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EDITED BY

W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., LL.D.

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ARMY GAZETTE NAVY

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IT was the necessary result of the circumstances under which the liberty of the press was established in this country, that the connection which subsisted between our public journals and the Services should have been somewhat illicit. Nor is it unnatural that a great empire should jealously raise bulwarks around the centres of her power and existence, and guard against the effects of that glare of publicity which floods the phenomena of all her social, and much of her political life.

We put out our horns—we expose our eyes to the light—trail the molluscous body along the ground—but we keep the heart securely covered inside its shell.

In despotic countries, where the press is dependent on the will of one man, or on the whims of an irresponsible censorship, greater freedom is allowed to military and naval men in their intercourse with its organs than in our own, for the very obvious reason, that the expression of their opinions is there subjected to official control.

In India, where the forms of government closely resemble those of pure monarchical states, officers of the highest rank make large use of the press for the diffusion of their views; and many of them—such as Mansfield and Edwardes—gained reputation by their pens ere they won it by the sword.

During the last war the old Muscovite world was astonished by seeing long letters in the *Invalide Russe* from officers serving in Sebastopol, mingled with official reports and announcements; and at its close they were frighted from their propriety by the spectacle of two officers of the highest rank, who had headed great armies in the field, leading their columns down Almas of letter-press, till the contest, which raged for some time by the permission of the Czar, was terminated by his orders. Nor was Austria indifferent to the uses of the press during her struggle with Hungary, or in the recent war with France. Appeals to the loyalty, traditional attachment, or religious fervour of the various races subject to her rule, were promulgated by official sanction—for without it they could not have been issued at all—in the narrow sheets of Tyrolese, Illyrian, and Croat journals. The representatives of the public papers who followed the French army were decorated by the Emperor, and if we admit that free and constitutional Sardinia has by no means imitated the liberality of her Imperial ally, we must attribute the course she adopted to the supreme exigencies of the state. For us in England there is the one great fact—freedom of the press, untrammelled by the smallest ligament of official supervision. The tame eagle is sure of being fed, but he were a sorry bird who would exchange the noble flight and the easy soar of outspread pinion for the cage and chain, even though with them came the certain daily prey, safety from the fowler's snares and a refuge from the tempest.

We have thus to make the best of our position—to accept the situation as it exists. It would be treason to forfeit the smallest particle of the most absolute independence, or to contract by a hair's-breadth the freedom of thought and utterance, for the sake of enjoying—if that were possible—the entire confidence of the authorities. But it is quite compatible with the maintenance of these essentials to evince every disposition to appreciate and allow for the difficulties of official life and the necessities of the public service.

It may be safely affirmed that the English press has hitherto not failed to exhibit patriotism in its largest sense, in dealing with such subjects. The exceptions are few, and small even when it appeared to men in office that they were many and large. As we were once told by a high military authority in Austria, if it had not been for the English press, all Germany, believing the accounts in the French and the Russian papers, would have concluded that the English army was late at the Alma—mad at Balaklava—asleep at Inkermann—disgraced on 18th June, and annihilated on 8th Sept. But the English journals, which could not be suspected of any official suppressions, were accepted as accurate expositors of the facts, and throughout the cognate Fatherland it was known that, amid great disasters, the army and navy had displayed the highest qualities of which British soldiers and sailors are capable—and none are capable of higher—that Alma was glorious for our arms—that Inkerman was as grand as Thermopylæ—that it was owing to circumstances which in no degree affected the character of our infantry, though they might be damaging to the judgment of their chiefs, we were not successful in the assaults on the place, which were unsuccessful in every point except one—and that, at the end of the war, we were "ready to go on," whilst our ally evinced his sense of failing powers by a patent anxiety for peace.

It is strange enough that a nation which is the offspring of war and conquest—the essence of fighting races—with the blood of Viking, Norman, Saxon, and Celt—and who knows what infusion of Roman?—running in its veins—should have always exhibited a certain amount of contempt for military sciences and for pure soldiery. No people on earth are more martial; but none know so little, or care less, about the principles of war. We English have never invented a system of fortification, though it cannot be said we did not need castles even when our fleet protected our shores. We have never organised a military system, or even an order of battle. All improvements in implements of war—except Armstrong's gun, which has yet to be tested in actual service—have come from abroad; and such grand discoveries and immense improvements as we have made in the mechanical arts are, in a military sense, apparently more advantageous to our neighbours than to ourselves. Our treatises on the science of war are translations, mere fragmentary essays or dry text-books and manuals. It seems as if, in our undoubted power of fighting, we scorned all adjuncts; and, indeed, not a few even now maintain that the introduction of Minerva to the British Mars will terminate in the youth's entire ruin. There is a large mass of the public which has yet to find out that the British officer is more intelligent, better educated, and more accomplished in all manly arts and useful acquirements than three-fourths of those whom they call the educated classes in civil life. As the officers of the Services advance in the estimation of their fellow-countrymen, and feel that they are elevated from the empty popularity of a passing enthusiasm for some bloody victory, to the higher level of permanent national esteem, they will seek to vindicate their position by a thorough acquaintance with the principles of their art; and we shall see them elucidated with all the clearness and vigour of the English intellect.

Without any detriment to the public service, every military and naval question can be argued in the columns of a newspaper, with advantage to the profession; every theory can be discussed; every proposition ventilated. The time is auspicious for the establishment of a journal that may deserve to become the organ of the Services, and the means of intercommunication between them and the public, for whose interests they exist. It is in no vague sense that our soldiers and sailors are citizens: but our citizens have yet much to learn of the feelings and constitution of army and navy; and, when they have learned all, they will respect the barrier which must necessarily separate the professions in their abstract duties and rights, and mode of action and thought, from the civil world. The Press has been rarely resorted to generously, confidently, and fully—it has been made the medium of official announcements useful to men in offices—time-servers have endeavoured to turn it for their private ends—its praise has been eagerly sought, whilst its censure has been resented as impertinence—but in the hour of need there is no one so high or so great that he will not seek to speak with its million tongues, and to move his fellow-countrymen by its machinery.

In all honour, we aspire to be the organ of the Services—so far as they can have an organ at all. It begins now to be understood that such great questions as the government and administration of the Army and Navy—the mode of recruiting our regiments and manning our fleets—the future of the Indian army—the condition of our arsenals, dockyards, and barracks—the constitution of the Militia—our defensive organisation—are of vital national importance. Related to them closely—we had almost said subordinately—are the questions of internal government, of colonial government, of financial reform, of trade and agriculture, in endless ramifications.

But, amid all the various bodies which are affected by the discussion of these subjects, there is one which may beconsidered as entireyly free—free as that Press which gave it birth, and which cherished and nurtured it into full vigour and maturity. The Volunteers are now nearly able to guide their own steps and to go their own way. The rifle fever has spread far and wide—it has ceased to be a mere epidemic, and is now an endemy which bids fair to flourish on British soil for ever. We desire to extend and perpetuate the disease, because we believe it will ensure our body politic against much more terrible disorders. If—as we earnestly pray it may be—shot is never fired in anger by Volunteers on English ground—the effects of this great movement which has roused up the fires which were all but smothered beneath cotton and shoddy—and loads of mint, anise, and cumin, will nevertheless be enormous. In sincerity we declare our conviction that invasion is not in the least degree likely now—in a year we think it will be a mere dream or a theoretical speculation. But it must be by the possession of actual physical force that we dissipate the danger into thin air, amid the ghosts of obsolete abstractions. The force of public opinion did not prevent the march of the Russians into the Principalities—it was not moral power, but the gathering of the German legions, and the aspect of the Quadrangle, which made the peace of Villafranca. No force is so powerful as that which is innate, independent of foreign treaties or alliances, which may be fallacious and entangling.

In submission to his officers—in discipline—in organisation—the Volunteer must be inferior to the soldier on land or sea in fitness as a military machine—to manœuvre in face of an enemy—to engage him in pitched battle. But he is only just inferior to him—he is more intelligent than the ordinary soldier, inasmuch as he comes from a better class in life, and for the purposes of a defensive warfare, adequately supported, he is the material of the best warrior in the world.

If the Volunteers restrict their movement to its legitimate objects, and maintain the spirit of unselfishness and practical utility which characterise it up to the present moment, they will give the empire the strength which is derived from the support of a nation of freemen in arms. But if they seek to usurp the functions or emulate the uses of a regular army, they will necessarily fail, and, in their failure, deprive England of an invaluable support in the hour of danger.

W. H. R.

We learn from Queenstown that fears were entertained for the safety of H.M.S. Urgent, which left Portsmouth on Sunday with the 24th Regiment, 2nd battalion, on board. We have seen letters from the ship dated Falmouth, Tuesday. She had put in there in consequence of the weather, and would remain until it moderated. Great crowding, discomfort, and sickness on board.

Captain R. B. Baker, 39th Regiment, has been appointed Fort-Adjutant at Bermuda, in succession to Captain Betts, 26th Regiment.

Lieut. F. W. M. Chalmers, Rifle Brigade, is acting provisionally as Aide-de-camp to Major-General Lawrence, C.B., commanding the Third Infantry Brigade at Aldershott, in the room of Brevet-Major Oldershaw, Royal Artillery.

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THE ARMY.

2nd Life Guards. No less than five cornetcies are vacant in this Regiment.

King's Dragoon Guards. Cornet Bowyer, the senior of his rank, is about to retire from the service.

7th Dragoon Guards. Cornet Redman is on his way from Kurrachee to England *viâ* the Cape, in charge of discharged soldiers.

5th Lancers. Reported as likely to move from Newbridge to Aldershott in April.

9th Lancers. Will very probably be moved up to Aldershott in the summer, as cavalry manœuvres on a large scale are contemplated.

13th Light Dragoons. Lieut.-Colonel Holden is about to retire from the Army.

14th Light Dragoons. This regiment may be expected in England about May next, and will in all likelihood be quartered at Exeter. The number of Lieutenants has been reduced to the Home establishment, Lieut. Haldane being cashiered, and the vacancy not filled up, and Lieut. Giles being transferred to the 7th Hussars.

17th Lancers. Captain Gibsone is on his way home from Calcutta to England in command of discharged soldiers.

MILITARY TRAIN.—A memorial has been erected in Bristol Cathedral to the officers and men of the Second Battalion Military Train, by the officers and men of the other battalions of the corps less fortunate than their comrades in their opportunities of displaying great valour, and of doing good service in the field as cavalry, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Robertson, C.B. The slab, which is designed and executed by Mr. Edward Richardson, of Harewood Square, bears the words—Lucknow, Alumbagh, Azurghur, Jugdespore, at the angles, and the word India at the top, surmounting a trophy of arms, with the shako, sabre, and carbine borne by the Train, and is inscribed as follows:—"To the memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the Second Battalion Military Train, who, during the rebellion in India, in the years 1857, 1858, 1859, while serving as light cavalry, fell on the field of battle, died of their wounds, or of sickness consequent thereon, Captain Henry Nason, Lieut. William H. Dawson, both killed while charging the rebels at the head of their respective troops. Staff-sergeants: T. Butler, C. Curtis, T. Meehan, E. Reid, F. West, W. Cunningham, J. T. Wilkins, G. Taylor, H. Powell, W. F. Allen. Sergeants: W. M'Question, S. Pennyfield, S. M'Ray, T. Porley, J. O. Keefe. Corporals: W. Budd, R. Church, J. Collins, G. M'Elroy, W. Stoll. Privates: W. Allman, T. Badger, D. Calder, J. Carr, J. S. Chettle, A. Consani, J. Dunn, T. Daniels, J. Fear, J. Foulds, M. Fox, J. Gobby, J. Gray, S. Hale, J. M. Hall, J. Hall, R. Hamstead, R. Hay, D. Hogan, T. Jones, J. Keeley, H. Land, T. Madden, J. Morgan, J. Parr, R. Penman, A. Reilly, T. Rogers, H. Samways, G. Sharman, J. Silcox, S. Silk, W. Springett." Sir James Outram invariably speaks of the services of this battalion as cavalry with the warmest praise.

Royal Artillery. The G Field Battery is ordered from Longford to Athlone, the garrison of which latter place it is understood is about to be strongly reinforced by Artillery.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Lieut. Clayton, R.E., has been appointed to the command of the expedition about to be despatched to New Zealand, to be employed in the survey and other engineering operations about to be undertaken by the government in that island.

A detachment of the Royal Engineers, under the command of Captain Henry Wray, has left Chatham for Belize, America, to be employed on the government survey in order to settle the question of boundary.

The Royal Engineers sent out to British Columbia, are employed in tracing and making roads, erecting buildings, and cutting down and preparing timber for building purposes. The officers and men have been exposed to a great many hardships, and have to "rough" it, but the climate is described as an exceedingly healthy one. At the last date the Royal Engineers were erecting a large and commodious theatre at Queensborough, then head-quarters. The surveying parties have pushed forward into the interior, and were engaged in surveying the Oregon boundary. The scenery is described as most romantic, with abundance of game on which the surveying party subsists. Everything is exceeding dear, but the men earn sufficient money to lay by 80*l.* or 100*l.* a year each, several of them having made large sums by purchasing land and reselling it.

The following alterations have recently taken place in the Royal Engineers: The 30th company, under the command of Captain W. H. Noble, removed from Shorncliffe to Dover. Colonel Burgman is ordered to proceed from Guernsey to the Mauritius. Colonel Stace, from Gosport, will succeed Colonel Burgman in the command at Guernsey. Lieut.-Colonel Dill has obtained permission to return to England from the Cape of Good Hope on sick leave. Lieut.-Colonel Nicholson, C.B., removed to Dover. Colonel Robertson, on leave from Limerick, and Captain Gordon Gray, from Aldershot. Major Du Cane, on passage to the West Indies. Captain E. M'Graine, appointed to the command of the 20th company at Swan River. Captain Wray, late of the Inspector-General of Fortifications' office, employed on special service. Lieut. Papillon, appointed to the command of the 8th company in China, vice Maitland, returned home on sick leave. Lieut. Sandford, appointed to the command of the 26th company at Bermuda, vice Captain Walker, on leave. Lieut. Grover, from Shorncliffe, ordered to the Inspector-General of Fortifications' office, London district. Lieut. Clayton, ordered for special duty; Lieuts. Engledue and Maud, ordered from Aldershott to Chatham; Lieut. Vetch, from Chatham to Shorncliffe; Lieut. Garnier, to Plymouth; Lieut. Stewart, to Guernsey; Lieuts. Davison and Moysey, on leave.

Scots Fusilier Guards. The promotion of Colonel Walker, C. B., to the rank of Major-General, causes a step without purchase in this regiment. Colonel Ridley becomes Regimental Lieut.-Colonel; Colonel Dalrymple, Major; Captain the Hon. R. Mostyn, Captain and Lieut.-Colonel; and Lieutenant Stephenson, Lieutenant and Captain.

10th Regiment, 2nd Battalion, Head-Quarters.—Four Companies, 20 officers and 400 men, are to embark at Cork in H.M.S. Urgent for the Cape. The Depôt will proceed to Plymouth to join the 11th Depôt Battalion.

13th, 2nd Battalion. A draft of 2 officers and 60 men is ordered from the Depôt at Fermoy to embark for the Cape in the Mauritius.

24th Regt. [2nd bat.]. Arrived at Portsmouth by rail from Aldershott on Saturday, the train being taken into the dockyard, the troops marched at once on board the *Urgent* for Cork. This is stated to be the first time that a train conveying troops has entered the dockyard, the custom being for the troops to leave the train at the company's station at Landport, and march through the town. The 24th marched without its ammunition. The following are the officers and the number of troops, &c., embarked:—Col. C. H. Ellice, C.B.; Major Bazalgette; Captains Glyn, Clarke, Barclay, Browne, Gaskell, Tarte, and Hitchcock; Lieuts. Franklin, Pulleine, Foott, Hallowes, Ogilvy, Farquharson, Leech, Chamberlin, Goldsmith, and Sawbridge; Ensigns Hewitt, Wardell, Airey, Paton, Hitchcock, and Bromhead; Paymaster Streatfield; Quartermaster Cusack; Surgeon Holloway; Assistant Surgeons Colohan and Hollingsworth, and two officers' wives; 37 sergeants, 17 drummers, 39 corporals, 616 privates, 50 soldiers' wives, 42 soldiers' children. Adjt. Surplice embarked with the regiment, but landed again and joined the detachment at Winchester, in consequence of orders received by telegram to that effect. The part of the regiment stationed at Winchester consists of the Honourable Major Finch, two captains, four subalterns, ten sergeants, three drummers, eight corporals, and 95 privates, with their proportion of women and children. There also remain 17 in the custody of the civil power, and two men in the garrison hospital at Portsmouth.

56th Regiment. Expected to be ordered from Belgaum to Bombay and Aden, relieving the 28th Regiment at the former place and a wing of the 57th at the latter.

57th Regiment. Relieves the 56th at Belgaum.

59th. A draft of 2 officers and 103 men from the Depôt at Athlone is to embark in the Mauritius for the Cape to join the same companies.

67th Regiment. A large draft (3 officers and 167 men) will shortly be sent from the Depôt at Athlone to the service companies in China.

87th Fusileers. The Depôt consisting of 5 officers and 175 men have arrived at Youghal from Cork, to be stationed.

91st Regiment was inspected at Kamptee by Brigadier Carthew, commanding the Nagpore forces, on the 16th of October. Two companies under Captain Lane, with a force of the Madras Artillery, are in pursuit of several bands of rebels, or robbers, in the neighbourhood of Chendwanah. Lieut. Hale and Quartermaster Patterson have leave to Europe. A Court-martial assembled at Kamptee on Oct. 29, for the trial of a Captain of the 91st, on charges preferred against him by Colonel Bertie Gordon.

CAVALRY DEPÔT, MAIDSTONE.—The depôts attached are those of the Carabineers, Inniskilling Dragoons, 12th Lancers, and 14th Light Dragoons. The last-named depôt will shortly be moved to meet the service troops of the regiment on their return from Bombay.

2nd West India Regiment. Capt. J. D. Reece and Lieut. Walshe have arrived in England from the West Indies.

MEDICAL STAFF.—Assistant-Surgeons Fraser and Kennedy have arrived in England, the former from Jamaica, and the latter from Trinidad.

The garrison of Canterbury, consisting of Depôts of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 7th Dragoon Guards, 7th and 8th Hussars, 17th Lancers, Cape Mounted Rifles, and the 4th Depôt Battalion of Foot (64th, 70th, 82nd, 90th, and 98th), now numbers 2200 men. The conduct, health, and appearance of the troops are excellent. They look what they are, steady, contented soldiers, and this is due very largely to the system of management adopted by Colonel Gibsone, Commandant, and Colonel Armstrong, C.B., commanding the Depôt Battalion. The work is hard; but every indulgence is given to the well-behaved, so that each man feels that he is sure to be taken care of if he will only take care of himself. The Depôt of Cape Mounted Rifles, probably the youngest soldiers in the world (they average 15½ years), is composed of a noble set of lads, who promise to be a credit to the Service. In the barracks there are large reading-rooms well supplied with books, newspapers, periodicals, and games, and in the heart of the city a flourishing Soldiers' Institute, supported entirely by the citizens of Canterbury, between whom and the garrison a most friendly feeling exists. These resorts after work tell very effectually, and are largely attended. The Chaplain-General visited Canterbury on Monday last, and delivered a lecture in St. George's Hall, on "Great Men from Humble Life," which was exceedingly effective, and interested his auditors throughout.

THE CAMPS.

The total number of troops at present in the Aldershott division, including men on furlough, amounts to 16,000 of all arms, of which number about 13,000 are actually in camp, divided into three brigades of infantry and one of cavalry, as follows:—1st brigade (Major-Gen. Lord W. Paulett) consisting of the 1st battalion of the 11th, second of the 19th, the 58th, and Royal Elthorne Militia; 2nd brigade (in the command of which Major-Gen. Cameron is about to succeed Major-Gen. Spencer) includes the 2nd battalion of the 11th, 2nd battalion of the 18th, 2nd battalion of the 21st, and the King's Own or 1st Tower Hamlets Militia. The 3rd brigade (commanded by Major-Gen. Lawrence) consists of the 2nd battalion of the 12th Regiment, 1st battalion of the 16th, 2nd battalion of the 11th, and the 2nd or Royal Lanarkshire Militia. The cavalry brigade (Major-Gen. Lawrenson) is composed of the 18th Hussars and 5th Dragoon Guards, with two troops of Horse Artillery. With the infantry are four field batteries, with detachments of the Royal Engineers, Military Train, and a complete hospital staff—in fact, the whole *personnel* and *matériel* necessary to enable a division of 15,000 men to take the field at a moment's notice.

Colonel Bloomfield, commandant of the Colchester camp, will be absent on leave till the 10th of January, and the command has, till that period, devolved on Col. Dixon, C.B., of the 9th Depôt battalion.

Preparatory to the embarkation of a large draught of men to India early in the spring, detachments from the various depôts in Colchester camp continue to be sent to Landguard Fort for rifle practice, and the main body, under the training of Capt. Chapman of the 34th, and Capt. Swann of the 54th, have progressed satisfactorily in rifle instruction. The usual periodical inspection of General Hay, Inspector-General of Musketry, has just concluded, and that gallant officer appears highly satisfied with the efficiency of the men.

The troops at the Curragh consist of the 30th and 55th Regiments, the Kerry Militia, and a portion of the 5th Battalion of the Military Train.

Mr. Sidney Herbert has authorised an allowance of 1s. per day for recruiting services, in 1858, to each Staff Officer of Pensioners who, during that time, passed twenty approved recruits.

A circular has been issued from the Horse Guards requesting General Officers and Commanding Officers of Infantry regiments serving abroad, to state whether, in their opinion, the issue of the new leather leggings now in use by regiments at home, might be advantageously extended to the troops under their command.

The Duke of Cambridge has issued instructions to the effect that men of the Army Hospital Corps are not to be employed as servants to medical or other officers, or as orderlies or fatigue-men.

Recruiting parties have been directed in future to ask the recruit, before handing him the enlisting money, whether he is marked with the letter "D"; and no expenses will be allowed in the case of a man so marked, unless it be proved that he has denied it on being asked the question.

The Secretary of State for War and the Duke of Cambridge have issued injunctions that whenever the number of troops at a station permits, Boards of Survey should have an officer of another corps on them, and a Military Store or Commissariat officer likewise. This rule is to apply to Boards for the inspection of annual clothing, arms, equipments, &c., but not to small consignments.

Orders have been issued from the War Office to all commanding officers of artillery in the different districts to send up immediately a return of all ordnance mounted in the different forts and batteries along the coast, specifying the nature and state of each gun, with the quantity of ammunition available, and how packed and made up, whether magazines are convenient, and the quantity of ammunition in each. Orders have also been received to have a strict examination of every gun and carriage, and report the most minute defect.

Two batteries of 18-pounders, with all their equipment, have lately been sent to Pembroke Dock, and have been mounted and put together by the Hampshire Artillery. No shed having been constructed for them, the guns have been packed in Pater Battery; the perishable articles about them have been put into store. If required, and horses provided, these batteries, or any part of them, could be made ready to move with about an hour's notice.

The statement in a daily contemporary that Lieut.-Colonel Barry had gone to Paris on a mission connected with his command of a portion of the artillery destined for China, was erroneous. The artillery will be commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Crofton, with the rank of Brigadier-General, which will, we fear, scarcely give him proper weight and standing in the allied councils, as the French artillery will be under the command of a Major-General, at least, with a considerable staff. Lieut.-Colonel Barry will command one of the Armstrong batteries.

No precise time has yet been fixed for the trial of the 68-pounder on Whitworth's principle, against the 70-pounder Armstrong gun. But the challenge has been given and accepted.

In a foot-note in "My Diary in India" there is a statement in reference to the neglected condition of Havelock's resting-place in the Alumbagh, from which it might be inferred that the writer desired to impute blame to that able and active officer, Major Crommelin of the Bengal Engineers, for non-performance of the request of the general's son. Nothing could be further from his intentions. He is certain Major Crommelin knows this is true.

There appears to be a general movement of the European mind towards China and the Eastern seas. According to reports of a non-official, but reliable, character, the Duc de Brabant is exerting himself to infuse a new element into the Anti-Sinensian confederation, and is desirous of giving the Belgian army an opportunity of displaying its valour under the walls of Pekin. It is stated that the proposed force is to consist of 32 guns (4 batteries), and 8000 men. Ships are to be hired; the force is to be attached to the French; and M. Bourbel is to be Belgian Plenipo! Even bird's-nest soup may be spoiled by too many cooks.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JAN. 3.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

The under-mentioned Gentlemen Cadets to be Lieutenants, viz.:—

Edwin Marshall.	William Reynolds Stirke.
Charles Edmund Baker Leacock.	Pringle David Barclay.
Henry Gordon Palmer.	Henry Graves.
Marcus Francis Henry M'Causland.	Thomas John Jones.
Thomas Jesson.	Richard Tracey Millett.
Simon Simpson.	James Lancaster Bell.
Christopher William Townsend.	Henry Edward Baines.
Francis Foster Barham.	Henry Thomas Thompson Sandes.
George Augustus Noyes.	James Robert Yule.
Henry St. John Cole Bowen.	Robert Townsend Farquhar.
Edmund Hill Wickham.	John Younger.
Robert Joseph Pratt Saunders.	Thomas Mulrenan.
Vincent Wing.	Charles John Deshon.
Seymour de Lacy Lacy.	Francis Charles Hughes Hallett.
Morton Lawrence Porter.	William Francis Nelson.
Frederick Schack.	Hugh Fife Ashley Brodie.
Henry Llewelyn Williams.	Edward Ireland.
	Richard William Chute.
	George Mackenzie Bent Hornsby.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Brevet-Major Francis Edward Cox to be Captain, vice Stokes, placed on the Seconded List.

Lieutenant Charles John Darrah to be Second Captain, vice F. E. Cox.

The under-mentioned Gentlemen Cadets to be Lieutenants, with temporary rank; viz.:—

Henry John W. Wolsteyn Gehle.	William Masterton.
Charles William Whinfield.	Reginald Frank Morris.
Studley Vidal Smith.	George Harris.
Archibald Lewis Buckle.	Louis John George Forrier.
Peter Godfrey Tarbet.	Stephen Weston Jenner.
William Henry Patten.	Arnold Charles Wallinger.
William Henry Collins.	Henry Robinson.
John Herbert Smith.	Augustin Charles Colin Mackenzie.
Albert James Hepper.	Edward Harvey.

MEMORANDUM.—The next Examination of Candidates for direct Commissions in the Army will be held on Wednesday, the 1st of February next, and following days.

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WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JAN. 6.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Charles Fitzgerald Rushout Rushout, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Maxwell, appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons; Jan. 6.

1st Dragoons—William Wemyss Frewen Hay, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Robert Stuart, who has retired; Jan. 6. Arthur Mesham, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Osborne, promoted; Jan. 7.

Military Train—Ensign Henry Adams to be Lieutenant, without purchase; Lieutenant John Devine to be Adjutant, vice Thompson, who resigns the Adjutancy only; Jan. 6.

3rd Regiment of Foot—Thomas Gordon Goff Caulfield, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hobson, promoted; Jan. 6.

4th Foot—Gentleman Cadet John George Hepburn, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Durant, promoted; Dec. 31.

6th Foot—Lieutenant James Thomas Nugent to be Instructor of Musketry; Dec. 12.

8th Foot—Edward Williams, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bannatyne, promoted; Jan. 6.

11th Foot—Gentleman Cadet William Malo de Rune Barclay, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Deedes, whose appointment, as stated in the Gazette, of the 30th Dec., has been cancelled; Dec. 31. John Henry Healey, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Price, who retires; Jan. 6.

12th Foot—James Edward Harris, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Thomson, appointed to the 79th Foot; Jan. 6.

15th Foot.—Richard Collingwood Robinson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Luck, promoted; Jan. 6.

22nd Foot—Ensign Richard Nathaniel Cartwright Foll, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Plunket, who retires; Jan. 6.

23rd Foot—Thomas Albin Saunders, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Liddell, promoted; Jan. 6.

24th Foot—Philip Conolly, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Chamberlin, promoted; Jan. 6.

25th Foot—Ensign Horace William Scriven, from the 3rd Foot, to be Ensign; Jan. 6.

28th Foot—Serjeant-Major Alfred Beere, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Horniblow, promoted; Jan. 6.

29th Foot—The promotion of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Ross Wheeler, Captain Lindsay Farringdon, Lieutenant John James Hood Gordon, and Ensign William Boycott, to be antedated to the 2nd December, 1859.

31st Foot—Ensign Andrew Hamilton, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Leeson, promoted; Ensign Arthur Johnson Danyell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fairfax, promoted in the 15th Foot; Jan. 6.

35th Foot—Wilfred Tolson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Dillon, promoted; Jan. 6.

40th Foot—Legh Richmond Phillips, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lucas, promoted; Jan 6.

53rd Foot—Walter Ernest Sax Battiscombe, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Auchinleck, promoted; Jan. 6.

57th Foot—Henry Miller Powell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Charles Mansfield Clarke, promoted; Jan. 6.

58th Foot—Lieutenant Robert William Archibald to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Hingeston, promoted to a Company; Dec. 17.

59th Foot—Henry Harcourt Griffiths, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Macnamara, promoted; Jan. 6.

60th Foot—Thomas Wentworth Martin Edmunds to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Nevinson, promoted; Jan. 6.

76th Foot—Ensign Robert Davies, from the Military Train, to be Quartermaster, vice Packwood, whose appointment as stated in the Gazette of 20th December, has been cancelled; Jan. 6.

77th Foot—Charles Cæsar Welman, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Jackson, promoted; Jan. 6.

80th Foot—William Keily Westropp, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Ridout, promoted; Jan. 6.

83rd Foot—Captain John Smith Keats, from half pay Waggon Train, to be Captain, repaying the difference, vice Sweeny, who exchanges; Lieut. Julian Wakefield to be Captain, by purchase, vice Keats, who retires; Ensign Hubert Cornish Whitlock, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wakefield; Jan. 6.

84th Foot—Lieut. Joseph H. F. Blyth, from half pay, 88th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Magrath, promoted in the 25th Foot; Ensign Henry Arkwright, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Blyth, who retires; Jan. 6.

87th Foot—Ensign Rentone George Felix Poynter, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lynch, promoted; Jan. 6.

91st Foot—Henry Hyde Roberts, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hamilton promoted; Jan. 6.

92nd Foot—Ensign Robert Alexander Emmet to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hunton, who retires; Jan. 6.

95th Foot—Lieutenant John Nicholas to be Instructor of Musketry, vice John North Crealock, promoted to a Company; Aug. 1.

CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

The commissions of the following Officers, as Chaplains of the Fourth Class, to bear the dates stated against their respective names, in lieu of 1st April, 1859, as stated in the Gazette of that date: The Rev. Joseph O'Dwye; April 12, 1858. The Rev. Michael Cuffe; the Rev. Thomas Moloney; Sept. 7, 1858.

BREVET.

Captain John Smith Keats, 83rd Foot, to be Major in the Army; Nov. 9, 1846.

Brevet-Major John Smith Keats, 83rd Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; June 20, 1854.

MEMORANDUM.—The Christian name of Paymaster Stuart, half-pay 38th Foot, is William only, and not William T., as stated in the Gazette of March 30, 1858.

ADMIRALTY, DEC. 23.

Corps of Royal Marines—Gentleman Cadets to be Second Lieutenants—John Thomas Lye, William Menzies, Edward Martin, Charles Coates, George Farquharson Pengelly, Edward Nicol William Holbrook, the Hon. Henry Aylmer, Edmund Hicks Beach Lysons, Francis Mordaunt Shairp, William La Trobe Cockcraft, Patrick William O'Connor, Augustus James Hill, Erskine Tudor Risk, William Dutton Calder, Albert George Sidney Hawes, Nassau William Irwin Hampden; and William Henry Wells.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

(Corrected up to 7th January, 1860).

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depôt is stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Windsor
2nd do.—Regent's Park
Royal Horse Guards—Hyde Park
1st Dragoon Guards—Bangalore; Canterbury
2nd do.—Lucknow; Canterbury
3rd do.—Mhow; Canterbury
4th do.—Brighton
5th do.—Aldershott
6th do.—Meerut; Maidstone
7th do.—Sealkote; Canterbury
1st Dragoons—Dublin
2nd do.—Newbridge
3rd do.—Dublin
4th do.—Manchester
5th do.—Newbridge
6th do.—Kirkee; Maidstone
7th Hussars—Umballa; Canterbury
8th do.—Nusseerabad; Canterbury
9th Lancers—Portsmouth
10th Hussars—Hounslow
11th Hussars—Birmingham
12th Lancers — Secunderabad; Maidstone
13th Light Dragoons—Piershill
14th do.—Ordered Home; Maidstone
15th Hussars—Dublin
16th Lancers—York
17th do.—Morar; Canterbury
18th Hussars—Aldershott
19th Train [1st bat.]—China
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershott
Do. [3rd bat.]—Woolwich
Do. [4th bat.]—Depôt at Aldershott
Do. [5th bat.]—Curragh
Do. [6th bat.]—Woolwich } Do.
Do. [7th Bat.]—Aldershott
Grenadier Guards [1st bat.]—Wellington Barracks
Do. [2nd bat.]—Windsor
Do. [3rd bat.]—Dublin
Coldstream Guards [1st bat.]—Portman St. Barracks
Do. [2nd bat.]—Tower
Scots Fus. Guards [1st bat.]—St. George's Barracks
Fus. [2nd bat.]—Wellington Barracks
1st Foot [1st bat.]—Madras: Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.] — Hong-Kong; Birr
2nd do. [1st bat.]—On pass. to China; Walmer
Do. [2nd bat.]—Cephalonia: Walmer
3rd [1st bat.]—China; Limerick
Do. do. Malta; Limerick
4th do. [1st bat.]—Bombay; Chichester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Corfu; Chichester
5th do. [1st bat.]—Allahabad; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Mauritius; Pembroke
6th do. [1st bat.]—Azimghur; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar: Cork
7th do. [1st bat.]—Peshawur; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar: Walmer
8th do. [1st bat.]—Allahabad; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Templemore
9th do. [1st bat.]—Shorncliff; Limerick
Do. [2nd bat.]—Corfu; Limerick
10th do. [1st bat.]—Devonport
Do. [2nd bat.]—The Cape
11th do. [1st bat.]—Aldershott; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershott
12th do. [1st bat.]—N. S. Wales; Walmer
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershott
13th do, [1st bat.]—Gorruckpore; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Cape; Fermoy
14th do. [1st bat.]—Corfu; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Mullingar
15th do.—Jersey; Pembroke
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Pembroke
16th do.—Aldershott; Templemore
Do. [2nd bat.]—Clonmel
17th do.—Quebec; Limerick
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershott
18th do.—Secunderabad; Buttevant
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
19th do.—Dinapore; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
20th do.—Oude; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Dublin
21st do.—Malta; Birr.
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershott
22nd do.—Dublin; Parkhurst
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Parkhurst
23rd do.—Lucknow; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Walmer; Malta
24th do.—Ferozepore; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Cork
25th do.—Gibraltar; Athlone
Do. [2nd bat.]—Preston
26th do.—Dublin; Belfast
27th do.—Umballa; Buttevant
28th do.—Bombay; Fermoy.
29th do.—Preston; Devonport
30th do.—Curragh; Parkhurst
31st do.—Poona; Chatham
32nd do.—Devonport; Dover
33rd do.—Deesa; Fermoy
34th do.—Fyzabad; Colchester
35th do.—Oude; Chatham
36th do.—Devonport; Athlone
37th do.—Ghazepore; Colchester
38th do.—Bareilly; Colchester
39th do.—Bermuda; Templemore
40th do.—N. S. Wales; Birr
41st do.—Jamaica; Devonport
42nd do.—Bareilly; Stirling
43rd do.—Saugor; Chatham
44th do.—Madras; Colchester
45th do.—Bradford; Parkhurst
46th do.—Mooltan; Buttevant
47th do.—Shorncliff; Cork
48th do.—Cawnpore; Cork
49th do.—Barbadoes; Belfast
50th do.—Ceylon; Parkhurst
51st do.—Mean Meer; Chichester
52nd do.—Sealkote; Chatham
53rd do.—Calcutta; ditto
54th do.—Sultanpore; Colchester
55th do.—Curragh; Devonport
56th do.—Belgaum; Colchester
57th do.—Poona; Cork
58th do.—Aldershott; Birr
59th do.—Cape; Athlone
60th do.—[1st bat.]—Benares; Winchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Oude; Winchester
Do. [3rd bat.]—Madras; Winchester
Do. [4th bat.]—Waterford; Winchester
61st do.—Mauritius; Pembroke
62nd do.—Nova Scotia; Belfast
63rd do.—ditto; Belfast
64th do.—Kurrachee; Canterbury
65th do.—New Zealand; Birr
66th do.—Madras; Colchester
67th do.—China; Athlone
68th do.—Madras; Fermoy
69th do.—Madras; Fermoy
70th do.—Rawul Pindee; Canterbury
71st do.—Gwalior; Perth
72nd do.—Mhow; Aberdeen
73rd do.—Dinapore; Devonport
74th do.—Madras; Aberdeen
75th do.—Allahabad; Chatham
76th do.—Dublin; Belfast
77th do.—Allahabad; Chatham
78th do.—Fort George; Aberdeen
79th do.—Mean Meer; Stirling
80th do.—Cawnpore; Buttevant
81st do.—Rawul Pindee; Chatham
82nd do.—Bengal; Canterbury
83rd do.—Nusseerabad; Chichester
84th do.—Sheffield; Pembroke
85th do.—Cape; Pembroke
86th do.—Gosport; Templemore
87th do.—Jullundur; Youghal
88th do.—Delhi; Colchester
89th do.—Bengal; Fermoy
90th do.—Seetapore; Canterbury
91st do.—Madras; Chatham
92nd do.—Jhansi; Stirling
93rd do.—Subathoo; Aberdeen
94th do.—Peshawur; Chatham
95th do.—Neemuch; Fermoy
96th do.—Manchester; Parkhurst
97th do.—Banda; Colchester
98th do.—Peshawur; Canterbury
99th do.—Calcutta; Cork
100th do.—Gibraltar; Parkhurst
Rifle Brigade [1st bat.]—Portsmouth; Winchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Lucknow; Winchester
Do. [3rd bat.]—Agra; Winchester
Do. [4th bat.]—Malta; Winchester
1st West India Regt.—Bahamas
2nd do.—Jamaica
3rd do.—Barbadoes
Ceylon Rifles—Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles—The Cape
Canadian Rifles—Toronto
St. Helena Regt.—St. Helena
Royal Newfoundland Co.'s—Newfoundland
Malta Fencibles—Malta
Gold Coast Artillery—Cape Coast Castle

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

1st Depôt Battalion, Chatham, 1st bat. 7th, 1st bat. 24th, 35th, 43rd, 53rd, and 77th depots
2nd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 20th, 1st bat. 23rd, 31st, 52nd, and 73rd depots
3rd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 8th, 1st bat. 19th, 75th, 81st, 91st, and 94th
4th do., Canterbury, 64th, 70th, 82nd, 90th, and 98th
5th do., Parkhurst, 1st and 2nd bats. 22nd, 30th, 45th, 50th, 96th and 100th
6th do., Walmer, 1st and 2nd bats. 2nd, 2nd bat. 4th, 2nd bat. 7th, and 1st bat. 12th
7th do., Winchester, Rifle Battalion 1st, 2nd, and 3rd battalions of the 60th Rifles, and the four battalions of the Rifle Brigade
8th do., Pembroke, 2nd bat. 5th, 15th, 61st, 85th
9th do., Colchester, 1st bat. 1st, 54th, 56th, 66th, 88th
10th do., Plymouth, 1st bat. 5th, 34th, 37th, 38th, 44th, 97th
11th Depôt Battalion, Colchester, 10th, 32nd, 41st, and 55th
12th do., Athlone, 25th, 36th, 59th, and 67th
13th do., Birr, 2nd bat. 1st, 21st, 40th, 58th, and 65th
14th do., Belfast, 26th, 49th, 62nd, 63rd, and 76th
15th do., Buttevant, 18th, 27th, 46th, 80th, and 87th
16th do., Templemore, 2nd bat. 8th, 2nd bat. 18th, 16th, 39th, and 86th
17th do., Limerick, 1st and 2nd bats. 3rd Buffs, 1st and 2nd bats. 9th, and 1st bat. 17th
18th do., Fermoy, 2nd bat. 11th, 2nd bat. 13th, 14th, 28th
19th do., Fermoy, 1st bat. 13th, 33rd, 68th, 69th, 89th, 95th
20th do., Cork, 2nd bat. 6th, 47th, 48th, 57th, 99th
21st do., Chichester, 2nd bat. 4th, 51st, 83rd
22nd do., Stirling, 42nd, 71st, 79th, 92nd
23rd do., Aberdeen, 72nd, 74th, and 93rd

STATIONS OF THE EMBODIED MILITIA.

ENGLAND (20).

Bedford—Weymouth
2nd Cheshire—Shorncliff
Durham Artillery—Gosport
Hampshire Artillery—Pembroke
East Kent—Portsmouth
Lancashire Artillery—Charles Fort
Norfolk Artillery—Sheerness
North Lincoln—Newry
5th Middlesex—Aldershott
Northumberland Artillery—Tynemouth
Oxford—Dover
1st Stafford—Portsmouth
2nd Stafford—Dublin
Suffolk Artillery—Gosport
Sussex—Glasgow
King's Own Light Infantry—Aldershott
2nd Warwick—Newport
Wilts—Dover.
1st York, (W. R.)—Edinburgh
3rd York—Newcastle-on-Tyne

SCOTLAND (5).

Edinburgh Artillery—Dunbar
Forfar Artillery—Sheerness
2nd Lanark—Aldershott
Stirling—Shorncliff

IRELAND (12).

Antrim Rifles—Bristol
Antrim Artillery—Shorncliff
North Cork—Ayr and Hamilton
Donegal—Yarmouth and Deptford
Dublin (City)—Plymouth
Dublin City Artillery—Colchester
Fermanagh—Chester
Kerry—Kinsale
Limerick (County)—Portsmouth
Louth (Rifles)—Cork
Tipperary Artillery—Gosport
Waterford Artillery—Haslar

ROYAL MARINES.—The following Gentleman Cadets have been appointed to commissions in the corps of Royal Marine Light Infantry, and attached to the divisions named:—John Thomas Lye, to the Portsmouth division; William Menzies, to the Chatham division; Edward Martin Charles Coates, to the Portsmouth division; George Farquharson Pengelly, to the Plymouth division; Edward Nicol William Holbrook, to the Plymouth division; Honourable Henry Aylmer, to the Plymouth division; Edmund Hicks Beach Lysons, to the Woolwich division; Francis Mordaunt Shairp, to the Plymouth division; William La Trobe Cockeraft, to the Portsmouth division; Patrick William O'Connor, to the Portsmouth division; Augustus James Hill, to the Portsmouth division; Erskine Tudor Risk, to the Chatham division; William Dutton Calder, to the Chatham division; Albert George Sydney, to the Woolwich division; Nassau William Irwin Hampden Stephens, to the Portsmouth division; and William Henry Wells, to the Chatham division.

A CURIOUS COURT MARTIAL.

At a General Court Martial holden at Colombo on the 3rd November, 1859, and continued by adjournments to the 17th of the same month, of which Col. John Garvock, A.Q.M.G., was President, and Capt. John Purcell, 50th Regiment, Deputy-Judge-Advocate, Ensign Francis Pearson Murray, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, was arraigned upon the following charges, viz.—

1st charge. For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an Officer and Gentleman, in having at Colombo on or about to 21st day of June, 1859, made a statement, and thus occasioned the circulation of a Report, prejudicial to the reputation and character of his brother Officer Ensign Guy William Frederick L'Estrange, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to the effect that up to that date, he (Ensign G. W. F. L'Estrange) had failed to meet a bill or promissory note, held by Messrs. Brodie, Bogue, & Co., for a sum of 57*l.* 10*s.*, or thereabouts, which bill or promissory note had been backed by him, Ensign Francis Pearson Murray, for his, Ensign G. W. F. L'Estrange's, accommodation, such statement being groundless and utterly false.

2nd charge. For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in having at or about the time and place specified in the first charge, borrowed money, in the following instances, on the false pretence of paying the bill referred to in the same charge, and which he, Ensign Francis Pearson Murray, stated had not been paid by Ensign G. W. F. L'Estrange, there being at that time no such bill in existence.

1*st Instance.*—In obtaining from Ensign Thos. Fletcher Roddy, C. R. Regt., or through his instrumentality, the sum of 40*l.*, under the pretext of meeting in part the bill for 57*l.* 10*s.* referred to in the first charge, and represented by Ensign Francis Pearson Murray not to have been paid by Ensign G. W. F. L'Estrange.

2*nd Instance.*—In obtaining from Mr. Roche Victoria the sum of 20*l.* professedly to complete the sum required to pay the bill referred in the first instance.

3rd Charge. For falsely stating at Colombo on or about the 15th day of September, 1859, that he, Ensign Francis Pearson Murray, Ceylon R. Regiment, had, when on leave of absence, received from Colombo, in a letter from Ensign G. W. F. L'Estrange the sum of 60*l.* in six 10*l.* notes through the Gampola Post Office, on or about 12th day of August, 1859, in repayment of a loan made by him on the 21st day of June, 1859, to Ensign G. W. F. L'Estrange, to enable him to pay the bill referred to in the first and second charges, the whole of such conduct being unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman.

To which charges the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Court were of opinion, that the facts alleged in the first charge—the words "For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman"—and "such statement being groundless and utterly false"—being excepted, were proved; but th y attached no criminality thereto, and do therefore acquit the prisoner.

With respect to the second charge, they found that the facts alleged therein — the words, "For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman" —and "false pretence" being excepted, had been proved; but they attach no criminality thereto.

With respect to the third charge, they acquitted the prisoner. Major-General Lockyer took exception to the finding on the first charge, whereupon the Court reassembled, and having adhered to their finding, offered the following remarks in justification.

"It seems to them that the chief point which they have been called on to determine is whether the facts alleged in the first and second charges, having been proved, any criminality in connection with them attaches to the prisoner.

The bill in question was met, the Court are well aware, on the 8th day of June, having been dishonoured on the 6th, but there is no evidence except that of Ensign L'Estrange to show that the prisoner was placed in full possession of the facts; the whole question as it appears to the Court is one having reference to the credibility of Ensign L'Estrange in a matter in which he is very nearly concerned; and after a careful deliberation of seven hours and a half, the Court arrived at the opinion that sufficient reliance is not to be placed on him, in consequence of statements on his part contradicted by other evidence, to which they attach more weight.

Under these circumstances they beg respectfully to adhere to their finding."

Ensign Murray was therefore released from arrest. Both the members of the court and Major-General Lockyer made some very strong remarks on the pernicious system of accommodation bill drawing, the latter remarking that the pay and colonial allowances were now sufficient to enable officers to subsist comfortably without having recourse to such expedients.

The following officers, who went up for admission to the Staff College last November, passed the requisite examination to the satisfaction of the Examiners, but were not successful owing to there being no vacancies beyond those filled up by the candidates heading the list:—Capt. S. S. Windham, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade (1296 marks); Lieut. J. Knox, 19th Regiment (1233 marks); Lieut. J. E. D. Hill, 97th Regiment (1232 marks); Lieut. H. B. Pulleine, 2nd Battalion, 24th Regiment (1178 marks); Capt. R. C. Healy, 16th Regiment (1171 marks); Lieut. W. Galbraith, 85th Light Infantry (1155 marks); Capt. Wadman, King's Dragoon Guards (921 marks); Capt. A. Dunlop, 3rd West India Regiment (851 marks). Four candidates failed, two in mathematics, one in French and mathematics, and one withdrew from the examination.

Lieut. Gould, 2nd Battalion 13th Light Infantry, has become Garrison-Adjutant at Grahamstown, vice Lieut. Marshall, Cape Mounted Rifles. Lieut. Brew, 1st West India Regiment, is acting as Garrison-Adjutant at the Gambia.

Colonel Smyth, 2nd Regiment, has been appointed Commandant of the Cape Town and Western District at the Cape, in the room of Lieut.-Colonel Burmester, 59th Regiment.

Captain M'Donnell, 4th Dragoon Guards, has been appointed an extra Aide-de-camp to H.E. the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

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THE NAVY.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, JAN. 2.—APPOINTMENTS.—Captain E. S. Sotheby, C.B. (1852), to the Conqueror, 101, screw steam-ship, vice Willcox, who has been superseded at his own request.

Commander P. De Saumarez, to the Dasher, 2, paddle-wheel steam-vessel, at Portsmouth, vice Hore, whose period of service has expired.

Paymaster G. J. Starr (1850) to the Nile, 90, screw steam flag-ship, at Devonport, commissioned.

Clerks H. C. T. Medder and W. H. Martin to the Nile.

Assistant-Paymaster F. D. L. Patch (1857) to the Nile.

Assistant-Clerk T. Forder to the Nile.

ADMIRALTY, JAN. 3.—APPOINTMENTS.—Captains G. E. Patey (1851) to the Cumberland, 70, at Sheerness, vice Captain Halstead, whose period of service has expired; and H. D. Rogers, C.B. (1854), to the Centurion, vice Captain Patey.

Lieutenant J. J. Gregory (1859) and W. B. A. F. Paterson to the Alacrity; F. W. Wilson (1853) to the Mersey, 40, screw steam frigate, with the Channel squadron; J. L. Trotter (1859), T. W. Chapman (1857), and W. Jardine (1855), to the Nile.

Masters J. Busden (1851) to the Mersey; C. J. Polkinghorne (1849) to the Nile; and T. Pounds to the Alacrity.

Assistant-Clerks. A. L. Lyne to the Centurion; G. Robinson to the Fisgard, 42, at Woolwich; A. Yockney and J. Oxland to the Marlborough, 131, screw steam flag-ship, Mediterranean station; W. A. Stevens to the Wellesley, 72, at Chatham; A. S. Ramsay, to the Hawke, 60, screw steam-ship, on coastguard service on the coast of Ireland; G. E. Marcon, E. Robinson, R. Harris, and H. Stembridge, to the Chesapeake, 51, screw steam frigate, East India and China station, as supernumeraries.

ADMIRALTY, JAN. 4.—APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenants V. Williams (1856) to the Ariadne, 26, screw steam frigate, at Chatham; C. M. Le Mesurier (1856) to the Conqueror, 101, screw steam-ship, Mediterranean station; and A. Henderson (1855) to be additional to the Hogue, 60, screw steam-ship, on coastguard service at Greenock, for service in the Goshawk tender.

Chief Engineers T. Ramsay (1848) to the Nile; and F. Foreman (1854) to the Emerald, 51, screw steam frigate, with the Channel squadron.

Staff Surgeon G. D. Maclaren (1837) to the Dauntless, 31, screw steam-ship, on coastguard service at Newhaven.

Surgeons M. Thomson (1832) to the Russell, 60, screw steam-ship, on coastguard service at Falmouth; J. Bower, M.D. (1841), to the Edinburgh, 60, screw steam-ship, on coastguard service at Leith; J. Gallagher, M.D. (1846), to the Blenheim, 60, screw steam-ship, on coastguard service in Portland Roads; and T. Nelson, M.D. (1849), to the Pembroke, 60, screw steam-ship, on coastguard service at Harwich.

First Class Assistant-Engineers E. J. B. Bird to the Nile; and E. Lilley to the Conqueror.

Third Class Assistant-Engineer F. F. Sutton to the Nile.

Acting Third Class Assistant-Engineers J. Gibson to the Nile; and S. G. Hill to the Asia, 84, at Portsmouth, as supernumerary.

Clerk C. H. Stone to the Britannia, 120, training-ship, at Portsmouth.

ADMIRALTY, JAN. 5.—APPOINTMENTS.—Commander G. T. M. Purvis (1854), to be inspecting commander in the Coast Guard Service, vice Mackenzie, appointed to the Nile.

Staff-Surgeon T. W. Jewell (1838), to the Pembroke.

Surgeons Dr. J. W. Reid, M.D. (1854), to the Nile; R. Pottinger (1847), to the Neptune; T. Nelson, M.D. (1849), and C. M'Shane (1855), to the Fisgard, 42, at Woolwich.

Midshipman C. M'Laughlin, to the Ariadne.

Master's Assistant W. W. Anderson, to the Nile.

Assistant Paymaster F. O. L. Patch (1857), to be secretary's clerk in the Impregnable, 104, flag-ship, at Devonport.

Naval Cadets J. Marshall, D. C. Harris, F. F. Liardet, and J. Evans, to the Nile; A. FitzGeorge, to the Royal Albert, 121, screw steam-ship, with the Channel squadron; T. L. Mallony, P. Hast, W. H. Henderson, and J. Bedingfield, to the Nile, as supernumeraries for disposal; R. F. Warden and W. S. Lee, to the Diadem, 32, screw steam-frigate, with the Channel squadron; J. S. Alexander and J. E. Greenhow, to the Mars, 80, screw steam-ship, at Portsmouth; L. B. Crosbie and E. G. Hulton, to the Edgar, 91, screw steam flag-ship, for particular service; G. A. Ellis, J. H. O'Brien, and J. W. L. Jeckyll to the Queen, 86, screw steam-ship, at Sheerness; N. Byng, J. H. E. Parker, H. Russell, E. S. Nuthall, A. P. Whipham, R. B. Pipon, P. Aldrick, C. V. Anson, R. J. Hughes, G. H. Alcock, W. L. Bamber, and J. S. Brome, to the Marlborough, 131, screw steam-ship, Mediterranean station, as supernumeraries for disposal.

ADMIRALTY, JAN. 6TH.—W. B. A. F. Paterson to the Cumberland. Master.—W. H. Parker to the Emerald. Second Master.—Charles W. Ross to the Supply. Paymaster.—W. E. L. Neale, additional, to the Wellington. Assistant Surgeons.—W. C. Fairbairn, additional, to the Impregnable: Stephen Sweatman confirmed to the Archer. Acting Assistant Surgeons.—Dr. M. J. Rahilly to the Gladiator; Wm. McCombie to the Imaum; J. F. Kensey to the Renown.

Lieutenant William Melancthon Sanctuary (1854), acting-mate of the Queen, 116, in the Mediterranean, where he was wounded, and lieutenant of the Waterloo, flag-ship at Sheerness, from January, 1857, to 1859, to be commander on the reserved half-pay list, vice Lloyd. Commander Sanctuary has received for his valuable services in the Russian war the silver naval medal, and a pension for wounds. He was also promoted to be lieutenant, and rewarded with the Legion of Honour and the Medjidie.

Ardent, 3, Commander Parish, at Plymouth, having been repaired, will proceed shortly to South America.

The Basilisk, 6 paddle, Commander George A. Phayre, arrived at Spithead on Tuesday morning from Jamaica, from which she sailed on the 26th of November, and has since come round to Sheerness. She brings home 12 seamen volunteers from merchant vessels on the station. Captain Phayre reports having experienced terrific weather off the Western Islands.

Calypso, 18, sailing, Captain Frederick B. Montresor.—A letter received, bearing date Port La Union, Central America, 28th November, 1859, states that the admiral was still at Vancouver's Island by last advices. "We are on the coast of Central America, attending on Mr. Whyke, the minister extraordinary. He expects to finish his mission about the beginning of the year, when I imagine we shall proceed to Valparaiso, which we have not visited for some eighteen months, but no one knows for certain. The Alert, 7, screw, Commander William A. R. Pearse, is ordered again to Panama."

Castor, 36, one of the three vessels selected by the Admiralty from the fleet lying in ordinary at Chatham, to be used as training ships for the Naval Coast Volunteers, has been brought up to Chatham Dockyard from the ordinary, to be fitted and brought forward for the service for which she is intended. She will be supplied with only her maindeck guns, as the whole of her armament will not be required. It is intended for the Castor to be stationed in the Thames, and as soon as she has been completed, the Trincomalee, 24, and the Brilliant, 20, will be towed from Gillingham Reach to Chatham Dockyard to be made ready and supplied with their heavy guns, both those vessels being ordered to be fitted for the same service.

Charybdis, 21, screw corvette, being fitted at Chatham for the first division of the steam reserve, has taken on board her armament, and is now shipping her shot, shell, and other stores required for that service.

Emerald, 51, screw, Captain Cumming, was paid wage at Plymouth on Monday last. The orders for granting leave to her crew at that port have been countermanded, and the ship will proceed to Portsmouth, when the crew will be granted leave, most of them being east countrymen.

Enterprise, 4, Arctic discovery ship, which has been employed in harbour duty as a coal depôt at Sheerness, has been brought up from that port to Chatham to be placed in ordinary. It is intended to break this vessel up.

Espoir. Arrangements are now completed for the launch of this splendid little gun-vessel from No. 6 dip at Pembroke yard. The launch will take place to-day. Her armament will consist of one 68-pounder, 95 cwt., pivot gun, 10 feet in length, and four 24-pounder howitzers. The keel of a precisely similar vessel, to be named the Nimble, has also been laid down in the same yard, and will be brought forward with all possible despatch.

Euryalus, 51. Letters for this ship at Malta, 31st ult., report that she was to leave next day for Palermo on her way home, and she would be at Leghorn about 15th inst., and Gibraltar about 5th Feb. The officers and crew had been keeping their Christmas, — the latter remembering very warmly their old friend the Viceroy of Egypt, who had provided liberally for their comforts when at Alexandria. Her Majesty the Queen had sent out a first-rate dinner for the gun-room mess from Windsor.

Galatea, 26, in dock at Chatham, being fitted for the steam reserve, has a large number of artificers employed on her, and, although she has only been docked but a short time, great progress is making in completing her for that service.

Gladiator, Captain Hickley, merely touched at St. Thomas's, and was infected with yellow fever, of which she only freed herself (not without loss) by a sudden return to Halifax, Nova Scotia. The crew contracted the disease at St. Thomas's, although she only remained there a very short time, and selected her own anchorage at a distance from the coaling wharf.

Himalaya, Captain John Seccombe, has commenced the embarkation of the Armstrong guns, &c., some time under orders for China. According to present arrangements her powerful cargo of men and stores will be conveyed from Woolwich to Purfleet, where she has been moored, from the presumption that her progress further up the river might be attended with danger, and where all her cargo is being taken in. The entire cargo is stated to be between 2000 and 3000 tons. The Himalaya is ordered to be in readiness for sea on or about the 15th inst. Letters complaining of the trying position in which they were recently placed have reached Plymouth from some of the crew of the Himalaya. The men complain that they were detained for eight days idle in the Sound within sight of their homes, where their families had to "enjoy" Christmas separated from them, because the ship was under what is termed "sailing orders" for a foreign post.

Howe. This magnificent three-decker, pierced for 121 guns, now in course of construction at Pembroke Dockyard, is so nearly completed that she will be ready by March next, and will be launched in the early part of the spring. The following are the chief dimensions of this first-rate, which is the largest vessel of her rating in the navy, viz.: Length over all, 300 feet; Ditto between perpendicular, 260; Ditto of keel, for tonnage, 220; Breadth, extreme, 61; Ditto for tonnage, 60 feet, 2 inches; Ditto moulded, 59 feet, 4 inches; Burthen in tons, 4236. The Howe is the same length as the Victoria, recently launched at Portsmouth, but is of greater beam, and is also of heavier burthen by 110 tons.

Hydra, 6, paddle, Commander Hamilton, left Devonport on Monday evening, for the West Indies.

Icarus, 11, screw, Commander Salmon (promoted for distinguished services out of Shannon, 51, screw, in India), arrived at Spithead on Tuesday morning from the eastward, having been five days and a-half knocking about in the Channel and experiencing most terrific weather. The ship behaved exceedingly well under all circumstances. She saluted the flag of the commander-in-chief, which compliment was duly acknowledged by the flag-ship Victory.

The Immortalité, 51, screw, commenced taking in her boilers under the steam crane in the steam-basin at Portsmouth. The four boilers weigh nearly 107 tons.

Lynx, a letter from H.M.S. Lynx, dated Zamibou, Oct. 23, says:—"On our arrival here we found a war going on between the Sultan and his brother, the latter having possession of the town. The Assaye steam frigate lying here landed here 100 men, and we landed 50, with a gun and rockets, under Lieutenant Barclay, the whole forming a field detachment. The rebels were driven out of the town, and the Sultan's brother taken prisoner. He has been conveyed in the Assaye to Muscat."

Nile, 90, Devonport, has been commissioned by Capt. E. K. Barnard (1857). Commander J. F. C. Mackenzie has also been appointed to this ship, which is selected as the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Milne, K.C.B., the newly-appointed commander-in-chief in North America and the West Indies. Chief Engineer Mr. Thomas Ramsay. She is to have a complement of 830 officers and men.

Prince of Wales, 131. A large number of hands are employed on this ship to prepare her for launching in the course of the month.

Queen Charlotte, 104, old sailing-ship, is about to take the place of the Excellent, gunnery ship, at Portsmouth, Capt. Hewlett, C.B., the crew of the latter ship being transferred to her. The Queen Charlotte will henceforth bear the name of the Excellent.

The Rhadamanthus, Master-Commander Pullen, arrived at Portsmouth yesterday, with machinery, &c.

Sanspareil, 70, Devonport. Capt. A. P. E. Wilmot (1854) has commissioned this ship, and the following appointments have been made:—Chief Engineer, William Pitt (1858); Second Class Engineers, Jeremiah Lloyd and John A. Kitt (acting); Third Class Engineers, G. W. Robins and W. Frazer (acting).

Valorous left Greytown for Jamaica on the 22nd of November, but returned to Aspinwall on the 2nd of December, for a fresh supply of coals, not being able to reach Jamaica with the quantity she had on board, having encountered very strong breezes from the north-east, with a foul head-wind, to within 145 miles of the island, when she was put under sail (double-reefed topsails and courses) to try to beat up, but being unable, bore up for Aspinwall on the 30th. Valorous left Aspinwall for Jamaica on the 30th.

The following ships have been chartered by the War Department to receive military stores:—the Young Marquis, the Storm Nymph, the May Sprout, the Cherub, and the Iris; the Llewellyn and Jabez; the Palestine, for Barbadoes; and the Biton.

A court of inquiry is about to be held at the Royal Clarence Victualling-yard, Gosport, to investigate certain alleged irregularities in the supply of cattle for the use of the navy by the contractor. The court will comprise the Comptroller of the Victualling Department of the Navy and Captain Superintendent Hastings, assisted by W. J. Hollyer, Esq., the Deputy-Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, on the part of the Admiralty.

A dismasted Danish schooner, coal-laden, having sought refuge in Plymouth Sound on Sunday morning, the Royal Albert signalled Port Admiral Sir B. Reynolds, who instantly ordered steam to be got up on board the Hydra. Meantime the Royal Albert's launch went into Cawsand Bay to the disabled vessel, and she ultimately obtained shelter in Catwater.

A court-martial assembled on board the Victory flag-ship at Portsmouth on Monday, to try Lieutenant Thomas Woore Simeon, of the Perseverance, for acting in a manner unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, by falsely stating to Mr. W. T. Wilson, the surgeon of the Perseverance, that a claim which Mr. Watkins, the landlord of the Commercial Hotel at Portsea, then had upon him, was a claim upon him by a creditor in London, from whom he had not expected so sudden a call (as the debt was of recent date), which statement the said lieutenant knew at the time he made it to be false, but upon the faith of which statement Mr. Wilson consented to become responsible for or on behalf of the prisoner, in respect or on account of such claim. The court was composed of Captains Gordon (president), Harris, Farquhar, Hewlett, Hillyar, and Ewart. The court found the charge not proved, and therefore acquitted the prisoner.

The Lords of the Admiralty have directed a number of pieces of timber, belonging to the old frigate Shannon, lately broken up at Chatham dockyard, to be forwarded to Somerset House to be preserved in the model-room of the Admiralty, where they will be converted into blocks and stands for the various models, in order to be kept as relics of that famous old frigate. A considerable quantity of the timber has been sent to Portsmouth to be used at that dockyard, most of the timbers being as sound as they were when the frigate was built.

Each of the crew of the Fox has been presented by Lady Franklin with an elegant silver watch, valued at 10*l.*, bearing a suitable inscription on the outer case, surmounted by an engraving representing the Fox in full sail.

The Council of India have taken up the following ships for the conveyance of Government stores to India, viz.:—the Liverpool, 1454 tons; the Earl of Eglinton, 1274 tons; the Camperdown, 993 tons; and the Ardbeg, 925 tons, all for Calcutta; the Howden, 1122 tons, for Bombay; and the Helvellyn, 1017 tons, for Madras.

The annual competitive examination for apprentices in Chatham Dockyard has just been completed, when the number of candidates who presented themselves for entry was 40, the selection being made by the Admiralty.

The recent Admiralty circular in reference to the repair of ships' defects by the assistant-engineer is, with extra cheque pay attached to its performance, resented by some of that body as derogatory to their class; but it appears to us that those who do so, place an erroneous construction on the words of the circular. It does not seem to be intended as compulsory. The extra pay should be given to those who perform work beyond that included in their original engagement, whether it be performed on board their own ships or therwi se.

Brigadier Sir Richard La Saussaye, who commanded the first Spanish brigade that landed in Morocco, and who has displayed military skill and conspicuous gallantry in the various affairs that have since taken place, has been raised to the rank of Major-General. General La Saussaye is an Irishman, and was formerly in the Spanish Royal Guard, when that *corps d'élite* existed. He is brother to Sir Matthew Sausse, Chief Justice of Bombay.

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STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

With the dates of Commission of the Officers in Command.

Aboukir, 90, sc., Capt. C. F. Schomberg, 1851, Channel Fleet.
Acorn, 12, Com. R. B. Pearse, 1856, East Indies.
Actæon, 26, surv.-v., Com. J. Ward (b), 1858, East Indies.
Adventure, sc. store-ship, Com. E. Lacy, 1850, East Indies.
Agamemnon, 91, sc. Capt. T. Hope, 1852, Mediterranean.
Ajax, 60, sc. Capt. J. M. M'Niel Boyd, 1846, Coast Guard.
Alert, 17, sc., Com. W. A. R. Pearse, 1855, Pacific.
Algerine, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Arthur, 1854, East Indies.
Algiers, 91 sc., Capt. C. W. D. O'Callaghan, 1846, Channel Fleet.
Amethyst, 26, Capt. S. Grenfell, 1853, Pacific.
Amphion, 36, sc., Capt. T. Cochran, 1857, Channel Fleet.
Arachne, 18, Com. J. E. Montgomerie, 1855, N. America and West Indies.
Archer, 13, sc., Capt. W. N. W. Hewell, V.C. (acting), Coast of Africa.
Ardent, 3, st.-v., Com. J. E. Parish, 1857, Devonport.
Argus, 6, st.-v., Com. H. F. W. Ingram, 1856, Mediterranean.
Arindne, 26, sc., Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1856, Portsmouth.
Arrogant, 47, sc., Capt. W. Edmonstone, 1853, Ascension.
Asia, 84, Capt. G. T. Gordon, 1846, Portsmouth.
Assistance, sc. store-ship, East Indies.
Assurance, 4, sc., Com. C. M. Aynsley, 1856, Mediterranean.
Atalanta, 16, Com. T. M. S. Pasley, 1855, N. America and W. Indies.
Atholl, 4, Com. E. Wilson, 1845, Greenock.
Banshee, 2, steam-vessel, Com. C. A. Campbell, 1858, Mediterranean.
Banterer, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. Jenkins, 1853, East Indies.
Basilisk, 6, st.-ves., Com. G. A. Phayre, 1854, Sheerness.
Beagle, 4, sc., Com. E. Haye, 1858, East Indies.
Black Eagle, st.-yac., Mast.-Com. J. E. Petley, 1844, particular service.
Blenheim, 60, sc., Capt. F. Scott, C.B., 1848, Coast Guard.
Boscawen, 70, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, K.C.B., Capt. R. A. Powell, C.B., 1855, Cape of Good Hope.
Bouncer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Owen, 1852, East Indies.
Brisk, 16, sc., Capt. A. F. R. D'Horsey, 1857, Cape of Good Hope.
Britannia, training-ship, Capt. R. Harris, 1849, Portsmouth.
Brune, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. E. F. Lodder, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Brunswick, 80, sc., Capt. E. Ommanney, 1846, Mediterranean.
Buffalo, screw, Mas.-Com. A. Brown, 1854, particular service.
Bustard, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. F. W. Hallowes, 1856, E. Indies.
Buzzard, 6, st.-v., Com. F. Peel, 1855, S.E. Coast of America.
Cadmus, 21, sc., Capt. H. S. Hillyar, C.B., 1854, Mediterranean.
Cæsar, 90, sc., Capt. T. H. Mason, 1849, Mediterranean.
Calypso, 18, Capt. F. B. Montresor, 1851, Pacific.
Cambrian, 40, Capt. J. J. M'Cleverty, C.B. 1848, East Indies.
Cambridge, gunnery-ship, Capt. A. W. Jerningham, 1851, Devonport.
Camilla, 16, Com. G. T. Colville, 1855, East Indies.
Caradoc, 2, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. C. M. Buckle, 1847, Mediterranean.
Centaur, 6, st.-v., Com. E. D'o, D'a, Alpin, 1853, East Indies.
Centurion, 80, sc., Capt. H. D. Rogers, 1846, Devonport.
Chesapeake, 51, sc., Rear-Admiral J. Hope, C.B., Capt. G. O. Willis, 1856, East Indies.
Clio, 22, screw, Capt. F. Miller, 1855, Pacific.
Clown, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. F. Lee, 1855, East Indies.
Cockchafer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. L. Holder, 1854, Devonport.
Conqueror, 101, sc., Capt. J. W. C. Clifford, C.B., 1847, Devonport.
Coquette, 4, sc., Com. the Hon. F. A. Foley, 1855, Mediterranean.
Cordelia, 11, sc., Com. C. E. H. Vernon, 1855, Australia.
Cormorant, 4, sc., Com. A. Wodehouse, 1856, East Indies.
Cornwallis, 60, sc., Capt. G. G. Randolph, C.B., 1854, Coast Guard.
Cossack, 20, sc., Capt. R. Moorman, 1857, N. America and W. Indies.
Cressy, 60, sc., Capt. the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, C.B., 1841, Meditrn.
Crocodile, 8, rec.-sh., Com. W. Greet, 1854, off the Tower.
Cruiser, 17, sc., Com. J. Bythesea, 1856, East Indies.
Cumberland, 70, Capt. G. E. Patey, 1855, Sheerness.
Curaçoa, 31, screw, Capt. A. Phillimore, 1855, S.E. Coast of America.
Cyclops, 6, st.-ves., Capt. W. J. S. Pullen, 1856, East Indies.
Dasher, 2, st.-ves., Com. E. G. Hore, 1854, particular service.
Dauntless, 31, sc., Capt. L. G. Heath, C.B., 1854. Coast Guard.
Dee, 4, tr.-sh., Mast.-Com. T. C. Fullen, 1844, particular service.
Diadem, 32, sc., Capt. J. H. Cockburn, 1850, Channel Fleet.
Donegal, 122, sc., Capt. H. Brondhead, 1840, Channel Fleet.
Doris, 32, sc., Capt. E. Heathcote, 1852, Mediterranean.
Drake, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Blanc, 1856, East Indies.
Eagle, 50, Capt. E. Tatham, 1854, Coast Guard.
Edgar, 91, sc., Rear-Adm. J. E. Erskine, Capt. J. E. Katon, 1856, Channel Fleet.
Edinburgh, 58, sc., Capt. E. C. T. D'Eyncourt, 1849, Coast Guard.
Elk, 12, Com. H. Campion, 1855, Australia.
Emerald, 51, sc., Capt. A. Cumming, 1854, Channel Fleet.
Encounter, 14, sc., Capt. R. Drew, 1858, East Indies.
Esk, 20, sc., Capt. Sir R. J. Le M. M'Clure, C.B., 1850, East Indies.
Euryalus, 51, sc., Capt. J. W. Tarleton, C.B., 1852, Mediterranean.
Excellent, 46, gunnery-ship, Capt. R. S. Hewlett, C.B., 1850, Portsmouth.
Exmouth, 90, sc., Capt. J. J. Stopford, 1841, Mediterranean.
Fairy, screw-yacht, tender to Victoria and Albert yacht, Portsmouth.
Falcon, 17 sc., Com. A. G. Fitz Roy, 1857, Coast of Africa.
Fawn, 17, sc., Com. R. P. Cator, 1858, Channel Fleet.
Ferret, 8, Com. W. E. Fisher, 1856, particular service.
Firebrand, 6, st.-ves., Com. J. Dayman, 1858, particular service.
Firefly, 4, st.-ves., Master-Com. F. F. F. Taylor, 1846, Woolwich.
Firm, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. R. Boulton, 1854, East Indies.
Fisgard, 42, Commod. Hon. J. R. Drummond, C. B., Woolwich.
Flamer, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. M. Bingham, 1851, East Indies.
Flying Fish, 6, c., Com. C. W. Hope, 1854, particular service.
Forester, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. J. Innes, 1853, East Indies.
Formidable, 84, Capt. R. B. Watson, C.B., 1842, Sheerness.
Forward, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. C. R. Robson, 1854, South America.
Furious, 16, st.-ves., Captain O. J. Jones, C.B., 1855, East Indies.
Fury, 6, st.-v., Com. W. A. J. Heath, 1856, East Indies.
Ganges, 84, Rear-Admiral R. L. Baynes, C.B., Capt. J. Fulford, 1858, Pacific.
Gannett, 11, Com. E. H. G. Lambert, 1854, Mediterranean.
Gladiator, 6, st.-ves., Com. H. D. Hickley, 1858, N. America and W. Indies.
Gorgon, 6, st.-v., Com. B. C. T. Pym, 1858, N. America and W. Indies.
Grappler, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. A. P. H. Helby, 1849, Pacific.
Grasshopper, sc. gunboat, Lt.-Com. J. C. Tucker, 1855, East Indies.
Greyhound, 17, sc., Com. J. W. Sullivan, Devonport.
Growler, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. E. Crozier, 1854. Mediterran.
Hannibal, 91, sc., Rear-Admiral G. R. Mundy, Capt. M. Connolly, 1858, Mediterranean.
Hardy, 2, sc. gunboat, Lt.-Com. C. G. Bogle, 1855, East Indies.
Hastings, 60, sc., Capt. W. R. Mends, C.B., 1852, Coast Guard.
Haughty, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. D. Broad, 1851, East Indies.
Havock, 9, sc. gunboat, Lieut-Com. C. Fairholme, 1851, East Indies.
Hawke, 60, sc., Capt. W. Crispin, 1852, Coast Guard.
Herald, 8, sur.-ves., Capt. H. M. Denham, 1846, Fcejee Islands.
Hermes, 6, st.-ves., Com. W. E. A. Gordon, 1854, Cape of Good Hope.
Hero, 91, sc., Capt. G. H. Seymour, C.B., 1844, Channel Fleet.
Hesper, sc. st.-ship, Master-Com. J. Loane, 1846, East Indies.
Hibernia, rec.-ship, Rear-Admiral H. J. Codrington, C.B., Capt. F. Warden, C.B., 1845, Malta.
Highflyer, 21, sc., Capt. C. F. A. Shadwell, C.B., 1853, East Indies.
Himalaya, sc. store-ship, Capt. J. Seccombe, 1859, particular service.
Hogue, 60, sc., Capt. R. J. J. G. Macdonald, 1854, Coast Guard.
Hydra, 6, st.-ves., Com. R. V. Hamilton, 1857, particular service.
Icarus, 11, sc., Com. N. Salmon, 1858, Sheerness.
Illustrious, 72, Com. H. C. Harston, 1845, Portsmouth.
Imaum, 72, Commod. H. Kellett, C.B., Com. H. J. Grant, 1855, rec.-ship, Jamaica.
Impregnable, 104, Vice-Adm. Sir B. Reynolds, K.C.B., Capt. W. H. Stewart, C.B., 1854, Devonport.
Imperieuse, 51, screw, Rear-Admiral L. T. Jones, C.B., Capt. R. Maguire, 1854, East Indies.
Indus, 73, Rear-Admiral Sir H. Stewart, K.C.B., Capt. W. K. Hall, C.B., 1850, North America and West Indies.
Industry, st.-v., 2, st.-ship, Mast.-Com. G. J. Hodges, 1841, South America.
Inflexible, 6, st.-v., Com. G. A. C. Brooker, 1856, East Indies.
Intrepid, 6, sc., Com. J. H. Marryat, 1855, Mediterranean.
Iris, 36, Com. W. Loring, C.B., Australia.
Jackal, 4, st.-v., Lieut.-Com. J. Simpson (6), 1845, particular service.
James Watt, 91, screw, Capt. E. Codd, 1831, Mediterranean.
Jason, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. P. Knevitt, 1855, East Indies.
Jasper, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. H. Pym, 1849, West Indies.
Kestrel sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. D. Bevan, 1853, East Indies.
Leaving, 4, screw, Com. M. F. O'Reilly, 1856, Mediterranean.
Leopard, 18, st.-v., Rear-Admiral Sir S. Lushington, K.C.B., Capt. F.B. Wainwright, 1856, S.E. Coast of America.
Leven, 1, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. S. Hudson, 1854, East Indies.
Liffey, 51, sc., Capt. G. W. Preedy, C. B., 1855, Mediterranean.
Locust, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. J. B. Field, 1846, particular service.
London, 90, sc., Capt. H. Chads, 1848, Mediterranean.
Lynx, 4, sc., Lieut.-Com. H. Berkeley, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Lyra, 8, sc., Com. R. B. Oldfield, 1855, Cape of Good Hope.
Madagascar, st.-ship, Capt. R. D. White, 1856, Rio Janeiro.
Mæander, 44, Capt. Sir M. M'Gregor, 1856, Ascension.
Magicienne, 16, st.-ves., Capt. J. E. Commerell (acting), East Indies.
Marlborough, 131, sc., Vice-Admiral A. Fanshawe, C.B., Capt. the Right Hon. Lord F. H. Kerr, 1852, Mediterranean.
Mars, 80, sc., Capt. J. N. Strange, 1854, Portsmouth.
Medina, 4, st.-ves., Capt. T. A. B. Spratt, C.B., 1855, Mediterranean.
Medusa, 4, st.-ves., Com. W. Bowden, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Melpomene, 50, sc., Capt. C. J. F. Ewart, 1855, Channel Fleet.
Mersey, 40, sc., Capt. H. Caldwell, C.B., 1853, Channel Fleet.
Minotaur, Capt. E. P. Halsted, 1842, Sheerness.
Mixture, 17, sc., Com. W. Graham, 1858, Sheerness.
Mohawk, 4, sc., Com. P. C. C. M'Dougall, 1846, Mediterranean.
Monkey, st.-tug, Sec. Mas. G. Syndercombe (act.), Woolwich.
Mutine, 17, sc., Com. W. Graham, 1858, Portsmouth.
Naiad, 42, st.-sh., Mas.-Com. W. W. Dillon, 1843, Callao.
Nautilus, 6, Lieut.-Com. W. B. Grant, 1862, apprentice-ship.
Neptune, 91, sc., Capt. F. A. Campbell, 1857.
Nereus, 42, st.-depôt, Mas.-Com. J. C. Barlow, 1853, Valparaiso.
Niger, 14, sc., Capt. G. P. Mends, 1852, Australia.
Nile, 90, sc., Capt. A. P. E. Wilmot, C.B., 1854, Devonport.
Nimrod, 6, sc., Com. R, J. Wynniatt (act.), East Indies.
Oberon, 3, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. F. G. C. Paget, 1852, S. Co. of America.
Odin, 16, st.-ves. Capt. Lord J. Hay, C.B., 1854, East Indies.
Opossum, 2, sc. gun-boat, Lieut.-Com. C. J. Balfour, 1853, East Indies.
Orion, 91, sc., Capt. J. B. E. Frere, 1854, Mediterranean.
Osborne, st.-ves., Mas.-Com. C. H. K. Bower, 1842, partic. service.
Osprey, 4, sc., Com. H. J. Blomfield, 1855, Mediterranean.
Pearl, 21, sc., Capt. J. Borlase, C.B., 1855, East Indies.
Pelorus, 21, sc. Capt. F. B. P. Seymour, 1854, Australia.
Pembroke, 60, Capt. E. P. Charlewood, 1855, Coast Guard.
Perseverance, 2, troop-ship, Com. E. R. Power, 1850, partic. service.
Persian, 12, Com. E. Hardinge, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Pioneer, 6, screw, Com. H. A. Reilly, 1858, East Indies.
Plover, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. N. B. Smith (acting), East Indies.
Plumper, 9, screw, Captain G. H. Richards, 1854, Pacific.
Pluto, 4, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. C. H. Simpson, 1848, Coast of Africa.
Porcupine, 3, st.-ves., Capt. C. H. Otter, 1854, Devonport.
Princess Charlotte, 104, M.-Com., H. G. Thomsett, 1854, Hong-Kong.
Prometheus, 5, st.-ves., Com. G. Skipwith, 1842, Channel Fleet.
Pylades, 21, sc., Capt. M. de Courcy, 1852, Pacific.
Quail, 2, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. N. Osborn, 1856, Mediterranean.
Queen, 116, sc., Capt. C. F. Hillyar, 1852, Portsmouth.
Queen Charlotte, 104, Vice-Admiral E. Harvey, Capt. H. Harvey, 1852, Sheerness.
Racer, 11, sc., Com. the Hon. T. A. Pakenham, 1856, North America and West Indies.
Racoon, 21, screw, Capt. J. A. Paynter, 1854, Mediterranean.
Recruit, 8, st.-ves., Com. D. Spain, 1856, Mediterranean.
Renard, 4, sc., Com. J. G. Goodenough, 1858, East Indies.
Renown, 91, sc., Capt. A. Forbes, 1846, Mediterranean.
Retribution, 28, st.-ves., Commod. H. E. Edgell, East Indies.
Rhadamanthus, 4, st.-ves., Master-Com. Pullen, 1843, Portsmouth.
Ringdove, 4, sc., Com. R. G. Craigie, 1856, East Indies.
Roebuck, 6, sc., Com. E. C. Symons (act.), East Indies.
Rolla, 6, Lieut.-Com. C. G. Nelson, 1854, Portsmouth.
Royal Adelaide, 104, Rear-Admiral Sir T. S. Pasley, Bart., Capt. W. J. Williams, 1841, Devonport.
Royal Albert, 121, sc., Rear-Admiral Sir C. H. Fremantle, K.C.B., Capt. H. J. Lacon, 1856, Channel Fleet.
Russell, 60, sc., Capt. G. Wodehouse, 1854, Coast Guard.
St. Jean D'Acre, 101, sc., Capt. T. P. Thompson, 1847, Mediterranean.
St. Vincent, 102, Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. Grey, Capt. T. Wilson, 1853, Portsmouth.
Sampson, 6, st.-ves., Capt. G. S. Hand, 1852, East Indies.
Saracen, 4, Master-Com. W. Stanton, 1852, East Indies.
Satellite, sc., 21, Capt. J. C. Prevost, 1856, Pacific.
Saturn, 72, Capt. G. Ramsay, C.B., 1843, Pembroke.
Scourge, 6, sc., Com. W. G. Jones, 1854, Mediterranean.
Scout, 21, sc., Capt. J. Corbett, 1857, East Indies.
Scylla, 21, sc., Capt. R. Lambert, 1855, Mediterranean.
Seagull, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Chimmo, 1850, part. service.
Sharpshooter, 8, sc., Lieut.-Com. C. Gibbons, 1848, Coast of Africa.
Sidon, 22, st.-ves., Capt. R. B. Crawford, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Simoom, 8, sc., Com. J. M. Cooke, 1852, particular service.
Siren, 16, Com. G. M. Balfour, 1856, S. E. Coast of America.
Skipjack, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. Murray, 1848, West Indies.
Slaney, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. R. Leet, 1855, East Indies.
Snake, 4, sc., Com. H. Harvey, 1857, East Indies.
Snap, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. O. Butler, 1855, East Indies.
Sparrowhawk, 4, sc., Com. J. C. Byng, 1856, East Indies.
Sphinx, 6, st.-ves., Com, G. F. Day, V.C., 1855, East Indies.
Spitfire, 5, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. W. C. Chapman, 1859, Coast of Africa.
Spy, 3, Lieut.-Com. J. Hanmer, 1849, S. E. Coast of America.
Starling, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. A. Whitshed, 1854, East Indies.
Staunch, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. E. J. Pollard, 1855, East Indies.
Styx, 6, st.-ves., Com. C. Vesey, 1854, North America and West Indies.
Supply, st.-ship, Mast.-Com. W. H. Balliston, 1845, Woolwich.
Surprise, 4, sc., Com. Lord E. H. Cecil, 1857, Coast of Africa.
Tartarus, 4, st., Com. A. L. Mansell, 1855, Mediterranean.
Termagant, 25, sc., Capt. R. Hall, 1855, S. E. Coast of America.
Terrible, 21, st.-ves., Capt. F. H. H. Glasse, C.B., 1846, Mediterranean.
Terror, 16, Capt. F. Hutton, 1844, Bermuda.
Topaze, 51, sc., Capt. the Hon. J. W. S. Spencer, 1854, Pacific.
Tortoise, 12, st.-ship, Capt. W. F. Burnet, C.B., 1854, Ascension.
Trafalgar, 91, sc., Capt. E. G. Fanshawe, 1845, Channel Fleet.
Tribune, 30, sc., Capt. G. T. P. Hornby, 1846, Pacific.
Triton, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. R. H. Burton, 1849, Coast of Africa.
Urgent, sc. tr.-ship, Com. H. W. Hire, 1854, part. service.
Valorous, 16, st.-ves., Capt. W. C. Aldham, C.B., 1853, West Indies.
Vesuvius, 6, st.-ves., Commod. C. Wise, Coast of Africa.
Victor Emanuel, 91, sc., Capt. J. Willcox, C.B., 1850, Mediterranean.
Victoria and Albert, 2, st.-yacht, Capt. the Hon J. Denman, 1841, Portsmouth.
Victory, 101, Admiral W. Bowles, C.B.; Capt. A. Farquhar, 1849, Portsmouth.
Virago, 6, st.-ves., Com. M. B. Dunn, 1856, particular service.
Vixen, 6, st.-ves., Com. L. Lambert, 1858, Pacific.
Vulcan, 6, sc. tr.-sp., Com. A. C. Strode, 1856, Portsmouth.
Vulture, 6, st.-ves., Capt. G. Parker, 1854, Mediterranean.
Wanderer, 4, sc., Com. M. R. Pechell, 1854, Mediterranean.
Watchful, 2, sc. gunboat, East Indies.
Weazel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Howorth, 1856, East Indies.
Wellesley, 72, Capt.-Sup. G. Goldsmith, C.B., 1842, Chatham.
Wellington, 72, Capt. R. S. Robinson, 1840, Devonport.
Weser, 6, st.-ves., Com. H. J. Raby, 1855, V.C., Woolwich.
Woodcock, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. S. Bosanquet, 1855, East Indies.
Wrangler, 4, sc., Lieut.-Com. R. J. Douglas, 1853, particular service.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—My *penchant* for the sister service often leads me to spin a yarn with the veteran Blue-jackets of the Coast Guard contiguous to my residence, and I gather from them, one and all, but the same expression of sympathy at the fate of the 108 *Princess Royal* prisoners, and a professional regret at the untowardness of such an occurrence, just now especially, when seamen are so much sought after, and on the very eve too of the operation of a new incentive to enlistment, in the Naval Reserve Admiralty Order.

When a grievance, real or imaginary, gets possession of the minds of a crew, or a regiment, it surely is not prudent, or judicious, to batten the former down under hatches, or confine the latter to barracks *en masse* indiscriminately, as is the custom, but too often? For fermentation, like steam in a boiler, becomes only the more dangerous from being confined and compressed; but, to weight the safety-valve, and then sit on it too, becomes only the reckless engineer of a racing Mississippi steamer.

Why is a ship's crew debarred the great boon accorded to the army, of making their complaints *personally* to the actual admiral of the port, or station, by being drawn up as a body, like a regiment is, *twice a year*, before the Inspecting General Officer, and being encouragingly asked by him —"Men, have you *any complaints* to make? If so, I am here to receive them."

How many martinets have been checked in the army by the knowledge that such a day of reckoning was awaiting them, like the sword of Damocles suspended threateningly over their heads.

I am, Sir, truly yours,
PHILORTHOS.

THE MILITIA.

A correspondent directs attention to the manner in which the Militia are at present "neglected," and he observes truly that if there really be a "danger of invasion," the whole of the Militia should be called out, instead of a few skeleton battalions being incoporated for 21 days' drill. The fact is, however, that it is only in case of invasion being imminent, or very likely, or of such a war abroad as would require us to assume an attitude of armed attention, or as would denude the United Kingdom and Ireland of regulars, that the Militia should be universally and even very largely embodied. It is a perversion of their uses to call Militia regiments out for several years, and to make them in effect battalions of the line in time of peace. But it is equally unadvisable to allow the mass of the Militia to fall into a state of inanition or decay. There are, in fact, very few regiments of Militia which can be kept up to their strength, or indeed to more than one-half of their proper force—make every possible allowance that you will for the deficiencies of supply inherent in a Volunteer system. In a Welsh county the other day, the county regiment called out for 21 days' drill, mustered just 150—less than a company of most European formations, when they should have been at least 800 strong. Some enthusiastic "Volunteers" are demanding the ballot, on the ground that young men would join the Frieschutz to escape the Militia, but that is a very poor argument. It is evident that the Militia in their present condition are not at all in the state of the force which did such good service in the last war. But though the Volunteer movement shows that the people desire to resist invasion; though some assert its probability, and all admit its possibility; the action of Government by no means indicates apprehension of any immediate or approximating danger of the sort. In the days of the old panic, which was justified by gigantic preparations to fulfil a deliberate menace, all the carts and waggons on the coast were numbered by order of Government, and the owners were directed to load them with the women and children, and drive them into the interior, on the appearance of a hostile force: the cattle, sheep, and horses were also to be driven away, and provisions and corn-stacks, &c., to be burned and destroyed, thus in some degree anticipating the miseries of invasion, by accepting the attempt as a certain and accomplished fact. One may put up a lightning-conductor without being liable to an accusation of timidity, but if he flings his bed out of window because there is a look of thunder in the air, he will scarce escape the whipping of his neighbours' tongues. Up with your conductors by all means, but keep your beds in-doors till the fire is declared.

2nd Surrey, Captain Pope, half-pay, 6th Foot, has been appointed Adjutant of the Corps. Captain Pope was for some time in command of the invalid depôt at Chatham.

Norfolk Artillery. The Honorary Colonelcy of this regiment vacant by the death of Lord Hastings is not likely to be filled up. Lieut.-Col. Astley commands the corps.

Antrim Artillery. A general Court-martial has been ordered to assemble at Shorncliffe, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Joseph W. O'Donnell of this corps.

Durham Artillery are under orders to remove on the 10th inst. from Fort Gomer to the Isle of Wight. On the 11th inst. one wing will proceed on duty to detached forts. The head-quarters to be at Parkhurst.

Waterford Artillery will remove from Haslar, and occupy quarters vacated by the Durham.

Tipperary Artillery remove from detached forts in the Isle of Wight, and occupy quarters vacated by the Waterford.

1st Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia—John Orred, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Hicks, resigned; Dec. 20.

King's Own Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Arthur Ussher, late a Lieutenant in the Waterford Artillery, to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton, promoted; Dec. 28.

1st Regiment of the Royal Surrey Militia—Lieut.-Colonel George Palmer Evelyn to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant; Dec. 31.

South Mayo Rifles—The Lieut.-Colonelcy of this regiment has become vacant by the death of Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Palmer, formerly of the 17th Lancers.

Worcestershire Militia.—2nd Regiment.—Benjamin Elliott Ogle, Gent., to be Ensign, vice James Sattherthwaite Rudd, promoted; Dec. 27.

1st Regiment of King's Own Staffordshire Militia—James Wilkinson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Gatehouse, promoted; Dec. 30.

East Kent Regiment of Militia—George Taddy Hatfield, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Coventry, promoted; Dec. 31.

2nd Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia — Lieutenant James Taylor has been removed from the strength of the regiment, being absent without leave.

YEOMANRY.

2d Regiment Royal Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry—Henry Collingwood Ibbetson, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Charles Powell, promoted; Augustus Shakespear Oliver Massey, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Philip Chetwode Browne, promoted.

The Staff of the 12th Brigade of Royal Artillery are ordered to proceed to the head-quarters of the brigade, at the Mauritius, on Wednesday next. The officers comprising the staff are—Lieut.-Colonels Turner, C.B.; J. N. A. Fresse, C.B.; and Cockburn; Colonels P. Benn; and J. M'Coy. Adjutant Le Mesurier, C.B.; Quartermaster Keating, and Surgeon Prothero.

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VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE.

At a Court of Lieutenancy held on Monday letters were read from the Secretary at War conveying her Majesty's approval of Captain Montague Hicks (governor of Whitecross Street Prison) as Lieut.-Colonel, and of Mr. Henry Wilkes Masterton as Captain of the London Rifle Brigade. It was forthwith resolved that the commission of Lieut.-Colonel should be signed for Captain Hicks, which was done accordingly. Before the close of the day he was sworn into office, together with Captain Allen. With regard to Mr. H. W. Masterton a long discussion took place, from which it appeared that that gentleman, although recommended for a commission by the council of the Brigade, had been seen neither by that body nor by the Committee of Lieutenancy, to whom it had been referred to inquire into the qualifications and respectability of the candidates for commissions; that he had never been present at drill or performed any duty with the brigade, and that he was only known to one commissioner. The confirmation of his appointment was therefore postponed by the unanimous decision of the court.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

2nd Company Wisbeck or Cambridgeshire (Rifles), formed, 22nd December, 1859. Officers: J. D. Fryer, Captain; F. Jackson, Lieutenant; R. Young, Ensign; F. Fawssett, Honorary Surgeon. Effectives, 71; honorary, none. Subscriptions: 151*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.* Drill and rifle practice, progressing. Uniform: green, with black braid.

CHESHIRE.

1st Company Cheshire (Rifles), formed August, 1859. Officers: John Cadell, Captain; H. J. Ward, Lieutenant; J. S. Conway, Ensign. Effectives, 100; honorary, 15. Subscriptions, 300*l.* Uniform: green tunic, with red facings. Long Enfield rifle.

CINQUE PORTS.

1st Company Cinque Ports, Hastings, and St. Leonard's (Rifles), formed 3rd November, 1859. Officers: the Hon. George Waldegrave, Captain; Vandaleur B. Crake, Lieutenant; James Rock, Ensign. Effectives, 100; honorary, none. Subscriptions 500*l.* Uniform: grey, scarlet facings. Long Enfield rifle. This Company is enrolled as the 1st Company of the 35th Regiment of Rifle Volunteers.

2nd Company Cinque Ports (Rifles), formed 22nd September, 1859. Officers: W. A. Mackinnon, M.P., Captain; E. D. Saunders, Lieutenant; F. Bellingham, Ensign; R. C. N. Davies, Honorary Surgeon. Effectives, 78; honorary 2. State of drill and rifle practice, very good. Uniform: dark grey tunic, red facings, and black cord on breast, back, and arms; trowsers grey, forage cap with two red lights; sergeants and corporals' stripes, silver. Short Enfield, and sword-bayonet.

DORSETSHIRE.

1st Company Dorset (Rifles), formed 14th July, 1859. Officers: Henry Augustus Templer, Captain; Henry Saunders Edwards, Lieutenant; William Hounsell, Ensign. Effectives, 120; honorary, 30. Subscriptions, 113*5l.* State of drill and rifle practice—preliminary shooting with ball cartridge. Uniform: green, scarlet collar, shako and plume. An artillery company is also about being raised, which now exceeds in number 50 effective volunteers.

FORFARSHIRE.

1st Company Dundee (Rifles), formed July, 1859. Officers: G. Alison, Captain; J. Jack, Lieutenant; W. S. Stephens, Ensign. Effectives, 100; honorary, none. Subscriptions: 680*l.* State of drill, manual and platoon exercise. Uniform: grey frock, with black braid and scarlet facings.

2nd Company Dundee (Rifles), formed July, 1859. Officers: Patrick Anderson, Captain; J. H. Bell, Lieutenant; James Bell, jun., Ensign. Effectives, 100; honorary, none. State of drill and uniform as above.

3rd Company Dundee (Rifles), formed July, 1859. Officers: Pitcairn, Captain; Alex. Ogilvy, Lieutenant; P. G. Walker, Ensign. Effectives, 100; honorary, none. State of drill and uniform as above.

4th Company Dundee (Rifles), formed July, 1859. Officers: Tow, Captain; R. Small, Lieutenant; W. W. Neish, Ensign Effectives, 100; honorary, none. State of drill and uniform as above.

5th Company Dundee (Rifles), formed July, 1859. Officers: A. Anderson, Captain; H. Boase, Lieutenant; Alex. Bell, Ensign. Effectives, 100; honorary, none. State of drill and uniform as above.

4th Forfarshire (Rifles), formed 25th of June, 1859. Officers: James Muir, Captain; John Allen Anderson, Lieutenant; David Corsar, Ensign. Effectives, 63; honorary, 30. Forward in drill. Uniform: steel grey, with black braid.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

2nd Company, or Dowlais (Rifles), formed in October, 1859. Officers: George T. Clark, Captain; Wm. Menelaus, Lieutenant; Geo. Martin, Ensign. Effectives, 65; honorary, none. Subscriptions, none. Forward in drill and rifle practice. Uniform: lightish grey; ornaments, bronze and silver. Device on cap: a blast furnace blazing above a scroll—"Haiarn i câr, dur i'r gelyn," Iron for a friend, steel for a foe. On the clasp, a goat's head between two leeks; above, "Firui."

3rd Company Glamorganshire (Rifles), formed 23rd July, 1859. Officers: L. L. Dillwyn, Captain; J. C. Richardson, Lieutenant; E. M. Richards, Ensign; J. G. Hall, Honorary Surgeon. Effectives, 80; honorary, none. State of drill and rifle practice: advanced and efficient. Uniform: brown, with black braiding; red on collar cuffs and trowsers stripe.

4th Company (1st Division) Glamorganshire (Rifles), formed July, 1859 Officers: H. H. Vivian, Captain; J. Thamas, Lieutenant; E. Strick, Ensign. (2nd Division), formed July, 1859. Officers: H. H. Vivian, Captain; B. G. Herrmann, Lieutenant; Charles Bath, Ensign. Effectives, 180 in each Division; honorary, none. No subscriptions. Forward in drill and rifle practice. Uniform: grey, green facings.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

6th Company Gloucestershire (Rifles), formed September, 1859. Officers: D. Hunt, Captain; Arthur T. Playne, Ensign. Effectives, 70; honorary, 10. Subscriptions, 200*l.* State of drill and rifle practice, progressing rapidly. Uniform: grey, black braid, green facings.

HAMPSHIRE.

1st Company Southampton (Rifles), formed 21st November, 1859. Officers: Thomas Fleming, Captain; Effectives, 60; honorary, none. Subscriptions: 700*l.* Uniform same as South Middlesex.

2nd Company Southampton (Rifles), formed 21st November, 1859. Officers: W. J. Le Feuvre, Captain. Effectives, 60; honorary none. Uniform as above.

3rd Company Southampton (Rifles). Officers: Henry J. Algeo, Captain. Effectives, 60. Uniform as above.

4th Company Southampton (Rifles). Officers: Rickford, Captain. Effectives 60. Uniform as above.

5th Company Southampton (Rifles). Officers: F. Perkins, Captain. Effectives, 60. Uniform as above.

6th Company Southampton (Rifles). Officers: Robert G. Basseth, Captain. Effectives, 60. Uniform as above.

1st Company Hampshire (Rifles), formed 24th of September, 1859. Officers: Colonel Thomas Faunce, Captain; Charles Simeon, Lieutenant; Edward Douglas Goodwin, Ensign; Frederick La Croix, Honorary Surgeon. Effectives, 93; honorary, 12. Subscriptions: 147*l.* Well advanced in drill and rifle practice. Uniform: light grey, with light green facings, black braid, green stripe on trowsers; forage cap, grey, black braid and green band; shako, grey felt, green band, bronzed bugle, and straight peak.

KENT.

2nd Company Kent (Rifles), formed September, 1859. Officers: George A. Young, Captain; George Burgess, Lieutenant; O. F. Daniel, Ensign; John F. Hillier, Surgeon. Effectives, 65; honorary, 12. Subscriptions: 250*l.* State of drill and rifle practice, manual and platoon exercise. Uniform: dark grey, with scarlet facings.

LANARKSHIRE.

1st Company Lanarkshire or Glasgow (Rifles), formed in July, 1859. Officers: Sir Archibald Islay Campbell, Bart., Captain; John Ellison Caran, Lieutenant; Adam Morrison, Ensign. Effectives, 100 (full); honorary, 14. Subscriptions from members, 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum. State of drill; drill practice in company, battalion and light infantry drill, and manual and platoon. Uniform: dark grey tunic, trowsers and cap; black belts.

1st Company Glasgow Press (Rifles), formed October 22, 1859. Effectives, 140; honorary 16. Well advanced in drill.

17th Company Lanarkshire (Rifles), formed 10th December, 1859. Officers: W. Auld, Captain; J. W. Guild, Lieutenant; George Cunningham Munteath, Ensign. Effectives, 100; honorary, 26. Subscriptions, 400*l.* State of drill, well advanced, rifle practice not commenced. Uniform: Light grey, black braid.

LANCASHIRE.

2nd Company Lancashire, Blackburn (Rifles), formed October, 1859. Officers: Thomas Lund, Captain; Arthur Ingram Robinson, Lieutenant; James Johnston, Ensign. Effectives, 50; honorary, 20. Subscriptions, 900*l.* Forward in drill and rifle practice. Uniform, grey tunic with green facings, trowsers same colour.

3rd Company Lancashire, Blackburn (Rifles), formed October, 1859. Officers: J. G. Potter, Captain; William Harrison, Lieutenant; John Eccles, Ensign. Effectives, 81; honorary, 20. State of drill and uniform as above.

1st Company Lancashire, Blackburn (Rifles), formed 9th June, 1859. Officers: N. G. P. Bousfield, Captain; James B. Taylor, Lieutenant. George H. Robertson, Ensign. Effectives, 240; honorary, 14. Well advanced in rifle practice and drill. Uniform: dark blue, with scarlet facings and black braid trimmings; shako and black plume; long Enfield.

MIDDLESEX.

13th Company Middlesex, Hornsey (Rifles), formed December, 1859. Officers: James Bird, Lieutenant; J. M. Fletcher, Ensign. Effectives, 61; honorary, none. Subscriptions, none. Uniform: grey heather Tweed tunic, cap, and trowsers; facings red; leggings to op at side.

14th Company Middlesex, Highgate (Rifles), formed July, 1859. Officers: J. Wilkinson, Captain; W. A. Langdale, Lieutenant; R. Barclay, Ensign. Effectives, 93. Uniform: grey tunic, with green facings; forage cap; grey trowsers, with green cord; black leather belts and pouch; short Enfield rifle, with sword-bayonet.

NORFOLK.

4th Company Norfolk (Rifles), formed 3rd September, 1859. Officers: J. H. Orde, Captain; E. P. Youell, Lieutenant; J. Tomlinson, Ensign. Effectives, 100; honorary, 68. Subscriptions, 130*l.* per annum. State of drill and rifle practice, progressing rapidly. Uniform: grey, with black braid.

6th Subdivision Norfolk (Rifles), formed 20th October, 1859. Officers: James Holloway, Lieutenant; H. D. Blyth, Ensign. Effectives, 33; honorary, none. Subscriptions, 70*l.* per annum. State of drill, very forward. Uniform: grey tunic and trowsers, black facings; black felt wideawake hat, with bronze bugle and crown in front.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

2nd Company Northamptonshire (Rifles), formed October, 1859. Officers: Lord Pomfret, Captain; Lieutenant and Ensign not yet filled up. Effectives, 80; honorary, none. Subscriptions, none. State of drill: company drill. Uniform.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

1st Company Robin Hood (Rifles), formed in April, 1859. Officers: Henry Smith, Captain; William Lambert, Lieutenant; Walter Miller, Ensign. Effectives, 82; honorary, none. Subscriptions for members, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* State of drill: manual and platoon. Uniform: Lincoln green, simple black braiding on cuffs, collars, and edgings of coat; patent leather belts, &c.; bronze "R.H.R." on cap and carbine box, and name of company on waist-belt.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

1st Company Staffordshire (Rifles), formed July, 1859. Officers: H. Elwell, Captain; Sir F. E. Scott, Bart., Lieutenant; R. L. H. Mole, Ensign. Effectives, 70; honorary, none. Subscriptions, 500*l.* Uniform: grey, with black braid and bronzed ornaments; cap, same colour, with bronzed bugle.

SURREY.

1st Company Surrey, or South London, Rifle Battalion, formed in June, 1859. Officers: J. Boucher, Major-Commandant; Rouse and Stephenson, Captains; Irvine and Rogers, Acting Captains; Phare, Clipperton, Scrutton, and Durnford, Acting Lieutenants; Bristowe, Kimber, Doulton, Cunningham, and Cottrell, Acting Ensigns; Surgeon, Dr. Griffiths. Effectives, 400; honorary, 200. Subscriptions, 2000*l.* Drill and rifle practice satisfactory. A large proportion of the members have earned the right to fire at 300, 400, and 500 yards. Uniform: green, facings scarlet. In this corps the Major-Commandant makes the officers "act" for some time in the rank above their gazetted rank, before he sends their names into the Lord-Lieutenant for further promotion. The "3rd Surrey Company" is incorporated with this battalion.

WARWICKSHIRE.

1st Company Warwickshire, formed Nov. 1859. Officers: J. W. Sanders, Captain; Thomas Lloyd, Lieutenant; T. H. Gem, Ensign; Effectives, 100; honorary, none. Subscriptions, none. Uniform: steel grey, green collar, edged with black braid, cloth cap and green plume. Long Enfield rifle.

2nd Company Warwickshire, formed November, 1859. Officers: J. W. Hartopp, Captain; J. J. Robins, Lieutenant. Uniform as above.

3rd Company Warwickshire, formed November, 1859. Officers; J. O. Mason, Captain; T. A. Attwood, Lieutenant; W. B. Briggs, Ensign. Effectives, 100. Uniform as above.

4th Company Warwickshire, formed November, 1859. Officers: James Atty, Captain; G. C. Beun, Lieutenant; T. M. Wratislaw, Ensign, ; Alfred Hill, Surgeon. Uniform as above.

5th Company Warwickshire. Uniform as above.

6th Company Warwickshire. Effectives, 100. Uniform as above.

7th Company Warwickshire. Uniform as above.

8th Company Warwickshire. Uniform as above.

YORKSHIRE.

1st Subdivision Yorkshire, West Riding (Rifles), formed 12th September, 1859. Officers: Walter Morrison, Captain; John Ingleby, Ensign. Effectives, 43; honorary, 15. Subscriptions, 331*l.* Forward in rifle practice. Uniform: silver grey, with black facings, scarlet collar and cuffs; forage cap with bronze ornaments; Knickerbocker trowsers, with black leather gaiters. Accoutrements: common brown leather belt, &c.; support sword-bayonet, two cartridge boxes, and cap-pouch; no cross-belt.

Undaunted by the defective state of the law, which bars all parties in Ireland from participating in the volunteer movement, the people of Cork are about making an experiment with a view of bringing the matter to an issue. A local paper (*The Constitution*) states that preparations are making for the formation of a rifle corps for the city and county, and the parties promoting it intend immediately placing themselves in communication with the authorities, in order that the necessary powers may be obtained to carry out the object. It is added that the Mayor of Cork has signified his readiness to subscribe 1000*l.* towards the expenses, and donations to a very large amount have been promised in case the corps is established.

SIR DE LACY EVANS ON THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Sir De Lacy Evans has sent the following letter to Captain Kennicot, the Mayor of Folkestone, with a cheque for twenty guineas. "I was very glad to hear that volunteer artillery and rifle training progresses so satisfactorily in your mayoralty; both will be useful, but it is evident that on the sea coast defence by cannon would come first into requisition. In my humble opinion, if by any want of consideration the stalwart and loyal, though of humble means, be excluded from this voluntary armament, the high value and importance of the movement, as contributory to the national safety, will be seriously diminished. But I have been chiefly induced to offer some few remarks by the published letter of your county member, Mr. Deedes, which reflects such credit on his foresight, knowledge of the subject, and public spirit. He, in fact, remonstrates with those he represents, on their previous apparent apathy as to these preparations; and not without reason; for, strange to say, the northern and central portions of the kingdom are far more advanced in their exertions than the maritime counties; for it is certain that if an enemy should effect a landing in force on our shores, it is these latter which, from first to last, will have to bear the chief brunt and calamities of the war. It is through the maritime districts, reaching as they do from the metropolis to the coast, that must lay, technically speaking, the lines of communication of the hostile forces. These are, in fact, the roads and tracts of country along which the contending troops advance or retreat, bringing up their supplies, &c. Of the disasters, miseries, and spoil which befel the inhabitants of districts thus exposed, the pages of Mr. Russell, respecting the recent operations in the Crimea, those of Napier, M. Thiers, and other narrators of the Peninsular War, contain deplorable but authentic details. Now, Kent and Essex are perhaps peculiarly thus situated. As for Kent, we have unfortunately the best authority for the belief that it has been indulging to the most regretable extent in a false security. But the bowmen of Kent were, in ancient times, distinguished in well-fought fields by their skill as marksmen. You have in your county one of the best schools in Europe for instruction in the use of the small

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arms of precision of the present day. There are facilities also for the practice of ordnance of various calibres along your whole coast. I will venture to hope, therefore, that our modern men of Kent will rapidly recover the time that has been lost, and if conflict should occur, will prove themselves not unworthy of their ancestors."

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JAN. 3.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—8th Company—John Scott Russell, Esq., to be Captain; James Hiscutt Crossman, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Morphew, Gent., to be Ensign; Dec. 22.

5th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—James Childs, Esq., to be Captain; Dec. 27.

Oxford University Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant James Stevenson Cattlow, of St. John's College, to be Captain of the 4th Company; Ensign Charles Musgrave Harvey, of Christ Church, to be Lieutenant of the 1st Company, vice Cattlow, promoted; Ensign Eyre William Hussey, of Christ Church, to be Lieutenant of the 4th Company; Sergeant Walter Payne Gepp, of Merton College, to be Ensign of the 1st Company, vice Harvey, promoted; Colour-Sergeant William Matthew Hale, of Balliol College, to be Ensign of the 2nd Company, vice Hussey, promoted; Sergeant Windham Thomas, Viscount Adare, of Christ Church, to be Ensign of the 4th Company; Dec. 30.

4th Company of Derbyshire Volunteer Rifles—Nathaniel Charles Curzon, Esq., to be Captain; Dec. 31.

Cornwall Volunteer Corps—4th Company Rifles—John Samuel Hawker to be Captain; Christopher Childs to be Lieutenant; John Sobey to be Ensign; Dec. 13. 3d Company Artillery—Arthur Austen Davis to be Surgeon; Dec. 14. 1st Section Artillery—Francis Puckey to be Lieutenant; Dec. 23. 4th Company Artillery—Richard Treffry Kernick to be Second Lieutenant; Dec. 26. 1st Subdivision Rifles—Francis John Hext to be Lieutenant; Richard James Edward Symons to be Ensign; Dec. 24.

3d Company of the Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—Richard Hugh Smith Barry, Esq. (late Captain in the 12th Royal Lancers), to be Captain; Dec. 30.

Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteers—1st Company—John Wilkie, Esq., to be Captain; Ninian Bannatyne Stewart, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; James Dunlop Kirkwood, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Dec. 30. 2d Company—James Mitford Morison, Esq., to be Captain; John Samuel McDowall, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Duncan McDonald, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Dec. 30. 3rd Company—James Reid Stewart, Esq., to be Captain; Alexander Smith Baird, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; George Russell, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Dec. 30.

Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—2nd Company—John M'Micken Pagan, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Surgeon; Dec. 30. 12th Company—James Gilfillan Anderson, Esq., to be Captain; Dec. 30. 17th Company—William Auld, Esq., to be Captain; James Wyllie Guild, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Cunninghame Monteath, Gent., to be Ensign; Dec. 28. 19th Company—Richard M'Culloch, Esq., to be Captain; Alexander Buchanan Dick, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Dec. 30. 28th Company—John Latham, Esq., to be Captain; Daniel Reid, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Boyd Thomson, Gent., to be Ensign; Dec. 30.

Glasgow Northern Battalion of Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—(Consisting of the 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 12th, and 13th Companies)—John Tennant, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Colonel; James Fyffe Jamieson, Esq., to be Major; Dec. 23.

7th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—John Hamilton, Esq., to be Captain; Dec. 21.

18th Company of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Robert John Tinley to be Captain; Dec. 31.

2nd Company Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers—John Smith, Esq., to be Captain; John Paterson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Alexander Gilmour, Gent., to be Ensign; Dec. 27.

South London Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain John Boucher to be Major-Commandant; Henry James Stephenson, Esq., to be Captain; Ensign Alexander Lodwick Irvine to be Lieutenant; Edward Dresser Rogers, Esq., to be Lieutenant; George Phare, Esq., to be Ensign; John Russell Clipperton, Esq., to be Ensign; Alexander James Scratton, Esq., to be Ensign; John Thomas Griffith, Esq., M.D., to be Surgeon; Dec. 31.

The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of the 20th December:—

5th Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Andrew Sisson, Esq., to be Honorary Surgeon; Dec. 26, and not Nov. 30.

WHITEHALL, JANUARY, 6, 1860.

ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.—The Queen has been pleased, on the recommendation of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Captain-General and Colonel of the Artillery Company of London, to appoint Charles John, Lord Colville, of Culross, late Captain 11th Hussars, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice the Right Honourable Henry FitzRoy, deceased.

The Queen has also been pleased, on the recommendation of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, to appoint Captain and Adjutant William Henry Snell to be Major, vice James Goodsell Middleton, who retires.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORD LIEUTENANTS.

County of Banff—John Gordon, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant; Dec. 31.

76th Highland Light Infantry, or Inverness, Banff, Elgin, and Nairn Shires Regiment of Militia—William Archibald Campbell, Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon; Dec. 30.

Shropshire Regiment of Militia—Lieutenant Joseph Venables Lovett to be Captain, vice Thomas Cholmondeley, resigned; Frederick George Mogg, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Lovett, promoted; Dec. 30.

Bedfordshire Regiment of Militia—George Henry Evans, Gent., to be Ensign; Dec. 22.

Royal Mid-Lothian or Edinburgh Yeomanry Cavalry—James Turnbull, Gent., to be Cornet, vice William Roy, deceased; July 20.

Mid-Lothian Coast Artillery Volunteer Corps, or First Division of the Artillery Volunteer Force in the County of Edinburgh—Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart., to be Major-Commandant; Dec. 16. 1st Company—W. A. Parker, Esq., to be Captain; Sept. 16. William Durelp Bentley, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; J. C. Graeam, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Nov. 17. 2nd Company—George Tod, Esq., to be Captain; D. Clenie Gregor, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; William Watson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Nov. 17. 3rd Company—Frederick Hayne Carter, Esq., to be Captain; George Rowland, Gent., late Captain Edinburgh City Artillery Militia, to be First Lieutenant; Alexander Edmonstone, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Nov. 17. 4th Company—David Craig, Esq., to be Captain; Allan Livingstone, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Henry Harrison, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Nov. 15.

Leith Rifle Volunteer Corps.—Henry Hawker Arnaud, Esq., to be Major-Commandant; Dec. 6. To be Captains—Donald Robert Macgregor, Esq.; William Marjoribanks, Esq.; John Gillon, junior, Esq.; Andrew Fyffe Kedslie, Esq.; Dec. 6. To be Lieutenants—William Strachan Gavin, Gent.; George Barclay, Gent.; Alexander Tod, Gent.; William Henry, Gent.; Dec. 6. To be Ensigns—James Smith, Gent.; James Thomas Hardie, Gent.; James Lawrence Boyd, Gent.; John Kidd, Gent.; Dec. 6.

1st Company Renfrewshire Artillery Volunteers—John Scott, Gent., to be Captain; Adam Leitch, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Robert Sinclair Scott, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Jan. 2.

Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers—2d Company—Frederick Daniel Fryer, Esq., to be Captain; Francis Jackson, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Richard Young, Esq., to be Ensign; Jan. 2.

2nd Company of the Monmouthshire Volunteer Rifle Corps (called the 1st Pontypool)—Richard Bean Roden, Esq., to be Captain; William Bailey Hankins, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Tothill, Gent., to be Ensign; Dec. 31.

2nd Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Alfred Bright, Gent., to be first Lieutenant; Dec. 31.

Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers—2nd Company—Richard Caldicott, junr., Gent., to be Ensign; Jan. 2.

London Rifle Volunteer Brigade—George Montagu Hicks, late Captain 41st (The Welsh) Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Dec. 30.

1st Company of Dorset Artillery Volunteers—Frederick Hinton, Gent., to be Captain; John George Sarsfield Macnamara Moore, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; George Cartwright, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Dec. 29.

6th Company of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—Richard Edwards, Esq., to be Captain; Gilbert Elliot, Esq., to be Lieutenant; William Baker, Esq., to be Ensign; Dec. 28.

1st Company of Cheshire Artillery Volunteers—George Harrison, Esq., to be Captain; Dec. 30.

1st Company of Norfolk Artillery Volunteers—John Stephenson, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Surgeon; Jan. 3.

MILITARY ORGANISATION.

The accomplished gentleman who wrote letters to the *Times* from the head-quarters of the French army during the late Italian war, has written in the columns of our contemporary some articles on Military organisation, the substance of which we reproduce.

After forty years of peace the four out of the five great powers of Europe have, within a short period, been called upon to display their military resources on a large scale. Of these, three broke down—England and Russia in the Crimea, Austria in Northern Italy. France alone has stood the test on two great occasions, each presenting circumstances entirely different. Her organisation proved good in a long siege, carried on at 2000 miles from her shores, and it proved itself efficient in a short and brilliant campaign in the open field. These two occasions offered almost every species of trial to which an army can be subject,—camping out in a severe winter on an inhospitable shore, subject to all kinds of privations, forced marches under an Italian sun, tedious trench duties and road-making, brilliant attacks and obstinate defences; and through all these trials the French army passed successfully enough to ensure ultimate victory. Inquiring into the causes of this enviable superiority, he goes back to the close of the great war in 1815. There the victors lay down on their laurels full of the consciousness of their superiority, and lulled by the sweet hope of having attained the greatest amount of perfection in their military organisation. With the conquered it was exactly the reverse. Adversity had not instructed them in vain. They began to overhaul their system, and though a reaction against Napoleonic institutions naturally animated those in power, that feeling was only practically manifested to the extent of remodelling the Napoleonic system so as to bring it into harmony with the necessities of the situation. From that he comes to the year 1830, "which," he says, "is the starting point of the present French army, and since that time there is scarcely one single thing, either in arms, accoutrements, manœuvres, system of promotion, organisation, or administration of the different branches of the service, which has not been thoroughly remodelled or altogether changed. These last thirty years were one continual study to make the single soldier, as well as the whole system, efficient. Inventions were made to supply deficiencies, chance discoveries were applied to useful purposes; the great advance in mechanics, industry, and manufacture was put into requisition; improvements made by other nations were studied, adopted, and perfected." He gives instances of these improvements and their origin. The fatigues, heat, and bivouacs of Algeria soon convinced the French military authorities of the absurdity of encasing the soldier in clothes which do not allow the free action of every limb, and we see the result of this conviction in the loose trowsers and the comfortable capote of the French soldier. Means of transport is a great difficulty in all campaigns, but more especially against Arabs and Kabyles. Instead, therefore, of starting from the premiss that such and such means of transport were required for the soldier, the soldier has been taught to carry everything which he wants. It was found that the *vin ordinaire* of La Belle France was injurious in the climate of Algeria, and that the natives used coffee as a stimulant. It was tried, and found to answer. The Arabs were no match for the regular French soldier, but it was often difficult to reach them. They made up by quickness what they wanted in steadiness. The War Ministry stooped down to learn from them how to fight in loose order, and make the most of individual strength and agility, as well as of the obstacles of the ground. His concluding moral is, that what he considers to be the French superiority lies in the application of a very few principles applicable to all countries, not excepting our own. The first of these is that the military systems of standing armies, like everything else, have to follow the spirit of the age, and that the race in this matter belongs to the swiftest. That our age, which is so often accused of materialism and egotism, has given a value to the individual, as such, which he never possessed before; that consequently it would be folly to keep up the machine system, which was formerly the pattern of standing armies. That in this age of wonderful material development the military systems ought to take advantage of all the newest improvements in this respect. That in this age of easy communication and rapid intercourse between nations each ought to look about and profit by the skill or follies of the others. That this ought to lead, not to imitation, but to emulation; it ought to stimulate invention, and thus develop the particular genius of each by the proper application of the improvements devised by the others. That in a system, military or any other, there must be harmony, and that if one essential part be changed, the others must be modified likewise.

In a second letter he dwells at length upon the Rifle as an institution to which everything else must be brought into harmony, if not subordination, and in this respect, notwithstanding his strong admiration for French military organisation, he speaks hopefully of England:—"She has sought and introduced the most perfect rifle hitherto invented, and is now intent on making her soldiers worthy of their weapon. And in this respect England is already at the head of all others, for she is the first, and hitherto the only one, who has made rifle shooting the object of the systematic education of the infantry soldier. But there it has remained for the present. It has not yet been understood that the rifle is a revolution in and subversion of the old system, and that with the rifle everything else must be reformed and brought into harmony;—that the movements meant for old Brown Bess are ineffective and dangerous in an age of rifles; that a soldier educated as a machine will wield it only imperfectly; that he must have the greatest amount of bodily health, strength, and agility; that he must be trained and clothed accordingly; that in this utilitarian age even soldiers' dresses must be calculated on usefulness rather than ornament; that the command and administration must follow in the same direction,—less routine and fewer councils, but more independent action and responsibilities."

In a third letter, the same correspondent dwells forcibly on the necessity of disencumbering the soldier. "Now that he is given a beautiful weapon and taught to use his faculties to make it formidable in his hands, he feels every moment his efficiency is impaired by every incumbrance which impedes the free movement of his body." He is careful, however, to inculcate that "this individual development does not mean that the British soldier should become a Bashi-Bazouk,—every one for himself and no one for all; on the contrary, the more the principle is adhered to, the more easily disciplined and guided will be the soldier."

COURT-MARTIAL AT MALTA.

On the 1st November last, Quartermaster G. Pittendrigh, of the 21st Battalion 3rd Foot, was tried by general court-martial on two charges preferred against him by Lieut.-Colonel Maude, C.B.—the first of which charges was grave, being for culpable neglect in having, at Malta, in the month of September, 1858, laid before his superior officer, Lieut.-Colonel Maude, for signature, a camp equipment return, dated 1st September, 1858, which was certified by him as quartermaster to be correct, but which he knew to be false. The prosecution, which was supported by the evidence of Colonel Maude, Captain Burnside, and Ensign Jackson, and the defence, occupied three days. The prisoner was assisted by Dr. Sciortino and Mr. Page. For the defence, before entering into a refutation of the charges brought against the prisoner, objection was made to the admissibility and legality of the first charge for which he was arraigned. It was contended in writing that no such charge as the one made could be based on the articles of war which should guide the Court. For article 93, which it appeared the prosecutor chiefly invoked against the prisoner, says that—"Who shall intentionally give in any false return whatsoever of arms, ammunition, clothing, money, stores, or any provisions belonging to us, or for the use of our forces, &c., shall, if an officer, on conviction of any one of the aforesaid offences be cashiered."—How then could the prosecutor alter the article by leaving out the word "intentionally," which is expressly mentioned, and substituting "culpable neglect"? The words "culpable neglect" could not be made to supplant the word "intentionally" used in article 93, regarding a return of clothing. On these and other grounds the prisoner submitted to the Court that the charge, as made, had no standing in the articles of war, and, it being erroneous and illegal, was liable to be quashed. On the 27th inst., the Court assembled to deliver sentence. It then appeared that the prisoner had been found guilty, and was highly recommended by the Court; but the Judge-Advocate-General cancelled the proceedings on the ground of illegality as set forth in the defence, and the prisoner was released from arrest, and ordered to return to his duty.

MOVEMENTS AT MALTA.—The corvette Scourge, Captain his Serene Highness Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenberg, left for Sicily on the 29th Dec. Admiral Mundy's squadron is still at Corfu. The ships of war in port on the last day of the year were the Renown, 91, Racoon, 22, Euryalus, 51, Exmouth, 90, Gannet, 11, Lapwing, 4, Banshee, 2, Caradoc, 2, and Tartarus, 4; the fleet under the command of Admiral Fanshawe being at Gibraltar. The French postal packet Danube arrived on the 28th, bringing as passengers—Lieutenants Hamilton and Rundel, of the 3rd Buffs, and Paymaster G. K. Leet. The English yacht Jupiter, commanded by the Hon. A. Hobart, of the guard-ship Hibernia, left for Syracuse on the 23rd, having on board Captain Dumaresq, Royal Engineers, and Captain R. Egerton of the Rifle Brigade.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—May I beg the insertion of the following in your first number, if you consider the subject of sufficient interest, now that the Volunteer movement has been taken up so enthusiastically in both England and Scotland.

In Ireland the question is continually asked, Are we to be allowed to arm? May I, through you, sir, repeat this question? If not, will we receive a sufficient force from England to prevent invasion and protect our lives and property? or are we solely to rely on the police force of the country, with the few troops which would be left us should danger be apparent? I know, sir, those are questions of vital importance to the well affected and loyal inhabitants of Ireland who have property to protect, as many speak of emigrating, unless assured that they will be allowed to protect themselves, or that Government will engage to do so. Now, sir, if Government can place confidence in a military police (essentially Irish), why not in the inhabitants who have a much larger stake in the country? I do not advocate the arming of all classes indiscriminately, nor is it done I believe in England, but are the well affected and loyal to be left at the mercy of the mob, while the troops would be in the field, supposing an invasion to take place? In fact, the dread of arming the disaffected is a mistake of those who do not know the present feeling in Ireland, the disaffected will not join any Volunteer force, they would be too closely watched. No, sir, depend on it, not a disaffected man would take the oath of allegiance! Whereas, if the Volunteers are embodied it will show the Government whom they can depend on.

AN OLD RIFLEMAN.

The Spanish expedition against Morocco is making progress, but more slowly than is usual in cases where regular armies contend with barbarian levies. Since the first landing of Spanish troops in Ceuta two months have now elapsed, and 30,000 troops have, up to the present, been landed in Africa. For the first six weeks the Spaniards limited themselves to resisting the repeated attacks of the Moors; within the last fortnight they have advanced in the direction of Tetuan, and they are now in military occupation of the Moorish country for somewhat more than three leagues beyond their own town of Ceuta. The plan of campaign is said to be simply a march along the coast to Tetuan, and the capture and occupation of that place. The march along the coast could not, perhaps, be safely effected without cavalry, and hence the delays that have hitherto characterised the operations; but the bad state of the Spanish military and naval organisation is sufficiently indicated by the fact, that it has taken two months to transport an army of 30,000 men across the narrow straits. The individual qualities of the Spanish soldier—his patience, sobriety, and courage—have been fully exemplified in the present campaign. The final result will doubtless be victory for Spain; but at a greater loss of life and money than was probably contemplated when the war was commenced.

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V. R.

RESERVE FORCE OF ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.—Her Majesty's Government having, with the sanction of Parliament, determined on establishing a Reserve Volunteer Force of Seamen trained to the Use of Arms:

This is to Give Notice,

That any Seaman possessing the following qualifications may be inrolled as a Royal Naval Volunteer in the Reserve Force, and will thereupon be entitled to the advantages and be subject to the obligations mentioned below:—

Qualifications for the Reserve.

1. A Volunteer must be a British subject:
2. He must be free from infirmity:
3. He must not be over thirty-five years of age:
4. He must within the ten years previous to his joining the Reserve have been five years at sea, one year of that time as an A.B.

Advantages of the Reserve.

1. A Volunteer will at once receive an annual payment or retainer of 6l., payable quarterly:
2. He will, if he fulfils his obligations and is in the Reserve the requisite time, receive a pension of not less than 12l. a year whenever he becomes incapacitated from earning a livelihood, or at sixty years of age if not previously incapacitated:
3. He may elect either to take the whole pension himself, or to take a smaller pension for himself during his life, and to allow his wife a pension after his death, for the remainder of her life:
4. He will not, on account of belonging to the Reserve, forfeit any interest in any Friendly or Benefit Society:
5. His travelling expenses to and from the place of drill will, when necessary, be provided:
6. He will, during drill, receive, in addition to the retaining fee, the same pay, victualling, and allowances as a seaman of the fleet, according to his rating:
7. He will, if called out on actual service, receive the same pay, allowances, and victuals, and have the same prospect of promotion and prize money, as a continuous service seaman of the fleet, according to his rating, and he will on joining receive the same clothing, bedding, and mess traps:
8. He will, if wounded or injured in actual service, receive the same pension as a seaman in the Navy of the same rating:
9. He will be eligible to the Coast Guard Service and Greenwich Hospital:
10. He may quit the Reserve, if not at the time called out for actual service, at the end of every five years; he may also quit it, when not called out, on paying back the retainers he has received; or, without payment, if he passes an examination as a Master or Mate, and obtains bonâ fide employment as Master or Mate.

Obligations of the Reserve.

1. A Volunteer must attend drill for twenty-eight days each year; he may do so, so far as the convenience of the public service will permit, at a time and place convenient to himself; but he cannot in any case take less than seven days' drill at one time:
2. He must not, without special permission, proceed on a voyage that will occupy more than six months:
3. He must appear before some Shipping Master once in every six months, unless he has leave to be abroad longer, and he must report every change of residence and employment:
4. In order to earn a Pension he must continue in the Reserve as long as he is physically competent to serve, and he must also have been in the force fifteen years if engaged above thirty, or twenty years if engaged under thirty. In reckoning this time actual service in the fleet will count double:
5. Volunteers may be called upon for actual service in the Navy by Royal Proclamation. It is intended to exercise this power only when an emergency requires a sudden increase in the Naval Force of the country:
6. A Volunteer may in the first instance be called out for three years. If there is then actual war, and he is then serving in one of Her Majesty's ships, he may be required to serve for two years longer; but for the additional two years he will receive 2d. a day additional pay:
7. Volunteers when on drill or actual service will be subject to Naval Discipline:
8. A Volunteer who fails to fulfil the obligations of the Reserve will forfeit his claim to Retainer and Pension, and if he fails to join when called out for actual service may be treated as a Straggler or Deserter from the Navy.

The Inrolment will commence on 1st January, 1860.

Full Information and detailed conditions may be obtained on application to the Shipping Master at any Port in the United Kingdom, or to the Officers of Customs in the Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

V. R.

RESERVE FORCE OF ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.—Leave for long Voyages.—Special Leave for Voyages exceeding Six Months will be granted to All Volunteers on the following Conditions:—

1. The Leave is to be for one ship, and for one voyage only at a time, and to be renewed for each voyage. The ports or countries at which the ship is to touch must be all specified, or if any of these are not specified the voyage must be limited by the articles to twelve months.
2. The Volunteer must have completed his twenty-eight days' drill for the year before the Leave will be given.
3. On an emergency the Reserve may be called out for service at home or *abroad*. If the Volunteer is then abroad, he must, if summoned, join any of H. M. ships abroad; under the same penalties, in case of refusal, as in case of refusal to join in the United Kingdom.
4. The arrears of retainer due will be paid on the Volunteer's return in the ship for which Leave is given.
5. The Admiralty reserve power to withhold this Leave if at any time on an emergency the Volunteers are required for the defence of the country. They also reserve power to withhold the Leave at the end of each Volunteer's first five years of service, when he may, if he pleases, quit the force.
6. Subject to these reservations, it is the intention of the Admiralty to grant Leave upon the above conditions for the first five years of the service of each Volunteer who joins the Reserve under the present Regulations.

Age of Admission. During the year 1860 the age of admission will be extended from 35 to 40.

*** *For further Information apply to a Shipping Master.*

Board of Trade, Whitehall, S.W., 12th December, 1859.

KINGSTON VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—Wanted immediately, a SERGEANT, to act as SERGEANT-MAJOR. Apply by letter, stating qualification, to W. Phillips, Esq., Kingston-on-Thames.

SIX-FEET VOLUNTEER GUARDS.—Gentlemen desirous of JOINING this CORPS, who have not already sent in their names, are requested to do so on or before TUESDAY, the 10th of JANUARY, soon after which date it is intended to hold the first General Meeting, and to proceed with the business of the Corps. Address to the Hon. Secretary, S.F.V.G., Committee Rooms, 38, Conduit Street, W.

SERGEANT-MAJOR.—The Committee of the SUNDERLAND VOLUNTEER CORPS are prepared to receive applications for the appointment of a SERGEANT-MAJOR to the Corps. The applicants to give references, full particulars of previous service, and to state the terms required.

2, Sunniside, Sunderland. Arthur W. Dixon, Secretary.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c. vid EGYPT. The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Bombay, Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Kangaroo Island (for Adelaide), Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 12th of every month.—For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; or Oriental Place, Southampton.

Just published, price 7s. 6d.

A HANDY-BOOK FOR RIFLE VOLUNTEERS. With 14 Coloured Plates and Diagrams. By Capt. W. G. HARTLEY, Author of "A New System of Drill."

"By far the very best work of the kind to which the rifle volunteer movement has given birth. This book will supersede all that have appeared on the same subject."—*United Service Gazette.*

"This is multum in parvo, decidedly the best guide or manual for volunteers and riflemen we have yet seen."—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

Saunders, Otley, & Co., 50, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, W.

This day, price 2s. 6d., post free, 2s. 8d.

REMARKS ON NATIONAL DEFENCES, and on the Instruction of Volunteer Corps and other Defensive Bodies. By Sir DUNCAN MACDOUGALL. With Plates.

W. Clowes & Sons, Military Publishers, 14, Charing Cross, S.W.

THE NEW INDIAN MUTINY MEDALS.

MESSRS. E. & E. EMANUEL, Goldsmiths to the Queen, Portsea and Portsmouth, have the honour to announce that they are prepared to supply Miniature Copies of the above, with Bars and Brooch complete, registered and free by post; as also the New Miniature Medal for Persia, and the Miniatures to every British and Foreign Order and Medal.

Portsmouth, January 2, 1860.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, and all the other LONDON NEWSPAPERS, regularly SUPPLIED in Town, and forwarded to all parts of the United Kingdom, India, China, Australia, and foreign countries. A list for 1860, with politics, days of publication, &c., sent gratis.

Advertisements inserted in all the London and Country Newspapers. Wm. Dawson & Sons, Newsvendors, Booksellers, and Stationers, 74, Cannon Street, City, E.C. Established 1809.

MR. ALBERT SMITH will RE-COMMENCE his CHINA and MONT BLANC REVISITED, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, JANUARY 10. Stalls can now be secured at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.—The best PRIVATE BOXES at all the theatres may be obtained at W. R. SAMS' Royal Library, 1, St. James's Street.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

As a *general rule* the Editor cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not authenticated by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the Editor.

A "Well Wisher, &c.," is thanked for his sensible communication, and is informed that the Editor fully agrees in nearly every one of the propositions it contains.

The Editor begs to return his acknowledgments to the Officers and Secretaries of Volunteers who have so kindly furnished him with information in reference to their respective corps, and invites further communications.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1860.

Whatever disappointment was felt at the partial character of the successes gained by our Navy in the Russian war, there was no reason to believe that the Board of Admiralty had failed in their duty; nor was there any complete *bouleversement* of the naval system and administration like that which took place in the organisation of our Army. Of course the marine was less severely tested; it did less, because it could do no more. One officer, indeed, alleged that the fleet entrusted to him was manned by crews better versed in sartorial arts than in the duty of men-of-war's men; but it was not given to the gallant admiral to show that they were actually deficient in fighting powers; and on the whole it may be admitted the Admiralty make a good show in ships and men, and can point to tolerable results for the expenditure of the enormous sums entrusted to them. Having said so much, we must be permitted to remark that it is matter of no little surprise the case should be so, considering the composition of the Board. Naval men will at once perceive that we allude to the office of the First Lord—but it is not because he is a civilian, and not a naval man who fills it, but because he as a civilian quite overrides the naval element in the Board, that we object to his present enormous powers. It is the civil First Lord, whose place depends on a parliamentary majority, who makes all appointments, confers all distinctions, and determines promotions. By some process which is scarcely scrutable, the civilian cuckoo has pushed all the naval birds out of their nest, and reigns there in their stead, whilst the parent flutters her wings in vain, and declares she does not know what to do with the hardy usurper. It is not profitable to inquire by what means the office of Lord High Admiral—who was the delegate of the Crown, and had absolute power over the naval forces of the kingdom—fell into the hands of the First Lord, and became a civil perquisite. It is evident, however, that the duties and rights of that office are now executed and enjoyed by a civilian, instead of a naval man, or at least—instead of a soldier who fought on sea as well as by land, as was the fashion in former days. The Army is still directly controlled by the Crown, which is almost as absolutely the fountain of all honour, promotion, and appointments, as in the time when the Sovereign took the command of his armies in the field, and led them to battle in person. The Navy has had interposed between it and the Monarch the shade—we do not know whether it is cold or hot—of the Board of Admiralty, which, on investigation, and in effect, is resolved into the First Lord and his Private Secretary. The naval portion of the Board are little more than ad-lateral officers, who perform the duties of recording angels, now and then with tears in their eyes, and hearts bowed down by weight of woe. Of course all civilians show good reason why this should be so: but though there is a great amount of truth in their arguments—some of which can scarcely be urged without offence to naval officers—we are of opinion that no valid argument can be advanced against increasing the strength and aggrandising the powers of the Naval element in the Board. With that view we think not only that there might, but that there ought to be an officer with powers somewhat analogous to those of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, who should have control of the general appointments and promotions, with special exemptions and reservations, subject to the power of rejection and selection of the names on the part of the First Lords. This naval officer who might be called First Admiral, or Naval Commander-in-Chief, should be assisted by two naval officers, who would, however, be of inferior powers, and it would be a part of his duty to go on tours of inspection at intervals—to examine the Dockyards, to overhaul the ships of the Reserve, and Guard-ships, and now and then to hoist his flag as First Admiral, and take command of the Channel Fleet in an experimental cruise. We should thus have the best means of testing the efficiency of our arrangements for the manning of the fleet, and the excellence of our dockyards and arsenals. The present mode of going down to Portsmouth on certain state days to pay compliments, to look at polished platters—and, maybe, whitened sepulchres—to go over departments all brightened up and prepared beforehand for inspection, is obviously unsatisfactory, and, for a practical people, very absurd. We want to know how the every-day work is done, and not how the people who do it look when dressed in their holiday attire, and out for the day.

The First Admiral, or Naval Commander-in-Chief, aided by his Staff, could also examine and report on the condition of the coast defences, and could test in many ways the actual condition of our fleet and of individual ships, and the merits of officers and crews; and he would, if a man of ability and discrimination, be the best guide the First Lord could have in framing the estimates, which—as the latter would be responsible to Parliament for them—must be left ultimately to his decision. Thus restricted, the patronage and power of the First Lord would still be very great indeed. The estimates and expenditure would be under his control; all the appointments to dockyards and civil offices under the Admiralty would be his, and the higher nominations would be mainly influenced by his opinion. We shall return to this subject in our next number. The importance of it is great. We are willing to let well alone; but why should not well be made better, if the way to do it is clear and open? There is no responsibility in the present system. The Board is a bundle of Secretaries, tied up hard and fast by the First Lord and his Secretary; but if the First Lord be assailed in Parliament, he at once holds up his Board to protect him, and the concrete receives any amount of invective and sarcasm on a rhinoceros hide, tested beyond proof by long experience, and steeled by the happy consciousness of perfect strength, and by the individual conscience of each member, which tells him, "It was not I who did it. I had nothing to do with it!"

In determining the future system and establishment of the British Army, one of the first amd most important elements to be considered, is the re-organisation of the forces in India. The number and description of troops required for our greatest dependency, which at this moment absorbs one-half the regular army, must necessarily be made the basis upon which to frame an estimate of our wants for imperial purposes. The future of the Indian army, therefore, is one of the most immediately interesting questions connected with the military—all the more so, perhaps, from the fact that it is yet wrapped in mystery. With every respect for the individuals composing the Royal Commission of 1858, we can hardly say that the constitution of that tribunal gave rise to great hopes at the outset, and the result furnished no agreeable disappointment. The opinions, both of the commissioners and the witnesses examined, were pretty evenly divided as to the expediency of maintaining purely an Imperial army, as distinguished from a force of which European regiments for local service should form a considerable proportion. The Government, however, appeared to give a kind of casting vote in favour of a local force, and the question was all but settled, when the news of the insubordination of the Company's European troops altogether unsettled the official determination. Since then the question has remained entirely open. We are informed, however, that the very potent considerations of expense influence the probabilities slightly in the direction of a local force. The authorities declare that, examine it how you will, a local European regiment of 1000 men costs less than a battalion of the line of equal strength. We believe they are also not entirely free from difficulties connected with the amalgamation of two different systems of promotion and retirement among the officers, which would necessarily follow an absorption of Her Majesty's Indian into Her Majesty's Imperial Army.

With respect to the former of these considerations we must to a great extent bow to the official dictum, as regards the question of expense. It has been investigated very closely by persons free from leanings one way or the other, and looking at it entirely as a question of cost, we shall only say on this point, we hope the wholesome commercial maxim, that the best article is the cheapest, may be borne in mind, and that the most extravagant of all policies—a policy of small economy—may not be pursued. With regard to the difficulties in the way of an amalgamation, we cannot consider them as presenting any grave administrative difficulty, even at the outset, while whatever the difficulty might be, a very

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few years would diminish it to an infinitesimal point. We have two entirely different systems in the Indian and the Imperial Army, in which a large number of individuals have important vested interests. In the former, officers, besides investing money in their promotion, have subscribed largely to funds, and are entitled to allowances from them, either now or at a future time. In the latter, very large sums have been sunk in the purchase of commissions. In bringing the two systems into one, some difficulties would unquestionably arise, but it appears very forcibly to us that they are difficulties of a character that require the interposition of an actuary rather than of a military administrator. Take stock of each individual's rights at the present moment, and secure them to him, and let him know precisely how much of those rights he will be allowed to retain if he changes his position. If he sacrifices anything, he will do so voluntarily and with his eyes open. So much as regards the rights of individuals—of the actuary's business. The part of the statesman is to determine the character of the new system—to say whether we shall bring the Imperial system into the Indian Army, the Indian system into the Imperial, or, whether he may not avail himself of the present forced convulsion in the military system of India, to devise something for the whole army that will enable it to profit by the experience acquired in every department of military administration and organisation during the last few years. We have had a war testing the Imperial Army and a war testing the Indian Army. We have had inquiries and commissions without end. Is not the present a most favourable opportunity for collecting together all our knowledge thus dearly acquired, and devising for the Queen's Army all over the world a plan which shall preserve the large proportion which is worthy of preservation of our present system, and at the same time blot out the excrescences which are plainly discernible on its surface?

While we should be sorry to see any violent disturbance of the regimental system, about the excellence of which we believe there is scarcely a second opinion among military administrators or professional soldiers, we cannot be blind to the fact, that there are some of its elements which might with great advantage be modified. In the first place, to our minds, it is too complicated as regards the respective ranks. There are three descriptions of duty to be performed by a regimental officer, viz., that of field officers, that of captains, and that of subalterns. We have five kinds of officers to do it. Why, then, should we keep up the unnecessary distinctions of major and ensign in the line? There are no majors or ensigns in the Artillery. Again, where so very much depends upon the capacity and temper of a commanding officer, we have no sufficient guarantee in our present system that we shall get (not the best, for we are not so Utopian as quite to expect that, but) a good man. Going to the other end of the officers' list we have no security, with all our examination tests, that we shall get for regimental officers young gentlemen of a class likely to know and do their duty properly. Nor is the means we adopt of indoctrinating them into the school of regimental efficiency the best that could be devised. Lastly, and as affecting the whole of these points, we have to consider the purchase system, not upon high moral or abstract considerations, but as regards its practical effect upon the efficiency of the officers of the army.

Although the tribunal to which this last most important subject was referred, some two or three years since, was perhaps as competent as any the country could produce, and although it spared no trouble or research in eliciting everything that bore upon the subject, the result was not entirely satisfactory. A certain moral blow was dealt, a kind of premonitory attack made upon the system, both directly and in the shape of reluctant sustainment by a large proportion of the Commissioners. The purchase system is almost universally popular among the poor men of the Army and among the majority of the rich men. We consider that it has some very great and weighty advantages, for which we have never yet seen a substitute suggested that could be practically obtained. Without it we confess we see no means of obtaining officers for general commands at an age very much short of senility, and we need therefore scarcely add that we should look upon its abolition as a very dangerous measure. But regarding at it in connection with the question to which we have before alluded—the unnecessary number of grades of regimental officers—we think some change might be made which would keep up the stream of promotion substantially at its present rate, and yet diminish to a very slight point the inequalities and injuries to which individual officers are occasionally subject. In the Foot Guards, since 1854, purchase above the rank of regimental captain has been virtually abolished. When a regimental major or lieutenant-colonel retires by the sale of his commission, he receives only the price of his company, and the consequent promotions above that rank are made by seniority without purchase, those of the subordinate ranks being given by purchase, as, if a captain had sold out. Why not adopt this system in the Line, if we are afraid of the very attractive—but, like many attractive things, the somewhat dangerous—theory of promotion by selection? By absorbing the rank of major into that of lieutenant-colonel, making it unattainable by money, and by abolishing the rank of ensign, we should have an officer obliged to purchase only one step—his troop or company—after his entry into the service, while among 37 out of 40 combatant regimental officers, we should keep up the same inducements to accelerate promotion as at present. The non-purchaser would thus have but one obstacle instead of four in the way of his regimental advancement, the purchase system would advantageously touch 37 officers out of 40 to the full extent, as at present, and the remainder to some extent, viz., the price of a company. If we added some better kind of probation, than the present for young officers we believe we should have the regimental system of the Army as near perfection as could be expected. At present we submit a candidate for a commission to an examination, many features of which have nothing to do with his efficiency as a good officer to do company duty. We then, on his being Gazetted, send him to a depôt battalion, where there is no *esprit de corps*, where there are few steady officers, and where he is thrown altogether into the society of some score of youths just like himself, most of whom he will probably never see again after he joins his regiment. Now, if instead of this very unwholesome system, every candidate were simply required to pass an examination in those matters which are necessary to enable him to keep the accounts and do the office business of a company, then sent to a college, where for seven or eight months he would be well drilled and made thoroughly acquainted with the practical duties of a company officer, he would escape the depôt, and be available for service on joining his regiment. If an institution of this kind were made first self-supporting, a saving to the country might be effected, inasmuch as on an average there are about three ensigns of each regiment at depot battalions learning their duty. If these officers were taught their business at a public college, at their own expense, the number of subalterns might be reduced without a loss to any one, and with a gain to the public purse. We believe that some such steps as we have indicated might be considered, not unprofitably, by the authorities, and certainly at no time with more advantage than the present.

We had much rather avoid any reference to the very painful affair at Aldershott, which has terminated in the removal of the 2nd Battalion of the 24th Regiment to Cork, and not improbably, eventually to a very disagreeable tour of foreign service. There is, of course, nothing to be said in palliation of the disgraceful conduct of the men; but we may deduce one moral from the circumstance perhaps not altogether valueless. In the formation of the various 2nd Battalions, the commanding officers have had very peculiar and serious difficulties to contend with in bringing their men into soldierlike condition. The class of recruits has not been the very best, but the chief difficulty is the want of non-commissioned officers. We can well imagine and make allowance for the almost hopeless feeling with which a colonel must enter on his task of forming a regiment, with the aid of non-commissioned officers only a shade removed from the motley class of recruits whom they are expected to mould into that which they are not themselves, viz., efficient soldiers. It is an instance of the blind leading the blind, in which we must naturally expect some accidents. We sincerely trust and hope that we shall not have again to chronicle such a dastardly outrage as that which marked the day of the whole year especially dedicated to peace and good will.

It may not be out of place to remark that, after five o'clock in the evening, the field officer of the day is the sole commanding officer in camp.

General Knollys resides at Bagshot, nine miles away. Lord W. Paulet's residence is in London; the Major-Generals Lawrenson and Spencer, and all the other staff officers reside at Farnham or the adjacent villages, and the only heads of departments left in camp are the officers commanding Royal Engineers, the principal Medical Officer, and the Assistant-Commissary-General.

No officer has been appointed as yet to succeed Admiral Bowles at Portsmouth. The gallant officer will not haul down his flag till 1st March.

We have reason to believe that nothing is yet officially settled respecting the increase of the army. It was some time since stated that second battalions would be raised in each regiment up to and including the 35th. Subsequently, it appears to have been resolved that 20 men per company were to be added to each regiment not on the Indian establishment, and one or two of the regiments proceeding to China were actually strengthened to that extent. This plan, however, has been stopped, and at present it is not decided in what shape the proposed augmentation shall be made. We may add that until the meeting of Parliament, the views of the Government are not likely to be made public, the whole matter very much depending on the still undetermined question of the reorganisation of the Indian army.

With the view of securing the uniform and general efficiency of the Volunteer Corps, it is the intention of the Government to appoint an Inspector-General of Volunteers, who will be assisted by six sub-inspectors of the rank of Brigade-Major. Each of the sub-inspectors will be assigned a district for his particular supervision, the Inspector-General controlling the whole arrangements.

Major-General Cameron, C.B., who has resigned the Vice-Presidency of the Council of Army Education for the command of a brigade at Aldershott, will, in all probability, be succeeded in the former office by Major-General Rumley, who now commands a brigade at Gibraltar.

A new Royal Warrant will shortly appear regulating the rank and emoluments of Paymasters in the army. It is, we understand, likely to embrace the following changes: 1. Depôt, Battalion, and District Paymasters to have the honorary rank of Major, the twelve seniors receiving 2*s.* 6*d.* a day, extra pay. 2. Regimental Paymasters to have the relative rank of Captain for five years; after that the honorary rank of Major. 3. A more liberal rate of half-pay to be granted.

The details of the force to be sent under Sir J. Hope Grant to China between this and March are being arranged in India. We believe it will consist of eight European regiments, of which four—the 1st Royals, 2nd Batt.; 2nd Royals, 1st Batt.; 3rd Buffs, 1st Batt.; and 67th are in China, or on their way thither, and two each are to come from Madras and Bombay respectively—4000 Sikhs, two regiments of irregular cavalry, and one of European cavalry, with eight troops and batteries of artillery. Rumour asserts that either the King's Dragoon Guards, or 7th Hussars, will be the cavalry regiment sent; and that the 31st and 66th Regiments from Bombay, and the 44th and 66th from Madras, will complete the infantry force.

Colonel the Hon. St. George Foley, C.B., who has been acting as Military Secretary to Major-General Straubenzee, at Hong Kong, has been appointed British Military Commissioner at the Head-Quarters of the General Commanding the French expeditionary corps to China.

Brevet-Major the Hon. A. H. Anson, V.C., 7th Hussars, and Captain F. R. C. Grant, 5th Lancers, have been appointed Aides-de-camp to Lieut.-General Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the China Expedition.

At an examination recently held to supply vacancies in the senior class at the Staff College, Captain the Hon. W. Feilding, Coldstream Guards; Captain Hartman, half-pay, formerly of the 15th Hussars; and Captain Norris Goddard, 2nd battalion 17th Regiment; were successful. These officers will accordingly proceed to join the senior class at Sandhurst.

We have much pleasure in stating that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to apportion a suite of apartments in Hampton Court Palace to Mrs. Hodson, widow of Major Hodson, of "Hodson's Horse."

Lieut. Harmer, 81st Regiment, has succeeded Lieut. Coupe, 15th Regiment, as recruiting officer at Omagh. Lieut. Fagan, 4th Regiment, has been moved from Cambridge to Reigate, and Lieut. Lockhart, 92nd Highlanders, from Reigate to Cambridge.

Captain J. Cumming Clarke, 13th Light Infantry, has been appointed A.D.C. to Lieut.-General Wynyard, at the Cape, in succession to Captain Wynyard, 58th Regiment, who has retired from the service.

Some of our contemporaries announce that Lord Clyde may be expected in England about the middle of this month. We are more inclined to think, however, that the gallant General will arrive about the end of February, where doubtless the country will give him such a reception as his great services deserve.

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THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN OF 1859.*

As a Christmas or New-Year's gift book, the purchaser of this volume will probably value it for Mr. Bossoli's striking collection of illustrative sketches. Another class of purchasers, however, will be attracted towards it by for the sake of the narrative of the campaign, written by an eye-witness of its most momentous scenes, a sharer in the fatigues and pleasures of the march and the bivouac, if not in the dangers and excitement of the battle. The author describes his work as "a carefully-drawn picture of the campaign as it presents itself" to his mind. This is a correct description. The labour bestowed has not been bestowed in vain, for the picture is clearly and succinctly as well as carefully drawn. In short, it is a valuable contribution to the history of the campaign, well deserving the attention of all who desire to be informed on the most striking features of field operations since the great French wars. The narrative deals very lightly with the political questions which form so large and potential a portion of the war. The writer altogether abstains from discussing the origin of the strife, and, in this treatment of the subject, we shall imitate him.

The campaign may be divided into three periods, beginning with the rush of the French army into Italy, and ending with the peace of Villafranca. The first period, from April 19 to May 20, brought the hostile armies face to face on the Po and the Sesia. The second period, from May 20 to June 21, having the famous flank movement and Magenta for its principal events, carried the Allies to the river Chiese and the Austrians behind the Mincio. The third period, from June 21 to July 10, includes the great battle of Solferino, the passage of the Mincio, and the peace of Villafranca.

The Austrian government committed a political error at the outset of the war, and followed it up by committing a military error. On the 19th of April the Vienna cabinet determined to demand the disbanding of the Italian volunteers then collecting in Piedmont. Having resolved on this step, the Austrians should have followed it up by immediate military operations; whereas the ultimatum was allowed to become generally known four days before it was presented, and when it was handed in to Count Cavour on the 23rd, an answer was demanded in three days, instead of four-and-twenty hours. The consequence was, that the Austrians, committed to an offensive campaign, lost seven days by this half-measure, and subsequently they lost three more out of deference to a request from the British Government. The time lost by Austria was made the most of by Piedmont and her ally. Before the ultimatum was presented the Sardinian troops, about 70,000 strong, were in position from Ivrea, under the Alps, to Novi, under the Apennines; Alessandria and Casale gave strength to the centre of the line; the works on the Dora Baltea covered the road to Turin through the low country, and lines of railway connected Genoa with the two fortresses and with the capital. Before the ultimatum was presented also, the French troops were on the sea, coming from Marseilles, Toulon, and Algeria, and ascending the heights of Mount Cenis. With the vast force at his disposal, General Gyulai might either have marched upon Turin, or—what would have been more effective—upon Novi. In the latter case he would have struck in between the French at Genoa, and the Sardinians in and to the left of Alessandria. But when he crossed the Ticino on the 29th of April, his opportunity of either seizing Turin or Novi had passed away, for on the 29th there were nearly 30,000 Frenchmen in front of Genoa, and an equal number about Susa. Thus the French had secured the two flank lines of communication, and were prepared to concentrate in any direction by the 1st of May. Every day brought more troops and material to Genoa and Turin, but mainly to the former, and the position of the allies, tolerably safe at the very outset of the Austrian invasion, had become impregnable by the middle of the month. The offensive movements of the Austrians, now pointing to Turin, now to Novi, were extremely contemptible, and were and are quite unintelligible upon any recognised military principles. The conduct of the Allies, on the other hand, was prudent. Sheltered by Alessandria and Casale, with the river Po covering their front, from the hills of Montferrat they looked down upon the columns of the Austrians, meandering to and fro without a purpose and without a plan. Count Gyulai's system seems to have consisted in feeling about until he met with some resistance, and then drawing back. Thus he moved forward troops as far to the west as Trino and San Germano, and as far to the south as Tortona, but they did nothing except break bridges and make requisitions. The Allies, on the other hand, spent the time in watching these aimless pursuits, and in completing their preparations for an offensive movement. These were hastened by the arrival of the French Emperor himself at Genoa, on the 12th of May. We are told that the French were not prepared for war. If so, how massive and efficient must be that peace establishment which can enable the French ruler to transport a large army across mountains and seas, and bring it into position in front of an enemy in a fortnight?

Having lost the initiative, and being utterly incapable of regaining it, Count Gyulai was reduced to the hopeless task of endeavouring to make his adversary show his hand. At first he occupied the line of the Sesia, and the line of the Po below its confluence with that river, having outposts in the country towards Turin, and on the road to and from Piacenza to Tortona. Finding no enemy in the low grounds and learning that large masses of French troops were on the road to Piacenza, Count Gyulai seems to have imagined that the Emperor intended to make a move on that side; an error everything but sound reasoning helped to confirm. Thus he heard of the embarkation of the 5th corps under Prince Napoleon for Tuscany, and at the same time sending Count Stadion with 20,000 men to make a reconnaissance in force towards Voghera, he found the French strong enough on that side to beat back his columns in a smart combat which has been dignified with the name of a battle. It was the first serious action; it revived the old *prestige* of the French, and it confirmed in the mind of Count Gyulai the idea that the French Emperor intended to run his head against the entrenched camp of Piacenza.

No error could have been more fatal. Count Gyulai seemed to have forgotten for what purpose Piacenza and Pavia were raised to the rank of fortresses, if it were not to render any repetition of Bonaparte's manœuvre in 1796 most hazardous, if not impracticable. The French Emperor had a sounder plan secreted in his mind, and the development of this plan forms the second period of the campaign.

The Emperor determined to turn the right flank of the Austrians, and seize the road to Milan. Massing his army to his right, he induced Count Gyulai to concentrate his troops on his left in the watery country between Mortara and the Po. As soon as Gyulai withdrew behind the Sesia, Garibaldi carried his volunteers round that flank, and crossing the Ticino boldly threw himself far in the right rear of the Austrians. The Sardinians occupied the line of the Sesia and had outposts on its left or Austrian bank. It is amazing that these movements did not shake Gyulai's faith in his wild notion of an advance of the French on Piacenza. It is true that no pains were spared to delude Gyulai, and it is probable that no one except the Emperor and his immediate confidants knew of his plan. This was to carry his whole army swiftly and secretly from right to left. In executing this bold conception he was aided by the Sardinian railways, the electric telegraph, and Austrian stupidity. Covered by the rivers and fortresses, while Gyulai was waiting for them between Mortara and the Po, the French moved with immense rapidity from Alessandria to Vercelli, and in two days the Emperor had the satisfaction of seeing his whole force united on the Sesia. Having obtained this commanding position, he lost no time in making the most of it. The movement was completed on the 30th of May; on that day King Victor Emmanuel drove the weak Austrian outposts from Palestro and Vinzaglio; and the next day, still with overpowering numbers, he repulsed an attempt to retake these villages. Gyulai, still mistaking the objects of the Allies, although he brought his troops a little nearer to Novara, neglected while there was yet time to concentrate them there, and left his weakened right to be overwhelmed. By the 1st of June the advanced guard of the French were in Novara, and Gyulai had no choice but to recross the Ticino. On the 2nd of June the French had 100,000 men on the plain of Novara, in good fighting trim, and inspired by their victories, and they were speedily joined by the Sardinians. It is clear that Napoleon III. must have formed a very correct estimate of the character of Count Gyulai, or he would hardly have attempted this magnificent operation. But to estimate aright the capacity of your opponent is one of the elements of success in war.

The race was now to the swift and resolute. Between the Allies and Milan flowed the Ticino, and if time were given the Austrians might double round by Bereguardo and Vigevano, throw themselves across the road, and dispute the passage of the river. But the Emperor was still quicker than his foe. On the 3rd of June M'Mahon had passed the Ticino at Turbigo, the point where the elder Napoleon crossed in 1800 on his march from the Alps to Milan. By this time the Austrians were over the river, and a little energy would have sufficed to bring them into line at Magenta. That energy was wanting. Whatever the cause, whether from the interference of Marshal Hess or not, they were too late. On the 4th of June, while the main body of the Austrians were miles from the battle-field, and only three half corps were at Buffalora and Magenta, M'Mahon was marching with a whole French corps from Turbigo, to be followed by two brigades of the guard, and the whole of the Sardinian army, upon Magenta, and the Emperor was crossing the Ticino by the bridge of Buffalora. Here again Count Gyulai had an opportunity of retrieving his reputation as a general. For the weak force of Austrians under Clam Gallas made so stout a fight against the double attack, and the French reinforcements came up so slowly, that there was time for the arrival of supports strong enough to enable the Austrians to maintain themselves in their formidable position. As it was, the battle was a long time doubtful. The skill and intrepidity of M'Mahon, and the fortitude and daring of the Zouaves and Grenadiers of the Guard, not only kept up the fight, but drove the Austrians from several strong positions; yet, had Gyulai moved up his disposable troops with celerity, he must have beaten the Emperor back upon the Buffalora Bridge, and forced M'Mahon to hasten to Turbigo. He did not move up his troops until reinforcements had reached the Allies, and then M'Mahon carried Magenta, and the Emperor effected his junction with his lieutenant. If, as the author of the narrative supposes, the Emperor did not anticipate a battle, he committed a grievous error, but not so great an error as that of Gyulai, whose inactivity in the morning, and whose spasmodic efforts in the afternoon were blunders of the most fatal kind.

The victory of Magenta placed Milan, and ultimately all Lombardy, in the possession of the Allies. The Emperor, acting on a sound plan, determined not to pursue the Austrians. They retired by Piacenza, Pizzighettone, and Lodi upon the Mincio, except the troops of General Urban, which, falling back from Como, where they had vainly contended with Garibaldi, had just time to retire by Cassano upon the Chiese. After the combat at Melegnano, another Austrian defeat, the Allies marched by the upper roads across the Adda, the Oglio, the Mella, their left flank skirting the mountains, their right a little thrown back. The Austrians were over the Chiese on the 16th, the Allies were approaching, and it became a question whether the Austrians would fight in the plain of Montechiaro, or on the Mincio hills, or whether they would cross the river and remain on the defensive.

This brings us to the third period. As the Allies approached the famous Quadrilateral formed by the fortresses of Peschiera, Verona, Legnago, and Mantua, and the rivers Mincio and Adige, they moved with more caution. Although the Emperor of Austria had deprived Gyulai of his command, and had taken it himself, the same vacillation characterised the Austrian plans. Twice they occupied and twice abandoned the tempting positions of Lonato and Castiglione, tempting, but already the scene of Napoleonic victories. On the 20th, they fell back behind the Mincio, and the Allies, starting forward, crossed the Chiese, and on the 22nd, their advanced columns were in Desenzano, Castiglione, and Carpenedolo, but one corps remained at Mezzano on the right of the Chiese.

It was now that the Austrians resolved to assume the offensive. They had united their army, and were able to dispose of some 180,000 men. Their project was to push nine corps across the Mincio, and occupy a long line, extending from Pozzolengo to the outskirts of Mantua. This line was to be occupied on the 23rd, and on the 24th, the right and centre were to be pushed forward to Lonato and Castiglione, while the left was to come sweeping upward through Castel Goffredo to Carpenedolo. This magnificent but impracticable plan was based upon the conjecture that the Allies would remain inactive throughout the 23rd and 24th, and thus allow themselves to be outflanked. In war, conjecture is the worst basis of operations. And so it proved. The march of the first day was made by the Austrian army, and the right and centre bivouacked at Pozzolengo, on the heights of Solferino, Cassiano, Cavriana, and about Medole and Guidizzolo on the plain below. But the extreme left wing did not stir, and the combination was a failure at the outset, because the corps of Lichtenstein, which was to flank the Allies, never approached the battle-field. The conjectured inactivity of the Allies proved to be unsound, for they were on the march early in the morning, and the Austrian position of bivouac became a position of battle. It is possible that both parties were surprised; but it is clear that the Allies were better in hand, and more ably commanded on all points of the field. The Austrian line was too extensive; there were no reserves behind Solferino—the key of the position; and the French Emperor, discovering its weak point, assailed and carried it, though at a great sacrifice of men. For many hours the Austrians were without a commander-in-chief; their old-fashioned guns were useless against the new rifled cannon; and their chiefs showed little tactical skill; nevertheless, they made a stout fight; and, though defeated, got off without a pursuit. The successes of Benedek against the gallant, but overmatched Sardinians indicate the plan which would have given them a chance of victory. If they had brought up the corps from Mantua, and had defended themselves with their left, while they fought with powerful masses on the right the Sardinians must have been routed and the French turned. How this simple plan, based on the sound principle of taking the shortest route to the enemy's line of retreat, escaped the notice of the Austrian strategists is one of those questions which time alone can solve.

Both sides, victors as well as vanquished, suffered heavy losses among these Mincio hills. The Allies admit a loss of 17,000, and the Austrians that of an equal number. Probably both understate their losses. Whatever they were, Solferino was decisive of the campaign. Both Emperors were eager for peace, and when the Allies had crossed the Mincio, which they did not deem it prudent to do until a week after the battle, just as Peschiera had been invested, and the siege-train had come up, the two Emperors, meeting at Villafranca on the 10th of July, made peace; and five days later the Emperor Napoleon was again in the capital of his empire, having in a little more than eight weeks won two great battles, wrested Lombardy from Austria, revolutionised Central Italy, and revived the military policy of the first Empire, established his reputation as a successful soldier, and disturbed Europe from end to end.

* *The War in Italy.* From Drawings by Carlo Bossoli: with a Descriptive Narrative by the Author of the *Times* Letters. (Day & Son.)

CURIOSITIES OF WAR, AND MILITARY STUDIES, &c.*

This unpretending volume is really far better than the author would have us think it is. He declares his object is "to illustrate, however imperfectly, the advantages to be derived from the practice of discipline and duty;" and he has not only been successful in obtaining this end by a series of examples, but he has at the same time combined a great deal of amusement with solid information for military readers and for the larger public, every day increasing, which takes an interest in military matters. The writer has made good use of his opportunities—and that is no small praise, for few of us have done, or will ever do so—and the contents of the volume range over an immense field, with crops of quaint growth springing up at every page about battles on Sundays, Influence of Weather on Fighting, "Sent to Coventry," Clothing of the Army, Balloons in Warfare, Milton nearly Adjutant-General (rather a drawback to have a blind officer of that rank in action), Sugar used for Earthworks, Barrack Libraries, Soubriquets of Regiments, and an overflowing harvest of similar antiquities. The volume teems with anecdotes, and we can recommend it to the least pugnacious of Quakers,—we know there are some of that evanescent sect terrible men of war—for a quiet hour's reading. Mr. Carter can no doubt find enough for a second volume in the same well-gleaned ground where he has picked up so much corn. We shall give it a hearty welcome.

THE ARMIES OF THE CONTINENT.

The political atmosphere is again clouded. The Villafranca preliminaries, already considerably modified by the Zurich treaties, are likely to be completely annulled by the recent position assumed by the Emperor of the French towards the Pope with regard to the Romagna. Rumours are already current of a treaty between Austria, Naples, and the Pope, to oppose any limitation of the territory belonging to the Papal See; the day fixed for the Congress has been adjourned *sine die;* the Austrian government has demanded explanations as to whether the pamphlet, "The Pope and the Congress," is to be taken as the programme of the policy of the French Emperor at the Congress; Antonelli has been ordered to remain at Rome till "further orders;" whilst Naples declines to send representatives should Austria and the Pope refuse to be represented at the Congress. The old saying, "that the ashes from a French corporal's pipe would suffice to set Europe a-blaze," may hold good shortly. Under these circumstances, it is of some importance to study the relative strength of the parties that may be concerned in the struggle which still hangs like the sword of Damocles suspended over the head of Italy.

The Sardinian army first deserves our notice. It is the heart of the Independence of Italy. Round the flag of Victor Emmanuel all the states of Italy must rally, They

* *Curiosities of War, and Military Studies, &c.* By Thomas Carter, Adjutant-General's Office. London: Groombridge & Sons, Paternoster Row.

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must adopt the Belgian motto: "*L'Union c'est la force.*" They have already given proofs of their intention to do so. Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and the Romagna, are *de facto* annexed to Piedmont. The frontier line has been abolished, the Sardinian flag hoisted, the custom dues, laws, and municipal regulations of Sardinia, and all official enactments are headed "During the reign of Victor Emmanuel," &c. Sardinian generals command the troops in Central Italy. We shall therefore consider the armies of Modena, Parma, Tuscany, &c., as a grand reserve of the Sardinian army.

The Sardinian Army proper is composed as follows:

PERSONNEL OF THE ARMY.

STAFF (Etat-Major).

Marshal.
Generals.
Lieutenant-Generals.
Major-Generals.
Royal Corps of the Staff (Corps Royal d'Etat-Major).
Corps of the Local Staff (Corps de l'Etat-Major des Places).

GENDARMERIE.

Corps of Royal Carabineers.
Regiment of Chevaux-Legers de Sardaigne.

BODY GUARD (Gardes du Corps). PALACE GUARD (Gardes du Palais).

Infantry.	*Cavalry.*
2 Regiments of Grenadiers.	4 Regiments of Cavalry of the Line.
18 „ of the Line.	5 Regiments Chevaux-Legers.
10 Battalions of Bersaglieri.	
1 „ Chasseurs-Francs.	
Artillery.	*Engineers.*
Artillery-Staff.	Staff of Engineers.
1 Regiment of Field Artillery.	
1 „ Artillery de place.	1 Regiment of Sappers.
1 „ Workmen (ouvriers).	

Troupes d'Administration.

Baggage Transport Corps.
Battalion of Ouvriers d'Ordonnance.
INTENDANCE MILITAIRE:—Medical Staff. Commissariat.
MILITARY SCHOOLS.—Veterans. Invalides.

MILITARY TRAIN.

The military train consists of a Staff and four companies. Each company is formed of four officers and 108 men.

	Officers.	*Men.*	*Horses and Mules.*
Staff	8	13	...
Four Companies	16	432	180
Total	24	445	180
Effective strength		469	

To this we must add two companies of "workmen," consisting of 29 officers and 630 men.

THE STAFF (*Etat-Major Général*).—The Staff of the Piedmontese army consists at the present moment of a Marshal (this post is usually vacant), 2 Generals, 9 Lieut.-Generals, and 28 Major-Generals. The attributes of these different grades are the same as those of the Marshals, Generals of Division, and Generals of Brigade of the French army. The rank of General corresponds to that of Général-en-Chef in the French army, with this difference—that the former is a step in the hierarchy, whilst the latter is simply a temporary title conferred upon the general officer who has chief command of an army. The dress of the general officers of the Sardinian army is very simple. They do not wear epaulettes.

ROYAL BODY OF THE STAFF (*Corps Royal d'Etat-Major*).—This body consists of officers from the rank of captain to that of colonel. These officers are employed with commanders of divisions; they make topographical plans, &c. The corps consists of 4 Colonels, 3 Lieut.-Colonels, 7 Majors, 19 Captains: total, 33.

LOCAL STAFF (*Etat-Major des Places*).—These appointments are reserved as a sort of retreat for officers and non-commissioned officers of the army. The Commandants de Place of the chief districts of the province have the military command of the province.

THE KING'S MILITARY HOUSEHOLD.—The *Gardes du Corps* do duty in the chamber of the royal palace; they have officer's rank, and are selected from old non-commissioned officers of all arms. The *Gardes du Palais* are taken from veterans and corporals. Their admission into this corps gives them the rank of non-commissioned officer (*sous-officier*); they have charge of that portion of the palace which is not guarded by the *Gardes du Corps*.

GENDARMERIE.—This corps is formed of picked men from every branch of the service, and watches over the internal security of the kingdom. It comprises the Corps of Royal Carabineers, foot and horse, and a regiment of Chevaux-Legers de Sardaigne. The Corps of Carabineers consists of 25 companies and the Regiment of Chevaux-Legers of six squadrons.

The gendarmerie force is thus subdivided:

	Officers.	*Men*		*Troop Horses.*
		On Foot.	*Mounted.*	
Corps of Carabineers	75	2338	635	620
Chevaux-Legers de Sardaigne.	44	„	1084	771
Total	119	2338	1719	1391

INFANTRY.

INFANTRY OF THE LINE.—The 20 regiments of Infantry form 10 brigades, commanded by Major-Generals or by Colonels. These brigades are still called by the same names they had under the old system, viz., Grenadiers of Sardinia, of Savoy, of Piedmont, of Aosta, of Coni, of the Queen, of Casal, of Pignerol, of Tavona, of Acqui.

Each regiment, when on a peace footing, is formed as follows:

	Officers.	*Troops.*	*Total.*
Staff (Etat-Major)	1	6	7
4 Battalions, each of 4 companies	6	120	126
Strength of each regiment	7	126	133
For the 20 regiments	1580	25,520	27,100

The Staff of the regiment consists of:—

The Commander of the Regiment (Colonel or Lieut.-Colonel)
4 Majors, 2 Adjutant-Majors (one a Lieutenant, the other an Ensign), 1 Paymaster (Captain or Lieutenant), 1 Commissariat officer with the rank of Lieutenant, 1 Flag-bearer, 1 Chaplain, 1 Regimental Surgeon and 2 Assistant-Surgeons, 2 Quartermasters, a chief drummer, with the Band-master, band, and full number of sergeants, corporals, sappers, &c.

To each regiment are moreover attached: a tailor, a shoemaker, 2 armourers, and 2 vivandières.

Each company consists of 1 Captain, 1 Senior Lieutenant, 2 Junior Lieutenants, 1 Quartermaster (Sergeant-Major), 4 sergeants, 9 corporals, 2 drummers, 8 picked men and 52 privates. The non-commissioned officers, corporals, and picked men are armed with musket, bayonet and sword, the drummers have a sword, and the other men have simply musket and bayonet. The dress is much the same as the French troops of the line. A small white stripe on the collar is a distinguishing mark of the picked men. The non-commissioned officers and privates do not wear epaulettes; their respective rank is indicated by the number of stripes on the collar. The superior officers, up to the Colonel, are distinguished by different forms of epaulettes.

One of the crack corps of the Sardinian Army is that of the Bersaglieri or riflemen. This corps has a staff of its own, and counts 10 battalions. The staff consists of a Colonel, a Lieut.-Colonel, 10 Majors, and the corresponding number of other officers. Each battalion has 4 companies and a depôt. Each company consists of 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Junior Lieutenants, 1 Quartermaster, 12 corporals and 76 men. On the peace footing the battalion consists of 23 officers and 379 non-commissioned officers and privates, giving a total of 402 men per battalion. The whole corps stands thus:

	Officers.	*Troops.*	*Total.*
Staff	12	15	27
10 Battalions	229	3780	4009
Depôt	3	38	41
Total	244	3833	4077

The dress of the Bersaglieri is picturesque and simple,—a sort of Tyrolese hat and feather, and dark tunic; it is well suited to the duties they have to perform. It was much admired by both the French and English in the late war in the Crimea. The attention of the Sardinian Government has been drawn to provide these men with a better rifle, and a premium of 400*l.* has been offered for the best made musket by the Sardinian Government.

The Chasseurs-Francs consist of a staff and 3 companies. This corps consists of those soldiers who, for offences, have been dismissed from their own regiments. It is composed as follows:

	Officers.	*Troop.*	*Total.*
Staff	6	8	14
3 Companies	12	66	78
Total	18	74	92

The number of soldiers of each company is determined by a ministerial decree, according to the wants of the service.

CAVALRY.

The Cavalry of the Sardinian army consists of four regiments of cavalry (so-called of the line), Lancers, and five regiments of Chevaux-Legers. Each regiment has a staff for active squadrons, and a depôt squadron. The staff of each cavalry regiment consists of the Commander (Colonel or Lieut.-Colonel), 1 Major, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Adjutants, 2 Surgeons, 2 Veterinary Surgeons, a Paymaster, and 18 non-commissioned officers and men. The Senior Ensign is Standard-bearer. The squadron consists of 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 1 Quartermaster, 4 sergeants, 11 corporals, 4 trumpeters, 2 farriers, 1 saddler, and 110 men. The total strength of each squadron is 5 officers, 141 non-commissioned officers and men. The strength of a regiment is:

	Officers.	*Troop.*	*Total.*	*Troop-horses.*
Staff	12	18	30	12
4 Active Squadrons	20	564	584	424
1 Depot Squadron	3	18	21	8
Total	35	600	635	444
For the 9 regiments	315	5400	5715	3996

The Lancers wear a helmet, and are armed with sword, lance, and carbine. The Chevaux-Legers have sword and carbine slung at their side; they wear the kepi. The whole of the Cavalry wear the tunic. The trappings and dress have a strong resemblance to those of the French army.

ARTILLERY.

The Sardinian Artillery consists of a staff and 3 regiments.

	Offi	*Men.*	*Total.*
The Staff consists of	47	54	101
1 Reg. Artillerie de place (12 companies)	60	1048	1108
Do. Field (20 batteries, of which 2 horse)	101	2098	2199
Do. Field (8 companies)	44	861	905
Total	252	4061	4313
Horses and mules	—	1110	1110

The Sardinian Artillery is, in its way, perfect. There is a change now in this arm which is likely to affect every army in Europe. Armstrong guns and rifled cannon promise to operate a revolution in this branch of the service. That the Sardinians know how to handle their guns, we have had proof on the Tchernaya, and during the late Italian campaign. In time of peace a Sardinian battery consists of cannon and 2 howitzers.

ENGINEERS.

This branch of the service is excellent. The officers are all men of high scientific attainments. It consists of a staff and 1 regiment of sappers, each of 2 battalions and 5 companies.

	Staff.	*Regt. of Sappers.*
Superior officers	12	3
Subalterns	30	49
Men	92	973
Total	134	1025
Effective strength		1159

Such is the Sardinian army as it is actually composed: the *data* are *official*.

Major P. Stewart, of the Bengal Engineers, who has had long experience in the Electric Telegraph Department in India, is at present engaged in completing the telegraphic communications between the various dockyards and arsenals on the South Coast of England.

TRIAL OF INVENTIONS.

Our readers are aware that an Ordnance Select Committee has been for some time instituted, for the purpose of examining into the merits of any inventions relating to implements and munitions of war. This Committee assembles at least three times a week, and all persons placing inventions before it will be required to fulfil the following conditions:—

The inventor must leave with the Secretary of the Committee a written description, model, or specification of his invention; and should it be thought desirable to subject it to experimental trial, he must, when required by the Secretary, deliver at Shoeburyness, or other place named to him, a specimen corresponding with the description.

The inventor will be required to state—I. The results intended to be attained by his invention. II. The estimate cost of the invention or improvement in a state to be introduced into the service. And III. The sum which he requires—1st. For the assignment of the invention or patent to the Secretary of State for the time being. 2nd. For a licence, if patented, and afterwards for the manufacture and supply of the invention as finally approved.

The inventor must attend at his own expense any meetings of the Committee to which he may be summoned, and give all information and answer all questions then and there put to him by the Committee, for the purpose of illustrating or explaining his invention.

The inventor will bear all damage or injury that may arise to any of his specimens delivered to the Committee.

The Committee do not undertake to order a trial of any invention, unless the experiments are likely, in their judgment, to lead to beneficial results; nor do they undertake to order in any case experiments at the public cost. Before, however, any experiments are undertaken by the Committee they will apprise the inventor of the time and place of doing so; and if the experiments are to be made at his cost they will name the sum to be deposited by him with the Committee to cover the expenses thereof. The inventor will be permitted to be present at all the experiments made at his cost.

In the event of the adoption into the service of the invention, the descriptions, drawings, or models which have been furnished by the inventor will be retained by the Ordnance Select Committee as the property of the Department.

In the event of rejection, drawings or models will be considered as the property of the inventor, and will be returned to him, on his making application for the same within two months after the date of the notification of the rejection of his proposal. The Committee will, however, have the option of retaining copies of the same for purposes of record. The period within which application for the return must be made will be extended in the case of foreign inventors according to circumstances.

The Secretary of State does not undertake to purchase any invention thus offered to him.

INCREASED ACTIVITY IN CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—The orders recently received at Chatham Dockyard for the completion of those vessels which have been ordered to be built by the present Board of Admiralty, have had the effect of causing increased activity in all the departments of that establishment, most of the men employed in which being engaged in working overtime at enhanced wages. The greatest efforts are being made to complete the three line-of-battle ships, Atlas, 91, Bulwark, 91, and Rodney, 91, the last of which is undergoing the process of conversion from a sailing-ship to a screw-steamer; and, from the large number of men employed on each, there is no doubt that those vessels will be fit for launching during the ensuing summer. It would seem that the Lords of the Admiralty are desirous of increasing the number of 91-gun screw-steamers; as, in addition to those actually in progress at Chatham, and the other naval establishments, orders have been received by the master shipwright at Chatham for two more of that class of vessels to be laid down at that establishment as soon as there are vacancies on the slips now occupied. The fine steam frigate, Undaunted, 51, is making great progress, and when completed will be one of the finest frigates of that description of vessel belonging to the Royal Navy. The sailing frigate, Severn, 51, which has been converted into a screw-steamer, will also prove a valuable acquisition to that class of frigates; this vessel is so far completed that she will be ready to be undocked early in the ensuing month. By direction of the Lords of the Admiralty, a careful survey has been made of the mortar vessels lying at Chatham, which were built during the Russian war, the result of which leaves no doubt that unless some plan can be devised for arresting the ravages of the marine worm, which now infests the timbers, those vessels will be rendered entirely useless. It was supposed that subjecting the vessels to the action of the frost would have destroyed the worm, and with this view some of the mortar boats were hauled up on the slips, and having been scraped and cleansed by the convicts, had their surfaces exposed to the frosts; but notwithstanding the intense weather experienced some short time since, not the least effect has been perceptible, and it is now feared that the whole of the vessels which were built by the Government at an enormous cost will be rendered unfit for further service. The embankment of a considerable extent of marsh land adjoining the eastern extremity of the dockyard has been effected by the convicts, several hundreds of whom have been for some time past employed at that work, which has been undertaken in order to prepare for the foundations of the new steam-docks which are intended to be erected on that site, and in the construction of which the convicts will be employed.

The examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, by the Council of Military Education, commenced on Wednesday last, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea; Major-General Cameron, Vice-President, and Colonel Addison and Colonel Elwyn were the members of the Council present. The first day was confined to the medical examination. The number of candidates was about 120. The examinations extend over eleven days, terminating on Monday, the 16th inst.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from Chatham garrison:—Colonel R. N. Phillips, commanding the 2nd battalion; Lieut. C. Enys, 20th Regiment; Ensign C. Villiers and Ensign R. M. Tod, 43rd Light Infantry; Ensign E. Packenham, 52nd Light Infantry; and Ensign G. B. Deare, 53rd Regiment.

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OBITUARY.

MAJOR RIVERSDALE GLYN.—It is with sincere regret that we have to record the death of Major Riversdale Glyn, of the Rifle Brigade, on his way home from India. He was not only a favourite with his brother officers and the men of the battalion, but he was esteemed and regarded by every one of the British army, with whom, though young, his varied service had thrown him largely in contact. During the war in the Crimea he was at one time, as subaltern in the 8th Hussars, on duty with the escort of Lord Raglan, and never missed a turn of duty. While the Rifle Brigade were engaged in the most arduous duties of the siege he exchanged from the cavalry into that famous battalion, in which he saw much service. After the siege was over he enjoyed a very brief respite from active duty till he was sent with his battalion to India, where he was present at some of the most serious affairs under Lord Clyde, in every one of which he displayed the same qualities which had gained for him the regard and respect of his brother soldiers. All through Oude, up to the Terai, through the summer and winter campaigns, through the subsequent marches, he went on foot with his men till the dispersion of the rebels brought to him and his brigade a short rest, which only developed the seeds of the disease planted by exposure. The voyage home came too late. He is one more of the soldiers who have died after the battle was won of wounds gained in the struggle.

The papers announce the demise of Lord John Scott. The unexpected and melancholy occurrence took place on Tuesday morning, at his seat, Caneston Lodge, near Rugby. His lordship was a keen supporter of our national sports, particularly the turf and the chase.

COLONEL PINCKNEY, C.B.—This gallant and lamented officer adds another to swell the list of the many valuable lives sacrificed to the climate of India during the great rebellion. This sad event occurred on board the flat Gogra, in which he was embarked with his regiment, returning from his late command in Central Oude. He entered the army as ensign in the 73rd in 1825, and obtained the command of that regiment in 1854, and the C.B. for distinguished services in the Kaffir wars, and we find his name in every service in which his regiment was engaged.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BECHER—Dec. 27, at Hollybrook, Skibbereen, Ireland, the Lady Emily Becher, of a son.
CALDWELL—Jan. 2, at 10, Berkeley Square, London, the wife of Captain Henry Caldwell, R.N., of a daughter.
CAMPBELL—Jan. 3, at St. Ann's, Lewes, Sussex, the wife of Dr. John Campbell, R.N., of a daughter.
GAROOCK—Nov. 27, at Colombo, Ceylon, the wife of Colonel Garook, Assistant-Quartermaster-General, of a daughter.
GORMAN—Oct. 29, at Colombo, the wife of Captain W. J. Gorman, C.R. Regiment, of a daughter.
GRIMSTON—Jan. 3, at Mersham, Hants, the wife of Captain O. A. Grimston, of a son.
HAWKER—Dec. 30, at Fermoy, County Cork, the wife of Paymaster Hawker, Depôt Battalion, of a daughter.
HILL—Dec. 30, at Wellington House, Ramsgate, the wife of Captain William Hill, 2nd West India Regiment, of a daughter.
JAMES—Dec. 29, at Hillingdon Road, Uxbridge, the wife of H. N. A. James, Esq., late Commander of the E. I. S. Sutlej, of a son.
MACBEAN—Nov. 5, at St. Helena, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel MacBean, St. Helena Regiment, of a son.
MCDONALD—Dec. 30, at Cork, the wife of D. D. McDonald, Esq. Surgeon-Major, Medical Staff, of a son.
MCMAHON—Dec. 29, the wife of Colonel McMahon, 5th Dragoon Guards, of a son, stillborn.
NAPIER—Jan. 4, at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the wife of Colonel William Napier, of a daughter.
PITCAIRN—Jan. 1, at Clifton, the wife of Major A. Pitcairn, 25th Regiment, King's Own Borderers, of a son.
SHEA—Jan. 2, at East Cosham, Hants, the residence of her father, Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., C.B., the wife of Captain R. P. O'Shea, 2nd Battalion, 20th Regiment, of a daughter.
SPALL—Dec. 30, at St. Paul's Grove, Marquis Road, Canonbury, Mrs. Edmund Spall, of a son.
SPOTTISWOODE—Oct. 28, at Candy, Ceylon, the wife of Arthur Cole Spottiswoode, H.M. Bengal Native Infantry, of twin boys.
THAIN—Dec. 30, at 8, Howley Place, Maida Hill West, the widow of Lieut. D. D. Thain, Assistant-Commissary-General, Bombay Army, of a son.
WELMAN—Jan. 2, at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, the wife of Major Welman, Adjutant 5th Depôt Battalion, of a daughter.
WILFORD—Dec. 13, at Kingston, Canada West, the wife of Ernest Christian Wilford, Esq., Royal Canadian Rifles, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIDSON—SOWTER—Dec. 22, at St. Paul's Derby, by the Rev. J. D. Massingham, M.A., William Alexander Davidson, Esq., M.D., King's Dragoon Guards, to Mary, elder daughter of the late William Sowter, Esq.
EDGAR—PRITCHARD—Dec. 31, at St. Mary's, Putney, by the Rev. William Calvert, Minor Canon of St. Paul's, assisted by the Rev. C. Robinson, the Vicar, J. Haythorne Edgar, Esq., late of the Royal Artillery, to Emily, younger daughter of the late William Pritchard, Esq., High Bailiff of Southwark.
GARDNER—ELWES—Jan. 3, at Hove Church, Brighton, by the Rev. Henry Wood, brother-in-law of the bride, and the Rev. Walter Kelly, Captain Alan Gardner, R.N., second son of the late General the Hon. William Gardner, R.A., to Amy Sophia, third daughter of the late John Payne Elwes, Esq., of Stoke College, Essex.
GLYNN—HALL—Jan. 3, at Hallow, near Worcester, by the Rev. H. G. Pepys, M.A., vicar, the Rev. Charles Glynn, M.A., vicar of Wolvey, Warwickshire, to Lucy Magdalen, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Jasper Hall, late of the Coldstream Guards.
JOHNSON—MARTIN—Jan. 4, at Harberton, Devon, by the Rev. H. A. Martin, vicar of Laxton, Notts, Captain Charles Cooper Johnson, Quartermaster-General Department, Bengal Army, son of Sir Henry Allen Johnson, Bart., to Jemima Anne Frances, daughter of the Rev. Chancellor and the late Lady Charlotte Sophia Martin.
MOBERLY—CHASE—Jan. 5, at St. Marylebone Church, by the Rev. J. W. Reeve, the Rev. H. E. Moberly, Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Lucy Proby, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Chase, late of H.M.'s Madras Light Cavalry, and commanding the Hon. the Governor's Body-Guard.
PRENDERGAST—WHEELER—Dec. 21, at St. Cross, Winchester, by the Rev. W. Carus, Canon of Winchester Cathedral, assisted by the Rev. L. M. Humbert, Master of St. Cross, Charles O'L. L. Prendergast, Esq., 52nd Light Infantry, to Mary Katherine, youngest daughter of the late John Rogers Wheeler, of Wokingham, Berkshire.
SHEKLETON—GRAHAM—Nov. 10, at Belgaum, by the Rev. G. A. F. Watson, Captain Shekleton, Bombay Artillery, youngest son of the late Alexander Shekleton, Esq., of Dundalk, to Mary Jane Charlotte, daughter of the late T. H. Graham, Esq., surgeon, H.E.I. Company's Service.
SIDEBOTTOM—PEEL—Jan. 5, at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev. Robert Nash, rector of Old Sodbury, Gloucestershire, Captain Francis Sidebottom, of Her Majesty's Indian Army, eldest son of Charles John Sidebottom, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Elm Bank, Worcester, to Flora Jane, youngest daughter of the late Right Hon. William Yates and Lady Jane Peel, of Baginton Hall, Warwickshire.
VANDERSPAR—AVARNE—Nov. 9, at Galle, by the Rev. R. Philips, Major W. C. Vanderspar, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to Georgiana Margaretta, youngest daughter of the late J. Avarne, Esq., R.N., and granddaughter of the late Lieut.-General Avarne.

DEATHS.

ABERCROMBIE—Jan. 4, at 7, Vicarage Gardens, Kensington, Lieut.-Colonel John Abercrombie, H.M.'s Bengal Horse Artillery, aged 47, deeply regretted.
AWDRY—Sept. 25, at Calcutta, on board the ship Rowena, John Ronaldson Awdry, Esq., aged 25, the only surviving son of the late Major John Dea Awdry of the Madras Army.
BAKER—Dec. 22, at Bath, in his 66th year, Colonel George Baker, formerly of the 16th (Queen's) Lancers, and son of the late William Baker, Esq., of Bayfordsbury, Hertford.
BULFORD—Dec. 26, at Dinan, France, John Bulford, Commander in the Royal Navy, aged 77.
CARRUTHERS—Dec. 20, at Bath, of typhus fever, Emily Marianne, third daughter, aged 15 years, and on Dec. 21, Isabella Helen Coleman, second daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Carruthers, Retired List Madras Army, aged 18 years and 6 months.
CARRUTHERS—Jan. 4, at Bath, of typhus fever, Florence Olivia, eldest daughter of Lieut-Col. Carruthers, Retired List, Madras Army, aged 19 years and 11 months.
CLINTON—Dec. 30, at Weymouth, in the 15th year of his age, of congestion of the lungs, after measles, Walter Francis Clinton, Naval Cadet, H.M.S. Trafalgar, second son of Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Clinton.
DANSEY—Dec. 30, at Bedstone Rectory, Shrewsbury, aged 7 years and 7 months, Edward Collins, eldest son of the late Captain C. E. Dansey, Bombay Fusiliers.
GLYN—Dec. 11, off Aden, on his return from India, Major R. R. Glyn, aged 28, Captain 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, fourth son of George Carr Glyn, Esq., M.P.
GREGG—Nov. 26, at Kingston, Jamaica, in the 24th year of his age, Charles Frederick Leopold Gregg, Esq., Assistant Military Accountant of Her Majesty's Royal Commissariat in the Island, son of the late Colonel Gregg, formerly stipendary magistrate there, and nephew of the Rev. Dr. Tresham Gregg.
LEWIS—Dec. 30, at Langhouse, Greenock, Robert Lewis, aged 44, late of H. M.'s 6th Dragoon Guards. Much regretted by all who knew him.
LEWIS—Jan. 3, at his residence, Caledonia Place, Clifton, aged 76, James Crossley Lewis, Esq., late of H. M.'s 56th Regiment.
LONG—Dec. 28, at Atherstone Place, East Gate, Lincoln, Henry Benjamin Homes Long, Paymaster, R.N., aged 71.
MILNE—Jan. 1, at her residence, the Limes, Lawton, Chesire, Henrietta Willan, widow of the late Lieut-Colonel Milne, 19th Regiment, and second daughter of the late William Belcombe, Esq., M.D., of York.
STEHELIN—Dec. 29, at Erith, of atrophy, Lavinia Theodora, wife of Captain Stehelin, late of H.M.'s 13th Regiment, L. I., aged 65.
STORKS—Dec. 30, the Rev. Thomas T. Storks, second son of Mr. Serjeant Storks, aged 47.
SYMS—Nov. 19, at Calcutta, after a long illness, Captain Frederick George Syms, Paymaster 3rd Foot (the Buffs), in his 35th year.
TIMS—Sept. 27, on his voyage home from India with troops, aged 44, Robert H. Church Tims, Esq., Commander of the Eveline, and only son of Mr. Richard Moore Tims, of Dublin.
TRANT—Dec. 26, at Nantes, in France, Clara, the beloved wife of William Trant, Esq., late of the 80th Regiment, in the 63rd year of her age.
UMFREVILLE—Jan. 2, at Greenhithe, Kent, Captain S. C. Umfreville, R.N., in his 68th year.
WEST—Dec. 29, at 12, Rue d'Angoulême, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, William Avery West, Esq., late of the 1st Life Guards.
WEST—Dec. 29, at 12, Rue d'Angoulême, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, William Avery West, Esq., late of the 1st Life Guards.
WHITE—Dec. 27, at St. Helier's, Jersey, Henrietta Patricia, widow of the late Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Ferdinand White, C.B., of H.M.'s 8th Regiment.
WILLIAMS—Dec. 31, at Dane John Gate, Canterbury, Eliza, the beloved wife of Captain S. Williams, Paymaster 4th Depôt Battalion, after many years of severe suffering, aged 46.

OUR NAVAL RESOURCES.

By the official *Navy List* for the present month and quarter we find that the British navy consists of 518 vessels, including screw steamers of every description, exclusive of which there are 153 gun boats, 121 brigs, hulks, &c., employed in harbour service, and 47 coast-guard tenders. Of the number of vessels composing the navy no less than 314 are in commission, and doing duty in every part of the globe. The vessels in commission are distributed as follows:—65 line-of-battle ships, frigates, sloops, and gun boats attached to the East Indies and China station, 18 on the coast of Africa, 6 at Australia, 13 in the Pacific, 3 in the Brazils, 8 on the South-east coast of America, 8 at the Cape of Good Hope, 21 on the North America and West India station, 41 in the Mediterranean, 19 attached to the Channel squadron, and the remaining 112 are employed on particular service or attached as guard ships to the principal ports in Great Britain and Ireland. In addition to the above, there are 38 powerful vessels building at the various Royal dockyards, many of which are nearly ready for launching. The names of these vessels are:—Anson, 91; Atlas, 91; Aurora, 51; Barossa, 21; Belvidera, 51; Bristol, 51; Bulwark, 91; Camelion, 17; Columbine, 11; Defiance, 91; Espoir, 5; Glasgow, 51; Howe, 121; Landrail, 5; Liverpool, 51; Newcastle, 51; Nimble, 5; Orestes, 21; Orpheus, 21; Pandora, 1; Pantaloon, 10; Pelican, 17; Prince of Wales, 131; Rapid, 11; Rattlesnake, 21; Repulse, 91; Rinaldo, 17; Robust, 91; Rosario, 11; Royal Alfred, 91; Royal Frederick, 86; Royal Oak, 91; Triumph, 91; Undaunted, 51; Wolverine, 21; Zealous, 91; and Zebra, 17.

NAVAL SEA-TIME BY AN ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Captain Francis Leopold M'Clintock, LL.D., has had granted to him two years and six months *sea time*, as if the Fox during his late successful cruise had been a vessel of war instead of a private yacht. We congratulate the Duke of Somerset that the Board of which he is the head should have thrown no impediments in the way of this Royal act of grace; and that no pleas of want of precedent, departure from the rules of the service, were advanced, when it became necessary to mark in a signal manner good service to the state.

It is rumoured in naval circles that some difficulty has been made about giving Captain M'Clintock pay whilst employed in the Arctic seas. Surely this must be a mistake. which has only to be pointed out to be rectified. Sea-time always carries pay, and we know that the gallant officer has not received the slightest remuneration from Lady Franklin, although that noble-minded lady has endeavoured in every possible way to try and induce him to accept some token of her deep appreciation of his services, and of the load of gratitude his success has placed her under. We may congratulate the crew of the Fox, upon the assurance which the official letter gives them of having won the sum of 10,000*l.* which was voted by the Parliament long since, for those who should first give authentic intelligence of the fate of the crews of the Erebus and Terror. The Admiralty have evidently worded the letter so as to justify themselves in making over the said sum to the officers and crew of the Fox; and everyone, from John O'Groats to the Land's End, will, we feel sure, indorse their verdict, and say with us that it has been right well earned.

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The Milford Haven	Capt. Champion	2,221	600
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THE EIGHTH YEAR.

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CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

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AGE at Date of Policy.	Original Sum Insured.	Original Annual Premium.	Complete Years in force.	Bonus applied— By Addition to Policy.	Bonus applied— By payment in CASH.
25 Yrs.	£1000	£21 9 2	6 Years.	£72	£27 17
35 ,,	1000	28 2 6	6 ,,	72	32 15
40 ,,	1000	32 15 0	6 ,,	72	35 7
50 ,,	1000	45 12 6	6 ,,	72	42 9

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JOHN LAURENCE, Secretary.

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January, 1860.

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1855	372,665 14 10	319,371 3 8	67,451 12 10	192,323 3 0	17,239 16 0
1856	413,572 13 11	339,623 6 0	76,686 17 2	223,790 4 5	17,916 5 0
1857	357,590 8 0	304,190 8 0	84,801 12 9	258,453 11 6	17,319 17 0
1858	367,489 10 4	316,809 10 4	92,519 4 11	298,332 13 5	*29,753 19 4
1859	438,900 10 2	347,006 8 8	100,904 7 5	342,354 9 4	25,557 15 8

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Years ending Nov. 15.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amounts of New Assurances effected.	New Premiums exclusive of Single Payments.	Revenue in each year.	Subsisting Assurances.	Years ending Nov. 15.
1849	£528,792 13 5	£429,371 17 1	£14,743 4 8	£145,837 15 9	£3,515,827 11 4	1849
1850	621,943 14 2	509,147 10 6	17,550 14 9	169,151 16 4	4,138,868 5 6	1850
1851	574,618 0 6	467,499 8 1	15,240 2 11	180,203 5 8	4,388,339 3 9	1851
1852	601,404 7 7	445,799 6 6	15,145 15 6	192,928 16 10	4,648,751 4 9	1852
1853	555,544 7 0	455,248 17 1	14,886 9 3	205,035 6 2	4,877,378 0 8	1853
1854	622,200 8 5	515,117 7 0	16,650 0 2	218,968 16 5	5,153,364 8 5	1854
1855	716,383 7 11	609,323 7 11	20,047 18 0	237,450 1 9	5,556,106 17 4	1855
1856	669,801 6 7	516,351 6 7	16,769 3 4	254,484 10 8	5,871,276 10 0	1856
1857	664,513 7 5	574,839 7 5	17,916 3 6	265,370 8 2	6,186,187 6 11	1857
1858	596,369 2 4	507,522 9 0	16,695 11 10	275,990 8 9	6,378,753 10 0	1858
	6,151,571 0 4	5,030,220 17 2	165,645 3 11	2,145,421 6 6		

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And there was added by the Company from the Profits 173 8 0
Making the sum paid £373 8 0

ON 25TH APRIL, 1859, died J. L., aged 65. He effected an Assurance on his life in 1825 for £1000 0 0
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12 Tea Spoons	0 16 0	1 2 0	1 5 0	1 7 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	0 10 0	0 13 6	0 15 0	0 16 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 6
2 Sauce Ladles	0 6 6	0 10 0	0 11 6	0 12 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 3 4	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 1 8	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 6
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 6
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 12 0
1 Pair of Fish Carvers	0 2 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Butter Knife	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	1 0 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 3 3	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 6
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ARMY GAZETTE AND NAVY

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA

AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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IT is one of the necessary misfortunes of departments, that the individual merits of each member are subject to depressing or detractive influences by the action of the minds of those who are around him, whilst his objectionable forms of thought and modes of action are developed by the absence of personal responsibility, and by the restrictions placed on the uses and influence of his own conscience. But it is not because they are in public offices, as distinguished from private establishments, that these effects are produced; it is that those who fill the offices are human beings. If we were to transfer to the head of the Admiralty to-morrow the noisiest, most bustling, conceited, and active man of business we could find in all England, and remove the Duke of Somerset, we would, in all likelihood, speedily discover that the objections preferred to the First Lord were not so much personal to the man as inherent in the office; and we would very probably learn also that we had, in the substitution, lost the advantage of the great powers of application, the executive capacity and administrative ability, which are now devoted to the public service, and that we had in his successor got all the faults and none of the official virtues of his Grace. There are many arguments of weight available against those who maintain that the Navy should be altogether administered by naval men; but one of the main reasons which force our statesmen to look out for such arguments at all is the peculiar form of our constitution, and the potency of that lever which moves our *political world*—Parliamentary influence. If the office of the First Lord were to be deprived of a certain portion of its patronage, the means of obliging the friends, and relatives—of friends—and relatives—of "the party," would be—*pro tanto*—diminished. Let us without prudery or affectation accept the fact. The Duke of Somerset with his Board is an atom of a conglomerate, whose relation to the Board can be scarcely defined or resolved by the most powerful analysis; whose connection with it in its entirety it would be as difficult to determine in length, breadth, and boundaries, as it would be to show the exact relations of an atomic particle of oak to the great tree of which it is a component. As First Lord he swells and expands so grandly when severed from his Board, that we are equally puzzled to say what he is not, and how far he does not go, if indeed he be not the whole oak itself. In his capacity of First Lord he "obliges the party," makes nominations, fills his list, empties it, controls appointments, regulates expenditure, and representing himself and all the guns of the British navy in the one House, presents himself in the person of his delegate in the other, to be asked questions, to fight the estimates and Sir Charles Napier, and, when hardly or unduly assailed, to fly to the protection of the Board, the influence of which is in reality dependent upon the weight of the professional character of its members with the First Lord. The question whether the public service would gain by a rigid settlement of the quantities of the First Lord—by a transfer of some of his powers—by the division of others, or by the introduction of a naval co-rex, who need not smell at the same rose, but who would administer a large portion of the business of our marine, leaving to his First Lord parliamentary responsibility in virtue of a selective power and the command of a veto; is—if we exclude the consideration of the party necessity of patronage—not capable of much theoretical objection. Notwithstanding the frequent assaults and bitter enmity to which it is exposed, on the whole the Admiralty has been one of our most successful public departments; but it cannot be denied that much has been given—the largest confidence—the greatest powers—much sympathy, and a cheerful compliance in giving all it wants, and in asking no questions it does not like to answer—and if this country has good ground for supposing that from old age or defective constitution, the machinery is working badly, if dockyards are defective and expensive—if ships cannot be manned—if the naval service is falling into disrepute among sailors—Parliament, under the pressure of public opinion, will not hesitate to introduce changes although they may be merely tentative and empirical. Most of the arguments adduced to support the present state of things—the working of which we admit to have been in the main very good—if pushed to a fair result, would imply that the First Lord should not only be a civilian, but that he should be more absolute and despotic than he is at present in respect to many parts of his high office; whereas it is doubtful if any changes were introduced whether they would move in that direction. Whatever we do we must remember that our actions do not altogether depend on the class we belong to, but on the fact that we are—peers and commoners—all men alike; and that though the drops of the "sangre azul" may patter more genially on the heads of the favoured few than the thicker fluid which is supposed to circulate in the veins of the proletairiat, all are subject to identical influences. One topic has been started this week the importance of which will no doubt keep it alive till Parliament meets, and that is the nominations to the Navy. Under the present system there is no chance of a boy entering the Navy unless his friends have influence enough to secure him a nomination from the First Lord, and, if his list be filled, not all the signs and tokens of a budding Nelson will avail the candidate. After nomination, indeed, comes an examination —a *quasi* competitive trial—but it is after all only a competition among the nominees of the First Lord. Just as ministries change—in periods of profound peace—the intelligent reader who attends to such matters is amused at some unusually large examination for cadetships. He may imagine it portends an increase to the Navy, or weary himself in conjecture, unless he be in the secret. The number of these candidates actually depends on parliamentary and party considerations. The out-going minister has his nominees—his last act, probably, to reward past services. The in-coming minister—full of gratitude—hastens to fill his list, to express his sense of favours to come.

VOLUNTEERS IN WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Discussions are arising, and they are of importance, as to the degree and manner of training that should be given to the Volunteers.

The prevalent opinion seems to be that it is not even desirable that they should attempt to vie in attributes with the Regulars in solidity and manœuvring,—that their essence is to possess activity, to act in loose order, and to be capital rifle shots.

The opinion of soldiers of any experience, however, is that they should, on the contrary, emulate the Regulars in all soldier properties, as far as they possibly can. To say that they all can reasonably be expected to attain the same perfection is another thing; though, in some few practices, as, for instance, in the art of shooting, they will be superior, and it would be equally an error to suppose that they may not be eminently useful, though not having attained that full perfection.

The more they may be advanced, however, the better; and the desideratum is to fix upon the best progressive step that, at each stage, may place them in the most efficient condition for opposing an enemy.

I pass over the questions of clothing, equipment, and fundamental organisation, though they are all matters for much consideration, to advert to my present object, which is, the capability the Volunteers should attain of moving and manœuvring in the field, about which there exist these differences of opinion.

A battle is always fought between armies, by masses consisting of lines and columns.

If one general should advance with his masses uncovered, while the other throws out in his front a cloud of riflemen and sharpshooters, the former will most assuredly suffer greatly and be thrown into great confusion before he comes in contact with the real battle array of his opponent.

It is probably something of that kind that is contemplated by those who advocate the sole necessity for a loose order on the part of the riflemen. But to avoid that disadvantage, each army opposes its sharpshooters to those of the enemy, and they engage one another in every sense of the word, for they engage each other's attention.

It is of little consequence which of these, if acting by themselves, would gain the advantage, for their progress depends entirely on that of the masses who support them, and who advance under cover of all this turmoil. When these approach within the distance of conflict with each other, the sharpshooters on both sides necessarily disappear from between them, retiring through the intervals or round the flanks of the columns, and the real brunt of the battle then commences:—in the case, however, of the riflemen being only capable of acting in the loose order, they then become useless till the masses again separate, while, in the other case, they form in mass themselves in the immediate rear of their own force, in readiness to take their part in the heavy contest.

Supposing, then, the contending armies to be of 50,000 men each, of which 10,000 in each are riflemen: in the one case, the 10,000 are of little or no use in the actual battle, while, in the other, the whole are available; and it is just the same in a march.

The Volunteers ought not to be deterred from obtaining this very necessary power of action, by the fear of being driven into a course of practice of all the refinements of the most intricate manœuvres; a very few simple formations and movements in line and column will give them a power that may turn the fate of a great battle.

I am, Sir, &c., &c., B.

It is a usual and absurd mode of speaking and writing to call a gentleman "a quarter," when he may be a round peg in a round hole, but serving ourselves with this euphuism, we, in sober sadness call attention to a statement which comes to us from "a quarter" that cannot be questioned, in reference to the Armstrong guns lately shipped to go to China. The "quarter" can have no object in deceiving us; quite the contrary. It is corroborated by other "quarters," and the coherent story makes us anxious to put the old question, "Whom shall we hang?" It is simply this:

On hoisting up the gun-carriages to stow them in the hold of the Himalaya, at Purfleet, they were found to be *rotten!* The hooks sunk into the wood-work, which had just been turned out fresh from our arsenal at Woolwich. Have the authorities heard the tale? If not, they may probably ascertain on inquiry from the "proper quarters" that it is over true. If it be so, the Chinese, who learned something at the Peiho from civilised Europe, are scarcely so barbarous, and the Russians are not so corrupt in their dockyards, as we have always believed. The Armstrong guns were sent on board nicely done up in bags and sacking, looking like so many corpses in their shrouds. We have no doubt they will do their work well—if only their carriages will carry them.

Lieut. Gould, 2nd battalion 13th Light Infantry, has become Garrison Adjutant at Grahamstown, vice Lieut. Marshall, Cape Mounted Rifles. Lieut Brew, 1st West India Regiment, is acting as Garrison Adjutant at the Gambia.

Colonel Smyth, 2nd Regiment, has been appointed Commandant of the Cape Town and Western District at the Cape, in the room of Lieut.-Colonel Burmester, 59th Regiment.

Captain M'Donnell, 4th Dragoon Guards, has been appointed an extra Aide-de-camp to H.E. the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

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THE ARMY.

1st King's Dragoon Guards. Major Slade has qualified as interpreter in Hindostanee.

7th Dragoon Guards. Captain Withington and Lieutenant Chaine are on leave to England to January, 1861. A wing of the regiment has moved from Sealkote to Mean Meer, to be stationed.

1st Royal Dragoons. Cornet Harvey is on leave to the 31st instant.

1st Dragoons. The following officers are on leave to the 10th of April: Major Stocks, Captains Coney and Radford, and Lieutenants Finucane, Graburn, and Park-Yates; Capt. Coleman's leave is prolonged to the 30th inst., and Capt. Graham and Cornet Glyn have been granted leave for short periods.

6th Dragoons. Lieutenant Davency has been appointed to do duty with the Scinde Horse at Jacobabad.

3rd Light Dragoons. Col. Unett and Capt. Vyse have leave from the 15th inst. to April 10th; and Capt. Blundell, and Lieutenants St. George, Phibbs, and Grant, and Cornet Strother, to January 25.

5th Lancers. Cornet Malcolmson succeeds to a lieutenancy in this regiment, by the death of Lieut. Cowan.

12th Lancers. Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Oakes is in command of a column acting against rebels in Central India. In another part of our journal we give some particulars of his movements, which appear to have been very successful.

15th Hussars. Lieutenant Burrell is on leave to the 10th of April.

17th Lancers. Cornet Young has passed a satisfactory examination in Hindostanee, and is pronounced qualified to be an interpreter.

Royal Artillery.—The following changes are announced in the Royal Artillery:—Lieutenant R. B. Butt is transferred from No. 8 battery, 4th brigade, to No. 7 battery, 2nd brigade; and Lieutenant R. N. Young from No. 5 battery, 1st brigade, to No. 4 battery, 4th brigade. Lieutenant Gubbins is transferred from No. 4 battery, 1st brigade, to No. 9 battery, 6th brigade, and will join and do duty in the depôt brigade at Woolwich until required to embark for Malta to join his battery. Captain and Brevet-Major Henry Rogers is removed from the half to the full pay list, and will be absorbed in the first vacancy; in the meantime he is to join at Plymouth for duty. Second Captain-Major Francis Downes having resigned his situation in the Staff College, is transferred from the supernumerary to the effective list, and will join and do duty with the depôt brigade at Woolwich until absorbed. The following changes have been sanctioned:—Between Captain H. Heyman, of the 5th brigade, and Captain and Brevet-Major E. J. Carthew, of the 10th brigade; between Lieutenant E. S. Burnett, of No. 2 battery, and Lieutenant C. H. Pickering, of No. 3 battery, 11th brigade; between Lieutenant L. P. Walsh, of No. 1 battery, 4th brigade, and Lieutenant H. M. Hozier, of No. 6 battery, 4th brigade; between Lieutenant C. Trench, of No. 5 battery, 5th brigade, and Lieutenant T. C. Martelli, of No. 1 battery, 1st brigade. In consequence of the above the under-mentioned officers will proceed to stations, to join their batteries, as follows:—Captain Heyman, to Alderney; Major Carthew, to Gibraltar; Lieutenant Trench, to Woolwich; and Lieutenant Martelli, to Gibraltar.

The undermentioned force of the Royal Artillery embarks to-day in the Himalaya at Purfleet for passage to Alexandria, *en route* for China. Staff-Colonel E. W. Crofton, who will command the whole force with the rank of Brigadier-General, Captain R. Hay, and Captain L. Brabazon employed on special service. Nos. 1 and 2 batteries of the 4th Brigade, commanded respectively by Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel W. Barry and Captain T. Milwood. These batteries are provided with a complete Armstrong equipment, and number 428 of all ranks, exclusive of the following regimental officers: Captains R. Rowley and T. Harrison; Lieutenants H. Briscoe, H. Hosier, H. Phillpotts, W. Brancker, G. Harvey, and L. Gye; Lieutenant and Adjutant E. Hickes; Assistant-Surgeons A. Prescott and H. Harrison, and Veterinary-Surgeon G. Longman. The siege-train proceeds in the Adelaide screw steamer round the Cape.

The Secretary of State, by authority dated 5th December, 1859, has been pleased to approve of the following periods of duration for bugles and trumpets in the Royal Artillery being substituted for that laid down in the finance regulations, page 159, article 4, viz., in Horse Artillery and Field Batteries, 4 years; in garrison batteries, 6 years.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to award the silver medal, with annuities of 10*l*., for meritorious service, relinquished by the under-mentioned non-commissioned officers, on their being commissioned in the Coast Brigade on the 4th November, 1859—Sergeant-Major Robert Kettle, Sergeant-Major James Scott, Sergeant-Major Charles Phillips, and Sergeant James Thomson, to the following individuals:—Quartermaster-Sergeant David Hoge, depôt brigade; Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles King, 7th brigade; Staff Wheeler George Carthew, depôt brigade; and Battery Staff-Sergeant John Neill, 2nd brigade; and the gratuities of 15*l*., relinquished by the latter have been distributed as follows, viz., 5*l*. and a silver medal, for long service and good conduct, to each of the under-mentioned individuals: Master Gunner Josh. Fullarton, Major Gunner Valentine Venner, Master Gunner Richard Ware, Master Gunner Angus Clarke, Master Gunner Samuel Agnew, Master Gunner Ellis Saville, Pensioner Master Gunner Wm. Campbell, late 10th battalion, Pensioner Sergeant George Thompson, late 10th battalion, Pensioner Gunner Hugh Wood, late Horse Brigade, Pensioner Gunner James Cook, late 8th battalion, Pensioner Gunner Lawrence Lowrie, late Invalid Artillery, and Pensioner Gunner Edwd. Manney, late Invalid Artillery.

A large number of discharged soldiers, recently returned from India, have enlisted during the present week into the Royal Artillery for ten years' service.

22nd Regiment, 1st Battalion. Lieutenant Gilling has leave from Dublin to the 10th of April.

22nd Regiment, 1st Battalion at Dublin, has received a letter of readiness for embarkation for Malta. The following officers are on leave to April 10th: Major Sir G. Robinson, Captains Tyacke, Webber, Smith, and M'Bean; Lieutenants Tucker, Denny, and Vivian.

24th Regiment, 2nd Battalion. The Urgent arrived in Cork harbour on Friday night with the 10 companies of the 2nd battalion of the 24th Regiment which had been engaged in the affray with the Tower Hamlets Militia at Aldershott Camp. They had a more than usually protracted voyage, nearly six days having been consumed in the run from Portsmouth to Cork. On Sunday the troops were brought up by river steamers and landed at Penrose's-quay, from which they marched to the barracks, where they will remain, it is understood, until an opportunity offers of sending them on foreign service. The men on landing looked in anything but good condition after their long voyage, of which they loudly and bitterly complained.

26th Regiment. Captain Collins is on leave from Dublin to the 10th of April.

28th Regiment. A wing left Bombay for Mhow by train at 9 o'clock A.M. on the 10th December, and a wing of the 2nd European Regiment, which is expected to arrive shortly at the Presidency from Belgaum, will be located in the present quarters of the former.

43rd Light Infantry. A detachment of this corps is serving with the column acting against the remaining rebels in Central India, under Colonel Oakes, 12th Lancers.

86th Regiment. On Wednesday an inquest was held by E. Hoskins, Esq., coroner for South Hants, in the sergeants' mess quarters of the Clarence Barracks, Gosport, on the body of John Wagner, a soldier belonging to the 86th Regiment, who was found dead on Monday morning, on board the steamer that left Dublin on Saturday, bound for Portsmouth. From the evidence of Drummer John Fox, 83rd Regiment:—The deceased and witness travelled from Longford to Dublin on Saturday, and embarked the same day; did not recollect seeing him on Sunday. Monday morning saw him lying on a locker, with his head resting on a coil of rope. Went on deck on account of being sick, and returned and went to sleep; woke up and went to wake the deceased; found that he had rolled off the locker, but his chin was on the coil of rope, and he was quite dead and cold. The surgeon of the 86th deposed to having made a post mortem examination, and found the lungs of the deceased very much congested, and the membranes of the stomach denoted excessive drinking. He had no doubt that death was occasioned by suffocation by the rope pressing against the wind-pipe, and a verdict to that effect was returned by the jury.

91st Regiment. Lieutenant Pike has qualified as an interpreter in Hindostanee.

60th Rifles. 4th Battalion will in all likelihood move to Dublin to replace the 1st Battalion, 22nd Regiment, ordered to Malta.

1st West India Regiment. Major Murray is commanding at Sierra Leone. Captain Anton is commanding at Bathurst. Captain Fanning is second in command, and doing the duty of Paymaster. Lieutenant Bren is Fort-Adjutant at Bathurst. Captain Fraser is Civil Commandant at M'Carthy's Island. Lieutenant Holt commands at Cape St. Mary; the garrison is healthy. Captain Fanning was despatched on a diplomatic mission to the chiefs of Balee and Darsi Lamin, on the 16th of December, and returned to the garrison on the 22nd inst., having discharged the duty entrusted to him to the perfect satisfaction of the Governor.

Gold Coast Artillery.—A detachment of this corps had some work in quelling a serious riot which took place on Nov. 24, between the people of the Intin and Bentil quarters or companies into which Cape Coast Castle is divided. In consequence of some misunderstanding their old feelings of jealousy and mutual hatred broke out, and they went out to a plain about two miles from Cape Coast to fight. The authorities of Cape Coast, when they heard of these proceedings, lost no time in marching to the spot, with as large a force of regulars and municipal volunteers as could be raised. Lieutenant Williams marched boldly between the two rival parties, and the chief justice went about amongst them endeavouring to persuade them to retire. He at length read the Riot Act, but without effect. With the exception, however, of a few shots, no actual fighting took place, and the troops retired for the night. Next day the battle began in earnest, the Intins numbering 3500, and the Bentils not more than 700. The latter, notwithstanding their inferior numbers, fought with great courage. The arrival of Lieutenant Williams and his force about 9 A.M. put an end to the combat, but not before 15 men had been killed and 40 wounded.

The Melbourne screw steam-vessel, fitted up as a floating hospital for the service of the Chinese expedition, left Deptford on Saturday, and, after receiving a few cases of stores at Woolwich Arsenal, proceeded on her voyage to Hong Kong. She has on board about 90 non-commissioned officers and men of the Army Hospital Corps, and a small detachment of Royal Artillery. The Adelaide, screw-transport, having received a full cargo of war stores for China, also left for China.

The Secretary of State for India will not entertain any further claims made by officers sent to India, during the late mutinies, on account of their wives' passages to that country, unless such claims be received at the India-Office within six months of the date hereof.

COLCHESTER CAMP.

The troops stationed at the camp, Colchester, at present consist of two Depôt Battalions, the 9th and 10th, the regiment of the Dublin City Artillery Militia, and a detachment of the Donegal Militia regiment. The total number of officers is 64, men, 2500. The 9th Battalion comprises the Depôt of the 1st, 6th, 54th, 56th, 66th, and 88th Regiments; the 10th Battalion, those of the 5th, 34th, 37th, 38th, 44th, and 97th Regiments. The head-quarters of all these regiments are in the East Indies. The troops are marched out twice each week, and are in excellent health and training. One battalion has only four per cent. of their number on the sick list. As many as 200 recruits have joined the Depôts of the 10th Battalion during the past week, chiefly men who claimed their discharge from the East India Company's service, and have lately returned to England. Some have joined in their former uniforms, especially men of the Bengal Light Cavalry, but a large proportion have been in mufti, *alias* rags. Rifle practice is actively followed at the Government land, called Middlewick Farm, and by detachments on the sea coast at Land-Guard Fort.

There does not appear to be any truth in the rumour which has prevailed of late, that an Eastern District, comprehending the counties of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, &c., is to be formed under the command of a general officer, the head-quarters being at Colchester. The troops at Colchester and in the neighbourhood are to be, as heretofore, under a colonel on the staff; while, from the neighbouring counties, the reports are to be made direct to head-quarters.

Colonel H. K. Bloomfield returned to Colchester on the 10th instant, and resumed command of the troops stationed at the camp.

Captain H. Le M. Baynes, 88th Depôt, is acting as brigade-Major in the absence of MajorCooch, on temporary leave.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JAN. 10.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The commission of the Rev. John Francis Browne, Chaplain of the Fourth Class, to bear date 15th Sept. 1857, instead of 1st April, 1859, as stated in the *Gazette* of the latter date.

BREVET.

The under-mentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of General Richard Blunt, Colonel of the 66th Regiment, on 25th December:—

Lieut.-General Thomas Kenah, C.B., Colonel of the 63rd Foot, to be General.

Major-General John Hobart, Lord Howden, G.C.B., Major upon half-pay Unattached, to have the rank of Lieut.-General.

Major-General James Alexander, Earl of Rosslyn, to be Lieut.-General.

Brevet-Colonel Edward Waller Forestier Walker, C.B., Scots Fusilier Guards, to be Major-General.

Captain and Lieut.-Colonel James Talbot Airy, C.B., Coldstream Guards, to be Colonel.

Brevet-Major George Blicke C. Crespigny, Paymaster of the School of Musketry, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Captain Alfred Romaine Wragge, Royal Artillery, to be Major.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, Jan. 13.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet Edward Adolphus Ferdinand, Lord Seymour, has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission; Jan. 13.

15th Light Dragoons—Ensign John Evelyn K. Morley, from the 43rd Foot, to be Cornet, paying the difference between Infantry and Cavalry, vice Bury, promoted; Jan. 18.

Military Train—Cornet George Tasker, from half-pay, late Land Transport Corps, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice M'Donald, promoted; Christian Frederic Gardner, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Townley, promoted; Jan. 13.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Major and Brevet-Colonel William John Ridley to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Walker, C.B., promoted to the rank of Major-General; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel J. Hamilton Elphinstone Dalrymple to be Major, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Ridley; Lieutenant and Captain the Hon. Rogers Mostyn to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Dalrymple; Ensign and Lieutenant Sussex V. Stephenson to be Lieutenant and Captain, without purchase, vice Mostyn; Dec. 26. Frederick Henry Harford, Gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ford, promoted; Jan. 13.

3rd Regiment of Foot—Gentleman Cadet John Elias Durnford, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Scriven, appointed to the 25th Foot; Dec. 31.

16th Foot—Norman Cameron Griffith, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Sheringham, promoted; Jan. 13. John Richard Pine Coffin, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Jefferson, promoted; Jan. 14.

22nd Foot—Michael Edensor Heathcote, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Ward, promoted; Jan. 13.

25th Foot—Captain Robert Small, from half pay Unattached, to be Captain; Lieutenant Henry Ridout Floyd, from the 54th Foot, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Small, who retires; Jan. 13. To be Lieutenants, without purchase—Lieutenant Edward Charles Mallet de Carteret, from the 88th Foot; Lieutenant William Boyd O'Malley, from the 82nd Foot; Lieutenant William Buxton Robertson, from the 79th Foot; Lieutenant James O. D. Annesley, from the 68th Foot; Lieutenant Henry John Evans, from the 68th Foot; Lieutenant Edward Seppings Lock, from the 82nd Foot; Ensign Louis Jones Lambert; Ensign George Terry Luder Carwithen; Jan. 13. Ensign John Price Mackinnon, from the 72nd Foot; Ensign Henry Abigail Ellis, from the 92nd Foot; Ensign Roderick John Hanley, from the 47th Foot; Ensign Abel Henry Woodroofe, from the 39th Foot; Ensign Charles Bassett Lewis, from the 44th Foot; Jan. 14. The surname of the Lieutenant transferred from the 33rd Foot in the Gazette of 13th December, 1859, is Eliot and not Elliott, as then stated.

27th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Robert Bruce Robertson Glasgow, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, in succession to Lieutenant Campbell, deceased; Dec. 31.

31st Foot—Robert Taylor Masefield, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Danyell, promoted; Jan. 13.

32d Foot—Lieutenant George Henry Powel, from the 47th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Walker, who exchanges; Assistant Surgeon George Simon, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Bradshaw, who exchanges; Jan. 13.

33d Foot—Gentleman Cadet George Malcolm Douglas, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase in succession to Lieutenant Eliot, removed to the 25th Foot; Dec. 31.

38th Foot—Lieutenant John Frederick Clinton Boyle to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet Major Daniel, deceased; Ensign Arthur Bailey to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Boyle; Oct. 9.

30th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Henry Burton, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice d'Arcey, deceased; Dec. 31.

46. Foot—Lieutenant Henry Carr William Hamond, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Connell, deceased; June 6.

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47th Foot—Lieutenant George Walker, from the 32nd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Powell, who exchanged; Jan. 13.

43rd Foot—Lieutenant George Porter, from the 82nd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Acton, who exchanges; Oct. 21. Gentleman Cadet Henry Douglas Rooke, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, in succession to Lieutenant Helsham, promoted, without purchase, in the 25th Foot; Dec. 31.

72nd Foot—Gentlemen Cadet Douglas James Broadley Hebder, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, in succession to Lieutenat Cameron, promoted, without purchase, in the 25th Foot; Dec. 31.

73rd Foot—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Thomas Ross to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Pinckney, C. B. deceased; Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel Wyndham Ddmund Bewes to be Major, without purchase, vice Ross; Nov. 12.

76th Foot—Basil Porter, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Greene, who retires; Jan. 13.

82nd Foot—Lieutenant Thomas Acton, from the 53rd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Porter, who exchanges; Oct. 21.

87th Foot—Lieutenant Anthony Butler to be Adjutant, vice Lynch, promoted; Nov. 5.

90th Foot—Brevet Lieut.-Col. John Christopher Guise to be Lieut.-Col., by purchase, vice Brevet Colonel Purnell, C.B., who retires; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Henry Hope Crealock to be Major, by purchase, vice Guise; Lieutenant Ivan S. A. Herford to be Captain, by purchase, vice Crealock; Ensign Henry James Edgell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Herford; Jan. 13.

92nd Foot—George Kellie McCallum, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Emmet, promoted; Jan. 13. The promotion of Ensign Robert Alexander Emmet, to a Lieutenancy, by purchase, and the retirement of Lieutenant Hunton, to bear date Dec. 28, instead of Jan. 6, as previously stated.

Rifle Brigade—Lieutenant Walter J. H. Ruthven to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet-Major Riversdale R. Glyn, deceased; Ensign William James Kempt Myers to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Ruthven; Dec. 12.

3rd West India Regiment—Lieutenant John Moore to be Adjutant, vice Kingsmill, who resigns the Adjutancy only; Jan. 13.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Lieut.-Col. John Lucas Wilton, C.B., from half-pay Unattached, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. Norcott, C.B., who exchanges; Jan. 13.

Major Alastair McIan McDonald to be Lieut.-Colonel by purchase, vice Wilton, who retires; Jan. 13.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Assistant-Surgeon William Bradshaw, from the 32nd Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Simon, who exchanges; Jan. 13.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Callaway has ceased to do duty, there being no longer occasion for his services; Jan. 13.

BREVET.

Brevet-Colonel the Honourable Augustus Almoric Spencer, C.B., Lieut.-Colonel half-pay 44th Foot, to have the local rank of Major-General in the East Indies; Jan. 13.

Brevet-Colonel Arthur Augustus Thurlow Cunynghame, C.B., Lieut.-Colonel half-pay 51st Foot, to have the local rank of Major-General, in the East Indies; Jan. 13.

Captain Robert Small, 25th Foot, to be Major in the Army; June 28, 1838.

Brevet Major Robert Small, 25th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; Nov. 11, 1851.

Captain Octavius Hamilton, 2nd European Light Cavalry, to be Major in the Army; Jan. 19, 1858.

Captain Ashton Cromwell Warner, 2d Bengal European Light Cavalry, to be Major in the Army; Nov. 19.

The promotion of Brevet-Major Græme Alexander Lockhart, 78th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army, to be ante-dated to 26th April, 1859.

The Commission as Major in the Army of Brevet-Major James Leith, 2d Dragoons, to be dated 28th July, 1858, instead of the 20th of that month, as stated in the Gazette of 7th September, 1858.

The Commission as Major in the Army of Brevet-Major Thomas Rattray, 64th Bengal Native Infantry, to be antedated to the 1st May, 1858.

ARMY RESERVE CORPS.

The following proclamation and regulations in reference to a reserve corps are published in Tuesday's *Gazette*:—

VICTORIA R.—Whereas by an Act passed in the 22nd and 23rd years of our reign intituled, "An Act to provide for the establishment of a Reserve Force of men who have been in Her Majesty's service," we are authorised to cause to be enrolled for this purpose any number not exceeding 20,000 men, who, after having served in our other forces, or in the forces of the East India Company, may voluntarily engage to enter such Reserve Force; and further, to make regulations concerning the term or terms of service of these men, and the declarations in relation thereto; as also regarding their pay and allowances, their arms, clothing, equipment, and pensions, and for the government of the said force, and for the infliction of fines and penalties, for absence or misconduct—our will and pleasure therefore is, that the following rules and regulations be established on these heads, and that all persons whom it may in any way concern do strictly observe and obey the same.

Given at our Court at St. James's, this 9th day of December, 1859, in the 23rd year of our reign.—By Her Majesty's command,

SIDNEY HERBERT.

REGULATIONS.

Clause 1.—Any person who, as a non-commissioned officer or soldier, shall have completed the term of service for which he was originally enlisted, not being less than ten years in infantry, or twelve years in cavalry, artillery, or engineers, or who, after five years' service, has been discharged for any cause other than misconduct, without a permanent pension, may, provided he is approved, and receives for such service by a declaration in the form hereto annexed, be enrolled to serve in the Reserve Force, under the authority of the Act 22nd and 23rd Victoria, c. 42, for such period as may be wanting to complete twenty-one years, if he originally enlisted in the infantry, or twenty-four years if he enlisted in cavalry, artillery, or engineers, reckoning two years' service in such Reserve Force as one towards the attainment of these several periods of service, provided that such person shall be enrolled within five years after his discharge from the army.

2. Till other arrangements are authorised, the persons composing this Reserve Force shall be attached during periods of training and exercise, or when called out for the other purposes specified in the said Act, to any infantry regiment or depôt, or to the enrolled pensioner force, whichever may, by the Secretary of State for War, be considered most convenient, and shall obey all orders of the officers or non-commissioned officers of such regiment, depôt, or enrolled pensioner force while so attached.

3. Every person thus enrolled shall be bound to register his place of abode in the books of the pension district in which he receives enrolment money, and to abide thereat, and not remove therefrom without giving due notice; and the distance of his residence is not, in any case, except by special authority, to exceed 30 miles from the head-quarters of such pension district.

4. All persons enrolled in this Reserve Force shall be bound to attend regularly at the hour and place of assembly, when called out for training and exercise, either with the regiment depôt or pensioner force to which they may have been attached as aforesaid, for a period not exceeding twelve days in each year, or at any time and place, when called on for the preservation of the public peace, or during such period as Her Majesty may require their services within the United Kingdom in the event of invasion or imminent danger thereof, or in case of war, on all which occasions they will be under the command of the General Commanding-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces, and subject to the Articles of War.

5. All persons failing to attend on these occasions without reasonable cause, or when they have volunteered their services for permanent duty, or who may be convicted of any serious misconduct or breach of discipline while so employed, or of violence or disrespect at any time towards the officers entrusted with their payment and superintendence, or who shall be guilty of any fraudulent statement at their enrolment, shall, in addition to any other penalty, be liable to dismissal from the force, with the forfeiture wholly or in part of the several advantages authorised by this warrant.

6. On the termination of the period of service for which these men have engaged in the Reserve Force, and on the fulfilment of the other conditions, they shall be entitled to the same rates of pension as they would have attained by the warrants under which they originally enlisted, had they continued to serve in the corps from which they were discharged till they contemplated the period of 21 and 24 years respectively, and they shall be permitted to add to such pension an amount equal to the good-conduct pay of which they had been in continuous receipt for two years immediately preceding the date of their discharge. Such pension, however, shall in no case exceed tenpence a day for a private, one shilling for a corporal, or one shilling and threepence for a sergeant or other superior non-commissioned officer; but, except by special authority, no service shall be reckoned for any year in which the person enrolled has not resided at his registered place of abode, or has unlawfully absented himself during any portion of the exercise for which he shall have been called out in terms of the Act before referred to.

7. All persons enrolled in the Reserve Force who may be wounded or disabled in the execution of their duty shall be entitled to the same pension as under similar circumstances and for the like service would have been granted in the regular forces of Her Majesty; and when called out on permanent or continuous duty for any period exceeding three months the whole of such period shall be reckoned according to the usual regulations of the service, and not at the rate of two years for one.

8. The staff officer of the pension district in which persons have been enrolled for this Reserve Force, or such other officers as may be appointed for that purpose, shall keep a record of the number of days' service performed by each person in the course of the year, as ascertained either from that officer's own knowledge or the report of the commanding officer of the regiment or depôt with which such person may have been trained, and also of the extent of his service prior to leaving his regiment, so that he may be enabled to report to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital when the right to pension has been attained in each case; and the officer or officers by whom such person has been trained shall also note, on a certificate to be given to him, whether the extent of service which he was bound to perform up to the 31st of March in each year has been regularly completed.

9. No person enrolled in the Reserve Force shall be compelled to serve in a grade lower than that which he last held in his corps, but any interval which may take place in his service while awaiting a vacancy shall not be allowed to reckon towards pension. In the event, however, of such persons agreeing to serve in a lower grade till vacancies offer, they shall be entitled to reckon such service towards the pension of the higher grade after it has been attained.

10. The sum of 4*l.* shall be allowed annually as enrolment money, which shall be issued to the persons composing the Reserve Force, in equal quarterly payments in advance on the 1st April, 1st July, 1st October, and 1st January, or at the period of being called out for training, as may be considered most expedient by the Secretary of State for War; but, before these payments, the officer by whom they are made is to satisfy himself that each man is possessed of one pair of boots, two shirts, two pair of socks, and a stock, as also that all fines for misconduct or absence during the previous trainings have been settled.

11. Every person in this Reserve Force shall receive a tunic, a pair of trowsers, and a cap, on the first and each succeeding seventh year of his enrolment, and be entitled to the same rates of pay and allowances when called out for training, exercise, or service, as are fixed for corresponding ranks in the infantry of the Line, with the addition of such amount of good-conduct pay as the enrolled man was in receipt of at the time of his discharge.

12. While serving with a regiment or depôt all persons belonging to this Reserve Force shall be liable to the same punishments and penalties for offences as are prescribed by the Mutiny Act and articles of War for Her Majesty's other forces; but when serving with the Enrolled Pensioners, minor offences may be punished by the fines and penalties authorised for that force.—By Her Majesty's command,

SIDNEY HERBERT.

I —— do declare that I was discharged* from the —— Regiment of ——, after a service of —— years; that I am of the age of ——; and that, provided my services shall so long be required, I will serve Her Majesty, her heirs, and successors, in the Reserve Force enrolled or to be enrolled for service within the United Kingdom, in virtue of the Act noted in the margin,† for such a period as, reckoned at the rate of two years for one, may be required to complete ‡—— years' service. ——— Signature of soldier.

Declared before me,§ ———

COURT-MARTIAL ON AN OFFICER.

Lord Clyde has administered a sharp rebuke to the officers composing a court-martial. The proceedings are recorded as follows:—

Head-quarters, Camp Futtehgurh, Nov. 14, 1859.

At a general court-martial, re-assembled at Cawnpore, on Friday, the 23rd of September, 1859, Lieutenant George Cortlandt Buller Taylor, of Her Majesty's 1st Regiment of Bengal European Light Cavalry, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, on the following instances:—

1st Instance.—In having, at Cawnpore, shortly before twelve o'clock on the night of the 18th of August, 1859, entered into an unseemly altercation, on the public road, with Sergeant-Major G. H. Fleury, of the Cawnpore Depôt, who, by his (Lieutenant Taylor's) order, was taken a prisoner to the main guard of the 1st Light Cavalry, and there handcuffed and leg-ironed, the leg-irons being removed in about an hour, and the sergeant-major, still handcuffed, then placed in confinement in one of the regimental cells, and kept there till about eleven o'clock on the morning of the 19th of August; he, Sergeant-Major Fleury, having done nothing whatever to justify the indignities to which he was thus subjected by Lieutenant Taylor.

2nd Instance.—In having at Cawnpore, shortly before twelve o'clock on the night of the 18th of August, 1859, entered into an unseemly altercation on the public road with Mr. J. Wilson, engine driver of the East Indian Railway, who, by his (Lieutenant Taylor's) order, was taken a prisoner to the main guard of the 1st Light Cavalry, and there leg-ironed, the leg-irons being removed in about an hour, and Mr. Wilson then placed in confinement in one of the regimental cells, and kept there till about eleven o'clock on the morning of the 19th August; he, Mr. Wilson, having done nothing whatever to justify the indignities to which he was thus subjected by Lieutenant Taylor.

Finding.—The Court find the prisoner, Lieutenant George Cortlandt Buller Taylor, of Her Majesty's 1st Regiment of Bengal European Light Cavalry, guilty of the charge brought against him; and on the 1st instance of the charge guilty, with the exception of having entered into an unseemly altercation on the public road with Sergeant-Major Fleury, of the Cawnpore Depôt, of which he (the prisoner) is not guilty, and is acquitted; and on the 2nd instance of the charge guilty, with the exception of having entered into an unseemly altercation on the public road with Mr. J. Wilson, engine driver of the East Indian Railway, of which he (the prisoner) is not guilty, and is acquitted.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner, Lieutenant George Cortlandt Buller Taylor, of Her Majesty's 1st Regiment of Bengal European Light Cavalry, to be reprimanded in such way as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may direct.

Revised Sentence.—The Court respectfully adheres to its original sentence.

"The finding is approved, but the sentence is not confirmed." (Signed) CLYDE,
General, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.
Lucknow, Oct 27, 1859.

REMARKS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The sentence is, in Lord Clyde's opinion, quite inadequate to the very serious offence of which Lieutenant Taylor has been correctly convicted. It is true that this officer has expressed his deep sorrow for what has occurred, pleading youth and inexperience for his improper conduct, which he allows that he cannot for an instant attempt to defend. He also states that, on becoming aware of the impropriety of his behaviour, he endeavoured to atone for the outrage he had committed, by doing everything in his power to appease the wounded feelings of the aggrieved parties, but that his endeavours were unsuccessful; and Lieutenant Taylor adds that he is threatened with an action in the Supreme Court, at the instance of Mr. Wilson, unless the matter is compromised by the immediate payment of 5000 rupees.

The Court, it may be presumed, had these circumstances under their consideration when they awarded punishment; but a sentence of simple reprimand is so manifestly insufficient under the mildest view of the case, that the Commander-in-Chief is unable to sanction it in any way, and declines to order its infliction.

The Court having had the opportunity of re-considering its sentence, has now the full responsibility of the result of this trial.

It is by such inadequate proceedings that the reputation of military tribunals is lowered in the eyes of the public, to the prejudice of discipline, and the good name of Her Majesty's forces.

Lieutenant Taylor is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

By order of the Right. Hon. the Commander-in-Chief.
D. M. STEWART, Lieut-Colonel,
Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Army.

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* Any person engaging in the Reserve Force should, before enrolment, produce his parchment certificate of discharge to confirm these particulars, and show that he has not left his regiment with a bad character.

† 22 & 23 Vict. c. 42.

‡ Here insert 21 years, if the former service has been in infantry, or 24, if in cavalry, artillery, or engineers.

§ A justice of the peace.

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THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, JAN. 9.—APPOINTMENTS.—Midshipmen E. C. Foot, to the Mutine, 17, screw steam-sloop, at Portsmouth; F. Rougemont to the Neptune, 120, at Portsmouth; R. J. F. Edgecumbe, J. C. Best, J. J. F. Bell, C. J. C. St. Clair, and W. J. Boteler, to the Nile, 90, screw steam flagship, at Devonport.

JAN. 7.—Commander F. A. Herbert (1858), to the Excellent, 46, gunnery-ship, at Portsmouth.

Chief Engineer T. T. Murray (1852) to be additional to the Fisgard, 42, at Woolwich, for charge of the machinery of the Basilisk, when that ship shall have been paid off.

Master's-Assistants R. H. Hebden, H. S. Edwards, T. L. Mourilyan, W. Garner. G. Royle, and T. Potter, to the Chesapeake, 51, screw steam frigate, East India and China station, as supernumeraries; H. Husband to the Nile; F. W. Raikes and P. C. Smith, to the Himalaya, screw steam store-ship, at Devonport; R. S. Evatt, to the Ariadne, 32, screw steam frigate, at Portsmouth; H. W. Davidson, G. J. H. M'Carthy, F. W. Moffat, J. F. Atkinson, W. Terry, R. P. Tully, B. M. West, and T. H. Flood, to the Marlborough, 131, screw steam-ship, Mediterranean Station, as supernumeraries.

Assistant-Paymaster E. A. M. Chaffers, to the Nile.

Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineers W. W. Smith, to the Asia, 84, guard-ship at Portsmouth, as supernumerary; J. Gordon, to the Wellington, 72, guard-ship, at Devonport, as supernumerary; J. Anderson, to the Conqueror, 101, screw steam-ship, at Devonport; and P. M'Allister to the Firebrand, 6, paddle-wheel stream frigate, at Portsmouth.

JAN. 10.—Captains C. F. Schomberg (1851), to the Cumberland, 70, at Sheerness, vice Captain Patey, whose appointment has been cancelled; and D. Curry (1846), to the Aboukir, 90, screw steam-ship, with the Channel squadron, vice Captain Schomberg.

Lieutenant C. E. Stevens (1853) to the Britannia, 120, training-ship, at Portsmouth, for service in the Sealark, 8, sloop, at Portsmouth, vice Commander Lowther, promoted.

First-class Assistant-Engineer J. M. Sales to the Wellington.

Second-class Assistant-Engineer C. Homer to the Firebrand.

Master's-Assistant R. H. Hawes to the Saracen, 4, brig, West India and China Station.

Clerk J. W. Silverlock to the Diadem, 32 steam frigate, with the Channel squadron.

Midshipmen G. E. Price, F. M. S. Osborn, and G. Jervis, to the Algiers, 91, screw steam-ship, with the Channel squadron; C. Laprimandaye, to the Queen, 86, screw steam-ship, at Sheerness; L. R. Moncrieff, and H. G. Audoe, to the Mars, 80, screw steam-ship, at Portsmouth; M. J. Dunlop to the Royal Albert, 121, screw steam flagship, with the Channel squadron; T. H. Falcon, and W. B. Littlehales, to the Ariadne; C. R. T. Russell, to the Scylla, 21, screw steam-corvette, for particular service; J. Fellowes, R. H. Bogle, and W. D. Barrow, to the Diadem.

JAN. 11.—Lieutenant G. D. Bushe (1859) to the Trafalgar, 90, screw steam-ship, with the Channel squadron.

Lieutenant Ray, R.N., Admiralty agent on the West India station, has been promoted to the rank of commander on the reserved list.

JAN. 12.—Commander G. T. S. Winthrop (1846) to the Argus, 6, paddle-wheel steam sloop (coast guard tender), vice Grandy, promoted.

Second-class Assistant-Engineer E. T. Read to the Hogue, 60, screw steam-ship, on coast-guard service at Greenock, for service in the Jackdaw, gun-boat.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon G. W. L. Harrison (1858) is confirmed as assistant-surgeon in the Ariadne, 26, screw steam frigate, at Portsmouth.

Advice steam-tender, M. Raymond, second master from Queenstown, arrived at Plymouth on Sunday with newly raised men.

Alacrity, 4, screw, Commander J. K. E. Baird, yesterday received her marines.

Arethusa, directed to be built as a 50-gun sailing-ship, to be converted into a screw frigate.

Ariadne, 26, screw frigate, Captain Vansittart, got under weigh yesterday at Spithead, and proceeded to the trial ground in Stokes Bay, in charge of Captain G. T. Gordon, commanding steam reserve at Portsmouth, to test her speed at the measured mile, under the supervision of Mr. G. Murdoch, Inspector of Machinery Afloat, and Mr. Miller, Assistant-Chief Engineer. Six runs were made at the measured mile, and gave a speed in knots of nearly 12¼, the maximum being, with the tide, 14·694 The draught of water was—forward, 20ft. 3 in.; aft, 22ft, 9in.; pressure of steam, 20lb.; vacuum, 25; revolutions of engines, mean, 59; wind, E. by S., force 2. The common propeller was used with the corners cut parallel; diameter 20ft., pitch 25ft. The engines, which worked exceedingly well throughout the trial, are of 800-horse power (nominal) by Maudsley, Field, and Sons, and are of 3ft. 8in. stroke only, instead of being 4ft. as in the Diadem. The speed of the ship may be considered to have been very fairly developed, even when brought into comparison with our fastest frigate, the Mersey, the latter vessel having realised during her most successful trial a speed of slightly over 13¼ knots, exceeding the Ariadne by a trifle over half-a-knot, the Ariadne being one-fifth less power, and only one-twelfth less tonnage than the Mersey.

Barossa, under construction at Woolwich, is about to be launched at an early date.

Basilisk, steam sloop, has been taken into the basin at Woolwich, to return stores, preparatory to being paid off.

Brilliant, 20, the second of the vessels selected by the Admiralty for the use of the Naval Coast Volunteers as training-ships, is now undergoing the necessary alterations at Chatham, to adapt her for the service to which she will be applied. She is to have her main-deck guns put on board, after which she will be removed to the Thames, where she is to be stationed.

Cæsar, 90. A letter received at Plymouth from an officer belonging to Her Majesty's ship, Cæsar, dated Gibraltar, December 29, says:—"As Christmas Day came on a Sunday, the Admiral gave the men holyday on Monday. The Sunday passed off very quietly. I wish you could have seen our lower deck on Monday. It was adorned with green boughs from end to end, with wreaths and festoons of oranges and lemons. The ports were closed, and each mess illuminated with a chandelier made of coloured paper and tinsel. The men had well-spread tables, and here and there were painted signs and mottoes. There were singing and music all day, and we had the old Christmas hobby-horse. In the evening many officers were chaired, and carried round the main and lower decks by some of the men, with lights and cheering. Yesterday the Spanish squadron moved from Algesiras to Tetuan, in Morocco. It consisted of one sailing two-decker, two steam frigates, one sailing sloop, and five paddle-wheel vessels of various rates. It is doubtful if any but vessels of light draught of water will be of much service."

Charybdis, 21, having been fitted in all respects for the steam reserve ordinary, has been inspected at Chatham by Capt. E. P. Halstead, superintendent of the steam reserve in the Medway, who arrived at Chatham Dockyard in the steam gunboat Thrasher for that purpose. Capt. Halstead was accompanied over the vessel by Capt. G. Goldsmith, C.B. (superintendent of the dockyard), Mr. O. W. Lang (the master shipwright), and Mr. J. I. Fincham, his first assistant, a considerable time being occupied in the survey of the vessel, which was found to be in a most satisfactory condition.

Constance, 50, at Devonport, is to be fitted with a screw propeller.

Cyclops has arrived at Kurrachee from Muscat, after completing a minute survey of the whole coast from Cape Ras Al Had to Kurrachee.

Dee, paddle-steamer, Master Commander Pullen, is discharging machinery and boilers for the Duncan, 101, and Nelson, 91, in the steam-basin at Portsmouth.

Devon, lighter, arrived at Pembroke, on Sunday last, with jury rigging for the Espoir; and the Hamoaze, lighter, with stores from the eastern yards.

Espoir, 5, screw, steam-gun vessel, was launched at Pembroke Yard on Saturday last, and as soon as she is jury rigged will be navigated to Devonport to receive her engines.

Greyhound, 17, screw, Commander Sullivan, fitting at Devonport, will in a few days be ready for service.

Icarus, 11, screw sloop, Commander Nowell Salmon, sailed on Thursday for the West Indies and North America.

Immortalité, 51, screw. Opinion is rather divided as to the merits of the new bow of this frigate. She has been lengthened about 16 feet forward, and the alteration is expected to give her increased speed. To obtain this now indispensable quality for frigates of her class, the Immortalité has been made so sharp as to amount to "leanness." From the manner which her upper works overhang she has an appearance of weakness forward, which the weight of her lower guns and anchors will be likely to put to a severe test. Speed in ships of war is a most important quality, and where two ships are equal in all other respects, the swiftest will be certain to win. Yet we question the propriety of making our heavy frigates so lean forward as to make them "wet" ships, or more likely to cut into the body of a wave, than to rise buoyantly over it. Of course we speak conjecturally, and wait for the test of the measured mile in Stokes Bay.

Implacable, 72, at Devonport, is being rigged by the men belonging to the Steam Reserve, and boys from the Royal Adelaide.

Industry, iron steam-vessel, Master-Commanding Hodges, at Woolwich, has been undocked after repairs, and is ordered to receive a cargo of stores for Rio de Janeiro and Ascension.

Melpomene, 51, screw, Captain Ewart, at Spithead, it is expected will proceed to Gibraltar.

Mutine, 17, screw sloop, Commander W. Graham, sailed from Portsmouth on Monday morning for Portland.

Niger. From a letter just received from Auckland, New Zealand, we are glad to find that H.M.S. Niger, commanded by that excellent officer Captain Cracroft, had lately arrived at that port, and the writer speaks in admiring terms of the order, comfort, and discipline of the crew, and of his gratification at having been invited to attend divine service, which was performed on board by the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, one of the resident clergymen, whom he accompanied to the vessel, where they were kindly introduced into the cabin by Captain Cracroft, who explained the nature of the service he was himself (having no chaplain) in the habit of performing every Sunday. Orders were then given to toll the bell, and on the main deck they found all the officers and men assembled. They all united in singing the Morning Hymn in a most devout and impressive manner. Their delight and astonishment did not cease, as the service proceeded, to find the responses loudly and reverently read by the whole crew, the *Venite* and *Glorias* chanted by the boys, led by a flute and cornet; and, after a suitable sermon, the doxology was sung. Captain Cracroft kindly presented a donation of 5*l.* to the Auckland Bethel Union, who were truly happy to have it in their power to send on board large supplies of the *British Workman*, *British Messenger*, and tracts; also Bibles and Prayer Books which they had received from the Prayer-Book and Homily Society.

North Star, 28, lately employed in the Arctic exploring service, has gone into dock at Chatham, to be taken to pieces.

Pembroke. Some very interesting "New Year's Entertainments" have been given on board H.M.S. Pembroke, at Harwich, by which the officers, crew, and coast-guard, with the families and friends of each, have been much amused. Concerts, theatricals, a Christmas tree, and a magic lantern have been made available for the entertainments; and on Saturday, an oratorio, the "Messiah," was very creditably performed.

Perseverance, Commander E. R. Power, sailed on Thursday from Portsmouth for the Channel Islands.

Porcupine, 3, paddle, steam surveying-vessel, Captain Otter, was paid wages at Devonport on Tuesday, and the crew granted leave.

Prince of Wales (a converted three-decker) is in a very forward state, and will be ready for launching on the 26th inst. Her ways have been laid and poppets nearly completed. Her figure-head is an exact likeness of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and will be in position next week.

Queen, 86, screw, Captain Charles F. Hillyer, has entered upwards of 600 men of her complement.

Retribution, from Trincomallee, arrived at Galle on Dec. 14th.

Rhadamanthus, paddle-steamer, Master Commander Sturdee, sailed yesterday from Portsmouth for Woolwich.

Rodney, 91, screw, which has been in dock at Chatham under conversion, has been floated out into the river Medway. She is now a splendid ship, with a new stern, having been lengthened 25 feet. Her figure-head is also new, it being a correct bust of the late Lord Rodney; the ship is moored alongside the sheerhulk, to receive her engines from Messrs. Maudeslay and Co.

Royal Albert, 121, flag of Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle, in Plymouth Sound, has embarked supernumerary boys for the fleet, preparatory to sailing for Portland.

Sansparicl.—A seaman of this ship, lying in the basin at Devonport, fell from the bow on Tuesday, and fractured his leg and ribs severely.

Siren.—A Court-martial assembled on board the Termagant, on the Brazil station, on the 24th November, for the trial of Lieutenant Graves, late of Her Majesty's ship Siren, on charges preferred against him by Commander Balfour, of the latter ship. The prisoner challenged two members of the court as prejudiced against him, as proved by opinions they had been known to express towards the prisoner. After some consideration it was admitted the objections were well founded, and the court was dissolved accordingly. Mr. Herbert R. Holmes, acting mate of the Siren, had been sentenced by the court-martial to be severely reprimanded, and to serve six months in present rank before receiving his acting lieutenant's commission, for insolent and contemptuous conduct towards his superior officer, Commander Balfour. John Blizzard, gunner, R.M.A., for striking and maltreating Sergeant Smedley, R.M., when in the execution of his duty, to which charge the prisoner pleaded guilty, was sentenced to receive 48 lashes, and to be imprisoned for six months.

Surprise, Commander Lord E. H. Cecil. At the time of the departure of the mail from Sierra Leone, the Surprise was on the beach, inside Lighthouse Point, having been hauled up to examine defects, &c. A board of surveying officers from Her Majesty's ship Centaur having examined the Surprise, had reported both false and main stern-posts started from the keel, that they were both very much decayed and worm-eaten, and that the tennon of the former was eaten nearly through. Temporary repairs were being effected by placing iron knees as supports, &c., but as the vessel required general repairs to her hull, it was recommended by the surveying officers that she should be docked as soon as possible for that purpose. Several fine young men have been entered by her from the merchant vessels in the port, a great number having lately volunteered for the Royal Navy.

Wanderer, screw despatch vessel, Commander M. Pechell, arrived at Spithead on Tuesday morning from the Mediterranean. She sailed from Malta, December 17, experienced heavy gales, and anchored under the lee of the island of Galeta on the 20th of December for 46 hours, and inside Cape Talas (near Carthagena) for 20 hours; starting again from the latter place on the 27th, and arriving at Gibraltar on the 30th. She left the rock on the 2nd inst. with light winds from the southward, and veering to a stiff breeze from the westward, on the 3rd increasing to a heavy gale; on the 4th and 5th had bulwarks considerably damaged, starboard binnacle washed away, stern port burst open and washed away, two jibs and mizen split, and mizen-boom carried away. On the evening of the 6th the weather moderated and veered round from north to the eastward, and became fine. The ship had a splendid run up Channel on Sunday night, with clear bright weather, and anchored at Spithead at 10·10 A.M. yesterday. She brings home a few supernumerary invalids.

DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.—Mr. Sturgess, third-class clerk in the storekeeper's office, has been transferred to Deptford; and Mr. W. G. Gilbert, of Malta-yard, is appointed to this yard. The following superannuations have taken place:—Richard Pasco, leading man of riggers, on 52*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum; Samuel Organ and J. Lander, shipwrights, on 46*l.* 19*s.* per annum, each; and Henry Broad, smith, on 45*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* per annum.

PEMBROKE DOCK.—It is expected that the Howe, 131, will be ready for launching in the beginning of March. She will be the largest ship, by measurement, in the Navy. The new foundry has been in operation some time, and they make many castings which had formerly to be sent round from other dockyards. It is supposed the means of constructing machinery of all sorts will soon be got ready.

Amongst other changes in the *Navy List* for this quarter we notice that the clerk of the works at this establishment has been made one of the principal officers of the yard, and will for the future take rank next the store-receivers.

Commodore Charles Wise, now senior officer on the west coast of Africa, is spoken of as likely to receive some home appointment in the civil service of the Crown. The Vesuvius, 6, at present under that officer's command, will have completed her three years' commission in April next.—*Plymouth Mail.*

In accordance with an Admiralty order received at Woolwich Dockyard on Monday, Mr. Penfold, accountant to the establishment, has been superannuated on a retiring pension of 600*l.* per annum. Mr. Penfold has been fifty years in Government service, having been appointed accountant to Woolwich Dockyard about five years since, at 500*l.* per annum.

In order to procure the necessary space for the extension of Chatham Dockyard, the Lords of the Admiralty have given notice to the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Rochester, as conservators of the river Medway, that they intend stopping up St. Mary's Creek on the eastern side of the dockyard, and converting the whole of the land thus gained into extensive docks and steam basins, the foundations for which will be executed by convicts.

We are informed that a scheme for a Naval Reserve has been laid before the Admiralty by Sir Charles Napier, which will, it is thought, ensure a Reserve of well-trained able seamen. The outline of the plan is this: the Reserve to consist of men who have served the required ten years in the Navy, and are in receipt of short service pensions, to take which under the present system men have great objections,

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which this will entirely remove. These men hold their pensions; are bound by the regulations for the Reserve now in force, and at the expiration of twenty-one years' servitude, *i.e.*, ten years in the Navy and eleven in the Reserve, are entitled to the long service pension.

A Court assembled on board the Impregnable flag-ship, at Devonport, on Wednesday morning, for the trial of James Martin, gunner, Royal Marine Artillery, belonging to Her Majesty's ship Royal Albert, for attempting to strike his superior officer, First Lieutenant C. F. Daly, R.N., and using violent and disgusting language towards the said Lieutenant Daly. Also on John Dillon, private, Royal Marine Artillery, for violently striking the said First Lieutenant Daly in the mouth and knocking him down. In both cases the prisoners sprang on the officer from between the guns on the main deck, when he was going his round of duty. The sentence on James Martin was that he be hanged at the yardarm of any of Her Majesty's ships; and on John Dillon that he receive 50 lashes, be imprisoned two years, and lose all pay. It is probable that the capital sentence will not be carried out.

Mr. Donald M'Kay, of Boston, U.S., the builder of the Great Republic, Lightning, and other clipper ships, entertains a poor opinion of our naval architects. Speaking of the Donegal, 101 guns:—"The man who designed her appears to have derived his ideas of naval architecture from a Dutch galliott; her model is a disgrace to the Board of Admiralty that sanctioned it." After visiting the Royal dockyards of Deptford, Woolwich, and Chatham, he adds—"The scantling of all these vessels is very light compared with that used in our navy yards, and I have no hesitation in asserting that our models, for speed, are very superior to any that I have yet seen in the Royal dockyards." Let the Admiralty remember the adage, "*Fas est doceri ab hoste*," and act upon it. There is at present in the Dublin docks a model for a gunboat from the American lakes; let them take a lesson for speed combined with light draught of water. Since the repeal of the navigation laws in 1849, it may be well to look at the comparative state of the shipping in our trade and that of the United States, showing the increase or decrease of foreign in both. This is the way to judge of trade, free to the foreigner in this country, but closed against him in the United States, where the increase of foreign shipping since 1858, was but 804,212, including British, and of their own 2,002,160 tons; while in the United Kingdom the increase of foreign was 1,623,378, and of British only 1,057,159 tons inward in the same period. We want free trade fully carried out, that our shipping may have the same privileges in foreign countries as theirs have here. In 1812 our mercantile navy stood as three to one compared with the rest of the world, but now as one to three. Then Britain was mistress and sovereign of the seas, now the tonnage of the United States exceeds that of the United Kingdom.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

According to the amended code of regulations recently issued by the Board of Admiralty relative to the examination of lads desirous of being admitted as apprentices in Her Majesty's dockyards, and who formerly obtained the certificates, after examination, from the respective schoolmasters attached to the various dockyards, the examination was yesterday performed at Woolwich, for the first time, by the Civil Service Commissioners appointed to proceed on circuit, when a number of youths between the ages of fourteen and fifteen years satisfactorily passed the prescribed examinations, and were admitted to the factory. The reception of first and second-class lads for ten years continuous service in Her Majesty's Navy continues at Woolwich without abatement since the issue of the Royal proclamation. The weekly enrolment averages about 60. Thursday being the day appointed for the medical attestation, 80 well-conditioned, stout, healthy, and intelligent lads, principally between 19 and 20 years of age, of the first-class, and standing 5 feet 6½ inches in height, were yesterday entered on the books of the receiving-ship Fisgard, at Woolwich. About 250 applicants were admitted to the offices, the majority of whom were rejected by the Medical Examination Board.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, PORTSMOUTH.—The Christmas recess commenced on the 23rd December, and will terminate on the 23rd instant. The officers are to assemble at the College on the 23rd, and recommence their course of studies at the usual hour on Tuesday morning, the 24th, when all officers are expected to be present. R. S. Hewlett, Captain-Superintendent. The above order does not apply to officers waiting examinations.

The following officers studying for steam are absent during the recess. Royal Navy:—Captain W. H. Dobbie, Commanders S. H. Henderson, H. R. Waterlaw, A. M. Lyons, Hon. A. L. Corry, W. C. Wilson, C. W. Buckley, E. Madden, A. H. Johnston, T. H. Smith, J. Moresby, H. D. Grant, W. C. Smithett, Lieut. E. G. F. Knowles. Royal Marines:—Lieuts. F. W. Gray, E. H. Moore, F. H. C. Owen, H. H. Kelly, A. Donald, F. Bacon, R. H. Dwyer, J. W. Lillicrap, I. Inmann, H. G. Anson, R. E. Allen, J. L. Needham, W. G. S. Beckfield, Hon. Wm. Aylmer, E. M. Coates, G. Pengelly, E. W. N. Holbrook, and J. T. Lye.

RESERVE FORCE OF ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It may appear premature to question the wisdom or to predict the failure of this mode of raising a Reserve force of seamen for the Navy. The measure, as you are aware, came into operation on the 1st of this month, and any fisherman or coast boatman in the United Kingdom can now at once, if he is a British subject, free from infirmities, not over thirty-five years of age, and has been five years at sea, receive an annual payment of 6*l.*, payable quarterly, provided that he enrolls himself as a Naval Volunteer. And further, if he fulfils certain conditions, he will receive a pension of 12*l.* when he is incapable of earning his livelihood or arrives at sixty years of age.

There are other inducements, as intricate as it is possible for official ingenuity to make them, now posted at the entrances of all our naval ports and custom-houses, which are expected to overcome the dislike which, somehow, exists in the minds of our coast population to enter the Navy. And yet few, if any, of the 200,000 "long shore" men of these islands have up to the present time accepted the *boon* offered them by the legislature.

At Portsmouth, for instance, where I have made inquiry at the proper quarters, the answer is, that not a man has enrolled himself, and as your paper is now distributed in every part of the kingdom, I should like to hear whether the scheme has met with similar apathy elsewhere.

It will be very unfortunate if this incentive to enlistment begins with a failure, as it is generally more expensive to have to increase our bidding with such men as sailors than to offer acceptable terms at first. I fear, however, that the "obligations of the reserve" more than counterbalance the "advantages" offered. From what I can glean, the men do not object to the Drill, Active Service, or Pension clauses, or indeed to any other condition, except that of not being allowed to proceed on a voyage occupying more than six months.

That the Government anticipated some objection would be raised to the latter condition is evident, for the Board of Trade issued on the 12th of December last another circular, announcing that "special leave for voyages exceeding six months will be granted to all Volunteers on the condition that leave is to be for one ship and for one voyage only at a time, and to be renewed for every voyage. And also that each Volunteer must have completed his twenty-eight days' drill for the year before the leave will be given."

There are other conditions attached to this second circular, subject to which the Admiralty will grant leave for the first five years of the service of each Volunteer joining the Reserve under the present regulations. Nevertheless, now that the scheme has gone forth, I fear the country cannot congratulate itself upon its success. However, the object must be attained, for a Reserve Force of trained seamen must be found equal at least to the reserve force of seamen-soldiers now ready ticketed and labelled, belonging to our powerful neighbour on the other side of the channel. I should rejoice to see the present plan expand into a great success, and I hope the maritime population may take a lively interest in the measure; but knowing something of "salt-water" human nature, I wait with anxiety to learn whether 6*l.* per year and a small pension are sufficient inducements to raise a body of trained seamen sufficiently strong to insure the peace and tranquillity of these islands.

I am, sir, yours obediently,
AN OLD MAN-O'-WAR'S MAN.

Portsmouth, Jan. 11, 1860.

THE ADMIRALTY BOARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—"Hitherto the relative inefficiency of the British Navy, as compared with the navies of our great maritime rivals, has been a theme reserved for the grumbling of a few discontented naval officers, or a few opposition speeches in committee on naval estimates."

Now, making every allowance for the customary geniality of an Edinburgh Reviewer, every line of this sentence is pregnant with bitter, but wholesome, truth.

The "relative," and, let us trust, temporary, "inefficiency" has many ramifications; but the primary cause is to be distinctly traced to the extraordinary constitution of its controlling power as represented by the Admiralty Board, so ably expounded in your first and last impression, and which will in future receive, let us hope—for we hope much of you—your most earnest attention.

All other naval reforms, whether in organisation or architecture, discipline or expenditure, are comparatively futile without an entire reconstruction of the existing administrative power.

For, in these days of rapid communication, which afford such facility for combination, it does not require much penetration to perceive that naval or military success must more than ever depend on the grasp and capacity of its home administration; which for all purposes of war should rest in one superior mind, with the advantage (?) of consulting others in matters of import; and it is but natural to infer that military or maritime power will be more ably wielded by those whose life has been passed in the study of their profession, than those that have been brought up to any other; at least, we have not yet seen an Old Commodore selected for the Woolsack, or a rural dean for the Horse-Guards; though, perhaps, the Hertfordshire Incumbent would be less abroad there than some quondam occupants of that establishment. But all manner of men save naval or military ones, are culled from political byeways for the position of First Lord of the Admiralty, who, together with his Private Secretary, as you most truly remark, are in effect the Board.

Now, what are the arguments in favour of placing a man wholly unacquainted with a profession at the head of it? In common life there are none—what are they in life nautical? It can hardly be because it takes less time to make a sailor than anything else, for it is generally allowed that unless you take to it very young you can never make one at all.

It is argued, then, and perhaps justly, that a man bred in the Service would have many friends and followers, who from its present constitution would be enabled to monopolise all its patronage and employment, and that naval men have been tried, and such found to be the case: granted, but that only demonstrates another evil.

It is true that in time of peace the equitable distribution of patronage is the chief duty of the First Lord, apart from his political one, but if that is enough to perplex him then, much more in time of war when his energies should be directed to "*la grande guerre*" with its skilful and rapid combinations, instead of the minor details of Government support. In other words, he may be capable of supporting the Government, but not the nation.

Again, how much ulterior success must depend on the choice of commanders to carry out his tactics (if he has any). What can he know of them professionally? It is true he may consult his colleagues, but that must place him more or less in a position of dependence and irresponsibility, with which, if possible, the official world are so careful to envelop themselves—and which is, perhaps, more easily assumed by a Board than any other body. So long as the Board is "up," you can point to it; but only want to take it down, or rub it up a little, and where is it?—why, about as tangible as a mathematical line; you can't even hang a disaster on it, much less one of its members.

The real reason is that an irresponsible political partisan is a more facile instrument for the Government, and more *au fait* at the distribution of political rewards; for officers in the navy, strange as it may seem, do not succeed from service or seniority to the command of stations or ships. Each one the First Lord has to give away—and he gives away the whole—is a piece of patronage which is hotly contested for by numerous competitors with political or private interest; and those whose delicate sense of their own merits is coupled with a judicious combination of flattery and audacity, are too often enabled to supplant the unassuming claims of sterling worth.

Again, let us consider, which is not impossible, that the office of First Lord becomes vacant, not in time of peace, but during war, and a Home Secretary, or Chancellor of the Exchequer, or any other "politico" who may be available, is selected for the military command of the largest marine in the world. However high-minded he might be, and however determined to make all his appointments subservient to the good of his country, is it not unreasonable to expect that he will be able to discriminate between the conflicting struggles of merit and interest, in the enormous amount of patronage he must dispense? He may consult his colleagues, it is true; but in peace, much more in war, they are overburdened with work. How can he judge for himself? He must trust to others, or he can only work in the dark; as for expecting a comprehensive development or application of the resources of the empire, that would be too absurd.

We therefore believe that though the Government may be as well served under the present irresponsible system, the nation will be better served by placing a naval chief as the supreme and responsible head of her naval administration, with no patronage whatever to dispense, save in the choice of commanders for the various squadrons he may employ, as he will be indubitably the best judge of the men most likely to carry out his plans. Call him what you like, that is a matter of very little importance, and let the Cabinet select him from the list of flag officers holding active employment, and give him a seat in the Cabinet; but do not allow him to hold his appointment for more than five years during peace, during war longer if deemed expedient to the public service. Let the other Lords be selected from the admirals and captains holding active employment, one to go out by rotation every year, the secretaries introducing the estimates and attending to the Parliamentary duties.

We may then, and not till then, hope for systematic organisation of our resources, and that in future contests they may be ably wielded, and if not, the country will know who is responsible, and may act accordingly.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
London, Jan. 12th. A CAPTAIN, R. N.

THE MILITIA.

The Durham Artillery, consisting of 5 officers, 10 sergeants, 213 rank and file, 21 women, and 24 children, proceeded on Tuesday by steamer from Fort Gomer and Portsmouth to the Isle of Wight; one wing for duty in the detached forts; the head-quarters to be stationed at Parkhurst.

The Tipperary Artillery have arrived at Gosport from the Isle of Wight, and occupy quarters vacated by the Waterford at Haslar.

The Waterford Artillery have been removed from Haslar to Fort Gomer.

Lieutenant Alexander Thomas Ewens having obtained a first-class certificate at the School of Musketry, at Hythe, has been appointed by his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, to act as Instructor of Musketry to the Stirling, &c., Regiment of Militia, vice Junor, retired.

Antrim Rifle Regiment.—Edward Cole Magenni, Gent., to be Ensign, vice William Mitchell, whose appointment has been cancelled.

Antrim Artillery.—T. C. Hamilton Parks (late lieutenant East York Militia) to be Second Lieutenant, vice Markham, promoted.

West Kent Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.—Captain Bertie Mathew Roberts to be Adjutant, vice Lynch, resigned.

3rd Regiment of the Royal Surrey Militia.—Ralph Connor, Gent., to be Quartermaster.

1st Regiment of Derbyshire Militia.—Captain John Remington Breading to be Quartermaster.

Durham Militia Artillery.—Second Lieutenant Mark Quayle, resignation accepted.

90th or Stirlingshire, &c., Highland Borderers Light Infantry Regiment of British Militia.—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the commission of Ensign Edgeworth Horrocks from the 23rd Dec.

The name of Ensign Kelly is Waldron Edward Roper Kelly, and not Rosser, as gazetted on 15th November last.

Hertfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Northern Troop.—Charles Cholmeley Hale, Gent., to be Captain, vice S. H. V. Heathcote, resigned.

Hungerford Yeomanry Cavalry.—Edwin Martin Atkins, Gent., to be Cornet.

Royal 1st Devon Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.—James Howard Buller to be Lieutenant, vice Snow, resigned.

Lancashire Hussar Yeomanry Cavalry—Thomas Arthur Southwell, Gent., late of the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet; Jan 4.

West Kent Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Bertie Mathew Roberts, Esq., Adjutant, to serve with the rank of Captain; Jan. 10.

East Kent Regiment of Militia—The notice of Commission of Ensign Hatfeild, inserted in the Gazette on the 6th Jan. instant, should have been as follows:—"Charles Taddy Hatfeild," instead of "George Taddy Hatfield."

FRENCH NAVY.—Vice-Admiral Regnault de Genouilly has been appointed titular member of the Council of Admiralty, vice the Rear Admiral Aubry Bailleul, by an Imperial decree, Jan. 8th.

General de Montauban the Commander-in-Chief of the French expeditionary force to China, embarked at Marseilles on Thursday, for his destination, *via* Suez. He may be expected to arrive at Hong Kong early in March.

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VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

We understand that a proposal to form a Volunteer Club has been exceedingly well received, and that Lord Elcho, Lord Ranelagh, Lord Lichfield, and Captain Sir John Mildmay have joined the provisional Committee. It has obtained many promises of support, and the Club is so far advanced that the first meeting will be held on 9th February.

CIVIL SERVICE BRIGADE.—The council of this brigade, composed of representatives from the several departments in which separate corps have been formed, assembled for the first time on Saturday, at the Audit Office, Somerset House, when it was announced that the total strength of the brigade already amounted to 660 effective and 410 honorary members; and it was decided to apply immediately to the Lord-Lieutenant for authority to increase the effective strength of the corps from 400, for which number the Queen's sanction has already been obtained, to 1000 men—a number which it is anticipated, from the daily accessions of recruits, will shortly be attained. The gentlemen of the Post-Office Corps now amount to upwards of 100 effectives.

INNS OF COURT.—The Lord Chancellor on Thursday administered the oath of allegiance to a number of the corps. In the course of his observations, the noble and learned lord said: "Gentlemen, in my early youth, when a student of law, I myself was a soldier; and perhaps I might say, "Militavi non sine gloria." I served in a most distinguished corps, 'The Inns of Court Volunteers' of that day, remarkable for its discipline and efficiency; and I had the honour of being reviewed in Hyde Park by His Majesty King George III. along with above 100,000 volunteers then and there assembled, ready to march to the coast on the first alarm of the sailing of the armada at Boulogne, which only waited a fair wind for Sandwich or Pevensey (hear, hear!) Gentlemen, we did our duty while the war lasted; but we, or rather the Government of that time, must be blamed for allowing all the volunteer corps in the kingdom—amounting, I believe, to between 300,000 and 400,000 men—to be disbanded and dissolved as soon as peace was proclaimed. (Hear, hear.) For nearly half a century we have had no citizen soldiers among us, and we have depended for our safety against invasion on defenders regularly in the pay of the State, who, renouncing all civil employments, professionally devote themselves to arms. (Hear, hear.) These are most gallant defenders, and we place unbounded confidence in their heroism; but they may be greatly outnumbered by the immense bands of veteran troops who may be disembarked on our shores; and they ought to be supported by our citizens voluntarily trained to arms in every county, city, and parish in the realm. (Hear, hear.)

LONDON RIFLE-BRIGADE.—1120 gentlemen have enrolled themselves as effective members, and the members are hourly increasing.

On Wednesday afternoon a considerable section of the brigade met at Guildhall, to receive a communication from the Lord Mayor. The brigade having been formed by Lieut.-Col. Hicks, the Lord Mayor addressed it, saying,—You are no doubt aware that on the 21st of July last, in this hall, and in the presence of a much larger number of my fellow citizens than I have now the pleasure of addressing, Lord Elcho proposed, and that gallant old sailor, Sir C. Napier, seconded, a motion that I should be nominated to the colonelcy of the intended brigade (strong symptoms of mutiny manifested by groans, hisses, and cries of "oh, oh!"). One moment, if you please, gentlemen. Let me tell you it is not military to jump at conclusions. Take an old soldier's advice; go steadily forward, make your mark and win it (cheers). The motion above referred to was carried unanimously, and subsequently it was intimated to me by Earl De Grey and Ripon that the authorities of the War Office would have great pleasure in forwarding my commission on making my application in the usual way. At that time the brigade numbered barely 500; but so steady has been its progress since, that it now numbers nearly 1200 efficient men (hear, hear). When the brigade took a flourishing position, a rumour gradually spread abroad that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge would not object to accept the colonelcy (loud cheers). Deeming it my duty to make myself acquainted with the real sentiments of his Royal Highness on the subject, I sought an interview with the illustrious duke, who frankly and fairly stated that if I, as Lord Mayor of London, requested him to take the command of the London Rifle Brigade, he should not be unwilling to comply with the request, although his time was already occupied by other important duties. Feeling that such an appointment—that of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief—would confer no small distinction upon you, I considered it to be my duty, at once and without hesitation, to resign my appointment into the hands of the duke, who, on the 9th instant kindly condescended to accept the title of colonel of the London Rifle Brigade (tremendous and long-continued applause).

A vote of thanks was passed to the Lord Mayor, but not unanimously.

LONDON WELSH CORPS.—At a quarterly meeting of the Most Honourable and Loyal Society of Ancient Britons, held at the Welsh School, Ashford, Middlesex, on the 10th inst., J. R. Kenyon, Esq., D.C.L., vice-treasurer, in the chair, the question of raising a London Welsh Rifle Corps was discussed at some length. Letters were read from the President of the Society, Lord Dynevor, Sir Thomas Phillips, C. A. Wood, Esq., and others, highly approving of the proposal. It was ultimately arranged to convene a public meeting in London early in the ensuing session of Parliament, to proceed further with the movement, and Mr. William Jones was desired to ascertain, as well as he could, the views of the leading Welsh in London on the subject.

PADDINGTON.—In a few days' imperfect canvass, a sum of 922*l.* 19*s.* has been raised, including 770*l.* 15*s.* in donations, and 152*l.* 4*s.* in annual subscriptions. Mr. Raikes Currie, Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, Sir George Nichols, General Downing, Mr. Edwin James, M.P., Mr. Serjeant Gaselee, Colonel Holland, Lieut.-Col Wortley, Mr. H. Kemshead, Captain Packe, and Mr. E. Baylis were present at a meeting a few evenings ago, at which steps were taken to form a corps for the district.

SOUTH MIDDLESEX.—Lord Ranelagh, the commandant of this corps, having been early in the field, has enlisted large numbers of recruits. The regiment now contains nearly 900 effectives, about 1200 including honorary members. It is divided into several companies,—the Chelsea, Fulham, Brompton, and some others, with a metropolitan company for receiving all members who may join the corps for the advantages its parade-ground and club-house offer, without wishing to be incorporated with any of the local companies. Each company has a drill-ground or room of its own, in addition to that at Beaufort House, Walham Green, the head-quarters of the regiment. The corps is at present supplied with long Enfield rifles. The original intention had been to withdraw them after a time, and substitute the short Enfield and sword; and Lord Ranelagh has, since then, decided that the longer weapon carries more accurately, and does not now desire to make the change. He intends, however, to try all kinds of rifles during the summer at Walham Green, and, if possible, adopt the best. Captain Godbold acts as adjutant with great ability.

On Monday night a very crowded meeting of the inhabitants of the district of North Kensington was held in Pearce's Riding School, Westbourne Grove, with a view to fill up the 1st Kensington Company of the South Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, and to form a company for North Kensington. Among the noblemen and gentlemen present were Lord Ranelagh, Lord Radstock, Lieut.-General Tulloch, the Hon. E. C. Curzon, Mr. H. J. Neild, Colonel Evelyn, the Rev. J. P. Gell, Mr. T. J. Serle, Dr. Burke Ryan, Dr. Tulloch, Captain Godbold, and Mr. Hammersley.

A resolution was moved by Mr. H. J. Neild, approving the present movement for forming volunteer rifle corps. Differing in opinion from Sir John Burgoyne as to the possible efficiency of a volunteer force such as was now being raised, Mr. Neild contended that the best bred men had always been found the most effective, and that men well nurtured and brought up were the most enduring. The Rev. F. P. Gell, in seconding the motion, stated incidentally that a French gentleman, while in conversation recently with his (Mr. Gell's) wife on the volunteer movement, actually told her that the French would be in England in May next. (The statement elicited some laughter.) Colonel Evelyn said, the principle now being adopted in South Middlesex, and of which he heartily approved, was to form a company in each district, as a nucleus around which any number of men might rally in case of an emergency. The number of volunteers now enrolled was estimated at, he believed, about 80,000; but we ought not to be content with that, seeing that in Paris alone there were 200,000 National Guards. It was moved by Lieutenant-General Tulloch, and seconded by Dr. Burke Ryan, that steps be taken to fill up the First Kensington Company, and to form a company for North Kensington. Lord Radstock imagined a great number of people in the meeting resided, not in North Kensington, but in Paddington, which had started a rifle corps of its own, and he cautioned them against rushing to join the South Middlesex. Lord Ranelagh, in a good-natured speech, stated that he was in the field volunteering as early as June last in that and other parts of South Middlesex. He advised the meeting to join whatever corps was most convenient and accessible to them, and spoke of the pains he had been at to establish the South Middlesex as a permanent system by, amongst other arrangements, renting Beaufort House as a club for the corps, at 300*l.* a-year, for which he and another gentleman had made themselves personally liable for twenty-one years. He added that the present number of the corps was 1200, of whom about 800 or 900 were effective members, and the subscriptions amounced to about 1400*l.*

ST. PANCRAS.—At a meeting of the committee of management on Monday evening Mr. Bodkin announced that Messrs. Shoolbred, drapers, of Tottenham Court Road, were ready to give the names of sixty young men on their establishment as ready to join the corps, and that the firm would defray the whole expense of their outfit.

ST. PANCRAS AND NORTH MIDDLESEX.—On Thursday this brigade received a vast accession of strength, not only in the shape of effectives, but in contributions—one of the latter from the Duke of Bedford, who, in a letter expressing his wishes for the success of the corps, and regret that his health will not permit him to take an active part in the council, announced himself as a donor of 25*l.*

THE LONDON SCOTTISH.—On Wednesday afternoon, a meeting of members of the London Scottish Rifle Corps was held at No, 429, Strand, to take into consideration the resolve of the committee respecting the kilt. It appeared, from several speeches which were delivered, that upon the origination of the Scottish Rifle Corps it was suggested that, in order to distinguish the Highland from the Lowland volunteers, the former should wear the kilt and be called the Kilt Company. Subsequently, at a general meeting of the corps, a resolution in favour of such a company was carried, and many gentlemen enrolled themselves under the supposition that their section of the corps would be allowed to be kilted like the Highland Volunteers of 1803. A few days ago, however, the committee met, and, after some discussion, passed a resolution to the effect that they had reconsidered the question of the kilt, and, being of opinion that it was for several reasons unsuitable for volunteers, had decided that it should only be considered in the light of full dress, tantamount, in the opinion of several of the gentlemen present, to its utter rejection. Several reasons were assigned for the resolve of the committee, and amongst others that the kilt was indecent. The whole question gave rise to a very animated discussion, and many strong observations were indulged in. The charge of indecency was indignantly rebutted, and it was said that Her Majesty allowed her own children to wear the kilt in her presence, and that many of the volunteers had worn it during the greater portion of their lives. After a very lengthened discussion, it was agreed that the kilt should be retained.

WEST MIDDLESEX RIFLES. — Head-quarters, Lord's Cricket Ground. Date of formation, June 27th, 1859. On the 1st of January, 1860, the state of the corps was as follows: Number of enrolled members, 240; honorary ditto, 164. Donations and annual subscriptions, 1693*l.* Names of officers already nominated—1st. Company: Lord Radstock, Captain; William Kinnebrook, Lieutenant; James Williamson, Ensign. 2nd Company; Lawrence Oliphant, Esq., Captain; John W. Bridgman, Lieutenant; George Richardson, Ensign; Sergeant-Major Pennymore, Adjutant, with the rank of Lieutenant. State of drill, forward, with the manual and platoon exercise, marching, &c. Uniform: a brownish grey Cheviot tweed suit, consisting of tunic, trowsers, and forage cap, trimmed with scarlet and black facings. Accoutrements: a patent leather regulation belt and pouches. Sergeant-Major Pennyward of the Coldstream Guards has been appointed Adjutant.

It is proposed by the Messrs. O'Byrne to form a "Prince of Wales Rifle Volunteer Corps" of members of a certain number of clubs in London.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

WHITTLESEY.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the services of a sub-division of Rifle Volunteers for this town, which will take rank as a subdivision in the county of Cambridge. Drilling has been just commenced, and is carried on with spirit three times in the week.

2ND CAMBRIDGESHIRE (OR WISBECH) RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—Frederick Daniel Fryer, Captain. A meeting was held at the Town Hall for swearing in and enrolling the members, on the 9th inst., when nearly all the members attended and were sworn, the absentees being unavoidably prevented. Captain Fryer afterwards mustered the company in the large hall of the Corn Exchange, and addressed them in an appropriate manner. He was heartily cheered at the close of his address. It is arranged to hold a special service in the parish church of Wisbech, on the 24th inst., at which the volunteers will attend in uniform and in military order, and after service they propose to dine together at the Rose and Crown Hotel.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

Various meetings have been held at Carnarvon, Bangor, Portmadoc, Pwllheli, and other places. At Bethesda and Bangor three or four companies have been formed, mainly supported by the generous funds subscribed by the Hon. Colonel E. G. D. Pennant. At Carnarvon a company is formed, and Portmadoc can already boast of upwards of 80 effectives and 50 honoraries, while Pwllheli is not behindhand in zeal and numbers.

CORNWALL.

PADSTOW.—On Friday, the 1st Company of Cornwall Artillery Volunteers paraded in full uniform, 60 strong, at Prideaux Place, the residence of their captain, Mr. C. G. Prideux Brune, when they were inspected by Lord Vivian, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county. The same day, the ladies of Padstow held a "Christmas-tree" in behalf of the band fund, which was numerously attended, and through their kind exertions upwards of 80*l.* was realised.

CUMBERLAND.

At a large and influential meeting held at Maryport on Friday night, it was resolved that a volunteer artillery corps should be formed at that seaport for the town and district. Several volunteers gave in their names at the meeting, and 155*l.* was subscribed.

In Carlisle the corps of artillery, formed in addition to the company of rifles, have commenced drill. The members having found that Captain Prevost could not accept the command, being a staff officer, have chosen Mr. Thomas Salkeld, of Holm Hill, as captain; Mr. S. G. Saul, Carlisle, first lieutenant; and Mr. J. G. Mounsey, second lieutenant. There are now about 40 members, and they propose to have guns in position at the new port of Silloth, about 20 miles from Carlisle.

DERBYSHIRE.

BELPER.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Belper and the neighbourhood has been held in the County Court-room at Belper, for the formation of a rifle corps. Lord Belper presided, and spoke at great length, taking a general view of the state of England and the Continent, contending that the establishment of rifle corps was a pacific, and not a warlike movement. Letters were read from the Duke of Devonshire, regretting his inability to attend, and from Mr. T. W. Evans, M.P., who was prevented by a severe domestic calamity. Several other speakers addressed the meeting, and at the conclusion nearly 400*l.* was subscribed, and about 40 volunteers enrolled. Among the donations were, the Duke of Devonshire, 50*l.*; Lord Belper, 50*l.*; Mr. A. R. Strutt, 50*l.*; Mr. G. H. Strutt, 20*l.*; Rev. W. Hull, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Mr. J. C. Topham, 10*l.*; Mr. J. Browne, 10*l.*; Mr. W. Webster, 10*l.*

DEVONSHIRE.

BOURN.—Sir J. Trollope presided at an influential meeting held on Tuesday, for the purpose of forming a rifle corps for Bourn and its neighbourhood. A committee was appointed to receive the names of volunteers, to draw up rules and regulations, and to make other necessary arrangements. About 60*l.* was subscribed in the room, and a number of volunteers enrolled.

DEVONPORT RIFLE CORPS.—The members of this corps will be sworn in on Monday next at two o'clock in the afternoon. The members will assemble at their practice ground in full uniform, and then march direct to the Guildhall, headed by the band of the 36th Regiment. There the Mayor and Magistrates will be in readiness to receive them. And after the riflemen have been sworn in it is expected that Major-General Hutchinson will address them.

EXETER.—An enthusiastic public meeting, convened by the Mayor of Exeter (Mr. T. E. Drake), was held in the Guildhall, on Saturday, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee of the existing rifle corps, and to consider the propriety of establishing an artillery corps for the city. The Mayor presided. The report, which was highly satisfactory, stated that two companies for the city had already been formed, and that two more would shortly be established. It was stated that 60 citizens had enrolled their names as artillery volunteers, and it was resolved that the artillery corps, which might be said to be already formed, should be connected with the rifle corps. Subscriptions amounting to 200*l.* were raised at the meeting.

EXMOUTH.—On Monday, a public meeting was held in this town, Mr. E. Divett, M.P., presiding, for the purpose of establishing an artillery corps. The attendance was nume-

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rous, and a most enthusiastic martial spirit prevailed, which was enhanced by the appearance of the Woodbury and Topsham Artillery Corps in full uniform, under the command of Captain Brent, and the Exmouth Rifle Corps, under the command of Captain Peters. It was unanimously resolved to establish an artillery corps for the town, and several volunteers were enrolled. It was stated by Mr. Divett that the Government was prepared to establish a battery at Exmouth provided a sufficient number of men to man it were raised.

DORSETSHIRE.

PORTLAND.—The volunteer movement has extended to this well-known island in the English Channel, and resulted in the formation of an Artillery Corps, composed principally of the officials and artisans employed on the works connected with the Breakwater now in course of construction. The subscriptions already promised are very liberal, and no difficulty whatever is anticipated in raising the necessary funds for the equipment of the corps. The Lord Lieutenant of the county having tendered its services to the Government, the Secretary at War, Mr. Sidney Herbert, has signified to his Lordship Her Majesty's gracious acceptance of the same, and that it will rank as the second artillery corps in the county.

WEYMOUTH.—A rifle corps has been established here, and, so far as can at present be judged, no difficulty will be experienced in forming at least two companies. Upwards of 100 of the inhabitants have already volunteered, the subscriptions amount to over 700*l.*, and hopes are entertained that 1000*l.* will be collected.

ESSEX.

HARWICH.—The Volunteer Artillery Company formed here has obtained nearly 50 members, and it is expected that Major Bowness will be appointed to the command.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD.—A company is in course of formation in this town, Sawbridgeworth, Much Hadham, and Stansted. Several donations have been received, and a number of gentlemen have enrolled themselves. Mr. J. Archer Houblon has aided the movement with a donation of 25*l.*

HOLBEACH.—The provisional committee of this corps (a subdivision of the South Holland) having obtained the requisite number of effective volunteers to form a subdivision of a company at Holbeach, are now in communication with the Lord-Lieutenant of the county on the subject of its speedy enrolment. The cost of equipment will be about 4*l.*

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

1st Glamorgan Artillery, formed November, 1859. Head Quarters: Swansea. Officers: George Grant Francis, Captain; Robert Eaton, 1st Lieutenant; Washington H. Brown; 2nd Lieutenant; Thomas Williams, M.D., Honorary Surgeon. Effectives: 70; honorary, 74. Subscriptions: 150*l.* Under active and satisfactory drill. Uniform: blue, with scarlet facings, ornaments, silver. Device of corps: the arms of Glamorgan, surmounted by a cannon; crest, a grenade issuing from a mural coronet; motto, "Deeds, not words.

HAMPSHIRE.

A large and influential meeting, attended by all the principal gentlemen of the neighbourhood, was held at the Crown Hotel, Bishop's Waltham, on Thursday, for the purpose of forming a volunteer rifle corps for the united parishes of Bishop's Waltham, Droxford, Hambledon, Soberton, Meonstoke, Corhampton, Warnford, Westmeon, Upham, and Durley. Mr. Walter Long, of Preshaw Park, in the chair. Upwards of 300*l.* were at once subscribed. A part of the corps is to be formed of mounted rifles.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

WATFORD, OR 2ND HERTS.—A very numerously attended and influential meeting was held on Tuesday evening at Mr. Carey's Lecture-hall, Watford, in furtherance of the extension of the above corps, the Earl of Verulam, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Hertford, in the chair. Among the noblemen and gentlemen present were:—the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Ebury, Lord Rokeby, the Hon. R. Capel, Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P.; Mr. Clutterbuck, Mr. Robins, Mr. Stewart, Rev. Mr. James, Rev. Mr. Houchin, &c. The Earl of Clarendon, in moving the first resolution, said that the movement, although as yet only in its infancy, had produced a very salutary effect throughout Europe. It was the most complete scheme that had been devised to secure peace, and place us beyond the recurrence of unmanly panics, of which Englishmen should be ashamed. The Emperor was a man of great sagacity, and possessed experience that had been dearly bought. What was the experience he derived from the Russian War? The lesson he learnt then (his Lordship was betraying no confidence, the opinions of the Emperor being well known) was, that they ought to be able at a given time and a given day to carry the precise amount of forces required to any given point, and he determined that in future France should not be without the means of transporting 50,000 men. He was quite right in determining that the armies of France should be placed in a state to uphold the position of the nation, and he had been enabled to send out 100,000 men in an extraordinary short space of time to commence a gigantic war. Considering the complete condition of the French army and the resources of France, it would be utter imbecility on the part of that Government if they allowed 48 hours to elapse after a declaration of war without taking decisive steps, and he would ask then if those 48 hours would not be spent in confusion here. The rising of the people of England would be like the rising of a flock of sheep; without arms, without discipline, and totally unprepared, they would be but brave men rushing to certain destruction; but when they were properly organised and equipped an invasion would be impossible. (Loud cheers.) The proceedings passed off very successfully.

KENT.

CANTERBURY RIFLE CORPS.—The attesting of the 5th and 6th companies of the Kent Rifle Volunteers took place before the Right Worshipful the Mayor, on Thursday last, in the Corn Market. Unfortunately the day was very wet, and consequently the attendance of visitors was but small. The absence of the ladies was particularly remarked; but we feel sure this was caused not by any want of patriotic spirit, but solely by the steady rain which was falling. The two corps, preceded by the Mounted Rifles' band, marched in very good and soldierly array from the Cathedral yard to the Corn Market. Some of the officers and here and there a private had obtained their uniforms; but they were by no means general. The corps was addressed by Captain Plummer, and by the Mayor. The Rev. H. P. Wright also made a particularly happy speech upon the Christian and defensive character of the Volunteer movement.

ROCHESTER.—This corps numbers 60 effectives, and a band is in course of formation.

SITTINGBOURNE.—This district, including Milton, has commenced the formation of a rifle corps, and the officers have been selected.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—A meeting of the volunteers of this district was held on Monday evening at the Town Hall. Sir Walter Stirling was in the chair, and there was a good attendance of volunteers. The corps now numbers 66 effective members, with the prospect of a considerable increase.

CHERITON AND NEWINGTON.—At a public meeting held at the Star Inn, Newington, it was resolved to form a Volunteer Artillery Corps for this district, and 50 members were enrolled.

DURSLEY.—A public meeting was held at the Town-hall yesterday for the purpose of forming a Rifle Corps for Dursley and its vicinity. The meeting was exceedingly well attended. It was stated that nearly 150*l.* had been collected, and 30*l.* as annual subscriptions. At the conclusion of the meeting 63 persons entered their names as volunteers.

DEPTFORD DOCK AND VICTUALLING-YARD.—An numerously attended meeting of officers, artisans, and labourers from the several departments was held at the Dockyard School-room yesterday afternoon. Several workmen who belonged to the former Dockyard Battalion expressed their willingness to join the corps.

A public meeting in aid of the extension of the above corps was held yesterday evening at the Lecture-hall, Deptford. The hall was crowded to excess in every part, and among the audience were upwards of 200 ladies. A detachment of the corps attended in uniform, accompanied by a band. Mr. Thomas Norfolk presided, and among the gentlemen on the platform were Mr. Angerstein, M. P., the Rev. Mr. Granville, Mr. Barker, Mr. Wade, and others. The following resolution—"That this meeting pledges itself to do all in its power to support the corps now in existence for the towns of Greenwich and Deptford, and at present enrolled as the first subdivision of Kent Rifle Volunteers," was passed, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings, which had been throughout of a very noisy and turbulent character, terminated.

LANARKSHIRE.

LESMAHAGOW.—At a numerous and enthusiastic meeting of the Lesmahagow Volunteer Rifle Corps, held in the parish school-room on Saturday last, after the election of the officers, it was announced that 500*l.* had been subscribed, and that the captain, Mr. Brown, of Auchlochan, most handsomely stated he would find and maintain at his own expense a drill sergeant during all the period he had the honour to command the corps.

LANCASHIRE.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN LIVERPOOL. — The various corps formed in this town are prosecuting their drill with great zeal, their interest in the movement being still unabated. It is stated that the Earl of Derby is about to equip his numerous tenantry.

BURNLEY.—An official communication from the Lord-Lieutenant has been received, to the effect that the services of the corps have been accepted by Her Majesty, and that it would rank as the 17th Lancashire. Proceedings are now being taken for the immediate formation of a second company. The funds of the corps now reach near 900*l.*, and about 120 men have been sworn in.

SUFFOLK.

STRADBROKE.—A large and influential meeting was held in the corn-exchange on Monday, for the purpose of raising a rifle corps for the hundred of Hoxne, in conjunction with the hundreds of Hartismere and Thredling. About 50*l.* was subscribed, and 15 effective volunteers enrolled themselves.

WOODBRIDGE.—Lieut.-General Spink has presented 5*l.* 5*s.* to the funds of the East Wilford Company, which now amount to upwards of 420*l.* in donations, and 72*l.* in annual subscriptions.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

3rd Company of Derbyshire Volunteer Rifles—John Hallewell, Esq., to be Captain; James Ball White, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Sanders Clarke, Gent., to be Ensign; Charles Booth, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Surgeon.

2nd Subdivision of Berks Rifle Volunteers—George Charles Cherry, Esq., to be Ensign.

7th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—John Reynolds, jun., Gent., to be Lieutenant.

6th Company of Essex Rifle Volunteers—Sir Claude William Champion de Crespigny, Bart., to be Captain; John Fitzsimmons Bishop, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Henry Egerton Green, Esq., to be Ensign.

1st Subdivision of Essex Rifle Volunteers—William Garnham Luard, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Charles Wood, Esq., to be Ensign.

1st Subdivision of the Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers—The Hon. Reginald Algernon Capel to be Lieutenant; Charles Francis Humbert, Gent., to be Ensign.

8th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Samuel Pearson, jun., Esq., late Lieutenant in Her Majesty's King's Dragoon Guards, to be Captain; Charles Edward Procter, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Edward Adshead, Gent., to be Ensign.

2nd Devonshire Rifle Volunteers—Charles Duperrier to be Captain; Walter Damant to be Lieutenant; Mortimer John Collier to be Ensign.

3rd Devonshire Rifle Volunteers—John Beer to be Captain; William Clark to be Lieutenant; William Paul Swain to be Ensign.

3rd Devon Artillery Volunteers—William Cotton to be Second Lieutenant.

8th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers—Hardy Robinson, Esq., to be Captain; Ensign Charles Lyall Grant to be Lieutenant; George Black Bothwell, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Grant, promoted.

1st Pembrokeshire Artillery Volunteers—John Maule Sutton, Esq., to be Captain; John Gwynne, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Andrew Stevens Reed, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

7th Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—William Reade Brenden, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Vogan, jun., Gent., to be Ensign.

South London Rifle Volunteer Corps—Alexander James Scrutton, Esq., to be Ensign.

2nd Company of Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteers—William Alexander Mackinnon, Esq., M.P., to be Captain; Edwin Dawes Saunders, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Francis Bellingham, Esq., to be Ensign; Robert Coke Nash Davies, Esq., to be Honorary Surgeon.

1st Company of Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers—Edward Luard Wollaston, Esq., to be Captain; Edward Ferrand Astley, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; Percy Simpson Court, Esq, to be Second Lieutenant.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Cambridge University Rifle Volunteers—James Baker, Esq. (late 8th Hussars), to be Major; Octavius Sturges, Esq. (late Bombay Artillery), to be Captain; Duncan Barroch, Esq., B.A., to be Lieutenant; Alfred Edward Northey, Esq., to be Ensign; Jan. 10. Robert Burn, Esq., M.A., to be Captain; Richard Digby Cleasby, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Henry Evelyn Oakley, Esq., B.A. to be Ensign; Jan. 11.

1st City of Edinburgh Artillery Volunteers—Thomas Bell, Esq., to be Captain; Archibald Campbell. Esq., to be First Lieutenant; John Morehead M'Farlan, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; Jan. 10.

Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteers—1st Company—John Brooks Wright, Esq., to be Captain; Matthew Bulloch, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Adam Cunningham Scott, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Jan. 5.

Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—30th Company—Alexander Crum Ewing, Esq., to be Captain; Dugald Macfie, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Allen McNaughton, Gent., to be Ensign. 31st Company—James McIntosh, Esq., to be Captain; William Eglin, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James McGregor, Gent., to be Ensign. 34th Company—John Clark Crawford, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Russell, Gent., to Lieutenant; John McFarlane Wilson, Gent., to be Ensign. 35th Company—John Kerr Clark, Esq., to be Captain; James Thomas Henderson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Russell, jun., Gent., to be Ensign. 36th Company—John Warren Law, Esq., to be Captain; John Young, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Alexander Cunningham Shirreff, Gent., to be Ensign. 40th Company—William Rigby, Esq., to be Captain; Joseph Wellington Whitehall, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Parry, Gent., to be Ensign; Jan. 7.

5th Company of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—Frederick Walton, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Henry Underhill, Esq., to be Ensign; Jan. 4. 9th Company of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—William Adams, the younger, Esq., to be Captain; John Nash Peake, Esq., to be Lieutenant; William Simms Bull, Esq., to be Ensign; Jan. 4.

6th Division of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Joseph Peel, Esq., to be Captain; Marcus Brown-Westhead, Esq., to be Captain; William Romaine Callender, the younger, Esq., to be Captain; Frederick Charles Ede, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Walter Bousfield Westhead, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Edward Overall Bleackley, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Porter Hickson, Gent., to be Ensign; Isaac Cleave, Gent., to be Ensign; Peter Mawdsley, Gent., to be Ensign; Dec. 20.

5th Division of Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Robert Raynsford Jackson, Esq., to be Captain; William Coddington, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; George Whewell, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Jan. 9. 3rd Division—William Evans, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Dec. 5.

7th Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—William Tiffin Iliff, jun., M.D., to be Honorary Surgeon; Jan. 9.

4th Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Edward Hooper Galton, Gent., to be Honorary Surgeon; Jan. 9.

Kent Artillery Volunteers, 4th Company—Lazarus Simon Magnus to be Captain; Jan. 9.

Kent Rifle Volunteers, 9th Company—Maudestly Gaussen Best, Esq., to be Captain; William Stevens, Esq., to be Ensign; Dec. 31.

East York Rifle Volunteers, 4th Company—Charles Morgan Norwood, Esq. to be Captain; John Joseph Thorney, Esq., to be Lieutenant: George Hall Ringrose, Esq., to be Ensign; Jan. 5.

1st Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteers—John Battersby Harford, Esq., to be Captain; Jan. 7. William Montague Baillie, Esq., to be Captain; Jan. 9. Henry Grant, Esq. (late 74th Regt.), to be Captain; Jan. 10. Francis Philip Egerton, Esq. (Commander Royal Navy), to be Captain; Jan. 11. Francis Tothill, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Sholto Vere Hare, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Francis Walter Savage, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Charles Daniel Cave, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Henry Lucas Bean, Gent. (late North Somerset Yeomanry), to be Second Lieutenant; George Garrard, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Edward Gore Langton, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Henry St. Vincent Ames, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant! Anthony Graves Power, Esq., M.D. (late Staff Assistant Surgeon), to be Surgeon; Jan. 10.

18th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—John Charles Templer, Esq., to be Captain; Dec. 30.

21st Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—Francis Alfred Hawker, Esq., to be Captain; Charles Vine, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Duncan Campbell, Gent., to be Ensign; Jan. 2.

MEMORANDUM.—5th or Royal Elthorne Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this Regiment by Lieutenant William Robinson Truman. Resignation accepted Jan. 4.

Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers, 7th Company—Arthur Pendarves Vivian, Esq., to be Captain; John Richards Homfray, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Jan. 3.

(Errata in the London Gazette, Jan. 6.)

2d Company of the Monmouthshire Volunteer Rifle Corps, called the 1st Pontypool—Richard "Beam" Roden should be Richard "Brown" Roden; "William" Bailey "Hankins" should be "Richard" Bailey "Hawkins."

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NEW PAPER FOR THE UNITED SERVICES AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE AND JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES. Edited by W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., LL.D. (Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

The subscription to the paper is 6s. 6d. per quarter, or 26s. per annum, payable in advance; and the postage—uniformly 1d. in the United Kingdom, but which if forwarded abroad varies according to the route and destination—must in all cases be added to the remittance. All Editorial Communications should be addressed to W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., and all business letters and advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher, and Post-office orders made payable to JOSEPH SMITH. Advertisements received up to Thursday Evening. The Paper will be published every Saturday in time for the Morning Mails.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A "CAPTAIN R.N., ON FULL-PAY and C. B.," is informed that the question he raised in his letter was fully considered, and the inversion which he would have approved of was rejected because it would have been contrary to universal custom. Is he a Member of "the Army and Navy Club?"

"HYTHE" is informed that in service in the field the officer to whom he refers takes his regimental rank and position with his battalion.

THE EDITOR returns his thanks to the officers of Volunteers who have been kind enough to furnish him with information respecting their corps. Any notices of enrolments, augmentations, and effective states and proceedings, sent to the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., Office, on Thursdays, shall appear in the next publication.

THE EDITOR is obliged very unwillingly to postpone Reviews of Books and Pamphlets till next week. He takes this opportunity of stating, that treatises on naval and military subjects will naturally have precedence of works of less special interest: but that the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., will contain notices of books and pamphlets on topics of importance; and that in Biography, Travel, Natural Philosophy, and History, the reviews will be full.

THE EDITOR admits into the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., the expression of all opinions in reference to the organisation and administration of Army, Navy, Volunteers, and to the matters indicated in the prospectus, provided they are properly conveyed; but he does not necessarily identify his own sentiments with those of his Correspondents.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1860.

We trust there are no military men so short-sighted as to seek to exempt military affairs and military patronage from the influence of that great public opinion which governs the country to the extent even of controlling the decrees of Parliament. The Queen is undoubtedly the head of the Army, and may dispose of its patronage according to her Royal Pleasure. But if this were to be maintained in practice as well as in theory, we might some day find ourselves arriving at the very dangerous and illegal doctrine that the Queen *can* do wrong. They are very injudicious friends of the Army who say that the public have no right to watch and criticise the manner in which its affairs are administered, and who would seek to establish for the Commander-in-Chief an immunity from public censure which is given to no other great Officer of State. The patronage of the Horse Guards has been very much diminished of late, and the most important gifts at the disposal of the Duke of Cambridge are the Colonelcies of regiments. One or two recent appointments of this kind—the respective nominations of Lord Cardigan and General Ashburnham to the 5th Dragoon Guards and 82nd Regiment—have given rise to public comment of a very decided character, and we think the occasion is one on which we may usefully consider the whole question of the manner in which this practice has been exercised of late years.

We regard the Colonelcy of a regiment as a First-Class good-service pension, which should be given to the general officer who best deserves it by his services in the field. It requires the performance of no duties, involves no responsibility, and is a simple reward for good service and gallant conduct. By the manner in which the Commanders-in-Chief have of late years awarded it, it would appear to have been sometimes regarded in this light and sometimes as a routine promotion which every officer might attain on his approaching by seniority the head of the Major-Generals' list. Lord Hardinge generally adopted the latter view, and when a regiment became vacant in his time, it was easy to predict that the senior officer would have it. When the Duke of Cambridge took the chief command, he seems to have resolved to pursue a different policy—one of the first regiments he had to recommend an officer for, was the 2nd Royals, and instead of naming the next senior officer, he went far down the list and selected Sir James Schoedde, a gallant old officer with fourteen Peninsular clasps. Again, a few months ago when Sir Hugh Rose completed his Central Indian Campaign, his position, some thirty or forty down the list, was not allowed to interfere with his richly earned appointment to the Colonelcy of the 45th Regiment. But we are sorry to think that His Royal Highness does not always seem to act in accordance with the boldness and strong sense of justice which animated such departures from routine, and that unfortunately not unfrequently, seniority and not service is the title to promotion. When we speak of seniority we use a word, which if unexplained, is likely to mislead. Seniority on the Generals' list is not actual seniority in the service. It depends altogether on the rapidity with which an officer has achieved his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Those who acquire that rank rapidly, of course become senior as Generals to those who reach it slowly; and thus we find that Lord Cardigan — a remarkable instance of quick regimental promotion—is junior by twenty-two years to Sir Michael Creagh, the officer next below him on the list. What is called seniority on the general's list is therefore a delusion, and certainly ought not to be regarded as a claim for the first class of good-service pensions. Nevertheless, we are sorry to see that the present acting head of the army has not the boldness to disregard it as a rule. Of the two officers whose appointments were lately visited with public condemnation, we have no desire to speak in offensive terms. Of Lord Cardigan and the painful 25th of October, 1854—of General Ashburnham and his debateable conduct both on the Sutlej and in "turning up" in England, when he was despatched on active service, we do not mean to say more than that clearly the services of neither the one nor the other entitled them to such substantial reward. If, indeed, the Generals' list no longer comprised officers who had fought and bled profusely wherever British arms triumphed during this century, there would have been some excuse; but when we find many officers of this class unrewarded, we feel that the Duke of Cambridge requires every support which the public can give him in doing what is right and just—always, not occasionally. Let us take the dry and simple record which Hart supplies of two Generals whose claims have been postponed to those of their far less distinguished or altogether undistinguished seniors on the list—the first is a cavalry, the second an infantry officer. Here is the record of their services:—

"Major-General Maclean served with the 13th Light Dragoons in every action and affair in which it was engaged in the Peninsula from Dec. 1810, until wounded and taken prisoner at Couches, 13th March, 1814, was present with his regiment during the Waterloo campaigns; engaged in the command of the Rear-guard for the Brigade on the 17th of June, and throughout the action on the 18th. Accompanied the 13th Dragoons to India, in February, 1819; was employed in command of a cavalry Brigade with the field force at the capture of Kurnool, and served uninterruptedly with his regiment for 22 years, when he returned with it to England, and was placed on half-pay as second lieut.-colonel. He has received the war medal with six clasps for Albuera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes."

Lord Cardigan's services at Balaklava, and his "temerity" (he is fourteen years junior to General Maclean), were considered as constituting a claim superior to this when the colonelcy of the 5th Dragoon Guards was to be disposed of. Let us now look into the services of an Infantry officer.

"Major General John Cox, with the exception of a few months, served throughout the whole of the Peninsular war with the 95th (Rifle Brigade), commencing with the first affair, at Obidos, 15th August, 1808. He was also engaged in the following battles, sieges, actions and affairs: Battles of Roleia and Vimeira, and surrender of Lisbon; subsequent campaign in Spain with Sir John Moore's army, including its retreat, outpost affairs at Talavera, night-defence of the post of Barba del Puerco against very superior numbers; affairs of Gallegos and Barquilla; action at Almeida, and defence at the bridge against every effort to force it; affairs Mora at Morta and Jula; battle of Busaco; affairs at Alenquez, Anida, and Santarem; defence of the Lines of Torres Vedras; actions with Marshal Massena's rear guard at Pombal, Redenha, Condeixha, Caza Nova, Foz d'Aronca, Ponte de Marcella, Freixadas, and Sadbugd at Almaida five successive days; at Manalva bridge; battles of the 3rd and 5th of May at Fuentes d'Onor; affairs at Nares d'Aver and Forcaylos; siege and storming of Ciudad Rodrigo; action at San Milan; battle of Vittoria; actions with the French rear-guard at Echamanos, Pampeluna, and forcing the heights of Santa Barbara, and Pass of Echalar; at Vera, and carrying the entrenchments in its pass; battles of the Pyrenees; several affairs at outposts; battles of Nivelle and Nive; action at Tarbea; victory of the 18th June at Waterloo, and capture of Paris. He was wounded at Vimeira by a musket ball; received a contusion in the head at Redenha; compound fracture of the left arm at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, while clearing the left breach, and left leg badly fractured (ball lodged) in driving the enemy from the heights of Tarbes. Joined the army in Belgium, under the Prince of Orange, in the autumn of 1814, served the Waterloo campaigns in that country, and with the Army of Occupation in France until its embarcation for England in 1818. He has received the war medal with ten clasps."

Major-General Cox has yet to obtain the reward of his services, while not only General Ashburnham, who, the unerring Hart records, "commanded a brigade of the army of the Sutlej at the battles of Ferozeshah and Sobraon, for which he has received a medal and one clasp," but Generals Arbuthnot, Beresford, and Home, about whom Hart is silent, inasmuch as they never saw a hostile force, have been all deemed worthy of colonelcies. General Home indeed was passed over very often, and he is by some supposed to have a kind of negative claim from some injustice done him by the nomination of a junior officer, which deprived him of the command in Canada. This was sufficient, perhaps, to entitle him to another command, but not to a piece of patronage which excluded officers like General John Cox from that which they have richly earned. We are well aware that in these matters great pressure is brought to bear upon the Commander-in-Chief which sometimes succeeds in influencing his better judgment and his well-known sense of justice. If he were to disregard these considerations and boldly do what he knows to be right, —as he began and maintained his rule at the Horse Guards by doing—he would have the warm support of the public, and of those who, like ourselves, are advocates of the true interests of the Army.

It would be the most serious charge that could be preferred against a free press, if it could be maintained that its influence on the public services were detrimental to discipline and to order on land or sea. But there is no doubt the charge, if not frequently made directly, is often insinuated by officers, especially of the navy, though the arguments preferred in support of it are rarely of any weight. We are bound however to give them every consideration, and to examine their statements dispassionately. It would be—to us at least—matter of profound regret, if we thought that the disgraceful riot at Aldershott, or the scandalous scenes on board the *Princess Royal*, could be, in the most remote degree, traced to any influence of the press, exercised even in the best spirit or the most legitimate way. But we wash our hands, and give ourselves absolution. The fact is, officers have *now* got a ready and handy—above all an indefinite excuse—for occurrences of that kind, in attributing to "the newspapers" what is really due to very different agencies. If mutinies and riots were new—things strange in our armies and fleets; if the national safety had not been menaced more than once by our own sailors; if we had now heard, for the first time, of military outrage, we should be alarmed at every word we wrote, and come to the conclusion that it would be as well that soldiers and sailors should not be taught—or even permitted—to read and write. But any officer who has the least knowledge of the history of his profession must admit, not only that mutiny and riot have been accidental occurrences in army and navy long before the day when a great mutiny necessitated the passing of an Act to enable the authorities to deal with mutiny, and before the Articles of War were framed to punish offences already existing, and formidably prominent—he must perforce grant too, that when mutinies and riots were most serious, the Press scarcely existed at all, that it certainly had no influence in the army and navy, and that if it had been then as flourishing as it is at present, soldiers and sailors were not in those days exactly the men to be our "constant readers." It would appear, then, that such evils in the services have diminished inmagnitude and frequency; and we venture to assert with confidence, that if the Admiralty and War Office, and Horse Guards, were to search their records, they would find that in the days of hard flogging and no newspapers, violence and insubordination were far more frequent than they are at present. And, indeed, what respectable journal holds out inducements for the soldiers or sailors in Her Majesty's service to disregard their oaths and their obligations, and to despise discipline and the rules of the service? The acts of superiors may be sometimes discussed with asperity, but the highest personages and officers are subject to the same censure. Who would pretend to find excuses for the insolence or rudeness of a Post Office clerk to Mr. Rowland Hill, or impudence of a messenger in Downing Street to Lord John Russell, on the ground that the conduct of their chiefs had been unfavourably commented upon in the public press? Soldiers and sailors, it may be said, are different creatures, and are more open to such influences—they ought to be taught to look upon their superiors as impeccable. But is it possible to go back a hundred years and to maintain such a position in the face of Military Schools, Naval Instructors, the spread of education in the services, and the establishment of open libraries? Can there be an instance satisfactorily proved of any crime having been committed at

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the instigation of a newspaper? It is true that the question of flogging has been warmly, and sometimes intemperately, discussed, but it has been argued with heat by its friends as well as its opponents. Is there any one who will maintain soldier or sailor ever committed an offence for which he would necessarily be flogged in order to give a crucial proof that he disapproved of flogging? Besides, it is not so much in the Press, as in Parliament, that the consideration of this most painful subject is urged, and after all, the opponents of the use of the lash do not so much rely on the effects flogging produces on those subject to its influence as the serious injury it inflicts on the services in keeping out men who cannot be flogged as long as they stay out. The whole question of the influence of the Press on the services is to large to be discussed in one short article. We shall gladly hear both sides upon it, and say our say at the close, animated, as we are, solely by the desire to promote by every means in our power the interests and welfare of the Navy and Army, on which the peace and prosperity of the Empire depend.

It was announced on good authority, some weeks since, that the Government was about to take some decided step respecting Cavalry commissions, with a view of terminating the present very unsatisfactory state of things, and inducing young gentlemen to accept the sixty or seventy cornetcies now, and likely for some time to remain, vacant. The Secretary of State for War proposed that for the future all Cavalry commissions should be purchased at Infantry prices; that steps should be taken for preventing large extra sums being paid for promotion; that stoppages for forage should be abolished; and that each Cornet, on joining, should be furnished with two chargers for regimental purposes from the re-mount horses. We believe the views with which these reforms were urged were not only sound in themselves, but were put forward with a clearness and ability that should have convinced even so rigid and unimpressionable a tribunal as the Treasury. We feel no doubt that Mr. Sidney Herbert, with his intimate knowledge of the working of every branch of our military system, must have pointed out the scarcity of Cavalry subalterns as a great moral blot, and a serious practical inconvenience; and he scarcely could have omitted to suggest that, as young men of wealth no longer sought for Cavalry commissions, it was desirable that the system should be so altered that young men who were not wealthy might be induced to enter the Cavalry as they do the Infantry, in sufficient numbers to fill the commissioned ranks. However, notwithstanding the force of these suggestions, the question is for the present practically shelved by the Treasury. That body considers any abolition of stoppages for forage, any diminution of the regulated price of promotion, any gift of chargers,—in fact, any additional attraction offered, would only have the effect of increasing the amount paid beyond regulation for promotions; and it absolutely refuses to impose an additional expense upon the public, until some arrangement is made by which extra payments should be abolished, or at least reduced to exceptional cases. The Commander-in-Chief is asked why he cannot cause promotions by purchase to take place at regulated prices, under the present as well as the projected system, and he is reminded by the financial members of the Ministry that, if officers pay large sums now, they will very probably continue to pay similar sums for a better article, no matter what may be the price fixed as "Regulation." If a Cavalry troop be worth 5000*l.* or 6000*l.* at present, and if people pay so much for it, they argue that it will not be very easy by any arbitrary alteration to bring it down in the market much below that figure.

While we regret thisresult, which will in all probability leave our Cavalry regiments unofficered in the junior ranks, we must at the same time admit there is some truth in the suggestions of the Treasury. But when the Treasury argues from the fact that the Duke of Cambridge does not stop the payment of extra money now, we think it takes somewhat unfair ground. The payment of extra money is decidedly illegal; but the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Charles Yorke, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Lord Grey—all army administrators, in fact, are well aware that the rule is to violate the law, and the exception is to respect it. So much has this illicit practice become an institution, that Lord Grey stated before the Royal Commission on Purchase, that, if the system were done away with, compensation to existing officers ought to be made, not only for the regulation sums paid by them, but that their interests should be equitably considered as regards the extra amount customary in their respective regiments. If we are not mistaken, it was the intention of the War-Office in carrying out the projected changes in the Cavalry, to introduce a similar principle in compensating officers now holding commissions; and, however much it may jar against a legal mind to hear of the authorities conniving at the violation of an Act of Parliament, the arrangement appears to us to be fair and equitable. You cannot undo the past; the custom sprung there into existence; you should not punish the present generation of officers for a fault in which they have merely the example of several generations before them. The Duke of Cambridge may therefore fairly consider that, inasmuch as nearly all the present officers of Cavalry have transgressed, almost with the connivance of the authorities, it is hardly fair to make them the scapegoats, because they happen to be in the army at a time when the system has, to a certain extent, come to a dead-lock. But, assuming that compensation was made to the present officers, and that there was an end to any vested interest in the shape of extra money, the Commander-in-Chief might, we think, very honestly undertake to abolish large extra payments as a rule. An officer is scarcely likely to purchase promotion at a price much beyond that which he may expect to receive when he disposes of his commission; and the ground once cleared, an occasional promotion from another regiment of the same class might be made, so as to import an amount of uncertainty into the matter sufficient to discourage any large investment beyond the legitimate price. So far from being a disadvantage, this might be done, now and then, with great advantage to regiments and in strict justice to deserving officers. The present conventional rate of purchase in the Cavalry is really very absurd. A lieutenant-colonel of Cavalry gives from 12,000*l.* to 13,000*l.*, and a captain, 5000*l.*, or perhaps a little more, whereas, in the most favoured corps in the service the same ranks are attainable, with much less work, for something under two-thirds of the above sums. We presume such prices will not be given for the future, for the simple reason, that the class of officers now being coaxed into the Cavalry, when their turn comes to purchase, will not be found prepared to imitate their more wealthy predecessors. Any officer paying a high price for promotion now, does so with his eyes open, and on selling out, will very probably find occasion to regret his investment.

Undoubtedly, among the causes of the dearth of Cavalry officers may be included the examination which has to be gone through, and the expensive tone of Cavalry regiments at home. Both of these causes we should like to see more earnestly considered by the authorities, and by commanding officers. We cannot help regretting, meantime, that Mr. Sidney Herbert's promising suggestion has fallen to the ground. Before very long something similar to it must be adopted. The position of Cavalry officers must be improved, and the calls upon their purses diminished greatly, or in two or three years we shall have no Cavalry officers at all.

It is not merely the unsettled condition of European politics which induces us to congratulate Mr. Sidney Herbert on the steps which he has taken to carry the Act of 1859 into effect; we want an Army of Reserve, not as an active army—but as the materials of one. We desire to be able to lay our hands on 20,000 trained men in a moment of danger. With an adequate Fleet, a Reserve of ships and sailors, an efficient Army, a properly organised Militia, disembodied, but trained and susceptible of rapid collection and concentration, a generous and enthusiastic, above all, a numerous Volunteer Army, and an Army of Reserve consisting of trained soldiers, we really think that England can regard the future with calm and dignity; that she can turn her eye indoors satisfied that no storm can unroof the house or break the doors, and see to her domestic affairs in peace and security, abhorring little wars abroad, and anxious for nothing so much as the extension of good-will and commerce all over the world, and among the nations, her neighbours and kinsmen far and near. We never had a Reserve before. We have not got it yet; but it is probable that the nucleus will present itself to us in the rather expensive but very excellent article of the discharged soldiers of the late Anglo-Indian army. The recruiting-sergeant, however, is bidding against Mr. Secretary Herbert, and hundreds of the soldiers who have landed here and in Ireland are already in the Artillery, Military Train, and other corps, their money exhausted and their moody moment gone by. However, these men would never have formed any very large proportion of the new force, inasmuch as the Reserve is to consist of men who have served 10 years in infantry and 12 in cavalry; but it is to be hoped that there are plenty of soldiers in retreat who have served the prescribed time, and are not yet so averse to limited and contingent duty in their old character, but that they will embrace the offer which has been made to them. We can scarcely doubt the materials exist in abundance; that they will be available, we sincerely trust; and the Press will do good service, for which no doubt the Government will feel due gratitude, if it exerts itself to make known the exact duties, obligations, and advantages of the new Army Reserve.

The soldier who enrols himself in the Reserve is liable to be called out in peace-time once a month, 12 days in the year, for inspection and exercise, for which service he receives six shillings and eightpence a-day. He must have a certain fixed place of abode within 30 miles of the place of his registration. Each year of his service in the Reserve will advance him towards the attainment of his pension; for it has been considered expedient to provide that soldiers who left the Army on the expiration of the term of their first enlistment, namely, after 10 years for the foot and 12 for horse, shall, on joining the Reserve, be permitted to take up their time, and to count for each two years of service in the Reserve one year towards the completion of the periods of 21 and 24 years' service which would have entitled them to pension in the ordinary course of service in infantry and cavalry. The Reserve must go wherever it is ordered, when called out by the Queen. There seems to be some uncertainty in reference to the circumstances under which it is contemplated to demand its services, but enough has been done to show the desire of Mr. Sidney Herbert to carry out the Act of Parliament, to provide an efficient Army of Reserve at a very small cost; and, in common with those who like peace and quietness, we wish the scheme every success and permanent existence.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, will hold a levee at the Horse Guards at One on Monday, the 23rd instant.

Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne was yesterday appointed commander-in-chief of the North American and West Indian Station, in the room of sir Houston Stewart, whose period of service has expired.

It is rumoured that Major-General Windham will shortly succeed Major-General Sir Sidney Cotton, K.C.B., in command of the Division on the Affghan frontier.

The promotion of Lieut-Colonel J. Talbot Airey C.B., of the Coldstream Guards, to the rank of Colonel over the heads of eleven Lieut.-Colonels of the Guards has given rise to much remark, and very erroneous impressions. It is in strict accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission of 1858, on promotion in the higher ranks of the army. One of these recommendations was, that no officer should acquire the rank of full Colonel save those who should pass five years in certain qualifying positions as Lieutenant-Colonels, but that existing rights should be so far respected, that those who held commissions as field officers before the 20th of June, 1854, should rise by the regulations then in force. Colonel Airey is a Major of 1851, and the eleven officers before him on the Lieutenant-Colonels' list were only Captains before the 20th of June, 1854, and have not since completed the required qualifying service. He, therefore, goes over their heads.

It is rumoured that Major-General Sir James Scarlett, now commanding at Portsmouth, will succeed General Knollys in the command of the Division at Aldershott. We believe the rumour is somewhat premature, although not improbably it may be eventually justified by the fact. General Knollys has now held the command at Aldershott since the institution of the camp, and we trust that in future the changes in the commands may be more frequent. Aldershott was intended as a school of instruction, not merely for soldiers, but for generals; and if every general is left there for five years, we shall not have very many who have qualified by the lesson.

The Indian papers state that Major-General Sir John Inglis will be moved to the Bangalore command, in the room of Major-General Beresford, now on his way home. Should an arrangement to this effect have been made in India, Major-General Spencer would go to Bengal, instead of Madras, as was originally intended. We regret, however, to hear that Sir John Inglis's health is not good, and that his return home is not improbable.

We read in an Indian paper: "It is stated that thirty colonels of the Bengal Army are to be absorbed, which it is calculated will delay promotion for about four years." We believe there is no foundation for the statement.

We believe that Lord Cardigan will before long resign the office of Inspector-General of Cavalry, and rumour—only rumour, however—states that Major-General Lawrenson will succeed to that post, Lord George Paget obtaining the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershott.

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PLAN OF ORGANISATION FOR A VOLUNTEER RIFLE COMPANY OF 100 EFFECTIVES,

IN THE CASE OF ONE DRILL-INSTRUCTOR ONLY BEING AVAILABLE.

1. Let the commanding officer select the 10 smartest and most intelligent men in the company as candidates for the ranks of sergeant and corporal. It is necessary that they should be men who, from their character, are likely to command the respect of the other volunteers; and there are two requisites which it is indispensable that they should possess; viz., a patient temper and a quick eye.

2. These 10 picked volunteers, who may be called candidates, should then be formed into a squad under the drill-instructor, and carefully taught all the lessons prescribed in the "Drill, &c., for Volunteer Rifle Corps," of which they should each have a copy.

3. After they are perfect in these lessons, each candidate in succession should be called upon to drill the remainder of the squad.

4. The instructor, in superintending, must pay particular attention that in communicating drill the candidates not only repeat the explanations correctly, but also see that each motion is properly performed, *and that no mistake, however trifling, is passed over without correction.*

5. By this time the instructor will be able to judge whether any of the candidates do not possess the necessary qualification for becoming drill-instructors; in which case, other volunteers can be selected to replace those candidates who may be found to be incompetent.

6. As soon as the candidates have been reported by the instructor as able to communicate drill, the remaining 90 volunteers can be assembled, and broken up into 10 squads of 9 each, each squad to be handed over to a candidate, who will become its instructor.

7. The sergeant-instructor will superinted the instruction of the whole of the squads; he will report to the commanding-officer when the squads have been instructed.

8. The commanding officer can then inspect each squad, and make his selection of the candidates depend upon their success in drilling their squads. In this way emulation will be excited among the candidates, to whom it should be explained beforehand that the appointments will be made according to merit, and that proficiency in drilling will be taken as the test of qualification for promotion.

9. The 10 candidates can then be appointed as follows:—1 colour-sergeant, 4 sergeants, and 5 corporals.

10. The drill of the candidates can be carried on in any large room in the evenings; and it will be sufficient if they meet for this purpose for an hour and a-half, or two hours, every evening till they master the drill.

11. In the same way, the drill of the volunteers, when formed into squads, can be carried on in the evening. Any moderately sized room will suffice for the drill of a squad, and if a sufficient number of rooms can be obtained, a company may be drilled in any weather, and without interfering with the ordinary occupations of the volunteers.

12. The musketry instruction can be taught in the same way, by getting a properly-qualified instructor (if possible, one who has passed at Hythe) in the first instance to drill the sergeants and corporals. All the sergeants and corporals should be provided with copies of the "Regulations for Instruction in Musketry."

13. After all the volunteers have been drilled, it would contribute very greatly towards keeping up the efficiency of the company if the sergeants and corporals would meet together once a week, or once a fortnight, in the evening, for the purpose of practising communicating drill. To provide against casualties, four or five other volunteers might be selected and taught to communicate drill by the sergeants and corporals; and, if found competent, they might be appointed lance-corporals.

14. By adopting this plan a volunteer company would be in a much more healthy state as regards organisation than if it had been drilled entirely by sergeants from the Line or Militia, as it would possess within itself the requisite machinery for drilling.

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As I have no doubt that your appeal to the Services will meet with the response it deserves, and that your columns will be resorted to for the discussion of professional matters, I take the liberty of seeking, with your assistance, advice which I am confident you will assist me in obtaining.

I have had very conflicting replies to my inquiries as to what arms were best adapted to corps of mounted Volunteers. Perhaps some of your readers may enable me to arrive at a conclusion. I assume that it would be hopeless for them, with any amount of practice for which they have time, ever to think of competing with, or facing, regular cavalry. But I suppose they might well qualify themselves for outpost and escort duty, to harass foraging and other parties of the enemy, to interrupt their communications, and for other duties of that nature. If I am right in this opinion, I should be glad to have the advice of experienced military men as to the best arms for this description of service.

I am aware that the Government consider that mounted Volunteers should look upon themselves only as Infantry on horseback. But would not that be to disregard one of the peculiar capabilities of the country. England is famous throughout Europe for its horses and its horsemen. Could we not do something better with them than merely making them rather long-legged Infantry? But if we act on the Government principle, and devote their attention chiefly to rifle-shooting, I suppose they must have some weapon besides the rifle. I assume that a mounted corps cannot carry a fire-arm much longer than a cavalry carbine—with which a sword-bayonet of the regulation size would of course be useless. But would military men consider the long sword-bayonet of the "Cent Gardes" a useful weapon? A Light Dragoon sword would be useful on horseback or on foot to a man who had learnt to use it; but would Volunteers be likely to become efficient swordsmen with the practice they are likely to have? And would not a sword of that length, however worn, be found very inconvenient when skirmishing on foot?

I have been advised by a person I believe very competent, to use a revolver instead of a sword. But this, with the carbine, would lead to the disadvantage of each man requiring two kinds of ammunition; one of which would not to be supplied by Government; and of having no arm at all when his ammunition is expended. Perhaps a good sword and a revolver would be the best arms, devoting as much time as possible to sword exercise, instead of rifle practice. We must not forget to consult the prejudices and the inclinations of Volunteers; and I find among the former, the opinion that a man does not look like a soldier without a sword; and among the latter the desire to wear the sword that they or their fathers have worn in former mounted corps.

There is another point to be considered. All the men in this neighbourhood (and, I suppose, in others,) who would join a mounted force, can ride as well as any dragoon; and many of them own horses of 100*l.* or 200*l.* value. Is not this an additional reason against treating them merely as mounted Rifles? But, whether as mounted Rifles or as Light Irregular Horse, what would be the best pattern of sword to use?

If, by your publication of these questions, you should elicit the opinions of competent authorities in reply to them, you will not only be doing a service to the country in assisting the Volunteer movement, but you will confer a favour on

Your obedient servant, M.

Jan. 12th, 1860.

PEACE THEORIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Nothing was more common, a short time since, when travelling over a new line of railway, than to be accosted by your fellow-passenger with the inquiry—"What would our grandfathers think if they could come back and see how this country is changed?"

But may we not ask what would some of our old "red coats" and "blue jackets" say, could they hear the opinions which some of their countrymen expressed a few years since on naval and military matters?

The soldier was looked upon like a drone in the hive. His cost was counted, and his labour shown to be unproductive. He was kept for ornament, and not for use. Facts, figures, and theories, all proved it. "Let the defensive force of England be represented by any given number, say 14, and that of France by 12, then let them both be respectively reduced to 7 and 6, and the result relatively will be the same. Why not cut down our army and navy to the lowest point—say 1834? Other nations are waiting to do likewise: the difference saved will be profit gained. But why resort to physical force at all? Why not appeal to moral suasion at once? Let a Board of Arbitrators settle our national differences over 'a feast of reason and a flow of soul.' The world is one great country, and all mankind are brethren, and if England will only do unto other nations as England would have other nations do unto her, there can be no doubt whatever that other nations will be delighted to do unto England in the same manner, and we shall then have no more wars, our swords may be broken up and beaten into plough-shares," &c.

These subtleties were no doubt the conscientious convictions of their utterers, they were fully believed in, and were addressed not to soldiers and sailors, but to the peaceful, enlightened, and religious people of England.

Now, I have great respect for, and much catholic charity towards the religious convictions of any man, or of any set of men in England, especially when those convictions are based upon an intelligent search amongst, and a profound reverence for the records of Christian truth. "Not one jot or one tittle" of that truth I verily believe will pass away till all be fulfilled. But there are few minds not given to much contemplation that understand the relations of theology, philosophy, and history, or can tell the whereabouts of political economy in that circle. It is very certain that the great mass of well-intentioned and tolerably educated people never think of such things. They can see the horrors of war in their mental eye, and feel its cost in their pockets, and according to the associations by which they are surrounded they receive their opinions and pass them away again, merely because they are current, without stopping to ascertain their value. Those who do give themselves that trouble cannot fail to discern the fallacy of importing theological *abstractions* into political economy. Let me be fully understood. We hear a great deal about "ideas" in these days, but very few people have any clear conception of what is meant by "abstractions." The simplest illustration I have met with is to suppose the white colour, as it exists in this paper, in our shirt collars, and in the ceiling over our heads to be drawn off from the objects with which it is associated, and contemplated as "whiteness," and we have an idea of abstraction. In that ideal state we can easily picture it to our imaginations to be very much whiter and purer and better than we ever find it in our shirt collars or anywhere else. We all know it requires a high order of intellect to trace the relations of abstractions as they exist in number and form. These relations are nothing more or less than mathematical truths, which are true everywhere and at all times—up in the moon a thousand years ago, or down on the earth at this hour. But it is not so with political abstractions. Many of them are true up in the clouds, but they are not true on the face of the earth.

Our Quaker friends, their peace-at-any-price pupils, and a few of our modern legislators, want to be sent to school again to learn that very simple little lesson. Many of them would have us believe that because it is true the world is one great country, and all mankind are brethren, in the regions of theological abstraction, therefore it must be true politically down on man's earth. But is it so? Is not selfishness, more or less modified, the ruling motive of every man, and of every aggregate of men, nations, kindreds, tribes, and tongues on the habitable globe? What is the origin of all laws? Were they not to be the terror of evil doers as well as the praise or protection of them that do well? Hence, if all did well there would be no necessity for laws. If all men would do as they would be done by, and love their neighbours as themselves, and if the world were one great country, and all mankind brethren, not only could we do without armies and navies, but we could do without civil and judicial establishments, judges and juries, police and prisons, locks and keys, bolts and bars, and buttons to our breeches pockets. Then mankind would not only be a little below, but fully equal to the angels; but as at present we often find mankind very nearly allied to another kind of thing, it is the business of political economy to deal with men as we find them, and not as we would wish them to be.

Have you ever found a member of the Peace Society anxious to put down policemen? Surely what policemen are to municipalities, armies and navies are to nations. There is this difference between them—a strong nation will not, however guilty, consent to be collared and hauled up before a bench of magistrates. Might, we all know, is not right; but in the absence of moral suasion, what other ultimatum is there? It is the standard which the nations of the world have set up, and we must be measured by that standard long as we are in the present community of nations.

Do not imagine I am conjuring up a phantom for the pleasure of chasing it. These truths may appear very trite to military minds, but they are imperfectly understood by some of our countrymen; and many bits of "bright" things said on platforms and hustings are still supposed to be gold because they glitter. It would not be difficult to show that the sacrifice of long experience to abstract theories has found its way into our legislature, and that the deteriorated condition of our army and navy a few years since had its origin in that cause.

A large standing army, equalling the great military powers of Europe, may not be compatible with our constitution; but a large standing volunteer force must sooner or later become a permanent national institution. It will not be the work of a day, nor of a periodical epidemic; but it will require a good deal of thought, time, and organised labour, based upon general public sympathy, co-operation, and support, to convert a nation of so-called shopkeepers into a nation of soldiers, like our continental neighbours, who are said to imbibe the love of war with their mothers' milk.

It is a matter for the people of England to take up and discuss for themselves, and to ask of red tape and legislation to throw no impediments in the way.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant, J. M.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Trusting your paper will yet become the medium through which the wants of the Rifle Corps may become known, both to the Government and country, I am induced to bring forward in your columns a few of our requirements. Six months' experience in raising a company, not too well supported by a subscription list, and composed of men of poor means, certifies to me that unless the Government assist these companies to a certain extent, they must fail.

I wish not for pay to be given to the men, nor any large annual sum for the general fund to be found by the Government, but this I do wish—that the expense of keeping the arms in order, *i.e.*, clean, and a resident drill-sergeant be found by the country. The expense of a drill-sergeant of good character, and having a thorough knowledge of the new musketry drill, would be, with residence, at least sixty pounds a-year, and the keeping the arms clean and in good repair another forty—thus making a total of one hundred pounds per annum. Were this sum given by the Government to each company on receiving a certificate from the three officers attached, that the sergeant was there and fit for duty, and the arms in good order, I believe that the general efficiency of these Rifle Companies would be greater, and their permanence secured. At the risk of being tedious, and this letter being excluded, I will endeavour to point out a few of the difficulties attendant on raising a Rifle Company with an insufficient subscription list and small income, and hope to prove the impossibility of a company thus raised and situated being properly drilled, properly equipped, expending the requisite quantity of practice ammunition, and lastly the Government arms being kept clean and in proper repair.

Presuming it is the intention of the country to have good men, I will venture to say that by the present system of volunteers finding everything for themselves, in many instances, a good but poor man is excluded from being a rifleman; and that the entertainment of men unable to find everything for themselves, however expensive, is in districts where the subscriptions and support are little, either ruin to the man entering the company, or to the commanding officer entertaining such men, he being responsible.

My own company will serve for an instance as well as perhaps twenty others, and when I prove how much is expected, and how little chance there is of these expectations being realised, your readers will not think my request for Government pecuniary assistance at all unreasonable.

The arms are now found by Government—that is so much saved; but as the same Government requires that a properly secured building be furnished for these arms, that they are kept at police offices, thoroughly clean and in order, it necessitates some man understanding the repairing and cleaning of arms to be more or less always at the armoury; and for the loss of time in cleaning these arms, even in keeping them free from rust, this man must be paid. The volunteers drilling chiefly at night, and having but very few minutes to call their own during the daytime, are consequently unable to attend at these arm-stations, for the purpose of cleaning their own arms, hence that duty must be paid for, and one hundred stand of arms cannot be rightly attended to under forty pounds a year.

Accoutrements even of the commonest quality, such as cross and waistbelt, will cost each man one pound. Uniform consisting of loose cloth blouse, trowsers, cap, and knee-cap,

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about 3*l.* Subscription annual, 10*s.* Total, at the least, 4*l.* 10*s.* Now, few men of the small tradesman class, however respectable, and anxious to serve their country, are able to pay this sum down on entering a Rifle Corps; hence they must either borrow the money, or endeavour to make arrangements for the payment of this amount by instalments, leaving probably the commanding officer responsible to the tailor providing the same. Let the man die or be a scamp and the loss must be made good.

The targets, erection of earth or brickwork for butts, and necessary ammunition, will perhaps use up all the small subscription, and leave nothing to provide for future expenses, such as rent and repairs.

Turn we now to a drill-sergeant—a man of good character, some standing in the army, general acquirements, knowing the Hythe system, to be present at all hours to drill recruits. Such a man can hardly obtained for sixty pounds a-year. Still he may, and all that is wanted would be an annual subscription to meet the expense; and how is this to be found in a company composed of poor men?

When a retired officer of the regular army finds that the command of a company thus poorly circumstanced makes sad inroads on his small means, he will be forced to resign. When each private finds the joys of a rifleman to consist chiefly in paying annual subscriptions, and the committee of finance find their work to be most hopeless, and that the payments of drill-sergeant, repairs and cleaning arms, hire of practice-ground, and miscellaneous expenses, rise beyond their income, all will resign; and a company raised in honour will soon exist only in name.

Yours, faithfully, R. D. G.

[As yet the Volunteer movement has not been much extended in the direction indicated by our correspondent.—Ed.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Among the many reforms needed in the organisation of the Army, as regards the officers, it is acknowledged that that relating to the abuses connected with the purchase system is not of the least importance. I say *connected* with the purchase system, because the system itself is not, under present circumstances, objectionable; but the abuse consists in the practice of demanding money, frequently 500*l.* or 600*l.*, beyond the regulation prices; and it would not appear difficult to put an end to it. It would simply be necessary for the Horse Guards to require a *written* certificate from every officer selling out, that he had not demanded, and would not demand, anything beyond the regulation price; and, in the event of this proving to be false, the permission to sell to be withheld. Two objections may be raised to this proposal; the first, that it might be easily evaded by a secret understanding between the officers concerned; and the second, that it would not be fair to deprive a man of the chance of getting back what he himself had given; but, in the first place, an officer would be prevented by his written certificate from *originating* the proposal to give more than regulation, and of course the officer about to purchase would not do so. To the second objection it might in reason be urged, that the fact of one person having done a voluntary and illegal act, was no reason for every one else in the same position being bound by it; and it moreover frequently happens that a captain who has obtained his company without purchase will ask some hundreds beyond regulation. The action of this system is hurtful to the utmost degree, many an officer being quite unable to give the extra money demanded, and open to the painful remarks of some more wealthy junior. This is a point that should not be left to the caprice of individuals. It should also be remembered, that the position of an officer in the Army is in these days far from a sinecure, and that something more than 5 per cent. would not be an excessive pay to an officer for his service and his money. I am afraid I have very feebly brought forward a few of the opinions generally entertained on this subject; but, if you, Sir, with your well-known ability, would thoroughly *ventilate* the question, in a few weeks we might expect a successful result.

I am, yours, very obediently,

Jan. 9, 1860. A Subaltern.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—At page 26 of the "Reply to Critics," appended to the fourth edition of Lieut.-General Shaw Kennedy's "Notes on the Defences of Great Britain and Ireland," there is an observation upon the forts which are recommended to be built round London, to which I beg particularly to call your attention, and which, if noticed in the Army and Navy Gazette, might elicit opinions of military engineers as to the best mode of construction. The General recommends that the "ditches should be *narrow*, but very deep, and defended by caponieres," &c. In the narrowness of the ditch appears to me to be the great fault in the construction of the proposed forts, having always understood that the attack upon the Malakoff work was most materially facilitated by the assailants pushing their ladders *over* the ditch instead of descending into it; thus converting their ladders into bridges, and rendering the caponieres and loop-holed galleries in the counterscarp (if any) quite useless. If this were the case at the Malakoff, surely this mode of construction of the ditch would not be the right one. G*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Most firmly agreeing with you in your statement that the Militia ought not to be embodied except in cases of imminent danger, I hail with satisfaction the publication of a journal to advocate the just claims of that service. Either let us be Militia or make us home battalions of the Line; at present we are neither flesh nor fowl—called from our homes to be embodied on every slight occasion, and dismissed unceremoniously whenever it so pleases the powers above.

The regiments are deteriorated by this conduct, both as regards officers and men. The officers (field officers excepted) who have a large stake in the country, will not join because they do not choose to be taken away from their estates at the caprice of the War-Office; although if real necessity were to arise they would not for a moment hesitate, and would be found amongst the foremost to volunteer. In 1852, when the Militia was reformed, a large proportion were young rural labourers, who looked upon the 28 days' annual training as a recreation. Since that time many regiments have been twice embodied; what now constitutes them? Not the class who first flocked to us; but a very different and a much inferior sort—that from which the regulars are supplied. I mean the hangers-on of large towns, and those driven to join by want of employment; and here we enter into direct competition with the Line, with this advantage—the men are told that they cannot be sent out of England; we get, therefore, hundreds who would otherwise enter the army. I really believe nine out of ten would. Great alterations are to be made in the Militia force after the 1st of April next. Report says we are to be made more efficient. If the Government are in earnest, let the first step be to send all the present embodied regiments to their homes; let them be told they shall not again be embodied on slight occasions, and if they are, stations, where practicable, will be chosen for them in their own counties. Let this be done, and the long-talked-of amendments be made, and I fearlessly assert that the Militia of England will be a force to be depended on should the day of trial ever arise.

A Militia Officer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir.—As the Army has so much to do with the Volunteer force; it attracts more scrutiny than before.

From the time of Cromwell there has been a rank denoting the third in command of a company, a regiment, and an army. Although the title remains the same, the commands themselves have experienced change. When, therefore, you propose to abolish the ranks of ensign and major (and I suppose major-general also) you only intend a re-adjustment of a system which has been infringed. You certainly cannot be charged with a desire for innovation. It would certainly seem that the commander of a battalion (lieut.-colonel) is more in want of adjutants than majors. Cannot the little that is done by majors which may not be done by adjutants be done by senior captains. It is a fair question, too, whether eight companies (larger than at present) should not be the maximum of a battalion. A sergeant-major for each company would be a good exchange for the ensign (frequently, as you say, absent), and would provide an appropriate chance of valued promotion to the non-commissioned officers.

Let your scheme be a complete one. You propose to have a captain and a lieutenant for each company of regulation complement—a colonel and lieutenant-colonels for a regiment. A lieut.-colonel commands a battalion. Who commands the brigade? Obviously a staff-colonel; because a brigade is not larger than a full regiment.

You do without the ensign and the majors. Now you come to the major-generals. You don't want them. The lieut.-generals command the divisions. The *corps d'armée* by a general. I am, your obedient servant,

A Subscriber.

VOLUNTEERS FOR IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—In last week's Gazette I took the liberty of addressing you on the inefficient state of defence under which neglect the loyal people of Ireland feel so deeply aggrieved, but I hope on the meeting of Parliament the evil will be remedied. I trust I am not trespassing too much on your space by a few observations which strike me as bearing on the Volunteer movement. In the first place, Sir, respecting the uniform, on a moment's reflection, it must be obvious to all that to clothe the Volunteers in a distinct colour, different from the Regulars, would be most injudicious, as in case of their taking the field in active service, it would be at once pointing them out to an enemy. The nearer the clothing is to that of the line the better, so as to deceive an enemy as to the number of regular troops opposed to them. Indeed, were some clothed in scarlet as *light infantry* it might be better.

Secondly, if all corps of 500 men or over had attached to it an Armstrong six-pounder, mounted on a light carriage, which could be drawn by the gunners, if necessary, to heights commanding an extensive range, it would form a new arm in the service of inestimable value, particularly if our Volunteers were attacked by Cavalry; it would give great confidence to skirmishers to know they were thus protected; twenty men in each regiment would be quite sufficient for this service. If, Sir, these few remarks should be thought useful, I shall be most happy at a future period to return to the subject. An Old Rifleman.

WHICH IS THE RIGHT DRILL-BOOK?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I am a Volunteer, and anxious to be as perfect as possible in the necessary drill, for which purpose I am regular in attendance at drill, and have furnished myself with the small book on the subject published "under the authority of the Secretary of State for War;" Judge then of my surprise on being lately advised (together with the squad) by the sergeant to burn this Drill Manual forthwith, "for" said he "it is full of errors, and if you follow its directions you will get into bad habits from which you will never recover." And he went on to say, "Be sure of this, the War Office has nothing to do with drill, the Secretary knows no more about it than my father, and he never handled a rifle." The Adjutant-General's book (at 3*s.* 6*d.*) is, he said, the only safe guide. He then proceeded to show us by actual experiment some of the absurdities of the Manual, with the details of which I will not at present trouble you, reserving them for a future letter, should you think the subject of this worthy of notice.

How long is this double government to last—this old story of War Office *versus* Horse Guards? And is it to be endured that this absurd system of cross purposes and opposing schemes should pervade even the spontaneous movement now on foot for restoring to England that prestige which, it is too much to be feared, has been damaged by the evident want of administrative talent she has shown within the last few years. Do, Sir, come to the aid of every Volunteer.

January 7, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Whilst the philanthropist is daily shocked with recitals of the evil consequences in civil life of drunkenness—and the crimes and offences which it leads to—naval and military men have also ever found in this love for strong drink, with their crews and regiments, the greatest enemy to subordination, and the most fruitful source of crime. When my regiment was in Canada, we found constantly, at the ten o'clock guard mounting parade, some of the best of our soldiers even, *tremulous under arms*, and we traced it to their habit of dram-drinking on an empty stomach before breakfast. We adopted at once a remedy, which, as we found it effectual and most *comforting* to our men, in winter-time especially, I would suggest the adoption of generally in all our camps and quarters, as well as on board ship—and it was this:—Instead of keeping the men with empty stomachs, from the reveillé to breakfast-time, we served out a cup of hot coffee, with a biscuit, to each man at 6 A.M. in summer, and 7 A.M. in winter (the coffee made the day before). Moreover, two large barrack-rooms were fitted up and warmed as reading-rooms for them, and furnished with papers, periodicals, and cheap sterling works, suited to the soldiers' taste, where the men could resort at any time of the day from 6 A.M. till tattoo. I may add, likewise, that those poor and too-much-neglected drudges, the soldiers' wives, had their hot coffee and biscuits served out the same time as their husbands', and were thus fortified and fitted for their duties as mothers and washerwomen without having recourse to the stimulus of whiskey, *as they had done* till we instituted this wholesome reform, of which the resulting benefits were incontestably evident in the moral, educational, and physical improvement of the regiment, whilst the crime, hitherto so common, of "Drunk when for guard," became almost an exploded Defaulters'-Book entry. Moreover, as regards the reading-room plan, the men, by thus associating regimentally in sober mood, stimulate *inter se* an *esprit de corps* without losing their *esprit de compagnie* notwithstanding; and whilst the idler found at his regimental reading-room a snug trysting-place and escape from his barrack room, the literary lounger found there the wherewithal to amuse and instruct him; and a cup of hot tea or coffee with a biscuit, for one penny only, could be procured there all the day long. As our system of messing lads in camps and depôts exposes them now especially to the baneful influence and example of the sottish old soldier and canteen denizen, so would I hope by the adoption of this simple expedient to give the military recruit no excuse, or need, or craving for an *early-in-the-day drink of any sort*; whilst I would fain believe that the habitual tippler *matinal* may be thus weaned from that pernicious system. Prevention certes is better than cure; and drinking, like smoking, grows into a habit and necessity from early indulgence, and therefore my motto is ever—*principiis obsta*.

I am, sir, your subscriber and well-wisher,

January 9, 1860. Emeritus.

NAVAL ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.

In a letter to the Editor of the *Devonport and Plymouth Telegraph*, an Assistant-Engineer states the grievances of which his class complain—now increased, he contends, by the circular of Dec. 10th, 1859. They are in effect—the position of the mess-room, the smallness of the pay, the want of half-pay, pensions to widows, and retirement.

In the next place, Assistant-Engineers in numerous instances are treated as if they were not officers, whilst it is expressly stated in the Admiralty Instructions that all Assistant-Engineers are to be treated as officers.

In the next place, the duties Assistant-Engineers have to perform entirely unconnected with the engine-room department. There are such things ordered to be done as polishing stanchions, priming wires for the guns, &c. (these are not defects), for the purpose of making a ship look fine; and many other things. The circular alluded to is the last thing the Assistant-Engineers ever expected would have been issued. It states that they are to perform work which cannot be done by the carpenter's crew, blacksmiths, and armourers. The writer says, "I hear a great deal of murmuring and discontent expressed because of this recent order; and its effect upon the Assistant-Engineers will soon be seen, by many of them quietly taking their discharge. It is to be hoped this obnoxious circular will be rescinded, and a new order issued, stating that Assistant-Engineers are never to be employed about work which does not belong to the engine-room department. Then there is the mustering of the stokers on deck for drilling sails, crossing top-gallant yards, &c., such as was never heard of before." In the next place, the Assistant-Engineers are only allowed one servant to cook for them, and keep the mess-room clean, and other work, such as going to magazine drill, where they are stationed, and frequently kept two hours of a forenoon. Next, slowness of promotion. Everyone has to serve three years before he is eligible for promotion, and may have served between four and five years before he has received a step. A young man who has been away four or five years on a foreign station comes home, his ship is paid off, but he is transferred to the Steam Reserve. It may be he is granted a month's leave, and, as soon as it expires, he returns to the Steam Reserve, and is doomed to the Floating Factory, instead of being able to remain with his friends at home to recruit his health before taking another appointment. The things suggested in order to make the navy more popular with engineers, are:

1st. A better place to live in, as, for instance, a portion of the gun-room partitioned off for their use. This it is believed would be preferable to placing them in the gun-room amongst the young gentlemen; for this reason, that all the Assistant-Engineers in the navy are men and not boys; such a place for instance as the bandmaster's cabin, would be a great service to the Assistant-Engineers as a store-room. It might be asked, is a bandmaster allowed a cabin? If he is not, it is nevertheless true that in most large ships a cabin is provided him, when the Assistant-Engineers cannot venture to ask for one.

2nd. Better pay to enable them to keep up their appearance both on board and on shore as officers. Many a young man is disgusted with the living he gets at sea, a piece of hard beef, two or more years old, and some hard biscuit.

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This alone has made many of the Assistant-Engineers quit Her Majesty's navy.

3rd. The widows of Assistant-Engineers should be allowed an annuity, after serving so many years, the same as Assistant-Surgeons.

4th. The position of Engineers should be better defined. Now they rank *with* but *after* Second Masters. Let the *after* be removed, and let each class take precedence by the date of his commission.

5th. The duties the Assistant-Engineers have to perform ought to be strictly confined to *engineering*.

6th. They should be provided with a proper cook and proper servants to wait on them. Nothing is more detestable to any Assistant-Engineer than to be obliged to go into a dirty, uncomfortable place on coming up out of the engine-room.

And lastly, with regard to promotion, each Assistant-Engineer should serve proper stated periods; and then, after passing the required examination, be promoted to the next class.

The writer thinks these improvements would bring a much better class of young men into the Navy, which is almost a reflection on those who at present fill the posts of Assistant-Engineers.

THE NAVAL ARMAMENTS OF FRANCE.

Under the above heading the *Revue Indépendante*, published in London, gives a return of the sums expended recently on the French Navy. The writer unhesitatingly affirms that the outlay was made with the ulterior intention of an invasion of England.

On the 30th November, 1859, the budget of the French Navy was exceeded by 81,000,000 of francs, and as arrears accumulate and are summed up at the end of the year, it may be said without exaggeration that this increase of outlay will be 100,000,000 of francs at least for the year just ended. How were those 100,000,000 of francs employed, and for what purpose? Whatever denial may be made, the fact of these figures is correct.

The budget of the French Navy, which in 1854 was,

	110,554,301 francs ...	£4,420,172
was in 1855	117,181,001	
in 1856	122,976,542	
in 1857	123,868,744	
in 1858	132,939,117	
and in 1859	140,548,538 francs ...	£5,621,941

Add to this the increase of 100,000,000, and it will give a total of 240,000,000 of francs at least absorbed by the French Navy in 1859.

MILITARY PUNISHMENT AND MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

At the present time, when public opinion is expressing itself so strongly in favour of abolishing corporal punishment in the Army, we think that it may not be uninteresting to our readers to have brought before them the subject of military punishments in general; and we purpose therefore, in as short and concise a manner as the question will permit, to review the principal points connected with, and bearing upon those measures which are now adopted for the repression of crime in the Army. We shall commence with the consideration of Military Prisons, and the discipline therein enforced. These establishments are of comparatively very recent date; for prior to the year 1844 the soldier, when under the sentence of court-martial, was, as a general rule, incarcerated in the common jail of the neighbourhood in which he happened to be stationed at the time. From this system two great evils arose. In the first place the young soldier became contaminated whilst in prison, and the old soldier acquired rather a liking than a distaste for jail. To place this in a clearer light, we should premise that the crimes for which the young soldier is tried are commonly not the effects of vice. The offences for which he becomes subject to the sentence of a court-martial are generally those which in private life could hardly be construed as crime, such as sleeping when on sentry, or being absent without leave.

For these, and similar delinquencies, the simple-minded lad was formerly forced into a common jail, and brought here into close intimacy and association with pickpockets and thieves; and he who left his regiment comparatively pure, returned to it, as a general rule, with all principle destroyed, hardened and accomplished in crime. Not only this, but during the period of his confinement all military training ceased; his carriage and setting-up were lost, and forgetting nearly everything that he had learnt, his drill had upon rejoining to be commenced anew—such was the effect upon the young. With the old soldier it was totally different. Knowing right well the course before him, he, instead of mixing with the other prisoners, kept aloof, turned his whole attention towards the turnkeys and keeper of the jail, who requited him by taking advantage of his services, and conferring upon him some post or other, where, as deputy's deputy, he soon became in effect a sub-officer of the establishment, was perfectly comfortable and at home, well-fed and cared for, passing every night in bed. To such a pitch, indeed, had this state of things arrived, that the very pressure upon certain prisons in the vicinity of London, of large military depôts, from the number of soldiers committed to them, necessitated the institution of an inquiry as to what steps could be taken to remedy this inconvenience, and to obviate the evil influences which incarceration in civil jails was producing upon those subjected to it. A committee was therefore formed, composed of Earl Cathcart as president, Colonel Grant, of the Grenadier Guards, Colonel Gardiner of the 41st Regiment, Major Jebb, Surveyor-General of Prisons, and Mr. Nihil, Governor of Milbank Penitentiary, as members, and it is upon the principles recommended by this committee that the system of which we are now about to speak was founded.

After fully considering the question in all its bearings, Earl Cathcart's committee submitted for introduction into the service an organised system of military imprisonment, in which the discipline should be exemplary and deterring in its character, and the prisons themselves made places of real correction and punishment, where working under an associated system of discipline, with strict silence, the hard labour should yet not tend to degrade the individual in the same manner as working at the treadmill, or, convict-like, publicly exposed in gangs. They suggested further that the dietary should be such as that, whilst it would maintain the prisoner in perfect health, should still make him feel during the whole period of his confinement that his state and condition in prison was very different from what it was whilst doing duty with his regiment; and with this view they recommended that his food should be of a totally different character from that which, as a soldier, he was accustomed to. They advised, besides, classification, as a means of giving encouragement to good conduct, and they laid all their plans with the one grand object, viz., of inflicting such form of punishment as would tend to the repression of crime in the very shortest possible space of time, so that the good soldiers should not be called upon to perform for one single hour longer than was absolutely necessary the duty of the bad man, absent from his regiment in jail.

Such was the basis upon which the committee drew up their report. They published at the same time the following all-powerful remark, viz., "that they considered that *the encouragement of the well-conducted soldier was no less conducive to the good order of the service, than the punishment of the bad*," and we believe that there are few of our military readers who will not subscribe to this sentiment. They proposed that at first there should be only three of these establishments formed, and suggested Fort Clarence, Gosport, and Weedon, as the fitting localities in which military offenders should be confined. Their plan was tried, and found fully to succeed; speedily the number was increased until no fewer than twenty such prisons were established in various parts of the British possessions, and at the present time there are twenty in all,—ten in the United Kingdom and ten abroad. Those in England are situated at Aldershott, Chatham, Devonport, Portsmouth, and Weedon. In Ireland at Athlone, Cork, Dublin, and Limerick, and in Scotland at Greenhaw. Those abroad at Barbadoes, Bermuda, Gibraltar, Malta, Mauritius, Montreal, Quebec, and Vido, affording in the aggregate accommodation for 1500 prisoners, all under a uniform system of discipline, suitable to military offenders, and adapted to the habits and characters of soldiers. These are in addition to the garrison and barrack cells available for short periods of confinement.

The discipline to which the soldier is subjected whilst in these prisons is, in the first instance, in conformity with the sentence of his court-martial, but it is in the man's own power to lighten the severity of his sentence by good conduct, through the medium of classification, a system of gradation which consists in promotion from a lower to a higher class, its actual working being as follows. The prisoner of the first-class is altogether exempted from hard labour, and during the hours prescribed for its performance he is otherwise employed in work not of a penal character. He has his bed to sleep on every night, and in addition a meat dinner twice a week.

The second-class prisoner has to carry only a 24-pounder when at shot drill, whilst the third-class has to carry 32's.

The second-class also receive school instruction at night, from six to eight o'clock, whilst the third-class have to pick during the same period an allotted portion of oakum. The second-class get their beds for two nights in succession, whilst the third-class have their beds only upon every other night. These distinctions exercise a very great influence upon the comforts of the prisoners, and thus render promotion from a lower to a higher class, or degradation from a higher to a lower, to be correspondingly appreciated or felt.

The punishments, then, which await every soldier indiscriminately upon his first admission into a military prison, are these: 1st, loss of bed; 2ndly, hard labour; 3rdly, total silence; 4thly, restricted diet; whilst the exceptional penalty is solitary confinement. This latter is for the most part resorted to only in cases where, from some physical disability (such as hernia), the soldiers would be likely to be injuriously affected by shot drill, and therefore cannot be subjected to it.

For misconduct whilst in prison other additional penalties are enforced; these are temporary loss of food, by the stoppage of dinner or supper, additional loss of bed, confinement in a light or dark cell on bread and water for 72 hours, and, in inveterate cases, corporal punishment—the four former being in the power of the governor; the latter in that of the Visitors, or Board of Visitors only.

Taking, then, the several forms of punishment to which military offenders are now liable, we purpose to review them *seriatim*. We propose to discuss the advantages and disadvantages which may be considered to pertain to each, and thus endeavour to lay before our military readers in a concise and intelligible form (divested of all the tables and statistics of blue books, good and excellent as they are in their way), the practical results of an experience gained after many years of close observation of military prisons and their discipline.

(*To be continued.*)

NEWS FROM NEPAUL.

It will be perceived from the subjoining Service Messages just receeived by the *Overland Mail* that the Ghoorkas are performing their work against the rebels in gallant style:—

From Camp Dukeree, *vid* Gonda, 2nd December.

From Brigadier E. A. Holditch, to Mily. Secy. to Govt. of India, with the Governor General.

General Dher Shumsher, Commanding Goorkha Force in Terai, reports 30th November, that Colonel Pulwan Singh, Commanding in the Hills, attacked and killed Benee Madho and his brother in Dang valley. Also a Brigade in the Terai captured the late Nana's Magazine, fourteen boxes of ammunition and two elephants. Rebels fled into jungle, throwing down down their arms.

Agra, E. T. Dept., 3rd December.

From Camp Dukeree, 3rd December

Captain Hill just returned from Jung Bahadoor. Mummoo Khan in confinement. Bullee Singh captured. Ummer Singh, brother of Koer Singh, and about 200 followers surrendered yesterday.

Agra, E. T. Dept., 4th of Dec., 1859.

From Camp Dukeere, 5th Dec., 6 P.M. *vid* Gonda.

Devee Deen and Gunga Singh, leaders of the Nusseerabad Brigade, are prisoners in camp. The Nusseerabad Brigade surrendered to Jungh Bahadoor. Three hundred and fifty men delivered up by Nepaulese are coming into camp.

Agra, E. T. Dept., the 7th Dec.

From Camp Dukeree, 6th Dec., *vid* Gonda.

Eight hundred and fifty sepoys, chiefly Nusseerabad Brigade, brought into camp this morning.

Agra, E. T. Dept., 8th Dec.

It will thus be seen that the only band of rebels which was really embarrassing, if not formidable from its threatening position on the frontier of the richest districts in India, and on the range of the recently conquered province of Oude, has been most satisfactorily disposed. The elements of vitality and cohesion in the Nusseerabad Brigade are really so remarkable, that it would be well if the authorities could go back a little and see to what their extraordinary powers of marching and holding together were due. They have ever conducted themselves with what amounts to courage and conduct compared with that of other Sepoy brigades, and have presented themselves as a whole, after marching all over India. By the death of Bene Madho we have been freed from the determined and gallant hostility of this chief of the great Byswurra country. Mummoo Khan, less resolute than the Begum, whose favourite he was, has surrendered; and the Begum, who has displayed a courage, persistence, and ability, which we must say are worthy of a better cause, seems now the only rebel who refuses terms or accepts death. Pulwan Singh, the Goorkha colonel, was present with Lord Clyde's army before Lucknow, and commanded a brigade of Goorkhas at the fall of the place.

IMPROVEMENTS AT FORT PITT, CHATHAM.—The authorities connected with the medical department of the army having decided on increasing the medical establishment at Fort Pitt, Chatham, arrangements are in progress for making a considerable addition to the resources of that hospital, with the view of providing greater facilities for the medical officers of the army in studying the pathology of those diseases to which soldiers, and especially those serving in India and the colonies, are peculiarly liable. The proposed plan contemplates the enlargement of Fort Pitt, in order to provide for a still larger number of medical officers, who will be sent to that establishment immediately on joining the service, where they will continue their studies until sent on foreign service. In the centre of the quadrangle a large building is now in course of erection, which is to be used as a medical school, and to which will be attached operating-rooms, dissecting-rooms, and the other necessary apartments, together with suitable rooms for a professor, who is to be appointed to preside over the establishment. Considering the fact that every sick, wounded, and disabled soldier belonging to Her Majesty's Army, whether serving in Great Britain, the colonies, or elsewhere, is sent to Fort Pitt either to be cured or previously to his discharge from the service, it has long been a matter of surprise that means have not been taken to improve the resources of that establishment, and enlarge its staff of medical officers.

EXTENSION OF CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—The present Board of Admiralty, having decided on a considerable enlargement and extension of Chatham Dockyard, which is to be carried out during the present year, the several works connected with the proposed alterations are to be at once commenced, it being understood that a large sum will be applied for during the approaching session of Parliament to carry out the extensive alterations intended. The proposed works will consist of an enlargement of the yard on its eastern side, so as to include a large number of acres of marsh land, a considerable portion of which has been reclaimed from the water by the labours of the convicts, several hundred of whom have been employed for a lengthened period in embanking that portion of the Medway. The arm of the river, known as St. Mary's Creek, which now runs inland some distance, has hitherto been found to present so many insurmountable difficulties to any improvement to the dockyard in that direction, that the Lords of the Admiralty have decided on stopping it up, and notices have accordingly been served on the Mayor and Corporation of the city of Rochester, who claim jurisdiction over the Medway, together with the other public bodies interested in the river, in order to ascertain the amount of compensation that will be required when the requisite Act is obtained from Parliament. The proposed extension will include the construction of several additional docks, as well as a capacious steam-fitting basin, so as to dock vessels of the largest size, there being at present only one dock at Chatham capable of accommodating the largest vessels in the Navy. The convict labour now at Chatham will be turned to some account, as the excavations, and indeed all the heaviest portions of the works connected with the new undertaking will be performed by convicts, one thousand of whom are now attached to the convict establishment at Chatham. As soon as the docks are completed, one will be kept exclusively for the reception of the steam gun-boats, and the mortar vessels, the latter of which, from various causes, are rapidly going to decay. Several of the latter description of vessels are now at Chatham, and a recent examination has proved that the marine worm has nearly eaten away their timbers, rendering them quite unfit for service. The plans for the proposed extension of the dockyard have been prepared by Mr. Rivers, the chief clerk of the works, and on the last occasion of the visit of the Admiralty to Chatham were inspected by their lordships, who expressed their approval of the same.

The Hindoo community of Madras are about presenting the sergeants of the 1st Madras Europeans with a very beautiful silver vase, weighing 350 ounces. There are tigers on the handles and cover, and the base is composed of a rough ground work, from which spring palm and other tropical trees. On the base is a portrait equestrian figure of General Neill, and figures of a sergeant, corporal, and private of H.M. 1st Madras Fusiliers. On the shield is engraved the following inscription:—"Presented to the Sergeants' Mess of H.M. 1st Madras Fusiliers, by the Hindoo community of Madras, as a lasting proof of their regard and admiration. 1860." This testimonial has been executed by Messrs. Elkington and Mason, and will remain on view, at their establishment, 22, Regent Street.

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Obituary.

We have to record the death of Captain James Robert Dalton, R.N., second son of the late John Dalton, Esq., of Slemingford Park, York, and of Fillingham Castle, Lincoln, which occurred at Montreuil-sur-Mer, France, a few days since, at an advanced age. The deceased entered the navy in June, 1800, on board the Stag, 32, and, after attending the expedition against Ferrol, was wrecked in Vigo Bay in the following September. He next served in the Mediterranean, in the Renown, 74, and Kent, 74; and afterwards cruised for eighteen months in the Ramillies, 74; and in August, 1806, was promoted from the Foudroyant, 80, at Newfoundland, to an acting lieutenancy in the Namur, 74, being confirmed the 26th of November following. He subsequently joined the Confiance, 18, off Cape Finisterre; and the Leonidas, 38, in which frigate he witnessed the capture of Cephalonia, in October, 1809. He was raised to the rank of commander in April, 1810, and retired with post rank in September, 1840.

The death of Lieutenant-Colonel William Martin Leake, F.R.S., &c, the Eastern geographer, happened a few days ago at Brighton, within a few weeks of the completion of his 83rd year. He was a member of an ancient and respectable Essex family, being a younger brother of Mr. John Martin Leake, of Thorpe Hall, near Colchester, a bencher of the Middle Temple, and one of the chairmen of the Essex Quarter Sessions. Colonel Leake served for some years in the Royal Artillery, but retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1823. He had travelled over every portion of Greece and Asia Minor, and gave to the world the results of his researches in several very learned and scholarlike publications, which were issued by John Murray between the years 1813 and 1830. He had only recently completed the supplement to his last work, "Numismata Hellenica," when the hand of death broke off his career of learned labour. His name will long be remembered as the author of "Travels in Asia Minor," "A Journey in Greece," "Athenian Topography," and "Travels in the Morea," besides some shorter pamphlets, in which he called the attention of the Home Government to the oppression to which the modern Greeks were subjected at the hands of their Turkish masters.

We are sorry to announce the death of Lieutenant Joseph Henry Cowan, of the 5th Lancers. He met with an accident in the hunting field some weeks since, from the effects of which he never recovered. Cornet Malcolmson obtains the vacant Lieutenancy without purchase.

At Anglesea Place, Clifton, on New Year's Day, Hugh Babb, Esq., Master, R.N., an old and respected officer. The deceased was one of the few survivors in H.M.'s ship, Scylla, when she lost Captain Russell and most of her officers by yellow fever, at Carthagena (South America), in 1825. The late gallant General Sir Henry Barnard was a visitor on board the Scylla at the time, and was also one of those who survived the fatal sickness.

The following deaths in H.M.'s Indian Army are refuted by the last mail. Bengal:—Lieut.-Colonel John Abercrombie, H.M.'s Bengal Horse Artillery, at 7, Vicarage Gardens, Kensington, aged 47, Jan. 4; Major James Grant, 22nd Bengal N.I., at Barrackpoor, Nov. 12; Midshipman R. Scamp, H.M.'s schooner, Charlotte, drowned at Calcutta, Nov. 19. Madras:—Captain C. J. M. T. Adams, 10th Madras N.I., at Poona, aged 29, Dec. 4. Bombay:—Captain George M. Duncan, Bombay Engineers, Nov. 27.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BARNES—Jan. 10, at 9, St. James's Street, the wife of Edward Barnes, Esq., late Captain 27th Inniskillings, of a daughter.
FORREST—Jan. 10, at Plymouth, the wife of Captain Forrest, Fifeshire Artillery, of a son.
GREY—Jan. 8, at Waterhouse, Bath, the Hon. Mrs. George Grey, of a son.
LOWNDES—Jan. 7, at the Hollies, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Captain James Lowndes, of a son.
MALET—Jan. 6, at Fontmell Parva, Dorset, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Malet, of a daughter.
MCANDREW—Dec. 23, at Aberdeen, the wife of Captain J. D. McAndrew, 78th Highlanders, of a son.
MORESBY—Jan. 8, at the residence of her father, Philip Scott, Esq., J.P., Bellevue, Queenstown, the wife of Commander Moresby, R.N., of a daughter.
PALMER—Jan. 8, at No. 3, Balmoral Place, Plymouth, the wife of Assistant-Commissary-General Charles Palmer, of a daughter.
SMITH—Jan. 8, at Brighton, the wife of Captain Kincaid Smith, Royal Sussex Militia, of a son.
SMYTH—Jan. 10, at 15, Chepstow Villas West, Bayswater, the wife of J. Smyth, Esq., Lieutenant in H.M.'s 53rd Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARCLAY—MACY—Jan. 5, at Backwell, Somerset, the Rev. H. A. Barclay, M.A., to Lucinda Cowan, eldest daughter of H. J. Macy, Esq., of West Town, near Bristol.
CROMARTIE—JORDAN—Jan. 5, at St. John's, Cashel, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Cashel, Captain F. Cromartie, Royal Artillery, eldest son of F. M. Cromartie, Esq., H.M.'s Storekeeper, War Department, Island of Barbadoes, to Eliza, second daughter of Avary Jordan, Esq., of Racecourse House, Cashel.
DAUNCEY—MITCHELL—Sept. 8, at St. John's Church, Sydney, Celicia, daughter of the late Colonel Sir T. Livingstone Mitchell, Knight, D.C.L., to Philip S. Dauncey, Lieutenant H.M.'s 77th Regiment.
ELTON—RANSOM—Dec. 20, at Holt, by the Rev. M. Lawler, incumbent of Tonge, near Middleton, the Rev. Charles Allen Elton, Head Master of the Gresham Grammar School, and late Fellow of Sydney College, Cambridge, to Sarah Amelia, youngest daughter of the late J. Ransom, Esq., of the above place, and niece of the late Colonel Parlet Starling, of the 16th Bengal N.I.
GIRDLESTONE—LLOYD—Jan. 3, at the parish church, Weston-super-Mare, by the Rev. J. Morrall, of Whitchurch, Salop, the Rev. E. D. Girdlestone, to Catherine Anne, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Wynell-Mayow, and widow of the late Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Lloyd, of the Bengal Army.
ROBINSON—SCRIVEN—Jan. 5, at West Moulsey, Surrey, the Rev. John Lovell Robinson, M.A., Vicar of Buttevant, county Cork, Ireland, and domestic chaplain to Viscount Doneraile, to Susanna Mary, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Scriven, D.L., J.P., of the Priory, West Moulsey, Commandant of the Royal South Middlesex Militia.
TARRATT—WADDINGTON—Jan. 10, at Trinity Church, Cheltenham, by the Rev. Henry Barne, vicar of Faringdon, assisted by the Rev. Walter Waddington Shirley, late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, Joseph Tarratt, jun., Esq., late of H.M.'s 16th Lancers, eldest son of Joseph Tarratt, Esq., of Ludford Park, Herefordshire, to Anne, second daughter of the late Major-General Charles Waddington, C.B., Bombay Engineers.
TICKELL—SAUNDERS—Jan. 12, at St. Luke's Church, Cheltenham, by the Rev. J. T. C. Saunders, father of the bride, assisted by her brother, the Rev. M. B. Saunders, Lieutenant Thomas Tickell, R.N., son of the late Lieutenant-General Tickell, C.B., Bengal Engineers, to Louisa Emily, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. T. C. Saunders, of Bath Villas, Cheltenham.
WATSON—DAVIS—Jan. 10, at Ilford Church, by the Hon. and Rev. H. Bertie, J. Watson, Esq., V.C., Commandant 4th Sikh Cavalry, son of W. G. Watson, Esq., of Chigwell Row, Essex, to Eliza Jessie, third daughter of John Davis, Esq., of Cranbrook Park, Ilford.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—Dec. 5, at Poona, Captain McTaggart Adams, 10th Regiment, Madras Army, aged 30.
ALLEN—Nov. 26, at Torpoint, near Devonport, Devon, aged 77, Mrs. Jane Hester Allen, widow of the late Admiral John Allen, daughter of the late Colonel Skinner, Royal Engineers, granddaughter of the late General Skinner, Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer of Great Britain, and niece of the late Sir Evan Napean, Bart.
ALLINSON—Dec. 3rd, of lock jaw, at Dharwar, Bombay, Edward Dawson Allinson, Esq., Staff Surgeon, son of J. H. Allinson, Esq., of Penrith, Cumberland, aged 33.
BAYLY—Dec. 31, at her brother's residence, in London, to the inexpressible grief of her sorrowing brother and sister, and regret of all who knew her, Mrs. Bayly, daughter of the late Captain Bourreau, of Elm Lodge, Richmond, co. Dublin, formerly of the Royal Tyrone Regiment of Militia.
BINGHAM—Jan. 9, at Great Gaddesden, Herts, Henry, son of the Rev. J. B. and Frances Bingham, Lieutenant in H.M.'s 90th Light Infantry, aged 23.
CLOWES—Dec. 5, at Ballary, in the Madras Presidency, Robert Langley Clowes, Ensign in the 74th Highlanders, and only son of the Rev. Robert Clowes, vicar of Knutsford, Cheshire.
CRISPIN—Jan. 7, at West Lulworth Dorset, of diphtheria, Albertine, the younger twin daughter of Captain Crispin, H.M.S. Hawke, aged 13.
HILL—At Funchal, Madeira, Captain William Price Hill, third son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, C. B.
HUNN—Jan. 8, at the Vicarage, Rolvenden, aged 72, Frances Emma, widow of the late Captain Hunn, R.N., and last surviving child of the late Admiral Pickmere, Governor of Newfoundland. Also, at Paris, Dec. 8, aged 44, Mary Ann Harriette Emma, widow of the late Signor G. D. Pessina, and eldest daughter of the above Frances Emma Hunn.
MASTER—Jan. 9, at Knole Park, Gloucestershire, Isabella Margaret, the wife of Colonel Master, aged 65.
SCAMP—Nov. 19, at Calcutta, accidentally drowned, Robert Scamp, aged 19, midshipman, Her Majesty's Indian Navy, younger son of William Scamp, Esq., of the Admiralty.
SIMONDS—Jan. 6, at the residence of his mother, Victoria Square, Reading, aged 18, Ensign Charles Simonds, of the Reading Rifle Corps, eldest son of the late Charles Simonds, Esq., banker.
SPRY—Nov. 16, at Sydney, N.S.W., Edmund Hume, second son of the late Lieutenant Edmund Trant Spry, H.E.I.C.S., Bengal, aged 27.
WATTS—Jan. 2, at Malvern, Vice-Admiral George E. Watts, C.B., in the 75th year of his age.

FIGHTING IN CENTRAL INDIA.

A letter received by the last mail says:—

"The operations of our columns against the rebels appear not to have been by any means ineffectual. About 150 up to this time have been accounted for, the majority of whom are sepoys. Colonel Oakes, of Her Majesty's 12th Lancers, who is commanding a division in the neighbourhood of Huttah, appears to have had his share of success, as well as Colonel Turner. On the 7th and 8th he detached a small party under Majors Blyth and Boyle, 3rd Sikhs, to Patowrie, where they had the good fortune to fall in with some forty or fifty rebels, fifteen of whom they killed. Capt. Hall alighted on the remnant of them the following day, killed four, and took two prisoners. Colonel Oakes, as it would appear, had received no intelligence of the enemy from any of the native authorities, and I believe he now thought it necessary to speak seriously to the thanadar. In what precise phrases the gallant colonel conveyed his reprimand is not accurately mentioned; whether he sat, or stood, or accompanied his oratory with appropriate gestures I have no means at present of ascertaining. But the thanadar appears to have been touched by the striking manner in which his duties were enforced, for he gave a vivid account of the interview to his three-quarter rebel superior, the Ranee of Chutterpoor; and Colonel Oakes, in explanation, represented to her Highness—'I got very angry with the head man of the village.' The experiment, however, succeeded; for intelligence was sent in the very next day of a party of sepoys skulking within six miles of the camp. This was on the 5th inst. Captain Glover, of Her Majesty's 43rd Regiment, and Lieutenant Morgan, of the Royal Artillery, were immediately despatched at eight a.m., with fifty-three infantry, thirty artillerymen, and a few cavalry, to look after them. They were guided to the spot faithfully enough, and found the nest warm, fires burning, cooking-pots abandoned, but the birds flown or in hiding. The troops were spread out in skirmishing order to scour the jungle, which was very thick, the officers leading the way, beating for the concealed enemy, who might be in ambush in every bush, and constantly separated, as in all cover-shooting, from their comrades, by the intervening thickets of dense prickly shrubs. At one of those moments Lieutenant Morgan suddenly found himself in the presence of nine or ten fully armed sepoys, who immediately attacked and fired upon him. Single-handed as he was at the time, he gallantly stood to bay, and answered their volley with his revolver and fired three shots, bringing down, I believe, two of his opponents. One of the musket balls had passed through his pith hat and through his hair—a hair-breadth escape, indeed. Succour, however, now arrived, and the sepoys found it best to retreat, receiving three more shots from Morgan as they decamped, and the whole of them, it is believed, were killed or wounded by our men, for the natives reported that twelve bodies were discovered on the ground.

By the Mail from India, we have received a statement to the effect, that urgent requisitions have been addressed by the three Presidencies to the Home Government, for such a naval force as may be adequate to provide for contingencies which should cause a combination of the powerful squadrons under the French and Russian flags in the Indian and Chinese waters. In the latter our force is large, but the Russians are strong about Japan, and there is a considerable body of French troops at Bourbon and Camboodia, not to mention those *en route* for the East. Is there any use in mentioning the force of *Europeans* at Aden? We think not. The authorities here must surely know what it is!

Lieut. F. W. M. Chalmers, Rifle Brigade, is acting provisionally as Aide-de-camp to Major-General Lawrence, C.B., commanding the Third Infantry Brigade at Aldershott, in the room of Brevet-Major Oldershaw, Royal Artillery.

Colonel Wulff has been appointed to the command of the Royal Engineers at the Colchester Camp.

Major-General Bell, it is understood, will be the new Colonel of the 66th Regiment, in succession to General Blunt, deceased.

A commission, the idaa of which was conceived some time back, though the labours of its members have only commenced within a very short period has been assembled with the view of inquiring into and reporting upon the best modes of facilitating the transport and concentration of troops by railway, and of establishing a complete telegraphic communication between the various ports and naval and military stations, dockyards, and government departments. The head of this Board or Commission is Colonel Hon. A. Gordon, C.B., Deputy-Quartermaster-General, and among its other members are Colonel McMurdo, C.B., Commandant Military Train, Colonel Lysons, C.B., Assistant-Adjutant-General, and others, making up eleven in all. They have visited the Euston-square station, where they were assisted in their inquiries by Mr. Bruyeres, one of the superintendents, The aim of the commission has been already stated, but it is believed they will be enabled to present from each of the working divisions into which they have been separated, a very satisfactory report on the rapid assemblage of troops and materiel, and that the system of telegraphic communication for Government purposes will receive large and important developments.

Captain R. B. Baker, 39th Regiment, has been appointed Fort-Adjutant at Bermuda, in succession to Captain Betts, 26th Regiment.

INDIAN OFFICERS ADJUTANTS OF MILITIA.—The following communication, dated India House, the 30th September last, was addressed to the Governor-General, by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India:—"My Lord,—Some time since the question as to the eligibility of officers of the East India Company's armies to hold the appointment of adjutant to a regiment of militia, was brought under the consideration of the Secretary of State for War; and it was stated in reply that on the first convenient occasion, care would be taken to provide for the admission of service in the East India Company's army as a qualification for this appointment. I have now the gratification of informing you that in an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, cap. 38, further amending the laws relating to the militia, a clause has been introduced assimilating the provisions of the laws of Great Britain and Ireland in regard to such appointments, and rendering service in the army of the East India Company, and in Her Majesty's Indian army, or in either of them, as equivalent to service in Her Majesty's regular army.—I have, &c., C. WOOD.

TESTIMONIAL TO LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR F. SMITH, M.P.—The *employés* in Chatham dockyard, in conjunction with the other civil servants of the Crown, and their friends at Chatham and the neighbourhood, having raised a subscription to present General Sir F. Smith, M.P. for Chatham, and Messrs. Martin and Kinglake, the members for Rochester, with a testimonial as an acknowledgement of their exertions in procuring the passing of the Civil Service Superannuation Bill, and its extension to the workmen and others employed in the royal dockyards, arrangements have been made by the Committee of Management for the public presentation of the testimonials in Chatham on Monday evening next. Each testimonial consists of a massive silver goblet, on which is engraved a suitable inscription, the whole standing on a block of polished oak formed out of one of the beams of the famous frigate, Shannon.

The correspondence which has lately taken place between the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Committee of Management of the School frigate Conway, at Liverpool, is worthy of attention. The Conway was obtained from the Government some time back by a number of Liverpool gentlemen, who associated themselves for the purpose of establishing a practical training-school for the merchant service. The principle upon which it is conducted is that of "giving afloat to boys of respectable parentage, desirous of adopting the sea as their profession, such an education as will particularly qualify them for and tend to elevate the mercantile marine of this country, and make them 'officers' and gentlemen." The committee lately applied to the Duke of Somerset for two naval cadetships annually for those of the pupils who might show themselves best qualified for the Royal Navy. The Duke declined, but he held out a hope that a system of competition for some naval cadetships was likely to come into existence, under which two pupils from the Conway would each year have an opportunity of presenting themselves as candidates.

During the last dozen years great and unquestionable changes for the better have taken place in this respect, but it scarcely requires to be proved that still further strides must be made before we ought to indulge in a complacent pause. The investigations into marine disasters conducted by the Board of Trade have become painfully frequent of late, and amid instances of coolness and heroism enough to confer honour on any service, we have sometimes to note examples of carelessness and inefficiency calling loudly for some measure of increased safety for the public. These investigations have been conducted with ability and judgment, and their results have doubtless had a wholesome effect, but we confess we do not look upon the suspension of a master's certificate as the most efficacious instrument of reform. Lessons taught in schools are preferable to those taught in penitentiaries, and penal measures can never effect the good that can be effected by sound and judicious early training. We therefore invite attention and support to the institution, which confers so much honour on Liverpool, and express our hope that we may see it imitated in the other great centres of maritime commerce throughout the United Kingdom. Why should not London, Southampton, Bristol, Hull, Glasgow, and Cork each have its *Conway?* We feel quite sure that a frigate adequate to the purpose would be given promptly and with pleasure by naval authorities, and we have no doubt the public would be speedily repaid with interest for its support.—*Globe.*

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COLONIAL BRANDY, very superior, 15*s.* per gallon.
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ELKINGTON & CO. desire respectfully to call the attention of Regimental Messes requiring PLATE to their Manufactures, which may be obtained in great variety from their establishments.

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PELLATT & CO. have for more than thirty years had the honour to supply Officers' Messes with the above articles, and continue to manufacture the quality which has during that period given great satisfaction. Patterns and Estimates forwarded to all parts of the Country.—Address, Falcon Glass Works, Blackfriars, London, S.E.

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S. RUBENSTEIN, Manufacturing Goldsmith and Jeweller, informs his numerous connection, Military and others, that he has removed from Dublin to London.

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22, Argyll Street, Regent Street, London, W.

THE NEW INDIAN MUTINY MEDALS.

MESSRS. E. & E. EMANUEL, Goldsmiths to the Queen, Portsea and Portsmouth, have the honour to announce that they are prepared to supply Miniature Copies of the above, with Bars and Brooch complete, registered and free by post; as also the New Miniature Medal for Persia, and the Miniatures to every British and Foreign Order and Medal.

Portsmouth, January 2, 1860.

PRIZE MEDAL FOR VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

T. R. PINCHES & CO., of 27, Oxenden Street, London, S.W., have just completed dies suitable for the above, an impression of which in white metal can be had (with prices for the same in Gold and Silver), and forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom post free, upon application to T. R. PINCHES & Co., with a remittance for 2*s.* 6*d.* in postage stamps or otherwise.

FOR CORRECT FAMILY ARMS, CREST, OR PEDIGREE, send name and county and 7*s.* 6*d.* to J. LOCK'S City Heraldic Office, 2, Old Jewry, London, E.C., and in a few days you will receive a neat drawing of your Arms, &c., in Heraldic Colours, to be engraved on Seal, Ring, or Family Plate. On y parle Français, Italien, Allemand, et Hollandais. Wedding orders executed. Stamped envelopes and paper. Embossing presses and dies.

CONSUMPTION AND ASTHMA CURED.—Dr. H. JAMES discovered, while in the East Indies, a Certain Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow creatures, he will send post free to those who wish it, the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, on receipt of their names, with stamped envelope for return postage.—Address, O. P. BROWN, 14, Cecil Street, Strand, W.C.

TEETH REPLACED, DECAYED TEETH RESTORED.—Mr. A. ESKELL, Surgeon Dentist, supplies patented Incorrodible Teeth without extracting Teeth or stumps, on his never-failing and painless principle of Self-adhesion; rendering detection impossible. Articulation and mastication guaranteed. Decayed Teeth rendered insensible to pain, and stopped with his Osteoplastic Enamel—of the same colour as the Teeth, permanently useful, and lasting unchanged for years, (a most important discovery in Dental Science!) Loose Teeth fastened, &c. Hours, Ten to Six. Consultation free. Charges strictly moderate. 314, Regent Street (opposite the Polytechnic), W., and Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.

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V. R.

RESERVE FORCE OF ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.—HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT having, with the sanction of Parliament, determined on establishing a Reserve Volunteer Force of Seamen trained to the Use of Arms:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That any Seaman possessing the following qualifications may be inrolled as a Royal Naval Volunteer in the Reserve Force, and will thereupon be entitled to the advantages and be subject to the obligations mentioned below:—

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE RESERVE.

1. A Volunteer must be a British subject:
2. He must be free from infirmity:
3. He must not be over thirty-five years of age:
4. He must within the ten years previous to his joining the Reserve have been five years at sea, one year of that time as an A.B.

ADVANTAGES OF THE RESERVE.

1. A Volunteer will at once receive an annual payment or retainer of 6*l.*, payable quarterly:
2. He will, if he fulfils his obligations and is in the Reserve the requisite time, receive a pension of not less than 12*l.* a year whenever he becomes incapacitated from earning a livelihood, or at sixty years of age if not previously incapacitated:
3. He may elect either to take the whole pension himself, or to take a smaller pension for himself during his life, and to allow his wife a pension after his death, for the remainder of her life:
4. He will not, on account of belonging to the Reserve, forfeit any interest in any Friendly or Benefit Society:
5. His travelling expenses, to and from the place of drill will, when necessary, be provided:
6. He will, during drill, receive, in addition to the retaining fee, the same pay, victualling, and allowances as a seaman of the fleet, according to his rating:
7. He will, if called out on actual service, receive the same pay, allowances, and victuals, and have the same prospect of promotion and prize money, as a continuous service seaman of the fleet, according to his rating, and he will on joining receive the same clothing, bedding, and mess traps:
8. He will, if wounded or injured in actual service, receive the same pension as a seaman in the Navy of the same rating:
9. He will be eligible to the Coast Guard Service and Greenwich Hospital:
10. He may quit the Reserve, if not at the time called out for actual service, at the end of every five years; he may also quit it, when not called out, on paying back the retainers he has received; or, without payment, if he passes an examination as a Master or Mate, and obtains bonâ fide employment as Master or Mate.

OBLIGATIONS OF THE RESERVE.

1. A Volunteer must attend drill for twenty-eight days each year; he may do so, so far as the convenience of the public service will permit, at a time and place convenient to himself; but he cannot in any case take less than seven days' drill at any one time:
2. He must not, without special permission, proceed on a voyage that will occupy more than six months:
3. He must appear before some Shipping Master once in every six months, unless he has leave to be abroad longer, and he must report every change of residence, and employment:
4. In order to earn a Pension he must continue in the Reserve as long as he is physically competent to serve, and he must also have been in the force fifteen years if engaged above thirty, or twenty years if engaged under thirty. In reckoning this time actual service in the fleet will count double:
5. Volunteers may be called upon for actual service in the Navy by Royal Proclamation. It is intended to exercise this power only when an emergency requires a sudden increase in the Naval Force of the country:
6. A Volunteer may in the first instance be called out for three years. If there is then actual war, and he is then serving in one of Her Majesty's ships, he may be required to serve for two years longer; but for the additional two years he will receive 2*d.* a day additional pay:
7. Volunteers when on drill or actual service will be subject to Naval Discipline:
8. A Volunteer who fails to fulfil the obligations of the Reserve will forfeit his claim to Retainer and Pension, and if he fails to join when called out for actual service may be treated as a Straggler or Deserter from the Navy.

The Inrolment will commence on 1st January, 1860.

Full Information and detailed conditions may be obtained on application to the Shipping Master at any Port in the United Kingdom, or to the Officers of Customs in the Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

V. R.

RESERVE FORCE OF ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.—LEAVE FOR LONG VOYAGES.—Special Leave for Voyages exceeding Six Months will be granted to ALL VOLUNTEERS on the following Conditions:—

1. The Leave is to be for one ship, and for one voyage only at a time, and to be renewed for each voyage. The ports or countries at which the ship is to touch must be all specified, or if any of these are not specified the voyage must be limited by the articles to twelve months.
2. The Volunteer must have completed his twenty-eight days' drill for the year before the Leave will be given.
3. On an emergency the Reserve may be called out for service at home or *abroad*. If the Volunteer is then abroad, he must, if summoned, join any of H. M. ships abroad; under the same penalties, in case of refusal, as in case of refusal to join in the United Kingdom.
4. The arrears of retainer due will be paid on the Volunteer's return in the ship for which Leave is given.
5. The Admiralty reserve power to withhold this Leave if at any time on an emergency the Volunteers are required for the defence of the country. They also reserve power to withhold the Leave at the end of each Volunteer's first five years of service, when he may, if he pleases, quit the force.
6. Subject to these reservations, it is the intention of the Admiralty to grant Leave upon the above conditions for the first five years of the service of each Volunteer who joins the Reserve under the present Regulations.

AGE OF ADMISSION. During the year 1860 the age of admission will be extended from 35 to 40.

*** *For further Information apply to a Shipping Master.*

Board of Trade,
Whitehall, S.W., 12th December, 1859.

SERGEANT-MAJOR.—The Committee of the SUNDERLAND VOLUNTEER CORPS are prepared to receive applications for the appointment of a SERGEANT-MAJOR to the Corps. The applicants to give references, full particulars of previous service, and to state the terms required.

ARTHUR W. DIXON, Secretary.

2, Sunniside, Sunderland.

V. R.

ARMY RESERVE FORCE.—Her Majesty's Government having, with the sanction of Parliament, determined on establishing an Army Reserve Force, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that any person possessing the following qualifications may, if he is not a pensioner, be ENROLLED in this force, and will thereupon be entitled to the advantages and be subject to the obligations after-mentioned:—

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE RESERVE.

1. Every volunteer for this force must have completed the period for which he originally enlisted in the army, or if discharged previously, either by purchase or in any other way, he must have completed a service of at least five years.
2. He must have been discharged within five years preceding the date of his enrolment as a volunteer.
3. He must be resident within the limits of the pension district in which he is enrolled.
4. He must be free from any bodily infirmity likely to disqualify him for active service.
5. He must not have been discharged for misconduct.

ADVANTAGES OF THE RESERVE.

Every volunteer will receive—

1. The sum of 4*l.* annually, by equal quarterly payments, one of which may be at the training period.
2. The pay and allowances of his rank, according to the rates usual in infantry, during any period for which he may be called out, together with the good-conduct pay to which he was entitled when he left his regiment.
3. One penny per mile to cover his travelling expenses, by rail or otherwise, to and from the place of assembly.
4. A suit of clothing once in seven years, or oftener, if on any occasion he be kept up permanently.
5. If wounded or injured in actual service, the same rate of pension as for corresponding ranks in the Line.
6. If not pensioned for wounds or injuries, he may by service and good conduct attain a pension not exceeding 10*d.* a day for a private, 1*s.* for a corporal, and 1*s.* 3*d.* for a sergeant or other superior non-commissioned officer, by reckoning two years' service in the Reserve as one towards the completion of the period for which a service pension may be awarded by Her Majesty's Regulations.

OBLIGATIONS OF THE RESERVE FORCE.

1. Every volunteer for this Force must be attested to serve for such period as may be wanting to complete 21 years' service if he originally enlisted in Infantry; or 24 if he enlisted in Cavalry, Artillery, or Engineers, reckoning two years of such service as one towards the attainment of these periods.
2. He must attend drill for 12 days in each year with a regiment, depôt, or the pensioner force of the district, as may be directed.
3. He must not change his residence in the district without giving due notice.
4. He must appear once a quarter before the staff officer of pensioners of the district in which he is enrolled to receive his quarterly allowance.
5. If called out for permanent duty in case of war, he must join a regiment of the line or depôt as may be directed, and continue to serve in the United Kingdom while required.
6. Upon all such occasions, or when called out for exercise, he shall be liable to the Articles of War, and be under the command of the military authorities.
7. When his pension has been attained, he shall, up to the age of 55, be liable to serve with the enrolled pensioners, on the same conditions as are laid down in the Acts and Warrants for the regulation of that Force.
8. If he fail to fulfil these obligations, he shall be liable to forfeit all the advantages here enumerated, in addition to any other punishment which a Court-Martial may award.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY RIFLE VOLUNTEERS—HONORARY MEMBERS.—Any Member of the University of Cambridge (whether resident or not) may become an Honorary Member of the Corps and be permitted to wear the uniform by payment of an entrance subscription of 10*s.* 6*d.*, and an annual subscription of 1*l.* 1*s.*; or an Honorary Life Member by the payment of 5*l.* 5*s.*

JAMES BAKER, Major,
Commanding Cambridge University Rifle Volunteers.
Magdalen College, Cambridge. Jan. 10, 1860.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—WANTED, A Regimental SERGEANT-MAJOR, Salary, 50*l.* a-year and a House. The applicant *must* have held that appointment in the line. A Rifle or Light Infantry Regiment preferred. Apply by letter, giving references, and stating age, time of service, &c., to MAJOR BAKER, Cambridge University Volunteers, Magdalen College, Cambridge. Jan. 10, 1860.

WEST MIDDLESEX RIFLES. — Head Quarters, Lord's Cricket Ground.—Drill at Head Quarters every Tuesday, 7 P.M.; Wednesday, 5 P.M.; Friday, 7 P.M.; Saturday, 5 P.M. The Secretary will be in attendance to give every information to gentlemen wishing to join. Entrance fee, 10*s.*; Annual Subscription, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Honorary Member's Annual Subscription, 2*l.* 2*s.*; or Life Subscription, 10*l.* 10*s.* The ammunition is provided for the members from the funds of the corps, free of extra expense. The Book of Rules, price 4*d.*, can be obtained of the Secretary or the Drill Instructor at head quarters. Subscriptions and Donations received by the Bankers, Sir S. SCOTT, Bart., & Co., 1, Cavendish Square, W.; or the Secretary, Mr. G. MARRINER, 33, Welbeck Street, W.

SOUTH MIDDLESEX RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—A VOLUNTEER BAND is forming for this important Battalion Regiment. Subscriptions and Donations are earnestly requested, and gentlemen desirous of joining or assisting are requested to address the Secretary of the Band Committee, Beaufort House, Walham Green, S.W. RANELAGH, Commandant.

VICTORIA RIFLES.—The REGIMENTAL BALL, under the patronage of his Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant, will take place on THURSDAY, the 26th Instant, at St. James's Hall, Regent Street, W. Application for Tickets to be made to Members of the Corps, or to Lieutenant COLLINS, Honorary Secretary of the Ball Committee. Members of Volunteer Corps to attend in full dress uniform. Swords not to be worn.
Orderly Room, Kilburn, N.W. January 10, 1860.

THE LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE BAND of 21 performers is provided entirely by H. DISTIN with his newly-invented VENTIL-HORNS. Distin's new Rifle Bugle, adopted and sealed as the Government pattern for the Army, can now be had, complete, price 2*l.* 2*s.*, from the contractor, at his manufactory, 9, Great Newport Street, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. Estimates for Bands post free. Retail depôt, 21, Titchborne Street, Regent Street, W.

TO MEDICAL GENTLEMEN retiring from the Army or Navy (Single). A WIDOW LADY is seeking the above to occupy her Apartments, where there is a very good opening for a Practice. The Business is a Chemist's, established in 1806, and carried on many years by her late husband.—Apply, by letter only, to ALPHA, T. W. WOODS, Optician, Cheapside, E.C.

NAVAL CADETS.

ROYAL NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.
EASTERN PARADE, SOUTHSEA.

Conducted by Mr. THOMAS EASTMAN, R.N.

Mr. EASTMAN offers advantages which cannot be obtained in Establishments for general education, since he receives Naval Pupils only, who are instructed in the course exactly required.

Pupils are taught Steam and Rigging, the former from a working model of a marine steam engine; the latter from a model of a line-of-battle-ship, 24 feet in length.

346 Gentlemen have passed as Naval Cadets, and nearly 250 as Marine Cadets, &c.

The following Gentlemen have passed as Naval Cadets from this Establishment during the past year:—

Mr. H. P. Wylly	Mr. E. S. Nuthall	Mr. A. W. Brabazon
„ R. T. Bruce	„ J. H. O'Brien	„ E. G. F. Law
„ J.H. Bainbridge	„ J. Bedingfeld	„ J. Hazel
„ W. E. Heathcote	„ F. G. Powell	„ J. Needham
„ F. W. Jenkins	„ W. H. Roberts	„ H. W. Gibson
„ J. Evans	„ C. G. Hunt	„ M. W. Abbot
„ N. Byng	„ H. E. Walters	„ J. L. Smith
„ J. S. Alexander	„ A. P. Pascoe	„ L. W. Hyman
„ G. A. Ellis	„ H. Pugh	„ H. M. Milman
„ K. Garnier	„ W. F. E. Freeland	„ C. G. St. J. Hough
„ T. L. Mallory	„ R. R. Jaffray	„ E. T. Dugdale
„ T. S. Hoghton	Lord Albert Clinton	„ F. Coddington
„ A. R. Boddam	Mr. S. J. Weld	„ C. E. Gissing
„ J. D. Maycock	„ R. G. Fairfax	„ G. L. Lindeman
„ H. G. Giffum	„ A. Hutchinson	„ A. E. Bancroft
„ M. C. Osborn	„ C. W. Atkinson	„ A. H. Campbell

MILITARY EDUCATION AT THE SUNBURY PRACTICAL MILITARY COLLEGE.—The constant success of the Pupils of this Establishment at the Examinations for the Line, Sandhurst, &c., is a guarantee of the excellence of the studies there pursued. Every candidate sent to the Woolwich competitive examination has obtained admission at his first trial. The number of Officers of all ranks who come to read for the Staff continues to increase. Six of them entered the Staff College this year. Apply to Captain LENDY, Sunbury, S.W.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Charlton Grove. —Old Charlton (near Blackheath), Kent (late St. John's Hall, Kilburn).

Principal:—The REV. A. F. THOMSON, B.A., Oxon.

This Military, Naval, and Civil Engineering College will be ready for the pupils *on and after January* 10, 1860. There being *only three vacancies* at present, early application for Prospectuses, &c., must be made at the College, or to the Agents; PROFESSOR HEINE, 2, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.; and MESSRS. KIRKMAN, 8, Clement's Lane, City, E.C.

The College is close to the Charlton Station of the North Kent Railway.

NAVAL CADETS.

Reduction of Examination and Age. New Regulations for Entry into Her Majesty's Service.

MESSRS. GALT & CO., Portsmouth, will be glad to forward, on application, the New Admiralty Regulations and other information necessary for passing the R.N. College.

Outfitters by appointment to H.S.H. the Prince of Leiningen.

NAVAL CADETS.—Of the 50 successful Candidates who passed at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, on the 13th December, sixteen were from the Establishment at NORTH GROVE HOUSE, Southsea, viz., Messrs. Moysey, Dicken, Eyres, Mandeville, Clark, Gatakler, Steavenson, Lang, English, Tyler, Greenway, Ranking, Wood, Burt, Brereton, Wallace. 11 Cadets passed from the Establishment in September, and 11 others last June.

N.B. Twenty candidates out of seventy were rejected in December, 1859.

W. JOHNSON, Naval Instructor; W. BELL, Chaplain;
J. A. BURROW, Chaplain and Naval Instructor.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery, Royal Indian Engineers and Artillery, Staff Appointments, &c.—Mr. J. F. HEATHER, M.A.—who has been for the last twenty years Mathematical Master at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, having left that Institution on the 31st ult.—is forming an Establishment for the complete Preparation of Gentlemen for these Competitive Examinations, or for direct admission to appointments in the Line.

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. F. HEATHER, 1, Wellington Road, Charlton, S.E. Jan. 5th, 1860.

HANWELL COLLEGE, Middlesex, W., is still retaining its high character; it has long been known as one of the most successful Institutions in the kingdom. A Prospectus will be forwarded on application to the Rev. Dr. EMERTON, Principal.

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MESSRS. THOMAS AGNEW & SONS, Publishers, Exchange Street, Manchester, and Exchange, Liverpool, beg to announce that they are now preparing for publication the exquisite engraving, by S. BELLIN, Esq., of "FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE RECEIVING THE SICK AND WOUNDED AT SCUTARI," representing one of the most interesting episodes of the late War.

"HER MAJESTY'S FIRST VISIT TO THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS ON THEIR RETURN FROM THE CRIMEA." The few remaining Copies of this important Engraving, by T. O. BARLOW, Esq., may now be had on application to the publishers.

THOMAS AGNEW & SONS, Publishers and General Dealers in Works of Art, Exchange Street, Manchester, and Exchange, Liverpool.

THE ALLIED GENERALS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—The subscribers to this Engraving are informed that the prints are now ready for delivery, and that a great variety of frames made purposely for it may be seen at Messrs. LLOYD BROS. & Co., 96, Gracechurch Street, City, E.C.

EASTWARD HO! is at Messrs. COOKE & SONS, Warwick.

STEREOSCOPIC SLIDES FROM LIFE, from Three Shillings each. Descriptive Catalogues sent on receipt of two stamps. Address DELPLAUGUE & Co., Photographers, Kentish Town, London, N.W.

RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE, & CO.'S NEW PATENT OPEN DRUMS, With Tubular Pillars instead of Shells (adopted by the Coldstream Guards). Side Drums, Bass Drums, Cavalry or Kettle Drums, and Orchestral Drums.

The advantages secured by this Patent, are:

1. Extreme lightness; the heads being supported by slight tubular metal pillars, in place of the heavy old shell. The advantage in this respect is obvious, whether the Drum be carried by a drummer or on horseback.

2. The tone is much more sonorous, free, and vibratory than that of the Shell Drum; this superiority of tone resulting from the fact, now first discovered, that Shells, instead of aiding in the formation of the tone in the Drum, have the effect of confining and muffling it.

Patentees—RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE, & Co., Military Musical Instrument Manufacturers to Her Majesty, and the British and Indian Armies, Makers of the Patterns of the new Regulation Flutes, Bugles, Drums, &c.

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CAMP AND CABIN FURNITURE.—Illustrated Priced Catalogues of the Newest Description of Portable Furniture, Portmanteaus, Despatch and Dressing Cases forwarded on application to Messrs. WOOLF & SON, 59, Piccadilly, opposite St. James's Street. Estimates for Uniform for any branch of Her Majesty's Service, post free from their Army and Navy Contracting Establishment, 45, Old Bond Street, W., one door from Piccadilly.

COLT'S PATENT REPEATING FIREARMS.

RIFLE (NEW MODEL), 5 and 6 Shots; Large, 56-100th, Medium, 44-100th, and Small, 36-100th, calibre or bore of barrel—18, 21, 24, 27, and 30 inch. With the sights, lever ramrod, and all the late improvements, in cases complete, cartridges, &c.

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CAUTION.—Notice is hereby given, that certain FOREIGN FABRICANTS of REVOLVERS, attending more to cheapness of manufacture than to quality, and the rage of under-selling each other, have thereby deteriorated the article; the importation and sale of all such made rifles, carbines, revolvers, &c., bearing the patentee's trade marks and others, stamped "Colt Breveté," "Colt's Patent," &c., is illegal and forbidden. Beware of mongrel imitations and patent infringements. The genuine Pistols are stamped on the barrel, "Address, Col. Colt, London," and bear the British proof mark on the barrel and cylinder between each nipple; and can be had, in any quantity, on favourable terms, of the patentee and manufacturer,

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TO VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—Gentlemen are strongly recommended to make trial of the PATENT CIRCULAR TRIGGER LOCK, which combines a LIGHT, SMOOTH, and QUICK pull off with perfect SAFETY.

Apply to B. DELACOUR, 327, High Street, Chatham.

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AND

ARMY GAZETTE NAVY

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA

AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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THE position of the Indian army is one of the most painful in which any body of men can be placed. It is the cause of Imperial embarrassment as well as of local disturbance and anxiety. Nor can we help regretting that the transfer of the actual government of India to the Crown was not accompanied by some measure which would have obviated the inconveniences which arise from the present state of the question. The mutiny of 1857 originated a difficulty which has continued to distract us from the calm contemplation of our Indian relations up to 1860. But we are informed that after much leverage and diverse action, from various quarters, the Government has at last come to a solution, which we can scarcely hope to see received by all those concerned, with an equal or unanimous satisfaction. Let us trust, however, that whatever the measure may be, it will deal largely and liberally with the vested interests — ay, with the *futures*—of a gallant and devoted body of English gentlemen. Certain are we, that no Royal officer, notwithstanding past slights and small jealousies or professional disputes, will grudge the Indian officer, by whose side he has served, such just—if not generous—treatment and consideration as shall in some measure reconcile him to the blow which has fallen upon the fair fabric of his hopes, and dashed it to pieces; or that in event of amalgamation he will envy him the fulfilment of the implied promises of the State when he entered into its service in India.

The question should be considered without reference to patronage at home or abroad. The Indian army has produced great men in every department in India, and it may without disparagement to the Royal army be doubted whether, in case of the delocalisation of the former force, officers who have not been taught to look forward to our Oriental Empire as the scene of all their labours, and the source of all their honours and rewards, will display the same administrative ability and produce the same class of politicians and statesmen—even of Indian *soldiers*—as the organisation, the sharp and shattered atoms of which we are now trying to re-adjust, or to fit into the unwilling nooks of a foreign body. It may be said that the proper duty of an army is to fight, and that it ought not to be considered as a nursery for diplomatists or politicians; but in India it was formerly necessary—it is less so, but in some degree necessary now—that every soldier at the head of a station or of a column, should possess some of the tact and knowledge and sagacity of a political ruler; and it would be hard to prove that in developing these qualities the Indian army lost sight of pure military education. We may admit that the Sepoy regiments were not what they ought to have been—we may even go so far as to accept the assertions of Royal officers, that the European regiments in the Company's service were not under such absolute control and nice steadiness of discipline as the Queen's; but the first admission would be true of any regiments so composed and officered by any Europeans whatever; as to the second, it is believed that a Queen's regiment is by no means better, as a general rule, for a term of service in the East. Without discussing these or kindred questions fully, it is at all events incontestable that we have no right to turn round on those officers and lay the blame of the mutiny at their doors. Least of all can those in high places do so, who raised the cry during the last war of—"It's the system—It's the system does it all!" Our attention in reference to this subject has been directed to an able pamphlet entitled, "The Amalgamation of the Indian Army with that of Great Britain.—A Letter to Sir George Wetherall, K. C. B., &c.," because it is understood that the views it enunciates have received not only the approbation of that veteran officer, whose Indian experience is not valueless, though it may be somewhat prejudiced, but the adhesion of personages of higher station and larger authority. The writer, in order to render his propositions palatable, offers to the Indian army accelerated promotion and improved position—to the Royal army a new field (for which they may not be prodigiously anxious or thankful), and increased patronage (for which they will assuredly feel proper gratitude); and he purposes to effect this by an amalgamation, of which, for the purposes of examination and discussion in these columns, we shall now proceed to give our readers the heads. We may premise that as a chemical process amalgamation usually destroys the characteristics of the bodies in which it is practised. Copper and zinc it is true become brass, but mercury and gold present a very unattractive, lustreless, inactive combination. The author does not concur in the opinion generally expressed in favour of a native army of regulars, but he yields to it on the condition that the next levies be not permitted to exceed in strength the old standard of 74 regiments of infantry, 83,000 strong. He well puts the situation before us:

"To-day (1859) the officers of the first army, and the Sepoys of the second serve together, without apparently belonging to the same service; for whilst the former are borne upon the rolls of regiments which have no existence, the latter are separately returned with the levy or corps to which they may belong. Disunion, indifference, and doubt, are the natural results of a system of which military experience offers no parallel, and whatever we may admit the errors of our military system to have been in 1857, we find them aggravated rather than diminished at the close of 1859."

Having got his 74 regiments, he proposes to transfer the officers of the late Bengal army bodily and by regiments to their new corps; to the 4 Sikh infantry, 5 Sikh battalions, 25 regiments Punjab infantry, 3 regiments Goorkhas, 1 Khelat-i-Gilzie. These 38 battalions, with the addition of 32 regiments formed out of the police levies, and 4 already officered and standing fast, would absorb the officers of 70 defunct regiments, and give them at once position and standing, a certain number of local regiments being retained, such as the Guides, Assam Light Infantry, to be officered as before, whilst the 27,000 irregulars disappear from the muster-rolls. Adopting the irrefragable conclusion that native artillery is an impossibility, it is next proposed to transfer the European batteries and troops to the regiment of artillery, the officers standing according to date of commission, with a large brevet to balance the different rates of promotion. The engineers are to be treated in the same way. The medical service in somewhat a similar fashion. For the cavalry, Captain Osborn proposes the draughting back the officers of the *late* European Cavalry to their old regiments, and then putting them by regiments to 10 regiments of irregular horse, 5000 strong. But the boldest of his propositions is to amalgamate the forces of the three presidencies, to break India into three military divisions, with a general officer to each, under the supreme command of an assistant-commander-in-chief, the north division being held by 25,000 British infantry, 30,000 native infantry, 30,000 military police (armed with swords), 2000 British cavalry, 5000 irregulars, 3 brigades horse artillery, 6 battalions foot artillery. The central division by 10,000 British, 10,000 native infantry, 15,000 military police, 1000 British cavalry, 3000 irregulars, 2 brigades horse artillery, 2 battalions foot artillery. South division, the same force as above, only that the military police are reduced to 10,000, and the irregulars to 2000 strong. This is, Captain Osborn admits, "brute force," and he says he knows no other words to apply to it. The increase of 13,000 or 14,000 men to the strength of our usual establishment of British soldiers is not so great as that contemplated by General Mansfield and others, who considered that not less than 80,000 or 85,000 would be necessary, and it is attended by a reduction of nearly 100,000 native bayonets. We are glad to find that, concurrently with these bold strokes, the author points out the propriety of a free use of the Pension List, and he then recommends that all officers of the Company's Army before the proclamation of 1858, shall have the option of retiring upon the half or full pay of their rank, permitting each to count an extra year's service for every 5 years' actual service in India. When this is done, an army is formed with freedom of exchange from line or cavalry into Indian infantry or irregulars, promotion to go by purchase, a colonial allowance raising the pay to nearly the old rates under the Company; the Military and Orphan Funds to be formed into the nucleus of one for the whole army, guaranteeing present payment, refunding all subscriptions to married men since their marriage, and abolishing charities. With many of the minor details of the plan we have not time or space to present our readers now, but we will discuss them next week; and, meantime, seeing some grave objections, we confess that if the principle be adopted, the way in which it is carried out is by no means unworthy of consideration. With one important sentence we conclude. "It is of the last importance, if the Service is to be worth anything, that Her Majesty's regiments in India be not permitted to become the *pis aller* and convenience of the Army at large." We wish the writer had shown us more clearly how this is *not* to be. Of course the European regiments are to be draughted into the Line, and the glories of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal Fusiliers to be absorbed by the Royal regiments to which they shall be appropriated.

ADMIRAL BOWLES AND THE ADMIRALTY.

A great portion of the correspondence between the Board of Admiralty and Admiral Bowles, Commander-in Chief at Portsmouth, arising out of the *emeute* on board the Princess Royal, has already appeared in print.

It is known that the gallant admiral's resignation was accepted, and the following letter terminated the correspondence:—

"Victory, Portsmouth Harbour, Dec. 31, 1859.

"Sir,—I have received without any surprise or regret your letter of yesterday's date.

"I was fully aware that I exposed myself to a considerable risk in publishing the papers in question; but the outcry against me continued to increase to such an extent, and the unfavourable impression was becoming so fixed and indelible, that (in the absence of the slightest expression of their Lordships' approbation, which appeared to be studiously withheld) I yielded to the urgent solicitations of my friends, and published the narrative in question.

"The effect it has produced exceeds my most sanguine expectations; and preferring my honour and character far beyond all other considerations, I relinquish my command without reluctance, in the earnest hope that my last act—the decisive suppression of one of the mutinous outbreaks which have, unhappily, become too frequent of late in the fleet—may be attended with those beneficial effects it ought to produce.

"I am much obliged to their Lordships for their wish to consult, as far as possible, my convenience with respect to the time of my supercession.

"I beg that no personal consideration may be allowed to interfere with the public service, but otherwise, as at this season of the year my removal from this house cannot be very speedily carried on, and as I shall have completed my twelvemonth here on the 1st of March, I should propose that day for the termination of my command. I have, &c.,

"WILLIAM BOWLES, Admiral.

"The Secretary of the Admiralty."

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

On Thursday Her Majesty invested the following with the insignia of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath at Windsor:—

Colonel David Edward Wood, of the Royal Artillery, was invested by the Queen with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the order.

The following received from Her Majesty the insignia of their dignity in the third class of the order, viz.:—

Colonel Julius Augustus Robert Raines, 95th Regiment.
Colonel William Parke, 72nd Regiment.
Colonel Henry Errington Longden, 10th Regiment.
Colonel John Liddell, 3rd Bombay European Regiment.
Lieut.-Colonel William Adam Orr, Madras Artillery.
Lieut.-Colonel John Simpson, 34th Regiment.
Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Smith, 90th Regiment.
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Dr. Francis William Innes.
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Dr. John Fraser.
Surgeon, Dr. Charles Alexander Gordon, 10th Regiment.
Surgeon Joseph Lee, 78th Regiment.
Colonel Thomas Lemon, Royal Marines.
Lieut.-Colonel Henry Wylie Norman, 31st Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry.

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THE ARMY.

4th Dragoon Guards. The officers of this regiment gave a brilliant ball at Brighton, on Thursday evening. It was numerously attended, and passed off most successfully. Lieut.-General Sir James Chatterton and Lady Chatterton were unavoidably prevented from being present. The gallant general commanded the Royal Irish Dragoon Guards for many years, and is warmly remembered in the corps.

7th Dragoon Guards. Captain Dowbiggen is about to retire from the Service. Lieutenant Barton and Cornet Erskine respectively obtain a step of rank.

2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys), held in readiness to move from Newbridge to Kilkenny, where the head-quarters will be stationed, troops being detached to Carlow, Carrick-on-Suir, and New Ross.

5th Lancers held in readiness to move from Newbridge to Dublin, to embark for Liverpool, *en route* to Aldershott.

14th Light Dragoons are to come home *viâ* Egypt; and the Himalaya, now on her passage out with a part of the China expedition, will await the arrival of the 14th at Alexandria, and convey them to Kingstown. The regiment comes home 23 officers and 564 men. It will be quartered at Newbridge.

Royal Artillery.—The following officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, composing the staff, and Nos. 1 and 2 batteries 4th Brigade Field Artillery for China, left Woolwich on Saturday morning, and embarked on board Her Majesty's steam-ship Himalaya, Captain John Seccombe, at Purfleet, namely:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. E. W. Crofton, in chief command; Capt. R. J. Hay, belonging to the 2nd Brigade, Garrison Artillery; Capt L. B. Brabazon, as Deputy-Assist.-Quartermaster-Gen.; Lieut. H. J. Hickes, as Adjutant; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. W. L. Barry, in command of No. 1 battery; Second-Capt. R. H. R. Rowley; Lieuts. H. M. Hozier, H. P. Phillpotts, and Briscoe; Capt. T. W. Milward, in command of No. 2 battery; Second-Capt., Harrison; Lieuts., W. G. Brancker, L. Gye, and Harvey; Assist.-Surgs., Prescott, W. T. Morgan, M.D., and H. Harrison; Veterinary Surgeon, G. Longman; 22 sergeants, 12 corporals, 18 bombardiers, 200 gunners, 150 drivers, 2 farriers, 12 shoeing smiths, 6 collar makers, 4 wheelers, and four trumpeters—forming a total of 447 officers and men of all ranks. The troops sailed on Sunday for their destination. Under the Royal finance regulations of the 1st of November, 1850, the wives and children belonging to the married men were well cared for by the authorities, having been furnished with ample means of returning to their respective homes, by rail or steam vessel as may be least expensive, and were also provided with the necessary certificates which will entitle each woman to receive 6*d.* a-day allowed by the Indian Fund, and 2*d.* for each child, independently of the arrangements entered into for the receipt of a liberal portion of their husbands' pay. 100 gunners belonging to the Depôt Brigade of Royal Artillery also left head-quarters, Woolwich, on Saturday, to reinforce the 2nd Brigade of Garrison Artillery at Dover.

The non-commissioned officers and men of the 7th battery, 2nd brigade of Royal Artillery, commanded by Major Clifford, have removed to Shoeburyness for the purpose of being attached to the school of gunnery, for practice with the Armstrong gun. The 6th battery of the same brigade has joined its head-quarter station at Dover, after a similar course of instruction.

Major Newton's battery Royal Horse Artillery, from Longford, arrived in Athlone on Wednesday, and has taken up its quarters in the Artillery Barracks, now nearly six months occupied by a company of the 59th Regiment, moved to Galway. Colonel Goodenough, C.B., has received intimation of the intended removal of the depôt battalion to Mullingar, preparatory to the establishment of head-quarters of Artillery, for which arm of the Service, Athlone is to become a great central depôt.

Captain Lawson, 5th Brigade, has exchanged with Brevet-Major Henry, 14th Brigade, and proceeds to India. Lieut. Smith, 14th Brigade, has passed in Hindostanee.

On Saturday an inquest was held at the Gun Tavern, Woolwich, before Mr. Carttar, coroner for West Kent, on a corporal of the Coast Brigade, Royal Artillery, who committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor at the Royal Artillery Hospital, where he was under treatment for consumption. The deceased, who was twenty-seven years of age, had been in a desponding state, which was attributed to the nature of the disease, and the fact that he had a wife and child depending upon him for support. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

Royal Engineers.—Captain Beaumont is acting temporarily as Adjutant of the Royal Engineers in Bengal, until the arrival of an officer from home, to undertake the office permanently.

The 1st and 17th companies of Royal Engineers, both of which are now at Malta, have attained the highest figures of merit in rifle instruction of the whole of the British army who practised during the last year. The 2nd and 24th, both at Gibraltar, have obtaided the second figure of merit.

It is stated at head-quarters that Captain C. S. Akers, Royal Engineers, will succeed Captain H. T. Siborne in the command of the Royal Engineer Train on the 1st of April next. Captain Akers has recently returned from the Cape of Good Hope, and is now at Brighton.

The Government having granted permission for the erection of the memorial to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Engineers who fell in the Crimea during the Russian war, at the entrance to Brompton Barracks, Chatham, the head-quarters of the Royal Engineers, the necessary works for raising the monument have been commenced. The site of the memorial will be on the piece of ground at the eastern entrance to the barracks, and the memorial itself is intended to be one of the finest erections of the kind raised in this country, several thousand pounds having been subscribed for a monument which shall be no less an honour to the brave men to whose memory it will be raised than worthy of the corps to which they belonged. The designs which have been prepared are very costly and elaborate, and include a lofty centre arch with smaller openings at the side, the whole surmounted by a large vase. The names of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man of the Royal Engineers who fell in the Crimea will be inscribed on the memorial. The contractors for the erection of the monument are busily engaged in felling the trees which cover the proposed site.

1st Royal Regiment, 100 men, have left the depôt of the 2nd battalion at Birr, to join the depôt of the 1st battalion at Colchester.

3rd Depôt Battalion, Chatham. The office of paymaster of this battalion, vacant by the death of Captain M. G. Taylor, late of the 53rd Regiment, has been conferred on Captain F. L. Bennett, Paymaster of the 59th Regiment, at the Cape.

6th Regiment. Lieutenant Saunders has qualified in Hindostanee.

9th, 1st battalion, under orders for the Ionian Islands, to relieve the 1st battalion, 14th Regiment, under orders for Jamaica.

10th Regiment, 1st battalion. Sergeant Edward Connors was, on Saturday last, presented by the officers of his regiment with a very handsome silver watch and chain, with the following inscription:—"Presented to Sergeant Edward Connors, 1st battalion of the 10th Foot, by the officers of the regiment, as a mark of their esteem of his good and gallant conduct during a period of 22 years in the regiment." The sergeant served throughout the Sutlej and Punjab campaigns and Indian mutiny, and was twice severely wounded.

10th., 2nd Battalion. The head-quarters, under Colonel Fenwick, embarked at Cork on board H.M.S. Urgent, for the Cape, and sailed on the 12th inst.. The division numbered 20 officers and 420 men. The depôt, consisting of 2 officers and 125 men, proceeds to join the Plymouth depôt battalion.

14th, 1st battalion, at Corfu, relieves the 41st at Jamaica.

21st, 1st battalion, proceeds from Malta to Barbadoes, relieving 49th Regiment.

22nd, 1st battalion, from Dublin to Malta, relieving 21st Fusiliers.

23rd Fusiliers. Captain the Hon. N. Fiennes retires from the Service, Lieutenant Williamson purchasing the company. Captain O'Connor has leave to England.

33rd Regiment. Lieutenant Roberts is on leave to England.

34th Regiment. Assistant-Surgeon Masterson is on leave to England.

41st returns home from Jamaica.

43rd Light Infantry. Lieutenant A. E. Morley has leave to England. Ensign J. E. K. Morley has been appointed to a cornetcy in the 15th Hussars.

48th Regiment. Captain Lovett has leave to England for eighteen months.

49th returns home from Barbadoes.

Royal Marines.—Admiralty orders have been received at Chatham, directing the bounty now paid to recruits in the Royal Marine Light Infantry to be reduced from 5*l.* to 4*l.*, with a free kit as before. This has been decided upon in consequence of the several divisions being up to their full strength. Recruiting, however, is still to be proceeded with.

52nd Light Infantry. Assistant-Surgeon Gogarty is on his way home from India in medical charge of invalids. Captain the Hon. E. G. Curzon has arrived in England.

53rd Regiment. Lieutenant Acton is about exchanging with Lieutenant Porter of the 82nd.

57th Regiment. Lieutenant Mills has been granted leave to England.

66th Regiment. As announced by anticipation in our impression of last week, Major-General Bell, commanding the troops in Jamaica, was on Tuesday gazetted to the colonelcy of this regiment in succession to the late General Blunt.

67th Regiment. Ensign Price has leave to England.

68th Light Infantry. Lieutenant Seymour and Wilkinson are coming home in charge of invalids.

72nd Regiment. Ensign Baillie is about to retire from the service. Lieutenant Stewart has leave to England.

73rd Regiment. The colonelcy of this regiment is vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General Falconar.

75th Regiment. Captain Justice is on his passage from India to England in charge of invalids. Lieutenant Streets is coming home on leave. Lieutenant Brocas exchanges with Lieutenant M'Namara, 93rd Highlanders.

77th Regiment. Ensign Bate is coming home on leave.

79th Regiment. The death of Captain Newport is reported by the last Indian Mail, by which event Lieutenant Machesey and Ensign M'Causland obtain promotion without purchase. Assistant-Surgeon Kilgown has qualified in Hindostanee.

81st Regiment. Lieutenants Swift and Jackson, and Assistant-Surgeon Mullan, have qualified in Hindostanee.

82nd Regiment. Lieutenant Porter exchanges with Lieutenant Acton, 53rd Regiment.

83rd Regiment. Captain Pigott has leave to England.

84th Regiment. Captain Sparke, who has just exchanged into this Regiment from the 68th, is on his way home to join his regiment at Sheffield.

89th Regiment. Lieutenant Dowdeswell's leave is prolonged to the end of the year.

90th Regiment. Assistant-Surgeon Lumsden has qualified in Hindostanee.

92nd Regiment. Lieutenant Emmett has leave home.

93rd Highlanders. Colonel Leith Hay has arrived home from India on leave. Lieutenant M'Namara exchanges into the 75th Regiment.

95th Regiment. Major the Hon. E. S. Plunkett has obtained leave home from India.

98th Regiment. Lieutenant Griffin, who had been acting as Adjutant of an Eurasian corps, has resigned that appointment. Ensign Heathcote has been named to perform the duties of regimental instructor of musketry, vice Lieutenant Haywood, invalided, until arrival of a gazetted instructor.

99th Regiment. Lieutenant E. C. Johnson is about to retire from the service.

Rifle Brigade.—The officers of the 4th battalion were to perform in the Theatre Royal, Malta, on the 13th. The pieces selected are *The Camp at Chobham*, and *Number One Round the Corner*. The proceeds of the performance to be given to the Seamen's Institute.

Army Chaplains.—We understand that a very suitable uniform has been determined upon for Chaplains to the Forces. During the war in the Crimea and the mutiny in India the Chaplains suffered much for want of a distinguishing dress. Mr. Egan was on one occasion marched a prisoner into the French Camp, and Mr. Crozier more than once detained on suspicion that he was a spy. In the field a uniform is absolutely necessary, and at home it is only right that the chaplain, holding Her Majesty's commission, should be known by a dress indicating his department and rank.

Canterbury.—The health of the depôts stationed in Canterbury has been benefitted greatly during the past year by close attention to the cleanliness of the barracks. A large outlay, we believe, is soon to be made for improving the drainage, which at present is very deficient. It is currently reported that the troops will be encamped during the summer, in order that the drainage works may be vigorously carried on without endangering the health of the men. A goodly number of recruits have come in lately, the light cavalry corps being the favourites. Among other improvements, not the least worthy of notice is that of the Military cemetery. The ground has been turfed, the graves repaired, trees and shrubs planted, and a substantial handsome fence erected in the place of a high dilapidated wall. A fine view is now seen from the military road, and a healthy opening made in a part of the city requiring, with its dense population, the best possible supply of good air. No one values a well-ordered cemetery more highly than the soldier.

Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, Commandant of Woolwich garrison, having been absent on leave since Christmas, has returned to Woolwich and resumed his official duties.

It is stated that the Government propose to erect a cavalry barrack at Colchester, and that the site will be the parade-ground on the military road. The force in camp is now about 2600 men.

A French soldier, dressed in the uniform of the 1st Regiment of the Line, wearing a Crimean medal, with his knapsack on his back, lately entered the Chatham Barracks, and enlisted in the 31st Regiment. He was in full uniform, and is a very good-looking man of about twenty-eight years of age. He has enlisted under the truly Britannic name of Smith, an *alias* once before adopted by a much more illustrious French exile.

SHORNCLIFF CAMP.

The out-quarters of the 9th regiment, comprising four companies 360 strong, under the command of Major Hawes, marched on the camp on Thursday from Woolwich to join head-quarters, preparatory to the regiment leaving Shorncliff next week for Portsmouth, *en route* to Corfu. The following officers marched with the division—the Hon. Captain Trench, Lieutenants Burland and Thomson, and Ensigns Kane and Baily. The regiment goes out under the command of Colonel Bethune. The left wing of the 47th, now in the camp, were under orders to relieve the 9th at Woolwich, but the orders were countermanded.

The weather, on Thursday last, prevented the usual march out of the troops from the camp, on that day week there was a march out, through Folkestone, and round the range of hills at the back of the camp; the roads being very muddy gave a good opportunity to test the new gaiters issued to the troops, and great dissatisfaction is expressed by all who are obliged to wear them, the peculiar cut of the gaiter, fitting tight to the ankle, causes it, when in use, to ride up above the half-boot worn by the infantry soldier, leaving an unseemly gap between gaiter and boot, a front piece allowing it to fall upon the instep would be a great improvement.

A limber of one of Armstrong's guns is now at Shorncliff on trial, the professed object of which is to run the limber a considerable number of miles, loaded with the Armstrong shell and shot, for the purpose of testing what amount of friction it will bear when moved rapidly over the rough roads in this neighbourhood; the limber is run on an average about 30 miles a day.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, Jan. 17.

66th Regiment of Foot—Major-General Edward Wells Bell, to be Colonel, vice General Richard Blunt, deceased.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Commissariat Clerk Richard Stephenson Price to be Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General.

20th Regiment. Lieutenant J. C. Cox has embarked for Calcutta, to join the head-quarters of his regiment, to which he has been appointed Instructor in Musketry.

Royal Marine Light Infantry. The volunteers from the Royal Marine Light Infantry for the Marine Artillery, to the number of 31 men, under the command of Lieutenant A. H. F. Barnes, left head-quarters this morning, and proceeded to Portsmouth to join that division.

A numerous detachment of Royal Marines are ordered to proceed to China, on board the Khersonese screw steam-vessel, now receiving war-stores at the Royal Arsenal.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

War Office, Jan 20.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's army, whose claims for the same have been submitted for her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their several names; viz.:—

60th Rifles—Lieutenant Alfred Spencer Heathcote. For highly gallant and daring conduct at Delhi throughout the siege, from June to September, 1857, during which he was wounded. He volunteered for services of extreme danger, especially during the six days of severe fighting in the streets after the assault. Elected by the officers of his regiment.

8th Hussars—Troop Sergeant-Major James Champion—For distinguished bravery at Beejapore on the 8th of September, 1858, when both the officers attached to the troop were disabled, and himself severely wounded at the commencement of the action by a ball through his body, in having continued at his duty forward, throughout the pursuit, and disabled several of the enemy with his pistol. Also recommended for distinguished conduct at Gwalior.

60th Rifles (1st Battalion)—Colour Sergeant George Waller—For conspicuous bravery at Delhi on the 14th of September, 1857, in charging and capturing the enemy's

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guns near the Cabul Gate; and again on the 18th of September, 1857, in the repulse of a sudden attack made by the enemy on a gun near the Chaudney Chouk. Elected by the non-commissioned officers of the regiment.

60th Rifles (1st Battalion)—Colour-Sergeant Stephen Garvin—For daring and gallant conduct before Delhi on the 23rd of June, 1857, in volunteering to lead a small party of men, under a heavy fire, to the "Sammy House," for the purpose of dislodging a number of the enemy in position there, who kept up a destructive fire on the advanced battery of heavy guns, in which, after a sharp contest, he succeeded. Also recommended for gallant conduct throughout the operations before Delhi.

60th Rifles (1st Battalion)—Bugler William Sutton—For gallant conduct at Delhi on the 13th of September, 1857, the night previous to the assault, in volunteering to reconnoitre the breach. This soldier's conduct was conspicuous throughout the operations, especially on the 2d of August, 1857, on which occasion, during an attack by the enemy in force, he rushed forward over the trenches, and killed one of the enemy's buglers, who was in the act of sounding. Elected by the privates of the regiment.

60th Rifles (1st Battalion)—Private John Divane—For distinguished gallantry in heading a successful charge made by the Beloochee and Seikh troops on one of the enemy's trenches before Delhi, on the 10th of September, 1857. He leaped out of our trenches, closely followed by the native troops, and was shot down from the top of the enemy's breastworks. Elected by the privates of the regiment.

60th Rifles (1st Battalion)—Private James Thompson—For gallant conduct in saving the life of his captain (Captain Wilton), on the 9th of July, 1857, by dashing forward to his relief, when that officer was surrounded by a party of Ghazees, who made a sudden rush on him from a Serai—and killing two of them before further assistance could reach. Also recommended for conspicuous conduct throughout the siege. Wounded. Elected by the privates of the regiment.

60th Rifles (1st Battalion)—Private Samuel Turner—For having, at Delhi, on the night of the 19th of June, 1857, during a severe conflict with the enemy, who attacked the rear of the camp, carried off on his shoulders, under a heavy fire, a mortally wounded officer, Lieutenant Humphreys, of the Indian Service. During this service Private Turner was wounded by a sabre-cut in the right arm. His gallant conduct saved the above-named officer from the fate of others, whose mangled remains were not recovered until the following day.

10th Regiment—Private John Kirk—For daring gallantry at Benares, on the 4th of June, 1857, on the outbreak of the mutiny of the native troops at that station, in having volunteered to proceed with two non-commissioned officers to rescue Captain Brown, Pension Paymaster, and his family, who were surrounded by rebels in the compound of their house; and having, at the risk of his own life, succeeded in saving them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The amalgamation of the Home and Indian Services is now so hacknied a question, that I would not trouble you on the subject, were it not that in the first edition of your paper (a paper that I trust and believe will be the means of rectifying many existing abuses), you appear to advocate the measure, and, in advocating it, seem to have lost sight of one very important consideration—the effect that it will have on the officers of the Indian Service as regards promotion. It is an allowed fact, that more Europeans are required for service in India; and the question is, whether they are to be local troops, or belong to the home army. If the latter, ten or twelve additional 2nd battalions will be added, and so increase the supersession under which officers of the Indian army are already groaning. The increase, if made to the local troops, would promote some, at any rate, of the many hundreds who now feel, that strive how they may, for them there is no hope of reward, no hope of promotion. I defy any competent and impartial man, who has seen regiments of the two Services together, to state that the Europeans of the Indian army are one jot inferior to their brethren of the sister Service: that they cost the State less, has been already proved. If, then, troops are to be raised on the ground that an additional number are required for India, I ask on what grounds of justice the whole advantages arising from this should fall to our brethren of the home army? Have we in the late troubles been backward in doing our duty? Have we been miserly of our blood? Have we been proved incompetent? Should the answer be "Yes" to any of these questions? Then, in Heaven's name, let a clean sweep be made of the whole of us, as dastards unfit to serve our Queen. But if, on the other hand, we have done our duty loyally, and have proved to the country that we have not been unworthy of the trust reposed in us, then let us not be excluded from some of the loaves and fishes that the Horse Guards so liberally bestow upon their own. You will perhaps say, that I have wandered from the point; amalgamation was what I started with, and here I am running into a tirade about our grievances. But I think it is all pertinent to the matter in hand: almagamation means (looked at from one point of view) the throwing into the hands of the home authorities upwards of thirty commissions for field officers, besides some hundred or so companies, and takes the same number away from the old and superseded officers of H. M. Indian forces. I am no grievance-monger; but I, in common with others in my position, deeply feel the indifference with which, in so many cases, we are regarded by those who rule our destinies. If this be denied, I ask what reward has been meted out to the officers of the Indian army who served throughout the defence of Lucknow with General Inglis? What has been done to reward the two sole survivors of the Cawnpoor tragedy, Thompson and Delafosse? Was not the former a fit subject for Her Majesty's brevet as as Field-officer; and would the Volunteer corps despise the brevet of the latter, who, during that awful siege, exposed his own life to the most imminent risk in order to prevent the ammunition being blown up? But, enough of this. I write in the hope of inducing you to guard the legitimate interests of the Indian service, and am, your obedient servant,

A HOPELESS INDIAN SUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In 1858, H.R.H. the Commander in Chief gave several commissions without purchase to the candidates for the Line who passed a good examination, and occupied the head of the list. In so doing, H.R.H. redeemed the pledge which the Horse Guards made of recommending to his notice any candidate who should pass very creditably. May I inquire why this has been discontinued in 1859?

As we have only four examinations a-year, the sacrifice was trifling, and it was a powerful stimulus for candidates to "study hard." Since 1859, candidates merely attempt to pass, and I, for one, do not see what I should study so hard for.

If the Government are really anxious to promote learning in the Army, as these new examinations seem to imply, why should this most energetic stimulus—a free commission to the first on the list—be denied to us? I am your obedient servant,

A CANDIDATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—From the great interest you take in all military matters, I am induced to ask you, why the 76th Regiment do not carry Corunna on their colours. They were in the same brigade as the 51st and 2nd battalion 59th Regiment, which latter corps suffered severely. The officers on service have the medal as also a clasp for Nivelle; but these badges do not appear in the Army List. Nor do Allyghur, Agra, Delhi, and Laswarree, in all of which actions they were engaged, and which are embroidered on the regimental colours.

At Lugo, Sir John Moore made one of the privates of the 76th a sergeant on the spot for distinguished gallantry.

I remain yours, &c. AN OLD HINDOOSTAN.

Portsmouth, Jan. 17, 1860.

[We are unaware why the distinction has not been granted. We know that officers serving in the 76th on the occasion in question have received a clasp for Corunna.—ED.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your remarks on General Cox's claims are well-timed. Besides his services, he labours under another disadvantage, that of being a General "to have the rank of Major-General," not having served the "indispensable six years as a Field Officer"—the late Lord Hardinge's and Mr. S. Herbert's extremely liberal limitation and test of professional merit. The subject has been repeatedly brought forward in Parliament; last year it came to a division; and the House voted for the economical proposition of refusing them the pay and emoluments invidiously granted to others; because, as Mr. S. Herbert argued, "they have done no service for the last thirty years," and did not serve the useless limit of six. The late accomplished scholar and officer, General Michell, who had served in the Peninsular war, exerted his pen and abilities in the columns of the *United Service Gazette* in behalf of himself and the other victims of Mr. S. Herbert's illiberal estimate of what in his opinion is due to merit. Six years, "the indispensable' number, had not been filled up. Wounds, health impaired on actual service, weighed nought against this gentleman's fiat. Now, Sir, General Michell was a man of the finest feeling and transcendent ability; in an army of purchase and expensive habits, he changed H.P. for pecuniary reasons, like many others, repeatedly offered his services, but could not pay, and therefore could not, on attaining the rank, have the pay necessary to keep up its dignity. And to show how things are, Major-General Buckley, of the Unattached, has been raised to the rank and pay of 25*s.* per diem. Why and wherefore, in strict justice to others, this exceptional act of grace was given is as intelligible as conferring a regiment on General Ashburnham. However, a work is in the press to show the indispensable necessity of a committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the radical organisation of the British army, for which the author will appeal to your powerful aid to second the propositions—if worthy of being so supported. General Evans, seconded by Mr. Horsman, last session moved for a mixed commission, but was talked over by Messrs. Palmerston and Herbert. They can afford to pay 100,000 men deserters from the Militia, making up at 6*l.* bounty a dead loss of 600,000*l.* to the country (vide Lord Grey's speech), and strain at a paltry sum to do justice to real merit by way of correcting the evil. Desertion is now made both venal and venial by the late commission of militia. In the course of a few weeks I hope I shall be successful in laying before the country the true state of the case—in stern facts and figures. Yours faithfully,

ONE OF THOSE GENERAL OFFICERS.

[We are inclined to think our gallant correspondent must be in error respecting General Cox, whose name appears on the list of active generals qualified for commands of regiments by the prescribed term of service as a Field Officer.—ED.]

THE FIRST PARALLEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In the article on attack of fortresses in the Aide Mémoire to the Military Sciences, it is stated that the best distance for the first parallel from the main works of the place attacked is about 600 yards, "because beyond the effect of much injury from grape-shot or musketry," and "because it is about the extreme distance for steady howitzer practice."

This was written in 1845: since then rifles sighted to 1000 yards have been substituted for Brown Bess, and the old two-groove rifle sighted to about 400 yards, and it is probable that the eight-inch shell gun, or even a superior gun, will take the place of the howitzer of ancient days.

I should like to hear the opinions of officers as to what is the best distance for the first parallel under the altered circumstances. I am, Sir, yours obediently,

SIXTY.

"WHICH IS THE RIGHT BOOK?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Though it is to be hoped that there are not many Drill Instructors foolish and ignorant enough to recommend their Volunteer pupils to put the Government Manual "behind the fire," I will (with your permission) state, for the information of those it may concern, the very few and unimportant points in which that Manual is at variance with the "Field Exercise" authorised for the Line and Militia.

1. To obviate the necessity of the rear-rank stepping back in the formation of fours, the distance between the ranks is fixed at one pace and a half, instead of the regulation one pace.

2. In the formation of "fours-about" the squad is directed to form four-deep before, instead of after, facing about.

3. Manual and platoon. In the *manual* exercise, the "secure arms" is omitted; and the order in which the words of command are given (which *ought*, of course, to be wholly immaterial) is slightly changed: in the *platoon* exercise by numbers, a few unnecessary pauses between the motions of "load," "home," and "cap" are omitted. The actual instructions given for the movements of both the manual and platoon are identical with those in the "field exercise," only better and more simply expressed.

Add to the above, that the officers are directed to take post as with a Company acting (as Volunteers would act) as Light Infantry, and you have the sum total of Colonel Lysons' delinquencies.

The Company movements—with the trifling exception that "Company square" is formed on the first instead of on the second section—so far as they are given in the authorised Volunteer's Manual, and the entire system of Light Infantry drill are in exact accordance with the "field exercise," and indeed are illustrated by the same diagrams.

The really important feature in the book is, that Sir Charles Napier's famous advice to Volunteers as to the "seven things; more than which," he says, "do not let anybody persuade you learn," has been not only quoted but acted upon.

Most military men of practical experience will be disposed to acquiesce in the wisdom of Sir Charles Napier's suggestions, and to uphold Colonel Lysons for taking them as his guide in framing the very useful work about which this (perhaps not wholly useless) controversy has raised.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

January 16. HAUD INEXPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—A letter in your last impression signed "R. D. G.," appears to me to require an immediate answer, as the statements therein, if left uncontradicted, must go far to stop the Volunteer movement altogether. R. D. G. appears to think that every volunteer corps will need "a resident drill sergeant of good character, and having a thorough knowledge of the new musketry drill," as a *fixture* on the establishment of the corps, and costing not less than 60*l.* per annum. This I think can easily be shown to be unnecessary, as any corps which, after three months' steady drill, cannot provide efficient sergeants in its own ranks, must be composed of men of very different calibre to those, who I hope and believe compose the bulk of the Volunteer corps.

Again, I cannot conceive that it will be necessary to appoint a man at a salary of 40*l.* per annum to look after the arms. Government requires that a safe place of custody be provided; but it does not follow that a new building is necessary for that purpose, nor must the custodian be a man provided for the purpose. All that Government requires is, security for the safe keeping of the arms; every man ought to be made to keep his own rifle clean and fit for service. In the corps which I have the honour to command, every man is answerable for the state of his weapon, and no gentleman's guns are kept by his keeper in a better or more efficient state. Moreover, one part of the musketry instruction drill is the cleaning of arms, which must be learnt before target practice is allowed.

Instruction in musketry is clearly looked upon by Government as the province of the officers of each corps; or else, why these frequent Volunteer classes at Hythe? No sergeant, therefore, ought to be required for that purpose.

The argument that men who have taken the trouble to volunteer are likely to swindle their officers out of their uniform, does not, I think, require notice at all.

Targets, butts, &c., must of course be provided in the first instance, but this is not an annual expense, and the cost of ammunition per man ought not to be large, considering the allowance made by Government.

Trusting that you will insert this letter, or, better still, publish some remarks of your own to neutralise the (possibly) mischievous effect of R. D. G.'s letter,

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

AN OFFICER.

The Correspondent of the *Times* with the French Army in Italy has this week given two more letters upon military organisation, in which he advocates a reduction of the height of the British soldier, advocates "speed and agility against weight," denounces our "foolish idolatry of size," says that the Armstrong gun necessarily abolishes heavy artillery, and that "heavy cavalry is an absurdity." He also criticises severely our tendency to "soldier-like smartness," which means buttoning up and stiffening the soldier, instead of clothing him with loose and easy garments, as in the foreign armies.

In a second edition, published yesterday, the *Morning Chronicle* announces that the basis of the commercial treaty likely to be concluded between France and England will be—on the side of France, suppression of prohibitions, and diminution of the duties on coal and iron; on the part of England, reduction of the duty on wines, spirits, *articles de Paris*, and silks.

On Wednesday a statue to the memory of the first Lord Clive, the founder of the Indian empire, was inaugurated at Shrewsbury.

About 80 men out of 400 discharged from the Indian Army were enlisted on their arrival home at Liverpool last week.

A lecture on the History of the Horse, and his comparative value for Military and other purposes, is to be delivered at the United Service Institution on Friday next, by J. Craufurd, Esq., F.R.G.S.

Among the deaths announced this week are those of Viscount Arbuthnott, the Dowager Lady Cowley, and Sir H. Mainwaring.

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THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, NOV. 14, APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenants Jocelyne J. W. Jervis (1850) from the Mars to the Hawke, 60, screw coast-guard-vessel on the coast of Ireland; William C. S. Sulivan (1851) to be *additional to the* Hawke.

Staff-Surgeon Lenox T. Cunningham, M.D. (1840) from the Algiers to the Formidable, 84, guard-ship at Sheerness.

Surgeons Samuel Donnelly (1842) to the Cumberland, 70, at Sheerness; Charles Smith (1843) to the Hawke; John S. Davidson (1846) to the Algiers, 91, screw, Channel Squadron, vice Cunningham, appointed staff-surgeon of Formidable.

Assistant-Surgeons William H. Lloyd, M.D. (1856) from the Formidable to the Nile, 90, at Devonport, fitting for the North American and West Indian station; Robert Murphy (1854), from the Imaum, to be additional to the Formidable.

Second Masters George H. Downing (1854) to the Nile; Guido Harris to be additional to the Impregnable, 104, flag ship at Devonport, vice Downing.

Master's Assistant G. W. Burnett to be additional of the Chesapeake, 51, flag-ship in the East Indies.

Acting Third-class Assistant-Engineer Ashley Richard Moxham to the Asia, 84, at Portsmouth, as supernumerary.

PROMOTIONS.—Commander John S. W. Grandy (1850) to be Captain. This officer entered the navy April 26, 1823, passed his examination in 1831; was promoted to lieutenant on Jan. 1, 1842; made a commander Jan. 1, 1850; and has held the command of the Argus, coast-guard tender, since March, 1852.

Lieutenant Joseph Ray (1823) to be Commander on the reserved half-pay list. This officer entered the Navy Feb. 13, 1809, and was promoted to Lieutenant Oct. 22, 1823. He was wounded while employed in the Adriatic, Feb. 21, 1812, in a most gallant conflict of two hours and a half, and was wrecked in November, 1813, off the island of Barbuda, in a violent hurricane. He has been officiating as Admiralty agent on board contract mail steam-vessels since March, 1846.

Lieutenant Marcus Lowther (1844) to be Commander. This officer entered the Navy in 1830, passed his examination in 1838, and was promoted to Lieutenant, August, 9, 1844. He had charge of a gun-boat at the destruction of the piratical settlement of Malloodoo in 1845, and in 1846, on the occasion of an expedition against the Sultan of Borneo, he commanded the third company of small-arm men, and assisted at the capture and destruction of the enemy's forts and batteries up the river Brune. He has held command of the Sealark, 8, sloop, at Portsmouth, since July, 1854.

JAN. 16.—APPOINTMENTS.—Commanders J. S. Rundle (1856) to be Inspecting Commander of Coast Guard, vice Commander Woodley, superseded at his own request; J. Palmer (1855) and G. H. Gardner (1848) appointed for the service of the Royal Naval Reserve.

Paymaster W. J. Stevens (1857) to the Hydra, 6, paddle-wheel steam-sloop, at Devonport.

JAN. 17.—APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenant B. S. de R. Hall (1854) to be flag-lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Sir A. Milne, commander-in-chief on the North America and West India station; C. J. Carey (1857) to the Queen, 86, screw steam-ship, at Sheerness; H. F. Nicholson (1857) to the Cambridge, gunnery ship, at Devonport; J. H. Hatchard (1854) to the Impregnable; E. J. Jermain (1859) to the Excellent gunnery-ship, at Pottsmouth; J. Short (1859) to the Melpomene, 50, screw steam-frigate, with the Channel squadron; R. Willcox (1842) to the Hawke; and R. Sterne (1854) to the Argus, 6, paddle-wheel steam-sloop, Mediterranean station.

Master A. Thomas (1854) to be additional to the Cumberland.

Third-class Assistant-Engineer G. H. Newbury to the Fisgard, 42, at Woolwich, for service in the Firefly, 4, paddle-wheel steam-vessel, at Woolwich.

Acting Third-class Assistant-Engineer R. Spiers to the Industry, 2, crew steam storeship, for particular service.

Midshipmen R. S. Crompton and N. S. F. Digby to the Emerald, 51, screw steam-frigate, with the Channel squadron.

Naval Cadet A. J. O'Rorke to the Cadmus, 21, screw steam-corvette, Mediterranean station.

JAN 18.—APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenant G. Poole (1855) to the Chesapeake, 51, screw steam-frigate, East India and China station.

Assistant-Surgeon R. L. B. Head (1857) to the Impregnable, for service in the Nautilus, 6, brig, at Deptford.

JAN. 19.—PROMOTIONS.—The following engineers have been promoted to second-class assistant-engineers in the undermentioned ships: A. Watt to the Niger, 13, screw steam-ship, Australian station; J. C. Williams to the Princess Royal, 91, screw steam-ship, Mediterranean station, as supernumerary; G. F. Williams to the Centurion, 80, screw steam-ship, Mediterranean station; D. P. Steddy to the Doris, 32, screw steam-frigate, Mediteranean station; and H. W. Tregilgas to the Cockchafer, gunboat.

Promoted to acting and second-class engineers: J. W. E. Baron to the Buzzard, 6, paddle-wheel steam-sloop, south-west coast of America station; E. Taylor and R. W. Jones to the Chesapeake.

APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenant C. H. Murphy (1858) to the Ajax, 60, screw steam-ship, on Coast-Guard service at Kingstown.

Paymaster C. W. M'Dermott (1859) to be additional to the Asia, 84, guard-ship of ordinary at Portsmouth.

First-class Assistant-Engineer W. Cockshott to the Edinburgh, 60, screw steam-ship, on Coast-Guard service at Leith.

Second-class Assistant-Engineer J. Watson to the Edinburgh, for service in the Erne, gunboat.

Assistant-Paymaster J. Bright (1859) to the Nile, 90, screw steam flag-ship, at Devonport.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon Dr. T. A. O'Flaherty to the Brunswick, 80, screw steam-ship, Mediterranean station.

Alban, 3, steam-vessel, and Volcano, 3, steam-vessel, are also to be docked for repairs.

Arcona, 26, screw (Prussian frigate), Commodore Sundewald, is expected to sail from Spithead for Southampton to-day for the purpose of being docked, the whole of the docks in Her Majesty's dockyard at Portsmouth being engaged. On Thursday evening Commodore Sundewald, with the officers of the Prussian squadron and the principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, were entertained at a ball given in honour of the approaching departure of the squadron for Japan, at the residence of the Vice-Consul, M. Van Den Berg, Beresford House, Southsea.

Ariadne, 32, screw frigate, Captain E. W. Vansittart, came into Portsmouth harbour on Saturday, and was placed under the shears to ship another screw for trial.

Avon, 3, Second Master G. Davey, from Pembroke, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday. She touched at Penzance to enter men for the Royal Navy.

Basilisk, steam-sloop, Commander Phayre, which arrived a fortnight since from the North American and West Indian station, where she had been in commission about four years, was paid off at Woolwich on Wednesday, and the crew granted the usual term of absence. The continuous service men will be attached to the flag-ship at this port, and most of those who received their discharge will re-enter the Service.

Brilliant, 20, one of the vessels selected by the Admiralty as a training-ship for the Naval Coast Volunteers, has been commissioned at Chatham by Capt. A. H. Gardner (1856). She is intended to be stationed in the City Canal, London.

Castor, 36, the second vessel selected for a training-ship for the naval Volunteers, has been commissioned at Chatham, but no captain has yet joined. The Castor will be stationed off Greenhithe.

Collingwood, 80, is to be taken to Chatham, and converted into a screw, for which purpose she is to be lengthened 15 feet, and to have a new stern; her armament is to consist of 91 guns.

Conqueror, 101, screw, was undocked at Devonport on Friday, and masted.

Dee, steam store-ship, Master Commander Pullen, from Portsmouth, has been taken into basin at Woolwich to recommence shipping a cargo of steam-boilers and machinery for her return voyage.

Emerald, in Plymouth Sound, has hoisted the flag of Admiral Milne, and will sail to the West Indies as temporary flagship, on the 12th of February. She is being fitted out, and on her return will bring Sir H. Stewart to England.

Euryalus, 51, having Prince Alfred on board, left Malta on the 2nd inst. for England, and very probably will take a month on her voyage, as she touches at many intermediate ports.

Firefly, in basin at Woolwich, under orders to relieve the Tartarus, Commander Mansell, at Malta. Mr. Taylor, commanding this ship, has received a despatch from the French Government requesting him to present the Imperial bounty of 16 guineas, in equal proportions, to the eight men of his ship who so courageously put off in the ship's cutter, and succeeded in rescuing the lives of the crew belonging to the French schooner La Blanche Marie, wrecked in the fearful gale on the night of the 25th of October, 1859, in the Guernsey Roads.

Gladiator. Lieutenant Coddington has taken passage at Southampton in the next packet, to join this ship in the West Indies.

Greyhound, 17, Commander Sullivan, received her powder in Hamoaze, Plymouth, on Wednesday.

Industry, iron steam-vessel, Commander Hodges, having received stores at Woolwich, was yesterday removed from the basin, and will complete her cargo at Deptford, before leaving for Rio de Janeiro and Ascension.

Liffey arrived at Malta, from Athens, on the 9th inst.

Mersey, 40, screw, Capt. H. Caldwell, C.B., is expected to test her machinery and speed at the measured mile to-day.

Nelson, now undergoing process of conversion at Portsmouth, will be removed on the 27th instant, and on the following Monday placed in the steam-basin to receive her engines.

Nile, 90, Captain E. K. Barnard, at Devonport, was placed in No. 3 dock, Keyham, on Monday. She will be out the hands of the shipwrights about the 9th of March. Rear-Admiral Milne is daily expected to join her.

Perseverance, 2, iron screw troop-vessel, Commander Edward R. Power, has arrived at Spithead, having completed her duties in the exchanging of troops at the Channel Islands, and will shortly proceed to the Mediterranean.

Pigmy, 3, paddle, Master Commander William Johnston, has sailed from Portsmouth to Devonport with supernumeraries, &c. At Keyham steam-yard she took in a shaft for the Firebrand at Portsmouth.

Princess Royal, 91, will be removed from the steam-basin at Portsmouth, and placed in dock for repairs.

Queen, 86, screw, Captain Charles F. Hillyar, at Portsmouth, has bent sails and will shortly proceed to Spithead. A fearful accident happened on board this ship, on Thursday, to the captain of the foretop. While engaged aloft he missed his footing, and fell with a fearful crash on the upper deck. He was conveyed to the hospital at Haslar, with but little hopes of his recovery.

Racer was at Greytown at the departure of the last West India Mail. Mr. Roberts, her engineer, had died from the effects of a fall from the hammock nettings.

Rattlesnake, 26, one of the old class of frigates, has been entirely broken up at Chatham dockyard by the shipwrights hired for that purpose. This is the fourth vessel that has been taken to pieces at this establishment within one year.

Revenge, 90, the topsail yards are crossed, and the lower yards are athwart, the nettings ready for sending aloft.

Rhadamanthus, Master Commander Sturdee, has shipped boilers and steam gear at Woolwich for the 50-gun ship Sutlej, at Portsmouth, and will also convey 120 naval recruits, ordered to be removed from the receiving ship Fisgard to Portsmouth.

Rodney, 90, line-of-battle screw steamer, now lying off Chatham Dockyard, has commenced shipping her machinery on board, a large number of men being employed by the contractors in fitting it. The engines are to be of 400 horse power.

Royal Albert, 121, Rear-Admiral Sir C. Fremantle, K.C.B., hoisted his flag in Plymouth Sound on Monday.

Sanspareil, 72, Capt. Wilmot, was hauled out of the basin in the Devonport dockyard, on Friday, and placed alongside the hulk Vigo, in Hamoaze, to complete her fitment.

Scourge returned to Malta from Girgenti, to which place she went to offer assistance to the English ship Julius Cæsar, the captain and mate having died, and the second mate refusing to take the command. The assistance offered by Prince Hohenlohe was not accepted. The Scourge experienced bad weather, and received some damage.

Severn, 50, which has been undergoing the process of conversion from a sailing ship to a screw steamer, is now very nearly completed, and will shortly be undocked.

Stromboli, steam-sloop, Bulldog, 6, steam-sloop, and Medea, 6, paddle-wheel-sloop, are to be removed from the docks about the 27th instant, and placed in the steam-basin, to be brought forward for commission.

Styx, by the latest accounts, had left Barbadoes for Demerara, with General Sir A. Cloetè on board, on his tour of inspection.

Supply, 2, is bound to the Mediterranean.

Wanderer, 4, screw dispatch gun-vessel, Commander Mark R. Pechell, has arrived at Woolwich to be paid off.

Weser, 6, iron steam-vessel, Commander Raby, which left Woolwich a few weeks since for service in the river Plate, but was subsequently found to be in a very leaky condition and unfit for the voyage, arrived back on Wednesday, and it is expected that her crew will be transferred to the Hecate, sloop, which is now ready for commission.

The following ships are at Plymouth, viz., ships in Hamoaze:—The Impregnable, Royal Adelaide, Sylph, Avon, Nautilus, Wellington, Cambridge, Conqueror, Centurion, Nile, Sanspareil, Porcupine, Shamrock, Magpie, Raoboynich (Russian), and the Diligence. In the Sound:—The Royal Albert and Emerald. Captain H. D. Roger, C.B., has joined the Centurion, as the successor of Captain Patey. Nothing has as yet been heard as to the carrying out the sentence of the court-martial by which John Dillon was sentenced to be hanged.

In the steam-basin at Portsmouth are the Victoria, 121, screw, and Duncan, 101, screw, receiving their machinery. The Princess Royal, 91, screw; Hornet, 17, screw; Ariel, 9, screw; with the Bee steam-tender and a gunboat under repairs, and preparing for service. The Firebrand, 6, paddle, Commander Bruce, repairing damages. The Excellent (late Queen Charlotte), fitting out as gunnery ship at the port, and the Bacchante, 51, screw, fitting out by the riggers for the steam reserve. In the two docks connected with the basin are the Immortalité, 51, screw, and the Megæra, screw, troop-ship.

The screw line-of-battle ships in Portland Harbour are the Edgar, 91, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Erskine, second in command of the Channel Fleet; Donegal 101; Hero, 91; Algiers, 91; Trafalgar, 91; Aboukir, 91; and the Mars, 80. The screw frigate Diadem, 32; the screw corvette Mutine, 18; and the gunboats Flying Fish, 6; and the Partridge, 2. The paddlewheel steam-frigate Prometheus, 6, and the coast-guard-ship Blenheim are also at anchor. The Royal Albert, 121, is daily expected.

Considerable progress has been made in those vessels which the Admiralty ordered some time since to be completed with the utmost dispatch, at Chatham, and all are being rapidly pushed forward. The two line-of-battle screw steamers—Atlas, 91, and Bulwark, 91—have an unusually large number of hands employed on them from an early hour until late. The improved screw frigate Undaunted, 51, which is intended to be one of the best of that class of vessels afloat, is making astonishing progress, and will be fit for launching during the present year. The screw corvettes Orpheus, 21, and Rattlesnake, 21, have each a large number of shipwrights employed on them, and it is expected that both vessels will be completed this summer. Admiralty orders have been received directing an entry of ten additional apprentices at Chatham Dockyard.

Notice is given in the *Gazette* that preparations are now being made for the intended distribution of proceeds received, and tonnage bounty awarded, for the Governor Parris, captured on the 2nd July, 1858, by Her Majesty's ship Heron. Also for the ship, name unknown, supposed Mary Elizabeth, captured on the 11th July, 1858, by Her Majesty's ship Heron. Also for the St. Andrew, captured on the 20th June, 1858, by Her Majesty's ship Viper.

Admiralty instructions have been received by Commodore the Hon. James Drummond, Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard, requiring the whole of the 1st and 2nd class naval recruits, at present on board the receiving ship Fisgard, to be transmitted to Portsmouth for distribution in various ships belonging to the fleet.

An Admiralty order was received on Tuesday for the following persons employed in Chatham dockyard to be superannuated on the undermentioned pensions:—James Ridgway, second-class leading-man at the metal mills, 78*l.* 5*s.* per annum; George Glasspole, workman in the metal mills, 46*l.* 19*s.*; James Wood, store-house labourer, 31*l.* 6*s.*; Richard Patrick, leading-man of labourers, 36*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; William Driver and Edward Adams, leading-men of joiners, 50*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* each; William Best, engine-keeper, 41*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; John Bride, pavior, 41*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; Stephen Cardwell, stationed shipwright, 50*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; Thomas Elsy and Thomas Nicholls, caulkers, 46*l.* 19*s.* each; William Hurley, sawyer, 41*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; and Thomas Fox, leading-man of sailmakers, 50*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* The above pensions have been granted on the new scale adopted under the provisions of the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1859.

The Board of Admiralty has decided on taking the examinations of candidates for apprenticeship in Chatham dockyard entirely out of the hands of the dockyard officers, and placing them under the control of the Civil Service Commissioners, who are directed to attend at Chatham dockyard on the occasion of the next examination. The Lords of the Admiralty have fixed the examination of the candidates for this year's entry to take place on the 23rd and 24th inst., on which days the candidates for apprenticeship in Sheerness dockyard will assemble at Chatham, in order that the whole number may be examined at the same time. The lads will all be required to undergo a physical test, and must conform to the rules laid down by the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy. This arrangement has given great satisfaction, as it will put an end to that system of favouritism by the local officers which has been complained of, not only at Chatham, but at the other dockyards.

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The Board of Ordnance is removing from Eastern King Battery, Plymouth, all the old guns, with a view, it is supposed, to replacing them with those constructed on the Armstrong principle.

Mr. R. S. Frazer, who superintended the operations of the floating factory, the Chasseur, in the Crimea, who has been subsequently engaged in the machinery department of Woolwich Arsenal, and whose services in the first-named establishment obtained the approval of the highest authorities at the War Department, was yesterday promoted to the post of Manager of the Royal Gun Factories at Woolwich, under the direction of Mr. John Anderson.

Mr. R. Chaplin, accountant, at Portsmouth dockyard, has been appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty to be accountant at Woolwich, vice Penfold, superannuated on a pension of 600*l.* per annum. Mr. R. Sallenger, late master of the Fly, Admiralty lighter, has been appointed Admiralty pilot for duty at Chatham, vice Stuart resigned.

A new Yacht Club has been got up at Queenstown, and on Thursday the warrant from the Lords of the Admiralty, creating Sir John Arnott Commodore was received; the Club still wants a Vice-Commodore. The flags to be plain red ensigns with union-jack in the corner; the burgee to be red, with a lion rampant, and holding a bunch of shamrocks in his right paw.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. George Grey has returned to Portsmouth from leave of absence and re-hoisted his flag.

Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., arrived on Monday at Devonport. On Tuesday morning the Admiral hoisted his flag temporarily on board the screw steam-frigate Emerald, 51, Captain Arthur Cuming. The usual salutes were given. During the day, accompanied by Captain Barnard, he inspected his flag-ship, the Nile, 90, repairing in Keyham steamyard. It is understood that in about 10 days Admiral Milne will leave Plymouth in the Emerald for the West Indies, and that he will in her make a complete survey of the station, preparatory to the arrival of the Nile with his family two months after.

A number of continuous service men, recently paid off from the Princess Royal and Conqueror, arrived at the dockyard this day, and were transferred to the Fisgard flag-ship, to be drafted to vessels now fitting out.

Mr. G. Lane has been appointed as assistant to the master-attendant at the Deptford victualling-yard.

His Netherlands Majesty's screw steam-frigate, Admiral Van Wassenaar, Captain B. Van Voss, from Cherbourg for Lisbon, arrived on Tuesday in Plymouth Sound, and was received by the customary salutes from the citadel and the flag-ship Impregnable, 104, Captain Stewart.

Life-boat Services.—During the year which has just closed, the life-boats of the National Life-boat Institution have been instrumental in saving 218 lives from the following wrecked vessels on our coast:—schooner Betsy, of Sunderland, 4; schooner Clifton, of Gloucestor, 2; schooner E. D., of Salcombe, 5; schooner Viscaya, of Spain, helped into port; brigantine Gonsalve, of Nantes, 7; helped the schooner Scotia, of Carnarvon, into port; schooner Caroline, of Fowey, 6; schooner Frederick William, of Ipswich, 5; Cullercoats fishing-boat, 4; brig Velocity, of Sunderland, 8; sloop Liberal, of Wisbeach, 1; bark Alecto, of Frederickstadt, 9; brigantine Opreisingen, of Arundel, 3; brig Eagle, of Sunderland, 6; brig Lucinde, of Memel, 11; smack Endeavour, of Portmadoc, 4; sloop George and Mary, of Hull, 3; schooner Majestic, of Dundee, 5; schooner Oriental, of Lancaster, 6; schooner Lord Douglas, of Dundee, 5; schooner Silva, of Glasgow, 4; steamer Shamrock, of Dublin, 14; smack Bruce, of Milford, 3; brig North Eske, of Sunderland, 6; schooner Anton, of Denmark, 6; steamer Enchantress, of Hull, 14; brig New Astley, of Aberdeen, 6; bark Ohio, of Stettin, 4; brig Cuba, of Whitby, 1; brig Henry Morton, of Sunderland, 8; ship Somnauth, of Liverpool, 4; sloop Sibyl, of Goole, 3; brigantine Robert and Henry, of Dundalk, 6; schooner Olive Branch of Colchester, 7; brigantine Hannah Jane, of London, 7; ship Britannia, of Bath, United States, 14; brig Fortuna, of Memel, 11; coble Isabella, of Hartlepool, 2; and the schooner Ferona, of Exeter, 5; making a total of 218 lives saved by the Institution's life-boats from 39 shipwrecks during the past year. On 28 occasions it also happened that when the life-boats had put off, in reply to signals of distress, the vessels had either got out of danger or their crews been rescued by other means. Life-boats' crews also assembled several times to give assistance, but were not required to put off to sea. On these occasions, and on those of quarterly exercise, the life-boats were manned probably by no less than 4000 persons. Nearly all the services took place in stormy weather and heavy seas, and often in the dark hours of the night. During the same period the expenses incurred by the Institution on additional stations, replacement of old boats, transporting carriages and boathouses in various localities on our coasts, have amounted to a total of 10,940*l.* Moreover, grants and rewards to the extent of 1108*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, besides one gold and 20 silver medals, for rescuing 498 persons from vessels wrecked during the last 12 months, have been made. In carrying out its humane objects, however, the Society, we learn, has incurred liabilities to the amount of 3834*l.* Such practical proofs as these of the great value of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, in a maritime country like ours, cannot possibly be overrated. It has now 96 life-boat stations under its management. On an average each station requires 30*l.* a-year to maintain it in efficiency. This can only be done by permanent endowments and the continued support of the public to the National Life-boat Institution.

Royal Naval Coast Volunteers.—As much interest has been manifested with respect to the success of the Government scheme for the enrolment of Naval Coast Volunteers, we may state, says the *Norfolk Chronicle*, that, so far as Yarmouth is concerned, not a single man has presented himself as a volunteer at the Custom House, and we believe that the other seaports on the eastern coast have been almost equally backward in furnishing men. The prejudice against the Navy, however much it is to be regretted, is very strong on the part of the beachmen, fishermen, and seafaring class generally, and we have recently heard many fine fellows declare, notwithstanding the inducements that have been held out, that they will not willingly enter a service where they may be subjected to such treatment as was recently experienced by the crew of the Princess Royal.

MANNING THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—It is to be feared that the absence of any allusion to progress of the enrolment of the Naval Volunteer Reserve Force can only be due to the want of success. The avidity with which the accounts of the progress of the Rifle Volunteer movement are published and read, is pretty conclusive that the Government would be well pleased to have similar success to recount in the case of the Naval Volunteers, and that, if they had, we should not be left in ignorance of the fact.

I confess I am one who was never very sanguine of success, from the first promulgation of the conditions of enrolment. I know the instinctive distrust of the merchant sailor to H.M. pennant. Even the comparatively liberal conditions of the recent proclamations on the subject, when supplemented by the still more liberal offers of mercantile employers, have failed to remove the lurking suspicion in the mind of Jack, that the whole thing is an artful device to entrap him. With his experience of crimps and his consciousness of habitual national neglect, the 100 short rules published for his instruction, and the kind invitation to hear the expositions of the local shipping masters, only appear to him as varying the bait. They certainly savour much of departmental red tape.

Well, it may and will be asked, if this will not do, what will? If we cannot get sailors this way for the Service of the country, how are we to get them? Sailors we must have if we would maintain our maritime supremacy, and our position as a first-class nation; what, then, is the most feasible, and at the same time the most equitable mode of getting them?

It is very evident that public opinion is totally opposed to a return to the press-gang; that mode is therefore out of the question. Indeed, its manifest inequality, not to speak of its intolerable hardship, makes every feeling of fair-play rise against it. No doubt it is very patriotic and reasonable to maintain that in time of national danger it is the duty of every citizen to take up arms, and fight in the nation's defence. There can be no doubt whatever of this; but it is a very different matter to throw the whole brunt of that defence upon one class, whether that class will or no. But this kind of compulsory service is obviously out of the question. What, then, is to be done, as Jack will obstinately persist in hugging his prejudices against the acceptance of the tempting offers to enter Her Majesty's Service?

I would suggest the following plan for the consideration of the public authorities, whose duty it is to look seriously into this important national question. It is very certain that although public opinion and national morality are now against compulsory service in the Navy as much as in the Army, the same objections cannot be urged against any system which admits of perfect freedom of choice. It is evident that the merchant service must necessarily be the nursery for the Royal Navy, and therefore irrespective of the poramount importance of fostering that service for commercial considerations, it is of at least equal importance to foster it as the right arm of the nation's strength. Without our sailors, the freedom of our country would soon become a matter of the history of the past. With our extending commerce, and the maintenance of the acknowledged pre-eminence of our seafaring population, we may, under Providence, dwell in comparative security. My plan would be to return to the apprenticeship system. Make it compulsory for every vessel to have a certain number of apprentices, according to tonnage. Make the conditions of apprenticeship, that during the four years of service, whenever the vessels come into port, the boys shall be sent into a training-ship, and the master or owner, for this time of training, be relieved from all expense of their keep, which should be defrayed by the Government. It is well known that there are two classes of apprentices in the merchant service: one composed of boys whose parents from their position in life, very properly look forward to their sons getting on in their profession, the other composed of lads who go to sea for a living. There is no reason why this classification should not be continued; but there is no hardship in making it obligatory, at the expiration of the four years' apprenticeship, for every boy to serve in the Navy two years, which, in the case of second-class apprentices, might in time of war be extended, by Royal Proclamation, to four years.

The two years' service in the Navy for first-class boys, before passing their examinations at the Board of Trade, would make them better sailors and better officers. Then, as an inducement for properly qualified officers belonging to the merchant service, to enter Her Majesty's Service, the competitive system under proper regulations should be opened. It is beyond all question, that there are in the merchant service officers as highly qualified in point of professional knowledge and general intelligence as the vast majority of those in the Royal Navy. Why, then, should not the country have the benefit of the service of such, if, upon a stringent examination, they are found duly qualified? The opening of such a field for spirited young officers in the merchant service would act as a stimulus to all ambitious lads to qualify themselves for the higher grades of their profession, and go far to break down the strong prejudice now existing amongst merchant sailors against Her Majesty's Service.

It may be said, that all this is only providing for the remote future; but I say all this can be done to meet the exigences of the future, without, in the slightest degree, impeding any steps it may be thought desirable to take for the present.

As I may possibly return to this important subject on some future occasion, I shall not at present further occupy your valuable space. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Southampton, Jan. 19, 1860. J. R. Engledue.

Admiral Talbot, the Admiral commanding at Cork, has expressed his regret that the name of the Cove of Cork was ever changed into Queenstown.

Mr. Sturges, third-class clerk to the storekeeper's office, Devonport Dockyard, has been transferred to Deptford. Mr. W. G. Gilbert, of Malta yard, has been appointed to Devonport Dockyard,

THE MILITIA.

The City of Dublin Artillery Militia have received notice to be in readiness to move from the Colchester Camp to Woolwich on Saturday next. Their present strength is 12 officers, 330 men. They are under the command of Major Brettingham, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. R. Handcock being at present on leave of absence. The men of the Dublin City Militia are a fine body, and generally superior in position and education to the ordinary class in the ranks of Line regiments.

East Kent Regiment of Militia.—Thomas Dennis, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Tanner, promoted.

Kent Militia Regiment of Artillery.—The Hon. Robert Marsham to be Second Lieutenant, vice Strother, promoted.

5th or Royal Elthorne Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia—Ensign D'Oyley William Battley to be Lieutenant, vice Truman, resigned. Memorandum—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this regiment by Captain Archibald Cockrane Foster; Jan. 14.

2nd or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment of Middlesex Militia—Memorandum—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this regiment by Captain Henry William Marriott, and in consideration of his long services, to permit him to retain his rank. Resignation accepted Jan. 14.

4th or Royal South Middlesex Regiment of Militia—Memorandum—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this regiment by Lieutenant Charles Ferdinand Rutherford; Jan. 10.

Edinburgh City Artillery Militia—Henry Rolland, Esq., a Lieut.-Colonel of the Bombay Retired List, to be Major-Commandant, vice Lieut.-Col. William Geddes, C.B., resigned; Jan. 16.

Light Infantry Battalion of the Royal Sussex Militia—Ensign Joseph Bonham Clay to be Lieutenant, vice Arthur Burton, resigned; Augustus Goring Bridger, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Clay, promoted; Jan. 9.

5th Regiment of West York Militia—Major William de Cardonnell Elmsall, late Royal Dragoons, to be Major.

Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieutenant Henry Broomhead in this regiment.

[The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of the 6th Dec., 1859.]

2nd Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia—Charles Blundell, Esq., to be Captain, vice Edmund Molyneux Seel, resigned; Nov. 26.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—In your last number a correspondent is desirous to obtain the opinions of competent authorities as to the arms best fitted for Volunteer Cavalry. I conclude, by "competent authorities" he means those who have had practical experience. My own impression is that all cavalry would be better without any other fire-arms than a revolving pistol. Cavalry skirmishing generally amounts to a useless expenditure of cartridges, frequently carried on for many hours with scarcely a casualty on one side or the other. As to the Volunteers being looked upon only as infantry on horseback, the idea is an absurdity. A good cavalry soldier should *never* quit his horse, and there is no reason in the world why an English Volunteer cavalry soldier, for the duties required of him, should not be a *very* good one.

As to a sword, the best he can have is that with which he can hit the hardest blow, *and with the edge*, a matter of some difficulty to an unpractised hand. The blow, or cut, comes more readily to an Englishman's hands than the point; the national characteristic is to strike, not to thrust, and that which a man can do best, he is most likely to do on a sudden impulse.

Notwithstanding the recommendations that the pistol should be carried about the person, it will be found far preferable to carry it in the holster. With the pouch-belt, haversack, canteen, and, perhaps a field-glass a Volunteer would find he had quite enough about his body without the addition of a pistol to impede the free action of his right arm. If his horse should fall with him he might receive injury from his own pistol, and it would be a very rare occurrence for a horse to fall in such manner as to render it difficult to withdraw a pistol from the holster.

Of the lance I say nothing, because it requires more time to become a master of the weapon than a soldier of the regular cavalry could devote to the purpose. The best authorities to consult are the old cavalry soldiers themselves who have used the carbine in action; they are the most competent judges. Your obedient servant,

Jan. 19, 1860. A. Bacon, Gen. Port. Serv.

[With great respect for our gallant correspondent we must say that it is in our opinion better to drop the telescope and carry the pistol. We know instances in which dismounted troopers and officers have saved their lives by being able to get at their revolvers when unhorsed, and in a position as would have prevented their getting at the pistol if it were in a holster.—Ed.]

United Service Institution.—An interesting lecture was delivered yesterday, by J. Bird, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., on "The Military and Sanitary Institutions of the Roman Armies, and the Causes of the Decay of the Legions."

Royal Geographical Society.—An evening meeting will be held on Monday the 23rd inst. at 8·30, P.M., at which the following papers will be read: 1. "Proposed Railway Route across the Andes from Caldera to Rosario *vid* Cordova," by William Wheelwright, Esq., F.R.G.S. 2. "On the Curia Muria Islands," by Dr. George Buist, Cor. F.R.G.S.

The case of the Hon. Hugh Rowley and his late wife, which recently was so prominently before the public in the proceedings in the Divorce Court, and also at the Westminster Police Court, is understand, definitively settled.

Christopher de Gernon, Esq., inspector of constabulary at the Curragh Camp, met with a serious accident the other day, while hunting near Newbridge, by which his collar bone and some ribs were broken. From the last accounts received Mr. de Gernon is progressing favourably.

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VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

HER MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS' VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—A meeting of the effective members of this corps, for the nomination of gentlemen for recommendation to the Lord-Lieutenant as officers, was held in the Long Room of the Customs on Friday evening, at half-past 4, Mr. J. F. Hamel in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected to officer the three companies:—Messrs. R. W. Grey, F. G. Hamel, and W. Wybrow to be captains; Messrs. Ogilvie, Dobell, and Bernard, lieutenants; Messrs. C. Pickford, Maclean, and Cobham, to be sub-lieutenants. A fourth company is in course of formation.

INNS OF COURT RIFLE CORPS.—The enrolled members of this corps, who now number 600 rank and file, have just elected Captain W. B. Brewster, late of the Rifle Brigade, and son of the Right Hon. Abraham Brewster, of the Irish bar, to be major-commandant of their regiment. They have also elected Captain Wood, late of the Indian army, who has also seen service in the Crimea, to be their adjutant. The companies of the corps drill regularly from eight to ten, A.M., and from four to six P.M., each day, at Lincoln's Inn, the Temple, and Gray's Inn.

VOLUNTEER GUARDS.—It has been for some time contemplated by several gentlemen to form a corps of volunteers measuring not less than six feet in height. A preliminary meeting was held on Monday in St. James's Hall. The chair was taken by the Hon. T. C. Bruce, who, in his opening remarks, explained that the object of the formation of the corps was to accommodate those who, though anxious to become volunteers, found that their height was beyond the average of other corps, in which they must feel themselves out of place, while they might form an efficient body if enrolled with men of nearly uniform stature. The first resolution was then moved, that it be expedient to form a six-foot corps; a second, adopting the rules and regulations which should govern those to be enrolled; a third, naming the officers who should forward an application to the Lord-Lieutenant, tendering the services of the corps to Her Majesty, more than the number requisite for a first company being already secured; and a fourth resolution appointing a committee to arrange the various details connected with the embodiment of the regiment. The resolutions were passed unanimously, and the utmost cordiality seemed to prevail. The officers of the Ist company who were elected are—the Hon. T. C. Bruce. Mr. James Thomson, and Mr. E. F. D. Walshe. It was particularly mentioned that, while it was the strong desire of all to render this corps in every sense of the word a "crack" one, it would be formed upon as inexpensive a basis as possible consistent with due efficiency.

WESTMINSTER.—The following officers have been elected—Mr. Corscaden, captain; Mr. Lewin, lieutenant; and Mr. Lawrence, ensign, whose names will be submitted to the Lord-Lieutenant for the approval of Her Majesty.

ST. PANCRAS AND NORTH MIDDLESEX.—On Saturday evening a public meeting was held at the Guildford Arms, Guildford Street, Russell Square, under the auspices of the committee of the St. Pancras Rifle Corps, for the purpose of organising a local committee for No. 8 Ward. The chair was occupied by Mr. Baker. Mr. Turner moved and Dr. Williams seconded a resolution to the effect that it was desirable and necessary that there should be a general arming of the people for the defence of the country against foreign invasion, and that the parish of St. Pancras ought, under such circumstances, to raise a volunteer corps worthy of her 200,000 inhabitants. The Chairman was about to put this resolution to the meeting, when Mr. Collett rose, and in a long speech, in which he took a very disparaging view of the political career of Lord Palmerston, attributing to him all manner of tergiversation, if not high treason, moved an amendment to the effect that a general arming of the people, without a corresponding reduction of the standing army, was a menace to foreign powers, from none of which, except France, could there be any dread of invasion, and England was at present allied with that country both in diplomacy and arms. The real danger to the liberties of the country did not arise from the hostile intentions of that or any other country, but from the acts of diplomacy and from the ministers usurping the functions of the sovereign. Mr. H. M. Bradley seconded this amendment, which was on a show of hands defeated by an overwhelming majority, and the original resolution agreed to. A committee was appointed.

PADDINGTON.—The total amount of subscriptions and donations up to the present time is upwards of 1100*l.*, and a second company of effectives are already in course of completion.

THE LONDON SCOTTISH.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of this corps was held in the large room of the Scottish Hospital, Crane Court, Fleet Street, for the purpose of arranging a misunderstanding which had arisen respecting the wearing of the kilt by that portion of the corps called the Highland Company. Lord Elcho presided on the occasion, and explained that the misunderstanding had arisen in consequence of his lordship having made objections to the use of the kilt by the corps whilst on duty, conceiving that it was not the most convenient attire for riflemen in the field. He objected to it then, but, for the sake of unanimity, proposed a resolution sanctioning the wearing of the kilt by the Highland Company. Lord Elcho then proceeded to name the officers, saying that for himself, if the selection had depended upon him alone as an individual, he confessed he should have felt much in the difficulty of the Duke of Brunswick, who was so much pleased with the conduct of the Hussars whom he commanded at Quatre Bras, that he took the star from his breast, and "shied" it among them, saying he did not know which of them to give it to, since all of them had deserved it. His lordship added that the corps, in the first instance, would be formed into six companies, and then read the names of the members of the corps for whom the greatest number of votes had been given by the committee, adding that Mr. George Mackenzie had already been gazetted a captain, and would serve in that capacity in the Highland Company. The names were as follows: Captains, the Marquis of Abercorn, Mr. Septimus Carlisle, Mr. Conway, and the Hon. Arthur Gordon. Lieutenants, Mr. Forrest, Mr. M'Kissock, Mr. Duke Hill, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Lumsden, of Pitcaple, late a captain in the Aberdeenshire Militia. Ensigns, Mr. R. Fisher, Mr. C. Shepherd, Mr. Sutherland, of Croydon, Mr. Notman, and Mr. Belfrage. Of the company formed from members of the corps connected with the Oriental Bank, Mr. John Riach had been selected as Captain; Mr. J. S. Pender, late Captain of the Perth Rifles, as Lieutenant; and Mr. John Macnab, as Ensign.

TOWER HAMLETS.—On Wednesday evening a numerously attended meeting was held at the Town Hall, Poplar, in order to promote the formation of a company for that district, Mr. R. Hanbury, M.P., in the chair. The proceedings were unanimous; resolutions were cordially passed, and several subscriptions of from 5 to 25 guineas were announced.

CENTRAL LONDON.—A preliminary meeting, very numerously attended, of those willing to assist in the formation of the above was held on Monday in Gray's-inn Hall, Mr. Walters in the chair. It was agreed—"That the corps to be formed shall consist of residents in the Inns of Court and Chancery and the adjacent districts, and shall be named the "Central London Volunteer Rifle Corps."

SPOTTISWOODE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—A corps of about 90 effectives, and the same number of honorary members, in the employment of the Queen's printers, Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, and Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co., of New Street Square, has been formed, and meet for two hours' drill in the courtyard of Bridewell Hospital, New Bridge Street, twice a-week. They have adopted the Government rules and colour of uniform, with green facings. Several friends of the principals, and gentlemen connected in business with them, have become subscribers and donors.

WORKING-MAN'S COMPANY.—A meeting has been held at the Hope and Anchor Tavern, Gloucester Place, Camden Town, for the purpose of taking steps for the formation of a company or companies, composed of the industrious and operative classes, to form part of the St. Pancras and North Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Brigade.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

PETERHEAD.—More than 100 riflemen in this town have enrolled their names, and the service of the artillery corps, which numbers about the same, has been accepted by Government.

BERKSHIRE.

NEWBURY.—The rifle movement has been taken up with great spirit in this district of Berkshire. About 50 persons have enrolled themselves, and it is expected that in a short time the corps will be as numerically strong as any other in a town district of the same population as this. The commanding officer is Mr. H. R. Eyre, of Shaw House, Donnington, near Newbury, and a magistrate for Berks.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

WISBEACH.—This company has now 72 effective members.

DERBYSHIRE.

BELPER.—An excellent start in drill was made by the Belper corps on Thursday evening last, when 43 out of 46 volunteers were present. Drilling will be carried on three evenings in the week. There is every prospect of several companies being very shortly formed in Belper.

DEVONSHIRE.

DEVONSHIRE 1ST [OR, EXETER AND SOUTH DEVON] VOLUNTEER RIFLE BATTALION.—Date of formation: 26th March, 1852. Names of officers: Major-Commandant, Sir Edmund Saunderson Prideaux, Bart.; Captains, W. Denis Moore, Henry Barron Rodway, Arthur Charles Chichester, William Henry Peters; Lieutenants, William Henry Hitson, Lewis Trelawney Clark, Frederick Cook, Robert Herrick Vallance; Ensigns, William Henry Rodway, Henry William Clarke; Surgeon, John William Harris, John Macdonald (Acting Adjutant). Effectives: 375, in 4 Companies, and 4 other companies about to be enrolled; about 270 men. Amount of subscription, 10*s.* per annum. Number of honorary members, about 150. State of drill and rifle practice: battalion, company, flanking, and recruit drill, at Hythe system. Uniform: dark rifle green, black facings and belts, frock coat, single-breasted, and trowsers. General remarks: two members have passed the Hythe volunteer course. Quartermaster John Macdonald, 1st Devon Regiment of Militia, has given his services to the corps since last July, and has just passed 190 men fit for duty, and fit to act with any line regiment.

HALDON.—Mr. L. V. Palk, M.P., convened meetings of his tenantry, residing in several parishes near Haldon, last week to take steps for forming a rifle corps. There was a good attendance of farmers, and a most gratifying spirit of patriotism prevailed. It was resolved to establish a corps, and preliminary measures were taken for the purpose.

EDINBURGH.

At a meeting of the county of Edinburgh, on Tuesday, Sir James G. Baird, Major-Commanding the Mid-Lothian Coast Volunteer Artillery, called the attention of the county to the duty of supporting the volunteer movement in general, and, in particular, to the claim which the regiment he commanded had to the support of the county proprietors. He stated that that corps consisted of seven companies, of the *minimum* strength of 50 men each, five of which had been formed in and around Edinburgh, one at Portobello, and one at Musselburgh. The members had in almost every case paid all their individual expenses of clothing and arming, but for the general expenses of the regiment he thought they had a claim to contributions from the county, either in the way of donation or annual subscription. In the course of the proceedings, Lord Melville (General-Commanding in North Britain) said, the Volunteers were a loose and useless kind of force, and never would be efficient. The Militia were not as efficient as they might be, but if placed on a proper footing they might be made efficient. As to the Volunteer force, it was perfectly useless, and no general officer would command it. Mr. Charles Cowan said, he was quite aware that the Volunteer force could not expect to cope with the Line, but it appeared to him that the spirit that had been lately evoked throughout the country was such as they ought to be proud of; and he thought it would be a great advantage if the youth of the land, in any system of national education that might be adopted, received that physical training and development of body which would improve their efficiency when they came to be called out for the defence of their country. Lord Melville's opinion was combated by several speakers, Mr. G. Wauchope saying the Volunteers should not be condemned till they were tried. He thought the movement a most glorious one, but, perhaps, his noble friend would have more approved of it if it had had a little more red tape about it. A committee was eventually appointed to consider in what way the county could most advantageously give its support to the volunteer movement.

A letter-press artillery corps has been formed in Edinburgh, consisting of 130 enrolled members, and it is to be associated with the City of Edinburgh Volunteer Artillery. Mr. Robert Clark has been chosen captain, and Mr. Robert Brydon first lieutenant.

ESSEX.

VICTORIA (LONDON) DOCKS.—The services of this corps, which has been designated the "Sixth Essex Volunteer Rifles," have been officially accepted. The regiment will be complete in itself, and have a major-commandant, four captains, four lieutenants, four ensigns, an adjutant, and a surgeon. About 400 volunteers have been enrolled.

COLCHESTER.—Subscriptions have been made here to assist in the equipment of a second company in course of formation in the town. The Mayor has forwarded a donation of 10*l.*; Mr. G. H. Errington, 20*l.*; Mr. H. Wolton, 10*l.* 10*s.*; and Mr. J. W. Egerton Green, 10*l.* 10*s.* Several other gentlemen have also contributed smaller sums, and about 20 volunteers have been enrolled for the company. The first company has obtained its full complement.

An influential meeting has been held at Halstead to promote the organisation of a company in that district. The meeting passed off satisfactorily, and the subscription entered into reached a total of 170*l.* At Dunmow it is expected that a full company will shortly be formed, about 50 effective members having been already obtained. Drill has been commenced, and a practice ground, with a range of 600 yards, has been provided at a short distance from the town. The officers have not yet been elected.

FORFARSHIRE.

3RD FORFARSHIRE RIFLES.—Formed 25th June, 1859. Officers: Captain, James Anderson Dickson; Lieutenant, David Salmond; Ensign, Charles Webster Corsar; Effectives, 65; Honorary, 15; well forward in drill. Uniform: dark grey tunic and trousers, with black braid; black patent leather belts, with bronzed ornaments; device, portcullis, with motto, "Pro aris et focis." Arms, short Enfield, with sword bayonet.

HAMPSHIRE.

PORTSMOUTH VOLUNTEERS.—This corps is composed of two companies of 70 men each, in a very forward state of drill, and a third company is in course of formation. The donations are very numerous, the Bank of England alone having given 26*l.* There seems to be some misunderstanding respecting the uniform, the corps objecting to grey and red facings, on the ground that it is too like the dress of the invalids at the hospital, the uniform of the Medical Staff Corps, and the dress of the convicts. We can understand that in a garrison town like Portsmouth, a feeling of this sort might prevail, particularly when the comparison of colour is too obvious to escape comparison.

KENT.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL.—The formation of an artillery and rifle corps, composed of the officers and workmen employed in the various departments, is being carried out with unexampled success, and on Friday last a meeting was held in the schoolroom at the Royal Carriage Department, for the election of officers for the first completed companies. Mr. C. Ellis occupied the chair, and the members enrolled proceeded to elect by ballot the following officers:—1st company of Artillery, Mr. C. Ellis, captain; Mr. Kellow (master carpenter), lieutenant; Mr. Lamerton (inspector of machinery), second lieutenant. 1st company of Rifles, Mr. Thoms, captain; Mr. W. Butler, first lieutenant; Mr. J. Bell, second lieutenant. Meetings are to be held for the election of officers for other completed companies, and the total force will amount to at least 1500 officers and men, the majority being artillery companies. At an aggregate meeting, presided over by Colonel Tulloh, Superintendent of the Royal Carriage Department, and commandant of the whole forces, the chairman, in an excellent address, observed he was delighted to act for this patriotic object with those thousands of men with whom he had laboured for years, and with nearly all of whom he was personally acquainted. The force to be raised might at some time be called upon for the defence of that splendid Arsenal, unequalled in the world. He had received intelligence—though not official—that the Secretary of State for War, though approving of the formation of rifle corps, was very strongly in favour of artillery companies being established for the defence of the Arsenal.

CHATHAM.—The artillery corps formed at Brompton numbers about fifty members, and the necessary steps have been taken for its enrolment. Nearly 200*l.* has been received in subscriptions.

DARTFORD.—A list of 70 effective members and 34 hon. members has been presented to the Lord-Lieutenant. Since then the names of 30 other persons have been received as effective members, and subscriptions promised to the amount to about 400*l.*

KIRKALDY.

A meeting for the purpose of enrolling volunteers for the rifles and artillery was held on Saturday evening, Mr. J. N. M'Leod presiding. At the meeting 65 names were received for the artillery and 43 for the rifles. This is exclusive of those who have joined in the villages immediately adjoining the town.

LANCASHIRE.

LIVERPOOL.—A notification has been received by Mr. Charles Mac Iver from the Lord Lieutenant of the county,

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that the Government has accepted the services of the Volunteer Artillery Corps formed by the British and North American Royal Mail Packet Steam Company out of the persons employed by them at this port. The corps is numbered as the 11th in the county of Lancashire, and its full establishment will consist of one lieutenant-colonel, one major, five captains, five first lieutenants, one adjutant, one surgeon, five second lieutenants, and 400 men of all ranks, divided into five companies.

MANCHESTER.—The 1st Regiment of Manchester Rifle Volunteers assembled on Saturday at 2 o'clock, and formed in front of the Royal Infirmary, to very nearly their full strength of 1200 men. From thence they marched in the direction of Bury. They are a very fine body of men, and appear to have made wonderful progress in point of discipline. The 2nd Regiment also mustered in great strength, and marched to Belle Vue to drill. The 3rd regiment is not yet complete, but is making satisfactory progress. The fourth company of this regiment is called the Press Company, being mostly composed of compositors from the printing-offices.

HAWKSHEAD.—A company, numbering between 70 and 80 members, has just been formed, in connection with the North Lonsdale Volunteer Rifle Corps, at Hawkshead, in the Lake district. Upwards of 200*l.* has been already subscribed, and the greatest enthusiasm is manifested.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

HOLBEACH.—The provisional committee of the South Holland Corps having obtained the requisite number of effective Volunteers to form a sub-division of a company at Holbeach, they are now in communication with the Lord Lieutenant of the county on the subject of its speedy enrolment. More than 200*l.* has been subscribed.

GRIMSBY.—The town council have granted the use of rooms in the Town-hall in which to deposit the arms and ammunition. Donations of 25*l.* have been received from Sir J. Sutton, 10*l.* from Major-General Angerstein, and 10*l.* from Mr. G. H. Haigh, of Grimsby Hall.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

A rifle corps is being formed in this county, having companies of about 100 men each, in Linlithgow, Bathgate, and Bo'ness; and at the last-named place (on the Firth of Forth) an artillery corps is also in course of formation. A general subscription is being raised in the county, in addition to local subscriptions for the different companies.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

NEWPORT.—The Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Monmouth has given his sanction to the establishment of two corps of volunteers, the first originated being called the "Newport Volunteer Rifle Corps," and the second the "Borough Volunteer Rifle Corps." Both bodies are active in drill, and the latter is already 100 strong. The following officers have been elected:—captain, R. J. Cathcart; lieutenant, J. Philpotts; ensign, J. H. Willmett; surgeon, W. W. Morgan; assistant-surgeon, B. Davies.

NORFOLK.

YARMOUTH.—The rifle corps under J. H. Orde, Esq., comprises now more than the required number of men, and it has been determined, in consequence, to form another company, the nucleus of which will emanate from the present corps. The officers of the new company will, it is said, consist of the following gentlemen:—captain, E. P. Youell, Esq., lieutenant of the present corps; lieutenant, R. H. Harmer, Esq., sergeant-major of the present corps; ensign, E. S. Preston, Esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

PETERBOROUGH.—The Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam has accepted the command of this company, which now includes 60 members. A practice ground has been selected and approved, and drill is to be at once commenced.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

HEXHAM.—The Hexham Volunteer Rifle Corps promises to be equal to any established in Northumberland. The county gentry are supporting the movement in a most liberal manner; 157*l.* has already been subscribed. The Duke of Northumberland has contributed 20*l.*; Mr. W. B. Beaumont, M.P., 20*l.* (his first subscription); Sir Edward Blackett, 10*l.*; Mr. Somerset Beaumont, 10*l.*; Mr. Jasper Gibson, 10*l.*; Mr. Richard Gibson, 10*l.*

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NOTTINGHAM.—A special meeting of the members of this corps was held on Saturday evening, in the Exchange Hall, for the purpose of appointing the commanding officers. Dr. Ransome was in the chair, and there was a full attendance, about 600 Volunteers being present. After some discussion Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford, late of the 60th Rifles, who commanded the Italian Legion in the Crimean war, was appointed Colonel; Mr. Patchitt (mayor of the borough) was chosen for the Lieut.-Colonel; and Sergeant-Major White (late of the Queen's Royals) to be the Adjutant of the battalion.

OTTERY ST. MARY.—A numerous and influential public meeting was held a few days ago in this town for the purpose of establishing a rifle corps. A committee was appointed to organise the movement, and liberal subscriptions were announced, Sir J. Coleridge and Sir J. Kennaway each contributing 30*l.*

RADNORSHIRE.

PRESTEIGNE.—An adjourned meeting was held on Tuesday last, at the Radnorshire Arms Hotel, to promote the formation of a volunteer rifle corps. It was resolved unanimously to establish a rifle corps for the town and neighbourhood of Presteigne. Upwards of sixty volunteers have already sent in their names.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

BURNHAM VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—The officers are Benjamin Tuthill Allen, Esq., Captain; Joseph Allen, Esq., Lieutenant; Charles James Brody Mais, Esq., Ensign. The effectives number 64. Uniform: the county uniform, grey, with black facings. Drill is just commencing.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

There are thirty-two towns in Staffordshire in which companies have been or are being formed, and nine of these companies have been formally accepted by Government. The aggregate total of effective members is between 1800 and 1900, and in round numbers the effective strength of the Volunteers of Staffordshire will, when the whole of the companies are completely organised, exceed 2000 men. To meet the expenses incident upon the formation and equipment of this force upwards of 12,000*l.* has been promised as donations, and annual subscriptions, to the amount of about 1800*l.*

4TH STAFFORD RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—Date of Formation: 12th Nov., 1859. Names of Officers: Captain, Charles Frederick Darwall; Lieutenant, John Woodward Newman; Ensign, Frederick Fulrman Clarke. Effectives: 70. Donations: 380*l.*; Subscriptions: 110*l.* State of drill and rifle practice: squad drill, manual and platoon exercise. Uniform: grey tunic and trowsers, with black braid. General remarks: arms, long Enfield.

SUFFOLK.

The members of the Woodbridge company, now 64 strong, continue to meet for drill three times weekly, and several fresh donations have been received to meet the expenses of the movement. Upwards of 60 volunteers have been sworn in at Exe as members of the company formed in that district. At Stadbroke, 20 effective volunteers have been obtained. A meeting is to be held at Needham Market on Wednesday to make arrangements for a company for the hundreds of Bosmere and Claydon, and a similar gathering will also be convened at Ipswich in a few days for the hundred of Samford.

TREDEGAR.—The Tredegar company now numbers 110 men, who are regularly drilled night and morning by sergeants from the Monmouthshire Militia.

SURREY.

SOUTHWARK AND LAMBETH, OR 7TH SURREY.—The attendance at drill at the Lambeth Baths continues to increase every week, and during the past one the services of two more companies, of 60 men each, have been tendered to Her Majesty by the Lord-Lieutenant, making with those previously enrolled nearly 200 volunteers who have joined this corps, and it is expected that battalions will be formed in the course of a few days. The commanding officer, Captain Beresford, has recommended Lieutenant Robert Crowe, an experienced officer of the Line, for the command of the first of the above companies. Pay and Colour-Sergeant Wallis has been appointed Sergeant-major to the corps.

CROYDON.—On Wednesday evening, last week, an agreeable episode occurred in the proceedings of the Croydon Riflemen, in the presentation of a testimonial to Sergeant Creagh—who has left the Croydon Barracks through promotion. The gift in question was a silver pint drinking cup, richly chased, and valued ten guineas, manufactured by Mr. Thomas Weller, of Croydon. The successor to Sergeant Creagh is Sergeant Titman, who is well qualified for his office, and will doubtless prove as popular as his predecessor. Within the last week a considerable augmentation has been made to the corps from Mitcham, where a corporal from the Croydon corps attends now weekly for preliminary drill. The 2nd company is now forming, and by the spring, there is little doubt that two full and efficient companies will be ready to take the field for the new long range.

KINGSTON.—A numerous and enthusiastic public meeting was held in the Town-hall on Thursday last, in support of the volunteer rifle movement in Kingston; Lord St. Leonards in the chair. His lordship proceeded to observe, regarding the previous unsuccessful attempt to form a corps in Kingston, when some were for having a rifle club and others a volunteer rifle corps, and the one was as eager as the other for their pet scheme, that he was not sorry for the delay, as it had afforded an opportunity for mature consideration; and seed well sown came well up. It had been said by some in very high places that there had been a panic in England; now, a panic meant a sudden fright without any cause. He would tell those who made such an assertion that it was an unmitigated falsehood. If any one thing struck him more than another, it was the people of England rising with might and majesty to aid, by the best of patriotism, in the protection of their altars and their homes. (Loud cheers.) There was nothing like brigandage; but the calm, cool, quiet determination of freedom's sons, by united efforts, to resist any aggression, emanate from where it would. When Bonaparte threatened an invasion he (Lord St. Leonards) was in his younger days, and he would tell them that he was one of the volunteers of those days,—and they did not play at soldiers, but drilled four hours per day; and the thoughts of what had been done enabled him to call upon the young men of the present time to do as their forefathers had done. He believed the reason Bonaparte did not come to England was that he discovered the country was all in arms. (Cheers.) The meeting pledged itself to give the best support and assistance to the Kingston Volunteer Rifle Corps.

SUSSEX.

At Brighton the drill is proceeding satisfactorily, and the enrolment rapidly. At Chichester there was a meeting on Friday, at the Council-chamber of the committee of the Chichester Rifle Corps. Mr. A. Hall Hall announced that the West Sussex Volunteer Rifles, just formed, and already consisting of 40 men, were willing to join the Chichester Corps. The second Sussex Rifle Corps is progressing satisfactorily. The Arundel and Littlehampton corps is commanded by the Duke of Norfolk, who has granted a convenient spot in Arundel Park as the rifle practice ground. The corps at present numbers 50.

WARWICKSHIRE.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.—A Rifle Corps, consisting of 65 effectives and 26 honorary members, has been formed in this town, and on Monday last Henry Perrott, Esq., late Lieutenant of the 59th Foot, was unanimously elected Captain. The effectives are drilled three times a-day under the able direction of Colour-Sergeant William Roe, of the 1st Warwickshire Militia, and Sergeant Middleton.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Rifle Corps Association of this town had an interview with Lord Leigh, as Lord-Lieutenant of the county, last week, the purpose being to impress upon his lordship the desirability of establishing a Birmingham brigade, distinct from the Warwickshire corps. His lordship expressed his willingness to sanction a Birmingham battalion of the Warwickshire corps, with a commandant distinct, provided that 500 men could be raised. Mr. J. D. Goodman announced on the part of the gun trade, that the gunmakers had already subscribed 1000*l.* towards the equipment of their own men. Mr. A. Ryland mentioned that it was in contemplation to raise a body of men from the ranks of the attorneys of the town, and their clerks.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The volunteer movement in this county is now in a condition to pronounce the results. At Pershore 88 volunteers have been enrolled. Captain Scobell was on Friday elected captain of the corps. At Kingswinford 50 men have been enrolled, and Mr. B. St. John Matthews is appointed captain. At Malvern the full corps of 60 is nearly made up, and Sir H. Lambert is appointed captain. At Eveshain 52 volunteers are enrolled, and 300*l.* is subscribed. At Wolverley and Kidderminster, the first corps enrolled in the county, the drills go on with success. The second company has been finally accepted at Kidderminster. At Stourport also there are daily drills. The Droitwich corps have incorporated themselves with their neighbours of Hanbury, and Mr. H. P. Vernon, of Hanbury Hall, has been elected captain.

YORKSHIRE.

BRADFORD.—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the services of a sub-division, to be attached to the 5th Company of West Riding Rifle Volunteers (Bradford 1st Company), as well as to appoint Lieutenant A. B. Foster, of the 6th Company, to be Lieutenant of the 5th Company; Ensign H. S. Hirst to be Lieutenant, 6th Company; and Mr. John Foster, jun., to be Ensign of the same company, *vice* Hirst, promoted; Mr. George Bankart to be Ensign, 5th Company, Mr. Salt, M.P. for Bradford, Mr. W. Walker, of Bolling Hall, West Riding, magistrate, and about a dozen other gentlemen have enrolled themselves honorary members of the Bradford Volunteer Corps.

WEST RIDING RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—On the 5th of September, 1859, the services of this corps were accepted. The officers are:—George Briggs, magistrate, King's Dragoon Guards, Captain; Edward Lloyd, Lieutenant; Herbert Severm, Ensign and Musketry Instructor; Temple C. Paley, late West York Light Infantry Militia, Hon. Surgeon; H. Crawford, late 3rd Buffs, Sergeant-Major. Effectives: there are one hundred subscribing 10*s.* a year each. The supernumeraries are to be formed eventually into a second company. Amount of subscription, 400*l.* Honorary members number sixty at 1*l.* 1*s.* a-year. The corps is well advanced in drill. Musketry instruction conducted regularly. Uniform: medium grey, with black piping, brown leather belts, and dead-silver devices.

3rd Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers—Alfred Talbot, Esq., to be Captain; James Dixon, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Alfred Brinton, Esq., to be Ensign.

4th Company of Derbyshire Volunteer Rifles—Walter Boden, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Samuel Lewis, jun., to be Ensign.

4th Division of Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—James Bourne, Esq., late Major in the Royal Lancashire Militia Artillery Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant; James Walter, Esq., to be Major; George Melly, Esq., to be Captain; Barton Wrigley, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Arthur Bushby, Esq., to be Captain; Henry Hugh Hornby, Esq., to be Captain; Charles Backhouse Robinson, Esq., to be Captan; Samuel Hayward Turner, Esq., to be Captain; James Pitcairn Campbell, Esq., to be Captain; Charles Langton, Esq., to be Captain; Eustace Greg, late Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 3rd Buffs, to be First Lieutenant; Joseph Corbett Lowe, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Thomas Gardner, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Peter Bourne Drinkwater, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Alexander Sparrow, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; William Radcliffe, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; James Poole, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; George Holt, jun., Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; George Sinclair Robinson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Robert Burke Honan, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Caleb Charles Rotheram, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

1st Company of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—John Lord Howard, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Robertson, promoted.

25th Company of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Alexander M'Neile, Esq., Captain on half-pay in Her Majesty's Madras Army, to be Captain; Charles Lee Campbell, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Horsfall, Gent., to be Ensign.

6th Division of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Horatio Simon Samuel, Esq., to be Captain; Francis Philip Rickards, Esq., to be Captain; William Spencer Sawyer, Esq., to be Captain; James Knowles, Esq., to be Captain; David Bleackley, Esq., to be Captain; John Pearce, Esq., to be Captain; Samuel Henry Hinde, Esq., to be Captain; Robert Bridgford, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Bagshaw, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Hugh Fleming, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Hartley Goldsmith, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Richard Pape Ford, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Francis Henry Glover, jun., Gent., to be Lieutenant; Herbert Philips, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Andrew Stirling, Gent., to be Ensign; Robert May, Gent., to be Ensign; Thomas Walker Nelson, Gent., to be Ensign; William Borlase Willock, Gent., to be Ensign; Robert Bellhouse, Gent., to be Ensign; John Howarth Ashton, Gent., to be Ensign; Albert Lungley Dickins, Gent., to be Ensign; Anthony Beaufort Brabazon, Esq., M.D., to be Surgeon; Robert Manners Mann, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

10th Company of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Peter Allen, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Surgeon.

15th Division of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Gordon Hamilton, Esq., to be Captain; Richmond Higinbotham Tucker, Esq., to be Captain; Francis James Eaton,

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Esq., to be Captain; Richard Rankin Heap, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Stanley Rogerson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Alfred Middleton, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Allan Stanley Clare, Gent., to be Ensign; Thomas Alexander Bentley, Gent., to be Ensign.

16th Company of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Alfred King, jun., Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Butler Henshall, Gent., to be Ensign.

5th Division of Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Alfred Crosby Pope, Gent., to be Honorary Surgeon.

6th Division of Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—David Barbour M'Culloch, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Isham Henry Edward Gill, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

1st Company of Northumberland Rifle Volunteers—Ensign Fawcus to be Lieutenant, vice Fenwick, resigned; Mr. Edward Shotton to be Ensign, vice Fawcus, promoted.

2nd Company of Northumberland Rifle Volunteers—John Fenwick, Esq., to be Captain; Mr. Alexander Shannon Stephenson to be Lieutenant; Mr. John Twizell to be Ensign.

2nd Company of Northumberland Artillery Volunteers—Emanuel Young, Esq., to be Captain.

2nd Company of Berks Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant the Hon. Alexander Leslie Melville Hore Ruthven to be Captain; Ensign Samuel Thomas George Evans to be Lieutenant, vice Ruthven, promoted; Ramsay Hamilton Couper to be Ensign, vice Evans, promoted.

Cambridge University Rifle Volunteers—Charles James Newberry, Esq., M.A., to be Captain; Charles Twemlow Royds, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Oswald Smith, Esq., to be Ensign; Frederick Whitmore Holland, Esq., B.A., to be Captain; Edmund Boulnois, Esq., to be Lieutenant; John Bagot Scriven, Esq., to be Ensign; Henry Salusbury Hughes, Esq., to be Captain; John Armine Willis, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Robert Augustus Bayford, Esq., to be Ensign.

Cornwall Volunteer Corps—2nd Company Artillery—William Thomas Alexander Pattison to be Surgeon. 5th Company Rifles: John Kempthorne to be Captain; William Gostwych Gard to be Lieutenant; John Peter, jun., to be Ensign. 1st Company Artillery: Henry Marley to be Surgeon.

East York Rifle Volunteers—3rd Company—Philip Saltmarshe, Esq., to be Captain; Eric William Clark, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Carter, Esq., to be Ensign.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 20.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant George Brinewood Potts to be Adjutant, with the rank of Captain, of the Artillery Company of London, vice Snell, promoted.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Peter Matthews, Gent., to be Assistant-Quartermaster of the Artillery Company of London.

Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers — 10th Company—Richard Bassett, Esq., to be Captain; Frederick Ridge Greenhill, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Charles Henry Williams, Esq., to be Ensign; Jan. 13.

1st Lincolnshire Artillery Volunteers—Francis Thirkill White, Esq., to be Captain; William Wilkinson, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; John Field Smyth, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Jan. 12.

1st Sub-division of Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—George Charles Uppleby, Esq., to be Lieutenant; John Stephenson, Gent., to be Ensign; Jan. 12.

Norfolk Rifle Volunteers—5th Company—John Lowe, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., to be Honorary Surgeon; Jan. 16.

Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers—2nd Company—John Pleydell Wilton, Gent., to be Honorary Surgeon; Jan. 18.

16th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—Charles Edward Murray, Esq., to be Captain; Robert Lawes, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Jan 6.

21st Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—Nicholas Herbert Harrington, Esq., to be Captain; Jan. 10. John Lowther Du Plat Taylor, Esq., to be Captain; Jan. 11.

6th Company of Cornwall Volunteer Rifles — Edward Baring Gould, Esq., to be Captain; William Day Hanson, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Jan. 10.

5th Company of Derbyshire Volunteer Rifles—William Henry Cox, Esq., to be Captain; Alexander James Henley, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Alexander Buchanan, Gent., to be Ensign; Jan. 18.

11th Company of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—William Barrows, jun., Esq., to be Captain; Jan. 11.

Bath, or 1st Somerset Volunteer Rifle Corps—Henry Batchelor to be Ensign; Edward Francis Elliott, Major, retired, to be Lieutenant; Dec. 30.

Burnham or 4th Somerset Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Benjamin Tuthill Allen, Esq., to be Captain; Joseph Allen, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles James Brody Mais, Gent., to be Ensign; Jan. 12.

Bridgewater and Polden Hill, or 5th Somerset Volunteer Rifle Corps—Gabriel Stone Poole, Esq., to be Captain; Charles Robert Bate, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William John Ford, Gent., to be Ensign; Jan. 14.

11th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers.—William Esplin, Esq., to be Captain; Irvine Kempt, Esq., to be Lieutenant; James Haddon Bower, Esq., to be Ensign; Jan. 13.

1st Company of Kincardineshire Artillery Volunteers—Alexander Innes, Esq., to be Captain; Charles Gordon Robertson, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; James Tindal, jun., Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; Jan. 10.

1st Company of Kincardineshire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Frazer Duff to be Captain; James Black to be Lieutenant; John Milne to be Ensign; Jan. 10.

Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers—1st Company—James Hunter Picken, Gent., to be Captain; Robert Railton, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Bishop Andrews, Gent., to be Ensign; Jan. 14.

4th Division of Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Frederic Lawrence Boteler, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Charles Birch Bean, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Dec. 21.

5th Company of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Captain Adam Steuart Gladstone to be Captain Commandant; Ensign Charles Edward Crosbie to be Lieutenant, vice Robert John Tinley, promoted; Jan. 10.

[The following appointment is substituted for that of Wm. Reade Brenden, which appeared in the Gazette of the 10th instant.:]—

7th Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—William Reade Brander, Gent., to be Lieutenant, Jan. 7.

NEW PAPER FOR THE UNITED SERVICES AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE AND JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES. Edited by W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., LL.D. (Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not authenticated by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

The EDITOR begs to return his acknowledgments to the Officers and Secretaries of Volunteers who have so kindly furnished him with information in reference to their respective corps, and invites further communications.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, or to Mr. Joseph Smith, and not to the EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1860.

If the proposed augmentation of the Army be made an answer to any demands from the Volunteers for the assistance of Government, we think an unjust estimate is formed of the spirit of the movement, or of the manner in which the State should regard the uses and relations of Volunteers to the safety of the empire. Whilst we are disposed to take the view that undrilled Volunteers would be no very reliable source of security in time of danger, we hold that the spirit which animates them is one which ought to be encouraged and developed by every legitimate means in the power of the Government; among which we reckon due attention to their requests, and such aid in money as may be demanded by the unanimous voice of the body for their requirements, in paying staff-officers and providing proper places of exercise, drill, and practice. The Volunteers must not be unreasonable: as yet they show no disposition to be so: and in times past they certainly displayed a nobleness of devotion and a completeness of patriotism which secured for them the admiration and gratitude of their countrymen. If they will spend money in handsome dresses and in brass bands, of course there will be a disinclination on the part of the Parliament to accede to requests for money for purposes of greater utility; but there is really no good ground for objecting to such additions, if they stimulate the spirit of the various corps, and do not absorb subscriptions which might be better employed. In times of peace the value of the Volunteer Movement is best tested by its voluntary character. As yet the movement is not so large and wide-spread as we hoped it would become; and it seems as if the country was waiting for the meeting of Parliament, to ascertain what the Government intended to do. There are less than 100,000 Volunteers in England, Scotland, and Wales. There are none in Ireland, where the Volunteers of 1782 left an unpleasant impression on the minds of the authorities. When we say that there are not 80,000 Volunteers enrolled or in training, we do not make a mis-statement. They are scattered all over England, here and there, in hamlets and towns; all over Scotland and Wales in the same way. It would be exceedingly difficult, as the Volunteers are at present constituted, to get 10,000 of them together at one spot, and little companies here and there would be inappreciable obstacles in the way of an invading force.

There were, before the American war, 45,000 Volunteers in the little State of Massachusetts; more than half of the strength of our present Volunteer force in the United Kingdom. Now, whilst we are fully persuaded of the necessity of drill—and, above all things, of practice—we must deprecate constant fagging, which disgusts men who find that drilling, goose-stepping, wheeling, and counter-marching lose their charms after a time, and become in reality rather monotonous exercises, particularly when all the evolutions are spoiled by one stupid rank and file, and the inexorable sergeant "as-you-were's" his squad into pristine indignation. Let not our captains of companies hurry to be perfect. Let the exercises be light, and not too frequent; there is plenty of time, we think, for improvement. Above all, let nothing ridiculous in uniform, or accidents, or pretension, deter one's neighbours from joining the movement, which is, in its essence, thoroughly wholesome. But, again, we repeat, it wants some impetus. The spread is not as wide, or as deep—or as high even—as we could desire. If Parliament should, in its wisdom, think fit to throw the whole weight of the Volunteers on the people, with the exception of such aid as they have already received and as they are to get under certain conditions, we confess we do not see how we can make it so completely successful as its friends desire. Volunteers cannot be *too numerous*. In their numbers is the real strength of the Volunteers—in their numbers is the full significance of the demonstration; —and if they fail in that essential, they not only fail in all, but they incur the risk of calling the attention of those on whom we intended to impose by an appearance of strength, to our supposed weakness. If any step were taken to make use of that deceptive conclusion, no doubt the Volunteers would be as ready as they were in the old war—but it would then be too late perhaps; for it must be remembered that England was at war with France for years ere the old Volunteers obtained their full development and power, and that the battalions which were then ready to resist an enemy, had long experience, and were as well drilled generally as regulars, fencibles, or militia. And here we would point out, by the way, a fallacy which lies in the remark that "young soldiers" have generally won great battles. The men may be young, we admit; nay, more, they may never have been in or under fire before the action, but it is morally certain that such young soldiers as have gained grand victories, or victories at all, have been well drilled and accustomed to act together, at least regimentally. If not, the experience of history goes for nothing, our knowledge of human nature is useless. The Volunteers, if they are ever to be looked to with confidence as an element in the power and resources of the State, must be a permanent body. They must not become the mere mushrooms of panics, dying with the false growth from which they spring. As we have said before, we think if it could be proved to demonstration that there is not a chance or probability of a Volunteer ever pulling a trigger against an enemy, the movement has great ends and purposes and effects in the life of this nation, for which it deserves encouragement from any English statesman who desires to keep the blood fresh in our veins, our eyes undimmed by years, and our muscles strong and full of conscious energy. Well, then, what will the Government do? A few nights more will probably decide how far the Volunteers have to rely on their own rescources, or on the assistance of the state. *Aide toi et Dieu t'aidera* is a good motto for an individual—it may be, an Empire; but in giving help to the Volunteers the State assuredly would be helping itself, and we doubt not that the assistance of Heaven would be granted to an effort which would secure—if not the liberties of England—at least the maintenance of the spirit and courage of the Englishman, who possesses in his nature great antipathies to your dry-rot of states and nations, but who, nevertheless, might at last buy off his barbarians with a bag of gold, if he were not reminded of his former glories, and renovated in the use of the means by which he gained them.

In our last number we explained the cause of the promotion of Colonel Airey over the heads of eleven

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other lieutenant-colonels of the Guards. Nevertheless a correspondence has taken place during the week in the columns of our leading contemporary, in which "A Guardsman's Ghost," and some more substantial writers have dwelt upon the matter with various degrees of inaccura . The "Guardsman's Ghost" would make it appear that Colonel Airey was promoted because he was brother of the quartermaster-general; a second writer, both because he had seen much war service in India and the Crimea, and was of longer service than the other Guardsmen; and a third, who came to correct the other two, said it was because he had served a certain qualifying term as lieutenant-colonel, which those above him on the list had not done. It has not occurred to any of those volunteer public instructors to state the true cause, which was the exception made by the Royal Commissioners in favour of the unrestricted army promotion of officers who possessed the rank of field-officer before the 20th of June, 1854, thus paying respect to what was considered a vested interest possessed by this class of officers. For the very same reason Lord Westmoreland will next week jump over the eleven Guardsmen; and Lieut.-Colonel Maitland of the Grenadier Guards will also go over their heads on the next vacancy.

We notice this correspondence less because of any practical advantage likely to arise from it, than because it furnishes an illustration of the prevailing tendency to place the Guards and the Line in a position of antagonism, which neither the one nor the other at all desire. Colonel Airey was one of four Line officers selected for good service for promotion into the Guards, to complete the augmentation of 1854; and because he had previously served in the Line, this Guardsman's Ghost (whom we believe never to have been a Guardsman in substance) rushes forward with his damaging advocacy of the Brigade of Guards. He maintains that the officers passed over had a vested interest which should have been respected by the warrant of 1858. But everyone of these officers obtained their promotion in June and July, 1854, without purchase, and the only vested interest they could be supposed to have was that based upon their standing as regimental subalterns. Every officer in the Guards who had a company (with army rank of lieut.-colonel) before the 20th of June, 1854, has been promoted to the rank of colonel in his proper seniority by the warrant of 1858; and we think a very fair and sufficient restitution was made thereby to officers who had purchased commissions, under the impression that they would lead to certain prospective advancement, but whose belief was dissipated by the warrant of 1854. But, certainly, we cannot think that those who obtained their promotion in June and July, 1854, without purchase, and generally speaking without active service, have any right to complain because they are not borne on by the tide of prosperity to the desired haven of a full colonelcy. Guardsmen, under existing regulations, are perhaps somewhat slower than Linesmen in reaching high army rank; but the advantages of their Service ought to be quite sufficient to console them. They have very great privileges among themselves, which the officers of the Line do not envy, so long as these privileges are not made the means of displacing them from the army rank they so richly earn.

Several recent occurrences on board our ships lead to the belief that discipline is not in a very healthy state, or that the class of men who now enter our service are not as orderly as British sailors have been for some time past. When we see any of the noble body, which has been so long characterised by its gallantry in action, and its discipline in time of peace, joining in violence and insubordination of the most unpardonable kind, we would be sorry indeed to think that there are more than those actual criminals to be found among the Marines. At all risks the discipline of the Navy must be maintained, or ships and guns—army and volunteers—are of small avail for England. It is sometimes asserted by naval officers, that the influence of the Press, which is directed to bring into public odium commanders on board whose ships flogging prevails, tends to increase the frequency of such punishment; and we have heard the argument used, that a captain who would be inclined to let a man off, if he were quite free from bias, sometimes brings him up for punishment to satisfy his own conscience that he is not deterred from doing his duty by any fear of the censures of the Press. If so, the captain is surely unfit to command; and the argument would only prove, that a man can be made the victim of an infirm will and a purposeless conscience. But there are many matters in which naval officers have reason on their side, when complaining of the present system of the Home Service. Short leaves and frequent payments to ships' crews are sources of certain mischief. A sailor draws his pay, and gets 24 or 48 hours' leave. He at once makes for the scene of some orgie, as certainly as a young gentleman from the country does *not* go to the Royal Institution the first night he is in town: he falls among thieves or worse; he is robbed —perhaps parts with his clothing; comes on board in ill temper, with a headache and empty pockets; is insolent, and when punished is inclined to vent his rage and his sickness on the officer, whose duty it is to maintain the rules of the Service, instead of on himself, and on the people who have lived on his folly. It has been observed, that the merchant sailors who have been tempted to enter the Service by the high bounty, are not cleanly in their habits or dress, and that they are apt to be impertinent to their officers. No doubt it is hard work to drill these men; but we must man our fleet, and make the best of the materials we have. Instead of such short leaves, it has been thought by many experienced naval officers that it would be far better to adopt the French system, or to send, for example, the ships of the Channel Fleet to the harbours where they were fitted out, and to let one-half of the crew have long leave at a time, for so many months before Christmas, and the rest long leave after Christmas. Sailors' clothing, &c., should either be served out to them as Government stores, in which case the thieves and rogues around them dared not steal or buy them; or an Act should be passed to make it felony to possess the clothing and necessaries of sailors, punishable in the same way as the illegal possession of soldiers' necessaries is.

The reports which have been received by us relative to the condition of the French fleet at Algesiras and at Gibraltar recently, are to the effect that both ships and crews are perfect in cleanliness, order, and discipline, and that the men are capital at the gun exercise. No doubt their system of dockyard barracks is better than ours; but we cannot turn an English sailor into a French matelot, cunning as our cookery may be. If we could, there is every reason why our sailors should do the work of our dockyards as the French do at Cherbourg and other ports, where they are told off in divisions, each of which is employed one day in the dockyard, and another day at drill and exercise, and so on for the time they are on shore. Would that we could do the same! Would, too, that we could do what the French did lately. A telegram came to Toulon, directing five liners and three frigates to sail at a time when half the crew of each were away on leave. The port admiral at once completed the crews from five liners and three frigates extra in the harbour and barracks, marched them on board, and the ships were off in twelve hours!

We must give our officers every support in maintaining discipline without severity, and must put down all extra "smartness" as detrimental to the Service. The evils of the port are the great enemies to sailors and officers alike, and our fleet would be perfect if it never saw land for six months at a time.

We believe we may state with tolerable certainty that the increase to the Army will be made, not in the shape of additional battalions, but by the augmentation of every regiment serving at home and in the Colonies, exclusive of India, to 1200 rank and file. There will thus be no augmentation of officers, except in the Artillery, to which new brigades will be added. The aggregate number of men added to the line will be about 15,000, and to the Artillery about 7000; but, inasmuch as the militia now embodied, and shortly to be disembodied, amount to something like this number, very little addition to the estimates will be needed in consequence.

Although the Government has not yet finally settled the great question of the future organisation of the Indian Army, we believe it has been determined to lower considerably the establishment of Queen's regiments serving in India. Accordingly, twelve regiments of the line may be expected home late in the present year or early in 1861. It is understood that the establishment of cavalry regiments will be left at ten, as it will be on the return of the 14th Light Dragoons.

The uniform recommended by the War Office Committee for Volunteer corps is a brownish grey tunic, and the facings—green, black, red, or the county colour, as well as the nether clothing—are left to the taste of the different corps. We understand that grey was adopted instead of scarlet by a majority of one.

We are glad to hear it is extremely probable that the Mail Packet Service Administration is about to be transferred from the Admiralty, either to the Board of Trade or the Post Office. The Admiralty department is quite sufficiently weighted with the discharge of its own legitimate functions, and the proposed transfer is a wholesome indication that, henceforward, it will be allowed to devote itself to purely naval matters.

The following regiments of Militia will be immediately disembodied. The Antrim Rifles, North Cork, City of Dublin, County of Limerick, 5th Middlesex (Elthorne), Oxfordshire, 2nd Stafford, and 3rd West York. By the 1st of April—the commencement of the financial year—it is expected the whole of the Militia will be disembodied.

We hear as rumours, which however we are unable to confirm, that the offices of Adjutant and Quartermaster-General are not unlikely to be amalgamated under the title of "Chief of the Staff," that General Knollys succeeds Sir Charles Yorke as Military Secretary, and that Sir Richard Airey instead of Sir James Scarlett will have the principal command at Aldershott, and that Lord Rokeby will take the Portsmouth district. It is really not creditable to the country that a larger allowance should not be given to the officer holding the Portsmouth command, which necessarily involves the exercise of an amount of hospitality, costing much more than the emoluments.

We find the following in the *Morning Post* of Thursday:—

"A statement appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, to the effect that the carriages manufactured at the Royal Arsenal for the Armstrong guns, on being hoisted on board the Himalaya steam-ship, were found to be rotten, &c. This assertion is (we are informed on good authority) entirely incorrect. The carriages in question were constructed from timber most carefully selected, and as regards materials and workmanship, they were considered by practical men in the carriage department to be perfect specimens."

[If the "good authority" were present on the occasion of hoisting the guns on board we would request hm to favour us with an interview, for the purpose of discussing a matter of fact. As he could not have been on board, or his contradiction would not have assumed such a positive form as "entirely incorrect," we beg to reiterate our statement on better authority than his own, and to repeat, on that authority, it was found, on hoisting some carriages of the Armstrong guns on board, that portions of the woodwork were unsound, *i.e.* "*rotten.*"—ED.]

Colonel Horsford, C.B., Rifle Brigade, has arrived from India, where he saw much service with his battalion, and also in command of corps and expeditionary columns in the guidance of which he gained the confidence of his men and the praise of the military authorities. He had many affairs with the enemy in Oude, and was left to guard the Gorge of the Raptee when Lord Clyde drove the rebels into Nepaul. Here the gallant officer got a severe attack of Terai fever, which quite prostrated him, so that he was carried on board ship in a very feeble state, but his friends are glad to learn his health is now restored.

By the death of Lieut.-General Falconar, Major-General Knollys becomes a Lieut.-General, Colonel Drought a Major-General, Lieut.-Colonel the Earl of Westmoreland, Coldstream Guards, a Colonel, and Major Mauleverer, Staff Officer of Pensioners, a Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

The death of Major-General Robinson will bring Major-General Sir Thomas Franks, K.C.B., from the supernumerary list of Generals promoted for distinguished service to the fixed establishment. By the last Royal warrant an officer so brought in takes his seniority from the date of his promotion for good service, and accordingly Sir T. Franks will take rank next after Major-General Moncrieff.

Colonel Bloomfield, now commanding the troops at Colchester Camp, has been appointed to succeed Major-General Cunynghame in command of the Second Brigade at Dublin with the rank of Major-General.

It is reported that Colonel Charles Franklyn, C.B., now Inspecting Field Officer at York, is not unlikely to succeed Major-General Rumley in the command of a brigade at Gibraltar. Rumour also states that Colonel Narcott, C.B., formerly of the Rifle Brigade, who has just retired from the command of the Rifle Depôt Battalion at Winchester, will succeed Colonel Bloomfield in the Colchester command.

The colonelcy of the 73rd Regiment remains vacant by the death of Lieut.-General Falconar. The Inspecting Field Officership at Glasgow is vacant by the promotion of Major-General Van Notten Pole, and the same post at Cork will in a few days be vacated by Colonel Drought's promotion to the rank of major-general.

The following changes in the Coast-Guard have just been made.—Inspecting Commander: Commander Joseph S. Rundle to Carlisle Division, vice Woodley, superseded at own request. Chief Officer: Lieutenant William C. S. Sullivan, to command Kilmore Station. Commander George T. S. Winthrop to command the Argus, tender, vice Grandy, promoted. Inspecting Lieutenant: Lieutenant Robert Willcox, from Westport to Knightstown, vice Lyons, promoted. Lieutenant John J. C. H. Tracy, from the Active to the Mermaid, tender, vice Winthrop, promoted to Argus. Mr. George R. Morrison, master, from Argus, to command the Active, tender, vice Tracy. The name of Commander Winthrop has been removed from the reserved to the active list of Commanders.

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CEYLON.*

The appearance of the third edition of a work within three months must be as gratifying to the author as it is startling to the reader. It is a success which could only be achieved by merit of no ordinary kind, and shows how highly solid information is really prized by a large portion of the reading public. Three out of four works of this class are only redeemed from the charge of utter insipidity by a liberal sprinkling of anecdote and adventure, which very few readers care anything about; and the little useful information they contain, is usually scattered through them in such a way as to unfit them for reference.

Sir James's "Ceylon" is a production of a very different kind, and is not only one of the best works of the kind, but perhaps the best on the subject. The climate and geology, the fauna and flora, the history and antiquities, of this beautiful island are discussed in a style we can scarcely praise too highly. For the most part, writers from the higher ranks, secure of a certain amount of success and *eclât*, and indifferent to the consequences of failure, which weigh so heavily on the author by profession, neglect the only means of success—labour and patience; qualities so apparent in the work before us, that we would gladly analyse it at further length did our limits allow of doing so.

The chapter on the physical geography of Ceylon is most carefully written. Sir James is opposed to the popular view that Ceylon was torn from the main land by a convulsion; the only possible way of accounting for an island in the opinion of many persons. It has evidently been a labour of love, and he dwells with enthusiasm on "its lofty mountains covered by luxuriant forests," and its shores "bright with the foliage of perpetual spring." It is, however, an honest enthusiasm, and the paradise to which the fathers of the human race are fabled to have retired after their expulsion from the first Eden, with its huge, fantastic, primary rocks; its many-hued forests, lighted by a tropical sun, and resounding with the beautiful notes of the Oriole and the Dayal bird; and its silver streams flowing away to the sea of the pearl divers, is well worthy of it.

No subject of the slightest moment, falling fairly within the province of such a work, has been neglected, and the ample index to each volume enables the reader to obtain at once information on every point, from the method of finding gems in the Nellan to a geological survey of the coast, the mysteries of Buddhist architecture, or the Mahawanse dynasty. The chapters on zoology and botany are furnished with carefully classed catalogues, and that on zoology will scarcely fail to gratify the most indifferent reader; especially that part devoted to the account of the elephant. Sir James is opposed, we see, to the opinions that the male elephant fights with his tusks, as is commonly believed. They are not calculated for warding off the attack of the rhinoceros or tiger, and the author clearly considers that he has no business to fight with animals which are not in any way disposed to molest him. It would appear that the elephant is not quite so clear about this point as he might be, and, to settle it, occasionally pulls off the tusk of his foe without any ceremony. His most formidable point is his weight, by which he simply crushes anything smaller than himself, or softer than a tortoise, into a mummy; pitching it to and fro between his fore and hind feet, and alternately striving to throw his whole weight upon the pair resting on the devoted animal,—most certainly a very effectual method. Sir James confirms the accounts given of the sagacity of this noble creature. One of them actually laid down the burden it was carrying, to make way for him and his horse. The high-caste elephant, with his tail touching the ground, his *small* face, and each foot furnished with five nails, is an animal as superior in his way as a full-blooded racer.

We are afraid this brief notice will give the readers but an imperfect idea of the value of the work, which we most heartily recommend them to read on the earliest opportunity.

NARRATIVE OF THE EARL OF ELGIN'S MISSION TO CHINA AND JAPAN.†

Few of those who went to China and Japan during our last difficulty with the Celestial Empire enjoyed better opportunities of acquiring information at the fountain-head than Lord Elgin's private secretary, and we are glad to find that he has given to the world a carefully detailed account of his experience.

But for the necessity of not giving vent to unchristian feelings, and having tea to drink, we should most devoutly rejoice to hear that China, with its dirty grotesque mandarins, joss houses, dragons, and kites, had gone to the bottom of the ocean. Nothing short of that process, which was proposed as an effectual quietus for Ireland; or calling down fire from heaven, as was mildly suggested by one author; could ever cleanse away the awful pollution, moral and physical, of a people sunk to the lowest depths of poverty and crime. The description of Tientsin, with the banks of the river swarming with men diving in search of dead cats, garbage, and offal to eat, and the corpses flung out on dung-heaps, is perfectly appalling. And this is the land of the Citizen of the World—the ideal monarchy of Voltaire and Goldsmith.

From the contemplation of such horrible misery, it is quite delightful to turn, and linger upon the interesting pictures of the Japanese. Subsequent intercourse with this extraordinary people may reveal vices and foibles as yet unknown, but all as yet told shows that, as regards arts, policy, home comforts, and cleanliness, the Japanese are not only the foremost people of the East, but in many respects a-head of the boasted civilisation of the West. The construction of such an immense city as the capital of Japan, without violating decency and comfort; the taste and skill displayed in their exquisite gardens and cottages, their tea-houses, mossy grottoes, charming villages, and quaintly cut trees; may perhaps lead us to inquire if we could not take a lesson from them.

The work is accompanied by some very interesting engravings, and we think our readers will like it.

LIFE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.*

We should almost as soon have expected to read an impartial biography of Wellington in French as to have met with an unprejudiced account of Luther by the Pope, or to have discovered that his late Majesty the King of Naples was in the habit of employing his leisure hours in doing justice to the memories of Danton and Mirabeau. Yet here we have something like fair play for the great captain, and his translator (himself no inadequate judge or unknown author) gives M. Brialmont credit for the most frank acknowledgment of the high moral and intellectual character of his hero.

And with great justice too. There has been far too much disparagement of Wellington, and envy has only too frequently found an excellent safety-valve by comparing him, of course to his disadvantage, with Napoleon. This was only to be looked for at the hands of continental writers, who are always ready to prove, from irrefragable sources, that he never did defeat, and never could have defeated, the Corsican general; the battle of Waterloo, especially, being a mistake altogether, and a matter of which English writers know nothing at all.

We are glad to find that Mr. Gleig has the courage to vindicate thoroughly the character of the great Duke of Wellington; one of the brightest and noblest that history has preserved, whether we regard him as a soldier or subject. No general ever committed so few blunders; and if he had had the same opportunities as Napoleon he would have gained as many (more?) victories; while he would never have stained his name with the massacre of the sandhills and the horrors of the Beresina.

To those who wish to study Wellington throughout his illustrious career, we recommend the work of Mr. Yonge.† The author has had access to many sources of information which previous biographers could not command, and it is not one of the least noble features in the Duke's character that he preferred leaving his own biography incomplete to wounding the the feelings of a single individual.

Mr. Yonge's work contains some excellent plans, showing the relative position, of the armies, the lines of Torres Vedras, &c.

THE ARTILLERIST'S MANUAL.‡

At a time when English military literature is at best only struggling into existence, it is gratifying to meet with a useful work on artillery, which, if its author cannot be claimed as our countryman, is at least written in our own language.

Without laying claim to the depth and originality of Paixhans or Howard Douglas, Lieutenant Gibbon has treated his subject in that thoroughly practical manner which must secure not only the attention of his professional brethren, but also a certain degree of general interest.

If we have a fault to find it is that, by endeavouring to compress within a single volume too great a variety of subjects, he is at times unable to be sufficiently explicit and full. Thus, in his treatment of gunpowder, he does not notice that important revolution which aims at obtaining a slower and weaker, rather than a rapid and almost instantaneous projectile; and, while appearing to discuss the merits of gun-cotton, he is silent as to its great defects, its facility of absorbing moisture, its destructive influence on ordnance, and the danger of its spontaneous combustion.

In estimating the advantages of the Armstrong gun, he has followed the path, and consequently has fallen into the errors, of Dr. Scoffern, whose remarks on the subject are most crude and incorrect.

It is, however, not so much in the high philosophy of his science as in minute detail that Mr. Gibbon excels. As a book of reference his work is of especial value; and, as such, we recommend it not only to the artillerist by profession, but to all who feel an interest in the progress of military science.

The January number of the "Journal of the United Service Institution" contains some admirable papers, and none which are not interesting. Colonel M'Dougall's lecture on the character of the great Duke of Marlborough is restricted to the military "*psyche*" of the famous general, of whom he says, in conclusion, "in twenty campaigns, ten of which were successive, he passed all the rivers and lines he attempted, took every town he invested, won all the battles he fought, and was never surprised by the enemy"—*finis coronat opus*. Another paper, entitled "The Screw Fleets of England and France" should really be read by everyone who wishes for an able analysis of the relative powers of the two navies. We do not much like the word "exhaustive," but it is fairly applicable to Mr. Pickering's lecture, the results of which are very reassuring to us. Of gunboats he says: "It cannot be denied, however, that on the only occasion in which they were tried *en masse*, as at Sweaborg, their fire was a comparative failure. Numbers of officers, English and French, are unanimous in asserting that the good old-fashioned vertical fire from the mortars was alone efficient; and Sir Charles Napier draws attention to the fact, that had the contractor's mortars not been shamefully deficient, or their number too small, the whole of the defences, and even the island, might have been destroyed, and a passage opened into the harbour. It is certain that even now no very successful and definite model has been produced of a steam gunboat, either here or in France. Their limited speed, compared to all larger than themselves; vulnerability to shot (for their safety will altogether depend upon the frustration of the aim of the enemy); the frequency of their incurring damage in their engines, almost constantly out of repair, in any sustained operation; their fore-and-aft rigging, so little adapted to a war-vessel, cramping up the quarters; and their uneasy motion at sea, rendering both shot and gun almost uncontrollable in even moderate weather; all these concomitant disadvantages will much circumscribe the services of these vessels, if we judge of them as men-of-war, destined to perform the numberless duties that devolved on all the smaller craft in blockading service in the late war, and not consider them as packets, performing the remarkable feat for vessels of only two inches keel of going round the Cape." In a lecture by Major-General Portlock, on the advantages of knowing a little of the physical sciences, there is appended this note:—"I have pointed out one remarkable instance in which the perusal of Polybius in the original Greek afforded solace to one Crimean hero, my respected friend Major-General Cameron, C.B., which he would not have obtained from simply reading a translation. The language itself was a source of enjoyment to the scholar, in addition to that derived from the historical details. I ought to have added a Crimean proof that other officers found an equally powerful cordial in their pursuits of natural science, under what may indeed be called difficulties. My friend Mr. W. Baily, F.G.S., has described with much ability the fossils collected in the Crimea and placed in his hands by Captain C. F. Cockburn, R.A., besides whom, I observe noticed in the list as having shared in the labour, and let me say the pleasure, of collecting them, Major Cooke, R.E.; Major Hudson, 39th Regiment; Dr. Sutherland, Sanitary Commission; Mr. Oliver, Army Works Corps; Lieut.-Colonel Munro; Dr. M'Pherson; Major Anderson, R.A.; Lieut.-Colonel Lygon Cocks, Grenadier Guards. Had the number of collectors and observers been greater, the amount of happiness would have been greater also, and that without inducing any diminution of the military zeal or efficiency of the officers themselves." If we had room we would gladly reproduce the whole of this very well digested and satisfactory lecture. The other papers are valuable and instructive.

"The Volunteer Movement; its Progress, and its Wants" (Macmillan: Cambridge), by Mr. R. Dudley Baxter, in 36 pages, contains much useful information in reference to the actual condition of the volunteer forces, and proves that they languish in the counties for want of proper support. Of the cities, nearly all have joined; of the towns one half of the large and a third of the small have joined; of the counties, not one-twentieth have participated, and "we are obliged to conclude that more than 10,000,000 of our population are taking no appreciable part in the Volunteer Movement." The writer, with fair reason, attributes this remarkable fact to the expenses, which fall heavily on the poorer classes, and suggests that Government should find the range, the butt, and pay the staff. If we recollect aright the annual vote for Volunteers was 4,000,000*l.* in 1804. The Government could not perhaps do much to diminish the strength of the Volunteers already enrolled, but they can certainly, by withholding from them any Parliamentary assistance, restrict the number to its present force, which is rather short of 80,000 in England, Wales, and Scotland. The introduction of prizes and regular courses of practice, the union of corps into battalions for temporary purposes, the employment of Rifle Instructors, &c., are urged clearly and well by the writer, and finally it is argued that the Government must come to the aid of the Volunteers, as it is not possible for the corps to pay their way; a trifle less than 65*l.* a year from Government for a company of 80 men would be sufficient to put the finances on a sound basis. For a force of 100,000 men, of which 10,000 are artillery, the annual grant would be about 77,000*l.*, a very cheap defence of the nation if the work were done well. The Yeomanry Cavalry for 1859-60 costs 88,000*l.* Their strength is 14,000. We notice the pamphlet in the hope that attention will be paid to its facts and arguments in the proper quarter.

Captain Blakely has published a pamphlet in the form of a letter to the Secretary of State for War, "claiming the original invention of an indispensable feature of the Armstrong Gun, &c." In the preface he says, "in 1854 Sir W. Armstrong and myself, independently of each other, discovered a method of making a much stronger cannon from the same quantity of metal than was possible by the ordinary plan," and he proceeds—in justice to that gentleman as well as to himself—to make known the exact truth. The quotations from the patent specifications look like each other, but one must regret that Captain Blakely did not carry out his intention of trying the question by action against the Elswick Iron Company, as he might have found that the "quibbles" of "a legal tribunal," which he dreaded, are not more formidable than those of a "department," even if he had grounds for twisting the very practical business-like letter of the solicitor of the War Office (whom Captain Blakely mistakes for General Peel) into the form in which he has put it. Captain A. T. Blakely "thanks his God" that he has been enabled to invent an indispensable portion of the Armstrong gun, and calls on Mr. Sidney

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* *Ceylon.* By Sir James Emerson Tennant. Third Edition. (Longman & Co.)

† *Narrative of the Earl of Elgin's Mission to China and Japan.* By Laurence Oliphant. (Blackwood & Sons, 1859.)

* *Life of the Duke of Wellington.* From the French of M. Brialmont. By the Rev. A. Gleig.

† *The Life of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington.* By Charles Duke Yonge. (Chapman & Hall.)

‡ *The Artillerist's Manual.* By Lieutenant John Gibbon, 4th Artillery, U.S. Army. (Trübner & Co.)

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Herbert to decide what the country shall do for him. Perhaps he will only receive his reward in Heaven.

"The Volunteer Army List," published by O'Byrne Brothers, 7, Adelphi Terrace, is an exceedingly well-compiled companion for volunteers. It is not only what its name indicates, but it contains a great deal of information useful to all who are anxious to know anything about the movement, even in its minutest details.

A pamphlet, "Barrack Canteens, as They Were, as They Are, and as They Ought to be," by Common Sense, printed for private circulation, states facts, very decisively and authoritatively, which sustain his assertion, that the change of system introduced in 1855, from the desire to benefit the soldier, has not produced any benefit to him; whilst the large annual income formerly derivable by the state from canteens, now goes into the pockets of the canteen tenants, so that some of them are now making from 5000*l.* to 8000*l.* a-year. The writer, who seems to understand the system and subject thoroughly, recommends that canteens should be erected by Government as an essential part of barracks, and rendered comfortable and attractive by means of good lighting, large rooms, coffee and reading saloons—the sale of spirits and good liquor under proper supervision by a regimental committee of officers, with large powers, and he believes that there would be thus created "a canteen fund" for amusements and recreations, and even for granting allowances to widows and children of soldiers. The evils of the present system at all events are undeniable.

IRON-SIDED SHIPS OF WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It has been said that steam is an iron Englishman, inasmuch as crank and spindle, boiler and piston, paddle and screw, are the results of the scientific throbbings of English brains. It is, however, also believed on the Continent, and to some extent in England, that in creating this motor, we have modified, if not overthrown, the present tactics of war upon the ocean.

We are, indeed, now familiar with the "screw," and the great changes effected by it, in handing over to the engineer those delicate manœuvres which were once due to atmospheric influences alone. Our iron Englishman is now about to introduce great changes, particularly in steam-rams, iron-sided ships, and other terrible engines of war.

I am, however, not like our Continental friends disposed to jump to conclusions too rapidly; for, recollecting the mistakes that happened to the Great Eastern, built under the guiding genius of Brunel; and also bearing in mind how slowly the inventive spirits of the scientific age groped their way through all sorts of difficulties from paddle to screw; I am disposed to be somewhat sceptical about the successful *debut* of the great iron ship, Warrior, which by a very uneasy sort of metaphor has been styled "The Rhinoceros of the Deep."

Sir, these pachyderms may be "steeled" against the ordinary impressions of 32, or even 68, pounders, but in making them invulnerable will they be efficient ships of war? I cannot imagine that the monster now building in the Thames, with a hull weighing 9000 tons, having all her heavy weights above the line of flotation, can ever be a handy craft under canvas, or ever venture far from our shores. Should her machinery ever prove "whimsical," or her screw foul, or any accident happen to her mechanical power, she would be in about as helpless a plight, opposed to a heavy armed frigate in the Atlantic, as a rhinoceros would be under similar circumstances.

The utility of coating ships of war, passed through the various phases of doubt, suspense, and belief, during the experimental trials at Portsmouth against India-rubber, scrap and puddled iron, and it should be borne in mind that these trials had reference to the future coatings of rams and iron-sided frigates; and these experiments demonstrated in the clearest manner that no iron or steel plates yet made could withstand a solid shot of 68 lbs. from a 95 cwt. gun at short range. At from 600 to 800 yards iron-coated ships are perhaps safe from a desultory fire; but the effects of concentrated broadsides have yet to be ascertained on an iron-sided ship.

The experiments alluded to proved that if the broken plates are ever driven in by concentrated firing from such a heavy-armed frigate as the Mersey, for instance, that an iron-cased ship must sink there and then with her armour on her back. No plug, not even the famous "umbrella plug," so effective in our wooden ships for stopping shot-holes and keeping out water, will be of the least use in filling up a gap from 16 to 18 feet long by 4 feet broad. Even if we suppose that the first concentrated dose, when "taken," would only cause an iron-sided ship "to be well shaken," a second would be promptly administered, and even a third could be delivered within five minutes of the first attack; so that it is presumed that even an iron constitution would soon be reduced to a "sinking" condition under such rapid and vigorous treatment.

But great results are expected from the iron frigate, Warrior; for, although she differs from a steam-ram proper, yet, from her fine lines and enormous speed (sixteen knots—anticipated) she is to be "driven straight over a whole fleet of three-deckers without a chance of her being injured by their broadsides in closing." Far be it from me, sir, to dispute the power of the iron Warrior that is to be, or to deny that she will not be able to crumple up a fleet of three-deckers; but I wish to ask her advocates if they ever saw a "salt-water duck-hunt"—that is to say, a four-oared galley, manned with the best boatmen matched against a little tub of a punt, with a single man in her. The law of the game is that the swift galley shall run down the slow punt and catch her. The tactics of the punt are those of a hare pursued—rapid doubling. Now, the whole essence of the game is evasive manœuvring, and there is a reasonable affinity between the great game of smashing up three-deckers by iron-beaked frigates, and running down a punt by a galley at a regatta. Our lines of battle will not wait patiently for their iron antagonist, but will take a lesson in the art of "dodging" to avoid a collision.

But, perhaps, the worst feature in the iron-sided ship Warrior is, that although she is to be shot-proof and fire-proof, as well as the largest, swiftest, and strongest man-of-war in the world, there is a "probability of her rolling so much as to render her incapable of using her guns in anything of a sea-way. Everything seems to presage that she will be a tremendous roller, especially now the Admiralty have *determined* to place her engines so high in her as to increase the weight of her top-hamper, and endanger her safety in a heavy sea."

As I believe this observation to be the soundest conjecture of any yet put forth respecting an experiment that will cost the country 500,000*l.*, and fancying that the question of iron-plated ships of war requires nautical ventilation, I have ventured to hazard a few notions as to their utility for publication in your widely spread journal. Yours obediently,

Portsmouth, January 18th. BLUE JACKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In reading the leading article of the first Number of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, to which is appended the initials W. H. R., there are sentiments which must meet with the approbation not only of the military and naval Services, but of all classes of society. Abroad your powerful pen gave an insight to civilians, not only of the gallant conduct and daring of our regimental officers and men, but through your means the public has been made aware of the high state of education that now exists in the ranks of the British army. The introduction of arms of precision must alter and even obliterate a very large proportion of our manœuvres and formations in the field. When I entered the British army, all the infantry, with the exception of the 43rd and 52nd Regiments (who had double sights to their muskets), were armed with the now exploded Brown Bess; and General Mackenzie at Hythe and Shorncliffe attempted and introduced the system with these double-sighted muskets, which is now practised by Major-General Hay at these two places. At that time punishment parades, with severe floggings, were almost of daily occurrence in every British regiment; and Joseph Hume was considered by all the military authorities as a revolutionist and encourager of mutiny, because he attempted to abolish flogging. The system continued after this for forty-six years, and flogging has only lately been abolished by the Commander-in-Chief. Many of the Generals of that day looked upon the powder for the heads of the soldiers being as necessary as the powder in their cartouche boxes; and by a report in the last *Examiner* it appears that a home General made most severe remarks upon one of the most distinguished regiments just returned from India, because "*they did not carry their butts far enough back.*" Up to the year 1815 very few soldiers could read or write, with the exception of the Scotch, who were considered troublesome, always speaking about "*haeing ma richts.*" But now the letters published in the newspapers prove that our non-commissioned officers and soldiers are not only well educated but a thinking and reflecting class, and though silent and obedient, like the Scotchmen of old, they know their rights and when they are treated with injustice. On 25th July, 1833, I commanded a Brigade, on the death of General Cotter, when Marshal Bourmont at the head of the Miguelist army, attacked the lines of Oporto. A party of young Scotch, under a sergeant, who had been a sergeant-major in the 54th British Regiment, retreated, before I thought it necessary, and I saw them take shelter under a wall. Angry I went to them and abused them as cowards, and said to the sergeant:—"I can pardon these young fellows, but for you, an old soldier, to be such a coward, I am ashamed of you." He replied—"I am no coward, and no one knows that better than yourself, as I got this shot in the arm when at your side. I was sent to hospital, I was plundered of everything, they would never give me a farthing of money, and I will take —— good care not to expose myself to be taken a second time to hospital. I am as well entitled as any officer to be paid for my wounds." I tried to get the men to advance, but *no*, all saying—"Na, na, ye want to tak us to a Slachter Huis." I was in great difficulty, and not a moment to lose. I felt the justice of what the sergeant said to me, and I told him so, and I then said to the men, "I never thought of that before, but if you will come with me and drive these fellows back, I pledge you my word I shall go to Marshal Saldanha and tell him I won't ask to go again into action unless I get a certificate from him that all men *wounded in action* will get their pay in hospital, be cured gratis, and get the same allowance for wounds as officers." On this they cheered: the segreant springing before me, they followed us: "Hourah for twa months, Hourah for sax months and a year's pay." The gallant sergeant was shot through the body (he died that night), but we drove the enemy back. Seeing in Marshal Saldanha's dispatch the affair mentioned in a most complimentary manner, I went up to Oporto and saw the Marshal. I told him of the promise I had made to the men. He instantly said, "Impossible! who ever heard of men in hospital getting pay. No such thing is done in the British service." I replied, "Then the more shame." I then gave the details of the promise. Marshal Saldanha saw what I claimed for the men was just, and I got his order that men wounded in action should receive pay, be cured gratis, and get wound money. The Portuguese Minister of War ignored this order of Marshal Saldanha, as it would alter their whole system of accounts. On my return some years afterwards from Spain, as we had embarked for Portugal in 1831, with the sanction of Earl Grey and his Government (though contrary to the Foreign Enlistment Bill), I thought I might do a service to the British soldier, never doubting but Lord Howick, the then Secretary at War, would think more of justice to the soldier than the trouble it would give to the clerks in the War Office in making up the hospital accounts. But so it was. The answer of the Secretary at War in London was the same as that of the Secretary at War in Lisbon, both protecting the clerks of the War Office at the expense of the soldier wounded in action or on duty. I appealed to the Press for justice to the wounded soldier, from whom the War Office deducts 10*d.* per day out of the shilling to cure him of wounds received in the service of his country. My first letter on the subject will be seen in the *Naval and Military Gazette* of December 1837 or 1838. In that letter I gave the petition of the mutineers at the Nore for redress of grievances, one of which was, their pay being stopped to cure them of wounds received in battle or on duty. The Government of the day hung Parker and a few others, but from that day, marines and sailors were cured gratis, and were presented with a Greenwich (money) ticket in proportion to the severity of wounds. For twenty-two years have I continued to send letters to the *Times* and other papers to get this justice to the British soldier. But no. If a drunken old woman is run over by a cab, the whole population is in excitement, magistrates assemble, coroners summon juries; but if British soldiers are killed by the ignorance, stupidity, or thoughtlessness of commanding officers not a word is heard. Officers are often most unfairly blamed. If a naval officer loses his ship, he and his officers are sent by the Admiralty for trial, and are thus allowed an opportunity of justifying themselves. But this is not allowed in the Army. The Press have asserted that Lord Cardigan left his brigade in the field to sleep on board his yacht in Balaklava Harbour. If such be the case, he made himself liable to be tried by a court-martial. But the War Office have afforded his lordship no opportunity of justifying himself, so from their want of power to do this they have justified him in all his acts by conferring on him the colonelcy of a regiment. If it be true that General Ashburnham left the troops in China without leave, that is a crime according to military law. If a private soldier leaves his regiment he is tried and marked with the letter D. If Admiral Seymour had left his fleet without leave, the Admiralty have the power to bring him to a court-martial, but it appears that the War Office has no such power. Your leading article says "that without any detriment to the public service, every military and naval question can be argued in the columns of a newspaper with advantage to the profession, every theory can be discussed, every proposition ventilated," therefore I trust you will ventilate the question of "*Soldiers Wounded in Action.*" Suppose a fire takes place at Woolwich, the sailors, the marines, the metropolitan police, the Line, the Guards are called out on duty. Some of each corps are hurt. The former are cured gratis, but the wounded of the Line and Guards who are sent to hospitals have 10*d.* per day out of their shilling deducted for hospital expenses. How is this? The hospitals are built at the expense of the public, the medicines are supplied and the medical men paid by the public: so what becomes of the tenpence of the wounded soldiers of the Line and Guards? And why should there be a difference between soldiers, marines, and sailors? I regret I have taken up so much of your valuable space, attempting to call for equal justice to the men as to the officers exemplified by the cases of naval officers leaving their ships, and Lord Cardigan and General Ashburnham, and of the difference of wounded marines, sailors, and soldiers of the Line. Your leading article says, "We aspire to be the organ of the Services. It begins now to be understood that such great questions as the government and the administration of Army and Navy are of vital national importance."

Jan. 15, 1860. CHARLES SHAW.

THE INDIAN NAVY.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Rumour has it that Her Majesty's Indian Navy is not to exist much longer; in fact, that it is presently to be abolished, option being given to the officers to join the Royal Navy, taking their places according to the dates of their commissions, or to accept the pension which will be offered them. If the duties now performed by the Indian Navy can be better or more economically done by the Royal Navy, or if it be more desirable for the public good that all naval affairs in the East, the guardianship of the Indian seas, the surveys of those seas, the transport of troops across them, together with the management of the naval dockyards and arsenals, should be placed under the direct control of the Admiralty, then the mere convenience or inconvenience of a small body of individuals must not be permitted to obstruct a measure of general benefit. Still such a measure should be carried out with a minimum of inconvenience to the sufferers, and should any radical change be made in naval matters at present administered by the Secretary of State for India, it will greatly depend upon the terms offered to the officers of the Indian Navy, and more especially upon the manner in which the scale of proposed pension is regulated, whether justice as far as is compatible with the contemplated change is attained.

To the officers of the Royal Navy the new arrangement would be a considerable advantage; the absorption of 68 Lieutenants into a body of 3400, other grades in proportion, would in no way be felt; while, on the other hand, there would be more ships to be commissioned, more appointments to be made, and thus an enlarged field opened for enterprise and distinction.

Not so with the Indian Navy officer; he has served, say 15 or 20 years in the East, and has acquired an intimate knowledge of the coasts of the Indian empire, and the intricate navigation of the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea; his service has extended to the Chinese waters; he is acquainted with the languages, and more particularly with the customs and peculiarities of the various nations and tribes to be met with from Singapore to Suez; in short, he is a man of some value in the East, but he is unknown in the West. In India, he has grown up under the very eye of the Government; but he has scarcely been heard of at the Admiralty. Moreover, in India the number of naval officers is so small that the Government is only too glad to keep them fully employed; but at the Admiralty the number is so great that two-thirds are kept on continuous half-pay. And on the half-pay list will the Indian Navy officer, who accepts the alternative of joining the Royal Navy, be shelved and die.

But this fifteen or twenty years' servitude in the East has been passed in the drudgery of the Service, and this change catches him, and blights all his prospects just as he is about to reap some fruit of his labour, or to receive some rather more adequate compensation than the mere pittance upon which he has hitherto been existing. Is it fair at this period of his service to give him the half-pay, which the joining the Royal Navy would certainly involve, or is it just to dismiss him with a small pension, to which he would have little or no opportunity of adding by his own exertions? For, though an experienced naval officer may be a valuable man in his own sphere, he is of but very little value in any other.

Pensions in the Indian Service are regulated by length of service in India, a certain period of residence in a tropical clime, entirely exclusive of any time spent in Europe, being exacted before pension is granted; but no officer is called upon to accept his pension as soon as it is due, or to

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relinquish the more lucrative appointments to which his long standing may entitle him. But in the extraordinary case of a pension being forced upon an officer still able and willing to do good service, it can no longer be equitable that the rate of pension should be decided by the term of residence in India; for then, any one who, in accordance with the regulations, may have been allowed a furlough to Europe, would incur a serious loss from having accepted that to which the very conditions of the Service gives him a perfect right; and in the same way, any one who, through certified ill-health, may have been obliged to seek relief in England, would undergo a heavy and enduring penalty for having succumbed to the climate in which it was his misfortune to serve.

If, then, the officers of the Indian Navy *are* to be pensioned, the scale of the pension to be offered must be regulated by the period which may have elapsed since their first joining the Service, and its rate should be some remuneration, not only for their length of service, but for their utter loss of prospects; and, in this regard, it should certainly be considered in a liberal spirit.

NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

[From a Correspondent.]

Public attention has been recently directed by some interesting and important trials to the very anomalous state of our naval jurisprudence, not only from the increasing number of offences remitted for the decision of these tribunals, but from a gradual deepening conviction that, of all erring human institutions, a naval assize is (next to the recently extinct Palace Court) the most fallible.

It is fortunate for us that our naval officers are compelled to confine their practice to the crown side, and that they are not called upon to cloud their intellects with occasional digressions into *nisi prius*. They now step upon the judgment-seat with minds totally devoid of prejudice, and with a simplicity of easy confidence that is almost invariably displayed in the result.

How such a description of tribunal struck root in the Service, grew, and has since flourished, is mainly owing to the fierce and sanguinary punishments that characterised not only the naval but the civil code of this country during the last century; when men were hanged at Newgate every Monday morning, it would have been absurd to have made an exception in favour of a section of the community, and accordingly we "went and did likewise."

There may be some still left who remember the good old days when the Provost Marshal and the Chaplain so often headed a melancholy procession from the quarterdeck to the forecastle, when the penitent prisoner drank his inevitable glass of the Captain's best sherry, and afterwards sang an edifying hymn until an explosion from the bow gun shrouded his apotheosis in a puff of white smoke. The pages of the Naval Chronicle are filled with similar descriptions, and the only consolation we can find in them is, that nautical criminals received so much petting in their last hours, that they could well afford to spare a thought of commiseration for their fellow-culprits at the Old Bailey, who were hanged in such numbers and in such a rude fashion, that even Jack Ketch (*vère*) declared it made him feel quite uncomfortable to see the poor fellows so crowded.

Since that epoch, Mackintosh and Brougham have taught us better; and we now know that (except in rare cases) the worst use we can make of a man is to hang him. It is now high time for some eminent law reformer to throw his weight into the nautical scales, and insist upon a revision of the Articles of War—a law written in letters of blood, and as inapplicable to the present time as the laws of Draco.

The whole system of trial by Court-Martial in the Navy is rotten "*ab initio*." The orders under which the Court act, and the rules by which they are guided,—or more correctly speaking, ought to be,—are vague and unsatisfactory, and in too many cases admit of a double interpretation; nor is it fair to officers to leave them striking out at random amongst the shoals and sands of legal and technical difficulties. There should be a complete revision and codification of Naval Criminal Law, laying down the forms with which the Court is to be constituted, explaining the powers it can exercise, the evidence it is entitled to receive or to care for, and the sentence it can legally award; and, more than all, let us have a highly talented barrister attached to Whitehall, whose duty it shall be to report upon all sentences before they are carried into effect.

It must, however, be stated, in common fairness to the system, that its constitution has been severely tested by the ingratitude of its members. The shattered old fabric might have survived yet a while, had not naval officers probed its inmost failings with a judgment and pertinacity beyond all praise,—certainly, they have left it without a prospect of recovery.

In what manner they have contrived to deal it such deadly blows we shall proceed to show,—*ex gr.*:

On one occasion the commander-in-chief on a foreign station directed a Court-Martial to assemble, and, in distinct contravention of the orders which he should have been the first to enforce, sat as President. The sentence was of course annulled:

On a second, the prosecutor sat as a member of the Court that tried the prisoner. On another, a member of a Court-Martial sat and voted before his commission had been signed by the proper authorities. What should we think if the Chief-Justice delivered judgment before he had received his patent?

A murderer escapes a well-merited death, because, belonging to the Mediterranean fleet, he was tried for the offence outside the limits of the station: surely some little geographical knowledge would have averted such a blunder.

A midshipman is sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in Exeter jail, and as his term of incarceration was directed to commence from the date of his arrival in England, the law was invoked on his behalf, and as no indefinite period of punishment is admitted, the sentence was annulled. Hundreds of similar instances might be adduced if necessary, to show how members of a Court-Martial over-ride their powers. They are extremely fond of examining prisoners on their oaths, and placing them in the witness-box, in order as they say to elicit the truth; but this appears a very questionable process, and is scarcely calculated to attain the object desired if the victim be not most outrageously conscientious.

Let us revise the rules that govern such extraordinary performances; let us have an intelligible code which men as well as officers can understand; and when the highest tribunals can set an example in their own sphere of dispensing justice that should not be perpetually over-ruled, let us hope that no degrading punishment may be inflicted upon any one in Her Majesty's Navy without the authority of a minor Court, sanctioned by the Commanding Officer.

PORTSMOUTH AND ITS DEFENCES.

The island of Portsea is of an irregular oval figure, of about sixteen miles in circumference, averaging more than four miles in length, and about two in breadth. It is separated from the mainland by the creek between Hilsea and Cosham, uniting the harbours of Portsmouth and Langton, and is bounded on the west by Portsmouth Harbour, with its dockyard, gun-wharf, and victualling yard, &c., and on the south by Spithead and St. Helen's. The only entrance to the island on the land side is by the turnpike road over Port's Bridge, crossing the creek already referred to between Hilsea and Cosham. A short distance in the rear of this bridge the new line of works intended for the defence of this portion of the island crosses the road, extending about two miles from the "Great Salterns" in Langston Harbour to Tipner Lake in Portsmouth harbour. The main line of works consists of three huge bastions, with flanking batteries of 10 guns each, in casemates, on the top of one of which we are standing. At the east and west ends of the works, on the shores of each harbour, are two demi-bastions, also with casemated batteries. The whole of the casemated works on the flank of each bastion are of brickwork, of immense extent and solidity. All parts of the brickwork that come in contact with earth are faced with glazed bricks, laid with cement. The top of the brickwork is covered in the usual manner with concrete, Seyssel asphalt, and earth, the latter to a depth in some parts of 10 feet. A rampart of earth will also face the brickwork of these casemates to a depth of 25 feet. The faces of the bastions are of earth. The base of the whole of the line will be 116 feet by 30 feet in height. In front of this main line will run a moat 150 feet wide, with means of closing each end at high water. In advance of the main line of works will be constructed three triangular-shaped outworks of enormous strength and extent, probably the largest of their kind in the world. They will be connected with the main defences by draw-bridges, covert-ways, &c., and strengthened by every means known to modern engineering science. Through the eastern work will pass the line of railway to the town, and through the western one the public turnpike road, which for this purpose will be diverted to the westward of its present course, passing through Tile Barn Farm, and again joining the old road near Cosham. In passing over the works the turnpike road crosses three extensive moats, in addition to the creek separating the island from the mainland. This creek, considerably deepened, and increased in width to 200 feet, runs along in front of the whole position, and will enable a fleet of gunboats to pass to and fro between the harbours of Portsmouth and Langston, and act in conjunction with the line of works on either flank, in the event of an attack by hostile troops, who, after effecting a landing to the eastward or westward of the port, must advance along the Fareham or Chichester roads, and can only attack the front of the position. Portsdown Hill is evidently the key of the whole position, and whichever troops held it in possession could with impunity destroy or protect the dockyard and shipping in Portsmouth Harbour at their pleasure. It has been urged that with the "Hill" so near the garrison of Portsmouth, should a war break out at any time with a powerful neighbour which might render invasion possible, a few thousand troops from the garrison could in a few days render it quite impregnable, and for that reason the erection of works at the present time would be a waste of public money. Returning to the easternmost point of the new line of defence, we find that the guns from its demi-bastion cross their fire with those of Cumberland Fort, at the entrance of Langston Harbour, a regularly fortified work, mounted with 46 pieces of heavy ordnance, and now occupied by the Royal Marine Artillery. Within short range is a new fort to mount 17 guns, in course of erection on the site of the old "Lumps" fort; and at an equal distance further to the westward stands Southsea Castle, with its auxiliary earthworks, and defending with its numerous 8-inch guns the entrance to the harbour channel by the "Spit" buoy. The sea face of Portsmouth lines, with their 8-inch and long 32-pounders, and Blockhouse Fort, with its 56 guns of the same calibre, raking the harbour channel, complete the cordon of defence of the island of Portsea so far, but, with the new works in progress on the opposite side of the harbour, and the intended sea forts, do not in reality comprise one-half its defences. The boring operations in connection with the foundations of the two sea forts on the "Noman" and "Dean" shoals are being carried on under the superintendence of Sir Charles Fox. Each fort will mount 100 guns, and will command the narrowest part of the entrance at the east end of the Isle of Wight to Spithead from the sea. At the western or Needles entrance are the works of Hurst Castle, 68 guns; Fort Victoria, 52 guns; and Cliff End Fort, 40 guns. All these guns are of the heaviest calibre. Recommencing our description from Blockhouse Fort at the entrance of Portsmouth Harbour, on the opposite point of the peninsula stands Fort Monckton, at the eastern end of Stokes Bay; and, with its 47 heavy guns, together with those of its eastern auxiliary batteries, forms a strong point on which leans the extreme eastern point of the new line of defensive works being erected on the western side of the Harbour of Portsmouth, and extending by Fort Gomer to Fort Elson—a distance of upwards of four miles—and may be said almost to represent two sides of a square. On the sea face, from Fort Monckton, a plateau rises abruptly from the low ground beneath to a height averaging about 18 feet, and extending to Lord Ashburton's marine residence at the end of this portion of the line near Fort Gomer. On this plateau will be concentrated the main strength of this part of the position. Commencing from the eastern end, there will be there formed a strong battery of 11 guns, firing over all, and sweeping the ground in front, the line of railway, and the rear of the auxiliary batteries on the right flank of Fort Monckton. In the rear of this latter work is a quantity of swamp through which a wide trench has been dug, and in connection with this trench along the low ground at the foot of the plateau on which the chief forts will be erected runs a wide deep trench and rampart at an obtuse angle, the apex inclined inward towards the centre of Anglesea-terrace, and the western arm extending to opposite Alver Cliff. In the centre, or gorge of this work, runs out an immense work; this will be joined to the main line by drawbridges, &c., and the intended Stokes Bay Railway will pass over its eastern parapet. On the main line, in the rear and centre of this work, will be erected a smaller work, with guns sweeping its interior and the line of moats in all directions. At Alver Cliff, moat and rampart form a sharp angle for sufficient distance to mount a battery of guns to sweep the continuance of the moat and the ground in front, while in the rear of this will be erected one of the heavy forts (mounting about 30 guns), which will form the really defensive works of the position. The line continues its course to Alver-bank, and thence to its extreme western point, opposite Fort Gomer, where it will end in a strong casemated square work, surrounded by ditch and morass, and under the guns of Fort Gomer. The works at Alver-bank will be of a most extensive character, including an entrance to the country inside the works by a public roadway from the new road to be formed outside the line of works; rolling wooden drawbridges over the moats, and a culvert for the admission and retention of water, &c. In the rear of this, on the elevated ground or plateau, will be erected another of the large forts, and at the extreme rear of the line a battery, mounting 11 guns, similar to the one at the eastern extremity. In advance of, and on the right of, the whole line are the two auxiliary batteries of 21 8-inch guns (the Brown Down batteries). The line of defences from this point form a right angle from Fort Gomer, with its 32 pieces of the heaviest calibre, to Fort Elson, at Prater Lake, on the western side of Portsmouth Harbour, and comprising five detached forts, hereafter to be connected by ditch and parapet, Forts Gomer, Grange, Rowner, Brockhurst, and Elson; the first and last named completed, and the other three in course of construction. Standing on the parapet at Fort Elson we see on the opposite or eastern side of Portsmouth Harbour the works at Hilsea, the point whence we started, and have visited the entire cordon of defensive fortifications already in existence, and those now in course of construction at an enormous expense, for the protection of Portsmouth Harbour, its shipping, dockyard, and arsenal. Extensive as they are, and will be when completed, we are still told by military men that the plan must remain incomplete, and Portsmouth Harbour still vulnerable to the attacks of a powerful and enterprising enemy, until the two sea forts on the Noman and Dean shoals are built and armed, and Portsdown Hill regularly fortified.—*The Times.*

DECORATIONS FOR CIVILIANS.

When Gros' famous picture—'The Battle of Eylau'—was shown to the first Napoleon, he looked at it for some time, and then detaching from his breast the Star of the Legion of Honour, he presented it to Gros, at the same time naming him a Baron of the Empire.*

A similar spirit of recognition of artistic merit is shown by the present Emperor in the honours conferred on Brager, Gudin, Vernet, Wild, and many others; and the first time Louis Napoleon was under fire in the last Italian campaign, he was in company with an artist who was sketching at the time. The French send out artists with all their naval and military or scientific expeditions, and thus secure on the spot pictorial records of the highest historical and national value. The English Government entirely neglects this. We sent out no artist or scientific men with Lord Elgin's expedition; and thus, to a considerable extent, a very important opportunity, and one which may not soon again present itself, for acquiring much valuable information that might have been of commercial importance to this country, was lost; for it often happens, as in this instance, that a newly-opened country like Japan, can only be explored by scientific men, and artists, when under important official protection; and, by making no provision of this kind, our Government neglects both our national honour in time of war, and our commercial interests in our first official communications with new and important countries—like Japan—in time of peace. In the entire absence of any Government provision on behalf of this country to record the events of the war, Mr. Brierly voluntarily supplied to our fleet what the French Government had provided for theirs, and was warmly welcomed in the fleet generally when he joined it at the first outbreak of the war, and where his being the guest of Captain Keppel, on board the St. Jean d'Acre, placed him precisely in the same position as Sir William Eden with Captain Martin in the Carysfort during the operations in Syria and Acre; while his profession and exertions as an artist rendered his presence a matter of interest, not only to everyone in the fleet, but also to the public at home, who, from time to time, received his published sketches during the progress of the war.

The application for the medals for Mr. Brierly never originated with himself, but was solely the result of the suggestion and recommendation of various distinguished officers who were engaged in the war; and it can hardly be doubted that, if an artist had volunteered, and been accepted by Nelson to sketch from his quarter-deck the events of Copenhagen, Nile, or Trafalgar, during those engagements, he would have richly merited any medals which might have been awarded for such occasions.

The application was made in the first instance upon the ground that this case was altogether peculiar and exceptional, and not upon the presumption of any precedent; but, for all purposes of precedent, it happens that the case of Sir William Eden is parallel. Each was strictly a civilian, and equally unconnected with the Service; each was the guest of an officer in command, and present during a war for which two naval medals were awarded; each applied, and were seconded,—Sir William Eden by his friend, Captain

* "The approbation of the Emperor was now shown in a manner equally remarkable. After looking at the picture for some time, he detached from his own breast the Star of the Legion of Honour, and presented it to Gros, naming him at the same time a Baron of the Empire."—*Recollections of Louis David: his School and Time.* By E. J. Delécluze. Published about two years since.

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Martin, and Mr. Brierly by many officers and the general feeling of the Service. Sir William Eden, Baronet, and a member of the same family with Lord Auckland, receives the medals at once. Mr. Brierly, being only an artist, receives a curt refusal; and Admiral Keppel's subsequent letters on his behalf, furnishing the precedent required, meet with as little consideration.

During the late Russian war Mr. Brierly was present in the Crimea and Baltic for nearly two years, on board H.M.'s ship St. Jean d'Acre, Captain the Hon. Henry Keppel, and other of H.M.'s ships, and in the trenches, with the Naval Brigade, constantly engaged in making sketches of the operations, and being frequently under fire while so employed; his services on these occasions were highly appreciated in the fleets, where his presence as a volunteer for the purpose of securing, on the spot, sketches of historical interest and value, exposed him to equal risk with those engaged in the operations, and was a source of immediate interest to the Service, being also most approvingly recognised by the admirals in both fleets.

When the medals were awarded, after the close of the war, Mr. Brierly, at the suggestion of distinguished officers who were in command, applied for them, forwarding most flattering testimonials in support of the application, which was, however, refused by the Admiralty. Admiral Sir Henry Keppel then wrote to their lordships, stating that Mr. Brierly had been repeatedly under fire, both afloat and in the trenches, and that the awarding the medals to him would be gratifying to the Service generally.

To this application the Admiralty replied that there appeared to be no precedent for compliance with such a request, and that they could not therefore entertain it.

Subsequently, however, it has been ascertained, that both the medals granted to the Navy, at the close of the Syria and Acre War in 1840, had been awarded to Sir William Eden, who was at that time on board the Carysfort frigate as the friend and guest of Captain Martin, but who was a civilian, not upon the ship's books, nor belonging to the Service in any way.

Upon this precedent being found, Sir Henry Keppel renewed his application to the Admiralty on Mr. Brierly's behalf, drawing attention to the fact that this case supplied the precedent, the want of which was the *only reason* given by their lordships as the ground of their refusal; and also pointing out that the French marine painter, M. Durand Brager, who was similarly engaged in the French fleet, had received the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and the most flattering notice of the Emperor, together with letters of high commendation from their Minister of Marine.

With this application their lordships also refused to comply, after a mature consideration of five months, but without questioning in any way the precedent which had been given.

6, St. George's Place, Hyde Park, May 24, 1858.

Sir,—Having learnt from Mr. Brierly, that the medals both for the Black Sea and the Baltic have been refused to him, I have to request that you will be pleased to state to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I conceive the refusal may have arisen from some omission on my part which I am anxious to rectify.

Mr. Brierly was with me in the St. Jean d'Acre, and also at the Naval Brigade, and was repeatedly under fire, both afloat and in the trenches, and displayed great coolness on all occasions; and it would be gratifying to the Service generally, if, upon reconsidering his case, their Lordships would receive my testimony in his favour, and permit him to share in the distribution.

I beg leave to enclose a copy of Mr. Brierly's former application. I have the honour to be, &c.,

Henry Keppel, Rear-Admiral.

The Right Hon. Henry T. Lowry Corry, M.P., &c.

Admiralty, 26 June, 1858.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 24th ult., recommending that Mr. Brierly should be allowed to share in the distribution of the medals for the Black Sea and Baltic, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to aquaint you that there appears to be no precedent for compliance with such an application, and that my Lords cannot therefore entertain it. I am, &c.

H. Corry.

Rear-Admiral Hon. Sir H. Keppel, K.C.B.,
6, St. George's Place, Hyde Park.

United Service Club, Aug. 1, 1859.

My Lord,—Adverting to my letter of the 24th May, last year, in which I requested permission to rectify any omission on my part in not having applied to request that the Black Sea and Baltic medals might be awarded to Mr. Brierly, as having been with me in the St. Jean d'Acre, and bearing testimony, in common with many other captains serving in the fleets, to his remarkable coolness on all occasions under fire, while zealously employed on board H.M.'s ships, and with the Naval Brigade, in making sketches for his valuable historical illustrations of the events of the war; and with reference also to the reply of the 26th June, 1858, from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, stating that there appears to be no precedent for compliance with such a request, and that "therefore" their Lordships could not entertain it.

I have now to request that you will be pleased to move their Lordships to allow me respectfully to renew my application, upon the ground that a civilian, Sir William Eden, has been allowed the war medals for Syria and Acre, whilst on board the Carysfort, and with the hope that their Lordships may reconsider the decision in Mr. Brierly's case, should the above precedent have been inadvertently overlooked.

I would also mention that the circumstance of Mr. Brierly being in the fleets, and ready at any time to take sketches—as he did—under fire, was a matter of interest, not only to the officers, but also to the men generally; and, that in addition to his meritorious services in the Baltic and Black Sea, he has devoted the greater part of his life to the illustration of events in the Royal Navy. He was for two years in H.M.S. Rattlesnake, on the coasts of Australia and New Guinea, and afterwards in H.M.S. Mæander in the Pacific; and for various periods in other of H.M.'s ships in different parts of the world; and at the last Naval Review, he had the honour of being on board the Royal Yacht, by express command, for the purpose of taking sketches for Her Majesty.

I would submit that in every way the circumstances of Mr. Brierly's case are so peculiar and exceptional, that the awarding the medals to him could scarcely be drawn into precedent.

In conclusion, I may mention that M. Durand Brager, the French marine painter, who was similarly engaged on board the French men-of-war, and in the trenches during the co-operation of the fleets, has been awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honour, together with the most flattering notice of the Emperor, and letters of high commendation from the Minister of Marine. I am, &c.

Henry Keppel, R. Admiral.

Admiral the Right Honourable
Lord Clarence Paget, M.P., C.B., &c.

Admiralty, November 21, 1859.

Sir,—My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, having had under their consideration your further letter of the 1st of August last, relative to the presumed claim of Mr. Brierly the artist, to the Crimean and Baltic medals, I am commanded by my Lords to inform you that their lordships see no reason to alter their former decision in the matter.

I am, &c.

W. G. Romaine.

Rear-Admiral the Honourable Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B.,
United Service Club.

STRENGTH AND RESOURCES OF RUSSIA.

The *Almanach de Gotha* states that the superficial extent of the Russian Empire in Europe is 96,411 geographical miles, population, 63,932,081; in Asia, 239,556 miles, population, 7,300,812; in America, 17,500 miles, population, 10,723; making a gross total superficies of 353,467 geographical square miles, containing a population of 71,243,616 souls. St. Petersburg contains some 494,656 inhabitants; Odessa, 107,370; and Moscow, 368,765. The total number of Dissenters or schismatics in Russia is 9,344,000, including 2,750,000 Romanists, 14,000 Armenians, 380,000 "United Greeks," 2,000,000 Lutherans, 2,750,000 Mahomedans, 1,250,000 Jews, and 200,000 Buddhists. The revenues of the empire in 1852 (according to Baron de Redea) amounted to 275,472,000 silver roubles, and the expenditure to 275,835,000 roubles. The total debt, terminable and perpetual, amounted in 1859 to 515,988,012 roubles, besides the unfunded debt, amounting to 644,448,790 roubles' worth of notes of credit in circulation. The receipts of the Crown domain in 1856 were 45,412,886 roubles, and the population proper of these domains (men and women) was 18,436,829. There are the "domain peasantry," but there are also 376,786 foreign colonists, 52,504 Jewish farmers, and 572,522 "permanent population" (merchants, *bourgeois*, widows, *enfans de troupe*, &c.). The imports in 1857 were valued at 151,686,799 roubles, and the exports at 169,688,134 roubles. The mercantile marine of 1858 included 286 long-voyage ships of 23,000 tons, and 813 coasters of 29,279 tons, making a total of 1416 ships, navigated by 172,605 seamen. The total force of the regular army of Russia (cavalry, infantry, and artillery) consisted of 577,859 men, and there are also the irregular troops of Cossacks. The infantry includes 31 divisions, 67 brigades, 112 regiments, and 456 active battalions; the cavalry, 11 divisions, 31 regiments, and 66 brigades. The Cossacks consist of 136 cavalry regiments, 813 mounted "Ssotnies," and 31 battalions. The fleet consisted in 1857 of 85 sailing ships and 73 steamers, the former including 12 liners, 7 frigates, 7 corvettes, 7 brigs and 11 schooners; the latter, 7 screw vessels, 11 screw frigates, and 12 screw corvettes. The *personnel* includes 16 admirals, 30 vice-admirals, 39 rear-admirals, 111 captains of the first rank, 95 of the second rank, 257 lieutenant-captains, 607 common lieutenants, and 396 midshipmen. This is exclusive of the corps of artillery, pilots, and engineers of the fleet. Since 1857, however, according to the *Almanach de Gotha*, the fleet has been very considerably "developed." Thus, the Baltic fleet alone includes, besides its numerous gun-shallops, 27 equipages, each including one liner of 60 to 120 guns and one frigate or a steam corvette; and the Amoor squadron has been recently reinforced by 10 vessels, newly built (in August, 1859).

FRENCH NAVY.

The squadron of Vice-Admiral Romain Desfosses, consisting of the Bretagne, Eylau, Saint Louis, and Alexandre, anchored in Toulon Roads, 15th January.

Donawerth, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Jehenne, with the frigate La Foudre, and the corvettes, Tisiphone and La Monette, is at Algesiras.

Gloire is receiving her engines on board rapidly.

The affair in the bay of Tourane has closed the route of Hue to the Annamites. The French admit "sensible loss." A major of artillery killed, the captain of the Nemesis wounded in the head, a midshipman named Fitzjames and a naval cadet wounded, &c.

As great public interest has been expressed respecting the continuation of Lord Macaulay's "History of England," and some mis-statements have gone forth, we (*Times*) feel it desirable to announce, on the best authority, that some progress had been made by Lord Macaulay towards the completion of another volume, and that a portion of the MS. is fully prepared for publication. Circumstances, however, will probably delay for some time the appearance of any further portion of the history.

Regiments on foreign service are beginning to receive clothes according to climate, instead, as of old, according to inexorable pattern.

The case of General Beatson *v.* Skene was finished last Saturday evening. Our readers will recollect that it was an action brought by the general against a consul for imputing to him a design to excite a mutiny among the Bashi-Bazouks whom he commanded in the East, on learning that he was superseded by General Shirley, formerly of the 7th Hussars. The verdict was for the defendant, on the ground that the libel was a "privileged communication;" but General Beatson's counsel is to move for a new trial to-day.

By order of the Metropolitan Board of Works, several alterations have lately been made in the names of streets within a radius of twelve miles from St. Paul's Cathedral.

The 1st battalions of the 9th and 22nd Regiments are ordered to Corfu and Malta respectively, in place of the 1st battalions of the 14th and 21st Regiments, who go, the former to Jamaica, relieving the 41st, and the latter to Barbadoes, relieving the 49th, both of which regiments return home.

Obituary.

We regret to have to announce the demise of Lieutenant-General C. Grant Falconar, Colonel of the 73rd Regiment, who died a few days since at his seat in Scotland. The gallant deceased had been upwards of 64 years in the army, having entered the service in September, 1795. He joined the 61st Regiment at the Cape early in the year 1801, and accompanied that regiment to Egypt, and joined General Sir David Baird's army at Cosier, crossing the desert with the troops, and remained with the army in Egypt until 1803. In 1804 and 1805 he served in the campaign in Italy under General Sir James Craig, and in 1806 he served with the 78th Highlanders during the campaign in Italy, under General Sir John Stuart; and was at the battle of Maida, where he had a horse shot under him when acting as aide-de-camp to General Acland; the siege of Scylla, capture of Catrone, &c. He again repaired to Egypt in 1807, and during that campaign was present at the attack on the fortified heights and forts of Alexandria, the first affair at Lake Elcho and Elhamet, the investment and siege of Rosetta, actions at Rosetta and Elhamet of 21st April. Served also in the campaigns of 1814 and 1815 in Holland and Flanders. He commanded the light infantry, 78th, at both actions at Merxem, attack of French at Brescat, and bombardment of Antwerp. For some years he was the lieutenant-colonel commanding the 22nd Regiment, and was also up to gaining the rank of major-general and inspecting field-officer of the recruiting staff. In 1837, shortly before the death of William IV., he was nominated a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. On the removal of General Macpherson to the 88th Regiment, in 1857, he was appointed colonel of the 73rd Foot. The deceased general's commissions were dated as follows:—ensign, Sept. 1, 1795; lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1799; captain, Dec. 26, 1805; major, Aug. 12, 1819; lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 22, 1825; colonel, June 28, 1838; major-general, Nov. 11, 1851; and lieutenant-general, July 20, 1858.

We are sorry to announce the death, on the 5th ult., at Dum Dum, near Calcutta, after fourteen days' illness of a severe attack of dysentery, of Captain Simon George Newport, 79th Highlanders, eldest son of Captain Newport, of Waterford. Captain Newport was in the 36th year of his age, was eighteen years in the service, and was wounded by grape-shot when carrying the colours of his regiment (the 39th) at the battle of Maharajpore, when under command of General Lord Gough. Subsequently he served in the Crimea, and actively engaged in the trenches at the siege of Sebastopol. His remains were conveyed to the cemetery at Dum Dum with military honours, all the officers of the garrison attending. He had the bronze star for the battle of Maharajpore, the Turkish medal, and the Crimean medal, presented to him by Her Majesty. Captain Thackwell, son of the late General Sir Joseph Thackwell, never left him during his illness, and states that for some days after the attack he was progressing favourably, but a relapse took place, when he said, "I feel I cannot get over this, and I trust in my Saviour." He then gradually sank into a state of unconsciousness, and died as if asleep. Captain Thackwell has kindly given directions that a monument be placed over his grave, as a tribute to the memory of his late valued friend.

Lord Londesborough, who formerly as Lord Albert Conyngham served in the Blues, died on Sunday last. His lordship was born on the day of the battle of Trafalgar, and leaves, in addition to the present lord, a younger son, the Hon. Albert Denison, a lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

We are sorry to read of the death, on the 15th inst., in his 30th year, of Captain Henry Heywood Lonsdale, formerly of the 3rd Dragoon Guards. Captain Lonsdale had fallen from his hack in riding to cover, and sustained injuries in the head which terminated in his death, after several days of unconsciousness.

The death of Major-General Henry Edward Robinson took place on the 14th instant at his residence in Upper Berkeley Street. The gallant veteran entered the army in 1806, and served with the 48th in the Peninsula from June, 1809, to October, 1813, and was present in the battles of Talavera and Busaco, Lines at Torres Vedras, pursuit of Massena, action of Campo Mayor, siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, siege and storming of Badajoz, when he was shot through the left arm; battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid; battles of Vittoria, Roncesvalles, and the Pyrenees, where he was severely wounded, and had his left leg fractured; besides which he took part in various minor engagements and skirmishes. As Lieut.-Colonel he commanded the 30th Regiment for ten years, when he retired in 1843 on half-pay, and during that period commanded the troops at Bermuda for two years. He had received the war medal with seven clasps and a pension for his distinguished military services. His commissions bore date as follow:—Ensign, the 28th of May, 1806; Lieutenant, the 9th of February, 1808; Captain, the 26th of July, 1822; Major, the 20th of September, 1827; Lieut.-Colonel, the 1st of January, 1834; Colonel, the 9th of November, 1846; and Major-General, the 20th of June, 1854.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Higman—Jan. 15, at 5, Blenheim Place, St John's Wood, the wife of Lieutenant Albert D. Higman, Royal Marines (Light Infantry), of a son.

Lowndes—Jan. 7, at "The Hollies," Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Captain James Lowndes, of a son.

McKillop—Jan. 11, at Clifden, county Galway, Ireland, the wife of Captain H. F. McKillop, Royal Navy, of a daughter.

Money—Nov. 23, at the Rookery, Simla, the wife of Lieutenant Gerard Noel Money, 1st E.B. Fusileers, of a son.

Sankey—Nov. 22, at Moulmein, Burmah, the wife of Major Richard H. Sankey, Madras Engineers, of a son.

Scott—Jan. 12, at Glengall Grove, Old Kent Road, the wife of J. Scott, Esq., of the Admiralty, Somerset House, of a daughter.

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MARRIAGES.

BAUME—GOLDIE—Jan. 12, at Kingston-on-Thames, by the Rev. H. P. Measor, Paul Baume, Esq., Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to Magdalene, second daughter of James Goldie, Esq.

BOWLING—GIBBS—Oct. 19, at Waluku, New Zealand, by the Rev. G. H. Johnstone, John Reed, son of J. Bowling, Esq., late Scots Fusilier Guards, to Bessie Johnson, only daughter of the late Rev. Robert Waoven Gibbs, of Derry, Ireland.

BRAXTON—GODFREY—Jan. 10, at the parish church of St. Giles, Camberwell, Surrey, by the Rev. M. S. Edgell, curate, Henry Braxton, Esq., Paymaster, Royal Navy, to Susannah, third daughter of Mr. David Owen Godfrey, of Peckham, Surrey.

BRIGGS—LAMONT—Jan. 7, at Knockdow, Argyleshire, Captain John Patrick Briggs, H.M.'s Bengal Army, and Deputy-Commissioner of the province of Tavoy, to Jane, only daughter of Alexander Lamont, Esq., of Knockdow.

COLEMAN—MARTIN—Nov. 12, at Valparaiso, by the Rev.—Dennet, English resident clergyman, Henry Wm. Alex. Coleman, M.D., to Charlotte Sophia, eldest surviving daughter of Colonel Martin, of the 16th Lancers, Preston, Lancashire.

CLEPHANE—UNDERWOOD—Nov. 24, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Acting Archdeacon, Andrew R. Clephane, Esq., 24th Regiment, H.M.N.I., to Mary Fanny, fourth daughter of William Elphinstone Underwood, Esq., C.S.

ELLIS—ROOPER—Jan. 17, at Otham Church, Kent, by the Rev. Conyngham Ellis, M.A., perpetual Curate of Cranborne, Berks. assisted by the Rev. Charles Shaw, Frederick Ellis, Esq., Captain 9th Royal Lancers, youngest son of the late Thomas Ellis, of Abbotstown, in the county of Dublin, Esq., M.P., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Bonfoy Rooper, of Ripton Hall, Huntingdonshire, Esq.

FITTOCK—WHITE—Jan. 7, at All Saints' Church, Rotherhithe, by the Rev. R. Jones, M.A., Edwin, second son of Captain J. R. Fittock, R.N., to Lavinia Rivers, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant Peter White, R.N.

GEARY—NICHOLSON—Jan. 16, at Christ Church, Blackfriars, London, by the Rev. T. H. Hooper, Captain Geary, Royal Navy, to Sophia Isabella, widow of the late John Nicholson, Esq., of Brigg, Lincolnshire.

HASLOPE—MELVILL—Jan. 19, at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, by the Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Wales, M.A., Chancellor of Peterborough, and rector of Uppingham, Lancelot Llewellyn Haslope, Esq., of Chesterton Hall, Staffordshire, to Emily, eldest daughter of Philip Melvill, Esq., late Secretary in the Military Department to the East India Company.

HILL—MUMM—Jan. 17, at St. John's, Paddington, by the Rev. Edward Cookson, incumbent of Trinity Church, Leeds, Charles Edward Hill, Lieutenant H.M.'s 25th Regiment (the King's Own Borderers), third son of the late John Hepworth Hill, Esq., of Leeds, barrister-at-law, to Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Julius Mumm, Esq., of 2, Hyde Park Street, Hyde Park, London, and Cologne-on-the-Rhine.

PIGOTT—UNDERWOOD—Nov. 24, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Acting Archdeacon, Edward P. Pigott, Esq., Lieutenant and Adjutant H.M.'s 44th Regiment, and eldest son of George P. Pigott, Esq., Slevoy Castle, county Wexford, to Eliza Anne, third daughter of William Elphinstone Underwood, Esq., Madras Civil Service.

SCONCE—FLETCHER—Dec. 8th, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, Herbert Sconce, Esq., Bengal Army, third son of the late Robert Clement Sconce, Esq., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, and granddaughter of the late Right Rev. Dr. Carr, formerly Bishop of Bombay.

THOMSON—MONEY—Nov. 26, at Calcutta, Captain Mowbray Thomson, of the Bengal Army, to Mary Ironside, daughter of the Rev. William Money.

DEATHS.

BLURTON—Oct. 31, at Dandenong, near Melbourne, Australia, Eliza, relict of the late Commander George Blurton, R.N., of Station Peak, near Geelong, aged 59.

CHAPLIN—Jan. 18, at 2, Hyde Park Gardens, aged 27, Edwin Charles Chaplin, Lieutenant, R.N., son of the late W. J. Chaplin, Esq.

COOPER—Oct. 2, at Ablington, near Christchurch, New Zealand, George Blakley Cooper, Lieutenant, R.N., eldest son of the late Rev. G. Fort Cooper, of Yetminster, Dorsetshire.

COULTHRED—Jan. 12, at his residence, No. 4, Mornington Crescent, James Coulthred, Esq., Surgeon, R.N., aged 73, greatly respected and deeply lamented.

EDMAN—Dec. 10, at Colon, near Santa Martha, British Colombia, of yellow fever, aged 42, George Allatt Edman, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.A.C., Assistant-Surgeon in the Essex Rifles, and Medical Officer in the M.R.S.P. Company's ship Solent.

ELLIS—Jan. 14, at Brighton, Catherine Ellis, widow of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. Tait, C.B., and eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel F. Hickes, Bombay Army, aged 40.

FALCONAR—Jan. 10, at his seat, Hazelbank, near Edinburgh, Lieut.-General Chesborough Grant Falconar, K.H., Colonel of the 73rd Foot.

FORLONG—Dec. 15, suddenly, at Toronto, Upper Canada, Lieutenant-General Forlong, late of the 43rd Light Infantry.

HARDIE—Jan. 9, at Dublin, of scarlatina, James, eldest son of W. Hardie, Quartermaster, county Dublin Militia, aged 11.

HAWORTH—Jan. 14, at the residence of her son-in-law, General Coryton, Woolwich, Mary, the widow of the late William Rose Haworth, Esq., aged 92.

HUTCHESSON—Jan. 9, at Dover, Mary, widow of the late Lieutenant-General Hutchesson, Royal Artillery.

LONSDALE—Jan. 15, at Market Harborough, aged 30, Captain Henry Heywood Lonsdale, late of H.M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards.

O'DONNOGHUE—Jan. 13, at his residence, Cotham, near Bristol, in the 74th year of his age, Lieutenant-Colonel John Jeffery O'Donnoghue, late of the Madras Army of the H.E.I.C.S.

PARNTHER—Jan. 15, at 15, York Place, Portman Square, and late of No. 5, Grafton Street, Bond Street, R. G. Parnther, Esq., aged 48, late of H.M.'s 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, to the inexpressible grief of his widow, and universally regretted by his numerous circle of friends.

ROBINSON—Jan. 14, at his residence, 54, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, Major-General Henry Edward Robinson, in his 76th year, deeply lamented. His end was peace.

SAUNDERS—Jan. 14, at his residence, Claremont Villa, Charing, Kent, John Saunders, Esq., late in the H.E.I.C.'s Service, in the 75th year of his age.

SWANN—Jan. 16, suddenly at Cheltenham, Anna Frances, the beloved wife of Captain Swann, 54th Regiment.

TAYLOR—Jan. 13, at his residence, 14, Gibraltar Place, Chatham, in his 68th year, Captain Monkhouse Graham Taylor, 53rd Regiment, and Paymaster of the 3rd Depôt Battalion, Chatham.

THOMAS—Jan. 10, at his residence, Slough, Buckinghamshire, in the 71st year of his age, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Arding Thomas, late of the 48th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.

WEMYSS—Jan. 13, at No. 6, Salisbury Road, Edinburgh, Jean Forsyth, wife of Deputy-Commissary-General Wemyss, after a protracted illness.

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA

AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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☞ *The subscription to the paper is 6s. 6d. per quarter, or 26s. per annum, payable in advance, postage not included. Post-office orders to be made payable to* JOSEPH SMITH.

THERE is a peace as profound as ever has been known in our Indian Empire since we crossed the Mahratta ditch. How long peace may last in the East—or in the West—no one can say; but if we look on India as an aggregate of nations, and compare it with Europe in the same sense, it will not appear so unnatural that, whilst the government of one presidency is congratulating itself on the close of a long and profitless campaign against its own troops, the administration of another presidency is organising expeditions against marauders, rebels, and plunderers of uncouth names and races unknown to most ethnologists.

There is, however, a very great drawback to our satisfaction when we consider the probability, or, rather, the possibility of another outbreak in the East, and when we come to investigate the nature of our security against its recurrence. The intelligence which we have received by the last mail in reference to the present temper and disposition of the people is not re-assurring; and we are informed, on very high authority, that at the very moment when the last spark of the mutiny of 1857 seemed to have been smothered in blood in the valleys of Nepaul, the beginning of 1860 might have witnessed that strange fierce flame rekindled and leaping along the congenial plains of our recently reconquered provinces. The rebels were quite persuaded that Jung Bahadoor's troops were coming to assist them. Nay, the very Goorkhas were of the same opinion, and could not believe that they were going to attack their brother Hindoos. We might not care much for these delusions; nay, we might rather be disposed to thank our good fortune that Jung Bahadoor and Pulwan Sing could lead their men so craftily, that they were brought into contact with the rebels ere they were aware of it; were fired upon by those desperate men, as they came upon them suddenly, suffered loss in killed and wounded, and were then so exasperated that they fought with energy, and never desisted till they destroyed or captured the mass of the band. But—*surgit amari aliquid!*—The Ranee of Lahore, one of those extraordinary women who in India usurp the military, political, and administrative functions of men—one of whose restless energy and animosity we have had more than one proof—is believed to have negotiated with the Sikhs, who were numerously posted all along the frontier of Oude, as garrison in border forts, and also as peaceable possessors of the lands given to reward their chiefs. The story crept about that the Sikhs were hatching mutiny; one in which they would have received the assistance of the Nepaulese, who, with the remnants of the Sepoy army, would descend into Oude, Azimghur, and Goruckpore, and aid their new friends by a powerful diversion. An indefatigable officer named Ross, and the gallant leader of one of the finest cavalry regiments in the world, Hughes, examined some of the Goorkhas whom we employed, and discovered that part at least of Hodson's Horse were implicated in the conspiracy. The adjutant of the 2nd Regiment of that famous corps, on making inquiry, learned to his dismay, that a large proportion of his men were ready to go over to the Goorkhas, if the latter came down to aid the Sepoys. Their opportunity never came—the inquiry was suspended, and the matter was hushed up. But so it cannot end. We must place our power in India on such a basis that it shall not totter at the blast of any rumour. We must stand so firm that it shall not be in the power of Sikh or Goorkha to affright us by the prospect of a new rebellion. Assuredly that position will never be attained till we show the races of India that there cannot be the remotest chance of anything but instant punishment for any assault upon our rule.

It was the influence of Jung Bahadoor, founded on his knowledge of our power, which alone drove the Nepaulese Durbar to act against the rebels, who would long have been an element of insecurity and disturbance had they been permitted to remain in the valleys upon our frontiers. The wisdom of Lord Clyde's admirable system of warfare is shown by the result. It was peculiarly applicable to the state of things with which he had to deal.

Amid much vituperation, of a nature quite unknown in this country, in the face of misrepresentation and violent popular outcry, the Commander-in-Chief, in less than one year, succeeded in driving into Nepaul every rebel in arms north of the Ganges, and in securing the country so completely that they never were able to do more than make a few hurried raids on the border of the Terai till they met their fate.

Had he yielded to the suggestions of the civilians, and adopted the small column system, he would have found himself at this moment as far off as ever from the termination of his labours. For years to come India will require a sleepless eye, a tender, yet resolute, hand. For years we shall be disturbed by reports—false or well-founded—of conspiracy and rebellion; but, at all events, we have shown that there were leaders among us who were equal to the grandest crises—that we had a military chief who, gloriously supported by his officers and men, vindicated our supremacy in every field; and a statesman in the cabinet who, ~~tempering~~ justice with mercy, saved the reputation of our race from the terrible excesses of angry and frightened men, and who, aided by the wise, and good, and great men of India, preserved an empire, not only from the assaults of internal enemies, but from the disgrace which history attaches to states that have been cruel and sanguinary in the hour of their triumph.

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

The following sensible useful paper has been drawn up and printed by the gallant officer whose name is appended to it, and who is known as one of our best cavalry officers:—

The present volunteer movement throughout the kingdom, bidding fair to make the rifle as familiar to the rising generation as was the bow to our ancestors, makes me feel, as an old cavalry officer, that the time is arrived for introducing into the system of our Yeomanry troops some modifications, which are called for by the great improvement in fire-arms.

I am therefore induced to lay before you some suggestions upon the formation of a body of volunteer mounted riflemen.

The proportion of regular cavalry to an army in the field varies, according to the theatre of war, from 1-5th on the plains of Russia, to 1-10th in an enclosed country like England.

The Yeomanry of England and Scotland, added to our cavalry of the line, would be out of all proportion; and my plan is to convert a large portion of it into irregular regiments of mounted riflemen, which I feel confident would be able, in the event of an invasion, to render essential service.

I have seen much of Chasseurs d'Afrique, Cossacks, Spahis, and Hungarian Hussars, and having paid great attention to their organisation, armament, and equipment; and I do not hesitate in proposing the first as a groundwork to our system.

I have not had the advantage of serving with the native Indian irregulars, from whom, of course, much might be learned.

The military qualities of the Hungarians do no require my praise, but they have too much the character of regular cavalry for our object.

This object is the creation of a mounted force which, in spite of the enclosures among which it must necessarily act, can hang upon the flanks and rear of an enemy's army, while it is also the *eyes* of our own. Its superiority over the foreign troops above mentioned would consist in the men and horses being able to go *across country*, and in their fire-arms carrying with accuracy over 900 yards.

With the assistance of such a force, and by giving to the Yeomanry a part of his escorts, and out post-duty, an English general could (perhaps for the first time) be always prepared to oppose a portion of his regulars, with horses *quite fresh*, to the cuirassiers and heavy dragoons, who in all continental armies are *reserved* for *decisive shocks*.

The Yeomanry as at present constituted, know all the drill that would be required of mounted riflemen when acting in bodies; the latter, therefore, must devote their attention to rifle shooting—steadying their horses under fire, and teaching them to leap, and lead over fences—lastly, to the practice of mounting and dismounting with rapidity.

In the presence of an enemy, these troops will move in skirmishing order with supports.

When engaged they will keep their opponents just within convenient range of the rifle, and deliver their fire, whenever possible, *dismounted*, the right arm passed through the bridle rein. However good a shot he may be, the fire of a mounted man cannot be depended on, as there is not one horse in 1000 that will stand motionless, and not disturb his aim.

Our riflemen will, whenever practicable, keep a fence between himself and the enemy, the speed of his horse will enable him to keep his own distance from infantry, and no foreign cavalry can follow him across country.

With regard to the horse, the more he possesses of the hunter's qualities the better; but it is indispensable that he be thoroughly broken to standing the fire of his rider, whether in or out of the saddle. The horses measuring low is far from a disadvantage, as he is mounted and dismounted all the more quickly.

We will now proceed to the arms, equipment, and dress.

1st. A long rifle breech-loading carbine, made as light as is consistent with durability, and to be worn *en bandoulière*, *i. e.*, slung over the left shoulder.

I see three advantages in so wearing it, the carbine slings and unslings in a moment—the soldier is not separated from his firearm when his horse is killed, as happens when it is strapped to the saddle—a great protection is afforded against sword cuts to the back of the head and neck.

The carbine at present in use by almost all nations is next to useless. I was present at a reconnoissance in the Crimea, where some 2000 French and Russian cavalry, skirmished in two parallel lines for nearly an hour, with not more than half a dozen casualties in all.

2nd. A short cut-and-thrust sword, in a leathern scabbard, suspended from a frog, like those of the Indian irregular cavalry, so as to be well clear of the ground when the man is on foot: the noise and blunting caused by the metal scabbard is thus avoided, and our rifleman has not to hook up a weapon, most cumbersome when acting on foot, every time he dismounts to fire. The guard of the hilt has only one bar, so that it may sit flat to the thigh.

3rd. The carbine must be continually passed backwards and forwards over the head, it is therefore essential, with a view to its being most effectively manœuvred, that the head-dress should be low. The Busby copied by many Yeomanry corps from the Hussars would be most unsuitable: and I recommend either a felt helmet much resembling a hunting cap, or light shako—peak quite straight, and plumes for occasions of parade only. The rest of the present dress will do, but I should like to see all mounted men in loose pantaloons thrust into Napoleon boots.

4th. Instead of the cloak a great coat to reach just below the calf of the leg (with a small *waterproof* cape), and fitting the figure sufficiently to allow of the belts and arms being worn outside.

5th. Every time he throws his right leg over the saddle, a cavalry soldier is reminded of the impediment offered by the valise to rapid mounting and dismounting. In a force to which this quality is so essential, not only must the valise be abolished, but the cantle of the regulation saddle must be lowered. The kit will then be carried in a pair of small saddle bags, and the sheepskin so shaped as to cover and keep them steady.

This I look upon as the amount of necessary changes in the present Yeomanry employment.

I have seen proposals to create a force mounted on hunters, who are to ride down an enemy's tirailleurs, when posted among our English inclosures; one simple manœuvre on the part of the infantry man must show the impracticability of such an idea, viz., throwing himself either into the ditch, or under the hedge behind which he is ensconsced. The impetus of the horse, in clearing the fence, must carry him so far into the next field as to present the back of his rider for the contents of the tirailleur's rifle.

In conclusion: to form the mounted rifleman, as here proposed, two kinds of drill are required, and they are two to which I feel assured few British yeomen will object, viz., hunting and rifle practice.

Oppose some few thousands of these troops, in an inclosed country like England, to an invading army, especially after it had been roughly handled by the regular force destined to meet it in the field, and I feel convinced that no Cossacks will ever have been so destructive.

A dashing officer in command of such a force, composed as it would be of good shots, well mounted, and carrying the perfection of fire arms, would not want for opportunities of distinction, and of rendering valuable service to his Queen and country.

JAMES CONOLLY.
Lieut.-Col. Asst.-Adjutant-General.

Portsmouth, Jan. 13, 1860.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge will remove from his apartments in St. James's Palace to Gloucester House during the present month, the improvements and interior decorations having been completed for his Royal Highness's reception.

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THE ARMY.

7th Dragoon Guards. Lieutenant-Colonel Forrest has arrived in India, to join his regiment at Sealkote. The death of Lieutenant Caldwell promotes Cornet Erskine to a Lieutenancy. Lieutenant Caldwell was the son of an old officer, and had formerly been in a West India Regiment. He was transferred from the Military Train to this regiment on its augmentation for service in India in 1857, and died of consumption at Sealkote on the 11th of December, much regretted by his brother officers.

12th Lancers. This regiment is ordered home from India.

14th Light Dragoons. Colonel Ainslie and Captain Wyatt will be placed on half-pay on the return of this regiment from India next month.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Veterinary Surgeon, J. R. Hall, of the Royal Artillery, arrived at Southampton, from India, on Saturday, the 21st instant in P. and O. steamer Indus, on sick certificate.

5th Fusiliers. Captain Moore, 5th Fusiliers, is still suffering from the effects of his Indian service, and has obtained an extension of sick leave at the recommendation of a medical board.

7th Fusiliers. Quarter-Master T. Murphy, arrived in England, on medical certificate, on the 15th January, in the Mary Anne, from Bombay. She left on 5th Sept., 1859.

9th Regiment, 1st battalion. The head-quarters of the 9th Regiment, and 7 companies, numbering 553 men, under the command of Colonel Bethune, left Shorncliffe Camp on Friday (yesterday) morning, *en route* for Portsmouth, for embarkation on board the troop-ship Perseverance for Corfu, there to relieve the 2nd battalion. Of the 14th, under orders for Jamaica, the following officers marched with the 1st division: Colonel Bethune; Captains Richards, Douglas, Vibart, and Peel; Lieutenants Thompson, Taylor, Burland, Massey, Hacket, Chadwick, Aplin, Coole, and Eccles; Ensigns Fenton, Arams, Jocelyn, and Bailey; Quartermaster Banbury, Lieutenant and Adjutant Broughton, Surgeon Carroll, and Assistant-Surgeon Johnstone. The 2nd division, consisting of 3 companies, remain at Shorncliffe Camp for some time longer, for the purpose of forming a guard for the conveyance of convicts from Portsmouth to Gibraltar. A party of the 9th, consisting of 3 sergeants and 40 rank and file, marched from Shorncliffe *viâ* the South Eeastern Railway, under the command of Ensign Kane, *en route* to Portsmouth, on Wednesday last, to take up the baggage of the regiment on its arrival at Portsmouth.

20th Regiment. Upwards of 100 recruits arrived at Chatham during the last week to join the depôt.

22nd Regiment. Assistant-Surgeon Pollard, 22nd Regiment, arrived in medical charge of detachment from India last week.

25th Regiment.—We have to record the death, at Gibraltar, of Captain Nicholas Appleby Spoor, of this regiment. Captain Spoor entered the service in April, 1848, and served with the 6th Regiment during the Kaffir war of 1851-2-3. By his death, Lieutenant Terry obtains a company without purchase.

35th Regiment. On Lord Canning's progress to Meerut, a fire was discovered raging in Lady Canning's tent, which destroyed many official records, besides a considerable amount of property belonging to her ladyship. Much greater damage would have been done, but for the assistance rendered by the 35th Regiment, and the next day Lord Canning issued an order, expressing his warm acknowledgments to Colonel Walter and the regiment.

ROYAL MARINES.—In accordance with orders received from the Lords of the Admiralty, the whole of the companies belonging to the Chatham battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry were drawn up in the barrack square on Tuesday morning, for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of a silver medal and a gratuity of 15*l.* each to Colour-Sergeant Edwin Harris and Colour-Sergeant W. Cole, for long service and meritorious conduct. Sergeant Harris has been nearly thirty years in the corps of Royal Marines, and is decorated with the Syrian and Turkish medals. Colour-Sergeant Cole has been twenty years in the corps, and wears the China medal. During the whole of their period of service both non-commissioned officers have borne most exemplary characters.

The Woolwich division of Royal Marine Light Infantry was on Wednesday paraded in the Barrack-square for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of gratuities and medals for good conduct and meritorious services to Sergeant Lock, Colour-Sergeant Maw, and Private Corp, who have served faithfully in the corps upwards of twenty-one years.

53rd Regiment returns to England in the course of a few months.

86th Regiment.—Colonel Lowth, C.B., has retired on full-pay, after 40 years' service.

Medical Staff. Surgeon-Major F. Foakes has arrived in England from Malta on medical certificate; Surgeon-Major J. Davies, P.M.O. at Great Yarmouth, is the first on the rolls for foreign service.

Mr. Secretary Herbert stated in the House of Commons on Thursday evening that the new Guards' barracks, in lieu of those in Portman Street, would be completed in about two years.

From Bombay we learn that the 3rd and 5th regiments of Native Infantry are under orders for China.

The Governor-General has decided that services in India performed from and after the 18th November, 1859, will give no claim to the medal for the suppression of the mutiny, and from that date all claims will cease.

FURLOUGHS TO NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS FROM INDIA.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Secretary of State for India, are published. "In a few cases, however, to be separately and especially considered, the grant of furlough to non-commissioned officers of standing in the service, of irreproachable character, and whose health requires a change of climate, will not be objected to." "The non-commissioned officers who may obtain this indulgence will invariably be posted to do duty with invalids or time-expired men on passage to Europe. On arrival they will report themselves at the India House, and will be allowed a short leave to visit their friends in England, after which they will be available to return to India with drafts. It will be clearly explained to them that such are the conditions on which they obtain furlough."

COMING HOME.—Lieutenant Hoskins, of the Bombay Artillery; Lieutenant Chilton, of the Bengal Artillery; Cornet A. Farrer, Madras Cavalry; Ensign Westropp, Her Majesty's 66th Foot, Lieutenant Seacome, of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry; Assistant-Surgeon W. Ramsbotnam, of Her Majesty's Service, and about three hundred and fifty-three time-expired men; and a number of families of Her Majesty's British and Indian forces, proceeded on the 15th Dec., under the command of Captain W. De Vitre, of the Horse Artillery, to England, *viâ* the Cape, per ship Ramillies, C. Hodder, Commander.

The following detail of time-expired men of Her Majesty's British regiments embarked at Bombay, on board the ship Mounteagle, on the 10th December for England, under the command of Captain Madden, 1st battalion, 4th, or the King's Own Regiment:—3rd Dragoon Guards, 3 men; 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, 3 men; 7th Dragoon Guards, 1 man; 17th Lancers, 1 man; Royal Artillery, 2 men; 4th Foot, Captain Madden and Lieutenant Boyce, 7 men, 3 women, and 1 child; 28th Foot, 8 men; 31st Foot, Lieutenant Rycroft, 34 men, 1 woman, and 1 child; 33rd Foot, 8 men; 46th Foot, 1 man; 56th Foot, 11 men; 57th Foot, Lieutenant Russell, and 25 men; 64th Foot, 32 men, 1 woman, and 2 children; 72nd Foot, Lieutenant Kildahl and 61 men; 79th Foot, 18 men; 83rd Foot, Captain Meurant, and Lieutenant Onslow, 119 men, 3 women, and 4 children; 95th Foot, 4 men, 1 woman, and 1 child; and Staff-surgeons Mc Gregor and Knox. Total, 9 officers, 338 men, 9 women, and 9 children.

MILITARY OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM GARRISON.—In order to make the troops at Chatham thoroughly efficient in military tactics, the general commanding the district has issued orders to the several officers in command of the various corps at that garrison, directing that the whole of the officers and men shall, on periodical occasions, be formed into a brigade, in order that they may be instructed in the various operations incidental to the advance of an army on a fortified town, so as to prevent the enemy marching out or passing in. With the view of carrying out the proposed operations, the whole force of the garrison, including the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd battalions of Infantry, the Royal and Indian Engineers, the battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry, and the Royal Engineer Train, numbering several thousand men, are to be marched into the country, when the brigade will be formed into sections, and all the roads leading into the garrison occupied by strong bodies of troops, the elevated spots overlooking the garrison being also occupied by a numerous force. After the troops have taken up their positions, and the line of communication formed, the whole force will march on the garrison by various routes, in order that they may not interfere with the movements of each other. General Eyre has decided that these manœuvres shall be carried out by the troops of the garrison as frequently as opportunities will allow.

FORT PITT MEDICAL SCHOOL.—The first portion of the new medical staff it is proposed to form at Fort Pitt Hospital, Chatham, arrived at that establishment on Thursday last, when twenty-seven medical candidates for commissions in the various branches of the service joined head-quarters, to go through the usual curriculum of instruction previously to receiving commissions in the army. The name of the professor who is to be appointed to preside over the establishment has not yet been announced. The various improvements at Fort Pitt Hospital, together with the additional buildings ordered by the Government to be erected for the accommodation of the increased number of medical officers who are to be attached to the staff at that establishment, have been completed by the contractor, Mr. Stump, from the plans authorized by the Government, the whole of the works having been finished within two months from the date of the order being issued from the War Office. The additional buildings include a commodious army medical lecture theatre, together with dissecting and operating rooms, class-rooms, and other offices, with separate rooms for the use of the professor who is to preside over the establishment. The whole of the works have been completed to the satisfaction of the officers appointed to report on the same, and last week the new buildings were handed over to the Government by the contractor. The site of the new establishments is the open square in front of the principal fort. The following medical officers, being the first portion of the additional staff ordered to be attached to the hospital, have arrived at that establishment previously to being appointed to regiments:—J. L. Power, W. L. Robinson, J. R. Gausson, J. B. Hamilton, W. Cherry, S. E. Maunsell, P. W. Stafford, M. J. E. Fagan, M. J. Burke, R. Waters, E. J. Boulton, T. W. White, B. Austen, F. Fergusson, W. H. Hill, G. E. Will, F. Falwassar, J. J. Chappell, O. Owen, T. Quinlan, J. Stephenson, E. D. Tomlinson, W. Trail, N. Advern, and F. Ashley.

In consequence of the spirited manner in which recruiting has been carried on for some weeks past, and the large number of recruits who have joined the several East India depôts at Chatham garrison, the three battalions of infantry are now very strong, and number considerably more than 4000 men of all ranks, most of them being well-disciplined troops. It is the intention of the authorities not to despatch any more troops to India until the commencement of the summer, by which period the garrison will be able to furnish upwards of 3000 men.

In addition to several improvements which have recently been carried out at Chatham for the comfort of the troops of the Line quartered at that garrison, the Major-General commanding has had the whole of the married non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who, with their wives, formerly occupied the barrack-rooms with the young unmarried soldiers, removed to quarters in the barracks by themselves. This arrangement has given very great satisfaction to the married troops, who can now occupy their several quarters with some regard to decency.

A Board of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital assembled yesterday at Chatham, for the inspection of those non-commissioned officers and men of the various cavalry and infantry regiments who have recently arrived, wounded and disabled, at the invalid establishment from India and the colonies.

The authorities at the War-Office have directed the whole of the Government establishments at Chatham and Rochester to be surveyed by a competent surveyor, and their annual value ascertained, in order that an equitable arrangement may be entered into with the parish officers and other public bodies respecting their assessment to the poor and other parochial rates.

MILITARY THEATRICALS AT CHATHAM.—The theatre which we stated a short time since was in course of erection at the Royal Marine Barracks, Chatham, for amateur performances by the officers and men of that division, having been completed, the opening performance took place on Thursday evening last, on which occasion the building was crowded to excess; the pit being reseved for the non-commissioned officers and privates, and the gallery converted into "stalls" for the officers. The building was formerly used as a ball-alley for the officers and men, but Colonel Rea, the present commandant, deeming that it would contribute to the amusement and happiness of the men under his command, if it could be fitted up as a theatre in which amateur performances and interesting exhibitions might be held, obtained the necessary permission of the Admiralty, and the interior has accordingly been metamorphosed into a theatre capable of accommodating upwards of 400 persons. The stage is an exceedingly commodious one, and is fitted up with the necessary scenery, and other theatrical appliances, with foot-lights, and the usual accessories, together with two dressing-rooms. There is also an orchestra in front of the stage in which the band of the division will perform. The opening performance was attended by Colonel Rea, the commandant, Colonel Hunt, second commandant, and a number of the officers of the division, with several ladies. After the National Anthem had been performed, a well-written prologue was spoken by Quartermaster-Sergeant Bolton, in an exceedingly creditable manner. The pieces selected for performance were *Lend me Five Shillings*, and *Done on Both Sides*, the characters in which were sustained by Captain Farmar and several of the non-commissioned officers and privates. Considering that the whole of the actors were amateurs, many of whom had perhaps scarcely seen the footlights before, the performances were exceedingly creditable to all who took part in them, the audience testifying their approval by frequent and vehement applause. Colonel Rea, who has taken the most active interest in the proceedings, has made arrangements for a series of entertainments during the remainder of the winter; and as he is ably seconded by the officers of the division, the attempt to provide harmless and elevating amusement for the men will doubtless prove eminently satisfactory.

The whole of the troops of the Line and Militia in garrison at Portsmouth are undergoing a course of instruction at great-gun drill in the different batteries of the fortifications. Each regiment receives its course of instruction by companies, each company being drilled for six consecutive days by non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery. The object sought to be attained is not to render the men practically acquainted with artillery, but to give them a sufficient knowledge of the mode of working guns of position to render them a valuable aid to the regular artillery on any sudden emergency.

The following general order, relative to the Army Reserve has been issued from the Horse Guards by command of the Duke of Cambridge:—"With reference to the Royal warrant, dated War Office, 9th of December, relative to the enrolment of any number of men, not exceeding 20,000, as a reserve force, his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief desires that commanding officers will be particularly careful, when soldiers, who have the service required by the warrant, express, on being discharged, an intention of entering the reserve force, to insert a note to that effect on their parchment certificates, which will be an authority for the staff officer of pensioners to take the necessary steps for having them attested for that force. A corresponding note is, of course, to be made on the discharge documents."

Mr. W. Williams has given notice that on an early day he will call the attention of the House of Commons to the subject of flogging in the Army and Navy, and that he will move for returns connected therewith.

ROYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWICH.—The old bridge across the canal connecting the arsenal with the practice range in the Plumstead Marshes has been removed, and a strong bridge, with lock-gates on hydraulic principles, has been commenced. The pipes are now being laid down for connecting the apparatus with the hydraulic engine-house, which supplies every department of the arsenal. A new powder magazine on a large scale is now being erected by the contractors, Messrs. Higgs, near the river side, in the marshes; and Messrs. Piper have taken the contract for rebuilding the river wall below the new jetty, the wall having become much injured by the action of the tides.

AN ARMY VETERAN.—Serjeant-Major George Russell, of the Bristol Recruiting District, has just been discharged, after a service of upwards of 41 years. He was through the battles in the Peninsula with the Royals, and has a medal and clasps. He has two regimental medals for forlorn hopes at Badajos and St. Sebastian. He has been wounded in the side, in the head, and right arm at Salamanca and St. Sebastian, and twice wounded at Bayonne, where he was taken prisoner. He was also wounded at Waterloo in the neck and face.

SHORNCLIFF CAMP.

Orders have been received in the Camp for the disembodiment of the "Stirlingshire Militia, or Highland Borderers," in compliance with the orders recently given, in about three weeks from the present time. The "Royal Cheshire," also, are awaiting orders of the like kind. During the time these two regiments have been in the Camp, their uniform good conduct has given satisfaction to the authorities at the Camp, and regret is everywhere expressed that two such regiments, who, on field-days or at drill, have proved themselves the rivals of the best disciplined regiments of the Line, should be broken up. The non-commissioned officers of the Stirlingshire gave a grand ball and supper to the other non-commissioned officers of the regiments in the camp, in the officers' mess of the regiment, in the D Range last week, which was carried out with great *eclât*. The boisterous weather prevailing during the past week prevented the usual march out of the troops on Tuesday last. The enlargement of the camp at Shorncliffe is one of the most interesting topics at present agitating the military

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here, additional quarters for 10,000 men is spoken of, extending on the north to near the line of the South Eastern Railway, it is also in contemplation to erect a new station at Coolinge for the exclusive use of the military. Contracts for three new reading rooms for the use of the troops in camp are out, and will be commenced forthwith. It is also rumoured that a large number of the horses of the Royal Artillery will in March next be placed under canvas at Romney, while the new works are in progress at Shorncliffe; this we give as an *on dit*, without vouching for the correctness of the statement.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JAN. 24.

2nd Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet Rowland Veitch Betty to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wright, who retires.

5th Dragoon Guards—Charles Ford, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Colvin, promoted.

6th Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Arthur Lautour, from the 3rd Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Turner, who exchanges.

3rd Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Thomas Macnaghten Turner, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Lautour, who exchanges.

Military Train—The commission of Lieutenant Isaac Cummin as Adjutant to be antedated to the 25th Oct.

3rd Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant William Henry, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Aplin, who retires; Ensign Dudley George Cary Elwes, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Henry; Ensign William Henry Irving to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Leatham, who retires.

15th Foot—Captain William Cairnes Armstrong to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Hume, who retires; Lieutenant John Oliphant Kemmis to be Captain, by purchase, vice Armstrong; Ensign George William Hayne to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Kemmis.

24th Foot—Lieutenant Richard Archibald Farquharson has been permitted to resign his commission.

43rd Foot—Ensign Arthur Brett Onslow, from the 98th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Morley, appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons.

46th Foot—Lieutenant Edward Hawker Helyar to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hamond, whose promotion, by purchase, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 23rd August, has been cancelled.

84th Foot—William Brodnax Knight, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Arkwright, promoted.

85th Foot—Ensign William Henry Urquhart to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fitzgerald, who retires.

87th Foot—Ernest Augustus Dundas Widdrington, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Poynter, promoted.

94th Foot—Lieutenant George James Teevan to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Sydenham Malthus, appointed Adjutant.

95th Foot—John French Jordan, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cubitt, promoted.

3rd West India Regiment—The commission of Lieutenant John Moore, as Adjutant, to be antedated to the 11th Jan.

GARRISONS.

Major-General Henry Viscount Melville, K.C.B., to be Governor of Edinburgh Castle.

UNATTACHED.

Lieutenant Francis Williams, from the 55th Foot, to be Captain without purchase.

BREVET.

Brevet-Colonel Randal Rumley, Lieut-Colonel on half-pay Unattached, to have the temporary rank of Major-General, while acting as Vice-President to the Council of Military Education, vice Major-General Cameron, C.B., who resigns that appointment.

Brevet-Colonel Robert Henry Lowth, C.B., retired full-pay 86th Foot, to be Major-General, the rank being honorary only.

Captain Frederick George Pym, of the Royal Marines, to be Major in the Army.

The under-mentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieutenant-General Chesborough Grant Falconar, Colonel of the 73rd Regiment, on the 10th Jan.:—

Major-General William Thomas Knollys, Colonel of the 62nd Regiment, to be Lieutenant-General.

Brevet-Colonel Thomas Armstrong Drought, Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District, to be Major-General.

Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Francis William Henry, Earl of Westmorland, C.B., Coldstream Guards, to be Colonel.

Brevet-Major William Mauleverer, Captain, half-pay, 68th Foot, Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Robert Henry Price, 35th Foot, to be Major.

THE WAR OFFICE.

The following circular memorandum has been issued by Sir Benjamin Hawes from the War Office, dated the 18th inst.:—

"With the view to expedite the transit of papers in this office from branch to branch, and from room to room in the same branch, or to the higher authorities, for decision, the Secretary of State has decided that from the 1st of February all papers be passed by hand direct to whomsoever they may be marked, without the intervention of the registry.

"The duty of the registry will, therefore, in this respect, be limited to registering the papers in the first instance to the branch or division which has charge of the business to which they relate.

"If the correspondence, or any other, necessary to be annexed to the newly registered papers, is in possession of the registry, it will be the duty of that division to annex them as now; but if the former papers are in circulation, the registrar will indicate on the newly-registered paper the branch or division to which the previous paper was first sent.

"It will then rest with the branch or division requiring the former papers to take the necessary steps for obtaining them, by application direct to the branch or division to whom the previous paper was first registered, and thence to any other branch to which it may have been subsequently sent, as the registry will no longer have any record of the transit of the papers after their first registry.

"It will be necessary, therefore, that an accurate record book be kept in each division or branch, showing in one column the papers daily received, whether on the first registry or by transit, and, in an adjoining column, the time and manner in which they have been disposed of.

"The boxes hitherto used for the purpose of sending papers from the registry to branches and divisions, and from them back to the registry, will still be continued, but they will only contain the newly-registered papers to the branches, and those returned from the latter to the registry as finally disposed of, to be marked off and put away."

RE-ORGANISATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

The following paragraphs of a military letter, from the Secretary of State for India, are published in general orders:

1. I have now to communicate to your lordship that, in reference to the probability that some change in the constitution of the Indian army would result from the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into its organisation, it was decided in December last by Her Majesty's Government that all future appointments of cadets should be made subject to any alteration that may be decided upon.

2. A copy of the form adopted for this purpose is forwarded for your information.

3. A distinction should now be made in the disposal in India of the young officers so appointed, and of those who received their appointments on the same terms as cadets of the late East India Company's service.

4. A nominal roll of the cadets appointed under the new condition is forwarded for your information. You are desired to place these officers on separate general lists of cavalry and infantry, and should any of them have been already posted to regiments or even promoted to the rank of lieutenant, their posting is to be cancelled, and they are to be transferred with their present rank to the general lists on which they will stand according to the dates of their respective commissions.

5. The promotion of these young officers will be for the present regulated as follows:—For every vacancy in the rank of lieutenant in a regiment of cavalry or infantry, where there is no cornet or ensign who was appointed on the old conditions, the senior cornet or ensign of the general lists will be promoted to the rank of lieutenant, provided that he shall have served in India not less than one year.

6. These officers may be attached to regimental duty to any of the effective corps of the local army or to line regiments at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief.

7. The young officers of artillery and engineers who may have been appointed to Addiscombe under the same conditions will not be, on their arrival in India, placed on separate lists, but will have a distinguishing mark entered against their names on the regimental lists.

8. Instructions similar to the above will be communicated to the governments of Madras and Bombay.

THE STAFF COLLEGE.

We insert the following order lately issued:

"Horse Guards, S.W., Jan. 12.

"The under-mentioned officers have passed the examination for admission to the Senior Division of the Staff College; for a residence of one year only, under paragraph 13 of the Staff College regulations, dated Dec. 17, 1857, viz.:—1. Captain the Hon. W. Fielding, Coldstream Guards, 1416 marks; 2. Brevet-Major W. Hartman, half-pay, 1327 marks; 3. Captain N. Goddard, 17th Foot, 1206 marks.

"By order of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief,

"G. A. WETHERALL, Adjutant-General."

"Horse Guards, S.W., Jan. 13.

"The subjoined supplementary list of officers who were successful at the examination for admission to the Staff College for the full period of two years, is published with reference to the General Order, dated November 29, 1859, their examination papers not having been received from India in time to admit of their names being included in the list published on that date, viz:—

"2. Captain R. A. Leggett, 69th Regiment, 1879 marks, passed in place of Captain Lake, 100th Regiment, who has withdrawn; 11. Lieutenant W. R. Lluellyn, Royal Artillery, 1595 marks, qualified, but there is no vacancy for a 4th officer of the Ordnance Corps.

"By order of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief,

"G. A. WETHERALL, Adjutant-General."

"Horse Guards, S.W., Jan. 14.

"His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has much satisfaction in publishing to the army the subjoined list of officers who passed the final examination at the Staff College, in December, 1859, viz.:—1. Captain W. Congreve, 4th Foot, 3730 marks; 2. Captain A. Gammell, 16th Foot, 3165 marks; 3. Captain E. M. Jones, 20th Foot, 2949 marks; 4. Captain H. B. Coathupe, 72nd Foot, 2707 marks; 5. Captain W. Palliser, 18th Hussars, 2595 marks; 6. Captain A. C. Bruce, 91st Regiment, 2555 marks; 7. Captain P. A. A. Twynam, 15th Regiment, 2523 marks; 8. Captain W. Heywood, 14th Regiment, 2458 marks; 9. Captain P. W. Jebb, 67th Regiment, 2289 marks; 10. Captain J. C. Weir, 2nd Regiment, 2191 marks.

"By order of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief,

"G. A. WETHERALL, Adjutant-General."

SUBALTERNS' PAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Would you kindly permit me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to say a word or two in behalf of myself and brother subalterns. An ensign receives as pay 5*s.* 3*d.* per diem, amounting to the sum of 95*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* 5*s.* 3*d.* per diem, amounting to the sum of 95*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* annually. Out of this he is obliged to pay about 40*l.* for his dinner alone; and, allowing 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem for other meals, there remains about 24*l.* From this again, deduct washing, mess, and band subscription, and certain other regimental contributions and subscriptions which, though voluntary, are so much considered a matter of course, as to leave little option to the officer as to the payment, there remains about 10*l.* to clothe himself with. Why should the pay of a third-class clerk in the War Office exceed that of a major in the infantry of the line? Why should a purveyor's clerk receive 10*s.* 6*d.* a day, and an ensign only half that sum? Is it right that an officer should serve his country, and perhaps shed his blood in its behalf for the miserable sum of 5*s.* 3*d.* a day, while a third-class clerk sits securely at his desk in the War Office, and earns three times as much? Moreover, the clerk is not subjected to the expensive mode of living necessarily adopted in the British army. Mr. Fox Maule, in moving the army estimates in the House of Commons in 1850-51, said, "His experience had always been that the British officers were the *worst paid and the hardest working* class of public servants that he knew of." Is not this true? We have to deny ourselves the comforts to obtain the necessaries of life, and to clothe ourselves as gentlemen.

The authorities might lighten our expenses by providing an iron bedstead and a chest of drawers in every officer's barrack-room.

Trusting that this will not be a trespass on your space, I remain your obedient servant, A POOR SUB.

PRACTICE WITH RIFLE-BOLTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Lord Ranelagh this day fired one of my rifle-bolts from a Lancaster military rifle into a plank of wood, having a sheet of white paper placed over it, in order to prove by the circular perforation in it that the bolt, although in length three diameters of the bore of the rifle, struck the object point or front foremost. This bolt was cast in a mould made of a section of the barrel. The wooden or paste-board jacket being first wedged into its proper position, the molten lead is then poured in, forming the front part and protecting disc at the base of the bolt. The wooden or pasteboard jacket alone rests on the interior of the barrel, so that leading—that "plague-spot" in rifle-shooting—is altogether prevented. My principal object is to prove that iron or steel bolts, covered in the centre with such jackets, may be used from large cannon rifled on the Lancaster principle, and that they would pierce plates of iron four inches and a half thick. For I am of opinion that the failure of Lancaster's cannon did not result from any defect in the rifling, but solely from the malformation of his shot and shell. When I use iron or steel bolts I have a small open chamber in front. This chamber is blocked by a plug cut out of the plank fired into, thus proving that the bolt struck point foremost.

I am your obedient servant, J. NORTON.

THE COMING OPERATIONS IN CHINA.—The following is an extract of a letter dated Hong Kong, November 30: "Reports from the north, and rumours from the south, tell us the Chinese are obtaining guns from various sources, which are conveyed to their destination in junks and Siamese vessels, and that they are preparing to the utmost of their means for a vigorous struggle. Contributions of money, some of which are very considerable, are being made to the government by all the nobility and gentry throughout the empire. The governors of the southern provinces are collecting and forwarding to the capital all the rice and grain that can be spared. They know and feel that our next campaign must be a decisive one; that in addition to taking vengeance for the loss of so many of our 'braves' at the mouth of the Pehio last summer, the commercial relations of all civilised nations with the Celestial Empire must be arranged on a far more liberal basis than has existed hitherto, and their representatives placed in a position giving them the power to maintain them."

Late accounts from the Punjaub say that Captain Mecham's murder is to be avenged on the Wuzerees, as the chief will not give up the murderers. At present an "expeditionary" force, mainly composed of Guides and Beloochies, under Brigadier Chamberlain, C.B., is all that is to operate. A party of sappers were to proceed on the 7th December, under Captain Pollard, and two 9-pounders accompany the force, with elephants, &c. Kohat and the adjacent country will be the scene of exploration, with a view to a larger force taking the field in April if the present movement prove insufficient.

General Sir De Lacy Evans has given notice, for an early day, of his intention to move an address to the Queen, for the abolition of the system of sale and purchase of commissions, due regard being had to existing interests.

The last Bombay mail acquaints us with some of the concluding incidents of the great mutiny. It appears that Jung Bahadoor was determined not to encounter a body of robust and well-accoutred men, as the rebels were when they first entered the Nepaulese jungles; he waited until starvation and disease had reduced them numerically and physically, and then he had no very arduous task to perform. Jung headed his Goorkhas, which consisted of four brigades of four regiments of 550 men each, and swept the jungles from east to west, capturing, killing, and sending into the British camp, at Dhukheree, hundreds of the sepoys. On the 5th inst., a party of the 9th Punjaub Infantry escorted into the English camp 342 of the rebels, who are described as being in a most wretched condition, covered with sores, and many of them suffering from fever, but, strange to say, with a vast amount of money. On the 7th, 750 more rebels were escorted to the camp, and on the 8th, 300 more, the most of whom are wretched-looking villains. Besides these a number of the leaders have surrendered, among whom is Ummer Sing, the brother of Kooer Sing of Arrah; Mummo Khan, who is always called the Begum's paramour; and Khan Bahadoor Khan, who are prisoners in Lucknow; the second in command to Nana Sahib, commonly known as Lord Sahib; Boondoo Sing, late subadar of the 7th Bengal Native Infantry; besides several others of more or less distinction. Among the killed are Beni Madho and his brother. It is rumoured that Sir Jung Bahadoor is imposing terms to the British authorities, by offering to give up the Begum herself, if they would guarantee the payment of 10,000 rupees per month for her maintenance.

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THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, JAN. 21.—PROMOTIONS.—Lieutenants G. T. S. Winthrop (1846), F. W. Thomas (1841), and W. Lyons (1825), promoted to the rank of commanders.

JAN. 23.—APPOINTMENTS.—Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineer W. A. Stewart to the Asia, 84, guard-ship of ordinary, at Portsmouth, as supernumerary.

APPOINTMENTS.—Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineers J. Symonds, to the Wellington, 72, guard-ship of ordinary, at Devonport, for service in the Sheldrake, gun-boat; and W. Green, to the Rhadamanthus, 4, paddle-wheel steam-vessel, at Woolwich, as supernumerary.

JAN. 24.—PROMOTION.—Engineer F. T. Pendleton is promoted to Second-Class Engineer in the Greyhound, 17, screw steam-sloop, at Devonport.

APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenants R. H. M. Molyneux (1859) to the St. Jean d'Acre, 101, screw steam-ship, Mediterranean station; C. J. Rowley (1852) to the Nile, 90, screw steam flag-ship, at Devonport; C. Jenkins (1859) and A. Markham to the Emerald, 51, screw steam-frigate, with the Channel squadron.

Assistant-Surgeon W. J. Lewis (1854) to the Nile.

Assistant-Paymaster H. M. D. Wilson (1859) to the Nile.

Master's Assistant J. F. Barnes to the Promethus, 5, paddle-wheel steam-sloop, at Woolwich.

Assistant-Clerk H. J. Gardner to be additional to the Nile.

JAN. 25.—APPOINTMENTS.—Commanders G. H. Parkin (1859) to the Hannibal, 91, screw steam flag-ship, Mediterranean station; C. W. Buckley (1856) to the Forte, 51, screw steam-frigate, at Sheerness; and V. Baker (1849) to the Orion, 91, screw steam-ship, Mediterranean station.

Lieutenant H. T. Gammell (1852) to the Wellington, 72, guard-ship of ordinary, at Devonport.

Master H. T. Ellis (1848) to the Cæsar, 90, screw steam-ship, Mediterranean station.

Second Masters W. F. Rowe to the Banshee, 2, paddle-wheel steam-vessel, Mediterranean station; and E. Hinvest to the Perseverance, 2, screw steam troop-ship, for particular service.

Paymaster G. Shambler (1851) to be additional to the Castor, 36, at Chatham.

Midshipman F. R. H. Yorke to the Emerald.

JAN. 26.—APPOINTMENTS.—Captain E. W. Turnour (1857) to the Forte, commissioned.

Lieutenants E. J. Squire (1855) and E. H. Wilkinson (1856) to the Forte.

Master F. H. Mory (1844) to the Forte.

Chief-Engineer T. T. Murray (1852) to the Cumberland, 70, at Sheerness, for charge of the machinery of the Rodney, 90, screw steam-ship, at Chatham.

Surgeon J. J. Crawford, M.D. (1843), to the Forte.

Assistant-Surgeon P. W. Wallace, M.D. (1854) to be additional to the Ganges, 84, flag-ship, Pacific station.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon J. P. Courtenay to the Satellite, 21, screw steam-corvette, Pacific station.

Naval Cadets the Hon. E. H. Ellis to the Emerald, and A. J. O'Rorke, to the Forte.

Alecto, paddle-sloop, which has recently undergone extensive repairs, has been placed under the hands of the riggers, to be got ready for service with all despatch. She is to be commissioned by Commander Raby, late of the Weser, which has been put out of commission as unserviceable.

Cæsar, 90, Captain T. H. Mason, at Gibraltar, rode out a severe gale lately with three anchors down in the Bay, and steam up, so as to be prepared for any contingency. Two days were occupied in clearing the cables, which were much twisted by the storm. While superintending this duty, the master, Mr. Brehaut, received a fracture of the leg, and was conveyed ashore to the hospital. It is stated that the condition of the boilers of the Cæsar will not admit of her continuing on a foreign station twelve months longer.

Chesapeake, 51. Lieutenant John P. F. Grant, belonging to the screw steam coast-guard ship, Ajax, 60, Captain John M'Boyd, has been appointed additional Lieutenant to the screw steam-frigate, Chesapeake, 51, Rear-Admiral James Hope, C.B., on the China station. Lieutenant Grant goes out passenger from Woolwich in the hired steam-transport, Khersonese.

Duncan, 101, screw, in the steam-basin at Portsmouth, has her screw shafting in, and the whole of her boilers on board and fixed in their respective positions. The remainder of the machinery has not yet been received from the contractors.

Emerald, 51, Captain Cumming, is being fitted up for the conveyance of Rear-Admiral Sir A. Milne to the West Indies.

Espoir, 5, screw, recently launched at Pembroke, is being rapidly rigged as a three-masted schooner, and will shortly be ready to leave for Devonport. She is to carry a pivot gun 10 feet long, 68-pounder, and 4 howitzers.

Greyhound, 17, Commander Sullivan, went out for a trial of her machinery last week, and after a successful trip anchored in Plymouth Sound. She saluted the flag of Admiral Sir Barrington Reynolds, the commander-in-chief at the port.

Harpy, iron steam-vessel, is ordered to be got ready forthwith for the Coast-Guard Service in Scotland.

Howe, 131. The greatest activity still exists in order to complete this fine ship within the present financial year. All the different trades are working extra hours upon her.

Immortalité, 51, screw, although a new ship, having been built at Pembroke in 1858, is now in No. 7 dock at Portsmouth, and in need of repairs. She has some defects in her keel, and her garboard planking is rotten. This fine frigate is a sister ship to the Emerald and Melpomene, and was built after plans by Sir Baldwin Walker. She has never had her engines (600 horse power) on board, and although her defects are not considered serious, yet, having been constructed so recently, her present state can hardly be considered satisfactory. Some allowance must be made, however, for the very rapid manner in which the Navy has been increased, and the demands for seasoned timber has been so pressing that the stock in our yards has never been known so low as at the present moment.

Melpomene, 51, screw, Captain Charles J. F. Ewart, forms one of the Channel Fleet at Portland.

Mersey, 40, screw, Captain Caldwell, C.B., got under way this week at Spithead, for the purpose of testing Griffiths's patent screw-propeller, but she merely took a few turns through the roadstead, and again picked up her moorings, the weather being too boisterous to admit of anything like a trial in Stokes Bay.

Nile, 90, Captain Arthur P. E. Wilmot, C.B., at Devonport, the repairs are progressing satisfactorily. She is to be supplied with a new rudder and stern walk, and will be caulked inside and out; the copper has been stripped off at the water line. While superintending the lowering of a pinnace belonging to the Nile, down the slip at the dockyard comber, on Wednesday, Commander Mackenzie had his leg broken. It appeared that the lowering rope was veered round a bollard, to the end of which the man in charge held on. The tide, however, was so low, that when the pinnace fell over the brow of the slip, the hook was, by the sudden fall, disengaged, and, flying round, struck Commander Mackenzie on the leg and broke it. He was immediately conveyed to the dockyard surgery, and after being examined by Staff-Surgeon Mr. William Folds, was, accompanied by that officer, carried to the Royal Naval Hospital.

Orion, 90, is ordered to Malta.

Perseverance, screw troop-ship, Commander E. R. Power, has embarked troops for Corfu.

Prince of Wales, 131. The launching of the Prince of Wales took place at Portsmouth on Wednesday with the most complete success, in the presence of some thousands of people who had assembled on every point whence a view of the proceedings could be obtained. On the platform erected under the bows of the vessel were—Admiral W. Bowles, C.B., Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. Grey, with Flag-Lieutenants Robinson and Swinburn; Captains Farquhar and Hamilton; Commanders his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, Cator, &c.; her Serene Highness the Princess of Leiningen and Miss Bowles; his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, &c. At 12·25 the master-builder, Mr. Abethell, placed the bottle of wine, suspended in the usual manner, in the hands of the Princess of Leiningen, who broke it against the ship's bows amid the cheering of all present, and the ceremony of christening the Prince of Wales was complete. The workmen immediately commenced splitting away the blocks remaining under the ship's keel, and at 12·30 the cord being cut which held the pigs of ballast, these descended in their channels, and liberated the vessel from the dogshores. A few minutes more and she began to move, gliding easily into the water, accompanied by cheering from the crowd, and the strains of the National Anthem from the Victory's band. The ship was no sooner clear of the shed under which she had been constructed, than flag-staffs rose as if by magic from her decks, displaying the Royal Standard, the Admiralty Ensign, and the Union Jack. A bower anchor checked her further progress astern, and being taken in tow by steam-tugs she was berthed alongside the Victorious hulk in the harbour. She will be placed in the steam-basin next spring tides, for the purposes of docking and receiving her machinery, &c. The Prince of Wales was laid down on the 10th of June, 1848, from designs approved by the then Surveyor of the Navy, Sir William Symonds, and intended for a sailing three-decker. It was, however, subsequently determined that, with several others then on the stocks, she should undergo considerable alterations, necessary to adapt her to the "screw;" and for this purpose she was cut asunder amidships and lengthened about 50 feet; her stern was also lengthened as much as was necessary to enable her to receive her outer stern-post for her screw-shafting and rudder. The figure-head of the ship is a bust of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and has been executed by Messrs. Hellyer, of Cosham and Southampton. The following are her principal dimensions, description of armament, engines, &c.:—Length, extreme, 292 feet, 1 inch; Ditto, between perpendiculars, 252 feet; Ditto, keel for tonnage, 213 feet, 3⅜ inches; Breadth, extreme, 60 feet, 2 inches; Ditto, for tonnage, 59 feet, 4 inches; Ditto moulded, 58 feet, 6 inches; Depth in hold, 25 feet, 6½ inches; Height of figure-head from keel, 60 feet, 9 inches; Ditto of taffrail from keel, 64 feet, 9 inches; Burden in tons, 3994. Her propelling power consists of a pair of 400-horse power (nominal) trunk engines, by Messrs. Penn and Sons. Armament: Upper Deck—1 68-pounder, 95cwt., pivot gun, 10 feet long, and 20 32-pounders, 25cwt., 6 feet long. Main Deck—38 32-pounders, 42cwt., 8 feet long. Middle Deck—30 32-pounders, 56cwt., 9 feet 6 inches long, and 6 8-inch guns, 65cwt., 9 feet long. Lower Deck—26 32-pounders, 56cwt., 9 feet 6 inches long, and 10 8-inch guns, 65cwt., 9 feet long.

Princess Royal, 91, screw, was built at Portsmouth, in 1853, upon the same plans as the Algiers. She was first designed as a sailing-ship, but afterwards lengthened and converted into a screw-ship by Sir Baldwin Walker. She was fitted with new engines of 400 horse-power by Maudslay, was commissioned in 1856, and went to the Mediterranean, from whence she returned at the end of last year. This is the only commission this ship has had, and yet the whole of her stern planking has been removed in consequence of being unsound; indeed, her timbers are suspected of being rotten. A number of hands are at work upon her.

Prometheus, 5, paddle, Commander Skipwith, is making good defects at Devonport, and has drawn charts for the Cape of Good Hope and the West Coast of Africa, where she will join the squadron under Rear-Admiral Grey.

Retribution, Commander Edgell, C.B., arrived in Bombay harbour on the night of Wednesday, 21st Dec., from Point de Galle, which port she left on the 16th.

Revenge, 90. Topgallantmasts were sent up on Tuesday at Plymouth.

Rhadamanthus, steam store-ship, Master-Commander Sturdee, arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday from Woolwich, with boilers and machinery for the Sutlej, 50, screw steamer, and a number of supernumeraries from the Fisgard.

Royal Albert, 121. The measles have broken out among he crew. Several officers and men have been sent ashore to the Naval Hospital at Plymouth.

Royal Frederick, 91, screw, nearly complete for launching in No. 2 shed at Portsmouth, has had her name changed to the Frederick William, in compliment to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

Sprightly, 2, paddle, Master-Commander George Allen, sailed from Portsmouth on Wednesday for Devonport, having on board Mr. Secretary Frederick J. Fegen, who has been appointed secretary to Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., who succeeds Sir Houston Stewart in command of the West India station.

Supply, 3, Master W. H. Balliston, having received a supply of fuel, left Devonport for the Mediterranean on Thursday.

Victoria, 121, screw, in the steam-basin at Portsmouth, has her boilers fixed, and her cylinders, with the greater part of her machinery, on board.

Virago, 6, Commander Montagu B. Dunn, left Plymouth Sound on Tuesday afternoon, with supernumeraries for the fleet at Portland.

Wanderer, 4, 200 horse-power, Commander Mark R. Pechell, which was paid off at Chatham on Thursday, has been in commission upwards of four years, having been commissioned at Chatham by Captain J. P. Luce in the latter part of 1855. During the whole time she has been absent from England she has been cruising in the Mediterranean, where she was employed as a despatch vessel, cruising chiefly between Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Athens, Constantinople, and in the Black Sea. In February, 1858, Captain Luce, on being posted, was succeeded by Commander Pechell, who has held the command ever since. The crew, generally, have been very healthy, and there has been but a small number of deaths on board from sickness during the time the Wanderer has been in commission. In the month of February, 1859, an accident happened off the mouth of the Danube, by the upsetting of one of the ship's boats, in which five seamen were lost. During the whole time the ship has been in commission there have only been two cases of corporal punishment. Before the ship was paid off Commander Pechell mustered the whole of the petty officers and the crew, and addressed a few words to each on their general character and conduct. The following first-class petty officers were awarded gratuities by the Admiralty for long service and good conduct:—E. Bird, carpenter's coxswain; R. Keast, chief boatswain's mate, and T. Allman, blacksmith; J. Browning, sail-maker's mate, one of the second-class petty officers, was also awarded the gratuity. Most of the crew are continuous service men, and these have been granted six weeks' run ashore, after which they will join the guard-ships at Chatham, Portsmouth, or one of the naval ports. The Wanderer is to be thoroughly overhauled and repaired at Chatham, after which she will be attached to the steam-reserve, in readiness to be re-commissioned.

Weser, Commander J. Raby, brought back to Woolwich, in consequence of the discovery of her being inapplicable for her appointed voyage to La Plata, was on Thursday put out of commission, the whole of the available officers and crew being tranferred to the steam-sloop Alecto. Her stores have been returned to the depôt, and information has been received of her six guns having been landed at La Plata, whither they were despatched with a view of rendering her voyage less perilous.

The steam screw-transport, Khersonese, No. 8, on Thursday terminated the shipment of her cargo of 2000 tons of war stores for China, and left Woolwich yesterday to load her powder and to be adjusted for sea at Greenhithe. Captain Hurst, late of the Golden Fleece, has been appointed to the command. The Khersonese is now the property of Mr. Pearson of Hull, the purchase having been effected on Friday last, and the contract transferred from Mr. Duncan, her late owner.

Notices were posted at Woolwich dockyard on Thursday respecting the entry and promotion of artificers and labourers. They declare that no person will be eligible for entry whose age exceeds 35 years; and certificate of character will also be required. Every candidate, before entry, will be tested in the use of his tools. He must also be examined by the surgeon of the yard, and pronounced fit for service. On first entry to the establishment, all men will be required to serve one month on probation; and if, at the end of that period, they shall have proved themselves competent, to the satisfaction of the superintendent, their appointment will be confirmed. In filling up vacancies in the establishment preference will be given to hired men in the yard, who are of good character and ability. As regards promotions an examination is required of every candidate. Their Lordships will select from the examination list, on the recommendation of the officers, those who are considered to be the best qualified. The claims of those who appear at the head of the examination list will be duly considered, but industry, merit, and practical qualifications, will also have their weight in guiding the selections. Applications must not be made by persons serving in the dockyards, except through their superiars. Any attempt to obtain promotion by political or other indirect influence will be punished,—for a first offence, by reprimand; for a second offence, by a reduction to an inferior situation; and for a third offence, by dismissal from the service.

A series of experiments were carried out on Tuesday evening at the factory department of the Woolwich Dockyard, in the presence of Commodore-Superintendent the Hon. J. R. Drummond, Commander Hawker of the Fisgard flag-ship, Commanders Petley of the Black Eagle, Allen of the Vivid, and other officers, for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the improved ocean telegraphic signal-lights, invented by Mr. William Henry Ward, of Auburn, United States, who attended to explain his simplified code of instructions. The apparatus consists of five strong lights arranged in the form of a cross, and the signals representing letters or numbers are made by means of red and blue glass shades, which are shifted in front of the lights at the will of the operator. The experiments were considered highly satisfactory, and will be reported on to the Admiralty.

The greatest activity still prevails in Portsmouth Dockyard. There are at the present time about 8000 men employed in that establishment, or more than double the permanent staff, and the sum paid weekly in wages amounts to no less than 9000*l*. A more correct idea of the vast

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increase of labour here may be formed if we state that prior to the Russian war the average payment was only 3000*l.* per week, and it did not throughout that war exceed 5000*l.*, or 4000*l.* less than at the present time.

Fifty continuous service able-bodied seamen, in addition to 100 forwarded last week, from the crews of the Princess Royal, Centurion, and Conqueror, left the receiving-ship Fisgard, at Woolwich, for Plymouth, and a further batch of 100 will leave in a few days for the same destination, probably in the troop-ship Dee, Master-Commander Thomas Pullen.

It is intended to form a naval brigade for service in China, composed of seamen now in Calcutta. This measure will relieve the streets of Calcutta by removing a body of lawless disorderly men, who are at once the prey and the tyrants of the native crimps and vagabonds of all sorts, to a scene of action where their good qualities will be turned to account.

Lieutenant Basil Hall has received his appointment as Flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the North America and West India station.

Lieut. William D. Harris (1848) died suddenly at Jersey on the 16th inst., aged 35.

Paymaster Charles E. Colman (1849), of her Majesty's ship Edinburgh, died on the 20th instant, aged 42.

The first of the competitive examinations by the Civil Service Commissioners of the candidates for apprenticeship in Chatham dockyard took place at that establishment on Tuesday, when, in addition to the candidates from Chatham, a number of candidates for admission into Sheerness dockyard attended to undergo the examination. The Lords of the Admiralty have decided that these examinations shall be held periodically by the Civil Service Commissioners.

It is said that the Honourable Albert Denison, R.N., second son of the late Lord Londesborough, will be nominated to the vacant seat for Scarborough.

CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—The Lords of the Admiralty have directed a list to be prepared of the names and rank of the whole of the officers and men in this dockyard showing their length of service, and the time they have held their various appointments; the object of the return being, it is understood, to enable their lordships to select the most competent men to fill any vacancies occurring in the various departments. A considerable degree of activity continues to prevail in the shipbuilding department; and all the vessels on the stocks have numerous bodies of shipwrights employed on them to hasten forward their completion. The Atlas, 91, screw-steamer, is a noble specimen of naval architecture, and already gives signs of being completed in a very short period. The Bulwark, 91, line-of-battle screw-steamer, a sister ship to the Atlas, is also progressing, and will be fit to be launched soon after the Atlas. The splendid frigate Undaunted, 51, screw, attracts much interest during her progress, as she promises to be one of the finest vessels of her class of any navy in the world. In addition to the vessels enumerated, there are several other ships also in progress, all of which are in a more or less forward state.

MANNING THE NAVY.—A conversation upon this subject took place in the House of Commons on Thursday Evening, on the occasion of Sir Charles Napier moving for returns of the number of men who entered under the bounty proclamation, and of the number who have since deserted, distinguishing those who entered under the bounty and those who did not so enter; of the total number of men who deserted during the year immediately preceding the time of the proclamation; of the number of men who have enrolled themselves in the Royal Naval Reserve Corps; of the number of men now serving who have completed ten and fifteen years' service, distinguishing each; and of the number of men not serving who received the short-service pension, and the number of men not serving who are entitled to the short-service pension, but who have not claimed it. He said he was told there was some objection to the granting of these returns, on account of the difficulty and expense of them. He thought, however, that when the House had voted a sum of money for a particular purpose, they ought to know how far the expenditure had been efficacious. Lord C. Paget appealed to his hon. and gallant friend not to press this motion. To procure this return would be attended with considerable trouble and expense. With regard to the number of men who had entered, there would be no difficulty, but, in order to ascertain the number who had entered under the bounty, and had since deserted, it would be necessary to send out to China and other distant stations in order to procure the requisite information. There would be no difficulty in granting a return of the number of men who had enrolled themselves in the Royal Navy Reserve Corps, and of the number of men now serving who had completed 10 and 15 years' service; but the other questions would have to be referred to the home and out stations. They could not give the number of men not serving who were entitled to pensions; they had no record of them. These men had left the service and had not claimed the pension. A return, which the hon. and gallant admiral asked for in June, 1858, in reference to deserters, caused the employment of six clerks for six months, at a cost of not less than 500*l.* Sir C. Napier expressed his surprise that the number of deserters could not be given from the two-monthly returns which were sent to the Admiralty from every station; and the Admiralty ought to know the number who were entitled to pension, or how could they prepare the estimates? The motion was then negatived without a division.

THE COAST-GUARD.—Inspecting Chief Officer Mr. George H. Loveridge, Master, has been removed from Greencastle to Westport vice Willcox.

WRECKS ON THE LANCASHIRE COAST. — IMPORTANT LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.—FLEETWOOD, 23rd JAN.—At 6 P.M. last evening, a schooner was observed ashore about 4½ miles N.E. of Fleetwood. A heavy gale was blowing from W.N.W., with a high and dangerous sea. The Fleetwood life-boat, belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution, was immediately dispatched by Captain Wasey, R.N., Inspecting Commander of Coast-guard, and reached the wreck at 8·50 P.M. On nearing the wreck a heavy sea broke over and nearly filled the boat, at the same time breaking two of her oars. The boat's anchor was let go, and an attempt made to get the crew off from to windward by lines thrown to them, but, the tide sweeping past at the rate of five or six miles an hour, prevented success. Efforts were then made to close the vessel to leeward, but ineffectually, as the vessel fell over on her beam-ends, her masts nearly falling on the life-boat. The boat was then again anchored to windward, and veered down until nearly touching the wreck, and lines and a life-buoy were thrown to the crew, and one line fastened to the vessel. One man was thus successfully got into the boat, but the remainder, three in number, appeared unable to avail themselves of the help offered to them, or feared to throw themselves over the vessel's side. A heavy sea at that moment broke over the wreck and the life-boat, and the latter was carried some 300 yards to leeward of the ship. On once more regaining the vessel, sad to relate, the men had all disappeared. The man saved stated that the master had injured his back, and the boy had had both his legs broken, which might have prevented their profiting by the aid so close at hand. After these gallant and persevering efforts the life-boat returned to Fleetwood, where she arrived at half-past two this morning. She was in charge of her coxswain, John Fox, chief boatman of coast-guard. The wrecked vessel was the Ann Mitchell, of Montrose, from Sligo, with a cargo of oats to Liverpool. At 7 A.M. the services of the life-boat were again in requisition, a vessel being observed by the coast-guard on the Shell Wharf Flats, six miles west of Fleetwood, the wind still blowing a heavy gale, with a very high, broken sea. The life-boat was this time taken in tow by the harbour steam-tug. When about a mile from the vessel the latter was seen to be foundered, but men were observed on the part of her foremast which remained above water. At 10 o'clock the life-boat cast off from the steamer, and made two unsuccessful attempts to take the wrecked men off, but drifting to leeward, had again to be towed to windward by the steamer, and veering down from her, fortunately succeeded in taking off the whole crew, consisting of the master and mate and two boys, who were safely landed at Fleetwood soon after noon. The vessel proved to be the Jane Roper, from Ardrossan, laden with pig iron for Morecombe, master, Wm. Harris. The life-boat's crew will be rewarded for their gallant services by the National Life-Boat Institution.

THORPE, SUFFOLK.—TUESDAY NIGHT.—At break of day this morning the life-boat of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution stationed at this place, was instrumental during a very heavy gale of wind in saving three out of eight of the crew of the brig Pallas, of Shields, which had struck in the night on Sizewell Bank. The master and four of the men had previously taken to the ship's boat, and were unfortunately drowned. The life-boat in the tremendous sea behaved nobly.

CAPTAINS, ON THE RESERVED LIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In this free country the Press is ever ready to notice the claims of those who have just reason to complain official harshness or neglect, and it is with that view that I request your attention to the case of the Captains on the Reserved List.

These officers (many of whom had served in the wars of 1793 and 1803, and had considerable claims for promotion as men who had been tugging at the labouring oar, and by their untiring efforts as first lieutenants of ships of the line, commanders, &c., to maintain that discipline which recent events prove to be so necessary for the order and efficiency of the fleet) were promoted by an Order in Council dated June, 1851, of which the following is an extract:

"While my Lords have recommended the abandonment of the system of Brevet-Promotion in future, they are nevertheless desirous of meeting the claims of old officers, who have served long and well, and who seek their promotion rather as a reward for past services than in the expectation of future employment. To meet these claims equitably, and at the same time not to fill the active list with officers who cannot long continue fit for service, their Lordships will promote by selection 50 commanders to the rank of captains, &c."

Looking at the wording of the order the officers accepted it with the full understanding that it carried with it every advantage enjoyed by their brother officers on the Active List, excepting service afloat. You will judge therefore of their surprise and mortification when the seniors reached that position on the list which entitled them to claim 12*s.* 6*d.* a day, that they were coolly informed "no provision had been made for any future award of half-pay beyond the amount you at present severally receive."

Now, when it is remembered that this Order in Council abolished "Brevet promotions," which in 1841 and 1846, and on many previous occasions, had given to many old and meritorious commanders their post rank, and that this Reserved rank was intended as a substitute for such Brevets, it will be admitted that these officers have a right to complain that in the estimation of the Admiralty *sixpence* a-day is considered a sufficient reward for services which they have themselves referred to as "long and good." As a proof of the claims of these veterans for some additional remuneration, I will notice briefly the services of the first six as they appear on the Navy List, as a fair sample of the claims of the remaining ninety-four, and having so done I feel assured you will lend them your aid in bringing to the notice of Parliament, and of the country, the claims of those whose services are not surpassed by any of their brother officers on the Navy List.

1. James Gabriel Gordon—entered the Navy 1801—commanded the barge of the Illustrious at the cutting out of a brig from Vivero Harbour, and was present at the attack on the French fleet in Aix Roads,—commanded a gun-boat on the Walcheren expedition when he was severely wounded—was present at the capture of two French frigates, and also at the capture of Guadeloupe—assisted at the passage of the Gironde, as flag-lieutenant under Admiral Penrose; served as commander of the Ordinary at Sheerness from 1827 to 1830 —and also was in command of H.M.S. Ocean from 1846 to 1849.

2. George Bignell—entered the Navy 1795—served as acting-lieutenant of the London—commanded a boat at the battle of Copenhagen, and was instrumental in the destruction of the Danish shipping—was afterwards appointed to the Spartiate, in which vessel he served at Trafalgar, and was employed in guarding the coast of Sicily, and in the reduction of the islands Ischia and Procida—in 1809 he was appointed to the Formidable—in 1812 to the Dover, troop-ship, in the boats of which he retook a schooner off Newfoundland. He afterwards volunteered his services on the Canadian Lakes, and while in command of the Hunter, participated with a flotilla under Commodore Barclay in a hard fought engagement, in which he was severely wounded.

3. Samuel Wriford—entered the Navy 1797. He served on the Mediterranean, Home, and Halifax stations in the Donegal, Renown, Cæsar, Triumph, and Cæsar again. In the Donegal he assisted at the capture of a Spanish frigate. He served as flag-lieutenant in 1808 under Sir R. J. Strachan, was afterwards present at the destruction of the frigates Italienne, Calypso, and Cybele, and was also in the Walcheren expedition. He co-operated in the Malta in the reduction of Gaeta.

4. Edward Hollinworth Delafosse—entered the Navy 1801 —was present at the battle of Copenhagen, and served in the Saturn, Africaine, Greyhound, Blenheim, and Fox. He was present at the surrender of Madeira in the York. He was also present at the reduction of Martinique and the Saintes, and at the seige of Flushing. As lieutenant of the Cerberus, he commanded her boats at the capture of an armed and deeply laden trabaccolo. He also cut out another vessel of the same kind from under a battery near Brindisi, and assisted in destroying a battery and several vessels near St. Vito. He was wounded in a boat affair at the island of Melura, and co-operated in the proximate reduction of Trieste. He served in the Wye, and the Dover, troop-ship, and for his services in the Hebrus, at the bombardment of Algiers, was rewarded with the rank of commander. He afterwadrs served in the coast-guard in Dorsetshire from 1828 to 1831.

5. Christopher Knight, K. H.—entered the Navy 1806. He served in the Minotaur, the Foudroyant, the President, and Elizabeth. In the Astræa he assisted at the capture of the Renomme and the Nereide, in which he was wounded. He was employed for two years on the Home and Canadian stations in the Thisbe under Sir Charles Hamilton. He then served in the Prince Regent, the Thames, and the Impregnable, in which ship he was present at Algiers, and was wounded in three places. He was then appointed to the Tartar, and afterwards commanded the Snapper, in which he proceeded 60 miles up the Calabar river in search of slavers. He was then promoted to the command of the Morgiana. He served afterwards in the coast-guard from 1828 to 1834.

6. Richard Douglas—entered the Navy 1799. He served in the Royal George, Ville de Paris, and Achille, in which he was wounded at the battle of Trafalgar. He was present under Sir Samuel Hood at the capture of four French frigates off Rochfort. He then joined the Neptune, and served at the reduction of Martinique. He was next transferred to the Intrepid, afterwards to the Coquette, Bellona, Namur, and Bulwark. His next appointments were to the coast blockade as supernumerary, to the Severn, and to the coast-guard. He subsequently commanded the Poictiers at Chatham.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ONE WHO HAS SERVED UNDER ST. VINCENT.

THE MILITIA.

The City of Dublin Artillery Militia, consisting of 350 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, under the command of Major Brettingham, arrived at Woolwich on Saturday, from Colchester camp, to occupy the quarters at the Royal Marine Barracks, vacated on the previous day by the 9th Foot, who are ordered to be stationed at Folkestone.

The following commission has been signed by the Right Hon. the Earl of Erne, lieutenant of the county of Fermanagh:—J. Rutherford, Esq., licentiate R.C.S.I., B.A., T.C.D., to be assistant-surgeon of the Fermanagh Regiment, vice Wilson, resigned.

The Royal Limerick County Militia, stationed at Portsmouth, have received orders to hold themselvs in readiness to embark for Queenstown, whence they will proceed to Limerick for disembodiment on the 26th or 28th proximo.

Artillery Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—Captain J. Middleton to be Major, vice J. Bourne, resigned; Second Lieutenant C. Collins, to be First Lieutenant, vice F. M. D. Davies, resigned.

7th Regiment of Lancashire Militia—Ensign W. D. Quinlan having absented himself without leave from the last training, to be removed from the strength of the regiment.

Bedfordshire Militia—W. P. Winkworth, Gent., to be Ensign.

Royal North Gloucester Regiment of Militia—Ensign W. W. Brown to be Lieutenant, vice Clarke, resigned.

Royal South Gloucester Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieutenant C. A. Gibson in this regiment.

2nd Regiment of King's Own Staffordshire Militia—Lieutenant W. Woodward to be Captain, vice Levett, resigned.

Royal North Lincoln Militia—Lieutenant T. H. Whittaker to be Captain, vice G. S. Smyth, resigned.

Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry — Cornet R. R. Wingfield to be Lieutenant, vice Adair, resigned; C. A. Thruston, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Wingfield promoted.

Hampshire Regiment of Militia—Lieutenant Edward Charles Forward to be Captain, vice Best, resigned; Jan. 30.

According to official papers the inscription maritime of France, which in 1791 bore 95,000 names, only had 74,000 in 1818; in 1835 there were 77,000; in 1845, 85,600; in 1850, 96,000. In the present year there are supposed to be about 106,000 to 108,000, but no table has been prepared since 1850. These are men *d'élite*, who may be depended upon, and do not include sick averages or non-availables. The classification of the inscription is made under five heads—officiers, mariniers, et matelots; novices, mousses, ouvriers et apprentis, capitaines-maitres-pilotes.

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VOLUNTEERS.

The volunteer movement is progressing rapidly. According to some estimates they number 95,000 men, but this calculation is not official. The *Daily News* gives a summary of the numbers, &c. It is observed that about 10,000,000 of the population still remain deaf to the call. This is accounted for by the fact that "the movement is confined to the middle and upper classes; the working people stand aloof." The truth is that working men have taken part in the movement wherever they have received sufficient encouragement. It is curious, however, that scarcely any of the small towns and villages furnish any men. Of the cities, nearly all have joined; of the towns, half the larger ones, and a third of the smaller ones; of the country, not one-twentieth part. Scotland has hitherto been more zealous than England. The maritime counties, both in England and Scotland, are more active than the inland counties. In the towns, the highest proportions are reached at Oxford and Cambridge. The lowest estimate we have seen is, that the volunteers already number 73 794, of whom 6716 are artillery.

METROPOLITAN.

Customs' Rifle Corps.—On Tuesday last this body, which in the course of about a month has already reached a 4th company, held a public meeting in the Long-room Ante-chamber, Mr. Hamel in the chair, when the following promotions and appointments were decided by acclamation or division and counting-off by the drill-sergeants, vote by ballot or even voting-papers being all but unanimously rejected as a means of arriving at the object desired:—Commandant, Mr. Grey (the commissioner); 1st Captain, Mr. Hamel (solicitor); 2nd Captain, Mr. Whybrow (collector); 3rd Captain, Mr. Dobell (assistant-comptroller-general); Adjutant, Mr. Charles Bernard (landing department); 1st Lieutenant, Mr. Pickford (landing department); 2nd Lieutenant, Mr. Ogilvie (landing department); 3rd Lieutenant, Mr. Maclean (secretary of exports); 1st Ensign, Mr. Cobham (inspector of exports); 2nd Ensign, Mr. Lilley (landing department); 3rd Ensign, Mr. Jones (comptroller, legal quays). The staff at present consists of Treasurer or Paymaster (at present held by) Mr. Dobell; Doctor, the well-known Dr. McWilliam; Honorary Secretary (at present held by) Mr. Lilley; Regimental Sergeant-Major, Mr. Freelove. After the customary vote of thanks to the efficient and popular chairman, the meeting terminated with three cheers and one more for the Queen. The drilling of the corps commences every day at half-past four, terminating at half-past six, and takes place in the Long-room and ante-chamber, hall, and passages.

Sheerness Dockyard Artillery Corps.—The Admiralty having granted permission to the people of the yard to form themselves into Volunteer Artillery Corps, a large meeting of officers and artificers was held on Tuesday night in the library and school-room. The chair being taken by the Rev. Roland Wilson, chaplain of the establishment, the following resolution, moved by Mr. Robinson and seconded by Mr. Harper, was carried by acclamation—"That this meeting pledges itself to aid in the formation of Volunteer Artillery Companies, to be composed exclusively of persons belonging to this dockyard." Names more than sufficient for one company have already been given in.

University College.—On Wednesday afternoon a meeting of the past and present students, and professors and other persons connected with University College, was held in the theatre of the Institution in Gower Street, to consider the propriety of forming a rifle corps in connection with the College. Dr. Wood, LL.D., presided, and the attendance was very numerous. The meeting resolved to form a corps, the only dissentient being Mr. Collet, who, amidst considerable uproar, proposed an amendment, censuring the foreign policy of the Government, more especially with regard to China, and advocating the appointment of a committee to examine into the present position of England, and report to a future meeting on the extent of the danger of the country, and the means necessary to avert it. The Chairman decided that it was not a proper amendment, and could not, therefore, be put. Mr. Jaffray proposed that the corps should consist of past and present professors, and students and others connected with University College, and that a list be opened for the names of those who wished to become honorary members. This was seconded by Mr. R. Fenton, and carried *nem. con.* On the motion of Professor Masson a committee was formed to carry out the object of the foregoing resolutions; and thanks to the Chairman and enrolling of members closed the proceedings.

London Rifle Brigade.—A meeting of the council has been held at the Mansion House; Mr. Alderman Rose, vice-president of the council, in the chair. The receipt of various donations was announced. It was announced that 1202 gentlemen had enrolled themselves as members up to this time. On the motion of Mr. Alderman Challis, seconded by Sir Francis Doyle, Bart., it was resolved that the Lord Mayor be requested to convene an immediate meeting of the Court of Lieutenancy, for the purpose of recommending Major-General his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., Commander-in-Chief, as colonel of this brigade; and for the despatch of other business. The council proceeded to examine the testimonials of gentlemen desirous of holding commissions as majors, captains, and lieutenants, and made several selections. The council also promoted gentlemen holding the commission of ensign to that of lieutenant, subject to the Court of Lieutenancy. Testimonials of gentlemen desirous of holding the office of adjutant to the brigade were also examined; the minimum salary was fixed at 200*l.* a year. It was ultimately resolved that all candidates for the office of adjutant, together with their testimonials, be referred to Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks, in order that he might inquire into their qualifications, and report thereon to the council.

Central London.—A preliminary meeting was held on Monday evening, at the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, for the formation of a rifle corps in the parish of St. Andrew. Mr. Isaacs in the chair. It was proposed by Mr. Hurlstone, and seconded by Mr. Cottle, that it was advisable to hold a public meeting in the Court-house of St. Andrew, Holborn, at which the rector—the Rev. Mr. Blunt—be solicited to preside, on Tuesday evening, the 31st instant, at eight o'clock. The worthy chairman announced he had already received the names of nearly 50 volunteers.

London Irish.—Owing to the very rapid progress of this corps the committee have deemed it expedient to take Hungerford Hall as head-quarters, and drills have been appointed to take place at the hall three times a week, viz., on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. To meet the convenience of all the members of the corps two drills will take place on each of the days named, the first from five o'clock to seven, and the second from seven o'clock to nine. Last Tuesday evening the first of these drills took place at Hungerford Hall, when there was a good attendance at both the appointed hours, and every one seemed pleased with the arrangements. The pattern uniform was exhibited to the corps, it having been finally adopted at a meeting of the committee that afternoon, and with the exception of one or two little alterations in the decorations, the whole suit seemed to give general satisfaction. The uniform is that of Mr. Bartlett, 6, Middle-row North, Knightsbridge, and it consists of a grey cloth, with conspicuous and handsome emerald green facings, the harp and crown with wreaths of shamrocks forming the device of the cap, belt, and pouch plates, while a spray of silver shamrocks stands forth in beautiful relief upon the green collar. The Marquis of Donegal, the Marquis of Conyngham, the Earl of Arran, Lord Garvagh, General Watkins, Lieut.-Colonel Beamish, Major-General Sir J. Sheil, K.C.B., Major-General Sir J. S. Lillie, C.B., and other leading members of the corps, continue to take a most active part in its organisation.

Clerkenwell.—A meeting of the committee of the Clerkenwell Rifle Corps was held on Friday last, at which Mr. Bodkin attended. The subscriptions announced were: the New River Company, 50*l.*; in addition to Messrs. Nicholson, 25*l.*; Messrs. Gardner, 25*l.*; Mr. Glover, 20*l.*; besides many other smaller amounts. The corps now consists of over 100 effectives, and the drill takes place twice a week (Tuesdays and Fridays), at the Amwell Street School-room, under the superintendence of Captain Colville, governor of the House of Correction.

St. Pancras and North Middlesex.—On Saturday the committee of the St. Pancras and North Middlesex Rifle Brigade received the following communication from the War Office, granting them the use of the cavalry barracks in the Regent's Park, for the purposes of drill:

"War Office, Jan. 20, 1860.

"Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 5th inst., requesting permission for the St. Pancras and North Middlesex Rifle Volunteers to drill in the Riding-school of the Regent's Park barracks, I am directed to inform you that Mr. Sidney Herbert has acceded to your request, on condition that no crowd of persons unconnected with the corps shall be allowed to congregate about the barracks, and also that any damage not attributable to fair wear shall be made good by the corps, and that the wants of the troops are not interfered with. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"B. Hawes.

"The Hon. Secretary, St. Pancras and North Middlesex Rifles, Vestry Hall, King's Road, St. Pancras Road."

The committee have put themselves in communication with Colonel Fielding Browne, the Barrack-master, so as to make arrangements for drill at the earliest possible period, the Vestry Hall being inadequate, except for preliminary exercise. The corps altogether now numbers between 300 and 400 effective members, which will be largely augmented in a few days by the volunteers from Messrs. Collard's and other large establishments.

ANGUSSHIRE.

Dundee.—Sir John Ogilvy, M.P., at a public meeting in Dundee on behalf of the volunteer movement, held on Friday se'nnight, stated that on the 26th December last, he had addressed a letter to the Secretary of State suggesting the propriety of establishing a school of musketry in Scotland, either in permanence or for a limited time, in reply to which he had received a private letter from Mr. Secretary Herbert, which was satisfactory, and he had reason to think that at least one school of musketry would be established in Scotland.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Dunstable Rifle Corps.—The first public meeting in favour of this popular and patriotic movement was held on Thursday evening last, at the Town Hall, when H. Brandreth, Esq., of Houghton House, kindly consented to take the chair, despite of his impaired health. The meeting was crowded to excess, and resolutions in support of the movement were carried by acclamation. At the close, the formal document was submitted for signatures, when between twenty and thirty at once signed, and many others are expected to sign who appeared to have objections to set down their names in a public assembly. Arthur Macnamara, Esq., has consented to become Captain, and W. Medland, Esq., Lieutenant. The Ensign is not yet appointed, but a suitable gentleman for that office will, no doubt, shortly be obtained. The meeting then broke up. We are given to understand that between forty and fifty have handed in their names, and everything bids fair to go on successfully.

BUTE.

Bute Volunteer Rifle Corps.—This corps has now been raised in Rothsay about four months, and under the active superintendence of Captain Black, of Larkhall, assisted by a sergeant of the Gordon Highlanders, bids fair to rival any in the country. The uniform has been decided on; it consists of a grey suit with scarlet facings, cap of the same colour, and patent leather belts, presenting altogether a very useful and soldierlike equipment. A large number of the young men of the town have enrolled themselves as effective members, and the total strength is now upwards of 100. The drill is carried on three times a week, and arrangements are being made to establish a depôt for the arms and accoutrements of the corps. A drill and practice ground has been granted them by their Captain, who loses no opportunity of impressing upon their minds the necessity of perfecting themselves in all military movements.

DEVONSHIRE.

Devonshire 1st [or Exeter and South Devon] Volunteer Rifle Corps.—This corps has now some excellent drills, trained amongst themselves. During the last ten weeks, about twenty-five of the best drilled men have been told off in five squads, and each has drilled his squad in his turn, so that now, in that number, eighteen or twenty are very good drills. In the course of next week 180 new members will be added to the corps. A band is in training, numbering fifteen volunteers, who enrolled for the band only.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Cotswold.—A meeting of the members of this corps took place at the Plough Hotel, on Friday last, for the purpose of appointing a council, of which Æ. M'Donnell, Esq., was elected chairmain. Captain Barton proposed that the rule enforcing the payment of 2*s.* 6*d.* for talking in the ranks should be reduced to 1*s.* which was agreed to. Several uniforms were submitted to general inspection, and one from the establishment of Mr. Hardwick, of the High Street, very similar to that worn by the Gloucester corps, was approved of, and will no doubt, be ultimately adopted.

HAMPSHIRE.

Southampton Volunteer Rifles.—The following uniform has been selected for the band. Grey cloth, black braid, same cap as the corps, with scarlet plume. The height of the corps is fixed at 5 feet 4 inches, and the age from eighteen to forty-five years.

KENT.

West Kent.—This week a crowded public meeting was held at the Literary Institution, Royal Hill, Greenwich, to promote the objects of the Greenwich and Deptford division of the West Kent Volunteer Rifle Corps. The members of the corps assembled in uniform, with a brass band, and the spacious hall was tastefully decorated. The chair was occupied by the Rev. W. A. Soames, vicar of Greenwich; and on the platform were the members of the borough—Aldermon Salomons and Mr. Angerstein, Mr. Bristow, M.P. for Kidderminster, and numerous influential residents of the district. The meeting was cordially unanimous, and numerous subscriptions were announced.

Kent Rifle Volunteers.—7th (or Kidbrooke) Company.—Established 21st December, 1859: Head-quarters, Kidbrooke (Blackheath, S.W.). Captain, Simon Fitzherbert Jackson, late Captain and Adjutant, East Kent Militia; Lieutenant, Frederic Morris; Ensign, Richard George Walmesley. Effectives, 60. Honorary, 18. Uniform: green; facings, green; badge—the white horse of Kent. Arms: short Enfield rifle. Accoutrements: black patent leather.

Folkestone Rifle Corps.—On Monday last, Lieut.-General Sir J. C. Chatterton, Bart., K.H., attended the drill of this corps. The following movements were performed: the formation of fours, file-marching, wheeling into columns of subdivisions and sections, close column of sections, skirmishing, and counter-marching. Sir James witnessed these evolutions with marked satisfaction, which he expressed to the corps on retiring. The progress of this corps in its drill is very much due to the unremitting attention and perseverance of the Serjeant-Major of the 49th regiment.

PERTHSHIRE.

Cupar-Angus.—A company of Rifle Volunteers has been raised here, and it is expected that they will shortly be in a position to offer their services to the Queen.

SURREY.

2nd Surrey Rifle Volunteers.—One company formed in May, 1859; a second forming. Officers: Captain, J. H. Campbell; Lieutenant, A. Stewart; Ensign, J. T. Hyde. Effectives, 58; non-effectives, 26; amount of subscription, about 500*l.* Number of honorary members, 70. State of drill and rifle practice very advanced, both in the use of the rifle and also in company drill. Uniform: green, but this may be changed by-and-bye. General Remarks: Short range of 200 yards near the town, and one of upwards of 1000 yards about to be made at Riddlesdown, near the Caterham Junction of the Brighton Railway.

SUSSEX.

East Grimstead.—The formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps has been most energetically taken up in this town. The corps already numbers 66 effectives, and very many honorary members. The appointment of a commanding officer is daily expected; but there has unfortunately been much delay in appointing officers in this county.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

Golspie.—1st Company of the Sutherland Volunteers.—Date of formation: 8th October, 1859. Names of officers: Captain, Major C. S. Weston; Lieutenant, Sutherland Murray, Esq.; Ensign, Joseph Peacock, Esq. 100 effective men. The amount of subscriptions have not as yet been ascertained; but his grace the Duke of Sutherland has, in his princely manner, intimated his readiness to make up any deficiency in the funds required for the clothing, accoutrements, organisation, &c., of the whole of the Sutherland Volunteers, which consists of three companies of rifles, and one of artillery. There are five honorary members. The volunteers have not passed the elements of company drill. The uniform has not been fixed upon.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Birmingham.—The Birmingham Volunteer Rifle Corps appeared in public for the first time on Sunday, when they attended Divine service at St. Martin's Church, the Rev. Dr. Miller having, at the request of the committee, consented to hold a special early service on the occasion. The volunteers assembled on parade at Bingley Hall, at a quarter before eight o'clock, when there were present about 300 men in uniform, and 50 not in uniform. Sir John Ratcliff, Mr. T. P. Salt, Mr. Crosbee, and other honorary members were likewise present in uniform. Headed by an excellent band

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o 19 musicians, the corps marched from Bingley Hall to St. Martin's. The streets throughout the route were thronged with spectators, who manifested the deepest interest in the proceedings, and whose applause was checked only by the respect due to the sacred character of the day. The volunteers looked and marched well; indeed, their bearing would not have discredited a body of regular troops. At the conclusion of the service the volunteers returned to their parade ground. The ranks of the volunteers have received numerous accessions lately. The clerks, foremen, and principal workmen in the employ of Messrs. A. Everitt and Sons, of the Kingston Metal Works, Adderley Street, have agreed to form a corps, and on Thursday evening 86 members were enrolled by Captain J. O. Mason. Messrs. Everitt and Sons have liberally offered to pay half the cost of equipment, and a grant of 1*l.* per man has been made by the new Birmingham Rifle Corps Association.

YORKSHIRE.

LEEDS.—This corps is gaining daily accessions of strength, and its members are making satisfactory progress in the knowledge of military tactics and manœuvres. The Rev. Dr. Atlay, the vicar of Leeds, has consented to act as chaplain, and on Sunday morning the members of the corps, dressed in full uniform, marched from the Town Hall to the parish church, where they attended Divine service. The Rev. Dr. Atlay preached a sermon very appropriate to the occasion. Notwithstanding that the morning was exceedingly stormy, there was a good muster of the members of the corps, and a crowd of spectators assembled to watch their progress to and from church.

KNARESBOROUGH.—Rapid progress is made in the formation of this company. On Thursday evening a large and influential meeting of the members was held, Mr. Hodgson in the chair, when J. J. Brown, Esq., of Loftus Hill and Leeds, was unanimously elected Captain amidst the cheers of the company. Sir Charles Slingsby has kindly placed the Town Hall at the service of the company for drill.

MALTON.—The members of this volunteer company continue to meet four nights per week for the purposes of drill, and under the tuition of Sergeant Edwards, of Hull, are steadily progressing.

BEDALE.—About 70 members have volunteered for this company, and upwards of 300*l.* has been subscribed to provide equipments, &c. On Wednesday evening last the members were invited to attend a lecture in the Town Hall, Bedale, delivered by Captain Crowther, on the "Training and Practice of Rifle Volunteers." The gallant Captain spoke for upwards of an hour on the rifle, the mode of handling it, and the general practice, its introduction to the service, &c., and was listened to with great interest.

ARE VOLUNTEERS TOLL FREE?—A case of considerable importance, involving the above question, was tried at the Castle of Exeter on Friday se'nnight, before C. Gordon (chairman), Sir J. Y. B. Duckworth, Bart., D. B. Davey, W. Miles, A. Stowey, J. R. Griffiths, and J. Pitman, Esqrs. Mr. Gardener, lessee of tolls, was summoned by Captain Dennis Moore, of the Exeter Volunteers, for demanding and taking 1s. as toll on a carriage and two horses—"the said carriage conveying volunteer infantry, dressed in the uniform of their corps, and having their arms and accoutrements." Captain Moore appeared in person, and complained of the demand, under the Act 3 Geo. IV., c. 126, sec. 32, which exempts any carriage conveying volunteer infantry, or any horse ridden by any person belonging to volunteer infantry, having their arms and accoutrements at the time of such exemption being claimed. Captain Moore proved that he, with two brother officers, Lieutenants Valance and Clarke, went in the carriage and pair to Exmouth for the purpose of inspecting the Volunteer Corps, and that he was on duty. There had been no order given for their attendance, but that day he drilled the company there, and his brother officers assisted him. He was regulated and sworn in under the Volunteer Act, 44 Geo. III. Mr. Toby appeared for the lessee, and contended that the Highway Act referred to by Mr. Moore did not apply; that they were sworn in under the Volunteer Act, and that exception (if any) should be claimed under that Act; that the 3rd Geo. IV. only referred to a carriage when hired by the parties for conveying volunteer infantry on their march, or otherwise; and that it would be monstrous to contend that any gentleman might dress himself in his rifle uniform, go into a carriage, and say he was on duty. The Bench retired, and after a short time returned, deciding that the carriage was not a carriage conveying volunteer infantry within the meaning of the exemption clause.

5th Division of Lancashire Rifle Corps—Jacob Willink, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Samuel Sandbach Parker, Gent., to be Ensign.

30th Company of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—George Eastham, Esq., to be Captain; Richard Calvert, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Henry Birley, Gent., to be Ensign.

6th Division of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Captain Frank Ashton to be Major.

Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—16th Company: Charles Williams David, Esq., to be Captain; Jeremiah Box Stockdale, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Clement Waldron, Gent., to be Ensign.

9th Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Edmund Balfour, Esq., to be Ensign.

1st Sutherland Rifle Volunteers—Sutherland Murray, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Joseph Peacock, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st Suffolk Rifle Volunteers—Colonel Ramsey to be Captain; Henry Haward, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Sterling Westhorp, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Haward, promoted.

Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers—3rd Company: Major Hay Boyd to be Captain; Robert Paton, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Martin, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteers—M'Leod, of M'Leod, to be Captain-Commandant.

West Riding Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers—5th Company (Bradford): Abraham Briggs Foster, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Bankart, Gent., to be Ensign. 6th Company (Bradford): Ensign Henry Sagar Hirst to be Lieutenant, vice A. B. Foster, resigned; John Foster, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Hirst, promoted.

5th Company of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieut.-Colonel George Augustus Vernon (late Coldstream Guards) to be Captain. This notification is in substitution for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of 30th Dec. Christopher Atkinson Newnham, Esq., to be Honorary Surgeon.

10th Company of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—Michael Daintry Hollins, Esq., to be Captain; Edward Copeland, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Edward Adams, Esq., to be Ensign.

Cambridge University Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. William Emery, B.D., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, to be Honorary Chaplain; Henry James Haviland, Esq., M.D., Pembroke College, to be Surgeon. The name of Captain Newbery is Charles John Newbery, and not Charles James Newbery, as gazetted on the 13th inst.

1st Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers—William Prest, Esq., to be Captain; Frederic Barlow, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Albert Decymus Claydon, Esq., to be Ensign.

2nd Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers—Frederick Fawsett, Esq., to be Honorary Surgeon.

4th Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers—William Thomas Knapp, Esq., to be Captain; George Adam Bird, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Henry Goddard Mottram, Esq., to be Ensign.

2nd Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant William Henry Smyth to be Captain; Ensign William Chaplin to be Lieutenant, vice Smyth, promoted; William Thomas Kime, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Chaplin, promoted.

5th Company of Forfarshire Artillery Volunteers—David Stewart Littlejohn, Esq., to be Captain; David James, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; James Key Caird, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant.

1st Dorset Artillery Volunteers—In the *Gazette* of the 6th Jan., for John George Sarsfield Macnamara Moore, Gent., read John George Sarsfield Macnamara Moore, Lieutenant, R.N.

4th Company of Cornwall Artillery Volunteers—Baker Banks, Esq., to be Captain; William Tonkin Banks, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Oct. 30.

1st Company of Derbyshire Volunteer Rifles—Francis Johnson Jessopp, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Cox, resigned.

1st Division of Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Hugh Neill, Esq., (late Surgeon of the 2d Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia) to be Surgeon; Jan. 16.

5th Division of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Richard George Bushby, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Charles Edward Crosbie, promoted; Jan. 16.

17th Company of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—John Dugdale, jun., Esq., to be Captain; Henry Moore, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Slater, jun., Gent., to be Ensign; Jan. 16.

Renfrewshire Artillery Volunteers—2d Company—Robert Blair, Gent., to be Captain; James Ramsey Hill, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Hugh Cuthbert, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Jan. 20.

3rd. Company—John Duff, Gent., to be Captain; Duncan M'Callum, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Simon Arbuckle, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Jan. 20.

Renfrewshire Volunteer Rifles—1st Company—Ensign Robert Burrell to be Lieutenant, vice Dempster, resigned; Clapperton, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Burrell, promoted; Jan. 24.

2nd Company—Patrick Macnaughton Black, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Ross, resigned; Jan. 20.

13th Company—Lieutenant Duncan Ferguson Dempster, of the 1st Company, to be Captain; Ensign William Ross, of the 2nd Company, to be Lieutenant; Hugh Spiers, Gent., to be Ensign; Jan. 24.

15th Company—Charles Cairns, Gent., to be Captain; Alexander Kirkland, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Stevenson, Gent., to be Ensign; Jan. 20.

17th Company—Henry Lee Harvey, Esq., to be Captain; John Harvey, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John McNab, Gent., to be Ensign; Jan. 20.

16th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—William Farnell Watson, Gent., to be Ensign; Jan. 6.

20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—William Houghton, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Frederick John Barrow, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Edward Phair, Gent., to be Ensign; Thomas Henry Tims, Gent., to be Ensign; Jan. 19.

1st Company of Buteshire Rifle Volunteers—Archibald M'Kirdy, Esq., to be Captain; Daniel Macbeth, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Charles Fellowes Maclachlan, Esq., to be Ensign; Jan. 19.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Notwithstanding our boasted general knowledge, and the credit we claim for strong common sense, there is probably no country in the world more borne down by great names; and it does not appear of much importance whether the great name has been legitimately earned or not. If the most forlorn speculation be but patronised by a great name, it must succeed. Even the great truths of Nature and the deductions of the exact sciences are not unfrequently set aside by the weight of a great name.

In the infinitely varied economy of Nature it must be expected that there will be individuals,—indeed, whole bevies of persons,—who are always holding back, and deprecating innovation; nor can it be denied that these persons, labouring in their vocation, are not extremely useful as mere brakes upon the wheels of progress, to prevent a destructive velocity.

By some strange delusion great weight is attached to the opinions of some men on subjects upon which they never had, nor never could have, any practical experience. They appear to be, by a kind of common consent, allowed to exclaim, "I am Sir Oracle, and, when I ope my lips, let no dog bark."

In the first number of *The Cornhill Magazine* there is an article upon "Our Volunteers," and the Editor gives the credit of the article to "An honoured hand that has borne the sword in a hundred famous fields, and pointed the British guns in the greatest siege in the world." But common report gives the authorship of the article "Our Volunteers" to an officer whose duty it is not to *point guns*, but to build batteries to put guns into, and to see to it that these batteries are constructed in the proper position to produce the greatest effect. Nor is it at all probable that the gallant hero of the "hundred famous fields" ever personally put more than one company (if even so many as a company) of men through the manual and platoon exercise. Most assuredly not for the last forty or fifty years.

This, however, is not said with the slightest intention to depreciate the services of the gallant officer; but the duties of an engineer officer have little more to do with the evolutions of an army in the field than the duties of the commissary-general or the chief of the medical department. His duties are confined to the attack and defence of fortified places, to the construction of temporary field works, to defend important positions, to the construction of temporary bridges across rivers, and to blow down permanent bridges in the event of a retreat.

The writer very properly remarks that "soldiership is become a scientific profession, and an apprenticeship to the art of war, with skill and experience in every branch of it, are absolutely necessary to oppose with success a well-trained and disciplined force." The art of war is become so much of a "scientific profession" that it is absolutely necessary to resort, as in all other complex professions, to a division of labour, and this is at least a tacit acknowledgment, that no one individual is expected to be possessed of "experience in every branch" of this complex science.

Suppose a line officer,—let us say, Lord Clyde,—who appears to handle all sorts of men to great advantage, was to write an article for the forthcoming number of *The Cornhill Magazine* upon the mode of fortifying our coast and dockyards, and our arsenals, and the readiest and most efficient means of throwing up temporary earthworks in the event of an invasion, would not the public think that the gallant old hero had travelled a little out of his depth? And yet the writer of the article "Our Volunteers" has travelled equally far out of his depth; and the public ought not to be frightened out of its propriety by an opinion not based upon *practical experience*.

There can be no doubt but the engineering and the artillery branches of the art of war will, in consequence of modern mechanical improvements, undergo more alterations than the evolutions of the infantry or of the cavalry will undergo, and therefore the officers of these scientific branches of the service ought to devote their undivided attention to their respective branches of the profession of war.

Alterations in the infantry movements will most likely be an approximation towards a breaking up to some extent of that rigid stiffness and extreme formality of movement which appears to have been so detrimental to the Austrian army in the late war, and an approximation to the French more loose style of movement—in fact, to individualise the component parts of the mass more than by the old system.

But it may not be amiss to point out a few fallacies contained in the article "Our Volunteers."

The writer states that, "according to our system, that of voluntary and not compulsory enlistment, it is so long before we can procure the necessary number of men for the war establishment that our only safety must consist in a much greater amount of permanent forces. In short, our purse must pay for our pride." Now, our purse does not pay for our *pride*, it pays for our *ignorance*. What right has the country to expect soldiers which are really worth having to enter the service for the amount of pay which was fixed before the beginning of the present century, when it is notorious that the wages of the classes from which the army is generally recruited has since then more than doubled.

It is stated that "it should be borne in mind that a robust frame and strong constitution are essential to the efficiency of the soldier, and wanting these physical requisites the best shot would soon become incapacitated." This is all very true, but it is quite a fallacy to suppose that this "robust frame and strong constitution" is anything like a description of the men who are entering the Army at present. The strings of starved-looking striplings who may be seen about the recruiting depôt in Westminster will prove that robust and well-built frames are more applicable to the volunteers than to the men, or rather boys, who are at present entering the Army; and no better class need be expected until the pay and pensions of the army are placed upon a more equitable footing with reference to the civil branches of the service of the Crown.

The writer of the article in question appears to have constantly in his mind the hardships and privations of a foreign campaign, and the difficulties of obtaining commissariat supplies; but to repel an invasion on the coast of Kent or Sussex would not probably last more than three or four weeks, and could not entail the amount of difficulties which existed—some say through mismanagement—in the Crimea to supply food and clothing.

There are many points of comparison drawn between the regular soldier and the volunteer, giving an undue preference to the former at the expense of the latter. There are, however, many good points in the paper by way of suggestion, which may be taken up at a future period if your space will admit of it.

Yours, &c.,

AN OLD SOLDIER.

[If Sir John Burgoyne be the writer of the paper in *The Cornhill Magazine*, and if he is the officer to whom our correspondent alludes, we must say that whatever may be the technical duties of an engineer, there are few men better qualified to give opinions on the merits, deficiencies, and working of all arms of the Service than the Inspector-General of Fortifications. Controversy clears the air, and "An Old Soldier" is welcome to express his sentiments in our columns.—ED.]

On the report of Marshal Randon, the Emperor has decreed that on entering upon a campaign, the staff of each regiment shall have one carriage, and the battalion or two squadrons of cavalry shall have one carriage, for the transport of the officers' baggage, &c. Their baggage is fixed as follows: Colonel, or lieut.-colonel, two boxes of clothes, &c., and one box of cooking, &c., apparatus; the major, one box of each; all other officers have one box of clothes only. For each company or squadron one box is allowed for *batterie de cuisine*. These are all to be of the same size; the carriages are to be drawn by two horses or mules, with a soldier attached to each, who will receive a penny a-day extra for the charge.

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NEW PAPER FOR THE UNITED SERVICES AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

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The subscription to the paper is 6s. 6d. per quarter, or 26s. per annum, payable in advance; and the postage—uniformly 1d. in the United Kingdom, but which if forwarded abroad varies according to the route and destination—must in all cases be added to the remittance. All Editorial Communications should be addressed to W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., and all business letters and advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher, and Post-office orders made payable to JOSEPH SMITH. Advertisements received up to Thursday Evening. The Paper will be published every Saturday in time for the Morning Mails.

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MEMORIAL TO THE LATE SIR JAMES McGRIGOR, BART., K.C.B., K.C., K.T.S., F.R.S., &c., &c., &c.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, LONDON,
January 12th, 1860.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the admirers of this distinguished officer have determined to testify their deep regard for his memory, by the erection of a Monument, on which shall be inscribed the nature of those long and arduous services (extending over a period of fifty-seven years, in every quarter of the globe), which acquired for him so repeatedly the warmest eulogies in the public despatches of the various General Officers under whom he served, especially in those of the late DUKE OF WELLINGTON, who, on the 26th of July, 1814, when referring to the manner in which the Chief of the Medical Department had conducted that responsible and onerous position, concludes by saying,—

"I consider him one of the most industrious, able, and successful public servants I have ever met with."

SIR JAMES MCGRIGOR was Chief of the Medical Department of the Army in the expedition against the island of Grenada; in the expedition under SIR DAVID BAIRD from Bombay through the deserts of Thebes and Suez to Alexandria; and also in the disastrous Walcheren expedition; moreover, he was present in the same capacity with the army in the Peninsula, from Ciudad Rodrigo to the final battle of Toulouse. He was also twice shipwrecked during his period of active service.

To the Medical Officers of the army, and to the profession in general, his name must always be associated with the two most invaluable Institutions which he founded, and fostered, until the end of his life, with parental care—one, an Assurance Society for granting pensions to widows, and the other, a Benevolent Society, which has been the means of distributing many hundred pounds annually, among the most necessitous orphans of Medical Officers.

SIR JAMES was also the founder of the unrivalled National Museum of Natural History at Fort Pitt, Chatham, as well as a Library, to which he contributed more than 3000 volumes.

To such an energetic, and faithful public servant, one of the contemporaries of England's great Commander, the nation owes a debt of deep gratitude, and it is hoped that a sufficient amount will be realized, to do honour to his name.

As it is anticipated that the Subscription List will be closed in the spring, I trust you will allow your name to appear (if not there already), and be good enough to inform me of the amount you intend to subscribe.

I have the honour to be, your obedient Servant,

JOHN WYATT, COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

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A. K. Drysdale, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, 79th Highlanders	2	2	0
W. Fraser, Esq., of Kilmuir	1	0	0
E. F. Kelnart, Esq., M.D., Staff-Surgeon	3	0	0
J. Fraser, Esq., M.D., 50th Regiment	3	0	0
F. Cogan, Esq., Staff-Surgeon	3	0	0
Staff-Surgeon Bell			
W. G. Watt, Esq., Surgeon, 15th Hussars	1	1	0
James MacGregor, Esq., Surgeon-Major	5	0	0
H. Fowle Smith, Esq., M.D., Staff-Surgeon	2	0	0
W. Boyd, Esq., Surgeon, 32nd Regiment	10	0	0
Dr. J. Carroll Dempster, Staff Surgeon	2	0	0
Thomas B. Reid, Esq., Surgeon, 92nd Highlanders	2	0	0
Dr. J. G. Scott	3	0	0
Dr. C. M. Millar, Staff Surgeon	0	10	0
C. W. Biss, Esq.	0	10	6
P. Davidson, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon	2	2	0
Assistant-Surgeon Adrien	0	11	6
Assistant-Surgeon Le Cloche	0	12	0
Staff Assistant Surgeon Oakes	1	1	0
C. J. Kirwan, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon 13th Regiment	0	11	6
J. Lee, Esq.	0	5	0
F. Bubb, Esq., Assist.-Surgeon, R.A.	2	10	0
J. Norton Hoysted, Esq., Staff Assistant-Surgeon	2	0	0
P. Kilgour, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, 79th Regiment	1	0	0
W. S. Whylock, Esq., Assitant-Surgeon, 75th Regiment	2	10	0
A. H. Fraser, Esq., Assistant-geon	2	10	0
G. B. Poppolwell, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, 90th Regiment	0	7	6
J. C. Crane, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon	0	7	6
R. W. Carter, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, 82nd Regiment	1	10	0
H. Sharman, Esq.	0	5	0
J. F. Nivison, Esq., Staff Assistant-Surgeon	1	1	0
R. Spence, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, 82nd Regiment	1	9	1
E. W. Wrench, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, 12th Lancers	1	0	0
James Kelly, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, 1st W. I. Regiment	1	1	0
P. B. Kearney, Esq., Assistant-urgeon, 1st W. I. Regiment	1	0	0
P. Davidson, Esq.	5	5	0
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W. R. Steuart, Esq., Staff Assistant-Surgeon	1	1	0
Messrs. Whicker & Blaise, Surg. Instrument Makers to the Army	5	5	0

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"PRISCIAN'S head is scratched." The forms of grammar quoted are neither cockneyisms nor "Hibernian blots," whatever that latter may be. The admiration of a "friend" "of general talents" is respectfully declined.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not authenticated by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

The EDITOR begs to return his acknowledgments to the Officers and Secretaries of Volunteers who have so kindly furnished him with information in reference to their respective corps, and invites further communications.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, or to Mr. Joseph Smith, and not to the EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1860.

Sir De Lacy Evans is manifestly in earnest in his crusade against the purchase system in the Army, for one of the first notices given after the meeting of Parliament was from the gallant General, to the effect that on an early day he will move an address to Her Majesty for the abolition of the system. We are too well persuaded of the warmth and sincerity of Sir De Lacy's interest in the profession whose fame he has himself so well sustained, not to feel regret at differing from him upon any point connected with the Service. Nevertheless, a careful perusal of the proceedings of the Royal Commissioners of 1857 has not shaken our conviction that anything that could be substituted for the present system of purchase, as it stands substantially, would work to the disadvantage of the Service. In a country in which, as we all know money has a large influence in almost every relation of life, it is more than doubtful whether it is in the power of Parliament and the authorities to abolish all species of systematic purchase. There might indeed be a formal decree terminating its existence, but, after a while, we should find out that we had got rid of a purchase system, over which there was at all events some control, and had substituted for it another, like that in the Indian Army, uncontrolled and grievous, because it is morally compulsory. But even if it were possible to overcome the inducements held out by money, it has yet to be shown, with all respect for the financial abilities of Sir Charles Trevelyan, that a different system can be made to replace it, which will have the effect of bringing officers up to positions of command at an age in which they may be expected to retain possession of their physical as well as mental faculties. Even the consideration that the great majority of officers of the Army, especially those who do not themselves purchase, are advocates of the system, ought to have some influence on the decision of Parliament; for surely where almost every other employé of the state has had his position materially improved of late years, the combatant regimental officer has a right to expect some measure better than a penal visitation, greatly deteriorating the value and prospects of his profession.

Notwithstanding this, however, we freely admit that we do not think the system can or ought to remain without some modification. These sixty vacant cornetcies furnish a strong argument for some change in the system of purchase, as well as some inquiry into the kind of educational tests necessary for admission to the Army. With respect to the latter, we think that the direction lately taken by the Civil Service examinations might be followed with advantage. When these examinations were first instituted, candidates were examined in general subjects, irrespective of the nature and peculiar requirements of the office to which they were designated. They have since been modified, and made to bear more practically and directly upon the duties to be discharged by the candidates. Thus in offices of account, arithmetic is held to be of more value than qualifications for a secretarial office. Why not adapt the army examination to the duties to be undertaken by a subaltern officer? These require, like the duties of a non-commissioned officer, a moderate amount of elementary education, and an acquaintance with the manner of commanding, paying, and manœuvering a company. We believe, as we stated in the first number of our journal, that a self-supporting institution, where young men nominated to commissions would have a few months' instruction in the practical duty of regimental officers, would be far more conducive to the efficiency of the Service. It would be much cheaper to the country because the number of subalterns might be fairly diminished in proportion to those who, under the present system, receive pay and allowances for

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learning their business at Depôt Battalions. Let us see added to this a less complicated system of regimental promotion. Let purchase stop (as in the Guards) at the rank of Captain. Let the ranks of Major and Ensign (as in the Artillery) merge into the superior ones of Lieut.-Colonel and Lieutenant, and there would be but one point where the grievance could affect the poor man in his way to the higher ranks of the profession. It is quite clear, however, that some change must be made; and it is because we wish for many reasons to preserve the system from total abolition that we express a hope that Sir De Lacy Evans' motion may be met with an announcement that the heads of the Military departments are prepared to take some steps to remove the inequalities and inconveniences which at present professedly prevail.

A controversy has recently been carried on in some journals as to the propriety of exempting private property, not contraband of war, on the high seas, from seizure in time of war. The merchants of Bremen, Manchester, and Liverpool have demanded this innovation on belligerent rights, on the ground that it is conformable to natural justice, and recommended by considerations of public policy.

Their demand has been much canvassed and resisted by our able contemporary the *Times*, which has furnished arguments of no mean value in opposition to a demand so plausible, and apparently so just. Into this discussion, involving, as it does, a variety of considerations, ethical, political, and commercial, we do not desire to enter. But it is our duty to point out what would be the effect of the proposed changes in the naval service, and on our mercantile marine, which is its nursery and support.

When, at the Treaty of Paris, the great maritime powers agreed to abolish the practice of privateering, and to recognise the principle that the flag hereafter should cover the cargo; that the ancient law of the sea, as asserted by England, that enemies' goods were the subject of capture under a neutral flag, should be abrogated; and that the principle upon which the French Prize Courts had hitherto proceeded, that a friend's goods under an enemy's flag might be seized, should no longer prevail; a complete revolution in warfare was effected, beneficial possibly to neutrals, and indirectly in some sense to belligerents, as tending to prevent the complications which arose when neutral interests were involved. But to the naval marine of the belligerent countries and to their shipowners grave consequences must ensue; to the naval marine, particularly, the great sources of prize money will be dried up, as commerce will of necessity be carried on in time of war in neutral bottoms, and no seizures can be made except of the few enemy's vessels on the ocean, or of neutral vessels which convey goods contraband of war, or which are detected in breaking blockade. The different rates of insurance on vessels belonging to neutrals, compared with those the property of belligerents, and the necessity of waiting for convoy, establish so distinctive a preference for neutral vessels in the conveyance of merchandise the property of belligerents, as to practically transfer the whole carrying trade to the neutral, and to sweep the merchantman of the belligerent from the sea. No doubt the merchants generally, and consumers and producers of goods of belligerent countries will be the gainers by the immunity enjoyed by merchandise on the seas, but the Royal and Mercantile Navy will be heavy sufferers.

This subject is more deserving the grave consideration of Parliament than many others of transitory interest which are discussed at great length.

The shipping interest demands, and will probably obtain, in the present session, the attention of a committee directed to the operation of those laws which affect its welfare; and no doubt the international law, as now established, will receive its due share of attention.

The shipowners will probably demand the entire immunity of mercantile shipping in time of war, except when violating blockade or conveying goods contraband of war.

Should this immunity be conceded—and we do not disguise from our readers that the Liverpool memorial especially suggests grave and substantial reasons for the change, to which Lord Palmerston has expressed himself as favourable—a further demand will probably be insisted on, namely, the limitation of blockades to naval arsenals, and ports of naval equipment. We trust in any discussions on these subjects, that Parliament, and our naval friends especially, will not lose sight of the influence of the proposed changes on the prospects of the Navy; but that if such changes be necessitated by considerations of humanity, of public policy, and by the temper of the times, the claims of our officers and men for due consideration will be met in a fair and liberal spirit, and that their interests shall not be lost sight of by those who ought to be their guardians and protectors.

By private letters we learn some interesting particulars of the "last moments" of the rebellion. We closed up every path from the hills and valleys of Nepaul by numerous bodies of Oude police, infantry and cavalry, strengthened by infantry and regular horse, so that not a man could escape. Lieutenant Hall, a very active officer, proceeded to Jung Bahadoor's camp when all was ready, and the Nepaulese then began to move from East to West, driving the baghees before them into an angle formed by the hills and the Areah Nuddee, the latter being held by our troops, who were at Jung's request commanded not to enter the Terai or cross into Nepaul. When Colonel Pulwan Sing came upon Bainie Madhoo's party, and ordered them to retire, the fierce old Chief of Byswarra drew his sword, and was making a cut at the Nepaulese, when he was shot by one of the Goorkha soldiers who saved his colonel's life. Bainie's brother burning to avenge him, shared the same fate; and in the subsequent affair numbers of the Bys people were killed. The Dang and Deokhur valleys were gradually cleared; all the villages were full of sick Sepoys. A party of our men then went round to the pass, to prevent the most compact body of the rebels getting back into the Deokhur valley by a narrow and precipitous path, and came upon them just as they were entering from the inside. As soon as they received our fire the rebels turned and flew to the Nepaulese end, but here the Goorkhas were waiting for them. The Sepoys gave them a volley in answer to a summons to surrender; but the Nepaulese charged, and shot them down, so that, of the 1000 present, about 250 were killed and 150 taken prisoneers; 40 were cut down by our police; the rest got off to die of disease, or to surrender soon afterwards. Such was the fate of the famous Nusseerabad brigade. Its leader, Dabee Dhun, who gave himself up, is described as a handsome young man, very intelligent, an ex-soubadhar of the 60th N.I. It was he who had a smart little affair with Colonel Horsford at Doudpore, and his brigade still numbers 851 men (prisoners). Most of the prisoners are covered with sores and vermin, and "smell horribly." The head men are marched into Lucknow. Those who belonged to regiments which did not murder their officers are permitted to return to their villages, under surveillance.

Mahabeer, the dacoit, says that Nana Sahib disappeared from camp, and is not dead.

Some Christian drummers of the 17th N.I., used by the Nana as grass cutters, state they saw the body of a man burned, which they were told was that of the Nana, but they know it was not his corpse.

Some doubts have existed in the official mind as to the practical application of the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners, that all staff appointments should be made for five years only. It was doubted whether the Head-quarters' Staff were included in this provision of the warrant. We understand, however, that it has just been officially settled that the whole of the staff is included, and that all the Horse Guards' military officials will resign their commands at the expiration of five years' tenure of office, with the exception of the Military Secretary, to whose office it has been considered—and we think very wholesomely—desirable to give a more permanent character than the other appointments. The Adjutant-General and the Deputy Adjutant-General have completed their term of service, but it is believed that no personal change will be made in this department before the 1st of April.

The passages in the Queen's speech in which Her Majesty refers to the different branches of her military services cannot but prove extremely gratifying to those of whom she speaks. To the "judicious forbearance of her naval and civil officers on the spot," the happy escape from a very ugly quarrel in the matter of San Juan is justly attributed. The bravery shown by Admiral Hope and his gallant band at the Peiho is not the less conspicuously alluded to, because it was not attended with victorious results, and in both Houses of Parliament ample amends were made for a somewhat prolonged absence of public approbation of the same gallant action. The public as well as the united services will gladly learn that the estimates have been framed, not as usual "with a due regard to economy," but "with a view to place the naval and military services and the defences of the country upon an efficient footing;" while nothing could be more appropriate than the way in which the most prominent part of the Royal speech—the first paragraph of the portion allotted to internal affairs—was devoted to the Volunteers. "I have accepted," said Her Majesty, "with gratification and pride the extensive offers of voluntary service which I have received from my subjects. This manifestation of public spirit has added an important element to our system of national defence."

H.R.H. the General Commanding-in-Chief has called for a return of non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have been placed on the pension list since the beginning of the war with Russia, on account of the loss of a leg or an arm, in order that they may be employed in public offices as messengers, &c.

We stated last week that an addition of men would be made to each of the Infantry regiments at home and in the colonies, exclusive of India. In this augmentation the Foot Guards will be included, an addition of 1400 men to the brigade, or 200 to each battalion, being resolved on. No increase of officers will take place.

In our last impression we gave currency, but not confirmation, to a rumour to the effect that Sir James Yorke Scarlett was about to leave the Portsmouth command. The gallant officer has only served half his term of command, and we understand that the rumour which prevailed, respecting his departure from the post he held with so much advantage to the service and to the benefit of the town, is unfounded.

We hear it mentioned as very probable that the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the organisation of the great military departments, originally moved for by Captain Vivian, and reappointed last session at the suggestion of the present Secretary of State for War, will not receive any additional evidence this session, but will meet for the purpose of considering their report. Among the witnesses examined have been Lord Panmure, General Peel, Sir Edward Lugard, Mr. Godley, Assistant-Under-Secretary for War, and the Commissary-General.

INCOME TAX.—The following circular has been sent to Paymasters and Army-Agents:

War Office, Pall Mall, 31st December, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Income Duty Commissioners for this office to acquaint you, that in the event of advances of pay being made to officers, no deduction for income-tax should be made in respect of any portion of such pay as shall accrue after the 5th of April, 1860.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
DENHAM ROBINSON, for the Commissioners.

The term Comptroller of the Navy has been substituted for that of Surveyor of the Navy. Is this the beginning of the re-establishment of the old Navy Board, or are the five principal officers of the Navy to form part of the Board or Council of the Admiralty? The introduction of this improved business element into the administration of naval affairs, though open to some objection in point of form, will beyond doubt facilitate the transaction of affairs.

Colonel M'Murdo, C.B., Commandant of the Military Train, has been appointed Inspector-General of Volunteers. There are to be six sub-inspectors, with the rank of Brigade-Major, but the arrangements respecting the selection of these officers are not yet complete.

Admiral Bruce has been appointed the successor of Admiral Bowles at Portsmouth.

Major-General Eden, Commanding the Cork District, will resign his command on the 1st of April next.

We understand that Colonel R. Blucher Wood, C.B., succeeds Colonel Bloomfield in the command of the troops at Colchester.

The Colonelcy of the 73rd Regiment, and the Inspecting Field-Officerships of Glasgow and Cork, remain vacant.

Lord Clyde will be detained longer in India than he anticipated, in consequence of the arrangements which must be made for the Chinese expedition, and the alterations in the stations and dispositions of the various regiments in India. It is not probable that the General will be able to leave till the end of March, so that he cannot be in England till the beginning of May.

The overtures which have been made to the British officers of the Sikh regiments to volunteer for China have not been attended with much success.

The Council of Military Education will sit at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, from the 1st to the 7th of February, for the examination of candidates for direct Commissions in the Army.

On the report of the Minister, Secretary of State for War, Marshal Randon, the Emperor has constituted the Corps of Veterinary Surgeons in the army as follows:—Principal vets., 5; vets. 1st class, 122; vets. 2nd, 132; aides-vets., 91; aides-vets. stagraires, 20. The last are at least 30 years old, chosen from the diplomatised vets. of the schools. They are sent to the cavalry school for a year, and study for their examination of admission, and then proceed slowly through the stages till they become, if ever, veterinai e principal, on 4000 francs a-year. The stagraire has only 1200 francs, but he is allowed 400 francs and his equipment; and a supplement of 550 francs is allowed to the aides,

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SOLDIERS AND THEIR SCIENCE.*

Captain Brabazon has produced a very entertaining book on a subject too often treated in a manner that renders it *caviare* to the general. There is really no reason why the science of soldiers, any more than the science of astronomy, should be regarded as above the comprehension of intelligent men. At the same time, it is more difficult to become a great soldier than it is to become a great astronomer, because, although any one can, like Lescarbault, apply in practice the principles of astronomical science, happily, no one, not even soldiers themselves, can apply at pleasure the principles of military science. At the best, in time of peace, a soldier can only strengthen and train his mind by diligent study, not of mere theoretical works, but of the campaigns of great generals, and even then, should he be entrusted with an army, his success will entirely depend upon his power to adapt the principles of his science to the circumstances in which he finds himself. But, though proficiency in war, practical and practised, is possible for soldiers alone, the capacity of understanding war is not confined to the profession; and the general reader, whose tastes lie that way, will find Captain Brabazon's book quite as entertaining as "the novel of the season," and far more instructive. To the young soldier, who has a true feeling for his calling, it cannot fail to act otherwise than a corrective and a stimulant.

For, happily, our author keeps up a close and sustained fire against what we may call the would-be hierophants of the military mysteries. He is a determined enemy of those who would erect themselves into a military priesthood, and "who claim to be at once the originators and sole dispensers of a science which Napoleon has emphatically declared cannot be learned from books." War can no more be reduced to an "exact science" than daily life; yet it is undeniable that, as a man may profit by knowing how other men have lived, so a general may profit by knowing how other generals have acted.

"Warfare," says Captain Brabazon, "like poetry, is, to a certain extent, an imitative art. The student, if he cannot seize the fire—the inspiration of a great model, may at least hope to acquire some knowledge of his method and style. Aided by experience, he may in due time become skilled in manœuvres and all the minor operations of war. But, without the rare gift of original genius, he can never clear that gulf which divides the general from the tactician, the poet from the rhymester, the artist from the artisan."

It is from this point of view that Captain Brabazon has composed his little work. He has reviewed the history of warfare from the earliest recorded times, always with an eye to the spirit not the letter of the methods of great captains. Far from restricting himself to a narrative of manœuvres and battles, he has touched upon "the various systems of raising, organising, and subsisting troops;" and, as might be expected, he has devoted some space to their armament and to fortification. So that within the compass of three hundred pages we have a spirited and thoughtful commentary on military science, as it has been exemplified in the conduct of its greatest masters. Thus the work is calculated to act as a stimulus to our young soldiers, to make them turn from theoretical works and seek in the original histories of great campaigns the essential constituents of military excellence. There have been many commanders who knew nothing of the doings of those who had gone before, but some of the greatest of them all are known to have been diligent students. Timour must have created a system of war for himself, but Napoleon I. did what he emphatically recommends others to do, he "read and read again the history, the letters, the despatches of great commanders," and Napoleon III. in our own day has actually acquired by faithful obedience to his uncle's precept that military ability which he recently displayed in Italy.

In point of fact, military science has made little progress. No three generals of modern times can be found who surpass Hannibal, Alexander, Cæsar. These men were masters of the art; that is, they knew how to use with effect the destructive agencies placed at their command, under the conditions imposed by the then existing circumstances. It is the difference of conditions, and not any change in principles, which constitutes the difference in the systems of warfare. Timour was as great a commander of cavalry as Seidlitz, and probably a greater, but both breathed their own spirit into the squadrons they commanded. The immense improvements in weapons, especially in fire-arms, will demand a new application of old principles, but the fundamental bases of warfare will remain unchanged. That nation which can get all that can be got out of the rifled musket and the rifled cannon; which adopts a system of permanent and temporary fortification, best calculated to enhance or counteract the effects of the new fire-arms; which possesses a body of horsemen capable of again playing a decisive part in critical moments; whose soldiers are able to fight in independent order, act in concert, and use their legs; who are familiar with the pick and the spade as well as with the rifle and bayonet: the nation which possesses this aggregate of forces, and a man who can rightly use them, will have the most powerful engine of war the world has ever seen; and there is no reason, that we can see, why England should not be that nation, since she possesses in abundance all the raw material required to constitute a matchless army.

Few things would conduce more to this end than that the studies of our rising soldiers should be turned in the direction suggested by Captain Brabazon's book. Leaving out works on the purely technical, mechanical, and scientific branches of military education, we can imagine the library of a soldier reduced to a comparatively small compass. It would consist of the best histories of the military deeds of the few great generals who are the originators and illustrators of the military art, and it would contain no books which pretend to reduce war to an exact science. We quite agree with Captain Brabazon that these books are inimical to the progress of the true science of war, which, like politics, and even more than politics, is a science of exigencies. Keen insight, activity, coolness, sound and rapid judgment, enterprise, untiring industry, these are the qualities which make a great general; and they are qualities which study can develop, but cannot confer.

In his last chapter Captain Brabazon touches on the effect of the new fire-arms upon military operations. As a soldier of the scientific branch who has seen war, his views are worth recording. Fully admitting, as everyone must, and a soldier above all men, the immense importance of the rifle, does he think that it will extinguish the use of the sabre and bayonet? Certainly not. Taking the late campaign in Italy, where the infantry of both armies had a certain proportion of rifles, he finds the bayonet repeatedly brought into use; and he even reads, as we have read, in the daily journals, that the Spaniards in Morocco, closely engaged with the Moors in the early stages of the war, threw down their firelocks to close knife in hand on their swarthy foes. At Montebello there was a fair contest between opposing rifles, and yet the bayonet expelled the Austrians from the churchyard. We have always thought that the extreme dispersion of skirmishers must give opportunities to a really light cavalry, capable of great speed, and that the value of the rifle will be decreased by the smoke and dust of a battle and the accidental atmospheric conditions. Captain Brabazon is of the same opinion. In like manner he foresees that the employment of earthworks and slightly fortified posts, independently of the augmented power of the cannon, will enable artillery to keep its ground. So that the relations between all arms will remain pretty much as they are; but each arm will be more effective, and the individual soldier, educated up to his weapon, will be of greater value.

"But it is not only in individuals that civilisation and progress efface the distinction between the purely professional and the occasional elements of military strength. The material agencies of civil life are daily more valued and employed in war. The railway, the commodious steamer, the electric telegraph, the galvanic battery, and even the balloon,—what are these but so many agents, first called into being by civil wants, yet applicable at any moment to purposes of war? This tendency to incorporate the civil with the military resources of the State not only largely exists, but is rapidly increasing; and those who mark its progress will confirm the prophetic words of Paixhans, uttered thirty years ago—'the strength of nations is no longer in their barracks.'"

On the subject of fortification our author has no undefined views. "The days of the old polygon fortress," he says, "are past—never to return." In future, to meet the new conditions of warfare, nations "must be content with infinitely fewer defensive works; these works, in order to ward off bombardment and to afford a concentric fire, must be of great circumference; and in order to secure economy and to harmonise with the disposition of large bodies of troops, they must incline towards the provisional and elastic, rather than to the regular and circumscribed." He is of opinion that "recent improvements in fire-arms tend to raise the value of earthworks at the expense of more solid and imposing structures. Henceforth, our estimate of a fortress will not be based upon its material strength and power of isolated resistance, but rather as the degree in which it harmonises with and develops that general system of national defence, *the mainspring of which must ever be the existence of a national army in the field.*" True to his principle, our author makes an exception in favour of works liable to a purely naval attack. In other respects, and we agree with him, we must base our system of national defence, not on fortresses, but on a national army.

We take leave of this interesting volume, commending it to the notice of our readers.

* *Soldiers and their Science.* By Captain Brabazon, R.A. (Parker & Son.)

At a late meeting of the Royal London Yacht Club it was proposed by an old officer, and eloquently seconded by the Rev. Mr. Cook, that in future it would be advisable to select the yacht crews from the Coast Volunteer Reserve only. It was not urged that the old yacht sailor should not be employed, but alleged as an inducement to the younger men to volunteer in defence of the country, in order to get permanently employed in gentlemen's yachts. It would thus be a double advantage—first, to the Government, as these men would always be at home; and secondly to themselves, inasmuch as they could serve in the yachts in the summer, and in the leisure hours of the winter learn the exercise of artillery, and merit the provision which Government has so liberally awarded to those attached to the Reserve.

THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMIES AT WOOLWICH AND SANDHURST.

The following is the List of Successful Candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, at the examination held by the Council of Military Education in January, 1860.

		Marks.
Order 1.	Name, Emilius Clayton; age, 18; place of education, St. Andrew's College, Bradfield	5124
2.	Frederick E. B. Loraine, 17, Abroad, and Mr. Taylor's, Woolwich	5117
3.	John C. Robson, 18, Mr. Fleming's, Tunbridge	5114
4.	Alfred G. Begbie, 17, Abroad, and Rev. W. H. Pritchett's, Old Charlton	4980
5.	Archibald J. Anderson, 17, Repton Grammar School, and Mr. Kieser's, Blackheath	4884
6.	Willoughby B. Hemans, 16, Cheltenham College	4846
7.	Wadham P. Platt, 19, Mr. Fleming's, Tunbridge	4649
8.	Alexander Campbell, 18, Harrow, and Rev. W. H. Pritchett's	4577
9.	Malcolm W. Rogers, 17, New Grammar School, Plymouth	4522
10.	William J. Galway, 18, Beaumont College and Mr. De Burgh's, Dublin	4432
11.	Alexander W. Cunningham, 19, Edinburgh University and Mr. Taylor's	4371
12.	Thomas J. Willans, 18, Queen's College, Belfast	4298
13.	Alured De Vere Brooke, 18, Mr. Hopkirk's, Eltham	4124
14.	Jeffery L. Morgan, 17, Normal College, Swansea, and Mr. De Burgh's, Dublin	4108
15.	Sir Arthur W. J. Mackworth, Bart., 17, Mr. Hopkirk's, Eltham	4107
16.	De La Cherois T. Irwin, 16, Privately, and Mr. Sherratt's, Battersea	3987
17.	William De W. Abney, 16, Rev. W. H. Pritchett's	3945
18.	Lionel F. Perry, 19, Cheltenham College	3886
19.	Herbert A. Taylor, 18, Mr. Taylor's and Mr. Fleming's	3816
20.	Joseph Lobley, 18, Liverpool Collegiate Institution	3794
21.	Edgar Kensington, 17, Privately	3784
22.	Thomas Gaskell, 17, Ipswich and Dorchester Grammar Schools	3706
23.	Frederick Campbell, 16, Dr. Bridgman's, Woolwich	3663
24.	George E. Townsend, 18, Mr. Fleming's	3627
25.	William L. Hutchinson, 17, R. M. College, Sandhurst, and Mr. Fleming's	3601
26.	Robert J. H. Parker, 19, Mr. Heather's, Old Charlton	3580
27.	George Montgomery, 19, Mr. Taylor's	3577
28.	Norman M. D. Burt, 17, Mr. Fleming's	3575
29.	Hugh Stewart, 18, Mr. Taylor's	3550
30.	Charles Stewart, 18, Privately, and Mr. Fleming's	3455
31.	Thomas H. Lloyd, 17, Rugby, and the Rev. C. Hughes'	3392
32.	Edmund S. B. Lockyer, 17, Cheltenham College	3387
33.	John S. Rothwell, 18, Dublin University	3384
34.	Edward V. Stace, 18, R. M. College, Sandhurst, and Rev. E. A. Claydon's, Lee	3382
35.	Robert A. Livesay, 18, Abroad, and Mr. De Burgh's	3321
36.	Walkinshaw O. C. Shippard, 17, King's College School and private tutor	3319
37.	William H. Auchinleck, 19, Dublin University	3298
38.	Henry Champernown, 19, Exeter College, Oxford, and Rev. E. Claydon's	3256
39.	Richard A. Sargeaunt, 18, Charterhouse, and Rev. W. H. Pritchett's	3225
40.	Augustus J. Saunders, 18, Rev. C. Hughes'	3194
41.	Lothian K. Scott, 19, Hanwell College and Mr. Taylor's	3135
42.	Felix Richmond, 17, Wimbledon School	3113
43.	Charles G. Rule, 19, Rev. C. Hughes'	3107
44.	Albert E. Dümmler, 19, Abroad and Privately	3103
45.	Earnshaw Bradley, 17, Richmond Grammar School, Yorkshire, and Dr. Bridgman's	3037
46.	Edward Wighton, 17, King's College School, London, and R. M. College, Sandhurst	2973
46.	Frank Johnson, 19, Lichfield Grammar School and Mr. Taylor's	2973
46.	John G. Knowles, 19, Cheltenham College, and Tenby House, Woodford	2973
49.	George T. Carré, 19, Rev. C. Hughes' and Mr. Fleming's	2896
50.	George A. L. A. Whitmore, 18, King's College, London, and Rev. W. H. Pritchett's	2888
51.	Henry W. Hubback, 18, Mr. Taylor's	2860
52.	Robert A. Laming, 18, Cowbridge Grammar School and Privately	2809
53.	Edward Almon, 18, Cheltenham College	2691
54.	William Bucke, 18, Mr. Taylor's	2668
55.	Horatio F. Smyth, 19, Dublin University and Mr. Barry's, Dublin	2633
56.	William H. Larken, 17, privately	2603
57.	Henry L. Lewis, 17, Dublin University	2577
58.	Henry C. Macdiarmid, 16, Privately	2568
59.	Ernest Johnson, 19, North Cheam School	2527
60.	William Mallins, 18, Dublin University	2423
61.	James Alleyne, 17, Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and Mr. Fleming's	2260
62.	Lee P. Pennethorne, 17, Mr. Pritchard's, Clapham, and Privately	2232
63.	Henry C. Reynolds, 18, Eton and Private Tutors	2230
64.	Carlile Greer, 18, Privately and Mr. D. Burgh's Dublin	2133

SANDHURST.

The following is the official list of successful candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, at the examination held by the Council of Military Education in December, 1859:—

		Marks.
Order 1.	Name, Edward S. Creek; age, 17; place of education, Winchester College	4945
2.	Stuart L. Richards, 18, St. Peter's College, Radley	4515
3.	Edward O'B. Forsyth, 17, Private Tuition and Wimbledon School	4070
4.	Robert Bleazby, 16, Ennis School	3445
5.	Charles J. Burnett, 18, Proprietary School, Blackheath	3210
6.	Edmund J. Y. Armstrong, 16, Mr. Darch's Brighton, and Dr. Laumann's, Fulham	3160

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Order.		Marks.
7.	Arthur H. Heyland, 16, Winslow Hall School, Bucks	3085
8.	Frederic C. Lewin, 17, Lansdowne College, Bath	3030
9.	Edward Le Mottée, 16, Elizabeth College, Guersney	2941
10.	David O'N. Power, 17, Portarlington School and Mr. De Burgh's, Dublin	2865
11.	Henry Grenville, 16, Private Tuition and Mr. Furrian's	2745
12.	George E. Osborne, 16, Portland House, Brighton, and Forest School, Walthamstow	2640
13.	William Bigg, 18, Tonbridge School House	2620
14.	John E. C. Doveton, 16, Stapleton School, and Captain Target's, Bath	2598
15.	Richmond G. Nicholas, 16, Stoneyhurst College and Private Tuition	2575
16.	Edward E. G. Clayton, 17, Dr. Bridgman's, Woolwich	2493
17.	Alfred R. H. Swindley, 16, Christ's Hospital and Mr. Whitely's, Woolwich	2485
18.	Thomas P. Lloyd, 18, Private Tuition and Talbot Place, Dublin	2210
19.	William Clark, 16, Royal Grammar School, Colchester, and Trinity College, Glenalmond	2150
20.	Bethel M. Dawes, 16, Knightcott House School, Leamington	2115
21.	Robert G. Fulton, 16, Carlshalton School, and Dr. Bridgman's, Woolwich	2089
22.	Curtis Hayward, 17, Mr. R. Day's, Eton	1990
23.	Edmund Broderip, Private Tuition	1985
24.	Arnold D. Saportas, 16, Mr. Hopkirk's, Eltham	1812
*	Arthur H. Handley, 17, Captain Target's	2416
*	Hugh de G. Seymour, 26, in France and Private Tuition	2340
*	George W. B. Anderson, 16, Dr. Bridgman's, Woolwich	1715
*	Robert C. Dudgeon, 17, Mr. Pritchard's, Clapham	1606
*	Edward W. Stokes, 18, the Grove, Blackheath	1140
*	John A. Murray, 16, Royal Grammar School, Lancaster	1080
*	Henry J. Barr, 16, High School, Bishop Stortford, and Private Tuition	1060

The following Queen's Cadets were also admitted :—

—	Edward P. T. Goldsmith	2820
—	William M. Meacham	2778

THE ARMIES OF THE CONTINENT.

The Army of the German Confederation.

What is the German Confederation? What is the army of the German Confederation? What its power, in case of a general European War?

The German Confederation is thus defined in the 2nd article of its Constitution :

"*Der Bund besteht in seinem Inneren als ein Gemeinschaft selbständiger, unter sich unabhängiger Staaten, mit wechselseitiger gleicher Vertrags-Rechten und Vertrags-Obliegenheiten, in seinen äusseren Verhältnissen aber als eine in politischer Einheit verbundene Gesammtmacht.*" Which, put into English, means :

"The German Confederation consists in its internal organisation as a community of independent States, each independent of each other, with mutual equal treaty-rights and obligations, but in its external relations a whole power, bound together in political unity."

The initiative of forming a German Confederation was taken at the Congress of Vienna, in November, 1814, by Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Hanover, and Würtemberg. In 1815 the other sovereign states of Germany joined them. The act of the Confederation was drawn up at Vienna on the 8th June, 1815. It consists of 20 articles, of which the 11 first were inserted in the act of the Congress of Vienna of the 9th of June, and thereby placed under the guarantee of the great European powers.

The Confederation consists of 34 independent states and principalities, and of 4 free cities, and their territories, viz :—

1. Austria (but including only the Archduchy of Austria, Styria, Illyria, Tyrol, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Austrian Galicia), an amount of territory of 3687 square miles, and *circa* 12,000,000 inhabitants.

2. Prussia (including Brandenburg, Pomerania, Silesia, Prussian Saxony, Westphalia, and Rhenish Prussia), or 3,340 square miles, and 10,500,000 inhabitants.

3. Bavaria; 4. Saxony; 5. Hanover; 6. Wurtemberg; 7. Baden; 8. Electorate of Hesse; 9. Hesse Darmstadt; 10. Holstein and Lauenburg (belonging to the King of Denmark); 11. Luxemburg (belonging to the King of Holland); 12. Saxe-Weimar; 13. Saxe-Meiningen; 14. Saxe-Altenburg; 15. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; 16. Brunswick; 17. Nassau; 18. Mecklenburg-Schwerin; 19. Mecklenburg-Strelitz; 20. Oldenburg; 21. Anhalt-Dessau; 22. Anhalt-Bernburg; 23. Anhalt-Köthen; 24. Schwarzburg-Sondershauzen; 25. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt; 26. Hohenzollern-Hechingen; 27. Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; 28. Waldeck; 29. Reuss (elder branch); 30. Reuss (junior branch); 31. Lippe-Schaumburg; 32. Lippe-Detmold; 33. Lichtenstein; 34. Hesse-Homburg; and the free cities of Lübeck, Frankfort, Bremen, and Hamburg.

According to the 11th Article of the "Act of Confederation," all the above states are bound to defend the whole of Germany, as well as any individual state of the Confederation, and mutually guarantee all their respective territories comprised in the Confederation. For instance, had France, during the late Italian war, bombarded Trieste or Pola, the Confederation would have been bound to take up arms, whilst she might have bombarded Venice with impunity.

The other chief regulations of the Diet are as follows :

When war is declared by the Confederation, no member thereof can enter into private negotiations with the enemy, nor singly conclude peace or war.

Each member of the Confederation has the right to conclude any treaties it may think fit, provided they are not directed *against* the safety of the Confederation, or against that of any state or member thereof.

The seat of the Diet is *Frankfort*.

The Diet consists of plenipotentiaries from the 38 states.

Austria has the perpetual presidency.

The Diet consists of a full assembly or Plenum, in which each member has at least one, the larger states more, votes : thus Austria and the five kingdoms have each four votes (24); Baden, Electorate of Hesse, Hesse-Darmstadt, Holstein and Luxemburg, each three (15); Brunswick, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Nassau, each two (6); the other states each one; so that the Plenum altogether has 70 votes.

In the lesser council or "Government of the Diet," the votes of the 38 states are reduced to 17. Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Würtemberg, Baden, Electorate of Hesse, Hesse-Darmstadt (with Hesse-Homburg), Holstein, and Luxemburg, have each one vote (11); the others have divided votes; the twelfth vote falls to the Saxon states; the thirteenth to Brunswick and Nassau; the fourteenth to Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz; the fifteenth to Oldenburg, the three Anhalts, and the Schwarzburg lines; the sixteenth to the Hohenzollerns, with Reuss, Lichtenstein, Lippe, and Waldeck, and the seventeenth to the four free cities.

Peace and war are decided by the Plenum. A majority of two-thirds is requisite. The Plenum does not bring forward, but simply votes upon questions, which the lesser assembly has thought fit to be discussed. An absolute majority decides questions in the lesser council.

The army of the German Confederation consists of 10 *corps d'armée* and a reserve; the whole formed from contingents from each of the 38 members.

Austria provides 3 *corps d'armée* of 2 divisions.

Prussia also 3 of 2 divisions.

Bavaria provides the 7th *corps d'armée* in 2 divisions.

Wurtemberg, Baden (and Rhine Hesse), form the 8th corps, each sending 1 division.

Saxony and the Electorate of Hesse form the 1st division of the 9th corps, and Nassau and Luxemburg the 2nd.

The 10th *corps d'armée* is divided into 2 divisions. The 1st is formed by Hanover, Brunswick, Holstein, and the 2 Mecklenburgs; the 2nd by Oldenburg and the 3 Hanse towns.

The reserve consists solely of infantry, and is made up from the contingents of the 18 lesser states, and of that of the free city of Frankfort.

The amount of contingent sent by each state is regulated according to the census of the population. Each member of the Confederation has to send : 1st., the simple contingent of one per cent. of the population; 2ndly, a reserve of one-third per cent. within ten weeks after the "mobilisation;" 3rdly, a reserve of one-third per cent. The cavalry is one-seventh of the contingent, and the artillery consists of 2 guns to every 1000 men, of which, one-fourth are 12 pounders, one-sixth 6-pounders, and one-fourth howitzers; one-third horse-artillery. The park of siege artillery is fixed at 200 pieces. The engineers are provided exclusively by Austria and Prussia. Pioneers, sappers, &c., one-hundredth. At least one-twentieth of the infantry are riflemen.

According to the last statistical returns, the strength of the army of the Confederation amounted in round numbers to 600,000 men.

The official returns of 1858 are as follows :

Infantry, contingent, and reserve, 395,897; riflemen, 31,000; cavalry, 72,955; artillery, 48,846; engineers, sappers and miners, &c., 11,530; staff, 2487; giving a total of 562,735 men.

Guns, 1356; 56 rocket batteries, and 250 pieces of siege-artillery.*

The German Confederation possesses six fortresses : Landau, Mayence, Luxemburg, Rastatt, Ulm, and Ingolstadt. Of these Mayence on the Rhine, Rastatt in Baden, opposite the French frontier, and Ulm in Wurtemberg, close on the Bavarian frontier, are first-class fortresses.

Whilst we are writing these lines the question of a reform of the organisation of the army of the German Confederation is actually before the Diet.

One great fault is the want of military uniformity.

The formation of all the contingents of the army of the Confederation is based upon a subdivision of the troops into battalions, regiments, and batteries. Some contingents consist of troops from different states, but they all fight under the command of their own officers. There is another fault. The calibre is not the same in the different contingents. It is true that each contingent is presumed to bring sufficient ammunition for its own guns and rifles, but in case of falling short the results would be disastrous. It was a wise idea in our own Volunteer confederation of riflemen that the calibre should be universally the same.

The armies *proper* of Austria, Prussia, and other states of Germany will be treated separately. Austria, Prussia, and the rest of Germany together could bring an army of 1,500,000 men into the field.

Disasters seem to pursue the Great Eastern and all connected with her. Brunel is dead, the directors and shareholders are quarrelling; but a calamity happened on Saturday morning which, in an age of superstition, would have made men believe that the great ship was doomed. Early on that day Captain Harrison left the Great Eastern for Southampton, accompanied by the surgeon of the ship, a young boy named Ley, and with a boat's crew of six men. The distance was not far, but a heavy gale was blowing, and on reaching the jetty, at the entrance of the tide-dock, with a lug sail set, the boat was caught by a sudden squall and upset. The probability of the accident had been observed by Captain Weeks, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam ship Indus, who sent off two boats, and every possible exertion was made. The six men were recovered, as well as Dr. Watson, but Captain Harrison and young Ley were drowned. Captain Harrison's body was picked up, but all efforts to bring him back to consciousness were unavailing. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death was returned. The coxswain of the boat also died. The fate of Captain Harrison has excited national sympathy, and the Corporation and citizens of Southampton have done all that lay in their power to soothe the afflicted lady, in whose sorrows there are many sharers.

Lord Palmerston has been elected one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House, in the room of the Earl of Minto, deceased.

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Your correspondent "M.," on Volunteer Cavalry, appears to have brought his opinions to a state of equilibrium, produced by a force of irregular cavalry on one side of the scale, and a force of riflemen on the other.

This unfortunately is the case with many influential men in our counties, who are losing time in discussing this subject, instead of regarding it in a common sense point of view, when there could be no ground for discussion at all.

When we look at that vast machine, constructed of energy and fed by enthusiasm, that is now moulding Rifle Volunteers throughout the kingdom, our admiring minds picture to our imaginations the whole of this force assembled in battle array, supported by its sister force, the Volunteer Artillery. But we look in vain for an adequate force of cavalry—that powerful arm which has so often proved the seal of victory.

A small body of regular cavalry, acknowledged by all nations to be the finest in the world,* and a handful of yeomanry cavalry, are all that can be produced to act as the mainspring of this vast army now forming throughout our country.

Now we may assume that the efficiency of a cavalry soldier consists in *four* essentials.

1. He must be *well mounted.*
2. Must have a thorough knowledge of his *drill.*
3. Skilled in the use of his weapons.
4. A skilful rider. And we may take the two extremes of these four essentials as equal to the two means.

Therefore as our small band of regular cavalry, which is the admiration of the world, is supplied by recruits taken for the most part from mechanics out of work, there cannot be a doubt that our country farmers and their sons excel this class of men in the 1st and 4th essentials of a cavalry soldier; and since these are equal to the other two essentials, it follows that they possess the *qualifications* and *means* of forming a superior body of cavalry to that of our regulars; in other words, they would be the finest cavalry in the world!

Whether they are so or not must depend upon the manipulation of the materials they have in their possession.

Now, England could produce 30,000 of these men who have it in their power (as has been shown) to supply the want of cavalry which our country is certainly labouring under. And yet they waste their time in many counties (particularly in this) in arguing as to the expediency of forming county *cavalry* or *infantry* corps!

If you with your powerful pen would trace out the line that should be taken in the organisation of these corps, it would materially advance their formation. Trusting that I have not trespassed too much upon your columns, I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Jan. 18, 1860. Cantab.

CURIOUS OPTICAL DELUSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I have received notice from a member of my company that he is going to resign, the reason being that *he cannot close his left eye without closing his right.* Two gentlemen whom I asked to join also gave me the same reason for not doing so, and yet the whole three have perfect vision, and are suitable in every other respect. Will you, therefore, please inform me in your next number what is done in a similar case with recruits in the army, and what are the best means for curing that weakness of the eyelids, I suppose I may call it, and oblige your obedient servant,

A Captain of Rifle Volunteers.†

Liverpool, Jan. 23, 1860.

WHICH IS THE RIGHT DRILL-BOOK?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—The question "Which is the right Drill-book?" put by a Volunteer in your paper is easily answered.

The services of the Volunteers were accepted by the Secretary of State at War on certain conditions, which are laid down in a circular issued to Lords-Lieutenants of counties. In this circular it is expressly stated that the Rifle Volunteers are to be drilled according to the "Drill, &c., for Volunteer Rifle Corps." This book has been drawn up by an officer of high rank and great experience in the Army, and while the drill has been simplified by the omission of some of the facings, the "secure arms," in the Manual, and some motions in the platoon exercise, yet everything *absolutely necessary* has been retained, and I have no doubt that any good battalion drill could take six companies who had *never learned anything but the simple lessons in the Volunteer Drill-book*, and make them go through any of the most useful battalion evolutions, —those which a battalion in brigade would probably have to do on service. In fact, the only trouble would be with the officers and covering sergeants (I suppose them all to be Volunteers), to whom full explanations would of course have to be given previous to each movement. I would therefore advise "Volunteer" and his comrades to stick to their authorised drill-books instead of burning them, and if their sergeant does not choose to take the trouble of teaching the prescribed drill, to send him to the "right about." Your obedient servant,

S. W. H. R.

We learn from Central India that Captain Mayne is to raise two more regiments of Mayne's Horse for service in the country about Goonah. They will be organised on a new principle. Captain Mayne will command all three regiments, and have a captain and adjutant with each, with one or two young officers attached. He was to commence recruiting on his return from Calcutta to Goonah, on the 1st of January.

Captain Leicester Vernon has given notice that, on Tuesday, the 7th February, he will call attention in the House of Commons to the report of the committee on contracts.

Not qualified in every subject, but admitted on special recommendation to fill existing vacancies.

* Beiträge zur Statistik der freien Stadt Frankfurt.

* In the opinion of Sir John Burgoyne and others, our cavalry is *not* the finest in the world. [Ed.]

† The order, "eyes right," would not cure a case of malingering of the strange nature which we here offer to the notice of military surgeons. Their modes of cure are rather rough, but the disease seems to require the heroic treatment. [Ed.]

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THE ARMSTRONG GUN.

The *Times* has published an elaborate description of the mode of manufacture of the great weapon invented by Sir William Armstrong, from which we extract the following passages. They relate principally to its relative weight, cost, range, accuracy, and the rate at which it can be produced compared with the old-fashioned smooth-bored artillery—in short, all its essential qualities as a working gun.

The Government, ten months ago, pledged itself by the united exertions of the factories at Elswick and Woolwich to complete 100 Armstrong guns within the last year. Before the close of 1859 upwards of 100 guns had been completed at Woolwich alone, where the work has been so constantly and so successfully urged forward that the rate of manufacture has risen from 5 to 23 guns per week. Up to the present time 113 12-pounder field-guns are already finished there, and in all 220 are more or less advanced towards completion. All these are 12-pounders; but as between Elswick and Woolwich a sufficient number of guns of this calibre has either been already manufactured or is nearly finished to re-arm the whole of our field-batteries, no more of this size are to be made, and both factories will in future concentrate their efforts on heavy, or at least much heavier ordnance.

Allowing for the delay consequent upon the heavy forging of the 25, 40, 70, and 100-pounder guns, such as are now soon to be begun, still Woolwich ought, and we have not the least doubt will, complete its 1000 guns before next Christmas. From Sir William Armstrong's own works at Elswick, in addition to a few heavy guns, two complete 12-pounder field-batteries have been sent to China, with 21 12-pounder guns for boat service, for which from their extreme lightness they are most admirably suited. In addition to this 40 12-pounder guns for the field-batteries are ready, and only waiting to be forwarded to Woolwich for mounting. Two 40-pounder guns are being made per day; while the manufacture of the heavy ordnance has commenced with a 100-pounder. Like Woolwich, the Elswick works have risen also in their rate of production, from about 3 per week to 14, and there is no doubt but that at a pinch, even with their present staffs, Elswick and Woolwich could easily turn out 40 completed guns each week.

The Armstrong gun is in every point of view, except, perhaps, that of mere first cost, the cheapest weapon that has yet been produced. Thus an ordinary 12-pounder field-battery gun costs, in metal and labour, about 200*l*. Its utmost really accurate range is 1400 yards; its weight is 19 cwt., requiring six horses to draw it in the field. It is capable of firing 800 rounds of shot under favourable circumstances, after which number, if it survives so long, it is always condemned and broken up, realising about half its cost as gun metal. The Armstrong 12-pounder gun costs about 250*l*.; its aim is accurate at much more than 5000 yards; its weight is only 8 cwt., and it therefore only requires four horses to move it with the utmost rapidity. Some of those already made have actually fired upwards of 3500 rounds of shot and shell, and are still new guns. For the number of shots in proportion to the cost of the gun, the old muzzle-loader cost 5*s*. for every discharge, the Armstrong only 1*s*. 3*d*., though the former is ineffectual at three quarters of a mile, and the latter unerring at two. The chief and most important saving, however, is in the smaller number of men it requires to work it, and, above all, in the saving of horse labour.

While still retaining the same strength the Armstrong gun could easily be reduced to almost half the weight at which it is now manufactured, but that there are limits to the amount of lightness which is desirable in these guns. The backward recoil of the gun is in exact proportion to the velocity and force with which the shot leaves the breech, and even the 8 cwt. 12-pounder "kicks" to an extent that may render it necessary to strengthen considerably the present form of carriages for field-artillery.

Up to the present time, Sir W. Armstrong has not manufactured any gun with a view of attaining a long range. The range of all the guns on this principle is of course immense, but Sir William's main and almost only object has been to secure perfect accuracy of aim. The gunners who are used to the Armstrong declare that with it they would undertake never once to miss a man at a mile! At one of the factories a strip of board is shown, 22 in. long by 9 in. broad, which, when the gunners were practising, was whitened over and put up as a target at a distance of three-quarters of a mile. Though only just visible at this great range, it was hit three times in four shots. At the Elswick works at Newcastle, a 100-pounder about 11 feet in length, is being manufactured with almost the express view of attaining a long range. This piece, it is anticipated, will have an effective range over 6½ miles. All these tremendous results, it must be remembered, too, are accomplished with little more than one-half the charge of powder used with the present muzzle-loading cannon. The Armstrong shot is of course conical, and about 2½ diameters in length. At the shoulder of the cone is a ring of lead dovetailed into the iron, and a similar one at the base. These are both made about one-sixteenth of an inch larger than the diameter of the bore of the gun, so that the finest lines of the rifling are filled up, and no windage whatever takes place. With an ordinary muzzle-loading 32-pounder, weighing 56 cwt., it requires 10lb. of powder to hit at 3000 yards' distance. An Armstrong 32-pounder, weighing 20 cwt., only takes 5lb. of powder to send its ball nearly 10,000 yards.

There are now six new inventions under the consideration of the War Office, viz: a gun of Sir William Armstrong, one by Commander Scott, R.N., one by Mr. Whitworth, one by Mr. Lancaster, one by Mr. Bashley Brittain, and one by Mr. Jeffries. Which will be the invention eventually chosen we, of course, cannot pretend to say, though it is generally understood that the struggle rests between Mr. Whitworth and Sir William. The former gentleman has himself invented a breech-loading cannon which for strength, simplicity, range, and accuracy is said to surpass even the Armstrong; but this point will be set at rest in a few days, when a public trial of the gun will be made near Liverpool.

Of the two greatest breech-loading guns which have yet been constructed—those of Armstrong and Whitworth—the latter, it is said, cannot be burst, while it is certain that no one has ever yet succeeded in bursting the former. So immense, indeed, is the strength of the Armstrong gun, that a piece of iron cut from it at any part bears a tensile strain of no less than 33 *tons* to the square inch.

In the *Times* will be found lengthy and lucid details of the actual processes of manufacture, and of the principles of construction, to which we cannot now give insertion, even if they possessed greater interest. There is now no secret about the Armstrong gun. All the world knows it; but neither France nor any other power will set to work to make Armstrong guns, for many reasons—among which may be their faith in their own artillery—a faith which our artillery shared with them, and from which we are barely driven by the Armstrong gun. Hitherto there was much mystery observed at Woolwich in regard to these cannon. Not very long ago, indeed, when the Prince of Prussia, armed with a special order, visited Woolwich, Sir Richard Dacres and his staff, who were in attendance on his Royal Highness, were refused permission to enter the factories. If report is to be trusted, the members of the Defence Commission were treated in the same way—they may now read all about it in the *Times*.

LORD CLYDE ON THE BOMBAY ARMY.

On Friday, December 2nd, the Commander-in-Chief of the army in India—having arrived the night before from Agra, where the Governor-General had just held his grand durbar of native rajahs and chiefs—ordered a review of all the troops now stationed in Morar, the cantonment some four miles from Gwalior.

It was a cold foggy morning, but at a quarter before seven o'clock there was Lord Clyde, vigorous, efficient, energetic as a man who had not seen half his service, or his years; and there, as the fog cleared off were to be seen on the wide, flat, irregular ground, between the little cantonments and the distant hills, many regiments of British and native troops drawn up in highest order and expectation, waiting the inspection—which all knew would be no play-work—of their Commander-in-Chief.

Nearest the houses, tents, and trees, on their various parade-grounds, stood the 71st Highland Light Infantry, a fine corps, who have seen much service, not only in the Crimea, but in India. The 3rd Bengal Europeans, the Bengal Artillery, the 9th Bombay Native Infantry came next; further off, half-way up a rising ground, a compact group of the Gwalior Infantry; and on the top, against the sky, were visible the Royal Artillery and the fluttering pennons of the 17th Lancers. At a quarter before 7 o'clock Lord Clyde, with General Sir Robert Napier (Bengal Engineers), and their staff, were on the ground. The Commander-in-Chief left his carriage, and with a commanding-officer of each regiment walked down the lines, remarked on them, spoke to the men, and showed a thorough knowledge of their antecedents, as well as a regard for their welfare. His carriage, and his staff on horseback, were then seen driving and galloping to the brow of the hill, where he inspected the Royal Artillery, the 17th Lancers, and the Gwalior Infantry; and—completing a large circle of some two miles—he came at last to the 9th Bombay Native Infantry, the only regiment which represents the Bombay army in this distant station.

His lordship's remarks on this regiment, to Major Evans, its commanding-officer, were so complimentary—not only to it, and to its officers, but to the whole Bombay army—that I think they ought not to be lost; I therefore do my best to record, as nearly as I can remember, words which must warm the heart of every member of the Bombay native army.

The Commander-in-Chief said:

"Major Evans,—Yours is the first regiment of the Bombay army I have had the pleasure of meeting since the mutiny, and I have now the opportunity I have long sought of thanking you and your fine regiment for its soldier-like appearance, with which I can scarcely find words to express my entire satisfaction. But I am more especially pleased to have an opportunity of thanking the 9th Regiment of Bombay N.I., not only for its eminent services in the engagements it had with the enemy in the Sappoora range of hills, in the hot season of 1858, but for its stedfast, loyal, and soldierly conduct, when sorely tempted and tried during the storm that so lately raged over the greater part of Her Majesty's dominions in India. To the whole native army of Bombay I express my warm acknowledgments. Not only I, but the Governor-General of India, the Government at home, Her Majesty the Queen, and the people of England watched with great anxiety the conduct of the Bombay army during the critical year of the revolt, and now gladly acknowledge and thank the Bombay native army for that strict discipline which I first observed when serving with some of you at Peshawur, ten years ago, and which has kept you true to your duty, stedfast in your obedience, and loyal to the Government when the whole Bengal army, as if in a fit of insanity, threw itself into a state of open and defiant mutiny. That wide-spread, ill-concerted mutiny, hopeless as it was from the first, the gigantic strength of the British Government was soon able to crush. And the Bombay army, not only by remaining faithful, as it did, but by fighting bravely, side by side with some of the best regiments of our European soldiers, contributed in no small degree to the pacification of the country, and to the tranquillity which reigns throughout India. Major Evans, kindly explain to your native officers and men what I have now said, for I know little of the native languages. Let them clearly understand, that in acknowledging their services I wish my thanks to be conveyed, through them, to the whole Bombay army; and now, wishing you all a pleasant march to your own presidency, I bid you farewell."

It was thus his lordship spoke, or words to this effect. A greater compliment from a greater man the Bombay Native Army has probably seldom received.

A General Order from the Commander-in-Chief has also been published, in which he warmly eulogises the conduct of the Madras and Bombay armies during recent operations.

By the last mail the Bombay Government received an outline plan of defence for Bombay in the event of hostilities from any quarter.

The *Moniteur* announces that Vice-Admiral Le Barbier de Tinan has been appointed Commander of the squadron of of evolutions, replacing Admiral Desfossés.

THE ARMY RESERVE FORCE.

The Assistant Under-Secretary of th War Department has issued a circular to the staff officers of pensioners in the several districts, accompanied by the Act passed at the end of the last session, also the warrant and regulations for an Army Reserve Force, calling the attention f the officers to the course which the Secretary of State for War requests them to adopt for making known the conditions of this service, and inducing suitable persons to engage in it:—

"1. There are herewith forwarded copies of notices to be posted in the most public places at the head-quarters of your district, and at all out-stations, calling upon such men as may be disposed to volunteer, and have the necessary qualifications for this force, to present themselves before you at the pay stations nearest their respective residences for instructions.

"2. Though the notice excludes pensioners, that is not to prevent men who have been discharged with temporary pensions from volunteering after their pensions have ceased; but as only those who are in good health can be approved for this service, should you find any who, from their appearance, are obviously unfit, you will at once inform them that they cannot be taken, but that, should they recover, they may be examined in future years.

"3. If any of the others appear likely to fulfil the required conditions with respect to service, character, and efficiency, you will note their addresses, and inform them that in the course of a few weeks they will be summoned by notice through the post-office to your head-quarters for the purpose of being medically inspected.

"4. Pending the arrangements which will thereafter be necessary for this inspection, you will cause careful inquiries to be made by means of your out-station sergeants and other persons to whom these volunteers may be known, as to their character and habits, particularly whether they have any fixed residence or employment, so as to render it probable that they can always be found when wanted.

"5. It will also be necessary that you satisfy yourself that they really are the persons they represent themselves to be; for as the parchment certificate of service contains no exact description of a soldier, it might, without some check of this kind, be fraudulently used by deserters or others to attain the pension and advantages corresponding to service which they were not entitled to reckon.

"6. These inquiries having been completed, you will transmit to this office a list of all who have applied to you for enrolment, and have fulfilled the required conditions as to service; and you will note therein your objections to any whom you have found unsuitable for the force, when arrangements will be made with the medical department to send round proper officers to inspect the remainder.

"7. Each Volunteer who is at such medical examination found fit for service must be attested for the force before a magistrate, when he will become entitled to 1*l*. of enrolment money, from which he must immediately provide himself with one pair of ankle boots, two shirts, two pairs of socks, and a stock, to be retained in your district store till the first period of training; and you will then inform him that, on appearing before you at the pension head-quarters, or out-station nearest his residence every quarter, he will, on the production of a receipt and certificate of residence, in the form hereto annexed, be paid the like sum of one pound, without any deduction, except for fines or penalties incurred by him.

"8. You will issue to these men one penny a mile for any distance they have travelled, going to or returning from this inspection, together with one day's pay, at the rate to which they would have been entitled if serving with a regiment; and one-half of these rates may, in each case, be allowed to those who have appeared and been medically rejected. Instructions will shortly be forwarded to you as to the mode of obtaining and accounting for the money required for this purpose.

"9. Before any of the volunteers who have been approved for the reserve are attested, you will read over to them the Act of Parliament under which the force is constituted, and the regulations following thereon, so that they may clearly understand the nature of the duties for which they engage; and before they leave your head-quarters you will note, in red ink, on their parchment certificates that they have been enrolled in the Army Reserve Force of your district, so as to operate as a check on double enrolment; you will also note, in a record book to be kept for the purpose, all the particulars respecting such man who has been enrolled, and also forward his measurement in the accompanying form, that he may be provided with clothing, of which you will soon be furnished with a pattern.

"10. You will also inform each of the volunteers that he must notify, either to yourself or to your nearest out-station sergeant, whose address you will give him, any change in his residence, that he may always be found when required, and that as persons will from time to time be appointed to visit his residence, any default in this respect will readily be detected, and lead to the suspension of his allowance.

"11. When soldiers, on being discharged from their regiments or depôts, express an intention of entering the force, a note will be made to that effect on their parchment certificate by the officer commanding, which they will present to you on joining the district, and which will be your authority for having them medically inspected and enrolled in manner as herein directed for others who may now be in your district.

"12. You will use your best endeavours to make the conditions and advantages of this warrant extensively known over your district, through the medium of the pensioners, in the hopes that a useful reserve force may thus be obtained for Her Majesty's Service."

NATIONAL DEFENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Permit me to offer a few remarks on our present position, particularly with reference to certain questions likely to engage the attention of the legislature. Mr. John Bright points triumphantly to the "man across the water" closeted with Mr. Cobden, and issuing commercial treaties, while he at Manchester, at a reform meeting, ventilates the calumny that Englishmen, by becoming soldiers and Volunteer Riflemen, lose a portion of their free spirit! Would to God that good-will and friendly treaties made up the whole

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picture! But we have a back-ground of facts and acts systematically carried out, which shows that it is not all gold that glitters. France, by her geographical position, is the only European power from which it is possible to apprehend any attack on this country. We have had very recently the strongest proof of how sudden and great an effort France can make for, at a moment when we were told that she could not disarm because she had never armed, she assembled beyond the Alps an army of upwards of 200,000 fighting men. France, within the last few years, has been making gigantic efforts to be as strong as England at sea. She has greatly increased her naval power; for during the last year she has spent on her Navy alone two hundred and forty millions of francs, her dockyards and arsenals are ringing with the notes of preparation (to carry out the commercial treaty?), the system of railroads throughout France are being centralised at Cherbourg, so as rapidly to transport soldiers from all parts of the country to that immense naval arsenal which she has lately constructed, capable of holding fleets of steamships of the line and steam-transports, under the protection of almost impregnable fortresses, and where there are arrangements of the most complete and elaborate character for embarking in the shortest possible time a very large army (of commercial men?); and lastly, France is *now* building a fleet of steam-transports of the largest class, each capable of holding 2000 men (or 3000 for a short voyage), with a fair proportion of artillery. With these facts before us, surely it is patriotic to wish England placed in a calm and impregnable position, *ready* both to carry out treaties or meet invasion the day after signature or declaration, at the least possible outlay or expenditure. 1. England, to hold her own on the seas, should have powerful fleets, with steam-gunboats, as suggested by Rear-Admiral Randolph; 2. Her capital, dockyards, and commercial ports and harbours should be placed *in such a state of defence* that no sudden dash at them could inflict a serious or vital injury; 3. To provide organised bodies of men for these defensive works, so as to enable the whole of the regular forces to take the field against any foe. Now with reference to the defensive works. Is it likely that any foreign foe who has the secret intention of invading England would give us five years to spend ten millions in raising gigantic permanent fortifications, on purpose to render his plans a failure? Can it be seriously thought that the regular siege of any fortified place in England would be undertaken when the besieger must of necessity have his base of operations on the other side of the Channel? So, strong, massive earthen forts, with very wide and deep ditches, always filled with water when available, and when water cannot possibly be obtained, judiciously strengthened with caponieres, palisades, &c., applying all the resources of able engineers, heavily armed with artillery, are proposed; because these works would answer every purpose, at about one-tenth of the cost of permanent works built of masonry, and if covered with good sod-work, would last, with slight repairs, for the next century. They could be rapidly raised by a few thousand navvies, under engineer officers; and they would hold out sufficiently long against any invading force, until the whole available resources of the country could be brought to crush the invader. Silistria has taught us what an obstacle weak defences can present to a large and disciplined army; and surely the defence of the Residency at Lucknow shows what may be expected from Englishmen. Great care should be taken in fortifying the mouths of rivers and harbours, where the national property and commerce are exposed, and the works covering our capital and dockyards should be constructed with an eye to the commanding sites, and at such a distance as to prevent the enemy from firing the public buildings, stores, &c., by means of projectiles, as well as mutually to support each other and sweep every approach to the capital or dockyard with a destructive fire. The lines of Torres Vedras, covering the capital of Portugal, which formed the *ne plus ultra* of the powerful French army under Massena, and from which the tide of war was rolled back broken into Spain, consisted of independent earthen works, so placed as to command and enfilade every approach to the capital, as well as mutually to support each other by a cross or flanking fire. Defensive barracks of stone or masonry capable of holding some 1500 or 2000 men each, might be constructed in the earthen forts around London, &c. (as barrack accommodation is much wanted in England), and a railway laid down connecting them with each other, and the whole with the Aldershot line of railway, so that the troops occupying these barracks might be easily massed at Aldershot for a field day, thus combining the advantage of practical instruction in the rapid transmission of troops by rail from one point to another with the manifest advantage of working them together in very large bodies. With reference to the "organised bodies of men to man these defensive works," wherever they are constructed, there, on the spot, we should have the defenders in the shape of Rifle Volunteers and Local Militia. Allow me, Sir, a few words about each. To each regiment of Rifle Volunteers there might be attached an adjutant, an officer who is either at present on half-pay, or who would go on half-pay, to take the appointment; also, a sergeant-major taken from the regular army. There are many intelligent non-commissioned officers now serving in the Army who would gladly take the position.* Now, if Government gave an annual allowance of 10*s.* for each rifle, or 250*l.* for every 500 rifles mustered, 200*l.* of this might go to the adjutant and 50*l.* to the sergeant-major: this would be a great help; all other expenses being defrayed by the regiment, the colonel of which would naturally be the most influential man, elected by the regiment. The adjutant and sergeant-major being appointed by Government, the former would be responsible to the colonel and the Government for the thorough efficiency of all and everything connected with the regiment; and the whole volunteer force thus organised, and under the supervision of an efficient volunteer permanent staff attached to the Horse Guards, would prove a valuable, efficient, and economical national force. A good local Militia bill, with the ballot substituted for voluntary engagement, would secure to the country a *bonâ fide* force, and the mobilisation of this force might be limited to the time of actual war, the short period when annually called out for training in their respective counties sufficing to keep them in a state available for home defence at a short notice. Thus we should have in these forces men enough to occupy and defend all our strategic points and defensive works; but it would not be advisable to leave these forts, heavily armed with artillery, solely to the Volunteer or Militia Artillery, their training only fits them *up to a certain point* to act as artillery men. For artillery to be really effective, there must be thoroughly disciplined and intelligent gunners, well up in the manipulation of the different machines used in artillery service, as well as thoroughly instructed in the manifold details and duties of their profession, a knowledge of the Armstrong gun, &c. All artillerymen, who do not undergo a systematic training, so as to have a well grounded practical knowledge of their particular arm, are, after all, only such in name and dress. To wear a "busby" does not constitute an artilleryman. The aim of Government, under its present able administration, is manifestly to increase this powerful arm, and to make it more effective. The French, during the last few years, have lavished unceasing energy and talent on the improvement of *their numerous artillery*. The following comparison will show how *weak* England is in this particular arm.

	Artillery-men.	Field Batteries.	Guns.	Grand Total. Fld. Gns.
Russia	44,000	with 192	of 8	each 1536
Austria	51,000	with 168	of 8	each 1344
France	60,000	with 197	of 6	each 1182
Prussia	37,000	with 108	of 8	each 864
England { Home 11,524 / Colonies 12,228 }	23,752	with 33 / 30	63 of	6 each 378

So that for the defence of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Channel Islands we have only 11,524 artillerymen, with 33 field batteries. It should not be forgotten that it takes a much longer time to turn out an artilleryman than to make an infantry or cavalry soldier; hence the manifest wisdom of the decision to largely increase this distinguished and powerful arm of the Service.

Your obedient servant,
Camp, Jan. 24, 1860. PORTFIRE.

* Unfortunately the Army has not got them to spare. [ED.]

PAYMASTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

The medical officers of the army, whose zeal and intelligence deserve all praise, and whose heavy responsibilities require the greatest amount of ability and perseverance, have very properly received from the hands of the Government a reward to which all classes of officers admit that they were very fairly entitled. That the Paymasters, concerning whose laborious duties and great liabilities no question has ever arisen, have not been successful in their endeavours to obtain a similar meed of justice, is, I think, entirely attributable to the want of some organisation, by which the wishes of their whole body might have been made known to Her Majesty's Government.

I heard the other day, on very good authority, that early last year a memorial was presented to the then Secretary of State for War in the name of the Paymasters of the Service, praying for an amelioration of their condition, and that General Peel was inclined to take the case under his favourable consideration. Several officers, however, who had not been consulted in the preparation of this memorial, and who found that its prayers did not touch their own peculiar grievances, besieged the War Minister with individual applications. The consequence of this line of conduct has been undoubtedly to weaken the interest which the War Office had taken in the subject, and (I much fear) to reduce the new Warrant to proportions of much smaller dimensions than those assigned to it by your journal.

Now, not wishing entirely to approve the conduct of those Paymasters who constituted themselves the exponents of their class, and not wholly condemning others who, dissatisfied that their opinions had not been consulted, preferred that the Warrant should be jeopardised rather than see their own cases untouched by its operations, I will trespass a little longer on your space to suggest to the Paymasters of the Army that by united action any grievances of which they may have to complain, after the issue of the forthcoming Warrant, may be brought prominently to the notice of Government. I of course do not for one moment propose anything so unmilitary or insubordinate as a unanimous demand for the redress of imaginary (or even real) wrongs; but I do think if the opinions of *all* the Paymasters could be obtained on the best scheme for the amelioration (or I should rather say rectification) of their position, that a plan based on those opinions and submitted to the Secretary of State for War, would meet with very favourable consideration.

Until we know exactly the improvements which the new Warrant will effect, it would be hardly useful to take any steps in the matter; but I feel convinced that the ventilation of the subject in your able and widely-circulated journal will greatly facilitate the adoption of any measures which at a future time may be deemed expedient. I enclose my card, and am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

ONE OF THEM.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I respectfully beg permission to draw your attention to the late Royal Warrant published in *Hart's Army List* for last September, page 99, dated 1st of July last, raising the position and rank, and increasing the pay and pension, of Veterinary Surgeons serving in the Royal Army. From the kind interest you take in the Indian Army, I am induced to hope you will kindly condescend to notice this letter in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE in behalf of the Veterinary Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Army participating in the benefit of this new Warrant. Permit me to draw a brief outline of the relative position of the Veterinary Surgeons of the Royal and Indian Army since the date of this new Warrant, and you will see the advantages are now all on the side of the Veterinary Surgeons serving in the Royal Army. To the striking inequality in the rates of pay, pension, and social position, I would solicit your kind attention.

In the Royal Army, for instance, since the date of this Royal Warrant, dated 1st of July, 1859, a Veterinary Surgeon receives, on entering the Service, 10*s.* a-day; after five years, 11*s.* 6*d.*, or, if promoted to be a First-Class Veterinary Surgeon, 12*s.* 6*d.* a-day; after ten years, 13*s.*, or, if promoted, 14*s.* 6*d.* a-day; after fifteen years, 15*s.* 6*d.*, or, if promoted, 21*s.* a-day, with the honorary rank of Captain; after twenty years, 17*s.* and 21*s.*, with the rank of Major; after twenty-five years, 20*s.* and 23*s.*, with an additional allowance according to their rank; whilst the Veterinary Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Army, for the first ten years, ranks as Cornet, and receives 8*s.* a-day; after ten, or under twenty, years' service, 9*s.* a day, and ranks as Lieutenant; after twenty years' service, 14*s.* 7*d.* a-day, and ranks as a Captain. Thus a Veterinary Surgeon in the Royal Army, after ten years' service, is entitled to a higher rate of pay than a Veterinary Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian army after nineteen years: also an afflicting disparity prevails with regard to invalid pensions. In the Royal Army a Veterinary Surgeon, compelled to invalid from ill health, or his wounds, receives, after five years' service, 7*s.* a day; after ten years, 8*s.* 6*d.*; or should he have been promoted to a First-class Veterinary Surgeon, 9*s.* 6*d.* a day: after fifteen years, 9*s.* 6*d.*, or if promoted, 10*s.* 6*d.* a day; after twenty years, 11*s.* 6*d.*, or 14*s.* if promoted; and after twenty-five years, 13*s.*, or 15*s.* if he was promoted to the staff before retiring.

In Her Majesty's Indian service, on the other hand, a Veterinary Surgeon compelled to invalid from sickness or wounds, of five years' service, would receive 3*s.* a day; after ten years (passed in India on duty), 4*s.* a day; after fifteen years and four months passed in India on duty, 6*s.* 6*d.* a day; after twenty years actual duty passed in India, 10*s.* 6*d.* a day; after twenty-five years, 250*l.*, and after twenty-eight years' service passed on duty in India, 800*l.* a year. If there be common justice in the world the Veterinary Surgeon in the Indian Army ought to receive the same pay, pension, and rank, as their professional brethren now do in the Royal Army. This honest simple statement I trust will suffice, and I pray, dear sir, you will say something in behalf of the Veterinary Surgeon in the Indian Army. In India our case is peculiarly hard. We progress in rank, as you will see, very slowly every ten years, and then we just get a shilling or two difference of pay, and we are compelled to pay our share to all the expenses of an Indian cavalry mess, share of regimental parties, balls, &c., which keeps us I may say, always in debt, whilst other officers of the same regiment advance quicker in rank, and pay, and allowance. The Surgeons and Assistants' position in both armies have been so much improved. The Paymaster, Quartermaster, and the Veterinary Surgeon in the Royal Army, have been also so much improved, and surely the Veterinary Surgeon's position in the Indian Army ought to be improved. They have no funds to help them as their medical brethren in the Indian Army have. The military fund merely grants our wives and children a pension, which we pay high for. And how much must a Veterinary Surgeon, forced to invalid from the Indian Army on 3*s.*, 4*s.*, 6*s.* 6*d.*, or 10*s.* 6*d.* a day, feel the heavy subscription cut from his pension on account of the military fund—eight to fifteen pounds a year. I make bold to leave our case in your hands, to draw the attention of the authorities to place us on the same footing as regards pay, pension, and rank as now exists in the Royal Army. We have no Principal Veterinary Surgeon to represent us at the Horse Guards.

ARMY DESERTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—A Parliamentary return of last May, giving the enlistments for 1858 as 91,971, and the desertions as 20,234, whilst on Dec. 31, of that year, only 42,234 of the above recruits remained effective in the ranks (thus leaving us to suppose that 29,377 of the above grand total paid smart money or purchased their discharge), presents such a fearful *hiatus*, that one is constrained to put the question to oneself—Can such a lax and demoralising system as this be remedied? I fearlessly answer, yes. Let each recruit receive on attestation 10*s.*, and 10*s.* more, as extra pay, within the fortnight of his joining his depôt, and let the remainder of his bounty be placed to his credit in the regimental savings' bank, with a proviso that the same be not drawn by him therefrom, *pro rata*, within less than three years subsequent to his attestation. This would form with thousands of lads a stimulus to economy, and tempt them to add to so goodly a nucleus—the interest of such increasing *pari passu* with their incremental deposits thereto. It would, moreover, prevent the present wicked waste of the bounty, beneficial now only to publicans, and so detrimental to discipline and sobriety; for the constant joining of recruits keeps the men constantly drunk, and saps, too, the *morale* of a corps. The chief inducement to fictitious enlistment will also thus be avoided, and the public thereby advantaged proportionately.—I am, Sir, yours truly,

EMERITUS.

LORD MELVILLE AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Lord Melville's reported speech in Scotland, reflecting on the Volunteers as an inefficient force, and unworthy of being commanded by a general officer, would lead your readers to imagine that the British Volunteers were inferior to those of other countries where, as in Portugal for instance, during the commencement of the Peninsular war, the Portuguese Volunteers when brigaded with British troops fought in a manner that surprised their friends, as well as their foes, not only aiding in repelling the foes that invaded their country, but in pursuing the veterans of the First Napoleon over the Pyrenees to their own soil, and there terminating a war that devasted Europe for such a lengthened period.

Having aided in the organisation of those troops, and witnessed on many occasions their efficiency in the field, I hope, with your aid, that our authorities in this country may pursue a similar course and brigade these new levies with any troops of the line, a militia that may be stationed in their respective neighbourhoods; they will then, I'll answer for it, not be found less worthy than (these raw Portuguese levies) of being commanded by British generals, more especially if they are properly drilled into a knowledge of their duties by efficient officers and non-commissioned officers from the foot-guards or line. These ought to be provided by Government, as well as convenient shooting-grounds for target practice, attention to these

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essential points being indispensable. The Volunteers will then have a confidence in themselves that will place them beyond the power of discouragement by such speeches as that of the noble lord; for it should be borne in mind that when coming evils are casting their shadows before, and are looming in the distance, the imagination is frequently acted upon by such speeches in a favourable or unfavourable manner—*the fear of ill* being often worse than *the ill we fear*, as the appearance of strength has on the other hand frequently a moral effect more imposing than strength itself.

Hoping, for the sake of the country and of our free institutions, that these sentiments may be duly impressed upon our rulers through your columns, I am, sir, your very obedient servant, JOHN SCOTT LILLIE.

Jan. 25, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—According to the report of a speech made by a general officer at a late public meeting in Edinburgh, he expressed himself as follows: "You can never make efficient this, which I call loose and useless, Volunteer force," and again: "The Volunteer force can never be efficient in the field; they are perfectly useless, and no General would command them!"

In opposition to the above, which cannot but excite regret and surprise, I can inform the gentlemen who have so patriotically enrolled themselves as Volunteers, that if they do not, after a few days' embodiment, become most "useful and efficient" auxiliaries to the regular Army, it will be the fault of inefficient instructors, and not of the Volunteers.

The Militia of Nova Scotia, when I was there, were only called out for four days in the year, and on the 4th day of their annual training I saw them move in brigade with the 52nd Regiment and Rifle Brigade, under Lieut.-General Sir Harry Smith.

I likewise saw a Militia Corps in England on the 26th day of their *first* annual training, fourteen days of which it rained nearly incessantly, perform every movement that a line regiment could do; while, as artillery, they loaded, fired, and exercised garrison and field guns, with quickness and precision, and without the occurrence of the slightest accident. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

D. MACDOUGALL.

112, Eaton Square, Jan. 26, 1860.

ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—The correspondent of the *Devonport and Plymouth Telegraph*, whose letter you quoted, was right in stating that the Admiralty circular of the 10th December, 1859, is obnoxious to Naval Assistant-Engineers. Its effects must ultimately be as injurious upon the Service as it will be upon our class. What can be thought of a circular which renders a quarter-deck officer liable to be ordered to repair a water-closet—which, in fact, places us as at the disposal of the ship's armourers, blacksmiths, &c., and which deprives us of any right to the leisure time that is enjoyed by both officers and crew? Besides, it comes to us under false pretences; for only those who are well acquainted with the Service can know that they might not get a day's check pay in ten years for such extra duties, though continually engaged in them. Has not nearly every ship in the navy her own engineers to make good her defects? But it is only when employed away from our own ship that extra pay is granted.

Lastly, we are told that ten hours of such employment—neither more nor less—shall constitute a day's work. Where can the Government expect to find respectable and educated engineers who will take upon themselves the responsible charge of the valuable and easily deranged machinery of a man-of-war while such regulations as this are in existence, in addition to our many other just causes of complaint? I am, sir, yours very obediently,

Portsmouth, Jan. 21, 1860. ASSISTANT-ENGINEER.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.—An interesting lecture was delivered at the United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard, on Friday afternoon, 20th inst., by J. Bird, Esq., M.D., Captain Fishbourne, R.N., in the chair. The subject chosen was, "the Military and Sanitary conditions of the Roman Armies, and the causes of the decay of the Legions." Few nations were so mindful of the health, discipline, and the general welfare of their troops as the Romans. Recruits were selected from the huntsmen, who gained their subsistence from hard and laborious work, so that although much inferior to the Gauls in stature, the Roman troops for nine hundred years were considered invincible. In the art of warfare the Greeks were their preceptors, from them they derived the foundation of all their military institutions. Before entering the army the recruit was tested as to his strength and mental capacity. He was not considered fit to enter the ranks without undergoing daily exercise for four months. The sanitary arrangements were never lost sight of. Frequent change of camp, abundance of corn, wine, and vinegar, and the utmost attention in summer and winter, served to chase away all signs of disease. In fact, a close student of our best Roman authors will find that all the sanitary measures, lately so powerfully and ably advocated by the press of modern times, and now carried out in the British army, were perfectly well known and acted on by the great Roman generals. But, ere long luxury weakened the strength of the Roman troops. Mercenaries filled the legions hitherto considered invincible, and from this and other causes we may ourselves in this day draw a useful lesson in keeping up the physical and moral standard of our troops, and being in a state of constant preparation for war.

The will of the late General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., has just been proved. By a codicil, dated the day before his death, he deprives his eldest son, Captain Thackwell, the author of the "Second Sikh War, in 1848-9," and now a barrister-at-law, of all the property left him in a former will, including Aghada Hall, Cork, and Conneragh House, Waterford, and gives it to trustees in trust for his grandchildren, who must be educated in the tenets of the Protestant religion. Captain Thackwell had been received into the Roman Catholic Church only a short time previous to Sir Joseph's decease.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BARWELL—Dec. 5, at Bareilly, East Indies, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Barwell, of a son.

BAYLY—Jan. 23, at Brighton, the wife of Captain Abingdon Bayly, Assistant-Auditor-General, Bombay, of a daughter.

CHILD—Jan. 19, at Goldsmid Road, Brighton, the wife of Septimus Child, Esq., H.M.I.N., of a son.

GRANT—Jan. 23, at the Royal Clarence Yard, Gosport, the wife of Thomas G. Grant, Esq., of a son.

GRIFFITHS—Jan. 20, at Woolwich, the wife of Lieutenant Leonard Griffiths, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

STARKEY—Jan. 22, at Wrenbury Hall, Cheshire, the wife of Major Starkey, of a son.

THORNTON—Jan. 21, at 4, Cassillis Street, Ayr, the wife of Captain C. E. Thornton, Staff Officer of Pensioners, prematurely, of twin daughters, stillborn.

WICKHAM—Jan. 22, at Bath, the wife of Captain E. T. Wickham, 61st Foot, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—BOYD—Nov. 3, at Sydney, Australia, Major James Campbell, 50th Regiment, M.N.I., to Margaret Alexina, daughter of the late John Boyd, Esq., of Broadmeadows, Selkirkshire, Scotland.

COPLAND—RONALD—Jan. 19, at St. Thomas's Church, Portman Square, by the incumbent, Rev. Henry Lumsden, Alexander Lester Copland, Esq., late Captain in H.M.'s 57th Regiment, to Rowena Laura, daughter of Rowand Ronald, Esq., of Manchester Square.

ELLIOTT—FRY—Jan. 19, at Highfield, near Southampton, John Elliott, Esq., to Rosa Eleanor, third daughter of the late Captain John Fry, 11th Regiment.

FITZROY—STRANGE—Dec. 6, at Madras, Captain Cavendish FitzRoy, of the 68th Light Infantry, son of Lord Charles FitzRoy, and Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Madras, to Mary, eldest daughter of Lumsden Strange, Esq., of the Sudr Court of Madras, and granddaughter of the late Sir Thomas Strange, formerly Chief Justice of Madras.

NICOLLS—SICKLEMORE—Jan. 26, at St. Lawrence Church, Isle of Thanet, Kent, by the Rev. John Evans, A.M., Chaplain of the Tower, London, and Secretary to the Christian Knowledge Society, assisted by the Rev. F. G. Hazlewood, LL.B., curate, Captain R. M. Nicolls, late of the 65th Regiment, youngest son of the late Colonel W. B. Nicolls, and nephew of General Sir Edward Nicolls, K.C.B., to Catherine, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. W. Sicklemore, A.M., of Cleve and Nether Court, vicar of St. Lawrence.

SCHREIBER—CLARKE—Jan. 19, at Aglish Church, county Cork, Ireland, by the Rev. William Colbourne, William Thomas Schreiber, of Armagh House, county Cork, Esq., second surviving son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel James Alfred Schreiber, formerly of the 11th Hussars, and of the Hill House, Melton, Suffolk, to Helena Eveleen, eldest daughter of William Clarke, of Farren Lodge, county Cork, Esq.

SINGLETON—CHRISTIE—Jan. 23, at Hillend House, Clackmannanshire, N.B., William Singleton, Esq., M.D., Surgeon H.M.'s 47th Regment, second son of M. Singleton, Esq., R.M., Castleblancy, county Monaghan, to Margaret Mary Caroline, eldest daughter of Captain J. Christie, late of the Highland Borderers, and H.M.'s Indian Army.

STEWARD—HAMILTON—Dec. 15, at St. Thomas's Church, Ghazeepoore, Bengal, by the Rev. A. D. Nicholson, chaplain, Charles S. Steward, Esq., H.M.'s 4th Madras Light Cavalry, to Eliza Ducarel Constance, second daughter of Henry C. Hamilton, Esq., H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service.

WARD—DAVIES—Nov. 19, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, Lieutenant David Ward, Bengal Engineers, to Caroline, eldest daughter of the late J. M. Davies, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service.

WARRY—STONE—Jan. 24, at Bathwick Church, Bath, by the Rev. W. C. Magee, Major Warry, Staff, 10th Depôt Battalion, Colchester, eldest surviving son of W. R. Warry, Esq., of Martock, Somerset, to Catherine, only surviving child of the late John Stone, Esq., of Lower Upham, Wilts, and Sydney House, Bath.

WILLIAMS—BRUCE—Jan. 19, at the Abbey Church, Great Malvern, by the Rev. Robert Harkness, M.A., incumbent of Trinity Church, assisted by the Rev. H. G. de Bunsen, M.A., Edward C. S. Williams, Esq., Captain Bengal Engineers, to Charlotte Clementina, eldest daughter of Thomas Bruce, Esq., of Arnot, N.B.

DEATHS.

BOAKE—Jan. 17, at Hastings, aged 42, Catherine Mary, the beloved wife of the Rev. Barcroft Boake, B.A., Principal of Queen's College, Colombo, Ceylon, and eldest daughter of Major-General Slade, Royal Engineers.

CALDWELL—Dec. 11, at Sealkote, Bengal, in the 34th year of his age, Lieutenant George Ross Caldwell, 7th Dragoon Guards, second son of the late Lieutenant John Caldwell, H.P. 2nd West India Regiment, of Kew Green, Surrey, and Mount Pleasant, Jamaica.

CAMPBELL—Jan. 16, at Gravesend, Lieutenant W. C. Deans Campbell, 6th European Regiment, Bengal Army, eldest son of John Deans Campbell, Esq., of Corraith, Ayrshire, Scotland.

CAMPBELL—At Pentridge Rectory, Dorset, Margaret Lowther, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Adam Gordon Campbell, formerly commanding Her Majesty's 16th Regiment of Foot.

COLMAN—Jan. 20, Paymaster Charles E. Colman, of H.M.'s ship, Edinburgh, aged 42.

CURTIS—Jan. 25, at East Cosham, Hants, the residence of his grandfather, Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., C. B. Lucius Irwine Curtis, eldest son of the late Roger William Curtis, Esq., aged three years and seven months.

DUNCAN—Nov. 27th, at Malligaum, Khandeish, aged 28, George Munro Duncan, Captain Bombay Engineers, son of Alexander Duncan, Esq., of 11, Ladbroke Villas, Notting-hill, late Superintending-Surgeon, Bombay Presidency.

EDGELL—Jan. 23, at Ellough Parsonage, Suffolk, Lawrence, youngest son of Major R. J. Edgell, aged 1 year and 23 days.

EVEREST—Jan. 24, at 10, Westbourne Street, Hyde Park Gardens, Benigna Edith, the infant daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Everest.

HARRIS—Jan. 16, Lieutenant William D. Harris, suddenly, at Jersey, aged 35.

HASLEWOOD—Jan. 22, at 28, Manchester Street, Manchester Square, Major Alexander Malet Haslewood, Bombay Army, aged 49.

HENDERSON—Jan 20, at Dawlish, Maud Thomasina, the youngest daughter of Rear-Admiral Thomas Henderson.

HOLMES—Jan. 17, suddenly, at Belcos, county Fermanagh, Benjamin Hayes Holmes, Esq., Resident Magistrate for the county, and surviving brother of Lieut.-Colonel Holmes, K.H., formerly Deputy-Inspector-General of Constabulary in Ireland, deeply regretted.

HOPKINS—Jan. 21, at his residence, Glan Conway, Denbighshire, Edward Jervis Hopkins, Esq., R.N., aged 62.

HOSKINS—Jan. 21, of lingering paralysis, William Henry, younger son of Captain Hoskins, R.N., of Broxbourne House, Herts.

HOWARD—Jan. 22, at Cullompton, Devon, Fred. Howard, Esq., surgeon, in the 36th year of his age, late of the Royal Artillery, and eldest son of Fred. Robt. Howard, Esq., of Horsham, Sussex.

JULIAN—Jan. 15, at No. 2, Wesleyan Terrace, East India Road, London, Georgina Louisa, widow of the late Captain Julian, R.N., and sister of Captain Hanchett, formerly Inspector-General of the Coast-Guard, greatly respected and deeply lamented. Her end was peace.

NELTHORPE—Jan. 20, at Scawby-hall, Lincolnshire, of pneumonia, Henry Nelthorpe, Esq., late of H.M.'s 9th Lancers, only brother of Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart., aged 38.

PARRY—Jan. 21st, at his residence, 5, Belgrave-place, Brighton, Charles Henry Parry, Esq., of Summer-hill, Bath, eldest brother of the late Rear-Admiral Sir W. Edward Parry.

ROLLESTON—Jan. 1, at Peterborough, Canada West, after a few days' illness, and most deeply mourned by his family, S. M. Rolleston, Esq., the only and dearly beloved son of James Rolleston, Esq., Commander, R.N.

SCOTT—Jan. 21st, at Brighton, Elizabeth, relict of Captain Colin Campbell Jackson Scott, 32nd Regiment, Native Infantry, Bengal, and eldest daughter of the late George Holden, Esq.

SPERLING—Dec. 16, at Ishapore, near Calcutta, after a few days' illness, aged 61, Major Sperling, late of the 16th Lancers, eldest son of the late Rev. J. Sperling, vicar of great Maplestead, Essex.

SPOOR—Jan. 8, at Gibraltar, aged 33, Captain N. A. Spoor, 25th Regiment (King's Own Borderers).

WOODRIFF—Jan. 20, at 6, Lansdown-road, Old Charlton, of bronchitis, Captain Daniel James Woodriff, R.N., one of the surviving officers on board H.M.S. Bellerophon in the action of Trafalgar, and eldest son of the late Captain Daniel Woodriff, R.N., C.B.

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30	1 9 2	2 3 6	30	0	2 7 3	1 4 2	0 12 3
40	1 9 2	2 18 4		3	2 7 6	1 4 4	0 12 4
50	2 2 6	4 5 0		6	2 7 10	1 4 6	0 12 5
60	3 6 8	6 13 4		9	2 8 2	1 4 8	0 12 6

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V. R.

ARMY RESERVE FORCE.—Her Majesty's Government having, with the sanction of Parliament, determined on establishing an Army Reserve Force, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that any person possessing the following qualifications may, if he is not a pensioner, be ENROLLED in this force, and will thereupon be entitled to the advantages and be subject to the obligations after-mentioned :—

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE RESERVE.

1. Every volunteer for this force must have completed the period for which he originally enlisted in the army, or if discharged previously, either by purchase or in any other way, he must have completed a service of at least five years.
2. He must have been discharged within five years preceding the date of his enrolment as a volunteer.
3. He must be resident within the limits of the pension district in which he is enrolled.
4. He must be free from any bodily infirmity likely to disqualify him for active service.
5. He must not have been discharged for misconduct.

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3. One penny per mile to cover his travelling expenses, by rail or otherwise, to and from the place of assembly.
4. A suit of clothing once in seven years, or oftener, if on any occasion he be kept up permanently.
5. If wounded or injured in actual service, the same rate of pension as for corresponding ranks in the Line.
6. If not pensioned for wounds or injuries, he may by service and good conduct attain a pension not exceeding 10*d.* a day for a private, 1*s.* for a corporal, and 1*s.* 3*d.* for a sergeant or other superior non-commissioned officer, by reckoning two years' service in the Reserve as one towards the completion of the period for which a service pension may be awarded by Her Majesty's Regulations.

OBLIGATIONS OF THE RESERVE FORCE.

1. Every volunteer for this Force must be attested to serve for such period as may be wanting to complete 21 years' service if he originally enlisted in Infantry; or 24 if he enlisted in Cavalry, Artillery, or Engineers, reckoning two years of such service as one towards the attainment of these periods.
2. He must attend drill for 12 days in each year with a regiment, depôt, or the pensioner force of the district, as may be directed.
3. He must not change his residence in the district without giving due notice.
4. He must appear once a quarter before the staff officer of pensioners of the district in which he is enrolled to receive his quarterly allowance.
5. If called out for permanent duty in case of war, he must join a regiment of the line or depôt as may be directed, and continue to serve in the United Kingdom while required.
6. Upon all such occasions, or when called out for exercise, he shall be liable to the Articles of War, and be under the command of the military authorities.
7. When his pension has been attained, he shall, up to the age of 55, be liable to serve with the enrolled pensioners, on the same conditions as are laid down in the Acts and Warrants for the regulation of that Force.
8. If he fail to fulfil these obligations, he shall be liable to forfeit all the advantages here enumerated, in addition to any other punishment which a Court-Martial may award.

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THERE is not, perhaps, amongst the ancient and time-honoured institutions of Great Britain, one more dear to the hearts of the people than that venerable pile of building which, grandly ornamenting the margin of the Thames, commemorates the graceful homage of a sovereign to the virtues of his deceased Queen by the most noble of all dedications, "To the worn-out and disabled seaman." There can be no doubt that both William and Mary had long contemplated a plan to provide a refuge for the maimed survivors of the glorious battle of "La Hogue," before the final appropriation of this site was decided upon, but there is every reason to believe that William acted upon the wishes of his deceased partner in converting her favourite residence to the purpose she had so much at heart.

Since the year 1694, this edifice has been consecrated to the sole use of the veteran sailor, and has been from time to time enriched by successive donations from individuals and grants from the public (amongst the most curious of which was the estate of Captain Kidd, the notorious pirate, valued at upwards of 6000*l.*, and transferred to Greenwich in 1705); and for the greater part of this time it has maintained its character as chief of public hospitals, and the most interesting of all charitable institutions. Some slight troubles have shaken without disturbing the solid basis on which the good sense of its founders had established it; the most notorious being the squabble between Lord Sandwich and the Lieutenant-Governor of the hospital, in which the *latter* accused the First Lord of the Admiralty with filling up the situations at Greenwich with *Huntingdonshire voters*. It was in the celebrated trial that ensued from those allegations that Erskine won his first forensic laurels.

In our times the London citizen and the country cousin equally seek the umbrageous refuge of Greenwich Park, and love to dwell upon the view of the sightly and massive edifice that intervenes between them and the river. Presently, descending the hill slope, and approaching more nearly, they distinguish *inside* some gigantic iron railings, small knots of aged and feeble men dressed in a costume of quaint character, some smoking, others with remulous gait tottering to and fro, but the greater number in a sort of semi-torpid state, either propped against the walls or reclining upon benches.

These are the Greenwich Pensioners! It would be difficult to disabuse the minds of the gazers at such a moment of the idea which they obtain from this short glimpse into Paradise, but it is not difficult to show that the state of unmixed happiness which they regard with so much complacency is in reality nothing but a hotbed of discontent, and that naught but the most dire necessity can induce an aged seaman to become an inmate of Greenwich Hospital, in which there are upwards of *one thousand* vacancies.

Yet so it is; and if the falling off in the number of applicants for admission continues to increase in the same ratio as heretofore, ten years more will see the gates closed and the grass growing on its walks.

The present Government have most wisely instituted an inquiry into the state and condition of this noble charity, and pending these proceedings it is unnecessary to do more than point out some of the most salient grievances that are complained of by its inmates.

They complain that both the diet and the dress are unsuited to the times in which they live; that one is insufficient, and the other ridiculous.

Next, that all out-pensions cease after the admission of a pensioner to the Hospital. They consider that all those who have lost a limb, or have received wounds or hurts certified to be equal to the loss of a limb, should receive their pension in addition to the Hospital treatment.

That there should be no degrading punishments, and that expulsion from the Hospital should be the one and only treatment for bad conduct.

Outside the Hospital it is assumed that, in conformity with its original charter, admission should be extended to seamen from the merchant service; but this, of course, would involve a return to the trifling deduction from mercantile wages, formerly called the *naval sixpence*. If merchant seamen are allowed the benefits of Greenwich Hospital, it is clear that the power of conferring admission to this establishment must be taken from the Admiralty, and vested in a mixed commission; and any such arrangement would be a great boon to the Admiralty and its over-taxed officers, who have at present the whole work of Greenwich thrown upon their hands, whilst the admirals, captains, commanders, and lieutenants on the staff of Greenwich enjoy almost a complete sinecure. Surely the primary business of the Admiralty is to build a fleet, to man and officer it, and then to keep it in good order. The pensioning of old or disabled servants of the Crown would be much more fitly entrusted to those who—themselves wounded or disabled—would be keen critics of all who advanced their claims to smaller but similar rewards.

With all these matters the Commission now sitting will probably deal; and we look for their report with considerable anxiety, for they have a responsibility of no ordinary nature on their hands. It is curious to remark how deeply Greenwich Hospital seems to have sunk into the minds of men who, vested with power, have from time to time, and during all times (since it was established), flourished the advantages of this institution before so many generations. It is reserved for the present stiff-necked one to take exception to the general rule. What can be more ludicrous than to watch the pertinacity with which the "benefits of Greenwich Hospital" are paraded in the largest type whenever a fresh issue of parti-coloured placards inviting seamen to enter H.M.'s Service are daubed over the dead walls of the metropolis? It is one of the old bequests left to us by our grandfathers, and as reverentially preserved as Lord Nelson's shoe- buckles.

Fortunately for us, the alluring inducements of "Pensions for wounds" "gratuities for the loss of a limb," and "admission to the hospital," do not appear to strike the eager volunteer with that fever of enthusiasm which the talented compilers of those posters expected. If men did reflect at all, they would scarcely appreciate this invitation to the tourniquet and the amputating knife, and it is more than probable they would turn away to the splendidly dressed and mellifluous sergeant of dragoons, who, with greater foresight, produces to the admiring eyes of the yokel a highly coloured representation of a trooper cutting down a whole body of Sikh cavalry, or emerging from the ruins of Delhi or Lucknow with a casket full of jewels on the point of his sabre.

To what man of the age of twenty did it ever occur to make provision for his latter days? To him life just begun appears an eternity of pleasure, and he flings himself into the career he has chosen with unbounded enjoyment of the present, and with no misgivings as to the future; and well for us that it is so, or there would be little hopes of finding either soldier or sailor to assist us in our emergencies.

Greenwich Hospital is one of the noblest of our institutions, and might be made with proper management as useful as it is now inefficient, and become as it once was—a sailors' home, instead of a seaman's prison; but it is utterly useless to parade it as an inducement to enter the Service. What the seaman desires is present pay and present enjoyment. The future is to him inconceivable; and a pound a week would outweigh in his mind all the prospective advantages of all the hospitals in the world.

A very remarkable paper entitled "the Army," appears in *The Constitutional Press Magazine* for February under the signature "Crux." The writer describes himself as one who had served in the ranks, and we cannot doubt the fact of his having acquired such knowledge of the internal economy and working of regimental life as could not have been obtained under any other circumstances except constant residence in barracks and acquaintance with private soldiers. If Lord Palmerston reads this letter he will learn more of the "grievances" of the soldier than he ever knew or heard of, or suspected the existence of, before The fault of this most tersely written and ably expressed *exposé* is a certain bitterness of spirit, which having exhausted itself in demonstration, scarcely has energy enough to prescribe for the cure of the evils it indicates. If our columns were not overcrowded we would willingly reprint much of it, and we entreat all officers who desire to see the two sides of the question of discipline and barrack life, or who wish to be able to argue the question of flogging by meeting all the considerations which are urged against it, to take the trouble of looking at this paper. An extract, which does not bear particularly on any of the graver considerations of the question, affords, however, a very amusing illustration of the way in which official administration and the necessities of forms may occasionally produce what are called grave complications by our French friends.

"A certain man enlisted into the British Army, and began to complain on one and the same day; he remained in the army for many years, because he couldn't get out of it, and never ceased making complaints the while. At last, he died of a complaint without doing any harm to anybody, or having been done good to. But, on his death-bed, he wrote to the Horse Guards, making a complaint that his complaint had been wrongfully treated by the Sergeant-Poultice-Major of his regiment. This document the Horse Guards sent back to the complainant, requiring him to sign and fill up another document (therewith sent also), to the effect that he had sent the first. This was done by the complainant, who complained of having to do it. The Horse Guards sent back another document, to say that his complaint was 'lodged in the proper quarter' (meaning the official one). While it was lodged there, and while some one was seeing about it, and round it, and to it, but not into it, the complainant died and was buried. In about twelve months or so another document was sent after him, to give notice that he was to hold himself in readiness to appear before a regimental committee, which was to sit upon the Sergeant-Poultice-Major and the Lance-Bandage-Corporal immediately. This document went to a man of the same name in Corfu, who returned to England in another twelve months, and who was tried and punished for doing so, under false pretences. The special committee, which is paid for its trouble, of course, is sitting still, with its collective arms folded, only waiting for the right man in order to settle the matter, and to reprimand the guilty officials, who meanwhile hold their own, pending judgment."

We have received several letters respecting the impropriety of sending the 14th Light Dragoons to Newbridge, which is popularly assigned as their destination on their return from India. The quarter is said to be damp, cold, and exposed; some others say it is destitute of those means of amusement which a soldier from India can appreciate after a long life in cantonments and towns. Now, whether the regiment be going to Newbridge or not, it is quite certain that if the men were asked to give a popular account of a nice station, supposing they were asked for it in India, they would expatiate largely on the advantages of cold and wet; but, if medical men declare that the immediate transfer of troops would be attended with dangerous consequences, of course their representations should be attended to. We want some large stations and barracks for cavalry and infantry from India on the south coasts of England and Ireland.

Lord Canning has been refused permission by the Home Government to send whatever troops he may consider necessary to China without reference to the authorities in the first instance. All our intelligence from that quarter is unsatisfactory. Mr. Bruce has received information that the people are arming, and the coast population, hitherto friendly to us, are full of insolence since the disaster of the Peiho, which has quite obliterated the remembrance of our Canton victories. Let us hope that India may remain quiet under whatever taxation may be introduced, for in the disorganised state of the Indian Army, and in the reduced numbers of the European troops, are elements of weakness and serious danger.

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THE ARMY.

2nd Dragoon Guards. Major H. M. Stapylton has obtained 18 months' leave to England.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Captain Miller has obtained 12 months' leave from India.

The 5th Royal Irish Lancers are under orders to proceed from Newbridge to Aldershott next month by the Himalaya troop-ship. It is believed that the march to their future quarters from Liverpool will occupy about 21 days. The regiment during the past week has, by directions of their gallant colonel, been engaged in acquiring a knowledge of the duty of embarking and disembarking, according to regulations. The regiment consists of 650 sabres, and their horses are in the finest condition, the regiment being reported by the Inspector-General of Cavalry as fit for home or foreign service.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons. Cornet T. W. Rathbone is about to retire from the Service. Lieut.-Colonel Fitzwygram is on leave to the Neilgherries for 2 months.

8th Hussars. Lieutenant the Hon. E. Stourton has leave from India, and is attached to the depôt at Canterbury.

14th Light Dragoons. The depôt from Maidstone, under the command of Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Gall, C.B., arrived at the North Wall, Dublin, on Friday morning, on board the steam-transport Trafalgar, disembarked, and proceeded to Newbridge Barracks, to await the return from India of the service-troops of the regiment, which proceeded on foreign service in the year 1841. The regiment comes home in the Himalaya.

17th Lancers. Lieutenant H.E. Wood is appointed temporarily to the command of the 1st Regiment of Beatson's Horse.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. D. M. Fraser, Major G. C. Henry, and Vet. Surgeon J. B. Hall have leave from India to England.

The most active measures are now in progress for an augmentation of the Royal Artillery by two additional brigades, and a large number of recruits (many of whom are discharged soldiers from the East India Company's service) have recently joined the corps at head-quarters. About 70 recruits joined in one day this week, at Woolwich, nearly the whole of whom passed the medical examination. The 1st brigade of Garrison Artillery at Woolwich, Col. Evelegh commanding, is about to be mounted for field duties, Col. Teesdale having received instructions to purchase 1000 horses for that purpose. Since November last, the average number of recruits, passed and entered from all sources, has been stated at about 20 per day at Woolwich.

Second Captain-Major Francis Downes, of the Royal Artillery, having resigned his situation at the staff college, has taken up his appointment as adjutant, vice Le Mesurier, who will be supernumerary until a vacancy occurs for promotion, and is ordered to do duty in the depôt brigade at Woolwich.

The following general regimental orders, signed by Colonel C. Bingham, Deputy-Adjutant-General, have just been received at the head-quarters of the Royal Artillery, Woolwich, from the Horse Guards:—"Her Majesty's Government having, on the recommendation of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, approved of the appointment, in the Royal Artillery, of sixteen instructors and thirty-two assistant-instructors of gunnery, at the daily rates of 2*s.* 6*d.* and 1*s.*, in addition to their regimental pay, the same is notified to the regiment; and the following regulations will be adopted in giving effect thereto, viz.: The extra allowance to the repository and drill sergeants will cease on the appointment of the gunnery instructors, and the whole of these non-commissioned officers, now in England, are to be sent to Shoeburyness to undergo a course of instruction in the school of gunnery, and from these the selections will be made for the assistant-instructors. It must be distinctly understood that no individual will be selected, either as instructor or assistant-instructor, except those who have passed through a course at the school of gunnery. The instructors will be selected from those officers who will complete the long course in March next, as far as their numbers will permit, and another squad will then be formed. The allowance of 6*d.* per day to drill-sergeants (which is confined to the Royal Artillery) will altogether cease, as it is considered that the elementary instruction of recruits in marching and carbine drill should be performed without remuneration by the non-commissioned officers of batteries, the same as in regiments of the Line; and when the recruits are sufficiently advanced for the more important part of their instruction as artillerymen, the paid assistant-instructors will take them in hand, and teach them the whole of their field and garrison gun drill and exercises, as well as the use of all artillery machines.

Lieutenants Leacock, Palmer, Noyes, Wing, Lacey, Schack, Bell, Sands, Yale, Hallett, Townsend, Barham, Strike, Barclay, Graves, Nelson, Ireland, Chute, and Hornsby, who recently received their commissions, joined the regiment of Royal Artillery at head-quarters on the 1st, to be attached to their respective batteries, but the nine last-named are ordered for embarkation to join their batteries at India and Malta.

Royal Engineers.—The 4th company of this corps is ordered from India to England, with the exception of 20 men, who are ordered to proceed to Melbourne under the command of Captain Scratchley. The 11th and 21st companies are ordered from India to the Mauritius, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Brown, C.B., and Lieutenants Gossett, Swetenham, Paterson, Lloyd, and Crozier. On the arrival of these companies the 22nd company will leave the Mauritius for England, under the command of Lieutenant W. B. Gossett. The 23rd company, under the command of Major Grantham, has removed from India to China.

The annual dinner of the corps of Royal Engineers took place last night at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The chair was taken by General Sir John Burgoyne, G.C.B.; and among the officers present were General Sir Charles Pasley, Lieutenant-General Oldfield, Major-General Sir Harry Jones; Colonels Sandham Dawson, C.B., Gordon, C.B., Walpole, Ross, Chapman, C.B., Hadden, Owen, C.B., Lennox and Montagu; Major Jervois, Captain Vitch, A. Clarke, &c., &c. he dinner being a domestic *réunion*, guests are rarely invited, but on this occasion Major-General Sir F. Abbot and Major Patrick Stuart, of the East India Engineers, who have been co-operating with the Royal Engineers in several measures of public importance, were guests, also Mr. Norman M'Leod, of M'Cleod, the captain of the South Kennington Volunteer Engineers, and Mr. Marriott, of the house of Cox and Co., the agents of the corps.

The following changes have recently taken place in this corps: Colonel Twiss, on passage home from the Mauritius; Colonel Bargemann, ordered to the Mauritius; Colonel Stace, removed from Gosport to Guernsey; Colonels Gray and Robertson from leave to Ireland; Captain Galton, appointed Assistant-Inspector-General; Captain Wray, specially employed on passage to Belize; Captain the Hon. J. J. Bury, on passage home from Australia; Captain C. A. Rice, appointed to Dover; Captain Akers, ordered from the Cape of Good Hope to Aldershott; Major Grantham and Lieutenant Malcolm, from India to China; Lieutenant Decie, from Dover to Malta; Lieutenant Fellowes, from Ireland to the West Indies; Lieutenant Wilson, ordered home from Barbadoes; and Lieutenants Pritchard, Harrison, and Shine, from India to China.

The following gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military College, at Sandhurst, have been appointed lieutenants in the corps of Royal Engineers, and joined head-quarters at Brompton Barracks on Wednesday:—H. J. W. Geble, C. W. Whinfield, J. V. Smith, A. L. Buckle, P. G. Tarbet, W. H. Pattern, W. H. Collins, J. H. Smith, A. J. Hepper, W. Masterman, R. F. Morris, G. Harris, L. J. G. Ferrier, S. W. Jenner, A. C. Wallinger, H. Robinson, A. C. C. Mackenzie, and E. Harvey. The following officers from East India Military College at Addiscombe have also joined the Royal Engineer establishment with the local rank of lieutenants:—W. Shepherd, R. P. Tickell, B. O. Seton, E. G. Clayton, E. D. O. Twemley, S. C. Clarke, C. A. M. G. Skinner, and J. D. Cruikshank.

1st Royal Regiment. Lieutenant Wheeler has been posted to the 1st battalion in Madras presidency, Captain Manners has been posted to the 2nd battalion, and is ordered to join at Hong Kong. Captain Coles, instructor of musketry at Colchester, is attached to the staff at Hythe.

5th Fusiliers. Assistant-Surgeon Leet has been directed to join the 1st battalion at Allahabad.

7th Fusiliers. Owing to a paucity of officers with the head-quarters of the 1st battalion, Paymaster Scott is acting as Quartermaster. The services of Captain Marten are placed at the disposal of the Punjaub Government for employment in the department of public works.

8th Regiment. The 1st battalion is ordered from Futteyghur to Calcutta, preparatory to its return to England. The battalion has been in India since 1846.

18th Royal Irish. Major J. Borrow and Captain W. H. Graves have been granted leave to England on medical certificate.

19th Regiment. Captain Amos Goren has obtained sick leave from India to England.

22nd Regiment. Captain Swann, who has just exchanged into this regiment from the 54th, has been appointed instructor of musketry to the 9th Depôt Battalion at Colchester.

24th Regiment. The 2nd battalion is held in readiness to embark at Cork for the Mauritius, relieving 61st.

33rd Regiment. Captain Rogers retires from the service, Lieutenant Trent and Ensign Gore obtaining the step by purchase.

36th Regiment, stationed in the Raglan Barracks, Devonport, were exercised in embarkation and disembarkation on Tuesday last. Headed by their splendid band, they left their quarters in heavy marching order at 1 o'clock, took boat at Keyham steam-yard, and went on board the 90-gun ship Clarence, lying in ordinary off St. John's Lake, in Hamoaze. Here all the necessary arrangements for proceeding to sea were executed. They then left the boats in two divisions for the point of attack, Cremhill Beach, Mount Edgcumbe. A party of seamen-gunners from the Cambridge first jumped ashore on each flank, and, by skirmishing, protected the beach for the soldiers, who all landed in the space of two minutes. They re-embarked in four minutes, and formed a single line of boats, which extended up and down the harbour towards Mount Wise. On the call of the bugle to "disperse," they immediately separated in four divisions, one of which landed at Mount Wise, one at Mutton Cove, the other two at the Royal William Victualling-yard and Stonehouse-steps. All the regiment was back at their quarters, dismissed, and accoutrements off before 4 o'clock, having been absent three hours only from the barracks. The 36th was under the immediate command of Colonel Hort. Captain Jerningham, of the Cambridge, regulated the operations in the boats, and Captain Stewart, C.B., of the flag-ship Impregnable, superintended the arrangements on board the Clarence. The boats (23) were supplied by the Impregnable, the Royal William, the Cambridge, the Emerald, and other ships fitting out. Being gathered without much notice, this first experiment at Plymouth appears very creditable.

37th Regiment. Captain Burton has leave home to November 30, 1860.

38th Regiment. Lieutenant R. J. Stanfield is appointed to the station staff at Agra. Captain Gaynor has been ordered to proceed to Calcutta in charge of invalids.

43rd Light Infantry. Captain W. S. Richardson exchanges with Captain A. H. Waldy, of the 46th regiment.

44th Regiment. Brevet-Major Fletcher is about to retire from the service.

46th Regiment. Captain A. H. Waldy exchanges with Captain Richardson, 43rd Light Infantry.

Royal Marine Light Infantry. Lieut.-Colonel Hadfield, Woolwich division of Royal Marine Light Infantry, has joined his division, from Her Majesty's ship Algiers, on his promotion, having been relieved by Captain Tribe. The battalion of Royal Marines at Woolwich was this week paraded in the Barrack-square to witness the presentation of badges "for good shooting," 30 of which were delivered personally, and 45 were ordered to be forwarded to men on board various ships on duty. The badges entitle the recipients to a reward of 1*d.*, 2*d.*, and 3*d.* per day for one year, according to their classification. Clause No. 14 of the Admiralty regulations specifies that "men embarked and being on foreign stations, or detached from head-quarters, under any circumstances, so as to prevent the annual course of practice being proceeded with, are permitted to wear and retain their badges of distinction, until an opportunity shall occur of their being challenged by another annual course of practice."

53rd Regiment. Brevet-Major J. A. Dalzell is appointed Commandant of the Chinsurah Depôt, and Ensign Birch, late 27th Bengal N. I., is appointed interpreter to the regiment in his place. Lieutenant W. H. J. Clarke is ordered home to England in charge of invalid detachments.

60th Rifles. Captain Robertson has been appointed to the 1st battalion expected shortly to return home, and Captain Bowles to the 2nd battalion.

61st Regiment. About to return to England from the Mauritius.

64th Regiment. Lieutenant Davies has leave to England.

71st Highlanders. The leave of Captain C.F. Smith from India is prolonged to July 5, 1860.

73rd Regiment. Captain G. J. Burne has left Chatham in command of a detachment for Eastbourne for musketry instruction.

74th Highlanders. Lieutenant J. W. Lawson has leave to England.

81st Regiment. Captain Belts is coming home on leave to the 1st of October, 1860.

82nd Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel Blagden Hale has obtained leave to England for eighteen months.

89th Regiment. Captains Holmes and Marsh, and Lieutenants Lloyd and Newbiggin, have passed in Hindostanee.

90th Light Infantry. Ensigns Edgell and Handy have passed in Hindostanee.

93d Highlanders. Captain M'Bean is appointed to be Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General to H. M. Forces in Bombay.

94th Regiment. Lieutenants Hall and Godfrey have leave to England.

98th Regiment. Lieutenant T. Gardiner has been ordered to England in charge of invalids of various regiments. Lieutenant S. C. Walker has been appointed to act as Station Staff Officer at Murree.

99th Rifle Brigade. Lieutenant and Adjutant D. A. Gordon of the 2nd battalion is about to retire from the Service.

Shorncliffe Camp.—The 9th Regiment, stationed at Woolwich and Shorncliffe, has left for Corfu, and the 10th Regiment will occupy the quarters vacated at the camp by the 9th.

Chatham.—The non-commissioned officers of the 1st battalion at this garrison have presented a massive silver teapot to Colour-Sergeant Horton, 53rd Regiment, on the occasion of his retiring from that regiment. Quartermaster-Serjeant Robert Moore, of the 35th Regiment, who has returned from his regiment in India, has been presented with a handsome chased goblet, made by A. Lyons, at Chatham. The money for the testimonial was subscribed by the serjeants of the 35th regiment in India, who forwarded it to the depôt at Chatham, as a mark of their esteem and respect. The quartermaster-serjeant went out with the regiment in 1854 to Bengal, and he was in all the engagements during the rebellion in that presidency.

Canterbury.—The children of the garrison were hospitably entertained on Tuesday evening last by Colonel and Mrs. Gibsone. Cake and oranges were distributed with a liberal hand; the band played some of its most cheerful music, and a magic lantern, with a set of well-selected slides, called forth shouts of approval. This feast was given more particularly to the children of the Depôt of the 17th Lancers, on their leaving Canterbury for Maidstone. On Thursday, at 11 A.M., the Depôt, under the command of Captain Macartney, marched down to the South-Eastern Railway, accompanied by the Cavalry Band and the Fifes and Drums of the 4th Depôt Battalion. A troop of the 8th Hussars and 2nd Dragoon Guards formed the escort. During the stay of the Depôt of the 17th Lancers in Canterbury, the conduct of the men has been most exemplary, and their appearance on leaving the barracks was very striking and soldierly.

On Monday, Mrs. Gascoigne, wife of Major-General Gascoigne, commanding the Dublin division, entertained two hundred children attending the schools of the Royal Barracks, in the Garrison School-room. After tea, to which the children did ample justice, a curtain was let down, and a magnificent Christmas tree exhibited to the delighted gaze of the juveniles. It was beautifully decorated with lights and toys innumerable, after the distribution of which the entertainment concluded by an exhibition of the magic lantern, accompanied by singing. The company attending was large, and the excitement of the children indescribable; it broke out into loud and continued cheering on the entrance of Major-General Gascoigne, who honoured the party with his presence.

The examination of candidates by the Council of Military Education for direct commissions commenced on Wednesday morning at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, before Major-General Portlock and Colonel Elwyn. The first day's examination was confined to the medical examination of the candidates, about 100 in number. The examination extends over six days, terminating on the 7th inst.

A reduction of the French Army is again announced.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 31.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Veterinary-Surgeon Matthew John Harpley, from the Royal Artillery, to be Veterinary-Surgeon, vice Byrne, who retires upon half-pay.

Royal Artillery—Acting Veterinary-Surgeon Edwin Thomas Cheesman to be Veterinary-Surgeon, vice Harpley, appointed to the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.

Military Train—Lieutenant Thomas Fletcher, to be Captain, without purchase; Ensign Robert Warner Stone to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Fletcher; Ensign Andrew Munro to be Lieutenant, without purchase.

3rd Regiment of Foot—Assistant-Surgeon George Forbes Adams, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Dolan, appointed to the Staff.

8th Foot—Captain Lewis John Fillis Jones, from the 88th Foot, to be Captain, vice Alexander Ross Bayly, who exchanges.

11th Foot—Lieutenant Henry Joseph Webb to be Adju-

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tant, vice Lieutenant Francis W. Osborne, who has resigned the Adjutancy only.

13th Foot—Ensign Arthur Brooks to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Everett, promoted in the 25th Foot.

14th Foot—Captain William Alexander Dobie, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice Owens, who exchanges.

16th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Reginald Laurence Herbert Curteis, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice De Medewe, who resigns.

20th Foot—Hugh Humphreys, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Webster, promoted; Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Ramsay, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Shortt, appointed to the Staff.

22nd Foot—Captain John Sackville Swann, from the 54th Foot, to be Captain, vice Robin, who exchanges.

23rd Foot—Ensign William Robert Murray has been permitted to resign his commission.

25th Foot—Captain Seth Nuttall Fisher, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain; Lieutenant John Frederic Everett, from the 13th Foot, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Fisher, who retires.

30th Foot—Ensign William Glascott to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tyner, who retires; Ensign the Hon. Leopold William Henry Powys to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Austin, who retires.

31st Foot—Captain William Wood Senhouse, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice Law, who exchanges; Lieutenant John William Townsend Fyler to be Captain, by purchase, vice Senhouse, who retires; Ensign George Alexander Gordon Selwyn Maynard to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fyler.

34th Foot—Sergeant Daniel O'Niell to be Quartermaster, vice Rowan, appointed Paymaster.

38th Foot—Ensign George John Skinner, from the 100th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Bailey, promoted.

43rd Foot—Captain William Thomas Waldy, from the 46th Foot, to be Captain, vice Richardson, who exchanges.

46th Foot—Captain William Stewart Richardson, from the 43rd Foot, to be Captain, vice W. T. Waldy, who exchanges.

54th Foot—Captain Thomas Smith Robin, from the 22nd Foot, to be Captain, vice Swann, who exchanges.

75th Foot—Lieutenant Ernest Le Pelley to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Mollan, C.B., promoted.

77th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon Francis Edward M'Farland, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Adams, whose appointment to the 77th Foot, which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 30th ult. has been cancelled.

88th Foot—Captain Alexander Ross Bayly, from the 8th Foot, to be Captain, vice Jones, who exchanges.

90th Foot—Ensign Henry James Edgell, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bingham, deceased; Ensign James Felix Haig to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Edgell, whose promotion, by purchase on the 13th inst. has been cancelled; Randall Ironside Ward, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Edgell, promoted.

96th Foot—Ensign William Robert Estridge Durrant to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Geddes, who retires.

1st West India Regiment—Captain John Owens, from the 14th Foot, to be Captain, vice Dobie, who exchanges.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Ensign Sydenham Clitherow M'Gill, from the 73rd Foot, to be Ensign.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General Horace Neville Tharp has been permitted to resign his commission.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surgeon-Major Robert Templeton, M.D., who retires on half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of 1st October, 1858.

Assistant-Surgeon Theophilus Dolan, from the 31st Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Stewart, appointed to the Royal Artillery.

Assistant-Surgeon Francis John Shortt, from the 20th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Richmond, appointed to the Royal Artillery.

Benjamin Hinde, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces.

VETERINARY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—To be Acting Veterinary-Surgeons: Griffith Evans, Gent.; James Joseph Meyrick, Gent.; John Marshall Wilson, Gent.; William Appleton, Gent.; Robert Marshall, Gent.; Adam Elijah Clarke, Gent.; John Anderson, Gent.

BREVET.

Brevet-Colonel Henry Keane Bloomfield, half-pay 11th Foot, to have the temporary rank of Major-General while holding the command of a brigade in Ireland.

Brevet-Colonel Charles Franklyn, C.B., from Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District, to have the temporary rank of Major-General while holding the command of a brigade at Gibraltar.

Captain Seth Nuttall Fisher, 25th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Brevet-Major Seth Nuttall Fisher, 25th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent upon the death of Major-General Henry Edward Robinson on 14th January:—

Major-General Sir Thomas Harte Franks, K.C.B., the Senior Officer promoted to the rank of Major-General for distinguished service, to be placed upon the Fixed Establishment of General Officers, in accordance with the 6th clause of the Royal Warrant of 14th October, 1858.

Captain and Lieut.-Colonel Charles Lennox Brownlow Maitland, of the Grenadier Guards, to be Colonel.

Brevet-Major William Garstin, half-pay 24th Dragoons, Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Captain Frederick William Haultain, Royal Artillery, to be Major.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, FEB. 3.

7th Regiment Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Christopher Barton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Dowbiggin, who retires; Feb. 3, Cornet William Macnaghton Erskine to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Caldwell, deceased; Dec. 12. Cornet Edward Henry O'Dowd to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Barton; Feb. 3.

2nd Dragoons—The commission of Veterinary-Surgeon Thornton Hart to be antedated to the 4th July, 1855.

5th Light Dragoons—Cornet Alexander Malcolmson to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Cowan, deceased; Jan. 8. Lieutenant Richard Parnham Ridley, from the 14th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Mather, who exchanges; Feb. 3.

8th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Gurney Hanbury to be Captain, by purchase, vice Wirgman, promoted by purchase, to an Unattached Majority; Cornet Augustus Tonnochy to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hanbury; Feb. 3.

9th Light Dragoons—The Commission of Veterinary-Surgeon Frederick Bailey to be antedated to the 1st June, 1855.

13th Light Dragoons—Ensign William Mitchell Innes, from the 81st Foot, to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Billing, promoted: Feb. 3.

14th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Robert Mather, from the 5th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Ridley, who exchanges; Feb. 3. The Commission of Veterinary-Surgeon Henry Dawson to be antedated to the 5th July, 1855.

15th Light Dragoons—Cornet Walter Theobald Edward Bentinck to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wright, who retires; Feb. 3.

17th Light Dragoons—Ensign Henry Augustin Robinson, from the 2d Foot, to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Gooch, promoted in the 16th Light Dragoons; Feb. 3.

Royal Artillery—Brevet-Major Henry Clerk, on the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet-Major Francis Beckford Ward to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice W. J. Smythe, placed on the Supernumerary List; Brevet-Major Henry Rogers, from half-pay, to be Captain, vice Ward; Nov. 28; Paymaster Thomas Hanson Ratcliff, from half-pay, 9th Dragoons, to be Paymaster, vice Landers, resigned; Jan. 10; James Woodyer Callow to be Veterinary-Surgeon, vice Cochrane, deceased; Dec. 14, 1857. The name of Lieutenant Ireland, of the Royal Artillery, is Edward Clayfield Ireland, and not Ireland only, as previously stated.

Royal Engineers—Brevet-Major Robert Michael Laffan to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Robinson, placed on the Supernumerary List; Nov. 28. Second Captain Sidney Baynton Farrell, on the Supernumerary List, to be Captain; Second Captain Charles William Barry to be Captain, vice Laffan; Lieutenant John Popham Maquay to be Second Captain, vice Barry; Dec. 13. The Commissions of Captain and Brevet-Major F. E. Cox, and Second Captain Darah, to be dated 28th Nov., instead of 13th Dec. The surname of the Gentleman Cadet appointed on 22nd Dec., is Masterson, and not Masterton, as stated in the Gazette of 3rd Jan.

Military Train—Captain Thomas George Brutton Atkinson, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice Balcombe, whose appointment, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 4th Nov., has been cancelled; Nov. 4.

9th Regiment of Foot—Captain William Lawrence Murphy, from the 40th Foot, to be Captain, vice the Honourable F. Le Poer Trench, who exchanges; Feb. 3.

16th Foot—The first Christian name of Lieutenant Reyne is Charlton, and not Charles, as hitherto stated.

24th Foot—Lieutenant and Quartermaster John Cusack to be Lieutenant, vice Farquharson, who has resigned; Lieutenant John Cusack to be Adjutant, vice Surplice, who resigns the Adjutancy only; Feb. 3.

25th Foot—Lieutenant Frederick Stephen Terry to be Captain without purchase, vice Spoor, deceased; Ensign Fowell Buxton to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Terry; Jan. 9. Lieutenant Thomas Smith, from Paymaster 97th Foot, to be Paymaster; Feb. 3.

31st Foot—Lieutenant William Hill James to be Adjutant, vice Leeson, promoted; Nov. 30.

40th Foot—Captain the Hon. Frederick Le Poer Trench, from the 9th Foot, to be Captain, vice Murphy, who exchanges; Feb. 3.

52nd Foot—Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Charles Albert Denison to be Lieut.-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel George Campbell, C.B., appointed Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District; Captain Arthur Lennox Peel to be Major, without purchase, vice Denison; Lieutenant Thomas Archer Julian to be Captain, without purchase, vice Peel; Jan. 31.

55th Foot—Lieutenant George Augustus Bayly, from half-pay 57th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Williams, promoted, without purchase, to an Unattached Company; Ensign Charles F. Faber to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bayly, who retires; Feb. 3.

55th Foot — Assistant-Surgeon, James Winterscale Lougheed, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Parr, appointed to the Staff; Feb. 3.

57th Foot—Lieutenant Henry Douglas Mackenzie Shute to be Captain, by purchase, vice Bird, who retires; Ensign Walter De Warrenne Waller to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Shute; Feb. 3.

61st Foot—Captain William Blackett, from the 98th Foot, to be Captain, vice Hamilton, who exchanges; Lieutenant John Sloman to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sadlier, who retires; Feb. 3.

73rd Foot—Major-General Sir Michael Creagh to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General C. Grant Falconar, deceased; Jan. 11. Lieutenant Matthew Smith Blyth to be Captain, by purchase, vice Aitchison, who retires; Ensign St. John Dupond Galwey to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Blyth; Peter Trant Foley, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Kirk, who retires; Feb. 3.

74th Foot—Ensign Thomas Oliver Wingate, from the 8th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Clowes, deceased; Feb. 3.

75th Foot—Lieutenant Francis Rawdon Macnamara, from the 93rd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Brocas, who exchanges; Nov. 14.

79th Foot—Lieutenant William Henry Makesey, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Newport, deceased; Dec. 6.

81st Foot—Assistant-Surgeon James Shand Duncan, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Mullan, who exchanges; Nov. 20.

86th Foot—Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel William Kier Stuart to be Lieut.-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Henry Lowth, C.B., retired upon full pay; Brevet-Major John Perkins Mayers to be Major, without purchase, vice Stuart; Lieutenant James Kenneth Douglas Mackenzie to be Captain, without purchase, vice Mayers; Jan. 24.

87th Foot—Lieutenant Edmund Henry John Meredyth to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet-Major Ring, deceased; Ensign George Robert Storey to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Meredyth; Jan. 20.

93rd Foot—Lieutenant Reginald Brocas, from the 75th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Macnamara, who exchanges; Nov. 14.

95th Foot—Louis Thomas Kough Gutavinski, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice John Henry Prior, who resigns; Surgeon John Gibbons, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Webb, appointed to the Staff; Feb. 3.

98th Foot—Captain Thomas Rice Hamilton, from the 61st Foot, to be Captain, vice Blackett, who exchanges; Feb. 3.

99th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon William Kippen Stewart, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Whitla, appointed to the Staff; Feb. 3.

DEPÔT BATTALION.

Captain and Adjutant Richard Young to be Major, by purchase, vice McDonald, promoted; Feb. 3.

Captain Robert Bennett, from the 63d Foot, to be Adjutant, vice Young; Feb. 3.

RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Brevet-Colonel George Campbell, C. B., from the the 52d Foot, to be Inspecting Field Officer, vice Brevet-Colonel Pole, promoted to the rank of Major-General; Jan. 31.

Brevet-Colonel James Robert Brunker, from half-pay as Lieutenant-Colonel Unattached, to be Inspecting Field Officer vice Brevet-Colonel Charles Franklyn, C. B., placed on the Staff, with the temporary rank of Major-General; Feb. 3.

ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS.

Captain and Brevet-Major Stonehouse George Banbury, from the Medical Staff Corps, to be Captain; Feb. 3.

Captain Richard S. Cole, from the Medical Staff Corps, to be Captain; Feb. 3.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Commission of the Rev. Charles Morgan as Chaplain of the Fourth Class, to bear date 7th September, 1857, instead of 1st April, 1859, as stated in the *Gazette* of the latter date.

UNATTACHED.

Captain Theodore Wirgman, from the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Major, by purchase; Feb. 3.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surgeon Henry March Webb, M.B., from the 95th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Gibbons, appointed to the 95th Foot; Feb. 3.

Assistant-Surgeon William James Mullan, from the 81st Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Duncan, who exchanges; Nov. 20.

Assistant-Surgeon James Parr, from the 56th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Lougheed, appointed to the 56th Foot; Feb. 3.

Assistant Surgeon George Whittla, from the 99th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice William Kippen Stewart, M.D., appointed to the 99th foot; Feb. 3.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon John Mills Wills, has been permitted to resign his appointment; Feb. 3.

BREVET.

The promotion of Brevet-Colonel the Honourable Augustus Almoric Spencer, C.B., and Brevet-Colonel Arthur Augustus Thurlow Cunynghame, C.B., to the rank of Major-General in the East Indies, to be temporary and local and not local only, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 13th January.

Brevet-Colonel William Anson McCleverty, Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay unattached, to have the temporary and local rank of Major-General in the East Indies; Feb. 3.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wilmot Henry Bradford, of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, having completed five years in the rank of Lieut.-Colonel Commanding a Regiment, to be Colonel in the Army; Dec. 29.

Captain Archibald Tisdall, of the 35th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Feb. 3.

Captain Compton Alwyne Serrie Dickins, 12th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Feb. 3.

MEMORANDA.—Thomas Hunt, Esq., to be Paymaster to the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers in China; Jan. 21.

Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Geddes Bull has been permitted to retire from the Service by the Sale of an Unattached Majority, he being about to become a Settler in Canada; Feb. 3.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

(Corrected up to 4th February, 1860

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depôt is stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Windsor
2nd do.—Regent's Park
Royal Horse Guards—Hyde Park
1st Dragoon Guards—Bangalore; Canterbury
2nd do.—Lucknow; Canterbury
3rd do.—Mhow; Canterbury
4th do.—Brighton
5th do.—Aldershot
6th do.—Meerut; Maidstone
7th do.—Sealkote; Canterbury
1st Dragoons—Dublin
2nd do.—Newbridge
3rd do.—Dublin
4th do.—Manchester
5th do.—Newbridge
6th do.—Kirkee; Maidstone
7th Hussars—Umballa; Canterbury
8th do.—Nusseerabad; Canterbury
9th Lancers—Exeter.
10th Hussars—Hounslow
11th Hussars—Birmingham
12th Lancers—Ordered Home; Maidstone
13th Light Dragoons—Piershill
14th do. — On passage Home; Newbridge
15th Hussars—Dublin
16th Lancers—York
17th do.—Morar; Canterbury
18th Hussars—Aldershot
Military Train [1st bat.]—China
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
Do. [3rd bat.]—Woolwich
Do. [4th bat.]—Depôt at Aldershot
Do. [5th bat.]—Curragh
Do. [6th bat.]—Woolwich } Do.
Do. [7th bat.]—Aldershot
Grenadier Guards [1st bat.]—Wellington Barracks
Do. [2nd bat.]—Windsor
Do. [3rd bat.]—Dublin
Coldstream Guards [1st bat.]—Portman St. Barracks
Do. [2nd bat.]—Tower
Scots Fus. Guards [1st bat.]—St. George's Barracks
Do. [2nd bat.]—Wellington Barracks
1st Foot [1st bat.]—Madras: Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.] — Hong-Kong; Birr
2nd do. [1st bat.]—On pass. to China; Walmer
Do. [2nd bat.]—Cephalonia: Walmer
3rd [1st bat.]—Canton; Limerick
Do. do. Malta; Limerick
4th do. [1st bat.]—Bombay; Chichester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Corfu; Chichester
5th do. [1st bat.]—Allahabad; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Mauritius; Pembroke

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6th do. [1st bat.]—Ordered to China; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar: Cork
7th do. [1st bat.]—Peshawur; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar: Walmer
8th do. [1st bat.]—Ordered to China; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Templemore
9th do. [1st bat.] — Corfu; Limerick
Do. [2nd bat.]—Corfu; Limerick
10th do. [1st bat.]—Devonport
Do. [2nd bat.]—The Cape
11th do. [1st bat.]—Aldershot; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
12th do. [1st bat.]—N. S. Wales; Walmer
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
13th do, [1st bat.]—Gorruckpore; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Cape; Fermoy
14th do. [1st bat.]—Ordered to Jamaica; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Mullingar
15th do.—Jersey; Pembroke
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Pembroke
16th do. — Aldershott; Templemore
Do. [2nd bat.]—Clonmel
17th do.—Quebec; Limerick
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
18th do.—Secunderabad; Buttevant
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
19th do.—Dinapore; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
20th do.—Oude; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Dublin
21st do.—Ordered to Barbadoes; Birr.
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
22nd do.—Ordered to Malta; Parkhurst
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Parkhurst
23rd do.—Lucknow; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Walmer
24th do.—Ferozepore; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Ordered to Mauritius
25th do.—Gibraltar; Athlone
Do. [2nd bat.]—Preston
26th do.—Dublin; Belfast
27th do.—Umballa; Buttevant
28th do.—Bombay; Fermoy.
29th do.—Preston; Devonport
30th do.—Curragh; Parkhurst
31st do.—Ordered to China; Chatham
32nd do.—Dover; Devonport
33rd do.—Deesa; Fermoy
34th do.—Fyzabad; Colchester
35th do.—Oude; Chatham
36th do.—Devonport; Athlone
37th do.—Ordered to China; Colchester
38th do.—Bareilly; Colchester
39th do.—Bermuda; Templemore
40th do.—N. S. Wales; Birr
41st do.—Ordered Home from Jamaica; Devonport
42nd do.—Bareilly; Stirling
43rd do.—Saugor; Chatham
44th do.—Ordered to China; Colchester
45th do.—Bradford; Parkhurst
46th do.—Mooltan; Buttevant
47th do.—Shorncliff; Cork
48th do.—Cawnpore; Cork
49th do.—Ordered Home from Barbadoes; Belfast
50th do.—Ceylon; Parkhurst
51st do.—Mean Meer; Chichester
52nd do.—Sealkote; Chatham
53rd do.—Calcutta; ditto
54th do.—Sultanpore; Colchester
55th do.—Curragh; Devonport
56th do.—Ordered to China; Colchester
57th do.—Poona; Cork
58th do.—Aldershot; Birr.
59th do.—Cape; Athlone
60th do.—[1st bat.]—Benares; Winchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Oude; Winchester
Do. [3rd bat.]—Madras; Winchester
Do. [4th bat.]—Waterford; Winchester
61st do.—Ordered Home from Mauritius; Pembroke
62nd do.—Nova Scotia; Belfast
63rd do.—ditto; Belfast
64th do.—Kurrachee; Canterbury
65th do.—New Zealand; Birr
66th do.—Ordered to China; Colchester
67th do.—Canton; Athlone
68th do.—Madras; Fermoy
69th do.—Madras; Fermoy
70th do.—Rawul Pindee; Canterbury
71st do.—Gwalior; Perth
72nd do.—Mhow; Aberdeen
73rd do.—Ordered to China; Devonport
74th do.—Madras; Aberdeen
75th do.—Allahabad; Chatham
76th do.—Dublin; Belfast
77th do.—Allahabad; Chatham
78th do.—Fort George; Aberdeen
79th do.—Mean Meer; Stirling
80th do.—Cawnpore; Buttevant
81st do.—Rawul Pindee; Chatham
82nd do.—Bengal; Canterbury
83rd do.—Nusseerabad; Chichester
84th do.—Sheffield; Pembroke
85th do.—Cape; Pembroke
86th do.—Gosport; Templemore
87th do.—Jullundur; Youghal
88th do.—Delhi; Colchester
89th do.—Bengal; Fermoy
90th do.—Seetapore; Canterbury
91st do.—Madras; Chatham
92nd do.—Jhansi; Stirling
93rd do.—Subathoo; Aberdeen
94th do.—Peshawur; Chatham
95th do.—Neemuch; Fermoy
96th do.—Manchester; Parkhurst
97th do.—Banda; Colchester
98th do.—Peshawur; Canterbury
99th do.—Calcutta; Cork
100th do.—Gibraltar; Parkhurst
Rifle Brigade [1st bat.]—Portsmouth; Winchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Lucknow; Winchester
Do. [3rd bat.]—Agra; Winchester
Do. [4th bat.]—Malta; Winchester
1st West India Regt.—Bahamas
2nd do.—Jamaica
3rd do.—Barbadoes
Ceylon Rifles—Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles—The Cape
Canadian Rifles—Toronto
St. Helena Regt.—St. Helena
Royal Newfoundland Co.'s—Newfoundland
Malta Fencibles—Malta
Gold Coast Artillery—Cape Coast Castle

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

1st Depôt Battalion, Chatham, 1st bat. 7th, 1st bat. 24th, 35th, 43rd, 53rd, and 77th depots
2nd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 20th, 1st bat. 23rd, 31st, 52nd, and 73rd depots
3rd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 8th, 1st bat. 19th, 75th, 81st, 91st, and 94th
4th do., Canterbury, 64th, 70th, 82nd, 90th, and 98th
5th do., Parkhurst, 1st and 2nd bats. 22nd, 30th, 45th, 50th, 96th and 100th
6th do., Walmer, 1st and 2nd bats. 2nd, 2nd bat. 4th, 2nd bat. 7th, and 1st bat. 12th
7th do., Winchester, Rifle Battalion 1st, 2nd, and 3rd battalions of the 60th Rifles, and the four battalions of the Rifle Brigade
8th do., Pembroke, 2nd bat. 5th, 15th, 61st, 85th
9th do., Colchester, 1st bat. 1st, 54th, 56th, 66th, 88th
10th do., Plymouth, 1st bat. 5th, 34th, 37th, 38th, 44th, 97th
11th Depôt Battalion, Colchester, 10th, 32nd, 41st, and 55th
12th do., Athlone, 25th, 36th, 59th, and 67th
13th do., Birr, 2nd bat. 1st, 21st, 40th, 58th, and 65th
14th do., Belfast, 26th, 49th, 62nd, 63rd, and 76th
15th do., Buttevant, 18th, 27th, 40th, 80th, and 87th
16th do., Templemore, 2nd bat. 8th, 2nd bat. 18th, 16th, 39th, and 86th
17th do., Limerick, 1st and 2nd bats. 3rd Buffs, 1st and 2nd bats. 9th, and 1st bat. 17th
18th do., Fermoy, 2nd bat. 11th, 2nd bat. 13th, 14th, 28th
19th do., Fermoy, 1st bat. 13th, 33rd, 68th, 69th, 89th, 95th
20th do., Cork, 2nd bat. 6th, 47th, 48th, 57th, 99th
21st do., Chichester, 2nd bat. 4th, 51st, 83rd
22nd do., Stirling, 42nd, 71st, 79th, 92nd
23rd do., Aberdeen, 72nd, 74th, and 93rd

STATIONS OF THE EMBODIED MILITIA.

ENGLAND (20).

Bedford—Weymouth
2nd Cheshire—Shorncliff
Durham Artillery—Gosport
Hampshire Artillery—Pembroke
East Kent—Portsmouth
Lancashire Artillery—Charles Fort
Norfolk Artillery—Sheerness
North Lincoln—Newry
5th Middlesex—Aldershot
Northumberland Artillery—Tynemouth
Oxford—Dover
1st Stafford—Portsmouth
2nd Stafford—Dublin
Suffolk Artillery—Gosport
Sussex—Glasgow
King's Own Light Infantry—Aldershot
2nd Warwick—Newport
Wilts—Dover.
1st York, (W. R.)—Edinburgh
3rd York—Newcastle-on-Tyne

SCOTLAND (5).

Edinburgh Artillery—Dunbar
Forfar Artillery—Sheerness
2nd Lanark—Aldershot
Stirling—Shorncliff

IRELAND (12).

Antrim Rifles—Bristol
Antrim Artillery—Shorncliff
North Cork—Ayr and Hamilton
Donegal—Yarmouth and Deptford
Dublin (City)—Plymouth
Dublin City Artillery—Colchester
Fermanagh—Chester
Kerry—The Curragh
Limerick (County)—Portsmouth
Louth (Rifles)—Kinsale
Tipperary Artillery—Gosport
Waterford Artillery—Haslar

ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE AT ADDISCOMBE.

The following is the Official List of Successful Candidates for admission to the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, at the examination held by the Council of Military Education at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, in January, 1860.

Order.		Marks.
1.	Name, Andrew A. Jopp; age, 17; places of education, Edinburgh Academy, and Southland's, Battersea	3779
2.	Henry H. Hardinge, 17, Trinity College, Dublin, and Merchant Taylors' School	3747
3.	Kellow C. Pye, 17, St. John's Wood Proprietary School, and King's College, London	3561
4.	William J. R. Harrison, 18, Harrow	3555
5.	Alfred E. Turner, 18, King's College, London, and private tuition	3534
6.	Bindon Blood, 17, Royal School, Barraghow	3338
7.	Ralph R. E. Brockman, 18, Rev. G. Wardlaw's, Helensburgh; Mr. Brown's, Kensington Grammar School; and Rev. W. Foy's, Hampstead	3313
8.	James F. Brough, 17, Victoria College, Jersey	3107
9.	Charles H. Spragge, 18, Cheltenham College, and Rev. W. Kieser's, Blackheath	2966
10.	Robert J. M'Clure, 18, Queen's College, Belfast	2758
11.	Edward Stedman, 17, City of London School	2757
12.	William A. J. Wallace, 18, Kingstown School, Dublin	2753
13.	Windham H. Hallett, 17, Rev. G. Ewbank's, Brighton	2713
14.	Charles W. Long, 17, Wimbledon School	2634

THE ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As a well-wisher to the naval service of my country, I feel that I am addressing one who entertains that feeling in a greater degree, at the same time combining therewith the desire to do good service to anything connected with what is truly held to be our country's safeguard and only reliance in time of danger. I have only to regret my want of ability to put forth the ideas that I wish to lay before you; but if I can succeed in rendering myself at all intelligible, I must trust to your forbearance and beg your powerful aid in the cause I have so much at heart. For why? It is the cause of justice and fair-play, which is at all times dear to a true-hearted sailor, and in my experience I have been enabled to judge somewhat of the relative usefulness and value in every point of the corps, which I now invoke your aid in favour of—the corps of Royal Marine Artillery, the most useful corps under the Crown; and this I say without fear of contradiction. Now, in this time of steam-power, line-of-battle ships, that formerly required some 800 seamen, might go to sea with 100, and be equally efficient for all fighting purposes, provided you can put, say 300 marines and 300 marine artillery on board for the armament, particularly now with so many shell guns, &c., and Armstrongs. This is for an emergency to increase the Reserved squadron in time of need, and the seamen being scarce, or not to be had. Then how useful this corps is to garrison the dock-yard fortifications, and different forts, along-shore. I need not point out the usefulness of the corps, and I believe it is fully admitted in high and influential quarters; but the army, that is, Guards, Royal Artillery, and Line, alone find favour, for the great and influential interests are all connected with those branches of the Army, and the poor Marine Artillery as also the Marines, have no powerful friends; men of rank and wealth do not like the salt water much, or the slow promotion of the Marines. The officers of the Royal Marine Artillery are a most scientific body, equal in all respects to the Royal Artillery, if not superior in some. What is the present system, in consequence of the small number of the Marine Artillery? The senior subalterns now, when promoted, have to go back to the Marines, losing—in the course of these three or four years' attachment to that corps, for want of vacant companies in their own—all the artillery and shell-practice, and neglecting other scientific acquirements, which they have attained to by extra studies and examinations they have had to pass. Besides, how inconvenient and expensive to the individuals so circumstanced: different uniforms (from blue to red), mess entrances, &c., and losing that *esprit de corps* which is so essential, to the young officers more especially, to uphold! But why should I occupy your valuable time in enumerating further disabilities they labour under: you no doubt are acquainted with them already. Suffice it now merely to add my opinion, that the corps of Royal Marine Artillery, of now some twelve companies, consisting of about fifteen hundred men, should be increased to thirty companies, of 150 each, or five thousand in total; that is, marine artillery on peace establishment should consist of not less than 5000, and war establishment, 8000; and the Royal Marine Light Infantry, of peace establishment, 15,000, war establishment, 20,000: this force should be the minimum, even were you to reduce the Line and Royal Artillery to effect it. But now nothing is done but augmenting the Line and Royal Artillery; and the Marine Artillery, as I before observed, the most useful corps under the Crown, is neglected. I will not longer trespass upon your time and patience, but leave it to your sense of justice and patriotism, and hope I have said sufficient to enlist your powerful aid in their cause. In a future letter, when time will permit, I will give you some more connected particulars.—I am, sir, &c.,

POST-CAPTAIN, R.N.

Cheltenham, February 1, 1860.

HONOURS TO THE INDIAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have received a letter, which I subjoin, from a field-officer of some standing in the Indian Army, comparing the amount of brevet and other honours conferred upon Royal officers for late services in India, with those granted for precisely the same services to officers of the late East India Company's Service. A tabular statement appended will show the great disproportion in favour of the Royal Service.

In addition to the subject named in this letter, there is another point on which Indian officers express and feel much dissatisfaction, and that is, the uncertainty in which they are kept concerning their future prospects. I am talking now more particularly of the Bombay Army, who have been so highly and justly praised by Lord Clyde in his recent address to the 9th Bombay Native Infantry. No one knows if that army is to be maintained in its present state, or degraded to the condition of a mere body of police. Artillery officers look with apprehension on the prospect of their amalgamation with the Royal Artillery, because it will involve their supersession by officers of half their standing. Officers of Native Cavalry fear that their regiments will be broken up, and that there is to be some change in this department we infer from the fact of the issue of Cavalry cadetships being stopped, and the fragments put together after the pattern of the Irregular Horse; and the Native Infantry dread being the police, or, what is worse, the treasure and family escorts of the country. The questions asked of some hundreds of witnesses by the Royal Commission for considering the reorganisation of the Indian army, are still in the mouths of Indian officers, who have not been in the least enlightened by the enormous book full of evidence elicited by the Royal Commissioners; and scarcely at all by the Report of the Commissioners themselves. I am not at all sure that a transfer of the whole Indian Army would be distasteful to the majority of Indian officers (to the junior portion I think it would not); but I am sure that there is a pretty general fear (warranted by the opinion of what I may call the Royal side of the commission and the Royal witnesses) that *all* the European portion of the late company's army will shortly be placed under the Horse Guards, and the native portion left as it is under the rule of the Indian minister and the council. I only trust most sincerely that such a state of affairs will not come to pass; but that if the Horse Guards are to have the Europeans, they may have ALL, so that all may have an equal chance of Horse-Guard favour and esteem. But the main end so earnestly desired by Indian officers is that Government will settle something quickly—and surely it does not seem an unreasonable desire; at present no Indian officer can make any arrangement for the future, and he knows too little of his new masters to trust their liberality, as he always did that of his old masters. I hope, therefore, that Parliament this session will make a great effort, and dispel the gloomy views held by officers who have served their country so well.

Yours faithfully,

Feb. 2, 1860. H.E.I.C.S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—When the rule of John Company was superseded in India, the officers of their army were assured by Act of Parliament that, at all events, their position and rights would be respected. Brevet promotion in the Royal Army, which almost every mail increases, has created a feeling of gloom and despair, at least in the Bombay Army, the officers of which have, since the mutinies broke out in May, 1857, been continually on field service, brigaded with royal troops, fighting side by side, charging with equal spirit and effect, pursuing rebel armies with equal determination and endurance, mentioned in the same terms in their despatches by generals and other commandants,—and yet these Indian officers find no honours, no rewards, no Brevet pushing *them* up the ladder of promotion; on the contrary, each occasion on which they have nobly done their duty has, from the neglect of the Home Government to promote them equally with their fortunate brothers of the Royal Army, been a source of disappointment, dissatisfaction, and disgust. In order that the people of England may know the extent to which Indian officers are thus superseded, and the justice which, perhaps unintentionally, is dispensed to them, enclosed is a list of the troops employed in the Rajpootana and Malwa divisions of the Bombay Army, from January, 1858, with the services rendered, and Brevets granted in consequence, distinguishing the results of the two Services.

"RAJPOOTANA," FROM JANUARY, 1858.

Troops on Service.	Services.
H. M.'s 8th Hussars.	Assault and Storm of Rowah.
1st Bombay Lancers.	Siege and Destruction of Awah.
2nd Bombay Light Cavalry.	Siege and Storm of Kotah.
1st Scinde Horse.	Action at Sauganeer.
Troop Horse Artillery (Bombay).	Action at Kotwea.
2nd Battalion Bombay Artillery.	Pursuit of Tantia Topee, from June, 1858.
11th Company Royal Engineers.	
Two Companies Bombay Sappers.	
Bombay Siege Train.	
H. M.'s 72nd Highlanders.	
H. M.'s 83rd Regiment.	
H. M.'s 95th Regiment.	
10th Bombay Native Infantry.	
12th ,, ,, ,,	
13th ,, ,, ,,	

HONOURS GRANTED.

Royal Officers.		Company's Officers.	
Major made Lieut.-Colonel	1	Major-General made K.C.B.	1
Captain made Major	1	Total	1
Total	2		

"MALWA," FROM JANUARY, 1858.

Troops on Service.	Services.
H. M.'s 8th Hussars.	Action at Ryghur.
H. M.'s 17th Lancers.	,, Scindwa.
1st Bombay Lancers.	,, Chundaree.
2nd Bombay Cavalry.	,, Gwalior.
3rd ,, ,, (wing).	,, Beejapoor.
1st Bombay Mahratta Horse.	,, Sukkur.
1st Beecher's Horse (native).	,, Pertabghur.
Aden Troop.	,, Mongrowlee.
D. Troop Royal Horse Artillery.	,, Kurai.
Bombay Battery Artillery.	,, Katch Ke Serai.
H. M.'s 72nd Highlanders.	,, Powree.
H. M.'s 92nd ,,	,, Koondrai.
4th Bombay Rifles.	,, Chotee Oodeypoor.
10th Bombay Native Infantry.	,, Koosanee.
13th ,, ,, ,,	Pursuit of Tantia Topee, from July, 1858.
19th ,, ,, ,,	
H. M.'s 95th Regiment.	

HONOURS GRANTED.

Royal Officers.		Company's Officers.	
Major-General made K.C.B.	1	Colonel made C.B.	1
Colonel made C.B.	1	Captains made Majors	2
Lieut.-Colonel made Colonel, C.B., and Queen's A.D.C.	1	Total	3
Lieut.-Colonels made Colonels	2		
Lieut.-Colonel made C.B.s. and C.B.	1		
Majors made Lieut.-Colonels	3		
Captains made Majors	9		
Total	18		

This list speaks for itself. I shall say no more.

Your obedient servant,

B.

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THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, JAN. 28.—APPOINTMENTS.—Masters S. Libby (b) to the Fawn, C. Barney (additional) and J. D. Rogers to the Dasher.

Chief-Engineers J. G. Oakshott to the Conqueror; W. A. Dinnen to the Asia, for service in the Prince of Wales; and J. Churcher to the Cumberland, for service in the Tartar.

Surgeons Dr. J. Gallagher to the Sans Pareil, and W. R. Dalton to the Castor.

Paymaster J. Shepherd to the Racer.

JAN. 30.—PROMOTIONS.—Engineers W. M. Biden, promoted to chief-engineer, and appointed to the Asia, 84, at Portsmouth, for service in the Stromboli, 16, at Portsmouth; W. E. Campion, promoted to chief-engineer, and to remain in the Firebrand; J. G. G. Dunn, promoted to chief-engineer, and appointed to the Wellington, 72, at Devonport, for service in the Desperate, 8, at Devonport; W. M'Dowall, promoted to first-class assistant-engineer, and appointed to the Asia, for service in the Hornet, 17, at Portsmouth; T. E. Miller, promoted to first-class assistant-engineer in the Nimrod, 6, East India and China station; W. H. Hooper, promoted to first-class assistant-engineer, and appointed to the Ariadne, 26, at Portsmouth; W. D. Beaton, promoted to first-class assistant-engineer in the Pembroke, 60, at Harwich, for service in the Magnet, tender; J. Lethlean, promoted to acting first-class assistant-engineer in the Racoon, 22, Mediterranean station; and J. Fox, promoted to acting first-class assistant-engineer in the Renown, 91, Mediterranean station.

APPOINTMENTS.—Assistant-Paymaster W. H. S. Batt (1859) to the Algiers, 91, screw steam-ship, with the Channel squadron.

Assistant-Clerk R. C. Webb, to the Conqueror, 101, screw steam-ship Mediterranean station.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineer J. W. M'Kenzie to the Fawn, 17, screw steam-sloop, at Sheerness.

Acting Second-Class Assistant-Engineer R. H. Alvin to the Rhadamanthus, 4, paddle-wheel steam-vessel, at Woolwich.

Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineer, J. T. Kelly, to the Flying Fish, 6, screw steam-sloop, with the Channel squadron.

JAN. 31.—APPOINTMENTS.—Second-Class Assistant-Engineer E. T. Read to the Hogue, 60, screw steam-ship, on coastguard service at Greenock, for service in the Harpy, 1, paddle-wheel steam-vessel, at Woolwich.

Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineer R. Wyllie, to the Hogue, for service in the Harpy.

Midshipman A. Grenfell, to the Nile, 90, screw steam flag-ship at Devonport.

Naval Cadets M. G. Thorold and A. P. Douglas to the Forte, 51, screw steam-frigate, at Sheerness.

FEB. 1.—PROMOTION.—Engineer N. Farrant, promoted to second-class assistant-engineer and appointed to the Cumberland 70, at Sheerness, for charge of machinery of the Wrangler, 4, screw steam gun-vessel, at Sheerness.

APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenants Lord C. T. M. D. Scott (1859) to the Forte; H. J. F. Campbell (1859) to the Excellent, gunnery-ship, at Portsmouth; J. J. Gregory (1859) to the Queen, 86, screw steam-ship, at Sheerness; J. E. Stokes (1858) to the Alecto, 5, paddle-wheel steam-sloop, at Woolwich; H. N. Hippisley to the Alacrity, 4, screw steam-sloop, at Sheerness; and R. J. St. Aubyn (1841) to the Pembroke, 60, screw steam-ship, on coast-guard service at Harwich, additional for service in the coast-guard.

Chief-Engineers J. C. Robinson to the Majestic, 80, screw steam-ship, at Sheerness; H. J. Layland to the Forte; and B. Greetham (1855) to the Majestic, for service in the Hastings, 60, screw steam-ship, on coast-guard service at Liverpool.

Surgeons J. G. Risk (1846) to the Hawke, 60, screw steam-ship, on coast-guard service on the coast of Ireland; and T. J. Layton, M.D. (1850), to the Conqueror, 101, screw steam-ship, Mediterranean station.

Paymasters F. J. Fegen (1849) to be Secretary to Rear-Admiral Sir A. Milne, K.C.B.; and J. T. Sueter to be Secretary to Admiral Bowles, C.B.

Assistant-Surgeon M. W. Cowan, M.D. (1854) to the Forte.

Midshipman C. F. Cox to the Melpomene, 50, screw steam-frigate, with the Channel squadron; and W. H. C. Selby to the Forte.

First-Class Assistant-Engineers J. H. H. Smale to the Forte; and G. H. Beaton to the Majestic, for service in the Dapper, steam gun-boat.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineer W. M. Harvey to the Majestic.

Third-Class Assistant-Engineers C. Platt to the Majestic, for service in the Dapper; C. M'Keever and T. Rose to the Majestic.

Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineers H. W. Masterman to the Fisguard, 42, at Woolwich, for temporary charge of the machinery of the Weser, 6, paddle-wheel steam-vessel, at Woolwich; S. M'Dougall to the Pembroke; H. Clyde to the Cumberland, for temporary charge of the machinery of the Fly, steam gun-boat; W. M'Glashan to the Majestic; J. Mutter to the Cumberland, for service in the Bullfrog, steam gun-boat; J. M'Arthur to the Majestic, for service in the Hastings; W. Ball and C. M. Johnson to the Forte.

Naval Cadet H. F. Gye to the Forte.

The following officers have also been appointed to the Forte:—Captain, Edward Winterton Turnour (1857); Commander, Cecil William Buckley, V.C. (1856); Lieutenants, Edmund Joseph Squire (1855) and Edward Henry Wilkinson (1856); Master, Francis Hooff May (1844); Surgeon, John Irwin Crawford, M.D. (1843); Secretary, Matless Gledhill Autey, paymaster of 1858; Paymaster, George Henry Whillier (1854); Paymaster's Assistant, George Washington Jones (1859); Naval Cadet, Albert J. O'Rooke.

FEB. 2.—APPOINTMENTS.—Assistant-Surgeons W. J. Eames (1856) to the Emerald, 51, screw steam-frigate, at Devonport; J. Hudson (1853) to Haslar Hospital; J. Austin (1852) to the Sans Pareil, 70, screw steam-ship, at Devonport; A. Stevenson (1852) to the Hero, 91, screw steam-ship, with the Channel squadron; and W. D. Smyth, M.D. (1854), to be additional to the Victory, 101, flag-ship, at Portsmouth.

Acting Assistant-Surgeons P. Keelan (1859) to the Industry, and C. J. Watson, to the Conqueror.

Midshipman G. A. W. Birch to the Forte.

Naval Cadet the Marquis of Queensberry to the Forte.

Aboukir, 90, Captain Charles F. Schomberg, from Portland, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Wednesday.

Alacrity, 4, screw gun-vessel, Commander J. K. Baird, is filling up her complement of coal from the depôt at Spithead.

Alecto, steam-vessel, Commander Raby, is fitting at Woolwich for service in the River Plate.

Amethyst, 26, Captain Sidney Grenfell. Commissioned July, 1856, and sailed from England in September same year; ordered home from the Pacific.

Arachne, 18, Commander J. E. Montgomerie. Commissioned October, 1855, and left England in December the same year. Is ordered home from the West India station.

Arethusa, 50, at Devonport, is ordered to be sent to Chatham, where she is to be converted into a screw ship. The Virago, steam-sloop, will tow her to the eastern yard.

Ariadne, 26, screw, Captain Vansittart, at Spithead, will not resume her screw trials until Monday.

Atalanta, 16, Commander T. M. S. Pasley. Commissioned May, 1856, and left England in July in the same year—home from the West India Station.

Bacchante, 51, screw, in the steam-basin at Portsmouth, is nearly complete at the hands of the riggers and steam reserve. She has commenced shipping her stores and coaling, preparatory to her steam trial.

Brilliant, 20, one of the sailing frigates at this port which is fitting for the service of the Naval Coast Volunteers, is to have a complement of 25 men, who are to be borne as supernumeraries. This vessel is progressing very fast, and will be completed by the end of February. A few more hired carpenters are still required to assist in finishing her.

Brunswick was in the Tagus on the 27th of January.

Castor. Admiralty orders have been received to lay down moorings at Greenhithe for the Castor, 36, fitted out as a training-ship for naval volunteers. The Castor was formerly commanded by Commodore Trotter, and stationed at the Cape of Good Hope.

Centurion, 80, screw, Captain Rogers, fitting at Devonport, has filled up her complement of men, and is progressing rapidly with her equipment.

Conqueror, 101, screw, Captain C. Sotheby, fitting at Devonport, has but few vacancies to fill up.

Cossack was at Carthagena when the last West India Mail left.

Cressy was at Baiæ the week before last. She was obliged to run out of port on one occasion, the weather was so bad.

Diadem, 32, screw, Captain J. H. Cockburn, is refitting at Spithead, and has sent down fore and mainyards, topsail-yards, topgallantmast, and rigged in jibboom. Her crew were paid wages on Monday, and granted leave ashore (five days) by watches.

Elk, 12, Commander Hubert Campion. Commissioned May, 1856, and left England in July the same year, ordered home from Australia.

Emerald, 51, Captain Andrew Cumming, will be ready in a few days to proceed with Admiral Milne.

Espoir, 5, arrived at Devonport, on Friday, the 27th ult., from Pembroke, in the charge of Mr. Paul, and was towed on Wednesday to Keyham Yard, where she will be docked, coppered, and receive her machinery.

Euryalus, 51, Captain Tarleton, on her return from the Mediterranean, is to call at Plymouth, where she will remain some days to afford Prince Alfred an opportunity of visiting the public works, &c. A programme of the receptions to be given to His Royal Highness is with the local government officials.

Forte, Rear-Admiral of the White, the Hon. Sir H. Keppel, K.C.B., has been appointed to the command of the above station, vice Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, G.C.B., and he will shortly hoist his flag on board the new 51 gun screw-frigate Forte, at Sheerness.

Gorgon was at Greytown when the last accounts left.

Greyhound, 17, Commander F. W. Sullivan, has filled up with coal, and is now waiting orders in Plymouth Sound.

Hermes, 6, steam-vessel, Commander W. E. A. Gordon. Commissioned 1855, left England 1857; ordered home from the Cape.

Highflyer. There was a report that H.M.S. Highflyer was lost off Japan. By a letter received by this mail she was quite safe at Hong Kong on the 10th December last.

Impregnable, 104, Captain W. H. Stewart, flag-ship of the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, was paid wages on Wednesday.

Majestic, 80, at Chatham, attached to the steam reserve, is to be sent round to Liverpool, in order that the officers and crew of the screw-steamer Hastings, 60, employed on the coast-guard service at that port, may be transferred to that vessel, the Lords of the Admiralty having decided on employing the Hastings as a drilling-ship in the Mersey for the Naval Coast Volunteers.

Medusa, 4, steam-vessel, Commander W. Bowden. Commissioned in 1856, and left England in October the same year; ordered home from the west coast of Africa.

Mersey, 40, screw, Captain H. Caldwell, C.B., got under way at Spithead on Saturday morning, and proceeded to the trial ground in Stokes Bay, in charge of Captain George T. Gordon, commanding steam reserve at Portsmouth, to test her "Griffiths" propeller. Mr. J. Dinnen, the Admiralty inspector of machinery afloat, Mr. G. Murdoch, inspector afloat at Portsmouth, and Mr. Miller, asssistant-chief-engineer at Portsmouth, were also on board to superintend the trial. The Admiralty having entered into an agreement with the patentee of the "Griffiths" propeller to pay a "royalty" of a certain sum per horse-power for all vessels in Her Majesty's Navy to which his principle might be applied, the present trial was instituted to test the comparative merits of the Griffiths and the common screw, as used on the ship's trial trip in Stokes Bay, in March, 1859. Saturday proved as favourable in every point of view for the trial as could possibly have been desired, but at one time an accident occurred, which might have led to very serious results. The ship, at the conclusion of one of her runs, was on the point of rounding to for commencing another run to the westward, when the wheel-ropes carried away, and for some moments the Mersey, with her head to the shore, going at full speed, was in danger of running full tilt on the ground. Prompt measures on deck and in the engine-room, however, averted the catastrophe. Six runs were made at the measured mile, and the results gave the ship a speed, in knots, of 12 and eight-tenths. Draught of water—forward, 21 feet 4 inches; aft, 22 feet 10 inches. Pressure of steam—in the boilers, 20 lb.; on engines, 19 lb. Average revolutions of engines, 57½; the *maximum* being 59. Diameter of screw, 20 feet; pitch, 29. The following is a description of the screw,—the "Griffiths," with the blades attached to the boss or sphere, on Messrs. Maudslay's plan. The ship's steering properties were found to be good, and with the helm hard a-starboard, under full steam, she made a complete circle in eight minutes six seconds. The speeed realised on the trial trip in March last was 13·290, with the *maximum* of 56 revolutions of engines. The present trial, therefore, shows an increase of indicated horse-power of engines, but a decrease of half a knot per hour in the ship's speed. The loss in speed may be accounted for in two ways. The ship is now five and a-half inches deeper in the water than on the former trial, and as she has not been in dock since she has been in commission, her bottom must necessarily be foul, and the only means to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the merits of the two screws in point of speed would be for the Mersey to re-ship her old screw, and test it under circumstances of wind and weather as closely approximating to Saturday's trial as possible. The vibration of the Mersey on Saturday was not so great as in March last, and up to nearly three-quarter speed there was not much perceptible; from three-quarter to full speed it very sensibly increased, but as it is a characteristic feature of the Mersey to drive a tremendous sea before her when at full speed, it may be a question as to what amount of the vibration really arises from that cause alone. A different pitch of the screw might also increase the ship's speed; but it is very doubtful whether the Mersey will ever excel, if even she equals, whatever form of screw be applied to her, the rate of speed she realised on her trial trip of March, 1859. The Mersey, left Spithead at noon on Thursday, under canvas, for the westward. Wind fresh from N.N.E.

Neptune was in the Tagus on Jan. 27th.

Nimrod, 4, screw, Commander R. J. Wynniatt. Commissioned March, 1857, and sailed in April same year; ordered home from the East.

Osborne, steam-vessel, Master-Commander G. H. K. Bower, is ordered to be repaired and fitted with all possible dispatch. It is said upon very good authority that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will visit Canada in this ship early in the spring. As the Osborne is not capable of stowing conveniently sufficient fuel for a voyage across the Atlantic, it is conjectured that she will be towed to a certain latitude, and then cast adrift, when she will rely upon her own resources and make for St. John's. A large quantity of patent fuel is to be shipped on board the Osborne. His Royal Highness is expected to be absent nearly the whole of the summer, and will of course ascend the St. Lawrence, visit the lakes, Niagara, as well as Quebec, Montreal, &c.

Perseverance, 2, iron screw troop-ship, Commander E. R. Power, sailed from Portsmouth on Saturday for Corfu, having on board the 1st battalion of the 9th Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Bethune. The battalion comprised 21 officers, 1 surgeon, and 1 assistant-surgeon, 34 sergeants, 14 drummers, 28 corporals, 457 privates, 56 women, 71 children, 3 officers' wives and 6 children.

Pluto, 4, steam-vessel, Lieut.-Commander C. H. Simpson. Commissioned December 1856, left England 1857; ordered home from the west coast of Africa. The Pluto has taken a great slave prize as we learn by the following extract of a letter dated Pluto, at sea, Nov. 30:—"We left Mayomba on Friday last, and stood out for a cruise. We are now about 200 miles off the land, and yesterday and the day before we chased a Yankee brigantine, but without success. This morning, however, we captured the notable Orion, with 888 slaves on board. Only fancy, after the Yankees have sent her to New York, and she has been let go, and now the Yankees have taken her into the Congo and detained her, and the Triton had her in tow, that we should take her with very little trouble. It was a glorious sight. I shall never forget it. We saw her at daylight about eight or ten miles off, and steamed after her, coming up to her in about an hour. Well, we did not hoist our colours till we were close to her, and then she sent up the stars and stripes. Then we steamed round her, and our captain hailed to know what ship it was, and the fellow sung out 'Orion,' and that he was going to New York; so our captain said he would board her, and as he was stepping out of the boat to go on board they pulled down their colours, tore them in half, and hove them overboard. Our men then gave three cheers, which were answered by the liberated slaves in a manner that we shall all remember as long as we live. She is a splendid prize. This is a great loss to the slave-dealers, as they feel the loss of slaves more than ships, and this makes 2080 taken in less than two months." From previous letters it appears that the Orion was captured in April last by Her Majesty's steamer Triton; she then nailed the American flag to her mast and refused to surrender, but was afterwards taken possession of by the American cruisers, and conveyed to New York.

Prince Regent, 90 guns, sailing two-decker, at Portsmouth, is ordered to be placed in dock and receive the necessary lengthening and alterations to her stern to adapt it to the screw. The Prince Regent is a ship of good capacity of stowage. She was originally constructed as a three-decked ship, but afterwards had her upper deck removed.

Prometheus, 5, Lieutenant T. B. Hollinworth, has discharged her powder in Plymouth Sound, and went into dock at Devonport yesterday.

Racoon left Malta on the 21st for Leghorn, to relieve the Terrible.

Racer was at Greytown at the end of December.

Ranger, 5, launched from Deptford yard, and fitted by Messrs. Rennie with a couple of 80-horse engines, is ordered to proceed to Woolwich, and enter into trial of her machinery at the measured mile.

Renown, 91, screw, Captain Arthur Forbes. Commissioned at Sheerness in November, 1857, and left England in

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April, 1859. It is rumoured that the Renown is to escort the Prince of Wales to Canada in the spring. She is ordered home from the Mediterranean.

Rodney, 91, screw steamer, completing at Chatham, has a large party of engineers at work on board, who are employed from 6 o'clock in the morning until half-past 7 in the evening in preparing the ship for the reception of her screw, machinery, and engines, and as soon as they have been fixed on board she will be taken into dock to be completed for the first division of the steam reserve.

Royal Albert, 121, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle, Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet, arrived at Portland on Wednesday, under steam from Plymouth, and took up her old position in the harbour. The following officers belonging to this ship, at Plymouth, are at present under treatment for measles in the Royal Naval Hospital, viz. :—Captain George Drury, Royal Marines; Lieut. Elibank H. Murray, R.N.; Mr. John V. D. Butler, mate, and Mr. Charles Brown, midshipman. Of her seamen, marines, and boys, there are in the naval establishment six cases of measles, one of small-pox, and one of scarlatina. These patients are, it is stated, progressing favourably under their medical treatment. Some officers, sick, are ashore at their own homes. There is no local cause on board the ship to account for the outbreak. Measles and small-pox have been prevalent in the vicinity of Plymouth for some weeks.

Royal William, 90, will probably be taken out of dock at Devonport next Thursday.

Siren, 16, Commander G. M. Balfour. Commissioned 1855, and left England in October same year; ordered home.

Trident, 6, iron steam-vessel, last from the West Coast of Africa, has been docked, to be refitted for service.

Vesuvius, 6, steam-vessel, Commander C. Wise. Commissioned 1857, and left England in June same year; ordered home from the west coast of Africa.

Viper, 4, screw, Commander W. N. Hewitt. Commissioned November, 1857, and left England January, 1858; ordered home from the west coast of Africa.

CHATHAM, Jan. 29.—The utmost activity now prevails in all the departments of Chatham Dockyard, and the mechanics and workmen connected with the various establishments are employed extra hours at unlimited wages, in order to hasten forward the completion of those vessels now on the stocks. In consequence of orders just received from the Admiralty, the whole of the shipwrights and mechanics are to be employed during the time formerly granted them for dinner, and consequently they will not be allowed to leave the dockyard from the time they enter in the morning until they discontinue work in the evening, a few minutes in the middle of the day being allowed them for refreshments. The ships on the stocks which have the greatest number of hands employed on them are the Bulwark, 91, the Atlas, 91, the Undaunted, 51, the Orpheus, 21, and the Rattlesnake, 20. A numerous body of shipwrights is also employed on the Severn, 51, undergoing the process of conversion from a sailing-frigate to a screw-steamer.

A very serious accident occurred in Chatham Dockyard on Tuesday morning to a workman named Thomas Burton, a leading man of the labourers employed on board the Severn, 51, in dock, who by some accident fell down the aperture left for the screw into the dock, a depth of about 30 feet, receiving most serious injuries, chiefly on the head. He was at once removed to the surgery, and afterwards to Melville Hospital; but it is not thought he can recover.

PEMBROKE DOCKYARD.—It is stated that a 60-gun ship, probably the Blenheim, screw block-ship, is about to be placed on the Milford station, for coast-guard and coast volunteer service.

Owing to the non-fulfilment of the contract for excavating the mud out of the fitting basin in the Portsmouth dockyard, four steam-ships of war, namely, Bulldog, 6, paddle, Medea, 6, paddle, Nelson, 91, screw, and Stromboli, 6, paddle, are completely fastened in their respective docks, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5. The vessels were reported to the Admiralty ready to be undocked on the 27th instant, having all been thoroughly repaired and re-coppered.

It is reported at Portsmouth that provision is about to be made for accommodating seamen, belonging to ships fitting out, in barracks about to be constructed, instead of in berthing in hulks, as under the present system. For this purpose it is said that the rigging house and sail loft in the Dockyard are to be converted into barracks, and that the south store will be appropriated for a rigging house and the middle store for a sail loft.

Mr. J. Oliver, temporary clerk in the accountant's office, Dockyard, Devonport, having completed satisfactorily the usual period of probation, has been confirmed as a third-class clerk. Messrs. J. Nauscawen and J. Lampen, shipwrights in the same establishment, have been superannuated, each on 46*l.* 19*s.* per annum.

Notice is given that the distribution of the amount of prize money awarded for the destruction of pirates in the China Seas, by her Majesty's ship Comus, between the 24th and 27th of August, 1856, will commence on Monday. The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes :—Commander, 188*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; third class, 37*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; fourth, 23*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*; fifth, 13*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; sixth, 11*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; seventh, 7*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; eighth, 3*l.* 19*l.* 11*d.*; ninth, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; tenth, 1*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*

Captain Stuart, R.N., a well known writer on naval abuses, has arrived in Devonport, and attended a meeting on Monday of the executive officers of the Navy, for the purpose of making arrangements to hold a general meeting of the executive officers of H.M. Service, and memorialise the Admiralty on the present confused and illiberal system of retirement.

There are now three admirals at Portland—Fremantle, Erskine, and Elliott, and the following ships and gun-boats :—the Royal Albert, 121, Capt. H. J. Lacon; the Edgar, 91, Capt. James E. Katon; the Algiers, 91, Capt. W. D. O'Callaghan; the Mars, 80, Capt. James N. Strange; the Donegal, 101, Capt. Henry Broadhead; the Hero, 91, Capt. G. H. Seymour; the Trafalgar, 91, Capt. Edward G. Fanshawe; the Melpomene, 51, Capt. J. F. Ewart; the Mutine, 17, Commander William Graham; the Blenheim, 60, Capt. Francis Scott; the Flying Fish, 6, Commander C. W. Hope; and the gun-boats Biter, 2, and Partridge, 2.

Fifty first and second class lads were yesterday enrolled in the Fisgard's offices at Woolwich for the Navy, and an additional number of 80, supplied with a complete sea-going kit, were despatched by rail to Portsmouth as disposable for the fleet.

W. Stewart, R.N., F.R.G.S., has proceeded from Southampton in a Peninsular and Oriental steamer for Malta, to join the flag-ship of Admiral Rodney Mundy.

ENGINEERS AND STOKERS.—The following will be the future establishment of engineers and stokers on board Her Majesty's ships :—

ENGINEERS.

Vessels under 200 horse-power		3 assistants.
Do. at 200 h.-p., and under 350 h.-p.,	1 chief and 3	do.
Do. at 350 h.-p., and under 500 h.-p.,	1 do. and 4	do.
Do. at 500 h.-p. and upwards ...	1 do. and 6	do.

STOKERS.

Screw.			Paddle.	
Leading Stokers.	Stokers and Second-Class Stokers.	Horse-power.	Leading Stokers.	Stokers and Second-Class Stokers.
1	5	under 100...	2	6
2	6	100, and under 150...	3	6
2	8	150 — 200...	3	9
3	9	200* — 250...	3	12
3	11	250 — 300...	4	14
4	12	300 — 400...	4	17
4	14	400 — 500...	6	18
5	15	500 — 550...	6	21
5	17	550 — 600...	6	24
6	18	600 — 700...	6	27
6	20	700 — 800...	6	30
6	22	800 — 900...	6	33
6	24	900 — 1,000...	6	36

* Sloops of Mutine class, with two stokeholes, to have 12 stokers.

ALTERATION OF RATING.—The following circular has been received at Portsmouth dockyard, and promulgated by the authorities by order from the Admiralty :—

"Circular No. 403. "Admiralty, Jan 24, 1860.
(Revision of the Complements of Her Majesty's Ships.)

"The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, having had under their consideration the complements of Her Majesty's ships, are pleased to direct that the undermentioned additions and alterations shall be made with regard to the positions and ratings of the officers and men to be borne on the books of Her Majesty's ships hereafter commissioned.

"1. The gunner, boatswain, and carpenter to rank next and after second master.

"2. The yeoman of the signals to be a first-class petty officer, and to be paid the same as other first-class petty officers; one to be borne in addition in flagships at home and abroad, and to be paid as a chief petty officer.

"3. A new rate of signalman established as a second-class petty officer, and to be paid as the present yeoman of signals.

"4. The armourer to be a first-class petty officer, and to be paid the same as a blacksmith.

"5. A new rating of plumber to be established as a first-class petty officer, and to be paid as a blacksmith.

"6. New ratings of tinsmith and second-class stokers to be established, and paid the same as a painter.

"7. A new rating as a sick-berth steward to be established, to have the same pay as a non-continuous service leading seaman, and the sick-berth gratuity allowed to the present sick-berth attendant.

"8. The sick-berth attendant for the future to be paid the same as a non-continuous service ordinary seaman, and to receive only half the sick-berth gratuity at present allowed; but on board a sixth-rate in which a sick-berth steward is not borne, to be paid the whole sick-berth gratuity.

"9. The following new ratings established to be paid as severally stated :—Shoemaker, lamp trimmer, engineer's servant, engineer's cook's assistant—with same pay as non-continuous service able seaman. Captain's servant, captain's cook's assistant, ward-room servant, ward-room cook's assistant, gun-room servant, gun-room cook's assistant—with same pay as non-continuous service second-class ordinary seamen.

"By order, W. G. ROMAINE."

COAST-GUARD OFFICES, FEB. 2.—APPOINTMENTS.—Chief Officers: Lieutenants Jocelin J. W. Jervis to command the Saint Catherine's, and Robert I. St. Aubyn, the Shoeburyness Stations.

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

With the dates of Commission of the Officers in Command.

Aboukir, 90, sc., Capt. D. Curry, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Acorn, 12, Com. R. B. Pearse, 1856, East Indies.
Actæon, 26, surv.-v., Com. J. Ward (b), 1858, East Indies.
Adventure, sc. store-ship, Com. E. Lacy, 1856, East Indies.
Agamemnon, 91, sc. Capt. T. Hope, 1852, Mediterranean.
Ajax, 60, sc. Capt. J. M. M'Niell Boyd, 1856, Coast Guard.
Alecto, 5, st.-ves., Com. H. J. Raby, V.C. 1855, Woolwich.
Alert, 17, sc., Com. W. A. R. Pearse, 1855, Pacific.
Algerine, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Arthur, 1854, East Indies.
Algiers, 91 sc., Capt. G. W. D. O'Callaghan, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Amethyst, 26, Capt. S. Grenfell, 1853, Pacific.
Amphion, 36, sc., Rear-Admiral C. Talbot, Capt. T. Cochran, 1857, Channel Squadron.
Arachne, 18, Com. J. E. Montgomerie, 1855, N. America and West Indies.
Archer, 13, sc., Capt. R. W. Courteney, 1859, Coast of Africa.
Ardent, 3, st.-v., Com. J. E. Parish, 1857, S. E. Coast of America.
Argus, 6, st.-v., Com. H. F. W. Ingram, 1856, Mediterranean.
Ariadne, 26, sc., Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1856, Portsmouth.
Arrogant, 47, sc., Commod. W. Edmonstone, 1853, Ascension.
Asia, 84, Capt. G. T. Gordon, 1846, Portsmouth.
Assistance, sc. store-ship, Com. C. J. Balfour, 1859, East Indies.
Assurance, 4, sc., Com. C. M. Aynsley, 1856, Mediterranean.
Atalanta, 16, Com. T. M. S. Pasley, 1855, N. America and W. Indies.
Atholl, 4, Com. E. Wilson, 1845, Greenock.
Banshee, 2, steam-vessel, Com. C. A. Campbell, 1858, Mediterranean.
Banterer, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. East Indies.
Beagle, 4, sc., Com. E. Hay, 1858, East Indies.
Black Eagle, st.-yac., Mast.-Com. J. E. Petley, 1844, particular service.
Blenheim, 60, sc., Capt. F. Scott, C.B., 1848, Coast Guard.
Boscawen, 70, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, K.C.B., Capt. R. A. Powell, C.B., 1855, Cape of Good Hope.
Bouncer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Owen, 1852, East Indies.
Brilliant, Com. C. H. Gardner, 1848, Naval Reserve Training Ship.
Brisk, 16, sc., Capt. A. F. R. D'Horsey, 1857, Cape of Good Hope.
Britannia, training-ship, Capt. R. Harris, 1849, Portsmouth.
Brune, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. E. F. Lodder, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Brunswick, 80, sc., Capt. E. Ommanney, 1846, Mediterranean.
Buffalo, screw, Mas.-Com. A. Brown, 1854, particular service.
Bustard, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. F. W. Hallowes, 1856, E. Indies.
Buzzard, 6, st.-v., Com. F. Peel, 1855, S.E. Coast of America.
Cadmus, 21, sc., Capt. H. S. Hillyar, C.B., 1854, Mediterranean.
Cæsar, 90, sc., Capt. T. H. Mason, 1849, Mediterranean.
Calypso, 18, Capt. F. B. Montresor, 1851, Pacific.
Cambrian, 40, Capt. J. J. M'Cleverty, C.B. 1848, East Indies.
Cambridge, gunnery-ship, Capt. A. W. Jerningham, 1851, Devonport.
Camilla, 16, Com. G. T. Colville, 1855, East Indies.
Caradoc, 2, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. C. M. Buckle, 1847, Mediterranean.
Castor, Com. J. Palmer, 1855, Naval Reserve Training Ship.
Centaur, 6, st.-v., Com. E. D'o, D'a, Alpin, 1853, East Indies.
Centurion, 80, sc., Capt. H. D. Rogers, C.B., 1846, Devonport.
Chesapeake, 51, sc., Rear-Admiral J. Hope, C.B., Capt. G. O. Willis, 1856, East Indies.
Clio, 22, screw, Capt. T. Miller, 1855, Pacific.
Clown, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. F. Lee, 1855, East Indies.
Cockchafer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. L. Holder, 1854, Devonport.
Conqueror, 101, sc., Capt. E. S. Sotheby, C.B., 1852, Devonport.
Coquette, 4, sc., Com. the Hon. F. A. Foley, 1855, Mediterranean.
Cordelia, 11, sc., Com. C. E. H. Vernon, 1855, Australia.
Cornwallis, 60, sc., Capt. G. G. Randolph, C.B., 1854, Coast Guard.
Cossack, 20, sc., Capt. R. Moorman, 1857, N. America and W. Indies.
Cressy, 80, sc., Capt. the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, C.B., 1841, Meditrn.
Crocodile, 8, rec.-sh., Com. W. Greet, 1854, off the Tower.
Cruiser, 17, sc., Com. J. Bythesea, 1856, East Indies.
Cumberland, 70, Capt. C. F. Schomberg, 1851, Sheerness.
Curaçoa, 31, screw, Capt. A. Phillimore, 1855, S.E. Coast of America.
Cyclops, 6, st.-ves., Capt. W. J. S. Pullen, 1856, East Indies.
Dasher, 2, st.-ves., Com. P. De Saumarez, 1845, particular service.
Dauntless, 31, sc., Capt. L. G. Heath, C.B., 1854. Coast Guard.
Dee, 4, tr.-sh., Mast.-Com. T. C. Pullen, 1844, particular service.
Diadem, 32, sc., Capt. J. H. Cockburn, 1850, Channel Squadron.
Donegal, 101, sc., Capt. H. Broadhead, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Doris, 32, sc., Capt. E. Heathcote, 1852, Mediterranean.
Drake, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Blane, 1856, East Indies.
Eagle, 50, Capt. E. Tatham, 1854, Coast Guard.
Edgar, 91, sc., Rear-Adm. J. E. Erskine, Capt. J. E. Katon, 1856, Channel Squadron.
Edinburgh, 58, sc., Capt. E. C. T. D'Eyncourt, 1849, Coast Guard.
Elk, 12,-Com. H. Campion, 1855, Australia.
Emerald, 51, sc., Capt. A. Cumming, 1854, particular service.
Encounter, 14, sc., Capt. R. Drew, 1858, East Indies.
Esk, 20, sc., Capt. Sir R. J. Le M. M'Clure, C.B., 1850, East Indies.
Euryalus, 51, sc., Capt. J. W. Tarleton, C.B., 1852, Mediterranean.
Excellent, 46, gunnery-ship, Capt. R. S. Hewlett, C.B., 1850, Portsmouth.
Exmouth, 90, sc., Capt. J. J. Stopford, 1841, Mediterranean.
Fairy, screw-yacht, tender to Victoria and Albert yacht, Portsmouth
Falcon, 17 sc., Com. A. G. Fitzroy, 1857, Coast of Africa.
Fawn, 17, sc., Com. R. P. Cator, 1858, Channel Squadron.
Ferret, 8, Com. W. E. Fisher, 1856, particular service.
Firebrand, 6, st.-ves., Com. J. M. Bruce, 1855, particular service.
Firm, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. R. Boulton, 1854, East Indies.
Fisgard, 42, Commod. Hon. J. R. Drummond, C. B., Woolwich.
Flamer, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. M. Bingham, 1851, East Indies.
Flying Fish, 6, sc., Com. C. W. Hope, 1854, Channel Squadron.
Forester, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. J. Innes, 1853, East Indies.
Formidable, 84, Capt. R. B. Watson, C.B., 1842, Sheerness.
Forte, 51, sc., Capt. E. W. Turnour, 1857, Sheerness.
Forward, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. C. R. Robson, 1851, South America.
Furious, 16, st.-ves., Captain O. J. Jones, 1855, East Indies.
Fury, 6, st.-v., Com. W. A. J. Heath, 1856, East Indies.
Ganges, 84, Rear-Admiral R. L. Baynes, C.B., Capt. J. Fulford, 1848, Pacific.
Gannett, 11, Com. E. H. G. Lambert, 1854, Mediterranean.
Gladiator, 6, st.-ves., Com. H. D. Hickley, 1858, N. America and W. Indies.
Gorgon, 6, st.-v., Com. B. C. T. Pim, 1858, N. America and W. Indies.
Grappler, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. A. P. H. Helby, 1849, Pacific.
Grasshopper, sc. gunboat, Lt.-Com. J. C. Tucker, 1855, East Indies.
Greyhound, 17, sc., Com. F. W. Sullivan, Devonport.
Growler, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. E. Crozier, 1854, Mediterran.
Hannibal, 91, sc., Rear-Admiral G. R. Mundy, C.B., Capt. M. Connolly, 1858, Mediterranean.
Hardy, 2, sc. gunboat, Lt.-Com. A. G. Bogle, 1855, East Indies.
Hastings, 60, sc., Capt. W. R. Mends, C.B., 1852, Coast Guard.
Haughty, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. D. Broad, 1851, East Indies.
Havock, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut-Com. C. Fairholme, 1851, East Indies.
Hawke, 60, sc., Capt. W. Crispin, 1852, Coast Guard.
Herald, 8, sur.-ves., Capt. H. M. Denham, 1846, Feejee Islands.
Hermes, 6, st.-ves., Com. W. E. A. Gordon, 1854, Cape of Good Hope.
Hero, 91, sc., Capt. G. H. Seymour, C.B., 1841, Channel Squadron.
Hesper, sc. st.-ship, Master-Com. J. Loane, 1846, East Indies.
Hibernia, rec.-ship, Rear-Admiral H. J. Codrington, C.B., Capt. F. Warden, C.B., 1845, Malta.
Highflyer, 21, sc., Capt. C. F. A. Shadwell, C.B., 1853, East Indies.
Himalaya, sc. store-ship, Capt. J. Seccombe, 1859, particular service.
Hogue, 60, sc., Capt. R. J. J. G. Macdonald, 1854, Coast Guard.
Hydra, 6, st.-ves., Com. R. V. Hamilton, 1857, particular service.
Icarus, 11, sc., Com. N. Salmon, 1858, North America and W. Indies.
Illustrious, 72, Com. H. C. Harston, 1845, North America and West Indies.
Imaum, 72, Commod. H. Dunlop, C.B., Com. H. J. Grant, 1855, rec.-ship, Jamaica.
Impregnable, 104, Vice-Adm. Sir B. Reynolds, K.C.B., Capt. W. H. Stewart, C.B., 1854, Devonport.
Impericuse, 51, screw, Rear-Admiral L. T. Jones, C.B., Capt. R. Maguire, 1854, East Indies.
Indus, 78, Rear-Admiral Sir H. Stewart, K.C.B., Capt. W. K. Hall, C.B., 1850, North America and West Indies.
Industry, st.-v., 2, st.-ship, Mast.-Com. G. J. Hodges, 1841, South America.
Inflexible, 6, st.-v., Com. G. A. C. Brooker, 1856, East Indies.
Intrepid, 6, sc., Com. J. H. Marryat, 1855, Mediterranean.
Iris, 26, Com. W. Loring, C.B., Australia.
Jackal, 4, st.-v., Lieut.-Com. J. Simpson (C), 1845, particular service.
James Watt, 91, screw, Capt. E. Codd, 1831, Mediterranean.
Janus, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. P. Knevitt, 1855, East Indies.
Jasper, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. H. Pym, 1849, West Indies.
Kestrel sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. C. B. Robinson (act.), East Indies.
Lapwing, 4, screw, Com. M. F. O'Reilly, 1856, Mediterranean.
Leopard, 18, st.-v., Rear-Admiral Sir S. Lushington, K.C.B., Capt. I. F.B. Wainwright, 1856, S.E. Coast of America.
Leven, 1, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. S. Hudson, 1854, East Indies.
Liffey, 51, sc., Capt. G. W. Preedy, C. B., 1855, Mediterranean.
Locust, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. J. B. Field, 1846, particular service.
London, 90, sc., Capt. H. Chads, 1848, Mediterranean.
Lynx, 4, sc., Lieut.-Com. H. Berkeley, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Lyra, 9, sc., Com. R. B. Oldfield, 1855, Cape of Good Hope.
Madagascar, store-ship, Capt. R. D: White, 1856, Rio Janeiro.
Mæander, 44, Capt. W. F. Burnett, C.B., 1854, Ascencion.
Magicienne, 16, st.-ves., Capt. J. E. Commerell (1859), East Indies.
Marlborough, 131, sc., Vice-Admiral A. Fanshawe, C.B., Capt. the Right Hon. Lord F. H. Kerr, 1852, Mediterranean.
Mars, 80, sc., Capt. J. N. Strange, 1854, Channel Squadron.
Medina, 4, st.-ves., Capt. T. A. B. Spratt, C.B., 1855, Mediterranean.
Medusa, 4, st.-ves., Com. W. Bowden, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Melpomene, 50, sc., Capt. C. J. F. Ewart, 1855, Channel Squadron.
Mersey, 40, sc., Capt. H. Caldwell, C.B., 1853, Channel Squadron.
Mohawk, 4, sc., Com. P. C. C. M'Dougall, 1846, Mediterranean.
Monarch, 84, Vice-Ad. E. Harvey, Capt. H. Harvey (1852), Sheerness.
Monkey, st.-tug, Sec. Mas. G. Syndercombe (act.), Woolwich.
Mutine, 17, sc., Com. W. Graham, 1858, Channel Squadron.
Naiad, 42, store-sh., Mas.-Com. W. W. Dillon, 1843, Callao.
Nautilus, 6, Lieut.-Com. W. B. Grant, 1852, apprentice-ship.
Neptune, 91, sc., Capt. F. A. Campbell, 1857, Mediterranean.
Nereus, 42, store-depôt, Mas.-Com. J. C. Barlow, 1853, Valparaiso.
Niger, 14, sc., Capt. P. Cracroft, 1854, Mediterranean.
Nile, 90, sc., Capt. E. K. Barnard, 1857, Devonport.
Nimrod, 6, sc., Com. R, J. Wynniatt (1859.), East Indies.
Oberon, 3, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. F. G. C. Paget, 1852, S. Co. of America.
Odin, 16, st.-ves. Capt. Lord J. Hay, C.B., 1854, East Indies.
Opossum, 2, sc. gun-boat, Lieut.-Com. G. C. Bevan, (acting), E. Indies.
Orion, 91, sc., Capt. J. B. E. Frere, 1854, Mediterranean.
Osborne, st.-ves., Mas.-Com. C. H. K. Bower, 1842, Portsmouth.
Osprey, 4, sc., Com. H. J. Blomfield, 1855, Mediterranean.
Pearl, 21, sc., Capt. J. Borlase, C.B., 1855, East Indies.
Pelorus, 21, sc. Capt. F. B. P. Seymour, 1854, Australia.
Pembroke, 60, Capt. E. P. Charlewood, 1855, Coast Guard.
Perseverance, 2, troop-ship, Com. E. R. Power, 1850, partic. service.
Persian, 12, Com. E. Hardinge, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Pioneer, 6, screw, Com. H. A. Reilly, 1858, East Indies.
Plumper, 9, screw, Captain G. H. Richards, 1854, Pacific.
Pluto, 4, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. C. H. Simpson, 1848, Coast of Africa.
Porcupine, 3, st.-ves., Capt. C. H. Otter, 1854, Devonport.
Princess Charlotte, 104, M.-Com., H. G. Thomsett, 1854, Hong-Kong.
Prometheus, 5, st.-ves., Lieut. T. B. Hollinworth, 1855, Devonport.

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Pylades, 21, sc., Capt. M. de Courcy, 1852, Pacific.
Quail, 2, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. N. Osborn, 1856, Mediterranean.
Queen, 86, sc., Capt. O. F. Hillyar, 1852, Portsmouth.
Racer, 11, sc., Com. the Hon. T. A. Pakenham, 1856, North America and West Indies.
Racoon, 21, screw, Capt. J. A. Paynter, 1854, Mediterranean.
Recruit, 6, st.-ves., Com. D. Spain, 1856, Mediterranean.
Renard, 4, sc., Com. J. G. Goodenough, 1858, East Indies.
Renown, 91, sc., Capt. A. Forbes, 1846, Mediterranean.
Retribution, 28, st.-ves., Commod. H. E. Edgell, C.B., East Indies.
Rhadamanthus, 4, st.-ves., Master-Com. F. R. Sturdee, 1843, particular service.
Ringdove, 4, sc., Com. R. G. Craigie, 1856, East Indies.
Roebuck, 6, sc., Com. F. Marten, 1854, East Indies.
Rolla, 6, Lieut.-Com. C. G. Nelson, 1854, Portsmouth.
Royal Adelaide, 104, Rear-Admiral Sir T. S. Pasley, Bart., Capt. W. J. Williams, 1841, Devonport.
Royal Albert, 121, sc., Rear-Admiral Sir C. H. Fremantle, K.C.B., Capt. H. J. Lacon, 1856, Channel Squadron.
Russell, 60, sc., Capt. G. Wodehouse, 1854, Coast Guard.
St. Jean D'Acre, 101, sc., Capt. T. P. Thompson, 1847, Mediterranean.
St. Vincent, 102, Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. Grey, Capt. T. Wilson, 1853, Portsmouth.
Sampson, 6, st.-ves., Capt. G. S. Hand, 1852, East Indies.
Sansparell, 70, Capt. E. A. P. Wilmot, C.B., 1854, Devonport.
Saracen, 4, Master-Com. W. Stanton, 1852, East Indies.
Satellite, sc., 21, Capt. J. C. Prevost, 1856, Pacific.
Saturn, 72, Capt. G. Ramsay, C.B., 1843, Pembroke.
Scourge, 6, sc., Com. W. G. Jones, 1854, Mediterranean.
Scout, 21, sc., Capt. J. Corbett, 1857, East Indies.
Scylla, 21, sc., Capt. R. Lambert, 1855, Mediterranean.
Seagull, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Chimmo, 1850, part. service.
Sharpshooter, 8, sc., Lieut.-Com. C. Gibbons, 1848, Coast of Africa.
Sidon, 22, st.-ves., Capt. R. B. Crawford, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Simoom, 8, sc., Com. J. M. Cooke, 1852, particular service.
Siren, 16, Com. G. M. Balfour, 1856 S. E. Coast of America.
Skipjack, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. 'J. Murray, 1848, West Indies.
Slaney, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. K. Leet, 1855, East Indies.
Snake, 4, sc., Com. H. Harvey, 1857, East Indies.
Snap, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. O. Butler, 1855, East Indies.
Sparrowhawk, 4, sc., Com. J. C. Byng, 1856, East Indies.
Sphinx, 6, st.-ves., Com. G. F. Day, V.C., 1855, East Indies.
Spitfire, 5, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. , Coast of Africa.
Spy, 3, Lieut.-Com. J. Hanmer, 1848, S. E. Coast of America.
Starling, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. A. Whitshed, 1854, East Indies.
Staunch, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. E. J. Pollard, 1855, East Indies.
Styx, 6, st.-ves., Com. C. Vesey, 1854, North America and West Indies.
Supply, store-ship, Mast.-Com. W. H. Balliston, 1845, particular serv.
Surprise, 4, sc., Com. Lord E. H. Cecil, 1857, Coast of Africa.
Tartarus, 4, st., Com. A. L. Mansell, 1855, Mediterranean.
Termagant, 25, sc., Capt. R. Hall, 1855, S. E. Coast of America.
Terrible, 21, st.-ves., Capt. F. H. H. Glasse, C.B., 1846, Mediterranean.
Terror, 16, Capt. F. Hutton, 1844, Bermuda.
Topaze, 51, sc., Capt. the Hon. J. W. S. Spencer, 1854, Pacific.
Tortoise, 12, store-ship, Capt , Ascension.
Trafalgar, 91, sc., Capt. E. G. Fanshawe, 1845, Channel Squadron.
Tribune, 30, sc., Capt. G. T. P. Hornby, 1846, Pacific.
Triton, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. R. H. Burton, 1849, Coast of Africa.
Urgent, sc. tr.-ship, Com. H. W. Hire, 1854, part. service.
Valorous, 16, st.-ves., Capt. W. C. Aldham, C.B., 1853, West Indies.
Vesuvius, 6, st.-ves., Commod. C. Wise, Coast of Africa.
Victor Emanuel, 91, sc., Capt. W. J. C. Clifford, C.B., 1847, Meditern.
Victoria and Albert, 2, st.-yacht, Capt. the Hon J. Denman, 1841, Portsmouth.
Victory, 101, Admiral W. Bowles, C.B.; Capt. A. Farquhar, 1849, Portsmouth.
Viper, 4, Com. W. N. W. Hewett, 1858, W. Coast of Africa.
Virago, 6, st.-ves., Com. M. B. Dunn, 1856, particular service.
Vixen, 6, st.-ves., Com. L. Lambert, 1858, Pacific.
Vulcan, 6, sc. tr.-sp., Com. A. C. Strode, 1856, Portsmouth.
Vulture, 6, st.-ves., Capt. G. Parker, 1854, Mediterranean.
Wanderer, 4, sc., Com. M. R. Pechell, 1854, Mediterranean.
Watchful, 2, sc. gunboat, East Indies.
Weazel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Howorth, 1856, East Indies.
Wellesley, 72, Capt.-Sup. G. Goldsmith, C.B., 1842, Chatham.
Wellington, 72, Capt. R. S. Robinson, 1840, Devonport.
Woodcock, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. S. Bosanquet, 1855, Eas Indies.

NAVAL RENDEZVOUS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Our great naval ports present a great contrast to the feverish excitement of manning a fleet during the last French war. Then we had a press-gang, and seamen found guilty of being ashore were liable to be sent to prison and fined. Our streets were crowded with *liberty* men, who spent their hard-earned pay in the wildest excesses. The Naval Rendezvous was full of fiddlers and Nancy Dawsons, and jolly Jacks were to be seen stamping and roaring away like so many madmen in these low public-houses.

Now, nearly all this demoralisation is changed or undergoing reformation. Our skilled seamen-gunners no longer eat 5*l.* notes between slices of bread, or fry their watches in butter to grease the spring. These reminiscences of the brave but thoughtless *pigtails* are remembered now as so much *yarn*, and are not practised by the man-o'-warsmen of the present day. For perhaps no class of men have undergone a greater change during the present generation than sailors; as Jack says, "Since Admiral Steam has hoisted his broad black pennant aboard a Queen's ship every thing is altered, from the figure-head to the rudder-chains."

Nevertheless, the "Naval Rendezvous" still remains, where every now and then, when there is a pressing demand for "hands" for the Navy, much of the demoralisation of former days may be seen. Why the Naval Rendezvous should generally be a dirty little public-house, situated in the worst locality in the town, is a question I shall not stop to discuss; the fact that it is so, and that these places are a disgrace to the Service, is the excuse I offer for taking the liberty of drawing your attention to them.

Now, sir, while admitting that there must be a sort of licence allowed at places of this description, yet it is impossible not to see that the present Naval Rendezvous are far behind even the (salt-water) manners of the age. Indeed I have some reason for speaking positively upon this matter, for these places are seldom entered by the respectable and steady seamen required for our ships of war now-a-days. And further, I have seen officers, whose duty it has been to endeavour to obtain men for their ships, shrink in disgust at the riotous scenes presented to them when engaged in that very disagreeable duty. There is no reason why this should be, and it would be a wise step for any government to adopt some better mode for engaging men for the Navy. Sailors' Homes have done much towards making seamen more comfortable when ashore by removing them from the temptations of the grogshop; but I question whether a greater boon would not be conferred upon the Service if suitable buildings, free from the pestiferous influences of the public-house, were selected at each of our great naval ports, where both officers and men could meet without being exposed to the insubordination that is almost certain to attend upon intoxication.

It would be easy to extend these remarks, but I fear to trespass upon your valuable space. I believe, however, I have said enough to indicate the advantages that would accrue to the Service, if a clean and respectable building was appropriated for a Naval Rendezvous at each of our leading seaports, where both men and officers could enter without being liable to meet with the annoyances they are at present subject to. I am, sir, yours obediently,

A LIEUTENANT, R.N.

LIFE-BELTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I must preface my few remarks by stating they are founded on dearly-bought experience, for I think I may venture to say, that few persons (if any) now alive have been shipwrecked oftener than myself, and I never was without a Life-Belt. Wrecks usually occur not very far from the land, frequently on it, or within swimming distance. Scarcely ever is a ship lost so immediately but that each person on board could have time to put on his or her belt, and inflate it.

In one case the ship went down in fifteen fathoms water in fifteen minutes after she struck, and that at midnight, when all save the watch on deck were below, and turned in. Yet I had time to put on my belt, inflate it, and in three minutes after she struck was prepared for a three miles' swim, the distance she was from the land; and though it so happened that I had not to swim that distance, still I felt the fullest confidence in being able to do so; and that confidence was not only, I can assure you, sir, very pleasant, but proved very advantageous; and I think I can safely assert that had those who unfortunately lost their lives on that occasion been similarly provided, a large proportion would in all human probability have been saved; for at daylight next morning several fishing-boats went to the scene, and picked off from portions of the wreck several who had been able to cling to it during the night. Nor does it need much logic to prove that those who can by this artificial means keep afloat, have a much better prospect of being saved than they who cannot.

In the minds of our seafaring population, *i. e.*, "Jack," a strong prejudice exists against these belts; not that he doesn't believe in their usefulness, but because he says, "Who'd go to sea with such a thing as that in his kit? He'd be taken for a swimming-master next;" but what new plan, beneficial or not, isn't Jack prejudiced against? And why? He seldom allows himself to think or reason. It is clearly therefore for his benefit that some one should do that part of the business for him; and, as the object of this letter is solely to draw attention to the adoption of a simple means of saving human life, I hope, sir, you will further it by reasoning and thinking a little for Jack and others who have to go to sea, and recommend them "not to go without a life-belt."

Scarcely a week passes but we read of some accident occurring, where, if the sufferers had been provided with a belt, or had on a pea jacket with one made in it (which, by the bye, is a very good plan), their lives might have been saved. Look at the last sad accident at Southampton—that dangerous water for boat sailing! With the wind from the S.-W. or N.-E. (off the land), how many, with assistance so close, would have been lost? Probably none.

I beg to subscribe myself as having, on more occasions than one, experienced the advantage of these belts, and who has been for many years AN OBSERVER THROUGHOUT.

N.B.—The simplest are the best. Just a belt to go under the arms, with a strap over each shoulder, and an inflating tube in front within reach of your mouth, will be found to answer every purpose; and their price, say 9*s.* 6*d.*, places them within reach of almost every one.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Thursday a meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held at its house, John Street, Adelphi, Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair. The silver medal of the institution was voted to Captain Wasey, Inspecting-Commander of the Coast-Guard at Fleetwood, and to John Fox, coxswain of the life-boat, in admiration of their gallant and persevering conduct in putting off on two occasions in the Society's life-boat stationed at that place, and rescuing seven men from the schooner Ann Mitchell, of Montrose, and the Jane Roper, of Ulverstone. The brave crew of the life-boat also received 23*l.* 10*s.* for their intrepid services. Rewards, amounting to 34*l.* 10*s.*, were also voted to the crew of the Redcar life-boat, which is in connection with this institution, for rescuing on two different occasions the crew of eleven men from the Prussian wrecked brig Fortuna, of Memel, and also two men from a fishing coble which was found in a disabled state off Redcar. A reward of 6*l.* was also voted to the crew of the Institution's life-boat stationed at Thorpness for rescuing on the morning of the 24th ult. three out of eight of the crew of the brig Pallas, of Shields, which during a heavy gale of wind was wrecked on Sizenell Bank. Rewards amounting to 52*l.* were also voted to the crews of the life-boats of the Institution stationed at Newbiggin, Carnsore, Barmouth, Llanddwyn, and Portmadoc, for putting off with the view of rendering assistance to ships' crews in distress. A reward of 6*l.* 10*s.* was also voted to the crew of the Society's life-boat stationed at Arklow for putting off and saving nine men from the ship Ann Mitchell, of Glasgow, which during heavy weather and a tremendous sea, was wrecked on Monday last, on those dangerous banks. The second service clasp of the Institution and 1*l.* were also voted to Daniel Shea, coxswain of the Society's life-boat at Padstow, and 1*l.* to John Knight, in acknowledgment of their gallant conduct in wading into the surf and rescuing, at much risk of life, two of the crew of the ship James Alexander, which during a heavy gale of wind was wrecked near Padstow on the 22nd ult. The silver medal and 1*l.* were also voted to Mr. John Dyer, in testimony of his brave conduct in wading into the surf, which three or four times completely immersed him, and saving the master of the schooner Beverley of Youghal, the remainder of the crew having been saved by the rocket apparatus. Various other rewards were afterwards voted for saving life from different wrecks. It was reported that Englishmen resident in Australia, China, the East and West Indies, and in St. Petersburg, had forwarded to the Institution some contributions as tokens of their estimation of its important and philanthropic operations. During the past month life-boats had been forwarded to St. Andrew's in Scotland, and the vicinity of Carmarthen Bay. The Admiralty presented to the Institution a valuable series of charts of the coast of the British Isles, on which are marked the life-boat and rocket stations. It was stated that the Royal Victoria Yacht Club had decided to present the cost (380*l.*) of a life-boat station on the Isle of Wight to the Society. The late Mr. Edwin Cuthbert had left the Society a liberal legacy of 50*l.* Admiral Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B., and Sir Edward Perrott, Bart., were elected Vice-Presidents of the Institution. For the past nine years Sir Edward Perrott had been most zealous and active in aiding to carry on the important work of the Life-boat Society. A letter was read from "S. G. O.," the well-known correspondent of the *Times*, expressing his approval of the mode of management and system of accounts of the Life-boat Institution, and forwarding a liberal donation in aid of its funds. Payments amounting to 660*l.* on various life-boat establishments having been made, the proceedings closed.

THE MILITIA.

ARMAGH ARTILLERY.—The commanding-officer of this corps has received an intimation from the War-Office that two 24-pounders will be supplied at head-quarters, Armagh, for the training of the men. Sheds are to be built on the ground occupied by the huts, adjoining the barracks.

LONGFORD RIFLES.—Colonel Henry White, M.P., Lieutenant of the county of Longford, has been pleased, with the sanction of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to appoint Edward Robert King Harman, Esq., of Newcastle, late lieutenant in the 60th Rifles, a captain in the Royal Longford Rifle Regiment of Militia, vice Shuldham, resigned.

NORTH CORK are ordered from Ayr to Cork, to be disembodied at Buttevant.

LIMERICK COUNTY ordered from Portsmouth to Limerick for disembodiment.

FERMANAGH.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated "Horse Guards," and addressed to the General commanding the northern district, which has been sent to the head-quarters of the Fermanagh Light Infantry, stationed at Chester:—"The report of this regiment (the Fermanagh Light Infantry) is highly satisfactory to his Royal Highness, who desires you will express his gratification to Colonel the Earl of Enniskillen, for the state of discipline and efficiency in which this corps is stated to be."

The nomination of Lord Churston to the following commission has been approved of, and signed by the Right Hon. Earl Fortescue, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Devon: Edward Holberton, Esq., to be Ensign in the 2nd Devon Regiment of Milita.

The Kerry Militia move from the Curragh Camp to the Royal Barracks, Dublin.

2nd or Eastern Regiment of Norfolk Militia—W. Hardcment, Gent., to be Quartermaster. This notification is in substitution of that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 9th December, 1859.

The Essex Rifles—H. W. Hartley, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Godfrey, superseded.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of Captain S. Robertson of his commission in the Royal South Lincoln Militia.

Dorset Regiment of Militia—H. T. Baylie, Gent., to be Ensign, to complete the establishment.

Royal Flintshire Militia—R. Richardson, jun., Gent., to be Ensign.

Norfolk Artillery Regiment of Militia—The Right Hon. J. H. Delaval, Lord Hastings, to be Honorary Colonel, vice Jacob, Lord Hastings, deceased.

ERRATUM in the memorandum inserted in the *Gazette* of the 3rd instant, of the commission of H. C. Ibbetson, in the Royal Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry:—For Ibbotson read Ibbetson.

MEMORANDUM—4th or Royal South Middlesex Regiment of Militia—Ensigns Thomas Allibone Norman and George Rooke, absent without leave from the last training, have been removed from the strength of the Regiment.

2nd Royal Cheshire Militia—Ensign Walter Alexander James Wakeman to be Lieutenant, vice James Taylor, removed from the Regiment; Jan. 20. Arthur Bradshaw Salisbury Isherwood, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Wakeman, promoted; Jan. 25.

Light Infantry Battalion of the Royal Sussex Militia—Henry Morton Orme, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Charles Hamilton Bell, promoted; Jan. 26.

DOUBLE COMMISSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—A reference to the Army List will show you that there are several officers of the Militia who also hold commissions in the Yeomanry Cavalry, and some officers of the latter actually hold commissions in the Life Guards! The authorities at the War Office will not allow an officer of the Militia to hold a commission in one of the newly-raised rifle corps, and very justly; because in the event of invasion or other emergency, when the services of both corps would be required, an officer connected with both services should, of course, neglect one. Should not the rule which renders an officer of Militia ineligible to serve in one corps apply to all others? During the late war there were many instances of officers serving with *embodied* regiments of Militia, who also held commissions in the Yeomanry Cavalry. The latter is a most useful corps; their services are fortunately seldom required, but in cases of riot or popular tumult they have often aided with effect the civil power; but no body of men requires more strongly on such occasions the assistance of their officers; and the presence of the latter in their district is the more requisite because each troop is a sort of regiment for the locality to which it belongs. For these reasons it appears to me that no officer of any one corps should be allowed to hold a commission in the other; it interferes with the efficiency of both, it retards promotion, and, worse than all, it brings both Services into disrepute. Rumour states that great changes will shortly be made in the law relating to the Militia and other reserve corps; the present seems therefore a good time to call the attention of the authorities to this important subject.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

MILES.

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VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

Woolwich Arsenal.—The members of the artillery and rifle corps, consisting of the workmen at this establishment, meet nightly for drill at the several departments.

The 20th Middlesex (Railway) Rifles. — A public meeting was held at the Camden Hall, King Street, Camden Town, on Saturday, for the purpose of affording persons connected with the metropolitan railways and with institutions closely connected therewith, and who might be desirous of joining the corps, the opportunity of obtaining full and explicit information regarding the expense for accoutrements, &c., that would be incurred by the volunteers. The meeting was numerously attended, but the whole of the proceedings, as far as business matters were concerned, was comprised in a short statement by the secretary, from which it appeared that the cost of equipment would be small, and the payment spread over a period that would enable almost all the railway officials to participate in the national volunteer movement.

London Irish.—An important meeting of the working committee of this corps was held this week, Mr. Morgan John O'Connell presiding, on the motion of the Earl of Arran; the other members of the committee present besides his lordship, including Major-General Sir Justin Sheil, K.C.B., Major-General Watkins, Mr. Digby Seymour, M.P., Dr. O'Connor, Mr. James Connell, Mr. D. T. L. Clanchy, Mr. R. M. Montgomery, &c. A deputation from the effective members of the corps waited upon the committee to propose some alterations in the uniform agreed upon by the committee at a previous meeting. The deputation, which comprised six members, namely, Messrs. R. Jones, J. S. Pursell, W. F. Gardiner, J. H. Clarke, W. D. Scott, and J. Macnamara, laid before the board a very courteous address, in which they urged that it was not to be supposed that the corps intended to contravene their (the board's) wishes, it being merely their desire to make certain modifications in a few points of detail. The deputation then stated the alterations proposed to be made, which were of a very trifling character, the only particular addition being a whistle and chain to the cross-belt, together with a slight tracing of silver cord on the cuffs and collar. After a brief discussion respecting the increased cost of the uniform consequent upon the alterations named, which, it seemed, was very small, confining the whole amount to 4*l.* 15*s.*, the board resolved "That the uniform recommended by the committee of taste, with the alterations proposed by the deputation from the corps, be definitely adopted." The deputation were thereupon informed that the corps must consider the uniform definitely settled, to which they agreed, as representing the majority of the members; and having thanked the board for the urbanity with which they had been received, the deputation retired, apparently highly pleased with their interview. Mr. Dempsey, the Honorary Secretary, announced the receipt of several fresh subscriptions and the names of various new honorary and effective members; and it was suggested that the Irish firms in the metropolis should be called upon to aid in the further enrolment of effectives. The board then adjourned.

BERWICKSHIRE.

Dunse.—A large field at Wellrig, about a mile from Dunse, has been granted for the use of the Rifle Corps by the Marquis of Breadalbane. In addition to a donation of 20*l.* to the Volunteer Fund, the noble marquis has given liberal donations to other corps.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Wisbeach, or 2nd Cambridgeshire, Volunteers.—On Tuesday, the 24th ult., this company assembled at the Corn Exchange, Wisbeach, at one o'clock, P.M., when the men were sized, and sections alloted to the different sergeants. At two o'clock they marched on to the Market Place, preceded by their drum and fife band, all in uniform. Here a handsome Queen's colour, purchased by subscriptions from the ladies of Wisbeach and its immediate neighbourhood, and also a new bugle, with an appropriate inscription, were presented to the company by Mrs. Young, the Mayoress of Wisbeach, who originated the subscription, and took a leading part in carrying out the idea. An immense concourse of persons thronged the streets and Market Place during the proceedings, in which they took the most enthusiastic interest. The company then paraded the town until three o'clock, when they entered the parish church, which was thronged to excess. After evening prayers a sermon, eminently suited to the occasion, was preached by the Rev. W. B. Hopkins, the vicar; and at its close the company proceeded to the Market Place, where they were dismissed. The colours were borne by Ensign Young (who is also Mayor of Wisbeach) from the time of their delivery to him by Captain Fryer, who received them from Mrs. Young, until the company separated, and he then marched with them to the Rose and Crown Hotel. The Volunteers assembled there at five o'clock, and sat down to an excellent dinner, the room being tastefully decorated for the occasion,—several crossed rifles and swords, and a star, formed of sword-bayonets, giving character to the scene. Many loyal, patriotic, and friendly toasts and speeches were elicited, varied by the vocal powers of some of the Volunteers. The banquet closed about ten o'clock, and the company separated, having cemented their union more closely by these proceedings.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Lord Lieutenant of Devon, Earl Fortescue, has signified to Major Sir Edmund Prideaux that the offer of service of four additional companies in the 1st (or Exeter and South Devon) Volunteer Rifle Battalion, has been graciously accepted by Her Majesty.

ESSEX.

Plumstead Artillery.—An officer of Royal Artillery has been instructed to post two guns for the service of this corps, and the uniform adopted is similar to that of the Gravesend Volunteer Artillery.

HAMPSHIRE.

Portsmouth. — There is still a difference of opinion existing between the effective members of this force and the Lord-Lieutenant of the county upon the question of the colour of their uniform. This is very much to be regretted, as in all matters relating to drill and other soldierly duties the companies are sufficiently advanced for enrolment. But the further developement of the corps is entirely frustrated, in consequence of the Marquis of Winchester refusing to sanction the Volunteers to dress in a green uniform.

In one of our former impressions we recorded the dislike of this force to light grey and green facings—the colour insisted upon by the noble marquis—in consequence of its similarity to the dress of the hospital attendants, as well as the invalids at that institution, and also to the uniform of the convicts, who are to be seen in gangs in all parts of Portsmouth. It is felt that in a garrison town some allowance ought to be made for the feelings of the inhabitants who may volunteer, upon the subject of the dress they may be called upon to wear, particularly when its colour is too obvious to escape unpleasant comparison.

On Monday last a committee composed of the *élite* of the members held a meeting, and it has transpired that so distasteful is the colour insisted upon by the Lord-Lieutenant, to the entire force, that another effort is to be made to induce his lordship to change his opinion.

Without sharing in the repugnance of the Portsmouth Volunteers to a light grey as a colour for a rifle regiment, it is admitted that they have the best of the argument; for if grey is so suitable, how is it that the Rifle Brigade is not clothed in a uniform of that colour. It is further stated that the colour being a very light grey, it is liable to stain, to show dirt, and from its very flimsy texture, would be worn to pieces in the course of a few weeks' hard work.

But irrespective of these evils, and also of the authority which the example of the Government gives to the proceedings of the corps in selecting green, there seems to be something rather arbitrary in compelling a free corps, willing to bear all expenses of clothing, to wear an obnoxious coloured cloth of an expensive sort to suit the whim or fancy of one individual. After the sentiments of the Volunteers became known to his lordship, it would have been more gracious to have acceded the point at once, particularly as the noble marquis must be well aware that in many other instances the wishes of the Volunteers with respect to the colour of their uniform has not been made an impediment to their formation.

It is to be feared if the Marquis of Winchester still continues to insist upon the corps wearing his flimsy light grey and green facings, he may carry his point, but it will be at the expense of seeing a rifle regiment, that at one time promised to be a "crack" one, dwindle away to a few members. The Volunteer movement is fortunately beyond the power of any single individual to do it serious injury; for a national feeling like the present is too sacred to be trifled with upon such a subject as the colour of a tunic, or the shape of a shako.

KENT.

Gravesend Artillery.—A communication has been received from the War Department to the effect that the Government intend to award to the sergeants of this corps a superior description of sword to that recently supplied. An excellent band has been formed, and in consequence of the increasing number of Volunteers a second company is to be formed.

LANARKSHIRE.

Glasgow.—The number of volunteers enrolled and drilling is not less than 6000, of whom 5000 are officially recognised and numbered. The movement is not confined to the upper and middle classes, as not less than 1200 to 1500 men have been raised exclusively from the working population. The uniform for these Volunteers costs about 3*l.* per man, the expense of which is defrayed, partly by subscription, and partly by a contribution of 30*s.* to 40*s.* each, payable in weekly instalments. This method has proved very successful, and is worthy of being followed in other cities containing a large artisan population.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Oxford University.—This corps, which consists of four companies of 100 members in each, have resumed their drill, the 1st company meeting at Queen's College; the 2nd at St. John's College; the 3rd at Magdalen College; and the 4th at the Armoury.

Oxford City.—The authority from Government for the enrolment of this corps has been received, immediately upon which the mayor issued a notice inviting parties to attend at the Town-hall, and take the oath of allegiance, and in the first morning 110 citizens responded to the call, so that one company was immediately completed. It is anticipated that three other companies will be formed in the city. Captain Henry Atkins Bowyer, of Steeple Aston House, Oxon, has been unanimously selected as commanding officer, and the lord lieutenant has ratified the appointment. The gallant officer has seen considerable service, as is evidenced by some wounds which he still bears, and is no less distinguished for kindness and courtesy than he is for bravery and devotion to the Service. He is much beloved throughout the whole county, and the appointment has not only given general satisfaction, but will do much to strengthen the rifle movement here.

ROSS-SHIRE.

Sir J. J. R. Mackenzie, of Scatwell, has subscribed 125*l.* to the funds of the third company of Ross-shire Rifle Volunteers, and has promised to equip all his tenants, or their sons, paying from 20*l.* up to 100*l.* of rent, and to give a first-rate rifle range, free of any charge.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Chefton-Mallett.—A promising Rifle Corps, numbering nearly 70 effectives, and possessing funds to the amount of 300*l.*, has been formed in this town. The following gentlemen have been elected as officers, and their names sent to the Lord-Lieutenant for his approval:—Henry Ernst, Esq., Westcombe House, captain; Mr. Samuel Craddock, lieutenant; Mr. Joseph Allen, ensign; the Rev. Canon Gray, hon. chaplain; Dr. Wybrants, hon. surgeon.

WILTSHIRE.

Westbury.—The members of the local Volunteer Rifle Corps, now numbering 68, met in the Town Hall on Monday evening last, for the purpose of choosing a commanding officer. The corps, on the motion of Mr. Beckett Turner, seconded by Mr. Alfred Hall, unanimously elected H. G. G. Ludlow, Esq., of Heywood House, as captain. Mr. Ludlow accepted the appointment, and having acknowledged the honour of his selection, the proceedings were terminated by enthusiastic cheers for the mayor, the captain, the corps, and the Queen.

Volunteer Cavalry.—It will be seen on reference to the advertisement in another column, that a squadron of mounted riflemen is now being formed in connection with the First Surrey Rifle Battalion, under the direction of Major Boucher (formerly of the 5th Dragoon Guards), Commandant of the First Division of the Volunteer Force of the County of Surrey. The following extract is from a circular issued on the subject: "In attaching a troop or squadron of mounted riflemen to the First Surrey Battalion, it is intended that they should become the *eyes*, as it were, of their dismounted comrades, in reconnoitring, performing the duty of outposts, advanced picquets, &c.; the more, therefore, that their chargers possess the hunter's qualities the better, for both man and horse must be trained to go *across country*. They will be taught to move in *skirmishing* order with *supports*; to dismount (for the purpose of firing), and to mount again *rapidly*, for which purpose the horses should measure somewhat *low*, rather than high, as they are mounted and dismounted all the more quickly. Much attention must be devoted to rifle shooting, steadying the horse under fire, the right arm being passed through the bridle rein when firing dismounted; for the fire of a mounted man can never be depended on." The dress is a green tunic, with scarlet facings; a light helmet, resembling a hunting cap, with plume for occasions of parade only; pantaloons, and Napoleon boots; appropriate arms and accoutrements.

The Skiddaw Greys.—This corps is drilling every night, and now numbers nearly 80. Lieut.-Colonel Beatson examined the rifle range of the company on the breast of Skiddaw, and said it was the finest he had seen. The view into the heart of the mountains over Derwentwater is, indeed, magnificent, and for rifle-shooting, safe and good ground, from 100 to 900, or 1000 yards is available. The colonel, who recommends great simplicity and quietness in the uniform, said that the Skiddaw Grey colour of the cloth of the hills was much superior to the Government colours with which he compared it, and he observed that a uniform of the true Skiddaw Grey colour, with a simple edging of red or green would be the best rifle uniform.

Whitehall, Feb. 3.

Artillery Company of London — The commissions of the following officers are renewed for a further period of five years:—Captain Peter Morrison, Captain John Biden, Captain William Bokenham, Captain William Chickall Jay, Captain William Jeremiah Jordan, Lieutenant Adolphus John Lewis, Quartermaster George Ballin, Physician Henry Jeaffreson, Lieutenant John William Parker Field, Instructor of Musketry, to have the rank of Captain. Sergeant John Blockley to be Lieutenant, vice Harrison, whose commission is cancelled for continued absence without leave.

2nd Company of Lincolnshire Artillery Volunteers—Adam Smith, Esq., to be Captain; John Whitford, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Francis Long, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation, by Captain Struan Robertson, of his commission in the Royal South Lincoln Militia.

1st Company of Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—The Commission of Francis Delaval Walsh, Esq., as Honorary Surgeon, is to bear date January 22, 1860, instead of December 3, 1859.

19th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—James Maxwell, Esq., to be Captain; George Alexander Mackenzie, Esq., to be Captain; James Muir Dowie, Esq., to be Captain; William Donald Ryrie, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Alexander Macdonald Glassford, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Campbell Fraser, Gent., to be Ensign.

21st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Nathaniel Eckersley, Esq., to be Captain; Egerton Leigh Wright, Esq., to be Captain; George William Gunning, Gent. (late Captain in the 2nd Regiment of the Duke of Manchester's Own Militia), to be Lieutenant; Thomas Marshall, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Edward Scott, jun., Gent., to be Ensign; Lever Robert Rowbottom, Gent., to be Ensign; Thomas Joshua Heaton, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Subdivision of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—George Frederick Martin, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Clarke Deeley, Gent., to be Ensign.

City of Norwich Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Davy Brett, Esq. (late Major 17th Lancers), to be Major-Commandant; Charles Foster, Esq., to be Captain; John Barwell, jun., Gent., to be Lieutenant; Alfred Master, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Foster, resigned; Beaumont Wilson Jolly, Gent., to be Ensign.

Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—16th Company: Charles Williams David, Esq., to be Captain; Clement Waldron, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Jeremiah Box Stockdale, Gent., to be Ensign.

11th Company Kent Rifle Volunteers—Montagu Lubbock, Esq., to be Captain; Edward Osmond Berens, Esq., to be Lieutenant; William Darwin, Esq., to be Ensign; Edward Augustus Williams, Esq., to be Honorary Surgeon.

1st Subdivision Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers—Edward Loomes, Esq., to be Lieutenant; William Harris Bowker, Esq., to be Ensign.

1st Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers—The name of Ensign Claydon is Albert Decimus Claydon, and not Albert Decymus Claydon, as gazetted on the 24th instant.

1st City of Edinburgh Artillery Volunteers—John Boyd, jun., Esq., to be Captain; John Macnab, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; William Elgin, jun., Esq., to be Second Lieutenant.

13th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers—Alexander Simpson,

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jun., Esq., to be Captain; Alexander Macdonald, jun., Esq., to be Lieutenant; Alexander Francis Blaikie, Esq., to be Ensign.

1st Company of the Banff Volunteer Artillery Corps—William James Whyte, M.D., to be Captain.

2nd Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—John Usher Cunningham, Gent., to be Ensign; Jan. 20.

18th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Bridgewater, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Surgeon.

7th Company of Derbyshire Volunteer Rifles—Arthur Neild, Esq., to be Captain; Norman Bennett, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Andrew Welch, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 1.

8th Company of Derbyshire Volunteer Rifles—Haughton Charles Okeover, Esq., to be Captain; Andrew George Corbet, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Edward Alfred Dyke, Esq., to be Ensign; Robert Doxey Goodwin, Esq., to be Honorary Surgeon; Feb. 1.

7th Company Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Phillips Tyacke, Esq., to be Captain; Frederick Vivian Hill, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Reid, Gent., to be Ensign; Jan. 25.

2nd Company of Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteers—Oliver William Farrer, Esq., to be Captain; William Charles Lacey, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Charles James Radclyffe, jun., Esq., to be Ensign; Jan. 28.

7th Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Captain Francis Marcus Beresford to be Captain-Commandant; Robert Crowe, Esq., to be Captain; Owen Clutton, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Joseph John Smithies, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 1.

Wilford Volunteer Rifles—Francis Capper Brooke, Esq., to be Captain; Frederick William Brook, Lord Rendelsham, to be Lieutenant; Arthur George Brooke, Gent., to be Ensign; Jan. 26.

4th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—Bernard Husey-Hunt to be Captain; Jan. 25.

Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteers—1st Company—Sir John Lees, Bart., to be Captain; Charles Cavendish Clifford, Esq., M.P., to be Lieutenant; Jan. 25.

2d Company—Sir John Simeon, Bart., to be Captain; Arthur Harbottle Estcourt, Esq., to be Lieutenant; John Tooke, Gent., to be Ensign; Jan. 14.

3d Company—John Brown Willis Fleming, Esq., to be Captain; Ernest Edwards, Gent., to be Ensign; Jan. 25.

Haddingtonshire Artillery Volunteers—No. 1—Dunbar Company—James George Hay, Esq., to be Captain; John Jaffray, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; Mr. John Brown Wright to be Second Lieutenant; Jan. 18.

East Lothian Rifle Volunteers—No. 1—Haddington Company—Alexander Kinloch, Esq., to be Captain; Mr. George Gaukroger to be Lieutenant; Mr. Robert Richardson to be Ensign; Jan. 19.

No. 2—Gifford Company—John Charles Hay, Esq., to be Captain; Mr. Peter Burn Swinton, to be Lieutenant; Mr. Robert Hope Bogue to be Ensign; Jan. 20.

No. 3, Haddington Company—David Ronghead, Esq., to be Captain; Mr. David Shirriff to be Lieutenant; Mr. William James Dods to be Ensign; Jan. 21.

1st Company of Denbighshire Rifle Volunteers—Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P., to be Captain; Hugh McCorquodale, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Devereux Pugh, Gent., to be Ensign; Jan. 30.

2nd Company Stirlingshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—Francis Mackison, Esq., to be Captain; William Mackison, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Christie, Gent., to be Ensign.

[*The following* appointment is substituted for that of "Edmund *Balfour*," which appeared in the Gazette of the 24th Jan.]

9th Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Edmund Belfour, Esq., to be Ensign; Jan. 21.

WORKING-MEN AND THE UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your leading article of last week will do the Volunteer cause great good. I think if the returns were made up to this time that twice the number (80,000) you speak of will be found to have joined the ranks;—there are, at least, if all were counted up, 1000 in the little county of Cumberland alone, and it has only recently joined in the movement. In the widely-scattered population of the parish of Crosthwaite (numbering nearly 6000) of which Keswick (containing about half the population) is the market town, there are already about 80, with the certainty of there being, by-and-bye, 100 effectives, all finding their own uniform. It seems to me that it will mainly depend on the dress whether the Volunteer movement is to have very great, or only very moderate success. Unless the best of the working-men enter, the movement will neither be wholesome nor successful. Unless the uniform is quiet, neat, and *useful*, and as any man may wear on high days and holidays, it cannot be expected that working-men will *purchase* it; and it is exceedingly desirable, out of respect to the independence of the working-men themselves, as well as to preserve a high tone in the citizen force which you entrust with arms, that every Volunteer should at least stand in his own clothes. If you make the dress as *useful* and neat as any other dress,—and bear in mind that it is a dress of honour,—I cannot see that you are asking any sacrifice which any respectable working-man could not cheerfully make, provided he really thought it an honour and a privilege to stand forward as one of the defenders of the country. If he does not think it an honour and a privilege the nation is better without him. In hard times and popular tumults it may become very essential that our Volunteers should be patriotic and sensible men; and it will be in favour of this that as few men as possible shall be bribed by a dress to enter. When large employers present their men with uniforms, or private individuals kindly offer the dress to a neighbour whom they respect, that is all very well; indeed, one of the many excellent things accompanying this Volunteer movement is, that good-will between man and man may thus be shown.

But where you offer the dress from the public funds of the corps, I maintain that the sentiment of charity enters, and that the *morale* of the whole effort is lowered. Those who buy their dress are discontented; those who get it for nothing—especially if, by a little effort, they could have got it for themselves—are more or less pauperised in feeling. You spoil the whole, and convert what ought to be an elevating into a lowering influence. It ought to be recollected that this Volunteer movement is different, and higher in tone, from any which the nation has ever known before; this time it is not a calling out of the people by the Government, but a calling out of the Government by the people; and the nation—now for the first time since the Revolution—trusted with their own arms, must take care that they do not again lose this highest privilege and greatest honour which a government can confer on a free and intelligent people by any faults in the organisation or *morale* of the force. There may be occasional cases of hardship, and an occasional exclusion of a good man, by insisting on every one providing his own dress; but the good will, I respectfully affirm, greatly counterbalance the evil.

It will be essential, for the purpose referred to, that the dress be free from bedizenment and vain-glorious display; that, in fact, while indicating the volunteer by its uniform cut and simple ornament, it substantially clothes the citizen and the earnest, quiet Englishman. To let so noble a sentiment run off to slashed cuffs and collars, or rivers of tawdry braid and lace, or be lost in bottomless trousers, would be not only to do wrong to the patriotism which is the soul of the movement, but, by unfitting the dress for that of the quiet sensible working-man, would be to prevent his joining the ranks.

On the other hand, no other expense whatever should fall on working-men. The wealthier members of each corps should provide prizes, and meet the expenses connected with the gatherings of various neighbouring companies for shooting and field manœuvres (and these, if the Volunteer movemement is to be permanent, will cost something considerable), while the expenses for instruction, targets, and ammunition, should be either provided by Government or by a county rate.

It seems extraordinary that Volunteers should have such difficulty in getting instructors, and have, in many cases, to pay so high for them, when there must be hundreds of soldiers competent for the task, if the Secretary at War chose to send them. The expenses for instruction will soon be over; if the permanent expenses were divided, so that the Government provided the ammunition, targets, and rifles for those who did not provide their own, while the funds of the corps were devoted to the rent of rooms, keeping the arms clean, prizes, and the expenses consequent on field days and county meetings for competition, not only in shooting, but athletic sports, I believe there would be little danger of the Volunteer organisation languishing either for want of funds or want of interest in the great national pastime. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ONE OF THE SKIDDAW GREYS.

Derwentwater, Jan. 25th, 1860.

VOLUNTEERS.

BY AN OFFICER OF ROYAL RIFLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The notable feature of this present volunteer movement is, that England has at last become awake to the paramount necessity and duty of self defence. The warnings long ago uttered, of England's greatest soldier, are now bearing fruit. That they should be bearing fruit at all is a proof, let us believe, of the innate goodness of the soil on which they were sown, and an earnest that what has allowed years to pass before it showed any sign of life, will really flourish the longer and take root deeper. England, in seeing the holy duty of national defence, is recognising another equally important truth, that her defenders must be her own sons, that men, born and nurtured on her own soil, are the only "walls" to be depended on. The pens of a few practical sailors have, happily, lately demolished the dangerous theory that the Navy might, henceforth, be left to engineers, and gunners, and yet uphold at sea the glory of the English name. Let the Navy be called our "wooden walls," or our "iron walls;" let every ship of the line composing it equal the Great Eastern in tonnage; all will be of little avail unless the true race of sailors is preserved. No ships, no forts, no earth-works, will ever defend England, unless the supply of *men* is ready at a moment's notice. Let every defensible point on the sea-board be armed; let London be surrounded by walls and forts; when all this had been done, the only walls for England would still be—as they now are—the bodies of her sons. It was truly said, not long since, by a distinguished authority, that an undue confidence in the invincibility of a channel fleet might ruin the national defences of England; it would cause the absence of preparations for contingencies on shore. This present rush to arms, with no apparent motive but true patriotism, proves—if any doubted—that the men of England are not wanting in the old virtues. We have more to lose than any nation. It is impossible to say what effect the loss of any one of our possessions, far or near, might have on the moral, political, and commercial welfare of England; and the country must never again grudge a sufficient force of trained soldiers, ready for instant service in any part of the world; in fact, a standing army proportionate not merely to the bare necessities, but to the grandeur of the nation. If every man in England is trained to the use of arms, we must not neglect on this account to keep up an adequate supply of those whose *first* business, instead of their *second*, is the science of warfare. The true interest of the country will always be to keep at their utmost degree of efficiency both the regular Army and its sister the Militia force, which is so constantly called on to supply the place of regular soldiers at home, and, at times, abroad. What is useful as an *auxiliary*, must never be relied on as a sole support in case of danger. There is another risk, too, to be guarded against,—what will this movement be in four or five years? Should occasion arise for the active services of the force now called into existence, the movement may by that time be considered as a most important safeguard to the country: but, on the other hand, where will it be if no occasion has come to call forth more of the existing spirit than the monotony of drill, varied only by occasional rifle practice? This is a point which *must* meet with consideration and forethought. The zeal with which every new object of interest is handled is proverbial; and this kind of zeal is more than doubled when the object is one which combines men, which gives for the moment one aim to men of totally different rank, feelings, and pursuits. If this movement is to be of the real service which it may be, and which most of us hope and believe it will be, it must be an increasing movement. If from any cause interest flags—if volunteers do not come forward, or, when enrolled, do not throw themselves heart and soul into the work,—if, in, fact, the force should ever become nominal merely in efficiency, instead of being a vital reality,—then will it be dangerous instead of useful; and the day which called it forth will be a bad day for England. To preserve its efficiency, the same classes who have now put life into the movement must not abate one atom of their interest in it. The rich, in influence, in rank, in land, in money, must bring what they have to its support. Subscriptions must continue to be cheerfully paid; rank and influence must show by example as well as precept what is to be done, and the right way to do it. The women of England must help, and must put forward, as a motive for joining the force, the defence of homes and families—not an effervescing excitement, or the love of wearing a uniform. They can help, too, by the prestige of their presence on all fitting occasions—while the bone and sinew, the men who make the force and fill the ranks, must enrol themselves in sufficient numbers, and, when enrolled, keep manfully to their work, and not throw it up from some temporary distaste, annoyance, or jealousy. Again, there is another point of importance—discipline—without which no amount of drill is worth anything whatever. The great, in fact the principal, objection to the use of irregular troops on actual service, is their want of that kind of discipline which is absolutely necessary to a soldier. A man may be as brave, as scientific, as cool as you please; but, be he officer or soldier, if he is not a *disciplined* man, he is only half a soldier. No matter what the relative positions of commander and commanded may be in ordinary life, "on parade" the principle of "passive obedience" cannot be carried too far. Now this may appear simple; but any soldier who has had any experience of half-trained troops will say that it is not so simple an affair—that even "silence in the ranks" is a most difficult, as well as *most* essential, point to arrive at. If this is gained, a great deal has been accomplished; and where, as in most instances with our Volunteers, officers and men have the same amount of experience, or of absence of experience, of all military affairs, anything like a proper regard to this will be found to require much care and attention on all sides. A case occurred not long ago in a "crack" Yeomanry regiment, where a trumpeter, a farmer, was reprimanded by the captain of his troop for having a cigar in his mouth during drill. The trumpeter, strong in his acquaintance with the customs of Her Majesty's service, rejoined, "It's all right, sir—just you ask what they do in the regulars"—a kind of answer likely enough, varied slightly by circumstances, to find its way to the lips of many another zealous, but ill-informed Volunteer. A great disadvantage to the Volunteer force now, as regards efficiency, is the way in which it is officered; and this is said without any disparagement to those who hold the commissions which have been conferred on them as a compliment, without consideration of the qualifications of the holders. In proportion as soldiers are unsteady and ill-trained, do they require to be led by experienced men, in whom they can feel thorough confidence. A man of forty or fifty years old, who has lived up to that time as a country gentleman, a lawyer, or a doctor, finds it impossible, in nine cases out of ten, to acquire even such an amount of steadiness and precision as is necessary to command a company, much more a battalion, on a field-day. Not every soldier by profession ever becomes a "good drill"—a man thoroughly up to his work; much less can "civilians" expect to acquire this steadiness by occasional study of the profession. The best and steadiest troops will be unsteadied by incompetent and undecided commanders. How great will be the difficulty, then, with Volunteer forces constituted as ours are. Strict attention on the part of commanders, and due discipline on the part of the commanded, can alone in any measure obviate the disadvantage alluded to.

It was common enough a few years ago for military men to disparage, as inefficient, anything approaching to a volunteer or irregular force. Late years, however, have taken away many prejudices on this head. Those who have seen—as most may have seen, now-a-days—raw Militia regiments, with half the men in their ranks recruits, called out for embodied service, and after a month's or six weeks' training in the country town, sent to do hard garrison duty at arsenals and dockyards, can never doubt the capabilities of the material which England possesses, or the existence of the power of adapting this material to the purposes required. This will be further evident, when it is found that these same Militia regiments, as has really happened in almost every case, have done duty as correctly, and preserved themselves as free from crime, as ordinary regiments of the Line. Now, what can be done, say, in six months, by the class of men who form the Line and Militia force, ought to be done in four by our Volunteers. Intelligence and education should be of great help; and will be so, unless a "little knowledge" interferes with necessary subordination. Again, the power of having very frequently short periods of drill, should be made the most of. Six or seven hours even, each week, of regular drill, continued for five or six months, ought to make a vast difference all over the country, and as a rule it is likely to be found that those corps will be most efficient whose members live within a small distance of each other, and, from following similar occupations, can be constantly brought together, though only for a short space of time. One word as to *dress*—a subject which will probably be taken in hand very shortly by the Government. It is of the greatest importance, with a view to any service to be expected from Volunteeer corps, that uniforms, all over the country, should, in colour and fashion, be assimilated, so that a Volunteer may be known as readily as possible. There will be plenty of room for distinction between different corps in the colour of facings and badges. The uniform, too, should be plain, with as little lace or braid as possible, as this kind of adornment is ornamental only when new, and as a uniform becomes worn it only gives an untidy and shabby appearance to it.

To repeat what has already been urged—the proof of what this movement really is, must be looked for four or five years hence, not sooner. If in that time any symptoms of decay appear, let the *corps* become *clubs*, or what they will, but let them be no longer as a national defence, a delusion to the country. If, on the contrary, the movement is then fulfilling its present promise, if it is increasing steadily in popularity and efficiency, then it may fairly claim to be considered a real national institution, and so far as in it lies, a reliable national defence.

E. D. N.

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NEW PAPER FOR THE UNITED SERVICES AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE AND JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES. Edited by W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., LL.D. (Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

The subscription to the paper is 6*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, or 26*s.* per annum, payable in advance; and the postage—uniformly 1*d.* in the United Kingdom, but which if forwarded abroad varies according to the route and destination—must in all cases be added to the remittance. All Editorial Communications should be addressed to W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., and all business letters and advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher, and Post-office orders made payable to JOSEPH SMITH. Advertisements received up to Thursday Evening. The Paper will be published every Saturday in time for the Morning Mails.

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The EDITOR begs to return his acknowledgments to the Officers and Secretaries of Volunteers who have so kindly furnished him with information in reference to their respective corps, and invites further communications.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, or to Mr. Joseph Smith, and not to the EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1860.

The motion for the abolition of the Purchase System, which Sir De Lacy Evans was to have made this week, has been postponed for a fortnight. When it is brought forward, we expect to find that the opposition on the part of the Government will not be of a very strong character, and that the question will lie between modification and total abolition. Mr. Sidney Herbert was one of the Members of the Royal Commission on Purchase who recommended that the position of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel should be no longer purchaseable, but should be filled by an officer selected for his competence by the Commander-in-Chief. It is not likely that, as Secretary of State for War, he will renounce the opinion so deliberately recorded two or three years since; and we have good reason to anticipate that in replying to Sir De Lacy Evans he will express his readiness at once to carry out that part of the recommendation of the Royal Commission. We should not be at all surprised if further and much greater changes, extending even to the gradual abolition of the whole system, were to be taken into consideration by the Government. Some very decided modification is certainly imminent, and we shall only express a hope that not merely vested interests but the future interests of the officers will be taken into careful consideration, before any step is actually taken to interfere with a system which has so powerful an influence upon the whole fabric of the Army. We have more than once stated our opinion that a simplification of our regimental system might very advantageously be made the means of effecting great improvements in the purchase system. If the unnecessary ranks of Major and Ensign were abolished, and field officers appointed by selection, there would be but one step of promotion to be obtained by purchase, while every officer in a regiment, with the exception of the field officers, would have practically the same inducement to retire and make way for younger men that they have at present. It will be well for Parliament, before voting for the abolition of the system, to ascertain whether, if it be really in their power to abolish money bargains for promotion—they will not have an entirely illicit traffic going on instead of the open and regulated one which at present prevails. It is plainly the duty of the Secretary of State, before assenting to any considerable interference with the system, to devise some plan which will replace it, and which will not have the re-actionary effect of keeping officers out of positions of command until they have attained an age at which the physical vigour so necessary in a commander cannot be looked for in men not specially favoured by nature. It must be recollected, however, that the Secretary of State for War advocates the modification of the purchase system, and the Under-Secretary, Lord de Grey, its entire abolition. We speak advisedly when we tell the officers of the Army to be prepared for considerable changes at a very early period.

A profitless controversy has arisen between the most powerful organ of public opinion in the world and the representatives of military experience, traditions, and knowledge, in reference to the value of Volunteers in war. On the side of our great contemporary there is, however, it must be said, either evasion or ignorance of the main proposition, which amounts solely to this,—that undisciplined forces must be inferior to disciplined forces. It is preposterous to maintain for a moment that a body of men, accustomed to obey orders, and to act in concert in military operations, are not *ipso facto* superior to the same or a much larger body not acting with submission to orders or with any mutual co-operation. The great fallacy of the whole argument seems to lie in the assumption that *because* the French attack in shockingly loose order, *therefore* they are *not* thoroughly drilled, and that in fact they are nothing better than a huge aggregate of volunteers. Now it so happens that no

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troops in the world are more perfectly disciplined or more thoroughly drilled than the Imperial Guard and the Zouaves who fought at Magenta and Solferino, and who bore the shock of the Italian battles. In attack they throw out masses of companies it is true, "in shockingly loose order," who skirmish with such immense skill and vigour as to produce great effects on the stolid enemy who does not send out skirmishers to meet them, and who persists in opposing solid columns to their fire; but those companies are always—invariably, and without exception—supported by massive reserves ready to advance, and occupy the ground as the enemy recedes, to receive the reforming companies if they are forced to retire, and to resist the columns of the pursuing enemy. Nay more—let these scattered masses be threatened by cavalry, or be compromised by a sudden flank movement of infantry, and one shall see how speedily they will contract, as if each man were linked by an invisible chain to his neighbour, till they present a square of bristling bayonets, or the usual massive formation of the French columns. The very writer who gives such a beautiful description of the two orders of battle shows what he means by the use of the words, "opening out." "Opening out" of what? Why, from regular order in column, or three deep ranks, into loose skirmishing order, in order to attack, whilst the Austrians attacked in solid columns, undeployed, and moved in doubled sections, as the Russians did at Inkerman. When it is said that the French were "without a smack of the style learnt on drill or parade," it is forgotten that every single movement the troops are described as performing in action was carefully and laboriously drilled and paraded into them, as any one may know who ever saw a French regiment at exercise. The words "there was no forming from beginning to end," imply simply that there was no alteration of the extended order, which, with all respect, is a formation, although when we read some other accounts of these battles it would seem as if the "charges" spoken of could scarcely have been made without some qualification of the assertion. The opposition by way of antithesis of "regular battalions" to "light troops" is not consistent with sense, for light troops are just as regular as the heaviest infantry. There is no such thing as "irregular discipline," as any body of men who, without discipline, went out to fight disciplined troops would find to their cost. The gist of the matter is however in this reflection, that we are never likely to fight the Austrians. Assuredly not. Against what aggression is the volunteer movement intended to provide? Against the march of the very troops who are confessedly masters of the whole science of the new mode of attack — those who have devoted years to its study and to its practice in actual battle-fields and long campaigns; who can form square with the steadiest and smartest infantry; who can execute every manœuvre with the utmost precision; who are orderly, obedient, accustomed to act together and in masses; who can march for long days with heavy packs and full cartridge boxes; who can charge with the bayonet, or deliver heavy volleys against hostile squadrons; who can deploy into line or close up into column with equal celerity; and who to those military excellences add all the qualities of the most "shockingly loose" ordered Volunteers—who, in fact, have everything that the Volunteers possess, and something — a great deal—more; and that something Volunteers must acquire by drill and discipline ere they become the equal of Zouaves, or grenadiers, or chasseurs in the loosest order in the world.

There is another writer whose valuable communications may enable us to appreciate the result of great courage, "irregular discipline," and numbers, when opposed to regular troops, particularly when those who possess the former are not acting in accordance with strategical science. The Moors represent a Volunteer force—certainly not like our English Volunteers, but still brave and determined men, fighting for their homes; the Spaniards, though fighting in loose order, are disciplined troops. All admit the bravery of the Moors in their early encounters. But the steadiness and discipline of their opponents, aided by good generalship and better military equipment, is doing its work, if it has not already effected it. Day by day the Moors lose confidence, whilst the Spaniards acquire experience and certainty of success in every fight.

That the Volunteers, when organised a few months more, will present a most formidable front to any enemy, and prove the materiel of troops as good or better than any in the world, we do not doubt; but they must work to gain that knowledge. It will be seen that Garibaldi maintains that Volunteers are of real utility, on the supposition that they approach the Bersaglieri in skill and discipline. Well, then, we can assure our Volunteers that there are not in any army in Europe troops more thoroughly drilled, more orderly, more solid, when they form in column, than the Sardinian rifle regiments to which the Italian soldier refers. The honour just accorded by the Queen to the officers of her Volunteer forces, will no doubt be the best incentive to their efforts to advance the efficiency and discipline of their corps. No one doubts but that every man of them would behave individually, on the battle field, as well as the best drilled Englishman who ever stood face to face with a foeman.

We announced, a week or two since, that the intention of the Government was to add about 22,000 men to the regular army, disbanding the Militia at the same time, and bringing home several regiments from India. We have reason to believe that the spirit of economy has, since then, stepped in, and that the proposed augmentation will be considerably less than that originally proposed, and all but officially settled at the time of our announcement. The Army estimates are understood to have been revised, with a view to reduction, and they will be laid before the House of Commons in their new shape in the course of next week. We expect to find the proposed increase to the Guards altogether abandoned, and that of the Royal Artillery and the Line very considerably modified. As statements continue to be made by some of our contemporaries respecting new battalions, perhaps it may be well for us to repeat what we have before said, that the increase in the Line will be made in the shape of an addition to each company; consequently, that no new battalions will be formed.

A telegram from India received yesterday, acquaints us with some of the arrangements of the China expedition, which are almost completely in the hands of the military authorities in India. Besides the 1st Royals (2nd battalion) at Hong Kong, the 2nd (1st battalion), on their way from the Cape, and the 3rd Buffs (1st battalion), and 67th, now in Canton, the following regiments of infantry will be sent from India, viz., 1st battalion 6th, 1st battalion 8th, 31st, 37th, 44th, 56th, 60th (battalion not mentioned, but very probably the 3rd from Madras), 66th, 67th, and 73rd, with eight native regiments. The cavalry regiment selected is the King's Dragoon Guards. Respecting the staff the telegram is somewhat confused. It says, the staff of the China force is composed as follows: Sir Hope Grant, Commander-in-Chief; Generals Napier and Michel, Generals of Divisions; Colonel Stephens, Deputy Adjutant-General; Colonel Mackenzie, Quartermaster-General; Colonel Bruce and Colonel Haythorne, Chiefs of the Staff.

By "Colonel Stephens," Colonel Stephenson of the Scots Fusilier Guards, now at Hong Kong, is probably meant. Sir W. Mansfield was appointed by the Home Government, and the news of his nomination doubtless had not reached Calcutta at the time the telegram was despatched.

The statement that certain captains were to be promoted, in order to get young men on the admirals' list, which appeared some short time back, having given rise to many inquiries, it may be as well to state that there is no foundation for the report.

Lord Seaton resigns the command in Ireland on the 1st of April, and Lord Melville that in Scotland at the same time, but the statements which have appeared with regard to their presumed successors have no substantial foundation, no arrangements having been yet made respecting the anticipated vacancies.

The death of General Sir Thomas Makdougall Brisbane will cause the following promotions:—Lieut.-General E. B. Wynyard, C.B., to be General; Major-General Sir H. Ferguson Davie to be Lieut.-General; Colonel C. Stuart, Military Secretary to Lord Canning, to be Major-General; Lieut.-Colonel W. D. Deverell, of the 15th Depôt Battalion, to be Colonel; and Major W. F. Harvey, Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the army.

The Colonelcy of the 34th Regiment is vacant by the death of General Sir T. Makdougall Brisbane. That of the 73rd has been filled by the appointment of Major-General Sir Michael Creagh, an old and distinguished officer.

Colonel Congreve, C.B., half-pay 29th Regiment, and Quartermaster-General of the Bengal Presidency, has been placed upon the list of officers receiving rewards for distinguished services. Colonel Congreve commanded the 29th in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, and was severely wounded at Ferozeshah; he also served in the Punjaub campaign of 1848-49, and as Adjutant-General during the mutiny of 1857.

Colonel M'Cleverty, Assistant-Adjutant-General at Edinburgh, has been appointed to a command in India, with the temporary rank of Major-General.

Colonel Campbell, C.B., of the 52nd Light Infantry, will succeed Major-General Van Notten Pole as Inspecting Field Officer at Glasgow, and Colonel Brunker succeeds Major-General Franklyn at York. The Inspecting Field Officership at Cork is vacant.

The following officers have been appointed sub-inspectors of Volunteers. For the Artillery, Major Fortescue. For the Rifles, Lieut.-Colonel R. G. A. Luard, Major Gustavus Hume, Major G. B. Harman, Major W. G. D. Stewart, and Major A. A. Nelson. They will have the pay and allowances of Majors of Brigade; the chief Inspector-Colonel, McMurdo, C.B., ranks as a Deputy-Adjutant-General.

Colonel J. Clark Kennedy, C.B., Assistant-Quartermaster-General, at Aldershot, has been appointed to succeed Colonel McMurdo as Commandant of the Military Train.

The appointments to the professorships in the School of Medicine at Chatham have been made. Mr. Longmore (formerly of the H.M.'s 19th Regiment, and now Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, stationed at Colchester Camp), is professor of surgery. Mr. Moorehead (formerly in the Indian service) is professor of clinical medicine; Mr. Parker is professor of hygienic and sanitary science. We believe that there will be no chair of chemistry, and it is doubtful if there will be any professor of pathology.

Lieutenant Wilson, 86th Regiment, superintending officer of recruiting at Boyle, has been moved to Reading, in the room of Lieutenant Davy, Rifle Brigade, and Lieutenant Musgrave, 87th Fusiliers, has become Superintending Officer at Boyle.

Captain John Yates, lately Adjutant of the 11th Hussars, has been appointed Adjutant of the Cavalry Depôt at Canterbury.

A portion of the 26th Regiment have been for some time wearing experimentally Colonel Spiller's and Mr. Berrington's new knapsacks. The result of this trial, as far as the 26th Regiment is concerned, has been a report very unfavourable to Mr. Berrington's pack, which is found to hurt the man greatly across the chest. This pack has also another very great disadvantage, viz., in consequence of the great-coat being rolled and worn round three sides of the pack, the width of the pack is considerably increased, being with the great-coat 2 inches wider than either Col. Spiller's pack, or the pack of 1857, now generally in use in the Army. This increased width is a very great disadvantage, as it obstructs the free use of the soldier's arms; it also prevents the rear-rank man from putting his rifle down to take aim. Indeed it may not be out of place here to remark that all the packs hitherto in use are too wide, which fact has two very serious results, more especially in the present day of accurate rifle shooting. 1st, the pack being wide, immediately file-firing commences, the ranks are all jostling one another, thus completely neutralising the advantage of the rifle, and destroying anything approaching to accuracy of aim, which, as far as rifle firing is concerned, not only reduces the rifle to the level of Brown Bess, by destroying its superior accuracy, but virtually reduces it below the old arm, inasmuch as, the excellence of accuracy being lost, the advantage of rapidity of loading and firing is on the side of the old smooth bore. The soldier cannot freely use his arms, and his weapon as a pike is thus prejudiced; this second disadvantage is more felt now than it was some years ago, from the fact of the men being, for the most part, smaller than they were before the Crimean war, especially in the 2nd battalions; in the Guards and old regiments, where the men are of a larger class, this fault does not tell so much. Colonel Spiller's pack is reported in a tolerably favourable manner, but no appreciable advantage over the present pack is remarked by the great men—the fault which is difficult to remedy, viz., the straps under the arms that hurt the soldier being still retained. This fault Mr. Berrington attempts to remedy, and throws the strain on the chest, where the soldier complains still more of the inconvenience.

The Secretary of State for War has authorised an allowance of 4*d.* per diem to men employed in camps of instruction in throwing up field works, &c. It is understood, however, that this is not to be considered in the light of working pay, but as a compensation for the injury to clothing likely to arise.

Her Majesty is about to pay a very gracious compliment to the Volunteer Corps, by setting apart a day especially for the reception of the officers. We believe that some day about the middle of next month is likely to be selected, so that ample time will be afforded to procure uniforms and appointments.

Lord Seaton, commanding the troops in Ireland, has arrived in England.

The latest accounts from China give rather contradictory statements respecting the prospects of the British and French expedition. On the one hand it is reported that the fortifications of Pekin are being strengthened, and that large numbers of Tartar troops are being concentrated on the Peiho. On the other hand, it is said that the Taku forts have been to some extent dismantled, and that no opposition will be offered to a large English force. In that case the *Overland China Mail* says, "the English commanders will require to exercise the greatest caution in ascending up to Tien-tsin—if they attempt to do so—lest their vessels be caught by masked batteries in the turnings of the rivers."

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TENTS AND TENT-LIFE.*

We have Armstrong guns, and Enfield rifles. Continual improvements are daily springing up in all instruments for the destruction of life. It must be but poor economy which fosters all those appliances tending to exterminate our enemies, but neglects those which nearly concern our own welfare. So argues Major Rhodes; and the result of his cogitations has been not only the production of a very ingenious and excellent description of tent, but of an amusing volume on tent-life generally.

In the early ages of the world, beginning indeed as far back as 4000 B.C., and since that time, tents have been constantly made use of as habitations; and Major Rhodes treats us to an interesting account of these dwellings, from the rude antediluvian tents, covered with the skins of animals, down to the more elaborate bell-tents and marquees of our own time; and, combining instruction with amusement, he gives us many curious particulars of the habits of the nomadic tribes who most affected this mode of life.

One thing which strikes one very forcibly in perusing these pages is the paucity of improvements which in the lapse of time have been brought to bear upon tent architecture, the principle of construction varying little at present from what it did many hundreds of centuries back; indeed, Major Rhodes tells us that in an old illustrated edition of "Cæsar's Commentaries," there are represented "three tents of the exact form now used in England, the old pattern 'round tent,' or, as they are erroneously called, 'bell-tents,' without the improved short wall" (p. 16). Of course, in materials and some minor details of tent-making, we have advanced considerably; but it is strange to observe how pertinaciously we appear to have clung to most of the defects which were observable in the tents of the early Arabs; and of these defects, one of the greatest is that of opposing a flat, and internally unsupported surface of canvass, instead of a convex one to the force of the wind, an error perpetuated by means of the pole, which hitherto, in some shape or another, has been considered a *sine qua non* in the construction of a tent. In the common round tent of the present day this defect is peculiarly appreciable, as any one of Crimean experience will testify, and few who have passed a stormy night in one of these most unsatisfactory habitations will readily forget the misery of awaking to find one side of their tent bellying inwards with the force of the wind and beating rain, till, yielding at length to the severe strain (if the ropes have not yielded before), the pegs are drawn from the sloppy ground, and the whole tent topples over to leeward.

But Major Rhodes has changed all this. In his preface (p. viii.), he observes: "Convinced that by adhering to the present plan of constructing tents (viz., by having interior vertical poles, and innumerable outside supports, in the shape of ropes, for the purpose of keeping the tent upright, besides acting as props or stays to resist the wind), I could not increase their stability or rigidity without very materially adding to their weight, and thereby decreasing their usefulness in the shape of portability, I at once banished all such methods of construction from my mind."

He accordingly discards the pole altogether, and substitutes a sort of framework, somewhat like that of an umbrella (which indeed the drawings of his field-tent closely resemble), the ribs, of which there are eight, being composed "of stout laths of ash, bamboo, or any other flexible material." These ribs effect a junction at a point about eight feet from the ground (the height of the tent) in a head-piece formed with radial sockets to receive them; the butt end of each rib is forced into the ground, and, "to facilitate this operation, the extremity of the rib is provided with a metal shoe in the shape of a wedge." The rib is kept in its place by means of a double-twisted rope, laid in a circular form upon the ground, and having fixed loops at equal distances, the butt of the rib also having stops upon it to prevent the rope slipping up, and the whole is covered with double waterproof canvas, which Major Rhodes recommends should be painted grey, or some other similar colour; "the strong canvas covering in which the whole tent is rolled up can be divided into two parts, and buttoned to the inside of the tent, the buttons being provided for the purpose, thereby affording a material ground-support to the whole of the canvas around the bottom of the tent, when the rifles and knapsacks of the men are placed thereon; this prevents the ground-current of air from blowing directly on the men when lying down" (p. 180) and "additional security or firmness is given by outside 'storm-ropes,' radiating from the cover at the back of each rib." (P. 180.) Such is roughly a description of Major Rhodes' field-tent, which, when pitched, assumes the form of a curvilinear octagon, of 13 feet diameter; his guard tent is a modification of the same, but only 9 feet in diameter and 5 in height; while his hospital tent, which is of an oblong form, 30 feet in length, 15 wide and 10 high, and intended to accommodate 20 patients, is constructed entirely on the same principle, and weighs only 395 pounds to the Government one of 507 pounds.

The ventilation, which in all cases is secured by a hole in the head-piece, which can be closed or opened at will, is admirable.

A little consideration will enable the reader, particularly such an one as has had some experience of tent-life, to appreciate the many advantages of these tents. From their form they are "less liable to catch the wind than the perpendicular wall, and conical sides of tents, constructed on the old principle." (P. 179.) They are considerably more portable, and can be pitched and struck with greater ease and rapidity. They occupy, when pitched, much less room than the old-fashioned tents, from the absence of ropes; and indeed it is in itself no small boon to have rendered locomotion in a camp a work of less difficulty, and less fraught with danger of ugly falls over tightly-stretched, unseen tent ropes than heretofore; and last not least their peculiar form secures a vast increase of interior space.

It may be interesting before we conclude, to compare briefly a few statistics of the old tents and those of Major Rhodes' invention:—"An ordinary single-poled circular, conical tent, without any side walls, but occupying the same space of ground as my field tent" (we quote our author's own words) "contains about 354 cubic feet of air, thus allowing about 44½ cubic feet per man, 8 men in a tent, or about 29½ with 12 men in a tent."

Major Rhodes' field tent contains 531 cubic feet of air, giving for each man, 8 men in a tent, 66½ cubic feet each, or with 12 men about 44½ cubic feet for each.

Five of Major Rhodes' hospital tents, accommodating in all 100 sick, or 150 healthy men, and giving 119 cubic feet of air to each soldier in the first case, or 79½ in the latter, occupy superficially only the extent required for one Government hospital tent, accommodating only 20 sick or 30 healthy soldiers.

But we have already transgressed our proposed limits, not we hope, however, without convincing our readers of the superiority of Major Rhodes' invention over the tents now in use.

He has received a gold medal from His Majesty the Emperor of Austria "in approval of His Majesty's high approbation," and that his tents have been tested in the Hanoverian service; and in an official document on the subject appended to the volume we are told that "eight men with very moderate practice can pitch an hospital tent in from ten to twelve minutes; and four men a field tent in five minutes; the same with the guard tent."

There is little room for any display of literary powers in this little volume; but it is modestly and clearly written, and it is with much satisfaction we observe that a new edition of it has already been found necessary; the illustrations also assist very materially in conveying a just idea of the different natures of tents which the author describes. We conclude this notice by wishing Major Rhodes' tents and volume every success, nor can we doubt that the intrinsic merits of both will ensure it.

* *Tents and Tent Life, from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time.* By Godrey Rhodes, Major (Unattached). New Edition, with Supplement. Illustrated. (London: 1859.)

NATIONAL DEFENCE.*

Any remarks from the pen of Sir Robert Gardiner are sure to be welcome; while the boldness of the views which he enunciates, and the ability with which they are expressed must at least ensure for them attention, even if the known experience and talents of the gallant author failed to do so. No one will be surprised to find General Gardiner at a time like the present discussing so important a question as that of National Defence; and those who are intimate with his former productions will be still less so to find the subject discussed in this little pamphlet with more than ordinary vigour and determination. The object of these pages is threefold: to impress on the people of England the possibility—not to say probability—of war rolling, ere many years have flown, towards our little island; to point out to them how unprepared in that case we should be to meet it; and to suggest means for averting the evil, not only for the present but for the future, and recommending "not a policy of the moment, to meet unlooked-for emergencies like that now keeping England alive and awake, but a policy which will ensure and perpetuate the military security of the country." (P. 19.)

By pointing to the ever-increasing power of France, and to the love of military glory which characterises that nation, by indicating the combination of tradition with circumstances, rendering the invasion of England peculiarly congenial; by reminding us of the success which has invariably attended the designs of the Emperor Napoleon, of the suddenness with which war broke upon Austria, as little expecting or fearing it as ourselves, of the turn which affairs, within the last twelvemonths, have taken on the continent generally, and which they are now taking in the Mediterranean particularly; the gallant General, if he does not establish his first proposition to the satisfaction of all, must at least secure the sympathies of a large proportion of his readers, and demonstrates successfully the necessity of being on the *qui vive*, prepared constantly for the worst.

On the subject of our defenceless state he has much to say, and it is scarcely surprising at this particular time to find him holding the same opinions which he three years ago advanced in his pamphlet, entitled, "Is England a Military Nation or not?" and in some remarks published about the same time on "Legislative Military Responsibility." Deeply impressed with the consciousness that, at the beginning of last year, we narrowly escaped a great danger; and that when war broke out in Italy, "our depôts of arms, ammunition, and stores, were literally found empty, and our barracks and magazines falling into decay" (p. 57), he proceeds to point out how, in spite of much that has been done since that time, much more remains to do, and that even now we should be entirely incompetent to withstand the first shock of an energetic, well-timed descent upon our shores; how, to oppose the 250,000 men, at which, as the *lowest* calculation, he estimates the force which would be likely to be brought against us, we should be unable to concentrate more than 50,000 disciplined soldiers, regular troops and embodied militia.

If, upon the subject of Volunteers, Sir Robert may not be quite so enthusiastic as the spirit of the times demands; if he attempts to show that a Volunteer force will not come up to the expectations of its ultra-ardent admirers; if he deprecates strongly the arming of such a force at the *expense* of the regular army (especially in the Artillery branch), and warns the supporters of the movement against being too sanguine—not of its success, but of its results—he but indorses, to a certain extent, the sentiments of Sir John Burgoyne in his article in *The Cornhill Magazine*, and expresses the opinion of many sensible persons, and by no means intends to underrate the value of the Volunteers as auxiliaries to the regular army; indeed, at page 66, he expressly disclaims any such idea, for after his remarks on the subject, he adds: "I say this with no depreciation of the motives of Volunteer self-trained bodies. I honour their patriotism; I confide in their courage. But these qualities, however invincibly possessed, without systematic training and permanently maintained discipline, as in the regular troops and embodied militia, will not in themselves repel or overcome an invading army."

But the great object of this little volume is to suggest a remedy for all this; and the remedy he tells the people of England lies with them, *at* least with all possessors of the elective franchise, as having the "representatives *of* their will also *at* their will;" and in plain, earnest, soldier-like language he urges them to face boldly any outlay which may be necessary; to scout for the future the hustings-cry of "military retrenchment;" to insist on their representatives supporting all schemes for Army and Navy augmentation and reform; and generally to assist, by their voices and by their votes, in making up for time lost, and placing England in such a state of defence as her interests and the aspect of affairs demand.

It may be startling to be told that, in Sir Robert's opinion, 24,000,000*l.* are necessary for doing all this; that unless conscription is introduced as a means of recruiting the regular army, we shall be unable to keep it up to the requisite strength; or, to be reminded of a speech delivered by the Minister of War last year, whereby it appears that 9000 men of the numbers voted by Parliament existed only on paper—it may be unsatisfactory to learn that though in 1803-4, in addition to an army of 180,000 regular troops and militia, we had 300,000 armed and organised volunteers; and in 1805 (when Napoleon *purposed* invasion), 800,000 men were in arms, while that now, "when invasion could be effected with far greater certainty of success than in 1803-4 or 1805, our army, including 23,000 militia, amounts to 229,000 men" (p. 61)—our population being more than double what it then was—but a truth is none the less important because unpalateable; and our thanks are due to Sir Robert Gardiner for coming forward thus boldly to confront us with stubborn facts and figures; and if his conclusions are not always our own, and if we are inclined to dissent from his views on the subject of our peace policy during the late war, and on the subject of an alliance between France and England, and on other points of less importance, we are not the less ready to admire the English spirit which has given them birth, and the fearlessness with which they are expressed.

We can heartily recommend this pamphlet to those to whom it is addressed—the people of England—and it is more especially acceptable at this present time, when the voice of public opinion is likely to be needed to support the Government in carrying out such measures for national defence as they may consider necessary.

* *Political and Legislative Considerations on National Defence; Addressed to the People of England.* By General Sir Robert Gardiner, G.C.B., Royal Artillery. (London: 1860.)

The Minister of War has published a long circular or instruction relative to the examination for pupils to be admitted in the Imperial Navy school. The order of examination comprises arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, applied mathematics, physics, chemistry, geography, the English language, compositions in French, Latin, English themes, geometrical drawing, drawing of head from model, all equally obligatory.

A young assistant-surgeon of the Hospital of Gros Caillou, named Chevallier, has invented a most valuable adaptation of photography, by which officers of engineers and others can take plans of any locality with precision and rapidity, and multiply them, when made, to any extent. We recommend our engineer officers to look to this invention, of which they will find a description in the *Moniteur de l'Armée* of Jan. 1st. It is a great improvement on the tachi-goniomètre of Major Laussedat of the Ecole Polytechnique, and is in effect an ingenious combination of the camera-obscura and the photographic elements.—See *l'Année Scientifique et Industrielle*, 1860.

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LORD CLYDE, COMMANDING OFFICERS, AND MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Lord Clyde, in an order of the day, which we subjoin, gives a severe rebuke to commanding officers and medical men in India, for neglecting their duty in not protesting against carelessness as to the proper supply of medical *matériel*:—

"Adjutant-General's Office, Her Majesty's British Forces, Calcutta, Dec. 21. Head-quarters, Camp Saidabad, Dec. 10.

"On the occasion of a recent inspection, conducted by the Commander-in-Chief in person, Lord Clyde made the painful discovery, at two stations where three of Her Majesty's regiments are quartered, that the hospitals have been devoid of quinine for several months.

"Lord Clyde is obliged to reiterate, what every commanding officer must be aware of, that the principal medical officer of a regiment is not the commanding officer.

"He is as much responsible that his hospital is duly supplied with medicines as that his men receive their daily pay.

"If the regimental doctor has reason to complain of the superintending surgeon, and cannot get what he wants, the commanding officer should address the general officer commanding the division.

"If that is of no avail, he should write to the Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's Forces.

"If that resource fail him, it is his bounden duty to address the Commander-in-Chief in person.

"In the same manner, in common justice to the regiment he commands, he should never rest till he has obtained the best accommodation, furniture, shelter, &c., which the circumstances under which he is placed may permit.

"It does not belong to his situation patiently to endure what appears to be ignorance, sloth, or carelessness in the functionaries who are bound to provide his regiment, according to their various vocations, whether it be the commissariat, barrack department, the executive engineer, the civil authorities, or the superintending surgeon; it is incumbent on him, as being entrusted with a great and trying responsibility, to report to superior authority when he considers his regiment wronged or neglected, or that it is suffering from causes which it may be in the power of the Commander-in-Chief to remove.

"By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

"W. L. PAKENHAM, Colonel,
"Adjutant-General Her Majesty's Forces in India."

[In reference to this rebuke we may state, as a matter within our own knowledge and observation, that the Indian Government has been frequently blamed by the medical officers of the Royal Army for the extreme *stinginess* of its supplies of medicines, many valuable agents being quite unknown, and others scantily issued in Indian Hospitals.—Ed.]

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY.

In a Memorandum, dated Horse Guards, 25th April, 1855, published in the *London Gazette* of the 1st May, 1855, it is declared that "it is Her Majesty's pleasure that officers of the H. E. I. C.'s Service, whose commissions shall be signed by authorities duly deputed to do so by Her Majesty shall have rank and precedence with officers of H.M. regular Army, according to the dates of their commissions in all parts of H.M.'s dominions or elsewhere;" and section 58 of the recent Act for the better government of India determines that "all persons who at the commencement of this Act shall hold any offices, employments, or commissions whatever, under the said Company in India, shall thenceforth be deemed to hold such offices, employments, or commissions under Her Majesty." Officers of the Indian Navy do therefore take rank with officers of the Army, the precise Army rank of each naval officer being specially stated on his commission. The Royal Navy does the same, and thus both Royal and Indian Navies apparently take rank with each other, the Army being the standard of rank in each case; but it is desirable that this should be declared by authority in a more direct and precise manner, and the present position of the Indian Navy exactly defined.

Should the Indian Navy Service be continued, any change in the present system of promotion by seniority would not be desired by the members of the Service. This system has always formed a fundamental principle of the Indian Service both military and naval; and although open to objection on some points, it is generally felt that it is on the whole better adapted than any other to so small a body as the Indian Navy. The point where inconvenience is principally felt from this system, is that it presents no means of rewarding signal services; so that, when co-operating with the Royal Navy in any of the recent wars in the East, as in China in 1841-42, and in Burmah in 1852; or when engaged in distinct operations as in Persia in 1856-57, and in Bengal in 1857-58; the officers of the Indian Navy have remained unrewarded for services precisely similar to those for which officers of the Royal Navy have at once received promotion to higher rank.

As a remedy for this, it has been proposed that Brevet may be granted in the Indian Navy, precisely in the same manner that it is given to the Indian Army. It may be urged against this, that the principle of Brevet in the Navy is at present unknown. It is so, because in the Royal Navy it is not required, substantive promotion being always given instead; but there is nothing either in the constitution of the Services, or in the principle of Brevet itself, which in any way militates against its introduction, while it presents the only method of reward for services which now remain unrewarded only for want of such a method. It meets with no objection, and works well in the Army, and there is no reason to suppose that it should do otherwise in the Navy.

In some cases where officers have been placed in civil appointments, and although the duties of such appointments may have been immediately connected with their profession, they have been called upon to resign or retire from the Indian Navy. The cases in which this condition has been required are quite exceptional, there being no known rule enforcing it, while there are at present, and for years have been, instances of Indian Navy officers holding essentially civil appointments, and still retaining their position in the Service.

As these appointments are, generally speaking, the prizes of the Service, and bestowed upon the best men, the effect of such a rule, if established and acted upon, would be to remove from the Active List officers distinguished by special qualifications or special services, and incapacitate them from ever holding a command again, at a time when their experience or their attainments had identified them as valuable servants of the State, and when they were the more likely to do honour to the Service they belong to. The officers thus required to give up all active connection with their profession suffer a serious hardship; and such an obligation is no less injurious to the whole of their brother officers, for the promotion occasioned by the one or two vacancies thus caused can in no way compensate for the disadvantage of holding commissions which they must resign if they aspire to fill a more responsible office; a disadvantage which detracts from their present position one half its value, or renders it most valuable to those who are unable or unconcerned to show themselves worthy of anything higher.

Reasonable ground for resignation of the Service being exacted as above, is no doubt to be found in the necessity for maintaining on the effective list the full number of officers allowed; but this end is gained in the Royal Artillery and Engineers (which corps give a large proportion of officers to civil employment), in a manner which tends to the great advantage instead of to the detriment of the officers concerned; and, if a similar system of "seconding" were granted to the Indian Navy, promotion, now most tardy, would be thereby accelerated, and a boon conferred, which would greatly tend to increase the *esprit de corps*, and promote the efficiency of the Service. Thus, if the complement of commanders were twenty, and three of these were on civil employ, these three would still retain their position on the list and rise with the rest, but they would be "seconded," the three senior lieutenants being promoted to commander to make up the full complement of active officers. There would then be twenty-three commanders on the list, the names of those in civil appointments being distinguished by italics,—and the same in the other grades, the full number of active officers being always maintained, and those on civil employ being promoted in their turn, and always "*seconded.*"

UNIFORM.—The present uniform of the Indian Navy is very similar to that of the Royal Navy (the chief distinction being the facings, which are white in the Royal Navy, and blue in the Indian Navy), but the badge of the late East India Company (the lion rampant holding a crown), now without significancy, is still worn by the officers, and borne on the broad pendants of the Indian Navy.

PAY.—Whenever the subject of the pay received by officers of the Indian Navy is brought forward, it is very usual to compare it with that of the Royal Navy, and the result of this comparison is as follows:—

ROYAL NAVY SERVING IN INDIA.				INDIAN NAVY.
2nd Class Commodore.				*2nd Class Commodore.*
Pay as Captain not less than			£500	Pay and Allowances, Rs. 1300 per month, or Indian Pay per annum £1560
Additional as Commodore ...			182	
Allowance granted by the Indian Government			1000	
Indian Pay per annum			£1682	
Captain.				*Captain.*
Pay according to Rate of Ship.	Indian Allowance.		Per annum.	Pay according to Rate of Ship:—
£400	+ £500	=	£900	Rs. 800 per month or £960 per an.
500	+ 500	=	1000	or or
600	+ 500	=	1100	Rs. 900 ,, £1080 ,,
700	+ 500	=	1200	
Commander.				*Commander.*
Pay			£301	Pay Rs. 500 p. month or £600 p. an.
Indian Allowance			250	or or
Indian Pay per annum.....			£551	Rs. 600 ,, £720 ,,
Lieutenants.				*Lieutenants.*
Lieutenants of 7 years and senior of a ship, Pay ...			£200 15	The first 15 on the List, who are of from 18 to 20 years' service, Rs. 175 per month, or per annum £210
Indian Allowance			15 0	
Indian Pay per annum ...			£215 15	
All others, Pay			£182 10	All others, Rs. 145 per month, or per annum £174
Indian Allowance			15 0	
Indian Pay per annum ...			£197 10	

The Indian allowance here mentioned for Lieutenants, is granted in a round sum for the wardroom mess of each vessel, according to rate, and is equivalent to an average of 15*l.* per annum for each officer. The salaries of the Indian Navy officers are stated as they stood before the recent reductions made by the government of Bombay, but which have not yet received the sanction of Her Majesty's Ministers. Commanders of the Indian Navy, when in command of steam frigates, properly Captains-Commanders, draw Rs. 700 per month. In a corresponding case in the Royal Navy, the Commander is promoted to Acting-Captain.

The above comparative statement of pay of the two Services shows that in the grade of Lieutenants, those of the Indian Navy receive 23*l.* 10*s.*, or nearly one-seventh less than officers of the Royal Navy; this applies to the larger number of each. Between those on the higher rate of pay, there is still a difference in favour of the Royal Navy, notwithstanding that the length of service of Lieutenants of the Indian Navy, before arriving at the increased rate of pay, is so much greater than required in the Royal Navy.

But this comparison can be by no means a fair one, for the cases are in no way parallel. Officers of the Royal Navy are not subject to expenses which those of the Indian Navy are constantly obliged to incur. Servants are provided for them, and their cabin furniture supplied by the state, whereas in the Indian Navy these have to be paid for by the officers; their period of service in India is short, and scarcely exposes them to the necessity of purchasing European articles at the greatly enhanced prices which they obtain in the East; and they are never called upon to defray the heavy expense attending the passage to and from England, which falls upon the Indian officer, and that most generally on account of failing health induced by the climate. To show how heavily this bears, it is only necessary to quote the case of a Lieutenant returning from sick leave in perhaps his fourteenth or fifteenth year of service. Officers of this grade are granted passage money for the voyage home only, but those of higher rank bear their own expenses both out and home. To enable the Lieutenant to return to his duty, he is obliged to borrow money from the Indian Navy Fund, the repayment of which, together with his subscription to the Fund, will subject him to deductions for the period of two years to the amount of Rs. 36 per month, the residue of his salary being Rs. 109 per month, or 130*l.* per annum: and this is the entire income derived from his profession by a man of sixteen or seventeen years' experience as a naval officer. The deductions are still greater if he be married. At the same time, the pilots of Bombay harbour, men who have mostly been brought up in the Indian Navy, and who have probably served as ships' boys under these very Lieutenants, are granted 220*l.* to 260*l.* a year.

But, as before stated, comparisons in point of pay between the Royal Navy and Indian Navy cannot be made with any more reason than the pay of the Army in England can be compared to that for India; and the same principle which warrants increased pay for the officers of the Army in India, applies equally to the case of the Navy.

A comparison between the pay in the Indian Army and that of the corresponding ranks in the Indian Navy, again shows how much this service is underpaid. To quote a single instance, the Pay and Indian Allowance of a Captain of Infantry in India is 298*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per annum (extra expenses, such as house-rent, tentage, &c., being met by extra allowances), while that of a Lieutenant in the Indian Navy, as before shown, is 174*l.* or 210*l.*, according to length of service. The contrast is still greater between the allowances of a Captain in the Army and a Lieutenant in the Navy, when on sick leave in the interior of India, in which case their expenses are exactly similar, and it might be supposed that their pay would also be assimilated.

The only other covenanted maritime service under the government of India is the Bengal Pilot Service; and if a comparison be instituted between the pay received in this Service and that in the Indian Navy, it will be seen that pilots appointed in the season 1841 are now drawing 840*l.* per annum as branch pilots, while officers of similar length of Service in the Indian Navy are receiving 480*l.* a year in command of cruisers or steam sloops. But it is well known that the pay of a pilot is but a very small portion of his income. The system of gratuities, which, though not directly acknowledged by Government, is not prohibited, increases the receipts of a branch pilot to 2400*l.* or 2500*l.* per annum, and in some cases to more than this, while men of fifteen or sixteen years' standing realise from 1400*l.* to 1600*l.* a year. This is mentioned to show the marketable value in India of nautical men of certain experience, and to prove how inadequate is the remuneration received in the Indian Navy. As further instances it may be stated that the Masters of the inland river steamers realise 1200*l.* to 1400*l.* a year, and with scarcely any exception the Commanders of sea-going steamers in India are of a similar value.

I have endeavoured to be strictly correct in these statements, and I trust that the whole subject of the pay of the Indian Navy may be brought under consideration by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, as the position of the officers of the Indian Navy as regards pay, especially the Lieutenants of from ten to fifteen years' standing, is such as cannot fail to induce a distaste for the service, when viewed in contrast with the more liberal emoluments received in every other Service and every other sphere of life in India.

J. H.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SPANISH TROOPS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The eyes of Europe being at present turned towards the proceedings of the troops of Spain engaged in warfare with the Moors, it may not be unacceptable to know a little of the manner in which they conduct themselves in the field, from a person who has been an eye-witness of their behaviour in actual service. At the commencement of the Peninsular War every person in England was charmed with the heroic bravery and devotion of the *famous Spanish Guerillas*; it was the topic of conversation in every circle, and regiments which were ordered out to that country to take part in the war, were considered most fortunate in being likely to assist such gallant men. But the army under Sir John Moore, after marching a considerable distance up the country, deluded by the promise of assistance, were obliged at last to retreat; because the Spaniards either would not, or could not, act in union. At the Battle of Barossa the division of Spaniards would not fight, because it was Sunday, and allowed their Allies, the British, to bear the brunt of the attack made by troops much their superior in numbers.

At Salamanca their want of co-operation is well known; at Talavera the Allies were left to fight the battle while the Spaniards looked on. Lord Wellington, during the latter part of the war, was appointed Generalissimo of the Spanish Army, for previously the Spanish troops were under their own generals, who, being independent of the movements of the British, generally declined fighting unless they were actually forced.

At the Battle of Toulouse, the Duke of Wellington thought he had an excellent opportunity of allowing "*Los Valerosos*" to distinguish themselves. It may be remembered that in the position in front of Toulouse the French had constructed five redoubts, three in front, and two in rear, chequerwise, so that if one of the front were taken it would be under the command of that behind; a part of the 6th Division, especially the Highland Brigade, was ordered to carry the redoubt on the right; and the whole Spanish army was ordered to attack rather a formidable one on the left, which contained about three battalions of French; it was supposed that the capture of the two flanks would cause the centre to fall. The Spaniards were most valiant; they cheered; they put their shakos upon their bayonets; and "*Muerte à los Franceses!*" was the cry. But they were nearly a mile off! However, they continued to advance bravely till they came to a deep, hollow road, about 200 yards from the redoubt, which they got into, and their discretion being greater than their valour, they thought it most prudent to remain there; this was only the advance, the remainder were also discreet, and as the Spaniards are always fond of etiquette, it would not have been polite for a regiment in the rear to precede one more advanced. Even Lord

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Wellington got off his horse and tried to lead them on; he took off his hat to cheer them, but all his exertions were of no avail.

In those days the Spanish troops were clothed in a uniform so nearly resembling the French, that it was difficult at a little distance to distinguish one from the other. Their artillery was very scarce and bad; nothing could be much worse as far as the equipment was concerned; the carriages were very ricketty, and mules were attached to them with long rope traces, knotted together in twenty places. The limber wheels were very small, and a long pole emanated from some part of them, sticking up between the ears of the mules. The cavalry was bad, the horses far too light for their work, and the men were shocking bad horsemen, riding with very long stirrups, their toes pointing down, so that they had a very bad seat, with tremendous long swords and a heavy carbine, and looked *a la Español, muy hoco valeroso*, or rather, *val para nada*.

The British Legion, sent out twenty-three years afterwards under Lieutenant-General Evans, consisted of 10,000 men: two regiments of cavalry, ten of the line, one of rifles, and a corps of artillery, with four field-batteries fully equipped—the whole Legion armed and clothed by the British Government.

General Cordova came to Vittoria soon after the Legion got there; he brought a large body of troops. The French Legion also joined. Great deeds were expected; the troops of all nations marched towards the great Carlist stronghold, the Castle of Guevara. The British formed the right column, the Spaniards the centre, the French the left; after a little skirmishing on the right and left, the British took a village,—here stopped the proceedings of the 15th January, 1836; the next day there was a change of position; the next, one of the heaviest falls of snow ever seen, succeeded by as wonderful a fog; still the two Legions held their ground; but to the utter astonishment of General Evans, in the night Cordova, not liking the cold, retired to Vittoria.

This wretched affair brought on all the misery that followed—no rations for man or horse, no medicine or accommodation for sick or well; all had to lie on the cold stones of the church floors; no money to purchase anything; cold, sharp frost and snow without, empty bellies within; no wonder the men died by dozens daily.

This little episode is merely given to show that Spaniards did not improve in twenty-three years; and though improvements were shown to them, in the superiority of equipment in the British cavalry and artillery, they would not adopt them or change their old habits. The *matériel* of their artillery was a little improved, but still very bad. The officers had a profound contempt for tangent scales, and were in perfect ignorance of the time of flight of a shell, or the proper length to cut a fuzee; they left it long enough, so that it was pretty sure to burst after it had lain some time on the ground. The powder for mortars was put in by guess.* The Spanish infantry is good; the men are sober, and most excellent marchers.

Their cavalry is not much improved since the old war: the horses are under their work, and the men ride as badly as ever; all their saddlery and harness is badly made and fitted; and sore backs are prevalent. The recent accounts speak in high terms of the Spanish cavalry.

O'Donnel is a brave man, rather too fond of exposing himself; he was taken by the Carlists twice in one day, and rescued by the Lancers of the Legion. He is tall and good-looking, with light hair and eyes, and a florid complexion, which may be accounted for by his Hibernian origin. A certain set of the Spanish officers are well-educated men, and are generally found above the subalterns, who are mostly composed of men risen from the ranks, and do not hope for higher grades than that of captain; so good sergeants are spoiled, and make bad officers. The higher grades are chiefly composed of *hidalgos*.

The men are mostly raised by conscription, or something like it. Droves of *volunteers* are occasionally met with under an armed escort, unpleasantly attached to a long chain; at night, while on their march, they are quartered in the prison, or corridors of some convent; in fact, anywhere where they can be kept from deserting. They arrive at head-quarters in a most filthy state, and have to be thoroughly cleansed and purified before they are allowed to mix with the other men. From their being drawn for five years, they are generally known by the denomination of Quintos.

The Basques are a fine race of men, and, from their activity and mountain hardy habits, make most excellent light troops. In many respects they resemble the Scotch Highlanders in their clothing and customs, and have an instrument much resembling the Scotch bagpipe; they were the principal supporters of Don Carlos; they are almost offended at being called Spaniards. Further south, in Andalusia, Granada, &c., appears the cross of the Moorish blood. In the plains in the centre of Spain, and towards the north-west, from Castille to Gallicia, the people fall off exceedingly in appearance and stature—for a general idea, *vide* Sancho Panza,—scores of them are to be met with, all veritable specimens of that worthy, if not lineal descendants.

Such are the men sent to conquer the Moors. Let them take care of catching Tartars, as well as Moors; for if these wild fellows come down upon them in their wild mode of warfare, Spaniards will have little chance of ultimate success; and the further they advance into the country the worse for them, as the natives will be sure to cut off escorts and stragglers,—in short, play the same game with them as they did with the French during *La Guerra de Independencia*.

This last paragraph is inserted to show the danger of prophecy—above all, the mischief of prejudices so apt to be created by military cooperation among officers of diverse nationalities.

In future the French embassies at St. Petersburg, London, Vienna, and Berlin, will have a French officer attached to the *personnel*. They are already named by the Minister of War. Lieut.-Colonel Colson (of the Staff) to Russia; Major (of the Staff) d'Andigné to England; Major (of the Staff) d'Andlau to Austria; Major (6th Hussards) Prince de Bauffremont, to Prussia.

* It would seem that the Artillery of Spain has been greatly improved since our correspondent saw them. They have preceded us in the use of rifled cannon.

THE ARMIES OF THE CONTINENT.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

In the accounts we are publishing of the relative strength of the armies of the Continent, we placed the Sardinian army first, because it is round it that Italy must rally when the *final* struggle comes. The fate of Italian independence lies, it is true, to a certain extent, in the hands of the French Emperor; but as his Imperial Majesty has indirectly yet distinctly declared that France will not interfere to restore the princes of Central Italy, it would be only in case Austria attempted to do so that the French flag would be again unfurled on the Alps.* The immense power of the French army would therefore not be brought into play except under such an eventuality, or unless Austria and Naples should attempt to preserve the Romagna to the Pope by force of arms.

If we take the aggregate fighting strength of the French army, it amounts to 660,000 men, and 1200 field-pieces.

The INFANTYR is composed as follows :‡

Garde: 3 regiments of grenadiers of 4 battalions and 6 companies; 4 regiments voltigeurs, 4 battalions, and 6 companies; chasseurs-à-pied, 1 battalion of 10 companies; Zouaves, 1 regiment of 2 battalions of 14 companies. This gives a total of 8 regiments and 1 battalion, amounting on the war-footing to 31,000 men.

The Infantry of the Line consists of 108 regiments, 32 battalions, and 2 companies, giving a total on the war-footing of 346,000 men.

Thus, the whole of the French Infantry, including the *Garde*, consists of 116 regiments, 33 battalions and 10 companies, equal to 377,000 fighting men.

The French CAVALRY consists of 6 regiments of *Garde* and 58 regiments of regulars.

The Cavalry of the *Garde* consists of 1 squadron of cent-gardes, 2 regiments of cuirassiers, 1 regiment of dragoons, 1 regiment of Uhlans, 1 regiment of chasseurs, 1 regiment of *Gardes*, giving a total of 9000 men.

The regular cavalry consists of 2 regiments of carabineers, 10 regiments of cuirassiers, 12 regiments of dragoons, 8 regiments of Uhlans, 3 regiments of chasseurs d'Afrique, 3 regiments Spahis, 10 companies of re-mounts, giving a total of 83,000 men.

The whole of the French Cavalry therefore consists, including that of the *Garde*, of 64 regiments, 1 squadron, and 10 companies, giving for the war-footing an effective force of 92,000 men.

The French ARTILLERY consists of 2 regiments (18 batteries and 2 companies) of the *Garde*, of which 1 regiment of 12 batteries and 1 company is foot, and 1 regiment and 6 batteries horse—total strength, 5000; and of 17 regiments (Line), with 227 batteries and 50 companies, giving an effective force in time of war of 68,000 men.

Thus, including the *Artillerie de la Garde*, the effective strength of the French Artillery consists of 19 regiments, 245 batteries and 52 companies, or, on the war-footing, 73,000 men. Of these numbers about one-third are horse artillery.

The total strength of the French ENGINEERS, including 300 men of the *Garde*, is 8500 men on the war-footing.

The Imperial Gendarmerie consists of 25,000 men.

The above figures are taken from a remarkable pamphlet which originally appeared in the German *Quarterly Review*, from the pen of a Prussian Artillery-Officer.† The official returns of the numerical strength of the French army are much higher. The official tables give the actual strength of the French army at 760,951 men.

To be impartial we will therefore subjoin the official returns :—‡

STAFF—(États-Majors).—The staff consists of 13 marshals, 90 generals of division (active), 77 ditto (reserve), 180 generals of brigade (active), 172 ditto (reserve); corps d'état major, 610, état-major de places, 341 officers and 365 subalterns, intendance militaire 342, officiers d'administration, 1317 officers and 328 sous-officiers, military corps of health, 1766, veterinary surgeons 358, officers in non-activity 513. This gives a total of 6472.

Military Schools 2100 men. Invalides 3800 men.

GENDARMERIE.—The whole of the French gendarmerie, horse and foot, including the Gendarmerie Coloniale, Garde de Paris, veterans, and Sapeurs-pompiers de Paris, is put down at 26,278 men.

THE INFANTRY—(WAR-FOOTING).—The infantry, including grenadiers, voltigeurs, infantry of the line, chasseurs-à-pièd, Zouaves, light African infantry, foreign legion, Algerian riflemen, compagnies de discipline, veterans, &c., is put down at 120 regiments, 493 battalions, 3088 companies, *plus* 117 companies and 24 sections *hors rang*, giving a total of 510,640 men.

Of this number, 8 regiments, 31 battalions, 192 companies, figure as Imperial Guard.

THE CAVALRY—(WAR-FOOTING).—The cavalry, including cent-gardes, carabiniers, cuirassiers, dragoons, lancers, chasseurs, guides, hussars, chasseurs d'Afrique, Spahis, and cavaliers de remonte, is put down at 64 regiments, 385 squadrons, 10 companies, and 64 *pelotons hors rang*, making a total of 100,221 men.

Of this number 6 regiments and 37 squadrons figure as Imperial Guard.

ARTILLERY—(PEACE-FOOTING).—The artillery, consisting of staff (*état-major particulier*), foot-artillery, horse-artillery, mounted artillery, pontoon-train, workmen, armourers, veterans, is given at 19 regiments, 291 battalions, 52 companies, *plus* 19 *pelotons hors rang*, with 267 batteries, a force of 68,544 men, and 50,240 horses.

Of this number 2 regiments, 24 batteries, and 2 companies figure as Imperial Guard.

ENGINEERS—(WAR-FOOTING).—The engineers consist of a staff (*état-major particulier*), troop, and workmen, and are put down at 3 regiments, 1 division, 6 battalions, 70 companies, and 3 companies *hors rang*, giving a total of 15,448 men.

TROUPES D'ADMINISTRATION.—Under this denomination are included baggage-train, 12,600; ouvriers d'administration, 7400; hospital staff, 3200; giving a total of 23,200 men. Another item, that of military courts of justice, is put down at 4248 men.

On the whole, the calculation of the Prussian officer may be taken as the average strength France *could bring into the field* in case of a European war.

We have not thought it necessary to allude here to the efficiency of the French army. It has so recently given proof of its qualities in the late Italian campaign, that praise on our part would be superfluous. Let us simply say, it is one of the best disciplined and most efficient armies in the world.

* Nation liberale (*La France*), elle ne saurait contraindre les peuples à subir des gouvernements que leur volonté repousse. (*Le Pape et le Congrès.*)

La France ne saurait intervenir pour le rétablissement de l'autorité temporelle du Pape dans les Romagnes, et elle ne peut permettre à l'Autriche de recourir à la force pour soumettre les populations, quand elle en répudie l'emploi pour son propre compte. (*Id.*)

† Die militärische Schwäche Frankreichs Deutschland gegenüber.

‡ From the official tables published at the end of 1859.

THE ARMIES OF CENTRAL ITALY.

In our notice of the Sardinian army we stated that the great reserve force of Sardinia consists of the aid she may expect from the States of Central Italy. Those states are Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and the Romagna.

To give accurately the numerical strength of those small states would be an impossibility. Like our own "volunteer movement," hundreds of young men flock to the national standard, and once Garibaldi comes forward their numbers will increase tenfold. The last official returns of the Tuscan army made the effective strength 17,000 men; that of Modena 12,000; of Parma 5000.

A very able correspondent of a morning contemporary thus describes the actual state of the armed force in Central Italy.*

"Tuscany is the province of Central Italy furthest advanced in her regular armaments, and if we allow that there are at the present moment 25,000 Tuscans under the standards, we may confidently assert that they make up no less than one-half of the combined Central Italian forces. Now of these 25,000 Tuscans only 10,000 to 12,000, now in the Æmilia, are the contingent supplied by this province to the League. The other half of the Tuscan army consists of 2400 gendarmes or carabineers; of 1200 coastguards, who never leave the country; of the Leghorn and Portoferrajo garrisons (1000 men at least are necessary for the protection of the isle of Elba); and of the depôts of the various corps, generally made up of recruits. A large portion of the Tuscan reserve will therefore never march; another portion will require time and instruction. The government here seem at last bent upon trying the experiment of a levy of new troops by conscription, and it will, it is said, be done on so large a scale as to yield a force of from 3000 to 4000 recruits. These, indeed, are only likely to be ready for the field in a few months, but they will soon take the place of the raw troops now in the depôts, so that I think it extremely probable that before April or May, Tuscany may add from 5000 to 8000 men to the 10,000 or 12,000 she already contributes to the common cause. The Modena, Reggio, Parma, and Romagna brigades may, to some extent, come up with the Tuscan Division in numbers, but they are mostly made up of volunteers and untried troops, and it were vain, I believe, to expect from them the same efficiency we may look for on the part of the veteran Tuscans.

"Still, when all is summed up, it is perfectly doubtless that, before the Pope has 25,000 ready for his invasion of Romagna, Romagna will have it in her power to oppose twice as large a force to the Pope. This would be quite satisfactory, and perfectly reassuring, if Romagna had only the Pope to fear, and if Central Italy were free to turn all her efforts towards the frontier of Cattolica. But Central Italy has about the very worst military position that can be imagined, and she has not the least notion who or how many her enemies may be, and on what quarter it best behoves her to be on her guard.

"If you cast a glance on a map, you will see that the Æmilia is a triangle formed on the north by the Po, on the east by the Adriatic, and on the south and west by the Apennines, which part that province from Tuscany. All the Po line, from Borgoforte to the mouth of the river, all the seacoast, from Comacchio to Rimini, is exposed to attacks. In the Mantua districts south of the Po, at San Benedetto, Revere, and Sermide, the Austrians are already strongly posted, and the Modenese troops, favoured by these, can at any time fall upon the towns of the Duchy, Mirandola, Carpi, Correggio, and even Reggio and Modena. The open frontier of the Duchy requires no less for its protection than double the force which may eventually attack it. Supposing the Duke of Modena to keep from 3000 to 4000 men under arms, it is evident that no less than 10,000 patriots are necessary to secure those provinces from a *coup de main*, in which they might possibly find support among the priest-ridden rural population. At sea the Pope is not strong certainly; still his emancipated subjects are even less so; and a few thousand Swiss embarked in a few large barges at Ancona are sufficient to give the seaports of Rimini, Cervia, Ravenna, and Comacchio such uneasiness as can only be dispelled by the presence of protecting garrisons at all those places.

"Tuscany has no enemy of her own; but owing to her solidarity with the Trans-Apennine provinces, she may look upon the Pope and all his allies as her own foes, and she cannot altogether leave the frontier of Cortona and Arezzo open to the inroads of the unscrupulous Swiss of Perugia; nor can she, as I said, leave her seacoast unguarded, and still less her stronghold of Elba; for the banished Grand Duke has some partisans, however few, and by the capture of Portoferrajo a safe shelter could be afforded to the reactionary party, from which they might not unsuccessfully harass the mainland.

"On the whole, however contemptible enemies the Pope and other Central Italian princes may be in themselves and deprived of foreign aid, still there is no doubt but they can compel their emancipated subjects so to divide their forces as to be unable to bring into the field on any given point many more than may be found arrayed against them; so that if, for instance, the Pope appears at Cattolica at the head of 25,000 men by next April, it is not likely that the Romagnese, should the Central Italian army even number 50,000 or 60,000 combatants, will be able to fight him at very favourable odds. This, of course, as to mere numbers; for if an Italian patriot in the defence of his country is not

* Florence Correspondent of *The Times*.

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equal to two German mercenaries or Irish fanatics it will not be easy to keep up the sympathy of Europe for his cause."

The numerical strength is not, however, the great point to be considered. The question is, in how much can these troops be relied upon by Sardinia? The answer is satisfactory. Let us take the last official general order of General Fanti, the Commander-in-Chief of the troops in the Romagna. It is dated Head Quarters, Bologna, 26th December, 1859. It commences as follows:

"With the view to unite more closely than ever the troops of the provinces of the Romagna of Modena and Parma with those which are already in the king's service, the following is decreed:

"Art. I. Dated from the 1st of January, 1860. The troops of the provinces of the Romagna of Modena and of Parma will take the name of 'Royal Troops of the Æmilia.'"

The general order then divides into brigades the different regiments already formed. The number of the regiments follows the number of the Sardinian army. Thus the Ravenna brigade forms the 37th and 38th regiments of the Sardinian army; the Bologna brigades the 39th and 40th; the Modena brigade the 41st and 42nd; the Forli brigade the 43rd and 44th; the Reggio brigade the 45th and 46th; the Ferrara brigade the 47th and 48th; the Parma brigade the 49th and 50th.

This general order then enters into minute details of uniform, colours, &c., assimilating them to the other regiments of the Sardinian army.

Since this general order was issued, the Governors-General of the provinces of Central Italy have promulgated the electoral law of Sardinia, and ordered a new coinage to be struck, with the effigy of King Victor Emmanuel. This is the completion *de facto* of the annexation to Piedmont. Henceforth, then, the armies of Central Italy are simply divisions of the Sardinian army.

THE MILITARY-CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT AT PIMLICO.

In that dreary part of Pimlico which abuts upon the river Thames, close to Messrs. Cubitt's great building works, the new Military-Clothing Establishment seems to have sprung up in a night, vice Weedon, retired. A great quadrangle is already completed, and we suspect that, ere long, a large portion of Messrs. Cubitt's dominions will be annexed.

Taking the royal troops, the militia, and our Indian armies, our entire force does not fall far short of 400,000 fighting-men, the clothing and necessaries for the whole of whom have to be issued from this establishment. In the fine room we first entered—100 feet long by 40 broad—our eye fell upon a solid wall running down its entire length, some 14 feet high and 12 feet thick, substantial enough to withstand a heavy battery. This black-brown-looking mass on a narrower inspection we found to be built up in a very workmanlike manner of bluchers and shoes.

"But," said we to the commissariat-officer who obligingly conducted us round the establishment, "how are soldiers fitted?"

"Oh," he replied, "we make half-a-dozen sizes, and they are sure some of them to fit."

It was a simple question, we confess; but it never struck us at the moment that soldiers' feet never dare to be so far out of regulation as to require fitting. And where, thought we, a twelvemonth hence may all these shoes be? Possibly the mass either doing goose step, or the ordinary work of the soldier; possibly splashing through fields of gore or trampling down the dead in some European battle-field.

Leaving the boots to the future, however, we enter another room in the basement, built up with long avenues of bales of jackets, the light at the end of each vista looking like a mere speck. Leading out of this are other apartments devoted to artillery and hussar cloth, great-coats, &c., and an odd room or two filled with hussars' jackets; and then, again, other long galleries full of soldiers' trousers. Then there is the store of soldiers' necessaries. A horse-soldier has no less than eight brushes in his kit,—he ought to be the best brushed individual in Christendom. The infantry-soldier has five, even in these days when pipe-clay is reduced to the minimum. Then there are an infinity of other articles, such as blacking, sponge, button-sticks, &c., which he has to account for at any moment; which is rather hard, seeing that when a man is campaigning—with the enemy perhaps upon him in a night attack—he can't always pack his knapsack as leisurely as a traveller leaving an inn.

Not far from the store of soldiers' necessaries is the button room. It is quite clear that the Horse Guards haven't souls above buttons, otherwise they would simplify this department of the soldier's dress. Every regiment in British pay has its own distinctive button with its own special device; possibly this arrangement is made for the benefit of the Birmingham button trade.

But estimate for us, good reader, the number of buttons in this room, a 100 feet long by 40 wide, and stuffed with buttons as full as it can hold. Here are the silvered ones for the Militia; big-sized page buttons for the Hussars; rich gilt for the Guards, and second best for the Line. If, like the Covenanters of old, they were to fire these buttons for shot, there would be ammunition enough here, we should fancy, for another Crimean war. Each class of button, of course, has its separate debtor and creditor account; so we may imagine what the book-keeping of this department is like.

Up-stairs there are the various rooms for the overlookers and inspectors. Under the present system every bit of cloth received into store is examined by an inspector, who passes the contents of every bale between himself and the light, and in this manner is capable of instantly detecting the least weak place in it. After this inspection it is measured and weighed, and then refolded by machinery, and passed into store. In like manner the articles when made up, and all accoutrements, are closely examined and tested by the scaled pattern. One room of the establishment is devoted to these scaled patterns, which contain complete suits of each regiment in British pay.

There are no less than sixteen different shades of green alone used as facings in the British army, besides an infinity of buffs, browns, yellows, blues, and all the other colours of the rainbow. The manner in which the soldier is fitted is as follows:—

The regimental tailor makes out certain size rolls, as they are termed, in which the different sizes required for the men are set forth. Garments answering to these sizes are forwarded from the Government store, and served out once a year, on the First of April. If they fit, well and good. If not, the regimental tailor is called upon to alter them, a charge of one shilling being allowed for the service, of which the soldier is expected to pay sixpence.

It certainly is a little hard upon the poor soldier, first to make *upon system* a misfit, and then to charge him with correcting the error. "But it's the way we have in the army," according to their professional song. If a soldier joins a regiment in the middle of the year, he gets half-worn clothing, if towards the end of the year, clothes nearly worn out. There must be some little difficulty in hitting the exact amount of shabbiness of the regiment and supplying the new comer with an equable dilapidation. Thus, soldiers serving in Canada, in winter, have fur caps and flannel under-clothing, together with high Canada boots. The black troops again, serving in the West Indies and on the Gold Coast, are clothed in the Zouave dress—Turkish trousers, sandals, and leather leggings, with the red fez and turban cloth. We wish European regiments serving in the West Indies were as sensibly dressed, as they are certainly less capable of bearing the heat than their coloured comrades. The stifling red cloth coat has been abandoned for the summer wear of troops in the East, and a light red serge blouse, fitting into the waist with the belt, has been substituted in its place.

Hitherto Government has contented itself with procuring all its clothing, &c., from contractors; but there are symptoms of its determination to become its own tailor. In one apartment we see women sewing soldiers' jackets with the new sewing-machines, and doing the work ten times quicker, stronger and better than it was done of old by manual labour. The cutting-out is also done by machinery, so that, if necessary, an immense amount of clothing could be turned out at a very short notice. The cloth of the private's coat is as good and bright a scarlet as the sergeant's, and the sergeant's is equal to that of the officer's four or five years ago. The Crimean war came just in time to test and prove the utter worthlessness of the old system of clothing the troops; and a walk through this establishment is sufficient to prove that we have at last a Government department that is working well. The credit of organising this immense establishment is due to Mr. Ramsay, the deputy store-keeper general, who has undoubtedly proved that Government officials are capable of carrying on a vast establishment of this kind as successfully as private enterprise, and we believe far more soundly; so that we predict we shall hear no more in any future war of shoes that come to pieces in a week's wear, or of great coats made of devil's dust, calculated, like sponge, to let in and retain the water.—Abridged from "*Once a Week.*"

GARIBALDI ON THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

The following interesting letter from Garibaldi has appeared in the journal to which it is addressed:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURT JOURNAL.

"Fino, Jan. 15.

"DEAR SIR,—I thank you for the confidence you have placed in me by asking my opinion of the English Volunteer armament, and for the sympathy manifested by you for the cause of my country. You make a very correct comparison between English and Italian liberty, and I am, perfectly of your opinion. When the human family has arrived at that point of civilisation to which progress will conduct it, it will not permit one of its members to remain in a state of servitude or degradation. As regards the Volunteer force, I believe that England has done the best thing possible in availing herself of such an armament, and that this wise measure will render her territory impregnable against any foreign invasion. Would that my country could follow the example!

"Above all theory in the art of warfare one practical fact reigns triumphant—'defeat the enemy'—a truth that will always triumph over all theories. The retreat of the most disciplined troops of Austria before the less disciplined Zouaves, proves that a man may be a soldier without wearing a tight tunic or a tight cravat. The shepherds of Paulus Emilius, armed only with daggers, rushing on the Macedonian Phalanx, those terrible conquerors of Asia; the clouds of French Voltigeurs of the Army of the Republic; and, lastly, the Bersaglièri and Zouaves at St. Martino, Magenta, Solferino, and Palestro, prove that masses are not alone useful in battle-fields, and that Volunteers, Bersaglièri, and Zouaves need not learn how to fight in close order, like troops of the line. Discipline is, no doubt, the basis of the organisation of all armaments, and without it war cannot be correctly carried on; but why should not volunteers, who have sworn not to abandon their standards during the danger of their country, have the same discipline as regular corps? Are patriotism and enthusiasm such despicable and heterogeneous sentiments as to destroy regularity in national troops? Certainly they are not despicable, since, in every war, a wise chief derives advantages from them in his harangues and his proclamations; and the First Napoleon, who was master of half Europe, and the best army in the world, was defeated by the patriotism of the English, so-called 'shopkeepers,' of whom he appeared to have no great opinion.

"If Great Britain organises her 200,000 volunteers, who will form the nucleus of a million of armed patriots in case of need; if she continues to train them (and that will not be difficult for the English), so that they become as disciplined as regular troops, we shall then see who will dare to invade the asylum of all, and the protectress of the universe.

"I believe that the theory of great regularity of masses and lines is generally carried too far, and that the open order of battle is too much neglected, as it has become necessary through the perfection of fire-arms and through the obstacles that cultivation has accumulated at every step. If there is a country in Europe that has served for fields of battle, and continues to do so, that country is certainly and unfortunately Italy. How many places are there in Italy where a squadron formed in line, or a regiment in square, could fight? I believe that there are very few. On the other hand, places may be found in all directions which are adapted to the Bersaglièri. In short, I think that several lines of Bersaglièri, sustained by a few masses of troops, would be the most convenient order of battle in our country and in many others; and that volunteers can be adapted for this end to the same kind of manœuvres as the troops of the line.

"I have read the valuable paper by Sir John Burgoyne on volunteers, and, although I do not know enough English, and have not had the time to form a thorough judgment upon it, it seems to me to be the work of an intelligent soldier who has seen many fields of battle. I do not, however, agree with him that 50,000 veterans will defeat 100,000 volunteers, if the latter have the discipline that all troops ought to have, and that they are, as may be imagined, animated by the love of their country. I do not yet know the way in which the English volunteers are organised, but I believe, however, that for volunteers, in all countries, the training of the Bersaglièri is the best. The lightness of their uniform, the open order that forms the basis of their manœuvring, without hindering them from acting in masses when the occasion presents itself, and, above all, the swiftness of their movements, make them the most perfect soldiers I have known. I wish that all the Italian army was composed of Bersaglièri; and I do not doubt that such an organisation would also be easily attainable by English volunteers, English soldiers having obtained the reputation of intrepidity and coolness under fire.

"Honoured by your question, I have replied to you as a friend to a friend; and such, also, should be all Italians with the noble and generous English nation.—Believe me, yours faithfully,

"G. GARIBALDI."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—No one who has the pleasure of knowing Sir John Burgoyne, the generally reputed author of the paper on "Our Volunteers," in *The Cornhill Magazine*, will deny to that gallant officer the full weight of his opinion upon military matters in general, but his dictum on subjects out of his own profession as a military engineer must be taken as a mere matter of opinion and nothing more.

Let any one consider the small amount of weight which judges and juries in our courts of law give to mere opinions not grounded upon practical experience, and it will be at once perceived that mere opinion is not much relied upon by the best judges of evidence.

The writer in *The Cornhill Magazine* grounds his opinions upon past history, and this is no doubt a very good general rule when the circumstances are similar or nearly similar. But the circumstances of the present day are widely different from the circumstances of former times, and the inferences drawn are therefore by no means legitimate;* nor is the comparison between the soldiers of the Line and the Volunteers in many other respects at all just. The Volunteers are supposed to require considerable practice before they can successfully accomplish long marches, or be able to carry a knapsack. As a set-off against this supposed difficulty of marching, it ought to be considered that the Volunteers have not been so very absurd as to incapacitate themselves from marching, by wrapping themselves up in clothes almost as tight as the ligaments of an Egyptian mummy. They have wisely chosen a loose dress, and when they have to provide themselves with knapsacks, they will no doubt manifest equally good sense in the choice of a useful article, to contain the few things which might be necessary for a campaign in Kent or Sussex, or any of the maritime counties of England.

Opportunities for the practice of marching may easily be obtained without resorting to a camp. The several corps will, by the beginning of summer, be sufficiently advanced in the preliminary stages of drill to make a very good attempt to act at least in battalions. Volunteers do not go about learning their drill in that dogged, sullen manner in which the generality of recruits do. It is their free choice, and they throw their whole mind and energies into it.

It is also said that "no general would know how to deal with numbers of them under his command, for fear of his dispositions being damaged by their proceedings; nor could any commissariat or other department provide for so fluctuating a body." And it is also supposed that "a rainy night or two in the open fields and occasional short supplies of food, would thin their ranks prodigiously." This supposed thinning of the ranks by a "rainy night" can hardly be called fluctuation; at all events not a fluctuation that could materially embarrass the commissariat department, as it would only lessen the number to be fed, and as for a general not knowing what to do with such loose materials as Volunteers, let us hope that a general may be found among themselves who can lead them to victory. May not a Cromwell, a Clive, or a Garibaldi rise up from among our Volunteers to defend our hallowed shores as effectually as the greatest military martinet, or the greatest admirer of the military stock and pipe-clayed belts, in the British army? It is not usual for great minds to quarrel with the minute details of any great operation, where the principle or ground-work is admitted to be sound; the details are easily worked out according to circumstances, if red tape do not interfere.

The people of England will hardly allow their loyal Volunteers to starve of hunger or cold in a campaign on their own soil, when they made such efforts for the soldiers in the Crimea, so soon as the mismanagement of the constituted authorities was made so apparent by the public press—the safeguard of the soldier, as well as of the institutions of the country. Nor would there be wanting "Nightingales" to minister to the wants of the sick and wounded.

It is not too much to suppose that the inmost prayer of every true-hearted Briton is, that the Volunteer movement, however depreciated by some, may prevent the most pugnacious, the most ambitious, the most idealistic, nation on the face of the earth from attempting to plant a hostile foot upon the free soil of our happy isle.

If the decay of a country is heralded by the decay of its patriotism, the Volunteer movement will at least prove that the heart of England is still sound at the core.

A nation of shopkeepers should at all events show that they are determined to keep all robbers out of their shop.

I am, sir, yours, &c., AN OLD SOLDIER.

* Where is the difference in circumstances, *cæteris paribus*, between cause and event in this year and in the year—say A.D. 900? [ED.]

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INDIAN PRIZE MONEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Permit me, with reference to the annexed little matter of prize-money, to ask, through the medium of your popular paper, what has been decided or done for the British troops who during the rebellion in India held the country from Delhi up to Peshawur. How and from where did the army at Delhi receive its supplies, new levies, &c. ? From the Punjaub. All credit is due and given to Sir John Lawrence ; but we must go further into the matter than merely thank that great man. Were not the British troops, Europeans especially, Queen's and Company's as they then were, artillery, infantry, and volunteer cavalry, well and sorely tried for upwards of eighteen months ? What were the difficult duties they had to perform, and how did they discharge them ? Let Sir J. Lawrence and General Cotton speak out and say, as all must admit, had it not been for their steady conduct, the Punjaub would have been in flames, and Delhi would never have fallen. Did Sir J. Lawrence and General Cotton make no promise to the troops of Batta ? But the Governor-General ignored it. Who then will stand the soldier's friend ? None can tell what the British soldier underwent at the period above alluded to, nor can any one tell the disappointed feelings entertained by them more fully than a comrade

WHO SERVED WITH THEM.

MORE ABOUT PRIZE MONEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—In 1817 the Marquis of Hastings being Governor-General and also Commander-in-Chief of all the forces of the King and the Company in India, commenced hostilities against the Pindarrees and several of the Maharatta princes, who were threatening an invasion of the British territories. With a view to a rigorous prosecution of the war, and an effectual co-operation with the other troops engaged in the same service, his lordship took the field in person, at the head of a large force belonging to the Presidency of Bengal, and denominated the Grand Army; but the chief burden of active war fell upon the forces posted in the vicinity of the hostile states. The troops then assembled, and consisted partly of what formed properly the Deccan division, commanded by Sir Thomas Hislop, and supplied from the Madras army, and partly of brigades and detachments supplied from other divisions and belonging to different presidencies. The whole, however, bore the general appellation of the Army of the Deccan, and was under the orders of Sir Thomas Hislop, as Commander-in-Chief. In the following year hostilities terminated in the total defeat and subjugation of the native powers, and a very large quantity of valuable booty fell into the hands of the conquerors, as the fruits of their success. Portions of this booty were acquired by the enterprise of small detachments, who, acting independently of the main army, attacked and plundered individual forts, and in some instances after the camp had been broken up, and open warfare had ceased. Another, and much the largest portion, was captured by the Deccan Army, by whom the principal operations of the war were performed. But the whole booty, from whatever sources derived, and by whomsoever captured, was thrown into one mass, under the name of the Deccan Prize Money, and was admitted to have vested in the Crown by virtue of the prerogative, so as to be disposable at the King's pleasure.

The whole of the Deccan prize-money was claimed by Sir Thomas Hislop and the army under his immediate command, as the actual captors of the booty. But the Privy Council decided that the Bengal army under the Marquis of Hastings as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, though at a great distance from the scene of the capture, were, nevertheless, co-operating by their presence in the field, and by keeping native powers in check, who might have impeded the operations of the army commanded by Sir T. Hislop. Evidence was also given of the orders issued by Lord Hastings, indicative of his having assumed the supreme command over Sir T. Hislop and the Madras army ; and on these grounds the Privy Council held, after protracted legal discussions, that the Bengal army were constructive captors, and entitled as such to stand on the same footing as the Deccan army with reference to the booty in question.

PHŒNIX.

VOLUNTEER OPHTHALMIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have read with interest the melancholy case of the Rifle Volunteers who are obliged to retire from the service because they cannot shut one eye without closing the other. In civil life cases of this kind are rare—the rapid closing of one eye on the approach of a pretty servant girl is almost instinctive with the British youth, and the more difficult operation of gazing fixedly on a glass of port-wine, with one eye closed, to induce your friends to believe you are a judge of the article, is performed after very short study by nineteen young men out of twenty. When once these two minor and yet capital operations are familiar, the next step, of squinting down the barrel of a rifle is easy, and the volunteer who refuses to do his rifle drill after learning the preliminary goosesteps should at least have his grog stopped and be punished as a malingerer if ever detected by the fair sex in the act of winking.

Yours obediently, MEDICUS.

THE VOLUNTEER UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE

SIR,—Small causes produce great results. If an illustration of this old saying were wanted, it might be found in the change which has come over the Volunteer movement ever since the War Office condescended to meddle with the clothing department. At first the Volunteers and their uniforms were let alone by the gentlemen whose administrative talents are immortalised in the reports of the Weedon Commission. Corps were forming, arming, and accoutreing themselves everywhere, and there was a zeal for enrolment and drilling which was almost too good a thing to last. Hence there is some danger that it will not last long. The War Office interfered, and appointed a Commission to invent and recommend the most proper uniform to be worn by Volunteers. The task must have been a difficult one, to judge from the time the Commission took to accomplish it. All this while the corps, which were not yet in uniform, stopped their proceedings, and waited for the important result. At length it became known that the Commission had completed its labours, that the model uniform had been invented. But, with a touching coyness, the invention was kept under lock and key, and the important secret was communicated only to one military tailor—one of the Weedon martyrs—who made use of his monopoly of knowledge to make and register several of the most important parts of the model suit. When that suit at length was submitted to public inspection, it was found to consist of cloth or serge of such peculiar make that there is at this present time but one manufacturer who is able to produce it in large quantities, and his services are specially retained by the fortunate confidant of the War Office. It is also found that the cloak, the belt, and the buttons are registered by the same lucky individuals, and that in fact rifle corps who wish to adopt the Government suggestion are compelled to employ these monopolists, who are at liberty to make their own terms.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A LOOKER-ON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Every soldier's friend must regret that the many acts of atrocity committed by the abuse of the *belt* have called forth a notice of motion from Mr. Griffith for the discontinuance of the practice of wearing that article by men "off duty," and as I believe that the Army at large will be disgraced by a legislation enactment being recorded to that effect, I trust some officer of experience will suggest by way of amendment some such remedy as the following, which I think would go far to remedy the evil complained of. Let every man charged with having committed an assault with his belt be consigned to the "tender mercy" of his comrades, and made to suffer such punishment as a "Barrack-Room Court-Martial" may award. The infliction of a dozen or two lashes across the posterior—substituting the "Buff" for the "Cats"—would have a better effect than a fine or imprisonment by sentence of a magistrate ; and with the wholesome dread of the degradation suggested, the few ruffians who thus bring the service into bad repute, would soon discontinue so cowardly and unsoldierlike an offence.

By giving this insertion in your valuable paper, you will not only bring the subject of the proposed "motion" to the notice of military men, but very much oblige yours obediently,

OLD PRACTICAL.

1st February, 1860.

P.S.—I forgot to say that in "old times" the Barrack-Room Table made a capital substitute for the triangles.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In several instances during the past year young, active, and intelligent cornets and ensigns (belonging to regiments in India), were selected at the depôts, and sent to Hythe to qualify themselves for the commission of instructor of musketry to their corps, and upon gaining first-class certificates of competency were gazetted, and sent out to India, specially to commence their important duties.

Is it too much to hope that these deserving young officers should obtain their lieutenancy *without purchase*, as soon as they attain the seniority of their present rank, in the same manner as *Adjutants* have hitherto been rewarded ?

I think if this matter is brought to the notice of the proper authority—it would meet with due consideration. I therefore trust you will give it publicity in your widely-extended and excellent paper. I am, &c.,

February 1st, 1860. RIFLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—"Ecclesia ecclesiam non desecrat," is a good old saying, and may be fairly translated "Guardsman does not eat Guardsman." A fortiori "Guardsman's Ghost does not eat Guardsman." Guardsman's Ghost has, therefore, offended a high rule in trying to devour Colonel Airey, a gallant soldier, of many climates. This letter is written to inform you that "Guardsman's Ghost" is a West-end policeman, so now you will understand why he is so very fond of running down the "Aireys." Your obedient servant, BETTER OFF THAN A PELICAN.

Canterbury, Feb. 2, 1860.

In the last week's naval intelligence there were two paragraphs of a startling and unpleasant nature. We read that the Princess Royal, 91, which was only commissioned in 1856 was suspected to be built of rotten wood, and that the whole of her stern planking had been removed. Next we are informed that the Immortalité, 51, built less than two years ago, in fact, so new that her engines have never been on board, is in dock, in need of repairs. She has some defects in her keel, and her garboard planking is rotten. She is called a fine ship, but we do not quite see how vessels which are built of unsound timber can be considered of any value, though they cost just as much money at the outset as the best ships, and a good deal more afterwards if they are repaired and rebuilt, and "made good as new," having never been old. Surely there is some one to blame, if not to be hanged, for such neglect in examining the timbers. We do not censure in the least the hard-worked and hard-working department of the Surveyor-General. The Great Eastern was an enormous battle-horse of all Government departments, when the report on her defects and fittings appeared ; but, after all, the State has unquestionably a right to expect greater skill and care on the part of her servants than any private individuals. The man who built two ships of unsound wood would probably never build a third ; his customers would leave him, or he would ruin himself.

The authorities at the War Department have given directions for a new and commodious mess-room, with the other requisite buildings, to be erected at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, for the use of the officers of the Royal and Indian Engineers attached to the Royal Engineer establishment, the present building being altogether inadequate for the requirements of that establishment.

A new description of shell for experimental purposes, invented by an officer of the Royal Engineers, is now being constructed at the laboratory department of the Royal Arsenal.

EXHIBITION OF 1862.—We understand that the Council of the Society of Arts are actively engaged in completing the preliminary arrangements for the proposed Great Exhibition of 1862, and that they will shortly be in a position to make a public announcement on the subject. The promises of support and assistance already received from the highest quarters, both at home and abroad, justify the belief that the Exhibition of 1862 will form a grand success, and that it will be a not unworthy descendant of its great progenitor of 1851.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.—A very interesting lecture was delivered at three o'clock yesterday by Dr. Livesay, F.L.S., being a "Personal Narrative of the Expedition against the Pirates in Borneo in 1849." Another highly-interesting lecture was delivered in the early part of the week "On Improved Tents for the Army," by Mr. G. Turner (of Northfleet, Kent). He described some of his own inventions, which appear to possess many advantages in the way of increased comfort to the men.

THE MILITARY SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.—The army alone costs the United States, within a trifle, as much as the whole civil, foreign, and miscellaneous services of the Union taken together, and that the army and navy combined absorb nearly half of the entire public expenditure, national debt included. This, however, is not the whole of the lesson to be drawn. We must add a word or two by way of illustration to these figures of 1859. In the year 1853 these two services of the army and navy in the United States were performed for the charges respectively of $9,947,290 and $10,891,639, so that in six short years a purely democratic government, isolated from European complications, and enjoying an absolute immunity from foreign attack, has far more than doubled the expenses of its army, and increased those of its navy by about 50 per cent. Indeed, if we include the cost of fortifications, which in our own accounts would be brought into the Military Estimates, the present outlay upon the army of the United States would approach very nearly to $30,000,000, or upwards of *thrice* its charge in 1853. We need say no more to prove what everybody but Mr. Bright and his friends must know already,—that the military establishments of a country are at least as likely to increase under a Republic as under a Monarchy, and that it is pure absurdity to impute all such augmentations to the sordid intrigues of an aristocracy intent only on its own profit.

The Calcutta Mail, which arrived last Saturday, announces the final extinction of the rebel force on the frontier of Nepaul. The Nana appears really to have died of fever, and Azimoolah, his adviser in the Cawnpore massacre, did not survive him many days. The other rebel chiefs have been accounted for, and the only leader of note now remaining is the Begum, who has some 1500 followsrs, but in very bad condition as regards food and arms.

A "Creditor of the London and Eastern Bank" writes to the *Times* to say that the distinguished colonel named above "is residing in a handsome house, No. 3, Rue Balzac, Paris, at a corner of the Rue Lord Byron, formerly the residence of Mr. Lawrence Peel, and situate in one of the most fashionable and healthy *quartiers* of this brilliant city. As I passed the colonel's mansion the other day, I saw through an open window his domestics spreading 'the social board.' This little incident leads me to the conclusion that the ex-lord of Branksea Castle is still in very comfortable, if not affluent, circumstances." The letter is signed "A Creditor of the London and Eastern Bank, living *au quatrienne*, and eating four-franc dinners."

After the late gales a bottle was picked up at St. Jean-de-Monts, containing the following writing :—"June 17, 1859. To whoever finds this bottle. My name is Montagu Ommaney ; I am on board the ship London, in the Bay of Biscay. I am purser of the ship, and I hope to be in the Mediterranean to-morrow at furthest. I must bid you adieu, dearest Anna. Believe me your affectionate Montagu Ommaney." A portmanteau was also picked up at the same place, containing many articles of gold and jewellery, and a set of cards, on which was engraved "Miss Ellen Bopt."

The portion of the port of Tetuan in the hands of the Spaniards have been declared by them free ports, open to all nations.

On Wednesday last, considerable Moorish forces are said to have attacked the right wing of the Spanish encampment, and to have been repulsed with loss. According to the same report the Spaniards returned the same compliment, threw the Moors into disorder, and took their positions.

At a Volunteer meeting the other evening, it was stated that during the apprehended Chartist disturbances in 1848, the Duke of Hamilton was sworn in a special constable between a footman and a chimney-sweep.

Caduceus, hired transport, is daily expected to arrive at Spithead from Hong Kong, with military and naval invalids. Immediately on her arrival an inquiry will be held on board by the military authorities relative to the death of two soldiers, which occurred on the voyage between Hong Kong and Singapore.

The marriage of Lord Charles Bruce of the 1st Life Guards, youngest son of the late Marquis of Ailesbury, with Miss Augusta Seymour, daughter of Lady Augusta Seymour, and sister of the Countess Spencer, was solemnised on Thursday at St. James's Church, Piccadilly.

In the Divorce Court last week Mrs. Boynton sued for a divorce against her husband, Mr. Boynton, who was formerly in the 11th Hussars, and more recently in the 17th Lancers, on the grounds of cruelty and adultery. Mr. Boynton strongly denied the former; but the Court granted the divorce. The parties were married in 1849, Mr. Boynton having eloped with Mrs. Boynton, who had a considerable fortune, a portion of which was settled on herself. A curious episode in the trial was a statement that John Scott, the celebrated trainer, had been introduced to Mrs. Boynton, which John Scott denies, and Mr. Boynton's solicitors say it was another trainer that was meant.

Colonel Colt has invented a revolving shot gun. It is said that upon a late trial of this valuable gun, at a distance of 30 yards, it put 175 pellets in a circle of 12 inches diameter, penetrating 75 sheets of ordinary brown paper ; the shot used being No. 6 shot, 1¼ ounces and two drachms of powder to each charge. The gun is a five-shooter.—*New York Tribune.*

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FRENCH NAVY.

The squadron of evolution was lying ready for sea at Toulon on 27th January, but Vice-Admiral le Barbier de Tinan had not yet assumed command. The correspondent of the *Moniteur de la Flotte* says that the Imperial marine may be considered as on a peace footing, except that the Chinese expeditionary vessels and three frigates, which are kept armed "in case of a return of the troops from Italy," are in port.

Captain Chou and Pilot Picard were tried at Brest on Tuesday by a special council of war, at Brest, for the loss of the "Dugueslin." The captain was defended by a brother captain, and the pilot by a barrister of Brest. The former was acquitted; the pilot, found guilty of carelessness, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Although the whole of the French expeditionary force may be said to have sailed for China, the new gunboats will not be ready at Toulon till the end of February. They will be taken to pieces and packed on board large transports—the largest of which will take four gun-boats on board, the smaller one or two, and it is calculated they will reach the Chinese waters by the end of July.

The Descartes, Vauban, and Gomer, are preparing to leave Toulon for Algeria, to bring back the regiments which have completed their time of African service.

The regiments in garrison in Corsica are also to be relieved. The Prony, on the Leghorn station, is recalled, and Captain Chaigneau, commanding the marine at Genoa, is ordered to return to France.

The division of the squadron of evolution under Rear Admiral Jehenné is still lying at Algesiras.

Experiments have been lately tried at Vincennes with a cannon on a new model, for the French Naval service, which is stated to be very successful.

A letter in the *Débats*, from Florence (Jan. 3), states that Lord Cardigan had inspected carefully the troops in Bologna, which is General Fanti's head-quarters. The division in garrison there counts 20,000 men of all arms; and the British Inspector-General of Cavalry has loudly expressed his utter astonishment at the condition of drill and efficiency he witnessed, as well as the soldierly bearing of the men.

We are happy to notice the public spirit shown by the Peninsular and Oriental and the Royal Mail Steam-Packet Companies respectively, in their co-operation with the Admiralty authorities in aiding the Naval Volunteer movement. Regulations have been made by which every facility and encouragement are given to the men in these two noble fleets to enrol themselves for service and training under the Admiralty regulations. A ship of war will be stationed at Southampton for the purpose of training and gunnery.

We are glad to find that the spirit of national defence has extended to the West Indies. Recent accounts from Barbadoes state that the volunteer movement in that colony had assumed a consolidated form, and the different branches —the Artillery Brigade, the Rifles, and the Yeomanry Cavalry —were all progressing satisfactorily.

The hired steam-transport, Khersonese, laden with war stores for China, has left Greenhithe for her destination. The steam-transport, Britannia, the Mantura, the Leo, and the Agnes, have been chartered by the War Department to ship stores from the Military Store-Offices, Woolwich.

LAND AT OXFORD.—The Conservative Land Society has just acquired its fortieth estate, and made its first purchase in Oxfordshire. The property is called Fair Acres, and forms the south-east point of the New Cowley district, which it is proposed to bring within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners under the Oxford Improvement Act. The land has a frontage on the Henley or London road, and the views from all sides are very picturesque, rendering the estate admirably adapted for building purposes. It is just under a mile from the city, and close to the suburb of St. Clements. It is the highest land in the whole district, rising from the valley of the Thames.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONERS' EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY.—This institution, established in 1855, although it contained the elements of great utility, and had met with a large amount of support from the public, was nevertheless in debt to a considerable amount, and its existence imperilled. In the summer of the past year this state of affairs became known to one of the original subscribers, who expressed his belief that the Society might be re-organised if constituted on a different basis. Under these circumstances the former committee, anxious to carry out the original object of the society, but unable many of them to give the necessary attention to its business, offered to resign whenever efficient successors were found. After a lapse of a few months the general plan of management was settled, and the officers at present constituting the committee agreed to act provisionally till a general meeting of subscribers could be called. There can be no doubt that if, through the means of the Society, every soldier leaving the service with a good character is enabled to procure a situation, a very great benefit will be conferred both on the man himself and the country at large. Nothing would tend more to raise the character of the Army and increase its popularity amongst the class from whom it is recruited, than a certainty that when the soldier's service was finished, a good employment was secured him.

THE BELGIAN EXPEDITION TO CHINA.—We lately hinted that Belgium intended sending an expedition to China, with a view to establish commercial relations there. A pamphlet has now appeared on the subject in which that view is ventilated. The semi-official tone of the pamphlet betrays high patronage. It proposes that the Belgian expeditionary force should be placed under the orders of the commander-in-chief of the Anglo-French forces. Having taken part in the war, Belgium would be entitled to a share of the same advantages that might accrue to the English and French in the war-indemnity imposed upon the Chinese, and one of the islands at the mouth of the Yang-tze-Kiang ought to be given to Belgium for establishing a colony. The Belgian writer settles the whole affair as if the campaign was already terminated in the most amusing manner.

Obituary.

General Sir Thomas Makdougall Brisbane, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.H., distinguished as a soldier and an astronomer, died at his seat near Largs, on Friday last, full of years and honours. Sir Thomas was born in the same house in which he died, on the 23rd of July, 1773, and was thus in his 87th year. His ancestors were the Brisbanes of Bishopton, who held during the 14th century a large tract of land on the Clyde, extending from Erskine Ferry to Largs. One of his ancestors, William Brisbane, according to Hailes, "held the office of Chancellor of the Kingdom of Scotland in 1332." Sir Thomas entered the army as an ensign in the 38th Regiment, in 1789, and was at his death one of the oldest officers in the service, having held his comission for the long period of 71 years. In 1790 he joined the 38th in Ireland, where he formed an intimate acquaintance with the future Duke of Wellington, then a lieutenant in a regiment of cavalry. Both of the young heroes were at this period distinguished only for their mutual love of field sports. When the war broke out, in 1793, Sir Thomas raised an independent company in Glasgow, and joined the 53rd, then quartered at Edinburgh. The 53rd formed part of the army of the Duke of York, and young Captain Brisbane, then in his twentieth year, took part in all the affairs of the Flanders campaign, from St. Amand to Nimeguen. At the engagement of Lille he lost in killed and wounded no fewer than 22 men out of the 33 composing his company, he also being wounded. In 1796 he went to the West Indies, and was present at the taking of the islands under Sir Ralph Abercromby. During this campaign he was ordered to attack a fort deemed almost impregnable. On his march up he was met by a brother officer, who remarked, "It cannot be taken," when he gallantly replied. "It can; I have the order in my pocket," and he and his men took it. His health having suffered from the climate, his friends purchased for him the lieut.-colonelcy of the 69th regiment, which had recently returned from these islands, and was not likely to return soon. On Sir Thomas's arrival in England in 1799 he found that the 69th had been sent back to the West Indies shortly after its return home. Having recruited his health he joined his regiment in Jamaica, where he served until it was recalled in 1802. When the 69th was ordered to India, Sir Thomas retired on half-pay, as another campaign in a hot climate would have been dangerous. In 1810 he was appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General to the staff at Canterbury, which he held until he obtained the command of a brigade under the Duke of Wellington, whom he joined at Coimbra, in 1812. At Vittoria, King Joseph's carriages, plate, and wines fell into the hands of Sir Thomas's brigade, as well as the money-boxes, which enabled him to divide five dollars to every soldier of the brigade. At the battle of the Nive, Sir Thomas highly distinguished himself, though the two brigades under his command had 700 killed and wounded. For his bravery in this action he received the thanks of Parliament. During this campaign he was present also at Orthes and Toulouse. After the abdication of Napoleon, Sir Thomas was sent to North America, in command of a brigade. At the unfortunate affair on Lake Champignon he was ordered to cover the retreat, which he accomplished without loss by the destruction of the bridge across the Dead Creek. On Napoleon's escape from Elba, in 1815, the brigade which Sir Thomas commanded was recalled, and he arrived off the coast of France with his twelve regiments just as Waterloo was won. When he reached Paris, Wellington directed him to draw up his brigade in two lines of 5000 men each, and when his grace looked down the lines he exclaimed, "Had I had these men at Waterloo I should not have wanted the assistance of Prussians." He continued in France with the Army of Occupation until 1818, when he was appointed to the command of the southern district of Ireland. In 1819 Sir Thomas married Anna Maria, heiress of Sir H. Hay Makdougall of Makerstoun, who survives him. The fruit of this maraiage was two sons and two daughters, all of whom pre-deceased their honoured father. In 1821, Sir Thomas was, on the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, appointed Governor of New South Wales, the arduous duties of which he administered during four years. This appointment was alike honourable to the duke and Sir Thomas. The latter used to tell that, while the two heroes were walking arm-in-arm one day in Paris, Sir Thomas remarked that he would gladly accept the governorship of New South Wales, as he was tired of inaction. The duke remarked he would write to Lord Bathurst, the Colonial Secretary, on the subject. Not many days after, the duke meeting him, with a hearty laugh, said—"Do you know, Sir Thomas, what Lord Bathurst writes me this morning? That he wants one that will govern not the heavens, but the earth in New South Wales." Sir Thomas replied warmly—"Your Grace can testify, all the years during which I have had the honour to serve under you in the Peninsula, whether I have ever suffered my scientific predilection to interfere with my military duties?" "Certainly not, certainly not," replied the great captain; "I shall write his lordship that, on the contrary, you were never in one instance absent or late, morning, noon, or night, and that in addition you kept the time of the army." At his residence at Paramatta he established a large observatory, furnished with the best and most expensive instruments which art could produce. Some idea may be formed of the labours which, besides his duties as governor, he voluntarily undertook, when it is stated that he fixed the positions and catalogued 7385 stars hitherto scarcely known to astronomers. For this magnificent work, "The Brisbane Catalogue of Stars," he received the Copley medal, awarded by the Royal Society. On his return from Australia he resided chiefly at Makerstoun, where he established an astronomical observatory, surpassing any other in Scotland at the time. On the death of Sir Walter Scott, Sir Thomas was elected President of the Royal Society, Edinburgh, to which he contributed many valuable papers. He has founded two gold medals as rewards for scientific merit—one for the Royal Society and the other for the Society of Arts. During the latter years of his life he has mostly resided on his patrimonial estate at Brisbane, devoting his whole time to science and philanthropy.

Mr. Thomas Alexander, Director-General of the Army Medical Department, died at 7 A.M. on Wednesday, from gout in the stomach, to the deep regret of a large circle of friends. Although he was only 47 years of age, Mr. Alexander had seen much active service. He served with the 60th Rifles in the Kaffir War of 1851-53, and was the principal medical officer of the expedition across the Kei in 1851. He accompanied the first troops of the Eastern army to Gallipoli as principal medical officer, and was in medical charge of the Light Division of the Eastern Army from its first taking the field throughout the campaign of 1854-55, and was present at the affair of Bulganac, the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, the capture of Balaklava and siege of Sebastopol, and sortie of 26th of October, never being one day absent from duty. The deceased gentleman was the principal medical officer of the Kertch expedition, under General Sir George Brown, G.C.B. In Lord Raglan's dispatch of the battle of Inkerman he was honourably mentioned "for his able exertions" in the exercise of his professional duties. On the Royal commission being appointed to inquire into the sanitary state of the army, Mr. Alexander was selected as one of the commissioners. On the resignation of Dr. Andrew Smith as director-general, in June, 1858, Mr. Alexander was selected by the Secretary of State for War to fill that important post in the army. In recognition of his services with the army in the East, he was, in 1856, made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and in August last year was made an honorary surgeon to Her Majesty. His commission bore date as follows:—Assistant-surgeon, Oct. 10, 1834; brevet-surgeon, May 30, 1845; staff-surgeon, March 3, 1854; deputy inspector-general, Jan. 12, 1855; and director-general and inspector of hospitals, June 22, 1858. His loss will be severely felt by his department and by the medical officers of the army, whose rights he maintained and whose position he advanced by the most unflinching advocacy. In nerve, skill, and courage he was one of the first operators in the world; but so far from wishing to exhibit his immense ability as a surgeon, he sought on every occasion to advance what is called conservative surgery.

We have to record with much regret the death of Lieut.-Colonel Charles R. Butler, late of the 20th Regiment, at the residence of his mother, 23, Upper Pembroke Street, Dublin. Lieut.-Colonel Butler, was the second son of the late James Butler, of Broomville, Carlow. He served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55 with the 20th Regiment, including the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, at the latter of which he was severely wounded. He was present at the sortie of the 23rd of March, and was mentioned in Lord Raglan's despatches, and received the brevet rank of major, after the affair of the 18th of June, where the small force under his command repulsed the Russians in a night attack. He acted as aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Horn from 15th August, 1855, to the end of the war. He received a medal and four clasps, Knight of the Legion of Honour, and 5th class of the Medjidee. Served in the Indian campaign of 1857-58, and was present at the actions of Chanda, Umeerpore, and Suttonpore, and at the siege and capture of Lucknow (mentioned in despatches). During the absence of Brigadier Eversleigh on particular service, in November, 1858, he commanded the whole of the forces on the Cawnpore Road, employed in protecting commissariat stores, keeping open the communication between Cawnpore and Lucknow, and watching the movements of the rebels under Benee Madoo. He commanded the 20th Regiment from the 1st October, 1858, to the end of the campaign. Harassing marches, exposure to weather, &c., destroyed a constitution previously unimpaired, and compelled him to return to his native land, where he lingered a few months, when he sank into a premature grave at the age of 37.

Vice-Admiral Philip Browne died at his residence at Parkstone, near Poole, on the 25th ult., in the 84th year of his age. The deceased was born Sept. 16, 1772, and entered the Navy in 1782, on board the Ruby, 64. He afterwards served many years in the Channel, North Sea, and East Indies, when he joined the Minerva, 38, and assisted at the reduction of Pondicherry, and was employed in her boats cutting out a vessel from under the fire of the batteries of that place. He again served in the East Indies and North Sea, and while in the Channel beheld the capture of a large Swedish convoy, and then proceeded to the West Indies. While afterwards commanding the hired armed-cutter Swan, gun-brig Vixen, Plover sloop, and Hermes frigate, he captured numerous smugglers and 11 privateers, mounting 138 guns, and manned with 868 men. In 1809 he co-operated with the Spanish patriots, and was afterwards at the reduction of Flushing, for which latter service he was officially mentioned and twice gazetted. He obtained flag-rank Nov. 9, 1846, and became vice-admiral (reserved) April 15, 1854.

We are sorry to learn, by a letter from the Cape, that Colonel Rose, of the Royal Engineers, was drowned at Algoa Bay on the 27th of November. A letter from an officer describes this sad occurrence, thus: "I had arranged with Colonel Rose, of the Royal Engineers, to proceed in a whale-boat from the steamer to the shore, but having charge of a deserter and a few soldiers, I directed the boatman to return after landing Colonel Rose and five other passengers. The party proceeded very quietly and smoothly through the bay, but unfortunately the surf was at the time very high, and the boat, though steered by one of the best men, was upset and the whole party thrown out. There was a general rush from the shore, and though poor Colonel Rose was only about four minutes in the water, he was brought out a corpse. Three others were insensible for some time—about a quarter of an hour—but all recovered. Colonel Rose had served forty-four years in the army, and was out here before about thirty years ago, within my time."

It is intended to erect a monument in the hall of the County Limerick Court-House to the memory of the late General Sir Richard Rourke.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—MAPPINS' DRESSING CASES AND DRESSING BAGS.—Mappin Brothers guarantee every article in this department of their manufactures to be of sterling quality, and designed in the most portable and convenient form. Mappins' Gentleman's Guinea Dressing Case. Mappins' Two Guinea Dressing Case, in Solid Leather. Mappins' Four Pound Dressing Bag is recommended for Strong Service. Mappins' Leather Dressing Case for Ladies, 1l. 4s. Mappins' Leather Dressing Case, lined with silk velvet, lock and key, 2l. 12s. Mappins' Travelling Dressing Bag for Ladies, 4l. 4s. The Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, are now furnished with an endrely New Stock of Dressing Cases and Dressing Bags to suit every class of buyers. An Illustrated Catalogue sent by post on receipt of twelve stamps. MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William Street London Bridge Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works Sheffield.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—Jan. 28, at Crouch Oak, Addlestone, the wife of Major George Browne, 88th Connaught Rangers, of a son.

BRADISH—Jan. 12, at Philadelphia, U.S.A., the wife of J. Bradish, Esq., H.M.'s 15th Regiment, Madras N.I., of a son.

CLARKE—Jan. 28, at Cheltenham, the wife of William Stanley Clarke, Esq., 3rd Bengal European Light Cavalry, of a son.

COUCHMAN—Dec. 7, at St. Thomas's Mount, Madras, the wife of Captain E. H. Couchman, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Madras Artillery, of a son.

CROFTON—Dec. 7, at Rangoon, the wife of the Rev. Henry Woodward Crofton, Assistant-Chaplain, of a son.

CURLING—Jan. 31, at 14, Maida Hill West, the wife of William Curling, Esq., Commander of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship, Candia, of a son.

FORSYTH—Dec. 25, at Brighton, the wife of Captain Codrington Forsyth, R.N., of a daughter.

FRAMPTON—Jan. 29, at Billacombe, Plymstock, S. Devon, the wife of Major H. J. Frampton, of a daughter.

HEYLAND—Jan. 27, at the Crescent, St. Helier's, Jersey, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Heyland, of a daughter.

HIGGINSON—Jan. 27, at Blackhall, county of Kildare, the lady of SirJames Macaulay Higginson, K.C.B., of a son.

KANE—Jan. 21, at Park Lane, Southsea, the wife of John Keymer Kane, Esq., War Department, Portsmouth, of a son.

LEFROY—Jan. 27, at her father's residence, Manor House, Guernsey, the wife of Lieutenant Lefroy, R.N., H.M.'s gun-boat Magnet, of a daughter.

MCMURDO—Jan. 29, at Plumstead Common, the wife of Colonel Montagu McMurdo, of a daughter.

OLIVER—Jan. 12, at Toronto, Canada West, the wife of Lieutenant C. L. Oliver, 1st Madras Fusiliers, of a daughter.

SELWYN—Jan. 31, at Folkestone, the wife of Captain Selwyn, R.N., of a son.

WRIFORD—Jan. 29, at Bath, the wife of Major C. Richardson Wriford, of a daughter.

WYLDE—Jan. 31, at New Brompton, the wife of Captain E. A. Wylde, Royal Marines (Light Infantry), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOOTHBY—JEBB—Jan. 28, at Fulham, Captain Basil Charles Boothby, to Emily, second daughter of Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. J. Ellison, vicar of Windsor, brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Evelyn Boothby, brother of the bridegroom.

CURRIE—GUMBLETON—Dec. 15, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev.——Burine, Henry O. Currie, Esq., Lieutenant in the 5th European Regiment, son of John Currie, Esq., of Tewin Water, Hertfordshire, to Meliora, third daughter of the late J. B. Gumbleton, of Fort William, in the county of Waterford, Ireland.

EWART—EWART—Feb. 2, at St. James's, Paddington, by the Rev. William Ewart, M.A., Major Charles Brisbane Ewart, R.E., youngest son of the late Lieutenant-General Ewart, C.B., to Emily Jane, youngest daughter of the late Rev. P. Ewart, rector of Kirklington, Yorkshire.

GARRETT—BRUFF—Jan. 26, at St. Peter's Church, Ipswich, by the Rev. A. Synge, M.A., rector, assisted by the Rev. W. Tate, M.A., of Aldeburgh, Newson Dunnell Garrett, Esq., Lieutenant H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, eldest son of Newson Garrett, Esq., Alde House, Aldeburgh, to Elizabeth Kate, eldest daughter of Peter Bruff, Esq., Handford Lodge, Ipswich.

ROGERS—ADAMS—Dec. 19, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, George Rogers, Esq., 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. George Adams, of Margate.

DEATHS.

BAGOT—Jan. 28, at Elford House, Staffordshire, of hooping-cough, Charles, youngest son of Colonel and Mrs. Bagot, aged 2 years and 2 months.

BLOOMFIELD—Jan. 25, of paralysis, Mary Ann, widow of the late Rochfort Bloomfield, Esq., formerly Paymaster of the 20th Foot and 4th Dragoon Guards.

BRISBANE—Jan. 27, at Brisbane, Ayrshire, in his 87th year, General Sir Thomas Makdougall Brisbane, Baronet, G.C.B., G.C.H., LL.D., &c., of Brisbane and Makerstoun, Colonel of the 34th Regiment of Foot, and President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

BROWN—Jan. 29, at his residence, Kingston Cross, near Portsmouth, after a short illness, John Brown, Esq., late of Her Majesty's Dockyard, aged 72.

BROWNE—Jan. 25, of paralysis, at his residence, Parkstone, near Poole, in the 88th year of his age, Vice-Admiral Philip Browne. He entered the service at a very early age, and was the senior Vice-Admiral on the list of H.M.'s Royal Navy.

CAMERON—Jan. 27, in Darnford Street, Stonehouse, Mary, widow of the late Major Cameron, Royal Artillery.

CLEPHANE—Jan. 16, at No. 5, Bennett Street, Bath, in her 82nd year, Lætitia, relict of the late Brigadier-General David Clephane, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel H.M.'s 20th Regiment.

CONNOR—Jan. 13, at Cork, at the advanced age of 100 years, and retaining his faculties to the day of his decease, Captain Brabazon Connor, late Adjutant of the Royal Limerick County Militia, and for upwards of sixty years an active magistrate for the counties of Westmeath and Limerick.

CURRIE—Jan. 28, at the residence of her father, Jane, the beloved wife of Captain M. E. Currie, H.M.'s Bengal Horse Artillery, and eldest daughter of Rev. T. T. Upwood, Lovell's Hall, Terrington, Norfolk.

DAY—Jan. 30, at West Cowes, aged 67, Jane, widow of the late Commander John Day, R.N.

DENNY—Jan. 17, at Queenstown, Cork, after a long illness, William John Denny, Esq., lately a Captain in H.M.'s 71st Highland Light Infantry, and eldest son of William Denny, Esq., D.L., of Tralee, county Kerry, Ireland.

HAY—Jan. 30, at Warley Barracks, Essex, Caroline, the youngest child of Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Hay, aged 3 years.

KINNAWAY—Jan. 25, at Vienna, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Colonel Edward Kinnaway, aged 45.

LAURIE—Jan. 25, at his residence, Kentish Town, Lieutenant-Colonel John Laurie, Bombay Artillery, aged 65.

MACDONALD—Jan. 28, at Buckingham, Major Macdonald, Royal Marines, in the 84th year of his age.

NORTH—Jan. 28, at Wateringbury, the Lord North, in his 31st year.

RUSSELL—Jan. 31, at Hampstead, John, the infants on of Captain J. G. Russell, Paymaster, at Cananore, aged 9 months, of convulsions.

SMITH—Jan. 30, at Southampton, aged 78, Larratt Smith, Esq., Commissary and Paymaster. For many years at the head of the Field Train Department in Canada.

WYLD—Nov. 9, at Bassein, Burmah, Charlotte Marion, infant daughter of Captain B. Wyld, Executive Engineer, aged 1 month and 12 days.

Advertisements.

V. R.

RESERVE FORCE OF ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.—HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT having, with the sanction of Parliament, determined on establishing a Reserve Volunteer Force of Seamen trained to the Use of Arms:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That any Seaman possessing the following qualifications may be inrolled as a Royal Naval Volunteer in the Reserve Force, and will thereupon be entitled to the advantages and be subject to the obligations mentioned below:—

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE RESERVE.

1. A Volunteer must be a British subject:
2. He must be free from infirmity:
3. He must not be over thirty-five years of age:
4. He must within the ten years previous to his joining the Reserve have been five years at sea, one year of that time as an A.B.

ADVANTAGES OF THE RESERVE.

1. A Volunteer will at once receive an annual payment or retainer of 6*l.*, payable quarterly:
2. He will, if he fulfils his obligations and is in the Reserve the requisite time, receive a pension of not less than 12*l.* a year whenever he becomes incapacitated from earning a livelihood, or at sixty years of age if not previously incapacitated:
3. He may elect either to take the whole pension himself, or to take a smaller pension for himself during his life, and to allow his wife a pension after his death, for the remainder of her life:
4. He will not, on account of belonging to the Reserve, forfeit any interest in any Friendly or Benefit Society:
5. His travelling expenses, to and from the place of drill will, when necessary, be provided:
6. He will, during drill, receive, in addition to the retaining fee, the same pay, victualling, and allowances as a seaman of the fleet, according to his rating:
7. He will, if called out on actual service, receive the same pay, allowances, and victuals, and have the same prospect of promotion and prize money, as a continuous service seaman of the fleet, according to his rating, and he will on joining receive the same clothing, bedding, and mess traps:
8. He will, if wounded or injured in actual service, receive the same pension as a seaman in the Navy of the same rating:
9. He will be eligible to the Coast Guard Service and Greenwich Hospital:
10. He may quit the Reserve, if not at the time called out for actual service, at the end of every five years; he may also quit it, when not called out, on paying back the retainers he has received; or, without payment, if he passes an examination as a Master or Mate, and obtains bonâ fide employment as Master or Mate.

OBLIGATIONS OF THE RESERVE.

1. A Volunteer must attend drill for twenty-eight days each year; he may do so, so far as the convenience of the public service will permit, at a time and place convenient to himself; but he cannot in any case take less than seven days' drill at any one time:
2. He must not, without special permission, proceed on a voyage that will occupy more than six months:
3. He must appear before some Shipping Master once in every six months, unless he has leave to be abroad longer, and he must report every change of residence, and employment:
4. In order to earn a Pension he must continue in the Reserve as long as he is physically competent to serve, and he must also have been in the force fifteen years if engaged above thirty, or twenty years if engaged under thirty. In reckoning this time actual service in the fleet will count double:
5. Volunteers may be called upon for actual service in the Navy by Royal Proclamation. It is intended to exercise this power only when an emergency requires a sudden increase in the Naval Force of the country:
6. A Volunteer may in the first instance be called out for three years. If there is then actual war, and he is then serving in one of Her Majesty's ships, he may be required to serve for two years longer; but for the additional two years he will receive 2*d.* a day additional pay:
7. Volunteers when on drill or actual service will be subject to Naval Discipline:
8. A Volunteer who fails to fulfil the obligations of the Reserve will forfeit his claim to Retainer and Pension, and if he fails to join when called out for actual service may be treated as a Straggler or Deserter from the Navy.

The Inrolment commenced on 1st January, 1860.

Full Information and detailed conditions may be obtained on application to the Shipping Master at any Port in the United Kingdom, or to the Officers of Customs in the Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

V. R.

RESERVE FORCE OF ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE FOR LONG VOYAGES.

Special Leave for Voyages exceeding Six Months will be granted to ALL VOLUNTEERS on the following Conditions:—

1. The Leave is to be for one ship, and for one voyage only at a time, and to be renewed for each voyage. The ports or countries at which the ship is to touch must be all specified, or if any of these are not specified the voyage must be limited by the articles to twelve months.
2. The Volunteer must have completed his twenty-eight days' drill for the year before the Leave will be given.
3. On an emergency the Reserve may be called out for service at home or *abroad*. If the Volunteer is then abroad, he must, if summoned, join any of H. M. ships abroad; under the same penalties, in case of refusal, as in case of refusal to join in the United Kingdom.
4. The arrears of retainer due will be paid on the Volunteer's return in the ship for which Leave is given.
5. The Admiralty reserve power to withhold this Leave if at any time on an emergency the Volunteers are required for the defence of the country. They also reserve power to withhold the Leave at the end of each Volunteer's first five years of service, when he may, if he pleases, quit the force.
6. Subject to these reservations, it is the intention of the Admiralty to grant Leave upon the above conditions for the first five years of the service of each Volunteer who joins the Reserve under the present Regulations.

AGE OF ADMISSION. During the year 1860 the age of admission will be extended from 35 to 40.

*** *For further Information apply to a Shipping Master.*

Board of Trade,
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	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Yrs.	Mos.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
30	1	1	9	2	3	6	30	0	2	7	3	1	4	2	0	12	3
40	1	9	2	2	18	4		3	2	7	6	1	4	4	0	12	4
50	2	2	6	4	5	0		6	2	7	10	1	4	6	0	12	5
60	3	6	8	6	13	4		9	2	8	2	1	4	8	0	12	6

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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THERE is no use in trying to conceal the fact which is suspected by, if not known, to every one who takes an interest in the subject: the scheme for the Naval Reserve is a complete failure. We would call it a lamentable result if much money had been spent upon the experiment, or if the question which the Admiralty sought to solve by it were now proved insoluble. It is at all events mortifying to those who expected considerable success; it is certainly distressing to those who consider that the Admiralty must be well acquainted with the feelings of English sailors. All the sages of the Board sat in deliberation when they proposed to catch their Reserve, and each added to the bait some ingredient which he hoped would be infallible and irresistibly tempting. The wind was in the south, the hooks were laid, but there are no fish. It is evident the anglers are at fault, and that in their ignorance they must fain talk of the capriciousness of the creatures they were anxious to catch as the sole excuse of their unhappy essay. Between the Admiralty and the commercial marine there seems to be a great gulf fixed, which the former are unable, and the latter are unwilling, to cross. The Royal Navy wants men. The registry tells us there are more than a quarter of a million of sailors on the books. How is it the Board cannot get some of them? It is quite clear they do not know the way to allure these men into our ships. It is equally evident that the fleet must be manned. If the Admiralty are not prepared to meet that necessity, let them take council of those who can help them. Let them inquire among those who understand the wishes and feelings of the sailors who man our traders and coasters, what steps they should take to induce the men who formerly were procurable by impressment to transfer their services voluntarily to Her Majesty's ships, either contingently in case of war, or absolutely in time of need. If it should be found that the merchant sailors cannot be persuaded to make a compact with the State which shall entitle the Government to call upon them in case of war, there are two courses open to the State. First to make good the deficiency in the national service by increasing the training establishments of the Navy; secondly, to avail itself of the right it professes to demand—the assistance of all its subjects for the maintenance of its liberties and existence. In event of the expenditure incurred by rearing up sailors for the fleet being too great for the State to bear, it is obvious the alternative must be met. The days of the press-gang are passed; are those of a maritime conscription yet to come?

We must be prepared to look our difficulties in the face without reference to any political complication or combination. The recommendation of the report on the state of the Navy to increase the number of boys to 2000 a year has been adopted. So far, means have been taken to provide for the future. But if France is preparing, as we are told by a writer whose words are reproduced every week by the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, to contest with us the independence of the seas, and that some clever casuist should call on us to expound by the voice of the cannon the difference between independence and domination, how could we make ourselves heard at present? We look forward with great anxiety to the speech of Lord Clarence Paget on the naval estimates next week. We expect from him a fair statement, and a clear exposition of our present condition and future prospects. Let us hope that the House will join in the debate in a grave, serious, thoughtful spirit, such as the vital import of the question under discussion should create in the heart of every Englishman, and let us have no more of those bickerings and jealousies,—see no more of those manœuvres of old sailing line-of-battle ships to execute impossible surprises,—those petty assaults of little gun-boats *blindées* by self-conceit and professional animosity, which are too often exhibited in the naval engagements in the narrow sea-way of the House of Commons.

If the British army should fail in any future campaign, it will be an evil day among us for polite literature and mathematics. The Staff College regulations, which have been issued in a revised form, present a standard of attainments which appear very formidable at first sight, and which on close investigation is sufficiently lofty to daunt a cold or indifferent climber to the heights of military ambition. Admitting that the real test of the security of any curriculum consists rather in the strictness of the examiner, and the penetration of the questions, than in the work presented in the mere programme, there is a scholastic air about the regulations, with their array of difficult subjects, their numbers of marks, and their columns of strong answers, almost as appalling as the first sight of the Greek alphabet to a schoolboy. Little Master Pickle, who wants to get on the Staff, is certain to cry out against the "cruel Duke" of Cambridge, who has stabbed his young hopes so ruthlessly; but unless he be a very great dunce indeed, he will find, on making an honest effort to probe the depth of his mind, he is not in such a bad way after all. There is no change of much consequence introduced in the standard of the regulations, and the changes which are introduced are all, in our opinion, improvements. It is only in the aspect of the letter-press there is anything to be dreaded. On comparing the actual curriculum with the instructions lately issued by the French Minister of War for the admission of pupils to the Ecole Polytechnique, we discover that the subjects are not so high as those which are required of French boys of 14 years of age, except the knowledge of military history and of foreign languages. The French boy must take up English absolutely. The English officer may select German, French, or Hindostani. In mathematics the standards are about equal. Neither is very much above that fixed for naval cadets. We all know how very imposing the dry list of books and subjects of a college examination looks to the student before he has fairly entered. Let any of us who are acquainted with a young officer of moderate ability whom we should like to trust with the command of a company on an outpost, decide whether he could not go through the whole course with ease if he gave himself a fair chance by a little preliminary study. An army of Jominis would be a serious social nuisance —it would probably be a military failure. If all these qualifications were inconsistent with the possession of bodily vigour and martial accomplishments—if we were to sacrifice good horsemanship, power of going across and understanding country, to equations and Euclid, even to German or French—a mistake would be committed which it would be difficult to mend in the heat of a campaign. It must be considered that we shall never more in all probability fight under the conditions in which Marlborough was placed, when he decided great continental battles, and then retired, as it were, with all his army into the sea, leaving his allies to claim the glory in the face of ill-informed courts, and of a more ignorant public. The "wet ditch" which severed us has been narrowed so much that we are almost part of the great European continent. We are liable to escalade by steam-ladders. Our army must be raised to the same level of efficiency in respect to its Staff which the experience of all European States declares to be necessary for their own. In doing so the Government cannot be wrong: in not doing so it might be very culpable. We do not believe that a Staff-officer would be less able to leap a hedge because he had got over the *pons asinorum*, or that he would be in any degree the less admirable as an English aide-de-camp, because he could carry a message in French to a foreign general. Our staff on many occasions have exhibited great excellence: on some they have displayed inconceivable incompetence. The accident of patronage determined the other accident of fitness. We are now taking surety for a general proficiency, and giving a chance to poor men without interest of sharing in the honours which the Staff are sure to gain so largely in active service. If the officers who came out under the new system should fail us, it is scarcely possible to go back to the old; but assuredly it will be a heavy blow and great discouragement to French, Grammar, Hindostani, Geography, History, and Mathematics.

A REVIEW OF THE CRIMEAN WAR.*

Colonel Adye describes his book as "notes, relative to the Crimean War,"—a modest definition. They were written chiefly in 1857. The Indian Mutiny cut short our author in his career. Still he cherished the hope that he should soon return home, obtain access to official documents, and complete his notes. Detained in India, Colonel Adye lost patience, docked his work of its due proportions, hurried it to a close, and sent it to the printer. It is a pity. Colonel Adye would have done better to have kept his notes as they were in his portfolio, until he could have deliberately reviewed them and constructed a regular military narrative out of such materials as are, and might be, available. As it is, the notes read more like a vindication of Lord Raglan and all the superior officers of the army, and a treatise intended to refute the mistakes of the press, than a connected and instructive history of part of the Crimean campaign. Colonel Adye is fair and candid in his criticism, but over-tender to authorities, and wanting in the grasp of mind, courage, and vigour of style essential to a military historian, and above all to the historian of the Russian war. As we have said, the notes have the air of a controversial treatise, and the volume is like a big pamphlet in a red cloth cover. We have neither space nor time at this moment available for controversy, and reserve our comments on the Russian war until a fitter opportunity. Colonel Adye's volume may, pending the publication of a larger and solider narrative of that war, be read as the view which a respectable officer takes of the conduct of his chief, of our allies, and of the press.

Controversy on special points apart, there is one fact brought home to our minds whenever we look into the details of that Eastern war; and, at this juncture, when there is still a strong remnant of ancient prejudice against efficient military establishments, it may not be out of place to state the fact. The fundamental causes of our failures and disasters in the Crimea were two, the secondary causes many. The former were—first, our utterly inadequate means for striking a prompt and decisive blow in the Crimea; secondly, the lamentable lack of foresight on the part of the Government, which sent a small force on an extremely hazardous expedition, and made no preparation for a reverse. Sebastopol was to have been taken by a *coup de main;* the campaign was to have been a battle, a march, an assault. The probability of failure seems to have been overlooked. The unforeseen contingency was precisely that which occurred; we failed, and an army almost without military establishments of any kind, diminished in numbers by disease, was suddenly called upon to do an amount of work which a force of ten times its strength would have shrunk from unless held fast by necessity. Beside these two facts, our national military weakness in 1854, and the absolute want of foresight on the part of our rulers, the secondary causes of our failures sink into comparative shade. The lesson taught by the Crimean war is that a nation which will not maintain on foot an adequate military force, or one which can be easily and rapidly expanded in all its departments, has no right to pursue a foreign policy which is sure to involve it in foreign wars. If England cannot consent to abdicate her position in the world, then the alternative is to take such measures as will secure her army, as far as it is possible to do so, from disasters similar to those it had to encounter in the Crimea during the winter of 1854-55.

* *A Review of the Crimean War, to the Winter of* 1854-55. By Lieut.-Colonel Adye, C.B. (Hurst & Blackett.)

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THE ARMY.

1st Dragoon Guards. Two squadrons, numbering 200 men and horses, ordered from Bangalore to Madras to embark for China.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Major Marsh has arrived in England on leave. Captain Swinburne has arrived in England on leave.

12th Lancers. Head-quarters and right wing ordered from Secunderabad to Masulipatam to embark for England. Left wing to follow shortly. This corps has had more changes during the last nine years than any other cavalry regiment in the Service. It embarked for the Cape in 1851, was sent on to Madras in 1853, came across Egypt to the Crimea in 1855, to England in 1856, was sent back to Madras the same year, and was hardly settled down at Bangalore before a wing was attached to General Whitlock's column in the field, the other being sent to do duty at Secunderabad.

17th Lancers. Ordered from Gwalior to Secunderabad, relieving 12th Lancers.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The following is extracted from a general regimental order of the Royal Artillery, dated the 7th inst. His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has appointed Second Captain Edward Keate to be adjutant provisionally, under the regulations contained in the general order of the 5th of February, 1826, in the room of Penn, who resigns the adjutancy only, and is posted to Lieut.-Colonel Dixon's battery, 3rd brigade, vice Keate. Exchanges of batteries have been sanctioned between the following officers, viz. :—Lieutenant T. Burnett, of No. 4 battery, 3rd brigade, and Lieutenant H. Webber, of No. 7 battery, 8th brigade; Lieutenant J. T. Yule, of No. 8 battery, 1st brigade, and Lieutenant P. D. Barclay, of No. 2 battery, 13th brigade; Lieutenant C. F. Dixon, of the 9th brigade, and Lieutenant M. F. H. M'Causland, of the 10th brigade. Lieutenant L. Griffiths and Lieutenant A. Doull have been appointed instructors in fortification at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and are to be transferred to the depôt brigade. Lieutenant H. C. Farrell of the 9th brigade has been appointed to the Gentlemen Cadet Company, vice Griffiths, and ordered to Woolwich. His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief having ordered the under-mentioned alterations in the batteries and brigades serving in India to take place from the 1st of Jan. inclusive, the same is notified for general information, viz. :—Brevet-Major F. J. Travers' 1st battery, 11th brigade, to become 3rd battery, 14th brigade; Captain R. P. Jones' 4th battery, 11th brigade, to become 4th battery, 14th brigade; Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel S. E. Gordon's 5th battery, 11th brigade, to become 6th battery, 14th brigade; Brevet-Major E. Moubray's 8th battery, 11th brigade, to be become 7th battery, 14th brigade; Brevet-Major F. Ommanny's 2nd battery, 13th brigade, to become 5th battery, 11th brigade; Captain A. F. Connell's 4th battery, 13th brigade, to become 8th battery, 11th brigade; Captain B. Lawson's 3rd battery, 14th brigade, to become 1st battery, 11th brigade; Brevet-Major J. Singleton's 4th battery, 14th brigade, to become 4th battery, 11th brigade; Brevet-Major J. Godbey's 6th battery, 14th brigade, to become 2nd battery, 13th brigade; Captain J. Desborough's 7th battery, 14th brigade, to become 4th battery, 13th brigade; Captain C. Wright's 8th battery, 14th brigade, to become 8th battery, 13th brigade; Brevet-Major J. Pennycuick's 9th battery, 14th brigade, to become 8th battery, 14th brigade. Lieutenant B. L. Forster, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General Pratt, commanding in Australia. The Secretary of State for War having, with reference to page 124 of the finance regulations, directed that for the future all miscellaneous disbursements on account of the Royal Artillery are to be submitted to the War Office, through the paymasters of the respective brigades for a special authority, before they are included as charges in the public accounts, as is the practice for all similar expenses for the Line, the same is notified for general information and guidance. Paymaster Ratcliff is posted to the 13th Brigade, and will proceed to Bombay. The following removals and appointments of master-gunners have been approved, viz. :—Master-Gunner James Clarke from Tilbury Fort to Dublin Bay; South, vice Downey, deceased; Master-Gunner Andrew Dowie, from Chatham Lines, to Tilbury Fort, vice Clarke; Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles Lee, of the 12th Brigade, to be Master-Gunner at Chatham Lines, vice Dowie. Major Rogers is to hold himself in readiness to embark for Bermuda to join his battery by the first opportunity. Lieutenant-Colonel Smythe is transferred to the Depôt-brigade. Lieutenant-Colonel Ward is posted to the 13th Brigade in his stead, and will be marked off "Employed in England." Instances having occurred in which officers commanding batteries of the Royal Artillery have over-estimated for the sums required by them for the payment of their batteries, the Secretary of State for War has requested that the following instructions on this subject be strictly attended to for the future, viz. :—"Captains or officers commanding batteries are, as far as practicable, to repay monthly to the paymasters of their respective brigades, or receive from them, any balance that may appear in the monthly battery pay lists, in order that the aggregate balance of that brigade, for which the paymaster (whether the money be in his possession or in the hands of captains of batteries) is personally responsible, may be kept within the limit prescribed by the regulations, or some good and sufficient reason assigned to justify a departure therefrom." Major Williams having resigned his appointment as military secretary to Major-General Sir W. F. Williams, Bart., commanding the troops in Canada, has been ordered to join his battery at Plymouth. Mr. Thomas Hunt has been appointed paymaster to the force of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers serving in China.

Three hundred and fifty service men belonging to Major Bolton's and Major Lukin's batteries of the depôt brigade Royal Artillery have left Woolwich for the camp, in order to relieve the barracks at head-quarters. Instructions were yesterday received at Woolwich for the guidance of officers and others on recruiting service, stating that no enlistment of drivers is to take place until further orders, as the corps already numbers 400 above its prescribed strength. The standard for the admission of gunners is ordered to be increased to 5 feet 6 inches, for growing lads under the age of nineteen, and 5 feet 7 inches above that age.

On account of the vast number of recruits who have been accepted in the Royal Artillery, the strength of the depôt at Woolwich has far outgrown the present barrack accommodation. It has been found necessary, in consequence, to make a division of the brigade, to be stationed in separate quarters. Major Bolton's and Major Lukin's Nos. 1 and 2 batteries, amounting to between 500 and 600 men each, leave head-quarters, Woolwich, for the encampment at Shorncliffe.

ROYAL ENGINEERS. Lieutenant F. T. Warburton embarks shortly in command of a detachment for New Zealand, to be employed in surveying the colony and effecting improvements.

A detachment of 21 non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers has been ordered to proceed from Brompton barracks to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, to be employed in the instruction of the cadets at that establishment.

Lieutenant R. H. Williams, R.E., having completed his studies at the Royal Engineer establishment, has proceeded from head-quarters to Dublin, to be attached to the staff of the Commanding Royal Engineer.

24th Regiment. A large detachment from the depot 2nd Battalion 24th foot, disembarked at Waterford, from Winchester, *vid* Bristol, per the Juverna steamer, on the 1st instant, for the purpose of completing the service companies of the battalion, which are under orders to proceed to the Mauritius, to relieve those of the 61st Regiment, which are to return home.

43rd Light Infantry ordered from Saugor to Fort St. George, Madras, to be stationed.

44th Regiment ordered from Fort St. George, Madras, to China.

60th Rifles, 3rd battallion ordered from Jackatalla to Caunanore, relieving 66th regiment.

66th Regiment ordered from Caonanore.

14th 2nd Battalion. A ball and supper, on a very extended scale, both of hospitality and magnificence, was given by the officers of the 2nd Battalion of the 14th Regiment, now under the command of Major Dwyer, in the barracks of Mullingar, on the night of Friday, the 3rd inst. Invitations had been forwarded during the previous week to the gentry of the surrounding neighbourhood, the result of which was to bring together on the occasion between 150 and 200, while the military circle was largely augmented by contributions from the garrisons of Athlone, Longford, and the metropolis, with more than one or two from beyond the Channel. The fine band of the battalion, under its excellent master, Mr. Murphy, enlivened the scene with every description of "sweet sounds;" and the company only separated at the rapid advance of daylight, charmed alike with the entertainment and their gallant and hospitable entertainers.

92nd Highlanders. Major St. John has arrived home on leave.

The subjoined circular memorandum, addressed to officers commanding Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and regiments and depôts of Cavalry and Infantry serving at home, has been issued :—

"Horse Guards, S.W., Jan 24.

"The appointment of an Instructor in Military History at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, having been authorised by the Secretary of State for War, his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief desires that commanding officers will send to this department, not later than the 10th proximo, the application of such officers as feel themselves qualified for the situation. Each application should be accompanied by a statement of the course of the candidate's reading in military history, and a detailed description of any one important campaign, with a full explanation of the military topography of the country, and its bearing on the operations.

"In forwarding an application the commanding officer should state his opinion of the character of the candidate, both personally and as an officer.

"The salary attached to this instructorship is 350*l.* per annum (inclusive of military pay), with quarters, or in case a quarter should not be provided, an allowance in lieu thereof, such as is accorded to a field officer. The appointment will be probationary for the first year. The successful candidate will be expected to join the college without delay, and to express his intention of continuing to fulfil the duties of his appointment for a period of at least three years.—By command. "G. A. WETHERALL, Adjutant-General."

His Royal Highness the young Prince of Orange, attended by his Aide-de-Camp, Lieut.-Colonel Van den Bosch, Count de Rechteren de Rosande, Count Louis de Bylandt, and Colonel Seymour, Equerry in Waiting, visited Woolwich Arsenal on Tuesday morning. The Prince and suite were received at the entrance of the Arsenal by Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B., commanding the garrison; Brigade Major Shaw; Captain Forbes, doing duty as aide-de-camp to the General; and the officers representing the departments generally. After a tour through the various manufacturing and other branches of the establishment, which occupied about three hours, they proceeded, accompanied by the General and staff, to the Royal Artillery mess-room, where an elegant luncheon was provided, after which they returned to London.

The Museum attached to the Royal Engineer establishment at Chatham has been enriched by a number of very interesting specimens of firearms of all descriptions, captured in China, which have been deposited in the department devoted to those descriptions of objects. Most of the pieces are of very extraordinary design and character.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visited Dover last week for the purpose of witnessing some operations of the Armstrong guns, the inventor, Sir William Armstrong, being in attendance. The experiments took place upon the heights, and it is stated that they were of a very satisfactory character. His Royal Highness afterwards desired Lieut.-Colonel Carmichael, of the 32nd, to draw out his regiment in the barrack-square. The duke addressed the troops upon the brilliant services they had rendered at Lucknow, and in other parts of India. His Royal Highness dined with the officers of the garrison.

Captain Daniel Thompson, of the 67th Regiment, late district inspector of musketry of the Cork Division, has been removed to the Dublin Division, to relieve Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel Bewes; 73rd Regiment, recently promoted.

The present rifle-range in Stokes Bay, near Portsmouth, for the practice of the troops in that garrison, having only a range of 900 yards, it has been deemed advisable to extend the length of range to about 1250 yards, and for this purpose negociations have for some time been carried on between the military authorities and the proprietor for the purchase of a piece of waste ground at the western extremity of, and adjoining, the present range. This has at length been brought to a close by the authorities refusing to purchase on the terms offered.

Nearly 500 recruits have arrived during the last few weeks at the Indian depôts stationed in the camp at Colchester.

About 300 girls are employed at a building in the laboratory department of Woolwich Arsenal for the purpose of making cartridges. As many of these were compelled from poverty and other causes to remain in the establishment during the day without food, Captain Boxer, R.A., superintendent, has obtained permission to fit up a cooking apparatus, and measures will be adopted to supply a meal of soup, &c., at the charge of three-halfpence.

The Government has purchased from the South-Eastern Railway Company an extensive piece of land at the east end of the town of Gravesend, extending from Parrock Lane, near Christ Church, to the Rochester Road, for the purpose of forming a range for rifle practice and for the erection of various buildings.

About 125 of the soldiers discharged from the East India Company's service who arrived at Plymouth in the Maha Ranee from Calcutta have been disembarked in the Sound. Thirty were transferred on Saturday afternoon to a passenger steamer bound for Cork, and the remainder were landed at the Barbican for the purpose of proceeding on Monday in another passenger steamer to Dublin. Those men entitled to prize-money will not be paid until they arrive at their homes. Those soldiers on board the Maha Ranee will probably proceed in her up Channel.

The first of the series of extensive military operations which are to be carried out by the troops at Chatham, under the direction of Major-General Eyre, commanding that garrison, took place on Wednesday morning with complete success. The plan of operations which it had been previously arranged should be carried into effect consisted in forming the whole of the garrison into an army of observation in advance of a garrison or other strongly fortified position menaced by an enemy, so as to cut off the approach of the opposing force and to repel the advance, the line of country included in the operations extending from the river Medway to a point about five miles distant, the garrison, of course, forming as it were the base of the operations. For this purpose all the available force of the garrison was brought into requisition, the troops engaged in the operations being 18 of the depôts of various East India regiments, forming together three battalions of infantry; the corps of Royal and Indian Engineers; the Mounted Royal Engineer Train, and the battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry, the entire force numbering upwards of 5000 men under arms, exclusive of officers. The whole of the operations were under the immediate direction of Major-General Eyre.

Captain Leicester Vernon, on the 21st inst., will move as an amendment to the motion of Sir De Lacy Evans, to move "that, whereas the promotion in the seniority corps already existing, viz., the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Royal Marines, being of an unsatisfactory character, this house is of opinion that it is not desirable to extend the seniority system to the whole of the army."

The Secretary of State for War has appointed Capt. Douglas Galton, R.E., Assistant-Inspector-General of Fortifications, and attached him to the staff of General Sir J. F. Burgoyne, G.C.B., Inspector-General.

Lieut. Daveney of the 6th (Inniskilling Dragoons) has been appointed Adjutant in the Scinde Irregular Cavalry.

The officers and men of the several depôt battalions in Chatham garrison who have been advanced in their battalion and rifle drill, have been put through a course of instruction with the great guns mounted on the Cornwallis-battery, under the direction of the master gunner of the garrison.

A return was issued yesterday of the number of persons flogged in the army and militia during the year 1858, various particulars respecting the nature of the offences, the place at which the sentence was inflicted, &c., being supplied. In the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the 3rd and 7th Dragoon Guards, and the 2nd battalion Scots Fusilier Guards no men have been flogged. In the other Guards regiments men have been flogged, 4 having been so punished in the Guards, 3 in the Coldstreams, and 1 in each of the remaining regiments. In the Royal Artillery 32 men were flogged; in the Military Train 5; and in the Royal Engineers, 4. In the 13th Foot 9 men were flogged; in the 47th, 8; in each of the following regiments, viz. :—the 18th, 19th, 22nd, and 36th, 6 men; in the 4th, 5; in the 10th, 16th, 23rd, 37th, and 68th, 4 men; and in many other regiments 3, 2, or 1 man. The greatest number of lashes inflicted was 50; the lowest, 25. The total number inflicted during the year in both army and militia was 9,338.

A detachment under the command of Captain the Hon. J. J. Bury have arrived at head-quarters, Brompton barracks, from Western Australia, where they have been employed for some time past on surveying duties. Most of the men have returned to England on account of their period of service having expired.

SHORNCLIFFE CAMP.—D. A. C. G. Swan has joined the Camp for the purpose of organising the commissariat department for Shorncliffe similar to that at Aldershot. Bakeries and abattoirs are about being erected for the purpose of baking the bread and killing the beasts for the use of the troops. The whole of the troops on Shorncliffe marched from the camp on Tuesday morning last, and proceeded through Folkestone, headed by the respective bands of the regiments; they then made a detour to what is popularly called Cæsar's Camp on the range of hills to the north of Folkestone, and on their return again passed through the town for the camp, the day being fine a large number of persons were attracted to witness the sight. Lieutenant-General Mansel, attended by his staff and a numerous retinue of officers of the Artillery, Engineers, and other regiments in the camp, went to Dover

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on Friday the 3rd instant, for the purpose of witnessing the practice of the Armstrong Battery, stationed; the practice gave great satisfaction to all present, and proved the extraordinary power possessed by the unrivalled gun.

COLCHESTER CAMP.—In consequence of the large number of recruits who have joined the several Depôts in the camp, it is purposed to move the detachment of the Donegal Militia Regiment as soon as the buildings at Yarmouth, now undergoing alterations, are ready for their reception. It is expected the necessary alterations will be completed in a few days, and that the detachment will move about the 14th of this month.

Colonel Street, C.B., commanding the 10th Depôt Battalion, rejoined on the 6th instant, from leave of absence. Major West, who was commanding while the gallant colonel was away, has now taken his departure from camp for a short time. The 9th Depôt Battalion is under the command of Major C. de Morel, during the absence on leave of Colonel Dixon, C.B. It is not expected that Major-General Bloomfield will leave for his new command in Dublin until the latter end of March.

Captain Baynes, 88th Regiment, who has been acting as Brigade-Major during the absence of Major Cooch, on leave, has received orders to proceed to Hythe to qualify himself as an instructor of musketry.

Preparations are being made in the vacant ground near the camp, usually employed for drill purposes, for the erection of barracks capable of accommodating one battalion and a battery of artillery. It is understood the new barracks are to be huts, but built of brick.

KNAPSACKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—With reference to the article which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on Saturday last, on the subject of the knapsacks which are now on trial by the 26th Regiment, permit me to correct an error which you have been led into in calling one of these knapsacks by my name. All that I have been allowed to do is to apply the principle only of my invention to the present packs.

With respect to these improvements of mine, from which it appears that "no appreciable advantage over the present packs is remarked by the great men, the straps under the arms that hurt the soldiers are still retained," I beg to say the defect is simply owing to not sending the iron supports in two lengths, to suit the men of different sizes in this regiment; which mistake I no sooner discovered than I wrote off and pointed it out to the colonel commanding, offering, at the same time, to rectify the error by sending to the regiment as many longer irons as they might require, which, I presume, if needed, would have been duly notified to me. It is only necessary to mention, in case of any undue pressure being felt from the slings, it can be easily remedied and even wholly prevented by slightly increasing the length of the irons—even as much as an inch more would insure perfect freedom in the use of the arms to the largest man in the service.

My own pattern knapsack is a narrow one, such as I am glad to see that you would recommend, with the additional advantage of a great coat cover, which necessarily does away with the present great coat straps, and consequently so much pipe clay.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE SPILLER.

"BEATING-UP."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—You have just started a paper that promises well to effect some good for the professions to whose interests it is especially dedicated. You will doubtless acknowledge that if its pretensions are so lofty that it will only attempt wholesale improvements and general reforms on a grand scale, its utility will be reduced to the lowest point. If on one subject a long line is clear, I do not advocate in that case bit by bit reform; let what is to be be done at once. But there are so many very minute absurdities, and *little corners* that want sweeping out, that among *them* you will find your golden opportunities of doing, bit by bit, much that we poor tongue-tied, tape-bound soldiers cannot do for ourselves. Take the case of the mediæval mummery of "beating-up." The drums and fifes marching through the crowded market, playing their very loudest, with half-a-dozen sergeants marching in front with *swords drawn*, the weapons having been borrowed from the property-room of the town theatre, they having none of their own.

The result, as far as recruiting is concerned, can be best described by the algebraical negative sign. Neither the oldest Jew in Chatham, nor the oldest soldier, can recall the fact of a single man being added to the strength of a regiment by this stale device. To the town it is an unmitigated nuisance, delays business, and collects a crowd of ragged boys and of the class of the other sex whose frailties have earned the distinction of being called the great social evil. The drum-boys may like the fun, but pity the case of the seregants, who really might be better employed. They have not too much spare time, and naturally hate a duty, the only result of which is, the quizzing they get for being such guys. If they are to be mountebanks, put them on hobby-horses, and let the Pioneers drag them.

ONE OF THEM.

THE ROYAL MARINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The first number of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE having assigned it the first place among the United Service journals, a few lines in its columns may attract the attention of the public, some patriotic member of Parliament, and those whom it may particularly interest, to the state of the corps of Royal Marines; it is particularly necessary at the present moment, when we find that the Naval Volunteer bounty and reserve systems have proved fallacies and delusions, and when we consider the opinion so lately expressed of one of the most experienced and respected Admirals in the service as to the *increasing spirit of insubordination in the Navy*, and when we peruse the answer of Lord C. Paget to Sir C. Napier in the House of Commons a few evenings ago. The Royal Marines are now 17,000 strong, and it is said that this year's estimates provide for 1000 more, *but without officers!* 18,000 men form a considerable item in Great Britain's scanty forces, and therefore it is well worth the while of the British Nation to see that these 18,000 men are not rendered inefficient by the parsimony and injustice of those who rule them.

With respect to the rank and file, their number is so small in comparison with the demand that men are now embarking who have not gone through their drills since they left their last ships, being required to embark again after their usual furloughs on return from abroad—thus is destroyed their efficiency as soldiers; thus is destroyed the *esprit de corps* which has proved their value from the days of the Nore to the days of the Princess Royal and the Marlborough, *cum multis aliis*. In regard of the officers, their number is so lamentably small and disproportionate, that it is necessary to wait until officers are relieved off guard before the number required for the indispensable boards, committees, and courts can be assembled; it is no uncommon thing to see a battalion at drill with one solitary subaltern as its whole contingent of officers. The Chatham division marched into the country a short time ago with one officer alone—*the Adjutant*—there not being, on that morning, *one other officer off duty*. The proportion of non-commissioned officers is equally inadequate, and we have witnessed a company, even a battalion, at *drill*, without one single officer or non-commissioned officer. H. M. S. Ariadne has a complement of about 70 marines, with one officer. Supposing the marines of three ships of that class were landed under fire, there would be 210 men men in action with three officers to lead them, provided the three officers remained unhurt: the office-clerks and staff non-commissioned officers are taken from the companies' strength, instead of providing extra ones for those situations. That renders the promotion very slow, and tends to create great discontent among the men. With respect to the proportion of officers, as compared with other corps, we see that in the Royal Engineers, about 16,000 strong, there are 16 generals, 16 colonels, 41 lieut.-colonels; they have 2nd captains, *i.e.*, two captains to each company, and all the subaltern officers are lieutenants. Whereas, in the Royal Marines, with 17,000 men (and 1000 more to be added), there are but 10 generals, 10 colonels, and 19 lieut.-colonels; they have no 2nd captains, and one-third of their subaltern officers are 2nd lieutenants; the disproportion with regard to the Royal Artillery is enormous.

The money granted by the country for the retiring allowances of the Royal Marines is *partly unabsorbed*, and an addition of 10 or even 5 generals, as they are in simple justice entitled to, would not cost the country any great sum, and would cause the promotion of the same number of old officers who have served faithfully for periods, varying from 35 to 27 years; but did it cost the country a little extra money, why should the Royal Marines be the sufferers? Is the Duke of Somerset made acquainted with such a state of things?

It would be well for the Royal Marines were there at the Admiralty an army officer of rank and influence, whose advice and suggestions respecting this neglected corps would meet with due attention from the First Lord, who, like the rest of the Board of Admiralty, must necessarily be ignorant of military matters.—I am, sir, respectfully yours,

Plymouth, Feb. 4, 1860. HOARY CAPTAIN.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

The last Indian Mail gives some further particulars respecting the composition of the expeditionary force. The following are the regiments selected:

EUROPEAN TROOPS.

No. 7 Battery, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery.
Cavalry (not detailed).
Her Majesty's 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards—200 men and horses.
23rd Company Royal Engineers.
A and K Companies Sappers and Miners.
Her Majesty's 3rd (East Kent, or Buffs) Foot.
Her Majesty's 6th (Royal 1st Warwickshire) Foot, 1st Battalion.
Her Majesty's 8th (King's) Foot, 1st Battalion.
Her Majesty's 31st (Huntingdonshire) Foot.
Her Majesty's 37th (North Hampshire) Foot.
Her Majesty's 44th (East Essex) Foot.
Her Majesty's 56th (West Essex) Foot.
Her Majesty's 60th (King's Royal) Rifle Corps, 1st Battalion.
Her Majesty's 66th (Berkshire) Foot.
Her Majesty's 67th (South Hampshire) Foot.
Her Majesty's 73rd Foot.

NATIVE TROOPS.

Artillery Company 5th Battalion Artillery (Golundauze).
1st Supplemental Company (Golundauze).
Irregular Cavalry (not detailed).
Five Battalions Infantry, including 15th Regiment Punjaub Infantry (each 800 strong.)
3rd Regiment Native Infantry (1000 strong).
5th Regiment Native Infantry (1000 strong).

The details of the European Cavalry and Native Irregular Cavalry to be furnished by Bengal are not yet known. It is reported that Major-General Sir J. Michel, K.C.B., temporarily commanding the Malwa division, is to command the Bombay column.

The force above enumerated will number not fewer than 20,000 men. Of the five battalions native infantry supplied by Bengal four are to be composed of volunteers from Punjabi regiments, and one of volunteers from Hindostani regiments. Each man is to volunteer under his hand or seal, and for two years. The battalions, with the 3rd and 5th Native Infantry, will enjoy the usual privileges of foreign service. A due proportion of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers will be attached to each, in eight companies, and the following European officers:—A commandant, second in command, adjutant, interpreter and quartermaster, surgeon or assistant-surgeon, eight officers doing duty, and an apothecary. A general order enters fully into further conditions of the special service. We mention last a very important regulation. To secure uniformity of ammunition, the native force is to be armed with the smooth bore musket, such as is used by the regiments of Bengal and Madras Native Infantry now serving in China. Corps now armed with rifles are to have them exchanged, before embarkation, for the musket. It is to be hoped we shall not find the Chinese better armed than ourselves.

SOLDIERS' FOOD.

(From the *Militär Zeitung* of January 8.)

"*Pour bâtir l'edifice d'une armée, il faut se souvenir que le ventre en est le fondement.*" This saying of Frederick the Great, Prussia's king and general, will justify the following observations on the high importance to be attached to the food of the soldier. The stomach exercises a powerful influence on all human relationships. This is as incontestable as the fact that eating and drinking keep body and soul together. With the help of nutritious food man is enabled to perform extraordinary feats, even to command nature.

After showing that the same axiom is applicable to the vegetable as well as to the animal kingdom, even influencing the feelings of the brute creation towards their masters, the writer exclaims, "Can we wonder then that daring and pusillanimous, strong and weak, brave and cowardly nations exist, according to the manner in which they are fed."

The writer then quotes England as an example, alluding to the muscular powers of our boxers, jockeys, divers, foot-racers, acrobats, &c., who have gone through training on a fixed system of food, and he then brings the point to bear on the food of the soldier. He says:—

"If we consider the means to attain the desired end, by examining the food as provided to the soldiery, we must, first of all, inquire into the meat, bread, vegetables, and manner of preparation of the same. And here the *quantity* no less than the *quality*, as well as the manner of its preparation, must not be overlooked.

As regards quantity, the Austrian soldier receives daily rations of—bread, 26 oz.; beef, 10⅔ oz.; peas or beans (dry), barley, &c., 8 oz.; heiden-grütze, 6½ oz.; rice, 6 oz.; meal, 10⅔ oz.; potatoes, 1 lb.; salt, 1 oz.; lard, ¾ oz.; onions, ⅜ oz.; and pepper, ⅓ oz.

In this average table of fare the greatest change in the food and economy is looked to, as the soldier has to pay for the cooking of it. When in campaign, each soldier receives ½ lb. of meat, 10 oz. wheat-meal, 6 oz. rice, 1 oz. salt, 1 pint wine.

Let us compare this with the rations of the other armies of Europe:

TROOPS OF THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION: Bread, 64 oz.; meat, 16 oz.; meal, 16 oz.; salt, 2 oz.

FRENCH TROOPS: Bread, 68 oz.; meat, 23 oz; salt, 1$\frac{1}{10}$ oz.; rice, 10⅓ oz.

ENGLISH TROOPS: Bread, 36 oz.; meat, 48 oz.; meal, 12 oz.; salt, 1$\frac{3}{11}$ oz.

RUSSIAN TROOPS: Bread, 70 oz.; meat, 16 oz.; meal, 10 oz.; salt, 1$\frac{1}{10}$ oz.

TURKISH TROOPS: Bread, 66⅔ oz.; meat, 18 oz.; salt, 1$\frac{1}{5}$ oz.; lard, ⅔ oz.; rice, 6 oz.

If we now consider the normal wants for the daily food of a full-grown man, we find, according to Liebig,* a daily consumption of 9 oz. *alluminat*, 2 oz. fat (both fundamental meat stuffs), 20 oz. meal-starch (contained in bread and vegetables), and 1 oz. salt.

This is exceeded only in a higher degree in the English Army, and the abundant provision of beef for the English soldiers, as, indeed, in England, generally is most praiseworthy. Animal food is much easier of digestion than vegetable food; this is why English soldiers in every portion of the world, though of proportionably a slim and delicate build, go through immense fatigue without detriment to their health. According to the statement of an English surgeon, the average measurement round the chest of the English soldier is 31 inches. The usual physical strength, combined with so small a measurement is according to the opinion of the Prussian military surgeon, Dr. Hildesheim, so seldom deemed sufficient for service in the Prussian army, that men of such chest dimensions are scarcely ever admitted. We thus learn on the one hand, that ample animal food will enable men of lesser physical strength to undergo military fatigues; and that consequently a soldier is all the stronger and more enduring in proportion to his original strength, and to the nourishment he receives. For poor food will gradually effect the same results in powerful men which, in the long run, weak individuals, even with the most nourishing food, cannot avoid—sickness and unfitness for duty.

The influence of nourishing food is most distinctly to be seen in taking the whole population of different states.

In England, on the average, each person consumes 10 oz. meat per diem; whilst in Germany and France, the average does not reach more than from 4 to 6 oz.

We also know that the average length of life in England is 40 years; in Germany and France, not more than 30; that in England, annually, the deaths do not average 1 in 45·50; whilst in Germany and France, 1 in 40 annually dies.

After pointing out the results of nourishing food on the general health of the men, preventing sickness and fever, diarrhœa, &c., the writer insists that a longer time than from four to six hours ought not to elapse between the meals A longer period upsets the gastric juices, and the fluids of the stomach acquire an unhealthy formation, which may become the foundation of serious disease of the stomach.

As regards the *quality* of the food, it is the duty of the army-surgeons to examine it and report upon it. It is a special point that there should be a constant variety in the food. Uniformity is in this particular detrimental. Experience shows that even animals, if always fed with the same substances, speedily decline and die.

Man stands in need of a much higher degree of variety in food. The conformation of his teeth, and the formation of his digestive organs, incline him to the enjoyment of the vegetable as well as of the animal kingdom.

Finally, the greatest care and attention ought to be paid to the cooking of the soldiers' food.

On this point the writer is engaged upon a work founded on experience, in which he will endeavour to point out the fallacies of the present system of cooking the soldiers' food.

* *Chemistry in its Application to Physiology.*

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THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, FEB. 4.—APPOINTMENTS.—Chief-Engineers W. Eyres (1856) to the Edinburgh, 60, screw steam-ship, on Coast-guard service at Leith; and J. M. Smith to the Cumberland, 70, at Sheerness, for service in the Challenger, 21, screw steam-corvette, at Sheerness.

Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineers, J. Fraser to the Dorris, 32, screw steam-frigate, Mediterranean Station; J. Gellatly to the Caradoc, 2, paddle-wheel steam-vessel, Mediterranean station; J. Turney to the Osprey, 4, screw steam-sloop, Mediterranean station; W. Lawson to the Assurance, 4, screw steam-sloop, Mediterranean station; W. B. Trenwith to the St. Jean d'Acre, 101, screw steam-ship, Mediterranean station; J. Cameron to the Renown, 91, screw steam-ship, Mediterranean station; A. Forrest to the Orion, 91, screw steam-ship, Mediterranean station; J. Galbraith to the Brunswick, 80, screw steam-ship, Mediterranean station; D. M'Intyre to the Racoon, 22, screw steam-corvette, Mediterranean station; B. Park and E. M'Leish, to the Victor Emanuel, 91, screw steam-ship, Mediterranean station.

FEB. 6.—Lieutenants B. J. Cooper (1856) to the Trafalgar, 90, screw steam-ship, with the Channel squadron; H. C. Lees (1856) to be additional to the Chesapeake, 51, screw steam-frigate, East India and China station; W. H. Phipps (1846) to the Mersey, 40, screw steam-frigate, with the Channel squadron; D. Walker (1850) to the Queen, 86, screw steam-ship, at Sheerness; and T. T. Phillips (1854) to the Forte, 51, screw steam-frigate, at Sheerness.

Midshipman L. Ching to the Fawn, 17, screw steam-sloop, at Sheerness.

FEB. 7.—Commander H. M. Elliott (1856) to be inspecting commander of the Coast Guard, vice Commander C. M. Luckraft, appointed to the Hastings, for service of the Royal Naval Reserve.

Chief-Engineer B. Greetham (1855) to be additional to the Castor, 36, at Chatham, for service of the Royal Naval Reserve.

Midshipman R. P. W. Powney to the Mersey.

Third-class Assistant-Engineer T. Scott (a) to the Alecto, 5, paddle-wheel steam-sloop, at Woolwich.

Acting Third-class Assistant-Engineers J. M'Arthur to the Nile, 90, screw steam flag-ship at Devonport; and J. Russell to the Fisgard, 42, at Woolwich, as supernumerary.

Naval Cadet T. E. Miller, to the Emerald, 51, screw steam-frigate, at Devonport.

FEB. 8.—Second-Class Assistant-Engineers, E. T. Read to the Hogue, 60, screw steam-ship, on coast-guard service at Greenock, for service in the Goshawk, gun-boat; G. Hunt to the Hogue, for service in the Harpy, 1, paddle-wheel steam-vessel, at Woolwich; and H. T. Iles to the Forte, 51, screw steam-frigate, at Sheerness.

Acting Second-Class Assistant-Engineer H. Knight to the Hawke, 60, screw steam-ship, on coast-guard service on the coast of Ireland, for service in the Magpie gun-boat.

Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineer J. Bolton to the Hogue, for service in the Harpy.

FEB. 9.—Commander Oswald Borland to the Centurion; Lieut. G. P. Heath to the Blenheim, additional, for services in the Coast-guard; Lieut. Lord F. N. Conyngham to the Algiers; Lieut. J. G. C. Evered and Lieut. N. B. Smith to the Conqueror; Lieut. C. R. K. Smyth to the Trafalgar; Lieut. F. W. Wilson to the Royal Albert; Lieut. William Clark to the Sanspareil; Lieut. Frederick Hammond to the Donegal; Lieut. Vincent Kilcourcie, to the Hero; M. C. C. Roberts, midshipman, to the Neptune; William Ellis (B), master, to the Trafalgar; Thomas J. Whillie, master additional, to the Asia, for the Colossus; George H. Beaton, first-class assistant-engineer, to the Fisgard, for charge of the machinery of the Cormorant; John H. Binns, second-class assistant-engineer to the Majestic, for service in the Dapper; William V. C. Farror, paymaster, to the Cumberland; and Samuel H. Sadler, paymaster, to the Centurion.

Alacrity, 4, Commander Baird, at Devonport, was taken into dock on Tuesday to make good defects prior to her departure for the Mediterranean.

Alecto, paddle, Commander Raby, having received the whole of her crew, is ordered to leave Woolwich to-day for service at the River Plate.

Arethusa, 50, sailing-ship, is ordered to be brought round from Devonport to Chatham, to be lengthened and converted into a screw-steamer. She is to be taken into the dock now occupied by the Severn, 51.

Ariadne, 26, screw, Captain E. W. Vansittart, got under weigh on Tuesday morning from Spithead, and after making two runs to the eastward of the Warner, proceeded to the measured mile in Stokes Bay to test her altered screw. Four runs were made with very good results, but during the last two runs the wind had veered from W.N.W. to W., and freshened considerably, and the trial was in consequence again deferred. Even under these unfavourable circumstances the mean of the four runs gave the ship a slight increase of speed over that of the last trial, and also a great decrease in the vibration. As the trial is intended to test the comparative merits of the Ariadne's screw with its leading corners on and off, it is necessary that both trials should take place under as similar circumstances of wind and weather as possible.

Arrogant, 47, Commodore William Edmonstone, left at Ascension, December 27, by the Vesuvius, captured on the Line an empty brigantine, which was sent to Sierra Leone, in charge of Lieutenant Allen C. Adams.

Bacchante, 51, screw, in the steam-basin at Portsmouth, has been removed from the south to the north quay for the purpose of taking on board her guns, shot, and other heavy weights.

Barossa, screw-frigate, will be launched at Woolwich on the 10th March.

Brilliant, 20, Captain Gardner, commissioned at Chatham for the service of the Naval Coast Volunteers, has a large number of shipwrights, carpenters, plumbers, painters, and labourers employed on her.

Brunswick, 80, screw, Captain Erasmus Ommaney, is ordered home from the Mediterranean.

Bulldog, 6, paddle, is removed from the old ship basin at Portsmouth to the steam-basin, and berthed alongside the south quay, to prepare for service.

Coquette, 4, gun-vessel Commander the Hon. F. A. Foley, arrived at Spithead on Thursday evening from the Mediterranean.

Charybdis, 21, 400 horse-power, has proceeded from Folly Point, Chatham, to Sheerness, to be attached to the first division of the steam reserve in ordinary to that port.

Collingwood, 80, sailing-ship of the line, which has been sent from Portsmouth to Chatham to be cut down and converted into a screw-steamer, is ordered to be removed from Chatham to Sheerness for that purpose.

Coquette, 4, screw steam gun-vessel, Commander the Hon. Fitzgerald A. Foley, is also expected from the Mediterranean.

Greyhound, 17, Commander Sullivan, having embarked supernumeraries, left Plymouth Sound on Monday, under canvas, for Portland.

Himalaya passed Malta on the 25th ult., to Alexandria, with artillery for China.

Hind, tender to the Russell, 60, sailed for Falmouth on Sunday, with stores from the Devonport dockyard and the Gun-wharf.

Howe, this noble vessel, which was laid down during the Russian war, and partly built by superannuated shipwrights, employed during the then existing pressure to increase our navy, will be launched at Pembroke on the 1st of next month. The Howe, when launched, will be the finest line-of-battle ship afloat.

Liffey leaves Malta for Corfu.

Majestic, 80, Captain Mends, from Sheerness for Liverpool, put into Plymouth Sound on Wednesday through stess of weather and defective condition of valves.

Mersey, 40, Captain Henry Caldwell, C.B., has arrived at Portland from Portsmouth.

Niger, Captain P. Cracroft, on the 4th of December, was at Nelson, all well, having recently arrived from Auckland. While at Auckland, the inhabitants invited the officers to a series of entertainments, and Captain Cracroft and the officers had given a theatrical entertainment and ball on an expensive and extensive scale in return, which went off to the gratification alike of the entertainers and entertained. It is expected that the Niger, on her return to Sydney, will receive orders to return to England to pay off.

Nile, 90, Captain Barnard, fitting at Plymouth for the flag of Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., was taken out of No. 3 dock at Keyham steam-yard, Plymouth, on Tuesday, and placed under the sheers in the basin, for the purpose of receiving the heavy portion of her main shaft; her top-sail yards are crossed. She has been very fortunate in obtaining her complement within one month from the date of her commission. Her crew are all men-of-war's-men from ships recently paid off.

Orion is refitting at Malta.

Osprey, 4, screw, Commander the Hon. J. Bloomfield, is ordered home from the Mediterranean.

Princess Royal, 91, screw, has been placed in No. 2 dock at Portsmouth, to complete repairs.

Prometheus, 5, Commander Hollinsworth, left Plymouth Sound on Sunday for the West Coast of Africa.

Queen, 86, screw, Captain Charles F. Hillyer, has been officially inspected at Spithead by Rear-Admiral the Hon. George Grey, who proceeded to Spithead on board Her Majesty's paddle-steamer Fire Queen.

Ranger, screw-vessel, recently launched at Deptford, having been fitted with her engines and machinery by the contractors, Messrs. Rennie, proceeded down the river on Tuesday on a trial trip. The result was entirely satisfactory as proving her capabilities for speed. The Ranger is the first of a new class of small screw-vessels between a gun-boat and a despatch-vessel. She is to be completed at Woolwich.

Renown left Malta for Gibraltar on the 27th ult. Her mainmast is defective.

Royal Oak, one of the 91-gun line-of-battle screw-steamers ordered to be commenced at Chatham, is to be of the following dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 252 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 213 feet 9¼ inches; extreme breadth, 58 feet; breadth for tonnage, 57 feet 2 inches; breadth moulded, 56 feet 4 inches; depth in hold, 25 feet 6 inches; burthen, 3715 62-94 tons; horse-power, 800.

Severn, 51, screw-frigate, at Chatham, which has been some time in dock converting from a sailing-ship to a screw-rigate, was undocked on Tuesday, and will be taken too Sheerness to be fitted with her engines and machinery.

Surprise, 4, screw, Commander Lord Edward H. Cecil, is ordered home from the West Coast of Africa.

Tribune, 31, screw, Captain G. T. P. Hornby, is ordered home from Vancouver's Island.

Trident.—Notice is given in the *Gazette* that preparations are now being made for the intended distribution of proceeds received and tonnage bounty awarded for the schooner Lydia Gibbs, captured on the 29th May, 1858, by Her Majesty's ship, Trident. Due notice will be given by future advertisements of the date proposed for the commencement of distribution; and, at the same time, the amount of an individual's share in the respective classes will be announced.

Undaunted, 51, being built at Chatham, has had an additional number of hands placed on her, in order that she may be completed and ready to be launched during the present year.

Vesuvius, 6, flag of Commodore Charles Wise, from the West Coast of Africa, arrived in Plymouth on Monday, and brought passenger Mr. Wotton, paymaster of the steam-sloop Renard, who comes home invalided. The Vesuvius was commissioned April 11, 1857, and has made the following captures:—October 9, 1857, the brigantine Bremen, taken off Snake's Island, on the south coast; October 14, 1857, two launches, with 102 slaves on board; and July 12, 1859, two falook vessels, with food and plank for slave purposes. During her commission the following officers have been removed:—Lieutenant Henry Hand, Additional-Lieutenant Constantine J. O'D. Allingham, Additional-Lieutenant Henry C. Wogan, Assistant-Surgeon Thomas W. Hughes, and Assistant-Paymaster Edward A. Burniston. The following deaths have occurred:—James Pemberton, A.B., of fever; Thomas Anderson, A.B., who fell from aloft; William Warner, first-class boy, who fell overboard; and Mr. Wheeler, Assistant-Engineer from the Spitfire, and James Best, both of whom died on the passage home. The Vesuvius is coming round to Woolwich, where her crew will be paid off.

Virago, from the westward for the river, in coming into the Downs during the night of Sunday last, with a hulk in tow, got in contact with a Dutch brig, at anchor, carried away the latter's foremast, and did other damage.

WOOLWICH.—Mr. Goldrack, modeller at the gun factories department at the Royal Arsenal, has been superannuated, after 45 years' Government service, on a pension of 150*l.* per annum. The new tower at the main entrance of the Royal Arsenal in Beresford Square having been completed, the bell formerly used in the laboratory department, and which bears date 1690 (the year in which it was cast), has been affixed, and is of excellent tone. The large Russian bell taken from Sebastopol is now in use at Sir William Armstrong's rifled ordnance department. The branch railway connecting the Royal Arsenal with the North Kent Railway, near the Plumstead station, has been completed, and will be of the utmost advantage for the conveyance of heavy goods and munitions of war direct to various military home stations.

Two serious accidents have occurred to workmen employed in Chatham Dockyard: the first to a hired shipwright, named Broughton, employed on board the screw-steamer Bulwark, 91, who had his leg frightfully smashed by a baulk of oak timber falling upon it; the other accident also happened to a hired shipwright at work on the screw-corvette Orpheus, 21, who, while shaping a piece of timber with an adze, cut his leg so severely as nearly to sever it. Both the unfortunate men were promptly conveyed to Melville Naval Hospital, and attended to by the surgeons at that establishment.

The construction of another gun-vessel is to be immediately proceeded with at Pembroke; she is to be called the Nimble, and is to be built in the same shed and from the same lines as the Espoir, recently launched from No. 6 slip. The Nimble will be the third of these fast despatch vessels built at Pembroke, and the following will be her chief dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 145 ft.; ditto of keel for tonnage, 127 ft. 10 in.; breadth, extreme, 25 ft. 5 in.; ditto for tonnage, 25 ft. 1 in.; ditto moulded, 24 ft. 6 in.; depth of hold, 13 ft. She will be fitted with engines of 80-horse power.

The King of Sweden and Norway has awarded a medal to Commander Montagu O'Reilly, R.N., in acknowledgment of his services in heaving off the rocks, last October, in Gibraltar Bay, the Swedish corvette Ornën (Eagle), and the Admiralty have sent out this decoration to the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean for presentation.

The water was admitted on Monday into the old ship basin at Portsmouth, and three out of the four vessels in the docks connected with the basin were undocked, viz.:—Nelson, 91, screw (converted), Stromboli, 6, and Bulldog, 6, both paddle-steamers. The Prince Regent, 90, and the Vigilant, 6, screw, will both be admitted into the basin to-day at high water, and placed in dock; the former for conversion to a screw, and the latter for some slight repairs, &c. The Nelson and Bulldog remove round to-day from the ship to the steam basin.

One of the lanterns composing Mr. H. Ward's apparatus for marine signals, called the "ocean marine telegraph," was again tested at Woolwich on Monday evening, in the presence of Commodore-Superintendent the Hon. James R. Drummond, C.B., Commander Edward Hawker, and other officials, by desire of the Lords of the Admiralty, preparatory to its being appropriated for the service of Her Majesty's ships of war. The lantern, fitted with the improved lever system of working the signals from the deck of a ship, is of quadrilateral shape, exhibiting an equal light to the four points of the horizon. This was hoisted at the masthead of Her Majesty's ship Fisgard. The steam-tug Bustler, having Mr. Thomas, Mr. Hall, and other naval officers on board, got under weigh and proceeded down the river to carry out observations and report on the effect. The lights were pronounced to be exceedingly good, and were easily distinguished from the ordinary signal lamps at present in use, among which the lantern was placed. A stiff breeze was blowing at the time, but the wind did not interfere with the thorough working of the apparatus, which was perceptible on board the Bustler until the bend of the river obstructed the sight. A further trial will be made in a few days with the complete set of three lanterns. The Commodore expressed himself extremely gratified with the invention.

Two despatch gun-boats, named the Pennan and the Steady, were launched on Wednesday from the ship-building yard of Messrs. W. C. Miller & Son, Sefton Street, Liverpool. Their dimensions are:—Length between perpendiculars, 145 feet; length for tonnage, 127 feet 10 inches; extreme breadth, 25 feet 4 inches; breadth moulded, 24 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 13 feet; tonnage, 425 tons; draught of water when fully equipped, 9 feet 3 inches forward, and 11 feet 6 inches aft. The engines, of 80-horse power, will be supplied by Napier, of Glasgow. They are to carry each one 95-cwt. pivot-gun and four 24lb. carronades, and are to be rigged as three-masted schooners. The launching was very successfully accomplished, and the beautiful model of the two vessels was much admired by professional men who were present. Messrs. Miller have also on hand two more gun-boats, to be named the Heron and Dotterel, of 267 tons each, which are intended to be more heavily armed than those just launched.

The Admiralty regulations for the augmentation of the Navy, by which an unlimited number of first-class lads has been hitherto admitted on board the receiving ship Fisgard, at Woolwich, were yesterday recalled, the admission of all classes to be reduced to 20 per week henceforth.

According to letters received by the last Peninsular mail, the following ships were at Gibraltar, viz., Marlborough, Agamemnon, James Watt, Victor Emmanuel, Cæsar, Doris, Cadmus, Scylla, Coquette, Quail, Mohawk, and Redpole.

Mr. Stewart Harvey, R.N., F.R.G.S., left Southampton by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer, on Saturday last, for Malta, to join the flag-ship of Admiral Rodney Mundy.

There are now 4 fine sailing-frigates, viz., the Phœbe, 51, the Sutlej, 51, the Severn, 51, and the Phaeton, 51, being converted into screw ships.

From the monthly return of H.M. ships and vessels which are complete, and of those which are being brought forward,

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the following are mentioned as receiving their machinery :—Victoria, 121, Prince of Wales, 131, Duncan, 101, and Nelson, 90, at Portsmouth; the Rodney, 90, at Chatham; the Waterloo, 90, and the Irresistible, 80, at Sheerness; and the Royal William, 90, at Devonport.

The following ships are in the steam basin at Portsmouth :—Victoria, 121, screw; Duncan, 101, screw; and Nelson, 91, screw; receiving their machinery, Queen Charlotte, three-decker, fitting out for Excellent; Bacchante, 51, screw, taking on board her heavy weights; Hornet, 17, screw; Ariel, 9, screw; Bulldog, 6, paddle; Bee, steam tender to Excellent, and a screw gunboat, completing repairs to hull and machinery. The Vigilance screw, and Alban paddle, taking out boilers for repairs; and the Firebrand, 6, paddle, Commander Bruce, completing repairs to hull and machinery. At Spithead are the Queen, 86, screw, Capt. Charles F. Hillyar; Diadem, 32, screw, Capt. Cockburn; Ariadne, 26, screw, Capt. E. W. Vansittart and the Prussian frigate, Thetis, and schooner Frauenlob.

In the course of last autumn the Lords of the Admiralty drew the attention of their colleagues at the Treasury to the necessity of keeping up a number of gun-boats available for the protection of the shores and the various mercantile ports of the country *en cas de besoin*, and to the growing demands for such gun-boats in the colonies. The Surveyor of the Navy stated that of the original number of gunboats—161—38 had been sent abroad, and accordingly suggested that so serious a deficiency should be supplied as soon as possible, by ordering, in addition to the 18 boats of 80-horse power then (September, 1859) being built, 20 of 60-horse power, of about 268 tons, and of an improved design, the cost of which would be 206,000*l*. (134,000*l*. for hull, and 72,000*l*. for machinery). The Lords of the Treasury were pleased, in October, to authorise the Admiralty to commence forthwith the construction of 10 additional gun-boats.

There are several surveys now in progress, as follows :—Home Surveys.—North Sea and East Coast; Devon, Cornwall, South Coast; Bristol Channel; Mull and Argyleshire; Skye and Inverness; Sound of Harris; East Lock, Tarbet; Antrim and Down; Kerry, West Coast; the Channel Islands. Foreign Surveys.—The Coast of Syria; the Greek Archipelago; the Cape Colony; Torres Strait, Australia; China Sea; Coast of Tartary; Vancouver's Island; West India Islands; Bay of Fundy; and the Gulf of and River St. Lawrence.

COAST GUARD OFFICE, Feb. 9.—APPOINTMENTS.—Inspecting-Commander—Commander Hugh M. Elliot, to Weymouth Division, vice Luckraft, appointed to Castor, additional for service in Hastings.

THE RECENT "SCREW" TRIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The "screw" trials of the Mersey and the Ariadne have attracted considerable attention in the Service, but not more than a subject of such vital importance as the speed of a ship of war deserves. One of the prime qualities of a steam ship of war is celerity of movement; for of two vessels, the equals of each other in every other respect, the one possessing the greatest speed has a decided advantage over the other, and in a contest is most sure to win. Speed is also intimately connected with, and has reference to, the use of the guns, by which alone, as the means, are the instruments of power by which important results are to be accomplished. To place a ship's battery in the presence of an enemy's, or beyond his reach, in the shortest possible time, and to use it with the greatest possible effect, are a few of the advantages to be derived by mere speed. And to this end we must work, and the measured mile in Stokes Bay will be, as it ought to be, a great test, not only of the ability of our naval architects, but of the merits of rival "screws."

But, sir, it is desirable not only to know how fast our war ships can steam, but also how long they can steam, or in other words, how many days coal they can stow away. Coal is fast assuming an importance in warfare at sea, equal to powder. Even with the utmost economy our lines-of-battle cannot stow away more than a few days fuel, whether steaming at full speed or expansively. So that exhaustion of coal on the eve of battle during a protracted conflict, or from any other contingency, would be a disaster of the greatest magnitude.

I happen to know that our gallant neighbours the French are bestowing considerable attention upon the structure of their ships of war to enable them to carry a large allowance of fuel, and it is asserted by the Imperial authorities that their type ship the Napoleon can stow away ten days consumption at full speed of 12¼ knots an hour. If this statement is true, and there seems no reason to doubt it, our warlike neighbours possess a secret it would be as well if our shipwrights knew.

We undoubtedly have some very fine ships in the Navy of the 121 gun class, but they carry only 8 days coal. The Renown is a remarkable fine ship, and steams 12 knots an hour, but the 91 gun class carry upon an average only 6 days coal. The frigate class, of which the Imperieuse is a type-ship, carry 8¾ days coal, and lastly the heavy ordnance frigates, like the Diadem, carry only 6 days coal. Can it be that we are behind our neighbours in this important particular?

Again, another consideration intimately connected with the "measured mile" test, is the uniform rate of speed required in a screw fleet. We have been building new ships for years past without adapting their horse-power to their broadside force and their displacement. Thus the Royal Albert, 131, has engines 500 horse-power, and her displacement is 5572 tons. The Marlborough, 130, engines 800 horse-power, displacement 6000 tons. The Renown, 91, engines 800 horse-power, displacement 4890 tons. The Princess Royal, 91, engines 400 horse-power, displacement 4916 tons.

If horse-power indicates speed, then it is evident that the different velocities of the above ships would prevent them from acting in a combined fleet with full effect. The Renown and the Marlborough would be retarded by the Royal Albert and the Princess Royal, and the squadron would be deficient in that most important quality—speed. It is evident, therefore, that in a fleet, no matter how numerous, the speed of the whole line of battle should be as nearly uniform as possible, for if the fleet acts in unison, the speed of the whole is the speed of the slowest ship.

If you think the above remarks upon the coal stowage and uniform rate of speed in our ships of war (subjects now receiving great attention in the dockyards of our great ally) worth noticing, I shall be obliged by their insertion in your admirable paper. Yours obediently,

Portsmouth, Feb. 9. AN OLD "SCREW."

UNIFORM OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Is it the custom for officers of the Royal Navy to wear uniform that denotes their rank? Marry is it; but (as it appears) a custom more honoured in the breach than in the observance; to wit, surgeons in the Navy rank with majors and lieutenant-colonels in the Army, but wear the same uniform as lieutenants in the Navy, who rank only with captains. Masters of the fleet and inspectors of steam-machinery, wear the same uniforms as commanders, though they only rank with lieutenants.

Assistant-paymasters rank with mates; assistant-surgeons and second-masters' mates rank with lieutenants in the Army; assistant-surgeons with lieutenants and captains, and second masters with ensigns; in essentials they all wear the same uniform; second-masters and midshipmen rank with ensigns in the Army; second-masters, as shown above, wear the same uniform as mates; but midshipmen the same as masters' assistants, who have no rank at all.

Assistant-engineers have all the same nominal rank, but wear three distinct uniforms. Warrant-officers rank with second-masters, but wear no appropriate uniform to denote that rank.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

SCRIBE.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The Navy estimates for 1860-61 were published on Thursday. The grand total sum required to be voted for the ensuing financial year is stated to be 12,802,200*l*., against 11,775,718*l*., thus exhibiting a net increase of 1,026,482*l*. There is an increase on all the items except No. 8 (wages to artificers at home), No. 11 (new works, &c., in the yards), No. 14 (half-pay).

The effective services take 10,971,102*l*. out of the grand total of 12,802,200*l*. The items are—1. Wages to seamen and marines, 3,476,757*l*. 2. Victuals for the same, 1,458,087*l*. 3. Admiralty-office, 160,280*l*. 4. Coast-guard Service, Royal Naval Coast Volunteers, and Royal Naval Reserve, 287,725*l*. 5. Scientific Branch, 64,322*l*. 6. Establishments at home, 174,378*l*. 7. Establishments abroad, 30,953*l*. 8. Wages to artificers at home, 1,440,681*l*. 9. Wages for the same abroad, 63,686*l*. 10. Naval stores for building and repair of ships, 3,204,434*l*. 11. New Works, &c., in the yards, 444,049*l*. 12. Medicines and medical stores, 73,000*l*. 13. Miscellaneous services, 92,750*l*.

Half-pay figures for 691,262*l*.; military pensions, &c., for 488,806*l*., and civil pensions and allowances for 173,030*l*. For the Army Department (conveyance of troops) the sum of 478,000*l*. will be asked.

The naval force will consist of 66,100 seamen and boys in the fleet and Coast-guard service; 18,000 marines and 1400 civilians in the Coast-guard service—making a grand total of 85,500 men.

30,530*l*. is asked for bounty money, &c. to volunteers into the "Royal Naval Coast" service, and 100,000*l*. for annual "retainers" to volunteers into the "Royal Naval Reserve," conduct money, expenses of billeting, and other expenses. The Coast-guard service, properly so called, will cost 149,068*l*. The gross total for this service, the Royal Naval Coast Volunteers, and the Royal Reserve, is, as already stated, 287,725*l*. 9500 men are to be employed in the Coast-guard service. 20,000*l*. is provided as bounties for seamen who will volunteer into the Royal Navy ("wages" branch); and 20,800*l*. for good conduct pay to petty officers and men after certain periods of service. There will also be "half" bounty and gratuitous issues of clothing and bedding to seamen and boys, besides tobacco and soap.

The navy proper will include 54,000 officers, seamen, and boys, to be employed in the "fleet;" 2000 to be employed in surveying, troop, and store-ships, and 2000 boys to be trained in training-ships.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.—At the evening meeting, on Monday, of the members of this institution, in Whitehall-yard, Captain Wheatley, R.N., read a very interesting paper on "A new system of building and arming ships of war, and the advantages of this improvement," in the presence of a number of distinguished and scientific gentlemen, there being in the audience, among others, Major-General Sir B. T. Phillips, Sir James Tyler, Major-General Ingram, Colonel Bowater, Colonel Whitelock, Count Platen, Captain Fishbourne, R.N., C.B. (who occupied the chair), Captain R. Collinson, R.N., C.B., Captain Nollish, R.N., Captain Beamish, R.N., Captain Howes, R.N., Mr. Stirling Lacon, H.E.I.C.S., and Captain Tyler, R.E. Captain Wheatley takes for the model of his ships the fast-sailing vessels of the Indian seas, which are built very fine fore and aft, and resemble in form the yacht America. He proposes to propel ships with paddle and screw combined, and to arm them with two guns of the calibre of 16 inches, carrying a round solid shot weighing upwards of 400 lb., or a bolt of 1000 lb. to be propelled by a charge of 76 lb. of powder. The fore and aft parts of the ships are to be coated with plates of iron of sufficient thickness to resist cannon shot, which would rebound from the sloping bows without penetrating. Six of these smaller ships, Captain Wheatley believes, would be more than a match for three times the number of three-deckers or large frigates; and, even allowing the latter to have greater speed, they would be inevitably destroyed before they could come to close quarters with the fore-and-afters, which during the chase would always have their guns bearing with most advantage on the enemy, whilst the latter would be unable to fire any of their heavy guns. Some dissent was expressed to the gallant officer's views.

A large number of men belonging to the various East India depôts at Chatham garrison have recently volunteered for the Army Hospital Corps, to which branch of the service they have been transferred.

THE MILITIA.

2nd Royal Lanarkshire Militia—Captain Walter Brisbane Parth to be Major, vice Harrington, resigned.

Artillery Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—Edward James Passmore, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Robert Hale, promoted.

King's Own Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—George Powell Pemberton Pigott, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Chittenden, retired.

1st or Royal East Middlesex Regiment of Militia—Edward Steele, Gent., to be Ensign, vice M'Gregor, promoted; John Peters Charles Lowder, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Blyth, promoted.

Northamptonshire Militia—Thomas Hungerford Powell, Esq., late a Captain in the 54th Regiment of Foot to be Captain, vice Henry Minshull Stockdale, resigned; William Robinson Rose, gen., to be Lieutenant, vice Hewett Linton, resigned.

Shropshire Regiment of Militia—Job Henry Kinchant, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Pelham, promoted.

2nd Royal Surrey Regiment of Militia—Captain James Pope, from half-pay Staff Captain, to be Adjutant, vice De Teissier.

Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieutenant John William Sneyd to be Captain, vice Davenport, deceased; John Hardy, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Des Vœux, resigned; Colin Campbell, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Sir William Pilkington, Bart., deceased; John De Heley Mavesyn Chadwick, Gent., to be Lieut., vice Peel, resigned; the Hon. Albert Sutherland Leveson Gower, commonly called Lord Albert Sutherland Leveson Gower, to be Cornet, vice Ridgway, resigned; the Hon. Alexander Victor Paget, commonly called Lord Lord Alexander Victor Paget, to be Cornet, vice Lord Henry Paget, promoted; the Hon. Henry Anson Cavendish to be Cornet, vice Kynnersley, promoted.

MEMORANDUM—Queen's Own Royal Glasgow Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieutenant John Middleton has resigned his commission, and the resignation has been accepted.

Royal North Lincoln Militia — Ensign Walter James Tweed to be Lieutenant, vice Owsten, promoted; Feb. 3.

West Kent Regiment of Yeomany Cavalry—Lieutenant and Adjutant Thomas Royall Silver to serve with the rank of Captain; Feb. 4.

4th or Royal South Middlesex Regiment of Militia—John Cooper FitzMaurice, Captain, Bengal Army, to be Captain, Vice Blencowe, resigned; Jan. 28.

Royal Glamorgan Light Infantry Militia—Lieut. Henry Adrian Burrowes to be Captain; Feb. 4.

Durham Artillery Militia—Thomas James Cunninghame to be Second Lieutenant, vice Quayle, resigned: Feb. 8.

West Essex Militia — Harry Charrington Fisher to be Lieutenant, vice McKenna, resigned; Feb 1.

West Essex Yeomanry Cavalry—Major George Palmer to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain John Watlington Perry Watlington to be Major, vice Palmer, promoted; Lieutenant George Palmer, jun., to be Captain, vice Watlington, promoted; Charles Lawrence Ind, Gent., to be Cornet; Feb 1.

1st Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia—Charles William Powis, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 4.

2nd Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia—Ensign Henry Currey to be Lieutenant; Feb. 4.

Fifeshire Militia Artillery—Thomas Mackinlay, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Stamford Robert Lumsdaine, promoted; Jan. 19.

MEMORANDUM.—Worcestershire Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieut. Edward James Pasmore in the above regiment.

In the House of Commons the other evening, Mr. Sidney Herbert made some explanations regarding the disembodiment of the Militia. He referred to his statement last year in moving the army estimates, that in his opinion a large and continuous embodiment of the militia in times of peace was radically wrong in principle. It was unwise to anticipate the resources which ought to be kept in reserve for periods of emergency. Holding that opinion, he followed the course that he had announced, viz., that of gradually disembodying the militia regiments in proportion as the regular troops were available for taking their place. This operation was rendered very uncertain, owing to the requirements of India and to the demand upon our regular force caused by the recent unfortunate calamity in China.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by the Assistant-Adjutant-General, inspected the division at Aldershot on Wednesday last. The troops had received orders to be ready to turn out at half-past 8 A.M., and at 9 o'clock the 1st Brigade, under the command of Lord William Paulet, C.B., consisting of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, commanded by Colonel Moore; 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment, commanded by Major Bates; 58th Regiment, commanded by Colonel Bridge; and the Royal Elthorne Militia, commanded by Major Grange, was moved up to the Brigade parade ground in the North Camp, and formed up in a mass of contiguous quarter-distance colours. The Duke arrived shortly afterwards, when the officers and colours were called to the front, and a royal salute given. The colours of the regiments being lowered, with the exception of the 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment, which is still without its colours. The 19th Regiment was then put through the bayonet exercise by Ensign Read, the Adjutant, and their performance of this exercise elicited the entire approval of the Duke. The regiments afterwards marched past in quick time, and returned to their quarters. The regiments in the South Camp were then similarly inspected, the Duke expressing his disapproval of the loose drill so much a dvocated by civilians. It is as absurd as it would be disadvantageous to make the British soldier a weak copy of the French Zouave: a nation should fight according to its own peculiar genius.

Mrs. Hodson, widow of Major Hodson, of Hodson's Horse, had this week the honour of presenting to Her Majesty, in person, two swords, one of which belonged to Jehan Geer, A.D. 1605, the other to Nadir Shah, and were obtained by Major Hodson from the King of Delhi.

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VOLUNTEERS.

THE CUSTOMS VOLUNTEERS.—A public meeting of the "Customs Volunteer Corps" was held in the long room on Thursday evening pursuant to notice. Three additional ensigns were appointed, by vote of the effective members present, when Messrs. Eden, Hamel, and Cope were elected. The first-mentioned is a relative of various officers in Her Majesty's military and naval services, who bear that name, and he has been "*under fire*" several times. Into his arms fell the first sailor shot on board the Terrible, man-of-war, while before Odessa; he wore on his breast two medals. A resolution was moved and seconded, that a new rule should be issued, allowing the friends and relatives of effective members to join the corps upon being recommmended by three members, but on the vote being taken, the resolution was lost by a small majority. However, after a resolution to the effect that *sons and brothers* should be admitted, was carried by an overwhelming majority, which will likely cause the original resolution to meet with a successful introduction upon a subsequent occasion, which is much to be desired, for there are numbers of most respectable persons connected by business with the customs, such as Custom House agents, merchants, Custom House clerks, and the officials at the Docks, who would be most eligible persons, and whose employers would no doubt greatly aid the treasury of the corps by donations, subscriptions, &c. The question of uniform was discussed, and it was concluded that the uniform worn by several members should be in the interim adopted on trial, accepting at once as unexceptionable the dark grey as the colour of tunic and trousers, while the question of ornaments upon the belt, relief of the black facings by lace or braid of scarlet, &c., could be attended to afterwards. The button adopted is to be lettered with the initials, "H. M. C. R. V.," that is, "Her Majesty's Customs Rifle Volunteers." The cap is to have a star of Brunswick in front, and a plume may be afterwards added.

LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE.—On Saturday the London Rifle Brigade mustered in great force at the Guildhall. At three o'clock about 600 of the corps marched to the London Bridge Station, and proceeded by rail to the Crystal Palace grounds, where they were put through the various evolutions, which were executed with considerable efficiency, and showed the great care that had been taken in drilling them. The volunteers were headed by the band, which has recently been increased in number, and was most efficient. On Her Majesty's approval of the appointment of the Duke of Cambridge to the colonelcy of the brigade, it is expected that the corps will be marched up to the Horse Guards for his Royal Highness's inspection.

A considerable section of the London Rifle Brigade mustered in Guildhall for drill on Tuesday evening, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks, who stated that he had received a very flattering letter from Colonel M'Murdo, Inspector of Volunteers, which he thought it his duty to communicate to the corps. The letter was handed to Lieutenant T. D. Sewell, who read as follows:—"The lieutenant-colonel commanding has much pleasure in publishing the subjoined letter, which has been this day received from Colonel M'Murdo, the Inspector of Volunteers, and feels convinced that this brigade will continue to deserve the approbation of that distinguished officer:—'Colonel M'Murdo, Inspector of Volunteers, presents his compliments to the officer commanding the London Rifle Brigade, and having observed that corps in march on Saturday evening last, at half-past 6 o'clock, as it passed along London-bridge, he thinks it due to the members who compose it to express the high opinion he entertains of their efficient and soldierlike appearance. A tolerably accurate estimate of the state of discipline existing in a regiment can generally be made by observing it on an ordinary march (perhaps more so than on parade), and the example of perfect steadiness and formation on this occasion, when the evening was dark, and the thoroughfare on the bridge sufficient to distract and confuse older soldiers, was very creditable, and promises to confirm the most favourable expectations which have been formed of the present important movement.'" It is perhaps hardly necessary to add that the volunteers received this communication with cheers, or that they felt highly elated at such an opinion of their proficiency from a high military authority. Mr. Edward Mappin, of the firm of Messrs. Mappin Brothers, King William Street, has expressed his intention to present (this year) a silver cup, five-and-twenty guineas, as a prize to be shot for, and a similar presentation every succeeding year; the arrangements to be confided to the Lord Mayor and Council.

LONDON IRISH.—On Wednesday night a meeting was held at Myddleton Hall, Islington, for the enrolment of members in that and the adjoining districts, on behalf of the London Irish Rifle Volunteers. The meeting, which was numerously attended, was presided over by Mr. W. Fleming Gardener, one of the local committee. Mr. Dempsy, the hon. secretary, apologised for the absence of the Marquis of Donegal and other members of the council, and observed that he could assure the meeting the noble marquis took the most lively and active interest in the organisation (hear, hear). This the marquis had done from the beginning of the movement, he (the marquis) being the first to head the list of council, which now numbered some sixty of the nobility and gentry of Ireland (applause). The council were exceedingly anxious to meet the views of the corps in the most liberal spirit; and with this view they had at once adopted various alterations in the uniform, as recommended by the effective members, which gave general satisfaction (hear, hear). The council had also resolved to give the corps a voice in the nomination of officers, and a general meeting of the whole body was announced to be held on Thursday evening, at Hungerford Hall, to enable the corps to nominate gentlemen for the consideration of the council on Saturday next (hear, and cheers). After some further explanations from the secretary, several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and a number of new members enrolled themselves. The proceedings then terminated.

LONDON SCOTTISH.—A general meeting of the members of this corps was held at the hall of the Scottish Hospital, in Crane Court, Fleet Street, on Saturday night, for the piurpose of discussing several matters. Lord Elcho in the chair.

His lordship having briefly opened the business of the meeting, a long discussion ensued as to the pay and conduct of the sergeant at the head of the drill, which resulted in his lordship saying emphatically, that what he had done in the matter, already well known to them, he had done for the best. His lordship then went into detail as to the uniform, cloth, accoutrements, &c., connected with the corps, and paid a warm tribute to the assistance which they had received from the managers of the Oriental Bank, who had shown great anxiety in promoting the interests of the corps.

A discussion of some two hours' length followed on the question of the election of officers, the following rules being those bearing on the subject:

Rule 10. "A council shall be formed, consisting of the field-officers, captains of companies, and adjutant, likewise of a certain number of honorary members of the corps chosen or re-elected by the members at the annual general meeting, provided always that the number of members of council so elected in no case exceed the number of captains. The council to meet at least once a month. The senior officer to preside and have a casting vote."

Rule 11. "The appointment of all officers is vested by Act of Parliament in the lord lieutenant, subject to the Queen's approval. The commanding officer will propose gentlemen to the lord lieutenant for commissions, as officers, after consultation with the council, and after having submitted the names to a general meeting of the members of the corps," *who shall be entitled to exercise a veto on each name so submitted.* (The words in italics are omitted by the War Office.)

The following address in connection with this subject had also been presented:—

"*The London Scottish Volunteers.—To the Acting Committee.*—The undersigned members observing that other corps elect their officers, respectfully request that a meeting of the corps be convened on an early day, to take into consideration the mode in which officers should be nominated in this corps, and to secure to themselves the natural privilege of election."

The result of the discussion was Lord Elcho's declaration that he declined in any way to help to cancel the nominations which he had already sent in. His lordship added that he had the pleasure of informing them that they were now a battalion of five companies of one hundred each, with a lieutenant-colonel at its head, and he was proud to add in his own person (cheers). After more discussion, the following resolution, moved by Mr. Robertson, and seconded by Mr. Bonham, was carried by a considerable majority:—"That a committee be formed to draw up a memorial to the lord-lieutenant, expressing the desire of the members of the corps to have a voice in the nomination of officers."

The meeting shortly after separated at a late hour.

ST. PANCRAS AND NORTH MIDDLESEX RIFLE BRIGADE.—The services of this corps have just been accepted by Her Majesty, and an intimation of the fact was made on Monday evening to the members on drill at the Vestry-hall. The first company is already formed, and its officers will have been elected by ballot by this evening. There are a sufficient number of enrolled effective members to form two other companies, and steps will shortly be taken for that purpose. *Negociations are, moreover, in progress for an* amalgamation of the corps with that belonging to University College.

TOWER HAMLETS ROYALS.—On Tuesday evening a numerously attended public meeting of the inhabitants of Limehouse and the surrounding district, was held at the National School-rooms, Featherstone Buildings, Limehouse, for the purpose of promoting the formation of this corps. The meeting was presided over by the Hon. George Byng, M.P. Among those present on the platform were George Frederick Young, Esq., Charles Jones, Esq., William Cotton, Esq., A. S. Ayrton, Esq., M.P., and many other gentlemen connected with the neighbourhood. The resolutions were passed unanimously, and a committee was appointed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions in order to form the corps, and to carry out the objects contemplated by the movement.

WEST MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—A strong muster of the members of the above corps met at head-quarters, Lord's Cricket Ground, on Tuesday evening, and marched, under the superintendence of the Adjutant, to St. John's Wood Barracks, for parade, headed by the band of the Coldstream Guards. It being the first appearance of the corps in marching order, it caused no little excitement to the inhabitants of St. John's Wood and its vicinity; and the steady, soldier-like appearance of the whole body elicited marks of approbation along the whole line of route. On reaching the barracks, they were marched into the riding-school, which has been brilliantly lighted with gas, by the Government, and granted for the weekly parade of the West Middlesex Rifles; and after an hour's active drill and instruction in battalion movements, the manual and platoon exercise, &c., they were once more formed into column and marched back to head-quarters. A Volunteer band, in connection with the corps, has been established, and, it is anticipated, will be ready to accompany the enrolled members in their march to and from parade every Tuesday evening. The number of members enrolled each week is steadily on the increase, and the drills being fixed to suit the convenience of members generally, both at head-quarters and the Portman Barracks, as also at Notting Hill, it is anticipated the corps will speedily double its present four companies.

BERKSHIRE.

READING RIFLE CORPS.—This corps had a field-day on Monday, and as the weather was beautifully fine the concourse of people attracted to the drilling-ground was very great. There were present the officers of corps established in Newbury, Windsor, and several other towns. The members of the Corps assembled on the ground at 2 o'clock, and marched thence, preceded by a band, to the Corn-Exchange, in the market-place, to take the oath of allegiance. Captain-Commandant Sir Paul Hunter, and all the officers of the corps were present, When the Captain-Commandant intimated that all were ready to take the oath of allegiance, the Mayor addressed the corps in appropriate terms, and gave his opinion that the movement was calculated to confer great benefit on the country. Sir Paul Hunter thanked the Mayor and Corporation for the kind manner in which they had received the corps, and stated that he expected the Lord-Lieutenant of the county (the Earl of Abingdon) would have been present, but his lordship, at the last hour, had sent to state that he was unable to be among them. His lordship had also conveyed the intimation that Major Loyd Lindsay, who distinguished himself at the battle of the Alma, and who wore on his breast the Victoria Cross, had been appointed colonel of the Berkshire regiment, the number raised in the county being now sufficient to render necessary the appointment of such an officer. (Cheers.) The oath of allegiance was then administered in groups, and the proceedings occupied nearly an hour. A banquet took place shortly after 5 o'clock in the town-hall. The chair was occupied by Sir Paul Hunter, who was supported by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Charles Russell, Major Court, Mr. R. Palmer (late M.P. for Berks), the Mayor of Reading (Mr. H. A. Simonds), Mr. J. Andrewes (the late mayor), Messrs. Darler and Exall (aldermen of the borough), Captain Lang (Royal Berkshire Militia), Captain Purvis, Major Montresor, Mr. R. Gibson, Mr. H. Burr, and about 160 other influential residents in the town and neighbourhood. The loyal and patriotic toasts were duly honoured, Lieut.-Colonel Sir C. Russell and Captain Layton, of the Royal Navy, severally responding to the toasts of "The Army" and "The Navy." Sir C. Russell proposed "Success to the Reading Volunteer Corps." Sir P. Hunter responded to the toast, which was cordially received. The health of "The Members for the County and Borough" was proposed by the chairman, who coupled with it the name of Mr. Robert Palmer, of Holme Park, for 34 years one of the representatives of Berkshire in Parliament. Among the other toasts proposed were "the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese," responded to by the Rev. R. Mant, "the Lord-Lieutenant," "the Mayor and Corporation of Reading," &c.

CHESHIRE.

NORTH CHESHIRE.—On Saturday a meeting was held of the members of the Sale and Ashton Company, which is now complete, and only waits the sanction of the lord-lieutenant (the Marquis of Westminster) for enrolment. Mr. Matthew Curtis was called to the chair, and, after some preliminary business, the members proceeded to the election of officers. The lieutenant and ensign appointed by the subdivision (Mr. Alfred Watkin and Mr. John Cunliffe) placed in the hands of the meeting their trust, but were unanimously elected for nomination, as captain and lieutenant respectively, Mr. James Frodsham, of the 1st company of the 6th Lancashire Regiment, was elected ensign. Captain Watkin nominated and offered for the approval of the meeting the non-commissioned officers, and also a committee to carry out the non-military business of the corps Full companies have been formed at Altrincham and Bowdon, as well as at Northen, Timperley, and Knutsford; and at Lymm they hope soon to announce completion. It is intended that the various companies shall form a battalion, and have a general muster on Saturdays. The central committee have already selected a ground near the Bollen, below Dunham Park, for the erection of butts and a parade ground; and it is hoped that during the summer the North Cheshire men will be able to offer themselves in friendly rivalry with their Manchester brethren. The uniform adopted is a grey, with black braid in the front, dark green cuffs, collar, and stripe on the trousers; with cap and shako. Only officers to wear the chain and whistle.

EASTERN COUNTIES.

At Sudbury 43 effective members have been obtained; at Saxmundham, upwards of 60; at Cambridge, 100; and at March, 55. A sixth company has been formed at Norwich, but it is not proposed to enrol more than 500 men for the battalion. At Eye about 100 effectives have been enrolled; and at Woodbridge, Dereham, Halesworth, Harwich, and other towns, satisfactory progress is being made.

ESSEX.

9TH ESSEX (SILVER TOWN).—On Saturday this corps assembled at the Railway Terminus, North Woolwich, and, headed by the very excellent band, proceeded to the works of Messrs. W. Silver, where the deputy-lieutenant of the county (Gurney Fry, Esq.) administered the oath of allegiance to them. The ceremony occupied about two hours, the number of volunteers being nearly 200, wholly composed of the members of Messrs. Silver's establishment. The corps was under the command of Hugh A. Silver, Esq., who is the captain elect, and, considering the short time they have been in training, they presented a very steady and soldier-like appearance. The proposed dress, which will be presented gratuitously to the corps by Messrs. Silver and Co., consists of a dark grey, with black facings. The oaths having been administered, the corps was put through its various exercises, and great satisfaction was expressed by all present.

HAMPSHIRE.

SOUTHAMPTON.—The Southampton Rifle Volunteers have made wonderful progress in their drill. Late on Tuesday No. 2 and 3 companies, commanded by their Captains, Le Feurre, and Alges, marched from their drill room, headed by their fine band, through town, and the towns-people were perfectly surprised at their very great advancement. The six companies are now perfect in the amount of men for each company, and are all well up in drill. The 2nd and 3rd are a little a-head of the other companies, from the great attention of their officers, and the good, kind feeling existing amongst the men "determined to do their work." The corps as yet has not been recognised by the Government.

KENT.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL.—A difficulty of an extraordinary nature, and which threatens to counteract the progress of the Volunteer movement at the Royal Arsenal, has occurred. It appears that various artillery and rifle companies have been formed in the Royal carriage and laboratory departments, and the officers were elected at meetings of the members, Colonel Talbot, R.A., being commandant of the whole force. On Wednesday last a deputation consisting of Colonel Talbot and others, waited upon the lord-lieutenant of Kent, Lord Sydney, for the purpose of presenting the

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names of the officers elected by the companies; but his lordship objected to some of the first lieutenants on the ground that they are not salaried officers at the Royal Arsenal, but entered in the books at a certain sum per hour wages. In consequence of this decision, the men of two companies resolved to resign, but at a meeting subsequently held it was arranged that another attempt should be made to induce the lord-lieutenant to recommend the rejected parties for commissions. The officers objected to are highly responsible foremen, &c., at 150*l.* per annum, but this payment is calculated at per hour, and hence the objection.

West Kent.—Cadet Corps.—A new feature in connection with the Volunteer Rifle Movement has been brought forward in the 1st company of West Kent Volunteer Rifles, on the suggestion of Major Scott, for a volunteer cadet corps, to consist of boys from nine to seventeen years of age, who will be required to find a cap and rifle according to the pattern, and pay a nominal sum of 1*s.* per quarter towards the expenses of drill sergeants, &c. The first meeting to receive the names of those desirous of joining the new corps is fixed for Saturday next.

The 3rd company of the Kent Artillery Volunteers assembled at the Pavilion Hotel lawn, Folkestone, on Sunday morning last, being their first public appearance in their uniform. The company were inspected and put through several manœuvres, after which the whole, headed by the band of drums and fifes, marched to the parish church and attended public worship. It is proposed that a dress drill be held on every Thursday evening, and a Sunday chuch parade once a month.

Chatham.—The artillery corps formed at Brompton now numbers nearly 60 members, and arrangements have been made for the drills to be regularly proceeded with, under the direction of the non-commissioned officers of the garrison. At a special meeting of the members, held on Monday evening last, Mr. J. C. Beveridge was unanimously nominated captain of the corps.

LANARKSHIRE.

Glasgow.—From returns published (says the *Glasgow Mail*) it would appear that the total volunteer rifle force formed in the city amounts to an effective strength of 4460, of which 2910 are self-supporting members, and 1550 artisans. To this we may add the estimated strength of the companies in the process of formation at 1100—making the total rifle force at 5560; and, adding again the artillery force, which numbers 620 men, we have a total volunteer force in the city of 6180. In addition to the above, there are various drill classes throughout the city in a forward and flourishing condition, representing a trained but un-uniformed force of about 500 men—making in all of men trained to serve as defenders of our country a body of 6680 men in this city.

LANCASHIRE.

Manchester.—There was the usual musters of the members of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Manchester Volunteer Rifles at the Infirmary on Saturday. The members of the 1st or 6th Lancashire Regiment assembled at two o'clock, and formed to the sound of the bugle. They marched on the Stockport Road as far as Heaton Chapel. Information has been received from Government that 366 stand of arms are ready for this regiment, and it is expected they will be received shortly. The 2nd Regiment mustered at a quarter past two o'clock, and was inspected by Adjutant Bathurst, afterwards marching to drill at Belle Vue. The 3rd Regiment numbers nine companies, and the drilling goes on satisfactorily.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Birmingham Volunteer Rifle Corps.—At a meeting of the committee of the above corps, held on Friday night last in Birmingham, Sir John Ratcliff, Knt., late mayor, presiding, Mr. Charles Ratcliff, brother of Sir John, said he held in his hand a list of persons who were anxious to join the corps, and of whose qualification he had no doubt. It was his intention to form a company from amongst them, and he should have great pleasure in fully equipping a company of one hundred men, who would advance 1*l.* each towards the cost. Indeed, they had already cheerfully consented to do so. This announcement was received with much satisfaction, and with reference to the proposal, it was moved by Mr. Mason, seconded by Mr. Dixon, and carried unanimously, "That the best thanks of the committee be presented to Mr. Charles Ratcliff for his kind and liberal intentions, as specified in his communications now made; and that the commanding officer of the Birmingham Volunteers be informed that 100 men, approved of by the committee of the Rifle Corps Association, are now ready to be sworn in as another company of the Volunteer Force." So liberal an offer is worthy of imitation on the part of other gentlemen of fortune and position, especially as it is estimated that 1000*l.* per year, exclusive of outfits, will be required to maintain in full efficiency a force as large as the Birmingham corps.

1st North Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Thomas Chaloner, Esq., Captain R.N., to be Major-Commandant; George Newcomen, Esq., Lieutenant R.N., to be Captain; Richard Heselton Gilbert, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Arthur Henry Turner Newcomen, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

Oxfordshire Rifle Volunteers, 2nd Corps—Henry Atkins Bowyer, Esq., late of the 14th Light Dragoons, to be Captain of the 1st Company.

7th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Pryce Bowman Hamilton, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; William Rawson Bowman, gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

29th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—George James Lennock, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Fair, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Elsworth Stevenson, Gent., to be Ensign; James Ainley Mouncey, Gent., to be Hon. Surgeon.

32nd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—William Walker, Esq., to be Captain; George Henry Garratt, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Frederick Allender, Gent., to be Ensign.

33rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Francis Preston, Esq., to be Capt.-Commandant; James Henry Cunliffe, Esq., to be Captain; William Willmott Mawson, Esq., to be Captain; Pearson Biggs Ferguson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Wheatley Kirk, Gent., , to be Lieutenant; Joe Taylor Fisher, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Sidney Thomas Jewsbury, Gent., to be Ensign; Thomas Harrison Kirkman, Gent., to be Ensign; Joseph Stephen Blair, Gent., to be Ensign.

22nd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Edward Brailsford Bright, Esq., to be Captain; Lawrence Hodson Parr, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

4th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Henry Duckworth, Gent, to be First Lieutenant; James Foster Watson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

3rd Company of the Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—George Foster St. Barbe, Esq., to be Lieutenant; John Edmund Delap Wilson, Gent., to be Ensign.

4th Company of the Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—Charles Edward Davison, Esq., to be Captain.

11th Company Kent Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Thomas Sellwood Stephens, M.A., to be Hon. Chaplain.

2nd Company of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—Samuel Palmer Goddard, Esq., M.D., to be Hon. Surgeon.

12th Company of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—John Nock Bagnall, Esq., to be Captain.

1st Sutherland Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Most Noble the Marquis of Stafford to be Major-Commandant.

3rd Company of Sutherland Rifle Volunteers—Charles Hood, Esq., to be Captain; George Lawson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Dudgeon, Gent., to be Ensign.

Renfrewshire Volunteer Rifles—10th Company (Greenock Highlanders)—James Johnston Grieve, Gent., to be Captain; Daniel Maclean, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Rennie, Gent., to be Ensign.

11th Company (Greenock Highlanders)—Colin Campbell, Gent., to be Captain; Thomas Ballantine, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Allan Weir, Gent., to be Ensign.

12th Company (Greenock Highlanders)—James Steele, Gent., to be Captain; Dugald Ferguson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Donald Macfarlane, Gent., to be Ensign.

12th Aberdeenshiee Rifle Volunteers—William Keith, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant; Robert Abernethy, Esq., to be Captain; Lessel Stephen, Esq., to be Lieutenant; William Duthie, jun., Esq., to be Lieutenant; John Moir Clark, Esq., to be Ensign; Joseph Rothery Cornwell, Esq., to be Ensign.

1st Company of Kincardineshire Artillery Volunteers—William Thomson to be Second Lieutenant, vice Tindal, resigned.

1st Kircudbright Artillery Volunteers—John Shand, jun., M.D., to be Captain.

1st East York Artillery Volunteers—Burlington company—The Rev. James Thompson, clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain; Edward Samuel Brett, Esq., to be Honorary Surgeon; Jan. 7.

Bungay Rifle Volunteers—John Margitson, Esq., to be Captain; William Mann, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Philip Salter Millard, Esq., to be Ensign; Feb. 1.

South Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Major the Viscount Ranelagh to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Jan. 30.

London Scottish Rifle Volunteer Corps—Major the Hon. Francis Charteris, M.P., commonly called Lord Elcho, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Jan. 30.

Queen's Rifle Volunteers—The Hon. Hugh Lupus Grosvenor, M.P., commonly called the Earl Grosvenor, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Jan. 30.

Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—12th Company—James Ward Russell, Esq., to be Captain; Robert Jones, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Richard Ball Collins, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 7.

13th Company—Thomas William Booker, Esq., to be Captain; Evan Williams David, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Partridge Booker, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 7.

Cambridge University Rifle Volunteers—Edmund John Mortlock, Esq., B.A., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant; Feb. 6. John Frederick Hardy, M.A., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant; Feb. 7.

10th Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Marcus Sharpe, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant; Benjamin Glover, Esq., to be Captain; Henry Hersee, Esq., to be Lieutenant; William Darnell, Esq., to be Ensign; Robert Knewstub Richmond, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 7.

7th Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Sir Charles Tilson Bright to be Captain; Edward Moseley, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Feb. 7.

5th Essex Rifle Volunteers—Charles Caper, Esq., to be Major-Commandant; Jan. 9. George Ramond Birt, Esq., to be Captain; John Hyslop Gordon, Esq., to be Captain; John Hawke, Esq., to be Captain; George Corby, Esq., to be Captain; Richard Phillips Drew, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Edward Banes, to be Lieutenant; Andrew Chalmers, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Buckle, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Richard Thomas Barnett, Gent., to be Ensign; William Anderson, Gent., to be Ensign; Alexander Stewart, Gent., to be Ensign; John Henry Thurgood, Gent., to be Ensign; Philip Humbley Banks, Gent., to be Surgeon; Jan 30.

15th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—John Baron the younger, Gent., to be Ensign; Jan. 31.

31st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—John George Blackburne, Esq., to be Captain; Hilton Greaves, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Blackburne, Gent., to be Ensign; Samuel Harris Armitage, Esq., M. D., Honorary Surgeon; Feb. 1.

Haverfordwest Volunteer Rifle Corps—Xavier de Castanos Royds Peel, Esq., to be Captain; Feb. 4.

Renfrewshire Volunteer Rifles—3d Company—Ensign James Anderson MacKean to be Lieutenant, vice Carlile, resigned; Robert Bowman Stewart, Gent., to be Ensign, vice MacKean, promoted; Feb. 8.

9th Company—John Stirling Napier, Gent., to be Captain; John Salmond, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Starke, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 6.

14th Company—Lieutenant William Carlile, of the 3d Company, to be Captain; Andrew Miller, jun., Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Peacock, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 8.

18th Company—James Miller, Gent., to be Captain; Duncan McIntyre, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Andrew Dunn, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 6.

Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteers—6th Company—William Holms, Esq., to be Captain; Duncan McFarlane, Gent., to be Second-Lieutenant; Feb. 6.

8th Company—William Houldsworth, Esq., to be Captain; William Brand Field, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; James Gilchrist, jun., Gent., to be Second Lieutenant: Feb. 2.

Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—14th Company—George Guttridge Cunniss, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Reid Kerr, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Maclean Black, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 2.

33rd Company—Thomas Wingate, jun., Esq., to be Captain; James Pinkerton Frazer, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Heugh Hewitt, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 6.

39th Company—John Burns, Esq., to be Captain; Robert Duncan Skeoch, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Hatt Noble Graham, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 6.

43rd Company—John Alexander, Esq., to be Captain; John Campbell, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Daniel Cunninghame Warnock, Gent., to be Ensign; Jan. 31.

Glasgow Northern Battalion—Lieutenant George Anderson to be Captain, vice J. F. Jamieson, promoted; Ensign William Simpson to be Lieutenant, vice G. Anderson, promoted; Patrick Thoms Hendry, Gent., to be Ensign, vice W. Simpson, promoted; Feb. 7.

19th Corps (Glasgow 2nd Northern Battalion)—John Auchinvole, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 6.

Ayrshire Artillery Volunteers—2nd Company—Henry James, Gent., to be Captain; Alexander Fullarton, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; William Macrorie, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Jan. 31.

1st Company of Inverness-shire Artillery Volunteers—William Fraser Tytler, Esq., to be Captain; Donald Davidson, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; Robert Carruthers, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; Feb. 4.

2nd Company of Inverness-shire Artillery Volunteers—Eneas W. Mackintosh, Esq., to be Captain; John B. Falconer to be First Lieutenant; John Hendrie to be Second Lieutenant; Feb. 4.

In the House of Commons this week, Captain Gray asked the Secretary of State for War if it was the intention of Government to place the adjutants of volunteer corps (who had been in the regular army) on the same footing as those of the Militia, in regard to their time of service in such corps, counting as line service towards that which entitled them to retiring allowance. Mr. S. Herbert said that the regulations were still under consideration, and would shortly be published.

Some discussion took place in the House of Commons on Thursday evening respecting the delay at the War Office respecting the official completion of the commissions of Volunteer officers, and a question was asked by Major Sibthorp, "whether officers who had been elected by Volunteer corps, and approved of by the lord-lieutenants of counties, but who had not received their commissions from the War Office, would be allowed to attend Her Majesty's levee on the 7th of March." Mr. S. Herbert, in reply, said that Her Majesty had arranged that she would receive, at a court to be held for that purpose, all those officers who had been recommended to lord-lieutenants, and approved by them, and whose names had been approved by the Queen, without waiting for the further formalities. He regretted that there had been any delay in the transmission of commissions. It should be recollected that certain preliminaries had to be complied with. The first requisite was the number of men to form the company. Then the practice-ground must not only be selected but approved by a competent officer; and from the immense number of practice-grounds now to be examined, it was not easy at once to attend to that duty. Again, the correspondence on this subject was not direct with the volunteers, but passed through a third channel. Some allowance must also be made for the enormous and sudden increase of business which the volunteer movement had created at the War Office. When he came into office there were about twenty papers weekly on which decisions had to be taken. Last week the number of papers received was 620; the number dealt with and completed was 621; and the number of letters written besides was 467. Obviously this was a very large business; it had been done before by persons who had been remunerated; but he might safely say that there hardly ever was a business of so much magnitude undertaken for the first time, and conducted with so little complaint, as this business had been conducted by the noble lord to whom he had entrusted it, Lord De Grey and Ripon. And he might say that noble lord had conducted that business with courtesy and satisfaction to every one concerned. All he could say was, that every effort would be made to expedite these matters as quickly as possible; and he trusted that when the great pressure of the moment had passed away there would be no ground for complaint.

We understand that a Rifle Volunteer Ball is to take place on the evening of the 7th of March, the day on which Her Majesty will hold a court specially for the reception of the officers of the Volunteer Corps of London and the different parts of the kingdom. The ball is to take place in the New Floral Hall, adjoining the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, and will be under the immediate patronage of Her Majesty the Queen.

VOLUNTEER UNIFORMS AND THE INCOME-TAX.

9th February, 1860.

Copy of Correspondence respecting the deduction for Expenses incurred by Volunteers in the purchase of Uniforms, Arms, or Accoutrements, &c., in estimating the amount of profits for assessment to the Income Tax.

Letter to the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of State for the War Department.

10th January, 1860, 23, Bedford Row, London, W.C.

Sir,—I beg to solicit your attention to the subject of this letter, which, when the magnitude of the questions it may involve are anticipated, becomes of importance.

As a member of a Volunteer Rifle Corps I am anxious to be relieved from paying Income-Tax upon money expended for uniforms, accoutrements, and fees.

I beg most respectfully to petition for the exercise of your influence to the purpose of obtaining exemption from income tax for profits expended for the necessaries of a Volunteer.

Personally I am devoting both money and time, which I can hardly afford, for the sake of making myself able to bear arms efficiently, and not for amusement or gratification, but

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under a sense of public duty. In this circumstance, therefore, my desire appears but just and reasonable.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) GEO. L. PURCHASE.

Reply to the above :—

War Office, 17th January, 1860.

SIR,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, suggesting that the money expended upon the accoutrements of a Volunteer should not be subjected to Income-Tax, and to inform you, in reply, that he has no power to accede to your request. I am, &c.,
(Signed) DE GREY AND RIPON.

Letter to the Income Tax Commissioners, Somerset House.

27th January, 1860.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg most respectfully to put a question, to which I trust you will give a definite answer.

Is the portion of profits or income expended for the uniforms, arms, and accoutrements (or any of them) of a Volunteer in Her Majesty's service, and as fees for admission and subscription to a Volunteer corps, exempt from Income-Tax? I am, &c.,
(Signed) GEO. L. PURCHASE.

Reply to the foregoing :—

Inland Revenue, Somerset House, London, W.C.
2nd February, 1860.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 27th ult., I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to state that it is presumed that what you desire to know is, whether or not the expenses incurred by Volunteers in the purchase of uniforms, arms, or accoutrements, &c., are admissible as deductions in estimating the amount of profits for assessment to the Income-Tax. If so, I am to inform you that such expenses are not admissible as deductions. I am, &c.,
(Signed) THOMAS KEOGH.

VOLUNTEER CLOTHING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—A letter, signed "Volunteer," which appeared in *The Times* of Tuesday, and which in every respect corroborated my communication of last week, has been met by a very able reply on the part of Messrs. Isaac and Campbell, the army tailors, who describe the letter of "Volunteer" as "a tissue of charges utterly without foundation." If this description applies to statements of "Volunteer," so does it to mine, and I shall consider it a great favour if you will permit me to dissect the counter-statement published by Messrs. Isaac and Campbell.

They assert that they "successfully competed with others for the production of clothing for the Volunteers." I know nothing of this competition, and having made inquiries at one of the leading tailoring firms in London, I find that my ignorance in this matter is shared by the very men who ought to have been among the competitors. Perhaps Messrs. Isaac and Campbell will inform the world of the names of the firms who sent in "samples of cloth, and patterns of clothing and accoutrements."

Messrs. Isaac and Campbell dwell with satisfaction on their "having been honoured by the commands of a large proportion of the Rifle and Artillery Regiments of Volunteers;" but they forget to state that full three weeks elapsed between the decision of the Committee and the publication of that decision, and that during this interval, "samples of cloth and patterns of clothing and accoutrements" were shown by Messrs. Isaac and Campbell to the committees of various corps, as the very things which had been decided on by Government.

Messrs. Isaac and Campbell admit that the cloth and the cloak of the uniform, which has been officially recommended, are registered; the latter by themselves, the former by the manufacturer whom they have specially retained. It appears that neither belt nor buttons have been registered by them; but, Colonel Evelyn has registered a set of accoutrements, of which Messrs. Isaac and Campbell are sole licensees. There is a distinction in this, though not a difference. But they add that there is a distinct understanding that no royalty shall be charged to Volunteer corps. Royalty is charged on manufacturers who bargain for a licence to make a patented article. Customers never pay a royalty, but simply an enhanced price. If I purchase one of Brown's patent chains, I pay no royalty to Messrs. Brown, and yet the chain is a good deal dearer than it would be if every manufacturer were at liberty to make it.

But then Messrs. Isaac and Campbell assure us that though a number of indispensable items in the Government uniform are patented, and though by some fortunate accident they are the patentees or sole licensees of all of them, the public have no reason to complain. Their charges are far from extortionate, viz., a blouse tunic, trousers, forage cap, and accoutrements complete, for 2*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* If they will but further assure the public, not that they can supply *a* blouse tunic, &c. &c.; but that *the* set of uniform on view at the War Office, and bearing their name, united to that of Lord Elcho, is to be obtained from them at the modest price they quote, then I admit the public, while it still considers them as monopolists, will not complain of a monopoly which bears so gently upon its pockets. But even then, you, sir, in conjunction with the Editor of *The Times*, will have conferred a great benefit upon the public; for the publication of my letter and that of "Volunteer" has effected a considerable reduction in the price of the model uniform, which about eight days ago was quoted at 4*l.* 4*s.*, *exclusive* of the patent cloak or great coat. A LOOKER-ON.

PAYMASTERS FOR RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Probably you are aware that in the arrrangement of the various regiments, or corps, of Rifle Volunteers, there are not, as yet, any commissions granted to "Paymasters." Now the inquiry may be made—What can a paymaster have to do in a corps of volunteers who require no pay? Permit me, sir, to reply to this question. There has been an immense amount of work in making all the preliminary arrangements for each company of Volunteers throughout the kingdom, and there will, of course, continue to be a large amount of business matters to attend to constantly in connection with every volunteer corps. There is all the correspondence to write, the management of the funds of the corps to attend to, all subscriptions to receive, and all payments to drill-sergeants, &c. &c., to make; and, in fact, all the actual business work, which must be done by somebody. Now, up to the present time this office of secretary and treasurer combined has been filled, with very few exceptions indeed, gratuitously (involving the sacrifice of much valuable time, the exercise of no little patience, and the incurring no little trouble), by some one gentleman connected with each corps; and in several instances the person so officiating bears, by *per*mission of the lord-lieutenant of the county to which he may belong, the title of "honorary paymaster." This, however, is not a *com*mission; and my object in requesting a few lines of your space is respectfully to suggest that the gentlemen to whom I have alluded should be *commissioned* as "Paymasters" to the various regiments or corps. Unless there is some very strong reason against this proposition of which I am ignorant, I think and believe all the officers of Rifle Volunteer Corps will agree with me, that it is very desirable that the important and continued gratuitous services rendered by honorary paymasters should be recognised by the powers that be, by granting commissions to them. In the event of active service (and how soon that may be no one can foresee), paymasters will then of course be also more especially required. Surgeons to volunteer corps can only be required in the event of active service, yet they receive commissions now.—Your obedient servant,

February 8, 1860. A VOLUNTEER.

THE EYE-CLOSING QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—"A Captain of Rifle Volunteers," writing to you from Liverpool on the 23rd ult., asks what is done in the army with recruits who cannot close the left eye without closing the right?

You, by the note you appended to his letter, seem to misunderstand his question, and your correspondent "Medicus," in your paper of the 4th inst., tries to be professionally facetious on the subject.

Will you allow me to inform "A Captain of Rifle Volunteers" that the failing is by no means an uncommon one, and the remedy is to tie a handkerchief or wear a patch over the left eye at aiming drill, when the recruit will, in nearly every case, soon acquire the power of closing the left eye firmly, and aiming steadily with the right.

Lytham, Feb. 6. Your obedient servant, P. L.

NEW PAPER FOR THE UNITED SERVICES AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE AND JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES. Edited by W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., LL.D. (Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

The subscription to the paper is 6*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, or 26*s.* per annum, payable in advance; and the postage—uniformly 1*d.* in the United Kingdom, but which if forwarded abroad varies according to the route and destination—must in all cases be added to the remittance. All Editorial Communications should be addressed to W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., and all business letters and advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher, and Post-office orders made payable to JOSEPH SMITH. Advertisements received up to Thursday Evening. The Paper will be published every Saturday in time for the Morning Mails.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"ONE WHO HAS SERVED AGAINST THE REBELS" is informed that no arrangements have as yet been made regarding the distribution of prize, and that the lists of Indian medallists are not as yet confirmed.

"HUSSAR." You may compete for admission to the senior class at the Staff College next year, should there be a vacancy. The nomination would take place in December. There were three such vacancies this year, and one or more may generally be expected each year.

A Correspondent, who alleges that he has been defrauded of a large sum of money by a peer of the realm, who is also lord-lieutenant of a county, calls our attention to the unfitness of one who is guilty of dishonesty to have the patronage of appointing Volunteer officers, and suggests that the lord-lieutenant may be actuated by corrupt motives. It would be better for our Correspondent, C. C. B., who writes from Exeter Barracks, to state his case in a court of justice.

It is not in accordance with law or etiquette for the eldest son of a deceased officer to wear a British medal either on his right or left breast.

Our Correspondents are requested to make their communications as brief as possible.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not authenticated by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

The EDITOR begs to return his acknowledgments to the Officers and Secretaries of Volunteers who have so kindly furnished him with information in reference to their respective corps, and invites further communications.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, or to Mr. Joseph Smith, and not to the EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1860.

In another column will be found a very clear and useful circular by Colonel James Conolly, on the drill which should be adopted by Volunteer Cavalry. It is a force which we should much wish to see largely introduced into this hippodamic country. The Duke of Manchester and some other noblemen and gentlemen have taken a zealous part in promoting the formation of cavalry corps among the Volunteers; but for some reason or other their success is not so great as those who can appreciate the greatness of the services such forces could render in the contingency which the Volunteer movement is intended to meet could desire. It seems to be imagined that the *beaux jours* of cavalry have gone never to return, and that riflemen, Armstrong guns, and loose order, are to have it all their own way in battle—that the days of Montecuculi, Turenne, and, above all, of Marlborough—who made great use of their horse to change the retreat of an enemy into a route, and to secure the victory by tremendous charges in the swell of battle, have passed away. The result of the actions in the Italian campaign have led to the same belief, which was in some degree perhaps initiated by the unimportant part played by our cavalry in the Crimean war, except when Scarlett charged and the Light Brigade was gloriously lost at Balaklava. But the uses of cavalry are immortal as war itself—as long as war is waged on land, so long must cavalry be of great advantage, even though their special powers may not be developed for years together. Above all, in a maritime country invaded by a large regular army, powerful in guns and infantry but weak in horse, as a force under such conditions would necessarily be, cavalry would prove invaluable if they never did more than keep a watch—sustain a constant line of vedettes—menace flanks and rear—destroy supplies—escort and convoy provisions—warn the inhabitants and cut up stragglers, and interrupt communications. The French, impressed by the fact that though cavalry manœuvres and drill require modification, cavalry itself is indispensable, have issued instructions for new modes of formation, and for giving to man and horse united that power of individual action (which is miscalled loose order) possessed by the foot soldier under their new system. In fact, since 1815, European cavalry has not been engaged in battle, whilst infantry and artillery have not only been tested, but exposed to such changes, that the old forms of cavalry combination are now impracticable. The intimate fusion of the three arms has ceased. The independent action of cavalry becomes more necessary, and with the view of showing how it should be accomplished, the circular to which we call attention claims the consideration of Volunteers, whose numbers we hope to see greatly increased before the year has closed.

We have heard it stated that the Second Lieutenant-Colonels of the regiments proceeding to China are about being reduced to half-pay on their quitting the Indian establishment; and that it is in contemplation to allow regiments in India in future only one Lieutenant-Colonel. As regards the latter portion of the rumour, we have only to say that we doubt very much if four field officers be more than sufficient for a

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regiment serving in a climate where so many officers are obliged to be on leave for sanitary reasons, and where in many cases regiments are split up into wings and detachments. We do trust the question will be reconsidered before a step is taken which appears to be suggested by no consideration save one of indiscriminating economy. Whatever opinion may be entertained on this point, there can, at all events, be little doubt that the moment when a regiment is proceeding on active service in a climate, and under circumstances, more than usually unfavourable to Europeans, does not present a very happy opportunity of diminishing its strength of field-officers; and we can hardly conceive anything more opposed to common sense, as well as to justice, than the presumed determination to which we allude. We trust to find that the statement is incorrect. It so happens that some of the Second Lieutenant-Colonels of regiments going to China are among the best officers of their rank in the Army, and we hope they will not be taken from their respective corps just at the moment their presence with them is most to be desired.

We have much pleasure in announcing that William Hickman, Esq., will be Secretary to Admiral Bruce, the new Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.

The Military Organisation Committee of the House of Commons will be re-appointed in a few days, and it is rumoured that the Chairman, Sir James Graham, has framed an elaborate report to be submitted to it, involving very considerable changes in the administration of military affairs.

The Navy Estimates, of which we give the leading items in another column, will be moved by Lord Clarence Paget in the House of Commons on Monday evening.

There is considerable difficulty experienced in determining the merits and claims of the various medical officers of the Army, who might be considered eligible to succeed the late deeply-regretted Director-General. It is understood that Dr. Taylor was summoned from Chatham, and that Dr. Gibson was ordered up from Aldershot by telegraph, when the news of Dr. Alexander's death reached the authorities.

Our leading contemporary announced in the early part of the week that Major-General Sir James Scarlett was about to succeed Sir George Wetherall as Adjutant-General at Head-Quarters. The statement does not rest on good foundation. Sir George Wetherall, we have reason to believe, will continue for some time longer in the office of Adjutant-General inasmuch as the Duke of Cambridge is very anxious to have the benefit of his services in arranging whatever new measures the Government may adopt respecting the re-organisation of the Indian Army. We may also contradict the statements which have appeared regarding Lord Seaton's successor in the Irish command, nothing having yet been settled upon the subject.

The Army Estimates have been laid upon the table of the House of Commons, but are not yet printed. We have good reason to anticipate that the total sum required will be a little over 14,000,000*l.*

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* (Feb. 9), in announcing that the command of the Chinese expedition has been given to "a general officer of the grade of vice-admiral," in consideration of the important part to be played by the fleet, which "will consist of 60 ships of war," observes that no other power has ever assembled such a numerous fleet in those distant waters. Our excellent contemporary may be correct, but assuredly our Government will not permit the French to give a numerical superiority to their contingent of the expedition by sea. Our allies may take as much as they like of the glory, but they must not get more than their share of the solid advantages. It is absolutely necessary that for every French pendant there should be at least one English whip flying, even though we admit that many of the "*bâtimens de guerre*" of our allies are little iron gunboats.

We understand it is in contemplation to form an additional military district in England, comprising some of the Midland Counties.

The increase of the Infantry, which we have already announced, will, we believe, consist of the augmentation of each of the regiments at home to 1200 rank and file.

Captain Eager, of the 40th Regiment, has been appointed a Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, and is attached to Colonel M'Murdo, Inspector-General of Volunteers.

A contemporary announces that Major-General John Eden, now commanding the Cork district, will have the Colonelcy of the 34th Regiment, vacant by the death of General Sir Thomas Makdougall Brisbane, but we believe that no recommendation has been yet made to Her Majesty upon the subject.

Colonel M'Clenesty, who has just been appointed a Major-General on the Staff in India, will proceed to the Madras Presidency, relieving Major-General Craigie.

It is stated, and we believe with good reason, that Colonel Sir John Douglas, K.C.B., of the 79th Highlanders, will succeed Colonel M'Cleverty as Assistant-Adjutant-General at Edinburgh.

The arrangements respecting the new Inspecting Field Officers are as follows:—Colonel Campbell goes to York, succeeding Colonel Franklyn. Colonel Brunker goes to Belfast, replacing Colonel Hamilton, who succeeds Major-General Pole, at Glasgow. No successor to Major-General Drought, at Cork, has yet been appointed, and it is rumoured that the office will not be filled up, the duties being delegated to the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the district.

DRILL FOR MOUNTED VOLUNTEER RIFLEMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In a paper, dated 13th ult., I embodied some changes in the organisation of our Yeomanry, which struck me as calculated to improve the efficiency of that force, as well as to benefit the new corps of mounted Volunteers, which are now being raised. I did not think it probable that any *entire* Yeomanry Regiment would adopt my plan; but that they would each (according to their strength) furnish one or more squadrons of picked men as Mounted Riflemen, and that these squadrons should be drilled so as to act singly, or in company with those of the neighbouring counties.

A system of formation and manœuvre is now proposed for their use by which our present Cavalry drill regulations are very much shortened and simplified. In this system there is but little of my own—it was submitted almost entire in 1848 to the then Inspector-general of Cavalry by Colonel Ainslie, now of the 14th Light Dragoons, who had seen it practised by a brigade of French cuirassiers.

The squadrons are formed in single rank.

They are divided into four equal divisions, which are designated, when in line, "Right Division," 2nd, 3rd, and "Left Division." When in column, "Leading Division," 2nd, 3rd, and "Rear Division. An officer, or non-commissioned officer, leads each of them.

The men are told off by files from the right of each division.

Although a prescribed order of squadrons is observed at the usual assemblies, yet in manœuvre this is laid aside, and the designation of the squadrons will change with the situation in which they are thrown. This rule applies equally to divisions. Thus squadrons and divisions are always in their natural order, and cannot be considered invented. Both file invariably from the right, unless otherwise directed, and all formations are executed in the manner prescribed for right in front.

Columns being always right in front, the left is the "pivot flank," the right is termed "reverse flank." This can be changed, without creating confusion, at the discretion of the commanding officer; to change covering or dressing, he has merely to give the words "base right" or "left," or "eyes right" or "left."

The base for covering is also placed invariably on the left, unless the contrary is specially ordered.

The close column is suppressed, and a column at division distance substituted; counter-marching is hereby avoided, and squadrons reverse their front by the simple "wheel about" of divisions, as they do when in line.

Whenever practicable, movements and changes of formation will be executed "by divisions."

Increasing the front from divisions to squadrons, and diminishing it from squadrons to divisions, is executed on the same principle as "by troops" in our present Cavalry drill. In the former case, the word is, "By the left form squadron;" and in the latter, "Advance by divisions from the right," when halted; "By the right form divisions," when on the move.

Objections are made to the suppression of all movements "by threes" on the score that, when acting dismounted, the "centre by threes" should be prepared to hold the horses of the other two. I maintain that more is gained in simplifying the drill for Volunteers than is lost by diminishing the number engaged on foot; besides, a man holding two horses is utterly helpless, while with only one he can make some defence, and this is an important consideration for troops who must in general act independently, and at a distance from their main body.

By the system here projected all inversion is abolished; and, about a dozen manœuvres being all that a corps of Volunteer mounted riflemen would require, it is presumable that the period of instruction will be materially shortened.

To conclude with "skirmishing." This important part of the Volunteer's duty I propose to assimilate, as far as possible, with the infantry practice; and here come into play the intelligence and activity of the picked men whom we may hope to see forming these corps, for very much must be left to their own discretion.

The supports are equal in number to the men skirmishing.

The skirmishers are in pairs; they exercise their own discretion when engaged with an enemy, as to being both mounted or dismounted at the same time, or as to one holding the other's horse. On no account must they ever be both unloaded at the same moment.

An accurate line of skirmishers is no object, so long as individual men do not endanger themselves by getting too forward: each pair will take advantage of all cover within their reach.

The Reserves to the mounted riflemen will be the Yeomanry or regular forces with which they are acting.

In this sketch much detail, such as distances, intervals, posts of officers, &c., has been omitted, as well as a specification of the requisite evolutions, and it is merely submitted as groundwork for the drill of a force which I hope soon to see in full activity.

JAMES CONOLLY,
Lieut.-Colonel, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Portsmouth, 7th February, 1860.

FALMOUTH.

The port of Falmouth may be considered as one of the most important in England: it is situated near the mouth of the British Channel, and is accessible at all hours of the tide for ships of the greatest burthen, and as a harbour of refuge is well known to all navigators, for during some heavy gales, above 150 ships have been known to find shelter in its waters. Yet, strange to say, but little attention is paid to its security in a military point of view, for though there are some heavy batteries at its mouth, they are not adapted to the present improvements in navigation; as they are only placed immediately at the mouth, a fast-going steamer could easily run the gauntlet and get within them, where they would be comparatively safe, as once passing up there would be only one or two guns that could be brought to bear upon the water towards Truro, where it is very deep; as opposite the village of St. Just, there is sufficient water to float a line of battle-ship, and the harbour is capacious enough to hold almost any number of ships that could easily be collected. And as there are very extensive docks now in course of construction, they make this harbour of more consequence than ever, for not only will ships be able to find shelter as heretofore, but also docks and every convenience for repairs. Yet, strange to say, this harbour is badly guarded, as the works are quite inadequate for the purpose. We will endeavour to point out the cause of their insufficiency, and propose a remedy.

On the western side of the harbour stands the ancient castle of Pendennis, at an elevation of upwards of 300 feet; the old keep is surrounded by some weak walls, on which about 10 or 12 guns are mounted, 6 of which are 56-pounders, but so elevated above the water as to be of little use. At the foot of the hill is a battery close to the water, of 8 24-pounders, and about half way up the hill, another "en barbette" of 7 32-pounders. A site for a new battery nearer the point was proposed by the late Lord Raglan, when Master-General of the Ordnance, and a sum of 4000*l.* was granted for it, but though about 700*l.* was expended, the work was stopped, and what was done with the balance remains to be accounted for; there, however, the unfinished work stands; a little more laid out upon it would make it a most efficient work, and as the guns could be sunk in such a manner that only their muzzles would be exposed, it would be next to impossible for them to receive any injury from ships. Some on the Armstrong principle would be most serviceable, as they would be able to give full effect at their longest range. All these, however, would only serve to keep ships at a distance, and be a guard before they came to the entrance. Though we have not quite done with Pendennis yet, we may as well mention the old castle of St. Mawes; it stands on the opposite shore, the eastward, and is about a mile across the mouth of the harbour; there is a very heavy battery, nearly on the level of the water, which would cross the fire from the other guns, and make it very dangerous for ships trying to force their way in; but supposing them to effect this, there is nothing of consequence in the way of land defence to prevent them going up the water to near Truro, or land at Falmouth and destroy the docks now in course of construction.

There are some guns, and embrasures for others, on the works surrounding the old castle; but they stand so high above the level of the water that there would be some difficulty to depress them, so as to bear upon a ship running pretty close to the land on Pendennis side; indeed, in some parts, from the formation of the hill, it could not be done; so unless there were some ships in the harbour, there would be but little difficulty in landing troops, supposing the impediments at the mouth to be overcome, which, if attempted by two or three steamers at once, some of them might get through unscathed before the guns would be ready to fire upon them a second time. Yet there is a remedy for this, by simply erecting a strong battery upon Trefusis Point, which lies immediately opposite the entrance, and would have a direct command of any ship coming off the entrance of the port, as they must sail directly up under fire of Trefusis before they could go either to the right or left to proceed either against Truro or Falmouth.

In former times there was a battery on the point of Pendennis, looking into the harbour, which might be repaired at a small expense, and guns placed upon it, which would fire across the harbour, and follow with their shot ships which might pass towards Trefusis.

Having said so much of the main harbour, it is necessary to observe that to the westward of the promontory on which Pendennis Castle stands, there is a bay which shoals its water gradually from twenty fathoms, and a landing could be effected by boats at any point along the shore of this bay below Gyllyndune; and as the isthmus which connects Pendennis Hill with the main land is not much more than a quarter of a mile across, and the new docks are situate just within, a few boats might land their crews, and, dashing over it, get at once to the docks and town of Falmouth, for the guns within the Castle are so much above the level of the sea, that they could not be brought to bear upon the bay within some hundred yards of the shore. A battery ought to be constructed near the bottom of the hill, for just above the level of the water there are the remains of an old one still extant, which, if repaired, would be of the greatest utility in defending the ground near the proposed docks.

Some heavy guns have lately been mounted in the castle, but to put this place in a proper state of defence, the battery proposed by Lord Raglan should be immediately completed, as well as one on Trefusis Point; both of these are imperative if it is intended to put this important harbour into a proper state of defence, which is now of greater consequence than formerly on account of the new docks, which add greatly to the importance of Falmouth, as they will cover a space of about 140 acres.

Should the number of guns be increased, it will be necessary to enlarge the barrack accommodation, for there is not near enough for the artillerymen necessary to work the guns. At St. Mawes, for instance, there is only room for thirty men, not two to a gun, and at Pendennis, with the greatest squeezing, it would be very difficult to find space for 200 men, which would be in the same proportion of men to a gun, and this would leave no room for infantry or any other garrison.

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THE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Experience has taught me that there are few questions upon which much may not be honestly said on both sides, and the purchase question is certainly not one of them. I trust you will allow me to offer some remarks on the observations which you have lately published in support of that question against the attack which is about to be made on it by Sir de Lacy Evans.

You urge, in the first place, that its abolition will materially deteriorate the pecuniary value and prospects of the profession of arms in this country; secondly, you express your opinion that it will be impossible, without it, to obtain officers sufficiently young to discharge their duty in the superior grades with advantage to our military character as a nation.

With regard to your first objection, I would remark that nobody has ever proposed to abolish the existing system without taking due care of existing interests. In discussing this point, therefore, we need only look to the effect which abolition of purchase may have on the pecuniary position of officers now about to enter the army.

From a return made by the Horse Guards in 1857 to the Royal Commission on Purchase, it appeared that in 1856 the officers of the Cavalry, Guards, and Line had paid for their commissions in money, 4,742,280*l.* This money had been paid as caution money, as it were, and the portion contributed by each officer would be repaid to such of them as retired from the Service before attaining the rank of General; but it would be lost altogether to the families of those who died of climate, fatigue, or disease, whilst serving their country.

It is clear, therefore, that the annual interest of this sum—as long as the purchase system endures—is to be deducted from the pay of the officers of the Guards, Cavalry, and Line. At 4 per cent. it amounts to 189,691*l.* a year.

Now, if the purchase system be abolished, and the pay of the Guards, Cavalry, and Line remain what it is, the officers of these corps will be exempted from an annual deduction from their pay to the above amount.

In saying this, I am understating the advantage which it will be to them in a pecuniary view, for I take no account of their losses by death whilst holding commissions; nor do I reckon the loss of interest on the large sums which are now invariably paid in the Guards and Cavalry, and generally in the Line—above regulation.

Ex. gr. A lieutenant-colonel of Cavalry receives 1*l.* 3*s.* per diem pay—419*l.* 15*s.* a year. He pays for his commission (see Mr. Hammersley's evidence before the Royal Commission on Purchase) 12,000*l.* On that sum he loses all interest as long as he holds his commission, and if he dies, his family lose the principal. At 4*l.* per cent. the interest on 12,000*l.* is 480*l.* a year, so that a lieut.-colonel of Cavalry, under the existing system, serves, not only without any pay at all, but actually at a loss to himself of about 60*l.* a year.

If the purchase system be abolished, and if he attains his rank without money investment, by seniority, or by selection, it is clear that he will be in a better pecuniary position than he now is, by 480*l.* a year.

Such a change as this, when carried out, can scarcely be said to be likely to deteriorate the value and prospects of the profession of arms in England.

Now comes the next point, whether it will be possible, without purchase, to ensure to our army a supply of officers of high rank in the vigour of their age.

Let me first ask: *Has this object been attained by the purchase system?* Had we not numbers of lieut.-colonels commanding regiments of sixty years and upwards in 1853; before the Crimean war began? Were not our lieut.-generals, on an average, seventy years of age each? Is it not, therefore, clear, that their ages were regulated during the long peace, not by the purchase system, but by the law of nature, which prescribes three-score years and ten as the utmost age to which it is given to man to attain?

All the armies of Europe dispense with the purchase system, and yet contrive somehow to obtain officers sufficiently young to command them, and command them well. Our Engineers, our Artillery, our Marines dispense with it, and are nevertheless just as efficient as the corps which enjoy its alleged advantages. It must be admitted, however, that it is an object of paramount importance to ensure valid officers, and that if they could not be ensured without the maintenance of the purchase system, it might be reasonable to maintain it. But does anybody—do its most earnest advocates—ever propose to extend its advantages to the corps which do not already participate in them? We are now endeavouring to amalgamate the Indian army with our own—it is said to be the dearest wish of the Court and of the Horse Guards that the two armies should be made one—what is the main obstacle to the consummation of their wishes? The purchase system. And why is it not proposed to extend the purchase system to the Indian army, and so remove this obstacle, if it is really believed that the advantages of that system are so great? If this is not done, if it is contemplated that the two armies should be amalgamated, retaining the purchase system in one half, and rejecting it in the other—is it supposed that the half which retains the purchase system will be more efficient than the half which rejects it? Why should it be rejected by any portion of our Army, if it is believed that its introduction would make that portion more efficient? Why should it be retained in any portion of our Army, if it is believed that it can be rendered efficient without it?

I do not say that it has no advantages. Every system, the most absurd, the most corrupt, has some. Lord Fitzroy Somerset told the Commission on Military and Naval Promotion, which sat in 1840, that the old-fashioned plan of giving commissions to children in arms was not entirely disadvantageous, inasmuch as it also gave us young colonels and generals. Yet surely nobody would wish now to see it revived for that consideration. To my mind, the very few advantages which we derive from the purchase system are overwhelmed by its manifold evils, excluding as it does from the military service of the country the whole of the middle classes, and the most ambitious and worthiest of the lower classes.

I am, sir, your humble servant,

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I perceive you are an advocate for the continuation of the practice of trafficking in commissions in the Infantry and Cavalry, on the plea of securing officers of rank, at an age when their mental and physical powers were not impaired by years. You suggest, however, that this practice should not extend beyond the rank of captain. Now, see the effect of this limitation. A youth having attained his subaltern's commission in the Guards, may, after five years, purchase his company, which gives him the rank of lieut.-colonel in the army, and if he have head-quarter interest, he may be sent to command a regiment of the Line, having qualified by his five years' service in London and Windsor. This privilege, you will observe, is not extended to the rest of the Army. It is true, notwithstanding all the advantages previously obtained by purchase, there were not more than one or two exceptions in the Crimean campaign of general officers under the age of sixty, and some even of seventy, or thereabouts. By the order of November, 1854, by which periodical brevets were abolished, lieut.-colonels of three, but now of five, years' standing (by brevet or otherwise) become full colonels, and are eligible to be brigadier-generals. By the novel custom, too, of granting brevet rank of one step for distinguished services in the field, the evil of protracted promotion by succession, as in the Engineers, the Artillery, and Marine corps, till a late period in life is removed. I find, on referring to the case of the late Sir Henry Havelock, that, for want of means to purchase, his juniors stepped over his head, till he obtained his captaincy at the age of forty-two, after twenty-three years' service, solely in consequence of death vacancies in his regiment in the field. He obtained his brevet majority for his services in the Affghan campaign, and subsequently his brevet lieut.-colonelcy in the following year (1844). The order of Nov. 1854 made him a full colonel, which entitled him in 1857 to a brigade command in Persia, and subsequently led to the glorious campaign of Cawnpore and Lucknow, where he died in his sixty-third year.

Almost all the generals who served in the late Indian campaign would, under the former system, have still been colonels. The difficulty of providing general officers in the prime of life has thus been effectually removed. It is true that complaints are sometimes made of recommendations for brevet rank being abused by the generals in command; but the order of 1854, which accorded this boon, also required (as in the case of the Victoria Cross) that the specific services performed should always be stated in the *Gazette*, to prevent the occurrence of this abuse. This privilege was largely exercised in the late war in India with respect to the Company's officers at the recommendation of generals commanding, whereby regimental captains and majors succeeded from one grade to another by distinguished service to the rank of generals. In the gradation corps of the British army Her Majesty exercises this right to a greater extent by raising to any grade the officers whom she sees fit to honour. As, for instance, in the case of Major Sir W. Williams, Baronet of Kars, to the rank of major-general, and the command of the Artillery in Woolwich. She can also elevate to the rank of full colonel in the Army any officer of whatever grade, by conferring on him the honour of aide-de-camp to Her Majesty.

The order of 1854, therefore, has at one fell swoop done away with the inconvenience of tardy promotion, when it can be removed by good service in the field. Let Parliament now put a finishing stroke to the corruption, the intolerable hardship, and immorality of supersession by army purchase, where both parties are obliged to declare solemnly that the regulation price of a commission *only* has been paid, when it is well known to the higher authorities themselves that the assertion is untrue; and that, in any other case, would render the individual incapable of holding Her Majesty's commission at all.

No such habit prevails in any other service except in the British Infantry and Cavalry. It is, as Lord Palmerston has said, the relic of the corruption which prevailed in the reign of Charles II., when the present army was first raised. So corrupt, indeed, were those times, that one of his lordship's own ancestors lost a high appointment (I believe Chancellor of the Exchequer) by being outbid by some other wealthier individual. Now this is the precise state in the army at this moment. A junior captain offers so high a price for the majority, that none above him can afford to purchase.

We might learn something from the several military powers of Europe which would be important. In France, every officer must either have been educated at a military college, and have passed an examination, or he must have served for some time in the ranks. As the annual conscription, however, demands a high price for exemption, scions of the first families in France enter the ranks, from whence they may rise to the highest grade by successive distinguished services.

In Prussia, no substitutes are permitted in the annual conscriptions, with the exception of princes and foreign ambassadors. All must serve one year in the ranks if without pay, and are then eligible for commissions; while all others must serve for three years, when they are transferred to the Landwehr, or home fencibles. In Austria, princes of the blood even are not exempt from serving in the ranks.

In Russia, no officer can join the army but through the imperial military schools—which the pupils enter at twelve, and are eligible at eighteen for subalterns' commissions. They undergo annual examinations, are posted in each class according to proficiency, and are eventually posted to the branch of the service for which they are best qualified. Their future promotion is graduated by succession, unless for distinguished services. Todleben, the young Russian officer, who undertook to defend Sebastopol, was only a Lieutenant of Engineers, but was subsequently raised to the rank of general; nor could the defences have been constructed so rapidly nor so scientifically as they were, unless every officer of a working-party had studied his profession at a military academy.

I do not deal with the question of hereditary rank being desirable in the Army to command respect, because we do not find it all essential. It is enough if the officers of the Army are derived from a grade of society accustomed to command either domestics or labourers of all classes, and the men belong to that order of society who are, from circumstances, willing and used to obey their masters in civil life.

I trust, therefore, that Sir De Lacy Evans will never cease his efforts in Parliament to effect the abolition of supersession in the Army by the aid of the longest purse.

Clayton, Sussex. JOHN BRIGGS, Lieut.-Gen., M.I.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—You very justly remark in the leading article of THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE of the 21st of January, that "the position of the Indian Army is one of the most painful in which a body of men can be placed;" but few, except those intimately connected with that force really know exactly where the grievance lies, and what the jealousies and heart-burnings of the Indian officer really are. Many understand that dissatisfaction proceeds from some general or indefinite feeling of insecurity, or from disappointed hopes, but scarcely any know what the circumstances are that give them such uneasiness, and which will lead to evil results if not quickly and fairly attended to.

I will endeavour to state some of the feelings of a large class of Indian officers, by telling you what one of them wrote to me. "I judge," he said, "my future fate, by the appearance of facts as they *now* exist, not on Parliamentary statements, guaranteeing my advantages, rights, allowances, and covenant with the old East India Company. I know that but a small body of the members know anything about India at all, and that even fewer care anything about the Indian army—out of the way, out of sight, out of mind. I see every day Royal officers holding the staff appointments that were considered the sole rights of Indian officers when I entered the service, and which were considered by me as the recompense for devoting my youth and energies to a life of exile in a most infernal climate amongst a set of savages,* with the chances of ill health or death, beyond those that I should have had, were I a Royal officer, that could make up by the bracing air of England or Canada, the enervating influence of the tropics.

"I fully believe that the intention of Government is to cut my pay and allowances in whatever way they can, as well as to make my living much more expensive, by taxing almost every European article upon which I depend for existence or comfort. I can consequently make *nothing* to retire on, if I live out my service time, and the pension will not keep me without. The officers of my regiment will give nothing for my step, if I retire, first because they all feel that the insecurity of the present time will not allow them to purchase an advantage that might turn out a bad investment; and secondly, because they all want to go themselves.

"I perceive, likewise, the chances of detached command are gone from me for ever, because the large body of Royal officers at the present time in India always furnishes a distinguished individual, whose purchased promotion puts him far over the heads of many a long-service man, and entitles him at once to the position, pay, honour, and responsibility of expeditionary forces, brigades, field detachments, &c., &c. No matter what is to be done, or however much tact or experience is necessary to conduct the operations for which such a force is embodied, he has only to exist, and to be able to write a dispatch, plenty of subordinates can be had amongst Indian officers to make up the experience and do the working detail. Again, I know that if ever I have the luck to be mentioned for distinguished conduct or gallantry, that in the first place if I am not a captain the mentioning officer might spare himself the trouble of writing, for all the good he might do me; or, supposing I had my company, my chances of brevet are a good deal smaller than those of a Royal. I have no friends or connections at home to make interest for me; even should I live to get brevet promotion, the circumlocution and difficulty necessary to push any application on my account "through where it has to go"—a wonderful journey, through all sorts of military authorities, secretaries, ministers, &c., beset with delays and perils—is so great, that before its ultimate arrival at the Horse Guards it becomes an old business of an Indian officer far away, with none to back it, or push it into the *Gazette*; it is stale, and out of date; added to which, if the brevet really occurs, by long delay half the pleasure of such promotion is gone.

"I am likewise excluded from all staff appointments in England or any other place but India, because I belong to the Indian, not the 'Regular Army,' although the Royals, considering it an injustice that they should not have a share of the best things in India, received their share from Government directly.

"I know that if an Indian climate does not suit me I

* We hope our excellent friend does not regard all the people of India as a set of savages. He probably alludes to some Hill Station? [ED.]

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cannot exchange into one that does, contented as I might be to make some sacrifice to do so. I must soldier there or leave the profession I have followed from my youth, which I am very fond of, and to which I have devoted all my talents and energies for ever.

"I fully understand, moreover, that the position of an Indian officer at the present time is by his Royal brethren in arms considered as a sort of second chop, and very inferior militia, footing; and that, although there may be clever, gallant men—possibly gentlemen—in that out-of-the-way sort of service, they cannot be allowed to imagine that they are in any way in the same position or on an equal footing with the Royal Army.

"And lastly, I feel so very confident that the Service I have been in all my life—the regiments whose name I have been proud of, and whose glories I have shared, and the brother officers with whom I have lived and fought—are all doomed to be expunged in the most economical manner possible, either by a quiet system of 're-adjustment,' or a bold, sweeping stroke of power, that I candidly believe the sooner I can afford to cut the concern the better; if not for my pocket, at least for my pride."

Thus, wrote an Indian officer: some may give no credit to his feelings; others care little what he feels; but I sincerely trust you will give this letter the publicity of your GAZETTE, that at least the public may know something about the feelings of those men, whose gallantry and devotion during the last three years have been as conspicuous as ever; in whom they have occasionally taken interest, and who deserve a better fate than to be "improved pretty smartly from the face of all creation."

Again hoping that your influence may be exerted to prevent Her Majesty's Indian Army from becoming Her Majesty's noble army of martyrs, I remain, yours faithfully,

SPEAK-OUT.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Rumour has it that H.M. Indian Navy is not to exist much longer,—in fact, that it is to be abolished; option being given to the officers to join the Royal Navy, taking their places according to the dates of their commissions, or to accept the pension which will be offered to them. If the duties now performed by the Indian Navy can be better or more economically performed by the Royal Navy, or if it be proved to be more desirable for the public good that all naval affairs in the East, the guardianship of the Indian seas, the survey of those seas and the transport of troops across them, together with the management of the naval dockyards and arsenals should be placed under the direct control of the Admiralty, then the mere convenience or inconvenience of a small body of individuals must not be permitted to obstruct a measure of general benefit. Still such a measure should be carried out with a minimum of inconvenience to the sufferers; and should any radical change be made in naval matters at present administered by the Secretary of State for India, it will greatly depend upon the terms offered to the officers of the Indian Navy, and more especially upon the manner in which the scale of proposed pension is regulated, whether justice, as far as is compatible with the contemplated change, be attained.

To the officers of the Royal Navy the new arrangement would be a considerable advantage. The absorption of 68 lieutenants into a body of 3400 other grades in proportion would in no way be felt, while on the other hand there would be more ships to be commissioned, more appointments to be made, and thus an enlarged field opens for enterprise and distinction.

Not so with the Indian Navy officer, he has served say fifteen or twenty years in the East, and has acquired an intimate knowledge of the coasts of the Indian Empire and the intricate navigation of the Persian Gulf and Red Sea; his service has extended to the Chinese waters; he is acquainted with the languages, and more particularly with the customs and peculiarities of the various nations and tribes to be met with from Singapore to Suez: in short, he is a man of some value in the East, but he is unknown in the West. He has grown up under the eye of the government in India, but he has scarcely been heard of at the Admiralty. Moreover, in India the number of naval officers is so small that the Government is only too glad to keep them fully employed, but at the Admiralty the number is so great that two-thirds are kept on continuous half-pay. And on the half-pay list will the Indian Navy officer be shelved and die, who accepts the alternative of joining the Royal Navy.

But this fifteen or twenty years' servitude in the East has been passed in the drudgery of the service, and this change catches him and blights all his prospects just as he is about to reap some fruit of his labour, and to receive some rather more adequate compensation than the mere pittance upon which he has hitherto been existing. Is it fair at this period of his service to give him the half-pay which the joining the Royal Navy would certainly involve, or is it just to dismiss him with a small pension to which he would have little or no opportunity of adding by his own exertions? For though an experienced naval officer may be a valuable man in his own sphere, he is of but very little value in any other.

Pensions in the Indian Service are regulated by length of service in India, a certain period of residence in a tropical clime, entirely exclusive of any time spent in Europe, being exacted before pension is granted; but no officer is called upon to accept his pension as soon as it is due, or to relinquish the more lucrative appointments to which his long standing may entitle him. But in the extraordinary case of a pension being from necessity forced upon an officer still able and willing to do good service, it can no longer be equitable that the rate of pension should be decided by the term of residence in India, for then anyone who in accordance with the regulations may have been allowed a furlough to Europe, would incur a serious loss from having accepted that to which the very conditions of the Service gives him a perfect right; and in the same way any one who through certified ill-health may have been obliged to seek relief in England would undergo a heavy and enduring penalty for having succumbed to the climate in which it was his misfortune to serve.

If, then, the officers of the Indian Navy *are* to be pensioned, the scale of the pension to be offered must be regulated by the period which may have elapsed since their first joining the Service, and its rate should be some remuneration not only for their length of service, but for their utter loss of prospects, and in this regard it should certainly be considered in a liberal spirit.

J. H.

MILITARY PUNISHMENTS AND MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

(*Continued from page* 28.)

In our impression of the 14th ult., we broached the subject of military punishments, and brought before our readers the origin and intention aimed at in the institution of military prisons. In our present number we purpose resuming the inquiry by submitting to their notice and consideration the discipline enforced in these establishments; the penalties inflicted upon those who, under the sentences of courts-martial, become their occupants, and the effect which these different punishments produce upon the moral and physical powers of the individual. We shall premise our observations, however, by recapitulating the nature of military offences, and their special character, because in our former communication we stated that they were delinquencies which in civil life would hardly be regarded as crime; and as our views as to the soldier and his morality might be looked upon as partial, we shall (in order to show how little real vice does exist in the Army) tender in detail a list of the offences for which the soldier is generally tried. They are these, viz.—"absence without leave," "breaking out of barracks," "desertion," "disrespect," "drunkenness," "forcing a sentry," "ill-treating a horse, or destroying arms," "insubordination," "losing and selling clothing and accoutrements," "neglect of duty," "overstaying furlough," "quitting a post whilst on duty," "sleeping upon sentry," "theft," and "violence to his superiors." Now for all such offences (with the exception of theft) there is hardly a police court in the United Kingdom in which the civil delinquent would not escape with a half-crown or five-shilling fine. Not so the soldier. He, on the contrary (tried under military law) receives a far different sentence, viz., imprisonment with hard labour for a period of from one month to six, during which time he is subjected to "periodical loss of bed," "shot drill," "stonebreaking and picking oakum," "restricted diet, and total silence."

Such may seem to be an undue degree of severity, but it is necessary. Discipline demands it, and discipline is but another term for "the general good." We would ever enlist public sympathy for the soldier, but it must be for the good man. Let *his* condition be improved; make the Army an honoured, as well as an honourable profession— make it popular with the people, by rendering it a desirable investment for the youth of the country—do this, we say, on the one hand for the good man, but, on the other, let a stringent and deterring line of policy be exercised towards the bad. We are no maudlers in sentiment. We would treat the soldier well, but, if he will not reciprocate, then let him take the consequence, and feel sharply the personal inconvenience which his conduct brings upon him.

Of the punishments attached to military imprisonment, the first that awaits him is loss of bed. For the first seven nights after admission he has to lie upon a board, with a rug and blanket over him in winter, and a rug only in summer; and, so long as he remains in the third class, he has to undergo this ordeal every alternate night, and when raised to the second class, every third night. This deprivation of bedding, especially during the winter months, is very severely felt. Let any individual who doubts it just compare the difference of his own feelings the day after having had to pass the night without taking off his clothes, from that which he experiences after having been comfortably sleeping in his bed, and he can then judge of the effect which the withdrawal of bed for seven consecutive nights must exercise upon the person subjected to it, the vast discomfort it must produce. Such is its practical effect: the loss of his bed, after a hard day's work, is irksome in the extreme. Prior to the introduction of this system, of sleeping as on guard, the soldier whilst in prison was absolutely in this respect better off than his comrade at the regiment; but now the case is widely different, and the loss of bed is so severely felt that every conceivable excuse is made by the prisoner with the view of endeavouring to obtain it, and the morning sick list of a military prison is by its numbers quite sufficient to inform the medical officer on his arrival whether it is "*beds in or out.*" Whilst, then, the deterring influence of this punishment is very great, it is satisfactory to know that no injurious effect has ever been traced to its adoption. There is no amount of hard labour that the soldier would not undergo sooner than be subjected to it, and in this way the loss of bed has the salutary effect of giving an increased value to class promotion, by which he can obtain it.

The next punishment to which the inmate of a military prison is submitted is hard labour. This consists of shot-drill and working at the pump, with the addition of stone-breaking and oakum picking, as supplemental employment. Now as to shot exercise, a few words may be specially said upon it, because its practice has been objected to. This we believe to have been the result of misconception; and to have arisen solely from ignorance of the real state of the question by those who have advocated useful occupation instead.

(*To be continued.*)

FRENCH NAVY.

The corvette La Cordeliere, commanded by M. Fleuriot de Langle, having "peeped into" Bombay on 25th Dec., just to see how things were going on there, has sailed to have a look at Muscat,

The Ville de Nantes and the Bayard are receiving their engines, and preparing for sea at Cherbourg.

The frigate *blindée* La Normandie, at the same port, is being prepared with all speed.

Lieutenants Dol, De Saisset, Brosset, Salmon, Bohie Dervarannes, James, Peyron, Racand, and Jurin have been named to command the 10 first portable gun-boats, which will be carried to China on board the steam-transports. Several of these officers were engaged before Sebastopol and in the Black Sea. The rendezvous of the expedition is Hong Kong.

THE STAFF COLLEGE.

The annexed General Order has been issued from the Horse Guards, dated the 23rd ult., in reference to the Staff College:—

"The accompanying revised regulations for the Staff College having been approved by Her Majesty, are promulgated for the information and guidance of the officers of the army.

"It is now well understood that only one officer can be spared from a battalion at a time for the purpose of studying at the College; but this will not necessarily prevent a battalion from sending more than one to compete at an examination if circumstances admit of their absence from their regiment.

"The principle under which officers are allowed to enter the Staff College being that of pure competition, it follows that candidates who may be found qualified at any examination, but who, from want of a sufficient number of vacancies, cannot thus be admitted, will not have any claim to subsequent admission without undergoing another competitive examination.

"By order of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, G. A. WETHERALL, Adjutant-General.

"Horse Guards, S.W., Jan 23."

"The following regulations for the Staff College are substituted for those of the memorandum of the 17th of December, 1857.

"1. The Staff College is open to officers of all arms of the service, and consists at present of 30 students, in the proportion of 25 from the Cavalry, Guards, and Line, to 5 from the corps of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers; admission to the College being determined by a competitive examination.

"II. No payment is required from students to the funds of the college.

"III. The qualifications requisite for admission are—1. A previous service of not less than three years exclusive of leave of absence. 2. A certificate from his commanding officer that the candidate is an intelligent, active, zealous, and well-conducted officer, and thoroughly acquainted with all his duties. 3. The candidate, if not a captain, to have passed the examination for a troop or company. 4. A medical certificate of good health and fitness for the active duties of the staff.

"IV. Commanding officers of regiments will in every case forward applications for admission to the Staff College, through the general officer in command, to the Adjutant-General. If the commanding officer of the regiment, or the general officer commanding, cannot recommend the application of any candidate, the grounds of objection to be distinctly stated.

"V. The competitive examination for entrance to the Staff College comprises the following subjects, the relative values of each at the examination being shown by the number attached to it:—

	Marks.		Marks.
Mathematics	1200	Hindostani	300
Military History 600 }	900	Fortifications...	600
,, Geography 300 }		Military drawing	300
French...	300	Geology	300
German...	300	Chemistry	300

"In mathematics 400 marks are allotted to arithmetic, the first four books of Euclid, and algebra, including questions producing simple equations; and of this number at least 250 must be obtained for qualification. Every candidate must take up either the French, German, or Hindostani language for qualification; the qualifying *minimum* is, in French 150 marks, in German or Hindostani 100 marks. The remaining subjects, as well as the higher portions of mathematics may be taken up or not at the option of the candidate, the marks gained therein being reckoned in determining his position in the list of competitors. No candidate, however, will be allowed to count marks in any subject left optional, unless he obtains at least one-sixth of the number allotted to it. In regard to military history, early notice will on each occasion be given of the special campaigns on which questions will be set at the next ensuing examination."*

"VI. The examination of officers, serving in the United Kingdom, for entrance to the Staff College, is held in London about the month of July, under the direction of the Council of Military Education. In the case of officers serving abroad, the examination of such as shall be allowed to compete are conducted by means of the same printed questions as are set for the examination of candidates in London. Those questions are to be answered in writing in the presence of a board of officers, which will be appointed by the general officer in command, and which will certify that the candidate has obtained no assistance from books or help of any kind in the examination.

"VII. The college course of study commences annually on or about the 1st of February. The transmission of the printed examination papers to stations abroad is so arranged that the merits of the candidates may be decided upon in time to admit of those who are successful joining the Staff College by the 1st of February next ensuing.

"VIII. The following are the subjects of instruction at the Staff College, viz.:—Mathematics,—the *minimum* course will embrace this subject up to Elementary Mechanics, inclusive†; French. German, and Hindostani; Fortification and Artillery; Topographical Drawing, Military Surveying and Sketching; Reconnaissance; Military Art, Military History, and Geography; Military Administration, including the Organisation and Equipment of Armies in the field; Military Legislation; Elements of Natural Philosophy; Chemistry and Geology, as applied to the Military Sciences; exercise in composition will be afforded to the students during the whole course of instruction in writing memoirs or essays on the subjects of the course; and Riding.

"IX. The course of study occupies two years, which period is not to be exceeded, except in cases of illness, and then only with the sanction of the General Commanding-in-Chief. The yearly course is divided into two terms—viz., from the 1st of February to the 15th of June, and from the 15th of July to the 15th of December, the intervening periods constituting the vacations.

* This rule will not be carried out till the examination of July, 1861.

† A syllabus of the *minimum* course of mathematics will be forwarded to any officer, on application to the Council of Military Education, 1, Whitehall-yard.

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"X. As officers may be expected to join the College, with very varied degrees of attainment, provision will be made to enable any student who may be well prepared in any particular subject, to attend more especially to other subjects in which he may feel himself deficient. If, for instance, the student should come to the College previously well instructed in mathematics, he will be enabled to direct his attention principally to military sciences or to languages, in lieu of mathematical studies.

"XI. During the whole course, monthly reports of the application and progress of each student will be forwarded for the information of the Council of Military Education. Examinations are held at the end of every half-year; the summer examination being conducted by the Professors of the College, and the winter examination by examiners, independent of the establishment, under the superintendence of the Council of Military Education. The winter examination at the termination of the first year of the student's course is probationary, and any students who may appear unlikely to qualify themselves for the final examination at the close of the second year will be removed. Should, however, any marked case of deficiency or neglect be brought under the notice of the Council of Military Education at any half-yearly examination, or at any other period, such student will be also liable to removal.

"XII. The following are the marks allotted to each subject at the final examination, with the obligatory *minimum* attached to each :—

	Maximum No. of Marks.	Obligatory Minimum.
Mathematics*	600	300
Fortification and Artillery	600	300
Military drawing and surveying ...	300	350
Reconnaissance	400	
Military art, history, and geography ...	600	300
Military administration and legislation	600	300
French, German, Hindostani, or any other modern language in lieu of one of them	400 each	200 in one language.
Chemistry	300	—
Geology	300	—

"In languages not obligatory, and in chemistry and geology, the candidate will be expected to obtain at least one-third of the marks allotted to those subjects, in order to count in the examination.

"In the examination great stress will be laid on original composition, in whatever language the candidates take up.

"Officers desirous of showing their proficiency in other languages, in addition to the three which are allowed to be taken up for the competitive examination, may be examined therein, and a special report of their qualifications will be made to the General Commanding-in-Chief; but they will not be allowed to count any marks thus gained in determining their position in the order of merit.

"XIII. Any officer may, with the sanction of the General Commanding-in-Chief, compete at the annual final examination, without previously passing through the College; and, further, any officer who desires to enter the College for one year only, will be permitted, if there be a vacancy, to present himself at the first annual examination of the junior division of students (who will then have completed their first year), and, if qualified, may join the College accordingly. In each case the qualifications noted in Paragraph III. (above) will be required. Any officer at the College, although of the junior division, may compete at the final examination of the senior division.

"XIV. After the final examination in the Council of Military Education will draw up and submit for the consideration of the General Commanding-in-Chief a list of the successful candidates arranged according to merit, with a special report of those who particularly distinguished themselves, whose names will be also mentioned by the Council in its annual report.

"XV. Officers who shall have passed their final examination at the Staff College will be attached to each of the arms successively in which they have not previously served. They will be required to attend drills, parades, and field days, and they will avail themselves of every practicable means of making themselves generally acquainted with the discipline, interior economy, field movements, and duties of those arms; and certificates to this effect will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General by the officers commanding the corps to which they may have been attached. It is presumed a period of four months with each arm will be the utmost that will be reqnired in this respect.

"XVI. The regulations relative to the qualifications of officers for direct Staff appointments will continue in force until the system which has been above detailed shall have fully come into operation; and the examinations referred to in that order will be conducted under the direction of the Council of Military Education.

"Officers, however, who have attained the rank of lieut.-colonel will be exempted from the operation of that order.

"As soon as the college shall be in a position to supply all vacancies in the Staff of the army, no officer will be appointed to the Staff who shall not have passed the final examination of the college, with the exception of those who attained before the 1st of January, 1860, the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and in every case excepting officers of proved ability in the field.

"XVII. Although the course of mathematics at the College has been limited to that amount of knowledge which is considered essential to complete the education of the Staff Officer, it is probable that many officers may desire to pursue their mathematical studies to a much higher point; and any candidates, therefore, who shall have proved their fitness for employment on the Ordnance Survey, or in the Topographical Department, by superior progress in the science of geology, as well as topography, will be named in the annual report of the Council of Military Education to the Secretary of State for War, as deserving of employment in those services. By command,

"G. A. WETHERALL, Adjutant-General."

* In this subject one-third of the marks previously gained at the first year's, or probationary, examinations, will be added to those gained at the final examination, and count, therefore, towards obtaining the obligatory minimum.

THE SIKH SOLDIERY.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE of the 28th January contains the serious news of disaffection among our Sikh troops. This news is the more grave that we can only in part estimate the danger that threatens us. By some chance, some treachery in the enemy's camp, we obtain a partial glimpse of the truth; and if we have succeeded in obtaining more, the probabilities are that Government has stepped in and closed the door to public inquiry. Possibly, we cannot afford to publish our sores. It may be argued, and not altogether without justice, that mutiny is infectious enough without our spreading the disease; that the malcontents of central India need hardly be placed in communication with our disaffected outposts between Oude and Nepaul; and, lastly, that by placing the mutineers now scattered over India *en rapport*, we should give a new head to the combination we have but just crushed. Sedition advances slowly where it gropes in the dark; it neither sees to the right nor to the left what it has passed, nor what still lies before it; and with all Asiatics, cautious and timid by nature, it is precisely this darkness and the imaginary dangers that surround it which stands between the discontented of one hundred and fifty millions of men and certain success. The natives of India, with a just appreciation of the national character, are slow to trust each other; and it is to this distrust that we owe much of our own safety. Our *taboo* in the East is the pass that insures the respect and commands the confidence of every ill-wisher to the British Government, and hence the danger of our standing forward to brand all those whom we have reason to suspect or fear. Publicity of this nature is simply injurious to ourselves.

Such are some of the reasons that appear to us to account for the very meagre accounts which have reached us regarding the recent military disclosures in India; but whilst admitting their justice, when applied to India, we cannot see why, at this distance from the scene, the public in England should be treated like Sikhs and Rohillas. We care nothing for the King of Delhi, and less for Gooroo Nanuck. Beefsteaks we are partial to, and cold pork is our delight. Why, then, this mystery in the good city of London? *We* pay the soldiers who hold in the palm of their hands the "brightest jewel" in the British crown, and we therefore venture to think ourselves entitled to know what those soldiers who hold nothing in their hands but a sword, and that immediately and unpleasantly over our heads, are about. How, otherwise, are we to understand our real position in India; how reform, reorganise, or repair the blunders of the past.

Unfortunately, it is not the first time that a rumour affecting the loyalty of the Sikh soldier has reached our ears. So far back as December, 1857, our own Sikhs were found plotting against us, and this, actually within a short distance of Delhi, and only three months after the capture of that rebel city. Similar disclosures, coming from time to time, have served to warn us that, what was possible to the Poorbeah, may be possible to the Sikh. Without being alarmists, we do not pretend to the blind faith of the late Company's Bengal commanding officer, who denied that his sepoys had mutinied, "although, no doubt, they were serving against us at Delhi." That the Sikh has done the state good and eminent service, no one will deny; that, as a body, these troops are well-affected to the Government, we as little question; and, having freely conceded this, let us add one word of advice to Lords Canning and Clyde; reward these men freely for past services, give them pay, extra regimental colours, permission to march off with the right leg, or even to clean those terrible heads of hair; but do not trust them overmuch; do not place yourselves within their power; and, above all, let them feel themselves as holding a secondary place in the military organisation of India; for, as they are indubitably the best soldiers of that vast continent, so are they the most dangerous.

We shall return to the consideration of this important subject.

THE DEFEAT OF THE WAGHERS.

The following account of an expedition against these people has been altered and abridged from the *Bombay Times* :—

The *prestige* of our arms, which had been somewhat damaged (reasonably or unreasonably) by our heavy losses at Beyt, and the escape of the Waghers from both that place and Dwarka, has been completely restored by the successful storming of the Waghers' Fort on the Ubhpoora, resulting in the thorough disorganisation of, it is to be hoped, their main body. In a former overland summary we noticed the disembarkation of the 1st Grenadier Regiment at Porebunder, with the 11th, 14th, and 17th Regiments Native Infantry, Major Honner commanding the whole force. Before attacking, Major Honner wisely resolved to secure the passes by which the Waghers, when driven from the fort, would probably attempt to sneak off, in accordance with their usual tactics. On the 16th December, therefore, Captain Walker, with 126 Grenadiers, was posted in ambush eight miles on the right of the hill, at the base of which Major Honner had encamped. Lieutenant Pym, also, with about 120 sabres, was posted at about the same distance from the centre, in Captain Walker's rear. At 4 A.M. on Sunday, the 18th, the columns marched from their respective bivouacs, and clustered round the base of the mountain. At dawn 3 guns, the pre-concerted signal, were fired from the fort at Moorpoor, six miles distant, and the word was given to march. Lieutenant Lewis gallantly led the ascent with 118 men. The enemy's third shot struck him in the chest. Ensign Bell was now to the front, and manfully struggled up the hill for an hour and a half, when the fire from a hidden breastwork knocked over 22 of his men—7 killed. The work was subsequently turned, and the brave little band went ahead without further serious opposition. On the left of this party Major Honner himself tugged up the hill with 200 Grenadiers to take a ruined fort half way up the mountain. The advance of this force took the opponents of Ensign Bell and Captain Hill in the rear. Three times attacked, but never checked, the men steadily advanced, until, after a pull of nearly four hours, the enemy's fort on the summit was captured (the Grenadiers climbing in at one of the low bastions), with but 2 men wounded: 70 men, women, and children were captured. Beyond the ruined fort the ascent had been almost perpendicular, Major Honner wisely avoiding the pathway, and thus saving his men. The fort taken was the north fort, besides which there were a centre fort, containing the tanks and huts, and a south fort. From the latter hundreds of families were streaming out, protected by a fire of matchlockmen, "who stood quietly looking at us, but beyond our fire (common muskets.)" The next attack was from the other side of Moorpoor, and consisted of 4 mountain train guns, manned by Golundauze and 6 or 7 Grenadiers, and each gun attended by 100 of the 14th Native Infantry, the whole under Captain Hill. The ascent of the hill up which these guns were dragged was difficult even for empty-handed men, and the feat that was achieved in getting them into position cannot be overrated, especially as their passage was somewhat hotly contested. Still further to the left were posted Lieutenant Hallett with 50 Grenadiers, under Lieutenant Maunsell of the 11th, with 40 of his men. They were to assist the Joonaghur Seebundee in taking the Dantal hill, 12 or 14 miles from the Ubhpoora. The Seebundee, however, fought shy, greatly to the disgust of their master and his minister. In mounting the Dantal, under fire the whole way, a matchlock ball fired from the highest peak of the Dantal, 600 yards distant, struck and lodged in a telescope slung at Lieutenant Hallett's back. The extreme left attack was conducted by Captain Anderson, with 250 of the 11th Native Infantry. This attack became mixed up with Lieutenants Hallett's and Maunsell's. The fire of the Arabs and Waghers holding the Dantal being hot on the 11th, Major Honner despatched 4 guns and 100 men, under Captain Hill, to a ridge in their rear, to draw of their fire. The Dantal was eventually taken by a splendid rush, in which Captain Anderson pistolled two of the enemy himself. He was shot through his clothes, and lost 4 killed and 14 wounded. The endurance of the 11th was something wonderful. They marched 45 miles in 31 hours, next day started again, were under arms for 20 hours, and marched equal to 60 miles! By 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon all was over at headquarters, the enemy stealing away through the jungle. It was now that they fell into Captain Walker's ambush, that officer grabbing nearly 500. The whole operations are a model for bush fighting. Major Honner's forethought in posting Captain Walker and Lieutenant Pym; his care not to expose his men in the ascent more than was unavoidable; the support sent to the 11th, and his refusal to permit pursuit, that would in all probability have ended disastrously, mark the qualifications a commander so situated should possess. The force engaged numbered 1058 men, besides the artillery. We lost 12 killed and 44 wounded, 4 of the latter having since died. No officer was killed. The killed and wounded of the enemy may amount to 25, the disproportion being fully accounted for by the natural obstacles with which the force had to contend.

A COMMON SOLDIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As it seems to be very generally doubted that the remarkable paper on "The Army," in *The Constitutional Press Magazine* for February, is really written by one who has been in the ranks, will you allow me to state through your columns that that very terse and clever article *is* from the pen of a "late common soldier."—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

EDITOR, CONSTITUTIONAL PRESS MAG.
50, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, Feb. 7, 1860.

RIFLE PRACTICE RETURNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Having seen it stated in *The Times* and other papers, that the Royal Engineers are at the head of the rifle practice returns this year, will you inform me if those returns have as yet been made public?

Last year I think they were published in several papers; and I would suggest your doing so now, if you have space, as I know soldiers of the good-shooting regiments are always proud to see the place they occupy on the list, whilst those who have not shot so well try to get their regiment into a better position next year.—Your obedient servant, P. L.

OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEER CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—We are told that a soldier *is* useless unless he implicitly obeys his officers, and that the best and steadiest troops will be unsteadied by incompetent and undecided commanders; if so, what appearance will the Volunteers present, if officered in such a manner. No officer should have the command of a company till he has perfected himself in every portion of the drill requisite for an officer, and obtained a certificate of competency from some adjutant to that effect.

We Volunteers are anxious to be of use in time of need: we shall always be led by our respective officers, and if we know some of them are not equal to a few ordinary movements, how can we be expected to depend upon them in the time of danger, in the face of an enemy?

Let us have the right men in the right places, and we will soon become fit for duty.—I am, sir, yours, &c.,

L. R. B.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Pray pour a rattling volley about the ears of those obstructives, whether at the War Office or elsewhere, who just now impede the progress of the Volunteer corps. Some of these gentlemen exercise their ornamental functions with grace and celerity, but there are others who having a fancy, or perhaps a command of a yeomanry or militia regiment, snub the Volunteers. Our corps is well up in drill and rifle movements, but we have no uniform, no colonel, no captain, nothing but "effectives." Indeed, there appears to be no chance of our getting either our officers or our uniform in time to obey the summons of her Majesty to attend her *levée* on the 7th of next month. I for one have no desire to offer an insult to my sovereign by not attending at her *levée*; but unless we get gazetted and receive our uniform in time, our absence will have the appearance of inattention and want of courtesy.—Yours obediently, QUICK STEP.

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ON THE EFFICIENCY OF THE MILITIA FORCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It is generally understood that various plans for adding to the efficiency of the militia force of the country are now under the consideration of the Government. One plan involves the re-construction of regiments in certain districts, where it is considered that counties, by themselves, are unable to supply a battalion of 500 men. This, of course, only means that, *when* the present quotas were fixed, these counties were so considered. Now the only plan known to have been devised on this head is what the late militia commission recommended, namely, to amalgamate the quotas of two or three counties, as they at present stand, in one battalion, Nearly all the Welsh counties, as well as several in England, are affected by this plan. Amalgamation has, of course, the effect of destroying the *esprit de corps* of a county regiment, and is confessedly a step which would not be taken except in cases of necessity. Now, before any wholesale amalgamation is decided on, there is a point which ought to be looked to; this point is, the present quotas supplied by counties should be re-considered, and alterations should be made where they may be required. The position of many districts in England and Wales, as regards population, has widely changed since the present numbers were fixed. It is easy to arrive at the true state of the case, statistics of population are always available, and the "statistics" of every militia regiment, its strength, number of recruits, absentees from training, or on embodiment, &c., are all accurately known at the War Office. It is unnecessary here to mention the names of counties referred to. In more than one instance, especially in Wales, regiments, limited in numbers to less than 500 men, are not only filled with a good class of volunteers, but, for some time past, have had to stop recruiting, and reject men wishing to join, of however good class these volunteers may be, because the authorities do not allow any regiment to exceed its quota, even on paper. Owing to increase of population, and decrease of emigration, especially in mining and manufacturing districts, instances of the kind we have given could, no doubt, be multiplied. On the other hand, some counties have had their quota fixed at so high a standard, that their regiments either cannot keep up their numbers at all, or else enrol a very inferior class of men, such as those who fill the columns of the Police Gazette, and live on feloniously-received bounties. This is clearly proved, when at training, a regiment of 800 or 1000 men can only muster 200 to 500. This evil, however, we may expect to be rectified by degrees as population increases; but it is impolitic and unfair to deprive a county, which is well able to keep up a battalion of 600 or 700 strong, of the opportunity and credit of having a regiment of its own, merely because the *present quota* happens to be fixed at less than 500 men, and because amalgamation may be the plan which has been proposed. We believe it will be found that many, if not *most*, of the present "four company" regiments might easily be expanded into "six company" regiments; since counties which were considered able to keep up an establishment of from 420 to 450 men, some eight or ten years ago, can now generally supply at east 550 to 600.

Another subject, which may be referred to, is the appointment of officers as adjutants of militia regiments. It is unnecessary to describe particularly the irregularities which have crept in under the present system of making these appointments. One plan by which some good, it appears, might be gained is the following:—Let adjutants of militia constitute a kind of "distinct staff corps," which would of course include all officers at present serving; let all future appointments to the corps be made by the Secretary for War, who would have a list at the War Office (as is now done in the case of paymaster of the regular service) of those officers, in or out of the regular army, who were desirous of obtaining adjutancies, and were qualified by service and professional knowledge for this "staff corps." *All* appointments, as vacancies might occur, should be made directly from this list. The adjutants (who now hold "Queen's commissions") should also have the honorary rank of captain in the army, to be converted, after, say ten or twelve years' service, into that of brevet-major. This brevet rank might be allowed to carry with it a small additional rate of pay, 2*s.* or 3*s.* a-day, and after this they might be allowed to proceed by brevet to the rank of lieut.-colonel on retirement, *without extra* pay or allowances. No good point can be said to be gained by the present system of placing all patronage as to the appointment of adjutants in the hands of the commanding officer of a regiment and the lord lieutenant of a county, who have already all the appointments to other commissions. What is here said on the subject of *rank* is, of course, merely suggestive. The formation, as a branch of the regular service, of a "staff corps" of militia adjutants would probably prove highly beneficial. No practical inconvenience would be found to arise from their possession of recognised rank in the army. Other suggestions may hereafter be made on subjects connected with the efficiency of the militia our "constitutional force." We ought to secure some method of having a force for duty without, as at present, recklessly turning adrift at intervals formed soldiers, in the officers and men of embodied regiments, while disembodied corps are left, year after year, with no further knowledge of their duty than is picked up in a twenty-one days' training. To reconsider, however, with a view to increasing the present quotas in the case, *especially* of regiments of four companies is, just now, one of the most important subjects to be attended to. To avoid amalgamation by a judicious increase, where it seemed to be justified, would be an extremely popular measure in the regiments and districts affected, and would also add considerably, without additional expense, to the available force for home defence.

R. C. R.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—Evening meeting, Monday, the 13th inst., at 8·30, P.M. Papers to be read: 1. "China; Notes of a Cruise in the Gulfs of Pe-che-li and Leo-tung in 1859;" by Mr. Mickie; communicated by John Crawfurd, Esq., F.R.G.S. 2. "Africa; Discovery of a New River flowing to the East in Lat. 17° 30′ S., Long. 19° 0′ E.;" by C. J. Anderson, Esq. 3. "Proposed Expedition up the Congo;" by Capt. N. B. Bedingfeld, R.N., F.R.G.S.

THE LATE LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.—In the House of Commons the other evening, Mr Pollard Urquhart called the attention of the Secretary of State for War to the case of certain officers of the Army who, after having volunteered into the Land Transport Corps, did not receive the promotion that was granted to others who were similarly engaged in the same service, on the ground of their names having appeared in "general orders" as appointed until further orders. As far as he could learn, the circumstance arose from a mere verbal error, and the highest military authorities had admitted the claims of the officers he had referred to. It was a case of extreme hardship, and he hoped justice would be done without delay. Mr. Herbert replied that a committee of that House had sat, before which was brought the case of certain officers who had entered the corps under very peculiar circumstances, and who at the conclusion of the Crimean War were dismissed from that service. The committee went carefully through the matter and divided the cases into certain classes, making recommendations as to the manner in which those different classes should be treated by the Government. The War-office, then presided over by his predecessor, applied to the Treasury for the funds requisite for carrying out those recommendations; and after a good deal of correspondence all the claims were satisfied which came before that committee. That corps was raised on the understanding that it was only to be continued during the Russian War, and engagements for two years with very high pay were given in certain instances. On the return of peace it became necessary to dissolve the corps; but the case of those officers to whom a committee of that House recommended that compensation should be paid differed from that of those officers of whom the committee took no notice, and with respect to whom it made no recommendation. Among others, there was the case of men who had given up situations in the Civil Service which carried the right to a pension, and who, when they lost their position in the Land Transport Corps, were left without the expectation either of the pension which their civil situation would have given them, or of the half-pay which military employment conferred. There were other cases to which he need not particularly refer, but the position of those gentlemen was this, that they were appointed "until further orders." The hon. member had quoted a letter from Colonel Wetherall to show that these gentlemen were to be treated in the same manner as the others. But in this Colonel Wetherall was entirely wrong, for the arrangement was only a provisional one, and he could have no means of knowing what course the government would ultimately take. To illustrate how little claim existed on the part of the officers in whose favour the committee did not report, he would mention a single instance. Lieutenant Delamere, a very respectable person, was an ensign in the 21st Regiment of Foot, when he joined the Land Transport Corps, of which he was made a captain till further orders. He, however, still remained on the strength of his regiment, so much so that he actually received promotion in it during the time he was acting as captain in the Land Transport Corps. He became a lieutenant and was sent back to his regiment. He stands in no worse position than anybody else; he gained his promotion. But to make him a captain over the heads of all the other officers, who were constantly under fire and in the trenches, while he was not, would surely be very unjust. The House of Commons, therefore, having given this subject its best consideration, and the recommendations of the select committee having been adopted—in carrying out which, indeed, the Government had gone even further than its own sense of justice might, perhaps, have induced it to go,—he thought they could not now re-open the question of the claims of these officers.

We have before alluded to the dreadful mortality on board the ship Accrington, which left Liverpool for India last September with the wives and families of soldiers. The subject was brought before Parliament on Thursday evening, and the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. C. Fortescue, gave some explanations of this most lamentable case. He said that when this vessel arrived at Pernambuco, a great mortality was found to have taken place amongst the children. The captain, who had been accused of being guilty of great cruelty and oppression, was dead, as well as the mate, and there was reason to suspect that these persons had been poisoned by the cook, or by some other person on board. With respect to the mortality which had taken place among the children, a full and searching inquiry must be instituted. With reference to the deaths of the captain and mate, the consul had set on foot a full inquiry, as the charge amounted to one of murder. He would add one word with regard to this lamentable occurrence. He would beg to remind the house on behalf of the Emigration Commissioners, that the Accrington was not one of the ordinary emigration vessels in charge of the emigration commissioners. It was chartered to carry the families of soldiers to India, the duty being undertaken by the emigration commissioners at the request of the War Department. In all cases the emigration commissioners exercised their authority as to the selection of emigrants taken on board, and the limitation of the number of children. In this case they had no such discretion, and out of 67 deaths which had occurred 60 were those of children under four years of age. Consequently, no *prima facie* blame attached to the emigration commissioners.

Colonel Macmurdough, Inspector of Volunteer Rifle Corps, is about to visit Liverpool in the course of the present week, on a tour of inspection.

When Sir Colin Campbell, now Lord Clyde, was Inspector-General of the Forces in this kingdom, he was entertained to a sumptuous *déjeuner* by the officers in garrison in Athlone, but he partook of none of the rich wines which the hospitality of his military entertainers provided for him, preferring to quench his thirst with humble ale, giving as a reason for his choice of this economic drink, that until it was recognised as the drink at mess, officers with limited means would always be in difficulties; and when he saw such wines before him as Burgundy and Champagne, he did not wonder at the innumerable complaints against officers by tradesmen, for the non-payment of their bills. He would, therefore, wish to see a plain and substantial mess, such as young gentlemen were accustomed to partake of at home with the family circle.

NEW ZEALAND.

Accounts have just been received from Auckland, stating that a French transport from New Caledonia, with invalids, &c., lately entered that harbour during the night, and the inhabitants had a very strong suspicion that this unexpected visit was for the purpose of examining the defences of the town and neighbourhood. Like all French vessels employed in carrying troops and stores, she had a full complement of naval officers and seamen, who were thus gaining experience in their profession ready to be turned to useful account at some future period. Fortunately, H.M.S. Niger, Captain Cracroft, was lying in the harbour ready to pay due honour to our ally, and if she had arrived only a few hours earlier, her captain and officers would doubtless have been welcome to a ball and theatrical entertainment, which were given on board the Niger, to the Governor and the *élite* of the New Zealand metropolis.

Telegraphic communication with India will soon be very nearly completed. The line from Kurrachee to Muscat was laid with perfect success on the 17th of January. Mr. Newall started from Muscat (to lay the line to Aden) on the 21st. The distance from Kurrachee to Muscat is about 458 nautical miles. The next section, from Muscat to Hallani, will be 490 miles, and the third, from Hallani to Aden, 730 miles. Should the submersion of the cable be unattended with mishap, it is hoped that the line from Aden to Kurrachee will be thrown open for public use in about six weeks' time. There will then be uninterrupted telegraphic communication between Alexandria and all parts of India. The cable has one conducting wire.

On Thursday evening, in the House of Commons, Mr. O'Brien asked the Secretary of State for War whether it was true that the troops forming the expedition to be sent from India to China were to be armed with the smooth-bore instead of the rifled musket. Mr. S. Herbert said that, as regarded the troops which constituted the expedition to China, those troops would be armed with the Enfield rifle. All battalions of European troops which went from India would also be armed with the Enfield rifle. But, as he understood the general order, the case was this—that native troops had almost universally not been armed with the rifle, but there had been made for them a weapon of lighter construction and of smooth bore. He had no doubt, therefore, that all the native forces would be armed with the same weapon.

The Secretary for India has announced that the distribution of the Indian medals has commenced, and accounts for the delay up to this by saying that the Nominal Rolls have only just been received from India, and that the question of clasps for particular services was not yet quite settled.

The question of compensation for losses during the Indian mutiny is in the hands of a commission whose report will be final. The payments are likely to be made about May next.

The Lucknow prize money amounts to 143,000*l.*, and steps are being taken for its distribution among those entitled to receive it.

The annual ball of the Royal London Yacht Club came off on Monday night with *éclat* at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's. There were over 400 ladies and gentlemen present. Dancing commenced at ten o'clock to Coote and Tinney's band, and was kept up till twelve, when the dancers adjourned to supper, which was presided over by the commodore, Mr. Andrew Arcedeckne.

A Parliamentary return was printed on Tuesday, at the instance of Mr. Williams, showing the number of persons flogged in the Navy in the year 1858, by which it appears that 47,646 persons had rendered themselves liable to corporal punishment; that 997 were punished by the infliction of 1230 lashes, of which 784 were inflicted by courts-martial, and 213 by other authority. The highest number of lashes given in any one case was 50, and the lowest 3.

RAILWAY EXTENSION TO SOUTHSEA BEACH AND PIER.—A deputation consisting of Sir James Elphinstone, M.P. for Portsmouth, the Mayor of that borough, Sir John Simeon, Bart., Mr. R. W. Ford, Mr. Hood, C.E., Mr. Leacock, and Mr. Galt, had an interview with the Duke of Somerset and Lord Grey de Ripon, representing the Admiralty and War Departments, for the purpose of submitting to their lordships a plan of a very short but very much needed railway, to connect the existing terminus at Landport, as well as the dockyard, with the beach at Southsea. The deputation was introduced by Sir James Elphinstone, who explained the nature of the project to their lordships, who appeared to feel the necessity of a more rapid communication with the Isle of Wight than the present accommodation is capable of affording. This has long been acknowledged, and last session of Parliament the corporation of Portsmouth endeavoured to obtain a Bill for making a railway from the terminus to Victoria Pier, but the application was refused as the proposed rail would seriously interfere with the line of fortifications. Independent of that weighty objection the Lords of the Admiralty would not sanction any scheme that threatened to increase the sea traffic at the Victoria Pier, fearing that from its position at the throat of the harbour it might cause inconvenience to her Majesty's ships of war entering or departing therefrom. On that occasion, however, the Admiralty at the conclusion of their official report, stated, "That a packet Station on the shore of Southsea Common, would prove more commodious in many ways, and might be conuected by a railway running from the present terminus along the foot of the glacis at a much less expense." The necessary measures have now been adopted for carrying out the views suggested by the Admiralty, and it is now proposed to run a viaduct on light iron columns and girders, varying in height with the undulations of the glacis, and to be so constructed as to be removable or destroyed in an hour. The viaduct will not interfere with the lines of fortifications; indeed the suggestions of the Admiralty have been respected, even to the most minute point. It is almost unnecessary to allude to the manifest advantages which must result from this short but useful extension. The public departments will be much benefited, as the line will offer increased facilities for shipping and unshipping stores, and materials of war, outside the harbour, and by relieving the confined area of the dockyard of the necessity of embarking and disembarking troops, and for similar purposes.

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NEW LIFE-BOATS.—Some interesting experiments have been made in the canal at Limehouse with five life-boats, built by Messrs. Forrestt for the Royal National Life-boat Institution, the Spanish Government, and for an Australian colony, in the presence of the officers of the above institution, Mr. Zulueta, Mr. Harro, and other gentlemen. One of the life-boats for the Spanish Government is of a large size, being 35 feet long, and is intended for some exposed stations on the coast of that country. The other two life-boats for the Spanish Government are of a similar character, but of a smaller size, being 25 feet long. This is a most important advance in the cause of humanity, and worthy in every way of the imitation of our Admiralty. It is generally known that the National Life-boat Institution has sent some working drawings on a large scale of its plan of life-boats to all European and other maritime nations, and also to some of our colonial governments. Life-boats have been built by Messrs. Forrestt for the Governments of Russia, Prussia, Portugal, and Spain, and for several of the colonial governments. In the builders' yards one was struck with the large fleet—upwards of twenty life-boats—that were on the stocks. A considerable proportion of them are the orders of the National Life-boat Institution. Some of the boats are the munificent gifts of private persons, who had given them appropriate names, such as the Good Deliverance, the Joshua, &c. When it is remembered that last year alone upwards of 1600 poor shipwrecked persons met with a watery grave on the shores of the United Kingdom, it will be readily admitted that this is not the time when the philanthropic efforts now making to provide life-saving means should be allowed for one hour to be relaxed.

We learn by telegraph that Tetuan has been taken by the Spaniards after the battle which was fought on the 4th. Eight hundred large tents, forming the five encampments of the enemy, the artillery, camels, and all other equipages of the Moorish army have been taken. The brothers of the Emperor took to flight. Two summonses have been sent to the enemy to surrender Tetuan within 24 hours, a deputation from the city came into the Spanish camp to beg for mercy, as the Mussulmans had commenced to pillage and slaughter the town. The division of General Rios entered the place without any opposition, and was received with manifestations of joy. Immense popular rejoicings are taking place at Madrid.

Obituary.

Captain Moorsom, R.N., died on Saturday last at his brother's house at Brighton. Captain Moorsom had been in a very weak state of health for some time, and resigned the command of the Diadem about four months ago, so that this event was not altogether unexpected, though very sudden, arising from the rupture of one of the vessels of the heart. Captain Moorsom was within a few days of 44 years of age. He entered the Navy at 14. Although he obtained the "gold medal" of his year at the Naval College, he was not made lieutenant till seven years after he had served his full time as mate, and then his hope of further promotion appeared so small that he was frequently on the point of quitting the Service. The invention of his "shell," however, brought him into notice. He served in the first Chinese war, and soon after the breaking out of that with Russia, being then a post-captain, he was appointed to the Firebrand, whose commander had been killed at the mouth of the Danube. He never joined that ship, but was employed on shore with Captains Lushington, Keppel, Peel, and Hay, in the Naval Brigade. He had a large share in the organisation of that force, and was the only officer, we believe, with one exception, who served with it through all the bombardments until it was broken up at the fall of Sebastopol. Captain Moorsom was a C.B., a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and had the Order of the Medjidie, together with, of course, the Chinese, Crimean, and Turkish medals. He gave his invention of the "shell," or more properly "percussion fuze," to the Government, and it has been for some years adopted in the Service. He wrote a treatise on the "Manœuvring of Steam Fleets."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ARCHDALE—Feb. 2, at Orleigh Court, Bideford, the wife of Captain Audley Archdale, of a daughter.

BAKER—Dec. 13, at Bolarum, near Hyderabad, the wife of Richard Dufrere Baker, Esq., Madras Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

BRETT—Dec. 20, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain Brett, Rifle Brigade, of a daughter (prematurely), which survived its birth only a few hours.

COLLINS—Feb. 5, at No. 17, St. James's Terrace, Winchester, the wife of F. Collins, Esq., M.D., Staff Assistant Surgeon, of a son.

CONWAY-GORDON—Feb. 6, at Southview Lodge, Southsea, the wife of F. I. Conway-Gordon, Esq., 5th European Bengal Regiment, of a son.

DREW—Feb. 4, at Gayton Lodge, Luton, near Chatham, the wife of Captain Drew, Adjutant 3rd Depôt Battalion, of a daughter, stillborn.

DU CANE—Feb .1, the wife of Major Du Cane, R.E., of a daughter.

GOULBURN—Feb. 6, at 32, Grosvenor Place, the wife of Colonel Goulburn, of Betchworth House, Surrey, of a son.

HALL—Dec. 23, at Lucknow, the wife of Major G. W. M. Hall, commanding 4th Irregular Cavalry, of a daughter.

HARRISON—Feb. 6, at Salisbury, the wife of Captain R. S. Harrison, R.M. Light Infantry, of a daughter.

KINGSCOTE—Feb. 4, at 34, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, London, the Lady Emily Kingscote, of a daughter.

MITFORD—Feb. 5, at Malvern, the wife of Captain H. R. Mitford, prematurely, of a daughter, stillborn.

MURRAY—Dec. 28, at Ajmere, Rajpootana, the wife of T. Murray, Esq., M.D., in Medical Charge, Mhair Regiment, of a son.

POGSON—Dec. 9, at Rajkote, the wife of Captain John Pogson, 17th Regiment, Bombay N.I., of a daughter.

PROWER—Feb. 3, at Dover, the wife of Major Prower, of Purton House, Wilts, of a daughter.

TAYLER—Feb. 3, at Upway Rectory, Dorset, the lady of Captain R. N. Tayler, of a daughter.

TOWNSEND—Feb. 3, at 11, Burlington Street, Bath, the wife of Lieut. John Townsend, R.N., of a son.

RINGER—Feb. 2, at Clifton, Gloucestershire, the wife of Charles Ringer, Esq., Captain C. B. Rifle Corps, of a son.

SIMMONDS—Feb. 8, at Upper Seymour Street, Hyde Park, the wife of Richard Simmonds, Esq., Paymaster, R.N., Admiralty, Coastguard Office, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ASHBURNHAM — FOLEY — Feb. 8, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. H. Howarth, Major-General the Hon. Thos. Ashburnham C.B., to the Hon. Adelaide Georgiana Foley.

BEETSON—REID—Feb. 2, at No. 16, Westbourne Park, London, by the Rev. William Chalmers, of the Marylebone Free Church of Scotland, George Beetson, Esq., late Superintending Surgeon of the Madras Army, to Jemima Reid, fourth daughter of James Reid, Esq., Surgeon, of the same Presidency.

BUCHANAN—PITTOCK—Feb. 4, at St. James's Church, Westbourne Terrace, by the Rev. T. H. Tait, incumbent of Mollington, Oxon, Robert Buchanan, Esq., son of the late Major James Buchanan, to Clara, only child of the late William Pittock, Esq., of The Croft, Hastings.

BURGESS—SNOWDEN—Jan. 5, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. Ward Maule, Assistant-Chaplain, Charles John Burgess, Lieutenant H.M.'s 46th Regiment, to Georgina, second daughter of T. H. Grove Snowden, Esq., of Ramsgate, Kent.

DOUGLAS—BAXTER—Feb. 7, at the parish church, Mancetter, by the Rev. Dudley Somerville, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, Stephen Francis Douglas, Esq., Commander R.N., second son of the late Captain W. H. Douglas, R.N., to Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of Stafford Stratton Baxter, Esq., of Mancetter Manor.

FOSTER—MATHIAS—Feb. 7, at Harford Church, near Ivy Bridge, South Devon, by the Rev. R. P. Cornish, incumbent of Ivy Bridge, assisted by the Rev. H. Cottle, rector of Harford, Frederick A. Foster, Esq., Royal Marine Artillery, to Ellen Gertrude, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Mathias, 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, late of the 52nd Regiment.

OLDFIELD—BULLEN—Dec. 29, at St. James Cathedral, Mauritius, by the Lord Bishop, assisted by the Rev. P. Pennington, M.A., Military Chaplain, Edwin John Oldfield, Esq., Captain 2nd Battalion 5th Fusiliers, eldest son of the late Edwin Oldfield, Esq., Llandulas, N.W., to Mary, youngest daughter of Robert Bullen, Esq., of Mauritius.

OWLES—JOHNSON—Dec. 1, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Richards, M.A., Alfred J. Owles, Esq., of the 6th Dragoon Guards, youngest son of Mr. Jno. Owles, Trinity Street, Bungay, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Johnson, Esq., surgeon, Baltinglass, Ireland.

SPENS—WRIGHT—Feb. 2, at Frome, by the Rev. William Wright, curate of Kensington, brother of the bride, T. A. Spens, Esq., 3rd Bombay Cavalry, to Maria, youngest daughter of the Rev. G. N. Wright, of Coedy Celyn, Denbighshire, and Frome.

WARRE—COOPER—Feb. 7, at All Saints' Church, Leamington, by the Rev. Luke Fowler, M.A., Arthur, second son of John Ashley Warre, Esq., M.P., to Laura Frances, eldest daughter of Edward J. Cooper, Esq., of Markree Castle, county of Sligo.

WHITLOCK—LAWFORD—Dec. 15, at Madras, Captain William H. Whitlock, 5th Madras Native Infantry, and second son of Major- General Sir George C. Whitlock, K.C.B., to Margaret Louisa, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Lawford, Madras Engineers.

WOLFE—FITZHERBERT—Feb. 6, at Walcot Church, Bath, by the Rev. Beresford Harris, Chaplain to Her Majesty's Forces, Chichester, Maynard Wolfe, Esq., Captain Royal Artillery, to Geraldine, younger daughter of Robert F. Fitzherbert, Esq., of Ravenscourt Park, Hammersmith.

DEATHS.

CARVELL—Jan. 30, at Orme Square, London, aged 23, after a short and severe illness, deeply regretted, Henrietta, the dearly beloved wife of H. de Wolfe Carvell, Esq. (late 2nd W. I. Regiment), and dearly loved and only daughter of Michael Winoter, Esq., of Lima, Peru, and Bayswater Terrace, London.

CULHANE—Dec.'10, on his passage to the Cape, on board the E.I.S. Marlborough, William Culhane, Esq., Surgeon, R.N,, of H.M.S. Sapphire.

DIXON—Jan. 30, at Southampton, Major-General Matthew Charles Dixon, retired full pay, Royal Engineers, aged 69.

ELWOOD—Feb. 8, aged 79, at his residence, Clayton Priory, Sussex, Colonel Charles William Elwood, on the retired list Hon. E.I.C.S., and Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Sussex, deservedly beloved and deeply regretted by his family and friends.

HACKETT—Jan, 31, at Parsonstown, Adam Hackett, Esq., late H.M.'s 38th Regiment.

HARNETT—Dec. 2, Mrs. Harnett, aged 73; and on Feb. 1, her youngest son, Captain Edward Harnett, aged 33.

MANNING—Feb. 2, at Pimlico, Henry Manning, second son of the late James Manning, Lieutenant R.N., aged 47.

MARRIOTT—Dec. 22, at Azimghur, N.W.P. Bengal, Amy Ada Blanche Cavendish, the dearly beloved wife of Randolph Marriott, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, and daughter of General G. Murray, aged 25 years 6 months and 2 days.

MOLESWORTH—Feb. 3, at 7, Norfolk Terrace, Westbourne Grove West, Mary, relict of the late Major-General Arthur Molesworth, E.I.C.S.

MOORSOM—Feb. 4, at No. 6, Vernon Terrace, Brighton, Captain William Moorsom, R.N., C.B., aged 44.

POGSON—Dec. 17, at Rajkote, Anne, the beloved wife of Captain John Pogson, 17th Regiment, Bombay N.I., aged 29.

REEVES—Jan. 31, at Vostrsberg, county Cork, aged 19, Conway Richard Dobbs Reeves, Ensign 58th Regiment, second son of the late William M. Reeves, of Vostersberg.

WADE—Jan. 4, at Sawergaum, India, after twelve days' illness, beloved by his brother officers, Mark Farley Wade, Esq., Lieut., Her Majesty's 28th Regiment.

WEBB—Jan. 30, at the Bridge of Allan, N.B., Janet Carruthers, relict of the late Captain William Morse Webb, of the Bombay Artillery.

WILLIAMS—Feb. 2, at 16, Athenæum Street, Plymouth, George Herbert, son of Commander George Bell Williams, R.N., aged 1 year and 8 months.

Advertisements.

V. R.

RESERVE FORCE OF ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.—HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

having, with the sanction of Parliament, determined on establishing a Reserve Volunteer Force of Seamen trained to the Use of Arms:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That any Seaman possessing the following qualifications may be inrolled as a Royal Naval Volunteer in the Reserve Force, and will thereupon be entitled to the advantages and be subject to the obligations mentioned below:—

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE RESERVE.

1. A Volunteer must be a British subject:
2. He must be free from infirmity:
3. He must not be over thirty-five years of age:
4. He must within the ten years previous to his joining the Reserve have been five years at sea, one year of that time as an A.B.

ADVANTAGES OF THE RESERVE.

1. A Volunteer will at once receive an annual payment or retainer of 6*l*., payable quarterly:

2. He will, if he fulfils his obligations and is in the Reserve the requisite time, receive a pension of not less than 12*l*. a year whenever he becomes incapacitated from earning a livelihood, or at sixty years of age if not previously incapacitated:

3. He may elect either to take the whole pension himself, or to take a smaller pension for himself during his life, and to allow his wife a pension after his death, for the remainder of her life:

4. He will not, on account of belonging to the Reserve, forfeit any interest in any Friendly or Benefit Society:

5. His travelling expenses, to and from the place of drill will, when necessary, be provided:

6. He will, during drill, receive, in addition to the retaining fee, the same pay, victualling, and allowances as a seaman of the fleet, according to his rating:

7. He will, if called out on actual service, receive the same pay, allowances, and victuals, and have the same prospect of promotion and prize money, as a continuous service seaman of the fleet, according to his rating, and he will on joining receive the same clothing, bedding, and mess traps:

8. He will, if wounded or injured in actual service, receive the same pension as a seaman in the Navy of the same rating:

9. He will be eligible to the Coast Guard Service and Greenwich Hospital:

10. He may quit the Reserve, if not at the time called out for actual service, at the end of every five years; he may also quit it, when not called out, on paying back the retainers he has received; or, without payment, if he passes an examination as a Master or Mate, and obtains bonâ fide employment as Master or Mate.

OBLIGATIONS OF THE RESERVE.

1. A Volunteer must attend drill for twenty-eight days each year; he may do so, so far as the convenience of the public service will permit, at a time and place convenient to himself; but he cannot in any case take less than seven days' drill at any one time:

2. He must not, without special permission, proceed on a voyage that will occupy more than six months:

3. He must appear before some Shipping Master once in every six months, unless he has leave to be abroad longer, and he must report every change of residence, and employment:

4. In order to earn a Pension he must continue in the Reserve as long as he is physically competent to serve, and he must also have been in the force fifteen years if engaged above thirty, or twenty years if engaged under thirty. In reckoning this time actual service in the fleet will count double:

5. Volunteers may be called upon for actual service in the Navy by Royal Proclamation. It is intended to exercise this power only when an emergency requires a sudden increase in the Naval Force of the country:

6. A Volunteer may in the first instance be called out for three years. If there is then actual war, and he is then serving in one of Her Majesty's ships, he may be required to serve for two years longer; but for the additional two years he will receive 2*d*. a day additional pay:

7. Volunteers when on drill or actual service will be subject to Naval Discipline:

8. A Volunteer who fails to fulfil the obligations of the Reserve will forfeit his claim to Retainer and Pension, and if he fails to join when called out for actual service may be treated as a Straggler or Deserter from the Navy.

The Inrolment commenced on 1st January, 1860.

Full Information and detailed conditions may be obtained on application to the Shipping Master at any Port in the United Kingdom, or to the Officers of Customs in the Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

V. R.

RESERVE FORCE OF ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE FOR LONG VOYAGES.

Special Leave for Voyages exceeding Six Months will be granted to ALL VOLUNTEERS on the following Conditions:—

1. The Leave is to be for one ship, and for one voyage only at a time, and to be renewed for each voyage. The ports or countries at which the ship is to touch must be all specified, or if any of these are not specified the voyage must be limited by the articles to twelve months.

2. The Volunteer must have completed his twenty-eight days' drill for the year before the Leave will be given.

3. On an emergency the Reserve may be called out for service at home or *abroad*. If the Volunteer is then abroad, he must, if summoned, join any of H. M. ships abroad; under the same penalties, in case of refusal, as in case of refusal to join in the United Kingdom.

4. The arrears of retainer due will be paid on the Volunteer's return in the ship for which Leave is given.

5. The Admiralty reserve power to withhold this Leave if at any time on an emergency the Volunteers are required for the defence of the country. They also reserve power to withhold the Leave at the end of each Volunteer's first five years of service, when he may, if he pleases, quit the force.

6. Subject to these reservations, it is the intention of the Admiralty to grant Leave upon the above conditions for the first five years of the service of each Volunteer who joins the Reserve under the present Regulations.

AGE OF ADMISSION. During the year 1860 the age of admission will be extended from 35 to 40.

*** *For further Information apply to a Shipping Master.*

Board of Trade,
Whitehall, S.W., 12th December, 1859.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—POULTRY SHOW.

THE GREAT WINTER SHOW OF POULTRY AND PIGEONS will be held THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 11th, and on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 13th, 14th, and 15th FEBRUARY, in the North Wing adjoining the Tropical Department.—Admission, including all the attractions of the Palace, Saturday, Half-a-crown; children under 12, 1*s*. Other days, 1*s*.; children, 6*d*. Season Tickets free.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—A GRAND CONCERT

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NAVAL CADETS.

OF THE 50 SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES who passed at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, on the 13th December, SIXTEEN were from the Establishment at NORTH GROVE HOUSE, Southsea, viz., Messrs. Moysey, Dicken, Eyres, Mandeville, Clark, Gataker, Steavenson, Lang, English, Tyler, Greenway, Ranking, Wood, Burt, Brereton, Wallace. 11 Cadets passed from the Establishment in September, and 11 others last June.

N.B. Twenty candidates out of seventy were rejected in December, 1859.

W. JOHNSON, Naval Instructor; W. BELL, Chaplain; J. A. BURROW, Chaplain and Naval Instructor.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH, S.E.

At the late Competitive Examination for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, held on the 4th—16th ultimo, the following successful Candidates were *exclusively* prepared in all their subjects (Mathematics, French, Drawing, English, and the Experimental Sciences) in Mr. R. B. DE BURGH'S Military Establishment, Dublin—

Mr. William J. Galway.	Mr. Robert A. Livesay.
Mr. Jeffery L. Morgan.	Mr. Carlile Greer.

Mr. Galway obtained 4432 Marks and the Tenth Place; and Mr. Morgan 4108 Marks, and the Fourteenth Place, the number of Candidates being 120.

All Mr. De Burgh's Pupils were successful, and all those who passed from the University of Dublin had been under his tuition.

ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.—At the late Competitive Examination, Mr. H. Hardinge obtained the SECOND PLACE on Marks less by 32 than those of the First. Mr. *Hardinge* was the only Candidate from Mr. De Burgh's.

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Kingstown, Co. Dublin, February 11th, 1860.

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AND

ARMY GAZETTE NAVY

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA

AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

No. VII. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1860. { PRICE 6d. STAMPED 7d.

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☞ *The subscription to the paper is 6s. 6d. per quarter, or 26s. per annum, payable in advance, postage not included. Post-office orders to be made payable to* JOSEPH SMITH.

"SAD was the day, and luckless was the hour," for both War Office and Admiralty when the Chancellor of the Exchequer clapped the saddle on the right horse, and announced that the income-tax was in reality a war-tax, and that its rise or fall must be for the future dependent upon the yearly average of martial enthusiasm as collected from the most authentic sources in the country. Who would have believed that Mr. Gladstone could have been so treacherous as to conceal within his acquiescence to this year's enormous expenditure for warlike purposes, such a deadly stroke at future pop-gun pastimes. It is now certain that we shall have to fight the tax-paying masses long before we are invaded by the "Gauls," and no tricolor or oriflamme that ever floated in the breeze will animate its followers to combat with half so much fervour as the cry of "tenpence in the pound!"

It is a serious question for the Army and Navy. If we do not keep up the war-taxes as at present, what is to become of them? It is unnecessary to speak of the hard-working portion of either Service, for they are not concerned; but if there is no superabundance of money there will be no jobs—no jobs, no abuses; and if there are no abuses, there will be no commissions or committees paid for inquiring into the working of the State machine (in this respect only a self-supporting one), and hosts of meritorious officers will sigh in vain for their guinea a-day and travelling expenses.

The battle is not very far off. The tenpence is only asked for one year, and it is not difficult to foretell the result in 1861; it would be therefore but kind to forewarn those who live upon the crumbs that fall from such richly-furnished tables that a day of "great tribulation" is at hand, and that they had better carry off all they can at once. There are a few enthusiasts who still cling to the remnant of a hope that ten millions are to be spent on the fortifications of places incapable of defence, and a larger number who are bent upon providing harbours of refuge in all sorts of impracticable places for ships incapable of using them in the finest of weather; but these are mere hallucinations, and can only be attributed to that excess of enthusiasm which invariably follows a leaky bag, and is best exemplified by the conduct of the mudlark at Greenwich scrambling for halfpence in the mud at low water. As the income-tax is in future to be considered the gauge of our warlike tendencies and expenditure, it is quite clear that the more we indulge the one the more closely we must investigate the other; and in this respect the Chancellor of the Exchequer has done us infinite service—for the country will now watch the two great war departments with greater jealousy than ever.

They will be bold men who undertake to move the Army and Navy Estimates next year. There will not even be a joint in their armour left unsearched, nor a precedent of antagonistic nature undiscovered. Contracts for clothing, boots and bashibazouks will be hurled at the head of the War Office, and the Admiralty will be twitted with the lengthenings, conversions, failures, and ultimate disappearance from human sight of those frigates which seem to have been set up in frame, and then taken to pieces, for reasons similar to those which induced our captains in the war time to employ the seamen in polishing shot and then blacking them.

No one ever yet has objected, and no one ever will object, to such an annual expenditure upon either Army or Navy as will keep both in a condition to ensure the independence of Great Britain. It will be against unnecessary and reckless expenditure that protests will be made, and it will be wise for the department to reform themselves from within before they meet with a rough shaking from without. To do them justice they seem well inclined to take the initiation; and the speech of Lord Clarence Paget in moving the Navy Estimates appears to inaugurate a new era, inasmuch as he has boldly avowed his intention to remain a naval reformer, notwithstanding he is in office. With these views we cordially welcome the prospect of a commission of inquiry into the expenditure of our dockyards, to be moved for by Mr. Jackson in the House of Commons, and we trust it will be confided to men altogether unconnected with such establishments, either in the past or the present. If such an inquiry be delegated to master-shipwrights or Admiralty nominees, the report will be discredited, because the jury will have been packed.

"Protection, formerly sitting in high places, has since taken refuge in holes and corners," and as it is now about to be ejected from these hiding-places, it is much to be hoped that profuse expenditure may follow so good an example. If such a result ever takes place it will be mainly owing to the clear and unmistakeable terms in which Mr. Gladstone propounded his financial views, and related the income-tax to those most answerable for its extent. Let those who are thus now responsible remember the bold advice once given by the Speaker of the Commons to his Sovereign, and when they can present themselves to the public purged of the drone-like matter that clogs their vitality, they will be met with the unanimous applause of a grateful nation, and deserve the long sought for but never yet merited compliment,—that which has been ~~voted~~ liberally has been spent wisely.

A generally well-informed contemporary announced last evening that Sir John Pennefather would be transferred from the 46th Regiment to the 22nd, in succession to Sir William Napier, and that Major-General the Honorable Charles Grey would be appointed to the vacant Colonelcy of the 46th. The first portion of the statement is likely to prove correct, for no officer could be so appropriately made Colonel of the 22nd as Sir John Pennefather, under whom the regiment so nobly acquired its Indian honours. As regards the appointment of General Grey we have some reason to know that our contemporary is misinformed. General Grey is Equerry to her Majesty. Though he commanded the 71st Light Infantry for some years, he was not fortunate enough to see active service; and his employment has been for a very long time that of a courtier rather than a soldier. At the present moment, when public attention is wholesomely directed to military patronage, and when the office of Commander-in-Chief is under the consideration of a parliamentary committee, an appointment like that of General Grey would be a kind of death-warrant for the Horse Guards. Personally we have not a word to say that is not in favour of the general, but we are sure that when Her Majesty desires to reward an esteemed member of her household she will do it in some more appropriate way than one involving the exclusion of old and gallant officers who have fought and bled for the country all over the world, and to whom, in the ordinary course of events, Nature is not likely to permit more than a brief enjoyment of the honours and rewards they long since so richly earned. The appointment of General Grey would be the deliberate misapplication of funds granted by Parliament as rewards for distinguished services, and the Commander-in-Chief is not likely to incur so grave a responsibility. Not long since we expressed our impartial opinion of the manner in which the Duke of Cambridge has exercised his patronage in this respect since his accession to the command of the Army. Notwithstanding some three or four names that rather grate against one's ideas of gallant service, we believe it to have been on the whole fair; and we are sure that so great a blot as the appointment of General Grey to a colonelcy—so utter a denial of claims arising from service in the field—will not be allowed to tarnish his Royal Highness's administration of his high office.

We announced some weeks since that the Minister of War, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Treasury, were in communication respecting a plan for the reduction of cavalry commissions to infantry prices, and the abolition of the stoppages for forage now made from cavalry officers. The execution of the plan was delayed by various impediments; but we believe we may state that it is now in a fair way of being carried out, and will very shortly be officially promulgated. Henceforward all cornets appointed to the cavalry of line will receive two chargers for regimental purposes from the Government, and these chargers will be maintained at the public expense. The rate of purchase of commissions will be precisely the same as in the infantry. As regards officers now serving in the cavalry, they will be allowed the full prices paid for their commissions, and those who have not purchased will be entitled to the usual allowance for their service—at the rate of 100*l.* per annum—on selling out. We trust this step may be the means of recruiting the commissioned ranks of our cavalry regiments, and inducing young gentlemen to select that once favourite but now disregarded branch of the army. We fear, however, that other causes tend to render the cavalry unpopular. During the last few years they have got harder work, fewer honours, and comparatively less remunerative pay than the rest of the service. The preliminary examination has a very deterrent effect upon the candidates; and the extravagant style of living in many regiments upon their fathers. The expenses to be complained of are not generally speaking what are called regimental expenses, but they arise very often from causes which are nevertheless within the power of a good commanding officer to remove; and we trust as it has been found impossible to induce rich men to enter dragoon regiments in sufficient numbers, that the less wealthy class of gentlemen to whom the door is now open will preserve the efficiency and military prestige of that splendid body, the British Cavalry.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

In the House of Commons on Thursday this subject was again brought forward by Mr. W. Williams, who contended that the system was one of unmitigated brutality, and instanced cases in which ordinary cruelty of the punishment was much aggravated by the physical condition of the persons to whom it was administered. He moved for returns of the number of men in the Army, Militia, and Navy flogged during the year 1859, with the names of the commanding officers in whose regiments or ships the punishment had been inflicted.

Colonel North complained of the names of officers being brought forward in connection with the infliction of this punishment, who had no power to remit or interfere with it.

In the course of the discussion that followed the representatives of the naval and military departments spoke. Lord C. Paget was afraid that this punishment could not be wholly done away with; but the authorities of the army and navy had done everything they could, by means of classifying the characters of men, to diminish its infliction. In the fleet the number of these punishments was only three per cent. It was proposed to bring in a bill to improve the naval code of discipline. Mr. Herbert contended that the army in this country was composed of a more exceptional class than that of which other armies were composed, and they required a more rigid and exceptional treatment. It was not the fact that corporeal punishment was not applied to civilians, for it had been made the penalty in certain cases by recent statutes. He did not mean to say it was right that it should be so, but that it was not peculiar to military life. He read a letter from an experienced officer of police, in order to show that the army exercised a great reformatory influence in this country; many of the idle and dissolute of a town, who had passed a period of time in the service, on their return home proving steady and well-conducted. He wished to see corporeal punishment reduced to a minimum, and he believed that it would follow the diminution of degrading punishments in civil life; and a great step had been made in that direction by the recent regulations on the subject, while there was every disposition on the part of the Commander-in-Chief to diminish punishments of that nature.

Mr. Williams having declined to omit from the returns the names of the officers by whose directions the floggings were administered. Lord C. Paget moved the omission of those words, and his amendment was carried by 124 votes to 46.

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THE ARMY.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Sullivan, have moved from Newbridge to Dublin for embarkation for Liverpool, and are on their way to the camp at Aldershot:—Two troops on Tuesday arrived in Dublin and embarked next day; two troops on the 15th embarked on the 16th inst.; two troops on the 16th to embark on the 17th; and two troops and head-quarters, being the last division, on the 18th to embark on the 20th inst.

17th Lancers. The depôt, consisting of one captain, two subalterns, nine sergeants, and 138 rank and file, has left Canterbury, to be quartered at the Maidstone cavalry barracks.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The additional brigades of Royal Artillery recently ordered to be raised are being rapidly filled up, and a large number of soldiers discharged from the East India Company's service have joined the regiment. In consequence of the number of recruits now quartered at the Artillery Barracks, two batteries have been stationed at the huts on the common, which now afford excellent accommodation for the troops. The standard has been raised to 5 feet 6 inches for recruits under 19 years of age, and 5 feet 7 inches for those above 19. A number of non-commissioned officers are now under a course of instruction at the school of gunnery, Shoeburyness.

The non-commissioned officers of Royal Artillery stationed at Woolwich, gave their annual ball last evening, at the Crown and Sceptre Tavern, Greenwich. Invitations were sent to numerous officers of the Royal Marines, Guards, and other corps.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Orders have been received at the head-quarters of the Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham, directing the officers and men of the Royal Engineers composing the expedition intended to be despatched to New Zealand to be prepared to embark on the 28t inst. Captain H. T. Siborne, R.E., in command of the A troop of the Royal Engineer Train, at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, having been appointed to the staff of the Inspector-General of Fortifications, Horse Guards, will be succeeded in his command of the troop by Captain R. W. Duff, R.E. We are sorry to announce the death of Major Barry, R.E., at Cape Coast Castle on the 17th of December.

Orders have been received at the Royal Engineer Establishment for Lieutenant H. A. Gun, R. E., to proceed from Brompton Barracks to Devonport, for duty, with the commanding royal engineer at that station.

10th Regiment, 1st Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Norman, were exercised last week at Devonport in embarkation drill. The battalion arrived at Keyham Dockyard at 1·30 P.M. precisely. The battalion was then divided into wings, the right moving to the western steps, and the left to the southern, where they at once embarked (having been previously told off into boats' crews) in 14 men-of-war's boats, which had been provided by the chief naval authorities. In 26 minutes from the time the first man stepped into the boat the whole right wing were seated at their mess tables on board Her Majesty's ship Clarence, in Hamoaze. The left wing was some minutes longer, as there was only one set of stairs at their point of embarkation. The battalion disembarked in two divisions, the left on the beach at Mount Wise, where the whole were landed together in 2 minutes 25 seconds; the right at the victualling-yard. Disembarking from the deck of Her Majesty's ship Clarence in the boats occupied an average time of 2 minutes 20 seconds per boat.

30th Regiment. A draught of 40 men have left Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, for Portsmouth, to embark on board the Irish steam-packet for Dublin, on their way to the Curragh to join the regiment.

36th Regiment. On Tuesday last Sergeant-Major Bradish, having completed his term of service in the 36th Regiment, and being about to enter on an engagement with the 3rd Royal Surrey Militia, had the high compliment paid him of receiving from his officers, at the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Hort, commanding, an elegantly finished and valuable silver teapot, in testimony of their appreciation of his long and meritorious services.

47th Regiment. On Tuesday Captain J. M. Stratton, with six subalterns and 200 rank and file of the 47th Regiment, left Deptford Dockyard for Colchester, being relieved by Captain John G. Tredinnick and a similar number of officers and rank and file of the Donegal Militia.

60th Rifles. 4th Battalion moves from Waterford and Kilkenny to Dublin, to be stationed.

84th Regiment. Lieutenant and Adjutant Lambert of this regiment, while engaged in superintending the drill in Sheffield barracks on Friday week, suddenly fell down and expired. He had served with the regiment in Havelock's column, and obtained the Victoria Cross for his gallantry. Lieutenant Lambert rose from the ranks.

95th Regiment. By the last files of papers from Bombay we have received an account of the presentation of colours to the 95th Regiment, stationed at Neemuch in Central India, by Major-General Sir John Michell, K.C.B, commanding the Malwa Division. The interesting ceremony took place on the 17th December last, in the presence of the whole garrison, which consisted of a portion of the 8th Hussars, the 1st Bombay Lancers, the 1st Battery 2nd Battalion Bombay Artillery, and the 13th Regiment Bombay N.I. After the new colours were consecrated by the Rev. J. Wilson, Military Chaplain, in an impressive prayer composed for the occasion, Sir John Mitchell addressed the gallant regiment, and adverted at some length to the good and valuable services it had rendered the State, not only during the Crimean War, in which it had gallantly carried the old colours at the battles of Alma and Inkermann—at the former of which, according to the official returns, the 95th suffered more severely than any other corps of the British Army, having no less than 18 officers killed and wounded, (6 killed and 12 wounded) out of 28 officers present with it in that action (the 23rd Fusiliers lost 12 killed and wounded), and at Inkermann 4 killed and wounded out of 8 present in the field—but also during the recent Indian campaign, which we cannot sum up in shorter terms than by copying a paragraph in the Farewell Order by the Brigadier, when the 95th was about to be separated from "Smith's Brigade" to proceed to Quarters, which stated that the regiment had been —"18 months on active field service, under the command of 4 general officers, that it had *marched* 3000 miles, and had *encountered the enemy* 14 *times*." The officers of the regiment entertained Sir John Michell, his Staff, and the heads of departments at dinner, and the rejoicings were kept up by a grand ball the following evening at their mess-house, to which all the *élite* of the station were invited.

Rifle Brigade. The detachment of the 4th battalion, which has been under orders to embark at Portsmouth on the 20th inst., on board the Indiana for Malta, has received counter-orders, and will now proceed on that date by the mail steamer from Southampton.

3rd Depôt Battalion. Authority having been received from the Horse Guards to distribute prizes to the best shots of the 3rd Depôt Battalion, at Chatham, the whole of the troops composing the battalion were accordingly drawn up on parade, under command of Major Elgee, when the names of 38 men entitled to prizes were called over by the adjutant, and were presented with prize badges, according to merit. The following were the best shots of companies, viz., Sergeants Barton, Norton, and Ward; Privates Lloyd, Regan, Walsh, Burton, O'Den, Precious, and Cotton being best shots of battalions. The remaining 28 receive 1*d.* per day, the former receive 2*d.* per day.

14th Depôt Battalion. On Wednesday evening last the sergeants of this battalion assembled in their mess-room, to present to Colour-Sergeant Mansfield, Paymaster's Clerk, Drum-Major Wagstaff, and Colour-Sergeant Hennessey, a splendid gold ring each, on leaving the battalion. The souvenirs were presented with an appropriate speech by Sergeant-Major Thompson, who alluded to Sergeant Mansfield's long service in India and elsewhere, and to the energetic way in which Sergeant Hennessey always performed any duty entrusted to him. The gallant conduct of Drum-Major Wagstaff while serving in the Crimea was also alluded to. In one of the sorties made by our side, one poor fellow, shockingly wounded, was left lying in an exposed position in advance of the trenches, and swept by the enemy's works. The cries of the poor fellow led the officer in charge of the guard near at hand to call for a volunteer to bring him in. Drum-Major Wagstaff started up, leaped the parapet, and in a few moments spent by his comrades in breathless suspense, appeared again, bearing the poor fellow safely on his back, while the Russian shot and shell fell thickly around him. He was one of the first to get the gallant conduct medal and gratuity, and wears besides the Crimean medal with four clasps—that for good conduct, and the Sultan's. Suitable replies were made by the gallant sergeants, and the remainder of the evening passed away in a pleasant and jovial manner.

The Government is about to purchase an extensive piece of land on the south side of Shooter's Hill for the purpose of constructing fortifications, which, it is said, will be earthworks, to be mounted with Armstrong guns.

An average number of 45 of Sir W. Armstrong's 12-pounder guns are now turned out for proof at the Royal Arsenal, and the manufacture of 25-pounder guns will now be commenced. A large number of these guns will be forwarded for the additional defences at Dover, Ramsgate, and other coast stations.

The Adjutant-General has issued the following return of pensioners discharged since the commencement of the Russian war for loss of limb (average age 26 years):—Loss of both legs, 5; left arm, 22; right arm, 97; one leg, 151—total, 375. Characters:—Good, 318; indifferent, 46; bad, 11—total, 375.

The gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military Academy have resumed their studies after the Christmas vacation, and a class has been formed of those who obtained admission as a result of the last competitive examination. In consequence of the large number of commissions awarded at the termination of the last session, the following gentlemen cadets have been promoted from the theoretical to the practical classes, and will be the next to receive commissions in the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers:—Messrs. C. O'Connor, H. Fowler, J. D. Bowley, J. H. Urquhart, H. H. Baker, M. T. Sale, C. Jones, C. Cunningham, H. W L. Hine, W. A. W. Orange, B. R. Greig, C. D. Smith, H. A. Barker, L. Downes, J. W. Fuge, A. B. Brown, J. W. Bernard, F. A. Hand, W. A. Cook, T. M. Cruttwell, H. H. Browne, A. E. England, E. H. Holley, R. J. Hezlett, J. B. Ormsby, F. Fitzroy, F. H. W. Milner, R. Walkley, R. D. E. Lockhart, W. G. Mulloy, G. A. French, T. Wood, J. F. Jenkin, T. M. Hitchin, F. Galloway, M. M. Lane, F. C. Nicolas, P. F. Blackwood, J. A. Campbell, A. B. Davis, C. Kirkwood, T. F. Glancy, J. A. Kelso, A. Warry, S. Gardiner, W. H. Wright, P. R. Barber, H. R. Y. Browne, A. C. Smith, A. C. Ward, A. H. Kildahl, E. G. B. Gattey, H. Knollys, J. E. Toller, C. W. Thomson, P. Lewis, J. T. Greenfield, F. W. Carey, F. H. E. Day, F. W. Nind, W. H. M. Duthie, W. A. Day, A. H. Maclean, G. C. H. Parlby, E. Woolcombe, and C. J. M. Prother.

General Lord Seaton, G.C.B., left town a few days since for Dublin to resume his duties as commander of the forces of that district.

CHATHAM GARRISON.—The several corps in garrison at Chatham, including the Royal Engineers, and the Engineer Train, have been marched into the country around Chatham on different days during the past week, in order that the officers and men might make themselves acquainted with the positions each corps will occupy on the next occasion of the garrison being formed into an army of observation under the command of Major-General Eyre, commanding the district.

Mr. Abel, who is connected with the Government laboratory at Woolwich Arsenal, has commenced a course of lectures to the officers and men of the Indian engineers at the Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham, on subjects connected with engineering.

The following officers have joined their respective corps at Chatham garrison:—Capt. and Adjt. L. Sidebottom, 1st Depôt Battalion; Capt. M. P. Macqueen, 91st Regiment; Lieut. S. T. Sargent, 43rd Light Infantry; and Ensign B. J. A. Monsell, 73rd Regiment.

A party of officers from the Staff College have arrived at Chatham, and have been engaged for several days in making a *reconnaisance* of the country around that garrison, in order to report upon the best works of defence desirable to be erected in that locality, and also the advantages which the neighbourhood possesses for the encampment of a large body of troops. The officers engaged on this duty have inspected the various parts of the garrison, together with the several works of defence erected, all of which have been carefully examined.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL MALL, FEB. 14.

34th Regiment of Foot—Major-General John Eden, C.B., to be Colonel, vice General Sir Thomas M. Brisbane, Bart., G.C.B., deceased.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet Robert Stewart Blackett has been permitted to retire from the Service, by the sale of his commission.

11th Light Dragoons—George Andrew Coventry, Esq., Paymaster of the Royal Sussex Militia, to be Paymaster, vice Erskine, transferred to a Depôt Battalion.

16th Light Dragoons—William Alexander Battine, Gent., to be Cornet, without purchase.

17th Light Dragoons—Cornet John Illidge Fraser, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Hon. William Henry Curzon, promoted.

Royal Artillery—The commission of Veterinary Surgeon James Lambert to be antedated to the 12th of October, 1857.

1st Regiment of Foot—Ensign John Stansfeld, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Hill, promoted.

16th Foot—Ensign George Lee Le Mesurier Taylor, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Anderson, who retires.

20th Foot—Lieutenant Joseph Cooke Cox to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Captain O'Niell, who resigns that appointment.

24th Foot—Ensign Charles A. Hewitt to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Ogilvy, who retires; Ensign William Malo de Rune Barclay, from the 11th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Hewitt.

25th Foot—Major Patrick Robertson, from a Depôt Battalion, to be Major, vice Pitcairn, who exchanges; Ensign Louis Jones Lambert to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Terry, promoted; Ensign Fowell Buxton Johnston to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lambert, whose promotion on the 13th January, 1860, has been cancelled. The promotion of Ensign F. B. Johnston, on the 9th January, 1860, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 3rd February, 1860, has been cancelled.

47th Foot.—Ensign Frederick George Berkeley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Meyer, who retires.

49th Foot.—Lieutenant Edward Mackay to be Adjutant, vice Cahill, promoted to an unattached company.

63rd Foot—Lieutenant Charles Colquhoun Pye to be Captain, by purchase, vice Bennett, appointed Adjutant of a Depôt Battalion; Ensign George Wyatville Wynford Knapp to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pye.

71st Foot—Ensign Henry Brooke Wilson to be Instructor of Musketry.

82nd Foot—Quartermaster R. P. Brooks, from a Depôt Battalion, to be Quartermaster, vice Connor, who exchanges.

86th Foot—Ensign George Edward Anstruther Hilliard to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Mackenzie promoted; Herbert Charles Boulcott, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hilliard.

99th Foot.—Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Henry James Day to be Lieut.-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Smyly, retired upon full pay; Captain Charles Blamire to be Major, without purchase, vice Day; Lieutenant G. Robert Stewart Black to be Captain, without purchase, vice Blamire.

1st West India Regiment—Ensign George Lidwell Harnette, from the Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Ensign, vice Plunkett, promoted.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Charles St. Clair Pote, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Harnette, appointed to the 1st West India Regiment.

DEPÔT BATTALION.

Major Andrew Pitcairn, from the 25th Foot, to be Major, vice Robertson, who exchanges.

Paymaster George Pott Erskine, from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Paymaster, vice Young, who retires upon half-pay.

Quartermaster John Connor, from the 82nd Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice Brooks, who exchanges.

BREVET.

Brevet-Col. Philip Smyly, retired full-pay, 99th Foot, to be Major-Gen., the rank being honorary only.

Captain Edward John Ellerman, of the 98th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

The under-mentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of General Sir Thomas Makdougall Brisbane, Bart., G.C.B., Colonel of the 34th Regiment, on the 27th of January, 1860:—

Lieut.-Gen. Edward Buckley Wynyard, C.B., Colonel of the 58th Foot, to be General.

Major-General Sir Henry Robert Ferguson Davie, Bart., to be Lieut.-Gen.

Brevet.-Col. Charles Stuart, half-pay Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Major-Gen.

Lieut.-Col. William Devenish Deverill, of a Depôt Battalion, to be Colonel.

Brevet-Major William Frederick Harvey, half-pay, Unattached Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Captain Edward Henry Fisher, Royal Artillery, to be Major.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 17.

The Queen having been graciously pleased by a Warrant under her Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 13th of December, 1858, to declare that non-military persons who, as Volunteers, have borne arms against the mutineers, both at Lucknow and elsewhere, during the late operations in India, shall be considered as eligible to receive the decoration of the Victoria Cross, subject to the rules and ordinances already made and ordained for the government thereof, provided that it be established in any case that the person was serving under the orders of a General or other officer in command of the troops in the field when he performed the act of bravery for which it is proposed to confer the decora-

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tion;—Her Majesty has accordingly been pleased to signify her intention to confer this high distinction on the undermentioned gentleman, whose claim to the same has been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, on account of an act of bravery performed by him in India, as recorded against his name; viz.:

Mr. William Fraser M'Donell, of the Bengal Civil Service, Magistrate of Sarun.—For great coolness and bravery on the 30th of July, 1857, during the retreat of the British troops from Arrah, in having climbed, under an incessant fire, outside the boat in which he and several soldiers were, up to the rudder, and with considerable difficulty cut through the lashing which secured it to the side of the boat. On the lashing being cut, the boat obeyed the helm, and thus thirty-five European soldiers escaped certain death.

Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers and private soldier, whose claims to the same have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their several names, viz.:—

56th Bengal Native Infantry—Captain William Martin Cafe—For bearing away under a heavy fire, with the assistance of Privates Thompson, Crowie, Spence, and Cook, the body of Lieutenant Willoughby, lying near the ditch of the Fort of Ruhya, and for running to the rescue of Private Spence, who had been severely wounded in the attempt.

1st European Bengal Fusiliers—Lieut. Francis David Millett Brown, for great gallantry at Narrioul, on the 16th Nov., 1857, in having, at the imminent risk of his own life, rushed to the assistance of a wounded soldier of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, whom he carried off, under a very heavy fire from the enemy, whose cavalry were within 40 or fifty yards of him at the time.

10th Regiment (1st Battalion)—Private Denis Dempsey. For carrying, at Lucknow, on the 14th of March, 1858, a powder bag through a burning village, with great coolness and gallantry, for the purpose of mining a passage in rear of the enemy's position. This he did, exposed to a very heavy fire from the enemy behind loopholed walls, and to an almost still greater danger from the sparks which flew in every direction from the blazing houses. Also for having been the first man who entered the village of Jugdispore on the 12th August, 1857, under a most galling fire. Private Dempsey was likewise one of those who helped to carry Ensign Erskine, of the 10th Regiment, in the retreat from Arrah, in July, 1857.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The army estimates for the ensuing financial year are divided into six parts:—viz., forces, civil establishments, supplies, works and buildings, educational, and non-effective. These six classes are subdivided into twenty-three parts, on each of which a distinct vote will be taken.

The gross sum required for defraying our military expenses for the year 1860-61 is 14,842,275*l.*—viz., 12,707,652*l.* for effective, and 2,134,623*l.* for non-effective services, being an increase of 1,982,978*l.* upon the estimates of the last year. This increase is on the following items:—Effective service, for pay and allowances of land forces, 775,162*l.*; land forces and miscellaneous charges, 136,423*l.*; departments of the Secretary for War and of the General Commanding in Chief, 10,630*l.*; manufacturing establishments, military store-keepers, barrack-masters, lodging money, rents, &c., 14,965*l.*; wages of labourers, &c., 194,843*l.*; provisions, forage, fuel and lights, barrack furniture, bedding, &c., 184,293*l.*; warlike stores for land and sea services, 1,020,763*l.*; fortifications, 196,783*l.*; educational and scientific branches, 5340*l.* The increase on last year's estimates for non-effective services is 2,954*l.*—namely, rewards for military service, 20*l.*; and superannuation allowances, 2934*l.* There is a decrease under the following heads for effective services,—embodied militia, 260,000*l.*; volunteer corps, 20,000*l.*; clothing and necessaries, 108,000*l.*; civil buildings, 29,457*l.*; barracks, 125,885*l.* The decrease under non-effective services is as follows:—Pay of general officers, 207*l.*; pay of reduced and retired officers, 13,345*l.*; widows' pensions and "compassionate" allowances, 1393*l.*; pensions and allowances to wounded officers, 310*l.*; in-pension, 96*l.*; out-pension, 485*l.* The items themselves figure for the following amounts:—Land forces pay and allowances, 4,499,636*l.*; miscellaneous charges for land forces, 698,792*l.*; embodied militia, 300,000*l.*; volunteer corps, 68,000*l.*; departments of the Secretary of State for War and of the General Commanding-in-Chief, 196,224*l.*; manufacturing establishments, military storekeepers, barrackmasters, lodging money and rents, &c., 374,005*l.*; wages of artificers and labourers, 944,371*l.*; clothing and necessaries, 342,000*l.*; provisions, forage, fuel, lights, barrack furniture, bedding, &c., 1,281,077*l.*; warlike stores for land and sea service, 2,163,388*l.*; fortifications, 645,355*l.*; civil buildings, 206,500*l.*; barracks, 707,607*l.*; educational and scientific branches, 275,697*l.* The non-effective items are—Rewards for military service, 25,390*l.*; pay of general officers, 75,660*l.*; pay of reduced and retired officers, 492,357*l.*; widows' pensions and "compassionate" allowances, 184,523*l.*; pensions and allowances to wounded officers, 44,123*l.*; in-pensions, 30,638*l.*; out-pensions, 1,144,895*l.*; superannuation allowances, &c., 136,837*l.*

The number of men to be actually voted by the House is 143,362, being an increase of 20,707 upon the number voted last year, but in reality being only an increase of 6,456, owing to "transfers" from India and other augmentations, adding 14,251 men more than voted, and which raised last year's forces to 136,906 men. The composition of this force may be thus distributed: Staff officers of all ranks, 1121; cavalry officers, 681; infantry officers, 5357; non-commissioned officers of all services, 10,972; rank and file, cavalry, 11,529; and infantry, 113,702—giving a total of 143,362 men, with 14,632 horses. Her Majesty's forces in India, classed separately, include men of all ranks, viz.:—Royal Horse Artillery, 622, with 600 horses; cavalry of the line, 7243, with 6472 horses; Royal Artillery, 4860, with 2288 horses; infantry of the line, 66,282; Army Hospital Corps, 634 depots of regiments in India stationed in Great Britain, 13,420, with 350 horses, giving a total of 92,490 with 9710 horses, making the gross total of Her Majesty's forces (143,362+92,490) 235,852, with a total of 24,342 horses.

The administration of martial law costs the country 59,312*l.*, being an increase of 9013*l.* upon last year; the movement of troops is also in advance of last year by 16,000*l.*, and figures for 145,000*l.* Divine service is to cost 2597*l.* more than formerly, and will be performed for 44,963*l.* The cost of medals for military rewards is put down, as before, at 3,000*l.* Gratuities to soldiers discharged by indulgence, and as rewards for meritorious conduct, figure for 9000*l.*

The German military settlers at the Cape of Good Hope cease to draw 18,133*l.*, as they did last year from the estimates.

The pay of the General Commanding-in-Chief is 9*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* per diem, or 3,458*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per year; the Military Secretary receives 2000*l.* per annum; the Inspector-General of Fortifications, 1500*l.*; the Secretary of State for War, 5000*l.*; and the Under Secretary, 2000*l.* The expenses of the War-Office consume 171,396*l.*, being an increase of 9510*l.* upon last year, while the Commander-in-Chief's-Office appears for the comparatively modest sum of 10,462*l.*

MILITARY RANK, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your paper of the 4th inst., as well as the tone of public feeling on such matters, warn us that important changes are impending over the military profession in this country.

A modification of the purchase system is certain to take place before long, and its total abolition will, doubtless, follow at no distant period. How these changes may be best worked out must be a question very constantly in the minds of the higher military authorities at this moment.

I put forward the following observations as tending, may-hap, to throw some light on the subject, and to help to remove, however imperfectly, some of the difficulties which beset it.

It is clear that the abolition of purchase, whether wholly or in part, must cost the country something considerable, for it is admitted on all sides that vested interests must be cared for. If, therefore, we do away with purchase, an opportunity must be afforded for all who choose to avail themselves of the privilege, and who are entitled to it, to sell out without detriment to their interests. For this purpose some scale or rate must be decided on for each rank, and the opportunity afforded must be promptly accepted or declined. If promptly accepted, it cuts at the root of private traffic or arrangement in the transaction, and the claims of the officer so accepting his retirement are set at rest for ever by the sum he receives from Government; if, on the other hand, the officer declines the proposal, and prefers adhering to the profession in which, whether by money, long service, or severe service, he has attained his standing, some equivalent must, in justice, also be given him for resigning for ever the right or the privilege to dispose of his commission.

A change of system need entail little difficulty as regards the *first* appointment to the profession. Let the commission, as well as of course all existing ensigncies, be a lieutenancy, given without purchase, and paid at six shillings and sixpence a day. This will meet, in a modified way, the crying grievance of the present ill-paid ensigncy.

After seven years in the rank of subaltern, dating from first appointment, let there be an increase in daily pay of one shilling and sixpence. This will bring the pay of the subaltern officer of seven years standing to eight shillings a day, and, if purchase is to be abolished by degrees, it will make the officer less inclined to pay—at all events *over* regulation—for his captaincy. The system of purchase now existing would thus be discouraged.

Work the present arrangement for promotion from the company to the field rank till time develops a better, but abolish, as has been frequently suggested, the post and title of major. Do not let there be any longer one rate of pay for the senior major of a regiment, and another for the junior. Do away with the anomaly of the "non-effective allowance." Make every existing regimental major a lieutenant-colonel with seventeen shillings a day, and, after seven years' service in that rank, or after a shorter period if holding superior rank by brevet for good service, let him have a pound a day. If the chances of the Service, or his own merits noting him out for selection for such, place him in command of a battalion, his pay will of course be increased by the "command allowance" of three shillings a day.

Here, again, will be met in a modified way the grievance so long felt, and so often expressed by military men, of the insufficiency of pay allowed to the officer commanding a battalion.

It will be seen that the foregoing observations, or suggestions for alteration in the plan of promotion, do not at all affect the subsequent promotion to the higher grades as laid down by late royal warrant.

To turn to another subject, but of a kindred nature, I would remark that the plan of retaining lieut.-colonels in command of regiments for any length of time seems to jar with that now about to be more rigidly enforced—of removing officers of like rank in the Service from their staff appointments after five years' employment in them. It is worth consideration whether it would not be found to the benefit of the Service, and to the more effectual discouragement of the purchase system, if there were some fixed limit to the term of an officer's tenure of office at the head of one regiment. I remember to have thrown out the suggestion of a limitation service to seven years in this capacity in a number of the *United Service Magazine* for 1856.

Drumreagh, Dungannon, Feb. 14. R. W. L.

THE ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—There is an error in the letter of a "Hoary Captain" respecting the state of the Royal Marines, which appeared in your admirable paper of last Saturday. The Royal Engineers number but *about* 6000 men.

Your correspondent should also have stated that, out of the 10 Generals, one is the Deputy-Adjutant-General; and that, of the 10 colonelcies, one is now and has been vacant for some time. The way it is found expedient to officer the three seniorily is this:—Royal Artillery, 200 men, 36 generals, 31 colonels, 64 lieut.-colonels; Royal Engineers, 6000 men, 16 generals, 15 colonels, 42 lieut.-colonels; Royal Marines, 17,000 men, 10 generals, 9 colonels, 17 lieut.-colonels; and other officers in the same extraordinary disproportion. I have the honour to be, with great respect

Brompton, Feb. 12th. Yours, SENEX.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—A great deal is written about the advantage of officers feeling that their prospects are confined to India alone, which feeling it is alleged causes them to devote all their energies to the acquirement of local knowledge, and to the study of the native character, habits, and languages, and that it is this feeling that has produced such men as Sir H. Lawrence, Edwardes, Chamberlain, Hodson, &c., but it seems to be overlooked that such knowledge of the natives, their habits, languages, &c., is only essential for those commanding native troops, or holding civil or political appointments, and that it is by no means *necessary* for the officers of European troops, and therefore no argument in favour of a local army of Europeans, though often strongly urged as such. Moreover, the necessity of having some native subsidiary army is denied by few, and such army would afford ample school for the production of the requisite number of officers for staff situations, requiring knowledge of the country, its inhabitants, and languages, as also for civil or political appointments, who, when selected for such duties, might be struck off the effective strength of their regiments, and made into a staff corps. As to the feeling of inferiority and subsidiary nature of such a force being degrading to its officers, this would not be the case were the pay of its officers made somewhat higher than that of those of the line, and such staff appointments as above mentioned filled only from its ranks, while it was rendered optional to exchange out of it at any time, for then only such men as were fond of the country and confident in their ability to pursue a successful career in it, from their acquaintance with the habits and languages of its inhabitants, or compelled by the necessity of having a family to provide for, to regard India as their home, would remain in the native force, which would thus always furnish plenty of good men on whom the Government could depend, either for the command of native troops or to discharge the duties of civil or political appointments. The additional European regiments added to Her Majesty's Line to enable them to furnish the number required for India, together with such a native force as it may be considered advisable to keep up, will thus furnish a choice to both sections of the Indian army—to those who like the country for its advantages of better pay and appointments, and to those who, though loving their profession, find after a few years' service in India that neither their tastes nor constitutions are adapted for the long term of exile usually requisite to attain distinguished position and high pension in the East. To both, with the privilege of exchanging, will the offer practically be made, "*Utrum horum mavis accipe.*" The alleged difficulty of effecting an equitable exchange with regard to the Military and Orphan Funds is a mere matter of £ *s. d.*, to be settled between the exchanging parties themselves with the actuary and medical adviser of the Funds. H. D.*

Junior United Service Club, Jan. 23.

INDIAN PRIZE-MONEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In an edition of your GAZETTE, dated February 4th, there were two letters concerning the non-distribution of prize-money to the troops (Queen's and Company's), who were engaged in the suppression of rebellion and mutiny in India.

In perusing the various daily periodicals we learn that the subject of the "Delhi Prize-Money" is already under consideration in the Houses of Parliament; but nothing has been mentioned regarding the same due to the Bombay troops, who were engaged in Rajpootana and Central India.

When I was one of a force serving under General Roberts, in Rajpootana, we captured one entrenched village (Rewa), and two fortresses (Awah and Kotah).

For the first engagement we received as prize-money Rs.1 4 0, value 2*s.* 6*d.* For the latter two we were promised, in an order issued by General Roberts, that everything captured, not Government property, should be sold for the benefit of the troops engaged. If this order has been acted upon, why have not the proceeds been accounted for ere this?

There has within the last six months been some ten or twelve thousand troops discharged from the Indian Army. Most of these men are entitled to both medal and prize-money. The majority of them are long ere this scattered in different parts of the world, pursuing their various avocations. Before I left the ship on which I arrived at Gravesend, we were told (on inquiry) by the Government authorities sent there to discharge us that no doubt we should obtain both medal and prize-money some day. But when? Will it ever fall to our lot to touch that gold for which we have so hardly laboured? I hope (should this meet the eye of a comrade who perhaps has fought side by side with me) that he will also claim his rights.

To say the least, we have been treated very shabbily for the hardships we have undergone. I would write more lengthy on the subject, only being aware that you cannot spare too much space in the columns of your valuable GAZETTE, I refrain from doing so. Trusting you will insert this with a view to its meeting the gaze of those whom it may concern, I subscribe myself, yours gratefully,

A TOPE WALLA.

The *Sierra Leone Advertiser* records the death of Geo. Lattie Lawson, late chief of Little Popoe, well known to the naval and mercantile commanders on the coast. Though he died on the 3rd of June, the natives, according to custom, did not divulge his death till several months afterwards.

* The right of holding staff appointments will henceforth be claimed by officers of the European regiments of the army in India, and it certainly seems desirable that they should be required to speak the language of the country in which every Englishman is more or less a part of a political system. Is it certain the high rate of pay will be continued?—[ED.]

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THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, FEB. 11.—APPOINTMENTS.—Rear-Admiral of the Blue the Hon. Sir H. Keppel, K.C.B. (1857), to be Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope station, vice Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, K.C.B., whose period of service has expired.

Lieutenant G. Stratton (1849) to the Eagle, 50, on coast-guard service at Milford Haven.

Second Master T. R. T. Quin to the Forte, 51, screw steam-frigate, Sheerness.

Paymaster C. E. P. Hall (1851) to the London, 90, screw steam-ship, Mediterranean station.

FEB. 13.—Commanders J. W. Whyte (1855) and E. F. Dent (1857) to be Inspecting-Commanders of the coast-guard, vice Grylls, deceased, and Clarke, whose period of service has expired.

Feb. 14.—Second Master J. Symon to the Himalaya, screw steam store-ship, for particular service.

Assistant-Paymaster W. E. Chown (1854) to the Cornwallis, 60, screw steam-ship, on coast-guard service in the Humber.

Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineer A. H. Symes to the Fisgard, 42, at Woolwich, for service in the Monkey, steam-tug, at Woolwich.

FEB. 15.—PROMOTION.—Engineer R. Gill, promoted to Acting Second-Class Assistant-Engineer in the Tribune, 31, screw steam-frigate, Pacific station.

APPOINTMENTS.—Paymaster F. W. S. Ponsonby (1855) to be Secretary to Commodore Dunlop, at Jamaica.

Assistant-Paymaster W. B. Risk (1858) to the Forte, 51, screw steam frigate, at Sheerness.

Acting Assistant-Surgeons J. Brown to the Donegal, 101, screw steam-ship, at Liverpool; and R. J. M'Morris to the Forte.

Clerk W. H. E. Mitchell to the Forte.

Assistant-Clerks L. H. Edwards to the Sanspareil, 70, screw steam-ship, at Devonport; and E. B. Cornish to the Forte.

FEB. 16.—PROMOTIONS.—Engineer H. Woolley, promoted to be an acting first-class assistant engineer in the Cordelia, 11, screw steam-sloop, Australian station.

Assistant-Paymaster E. H. Stanton (1846), to be paymaster of the fourth class, and additional of the Wellington, 72, at Devonport.

Alacrity, 4, Commander Baird, having been thoroughly repaired, left Plymouth Sound on Tuesday for the Mediterranean.

Alecto, 5, commissioned by Commander Raby, on his removal from the Weser (unsuccessfully fitted out and despatched for the River Plate), sailed from Woolwich on Saturday for service (it is stated) on the west coast of Africa. The whole of the available officers and crew belonging to the Weser were transferred to the Alecto, the complement having been made up to 100 of all ranks, and, although the transfer commenced as recently as the 27th ult., the ship was in complete readiness for sea on Thursday week.

Arachne, 18, sailing sloop, Commander John E. Montgomerie, is hourly expected to arrive at Spithead from the West Indies.

Arethusa, 50, has arrived at Chatham from Devonport, to be taken into dock and converted into a screw steamer.

Ariadne, 26, screw, Captain Vansittart, will be unable to resume her experimental trials at the measured mile in Stokes Bay before the 20th inst., owing to the tides.

Arrogant. Lieutenant C. C. Adams, of this ship, died at Sierra Leone on the 13th of January. The Vice-Admiralty Court at Sierra Leone had condemned the brigantine El Rosarito, which had been detained by the Arrogant, when near the line, on her way to Ascension. She is said to be a fine craft.

Asia. In Portsmouth harbour on Monday an accident occurred, nearly attended with a loss of life. A man-of-war's boat was leaving the Asia steam-guardship, for the Duke of Wellington, lying up the harbour, and, before getting clear of the ship's lee, hoisted the lug sail. On clearing the bow of the ship the whole force of the squall, which was at that moment rushing down the harbour, struck the boat's sail, and instantly capsized her. Four of the six men in the boat got on her keel, and held on until a boat came to their rescue. The two remaining men were picked up out of the water at the same time by a boat which had put off from the Asia on witnessing the accident.

Buffalo was at Lagos on the 10th inst.

Bulwark, 91, now building at Chatham dockyard, is to be of the following large dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 252 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 213 feet 9¼ in.; extreme breadth, 58 feet; breadth for tonnage, 57 feet 2 inches; breadth moulded, 56 feet 4 inches; depth in hold, 25 feet 6 inches; burthen, 3,715 62-94 tons. She is to be supplied with engines of 800 horse-power.

Carnatic, old 72, has undergone a thorough repair at the Messrs. White's building-yard at Cowes, and was towed into Portsmouth Harbour this week.

Cossack was at Carthagena at the departure of the last West India Mail.

Dasher, 2, paddle, Commander G. Hore, has arrived at Portsmouth from the Channel Islands, to repair defects, and to store and provision.

Dee, paddle store-vessel, Master-Commanding Pullen, is now receiving machinery and boilers at Woolwich for vessels fitting out at the western yards.

Diadem, 32, screw, Captain H. Cockburn, was to have sailed from Spithead for Portland on Saturday, but was detained, upwards of 150 of her crew having broken their leave of absence. There would appear to be something radically wrong somewhere in the relations of our seamen to the fleet, and discipline is certainly in a very bad state in some of our ships.

Dryad, 51, workmen are employed in laying down the blocks to receive the keel of this screw frigate, in No. 4 slipway at Portsmouth yard. The greater portion of her keel and floor timbers are in course of preparation underneath the shed alongside the slipway.

Emerald. 51, Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., returned to Devonport on Friday evening, and on Saturday morning hoisted his flag on board this screw steam-frigate, Captain A. Cumming, which has received her powder. During the day Admiral Milne mustered and inspected the crew of the screw steam-ship Nile, 90. The Emerald will probably leave the Sound for the West India Station to-day.

Espoir, 5, screw, at Devonport, was taken into dock on Thursday to be coppered.

Flying Fish, 6, screw despatch-vessel, Commander Charles W. Hope, at Portsmouth, has been placed in No. 1 dock, to make good some defects to her rudder.

Forte, 51. On Sunday, at 9 A.M., Rear-Admiral of the Blue the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., &c., hoisted his flag on board the new screw steam-frigate Forte, at Sheerness, which was saluted by the guardship of ordinary, Formidable, 84, Captain-Superintendent Rundle B. Watson, C.B., &c. The Forte has nearly completed her full complement of seamen.

Galatea, 26, screw steam-frigate, in dock, fitting for the first division of the steam reserve at Chatham, is still in the hands of the engineers, who will not have completed her until the beginning of the ensuing month.

Gorgon was at Greytown on the 16th ult.

Hind, steam-tender, to the Russell, coast-guard-ship, at Falmouth, is having defects made good at Devonport.

Louisa, Lieut.-Commander Thomas W. Oliver (tender to Her Majesty's screw steam-guardship of coast-guard, Edinburgh), sailed from Woolwich on Saturday, after repairs, to resume her station at Leith.

Magpie, steam-tender, to the Hawke, flag-ship, at Queenstown, having had her defects made good, and made a satisfactory trial of her machinery, will return to Ireland in a few days.

Majestic, 80, Captain Mends, C.B., left Plymouth Sound under steam on Tuesday for Liverpool.

Mars, 80, screw, Captain J. Strange, has arrived at Spithead, from Portland, for the purpose of giving the crew a run from their respective watches after having been paid down.

Medusa, Commander W. Bowden. An extract from a private letter, bearing date Lagos, Jan. 10, 1860, states—"Her Majesty's steam-vessel Buffalo arrived here this morning from Ascension, and brought orders for us to proceed to England. We sail for Whidah this evening, to send the Falcon to the south coast to relieve the Viper, after which the Viper relieves us, and we expect to anchor at Spithead about the middle of March ensuing." The Medusa is expected to arrive at Woolwich from the West Coast of Africa to be paid off. She has proved one of the most successful vessels of the slave preventive squadron, having captured several prizes, and one of the ships taken having specie on board to the amount of 10,000*l.*

Megæra, screw troop-ship, in No. 8 dock at Portsmouth, is having the surface of her plates on the inside covered with a patent cement, to protect her rivet-heads from the wash of the bilge water and grit when at sea.

Monkey, steam-vessel, with a party of riggers under the charge of Mr. Sallinger, Admiralty pilot, proceeded to Greenhithe on Thursday, for the purpose of adjusting the iron store-vessel Industry, for her voyage to Ascension and Rio de Janeiro.

Orion, 91, will probably remain at Malta until June or July, when it is possible that she may be sent to England.

Pluto has captured a fine slaver prize, the Orion, with between 500 and 600 slaves on board.

Princess Royal, 91. This ship is still in dock undergoing repairs at her stern. Her copper is not ripped off below yet, so that the state of her lower timbers is not known. Considering how recently this ship was launched, and the amount of repairs necessary to render her sound, something more than ordinary is required as an explanation. She has only had one commission, and she is rotten abaft, and very much shaken. After making allowances for the free use of unseasoned timber, which has unfortunately prevailed in our naval yards for some time past, in consequence of the unprecedented expansion of the navy, and consequent demand for timber. Yet some allowance must be made for the "shake" of the screw, if we would account for the serious injury done to her stern. For whatever advantages may be derived from the use of that implement, it no doubt does great mischief to the stern of a ship; indeed, the subject has been mooted by an officer of great ability, and he has suggested the propriety of making a series of experiments to ascertain the effects of long-continued screw-propulsion at full speed, such experiments to be made *à l'outrance* with all classes of vessels, more particularly steam frigates, block ships, and the first ships of the line fitted with screws. These are indications that the results would not be satisfactory; and the Princess Royal is a case in point, and illustrates the gallant officer's opinion; and if so it should be seen by what means this defect may be obviated.

Queen, 86, Captain Charles F. Hillyar, arrived at Portland, under steam, early on Saturday afternoon, from Spithead. On approaching the harbour she saluted the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle, which was duly responded to.

Racer was at Port Royal, Jamaica, at the departure of the last mail.

Rhadamanthus, Master-Commander Sturdee, left the steam basin, Woolwich, on Saturday, for Portsmouth and Plymouth, having numerous cases of steam gear for the Duncan, Rinaldo, Sutlej, and Prince of Wales, at Portsmouth, and 40 supernumerary lads and seamen for Plymouth, together with machinery for the Jason, Narcissus, and Howe.

Royal William, 90, screw steam-ship, was placed in No. 4 dock, at Keyham, on Friday.

Severn, 51, screw steamer, has been towed to Sheerness to be fitted with her engines and machinery, which are to be 500 horse-power. She will afterwards return to Chatham to be fitted for the first division of the steam reserve.

Skipjack was at Barbadoes on the 27th of January.

Sprightly, steam-tender, arrived at Devonport on Saturday, and sailed again the following morning for Portland and Portsmouth.

Styx was at Port Royal on the 26th of January.

Vesuvius, steam-sloop, Commodore Wise, which arrived last week from the African station, will, in accordance with Admiralty instructions, be paid off at Chatham yard on Wednesday, the 22nd inst. The officers and crew will share a considerable amount of prize-money, the Vesuvius having been highly successful on the slave preventive service during her short term of commission. The following deaths occurred during the passage home:—James Pemberton, A.B., yellow fever; Thomas Anderson, A.B., by a fall from aloft; Thomas Warren, first-class boy, fell overboard; William Wheeler, Assistant-Engineer of the Spitfire; and James Best.

Vulcan. The following is an extract from a private letter received from Her Majesty's steamer Vulcan, and dated St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, Dec. 28:—"We sailed from Dublin on Sunday, the 11th, and it was our intention to call at Madeira for coals, and, as the weather was tolerably fine up to the day previous to the one we expected to make that island, we were all anticipating with pleasure our arrival. On the next morning, however, a heavy gale came on, and the vessel's course was altered to clear the island and some very dangerous rocks in its vicinity. We had been able to get no observations for two days, and by 2 p.m. the wind had increased to almost a hurricane, with a tremendous sea on, the rain pouring down so densely that we could hardly see from one end of the ship to the other. The ship at this time was under storm stay-sails only, and running about 10 knots. All at once the look-out men forward were heard singing out with all their might, and on rushing up with the rest to see what was the matter, there, right ahead of us, at a few hundred yards' distance, rose a perpendicular cliff of between 2000 and 3000 feet in height, surrounded by frightful rocks, over which the sea was breaking with tremendous force. In wearing the ship to rescue her from such a perilous position we passed so close to the rocks that you could have thrown a stone upon them. You may imagine how anxiously we looked out, to see if her head payed off, and how thankful we were on finding that she did so. At night we hove to, as we were uncertain what land it was we had seen, and so nearly run upon. In the morning the wind had somewhat abated, and the sun showing himself for a short time, enabled the master to obtain sights and ascertain our position. The land we saw proved to be Madeira, and it is stated that the water is deep up to the very rocks. All on board agree in stating that our captain and his officers behaved throughout with the greatest coolness and self-possession."

PEMBROKE DOCK.—It is expected the Howe will be ready for launching during the high tides, about the 7th March. Something has gone wrong in the flooring or bottom of a new dock for building, as it has raised several inches; it is supposed the water has forced an entrance somewhere, and caused the stones forming the bottom to rise. Mr. Scamp, the Government Engineer, has been down to inspect it. It has never been used, and a new gun-boat was just commenced to be laid down when the failure was discovered.

In addition to the works completed and those in progress at Chatham, the Lords of the Admiralty have decided on an extension and improvement of the dockyard by means of convict labour, the convicts from the establishment at St. Mary's being employed for that purpose. The improvements contemplated will involve an outlay of 160,000*l.*, a portion of which has been already expended, leaving the sum of 127,000*l.* as still required to complete the works. The repair and improvement of No. 1 dock, together with the river wall at the entrance, is to be effected at an outlay of 4000*l.*, in addition to which the mud which has accumulated in the harbour at the entrance to the docks is to be removed, at an estimated cost of 2000*l.* There are also to be several minor alterations undertaken, including foundations for the new machinery to be erected, the sum required for that purpose being 2000*l.*, exclusive of 1500*l.*, for the erection of new machinery. The total estimated amount required for the works to be performed at Chatham Dockyard for the ensuing year is nearly 30,000*l.*, which sum has been inserted in the Estimates and laid before Parliament.

The lines and drawings for the Belvidere and Royal Oak, two of the new 91-gun screw steamers which the Admiralty have ordered to be laid down at Chatham Dockyard, having been prepared under the direction of Sir Baldwin Walker, Controller of the Navy, the vessels are to be commenced at Chatham forthwith. There are also several other line-of-battle and other steamers now building at that establishment, including the Bulwark, 91; the Atlas, 91; the improved steam-frigate Undaunted, 51; the screw corvette Orpheus, 21; and the Rattlesnake, 20, in addition to which the Rodney, 91, and the Galatea, 26, are in dock fitting for service.

The materials for the erection of the coaling jetty in front of the watering island at Portsmouth Dockyard are being unloaded from a barque in the harbour, and the staff of the contractors are about to commence operations forthwith. The sum allotted for the work in the Navy Estimates for 1860-1 is 5377*l.*, 10,000*l.* having been already voted for the purpose, making the total estimate amount to 15,377*l.*

The water has been again pumped out of the old ship-basin at Portsmouth, and the men in the employ of the contractors have resumed their work in lengthening Nos. 3, 4, and 5 docks, &c.

The following gun-boats now building by private contract at Newcastle-upon-Tyne are to be sent to Woolwich as soon as launched, to be fitted for sea, viz.:—The Cockatrice, the Wizard, and the Britomart. They are each to have a complement of 40 men.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL OUT-PENSIONS.—A vacancy has occurred on the list of officers on the out-pensions of Greenwich Hospital for a commander, value 65*l.* per annum, in consequence of the death of Commander Thomas Cowper Sherwin (1825), and also for a lieutenant, value 50*l.* per annum, occasioned by the demise of Retired Commander Dyer Bond (1834). The above appointments are at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

In the course of a discussion on our relations with China in the House of Commons on Monday evening, Sir Michael Seymour, who commanded the naval forces there in 1857, expressed regret at the absence of some documents which, he said, would have enabled the House more completely and impartially to view the subject, which raised a very large question. He adverted to the case of the lorcha Arrow, vindicating his own share in that transaction, and to the operations which followed, up to the capture of the Taku forts in May, 1858. He then proceeded to touch upon his official intercourse with Lord Elgin, observing that he had refrained from noticing instances in which his conduct and character as a naval officer had been in some measure unjustly assailed, and indicating in an unmistakeable manner

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one publication (Mr. Oliphant's book), some alleged misstatements in which he pointed out. Sir Michael has since moved for the papers on which he rests his justification against the attacks made upon him, but Mr. Oliphant has also come forward to support his assertions, which he says he means to do by official documents, establishing still stronger grounds of accusation against the admiral than he had previously advanced.

On Monday evening, in the House of Commons, Lord J. Browne asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether any reply had been given to the memorial of the lieutenants of the Royal navy, presented in December last; whether it was the intention of the Board of Admiralty to increase the pay and half-pay of those officers, so as to place them more nearly on a position of equality with the masters and the non-executive officers of the Royal Navy of the same rank; and whether it was intended to allow their service in the coast-guard to count as sea time. Lord C. Paget said the memorial was received and taken into consideration by the Admiralty, although no official acknowledgment was sent. It was not intended to increase the full pay, and when the vote for half-pay was before the House in Committee of Supply he would explain the intentions of the Government with regard to the half-pay of lieutenants on retiring.

The wine and drugs supplied to the Navy were complained of in the House of Commons the other evening by Lord C. Hamilton, who asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether the attention of the Board had been directed to the quality of the wine supplied to the Navy for medical purposes, it having been described as unfit for the use of invalids, although exempt from duty; and also, whether he could give an assurance to the House that the drugs supplied to the Navy were not of an equally adulterated and deleterious description. Lord C. Paget said the drugs were supplied from Apothecaries' Hall, and were necessarily of the best quality. With regard to the wine no complaints had been received from any of the ships. The statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer had caused some little sensation at the Admiralty, and therefore they were making some inquiries. The latter part of the noble lord's statement caused a good deal of laughter in the House.

A return has been issued showing the total number of ships afloat or in process of construction to be 666; of these 523 are steam vessels, 67 of which are building or converting. Of the remaining 456 actually afloat, 48 are ships of the line, 25 screw frigates, 9 paddle frigates, 9 block ships, 16 screw corvettes, 45 screw sloops, 24 paddle sloops, 169 screw gun-vessels and gun-boats, 8 screw floating batteries, 18 screw transports, &c., 43 paddle ditto, and 4 screw mortar vessels. Of the 143 effective sailing ships afloat, 15 are ships of the line, 22 frigates, 22 sloops, and 84 mortar vessels and floats.

The number of seamen and marines voted for the service of the Royal Navy in 1760 was 73,000, and the sum of 3,640,000*l.* was granted for their maintenance. The navy at that time consisted of 120 ships of the line, besides frigates, fire-ships, and smaller vessels. The French navy had become so weakened by the war that few ships remained, and consequently only six were taken during the year. In North America, the appearance of the British squadron compelled the French to raise the seige of Quebec, and the whole of Canada came into possession of this country.

Royal Naval College.—The following are the names of the officers now studying at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, to pass their final examination for Lieutenants:—Acting-Lieutenants E. S. Mangan, E. W. Thackeray, C. E. Buckle, C. W. Warren, F. G. Gambier. Acting Mates Hardy McHardy, A. J. Dale, W. Parsons, E. G. Harvey, A. Austin, W. M. Bridger, J. E. N. Graham, J. S. Murray, G. N. Keating, C. H. Eden, W. G. Fitzgerrald, and Richard Evans. The following officers are studying at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth to pass steam examination:—Captains W. H. Dobbie, William M. Dowell, and W. H. Haswell. Commanders S. H. Henderson, F. H. Smith, Hon. W. S. Ward, N. B. Bedingfield, W. C. F. Wilson, H. K. Wrateslau, W. H. Whyte, A. M. Lyons, E. Madden, J. Moresby, A. H. J. Johnstone, J. H. M. Martin, M. E. Smithett, Hon. A. L. Corry, H. D. Grant, and A. J. Thrupp. Lieutenants C. F. Knowles and G. W. Strong. Naval Instructors: The Rev. W. V. Lloyd, the Rev. D. M. Salter, Rev. E. C. Mallard, and the Rev. F. W. Nickoll. The following officers are studying at the Royal Naval College Portsmouth for the Marine Artillery:—Lieutenants R. H. Dwyer, A. G. Anson, K. C. Allen, J. L. Needham, J. Inman, W. G. S. Bickford, J. Lye, E. M. Coates, G. H. Pengelly, Hon. H. Aylmer, W. L. J. Cockcraft, P. O. Connor, A. J. Hill, E. J. Risk, and A. G. J. Hawes.

Nautical Telescopes.—The Admiralty, with the view to secure the most efficient telescope at a low price for the use of the navy, have recently called upon the opticians of London and other parts of England to tender for the supply, each house sending a sample telescope. To each instrument a motto was attached, and in a sealed envelope the maker's name, so that there should be no favouritism. The trials were concluded yesterday, and on opening the envelope to which the motto on the chosen instrument referred, the successful competitors were found to be Messrs. Elliott Brothers, of the Strand.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

NAVAL RENDEZVOUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I called your attention, in your impression of the 4th instant, to the want of an office or building of some kind, where seamen and officers could meet with a view of entering the navy. I now see that Sir James Elphinstone, the member for Portsmouth, has very wisely dilated upon the advantages that would be certain to arise to the service if an office for entering seamen for the Queen's ships was opened at each of our chief ports, naval as well as commercial. We recruit for the army, why not adopt a similar method for the navy? The experiment might succeed; but if it failed it would not be so elaborate and expensive as the clumsy expedient of a Royal Commission, nor would it possess the vulgar coarseness of the present pot-house and fife-and-tabor system, which has been well described as the most effectual means of keeping good men out of the Service, and attracting rogues and vagabonds into it.

Yours obediently, A Lieutenant, R. N.

MANNING THE NAVY.

This all-important question was the subject of a long discussion in the House of Commons on Thursday. It arose from a motion of Sir Charles Napier to the effect that the recommendations of the Commissioners on Manning the Navy ought to be taken into consideration by Her Majesty's Government, with a view to carry out the principles of such recommendations. He urged that in the first naval action of the next war, whatever party was successful, both fleets must be nearly annihilated. In such a case, if France brought forward a second fleet, it was admitted by a Government official that Great Britain had not a second one ready also—that is, manned and ready for sea, although there were plenty of ships. None of the recommendations of the commission had been adopted; no increase in the reserve of seamen, the coast-guard or the marines, had taken place. It was said there were 20,000 reserve volunteers and 10,000 coast volunteers; but it would not be easy to say where these men were. There could be no doubt that things could never be set right until the present constitution of the Admiralty was altered.

Mr. Henley, in reference to the scheme for a volunteer reserve of seamen, expressed his opinion that it had failed principally because the regulations and the inducements held out were not plain, simple, and intelligible. What was a sailor to understand by the word "emergency," in which it was stated that the volunteers were to be called out. The number of years of the engagement was anything but well defined. It would have been advisable to have taken all the men that could be got, and not to confine the admission to each locality. All the regulations seemed to be framed in a spirit of distrust of the seamen, which was sufficient to account for any failure of the scheme.

Mr. Liddell, after pointing out certain details in the plan of the naval reserve which might be amended, especially urged the advantage of a nearer assimilation between the navy and the merchant service.

Mr. Lindsay said that it was admitted that the retaining fee for entrance into the volunteer reserve was ample, and yet notwithstanding all the machinery which had been put in motion for carrying it out it had proved a total failure. He had dissented from the recommendations of the commission for manning the navy, and therefore he could not support this motion. His idea of manning the navy was: in the first place, a less number of men would be sufficient to man the ships if the mechanical contrivances for diminishing manual labour which had been adopted in the merchant service had been introduced into the navy, not one of which had been adopted. He wished the number of marines to be largely increased. He desired to break down the barrier between the navy and the merchant service, and to that end he recommended that in the school-ships boys should be trained for both services. He should be glad to see opportunity given to officers of the mercantile marine to enter the navy with the men of any reserve. There ought to be some supervision of the articles of war, which exercised a deterring effect on seamen who might otherwise be willing to enter the navy.

Lord C. Paget did not approve the motion, for the Government were desirous of carrring out the recommendations of the commission. The plan adopted for establishing a reserve had only been in operation for six weeks, and if it should appear to require amendment the Government would be ready to deal with it. The Government were doing all in their power to avail themselves of every suggestion which had been made to them, some of them by Sir C. Napier. With regard to the Marines they required their tour of duty at sea—and no more ought to be enlisted than could be exercised at sea—else they would degenerate into mere landsoldiers. There had been a recent increase of 3000 men to that force. The scheme of entering merchant boys into training-ships was not by any means given up, but it was a question of expense. If due time was afforded, the recommendations of the commission would all be adopted.

A discussion followed, in which Mr. Taylor, Sir J. Elphinstone, Sir M. Seymour, Mr. Bentinck, Admiral Walcott, and Mr. Digby Seymour, took part.

Sir C. Napier said, that although the motion was not objected to, he had no guarantee that the Government would act upon it. He should divide the House.

The Speaker put the question, and there being no dissent, declared the motion carried.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—It would appear that the deeper we dive into the mysterious depths of our dockyard expenditure, the more we are astounded at the all but fabulous sums required to maintain a respectable Navy. If we are to credit Lord C. Paget, the cost of a single line-of-battle ship during one commission was so "tremendous," that it absolutely "thunderstruck" a gallant post-captain. Judging from what we know of captains, the sum must have been prodigious to produce such a disastrous result. It seems, however, that from the day when Admiral Steam twisted his broad black pennant on board a Queen's ship, the nation has never been able to square accounts with him. What with coals, machinery, engineers and stokers (all innovations of his introducing), the demands upon the public purse are so great that it is impossible, according to Lord C. Paget's statement, to grasp at the huge total. The items are so various, and shoot out into such extraordinary channels, that it will take from two to three years' studious research before the national mind can be put in possession of reliable figures. We have no doubt, however, that by patient industry and perseverance his lordship will in due time present us with the "little bill."

In the meantime we are reminded that our dockyard expenditure will not be allowed to flag, and is not likely to be reduced. And, if the cost of a single little cruise of a line-of-battle ship "thunderstruck" a post-captain, a milder form of amazement (differing only in intensity with the difference of the sum expended) has been manifested at the appointments of "Assistants" to the admiral superintendents of our two channel ports at salaries of 800*l.* per annum respectively.

From what I can gather from his lordship's statement, letter-writing is the bane of the Service. Thus a comptroller of the navy, who really ought to superintend the dockyard expenditure, does nothing of the sort—his time is occupied in letter-writing. Again, the superintendents of Portsmouth and Plymouth dockyards are not superintendents, because their whole time is taken up in correspondence, and the result is the appointment of two assistants, at salaries of 800*l.* a year.

Doubtless the labours of "heads of departments" have been increased in the royal yards during the last twelve or eighteen months; but few people seemed to be aware that they were so excessive as to warrant the creation of two such expensive appointments as those above referred to. Indeed, it has been stated upon what is generally admitted to be good authority, that no "memorandum" had been sent to either of the dockyards, asking the opinion of the executive officers upon the subject—a mode of inquiry, I believe, generally adopted, previous to the creation of any new appointments. Consequently the first intimation of the new berths came from Lord C. Paget himself in his speech upon the naval estimates.

It seems to be the province of the noble lord to stagger us all, for it is rumoured in naval circles that a gallant admiral holding an official position of great responsibility was so "taken aback" upon hearing of the intention of the "board" to create the new appointments, that he strongly protested against them as uncalled for, even now that our yards are ringing with naval effort; and that when our exertions are relaxed, and our navy placed upon an efficient scale, the duties of "assistants" to admirals' superintendents will be perfect sinecures. Yours obediently, Discipline.

Portsmouth, February 16th.

THE MILITIA.

Limerick.—The first division of the Limerick County Militia, consisting of 9 officers, 21 sergeants, and 373 rank and file, with women and children, arrived at Cork by steam vessel on the 13th instant, from Portsmouth, disembarked same day, and proceeded to Limerick by rail, where they are quartered in barracks and in billets, preparatory to their disembodiment on the 24th instant.

North Cork.—A division of the North Cork Rifles was to embark at Ayr on Wednesday for conveyance to Cork, *en route* to Mallow for disembodiment. A second division will shortly follow. It is intended to disembody the regiment on the 24th inst.

Monmouthshire Militia—John Finnerty, to be Quartermaster.

Royal Denbigh Rifle Regiment of Militia—Ensign George Henry Rose Briscoe to be Lieutenant; Ensign Jacob William Geoghegan to be Lieutenant; Ensign Hugh Robert Hughes to be Lieutenant.

Forfar and Kincardine Regiment of Militia Artillery—George Frederick Webster, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Thomas Augustus Forbes Leith, resigned.

2nd Royal Lanarkshire Militia—Lieutenant James Carmichael Robertson, to be Captain, vice Park, promoted.

[The following is substituted for the entry in the *Gazette* of the 7th inst.]

2nd Royal Lanarkshire Militia—Captain Walter Brisbane Park to be Major, vice Harrington, resigned.

Warwickshire Yeomany Cavalry—Cornet John Digby Wingfield Digby to be Lieutenant, vice Wilmot, resigned; John Newdigate Francis Astley, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Digby, promoted; Jan. 13.

Warwickshire Militia—2d Regiment—Lieutenant Bowyer Wenman Cave Brown Cave to be Captain, vice Stratton, resigned; Ensign Harvey Charles Tyson, to be Lieutenant, vice Cave, promoted; Feb. 10.

2d Regiment of the Royal Surrey Militia—Henry Shirley, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 14.

Resignations.—3d Regiment of the Royal Surrey Militia—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of Captain Hedworth David Barclay.

2nd Regiment of the Royal Surrey Militia—The Queen was graciously pleased, above two years ago, to accept the resignation of Lieutenant William de Norman and that of Lieutenant Louis Perre Goodchap.

1st or Royal East Middlesex Regiment of Militia—Lieutenant Colonel Thomas St. Leger Alcock to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant; Feb. 8.

5th Regiment of West York Militia—William Robert Raye, Gent., to be Ensign; Sept. 6.

Denbighshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Cornet James Richardson Barnes to be Lieutanant, vice Attree, resigned; George Edwin Taunton, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Barnes, promoted; Jan. 2.

Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, and Peebles-shire Artillery Militia—Major George Logan Home to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant; Feb. 11.

Leicestershire Regiment of Militia—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the resignation of Lieutenant Arthur Dixon Rawlins of the commission which he holds in the above regiment.

Leicestershire Regiment of Militia—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the resignation by Paymaster William Frederick Perry of the commission which he holds in the above regiment.

Colonel the Hon. John Walpole died intestate and a bachelor. His personal estate was estimated at 30,000*l.*, and the administration has been granted to his sister, Mrs. West, of Leeds, as one of his next of kin.—The will of Major-General Henry Edward Robinson, late of Upper Berkeley Street, was proved in London on the 2nd of February. He has left to his neice, Miss Mary Robinson, who resided with him, all his furniture, plate, ornaments, wines, &c., and 12 shares in the bank of Montreal; also 101 like shares, the interest for herself and two nieces, Catherine and Henrietta Hill, and has left a large number of like shares to his other nieces, a nephew, and to his brother. His property consists principally of investments in colonial securities.

We are informed that the long-sought-for boon of a pension to the widows of warrant officers has at last been granted by the Admiralty. The sum named is 25*l.* per annum.

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VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

ADMIRALTY.—The Volunteer Rifle Corps raised at the Admiralty has been recognised as the 34th Middlesex; and the Lord-Lieutenant has approved of Mr. William Willis as captain, Mr. Charles Cox as lieutenant, and Mr. Thomas Gripper as ensign. The Admiralty corps forms one of several raised in the Civil Service, which will eventually be brigaded together.

LONDON IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—On Saturday, a special meeting of the council of this corps was held for the purpose of appointing a captain-commandant, subject to the approval of the Lord-Lieutenant, and other business; the Marquis of Conyngham presided, and among those present were the Earl of Arran, Major-General Sir J. Sheil, K.C.B., the Attorney-General for Ireland, the Right Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald, M.P., Major-General Mathews, Mr. Digby Seymour, M.P., Dr. E. Johnson, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. T. A. Denny, Dr. O'Connor, Mr. Morgan J. O'Connell, Mr. James Connell, &c. In consequence of the very warm zeal displayed in the movement by the Marquis of Donegal, who was the first to place his name on the council, which now consists of some sixty of the leading nobility and gentry of Ireland, and who, as chairman of the council, has shown the most lively interest throughout for the success of the organisation, the council determined upon proffering the post of commandant to his lordship. The noble marquis, in reply, stated his willingness to accept the honour, and, at the same time, explained that the regiment which he had commanded for some time past—the Antrim Rifles—was about to be disembodied, and this would enable him to devote his time to the interests and welfare of the corps. Major-General Mathews, upon this, moved the appointment of the Marquis of Donegal as commandant, which was seconded by the Earl of Arran, and carried unanimously, amidst acclamation. A number of nominations of gentlemen for commissions in the corps was then handed in to the council, but their consideration was adjourned for the attendance of the commandant. At the drill in the evening at Hungerford Hall the appointment of the Marquis of Donegal was received with three hearty rounds of cheers.

LONDON SCOTTISH.—On Saturday evening a numerous meeting of the London Scottish corps took place at the hall of the Scottish Corporation, Crane Court, Fleet Street, with a view of considering a communication from the Government relative to the appointment of officers in all volunteer corps. Lord Elcho presided, and after alluding to the satisfactory progress of the corps in drill and numerical strength, proceeded to the discussion of a subject in which the corps felt great interest. It appears that in one of the rules which the corps had unanimously adopted for its internal government the principle of popular election in the appointment of officers was distinctly recognised, but when the regulations came to be submitted to the Marquis of Salisbury, as Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex, his lordship struck his pen through the recognition of the popular element, and Earl de Grey and Ripon, on an appeal being made to him in his official capacity, supported the course taken by the Lord-Lieutenant. The executive committee of the London Scottish Volunteers, of which Lord Elcho, as the commanding officer, is chairman, then proceeded to elect the officers of the corps, and the names of the persons so chosen have since been submitted to the Lord-Lieutenant for approval. Some dissatisfaction, in the meantime, has been felt by the members. Lord Elcho read to the meeting the correspondence between himself and Earl de Grey. The letter from the latter nobleman stated distinctly that the members of volunteers corps had no real right to elect their officers, the appointment of whom rested entirely with the commanding officers and the lords-lieutenant.

LAMBETH.—The first public meeting of the borough of Lambeth Rifle Corps was held this week at the Horns, Kennington. Mr. W. Williams, M.P., occupied the chair, supported by Mr. W. Roupell, M.P., Mr. F. Doulton, and other influential gentlemen. The chairman said they were called together for the formation of a rifle corps, and he was sure that Lambeth was public-spirited and patriotic enough to have a rifle corps of their own, unconnected with any other locality. Mr. F. Doulton, Mr. Winterbottom, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting in support of the movement; and Mr. J. W. Truman, the hon. sec. announced subscriptions to the sum of 200*l*. He also announced that Mr. Roupell had fully equipped 240 men, and had furnished large and commodious drilling rooms and grounds for the whole corps. Numerous members were enrolled, and the proceedings, which were of the most enthusiastic character, terminated in the usual way with three cheers for the Queen. The room was densely crowded.

ST. GEORGE'S.—On Saturday afternoon a numerous muster of the St. George's, Hanover Square, Volunteer Corps assembled at head-quarters (Burlington House), and from thence marched, under the command of their lieutenant-colonel, the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, to Chelsea Hospital, where they were paraded before Sir Edward Blakeney, the governor of the hospital. The regiment was preceded by their band of eight bugle performers. At a general meeting of the regiment, Mr. Ollivier, the honorary secretary, presented a report, in which he stated that since the last general meeting an increase of no less than 700*l*. had been added to their funds by the augmentation of the honorary list of 200 members, as well as a great number of active members. This corps marched out from Burlington House, Piccadilly, on Thusday morning with Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Lindsay, Major Commandant, at their head, and attended by their band. In their progress they met the Scots Fusileer Guards in Pall-Mall, when the colonel ordered the half in front to present arms, the Guards shouldering arms by companies as they passed. They proceeded along Pall-Mall, Waterloo Place, Regent Street, &c., and returned to Burlington House by ten o'clock to dismiss.

QUEEN'S (WESTMINSTER) RIFLE VOLUNTEERS. — At a general meeting of the effective members of the St. Anne's division on Friday the 10th inst., convened for the purpose of selecting officers for the 1st company, which now numbers 100 members, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:—Mr. Alfred Shoolbred, captain; Mr. Edwin Cutler, lieutenant; Mr. Frederick T. Shoolbred, ensign. The two first-named gentlemen have served in the Yeomanry Cavalry. The drill of the enrolled members is proceeding in a most satisfactory manner three times a week. The 2nd company is now in course of formation.

WEST MIDDLESEX.—On Wednesday evening a public meeting of the inhabitants of Marylebone was held in the theatre of the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, Edward Street, Portman Square, for the purpose of receiving a report as to the progress of the West Middlesex (late Marylebone) Rifle Corps. Major-General Sir James John Hamilton occupied the chair, and was supported by the Rev. E. J. P. Eyre, the rector, Lord Teignmouth, Lord Radstock, Mr. Alderman Salomons, M.P., Mr. Thomson Hankey, M.P., Sir John Anson, Bart., Colonel Burlton, C.B., Professor Martin, Captain J. T. Johnston, Mr. L. Oliphant, Mr. W. J. Thompson, Captain Compton, Mr. F. H. Bridgman, Mr. J. Tavener, &c. Nearly 100 effectives attended in uniform, and the meeting was an enthusiastic one. The chairman said that the corps had that day received the accession of the company forming at London University College upon condition that there should be no alteration in the present designation of the corps. The gallant chairman then stated that the corps numbered 300 effectives and 200 honorary members, and that the funds were in a most satisfactory condition, and they had a large sum invested in the public securities (cheers). A considerable amount of further subscriptions was announced.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

ETON COLLEGE.—Upon the suggestion of several influential old Etonians, and under the sanction of the authorities of Eton College, a corps of nearly 300 students from the sixth and fifth forms has just been formed for drill practice. They assembled in the quadrangle on Tuesday last for the first time, and commenced in right good earnest under the strict drill of 10 sergeants of the Grenadier Guards, and in the presence of the Duke of Wellington and several officers of the regiments in garrison at Windsor. The costume and general arrangements, as well as the selection of officers, have not been settled, but it is expected the superior officers will be chosen according to their proficiency at a future period.

DEVONSHIRE.

MOUNTED RIFLES.—The following letter has been received by the Lord-Lieutenant of Devonshire from the Secretary for War on the 8th inst.:—"War Office, Feb. 4, 1860,—My Lord,—Having had under my consideration the subject of the formation of bodies of Mounted Rifle Volunteers, I have the honour to inform your lordship that I have decided with reference to the Memorandum of the 13th July, 1859, that in future a company of Mounted Volunteers may be formed of not less than 40, and a subdivision of not less that 20 enrolled members.—I have the honour to be be, my lord, your lordship's obedient servant,—(Signed) S. HERBERT.—The Earl Fortescue, K.G."

DURHAM.

HARTLEPOOL ARTILLERY CORPS.—We subjoin a list of the officers who have been elected and submitted to the Lord-Lieutenant for the first two companies. A second and third company are in course of formation, and before very long will probably muster 400 or 500 strong. The Government are now erecting powerful batteries at Hartlepool, the great commercial importance of the two towns of Hartlepool and West Hartlepool rendering it essential that they should have some efficient protection. 1st Company: captain, William Charles Ward Jackson; first lieutenant, Thomas Bilk; second lieutenant, Ebenezer S. Jobson. 2nd Company: captain, Frederick Aklam Milbank; first lieutenant, John Mackenzie, H.M.C.; second lieutenant, Edward Turnbull.

KENT.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL.—It is stated that Lord Sydney has reconsidered his objections to sanction the appointment of various foremen as captains of companies, and the officers who were unanimously elected by ballot will be gazetted.

The whole of the artillery and rifle companies recently formed at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, will assemble on the parade-ground to-day, for inspection by Lord Sydney, the Lord-Lieutenant of Kent.

WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.—The proposal of raising an Artillery Corps of Volunteers in Her Majesty's Dockyard, Woolwich, having been submitted to the heads of departments by the mechanics and others serving in the Dockyard, and their proposition having been forwarded by the Commodore-Superintendent for the consideration of the Board of Admiralty, their lordships have signified their approval of its organisation. The first preliminary meeting on the subject was held on Wednesday evening in the Dockyard School-room for the purpose of adopting measures to carry out the proposition.

DEPTFORD DOCKYARD.—The rifle corps recently formed at this establishment will meet for drill in one of the large warehouses at the Victualling-yard. At a full meeting of the corps held last week, the following officers were appointed, subject to the approval of the Lord-Lieutenant:—captain, Mr. Wilkinson (store-receiver); lieutenant, Mr. Pembroke; ensign, Mr. Stubbings.

SHEERNESS.—On Friday last a meeting was held for the election of officers to serve in the Kent Artillery Volunteer Companies formed in this town, when the following gentlemen were unanimously nominated, and their names forwarded to the Lord-Lieutenant of the county for approval, viz.:—1st Company: captain, W. B. Robinson; first lieutenant, W. Secombe; second lieutenant, C. Stewart. 2nd Company: captain, J. S. Harper; first lieutenant, C. Pennell; second lieutenant, C. Hanbury. A communication has since been received from the lord-lieutenant intimating his intention of submitting the names of the above-mentioned gentlemen for Her Majesty's approval. Only young and able men are received, and consequently these companies promise to vie with any raised in the county. It is in contemplation to form a band, and steps are already being taken to accomplish so desirable an object.

LANCASHIRE.

An official meeting of the officers of the Artillery Volunteer forces of Liverpool was held on Friday week, by special summons of the Mayor, at the Town Hall. Colonel Bourne, Major Walter, Captains Melly, Wrigley, Bushby, Hornby, Turner, Robinson, Campbell, and Langton, of the 4th Division of Artillery; Captains M'Iver and Currie, of the Cunard Volunteers; and Brown, Hamilton, Sharman, Clay and Dyke, commanding other artillery forces, were present. Mr. W. Brown, late M.P. for South Lancashire, whose name has been foremost in the movement, was in attendance. Altogether there were 23 companies of artillery, numbering over 1500 efficient men, represented. The Mayor stated to this body of officers that, in obedience to the request of the Secretary at War, he would introduce to them Colonel M'Murdo, the officer appointed by Her Majesty's Government to arrange the details for the Volunteer service, whose immediate object was to arrange for the uniting the several existing companies into divisions, with a view to secure unity of action and the avoiding of unnecessary correspondence. Colonels Marriott and Fortescue, of the Royal Artillery, were also present as the officers of the district, whose duties are to inspect the forces and aid in their general efficient organisation. Colonel M'Murdo explained to the officers present the objects and purposes of the Government in reference to the Volunteer Artillery arm of the service, and made it clear to the officers commanding that, although it was necessary they should combine in divisions of 500, yet that their so doing was not intended in any way to interfere with the separate independence of each distinct company or force, and that the brigading would not in the slightest degree affect their original and separate existence as individual corps. The chief subject of discussion was the matter of small arms. Major Walter addressed Colonel M'Murdo at some length on this question, urging upon the Government the vital necessity of all Volunteer Artillery being at once supplied with the rifled carbine and sword bayonet. Major Walter observed that he had raised 640 men, that they had banded themselves together on a clearly expressed arrangement, which was that they were to be artillerymen, and that an artilleryman was armed with a carbine and bayonet. Now, to imagine that the forces collected together in Liverpool and other places would consent to march through the streets of a large city with an antiquated Roman sword, more like the instruments carried by the veterans of Drury Lane theatre in the march of *Blue Beard* than any weapon of modern warfare, was simply an absurdity. All the other officers present fully concurred in these opinions, and it was earnestly impressed upon Colonel M'Murdo that nothing short of a thorough rifled carbine, to be issued to the Volunteer Artillery, would keep the forces together, and maintain regularity and numerous attendance at gun drill. Resolutions were passed expressing the readiness of the several companies to brigade according to the expressed desire of the War Office, and enforcing the vital necessity of an immediate issue of carbines to the artillery forces. It was explained to Colonel M'Murdo that the 4th Division of Lancashire Artillery, being in itself a division of eight companies, under Colonel Bourne's command, formed a brigade of itself. The mayor afterwards entertained the assembled officers at a sumptuous luncheon. As an instance of the earnestness, so far, of the Lancashire Artillery Volunteers, it was named to Colonel M'Murdo that the eight companies of the 4th division had for several months past been regularly drilling three times a-week, and that but few members of the respective companies failed in their frequent attendance.

MIDDLESEX.

TOTTENHAM.—Information was received on Saturday last that the Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the services of this corps, which will rank as the 33rd Middlesex. The corps will comprise one captain (Mr. George Goss), one lieutenant, one ensign and 100 men. It is hoped that the present number of members (60) will shortly be considerably augmented by the accession of the gentlemen of Edmonton, in which parish there appears little prospect of raising a separate corps. Drill has been going on during the past month on three evenings of the week, and the members are making rapid progress under an experienced sergeant.

SURREY.

NORWOOD RIFLE CORPS.—An adjourned meeting was held on Monday evening, the 6th inst., in the hall of the Norwood Institute, to proceed with the necessary measures for forming a Volunteer Rifle Corps in connection with the Norwood Working-Men's Institute. Mr. Arthur Anderson presided, and opened the proceedings by proposing, as one of the regulations of the corps, that the members should provide their own uniforms; observing, that he considered it inconsistent with the spirit of any man occupying the honourable position of a Rifle Volunteer, and coming forward as a defender of his country, his hearth and home, to appear in clothes furnished to him at the expense of others. The sentiment was received by the men with cheers, and the proposed rule unanimously adopted. The other rules and regulations for the government of the corps, which had been drawn up by the committee, after explanation, were adopted, and it was decided that the corps should be designated "The Norwood Institute Rifle Volunteers." Upwards of 80 members, mostly fine young working-men, were enrolled, and a very considerable addition to that number it is expected will soon be made. Mr. Anderson was elected chairman of the committee and treasurer, Mr. W. E. Frank (President of the Working-Men's Institute), lieutenant, Mr. Ruston, ensign, Dr. A. B. Sharpe, M.D., secretary and surgeon, and Sergeant Holmes, late of the 7th Fusileers, has been appointed drill-sergeant. Drill commenced on Wednesday evening in the lecture-hall of the Institute. The Norwood Working-Men's Institute now consists of about 400 members, and is rapidly increasing.

WARWICKSHIRE.

BIRMINGHAM.—On Friday night the volunteers, comprising the company raised by Mr. Charles Ratcliff, brother of Sir John Ratcliff, late mayor, met that gentleman at the Town Hall. Captain J. Oliver Mason introduced Mr. Charles

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Ratcliff, and congratulated the volunteers on their good fortune in having such a gentleman to act with them and to be their future captain, and concluded by giving them some excellent advice as to their future conduct and conformity to the discipline which would henceforth be required of them. Mr. Charles Ratcliff was very warmly received. After expressing his hope that his company would never disgrace the uniform they were about to wear, or be wanting in duty, Mr. C. Ratcliff then read the rules as approved by the Secretary at War, and stated that either Major Sandars or Captain Mason would give any explanations of them that any one present might require; but every one present appeared perfectly satisfied, and not a single inquiry was made. Ninety-six volunteers were then sworn in by Major Sandars and Captain Mason. This is the first example in England of a gentleman raising a company and clothing them at his own expense. The Volunteer Movement is progressing very satisfactorily, upwards of 1000 effective members being at present enrolled. The Gunmakers are forming a separate battalion, and 1000*l.* has been already subscribed towards expences.

RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—The companies now raised in Birmingham, with the captains gazetted or proposed, are as follow:—1st Warwickshire, Captain Major Sanders, 100; 3rd Warwickshire, Captain J. O. Mason, 100; 6th Warwickshire, Captain T. A. Attwood, 100; 8th Warwickshire, Captain Thomas Lloyd, 100; 9th Warwickshire, Captain G. A. Everett, 100; 10th Warwickshire, (1st Gunmakers), Captain C. Richards, 100; 11th Warwickshire, Captain C. Ratcliff, 100; 12th Warwickshire, Captain Frederick Elkington, 100. Two other companies are being raised by Mr. Geo. Perton and Mr. J. B. Hebbert.

WILTSHIRE.

TROWBRIDGE.—The second company of the Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps mustered in Trowbridge Barracks yard, on Tuesday, when they were drilled under the inspection of Lieut.-Colonel Luard, the officer appointed for that duty by the Government. The corps went cleverly through their evolutions, and previously to dismissal were addressed by the gallant inspector. He reminded the men significantly that silence in the ranks was essential to military discipline, and then pointed out the necessity of ready and submissive obedience by every grade of subordinates. He also intimated to the non-commissioned officers that their position was not one of nominal dignity merely, but that onerous duties were devolved upon them, which he confidently hoped they would efficiently discharge. Colonel Luard concluded by complimenting the officers and men of the corps on the smartness of their manœuvres, and intimated that he should forthwith represent to the proper authorities his high satisfaction with their proficiency, and recommend an immediate supply of arms. He hoped to have the honour and pleasure of inspecting them on a future occasion, when he hoped that both officers and men would be well up to the mark, and that the non-commissioned officers would then each be able to drill the squad under their individual command.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Worcestershire Militia have 8 staff-sergeants detached from the head-quarters, Worcester, employed in forwarding the drill-instruction of the Volunteer Rifle Companies within the county, viz.:—Kidderminster, 2 sergeants; Halesowen, 2 sergeants; Bewdley, 1 sergeant; Stourport, 1 sergeant; Pershore, 1 sergeant; Ledbury, 1 sergeant.

YORKSHIRE.

10TH WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS (Huddersfield).—On Saturday last the 11th inst. the second company of the above corps (100 strong) met in full force for the selection of officers, when it was unanimously agreed to nominate the following gentlemen for approval by the lord-lieutenant: Thomas Pearson Crossland, Esq., J.P., captain; Thomas Brook, Esq., of Colne Villa, lieutenant; Thomas Brooke, Esq., of Hanley, ensign; Frederick Greenwood, Esq., honorary surgeon. The 3rd and 4th companies of the same corps (both of which have almost attained the complement of 60 men,) made at the same time their choice of officers, as below:—3rd company: William Edward Hirst, Esq., captain; T. Learoyd, Esq., lieutenant; Joshua Day, Esq., ensign. 4th company: Bentley Shaw, Esq., J. P., captain; John Haigh, jun., Esq., lieutenant; Geo. H. Greenwood, Esq., ensign. These recently formed companies are most assiduous in their attention at drill, being most anxious to follow in the steps of the 1st corps, whose proficiency does great credit to their able drill instructor, Sergeant France.

We understand that the arrangements are nearly completed for the Volunteer Service Dinner to be held on the 7th March, in honour of Her Majesty's reception on that day of the officers of the Volunteer service. The dinner will include, besides officers who have attended the levee, members of the respective committees of the "National Rifle Association" and "Volunteer Service Club." It is by a joint-committee of these two bodies that the arrangements are being made. We understand that the dinner ticket is to be one guinea and a-half; and that suitable accommodation, after dinner, will be provided for ladies who may wish to be present. It is also proposed to give a ball in the new Flower Market at Covent Garden, on the same occasion.

The subjoined piece of legal information with respect to the question of Irish volunteering is supplied by *Saunders's Newsletter*:—"A very general opinion appears to prevail that there is no statutory power in existence for forming in Ireland Volunteer or Yeomanry corps. This is, however, a mistake, as the Act 42 George III., chap. 68, passed on the 22nd of June, 1802 (continuing an Act of the Irish Parliament, 37 George III.), clearly enables the Government to accept of the service of such corps. The first clause recites that it is 'An Act for encouraging and disciplining such corps of men as shall voluntarily enrol themselves under officers to be commissioned by His Majesty for the defence of this kingdom.' The sixth clause provides for the clothing and accoutrements of the officers and men at the expense of the Crown; and also provides for their payment on the same terms as the regular troops of the line, when called into service. No additional statutory powers are therefore necessary for enabling the Government to at once accept the services of any person who may offer to serve as a Volunteer in Ireland. The fact that the Act of 1802 is still in force has been already referred to by Mr. Cardwell in the House of Commons."

The following general order from the Horse Guards, sanctioning the appointment of non-commissioned officers to Volunteer Rifle corps, for the instruction of the Volunteers in the use of the rifle, has been issued:—"His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has approved of non-commissioned officers of infantry being attached, as drill instructors, to corps of Rifle Volunteers. The men so employed will be returned on duty for the period of three months, should their services be so long required, and receive the pay of two shillings and sixpence a-day, and lodging, which will be paid by the corps.
(By command.) "G. A. WETHERALL, Adjutant-General."

3rd Company of Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers—Henry Wise Harvey, to be Captain; Major William Prime Jones to be First Lieutenant; Morris Bowles Thompson to be Second Lieutenant; Charles Roberts, M.D., to be Honorary Surgeon.

2nd Company of Northamptonshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—John Wardlaw, Esq., late Captain in King's Own Light Infantry Militia to be Lieutenant.

2nd Monmouthshire, or 1st Newport Rifle Volunteers—The Hon. Frederick Courtenay Morgan, late Rifle Brigade, to be Captain; Sir George Ferdinand Radzivil Walker, Bart., to be Lieutenant; George Barclay, Gent., to be Ensign.

5th Monmouthshire, or Hanbury Corps of Rifle Volunteers—Major Henry Charles Bird to be Captain; Richard James Pye Steel, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Conway, Gent., to be Ensign.

21st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Captain Nathaniel Ekersley to be Captain-Commandant.

6th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—John Isaac Mawson, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant.

1st Cornwall Artillery Volunteers—Henry Marley to be Hon. Surgeon.

2nd Cornwall Artillery Volunteers—William Thomas Alexander Pattison, to be Hon. Surgeon.

2nd Section of the Corwall Artillery Volunteers—Edward Dunstan to be Lieutenant.

8th Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—William Herbert Mansell, Esq., to be Captain; Francis Gilbert Enys, Esq., to be Lieutenant; William Francis Phillpotts, Esq., to be Ensign.

9th Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—Henry Hawkins Tremayne to be Captain; Edmund Carlyon to be Lieutenant; John Coode to be Ensign.

4th Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Captain Thomas Eman to be Captain-Commandant: Lieutenant Edward Griffiths Syms to be Captain.

11th Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—James Oliphant, late Col. Hon. East India Company, to be Captain; Timothy Richardson, Esq., to be Lieutenant; John Stewart Oliphant Esq., to be Ensign.

Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers—6th Company—Thomas Aurelius Attwood, late Lieutenant of the 3rd Company, to be Captain.

7th Company—Henry Perrott, late Lieutenant 59th Regiment of Foot, to be Captain.

1st Forfarshire Rifle Volunteers—David Greig, Esq., M.D., to be Surgeon.

2nd Forfarshire Artillery Volunteers—Robert Walker, Esq., to be First Lieutenant, vice Francis Balfour Paton, Esq., resigned.

Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—4th Corps (Glasgow Northern Battalion).—Alexander Mein, Esq., to be Captain of the 13th Company; Peter Hamilton, jun., Gent., to be Ensign in the 13th Company; James Morton, Esq., M.D., to be Surgeon.

19th Corps (Glasgow 2nd Northern Battalion).—Lieutenant Daniel Reid, late of the 28th Company, to be Major; Ensign James Boyd Thomson, to be Captain of the 28th Company, vice Latham, resigned; Peter Wilson, Gent., to be Lieutenant in the 28th Company, vice Reid, promoted; Stanley Latham, Gent., to be Ensign in the 28th Company, vice Thomson, promoted.

32nd Company (Summerlee).—John Neilson, Esq., to be Captain; James Lang, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Muir, Gent., to be Ensign.

37th Company (Lesmahagow)—James Thomas Brown, Esq., to be Captain; Hugh Mossman, younger, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Blackwood Greenshields, Gent., to be Ensign.

50th Company—William Walker Scott, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

51st Company—Robert Buchanan, Esq., to be Captain; John Crawford, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Frederick John Christian Dietrichsen, Gent., to be Ensign.

Ayrshire Artillery Corps—2nd Company—William Baynham Cuthbertson, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; William Bell M'Kessoch, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

Forres Rifle Volunteer Corps, being No. 1 Company in the County of Elgin—Sir Alexander Penrose Gordon Cumming, Bart., to be Captain; Felix Calvert M'Kenzie, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Davidson Mayfield, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st Corps of Northumberland Artillery Volunteers—Mr. Thomas Hansell to be First Lieutenant; Mr. Cuthbert John Laws to be Second Lieutenant; Feb. 13.

4th Monmouthshire or Tredegar and Sirhowy Rifle Volunteers—Samuel George Homfray, Esq., to be Captain; Nathaniel Coates, Gent, to be Lieutenant; Richard Waters, Gent., to be Ensign.

Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers—1st Company—Ensign Thomas Henry Gem to be Lieutenant, vice Loyd, resigned; Feb. 11.

3d Company—Ensign William Barwell Briggs to be Lieutenant, vice Attwood, resigned; William Akers Edwards, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Briggs, promoted; Feb. 13.

5th Company—John Machen, Gent., to be Captain; Richard Child Heath, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Eugene Muntz, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 13.

East York Artillery Volunteers—2d Company—William Smithson Cortis Esq., to be Captain; George Simpson, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; George Watson, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; Feb. 9.

4th Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Woodthorpe Charles Clarke, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 10.

1st Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteers—Captain Henry Augustus Templer to be Captain-Commandant; Ensign William Hounsell to be Lieutenant; Frederick Walter Guntry, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Hounsell, promoted; Nicholas Marshall Loggin, Gent, to be Ensign; Feb. 8.

4th Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteers—William Parr, Gent., to be Captain; Thomas Cox, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Braxton Aldridge, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 13.

3rd Dorset Artillery Volunteers—Joseph Gundry, Esq., to be Captain; William Swain, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Joseph Pearkes Fox Gundry, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Francis Scott, Gent., to be Honorary Surgeon; Feb. 8.

Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers—9th Company—Allen Alexander Bathurst, Esq., to be Captain; John Davis Sherston. Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Tombs Dowe, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 13.

1st Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteers—The second Christian name of First Lieutenant Salvage is Walker and not Walter, as Gazetted on the 13th ult. Also, that the first Christian name of Honorary Surgeon Dr. Power is Andrew, not Anthony, as Gazetted on the said 13th ult.

8th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—William Clay, Esq., to be Captain; George Swainson, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; John Clay, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Jan. 9.

7th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—William Halstead Dewhurst, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Ellis Green, resigned; Feb. 7.

23rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—John Lees, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Mellor, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Feb. 7.,

36th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Ellis Green Esq., to be Captain; Walter Watson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Feb. 7.

39th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—William James Griffith, Esq., to be Captain; William Henry Jones, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Benjamin Gibson, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 9.

St. George's Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Charles Hugh Lindsay, late Grenadier Guards, to be Major Commandant; Jan. 14.

26th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—Ralph William Grey, Esq., to be Major Commandment; Felix John Hamel, Esq., to be Captain; William Wybrow, Esq., to be Captain; Robert Annesley Ogilvie, Esq., to be Captain; Henry William Dobell, Esq., to be Captain; James Orminston M'William, Esq., M.D., R.N., C.B., to be Surgeon; Feb. 9.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—1st Company—Rev. William Alfred Hill, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain; Feb. 13.

3rd Company—William Carr, Gent., to be Honorary Surgeon; Rev. Edward John Selwyn to be Honorary Chaplain; Feb. 11.

Shropshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—2nd Company—Alfred Hill to be Captain; William Manly Wilkinson to be Lieutenant; George Gordon Warren to be Ensign; Foliott James Sandford to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 15.

3rd Company of Shropshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Clement Delves Hill to be Captain; William Lee Brookes to be Lieutenant; Charles Clay to be Ensign; Feb. 13.

6th Company of Shropshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Dayton Lowndes to be Lieutenant; Roger Charles Blakeway to be Ensign; Feb. 13.

4th Company of Shropshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Charles Lloyd to be Captain; Feb. 13.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers—Major George Briggs, Captain, to be Captain Commandant; Feb. 10. James Meek, Junior, Esq., to be Captain; George Sutton, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Wood, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 11.

11th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers—George Pyemont Smith, Esq., M.D. to be Honorary Surgeon; Feb. 10.

3rd Oxfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—1st Company—John Edmund Severne, Esq., late Captain in the 16th Lancers, to be Captain; Feb. 13.

7th Company of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—George Tennant, Esq., to be Captain; Henry Wardle, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Richard Ratcliff, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 10.

8th Company of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—Abram Bass, Esq., to be Captain; John Gretton, jun., Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Anderson, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 10

11th Company of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—William Hall, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Homfray, Gent., to be Ensign; William Underhill, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 10.

15th Company of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—Frederick Smith, Esq., to be Captain; Henry Onions Firmstone, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Joseph Bramah Cochrane, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 10.

Weston-super-Mare or 6th Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—James Law, Esq., to be Captain; Samuel Edward Baker, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Whitting, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 11.

Bath or 1st Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—John Stothert Bartrum, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 11.

Bathwick or 2nd Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—Edmund Lloyd Bagshawe, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 13.

Wells or 10th Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—Edwin Lovell, Esq., to be Captain; William John Slade Foster, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Chester Berryman, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 14.

8th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers—Williamson Scott to be Ensign, vice Grant, promoted; Feb. 8.

6th Company of Derbyshire Volunteer Rifles—Francis Westby Bagshaw, Esq., to be Captain; Richard Octavius Bright, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Barker, Gent., to be Ensign; Henry Parker Shipton, Esq., to be Honorary Surgeon; Feb. 16.

Brecknock Volunteer Rifles—2nd Company—John Maund, Esq., to be Captain; George Phillips Bevan, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Frederick Ximenes Gwynne, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Crawshay Bailey, jun., Esq., to be Ensign; John Hotchkis, Esq. to be Ensign; Feb. 13.

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2nd Company of Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers—Major Robert Thomas Thompson to be Captain; Captain Henry Boys to be First Lieutenant; James Adams Rae, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; Feb. 13.

1st Subdivision of Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteers—Henry Beau Mackeson, Esq., to be Lieutenant; James Watts, jun., Esq., to be Ensign; Feb. 13.

Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteers—7th Company—William Robertson, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Ramsey, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; John McKnight, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Feb. 13.

Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers — 45th Company — John Gowland, Esq., to be Captain; John Forbes, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John McCulloch, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 15.

1st Lanarkshire Engineer Volunteer Corps — Ronald Johnstone, Esq., to be Captain; Hugh Heugh Maclure, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Henry Herbetson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Feb. 11.

2d Company of Kincardineshire Rifle Volunteers — Patrick Davidson, Esq., to be Captain; Jan. 28. William Black, Fergusson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Feb. 9. John Gordon to be Ensign; Jan. 28.

Renfrewshire Volunteer Rifles — 4th Company — Lieutenant Robert Gillies Lowndes to be Captain, Vice Crum, transferred to the 16th Company; Ensign James Jassie to be Lieutenant, vice Lowndes, promoted; Malcolm McCallum, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Jassie promoted; Feb. 15.

7th Company—John Graham, Gent., to be Captain; James Cunningham, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Francis Heys, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 15.

16th Company—Captain Alexander Crum, from the 4th Company, to be Captain; Alexander Crum, junior, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Colledge, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 15.

1st Company of Ross-shire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Bruce Eneas Macleod, Esq., to be Captain; David Monro, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Kenneth Murray, Esq., to be Ensign; Feb. 15.

2nd Company of Ross-shire Rifle Volunteers—Keith Stewart Mackenzie, Esq., to be Captain; Alexander Hay, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Edward Hay Mackenzie Matheson, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 15.

[The following article is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 31st January last.]

1st Company of the Banff Volunteer Artillery Corps—William James Whyte, M.D., to be Captain.

NEW PAPER FOR THE UNITED SERVICES AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE AND JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES. Edited by W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., LL.D. (Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

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[Late "Household Words" Office.]

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

The EDITOR begs to return his acknowledgments to the Officers and Secretaries of Volunteers who have so kindly furnished him with information in reference to their respective corps, and invites further communications.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, or to Mr. Joseph Smith, and not to the EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1860.

It was said by one of the ancient Greek statesmen, in reference to a newly-invented catapult, that such engines would not only kill brave men, but prove the grave of valour itself. It is fortunate that few men know what the effect of the missiles of war really are, and that when they first experience them they are not able to obey their natural instincts in the presence of death and imminent danger. No troops in the world ever yet stood an hour's cannonade in the open with ranks erect. Any officer who has seen service can tell how depressing to the *morale* of the men are the results of a heavy fire of shot and shell continued for any length of time in the ranks, even when lying down, and suffering but little from the fire. The natural desire on the soldier's part is, however, to advance on the guns, because he feels intuitively that it is the safest course for him to take; and he invariably grumbles when he is kept long inactive under fire. He takes his chance of getting through a shower of grape,—anything is better than that rush and roar of round shot, that shrill scream of the howitzer shell, the twittering whistle of the shrapnel, which comes incessantly upon him, bounding and bursting, tearing up the earth, splitting the trees, and grinding up bones and flesh into bloody pulp in an instant. Without adopting Jomini's theory that all men are equal in natural courage, we believe the action of these agencies are tolerably equable on most soldiery, though individuals will differ; just as some horses can never be made to stand fire, whilst others really rejoice in it, and nearly all may by training be rendered tolerably tractable at a field day or in an engagement. Now, the question which is to be solved by any future war—and we hope the solution may be long deferred, if it must come at last—in respect to these new inventions of war which are crowding on our notice from all sides, is this: will men preserve their discipline and steadiness under the new fire and novel engines of war which search them out from an unseen enemy? Many officers of experience own to themselves—and now and then to others—that they doubt whether sailors will stand to their guns when they are assailed by powerful shell fire, by molten iron, by massive shot hurled from broadsides so distant that the report of the guns can scarcely be heard by them. They remember how ships' decks were cleared for a time on the 17th Oct., 1854, by the shells of Fort Constantine—how the whole Allied army made a fiasco on 18th June—how our soldiers, injured by long trench-work, were thrown into disorder by a few flanking guns in the Redan—and, lastly, how the dogged Russian soldiery were just about to abandon the place they had held so long in consequence of the increasing power of the bombardment. If we alone increase the force and range and explosive power of our missiles, so that we shall be superior in these parts to any European or other State, it is to be apprehended that the result will not be of a pacific tendency. But if the whole of the civilised world advances on the same alignement, we may fairly conclude that we are marching towards a neutral land, beyond which even the rage for conquest will hardly induce the most warlike state to go, because she will not willingly outrage human nature, and oppose herself to the instincts of mankind. It is true that each nation has generally a nostrum of its own for taking the lives of its enemies; but the next war will establish the superiority of one or the other. Meantime, happy is that kingdom which, by rendering war most terrible, is contributing to the maintenance of peace—happier still the people which possess among its citizens men of untiring industry, great knowledge, practical skill, devotion, zeal, and capital, to institute most costly and extensive experiments at their own risk, the ultimate end of which, if successful, must be the great accumulation of material power by the state of which they are subjects. Whether Mr. Whitworth is proud of being permitted to accomplish the great facts he exhibited to us on Wednesday last or not, we at all events are proud of Mr. Whitworth. The first mechanical engineer of the greatest nation of mechanics in the world has given his skill, his experience, his time, and his money, to improve our present implements of war, and the greatness of the results he has achieved are such as might be expected from such labours. In the columns of a weekly journal like our own, devoted to many questions connected with the Services, we cannot give all the details of the very remarkable trials at Southport this week, which we should like to lay before our readers.

Southport is the Brighton of Liverpool and Manchester; it has plenty of strand and very little sea—unless a long way out. Looking south towards the sands at the mouth of the Mersey, the eye rests on a very curious coast-line of conical and jagged-ridged "dunes," which completely conceal the flat campaign country on the left from view. At some distance from the half-deserted town of lodging-houses, Mr. Whitworth has formed his little park of artillery. Two huts, sheltered in the midst of the sand-hills, afford shelter to his artillerymen and artificers—his ammunition and his implements. His guns, in wooden jackets, are left on the beach for the investigation of the inquiring seagulls. When undressed they look like equatorial telescopes mounted on light-wheeled carriages, except the 80-pounder, which is an unmistakeable "cannon." The guns which were used on Wednesday were two 3-pounders, one 12-pounder, one 80-pounder. They are all breech-loaders. Without diagrams it would be difficult to explain their action; but to our minds the system is simple, expeditious, and safe. Mr. Whitworth's principle of boring guns is well known. The horizontal section of the barrel shows a hexagon; the longitudinal section exhibits the hexagonal interior turned spirally from breech to muzzle, with the rifling given by the rounded edges of the sides of the hexagon. He maintains that, though velocity may be diminished by a quick pitch in rifling, a certain power of penetration is gained by the increased rotation on its axis or the spinning power of the ball, which is, in some instances, more than an equivalent for decreased range; but, in the guns under experiment, the pitch was moderate, and the range, as we shall see, very great. The bolts fired from these tubes are of various forms, according to the purpose they are intended to serve; but very lately Mr. Whitworth made the extraordinary discovery that, by diminishing the diameter of the shot towards the base he obtained a great increase of range. His bolt somewhat resembles a vertical section of a nine-pin, but it is shaved smoothly in six places along the greatest diameter, so as to fit the hexagonal spire of the barrel. The cartridge is inclosed in a tin case, and a pad of wax, on which the base of the bullet is placed, at the top of the cartridge, for the purpose of lubricating the barrel, and cleaning it out on being fired. The ignition of the powder is effected by a friction tube which is inserted into the vent in the centre of the movable breech-piece, and it is some little disadvantage that the tube is blown back with such force as to render it inadvisable to stand in rear of the gun. When the gun is discharged, three turns of the short leverage attached to the breech unscrews it and permits it to be opened on its hinge, so that the air blows through the tube, the tin case is taken out uninjured, a ball or bullet is put in, the cartridge is shoved after it, the breech is moved back, and screwed on with three turns of the wrist, the friction-tube is inserted, and the gun is ready for action.

The first shot was fired from the 80-pounder. This gun weighs four tons. It consists of a tube of what is called homogeneous iron, bored out in a spiral hexagon, over which are driven a series of bands of iron, driven on by hydraulic pressure, and tested continually till the maximum pressure which can be given without injuring the quality of the metal is attained; a second series of belts is then forced on the same way over the first, covering the parts of junction, and the finish of the piece is so good that the eye cannot detect on the exterior surface where one belt is in contact with another. The gun is about 9 feet long, and the breech-piece is of course ponderous, but we think the gun could be served at least as quickly as a 95 cwt. gun on the common principle. An 80lb bolt was placed in the gun, which was loaded with only 8oz. of Government-made powder. The discharge projected it at a low velocity 500 or 600 yards, where it struck the sand to the right of the line of fire, and ricochetted at an angle of 45° to the right, the second graze being about 200 yards from the first. It need hardly be stated that this experiment was merely made to let the few persons who were present "*see* a cannon shot in the air."

The practice from the 12-pounder gun was commenced at the target, which was placed at the first 1000 yards of the range—a 6-feet square of canvass with a 2-feet

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bull's-eye; the gun is 6 feet long, bore 3 inches, the pitch, 1 inch in 40. The elevation was 1° 28′, the charge 28 oz. Ten shots were fired in succession, of which the first two were experimental to test the influence of the wind and atmosphere — but the second grazed the side of the target. The remainder all hit the target, and three of the eight were in the bull's-eye. The ricochet was irregular; but in one instance which was measured, the first graze was at 2200 yards; the second, at 3000 yards; and thence the ricochet diminished in spring till the ball stopped in the sand at 5600 yards from the muzzle. The accuracy of fire was not so remarkable as the great range attained by this gun, which would be able to shut up an ordinary 12-pounder gun at about three times the range of the latter, provided that at high elevations an aim can be taken at all commensurate with the range.

The 3-pounder was then tried—it is 1¼ inches in diameter; the pitch 1 in 40; length 5 feet 2 inches, with 10° elevation, and a charge of 7½ oz. of powder. The gun was directed to throw a shot over the first post, so as to ascertain where it would drop in the line of fire, which is marked by long poles at every 1000 yards up to 10,000, the intermediate distances being divided by shorter poles into 100 yards. The wind blew to the left of the line of fire. The first shot struck at 4171 yards; the second at 4179 yards; the third at 4224 yards, and the fourth at 4122 yards, the mean divergence from the line of fire being little over 12 feet. It need not be remarked how a column whose distance was ascertained, a standing camp, or a fort, would be ripped up by such an extraordinary fire. The elevation of the gun was then increased to 20 degrees; the first shot grazed at 6760 yards, the second at 6784 yards, the third at 6720 yards, the fourth at 6910 yards, the mean of divergence from the true line being only 9 yards. The elevation was thus increased to 35°, and the charge to 8 oz. It will be imagined that the shot at such elevation would imbed itself, but in most cases they burrowed through the sand, and bounded up and away a considerable distance. The first graze of the first shot was at 8970 yards; of the second, at 8930 yards; of the third at 9059 yards; and of the fourth, at 9164 yards. All these shots would have pitched into a space 22 yards broad and 234 yards long, and one could readily believe that Mr. Whitworth could make good his boast of lodging nine shots out of ten into a space 100 yards square, at the distance of 5000 yards. The range at low elevations gives no data from which to expect such prodigious results; but it is to be remarked that the effect of the heavier ordnance is by no means proportionate to that of the 3-pounders, and that there are evidently some secrets in the form of the shot and such matters in the larger calibres to be yet discovered by Mr. Whitworth's patience and exhaustive investigations.

The 68 (or 80) pounder at 5° with a charge of 12lbs. of powder was fired twice: the first shot, which weighed 90lbs., was thrown 2611 yards ere it grazed the strand, or rather scooped out of it a mass of sand and water, after which it ricochetted very directly at least 1800 yards further in successive bounds. The second and last shot struck the breach at 2539 yards, and only 4½ yards to the right of the true line of fire.

Let us just add that an ordinary excellent 65 cwt. gun only throws its shot with a charge of 10lbs. of powder, 2760 yards at 10°; that a 98 cwt. gun with 16lbs., at 8° can only project a shot 2557 yards. A 9-feet 18-pounder, however, at 40°, and a charge of 6lbs. has been found to range 4200 yards; and the sea-service mortars 13 inch with 25lbs. of powder at 45° throws a bomb 4850 yards.

These are results which it will demand careful study and inquiry to appreciate. A more interesting problem for artillery officers and scientific soldiers cannot be well presented to them. On Wednesday very few persons were present; but on the following day Sir John Burgoyne, the Hon. Capt. Wrottesley, R.E., and several officers were on the spot, and we have received the subjoined statement of the results at the moment of going to press:—

Southport, Feb. 15.

	No. of Experiments.	Angle of Elevation.	Range in yards.	Deviation in yards.
3-pdr. gun.	1	10°	4171	6 to the left.
	2	,,	4179	4 ,,
	3	,,	4224	5 ,,
	4	,,	4122	2 ,,
	5	20°	6760	5 ,,
	6	,,	6784	12 ,,
	7	,,	6720	14½ ,,
	8	,,	6910	2 ,,
	9	35°	8907	22 to the right
	10	,,	8930	10 to the left.
	11	,,	9059	11 to the right
	12	,,	9164	23½ ,,
68-pdr. gun	1	5°	2611	on the line.
	2	,,	2539	4½ to the right.

These results were far surpassed on the following day, February 17, as the table shows:

35°	9688	34 yds.	to the right
,,	9645	31	,,
,,	9611	89	,,
,,	9547	57	,,
,,	9503	72	,,
,,	9463	58	,,

In next week's GAZETTE we propose to make some remarks on the advantages and defects—for there are defects—in the extraordinary artillery which the skill, ability, and zeal of Mr. Whitworth have placed at the service of the country. It is not our intention to draw any minute comparisons, but to state in a broad, general way the uses of these various arms. There are, we believe, some howitzers in the Government stores which Mr. Whitworth rifled in 1850, that have never been used, because two burst under trial. One can send a bolt through thirty feet of water, and then penetrate many feet of timber. The maker is confident he could drive his bolts from them through the steel coat of either the Warrior or La Gloire. The experiment is assuredly deserving of trial, particularly as one celebrated gun has failed to penetrate the iron plates.

Under the newly-recognised rule, as regards the period of service on the Staff, a large number of vacancies will take place on the 1st of April next. Various rumours are afloat as to the successors of those who are about to resign, but the arrangements are not yet in a condition to allow of our giving any authentic information respecting them. Lord Seaton has returned to Ireland to wind up the affairs of his office, and will leave on the 1st of April; but his successor is not yet selected. The Adjutant-General Sir George Wetherall's period of service expired in December, but he will remain at the Horse Guards for some time longer; at least until some measures of military administration are settled, respecting which the want of his assistance would form a serious difficulty.

The command of the Dublin district will become vacant on the 1st of April by the promotion of Major-General Gascoigne to be Lieutenant-General.

The increase to the Royal Artillery will be made in the shape of two brigades, to be numbered the 15th and 16th respectively. The 15th Brigade will consist of 56 officers, 112 non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, drummers, and 1608 rank and file. The 16th Brigade will number 53 officers, 80 non-commissioned officers, &c., and 864 rank and filk. The promotions consequent on this augmentation will, in all probability, promote the Lieut.-Colonels, down to Colonel Kennedy, to be Colonels; the Captains, down to Brevet-Major Longden, to be Lieut.-Colonels; the Second Captains, down to Brevet-Major Penn, to be First Captains; and the Lieutenants, down to Lieut. Philip H. Sandilands, to be Second Captains.

An Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers will be stationed at each of the following places, viz., York, Birmingham, Canterbury, Plymouth, Winchester, and Edinburgh.

By the lamented death of General Sir William Napier, Lieut.-General Sir James Ferguson, Colonel of the 43rd Regiment, another of the gallant band forming the old Light Division, becomes a General; Major-General Gascoigne, Colonel of the 69th Regiment, a Lieut.-General; Colonel the Hon. A. Spencer, a Major-General; Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Michell, 54th Regiment, a Colonel; and Major Bruce, Staff-Officer of Pensioners, a Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

The following regiments are to be increased by 100 men each, and fixed at a strength per regiment of 46 officers, 81 non-commissioned officers, and 1050 rank and file, making a total of all ranks of 1177, viz.—9th, 1st batt.; 10th, 1st batt.; 11th, 1st batt.; 11th, 2nd batt.; 12th, 2nd batt.; 14th, 2nd batt.; 15th, 1st batt.; 16th, 1st batt.; 16th, 2nd batt.; 17th, 2nd batt.; 18th, 2nd batt.; 19th, 2nd batt.; 20th, 2nd batt.; 21st, 2nd batt.; 22nd, 1st batt.; 24th, 2nd batt.; 25th, 2nd batt.; 26th, 29th, 30th, 32nd Light Infantry, 36th, 45th, 47th, 55th, 58th, 60th Rifles, 4th batt.; 76th, 78th, 84th, 86th, 96th, and Rifle Brigade, 1st batt. The other battalions not serving in India remain at 950 rank and file, with the same number of officers, with the exception of the 65th regiment, which numbers 1400 rank and file.

The following appointments have been made at the Coast-guard Office—Inspecting-Commanders: Commanders John Whyte to Chester, vice Grylls, deceased; Edward F. Dent, Kilrush Division, vice Wale, removed. Chief Officer: Lieutenant G. P. Heath to command Swanage Station, vice Osmer. Removal—Inspecting-Commander: Commander Geo. H. Wale from Kilrush to Galway, vice Clarke, period of service expired.

It is reported from India that all the local levies will be abolished.

The separate command of the 3rd Regiment of Hodson's Horse has ceased, and Lieut.-Colonel Hughes has gone back to his splendid regiment, the First Punjaub Cavalry.

THE DRILL OF MOUNTED RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have read with great interest the valuable suggestions of Colonel Conolly regarding the drill of Mounted Rifle Volunteers, which have appeared in your excellent paper. It is, however, evident that the gallant colonel is not aware of the progress which has been made in the organisation of corps of this description.

For several months past Mr. Acland, of Spudoncote, near Exeter, has been engaged in the organisation of a corps of Mounted Rifle Volunteers, and has induced other gentlemen in that part of the country to follow his example.

After a variety of practical experiments with a number of mounted yeomen, he has drawn up and caused to be printed, his suggestions on the subject of drill, applicable to rural Volunteers; these suggestions have been carefully examined by officers of the regular cavalry and infantry, and have been digested into a system of drill, which is now in print; the plates are being prepared, and the work will shortly be ready for publication by authority.

The principles adopted are in all main points similar to those recommended by Colonel Conolly but the details are somewhat different.

The Corps are not to be considered as "cavalry to be occasionally dismounted, but as infantry mounted, in order to move quickly." When mounted, the Volunteers will be formed in single rank, but when dismounted, instead of acting singly as recommended by Colonel Conolly, they will be formed in two ranks according to our infantry system. It is considered that two men skirmishing together, and mutually supporting each other, will work with more confidence than if they are separated. The Volunteers are, therefore, told off in double pairs, corresponding to the right and left files in the infantry formations; either pair may be dismounted while the other pair remains with the horses.

The divisions proposed by Colonel Conolly are extremely simple, but there are counties in England,—Devonshire with its narrow lanes for instance,—where they could not be used in flank movements. The drill adopted should be applicable to every description of country in which the Volunteers may be called upon to serve; for this reason, in the drill proposed by Mr. Acland, more attention has been paid to flank movements, twos and fours (the pairs and double pairs before alluded to) than to flank movements by divisions.

The real advantage of the so-called abolition of inversion is a question on which military authorities differ materially. The fact is that, in order to get rid of the name "inversion," a system is proposed, which consists of a series of actual inversions without the name. To make the system complete, the principle must be applied equally to *all* the fractional parts of a company, that is to say, in whatever formation a company may be taking ground to a flank, whether by divisions, sections, fours, twos, or single files, line should be formed to either hand in precisely the same manner without any regard to the original arrangement or relative positions of the men; consequently, a man in the course of the day may occupy successively every place in the company, from right to left, without departing from what is called in this system the "natural order." Now, if Squire Topboots commences the day on the right of his company, is then whisked round into the centre next to Bob Jones, then turns up four from the left by Tom Davis, and is finally torn from this bosom friend and left file farmer Blunt; you may tell him it is all right and in the "natural order," but it strikes me he will be infinitely more puzzled than if he had been taught two or three simple and invariable movements, which would enable him to form line in any direction without losing his favourite position on the right of his company, or being deprived of the society of his friend, farmer Blunt, who, of course, would be delighted to shed his last drop of blood by his side.

I confess I have tried hard to work out the details of a "non-inverting" system, and having lost myself in a maze of *intricate simplicities*, I have come to the conviction that *simple complication* is, if anything, less puzzling than *complicated simplicity*.

There are a few minor points which must be decided by further experiment and experience, such as the best method of carrying the rifle on horseback. The spur, too, causes a little difficulty. All Cavalry men say that mounted Volunteers *must* wear spurs; the great authorities at Hythe say a man *must* sit down on his heel when kneeling to fire, which, under the prickly circumstances, would, to say the least of it, be extremely uncomfortable. I have no doubt, however, that these slight difficulties will be overcome.

I am, sir, your obedient humble servant,

Feb. 16. D. LYSONS.

The *Mechanics' Magazine* states that the Government has adopted Captain Blakesly's method of construction for all large cannon. The saving of expense to the country will be enormous, the 70-pounders now in course of manufacture costing absolutely less than the Armstrong 12-pounders.

We (*Times*) are informed that Lord Elgin will undertake a second mission as Plenipotentiary to China, in the hope of being able, by the influence obtained in his former visit, to secure the ratification of the treaty of Tientsin, and obtain an entire cessation of hostilities.

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RECORDS OF THE 52ND REGIMENT.*

If we pore with avidity over the glowing pages which tell of the deeds of some mythical Paladin of romance; if we love to read —as who does not?—the stirring lives of heroes of old; with what feelings must we regard the narrative of the performances of a regiment, characterised by our great military historian as "never surpassed in arms since arms were first borne by man," and so inseparably associated with the most glorious military achievements of our country, that we can hardly recount the one without rendering the meet homage of admiration and gratitude to the other?

Nor will the reader who, in such a spirit, undertakes the perusal of the book now lying before us be disappointed; while (to quote the words of the Preface) "the Army at large may derive from the perusal of this work the conviction that a system founded on intelligent appreciation of the several positions and the relative duties of the officers and men, and carried out with strict regard to the comfort of every individual concerned, is that alone which can raise the character of the British Army."

At the request of his brother officers,—a request conveyed to him "by the lips of a loved and much-honoured son, who fell while still mustered on the regimental rolls," and under the direction of a committee,—Captain Moorsom devoted himself to the task (which he has ably accomplished) of compiling the records of a regiment of which he himself had been no unworthy member; and it is with more than ordinary interest that we follow him in his narrative to the old but never-to-be-forgotten battle-grounds, and hear them ringing again to the tread of the men who made those fields glorious, though the smoke and thunder of war have long since rolled away from them, and the smiling corn is now dancing in golden waves over the heroes' quiet tombs.

Raised in 1755, the 52nd—then called the 54th—and commanded by Colonel Hepworth Lambton, passed several years peacefully enough, and it was not until 1775, at a little village called Lexington, a few miles from Boston, that they received their *baptême de feu*. From this day until the close of the late rebellion in India, except during the forty years' peace which succeeded the Peninsular War, their swords were scarcely sheathed; and stirring indeed is the account which Captain Moorsom gives of the achievements of the regiment throughout the many and arduous campaigns in which it took part;—In the American war; against Tippoo Sahib; through the Peninsula; at Waterloo; and latterly at the siege of Delhi, and in other affairs in India, the 52nd Regiment bore a part which fairly entitles it to publish its deeds to the world: but it is in the Peninsula especially that its services are most worthy of remark. In all the long accounts of glorious victories and hard-fought sieges in which the regiment was engaged, there is no incident more touching than the death of its old Colonel, Sir John Moore, under the walls of Corunna; while the fact of the narrative being given in the eloquent words of another officer of whom the 52nd have good reason to be proud—Sir William Napier†—enhances considerably the interest with which we peruse it.

But the death of Sir John Moore carries us back insensibly to a time which, in these days of preparations and volunteers, it is instructive to refer to,—a time when invasion was considered imminent, and when, amongst other brigades formed for the defence of our coast, perhaps the best disciplined and most effective was that assembled at Shorncliffe, under the command of Sir John Moore; and it would be well if every commanding officer would read the account given in this book of the measures taken by the gallant old soldier upon this occasion. The following paragraphs bearing upon the subject are, we consider, worthy of peculiar attention: Major-General Moore "permitted each commanding officer to fix upon the most convenient hours for drill, but required to be informed at what time the different corps were to be on parade, and he seldom failed to attend, by which means he became acquainted with the systems of the different regiments, and corrected any errors that existed. . . . . Notwithstanding the unremitting attention that was paid to drill, every pains was taken to have the brigade in the most efficient state to march against the enemy in the event of an invasion. The heavy baggage was put into store at Gravesend, and the officers were only permitted to retain in camp a small portmanteau each and their beds. One bât-horse per company was provided for the transport of officers' baggage, and tents were to be carried with the brigade in the proportion of one to thirty men. . . . . From the systematic arrangements which were adopted, the brigade was expected to be formed in column (with baggage packed, tents struck), and the whole ready to move off in one hour after receiving the preparatory order for march. . . . . Arrangements were made to enable the battalion to assemble at the shortest notice, either by day or night; and in order to accustom the soldiers to carry their knapsacks, the regiments marched a few miles into the country twice a week." (Pp. 63, 65, 66.) Now that we have our Himalayas and other noble steam transports, with their Sybarite saloons and luxurious fittings, it is amusing enough to read the account given by an officer of the 52nd, of a transport and its accommodation in 1803:—"The vessel I embarked in was called the Three Brothers, an old merchantman of about 200 tons. Captains James Reynett and Joseph Dobbs's companies, 200 strong, with seven officers, were the occupants of this vessel. The cabin had two berths on each side, one over the other, and these were, of course, chosen by the four senior officers, while the three juniors slept in cots swung to the beam only a few inches apart." (P. 81.) Captain Dobbs and his companions in misfortune remained on board this vessel *four months*, and we have further the satisfaction of learning that she foundered shortly afterwards in another voyage.

It would be impossible within our limits to attempt even to enumerate the different actions in which the 52nd were engaged, and which this volume describes; but for those who take an interest in the military achievements of the British Army, there is here a thrilling narrative of some of the most glorious passages of arms in our history; while the judicious manner in which Captain Moorsom has—to use his own words—"usually added a more peculiar account than the severe style of the Record contained," enables us to individualise ourselves with the regiment in all its movements, to follow it in imagination up the rugged breaches of Badajoz and St. Sebastian; to pass with it the weary nights on outlying picquet in the dark passes of the Pyrenees; nights weary, however, no longer, from the pleasing anecdote with which Captain Moorsom has enlivened them; and to stand with the devoted square on that "battle of giants"—Waterloo.

Not the least interesting or useful portion of the book is that which relates to the part taken by the regiment in the late war in India, where it was one of those which helped to wrest Delhi from the mutineers; and two men from its ranks, Bugler Hawthorn and Lance-Corporal Smith, accompanied Home and Salkeld on their desperate duty of blowing in the Cashmere Gate, receiving each the reward of a Victoria Cross for their gallantry.

Elsewhere in this terrible campaign the 52nd made itself honourably conspicuous. In the long list of names published in the "Appendix," of those who have contributed to the distinction of the 52nd Regiment, that of the son of the gallant author is one which will not be least honoured, or least affectionately regarded by those who are acquainted with the services he rendered in India, and at Lucknow more especially, near the Iron Bridge in which town he fell, on the 11th March, 1858, deplored by all who knew him as an able, gallant soldier, and mentioned by Sir James Outram, on whose staff he served, as "a most gallant and promising young officer, whose soldierlike zeal and acquirements rendered him an ornament to his profession."

It may, perhaps, be supposed that a work of this description, purporting only to give a record of the services of a particular regiment would be interesting only to those who are in some way connected with that regiment. We hope, however, that we have said enough to show it is not so, and that this book contains within it germs of universal popularity; and its value is heightened, and the proper comprehension of the incidents which it relates materially assisted by the peculiarly excellent plans and drawings with which it is embellished.

We will conclude this notice with a couple of anecdotes, selected from the many which the book contains; those which we have chosen refer to incidents during the Peninsular war, and go to prove what seems occasionally to have been somewhat forgotten or disregarded of late years—in the late war in India more particularly—that even during the most bloody strifes, war may be carried on after a humane and civilised fashion. It was the night after the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, and the armies occupied the opposite banks of a small stream. "'I am glad to see you here,' said the French field officer, on placing his pickets along the right bank, to a captain of the 52nd across the stream; 'we shall now understand each other. When you want water and our soldiers challenge, call out 'agua,' and you shall have it. Will you give your boys (*à vos enfants*) similar orders?' Of course this was done." (P. 144.)

The second anecdote relates to the same occasion: "Soon after dusk a French sergeant, a fine, handsome soldier, was brought in prisoner to the captain (J. F. Love) of the 52nd picket. The report made was that he had come over the line of sentries to take leave of a Spanish girl in the village, and was captured in the act. '*Eh, bien! capitaine!*' said the sergeant to Captain Love, '*c'est l'amour qui m'a fait votre prisonnier.*' '*Eh! bien donc!*' was the reply; '*pour cette fois-ci nous ne serons pas trop exigéants; retournez chez votre capitaine, et dites-lui qui si l'amour vous a joué un mauvais tour l'amour vous a dédommagé. Je m'appelle Love; vous ne l'oublierez pas de sitôt.*'" (P. 144.)

A correspondent of a country paper, in advocating very forcibly the merits of breech-loaders, states that no less than 800 stand of Enfields, belonging to the 86th Regiment, recently returned from India, were a short time since condemned, and the regiment had to be supplied with the pattern of 1856.

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* *Historical Records of the 52nd Regiment (Oxfordshire Light Infantry), from the year 1755 to the year 1858.* Compiled under the direction of the Committee, and edited by W. S. Moorsom, M.I.C.E., late Captain 52nd Light Infantry, and D.Q.M.G. (London: 1860.)

† Just taken from us—struck off the strength of the Grand Army whose glorious deeds he gloriously commemorated.—[ED.]

THE QUEEN'S RECEPTION OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

The following are the official regulations respecting Her Majesty's reception of the officers of Volunteer corps on the 7th of March:—

The officers of Volunteer corps who are desirous of attending the Queen's Court, at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday the 7th of March next, should forthwith communicate their intention to the Lords-Lieutenant of the several counties in which their corps have been established.

A list of the officers who have thus signified their wish to be present will be transmitted by the Lord-Lieutenant of each county to the Secretary of State for the War Department.

These lists, which will distinguish the rank of each officer and the corps or company to which he belongs, will be forwarded to the Lord Chamberlain from the War Department, at latest, upon Monday the 5th of March.

The Lords-Lieutenant and the military authorities summoned to attend the Court, will enter the Palace at the entrée-entrance in the Ambassadors' Court, and will pass at once to the entrée-room.

The officers of Volunteers will enter the Palace at the usual corridor entrance, opposite Marlborough House, and will be shown at once to the room appointed for the assembling of their corps, where they will form into companies in the order in which they are to pass the Queen. In order to facilitate this arrangement, each officer will be furnished with a card on which is distinctly written his county, the number of his county in the Army List, and the name and number of his corps, company, or sub-division. Artillery should be specially marked on the cards of officers of Artillery Volunteer Corps.

The doors of the Palace will be opened at half-past twelve o'clock, and no officer can be admitted after a quarter before two o'clock.

Officers will appear in the uniforms approved for their corps by the Lords-Lieutenant.

They will pass before the Queen by regiments, companies, or sub-divisions, headed by the senior officer present.

The officers of each corps will be introduced by the Lords-Lieutenant of their counties, who will join them before entering the Throne Room. In the absence of the Lords-Lieutenant they will be introduced by the Under Secretary of State for the War Department. The officers will draw up in line before the Queen, and the senior officer of each corps or company present will hand a card containing the names of those about to pass before Her Majesty to the Lord-Lieutenant. This card will be passed to the Lord Chamberlain, who will read the names to the Queen. The officers will then pass on.

The various corps will take precedence according to their seniority in the Army List.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

We gave the principal heads of these Estimates in our last journal, and on Monday they were laid before the House of Commons by Lord Clarence Paget in a speech which has elicited marked praise from all quarters. Lord Clarence Paget observed that it was absolutely necessary that a country like this, with such extended territories and an immense commerce, should maintain a considerable number of ships, and that, supposing every other country should disarm, we should still be under the necessity of keeping up a large navy. He should confine his remarks, he said, to the present year, and to professional subjects, avoiding all questions of national policy. The Navy was now a new creation,—all nations had started fair, and it behoved us, therefore, to make efforts to restore our superiority. In order to give the House an idea of the navies which other nations possessed, he read a list of the French Navy, which had 34 ships of the line afloat and five building, 34 frigates afloat and 13 building, 5 iron-cased ships building, 17 corvettes afloat and 3 building, besides gunboats and small vessels, making in all 244 steam-ships; and most of those building might be launched in a few months. Russia had 9 steam-ships of the line afloat and 9 building, 18 steam-frigates afloat and 3 building, 10 steam-corvettes afloat and 11 building, and a number of smaller vessels, making 187 steam-ships afloat and 48 building—a total of 235 vessels. Unlike ourselves, both France and Russia could call out men to man their navies in a few weeks. He then stated the number of steam-vessels we had in commission on the 1st of December last (excluding sailing-vessels) at 244, of which number the force at home and in the Mediterranean consisted of 27 line-of-battle ships, 14 frigates and corvettes, and 29 sloops and gun-boats, in addition to block-ships, the number afloat and building, and the number he expected would be launched before the end of the year, including ten line-of-battle ships and 12 frigates. Lord Clarence then went through the several estimates, explaining them very fully, and commenting upon each. On the 10th vote he accounted for the programme of last year of the ships to be built falling short, and stated that it was proposed to build 39,934 tons during the ensuing financial year, besides converting four line-of-battle ships and four frigates. He claimed credit for effecting a real reduction in the vote for naval stores, &c., in the yards, without prejudice to the public service. In conclusion, he said it was with extreme pain he was instrumental in asking for such large sums of money, but it was the wish of the nation that our Navy should be maintained in sufficient force; and he referred to the suggestion of Mr. Cobden, that where the French had two ships we should have three. The Government felt bound, therefore, to continue their exertions to put our Navy on a sound footing. At the same time, although these large Estimates were asked for, they did not think themselves under an obligation, if the state of Europe and the world should justify a reduction of our naval force, although the House of Commons granted the money, to expend it. He moved the first vote of 85,500 men and boys in the fleet and coast-guard service, including 18,000 marines. Sir J. Pakington expressed his satisfaction at the statement of Lord Clarence, and, after some discussion, the vote was agreed to, as well as a vote of 3,476,757*l.* for wages of seamen and marines, and another of 1,458,087*l.* for victuals for the same.

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THE EFFECT OF THE PURCHASE SYSTEM ON MEN WHO CANNOT PURCHASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The following calculations may be of service to those who are about to take a part in the approaching debate on the abolition of the Purchase System. They have been made with great care:

There were on the 1st of Jan., 1856, 54 battalions of British troops, serving in India and in our colonies, whose promotion had not been effected in any way by the Crimean war, viz., 2nd, 5th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 22nd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 29th, 32nd, 35th, 36th, 37th, 40th, 43rd, 45th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 58th, 59th, 60th (3 battalions), 61st, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 69th, 70th, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 78th, 80th, 81st, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 94th, 96th, 98th, 99th.

These battalions contained 179 field-officers and 612 captains. Out of these numbers but 7 field-officers and 85 captains had attained their respective ranks without purchase. No lieutenant-colonel actually in command of any one of these 54 battalions had attained that rank without the assistance of money.

The 85 captains who had obtained their companies without purchase averaged 13¼ years' service as subalterns. On the 1st Jan., 1856, these 85 officers averaged 19 years' service each. The senior captain had served 39 years, the junior, 9. The proportion of field-officers to captains was, amongst the men without money, 1 to 12; amongst the moneyed men, 1 to 3.

Of these 85 non-purchasing captains of the line, 15 had served between 30 and 40 years; 14 between 20 and 30 years.

These gentlemen were supposed to have had their promotion considerably accelerated by the operation of the Purchase System, which is said by its advocates to push forward the poor as well as the rich to high commands. Returns, however, prove that it rarely pushes the former forward beyond the rank of captain—never beyond that of major or brevet-lieutenant-colonel.

At that same date the Marine corps, in which purchase is unknown, offered the following more favourable statistics. There were in it 9 colonels-commandant, 18 lieut.-colonels, and 126 captains, showing a proportion of 1 field-officer to 4½ captains. The lieut.-colonels of Marines averaged 30 years' service each. The senior lieut.-colonel had served 34 years, the junior, 28.

The captains averaged, on attaining their rank, 12¾ years' service as subalterns. On the 1st of January, 1856, they averaged 18 years' service each. The senior captain had served 28 years, the junior 12.

It will be seen, therefore, if these calculations are accurate, that the captains of Marines, a non-purchasing corps, attain their rank considerably earlier than captains of the Line, who have not the means of purchasing. The officers of the Marines enter the service at 16 years of age, whilst the non-purchasing officers of the Line seldom get their first commissions under 25 or 30 years of age. It is impossible to reconcile these facts and figures with the theory that the purchase system is an advantage to the man who cannot, as well as to the man who can, purchase. The Marines had not in 1856 been augmented in consequence of the war, nor indeed for the preceding 20 years; nor had the casualties amongst them exceeded the casualties which usually occur in troops of the Line serving in India and in our colonies. The comparison, therefore, is a perfectly fair one.

The failure of the purchase system in providing the 54 battalions I have named with commanding officers in the vigour of life is notable. One lieut.-colonel had served 51 years; 7 had served between 40 and 50 years; 25, between 30 and 40. They averaged, *with purchase*, upwards of 31 years' service each. The lieut.-colonels of Marines, *without purchase*, did not average so much by one year, and none of them had served more than 34 years. In the Marines at that date there was no captain above 44 years of age, or lieutenant above 28. In the Line there were captains of 50 and 60 years of age.

It is the fashion to say—competent and reliable witnesses have constantly said it—that in the French army the regimental officers are much older than in our service. But such assertions ought only to be attended to when made on accurate calculation. Any man interested in the subject, may ascertain in a week what the exact age of the French regimental officers is, or was, at any particular date, for the statistics of the French army are easily accessible to every one. And if he will not take the trouble to do this, it is idle to listen to him whilst he tells tales of ludicrously fat French majors and grizzly French lieutenants. The French regimental officers have certainly not shown themselves incapacitated by age to do their duty.—Your obedient servant, H.

THE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your correspondent, Lieut.-General Briggs, is in error in supposing that it is still required of officers purchasing and selling promotion to declare that the regulation price of such promotion only has been paid.

For reasons best known to themselves, the military authorities have for some time discontinued this test, which used to run as follows:—"I do declare and certify, upon the word and honour of a gentleman, that I have not demanded or accepted, neither will I demand or accept—directly or indirectly—at any time or in any manner whatever, more than the sum of ———, being the price limited and fixed by Her Majesty's regulations as the full value of the said commission."

If this declaration was effectual in preventing the payment of sums above regulation, it is difficult to conceive why it was abolished. If the military authorities found it ineffectual, and became aware that large sums above regulation were paid in spite of it, it is more difficult still to imagine how they can plead ignorance of the existence of the very abuse which caused them to withdraw it.

Bath, Feb. 12. L. S. D.

VOLUNTEER EFFICIENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As you warmly and powerfully advocate the Volunteer movement, may I beg you will have the goodness to give insertion to the enclosed copy of a letter, written by Sir Harry Smith, which appeared in the *Glasgow Gazette* of the 11th inst., as it will show our patriotic Volunteers that one of our most distinguished and experienced generals, who has been more under fire in Europe, America, Asia, and Africa, than any other officer, considers they may soon be rendered an invaluable auxiliary force to our glorious army in successfully defending their country against all the nations of the earth combined against us.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, D. MACDOUGALL.

112, Eaton Square, Feb. 14.

FROM LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR HARRY SMITH, BART., THE HERO OF ALIWAL, &c., &c.

London, Feb. 7.

My Dear Old Comrade, Mr. Mackenzie,—I am ever delighted with anything which in any way identifies me with dear old Glasgow, where some of the happiest years of my life were spent amongst the most hospitable and warmest hearted people of Britain, from 1819 to 1825.

Remember the Glasgow Sharpshooters! They were raised much under my military auspices and advice. Drilled by the sergeants of the Rifle Brigade, in one month they were *soldiers*, adapted for any home service whatever—could *march*, *shoot*, and be *silent*.

An anecdote I will give you, known probably to no man living but myself. You will remember there was always a great spirit of emulation between the Volunteers and Yeomanry of Edinburgh and Glasgow. The Lord President of that day, Hope, was a staunch supporter of the Edinburgh. He was in Glasgow with his *Tail*, and I had the honour to dine with him, sitting on his right hand. After dinner he said—"I am very anxious to see the Glasgow Sharpshooters." "When you wish, my lord, I can readily have them turned out; will *to-morrow* at 10 o'clock suit your Lordship?" He replied—"I fear the thing is *impracticable*." "O," I said, "never mind that, my Lord; will the hour suit you?" "If possible, *yes*." I jumped up; got a scrap of paper from a waiter, and wrote thus: "Dear Hunter,—The Lord President wishes to see your corps to-morrow at 10 o'clock on the Calton Green." Shortly, I received this laconic reply: "*We will be there*.—Yours, S. Hunter."

I accompanied his Lordship and his *Tail*. There the Glasgow Sharpshooters were like veterans. After the field-day, which was a brilliant one, the Lord President walked up to old Colonel Sam Hunter; the regiment, at the time, presented arms, steady as rocks. His Lordship said—"Pray, Colonel Hunter, let the corps shoulder, order, and stand-at-ease." The Lord President then addressed a most laudatory speech to the Colonel, the officers, and men, towards the conclusion of which the men had all taken off their caps, and were mopping their heads with large bandana silk handkerchiefs; at the conclusion, the Colonel said—"I'm much obliged to your Lordship for your encomium. I hope we merit it. There's this, I'll venture to assert myself, there's nae battalion in his Majesty's service has more *silk wipes*." In returning with his Lordship he asked me how it was possible the battalion could turn out as they did—they must have been previously held in readiness? I assured his Lordship on the honour of a soldier, that there was no collusion with me and Colonel Hunter. "Then, Sir, how was it effected?" "My Lord," I said, "nothing is so simple. The companies are each formed from the inhabitants of adjacent streets from right to left, so that in ten minutes each company could be warned, and of course their assembly was most rapid." Now, as I possess the freedom of the city of Glasgow, I hope "Let Glasgow Flourish" may be exemplified in the present generation as in the past. My war-cry for England has ever been, *arm the people!* A reference to the history of all nations demonstrates the mighty power of *the loyal and gallant population of a country*. I speak from practical observation. The inhabitants of Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, in 1806-7—the Spanish guerillas during the war in the Peninsula—the armed people at New Orleans—three wars with the indomitable Kaffirs—and look at this moment at the Moors against the Spaniards. I quote all this to show the power of armed people; but let me not be misunderstood. Some of my gallant and experienced comrades who write upon the subject of the defence of England take as extreme and one-sided a view as some of our leading journals do on the other—the one declaring the inutility of Volunteers, the other that they are omnipotent. I ask either of these extremities—If you saw a large French army in battle array, which must occupy a large tract of country, with artillery, cavalry, and *their* sharpshooters, how do you propose to check their advance? I cannot conjecture the reply of either. But this I will assert and maintain, with my last breath—It is alone to be done by a combination of regular troops, as a barrier and a reserve, with swarms of riflemen everywhere as powerful—most powerful—auxiliaries. We must bear in mind that the distance from our coast to London is barely three days' march, hence the object of the enemy is to advance by a *coup de main*, to seize London. Could I say loose troops would stop them? No. But a combination would insure their defeat, and then let loose the sons of Britain, with this command—*Forward* and shoot; you shall all be supported at the requisite points. Should any enemy have the audacity to attempt our shores, could he avoid our ever invincible Navy, I as a General of some experience in war, would be proud to command a combined force as I have described, and "Let deeds show."

It has been to me a subject of melancholy to see a succession of dastardly parties assail our nation as they have done, interrupting our trade everywhere, agitating all classes, when the present movement of Volunteers, if previously resorted to, to arm the people, would have restored the confidence again established, and which ought never to be interrupted. England ought to be in a position always to treat with contempt the hostile demonstrations of her neighbours, whether made in reality, or by way of interrupting our tranquillity, our commerce, or with the invidious supposition that they can or could affect the honour of the nation. Depend upon it, my old, dear Rifle comrade, that so long as England is faithful to our glorious Queen, and to itself, she will stand as now, paramount among nations, and this generation will hand down to their successors, as our veterans have done to our predecessors, our country free and unshackled—ever ready to be friends, or ever ready to fight for our homes, *if the glove be cast at our feet*.

One word more. *Teaze* not our youths as Volunteers with the minutiæ of drill—a few things are alone necessary. To march in quick time, to march in column, form line, gain ground to the right and left, to advance again in line, to extend and occupy bridges or walls; a rallying square may be practised. Soldiers require these alone in the field. Then, to be *good shots*. Pluck enough they have, and, with prompt obedience, England's regular army so nobly supported, and its numbers so increased, can, may, and *will* defy the ——.

Let our watchword be, "Arm the People."

Ever faithfully yours, H. G. SMITH.

To Peter Mackenzie, Esq., *Gazette* Office, Glasgow.

THE VOLUNTEER UNIFORM.

The following circular has been issued:—

"War Office, 1860.

"SIR,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to forward to you the enclosed specification of the uniform recommended for Artillery and Rifle Volunteers by the committee recently assembled at this office to consider the question.

"I am to add that pattern suits are deposited for general inspection in the waiting-room at this office, and that coloured drawings of them may be obtained from Mr. Ackermann, of Regent Street, London. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"DE GREY AND RIPON."

SPECIFICATION FOR PATTERNS OF RIFLE VOLUNTEER CLOTHING.—(RECOMMENDED BY COMMITTEE.)

"TUNIC.—Brown and gray mixture, single-breasted, with fly one inch and three-quarters broad on the inside; collar of the same material, one inch and three-quarters high, rounded off in front; the sleeve to have an Austrian knot, the braid or cord to form a pointed cuff, three inches deep, the knot nine inches and three-quarters long and four inches in width, the edges trimmed with the same cord, to be of such colour as the corps may decide on; the skirt 10 and a-half inches deep for an officer or private, with a variation of half an inch longer or shorter for every inch in height; the back and skirt to be cut whole, and not to open; nine bronzed buttons in front, and two behind.

"TROUSERS.—Cut so as to be sewn into a band round the waist, large from hip to ankle and 17 inches round the bottom, trimmed with square cord down the side seam, of the same colour as that used on the tunic.

"CAP.—To be made of the same material as tunic, three and a quarter inches high in front, and four and-a-half inches at the back, with band of the same material round the head, the trimming to consist of two pieces of cord, same as on tunic, round top and bottom of band, and round edge of crown; small rosette on left side, of the same colour as braid; round peak, slightly drooping.

"BELTS.—Of dark brown leather, with pouch to contain 30 rounds of ammunition, and ball bag to slide on the waist belt, to contain 10 rounds of ammunition, caps, and oil bottle, bayonet frog on left side; on the large pouch a shoulder belt is fixed, so as to be perfectly level on the waist, passing under the right arm and over the left shoulder, fastening on the breast with a buckle.

"LEATHER GAITERS.—To be made of sheep skin, to match in colour with the pouch and belts; black enamelled facing at bottom, cut with a point behind, to form a continuation of boot; buttons of the same material.

"CLOAK.—To be made from the same material as tunic, cut two inches below the knee, forming a double-breasted coat, buttoning close to the neck, with stand or fall collar, having tabs buttoning over to protect the neck. A cape, 15 inches deep, fits on the shoulder, attached or detached at pleasure, and formed of double material; the inward part expanding, and when reversed forming a hood, to protect the head.

"ARTILLERY TUNIC.—Blue cloth, tweed, or serge. Single-breasted, with fly one inch and three-quarters broad on the inside, collar and cuffs of the same material, the collar one inch and three-quarters high, rounded off in front and corner of skirts also. The sleeves to have an Austrian knot, to form a cuff three inches deep at the point; the knots to be eight inches in depth, three inches and three-quarters in width, formed with black square cord and traced round with scarlet tracing braid; the collar edged with square cord and traced inside with scarlet braid; the tunic to be edged with scarlet cloth, one quarter of an inch in width; nine buttons in front and two behind the skirt, without opening behind; buttons of white metal, with raised pattern of gun in centre.

"TROUSERS.—Blue cloth, cut to fit a band round the waist, with side-pockets; large from hip to knee, small over the foot; edged down the side seam with black square cord and scarlet tracing braid, similar to collar and sleeve of the coat.

"GAITERS.—Made from black enamelled leather, 13 inches deep, six buttons down side, with strap and buckle on the top.

"CAP.—Of blue cloth, having scarlet cord round top and bottom, of oak-leaf band, and round inside of sunk crown; knot in centre of crown; black leather peak and chin strap.

"BELT.—Plain black leather, with frog for sword; snake-hook fastening.

"GREAT COAT.—Of blue cloth, similar in pattern to Rifle Volunteers."

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VOLUNTEER REMINISCENCES.

The following interesting particulars of the old St. George's Volunteer Corps were related by Colonel the Honourable C. H. Lindsay:—The St. George Volunteer Regiment of Infantry was first embodied in 1794. The Lieut.-Colonel-Commandant was then Edward Foster, Esq., of Oxford Street. The Earl of Chesterfield was, however, soon afterwards appointed Colonel; Lord John Thynne, Lieut.-Colonel; R. Harrison, Esq., of South Audley Street, Major; F. A. Walter, Esq., Adjutant. There was provided for the use of the corps a parade ground and orderly room, with enclosed space for evening drill, quarters for the adjutant, a guard room, and magazine. The men were found with clothing, arms, and ammunition, and were paid for their attendance on field days, reviews, or ball practice, and also for guard mounting, which was taken in turn by the whole corps, about twenty on each night, with one commissioned officer. The corps consisted of ten companies, including grenadiers and light company. Each company, when complete, had sixty-four men and three officers, twenty drummers and fifers, and three armourers. The drummers had a weekly pay of 7*s.*, and the men received 2*s.* each for attendance on field days, &c., and 5*d.* for a pot of beer. Clothing, consisting of great coats, knapsacks haversacks, &c., &c., was allowed once in three years. About the year 1802 the regiment was disbanded, the parade given up, and the arms, &c., returned to the Tower. In the year 1805 they were re-embodied with the same staff-officers,—re-organised as the 1st English Volunteers, and were finally disbanded nearly fifty years ago. The parade which they had first was in North Audley Street, directly opposite to Green Street, where a church has since been erected; the second parade ground was in North Row, Park Lane, at the back of Norfolk Street. When they were first formed in 1794 their clothing consisted of blue long-tailed coats, double-breasted, with bright yellow facings, cocked hat for battalion company, white breeches, black gaiters up to the knee with white metal buttons, black velvet stocks, leather pigtails, red and white hackle feathers 12 inches long, and bright-barrelled firelocks. The grenadiers wore the bearskin caps with patch of red cloth behind, and white chain ornaments. The light infantry company had helmets of leather, something like those now worn by the London Fire Brigade, with a green feather attached; they were called the "Light Bobs," and the regiment, from their bright yellow facings, were called the "Canary Birds." When called out the second time they had an entire change of uniform—of scarlet jackets and deep-crown felt hats, with small tops; and being the first volunteer regiment raised in the country, they had on their buttons, "St. George, No. 1 Regiment," the figure 1 surmounted with a crown. The Government allowed 4000*l.* a-year for the support of the regiment. The officers wore blue pantaloons, Hessian boots with silk tassels. They were often reviewed by his Majesty George III. Bayswater was the place for ball-practice, at a tea-garden known as "Whale'r," near which was a conduit. The adjutant of the regiment met with an accident while in the execution of his duties, in consideration of which, and as a testimony to his professional abilities and integrity the regiment invested in consols, for the benefit of himself and heirs, 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and at his death a stone was erected, also by the regiment, to commemorate his memory, in the burial-ground of St. George's, Bayswater Road. Most of the men who joined the volunteers at this period did so to protect them from serving in the militia, if drawn; but to be entitled to this privilege a volunteer was compelled to obtain from the adjutant a certificate to prove that he had attended drills and field-day at least twenty-six times during the year. The men on guard—when a fire broke out in the locality—used to turn out to assist at the fire, and the drums were beat to alarm the neighbourhood. It was customary on all thanksgiving and fast days for the members to assemble and march to the church of St. George's, Hanover Square, and whenever a member of the corps died he was invariably buried with military honours, at the expense of this the first regiment of English volunteers.

THE LONG GAME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Finding by the Paris papers that the Emperor of the French has recently rewarded the French Captain Delvigne with a large pension, as the inventor of the elongated projectiles which constitute the great improvements in the rifle now adopted all over the globe, and that Captain Delvigne claimed these improvements so far back as 1840, you will perhaps allow me, through your columns, to submit in reply to this claim, that I laid before the British Government, many years previous to 1840, the improvements in question, and that they were not approved of by our Ordnance Committee until after they had been adopted by the French, as I can prove by official documents, as well as by the proceedings of a public meeting presided over by Colonel Sykes, M.P., at Willis's Rooms, the year before last, where the evidence of Lord Rosse was alluded to, as having witnessed various trials of these improvements at his seat in Ireland, in the year 1827.

How far this award to a foreigner for the invention of an old Peninsular campaigner is consistent with justice,* your readers must judge, as well as to the credit due to our Ordnance Committee for the rejection of such a valuable improvement in the art of war, when laid before them repeatedly by a British officer, and only recognising its value when it reaches them as a foreign importation after its adoption by the French army.

Quartermaster-General Sir Richard Airey is ready to state, if called upon, and, if necessary, to swear to it, that I fired my elongated rifle shot and shell, in their present perfect form, at Woolwich, in the summer of 1823. Captain Thomson, relative to Lord Raneiagh, can also testify to the fact.—I am, sir, yours, &c.,

JOHN NORTON,
Late Capt. 34th Regiment.

Rosherville, Feb. 4th.

* Surely Captain Norton cannot regard the conduct of the Emperor in rewarding one of his own officers for the invention of the conical ball as unjust. Captain Delvigne is a Frenchman. He probably has never heard of Captain Norton or his invention. In all likelihood the Emperor has never known of Captain Norton's claims to originality; and if our own Board of Ordnance did not appreciate these claims, it would be very hard to blame the Emperor of the French for similar indifference.—[ED.]

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It being admitted by every well-wisher of this truly patriotic force that their future efficiency, as a covering army in case of invasion, would be essentially enhanced by their being taught Light Infantry movements on a large scale, combined with Yeomanry Cavalry—might I suggest that when the Volunteer officers meet in London on the 6th prox.—prior to the Queen's special levee—they should arrange *inter se* the meeting of a delegates' committee to settle a time and place for a general muster near London, next July say, whereat one-third, or one-half of each corps might be present, to practise over many miles of broken ground light movements, under an officer of light drill repute—say Colonel Norcott of the Rifle Brigade.* With this view I would especially suggest the neighbourhood of Guildford as a fitting locale for such a rendezvous, for not only are there many lime quarries thereabouts, where they might practise rifle-shooting *safely;* but the fine undulating downs and heaths between Merrow and Albury, with their intermingled gorse covers and coppices, would afford to skirmishers, and supports, and picquets, the finest of fields for instruction; whilst the different railways converging Guildfordwards from all points of the compass would render it most convenient for all the various corps to assemble there; and, to crown this muster with *éclat*, let but Her Majesty be invited to review the Volunteers at the end of their ten days' training, and then I feel assured that such an *élan* will be given to this noble movement as will thenceforth stamp it with a glorious nationality that no time will efface. I am, sir, yours truly,

Feb. 11, 1860. EMERITUS.

IS RIFLE PRACTICE A "FARCE?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I am induced, from circumstances occurring under my notice, to ask the above question, and also whether some means should not be adopted for the suppression of an evil, already existing in the army, with regard to the use of a weapon the knowledge of the theory and practice of which is of the utmost importance to every soldier.

Before, however, relating the cause of my complaint, permit me to observe that, not only as an officer but as one holding the appointment of Assistant-Instructor of Musketry, I take, in all matters appertaining to the advancement of the soldier in the use of the rifle, a deep and absorbing interest; gladly would I behold the whole army attain the necessary proficiency to entitle them to rank as "marksmen;" and when, after much pains and trouble, I have the satisfaction of seeing a man (who at first was not only ignorant of its value as a weapon, but in a manner totally unacquainted with the manner in which it is used) become under my care at least a tolerably good shot, I take for its achievement no little credit to myself. But, sir, when a man is committed to my charge to undergo a course of training in rifle practice, who, at the "shortest" distance a soldier fires, can with difficulty distinguish the target, and who beyond that range has not even the least idea where the object to be fired at is placed; in a case of this kind, I cannot refrain from saying it is making a "farce" of the whole transaction. On a former occasion, having had under my instruction two men of this description, I reported the continuance of their practice as being not only dangerous, but perfectly useless; however, my report was not entertained, as I received orders that they should fire the usual number of rounds. In complying with this demand, I was obliged (however, unwillingly) to have recourse to the following simple but ludicrous expedient, viz., on each occasion when it came to the turn of these men to fire, I placed directly behind them the sergeant in charge of their station who (as the men themselves were unable) directed their rifles for them, in somewhat the following manner, "a little more to your right, a little more to your left, 'now,' fire."

I have a recruit at present at target practice, equally as blind. How he passed as medically fit, I cannot say, but there he is. Surely, to say nothing of the "absurdity" of such men as these undergoing a "course of instruction" with the rifle, it is at least a useless, nay, wilful waste of Government ammunition, without taking into consideration the dangers attendant thereon; and, as far as I can see, the only "advantage" to be gained thereby is that it affords no little merriment to the remainder of the men forming the station. Such, however, is the opinion of your obedient servant,

ASSISTANT-INSTRUCTOR.†

REWARDS FOR THE INDIAN CAMPAIGNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I would beg to call your attention to the fact that men who were through all the fighting in Bengal are not to have one clasp for it—I mean the campaigns in Oude and the north, which were far more severe than that of Central India, for which a clasp is to be given. We get one for Lucknow, it being the grand place, but for the Rohilcund campaign, which you went through, and the Azimgurh field campaign, including the relief of that place, and for all the fearful fatigues that this force went through, nothing is the recompense, although it was distinctly stated there were to be clasps for Delhi, Lucknow, and all field service. We were with the flying column of Sir Hope Grant, and marched right through Oude, where there was both fighting and hard work, and neither this column nor that of Sir T. Franks now appears to be remembered. These two columns were doing the same work as Sir H. Rose's force at the same period. I am sure every one will be pleased by your taking this matter up. I remain, very faithfully yours,

Fort Pitt, Chatham. ONE WHO SERVED.

The clipper ship Donald M'Kay has been chartered by the government to convey about 1000 troops, with their wives and children, from Cork to the Mauritius, and to bring back soldiers to Portsmouth.

* This gallant officer left the brigade long since, and lately quitted the command of the depôt battalion at Winchester, exchanging to half-pay.—[ED.]

† Inability to distinguish objects at 150 yards is a serious defect in a soldier, but it would be imprudent to make the standard of sight too high for men otherwise qualified.—[ED.]

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

(*From the Court Newsman.*)

Her Majesty the Queen held her first Levee this season at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, in St. James's Palace. The following naval and military officers were presented to Her Majesty:—Commander Armytage, R.N.; Colonel W. E. Baker; Lieutenant F. St. John Newdigate Barne; Major Paget Bayly, A.D.C.; Major-General George Bell; Surgeon-Major J. A. Bostock, M.D.; Lieutenant Chalmers, A.D.C.; Lord Colville; Lieut.-Colonel H. Hope Crealock; Earl de Grey and Ripon; Major Compton Dickins; Major W. S. Dickins, 20th Regiment; Captain Richard Ellison, A.D.C.; Captain J. F. Buller Elphinstone; Lieutenant F. E. H. Farquharson, 42nd Highlanders; Lieutenant E. Ward Fox; Major-General Foster; General Sir Robert Gardiner; Lieutenant H. Y. Gehle, Royal Engineers; Captain Gibbs; Captain T. E. Gordon; Major D. S. Greene; Lieutenant Basil Hall, R.N.; Lieutenant F. H. Harford, Scots Fusilier Guards; Major E. Harvey; Captain Henley; Captain R. Hodson, Royal Artillery; Lieut.-General Home, 56th Regiment; Colonel Hopkins, C.B., Royal Marines; Colonel Horsford; Cornet J. W. Hozier; Major Kemball; Colonel Clark Kennedy; Rear-Admiral Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Colonel Keppel; Brigadier-General George St. Patrick Lawrence; Lieutenant M'Gillivray; Lieutenant J. Ronald Macleay; Lieutenant R. V. Malden; Deputy Commissary-General Maturin; Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Maude; Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne; Captain George Hay Moncrieff, Scots Fusilier Guards; Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Roger Mostyn, Scots Fusilier Guards; Lieut.-Colonel Henry Wylie Norma; Lieut.-General Oldfield, K.H.; Captain William Paget; Lieut.-General Sir John Pennefather, K.C.B.; Major Rowley Platt, 46th Regiment; Major Whitworth Porter; Major J. F. Richardson, C.B.; Lieutenant R. V. Riddell; Colonel William John Ridley; Commander Michael C. Seymour, R.N.; Lieutenant Leopold Seymour; Lieutenant the Honourable Charles John Shore, Scots Fusilier Guards; Lieut.-General Sir Frederic Smith; Captain James W. Smith; Assistant-Surgeon F. H. Smith; Cornet John J. Spedding; Lieutenant R. A. Stevenson; Mr. Taylor, C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals; Lieutenant Jocelyn Henry Watkin Thomas, Scots Fusilier Guards; Lieut.-Colonel A. Thompson; Lieutenant the Marquis of Tullibardine, Scots Fusilier Guards; Mr. R. H. S. Vyvyan, Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms; Major-General Walker; Lieut.-Colonel Sir William Wallace; Lieut.-Colonel Spencer Westmacott; Lieutenant W. W. Woodward, Secretary of State for India; Commodore Yelverton.

THE STEAM RAMS.

Captain Selwyn, R.N., has sent the following note, which suggests considerations that well deserve attention at the present juncture, to the *Mechanics' Magazine*:—

GENTLEMEN,—Will you allow me to ask a few questions of those who talk so loudly and write so persistently of steam iron-coated rams as war ships? What would be the folly which could induce the captain of a line-of-battle ship, having steam at command, to wait to be run into by a *frigate* whose character would be easily distinguished while still miles distant? But supposing that the speed of the "ram" should be sufficiently superior to enable her to overtake her enemy, and administer a *crashing* blow at a speed of (say) 12 knots, for with less she could scarcely catch up with the chase, what would be the result? Not to speak of masts and yards coming down in the "ram," I am afraid "involuntary locomotion" would be the order of the day. I doubt whether engines or boilers would remain in their accustomed places; as for the screw shaft it would double up like a piece of macaroni, and, perhaps, before the crew of the "ram" could say whether with them it was heads or tails, the captain of the line-of-battle ship might send his more numerous crew to bring them to their senses, by a little gentle bleeding—for, of course, in such a case the recipient of the shock is likely to be the least shocked of the two. Also, when one has run (as Marryat says the nigger did) his head through a door, does it not sometimes prove an awkard collar to get rid of? To speak seriously, if in a frigate I had the power of running into a line-of-battle ship, I should very much hesitate to use it, and I should think it much more feasible to take such a mode of proceeding in the case of iron, unarmed, and comparatively low transports. Supposing these iron-cased vessels not to roll too much, and to be really of high speed, both which points are open to much doubt, it is in destroying troop-carrying transports, while fleet met fleet elsewhere, that their services would be more especially valuable, for we must not forget that France will possess the means of transporting 50,000 men at a different time to a different locality from that where the naval struggle must take place; 50,000 men, that is, might be sent to sack London or Liverpool, while the fleets were fighting off Cherbourg or Portland, and, what is more, re-embark before any portion of our fleet could be spared to look after them.

THE INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS, established January 16th, 1860, under the presidency of the Duke of Northumberland, with the Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl of Hardwicke, Sir Francis Baring, Bart., the Right Hon. H. T. L. Corry, Sir James Graham, Bart, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Lord Clarence Paget, C.B., Sir John Pakington, Bart., R. Abethell, Esq., T. Chapman, Esq., Duncan Dunbar, Esq., J. Laird, Esq., T. Lloyd, Esq., Rev. H. Moseley, M.A., J. Penn, Esq., J. Scott Russell, Esq., Isaac Watts, Esq., Rev. Joseph Woolley, LL.D., as vice-presidents, has met with considerable favour, and will no doubt prove of great service to the country by its investigations and papers. We wish it every success. One of its objects is the carrying out by the collective agency of the Institution of such experimental and other inquiries as may be deemed essential to the promotion of the science and art of shipbuilding, but are of too great magnitude for private persons to undertake individually.

An exceedingly accurate and expressive portrait of the late Director-General of the Army Medical Department has been published by Mr. de Mouxy, photographer, of 19, Strand. The many friends of Mr. Thomas Alexander could have no better souvenir. The photograph is to the very life n face, and look, and bearing.

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THE DOCKYARDS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

We give below a comparative statement of the Dockyard Areas of England and France, with available land annexed, together with the number of building slips and docks :

ENGLAND.

	Area.	Slips.	Docks.	Docks Building.
	Acres.			
Deptford	38	5	2	—
Woolwich	56	6	3	—
Chatham	95	8	4	—
* St. Mary's Island, &c. ...	284	—	—	—
Sherness	57	1	5	—
Portsmouth	115	5	9	2
Devonport	71	6	5	—
Keyham	73	—	3	—
Pembroke	77	13	1	—
Total	866	44	32	2

FRANCE.

	Area	Slips	Slips building.	Docks.	Docks building.
	Acres				
Cherbourg ...	256	12	—	7	—
Brest	131	12	—	4	—
L'Orient	106	16	2	1	1
Rochefort	132	13	1	2	1
Toulon	240	20	—	3	5
Total...	865	73	3	17	7

The above tabular statement shows the dockyard acreage possessed by each of the great western powers now straining every nerve to obtain the supremacy of the seas. France has 73 building slips, England only 44. We seem, however, to have an advantage in docks, for fitting and repairs—while the acreage is again in favour of France, for we cannot consistently swell our amount by including the 284 acres of St. Mary's Island, which are unappropriated. If France had the same maritime resources as England, and equal money-power, she has available space in her national yards to build nearly two ships to our one. As it is we must be prepared for a gigantic expansion of the French navy, for our neighbours, according to the statements of the Secretary to the Admiralty, have 160,000 loads of timber in store for building purposes, while our yards never were so bare of that important material as at present.

"No flinching" is a well-known British motto, and the struggle now going on between the shipwrights of England and France is a struggle for "breeches pocket" supremacy. If the day should ever come when the struggle will be for naval supremacy, we shall have to "shell out" after a different fashion; but no matter, we do not fear the result.

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE NAVY.—In reference to the change of nomenclature, which we announced some time back, we extract the following from a contemporary:—The chief cause of the misapprehension which has existed in the public mind about the precise character of the office of Surveyor to the Navy is, that until the appointment of Sir Wm. Symonds the Surveyors were shipwrights. The last Comptroller of the Navy was Sir Byam Martin, under whom were three professional surveyors—Mr. Tucker, Mr. Roberts, and Sir Robert Seppings. These three gentlemen were responsible for all the designs of ships, and the mechanical operations of the dockyards. The Comptroller was chairman of the Navy Board, the members of the board being the heads of the other naval departments. His duties were therefore more extended than those now attaching to the office. Sir James Graham and his wise colleagues in office in 1832 thought fit to abolish these offices, and to entrust to a seaman without professional advisers the whole responsibility of designing and constructing the ships of the Royal Navy. This was a task to which he felt himself unequal, but he would not avow it; and although he immediately called to his aid an active foreman of shipwrights, he appointed him in the office nominally as a second-class clerk, that is, in a non-professional position. When Sir B. Walker was invited to become the successor of Sir Wm. Symonds, he would only accept the office on the condition that a gentleman eminent as a man of science, and as a shipwright, should be appointed to assist him in conjunction with the former assistant of Sir Wm. Symonds. This gentleman, Isaac Watts, Esq., one of the vice-presidents of the Institution of Naval Architects, is now, therefore, and will be until some more suitable title is found for him, Chief Assistant Comptroller of the Navy.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

Messrs. Gautheer de Rougemont, guardian of Longwood and of Napoleon's tomb, N. Salomon, Vice-Consul of France, W. G. Kimball, United States Consul, Captain Masselin, and J. C. Moneschal on the 20th December last, in great state assembled in the Valley of Napoleon, and thence proceeded to the tomb, where Captain Masselin detached a piece of stone from the masonry. M de Rougemont presented the fragment to Mr. Kimball, and made a speech, in which he said it would show that France preserves the sentiment she felt for the United States which animated her at the time of the American war. Whereupon Mr. Kimball declared that he was penetrated with the most profound gratitude towards His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III., and that the "venerated relic" should figure in the monument to be erected to one of the most illustrious and virtuous men God had ever sent upon earth—to the friend of France. Our readers will wonder what all this means. Well, it appears, according to the *Moniteur de l'Armée*, that a committee are getting up a subscription for a public monument to Washington in America, and that they applied to the Emperor for leave to get a piece of stone out of Napoleon I.'s empty tomb to put into it. The Emperor, who has a fine sense of humour, as the Liverpool merchants may remember, acceded to their request. Hence these little speeches and this "*cérémonie touchante*" in a British Island. The "*précieuse relique*" (a stone) was put in a case, sealed with the Imperial arms, and sent to "the *American Government.*" One is almost tempted to regret that our Transatlantic brethren were not within reach of Napoleon I.'s arms *tempore* Washington—the friend of France.

* This land adjoins Chatham Dockyard, but is unappropriated.

NAVAL ORGANISATION.

A Correspondent suggests that the following system would go far to make and keep the Navy a healthy working popular service, where officers would be, to a great extent, the builders of their own fortunes, and the country zealously served, from one of the strongest impulses of our nature.

Never allow the commanders' list to exceed a certain number, but by an order in council.

Pay lieutenants (or, rather captains, giving them the social benefit of their Army comparative rank) according to *service time made good, i. e.*, served for, or one year in three allowed for unavoidable half-pay, or waiting service. Reward these officers, when occasion calls for, by granting them so much service time, which would increase their pay. and push them forward to certain promotion.

Establish the following staff offices to be competed for, granting one year's time for the fact of passing, and three years for two served in staff duties :—

Gunnery officers, who have now little or no inducement to qualify for the duty.

Surveying officers, who are at present pitched on a good deal at hap-hazard, qualified or not.

Navigating officers (that is, to assist the captain of the ship in navigating), who now, as masters, are obtained principally from the Merchant Service in very scanty and precarious supplies, and are altogether in an unfair and unseemly position, never being able (except in retirement) to rise above a rank junior to even an *acting lieutenancy*, and flag-lieutenants, whose qualifications for a post relative to that of an aide-de-camp is at present, in most cases, simply that of being closely related to the flag officers under whom they are immediately serving.

If necessary, and to make the thing popular, and excite emulation, admit a limited number of competitives from the Merchant Service of young men who can prove themselves gentlemen by education, and good sailors by experience. Give masters of upwards of twelve years' sea-service commander's rank, and make them and others who may qualify, available to serve in that rank as navigating officers of line-of-battle ships, or otherwise, as expedient, being at the same time considered qualified to command in their turn. Place all other masters on lieutenants', or rather captains' lists, and consider them available, if willing, to serve on the staff in the navigational branch; but no staff duty ought to be compulsory. Cadets and midshipmen are literally crammed with navigation at present, and after passing for lieutenants, need never again refer to the subject. Commanders of Government vessels ought to have every assistance in navigating them; but the chief responsibility ought to rest with the chief authority on board.

We need not then be employing not only extra boatswains and gunners to do the duty of junior commissioned officers, but leading petty officers, which is a fact not generally known. With respect to manning the Navy, his opinion is it will never be efficiently or effectually done, but by bringing up boys in the service. Merchant seamen (he thinks) are ill-qualified and unwilling, and there are too many foreigners at present in the Merchant Service to make it available even as a reliable contingent.

AUSTRALIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

An extract from a Melbourne paper shows the present strength of the Volunteers in Victoria. They have been formed only in Melbourne and Geelong, on the shores of the bay of Port Phillip, and therefore give no idea of the force which could be raised should occasion require. The volunteers were first called out about the commencement of the war with Russia, and have continued to increase in strength and efficiency up to the present time. The members receive their arms and uniform from Government and comprise persons of all grades of society. The artillery are extremely well drilled, and have many men in them who have served since the formation of the corps. The mounted force are probably the best horsed in the world. Despatches confirming these statements have been forwarded to the Home authorities by both his Excellency the Governor, Sir H. Barkly, and Major-General MacArthur. The former gentleman some few months ago obtained the sanction of Her Majesty to the title of "Royal" being added to the designation of these regiments. The Colonial Parliament has voted a large sum to place the harbour of Port Phillip in a state of defence, and to procure arms of the best description. Captain Clarke, R.E., late Surveyor-General of Victoria, has been commissioned to procure, through the Home Government, this supply. By an Act of the Colonial Legislature, confirmed by Her Majesty, the officers of the volunteers rank next under the corresponding grade of Her Majesty's forces in the colonies.

Return of the strength of the Victoria Volunteer Corps, Melbourne, December 12, 1859 :—Staff. Colonel George Dean Pitt, Assistant-Deputy-Adjutant-General, Her Majesty's Forces; Captain C. H. Hall; Captain W. A. D. Pitt; Clerk, Peter Dwyer, and Armourer, M. G. Flanagan. There are 5 divisions and 14 companies, consisting of 4 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 10 captains, 5 lieutenants, 8 acting-lieutenants, 15 second lieutenants, 3 adjutants, 3 surgeons, 2 assistant-surgeons, 4 sergeant-majors, 5 drill instructors, 11 drill sergeants, 26 sergeants, 24 corporals, 3 buglers, and 1475 privates—total 1600. This includes a total of 436 in the artillery, 82 in the naval volunteers, 113 in the cavalry, and 969 in the rifle corps.

In the House of Commons on Thursday evening M. W. Ewart asked whether the Committee of Council on Education could authorise or encourage a system of military drill in schools which had participated in the education grant? Mr. Lowe replied that the management of these schools was not in the hands of the Committee of Privy Council, but of the local committee of management. It was therefore impossible for the Committee of Council to take any direct steps in the matter. The question was could they take any indirect steps. Grants were made on certain conditions, which were strictly of an educational character; and however desirable the object might be, the Committee of Council would not be justified in extending those conditions to other subjects of a different nature. The wisest course was for the committee to confine itself to its original object.

THE AUSTRIAN NAVY.—A letter from Pola in the *Militär-Zeitung*, says :—"The screw-frigate Donau, bearing the flag of the commander of the Adriatic squadron, will be shortly docked; the frigate Schwarzenberg, and the schooner Saida, have sailed on a cruise. The screw-frigates Radetzky and Adria, the sailing-frigate Novara, the corvettes Carolina and Diana, the screw-corvette Erzherzog Friedrich, the screw-schooner Seemöve, and the steamer Curtatone, are in port. The Bellona (artillery practice-ship), and the frigate Venus, bearing the flag of the admiral of the port, and which has a school for sailors and midshipmen, are also here. The ship of the line Kaiser has got in her masts, and will shortly be ready for sea.

Among the parliamentary papers printed this week has been the correspondence between the Treasury and the Admiralty respecting the superannuation of Sir Richard Bromley, the Accountant-General of the Navy. Happily the ill-health which rendered his retirement probable some months since has now disappeared, and the Civil Service is not deprived of one of its most distinguished members, nor the Navy of one of its most useful guardians.

The detachments of H.M. 6th and 19th, which were out watching the Nepaul rebels, have returned to Azimghur and Goruckpore; and H.M. 54th head-quarters have gone back to Fyzabad. The brigade commands, such as those of Brigadier Holdich, &c., will be or are broken up already. In the recent operations our men of the Rifle Brigade, who fell in with the Goorkhas, outmarched them speedily if not easily.

A sudden squall of wind and snow burst over Portsmouth on Monday afternoon. An upper portion of a wall in the dockyard, which had been erected to prevent the escape of convicts in that direction, was blown into the street.

Obituary.

At the ripe age of 74, on Sunday last, Sir William Napier breathed his last. This event took place at his residence, Scinde House, Clapham Park. Distinguished in the field as a gallant and successful soldier, he was no less famed in the gentler walks of literature, illustrating with his pen the history of that profession already honoured by the deeds of his sword. Sir William Francis Patrick Napier, K.C.B., was born at Castletown, Kildare, Ireland, in 1785. He was the third son of Colonel the Hon. George Napier, by his second wife, Lady Sarah Lennox (seventh daughter of the second Duke of Richmond), and brother to the late Generals Sir Charles James Napier and Sir George Thomas Napier. He entered the army as ensign in 1800; became lieutenant in April of the following year, and captain June 2, 1804. He served at the siege of Copenhagen and battle of Kioge in 1807; in Sir John Moore's campaign in Spain in 1808-9, and in the subsequent war in the Spanish peninsula from 1809 to its termination in 1814. He was present in 1810 at the combat of Almeida, on the Coa, where he was wounded, and at the battle of Busaco. In 1811, during Massena's retreat from Portugal, he was engaged in several combats, and was severely wounded. He attained rank of major, May 30, 1811. He was engaged in the battle of Salamanca in July, 1812. He became lieutenant-colonel, November 22, 1813. He was at the passage of the Huebra in November, 1812, and of the Bidassoa in October, 1813. He was engaged in the combat of Vera, at the battles of the Nivelle, and the Nive, and was wounded in defending the churchyard of Arcangues. He was again engaged in the battle of Orthes. He served also in the campaign of 1815. In 1828 Sir William commenced the publication of his "History of the War in the Peninsula and the South of France, from the year 1807 to the year 1814." He attained the rank of colonel, July 22, 1830, and that of major-general November 23, 1841. From April 1842, to January, 1848, he was lieutenant-governor of the island of Guernsey, and in 1848 was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. In 1848 he published "The Conquest of Scinde." He became lieutenant-general, November 11, 1851; colonel of the 22nd Regiment of Foot, September 19, 1853; and general, Oct. 17, 1859. In 1851 he published his "History of General Sir Charles Napier's Administration of Scinde and Campaign in the Cutchee Hills," and in 1855, "English Battles and Sieges in the Peninsula." Besides several other works, he has also published "The Life and Opinions of the late Sir Charles Napier, by Sir William Napier." Sir William Napier married in 1812 the second daughter of the late Hon. General H. E. Fox, uncle to the third Lord Holland. Sir William Napier's "History of the War in the Peninsula" cost the author sixteen years of continuous labour. He was himself a witness of several of the series of operations, and was engaged in many of the battles. His wide acquaintance with military men enabled him to consult many distinguished officers, English and French, and he was especially supplied with materials and documents by the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Soult. The correspondence of Joseph Bonaparte, while King of Spain, a large portion of which was in cypher, also formed part of the materials used in this important history. All these documents and letters Lady Napier arranged, and with a rare sagacity and patience she deciphered the secret writing. She also made out all Sir William Napier's rough, interlined manuscripts, which were almost illegible to himself, and wrote out the whole work fair for the printers. Sir William Napier mentions these facts in the preface to the edition of 1851, and in paying this tribute to Lady Napier observes that this amount of labour was accomplished without her having for a moment neglected the care and education of a large family. The funeral of General Sir William Napier took place yesterday at the Cemetery, Norwood, at twelve o'clock. We wish that our space enabled us to express the sentiments we entertained for the gallant soldier who is no more. He may well be called the English Thucidydes.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE ARMY MEDICAL DIRECTOR.—The accounts of the sudden and unexpected death of Dr. Alexander were received in his native town of Prestonpans with deep and universal sorrow. This picturesque sea-coast village, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, where his respected parents and immediate relatives reside, was a never-failing source of interest to him; and during the eventful life which he so earnestly devoted to the service of his country, whenever he was relieved from duty, he, with

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joyous feelings, returned to the home of his boyhood, and, with childlike simplicity, lived in the midst of his affectionate family, recalling the associations of his early days. As in the discharge of his public duty Dr. Alexander was always the steady friend and champion of the soldier, in private he was ever ready, with a generous heart and a liberal hand, to minister to the necessities of the poor; and many in his native place who were relieved by him when in want and in sickness live to bless his memory. His remains were removed to Prestonpans, and laid in the family burying-ground, on Monday, the 6th inst. The scene was a most solemn one: the places of business were closed, the whole of the inhabitants followed the procession to the grave; and the fishermen—a numerous and respectable class of the community, in whom he took a deep interest—gave up their avocations at sea, to enable them to pay a last mark of respect to one whom they were proud to claim as a townsman. His body was lowered into the tomb amid the deepest manifestations of grief. —(*From the Daily News.*)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BRUCE—Feb. 9, at Woolwich, the wife of Captain Bruce, Royal Artillery, of a son.

DAVIDSON—Feb. 7, at 31, Palmeira Square, Brighton, the wife of Colonel Davidson, of a son.

FLINT—Feb. 11, at the Priory, Douglas, Isle of Man, the wife of Captain Flint, 38th Regiment M.N.I., of a son.

FORD—Feb. 11, at Brussels, the wife of Francis Clare Ford, Esq., Attaché to Her Majesty's Legation, of a son.

MOLESWORTH—Feb. 11, at Glocester Terrace, South Belgravia, the wife of Lieutenant R. Sackville Molesworth, of a daughter.

MORGAN—Feb. 12, at Sandhurst, the wife of Captain Morgan, 28th Regiment, of a daughter.

RONEY—Feb. 12, at Chatham, the wife of Captain Roney, of a daughter.

SAUNDERS—Feb. 10, at Ash Grove, Sevenoaks, Kent, the wife of Captain J. Boyd Saunders, H.M.'s 4th Bengal L.C., of a daughter.

SLOMAN—Dec. 21, at Port Louis, Mauritius, the wife of Captain J. Sloman, of H.M.'s 61st Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARKER—LEIGH—Feb. 14, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. T. H. R. Shand, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, John Edward Barker, Esq., to Susan Marianne, widow of the late James Mosley Leigh, Esq., and daughter of the late W. R. Wynyard, Esq., R.N.

BLANCKLEY—POLKINGHORNE—Feb. 7, at Penwerris Chapel, Falmouth, by the Rev. F. H. Scrivener, Captain H. N. C. Blanckley, Royal Marines Light Infantry, to Augusta, second daughter of the late Captain James Polkinghorne, R.N.

BUCHANAN—PITTOCK—Feb. 4, at St. James's Church, Westbourne Terrace, by the Rev. T. H. Tait, incumbent of Mollington, Oxon, Robert Buchanan, Esq., son of the late Major James Buchanan, to Clara, only child of the late William Pittock, Esq., and niece of Henry Lashmar, Esq., of Inverness Terrace, Kensington Gardens.

CARDEW—KIRBY—Feb. 10, at St. Paul's, Kingsclere Woodlands, Hants, by the Rev. Reginald Rivers Kirby, incumbent of St. Mark's, Hadlow Down, Sussex, the Rev. George Cardew, incumbent of Kingsclere Woodlands, eldest son of the late Lieutenant-General George Cardew, Colonel Commandant, R.E., to Marthanna Caroline Alice, youngest daughter of Thomas Kirby, Esq., Commander, R.N., of Mayfield, Sussex, and Inhurst, Hants.

CLIFFORD—HAY—Feb. 9, at Cookham Dean, by the Rev. G. H. Hodson, John James Clifford, Esq., 9th Royal Lancers, to Maynard Montier, widow of the late J. M. Hay, M.D.

DANIELL—SCOTT—Feb. 14, at Hastings, by the Rev. T. J. Scott, M.A., Exeter College, Oxon, brother of the bride, Edward Staines Daniell, Esq., Captain Madras Fusiliers, to Charlotte Anne, eldest daughter of T. E. Scott, Esq., of Upper Swanthorpe, Crondall, Hampshire.

MESURIER—MASSON—Dec. 22, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. J. Kingsford, assisted by the Rev. J. Cowley, Lieutenant-Colonel William G. Le Mesurier, C.B., Royal Artillery, to Emilia Ramsay, youngest daughter of the late Captain Thomas Masson, Royal Artillery, and sister of William P. Masson, Esq., Judge, of Allahabad.

PEARSON—CUNINGHAME—Dec. 2, at the Fulton Gipps Land, Australia, by the Rev. W. S. Logen, Alexander L. Pearson, Esq., son of the late Captain Hugh Pearson, R.N., of Myrecairnie, N.B., to Wilhamina Margaret, eldest daughter of Boyd A. Cuninghame, Esq., of the Fulton, and granddaughter of the late John Cuninghame, Esq., of Craigends, Renfrewshire.

WILSON—KELLY—Feb. 15, at the parish church of Kelly, by the Rev. H. J. Morshead, rector, Lieutenant Joseph E. Maitland Wilson, R.N., third son of Henry Wilson, of Stowlangtoft, Suffolk, Esq., to Mary Anne, second daughter of Arthur Kelly, of Kelly, Devon, Esq.

DEATHS.

BINGLEY—Oct. 11, at Melbourne, Thomas Henry Horsford Bingley, eldest son of the late Thomas Brooke Bingley, Esq., of the Bengal Horse Artillery, and grandson of the late Major-General Sir John Horsford, K.C.B., of the Bengal Artillery.

FRANKLIN—Feb. 13, Willingham Franklin, Esq., formerly of Hazelbeech Hall, Northamptonshire, aged 36, only son of the late Sir Willingham Franklin, and nephew of Sir John Franklin.

GRAHAM—Feb. 7, at Folkestone, Francis Hastings Graham, Esq., second son of the late General Samuel Graham, of Stirling Castle, Scotland.

HUNGERFORD—Dec. 5, 1859, at Melbourne, Australia, Lieutenant-Colonel Townsend James William Hungerford, C.B., of the Bengal Artillery.

NAPIER—Feb. 12, at Scinde House, Clapham Park, General Sir William Francis Patrick Napier, K.C.B., Colonel of the 22nd Regiment, aged 74.

PENGELLY—Feb. 11, at her residence, Dunstaville Terrace, Falmouth, aged 75, Agnes, widow of the late Captain Pengelley, R.N., and last surviving child of the late Mr. Jenny, of Truro, Cornwall.

RYALL—Feb. 13, at Weymouth, Anne Ryall, relict of the late Captain Ryall, aged 92.

SMITH—Feb. 12, Captain Godfry Stapylton Smith, late of the Royal North Lincoln and 48th Bengal Native Infantry Regiments, aged 36.

SWINBURNE—Feb. 7, at his residence, the Close, Lichfield, Colonel Swinburne, late of Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment, aged 77.

TURMINE—Feb. 7, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, aged 36, Alfred Turmine, Naval Instructor of H.M.S. Centurion, second son of the late Rev. Henry Turmine, of Minster, Isle of Sheppy.

Advertisements.

ARMY CONTRACTS.—Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office until Noon on the 6th of March, from persons who may be willing to enter into Contracts for the supply of FUEL AND LIGHT (Coals, Coke, Mould, Composite, and Dip Candles), in such quantities as may be required for the use of Her Majesty's Land Forces and Military Departments in any of the following places, from 1st April, 1860, to 31st March, 1861:—

	Coals	Coke	Composite Candles	Dip Candles
1. Brompton House, Hyde Park, and Kensington			—	
2. Regent's Park, St. John's Wood and Portman Street Barrack	do.	do.	Mould Candles	— do.
3. Wellington Barracks, Horse Guards, and Buckingham Palace, Royal Engineers, Pimlico, and St. George's Barracks	do.	do.	do.	do. do.
4. Tower, Bethnal Green, Finsbury, and Hackney	do.	do.	do.	— do.
5. Hounslow and Kneller Hall	do.	do.	—	do. do.
6. Hampton Court	do.	—	—	do. do.
7. Windsor	do.	—	—	do. do.
8. Brighton, with Coast Forts from Newhaven to Shoreham	do.	do.	—	do. do.
9. Croydon	do.	do.	do.	— do.
10. Aldershot	do.	do.	—	do. do.
11. Guernsey	do.	—	do.	— —
12. Jersey	do.	—	do.	do. do.
13. Alderney	do.	do.	do.	— —
14. Waltham Abbey	do.	—	do.	— do.

Separate Tenders for Fuel and for Light must be made for each of the above-mentioned Stations or Barracks as separately grouped and numbered.

Printed forms of Tender, together with the conditions of Contract, may be obtained on application at this Office, and at the Offices of the Barrack Masters, where every information which may be required on the subject will be furnished.

The Tenders must be made on the printed forms which should be properly filled up and signed, and delivered under sealed envelope at the undermentioned Office, marked on the outside "Tender for Commissariat supplies," before noon on the 6th March next, after which period no Tender can be received.

W. T. POWER, Deputy Commissary General.

Deputy Commissary-General's Office,
5, New Street, Spring Gardens, London, S.W.
1st February, 1860.

Established 1837.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament 4th Vict. cap. 9. 1, Princes Street, Bank, London, E.C. Major-Gen. ALEXANDER, Blackheath Park, Chairman.

Increasing rates of premium, especially adapted to the securing of loans or debts.

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Profits divided annually.

Premiums for every three months' difference of age.

Half-credit policies granted on terms unusually favourable, the unpaid half premiums being liquidated out of the profits.

Extracts from Tables.

Age.	Without Profits. Half Premium 1st Seven Years. £ s. d.	Without Profits. Whole Premium Rem. of Life. £ s. d.
30	1 1 9	2 3 6
40	1 9 2	2 18 4
50	2 2 6	4 5 0
60	3 6 8	6 13 4

Age. Yrs.	Mos.	With Profits. Annual Premium £ s. d.	Half-Yearly Premium £ s. d.	Quarterly Premium. £ s. d.
30	0	2 7 3	1 4 2	0 12 3
	3	2 7 6	1 4 4	0 12 4
	6	2 7 10	1 4 6	0 12 5
	9	2 8 2	1 4 8	0 12 6

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

Established 1825.

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Funds Invested..... £847,000
Annual Income..... 116,000
Claims paid..... 1,150,000

BONUS YEAR.—Persons Assuring on or before the 25th March next will be entitled to one full year's share in the profits then to be divided. The Bonuses become vested after payment of the *Third* premium. The Profits will be divided in every *Fifth* year after the 25th March next.

No extra premium is charged for service in any Volunteer Corps within the United Kingdom during peace or war. B. HALL TODD, Secretary and Actuary.

BONUS DIVISION.

GLOBE INSURANCE, CORNHILL & CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

Capital One Million, All paid-up and Invested.

The following are examples of the PROFITS accruing on Globe Participating Life Policies under the BONUS declared as at 31st December, 1858:—

AGE at Date of Policy.	Original Sum Insured.	Original Annual Premium.	Complete Years in force.	Bonus applied— By Addition to Policy.	Bonus applied— By payment in CASH.
25 Yrs.	£1000	£21 9 2	6 Years.	£72	£27 17
35 ,,	1000	28 2 6	6 ,,	72	32 15
40 ,,	1000	32 15 0	6 ,,	72	35 7
50 ,,	1000	45 12 6	6 ,,	72	42 9

(*Policies of One to Five complete Years Participate in proportion.*)

The above Profits are equivalent—if added to the Policy—to a Reversionary Sum at death equal to One Pound Four Shillings per Cent. per Annum on the Sum Insured for each of the completed years of the Policy:—Or, If taken as an Immediate Cash Payment, is, at most ages, considerably more than One Year's Premium.

The Bonus Periods are FIVE Years, and the Rates of Life Premiums, whether *With* or *Without* Profits, very economical.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY, and REVERSIONARY business transacted. WILLIAM NEWMARCH, Secretary.

*** No Charge for Volunteer and Militia Corps.

For upwards of thirty years No Extra Premium has been charged by the Globe for service in the Militia and in Volunteer Corps in the United Kingdom.

V. R.

RESERVE FORCE OF ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.—HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT having, with the sanction of Parliament, determined on establishing a Reserve Volunteer Force of Seamen trained to the Use of Arms:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That any Seaman possessing the following qualifications may be inrolled as a Royal Naval Volunteer in the Reserve Force, and will thereupon be entitled to the advantages and be subject to the obligations mentioned below:—

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE RESERVE.

1. A Volunteer must be a British subject:
2. He must be free from infirmity:
3. He must not be over thirty-five years of age:
4. He must within the ten years previous to his joining the Reserve have been five years at sea, one year of that time as an A.B.

ADVANTAGES OF THE RESERVE.

1. A Volunteer will at once receive an annual payment or retainer of 6*l.*, payable quarterly:
2. He will, if he fulfils his obligations and is in the Reserve the requisite time, receive a pension of not less than 12*l.* a year whenever he becomes incapacitated from earning a livelihood, or at sixty years of age if not previously incapacitated:
3. He may elect either to take the whole pension himself, or to take a smaller pension for himself during his life, and to allow his wife a pension after his death, for the remainder of her life:
4. He will not, on account of belonging to the Reserve, forfeit any interest in any Friendly or Benefit Society:
5. His travelling expenses, to and from the place of drill will, when necessary, be provided:
6. He will, during drill, receive, in addition to the retaining fee, the same pay, victualling, and allowances as a seaman of the fleet, according to his rating:
7. He will, if called out on actual service, receive the same pay, allowances, and victuals, and have the same prospect of promotion and prize money, as a continuous service seaman of the fleet, according to his rating, and he will on joining receive the same clothing, bedding, and mess traps:
8. He will, if wounded or injured in actual service, receive the same pension as a seaman in the Navy of the same rating:
9. He will be eligible to the Coast Guard Service and Greenwich Hospital:
10. He may quit the Reserve, if not at the time called out for actual service, at the end of every five years; he may also quit it, when not called out, on paying back the retainers he has received; or, without payment, if he passes an examination as a Master or Mate, and obtains bonâ fide employment as Master or Mate.

OBLIGATIONS OF THE RESERVE.

1. A Volunteer must attend drill for twenty-eight days each year; he may do so, so far as the convenience of the public service will permit, at a time and place convenient to himself; but he cannot in any case take less than seven days' drill at any one time:
2. He must not, without special permission, proceed on a voyage that will occupy more than six months:
3. He must appear before some Shipping Master once in every six months, unless he has leave to be abroad longer, and he must report every change of residence, and employment:
4. In order to earn a Pension he must continue in the Reserve as long as he is physically competent to serve, and he must also have been in the force fifteen years if engaged above thirty, or twenty years if engaged under thirty. In reckoning this time actual service in the fleet will count double:
5. Volunteers may be called upon for actual service in the Navy by Royal Proclamation. It is intended to exercise this power only when an emergency requires a sudden increase in the Naval Force of the country:
6. A Volunteer may in the first instance be called out for three years. If there is then actual war, and he is then serving in one of Her Majesty's ships, he may be required to serve for two years longer; but for the additional two years he will receive 2*d.* a day additional pay:
7. Volunteers when on drill or actual service will be subject to Naval Discipline:
8. A Volunteer who fails to fulfil the obligations of the Reserve will forfeit his claim to Retainer and Pension, and if he fails to join when called out for actual service may be treated as a Straggler or Deserter from the Navy.

The Inrolment commenced on 1st January, 1860.

Full Information and detailed conditions may be obtained on application to the Shipping Master at any Port in the United Kingdom, or to the Officers of Customs in the Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

V. R.

RESERVE FORCE OF ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE FOR LONG VOYAGES.

Special Leave for Voyages exceeding Six Months will be granted to ALL VOLUNTEERS on the following Conditions:—

1. The Leave is to be for one ship, and for one voyage only at a time, and to be renewed for each voyage. The ports or countries at which the ship is to touch must be all specified, or if any of these are not specified the voyage must be limited by the articles to twelve months.
2. The Volunteer must have completed his twenty-eight days' drill for the year before the Leave will be given.
3. On an emergency the Reserve may be called out for service at home or *abroad*. If the Volunteer is then abroad, he must, if summoned, join any of H. M. ships abroad; under the same penalties, in case of refusal, as in case of refusal to join in the United Kingdom.
4. The arrears of retainer due will be paid on the Volunteer's return in the ship for which Leave is given.
5. The Admiralty reserve power to withhold this Leave if at any time on an emergency the Volunteers are required for the defence of the country. They also reserve power to withhold the Leave at the end of each Volunteer's first five years of service, when he may, if he pleases, quit the force.
6. Subject to these reservations, it is the intention of the Admiralty to grant Leave upon the above conditions for the first five years of the service of each Volunteer who joins the Reserve under the present Regulations.

AGE OF ADMISSION. During the year 1860 the age of admission will be extended from 35 to 40.

*** *For further Information apply to a Shipping Master.*

Board of Trade,
Whitehall, S.W., 12th December, 1859.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ABOLITION OF FLOGGING IN THE ARMY AND THE NAVY.

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Donations, subscriptions, and any communications will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Secretaries, and Bankers.

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WANTED, a SECRETARY for the above Society. Candidates must be under 50 years of age, and have served as Commissioned Officers in Her Majesty's Naval or Military Forces. Application to be made by letter only to the Committee, No. 22, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., stating full particulars of service, age, and qualifications.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, WHITEHALL YARD, S.W.

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Monday Evening, February 20th, at half-past Eight o'clock, (Mr. W. Heinke, Associate Inst. C.E.)—Heinke's Diving Apparatus and Lamp.

Friday, February 24th, at Three o'clock, (Lieut.-Colonel E. Hamley, R.A., Staff College, Sandhurst)—The Campaign of Marengo.

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R. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

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ARMY GAZETTE NAVY

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA. AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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EVER since his celebrated lecture on "Life in Russia," Sir Robert Peel has maintained a silence, which was dignified, because profound. We are almost sorry that the irritation against Sergeant-Major Parry, Messrs. Balls, Butt, and Bodkin, was so powerful as to overpower all other considerations in the mind of the Honourable Member for Tamworth, when weighed against the love of a skirmish with the Templars, or indulgence in the celestial wrath which animates all good men against the *gens togata*. Not but that we had an amusing speech at the expense of the Volunteers, it is true; but much more was it at the cost of the Hon. Baronet's reputation—as a public man. How dangerous are the ways of that Commons House of Parliament! How the Syrens of the Treasury benches unite with the Furies of the Opposition to wheedle with their smiles, their "laughter," "loud laughter," "long-continued laughter," the reckless young humorist to his ruin; and when they have laughed their fill, and know that the record of his pleasant offences is on its way to the printing press, how callously they shrug their shoulders, and say, "what a very injudicious speech Peel's was!" or talk about it in the smoking-room, and deplore the "grand mistake" they have just applauded in the body of the House! There are thousands of men in and out of the House who laughed at the speech because it expressed sentiments, which in face of the general inclinations of the nation, of the wishes of Her Majesty, and of the solemn sanction of Parliament, they had not the courage to utter in public in reference to the Volunteers. In fact, Sir Robert "shot their cats" for them, and they have no fear of being taken up by the police for the acts which afforded them infinite satisfaction. *Ebrius ac certe petulans*—one may enter the House late at night and slay many cats, but when he wakes in the morning and finds that the deceased had numerous friends, very powerful of tooth and claw and tongue, he may regret his unfortunate indulgence in a taste for the long-range jokes which have drawn on him such formidable antagonists. The Volunteers just now are strong enough in the national support—in a good cause and in the countenance of their Sovereign—to bear these postprandial "saps" with equanimity, and even with good temper; and Lord Elcho might, if he were so inclined, with a little help from Hansard, a small amount of very recent historical research, and a limited use of sarcasm and synthesis, make quite as amusing an onslaught on Sir Robert Peel as the latter made on the Volunteers. In one respect indeed the Honourable Baronet deserves praise rather than censure. The bombast and folly talked at some meetings have been disgraceful to those who uttered and listened to them; and it is a pity they were reported, though there is little chance of their being carried abroad to expose the country to ridicule, and to jeopardise our reputation as a sober, sensible people. When some valorous Briton gets up to inform his audience that he and his eleven men would make a hundred Frenchmen fly, he should be treated as the Gallic champion was treated by Sir John de Courcy. Let the Volunteers remember that ridicule is harmless so long as there is no basis for it but in the caprice, malignity, or jocosity of the utterer; but that it is powerful indeed to cleave through bone and flesh, and wound the spirit at such time as it is sustained by a basis of truth and by the general appreciation of its justice. They may, we think, now fairly pass by Sir Robert Peel's pasquinade without further notice. We hope the Volunteers will not be inclined to regard the regulations for their *levée* at Court as indicative of any desire to slight them in higher quarters. From some communications addressed to us it would seem as if the Volunteer officers are disappointed and annoyed because they will not be presented in the usual way to the Queen; but we may remind them that there are no such ceremonies as presentations *en masse* to Her Majesty, and that in some instances it would be impossible consistently with the usages and customs of the Court to give to certain members of their body the privilege of free *entrée* into every foreign Court. It is no disparagement to the movement to say that there are a few to whom the commission of officers has been given in some corps to whom it would scarcely be possible to grant such a right. Within the last few days we saw that a Lord-Lieutenant of a county had been obliged to resist the wish of a corps to make a canteen-keeper their officer. But other Lord-Lieutenants have not been so scrupulous. The main objection to a general presentation, independent of the great fatigue to the Queen, is indicated in the above remark, which contains the only reason we have heard to justify the intended departure from the usual forms of a *levée*. In fact, the whole matter comes to this—Gentlemen who would be entitled to presentation at Court will not be prevented going to Court on ordinary occasions because they are Volunteer officers; and gentlemen who are not entitled to expect the honour of a presentation to Her Majesty in their private capacity and ordinary station, shall not be considered as having acquired that right in virtue of their being Volunteer officers. It is, nevertheless, to be regretted that on a very singular, heart-stirring, and significant occasion, some warmer recognition could not be made to the whole of the Volunteers, through their officers, of the worth of the spirit by which they have been animated, and that the stiff armour of Court ceremonial should constrain and, to our minds, disfigure very considerably a very graceful act, in which the feelings of the nation are largely in unison with the sentiments which have animated Her Majesty to bestow such a mark of favour on the Volunteers.

THE FORTIFICATION SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The recommendations of the Royal Commission upon the subject of national defence will undoubtedly demand and receive great attention. Its importance no one is likely to dispute, although, being composed of a majority of engineers, the Commission may be expected to be biassed in favour of elaborate fortifications. The sum of 10,000,000*l.*, said to be the amount required to put us in a state of security, rather favours the idea.

But, sir, the great object to be desired is to prevent surprise. I have no wish to see Portsmouth or Plymouth made impregnable at an enormous cost. All that is necessary for the protection of our naval arsenals is that they should be surrounded by works that would hold an enemy at bay until succour could be brought to their relief. Site is more important in many instances than extent, and wherever elevated spots present themselves, such places might be judiciously fortified with some of Whitworth's or Armstrong's guns, and the enemy kept at a distance and prevented from firing our dockyards with projectiles.

Taking this view of the subject, I wish to draw your attention to the extensive "works" now in progress at Portsmouth, and upon which a very large portion of the 10,000,000*l.* will probably be expended. As you are doubtless aware, the fortifications at Hilsea (the portion of the scheme to which I desire to introduce to your notice at present) are intended to protect the northern extremity of the Isle of Portsea. The defences will consist of three huge bastions, with flanking batteries armed with heavy guns, and at the extremities of these "works," that is to say, on the shore of Langston Harbour on the east, and Portsmouth Harbour on the west, two demi-bastions will be erected. The entire line is to be constructed in the most solid manner, and in front a deep moat, 150 feet wide, will add to its watery defences to the position. But in addition, there are to be three triangular out-works of enormous extent, in advance of the main line, and to be connected therewith by drawbridges, covertways, &c.

These works will be strongly placed behind a creek, which it is intended to widen and deepen so as to admit of the passage of gunboats to and fro from Langston to Portsmouth harbours; and if to the above obstacles we add the thousands of acres of mud, sea slush, and other slimy difficulties that an enemy advancing upon Portsmouth would have to overcome, we have said enough to show the serious difficulties he would meet with at this point.

And now, sir, I am going to suppose what I know is a monstrous and unheard-of flight of fancy, a stretch of the imagination. But, nevertheless, let us suppose an impossibility if you like—that is, that an enemy not liking to take the trouble to carry the Hilsea defences, prefers taking possession of Portsdown hill, a commanding position, and as most of your readers know, is conveniently planted at a distance of about 2000 yards from these batteries and earthworks.

I will not stay to inquire by what absurd combination of impossibilities an enemy finds himself upon our virgin soil, or by what miracle a few thousand French or Russian artilleryists may some day find themselves looking down from the heights of Portsdown hill, not only upon the Hilsea forts, but also upon our chief naval arsenal, and the scores of splendid screw liners, that may then be lying in ordinary and reserve in the harbour all but at their feet below.

But having accepted the disagreeable idea for the moment, let us imagine what would be the consequences to us, nationally, if an enemy well suppled with rifled advance, half as destructive as Armstrong's or Whitworth's, had possession Portsdown hill for a day, or even for a few hours.

Why, not a ship—nor a shed—in Portsmouth Yard, or Harbour, would be out of range of the fire of the guns of an enemy planted on the hill, while the guns at Hilsea forts would be unable to render the least assistance. In a word, Portsmouth dockyard—the ships, stores, and valuable materials might be destroyed with ease, all the bastions, demi-bastions at Helsea notwithstanding.

I know it is argued, that in the event of such an absurdity, as an invasion of our shores, nothing would be easier than to send a few men to the "hill," raise defences, and render it difficult of capture. But it really seems nonsense to reason in this way; for if the position is the Key of Portsmouth, on the land side, and is so easily made impregnable, why not do so? If two or three redoubts or batteries armed with guns of 5-mile range, and terrible accuracy of fire, would not only secure the approaches to our chief naval arsenal but protect the lakes, the harbour, and the dockyard itself—it does seem absurd not to erect them. If a few thousands of pounds spent upon the "hill" are equivalent to millions spent upon the plain, why don't we strengthen our position and save our money? But even supposing the works at Hilsea are necessary for the defence of that portion of the Isle of Portsea, and I am not denying their utility, in this respect, why leave it to chance or the fortune of war, or any other slippery jade to get hold of Portsdown hill, and shell the arsenal ships, ay, and even the Hilsea forts to "smash" without, as it appears to me, the least chance of getting a shot to bear in return. I am, sir, obediently yours,

COUP DE BONHEUR.

Portsmouth, Feb. 24th.

THE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I believe your remarks on the subject of purchase in the Army are generally concurred in, but if the system is to be continued at all, it must be confined to the strictly legitimate line, or most certainly before long such an *exposé* will take place as will shake it down in spite of the powerful influence of its present supporters. A regulation ought to be at once made that no officer should be purchased over by a junior in the same regiment; this would soften somewhat the annoyance an officer must naturally feel at seeing one who has served under him for some years suddenly made his superior; and, besides, generally an officer might be selected from the whole Army to purchase senior to those who would be passed over; a rule of this sort would also have the effect of putting a stop to the large sums of money being paid over regulation, as is now the case. Besides the many objections to the system itself, there are, as you are aware, very many abuses of it, and which, indeed, have rendered it the more intolerable; one case of this kind is the permitting a commanding officer of a regiment (a full Colonel) to retire on half-pay, and bring in another officer to sell a very short time, perhaps two or three months only, before he is sure of being promoted a Major-General, thus making the steps go by purchase instead of its being a non-purchase promotion throughout the regiment, as it would be if he remained. This too is not only a most glaring injustice, and grumbled at *by every one*, but it is also impossible for the authorities at the Horse Guards to pretend to be ignorant as to the Colonel's object in making such an arrangement. The Commander-in-Chief, his military secretary, as also all other military men, know as well what it means as if the application were made in the following words:—"As the officers for *purchase* in the regiment under my command have agreed to give me 1500*l.* on my making a vacancy, to go by purchase, in the regiment, I have the honour to request that I may be permitted to retire on half pay, and that an officer may be brought in to sell." This is a case specially calling for interference, and it is somewhat surprising that the authorities have ever allowed it, as in the event of any disappointed man bringing it before the public, it is not likely that the Horse Guards would be held blameless.—I am, &c.,

AN OBSERVER.

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THE ARMY.

7th Dragoon Guards. Captain Welstead is about to retire from the service, and Lieutenant Wentworth purchases the troop.

6th Dragoons. Cornet J. T. Fitz Simon has qualified as an interpreter in Hindostanee.

8th Hussars. Lieutenant Goldsworthy has passed an examination in Hindostanee.

5th Lancers. The head-quarter (fourth and last) division, consisting of one squadron of the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, embarked at the North Wall on the 20th, on board the Windsor, freight ship, for Liverpool, thence to march to Aldershot. The following officers have embarked with this division :—Lieut. Colonel Sullivan, commanding; Lieutenant Murphy and Cornet Vandeleur, Lieutenant and Adjutant Weaver, Paymaster Dyer, Surgeon Huish, Assistant Surgeon Atkinson, Quartermaster Griffiths, Riding Master Rant, and Acting Veterinary Surgeon Mills. Major G. E. Hillier, of this regiment, having been appointed by his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant an assistant inspector general of the constabulary force in Ireland, will soon retire from the army. Major Hillier is a very able and experienced officer, and a better appointment could hardly have been made.

12th Lancers. The depôt will shortly leave Maidstone to meet the regiment on its return from India.

14th Light Dragoons. Lieutenant Gowan has leave to precede his regiment to England.

Royal Artillery. The Coast Brigade [of Artillery will be entrusted with the duties of providing from the stores the necessary guns and ammunition required by the several Volunteer artillery corps. The stations of the Brigade are as follows :—Head-quarters, Woolwich—Major Campbell, Adjutant Cole, and Lieutenant and Quartermaster Anderson; Tower of London—Captain M'Gorrery; Ireland — Captains Handyside, Henry, and Lieutenant M'Murray; Western District—Captain Henry, Lieutenants Kettle and Thomson; South-Eastern District—Captains M'Kenzie and Sweeney, Lieutenants Macgillivray and Scott; South-Western District—Captain Rogan and Lieutenant Phillips; North Britain—Captain Elliott.

Royal Engineers. Colonel Burgman has proceeded to the Mauritius from Guernsey; Lieut.-Colonel Dill has returned to England from the Cape of Good Hope on sick leave: Captain E. M. Grain has left to assume the command of the 20th company at Swan River; and Major Du Cane has proceeded for service in the West Indies.

Grenadier Guards. 1st. Battalion move from Wellington Barracks to the St. George's, Kensington, and Magazine Barracks; 2nd Battalion from Windsor to Portman-street and St. John's Wood Barracks on the 3rd of April; the 3rd Battalion remains in Dublin till September.

The Earl of Sefton, who is about to retire from the 3rd battalion of the Grenadier Guards, has, according to custom amongst the officers of the regiment, presented his companions in arms with a magnificent souvenir for the mess-room. In order to combine the useful with the ornamental, the noble earl has had constructed a very large and elaborate silver and ebony clock of chaste design, and appropriately supported at the corners by military figures in chased silver, to which the further interest is attached that they are all portraits of soldiers in the regiment who had distinguished themselves throughout the Crimean war, and more especially in "the soldiers' battle," at Inkerman. These brave fellows are not "un-named demi-gods;" their names are Elger, Bancroft, Baldwin, and King.

Coldstream Guards. 1st. Battalion move from Portman-street and St. John's Wood Barracks to Wellington Barracks; 2nd Battalion from the Tower of London to Windsor, April 3.

Scots Fusilier Guards. 1st. Battalion from St. George's, Kensington, and Magazine Barracks, to Wellington Barracks; 2nd Battalion from Wellington Barracks to the Tower of London.

5th Fusiliers. 1st Batallion. The death of Dr. Cameron of this corps is announced as having occurred at Bombay. Lieutenant E. S. Lewis has arrived in England. Assistant-Surgeon Whitty has leave home from India.

6th Regiment. Captain Mosse has leave to England.

9th Regiment. 1st battalion.—The head quarters arrived at Corfu, on the 13th instant, and disembarked. The remainder of the battalion, numbering about 350 of all ranks, are awaiting embarkation in the Indiana at Portsmouth.

14th. Regiment. The troop-ship Perseverance, carrying the 1st battalion of the 9th Regiment, arrived at Corfu on Monday the 13th inst., and as soon as possible proceeded to disembark the troops, all of whom appeared to be in good health and spirits. The arrival of the Perseverance has been looked forward to for some time past, as it was known that she would bring out the "relief" for the 14th Regiment, under orders to proceed to the West Indies. The latter regiment, the destination of which is, we understand, Jamaica, is in a state of readiness, and will embark almost immediately in the Perseverance. Jamaica, once identified with sickness and death, is now perhaps one of the pleasantest military stations in the West Indies, a fact the knowledge of which may serve to comfort the relatives of those proceeding thither. The first impression on the mind of a European landing at Port Royal is, we confess, not a very favourable one; nor is it likely to be removed by a visit to the cemetery, or by reading the inscriptions upon the monuments in the church. The latter, however, arises in a great measure from the singular custom once prevailing of always recording by inscription the cause of death, when yellow fever happened to be that cause, and leaving out all mention of the particular cause of death in every other case. The result of this is to impress the visitor with the notion that all the deaths that have occurred in Port Royal have been caused by "that dreadful scourge," as it is called. If a practice similar to this prevailed in any given locality in England, with respect to deaths resulting from consumption, the effect of it would be to impress visitors with the idea that the locality in question was visited above all others by that disease. The heat at Jamaica is great, but always daily attempered by the sea breeze yclept the doctor; and many Europeans have lived there in the enjoyment of good health by attention to the ordinary precautions necessary to a residence in the tropics. The troops stationed up the country have nothing to complain of on the score of climate, as the use of blankets and bed-room fires testifies. The 14th Regiment carries with it the good wishes of all the community at Corfu; and its departure will be deservedly regretted by the society of this island.

28th Regiment. Major Godley is about to retire from the service. Lieutenant M'Cormack obtains the vacant Company.

33rd Regiment. Lieutenant Statham has qualified himself as an interpreter in Hindostanee.

37th Regiment. Lieutenant Reece and Ensign Hodgkinson have been granted leave to England.

55th Regiment. Captain Parke of this regiment was assessed in 450*l.* damages by a Dublin Jury last week for repeating a statement that Licutenant Bell, formerly in the regiment, had taken a gold chain from a house of ill-fame in Dublin. Mr. Bell admitted taking the chain, but he said he did so without knowing it, having attached it to his watch when in the house, and having forgotten to take it off till he had left.

78th Highlanders.—Move to Edinburgh from Fort George, to be stationed at the Castle.

88th Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel Maynard has arrived in England on leave.

1st West India Regiment.—The following Garrison Order has been issued at Nassau :—Brigade Office, Nassau, Jan. 12, 1860.—Garrison Orders.—No. 1. Lieut.-Colonel Bourchier takes the earliest opportunity of expressing his thanks to Major Fletcher, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 1st West India Regiment for the prompt manner in which they turned out and lent their efforts to arrest the extension of the late fire at Fort Charlotte. Such occasions as these test the discipline of a corps in a high degree; the more so when, as in the instance referred to, the danger of an explosion from the proximity of the flames to the depôt magazine of the garrison might have been regarded as imminent. Where all were zealous, the conduct of Ensign Bourke, 1st West India Regiment, was most conspicuous, who, assisted by Company Sergeant-Major Mason, and a party of four men, placed wet blankets over the most exposed portion of the roof of the magazine; and it will be the duty of, as well as most gratifying to Lieut.-Colonel Bourchier, in bringing the circumstances under the notice of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, to call attention thereto. Nor can Lieut.-Colonel Bourchier omit from the number of those who deserve special mention the names of Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Hackman, and Mr. W. J. Clark, Clerk of Works, Royal Engineer Department, who, when the several officers of the regiment were engaged in making arrangements for the distribution, &c., of the men, accompanied him to the magazine and ascertained that no danger of an explosion was to be apprehended from any injury the walls might have sustained, or from the presence of any sparks from the building destroyed, situated within a few feet only of the magazine. The result of this examination was so satisfactory that the troops remained in camp, and the panic which existed amongst the inhabitants of the town was entirely removed. By order, (signed) W. H. Strachan, Lieutenant, Acting Fort Adjutant.

Batta for Persia.—In the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, Mr. Adam asked the Secretary of State for India if he would state the substance of any communication which he had lately received from the government of India, regarding the payment of extra batta to the troops engaged in the Persian war; and, whether Her Majesty's Government were prepared now to recommend the payment of such batta. Sir C. Wood replied that a short time ago a recommendation had been made on this subject by the government of India. The value of batta obtained in Persia was small in amount, and the Government considered that the forces engaged in that expedition by land and sea had an equitable claim for six months' batta. Under the arrangement devised one-half of the amount was to be paid out of the Indian revenue, and one-half out of the revenue of this country. He had made application to his right hon. friend (Mr. S. Herbert) to know whether the War-Office was prepared to carry out its part of the arrangement; and, although he had received no official answer, he believed the application would be acceded to.

The General Commanding-in-Chief, accompanied by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of State for War, on Tuesday visited the Armstrong gun factory, and the pattern room where some of the guns are deposited in Woolwich Arsenal.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Crimean Memorial at Brompton Barracks, which was to have taken place yesterday, has been postponed, in consequence of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge not being able to be present, and it is now understood that his Royal Highness will perform the ceremony on Thursday next, the 1st of March. The whole of the officers of the Royal Engineers, at present serving in Great Britain and Ireland, have been forwarded invitations to be present on the occasion, and extensive preparations are in progress at Brompton Barracks to give *eclât* to the proceedings.

Lieutenant A. E. Oakes, of the 41st Madras Native Infantry, has been sentenced by a European General Court Martial assembled at Rangoon, to be cashiered, and the sentence has been approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

The Surveying Expedition to New Zealand.—The officers and men of the Royal Engineers who have been selected to proceed to New Zealand for the purpose of making a survey of that colony are expected to embark during the ensuing week, the vessel taking up for their conveyance being the Nugget. The 6th (Captain Mould's) company of Royal Engineers, at present in New Zealand, will return to England on the arrival of the detachment. The expedition will take out every description of sapping and mining implements, surveying instruments, portable India-rubber pontoon boats for crossing the streams, waterproof tents, photographic apparatus, &c. The detachment will be absent from England some considerable time, and during the time the engineers are employed on the surveying duties, they will be allowed a considerable augmentation of their regimental pay. The men have all been supplied with proper clothing by the Government, and all their necessaries will be furnished them gratuitously. An inspection of the detachment has been made at the Royal Engineer establishment, Brompton.

Chatham Garrison.—The first of the brigade field-days of the season took place on Monday morning last, on which occasion the entire force of the garrison marched to Chatham Lines, where the troops were reviewed by Major-General Eyre commanding the district. The troops on the ground included the three battalions of infantry, including 17 depots of East India regiments, the depot of the St. Helena regiment, the corps of Royal and Indian Engineers, and the battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry, the entire force numbering about 5,000 troops of all ranks, with upwards of 100 officers. The General arrived on the ground at 11 o'clock, and immediately put the troops through a variety of manœuvres incidental to a brigade field-day, all of which were executed with great steadiness and precision. The garrison is now very strong, and recruiting for the several corps is proceeding very briskly. The East India and China depots have been recruited up to their required strength, and the three battalions now number nearly 5,000 bayonets. Recruiting for the Chatham division of Royal Marines is also proceeding very briskly, notwithstanding the reduction of the bounty, and the division is now about 200 men above its proper strength.

Presentation of Testimonials to Non-Commissioned Officers.—A valuable gold watch and chain has been presented by the non-commissioned officers of Chatham garrison to Sergeant-Major J. Russell, for many years chief clerk in the garrison brigade-office, on the occasion of his quitting the service. The testimonial was presented on Saturday evening last, in the non-commissioned officers' mess-room, Chatham Barracks, in the presence of a large number of the non-commissioned officers belonging to the various branches of the service. The following is the inscription engraved on the inside of the watch :—"Presented to Sergeant-Major John Russell, by the non-commissioned officers of the garrison of Chatham, as a token of their esteem and regard, Feb. 18, 1860." Sergeant-Major Russell has been upwards of twenty years in the service, during the whole of which period he has borne a most exemplary character. A massive silver goblet has also been presented by the 27th Company of Royal Engineers, at Chatham, to Colour-Sergeant J. Morant, R.E., on the occasion of his proceeding to New Zealand with the surveying expedition. The testimonial bears a suitable inscription.

Royal Engineers' Library.—A number of beautifully-executed maps and plates of incidents connected with the Crimean campaign, have been presented to the non-commissioned officers' library at the Royal Engineers' establishment, Chatham, by the War Department.

Canterbury.—The Soldiers' Institute, which is kept up entirely by funds supplied by the citizens of Canterbury, is in so flourishing a state that two more rooms have been added to it during the present week. Its success is said to result from the absence from it of all religious instruction. It is a religious institution, because all its arrangements tend to keep men from vicious habits. But it is used as a club-house, and not as a church. Men of all creeds meet there in harmony; and when religious instruction is given they assemble at the barracks, and not in the Soldiers' Institute. We believe the principle adopted to be a sound one. The military cemetery is being entirely changed in appearance; it will soon be one of the ornaments of the city. The dean and chapter have behaved very liberally in the matter, and by their co-operation a great work has been carried out. It is very creditable to the garrison that the men made a special request that they might be called upon for funds to put the cemetery in a becoming condition. The health of the troops continues excellent, and their conduct highly exemplary.

On Saturday evening last the non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the No. 11 Company of the 98th Regiment assembled in the company's room in the Infantry Barracks, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Colour-sergeant John Mara, on his retirement from the Service. The testimonial (which was presented by Colour-sergeant Bryan, on behalf of the company) was a richly-chased silver cup, representing a beautiful rose surrounded by a wreath of laurels, &c. On the reverse side were the lines :

> This simple cup, with many a wish,
> We give, and wish him well;
> There's heartfelt meaning in the words,
> "Farewell! old friend, farewell!"

Colour-sergeant Mara, who wears the good-conduct medal, and is in receipt of the 15*l.* gratuity, is a brave and meritorious non-commissioned officer, and much respected by his comrades in arms. He has been twenty-one years in the Service, and nineteen years a non-commissioned office. He was in India during the mutiny of 1858-9, and lost all his effects while returning in the Eastern Monarch, on the burning of that ship off Portsmouth, on the 3rd of June last. He now leaves Her Majesty's service with the well wishes of the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment in which he so honourably distinguished himself.

It appears that instructions have lately been issued from the War Office, placing the Queen's troops serving at Hong Kong on the colonial scale of allowances instead of the Indian. The privations and monotonous life of officers and troops destined to serve in that unhealthy colony entitle them at least to allowances equal to the Indian scale. Ceylon and other parts of India are perfect sanatoriums compared with Hong Kong; provisions, servants, &c., are also only about one-half the cost. This fact of course increases the injustice, and on what grounds the authorities at the War Office arrived at their conclusion we cannot conceive. Surely they could have obtained the evidence of gentlemen who had been resident there, competent to give an unbiassed opinion on the subject.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL MALL, Feb. 21.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Captain Cecil Frederic Holder, from 1st Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Astley, who exchanges; Cornet John Buchan Hepburn to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Uniacke, promoted.

7th Dragoon Guards—Joseph Thomas Cammilleri, Gent., to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Erskine, promoted.

1st Dragoons—Captain Francis Nathaniel Astley, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice Holder, who

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exchanges; Cornet Carr Stuart Glyn to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Graburn, who retires.

3rd Light Dragoons—William Perceval Maxwell, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Higgins, who retires.

9th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant James Goldie to be Captain, by purchase, vice Head, who retires; Cornet Frederick Robert Cameron Crofton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Goldie.

13th Light Dragoons—Major Arthur Tremayne to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Holden, who retires; Captain Edward Lennox Jervis to be Major, by purchase, vice Tremayne; Lieutenant William Atkinson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Jervis; Cornet George Croft Huddleston to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Atkinson.

15th Light Dragoons—Ensign Hugh Humphrys, from the 20th Foot, to be Cornet, paying the difference between Infantry and Cavalry, vice Broun, promoted.

17th Light Dragoons—Major Robert White to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Learmouth, who retires; Captain Lewis Edward Knight to be Major, by purchase, vice White; Lieutenant Charles Waymouth to be Captain, by purchase, vice Knight.

Royal Engineers—Brevet-Colonel Charles Edmund Wilkinson to be Colonel, vice Rose, deceased; Brevet-Major Arthur Henry Freeling, on the seconded list, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet-Major Harry St. George Ord, on the seconded list, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet-Major Hampden Clement Blamire Moody to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Wilkinson; Second Captain and Brevet-Major Charles Hubert Sedley to be Captain, vice Moody; Lieutenant Robert Nicholl Dawson to be Second Captain, vice Sedley. The date of the promotion of Captain S. B. Farrell, Captain C. W. Barry, and Second Captain J. P. Maquay to be antedated to Nov. 28, 1859.

Military Train—Ensign Wilkinson Shaw, from 15th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Neville, who has retired; James Simpson, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Adams, promoted.

3rd Regiment of Foot—Surgeon Joseph Burke, having completed 20 years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon-Major under the Royal Warrant of Oct. 1, 1858.

4th Foot—The third Christian name of Ensign Hepburn, appointed in *Gazette* of 6th January, 1860, is Buchan.

6th Foot—Captain John Jennings Kendall, from the 44th Foot, to be Captain, vice Mansergh, who exchanges.

11th Foot—Major Augustus Frederick Jenner to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Singleton, retired on full pay; Major and Brevet-Colonel Charles Wise, from half-pay unattached, to be Major, vice Jenner; Captain John Roe to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Wise, who retires; Lieutenant Abraham Martin to be Captain, by purchase, vice Roe; Ensign William Arthur Irwin to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Martin; Edward Lee Street, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice S. C. Dixon, promoted.

15th Foot—Lieutenant William Robert Estridge Durrant, from the 96th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Mostyn, who exchanges.

18th Foot—Ensign George Lawson Hall Poole to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice William Hill James, appointed to the 31st Foot; Ensign William Edward Twyning to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Le Brun, who has retired; Ensign Edward Ashurst Marsland to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Kemp, promoted; Robert Bent Farwell, Esq., to be Paymaster, vice Preston, placed upon half-pay.

22nd Foot—Lieutenant Ernest Theodore Evans, from the 2nd West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Burt, who exchanges.

23rd Foot—Ensign Henry Frederick Seagram to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bloxsome, who retires.

24th Foot—Captain George Lake Hedley, from the 94th Foot, to be Captain, vice Tovey, who exchanges; Quartermaster-Sergeant James Hawkins to be Quartermaster, vice Cusack, appointed Lieutenant and Adjutant.

25th Foot—Ensign Horace William Scriven to be Instructor of Musketry; Ensign Henry Wilkinson to be Quartermaster.

26th Foot—Lieutenant George Wilbraham Northey to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hardinge, who retires; Ensign Lancelot Allgood Gregson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Northey; Archibald Duffield Eden, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gregson.

28th Foot—Ensign Edward Brett to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Wade, deceased.

32nd Foot—Major Granville George Chetwynd Stapylton, from the 98th Foot, to be Major, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, who exchanges.

33rd Foot—Lieutenant Charles Whateley Willis to be Captain, by purchase, vice Rogers, who retires; Ensign William Henry Gore to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Twining, who retires.

44th Foot—Captain John Loftus Otway Mansergh, from the 6th Foot, to be Captain, vice Kendall, who exchanges.

45th Foot—Brevet-Colonel Henry Anderson, from Invalid Depot, at Chatham, to be Major, vice Brevet-Colonel Shaw, who exchanges; Ensign Oscar William de Thoren, from the 90th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Nolan, who exchanges.

46th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Clement Deacon, C.B., from the 61st Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Alexander Maxwell, C.B., who retires upon half-pay.

49th Foot—Captain Fanshawe William Gostling to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel White, who retires; Lieutenant William Madan to be Captain, by purchase, vice Gostling; Lieutenant William Magee, from half-pay, late Land Transport Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Cahill, promoted to an Unattached Company, without purchase; Ensign Robert Oliver Aldworth to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Madan.

52nd Foot—Lieutenant Charles Middleton Prendergast to be Adjutant, vice Julian, promoted.

56th Foot—Lieutenant James Fleming Baxter to be Captain, by purchase, vice Tolcher, who retires; Ensign John Charley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Baxter.

58th Foot—The Christian names of Captain Hingeston are William Henry, and not Henry only, as hitherto stated.

60th Foot—Lieutenant Francis Vernon Northey to be Instructor of Musketry.

75th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon Robert Woods has been permitted to resign his commission.

79th Foot—The surname of the Officer promoted on the 6th of December, 1859, is Mackesy, and not Mackesey, as then stated.

80th Foot—Captain Henry Rowland, from the 3rd West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice Batcheler, who exchanges.

83rd Foot—Lieutenant Henry Gandy to be Captain by purchase, vice Wyvill, who retires.

84th Foot—Lieutenant Montgomery Williams to be Captain, by purchase, vice Keats, who retires; Ensign William Frank Wheatley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Williams; George Edward Montagu, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wheatley.

87th Foot—Ensign Robert Edward Colborne Jarvis, from the 100th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Storey, promoted.

90th Foot—Ensign Richard Albert Nolan, from the 45th Foot, to be Ensign, vice De Thoren, who exchanges.

91st Foot—William Darling Candwell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Leatham, appointed to the 75th Foot.

93rd Foot—Ensign William Fullarton Fullarton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Deans — Campbell, who retires.

94th Foot—Captain James Tennent Tovey, from the 24th Foot, to be Captain, vice Hedley, who exchanges.

96th Foot—Lieutenant Robert Algeo Mostyn, from the 15th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Durrant, who exchanges.

97th Foot—Ensign Robert Thompson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lowe, who retires.

98th Foot—Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel William Bell, from the 32nd Foot, to be Major, vice Stapylton, who exchanges; Archibald Rowan Hamilton, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Onslow, appointed to the 43rd Foot.

100th Foot—Ensign Frederick Morris to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Rykert, deceased; Sergeant-Major Arthur Taylor to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Skinner, appointed to the 38th Foot.

Rifle Brigade—The Hon. Charles Gounter Legge to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Myers, promoted.

2nd West India Regiment—Lieutenant George Henry Burt, from the 22nd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Evans, who exchanges.

3rd West India Regiment—Captain Horatio Pettus Batcheler, from the 80th Foot, to be Captain, vice Rowland, who exchanges; Lieutenant Henry James Rainsford has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

Depôt Battalion.

Major Henry James Buchanan, from half-pay unattached, to be Major, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Fanshawe, who exchanges.

Surgeon Alexander Gibb, M.D., having completed 20 years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under the Royal Warrant of the 1st October, 1858.

Invalid Depôt (Chatham).

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Henry John Shaw, from the 45th Foot, to be Major-Superintendent, vice Brevet-Colonel Anderson, who exchanges.

Recruiting District.

Major and Brevet-Colonel Richard Gardiner, from the 76th Foot, to be Inspecting Field Officer, vice Brevet-Colonel Thomas A. Drought, promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Hospital Staff.

Surgeon John Stuart Smith, M.D., having completed 20 years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under the Royal Warrant of the 1st October, 1858.

Surgeon George Murray Webster, M.D., having completed 20 years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under the Royal Warrant of 1st October, 1858.

Surgeon James Alexander Fraser, M.D., having completed 20 years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under the Royal Warrant of 1st October, 1858.

To be Assistant-Surgeons to the Forces—Austen Bruen, Gent.; Francis Falwasser, Gent.; Robert Waters, M.D.; John Butler Hamilton, M.B.; Edward Denham Tomlinson, Gent.; John James Chappell, M.D.; Matthew James Edward Fagan, M.D.; William Cherry, Gent.; Samuel Edward Maunsell, Gent.; Edward Knapp Würtele Smith, M.D.; William Traill, M.D.; Nicholas Avent, Gent.; Martin Joseph Burke, M.D., vice Creasey, appointed to the 25th Foot; William Christy Robinson, Gent., vice Markey, appointed to 25th Foot; John Wales, Gent., vice White, appointed to 1st Foot; Joseph Francis Ashby, Gent., vice Carson, appointed to the 2nd Foot; James Robert Gaussen, M.B., vice M'Gilp, deceased; John Livingstone Power, Gent., vice M'Farland, appointed to the 77th Foot; Patrick Walter Stafford, Gent.; Thomas Henry White, M.D.; William Henry Hill, Gent.; Thomas Quinlan, Gent.; Owen Owen, Gent.; James Ferguson, Gent.; Edward Joseph Boulton, Gent.; James Stevenson, Gent.; George Elmsly Will, Gent.

Brevet.

Brevet-Colonel John Singleton, retired full-pay 11th Foot, to be Major-General, the rank being honorary only.

The under-mentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of General Sir William Francis Patrick Napier, K.C.B., Colonel of the 22nd Regiment, on the 12th of February, 1860:—

Lieut.-General Sir James Fergusson, K.C.B., Colonel of the 43rd Regiment, to be General.

Major-General Ernest Frederick Gascoigne, Colonel of the 69th Foot, to be Lieut.-General.

Brevet-Colonel the Honourable Augustus Almoric Spencer, C.B., half-pay 44th Foot, to be Major-General.

Lieut.-Colonel Charles Edward Michel, 54th Foot, to be Colonel.

Brevet-Major John Bruce, Captain half-pay 56th Foot, Staff-officer of Pensioners, with the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel in Western Australia, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Captain Robert Frederick Mountain, Royal Artillery, to be Major.

Memorandum.—The exchange between Lieut. Reginald Brocas, 75th Foot, and Lieutenant Francis Rawdon Macnamara, 93rd Foot, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 3rd February, 1860, has been cancelled.

SHORNCLIFFE CAMP.

In consequence of the wet condition of the north-western part of the camp, working parties from the 47th Regiment and the 2nd Royal Cheshire Regiment of Militia have been for some days tile-draining that portion of the camp under the direction of the Royal Engineer Corps. This, when effectually completed, will be a great improvement to the camp, and afford a clean and dry place for exercise.

On Tuesday last the whole of the regiments in camp, under the command of General Mansel, paraded in full marching order, and afterwards marched to Hythe, returning by way of Saltwood and Newington. There have been but one or two deaths since last October; this, in such a numerous body of men, consisting of three strong regiments of Infantry, a company of Royal Engineers, four batteries of the Royal Artillery, a regiment of Militia Artillery, a squadron of Heavy Cavalry, and a battalion of the Military Train, is sufficient to show the healthy state of the camp.

In consequence of Excise information having been laid, and penalties obtained against three of the officers, mess masters, for selling spirits to others than the officers, members of the respective messes of the different regiments, a general order was issued on Wednesday last, prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits in any of the canteens or non-commissioned officers' mess-rooms in the camp, and warning them that they will be subject to domiciliary visits from the Excise, and also from the provosts for the purpose of detecting any infringement of this order. The mess-masters above alluded to, were convicted of selling spirits without a licence, before a full bench of magistrates at Hythe last week, and fined in the mitigated penalty of 12*l.* 10*s.*, and costs 2*l.* 10*s.*, each.

The Antrim Regiment of Artillery have during the past week been exercised with the 18-pounder field battery guns, on camp, and also at the different martello towers in the vicinity. On Thursday a great deal of experimental and practice gunnery took place at Forts Sutherland and Twiss, near Hythe, the guns being worked by detachments of the Antrim Regiment.

Much dissatisfaction continues to be caused amongst the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers on the camp, in consequence of the general order now in force preventing them from going to Folkestone, a little more than a mile from the camp, or to Hythe, about three miles away, without having a pass for that purpose; the soldiers complain that by this regulation they are to a certain extent driven to the village of Sandgate for all they require extra, and for the clothing and food for their wives and families, while the much cheaper market of Folkestone is closed against them unless they are continually asking for passes, which any one conversant with military matters must know are very sparingly granted, and not very frequently repeated to the same parties. A relaxation in this order would be of advantage to the non-commissioned officers and privates, and to a certain extent benefit the tradesmen of Folkestone and Hythe without seriously interfering with those of Sandgate.

ARMY PURCHASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Your correspondent, "H," in last Saturday's paper, intends your readers to conclude that non-purchasing officers in the line are not promoted so rapidly as those in the Marines, and that, *therefore*, the purchase system does not benefit non-purchasing officers. No one knows better than the author of this statement that the conclusion is false, for he all along admits that to the rank of captain the purchase system does materially aid the promotion of non-purchasers. He himself shows seven Majors promoted without purchase in the portion of the army which he takes for his computations; and as to there being no Lieut.-Colonels promoted without purchase, if he will renew his examination of "Hart's Army List" on the date which he has chosen, he will find probably as many Lieut.-Colonels who have been promoted without having purchased a single step, as of purchasers of every step upwards.

But the laborious and uselessly minute tables which he has got you to publish have no bearing whatever upon the point which he wishes to impress upon the public. It is a simple case of comparative mortality between two bodies of men, the one consisting of 791, and the other of 153. The 120 captains of Marines on the 1st of January, 1856, had succeeded to that rank owing to a corresponding number of previous death vacancies and retirements of superior ranks to full or half pay. The 85 non-purchasing captains of the line on the same day had succeeded to death vacancies only. Purchase had as little effect in the one case as in the other. It is never alleged or pretended that purchase *creates* promotion for non-purchasers; their advantage from it is in the rapid rise which it gives them to the position of seniority, which entitles them to the death vacancies. In all other respects they are exactly in the category of the Marines or any other non-purchasing corps.

It is stated by "H." that first commissions are seldom granted to non-purchasing officers till they are 25 or 30 years of age. I fear this is one of the many misrepresentations made by him to have effect where it cannot be questioned, with a hedge in reserve for those who know, as he does, that it can be only to non-commissioned officers that commissions can be granted at these ages. I have the honour to be, sir, Your very obedient servant,

I.

Canton Field Allowance.—Lord Burghley put a question in the House on Tuesday evening as to when the field allowance claimed by the officers of the Artillery and of the Line, who were sent in the year 1857 to the attack of Canton, in lieu of the consolidated allowance which they were ordered in April, 1859, to refund, was to be paid. Mr. S. Herbert said that part of the allowance which was due to officers who remained in China had been paid to them there, while those who came to England had for the most part applied at the War Office and received payment, and any officers who had not yet received the allowance who would make application at the War Office, would find the money forthcoming.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, FEB. 18.—APPOINTMENTS.—Chief Engineers G. Weeks (1847), to the Cumberland, 70, at Sheerness, for service in the Severn, 51, screw steam frigate, at Chatham; W. G. Barr (1852), to the Asia, 84, at Portsmouth, for service in the Immortalité, 50, screw steam frigate, at Pembroke; and A. M'Innes (1847), to the Virago, 6, paddle-wheel steam sloop, at Devonport.

Acting Chief Engineer J. W. German, to the Cumberland, for service in the Charybdis, 21, screw steam corvette, at Chatham.

First-class Assistant Engineer W. J. Brown, to the Victoria and Albert, 2, steam yatcht, at Portsmouth, for service in the Elfin, steam yacht, at Portsmouth.

Third-class Assistant Engineer, M. B. Kelly, to the Cumberland, for temporary charge of the machinery of the Wasp, 13, screw steam-sloop, at Sheerness.

Acting third-class Assistant Engineers J. Bell (b), to the Cumberland, for service in the Meeanee, 80, screw steamship at Sheerness; and A. B. M'Luckie, to the Victoria and Albert.

FEB. 21.—Lieutenants T. W. Chapman, to the Centurion; Walter S. D. Kantzau, to the Nile; George Morice, to the Flying Fish; Richard Chambers, to the Hawke.

Surgeons James Flanagan, to the Firefly; Robert Bernard, to the Trafalgar.

Master F. Skead, to the Firefly.

Second Master F. B. Christian, to the Firefly.

Master's Assistant F. J. Gray, to the Firefly.

Assistant Paymaster W. H. M. Arnold, to the Wellington.

Assistant Paymaster in charge Charles A. Shapcote, to the Firefly.

First Class Assistant Engineer Charles J. Sergant, to the Firefly.

Second Class Assistant Engineers Ed. P. Read, to the Wellington, as supernumary; Henry Knight, confirmed, of the Hawke, for service in the Magpie (additional).

Third Class Assistant Engineer G. H. Newbury, to the Firefly.

Acting Third Class Assistant Engineers Daniel Wishart, to the Firefly; Hugh Duncan, for temporary service, to the Wellington, as supernumerary.

FEB. 22.—Lieutenants R. Sheepshanks to the Excellent; A. Jacob, to the Snail; E. H. B. Hartwell, to the Aboukir; H. F. Campbell, to the Royal Albert (additional) for disposal; C. A. G. Bridge, to the Algiers; and G. Powys, to the Hero.

Chief-Engineer S. Harris, to the Wellington, for charge of the machinery of the Brunswick, upon that ship being paid off.

First Class Assistant-Engineer H. Cook, promoted to the Banterer.

Second Class Assistant-Engineer J. Singer, promoted to the Orion.

Acting Third Class Assistant-Engineer E. Chambers, to the Fisgard, for service in the Bustler.

FEB. 23.—Master J. Kellock (1841), to the Hogue, 60, screw steam-ship, on coast-guard service, at Greenock.

First Class Assistant-Engineer R. Madge, to the Fisgard, 42, at Woolwich, for charge of the machinery of the Griffin.

Lieutenant Algernon C. F. Heneage, flag-lieutenant to Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope station.

Ariadne, 26, screw, Captain Vansittart, made her final and most successful trial on Thursday, at the measured distance in Stokes Bay. The trial had been looked forward to with more than ordinary interest, as a test of the results to be obtained by cutting off the leading corners of the Admiralty screw. The trial was superintended by Captain Gordon, of the steam reserve; Mr. Dinnen, Admiralty engineer; Mr. Murdock, inspector of machinery afloat; and Mr. Miller, assistant engineer of her Majesty's dockyard, Portsmouth. Mr. Warrener represented the Messrs. Maudsley, the makers of the engines. The trial was made under the following circumstances: — The vessel's draught, 22 ft. 2 in. aft, 20 ft. 4 in. forward; revolutions (average), 61; steam pressure, 21½ lb.; vacuum, 25; pitch of screw, 25; diameter of screw, 20 ft.; weight of screw, 12 tons; force of wind, 4. The following were the results:—First run, with the tide, 14¼ knots; second run, against the tide 11; third run, with the tide, 15; fourth run, against the tide, 10¼; fifth run, with the tide, 15¼; sixth run, against the tide, 11¼; giving an average of 13 1-10 knots an hour.

Bacchante, 51, screw, steamed out of the basin at Portsmouth on Thursday morning, and berthed alongside the Victorious, hulk, in the harbour. She will take her trial on Monday next, on which occasion the patent steering apparatus, the invention of Admiral Fanshawe Martin, will be tried.

Brilliant, 26, which has been fitted at Chatham for a training-ship for the Naval Coast Volunteers, is completed, and is ordered to proceed to the Thames on Monday next. She has been supplied with her guns, consisting of 10 32-pounders, each of 50 cwt., which will be placed on her main deck.

Brunswick, 80, Capt. E. Ommanney, got up steam in Plymouth Sound on Tuesday, and proceeded to Devonport dockyard to be dismantled. Her sails were unbent, top-gallant masts struck, and running gear unrove the same day.

Bullfinch screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander James, at Portsmouth, was on Thursday engaged on a trial of a private screw propeller, at the measured mile in Stokes Bay.

Cameleon, 17, screw steam-vessel, after being launched at Deptford will be removed to Woolwich yard for completion. She is a similar vessel to the Mutine, recently completed, and is constructed with a view to speed.

Castor, 36, intended for a training-ship for the Naval Volunteers, is to be commenced at Chatham as soon as the Brilliant has been removed to London. She is to be supplied, with 18 32-pounders, each of 56 cwt.

Centurion, 80, screw, Captain Rogers, at Devonport, was paid wages in advance on Tuesday.

The Dee, steam store-vessel, Master Commander Pullen, is ordered to leave Woolwich with a full cargo of machinery for vessels completing at the western yards.

Donegal, 101, screw, Captain H. Broadhead, was daily expected at Devonport. Her crew will be paid wages and granted leave. On her arrival there a court-martial will assemble for the trial of a seaman named Sullivan, for striking one of the officers.

Firefly is ordered to be got ready for immediate service.

Heron. The distribution of proceeds received, and tonnage bounty awarded, for the Governor Paris, captured on the 2nd July, 1858, by Her Majesty's ship Heron, will commence on Thursday, the 23rd inst., in the prize branch of the department of the "Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset House;" and that in reference to a vessel, supposed Mary Elizabeth, captured on 11th of July, 1858, by her Majesty's ship Heron, on the same day.

Himalaya, with the men and guns for China, arrived at Alexandria on the 29th ult., but none of the troops were landed for several days until the arrival at Suez of the Berenice. She left Aden on the 29th ult.

Immortalité, 51, screw, on Thursday hauled out of No. 7 dock at Portsmouth, and was placed in the steam-basin.

Pigmy, 3, paddle, Master-Commanding William Johnstone arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday, with invalids from the Channel Squadron at Portland.

Prince of Wales, 131, screw, has been placed in No. 7 Dock at Portsmouth.

Princess Royal, 91, screw. This ship has now been further opened up and examined, and her defects are greater than was expected. Many of her planks are positively rotten, and we fear that most of the ships that have been lengthened lately will be found at no distant date equally defective.

Racehorse, coal depôt, was taken out of dock at Devonport on Tuesday.

Rhadamanthus, steam store-ship, Master-Commanding Sturdee, arrived at Devonport on Tuesday, from Woolwich and Portsmouth, with machinery.

Sanspariel, 70, Captain Wilmot, C.B., got up steam in Hamoaze on Wednesday and, proceeding round the Breakwater, anchored in the Sound. On passing the Impregnable, she saluted the flag of Port-Admiral Sir Barrington Reynolds. Admiral Superintendent Sir Thomas Pasley, Admiral Kingcome, and other officers, were on board.

Shamrock and Lark, gun-boats, were to be taken out of dock at Devonport yesterday, and the Porcupine and Redwing taken in the same tide.

Vesuvius, 6, paddle sloop, Commodore Wise, recently returned from the West Coast of Africa, was paid off at Woolwich dockyard on Wednesday, and granted leave of absence. The Vesuvius has been highly successful on the slave-preventive service, and the officers and crew will share a large amount of prize-money.

Victoria, 121, screw. This remarkably fine ship is receiving her machinery in the steam basin at Portsmouth. It would appear that we are expanding the dimensions of our ships beyond the capabilities of our docks to receive them, for it is rumoured that no dock in the chief naval arsenal is sufficiently capacious to admit of the Victoria being coppered in. When we recollect that our "faithful ally" has half-a-dozen docks in his new arsenal at Cherbourg capable of receiving the Victoria, we feel almost ashamed to repeat a whisper we have heard, viz., that it will be necessary to send this last specimen of naval architecture either to the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Dock at Southampton, or else to Keyham, to receive her copper.

Victoria and Albert yacht is about to be admitted into the steam basin at Portsmouth for the purpose of being fitted with an apparatus for superheating steam.

Victory, Admiral Bowles, C.B., commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, mustered and inspected the officers and crew of the flag-ship Victory on Wednesday, as well as the officers belonging to the various tenders, who met on board the Victory for the purpose. The gallant admiral paid a high compliment to officers and men, expressing his great satisfaction at the general discipline and steadiness which he had observed on all occasions from the moment his flag was hoisted until the now nearly-completed term of his command. The gallant admiral then bade them all a hearty farewell.

Viper. Tuesday's *Gazette* gives notice that the distribution of proceeds received and tonnage bounty awarded for the St. Andrew, captured on the 20th of June, 1858, by her Majesty's ship Viper, will commence on Monday, the 27th February, at the prize branch of the department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset-house. The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—Flag share, 94*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; lieutenant commanding, 85*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; fourth class, 71*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*; fifth class, 30*l.* 11*s.*; sixth class, 35*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*; seventh class, 23*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*; eighth class, 11*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; ninth class, 7*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*: tenth class, 3*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

Virago, 6, paddle, Commander W. Dunn, was paid wages at Devonport on Monday.

The Channel fleet, consisting of the Royal Albert, Edgar, Donegal, Algiers, Trafalgar, Queen, Mersey, Melponeme, and Diadem, left Portland at noon on Thursday, under sail for Lisbon.

The flag ship Hannibal received orders by the Perseverance to proceed to Malta, and will probably leave Corfu on Saturday, the 18th inst. On the departure of the Hannibal, Captain Thompson, of the St. Jean D'Acre, will be senior officer, and have under his orders the London, Liffey, and Assurance, their number being probably afterwards increased by the Exmouth. After a short delay at Malta, the Hannibal will proceed to Gibraltar.

Several experiments have recently been carried out at Woolwich dockyard, in the presence of the Commodore Superintendent and other officers of the establishment, for the purpose of testing the efficiency of an entire new system of ocean telegraphing, invented by Mr. Ward, of Auburn, United States, and intended to supersede his former plan, which consisted of five small lamps arranged in a diamond form. The new system consists of three lanterns, each having four squares, and lighted with four candles; and the operation of working the signals is performed by means of cords attached to the glass shades. The experiments proved that the signals could be distinctly read at a distance of two miles, the light produced being remarkably brilliant.

Mr. Bertram, who for many years was foreman at the steam-factory department at Woolwich dockyard, has applied to the War Department relative to the application of his plan of welded iron for the manufacture of guns. The inventor has obtained patents from the French, American, Belgian, and Russian governments, and his system is now in use at the Butterley Foundry, Derbyshire.

FINLAY'S PATENT.—In the recent series of heavy gales it has occurred to us to look over the shipping intelligence, in order to see how many sailors lost their lives by being washed or jerked off booms and yards, and although the returns rarely specify the precise nature of the accident which led to such losses, we have clear statements that about 45 men were injured or drowned from the cause alluded to. Notwithstanding the prejudices which exist among some of the old school, we think experience is strongly in favour of Captain R. Finlay's excellent plan of reefing and furling sails, particularly in short-handed coasters. The patent has been found applicable to large clippers, and there can be no question that it would save lives—not to talk of canvas and cordage—if it were adopted in our merchant service. Into men-of-war the patent need not hope to come for many a long day yet, as there are special reasons against its adoption, though it is clear men would not be so much exposed in ships where it is used as they would be in disabled steam-ships, in which it might be desirable or necessary to make sail without the aid of the apparatus.

THE SOUTH FORELAND LIGHTHOUSE.—Upon the South Foreland, which marks the southern extremity of the Goodwin Sands, there has been a lighthouse from the days of Queen Elizabeth up to the passing hour. It seems difficult to believe, in these days of scientific progress, that as late as 1793 the only light that served to guide mariners past the sea of tribulation below this headland, came from coal fires, burnt in an open grate upon the summit of a tower. In fact, the same contrivance that served from the days of Ptolemy Philadelphus, three hundred years before the Christian era, down to the invention of Argand lamps and magnifying lenses—viz., a pitch pot, or an open grate with a wood or coal fire—was the simple means by which the rich vessels, London bound, from all parts of the earth, were guided past the southern tail of the Goodwin Sands as late as 1793. We now know that the luminous beams flung across the channel from England to France from this lighthouse is done nightly, as easily as a gas-lamp flings its rays across a street. We believe, indeed, that pharcology had reached perfection, and that the latest improvements upon the dioptric and catoptric methods of illumination left nothing to be desired. Some recent experiments have nevertheless been tried with the magnetic light. Eye witnesses describe the magnetic light, seen from the sea, as intense, like a little sun, and like that luminary it "sets" from the convexity of the earth. At 30 miles it does not appear to be the least dimmed, and it even penetrates haze and fog so as to indicate its "whereabouts." Although the light itself is only a "spark" of about a quarter of an inch long, it is too vivid to be stared at with an unprotected eye. Seen through black goggles, a beautiful cone of light may be observed falling from the upper carbon to the lower, very different in intensity to the glare of a murky coal fire, or even the luminous band of light from a reflector. From all we can hear, the *new light*, if it can be rendered manageable, is as superior to the dioptric as that is to the coal fire beacon; and we wait with some anxiety for further particulars.

COAST GUARD APPOINTMENTS.—Captain W. H. Kennedy, Deputy-Comptroller-General of Coast Guard, whose 5 years expired on the 8th of April, 1859, and who was granted an extension of one year from that date, is to continue to hold that appointment until 31st December next. Captain W. H. Kennedy married the only daughter of the late Admiral Sir C. Paget, uncle to Lord Clarence Paget, the present Secretary to the Admiralty.

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

With the dates of Commission of the Officers in Command.

Aboukir, 90, sc., Capt. D. Curry, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Acorn, 12, Com. R. B. Pearse, 1856, East Indies.
Actæon, 26, surv.-v., Com. J. Ward (b), 1858, East Indies.
Adventure, sc. store-ship, Com. E. Lacy, 1856, East Indies.
Agamemnon, 91, sc. Capt. T. Hope, 1852, Mediterranean.
Ajax, 60, sc. Capt. J. M. M'Niell Boyd, 1856, Coast Guard.
Alacrity, 4, sc., Com. J. K. E. Baird, 1857, Mediterranean.
Alecto, 5, st.-ves., Com. H. J. Raby, V.C. 1855, Coast of Africa.
Alert, 17, sc., Com. W. A. R. Pearse, 1855, Pacific.
Algerine, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Arthur, 1854, East Indies.
Algiers, 91 sc., Capt. G. W. D. O'Callaghan, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Amethyst, 26, Capt. S. Grenfell, 1853, Pacific.
Amphion, 36, sc., Rear-Admiral C. Talbot, Capt. T. Cochran, 1857, Channel Squadron.
Arachne, 18, Com. J. E. Montgomerie, 1855, N. America and West Indies.
Archer, 13, sc., Capt. R. W. Courteney, 1859, Coast of Africa.
Ardent, 3, st.-v., Com. J. E. Parish, 1857, S. E. Coast of America.
Argus, 6, st.-v., Com. H. F. W. Ingram, 1856, Mediterranean.
Ariadne, 26, sc., Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1856, Portsmouth.
Arrogant, 47, sc., Commod. W. Edmonstone, 1853, Ascension.
Asia, 84, Capt. G. T. Gordon, 1846, Portsmouth.
Assistance, sc. store-ship, Com. C. J. Balfour, 1859, East Indies.
Assurance, 4, sc., Com. C. M. Aynsley, 1856, Mediterranean.
Atalanta, 16, Com. T. M. S. Pasley, 1855, N. America and W. Indies.
Atholl, 4, Com. E. Wilson, 1845, Greenock.
Banshee, 2, steam-vessel, Com. C. A. Campbell, 1858, Mediterranean.
Banterer, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. East Indies.
Beagle, 4, sc., Com. E. Hay, 1858, East Indies.
Black Eagle, st.-yac., Mast.-Com. J. E. Petley, 1844, particular service.
Blenheim, 60, sc., Capt. F. Scott, C.B., 1848, Coast Guard.
Boscawen, 70, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, K.C.B., Capt. R. A. Powell, C.B., 1855, Cape of Good Hope.
Bouncer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Owen, 1852, East Indies.
Brilliant, Com. C. H. Gardner, 1848, Naval Reserve Training Ship.
Brisk, 16, sc., Capt. A. F. R. D'Horsey, 1857, Cape of Good Hope.
Britannia, training-ship, Capt. R. Harris, 1849, Portsmouth.
Brune, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. E. F. Lodder, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Brunswick, 80, sc., Capt. E. Ommanney, 1846, Devonport.
Buffalo, screw, Mas.-Com. A. Brown, 1854, particular service.
Bustard, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. F. W. Hallowes, 1856, E. Indies.
Buzzard, 6, st.-v., Com. F. Peel, 1855, S.E. Coast of America.
Cadmus, 21, sc., Capt. H. S. Hillyar, C.B., 1854, Mediterranean.
Cæsar, 90, sc., Capt. T. H. Mason, 1849, Mediterranean.
Calypso, 18, Capt. F. B. Montresor, 1851, Pacific.
Cambrian, 40, Capt. J. J. M'Cleverty, C.B. 1848, East Indies.
Cambridge, gunnery-ship, Capt. A. W. Jerningham, 1851, Devonport.
Camilla, 16, Com. G. T. Colville, 1855, East Indies.
Caradoc, 2, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. C. M. Buckle, 1847, Mediterranean.
Castor, Com. J. Palmer, 1855, Naval Reserve Training Ship.
Centaur, 6, st.-v., Com. E. D'o, D'a, Alpin, 1853, East Indies.
Centurion, 80, sc., Capt. H. D. Rogers, C.B., 1846, Devonport.
Chesapeake, 51, sc., Rear-Admiral J. Hope, C.B., Capt. G. O. Willis, 1856, East Indies.
Clio, 22, screw, Capt. T. Miller, 1855, Pacific.

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Clown, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. F. Lee, 1855, East Indies.
Cockchafer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. L. Holder, 1854, Devonport.
Conqueror, 101, sc., Capt. E. S. Sotheby, C.B., 1852, Devonport.
Cordelia, 11, sc., Com. C. E. H. Vernon, 1855, Australia.
Cornwallis, 60, sc., Capt. G. G. Randolph, C.B., 1854, Coast Guard.
Cossack, 20, sc., Capt. R. Moorman, 1857, N. America and W. Indies.
Cressy, 80, sc., Capt. the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, C.B., 1841, Mediterrn.
Crocodile, 8, rec.-sh., Com. W. Greet, 1854, off the Tower.
Cruiser, 17, sc., Com. J. Bythesea, 1856, East Indies.
Cumberland, 70, Capt. C. F. Schomberg, 1851, Sheerness.
Curaçoa, 31, screw, Capt. A. Phillimore, 1855, S.E. Coast of America.
Cyclops, 6, st.-ves., Capt. W. J. S. Pullen, 1856, East Indies.
Dasher, 2, st.-ves., Com. P. De Saumarez, 1845, particular service.
Dauntless, 31, sc., Capt. L. G. Heath, C.B., 1854. Coast Guard.
Dee, 4, tr.-sh., Mast.-Com. T. C. Pullen, 1844, particular service.
Diadem, 32, sc., Capt. J. H. Cockburn, 1850, Channel Squadron.
Donegal, 101, sc., Capt. H. Broadhead, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Doris, 32, sc., Capt. E. Heathcote, 1852, Mediterranean.
Drake, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Blane, 1856, East Indies.
Eagle, 50, Capt. E. Tatham, 1854, Coast Guard.
Edgar, 91, sc., Rear-Adm. J. E. Erskine, Capt. J. E. Katon, 1856, Channel Squadron.
Edinburgh, 58, sc., Capt. E. C. T. D'Eyncourt, 1849, Coast Guard.
Elk, 12, Com. H. Campion, 1855, Australia.
Emerald, 51, sc., Rear-Admiral Sir A. Milne, K.C.B., Capt. A. Cumming, 1854, North America and West Indies.
Encounter, 14, sc., Capt. R. Drew, 1853, East Indies.
Esk, 20, sc., Capt. Sir R. J. Le M. M'Clure, C.B., 1850, East Indies.
Euryalus, 51, sc., Capt. J. W. Tarleton, C.B., 1852, Mediterranean.
Excellent, 46, gunnery-ship, Capt. R. S. Hewlett, C.B., 1850, Portsmouth.
Exmouth, 90, sc., Capt. J. J. Stopford, 1841, Mediterranean.
Fairy, screw-yacht, tender to Victoria and Albert yacht, Portsmouth.
Falcon, 17 sc., Com. A. G. Fitzroy, 1857, Coast of Africa.
Fawn, 17, sc., Com. R. P. Cator, 1858, Australia.
Ferret, 8, Com. W. E. Fisher, 1856, particular service.
Firebrand, 6, st.-ves., Com. J. M. Bruce, 1855, particular service.
Firm, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. R. Boulton, 1854, East Indies.
Fisgard, 42, Commod. Hon. J. R. Drummond, C. B., Woolwich.
Flamer, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. M. Bingham, 1851, East Indies.
Flying Fish, 6, sc., Com. C. W. Hope, 1854, Channel Squadron.
Forester, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. J. Innes, 1853, East Indies.
Formidable, 84, Capt. R. B. Watson, C.B., 1842, Sheerness.
Forte, 51, sc., Capt. E. W. Turnour, 1857, Sheerness.
Forward, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. C. R. Robson, 1851, South America.
Furious, 16, st.-ves., Captain O. J. Jones, 1855, East Indies.
Fury, 6, st.-v., Com. W. A. J. Heath, 1856, East Indies.
Ganges, 84, Rear-Admiral R. L. Baynes, C.B., Capt. J. Fulford, 1848, Pacific.
Gannett, 11, Com. E. H. G. Lambert, 1854, Mediterranean.
Gladiator, 6, st.-ves., Com. H. D. Hickley, 1858, N. America and W. Indies.
Gorgon, 6, st.-v., Com. B. C. T. Pim, 1858, N. America and W. Indies.
Grappler, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. A. P. H. Helby, 1849, Pacific.
Grasshopper, sc. gunboat, Lt.-Com. J. C. Tucker, 1855, East Indies.
Greyhound, 17, sc., Com. F. W. Sullivan, Devonport.
Growler, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. E. Crozier, 1854. Mediterran.
Hannibal, 91, sc., Rear-Admiral G. R. Mundy, C.B., Capt. M. Connolly, 1858, Mediterranean.
Hardy, 2, sc. gunboat, Lt.-Com. A. G. Bogle, 1855, East Indies.
Hastings, 60, sc., Com. C. M. Luckraft, 1855, Naval Reserve Training Ship, Liverpool, Coast Guard.
Haughty, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. D. Broad, 1851, East Indies.
Havock, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut-Com. C. Fairholme, 1851, East Indies.
Hawke, 60, sc., Capt. W. Crispin, 1852, Coast Guard.
Herald, 3, sur.-ves., Capt. H. M. Denham, 1846, Fcejee Islands.
Hermes, 6, st.-ves., Com. W. E. A. Gordon, 1854, Cape of Good Hope.
Hero, 91, sc., Capt. G. H. Seymour, C.B., 1844, Channel Squadron.
Hesper, sc. st.-ship, Master-Com. J. Loane, 1846, East Indies.
Hibernia, rec.-ship, Rear-Admiral H. J. Codrington, C.B., Capt. F. Warden, C.B., 1845, Malta.
Highflyer, 21, sc., Capt. C. F. A. Shadwell, C.B., 1853, East Indies.
Himalaya, sc. store-ship, Capt. J. Seccombe, 1859, particular service.
Hogue, 60, sc., Capt. R. J. J. G. Macdonald, 1854, Coast Guard.
Hydra, 6, st.-ves., Com. R. V. Hamilton, 1857, particular service.
Icarus, 11, sc., Com. N. Salmon, 1858, North America and W. Indies.
Illustrious, 72, Com. H. C. Harston, 1845, North America and West Indies.
Imaum, 72, Commod. H. Dunlop, C.B., Com. H. J. Grant, 1855, rec.-ship, Jamaica.
Impregnable, 104, Vice-Adm. Sir B. Reynolds, K.C.B., Capt. W. H. Stewart, C.B., 1854, Devonport.
Imperieuse, 51, screw, Rear-Admiral L. T. Jones, C.B., Capt. R. Maguire, 1854, East Indies.
Indus, 78, Rear- Admiral Sir H. Stewart, K.C.B., Capt. W. K. Hall, C.B., 1850, North America and West Indies.
Industry, st.-v., 2, st.-ship, Mast.-Com. G. J. Hodges, 1841, South America.
Inflexible, 6, st.-v., Com. G. A. C. Brooker, 1856, East Indies.
Intrepid, 6, sc., Com. J. H. Marryat, 1855, Mediterranean.
Iris, 26, Com. W. Loring, C.B., Australia.
Jackal, 4, st.-v., Lieut.-Com. J. Simpson (C), 1845, particular service.
James Watt, 91, screw, Capt. E. Codd, 1831, Mediterranean.
Janus, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. P. Knevitt, 1855, East Indies.
Jasper, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. H. Pym, 1849, West Indies.
Kestrel sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. C. D. Robinson (act.), East Indies.
Lapwing, 4, screw, Com. M. F. O'Reilly, 1856, Mediterranean.
Leopard, 18, st.-v., Rear-Admiral Sir S. Lushington, K.C.B., Capt. F.B. Wainwright, 1850, S.E. Coast of America.
Leven, 1, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. S. Hudson, 1854, East Indies.
Liffey, 51, sc., Capt. G. W. Preedy, C. B., 1855, Mediterranean.
Locust, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. J. B. Field, 1846, particular service.
London, 90, sc., Capt. H. Chads, 1848, Mediterranean.
Lynx, 4, sc., Lieut.-Com. H. Berkeley, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Lyra, 9, sc., Com. R. B. Oldfield, 1855, Cape of Good Hope.
Madagascar, store-ship, Capt. R. D. White, 1856, Rio Janeiro.
Meander, 44, Capt. W. F. Burnett, C.B., 1854, Ascencion.
Majestic, 80, sc., Capt. W. R. Mends, C.B., 1852, Coast Guard.
Magicienne, 16, st.-ves., Capt. J. E. Commerell (1859), East Indies.
Marlborough, 131, sc., Vice-Admiral A. Fanshawe, C.B., Capt. the Right Hon. Lord F. H. Kerr, 1852, Mediterranean.
Mars, 80, sc., Capt. J. N. Strange, 1854, Channel Squadron.
Medina, 4, st.-ves., Capt. T. A. B. Spratt, C.B., 1855, Mediterranean.
Medusa, 4, st.-ves., Com. W. Bowden, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Melpomene, 50, sc., Capt. C. J. F. Ewart, 1855, Channel Squadron.
Mersey, 40, sc., Capt. H. Caldwell, C.B., 1853, Channel Squadron.
Mohawk, 4, sc., Com. P. C. C. M'Dougall, 1846, Mediterranean.
Monarch, 84, Vice-Ad. E. Harvey, Capt. H. Harvey (1852), Sheerness.
Monkey, st.-tug, Sec. Mas. G. Syndercombe (act.), Woolwich.
Mutine, 17, sc., Com. W. Graham, 1858, Channel Squadron.
Naiad, 42, store-sh., Mas.-Com. W. W. Dillon, 1843, Callao.
Nautilus, 6, Lieut.-Com. W. B. Grant, 1852, apprentice-ship.
Neptune, 91, sc., Capt. F. A. Campbell, 1857, Mediterranean.
Nereus, 42, store-depôt, Mas.-Com. J. C. Barlow, 1853, Valparaiso.
Niger, 14, sc., Capt. P. Crncroft, 1854, Mediterranean.
Nile, 90, sc., Capt. E. K. Barnard, 1857, Devonport.
Nimrod, 6, sc., Com. R. J. Wynniatt (1859.), East Indies.
Oberon, 3, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. F. G. C. Paget, 1852, S. Co. of America.
Odin, 16, st.-ves. Capt. Lord J. Hay, C.B., 1854, East Indies.
Opossum, 2, sc. gun-boat, Lieut.-Com. G. C. Bevan, (acting), E. Indies.
Orion, 91, sc., Capt. J. B. E. Frere, 1854, Mediterranean.
Osborne, st.-ves., Mas.-Com. C. H. K. Bower, 1842, Portsmouth.
Osprey, 4, sc., Com. H. J. Blomfield, 1855, Mediterranean.
Pearl, 21, sc., Capt. J. Borlase, C.B., 1855, East Indies.
Pelorus, 21, sc. Capt. F. B. P. Seymour, 1854, Australia.
Pembroke, 60, Capt. E. P. Charlewood, 1855, Coast Guard.
Perseverance, 2, troop-ship, Com. E. R. Power, 1850, partic. service.
Persian, 12, Com. E. Hardinge, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Pioneer, 6, screw, Com. H. A. Reilly, 1858, East Indies.
Plumper, 9, screw, Captain G. H. Richards, 1854, Pacific.
Pluto, 4, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. C. H. Simpson, 1848, Coast of Africa.
Porcupine, 3, st.-ves., Capt. C. H. Otter, 1854, Devonport.
Princess Charlotte, 104, M.-Com., H. G. Thomsett, 1854, Hong-Kong.
Prometheus, 5, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. T. B. Hollinworth, 1855, Channel Squadron.
Pylades, 21, sc., Capt. M. de Courcy, 1852, Pacific.
Quail, 2, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. N. Osborn, 1856, Mediterranean.
Queen, 86, sc., Capt. C. F. Hillyar, 1852, Portsmouth.
Racer, 11, sc., Com. the Hon. T. A. Pakenham, 1856, North America and West Indies.
Raccon, 21, screw, Capt. J. A. Paynter, 1854, Mediterranean.
Recruit, 6, st.-ves., Com. D. Spain, 1856, Mediterranean.
Renard, 4, sc., Com. J. G. Goodenough, 1858, East Indies.
Ranown, 91, sc., Capt. A. Forbes, 1846, Mediterranean.
Retribution, 28, st.-ves., Commod. H. E. Edgell, C.B., East Indies.
Rhadamanthus, 4, st.-ves., Master-Com. F. R. Sturdee, 1843, particular service.
Ringdove, 4, sc., Com. R. G. Craigie, 1856, East Indies.
Roebuck, 6, sc., Com. F. Marten, 1854, East Indies.
Rolla, 6, Lieut.-Com. C. G. Nelson, 1854, Portsmouth.
Royal Adelaide, 104, Rear-Admiral Sir T. S. Pasley, Bart., Capt. W. J. Williams, 1841, Devonport.
Royal Albert, 121, sc., Rear-Admiral Sir C. H. Fremantle, K.C.B., Capt. H. J. Lacon, 1856, ChannelSquadron.
Russell, 60, sc., Capt. G. Wodehouse, 1854, Coast Guard.
St. Jean D'Acre, 101, sc., Capt. T. P. Thompson, 1847, Mediterrancan.
St. Vincent, 102, Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. Grey, Capt. T. Wilson, 1853, Portsmouth.
Sampson, 6, st.-ves., Capt. G. S. Hand, 1852, East Indies.
Sanspareil, 70, Capt. E. A. P. Wilmot, C.B., 1854, Devonport.
Saracen, 4, Master-Com. W. Stanton, 1852, East Indies.
Satellite, sc., 21, Capt. J. C. Prevost, 1856, Pacific.
Saturn, 72, Capt. G. Ramsay, C.B., 1843, Pembroke.
Scourge, 6, sc., Com. W. G. Jones, 1854, Mediterranean.
Scout, 21, sc., Capt. J. Corbett, 1857, East Indies.
Scylla, 21, sc., Capt. R. Lambert, 1855, Mediterranean.
Seagull, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Chimmo, 1850, part. service.
Sharpshooter, 8, sc., Lieut.-Com. C. Gibbons, 1848, Coast of Africa.
Sidon, 22, st.-ves., Capt. R. B. Crawford, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Simoom, 8, sc., Com. J. M. Cooke, 1852, particular service.
Siren, 16, Com. G. M. Balfour, 1856, S. E. Coast of America.
Skipjack, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. Murray, 1848, West Indies.
Slaney, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. K. Leet, 1855, East Indies.
Snake, 4, sc., Com. H. Harvey, 1857, East Indies.
Snap, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. O. Butler, 1855, East Indies.
Sparrowhawk, 4, sc., Com. J. C. Byng, 1856, East Indies.
Sphinx, 6, st.-ves., Com, G. F. Day, V.C., 1855, East Indies.
Spitfire, 5, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. , Coast of Africa.
Spy, 3, Lieut.-Com. J. Hanmer, 1848, S. E. Coast of America.
Starling, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. A. Whitshed, 1854, East Indies.
Staunch, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. E. J. Pollard, 1855, East Indies.
Styx, 6, st.-ves., Com. C. Vesey, 1854, North America and West Indies.
Supply, store-ship, Mast.-Com. W. H. Balliston, 1845, particular serv.
Surprise, 4, sc., Com. Lord E. H. Cecil, 1857, Coast of Africa.
Tartarus, 4, st., Com. A. L. Mansell, 1855, Mediterranean.
Termagant, 25, sc., Capt. R. Hall, 1855, S. E. Coast of America.
Terrible, 21, st.-ves., Capt. F. H. H. Glasse, C.B., 1846, Mediterranean.
Terror, 16, Capt. F. Hutton, 1844, Bermuda.
Topaze, 51, sc., Capt. the Hon. J. W. S. Spencer, 1854, Pacific.
Tortoise, 12, store-ship, Capt , Ascension.
Trafalgar, 91, sc., Capt. E. G. Fanshawe, 1845, Channel Squadron.
Tribune, 30, sc., Capt. G. T. P. Hornby, 1846, Pacific.
Triton, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. R. H. Burton, 1849, Coast of Africa.
Urgent, sc. tr.-ship, Com. H. W. Hire, 1854, part. service.
Valorous, 16, st.-ves., Capt. W. C. Aldham, C.B., 1853, West Indies.
Victor Emanuel, 91, sc., Capt. W. J. C. Clifford, C.B., 1847, Mediterr
Victoria and Albert, 2, st.-yacht, Capt. the Hon J. Denman, 1841, Portsmouth.
Victory, 101, Admiral W. Bowles, C.B.; Capt. A. Farquhar, 1849, Portsmouth.
Viper, 4, Com. W. N. W. Hewett, 1858, W. Coast of Africa.
Virago, 6, st.-ves., Com. M. B. Dunn, 1856, particular service.
Vixen, 6, st.-ves., Com. L. Lambert, 1858, Pacific.
Vulcan, 6, sc. tr.-sp., Com. A. C. Strode, 1856, particular service.
Vulture, 6, st.-ves., Capt. G. Parker, 1854, Mediterranean.
Wanderer, 4, sc., Com. M. R. Pechell, 1854, Mediterranean.
Watchful, 2, sc. gunboat, East Indies.
Weazel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Howorth, 1856, East Indies.
Wellesley, 72, Capt.-Sup. G. Goldsmith, C.B., 1842, Chatham.
Wellington, 72, Capt. R. S. Robinson, 1840, Devonport.
Woodcock, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. S. Bosanquet, 1855, East Indies.

A CONGRESS OF SHIPBUILDERS.—A series of meetings of shipbuilders, and of gentlemen interested in naval architecture, will be held in London next week, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of March, at the Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, for the purpose of inaugrating the new Institution of Naval Architects. On Thursday and Friday, morning and evening meetings will be held each day at 11 A.M. and 7 P.M. respectively, and on Saturday a morning meeting only at 11 A.M. At the first meeting, on the morning of Thursday, the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, G.C.B., will preside and deliver an address to the Institution. The speech of the right hon. gentleman will be followed by the reading of papers by the Rev. J. Woolley, LL.D., Mr. Scott Russell, and Mr. Grantham. In Mr. Grantham's paper, which will treat of the strength of iron ships, the case of the Royal Charter will be elaborately investigated. At the evening meeting on Thursday the Earl of Hardwicke will preside; and at subsequent meetings it is expected that the chair will be taken by Mr. Sidney Herbert, Lord Clarence Paget, and Mr. H. Corry. On these occasions numerous professional papers will be read by Mr. Joseph Maudslay, Mr. White, of West Cowes, Prof. Airy, Astronomer Royal, and other distinguished gentlemen. A paper on chain cables, by Mr. Lenox, the manufacturer of all the chain cables used by the Admiralty, is expected to excite much atttention. The celebrated wave-line theory of shipbuilding will also be described; and as every paper will de discussed, the meetings will doubtless possess very great interest. We are informed that the attendance will not be exclusively limited to Members and Associates of the Institution, but that other gentlemen interested in the progress of the royal and mercantile navies will have tickets furnished them by the Secretary to the Institution, whose address is 166, Fleet Street, London.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS AT WEYMOUTH. — These entertainments, which have been so fashionable during the past winter, have nowhere been more successful than at Weymouth, where some performances were given last week, the principal actors being the officers of the Royal Engineers and of the Bedfordshire Militia. The plays of *Love in Humble Life* and *A Thumping Legacy*, were, according to the local accounts admirably given; but the chief attraction and the greatest success was a piece called *One Good Turn Deserves Another*, written by Captain Otway, the author sustaining a principal part. All the notabilities of the town and county were present, and at the conclusion of the dramatic performances a ball took place which was remarkable for its brilliancy.

VOLUNTEER COMMISSION FEES.—Colonel North put a question in the House of Commons on Tuesday, if the fees to be paid by officers of the Volunteer corps for their commissions would be the same in all counties; and, if so, what amount they would be called upon to pay? Mr. S. Herbert, in replying, said he had no authority to adjudicate upon what the amount of the fees should be; but in 1853, when there was a great difference about the fees claimed with respect to militia appointments, a commission was issued to consider what the scale should be, and they fixed upon 2*l.* 2*s.* as the fee for field officers, and 1*l.* 1*s.* for officers of a lower rank. He intended to make a similar recommendation with respect to Volunteer officers, but of course it would rest with the lords-lieutenants of the different counties to determine whether they would sanction that scale.

THE MILITIA.

LIMERICK.—The second division (three companies) of the Royal Limerick County Regiment of Militia, arrived at Cork, from Portsmouth, per the Dodo steamer, on the 19th inst., having sailed from the latter port on the 17th. The following officers have arrived with this division, viz. :—Major T. Wallnutt, commanding; Captains W. Massy and W. Brownrigg; Lieutenants C. O'Connor and D. Power; Ensigns L. M'Craith, R. Reeves, and P. Murphy; Captain and Adjutant R. B. Low, Paymaster E. C. Bell, Quartermaster E. Powell, and Assistant-Surgeon P. Enright.

Between the 15th and 20th inst., 95 men have volunteered into the Line from the Royal Dublin Militia, quartered in the Citadel, Plymouth, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Musters. The Royal Dublin Militia is preparing to leave, and will probably sail from Plymouth early in March for Dublin, where they will be disembodied.

East Suffolk Artillery Regiment of Militia—Captain C. Bruce to be Adjutant, from Jan 4., 1860.

Tower Hamlets—W. Turquand, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

Royal South Lincoln Militia—Lieutenant E. D. Johnson has been struck off the strength of the regiment, having been absent without leave from the last training.

4th or Royal South Middlesex Regiment of Militia—H. Powell, Gent., late Captain, Victoria (Melbourne) Rifles, to be Lieutenant, vice Rutherford, resigned.

Memorandum.—2nd or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment of Middlesex Militia—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this regiment by Captain T. E. H. Platt.

1st Devon Regiment of Militia—A. Martyn to be Ensign; F. B. S. Beamish to be Ensign.

2nd Devon Regiment of Militia—H. Smith to be Lieutenant, vice Whipple, resigned; E. Holberton to be Ensign, vice Barber, resigned.

Norfolk Artillery Regiment of Militia—E. H. G. Stracey, Gent., to be second Lieutenant, vice Count M. G. De Wezele, promoted.

Cambridgeshire Militia—John Vance, Esq., to be Surgeon, vice Masters, resigned; Feb. 14.

2nd Regiment (Light Infantry) of West York Militia—Walter Beaumont, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Foster Gray, resigned.

Royal Wilts Militia—Reginald Croft Lever, Gent., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Bayntun, resigned; Nov. 24.

Hampshire Yeomanry Cavalry—William Fox, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Hatherell, resigned; Feb. 21.

MILITIA ARTILLERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I read in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE of the 21st inst., that it is the intention of Government to disembody the whole of the Militia by the 1st of April. Surely this is not intended to apply to the Militia Artillery, many small regiments of which are now in so high a state of efficiency. An artilleryman, more than any other soldier, is not made in a day; and, without disparagement to the Artillery Volunteers, I may, I think, be allowed to say that it will require years of the training they will receive to enable them to bear comparison with the long-embodied regiments of Militia Artillery now about (if the intention of Government is carried out as regards them) to be rendered useless in the service of their country.

The enormous fortifications in course of erection require the aid of artillerymen for their completion (in gun-mounting, &c., &c.). Government has now at its disposal men as well fitted for this work as any to be found. Only the other day a detachment of Militia Artillery from this place were sent to Dublin and back, a distance of nearly 400 miles, in order to mount a battery of guns, there being, apparently, no available artillerymen nearer at hand.

The Line regiments of Militia, now about to be disembodied, will be naturally replaced by the regiments on their way home from India, such cannot be the case with the Artillery, as none, I believe, are ordered back; in fact, large reinforcements are now being sent to China.

For some time to come a large artillery force will be required there and in India. Might not the Artillery Militia be considered as a permanent *corps de réserve*, an *efficient* auxilliary to the defences of our shores, and a force to aid in the completion of the works for that defence, undertaken on so large a scale, but still so far from being perfected; as a nursery to the Royal Artillery, too, they would be of great use, in securing on an emergency drilled soldiers instead of raw recruits. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Cork. AN OLD GUNNER.

FRENCH NAVY.

An outrage committed by the people of Tullear-Baie, Madagascar, on a French ship, is likely to be considered an insult to the national flag.

In an excellent article in the *Revue Contemporaine*, by M. de Mondy, on the French navy, there are some admissions to which we would invite attention. The writer declares that there is no desire in France to contest with England the domination of the seas, but "we wish to struggle only for their independence—the interest of France is to keep its marine on a respectable footing without anything of exaggeration. England has placed herself beyond the reach of danger by preparing means proportionate to the coasts and colonies she has to defend; if France were in the same position peace would be very hard to break. Each year will unite the two peoples more intimately by commingling their interests, and, bound by mutual respect, they will no longer think of any attack one upon the other." At the same time, the writer urges very strongly the necessity of placing the navy on a footing which shall place it in a state of readiness for war.

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VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

THE CENTRAL LONDON VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—On Tuesday evening an aggregate meeting of the residents of the Inns of Court and Chancery, and of the inhabitants of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and the adjoining parishes, was held in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institution, Southampton Buildings, for the purpose of extending the Central London Volunteer Rifle Corps. The theatre was well filled, and the chair was taken by Sir Morton Peto, M.P. Mr. Walters read a paper, detailing the rise and progress of the corps, and stating that about 300*l.* had been raised. The following resolutions were agreed to:—"That this meeting highly approves of the formation of Volunteer corps in this country, believing that in their establishment the best security for the peace and prosperity of the nation is attained."—"That for the purpose of effectually aiding the movement, it is expedient that the residents in the Inns of Court and Chancery, and their vicinity, and the parishioners of St. Andrew's, Holborn, above Bars, St. George the Martyr, and St. Sepulchre, Middlesex, should enrol themselves as members of the Central London Volunteer Rifle Corps."—"That to meet the expenses attendant on the formation of the corps, a subscription be at once opened, and that a deputation do wait upon the inhabitants of the district to solicit their aid and co-operation."

ST. GEORGE'S RIFLES.—On Tuesday morning, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay took his rapidly-increasing regiment out for a march, headed, as usual, by its brass band. The morning was beautiful and dry, and the volunteers marched with the greatest precision and spirit up Piccadilly, Regent Street, Oxford Street, into Hyde Park, where Lieut.-Colonel Lindsay put them through a variety of movements. The regiment returned to Burlington House at 10 o'clock. On Saturday afternoon the St. George's will parade at 4 o'clock at Devonshire House, Piccadilly, in full dress, for the purpose of marching out.

HAMPSHIRE.

The Portsmouth Volunteers still "hang fire" upon the subject of their uniform. The corps is composed of a very fine body of men of all classes, well up in drill, and their movements are equal to anyMilitia regiment. But the men as well as the officers object to the uniform insisted upon by the Lord Lieutenant, and the consequence is that most of the influential members are threatening to withdraw from the corps, and indeed it is feared that the companies will soon be reduced to mere skeletons. They have no objection to be dressed as soldiers, but not as "Guys." A similar feeling is exhibited at Southampton by the Volunteers in that city, the corps refusing to dress in the uniform inflicted upon them by the Lord-Lieutenant; and we further hear that in consequence his Lordship has threatened to disband them. Thus, the two leading towns in this county will be deprived of the services of their Volunteers upon a mere question of the colour of their uniforms; surely, there is something very arbitrary in this sort of conduct on the part of the Lord-Lieutenant of the county.

KENT.

A communication has been received at Chatham from Viscount Sydney, the lord-lieutenant of the county, in which his lordship has refused to appoint Mr. J. Budden captain of the Chatham Volunteer Rifle Corps, to which he had been nominated by the company, the reason assigned by the lord-lieutenant being that he is the proprietor of the barrack canteens at the garrison, and therefore is not, in the estimation of his lordship, a fit person to fill the post of a captain of a Volunteer company.

WILTSHIRE.

MELKSHAM.—On Monday evening J. B. Caldwell, Esq., J.P., entertained the officers and men of the local Volunteer Rifle Corps at dinner in the Town Hall. The guests, including the honorary members and several clergymen and gentlemen resident in the neighbourhood, numbered about 120, and previously to the dinner the corps were mustered in the market-place for an hour's drill, through the evolutions of which they went very creditably, considering the short time since they commenced practice.

TROWBRIDGE.—The full complement of rifles for the No. 2 company of the Wilts Volunteers have been received, and after being numbered and respectively assigned to the members of the corps, have been deposited in the police-court, where they are arranged in racks behind the magistrates' bench. An excellent plot for target-practice has been obtained. The corps is a fine body of men, most of them tall young fellows, and all of them well up in drill—a circumstance largely owing to the valuable services of the officers and sergeant-major of the Antrim Rifles at present stationed in Trowbridge Barracks.

YORKSHIRE.

INSPECTION OF THE YORK RIFLE CORPS.—On Monday afternoon last, the York Rifle Corps mustered in the Guildhall, whence they proceeded, headed by their excellent band, to a field in the rear of the house occupied by Major Briggs, in Bootham, for the purpose of undergoing the ordeal of an inspection, by the newly appointed Assistant-Inspector of Volunteer Rifle Corps for the Northern District. The day was intensely cold, and a smart storm of snow fell during the whole of the inspection, but notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, and the short notice given to muster, above 100 rank and file were present. The inspector for this district is Major G. B. Harman, formerly of the 34th Regiment. He saw considerable service in the Crimea, and for gallant conduct at the storming of the Redan, in which he received seven wounds, he was promoted and received his majority. After the corps had been put through a few light infantry movements and the manual exercise by their commanding officer, Major Harman, addressing the two companies th[illegible]plimented Major Briggs and Serjeant-Major Crawford on had[illegible]ry excellent state of discipline and efficiency in drill that n[illegible]sp[illegible]n that day exhibited. This was the first corps he had since his appointment, and he hoped they were a fair specimen of what he had yet to see. The marching through the streets he had carefully watched, and he was much surprised to see the steadiness and soldier-like bearing of the individual members of the corps, which would have been a credit to any regiment of the line. Similar commendatory remarks would apply also to the manœuvres just gone through, and the manual exercise. After praising the neat uniform worn by the corps, the Inspector recommended particular attention to the various infantry movements, and concluded by stating the great pleasure he should have in reporting favourably of the general state of efficiency of the corps to the Inspector-General. The volunteers were then marched back into the city, accompanied by the band. They proceeded into Parliament Street, where they were dismissed, after being thanked by Major Briggs for the attention and exertion manifested by the corps whilst being inspected. On Thursday last 75 rifles were received from the Tower to equip the 2nd Company of the above corps.

DRIFFIELD.—At a meeting of the members of the rifle corps recently formed at this place, a specimen of the Hull Rifle uniform was exhibited, and it was unanimously decided to adopt a similar pattern for the Driffield corps, which now numbers about fifty strong.

BRIDLINGTON.—The artillery and rifle corps in this district are making remarkable progress. On Saturday evening last the members of the former corps at Bridlington Quay were summoned by sound of bugle to drill for the first time in their elegant uniform. The device on the caps and belts of the officers and men consists of two guns unlimbered, crossed, with a wheel in front, supporting the crown, and the word "Burlington," below. This latter, we believe, is a great privilege, inasmuch as no other volunteer artillery corps has been permitted to take the name of the town in which it has been formed.

NORTH RIDING VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—At a meeting held at Richmond, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., Lord Zetland (Lord-Lieutenant of the North Riding) in the chair, it was unanimously agreed that the colour of the uniform of this corps should be grey.

VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.—On Wednesday last a detachment of the Royal Artillery left Shorncliff for Dover, for the purpose of bringing to Folkestone a 12-pounder garrison gun for the use and practice in gunnery of the 3rd or Folkestone Company of Kent Artillery Volunteers. The first gun-drill took place next evening, Thursday, under the superintendence of Sergeant Whiston, R. A., specially at Folkestone for the purpose of instructing the Company in gun-drill. The Company were dressed in their uniform, and between fifty and sixty were present; Captain Sweeney, R. A., lately appointed to the Coast Defence Brigade of Artillery, and who has since the formation of the Company taken great interest in its progress, was also present.

HAMPSHIRE.—5th Company of the Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—Sir D. T. Cunynghame, Bart., to be Captain-Commandant.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—4th Company of the Northamptonshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—W. A. Barr, Esq., M.D., to be Captain.

CORNWALL.—1st Section of Cornwall Artillery Volunteers—W. Pace to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

2nd Section of Cornwall Artillery Volunteers—W. Pace to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

SUSSEX.—5th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—Major A. R. Margary, late 53rd Regiment, to be Captain.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—1st Company of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—W. Hopkins, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

12th Company of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—B. Whitehouse, Gent., to be Lieutenant; T. Waterhouse, Gent., to be Ensign.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers—7th Company: W. Dalton, Gent., to be Honorary Asssistant-Surgeon.

BERKSHIRE.—Berks Rifle Volunteers—1st Company: W. M. Atkins, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Simonds, deceased.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—4th Company: F. L. Hopkins, Esq., to be Captain; T. Wright, Gent., to be Lieutenant; W. Gee, Gent., to be Ensign. 5th Company: Lieut.-Colonel R. Cautley, Bengal Retired List, to be Captain; R. N. Newcomb, Esq., to be Lieutenant; J. Phillips, jun., Gent., to be Ensign.

YORKSHIRE.—3rd North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers—W. C. Worsley, Esq., to be Captain; A. Stevens, Esq., to be Lieutenant; G. Legard, Esq., to be Ensign.

WILTSHIRE.—Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—2nd Company: T. Clark, Esq., to be Captain; W. P. Clark, Esq., to be Lieutenant; J. G. Foley, Esq., to be Ensign. 3rd Company: W. T. K. P. Keene, Esq., to be Captain. 4th Company: D. H. Clutterbuck, Esq., to be Captain.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—11th Company: J. C. Nicholl, Esq., to be Captain; J. Brogden, Gent., to be Lieutenant; H. Randall, Gent., to be Ensign. 14th Company: T. B. Powell, Esq., to be Captain: T. Davies, Gent., to be Lieutenant; F. Davies, Gent., to be Ensign. 15th Company: J. H. Rowland, Esq., to be Captain; W. G. Jones, Gent., to be Lieutenant; P. H. Rowland, Gent., to be Ensign.

KENT.—Kent Rifle Volunteers—15th Company: Sir E. Filmer, Bart., to be Captain; D. A. Monro, Esq., to be Lieutenant; T. Balston, Gent., to be Ensign. 16th Company: J. D. Dyke, Esq., to be Captain; W. F. Baring, Gent., to be Lieutenant; W. W. Gascoyne, Gent., to be Ensign.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—9th Subdivision: W. Tongue, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; M. M. Braund, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

LANCASHIRE.—2nd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant W. Harrison to be Captain; Lieutenent A. I. Robinson to be Captain; Ensign J. Johnston to be Lieutenant, vice Robinson promoted; Ensign J. Eccles to be Lieutenant, vice Harrison promoted; L. Porter, Gent., to be Lieutenant, W. H. Hornby, jun., Gent., to be Lieutenant; A. W. Paterson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Eccles, promoted; J. Yates, Gent., to be Ensign; R. Parkinson, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—R. B. Houghton, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

MIDDLESEX.—16th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—Captain C. E. Murray to be Captain-Commandant.

West Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—W. A. Kinnebrook, Gent., to be Lieutenant; J. W. Bridgman, Gent., to be Lieutenant; J. Williamson, Gent., to be Ensign; G. Richardson, Gent., to be Ensign.

19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—J. Martineau, Esq., to be Captain; F. J. Furnivall, Gent., to be Lieutenant; J. Fotheringham, Gent., to be Lieutenant; G. M. Hantler Gent., to be Ensign.

The Inns of Court Rifle Volunteer Corps—W. B. Brewster, Esq., late Captain, Rifle Brigade, to be Major.

27th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—W. Ennis, Esq., late Captain 11th Hussars, to be Captain-Commandant.

SURREY.—12th Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—W. M. Cockrane, Esq., to be Captain.

13th Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—W. H. Gill, Esq., (as Frankland) Major in the Rifle Brigade, to be Captain; R. L. Mangles, V.C., E. I. C. S., to be Lieutenant; W. M, Molyneux, Esq., to be Ensign.

South London Rifle Volunteer Company—North Brixton Company: R. H. Bristowe, Gent., to be Ensign. New Cross Company: J. M. Cottrell, Gent., to be Ensign. Newington Company: J. D. Doulton, Gent., to be Ensign.

6th Devon Artillery Volunteers—R. B. Cleland to be Captain; J. R. Davy to be First Lieutenant; J. Hughes to be Second Lieutenant.

DORSETSHIRE.—2nd Dorsetshire Artillery Volunteers—J. T. Leather, Gent., to be Captain; E. D. Beaufort, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; W. Powell, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

3rd Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteers—E. L. Kindersley, Esq., to be Captain; T. Coombs, Gent., to be Lieutenant; R. Devenish, Gent., to be Ensign; G. Panton, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; the Rev. W. B. L. Hawkins, clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

SUFFOLK.—6th Suffolk or Stowmarket Rifle Corps—W. R. Tyrell, Esq., to be Captain; H. A. Oakes, Gent., to be Lieutenant; T. M. Golding, Gent., to be Ensign.

LANARKSHIRE.—Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteers—9th Company: W. B. Dick, Esq., to be Captain; A. Whitelaw, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; G. Black, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—19th Corps (Glasgow 2nd Northern Battalion): J. C. M'Ewan, Gent., to be Ensign in the 36th Company, vice Shirreff, resigned. 42nd Company (Uddingstone): J. Wilkie, Esq., to be Captain; J. Gray, Gent., to be Lieutenant; T. Scott, Gent., to be Ensign. 44th Company (Blantyre): J. Reid, Esq., to be Captain; J. H. Watkins, Gent., to be Lieutenant; R. V. Reid, Jun., Gent., to be Ensign. 46th Company: A. Henderson, Esq., to be Captain; J. C. Webster, Gent., to be Lieutenant; M. Johnston, Gent., to be Ensign. 47th Company: J. Mowat, Esq., to be Captain; W. Smith, Gent., to be Lieutenant; J. O. Munro, Gent., to be Ensign. 53rd Company: H. Campbell, Esq., to be Captain; G. Langlands, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

ROSS-SHIRE.—Ross-shire Volunteers—3rd Company: Sir J. J. R. Mackenzie, Bart., to be Captain; A. G. Mackenzie, Esq., to be Lieutenant; R. G. Mackenzie, Esq., to be Ensign; A. R. Mackenzie, Esq., to be Honorary Surgeon.

HAVERFORDWEST.—Haverfordwest Volunteer Rifle Corps—R. Carrow, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

DERBYSHIRE.—8th Derbyshire Volunteer Rifles—J. Sleigh, Esq., to be Lieutenant.

The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 3rd February inst.:—

Derbyshire Volunteer Rifles—8th Company: R. D. Goodwin, Esq., to be Honorary Surgeon.

AYRSHIRE.—6th Company Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers—H. Brown, Gent., to be Captain; H. Crawford, Gent., to be Lieutenant; W. F. Love, Gent., to be Ensign.

The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 14th February, inst.:—

Ayrshire Artillery Volunteers—2nd Company: W. B. M'Kissoch, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

2nd Sussex Rifle Volunteers—Rodolph Alexander Hankey, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 14.

2nd Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—Joseph Fletcher, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant; Feb. 14.

3rd Company of Cheshire Artillery Volunteers—Francis William Reynolds, Esq., to be Captain; Daniel Roberts, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Henry Pooley, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Feb. 10.

11th Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—Humphry Willyams to be Captain; Francis Hearle Cock to be Lieutenant; Edwin Parkyn to be Ensign; Feb. 13.

12th Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—Edward Collins to be Captain; James Henderson to be Lieutenant; Arthur Willyams, to be Ensign; Feb. 13.

2nd North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Voluuteer Company—Sir George William Denys, Bart., to be Captain; Edward Leopold Denys, Esq., to be Lieutenant; John George Mc Collah, Gent., to be Honorary-Surgeon; Feb. 18.

Hallamshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Bragge, Esq., to be Captain; Ensign John Devonshire Ellis to be Lieutenant; Joseph Brown, Gent., to be Ensign; Frederick George Wood to be Ensign, vice Ellis, promoted; Feb. 18.

Third West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Bradford)—Captain Samuel Cunliffe Lister to be Major-Commandant; Lieutenant Henry William Salt to be Captain, vice Lister, promoted; Lieutenant Abraham Briggs Foster to be Captain; Lieutenant Henry Sagar Hirst to be Captain; Ensign John Foster to be Lieutenant, vice Hirst, promoted; Ensign George Bankart to be Lieutenant; Ensign Samuel Milne Smith to be Lieutenant; Edward Salt, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 21.

7th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Halifax)—Capt. Edward Akroyd to be Major-Commandant.

16th Company of West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Harrogate)—John James Harrison, Esq., to be Captain; Joseph Holt, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Drury, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 21.

Memorandum—Another Company has been added to the Hallamshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

The 7th, 8th, 13th, and 14th Companies of West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers have been formed into a Battalion, to be called the 7th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers.

The 5th, 6th, and two additional Companies have been

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formed into a Battalion, to be called the 3rd West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers.

Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—3rd Company—Charles Richard Luce, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Alexander Handy, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 20.

4th Company of Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers—Edward William Venables Vernon Harcourt, Esq., to be Captain; William Scrivens, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; John Gibbs, Esq., to be Second Lieutenants; Frederick Ticehurst, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 20.

Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—9th Company—Griffith Llewellyn, Esq., to be Captain; William Price Sturve, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Young, Gent., to be Ensign, Feb. 17.

1st Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Edmund Roberts Larken to be Honorary Chaplain; Feb. 18.

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—4th Company—Frederick Atcherley Edwards, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; Feb. 18. Edward Deniss Moore, Esq., to be Honorary-Assistant Surgeon; Feb. 21.

12th Company—William Mott Hancox, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; Feb. 18.

18th Company—Benjamin St. John Mathews, Esq., to be Captain; Feb. 21.

19th Company—Francis Willington, Esq., to be Captain; Robert Whately Nevill, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Webster Mayou, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 21.

5th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Captain Robert Raynsford Jackson to be Captain Commandant; James Barlow Stewardson Sturdy, Esq., to be Captain; John Walmsley, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Hiram Craven Coulthard, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Feb. 10.

1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Captain Nathaniel George Philips Bousfield to be Captain Commandant; Feb. 17. Lieutenant George Hunter Robertson to be Captain; Ensign John Lord Howard to be Lieutenant; Ensign George Butler Henshall to be Lieutenant; Feb. 11.

6th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Edward Stanley Heywood to be Captain, vice Ashton, promoted; Ensign Fenton Mangnall to be Lieutenant, vice Heywood, promoted: John Bradshaw, the younger, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Mangnall, promoted; Feb. 11.

11th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Joseph Bray Gilbertson, Esq., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 15. Captain Henry Newsham Pedder to be Captain-Commandant; Feb. 17.

15th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Henry Willans, Esq., to be Surgeon; Feb. 10.

19th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Captain George Alexander Mackenzie, to be Captain-Commandant; Feb. 14. Anthony Cumming, jun., Gent., to be Lieutenant; Samuel Plain Greensheilds, Gent., to be Ensign; Hugh Perkins, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 10.

26th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—John Thompson, Esq., to be Captain; James Wood, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Maskell William Peace, Gent., to be Ensign; Walter Fawkes Mackenzie, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 9.

27th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Arthur Bailey to be Captain; Ensign James Cross Ormrod to be Lieutenant, vice Arthur Bailey, promoted; George Fell, Gent., to be Ensign, vice James Cross Ormrod, promoted; Feb. 10.

43rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—William Slingsby, Esq., to be Captain; John Slagg the younger, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Feb. 11.

Dumbartonshire Rifle Volunteers—1st Company—Alexander H. Dennistoun, Esq., to be Captain; Colin Dunlop Wilson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Honeyman, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 18.

2nd Company—Archibald Campbell Colquhoun, Esq., to be Captain; John Leckie Ewing, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Hugh Kirkwood, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 8.

3rd Company—Matthew Gray, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Logan Stillie, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Edward M'Intyre, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 8.

4th Company—Archibald Orr Ewing, Esq., to be Captain; Jas. Campbell, jun., Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Roxburgh, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 8.

5th Company—Mathew Clark, Esq., to be Captain; Feb. 8.

6th Company—John Macausland, Esq., to be Captain; William Paterson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Graham, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 8.

1st or Gareloch Subdivision—John Cabbell, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Bennett Browne, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 16.

2nd or Lass Subdivision—Montague J. Marin, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Alexander Macniren, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 8.

Dumbartonshire Artillery Volunteers—1st Company—James Galbraith, Esq., to be Captain; John Honeyman, jun., Gent., to be First Lieutenant; William Reid, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Feb. 9.

Haverfordwest Volunteer Rifle Corps—John Harvey, the younger, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 15.

6th Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—John Newburgh Higinbotham, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Robert Hamilton Few, Esq., to be Ensign; Charles William Izod, Surgeon, to be Honorary Surgeon; Feb. 22.

Newtown, or 1st Montgomeryshire Rifle Volunteers—John Price Drew, Esq., to be Captain; Richard Edward Jones, Esq., to be Lieutenant; David Lloyd, Gent., to be Ensign; Richard Jones, Esq., to be Honorary Surgeon; Feb. 19.

Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—19th Corps Glasgow 2nd Northern Battalion—Donald Dewar, Esq., M.D., to be Surgeon; Feb. 20.

29th Company (Coatbridge). Thomas Jackson, Esq., to be Captain; George Pollok, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Maxwell, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 22.

50th Company. John Wallis Kerr, Esq., to be Captain; Archibald Wilson, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 20.

54th Company. Thomas Steel, Esq., to be Captain; William Morier, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Peter Fulton, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 22.

58th Company—James Thomson, Esq., to be Captain; Hugh Colquhoun, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert McCallum, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 22.

1st Subdivision of Kincardineshire Rifle Volunteers—Walter Dingwall, Esq., to be Lieutenant; William Alexander, Gent., to be Ensign; Jan. 31.

4th Berwickshire Rifle Volunteers—George Warrender, Esq., to be Captain; William Broomfield, jun., Esq., to be Lieutenant; James Nesbit, Esq., to be Ensign.

6th Aberdeenshire Artillery Volunteers—John Blaikie, Esq., to be Captain; Peter Duguid, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; Thomas Blaikie, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; Feb. 9.

5th Aberdeenshire Artilley Volunteers—Lewis Chalmers, Esq., to be Captain; George Wallace, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; Dr. John Mellis to be Second Lieutenant; Feb. 15.

1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers—The Hon. Arthur Gordon, C.M.G., to be Captain-Commandant; George Shepherd to be Lieutenant; John Grant to be Lieutenant; Alexander Davidson to be Ensign; Alexander Brebner to be Ensign; Feb. 15.

Memorandum.—7th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of Lieutenant John Blaikie; Feb. 9.

Renfrewshire Volunteer Rifles—4th Company—The surname of the former Ensign, and now Lieutenant in this Company, is Tassie, and not Jassei, as gazetted on the 17th current.

7th Company—Instead of John Graham, Gent., to be Captain, as gazetted on the 17th current, read John Graham, Esq., to be Captain; Feb. 15.

ROYAL VOLUNTEER BALL.

The Volunteer Movement has now extended itself throughout the land, and it may be fairly anticipated that before Midsummer England will possess 100,000 trained riflemen, ready to respond to any call that may be made upon their patriotic services. The Queen has marked her sense of the promptitude and spirit of the people by a direct approbation of it in her Speech from the Throne, and by the special reception of the officers of the various corps at a Court to be held in St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, the 7th of March. This compliment, although necessarily confined to the officers of the different regiments, is, of course, intended to apply to the whole of the volunteer corps; and the evening of the day appointed for the *levée* has been most appropriately selected for a *fête*, probably to be given in the New Floral Hall, adjoining the Royal Italian Opera House—a building which has been chosen from the remarkable advantages which it possesses over all other public places in the metropolis—affording a space equal to double that of the Guidhall of the City of London, and capable of containing Westminster Hall within its gigantic span.

Her Majesty the Queen has marked her approval of the idea by desiring that an announcement should be made that the ball is under her own especial patronage, in addition to that of the Prince Consort, and the Prince of Wales—the latter of whom will appear for the first time as the patron of any public festivity. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as Commander-in-Chief, encourages the *fête* with his sanction; and the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary allow their names to head a long list of lady-patronesses, among whom will be found the Duchess of Wellington, Viscountess Palmerston, and almost all the ladies of distinction in political and fashionable circles.

As there is scarcely a member of the higher families of the kingdom who is not in some degree associated with the patriotic movement, and as a large attendance of the officers of the Army is expected, it is fully anticipated that the number of persons present will exceed 4000.

Mr. Gye, with whom it is understood the first idea of this *fête* originated, may be complimented on having selected the only place in London where such an assemblage could be brought together. The beauty of the new Floral Hall, its capability of decoration for such a purpose, and, above all, its capacity, render it the best adapted place in all Europe for such an entertainment; it is accessible on all sides, and affords those ready facilities for entrance and exit which experience has shown to be so desirable on the occasion of *fêtes* partaking of a national character. All the arrangements are of a very complete order. The refreshments will be supplied by Gunter, and the tickets are at a price within the reach of all.

A committee, composed of the commanding officers of the several Volunteer corps of the London district, have undertaken the supervision of the general arrangements, through whom, as well as through the commanding officers of all the provincial regiments, the Volunteers will obtain vouchers for themselves and their friends. Other persons not Volunteers will have to apply to some one of the lady-patronesses entitled to dispense vouchers.

RIFLE RECRUITS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Regarding the Assistant-Instructor's letter, allow me to say that I have known several soldiers, whose eyesight was always unexceptionable for every other duty, unable to lay an Enfield Rifle correctly, especially at long distances, partly (as a previous Correspondent writes) from inability to close one eye; and, in other instances, from a temporary nervous failure of the will over the functions of the eyes, either from the glare of the sun, or from excitement or awkwardness. For the former inconvenience a handkerchief covering the eye, whilst firing, invariably answers; hence the forage-cap might well have a broad peak. For the latter failing, an interval of rest for ten or fifteen minutes after the march to the range, total abstinence from the "pipe" till after practice, and, above all, a tolerably full stomach both for the *Recruit* and the *Instructor*, will work marvels, I'll be bound, in most instances. Whilst on this subject, I think a good end in these "sharpshooting days" would be served by a specially rigid scrutiny of the heart's action, and the eye and its appendages in recruits, rejecting as a general rule the "watery fishy eye," though sometimes well up to the mark in shooting, and the restless winking eyelids and "nictitating" iris, unless found able to concentrate the vision along a rifle at a distant point—a test, by the way, which should be applied now-a-days to all recruits. In fact, all future riflemen should be able after a few days to assume that wide-awake "fixidity" of gaze, the Free-masonry sign of the British *militaire*,—none others have an eye fit for the "long range," or at least likely to last so long. Whilst on the subject, I may practically add, for the information of Volunteers, that the additional indispensables for rifle practice successfully carried out, are a thick square-toed easy boot, with a sole able to support the buttock when kneeling, a knee-cap (only capriciously adopted in her Majesty's service, by the way), a loose trowser, with strap and buckle behind, a loose single-breast and shoulder and sleeve to tunic, a firm left-handed grasp of the rifle to the shoulder, and finally, worth repeating, a hearty meal before marching for the practice-ground; for never, after many years' observation in many ways, have I seen good practice from an empty stomach.

EXPERS.

WHICH IS THE RIGHT DRILL BOOK?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As I see that the discussion on this subject still continues, perhaps you will permit me to inform your readers that both the drill books are drawn up by the same person. If "Volunteer" will expend another sixpence in the purchase of the third or fourth edition of the "Drill and Rifle Instruction for the Corps of Rifle Volunteers," and if he and his sergeant will turn to the preface, on page iii. they will perceive that the author is Colonel D. Lysons, Assistant-Adjutant-General. Now, the "Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry," called by "Volunteer's" sergeant, the "Adjutant-General's book at *3s. 6d.*," was revised by a committee composed of the following officers, Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Love, K.C.B., Inspector-General of Infantry; Colonel Lysons, C. B., Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel Sir Thomas Troubridge, C.B., A.D.C. Deputy Adjutant-General; Colonel Pipon, Assistant Adjutant-General; and Major Gillie, 7th Fusiliers; and for reasons with which I need not trouble you, the literary portion of the work was undertaken by Col. Lysons. Naturally, then, when Mr. Herbert requested the Commander-in-Chief to furnish him with a drill-book suitable to Volunteers, H.R.H. employed this officer to prepare it. With these facts before us, "Volunteer's" criticism upon "this double government" of "War Office versus Horse Guards" becomes especially valuable. It would indeed be invidious to institute a comparison between the acumen of the sergeant, who could imagine that the Secretary of State for War would employ a civilian to draw up a drill-book for an important force, and the innocence of the "Volunteer" who could believe him. It is enough to say *arcades ambo!*

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A CAPTAIN OF VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER DRILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Will you kindly instruct us Riflemen what really is required by Government to constitute an "effective?"—24 drills in the year, say the printed rules; but what is a drill? Our sergeant, an old Line rifleman, will have it that it is a four hours' affair, and that he shall only return those as effective who have attended twenty-four of four hours, or, if taken in smaller doses, as many as will complete that amount of time, say ninety-six, for example, of one hour. Other authorities contend that it only means twenty-four drills of the usual length.* I read somewhere that the requisite was twenty-four drills of not less then two hours. Who is right? The discrepancy of opinion is sufficient evidence that great ignorance exists; will you, therefore, by a few lines in your next publication, dispel it.—I am, sir, &c.

Reigate, Feb. 23, 1860. FIFTH SURREY.

THE VOLUNTEER STOCKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I cannot help feeling amazed and astonished that notwithstanding the outcry against the use of the *stock* in the Army, every one of the Rifle Volunteer Corps, without exception I believe, has adopted it.

If before the introduction of the rifle the stock was a positive nuisance, now it is a positive disadvantage, as no man can shoot properly in the kneeling position with a stock round his throat; as, in this constrained position, the throat must be free, or the blood rushes to the head, and clouds the sight.

For satisfactory shooting with a rifle a soldier's neck should be free, and he should have the free use of his legs and arms, for which purpose the trowsers and tunic should be made quite loose.

We were in great hopes that out of the numerous Volunteer Rifle Companies some of them would have hit upon the *beau ideal* of what a soldier's dress ought to be, and we regret to see that very few real improvements have yet been made. Those Volunteers who adopted the loose trowsers and loose tunic have gone much to the mark. Why copy the dress of the Army, which is almost universally condemned as being unserviceable? It is good for neither hot nor cold climates.

I congratulate the Manchester Volunteers on having improved as much as it is possible on that vile head-dress—the shako—which is neither sightly nor serviceable: it has lately been discarded in time of war. Then why continue the Prussian abomination at all?

If Government were to offer a prize for the best head-dress, tunic, trowsers, boot, forage-cap, &c., to be laid before a board properly selected, then there would be some chance of arriving at the proper dress for the British Army, according to modern ideas and experience.

But at the same time I cannot help thinking that, if some of the Rifle Volunteers cannot hit upon a serviceable, easy, and, at the same time, sightly dress, it is hardly fair to expect the Horse Guards to institute such a dress for soldiers, contending with the difficulties which they meet with.

If the *intelligence of the country* cannot do it, I am afraid the case is a hopeless one.—Your obedient servant,

MODERN RIFLEMAN.

* This is the correct view, but it by no means follows that a Volunteer may not be returned as "ineffective" after much longer drill, or as "effective," at an earlier stage, according to his proficiency.—ED.

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NEW PAPER FOR THE UNITED SERVICES AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE AND JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES. Edited by W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., LL.D. (Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

The subscription to the paper is 6*s*. 6*d*. per quarter, or 26*s*. per annum, payable in advance; and the postage—uniformly 1*d*. in the United Kingdom, but which if forwarded abroad varies according to the route and destination—must in all cases be added to the remittance. All Editorial Communications should be addressed to W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., and all business letters and advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher, and Post-office orders made payable to JOSEPH SMITH. Advertisements received up to Thursday Evening. The Paper will be published every Saturday in time for the Morning Mails.

Office, 16, Wellington Street (North), Strand, London, W.C.
[Late "Household Words" Office.]

ROYAL VOLUNTEER BALL.
Under the immediate Patronage of
Her Most Gracious MAJESTY the QUEEN.
His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.
His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES.
His Royal Highness the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, Commander-in-Chief.
Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS of CAMBRIDGE.
Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS MARY of CAMBRIDGE.

LADIES PATRONESSES.

Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland
Her Grace the Duchess of Argyle
Her Grace the Duchess of Wellington
Her Grace the Duchess of Montrose
The Marchioness of Downshire
The Countess of Derby
The Countess of Kinnoull
The Countess of Shrewsbury
The Countess (Frances) Waldegrave
The Countess Beauchamp
The Countess Constance Grosvenor
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Viscountess Palmerston
The Dowager Lady Panmure
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Lady Saltoun
Lady William Powlett
Lady Laura Meyrick
Lady Alfred Churchill
Lady Armytage
The Hon. Mrs. Sidney Herbert
The Hon. Mrs. Smyth Vereker
The Hon. Mrs. Curzon

A further list of Ladies Patronesses will be published on Monday.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The Earl Grosvenor, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Westminster Volunteer Corps.
Viscount Ranelagh, Lieutenant-Colonel of the South Middlesex Volunteer Corps.
Lord Elcho, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Scottish Volunteer Corps.
Lord Colville, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company Volunteer Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. Lindsay, Lieutenant Colonel of the St. George's Volunteer Corps.

The ROYAL VOLUNTEER BALL will take place, under the immediate sanction and patronage of her Majesty, on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1860, being the day which her Majesty the Queen has specially appointed to hold a Levée to receive the Patriotic Volunteers from the different parts of the kingdom.

The Ball will be given in the New Floral Hall, Covent-garden, which building has recently been completed, and from its great dimensions, its form, and general arrangement, will, when decorated for the above special occasion, form a ball-room of unsurpassed grandeur.

A raised gallery will be erected for the exclusive accommodation of the Ladies Patronesses.

It is proposed to give, out of the proceeds of the Ball, four prizes for the four best rifle shots, to be contested during the ensuing summer, by the Volunteers of the London district. Each prize will be of the value of 25 guineas. The winners of these four prizes are then to compete for a fifth prize of the value of 100 guineas.

Further details of the entertainment will be published next week.

TICKETS.

Gentlemen, being volunteers, may obtain vouchers for their tickets through the commanding officer of their respective corps, or through the Committee of Management.

Each volunteer who may wish to be accompanied by a lady, will, through the same source, be furnished with a voucher for a double ticket.

Gentlemen, not being members of any volunteer corps, as well as ladies who desire to be present, will please to apply for vouchers to either of the Ladies Patronnesses or to the Committee of Management.

Every lady and gentleman's name must be inscribed on their tickets, as the tickets are not transferable.

Dancing will commence at ten o'clock. Refreshments will be supplied during the evening by the Messrs. Gunter, of Berkeley-square. At one o'clock the supper will be served by Messrs. Staples.

Tickets for the Ball, 25*s*. each; which will include refreshments, supper, and wine. The vouchers must be exchanged for tickets on or before Saturday, March 3, at the Floral Hall, Bow-street, Covent Garden; or at the Libraries of Mr. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street, and Mr. Sams, 1, St. James's-street.

N.B. As the number of tickets to be issued is, of necessity, limited, preference will be given to those who first present their vouchers for exchange.

HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS.

MRS. HERBERT begs to announce that her GRAND FULL DRESS BALL will take place NEXT THURSDAY, MARCH 1st. Ladies' Tickets, 7*s*. 6*d*.; Gentlemen's ditto, 10*s*. 6*d*.; to be had at the Rooms. W. M. Packer's Band. Commence at Half-past Eleven.

MR. ALBERT SMITH with his CHINA REPAIRED and MONT BLANC REVISITED, 1859. Every Night (but Saturday) at 8, and TUESDAY and SATURDAY Afternoons at 3 o'clock. Stalls 3*s*., which can be taken at the Box Office, Egyptian Hall, daily, from 11 till 5; Area 2*s*., Gallery 1*s*.

THE ARMY PRINTING OFFICE, 102 & 114, HIGH STREET, PORTSMOUTH.—HENRY LEWIS.—Company Ledgers, Pay Books, Order and Day Books, Defaulter Sheets, District and Garrison Forms.

DOUDNEY & SONS' RIFLE SUITS.—1ST SURREY, 4*l*. 2*s*.; SOUTH MIDDLESEX, 4*l*. 10*s*.; RIFLE BRIGADE, 4*l*.—17, Old Bond Street, W.

THE NEW BELT FOR MILITARY MEN, VOLUNTEER, AND RIFLE CORPS.—Every Military Man, every Volunteer or Rifleman, Hunter or Rider, should wear this Belt, especially those who are Corpulent, as it gives great support to the Back, and wonderfully improves the Figure.

"For comfort and support 'Elstob's' Belt is without a parallel."—*United Service Gazette*, Nov. 12.

Price 21*s*. ELSTOB, Military Belt and Trouser Maker, 12, Avery Row, Grosvenor Street, W., and New Bond Street, W. Circulars forwarded. Gentlemen attended.

RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE, & CO.'S NEW PATENT OPEN DRUMS, with Tubular Pillars instead of Shells (adopted by the Coldstream Guards). Side Drums, Bass Drums, Cavalry or Kettle Drums, and Orchestral Drums.

The advantages secured by this Patent, are:

1. Extreme lightness; the heads being supported by slight tubular metal pillars, in place of the heavy old shell. The advantage in this respect is obvious, whether the Drum be carried by a drummer or on horseback.

2. The tone is much more sonorous, free, and vibratory than that of the Shell Drum; this superiority of tone resulting from the fact, now first discovered, that Shells, instead of aiding in the formation of the tone in the Drum, have the effect of confining and muffling it.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An OLD SOLDIER's letter has been referred to a quarter where it is certain to receive attention.

R. T. B.'s able but voluminous paper is not suited to our views or to our columns. It is left for him at the office, with the Editor's thanks.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

The EDITOR begs to return his acknowledgments to the Officers and Secretaries of Volunteers who have so kindly furnished him with information in reference to their respective corps, and invites further communications.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, or to Mr. Joseph Smith, and not to the EDITOR.

In consequence of an unusual press of matter, many interesting Communications and much Correspondence must stand over till next week.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1860.

If artillery be still in its infancy, it is difficult to determine who are to be its nurses, or under what system of education the tremendous giant is to be brought up. It is obvious from the recent experiments with Armstrong's and Whitworth's guns, that the attempt made to establish a superiority of range and accuracy on the side of infantry provided with arms of precision over field-artillery, has been unsuccessful, and that the cannon relying on weight of metal can overpower as before its ancient enemy, and bids fair to withstand the deadly foes which hitherto were irresistible against unaided artillery, viz., the cavalry charge and dash of infantry. But these advantages are accompanied by certain conditions which almost amount to defects. There is great increase of expense—there is the necessity of special ammunition being carried in a special way—there is the loss of accuracy in ricochet fire—there is the diminution of power in discharging grape, shrapnel, and common case with effect—and there is the nicety of mechanism, in addition to the requirement on the part of the gunners of a certain skill over and above that necessary to handle ordinary field artillery or guns of position. As between Mr. Whitworth and Sir William Armstrong the case stands thus, so far as we know, and our knowledge on the point is not altogether condensed in the remarks made by Mr. Sidney Herbert, in his clear, unlaboured, and unostentatious exposition last week of the reasons which justified him in asking Parliament "for the largest estimates ever proposed in time of peace."—Mr. Whitworth has invented a gun which throws its shot farther than any engine of war has ever yet been able to force a projectile. Sir W. Armstrong has invented or adapted a gun which throws shells and shot with greater precision, and at the same time to a greater range, than any other cannon in the world. We believe, at least, there is no tube, whether it be that of the French rifled gun, or of the United States' cannon, which combines long range and extraordinary accuracy in the discharge of shell and shot to such an extent. It will be observed, then, that Mr. Whitworth excels in range of shot, and that Sir W. Armstrong is unrivalled in the propulsion of shot and shell, the latter being by far the more terrible missile of the two. "But," says Mr. Whitworth, "I have not yet turned my attention to the manufacture and discharge of shell." And Sir William Armstrong rejoins, according to Mr. Sidney Herbert, "I promise you that when I make a gun for range only, I shall do something very decisive with Mr. Whitworth, but as yet I have always made shell guns." In reference to this implied controversy it is only necessary to say, that it is natural to suppose a gun which throws a shot to a great distance will throw a shell with proportionate force, and of course equal range. That supposition may however be quite fallacious, if it should prove that the form of the bore of the gun offers impediments to the successful realisation of the conditions on which the construction of effective shells depends. If a body of troops—a city—or an ordinary fortress—should be attacked by long-range artillery, there can be no question that, with light pieces at high elevations, a shell bursting into many fragments must be infinitely more destructive to life, and much more intimidating and terrifying, than a solid bolt or shot. Mr. Whitworth, however, is content to do one thing at a time. With a 3-pounder at 35° elevation and eight ounces of powder he throws a bolt which defies gravity and resistance for five-and-a-half miles, and falls deep into the earth at the end of its flight. That is a great result; and it is evident if the number of those small pieces were very great, and the objects sought to be hit were a stationary mass, they would produce destructive effects. But, as against stone-works, or even earth-works, those small bolts would make little more impression than arrows fired into an archery butt. It is the heavy concussion of large shot, fired at low elevations, and with comparatively small charges of powder, which generally produces the most destructive effects on masonry; whilst, on revetted earthen ramparts and gabionades, no missile is so efficacious as shell bursting continuously in the face of the revetments. If Mr. Whitworth appeals to his great range alone, we meet him frankly, and, with the fullest recognition of his great merits and of his very extraordinary achievements, we tell him that in our opinion great range of light shot at high elevation is not so formidable by any means as sure practice of heavier shot and shell at much shorter distances. With considerable diffidence, also, we beg to point out to Mr. Whitworth two difficulties against which he must bring his mechanical genius and his indefatigable resolution to bear; one is, the large allowance to be made by the gunners for the influence of strong side-winds on his bolts; the other—and a serious one—the great deflection which occurs in the ricochet after the first graze. Artillerymen will understand how very important it is that ricochet should be as much as possible in the true line of fire. It is our conviction that the importance of very long range from guns at high elevations has been much exaggerated, if the range be obtained by long bolts and not by shell. Reason about it as mechanics, philosophers, or metaphysicians may, there is some strange repugnance, if not inability, in man to direct implements of destruction against unseen foes. Hang mantlets up in embrasures, and the keen, watchful rifleman, watching the black muzzle in the pit, slackens his fire at once in spite of himself! Let darkness come on, and the rage of combatants can only be maintained by carcases and fireballs or the flash of the gun! Point out the smoke of a huge city five miles distant, indicate its domes and cupolas and spires to the peering gunner, and tell him to "fire at that," and he will find some force stronger than his will, and almost than his discipline, which cools his blood and paralyses his arm! When Lord Clyde led out the women and children from the Residency Garrison at Lucknow, over an open space, within a few hundred yards of the enemy's guns and myriads of sepoys, he adopted the expedient of raising up a long screen of frail cotton cloth and bags to mask their march. Scarcely a shot was fired at them by the enemy close at hand! But it is said we must fit our new guns with telescopes. The expedient would still be unsuccessful. If any one doubts it, let him walk to some hill five miles away from a great city, with a good glass in his hand, and select some point for attack. Then let him examine his own sensations, and ascertain whether he would have much confidence in his 3-pounder bolt, and would work his imaginary gun with energy against the mark, and he may rest assured he has at that moment a pretty certain index to the state of his feelings in actual warfare. Until Mr. Whitworth has proved the adaptability of his guns for firing shell, and the power of his larger ordnance to obtain considerable ranges at low elevations, he may consider that his beautiful principle has not received its full practical development for purposes of warfare; whilst Sir W. Armstrong must admit that, as yet, his worthy and liberal rival has beaten him in the matter of range, which is one that must always have most important relations to the power of artillery. Mr. Whitworth has proved that his heavy gun throws a shot which maintains its initial velocity for a great length of time, and we doubt not he will yet get great proportionate range from his 80-pounder. His lineal accuracy is very great at the lower trajectories of the light guns, and it will, of course, be exceeded by the heavy ordnance. We cannot help thinking that it would, meantime, be advisable for the Government to institute some comparative experiments on the merits of the two systems, and give a helping hand to the uncertain and wandering footsteps of the infant Hercules, whose first impress has obliterated the traditions of the greatest branch of scientific warfare.

We believe that there will be an examination for direct commissions at Chelsea immediately after the Easter week. No day has been actually fixed, but candidates will do well to attend to the above intimation.

No further appointments will be made to the staff of inspecting officers of Volunteers at present. The announcement that Captain Eagar had been actually made Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General was, at all events, premature, but the post is provided for in the estimates. We can only regret that Colonel McMurdo has not procured the assistance of such an able and

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experienced officer; for the task which devolves on him, energetic, zealous, and thoroughly qualified as he is, must be very onerous and difficult.

It gives us great satisfaction to learn that very considerable success has attended the praiseworthy efforts of those gentlemen who conceived the idea of founding a memorial to the late Sir James McGrigor. There never was an officer at the head of the Army Medical Department who did more good to his branch of the Service, or conferred larger benefits on the soldiers and officers of the Queen all over the world, and his memory well deserves the mark of respect which it is intended to confer upon the name of a most valuable public servant, an able administrator, an unostentatious but real reformer. Let any one who understands the question consider the condition of military surgeons as it was when Sir James McGrigor became head of the department, and compare it with their present status, and he must admit that the ameliorations and reforms for which he paved the way, and to many of which he gave moving force, have been of the largest and most advantageous character, and entitle their inaugurater and promoter to the lasting gratitude of the profession. It is pleasant to read the names in the subscription list, for it shows that Sir James McGrigor has not been forgotten by the Army surgeons. We congratulate Sir Andrew Smith, Sir John Hall, Dr. Burrell, Mr. Wyatt, and those who are acting with them, on the fruits of their labours, and heartily wish them a still larger development. No greater stimulus could be given to such men as Sir James McGrigor or Thomas Alexander, than to feel that when they had passed away, those among whom they had laboured would seek to perpetuate the memory of their good deeds and solid services.

The composition of the Chinese Staff shows that Lord Clyde is not forgetful of his old officers and friends, at the same time that it is a most efficient body. We see Colonels Mackenzie and Ross, of the old Highland Brigade, and formerly on the Quarter-Master-General's staff at Balaklava, in charge of the Chinese force in higher grades of the department. Captain George Allgood, the Assistant Quarter-Master-General of Lord Clyde's head-quarters, is also on the staff—no more active or zealous officer in the service. The appointment of Colonel Haythorne will be most agreeable to all who know the merits of that excellent soldier. Lieut.-Col. Stephenson, C.B., has seen much service in the Crimea and elsewhere, and Lumsden is a man whose name goes far and wide through India, and on whose career many eyes are fixed in great expectancy. In fact, if the expedition fail, it cannot be unsuccessful on account of any incompetency on the staff, for most of them have already gained by actual experience in the field the knowledge in which our Crimean staff was at first so disastrously deficient.

It is with very great satisfaction we direct the notice of our readers to a very graceful act on the part of the people of Weston-super-Mare to one of the most distinguished officers in our army, East or West. Lieut.-Colonel Norman is old enough to have fought in some seventy odd engagements, though he is not thirty-three years of age, and did not enter the service till 1844. He is Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army in the East Indies—that is, the actual Adjutant-General in the field—and served in that capacity before Delhi, after the death of Colonel Chester and the wounds of Chamberlayne had left the way clear till the close of the siege, after which he joined Sir Colin Campbell, and was present with him as Adjutant-General through all the operations which crushed rebellion in the north-west provinces. He has lately come home after a long absence, and has had the gratification of receiving the riband of Companion of the Bath from the hands of his Sovereign at Windsor. It is curious to remark, as indicative of the peculiarities of the Indian Service that the officer who is a Lieut.-Col. according to local rank, and C.B., is second on the list of Lieutenants of the 31st Regiment Bengal Light Infantry, one of the few faithful representatives of that vast army.

It may be interesting at this juncture to know that experiments are now being made each day at Toulon, on board the frigate Impératrice Eugénie, on French coals of different provinces, particularly on those of Graissessac, and of the basin of the Loire, some of which are prepared by a new and economical process for consumption in steam-furnaces.

It is curious to observe that there is at this moment in the Sardinian port of Genoa an officer of the French Navy, Lieutenant David, who fills the functions of "Captain of the Port."

Sir Charles Trevelyan, Governor of Madras, visited the French Governor of Pondicherry, the Commissary-General of Marine, Durand d'Ubraye, on 9th and 10th January, and was entertained at a grand banquet, at which various toasts expressive of national good-will were proposed.

As officers of the French Army and Navy have, from time to time, used titles of nobility to which they are supposed to have no legal claim, the Ministers of War and of Marine have addressed circulars to the officers commanding in both Services, to the effect that those who call themselves noble in their corps or ships shall prove their right to their titles, or be obliged to abandon the use of honorific denominations to which they are not entitled.

The ships Phlégéton and Durance have been engaged in supplying the wants of the Franco-Spanish force in Cochin-China, and active hostilities are about to be pushed vigorously against the Court of Hué.

The Neapolitan frigate Torquato Tasso was lost at Giulia Nova on the 10th inst. The crew are supposed to be saved.

It is stated that Admiral Fanshawe will very probably succeed Sir Barrington Reynolds, at Devonport, next May, in which month the latter gallant admiral's period of service will expire.

A return was issued yesterday, on the motion of Sir De Lacy Evans, of the cornetcies vacant in each cavalry regiment on the 1st of January last. The total vacancies were 65, of which 5 were in the 2nd Life Guards, 4 each in the 1st Dragoons, 8th Hussars, and 11th Hussars; 2 each in the 2nd Dragoons, 4th Light Dragoons, 15th Hussars, and 16th Lancers. The 2nd Dragoon Guards, 3rd Light Dragoons, and 9th and 12th Lancers were full, and all the other regiments wanted 3 cornets each. A correspondence between the War Office and the Treasury respecting the reduction of the price of cavalry commissions to the rate now paid in the infantry was also made public. We have in this journal more than once alluded to this correspondence so fully that we do not desire now to recur to it. The result, as announced by us in our last number, and since by Mr. Sidney Herbert in the House of Commons, is, that all commissions, save in the Household troops, are to be in future fixed at infantry prices, but that the abolition of forage stoppages from officers of cavalry are retained, pending the success of the new scheme of commissions in inducing officers to take service in the cavalry.

In his able speech on the Army Estimates Mr. Sidney Herbert is reported to have made some allusions to the statements which appeared in THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE; in reference to the unsoundness of certain of the Armstrong gun-carriages shipped on board the Himalaya for China. We never stated that "the wood was, so rotten the screws fell out." The assertion was, that the hooks used in hoisting up the carriages sunk into the wood-work. Mr. Sidney Herbert says, "on the evidence of the captain of the ship, who had no interest in the matter"—he is a very excellent naval officer—"that there was no sign of decay about the limber; that as the whole weight of the limber pressed upon an iron bar [where?] which was not meant to bear it, of course it gave way." Does "*it*" mean the bar or the limber? Why was the limber made to press its weight upon an iron bar not made to bear it? How was Captain Seccombe moved to examine the state of the limber? The statement, as reported, offers a singular contrast to the general lucidity of the speech on the Army Estimates. For our own part we shall be satisfied that we were misinformed *when* the officers of the Royal Artillery, who actually superintended the hoisting in and shipping of the guns in person, state that *all* the woodwork of all the carriages was sound,—that nothing broke—that the clamps of the tackles did not sink into the wood. Mr. Sidney Herbert admits the failure of an "*it*"—we are afraid "it" is dual, if it be not plural. But there is, at all events, another set of artillery carriages on board the ship, and we hope that the guns may have a fair time of it across the Desert, and an effective *rôle*, if needs must be that one should be played, on their way to Pekin.

THE LONG GAME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I find by your observations on my letter headed "The Long Game," that, from some obscurity in it, my meaning was misunderstood. Nothing could be farther from my thoughts than to reflect upon the good sense, discrimination, and generosity of the Emperor of the French in rewarding so intelligent and hard-working an officer as Captain Delvigne, and by heading my letter with the words "Long Game," words so well known and acted on by certain men of the *law*, I did mean to reflect on the strange conduct of successive British Governments in ignoring my claim to the invention of the *elongated* shot and percussion rifle shell, which I offered to my country through the War Department as far back as the summer of 1823. Captain Delvigne, by his statement in the *Spectateur Militaire* of December, 1830, honourably disclaims all pretension to the invention of the *elongated* percussion shell. As for the rifle called Minié or Enfield, I lay no claim whatever to it or any other rifle, except, perhaps, to one with *three elliptic* grooves, which I submitted to the War Department in the year 1828, and which the select committee at Woolwich rejected because it had *only* three grooves. They, however, afterwards, on mature deliberation, introduced a *foreign* rifle with *two* grooves! I satisfactorily used a German rifle of a proper strength and weight having thirteen grooves, and of the "Brown Bess" calibre, as far back as the year 1824, for firing my elongated shot and rifle shells, being at that time stationed with my late regiment, the 34th, at Enniskillen.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Rosherville, Feb. 20. JOHN NORTON.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Mr. Wyld asked if Her Majesty's Government had received any information of the decree of Her Most Catholic Majesty the Queen of Spain, by which the title of the Duke of Tetuan has been conferred upon Marshal O'Donnell, together with the territory of Morocco upon which the victory of Tetuan was gained.

Lord J. Russell replied that the Government had received intelligence that the Queen of Spain had created Marshal O'Donnell Duke of Tetuan; but their information did not lead them to believe that the honour was accompanied with any grant of territory. The Spanish Government demanded the retention of Tetuan as part of the terms of a treaty of peace.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Mr. Edwin James asked whether Her Majesty's Government intended to order any Battalions or Regiments of the Volunteer Rifle Corps now formed and in course of formation, during the ensuing summer, to the Camp at Aldershot, or any other encampment, in the same manner and for the same purposes as Regiments of the Line and Militia Regiments have been encamped?

Sir Robert Peel wished to put another question connected with the same subject. The Secretary of War in introducing the Army Estimates, having expressed a hope that the Volunteer force would become part of the permanent military establishment, and that when an augmentation of batteries should take place it might become a substitute for the Royal Artillery, he begged to ask whether the Articles of War applied to the Volunteers, and whether those already enrolled were subject to the military code and discipline which governed the British Army?

Mr. Sidney Herbert said he must have expressed himself very obscurely if his words could bear the construction which the honourable baronet put upon them. Unquestionably the Volunteer force was not subject to the Articles of War. Nothing could be more preposterous than to suppose that the Government intended to take the Volunteers from their homes and send them to Aldershot.

Sir Edward Grogan asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether it was intended to carry into effect the spirit of the late naval warrant as regards medical officers in the Navy, by granting to those officers, when serving afloat, naval rank and uniform, with the distinctive badges of rank, corresponding to the military rank granted to them by this warrant, both afloat and when serving with Her Majesty's forces ashore?

Lord C. Paget said that the terms of the Navy warrant had been carried out with regard to the pay and the rank of medical officers; and with respect to the uniform, the Admiralty were waiting only until the decision of the House the other night upon the increase of pay of masters and engineers should be carried into effect, before taking the question into consideration.

General Peel called upon the Secretary for War to give some information relative to the expedition to China. If the statement in the *Times* of Monday last were correct, that the military force of the expedition was to amount to 20,000 men, including 14 regiments of the line, the sum of 500,000*l.* taken in the army estimates on account of the expedition, would not pay even the cost of the transportation of stores.

Mr. Conyngham wished to call the attention of the Secretary of War to another subject before he answered the right hon. general's question. The matter referred to an officer, who was indebted to a considerable amount to one of his constituents. (Laughter.) He wanted to know whether it was the privilege of officers in the Indian service not to pay their debts, as distinguished from officers in the Queen's service. In another case in which a Queen's officer was indebted to one of his constituents, after some correspondence with the Horse Guards, he obtained payment of the debt with the utmost promptitude.—(Laughter and cries of "Oh!")

Sir C. Wood stated in reply to the right hon. general, that one company of Engineers, together with the 3rd Buffs and the 67th Regiment of Foot, had already been sent from India to China. Two squadrons of the Dragoon Guards, 3 battalions of Artillery, horsed, and one battalion without horses, and the 31st, 44th, and 99th Regiments of Infantry, were under orders to proceed to China. He had received information from the Horse Guards, that the 3rd battalion of the 60th Regiment would, if necessary, proceed from Madras, and the 1st battalion of the 13th Regiment would proceed from Calcutta. The amount of the depôts at home was 17,550. At the same time he must state that the information from the Indian government did not correspond with that from the Horse Guards. As regards the question of the hon. member for Brighton, he begged to state that the practice was this—when a demand was made on an officer it was forwarded to him, but the Indian Government did not feel called upon to convert itself into a legal tribunal for the purpose of enforcing the claim. (Hear, hear.) If the transaction, however, involved anything discreditable, the India Board would, of course, interpose.

LORD ELGIN V. ADMIRAL SEYMOUR.

Admiral Seymour adverting to the statemant made by Lord Elgin in the House of Lords, declared it was inaccurate—he would not use another word; but he made this declaration solemnly.

Major Cumming Bruce, whilst defending the veracity of his noble relative, suggested that the Government should appoint a commission to determine the question in dispute.

Sir J. Pakington expressed a hope that the matter would be carried no further.

Lord J. Russell expressed his conviction that Lord Elgin was incapable of stating anything but what he believed to be true. The difference between his noble friend and the gallant admiral was doubtless owing to a misapprehension of circumstances which had occurred some time since at a distance of several thousands of miles.

The resumed debate on Mr. Du Cane's motion occupied the rest of the night.

The House of Lords was occupied with discussing the question of preaching in theatres.

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NAVY ESTIMATES.

In the first number of a series of pamphlets, called "The Piccadilly Papers," just published by Mr. Robert Hardwicke, 192, Piccadilly, there is an able, if somewhat discursive, review of the enormous sums which have been spent by the Admiralty on our Navy within the last few years. But the pamphlet is a misnomer. It is entitled "The Great Increase of Public Expenditure, and How to Check it;" whereas, its contents relate merely to the increased estimates for the Navy, and the only mode suggested for checking their enlargement is the doubtful plan of a permanent Finance Committee. As specimens of style and argument, the following passages are not unfavourable quotations :—

"In the War Department, past mismanagement has been rather a question of *personnel* than *matériel*. The Duke of Newcastle was put aside, and Lord Panmure launched from his Haslar repose,—all to 'take care of Doub.' Every officer in command was damned in turn. Except Brown Bess, the *matériel* was excellent, and she might indeed be regarded as *personnel*, and placed with the other old women. But in the Navy nobody was ever to blame : it was *things*, never *persons*, that were at fault. And so it is still. Batteries, gunboats, and even screw-liners may go to the devil; and now 'the Surveyor' (rebaptised as the 'Controller of the Navy,' although quite free from all imputation of sin) is to try it on with rams! What next, and next? Ask any naval officer his opinion of the rams. He shakes his head. Will they go as fast as they say in the newspapers? He don't believe it. *How* will they go then, you ask? Very likely to the bottom! Will they be able to run down ships, as they say? Perhaps, *if* the ships will stand to be run down. How will they behave in a pitching, rolling sea? Pitch and roll head down, and sink. Who approves of them? They say, *not* Sir Baldwin Walker at any rate!!! And yet they are being built, and he is 'the Controller of the Navy.' Is ALL THIS SO OR NOT? IF IT IS, WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT? Can you wonder the Navy Estimates are thirteen millions!"

The writer is inclined to regard the administration of the Army with much greater favour than that of the Navy; and indeed it is somewhat remarkable that in one branch of the Services where the Parliament has a mediatized influence, and in which the Crown still maintains a considerable share of its powers and prerogatives, there should be a more ready concession to the wishes of the House of Commons than in the administration of the other branch, which is regulated by a Board, dependent for its existence on the will of Parliament. There is some force in the following passages :—

"Only think what has been thrown upon the 'Surveyor of the Navy' during the last ten years. The Navy Estimates rose from five or six millions to twenty at the Russian war. Need we wonder that floating batteries were built and found of no use? and that gunboats followed in shoals, to be 'hauled up' at Haslar? What public company, or commercial man, with a business increasing from five millions to twenty per annum, would not think of dividing the responsibility, by adding fresh heads to the management, or taking in at least one new partner? What would even be said, if all that relates to the rifle and great gun in the Army were left under one single man's management? Can we wonder that a ship built at one dockyard costs a totally different rate per ton than at another? or that the accounts in both cases are probably unreliable? Need we be surprised that after steamers were long discouraged, then a fleet of iron vessels were suddenly launched, and their unfitness for war only discovered afterwards? that floating batteries, gunboats, small ships and large ships, and, lastly, rams, have each had a spasmodic and fitful turn at the royal dockyards? and that, notwithstanding, the constant cry of inventors has been that nothing has any chance at the Admiralty!

"Look, on the other hand, at the *Great Eastern*. Here is a doubtful scheme, probably a failure; but it affects comparatively a few persons. How serious would have been the results if all the merchant-shipping yards had been under one single man's management, and some dozen Great Easterns had been built. Thus it is in the Navy. Seppings was great; Symonds was great; Walker is, no doubt, great. But why adopt a Popish system of infallibility, when we might have a concensus of divines? They manage things better in France; there they have a Board of Construction. They do not leave it to a Symonds to build broad bottoms, but set his face steadfastly for years against steam-vessels. They do not impose upon a Walker a labour beyond any single man's power, and leave him to take up with batteries one day, with gunboats another, with ships of the line after that, and at last to ride his hobby on great black rams!"

We may be permitted to suggest to the author, that a question can be made quite emphatic enough for ordinary readers, without the introduction of the name of the Evil One, to which he is very partial.

In addition to the appointment of a permanent Finance Committee, it is recommended as one of the means of checking the increase of our expenditure, to *raise* the scale of pay of our sailors, and in time of war to *increase* the whole wages of the fleet; in a word, there is much in the pamphlet about the increase of our estimates, but the way, "how to Check it," is not so clearly shown—or at best it is only a tentative and empirical way. It may be very true that the House of Commons is somewhat to blame for lavish expenditure, but it is surely not unreasonable to expect from the heads of departments some assistance in lightening our burdens.

The Oriental arrived at Madras on 3rd January from Rangoon viâ the Northern Ports, and left again on the 8th at daybreak with Defiance in tow for Cocanada and Moulmein, whence she will also return direct to Madras.

OCCASIONAL THOUGHTS ON MILITARY SUBJECTS.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Those persons who have carefully noticed the expression of public opinion for some years, cannot but have read statements, some of them by military men, to the effect that the inhabitants of at least England are the most unwarlike people in Europe. It is strange that such an assertion should have been made by military men who, at the very same moment, would have been ready to maintain that the British Army is the best army in the world; or, in other words, that out of the worst materials had been manufactured the very best article.

The explanation of this paradox is, that unmilitary has been mistaken for unwarlike. The inborn freedom of an Englishman may, and doubtless has, rendered him averse to subject his actions to the strict control of military discipline, aggravated as it was,—but now, thanks to the present Commander-in-Chief, it no longer is,—by the apprehension of falling under the degrading punishment of the lash, or his body to the buckram restriction of military dress. In this sense an Englishman is not military; but look at him as a boy at school fighting out his quarrels with his fists, not with his tongue, or on a stage at a country fair, bearing, as calmly as if he had no feeling, all the hard knocks of a cudgel match, or in the ring as a prize-fighter, and would anyone then call him unwarlike?

The Englishman does not wish to disturb the tranquillity of other countries, and he values the blessing of his own. Foreigners need not then fear that he will willingly go over to them to prove that he has military qualities; but should they come over to him with hostile intentions, depend upon it he will soon prove that he possesses warlike qualities. It will be readily believed, then, that in common with many of my countrymen I have observed with the utmost satisfaction the progress of the Volunteer Movement, as affording a demonstrative proof that the old stock of England are as capable as the new stock of America, descended from them, to take care of their own; or, in other words, are determined not to be pushed out of their warm nest like a sparrow's nestling by the knowing cuckoo, from whatever region he may migrate. Another reason which has doubtless assisted in impressing upon the minds of military men a certain contempt for the Volunteer soldier, is the ease with which a small number of soldiers generally disperse a mob; but here it should be remembered that to look at death through a halter is very different from contemplating it as a casualty consequent on the performance of duty, and the real difference between the two sets of men in this case is a moral one; namely, that the one is arranged on the side of law, and the other against it. This difference is indeed as perceptible in other countries as it is in England, until the passions of the people have been so excited by long oppression and injustice that they at length rise above all thoughts of law and punishment, and are ready to face death in whatever form it may appear. Thank God! in this happy country, no such motives for violent resistance to constituted authority can now exist, and hence it is that in a mob no one is ever sure that his neighbour shares his feelings or will stand by him to the end; an uncertainty which makes him dread his friends almost as much as his enemies, and deprives him of all real moral courage.

But, after all, it is probable that the unfavourable opinion expressed by some,—not by all,—military men of a Volunteer force, is due to the natural jealousy which is often observed to exist in the minds of the members of any profession towards all interlopers. With what horror, for example, does the regular physician regard the unlicensed practitioner, who, whatever may be his merits, is stigmatised as a quack; the barrister, the attorney who intrudes into his path; or the divine, the itinerant preacher? It is so with the professional soldier: he has been trained to do military work in one particular way, and he cannot be brought to believe that any military work can be done except in his way and by him only.

In vain are the examples of Switzerland and America quoted to the contrary: indeed, it is probable that few consider fully the weight of the argument in favour of a national force of Militia and of Volunteers, from which, according to the records of the wars (civil wars they may be called) between England and the latter country, the present inhabitants have principally sprung.

We have indeed almost forgotten how energetically and successfully the colonists resisted the military power of Great Britain in the War of Independence; and still less do we keep before us the fact that, though much of their success was doubtless due to the transcendant abilities of Washington, and the undaunted courage and persevering hardihood of his self-created generals, much of our failure may be traced, not only to the want of capacity, but also to the vanity and presumption of some of our generals, who affected to look, as now, with contempt on an army of irregulars. J. G. P.

(To be Continued.)

COLONEL NORMAN, C. B.—The inhabitants of Weston-super-Mare have just presented a congratulatory address to Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Norman, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, on occasion of his arrival in that town on a visit to his aged mother and relatives. The address, which places on honourable record that gallant officer's exploits at the siege of Delhi, as well as his previous services under Lord Gough and Sir Charles Napier, is signed by the Earl of Cavan, A. W. Kinglake, Esq., and all the leading inhabitants of the town of Weston-super-Mare. It will be remembered that immediately on his return to England, Her Majesty invited the gallant Colonel to Windsor Castle, and he was presented to Her Majesty by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge at the last *levée*. It is interesting to know that more than ten years ago the late Sir C. J. Napier predicted the future eminence of the young officer who, though now scarcely thirty-one years of age, has seen as much active service as many men twenty years his senior.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The Peninsular and Oriental steam transport Pottinger left Madras on the 3rd January for Poree, whence she proceeded for Singapore, with a regiment of Native Infantry on board, and the ship Tubal Cain in tow. She will return direct from thence with the relieved corps.

MILITARY PUNISHMENTS AND MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

(Continued from page 95.)

It has been urged, and strongly urged, that the labour of prisoners should be made as far as possible reproductive, for two reasons—firstly in order to reduce the cost of maintenance of the individual, and secondly for the purpose of giving to the man himself habits of industry and a means of honest livelihood when discharged from jail. Such remarks apply with force to the civilian, but not so to the soldier. The latter has been already taught, and perhaps perfected in the branch for which his services are required, namely the profession of arms,—artillery, cavalry, or line, as the case may be,—and public money has been expended in teaching him his business as a soldier. Now, in the majority of instances, this man before he enlisted had no occupation of any kind; and, to stop in the midst of his military career to teach him a trade, especially whilst under the sentence of a court-martial, would be a plan ill-calculated to deter from the commission of crime. To make a man a tailor or a shoemaker, a weaver or carpenter, would be to give him the means of earning his livelihood in situations where, simply as a labourer, he could but indifferently exist. It would be holding out to him an extra inducement to desert when in the colonies, where he could not readily be replaced. Desertion already constitutes one of the most frequent of military offences, and such a proceeding would tend greatly to its increase. No, the soldier must be rigidly dealt with whilst in goal. His situation there must be made as irksome and disagreeable as possible. Stone-breaking and oakum-picking, even, do not exercise a sufficiently deterring influence. They do well enough as they are at present employed, viz., as supplemental occupations, but they are of themselves insufficient. The man so occupied reduces the heap upon one side, and adds to that upon the other. There is some result from his labour, and in contemplating it he feels more or less satisfaction. With shot exercise, upon the contrary, there is none whatever. The longer the soldier is engaged at it the more disgusted does he become—he finds no relief from the tedium of monotony. Shot exercise, moreover, is a form of punishment that is applicable to all frames and to any given number of men. It can be adopted equally during peace as war, and in every quarter of the globe, with an uniformity of system, and without any cost, the material necessary in cannon shot being present in every place equally with the soldier himself. Other objections against it have been raised upon the score of its being prejudicial to the soldier's health, in consequence of its having a tendency to the production of frost-bite and rupture—of frost-bite in severe weather from the contact of the hand with the mass of cold iron, and of hernia from the efforts made in lifting being thrown upon the abdominal muscles. The first objection is at once removed by the employment of stout woollen mits when at drill; and the second by obliging the man to lift the shot standing immediately over it, keeping his heels together at the time, and raising the weight close to the body. Thus performed, the muscles of the belly are not brought into play at all, and remain lax, those of the arms, shoulders, back, and loins only being engaged in lifting the weight. Shot drill is a punishment, too, which the soldier dislikes beyond conception, and as such is a most useful adjunct to prison discipline; it moreover acts beneficially upon the individual by increasing the development of his muscular system.

We have next to consider the subject of "restrictive diet," and that we believe to be one of the most (if not the most) important of all the different forms of discipline enforced upon the soldier. There is an old saying that the way to a man's heart is down his throat; and, taking the heart in its allegorical sense to mean "the feelings," we believe—nay, we are sure, that the impression made upon the individual, and his distaste for gaol are greatly influenced by the description of food which he therein receives. Upon the first establishment of military prisons, the diet of the soldier was varied, and so palateable as to exercise no kind of deterring influence whatever. It consisted one day of pork and peas; a second of molasses and rice; a third of suet pudding; a fourth of peas pudding; a fifth of bread and milk; a sixth of potatoes and milk, and so on, producing no kind of distaste or dislike. After a while, however (upon the occasion of the failure of the potato crop in Ireland), Indian corn came to be introduced, and it was employed in the Irish prisons as the chief article of food. In 1850 a systematic course of experiments were carried out, in order to test its efficiency, in the Dublin District Military Prison, and the results were so satisfactory, that it was proposed that it should be adopted generally as the sole article for the dinner meal, and, discarding all other substances but oatmeal and bread, that the soldier should be fed entirely upon it so long as he remains in the second and third classes, but that the man in the first class should receive a meat dinner upon Sundays, thus affording each one an additional inducement to seek promotion.

The scale of dietary proposed then was the following, viz., for breakfast, 8 oz. of oatmeal made into 2 lbs. 2 oz. of stirabout; for dinner, 9 oz. of Indian meal made into 2 lbs. 6 oz. of stirabout; and for supper 8 oz. of bread, with half a pint of milk at each meal. This was, accordingly, first tried in the Military Prison at Dublin for three months, from the 1st of March to the 31st of May, 1850, and the report furnished by the surgeons of the different regiments whose men had been subjected to it proved its sufficiency, both as to quality and quantity. A further trial of this diet was therefore ordered to be made in all the other prisons, and detailed reports furnished by the governors and medical officers as to the general effect upon the health of the prisoners. These were unanimously in its favour. The Secretary of State for War therefore, upon a consideration of these reports, directed its general adoption; the principle laid down by the Committee on Military Imprisonment being, that the diet of military offenders should be limited to such quality and quantity of food as would preserve them in health, enable them to go through the discipline of the prison, and return to their corps at the termination of their sentence fit for immediate duty, being at the same time, as far as possible, different from the soldier's ordinary ration.

From the medical statistics of the different prisons, the working of this system of dietary has been found to be most satisfactory, and sickness steadily diminished after its intro-

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duction. For men in solitary or separate confinement, not employed at hard labour, the quantity of Indian meal for dinner is reduced to 6 oz. instead of 9 oz.; whilst for prisoners after 84 days' confinement with hard labour, whom *in the opinion of the medical officer might require it*, authority exists for the issue of 10 oz. of oatmeal for breakfast, and 12 oz. of Indian meal for dinner.

Such at the present time is the dietary of military prisons. The reports of the governors and medical officers invariably confirm its sufficiency for the due maintenance of health, and report that, as a diet calculated to act as a deterrent, a better cannot be imagined. To the country, too, this system of feeding is advantageous, since the cost of maintenance of each man upon it does not exceed 3*d.* per day, leaving the balance of the soldier's pay available for the discharge of all other expenses connected with the prison, thus rendering each one almost, as it were, a self-supporting institution.

The remaining punishment which awaits all offenders upon admission into a military prison is deprivation of speech. The adoption of a system of total silence at all times, with confinement in a separate cell when not at hard labour, is calculated to increase very considerably the stringency of the discipline, for the soldier is a gregarious animal. Continued association with a large body of comrades, accustomed more or less to continued noise in his barrack room, with music at intervals—a transference to silence and solitude is, perhaps, more severely felt by him than by any other class of men. Still, its influence upon the mental powers is not appreciable. Nostalgia, or longing for home, is occasionally met with, especially in those who, having deserted, have successfully escaped detection for many years, have settled in business and perhaps *thriven*, until by some means they have been discovered and arrested; but such are exceptional cases, and upon the great bulk of the prisoners subjected to confinement in a military prison no appreciable ill effect whatever is produced by the adoption of the silent system.

The various punishments here alluded to are those which await every man indiscriminately who is committed to a military prison. In our next communication we shall dwell upon the penalties of exceptional character, which are inflicted either under the original sentence of the court-martial, or for misconduct whilst in gaol.

(To be continued.)

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

The last Indian Mail supplies us with some further and more authentic details respecting the China expedition. According to the *Bombay Times*:—A feeling approaching to enthusiasm has been excited in India in favour of the war. Volunteering is going briskly forwards, our latest news from Calcutta informing us that the Lahore Light Horse has offered its services in addition to the regiments previously named; and we have heard words of reproach uttered against the home authorities on account of letters from head-quarters which confidently assert that the force proposed to be sent by the Indian government has been very greatly reduced by the orders from England. It is to be hoped, however, that an army of 15,000 English troops, with 10,000 or 12,000 French, will be quite sufficient to bring the Chinese to reason.

The Governor-General had issued an order for the formation of a corps of irregular cavalry for service in China. The general order says:—

"Horses, carbines, and equipments will be furnished to the regiment by the Government." Clothing will also be supplied at the public expense. French gray, with scarlet turbans and kummerbunds. The regiment will be formed at Cawnpore, under such arrangements as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may direct. The Governor-General is pleased to make the following appointments to the regiment: Commandant—Lieutenant W. Fane, Madras Infantry. Second in Command—Lieutenant R. E. Hope Johnstone, Bombay Infantry. The rest of the officers will be hereafter nominated.

CAMP BOOTANA, JAN. 13.

His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to announce the following appointments of officers to the general staff of the force proceeding from India to China on service: Major-General Sir J. Michel, K.C.B., to command a division; Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., to command a division.

STAFF AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

Chief of the Staff—Colonel Edmund Haythorne, of the 1st Royal Regiment.

Deputy Adjutant-General—Lieut.-Colonel F. Charles Arthur Stevenson, C.B., of the Scotch Fusilier Guards.

These officers being now in the China command, their appointments are subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government.

Judge Advocate-General—Major H. Wilmot, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Deputy Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's Indian Forces—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Herbert Bruce, of the Bombay Army.

Assistant-Adjutant-General—Brevet-Major the Honble. James Charlemagne Dormer, of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry.

Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General—Lieutenant Robert Biddulph, of the Royal Artillery.

Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's Indian Forces—Major H. D. Taylor, 1st Madras Fusiliers.

Deputy Quartermaster-General—Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Kenneth Douglas Mackenzie, of Her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders.

Assistant-Quartermaster-General—Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Robert Lockhart Ross, of Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders.

Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General—Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Garnet Joseph Wolseley, of Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry.

Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General to Sir J. Michel's Division—(To be named hereafter).

Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General to Sir J. Michel's Division—Lieutenant George Allgood, 40th Bengal Infantry.

Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General to Sir R. Napier's Division—(To be named hereafter).

Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General to Sir R. Napier's Division—Lieutenant Peter Stark Lumsden, 60th Bengal Infantry.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to Government of India with the Governor-General.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON IN CHINA.

The subjoined is from a letter dated Hongkong, December, 20:—

"Admiral Jones left in the mail steamer for Shanghai on the 17th inst., whither Her Majesty's ship Furious, on board which he will temporarily fly his flag, had preceded him.

"The remainder of the 3rd Buffs, from India, have arrived in Her Majesty's Indian navy steamer Coromandel and sailing ship Tasmania, the former having the latter in tow until arriving in Chinese waters, where, in a gale of wind, they parted company. The troops have since gone up to Canton.

"The seamen and officers of Her Majesty's steamer Cambrian, who have garrisoned Macao Fort for many months, are to be superseded by artillery from the marine brigade at Canton, and return to their ship.

"Captain Commerell, of Her Majesty's ship Magicienne, has been out several days with Her Majesty's gun-boats Clown, Drake, Woodcock, and Leven, with armed boats from Her Majesty's ships, Chesapeake, Cambrian, and Magicienne, in search of pirates, who are again becoming numerous and bold in the south of China. They had no fighting, but captured and burnt many junks.

"The vessels composing our Chinese squadron are at present stationed at Hongkong:—The Chesapeake (flagship), the Cambrian, the Highflyer, the Magicienne, the Nimrod, the Hesper, and the Princess Charlotte; gunboats: the Opossum, the Forester, the Kestrel, the Leven, the Starling, the Clown, the Woodcock, the Drake, and the Watchful.

"At Canton and Whampoa.—The Fury, the Assistance, the Bittern; gunboats: the Staunch, the Banterer, and the Firm.

"At Shanghai.—The Furious (flagship), the Sampson, the Camilla, and the Roebuck; gunboats: the Haughty, the Janus, and the Bustard.

"At Ningpo.—The Algerine.

"At Foochow.—The Inflexible.

"At Amoy.—The Acorn.

"At Japan.—The Cruiser.

"Coast of Tartary.—The Actæon and the Dove.

"At Singapore.—The Esk and the Saracen.

"In India.—The Retribution, the Cyclops, and the Sparrowhawk."

Another letter of the same date says—Captain Shadwell, of the Highflyer, will be invalided in the course of a few days, and go home by the mail, which leaves this place on the 15th of January next. His loss to the fleet will not be easily replaced; he has secured the affections of the officers and men of his ship to an extent which is very rarely accomplished by the most popular naval captains, and they express very strongly their regret at his departure. Commander Heath, of the Fury, will be appointed to the Highflyer.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

In moving these estimates, Mr. Sidney Herbert accounted for their great increase by stating that he had made a very large outlay upon the new rifled guns, which had proved so valuable in Italy, and which had been largely supplied to the Navy. The Government had thought it better to disembody the Militia as soon as possible and to add to the regular force, regarding it, as a general rule, inexpedient that the Militia should be embodied in time of peace. He then specified the different branches of the force which it was proposed to augment, the extent of the augmentation, and the reasons upon which it was founded, the apparent increase being 20,000 men beyond the number voted last year, though, in reality, owing to transfers from India and other causes, the increase was not so great. He denied that the military force of this country, amounting to 240,000 men, was too large, or disproportioned to the population, in comparison with other nations, and it must be recollected, he added, that our army was not the army of England only, but of our colonies and of India. Then it was said that our army was a dear one; but he showed by reference to the cost of other armies that this was an error. Having got the men, he proceeded to consider how they were commanded, how practised, how clothed, how armed, how fed, and what was the state of their health. Upon all these points he gave minute details. With reference to the health of the army, he stated that a great improvement had taken place. Taking the mortality in the force at home, the best criterion, he showed that its rate had diminished in all the different branches, and although this might be owing, he observed, to the army being a great deal younger than it was, in the Household Cavalry, which had never been in the Crimea nor in India, the mortality had very considerably diminished. After making some passing remarks upon the Volunteer force, and suggestions as to their organisation, he discussed the other Estimates,—for the manufacturing establishments; for warlike stores,—shot and shells and ordnance,—with the separate and comparative merits and properties of the Armstrong and Whitworth guns; for barracks, and other items which he thought required explanation. He repeated that the amount of these Estimates was enormous, but he hoped that the explanation he had given would convince the House and the country that the Government had done their utmost to relieve the public burden as far as possible consistent with the circumstances of the time, which was a transition period in almost every *matériel* of war. He concluded by moving a vote of 143,362 men, exclusive of 92,490 in India. The vote was agreed to, after a discussion in which Sir R. Peel, in a most amusing speech, delivered a vehement protest against the magnitude of these Estimates in a year of peace, and against the Volunteer movement.

Sir George Clark, at present permanent Under Secretary of State for India, will succeed Lord Elphinstone as Governor of Bombay.

THE SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY AT HYTHE.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from a Volunteer officer sent to the School of Musketry for instruction:—

"I hasten to report my arrival here, which was attended with some difficulty in consequence of a severe snow-storm. After leaving Ashford, the train had to be dug out before we could proceed. This, however, very slightly damped the enthusiasm of a numerous body of Volunteers proceeding hither by the half-past eleven train. I travelled with some very pleasant companions, and found out the wrinkle of the officer's ticket (namely, 2d. per mile). This place is three miles from the Westernhanger Station, and the snow being so deep I had some difficulty in getting across. On arriving at the Swan, I found it full, but after driving about some time I secured one room on the ground floor, with the door opening on the high road, and an iron camp bedstead of very small dimensions. I was too glad to get out of the raging snowstorm to be very particular, and after ordering a fire and a cup of tea to be ready in ten minutes, I started for the barracks (within gun-shot) and reported myself, received a rifle and knee-cap, and registered my name and corps, and hastened back, and after a change and some tea, and a good thaw at the fire, I started for the table d'hote dinner at seven o'clock. We sat down about fifty. Mine host appears to be an old soldier, and proved himself a thorough master of the commissariat duty. The dinner and wine, with ale and attendance, cost about 6*s.* per head. Of course our talk was of the various corps assembled, and their different costumes; the prevailing colours appear to be grey and green of various shades, and a few brown; the accoutrements black or brown leather, and some profusely ornamented. Our uniform, you will be pleased to hear, was a source of great attraction, and I had to satisfy numerous inquirers on the subject. The morning was devoted to platoon exercise. About noon we fell out for lunch till half past two, and I took the opportunity of walking to the target practice ground, but I was glad to get safely back in consequence of the numerous falls I encountered from the snow proving so treacherous, hiding the walls and ditches. After another turn at platoon and an introduction to Major-General Hay, a fine martial-looking man, we were marched off to the lecture-room, and heard a very interesting lecture from Colonel Wilford. He is a soldier-like man over 60 years of age, tall, and with lively and pleasing manners; his mode of lecturing was graphic, vigorous, and full of humour, and he is quite enthusiastic with his subject. He told us we could not shoot *by nature*, that it was a common error of men having rifles and shooting once perhaps successfully to conclude that they were good shots *habitually*—a fatal error, as it took years to make a man a rifleman. He dwelt forcibly on aiming and position drill which he said established a union between the finger and the brain; he compared rifle shooting to shooting from a ship, the trigger must be pressed at the *right juncture*, he said although he was getting older daily he shot better than formerly, because he knew when to *press the trigger*. He then dismissed us with some very good and kind advice as to our forthcoming duties. Yours very faithfully, W. A.

ARMY CHAPLAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Permit me to direct the attention of your readers to the disadvantages under which commissioned chaplains in the Army labour, arising from their having no uniform. As regiments remain at the same station for a few months only, or at most a year, the soldiers have not sufficient time to recognise the chaplains, so that these officers are generally taken for civilians. On entering the barrack gates they are challenged by a sentry, who asks them to produce a pass. They experience the same annoyance in visiting the hospitals, especially if there is a sign-post at the entrance to the road leading to them, notifying that strangers are not allowed to pass that way, which is frequently the case. In visiting the wards when a new regiment arrives in camp, the patients wonder and cannot tell who they are and what their errand is. On entering the huts, or barrack-rooms, the men do not "stand to attention" as they should do to a chaplain, so that the same noise and confusion which generally prevails in a hut when so many are crowded together continue; men smoking or singing, or reclining in different attitudes, or cleaning their arms and accoutrements; and the chaplains are prevented from speaking to the soldiers and administering to them spiritual advice and instruction. The chaplains, who are obliged to keep a horse, must pay toll, as it is only an officer in uniform who is allowed to pass without payment. Every one knows that officers and men, especially when in cantonments, are very much a class *per se*. They have little intercourse with civilians who cannot enter *con amore* into their conversation, which is usually of a professional character, or understand the habitudes of a soldier's life. The chaplains are regarded as civilians, whereas, were they in uniform, they would be regarded as one of themselves, and be more enabled to cultivate a friendly acquaintance with officers and others upon whom they might excercise a silent and salutary influence. It might seem to many somewhat out of place for a clergyman to wear uniform. But any objection on this score is removed by the fact, that by Royal Warrant chaplains have been commissioned and had grades of rank assigned them. The giving them a uniform might have been expected as a natural sequence to this very proper step; but though more than a year has elapsed since the warrant was issued, nothing has yet been done. It is generally supposed that the chaplains themselves are averse to any such proposal. But the reverse is the case. We believe that the chaplains of all persuasions are nearly unanimous in their wish to have an appropriate uniform assigned them. The subject is exciting much attention in the army; and it is to be hoped that some steps will be speedily taken in regard to it by the military authorities. I have the honour to be sir,—yours very truly, SCRUTATOR.

In reply to Sir H. Stacey on Thursday evening, Mr. Sidney Herbert announced the change in the price of Cavalry commissions, of which we have before informed our readers. He said he was afraid nothing was likely to be done as respects the abolition of stoppages for forage from Cavalry officers.

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DRILLING IN SCHOOLS.

On Saturday a very influential meeting was held at the Thatched House Tavern, "with a view to establish preliminary drill at public schools, in connection with the Volunteer Movement."

Lord Elcho, M.P., occupied the chair, and amongst those present were Lord West, Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P., the Hon. W. F. Campbell, M.P., the Provost of Eton, the Hon. G. H. C. Byng, M.P., Mr. Ewart, M.P., Mr. Stirling, M.P., General Watkins, Mr. Coningham, M.P., Mr. Granville Vernon, Dr. Wilson, Mr. Tufnell, Mr. Chadwick, the Rev. G. R. Gleig (Chaplain to Her Majesty's Forces), &c. &c.

Lord Elcho said the object of the meeting was the establishment of a drill in public schools in connection with the rifle movement. That matter had become a great fact, as instanced by its rapid progress through the length and breadth of the land. His lordship then adverted to the speech made the previous night in the House of Commons, at a late hour in the evening, "by an eccentric baronet, the inheritor of a very great name;" and also to that of Mr. Sidney Herbert on the movement. Not liking the discussion altogether, he (Lord Elcho) went home (laughter). He found after he left there had been a great performance, and that the entertainment was to conclude with a screaming farce, in which the parliamentary Robson was to act a very prominent part (laughter). He thought that right hon. baronet would better have shown his patriotism and loyalty by not attempting to cast ridicule on a movement which had sprung up from the public spirit of the people, and which had received the most grateful acknowlegments from his Sovereign (hear, hear). Having spoken at considerable length in favour of the establishment of public drill in public schools, his lordship called attention to the circumstance that such drill was even practised in Quaker schools in Yorkshire—not, he admitted, for warlike purposes, but because those who taught in such schools deemed it advantageous for their pupils in after life (hear, hear). He contended, with them, that the practice of gymnastic exercises had a great effect in improving the *physique*, and even in exercising a beneficial moral influence over those who were under tuition (hear, hear). He was anxious to see the Volunteer Movement become a permanent one, for if the feeling which had raised it were to fall off they would become the laughing-stock of Europe. Every possible effort should be made to make this a permanent force. Nothing, however, would give it permanence but carrying out the object for which they were assembled that day. In Switzerland the youths were trained to the number of 15,000 boys; they were drilled and inspected, and he thought it desirable that England should follow in their footsteps. His lordship having said that it was desirable in commencing a movement of this character to have the opinions of those to whom the nation was ever accustomed to look up, and which opinion was worth having—as well in politics as in other matters—concluded by reading extracts from letters which had been received.

Lord West moved, "That with a view to the permanence of the Volunteer force, it is desirable that elementary drills should be established at public and other schools."

The Hon. Mr. Byng, M.P., having seconded the resolution, it was supported by Mr. G. Cruikshank and Mr. Coningham, M.P., and unanimously carried.

The Provost of Eton (the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey), in moving the next resolution, "That where elementary military drill has been established it has been found to conduce to the discipline and order of schools, and to the mental advancement of scholars, as well as to their physical development and improvement," spoke in terms of the highest approval of the proposition, because he believed that the drill in schools was calculated, by improving the physical powers of the pupils, to prepare them for the better exercise of their intellectual functions.

Mr. Tufnell seconded the resolution, speaking of the excellent effect which military drill had had in the schools connected with the various boards of guardians in London.

Mr. Granville Vernon and Dr. Wilson having supported the resolution, it was unanimously carried.

Sir De Lacy Evans then moved, Mr. Chadwick seconded, "That it is highly important that the chief public schools should take the lead and set the example of the regular practice of elementary military drill," and the resolution was carried *nem. con.*

The Hon. W. F. Campbell moved, and Mr. Ewart seconded, "That in the opinion of this meeting the highest public approbation is due to the provost, head-master, and authorities of Eton, for the prompt and judicious manner in which they have resolved to introduce elementary drill into the Eton system."

This having been carried also unanimously, as was also the next, which the Rev. Mr. Gleig moved, and Major-General Watkins seconded, "That a provincial committee be formed to promote the objects of the meeting."

The general feeling of the meeting was that this preliminary drill should not be carried to such an extent as to interfere with general education.

The names of the following noblemen, who approved of the movement, but who were unable to attend, were announced:—Lord Palmerston, the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Granville, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord J. Russell, the Duke of Argyll, Earl De Grey and Ripon, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Ashburton, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Brougham, Hon. W. Cowper, Bishop of London, Dean of Christ Church, and the Head Master of Westminster.

ARMS OF PRECISION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The Armstrong rifled ordnance, as recently described in *The Times*, as well as Colonel Wilford's late lecture at the United Service Institution, on rifled small arms, cannot fail to arrest the attention of every professional soldier; for the art of war must henceforth undoubtedly be completely changed, in consequence of the immense range and unerring accuracy of these deadly *armes de précision*. For example, cavalry, on the old system, were massed on the flanks of the line of battle, or to the rear of its wings, ready to dash out and capture guns, or to *bouleverser* broken infantry by a headlong charge. Where can cavalry, however, *now* be placed in the array of battle, when the Armstrong 12-pounders will reach them, to their decimation, two miles off even? And to charge a double field battery of 12 guns henceforth would indeed be a feat of Balaklava Quixotism, since cavalry could not traverse that distance in less than twelve minutes (nor under twenty minutes if the ground were rugged and broken), and during that interval this battery would have discharged its twelve guns four times, its 200 cannon balls telling with withering effect on horses and men, let alone the more awful fire of the regiment of infantry attached to such a battery, and whose shattering musketry fire would reach the cavalry also with deadly effect as soon as it came within three-quarters of a mile, both gunners and riflemen having the very great advantage all the time of firing coolly from a fixed position, whence they can calculate their respective ranges with almost infallible certainty, whilst the cavalry would reach the battery, after their rush, with broken ranks and men and horses blown more or less by their death-charge!

On the same principle of conservatism, infantry itself must henceforth *keep their distance* when massed divisionally; and even when regiments or brigades *advance in line* to the attack, they must do so in *loose order*, and *not*, as of old, "shoulder to shoulder" (unless when actually at the charge), and thus be able effectually to distract both the aim and fire of the riflemen and gunners opposed to them.—I am, &c.,

Jan. 30. EMERITUS.

WHY WE CANNOT GET OFFICERS FOR THE CAVALRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The reasons usually assigned are the purchase system, the examinations, or the expenses of living in a cavalry regiment.

May I venture to suggest that the real cause is the little consideration that has been shown either to the feelings, the habits, or the pockets of officers, since the return of the army from the Crimea in 1856.

As to their feelings, I can only say that many felt not a little disgusted at being sent into camp after nearly two years' active service, some under canvas, and their horses under Allan-a-Dale's roof.

"'Tis the blue vault of heaven, with its crescent so pale,
And with all its bright spangles,' said Allan-a-Dale."

Such was the welcome home given by a grateful country to the Crimeans in 1856, and I need scarcely add that the same system has been pursued ever since.

With regard to their habits, I believe I am right in saying that they are those of gentlemen accustomed to English sports and English society; but, under the present system, the man who remains in the service does so with a fair prospect of spending a large proportion of his time in a camp; he has to play a severe game at soldiering while in a state of social banishment, with the intense gratification of ringing the changes on field-day, foot parade, and riding school, from April till October.

The officer has to pay a heavy sum for his chargers; he has to pay for their keep, and is very likely to be obliged to picket them in the open.

This is no doubt an amusing experiment for the authorities, but it is done at the risk of the officer, while that officer is not allowed any field allowance as a trifling compensation for the expense and loss he is exposed to.

I am aware that an attempt was recently made to lessen the cost of an outfit in the cavalry by allowing young officers to take remount horses on joining; it was, however, singularly unsuccessful, as many of those horses were cast by the Inspector-General of Cavalry at the next inspection. These are, I believe, the reasons why there are so many vacancies—Numbers have retired in disgust, and the supply is not equal to the demand.

From what class are the officers to come if the service is made a system of drudgery? The upper classes will not come forward; and even the abolition of the purchase system would be scarcely a sufficient inducement for a clerk of moderate abilities to vacate his office stool for the saddle of an officer.

A CAVALRY MAN.

CAVALRY CORNETCIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As a well-wisher to the cavalry I rejoice to observe that it is in immediate contemplation to remove some of the chief obstacles to the obtaining young officers for that branch of the service. But so serious has the matter become that I am persuaded no half measures will suffice to cope with the evil. There are more than fifty vacant cornetcies, and it will require some genuine and positive inducements held out before young men who intend to make the army a profession can be found to fill them up. Not only must "forage" but "farriery" be supplied gratuitously, and the charge for the "regimental band" should likewise be abolished throughout the army. The exorbitant charges for outfit and the extravagant style of living must also undergo the pruning-hook, or the remedy will fail. Nothing is more enervating or more unsoldier-like than the indulgence in habits of reckless and purposeless extravagance. They must be peremptorily prohibited in high quarters, and the efficiency of the officer will be at once increased.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, PEREGRINUS.

BELGIUM AND CHINA.

In one of our ealiest numbers, we stated that Belgium entertained the idea of sending a force to co-operate with the Allies in China, with a view to have a share in the commercial advantages that might ensue. We have no less an authority than H.R.H. the Duke of Brabant, the heir to the Belgian throne, for the confirmation of our statement. In the sitting of the Belgian Senate of the 17th inst., the Duke, in a very able speech, urged the necessity of such a co-operation. He, moreover, informed the senate that in October last a Belgian envoy had been sent to China in the person of M. d'Egremont, who had so far succeeded as to elicit an official reply from the Chinese Commissary of Foreign Affairs, which places Belgian merchants precisely upon the same footing as that granted to the other powers for carrying on trade is the Five Powers, according to the regulations of 1845. The Chinese official, moreover, informs M. d'Egremont that "as soon as the recent treaties concluded by the English, French, and American ministers shall have been satisfactorily regulated," Belgium will be entitled to the same advantages.

THE SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME.

The following is an extract from the Military and Naval intelligence of *The Times*.

"Under the Royal Finance regulations of the 1st November, 1850, the wives and children of the married men were well cared for by the military authorities, having been furnished with *ample* means of returning to their *respective homes*, by rail or steam-vessel as may be least expensive, and were also provided with the necessary certificates which will entitle each woman to receive 6*d.* a day, *allowed by the Indian Fund*, and 2*d.* for each child, independently of the arrangements entered into for the receipt of a Liberal portion of their husbands' pay."

Now, to a non-military person this arrangement will appear perfection; not so to me, who had the pleasure of assisting to maintain, during the whole of the Crimean war, the whole of the wives and families of the Crimean army (with the exception of the Guards). At that time no arrangement was entered into for the receipt of a *liberal* portion of the husband's pay, and no Indian Fund 6*d.* a day and 2*d.* a day was issued. But what I want to bring to your notice is, that at this moment no such arrangement as to the husband's pay *is made in the Line*. In the Artillery it has usually been done with the husband's consent before he embarks for active service, but never in the Line; the consequences of this I need not detail to you, and it would be a cause worthy of your heart and your pen to insist that some such arrangement should be compulsory upon every married soldier on embarkation for active service. It is true that the soldier's pay is not enormous, and that just at the time of his embarking for service he has to pay extra for many fresh articles of kit and clothing, so that the liberality of the portion for his wife and family may be open to dispute; but he should be compelled to do something for his family, especially after he has perhaps made much prize-money, or other windfalls. Unfortunately at present a soldier cannot be compelled by the Poor Law to maintain his family, nor can the military authorities compel him to spend any portion of his pay in the support of his family. The 6*d.* and 2*d.* a day alluded to in *The Times* isnot paid from the Indian Fund, but by the Indian Government Council; and should a war arise unconnected with Her Majesty's possessions in the East Indies, no such allowance will be granted. The Indian Fund, as you know, was collected for the sufferers by the mutiny in India, and only relieves the *widows* and *orphans* of such sufferers—not the wives and families. What is to become of the widows and orphans at the forthcoming Chinese war? Our Patriotic Fund with its million and a quarter will do nothing for them; our Indian Mutiny Fund can do nothing for them; Lloyd's Patriotic Fund can do nothing for them.

I dread the refusals that I shall be compelled to give at my home when the orphan girls of this war increase in number. I have already two from China, there being no other asylum in the kingdom open to the daughters of all the army, and I have not room for more than two hundred, towards the maintenance of whom I get no assistance whatever either from the Government or the Patriotic Fund.

Respectfully yours, H. S. POWYS, Major.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

At the Second Levee held this season on Thursday last, the following Naval and Military officers were presented to Her Majesty:—Colonel Airey; Lieutenant J. H. Alexander; Colonel-Commandant A. Anderson; Captain W. W. Arbuthnot; Major Armstrong; Captain G. Barlow; Colonel W. F. Beatson; Ensign E. Beaumont; Lieutenant J. Begg; Cornet T. Y. Benyon; Lieut.-Colonel Lord Bingham; Lieutenant T. B. Boileau; Lieutenant and Adjutant Bolton; Lieut.-Colonel Boyle; Lieutenant Samuel Boulderson; Lieutenant W. B. Brigstocke; Captain A. Bromley; Commander C. Bromley, R.N.; Lieutenant G. H. Browne; Major-General the Hon. Robert Bruce; Captain Burnell; Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler Burton; Major Hon. Somerset Calthorpe; The Hon. C. Carnegie; Lieutenant Cathcart; Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman; Lieutenant H. H. Chapman; Lieutenant Cleland; Colonel Robert Spencer Cavendish Clifford; Lieutenant E. J. Clifford; Lieutenant W. H. Gardner Cornwall; Ensign R. Dane; Lieutenant Hon. Vesey Dawson; Ensign C. de Robeck; Colonel Sir J. Douglas; Ensign G. Dumerque; Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Edwardes; Commander A. G. Edye, R.N.; Assistant-Surgeon W. Everet; Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Farquharson; Lieutenant H. Farquharson; Captain J. E. Ford; Lieut.-Colonel Foster; Lieutenant R. R. Franks; Captain D. Galton; Major Gavin, M. P.; Captain Gill; Viscount Gilford, R.N.; General Sir William Gomm; Lieutenant C. Grant; Ensign T. J. Gray; Captain J. B. Hardy; Lieutenant H. Hardy; Captain H. J. Haydock; Assistant-Surgeon, R. O. Hayes; Lieutenant J. A. Heathcote; Ensign A. H. Hebeler; Ensign C. C. Hood; Commander W. R. Hobson, R.N.; Paymaster T. Hunt; Lieutenant G. Innes; Captain Jackson; Captain Griffith Jenkins; Lieut.-Colonel Jenner; Commander W. Henry Jones, R.N.; Captain J. Jones; Captain E. Vere Jones; Lieutenant C. H. S. Jones; Captain Horatio N. Kippen; Lieut.-General Knollys; Lieut.-Colonel R. Knox; Major Lawrence; Captain Hon. Edward Legge; Ensign Charles Forbes Leith; Colonel Thomas Lemon, R.M.; Colonel John Liddell, C.B.; Cornet E. B. Liebert; Major Light; Lieut.-Colonel Loyd Lindsay; Major A. B. Little; Captain Eliott Lockhart; Captain Donald Mackenzie; Captain James D. Mackenzie; Surgeon McArthur, M.D.; Ensign Sydenham C. McGill; Colonel McMurdo, C.B.; Lieutenant McNeil; Mr. Lee Mainwaring; Lieutenant Malley; Captain W. W. Manners; Mr. Ross Lewis Mangles; Lieutenant H. Marsden; Lieutenant E. A. Marsland; Commander T. Hutchinson M. Martin; Lieutenant H. B. Maule; Lieutenant E. Hall; Captain W. H. Mordaunt; Ensign Aubrey Vere O'Brien; Lieutenant G. Onslow; Lieutenant-Colonel Orr, C.B.; Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B.; Major Walter Brisbane Park; Colonel Parke; Lieutenant J. S. Phelps; Ensign Stainsby Pigott; Lieutenant A. G. Plomer; Lieutenant Harry North Dalrymple Prendergast; Paymaster W. G. Proctor; Lieutenant William Puckle; Captain B. Whitmore Puckle; Ensign A. Reynolds; Lieut.-Col. Robertson; Colonel G. H. Robertson; Captain James Forbes Robinson; Captain Hugh George

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Robison; Ensign Archibald Roger; Ensign William Vilett Rolleston; Captain Lewis Stevens Rooke; Lieutenant C. L. Salis; Lieutenant Percy Sanderson; Major Henry Ayshford Sandford; Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Scott; Captain H. Smart; Ensign Walter Caradoc Smith; Lieutenant-Colonel Spalding; Lieutenant Henry St. Leger; Deputy Inspector-General of Naval Hospitals, Dr. John Grant Stewart, R.N.; Lieutenant-Colonel Crichton Stewart; Ensign C. Strutt; Major H. L. Talbot; Lieutenant W. Tatham; Lieutenant George Lee Le Mesurier Taylor; Lieutenat P. H. Thomas; Lieutenant Samuel P. Townsend, R.N.; Captain Edward Winterton Turnour; Captain T. T. Turton; Colonel Richard Howard Vyse; Captain William Claye Watson; Lieutenant and Adjutant H. J. Webb; Major Gould Weston; Lieutenant George Webber; Lieut.-Colonel R. Herbert White; Captain R. Whigham; Ensign E. Williams; Captian Wise, R.N.; Lieutenant T. C. Wray; General Wynyard.

INDIAN NAVY PENSIONS.

To shew more fully that the scale of pension should be founded upon the length of time passed in the Service, rather than upon what according to the Indian code is regarded as "actual service in India," it is only necessary to inquire what is, and what is not "actual service in India" in the view taken of it in the Regulations of the Indian Army and Navy.

According to these regulations, an officer may absent himself from his duty, on medical certificate, and may sojourn at any of the hill stations in the interior of India, or may spend his time at the Cape of Good Hope, or in Van Diemen's Land, and the period of his absence, which may extend to two years will be reckoned as "actual service in India;" but if with a similar object a like period of two years be passed in England or any part of Europe, the time so spent will be deducted from his term of service, and will not be allowed to reckon for ultimate pension. These rules were promulgated at a time when the only communication with India was by a five months' voyage round the Cape, and though ill-adapted to the present time when the mother country is so much more easily accessible from India than either the Cape or Australia, they are still in force, and as every officer on his entry into the service is made fully acquainted with them, no injustice can be complained of, however much such restrictions may operate to check intercourse with Europe, which, for the good of the Services, should be rather fostered than discouraged.

An officer debilitated by the scorching heat of the Persian Gulf, smitten down by a fever contracted in the duties of a survey on the coast of Africa, or suffering from a wound, is urged by a medical committee to proceed to Europe as absolutely necessary to the restitution of his health. He knows that any time spent beyond the Isthmus of Suez will not reckon towards his pension, but he is told that nothing less than England will restore him; he feels that a visit to Europe after an exile of perhaps fifteen or sixteen years in the East, will not only be a pleasure, but will tend greatly to his improvement as an officer.

The two years thus lost for pension he looks forward to make good in the future; but in 1860 he finds that it may be thought necessary to pension him off at once. He joined the Service, say, on the 1st January, 1840, 20 years happens to be one of the periods in the sliding scale of the proposed pension; then had it not been for that fatal visit to England, he would, by the 1st January, 1860, have completed 20 years' regulation service in India, and could have claimed the rate of pension to which that period entitles him; but as this time was *not* spent in the wilds of New Zealand, or among the Boers at the Cape, he finds that he can claim but 18 years' "actual service in India," and will be granted only the next lower grade of pension, which may probably be that for 15 years' service.

This case is perhaps sufficient to exhibit the operation and effect of a scale of pension that is determined by length of "service in India," rather than by the actual time passed in the Service, or since first joining the service; and it will prove that the conditions of a pension unexpectedly forced upon a body of officers before their period of servitude is complete, cannot with justice be based upon the same regulations as may obtain with regard to pensions at the termination of service, which can be taken up at the will of the pensioner.

The number of captains in the Royal Navy actually employed is 129 out of 356, and 202 commanders out of 500. It is plain, therefore, that amalgamation with the R.N. will be to the Indian Navy officer nothing more than a decadence. He would find that in joining the Royal Navy according to his present standing, his prospects would be utterly ruined. Take for instance the case of the senior officers of the different ranks in the Indian Navy, the senior captain is of between 33 and 34 years' service, yet his commission as captain dates on the 9th of March, 1855; he would enter the Royal Navy as the 245th on the list of captains; in his own service, if he has not already served as 2nd class commodore, he will be entitled to do so at the next vacancy; and although as captain in the Royal Navy on the Indian station, he would draw rather larger allowances than as captain in the Indian Navy, there would be this disadvantge that he would have but little chance of ever getting a command at all. The effect of the change then to him, would be to reduce him from 1000*l.* a year in India to the half-pay of 10*s.* 6*d.* a day in England. The senior commander in the Indian Navy is of 31 years' service, the next vacancy will give him his post rank; but in the Royal Navy he will enter only as 278th commander, his commission being so late as the 8th of February 1850—and *when* or *how* will he obtain his promotion? In point of pay he will exchange 600*l.* a year for 8*s.* 6*d.* a day. The same with the lieutenants; they are sure of promotion now, they are sure of employment; throw them into the Royal Navy, and all they are sure of is their half-pay of 5*s.* a day.

But the course which the officers of Indian Navy think ought to be pursued should be, not to pension off officers still ready and willing for duty, their experience and ultimate local knowledge being lost both to themselves and the public, nor yet to force them into amalgamation with the Royal Navy to their infinite disadvantage, but to remodel their Service, to place it on such a footing that it shall be fully capable of taking charge of the Indian Seas in time of peace or war—to maintain, in short, a truly efficient Indian Navy.

INCREASE OF SERGEANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Believing that you are willing to do all the good that is in the power of an editor of a professional paper, I will give you my idea of the point, of all others, in which a great improvement can be made. I am not magician enough to promise a great result without any cost; I can, however, for a small cost suggest a great increase of efficiency. Double the establishment of sergeants in each regiment. There is such a demand for competent non-commissioned officers for all sorts of duties, detached from their companies, that to see one with his company is quite a treat. They are employed recruiting (the sooner that is done away with, regimentally, the better), the hospital corps, the commissariat corps, the regimental hospital, the school (for training-masters), the musquetry instructor, the Rifle Volunteers, the brigade, and other offices,—each and all want your very best man. The captain must do without, and make lance ranks to do the work without the pay. A large increase in the non-commissioned ranks, with the admitted liability of furnishing all the departments with the best assistants, would do more to bring a better class into the Army than giving twenty commissions for one that is given now. F. Q.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—We take the liberty of inquiring whether pensioners serving in the Royal Arsenal are eligible for the Royal Arsenal Volunteers? Because last night, at a very full meeting of the Royal Gun Factory department, held for the purpose of organising companies of Artillery and Rifles, a number of old pensioners, who are employed in various capacities, said that being enrolled in the local corps, they could not join in the movement.

Now, as the object of this corps is the protection of the arsenal, surely it would be better that we pensioners, who already know our drill and the use of our weapons, should be enrolled in a force where our services could be instantly available, and where we are always to be found at a moment's notice.

Can you obtain from the War Office, or the Horse Guards, or the Admiralty, permission for pensioners serving in the arsenal to join the Royal Arsenal Volunteers? And shall we be allowed the same privileges as to pay, uniforms, and equipments, as we now are in the local companies?

Signatures of pensioners employed in the Royal Arsenal:—C. Collins, R.A.; J. Foy, R.A., (late sergeant); John Fyfe, R.A.; Abel Robinson, R.H.A.; Richard Whitlow, R.A.; George Elliott, R.A., (late Sergeant Conductor of Stores, Kertch); Joseph Perry, E.I.C.; William Daw, R.H.A.; C. Gilinu, R.A.; Thomas Stone, R.A.; John Anderson, R.A.; John Scott, late R.A.; W. Staples, R.A.; W. Miller, R.A.; W. Sheperd, R.A.; W. Davidson, R.A.; P. T. Eccleston, R.A.; T. Anderson (4th King's Own); M. Johnstone, R.A.; H. Holden, R. H.A.; John McManus, R.A.; John Mathew, R.A.; J. Vise, R.A.; T. Bolwell, R.M.; R. Lockyer, R.A.; John Richards, 67th Foot; W. Baker, 4th Light D.; J. Holmes, (Quartermaster, R.N., H.M.S. Harrier); John Merchant, Corporal, R.M.; Henry Davis, Gunner, R.A.; G. Barber, R.A.; P. Curley, R.A.; S. Garrett, R.A.; James Price, R.A.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Jones asked the Secretary of State for India whether the officers of the Queen's service who were present at the defence of Lucknow had been allowed to count any extra service for their pension in consequence thereof, and whether the same privilege was to be extended to the officers of the late Company's army who also served at the defence of Lucknow, and whether it was the attention of the Government to mark in any other way their appreciation of their services.—Sir C. Wood said he was happy to state, with reference to the officers of the Indian army, that one year's service towards pension had already been granted to them, and they had also had twelve months' batta and a special clasp granted to them for their conduct at Lucknow. He believed also that nearly all the officers employed had received their brevet rank, or one of the distinctions of the Bath had been conferred upon them. By the last mail the Government had received an account of the amount of the Delhi prize-money, and by the next mail they expected to receive information that it had been distributed.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF BOB, THE 1ST BATTALION OF SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS' DOG.—As the battalion was marching up Stafford-row, opposite the entrance to Buckingham Palace, on Thursday the 16th instant, Bob, as was his usual custom, was running about amongst the band and drums; he had just passed through the ranks of the band to the left, a fishmonger's cart was passing at the instant, the horse of which struck him with his feet and knocked him down; before he could recover himself the off wheel of the cart passed over his body, and killed him on the spot. The thing was so purely accidental, that it is not supposed the three men in the cart even knew it was done; one of the Drums was ordered to fall out of the ranks and carry him back to the Buckingham Palace guard-room; as poor Old Bob was carried past the battalion, the feelings of regret expressed by both officers and men were such as could only be felt by those who have lost a pet such as Bob was in the battalion. Bob joined the battalion in Windsor in the spring of 1853; he was supposed to belong to a butcher at Slough. The butcher fetched him away several times from barracks; but it was of no use, Bob seemed determined to join the Service, and join it he did, and remained with it to the time of his death one of the greatest pets that ever lived. It would be impossible to state a tithe of the hair-breadth escapes Bob has had in his day. Bob was one of the first on board the Simoom, the ship that took the battalion to Malta. "Whose dog is that?" roared out the First Lieutenant. No particular owner answering the question, "Chuck him overboard," followed immediately. A sergeant, fortunately for Bob, picked him up in his arms, and kept him there until it was decided that Bob belonged to everybody. He was present with the battalion at Alma, Inkermann, Balaklava, and rarely ever missed going into the trenches with the men. He would hunt round shot and live shell. His escapes from the bursting of shell were miraculous. He is at present in the hands of Mr. Leadbeater, to be stuffed, with the view of placing him in the United Service Museum.

Obituary.

Lieutenant-General J. Wright, K.H., died at Southsea on the 16th inst., at the advanced age of 84 years, after a gallant and honourable career in the Royal Marines. The venerable general in his early professional service was engaged in most of Lord Nelson's attacks—On Rota and Cadiz in 1797, the battle of the Nile, the campaign of Naples in 1799; at the surrender of Ovo and Novo, Fort St. Elmo, Capua, and Guata, and the cutting-out of the Guiep, at Vigo. He was also among the gallant troops in the campaign in Egypt in 1801; and the last scene of his active service was at the siege of Algiers in 1816. On his retirement from the service he was placed on full pay. His commissions bore date as follows:—Second lieutenant, April 21, 1796; first lieutenant, June 10, 1799; captain, July 27, 1808; major, Sept. 16, 1816; lieut.-colonel, Jan. 10, 1837; colonel, Aug. 26, 1839; major-general, Nov. 11, 1851; and lieut.-general, June 20, 1855.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BAILLIE—Jan. 8, at Calcutta, the wife of Herbert Baillie, Esq., surgeon, H.M.'s Bengal Army, of a son.

BARKLEY—Feb. 18, at Stoke Cottage, near Bath, the wife of Lieutenant Edward Barkley, R.N., of H.M.S. Cossack, of a daughter.

BEWES—Feb. 15, at 4, Crescent Place, Plymouth, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Bewes, 73rd Regiment, of a daughter.

BLANC—Feb. 16, at 22, Fulham Place, Maida Hill West, the wife of Assistant-Commissary-General Blanc, of a daughter.

HAVELOCK—Jan. 15, at Bombay, the lady of Lieutenant Jos. Havelock, 6th Bombay N.I., of a son.

JONES-PARRY—Jan. 5, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain Jones-Parry, 1st Madras Fusiliers, of a daughter.

KAYE—Feb. 21, at West Huntingdon, near York, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel G. Lister Kaye, of a daughter.

PATON—Feb. 16, at Elmbank, near Aberdeen, the wife of Major Paton, of Grandholm, of a daughter.

PONSONBY—Feb. 18, at 22, Upper Grosvenor Street, Lady Maria Ponsonby, of a son.

STEWART—Feb. 17, at Swain's Hotel, Edinburgh, Mrs. R. F. Shaw Stewart, of a son.

WADMAN—Feb. 1, in the Quarantine Harbour, Valetta, Malta, on board the Peninsular and Oriental steam-ship China, the wife of Captain Arthur J. P. Wadman, King's Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GIBSON—CLARKE—Jan. 26, at the Cathedral, Barbadoes, Charles Edgar Gibson, Captain 49th Regiment, to Georgina Eliza, eldest daughter of William Clarke, Esq., M.D., of Tweedside.

GORDON—EAST—Feb. 18, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, by the Rev. Freeman H. Bishop, uncle of the bride, Robert Gordon, Esq., Captain 4th Regiment (Rifle Corps), Bombay, eldest son of the late Robert Gordon, Esq., to Marie Theresa, youngest daughter of the late Sir East George Clayton East, of Hall Place, Berkshire, Bart.

HARWAR—SMITH—Feb. 18, at Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, by the Rev. C. Lushington, vicar of Walton, assisted by the Rev. A. Russell, rector of SS. George and Botolph, London, James Lees Harwar, Esq., Captain West York Rifles, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Smith, Esq., of Hambleton House, near Selby, Yorkshire.

HOPE—GOSLING—Jan. 4, at Secunderabad, Madras, Captain Frederick Henry Hope, of the 1st Royal Regiment, to Anna Maria, daughter of Colonel Gosling, 10th Madras Native Infantry.

PEIRCE—GORE—Jan. 21, at the Cathedral Church, Bombay, by the Rev. W. K. Hitcher, Senior Chaplain, Robert Hodges, youngest son of the late John James Peirce, Esq., of Canterbury, to Caroline, eldest surviving daughter of Major Gore, Royal Artillery, and granddaughter of the late Colonel Gore, formerly of H.M. 33rd Regiment.

PRIOR—DALTON—Feb. 21, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. J. L. Prior, rector of Lynby, Notts, Lieutenant-Colonel L. M. Murray Prior, D.L., of Earl's Terrace, Kensington, Commandant of the Royal Elthorne Light Infantry, to Laura, widow of William Dalton, Esq., of Sleningford Park, Yorkshire.

ROBERTS—KING—Feb. 18, at All Souls', Langham Place, by the Rev. Francis W. Adey, of Markyate College, cousin of the bride, the Rev. W. Anwyl Roberts, of Llandudno, son of the late W. Anwyl Roberts, incumbent of St. Germains, Llanrwst, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Colonel King, K.H., for many years on the Staff of Ireland, and formerly of the 16th Lancers.

UNIACKE—FORTESCUE—Feb. 16, at Street, near Glastonbury, by the Rev. H. Fortescue, assisted by the Rev. R. N. Wood, Henry T. Uniacke, Captain 19th Regiment, only son of the late John Uniacke, Esq., of Boughton House, near Chester, Ardnasach, county of Cork, Ireland, and 8, Belmont, Bath, to Isabella L. Fortescue, daughter of George Fortescue, Esq., of Plymouth.

VAUGHAN—WELD—Feb. 15, at Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, by the Right Rev. Bishop Vaughan, Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan, of Courtfield, Monmouthshire, to Mary, only surviving daughter of Joseph Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle.

DEATHS.

BARRY—Dec. 17, at Cape Coast Castle, Africa, aged 39, Philip John Stapleton Barry, Major, Royal Engineers, eldest son of Major-General P. Barry, R.E., sincerely regretted by his family and friends.

BOWER—Feb. 12, after a severe and painful illness, aged 20, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Malta, where he had been invalided from Her Majesty's ship St. Jean D'Acre, Leonard William, youngest son of Robert Bower, Esq., Welham-Malton, Yorkshire.

BROWNE—Feb. 19, at Brighton, Isabella, wife of Major Clement Reid Browne, Bengal Army, aged 46.

BURGESS—Feb. 10, at Naples, of malaria fever, most deeply lamented by his family, and universally respected, Commander George Foster Burgess, H.M.S. Cressy, aged 33.

CHAPLIN—Dec. 13, at Hobart Town, Tasmania, Arthur Lewis Chaplin, Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General, second and youngest son of the late Captain Charles Chaplin, R.E., aged 26.

CHATTERTON—Feb. 6, at her residence, Guernsey, Charlotte, relict of the late Major Chatterton, and daughter of the late General Sir William Green, Bart., Royal Engineers.

DUFF—Feb. 19, at Paris, William Duff, Esq., of Bhaugulpore, East Indies, son of the late General Patrick Duff, aged 73.

GRYLLS—Feb. 7, at Cheltenham, aged 33, Charles Gerveys Grylls, Commander R.N., eldest surviving son of the Rev. Henry Grylls, vicar of St. Neot, Cornwall.

HAMES—Feb. 16, at Worthing, Ann, relict of the late Major Western Hames, of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, respected and regretted by all who knew her.

HEATHER—Feb. 20, at Charlton, S.E., Jemima Selina, wife of J. F. Heather, Esq., M.A., for many years Mathematical Master at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

MURRAY—Jan. 16, at the Barracks, Jamaica, much esteemed and regretted by his brother officers and all who knew him, Captain Wm. M'Carthy Murray, of the 2nd W. I. Regiment, aged 38, leaving a widow and three children to deplore his loss.

SAVAGE—Dec. 12, at Howrah, near Calcutta, after a short illness, deeply regretted by his family and friends, Charles Hotham Savage, Esq., eldest son of the late Arthur Savage, Esq., R.N., late of Sydney, New South Wales.

TAYLOR—Feb. 14, at Guildford, Elizabeth Margaretta Eleanor, only daughter of Captain G. Kepple Taylor, Royal Artillery, aged 4 months.

Mr. George Goldsack, who joined the Royal Gun Factories on the 10th February, 1810, and has just been superannuated on a pension of 152*l.* 15*s.*, held the appointment of Examiner of Ordnance, and not that of a modeller. This estimable gentleman is so universally respected throughout the department, and indeed throughout the whole arsenal, that a handsome testimonial is about to be presented to him.

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Advertisements.

V. R.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE FOR SEAMEN.

IMPORTANT TO SEAMEN.

Extract from the Speech of Lord Clarence Paget, Secretary to the Admiralty, made in the House of Commons on Monday, Feb. 13th, 1860.

"I know what Seamen are. They are fine, noble, hearty creatures, but men of remarkably suspicious character, and if there are any people they are suspicions of, it is the Admiralty. Captain Brown reports from the different merchant ports that the men say, 'We think the inducement very fair. We think it very handsome; but they only want to kidnap us. The moment we put our names down they will send us off to China.' It is very curious to see men labouring under that delusion. I have been asked over and over again by directors of the great shipping companies, and by men of importance in these commercial ports, for some assurance on the part of the Government that the men will not be called out until war is declared. I told them I could not give that assurance; but I also told them that it was perfectly certain there was NO INTENTION TO CALL THEM OUT except in the event of a critical emergency; that THE THREAT OF IMMEDIATE HOSTILITIES, OR OF SOME NATIONAL DANGER WHICH WOULD OBLIGE US TO MAKE THE GREATEST EXERTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF OUR SHORES, WERE THE ONLY CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THE GOVERNMENT WOULD CALL FOR THEIR SERVICES. If I can reassure them by what I say to-night, I really believe little more is wanting to induce them to flock to the force. (Hear, hear.) It is so far satisfactory that they are beginning to get over this extraordinary idea. I WISH TO DECLARE TO THEM THAT HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT HAVE NO SORT OF INTENTION TO KIDNAP THEM INTO THE NAVY. (Hear, hear.) And perhaps I had better add a more practical assurance—THAT, IF WE WISHED, WE COULD NOT ENTER THEM IN THE NAVY, because the number is complete, and except for casualties we have no means of entering any considerable number of men over and above what we have at present. (Hear.) I think this is a very satisfactory state of things, and that the House will be glad to hear THERE IS NO DIFFICULTY IN GETTING MEN."

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A Volunteer must have served five years at sea, be an A.B., and under 40.

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A Pension of £12 after requisite service, and when worn out.

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Twenty-eight days' Drill in every Year, with Pay and Allowance for victuals and lodging.

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To serve in the Navy on an emergency, if required by Her Majesty.

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☞ For particulars as to Inrolment, and for detailed conditions, application should be made to any Shipping Master or Customs or Coast-Guard Officer.

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The Central Association appeals to the Public for a continuance of that support so generously accorded to it in times past.

War, with its exigencies, has by no means ceased, for at this moment there are more than 100 applicants for help, whose husbands, now serving in India or China, have been absent from them during periods varying from two months to three years, without, in many cases, sending any money home for their support.

And even were there no such claims on the Association, a wide sphere of usefulness would still lie before it in time of Peace, and it earnestly hopes to be able to continue its efforts to carry out those more extended objects which it was originally designed to effect, viz.: the permanent improvement of a numerous and too long neglected class.

By God's blessing the Association has alleviated many a bitter pang, and not its least effort to afford relief to the objects of its solicitude was the recent contribution of upwards of 1300*l.* towards the outfit of a large number of soldiers' wives with their families, in conjunction with Her Majesty's Quartermaster-General and the Emigration Commissioners, on their embarkation to join their husbands and fathers in India.

But the chief object of its operations is now directed to the maintenance of local branches at such places as Woolwich, Chatham, Parkhurst, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Dublin, Winchester, Ballincolig, and other large garrison and seaport towns, where efforts are being, or will be, made to keep up lying-in hospitals, cheap lodgings, children's nurseries, and work societies affording remuneration and elevating employment.

For this benevolent purpose, subscriptions and donations, however small, are earnestly requested, and will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, the Hon. A. KINNAIRD, M.P., at Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, & Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or by the Secretary, Captain S. F. JACSON, at the office, 7, Whitehall, S.W.

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THE COMMITTEES OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION AND VOLUNTEER SERVICE CLUB have made arrangements for a

DINNER OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS,

To take place in the Grand Concert Hall of the St. James's Hall, on the 7th of MARCH, the day on which Her Majesty will hold a Court for the reception of Volunteer officers.

His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE has consented to preside.

The dinner will be limited to commissioned officers of Volunteer corps and the respective Committees of the National Rifle Association and Volunteer Service Club, Uniforms or Court Dress.

Vouchers for the dinner tickets may be obtained on application to the Hon. Sec. of the Volunteer Service Club, No. 7, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., up to the 1st of March inclusive. All vouchers not exchanged by the 4th will be cancelled. Dinner tickets, including wine, 25*s.* each, may be purchased by holders of vouchers from Messrs. SAMS, St. James's Street; Messrs. MITCHELL, Messrs. CHAPPELL, Messrs. OLLIVIER, of Bond Street; Messrs. CRAMER, BEALE, & Co., Regent Street; and the ticket-office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Dinner on table at half-past six.—7, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W. Feb. 21, 1860.

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The above-named noblemen and gentlemen have formed themselves into a Provisional Committee for the purpose of establishing the Club.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming members are requested to send their names to the Honorary Secretary, by whom any further information will be given.

By order,
WILLIAM HENRY DE CARTERET, R.N.,
Honorary Secretary.

7, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.,
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CAVAN MILITIA.—WANTED, for the above Regiment, a PAYMASTER-SERGEANT. Pensioner preferred. A liberal allowance will be given, if competent, and fully acquainted with the duties. Applications and Testimonials to be addressed to Captain and Adjutant N. GOSSELIN, Cavan Militia, Cavan.

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TO VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

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Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D.,
Analyst of "The Lancet" Sanatory Commission,
Author of "Adulterations Detected." "The Urine in Health and Disease," &c.
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AND

ARMY GAZETTE NAVY

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA

AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

Nº. IX. SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1860. { PRICE 6d. STAMPED 7d.

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A BRIEF statement of the circumstances under which the new artillery has been despatched to China,—or rather to the Red Sea, for the Armstrong guns have not reached the Indian Ocean yet—will justify in some measure the suspicions of those who believe that all is not right yet at the War Office and the other departments charged with the administration of the forces of Great Britain, and that a very successful attempt would be made to rival the confusion and chaos of the *arrangements* at the outset of the Crimean war, if we were again plunged into a contest with any European power. Whether that be so or not, here is the story. It was desirable to send the Armstrong batteries as soon as possible to the East. Arrangements accordingly were made by which the "Himalaya" was rendered disposable for the conveyance of the force to Alexandria, where other arrangements were cunningly devised for their conveyance by railway to Cairo and thence to Suez. Fearful of the consequences of too great rapidity of transit, however, on the guns or on the troops, the authorities lighted upon the notable expedient of neutralising the speed of the Himalaya during the western portion of the route, by employing the famous old steam-barge of Her Majesty's Indian Navy, the "Berenice," built at Glasgow in 1835, of 664 tons burthen, and 230 horse-power, which has been known to go eight knots under favourable circumstances, to go round to Suez, to take the artillery on board. By letters received from Cairo, dated February 16, it appears that one battery, R.A., sailed in that remarkable craft from Suez on the previous day. Thus it would appear that part of the Artillery force has been very nearly three weeks in Egypt, and the rest is still there; and if our ally, the Emperor of the French, were not the most magnanimous of men, he certainly might have asked for explanations of the delay. Perhaps he views with pity the weakness of our "system," which struggles with the carriage of a few guns as if it were engaged in marching a grand army into Italy.

But that is not all. The "Berenice," which was to have carried the 14th Dragoons from Bombay to Suez, had never apparently the least intention of doing anything of the kind, and had no notion of doing duty as a troop-ship. On being inspected it was found she had no cooking-coppers for the men's food, no tubs, no plates, dishes, or buckets, no bedding for the sick. And the Artillery officers were actually obliged to fit her out with these articles as well as they could, and to furnish her even with quarter-galleries at Suez. The officer in command had received no instructions to provide anything of the sort; and, as he knew the playful coyness which the authorities evince in regard to any advances made by officers on their own responsibility, he wisely declined to incur the risk. But the ship is at sea at last, and we wish her and her cargo a pleasant, and—if it were not mockery, we would say—a speedy voyage. H.M. 14th Light Dragoons were at the latest accounts not waiting at Suez, where they were expected to be—on the contrary, they were at Bombay, and it was said that tenders had just been issued for their transport round the Cape! Meanwhile Milward's battery is passing its time very agreeably, no doubt, in the harbour of Alexandria, on board the floating hotel, which the authorities have found for them on board H.M.S. Himalaya—a mode of lodging them which is however not very economical. But with a liberal Parliament, and the ungrudging liberality of the estimates, what signifies a few pounds? One may ask if this delay could not have been avoided, and if Great Britain, with her enormous resources in shipping, could not find better accommodation for her troops, and make more judicious endeavours to alleviate some of the horrid discomforts of a Red Sea passage in February?

We are glad to be able to say that the new order reducing the prices of cavalry commissions appears to be promptly appreciated by those for whose benefit it was devised. The Horse Guards is no longer without applications for the purchase of cornetcies, and not a few ensigns from the infantry are desirous of being transferred to the cavalry, now that promotion in that branch of the Service may be expected without the outlay of large sums; and that, as we hope a check will be put upon the extravagant style of living, which has been unquestionably one of the principal causes of denuding the service of subalterns.

The letter in which Mr. Sidney Herbert advocated the change is full of sound sense and thorough knowledge of the real position in which the cavalry service has been placed of late years. He is reduced to the alternative of abandoning the preliminary examination and the hard work and disagreeable service which are said to be the reasons why rich men of the old class of cavalry officers have not come forward of late years, or of introducing a new state of things and a new class of officers, as regards the means and expenditure. The Secretary for War says: "If we cannot get the men of large means and expensive habits, let us lower the money demands as far as possible, and obtain the same kind of young officers that we find offering in large numbers for the infantry regiments, who will not object to pass the examination, perform the heavy duty, and go on Indian service." We hope sincerely that the officers coming into the cavalry under these new regulations, and on the faith of an implied engagement that useless expenditure is to be discouraged, will find themselves able to sustain their position on moderate incomes. Considering the difference between the two rates of pay, they ought to be able to do so. For a prudent young man there is, after all, a not unimportant difference in the 95*l.* a-year of the ensign and the 146*l.* of the cornet; and we hope that the officers at present in the cavalry will have the good sense to acquiesce in the new state of things, and not to seek to maintain a regimental tone inconsistent with the means of the only class of young men who can now be induced to officer the cavalry corps. To fulfil one's social duties and be esteemed as a person of gentlemanlike habits does not necessarily cause a large personal expenditure; and in branches of the Service officered by more aristocratic families than the cavalry, there are several young officers keeping up their position sufficiently well on incomes of exceedingly modest proportions.

The influence of the official change of prices upon those actually paid for future promotion will of course to a great extent involve the success or failure of the new scheme. We are inclined to anticipate that this influence will be very considerable, and that the usual prices will be very little more than those usually paid in a good style of infantry regiment. A cavalry captain, retiring under the old rules, would have about 5000*l.* made up for him in the regiment. Of this sum the Government will now give him 1425*l.*—the regulation difference between cavalry and infantry—the officers who purchase in succession to him will make up as regulation 1800*l.*—or 3225*l.* altogether—leaving him about 1800*l.* out of pocket, assuming he had purchased at the rates usually given of late years. Of this 1800*l.* in all probibility he will suffer the loss of about one half. In other words, we anticipate that the price under the new system will settle down to about 3000*l.*

We believe that the official regulations must after a little time undergo still further modification. In fact a supplementary general order will soon become necessary, to settle more accurately the position of the cavalry officers who now hold commissions, to whom every consideration ought to be shown, not merely as a matter of justice to them, but as a useful element in lowering as far as possible the extra sums to be paid by their successors. For instance, a cavalry lieutenant's commission under the old rule was worth 1190*l.*, a troop is now worth 1800*l.*, and one of these lieutenants in purchasing it should be allowed to do so on payment of the difference, viz., 610*l.* If you treat a lieutenancy obtained at cavalry price as only worth 700*l.* and make the holder pay 1100*l.* more for his troop, you oblige him to pay 390*l.* which must be made up to him on retiring by the Government, and you compel him to give more than the market value for a commission. During the last three or four years many young gentlemen of moderate means have been induced to go into the cavalry, and their interests are not so unworthy of the attention of the authorities, but that one may anticipate some fair consideration of the claims they possess to be allowed to purchase their promotion by paying the difference between the cavalry price of their present and the infantry price of their new commissions.

In another respect, the change of price affords room for a still further reform of great importance which we have more than once advocated in these columns—namely, that purchase should cease with the rank of captain. It so happens that in Dragoon regiments a captain's commission, purchased at the old prices, is, in round numbers, worth a major's under the new; and a major's, obtained under the old system, is equal to that of a lieut.-colonel under the new. If, therefore, when a lieut.-colonel of cavalry retires, the major and the captain in succession were promoted without purchase, leaving the troop and the subaltern steps to go by purchase, a good foundation would be made for the introduction of the system of selecting field officers, and the principle which we have contended for in our preceding remarks would be sustained. Mr. Sidney Herbert is in favour of selection, and we adopt his views so far as we believe their fulfilment would prevent us having very bad commanding officers. At all events, we trust the new change in the cavalry arrangements may be made the introduction to changes not less important or salutary. A bold use of the "reserve fund" would do marvels in giving increased efficiency to the Service.

ARMY REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I see Sir De Lacy Evans is about to move for the abolition of purchase in the Army, due regard being paid to existing interests.

Now this can only be done by returning to each officer the regulation value of his commission. As it might be inconvenient to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to provide the whole amount necessary for this purpose all at once, I beg to suggest that a *saleable* annuity at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, terminable (say in fifty years) be granted to each officer who has purchased his commission.

Those who have received commissions without purchase to be granted similar annuities, valuing their commissions as 100*l.* a-year for each year they have served. Thus any officer who wished to realise his money would have only to dispose of his annuity; and if he did so at once he would get twenty years' purchase for it, or in other words, the exact amount of his capital.

I have said nothing about any compensation being made for the sums paid over regulation, because I do not think there can be the slightest claim for such; and because if purchase were done away with money would still be given by ambitious young men to induce their seniors to retire, and thus provide for their own advancement; so that the present purchasers who have paid more than the regulation, in all probability would not be so much out of pocket, after all.

In future (purchase being abolished) let the promotions be regimental, and by seniority (except in special cases), take a larger number of officers from the ranks.

To do this properly, oblige each commanding officer at the half-yearly inspections to bring to the notice of the inspecting officer such non-commissioned officers as he considers in every respect fit for promotion to commissioned rank. Let these men go before a board of examination, and if found qualified, promote them.

Increase the junior department of the R. M. C., and oblige every candidate for a commission to pass through it.

Reduce the expense of living in cavalry regiments. If measures of this kind are adopted, we shall no longer hear of the difficulty of procuring cornets and ensigns for Her Majesty's Service.—Your most obedient servant,

AN EX-DRAGOON.

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THE ARMY.

6th Dragoon Guards. Lieutenant de Bourbel has left the depôt to join the regiment in India.

7th Dragoon Guards. Lieut.-Colonel Forrest, Lieutenant O'Dowd, and Cornet Goldsmith have joined head-quarters at Sealkote.

2nd Dragoons. A court of inquiry has been ordered upon a field officer of this regiment, to which we refer more particularly in our leading remarks.

3rd Light Dragoons. Six troops and ten officers have been ordered from Dublin to Cork, to act in aid of the civil power during the election. The officers had arranged to give a ball to their friends in Dublin, which has been necessarily postponed in consequence of this unexpected move.

5th Lancers will arrive at Aldershot in the course of the ensuing week.

14th Light Dragoons. This regiment was to have come from Bombay to Suez in the Berenice, and from Alexandria home in the Himalaya, but it would appear that the order from England did not arrive in time, and the regiment will possibly be sent round the Cape.

Royal Artillery—A detachment of Royal Artillery left Woolwich on Tuesday, and proceeded by railway to Southampton for embarkation, to join the batteries stationed at Malta and Corfu.

Royal Engineers. A board of officers having assembled at Brompton Barracks to report upon the state of health of Captain the Hon. J. J. Bury, R.E., who has recently returned from Australia, the Duke of Cambridge has granted that officer twelve months' leave of absence.

Lieutenant G. W. Johnson, R.E., proceeded from head quarters to Dover on Wednesday, to be employed in the superintendence of the engineering works now in progress at that station.

The surveying expedition of the Royal Engineers about to be despatched to New Zealand are ordered to embark on board the Nugget.

8th Regiment—1st Battalion has moved from Cawnpore to Calcutta.

9th Regiment. The second division of the 1st Battalion embarked this week for Corfu, where the head quarters of the battalion have arrived in the Perseverance.

20th Regiment. A detachment of 200 of the 2nd Battalion has left Dublin for Naas, to make room for the City of Dublin Militia previous to their disembodiment.

24th Regiment. The 2nd battalion embarks at Cork this day on board the Donald M'Kay, which will bring home the 61st Regiment.

31st Regiment. Captain Prevost is on leave from the depôt at Chatham.

45th Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Shaw, late of this regiment, has arrived at Chatham, and taken the command of the Invalid Depôt, in lieu of Lieut.-Colonel Henry Anderson, who retires after having the command five years.

46th Regiment. Major Platt leaves Marseilles on the 5th, for Bombay, to join.

54th Regiment is ordered to Cawnpore.

76th Regiment. The band have presented the master with a valuable silver snuff-box, with the following inscription:—"Presented to Signor J. Reggazoli by the Band of the 76th Regiment, as a token of their high respect and esteem, 14th of February, 1860."

78th Regiment. A party of about 180 men, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lockhart, arrived from Fort George last week and took up their quarters in Edinburgh Castle, vacated by the West York Rifles, who are now distributed in Paisley, Ayr, and other towns. The main body of the regiment, under Colonel Ewart, left Fort George at 2 o'clock on Friday morning, and, travelling by railway, reached Edinburgh about half-past 5 in the afternoon. The city bells were rung as the signal that the regiment was expected, and the Edinburgh Rifle Volunteers the Midlothian Coast Artillery, and the Leith Rifles turned out to line the way for the gallant Highlanders, and to give them a military salutation. All the way from the railway station at Waverley Bridge to the Castle (*vid* Princes Street and Mound) there was an immense concourse of people of all classes in the streets. At the platform two bands—those of the County Militia and the Coast Volunteers—had taken up their places to play the "Conquering Hero" and other appropriate tunes. The Lord Provost was present, and shook hands with the Colonel, giving him welcome and congratulation. When the regiment left the station they were at once involved in a tremendous and eager crowd, who sent up ringing cheers, while hats and handkerchiefs were enthusiastically waved from the windows commanding the scene. The Volunteers were scarcely able to stem the multitude, and their line not being very continuous the Highlanders had actually to push and elbow their way through at many points. At length the protecting lines of the Volunteers ceased altogether, and the soldiers, fatigued with their journey, could with difficulty make their way up to the Castle, owing to the pressure. The band of the regiment was quite unable to continue the strains of "Auld Lang-syne," with which they had hitherto responded to the public welcome, and the "big drummer" had for some distance to hold his sonorous instrument in silence above his head till some of the ready throng gave their aid to drag it along. Even the ranks of the column were somewhat broken, and the gallant Highlanders could not in some cases prevent their being relieved of their rifles by those who desired to do them the service of carrying them, while many of them found old and new friends in the crowd who eagerly sought to bear them company. It was not till half-past 6 o'clock that the regiment reached the Castle, into which they were followed by the loud huzzas that had accompanied their whole progress. It is just twenty years since he 78th were last quartered in Edinburgh Castle, and it was shortly after they left Edinburgh that they were sent out to India, whence they have now returned covered with so much glory.

87th Regiment Moves down country towards Calcutta, and is said to be one of the regiments destined for China.

Rifle Brigade The 2nd Battalion has been ordered to Ferozepore.

The Inspector-General of Fortifications' Department and the Barrack Department, so long located at Harrington-house, Whitehall-gardens, have this week been removed to the War-office in Pall Mall.

The Secretary of State for War, with the concurrence of the General Commanding-in-Chief, has decided that the army shall be equipped exclusively with those rifled muskets, pattern 1853, the parts of which are universal, or respectively interchangeable, and that the arms which are non-interchangeable shall be kept for the militia, volunteers, and other forces.

A committee of officers will be assembled, it is said, to consider the best form of musket, as it is apprehended the present Enfields are too thin in the barrel, and it is proposed to increase the thickness by diminishing the bore. The recent changes in the size of the cartridge and bullet, which was diminished to facilitate loading, have injured the precision of fire.

A new muzzle-loading gun, the invention of Commander Scott, R.N., is to be tested in a few days by the Ordnance Select Committee, at the Government practice range, Shoeburyness.

The Government has presented a number of beautifully executed maps and plates of the Crimean campaign to the non-commissioned officers' library at the Royal Engineer establishment, Brompton Barracks, the whole of the sieges and other operations in which the British forces were engaged being faithfully represented.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL MALL, Feb. 28.

General Order.—No. 746.

Dated Horse Guards, S.W., Feb. 28.

In consideration of the eminent services of Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., during the late operations in India, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to promote this distinguished officer to the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Army.

By order of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief,

(Signed) G. A. Wetherall, Adjutant-General.

BREVET.

Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., to be Lieutenant-General; Feb. 28.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, March 2.

22nd Regiment of Foot—Major-General Sir John Lysaght Pennefather, K.C.B., from the 46th Foot, to be Colonel, vice General Sir William Francis Patrick Napier, K.C.B., deceased; Feb. 13.

46th Foot—Major-General John Geddes, to be Colonel, vice Major-General Sir John L. Pennefather, K.C.B., transferred to the Colonelcy of the 22nd Foot; Feb. 13.

2nd Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet Edward Vandeleur to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Payne, who retires; March 2.

5th Light Dragoons—William Potter Stephenson, Gent., to be Cornet, without purchase, vice John O'Gown Smith, who resigns; March 2.

8th Light Dragoons—Thomas Coates, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Goldswortny, promoted; March 2.

9th Light Dragoons—Ensign John George Buchan Hepburn, from the 4th Foot, to be Cornet, vice Crofton, promoted; March 2.

10th Light Dragoons—Cambré Brabazon Ponsonby, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Barthorp, promoted; March 2.

11th Light Dragoons—The Commission of Paymaster Coventry to be antedated to Feb. 1.

Royal Engineers—Brevet Colonel William Turnbull Renwick to be Colonel, vice Wulff, retired upon full-pay; Captain and Brevet-Colonel Lintorn Arabin Simmons, C.B., on the Seconded List, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captain and Brevet-Major George Archibald Leach to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Renwick; Jan. 31. Captain Robert Dundas Kerr, from half-pay, to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Barry, deceased; Dec. 18. Second Captain Richard Warren to be Captain, vice Leach; Second Captain Charles Augustus Rice, from half-pay, to be Second Captain, vice Warren; Jan. 31.

Military Train—For Brevet-Colonel John Clark Kennedy, C. B., Lieutenant-Colonel, upon half-pay of the 18th Foot, to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Brevet-Colonel M'Murdo, C.B., &c., which appeared in the Gazette of the 10th ult., read Brevet-Colonel John Clark Kennedy, C.B., from Lieut.-Colonel, half-pay 18th Foot, to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Colonel M'Murdo, C.B., &c.

1st Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant James Creagh to be Captain, by purchase, vice Chrystie, who retires; Ensign Cresswell Keane Charles Rooke to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Cumming, who retires; Ensign Fergus Farrel to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Creagh; Hutchison Possnett, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bloomfield, promoted; March 2.

6th Foot—Lieutenant James George Cockburn to be Adjutant, vice Lawrell, promoted; Nov. 19.

10th Foot—Lieutenant John Bartholomew Corballis, from the 39th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Lynam, who exchanges; March 2.

12th Foot—Captain Francis Williams, from half-pay, Unattached, to be Captain, vice Samuel Fairtlough, seconded, having been appointed Permanent Instructor at the School of Musketry at Hythe; March 2.

14th Foot—Captain James Dickson Mackenzie, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice Dwyer, who exchanges; March 2.

19th Foot—Lieutenant John Binnie Mackenzie to be Captain, vice Uniacke, who retires; Ensign Brunhead Rogers to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mackenzie; March 2.

22nd Foot—Lieutenant Henry Proctor to be Captain, by purchase, vice Couch, who retires; Ensign William Cunliffe Powis to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Proctor; Ensign Louis Richard Grismond Vaughan has been superseded, being absent without leave; March 2.

34th Foot—Ensign Lutley Jordan to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Peel, promoted; Ensign Charles Edward Leeson, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mathew, who retires; March 2.

39th Foot—Lieutenant Frederick Augustus Lynam, from the 10th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Corballis, who exchanges; March 2.

47th Foot—Captain Graham Taylor, from the 53rd Foot, to be Captain, vice Garnier, who exchanges; March 2.

52nd Foot—Ensign Henry Atkinson Adair, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Julian, promoted; Jan. 31.

53rd Foot—Captain Brownlow North Garnier, from the 47th Foot to be Captain, vice Taylor, who exchanges; March 2.

58th Foot—Henry Thomas Butler, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Reeves, deceased; March 2.

84th Foot—Ensign William Frank Wheatley to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lambert, deceased; Feb. 11. Ensign James Murray Thomas Simpson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wheatley, whose promotion, by purchase, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 21st of February, has been cancelled; March 2. Lieutenant William Frank Wheatley to be Adjutant, vice Lambert, deceased; Feb. 11.

1st West India Regiment—Captain Gage Hall Dwyer, from the 14th Foot to be Captain, vice Mackenzie, who exchanges; March 2.

2nd West India Regiment—Lieutenant Lloyd Richter Creak Drouet to be Captain, without purchase, vice Murray, deceased; Ensign Lionel Lowdham Brett to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Drouet; Jan. 17. Andrew Truelove Edge, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Brett; March 2.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—John Shiel, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mesham, promoted; March 2.

Purveyor's Department.

Purveyor's Clerk of the First Class, Henry de Burgh Adams to be Purveyor to the Forces, vice T. A. Corbett, whose services have been dispensed with; March 2.

Brevet.

Colonel Henry Powell Wulff, retired full-pay, Royal Engineers, to be Major-General, the rank being honorary only; Jan. 31.

Lieut.-Colonel William Henry Miller, of the Madras Artillery, to be Aide-de Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army; March 2.

The Brevet Commission of Brevet-Major C. F. Young, Royal Artillery, to be antedated to the 20th July, 1858.

Paymaster James Twibil, 38th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 27th Jan., 1860; March 2.

Notice.—The next Examination of Candidates for direct Commissions in the Army will be held, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on Wednesday the 11th of April next, and following days.

THE SONS OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—In the House of Commons it was stated (with reference to the admitting the sons of officers of the Indian army into Woolwich and Sandhurst) that "The College of Sandhurst was not financially in a prosperous condition," &c., &c., &c., and that "it should be remembered that officers of the Indian Army had a higher rate of pay, and their widows higher pensions, than the officers of the Queen's Army. This made a great difference between them." Now, the widows of the Indian officers get pensions *that their husbands pay for by monthly deductions all their lifetime, as also by heavy donations to the fund* from which widows draw pensions, therefore the Government cannot take the credit of this!

As to the pay of the Indian Officers, it is exactly the same as that of Her Majesty's Army, when they are in India!

Indian Officers are therefore to get nothing in England! yet Her Majesty's Officers take equal share of all the "loaves and fishes" in India!

Yours obediently, Observer.

The Royal Engineers' Memorial.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the large memorial which is to be erected at the eastern entrance to Brompton-barracks, to the memory of those officers and men of the Royal Engineers who fell in the Crimea, was performed on Thursday afternoon by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, in the presence of Sir John Burgoyne, Inspector-General of Fortifications, and nearly the whole of the generals and other officers of the Royal Engineers, and a large concourse of spectators. The memorial, which is to be erected at the cost of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Engineers, will be one of the most handsome structures of the kind in the kingdom. It will consist of a lofty central arch, with two side arches, the whole being about 35 feet in height, 45 feet in width, and 10 feet in depth. The height of the middle arch will be 22 feet, and that of the two side arches 13 feet. The whole will be of a very massive and substantial character, and will be highly ornamented. It is to be built of Portland stone, faced with marble, elaborately carved, on which will be inscribed the names of every officer and man of the Royal Engineers, who fell in the Crimea. The memorial is to be built from the designs of Mr. Digby Wyatt, by Messrs. Mansfield and Son, and the total cost will be 7000*l.*, exclusive of the iron gates, which will be made from the cannon taken from the Russians, and presented by the Government. The motto of the Royal Engineers, "Quo fas et gloria ducunt," will be engraved at the summit. His Royal Highness, after the performance of the ceremony, made a minute inspection of the Royal and Indian Engineers, the corps marching past in slow and quick time. At the termination of the manœuvres, the duke, together with all the officers of the Royal Engineers, partook of luncheon in the large mess-room of Brompton barracks, to which about 100 of the most distinguished officers had been invited. The duke returned to town in the afternoon, a royal salute from the battery being fired on his departure. In the evening a magnificent dinner was given by the officers of the Royal Engineers in their mess-room, and Colonel Sandham also had a large dinner party. The non-commissioned officers likewise dined together. The memorial will be about six months in progress.

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STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Corrected up to 3rd March, 1860.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depôt is stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Windsor
2nd do.—Regent's Park
Royal Horse Guards—Hyde Park
1st Dragoon Guards—Bangalore; Canterbury
2nd do.—Lucknow; Canterbury
3rd do.—Mhow; Canterbury
4th do.—Brighton
5th do.—Aldershot
6th do.—Meerut; Maidstone
7th do.—Sealkote; Canterbury
1st Dragoons—Dublin
2nd do.—Newbridge
3rd do.—Cork
4th do.—Manchester
5th do.—Aldershot
6th do.—Kirkee; Maidstone
7th Hussars—Umballa; Canterbury
8thdo.—Nusseerabad; Canterbury
9th Lancers—Exeter.
10th Hussars—Hounslow
11th Hussars—Birmingham
12th Lancers—Ordered Home; Maidstone
13th Light Dragoons—Piershill
14th do. — On passage Home; Newbridge
15th Hussars—Dublin
16th Lancers—York
17th do.—Madras; Maidstone
18th Hussars—Aldershot
Military Train [1st bat.]—China
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
Do. [3rd bat.]—Woolwich
Do. [4th bat.]—Depôt at Aldershot
Do. [5th bat.]—Curragh } Do.
Do. [6th bat.]—Woolwich }
Do. [7th bat.]—Aldershot
Grenadier Guards [1st bat.]—Wellington Barracks
Do. [2nd bat.]—Windsor
Do. [3rd bat.]—Dublin
Coldstream Guards [1st bat.]—Portman St. Barracks
Do. [2nd bat.]—Tower
Scots Fus. Guards [1st bat.]—St. George's Barracks
Do. [2nd bat.]—Wellington Barracks
1st Foot [1st bat.]—Madras: Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.] — Hong Kong; Birr
2nd do. [1st bat.]—On pass. to China; Walmer
Do. [2nd bat.]—Cephalonia: Walmer
3rd [1st bat.]—Canton; Limerick
Do. do. Malta; Limerick
4th do. [1st bat.]—Bombay; Chichester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Corfu; Chichester
5th do. [1st bat.]—Allahabad; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Mauritius; Pembroke
6th do. [1st bat.]—Ordered to China; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar: Cork
7th do. [1st bat.]—Peshawur; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar: Walmer
8th do. [1st bat.]—Ordered to China; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Templemore
9th do. [1st bat.] — Corfu; Limerick
Do. [2nd bat.]—Corfu; Limerick
10th do. [1st bat.]—Devonport
Do. [2nd bat.]—The Cape
11th do. [1st bat.]—Aldershot; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
12th do. [1st bat.]—N. S. Wales; Walmer
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
13th do, [1st bat.]—Gorruckpore; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Cape; Fermoy
14th do. [1st bat.]—Jamaica; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Mullingar
15th do.—Jersey; Pembroke
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Pembroke
16th do. — Aldershot; Templemore
Do. [2nd bat.]—Clonmel
17th do.—Quebec; Limerick
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
18th do.—Secunderabad; Buttevant
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
19th do.—Dinapore; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
20th do.—Onde; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Dublin
21st do.—Ordered to Barbadoes; Birr.
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
22nd do.—Ordered to Malta; Parkhurst
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Parkhurst
23rd do.—Lucknow; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Walmer
24th do.—Ferozepore; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Ordered to Mauritius
25th do.—Gibraltar; Athlone
Do. [2nd bat.]—Preston
26th do.—Dublin; Belfast
27th do.—Umballa; Buttevant
28th do.—Bombay; Fermoy.
29th do.—Preston; Devonport
30th do.—Curragh; Parkhurst
31st do.—Ordered to China; Chatham
32nd do.—Dover; Devonport
33rd do.—Deesa; Fermoy
34th do.—Fyzabad; Colchester
35th do.—Oude; Chatham
36th do.—Devonport; Athlone
37th do.—Ordered to China; Colchester
38th do.—Bareilly; Colchester
39th do.—Bermuda; Templemore
40th do.—N. S. Wales; Birr
41st do.—Ordered Home from Jamaica; Devonport
42nd do.—Bareilly; Stirling
43rd do.—Saugor; Chatham
44th do.—Ordered to China; Colchester
45th do.—Bradford; Parkhurst
46th do.—Mooltan; Buttevant
47th do.—Shorncliff; Cork
48th do.—Cawnpore; Cork
49th do.—Ordered Home from Barbadoes; Belfast
50th do.—Ceylon; Parkhurst
51st do.—Mean Meer; Chichester
52nd do.—Sealkote; Chatham
53rd do.—Calcutta; ditto
54th do.—Sultanpore; Colchester
55th do.—Curragh; Devonport
56th do.—Ordered to China; Colchester
57th do.—Poona; Cork
58th do.—Aldershot; Birr.
59th do.—Cape; Athlone
60th do. — [1st bat.] — Bengal; Winchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Benares; Winchester
Do. [3rd bat.]—Madras; Winchester
Do. [4th bat.]—Waterford; Winchester
61st do.—Ordered Home from Mauritius; Pembroke
62nd do.—Nova Scotia; Belfast
63rd do.—ditto; Belfast
64th do.—Kurrachee; Canterbury
65th do.—New Zealand; Birr
66th do.—Ordered to China; Colchester
67th do.—Canton; Athlone
68th do.—Madras; Fermoy
69th do.—Madras; Fermoy
70th do.—Rawul Pindee; Canterbury
71st do.—Gwalior; Perth
72nd do.—Mhow; Aberdeen
73rd do.—Ordered to China; Devonport
74th do.—Madras; Aberdeen
75th do.—Allahabad; Chatham
76th do.—Dublin; Belfast
77th do.—Allahabad; Chatham
78th do.—Edinburgh; Aberdeen
79th do.—Mean Meer; Stirling
80th do.—Cawnpore; Buttevant
81st do.—Rawul Pindee; Chatham
82nd do.—Bengal; Canterbury
83rd do.—Nusseerabad; Chichester
84th do.—Sheffield; Pembroke
85th do.—Cape; Pembroke
86th do.—Gosport; Templemore
87th do.—Jullundur; Youghal
88th do.—Delhi; Colchester
89th do.—Bengal; Fermoy
90th do.—Seetapore; Canterbury
91st do.—Madras; Chatham
92nd do.—Jhansi; Stirling
93rd do.—Subathoo; Aberdeen
94th do.—Peshawur; Chatham
95th do.—Neemuch; Fermoy
96th do.—Manchester; Parkhurst
97th do.—Banda; Colchester
98th do.—Peshawur; Canterbury
99th do.—Calcutta; Cork
100th do.—Gibraltar; Parkhurst
Rifle Brigade [1st bat.]—Portsmouth; Winchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Lucknow; Winchester
Do. [3rd bat.]—Agra; Winchester
Do. [4th bat.]—Malta; Winchester
1st West India Regt.—Bahamas
2nd do.—Jamaica
3rd do.—Barbadoes
Ceylon Rifles—Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles—The Cape
Canadian Rifles—Toronto
St. Helena Regt.—St. Helena
Royal Newfoundland Co.'s—Newfoundland
Malta Fencibles—Malta
Gold Coast Artillery—Cape Coast Castle

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

1st Depôt Battalion, Chatham, 1st bat. 7th, 1st bat. 24th, 35th, 43rd, 53rd, and 77th depots
2nd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 20th, 1st bat. 23rd, 31st, 52nd, and 73rd depots
3rd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 8th, 1st bat. 19th, 75th, 81st, 91st, and 94th
4th do., Canterbury, 64th, 70th, 82nd, 90th, and 98th
5th do., Parkhurst, 1st and 2nd bats. 22nd, 30th, 45th, 50th, 99th and 100th
6th do., Walmer, 1st and 2nd bats. 2nd, 2nd bat. 4th, 2nd bat. 7th, and 1st bat. 12th
7th do., Winchester, Rifle Battalion 1st, 2nd, and 3rd battalions of the 60th Rifles, and the four battalions of the Rifle Brigade
8th do., Pembroke, 2nd bat. 5th, 19th, 61st, 86th
9th do., Colchester, 1st bat. 1st, 54th, 56th, 66th, 88th
10th do., Colchester, 1st bat. 5th, 34th, 37th, 38th, 44th, 97th
11th Depôt Battalion, Plymouth, 10th, 32nd, 41st, and 55th
12th do., Athlone, 25th, 36th, 59th, and 67th
13th do., Birr, 2nd bat. 1st, 21st, 40th, 58th, and 65th
14th do., Belfast, 26th, 49th, 62nd, 63rd, and 76th
15th do., Buttevant, 18th, 27th, 46th, 80th, and 87th
16th do., Templemore, 2nd bat. 8th, 2nd bat. 18th, 16th, 39th, and 86th
17th do., Limerick, 1st and 2nd bats. 3rd Buffs, 1st and 2nd bats. 9th, and 1st bat. 17th
18th do., Fermoy, 2nd bat. 11th, 2nd bat. 13th, 14th, 28th
19th do., Fermoy, 1st bat. 13th, 33rd, 68th, 69th, 89th, 95th
20th do., Cork, 2nd bat. 6th, 47th, 48th, 57th, 99th
21st do., Chichester, 2nd bat. 4th, 51st, 83rd
22nd do., Stirling, 42nd, 71st, 79th, 92nd
23rd do., Aberdeen, 72nd, 74th, and 93rd

COLCHESTER CAMP.

On Sunday, the 19th ult., while divine service was being performed in the camp church, this building seemed for a time doomed to partial destruction by a gale of wind. It is a large wooden structure, capable of holding two thousand persons, and built on the same plan as the huts, but of course with additional props and joists to support the broad roof, and tie together the whole building. In consequence of the camp being so full, there is now not accommodation enough in the church for all the troops in the morning; and an afternoon service is performed at 3 p.m. Civilians are admitted to this service, and it is usually very fully attended. It was towards the conclusion of the sermon when the gale attained its highest intensity; and, at this time, the end of the building over the altar, which is only connected with the sides and roof, was seen to undulate like pasteboard—the greater part of it is only composed of thin planking—and to give some unpleasant cracking sounds, which were evidently causing the commencement of a panic in the part of the congregation near. The Rev. Mr. Walsh, garrison chaplain, terminated his discourse abruptly; but the force of the wind shortly afterwards subsided. It was the general opinion that a slight increase of pressure would have forced the end of the church out. The building has been since examined, and no harm found to be done, and its very thinness and pliability probably led to this result.

The number of troops in camp are, in round numbers, 2600. When the men absent on furlough rejoin, either one of the depôts will require to be moved to some other station, or the married huts will have to be vacated, to make room for their accommodation. Already certain houses in the town have to be hired for the accommodation of some of the married soldiers.

It is said that the first outlay for the Brick Hut-Barracks for 1000 men, about to be built in the drill-ground adjoining the camp, will be slightly less than it would have been for wooden huts; while the expenses of repair, which are constantly recurring in the latter, will be in a great measure uncalled for in the brick huts. It is chiefly, however, on account of the free supply of air between separate huts, and on other sanitary grounds, that the plan of this kind of barrack has been preferred to the old form of one large building for the whole battalion.

The detachment of the Prince of Wales' Own Donegal Militia Regiment left the camp at Colchester on the 14th instant, part proceeding to Yarmouth, and part to Deptford. The subdivision to Deptford, consisting of 55 non-commissioned officers and men, with 11 women and children, left under the command of Captain John Tredennick. Lieutenant M'Kenzie accompanied. The subdivision which proceeded to Yarmouth was still smaller.

SHORNCLIFFE CAMP.

The 2nd Division of the 1st Battalion of the 9th Regiment marched from the camp on Thursday morning for the station of the South Eastern Railway Company, Folkestone, en route to Portsmouth, there to embark on board the hired screw transport Indiana, for Corfu, the whole under the command of Major Hawes. The following officers were with the division:—Captains Terry, Harvey, and Captain and Paymaster Seivingham; Lieutenants Roberts, Grubb, and Layard; Ensigns Cousins, Green, and Quail; Surgeon Ovens. The strength of the division was 12 sergeants, 13 corporals, 3 drummers, 295 rank and file, 20 women and 30 children. Brigadier Williams was in attendance to ascertain how quickly the whole could be placed in the railway-carriages; and, in spite of the delay caused by the men being told off in eight instead of sixes for each carriage, the whole, including the women and children, were seated, and the baggage placed in the vans, in twenty-five minutes. The invalids and depôt went by a subsequent train on march to Limerick, under the command of Lieutenant Stanley, of the 47th; amongst them were several veterans decorated with six medals; and one sergeant, seemingly in very ill-health, had no less than seven.

A sergeant-major (Boyle), two sergeants, and eight men of the newly raised "Army Hospital Corps," have arrived from Chatham, and have taken over the duties of the general hospital from the late medical staff corps. During the past month a great portion of the undulating ground near the hospital has been laid out in beds, and planted with trees and shrubs. Terraces have also been raised, and winding paths made for the patients to take exercise in; when the trees attain their growth, and the grass-plots their verdure, the whole will form a most picturesque spot, highly creditable to the authorities of the camp.

The commuted sentence of a general court-martial was read yesterday (Friday) to the whole of the regiments at the camp; condemning private Michael Linvarn, of the 47th Regiment, to penal servitude for six years, the original sentence being ten years, for the offence of striking the adjutant of the regiment. The prisoner will be removed at once to Pembroke, there to undergo his sentence.

On Wednesday morning the whole of the troops marched from the camp, in heavy marching order, through Folkestone, returning about one.

The foundations of five reading-rooms, one for each of the ranges of huts, were commenced on Monday morning last, and are to be completed without delay. The contract for them has been obtained by Mr. Stiff, builder, of Dover.

Military steeple-chases, got up by the officers, have been advertised. Two days' sport is announced, and eight races, including two handicaps, are to be run for. They take place on the 20th and 21st inst., at an easy distance from the camp, and the prizes to be run for exceed 300*l*. Good sport is anticipated. The races for officers are restricted to those belonging to regiments in the S.E. district.

CHATHAM INVALID DEPOT.—On Thursday a number of cavalry and infantry troops, who have recently arrived at the invalid depôt, St. Mary's Barracks, from India, were discharged from that establishment by direction of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, the whole of them having been pronounced unfit for further service. The depôt of the 53rd regiment at the garrison has been considerably augmented by about 60 non-commissioned officers and men, who have been ordered to join from India, the medical officers at Fort Pitt having declared that they are fit for further service.

THE WHITWORTH GUN.

Mr. Whitworth has written to *The Times*, describing his rifled cannon. He says, "All the guns, however, which I have myself made, are ready for any proof and any comparison that may be required. Their strength is such that they can be elevated on their carriages, and be fired, if necessary, as mortars, at any angle, with the largest charge of powder that can be consumed in them. The 3-pounder was repeatedly fired at an angle of 35°, and attained a range of more than five and a-half miles, without doing the piece or its carriage the slightest injury. The material of which the cannon is made is the same as that used for my rifled musket barrel—homogeneous iron. To obtain an extreme proof of its strengths, I loaded one of the barrels with a leaden plug, so long that a full charge of powder was unable to drive it out. On firing the powder, the plug remained in the barrel, and the gases of the explosion all came through the touch-hole, leaving the barrel uninjured. This experiment was repeated four times with similar result. Of the durability of my guns I can speak with the utmost confidence. From one of them upwards of 1500 shots have been fired, chiefly at high elevations, without the gun exhibiting any injury or sign of wear. The relative merits of my own and other systems are best compared by appealing to practical results. These show that the system of construction which enables the simple hard metal projectile to be fired gives better results, and is capable of a more extended application, than the construction which requires the compound projectile and soft metal coating. In other words, the system of rifling by mechanical fit is capable of doing much more than that of rifling by the force of the explosion." It is stated that shells have been successfully fired from a Whitworth gun of the same bore (3-pounder) as the gun which threw its shot 5½ miles, and burst well. The practice with actually bursting shell has not been extensive, but the best practice with the 3-pounder has been with hollow shot filled with sand and sawdust of the same specific gravity as gunpowder. These projectiles in fact were shell in all but having a bursting charge. Owing to the difficulty there is in keeping the Southport range clear from shrimpers, donkey-boys, and young ladies, shell practice is rather a difficult matter; but if hollow shot filled with sand and sawdust can be fired, shell may tried when the facilities are offered.

The fact that the Whitworth tube is rifled *throughout*, as is argued, tells immensely in its favour as a *shell* gun; as there is no chamber, shell of any increased length and therefore capacity, may be fired with any required charge of powder. In the Armstrong the screw in the breach takes up a *fixed* distance, the rifling begins at a fixed distance, so the length of projectile fired, and therefore its capacity, is fixed. *Three* out of *four* consecutive shots fired from the 80-pounder at 7°, on Thursday, Feb. 23, were as follows:—

Range. Yards.	Deviation. Feet.		Feet.
3493	6 to Right	Greatest difference in length of range	48
3487	6½ ,,	Greatest difference in width	6 *inches.*
3492	6½ ,,	Range about 2 miles	

The form of the Whitworth bore, it is said, offers no impediment to shell. When the conditions under which the smooth six-sided shot is propelled along a well-greased, equally smooth, true, six-sided tube, are compared with the conditions under which the lead-coated shot is driven through a 40-grooved tube, it is seen where the advantage lies at the outset. The action of *iron* cutting into *lead* is different to the action of iron on iron well lubricated.

Speaking of great guns at long ranges, the precision of the 80-pounder at 7°, with a range of two miles, was about equal to that of the rifle-musket at one-seventh of the range.

PAY OF STAFF-OFFICERS.—A Parliamentary return, printed on the motion of Mr. Monsell, contains the following statement, among others, with reference to the pay and allowances of staff-officers at home and abroad. It shows that the Duke of Cambridge has 2000*l*. a-year regimental pay, 3458*l*. staff pay, and 876*l*. forage allowance—making a total of 6334*l*. Lord Clyde, regimental pay, 1000*l*.; Indian pay and allowances, 10,208*l*. Lord Seaton, 5234*l*.; Sir H. G. Smith, G.C.B., 3007*l*.; Sir J. Ferguson, 6100*l*.; C. A. Windham, C.B., 4539*l*. 11*s*. 8*d*.; Sir S. J. Cotton, K.C.B., 4539*l*. 11*s*. 8*d*.; Sir R. Garrett, K.C.B., 4539*l*. 11*s*. 8*d*.; Sir J. E. W. Inglis, K.C.B., 4539*l*. 11*s*. 8*d*.; P. E. Craigie, C.B., 5083*l*. 6*s*. 6*d*.; Sir H. H. Rose, G.C.B., 5083*l*. 6*s*. 9*d*.; J. Michel, K.C.B., 4539*l*. 11*s*. 9*d*.; Colonels R. Walpole, Rifle Brigade, 2538*l*.; J. Longfield, 8th Foot, 2538*l*.; Hon. P. E. Herbert, 82nd Foot, 2206*l*.; T. J. Galloway, 70th Foot, 2538*l*.; H. W. Stisted, C.B., 78th Foot, 2206*l*.; W. G. Brown, 24th Foot, 2206*l*.; T. Chute, 70th Foot, 2206*l*.; F. C. W. Milman, 37th Foot, 2206*l*.; G. Hutchinson, 80th Foot, 2206*l*.; A. H. Horsford, Rifle Brigade, 2206*l*.; J. Douglas, 79th Foot, 2206*l*.; G. F. A. Pinckney, 73rd Foot, 2206*l*.; J. Macduff, 74th Foot, 2207*l*.; J. Creagh, 86th Foot, 2207*l*.; M. K. Atherley, 92nd Foot, 2207*l*.; and C. A. Edwards, C.B., 18th Foot, 2538*l*.

From Hong Kong we hear, under data of Jan. 14, that preparations on a large scale are being made for the requirements of the coming campaign. It is probable the force will be detained in India till the setting in of the south-west Monsoon, so as to be able to proceed at once to the scene of operations. Dr. Muir, D.I.G., an excellent officer, is charged with the medical arrangements, and is cordially assisted by Admiral Hope. General Straubenzee, as he is only waiting for his successor to relieve him, and may consider he is quite justified in taking no responsibility on himself which he can fairly avoid, takes no active part in the arrangements. Surgeons Carne, Telfer, Rutherford, and Denny had arrived. It may be pardonable to remark that the governor, the admiral, the minister, the general-in-chief, the quartermaster-general, and the principal medical officer, are all Scotchmen. The Chinese are in a bad way.

THE WOUNDED LUCKNOW SOLDIER.—The clergyman who received the contributions on behalf of the wounded Lucknow soldier of Amesbury, writes to the *Times* to say that he has received 321 letters enclosing various sums.

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THE NAVY.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, FEB. 23.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Francis Leopold M'Clintock, Captain in the Royal Navy, LL.D.

ADMIRALTY, FEB. 27.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue James Hope, C.B., to be Vice Admiral of the Blue until further orders, and while employed as Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels within the limits of the East India station.

FEB. 24.—APPOINTMENTS.—Chief-Engineers J. J. Greathead (1856), to the Cumberland, for service in the Waterloo; and C. H. Houghton (1854), to the Asia, for service in the Nelson.

Second-class Assistant-Engineer J. Lanksbury, confirmed to the Centurion.

Acting Third-class Assistant-Engineers J. K. Harvey, to the Wellington, as supernumerary; and J. Tapp, to the Wellington, for service in the Zephyr.

FEB. 25.—Commander W. J. Pollard (1854), to the Hawke, additional, for service in the Coast Guard.

Lieutenants H. G. Hale (1855), to the Greyhound; J. H. Coxon (1854), to the Hero; and W. Strickland (1847), to the Royal Albert.

Engineers G. L. Thompson, promoted to second-class Assistant-Engineer, and appointed to the Styx; and J. Bridgeman, confirmed to the rank of chief engineer.

Paymaster S. W. Parker (1859), to be additional to the Majestic.

FEB. 27.—Engineers R. Evans, promoted to first-class Assistant-Engineer in the Melpomene; and T. G. Heaven, confirmed to the rank of first-class Assistant-Engineer in the Melpomene.

Lieutenant H. J. Dyke (1859), to the Marlborough, additional for disposal.

Third-class Assistant-Engineer W. A. Houghton, to be additional of the Fisgard, for charge of the machinery of the Torch.

Acting Third-class Assistant-Engineer E. J. Wilcox, to the Firebrand.

FEB. 28.—Master F. W. Rea (1856), to the Cumberland.

Inspector of Machinery Afloat W. Price (1858), to the Victoria and Albert.

Chief-Engineers J. Bruce (1853), and T. Truscott (1847), to the Victoria and Albert.

Paymaster J. Wotton (1859), to be additional to the Victory.

Midshipman A. H. Du Borlaz, to the Centurion.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon J. F. Kynsey, to the Impregnable.

First-Class Assistant-Engineers W. J. Brown, to the Victoria and Albert, as supernumerary, for service in the Elfin; J. Mears, W. Brown, and J. Prowett, to the Victoria and Albert.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineer G. Tidcombe, to the Wellington, for charge of the machinery of the Penguin.

Third-Class Assistant-Engineers S. Windley, J. King, and W. Ross, to the Fisgard, for appointment to gun-boats coming forward.

Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineers A. B. McLuckie, to the Victoria and Albert; T. Marsh, to the Diadem; and R. Anderson (b.), to the Wellington, for temporary charge of the Procris.

MARCH 1.—PROMOTIONS.—Engineers W. Price, inspector of machinery afloat, to the Cumberland, for service in steam ordinary at Sheerness; J. H. Langley, inspector of machinery afloat, to the Victoria and Albert.

APPOINTMENTS.—J. R. Aylen, D. N. Welch, and A. Balleston, re-appointed to the Royal Yacht.

Paymasters G. H. Mowbray, re-appointed to the Royal Yacht; H. Campion, to the Edinburgh.

Assistant-Paymasters J. T. Suetor, to the Nile; J. Marston, re-appointed to the Royal Yacht; J. M. Minter, deputy inspector-general, re-appointed to the Royal Yacht.

Clerks G. Robinson, Assistant Clerk to the Royal Albert, G. F. A. Rowe, to the Fisgard.

Aboukir, 90, screw, Captain D. Curry, left Plymouth on Thursday, the 23rd ult., to join the fleet, which she fell in with off that port.

Ariadne, 26, screw. An accident occurred on Thursday morning on board this ship, at Spithead, which, by an extraordinary piece of good fortune, was unattended by any serious consequences. The mast-rope of the maintopgallantmast broke as it was being sent up, and the spar came down with terrific force, and, breaking its way through the upper deck, struck one of the 10-inch maindeck guns on the breech, which checked its further progress, none of the hands on deck being touched by the spar in its descent.

Bacchante, 51, screw, in charge of Capt. G. T. Gordon, commanding the steam reserve at Portsmouth, steamed out to Spithead on Monday on her contractor's trial of machinery. On steaming out beyond the Nab Light Vessel, going at full speed, she stopped engines and went astern in 42 seconds; again at full speed she stopped engines and went ahead in 23 seconds. The machinery worked most satisfactorily in every respect with a perfect command of steam. As this was only the contractor's trial, no runs were made at the measured mile. Captain Harris, Her Majesty's ship Illustrious, Commander Thorp, Her Majesty's ship Asia, were on board during the trial, which was superintended by Mr. J. Dinnen, Inspector Afloat to the Admiralty; Mr. G. Murdoch, Inspector Afloat at Portsmouth; and Mr. Miller, Assistant Chief Engineer of Her Majesty's Dockyard. The ship is fitted with a steering apparatus on Admiral Martin's plan, which will be more effectually tested when the ship's official trial takes place on the 6th.

Brilliant, 20, was towed from Chatham to the Thames on Wednesday afternoon by the African and Adder, steamers, the severe gale of the previous day having rendered it dangerous for her to leave the harbour.

Briton, old sailing-frigate, has been unlocked from No. 1 Dock at Portsmouth, where she has had her copper stripped off her, and as many of her bolts driven out as possible, their places being filled up with trenails. She was afterwards slung with chains, and will be moored up the harbour as a target-ship for the Excellent.

Brunswick, 80, screw, Captain E. Ommanney, will be paid off at Plymouth, on Friday next.

Cameleon, screw-corvette, launched on the 23rd ult., at Deptford, has been taken into dock at Woolwich to be coppered and prepared for receiving her engines. The following are her dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 185 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 164 feet; breadth, extreme, 33 feet 2 inches; ditto for tonnage, 32 feet; moulded, 32 feet 4 inches; depth in hold, 17 feet 5 inches; burden in tons, 950 8-94; engines, 200 horse-power; and to be mounted with 17 guns.

Castor, 36, which is to be fitted at Chatham Dockyard as a training ship for the Naval Coast Volunteers, has had the whole of the hands who were employed on the Brilliant transferred to her; she is to be completed with all despatch, as the Admiralty are desirous that she shall be stationed in the Thames, off Greenhithe, to receive the Volunteers.

Conqueror, 101, screw, Captain Wilcox, at Plymouth, received her powder on Wednesday; her crew were to have been paid on Thursday.

Dasher, 3, steam-vessel, Commander Philip de Saumarez, sailed on Saturday for the Channel Islands.

Dee, 4, steam store-ship, Master-Commander Pullen, on her return voyage from Portsmouth, was on Tuesday hauled into basin at Woolwich to receive machinery and steam gear for the Sutlej and other vessels fitting out at the western yards.

Diadem, 32, screw, Captain J. H. Cockburn, has gone into Plymouth harbour to repair damages sustained by collision with the Queen. We are informed the men of this ship have requested permission to be allowed to erect a monument to the late Captain William Moorsom at their own expense—a very just tribute to a gallant officer.

Dover, steam-vessel, since her arrival at Woolwich from the river Gambia, has been nearly re-constructed, and is to be fitted out to be lent to the Colonial Government for her former service.

Euryalus, 51, screw-frigate, Captain J. W. Tarleton, C.B., having on board His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, arrived at Spithead on Tuesday from the Mediterranean. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Major Cowell. He travelled by special train on the London and South-Western Railway, arriving at the Waterloo station at a quarter-past one in the afternoon, where he was received by His Royal Highness the Prince Consort and His Royal Highness Prince Arthur. The meeting between the two young princes was most cordial. His Royal Highness looked remarkably well. The princes proceeded to Buckingham Palace in one of the Royal carriages. His Royal Highness passed his examination for midshipman on board the Euryalus the day the ship anchored at Spithead. The King of Portugal dined with the prince and the officers of the ship, on board, on the 18th ult. The Euryalus sailed from Lisbon on the following day, and had a contrary wind until off Ushant, when it veered from N.E. to N.W. and S.W. Off Cape Finisterre she lost a man by falling from aloft overboard. She passed the Channel squadron below Plymouth, at 10·30 p.m. on Sunday, standing on a wind down Channel. The only foreign vessels of war in the Tagus when the Euryalus sailed were a Dutch squadron of a frigate and two corvettes under a commodore's pendant. The Euryalus is very defective, both in her hull and machinery, and is expected to go into Portsmouth Harbour to dock and refit.

Fairy, Her Majesty's Royal screw-yacht, was docked at Portsmouth for the purpose of cleaning and examination. She was paid off and re-commissioned again on Tuesday. On Thursday the commissioned officers on board received their commissions from the Admiralty, through the hands of Captain Hon. J. Denman.

Firebrand, 6, steam-sloop, Commander J. Bruce, is ready to receive her crew, and will be brought out of the steam basin to-morrow.

Firefly, steam-vessel, is ordered to be rigged, and leaves the harbour in a few days for the surveying service on the African coast.

Flying Fish, screw steam-vessel, Commander C. W. Hope, steamed out of harbour on Wednesday morning, and anchored at Spithead to await orders.

Galatea, 26, screw-frigate, fitting at Chatham for the steam reserve, is nearly completed, and will be ready to be undocked on Friday next.

Harpy, steam-vessel, is now fitting out for service on the coast of Scotland.

Hero, 91, screw, Captain Henry Seymour, arrived at Spithead on Sunday, from Portland. She was expected to sail yesterday (Friday) for Lisbon.

Howe. To be launched at Pembroke Dock on the 7th of March. Length between perpendiculars, 260 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 220 feet; breadth, extreme, 61 feet; breadth, moulded, 60 feet 2 inches; depth in hold, 26 feet 4 inches; burthen in tons, 4236 10-94.

Immortalité, 51, screw, completed re-shipping her boilers under the factory crane in the steam basin at Portsmouth. The last of her boilers, weighing nearly 27 tons, was hoisted from the jetty alongside and suspended over the ship, clear of her bulwarks, in 2½ minutes. Mr. G. F. Barr has joined this vessel as chief engineer.

Indiana, screw-steamer, has arrived at Portsmouth from London, to embark a wing of the 9th Regiment of Foot, for conveyance to Corfu.

Mars. On Thursday a court-martial assembled to try William Devereux, William Bowden, James M'Lean, and George Williamson, seamen belonging to Her Majesty's ship Mars, on a charge of having deserted from that ship on or about the 20th February. Captain Strange, of the Mars, prosecuted. The court found the charge proved against the prisoners, and sentenced them to twelve months' imprisonment in Winchester Gaol. The court was composed of Captains the Hon. J. Denman (president), G. H. Seymour, C.B., G. T. Gordon, R. Harris, A. Farquhar, T. Wilson, and E. W. Vansittart, together with the deputy judge-advocate of the fleet, W. J. Hellyer, Esq.

Mersey, 40, screw, Captain H. Caldwell, arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday, having sustained some injuries in the late gale, which she came into port to make good. Parted company on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, lat. 49° 30′ N., long. 4° 25′ W., with the Edgar, the Donegal, the Melpomene, the Algiers, the Trafalgar, the Aboukir, the Queen, and the Royal Albert. The flag-ship was ahead, out of sight. The squadron was under canvas and steam, endeavouring to beat out of the Channel against a strong N.W. wind. On the 25th ult., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the Mersey, which was steering W. half N., came in contact with the screw steam-ship Algiers, 91, Captain George W. D. O'Callaghan. Both were under all sail; the wind, from S.S.W., was so light that neither ship was under full command. The Algiers lost her jibboom and flying jibboom. The Mersey was struck on the port quarter, and had two of her cutters stove in. Since then the Mersey has experienced a series of severe storms, which have at different times washed away her head, hammock-berthing, &c. On the 27th, about noon, wind N.W. by W., and having a force of 10, a tremendous sea carried off from the main chains and drowned Henry Hayward, 24, coxswain of the cutter, a native of Canterbury, and, from the head, John Summers, 18, first-class boy, belonging to Southsea. The Mersey was then under close-reefed topsails and fore staysail. The yoke of her rudder has been bent by wear and the recent violent strainings of the sea, and this was the immediate cause of her return.

Pigeon and Linnet, gun-boats, ordered to be fitted at this port, are to be supplied with the following powerful armament, viz.:—1 68-pounder, of 95 cwt., and 10 feet in length; 1 32-pounder, of 56 cwt., and 9 feet 6 inches in length; and 2 howitzers, throwing 24-pounder shells.

Pylades, 21, steamer, Captain M. de Courcy, was at Vancouver's Island on the 14th of December last. She was waiting for the Amythyst, 26, steamer, Captain S. Grenfell, which ship the Pylades expected to meet in the first week in January last. The latter ship was to carry her freight to Panama, where in all probability she would arrive in the first week in February; she was then to return to Mexico, and from thence to Panama.

Rhadamanthus, steam store-ship, F. R. Sturdee, master, sailed from Plymouth for Pembroke on Wednesday.

Sanspareil, 70, screw, Captain Wilmot, at Plymouth, was swung for the adjustment of her compasses on Saturday. She is to proceed to Pembroke, where her crew will jury-rig the Howe, 121, screw, recently launched at that port, for navigation to Plymouth. The Sanspareil subsequently proceeds to Ireland.

Torch, gunboat, launched from the builder's yard on Tuesday, arrived at Woolwich on Thursday, and was towed down to Chatham yard to be fitted for service.

Virago, 6, paddle, Commander Dunn, at Plymouth, has her repairs completed, and is again ready for sea.

Victory. The flag of Admiral William Bowles, C.B., was struck on board this ship on Thursday evening, and that of Vice-Admiral Henry W. Bruce, the newly-appointed commander-in-chief, hoisted on Friday morning. Captain Robert Coote (1854) succeeds Captain Farquhar as Flag-Captain. Flag-Lieutenant Suttee succeeds Flag-Lieutenant Robinson; Paymaster William Hickman is secretary, a gentleman well-known and highly respected in the Service. Captain Farquhar retires, having obtained by his courteous demeanour and judicious discipline the esteem and regard of every officer and man belonging to Her Majesty's ship Victory and her tenders.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.—The following ships forming the squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles H. Fremantle, passed Plymouth on Friday, 24th ult., for Lisbon:—Royal Albert, 121, screw, flag of the commander-in-chief; Queen, 86, screw, Captain C. F. Hillyar; Trafalgar, 90, screw, Captain Fanshawe; Donegal, 101, screw, Captain Broadhead; Algiers, 91, screw, Captain W. D. O'Callaghan; Aboukir, 90, screw, Captain D. Curry; Edgar, 91, screw, flag of Rear-Admiral Erskine; Mersey, 40, screw, Captain Caldwell; and Melpomene, 51, screw, Captain C. J. F. Ewart. The Diadem, 32, screw, Captain J. H. Cockburn, which formed part of the fleet as far as Plymouth, put into that port to repair damages sustained by a collision with the Queen when getting under weigh at Portsmouth, by which her bowsprit and figure-head were carried away, with other damage, which the dockyard authorities report will take 20 men three weeks to repair.

EXPERIMENTS AT THE DOCKYARD.—On Saturday, 25th ult., afternoon a series of experiments were carried out in the river, off the dockyard, to test the efficiency of Wood and Rogers' patent boat-lowering and detaching apparatus. The experiments were conducted from a steam-tug vessel, in the presence of Admiral Bullock, Master-Commanding Petley, of the Black Eagle; Mr. Macdonald, Master-Attendant, of the Fisgard (flag-ship); Mr. Turner, Master-Shipwright, at Woolwich; and Captains Guthrie, Stead, and Marshall, of the merchant service. The principle of the invention differs in some respects from the plan of Mr. Clifford, whose apparatus has been generally adopted in the Navy, and a report as to the result of the experiments will be forwarded to the Admiralty. It may be observed that Messrs. Wood and Rogers have decidedly effected an improvement in the mode of disconnecting the lowering gear from the boat on its reaching the water.

PORTSMOUTH.—The whole of the hands employed in the steam-factory at Portsmouth are working extra hours up to 10·30 p.m. each day, every exertion being made to fit with their machinery as quickly as possible the different large vessels recently launched at that port.

PEMBROKE DOCKS.—Orders have been sent to these docks for the men to work an hour and a half more every day. The construction of another gun-vessel is being proceeded with at Pembroke Dockyard. She is to be called the Nimble, and is to be built in the same shed and from the same lines as the Espoir, recently launched from No. 6 slip. The Nimble will be the third of these fast despatch vessels built at Pembroke, and the following will be her chief dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 145 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 127 feet 10 inches; breadth, extreme, 25 feet 5 inches; breadth for tonnage, 25 feet 1 inch; breadth, moulded, 24 feet 6 inches; and depth of hold, 13 feet She will be fitted with engines of 80-horse nominal power, and carry four broadside-guns and one pivot-gun. The whole of the clerks of the several departments of this dockyard (with one exception) have signed a memorial, which has been forwarded to Commodore-Superintendent the Hon. J. R. Drummond, for presentation to the Admiralty, complaining of the injustice inflicted by the mode in which several recent promotions have been filled up.

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SUPERANNUATIONS IN CHATHAM DOCKYARD. — The following *employés* in Chatham dockyard have been superannuated by order of the Lords of the Admiralty: — J. Meckiff, leading man of shipwrights, 57*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* per annum; W. Horn, shipwright, 46*l.* 19*s.*; J. Loft, messenger, 42*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; M. Dove, spinner, 45*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; J. Head, S. Stephens, and J. Naylor, first-class sawyers, 41*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* each; J. Thompson, joiner, 39*l.* 19*s.*; W. Greenfield, labourer, 36*l.* 10*s.*; W. Jackson and J. Rack, 22*l.* 6*s.* each.

EFFECTS OF THE GALE AT CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—So severe a gale as that of Tuesday last has not been known at Chatham dockyard for a great number of years. At the time the gale was at its height a portion of the lead on the roof of one of the buildings was stripped off, and several minor casualties occurred. In consequence of the boisterous weather none of the ships under orders to sail left the harbour that day. During the afternoon a large and very strong fence, which divided the ordnance land from the road, was partially blown down and carried some distance, and a fine stack of chimneys at the New Union Workhouse, Chatham, was also blown down, entailing several hundred pounds expense to have it rebuilt.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT PORTSMOUTH.—On Monday morning Vice-Admiral of the White, Henry William Bruce, paid a visit to Admiral Bowles, at the official residence in the Dockard, Portsmouth. The Rear-Admiral Superintendent and officers belonging to Her Majesty's naval service, doing duty at the port, were present, and Admiral Bowles, C.B., introduced them to his successor, Vice-Admiral Bruce, and in the most feeling and courteous manner expressed the gratification he had experienced in presiding over so efficient and gentlemanly a body of officers. The admiral then bade all an affectionate farewell. At noon Vice-Admiral Bruce hoisted his flag, white at the fore, on board the Excellent, Captain Hewlett, and saluted the flag of Admiral Bowles with 17 guns, and the compliment was duly returned from the Victory.

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.—A return has been issued of the number of persons flogged in the British Navy in 1858. The total number of punishments was 997; of lashes inflicted, 1230; of men liable to corporal punishment, 47,646; and of lashes inflicted by sentence of court-martial, 784. The highest number of lashes was 50; the lowest, 3. The vessels on which the most cases occurred are the Basilisk, Brunswick, Chesapeak, and Indus. Five cases are reported from the Euryalus, 15 from the Princess Royal, and 13 (with the large number of 500 lashes) from the Royal Albert.

THE PACIFIC.—By accounts from Vancouver's Island we learn that Her Majesty's ships Ganges and Tribune were in Esquimalt Harbour on the 4th January, all well. The latter ship was expected to leave for England on the arrival of the Topaze, looked for in March or April, and may be calculated to reach England in September next. The Tribune is in a defective state; she had taken in a new mainmast, but the foremast is not sound. Some parts of her planking in the stern would not bear caulking; tarred blankets coppered over had to be nailed on. Her boilers are also much worn.

The gig of Her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert left the yacht on Monday, 27th ult., at 3·20 p.m., under a reefed lugsail, having on board Mr. Price, inspector of machinery, Mr. Madge, Mr. Brown, and Mr. M'Luckie, engineers, with intention of landing at the King's Stairs; a heavy puff of wind caught the boat's sail on clearing the lee of the Carnatic coal depôt, and at once capsized the boat, and threw the passengers and boat's crew into the water. Happily, all hands were rescued.

The boring operations on the shoals of the eastern approaches to Spithead, for the purpose of selecting the sites for the intended forts recommended by the Defence Commission for the protection of Portsmout Dockyard, &c., are still being carried on. An excellent foundation has been found on the "No Man's" shoal. But on the "Horse" shoal nothing firmer than shingle has been found at a depth of 47 feet. The boring has been now commenced on the southern portion of the "'Spit" shoal, but has been interrupted by the present stormy weather. As soon as it moderates the work will be resumed.

Lord Panmure, military screw steam-transport, Mr. H. T. Moore, master-commanding, which vessel sailed from Devonport on Sunday, arrived at Woolwich on Wednesday, having experienced a most fearful gale in the Channel, carrying away her foregaff, headboard, sails, &c. On coming to anchor in the Downs the chief officer was severely disabled by a fall. From the violence of the gale communication was cut off from the shore, and no medical assistance was procurable until the ship's arrival at Woolwich.

Nuggett, hired transport, has arrived at Woolwich for the embarkation of troops for New Zealand.

The present chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, C.B., will, according to a report at Plymouth, succeed to the naval command there on the retirement of Vice-Admiral Sir Barrington Reynolds, K.C.B., whose term of service expires on the 4th of May.

The War Department have chartered the Northfleet, the Speedwell, and Fontanelle, to ship military stores from Woolwich arsenal.

THE NAVAL RESERVES.

The Duke of Somerset entered into a statement of the strength and prospects of the naval reserves in answer to a question from Lord Hardwicke, on Monday evening in the House of Lords. He began by saying that some of the improvements suggested by the manning commission had been carried out in a modified form. It had been thought useless to establish training-ships for boys, since, unless brigs, or some small vessels in which the boys could go to sea were attached to them, they would be useless, which, if they regarded as hulks-barracks on shore, would be better. The plan of the Government, therefore, was to establish naval schools, to which small vessels might be attached. It had been recommended that means should be taken to teach seamen gunnery. With that view the Admiralty had increased the pay of efficient gunners, and had appointed gunnery lieutenants and instructors, so that any man who should acquire a certain degree of skill might obtain a certificate and the increased pay. The Naval Reserve consisted of three bodies—the Coast-guard, the Royal Naval Coast Volunteers, and the New Volunteers. The first consisted of about 3200, in addition to about 1800 men belonging to the district Coast-guards, making a total of 5000, all of whom were perfectly qualified to go on board immediately. The second force consisted of about 6600, so that the country had between 11,000 and 12,000 men ready to embark in the event of any emergency. In raising the third branch the Government had been assisted by the Board of Trade. He, the Duke of Somerset, had, however, determined not to admit ordinary seamen as was proposed. The very liberality of the terms offered had raised suspicions on the part of the men. Why, seamen could not at first believe that they were to receive 6*l.* for nothing but allowing themselves to be drilled; for, as the noble earl reminded him they were also to receive pay during the period of their drill, the offer was too good to be true. The system had only been in operation since the beginning of the year, and notwithstanding the novelty of the offer, the suspicion which it had at first excited, and the difficulty which there must be in at once thoroughly understanding its details, the men were now beginning to come forward at the rate of 40 or 50 per week. He thought they ought to proceed gradually, or they might be committing the country to a very large expense. It was true that they had to resort to shipping masters, because if they attempted to raise the men merely by naval officers they would fail; the men would not come; but the responsibility of taking or rejecting the men must rest with the naval officers. In order to facilitate business they had made arrangements by which the shipping-master attended at the office, so that there was but a single attendance on the part of the men. Lord Hardwicke had said that 22 days' training were not sufficient to make the men thoroughly effective. That was quite true; but they did not want to draw the men away from the mercantile service. If they were to give them more days' training, it could only be done by taking the men permanently, which would be very objectionable, because the expense would be enormous. Besides, if they took able seamen, he did not think it impossible to train them to the use of guns and to give them considerable efficiency in 22 days. The noble earl stated that there was not sufficient instruction given to the officers and men on board the coast-guard ships. That was quite true as regarded the ships, but if the noble earl made inquiry he would find that every district ship had one, if not more, gun-boats attached to it; and these gun-boats were sent out, and there was no better practice than going out in gun-boats. The estimates were very heavy, and he did not think they would have been justified in going into further experiments of this kind. He thought it better to commence with the reserves in a cautious manner. If they went on increasing the number, even at the rate of 40 or 50 a week, they would soon have a considerable number; and when the men became fully convinced that they would never be called out except when there was some great national danger, he had no doubt they would join the reserve in much greater force.

THE STEAM ORDINARY.

The following powerful ships now form part of the Steam Ordinary complete, or being brought forward:

SHIPS OF THE LINE,					
1st division of Steam Ordinary:					
Duke of Wellington	131 s.	700	H.P.	Portsmouth.	Complete.
Royal George	102 s.	400	,,	Devonport.	,,
Revenge	91 s.	800	,,	Devonport.	Being rigged.
Princess Royal	91 s.	400	,,	Portsmouth.	27th March.
St. George	90 s.	500	,,	Devonport.	Complete.
Colossus	80 s.	400	,,	Portsmouth.	,,
Meeanee	80 s.	400	,,	Sheerness.	,,
2nd division of Steam Ordinary:					
Royal Sovereign	131 s.	800	,,	Portsmouth.	,,
Windsor Castle	100 s.	500	,,	Devonport.	,,
Hood	91 s.	600	,,	Sheerness.	,,
Lion	80 s.	400	,,	Devonport.	,,
Goliath	80 s.	400	,,	Sheerness.	,,
FRIGATES.					
1st Division of Steam Ordinary:					
Orlando	50 s.	1000	H.P.	Devonport	Complete.
Shannon	51 s.	600	,,	Portsmouth	,,
Bacchante	51 s.	600	,,	Portsmouth	,,
2nd Division of Steam Ordinary:					
Galatea	26 s.	800	H.P.	Chatham	Complete.
Horatio (mort)	12 s.	250	,,	Sheerness	,,
Forth (mort)	12 s.	200	,,	Devonport	,,
Seahorse (mort)	12 s.	200	,,	Devonport	,,
3rd Division of Steam Ordinary:					
Eurotas	12 s.	200	H.P.	Sheerness	Complete.
CORVETTES AND SLOOPS.					
1st Division of Steam Ordinary.					
Charybdis	21 s.	400	H.P.	Chatham.	Complete.
Challenger	21 s.	400	,,	Sheerness.	,,
2nd Division of Steam Ordinary.					
Tartar	20 s.	250	H.P.	Sheerness.	14th April.
Malacca	17 s.	200	,,	Sheerness	Complete.

In addition to the above steam reserve there are 35 other ships and vessels, from 17 guns down to 6 guns, all of which are now or will be complete before the end of the present month. This list, however, does not include gun-vessels, of which there are 105 in the different divisions of steam ordinary. If we add to these the Channel, Mediterranean, East Indian, and North American Fleets, we can then form a notion of the naval force this country has at her immediate disposal.

The following ships are unappropriated, and are fitting out:—

Devonport	Conqueror	101 s.—Capt. E. S. Sotheby, C. B.
	Nile	90 s.—Capt. E. K. Barnard.
	Centurion	80 s.—Capt. H. D. Rogers, C. B.
	Sanspareil	70 s.—Capt. E. A. P. Wilmot, C.B.
	Greyhound	17 s.—Com. F. W. Sullivan.
	Virago	6 s.—Com. M. B. Dunn.
Sheerness	Forte	51 s.—Capt. E. W. Turnour.
	Locust	3 p.—Lieut.-Com. J. B. Field.
Chatham, fitting as drill-ships for Naval Reserves	Castor	22.—Com. J. Palmer.
	Brilliant	16.—Com. C. H. Gardner.
Woolwich	Alecto	5 p.—Com. H. J. Raby, V.C.

It is announced that the re-erection of a fort at the mouth of the harbour of Great Yarmouth is to be proceeded with.

THE MILITIA.

The East Kent Militia is ordered to leave Portsmouth, to relieve the Bedfordshire Militia at Weymouth, the latter being ordered to Portsmouth.

The Wiltshire Regiment has taken up the quarters of the Oxfordshire at Dover, the latter having been disembodied.

A detachment of the Donegal Militia has again taken up guard duty at Deptford Dockyard, in relief of a detachment of the 47th Infantry.

1st Somerset Regiment of Militia—Henry Gully Foy, Esq., to be Surgeon, vice Hugo, deceased; Feb. 23.

Rutland Militia—John Thomas Keal, Esq., to be Surgeon; Feb. 24.

Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry—Henry William Clarke to be Lieutenant, vice Robert S. Dykes, deceased; John Northmore to be Cornet, vice Clarke, promoted; Richard Preston Bishop to be Cornet, vice James H. Buller, promoted; Dec. 31.

Artillery Regiment of Royal Lancaster Militia—William Skirving, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Thomas Christie, promoted; Jan. 22.

1st Durham Regiment of Militia—Edward Kent Fairless, Gent., late Captain same Regiment, to be Quartermaster, from the 8th Oct.; Oct 18.

Hampshire Artillery Regiment of Militia—Edward Burnett Robinson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Lillingstone, resigned; Feb. 24.

Royal South Lincoln Militia—Warwick Oben Gurney Richards, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Ingram, struck off; Feb. 23.

90th or Stirlingshire, &c., Highland Borderers Light Infantry Regiment of British Militia—Robert William Cullen, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Horrocks, resigned.

The following Circular, No. 554, has been issued to the commanding officers of Militia regiments.

War Office, 21st February, 1860.

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction of Mr. Secretary Herbert, to inform you that each volunteer enrolled in the regiment under your command for a second term of five years' service will at the termination of each future training, which may take place during the period of his engagement, be allowed a gratuity of ten shillings in addition to the usual training bounty, subject, however, to the Rules prescribed in Article 105 of the Militia Regulations of the 1st September 1854, relative to the forfeiture of Bounty for absence or misconduct.

Should a regiment be embodied the gratuity may be issued under similar rules, either in quarterly instalments of 2*s.* 6*d.* or at the rate of 1*d.* a day during the last thirty days of the quarter.

I am also to take this opportunity of requesting that you will have the goodness to instruct your Adjutant (if you have not already done so) not to re-enrol any man whose conduct has not been such as to meet with your approval.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DE GREY AND RIPON.

THE ORDNANCE SURVEY.—Earl de Grey stated on Monday, in the House of Lords, that officers went about the country from time to time to survey different lines of railway as they were made, which were not yet laid down on the sheets of ordnance survey. The reports were sent to the office at Southampton, and when they arrived the plates were altered by laying down the lines.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—A Meeting of this Institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John Street, Adelphi. Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The second service clasp was voted to Captain Wasey, R.N., who had recently received the medal of the Society, also the medal to Captain Thomas Davies, R.N., and to George Milligan, in acknowledgment of their gallant service in the Institution's life-boats, stationed at Fleetwood and Great Yarmouth, in rescuing the crews, consisting of nine men, from the wrecked vessels, Catherine, of Newry, and the John Bull, of Yarmouth; the crews of the two boats were paid 28*l.* for their intrepid services. Rewards amounting to 33*l.* were also voted to the crews of the Society's life-boats stationed at Ayr, North Britain, Great Yarmouth, Teignmouth, and Penmon, for saving many lives from various wrecks during the recent heavy storms. Rewards amounting to 49*l.* were likewise voted to the Society's life-boats stationed at Holyhead, Cahore, Wicklow, and Frazerburgh, for putting off recently with the view of rendering assistance to ships in distress, but which did not afterwards require their aid. The silver medal of the Institution was also voted to Thomas Baker, coast-guardsman, and the thanks of the Institution inscribed on vellum to six other men, in addition to money rewards which they had locally received, for their gallant services in rescuing four out of six from the schooner Sentinel, which was recently wrecked on the back of the Isle of Wight. Various other rewards were also voted for saving life from different wrecks on the coast. The Institution decided on placing new life-boats at New Quay, in Cornwall, and at Tyrella in Dundrum Bay. A benevolent lady had decided on presenting to the Society the cost (380*l.*) of both boats. Life-boats were ordered to be stationed at Banff on the north-east coast of Scotland, and at Kingsgate near Margate. The cost of these boats had also been generously presented to the Society. It was reported that the Institution had now under its charge ninety-nine life-boats; the largest life-saving fleet the world has ever yet seen under the management of a philanthropic institution. Some of these boats were instrumental last year in saving two hundred and eighteen of our fellow-creatures from a watery grave. The Royal Mersey Yacht Club presented to the Institution a liberal contribution of 75*l.*, being the proceeds of a ball given by the Club at Liverpool in aid of the funds of the Life-Boat Institution. It was reported that Admiral the Earl of Shrewsbury had been invited to take the chair at the Annual Meeting of the Institution, at the London Tavern, on Thursday the 15th instant. Payments amounting to 627*l.* having been made on various life-boat establishments, the proceedings closed.

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VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

THE CENTRAL LONDON VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—This corps is now steadily increasing in number, two companies having been formed and the drill progressing most satisfactorily, under the instruction of Sergeant-Major Rhoades and Sergeant Gutteridge, in the hall and grounds of Gray's Inn. A permanent committee has been formed, consisting of Messrs. Isaacs, Low, Smith, Withers, W. J. Hurlstone, Davis, and others; and Mr. Walters has been appointed hon. secretary. It is expected that they will be able to fix upon the uniform in the course of next week; and Mr. Bodkin, the Deputy-Lieutenant of the county, has received the necessary instructions preparatory to the enrolment of the corps.

ST. GEORGE'S RIFLES.—This corps met on Saturday, at Devonshire House, Piccadilly, by kind permission of his grace the Duke of Devonshire, and were inspected by Colonel Macmurdo, Inspector-General of Volunteers, who expressed himself much pleased with the uniform and the soldierly bearing of the men. The corps then marched out with the lieut.-colonel at their head, and their brass band. Their route was along Piccadilly, St. James's Park, past Buckingham Palace, up Constitution Hill into Hyde Park, along Oxford Street, down Regent Street and Waterloo Place, along Pall Mall, up St. James's Street, to Burlington House to dismiss. The corps will assemble at Devonshire House, Piccadilly (full dress), this day at half-past three o'clock, for the purpose of marching out with the band.

QUEEN'S (WESTMINSTER) RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—The St. Clement Danes division of this corps took the oath of allegiance, &c., on Wednesday last, at the Vestry Hall, before Richard Twining and John G. Stilwell, Esqrs., the local magistrates. This company, through the liberal contributions of equipped members by Messrs. Clementi, Messrs. Smith, Messrs. Twining, Mr. Tuxford, and Mr. Isaacson, now numbers nearly 90 members.

CUMBERLAND.

3RD CUMBERLAND RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—This corps is advancing rapidly in its drill under the instruction of Sergeant T. Atkinson, Royal Cumberland Militia.

HAMPSHIRE.

PORTSMOUTH.—The Volunteers of this town are now being sworn in. They have come to an understanding about their uniform, which, however, is very distasteful to the majority of the corps.

KENT.

WOOLWICH VOLUNTEER CORPS.—The following letter was yesterday received from Maidstone by Colonel Tulloh, R.A., Superintendent of the Royal Carriage Department, and Commandant of the Royal Arsenal Corps of Volunteer Rifles and Artillery, at Woolwich:—"Sir,—I am directed by Viscount Sydney, the Lord-Lieutenant, to inform you that the Queen has approved of and accepted the offers of service of a corps, consisting of eight companies of Artillery Volunteers, in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. The corps is numbered as the 10th in the county of Kent, and its *maximum* establishment will consist of 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 8 captains, 8 first-lieutenants, 8 second-lieutenants, 1 adjutant, 1 surgeon, and 640 men of all ranks.—I am, sir, your most obedient servant, J. W. Wildes." A separate corps of Artillery is in course of organisation in Mr. Anderson's department, to be named the Royal Gun Factory Corps. Mr. Frazer, Mr. Elliott, and Mr. Hay, having been elected captains, and other officers of the department to the subordinate grades. The arrangements proposed by Sir W. Armstrong for uniting the advantages of the Rifle and Artillery corps, by adopting the use of both weapons in the field, have been rejected by the Lord-Lieutenant; the corps is therefore to be drilled in the use of artillery alone.

ROYAL GUN FACTORIES VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—A meeting for the purpose of organising a Volunteer Rifle Corps, in connection with the Royal Gun Factories Department of the Woolwich Arsenal, took place on Tuesday evening last in the Gun Foundry. Between 600 and 700 men, employed in the department, were present, and most of the principal officers were on the platform.

LANCASHIRE.

THE LIVERPOOL VOLUNTEERS.—The following is a list of accepted Lancashire Rifles, belonging to Liverpool and its immediate neighbourhood, viz.:—1st (3 companies), 14th (2 companies), 19th (3 companies), 5th (2 companies), 22nd, 25th, 32nd, 39th, 41st, 42nd, 45th, 48th, and 51st, each 1 company; the maximum strength of which is 19 captains, 19 lieutenants, 19 ensigns, and 1900 men; 15th, 3 companies and a half, 3 captains, 4 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, and 360 men; 1st subdivision, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, and 60 men; artillery, accepted, about 2000; artillery and rifles, not yet accepted, about 500; Cheshire Volunteers, in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, about 500. The Cheshire Volunteers, included in the above being composed of persons having business in Liverpool, though residing in Cheshire, have a right to be included; thus making the whole Liverpool force above 5000 men. A few of the "accepted" companies are below their strength, and others are above it; so that the accepted strength may be taken as a fair estimate. The 500 "not yet accepted" is perhaps rather below the actual number of such at present at drill.

MIDDLESEX.

EDMONTON RIFLE CORPS.—The inhabitants of this village have decided to join the Tottenham or 33rd Middlesex Rifle Corps, the services of which have been accepted by the Queen. An important and successful public meeting was held at the Angel, Edmonton, on Thursday evening, Mr. Burk, J.P., being in the chair, when a co-operation with the Tottenham Corps was voted unanimously. Several gentlemen entered their names as effective members, and about 50*l.* was subscribed in the room. Mr. W. Booker, Mr. G. Ellis, Mr. Pulley, and Mr. Solomons were requested to join the Tottenham committee, in order to promote the movement in Edmonton.

THE SOUTH MIDDLESEX CORPS.—This corps is to assemble on the 8th of March at the Knightsbridge Barracks, and drill in Hyde Park. This has been done already with much success, and a strong muster is anticipated.

YORKSHIRE.

SCARBOROUGH.—On Tuesday the 21st ult., the Rifle Corps at this place were assembled for the purpose of being "sworn in." They were marched to the parish church, where the evening service was performed, and afterwards the oath of allegiance was administered to the members of the company by E. S. Donner, Esq., clerk to the magistrates, in the presence of the Mayor, J. Woodall, Esq., and E. H. Hebden, Esq. (the deputy-lieutenants).

STOKESLEY.—A meeting of the members of this rifle corps was held at the Golden Lion Hotel, Stokesley, on Monday last, when the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen officers, their names to be submitted to the Lord-Lieutenant for approval:—George Marwood, Esq., Busby Hall, captain-commandant; James Emerson, Esq., of Easby Hall, lieutenant; and J. P. Sowerby, Jun., Esq., Stokesley, ensign.

FLAMBOROUGH.—The Artillery corps at Flamborough now musters above 40 members, and more are ready to join. On Sunday last the Volunteers mustered in full uniform, and were marched to Marton church, where a sermon was preached to them by the officiating clergyman.

THE VOLUNTEER BALL.—The preparations for this magnificent *fête* are rapidly progressing, and the new Floral Hall bids fair to be the great focus of attraction for some days to come. The list of ladies patronesses has received some important accessions since the first announcement was published, and now includes the names of more than fifty of the highest members of the aristocracy. A special gallery for their exclusive accommodation is now in process of construction at the east end of the hall, from the design of Mr. Charles Barry, and from this elevation a grand view of the ball will be obtained. Messrs. Gunter will supply refreshments during the evening at counters arranged in convenient situations around the ball-room; and the supper—by Messrs. Staples, of Aldersgate Street—will be served in the basement under the hall, a gigantic apartment, 17 feet in height, and extending beneath the whole area of the building. The applications for vouchers have very far exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of the projectors; and the exchange of tickets has proceeded at a rate which, if continued to the end of the week, will preclude the chance of all who are not very early in the field. It is rumoured that it is not unlikely Her Majesty may honour the ball with a visit; and the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, is understood to be placed beyond a doubt.

Bridgewater, or 5th Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—John Masters, Doctor of Medicine, to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 25.

Keynsham or 7th Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—James Ireland Clayfield Ireland, Esq., to be Captain; Charles John Simmons, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Harford Lyne, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 25.

Williton or 9th Somerset Volunteer Rifle Corps—John Halliday, Esq., to be Lieutenant; John Blommart, Esq., to be Ensign; Feb. 22.

Wells or 10th Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—John Nicholls, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; Feb. 27.

Stogursey or 11th Somerset Volunteer Rifle Corps—George Fownes Luttrell, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Robert Guy Evered, to be Ensign; Feb. 21.

London Rifle Volunteer Brigade—His Royal Highness General the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., to be Honorary Colonel; Feb. 24.

2d Cumberland Artillery Volunteers—Thomas Salkeld, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant; Feb. 15.

1st Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—Robert Ferguson, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant; Feb. 15.

3rd Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—Major Charles Hamilton Wake to be Captain-Commandant; Feb. 15.

Berks Rifle Volunteers—1st Corps, 1st Company—Henry Bilson Blandy, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Stephens, promoted; Feb. 21.

1st Corps, 2nd Company—Lieutenant Charles Stephens to be Captain; Feb. 21. Henry Adolphus Simonds, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Blackall Simonds, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 23.

2nd Oxfordshire Rifle Volunteers—Timothy Edw. Cobb, Banker, to be Lieutenant; John Potts, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 24.

6th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—The Hon. Percy Scawen Wyndham to be Lieutenant; the Hon. Edward Turnour, commonly called Viscount Turnour, to be Ensign; Feb. 15.

4th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—Inigo Gell to be Lieutenant; William Beard to be Ensign; Feb. 16.

8th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—Sir Charles Goring, Bart., to be Captain; Feb. 16.

1st Carmarthenshire Rifle Volunteers—The Viscount Emlyn to be Captain; John Lewes Thomas, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Frederick Lloyd Philipps, Gent., to be Ensign.

2nd Carmarthenshire Volunteers—David John Browne Edwardes, Esq., to be Captain; Feb. 20.

Exeter and South Devon Rifle Volunteers—George Henry Courtenay to be Captain; James Gordon to be Captain; John William Harris to be Lieutenant; Herbert Rocke to be Lieutenant; George Wickendor Cumming to be Ensign; Peter Merrick Hoare to be Ensign; Feb. 7. Sir Edmund Prideaux, Bart., to be Lieutenant Colonel; Arthur C. Chichester to be Major; Thomas Holman to be Captain; Charles Fox to be Lieutenant; Feb. 17. John Lempriere de la Garde to be Surgeon, vice Harris, resigned; Feb, 18.

8th Devon Rifle Volunteers—William Porter to be Captain; Honourable Colin Lindsay to be Lieutenant; George Newman to be Ensign; Feb. 8.

5th Devon Artillery Volunteers—John Eyre Kingdon to be Captain; William Tombs to be First Lieutenant; William Wilcocks to be Second Lieutenant; Feb. 8.

4th Devon Artillery Volunteers—Edward Vivian to be Captain; Briscoe Hooper to be First Lieutenant; John Alexander Hay to be Second Lieutenant; Feb. 15.

2nd Devon Rifle Volunteers—Mortimer John Collier to be Lieutenant, vice Damant, resigned; Thomas Butcher to be Ensign, vice Collier, promoted; Frederick Dufty Bewes to be Captain; Joseph Norrington to be Lieutenant; James Hawker to be Ensign; Feb. 16.

2nd Devon Artillery Volunteers—Thomas Henry Stocker Pullin to be Honorary Surgeon; Dec. 4.

13th Devon Rifle Volunteers—Horace Vibart Mules to be Captain; George Hutchings Jerrard, M.D., to be Lieutenant; John Robinson Rogers to be Ensign; Feb. 20.

3rd Devon Artillery Volunteers—Maitland Rossiter Coleman to be Second Lieutenant, vice Cotton, resigned; Feb. 21.

1st Corps of Northumberland Artillery Volunteers—Captain Potter to be Captain-Commandant; Feb. 23.

1st Corps of Northumberland Rifle Volunteers—Mr. Henry Bell to be Captain; Mr. George Fawcus to be Lieutenant; Mr. Charles Alexander Adamson to be Ensign; Feb. 22.

8th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Captain John Hutchinson to be Captain-Commandant; Lieutenant William Hardman Price to be Captain; Ensign Oliver Ormerod Walker, jun., to be Lieutenant, vice William Hardman Price, promoted; Thomas Lloyd Price, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Walker, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Oliver Ormerod Walker, promoted; Feb. 17.

14th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Captain Tyndal Bright to be Captain-Commandant; Lieutenant Charles John Brady to be Captain; Ensign Henry Jones to be Lieutenant, vice Charles John Brady, promoted; Feb. 16.

23rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Ely Andrew, Esq., to be Captain; Joseph Moxon Clementson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Nield, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 15.

41st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Richard Patchett, Esq., to be Captain; Hugh McMonagle, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 16.

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—6th Company—Joseph Walker, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 25.

10th Company—Michael Hoole Ashwell, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 25.

16th Company—Joseph Knight, Esq., to be Captain; William Henry Dutton, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Smith Mayer, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 24.

17th Company—George Pudsey Aston, Esq., to be Captain; Feb. 21.

18th Company—Joseph Barrows, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Joseph Pearson, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 25.

20th Company—Thomas Bagnall the younger, Esq., to be Captain; Henry Williams, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Edwin Hooper, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 25.

21st Company—Newton John Lane, Esq., to be Captain; Feb. 24. Josiah Spode, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Landor, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 24.

22d Company—John Harrison, Esq., to be Captain; William Bealey Harrison, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Nelson Boyd, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 23.

4th Company of Cheshire Artillery Volunteers—Henry Anthony Grey, Esq., to be Captain; Kenneth Powles, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; William Symson Briggs, Gent., late Corporal in the 3d Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant; Feb. 15.

13th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Francis Dukinfield Palmer Astley, Esq., to be Captain; Charles James Ashton, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Bazley Hall, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 20. Alfred Aspland, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; Feb. 22.

South Middlesex Rifle Corps—Evan Macpherson, Esq., late Major 68th Regiment, to be Captain; the Hon. William Edward Fitzmaurice, late Major 2nd Life Guards, to be Captain; Francis Henry Atherley, Esq., late Major Rifle Brigade, to be Captain; John Walrond Clarke, Esq., late Captain 10th Royal Hussars, to be Captain; the Honourable Charles Smith Vereker, late Lieutenant-Colonel Limerick Militia Artillery, to be Captain; William Henry Wylde, Esq., to be Captain; Hugh Hammersley, Esq., late Lieutenant Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry, to be Captain; Charles Appleyard, Esq., to be Captain; Charles Frederick Hawker, Esq., to be Captain; Charles Townshend Murdock, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Langley, Gent., late Sub-Lieutenant 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant; Henry Arthur March, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Frederick Cox, Gent., to be Lieutenant; St. Pierre Butler Hook, late Captain 83rd Regiment of Militia, to be Ensign; Herman John Richard Gaskoin, Gent., to be Ensign; George Charles Silk, Gent., to be Ensign; Thomas Bramah Diplock, Gent., to be Ensign; Frederick Dawson Gilley, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 15. William Henry Lammin, Gent., to be Supernumerary-Lieutenant; George Frederick Parratt, Gent., to be Supernumerary-Lieutenant; Feb. 22.

West Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Laurence Oliphant, Esq., to be Captain; Feb 8.

21st Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—William Adams Dewar, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas William Angell, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Edmund Yates, Gent., to be Ensign; George Dumeldenger, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 15.

32nd Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—The Hon. Thomas Charles Bruce to be Captain-Commandant; James Thomson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Edward Frederick Devenish Walshe, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 14.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—12th Company—Thomas Hern Fleet, Esq., to be Captain; Charles Edward Rashleigh, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Butler, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 23.

13th Company—John Robin Harris, Esq., to be Captain; William Bristow, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas William Marchant, Gent., to be Ensign; William Scott, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 21.

15th Company—The notice of commission of Ensign Balston, inserted in the *Gazette* on the 21st Feb. instant, should have been as follows:—Thomas Balston, Esq., M.A., instead of Thomas Balston, Gent.

18th Company—Henry Bowden, Esq., late Scots Fusilier Guards, to be Captain; Clement Satterthwaite, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Frederick Henry Norman, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 23.

25th Company—John Blaxland, Esq., late Colonel, 55th Madras Infantry, to be Captain; Feb. 18; William Peter John Rogers, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Barnes, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 23.

2nd Company of the Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Willis Fleming, Esq., to be Captain; Feb. 24.

4th Company of the Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—

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William Stedman, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 23; Charles John Longcroft, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Birt, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 25.

2nd Cornwall Artillery Volunteers—William Henry Box to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon, vice William Thomas Alexander Pattison, resigned; Feb. 23. Resignation—William Thomas Alexander Pattison has resigned his Commission as Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

6th Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—John Dingley, Esq., to be Ensign; Feb. 21.

7th Surrey, or Southwark Rifle Volunteers—Captain Francis Marcus Beresford to be Major-Commandant; Feb. 23. Evan Wynne Roberts, Esq, to be Captain; John Pope Cox, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Charles Vincent Boys, Esq., to be Ensign; Feb. 24.

9th Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Octavius Ommaney to be Captain; Ensign Edmund Belfour to be Lieutenant; Alfred Chaworth Lyster, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Hardwick Merriman, Gent., to be Ensign; Harold Englebach, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 25.

15th Surrey Rifle Volunteers (Chertsey Subdivision)—Robert Hay Murray, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Feb. 25.

17th Surrey Rifle Volunteers (Godstone Subdivision)—Charles Hampden Turner, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Commanding; Granville Levison Gower, Esq., to be Ensign; Feb. 23.

South London Rifle Volunteer Corps—Major John Boucher to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Henry Kimber, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 25.

City of Norwich Rifle Volunteer Corps—Simms Reeve, Esq., to be Captain; Frederick Thomas Keith, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Goodwin, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 22.

1st Norfolk Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieutenant William James Foreman to be Captain; Alfred William Morant, Gent., to be First Lieutenant, vice Foreman, promoted; Feb. 23.

4th Company of the Northamptonshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—William Griffiths Hollis, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Norman Wetton, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 24.

Leith Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Struthers, M.D., to be Surgeon; Dec. 7.

Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers—1st Company—Charles Thomas Burt, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Gem, promoted; Feb. 23.

6th Company—Charles Reeves, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Barnabas Cheshire, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 24.

7th Company—Edward Flower, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Henry Hunt, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 24.

1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteers—10th Company—Donald Matheson, Esq., to be Captain; Feb. 24.

Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—59th Company—John James Alston, Esq., to be Captain; John Bankier, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Patrick Robertson, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 25.

63rd Company—John Ure, Esq., to be Captain; James Sinclair, Gent., to be Lieutenant; David Watt Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 24.

1st Durham Rifle Volunteers—Robert Thompson, jun., Esq., to be Captain; John James Wilson, Esq., to be Captain; George Metcalfe Watson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Hutton Close, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Braithwaite Mills, Gent., to be Ensign; Richard Thomas Jackson, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 27.

Berks Rifle Volunteers—4th Company—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Lloyd-Lindsay to be Captain; Feb. 23; John Samuel Bowles, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Feb. 23.

5th Company—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Vansittart to be Captain; Edmund Sawyer, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Micklem, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 24.

City of Bristol Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Ford, Esq., to be Captain; Alfred Elton, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Gruning, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 28.

East York Artillery Volunteers—2nd Company—The Rev. Robert Mitford Taylor, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain; Charles Wakefield, jun., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; Feb. 28.

East York Rifle Volunteers—6th Company—Harold Barkworth, Esq., to be Captain; Richard Hodgson, Esq., to be Lieutenant: Henry William Bainton, Esq., to be Ensign; Robert George Boulton, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; Feb. 28.

1st Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers—Francis Russell Hall, Esq., to be Honorary Surgeon; Feb. 25.

2nd Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. William Bonner Hopkins, B.D., to be Honorary Chaplain; Feb. 25.

2nd Company of Leicestershire Rifle Volunteers—William Earle Welby, Esq., to be Captain; George Gordon, Esq., to be Lieutenant; George Gillett, Esq., to be Ensign; Feb. 18.

1st Carmarthenshire Rifle Volunteers—David Prothero, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 25.

1st Company 3rd Lincolnshire Rifles—John Fowler Burbidge, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Edmund Turnor, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 28.

2nd Company 3rd Lincolnshire Rifles—Charles John Bullivant Parker, Esq., to be Captain; James William Jeans, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Benjamin Thompson, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 28.

8th Company of Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Anthony Willson, Esq., to be Captain; Feb. 23.

11th Company of Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—John Samuel Lister, Esq., to be Captain; Augustus Laurent, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Higgins, jun., Gent., to be Ensign; Edward Cooke Odling, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; Feb. 23.

13th Company Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Hilliam, Esq., to be Captain; Francis Thomas Selby, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Ashley Maples, jun., Gent., to be Ensign; the Rev. Edward Moore to be Honorary Chaplain; Ancell Ball, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 28.

Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—1st Company—John Magor Cardell, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 1.

5th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—Arthur Charles Ramsden, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Alston Head, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 20.

6th Sussex Rifle Volunteers.—Captain Walter Barttelot Barttelot, Captain, 1st Royal Dragoons, to be Captain; Feb. 8.

7th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., to be Ensign, vice Dickins, resigned; Feb. 23.

Worcestershire Volunteer Rifle Corps—5th Company—William Nichols Marcy, Esq., to be Captain; John Bury, jun., Esq., to be Lieutenant; George Beddoe, Esq., to be Ensign.

6th Company—Ferdinando Dudley Lea Smith, Esq., to be Captain; James Philip Hunt, Esq., to be Lieutenant.

7th Company—Henry Money Wainwright, Esq., to be Captain; Francis Sanders, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Charles Culwick Hewitt, Esq., to be Ensign.

8th Company—Joseph Rogers, Esq., to be Captain; Charles Harrison, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Benjamin Danks, Esq., to be Ensign.

9th Company—James Foster, Esq., late of the King's Dragoon Guards, to be Captain; Michael Phillips Grazebrook, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Frank Evers, Esq., to be Ensign.

Oxford University Rifle Corps—The Honourable Robert Charles Henry Spencer (late Colonel Royal Artillery), to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieutenant Charles Stewart Parker to be Captain; Lieutenant William Holding to be Captain; Ensign Edward Cecil Coney to be Lieutenant, vice Parker promoted; Ensign William Matthew Hale to be Lieutenant, vice Holding, promoted; Ensign Walter Payne Gepp to be Lieutenant; Ensign Windham Thomas, Viscount Adare, to be Lieutenant; Sergeant-Major Charles Thomas Luck to be Ensign, vice Coney, promoted; Colour-Sergeant Henry Emerson Westcar to be Ensign, vice Hale, promoted; Colour-Sergeant John Cecil Russell to be Ensign, vice Gepp, promoted; March 1.

Brecknockshire Rifle Volunteers—Crickhowell Subdivision, 3rd Corps—Frederick Ximenes Gwynne, Esq., to be Lieutenant; John Hotchkis, Esq., to be Ensign; Feb. 25.

4th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers—William Purcy Cust (late Hon. East India Company's Service) to be Captain; William Paxton, Gent., to be Lieutenant; March 1.

South London Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Alexander Lodwick Irvine to be Captain, vice Boucher promoted; Lieutenant Edward Dresser Rogers to be Captain; Ensign Alexander James Scrutton to be Captain; Frederick Andrew Durnford, Gent, to be Captain; Ensign George Phare to be Lieutenant; Ensign John Russell Clipperton to be Lieutenant; Ensign Henry Kimber to be Lieutenant; Ensign Robert Henry Bristowe to be Lieutenant; Travers Barton Wire, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Henry Robottom, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Elliott Cunningham, Gent., to be Ensign; Edward Barnaby Gudgeon, Gent., to be Ensign; William Riddell Brandon, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 28.

7th Surrey or Southwark Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Beeby Moseley, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 28.

15th Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Chertsey Subdivision—Francis Lewis Dowling, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 25.

10th Surrey Rifle Volunteers.—The following appointment is substituted for that of William Darnell, which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 10th of February last. William Darnell the younger, Esq., to be Ensign; Feb. 7.

12th Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers.—The following appointment is substituted for that of William Marshall Cockrane, which appeared in the *Gazette* the 21st of February. William Marshall Cochrane, Esq., to be Captain; Feb. 16.

2nd Cumberland Artillery Volunteers—Silas George Saul, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; John Giles Mounsey, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; William Reeves, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 18.

3rd Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—John James Spedding, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Feb. 15.

6th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteers—James Pearce King, Esq., to be Captain; Alfred Evans, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Egerton Isaacson, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 29.

2d Derby Volunteer Rifles—Captain Lord Vernon to be Captain-Commandant; the Hon. Edward Wentworth Keppel Coke to be Captain; John Bott, Esq., to be Lieutenant; John Broadhurst, Esq., to be Ensign; Feb. 28.

9th Company of Derbyshire Volunteer Rifles—Lord George Henry Cavendish to be Captain; William Pole Thornhill, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Robert William Mills Gesfield, Esq., to be Ensign; James Smith Walters, Esq., to be Honorary Surgeon; Feb. 21.

[The following appointments are substituted for those which appeared in the *Gazette* of Feb. 17.]

6th Company of Derbyshire Volunteer Rifles—Michael Octavius Bright, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Parker Shipton, Esq., to be Honorary Surgeon; Feb. 16.

Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteers—1st Subdivision—Sir Henry Oglander, Bart., to be Lieutenant; Augustus Frederick Leeds, Esq., to be Ensign; Feb. 16.

1st Newcastle-upon-Tyne Rifle Volunteers—Sir John Fife, Knight, to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant; Robert Roboy, Redmayne, Esq., to be Major; Thomas Austin, Esq., to be Captain; William Adams Mather, Esq., to be Captain; Henry Scott, Esq., to be Captain; Hugh Lee Pattinson, Esq., to be Captain; William Donaldson Cruddas, Esq., to be Captain; Robert Yeoman Green, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Nesham, jun., to be Lieutenant; William Henry Welford, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Alexander Laing, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles John Cruddas, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Edward Crighton, Gent., to be Ensign; Archibald Matthias Dunn, Gent., to be Ensign; James Morison Burnap, Gent., to be Ensign; William Laing, Gent., to be Ensign; John Charles Jobling, Gent., to be Ensign; James Acworth Angus, Gent., to be Surgeon; Feb. 22.

1st Glamorgan Artillery Volunteers—Thomas Williams, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; Feb. 24.

Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—1st Company—John Felton, Gent., to be Ensign; Hopkin Llewellin Prichard, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; Feb. 23.

2d Company—John Ludford White, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; Feb. 24.

3rd Company—James Griffiths Hall, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; Feb. 24.

1st Company of Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—William James Clement, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; the Rev. Henry Greenwood, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain; Feb. 29.

3rd Company of Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Groom, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; Feb. 27.

4th Company of Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—Hubert Smith, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Bache, Gent., to be Ensign; Alfred Matthias, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 27.

6th Company of Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant William Layton Lowndes to be Captain; Ensign Roger Charles Blakeway to be Lieutenant; William Reynolds Anstice, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 29.

7th Company of Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Thomas Campbell Eyton to be Captain; Ensign, the Hon. Robert Herbert, to be Lieutenant; Feb. 27.

2nd Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Joseph Hughes Manger, Esq., to be Captain; Feb. 19; Hugh Reid, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Feb. 29.

11th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Charles MacIver, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Donald Currie, Esq., to be Captain; Robert Thomson, Esq., to be Captain; William Boyd Macalister, Esq., to be Captain; Kenneth Lockwood Morison, Esq., to be Captain; David MacIver, Esq., to be Captain; Alexander Logan, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; James Currie, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; James Ogston, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Charles Christopher Funston Todd, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; James Boyd Forsyth, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; John MacIver, Gent,, to be Second Lieutenant; William Balfour Crawford, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Robert Shaw, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; James Walter Murray, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Feb. 19.

Kent Artillery volunteers—Subdivision. (Corps 11th)—John Taylor, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; John William Howard, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, Feb. 25.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—28th Company—George Walkup Congden, Esq., (late Colonel Royal Marine Light Infantry), to be Captain; Feb. 25. George Hall Graham, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Feb. 18. William Caryl, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 25.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—Subdivision (Corps 21st)—Thomas Watson, Parker, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Stephen John Newman, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 25.

Kent Rifle Volunteer Battalion (26th Corps)—To be Captains—William Evans Sprague Oram, Esq., Charles Darius Piper, Esq., William Swarsbrick Thorpe, Esq., Sumner Toms, Esq., Robert Forest, Esq., James Davidson, Esq., William Towzer, Esq., Everett Denton, Esq., William Storrie, Esq., William Angus, Esq., John Holliday, Esq.; Feb. 25. To be Lieutenants—John Pettman, Gent., Jeffery Smith, Gent., John Farrell, Gent., William Charles Butter, Gent., John Henry, Gent., George Rennell, Gent., David Campbell, Gent., James Liddel, Gent., John Hay, Gent., William Bush, Gent., Robert Donnelly, Gent., Robert Smith, Gent., George Rowe, Gent., Thomas Skelton, Gent., Joseph Bell, Gent., Alexander Jack, Gent., Thomas Carlisle, Gent., Peter Brown, Gent., John Douglas, Gent., Henry Budd, Gent., James McNaught, Gent.; Feb. 25.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—12th Company—Rev. George John Bloomfield to be Honorary Surgeon; Richard Tippetts, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 28.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—23d Company—William Wells, Esq., late 1st Life Guards, to be Captain; Edward Ogle Streatfeild, Esq., late Captain 47th Regiment, to be Lieutenant; Richard David Turner, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 28.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—27th Company—Edward Wilkinson, Esq., to be Captain; William Benjamin Pembroke, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Stubbing, Gent., to be Ensign; Edward Downing, Esq., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 28.

1st Elgin Rifle Volunteers (Forres)—John George Innes, Gent., to be Assistant Honorary Surgeon; Feb. 24.

2d Elgin Rifle Volunteers (Elgin)—James Johnston, Gent., to be Captain; Alexander Cameron, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Jameson, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 24.

[Erratum in the *Gazette* of the 14th February.]

1st Elgin Rifle Volunteers (Forres)—For Robert Davidson, Mayfield, Gent., to be Ensign, read Robert Davidson, Gent., to be Ensign; Jan. 30.

1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteers—Second Lieutenant Duncan McFarlane to be First Lieutenant in the 6th Company; Frederick David Rait, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant in the 6th Company, vice McFarlane, promoted; Feb. 29.

Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—3d Company—James Dunlop, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; Feb. 29.

16th Company (Hamilton 1st)—Samuel Simpson, Esq., to be Captain; John Austine, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Henry Donaldson Muirhead, Esq., to be Ensign; James Loudon, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; the Rev. William Robertson to be Honorary Chaplain; Feb. 29.

19th Corps (Glasgow 2d Northern Battalion)—Ensign James Robertson to be Captain of the 24th Company, vice Gilkison resigned; James Fulton, Esq., to be Ensign in the 24th Company, vice Robertson, promoted; Feb. 28.

27th Company—Thomas Small, Esq., to be Captain; Feb. 28.

48th Company (Airdrie)—James Kidd, Esq., to be Captain; John Rankin, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Robert Addie, Esq., to be Ensign; Thomas Torrance, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; Reverend Benjamin Brown, to be Honorary Chaplain; Feb. 28.

52nd Company (Hamilton 2nd)—James Nisbet, Esq., to be Captain; William Forrest, jun., Esq., to be Lieutenant; Edward Pellew Dykes, Esq., to be Ensign; Feb. 29.

55th Company (Lanark)—William Bertram, Esq., to be Captain; Edward Gilroy, Esq., to be Lieutenant; David Stodart, Esq., to be Ensign; Feb. 29.

56th Company (Bothwell)—Alexander Turner, Esq., to be Captain; Joseph Bain, Esq., to be Lieutenant; David Lockhart, Esq., to be Ensign; Feb. 29.

66th Company—James Thomson Henderson, Esq., to be Captain; James Godfrey Booth, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Duncan Stewart, Esq., to be Ensign; Feb. 29.

67th Company—Robert Laidlaw, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Kennedy, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Peter Thomas Ramsay, Esq., to be Ensign; Feb. 29.

Bedfordshire Rifle Volunteers—1st Company—William Crosbie, Esq., late Captain Rifle Brigade, to be Captain; Thomas Jobson Jackson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Howard, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 27.

1st Devon Mounted Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Dyke Acland, to be Captain; Feb. 23.

6th Devon Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Colonel Robert Wyllie, late Bengal Army, to be Captain; Edward Bourchier Savile, to be Lieutenant; John May Miller, to be Ensign; Feb. 23.

9th Devon Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Eales Rogers, to be Captain; Robert Coard Tucker, to be Lieutenant; William Richard Coulton, to be Ensign; Feb. 23.

Exeter and South Devon Rifle Volunteers—William Buckingham to be Lieutenant; John Wilson Rimington, to be Ensign; Reginald Templer, to be Ensign; Feb. 25.

5th Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—Benjamin Snell, to be Lieutenant, vice William Gostwyck Gard, resigned; Feb. 25. Resignation—William Gostwyck Gard, has resigned the Commission held by him as Lieutenant in the same corps.

1st North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Company—Wm.

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Charles Copperthwaite, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Walker, jun., Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Robinson Etty, Gent., to be Ensign; Richard Jones, Gent., to be Honorary Surgeon; Feb. 18.

1st North Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Company—Henry Thompson Thomas Vaughan, Esq., to be Captain; William Randolph Innes Hopkins, Esq., to be Captain; William Vaughan, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Charles Ferdinand Henry Bolekow, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; James Innes Hopkins, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Robert Lloyd, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; James Stovin Pennyman, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; John Brewster, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Feb. 27.

2nd North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Company—James Simm Metcalfe, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 28.

5th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Company—John Michell, Esq., to be Captain; Charles Richard Robinson, Gent., to be Ensign; William Walker, Gent., to be Honorary Surgeon; Feb. 27.

6th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Company—Tindall Hebden, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Harcourt, Johnstone, Esq., to be Ensign; Feb. 28.

1st Company of Wigtown Volunteer Artillery—Viscount Dalrymple to be Captain; John Campbell, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Alexander Guthrie, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; John Orgill, Gent., to be Honorary Surgeon; Rev. William Mungall Simpson to be Honorary Chaplain; Feb. 20.

1st Subdivision Wigtown Rifle Volunteers—Robert Vans Agnew, Esq., to be Lieutenant; William James McHaffie, Esq., to be Ensign; Feb. 24.

1st Company of Lincolnshire Artillery Volunteers—Andrew Mercer Adam, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; Feb. 17.

2d Company of Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Samuel Trought, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; Feb. 17.

3d Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—William Earle Welby, Esq., M.P., to be Captain Commandant; Feb. 28.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No *communications* can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

The EDITOR has received numerous and lengthy letters from the Assistant-Engineers of Her Majesty's Fleet, in all of which the circular, No. 398, is strongly censured and inveighed against.

CENTURIO BRITANNICUS.—*Moniteur de l'Armée, Le Spectateur Militaire*. Any foreign bookseller.

CADWALLADER.—The paymastership of a cavalry regiment is not more remunerative than that of infantry.

"POWDER HORN," THE BRITISH GUNNER.—It is requested that our friends will not place us under the necessity of adhering rigidly to the rule which we have laid down in reference to the insertion of answers to questions.

The EDITOR begs to return his acknowledgments to the Officers and Secretaries of Volunteers who have so kindly furnished him with information in reference to their respective corps, and invites further communications.

In consequence of an unusual press of matter, many interesting Communications and much Correspondence must stand over till next week.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, or to Mr. Joseph Smith, and not to the EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1860.

There has been a cross action between Mr. Oliphant and Admiral Seymour—between Admiral Seymour and Lord Elgin—and between Lord Elgin and Sir John Pakington; in other words, a triangular duel; or, if a severance of interests between the Naval officer and the First Lord of the Admiralty be admitted, a quadrilateral one, in which the principal combatants have been hurling the most deadly projectiles at each other, with no other effect than to discover (when too late) that the belligerents were not within range.

Let us be grateful for this crowning mercy, and congratulate ourselves that they are not likely to be brought face to face. It is impossible to conjecture what might have been the result—the mind refuses to dwell upon it; but such a contingency is happily out of the question, for each chieftain, eager for the fray, has already hastened to lay his case before that court from which he hopes to obtain the most favourable judgment. The Earl of Elgin, with a suavity and serenity worthy of the great Confucius, addresses himself to the Lords, and urges his claim to a verdict by a touching offer of his honour as a peer. Sir Michael Seymour rushes to the Commons, and there, in terms which if blunt are at least clear, denies the correctness of Lord Elgin's statement; whilst Mr. Oliphant, *exul utroque*, appeals to the public through the medium of the press,—perhaps not the worst tribunal of the three.

As the matter stands it is a very pretty quarrel, and will be read with great interest and much edification by the Commissioners Keweiliang and Hwashana, about the period when, according to ordinary calculation, the combined forces of France and Great Britain may be disembarking on Chinese soil; whilst its tendency will be of a re-assuring nature to General Hope Grant and Admiral Hope, as well as to the French Commander-in-Chief. And, although we have not now for the first time to learn that all combined expeditions are invariably attended with delay, and probably with disagreement, it seems unnecessary to impart into the councils of war a fresh element of doubt and discord, unless it be for the purpose of showing our magnanimous contempt of all obstacles; or it may be with a view to follow the example pursued by Mr. Gladstone with reference to his budget, and by deepening our ditch to a chasm, claim the greater honour for overleaping it.

If ever there was a moment for the timely interference of a "judicious bottle-holder," it surely was on this occasion. What could Lord Palmerston have been thinking of to permit the continuance of such an unseemly quarrel, so prejudicial to public interests? Surely, its chief combatants, members of the same political party, might have submitted their differences to some referee of high standing, in lieu of upbraiding each other in arenas where the complainant could alone be heard. The House of Commons had been but just instigated to prevent a passage of arms between the Benicia Boy and Mr. Tom Sayers: it would have been but fair play to our Chinese champions to have put an end to that wordy warfare so much more damaging than blows. It is scarcely possible to overrate the mischief that the washing of so much "linge salé" in public has occasioned, and the more so as all the performers are men of position, and have been respectively called upon to fill situations of trust and importance. In our islands a frank avowal of misconception or mistake would be accepted with hearty good-will, and be followed with an oblivion of all that was disagreeable; but the same toleration will be hardly extended to us by those nations whom we have been grandiloquently lecturing for many years past upon the faults and inconsistences of their public men.

We confess to little feeling of sympathy with any of the parties. If Plenipotentaries will ignore the existence of a Commander-in-Chief by despatching orders to officers under his direction without his sanction; if they will insist upon regulating monsoons and typhoons as Canute did the tides, they will meet with a similar fate, and with deserved failure: it is given to few men to be at once diplomatists and warriors; and if Lord Elgin forgot the result of Mr. Frere's campaign in Spain, it is not probable that Sir Michael Seymour was likely to overlook the fate that attended Sir John Moore.

The Admiral is so far in an exceptional position that his conduct has been approved by his superiors; and we presume, therefore, that he must have had evidence to adduce sufficient to exonerate him from blame. With this he ought to have been satisfied, and he should have rested upon his laurels. If the favourable judgment then passed upon him be now reversed, he will have no one to thank but himself.

Mr. Oliphant does not appear to very great advantage in the matter; his position would have been scarcely noticeable, had he not filled the position of bellows-blower to the great organist when the latter was out of wind. It would no doubt have been wiser if the Secretary had suppressed that portion of his work which hinted at the existence of those differences now so unfortunately made public; but it is not astonishing to find a little imprudence in two such goodly volumes, especially when the author admits that at a critical period he could find no better employment than driving through the streets of Taku in a donkey tandem. But what shall we say of the Admiralty, to whom the case appears to have been referred? Short were their counsels, quick their decision. The high qualities of Sir M. Seymour as a naval officer were in themselves an answer to any imputations, and the Admiral was thus acquitted on the strength of a good character when he would probably have wished the matter tried on its merits. And this is one of the most wonderful features in the affair; for the Board at the Admiralty was at that time presided over by a light to illuminate and illustrate the deeds of erring mortals. Had plain men like Sir James Graham or Sir Francis Baring been entrusted with the inquiry, they would probably have considered that character alone did not dispose of a specific charge. It was reserved for Sir John Pakington to deal with the matter in another manner; and Lord Elgin now complains that the Admiralty delivered judgment without doing him the common justice of informing him of their decision or the grounds on which they arrived at it.

We shalll eave Sir John Pakington and Lord Malmesbury to the enjoyment of those mutual felicitations which must arise wherever they meet: Lord Elgin, Sir John Pakington, and Sir M. Seymour are respectively Knights of the Bath. There is a sort of magical interest in a triad of any sort. There were the three Graces, and an equal number of tailors in Tooley Street, our empire comprises three nationalities, and the pawnbroker hangs out three balls. The order of the Bath insists upon the motto of "Tria juncta in uno;" and it might be wise to consider whether the acceptance of such an honour does not carry with it an obligation to be chary of speech, moderate in temper, just in judgment; all of which we cordially commend to the consideration of the dislocated trio of G. C. B.s

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Sir John Pennefather is transferred to the 22nd Regiment, vice Sir William Napier, and Major-General Geddes succeeds him in the colonelcy of the 46th. One of our contemporaries, it will be recollected, about a fortnight since announced that Major-General the Hon. C. Grey would succeed to the vacant colonelcy, and we at the same time stated our disbelief that His Royal Highness would give a first-class reward for distinguished service to a very amiable and excellent gentleman, who was formerly a soldier, but had never seen a shot fired, except at a review. The appointment of Major-General Geddes is such a one as the hard-working members of the Service have a right to expect. He served with the 27th at Calabria, in 1806; at the capture of Procida, in 1809; in Sicily, in 1810; and has four clasps for Nivelle, the Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse; at which last he received a severe and painful wound, his thigh-bone being broken near the hip.

We believe some change is likely to take place in the destination of Major-General Cameron, C.B. On resigning the vice-presidency of the Council of Military Education, the gallant General was appointed

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to the command of the Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, vacated by Major-General Spencer; but it is probable that he will now proceed to another command.

We participate in the satisfaction which the country no doubt experiences at the mark of Royal favour conferred on Sir Hugh Rose for his eminent services in India. It might be adduced as an argument that great regimental experience is not a necessary qualification for a very successful General, when it is considered that a large part of Sir Hugh Rose's career was that of a diplomatist rather than that of a soldier, up to the period when he was called upon to display the most brilliant qualities as a General, and made himself remarkable for the energy of his movements and the success of his operations. The Syrian campaign of 1840-1 did not afford much opportunity for the acquisition of profound military knowledge; but Colonel Rose, as Consul at Constantinople in 1853, showed that he understood strategy when he requested Admiral Dundas to move up his fleet to the Bosphorus; and, as our Commissioner at the French headquarters during the Crimean war, he developed qualities which gained him the support of some of the best of the French Generals, though his functions could not always be conducted with perfect satisfaction to all officers in both armies. In India, however, in a most arduous, difficult campaign, the general objects of which were indicated by Lord Clyde and the chief of the Staff, he showed he had the highest attributes of a commanding officer. Jhansi, Calpee and Gwalior are memorable names; and without detracting from the credit of such men as Napier, and from the presiding counsels of the Commander-in-Chief, it is not too much to say that Sir Hugh Rose is one of the men on whom England would count in time of need with the greatest confidence.

General Sir George Brown, G.C.B., will relieve Lord Seaton in the Irish command in the course of next month.

Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. H. H. Clifford, V. C. unattached, formerly of the Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Assistant-Quartermaster-General to the division at Aldershot, in succession to Colonel Clarke Kennedy, the new Commandant of the Military Train.

A Court of Inquiry assembled on Thursday at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, Major-General Gough, C.B., President, to investigate certain representations and reports made to the General Commanding the Forces in Ireland, by Colonel Darby Griffiths of the Scots Greys, relative to the conduct of Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke of the same regiment.

Captain R. C. Dudgeon, of the 61st Regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-camp to Major-General Breton, commanding the troops at the Mauritius.

Major W. Williamson, of the 85th Light Infantry, has been appointed Commandant at Natal, in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Cooper, of the 45th Regiment.

Colonel Wilmot is appointed Judge-Advocate-General of the Army forming the Chinese expedition.

It has been suggested to us that it would improve the monthly Army list very much if to *all* Staff appointments the dates were fixed, now that these posts are only to be held for five years.

There is, as we anticipated, very great difficulty experienced by the Government in filling up the vacancy in the Army Medical Department, caused by the lamented death of Mr. Alexander. Dr. Martin, who has been named, was offered the post under a former Government; but we believe there is no intention of affronting the military surgeons by placing a civilian over their heads. Dr. Gibson is rather advanced in years; and, of those who are eligible, some are considered too young, and others not young enough.

Extract of a letter from a field-officer of the Rifle Brigade, Gonda, 14th January:—

"I shall say very little of poor dear Glyn's death, which I heard of three days since. It was the severest shock I ever experienced for many a long day. I knew his heart well, and there was not in the world a nobler soul. He never possessed a thought that was not right. I never in my life met with a finer fellow in heart and mind. Poor dear fellow! it is as the loss of a brother to me. The whole battalion have his loss at heart, and the thoughts of it come across me in the most busy moments."

There is a report that at a large manufactory a considerable number of a formidable species of weapon, on the exclusive possession of which we placed great reliance, have been made for foreign governments. We shall allude to the subject with more precision hereafter.

The officers of the Artillery Staff of the Chinese expedition took their passage on board one of the Peninsular and Oriental steamers, which was to have sailed on February 20 from Suez.

In the Army and Navy Gazette of January 7th (our first number), we announced that a Royal Warrant, regulating the rank and emoluments of Paymasters, would shortly appear, and indicated the nature of some of the promotions and advantages to be conferred on that body of officers by the document. The Warrant will be found textually in another place, and we think that its provisions leave very little to be desired by the Paymasters in Her Majesty's service.

Major Dillon, Rifle Brigade, has been appointed to the Staff of the Chinese expedition by Lord Clyde. A thorough soldier, a skilful and gallant officer, who, though very severely and dangerously wounded at Cawnpore, hung on to his duties through the whole of the Indian Campaign—Major Dillon has not got more than he deserves in being selected by the judgment of his chief from so many other deserving officers as peculiarly eligible for the distinction.

The Medical Staff in India has undergone still further reductions. Instead of seven Deputy-Inspectors-General, the number has been reduced to four:—one for Bombay, one for Madras, one for Bengal; Dr. Anderson, the fourth, being retained at Calcutta as General-Superintending Sanitary Officer.

CAVALRY COMMISSIONS.

The following general order, regulating the future price of cavalry commissions, to which we alluded in our last number, was published on Friday evening, 24th ult.

Horse Guards, S.W., Feb. 23.

I. His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief having had under consideration the present expenses necessarily incurred by officers of cavalry, and anxious to reduce them as far as practicable, has the satisfaction of announcing to the Army that Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to approve of a reduction of the regulation prices for commissions in the cavalry of the Line, which will accordingly for the future be as follows, viz.:—

Lieutenant-Colonel ...	...	£4500 instead of	£6175
Major	3200	,,	4575
Captain	1800	,,	3225
Lieutenant	700	,,	1190
Cornet	450	,,	840

The difference in value between the late and proposed regulation price of a cavalry commission will be paid to the retiring officer from the reserve fund at the disposal of the Secretary of State for War.

The price which an officer will pay on promotion by purchase to the higher ranks, will be—

Major to be Lieut.-Colonel ...	£1300	instead of	£1600
Captain to be Major	1400	,,	1350
Lieutenant to be Captain ...	1100	,,	2035
Cornet to be Lieutenant ...	250	,,	350

II. His Royal Highness also promulgates, in concurrence with the Secretary of State for War, the following revised regulation regarding the purchase of officers' chargers from the ranks, viz.:—Every officer of Cavalry and Horse Artillery, and of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, below the rank of regimental field officer, is permitted to select two horses as chargers from the ranks, with the exception of medical officers, veterinary surgeons, paymasters, and quartermasters, who may select one each, under the following conditions:—

1. The price to be paid will be the price allowed by regulations for the purchase of remounts.

2. When two or more officers are to select at the same time, the senior is to have first choice, but must not be permitted to choose a second horse until his juniors have each chosen one.

3. Officers will be required to pay the price of their chargers into the hands of the paymaster within one week from the date of selection.

4. In selecting officers' chargers from the ranks the horses of all sergeant-majors and sergeants, which have been regularly ridden in the field as such, are to be exempt from choice.

5. Officers will not be permitted to use their first chargers, when selected from the ranks or remounts, for hunting or for harness; but this restriction is not intended to apply to second chargers so selected.

6. Officers will not be permitted to part with the horses selected from the ranks, or from the remounts, to any one except an officer of the same corps, without the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, obtained through the commanding officer; and when permission is given to sell such horses they must be replaced at the officer's own cost, in the usual manner, by private purchase.

7. Selected chargers may be exchanged between officers of the same corps, with the sanction of the commanding officer; and, after their full price has been paid to the paymaster, may be sold to any officer of the same corps entitled to a choice—the purchase to stand in the place of a selection, and the seller to be entitled to another choice.

8. Except in the case of sale to an officer of the same corps, as provided for in clause 7, no officer will be allowed to replace a charger taken from the ranks or remounts by a fresh selection unless the charger previously selected has died, been killed in action, been captured, or lost, or been shot at the recommendation of a board for infectious disease, or is reported unfit for further service through age, vice, disease, permanent unsoundness, or any other cause which may in the opinion of an inspecting general officer justify the rejection of such horse as a charger, in which case he will be returned to the ranks to be cast and sold.

9. Officers who select chargers from the ranks or from the remounts must in all cases pay the usual fee for the breaking of horses to the riding-master. It is to be clearly understood that, in the selection of chargers, officers are not restricted in their choice to the remounts—*i. e.*, young horses not yet fit for the ranks—but are free to choose, subject to the conditions and exceptions above specified, from all the horses on the effective strength of the regiment; and His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief desires that commanding officers of cavalry regiments will faithfully and thoroughly carry out the liberal intentions of this order, by giving every facility to officers for making a free and proper selection.

III. The General Commanding-in-Chief is further pleased to approve of each officer of a regiment of cavalry being allowed two soldiers to attend him and groom his horses employed for regimental purposes, when present in quarters or absent on duty.

One of these bâtmen is to be held available for mounted parades, when, owing to the absence or want of men, there may be unappropriated horses.—By Command of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief.

G. A. Wetherall, Adjutant-General.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

It was not to be expected that the allusion to Savoy in the French Emperor's speech would pass without observation in Parliament, and therefore at the meeting of the House of Commons, last night, questions were put to Lord J. Russell by Sir W. Vernys, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, and Sir J. Walsh. The first, to ascertain whether the noble Lord had any explanation to give on the subject; the second, whether a day would be fixed for a discussion on the subject; and the third, whether the Government had any knowledge of a treaty between France and Sardinia relative to the cession of Savoy. Lord J. Russell, after laying on the table the correspondence on the subject, said that, judging from the speech of the Emperor Napoleon, he was of opinion that if the great powers of Europe strongly objected to the annexation of Savoy, it would not take place. The Government had no information that any treaty for the cession of Savoy existed between France and Sardinia. It was in the power of any member to raise a discussion on the papers which he had presented, but it was not his intention to do so.

After some other business had been transacted, Sir R. Peel again called attention to the subject; pointing out some discrepancies between the versions of the Emperor's speech in the *Times* and *Morning Post*, and exhorted the house not to allow a day to pass next week without discussing this important matter. Mr. Bright took a Manchester view of the subject, and could see no harm in the annexation of Savoy by France. The value of land and produce would be doubled by that measure, and he believed that the patriotic feelings of others whom he could name would not be able to resist such a temptation as that.

Lord John Manners, in some spirited observations, denounced the selfish and unpatriotic sentiments of the member for Birmingham. He had furnished a test by which to measure the extent of his allegiance to his own Government: only give him sixpence for that for which he had hitherto obtained only fourpence, and his patriotism could not withstand the bribe. Lord J. Manners' remarks elicited cheering of the most enthusiastic character. Lord J. Russell also felt it necessary to say that he did not concur in the opinions uttered by Mr. Bright.

Colonel Herbert asked the Secretary of State for India, what number of Her Majesty's regiments of infantry and cavalry it is proposed to retain for service in the East Indies after 1st July, 1860.

Sir C. Wood stated that the instructions given to the Government in India were to send home as many troops as they could, due regard being paid to the safety of India. The right hon. Baronet took the opportunity of stating positively—which he was unable to do last Friday, in consequence of a want of agreement between the information he had received from India and from the Horse-Guards—the names of the regiments proceeding from India to China. The 3rd and 67th Regiments sailed some time ago. The 99th, he believed, went on early in February, and the 2nd battalion of the 60th went in the course of the month. The 31st, 44th, and, perhaps, the 87th, were about to sail.

Sir F. Baring called the attention of the house and the government to the services of Captain Sir L. M'Clintock, in the Franklin expedition, and paid a well-merited tribute to the devotion of Lady Franklin. A monument was erected to one of the best of the Austrian generals, which, after reciting his brilliant services, ended with this inscription, "*non patria, non imperator, sed conjux posuit.*" Let the Government interpose to prevent a similar inscription being appropriately placed on Franklin's tomb. Mr. Whiteside and Sir J. Pakington enforced the views of Sir F. Baring, and Lord Palmerston declared that the Government would not act in opposition to the feeling of the House either with regard to a reward for Captain M'Clintock, or the erection of a monument to Sir J. Franklin. Unlike the monument to the Austrian General, alluded to by Sir F. Baring, it would be one in which the Sovereign, the country, and the widow would unite.

Sir J. Pakington directed the attention of the Secretary of the Admiralty to a paragraph in the *Times* of that morning, which stated that the Fleet had been dispersed in the late gale, and that two serious collisions had taken place.

Lord Clarence Paget admitted that the Queen, and the Diadem, and the Algiers and the Mersey, had come into collision in tacking, but the damage sustained was not of a serious character.

In the House of Lords it was announced by the Government that, with the view of saving the expense, it was not intended to call out the Yeomanry this year for drill or training. This declaration called forth severe censure from Lords Malmesbury and Ellenborough.

The Native Indian Army and the Enfield Rifle.—Let us for a moment suppose that the Bengal army had been armed with the Enfield rifle before the mutinies began. Should we then have reconquered India? It is very doubtful; and we may be quite certain, that whatever the result, we should have lost twenty times as many men as in the late struggle. The natives of India are excellent marksmen; their gunnery at Delhi was superior to our own. What then would have been the result had they been armed with the rifle? We doubt much if there would have been any capture of Delhi, any fugitives from Lucknow? If this be admitted, we see at once the danger of supplying the Madras and Bombay armies with the Enfield. Should they ever be disposed to imitate the conduct of the Bengal regiments, where would be the remedy? On the whole, we think the Government has taken the wisest course in reducing the native troops to one level, by depriving the few of the rifle, and supplying to all the musket.—*Homeward Mail.*

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MEMOIR ON SWORDS.*

The subject of swords and swordsmanship has been so much neglected in our Service, that we ought to be thankful for any work tending to throw a light upon it, and this translation of a very scarce book by Colonel Marey, of the French Army, will be useful, if it only promotes discussion, and calls forth other and more practical works treating of the same.

The colonel tells us in his opening sentence, "Being garrisoned at Strasbourg as an officer of Artillery, I employed myself in researches upon swords. I practised with them so as to be able to use them efficiently, and acquired sufficient dexterity in so doing." (P. 1.) The result of these researches he here gives us, and Colonel Maxwell, of the Bengal Artillery, has been at the trouble of translating the Colonel's remarks, and, by the addition of plates and a few notes, has produced what on the whole we consider to be a readable little book.

We should have been glad if the Colonel had been a little more general in his remarks, giving us, while he was upon the subject, his opinions not only upon swords but upon swordsmanship; for, though we cannot but agree with him, that "it is reasonable to believe that a good weapon adds to the soldier's confidence" (p. 2), still a perusal of his work will not greatly affect the reader's prowess in the field, further than in the matter of enabling him to select a good and efficient arm; and it is, after all, in the knowledge of the proper mode of handling this arm, when we have got it, that we are most deficient; while the value of the volume would have been more universally acknowledged if the author had been at times more intelligible and less learnedly precise in his explanations; for the soldier is scarcely likely to derive much practical advantage from the statement at page 56 (however little we may be prepared to dispute it), that, "If the blade, consequent upon the impulse, penetrate without deviation into a soft body, the point will describe a cycloid therein; and that the wound should be as near as possible of the same dimensions as the sword, the latter should be curved analogously to the cycloid." Nor should we be inclined especially to shun a single combat with an antagonist who happened to be conversant with the fact, that "the point would penetrate much better if it were situated in the medial line of the blade, having its angle bisected by the line which goes from the apex to one-third way across the origin of the blade, measuring from the edge side" (p. 68).

If, however, we are inclined to take exception to the somewhat obscure and pedantic phraseology which Colonel Marey has, in places, thought fit to adopt, or if we express a doubt of the practical utility of this volume, except to Mr. Wilkinson, of Pall Mall, and his brother sword-cutlers—we are ready to admit that it has all the appearance of being the work of a man who studied his subject carefully, and the time spent by Colonel Maxwell in its translation has therefore been far from wasted; while we would repeat the hope we expressed above, that it will have the good effect of directing the attention of both military and scientific men to a subject on which we are at present so strangely in the dark, as this one of swords and swordsmanship.

NAVAL RESERVES.†

The views, very concisely and clearly expressed by Admiral Martin, are unfavourable to the Admiralty plan for raising a Reserve Force of Royal Naval Volunteers, as regards its utility in securing real seamen, as to efficiency of training and as to its operation in other branches of the Service. The writer maintains that there should be two divisions of the Reserve. The first to consist of foreign-going sailors, registered through the shipping masters; the second and most important, of coasting sailors, fishermen, and seafaring men, with residences fixed along the coast, to be raised by means of the Coast Guard Service, which has already done good service in reference to the management of the Coast Volunteers. He maintains that young men, pensioned after ten years' service, should be accepted as volunteers, because we are not now sure of their services, owing to the absence of proper restrictions on the conditions of the payment of their pension, and because these men are generally eligible for the Coast Guard, which they enter with the view of obtaining increase of pension. The conclusions to which the gallant officer arrives are as follows:—

"It is evident that the instructions for the Royal Naval Volunteers must be considerably altered; that continued care must be exercised in entering and uniformly training the ordinary seamen of the fleet; that the 'Fleet men' of the Coast-guard, the only Naval reserve, are about 3200 and not 7000; and that the crews of the Coast-guard ships, instead of being a reserve of unsurpassable seamen, are no better than very ordinary crews, and are placed under conditions the least favourable to improvement."

All these propositions are maintained in this short pamphlet with considerable force and knowledge of the subject.

* *Memoir on Swords, &c.* By Colonel Marey, Commanding the 1st Regiment of Cuirassiers. Translated from the French, by Captain and Lieut.-Colonel Henry Hamilton Maxwell, Bengal Artillery. With Notes and Engravings.

† *Memoranda on Naval Reserves.* By Vice-Admiral W. F. Martin. (James Ridgway, Piccadilly.)

SINNOTT'S MILITARY CATECHISM.*

Since the revision of our system of drill, and the publication, in 1859, of the new "Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry" Sinnott's "Catechism" has naturally been somewhat at a discount; and many a drill-sergeant and aspiring recruit has felt the want of some such work as this in which he could search for and obtain at a glance the desired information on points connected with drill. Lieutenant Malton has devoted himself to the task of supplying this want, and, by a combination of the new drill-book on the one side, with the well-known Catechism on the other, has produced an edition of Sinnott which we doubt not will prove as popular as its predecessors. Lieutenant Malton has "kept as closely as possible to Sinnott's method of arrangement," viz., that of questions and answers, probably the best which could be devised for the purpose, while he has added to the original work "the words of command for the *manual* and *platoon*, and a short glossary."

Sinnott's catechism is so essentially a practical work, and the fact of its having passed through ten editions previous to this one, demonstrates so incontestably the estimation in which it is held by the soldier, for whose use it is intended, that it is scarcely necessary to point out its value, nor should we have noticed a work so well known, and so generally appreciated by military men, had it not been that in the ranks of our Volunteers there are probably many who are unacquainted with it, and who will, we feel sure, when they have seen it, be glad that we have thus recommended it to their notice.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.†

The proposals of the writer of this pamphlet could only be carried out in the face of an immediate certainty of war. France might, with reason, demand explanations of our proceedings if we kept a fleet of fifteen line-of-battle ships, three first-class frigates, and six smaller vessels at Portland, manned by 17,000 men; if we had a reserve at Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Plymouth (ready for sea in 48 hours) of ten line-of-battle ships, 150 gun-boats, 12 frigates, &c., manned by 19,000 men; and a second reserve to be ready for sea in three weeks' notice, to be manned by 13,000 sailors and pensioners at the same ports. The conclusion at which the author arrives is, that we must bring up and educate for years to come 10,000 boys in order to man the Royal Navy, and to maintain us in a state of perfect security.

OCCASIONAL THOUGHTS ON MILITARY SUBJECTS.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

(*Continued from page 126.*)

I dare say there are some still living who, like myself, witnessed the siege of Fort Erie in the war of 1812-14. The garrison of that fort was regularly supplied by Volunteers from Buffalo on the opposite side of the river: they came for a few days, were regularly dismissed at the close of their engagement, and relieved by others. This continued for some time, when, on the 17th of September (if I recollect rightly the day), these roughs, clothed in all sorts of rustic garments, and many with coloured handkerchiefs tied round their heads, were led out of the fort in a sortie upon our trenches. Assisted by the treachery of a foreign battalion they turned our right; and, after a severe conflict with the troops then on duty as guard of the trenches, succeeded in spiking the guns of our advanced batteries. Fresh troops then came up, stopped their further progress, and drove them back with severe loss; but not till they had left behind them almost as many dead and wounded of the British force as of their own.

Surely this remarkable event, which I have detailed as accurately as my memory permits, affords a proof of what our descendants in America are now capable of doing, without submitting themselves to the formal drills and rigid discipline of the professional soldier, and confirms the justice of the opinion expressed by an experienced military writer of what he considered Britons could do of old. Turpin, the well-known commentator on Montecuculi, stated that in his opinion it would be quite easy to invade England with 50,000 men, which number ought to be, in his opinion, sufficient to subjugate the country, as William III. had conquered it with 20,000. On this statement General Warnery, an officer who had served under Frederick the Great, as a general of cavalry, remarks, "it is true that William III. did, indeed, land in England with only 20,000 men; but, as he had with him the feelings of the people and of the Army, he might have effected the (so-called) conquest with even a less number. France, on the contrary, with her 50,000 men would have had no such advantage. * * * England, besides her regular Army has, at this time, the finest and most numerous militia of any country in Europe, in the roll of which men of distinction take pleasure to inscribe their names. It is, in fact, composed of Englishmen, that is to say, of men born soldiers, who, without making a formal profession of arms, would, in such a case, be ready to sacrifice themselves for their country, and that, too, without excepting the merchants, whose patriotism almost everywhere else depends upon the effect it is likely to have on their pockets. The 'Tailor Dragoons' afford us a fine illustration of the general character of the English nation. London alone could turn out in a few days several such regiments; and although there might not be time to equip and arm them all in precisely the same pattern, they would not be the less able to do their duty should an enemy make his appearance in their country."

* *Sinnott's Military Catechism: adapted to the Revised System of the Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry.* By William D. Malton, late Lieutenant 2nd Royal Middlesex Rifle Militia. Eleventh Edition.

† *A Few Words on National Defence.* (Spottiswoode & Co., New Street Square.)

Surely this noble testimony of a soldier who had studied and practised war under the great Frederick, to the warlike qualities of our ancestors, may well outweigh the sneering doubts of those who would throw discredit on the out-pouring of warlike feeling of the present day. Though an engineer myself, I have ever maintained that no nation could ever secure itself from invasion by the mere masses of fortification, unless in cases where the only access to the country is by a defile, a mountain pass, or some such limited channel of admission. A dockyard or an arsenal may be secured from insult by fortification, but the real defences of a great nation are to be found in the bold hearts and strong arms of its inhabitants. What, for example, would the far-famed Quadrilateral have been in the shape of defence, had there not been an Austrian army of 150,000 men ready to change, at any moment, passive resistance into offensive action? How clearly, too, did Garibaldi show, in that remarkable campaign, how much irregulars, whose hearts were swelling with the fire of patriotism, could do, even against the trained soldiers of the oppressors of their country!

I feel that Her Gracious Majesty, the Queen, and His Royal Highness her Commander-in-Chief, have exhibited their wisdom by encouraging the English people not to rely for their defence on the standing army alone, but willingly and zealously to take part in the danger as well as in the glory of defending their country.

They have first to prepare themselves for so doing, by acquiring skill in the use of the rifle, and then by training themselves to move and act with facility, either in conjunction with or independently of regular troops. For this purpose drill is necessary, but it should be the drill required for the field, not merely for the parade. Who indeed does not know that soldiers, when they return from a long course of active service, have generally lost much of the polish they had before exhibited on the parade, and yet are not the less efficient? The professional soldier may be reasonably expected to appear at one moment as a stately machine, for exhibiting before the gaze of admiring crowds—more especially of ladies—the "pomp and circumstance" of fictitious war or of regal state, and, at the next shaking off those trammels which would impede his movements in the field, to take part in real warfare. The Volunteer is not required to acquire the stiffness of the regular soldier, but it is indispensable that he should learn the art of moving with ease and taking part in combined movements.

Much has been said respecting the drill best suited to the peculiar conditions of a Volunteer force; but the real question resolves itself into the proposition just set forth, namely, that drill and regulations should be made as conformable as possible to the independent character of such a body. Captain De La Barre Duparcq, the Professor of Military History and Military Art at the Imperial School of St. Cyr (one of the most readable military writers of the day), has pointed out in the strongest manner the greater difficulty of light infantry drill when compared with line drill; and Mr. Sidney Herbert has stated the same in his recent most able speech on the Army Estimates; but it is right to observe, with Duparcq, that this difficulty is consequent on the higher intelligence, greater personal activity, quicker perception of objects, which are required in a light infantry soldier, rather than in the movements themselves. The soldiers of the Line form, as it were, one body, a machine; are linked, as it were, together, and move in harmony under a common impulse. The light infantry soldiers, on the contrary, are no longer guided by the touch of arm against arm, but must depend on the rapid glance of the eye to keep their distances, and advance or retreat with precision.

The trained automaton of the Line would find it difficult to act efficiently under this loose, but yet most regular, system, whilst it appears to me that it ought to be not only the most agreeable to the disposition of country Volunteers, but also the easiest acquired by them, considering that they probably have already had their bodies suppled and their eyes sharpened in their national game of cricket.

The Line drill would probably best suit the town Volunteers; and even here the attempt ought not to be made to stiffen them into regular soldiers, but merely to instruct them in such movements as are necessary to prevent confusion. Every one knows what confusion a bungler creates in a quadrille, in the Lancers for example, and yet no one would think it necessary before trying such a dance to acquire the skill of a ballet dancer. Let me add that in the neighbourhood of a fortress, Warnery (who rightly considers that the Militia or Volunteers of a country are certain to defend with resolution, when combined with a small number of regular troops, any such place confided to their charge) recommends that they should be made acquainted with the names, magnitude, and objects of every part of the fortress, and be prepared to adjust their arms to the proper range.

There are other points connected with the Volunteer question on which I shall only say a very few words. Simplicity and economy of dress ought to be rigidly enforced, as men should be attracted to join the force by feelings of patriotism, not by personal vanity. The latter feeling has perhaps too much influence in leading young gentlemen to join the regular army, though it quickly dies away and gives place to nobler feelings. The formation of bands is another point much discussed; it is manifestly a favourite measure with the Volunteers themselves; but it has been condemned by others as leading to unnecessary and useless expense. I must say that I do not sympathise with the objectors; and knowing well how much martial music cheers and exalts the soldier, I feel that a band is by no means an inappropriate adjunct to an institution, which, Lord de Grey has pointedly told us should be looked upon as a permanent instrument of National Defences.

In Ireland they have their temperance bands! why, then, should we not have our Volunteer bands?

I will now close these remarks by quoting another very encouraging observation of Warnery:

"I will also say that, although the English have few, if any, fortresses, they do not require in time of peace to keep up a large army; not only because they are protected by their fleet, but because a newly-levied English regiment, whether horse or foot, would, after two months, perform its duty as well as any other, an advantage which no other state

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or nation possesses." And why is this? Simply because the English are by nature warlike; and such men, whether Volunteers or Regulars, will quickly acquire military habits and efficiency. J. E. P.

THE NEW STAFF COLLEGE.

The following regulations regarding the examination of officers who may be candidates for admission to the Staff College in February, 1861, are published at the Horse Guards for general information :—

"There will be vacancies for 15 officers, two of whom may belong to the Corps of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers.

"HOME STATIONS.

"Officers serving in the United Kingdom, who are desirous of entering the Staff College, will be examined in London on the 16th of July next, and following days.

"Commanding officers of Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and of all regiments and depôts of the Cavalry, Guards, and Line on the home station, will forward to the Adjutant-General, through the usual channel, for the consideration of the General Commanding-in-Chief, the applications of such officers as wish to compete for admission, together with the necessary certificates.

"These applications should be sent in not later than the 15th of June, after which date the officers approved by His Royal Highness will be instructed to place themselves in communication with the Council of Military Education, with the view to their receiving the rules for the examination.

"FOREIGN STATIONS.

"At foreign stations the following regulations will be strictly adhered to :—

"The examination will be held on the 16th of July and following days, or as soon after that date as the examination papers shall be received from the Council of Military Education.

"A board of officers will be appointed by the general-officer in command, and will consist of three officers; one of whom to be, when practicable, a staff-officer, having the rank of field-officer, and the other two, if possible, not under the rank of captain. One of these officers will belong to one of the scientific corps, where any such officer can be obtained.

"The examinations will be conducted by means of the same printed questions as are set for the examination of candidates in London, and they are to be answered in the presence of the board.

"The board will give to each candidate a number, which he will affix to each of his examination-papers, instead of his name. He will retain the same number throughout the examination.

"The board will give to each candidate a paper of the printed examination questions on each subject, at the time specified for the examination in that subject.

"The candidates will write their answers to the questions in the presence of the board, and their papers, together with the printed examination questions, will be collected at the hour appointed, and made up into a packet, which will be sealed before being taken from the examination room.

"The board will, immediately on the conclusion of the examination, forward the papers of the candidates to the general officer commanding for transmission to the Council of Military Education, accompanied by a certificate that the candidates obtained no assistance from books, or help of any kind in their examination. The board will at the same time forward the names of the candidates, corresponding with their index numbers in the examination, in a separate envelope, for transmission to the Council of Military Education.

"The following will be the order of the examination :—

"First Day.—Military drawing, 3 hours; ditto, 3 hours.

"Second Day.—Fortification, 3 hours; ditto, 3 hours.

"Third Day.—Mathematics—obligatory portion, 1st Paper, 3 hours; obligatory portion, 2nd Paper, and voluntary portion, 1st Paper, 3 hours.

"Fourth Day.—Mathematics—voluntary portion, 2nd Paper, 3 hours; military history, 1st Paper, 3 hours.

"Fifth Day.—Military history, 2nd Paper, 3 hours; ditto, 3rd Paper, 3 hours.

"Sixth Day.—French, 3 hours; chemistry, 3 hours.

"Seventh Day.—German, 3 hours; geology, 3 hours.

"There will be in all cases an interval of not less than one hour between the two periods of examination on each day.

"The papers will be collected at the appointed hours by a member of the Board. Any candidate, however, who may have finished his examination paper on any subject before the hour named may deliver it into the hands of a member of the Board.

"Candidates will bring their writing and drawing materials, instruments, &c., and also the tables of logarithms they are in the habit of using. No other books or notes of any description will be allowed to be used.

"It is scarcely necessary to observe that no communication whatever will be allowed between the candidates at the examination.

"Officers commanding regiments abroad are to transmit to the general officer in command a return of the officers desirous of competing, together with a medical certificate of good health and fitness for the active duties of the Staff. Such officers will then be ordered to join at head-quarters for examination, or at any other places which may be selected for the convenience of those at the more distant stations.

"With reference to Paragraph IV. of the revised regulations for the Staff College, published with the General Order, No. 743, of the 23rd ult., which directs 'that if the commanding officer of the regiment, or the general officer commanding, cannot recommend the application of any candidate, the grounds of objection are to be distinctly stated,'—it is to be observed that, as there will not be time at distant foreign stations to refer to the Adjutant-General on the subject, such officer should, in all cases, be permitted to undergo his examination, on the understanding, however, that the objections urged against his application will still be submitted for the decision of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief.

"General-officers commanding at foreign stations will place no restrictions upon officers competing, further than the exigencies of the Service may absolutely require. It will be understood that the rule by which only one officer can be spared from a battalion at a time, for the purpose of studying at the Staff College, does not apply to candidates from battalions which have officers now at the College, but whose course of study will terminate in December next.

"General-officers commanding at foreign stations will select the hours for the examination which are best suited to the climate and circumstances of the country, taking care, however, to conform strictly to the number and distribution of the hours, as detailed in the foregoing regulations.

"On the completion of the examinations at their head-quarters general officers commanding should transmit the candidates' papers immediately to the Vice-President of the Council of Military Education, 1, Whitehall Yard, without waiting for those of out-stations; and in like manner they should forward, without delay, the papers from each out-station as soon as received. In the event of there being no candidates, general officers commanding will notify the fact to the Vice-President of the Council without delay.

"Officers serving abroad, who may be successful candidates, will be allowed the regulated passage-money home on joining the Staff College.

"The names and examination-numbers of the candidates who are successful in the competition, as well as of those who prove themselves qualified, and the examination-numbers alone of candidates who fail, will be published immediately after the reports of the examiners have been received by the Council of Military Education, with the total number of marks gained by each candidate, and his place on the list. "By order of His Royal Highness,

"The General Commanding-in-Chief,

"G. A. WETHERALL, Adjutant-General."

ARMY CHAPLAINS' UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As an old military chaplain, I think it right to notice briefly the letter contained in your last number, and signed, "Scrutator." I hope it will not be inferred from that letter that the *majority* of chaplains are in favour of a *uniform*—such, I believe, is not the case.

If chaplains dress and comport themselves as they ought, there will be no difficulty or hesitation on the part of the soldiers in recognising them, and paying that respect which is due to their position. If "Scrutator" and his brother chaplains will go freely amongst the men, and talk and preach to them in a kind and friendly spirit, and without attempting to "come the officer" over them, they will have no cause to complain of want of attention or respect. I admit that a uniform on the field in time of war would be perhaps desirable, but at *home* I conceive no necessity to exist for dressing up a chaplain as a *station-master* or a *police-constable*, whose uniforms, I am told, closely resemble those now contemplated for chaplains.—I am, &c.,

CLERICUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your last number there appeared a letter on the subject of a uniform for Chaplains to the Forces. With much of what the writer advanced, every one who has had experience in the matter must fully concur. But your correspondent was evidently not aware that the question had already been decided, and that the nature of the uniform was under consideration.

Whether he or any one else will be satisfied with the result remains to be seen. I send you an extract from a letter received yesterday from one who had gained his information from the highest authority. "A plain black coat, single-breasted, with a turn-down or ordinary collar, on which is to be worn (in black) a crown and star to denote rank . . . No head dress of any kind, other than an ordinary hat; but, when on service in the field, a forage cap may be worn."

What the object of this may be is to me, I confess, doubtful. It is *not* a military dress, and therefore will not effect a recognition of the military position of the chaplain, and it *is* so very like the dress of a policeman or a superintendent of a railway that I think most chaplains will strongly object to wear it.

If a uniform be expedient, let there be one; but such a style of dress as that proposed is only calculated to make the wearer look ridiculous. Instead of that I would suggest to our authorities that they make the chaplain's dress to consist of a single-breasted frock coat, with *standing* collar, on which, as on the sleeves, the distinctions of rank be marked in black as in the Rifles, the breast of the coat and the seams being also braided, and a broad black braid being worn down the trowser seam in full dress. A forage cap, with the usual staff device, in black, to be worn at pleasure.

A uniform such as this would be quiet and perfectly clerical, at the same time it would unmistakeably mark who the wearer was, and obtain from soldiers and others that recognition which, in nineteen cases out of twenty, is now withheld.—I am, sir, &c., L. E. R.

MILITARY PUNISHMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your correspondent, writing on the subject of "Military Punishments," expatiates on the merits of "shot exercise," &c.

This punishment is, in fact, one of the most unequal extant, pressing far less severely on the short cobby man, than it does upon his companion of six feet high. It is at once obvious that the latter has to stoop the difference between the relative height of their hands to find the shot, and then to raise it to a considerably greater height before again stooping to deposit it on arrival at the appointed spot.

Courts-martial should bear in mind that in sentencing the upstanding grenadier and dumpy from the centre company to the same periods of hard labour, the one will have twenty per cent. more labour imposed upon him than the other. Better still, let governors of military prisons be instructed to use their discretion in such cases.

I remain, your obedient servant,

A CAPTAIN.

THE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I confess I do not understand "I's" letter. I only perceive that he is very angry.

My desire was first to show that it was possible to maintain an corps of 16,000 men,—the Marines—without purchase, in an effective condition as to the ages of their officers, and I submit that my figures of last week prove that; and, secondly, to show that the alleged advantage of purchase on non-purchasing officers in purchase corps do not place them in a better or even in as good a position as are the officers of non-purchasing corps, and I submit that my figures prove that also.

I stated that commissions are seldom given to non-commissioned officers until they are 25 or 30 years of age. "I" admits this, but says it is unfair to say it!

The effect of purchase on non-purchasing officers in purchase corps, as far as I can discern, is to accellerate somewhat their progress to the rank of captain, and then to arrest their military career at that rank. We know, by a return from the Horse Guards, that in the space of 42 years, following the peace of 1814, no young man entering the Army without money to buy promotion had attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel commanding a battalion. An arrangement which thus limits the advancement of men without money to retired captaincies with the honorary rank of Major or Lieut.-Colonel, can hardly be reckoned as advantageous for them or for the country. It excludes from the command of regiments—from the ranks of Colonel, Major-general, and Lieut.-General—all officers sprung from the middle classes of the country, and from the lower classes, no matter what amount of military talent they may have proved themselves to possess.

"I" observes that if I will renew my researches in Hart's army list of 1856, I shall probably find as many Lieut.-Colonels commanding regiments, who have been promoted without purchasing a single step, as of purchasers of every step upwards. I have stated that I have searched and could find none. Will he name half a dozen in the 54 battalions not employed in the Crimea?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, H.

THE PAYMASTERS' WARRANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—A great injustice is done to regimental paymasters in the new Royal Warrant, dated 27th January, 1860.

It is therein stated, that "after 15 years full-pay service as a commissioned officer, with not less than 10 years as paymaster," they will have "the honorary rank of major, *but junior of that* rank.

Suppose a paymaster completes his 15 years of such service on 1st January, 1860, he then takes choice of quarters, &c., next to the major or surgeon of the regiment, as the case may be (for the surgeon is not necessarily junior of his rank as major). On the 15th of January, 1860, the surgeon retires, and an assistant-surgeon is promoted in his stead; consequently, by the date of his commission, he is junior to both the paymaster and the regimental major. Ere long the major, however, retires, and a captain is promoted to the vacant majority, being in point of service and date of commission, junior to the said paymaster and surgeon. But by the surgeon's warrant, he chooses quarters, &c., before the major who shall be junior to him; and thus, by the senior major's retirement, the surgeon (may be of only six or ten years' service) is put over the paymaster, though the said paymaster is his senior, and was a few days previously receiving the advantages of such seniority; and thus the paymaster, of however long service, loses a place in the regiment by circumstances which really have nothing whatever to do with him.

Paymasters—for the most part officers who have held other commissions in the Service—cannot but feel the unfairness of this anomaly in favour of the surgeons. Their duties do not clash, so why one should have such an advantage over the other when, making both junior to the regimental field officer of corresponding rank would prevent any such unpleasantness and be just to all, I do not understand, but I am sure the same cannot be better pointed out than through the medium of your powerful journal.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

NO FAVOUR.

VOLUNTEERS WEARING SASHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Sidney Herbert to the respective Lords-Lieutenant of counties.

"War Office, February 15th, 1860.

"My Lord,—My attention having been recently directed to the practice adopted by some of the Volunteer Corps, in which a silk sash is worn over the uniform by honorary members, and even in some cases by enrolled members, when not upon parade, I have to request that, as the practice in question is open to considerable objection, you will signify to the officers commanding Artillery and Rifle Volunteer Corps within the limits of your jurisdiction, that the custom of wearing the sash shall be discontinued in those instances in which it may now prevail, and shall not be introduced for the future.

"I may observe that this article when worn in the regular army is the distinguishing mark of an officer, but that it forms no part of the dress of either Artillery or Rifle Corps in Her Majesty's regular forces.

"I have, &c., SIDNEY HERBERT."

As the above is rather ambiguous, will you allow me to ask what the Secretary for War means? Does this request to Lords-Lieutenant apply to commissioned officers of Artillery and Rifle Volunteer corps? or to privates and non-commissioned officers of such corps only?

It is, I submit, a mistake, to say that a sash is not any part of the dress of the regular Artillery, for I have frequently seen both commissioned officers and sergeants of Artillery wear sashes.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

On Sexagesima Sunday eight soldiers were baptised in the camp church, Aldershot; and on Quinquagesima Sunday the Bishop of Winchester held a confirmation in the same church, when 228 soldiers, 1 officer, and 21 civilians attached to the army, received imposition of hands.

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THE MEDITERRANEAN.

MALTA, FEBRUARY 23, 1860.

H. M. steam troop-ship Perseverance, Commander E. R. Power, arrived on the 17th inst., from Corfu, with H. M. 14th Regiment, and left on the 20th inst., for Gibraltar and Jamaica, conveying the above regiment.

H. M. screw line-of-battle ships Marlborough, (bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral A. Fanshawe, C.B., Commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean fleet), Captain Lord F. H. Kerr; Cæsar, Captain J. H. Mason; and Neptune, Captain F. A. Campbell, and the screw steam-corvette, Cadmus, Captain H. S. Hillyar, C.B., arrived on the 18th inst. from Gibraltar. H.M. screw line-of-battle ship Victor Emmanuel, Captain Clifford, C.B., arrived from the same port on the 22nd instant.

The English screw-steamer, Pomona, 995 tons burthen, Captain S. B. Penn, having on board 7 passengers, and 31 persons composing the crew, which had left Malta harbour on the afternoon of the 21st instant, bound for London, with silk, wool, &c., foundered at sea on the morning of the 22nd, when five miles distant from Cape San Demetrio, at Gozo. Eighteen persons, comprising five passengers, were saved in a small boat, and taken on board the Austrian brig, Teresa Caterina, Captain B. Podich; and, with the exception of two who were drowned in attempting to save themselves on board the brig, arrived safely in Malta harbour about half-past twelve o'clock, P.M., of the 22nd. Captain Penn and 21 persons perished. The following is a list of the names of the persons who were saved:—Mrs. Jacobs and Son, Mrs. M. A. Richesi, J. Mahoney, and Edwin Blake, passengers; Thomas Battey, mate; Wm. Duff, 2nd engineer; Wm. Stokes, 3rd engineer; Samuel Norman and John Bowmaker, firemen; Thomas Dangerfield, steward; Wm. Ellis, Cook; Thomas Brown, Thomas Bruce, and Henry Ashley, seamen; and Wm. Pullerd, boy. Mr. Penn was one of the most active and energetic men, and one of the most popular captains on the station, known for his kindness and consideration for his passengers. His conduct on this occasion was most heroic. When the engineer told him the leak had increased so much that the fires were out and the vessel could not float another hour, he ordered a boat with Clifford's apparatus to be lowered. He then saw all his passengers safely into the boat, and then as many of the crew as the boat could safely carry, for it was very rough weather. He did not quit the ship till every human qeing was first out of her. In lowering the boat which was not fitted with Clifford's apparatus they could not get her clear of the ship, and the vessel sank with Capt. Penn and nineteen seamen on board. The Captain was seen still self-possessed on the deck, and sank with his right arm held up above his head. The others were picked up in the boat by an Austrian vessel who brought them back to Malta. The Austrian sailors behaved very bravely in rescuing the crew from the boat, risking their own lives in the attempt.

Two squadrons of the 1st (the King's) Dragoon Guards are to proceed to China immediately—it is thought, in the Simla. The officers under orders for China are—Colonel Sayer, Major Slade, Captains Bradbury, Mitchell, Alexander, and Wingfield, Lieutenants Sidney, Grews, Hubback, Crewe, and Marsland, Cornet Sedley, and Dr. McSheehy.

The 14th King's Light Dragoons are expected in Malta, from Alexandria, by H.M.'s steam troop-ship Himalaya, and it is reported that they will remain here for a couple of months. The 21st Fusiliers are under orders to be in readiness to embark on board the Himalaya for the West Indies. The 1st battalion 22nd Regiment is shortly expected in Malta. H.M.S. Perseverance conveyed the 2nd battalion 9th Foot to Corfu.

The schoolmaster of the 21st Fusiliers has been called to account by Major *Boothby*, Inspector of Garrison Schools, for having delivered a lecture which savoured too much of politics, and commented rather severely, but perhaps truly, on the intentions of the Emperor Napoleon towards Egypt and the Mediterranean.

40,000*l.* were voted at the last sitting of the local council of government, towards dredging and extending the great harbour of Valetta for naval and commercial purposes. An equal amount is to be voted by the Imperial Government for this important improvement.

The squadron—consisting of liners Hannibal, London, and St. Jean d'Acre—under the command of Rear-Admiral G. R. Mundy, C.B., is daily expected here from Corfu. Admiral Mundy will, after calling at Malta, proceed to Gibraltar, to take command there. He left Corfu in H.M.S. Hannibal on the 21st.

A grand fancy dress ball—it being Carnival Folly season—given at the Palace on Monday last, was numerously attended by naval and military officers, who gave much employment to the *Smitch* tailors and outfitters of this place. The ball came off most successfully.

During the Carnival, which lasted three days, commencing on the 19th inst., the troops in garrison were confined to barracks, and the officers were not allowed to appear in public, excepting in their uniform dress! This order was given for the first time in Malta, at the suggestion of our *Maltese* superintendent of police. Instead of encouraging reciprocal good feeling and confidence, it will create distrust, and show that our authorities are suffering from fear or nervousness.

The Himalaya that was hurried from England with the Artillery, is still laying at Alexandria, and some of the Artillery on board.

The Valetta, from Alexandria, had very severe weather, lost her deck cabins, and one of the passengers had his arm broken. Major Nixon, of the Rifle Brigade, is a passenger.

Commander Burgess of the Cressy is dead. His vacancy is filled by Lieutenant Dunlop, and Mr. Kerr of the Marlborough, gets the Lieutenant's vacancy.

Exmouth, with two other sail of the line, will be stationed at Corfu.

Scourge goes to Morocco this evening, and Osprey to England to-morrow. Cadmus is to go to Smyrna.

MALTA GARRISON.—Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Lieut.-General Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant, Knt. Assist. Military Secretary: Captain Wilford Brett. Assist. Adjutant-General: Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel G. H. S. Willis. Deputy Quartermaster-General: Brevet Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Hallewell. Town Major: Lieut.-Colonel B. C. Mitford. Commanding 1st Brigade: Major-General C. Warren, C.B. Brigade-Major: Captain S. W. F. Wilson. Commanding 2nd Brigade: Major-General F. Horn, C.B. Brigade-Major: Brevet Major Hon. W. J. Colville, R.B. Royal Artillery: Colonel-Commanding E. C. Warde, C.B. Royal Engineers: Colonel H. O. Crawley. 2nd Battalion, 3rd Buffs: Lieut.-Colonel F. F. Maude, C.B. 2nd Battalion, 15th Regiment: Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Wingfield. 1st Battalion, 21st Fusiliers: Colonel J. Ramsay Stuart, C.B. 2nd Battalion, 22nd Regiment: Lieut.-Colonel D. Anderson. 2nd Battalion, 23rd R. W. Fusiliers: Lieut.-Colonel E. W. D. Bell. 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade: Lieut.-Colonel F. R. Elrington. Royal Malta Fencible Regiment: Lieut.-Colonel A. Mattei.

STATIONS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

Agamemnon, 91, Capt. T. Hope. Gibraltar.
Alacrity, 4. Com. J. K. Baird, Gibraltar.
Argus, 6, Com. H. F. W. Ingram. Messina.
Assurance, 4, Com. C. M. Aynsley. Corfu.
Banshee, 2, Com. C. A. Campbell. Black Sea.
Brunswick, 80, Capt. E. Ommanney. Gibraltar.
Cadmus, 21, Capt. H. S. Hillyar, C.B. Malta.
Cæsar, 90, Capt. T. H. Mason. Malta
Caradoc, 2, Lieut.-Com. C. M. Buckle. Malta.
Cressy, 80, Capt. the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliott, C.B. Naples.
Doris, 32, Capt. E. Heathcote. Gibraltar.
Euryalus, 51, Capt. J. W. Tarleton, C.B. Gibraltar.
Exmouth, 90, Capt. J. J. Stopford. Malta.
Gannet, 11, Com. E. H. G. Lambert. Athens.
Hannibal, 91 (flagship of Rear-Admiral G. R. Mundy, C.B.), Capt. M. Connolly. Corfu.
Hibernia, receiving-ship (flag-ship of Rear-Admiral H. J. Codrington, C.B.), Capt. Hon. A. C. Hobart. Malta.
Himalaya, troop-ship, Capt. J. Seccombe. Alexandria.
Intrepid, 6, Com. J. H. Marryatt. Malta.
James Watt, 91, Capt. E. Codd, Gibraltar.
Lapwing, 4, Com. M. F. O'Reilly. Malta.
Liffey, 51, Capt. G. W. Preedy, C.B.
London, 90, Capt. H. Chads. Corfu.
Marlborough, 131 (flag-ship of Vice-Admiral A. Fanshawe, C.B.), Captain of the Fleet, Rear-Admiral S. C. Dacres, C.B.), Capt. Right Hon. Lord F. H. Kerr. Malta.
Medina, 4, Capt. T. A. B. Spratt, C.B. Malta.
Mohawk, 4, Com. P. C. C. McDougall. Gibraltar.
Neptune, 91, Capt. F. A. Campbell. Malta.
Orion, 91, Capt. J. B. E. Frere. Malta.
Osprey, 4, Com. H. J. Blomfield. Ordered home.
Perseverance, 2, troop-ship, Com. F. R. Power.
Quail, 2, Lieut.-Com. N. Osborn. Gibraltar.
Racoon, 21, Capt. T. A. Paynter. Leghorn.
Recruit, 8, Com. D. Spain. Galatz.
Renown, 91, Capt. A. Forbes. Gibraltar.
St. Jean D'Acre, 101, Capt. T. P. Thompson. Corfu.
Scourge, 6, Com. W. G. Jones. Malta.
Scylla, 21, Capt. R. Lambert. Gibraltar.
Tartarus, 4, Com. A. L. Mansell. Malta.
Terrible, 21, Capt. F. H. H. Glasse, C.B. Malta.
Victor Emmanuel, 91, Capt. W. J. C. Clifford, C.B. Malta.
Vulture, 6, Capt. G. Parker. Tangiers.

PAYMASTERS.

A royal warrant, dated the 27th ult., has been promulgated by Mr. Sidney Herbert. It provides: "1st. That on and after the 1st day of January, 1860, such paymasters, who are in future to be selected from regimental or depôt battalion paymasters, shall be allowed 2*s.* 6*d.* a day in addition to the several rates of pay prescribed for length of service in our royal warrant of the 2nd December, 1857. 2. It is also our will and pleasure that the rank of all the paymasters of our army shall be as follows:—On appointment as paymaster—Relative rank of captain. After five years' service as paymaster—Honorary rank of captain. After 15 years' full pay service as a commissioned officer, with not less than ten years as paymaster—Honorary rank of major, but junior of that rank. 3. Such relative or honorary rank shall carry with it all precedence and advantages attaching to the rank with which it corresponds (except as regards the presidency of courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and boards of survey, where the senior combatant officer shall always be president), and shall regulate the choice of quarters, rates of lodging money, servants, fuel and light, or allowances in their stead; personal or detention allowance, prize money, and field allowance. But when a paymaster is serving with a regiment or battalion, the officer commanding, though he be junior in rank to such paymaster, is entitled to a preference in choice of quarters. 4. As forage allowance is not applicable to infantry paymasters, it can only be granted specially to such paymasters on proof of the necessity for employing a horse in the performance of public duty. 5. Paymasters shall be entitled to all the allowances granted by our warrant of the 13th July, 1857, on account of wounds and injuries received in action, as combatant officers holding the same relative rank. 6. Their wives and families shall, in like manner, be entitled to all the allowances granted by our warrant of the 15th June, 1855, to the wives and families of combatant officers holding the same relative rank. 7. District paymasters who shall become entitled to the highest rate of half-pay, fixed by our warrant of the 2nd December, 1857, and who may be considered by our Secretary of State for War to be deserving of special consideration, from having discharged their duties to the last in such a manner as to entitle them to the most favourable treatment, may, in each case of retirement as it occurs, be specially recommended to the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury for half-pay, at the rate of 17*s.* 6*d.* a day. 8. Every paymaster after completing the periods of service to which the rates of half-pay of 13*s.* a day and upwards are attached in our royal warrant of 2nd December, 1857, may, on retiring from the army, receive a step of honorary rank, provided his duties have been performed to the satisfaction of our Secretary of State for War; such step of rank is, however, not to carry with it any increased pecuniary advantages."

THE PACKET SERVICE.—The Packet Service (Transfer of Contracts) Bill was read a second time on Monday, 27th ult. Lord C. Paget said that the Board of Admiralty was already overburdened with its own proper work in connection with the Navy, and ought to be relieved of this extraneous branch of its duties. This business had been thrown upon the Admiralty at a time when the mail packets were vessels of war. But now that the conveyance of the mails was put out to contract and carried on in merchant vessels, there was no reason whatever why the Post-Office, with the assistance of the Board of Trade, if necessary, should not discharge this duty.

INVASION TACTICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—A General Officer of Artillery,* who has recently written on the defences of the country, gives it as his opinion, that "a French army landing on the most enclosed district in England *could march in line with perfect ease* from the point of debarkation (across country) to London!"

It is scarcely worth while to discuss such a strange and incomprehensible opinion.

The inclosures of England may perhaps not be of a nature to form very formidable obstacles to the advance of an invader, but they are, at all events, quite sufficient to render *impossible* the march which the gallant General fancies perfectly easy, but which, I think no General in his senses would ever attempt.—Your obedient servant,

February 22. B.

INDIAN NEWS.

Madras, Jan. 28.

Orders for raising a corps of Irregular Cavalry for service in China have been issued.

Enlistment in the Native Army of Bengal has been stopped for the present.

Sir Charles Trevelyan is still on his tour through the southern districts of Madras.

H. M.'s 44th are expected to leave Madras for China on the 30th instant. H. M.'s 66th are *not* to go to China.

Accounts from Calcutta to 24th January state, that the preparations for the China expedition proceed with considerable activity. In addition to the regiments named, H. M.'s 99th may be added, and also the 23rd Fusiliers. The expedition is highly popular with the native troops.

A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* writing from Cawnpore on the 10th says:—"The Company of Artillery are ordered to garrison the Fort of Saugur, for there has been some disturbances of a serious nature. H. M.'s 80th Regiment was proceeding there, and was beat back to Calpee. They have lost 20 men in killed and wounded. A telegram came in for assistance."

It is intended to send a mountain train battery to China, and orders have been given to drill the troops of muleteers for that purpose.

There is a vague and we think unlikely rumour that General Sir W. K. Mansfield, K.C.B., goes in command of the China forces, instead of Sir Hope Grant.

Two companies of the Royal Engineers are to go to China, and will be placed under the command of Major-General Sir R. Napier, of H. M.'s Indian Army, who will superintend the engineering operations.

Major General Straubenzee, commanding in China, has sent in his resignation, it is said owing to the the appointment of Sir H. Grant.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

A letter from Sir Patrick Grant to General Peel, written from Madras on the 1st of July, 1859, was published on Thursday on return to an order of the House of Commons. He says:—

"In the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the organisation of the Indian army, it is stated that I am one of the advocates for maintaining a local army for India distinct from the Line.

"This is a misconception which I beg permission to rectify.

"The question put to me on that point was, 'What proportion of the European force should belong to Her Majesty's regular army, and what portion should be composed of troops raised for service in India.'

"My reply, dated the 16th June 1858, ran thus:—'On this point I recorded my opinion, and it is still the same, in my memorandum placed in the hands of the Governor General on the 29th June, 1857 (Extract enclosed, E.):—viz., to replace the revolted corps of cavalry and infantry, the East India Company should raise three regiments of dragoons and 19 regiments of European infantry,' &c.

"When I made that reply on the 16th June, 1858, the question had not been raised of transferring the Indian armies or the government of the Indian Empire from the East India Company to the direct control of the Crown.

"At that time the East India Company had a large and powerful army of its own, quite distinct from the Imperial army, and it was in reference to those then existing conditions that I considered the question put before me.

"Since then an entire change in these particulars has taken place; the East India Company has ceased to exercise political or territorial sovereign powers; and the government of India and the Indian armies have become Her Majesty's Indian government and Her Majesty's Indian forces.

"Under these altered circumstances, to maintain the Indian army as a purely local force would be to place all belonging to that army in a position of inferiority, engendering heart-burnings and jealousies between the two branches of the Queen's Service, and productive of other far more serious evils.

"Having submitted this explanation to you as President of the Board of Commissioners, without venturing to enter into details as to how the arrangement can be best carried out, I will only add the expression of my firm conviction that, under the present altered conditions of our Indian Empire, and both armies, it is in the highest degree desirable that the two Services should now, as much as possible, be thoroughly incorporated, special provision being made to secure to the local governments and local military authorities full control over the troops serving in India, and the entire patronage of every staff or other appointment, civil or military; for I securely hold that to establish and maintain a strong and firm government in this country, the local authorities must be entrusted with almost supreme power."

DEATH OF THE HON. GEO. F. W. YELVERTON.—We regret to learn that this hon. gentleman died on Sunday last in Ireland. The deceased was the eldest surviving son and heir presumptive of Viscount Avonmore. The lamented gentleman was the son of Viscount Avonmore by his first marriage with Jane, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Boothe, of Whitehaven, and was born 7th March, 1818, and was for some years in the 64th Regiment. He retired from the Army in 1848.

* Sir Robert Gardiner.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ASTLEY—Feb. 27, at Rutland Gate, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Astley, of a daughter.

BAKER—Feb. 23, at Bayswater, the wife of Richard S. Baker, Esq., late of the Madras Army, of a son.

BARLOW—Feb. 22, at Beechfield, Doncaster, the wife of Henry Wm. Barlow, Esq., late Captain Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

CAINE—Dec. 19, at Hongkong, the wife of George W. Caine, Esq., H.M.S. Consul Swetow, of a son.

EDWARDS—Feb. 24, at 29, Lower Baggot Street, Dublin, the wife of Colonel Clement A. Edwards, C.B., 18th Royal Irish Regiment, of a son.

GORE—Nov. 7, on board the Walmer Castle, the wife of Major J. A. Gore, 71st Highland Light Infantry, of a son.

GRIFFITHS—Feb. 26, the wife of Paymaster Griffiths, Royal Artillery, of a son.

GULLY—Feb. 23, at Marwell Hall, Hants, the wife of Lieutenant W. Gully, Bengal Horse Artillery, of a son.

HIND—Feb. 26, at Chapel House, Ormskirk, the wife of Captain Joseph Hind, Bengal Army, of a son.

JOHNSON—Feb. 25, at Hannington Hall, Wilts, the wife of Captain Willes Johnson, R.N., of a daughter.

LUMLEY—Feb. 21, at Derry Castle, county Tipperary, at the residence of her father, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Lumley, of a daughter.

NEWCOMEN—Feb. 23, at Redcar, Yorkshire, the wife of George Newcomen, Esq., Lieutenant R.N. and Captain A.V., of a daughter.

NIGHTINGALE—Jan. 19, at Mominabad, the wife of Captain Geoffrey Nightingale, Commandant of 3rd Hydrabad Cavalry, of a daughter.

O'LEARY—Feb. 15, at Bradford, the wife of Dr. O'Leary, 45th Regiment, of a son.

SKEETE—Feb. 24, at Dover, the wife of Captain Skeete, Royal Wiltshire Militia, of a daughter.

STEWART—Feb. 29, at Granton House, Edinburgh, the wife of Lieutenant Duncan Stewart, R.N., of a son.

TOMPKINS—Feb. 23, at Southsea, Hants, the wife of Charles R. Tompkins, Esq., R.N., H.M.'s ship Excellent, of a daughter.

TURNER—Feb. 26, at St. Mark's Place, Anglesey, near Gosport, Hants, the wife of Deputy-Commissary-General Turner, of a son.

WYNELL-MAYBOW—Feb. 22, at Bath, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Wynell-Maybow, of twin sons, who survived their birth only a few hours.

MARRIAGES.

BOND—MERRY—Dec. 22, at Kamptee, by the Rev. S. T. Pettigrew, brother-in-law of the bride, Captain H. Auburey Bond, H.M.'s 91st Regiment, to Mary Anne, daughter of R. Merry, Esq., of Norwich.

BOOTH—EBNER—Feb. 21, at the British Embassy, Frankfort, A.M., Charles, eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Booth, to Catharina Wilhelmina, daughter of the late Hermann Ebner, of Frankfort.

BOWEN—PACKE—Jan. 20, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Captain William T. Bowen, 16th Regiment N.I. Bombay Army, and second son of the late Major Bowen, of Pembrokeshire, N.W., to Rosa, third surviving daughter of the Rev. Christopher Packe, vicar of Ruislip, and Priest in Ordinary of H.M.'s Chapels Royal.

BURLTON—CAMPION—Feb. 23, at Welton, Yorkshire, by the Rev. T. B. Paget, Henry Montgomery Barton Burlton, Esq., of H.M.'s Bengal Army, youngest son of Colonel Burlton, C.B., of Portland Place, to Mary Rose, eldest daughter of J. Campion, Esq., formerly of the 72nd Highlanders.

HEATH—INNES—Feb. 23, at Trinity Church, Paddington, by the Rev. G. E. Carwithen, chaplain H.M.S. Pembroke, assisted by the Rev. F. H. Addams, M.A., incumbent of St. Peter's, Notting Hill, George Poynter Heath, Esq., Lieutenant R.N., younger son of the Rev. Charles Heath, M.A., rector of Hanworth, Norfolk, to Elizabeth Jane Long, eldest daughter of Joseph Long Innes, Esq., late Captain H.M.'s 39th Regiment.

HYSLOP—LYON—Feb. 23, at Belfield, Cupar, by the Rev. Robert Skinner, Maxwell Hyslop, Esq., of Liverpool, to Phœbe, third daughter of Captain George Lyon, of Dalruscan.

JONES—WILLIAMS—Feb. 21, at Llanfihangle, by the Rev. John Jones, vicar, John James Brooks Jones, Esq., late Commander of H.M.'s gun-boat Insolent, only son of the late Rev. Thomas Jones, vicar of Llanrhydian, Gower, Glamorganshire, to Adah, eldest daughter of the late Richard Williams, Esq., M.D., Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire.

MACDONALD—WILLIAMSON—Jan. 10, at Singapore, by the Rev. H. Smythe, John E. Macdonald, Esq., son of the late Captain Macdonald, of the 91st Regiment, to Emilie Sophia, eldest daughter of Thomas Williamson, Esq., of Savage Gardens, Trinity Square.

MAUDE—STERLING—Jan. 24, at Colombo, Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Maude, Royal Artillery, C.B. and V.C., eldest son of Captain the Hon. F. Maude, R.N., to Pauline S. Sterling, only daughter of the Hon. Paul Sterling, Acting Chief Justice, Ceylon.

PALMER—PEEL—Feb. 16, at the parish church, Alverstoke, by the Rev. Thomas Walpole, rector, Manley Montgomery Palmer, Lieutenant Royal Limerick County Regiment, and eldest son of Henry M. Palmer, Esq., of Shriff, county Leitrim, Ireland, to Ellen Elizabeth Westcar, youngest daughter of the late Jonathan Peel, of Culham, Oxfordshire.

PLAYFAIR—CRACROFT—Jan. 4, at Jounpore, India, Lieutenant William Playfair, H.M.'s 4th Bengal Native Infantry, to Henrietta, daughter of Walter S. Cracroft, Esq.

TRAVERS—BICKNELL—Feb. 23, at St. Paul's, Herne Hill, by the Rev. Ruggles Fisher, rector of Lyston, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. M. Anderson, incumbent, James Conway Travers, Esq., Royal Marines Light Infantry, only surviving son of the late Major Travers, K.H. Rifle Brigade, to Lucy Sanford, elder daughter of Elhanan Bicknell, Esq., of South Place, Herne Hill, Surrey.

DEATHS.

ALLDRIDGE—Feb. 26, at Penge, to the inexpressible grief of her family, Lucy, relict of Thomas Alldridge, Esq., Purser R.N.

AYTOUN—In December, at Calcutta, of dysentery, Eustace de Vescie Aytoun, late Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, and fourth son of the late Captain M. C. W. Aytoun, R.A.

BRIDGES—Feb. 29, at Parkstone, Dorsetshire, Lieutenant George Lovibond Bridges, R.N., aged 24.

BROUGH—Feb. 29, at his apartments, Charles Street, St. James's Major-General Redmond William Brough, aged 68.

D'EVEREUX—Feb. 25, at 47, Hertford Street, Mayfair, General John D'Evereux, aged 82. He raised the Irish Legion which, under Bolivar, was engaged in the successful struggle for independence in Columbia.

FLETCHER—Feb. 22, at the Royal Naval School, New Cross, Archibald, son of Commander Fletcher, R.N.

HAMILTON—Feb. 21, at High Halden, Kent, Peregrine Charles Baillie Hamilton, late Captain in H.M.'s 60th Rifles, aged 37.

HENDERSON—Jan. 17, at Bombay, aged 32, Captain W. H. J. Henderson, of the Bombay Artillery.

HOUSTON—Feb. 16, at Nice, Captain Thomas Blakiston Houston, of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment.

NOYES—Feb. 26, Henry James Noyes, Esq., of Sunninghill, Berks, late of the 26th Cameronians.

RAPER—Jan. 10, at Bermudas, Augustus Shaw, son of A. F. Raper, Esq., 30th Regiment.

SKARDON—Feb. 26, Charles John Skardon, only son of the late Lieut.-General Charles R. Skardon, H.E.I.C.S., aged 39.

SKIPWITH—Feb. 26, at Norfolk Villa, Jersey, the infant son of Major G. Skipwith, 11th Depôt Battalion.

SMELT—Feb. 20, at Frenchay, Gloucestershire, aged 62, Catharine Beverley, relict of Lieutenant-General W. Smelt, C.B., and eldest daughter of the late Sir W. H. Robinson, K.C.H.

STAVELEY—Feb. 20, at Old Sleningford Hall, Ripon, Yorkshire, Thomas Kitchingman Staveley, Esq., aged 69, late Royal Engineers, Justice of the Peace for the North Riding of Yorkshire and Liberty of Ripon, and Member of Parliament for the city of Ripon under the First Reformed Parliament.

TOD—Feb. 21, at Clifton, Miss Charlotte Bruere Tod, eldest daughter of the late Captain Alexander Tod, R.N.

TWEEDY—Feb. 23, at Bromley House, Kent, aged 80, Colonel George Tweedy, on the retired list of the Bombay Army.

WALLER—Feb. 9, at Malta, Robert Waller, Esq., Harbour-Master of Aden.

WALSH—Feb. 26, at Colchester, Adelaide Sophia, infant daughter of the Rev. R. L. Walsh, Chaplain to the Forces.

WHITFIELD—Feb. 22, at Daviston, King's county, A. Whitfield, late Lieutenant 33rd Regiment, and formerly of the 86th.

Advertisements.

V. R.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE FOR SEAMEN.

IMPORTANT TO SEAMEN.

Extract from the Speech of Lord Clarence Paget, Secretary to the Admiralty, made in the House of Commons on Monday, February 13th, 1860.

"I know what Seamen are. They are fine, noble, hearty creatures, but men of remarkably suspicious character, and if there are any people they are suspicions of, it is the Admiralty. Captain Brown reports from the different merchant ports that the men say, 'We think the inducement very fair. We think it very handsome; but they only want to kidnap us. The moment we put our names down they will send us off to China.' It is very curious to see men labouring under that delusion. I have been asked over and over again by directors of the great shipping companies, and by men of importance in these commercial ports, for some assurance on the part of the Government that the men will not be called out until war is declared. I told them I could not give that assurance; but I also told them that it was perfectly certain there was NO INTENTION TO CALL THEM OUT except in the event of a critical emergency; that THE THREAT OF IMMEDIATE HOSTILITIES, OR OF SOME NATIONAL DANGER WHICH WOULD OBLIGE US TO MAKE THE GREATEST EXERTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF OUR SHORES, WERE THE ONLY CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THE GOVERNMENT WOULD CALL FOR THEIR SERVICES. If I can reassure them by what I say to-night, I really believe little more is wanting to induce them to flock to the force. (Hear, hear.) It is so far satisfactory that they are beginning to get over this extraordinary idea. I WISH TO DECLARE TO THEM THAT HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT HAVE NO SORT OF INTENTION TO KIDNAP THEM INTO THE NAVY. (Hear, hear.) And perhaps I had better add a more practical assurance—THAT, IF WE WISHED, WE COULD NOT ENTER THEM IN THE NAVY, because the number is complete, and except for casualties we have no means of entering any considerable number of men over and above what we have at present. (Hear.) I think this is a very satisfactory state of things, and that the House will be glad to hear THERE IS NO DIFFICULTY IN GETTING MEN."

QUALIFICATIONS.

A Volunteer must have served five years at sea, be an A.B., and under 40.

ADVANTAGES.

£6 Retainer, payable quarterly.
A Pension of £12 after requisite service, and when worn out.
Eligibility for Coast Guard or Greenwich.

OBLIGATIONS.

Twenty-eight days' Drill in every Year, with Pay and Allowance for victuals and lodging.

To appear once in Six Months, unless on leave for long voyages, which will be granted on application to a Shipping Master.

To serve in the Navy on an emergency, if required by Her Majesty.

The time of service not to exceed 3 years, unless there is actual war, and then not to exceed 2 years more, with Extra Pay for the extra time.

☞ For particulars as to Inrolment, and for detailed conditions, application should be made to any Shipping Master or Customs or Coast-Guard Officer.

Established 1825.

CROWN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON—33, New Bridge Street, E.C.

EDINBURGH—45, George St. DUBLIN—46, Dame St.

DIRECTORS.

William Whitmore, Esq., Chairman.

Octavius Ommanney, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

John Chapman, Esq.	George H. Hooper, Esq.
C. Chippindale, Esq.	Lieut.-Colonel Kirkland
J. C. H. De Colquhoun, LL.B.	James Mitchell, Esq.
Edward J. Daniell, Esq.	John Nelson, Esq.
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George Hankey, Esq.	C. S. Perceval, Esq.

William Wilson, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Binny Colvin, Esq. | H. W. Harrison, Esq. | George Sparkes, Esq.

Funds Invested	£847,000
Annual Income	116,000
Claims paid	1,150,000

BONUS YEAR.—Persons Assuring on or before the 25th March next will be entitled to one full year's share in the profits then to be divided. The Bonuses become vested after payment of the *Third* premium. The Profits will be divided in every *Fifth* year after the 25th March next.

No extra premium is charged for service in any Volunteer Corps within the United Kingdom during peace or war.

B. HALL TODD, Secretary and Actuary.

BONUS DIVISION.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL & CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Capital One Million, All paid-up and Invested.

The following are examples of the PROFITS accruing on Globe Participating Life Policies under the BONUS declared as at 31st December, 1858:—

AGE at Date of Policy.	Original Sum Insured.	Original Annual Premium.	Complete Years in force.	Bonus applied— By Addition to Policy.	Bonus applied— By payment in CASH.
25 Yrs.	£1000	£21 9 2	6 Years.	£72	£27 17
35 ,,	1000	28 2 6	6 ,,	72	32 15
40 ,,	1000	32 15 0	6 ,,	72	35 7
50 ,,	1000	45 12 6	6 ,,	72	42 9

(*Policies of One to Five complete Years Participate in proportion.*)

The above Profits are equivalent—if added to the Policy—to a Reversionary Sum at death equal to One Pound Four Shillings per Cent. per Annum on the Sum Insured for each of the completed years of the Policy:—Or, If taken as an Immediate Cash Payment, is, at most ages, considerably more than One Year's Premium.

The Bonus Periods are FIVE Years, and the Rates of Life Premiums, whether *With* or *Without* Profits, very economical.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY, and REVERSIONARY business transacted.

WILLIAM NEWMARCH, Secretary.

*** No Charge for Volunteer and Militia Corps.

For upwards of thirty years No Extra Premium has been charged by the Globe for service in the Militia and in Volunteer Corps in the United Kingdom.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 39, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.—A.D. 1834.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, Cash Account, Balance Sheet, &c., are now ready, and may be had on written or personal application.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

THE ANGLO-LUSO-BRAZILIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Incorporated under Royal Charter, granted by His Majesty the King of Portugal.

CAPITAL £400,000, IN 40,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

£1 per share to be paid on application, and £1 on allotment of the shares. No farther call will be made during a period of at least two calendar months, and a period of at least one month must intervene between two successive calls. The liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

PROTECTOR OF THE COMPANY—His Majesty the King of PORTUGAL.
PRESIDENT—His Royal Highness the Duke of OPORTO.

DIRECTORS.

His Grace the Duke of Saldanha, Lisbon.
His Excellency Viscount D'Athoguia, Lisbon.
John Arthur Roebuck, Esq., M.P., London.
C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P., Port Talbot, Glamorganshire (Chairman of the South Wales Railway Company).
John Orrell Lever, Esq., M.P., London (Director of the South Wales Railway Company).
Stephen Lewis, Esq., Roehampton and London (Director of the South Wales Railway Company).
Thomas Williams, Esq., London (Director of the Great Western Railway Company).
Edward Watkin Edwards, Esq., London (Director of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company).
Captain Robert Ford, shipowner, London.
Thomas Howard, Esq., manufacturer, Manchester.
Augusto Ferreira Pinto Basto, Esq., merchant, Aveiro, Portugal.
Theophilo Bernex Philipon, Esq., Lisbon.

GENERAL MANAGER—John W. Wilson, Esq.
SECRETARY—Walter T. Salton, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Masterman, Peters, and Co., London; Bank of Portugal, Lisbon.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hughes, Kearsey, Masterman, and Hughes, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

STOCKBROKERS—Messrs. de Zoete and Edwards, 17, Throgmorton Street, London, E.C.; Messrs. Knight & Coleman, 1, Royal Exchange Buildings, London, E. C.

OFFICIAL AUDITORS—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs, & Co., Tokenhouse Yard, London, E.C.

AGENTS—Messrs. Pilkington Brothers, 116, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.; Thomas Jackson, Esq. (Lloyd's Agent), Milford Haven; Messrs. James Baines & Co., Liverpool; Pinto, Olive, & Co., Lisbon; Fariaand Brothers, Rio de Janeiro; Chaves, Son, & Brochado, Bahia; Tasso & Brothers, Pernambuco;——, Santos.

OFFICES—London, 40, Cannon Street, E.C. (temporary); Lisbon, 4, Rua Boa Vista.

This Company, formed for the purpose of establishing a line of steam service between England, Portugal, and the Brazils, and completing the essential link of communication between Milford Haven, the seaport of the Great Western and South Wales Railways, and Santos, Bahia, and Pernambuco, the seaports of the three important railways of the Brazils, has been incorporated by a Royal charter from His Majesty the King of Portugal.

The commercial transactions between Great Britain, Portugal, and the Brazilian empire are of immense and increasing importance, as is shown by the annual trade returns. From 1850 to 1857 our exports of British manufactured goods to the Brazils increased from 2,544,837*l.* to 5,447,566*l.*; and the passenger traffic between Portugal and that empire, which is already very great, is constantly and largely increasing, and will be very much further developed by the railways now in course of construction.

The Brazilian ports send coffee, dyewoods, drugs, diamonds, silver, and other valuable products to this country every year; while we import 60,000,000lb. of coffee annually, two-thirds of which may be furnished by the Brazils, in exchange for British manufactures. These facts alone will give some idea of the present and prospective commerce between the three countries, and of the necessity of the connecting link furnished by this Company for the regular, rapid, and frequent transit of goods and passengers.

In sanctioning the formation and assuming the official position of Protector of the Company, His Majesty the King of Portugal fully recognises the importance of the extensive and increasing trade that exists upon the line the Directors have adopted. His Royal Highness the Duke of Oporto, His Majesty's brother, by accepting the President's chair, also gave expression to his opinion as to the importance of the undertaking.

The statutes under which the Company has been incorporated give its vessels special advantages over those of other nations, and the Directors are assured that their ships sailing under the Portuguese flag will be able to command a very large share of the passenger traffic existing between Great Britain, Portugal, and the Brazils.

On the formation of this Company the attention of the Board was directed to Milford Haven, as the best port of departure from England for the south. The harbour possesses great natural advantages; it is free from port dues, and a plentiful supply of fuel and coal of an excellent quality can be had at all times at a little more than one-half the price charged at other more southern ports. As an additional inducement to the Directors, the Great Western and South Wales Railway Companies afforded them great facilities for working the service—to such an extent that shippers of goods, merchants, and passengers belonging to Bristol, Liverpool, Southampton, London, and most of the important mercantile districts of England will have the benefit, both in shipment and delivery, of greater expedition and convenience than if the ships went direct to any of these ports. The importance of the undertaking will be further shown by the favour with which the Brazilian railways regard it, as being the great line of commercial communication between this country and the Brazils.

The Directors have entered into a contract with the Portuguese Government for a subsidy for the carriage of their mails to the Brazils, by which a payment is secured to the Company equal to about 15,000*l.* per annum of our money. A contract has also been entered into with Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, on highly favourable terms, for the conveyance of the British mails from this country to Portugal and the Brazils, and a subsidy will also be received from the Brazilian Government for the conveyance of their mails, equal to about 15,000*l.* a-year. In addition to these contracts already concluded, the Company have negotiations in progress which the Directors confidently anticipate will terminate satisfactorily, and in that case the Company will be in receipt of a gross sum of 85,000*l.* a-year for postal service.

Through rates have been arranged, by which goods and passengers will be booked from all the principal cities in Great Britain, Ireland, and the continent of Europe, so as to secure a direct transit throughout in the most expeditious and economical manner.

Although the Directors of this Company were unable to submit the undertaking to the public or to take any steps to place the capital necessary for carrying it out until the formalities required for its perfect registration under the Portuguese laws had been completed, they felt the necessity of occupying the line at the earliest moment, and they purchased, in the month of September last, the three fine vessels by which the service has been up to the present time so efficiently carried on.

The line was opened on the 3d of October by the steamship Milford Haven. She was followed in November by the Portugal, and on the 24th of December by the Brazil. The trade of the Company's line has thereby been fairly established.

The following is an extract from the report of the Directors of the South Wales Railway to their shareholders on the 20th of February, 1860:—

"The arrangements for through booking with the Anglo-Luso-Brazilian Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, which were adverted to at the last half-yearly Meeting, have been brought into operation. One of the ships of the Company arrives at and departs from Milford-haven in each month.

"The traffic in connection with them has already become of material importance to this Company, and from information which the Directors have received they believe that the undertaking itself bids fair to be a profitable one to its promoters, and of permanent advantage to the South Wales Railway."

Applications for shares to be addressed to the Directors of the Company, 40, Cannon Street, London, E.C.; or to the Brokers of the Company, Messrs. De Zoete and Edwards, 17, Throgmorton Street, London; or Messrs. Knight and Coleman, 1, Royal Exchange Buildings, London. Each application for shares must be accompanied by a payment at the rate of 1*l.* per share on the number of shares applied for. If the application be not acceded to, the deposit will be returned in full.

Prospectuses may be had at the Offices of the Company, and from the Brokers and Agents.

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UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

The Hon. FRANCIS SCOTT, Chairman.
CHARLES BERWICK CURTIS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

FOURTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Parties desirous of participating in the fourth division of profits to be declared on all policies effected prior to the 31st December next year, should, in order to enjoy the same, make immediate application. There have already been three divisions of profits, and the bonuses divided have averaged nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, or from 30 to 100 per cent. on the premiums paid, without imparting to the recipients the risk of copartnership, as is the case in mutual societies.

To show more clearly what these bonuses amount to, three following cases are put forth as examples:

Sum Insured.	Bonuses added.	Amount payable up to Dec., 1861.
£5,000	£1.987 10*s.*	£6,987 10*s.*
1,000	397 10*s.*	1,397 10*s.*
100	39 15*s.*	139 15*s.*

Notwithstanding these large additions, the premiums are on the lowest scale compatible with security for the payment of the policy when death arises; in addition to which advantages, one half of the premiums may, if desired, for the term of five years, remain unpaid at 5 per cent. interest, the other half being advanced by the company without security or deposit of the policy.

The Assets of the Company at the 31st December, 1858, exclusive of the large subscribed Capital, amounted to £652,618 3*s.* 10*d.*, all of which has been nvested in Government and other approved securities.

No charge for Volunteer Military Corps whilst serving in the United Kingdom.

Policy Stamps paid by the Office.

Immediate application should be made to the Resident Director, 8, Waterloo-Place, Pall-mall, S.W.

By order, P. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, WHITEHALL YARD, S.W.

LECTURE AND EVENING MEETING.

Monday Evening, March 5, at half-past Eight o'clock (Julius Jeffries, Esq., F.R.S., formerly Staff Surgeon of Cawnpore, and Civil Surgeon of Futtehgurh)—Proposed Improvements in the Clothing, Tents, Housing, &c., of British Troops in the Tropics.

Tuesday, March 6, at Three o'clock (Captain J. M. Carter, Adjutant Royal Monmouthshire Militia)—How ought Volunteer Rifle Corps to be Accoutred?

Captain Carter's new Rifle Knapsack and Pouch will be exhibited on the occasion.

N.B. Officers of Volunteer Rifle Corps will be admitted on presentation of their Cards.

Friday, March 9, at Three o'clock (Captain Fowke, R.E.)—Pontoons.

By order of the Council,
B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

CRIMEA, SEBASTOPOL, AND HEDLEY VICARS.

C. V. CAY, ESQ., OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS, will LECTURE ON THE ABOVE on TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6th, at the Duke of Wellington's Riding School, Knightsbridge, in Aid of the Chelsea Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Captain the Hon. F. MAUDE, R.N., will take the Chair at Eight o'clock. The Band of the Coldstream Guards will play during the evening.

Reserved Seats, 3*s.*; Central Seats, 2*s.*; Area, 1*s.* Tickets may be obtained at the Association Rooms, 165, Sloane Street, S.W., and of all the Booksellers in the neighbourhood.

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PORTUGAL AND BRAZIL FROM MILFORD HAVEN.

—The powerful STEAM SHIPS of the Anglo-Luso Brazilian Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company sail on the 24th of every month, from the South Wales Railway Terminus, New Milford, with Her Majesty's mails, cargo, passengers, and specie, calling to load and discharge at Lisbon, Madeira, Cape de Verds, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro. The BRAZIL, Commander R. EUSTICE, 2242 tons, 600 horse power, will SAIL on the 24th MARCH. For rates of freight and passage apply to Messrs. FORD & JACKSON, Milford Haven; or to JOHN W. WILSON, 40, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

DIVING APPARATUS.

C. E. HEINKE, SUBMARINE ENGINEER, 79, Great Portland Street, London, W., begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c., &c., to the important Improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET DRESS AND APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain any length of time under water, for the recovery of property from wrecks, making and repairing foundations of harbours and bridges, and also for pearl and sponge diving.

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CENTRAL ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

PATRON—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

VICE PATRONS.

H.R.H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, K.G., Commander-in-
His Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY. [Chief.

PRESIDENT—The Earl of SHAFTESBURY.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE—WM. ANGERSTEIN, Esq., M.P.

The Central Association appeals to the Public for a continuance of that support so generously accorded to it in times past.

War, with its exigencies, has by no means ceased, for at this moment there are more than 100 applicants for help, whose husbands, now serving in India or China, have been absent from them during periods varying from two months to three years, without, in many cases, sending any money home for their support.

And even were there no such claims on the Association, a wide sphere of usefulness would still lie before it in time of Peace, and it earnestly hopes to be able to continue its efforts to carry out those more extended objects which it was originally designed to effect, viz.: the permanent improvement of a numerous and too long neglected class.

By God's blessing the Association has alleviated many a bitter pang, and not its least effort to afford relief to the objects of its solicitude was the recent contribution of upwards of 1300*l.* towards the outfit of a large number of soldiers' wives with their families, in conjunction with Her Majesty's Quartermaster-General and the Emigration Commissioners, on their embarkation to join their husbands and fathers in India.

But the chief object of its operations is now directed to the maintenance of local branches at such places as Woolwich, Chatham, Parkhurst, Portemouth, Plymouth, Dublin, Winchester, Ballincolig, and other large garrison and seaport towns, where efforts are being, or will be, made to keep up lying-in hospitals, cheap lodgings, children's nurseries, and work societies affording remuneration and elevating employment.

For this benevolent purpose, subscriptions and donations, however small, are earnestly requested, and will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, the Hon. A. KINNAIRD, M.P., at Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, & Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or by the Secretary, Captain S. F. JACSON, at the office, 7, Whitehall, S.W.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE CLUB.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Marquis of Abercorn.
Lord Ashburton.
Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bart. (London Scottish Rifle Volunteers).
William Brougham, Esq. (Inglewood Rifle Volunteers).
John Rose Cormack, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E. (London Scottish Rifle Volunteers).
Earl de Grey and Ripon.
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Captain Henry Elwell (Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers).
Lieut.-Colonel George P. Evelyn (1st Royal Surrey Militia).
Captain Adam Steuart Gladstone (Lancashire Rifle Volunteers).
Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Cochrane Hammill.
Lieut.-Colonel M. Hicks (London Rifle Volunteer Brigade).
Alexander Staveley Hill, Esq., D.C.L. (Victoria Rifles).
The Earl of Lichfield (Staffordshire Yeomanry).
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The Duke of Manchester.
Captain Edmond H. St. John Mildmay.
Viscount Ranelagh (Commanding South Middlesex Rifle Volunteers).
Lord Seymour. The Earl Spencer.
The Earl Somers. The Earl of Sefton.
Captain Henry A. Templer (Bridport Rifle Volunteers).
Captain Tom Taylor (Civil Service Rifle Volunteers).
The Earl Vane (Commanding North Durham Militia).
(With power to add).

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HONORARY SECRETARY.

William Henry de Carteret, Esq., R.N.

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The Union Bank of London, 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.

With a view to the permanence of the Volunteer Force, it has occurred to some noblemen and gentlemen interested in the Volunteer Movement, that a Club might be formed on the same basis as those established for the Military and Naval Services, to be called the "Volunteer Service Club."

The above-named noblemen and gentlemen have formed themselves into a Provisional Committee for the purpose of establishing the Club.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming members are requested to send their names to the Honorary Secretary, by whom any further information will be given.

By order,
WILLIAM HENRY DE CARTERET, R.N.,
Honorary Secretary.

7, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.,
31st January, 1860.

Post free for two stamps.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF AN entirely NEW THEORY of CURING DISEASE, being the recorded experience of 30 years' special practice in Great Britain, France, and America—with evidence of the actual effects of the latest Scientific Discoveries, denominated NEW LOCAL REMEDIES, with the adjuncts of Constitutional Treatment not yet generally known, even by the medical faculty of the British Empire, but which have been recently introduced into England. Sent free on receipt of two stamps to defray postage, &c., by W. HILL, Esq., M.A., No. 27, Alfred Place, Bedford Square, London, W.C.—Daily consultations from Eleven till Two, and Six to Eight Evening.

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Registered pursuant to the Joint Stock Companies' Acts, 1856-7, by which the liability of Shareholders is strictly limited to their Subscriptions.

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Deposit, 10*s.* per Share on Application, and 10*s.* on Allotment.

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Benjamin J. Armstrong, Esq., Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex, Elmfield Lodge, Southall.
J. A. Bicknell, Esq., Cork Street, Burlington Gardens.
E. Gough, Esq. (E. Gough & Co.), Bush Lane and Greenwich.
Captain Gilbert Kennicott, R.N., Mayor of Folkestone.
G. Sheward, Esq., Director of the Sambre and Meuse Railway, Randolph Road, Maida Vale.
(With power to add to their number.)

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The National Provincial Bank of England, Folkestone.

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ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR.

Joseph Messenger, Esq., Spring Gardens, S.W., and Folkestone.

MANAGER OF THE HOTEL.—Mr. G. Giovannini.

SECRETARY—R. T. Alison, Esq.

OFFICES—20, Walbrook, City, E.C.

This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and enlarging the premises well known as the West Cliff Hotel, Folkestone, and advantageous arrangements have been made with the Proprietor, who has agreed to sell to the Company the whole of this property by Mr. Woodthorpe's valuation, and to take a large portion of the purchase-money in paid-up Shares. Possession of the property will be given to the Company on Ladyday, when completion of the purchase will be effected.

A first-class connection has already been secured to this Hotel, as certified by the books, and which, with proper management, cannot fail to be permanent. The expenses and risk up to this time have been borne by the present Proprietor, so that a well established business will be at once transferred to the Shareholders.

The West Cliff Hotel has a south aspect, is built upon a light, dry soil, and is situated at the entrance of Folkstone, on the London High Road. Its position is one of peculiar beauty, commanding the most delightful and extensive sea and country views; and it is the opinion of some of the most eminent physicians of the day that, in point of health, it stands unrivalled. Its close proximity to the great Camp at Shornecliff must also be looked upon as an important feature, more especially as it is understood that Government is about to purchase a considerable tract of the adjoining land for the purposes of fortification, and for converting the Camp into permanent barracks for a large additional force.

The Folkestone season is of long duration, commencing in the Spring and lasting to a late period of Autumn, and the increasing influx of visitors at this period is so great that large numbers are almost daily turned away, for want of sufficient first-class Hotel accommodation.

From these facts, and from the general satisfaction expressed by visitors after a lengthened sojourn at this Hotel (*including many of the most distinguished families and members of the aristocracy*), together with its immediate proximity to the Continent, *the certain success of this Company is confidently relied upon.*

The result of similar undertakings, whether metropolitan or provincial, has been most satisfactory, *and very large profits upon the capital invested have been realised;* it is, therefore, anticipated that with additional outlay, to render the present establishment one of a more extensive and complete character, the profits will be augmented in proportion as the accommodation is increased; and the Directors of this Company believe that the West Cliff Hotel will be one of the most attractive and remunerative investments of the day.

The present premises are held upon lease for 99 years, from Christmas, 1852, at the low annual ground rent of 100*l.*, which includes a large extent of land recently added to the property. The capital is required for the purchase of the lease, furniture, plate, linen, fixtures, and other effects, and laying out the ornamental grounds to the Hotel; and for carrying out alterations, which will add at least one hundred apartments to the present building, besides providing suitable coffee, billiard, and smoking rooms, together with handsome library and a capacious public salle à manger.

The books of the Company will be made up every six months, and whatever amount of Profit is thought proper to be divided will be declared at the General Meeting of Shareholders; but interest will be paid upon deposits and subscriptions from date of receipt up to the time of payment of the first dividend.

A novel system for the security of Shareholders is proposed to be carried out by the Directors of this Company, and it is intended to receive Shares *at their par value as cash payments from Shareholders who may at any time visit this Hotel.* This arrangement being purely of a Tontine character, presents a pleasing method to any Shareholder for realising the value of his investment, whilst at the same time the interests of the remaining proprietors are greatly enhanced by every Share thus cancelled.

It is considered that the present capital will be ample for all purposes, including the contemplated addition and alteration of the opposite property, more especially as the Hotel business is peculiarly one of a ready-money character; and should a further outlay be required, a Special General Meeting of Shareholders will be convened for the consideration of the question; but in no case will the capital be increased without the sanction of the Shareholders, previously obtained at such Meeting.

The Directors propose to enter into arrangements with the London Bridge Railway Terminus Hotel Company, with the view of establishing a system "en-correspondence" between the two Companies, which will result in great advantages to the Shareholders of both Companies.

Applications for shares to be addressed to the Secretary or brokers of the Company. A deposit of 10*s.* on each Share applied for must be previously paid to the Bankers of the Company; and in the event of no allotment being made, the deposit-money will be returned.

THE ST. JAMES'S RESTAURANT, 69, REGENT QUADRANT, and 25, Piccadilly.

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AND

ARMY GAZETTE NAVY

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA

AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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WE do not believe the Service is "going to the dogs"—still less do we think that the nautical Calibans who affirm the Navy has already arrived at the bottom of the canine inferno, have reason on their side. But we must admit that some portions of our organisation is not in an efficient or satisfactory condition. Over and above those special defects there tower great questions which affect all the Navies of the world, and of course possess most interest for us, to whom the spirit of naval supremacy is as the breath of our nostrils. Let us say it at once—the old Navy has perished; it is as obsolete as the triremes of Antony, or as the galleys of Dandolo! The navy which is now riding the seas is in its veriest infancy, and it is managed by infants who scarcely pretend to know their business. We do not wish to be misunderstood. The seamanship and courage of our men—the zeal and skill of our officers—are worthy of the best days of our Navy; though it would be ridiculous flattery to say that their position is relatively to that of other Navies as supereminent, and their absolute confidence as great as they were in the days of Howe or Nelson.

We have old officers, not too old to command, who have seen hard fighting in their day. We have sailors who possess all the great qualities of seamanship, daring dash and discipline, which carried our flag over many a hostile blazon in all the seas of the world. But it strikes us that the application of these gallant officers, and of these excellent qualities to a modern steam-fleet, very much resembles the adaptation of stage-coachmen and full-blooded teams to locomotives and railway-trains. No living man can tell what the next war—and God avert it long—may bring forth; nor can the wisest veteran admiral, or the rashest young commander, venture to lay down with the least pretension to authority, the most general rules for the conduct, or predict with the smallest knowledge the result, of a general engagement at sea.

The great authorities are quite at variance. Some rely on ships of the largest size, with numerous *bouches-à-feu*. Others argue that such vessels are but gigantic slaughter-houses, to be sent to the bottom with their crews by the charge of steel-coated rams, or to suffer from the incessant converging fire of gun-boats, as the bull is tortured by the satellites of the matador in the ring. Some hold up their hands for frigates, or at least men of war of immense speed, with armaments of prodigious power on one deck. Others pin their faith on ocean gun-boats. There is scarcely one man in our Navy, however, who pretends he could work a fleet composed of all the varieties of vessels which we are now launching, or that his first professional experience would afford him sufficient knowledge to enable him to direct their combined operations with harmony and with the greatest result from each element. How different it was in the good old days! The admiral who commanded a fleet sent out "his eyes" to watch; his vedettes and patrols scoured the waves in front, flank, and rear; whilst the line-of-battle ships sailed majestically along—floating castles—indeed, according to our new notions, much more like structures intended for permanent stations on *terra firma* than for cleaving the waves and quick locomotion. They were obedient, docile old creatures—rather slow, but uncommonly steady, and very sure. There they went, in two lines, perhaps, or in any other order the fancy of the admiral or circumstance dictated, as orderly as a flock of wild geese—the flying jib-boom of one 74 just over the taffrail of another—handy and regular and biddable. At the signal they came up to the wind, went about, tacked, or fell off, just as the admiral pleased, and he could determine their positions within a few yards with tolerable certainty. When the frigates came in and reported an enemy, the British officer of those days could almost anticipate the result. Given the enemies' strength and position, he soon solved the problem of how to bring them to action, and to determine the adequate number of prizes. Frigates attacked each other, did outpost work, cutting out, general marauding, and coast duties with energy and spirit; but the bravest captain in the fleet never dreamed for a moment of tackling a regular built line-of-battle ship.

In action the most skilful manœuvres of the admiral might, indeed, be frustrated by the big ships becoming unmanageable, owing to loss of yards and masts; and a fortunate frigate might enjoy the pleasure of raking an adversary, deprived of his steerageway by similar accidents: but all these things were *cæteris paribus*. Now a fleet cannot go to sea without the occurrence of collisions in moderate weather, which are ascribed to the unhandiness of the ships and young lieutenants, and crews from the merchant service, not being able to perform "the most difficult duty" of sailing their ships in long, dark nights in what are called narrow waters. The circumstances brought before the public by a letter in the leading journal gave rise to a discussion in the House of Commons, to an inquiry and to a correspondence, no one of which, as far as we can judge, is at all satisfactory or assuring. The excuses which have been urged for the two serious collisions which occurred amount in fact to this—that either the officers in command were careless, or that they were ignorant of the qualities of the ships. If we admit that long, "unhandy" ships, like the Diadem and Mersey, are difficult to manage under sail in light winds, surely the officers were aware of the fact, and ought to have made allowances for it accordingly. If we be wrong in that proposition, it follows that we must expect to hear of these huge vessels smashing each other to pieces whenever they are in company in light winds. What they would be in action one may judge when he reads that under sail they cannot be prevented when in a fleet from running into each other, because they are so long and so unmanageable. It is bad enough—very distressing indeed in the face of such estimates as the Admiralty have presented to us—to hear of the partial failure of the plan for the reserve—of the "running" of ship's crews—of the disorderly conduct of some of our sailors,—without the addition of this proposition that a class of ships, from which so much was expected, can only be worked with safety under steam, that they are not handy under canvas, and that in fact they could not be relied upon for smart manœuvres, or for keeping up long port blockades.

It is a painful thing to see a generous steed, which, in the vigour of his years, has won all the great prizes assigned by his country to courage, speed, temper, and training, attempt in vain to accomplish in his old age feats which would have tasked to the utmost the energies of his famous youth. Such a spectacle was afforded to the House of Commons on Tuesday last by General Sir de Lacy Evans. The distinguished veteran endeavoured on that occasion to grapple with all the difficulties of the purchase question, and moved an address to her Majesty for its entire abolition at a definite period. He spoke for nearly two hours, and was tolerated by the House of Commons with that respectful forbearance which the memories of his past services were sure to obtain from such an assembly. We say tolerated, rather than listened to, because of the General's entire speech the members who sate nearest to him heard not ten sentences, and the Speaker, the rest of the House, and the reporters, not one; and when at last he sate down, his audience—if we may use the term—were in as complete ignorance of the arguments by which he had been attempting to enforce his views, as if he had never risen.

Under such circumstances, debate became impossible; for how were arguments to be supported or confuted which no man had heard? The interest of the evening, therefore, was confined to the speech of the Right Hon. the Minister of War, explaning the intentions of her Majesty's Government in respect to this much-vexed subject.

Mr. Herbert declared that it was the purpose of his colleagues and himself to bring forward a measure, adopting the recommendations of the Duke of Somerset's Commission; and limiting the operation of purchase to the rank of major; reserving the actual command of regiments to lieut.-colonels selected by the Commander-in-Chief.

How such a measure as this will work, time only can show. No doubt it will be a great incentive to regimental officers to distinguish themselves by caring for the interior economy and discipline of their corps, with such prizes as regimental commands in view; prizes which may not indeed be always assigned to the worthiest, but which, in these days of publicity, will hardly be assigned by the military authorities to those who have not proved themselves worthy. That the proposed change is a moderate one is probable from the fact that it satisfies neither party: the abolitionists rejecting it as not going far enough; the military party—represented by Colonel North—denouncing it as the thin end of a wedge which, in time, will shiver the purchase system to its core.

Be that as it may, it becomes our first duty to caution the officers of the Army to look well to its immediate effect, which must undoubtedly be to lower the value of regimental commissions to the regulation prices. A lieutenant or a captain of cavalry, called upon by his brother officers either to pay double the regulation for his next step, or to stand aside and let a wealthier candidate for promotion precede him, has hitherto been told that such has been the established usage of the corps in which he has the honour of holding a commission, and that whenever he retires he will be entitled to receive from his successor the high price which he himself has been required to disburse. He has been reminded, too, that in purchasing his steps at such an enhanced price, he has been purchasing certain and speedier access to the highest ranks and emoluments of the Service.

But the declaration made by Mr. Herbert on Tuesday night alters completely the position of purchasing officers, and materially narrows the advantages which they are likely to obtain by thus investing their money. As things now are, a man, having invested, say 9000*l*., in the purchase of a majority in a cavalry regiment, has done so on the calculation that that payment would secure for him, at no distant period, the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment; and, in due course, the grades of colonel and general, and the usual good things connected with those ranks.

But, as soon as Mr. Herbert's plan has been carried into effect, the purchase of a majority will ensure no such advantages; and it will depend entirely on the personal merits of the officer, aided perhaps a little by the interest which he can command, whether he rises rapidly in the Service, or whether he remains a major till the end of his days; and, if he be obviously incompetent, he certainly will never get the command of a regiment—pay what he will. It is clear, therefore, that the prices above regulation, of which we have lately heard so much, must henceforward be abated; and that incoming officers can no longer in fairness be asked to pay money for which no certain return can be offered to them. This may be bad news for those who actually hold commissions for which they have paid these fancy prices; but the facts are as we have stated them, and this ought to be fairly faced; and young officers, who in future choose with their eyes open to pay the large sums above regulation which have, up to the present time, been asked for and received, can have no reason to complain if they do not get them again when they retire. However hard Mr. Herbert's measure may bear upon individuals, if it succeeds in abolishing the noxious practice of paying large sums above regulation for promotion, it is impossible but that it should be beneficial to the working officers of the Army.

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THE ARMY.

1st King's Dragoon Guards. Lieut.-Colonel Pattle, and not Lieut.-Colonel Sayer, as originally ordered, goes in command of the two squadrons ordered on service in China, each of which will consist of 4 officers, and 96 non-commissioned officers and men.

3rd Light Dragoons. Six troops are ordered to return to Dublin from Cork, where they were employed in aid of the civil power during the election. Captain Charles Talbot Goff is a candidate for Roscommon, for the vacancy caused by the unseating, for treating, of his brother Captain T. W. Goff, formerly of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

7th Hussars. Major Trevelyan and Cornets Kennard and Wombwell have joined the head-quarters of the regiment from England.

12th Lancers. The head-quarters had reached Futtehpore late in January *en route* for embarkation for England.

14th Light Dragoons. The head-quarters under the command of Colonel Scudamore and six troops, were to have embarked on board the ship Sydenham, on the 11th February; and C. and E. troops, under the command of Major Thompson, on board the ship Speedy, on the 13th. An unhappy affair has occurred at Kirkee. Mr. Hunt, formerly sergeant-major in the 14th Dragoons, and now partner in the firm of Hunt, Monnett, and Co., of Poona, discovered by means of an intercepted letter that Cornet William Sandys Browne of his former regiment had seduced his wife. Hunt went to the officer's house, and after an altercation, in which the seducer showed himself equally insolent and mean-spirited, shot him in the chest. Browne is now out of danger. Hunt has had the universal sympathy of all acquainted with the details of this sad occurrence. Cornet Browne has endeavoured to avoid giving evidence against Hunt, making a condition that the latter will seek no civil remedy against him.

15th Hussars. A troop has been detached from Dublin to Castlebar, Mayo, in consequence of some disturbances in that neighbourhood.

17th Lancers are moving through Saugor and Nursingpoor to relieve the 12th Royal Lancers at Secunderabad, but the route which the authorities have given them is rather Indian or Irish, or whatever is most tortuous. They will march from Saugor to Nursingpoor. So far so good. But from Nursingpoor they are to retrograde northward to Jubbulpore, in order to proceed to Kamptee instead of striking the Kamptee road at Dumah, some marches shorter. Captain Macartney is in command of the depôt at Maidstone.

Royal Artillery.—Arrangements will shortly be made for the erection in front of the Royal Artillery Barracks at Woolwich of a monument to the memory of the officers of the corps who fell in action during the Russian war.

The following general regimental orders, signed by Colonel C. Bingham, deputy adjutant-general, have been received at head-quarters of the Royal Artillery, Woolwich, from the Horse Guards:—

"With reference to the circular memorandum, dated Horse Guards, Dec. 5, 1859, recently promulgated to the Royal Artillery, it is hereby notified for general information that every supply of regimental or necessaries received from Woolwich by a battery or detachment of Royal Artillery at home or abroad must be examined and reported upon by a board of officers, as directed in the general order of April 1, 1859. As, however, the materials composing the tunics, jackets, and trousers, and all other articles of clothing and general necessaries for the Royal Artilery, are regimentally inspected and approved by officers of the corps previously to being received at Woolwich, the inspection, when received by a battery or detachment, will have reference only to the state of the articles, their being free from injury by moth, damp, or in packing, and transmission to their destination; also the articles being complete and correct in number; and for this purpose a board of artillery officers in the first instance will be sufficient. It must, however, be distinctly understood that no article can be condemned for any cause except by a reconstituted board of one artillery officer, one officer from another corps, and a military store or commissariat officer."

The Secretary of State for War has directed that for the future all miscellaneous disbursements, on account of the Royal Artillery, are to be submitted to the War-office, through the paymasters of the respective brigades, for a special authority, before they are included as charges in the public accounts, as is the practice for all similar expenses for the line.

A detachment of 55 gunners, belonging to the depôt brigade of Royal Artillery, left Woolwich on Monday for Gibraltar, and other detachments are under orders for Malta and Corfu.

Major Rogers, Royal Artillery, is ordered to join his battery at Bermuda; and Lieutenant B. H. Forster is to proceed to Australia, to take up his appointment as aide-de-camp to Major-General Pratt, commandant of the forces in that colony.

A large detachment of drivers newly enlisted were yesterday ordered to be despatched from the depôt brigade to the encampment at Aldershot, and arrangements are being carried out at Woolwich for the reception of a large draught of service men from Aldershot and Shorncliffe, to complete the organisation of the 15th and 16th brigades to be formed during the ensuing month.

Royal Engineers.—Colonel Wulff, now commanding at Harwich, is to retire on full pay, vice Major-General Dixon, deceased. Lieut.-Colonel Laffan, late M.P. for St. Ives, is about to retire on half pay. Major White is ordered to the Cape of Good Hope to relieve Lieut.-Colonel Dill, who has returned home on sick leave. Major Barry's death on the coast of Africa leaves Major Leach, head of the Irish survey, first for promotion to lieutenant-colonel. These vacancies, together with the proposed augmentation of half a battalion, making eight battalions in all, will, it is expected, promote Brevet-Colonels Renwick and Broughton to the regimental rank of colonel; Brevet-Colonel Simmons, C.B., and Brevet-Majors Leach, White, Whittingham, Gosset, Baillie, and Collinson to the rank of lieut.-colonel in the corps; Second Captains Warren, Hon. J. Bury, Stotherd, Noble, Schaw, Heygate, Gordon, Fowler, Clarke, Brevet-Major De Vere, and Pelly, to captain; and Lieutenants Hewett, Mould, Carey, Gosset, Grant, Steward, Malcolm, M'Donnell, Wilson, De Montmorency, Hon. W. Le Poer Trench, Marindin, Wheatley, Sim, and Frankland, to the rank of second captain.

Captain Morrison has arrived from Barbadoes, and is now on leave of absence; Captain Siborne has been appointed to the London district, and has been succeeded in the command of the Royal Engineer Train by Captain Duff. Second Captain the Hon. J. J. Bury, returned from foreign service, is now on leave; Lieutenant Hamilton is under orders for the Mauritius; B. H. Williams, removed from Chatham to Dublin; Mulloy from Chatham to Belfast; Gun from Chatham to Devonport. Lieut. Warburton has left for New Zealand to join Capt. Mairis's Company.

Captain Cornes is a passenger from Tasmania by the incoming mail.

Major Ducane, now on duty at Plymouth, has received instructions to proceed to the West Indies.

1st Royal Regiment. Capt. Legge has arrived in England from Hong Kong, with invalids from various regiments.

6th—1st Battalion moves to Benares and Azimghur.

11th Regiment. Ordered from Aldershot to Devonport.

12th Regiment. Captain Queade, five officers, and 111 men have embarked for Sydney to join the 1st Battalion.

19th Regiment. Captain G. Forbes has arrived home from India in command of detachments of invalids.

20th Regiment. The Indian journals record a lamentable accident which caused the death of Lieutenant Holmes, 20th Regiment, at Gondah. It appears he was reading and smoking a cheroot at about one o'clock at night, in bed. His mosquito curtains were not burnt. Therefore it is supposed he got out of bed to light his cheroot, and in turning away set fire to his night shirt, which must instantly have blazed up, as he rushed into another room where an officer happened to be writing, calling for help, and enveloped in flames. The other officer instantly snatched up a *resai* from the bed, wrapped it round him, and extinguished the flames as quickly as possible, but not before he was burnt severely in several vital places. Every remedy was tried immediately, and there was some hope till eleven o'clock next morning, when he began to sink, and died without much suffering at 7 p.m. that evening. This ill-fated officer has had some miraculous escapes, and was struck by a rifle-bullet directly over the heart while in the trenches before Sebastopol, which glanced from his pouch-belt without injuring him.

27th Regiment. This regiment gave a grand ball at Umballah on the 19th of January, after their gallant comrades of the 87th had been presented with new colours by Lady Canning.

31st Regiment was to embark at Bombay on the 15th and 16th of February in the Earl of Clare for China.

36th Regiment. At Devonport, removes to-day to the Plymouth Citadel, and occupies the quarters recently vacated by the Royal Dublin Militia.

37th will remain at Ghazepore, and not go to China, as previously arranged.

38th Regiment. A letter from Roy Bareilly, Oude, of the 13th January, states that General Sir Hope Grant had arrived there, reviewed H.M.'s 38th Regiment, and expressed great satisfaction with the corps.

42rd Light Infantry. The regiment is on its way to Madras from Saugor. Lieutenant A. G. E. Morley has arrived in England from Calcutta.

46th Regiment. Extract from Garrison and Station Orders. By Brigadier Colin Troup, Commanding. Mooltan, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860.—"No. 41. Orders having been received for the march of H.M.'s 46th Regiment to Jullunder, the Brigadier commanding cannot allow that excellent regiment to quit his command without placing on record his high estimation of it. During a service of upwards of thirty-nine years in India, the Brigadier has had to do with many regiments, but with none that has given more universal satisfaction than H.M.'s 46th Regiment; he parts with them with the deepest regret, and he wishes each and all of them health, happiness, and prosperity, wherever they may go. The Brigader feels assured that the uniform good conduct of H.M.'s 46th Regiment will at all times elicit the admiration and good-will of whatever officer may have the honour of commanding it, and should the time come, he cannot doubt but it will prove itself as well behaved in the field as it has ever done in quarters, for, as a general rule, the latter always ensures the former."

Royal Marines. Colonel Holloway has arrived in England from China.

56th Regiment. Paymaster H. Finlay has leave to England, accompanying the invalids, viâ the Cape of Good Hope, *m.c.*

60th—1st Battalion remains at Fort William, Calcutta, until ordered home. The battalion has been in India since 1845, and has seen a very large amount of active service. The 2nd Battalion has been ordered for duty in China. It was to proceed from Benares by bullock train and rail to Calcutta without delay, embarking in the ships Minden, Hougomont, and Alfred.

64th Regiment. Under instructions from army head-quarters, the officer commanding H.M.'s 64th regiment has received orders to hold in readiness for embarkation 400 non-commissioned rank and file, with a proper complement of officers, for the purpose of proceeding to Aden to do garrison duty there. This will reduce the number remaining with the head-quarters of this distinguished corps at Kurrachee to about 330 men.

65th Regiment. One officer and 167 rank and file have left to join the head-quarters of the regiment at Auckland, New Zealand.

73rd Regiment remains at Dinapore for the present.

75th Regiment. Brevet-Major W. Brookes, has received the appointment of Military Storekeeper in Calcutta. The selection of this officer for the post, reflects credit on Government. He rendered eminently useful service during the mutiny; was at the siege of Delhi; with Colonel Greathed's column in the various actions at Allyghur, Agra, and other places which followed; with Sir H. Grant at Cawnpore; and afterward with Sir J. Outram at Lucknow.

76th Regiment. The band, at present stationed at Richmond Barracks, have presented the Master with a valuable silver snuff-box, manufactured by J. West and Son, College-green, to mark their sense of his great exertions and zeal in imparting to them a sound knowledge of music, as well as for his uniform kindness of manner. The box bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Signor J. Reggazoli by the band of the 76th Regiment, as a token of their high respect and esteem, 14th February, 1860." Lieutenant Hodges, who has just been promoted in this regiment from the 38th, has arrived from India in the Clarence troopship.

77th Regiment. Captain Green is appointed to the China Staff.

80th Regiment relieves the 43rd Light Infantry at Saugur.

87th Royal Irish Fusiliers were presented with new colours by the Countess Canning at Umballah on the 19th of January. The 7th Hussars, Carabiniers, 27th Inniskillings, and several native corps were present, and the ceremony was most effective. We hear from the depôt at Youghal that an affray took place between some of the 87th and the police during the Cork election.

88th Regiment. The detachment of the 88th Connaught Rangers, at Allyghur, is directed to join head-quarters, at Delhi, as soon as the general court-martial at the former station is over. Captain Hall, of the 88th, has been appointed Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General at Saugur. A private of the 88th, who used violence to his superior officer, has been sentenced to penal servitude for eight years.

98th Regiment. Major Ellerman has received leave for twelve months, from date of giving over the details of the Jager corps at the Cape of Good Hope, and of his services being dispensed with by the Governor of that colony.

SHORNCLIFFE CAMP.

The works for draining the square or parade-ground of the camp under the superintendence of the Royal Engineers having been completed, working parties of the 47th Regiment and the 2nd Royal Cheshire have this week commenced operations for draining the square of the permanent barracks occupied by the Royal Artillery, situate in the north-east of the camp. Much inconvenience having arisen from the surface of the ground after the least rain being so saturated as to become a complete quagmire, the drainage will obviate this, and be a great boon to the occupants of the barracks.

A system of passes for dealers of all kinds has been in operation since the formation of the camp, allowing them to carry articles of necessary consumption for the use of the troops, and affording an easy check against improper persons trading in prohibited articles. Since the conviction of the mess-masters noticed in this journal last week, an order has been issued by the General in command abrogating the privilege, except in the cases of persons who supply milk and vegetabies. The distance of the camp from the towns in the vicinity makes this a source of much inconvenience to the soldiers, and very seriously interferes with a large and industrious class of persons who carry on the other necessary articles beside milk and vegetables. It is rumoured that the Excise have raised the question with the military authorities, on the grounds that persons dealing in this petty way ought to be provided with a hawker's licence, in addition to the pass issued by the Brigade-Major.

The Antrim artillery are now engaged in practise with 18-pounders at the martello towers in the locality of the camp.

Alteration in Court-Martial Rules.—Provisions having lately been made in the 12th section of the Annual Mutiny Act for trial of officers and soldiers of H.M.'s Army by courts-martial composed exclusively of officers of H.M.'s Indian Army, when necessary or expedient, H.E. the C.-in-C. is pleased to direct that the following alterations be made in the rules for the guidance of courts-martial, namely, that article 28, page 6, be altered thus: "Courts-martial for the trial of officers and soldiers of H.M.'s Army, or H.M.'s Indian Army, may when necessary or expedient, be composed exclusively of officers of either of those Services," and that the following words be erased from note 34, page 107, at lines 5 and 6, namely, "or entirely of officers of the East India Company's Service, in either case."

A new edition of the "Queen's Regulations" having been just published, a General Order has been received from the Horse Guards, directing all commanding officers to see that every officer under their command is provided with a copy.

The following General Order has just been issued to the Army at home and abroad by the Duke of Cambridge:—"His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief desires to call the attention of commanding-officers to the 38th Article of War, by which they are empowered to order school parade, and to enforce the attendance of soldiers at school.—By command. G. A. Wetherall, Adj.-Gen."

Government has authorised the staff salary of regimental instructors of musketry of H.M.'s Indian forces being fixed 60Rs. per mensem, in addition to horse allowance.

A party of 200 men and six staff sergeants, under the command of Colonel Hay, have left Warley barracks for Halleybury, near Hertford, the depôt at Warley being fully occupied.

Two of Captain Grant's military cooking-waggons were yesterday delivered over to the commandant of Woolwich garrison, Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B., at the recommendation of the select committee of the Arsenal, with directions from the Minister for War to travel them a distance of 500 miles. Each waggon is said to be capable of cooking for 800 men.

A general order has been issued from the Horse Guards, directing that in future any alteration in the appearance of a soldier, either from accident, disease, cupping, or by his being marked with the letter "D," is to be noted on the back of his record of service.

The following are the sums of the various tenders for the erection of the stonework of the Crimean Memorial in course of building at Brompton Barracks:—Gillingham, 1,732*l.*; Foord and Sons, 1,690*l.*; Kelt, 1,645*l.*; Lucas, 1,620*l.*; Stump, 1,544*l.*; Holland, 1,493*l.*; Myers, 1,457*l.*; Kirk and Parry, 1,456*l.*; Mansfield and Sons, 1,435*l.*; Cubitt, 1,400*l.*; and Lee, 1,400*l.*

Mr. F. S. Shepherd, of the military-store department, Chatham, having been appointed to the store department at Gibraltar, the whole of the Ordnance *employés* have presented him with a farewell address, in which they regret his removal, and wish him every health and happiness in his new position.

Amateur Theatrical Performance by the Officers at Chatham.—The first of the amateur performances by the officers at Chatham, in the elegant theatre which has

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been erected in the Royal Marine barracks took place on Wednesday evening last, and was attended with the most complete success. The interior of the building was brilliantly lighted, and every arrangement had been made for the comfort of the visitors, who were composed exclusively of the officers of the garrison and ladies and their friends accompanying them. The performance was attended by Major-General H. Eyre, commandant of the garrison, Major-General W. H. Eden, Colonel E. Rea, Colonel H. Sandham, together with upwards of 100 officers of the various corps quartered in the garrison. The band of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, conducted by Herr Kappey, occupied the orchestra. The pieces selected for performance were *Charles the Second* and *Lend Me Five Shillings*. The following were the officers who sustained the principal characters:—Captain the Hon. D. J. Monson, 52nd Light Infantry; Captain G. Wedderburne, 7th Fusiliers; Captain H. E. Savage, Royal Engineers; Captain C. J. Skerry, 81st Regiment; Captain C. L. A. Farmar, Royal Marines; Lieutenant F. Wright, 20th Regiment; Ensign E. Villiers, 43rd Light Infantry; and Assistant-Commissary-General A. Crookshank. The whole of the officers acquitted themselves admirably, the various characters being sustained in a manner far superior to that usually observed in amateurs. During the performance most of the actors were warmly applauded.

The War Department having decided on employing in the public establishments those wounded and disabled soldiers who have recently been formed into a body called commissionaires in the metropolis, the Commander-in-Chief, who highly approves the proposed plan, has issued an order directing that those commanding officers who may be in want of messengers or office-keepers are to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Forces, when a selection will be made from the commissionaires, one of whom will be appointed to the office required.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Sidney Herbert, on being questioned by Mr. H. Baillie respecting the Armstrong and Whitworth guns respectively, said that nothing could be more satisfactory than the trials which had taken place with the Whitworth gun; but that, although the range of the gun was greater than that of the Armstrong, and the aim nearly as accurate, still, that the difference between the two weapons was not so great as to warrant the Government in discontinuing the manufacture of the latter. It was, however, intended, as the more satisfactory course, to have a trial of both guns at Shoeburyness.

In accordance with the Army Estimates an increase in the number of hands employed at the several departments of the Royal Arsenal is to take place at the end of the present financial year, on a scale unprecedented since the period of the Russian war. The following additional hands will be added during the ensuing summer:—Armstrong gun factories, 2,589; laboratories, 1,154; carriage department, 352; inspector of artillery, 33; gas factory, 8; total increase, 4,136. The largest increase will take place in the gun factories, on the completion of the new factories now building, for the purpose of supplying rifled ordnance to the whole of the home and foreign stations. The number of men now employed in the gun factories is 810 only, but on the completion of the new buildings the number to be employed is 3,399.

A special order has been issued to the effect that all Volunteer officers presenting themselves in uniform may be permitted to see the Arsenal.

Colonel R. Rumley, the newly appointed Vice-President of the Council of Military Education, vice Major-General Cameron, has returned from his staff employment at Gibraltar, and will forthwith enter on the duties of his appointment.

Several of the Armstrong guns have been forwarded from Woolwich to Portsmouth. Two of them have been mounted at Fort Cumberland, the head-quarters of the Royal Marine Artillery, and others have been placed on board Her Majesty's ship Excellent, Captain R. S. Hewlett, C.B., the gunnery ship at the port.

DOWNING STREET, MARCH 7.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Beatty, R.E., to be a Member of the Council of the Island of Saint Helena.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MARCH 9.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—John Fryer, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Turner, promoted; March 9.

8th Light Dragoons—Francis John Roche Thackwell, Gent., to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Malcolmson, promoted; March 9.

7th Light Dragoons, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel William Dascon Bushe, to be Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase, vice Babington, who retires; Brevet-Major the Hon. Ivo de Vesci Twistleton Wykeham Fiennes to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Bushe; Captain Richard Shaw, from 9th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Paulet, who exchanges; Lieutenant the Hon. Caryl Craven Molyneux to be Captain, by purchase, vice Fiennes; March 9.

9th Light Dragoons—Captain Charles William Paulet, from 7th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Shaw, who exchanges; March 9.

15th Light Dragoons—Gerald Walker, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Bentinck, promoted; March 9.

Military Train—Adjutant Thomas Mitchell, from half pay of the late Land Transport Corps, to be Quartermaster, vice McBride, who retires on half pay; March 9.

Coldstream Guards—Lieutenant and Captain Harvey Tower to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase, vice Halkett, who retires; Ensign and Lieutenant Frederick Horace Arthur Seymour, to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Tower; Edward Chaplin, Gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant by purchase, vice Seymour; March 9.

3rd Regiment of Foot—Ensign Ernest Frederick Barnes has been permitted to resign his Commission; March 9.

4th Foot—Lieutenant Richard Alexander Law to be Captain, without purchase, vice Houston, deceased; Ensign and Adjutant Charles Frederick Bockman to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Law; Feb 17.

10th Foot—William Edgecumbe Rendle, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Johnson, promoted; March 9.

18th Foot—Octavius Ridley Lawson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Poole, promoted; March 9. Francis Nathaniel Burton, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Twining, promoted; March 10.

19th Foot—William Irvine, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Wells, promoted; March 9. James Gordon Moir, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bennett, promoted; March 10.

30th Foot—Frederick Watkins, Carlow, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Knys, promoted; March 9. Frederick Dawson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Smyth, promoted; March 10.

31st Foot—Henry Jacob Henley, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Farquharson, who retires; March 9.

32nd Foot—John Thomas Garwood, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Foll, promoted; March 9.

33rd Foot—William Herbert Adams, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Seagram, promoted; March 9.

34th Foot—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Edmund Wodehouse to be Lieut.-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet Colonel Blachford, retired upon full-pay; Captain Francis Charles Murray to be Major, without purchase, vice Wodehouse; Lieutenant Robert Joseph Logan Crutchley to be Captain, without purchase, vice Skurray; March 9.

25th Foot—Herbert Bulkley Praed Praed, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase; March 9.

26th Foot—The Honourable George Grimston Craven to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Manjin, deceased; March 9.

31st Foot—Arthur Annesley Yeo, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hamilton, promoted; March 9.

33rd Foot—Craven Charles Goring, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gore, promoted; March 9.

39th Foot—Henry Frederick Gaubert, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Woodroofe, promoted in the 25th Foot; March 9.

41st Foot—Lieutenant James Baird to be Captain, by purchase, vice Lambert, who retires; Ensign Edgar Younghusband to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Baird; William Robert Maurice Wynne, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Younghusband; March 9.

47th Foot—James Birney, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Berkeley, promoted; March 9. William Robert Jervis, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hanley, promoted in 35th Foot; March 10.

51st Foot—Richard Reynell Drought, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lewes, promoted; March 9.

52nd Foot—Henry Lyttleton Fowys, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Adair, promoted; March 9.

55th Foot—Alexander Jackson Clark, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Faber, promoted; March 9.

63rd Foot—Thomas Colville, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Knapp, promoted; March 9.

76th Foot—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Collingwood Fenwick to be Major, without purchase, vice Brevet Colonel Gardiner, appointed Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District; Lieutenant Charles Thomas Caldecott to be Captain, without purchase, vice Fenwick; Ensign Godfrey Trevelyan Faussett to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Caldecott; March 1.

85th Foot—Henry Chudleigh Wilmer, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Urquhart, promoted; March 9.

86th Foot—Brevet-Major Harvey Wellesley Pole Welman, to be Major, without purchase, vice Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Keane, retired on full pay; Lieutenant Augustus Nicholas Wilson, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Welman; Ensign William Saunders, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Wilson; Sergeant Major John Francis Stephens to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Saunders; March 9.

93rd Foot—James St. Clair Drysdale, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fullarton, promoted; March 9.

96th Foot—Arthur Cadell Greenslade Leman, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Durrant, promoted; March 9.

Rifle Brigade—Lieutenant Lewis Vaughan Williams, to be Adjutant, vice Blundell, who resigns the Adjutancy only; March 9.

BREVET.

Brevet Colonel Augustus George Blachford, retired full-pay 24th Foot, to be Major-General, the rank being honorary only; March 9.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Giles Keane, retired full-pay 86th Foot, to be Colonel in the Army, the rank being honorary only; March 9.

The appointment of Lieut.-Colonel William Henry Miller, as Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army, to be antedated to 26th April, 1859.

Quartermaster Adam McBride, retired upon half-pay Military Train, to have the honorary rank of Captain, under the Royal Warrant of 17th December, 1855; March 9.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Major-General Redmond William Brough, on the 29th Feb. 1860:—

Brevet-Colonel Charles Ashmore, Lieut.-Colonel, half-pay 4th Foot, to be Major-General; March 1.

Lieut.-Colonel William Twisleton Layard, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Colonel; March 1.

Brevet-Major Frederick Browne Russell, half-pay 3rd Dragoon Guards, Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieut.-Colonel; March 1.

Captain Samuel Cleaveland, Royal Artillery, to be Major; March 1.

1st Sussex Artillery Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Estridge bearing the title of Captain Commandant of the above corps.

Summary of Experiments with Mr. Whitworth's Rifled-Cannon at Southport, showing the Mean Range and Deviatian of all the shots fired at each experiment.

Date.	Calibre of Gun.	Elevation	A. Nmbor. of Shots Fired.	B. Range. Yards.	C. Longitudin. Deviation. Yards.	D. Lateral Deviation. Yards.
Feb. 22	3-Pounder	3°	10	1579	12	·52
15		10	5	4174	27	1·17
16			5	4190	87	5·5
23			10	3842	43	3·23
15		20°	4	6793	58	4·83
16			4	6960	69	8·58
22			5	6647	109	7.4
22			4	6421	94	4·25
23			11	6663	33	3·83
15		35°	4	9015	96	10·92
16			5	9580	81	19·33
22		2°	5	1246	24	·85
	12-pounder					
16		5°	5	2324	11	1·57
22			10	2336	16	1·08
23			10	2219	22	2·09
21		7°	4	3049	17	·5
21			4	3098	9	·58
16		10°	5	4027	50	3·31
23			10	3775	37	3·1
15	80 pounder	5°	2	2575	36	2·33
			2	2574	30	1·66
23		7°	4	3493	8	·58
16		10°	2	4700	30	·5
22			4	4409	50	5·17

Column A shows the number of shots fired at each experiment.
Column B shows their average range in yards.
Column C shows their average longitudinal, and D their average lateral deviation from a central point, according to the system adopted at Hythe.

ARMY CHAPLAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Permit me to say a few words in reply to Clericus; and they shall be but few.

General assertions are best met by facts to disprove them. He says, that if "Chaplains will go freely among the men, and talk and preach to them in a kind and friendly spirit, without attempting to 'come the officer' over them, they will have no cause to complain of want of attention or respect." Now, as a case in point, I am constantly among the soldiers; seeing them in hospital, at bible-classes whenever and wherever I can, and I have never treated them except with the utmost kindness. I am too fond of them to do otherwise. And yet these same individuals, men whom I know by name, and who know me well, will meet me, and not only not salute me as an officer, but make no recognition whatever. This one fact answers, as I said, your Correspondent's axiom. Of course, there may be differences in different stations. He speaks from his experience—I from mine. But, I think from what I have heard from others, that most will agree with me that, except in very small stations, not ten per cent. of the soldiers recognise a chaplain. Whether it is desirable they should, and whether a uniform would effect this, is another question. I have my own views on both these subjects; but my present object in writing is to prove, that no one person's experience in such matters is an infallible rule, and the most apparently incontrovertible axioms are overturned by one single contradictory fact.—I am, Sir, &c. L. E. R.

PAYMASTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In the new warrant for paymasters, relative rank of captain is given on appointment:

After five years' service as paymaster, the honorary rank of captain.

After fifteen years' service as a commissioned officer, of which ten shall have been as a paymaster, the honorary rank of major (but junior of that class).

Now, in the warrant of 2nd December, 1857, which regulates the pay, paymasters of fifteen years' prior service, commissioned and non-commissioned, of which at least ten may have been as a commissioned officer on full pay, are allowed to reckon it as equivalent to five years' service as a paymaster, and succeed to the increased rate given to that class. The new warrant appears to ignore this, so far as the non-recognition of past services in either capacity, for the honorary rank of captain. Thus, officers on an equality for pay, do not rank alike, and one of them, who had no former military service whatever, thus attains this position, before the other, who may be able to reckon not only a long period in the Army, but also a considerable part of it on active service abroad. This could easily be amended, by making the "or" of the warrant of 2nd December, 1857, in the second degree, applicable also to rank in the new warrant. ONE INTERESTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The recent warrant undoubtedly must be considered by the paymasters, as a great boon, with the exception of that anomaly remarked upon in your last week's impression; at the same time, it is, I think, to be regretted, that the Treasury has curtailed this measure of those pecuniary advantages which both the late and present Secretaries for War had recommended for adoption, 2*s.* 6*d.* additional pay to the depôt paymasters, and 5*s.* to the district, with the retiring allowance of 17*s.* 6*d.* and 1*l.* respectively. The day is not distant, I feel assured, when this will be conceded, so convinced am I of the present Secretary for War's disposition to do justice to all under his orders. The point, however, which I particularly wish to call attention to, and which I regret has been hitherto ignored, is this: there are many officers, of whom I am one, who have purchased their commissions, and have services of ten, fifteen, and twenty years, a few of whom have likewise completed a service of twenty years as paymaster, which entitles them, as it does all civilian paymasters, to the highest rate of pay allowed, so that for their previous service and the price paid for their commissions they absolutely receive no acknowledgment. The injustice of the case is so apparent, that I cannot help hoping some step will be taken to remedy it; the more so as I am able to point out that barrack-masters and even adjutants of militia are allowed to draw their half-pay, notwithstanding that the youth and short service of the latter hardly entitle them to any. A PAYMASTER OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

York, March 6.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In reference to a letter in your last Number, signed "No Favour," as to the anomalous position of a paymaster, with the honorary rank of major—permit me further to observe that, as the rank of the medical officer is at all times relative only, the surgeon rather than the paymaster would appear the party to be considered in the junior position, although not expressed in the warrant for medical officers; otherwise what meaning can attach to the honorary rank of captain, to be attained by the paymaster after five years' service, during which his rank was *relative*.

I would further observe upon the case of Paymaster Twibill, 38th Foot, in last *Gazette*, that his honorary rank is dated 2nd of March. From this is it to be understood that paymasters are only to reckon as captains from the date of that rank? Hitherto they obtained choice of quarters, position on duty, and pecuniary and other advantages, as captains, with reference to their relative standings.

5th March. LOOKER-ON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your last able publication you were pleased to observe in a short paragraph that Army paymasters have now very little to desire after the promulgation of the late warrant. You are right, sir, they have very little; but little as that is, what a pity you should not have had to say, they have nothing to desire.

A Correspondent has clearly pointed out the injustice of that objectionable clause, "junior of that rank;" and I cannot help raising my feeble voice to put in a word or two if you will permit me.

It is a customary saying, "when you do anything you had better do it well." It is a source of deep regret to many that the authorities had not this in view when they framed the late warrant. It was the subject of long and anxious expectation, seeing the advantages which had lately been conferred on other branches of the Army, more particularly the surgeons, who, once upon a time took their place with paymasters, but now, in most cases, precede them. Can you tell me for what good reason the paymasters are shut out of the relative rank of lieutenant-colonel *while serving*, and why should a combatant officer appointed to a paymastership, with 10 or 15 years' previous service, have to serve his 35 or 40 years in all before he can retire upon the highest rate of half-pay? Is this too much for paymasters to expect? No, sir, it just comes to "very little." Then I say, let the defect be repaired, and pour more consolation on many a disappointed old paymaster who was once a combatant officer; andalthough by leaving off parades and drills he thought he was serving himself, yet he served his country as well, and, for one thing, relieved the half-pay list.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

March 6. DISAPPOINTMENT.

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THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, MARCH 5. — APPOINTMENTS. — Lieutenant F. C. B. Robinson to the Chesapeake (additional) for disposal.

Surgeons D. Pendrith to the Cordelia; Dr. A. L. Archer (additional) to the Chesapeake.

Assistant-Surgeons Dr. J. C. Messer to the Edinburgh; W. C. Fairbairn to Greenwich Hospital; P. Comrie (additional) to the Chesapeake.

Acting Assistant-Surgeons Dr. J. Ferguson to the Hawke; N. O'D. Parks (additional) to the Impregnable.

Midshipmen W. E. Fitzgerald and W. Birnington to the Mersey.

MARCH 6.—Mates G. B. Evans to the Nile, and J. H. Sidal to the Ariadne.

MARCH 8.—Lieutenant T. B. Horner to the Fisgard, 42, additional for surveying service.

Arachne was at Barbadoes Feb. 11th.

Atalanta was left at Barbadoes Feb. 11th.

Atlas, 91, building at Chatham, has several hundred shipwrights employed on her, in order that she may be brought forward for launching. The whole of the caulkers of the establishment are engaged caulking her.

Bacchante, 51, screw-frigate (new), sister to the Shannon, on Tuesday steamed out of Portsmouth harbour, in charge of Captain George T. Gordon, commanding the steam reserve at Portsmouth, and proceeded to the trial ground in Stokes Bay to make her official trial of speed at the measured mile. The trial was under the supervision of Mr. Dinnen, Admiralty inspector of machinery afloat, Mr. Murray, chief engineer of Portsmouth dockyard, and Mr. Murdoch, inspector of machinery afloat at Portsmouth. Mr. Moody represented the master-builder on board. Captain Harris, of Her Majesty's cadet-training ship Britannia, was also on board during the trial. Admiral Martin was among the visitors on board, the ship being fitted with a steering apparatus on his plan. The weather was all that could be wished for the occasion—smooth water, and the wind not exceeding a force of 2. The machinery and boilers worked remarkably well throughout, with a plentiful supply of steam. The Bacchante's engines are a pair of 300-horse power, each nominal, by Maudslay, Field, and Co., who were represented by Mr. Warrener, who had charge of the engines during the trial. The steering apparatus consists of a cross-head or yoke fixed at a certain angle sufficient to clear the screw well, and connected by two parallel rods with another cross-head, from the centre of which projects a lever or tiller, to which is attached in the ordinary manner the ship's wheel-ropes. The apparatus appeared to act admirably, and exhibited great power over the rudder. The ship's steering qualities also appeared to be good, and she made a complete circle under full steam in 7 minutes 21 seconds. The engines were stopped when at full speed, and then moved ahead in 13 seconds; stopped again, and moved astern in 14 seconds. The ship's draught of water was—forward, 20 feet 1 inch; aft, 22 feet 1 inch. Pressure of steam in gauge, 21; vacuum, 24; revolutions of engines, *maximum*, 55; mean, 54. Temperature in stokehole, 113; in engine-room, 54, on deck, 46. The common screw was used, with a diameter of 19 feet 4 inches, and a pitch of 25 feet. Six runs were made at the measured mile, giving the ship a speed of rather over 12 knots. It must not be forgotten, however, that the ship has yet to take on board the whole of her provisions, and powder and shell, and this, with the weight of her crew, their bags, and what other stores she may have to take on board before she can proceed to sea, must materially increase her immersion in the water, and undoubtedly will affect her speed; at the same time her screw has been only tried at one pitch, and in its old form. The ship proved very steady under steam, and the trial was considered by the different officials on board to have been of an extremely satisfactory nature.

Barrosa, 21, constructed on the same principle as the Jason, recently launched at Devonport, will be launched at Woolwich to-day. She will be floated round to the fitting-basin immediately afterwards, to receive her engines, of 400-horse-power, and, from her peculiarly sharp build, she is expected to have unusual speed. The preparations are to be complete, so that she may be in the river about 3 o'clock p.m. Her principal dimensions are :—Length between perpendiculars, 225 feet; ditto of keel for tonnage, 179 feet 7¼ inches; breadth extreme, 40 feet 8 inches; ditto for tonnage, 40 feet 4 inches; ditto moulded, 39 feet 8 inches; depth in hold, 24 feet 2 inches; burden in tons, 1,623 43-94.

Biter, gunboat, tender to the Blenheim, 60, screw, coast-guard ship in Portland Roads, arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday.

Biter, tender to the coast-guardship Blenheim, 60, Capt. F. Scott, C.B., at Portland, arrived on Tuesday at Plymouth. She is to be docked and repaired.

Brunswick, 80, Captain Ommanney, at Plymouth, the crew were paid off on Friday. The Marines, Marine Artillery, and seamen belonging to Portsmouth, took passage in the steam-tender Avon, G. Day, second master-commanding, which sailed the same afternoon. On Saturday the Brunswick was towed to her moorings in Hamoaze.

Bulwark, 91, screw steamer, has about 200 shipwrights employed on her, in order that she may be completed early in the approaching summer.

Buzzard was at Monte Video Jan. 31st.

Cameleon, screw-sloop, launched a few days since at Deptford, has been docked, to be coppered and completed for service.

Chesapeake. Preparations are being made for the intended distribution of an award for salvage services rendered to the treasure on board the Ava, between the 12th March and 26th July, 1858, by this ship.

Conqueror, 101, Captain Sotheby, in Plymouth Sound, was swung, and had her compasses adjusted on Friday week. On Saturday her crew were inspected by Captain Jerningham, of the gunnery-ship Cambridge; and she left Plymouth on Tuesday for Portland.

Cossack was at Carthagena Feb. 11th.

Curacoa has gone to the Falkland Islands from the river Plate.

Curlew. Preparations are now being made for the distribution of proceeds arising from a part of the cargo of the Russian vessel Lloviano, captured on the 29th May, 1855, by this ship.

Diadem. Some irregularities have occurred at Plymouth among the crew of this steam-frigate, 32, Capt. James H. Cockburn, now under repair in consequence of having been in contact with her Majesty's ship Queen. It appears that on the 31st of January last, when the frigate was at Portsmouth, the port watch was paid six months' wages (out of eight months due), and granted five days' leave of absence, which expired on the 5th of February. The 5th occurred on a Sunday, and only 14 or 15 out of, say 250 returned; nearly all the rest came back on Monday, the 6th, when the starboard watch was paid, and left for five days. Twenty-three among those who thus obtained leave are yet absent from the ship. The Diadem went from Portsmouth to Portland, where she remained a few days, and on Thursday, February 23, sailed with the squadron for Lisbon, but having lost her bowsprit just outside by getting in contact with the Queen, she put into Plymouth Sound on the 24th (Friday), and on Monday, the 27th, was placed alongside the hulk Endymion, in Hamoaze. It seems, that in consequence of so many having broken leave at Portsmouth, a certain amount of restriction was put on the liberty of the ship's company, which was granted only to petty officers having relatives at Plymouth, to those who returned regularly on the previous occasion, and to those who have what is termed "privileged" leave. The men say, that by Admiralty Order 30 of the crew of a line-of-battle ship are always allowed liberty every Saturday night in harbour, and 20 from a frigate. In practice on board the Diadem 10 have seldom left on a Saturday; more frequently only two or three, and those petty officers. To obtain this limited liberty, it is said to be always necessary, on board the frigate, to produce a letter from some real or supposed sick mother or sister, or to adopt some fictitious means repulsive to the feelings of any true-hearted and conscientious British seaman. This being the condition of affairs, when the crew of the Diadem observed that the crews of other ships under repair at Plymouth obtained their liberty, they delegated their petty officers to make application for wages (monthly allowance) and leave by night, watch and watch. Accordingly on Tuesday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, application was made, and the men alleged that they could obtain no distinct reply. At 12 they went down to dinner, and at a quarter past 1 the boatswain and his mates piped up as usual, "Hands fall in," but not a man stirred. Those on the main deck went quietly below, where it was all darkness, the scuttle-holes having been simultaneously filled with old bags, clothes, &c., and the lights extinguished. When the boatswain, his mates, the master-at-arms, or any other petty officer sung out to the crew to come along, the only response was a powerfully combined cheer, followed by grumbling demands for "Money and leave." The men were completely organised; no shots were rolled, and only one basin was broken by a youngster. This unfortunate condition of affairs having been reported to Captain Cockburn, the Marines—about 70—were ordered under arms, and sentries were stationed over the hatchways. The boatswain then piped, "Hands fall in on quarterdeck"—a call which was promply obeyed. The crew came up in an orderly manner and went aft, the petty officers in front. Captain Cockburn is reported to have rebuked them for their improper conduct, and to have asked why they did not come to him if they had any complaints. They replied that they had already complained, without effect, to the first lieutenant (Mr. Barston), and some in the rear said, "Money and leave!" "We want to be treated like men, and not like slaves!" The commander, on hearing these strong expressions, got in a more elevated position, and ordered those who uttered them to come in front, but no one appeared. It was hailing very severely at the time. Captain Cockburn then told the men that inquiry should be made as to the amount of wages due, on which they with some reluctance returned to their duty. The next day (Wednesday) two months' wages out of the three months due were paid to the well-conducted of one watch, and one month to the remainder, and they obtained leave for the night. On Thursday the other watch was paid, and had their liberty. It is stated that Captain Cockburn was so well pleased with the conduct of the Marines that he requested Captain Jolliffe to remit all punishments then in progress. Several seamen and five or six Marines, who obtained night leave on Wednesday and Thursday, had not returned to the Diadem on Sunday last.

Euryalus, 51, screw, Captain Tarleton, C.B., was on Thursday taken into the steam basin at Portsmouth for the purpose of having her boilers taken out. Her crew were paid wages and granted 14 days' leave ashore. Six of the junior officers passed their examinations in seamanship as mates, on board the Britannia training-ship, at Portsmouth, in a highly creditable manner. Mr. Long and Mr. Hope received first-class certificates; Messrs. Tupman, Greene, Hon. J. M. Yorke, and Gordon receiving second-class.

Firebrand, 6, paddle, Commander James M. Bruce (son of the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmonth), is receiving her crew and completing for sea.

Firefly, steam-vessel, Commander Taylor, under orders for the Mediterranean, will leave Greenhithe to-day for her destination, after receiving ammunition at Purfleet. She is bound for Malta, where she is to supply the place of the Tartarus, paid off by Captain Mansell, who will transfer his pendant to the Firefly, for surveying-service in the Mediterranean. The Lords of the Admiralty have forwarded to Commander Taylor a letter forwarded to Lord John Russell by Count Persigny, the French Ambassador, acknowledging, on behalf of the French Government, the services rendered by the crew of the Firefly in saving the crew of Blanche Marie, wrecked in October last.

Flying Fish, screw despatch-vessel, Commander Charles W. Hope, sailed from Spithead on Tuesday to join the Channel Fleet.

Forward was at Monte Video Jan. 31st., but was about to leave for the Pacific.

Grappler was at Monte Video Jan. 31st., but was about to leave for the Pacific.

Hannibal, 91, screw, Rear-Admiral G. R. Mundy, C.B., Captain M. Connolly arrived at Malta on the 25th ult., from Corfu, where she left the rest of the squadron under Admiral Mundy's command. After refitting, the Hannibal will proceed to Gibraltar.

Hero, 91, screw, Captain George Henry Seymour, C.B., which sailed from Spithead on Friday week to join the Channel squadron at Lisbon, put back on Saturday morning, with the loss of her fore-yard. She was ordered to proceed on her voyage when the damage was repaired.

Howe. The launch of this splendid line-of-battle ship was most successfully effected from No. 2 shed at Pembroke dockyard on Wednesday. From an early hour in the morning the sightseers poured in from the surrounding country. At a few minutes before 6 o'clock Miss Ramsay, daughter of General Ramsay, and niece to Captain George Ramsay, C.B., Captain-Superintendent of Pembroke dockyard, came forward, and, taking the gaily decorated bottle that hung at the vessel's bow, dashed it against the stem, and the christening of the Howe was an accomplished fact. At 10 minutes past 6 o'clock, p.m., just three minutes from the time the dog-shores had been knocked away, the Howe moved off, and, gliding grandly down the greased ways, gathering speed as she went, reached the water amid enthusiastic cheeers and waving of handkerchiefs, while the dockyard band played "Rule Britannia." As soon as she had gained a sufficient offing she was brought up, and the largest line-of-battle ship in her Majesty's Navy swung to her anchor for the first time. The Howe was designed by Rear-Admiral Sir Badwin W. Walker, K.C.B., Controller of the Navy. She was laid down in March, 1856, and owing to the press of work in all the Royal dockyards at that period, consequent on the Russian war, she was partly framed by superannuated shipwrights, re-employed for the occasion. She is a very beautiful model, and has been completed under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Henry Cradock, the present Master-Shipwright. Her figure-head is a three-quarter length figure of Admiral Lord Howe, in the old naval uniform, and is about 15 feet high. Her principal dimensions are as follows :—Length over all, 301 feet, 1 in.; length between perpendiculars, 260 ft.; length of keel for tonnage, 220 ft.; breadth, extreme, 61 ft.; breadth for tonnage, 60 ft. 2 in.; breadth, moulded, 59 ft. 4 in.; depth of hold, 26 ft. 4 in.; depth from taffrail to under side of keel, 65 ft. 9 in.; depth from top of figure-head to keel, 61 ft. 9 in.; burden in tons of ship, 3594; burden in tons of engine-room, 1842; burden in tons of builder's measurement, 4236; load draught of water when ready for sea, afore, about 24 ft. 9 in.; ditto, abaft, about 25 feet 8 inches; weight of hull when launched, about 3500 tons. Her armament will be as under :—Lower deck, 32 8-inch guns, 65 cwt., 9 feet long; middle, 30 8-inch guns, 65 cwt., 9 feet long; main, 32 32-pounders, 58 cwt., 9 feet 6 inches long; upper, 26 32-pounders, 42 cwt., 9 feet long; ditto, 1 68-pounder pivot, 95 cwt., 10 feet long; total, 121. Her complement of officers and men will be 1130. Her engines are of 1000 horse-power, and are made by Messrs. Penn & Son, of Greenwich.

Jasper. Mr. Nicholson, Master of this ship, was admitted as a patient at the Royal Naval Hospital, Port Royal, Jamaica, on the 21st of January, and four days afterwards was found drowned on the palisadoes. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict to the effect that he was labouring under insanity at the time.

Leopard was at Maldonado by the latest advices from South America.

Madagascar was left at Rio by the last mail packet.

Mars, 80, Captain Strange, sailed from Spithead at daylight on Tuesday to join the Channel Fleet. A number of her were are reported absent.

Megæra, screw troopship, at Portsmouth, is ordered by the Admiralty to be fitted with Cunningham's patent top-sail for reefing from the deck. The whole of the screw troopships in Her Majesty's Navy, with the exception of the Himalaya, are now fitted on this principle.

Mersey, 40, screw, Captain Caldwell, has her upper yoke much worn, and is to be supplied with a new one, but is not to be detained for that purpose.

Mutine, 17, Commander William Graham, from Portland, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Wednesday evening.

Nelson, 91, screw, in the steam basin at Portsmouth, has again been placed under the steam crane to complete receiving her machinery.

Nile, 91, screw. It was discovered on Monday, says the *Plymouth Mail*, that two of the hemp cables of this vessel, at this port, had been maliciously cut by some miscreant on board. Every means are being used to discover the blackguard, and it is sincerely to be hoped with a successful result. Nothing less than the yard-arm would be a sufficient punishment for such a scoundrel; and we should think the crew, whose lives might have been imperilled by so foul a deed, would give Lynch-law to the perpetrator if they could discover him.

Oberon was at Monte Video Jan. 31st.

Osborne, Master-Commander Bower, has been taken into the steam-basin at Portsmouth for the purpose of having her old boilers taken out, and receiving new ones fitted with superheating steam apparatus.

Phaeton, 50, has been hauled into basin at Chatham to be masted and fitted for commission.

Racer was at Barbadoes Feb. 9th.

Sanspareil, 70, screw, Captain Wilmot, has left Plymouth for Pembroke, where she will leave 100 of her crew to assist in rigging the Howe, and then proceed to Ireland, where she will relieve the Amphion. Mr. Paul, assistant-master-attendant and a party of riggers from Devonport-yard, are also to be employed in rigging the Howe.

Scourge, 6, screw, Commander W. G. Jones, left Malta on the 21st ult. for Gibraltar.

Severn, 50, is ordered to be brought forward for sea. Her masts are to be put in immediately. She is to be rigged and fitted for commission.

Siren was last heard of at Bahia, bound for England.

Termagant was at Monte Video Jan. 31st., but was about to leave for the Pacific.

Topaz sailed from Valparaiso for Vancouver's Island on Jan. 16.

Torch, steam gun-vessel, launched at Blackwall on Thursday week, has been forwarded to Chatham Dockyard for completion.

Trafalgar, 91, screw, Captain Fanshawe, has gone into Plymouth harbour, and is to be placed in dock, to search for a leak supposed to be below the water line. John

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Williams (1), belonging to this ship, was tried by court-martial at Plymouth on Wednesday for refusing on the 1st of March to obey the orders of John Fawkes, additional boatswain, and for striking William Rayfield, leading seaman, and George Green, captain of the foretop. The prisoner pleaded "Guilty," and was sentenced to receive 48 lashes, be imprisoned 12 months, and be dismissed from Her Majesty's service.

Trusty. Orders have been received at Chatham for the steam floating battery, Trusty, 14, which was so severely injured by the spherical shots from the Armstrong guns during the recent experiments, to be taken into dock to be thoroughly repaired and her defects made good. Several of her plates, which are of immense thickness, were completely riddled by the shots, some of which went completely through the sides of the vessel, the wrought-iron plates being fractured wherever they were struck by a shot. In consequence of the comparatively little resistance presented by these iron-plated floating batteries, no more vessels of that class are to be constructed.

Valorous was at Sacrificios Feb. 4th.

Virago, 6, paddle, Commander Dunn, at Devonport, is taking in stores for Queenstown, and after discharging the same at that port will proceed to Pembroke to assist in navigating the Howe, 121, screw, to Devonport.

Vixen was at Callao, by the latest accounts.

The Duke of Somerset will hold levees on the following Thursdays at twelve o'clock :—March 15, 22, 29 ; April 5, 19, 26; May 3, 10. Officers wishing to attend are requested to insert their names, stating their rank and seniority, either personally or through their agents, in a book left with the hall porter for that purpose.

Chatham Dockyards.—Efforts are being made at this establishment to complete three of the large vessels of war recently ordered by the Admiralty to be constructed, and bring them forward for launching during the approaching summer. These are, the Atlas, 91, the Bulwark, 91, and the improved screw-frigate Undaunted, 51, each of which has several hundred hands employed on them to hasten their completion. The Atlas is getting very forward, and will be the first of the three completed. This vessel will be one of the finest of her class belonging to any navy in the world; and her clipper-like appearance, as she lies on the stocks is the admiration of most of the first ship-builders of this country who have visited her. It is intended to arm her with the heavy Armstrong guns, and as her steaming capabilities are rated very high, she will be a most formidable object to encounter. The fine frigate Undaunted is building from the designs of Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, K.C.B., and it is anticipated that she will be one of the most superior of our large 51-gun screw-frigates.

An Admiralty order has been received by Captain Goldsmith, C.B., directing that 10 additional apprentices are to be immediately entered at Chatham Dockyard, viz., 6 shipwrights, 2 ropemakers, 1 joiner, and 1 caulker.

The Lords of the Admiralty, feeling the importance that the Navy should be supplied with the best telescopes at a limited price, recently invited all the principal opticians in England to send in their specimens without name. After a most rigid trial, that made by Elliott Brothers, in the Strand, proved to be the one decided upon as the best, and this firm has consequently received the appointment to supply the Admiralty.

Admiralty orders have been received to get ready for launching, with all possible dispatch, the new screw frigates and corvettes now on the slips at Woolwich and Deptford. At the former yard the Bristol is in a very forward state ; the whole of her framework being complete. The Anson, 91, is nearly ready for launching.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty :—Lieutenant Loftus C. H. Robinson, to be Flag Lieutenant to Vice-Admiral Bruce, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth; Lieutenant F. M. Prattent, to the Centurion ; Lieutenant Arthur H. Gilmore, to the Donegal ; and Edward H. Stanton, paymaster, to the Falcon.

Iron-cased ships.—There are at present 4 iron-cased ships building by contract. Two of them of 6039 tons, and 1200-horse power, and two smaller of 3268 tons each ; the total cost for building being estimated at 1,355,807*l.*, including machinery.

Sailors' Home, Well Street, London Docks.—The monthly meeting of the directors was held at the above-named institution on Thursday, 8th inst., present—Admiral Bowles, C.B., the president, in the chair, Admiral Sir Henry Hope, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral Harcourt, Captain the Honourable Francis Maude, R.N., William Stuart, Esq., and William Gaussen, Esq. The secretary presented the accounts, by which it appeared that the number of boarders received into the institution during February was 580, and the total number since the opening of the institution in 1835 has been 111,358. Since 1st May, 1859, the large sum of 23,808*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* has been remitted by sailors to their friends in the country, and 3654*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* deposited in the Seamen's Savings Bank established by the Board of Trade. The object of the institution being to improve the habits and raise the character of seamen, a course of instructive and amusing lectures has been given weekly during the winter months in the adjoining school-room. It may also be stated that since the establishment of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Force of Seamen, the directors have made the most strenuous efforts to make its benefits known to the sailors of the Port of London, and during the past months of January and February 53 efficient able seamen have been enrolled in that force at the Sailors' Home. The accounts of the Destitute Sailors' Asylum were at the same time submitted, by which it appears that since 1st January, 165 destitute seamen have been supplied with food, shelter, and clothing, and by these means have been enabled to resume their occupation at sea.

Coast-Guard Appointments.—Inspecting-Commanders: Commanders Walter J. Pollard to Kilrush, vice Dent, whose appointment has been cancelled ; William H. Jones to Carrickfergus, vice Elliott, removed. Chief officer : Lieutenant James H. McK. Robertson to command East End Lane station, vice Lindsey. Removal—Inspecting-Commander : Commander James E. Elliot from Carrickfergus to Swansea, vice Crewe-Read, period of service expired.

A NAVAL GOOD GRUMBLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—The navy is suffering from an enormous surplus of effective and non-effective officers of the executive branches, and the question is, "What is to be done to remedy this state of things ?"

Young officers are constantly joining ; the higher ranks are at a stand-still, and there is no apparent chance of their moving on—consequently all the evils so long complained of must continue. Officers in the prime of life, with long and meritorious service, are begging unsuccessfully for promotion and employment year after year, whilst their proper places are filled or given to youths who have nothing to recommend them but inexperience and powerful influence.

Is the service in the navy to be a continued system of "Begging Letter Writing ?" Is an officer of the navy to be always subject to caprice, chance, or the influence of patronage, when soliciting advancement or employment, and always to be kept in a state of uncertainty ? Can an officer be said to belong to a service, or can he be expected to be zealous and take a lively interest in it under such circumstances ?

In the famous Leipsic article a just and truthful comparison is drawn between French and English naval officers on this particular point, much to the detriment of the latter, which I would strongly recommend to the notice of the Admiralty, the Queen, and country.

Better at once that some large and comprehensive scheme of reward and retirement should be adopted to suit all parties (to employ the efficient and retire the aged) than such injustice should be continued, and the naval officers reduced to a proper working number, than keep hundreds of officers and gentlemen hoping against hope, and wasting years of their best days in penury and idleness.

For such injustice as this England will some day reap the fruits, and I see no reason why this country should escape the inevitable consequences the pages of history have so often recorded, and a just providence has invariably decreed to those nations who neglect their public servants. The navy of England is said to be her right arm ; if so, it is the worst used limb in the body, and although enormous sums of money are voted for that arm, they go everywhere else except into that arm.

What is the use of iron frigates, Armstrong guns, &c., without officers and men to man them ?

What fool is there that has not seen enough on two minutes' consideration to see that these iron-cased rams are an entire gigantic humbug ?

And where is the sailor that will deny (excepting admirals and old post captains) that everyone is thoroughly discontented, disgusted, and dissatisfied with the whole naval system as it is from "clew to earing."

I am, sir, yours respectfully,

Buntline.

THE MILITIA.

Dublin.—The left wing of the City of Dublin Militia left Plymouth on Friday in the British and Irish Company's steamship Lady Eglintoun, Captain Bishop, for Dublin where the regiment will be disembodied.

First Devon Militia.—Captain John Walter Savile, late 2nd Bombay European Light Infantry, has been appointed Adjutant, Captain Pitman having resigned in consequence of ill-health ; the retirement of this much-esteemed officer, together with the cause, is a source of deep regret to Lieutenant-Colonel Davie and his brother officers. The sergeants of the Permanent Staff, anxious to show their esteem and respect for Captain Pitman, have presented him with a very handsome silver cigar case, and an address.

Prince of Wales' Own Donegal Militia. — On the departure from the corps of Sergeant-Major Greaves, the following address was presented to him, together with a substantial token of the esteem in which he is held :—"We the undersigned non-commissioned officers and men, desirous of showing our esteem and regard for Sergeant-Major G. H. Greaves, wish to offer him a small token of our appreciation of his many virtues by presenting him with a purse. During his service with us, his general demeanour has been of so gentlemanly and conciliating a character, that while he instructed us in the necessary military duties, he kindly bore with the inexperience of many of us—always making allowance for, and suiting his reproof or instruction to the abilities of the persons addressed ; thus rendering duty a pleasure, reproof wholesome, and instruction agreeable. As he leaves the regiment to better his position, while we congratulate him upon his success, we deeply deplore his departure from amongst us, sincerely hope that the same praiseworthy qualities which endeared him so much to us, may be equally valued by those among whom he is about to associate, and wish him and family every happiness. Peter Maxwell, Quartermaster-Sergeant, &c. &c."

The West Suffolk Militia will assemble at Bury St. Edmund's on the 30th of April for 27 days' training.

Warwickshire Militia—2d Regiment—John Thomas Watling, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Bunbury, resigned ; March 2.

3rd Regiment of King's Own Staffordshire Militia—Michael Foley, Gent., to be Quartermaster from the 26th day of October; Nov. 5.

2nd Regiment Royal Cheshire Militia—Arthur Wilfrid Bolton, Gent, to be Ensign, vice Salkeld, resigned ; Feb. 20.

Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, and Peebles Regiment of Militia Artillery—Captain Thomas Shairp to be Major, vice George Logan Home, promoted ; March 6.

West Suffolk Militia—Edward Michael Rogers, Gent. to be Lieutenant ; March 3. Her Majesty approves and accepts the resignation of Edward John Osmond Clarke, as Ensign in the above regiment.

The Expedition to New Zealand. — In accordance with orders received from the War Department, the expedition of Royal Engineers about to be despatched to New Zealand from Chatham will take their departure from Woolwich this day in the Nugget, which vessel has been chartered by the Government. The expedition, which is under the command of Lieutenant Warburton, R.E., will be absent from England several years, during which the engineers will be employed in making a survey of the colony, and in several engineering expeditions. The 6th company of Royal Engineers, now at New Zealand, will return to England on the arrival of the expedition,

VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

London Brigade.—The above corps, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks, on Saturday last marched to the parade ground at the Horse Guards for the purpose of being inspected by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, colonel of the brigade. At two o'clock the corps in full dress uniform began to assemble at the Guildhall, every approach to which was crowded with persons anxious to catch a glimpse of the City brigade. After going through several military manœuvres, the bugle sounded shortly after three for marching order, and, accompanied by two excellent bands under the direction of Mr. Tutton, away they marched to the tune of "Annie Laurie." The brigade passed down Union-street, across the Blackfriars-road, down the New-cut. Arriving at the Victoria Theatre, much merriment was excited among the mob, from the fact that at that point the advance guard, numbering about twelve of the corps, turned to the right, and marched onwards to Waterloo Bridge, while the others crossed the Waterloo-road, and continued their way to Westminster-road, where the runaways, by doing a "double-quick march" through the York-road, were enabled to join their brigade. Just as the brigade arrived at Westminster Bridge, the rain, which had long been threatening, came down in torrents ; but it did not appear to cool their courage, as they proceeded to Storey's-gate, where they entered the park, amidst the cheers of the many people who had assembled. It was then expected that they would have drawn up in lines on the parade-ground ; but the Duke of Cambridge did not make his appearance, so the brigade passed on to Buckingham Palace, and then pursued its way up Constitution Hill, through Hyde Park, down Edgeware-road, and returned by the way of the New-road, to the City.

South London.—This corps assembled on Saturday, at three o'clock, at the Surrey Cricket-ground, Kennington Oval, and proceeded, under the command of Colonel Boucher, to march to Wandsworth, headed by the excellent band of the 1st Surrey Militia and the drums and fifes of the Fusilier Guards. About 180 members attended in uniform.

Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers.—On Tuesday the members of this corps dined together at Willis's Rooms—Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl Grosvenor in the chair, supported by the Marquis of Salisbury, lord-lieutenant of the county, the Hon. F. Byng, deputy-lieutenant ; Mr. Miller, M.P., deputy-lieutenant, Lord J. Butler, Sir J. Shelley, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Finch, Dean of Westminster, Chaplain to the Corps, and a number of other gentlemen well-known in Westminster. In proposing the health of Her Majesty the chairman felicitously alluded to the fact that they were not only bound to drink the health of Her Majesty as citizens but as soldiers serving as the Queen's Westminster Volunteers. The health of the Lord-Lieutenant of the county was responded to by the Marquis of Salisbury, who expressed his opinion that what he had seen convinced him that the Westminster corps would prove to be one of the first, if not the first, of the county. His lordship concluded by proposing the health of Earl Grosvenor, which was most rapturously received and briefly responded to. Lord James Butler, late of the 7th Fusiliers, but now of the Queen's Westminster Rifles, having acknowledged the toasts of the "Army and Navy," Mr. Elliot, chairman of the central committee, proposed "The Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers, and success to the Volunteer movement ;" and stated, though they had only been established about three months, they numbered upwards of 2000 effective Volunteers ; and he doubted not that within a few months they would rival the old Volunteer corps of their fathers and grandfathers sixty years since, when the Westminster Volunteers numbered upwards of 10,000. A variety of other toasts was drunk, and the company did not separate until a late hour. The musical arrangements, which were most excellent, were conducted by Mr. Dawson, of Westminster Abbey.

The Volunteer Guards. — The Hon. T. C. Bruce, Captain-Commandant.—The services of this corps having been accepted by Her Majesty, the committee are now enrolling members, and gentlemen of the required standard (six feet and upwards) who may be desirous of joining, should forward their applications without loss of time. This corps is established with a view to meet the requirements of men whose stature, being so much above the average height, renders their appearance in the ranks of ordinary sized corps somewhat out of place, and who would therefore otherwise be deterred from joining in the development of the Volunteer movement. The committee, while desirous to aim at making the Volunteer Guards a thoroughly efficient and permanent corps, are equally resolved on confining every item of expenditure and outfit within the most economical limits consistent with efficiency. The drills, as at present established, take place on Mondays at Allen's Riding Schools, Seymour Place, Bryanston Square, from 7 to 9 p.m. ; Wednesdays, at Hungerford Hall, Strand, from 5 to 7 p.m. ; and on Fridays at Hungerford Hall, Strand, from 7 to 9 p.m. Any information as to rules, uniform, drills, &c., may be had by personal application to the Committee on the evenings of drill at the above places and hours ; or by letter to Edward F. D., Walshe, the Hon. Secretary, Committee Rooms, 38, Conduit Street.

19th Surrey Rifles.—A meeting of the friends and supporters of this movement was held this week at Hawkstone Hall, Waterloo Road ; John Williams, Esq., in the chair. The Chairman said they were met to promote and encourage the formation of the Lambeth Rifle Corps. He alluded to the attempt which had been made by a committee to raise a Southwark and Lambeth Rifle Corps, but Lambeth was determined not to be tied to the smaller borough. At a former meeting nearly 300*l.* had been subscribed, and their respected member, Mr. Roupell, had equipped 240 men at his own expense (loud cheers). That gentleman had also, in the most princely manner, given two houses near Kennington Park for head-quarters (louder cheering) ; and the hon. gentlemen had accepted the invitation to become their colonel. Mr. Williams, the other member for Lambeth,

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had doubled his subscription on hearing that Mr. Roupell had consented to become their commanding officer (cheers). They now mustered 300.

BERKSHIRE.

THE BERKSHIRE RIFLE CORPS.—The Lord-Lieutenant of Berks, the Earl of Abingdon, held a *levée* at Wytham Abbey, near Oxford, on Saturday, which was attended by the deputy-lieutenants of the county and the officers of the second corps established in Berkshire. The Volunteer rifle movement in the town and neighbourhood of Abingdon, has met with liberal support. Among the subscribers are Major Lloyd Lindsay for 50*l.* donation, and five guineas annually; Mr. J. S. Bowles, 10*l.*; Mr. John Aldworth, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Mr. J. B. Jenkins, Kingston, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Mr. Ballard, late Mayor of Abingdon, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Rev. T. Loveday, Ilsley, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mr. Isaac Robey, Harwell, 5*l.*, &c. The donations now amount to nearly 300*l.*, and annual subscriptions about 100*l.* There are two companies at Reading, and a third is expected to be shortly formed.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY CORPS.—The inauguration, as it may fairly be designated, of thn University Rifle Corps took place at Cambridge on Monday, by the swearing in of the members in th Senate-house. The day in the town was almost universally observed as a holiday, flags streamed from almost every window, and the church bells ringing merrily gave early note of preparation.

HAMPSHIRE.

SOUTHAMPTON.—On Thursday, 1st inst. a very interesting ceremony, in connection with the volunteer movement, took place in the splendid New Music Hall, Carlton-place. Major Lacy, in the name of Mrs. Algeo, presented the 3d company, of which Mr. Algeo is in command, with a very handsome silver bugle. Major Lacy addressed the officers of the corps and the men in most appropriate terms. He thanked Mrs. Algeo most sincerely, in the name of the company, for her kind and elegant present, and concluded his observations amid loud cheers. The bugle has engraved upon it a portion of the Southampton Arms, surmounted by two standards, with a suitable inscription.

PORTSMOUTH VOLUNTEERS.—At a meeting held at the Guildhall in this borough on Monday evening last, it appeared that Sir David Conyngham, Bart., who had been gazetted as colonel of the corps only a few days previous, had resigned. When it is remembered that Sir David was the only officer belonging to the corps, and that he had been gazetted with the sanction of the Marquis of Winchester, his sudden withdrawal from the regiment took everybody by surprise. It is rumoured, nay, stated openly, that his retirement is entirely owing to his disinclination to appear in the very distasteful uniform insisted upon by the noble Marquis of Winchester, who exercises what ought to be the graceful functions of the lord-lieutenant of the county. This outburst of their late colonel has left a vacancy, which rumour has assigned to Major Valancy, but it is anticipated that the Marquis of Winchester will exercise the same discretion in accepting any officers elected by the corps, as he has in adopting their uniform. It was supposed that the corps tired out by the obstinacy with which the Lord-Lieutenant stuck to his "sealed pattern," had given up all hopes of being dressed like soldiers, and had accepted the uniform insisted upon by his Lordship. But the resignation of the gallant Colonel would seem to infer that this is not the case. For the present it is difficult to say how the affair will terminate, except that it cannot be otherwise than detrimental to the corps. Indeed, some of the most efficient and influential members have withdrawn their services rather than continue to be mixed up with the "squabble." It may appear to many that it matters not how a Volunteer is dressed. But great allowance must be made for men who live in a garrison town like Portsmouth, upon the subject of uniform, where every regiment in the service is from time to time quartered. The Portsmouth Volunteers would often have to come in contact with the best troops of the Line, and for this reason alone some marked attention ought to be paid to their soldierly dress and appearance. Instead, therefore, of discouraging this praiseworthy desire on the part of the corps, it ought to receive the approval of those persons whose duty it is to raise the patriotic feelings of the people in the sacred cause of defending the country. It is therefore quite intelligible why an officer of Sir David Conyngham's keen appreciation of the ridiculous, chose rather to resign his command than to appear before the eyes of military critics as a Guy—at all events as a "Volunteer Guy." But independent of any considerations of this kind, the men are Volunteers, and are entitled to have an opinion upon the subject of the dress they are to pay for and wear, so long as the proprieties of the Service are kept in view. Moreover, many of the corps are "non-equipment" men, who wear uniforms paid for by their richer brethren in arms. And one of the most fatal objections to the light—singularly light-grey, insisted upon by the Marquis of Winchester, for their uniform is, that it stains readily, smuts with powder, and is fragile in texture, and, consequently expensive. This is a serious consideration for the "non-effectives," who will have to clothe and re-clothe their poorer comrades oftener than may be convenient. In other words, the "free equipment" men will not continue in the corps because the non-effectives or clothing members will be tired out by the continual purchase of new uniforms.

The dress which was first selected by the Portsmouth Volunteers unanimously was a rifle green of excellent quality, and a complete uniform of this cloth was made and submitted to the Governor-General of the garrison, Sir James Yorke Scarlett, and Colonel Somerset, and both of these officers approved of it as a soldierly equipment. Few persons, it is presumed, will question the judgment of these veteran officers, and whose approval only increases the regret everywhere felt that the uniform originally designed has been discarded to suit the whim of the Lord-Lieutenant of the county.

KENT.

WOOLWICH—ROYAL ARSENAL VOLUNTEERS.—We have read a statement to the effect that the field-officers of the corps which has been raised in the Arsenal will be appointed from the officers of the Royal Artillery, in which case it is said all the members—amounting to 1509—will resign, officers and men—simultaneously. This would be a very deplorable result, and we trust that the authorities will pay some consideration to the feelings of the gentlemen who raised the corps, and that the latter will not act hastily and perhaps unwisely.

SHEERNESS.—The drilling of the 13 corps of Kent Artillery Volunteers has commenced, and all the officers, including Captain-Commandant W. Braham Robinson and Captain John S. Harper, have received their commissions. In consequence of this corps being composed of persons belonging to the dockyard, the Admiralty have kindly lent them the band instruments which were formerly used in the Royal Dockyard Battalion, and were chiefly purchased by the officers of that brigade.

KENT RIFLE AND ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—The Royal Arsenal Corps of Volunteers, in command of Colonel Tulloh, R.A., Superintendent of the Royal Carriage Department, which has been formed with a view of internally defending Woolwich Arsenal from foreign invasion, consists at present of upwards of 2000 effective men, divided into nearly equal numbers of rifle and artillery companies. The whole of the officers, with the exception of the staff, lieut.-colonels, and majors, have been selected by ballot, and appointed by Viscount Sydney, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, on the recommendation of the commandant. The officers of the rifle companies were on Thursday the 1st inst. approved by Her Majesty and received their commissinos. The Royal Carriage Department has supplied nine companies, seven in the rifles and two in the artillery, the captains being Messrs. Ellis Urquhart, Toms, Hare, Manifold, Chapman, Roberts, Hart, and Murphy. The Royal Laboratory, under the superintendence of Captain Boxer, R.A., has furnished 10 companies—nine Rifles and one Artillery, the captains of which are Messrs. Oram, Piper, Greensil, Thorpe, Forrest, Angus, Storey, Holliday, Davidson, and Tozer. Messrs. Elliott, Frazer, Hay, and Monk, are appointed captains of the four artillery companies belonging to the Royal Gun Factories, under the direction of Mr. Anderson; and Mr. Travers is named captain of the company belonging to the Military Store Department, under the superintendence of Captain Gordon. Each department has provided a band of brass instruments, all are progressing effectively, and drills are carried out with much vigour. The Woolwich Corps, the 4th Kent Rifles, consists of 88 active, energetic men, from 24 to about 40 years of age, professional and commercial residents of the town, the whole of whom have been sworn in before the Deputy-Lieutenant of the county, Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart. The officers of the corps are Lieutenant-Colonel Thorold (late of the 92nd Foot), Captain; Mr. Carter, Lieutenant; and Dr. Butler, Ensign. The Old Charlton Volunteer Rifle Corps, 28th company, was raised at Charlton in a single day, through the influence and personal application of Mr. G. H. Graham, who holds considerable property in the neighbourhood, and numbers nearly 100 effective members, exclusive of honorary members, who take no share in the drills. Although three weeks have barely elapsed since the company was originated, their appearance and progress in drill confer credit on all concerned. Their band consists of 16 brass instruments. The following gentlemen have received their commissions in the company from Her Majesty, viz.:—Colonel George Walkup Congden (late Royal Marine Light Infantry), Captain; Mr. George Hall Graham, Lieutenant; and Mr. W. Caryl, Ensign. A second company to this corps will be shortly organised. The senior officer of each battalion has received an invitation to dine with the Lord-Lieutenant at his residence in London on Wednesday the 7th inst., as a formal inauguration of the corps. An artillery corps is likewise in course of formation in the Dockyard. Fifty men belonging to the shipwrights' department have been enrolled, and numbers are expected to join during the week.

10TH CORPS, KENT ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—1st Battalion. As Captains: Charles A. Ellis, J. R. Manifold, J. S. Greensill, J. H. Chapman, G. S. Murphy, S. E. Hare, R. W. Urzt, M. S. Hardinge. 7 Companies—1st Lieutenants: G. M. Japp, G. Child, H. Rutter, Charles Guy Pym, J. Kellow, J. Purcell, E. J. Amos. As 2nd Lieutenants: W. Lamerton, H. Morris, G. Smith, P. Wand, W. Smith, C. Coo, W. Rees.

26TH CORPS, KENT RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—1ST BATTALION—1st, Captain William E. S. Oram, Lieutenant John Pittman, Ensign Robert Smith. 2nd, Captain Charles D. Piper, Lieutenant J. Smith, Ensign George Rowe. 3rd, Captain William J. Thorpe, Lieutenant John Farrell, Ensign Walter Keeble. 4th, Captain Robert Forest, Lieutenant John Henry. 5th, Captain Sumner Toms, Lieutenant William C. Butler. 6th, Captain James Davidson, Lieutenant George Rennall, Ensign Spiller. 7th, Captain William Tozer, Lieutenant David Campbell, Ensign Thomas Carlisle. 8th, Captain Everett Denton, Lieutenant James Liddell. 9th, Captain William Horrie, Lieutenant John Hay, Ensign John Douglas. 10th, Captain William Augus, Lieutenant William Bush, Ensign Budd. 11th, Captain John Holliday, Lieutenant Robert Donelly, Ensign James McNaught.

CANTERBURY RIFLE CORPS.—During the past week, the members of the rifle corps made their first public appearance, fully equipped in their regimentals, arms, &c. On Tuesday evening the 6th Company, assembled at 7 o'clock, and marched through the city, as far as Bridge, where they halted, and after partaking of refreshments, returned to Canterbury, and were dismissed. On Thursday evening the 5th Company assembled at the Corn Exchange, and then proceeded in the direction of Harbledown, returning by way of St. Thomas's Hill, where they stopped for a brief period, and refreshed themselves at the City of Canterbury. It was 10 o'clock before they returned to the city. Their appearance was certainly very creditable for the time they have been at drill, and their marching firm and soldier-like.

DEAL AND WALMER VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—Lieut.-Colonel Backhouse has been appointed commanding officer of this corps. A better choice could scarcely have been made, considering the practical experience of the gallant officer. The corps is drilled from 6·30 to 8 o'clock in the morning, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at the Dockyard.

WILTSHIRE.

STEEPLE ASHTON.—Walter Long, Esq., M.P. for North Wilts, having liberally undertaken to equip 25 men as the nucleus of a local section of the 2nd Wiltshire Company of Volunteer Rifles, the required number has been entered on the muster roll. The addition of this latest enrolment swells the 2nd Wilts, or Trowbridge corps, to upwards of 90 members.

1st Norfolk Artillery Volunteers—Thomas Burton Steward, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Thomas Matthews Read, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; March 2.

4th Norfolk Rifle Volunteers—Frederick Palmer, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; Feb. 25.

7th Norfolk Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Charles Mortlock to be Captain; William Thomas Waite Wood, Esq., to be Lieutenant, vice Mortlock, promoted; Feb. 29.

8th Company of Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteers—George Pleydell Mansel, Esq., to be Captain; Robert Crawford Farquarson, Esq., to be Lieutenant Francis Tregonwell Johns, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 29.

7th Cornwall Artillery Volunteers—James Scott, to be Lieutenant Feb. 27.

6th Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. William Henry Wayne to be Honorary Chaplain; Richard Thursfield, Gent. to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; March 2.

7th Shropshire Rifle Volunteers — William Anslow, Gent., to be Ensign; March 2.

8th Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—Algernon Charles Heber Percy, Esq. to be Captain; March 2.

9th Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—William Field, Esq., to be Captain March 2.

10th Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—Sir Charles Henry Rouse Boughton Bart, to be Captain; March 2.

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—7th Company—Robert Sherratt Tomlinson, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; Feb. 28.

8th Company—Robert Sherratt Tomlinson, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; Feb. 28.

13th Company—William S. Williamson, Esq., to be Captain; Feb. 26. Edward Williamson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Brindley, Gent. to be Ensign; Feb. 27.

16th Company—Samuel Mayer Turner, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; Feb. 28.

17th Company—Frederick Turton Sparrow, Gent., to be Lieutenant William Aston, Gent., to be Ensign; March 1.

20th Company—William James Kite, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; Feb. 29.

23rd Company—Alexander Clement Foster Gough, Esq., to be Captain; George Singleton Tudor, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Ironmonger, Gent., to be Ensign, March 1.

26th Foot—Ralph Dickenson Gough, Esq., to be Captain; William Deakin, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Feb. 27.

7th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Halifax)—Joseph Moxon Kirk, Esq., to be Captain; Jan. 21. John Crossley Sutcliffe, Esq., to be Captain; Lieutenant John Richard Ingram, to be Captain, vice Akroyd, promoted; John Bailey Holroyde, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Emmet, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Ensign Charles Fuller to be Lieutenant, vice Ingram, promoted; Edward Halgh, Gent., to be Supernumery-Lieutenant; Feb. 24. John Appleyard, Gent., to be Ensign; John Holdsworth, Gent., to be Ensign; Jan. 21. William Barstow, Gent., to be Ensign; the Rev. Charles Richard Holmes, M.A., to be Chaplain; Feb. 24.

10th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Huddersfield)—Thomas Pearson Crosland, Esq. to be Captain; Thomas Brook, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Brooke, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 24.

12th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Skipton)—Matthew Wilson, Esq., to be Captain; George Robinson, late Lieutenant 1st Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia, to be Lieutenant; Henry Alcock, jun., Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 8.

15th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (North Craven)—James Johnstone Luce, Gent., to be Honorary Surgeon; Feb. 23.

17th West Riding of Yorkshire Volunteers. Clare Rifles (Knaresborough)—Samuel James Brown, Esq., to be Captain; Charles John Radcliffe, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Ralph Ord Hodgon, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 27.

19th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Rotheram)—George Wilton Chambers. Esq., to be Captain; Arthur Hirst, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Hirst, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 29.

22nd West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Leeds)—John Robinson, Esq., to be Captain; John James Cousins, Gent, to be Lieutenant; George Irwin, Gent, to be Ensign; Feb. 29.

23rd West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Burley)—William Edward Forster, Esq., to be Captain; William Macleod, M.D., to be Lieutenant; Edward Hirst Hudson, Gent, to be Ensign; Feb. 20.

27th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Huddersfield)—Bentley Shaw, Esq., to be Captain; John Haigh, jun., Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Henry Greenwood, Gent, to be Ensign; Feb. 28.

Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—19th Corps (Glasgow 2nd Northern Battalion)—The Rev. John Eadie, D.D., LL.D., to be Honorary Chaplain; John Mather, Esq., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant; March 1. Moncrieff Mitchell, Esq., to be Captain of the 41st Company; Alexander Bannatyne Stewart, Esq, to be Lieutenant in the 41st Company; Peter McBryde Stewart, Esq., to be Ensign in the 41st Company; March 2.

25th Company—Lieutenant John Ritchie Miller to be Captain, vice John Napier, resigned; Ensign Donald Anderson to be Lieutenant, vice J. R. Miller, promoted; Feb. 29.

38th Company—William Bowstead, Esq., to be Captain; Alexander Smith, jun., Esq., to be Ensign; March 1.

44th Company—Thomas Downie, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 1.

53rd Company—William Sellar, Esq., to be Ensign; March 1.

60th Company—Duncan Macfarlan, Esq., to be Captain; Donald Campbell, Esq., to be Lieutenant; William Whyte, Esq., to be Ensign; Thomas Drysdale Buchanan, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 1.

61st Company—Hugh Reid, Esq, to be Captain; George Munro Kerr, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Malcolm Coll McGregor, Esq., to be Ensign, March 1.

68th Company—Walter Montgomerie Neilson, Esq., to be Captain; Henry Martini, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Henry Lancaster Graham, Esq., to be Captain; March 1.

69th Company—George Thomson, Esq., to be Captain; John McLean McKendrick, Esq., to be Lieutenant; John Grant, Esq., to be Ensign; March 1.

70th Company—William Tod, Esq., to be Captain; William Hutton Inglis, Esq., to be Lieutenant; William Mackay, Esq., to be Ensign; March 1.

71st Company—James Murdoch, Esq., to be Captain; William Leckie Ewing M'Lean, Esq., to be Lieutenant; James Clark Bunten, Esq., to be Ensign; March 1.

2nd Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteers—Alfred Goold, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Maurice Frederic Carter, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; March 1.

10th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers—Herbert William Wood, Esq., late Lieut.-Colonel 4th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to be Captain; Shapland Swiny, Gent., late Captain Royal Dublin City Militia, to be Lieutenant; Stanhope Templeman Speer, Gent., to be Ensign; March 1.

Gloucestershire Battalion of Rifle Volunteers—William Purnell Purnell, Esq., C.B., late Colonel 90th Regiment of Light Infantry, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Edward Andrew Noel, Esq., late Captain 31st Regiment of Foot, to be Major; March 3.

6th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Francis Henry Barker, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 24.

9th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Alfred Kershaw Sidebottom, Esq., to be Captain; William Bayley, jun., Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Algernon West, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 10.

3rd Company of Cheshire Artillery Volunteers—For Second Lieutenant Henry Pooley, read Henry Pooley, the younger.

10th Company of Rifle Cheshire Volunteers—Philip Stapleton Humberston, Esq., M.P., to be Captain; Henry French, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Edward Dixon, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 25.

8th Derbyshire Volunteer Rifles—Captain Haughton Charles Okeover to be Captain Commandant.

8th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Brian Barttellot to be Lieutenant; George Charles Joad to be Ensign; Feb. 23.

9th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—The Most Noble Henry Granville, Duke of Norfolk, E.M., to be Captain; Thomas Evans to be Lieutenant; Reginald Augustus Warren to be Ensign; Feb. 28.

St. George's Rifle Volunteer Corps—Gordon Maynard Ives, Esq., late Captain Coldstream Guards, to be Captain; Sir JohnEdward Harrington, Bart, to be Captain; John Chichester Knox, Esq., late Second Dragoon Guards, to be Captain; Charles Harley Savory, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Bennett, Gent.

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to be Ensign; Robert Lincoln Cocks, Gent., to be Ensign; the Rev. William Bentinck Hawkins, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain; Feb. 28.

West Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Charles Francis Compton, Esq., late Captain Retired List Madras Army, to be Captain; Reginald Howard Alexander Ogilvy, Esq., late Captain Forfar and Kincardine Militia Artillery, to be Captain; Feb. 28. Henry Thompson, Esq., to be Surgeon; Feb. 22.

London Scottish Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Most Honourable James Hamilton, Marquis of Abercorn, K.G., to be Captain; Septimus Edmundus Carlisle, Esq., to be Captain; James Henry Conway, Esq., to be Captain; Feb. 18. John Riach, Esq., to be Captain; John McGregor, Esq., to be Captain; Feb. 29. David Forrest, Gent, to be Lieutenant; James Kissock, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Duke Hill, Gent., late Lieutenant Royal London Militia, to be Lieutenant; Thomas Scott, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Feb. 18. Henry Lumsden, Gent., late Captain in the Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders (Militia), to be Lieutenant; Joseph Stewart Pender, Gent., late Captain in the Royal Perthshire Rifle Regiment of Militia, to be Lieutenant; Feb. 29. Robert Fisher, Gent, to be Ensign; Charles Forbes Shepherd, Gent., to be Ensign; William Stewart Sutherland, Gent., to be Ensign; Henry Wilkes Notman, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 18. John Macnab, Gent, to be Ensign; Alexander Ure, Esq., to be Surgeon; Feb. 29.

Inns of Court Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Gerard Lysley, Esq., late Lieutenant in Herts Regiment of Militia, to be Captain; Henry Charles Ross Johnson, Esq., late Ensign in Notts Militia, to be Captain; Charles Morris Roupell, Esq., to be Captain; James Redfoord Bulwer, Esq., to be Captain; Henry King, Esq., to be Captain; Joseph William Chitty, Esq., to be Captain; Feb. 15.

26th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—Charles Bernard, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Tindal Pickford, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry John Maclean, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Strode Cobham, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Henry Lilley, Gent., to be Ensign; Edward Jones, Gent., to be Ensign; Graham John Eden, Gent., to be Ensign; Felix Hargrave Hanvel, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 28.

27th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—William Ennis, Esq., to be Captain; Henry Eardley Dalliac, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Frederick Brooksbank Garnett, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 22.

33rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—George Goss, Esq., to be Captain; Feb. 16.

34th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—William Willis, Esq., to be Captain; Charles John Cox, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Bell Gripper, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 22.

Oxford University Rifle Volunteer Corps—His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, K.G., to be Honorary Colonel; March 2.

2nd Oxfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Parsons, jun., banker, to be Lieutenant; Thomas Mallam, solicitor, to be Ensign; March 2.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—William Bateman, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 18.

5th Company—Andrew Babbs Brandram, Esq., to be Captain; Charles Joseph Carttar, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Edmund Read, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Cecil Calvert Cogan, to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 28.

Battalion (10th Corps)—Colonel Alexander Tulloch, R.A., to be Colonel-Commandant; Feb. 29. To be Captains—Charles Anthony Ellis, Gent., John Richard Manifold, Gent., James Samuel Greensill, Gent., James Henry Chapman, Gent., George Leonard Murphy, Gent., Steriker Edward Hare, Gent., Reginald Wickham Urquhart, Gent., Molyneux Sheffield Hardinge, Gent.; Feb. 28. To be First Lieutenants—John Kellow, Gent., George Child, Gent., Edward James Amos, Gent., James Purcell, Gent., George Matthew Tapp, Gent., Henry Butter, Gent., Charles Grey Pym, Gent.; Feb. 28.

To be Second Lieutenants—William Lamerton, Gent., (1st) George Smith, Gent., (2nd) George Smith, Gent., William Horrocks Smith, Gent., Philip Wand, Gent., Henry Morris, Gent., Charles Coo, Gent., William Rees, Gent.; Feb. 28.

12th Company—James Edmund Beveridge, Esq., to be Captain.

13th Company—William Braham Robinson, Gent., to be Captain Commandant; John Sedgwick Harper, Gent., to be Captain; William Edward Seccombe, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Charles Pennell, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; George Francis Tucker, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Charles Hatbury, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; March 1.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—17th Company—Cuthbert Jeddere Fisher, Esq., to be Captain; John Stone Wigg, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Robert Fletcher Lutwidge, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 29.

19th Company—Henry Savage, Esq., to be Captain; Alfred Smith, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Bower Marsh, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 28.

24th Company—Frederick Mares Godden, Esq., to be Captain; William Gillow, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Feb. 29.

Kent Rifle Volunteers Battalion—26th Corps—Colonel Alexander Tulloh, R.A., to be Colonel-Commandant; Feb. 29. Walter Keeble, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Skelton, resigned; Feb. 28.

10th Corps—The Commission of Lieutenant Campbell, gazetted on the 28th February, should have been Daniel Campbell, instead of David Campbell. The Commission of John Hay, Gent., Lieutenant, gazetted 28th February, should have been James Alexander Cameron Hay, Gent.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—12th Company—The Commission of the Rev. George John Blomfield, of Honorary Surgeon, should have been Honorary Chaplain, gazetted on the 2nd of March last.

25th Company—The notice of Commission of Ensign Barnes, gazetted on the 28th February, should have been William George Barnes, instead of William Barnes.

1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Thomas Lodge, Esq., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 24.

1st Manchester or 6th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Arthur Edward Holland Grey Grosvenor, Viscount Grey de Wilton, M.P., to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant; Feb. 15.

10th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Edward Hughes Satterthwaite, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 24.

12th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—John Frederick Wieland, Esq., to be Captain; Feb. 19. Peter Thompson, Esq., to be Captain; Feb. 21. Henry Alexander Wilson, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Feb. 19. William Stubbs, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Feb. 21.

15th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Bourne, Esq., to be Major; John Dudley Stack, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Edmund Royden Molyneux, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 10.

19th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Skinner, Esq., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 10.

24th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Joseph Fenton, Esq., to be Captain; Henry Fishwick, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Theodore Rooth Philippi, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 24.

26th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—James Burrows, Esq., to be Captain; Frederick Hornby Birley, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Eckersley, jun., Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 9.

2nd Manchester or 28th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—James Henry Deakin, Esq., to be Major; Robert Adeane Barlow, Esq., to be Captain; Francis Turner, Esq., to be Captain; William Borlase Willock, Esq., to be Captain; William Hadfield, Esq., to be Captain: Samuel Scott, Esq., to be Captain; John Porteus, Esq., to be Captain; Edward D'Orville, Esq., to be Captain; Edward Heath, jun., Esq., to be Captain: Wm. Henry Acres, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Andrew Muir, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Maitland Reid, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Clement Hall, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Gray, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Dickinson L'Estrange, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Dale, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Fishwick Leeming, Gent., to be Ensign; Edward Sharp, Gent., to be Ensign; Henry Currer Langton, Gent., to be Ensign; George Beattie, Gent., to be Ensign; Joseph Moseley, Gent., to be Ensign; John Holmes, Gent., to be Ensign; James Bent, Esq., to be Surgeon; John Birch, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 21. Captain Robert Adeane Barlow to be Major; Robert Bankes Lavery, Esq., to be Captain; John Fishwick Leeming, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Weston, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles John Edwin Souchy, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 25. Thomas Lewis Williams, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 26. Harry Statham, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 25.

33rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—John Dale Chantler, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Jewsbury, resigned; Feb. 24.

43rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Augustus Percy Earle, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 11.

46th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—James Bowers, Esq., to be Captain; Jonathan Dorning, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Beckton, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 24.

2nd Buckinghamshire Rifle Volunteers—Henry Headley Williams, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

1st Company of Caithness Artillery Volunteers—Robert MacAlister, Esq., to be Captain; James Leith, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; James Maclean, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; James Ellison, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Surgeon.

Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—5th Company—Major-General John Hennage Grubbe, to be Captain; John Edwards Hayward, Gent., to be Ensign; March 2.

7th Company—Simon Watson Taylor, Esq., to be Captain; Charles Hitchcock, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Baldwin Wheeler, Gent., to be Ensign; March 2.

12th Company—Ralph Ludlow Lopes, Esq., to be Captain; Augustus Yockney, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Justly William Awdry, Esq., to be Ensign; March 1.

2nd Essex Artillery Volunteers—John Bowness, Esq., late Major in Her Majesty's 67th Regiment, to be Captain; Patrick Daniels, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Charles Frederick James Barker, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Feb. 18.

1st Essex Rifle Volunteers—Alfred Hamilton, Esq., to be Captain; Feb. 16.

3rd Essex Rifle Volunteers—Edward Ind, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Joslin Bulwer, resigned; Feb. 18.

9th Essex Rifle Volunteers—Hugh Adams Silver, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant; Feb. 1. Henry Crouch, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Bailey, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Philip James Howlett, Gent., to be Ensign; Henry Beavan, Gent., to be Ensign; John Edward Morriss, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 25. The Rev. Henry Martyn Baker, to be Honorary Chaplain; Feb. 26.

Renfrewshire Volunteer Rifles—20th Company—James McLintock Henderson, Gent., to be Captain; Robert Gallacher, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Robin, Gent., to be Ensign; March 1.

Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—12th Company—Edward Davies, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 1

2nd Suffolk Rifle Volunteers (Framlingham District)—Edwin Bloomfield, Esq., to be Captain; March 1. Nathaniel George Barthropp, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Pierson, Gent., to be Ensign; March 2.

Robin Hood Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Colonel Robert Crawford, late of the Rifle Brigade, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Edwin Patchitt, Gent., to be Major; Lieutenant Anthony John Mundella to be Captain; Ensign Robert Evans to be Lieutenant, vice Mundella, promoted; Ensign John Smith Wright to be Lieutenant; Frederick Felkin, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Richard B. Bond, Gent., to be Ensign; William Goode Johnson, Gent., to be Ensign; John Maddock Perry, Gent., to be Ensign; Thomas Wright, Gent., to be Surgeon; Richard Carmichael Bourne, Gent., to be Assistant Surgeon; March 2. Frederick John Hadden, Gent., to be Captain; William Seals Morley, Gent., to be Captain; Charles Allcock, the younger, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Farmer, Gent., to be Lieutenant; March 5.

The Retford or 2nd Nottinghamshire Rifle Volunteers—Charles Sherard Burnaby, Gent., to be Captain; Thomas Wagstaff, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Smith, Gent., to be Ensign; March 3.

The Newark or 3rd Nottinghamshire Rifle Volunteers—Sir Henry Bromley, Bart., to be Captain; William Newton, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Holman Betts, Gent., to be Ensign; Samuel Job, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 3.

2nd Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Jehoiada Brewer, Esq., F.R.C.S., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 2.

5th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—David Lawrence, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 1.

7th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Robert James Cathcart, Esq., to be Captain; John Phillpotts, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; John Henry Willmett, Gent., to be Ensign; March 1.

1st Corps of Berwick-upon-Tweed Artillery Volunteers—Archibald Campbell Renton, Esq., late of the 42nd Highlanders, to be Captain-Commandant; Mr. Stephen Sanderson, to be First Lieutenant; Feb. 27. Mr. James Allen to be First Lieutenant; Feb. 28. Mr. James Purvis jun., to be Second Lieutenant; Feb. 27. Mr. Andrew Thompson to be Second Lieutenant; Feb. 28.

2nd Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Alfred Carpenter, Esq. M.D., to be Assistant Honorary Surgeon; March 2.

7th Surrey or Southwark Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant William Reade Brander to be Captain; Ensign James Vogan to be Lieutenant; Ensign Charles Vincent Boys to be Lieutenant; Albert Francis Jackson, Gent., to be Ensign; Alfred Barry, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 29.

8th Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Authur O'Brien Jones, Gent., to be Assistant Honorary Surgeon; March 2.

9th Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Captain Morgan Yeatman to be Captain-Commandant; March 1.

11th Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Gilbert Love, Esq. to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; March 1.

12th Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Frederick Montague Arnold, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Edward William Browne, Gent., to be Ensign; March 2.

16th Surrey Rifle Volunteers (Egham Subvision)—Authur Wyatt Edgell, Esq., to be Lieutenant Commanding; March 2.

Carnarvonshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—George Sholto Gordon Douglas Pennant, Esq., to be Major Commanding: March 1.

1st Company—John Francis, Esq., to be Lieutenant.

2nd Company—Hamilton Alder Roberts, Esq., to be Lieutenant March 1.

3rd Company—Henry Rumsey Williams, Esq., to be Captain; John Washington Poole, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Mr. James Wilmot Rees to be Ensign; March 1.

4th Company—Edward Windus Mathew, Esq., to be Captain; Griffith Humphreys Owen, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Mr. John Jones to be Ensign; March 1.

5th Company—Robert Carreg, Esq., to be Captain; Hugh Hunter Hughes, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Mr. Hugh Pugh to be Ensign March 1.

6th Company—Pennant Athelwold Iremonger, Esq., to be Captain; John William Hughes, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Mr. William Prichard to be Ensign; March 3.

Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers—4th Company—Hugh Morris Lang, Gent., to be Captain; George Elder, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Alexander Blair, Gent., to be Ensign; Robert Kirkwood, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 27.

5th Company—David Browne, Gent., to be Captain; William Murray, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Austin, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 27.

7th Company—Robert King Borbour, Gent., to be Captain; James Baird, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Anderson, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 28.

East York Rifle Volunteers—Hull Battalion—Captain Joseph Walker Pease to be Major; the Rev. John Scott, M.A., Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain; March 3.

1st Company—Lieutenant John Cooke to be Captain, vice Pease, promoted; Ensign Vincent Henry Parker, to be Lieutenant, vice Cooke, promoted; John Henry Brodrick, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Parker, promoted; March 3.

2nd Company—Ensign Frederic Fearnley Ayre to be Lieutenant, vice White, promoted; Joseph Winkley, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Ayre, promoted; March 3.

7th Company—Lieutenant William Thomas White to be Captain; Robert Blythe, jun., Esq., to be Lieutenant; Richard Glover, Esq., to be Ensign; March 3.

4th North Riding Rifle Volunteer Company—Simon Thomas Scrope, the younger, Esq., to be Captain; Nathaniel Surtees, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Mitchell Fryer, Gent., to be Ensign; Thomas Edmonstone Cockroft, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 29.

5th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Company—William Swire, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Feb. 23.

7th North Riding Rifle Volunteer Company—William Sawrey Morhitt, Esq., to be Captain; Morley Headlam, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Arthur Brown, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 29.

2nd Forfarshire Artillery Volunteers—Robert Walker, Esq., to be Captain; William Mitchell, Esq., to be First Lieutenant, vice Robert Walker, promoted; James Birnie, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant, vice William Mitchell, promoted; March 1.

Wellington or 8th Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—William Burridge, Esq., to be Captain; William Thomas, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Franklin Sealy Bridge, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 28.

10th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant-Colonel George Green Nicholls, late of the 90th Light Infantry Regiment, to be Captain; William Legge Reid to be Lieutenant; James Powell, junior, to be Ensign; March 1.

5th Company of Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—William John Hope Edwardes, Esq., to be Captain; March 5.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—30th Corps—William John Elliott, Gent., to be Captain; Robert Samuel Fraser, Gent., to be Captain; James Alexander Cameron Hay, Gent., to be Captain; Richard McGrath, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Sanson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Sandeman, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Barnes Horne, Gent., to be Ensign; William Shackle, Gent., to be Ensign; Robert McKenzie, Gent., to be Ensign; March 2.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—13th Corps—Captain William Braham Robinson to be Captain-Commandant; Rev. Roland Wilson, B.A., to be Honorary Chaplain; Alexander Cross, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 3.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—24th Company—John Sladden Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon: March 3.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—1st Corps—Captain William Gladdish to be Captain-Commandant; Second Lieutenant Edward Augustus Hilder to be First Lieutenant; Medhurst Albert Troughton, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Thomas French Nettleingham, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hilder, promoted; March 5.

Kent Artillery Volunteers, 10th Corps, and Kent Rifle Volunteers, 26th Corps—William Coleman, Gent., to be Honorary Surgeon; March 5. The notice of commissions of Colonel Tulloh, R.A., as Honorary Colonel-Commandant gazetted on the 2nd March instant, should have been "Colonel Alexander Thomas Tulloh, A.R.A., to be Colonel-Commandant."

Kent Rifle Volunteers—26th Corps—The name of Lieutenant John Hay as originally gazetted on the 28th February last was correct. The name of Captain Robert Forrest should have been Forest.

9th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Wakefield)—Edward Waddinton, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 3.

18th West Riding of Yorkshire Volunteers (Pontefract)—Richard Thomas Lee, Esq., to be Captain; Charles Copland Templar, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Robson, Gent., to be Ensign; James Horatio Simpson, Gent., to be Honorary Surgeon; Rev. Richard Stainforth to be Chaplain; March 3.

24th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Eccleshill)—Benjamin Farrar, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Yewdall, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 27.

Northamptonshire Mounted Rifle Volunteers—3d Company—Lieut.-Colonel Robert Loyd Lindsay to be Lieutenant; Henry Osmond Nethercote, Esq., to be Ensign; March 3.

Northamptonshire Rifle Volunteers—1st Company—John Beasley, Esq., the younger, to be Lieutenant; March 3.

5th Company—Samuel Isaac, Esq., to be Captain; March 3.

6th Company—The Hon. George Wentworth Fitzwilliam to be Captain; Leonard Deacon, Esq., to be Lieutenant; John Beecroft, Gent., to be Ensign; March 3.

Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—5th Company—Robert Alexander Cochrane, Gent., to be Lieutenant; March 3.

10th Company—The Most Hon. John Alexander, Marquis of Bath, to be Captain; William Davis, Gent., late 8th Hussars, to be Lieutenant; John Scott, Gent., to be Ensign; Charles Bleeck, Gent, to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 5.

1st Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Captain Weston Cracroft Amcotts, to be Captain-Commandant; Lieutenant Arthur Trollope, to be Captain; Ensign Joseph Shuttleworth to be Lieutenant, vice Trollope, promoted; Richard Carline, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Nathaniel Clayton, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Shuttleworth, promoted; John Swan, Gent., to be Ensign; March 3.

4th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers.—James Edward Tuxford, jun., Gent., to be Honorary-Assistant-Surgeon; March 2.

5th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—John Mitchell Heyward, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 3.

Brecknockshire Rifle Volunteers—Crickhowell Subdivision, 3rd Corps—Evan Perry, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 2.

1st Company—Robert Raikes, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Henry Lloyd, Esq., to be Ensign; March 3.

1st Isle of White Rifle Volunteers—Francis Newman, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 27.

3d Isle of White Rifle Volunteers—George Rondall, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Feb. 27.

5th Isle of White Rifle Volunteers—Albert John Hambrough, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Charles Francis Fishor, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 25.

1st Westmoreland Rifle Volunteers—William Moore, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant; Feb. 29.

3d Westmoreland Rifle Volunteers—William Wilson, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant; Feb. 28.

5th Westmoreland Rifle Volunteers—Captain John Robinson Pedder to be Captain-Commandant; Feb 28.

2d Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—James Shepherd, Esq., to be Surgeon; Feb. 26. James Eccles, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Johnston, promoted; Feb. 28.

17th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Captain John Dugdale to be Captain-Commandant; Lieutenant Henry Moore to be Captain; Ensign George Slater, jun., to be Lieutenant, vice Moore, promoted; James Dugdale, jun., Gent., to be Lieutenant; Edward Livesey Waddington, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Slater, promoted: Henry Roberts, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 24. Henry Briggs, Esq., M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon; Feb. 29.

23d Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—James Henry Garforth, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 25.

27th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Captain Arthur Bailey to be Captain-Commandant; Joseph Ridgway Bridson, Esq., to be Captain; Edward Sanderson Kearsley, Esq., to be Captain; James Hardcastle Knowles, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Broughton, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Reynolds Bayley, Gent, to be Ensign; John Coldwell, Gent., to be Ensign; Robert Settle, Esq., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 25.

2d Manchester, or 28th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Major James Henry Deakin to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Feb. 29.

37th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—William Alcock Beck, Esq., to be Captain; William Hopps Heelis, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Travis Whittaker, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 29.

40th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—John Snowdon Henry to be Major; Edward Lister Glover, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Brooks, Esq., to be Captain; Edward Ross, Esq., to be Captain; Charles Ellis Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Noton, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Alfred Knowles, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Isaac Hall, Gent., to be Lieutenant Robert Williams Gent., to be Lieutenant; Alfred George Walmsley, Gent., to Lieutenant; John Hillkirk, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Horatio Nelson, Tarr, Gent., to be Ensign; Arthur David Foukes, Gent., to be Ensign; William John Wainwright, Gent., to be Ensign; Edward Pooknell, Gent., to be Ensign; Henry Winterbottom, Esq., to be Surgeon; John Dixon Ward, Gent., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 29.

41st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—John Tyson, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Bentley, resigned; Feb. 28.

59th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—James Conyers Morrell, Gent, to be Lieutenant; Thomas Henry Morrell, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 29.

The Mid-Lothian Coast Artillery Volunteer Corps, or First Division of the Artillery Volunteer Force, in the County of Edinburgh—3d Company—Second Lieutenant Alexander Edmonston to be First Lieutenant, vice Roland, promoted; David Octavius Hill Watson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Edmonston, promoted; Feb. 28.

6th Company—First Lieutenant George Roland to be Captain; Robert Richard, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; John Stewart, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Feb. 28.

The Leith or 2d Edinburgh County Artillery Volunteers—1st Company—James Taylor, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant; David Young, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Leybourne Watson, Gent, to be Second Lieutenant; Feb. 28.

2d Company—William Edwin Cotton Fell, Esq., to be Captain; Robert Hutchinson, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; George Vertue, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Feb. 28.

The Leith or 2nd Edinburgh County Artillery Volunteers—Thomas Williamson, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 28

11th Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers—Sir Henry E. F. Lambert, to be Lieutenant.

1st Lancashire Artillery Volunteers (consisting of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Companies, incorporated in one Corps)—Captain William Houldsworth, to be Major; William Leishman, Esq., M.D., to be Surgeon; the Rev. Norman M'Leod, D.D., to be Honorary Chaplain; March 6. Charles Grant, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; Robert Lyall, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; March 5.

1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (consisting of the 1st, 2d, 9th, 11th, 15th, 17th, 33d, and 50th Companies, incorporated in one Corps)—Captain Sir Archibald Islay Campbell, Bart., to be Lieutenant-Colonel; March 6.

62d Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—Alexander Dundas Ross Wishart Baillie Cochrane, Esq., to be Captain; Robert Paterson, Esq., to be Lieutenant; William Handyside, Esq., to be Ensign; March 6.

64th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—James Fairie, Esq., to be Captain; John Matheson, Esq., to be Lieutenant; John Campbell Matheson, Esq., to be Ensign; March 6.

65th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—James Robertson Reid, Esq., to be Captain; John Fleming, Esq., to be Lieutenant; William Lawrie Dunn, Esq., to be Ensign, March 6.

72 Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—John James Muirhead, Esq. to be Captain; March 5.

74th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Carmichael Orr, Esq., to be Captain; William Cumming, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Alexander Sword, Esq., to be Ensign; March 5.

75th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—James Wilson, Esq., to be Captain: Henry Herzfeld, Esq., to be Lieutenant; James Sandilands, Esq., to be Ensign; March 7.

Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers—9th Company—Edward Cripps, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; March 1.

10th Company—Augustus Eves, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; March 6.

Avon Vale and Warleigh Manor or 14th Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—Edward Sawyer, Esq., to be Captain; William

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Sanderson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Mills Skrine, Gent., to be Ensign; March 5.

Weston-super-Mare or 6th Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—Charles Vernon Hitchins, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 5.

Taunton or 3rd Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—Edward Liddon, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 6.

Keynsham or 7th Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—John Lodge, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 7.

1st Company of Dumfriesshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—Patrick Dudgeon, Esq., to be Captain; James Sloan, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Henry Gordon, Esq., to be Ensign; Feb. 25.

Renfrewshire Volunteer Rifles—8th Company—Alexander Graham, Esq., to be Captain; Matthew Anderson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Malcom Colquhoun Thomson, Gent., to be Ensign; March 6.

16 Company—Captain Alexander Crum, from the 4th Company, to be Captain; Jan. 2. This commission supersedes the one to Captain Crum, Gazetted on the 17th February last.

19th Company—Robert King, Gent., to be Captain; James Coats, Gent., to be Lieutenant; March 6.

18th Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers — Owen Florance Louis Ward, late Captain 11th Regiment of Foot, to be Captain; March 6.

7th Surrey or Southwark Rifle Volunteers—John Sebastian Christie Renneck, Gent., to be Ensign; March 6.

16th Surrey Rifle Volunteers (Egham Subdivision)—Lionel Booth, Gent., to be Ensign; March 6.

9th Surrey Rifle Volunteers—The following appointment is substituted for that of Harold Englebach, which appeared in the Gazette of the 28th February ultimo: — Harold Englebach, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 25.

4th Company Stirlingshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—William Peareth, Esq., to be Captain; Charles Mackintosh King, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Reid, Gent., to be Ensign; March 6.

Halesworth or 7th Suffolk Rifle Corps—Thomas Rank, Esq., to be Captain; Edward Deck, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Fairly Brisbane Strathern, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 28.

Saxmundham or 8th Suffolk Rifle Corps—William Beeston Long, Esq., to be Captain; George Waller Bates, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Ellis Wade, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 29.

(Errata in Gazette of Tuesday last.)

2d Suffolk Volunteer Rifles—John Pierson, Gent., to be Lieutenant, not Ensign. Nathaniel George Barthropp, Gent., to be Ensign, not Lieutenant.

1st Kirkcudbright Rifle Volunteers—William Kennedy Laurie, Esq., to be Captain; March 2.

2d Kirkcudbright Rifle Volunteers—James Mackie, Esq., to be Captain; March 2.

9th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—George Marwood, Esq., to be Captain; James Emerson, Esq., to be Lieutenant; John Page Sowerby the younger, Gent., to be Ensign; March 6.

[The following Appointments are substituted for those which appeared in the Gazette of the 2d March last.]

1st North Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Company—Henry Thompson, Esq, to be Captain; Thomas Vaughan, Esq., to be Captain; Feb. 27.

[Erratum in the Memorandum inserted in the Gazette on the 6th of March, of the Commission of Lieutenant Henry Headly Williams, which should stand thus:—)

2d Subdivision Buckinghamshire Rifle Volunteers—Henry Headily, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

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NEW PAPER FOR THE UNITED SERVICES AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE AND JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES. Edited by W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., LL.D. (Late Special Correspondent of *The Times.*)

The subscription to the paper is 6*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, or 26*s.* per annum, payable in advance; and the postage—uniformly 1*d.* in the United Kingdom, but which if forwarded abroad varies according to the route and destination—must in all cases be added to the remittance. All Editorial Communications should be addressed to W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., and all business letters and advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher, and Post-office orders made payable to JOSEPH SMITH. Advertisements received up to Thursday Evening. The Paper will be published every Saturday in time for the Morning Mails.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

The EDITOR begs to return his acknowledgments to the Officers and Secretaries of Volunteers who have so kindly furnished him with information in reference to their respective corps, and invites further communications.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, or to Mr. Joseph Smith, and not to the EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1860.

The laboured thought and great experience which have been brought to bear within the last two years upon the question of the future of the Indian army, have, we believe, at last been moulded into a practical result. Its precise character will doubtless be very shortly communicated to the public, but some of its principal features have been recommended by such great authorities, by such palpable considerations of sound Imperial and Indian policy, that we cannot be very wrong in indulging in an anticipation of some of its more important points. The consideration of the question has been beset by difficulties of a character so varied and complicated, and the interests involved are so great, that the delay which has taken place may well be excused, however it may occasion anxiety to particular interests, and to individuals whose professional position is entirely dependant on the change.

Since the exhibition of disaffection among the European troops last year, the views of those who favoured the retention of a local force of this description have undergone considerable modification, while the case of the advocates of amalgamation was proportionally strengthened. Some persons in high authority in India have, we believe, come round to the more Imperial views; and we look forward to find that the Government have finally decided not to retain a local European army, but that all the white regiments garrisoning India should be regular soldiers of the line, officered as regards the future on the same system, and liable to the same reliefs, &c. as the present Royal regiments of infantry. There will, we believe, be no more native artillery maintained, and all will be the Royal Artillery. As regards the present officers, however, the promotion will go in each corps separately, and as if no amalgamation had taken place. The European cavalry of the Bengal army, now number little more than 1000 men, and we presume they will be formed into Queen's regiments of cavalry of the line with their present officers, and an infusion from the present Imperial cavalry service.

As regards the details of such an amalgamation as we hear is probable, of course there are many difficulties to be contended with. Perhaps the principal of these relates to the various funds the Indian army maintains and benefits by. An officer of the Indian forces who has subscribed to these funds must of course have his interests guarded, no matter how he may merge into a member of the Imperial army; and in this respect proper consideration for existing interests will be manifested. With this exception, however, it appears almost inevitable that for the future the Government itself must undertake the management and equitable distribution of these accumulations.

The future regulation of the Staff in India is not altogether a purely military question. Officers of the Army are employed in all kinds of functions, diplomatic, judicial, political, as well as military, and upon the general efficiency of that body must depend, to some extent, the future, and we hope, better administration of Indian affairs. At present, we find regiments with half their effective officers detached on various services, and instances have been known in which officers thus employed have come back to their corps on attaining the rank of command, having almost entirely forgotten the elements of their soldier's education. When officers seek for employment of this kind, it is time their regimental place should be filled; and we look forward to find, under the new regulations, a Staff corps organised for India, consisting of officers who, having served a certain time with their regiments, and being able to prove their fitness by undergoing a competitive examination, shall be found willing to give up regimental position for the superior pay and occupation of the Staff corps. Their promotion might be very well regulated by their tenure of office, and their practical discharge of its duties during a certain term of years. Officers of any regiments serving in India would be eligible, and thus a new and desirable profession, so to speak, would be thrown open to those of the military service who are able and willing to manifest their fitness.

We believe that the points to which we have thus briefly alluded are not unlikely to form part of the plan for the re-organisation of the Indian army upon an Imperial footing, and we are convinced that when the whole scheme comes before the public, it will be found that the most careful consideration has been given to the details of a measure in which such enormous interests are involved.

In the orthodox old almanacs which give us the feasts and festivals of the Church, the 7th of March is followed by a significant word "Perpetua!" So may it be! Let the ceremonials and rejoicings of that day prove the foundation stone of a tower of strength which shall endure as long as the glories and liberties of our Empire!

Encouraged by the head of the State—the fountain of all honour—received in her palace by her Majesty the Queen—cheered and encouraged with sympathetic words and kindly acts by the Chief of the Army, supported by Lords and Commons, rooted in the good will of the representatives of nearly every class of Englishmen, the Volunteers have now no enemy to fear, and no resistance, passive or active, to apprehend outside their own ranks, unless the great occurrence, the contingency of which has given the movement life, should arrive to test the worth, strength, and spirit of its offspring. Have the Volunteers, then, nothing inimical to their existence to dread? We had almost answered "No." After the proceedings of last Wednesday, there can be but one thing which can harm them or diminish their power—The danger comes from within. It is apathy alone they have to guard against; and it would grieve one to suppose that such a feeling could arise on the part of the Volunteers, who have set out on their course surrounded by unprecedented exhibitions of good feeling from the Queen and from the country. But, as the Duke of Cambridge pointed out, and as all their friends suggest, they must not relax their efforts. The nation relies on the Volunteers as a permanent defensive institution. It relies on them with confidence and with pride to be ready when the day of trial comes, be it near at hand or far distant.

Those who saw them in the streets on that dreary and ungenial day might well take pride in being the countrymen of the British Volunteers, when they considered that they were but the representatives of a force which can now be numbered by its myriads,—which has sprung up of its own free will, as it were, from the soil on which we tread. The Cadmus teeth of the threatend aggression and hinted invasion, were but sown, and up sprang legions of armed men. Let us have no "buts" or "ifs." Let us not hint any doubts as to efficiency, or hesitate dislikes as to uniforms. Let us accept the spontaneous act, and recognise in it at once the spirit of a great people determined to maintain their liberties, their laws, and their country intact. We have reason to believe and to know that not only did their countrymen feel proud of the appearance of the Volunteers, but that her Majesty was sensibly moved by the order, decorum, and graceful loyalty of the immense crowd of gentlemen who were presented to her, and that her fatigues—great as they must have been—were lightened by the pleasure which was afforded to her as the Queen of England by as grand a sight in its moral aspect as ever gladdened the eyes of a great constitutional sovereign, or touched the heart of a good and gracious woman. The millions of slaves of

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SUPPLEMENT TO

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

No. X. SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1860. GRATIS.

THE VOLUNTEER COURT.

THE great event of the week—the reception by the Queen of the Volunteer Officers, and the attendant festivities, passed off most successfully. It has been described as the celebration of the "Coming of Age" of the new defensive force, upon which the Country relies in any event that may occur demanding the development of the spirit and the bone and sinew of England, and no majority could be attained under circumstances more propitious. We append full particulars of the incidents of this most interesting and important ceremonial. Owing to the great number of presentations, over 2,300 in number, the lists published by our daily contemporaries are full of errors and omissions, which we are happy to be able to correct, having been kindly favoured with a list of the officers presented to her Majesty on Wednesday last—compiled with great care, and which we believe will be found correct.

THE QUEEN'S RECEPTION OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Court yesterday afternoon in St. James's Palace, for the reception exclusively of officers of Volunteer Corps.

The officers began to arrive at twelve o'clock, and were conducted to the Drawing Room, Queen Anne's Room, the Guard Chamber, Banquet Room, and other apartments of the Palace, and were formed into companies.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort arrived from Buckingham Palace soon after two o'clock, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, General Commanding-in-Chief, his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands attended the Court.

Her Majesty's Royal Body Guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms was on duty in the State Saloons, under the command of the lieutenant.

The Queen and Prince Consort were attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes; the Countess of Caledon, Lady in Waiting, Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain; Earl of St. Germans, Lord Steward; Marquis of Ailesbury, Master of the Horse; Earl Spencer, Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness; Viscount Bury, Treasurer of the Household, and Commandant, 38th Middlesex; Viscount Castlerosse, Vice Chamberlain; Lord Proby, Comptroller of the Household; Viscount Torrington, Lord in Waiting; Lord Waterpark, Lord in Waiting to his Royal Highness; Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles B. Phipps, Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse; Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, Private Secretary to his Royal Highness; General Sir Edward Bowater, Groom in Waiting; Colonel F. Seymour, C. B., Groom in Waiting to his Royal Highness; Lord Alfred Paget (Clerk Marshal), Equerry in Waiting; Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, Equerry in Waiting to the Prince Consort; and Messrs. Phipps and Boyle, the Pages of Honour in Waiting.

Her Majesty wore a train of Dahlia velvet trimmed with point lace, the petticoat of white satin, trimmed with dahlia velvet bows to correspond.

The Queen wore a diadem of opal and diamonds as a headdress.

The Court was attended by Viscount Palmerston, First Lord of the Treasury; the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of State for War; the Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentleman-at-Arms; Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere, Gold Stick in Waiting; Earl de Grey and Ripon, Under Secretary of State for War; Lieutenant-General Sir George Wetherall, Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Topham, the Lieutenant of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms; Major-General Sir Travell Phillips, Lieutenant of the Royal Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard; Major-General Forster, Deputy Adjutant-General; Colonel M'Murdo, Inspector of Volunteers; Colonel F. H. Seymour, Equerry and Groom of the Robes; the Lord Mayor, Major Harmar, Standard-bearer of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms; Colonel Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; Colonel Lord Dynevor, Colonel Adair, Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P., Colonel Steele, C.B. (Coldstream Guards), Colonel Sir T. Troubridge, Bart., C.B., and Colonel J. W. Gordon, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; Lieutenant-Colonel C. Morris, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel Luard, Major Hume, Major Nelson, and Major Harman, Assistant-Inspectors of Volunteers; Duke of Wellington, Lieutenant-Colonel Victoria Rifles; Marquis of Donegal; Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Dudley de Ros, Equerry to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort; Colonel Howard Vyse, 2nd Life Guards, Silver Stick in Waiting; Sir William Martins, Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State; Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, the Adjutant of the Royal Body Guard of Gentlemen-at-Arms; Colonel Fitzmaurice, Adjutant of the Yeomen of the Guard; Colonel Airey, C.B., Captain of the Queen's Guard; Captain Macdonald, Exon in Waiting; Captain Parker Rickford, Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard; Major-General Digole, K.H., Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Smith, K.H., Mr. A. Blackwood, Mr. C. Heneage, Colonel Stephens, Lieutenant-Colonel Home Purves, Captain R. T. Bedford, R.N., and the Hon. Frederick Byng, Gentlemen Ushers to the Queen; Sir A. Duff Gordon, Bart., Assistant Gentleman Usher; Rear-Admiral Blake (in Waiting), and Major-General Ridley, C.B., Gentlemen Ushers to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort; Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke, Secretary to the Captain of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

The officers of volunteers were joined in the Drawing-Room by the following Lord-Lieutenants of their counties, who accompanied them to the Throne Room, and introduced them to the Queen. In the absence of the Lord Lieutenants they were introduced by the Under-Secretary of State for the War Department.

The Earl of Abingdon, Lord-Lieutenant of Berkshire; Lord Carrington, Lord-Lieutenant of Buckinghamshire; the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord-Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire; the Marquis of Westminster, Lord-Lieutenant of Chester; Lord Vivian, Lord-Lieutenant of Cornwall; the Duke of Devonshire, Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshire; the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord-Lieutenant of Dorsetshire; shire; the Earl of Ducie, Lord-Lieutenant of Gloucestershire; the Marquis of Winchester, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Southampton; Mr. Philipps, M.P., Lord-Lieutenant of Haverfordwest; Earl of Verulam, Lord-Lieutenant of Hertfordshire; Viscount Sydney, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Kent; Marquis of Exeter, Lord-Lieutenant of Northamptonshire; Duke of Newcastle, Lord-Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire; Duke of Marlborough, Lord-Lieutenant of Oxfordshire; Viscount Hill, Lord-Lieutenant of Shropshire; Lord Portman, Lord-Lieutenant of Somersetshire; Lord Hatherton, Lord-Lieutenant of Staffordshire; Earl of Stradbroke, Lord-Lieutenant of Suffolk: Earl of Lovelace, Lord-Lieutenant of Surrey; Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord-Lieutenant of Wiltshire; Lord Lyttolton, Lord-Lieutenant of Worcestershire; Lord Wenlock, Vice-Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire; Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord-Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire; Earl of Zetland, Lord-Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire; Colonel Lloyd Watkins, M.P, Lord-Lieutenant of Brecknockshire; Earl Cawdor, Lord-Lieutenant of Carmarthenshire; Sir Richard Bulkeley, Lord-Lieutenant of Carnarvonshire; Colonel Myddelton Biddulph, Lord-Lieutenant of Denbighshire; Mr. Mansel Talbot, Lord-Lieutenant of Glamorganshire; Lord Mostyn, Lord-Lieutenant of Merionethshire; Lord Sudeley, Lord-Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire; Sir John Walsh, Lord-Lieutenant of Radnorshire; Earl of Eglinton, Lord-Lieutenant of Ayrshire; Earl of Fife, Lord-Lieutenant of Banffshire; Hon. G. S. Duff, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Elgin; Lord Panmure, Lord-Lieutenant of Forfarshire; Lord Lovat, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Inverness; Earl of Selkirk, Lieutenant and Steward of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright; Colonel Hugh Baillie, Her Majesty's Lieutenant for Ross-shire; the Lord Provost, Lord-Lieutenant of Edinburgh; Colonel Fraser, Vice-Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire; and Viscount Eversley, Governor of the Isle of Wight.

The following officers, in the order of their respective counties, were introduced to the presence of the Queen:—

ARTILLERY.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—1st Company (Tynemouth)—Capt.-Commandant Addison Potter; 1st Lieut. W. F. Pilter; 2d Lieut. C. J. Laws; Hon. Surg. Dr. Emerson.

2d Company—Capt. E. Young; Lieut. T. Hansell. Introduced by the Under Secretary for War, in the absence of Earl Grey, Lord Lieutenant.

DEVON.—2d Company—(Sidmouth) Capt. G. Smith.

4th Company (Torquay)—Capt. Vivian; 1st Lieut. B. Hooper; 2d Lieut. J. A. Hay.

Teignmouth Company—Capt. Sir W. Hele Tonkin; 1st Lieut. E. A. English; 2d Lieut. M. R. Coleman.

6th Company (Dartmouth)—Capt. R. B. Cleland; 1st Lieut. J. R. Davy; 2nd Lieut. T. Lidstone. Introduced by the Under-Secretary for War, in the absence of Earl Fortescue, Lord Lieutenant.

SUSSEX.—1st Company (Brighton)—Lieut.-Col. J. Estridge; 1st Lieut. Capt. G. C. Dalbiac; 2d Lieut. T. H. Johnston. Introduced by the Under Secretary of State for War, in the absence of the Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant.

EDINBURGH (CITY).—1st Company—Capts. N. Paton, Bell, Boyd, Harrison; 1st Lieuts. A. Campbell, M'Nab; 2d Lieut. Steele Miller. Introduced by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

CORNWALL.—1st Company (Padstow)—Capt. C. G. P. Brune; 1st Lieut. J. Tredwen; 2d Lieut. H. Pearse.

2d Company (Looe)—Hon. Assist.-Surg. W. H. Box, M.D.

3d Company (Fowey)—Capt. W. F. Essell; 1st Lieut. W. T. Sobey; 2d Lieut. R. Hicks; Hon. Surg. A. A. Davis, M.D.

4th Company (Charlestown)—1st Lieut. W. T. Banks; 2d Lieut. R. T. Kernick.

7th Company (Polman)—1st Lieut. J. Scott. Introduced by Lord Vivian.

MID-LOTHIAN.—Major-Commandant Sir J. G. Baird; Capts. W. A. Parker, David Craig, Roland, and W. E. C. Fell; 1st. Lieuts. W. D. Bentley, R. Richard, J. T. Riddock, A. Edmonston, A. Livingstone, D. C. Gregor, R. Hutchison, 2nd. Lieuts. A. Ogilvy Spence, W. Watson, and L. Watson,—by the Under-Secretary for War in the absence of the Duke of Buccleugh, Lord-Lieutenant.

NORFOLK.—1st Company (Great Yarmouth), Captains S. C. Marsh, W. J. Foreman, Lieut. A. W. Morant, Dr. Stephenson—by the Earl of Leicester, Lord-Lieutenant of the County.

BANFFSHIRE.—1st Company (Macduff)—Captain Cruickshank—by the Earl of Fife.

KENT.—1st Company (Gravesend)—Captain W. Gladdish: 1st Lieut. G. E. Sharland; 2nd Lieut. E. A. Hilder, Honorary Surgeon E. Young, M.D.

2d Company—Captain W. Hall (Faversham); 1st Lieut. W. A Munn; 2nd Lieut. J. F. Crookes; Honorary Surgeon, W. P. Hoare.

3d Company (Folkestone)—Captain G. Kennicott, R.N.; 1st Lieut, F. S. D. Tyssen; 2nd Lieut. G. M. Scholey.

4th Company (Sheerness)—Captain L. S. Magnus.

9th Company (Plumstead)—Lieut. W. Tongue; 2nd Lieut. Braund.

10th Company (Royal Arsenal)—Colonel-Commandant Colonel Tulloh; Captains Ellis, Manlfold, Hare; 1st Lieuts. Tapp, Kellow, Butler; 2nd Lieut. Rees.

11th Company (Sandgate)—1st. Lieut. J. Taylor; 2nd Lieut. J. W. Howard.

12th Company (Gillingham)—Captain J. E. Beveridge—by Viscount Sydney, Lord-Lieutenant.

FORFARSHIRE.—4th Company (Broughy)—Captain Buist; 1st Lieut. Leadbetter; 2nd Lieut. Thomson.

5th Company (Dundee)—1st Lieut. James; 2nd Lieut. Caird—by Lord Panmure, Lord-Lieutenant.

ESSEX.—1st. Lieut. P. Daniels; 2nd Lieutenant C. F. J. Barker—by the under-Secretary of State for War in the absence of Viscount Maynard.

LANCASHIRE.—1st Company (Liverpool)—Lieut.-Col. W. Brown Capts. D. B. M'Culloch, H. Grayson, W. Hastings; 1st Lieuts. J. C. Brown, Halhead, Kearney, Gill; 2d Lieuts. D. Ratcliffe, R. Watson.

2d Company (Crosby)—Capt. S. Sharman; 1st Lieut. A. Bright; 2d Lieut. R. B. Houghton.

4th Company, (Liverpool)—Lieut.-Col.-Commandant Bourne; Major Walter; Capts. Barton, Wrigley, Bushby, Hornby, Turner, Campbell, Langton; Lieuts. Lowe, Robinson, Gardner, Drinkwater, Sparrow, Radcliffe, Poole, Duckworth; 2d Lieuts. Bright, Rotheram, Honan, Robinson, Bean, Kelley, Boteler, Watson.

5th Company (Blackburn)—Capt.-Commandant R. R. Jackson; Capt. J. B. S. Sturdy; 1st Lieut. J. Walmsley: 2d Lieuts. G. Whewell, H. C. Coulthard.

7th Company—Capt. G. Hamilton.

8th Company—Capt. W. Clay; 1st Lieut. G. Swainson; 2d Lieut. J. Clay.

11th Company (Liverpool)—Capts. D. Currie, R. Thomson, W. B. Macalister, K. L. Morison, D. M'Ivor; Lieuts. C. C. F. Todd, W. B. Crawford.

12th Company (Liverpool)—Major F. Wieland; Capts. P. Thomson, J. P. Brice, T. Wilson; 1st Lieut. W. Stubbs; 2d Lieuts. T. B. Clarke, H. Bancroft, W. Bartlett, T. B. Royden, H. A. Wilson, V. W. Jones—by the Under Secretary for War, in the absence Lord Sefton, Lord Lieutenant.

CINQUE PORTS.—1st Company (Dover)—Capt. E. L. Wollaston; 1st Lieuts. E. F. Astley, P. S. Court, J. B. Andrews.

2d Company (Sandwich)—Capt.-Major Thompson; 2d Lieut. Rae.

4th Company (Hastings and St. Leonards)—Capt. E. V. Harcourt; 1st Lieut. W. Scrivens; 2d Lieut. J. Gibbs; Hon. Assist.-Surg. F. Ticehurst—by the Under Secretary for War.

RENFREW.—1st Company (Greenock)—Capt. J. Scott.

2d Company (Greenock)—2d Lieut. H. Cuthbert—by the Under Secretary of State, in the absence of the Earl of Glasgow—Lord Lieutenant.

DORSET.—1st Company (Lyme Regis)—Capt. Hinton.

2d Company (Portland)—Capt. Leather; 2d Lieut. W. Powell.

3d Company (Bridport)—Capt. Gundry; 1st Lieut. W. Swain; 2d Lieut. J. P. F. Gundry—by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Lieutenant.

FIFE.—1st Company (Ferryport on Craig)—Lieut. R. D. Pryde.

2d Company (Newport)—Capt. H. Walker; Lieut. D. Russell.

6th Company (Burntisland)—Capt. J. Young—by the Under Secretary of State, in the absence of the Earl of Elgin, Lord Lieutenant.

GLAMORGAN.—1st Company (Swansea)—Capt. G. Francis; 1st Lieut. R. Eaton; 2d Lieut. W. H. Brown; Surg. T. Williams, M.D.—by Mr. C. P. M. Talbot, the Lord-Lieutenant.

1st LANARKSHIRE (Glasgow)—Major W. Houldsworth; Capts. J. Wilkie, J. R. Stewart, J. B. Wright, D. Matheson, J. M. Morison, J. T. Wilkie, J. R. Stewart, J. B. Wright, D. Matheson, J. M. Morison, J. T. Wilkie, J. R. Stewart, W. Robertson, W. B. Dick; 1st Lieuts. A. H. M'Ewan, W. Holmes, W. Robertson, W. B. Dick; 1st Lieuts. A. H. M'Ewan, W. Holmes, W. Robertson, W. B. Dick; 1st Lieuts. A. Baird, N. Stewart, M. Bulloch, J. S. M'Dowall, D. M'Farlane, H. K. Baird, N. Stewart, M. Bulloch, J. S. M'Dowall, D. M'Farlane, H. K. Baird, N. Stewart, M. Bulloch, J. S. M'Dowall, D. M'Farlane, H. K. F. Ralt, W. Watson, J. M'Knight, J. Gilchrist; Surg. W. Leishman—by the Under Secretary of State for War, in the absence of the Duke of Hamilton, Lord-Lieutenant.

YORKSHIRE (East Riding).—1st Company (Burlington)—Capt. B. B. Haworth; 2nd Lieut. Crowe; Hon. Surg. E. S. Brett.

2nd Company (Filey)—Capt. Cortis; 1st Lieut. Simpson; 2nd Lieut. Watson; Chaplain Rev. R. M. Taylor, Surg. Jenner.

4th Company (Hull)—Capt. Samuelson; 1st Lieut. S. T. Dobson; 2nd Lieut. H. T. Smith.

5th Company (Hull)—Capt. L. C. Pearson—by Lord Wenlock, Vice-Lieutenant.

AYRSHIRE.—1st Company (Irvine)—1st Lieut. J. Blair; 2nd Lieut. A. M. Stewart.

3rd Company (Largs)—1st Lieut. W. Barr; 2nd Lieut. C. Fraser—by the Earl of Eglinton.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—1st Gloucestershire Artillery (Bristol)—Major-Commandant Savile. R.A.; Capt. Baillie; 1st Lieuts. Hare, Savage, Cave; 2nd Lieuts. Bean, Garrard, Gore Langton, Ames; Surg. Power.

2. SUBDIVISION (Newenham)—1st. Lieut. Goold; 2nd Lieut. Carter—by the Earl of Ducie.

PEMBROKESHIRE—1st. Company (Tenby)—Capt. J. M. Sutton; 1st Lieut. J. Gwynne—by the Under-Secretary for War, in the absence of Sir John Owen, Lord Lieutenant.

NORTH RIDING OF YORK.—1st Company (Gisboro')—Capts. H. Thompson, T. Vaughan; 1st Lieuts. J. Hopkins, F. H. Bolckow; 2nd Lieuts. J. Browster. R. Lloyd, R. H. Gilbert—by Lord Zetland, Lord-Lieutenant

CHESHIRE—2d Company—1st Lieut. E. Evans; Hon. Assist.-Surg. E. Bowen.

3d Company (New Brighton)—Capt. F. W. Reynolds, 1st Lieut. D. Roberts; 2d Lieut. H. Pooley.

4th Company (New Brighton)—Capt. H. A. Grey; 2d Lieut. W. S. Briggs.

5th Company (Birkenhead)—Capt. Laird—by the Marquis of Westminster, Lord Lieutenant.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—1st Company (Boston)—Capt. F. White; 1st Lieut. Wilkinson; 2d Lieut. Smyth.

2d Company (Grimsby)—Capt. Adam Smith; 1st Lieut. J. Whitford—by the Under Secretary of State for War, in the absence of Earl of Yarborough, Lord Lieutenant.

ABERDEENSHIRE.—6th Company (Aberdeen)—Capt. J. Blaikie—by Col. Fraser, Vice Lieutenant.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.—1st Company (Kirkcudbright)—Capt. Shand—by the Earl of Selkirk, Lord Lieutenant.

INVERNESS.—1st Company (Inverness)—Capt. W. Fraser Tytler; 1st Lieut. D. Davidson; 2d Lieut. R. Carruthers.

2d Company (Inverness)—Capt. E. W. Mackintosh; 1st Lieut. J. B. Falkoner; 2d Lieut. J. Hendrie—by Lord Lovat, Lord Lieutenant.

DUMBARTON.—1st Company (Helensburg) Capt. J. Galbraith.

2d Company (Roseneath)—Capt. J. Walker; 2d Lieut. J. Anderson, Jun.—by the Under Secretary of State for War, in the absence of Sir J. Colquhoun, Bart., Lord-Lieutenant.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED.—Capt. A. C. Campbell Renton; 1st Lieut. J. Allan; 2d Lieuts. J. Purves, A. Thompson—by the Under Secretary of State.

CUMBERLAND.—2d Company (Carlisle)—2d Lieut. J. G. Mounsey—by the Under Secretary for War, in the absence of the Earl of Lonsdale, Lord-Lieutenant.

DURHAM.—Major-Commandant Earl Vane; Capts. Rutherford, D. Mann, P. C. Mann; Lieuts. Thorman, Brough, Pallister, Candlish, Lindsay.

1st Company—Capt.-Commandant W. J. Young; Capt. Hedworth Williamson; 1st Lieuts. C. S. Moon, J. Hamilton; 2d Lieuts. T. C. Alcock, H. Ritson; Assist.-Surg. G. Welford.

3d Company (South-Shields)—Capt. J. C. Stevenson; 1st Lieuts. T. B. Barker, J. L. Thompson.

4th Company (Durham)—Capt. W. C. Ward Jackson; 1st Lieuts. T. Belk, J. Mackenzie; 2d Lieut. E. Jobson—by the Under Secretary for War, in the absence of the Earl of Durham, Lord-Lieutenant.

ENGINEERS.

1ST MIDDLESEX (South Kensington).—Capt.-Commandant Macleod of Macleod—by the Under Secretary of State for War, in the absence of the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord-Lieutenant.

1ST LANARKSHIRE (Glasgow).—Capt. R. Johnstone; Lieut. Hugh H. Maclure—by the Under Secretary for War, in the absence of the Duke of Hamilton, Lord Lieutenant.

MOUNTED RIFLES.

DEVON (CLYST VALE).—Capt. Thomas Dyke Acland—by the Under Secretary for War, in the absence of Earl Fortescue, Lord Lieutenant.

ST. HELENA VOLUNTEERS.

Capt. George Moss and Lieut. E. Baker—by the Duke of Newcastle Secretary of State for the Colonies.

RIFLE CORPS.

MIDDLESEX.—1st Company (1st Victoria Rifles)—Lieutenant-Colonel the Duke of Wellington, Major E. Clifford; Captains F. S. Clarkson, A. Trew (Adjutant), B. Greenhill; Lieutenants H. Busk, W. Dickinson, W. L. Collins, Lord J. Hay, W. J. Bonsor, J. K. Haworth; Surgeon C. P. Croft.

2nd Company (South Middlesex)—Colonel-Commandant Viscount Ranelagh, Major Macpherson, Capts. Hon. Lieut.-Col. Vereker, Major Atherley, W. H. Wylde, Walrond Clarke, Appleyard, Hawker, H. Hammersley; Lieuts. Parratt, Lammin, F. Cox, March, Langley, Murdoch, J. R. Fernside, Hon. R. Bourke; Ensigns Diplock, Silk, Gaskoin, F. Gilly; Dr. Ree, surgeon; Hon. Surgeons Dr. Ward, Mr. Godwin.

3rd Company (Hampstead)—Capt. J. R. MacInnes; Lieut. B. Field Ensign G. Holford.

4th Company (North London)—Capt. A. Alexander; Lieut. E. R. Cummins; Ensign J. Docwra.

5th Company (ditto)—Capt. J. Childs; Lieut. W. R. Gade.

7th Company (ditto)—Capt. A. J. Elsworth; Lieut. J. Reynolds; Ensign J. P. Wagstaff.

9th Company (West Middlesex, Marylebone)—Major-Com. Lord Radstock; Capts. Ogilvy, C. F. Compton, L. Oliphant; Lieuts. W. Kinnebrook, J. W. Bridgman; Ensigns G. Richardson and J. Williamson; Surgeon H. Thompson.

11th Company (St. George's)—1st Company: Major-Commandant Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. H. Lindsay; Capt. G. Ives; Lieut. C. H. Savory; Ensign H. Bennett.

2nd Company—Capt. Sir J. E. Harrington, Bart.; Lieut. H. Browne; Ensign R. L. Cocks.

4th Company—Capt. G. H. Elliott; Chaplain Rev. W. B. Hawkins.

12th Company (Barnet)—Capt. Wilbraham Taylor; Lieut. C. A. Hanbury.

13th Company (Hornsey)—Lieut. J. Bird; Ensign J. M. Fletcher.

14th Company (Highgate)—Capt.-Commandant Wilkinson; Capt. Langdale; Lieuts. Barclay, Donaldson; Ensigns Lake and Thomas; Assist-Surg. Moger.

15th Company (London Scottish)—Lieut.-Col. Lord Elcho; Capts. G Mackenzie, the Marquis of Abercorn, J. Riach, J. M'Gregor, J. H. Conway, S. E. Carlisle; Lieuts. J. Duke Hill, J. Stuart Pender, Scott Forrest; Ensigns R. Fisher, Notman J. Macnab, C. F. Shepherd; Surg. Ure; Assist.-Surg. Westmacott.

16th Company (South-West Middlesex, Hownslow)—Capt.-Commandant C. E. Murray; Capt. R. H. Donnithorne; Lieuts. R. B. Lawes, G. F. Cooper; Ensign W. F. Watson; Assist.-Surg. J. Chapman.

18th Company (Harrow)—Capt. J. C. Templer; Lieut. E. F. Elliot; Ensign D. Mackenzie; Hon. Surg. T. Bridgwater.

20th Company (Euston Square)—Capt. Biggs; Lieut. Houghton; Ensign Tims; Assist.-Surg. Sillifant.

21st Company (Somerset House)—1st Company: Capt. F. A. Hawker; Lieut. C. Vine; Ensign J. D. Campbell.

2nd Company—Capt. N. H. Harrington; Lieut. T. W. Angell; Ensign E. Yates.

3rd Company—Capt. J. L. Du Plat Taylor; Lieut. W. A. Dewar; Ensign G. Dumeldenger.

22nd Company (Queen's, Westminster)—Lieut.-Col. Earl Grosvenor; Chaplain the Dean of Westminster; Capts. D. Dowling, Wood, Vacher Corscaden, G. Russell, Oldershaw, Twining, J. Elliot, A. Shoolbred, J. W. Bushby, H. Worms; Lieuts. G. Worms, Cutler, Bidgood, Fowler Stilwell, Thomas, Robertson, Alston, Lewin, Cundy, Homfray, R. H Jarvis, Jaffray; Ensigns Curtis, B. B. Turner, Thoms, Scott, Lawrence, Hankey, Smith, Stephens, Scrivener, A. Swift, Gullick, F. Shoolbred Surgeon Lavies; Assist.-Surgeon Buzzard.

23rd Company (Inns of Court)—Major W. B. Brewster; Capts. W. J. Lysley Bulwer, H. King, J. W. Chitty, C. M. Roupell, H. R. Johnson; Lieuts. H. Griffith, R. O. Turner, S. Brandram, B. Babington, Bagot, A. P. Lonsdall; Ensigns A. O. Lloyd, J. Sheil, C. H. Russell, Hon. G. Pepys, W. J. Potts, W. Holgate.

24th Company (Uxbridge)—Lieut. W. E. Hilliard; Ensign J. F. W. De Salis.

26th Company (Custom House)—Capts. Major W. R. Grey, F. J. Hamell, W. Wybrow, R. A. Ogilvie, H. W. Dobell; Lieuts. C. Bernard, C. T. Pickford, H. J. Maclean, G. S. Cobham; Ensigns F. H. Hamell, J. H. Lilley, E. Jones, G. J. Eden; Surg. J. O. M'William.

27th Company (Civil Service, Somerset House)—Capt.-Commandant Ennis; Capt. W. Ennis; Lieuts. H. E. A. Dalbiac, W. W. Dalbiac; Ensign F. B. Garnett; Assist.-Surg. H. B. Bunnett.

29th Company (St. Pancras)—Capt. T. Ross; Ensign T. W. Lemmon.

31st Company (Whitehall)—Capt. T. Taylor; Lieut. R. Mills; Ensign F. Kirby.

32d Company (Seymour Place)—Capt. Hon. T. Bruce; Lieut. Thomson; Ensign Walshe.

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33rd Company (Tottenham)—Capt. Goss.
34th Company (Admiralty)—Capt. W. Willis; Lieut. C. J. Cox; Ensign T. B. Gripper.
36th Company (Paddington) — Capt.-Commandant Major-Gen. D. Downing.
39th Company (Clerkenwell)—Capt.-Commandant T. H. Colvill.

The officers of the county of Middlesex *presented* by the Under-Secretary of State for War in the absence of the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Lieutenant.

DEVON.—1st Company (Exeter and South Devon)—Lieut.-Col. Sir E. Prideaux; Major A. Chichester; Capts. W. D. Moore, H. B. Rodway, W. H. Peters, T. Holman, J. Gordon; Lieuts. W. H. Kitson, R. K. Vallance, J. W. Harris, C. Fox; Ensigns W. H. Clark, G. W. Cumming, J. W. Rimington; Surg. J. L. De la Garde.
2d Company (Plymouth)—Capt. C. Duperier; Lieut. J. Norrington; Ensigns T. Butcher, J. Hawker.
3d Company (Devonport)—Capts. J. Beer, J. L. Cutliffe; Lieut. W. Clark; Ensign J. Gilbard.
4th Company (Ilfracombe)—Capt. N. Vye.
6th Company (Barnstaple)—Lieut. E. B. Savile.
8th Company (Awliscombe, Buckerell, and Feniton)—Capt. W. Porter; Lieut. Hon. C. Lindsay; Ensign G. Newman.
9th Company (Ashburton)—Lieut. R. C. Tucker.
11th Company (Bampton and North Exe Vale)—Capt. G. Grylls.
16th Company (Stonehouse and Maker)—Capt. Viscount Valletort; Lieut. R. M. Dunn; Ensign R. Rodd.
22nd Company (Tavistock)—Lieut. and Commandant S. Perry; Ensign J. Mathews.

Introduced by the Under-Secretary for War in the absence of Earl Fortescue, Lord Lieutenant.

LANCASHIRE.—1st Company (Liverpool)—Capt.-Commandant N. Bousfield; Capts. J. B. Taylor, G. H. Robertson; Lieuts. J. L. Howard, G. B. Henshall; Assist.-Surg. R. T. Lodge, M.D.
2d Company (Blackburn)—Capts. T. Lund, W. Harrison, J. Robinson; Lieuts. J. Johnston, L. Porter, W. H. Hornby; Ensigns A. W. Paterson, J. Yates, R. Parkinson, and J. Eccles; Surg. J. Shepherd.
4th Company (Newchurch)—Capt. R. Munn; Lieut. S. Aitken; Hon. Surg. E. Whitaker.
5th Company (Liverpool)—Capt.-Commandant A. S. Gladstone, Capt. R. J. Tinley; Lieut. C. E. Crosbie; Ensign R. G. Bushby.
6th Company (Manchester)—Lieut.-Col. Viscount Grey de Wilton; Major Ashton; Capts. Horatio S. Samuel, Heywood, Peel, M. B. Westhead, Pearce, S. H. Hinde, F. P. Rickards, W. S. Sawyer, Knowles, Bleakley, Dugdale, H. Philips; Lieuts. Magnall, Ede, W. B. Westhead, Glover, E. O. Bleakley, J. Bagshaw, Goldsmith, Ford, Moore; Ensigns R. May, Bradshaw, J. Gleave, P. Maudsley, R. Bellhouse, Ashton, Dickins, Jervis; Lieut. Acting-Paymaster Mawson; Capt. and Acting-Adjutant Lathbury; Assist.-Surg. Mann.
7th Company (Accrington)—Capt. J. Hargreaves, jun.
8th Company (Bury)—Capt. Commandant J. Hutchinson; Capt. W. H. Price.
9th Company (Warrington)—Capt. J. F. Greenall; Lieut. J. R. Pickmere; Ensign S. Reynolds.
10th Company (Lancaster)—Capt. W. A. F. Saunders; Lieut. H. Gregson; Ensign E. H. Sutterthwaite; Hon. Surg. P. Allen, M.D.
11th Company (Preston)—Capt.-Commandant H. N. Pedder; Capts. W. H Goodair, G. Eastham; Lieuts. T. Goodair, R. Calvert; Ensign H. Dawson.
13th Company (Southport)—Lieut. G. B. Barron; Ensign J. A. obinson.
14th Company (Edgehill)—Capt.-Com. T. Bright; Capt. C. J. Brady; Lieuts. H. Jones, W. Audley; Ensigns S. Brewell, W. B. Brough.
15th Company (Liverpool)—Major Bourne; Capts. Hamilton, Tucker, F. J. Eaton; Lieuts. Heap, Rogerson, Slack; Ensigns Clare, Baron, Bentley, Molyneux; Surg. Willans.
17th Company (Burnley)—Capt.-Commandant J. Dugdale; Capt. H. Moore; Lieuts. G. Slater, J. Dugdale; Ensigns E. L. Waddington, H. Roberts; Hon. Surg. H. Briggs, M.D.
19th Company (Liverpool Scottish))—Capt.-Com. G. A. Mackenzie; Capts. J. Maxwell, J. M. Dowie; Lieuts. W. D. Ryrie, A. Cumming; Ensigns J. C. Fraser, S. B. Greenshields, H. Perkins.
21st Company (Wigan)—Capts. N. Eckersley, E. L. Wright; Lieuts. G. W. Gunning, T. Marshall; Ensigns E. Scott, L. R. Rowbottom; Assist.-Surg. T. J. Heaton.
22nd Company (Liverpool)—Capts. E. B. Bright, L. H. Parr, Lieut. F. B. Mozley.
23d Company (Ashton-under-Lyne)—Capts. J. Lees, E. Andrews; Lieuts. T. Mellor, J. M. Clementson; Ensigns J. Nield, J. H. Garforth.
24th Company (Rochdale)—Capt. J. Fenton; Lieut. H. Fishwick; Ensign J. R. Philippi.
25th Company (Liverpool)—Capt. A. M'Neile; Lieut. C. L. Campbell; Ensign R. Horsfall.
26th Company (Haigh)—Capts. J. Thompson, J. Burrows; Lieuts. J. Wood, F. H. Birley; Ensign Maskell W. Peace; Assist.-Surg. W. F. Mackenzie.
27th Company (Bolton)—Capts. E. S. Kearsley, J. R. Bridson, A. Bailey; Lieuts. J. H. Knowles, J. C. Ormrod; Ensigns J. Caldwell, J. R. Bayley; Assist.-Surg. R. Settle, M.D.
28th Company (Manchester)—Lieut.-Col. J. H. Deakin; Major R. A. Barlow; Capts. F. Turner, W. B. Willock, W. Hadfields, S. Scott, J. Porteus, E. D'Orville, E. Heath, H. Bathurst, R. B. Lavery; Lieuts. A. Muir. T. M. Reid, C. Hall, H. Gray, W. D. L'Estrange, T. Dale, J. F. Leeming, J. Weston; Ensigns E. Sharp, H. Langton, G. Beattie, J. Moseley, J. Holmes, C. J. E. Souchay, T. L. Williams, H. Statham; Surg. J. Bent, Assist.-Surg. J. Birch.
29th Company (Lytham)—Lieut. T. Fair; Ensign W E. Stevenson.
31st Company (Oldham)—Capt. J. G. Blackburne, Lieut. H. Greaves; Ensign W. Blackburne, Hon. Surg. S. H. Armitage, M.D.
32d Company (Liverpool)—Capt. W. Walker.
33d Company (Ardwick) — Capt.-Com. F. Preston; Capts. J. H. Cunliffe, W. W. Mawson; Lieuts. P. B. Ferguson, W. Kirk, J. T. Fisher; Ensigns T. H. Kirkman, J. S. Blair, J. D. Chantler; Surg. J. M. Kirkman.
36th Company (Accrington)—Capt. R. E. Green; Lieut. W. Watson.
37th Company (Ulverston)—Capts. W. G. Ainslie, J. Ramsden, R. Hanney, W. A. Beck; Lieuts. H. W. Schneider, M. Kennedy, W. H. Heelis; Ensigns T. R. Hanney, H. T. Whittaker.
38th Company (Fairfield)—Lieut. G. F. Martin.
39th Company (Liverpool)—Capt. W. J. Griffith, Ensign B. Gibson.
40th Company (Manchester)—Major-Com. J. S. Henry; Capts. E. Ross, T. Brooks, C. Ellis; Lieuts. R. Williams, J. Hall, J. Hillkirk, A. G. Walmsley, T. Noton, A. Knowles; Ensigns W. J. Wainwright, A. D. Foulkes, E. Pocknell, H. N. Tarr; Surg. H. Winterbottom, Assist.-Surg. J. D. Ward.
41st Company (Liverpool)—Capt. R. Patchett; Lieut. J. Tyson.
42d Company (Childwall)—Ensign H. C. Lucy.
43d Company (Fullowfield)—Capt. W. Slingsby; Lieut. J. Slagg; Ensign A. P. Earle.
44th Company (Walmer Bridge)—Capt. W. Naylor; Lieut. J. M'Kean.
46th Company (Swinton)—Capt. J. Bowes; Lieut. J. Dorning; Ensign T. Beckton; Hon. Surg. D. Dorning.
47th Company (St. Helens)—Capts. D. Gamble, J. Cross, J. Crossley, G. Pilkington, R. A. Gaskell; Lieuts. W. Pilkington, J. U. West; Ensigns R. M'Gill, J. Brock, W. Blinkhorn, T. Windus.
49th Company (Makerfield)—Capt. J. H. Birley; Lieut. J. C. Bailey; Ensign R. Stephenson.
51st Company (Liverpool)—Capt. G. M. C. de Bentley.
55th Company (Leigh)—Lieut. G. E. Jee; Ensign H. Kirkpatrick.
56th Company (Salford)—Capt. G. A. Hill; Lieut. T. Fletcher; Ensigns W. Sharratt; J. H. Lakeman.
59th Company (Leyland)—Lieut. J. C. Morrell; Ensign T. H. Morrell.
60th Company (Atherton)—Capt. J. P. Fletcher; Lieut. J. D. Selby.
62d Company (Clitheroe)—Capt. W. Garnett; Lieut. F. S. Leach; Ensign F. W. Grimshaw. By the Under Secretary of State for War, in the absence of the Earl of Sefton, Lord Lieutenant.

SURREY.—1st Company (1st South London, Camberwell)—Lieut.-Col. Boucher; Capts. Rouse, Stephenson, Irvine, Rogers, Durnford; Lieuts. Phare, Clipperton, Kimber, Bristow, Wire, Robottom; Ensigns Doulton, Cottrell, Cunningham, Gudgeon; Surgeon Dr. Griffith; Assist.-Surg. Brunton.
2nd Company (Croydon)—Capt. J. H. Campbell; Lieut. A. Stewart; Ensign J. Hyde; Hon. Assist.-Surg. A. Carpenter.
4th Company (Brixton)—Capt.-Commandant Eman; Capt. Syms; Ensigns Carpmael, Clarke; Surg. Gatton.
5th Company (Reigate)—Lieut. F. H. Beaumont; Ensign H. Lainson; Hon. Surg. W. Sisson.
6th Company (Esher)—Capt. Sir H. Fletcher, Bart.; Lieut. J. N. Higginbotham; Ensign R. H. Few.
7th Company (Southwark)—Maj.-Com. F. M. Beresford; Capts. E. W. Roberts, R. Crowe, W. R. Brander; Lieuts. E. Moseley, Jun., C. V. Boys, O. Clutton, J. P. Cox, J. Vogan, jun.; Ensigns A. F. Jackson, A. Barry, J. J. Smithies, J. S. C. Rennock, T. B. Moseley; Hon. Surg. W. T. Iliff.
8th Company (Epsom)—Capt. J. Hastie; Lieut. J. H. Hay; Ensign E. J. Rickards; Hon. Surg. A. O'Brien Jones.
9th—1st Company (Richmond)—Capt.-Commandant M. Yeatman; Lieut. E. Belfour; Ensign H. Eggebach. 2nd Company—Capt. O. Ommanney; Lieut. A. C. Lyster; Ensign T. H. Merriman.
10th Company (Bermondsey)—Capt.-Com. M. Sharpe; Ensigns W. Darnell, B. Glover, H. Hersee, R. N. Richmond; Hon. Surg. J. Dixon.
11th Company (Wimbledon)—Capt. Oliphant; Lieut. T. Richardson; Ensign J. S. Oliphant; Hon. Surg. G. Love.
12th Company (Kingston)—Capt. W. M. Cochrane; Lieut. F. M. Arnold; Ensign E. W. Browne.
13th Company (Guilford)—Lieut. R. L. Mangles; Ensign W. M. Molyneux.
14th Company (Dorking)—Lieut.-Command. H. W. Kerrick; Lieut. R. Barclay.
15th Company (Chertsey)—Ensign F. L. Dowling.
19th Company (Lambeth)—Major-Commandant W. Roupell, M.P.—by the Earl of Lovelace, Lord Lieutenant.

PEMBROKESHIRE.—1st Company (Milford)—Capt. Hon. Robert Fulke Greville—by the Under-Secretary of State for War, in the absence of Sir J. Owen, Lord-Lieutenant.

DERBYSHIRE.—1st Company (Derby)—Capt. F. W. Bagshawe; Lieut. M. O. Bright; Ensign W. Barker; Capt. A. Neild; Lieut. N. Bennett; Ensign A. Welch; Capt. C. E. Newton; First Lieut. W. Turpie; Second Lieut. F. J. Jessopp.
2nd Company (Sudbury)—Capt. Hon. E. Coke; Lieuts. Hon. A. Vernon, J. Bott; Ensign C. E. Boothby.
3d Company (Chesterfield)—Capt. Hallewell; Lieut. White; Ensign Clarke; Dr. Booth.
4th Company (Derby)—Capt. N. C. Curzon; First Lieut. W. Boden; Ensign S. Lewis.
5th Company (Derby)—Capt. W. H. Cox; Lieut. A. J. Henley; Ensign A. Buchanan.
8th Company (Ashbourne) — Capt.-Commandant H. C. Okeover; Lieut. J. Sleigh; Ensign E. Dyke; Hon.-Surg. D. Goodwin.
9th Company (Bakewell)—Hon.-Surg. J. S. Walters.
13th Company (Belper)—Capt. A. W. Holmes; Lieut. W. Statham; Ensign C. W. Wilkinson.

OXFORDSHIRE.—1st Company (University)—Capts. E. Warre, C. G. Lane, J. H. Warner, C. S. Parker, W. Holding; Lieuts. C. M. Harvey, E. W. Hussey, E. C. Coney, W. P. Jepp, W. M. Hale, Viscount Adare; Ensigns C. T. Luck, H. E. Westcar, J. C. Russell.
2nd Company (City of Oxford)—Capt. H. A. Bowyer; Lieut. J. Parsons, Jun.; Ensign F. Mallam. By the Duke of Marlborough.

CHESHIRE.—1st Company (Birkenhead)—Capt. Cadell; Lieut. Ward; Ensign Conway.
2d Company (Oxton)—Capt. V. A. King; Lieut. W. Horner; Ensign J. W. Cuningham.
3d Company (Wallasey)—Capt. W. Chambres; Lieut. J. Harrison; Ensign G. E. Lance.
5th Company (Congleton)—Capt. Sir C. W. Shakerley; Lieut. Frank R. Wilbraham; Ensign A. T. Solley; H. A. Surgeon, Dr. Beales.
6th Company (Chester) — Capt. Brooke; Lieut. French; Ensign Barker.
7th Company (Runcorn)—Capt. A. Brooke; Lieut. P. Whiteway; Ensign J. Brundrit.
8th Company (Macclesfield)—Capt. S. Pearson; Ensign G. Adshead; H. A. Surg. J. Mayer.
9th Company (Mottram)—Lieut. W. Bayley, jun.; Ensign H. A. West.
11th Company (Neston)—Capt. H. M. Edwards; Lieut. H. Craig; Ensign H. Lloyd; H. A Surg. D. Russell.
12th Company (Altrincham)—Capt. H. Fleming; Lieut. A. Nield; Ensign S. Robinson.
13th Company (Dukinfield)—Capt. Astley; 1st Lieut. C. J. Ashton; 2d Lieut. T. B. Hall; H. A. Surg. Aspland.
14th Company (Hooton)—Capt. W. H. Jones; Lieut. L. Dixon; Ensign G. G. Glenn; H. Surg. A. R. Lingard.
15th Company (Knutsford)—Capt. J. P. Legh; Lieut. D. R. Davies; Ensign J. Jackson.
17th Company (Stockport)—Capt. H. Coppock; Lieut. D. M'Clure; Ensign J. M'Clure.
18th Company (Stockport)—Capt. J. T. Emmerson; Lieut. W. L. Eskrigge; Ensign A. W. Thornley.
19th Company (Stockport)—Capt. S. W. Wilkinson; Lieut. G. A. Fernley; Ensign H. Smith.
20th Company (Stockport)—Capt. T. H. Sykes; Lieut. G. Barnsley; Ensign D. Hill.
21st Company—Capt. J. Howard; Lieut. W. Hyde; Ensign J. Turton.
25th Company—Capt. A. Watkin; Lieut. J. Cuncliffe.
Sandbach Company—Capt. E. Tipping; Lieut. A. C. Howard.
Timperley Company—Capt. A. Lyon; Lieut. A. M. Gardiner; Ensign R. K. Gardiner.
Rock Ferry Company—Capt. F. P. Jones.
Frodsham Company—Capt. C. H. Hitchen; Lieut. F. W. Jackson—by the Marquis of Westminster, Lord-Lieutenant of the county.

WILTSHIRE.—1st Company (Salisbury)—Capt. J. H. Jacob; Lieut. B. Robinson; H. A. Surg. J. M. Cardell.
2d Company (Trowbridge)—Capt. T. Clark; Lieut. W. P. Clark; Ensign J. G. Foley.
3d Company (Malmesbury)—Capt. W. T. Keene P. Keene; Lieut. C. R. Luce; Ensign J. A. Handy.
5th Company (Devizes)—Ensign T. E. Hayward.
7th Company (Lavington Districts)—Capt. W. Taylor; Lieut. Hitchcock; Ensign Wheeler.
10th Company (Walminster)—Lieut. W. Davies; Ensign J. Scott; H. Surg. C. Bleeck.
Westbury Company—Capt. Ludlow; Lieut. R. Ward: Ensign H. W. Pinniger; H. A. Surg. Dr. Gibbs.
Melksham Company—Capt. Lopes; Lieut. Yockney; Ensign Awdry—by the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord-Lieut. of the county.

SUSSEX.—1st Company (Brighton)—Capt. Lieut.-Col. Moorsom.
2d Company (Cuckfield)—Capt. G. Meek; Lieut. W. Sergison; Ensign R. A. Hankey.
4th Company (Lewes)—Capt. B. Husey Hunt; Lieut. T. Gell; Ensign W. Beard.
5th Company (East Grinstead)—Capt. Margery: Lieut. A. C. Ramsden; Ensign W. A. Head.
6th Company (Petworth)—Capt. Barttelot; Ensign Viscount Turnour.
7th Company (Horsham)—Lieut. Pipon; Ensign Sir J. H. Polly—by the Under Secretary of State for War, in the absence of the Duke of Richmond, Lord-Lieutenant.

EDINBURGH CITY.—Lieut.-Col. J. Moncrieff; Major D. Davidson; Capts. E. S. Gordon, J. Anstruther, A. Dalzell, J. Webster, D. McCullum, J. Gorrie, C. F. Shand, Hon. B. F. Primrose, Sir G. Home, J. H. A. Macdonald, J. Ballantyne, J. Cowan; Lieuts. A. W. Black, T. G. Murray, D. N. Coulson, J. Carment, T. G. Dickson, W. Blackwood, A. Fullarton, J. Morison, W. F. Kinmore, D. MacGibbon, H. G. Lawson; Ensigns T. Mackenzie, D. T. Lees, J. Howdon, J. Reed, R. R. Paterson, A. Smith, R. M. Ballantyne, G. Simson, D. N. Millons, A. H. Turnbull; Lieut. and Acting Adjt. A. J. Boyle—by the Lord Provost, Lord-Lieut. of the City.

ESSEX.—1st Company (Liberty of Havering)—Capt. A. Hamilton; Lieut. H. Holmes; Ensign J. Gladding.
2d Company (Ilford)—Capt. J. C. Davis; Lieut. W. H. Clifton; Ensign H. M. Harvey.
3d Company (Brentwood)—Capt. O. Coope; Lieut. W. Gonne; Ensign Ind.
4th Company (Chelmsford) — Capt. W. M. Tufnell; Lieut. J. H. Bringhurst; Ensign J. A. Hardcastle.
5th Company (Plaistow)—Major-Commandant Capper; Capts. Birt, Gordon, Hawke, Corby; Lieuts. Barnes, Chalmers, Buckle, Drew; Ensigns Anderson, Stewart, Thurgood, Barnet; Surg. Banks.
6th Company (Colchester)— Capt. Sir C. C. de Crespigny; Lieut. J. F. Bishop; Ensign H. E. Green; Surg. R. S. Nunn.
7th Company (Rochford)—Lieut. A. Tawke; Ensign C. T. Barnard.
9th Company (Silvertown)—Capt.-Commandant H. A. Silver; Lieuts. H. Crouch, J. Bailey; A. Surg. E. J. Morriss.
10th Company—Lieut.-Capt. W. G. Luard, Royal Navy; Ensign C. Wood—by the Under-Secretary of State for War, in the absence of Viscount Maynard, Lord Lieutenant.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—1st Company (Tynemouth)—Capt.-Commandant Potter; Capt. H. Bell; Lieuts. Fawcus and A. Stevenson; Ensign Adamson; Dr. Bourne.
2d Company (Hexham)—Lieut. R. Gibson; Ensign W. B. Ridley; H. A. Surgeon J. Nicholson—by the Under-Secretary of State for War, in the absence of Earl Grey, Lord-Lieutenant.

RENFREWSHIRE.—1st Company (Greenock)—Capt. R. G. Lowndes.
3d Company (Paisley)—Capt. A. Fullerton.
6th Company (Paisley)—Capt. W. Mackean; Lieut. A. Brown; Ensign A. Coats.
10th Company (Greenock Highlanders)—Ensign J. Rennie.
11th Company (Greenock Highlanders)—Capt. C. Campbell; Lieut. T. Ballantine.
14th Company (Paisley)—Capt. W. Carlile; Ensign R. Peacock.
16th Company (Thornleybank)—Capt. A. Crum.
17th Company (Loch Winnoch)—Capt. H. L. Harvey; Lieut. J. Harvey; Ensign J. M'Nab.
19th Company (Hurlet)—Capt. R. King.
20th Company (Renfrew)—Captain J. M'Lintock Henderson; Ensign R. Robin—by the Under-Secretary of State for War, in the absence of the Earl of Glasgow, Lord-Lieutenant.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—1st Company (Althorp)—Lieut. J. Beasley.
2d Company (Towcester)—Captain Earl of Pomfret.
4th Company (Northampton)—Capt. W. A. Barr; Lieut. W. G. Hollis, Ensign G. N. Wetton.
6th Company (Peterborough)—Capt. Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam; Lieut. L. Deacon—by the Marquis of Exeter, Lord-Lieutenant of the county.

DORSET.—1st Company (Bridport)—Capt.-Commandant H. A. Templer; Lieuts. H. Edwards, W. Hormsell; Ensigns F. Gundry, N. Loggin, Surg. H. Housell.
2d Company (Wareham)—Capt. O. W. Farrer; Lieut. W. C. Lacey.
3d Company (Dorchester)—Capt. E. L. Kindersley; Lieut. T. Coombs; Ensign R. Devenish; Hon. Assist.-Surg. G. Panton.
4th Company (Poole)—Capt. W. Parr; Lieut. F. Cox; Ensign G. B. Aldridge.
6th Company (Wimborne)—Capt. St. John Coventry; Lieut. T. Rawlins; Ensign E. Robinson; Hon. Surg. C. R. Rowe.
8th Company (Blandford)—Capt. G. P. Mansel; Lieut. R. C. Farquharson; Ensign F. T. Johns.
9th Company (Shaftesbury)—Ensign W. H. R. Bennett—by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord-Lieutenant.

NORFOLK.—1st Company (Norwich)—Major-Commandant J. D. Brett; Capts. Middleton, Patteson, F. H. Gurney, Foster, Reeve; Lieuts. Seaman, Croker, Barwell, Keith; Ensigns Cresswell, Master, H. Gurney, Jolly, Godwin.
4th Company (Yarmouth)—Capt. J. H. Orde; Lieut. E. P. Youelle; Ensign J. Tomlinson; Hon. Assist.-Surg. F. Palmer.
5th Company (King's Lynn)—Capt. Brevet-Col. W. Swatman; Lieut. F. J. Cresswell; Ensign S. A. Gurney; Hon. Assist.-Surg. Dr. J. Lowe.
6th Company (Aylsham)—Lieut.-Commanding W. H. Scott; Ensign H. A. Ernwin.
7th Company (Barlston)—Capt. C. Mortlock; Ensign B. C. Chastow.
8th Company (Diss)—Lieut. G E. Frere; Ensign T. W. Salmon.
9th Company (Loudon)—Lieut. T. P. Beauchamp; Ensign R. Gilbert.
10th Company (Fakenham)—Lieut.-Commanding Sir W. Jones, Bart.; Ensign R. N. Hamond.
11th Company (Holkham)—Lieut. Hollway; Ensign Blythe—by the Earl of Leicester, Lord-Lieutenant of the county.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—1st Company (Handsworth) — Capt. H. Elwell; Lieut. Sir F. E. Scott; Ensign R. L. H. Mole; Hon.-Surg. W. Hopkins.
2d Company (Longton)—Capt. Harvey; Lieut. Clarke; Ensign Goddard; Surg. Dr. Goddard.
3d Company (Hanley)—Capt. T. C. Brown Westhead; Lieut. S. Bourne; Ensign J. Dimmock; Hon.-Surg. W. H. Folker.
4th Company (Walsall)—Capt. Darwall; Lieut. Newman; Ensign Clarke; Hon. Assist.-Surg. Edwards.
5th Company (Wolverhampton)—Capt. Lieut.-Col. Vernon; Lieut. Walton; Ensign Underhill; Hon. Assist.-Surg. Dr. Newnham.
6th Company (Burslem)—Capt. R. Edwards; Lieuts. G. Elliot; Ensign W. Baker; Hon. Surg. J. Walker.
7th Company (Burton-on-Trent)—Lieut. H. Wardle; Ensign R. Ratcliff.
8th Company (Burton-on-Trent)—Capt. A. Bass; Lieut. J. Gretton, jun., Ensign J. Anderson.
9th Company (Tunstall)—Capt. W. Adams; Lieut. J. N. Peake; Ensign W. S. Bull.
10th Company (Stoke-upon-Trent)—Capt. M. D. Hollins; Lieut. E. Copeland; Assist.-Surg. M. H. Ashwell.
11th Company (Tipton)—Capt. W. Burrows; Lieut. W. Hall; Ensign G. Homfray, Hon. Assist.-Surg. W. L. Underhill.
12th Company (Bilston)—Capt. J. N. Bagnall; Lieut. B. Whitehouse; Ensign T. Waterhouse; Hon. Assist.-Surg. W. M. Hancox.
13th Company (Kidsgrove)—Capt. W. S. Williamson; Lieut. Edward Williamson; Ensign T. Brindley.
14th Company (Bloxwith)—Lieut. G. Stronigtharm; Ensign E. J. Stanley.
15th Company (Brierley Hill)—Capt. F. Smith; Lieut H. O. Firmstone; Ensign J. Cochrane.
16th Company (Newcastle-under-Lyme)—Capt. J. Knight; Lieut. W. H. Dutton; Ensign J. S. Mayer; Assist.-Surg. S. M. Turner.
17th Company (Seisdon)—Capt. Aston; Lieut. Sparrow; Ensign Aston.
18th Company (Kingswinford)—Capt. St. John Mathews; Lieut. G. Barrows; Ensign J. Pearson.
19th Company (Tamworth)—Capt. Willington; Lieut. Nevill; Ensign Mayon.
20th Company (West Bromwich)—Capt. T. Bagnall, jun.; Lieut. H. Williams; Ensign E. Hooper; Hon. Assist.-Surg. W. J. Kite.
21st Company (Rugeley)—Capt. Lieut. Spode; Ensign Landor.
22d Company (Brownhill)—Capt. J. Harrison; Lieut. W. B. Harrison; Ensign R. N. Boyd.
23d Company—Capt. A. C. F. Gough; Lieut. G. S. Tudor; Ensign T. Ironmonger.
25th Company (Stafford)—Capt. Viscount Sandon; Ensign J. Lea; Hon. Chaplain Rev. Croft Dew.
26th Company—Capt. R. D. Gough; Lieut. W. Deakin.—By Lord Hatherton, Lord-Lieutenant of the county.

BERKSHIRE. 1st Company (Reading)—Major-Commanding, Lieut.-Col. Loyd Lindsay; Capts. Sir C. P. Hunter Stephens; Lieut. H. B. Blandy; Ensigns W. M. Atkins, B. Simonds; Hon. Assist.-Surg. G. May.
2d Company (Windsor)—Capt. Hon. L. Ruthven, Lieut. S. Evans; Ensign R. Coupar.
3d Company (Newbury)—Lieut. Eyre, Ensign Cherry.
4th Company (Abingdon)—Lieut. B. Jenkins.
5th Company (Maidenhead)—Captain, Lieut.-Col. Vansittart, Lieut. Sawyer; Ensign Micklem—by the Earl of Abingdon, Lord Lieutenant.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—1st (City of Bristol)—Field Officers, Hon. Col. Bates; Lieut.-Col. Bush; Major Payne; Capts. Jones, (adjutant), Taylor, Lucas, Lighton, Ringer, Goodeve, Patterson, Ford; Lieuts. Poole, Burgess, Brittan, Fox, Fuidge, Hammonds, Miller, Prichard, Alexander, Elton; Ensigns Hassall, Gibbs, King, Harwood, Whitwell, Aiken, Beavan, Dewe, Gruning; Medical Officers, Surg. Hore, Assist.-Surg. Leonard.
County Battalion—2d Company (Gloucester Dock)—Lieut.-Col. Purnell, C.B.; Major Noel; Capt. Guise; Lieut. Jones.
3d Company (Gloucester City)—Capt. De Winton; Lieut. Dowling, Ensign Smith.
4th Company (Stroud)—Lieut. Freston; Ensign Woolwright.
5th Company (Stroud)—Capt. Halliwell; Lieut. Dickinson; Ensign Biddell.
6th Company (Stroud)—Capt. Hunt; Ensign Playne.
7th Company (Cheltenham)—Capt. Gibney.
8th Company (Tewkesbury)—Lieut. Sargeaunt; Ensign Banaster.
9th Company (Cirencester)—Ensign Dewe.
10th Company (Cheltenham)—Capt. Col. Wood; Lieut. Capt. Swiney; Ensign Speer: Hon. Assist.-Surg. Eves—by the Earl of Ducie, Lord Lieutenant.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.—1st Company (Brecon)—Ensign P. Lloyd; Hon. Surg. J. Williams.
2d Company (Brynmore)—Capt. Maund; Lieut. Bevan; Ensign C. Bailley.
3d Company (Crickhowell)—Lieut. F. Gwynne; Ensign J. Hotchkis—by Colonel J. L. V. Watkins, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Brecknock.

SUFFOLK.—1st Company (Ipswich)—Lieut. H. Haward; Ensign S. Westhorp.
2d Company (Framlingham)—Lieut. J. Peirson.
3d Company (Woodbridge)—Ensign A. G. Brooke.
4th Company (Bungay)—Capt. Margitson; Lieut. Man, Ensign Millard.
6th Company (Stowmarket)—Capt. W. R. Tyrell; Lieut. H. A. Oakes; Ensign T. M. Golding.
8th Company (Saxemundham)—Capt. W. B. Long; Lieut. G. W. Bates; Ensign E. Wade—by the Earl of Stradbroke, Lord-Lieutenant.

STIRLINGSHIRE.—1st Company (Stirling)—Capt. Graham Moir; Ensign Wilson.
2nd Company (Stirling)—Capt. F. Mackison Lennox, Capt. Peareth; Lieut. C. King.—by the Under Secretary of State for War, in the absence of the Duke of Montrose, Lord Lieutenant.

BUCKS.—1st Company (Great Marlow)—Ensign T. O. Wethered.
2d Company (High Wickham)—Lieut. H. H. Williams—by the Right Hon. Lord Carrington, Lord Lieutenant.

LANARK.—1st Company (Glasgow)—Ensign A. Morrison.
2nd Company (Glasgow University)—Capt. W. J. Macgregor Rankine; Lieut. J. M'Ghee.
3rd Company (Glasgow)—Capt. D. Dreghorn; Lieut. W. Cochran; Ensign W. Mactear.
4th Company (Glasgow, 1st Northern)—Major J. F. Jamieson; Capts. J. Taylor, A. K. Murray, J. G. Galbraith, J. G. Anderson, G. Anderson, A. Stein; Lieuts. J. Rankin, J. Fulton; Ensigns D. Winton, W. G. Murray, A. Pollock, P. Hamilton, jun., P. T. Hendry.

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5th Company (Glasgow)—Capt. J. Anderson: Lieut. J. Wilson; Ensign J. A. Wilson.
9th Company (Glasgow)—Capt. J. Robertson; Ensign H. Cowan.
10th Company (Glasgow)—Capt. W. S. Dixon; Lieut. O'Neil; Ensign J. Loudon.
11th Company (Glasgow)—Lieut. R. H. Leadbitter; Ensign H. Brown.
14th Company (Glasgow)—Capt. G. G. Gunniss; Lieut. T. R. Kerr; Ensign R. M'Lean Black.
15th Company (Glasgow)—Capt. A. B. M'Gregor; Ensign T. G. Wright.
16th Company (Glasgow)—Capt. Simpson; Ensign H. D. Muirhead.
17th Company (Glasgow)—Capt. W. Auld; Lieut. J. W. Guild; Ensign E. C. Montcath.
18th Company (Glasgow)—Ensign W. Lockhead, jun.
19th Company (Glasgow, 2d Northern)—Major D. Reid; Capts. J. W. Law, J. B. Thomson, M. Mitchell; Lieuts. T. L. Arnott, A. B. Dick, J. Mather, A. B. Stewart; Ensign R. B. Rodger.
21st Company (Glasgow)—Capt. Bong.
22nd Company (Glasgow)—Capt. R. O. Cogan.
29th Company (Coatbridge)—Capt. T. Jackson.
31st Company (Glasgow)—Capt. J. M'Intosh; Lieut. W. Eglin; Ensign J. M'Gregor.
32nd Company (Summerlee)—Capt. J. Neilson; Lieut. J. Lang.
33d Company (Parlick)—Capt. T. Wingate, Jun.; Ensign J. H. Hewit.
34th Company (Glasgow)—Capt. J. C. Crauford; Lieut. T. Russell; Ensign J. M'Farlane Wilson.
35th Company (Glasgow)—Capt. J. K. Clark; Ensign J. Russell, jun.
38th Company (Glasgow)—Capt. W. Boustead.
39th Company (Glasgow)—Capt. J. Burns; Lieut. R. D. Skeoch; Ensign J. H. N. Graham.
40th Company (Glasgow)—Capt. W. Rigby.
44th Company (Blantyre)—Capt. J. Reid; Lieut. J. H. Watkins; Ensign R. V. Reid, jun.
45th Company (Glasgow)—Captain J. Gowland; Lieut. J. Forbes; Ensign J. M'Culloch.
46th Company (Glasgow)—Capt. A. Henderson; Ensign M. Johnstone.
47th Company (Glasgow)—Capt. J. Mowat; Lieut. W. Smith.
48th Company (Airdrie)—Capt. J. Kydd; 2d Lieut. R. Addie.
50th Company (Glasgow)—Capt. J. W. Kerr; Ensign A. Wilson.
51st Company (Glasgow)—Capt. R. Buchanan.
52d Company (Glasgow)—Capt. J. Nisbet; Lieut. W. Forrest, jun.; Ensign E. P. Dykes.
54th Company (Glasgow)—Capt. T. Steel; Lieut. W. Morier.
55th Company (Lanark)—Capt. W. Bertram; Lieut. E. Gilroy.
56th Company—Capt. A. Turner; Lieut. J. Bain.
58th Company (Glasgow)—Capt. J. Thomson; Lieut. H. Colquhoun; Ensign R. M'Callum.
59th Company (Glasgow)—Ensign P. Robertson.
60th Company (Glasgow, Highland)—Capt. D. Macfarlan; Lieut. D. Campbell; Ensign W. Whyte, junr.; Hon. Assist.-Surg. T. D. Buchanan, M.D.
61st Company (Glasgow)—Capt. H. Reid; Lieut. G. M. Kerr; Ensign M. C. M'Gregor.
66th Company (Glasgow)—Ensign G. Stewart, junr.
67th Company (Glasgow)—Capt. R. Laidlaw; Lieut. T. Kennedy.
68th Company (Glasgow)—Ensign H. L. Graham.
74th Company—Lieut. W. Cumming; Ensign A. Sword.
75th Company—Capt. J. Wilson.
Lanarkshire.—Captain J. W. Kerr; Ensign A. Wilson.
Lanark—Capt. J. Boag—by the Under-Secretary for War, in the absence of the Duke of Hamilton, Lord Lieutenant.

KENT.—1st Company (Maidstone)—Capt. Major E. Scott; Lieut. W. Moore; Ensign L. D. Wigan; Hon. Chaplain Rev. W. A. Hill.
2nd Company (Ramsgate)—Capt. G. A. Young; Lieut. Burgess; Ensign Owen F. Daniel; Hon. Surg. J. T. Hillier.
3d Company (Lee)—Capt. H. B. Farnall; Lieut. H. D. Drury; Ensign W. H. L. Barnett; Hon. Surg. W. Carr; Chaplain Rev. E. T. Selwyn.
4th Company (Woolwich)—Capt. G. E. Thorold (Col.); Lieut. W. H. Carter; Ensign J. M. Butler.
5th Company (Canterbury)—Capt. E. Plummer; Lieut. H. G. Austin; Ensign H. T. Sankey; Hon. Surg. C. Holttum.
6th Company (Canterbury)—Capt. G. Austin; Lieut. A. Fielding; Ensign J. Delmar.
7th Company (Kidbrook)—Lieut. F. Morris; Ensign R. J. Walmesley.
8th Company (Sydenham)—Capt. J. Scott Russell; Lieut. J. H. Crossman; Ensign W. Morphew.
9th Company (Chatham)—Ensign Wm. Stevens.
11th Company (Farnborough)—Capt. M. Lubbock.
12th Company (Dartford)—Capt. T. H. Fleet; Lieut. C. Rashleigh; Ensign T. Butler; Surg. R. Tippetts.
13th Company (Greenwich)—Capt. J. R. Harris; Lieut. W. Bristow; Ensign T. W. Marchant; Hon. Assist.-Surg. W. Scott.
16th Company (Sittingbourne)—Capt. J. D. Dyke; Lieut. W. F. Baring; Ensign W. Gascoyne,
17th Company (Tunbridge Wells)—Capt. C. S. Fisher; Lieut. J. S. Wigg; Ensign C. R. F. Lutwidge.
18th Company (Bromley)—Capt. H. Bowden; Lieut. Satterthwaite; Ensign F. Norman.
19th Company (Rochester)—Lieut. A. Smith; Ensign B. Marsh.
21st Company (Lewisham)—Lieut. T. W. Parker; Ensign S. J. Newman.
23rd Company (Penshurst)—Capt. W. Wells; Ensign Turner.
25th Company (Blackheath Artisan Corps)—Lieut. W. P. J. Rogers; Ensign W. G. Barnes.
26th Company (Royal Arsenal, Woolwich Battalion)—Col.-Com. Col. Tulloh; Capts. Oram, Piper, Thorpe, Forrest, Toms, Tozer, Denton, Hay; Lieuts. Pitman, J. Smith, Rennell, Campbell, Henry, Butters, Liddell; Ensigns Smith, Rowe, Brown, Bell, Keeble, Horne, Shackle.—Introduced by Viscount Sydney, Lord Lieutenant.
27th Company (Deptford)—Capt. E. Wilkinson; Lieut. W. B. Pembroke; Ensign C. Stubbing; Hon. Assist.-Surg. E. Downing.
29th Company (Charlton)—Capt. Col. G. W. Congdon; Lieut. G. H. Graham; Ensign W. Caryl.

GLAMORGAN.—1st Company (Margam)—Lieuts. Talbot, Llewellyn; Ensigns Felton, Flower; Assist.-Surg. Prichard.
2d Company (Dowlais)—Capt. Clark; Lieut. Menelaus; Ensign Martin; Assist.-Surg. White.
3d Company (Swansea)—Capt. Dillwyn, M.P.; Lieut. Richardson; Ensign Richards; Assist.-Surg. Hall.
4th Company (Swansea)—Capt. H. Vivian, M.P.; Lieuts. J. Thomas, B. Herman; Ensigns E. Strick, C. Bath; Hon. Assist.-Surg. T. A. Essery.
5th Company (Penllergare)—Ensign W. Edmond.
6th Company (Swansea)—Capt. Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell; Ensign T. Nancarrow.
8th Company (Aberdare)—Capt. Bruce; Lieut. Powell; Ensign Partridge.
9th Company (Baglaw)—Lieut. W. P. Struve; Ensign G. Young.
10th Company (Cardiff)—Capt. R. Bassett; Lieut. F. R. Greenhill; Ensigns C. H. Williams, T. Watkins; Assist.-Surg. W. Taylor.
12th Company (Merthyr Tydvil)—Capt. W. Russell; Lieut. R. Jones; Ensign R. B. Collins; Hon. Assist.-Surg. E. Davies.
13th Company (Llandaff)—Lieut. E. W. David.
14th Company (Aberdare)—Capt. T. B. Powell; Lieut. T. Davies; Ensign F. Davis; Surg. R. Sloper.
15th Company (Neath)—Capt. J. H. Rowland; Lieut. W. G. Jones; Ensign P. H. Rowland.
16th Company (Cardiff)—Capt. C. W. David; Lieut. C. Waldron; Ensign J. B. Stockdale.
17th Company—Capt. S. J. Brown; Lieut. C. Radcliffe; Ensign R. O. Hodgson.
18th Company—Capt. R. T. Lee; Lieut. C. C. Temple; Ensign Robeson; Hon. Surg. J. H. Simpson.
19th Company—Capt. G. W. Chambers; Lieut. A. Hirst; Ensign W. Hirst.
21st Company—Capt. Pilkington; Lieut. Smith, Ensign Collinson.
22d Company—Capt. J. Robinson; Lieut. J. J. Cusins; Ensign G. Irwin.
30th Company—Lieut. B. Farrer; Ensign W. Yeardall—by Mr. C. N. M. Talbot, Lord Lieut.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—1st Company (Robin Hood Rifles)—Lieut.-Col. R. Crawfurd; Major E. Patchitt; Capts. Starey, R. Birkin, T. Birkin; F. Parsons, H. Smith, A. J. Mundella, F. J. Hadden, W. S. Morley; Lieuts. R. Patterson, J. Patterson, W. Lambert, R. Evans, J. S. Wright, C. Allcock, H. Farmer, F. Felkin; Ensigns B. Bradley, F. B. Baker, W. W. Miller, R. B. Bond, W. G. Johnson, L. Samuels; Ensign and Adjt. J. White, Hon. Surg. W. T. Robertson; Surg. T. Wright.
2d Company (East Retford)—Capt. C. S. Burnaby; Lieut. T. Wagstaff; Ensign J. Smith; Hon. Surg. W. Pritchard.
3d Company (Newark)—Lieut. W. Newton; Ensign J. H. Betts; Hon. Assist.-Surg. S. Job.
4th Company (Sherwood)—Capt. J. Salmond; Lieut. J. Paget; Ensign C. Seely; Surg. W. Sparke.
5th Company (Thorney Woodchase)—Ensign W. L. Huskinson.
6th Company (Collingham)—Lieut. T. S. Woolley.
7th Company (Worksop)—Capt. Mason—by the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lieutenant.

MERIONETHSHIRE—1st Company (Bala)—Capt. H. J. Richardson; Lieut. W. P. Glegg. By Lord Mostyn, Lord-Lieutenant.

YORKSHIRE, West Riding.—1st Company (York)—Capt.-Commandant Major G. Briggs; Lieut. E. Lloyd; Ensign J. H. Severne: Hon. Surg. T. C. Paley.
2d Company—Capt. J. Meek; Lieut. G. Sutton; Ensign H. Wood.
10th Corps (Huddersfield), No. 1 Company—Capt.-Commandant H. F. Beaumont; Lieut. T. Batley; Ensign J. A. Harrison; Hon. Surg. T. A. Bottomley.
2d Company—Capt. T. P. Crosland; Lieut. T. Brook; Ensign T. Brooke.
3rd Company—Lieut. T. Learoyd; Ensign J. Day.
3rd Corps (Bradford)—Major-Commandant S. Cunliffe Lister; Capts. A. B. Foster, W. Brayshay, H. S. Hirst; Lieuts. G. Bankart, John Foster, S. M. Smith, J. Farrar.
7th Corps (Halifax)—Major Ackroyd; Capts. Kirk, Holdsworth, Ingram; Lieuts. Emmet, Franklin, Holroyde, Fuller, Haigh; Ensigns Sowerby, Holdsworth, Barstow, Appleyard.
11th Corps (Leeds)—Major-Commandant W. J. Armitage; Capts. A. Horsfall, J. Wilkinson, T. J. Kinnear; Lieuts. D'Arcy, S. Blackburne, J. Kitson, J. Piper, E. Markland, J. W. Atkinson; Ensigns H. Appleton, L. Smith, R. J. Hudson; Surgeon Dr. G. P. Smith.
12th Corps (Skipton); Capt. M. Wilson; Lieut. G. Robinson; Ensign H. Alcock.
2d Hallamshire Corps—Major-Commandant Wilson Overend; Capts. J. Brown, N. Creswick, J. G. A. Creswick, J. E. Vickers, W. Bragge; Lieuts. J. D. Ellis, A. Vickers, W. Prest, H. Webster, J. H. Waterfall; Ensigns F. G. Wood, J. Marshall, C. Smith, M. Flockton, J. Brown.
9th Company (Wakefield)—Captain J. H. Holdsworth; Lieut. J. B. Charlesworth; Ensign G. W. Alder.
15th Company (North Craven)—Ensign J. Ingleby.
16th Company (Harrogate)—Capt. J. J. Harrison; Lieut. J. Holt; Ensign H. Dury.
17th Company (Knaresborough)—Capt. S. J. Brown; Lieut. C. Radcliffe; Ensign R. O. Hodson.
18th Company (Pontefract)—Capt. R. T. Lee; Lieut. C. C. Templer; Ensign Robdson; H. Surg. J. H. Simpson.
19th Company (Rotherham)—Capt. G. W. Chambers; Lieut. A. Hirst: Ensign W. Hirst.
21st Company (Doncaster)—Capt. Pilkington; Lieut. Smith; Ensign Collinson.
22nd Company (Leeds)—Capt. J. Robinson; Lieut. J. J. Cusins; Ensign G. Irwin.
24th Company (Eccleshill)—Lieut. B. Farrer; Ensign W. Yewdall.
25th Company (Guiseley)—Capt. M. W. Thompson; Lieut. H. G. Baker; Ensign J. L. White.
27th Company (Huddersfield)—Capt. Bentley Shaw; Ensign Geo. H. Greenwood. H. A. Surg. Fred. Greenwood.—By Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord-Lieutenant.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—1st Company (Leicester)—Lieut. A. Donisthorpe; Ensign S. Harris.
3d Company (Melton Mowbray)—Capt. Clarke, Lieut. Marriott, Ensign Oldham; Hon. Assist.-Surg. Whitchurch.
4th Company (Leicester)—Capt. G. F. Hodges.
5th Company (Leicester)—Capt. R. Brewin, Lieut. J. T. Wordsworth; Ensign C. S. Smith—by the Under Secretary of State for War in the absence of the Duke of Rutland, Lord-Lieutenant.

MIDLOTHIAN.—(1st Leith Corps) 1st Company—Capt. D. R. Macgregor; Lieut. W. S. Gavin.
2d Company—Capt. W. Marjoribanks; Surg. Struthers, M.D.
3d Company—Capt. J. Gillon; Lieut. A. Todd.
4th Company (Leith)—Capt. A. F. Kedslie; Lieut. W. Henry; Ensign J. Kidd—by the Under-Secretary of State, in the absence of the Duke of Buccleugh, Lord Lieutenant.

ABERDEENSHIRE.—6th Company (Aberdeen)—Capts. H. Robinson, R. Abernethy, W. Stevenson, W. Jopp, W. Esplin; Lieuts. A. Skeine, C. Lyal Grant, W. Duthie, W. Adamson; Ensigns W. Scott, P. Cooper, J. M. Clarke—by Col. Fraser, Vice-Lieutenant.

CINQUE PORTS.—1st Company (Hastings)—Capt. the Hon. G. Waldegrave; Lieut. V. B. Crake; Ensign J. Rock.
2d Company (Rye)—Capt. W. Mackinnon, M.P.; Lieut. E. D. Saunders, Ensign F. Bellingham; Dr. R. C. Davies.
1st Subdivision (Hythe)—Ensign J. Watts, jun.
7th Company—Capt. C. J. Cox; Lieut. J. Standring; Ensign W. Price; Hon. Assist.-Surg. W. H. Thornton—by the Under-Secretary for War, in the absence of the Marquis of Dalhousie, Lord Warden.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—1st Company (Chepstow)—Capt. J. L. Baldwyn; Lieut. J. Evans; Ensign J. P. Carruthers.
2nd Company (Newport)—Ensigns L. A. Homfray, W. G. Cartwright.
3rd Company (Pontypool)—Capt. Rodon; Lieut. Hawkins; Assistant Surgeon, J. Essex.
4th Company (Tredegar)—Capt. S. G. Homfray; Lieut. N. Coates; Ensign R. Waters.
5th Company (Pontypool)—Lieut. R. Steel, Ensign C. Conway.
6th Company—Capt. J. P. King; Lieut. A. Evans; Ensign E. Isaacson; Hon. Surgeon T. Prosser.
7th Company—Capt. R. J. Cathcart; Lieut. J. Phillpotts; Ensign J. H. Willmett—by the Under-Secretary for War, in the absence of Mr. Hanbury Leigh, Lord-Lieutenant.

CORNWALL.—1st Company (Penzance)—Capt. G. B. Tremenheere; Lieut. H. Dobree.
2d Company (Camborne)—Capt. J. S. Bickford; Lieut. T. Hutchinson; Ensign W. Pike.
4th Company (Liskeard)—Capt. I. S. Hawker; Lieut. C. Childs; Ensign Sobey.
5th Company (Callington)—Capt. J. Kempthorne; Lieut. B. Snell.
6th Company (Launceston)—Lieut. Hanson.
7th Company (Helston)—Capt. T. P. Tyacke; Lieut. F. V. Hill; Ensign G. Reid.
8th Company (Penrhyn)—Lieut. F. Gilbert Ennis.
9th Company (St. Austell)—Lieut. E. Carlyon.
10th Company—Lieut. E. Hamley; Ensign P. J. Wallis.
11th Company (Truro)—Lieut. F. H. Cock; Ensign E. Parkyn.
12th Company (Truro)—Capt. Collins; Lieut. Henderson—by Lord Vivian, Lord-Lieutenant.

ROSS-SHIRE.—1st Company (Invergordon)—Capt. R. B. E. Macleod; Lieut. D. Munro.
2d Company (Dingwall)—Capt. S. Mackenzie (of Seaforth).
3d Company (Avoch)—Lieut. A. G. Mackenzie—by Col. Baillie, Lord Lieutenant.

WORCESTER.—1st Company (Wolverley)—Capt. Knight; Lieut. Hancocks; Ensign Hancocks.
2d Company (Tenbury)—Captain Lowe; Lieut. Norris; Ensign M'Laughlin.
3d Company (Kidderminster)—Capt. A. Talbot; Lieut. J. Dixon; Ensign A. Brinton.
4th Company (Kidderminster)—Capt. W. T. Knapp; Lieut. G. A. Bird; Ensign H. G. Motteram.
5th Company (Bewdley)—Captain Marcy; Lieut. Bury; Ensign Beddoe.
7th Company (Dudley)—Capt. H. M. Wainwright; Lieut. F. Sandars; Ensign C. C. Hewitt.
8th Company (Stourport)—Capt. J. Rogers; Lieut. C. Harrison; Ensign B. Danks.
9th Company (Stourbridge)—Capt. Foster; Lieut. Grazebrook; Ensign Evers.
10th Company (Pershore)—Capt. H. Scobell; Lieut. T. Shekell; Ensign E. Ball.
11th Company (Worcestershire)—Lieut.-Commanding Sir H. E. Lambert; Capt. Workman; Lieut. Smythe; Ensign Foster—by Lord Lyttleton, Lord Lieutenant.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.—1st Company (Inverness)—Capt. C. L. Mackenzie; Ensign H. C. Macandrew—by Lord Lovat, Lord-Lieutenant.

WARWICKSHIRE.—1st Company (Birmingham)—Lieut.-Col.-Commandant Hon. C. G. Scott; Capts. J. W. Sanders, J. O. Mason, Lieuts. T. H. Gem, W. B. Briggs; Ensign T. Burt; Surgeon Alfred Hill.
2nd Company (Coventry)—Capt. J. W. Hartopp; Lieut. J. Y. Robins; Ensign R. Caldicott.
4th Company (Rugby)—Capt. J. Atty; Lieut. G. C. Benn; Ensign T. M. Wratislaw.
5th Company (Warwick and Leamington)—Capt. J. Machen; Lieut. R. C. Heath; Ensign E. Muntz.
6th Company (Birmingham)—Capt. A. Attwood; Lieut. C. Reeves; Ensign B. Chesshire.
7th Company (Stratford-on-Avon)—Capt. H. Perrott; Lieut. C. E. Flower; Ensign W. H. Hunt.
8th Company (Birmingham)—Capt. T. Lloyd; Lieut. T. Dixon; Ensign H. Barclay.
9th Company (Birmingham)—Capt. F. Elkington; Lieut. S. D. Williams; Ensign C. C. Scholefield.
10th Company (Birmingham)—Capt. G. A. Everitt; Ensign W. Kimberley.
11th Company (Birmingham)—Capt. C. Ratcliff; Ensign T. T Slaney.
12th Company (Birmingham)—Capt. C. Richards; Lieut. I. Hollis—by the Under-Secretary for War, in the absence of Lord Leigh, Lord-Lieutenant.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—1st Company (Lincoln)—Capt.-Commandant C. Amcotts; Capt. Trollope; Lieuts. Shuttleworth, Carline, Clayton; Surg. Walsh.
2nd Company (Louth)—Capt. W. H. Smyth; Lieut. W. Chaplin.
4th Company (Boston)—Capt. Hopkins; Lieut. Wright; Ensign Gee; Hon. Surg. Tuxford.
5th Company (Stamford)—Capt. Lieut.-Col. Cautley; Lieut. R. N. Newcomb; Ensign J. Phillips.
12th Company (Barton-upon-Humber)—Ensign J. Stephenson.
13th Company (Spalding)—Capt. T. Hilliam; Lieut. F. T. Selby; Ensign A. Maples, jun.; Hon. Chaplain Rev. E. Moore, M.A.; Hon. Assist.-Surg. Dr. A. Ball.
14th Company (North Holland Volunteers)—Hon. Assist.-Surg. S. B. Roberts, M.D.—by the Under Secretary of State for War in the absence of the Earl of Yarborough, Lord Lieutenant.

DENBIGH.—1st Company (Wrexham)—Capt. Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P.; Lieuts. H. M'Corquodale, J. D. Pugh, R. C. Roberts; Ensign C. Napier—by Col. M. Biddulph, M.P., Lord-Lieutenant.

HAMPSHIRE.—1st Company (Winchester)—Capt.-Col. Faunce; Lieut.-Capt. Simeon; Ensign Godwin; Hon. Surg. Mr. La Croix.
3rd Company (Lymington)—Capt. S. Barry; Lieut. St. Barbe; Ensign Wilson.
4th Company (Havant)—Capt. Davison; Lieut. Longcroft; Ensign Birt; Hon. Assist.-Surg. Stedman—by the Marquis of Winchester, Lord-Lieutenant.

SOMERSET.—1st Company (Bath)—Capt. J. R. Ford; Lieut. F. T. Inman; Ensign H. B. Inman; Hon. Assist.-Surg. J. S. Bartrum.
2d Company (Bathwick)—Capt. E. F. Anstey; Lieut. W. H. Burne Hon. Assist.-Surg. E. L. Bagshawe.
3d Company (Taunton)—Lieut. A. Allen; Ensign R. Easton.
4th Company (Burnham)—Capt. B. T. Allen; Lieut. J. Allen; Ensign C. J. B. Mais.
5th Company (Bridgewater and Polden-hill)—Lieut. Bate.
6th Company (Weston-super-Mare)—Capt. J. A. Law; Lieut. S. E. Baker; Ensign C. Whitting.
7th Company (Keynsham)—Capt. J. J. C. Ireland; Lieut. C. J. Simmons; Ensign H. Lyne.
8th Company (Wellington)—Capt. Burridge; Lieut. Thomas; Ensign Bridge.
9th Company (Williton)—Lieut. Halliday; Ensign Blommart.
10th Company (Wells)—Capt. Lovell; Lieut. Foster; Ensign Berryman.
12th Company (Wiveliscombe)—Ensign B. Boucher; Assist.-Surg. Dr. J. Nicholls.
17th Company (Lyncombe)—Lieut. G. J. Robertson; Ensign J. S. Falkner.
18th Company (Walcot)—Capt. B. H. Holme; Lieut. A. W. Weston; Ensign R. A. Cook—by Lord Portman, Lord-Lieut. of the county.

FORFARSHIRE.—1st Forfarshire Corps (Dundee)—Captains Alison, Anderson, Pitcairn, Low, Cox, Miller; Lieuts. Jack, Small, Johnston, Barrie; Ensigns Stephen, Bell, Walker, Marshall, Kay, Thain.
3d Company (Arbroath)—Capt. Dickson.
4th Company (Arbroath)—Capt. Muir; Lieut. Anderson.
5th Company (Montrose)—Lieut. Smart—by Lord Panmure, Lord-Lieutenant.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE—1st Company (Cambridge)—Capt. W. P. Prest; Lieut. F. Barlow; Ensign A. D. Claydon; Surg. F. R. Hall.
2d Company (Wisbeach)—Capt. F. D. Fryer; Lieut. F. Jackson; Ensign R. Young; Hon. Surg. F. Fawssett.
3d Company (University Volunteers)—Major J. Baker; Capts. Holland, Burn, Hughes, Newbery, Sturges; Lieuts. Royds, Boulnois, Smith, Willis, Darroch, Northey, Mortlock, Hardy; Ensigns Harvey, Ingham, Bayford, Hankey, Scriven, Oakely; Surg. Haviland, M.D., the Rev. W. Emery, Chaplain.
4th Company (Whittlesea)—Lieut. E. Loomes; Ensign W. H. Bowker—by the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord-Lieutenant.

SHROPSHIRE.—1st Company (Shrewsbury)—Lieut. W. H. Bayley; Ensign C. Chandler; Surg. W. J. Clement.
2d Company (Market Drayton)—Lieut. W. M. Wilkinson; Ensign G. G. Warren; Hon. Assist.-Surg. F. J. Sandford.
3d Company (Whitchurch)—Lieut. W. L. Brookes; Ensign C. Clay; Surg. Thomas Groome.
4th Company (Bridgenorth)—Capt. J. C. Lloyd; Lieut. H. Smith; Ensign W. Bache; Hon. Assistant-Surg. A. Matthias.
5th Company (Condover)—Capt. W. J. Hope Edwardes.
6th Company (Much Wenlock)—Capt. W. Lowndes; Lieut. . C. Blakeway; Ensign W. R. Anstice.
7th Company (Wellington)—Capt. T. C. Eyton; Ensign W. Anslow.
9th Company (Shrewsbury)—Capt. W. Field; Lieut. W. Patchett; Ensign A. Peele; Chaplain Rev. F. W. Kittermuster; Surg. E. Burd, M.D.—by Viscount Hill, Lord-Lieutenant.

LONDON.—(London Rifle Brigade)—Lieut.-Col. G. M. Hicks; Major E. Eastwick; Adjt. A. T. Ewens; Surg. W. C. May; Assist.-Surg. J. L. Propert.
1st Company—Capt. W. A. Rose; Lieut. J. W. Carter; Ensign R. Hanson.
2d Company—Capt. W. F. Allen; Lieut. T. D. Sewell; Ensign E. Kennard.
3d Company—Capt. W. Gardner; Lieut. G. Simms; Ensign R. Pinkney.
4th Company—Capt. H. R. Poole; Lieut. F. G. Finch; Ensign C. Hopkinson.
5th Company—Lieut. G. Dollond; Ensign F. W. Stretton.
6th Company—Capt. J. E. Pawson; Lieut. W. Hopkinson; Ensign C. F. Worrwork.
7th Company—Lieut. M'Lachlan; Ensign W. W. Towse.
8th Company—Lieut. W. Bainbridge; Ensign J. A. Carson.
9th Company—Lieut. W. Haywood; Ensign H. F. Vallance.
10th Company—Ensign C. M. Frodsham—by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

EAST YORK.—1st Company (Hull)—Major Pease; Capt. Cooke; Lieut. Parker; Ensign Brodrick; Hon. Assist.-Surg. Arden.
2d Company (Hull)—Capt. Bannister; Lieut. Ayre; Ensign Winkley.
3d Company (Howden)—Lieut. E. W. Clarke; Ensign T. Carter.
4th Company (Hull)—Captain Norwood; Ensign Ringrose; Hon. Assist.-Surg. Holden.
5th Company (Bridlington)—Capt. T. Prickett; Lieut. T. Harland; Ensign J. Barugh; Hon. Chaplain Rev. H. Barnes; Hon. Assist.-Surg. J. Allison.
6th Company (Beverley)—Lieut. R. Hodgson; Ensign H. W. Bainton.
7th Company (Hull)—Capt. White; Lieut. Blyth; Ensign Glover; Hon. Assist.-Surg. Gibson—by Lord Wenlock, Vice-Lieutenant.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—1st Company (Hertford)—Capt. Earl Cowper; Lieut. W. R. Baker; Ensign Hon. H. Cowper.
2d Company (Watford)—Lieut. Hon. R. Capel; Ensign C. F. Humbert.
4th Company (Ashridge)—Capt. P. Cust; Lieut. W. Paxton—by the Earl of Verulam, Lord-Lieutenant.

PERTHSHIRE.—1st Company (Perth)—Capt. G. Moncrieff; Lieut. W. Duncan; Ensign T. W. Greig.
2d Company (Perth)—Lieut. R. Walker; Ensign F. Sandeman—by the Under-Secretary of State for War, in the absence of the Earl of Kinnoull, Lord-Lieutenant.

KINCARDINESHIRE.—2d Company (Banchory)—Lieut. B. Ferguson.—by the Under Secretary of State for War, in the absence of the Earl of Kintore, Lord-Lieutenant.

HAVERFORDWEST.—1st Company—Capt. Xavier Peel; Lieut. R. Carrow—by Mr. S. H. Phillips, Lord-Lieutenant.

HADDINGTON.—3d Company (Haddington)—Capt. Roughead—by the Under Secretary of State for War, in the absence of the Marquis of Tweeddale, Lord-Lieutenant.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—1st Company (Ryde)—Lieut. Sir H. Oglander, Bart.; Ensign A. F. Leeds; Surg. J. F. Ollard.
2d Company (Newport)—Capt. Sir J. Simeon, Bart.; Lieut. H. Estcourt; Ensign J. Tooke.
3d Company (Ryde)—Lieut. G. Rendall; Ensign E. Edwards.
5th Company (Ventnor)—Lieut.-Commanding A. Hambrough; Ensign C. F. Fisher—by Viscount Eversley, the Governor of the Isle of Wight.

AYR.—1st Company (Kilmarnock)—Capt. J. H. Picken; Lieut. R. Railton; Ensign T. B. Andrews.
2d Company (Irvine)—Capt. J. Smith; Lieut. J Paterson; Ensign A. Gilmour.
3d Company (Ayr)—Lieut. Paton.
4th Company (Largs)—Lieut. G. Elder; Ensign A. Blair.
5th Company (Maybole)—Capt. D. Browne, Lieut. W. Murray.
7th Company (Saltcoats and Stevenston)—Capt. R. K. Barbour—by Earl of Eglintoun, Lord-Lieutenant of the county.

DUMFRIES.—1st Company (Dumfries)—Capt. Dudgeon; Lieut. Sloan, Ensign Gordon.

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3d Company (Upper Nithsdale)—Capt. J. Kennedy; Lieut. H. D. B. Hyslop; Ensign W. O. Macqueen—by the Under-Secretary of State for War, in the absence of the Earl of Dalkeith, Lord-Lieutenant.

ELGIN.—3rd Company (Elgin)—Capt. W. Culbard; Lieut. H. Squire; Ensign C. Cumming. By the Hon. G. S. Duff, Lord-Lieutenant.

ARGYLL.—1st Company (Dunoon)—Lieut. C. R. Broun. By the Under-Secretary of State for War, in the absence of the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord-Lieutenant.

CARDIGAN.—2d Company (Aberystwith)—Capt.-Com. W .E. Richardes, Ensign T. O. Morgan.

3rd Company (Aberbank); Lieut. T. D. Lloyd, Commandant. By the Under Secretary of State for War, in the absence of Mr. E. L. Pryse, Lord-Lieutenant.

DURHAM.—1st Company (Stockton-on-Tees)—Capt. R. Thompson commanding; Lieuts. G. M. Watson, T. H. Close; Ensign W. B. Mills.

3rd Company (Sunderland)—Capt.-Com. T. E. Chapman; Capts. E. T. Gourley, R. O. Harrison, T. Burn; Lieuts. C. T. Potts, F. C. Huntley, A. W. Dixon, J. Baron; Ensigns R. Iliff, T. Reed, J. Smurthwaite; Surg. F. H. Johnson.

6th Company (South Shields)—Capt. J. Williamson; Lieut. C. W. Anderson; Ensign C. Young; Hon.-Assist.-Surg. R. B. Ridley.

8th Company (Gateshead)—Capt.-Commandant G. H. L. Hawks; Capt. S. W. Hawks; Lieut. B. Bigger; Ensign W. S. Lishman; Surg. W. Robinson, M.D.—By the Under-Secretary for War, in the absence of the Earl of Durham, Lord Lieutenant.

BUTE.—1st Company (Rothesay) — Capt. A. Mackirdy; Lieut. D. Macbeth; Ensign C. F. Maclachlan—by the Under-Secretary for War, in the absence of Lieut.-Col. J. Crighton Stuart, Lord-Lieutenant.

NORTH YORKSHIRE.—1st Company (Malton) — Capt. Copperthwaite; Lieut. Walker; Surg. Jones.

3rd Company (Hovingham)—Capt. Worsley; Lieut. Stephens.

12th Company—Capt. C. Other; Lieut. F. Chapman—by the Earl of Zetland, Lord-Lieutenant.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.—1st Company (Row)—Lieut. C. D. Wilson.

8th Company (Gareloch)—Lieut.-Com. J. Cabbell.

2d Company (East Kilpatrick)—Capt. A. C. Colquhoun; Lieut. J. L. Ewing; Ensign H. Kirkwood—by the Under-Secretary of State for War, in the absence of Sir J. Colquhoun, Lord-Lieutenant.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—1st Company (Carnarvon)—Lieut. J. Francis.

2nd Company (Carnarvon)—Lieut. H. Roberts.

3rd Company (Carnarvon)—Capt. H. R. Williams; Lieut. J. Poole; Ensign Recs.

4th Company (Tremadoc)—Captain E. W. Mathew; Lieut. Owen; Ensign J. Jones.

5th Company (Pwllheli)—Capt. R. Carreg; Lieut. Hughes; Ensign Pugh.—By Sir Richard Bulkeley, Bart., Lord-Lieutenant.

MONTGOMERY.—1st Company (Newtown)—Capt. J. P. Drew; Lieut. R. E. Jones; Ensign D. Lloyd.—By the Under-Secretary of State for War, in the absence of Lord Sudeley, the Lord-Lieutenant.

CARMARTHEN.—1st Company (Llandilo)—Capt. Viscount Emlyn; Lieut. J. L. Thomas.

2d Company (Carmarthen)—Capt. B. Edwardes; Lieut. H. Norton; Ensign J. Lewis; Surg. D. Watkin.—By the Earl of Cawdor, Lord-Lieutenant.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—1st Company (Kirkcudbright)—Capt. W. K. Lawrie.

2nd Company (Castle Douglas)—Capt. J. Mackie, M.P.; Lieut. J. Bell—by the Earl of Selkirk, Lord-Lieutenant.

FIFE.—1st Company (Dunfermline)—Capt.-Commandant E. Beveridge; Lieut. W. Matthewson; Ensign W. G. Dobie.

2nd Company (Cupar)—Capt. K. Mathieson; Lieut. J. Landale—by the Under-Secretary of State for War, in the absence of the Earl of Elgin, Lord-Lieutenant.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—1st Company (Bedford)—Lieut. T. Jackson; Ensign J. Howard; Hon. Surg. G. F. D. Evans—by the Under-Secretary for War, in the absence of the Duke of Bedford, Lord-Lieutenant.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE—1st Company—Lieut.-Col.-Com. Sir J. Fife; Major R. R. Redmayne; Lieuts. R. Y. Green, T. Gray; Ensign C. E. Crighton; Surg. J. A. Angus.

2nd Company—Capt. W. A. Mather; Lieut. W. Nesham, Jun.; Ensign A. M. Dunn.

3rd Company—Capt. H. Scott; Lieut. W. H. Welford; Ensign J. M. Burnup.

4th Company—Capt. H. L. Pattinson; Lieut. A. Laing; Ensign W. Laing.

5th Company—Capt. W. D. Cruddas; Lieut. C. J. Cruddas; Ensign J. C. Jobbling.

6th Company—Capt. J. F. Tone; Lieut. W. W. Smith; Ensign T. Mordeu.

8th Company—Capt. C. W. Bousfield—by the Under-Secretary of State for War.

SELKIRKSHIRE.—*(Gala Shells)*—*Ensign A. L. Cochrane—by the* Under-Secretary for War, in the absence of Lord Polwarth, Lord-Lieutenant.

RADNORSHIRE.—1st Company (Presteigne)—Capt. R. B. Mynors; Lieut. J. Beavan; Ensign H. M. Jones; Chaplain Rev. C. Blackburn; Surg. T. Adney—*by Sir J. Walsh, Bart., Lord-Lieutenant.*

An officer of the Westminster Volunteers thus describes the ceremony of the presentation to Her Majesty:—"The presentation—if it may be so called—was the simplest affair imaginable. I looped up my sword, but even this was unnecessary, for there was no taking off of glove, no kneeling, and no kissing of hand, as at an ordinary levee. All the formality was the following:—As the captain of each company approached the Queen he handed a card, containing his own name and that of the lieutenant and ensign accompanying him to a gentleman-in-waiting, who passed it to the Lord Chamberlain, this personage standing immediately to the right of the Queen. The Lord Chamberlain then read the name of each individual as he arrived before her Majesty. The Queen then graciously bowed, and the officer passed on, returning the royal condescension as gracefully as he might, and also, if he had sufficient presence of mind, bowing to Prince Albert, who sat to the left of her Majesty, the Prince of Wales being on the right. It was essential, in retiring from the royal presence, to back a few paces in order to double round the opposite side of the throne-room, the path to be traversed being in the form of a horseshoe. I could not help, for a moment, pitying Her Majesty, when I remembered that she would have to receive two thousand officers—(the greatest number ever known at a levee has been, I believe, one thousand)—the mere physical exertion of making two thousand bows must be frightfully exhausting. The Presence Chamber was, of course, filled with high court functionaries and a number of gentlemen-at-arms. On quitting this sanctum sanctorum of royalty you had to run the gauntlet of the gaze of the mass of Volunteers still waiting, and a number of spectators. It was fortunate that my presentation was over at an early hour, because it enabled me to get a little needful airing before returning home to write this, as notwithstanding all I had heard of the closeness and inconvenience of the suite of reception-rooms in St. James's Palace, it was exceeded by the reality.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE DINNER.

A banquet took place in St. James's Hall, under the presidency of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Commander-in-Chief, organised by the Secretary and Committee of the proposed Volunteer Service Club.

The great hall, with the exception of simple devices in flags ranged round the sides of the galleries, was devoid of any but its customary decorations. There were six tables, extending nearly the whole length of the magnificent chamber, at the top of these the principal table, and beyond it two others which were elevated in the orchestra. The guests numbered altogether about 680, and as nearly the whole of these were officers of Volunteer corps in their respective uniforms, it may readily be imagined that the effect was imposing, though much less glittering than an assemblage of officers of the regular Army.

We have seen complaints to the effect that statements were made to persons intending to dine by the managers of the dinner which induced them to purchase tickets and that those statements were not adhered to subsequently. It is alleged by the writers that they were informed extra accommodation would be afforded at a sort of *succursale* banquet on the basement story below the Hall, at which Lord Ranelagh was to have presided, but that no such entertainment took place, a fact we think on which those who intended to be present should rather be congratulated, considering the proposed site of the feast.

The galleries were graced by the appearance of many ladies in full evening dress.

At seven o'clock a flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of the Royal Chairman, who was loudly cheered on entering the hall.

His Royal Highness was supported on his right by the Lord Chancellor, and on his left by Earl Spencer. There were also at the chief table Lord Colville, Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks, Captain Mildmay, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Hon. Captain Bruce, the Lord Mayor, Viscount Valletort, Earl of Dudley, the Marquis of Abercorn, Earl de Grey and Ripon, Earl Grosvenor, Lord Elcho, the Lord Advocate, Hon. Colonel Lindsay, Colonel M'Murdo, General Tremenheere, Sir. G. Tremenheere, Mr. Deedes, M.P., &c. &c.

Grace having been said by the Rev. J. E. Cox, of the South Middlesex Militia, who appeared in the full uniform of the corps,

His Royal Highness the Chairman, who on rising was most enthusiastically greeted, said that in the discharge of his duty as chairman he had now to propose the first toast, and it was one which he had never the smallest difficulty in proposing at any great meeting in this country. But if there were a time or an occasion on which there would be even less difficulty than ordinarily, it would be on that occasion, when he saw around him so many gentlemen whom he had now the honour to address, and who had come there to prove their devotion and loyalty to their Sovereign, and their determination, at the sacrifice of their own personal comforts, to support the honour and interests of the country in any emergency. He would therefore not detain them longer by calling upon them at once to drink with him "The Health of Her Majesty," to thank her for the reception which they had met with that day in her palace, with which he was sure they were all delighted, and to offer her their homage as volunteer officers.

The toast having been responded to with repeated rounds of applause,

The Royal Chairman next gave "The Healths of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Albert, Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," and in doing so mentioned that the Prince of Wales had become colonel of the Oxford University Volunteer Corps.

Earl De Grey and Ripon then rose and asked them to drink "The health of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army." He would not remind them of the enthusiasm which that toast had ever awakened amongst Englishmen, and they were particularly fortunate on that occasion in having the presence of his Royal Highness. The volunteer service were not the rivals of the Army, but only intended to supplement it, and aid its labours; and his Royal Highness had been pleased to mark his sense of the movement, not only by presiding over them on that occasion, but by consenting to become an officer of a Volunteer corps. He (Earl De Grey) could speak from his own official knowledge of the valuable assistance his Royal Highness had given to every measure calculated to give effect to that movement, sometimes under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty, therefore he was sure that not only the spirit of loyalty which animated every Englishman, but the respect and regard which they all felt for his Royal Highness, would induce them to respond most cordially to the toast which he had proposed.

The toast was drunk amidst great and prolonged cheering.

His Royal Highness, in replying to the toast, said—My lords and gentlemen, I rise to respond to the toast which has been so kindly and considerately given by my noble friend the Under-Secretary of State for War, who has personally taken such an interest, and so large a share in the organisation and extension of the Volunteer movement. Gentlemen, I have myself the honour and advantage of being selected as honorary colonel of a Volunteer corps, but I was, nevertheless, not a little surprised at the request made by my noble friend, that I should take the chair on this occasion. When I was first informed that this great meeting was to take place, and that a wish was expressed that I should preside, I certainly felt some diffidence in the matter as to my selection for that position. On reflection, however, it occurred that there would be no better mode of proving to the nation at large that the Army was delighted to see this movement going on than by the head of the Army occupying the chair on this occasion. It is with those feelings that I am glad now, in my red coat, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, to meet the Volunteers of the kingdom in their dresses of various descriptions. Having had the pleasure and satisfaction of meeting you under the circumstances I have described, I must pay you the compliment of saying that a better "turn-out" of officers I hardly ever saw. I am delighted to hear what has fallen from my noble friend. He said that the Volunteer movement was not intended to supplant the Army, but that it was a reserve which might be rendered available for the defence of the country in any emergency. Gentlemen, that is entirely my view of the case. The position which you take is the very thing which will render the movement valuable: it is the very thing that is wanted; and it will, in my judgment, secure us from any danger which is likely to threaten us. On the part of the Army, therefore, gentlemen, I beg to thank you for the honour you have done us in drinking our health; and I accept with pleasure and satisfaction the voluntary assistance which, on all important occasions, I am persuaded you will give the Army. The speech of the Duke was received with the liveliest satisfaction repeatedly expressed.

His Royal Highness then, in very complimentary terms, proposed "The Navy," which was briefly acknowledged by Mr. W. H. De Carteret, Paymaster, R.N.

His Royal Highness the Chairman then proposed the toast of the evening—"The Volunteer Service"—and in doing so spoke as follows:—I can only congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the large assembly that I see around me this evening, for it is an earnest of what this movement really means. It is a proof, in my opinion, of your anxious desire that this movement should continue. To make it really valuable, of course it must be continuous. Were it not so, indeed, it would be utterly impossible to count with any degree of certainty upon the force which this country could put forward in time of need. It is undoubtedly essential, therefore, that the movement, if it is to be of any use at all, should be sustained. Now, gentlemen, some people object to the movement because it is an aggressive one. I consider that it is not at all aggressive. It is the last thing I should think of to put it upon any such ground. It is simply a movement of defence. It is a movement called for by the altered circumstances of the time, and the age in which we live. England was formerly very snug and secure behind her wooden walls, which took care that no one with hostile intentions could possibly come to her across the Channel from any quarter of the globe. Now, however, the improvements of science come upon us with such rapidity that we scarcely know from day to day what the next day will bring forth. Look at the Whitworth gun—look at the Armstrong gun. All these circumstances put together led us to the conviction that to be in a state of real comfort, ease, and security, it is essential—it is absolutely necessary—that a great country, a great empire such as ours, should be always secure against attack. Now, what are panics but a sense of insecurity. Gentlemen, we are not afraid of anybody—but, in order not to be afraid, we ought to be prepared. That, gentlemen, is just what we wish to be, and just what we are; and I am sure that I, for my own part, as well all everybody in this hall and everybody in this country, wie rejoice if our services shall never be called for, unless it be on some festive occasion like the present; but, on the other hand, if they should be called for more serious purposes, I am sure there is not one person here—there is not one in the country—who would not come forward and exclaim, "Here we are; come if you dare!" (A tremendous burst of applause). I cannot help saying that there could be no greater error than to allow the army to get into a state of inefficiency. That would be a great error, gentlemen, on your part. With your ordinary avocations you cannot devote much time to drill without great inconvenience, and therefore you cannot wish the army not to be maintained in a high degree of efficiency. The army is the first defence of the country, the militia is the next; the volunteer force is the reserve in aid of both these forces. (Cheers). There has of late been a great deal said about 'loose drill.' Loose drill is in fact very excellent drill. As a military man I look upon loose drill as a very difficult thing to master. In learning what use to make of this tree and that bush there is a great deal more than meets the eye at first sight, and I believe that until you can drill steadily it is impossible for you to drill loosely. Having thus characterised the position in which we relatively stand to the other portions of the military service of the country, I can only say that I have heard with great pleasure and satisfaction that this movement has taken root downwards, and that even our young friends in public schools are beginning to have drill. It is absurd to suppose that boys at school can be very useful as soldiers, but drill is the best mode of instilling into their minds those qualities which might make them useful to their country hereafter; and it is the only thing, moreover, which is likely to make the movement permanent. We are not, it is true, a military nation in the common acceptation of the word; and thank God we have no conception of any such distinguishing characteristic; but where is the nation which can boast of so much military spirit as ours? You have this great Volunteer movement; and, in addition to it, you must remember that the whole of our naval and military services are constituted upon the same voluntary principle. Gentlemen, I thought it might be agreeable to you that you should hear from me, as head of the Army, the view which I take of the great movement in which you are engaged, and I can only say, in conclusion, that I never spent a more satisfactory day than this in seeing what I did this morning and what is presented to me this evening. Let me only say further, that in entering this building I was received by a body of gentlemen Volunteers forming a guard of honour, and belonging to a corps of which I have the honour to be colonel, and I was very much struck by the clean, excellent, and accurate manner in which they turned out. When I come to think that this movement originated only a few months ago, when not one of you ever dreamt of becoming Volunteers, the efficiency you have attained is highly creditable to you. When we are told that we are not a military nation, it is really wonderful how suddenly and promptly you have embraced those military notions, which cannot be otherwise than advantageous to you under any circumstances, as well as to all associated with you. I cannot, gentlemen, conclude without complimenting my noble friend who will respond to this toast, for the ability, zeal, and energy with which he has performed his duties in connection with this movement. I give "The Volunteer Service, coupled with the health of Earl De Grey."

The drinking of the toast was followed by a remarkabl exhibition of enthusiasm and energetic feeling.

There are considerable discrepancies in the versions of His Royal Highness's speech given by the various morning papers. The leading journal's report puts a high compliment into the Duke of Cambridge's mouth to the militia acquirements, which we do not find elsewhere. His Royal Highness is there said to have used these words:—"Your function is not to take the place of the regular army, but to assist it, and I feel sure that the very best supplement of the regular army will be yourselves. There is the militia service, for which I have the greatest respect. I go down and inspect regiments of militia, and really when I see the line and militia regiments together I do not know one from the other. (Cheers.) These I call the first reserve of the army. The volunteer force, of which you are the officers, I trust will be the second reserve." (Cheers.) And in another passage, the Duke, according to *The Times*, said, "But it would be a great error to suppose that because I, the head of the army,

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appear at a meeting of this kind, that the army is any way deficient for defensive purposes."

These are interesting and important observations from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army; and there is another in reference to drill, which is given in such a way as to deserve quotation, as it is differently rendered by most of the other papers. "I have a great idea that to make a good soldier a man must know his drill. If you do not know your drill, shooting, in my opinion, is nearly thrown away. I have heard a good deal of talk about loose drill; but depend upon it that you must first drill steadily. Drill steadily first, and then you may afterwards become loose, *degagé* riflemen."

The speech was delivered with great spirit and energy, and made a remarkable impression on the audience, many of whom referred to it repeatedly at the Ball in the evening.

Earl De Grey, in responding, alluded in eulogistic terms to the Volunteer movement, which he observed had received not only every encouragement from the Government, but also the seal of Her Majesty's approbation, and expressed an earnest hope that the Service would take its place by the side of the regular army, the militia, and the yeomanry as a part of the established and permanent military forces of the country. The Volunteer corps throughout the kingdom might now be fairly calculated at 80,000 men, and by the summer he had no doubt they would reach the vast number of 100,000 strong. That day they might be said to have come of age, and to have celebrated their majority. He wished to remind them, however, that their difficulties had only just begun, and that it depended upon the course they took in the future whether the movement would be worthy of England, or whether it was to make them the laughing-stock of the world. They had proved that a Volunteer force could be raised in this country, and it remained for them to show that firmness and solidity which foreign nations acknowledged to be characteristic of the English Army. It was the earnest desire of the Government to aid the movement in the important matters of discipline and drill, and for that purpose inspectors of Volunteers had been appointed under Colonel M'Murdo. With a view also to their proper military organisation, it was their intention to form the different corps into battalions, without, however, interfering with their independent existence, or their own internal regulations. The Government would be enabled to afford the assistance of experienced adjutants, paid by the State; and by the adoption of that plan, it was believed that the Volunteer corps would be available upon any sudden emergency.

The proceedings were brought to a close soon after ten o'clock, to enable the company to attend the ball in the Floral Hall, Covent Garden.

At intervals during the evening, the band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. Godfrey, played various popular airs; and Mr. G. Perren sang very effectively a ballad, "Great Britain's Riflemen," composed by himself for the banquet.

VOLUNTEER BALL.

In the evening this *fête* came off at the Floral Hall with all the *eclât* and brilliancy that might have been expected from its cause and occasion, as well as the high patronage which has attended it from the first period of its announcement.

Her Majesty's reception of the officers of the Volunteer Rifle Corps of the United Kingdom at the Court of St. James's yesterday morning imparted to this ball something of the character of a national acknowledgment of the Queen's recognition of her subjects' zeal and loyalty. In point of grandeur, numbers, and general arrangements, it far exceeded any similar celebration for a long time past, and can only be compared with the great entertainment given to the allied Sovereigns in Guildhall 40 years ago. The aristocracy followed the gracious example of Her Majesty, who was the first to accord her patronage to Mr. Gye's happy proposal of the *fête*. Although the largest covered space in London, and, it is said, the largest public building in the world adapted for such a purpose, had been selected for the ball, yet the manner in which the idea was received and the liberality and profusion of the patronage at once volunteered, rendered a great extension of space necessary, and this was effected by adding the Opera-house to the hall. The general character of the arrangements then stood as follows:—The ball-room proper was the Floral Hall itself; the supper-room—the basement or crypt of the hall; the refreshment-room—the stage of the Opera-house; the retiring saloons and lounges—the Opera-house itself.

The appearance of the hall as decorated fully carried out its picturesque title. It was a light and airy fabric, garlanded with flowers and lighted by diamond sparks. The delicate aërial tint and French white—the pervading colour of the building—supplied an exquisite background to the roses, happily selected as the sole material for ornamentation. The light vaulted roof was profusely garlanded with these flowers, red and white. The 16 graceful pillars that support it were each bound in the centre with three fillets of deep red roses. The arcades between them were adorned in like manner with floral devices; while the architraves and cornices, which, it will be remembered, are gilded, were made to stand out in contrast by a band of dark-green leaves, in the centre of which, forming, as it were, the *nœud* of the band, a large red rose shone conspicuous. From above these garlanded cornices and friezes all around the hall, and upspringing in circles to the top of the great dome, was an architectural illumination of 3,000 jets of gas, defining in brilliant golden light the admirable outline of the building. Seven garlanded chandeliers of large dimensions hung high suspended in the vaulted arch above, shining amongst the masses of flowers. Three vast stars glittered at the farther end of the hall above and about the gallery erected for the musicians, facing that of the ladies patronesses. Twelve gilded chandeliers, each of 24 burners (softened down to moonlight by cleverly arranged glasses), hung between the pillars and illustrated the arcades, garlanded, as before described, with devices of flowers on each of the pilasters, and pendulous baskets of flowers interspersed with lights innumerable. A carpet of deep crimson or marone colour covered the wide expanse of the floor.

Such was the ball-room, out of which, on the right hand side, two terraced staircases led, the one to the body of the Royal Italian Opera-House, the other on to the stage. On the other side, at either end, were doors leading by descending staircases to the supper saloon in the basement of the building—a crypt, or vaulted hall, of very large dimensions—220 feet in length and more than 100 feet in width. The roof of this spacious apartment is supported by 40 pillars in 10 rows, round each of which was a broad gilded garland, from which sprang 10 lights. The arched roof above was almost concealed by a closely-interwoven web of garlands of flowers, and along the whole length of its walls were tables laden with every delicacy that the experienced catering of Messrs. Staples could supply. There was the mediæval boar's head, and the ancient dish of peacocks—the standard ornament of the table, hung with French and English medallions of imperial and royal personages. There was an evident concord in the kitchens of both nations for this occasion—the *mayonnaise* of salmon, the *aspic de Volaille*, the salad *aux legumes*, the *huitres en caisse*, lay side by side with our old friends, the cold chickens, the solid hams, and the substantial sirloin. The supper was in fact both perfect and plentiful, and the wines could not have been better if the new tariff had already come into operation. The stage was surrounded and built in with scenery, so arranged as to represent three sides of a great hall or reception-room in an Italian palace. Along each of these three sides were tables supplied with refreshments in Gunter's usual taste and profusion. The fourth side was, of course, the body of the house. The hall was lighted at nine o'clock, when the perfect brilliancy of effect at once made itself acknowledged. The addition of wax candles in every panelled recess of the walls on either side imparted a delicate completeness to the illumination, and set off in still greater effect the floral decorations already described. At half-past nine the doors were opened for the admission of company. Already a long line of carriages was in waiting, but such were the admirable arrangements of the authorities that nine parties were enabled to alight at once beneath the colonnade of the Opera-house, whence passing up the grand staircase the visitors were introduced into the ball-room. This went on for half-an-hour, at the expiration of which the hall heretofore vacant became thickly dotted with different parties, which soon accumulated into a crowd. At ten o'clock the orchestra, consisting of 50 musicians, under the conduct of Messrs. Coote and Tinney, struck up with military punctuality the opening quadrille. The company at once responded with all the ease of a private ball-room, and arranged themselves for the dance; thus giving a most agreeable index of what the evening promised. Presently the ladies' patronesses began to enter the gallery set apart for them. Amongst the earliest arrivals were the Duchess of Wellington and the Duchess of Somerset, followed by the Duchess of Montrose, the Countess Craven, the Countess of Fife, the Countess Constance Grosvenor, the Countess Frances Waldegrave and Lady Saltoun, the Hon. Mrs. Sidney Herbert, and many other ladies of distinction. This gallery was a source of great attraction during the evening, not only from the exceeding beauty of many of its fair occupants, but from the illustrious names they bore, and the pleasure which their presence on such an occasion imparted throughout the assembly.

The ball now becoming more full, two lines of dancers were formed, and all went merrily—gossips reporting among the promenaders that the line of carriages outside the building even now extended to Hyde-park, which made those who had arrived earlier congratulate themselves upon their foresight.

When the hall was well filled, the *coup d'œil* was very striking, in consequence of the unusual brightness imparted to the scene by the almost universal adoption of uniform.

After a few dances, the earlier arrivals began to retire into the Opera House, on the stage of which refreshment tables were arranged for the service of ices and other light refreshments by Messrs. Gunter. From these tables the company strolled into the body of the house, the boxes and stalls of which became gradually filled, presenting a scene of unusual animation and variety. Viewed from the boxes, the stage itself had all the semblance of a magnificent banquet scene, and the grouping was occasionally of a striking and picturesque character.

The music was admirably conducted, and despite the great extent of the building, filled every portion of it. In a vast assembly of this character, it is of course impossible to chronicle the names of even the leading personages present. Let it suffice that every section of the community, as well as every district of the country, had its representatives; and probably it may be added, as a very remarkable fact, that none who were present left the hall dissatisfied. To Mr. Gye no higher compliment could be paid, and we offer him our congratulations.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.

We publish the following circular memoranda to Officers Commanding Corps and Companies, Rifle Volunteers.

"Having had the gratification of seeing the greater number of the authorised Corps and Companies at drill, I feel it incumbent on me to signify, in general terms, the high opinion I have formed of the Volunteer Corps in Glasgow.

Time did not admit of my visiting all the Companies, or of taking more than a cursory glance at those I did inspect,—in fact, my instructions did not justify me in doing more.

My general impression is, that all are working zealously, under a good military system. It would be invidious, when all are doing their best, to particularise Corps or Companies. Various circumstances may have made some better than others, such as superior drill instructors, longer training, better parade ground, and more leisure for practice, or the very great advantage of having officers who have attended the School of Musketry at Hythe, or had former military experience.

When I hereafter return to make a thorough inspection, it will be my duty to speak of Corps and Companies more specifically as I find them.

From the proficiency obtained in so short a time, it is evident that the greatest credit is due to all ranks. The officers must have worked with untiring energy; those under them have most zealously seconded their efforts. Two most remarkable and important elements of discipline particularly struck me—the perfect silence and steadiness on parade.

Referring to the peculiar organisation of Rifle Volunteer Corps, it had occurred to me, indeed it was, I think, to be expected, that, composed as they are of all classes of the community, whom conventionalities may separate, but patriotism has united, an unwillingness might have been evinced to bear with the military authority naturally and even necessarily assumed over them by instructors. It has afforded me the highest satisfaction at observing such is not the case, and let me assure you, that when on parade, it is absolutely necessary to forget your relative positions in social life.

A few suggestions I would offer on Rifle Instruction and Drill in general.

Of the former I entertain a reluctance to speak, because I have not yet passed through the prescribed course at Hythe, yet from the knowledge I have been able to gain, I am decidedly of opinion that it is indispensable to inculcate in the minds of all Members, that they should not look upon the prescribed preliminary course of musketry instruction as a troublesome process gone through before they are allowed to shoot, but as *the process* by which they will become good shots—a mere expenditure of ball ammunition, without this, will never ensure proficiency.

The instructors of musketry must also take care that their squads are well practised in position drill, so that the left arm may be strengthened—a most important matter, for it does the whole work of sustaining the rifle at the "present." I would therefore suggest, that Commanders of Companies should occasionally, while marching, cause the arms to be changed, that is, to carry them in the left hand.

With respect to Drill—

I am of opinion that the complicated manœuvres performed by the regiments of the Line are inapplicable to Volunteer Corps, and I would recommend Officers Commanding not to lose valuable time by permitting such to be taught, at least for the present.

I would desire to have Volunteers taught as rapidly as possible the "Skirmishing Drill;" and as soon as they have learnt the principles of extended order upon the parade, it would be desirable, where practicable, to take them over broken ground, to teach them the value of cover and the manner in which bodies of skirmishers occupy positions, however small and trifling—how to advance as under fire—files working independently — taking advantage of any cover between them and the enemy. It is a great object also to teach Volunteers, when compelled to retire, to understand and appreciate good "cover," and to form rapidly upon the first man who reaches it.

Forming "Advance and Rear Guard" should occasionally be practised—also the mode of advancing and retiring over bridges and through defiles in skirmishing order.

Adverting to those battalions now existing, and those in course of formation, a few words I consider may not be out of place.

Organised as Volunteer Battalions must be, a very great responsibility will rest upon Officers commanding Companies.

It is alone by *their* exertions a battalion will ever become effective.

The Commanding Officer, however experienced, is comparatively helpless, from the peculiar constitution of Volunteer Corps.

It is to Captains and Officers Commanding Companies he must therefore look, and he has a right to demand their utmost aid.

It is on private parades, drill and discipline must be enforced; I therefore would desire to incite a rivalry—an honourable rivalry among Companies, that each should strive to excel in drill and discipline, for any laxity in these points by a Company at its private parade, will but recoil upon itself when brought into battalion. However good a Corps may be, a few ill-drilled files, scattered through its ranks, will destroy movements. I therefore earnestly intreat Captains and Officers Commanding Companies to pay *strict* attention themselves, and to exact perfect obedience from their Companies at their private parades.

I *must* call particular attention to the fact, that a work, entitled "Drill and Rifle Instruction," price 6*d*., for the Corps of Rifle Volunteers, published by Clowes & Co., London, has been authorised by the Secretary of State for War, for Volunteers. No other book on Military Drill can therefore be recognised. Right or wrong, it should be adhered to; any deviation therefrom would lay a corps or company open to remark. Consequently, I must say, I trust none other may be used in the instruction of members. When a Corps or Company can correctly perform *all therein laid down*, then, and then only, might the effort be made to obtain a knowledge of the more tedious detail and complicated manœuvres contained in the Drill Book for Her Majesty's Army, which, though necessary for the soldier, is to a very great extent inapplicable, as I have before remarked, to Volunteers.

By strictly adhering to this Drill Book, Officers Commanding Companies would be enabled to tell if their Drill Instructors be correct; if otherwise, they could readily check them. They should order drills to be carried out according to the prescribed means.

By such means an Officer, to a certain extent, would become independent of the Drill Instructor, and certainly could more readily make himself efficient.

In short, an uniform system, which I regret to say is not the case at present, would thus be established throughout all Corps and Companies. Without strict attention to this most essential and important point, it will be impossible to work so large a body as the Glasgow Volunteers on a general parade; much more so in the face of an enemy.

As the weather becomes finer, I hope Volunteers will attend drill regularly—especially when undergoing the preliminary drill and target practice. Officers in command should insist on regular attendance; and except from urgent necessity, a Volunteer of proper spirit and feeling ought not to miss a single drill.

In conclusion, let me point out, that though a certain degree of efficiency has already been obtained, yet greater results can only be acquired by a continued perseverance in that application by all ranks to their duties, which has evidently heretofore been the case with the Rifle Volunteer Corps in Glasgow.

A. Abercromby Nelson, Major,
Assist. Inspector Rifle Volunteers, Scotland.

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NATIONAL DEFENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The strictures on the article in the *Cornhill Magazine* relative to Volunteers, and whatever tends to throw light on or provoke discussion of that most important subject, our national defence, is at present of the deepest interest.

Every humane soldier who has witnessed the ravages and horrors of war must indeed have rejoiced that the modern rifle has given such advantages to defensive over offensive warfare, and will consider it almost a sacred duty to combat and confute any opinions, especially if emanating from high quarters, which may tend to deprive the peaceable inhabitant of self-confidence, and deter him from combining with his neighbours in organised resistance to any invader.

Those who in any way deprecate or oppose the formation of Volunteer corps, whatever may be their military rank, can never have witnessed and never have reflected on the historical events of irregular warfare wherever brave men have united to defend their country.

Of innumerable cases the most prominent and recent are the far more than twenty years that Schamyl repelled the vast forces of Russia; the Chouans in La Vendée; the Miguelets in Spain, and Garibaldi's Bersaglieri, who drove before them disciplined Austrian troops, commanded by their best general.

We have not their vast mountains, passes, rocks, and fastnesses; but the eye of every practised soldier entitled to the appellation of *General* (of which the only definition is an experienced soldier, possessed of a general knowledge of every branch of his profession) will have perceived that, under leaders such as can be found on her soil, Great Britain has advantages for organised resistance equal to any country on the face of the globe.

Heaven has given us uneven grounds, hills, woods, rivers, watercourses; man's labour, inclosures of every description, embankments, hedges, ditches, deep dykes, canals; and art has placed an arm of before-unknown *precision* and *length of range* in the hands of a *most dense population*,—sons and brothers of men of that red wall never broken on the field of battle, and of whom an overwhelming number, ay, millions if required, would be speedily conveyed by our network of railways to whatever point they might be needed.

How totally in error are those who would endeavour to reduce to, and to test by, the rules of regular warfare, the system of defence of any country, especially such as is Great Britain. He, and he alone, is calculated for a command in that most important and glorious task who can best call into play, and guide with skill, energy, and above all, prudence, every element of national resistance. And in this, non-combatants acting on a previously well-arranged system, and under the direction of engineers and staff officers, may act a most important part. The peasant with his pickaxe, axe, and shovel, may throw such obstacles in the way of an advancing enemy as may enable very inferior forces to resist and detain him long under such a terrific fire as will drive back or annihilate him. For he will obstruct roads with felled trees, deep trenches cut across them, causeways cut, bridges (where not points such as are susceptible of prudent defence) he will break down or blow up; and in some cases form rifle-pits, a stoccade, or entrenchment; of course driving off, or destroying whatever would otherwise fall into the hands of the enemy, and serve to feed, drag, or carry.

Have those who think so lightly of all but regular troops ever witnessed (as I did in the Peninsula) the 95th Riflemen, in conscious security as concealed, deliberately selecting their objects, and compared the effect of their fire with the almost aimless volleys or file-firing amidst volumes of smoke of lines themselves under the fire of the enemy, and then reflect on the delays and difficulties which a country inclosed as ours is, would oppose to the deployment of columns, consequently the length of time they would be inevitably under the fire of innumerable practised riflemen? Also that in very many, indeed most cases, the ground and communications would render the parallel advance (i. e. mutual support) of columns a work of infinite labour and delay.

Supposing one of those who hold all but regular troops lightly, had to force his way—being a general in command of a strong column—through a country, of which every road was as hereinbefore explained, obstructed by artificial obstacles, rendering also natural obstacles, as rivers, &c., very difficult to pass or force, he being under the incessant fire of a vast body of riflemen on his front, flanks, and probably also rear. Could he do aught else but endeavour to keep them at such a distance, by throwing out his tirailleurs, that they might not approach so near as to pour a constant hail of balls on his column whilst engaged in surmounting the impediments? or for that purpose would he employ his cavalry?

His tirailleurs would meet with insuperable difficulties. They would be outnumbered; many to one, their enemy obviously would act on a segment of an exterior circle, of which the radius would be the range of their rifles (1000 yards), longer than that of the interior circle which they would occupy. Consequently theirs would be divergent, and excentric opposed to convergent and concentric fire. Besides this, totally unacquainted with the ground, they would, in advancing, be constantly compelled to show the whole of their persons to a concealed enemy, to whom all its advantages were well known; and how could they cross fields, especially if of any extent and heavy ground, of which the hedges or other boundaries were lined with practised shots?

To convey and land on our shores any considerable force of cavalry would require too much time and shipping, nor in our inclosed country could it often act; nor would our mounted yeomanry be long in learning from our regular corps how to gallop through or over it, especially if they were organised and led by an officer such as Lieut.-Colonel Conolly's paper in the MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE proves him to be.

Some military writer, I think Schuderhorst, proposes that light cavalay opposed to a force of heavy cavalry, which it dare not meet, should, with the heads of their horses, as much as is practicable for the purpose, turned towards the rear, and in proportion to the circumstances of the ground, and relative speed of their own horses, and those of the enemy, await his charge, and, deliberately discharging their carbines at the distance of from 50 to 100 or more yards, gallop off with full speed. Contemptible as the fire of cavalry with carbines doubtless is, I am still disposed to believe that sportsmen, young farmers, and all who can ride and shoot, might, by a similar method with their double-barrelled guns, empty innumerable saddles, and almost or totally with impunity, as they could leap hedges, ditches, gates, &c., and get across the country mocking the pursuit of every trooper.

Next to that of preparing the population by the best arms, organisation, and instruction, *most rigorously confined to that exclusively which is really necessary* (and how very little is ever requisite in the field?), and *thus inspiring self-confidence*, the following is certainly the most important defensive measure which can be adopted.

A regular system of defence should be framed with a view to every probable contingency, and the calling into organised opposition to an invader, with the *greatest energy and promptitude, every element of national resistance.* It must of course embrace mainly all the accessible points of our coast, and the roads and other ground over which an enemy must pass in his way to any important points; the modes by which his advance may best be impeded; the points where the flanks being protected, and the retreat if rendered necessary secured, our troops of the Line and Militia (who it must be expected will be inferior in number, and partly in experience) can, as they are able to oppose at least an equal front or serious obstacles, offer a more or less permanent resistance; this being possibly sometimes merely to check his advanced guard, and compel it alone or the head of his column or columns also to deploy under the deadly fire of our numerous riflemen. Obviously most important will be the survey of those transverse communications by which troops and supplies can be conveyed along the coast, and next to these, those railways by which men and every requisite can be transported from and to that great centre, the capital; and, after a full consultation with its directors and engineers, a system well understood by all their dependents should be combined, by which most expeditiously the greatest number of armed men and other requisites may be conveyed by each railway and a combination of all of them to whatever point they may be needed.

The question of fortifications, on which such an enormous sum appears about to be expended, is indeed most important, far less on account of the vast amount of their cost (and what will constantly be required to protect, and keep them in repair), than other important military considerations.

Except where indispensable, as to cover most important points—dock-yards, arsenals, shipping, &c.—they often may be most dangerous. How injurious to the defence of Spain were her frontier fortresses, which the French seized on at the very outset of the war. The very limited number of regular troops ever stationed in this country can afford but very small garrisons for our fortresses; and these men, separated from their head-quarters, lose much which they have learnt. Fortresses, if duly garrisoned,—and *how vast garrisons would not regular works require?*—absorb so very large a proportion of troops as to leave very few of the Line to meet the enemy in the field, or rather, in our case, to serve as a nucleus to which our Militia and Volunteers would gather. And, if not duly garrisoned, any one of them fell into the hands of the enemy, it would obviously be to him a most important base of operations, or *point d'appui*, protecting his supplies or plunder, aiding his advance, and covering his retreat, or, if a port, his shipping. That an invader could lay *regular siege* to any fortress within these isles is impossible, for millions would rush to the rescue.

Long may the present ruler of France, as his universally-acknowledged wisdom proves he will, preserve the "*entente cordiale*," so important to the whole world! But his successor may, from the "*panic*" so generally attributed to us, from the degrading notice taken of the contemptible vapourings of his Bobadil colonels, be tempted to seek popularity by insulting our shores.

The object of our fortifications, therefore, must be to protect important points from a *coup-de-main*; and with a limited force, and principally of not regularly disciplined troops, to cover such an extent of ground as may at least temporarily keep an enemy at such a distance as to prevent his doing any serious injury by means of his projectiles. This apparently very difficult problem may, I believe, be solved by substituting for the customary works on permanent fortification a full consideration of the events of past warfare, and remembrance of the cleverly-constructed, and bravely and ably defended, *mere Bicoques*, which have resisted armies. The celebrated siege of Gerona was, in fact, little more than the defence under that excellent Irish officer, Brigadier Nash, of the outwork Mongici, the besiegers being incessantly harassed by the repeated ingress and egress of Generals Henry O'Donnel and Sarsfield with provisions and aid. Fortified convents repulsed our army from before Burgos, and twice did large French armies sit down before Saragossa before they forced merely an old wall, houses, churches, and convents, and defended by very few but Aragonese peasants. May I, therefore, be allowed to suggest *for discussion, and doubtless improvement*, the following method. I have seen those at the head of a column who had got inside the works slaughtered in the barricaded streets of a besieged town. This could not but lead me to perceive that fortresses so rarely have been defended so long as they might from the want of confidence, because there was no safe rallying point such as to enable the garrison, after the breaches were carried and works taken, to oppose a successful resistance in rear of them, and if unable to expel the enemy, avoid the customary slaughter and capitulate, or in the confusion unite, cut their way out, and retreating fight their pursuers, or disperse. For the object here in view, a requisite number of small detached works would virtually answer the same purpose, *i.e.* of affording adjacent rallying points to whichever garrison might be overpowered. Let each work, a species of bastion, be so small as to be defended by a few resolute men; closed at the gorge, which should be very narrow, the flanks narrowing in from the flanked angle, and a ditch *round the whole of the work.* To render escalade difficult, if not nearly impracticable, I should renew my suggestion, offered many years ago, that the bottom of the ditch, in lieu of being as is usual horizontal, should *slope downwards, deepening towards the counterscarp, at such an angle*, probably 25° or 30°, *as would not allow the foot of the scaling-ladder to rest anywhere but against the base of the counterscarp*, thus necessitating an inordinate length. Between these small works a parapet, or possibly in many parts a strong, loop-holed wall, with the same sort of ditch, protected by their fire, should be carried all round the space enclosed, wherever natural obstacles, as inundations, &c., may not render it unnecessary. Works such as these would cost little and be found strong enough without garrisons of any force or disciplined troops.

Volunteer corps will, I trust, henceforth ever, as with our politic transatlantic descendants, be a permanent national establishment; and occasionally in the field, *on ground of different descriptions*, learn how to act, especially as tirailleurs; indeed, that every Briton, or at all events those near to our seabord, whose purse and vigour permit, will keep and learn how to use his rifle; for who, in case of an enemy's descent to insult our coasts, would consent, as helpless, useless, and unarmed, to run away with the women and children?

In such a case, with the fullest confidence in the speedy annihilation of the invader by their terrific fire (if they are properly commanded), the Volunteers will have as a companion "*Blanchi sous l'harnais*" in every quarter of the globe.

AN OLD GENERAL.

FIRST COMMISSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I understand that the rules and regulations for admitting young men into the Army as officers are, at the present moment, under consideration at the War Office, with a view to their amendment. I therefore venture to pen a few suggestions on the subject, to which I beg you will give publicity.

The public service has hitherto suffered much from the secrecy in which arrangements of this kind have been enveloped; the object of that secrecy having been, at a time when candidates were plenty and commissions eagerly sought after, to afford undue facilities for entrance into the Army to men who had powerful interest, no matter whether they were good candidates or bad ones.

The reply, "that the commander-in-chief's list was full, that the applicant might possibly obtain a commission; but that the military secretary could not say when—if ever," followed by the knowledge, that a later applicant of inferior qualifications, but with stronger political or social interests, had been immediately gazetted to one, has sent many a disappointed and heavy heart away from Whitehall, and has unwisely and unjustly deprived the country of the services of many a stout arm and clear brain.

Why should any mystery be maintained on such a subject as this, in which all loyal subjects of the Queen have an equal interest? Why should it not be known that on the day on which a parent applies for a commission for his son—there are, say, thirty names before him on the list at the Horse Guards, and that, when these thirty have been gazetted, his son's turn shall come, provided he shall have fulfilled, in the meantime, the social, educational, and physical conditions prescribed by the Queen's regulations?

When regulations for the admission of candidates are drawn up, they ought, in fairness, to be published and republished in the *Gazette*, as ought every subsequent alteration or modification of them the moment it is determined upon, instead of being, as they have hitherto been and still are, privily stowed away in official crypts, to be given only to those who ask for them. How is a parent in the north of Ireland or in the Western Islands to know that the conditions as to age have been relaxed, and that his son, rejected as too old last year, is eligible in that respect now that he is a year older? At present, the arrangements respecting such points as these give an enormous advantage, and afford great temptations to job to the subordinate *employés* in our military establishments, and to staff officers who are in a position to obtain an early knowledge of any changes. Publicity and the *London Gazette* will cure this evil, and nothing else will.

It is most desirable, too, that the emulative element should be introduced into the spiritless examinations which at present take place before the Board of Military Education; that candidates should be assured that certain professional advantages will be the immediate reward of superior industry and intelligence. We should hear much less of the hardship of the examinations, if the youths who presented themselves were assured that they should be classed according to their proved merits; and that one hundred commissions in the Guards, Cavalry and Line being vacant, they would be allowed to select, according to their position on the class-list, the arm of the Service and the regiment to which they preferred to belong.

Such an arrangement is practised in the French army with much success. The only thing that can be urged against it is, that it is obstructive to the exercise of private patronage; but surely the days are well-nigh spent when the interests of private patronage are allowed to prevail against the general public good.

What is mainly required, is, more daylight at the Horse Guards. There ought to be no more mystery kept up about public lists and private lists—we ought to hear no more about these lists being full to parties without interest, and empty to parties with interest. Instead of scheming with Horse Guard clerks, and toadying aides-de-camp and members of the Legislature, a parent ought to be able to say, "I have educated my son for the Army, I want a commission for him; I see that in order to obtain it he must fulfil certain conditions, and I know that when he has fulfilled those conditions he will obtain what he requires at a certain definite period, if he is worthy of it, as surely as if I were a duke or a county M.P., or if I had the best cook in London, and the most desirable deer forest in Scotland."

When augmentations are about to take place, the greatest possible publicity ought to be given to the fact that more candidates than usual for commissions will shortly be required. The greater the numbers that present themselves for admission, and the greater the certainty that they will be admitted on their proved merits, and on their proved merits alone, the better choice the public service will have.

These suggestions may possibly be distasteful to the few who profit by the existing state of things, but they will be recognised as necessary and proper by all those who really know what has hitherto been the practice with regard to the apportionment of the patronage of first commissions.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, H.

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THE DEBATE ON THE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

The long expected discussion upon Sir De Lacy Evans's motion, the result of which has been looked forward to with a good deal of anxiety in the military service, came off on Tuesday evening. We regret to be obliged, by the great pressure on our space this week, to summarise all the speeches delivered except that of Mr. Sidney Herbert, which so admirably describes the present state of the question, and the intentions of the Government respecting it, that we reproduce it in its integrity.

Sir De Lacy Evans's motion was in the shape of an address to Her Majesty, praying that she would be pleased to order the gradual abolition, as soon as practicable, of the sale and purchase of commissions in the Army (having due regard in doing so to existing rights), with the view of substituting, for the purchase system, promotion partly by selection, partly seniority, grounded on war services of merit, length of colonial and home services, and attested professional fitness. In a speech of considerable length (a very small portion of which could be heard), he pointed out the evils of the purchase system, and discussed the arguments urged in its favour, reminding the House that he did not propose the sudden abolition of the system.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Rich, who said the question substantially was, whether merit or money should be the passport to rank in the Army; and he asked the House whether, at the present time, it would say that it was desirable that promotion should be purchased by money,—a system against which he urged various objections.

Captain L. Vernon moved, as an amendment, a resolution (not in very good English), "that whereas the promotion in the seniority corps already existing—viz., the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Royal Marines—being of an unsatisfactory character, it is not desirable to extend the seniority system to the whole of the Army." He argued that the seniority system was not so entirely one of unmixed good as the mover and seconder of the motion supposed, and he supported this argument by showing the results of the system in the special corps he referred to, numbering 45,000 men, and in the Indian Army, where promotion was so slack that the officers invented a purchase system of their own. As a proof that merit obtained promotion without purchase, he cited the case of Sir De Lacy Evans himself, who, in six months, by his meritorious services, had advanced from the rank of Lieutenant to that of Lieutenant-Colonel without the expense of one shilling, whereas, in a seniority corps, he could not have got beyond the rank of captain. Without deciding what was the best system of promotion in the Army, he denounced the seniority system as the worst.

Colonel Dickson, in supporting the amendment, complained of the influence which the Press exerted to the prejudice of the Army, by publishing unfounded charges against it. He was quite aware, he said, that great abuses had crept in under the purchase system, but there was a vast difference between improvement and total destruction. If the purchase system was abolished, it was impossible for a poor man to enter a cavalry regiment unless the pay was increased to a very large extent. Its abolition would cost the country a large sum, and the system would not fail to re-enter the Army. Selection, so far from being a remedy, would, in his opinion, be the ruin of the British Army by extinguishing its esprit de corps, one of its leading features.

After a few remarks by Mr. O'Brien in support of the original motion,

Sir F. Smith observed that he did not see how selections and seniority could be combined. Who was to make the selection, and what were to be the grounds? What was to be the length of service, and who was to attest professional fitness? He recommended that things should be left as they were; as the present system had produced the finest regiments in the world.

Captain Jervis said, if the purchase system was done away with, the pay of the Army must be increased, so as to induce men to enter it, who would be obliged to support themselves by their pay.

Colonel Lindsay, after noticing the case of an officer who had been passed over eighteen times, but who stated that if there had been no purchase he should have been longer in attaining his rank, expressed his belief that the system of purchase was most efficient, both for the Army and the public good. A system of non-purchase did exist, however, to a considerable extent; but purchase was quite compatible with every principle of examination, and merit was a frequent ground of promotion. There was a control and a species of discipline attached to the purchase of commissions under which our regimental system had never failed.

Colonel Percy Herbert hoped the House would not be led away by the opinions of officers in foreign services. He had conversed with foreign officers, and had always found that they laboured under the misapprehension that under our system of purchase commissions were put up to the highest bidders; but when they understood the system they admitted it was an admirable one. He wished, he said, to put the defence of the system not on personal grounds, but on the ground of its efficiency, and on that of public economy.

Mr. S. Herbert.—The subject which the House is called upon to consider is one of the most difficult and complicated that can be submitted to it. In the first place, it is well that we should be certain that we are using clear and definite terms, and describing, as we intend to do the subject we are discussing. I agree, as an abstract proposition, with the opinion advanced by the gallant officer who moved the amendment, that seniority by itself is a bad method of promotion; but when you use that expression it seems to imply that seniority promotion was something unknown to our present system. The fact is, as has been stated in debate, we have several distinct corps, which are said to be governed upon different principles in respect to promotion. We have the infantry and cavalry of the Line, the household troops, the two scientific corps, and the Indian Army. These are also seniority corps, with this distinction between them, that the Queen's Service is a seniority system accelerated by purchase, and the other is seniority pure. The man who stands first for a death vacancy in the Queen's Army gets it, or, if he does not take it, the man who stands first for purchase, having the money, gets it, and so on. Having said so much, I must add that there is no subject which has been so overlaid with arguments that are not tenable, and by statements which are gross exaggerations, as this question of purchase. I must also say that the gallant general, in my opinion, made some very extravagant assertions respecting that system. The gallant gentleman opposite (Colonel Herbert) has truly said that the argument of the gallant general leads to this, that the greater loss of cavalry horses in the Crimea was attributable to the purchase system, while the greater vitality of the Artillery horses was traceable to the absence of that system. On the other hand, the supporters of the present system declare that the whole spirit and value of the Army depends upon what is certainly an artificial system after all. The gallant general argued that purchase was not only incompatible with education, but that money and education are positively antagonistic. That is a great social and moral discovery, in which, however, I do not believe, but on the contrary I am of opinion that it is so ordained by Providence that you may truly say poverty and ignorance go together, because education costs money, and is therefore more within the reach of those who have money. There is nothing more erroneous than the notion, into which those who advocate the abolition of the purchase system have fallen, that the non-purchasing officer is necessarily a hard-working, meritorious man, devoted to his profession, while the man who purchases is therefore to be regarded as a man not devoted to his profession or deserving of his promotion. There is one argument which on both sides is extremely doubtful. I have heard most sanguine expectations held out by the advocates of entire abolition of purchase that a change of system would procure for us a different class of officers, and would bring the sterling ambitious characters, who would give immense force and strength to the Army. It is said, on the other hand, that if you abolished purchase, you would lose the means of officering your Army with gentlemen, and I am one of those old-fashioned persons who believe that gentlemen officers are a great advantage. In this country, which is not a military nation, and which possesses few notions of military subordination, I am not ready to give up that which secures to our officers a ready and willing obedience. I believe that both those assumptions are incorrect. If purchase were abolished to-morrow, I do not think you would find the slightest difference in the class of men who officer regiments. It is said, and truly, that the Army is an ill-paid profession; but it carries with it honour, and station, and reputation. The very fact of its being an ill-paid profession will cause its officers to consist in a great degree of men who have something else besides. But then, if you think the abolition of purchase will deprive the Army of that class of gentlemen and all the professional and middle classes comprised within that term, I ask why should the Army be worse off than the Navy, where no purchase exists, and whose officers I am sure the army will admit will compare in any way with military officers? Then it is said by some that the Army is completely aristocratic, and that the Indian Army is a middle-class army. But what is the English Army but a middle-class army? Having said so much upon the general subject, I will pass to another point. I was a member of the Duke of Somerset's Commission. The report of the commission was drawn up with great ability, and gave a true and impartial account of the advantages and disadvantages of purchase. The greatest stickler either for or against purchase would admit that the case on either hand is fairly put. When I came into office, among the various topics which presented themselves to my attention was the effect which the purchase system had upon the Army and on the public service. I don't know why the gallant general says I inveighed against purchase, but certainly I have listened to and adopted, and am ready to act upon, any scheme by which I can see a way to get rid of the abuses and scandals that overlay the practice of purchase. I find, looking at purchase fairly, and admitting that it quickens promotion, that to a great degree it is valuable. Some one has said that purchase does not procure physical vigour, and is incompatible with intellectual vigour. I don't admit that. It is true that as president of the commission of 1854, I found that purchase alone would not insure vigour among officers, and that it was necessary to supplement it by additional measures of retirement; but with those supplemental measures it is quite possible and easy to keep the Army on a safe footing. My gallant friend (Sir De Lacy Evans) quarrels with me for what I did, and read extracts from my letters, and if I was at all thankful for his inaudible tones, it was when he quoted from my letters. The case is this:—I found that an old controversy existed between the War Office and the Treasury respecting the cause of the difficulty in filling up the cornetcies in cavalry regiments. The matter was a very serious one. There were vacancies equivalent to all the cornetcies in seven regiments, which could not be filled up. It had been said that this was entirely owing to your making men pay subscriptions to the band, and to the deductions made from their forage allowance. I asked what was the cost of the outfit of a cavalry officer. Several estimates were given me, none of which were under 1500*l.*, and some reached 2000*l.* Now, will 1*s.* 5*d.* a day drive away from the cavalry men who are willing to pay 2000*l.* to begin with, and who afterwards pay large sums for their steps—as high as 17,000*l.*, I believe, for a lieutenant-colonelcy? It was absurd to suppose that such a small amount would deter men from entering this branch of the Service. Then I had to find some other cause, and I think the true cause has been correctly stated by the hon. and gallant member for Limerick (Colonel Dickson). He said that the difficulty was not occasioned by the price of the cavalry commissions, the cost of the forage, the subscriptions to the band, nor even the expenses of messing. The chief expenses of a cavalry regiment, he added, lie outside the barrack-yard—that is to say, in the expensive amusements of wealthy men. Now, of all the recipes you can supply for repressing these, none are so inefficacious as attempts by authority to impose sumptuary laws. Why, the very fact of attempting it would drive the officers into further expenses. There is another way of accomplishing your object. What is it that gives a tone to a regiment? There is a passage in Carlyle's "Life of Stirling," where, talking of the English public schools, he says, the schoolmasters are always exclaiming, "See how we administer these schools; what men we produce; what a tone there is!" This is all nonsense, says Mr. Carlyle; it is not the masters but the boys who produce this tone—who produce it, moreover, not in obedience to the masters, but half the time in spite of them. It is through the boys that the spirit of combination, of resistance, and of honour which prevails in our public schools is maintained, and Mr. Carlyle laughs to scorn the claims of pedagogues to be considered the creators of this English tone and feeling. So it is in our Army. It is the officers themselves who give the tone to a regiment. The best plan is to try and introduce fresh elements of a sounder public opinion into those regiments—to bring in men who cannot afford to lead this kind of life—to set their public opinion against that of the wealthy and extravagant; and as soon as there are enough of those who have not the means of indulging in these expenses you will restore a healthy tone to these regiments. I am sorry that the gallant officer objected to my course in this particular. I had to deal with the price of the commission. He says I aggravated the evil. On the contrary, I diminished it by one-third. He says the plan will fail. Now, I don't like to prophesy, but I think I shall prove right when I say that it will succeed. I know that already the applications to the Horse Guards for cornetcies have increased; and I myself have had letters from friends who have sons in the Army, and who say "We have kept our sons in the infantry because we could not afford the price of the cavalry commissions; but we had now much rather that they were in the cavalry." The feeling is, that the reduction in the price of commissions will diminish the extravagance, which two things together have always hitherto made an inconvenient hole in the parental pocket. The Duke of Somerset's Commission took evidence upon these points at great length and from very able men. It is unnecessary for me to attempt to decry the character of the officers who were examined on either side. They were all excellent men, and there was a variety of opinion. Some spoke in favour of purchase without the slightest qualification whatever. Some, again, only deprecated the abuses of the purchase system, and thought that efforts ought to be made to check them. Well, what are the abuses which mark the purchase system? At the outset I would say that both in England and abroad the system is very much misunderstood. A French newspaper, giving a *resumé* of the life of Lord Raglan, said that such was his enthusiasm for the profession of a soldier that, though the son of a duke, he scorned to enter the Army by purchasing a colonelcy, but came in as a simple ensign. That is very much the measure of the foreign view of the purchase system. In England I know it is commonly thought that when a rich man goes into a regiment he can get what rank he chooses by holding up his finger; that he is certainly obliged to follow in the natural order of the military hierarchy, but that he passes over men's heads as he likes. That is not the case, and in the lower ranks it may happen that a poor man may gain by the system. Suppose, for instance, that a man has risen from the ranks, and that, as somebody expresses it, all the officers superior to him in his grade "get out of his way" by purchase. He finds himself thus at the top of his rank: the first time a death vacancy occurs he is there ready for it to fall into his mouth; and after having served for a certain number of years he may retire with a small fortune gained in the Service by these means. No doubt, this purchase system is indefensible in theory, but in practice it is extremely useful, and I think you should pause before adopting any sweeping measure of abolition. Where is it that the great scandals of purchase arise? Not in the lower ranks. The great prices are given in the superior grades by very wealthy men, who want a position which gives them power, responsibility, and reputation. It is in these cases that public feeling is justly shocked. We hear, too, of exchanges made for the purpose of trafficking in this way, and sometimes a regiment is thus deprived of its step. A case has been mentioned by Lord West. An officer in a certain regiment wished to sell, but his juniors were poor; he had no prospect of getting a high price for his step, and he therefore exchanged with a lieutenant-colonel into another regiment, where there was a rich man who was ready to pay any price for promotion, and his own regiment therefore lost the advantage of the step. Such cases are always attributed to the Duke of Cambridge and the Horse Guards, and it may not be unnatural to suppose that the officer who is at the head of the whole system has it in his power to stop such an abuse; but the Duke of Cambridge does not know, and cannot know, of such an intention. How is he to trace the motives for the different exchanges which come before him? A few months after they are effected he may find out that he has authorised an exchange for unfair purposes, but he is perfectly powerless to apply a remedy. The system of exchange is much complained of, and sometimes with justice; but in all professions, and especially in so severe a one as our Army, it is often a great advantage to enable men who have served perfectly well in other parts, to avoid serving in India, or in climates which they are perhaps unable to endure. I don't see much inconvenience or evil in such a system. The Duke of Somerset's Commission recommended that, in order to check the great prices which are given in the upper ranks of the Army, purchase should be confined to the rank of major and the grades below it. The importance of a lieutenancy-colonelcy was so great, it was argued, that succession to it should not be allowed by seniority—that is, by seniority either with or without purchase. The Commission objected very much to the system of seniority. So do I. I have always been opposed to it. I was responsible for the introduction of a system which I freely admit has been much complained of in the Army, but which I am sure has added very much to its efficiency, by which officers are selected from among the colonels, are made either brigadiers or temporary major-generals, and ultimately attain the rank of major-general. That, therefore, is not promotion by seniority, but by selection. Of course, these changes are very disagreeable to a body like the Army. Of course, men who are not selected feel great disappointment and discontent. But, after all, the public service is the first thing to be considered. You may regret to wound the feelings of officers; but you must keep in view something higher and more important still—namely, the efficiency of the Army of which they are individual members. The Duke of Cambridge in this respect is very much opposed to the system of selection, as casting upon the person who has to select a burden which it is almost impossible for him to bear. He says that the duties of the commander of

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a regiment are of the most important kind. But, if you contrast the seniority system with the system of selection, you find the former open to the gravest objection; because under it, with your eyes open, seeing the incapacity of an officer, you are forced deliberately to put him into an office of responsibility and trust. As to the effect of this system, what is said by General Simpson? He is a most excellent officer, has had great experience in inspecting troops, and has been in command of a district; in reply to Sir H. Jones, he stated that he had known several officers who were not equal to the command of the regiments which they held. He was unable to say what proportion had obtained their commissions by purchase, but the effect was the same where the promotions had been by seniority. He was asked if this could not be remedied by a system of selection, and he replied that it could, but to pass over a man would be a very serious matter. Some gallant members appear to think it would be very easy for the Commander-in-Chief to exercise a veto in any case where the officer succeeding by seniority is deemed unfit for the post. The hon. gentleman cheers; there are two ways in which this veto may be exercised, and I shall be glad to learn which method he considers least invidious. Either you must tell a man, "You are a good officer, I have no fault to find with you, but there is another still more able and with higher professional qualifications whom I must prefer;" or you must say, "You are utterly unfit and incompetent for the situation, and I therefore must appoint another man over your head." The Commander-in-Chief expressed his willingness, if supported by public opinion, to exercise the power which he possessed, but he found the thing was in itself so invidious as to render it impossible to do so. General Scarlett gave his opinion that selection in the upper ranks would operate as a check on those enormous sums which are given for commissions over and above the regulation price. We, who signed this report in 1854, conceived that if a stop were put to the purchase of the rank of lieutenant-colonel, by which an indefeasible right is acquired to the successive steps of major-general and lieutenant-general, with the command of a regiment, and all the perquisites and emoluments attaching to that important position, the same inducement would no longer exist to give extravagant prices in the junior ranks of the Service. There have been very important changes in the system of promotion during the last six years; formerly every officer rose to be a captain, and then obtained a brevet, becoming, in course of time, lieutenant-colonel, major-general, and so on. He might never have served a day in command of a regiment, or acquired any experience of that character, but he was eligible for command, and could retire on half-pay. It is impossible to imagine any worse system than this; not only was he promoted, though he had no service, but he had better chances than a man with service, because he did not go to unhealthy climates. This mode of promotion has been swept away, and in its stead has been substituted that of promotion for service. At the present moment no man can rise above the rank of lieutenant-colonel unless he has held a regimental command for a certain period, or served for a certain time upon the staff. The staff will be very soon closed to everybody who has not passed through the Staff College. The mass of regimental officers of course will not go there—in fact, it would be very inconvenient if they were to do so—and you will consequently have a number of excellent officers whose only chance of rising to the higher grades of their profession will be by having five years' service in command of a regiment. How are they to obtain this qualification? I will suppose the case of officers who have not the money sufficient to purchase their promotion. I hear it said that they may acquire the necessary qualification by attaining retired full pay or by death vacancies. But again I ask, with the long list which precedes his own name, and the few opportunities which can thus occur, how is it possible for the necessary qualifications to be obtained by deserving officers? As a broad and general rule I believe it will be very difficult for a man who cannot purchase his lieutenant-colonelcy to rise to the higher ranks; and, if such a rule should once become established, the injustice will be felt to be intolerable, and will lower the Army as a profession in the eyes of the British people. It is therefore necessary to devise some means by which the rule may be broken through in favour of those who have not money, and who may not succeed in getting the death vacancies. The view of the Commission was that the cessation of purchase of the rank of lieutenant-colonel would open an avenue to those who could only rely on meritorious services for their claims to improved position, and would also diminish what I believe is the unanimous disposition of the lower ranks—to give illegitimate prices. You found it impossible by the "declaration of honour" to check this tendency; the only way, therefore, to do so, will be by diminishing this temptation. I come now to some other points which have been raised in the discussion. It is said, in answer to the proposals of the Commission, that the danger of selection will be very great, on account of the likelihood of favouritism and political pressure. Gentlemen say that under a despotic government you may select the best officers for particular services, but that in a free country it is impossible to do so. I believe that is a libel on free institutions. Selections are made now under the influence of public opinion brought to bear on them by this House. I believe the statement of the impossibility of selections under free institutions, when examined, really means this—that by the criticism to which the selections are liable you give the selector a very uneasy life. That is quite true; but in proportion as it is true it is a guarantee against favouritism and jobbing. The apprehension of public criticism of a job prevents a job being done; the whole system of publicity rests on that criticism. Look at the Admiralty; for many years the Admiralty was in the habit of making political promotions; it was notorious. Public opinion was against it, and the House of Commons took the chief part in putting it down. Now, no one to influence a division, or for any political motive, would dare to give a ship to an officer incapable of commanding her. Such is the susceptibility of the House of Commons on this subject that I recollect a strong attack was made on a right hon. baronet opposite because he wished to get a naval officer into the House to assist him with his professional experience in conducting the public business. I think it was a very proper course for him to take, and I only mention the case to show how jealous the House is of all such influence. But it is said the person making the selection of officers in the Army should not be the Commander-in-Chief only, it should be somebody else. How the Secretary of State can make the selection I do not know. He would have no personal knowledge of the merits of any of the officers. He must go to some military man to make any selection for military reasons. It is argued that the selection by the Commander-in-Chief is not only liable to be influenced, but that it cannot be made with proper regard to efficiency. I doubt that very much. I am quite sure that the Commander-in-Chief has the means of knowing the character, capacity, and intelligence of every officer in the Army, if he goes to the proper quarter to ascertain them—the Adjutant-General's Office. I have myself been repeatedly sent for by Lord Raglan to discuss the fitness and ability of officers required for a particular service. Sir G. Simpson and Lord Panmure both state that the Commander-in-Chief has full means of knowing the character of every officer. It is said that this power of selection may be exercised during a war, but not in time of peace. In peace, promotion should be given by seniority—seniority accelerated by purchase. But there is a difficulty of selecting in the case of officers serving abroad. The Duke of Cambridge says he can select officers at home, but not so well abroad. I admit there is a difficulty in doing so. Though in India, or wherever large bodies of troops are collected, the means exist of comparing officers together; yet, where the force is less, there are less means of comparison. I have gone through the objections raised to the question of selection for the rank of lieutenant-colonel. I have in this blue-book evidence on evidence, from men whose opinion is entitled to great weight, that the command of a regiment should not be held for a very long period by one officer. This is the opinion of Sir C. Yorke and Lord Panmure. The distinction drawn by the commission of which I was a member is, that it is in the upper ranks of the Army the sale of commissions gives rise to scandal and injustice, but that in the lower ranks it gives that acceleration to promotion necessary to keep the Army in proper physical youth and vigour without being attended by evils it causes in the upper grades. When I signed the report of the Commission I did so with the conviction that on a very difficult question this was the best course to take. I view with apprehension and alarm any proposal for the entire abolition of purchase; I do not see what is to replace it. I have looked carefully at the plan of Sir C. Trevelyan; but I think his proposals would weigh hard on the officers of the Army, and throw a very heavy burden on the Government. His plan, on paper, shows a great saving, but practically, I do not think it would prove so. The principle we follow is not open to many of the objections urged against the system of purchase, while it removes it from the ranks in which the greatest evils and scandals arise from it. I signed the report, believing it laid down the best course to pursue, and I have seen nothing since to shake my opinion. Holding, as I do, that purchase in some shape, to some extent, in some ranks, is necessary, I believe it better to preserve that system and make it more useful. Without pledging myself to details, because many points will require very careful consideration, I may state that the principle laid down by the Commission is the principle the Government acknowledges in dealing with this question. It will be my duty to prepare a scheme founded on that principle, and lay it before the military authorities for consideration. On one side it may be said this is a miserable course of proceeding, and a very small measure of improvement. My right hon. friend behind me will say the change is too hasty, too sweeping, and too rash. I have been accustomed to live between two fires; and, between two extremes, I am not sure but we are nearer the truth. As far as I see my way I am prepared to wait. It must depend, of course, on the Government how the measure can best be shaped. There are great difficulties to encounter, strong prejudices to be met; but beyond the point to which I see my way I will not move an inch. This great machine, the English Army, is not a thing to play with. The value and reputation of an army does not depend merely on its numerical force, but on the spirit by which it is animated, and we must not deal lightly with anything that concerns it. I have, for a civilian, had much experience of military matters; and every day I am disposed to think more highly of the English Army, its working and administration. I have told you the principle on which the Government are prepared to act. I will lay before the military authorities a scheme based on that principle, and which will carry our views honestly into effect. I trust the House and the country will support us in bringing this scheme to a successful issue. I listened with the greatest attention to the evidence which was given before the Commission by Lord Clyde, General Spencer, Lord West, and other officers who were in favour of the total abolition of the system of purchase. They saw all the abuses and scandals by which the working of the system was attended, but they did not appear to think of the substitute for it which was to be provided, or how a remedy was to be applied to the evils of which they complained. The simple remedy of plunging our arms into the public purse will not do. Then what course, let me ask, is open to us? For my own part, I think that purchase ought to be limited to the ranks of the service below that of lieutenant-colonel, in which position I think due care ought to be taken that an incompetent man, to whose charge the lives of 1000 men are committed, should not be placed. While, however, I deem it right to act upon the principle which I have just laid down, I will not be driven to go one inch beyond the point to which I distinctly see my way. Our Army is a machine too delicate to be lightly handled, and while I shall seize the earliest opportunity consistent with due deliberation to submit to the House the scheme to which I have referred, I feel bound to dissent from the resolution of the hon. and gallant member for Westminster, as well as from the amendment of the hon. and gallant general the member for Berks (who was one of the members of the Royal Commission on purchase in 1857).

Mr. E. Ellice differed from the Secretary for War as regards he change in the plan of appointing lieut.-colonels. He said the scheme would only aggravate the evils complained of, and he advised the House—both those who desired the abolition of the purchase system and those who thought it should be maintained—not to assent to a proposition which was accompanied by so many difficulties. He insisted that the power of selection in the higher ranks would open a door to partialities and favouritism; and he should like to see, he said, instead of this piece of patchwork, a scheme that would settle the affairs of the whole Army, that of India included.

Colonel North believed that the project of Mr. Herbert would introduce the small end of the wedge that was ultimately to destroy the existing system. For the future, the prospects of an officer would be restricted to the rank of major.

Lord Stanley said, as a member of the commission, he was aware that the attempt to abolish the purchase system would be a work of great difficulty and enormous expense, and no plan had been proposed. A compromise resulted in the scheme proposed by Mr. Herbert, and, if the House proceeded to a division, he should vote against the motion.

The amendment having been withdrawn, the House divided upon Sir De Lacy Evans's motion, which was negatived by 213 to 59.

THE INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

The Institution of Naval Architects held its first meeting on Thursday week Sir John Pakington, Bart, G.C.B., in the chair. There were present about a hundred and fifty gentlemen, including several members of the National Defence Commission, Admiral Martin, sea lord of the late Board of Admiralty, and many of the first ship-builders and marine engineers in the kingdom. The Rev. Dr. Woolley, late Principal of the School of Naval Construction, Portsmouth, read an able and elaborate paper on the present state of the mathematical theory of Naval Architecture. This was followed by a luminous exposition of the Wave Line Theory of Ship-building by its author, Mr. J. Scott Russell. A third paper, On the Strength of Iron Ships, was also read by Mr. John Grantham.

In the evening of the same day a second meeting was held, the Earl of Hardwicke in the chair, at which a paper written by the Astronomer Royal, G. B. Airy, Esq., on the compasses of iron ships, was read by the secretary, Mr. E. J. Reed, editor of the *Mechanic's Magazine*. This paper was followed by some valuable remarks made by Mr. Archibald Smith, the editor of Dr. Scoresby's recent work on the first voyage of the Royal Charter. Mr. G. W. Lenox, the sole manufacturer of cables for the Admiralty and Trinity Boards, then read a paper on chain-cables, which was succeeded by a brief discussion. On the following Friday a paper on iron ships was read by Mr. W. Fairbairn, F.R.S., in which he advocated the addition of a considerable quantity of iron arranged lengthwise on the upper deck or near it, for the purpose of increasing the longitudinal strength of the ship, and rendering her equally strong above and below, after the fashion of the Britannia bridge, and expressed his belief that iron passenger ships might be constructed so strongly that scarcely any amount of knocking about, even on rocks, would send them to pieces. He also spoke strongly against "Lloyd's Rules." Mr. Scott Russell joined issue with Mr. Fairbairn on some of his leading statements and opinions, and contended that it would be unwise and impolitic to follow implicitly either Mr. Fairbairn's views on the one hand, or "Lloyd's Rules" on the other. The proper course was, he said, for all such persons to meet together as they were then meeting, and to give each other the benefit of their various experiences. A paper on certain experiments which have been made on some of Her Majesty's ships for ascertaining the positions of their centres of gravity, was read by Mr. F. K. Barnes, of the Controller of the Navy's Department, which was said to possess a very high professional value, and was listened to with the greatest possible interest.

A fourth meeting was held in the evening, at which papers on an Improvement in the Form of Ships, by Mr. Joseph Maudslay; on a Diagonal System of Ship-Building, by Mr. John White (West Cowes); and, on How to Economise Fuel in Marine-Boilers and Engines, by Mr. Robert Murray, Surveyor to the Board of Trade, are being read.

The series of meetings was concluded by a fifth meeting held on Saturday, at which Mr. Barnaby, of the Admiralty, read a paper on Ship-building Inventions; and Mr. Scott Russell completed his disquisition on the Wave Line Theory.

The meetings were not only eminently successful, but were attended by one very important result which the public will learn with satisfaction. It is well known among shipbuilders and shipowners that "Lloyd's Rules" have been very wisely denounced as a great hindrance to improvements in shipbuilding, owing to the fact that no shipbuilder is at liberty to depart from them unless he forfeit all claim to the registration of his ship in Lloyd's list, without which merchants will not venture their cargoes in them. At the late meetings this subject was brought forward on two successive days. Mr. James Martin and Mr. J. T. Ritchie, Lloyd's two chief surveyors, frankly undertook to co-operate in all reasonable ways with the Institution of Naval Architects (of which they are officers), with a view to the continual improvement of the art of shipbuilding. Thus a most serious question has been settled to the manifest advantage of the public, for while every real improvement of our passenger and merchant ships that may be suggested will be guaranteed against obstruction, no countenance will, of course, be shown to any injurious change by the practical shipbuilders who compose the Institution. This single result will amply repay all the pains taken in the establishment of the Institution of Naval Architects.

The Court held by her Majesty on Wednesday has been commemmorated by an extremely neat medal, specially designed and manufactured for the occasion by the Messrs. Pinches and Co. of Oxenden Streei.

By the last Indian Mail we learn that the Nepaul campaign is officially announced at an end, the Commander-in-Chief having issued a general order of thanks to the Trans-Gogra Brigade, under Brigadier Holditch, C.B. It is stated, moreover, on the authority of the *Lucknow Herald*, that Jung Bahadoor has surrendered the Begum and the young Prince Burjis Kudr, and that they have actually arrived at Gondah on their way to Lucknow.

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Xerxes moved him to tears—the thousands of Volunteers of Queen Victoria can cause no sorrow, save to those who envy our greatness; they menace no one, even though they cry out "come who dare;" but they enable the English statesman who may be threatened by invasion or war to say to the greatest monarch in the world, "*Contempsi Catilinæ gladios—non pertimescam tuos.*"

We stated last week that the change in the prices of cavalry commissions had been followed by an increased number of applications for cornetcies; and our statement was confirmed by the Secretary for War in his speech of Tuesday evening on Sir de Lacy Evans's motion. We are glad to add that during the present week the demand has still further increased; and in a short time we shall no longer see the gaps which disfigure the list of cavalry subalterns. Parents have no objection to give their sons some extra allowance to enable them to meet the expenses of a cavalry regiment, now that the authorities have given an implied guarantee that these expenses will be brought within something like reasonable limits, and that it will be no longer necessary to have recourse to their bankers for a fortune to provide for each step of regimental advancement. We hope this new and more healthy state of things will be permanent; but we confess we should look to that result with much more confidence if the authorities had acted with greater liberality in one or two respects. Mr. Sidney Herbert wishes, as far as possible, to work a reform in the expenditure of cavalry officers by bringing in a class of young men whose means will not allow them to indulge in the absurd extravagance hitherto in vogue in these regiments; but he has not received the encouragement he has a right to expect from some of his colleagues. The forage stoppages still remain, and the Treasury, with whom the financial part of the arrangements rests, determinedly refuse to give their aid to the Secretary for War in his efforts to restore efficiency to the commissioned ranks of the cavalry. The reasoning upon which they found their refusal is very illogical. They say if we give more advantages to cavalry officers it will only have the effect of increasing the sums given for commissions. They appear to forget that extra sums are not given for first commissions, that a cornet would get no increased advantage as regards forage for his chargers by purchasing his lieutenancy, and, therefore, that it is most unlikely he would pay more money for a step which would bring him no more relative advantages than at present.

There is another grievance in connection with the change which we are sorry to find Mr. Sidney Herbert expressing his intention of inflicting on the present holders of cavalry commissions. In replying to Colonel Dickson the other evening, he said that these officers in purchasing their future steps would not get credit for the larger sums paid by them under the old regulations, but that they would have to pay the infantry difference just the same as those cornets who are now coming in at infantry price. This answer has given universal dissatisfaction; and we are not surprised at it, because it appears to us to be highly unjust to these officers, and most impolitic as regards its effect upon the general change of "tone" which the authorities are anxious to bring about in these regiments. A cornet who has purchased under the old regulations has paid 840*l.* for his commission; if he now purchases a lieutenancy (value under new regulation 700*l.*) he is asked to pay an additional sum of 250*l.*!—that is to say, the Government having fixed the price of a lieutenancy at 700*l.*, demand 1090*l.* for it from those officers who were in the Service before the 1st of March. A great deal has been said about paying sums over regulation for promotion, but what becomes of all these moral sentiments when we find the Minister of War himself asking a cavalry cornet to pay 390*l.* above the regulated price for his lieutenancy? If one of the existing cornets sold out and re-entered the Service, he could set it right, because the Government would have to repay him his 840*l.*, and give him the same article next week for 450*l.* It is hardly right or politic to place a man in a worse position because he remains in the Service than if he left; but this is just what Mr. Sidney Herbert states he will do. Existing cavalry officers may expect a just consideration for what they have invested, but not until they sell out. If it be held out as a premium for "cutting" the Service, then it will be successful, but not otherwise. No doubt the Secretary for War may say that the advantages or emoluments offered for the old price are not diminished; but is it a wise thing to have one set of officers in a regiment getting promotion under one system, and the rest under another? Is it politic to continue to make the payment of large sums a condition of promotion, even though those affected are the men who entered the cavalry under a system which gave them no right to expect otherwise? As we have before stated, many of the younger cavalry officers possess small means, and they certainly are not unworthy of a little generous consideration. We venture to hope that Mr. Sidney Herbert will not refuse it to them; and as a little sop to a financial administrator, we should propose that cornets who have purchased their commissions for 840*l.*, should at least be allowed to attain a 700*l.* lieutenantcy, on renouncing their claim to the odd 140*l.* on selling out. Although, strictly speaking, not a fair compromise, this would eventually relieve the Reserve Fund, and, we think, would satisfy those who now so loudly and so justly complain.

We understand that the Purchase System is not unlikely to be the subject of another debate in Parliament next week. A noble lord, long and intimately acquainted with the working of our military organisation, is, we hear, about to bring before the Upper House a motion directed against any interference with the existing regulations.

We believe that Major-General Sir William Mansfield has declined the appointment of second in command of the China expedition to which he was gazetted at home some two or three months since. He will now in all probality remain with Lord Clyde as Chief of the Staff until his resignation, when Sir William will have the chief command at Bombay in succession to Sir Hugh Rose.

Although we are not able to say it is officially settled, we believe it is most probable that Lieut.-General Sir John Pennefather will succeed General Knollys in the chief command at Aldershot.

Lieut.-General Sir George Wetherall, on being relieved as Adjutant-General by Sir James Scarlett, will in all likelihood be appointed to the command of the Northern District, in succession to Sir John Pennefather.

Major-General Lord William Paulet, C.B., now in command of a Brigade at Aldershot, will be the new Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, vice Sir James Scarlett.

Major-General the Hon. A. A. Dalzell will succeed Major-General Eden in the command of the Cork district on the 1st of April.

Major-General Duncan A. Cameron proceeds to Edinburgh as Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, in succession to Lord Melville, whose period of service has expired.

The Brigade at Aldershot, vacated by Major-General the Hon. A. Spencer, and to which Major-General Cameron was appointed, will be commanded by Colonel David Russell, C.B., formerly of the 84th, and now head of the Recruiting Department. Another Brigade at Aldershot is rendered vacant by Lord William Paulet's appointment to Portsmouth.

The Earl of Cardigan's period of service as Inspector-General of Cavalry having expired, Major-General Lawrenson, formerly of the 17th Lancers, and now commanding the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, will succeed him in that post.

Colonel Lord George Paget, C.B., will have the command of the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, vacated by Major-General Lawrenson.

Lieut.-General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B., will resign his command at Bombay, and return home on the 27th of this month. He will be succeeded in the chief command of the Presidency by Lieut.-General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., who will retain it until the return of Lord Clyde from India.

We some weeks ago stated that Major-General Sir John Inglis, K.C.B., was about to be transferred from the Bengal to the Madras Presidency. We now find the transfer notified in General Orders along with the gallant General's resignation of the Cawnpore division.

Lieut.-General Sir J. Hope Grant was to leave India for China in H.M.S. Feroze, during the present month, and will be succeeded in the command of the the troops in Oude by Brigadier-General Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B.

Colonel Adams, C.B., 28th Regiment, has been appointed a brigadier of the second class at Poona, in succession to Brigadier Sutton, 31st Regiment, who accompanies his corps to China.

Lieut.-Colonel Elkington, 6th Royal Regiment, goes as Assistant-Adjutant-General, and Captain Green, 77th, as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General to Sir John Michel's division for the China expedition.

Colonel the Hon. R. Rollo, Assistant-Adjutant-General, at Montreal, has been appointed Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces in Canada, and Lieut.-Colonel Conolly will fill his place at Montreal.

The Medical Warrant, which was sent to Lord Canning for promulgation, has not yet been published by His Excellency, and a memorial in reference to the delay is being prepared by the medical officers in India. It is stated that the Warrant was sent to the Indian Government on 15th December, 1858, and that it was again communicated to them in August, 1859. The cardinal defect in the administration of Lord Canning of public affairs is his habit of procrastination, or, at all events, the great delays which take place on the part of the supreme government in deciding upon important State Papers and questions.

Dr. Linton, C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals, has returned to Calcutta, after a long tour of inspection of the various stations in his division from Benares to Darjieling.

H.M.'s 99th Regiment are permitted to take volunteers from 53rd and 60th Regiments before embarking for China.

James Brown Gibson, Esq., M.D., C.B., the director-general of hospitals, who was appointed successor to the lamented Thomas Alexander on Tuesday last by Mr. Secretary Herbert, entered the Service as an hospital assistant in December, 1826; became assistant-surgeon in January, 1829; surgeon, 2nd July, 1841; surgeon-major, 15th May, 1851; deputy-inspector, 1st May, 1855; inspector-general, 31st December, 1858. His services are not recorded in Hart, but he is well known as an old and meritorious officer, who has been now engaged in all parts of the world for 34 years of full-pay service.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

In the House of Commons Sir C. Wood stated (in answer to a question from Mr. Gregson) that in consequence of a suggestion made by Lord Stanley when in office, the Governor-General of India had expressed an opinion that it would be advisable to transfer the control of the government of Singapore and the Straits of Bengal to the Colonial office. The noble Duke at the head of the Colonial office had not yet declared, whether he was willing to receive the territory under the control of his department.

A passage having appeared in the *Oude Gazette* respecting discontent among the troops in India, General Peel called the attention of the Secretary of India to it, and asked whether there was any truth in the statement.

Sir C. Wood was able to state that the statement contained in the paragraph had not received the slightest confirmation in any of the communications received by the Government.

Sir F. Smith, Sir J. Elphinstone, and Mr. Lindsay, having urged the necessity of establishing harbours of refuge, Mr. Milner Gibson announced that government had considered the subject and came to a determination which would be explained to the House as soon as the state of public business would permit.

In reply to a question from Mr. Way, Sir C. Wood stated that there existed no intention to deduct the amount of batta granted to the troops who were present at the siege and capture of Delhi, from the prize-money due to them.

General Buckley asked the Secretary of State for War, what number of officers had been appointed as inspectors of Rifle Volunteer Corps, whether they were appointed to that duty only, and if so, what pay and emoluments did they receive.

Mr. Sidney Herbert's answer to this question was very indistinctly heard, but he was understood to say that the pay of the officers in question was 9*s.* 6*d.* a day.

On the question of the adjournment to Monday, desultory discussions ensued upon a variety of topics. Among other things the Savoy question came upon the carpet; and Lord John Russell stated that he had sent copies of the correspondence with France on this subject to St. Petersburgh, Vienna, and Berlin. From the first no intelligence had yet been received; but the courts of Berlin and Vienna had declared their concurrence in the views of the British Government. Switzerland still continued its opposition to the annexation of Savoy. The Government had received a despatch from Sardinia, stating that the question of annexation would be submitted to the vote of the people of Savoy.

The debate on the commercial treaty was resumed by Mr. Horsman in a powerful speech. He concluded by moving an addition to the address praying her Majesty to effect the omission from the treaty of the article prohibiting the exportation of coal.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Normanby introduced an interesting discussion on the affairs of Italy.

It has been decided that batteries shall be erected on the Middle Ground, Caranjah Shoal, Butcher's Island, and the Oyster Rock, for the better fortifying of Bombay. The Home Government have been requested to send out 50 or 60 Armstrong guns.

A Board of officers has assembled at the Horse Guards for the purpose of inquiring into the mode of letting the canteens at the various barracks, and into the canteen system generally, with the view to several alterations and improvements some time in contemplation by the authorities being made in that department. Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, C.B., Deputy Quartermaster-General, is appointed the president.

The railways agreed to accept of one fare to and from London from Volunteer officers going from Glasgow to attend her Majesty's *levée* on Tuesday last. Officers got tickets at half-fare, on presenting their commissions to the railway clerks, available from the 5th to the 10th instant.

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NAPOLEON III. ON ENGLAND.*

"Can we from the writings of Napoleon III., whilst a prince in exile, form any decided opinion as to his real sentiments and intentions with respect to England?" Such is the very pertinent question with which the editor of this little volume commences his Preface, and which, if we answer in the affirmative, gives to this book a peculiar value; while, if we decide the other way, these pages must still be eminently interesting, as furnishing, in some sort, an insight into the workings and train of thought of, probably, the most profound mind of the age.

As we read these—Louis Napoleon's—views on many of the most important political questions, we naturally try to find some connection between the words of the exile, and the deeds of the Emperor; and it is, in truth, curious enough to contrast the opinions of the first, as they are here expressed, with the policy and actions of the second.

Here is what the Emperor, who makes war for an "idea," says upon the subject:—"People are incessantly repeating to us that peace is a blessing, and war is a scourge. But one thing is not said often enough, which is, if war is often a necessity when a great cause has to be defended, it is, on the other hand, a great crime to make it from caprice, without having a grand result in view, an immense advantage to justify it." (Page 192.)

Here is what the greatest despot in Europe remarked in 1832:—"According to the opinions which I advance, it will be seen that my principles are entirely republican." (Page 45.) But, with that facility for excusing himself from acting on any principle whatever, for which the Emperor is somewhat remarkable, he is prepared conveniently to disregard this one, and, sorely against his will, gives preference to the monarchical form, because "such a government is more suited to France, inasmuch as it will give more guarantees for a state of tranquillity, of authority, and liberty." (Page 45.) And we can readily believe Napoleon III. when he tells us, in the same page, that, "if the Rhine were a sea, if virtue were always the only moving power, if merit alone rose to govern," then he would act up to his avowed principles, and have "a republic pure and simple;" but the natural and moral phenomena aforesaid would certainly not be the most surprising features of such a contingency.

If the friends of Italy have any faith in the infallibility of Napoleon's axioms, it will be satisfactory to them to be reminded that "the wars of the Empire have been like the overflow of the Nile: when the waters of this river cover the plains of Egypt, one might believe that there was nothing but devastation; but they have scarcely returned to their channels when abundance and fertility spring up wherever the floods had extended." (Page 23.) It is only to be regretted that the harvest, in this particular instance, has been so backward.

It will scarcely be as satisfactory to the Savoyard to know that the man who is about to annex his country to that of France, held, twenty-eight years ago, such opinions as the following—"Harmony between the government and the governed can exist in two ways only: when the people permits itself to be governed by the will of a single individual, or when the chief governs in accordance with the wishes of all. In the first case it is despotism. In the second, it is liberty." (Page 46.)

Perhaps the most interesting pages of the book are those headed "Napoleonian Ideas," in which, under cover of an enunciation of the ideas and motives of the Great Napoleon, we arrive at many of the sentiments of his not less illustrious nephew; but it would be impossible to select from thirty-nine pages of "ideas," pregnant with significance, isolated passages, as likely by themselves to furnish any key to the powerful mind whence they have emanated. It would be as futile as a midnight attempt to explore and appreciate the beauties of some vast cathedral by the light of a solitary "dip." The "ideas" should be taken *en masse*, and not in homœopathic doses; for though there is much to ponder over in every page, and each line should be carefully considered, it is only when we have read the whole that we are in a proper position to judge of Napoleon's sentiments and views respecting the different questions—chiefly those of home and foreign policy—herein discussed.

"Some books," Bacon tells us, "are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested." This is one of the latter class.

The "Historical Fragments," also, demand a careful perusal; they are more of the nature of graphic marginal notes upon certain passages in our history; "fragments," as they are truly termed, through the chinks and fissures in which we can distinguish, shining clear and bright, the powerful intellect of the imperial author.

It will be generally allowed that a complete History of England thus annotated by the Emperor Napoleon would be an extremely valuable book, but probably no part of it would be more so than that which, in its fragmentary form, we have here, tracing the causes which led to the fall of the Stuarts, and the re-establishment of civil and religious liberty in the person of William of Orange. The principles, "clear, precise, and applicable to all countries," which the Emperor tells us he derives from a study of these periods of English history, and which he presents to us with all the emphasis which italics and small capitals can bestow, are, when considered in conjunction with recent events, and with a mental panorama before us of the nineteen years which have passed since the words were penned, so remarkable and so characteristic that we cannot refrain from quoting them:

"Foreign aid is always incompetent to save those governments which the nation will not adopt. . . . Walk at the head of the ideas of your age, those ideas will follow and will sustain you.

"Walk behind them, they will drag you along. Walk in opposition to them, they will overthrow you." (Page 176.)

Though most of the passages in this volume have some sort of reference to this country, the chapters on "Personal Freedom in England," "The Conservative Party," "The Slave Trade," and the "Relations between France and the Powers of Europe," are peculiarly worthy of attention, as treating more directly of our institutions, habits, and mode of government; and we believe that a perusal of these will satisfy the reader that, as Mr. Simpson observes in his Preface, "In the writings of Louis Napoleon . . . we fail to discover any symptoms of hostility to England; quite the reverse. Frequently and without variation, he expresses his admiration of her constitutional government, her power of public opinion, her freedom of the press, and his great admiration for her Protestant religion." (Page iv.)

How much value is to be attached to the expression of these sentiments it will be for the reader, according to his estimate of the Emperor's character, and his belief in his sincerity, to decide; nor does Mr. Simpson, in presenting them to the public in a collected form, pretend to do so; he has merely strung together, with considerable judgment, such selections from the writings of Napoleon III., as were likely to prove interesting to Englishmen at large, and in so doing he has not only made a valuable addition to our political literature, but has produced a book which cannot fail to be read with much interest by whoever cares to study the minds and characters of great men, or may desire a more intimate acquaintance with the inner man of that remarkable sovereign who, of all now reigning, exercises probably the greatest influence, for good and for evil, upon the councils and destinies of Europe.

Napoleon III. on England; Selections from his own Writings. Edited and translated by John Hawkins Simpson. (Saunders, Otley, & Co., South Conduit Street.)

THE SHRAPNEL SHELL.*

There is, perhaps, no projectile, on the merits of which artillerymen are so much divided, as the Shrapnel shell; and the value of this book will therefore be readily appreciated, as containing the opinions on the subject of so good an authority, and of an officer of such lengthened experience as General Bormaun.

The first part of these pages was "originally written in English, having been destined to be inserted in an English military journal, in order to rectify some erroneous statements on the Belgian metallic fuze for explosive projectiles" (Preface), and to this was subsequently added the author's remarks "On the use of Shrapnel shell in the late Crimean war; and," continues General Bormaun, "relying on the indulgence of my readers, I have preferred leaving the whole in English, as the most important of my quotations are from works in that language" (*Idem*).

The first fifty-eight pages of the book, then, are devoted to a discussion on the relative merits of the different kinds of fuzes at present in use, in which the author, naturally enough, expresses himself strongly in favour of the Belgian metallic fuze, which, he tells us, he "some twenty years ago (1835), proposed as the basis of an improved Shrapnel and shell system." (P. 4.) And on this very interesting though, at the same time, open question he brings to bear all the arguments which his knowledge of the subject can suggest; with what success, however, it must be for others better qualified for the task than ourselves to decide. Indeed, of so purely professional a nature is this portion of the book, that we have purposely abstained from critically examining it. Regarding the value of the shrapnel shell, General Bormaun has much to say, and he undoubtedly urges his remarks in its favour with considerable force.

Quoting from different works on the Crimean war, he endeavours to show that, in not employing this projectile more frequently during the siege, our Artillery—of whom he everywhere expresses the highest opinion—committed a great error, and that, wherever we did employ it, the effect was invariably very destructive.

At p. 72, General Bormaun states that, "as to the siege, properly speaking, it appears certain that Shrapnel fire was not used at all by the English against Sebastopol, with one single exception, viz., on the very last day of the siege;" though, as a note on this passage, he gives us another quotation from Colonel Hamley's "Story of the Campaign of Sebastopol," showing that spherical case were also used on the 20th of July, with very destructive effect. But, with the exception of these two occasions, General Bormaun assumes that the use of Shrapnel shell was entirely neglected by our Artillery.

Now, this is far from being the case. In the official journal of the siege of Sebastopol, compiled by Major Reilly, Royal Artillery, we find frequent mention of the employment of Shrapnel; indeed, one battery of 8-inch guns was specially furnished for the purpose; while, looking at the number of rounds of each description of projectile which were expended during the siege, we find a total of 3318 Shrapnel shells.

Again, General Bormaun leads us to suppose that the use of Shrapnel was *invariably*—in the field and in the trenches—attended with good results.

This is also incorrect; for, at p. 122 of the official journal we have just referred to, we find the following passages:—"June 18th, No. VIII. battery of the right attack opened with Shrapnel shell, with Boxer's fuzes, at the Malakoff, upon the parapets of which masses of men were standing firing at the French. *The shells burst most accurately, but with no apparent effect;* the Russians stood their ground. Colonel Dickson directed round shot to be used, which, ploughing through their ranks, after a few rounds cleared the parapets."

Elsewhere in this journal we certainly read that Shrapnel did, on some occasions, succeed admirably, but such was far from being invariably the case, and the general opinion of those artillery officers who used them was unfavourable; and when, with a view to giving the discussion of the subject a more practical form, each captain of artillery who had commanded a battery was called upon to report on the merits of Shrapnel, and asked which they would use in case of a column advancing, round shot or Shrapnel; with one exception the answer was "round shot."

We have mentioned these facts rather to show that General Bormaun's conclusions drawn from our use, or rather disuse, of Shrapnel shell during the Crimean war, are not always those of artillery officers who were present, than with the intention of proving that his opinion regarding the value of this projectile is necessarily incorrect; for few artillerymen would be found to deny that, when perfected, the Shrapnel will prove the most destructive missile, or that, even at present, in its comparatively rude state, it may frequently be employed with great success.

Probably Sir William Armstrong's beautiful shell is nearer perfection than any description of Shrapnel which has yet been invented. And if General Bormaun were acquainted with it, he would, we feel sure, at once erase the passage, at p. 2, to the effect that the military world has been deceived in the expectation they entertained that further "improvements, which the projectile invented by General Shrapnel was judged by experienced officers still to want *to render it fit for field* service, would come from England, rather than from any other country." The person to whom this book would, in all likelihood, afford *least* satisfaction, could he peruse it, would be General Shrapnel himself; for, however gratifying it might be to him to find the merits of the shell which bears his name so ably advocated, it would at least be a disappointment to him to read such a passage as the following, correcting the popular error that the origin of this projectile is English, and that it was invented about fifty years ago by Henry Shrapnel, then a Captain of Artillery—"*The Shrapnel shell is a German invention of the sixteenth century*, as has lately been discovered. For this discovery the Germans are indebted to a distinguished officer of the Royal Prussian Artillery, Captain Toll, who in his historical researches found in the library of the Heidelberg University a manuscript of the year 1573, which incontestably proves that the German artillerists of that epoch knew perfectly well the principle on which the present Shrapnel fire is founded; and that, notwithstanding their rather limited means, they had even succeeded in the application of this projectile, which was then called '*Hagelkugel*' (hail-shot)." (P. 59, 60.)

Another subject which artillerymen will find for discussion in this volume, is a suggestion of the author to develop still further our Shrapnel system, by employing it for vertical as well as for horizontal fire, and by introducing a projectile to which he has given the suggestive name of "incendiary hail-shell," and in which the bullets of the ordinary Shrapnel "are replaced principally by metallic incendiary bodies" (P. 74.)

The General enumerates many instances in which such a projectile might be employed with terrific effect, as against shipping and artillery ammunition-waggons, and, generally, against the *matériel* of an army, as opposed to *personnel*.

The suggestion is, at least, worthy of consideration; for the "carcases" at present in use but ill answer the purposes—somewhat similar to the above—for which they are employed; indeed, so much confidence has the General in the destructive effects of incendiary projectiles, as applied in the form of "incendiary hail-shells and bombs," that he considers it necessary to offer a sort of apology for proposing the introduction of so deadly a missile; and we will conclude our notice of this extremely practical and interesting book by a quotation from its pages, which may not be wholly unsatisfactory to such as view with a humane regret (however false) the introduction of such terribly effective weapons as Armstrong's guns, and read with a shudder of the five-mile range which has been attained by Mr. Whitworth. "Notwithstanding this tendency to incendiary warfare, the civilisation of our age may be said to have

* *The Shrapnel Shell in England and in Belgium, with some Reflections on the Use of this Projectile in the late Crimean War.* A Historico-Technical Sketch. By Major-General Bormaun, Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty the King of the Belgians. (Libraire Européenne, Brussels; and Trübner & Co, London.)

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equally exercised its beneficent influence on the manner in which war is carried on. This influence consists in the progress of the art of war in general, but especially in the considerable improvements of our fire-arms as powerful means of destruction; for if we are notoriously superior to our enemy in that respect, we may evidently expect to bring him soon to the conviction that wherever he seriously opposes our will, he merely will be destroyed; the natural consequence of this will be, besides our physical superiority over him, a great moral one; that is to say, we may adopt in modern warfare as a principle—*to try to obtain the desired result rather by threatening to destroy than by destroying;* so that the inevitable sacrifices of human life in war operations may be at present considerably less than in former times on both sides.

"But, once in possession of such mighty engines of destruction, it evidently would be as reprehensible to use them *unnecessarily*, for the mere pleasure of destroying, as it would be to refuse to employ them for our self-defence, and *thus sacrifice unnecessarily the lives of our own troops:* a sacrifice which cannot be justified, even by the most brilliant victory." (Pp. 108-109.)

THE SIKH SOLDIERY.

(*Continued from page* 96.)

The Sikh soldier played by far too important a rôle in 1857 and 1858. To him we owe it, and no one is better aware of the fact than himself, that India had not to be reconquered in all its length and breadth. Humbled in some degree by the reverses of 1845 and 1849, the military pride and arrogance of the soldiers of Runjeet Singh sprang into life again in 1857. Overwhelmed by the revolt of our Sepoy army, and the wide-spread machinations of the Mahomedans in northern India, at that moment the Punjab alone faced the wave of rebellion, which, rolling from the south and east, from the Hooghly and the mountains of Nepal to the Sutlej, broke and wasted its strength around the walls of Delhi.

Guided by the undaunted will of Sir John Lawrence, and backed by three thousand British soldiers (all the support we could spare), the Sikh people boldly took up arms in defence of those white men whom but eight short years before they had met and fought at Goozerat. Those who condemn our countrymen in India, and who would attribute the loss of one native army to their intense pride and contempt of the Sepoy soldier, will do well to ponder this fact. The men who failed to command the allegiance of the soldiers with whom they had served for one hundred years, wrought into efficient and devoted warriors the rough and shapeless bands of Sikh villagers* as they received them from the hands of Sir John Lawrence, and with a celerity truly marvellous. Among the remarkable events of 1857, and they were many, the creation within three months of a second native army is the greatest, and that of which every Englishman has most reason to feel proud. Whatever the errors of the system, however faulty the organisation of the late Bengal army, they were no ordinary men who, in that extreme crisis, when our possessions between the Sand Heads and the capital of the Moguls might have been computed by the square foot, turned the hand of the conquered people against those very troops by whose aid, and under our leading, the Punjab had been reduced to a province of British India. Mere animal courage sinks to a secondary place when we permit ourselves to dwell upon the rare military ability and intuitive genius that were displayed by that band of Englishmen, between May and December, 1857, in the north-west of Hindostan. That page of our history is at once the brightest and the most terrible. We gained more glory, it may be truly said, in the losing of India than in its conquest. And lost it had been, but for the kilts and red tunics hurrying to the scene of strife.

From May until the 21st of September the tide of revolt was stemmed by the disciples of Gooroo Nanuck. True, a handful of British soldiers before Delhi, by their indomitable spirit, surprised Hindoos and Mahomedans into a recollection of the deeds of Clive, Lake, Coote, and Munro; but it must be borne in mind that without the moral and material support drawn from our alliance with the most military nation in India,—we speak of the Sikh people,—this handful of men would have perished by the road-side or in the narrow lanes of the Subzee Mundee, had they ventured, with flanks and rear uncovered, to sit down before that walled city. Standing beneath the walls of Delhi, crouching by their camp-fires around Jhansi, watching the fords along the banks of the Sutlej, protecting the high-roads and preserving our communication, or escorting long lines of grain and ordnance waggons moving to the south, our Sikh soldiers called to mind and repeated to each other the old tradition of their race, that, led by a white man, the Khalsa† should picket their horses in the palaces of the Great Mogul. Drunk with success, with vanity, with their self-importance, and with the imagined plunder of all India at their feet, these rough Pindarees of the North came to look upon the Feringhee too lightly, too much as the means by which success was to be secured to them, our soldiers and our masters!

Delhi became a holiday and a show. A few weeks later and these men, blind with conceit and self-esteem, found themselves in the presence of a British army, and in presence of that army their importance passed away; but not so their pride and vanity. Hurt and disappointed, reduced in an instant to the rank of mere subsidiaries, our Sikh friends adopted that tone of mind which sees a slight in every word and act. "*We were your brothers at Delhi, now we are nobody.*" This feeling, mistaken and childish in its early stage, we had not then time to correct. The probabilities are, that it was not noticed. Other and grave matter pressed upon our attention. Oude, Rohilkund, and Gwallior left us no room to study the littlenesses of our new Sepoy. Over-rating their past services, discontented with their position, these men may have argued to themselves somewhat after this fashion: "With independence before us, we were fools enough to sacrifice our country and liberty to the Feringhee, and this is our reward. What, if it be not too late to rectify our error?" Men blinded by jealous anger seldom argue well. Taking advantage of this *pique*, it is impossible to say how far the emissaries of Tantia, the Nana, Mamoo Khan, or the Begum, may have succeeded in fanning the feeling into one of a more hostile character. Indeed the knowledge would now avail us little. Here and there facts oozed out sufficient to warn those among our Indian officers who were not too old and too bigotted to have benefited by the lessons of 1857. Again, but the other day, we had to record the discovery of a *rapprochement* between our Sikh outposts and the rebels within and along the frontiers of Nepaul. Ignoring, on the score of past services rendered to the State, the extent to which our Punjabee troops may stand criminated, we may be permitted to consider those measures by which a military combination against our Indian Government will be made most difficult to them.

We are inclined to attach more importance to the disposition than to the present strength of the Sikh force. Fifteen thousand armed Sikhs, quartered in the Punjab, are a palpable danger; but scatter fifty thousand of these troops over the broad plains of Oude and Bundelcund, and the danger becomes infinitesimal. If we must have a native army, be it Sikh, Goorkah, or Poorbeeah, we shall do well to apply to it the remark of Sir John Malcolm, "It is, politically speaking, expedient that our native army be in the habit of serving in every part of India, and far from desirable that they should remain in the vicinity of the provinces of which they are natives." Had our Sikh force been posted in Oude, and the Oude Sepoys been scattered through the Punjab, Scinde, and Burmah, the mutiny of 1857 had not occurred. Preserve, we say, the character of each race of these soldiers intact, and then isolate it. Put the Shastres into a Mahomedan musjid, and the Koran upon Brahma's head, and over Mahomed and Brahma, standing back, place full private John Jones. This is the key to our Indian possessions. We shall probably be told that the Sikh troopers upon the banks of the Raptee did not hesitate to correspond with the rebel Sepoys. To the one who did so, one hundred may have been deterred by the long miles lying between them and their homes.

(*To be continued.*)

* It must be remembered that many thousands of the old Khalsa soldiery were among the levies.—[Ed.]

† Chosen ones.

PRUSSIA.

PROPOSED MILITARY REFORMS.

The Prince Regent of Prussia has declared that he looks upon an increase of the Prussian army as indispensable. The question has already been brought before the Prussian Chambers. His Royal Highness some time since developed his views in an anonymous pamphlet, entitled "Observations on the project of law for organising the defence of Germany."* In this pamphlet the royal author insists upon a three-years' continual service of recruits as the alpha and omega of the efficiency of the Prussian army. He, moreover, insists upon an annual additional recruitment of 20,000 men.

As regards the proposed plans for the defence of the German coasts, those laid down in the Prussian Memorandum have been unanimously adopted.

As regards the reform of the military organisation of the army of the German Confederation, Prussia insists upon the maintenance of articles 5, 12, 13, 14, and 15, of the military constitution.

Those articles are to the following intent:

Article 5. No state of the Confederation whose federal contingent forms in itself one or more *corps d'armée* can unite in the same division the contingents of other states to its own.

Article 12. In war the Federal army is *one*, and commanded by one commander-in-chief.

Article 13. The commander-in-chief is appointed by the Confederation, each time that the formation of the Federal army is ordained; his functions cease when the Federal army breaks up.

Article 14. The Federal commander-in-chief takes oath to the Federal Diet, his only authority.

Article 15. The designation and execution of the plan of operations is entirely at the will of the commander-in-chief. He is personally responsible to the Confederation, and may be cited before a Council of War.

* Published by A. W. Hahn, of Berlin.

The Ministerial Propositions "relative to a new Constitution of the Prussian Army." (Preussische Heerverfassung.)—The following is the abstract of an article on the above subject:—

"The doubts which have hitherto existed relative to the superiority of the present constitution of the Prussian Army have acquired some consistency by past experience and the onward march of events. The *five* mobilisations especially, which have taken place since the year 1848, have greatly increased the necessity for such reforms, and the present ministry have boldly grappled with them. Taking first the purely military point of view of the project of law laid before the Prussian Chamber, it states that, according to the present system of warfare, the active army (*Feld-Armee*) is to be made easier of mobilisation, and able to take the field; that, therefore, deficient *cadres*, as they existed especially in the *Landwehr* (men mostly estranged to military routine), were no more to be continued; that the reserves are to be increased and made easier of mobilisation; and that the whole active field army is to be placed on the fresh vigour of men above twenty years of age, as the *third* decade of man's existence is that most fit for military toil and exertion."

The project of law supports these demands, by the much easier and quicker concentration of foreign armies on the frontier, consequent on the existing system of railways throughout Europe, and the long line of the Prussian east and north-east coast, which presents a desirable scope for the operation of steam-flotillas. Before, marches of many weeks' duration made it possible for the unskilled or long ago disbanded soldier to acquire a little additional drill; but now, a day or two may only intervene between the men leaving their homes and the brunt and onslaught of the battle. Another reason for the proposed reforms lies in the hitherto want of a sufficient *réserve*. The Prussian battalions of the line had hitherto only their effective number of the war *état*, and as from various causes, such as invalidity, emigration, &c., 26½ per cent. of every year's *état* were lost during the three years' obligatory service in the line, even the *Landwehr* of the first call had often their full complements.

As according to the reform project for the army, the general obligation for military service will be re-enacted, the yearly amount of *recruits* will be raised from 40,000 to 63,000 men; and as the duration of actual service will be raised to eight years (!), the new-formed Prussian Army will consist of 252 battalions of the line, 224 squadrons of cavalry of the line, 108 field batteries, and 9 battalions of pioneers. Still, even after this increase, the new law will leave 150,000 men disposable for the reserve of the great corps of the army.

RUSSIA.

The Imperial Russian Navy in the Pacific.—It was at the termination of the great continental wars in 1813, that in Russia also a new energy was implanted into public affairs, in which various endeavours, such men as Prince Adam Czartoryski, Count Roumanzoff, then Cabinet Ministers, took a great part; men to whom nothing of importance going on in Europe escaped. It was, probably, the splendid results of the French Expedition *aux Terres Australes*, as well as those of the Flinders-Brown's voyage of discovery, which induced Count Roumanzoff to fit out the first Russian circumnavigation of the globe at his *own expense*. It was conducted by Captain Kotzebue, and was later followed by those of Krusenstern, Lütge, and others, the latter now the companion and adviser of the Grand Duke Constantine. In the meantime, the Russian *American* Company was also established; and Baranoff, who was a sort of *génie administrateur*, brought the colony of Sitka (on the N.W. coast of America) to a very flourishing state. Soon, the fur production in Sitka, as well as in Kamtschatka, had attained a great importance, and the communications by sea with the former became habitual; the voyages of discovery into the Pacific changed into those of a purely mercantile and official character.

As things stand now, the Russian Imperial Admiralty despatches every two years a frigate of about 1000 tons from Kronstadt, officered and manned partly by the Imperial Navy, partly by that of the Russian American Company, which, in modest imitation of the former East India Company, has also its naval establishment. These vessels proceed first to Rio de Janeiro to refit, take in fresh provisions, &c. The next run is to Sydney, where Russian officers and sailors have become quite *habitués*. From Sydney they perform a long and difficult navigation through the many isle-clusters of the Pacific to Kamtschatka, on the north-east coast of Asia. Here, they discharge the half of their most varied and multifarious cargo, including books and objects of art, medicinal stores, pig-iron, glass, &c. But it is at Kamtschatka also where they receive in exchange another less varied but costly cargo, those precious furs of the blue fox, the so-called noble marten, the ermine, &c. From thence the Russian man-of-war has to cross the Pacific over to Sitka, where a similar process of discharging stores and taking in of furs is gone through. Although Sitka (Russian America) has undoubtedly its future (!), yet the approach to that harbour is one of great difficulty in some parts of the year. Heavy fogs cover the sea of that *Ultima Thule*, and prevent any observation being made for considerable periods. Thus, the ships have to guess their being under the required parallel, and begin to fire their guns. If not answered, they have to shift their course and fire again, until the much-desired response from the walls of the Russian forts is heard. The value of the furs taken on board in these two settlements amounts to about one million of silver roubles; and it is with these furs that the courts of Pekin and Stambul are dressed. Those for the former have to be conveyed from St. Petersburg through Siberia to Kiachta, whence the Chinese caravans take them to their capital.

We may here state, by way of interpolation, that it was not in any part of Europe, or the United States, that the riches of California were anticipated or known. It is now more than twenty years ago, that the natives (*Kaloshes*) of Sitka said that the land to the south was rich in gold, as is plainly stated in the Russian work of Captain Chromtschenko, of the Imperial Navy. The Russian government, however, was not in a position then to avail itself of this most important communication. Still the commercial intercourse between this Russian colony and California is now of a yearly improving character. From Sitka the Russian men-of-war go down to the Cape Horn, put in again at Rio, and then proceed homewards. If the piercing of the isthmus of Suez is an undertaking much interesting France and Italy, the making of the Panama canal is one which will much advance Russian commerce and civilisation. The Amour settlements also progress at a ratio of which we have no idea in Europe, and those grim solitudes are fast covering with every contrivance of commerce and industry. If the canal of Panama be once constructed, those huge war-steamers now building will be able to approvision the American and Asiatic settlements of Russia in a fast increasing ratio, and bring their produce to the markets of Europe. This is a *legitimate* way how to occupy and improve a nation of 68,000,000 of people, which no sensible mind can gainsay. These repeated visits, however, to the Pacific and its numberless isles have also, of late, diverted the attention of the Russian government towards the forming of a permanent establishment in one of these charming and healthy stations.

The Caucasus.—The Emperor has decreed various promotions in reference to the late successes of the Army of the Caucasus, amongst which are Prince Orbelian as Governor of Tiflis; Prince Dadian and Baron Nicolai to fill especial missions at the Army of the Caucasus, &c. Prince Bariatynsky, now at St. Petersburg, also contemplates great administrative and financial improvements in the Taurida and the Caucasus.

The Government have nominated Lord Londesborough to the honorary office of vice-admiral of the Yorkshire coast.

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TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I hear great complaints of the severity of the examinations before the Board of Military Education. I am told by parents, whose sons have passed many years of their lives at our best public schools, and who have left those schools high in their upper classes, that they have nevertheless been "issue" when they have presented themselves before the Examiners at Chelsea. I have been asked, "Ought not a boy in the upper division at Eton to be considered sufficiently well educated for an ensigncy in a marching regiment?"

To this I have replied, "That depends upon what the boy has learnt at Eton. If his masters have done justice to him and to you, there is no question but that he ought to be quite fit for an ensigncy; but if they have merely taken your money, and allowed him to be tided up by time to a respectable position in the school, without caring much whether he was fit for it or not, you must blame the Eton system, and not the Board of Military Education, for your and his disappointment."

Eton bears the reputation of being the best public school in England. Our crack regiments contain always a large proportion of Eton men. The school is fuller now than ever it was before. It contained, at Christmas last, 850 boys. Of these 750 were in the upper school. They were taught by 15 masters in the upper school and by 5 in the lower school; in other words, each master had to teach above 40 boys—*which is impossible.*

The study of modern languages being now a *sine quâ non* in the army and the public service; amongst the class of boys who are sent to Eton to be educated, H.R.H. the Prince Consort has judiciously and generously placed certain prizes at the disposition of the Eton masters for proficients in French.

To teach 850 *boys French there is one French master provided at the first of our public schools.* He is remunerated by an extra charge of twelve guineas per boy per annum. He must either be a very wealthy man, or very few boys must attempt to learn French at Eton. Yet, to enter the army and manyof the public offices, French is absolutely necessary.

The legislature takes great pains, and goes to great expense, to inspect the schools of the lower classes; it would be surely money well spent, and trouble properly taken, could a half-yearly inspection and report be made on the schools of the upper classes. If it is important that the education of the poor should be attended to, how much more important is it that the education of the governing classes should be good? And when we reflect on the educational statistics which I have here given you of our largest and most celebrated public schools; when we hear every day that youths who have spent many of the best years of their lives at them, experience a sudden blight on entering their career, from the fact that they connot spell or write their mother tongue correctly, that they know no French, and are utterly defeated by the elements of arithmetic, or by the three books of Euclid; and when we feel they would have been much better off for such information had they been educated at their village schools, anongst the children of their fathers' tradesmen, is it not time for British parents and guardians to look about them?—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A PARENT.

RELATIVE PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your correspondent "H.," in comparing the promotion of certain regiments, has selected the corps of Royal Marines to prove that promotion by *seniority* has been more advantageous to the Service than when assisted by the purchase system, and apparently makes it out to his satisfaction. He is, however, wrongly informed when he says the Marines had not been increased for 20 years up to January, 1856; for, during that time, the increase had been no less than 6000 men, viz., from 10,000 to 16,000. He says the proportion of field-officers in the Marines to captains is 1 to 4½; the same rule would give to a regiment of the Line 1 to 2½ captains.

The Marines, though now 18,000 strong, have the same number of field-officers they had 25 years ago, when the corps was only 9000 strong. A visit to any of the headquarters will show them deficient in officers of all ranks; and yet this year's estimates provides for 1000 more men *without* additional officers. I am, &c., HANDSPIKE.

SENIOR CORNETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Thanking you most sincerely for the manner in which you at all times advocate the interests of the Army and Navy, I venture to address you, in the hope that you will kindly take into your consideration a most deserving class, though few in number, whom I consider to be most cruelly neglected. I trust by these means their case may obtain general publicity, and attract the attention of that distinguished officer, Sir De Lacy Evans.

During the Crimean war, and immediately following, some half-dozen meritorious non-commissioned officers were appointed cornets in the cavalry. There are now some of them standing on the top of the list in their respective regiments as senior cornets, while young lads, many of whom were actually learning their facings at the time of their promotion are constantly being passed over their heads. There are instances of some seven or eight cases of this kind in one regiment.

I will conclude by asking you one question,—what must be the feelings of a good soldier, from thirty to forty years of age, who, having served his country for many years truly and faithfully, with three or four medals on his breast, finds a lad of nineteen or twenty, just from college, and in the hands of the drill-sergeant, passing over him, because he has 340*l.* at command; or when he sees a favoured individual from another regiment, whose mamma does not wish him to go to India, brought in and placed over him again and again?

The Army generally expected justice from the hands of the Duke of Cambridge, and the small body I represent claim it at his hands. Surely his Royal Highness did not purchase?

By the insertion of this in your next paper, you will, sir, very greatly oblige, AN OLD SOLDIER.

NEWS FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

MALTA, 1st March.—The arrival of H.M.S. Hannibal, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Rodney Mundy, on the 25th ultimo, and that of the Cressy on the 27th, have added two line-of-battle ships to the fleet already here. The Hannibal left Corfu on Saturday the 18th of February, and having encountered foul winds and rough weather, did not reach Malta—a distance of some 350 miles—before the following Saturday. The Cressy, arriving from Naples, reports the death of her paymaster, George Gustavus Nelson, an officer whose loss will not only be deplored by his own family and relatives, but regretted by many of his old shipmates, on whatever station they may happen to be when the news of his death reaches them. He was a paymaster of Nov. 1848, and had served both in the Baltic and Black Seas during the late Russian war, and subsequently in H.M.S. Shannon, under the command of Sir William Peel.

The distribution of the Mediterranean fleet at the present time is nearly as follows:—At Malta, the Marlborough, Hibernia, Hannibal (flag ships); Exmouth, Cæsar, Victor Emmanuel, Orion, and Cressy (screw liners); Terrible (f.), Cadmus, Medina, Intrepid, Lapwing, and Alacrity (smaller steamers). At Gibraltar, the James Watt and the Renown (s. l.), the Doris and the Vulture (s. f.), and the Scylla and Mohawk (s. s.); the Racoon (s. c.) is at Leghorn, and the Argus (s. s.) is at Messina. Certain changes in the above will have taken place before this reaches you, as the Hannibal will by that time have left for Gibraltar, the Exmouth for Corfu, and the Cadmus for the coast of Syria. Meantime, the presence of so large a fleet at Malta, and the opportunity of securing the patronage of no less than four admirals, the captain of the fleet being included, had been wisely used by those interested in the welfare of the Malta Sailors' Home for holding a bazaar in aid of its funds. "The Seaman's Institute," as the Sailors' Home is called,—a grandiloquent nomenclature that is far from an improvement upon the more homely name of such establishments in England,—is, notwithstanding, a very great advantage in Malta. And as facts are stubborn things, the results as published in the report of 31st Dec., 1859, prove better than any amount of argument that it was a desideratum. Since its opening on the 11th October, 1859, to the end of the same year, a period of rather less than three months—no less than 1669 persons have slept in the house, whilst a much larger number have partaken of refreshments, including breakfasts, dinners, and suppers. The reading-room which supplies both books and newspapers has proved, as was expected, a great attraction, and was a part of the scheme dictated by good sense, and a knowledge of the tastes of seamen. It is a great mistake to suppose that "blue-jackets" do not care for reading, and one that would be quickly removed by observing the avidity with which they pore over books which might be thought beyond the range of their comprehension. Perhaps newspapers are just as much prized by sailors as by any other men of similar opportunities; and it is a sight worth seeing, when on the day of the mails' arrival on board a man of war, the master-at-arms proceeds to deliver the letters and papers, each man answering to his name as it is called out, and receiving his quota of communication from home. The fortunate possessor of a late newspaper becomes at once a centre of attraction, and the prized paper is borrowed and reborrowed until it is almost worn to ribbons. The "smoking-time" is the period at which most attention is paid to the politics and general intelligence, when one "good reader" may be observed reading out for the benefit of a surrounding group, who, at the close of an article, contribute their remarks for the edification of their fellows until the reader has taken breath, and is ready to begin again.

The projectors of the Malta Seaman's Institute deserve great praise for having made the news room so prominent a feature in this establishment, as no one can doubt the increased intelligence imparted by the habit of reading the newspapers of the day. Like all similar undertakings, the Sailors Home finds its first year the most expensive, inasmuch as besides the necessity of prudently paying the rent in advance, there must be a large outlay of capital in the purchase of furniture, an expense which, of course, occurs but once, and will be gradually absorbed by the credits of succeeding years. The report states, in conclusion, that there is a sum of 13*l.* 10*s.* as "cash in hand;" but this, when compared with amount of "bills unpaid" 34*l.* 10*s.*, leaves a liability of 21*l.* To liquidate this debit, and to recruit the little treasury, are the objects of the Fancy Bazaar. The only military news I have heard, is that the 21st Regiment, stationed in this island since the conclusion of the Crimean war, is in hourly expectation of removal hence to the West Indies; Barbadoes and Demerara are said to be its destination.

Malta has been visited of late by rather rough weather, and as the rain has been succeeded by a hard dry wind, the quantity of dust carried about renders walking, if the most healthful, by no means the most agreeable exercise out of doors.

A candidate at one of the recent examinations for direct commissions, denies that the ordeal is "absurdly severe," as it was designated in the debate on the purchase question in the House of Commons on Tuesday. "Surely," he says, "no one should be deemed fit to hold a commission in her Majesty's Army unless he knew his own language, could write it grammatically, and had, besides, an acquaintance with the elementary branches of mathematics—with this, and a knowledge of either the classics, a modern language, history and geography, drawing, natural or experimental sciences, the candidate need not fear being "plucked;" as I can assert by experience that the examiners are far from being illiberal in the allotment of marks (of which 1800 only are absolutely necessary for qualification). I will cite my own case as a fair example. For two years I had not been studying, and devoted but a few weeks to my preparation for the examination, and yet, with only four subjects (English, French, obligatory portion of mathematics, and drawing) I obtained 3110 marks. The advice given to me, while under preparation, may be useful to those who are studying for the examination:—'Confine yourself to a few subjects, give especial attention to the elementary portions, bearing in mind that it is better to do a little well, than much indifferently.'"

CAVALRY COMMISSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—the General Orders of the 23rd of February have appeared, and it was intended that they should reduce the expenditure, and improve the position of the cavalry officer. Now I will ask you, sir, in what single way these orders have tended to improve the position of the cavalry officers at present in the Service? First comes an order which allows captains and subalterns to select two chargers from the regiment at the remount price. Well, most of the officers at present in the cavalry are mounted, and have paid long prices for their chargers, so this order does not avail them much; and it is well known that any cornet who may come into a regiment and exercise his right of selecting two chargers from the remount will at once render himself very unpopular with his colonel; and the latter has only to point out to the Inspector-General at the half-yearly inspection that such a horse is unfit for one of his officers, and he, the cornet, is ordered to mount himself on a different style of horse at once. Then the authorities think they have done a very liberal thing by allowing two bâtmen to attend upon an officer. This would be all very well if the services of the two could be obtained; but they cannot; for the order finishes up by saying that one of these bâtmen, in case of there being not sufficient men, is to attend mounted parades; and as there are always non-effectives and sick men, this order amounts to very little. But the order which I and every cavalry officer in the Service would have wished to see published would have been the order for the abolition of the unjust and unfair forage deduction; this would *really* have been a saving; the others are merely claptraps to catch the public. Pray, therefore, use your best efforts to get this illiberal, unjust deduction for forage done away with; and if you succeed you will claim the support of every cavalry officer.—I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

A CAVALRY OFFICER.

London, 7th March.

VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.—The Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Earl of Dalhousie, has, during the past week signified to the members of the Rifle Corps established in Folkestone, that her Majesty has accepted their services. The Company was established in November last, and the reason assigned for the long delay which has taken place before it was notified to them that they were accepted, has arisen from a question of privilege between the Lord-Lieutenant of the county and the Lord Warden as to which has the right to grant commissions in the Cinque Ports, the Lord Warden claiming the entire right without reference to the Lord-Lieutenant; a curious question arises in Folkestone, seeing that the Lord-Lieutenant as long back as November last having granted a commision to a captain and two lieutenants of a Volunteer Artillery Company, and the Company having been drilled by non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery, and having been clothed in the uniform of the county on the strength of such commissions. It is now stated that the commissions granted must be cancelled, and new ones granted by the Lord Warden. No notification has, however, been received by the officials of the Company, and there the matter rests.

Two conversations took place in the House of Commons on Thursday evening respecting the Whitworth gun. Mr. W. Egerton asked whether it was true that the offer of Mr. Whitworth's gratuitous services in aiding to adapt the Enfield establishment to the production of rifles on his system had been refused by her Majesty's Government; and, if so, whether he had any objection to state the reasons why; and whether any calculation had been made of the cost of the Whitworth rifle if made at the Enfield establishment. Mr. S. Herbert said he had looked back into some of the minutes of the committee which had sat on the subject of the Enfield and Whitworth rifles, and had found that in November, 1858, Mr. Whitworth had proposed, not to the War Office, but to the committee, to give instructions at Enfield with a view to enable rifles on his principle to be manufactured at that establishment. He had not been able to discover any record of a refusal of that offer, but he gathered from a resolution at which the committee had arrived that they had rejected it, and that their rejection had been based on the fact that they conceived the principle of rifling which was adopted by Mr. Whitworth required a different metal from that which was employed at Enfield—which was less strong and homogeneous than that which he used—thus rendering the expense of his rifle 10*l.*, while that of the Enfield was only 2*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* At another part of the evening, in reply to Mr. C. Leigh and Mr. Turner, Mr. S. Herbert said that Mr. Whitworth had proposed that an attempt should be made to apply his principle to the metal used at Enfield for the purpose of manufacturing rifles, the adoption of which course would entail, according to that gentleman's own calculation, an additional cost of only 5*s.* per barrel. The House would not, however, fail to perceive that where a large number of rifles were to be manufactured a considerably increased expense would be thus entailed. He might add that, as far as the evidence which had been laid before him went, he was not satisfied that the principle of rifling which Mr. Whitworth employed could be with advantage adapted to the metal which was in use at Enfield. The way, of course, to test the soundness of that view was by means of actual experiment.

Under date of 1st of February, 1860, the Emperor of Austria has decreed that in future the cavalry tents for the artillery shall consist of the new marching tents for ten men each, instead of the tents actually in use.

The Turkish medals for the Turkish contingent have been received in England, and will be immediately distributed.

THE SPANISH ARMY.—According to the *Correspondencia* of 1st February, the following is the actual strength of the Spanish army:—Army of the Peninsula and adjacent islands, 100,000 men; reserve, 69,000. Canary Islands, 7000 men; with 10,600 reserve (coast-guard); Carabineers (gendarmerie, 12,000; Cuba, 24,000 men, and 16,000 reserve; Portorico, 3800 men, and 3200 reserve; Gulf of Guinea, 150 men; Philippine and Mariana Islands, 4000 men, and 3600 reserve; on active sea service (sailors, marines, &c.), 20,000 men of all arms. Altogether 274,350 men.

Messrs. Gibson, 12th Lancers, Whitty, 5th Regiment, Innes, 52nd Regiment, McKinnon, 42nd Regiment, have taken passages from Calcutta for England.

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Obituary.

Major-General Henry Charles Russell, Royal Artillery, expired on Wednesday at his residence, Rose Cottage, Charlton. The deceased officer was a veteran in the service, having entered the regiment as second lieutenant in April, 1802. His subsequent promotions were—first lieutenant in September, 1803; captain in July, 1808; major in May, 1825; lieutenant-colonel in January, 1837; colonel in November, 1846; and major-general in June, 1854. Although of advanced age, the deceased had not retired from the corps, and would have been appointed to the command of one of the new batteries.

Our obituary records the death of Sir Robert C. Hill, C.B., who commanded the Blues in the Peninsular war and at Waterloo. He was the last surviving brother of the first Lord Hill. Four of the brothers were in the Peninsula and at Waterloo—General Lord Hill, Sir Robert C. Hill, Major-General Clement Hill (died in command of the Mysore division of the Madras army at Guersoppa, Jan. 20, 1845), and Sir Thomas Noel Hill. Sir Robert C. Hill and his brother Clement were both severely wounded at Waterloo. Sir Robert Hill died in the house where he was born, Prees Hall, Shropshire.

We have to record the demise of Sir Lovelace Stamer, Bart., who died at Beauchamp, his seat in the county Dublin. The deceased was born 29th April, 1797, and married 25th September, 1828, Miss Tomlinson, only daughter of Mr. John Tomlinson, of Cliffe Ville, Staffordshire. He entered the Navy in 1810, and served as midshipman in the Cerberus for five years under Sir William Hoste, in the Adriatic, and obtained a medal and clasps for Lissa and Graon, and was wounded in the former action. After the peace in 1815 he entered the Army, and was in the 4th or Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, from which regiment he retired in 1830. In January, 1838, he succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CHRISTOPHER—Feb. 27, at Seamount, near Castletown, Isle of Man, the wife of Commander Christopher, R.N., of a son.
DAVISON—Feb. 29, at Sedgefield, the wife of Thomas Davison, Esq., late Captain H.M.'s 84th Regiment, of a son.
ERROLL—March 4, at Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire, the Countess of Erroll, of a daughter.
GEIG—Jan. 18, at Doorunda, Chota, Nagpore, the wife of Captain H. L. Gleig, 32nd N.I., of a daughter.
GORDON—Feb. 18, at Constantinople, the wife of Major E. C. Gordon, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.
GORRINGE—Jan. 9, at Ahmedabad, Bombay, the wife of J. Gorringe, Esq., surgeon, 1st Battalion 4th (King's Own) Regiment, of a son.
GREY—Dec. 30, at Bangalore, Madras, the wife of William Farar Grey, Esq., Madras Horse Artillery, of a daughter.
HICKMAN—Feb. 1, at Cirencester, the wife of Captain W. T. Hickman, 22nd Regiment, of a daughter.
LAW—Feb. 21, and while proceeding on her voyage home overland, the wife of Colonel Law, H.M.'s 66th Regiment, prematurely, of a son, stillborn.
NIGHTINGALE—Jan. 19, at Mominabad, Nizam's Dominions, the wife of Captain Geoffrey Nightingale, Commandant 3rd Regiment Hyderabad Cavalry, of a daughter.
SCOTT—March 5, Lady Walter Scott, of a son and heir.
SHAW—March 5, at the Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich, the wife of Major Shaw, R.A., of twins.
TOTTENHAM—March 3, at Brighton, the wife of Captain Loftus Tottenham, Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.
TRESTRAIL—Jan. 13, at Mallegaum, the wife of J. C. Trestrail, surgeon, H.M.'s 6th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, of a son.
WADE—Feb. 27, the wife of Arthur R. W. Wade, Esq., late Captain 72nd *Highlanders*, of a daughter.
WARREN—March 6, at the Lodge, Harmondsworth, the wife of Colonel R. Wright Warren, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHARLEWOOD—TRUSCOTT—March 1, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, by the Rev. G. E. Carwithen, Captain E. P. Charlewood, R.N., to Sarah Truscott, niece of the late Rear-Admiral W. W. Henderson.
CLARKE—DANIEL—March 6, at the church of the Holy Trinity, Brompton, by the Rev. S. R. Cattley, M.A., incumbent of St. John's, Clapham, Edward Francis Clarke, Esq., Lieutenant R.N., son of the late Colonel Clarke, C.B., Scots Greys, to Julia Courtenay, only daughter of the late Howe C. Daniel, Esq., 7th Dragoon Guards.
LLOYD—MYERS—Jan. 26, at Ootacamund, C. Lloyd, Lieutenant I. Navy, eldest son of Rear-Admiral G. Lloyd, R.N., to Isabella Duncan, youngest daughter of J. P. M. Myers, Esq.
MARTIN—STEHELIN—Feb. 21, at Erith, Kent, by the Ven. Archdeacon Smith, and assisted by the Rev. J. Farley, William Martin, Esq., only son of the late George Frederick Martin, Esq., of Castleacre, Norfolk, to Cicely Clarissa, third and youngest daughter of Captain F. W. Stehelin, late H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry, P.A.O., granddaughter of Lieutenant-General Stehelin, Royal Artillery.
MURRAY—YOUNG—Jan. 2, at Mussoorie, Lieutenant William G. Murray, 93th N.I., Topographical Assistant, Great Trig. Survey of India, to Florence Isabella, daughter of the late Captain J. D. Young, Brigadier-Major Queen's Troops, Fort William, Calcutta.
PALMER—MACTIER—Jan. 7, at St. John's Church, Meerut, by special license, by the Rev. J. Rolton, M.A., Captain Conolly O'Brien Palmer, H.M.'s 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, son of S. G. Palmer, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, to Annie Bagley, youngest daughter of the late Anthony Mactier, Esq., of Durris, Kincardineshire.

DEATHS.

CARRE—March 1, suddenly, at Caverse Carre, Vice-Admiral Robert Riddell Carre, of Caverse Carre, aged 79.
CHUDLEIGH—Feb. 28, at Beauchamp House, Leamington, Charlotte Joanna, only daughter of the late Major Chudleigh, of Kinsale, county Cork, Ireland, aged 60, most deeply regretted.
DIGBY—March 5, at 22, High Street, Vice-Admiral Joseph Digby, aged 74.
ELDRIDGE—March 5, at the residence of her sister-in-law, No. 7, Pitt's Place, Old Kent Road, Eliza Susannah, relict of Lieutenant Eldridge, R.N., aged 75.
FRASER—March 5, at Newton, South Devon, Henrietta Jane, the beloved wife of Lieutenant-General James Stuart Fraser, aged 50.
FRENCH—Jan. 5, in the wreck of the Northerner, between Humboldt Bay and Cape Mendocina, Arthur French, third and last surviving son of the late Captain T. W. French, formerly of H.M.'s 47th Regiment, and Barrack-Master of St. John, New Brunswick.
GALLOWAY—March 2, at Torquay, Isabella Rachel, daughter of the late Major-General Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B.
GARDINER—Feb. 28, at No. 115, George Street, Edinburgh, Frances, third daughter of the late Lieutenant-General William Gardiner.
GRAVES—March 4, at Woodbine Hill, near Honiton, aged 88, Mary, only child of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Graves, K.B.
HAMES—Feb. 23, at Bedford Place, Brighton, aged 86, Major Charles Hames, late of the 32nd Regiment, whose lamented death removes a distinguished officer from the few remaining heroes of Waterloo and the Peninsula.
HENDERSON—March 7, at 23, St. John's Wood Road, Regent's Park, David Henderson, Esq., Lieutenant, R.N.
HILL—March 5, at Prees Hall, Shropshire, Colonel Sir Robert Chambre Hill, C.B., aged 82.
HOLMES—Jan. 9, at Gondah, East Indies, aged 26, Francis George Holmes, Esq., Lieutenant H.M.'s 20th Regiment, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, K.H., and grandson of the late Major-General Sir Patrick Rose, G.C.M.G., deeply lamented.

Advertisements.

V. R.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE OF SEAMEN.

IMPORTANT TO SEAMEN.

Extract from the Speech of Lord Clarence Paget, Secretary to the Admiralty, made in the House of Commons on Monday, February 13th, 1860.

"I know what Seamen are. They are fine, noble, hearty creatures, but men of remarkably suspicious character, and if there are any people they are suspicions of, it is the Admiralty. Captain Brown reports from the different merchant ports that the men say, 'We think the inducement very fair. We think it very handsome; but they only want to kidnap us. The moment we put our names down they will send us off to China.' It is very curious to see men labouring under that delusion. I have been asked over and over again by directors of the great shipping companies, and by men of importance in these commercial ports, for some assurance on the part of the Government that the men will not be called out until war is declared. I told them I could not give that assurance; but I also told them that it was perfectly certain there was NO INTENTION TO CALL THEM OUT except in the event of a critical emergency; that THE THREAT OF IMMEDIATE HOSTILITIES, OR OF SOME NATIONAL DANGER WHICH WOULD OBLIGE US TO MAKE THE GREATEST EXERTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF OUR SHORES, WERE THE ONLY CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THE GOVERNMENT WOULD CALL FOR THEIR SERVICES. If I can reassure them by what I say to-night, I really believe little more is wanting to induce them to flock to the force. (Hear, hear.) It is so far satisfactory that they are beginning to get over this extraordinary idea. I WISH TO DECLARE TO THEM THAT HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT HAVE NO SORT OF INTENTION TO KIDNAP THEM INTO THE NAVY. (Hear, hear.) And perhaps I had better add a more practical assurance—THAT, IF WE WISHED, WE COULD NOT ENTER THEM IN THE NAVY, because the number is complete, and except for casualties we have no means of entering any considerable number of men over and above what we have at present. (Hear.) I think this is a very satisfactory state of things, and that the House will be glad to hear THERE IS NO DIFFICULTY IN GETTING MEN."

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A Volunteer must have served five years at sea, be an A.B., and under 40.

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Eligibility for Coast Guard or Greenwich.

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Twenty-eight days' Drill in every Year, with Pay and Allowance for victuals and lodging.

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To serve in the Navy on an emergency, if required by Her Majesty.

The time of service not to exceed 3 years, unless there is actual war, and then not to exceed 2 years more, with Extra Pay for the extra time.

☞ For particulars as to Inrolment, and for detailed conditions, application should be made to any Shipping Master or Customs or Coast-Guard Officer.

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. PATRICK.

INSTITUTED IN THE YEAR 1784.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY.

THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THIS SOCIETY will be celebrated on ST. PATRICK'S DAY, SATURDAY, 17TH MARCH, 1860, at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, GREAT QUEEN STREET, S.W.

THE RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNT MASSEREENE AND FERRARD, K.P., IN THE CHAIR.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Duke of Manchester.	The Lord Adolphus Vane-Tempest, M.P.
The Marquis Conyhgham, K.P.	The Hon. Mr. Justice Keating.
The Marquis of Donegall, K.P.	The Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P.
The Earl of Carlisle, K.G.	Major-Gen. the Hon. Geo. Fred. Upton, C.B., M.P.
The Earl of Shelburne.	
The Lord Cremorne, K.P.	

STEWARDS:—

Sir John Arnott, M.P.	Samuel Carter Hall, Esq., F.S.A.
Captain Sir Francis Leopold McClintock, R.N., LL.D.	Bartholomew H. Hartley, Esq.
Major-Gen. Westrop Watkins.	John E. Jones, Esq.
John Bagwell, Esq., M.P.	David Stewart Ker, Esq., M.P.
Edmund Haviland Burke, Esq.	Samuel Lover, Esq.
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Thomas Conolly, Esq., M.P.	Andrew Mulholland, Esq.
James Courtenay, Esq.	James Lyster O'Beirne, Esq.
Thomas A. Denny, Esq.	Dr. O'Connor.
Lieut.-Col. S. A. Dickson, M.P.	Lieut.-Col. T. H. Pakenham, M.P.
Hamilton Geale, Esq.	William Roupell, Esq. M.P.
	Wm. Howard Russell, Esq., LL.D.

The Children as usual dine this day at the schools, at one o'clock, when the Committee will be happy to receive any ladies or gentlemen who may take an interest in the Charity.

Tickets, 20*s.* each, to be had of the Stewards and Secretary; of EDWARD THOMAS BAINBRIDGE, Esq., Treasurer, No. 12, St. Paul's Church Yard, E.C.; at the Bar of the Tavern; and at the Schools in Stamford Street, Blackfriars Road, S.

The Musical Arrangements, under the direction of Mr. LAND, will include the Services of the London Glee and Madrigal Union, and the Band of the Coldstream Guards. Dinner on table at six o'clock.

Established 1825.

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Funds Invested	£847,000
Annual Income	116,000
Claims paid	1,150,000

BONUS YEAR.—Persons Assuring on or before the 25th March next will be entitled to one full year's share in the profits then to be divided. The Bonuses become vested after payment of the *Third* premium. The Profits will be divided in every *Fifth* year after the 25th March next.

No extra premium is charged for service in any Volunteer Corps within the United Kingdom during peace or war.

B. HALL TODD, Secretary and Actuary.

INDIA.—OFFICERS IN THE ARMY AND CIVILIANS PROCEEDING TO INDIA, may insure their lives on most favourable terms in the MEDICAL, INVALID, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. The rates of this Company, which transacts the business of the Delhi, Simla, North West and other Indian Banks, are lower than those of any other Office, while the Agencies at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, and about 50 up-country stations in India, afford every possible facility for the transaction of business.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, and every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Chief Office, 25, Pall Mall, S.W.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

BEAUFORT TESTIMONIAL FUND.—A GENERAL MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS to the Beaufort Testimonial Fund will be held at the Rooms of the Royal Geographical Society, 15, Whitehall Place, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 13TH INST., at 3 P.M., to decide upon the appropriation of the balance of subscriptions in hand, Vice-Admiral Sir HENRY PRESCOTT, K.C.B., in the chair.

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CAPITAL £400,000, IN 40,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

£1 per share to be paid on application, and £1 on allotment of the shares. No farther call will be made during a period of at least two calendar months, and a period of at least one month must intervene between two successive calls. The liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

PROTECTOR OF THE COMPANY—His Majesty the King of PORTUGAL.

PRESIDENT—His Royal Highness the Duke of OPORTO.

DIRECTORS.

His Grace the Duke of Saldanha, Lisbon.
His Excellency Viscount D'Athoguia, Lisbon.
John Arthur Roebuck, Esq., M.P., London.
C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P., Port Talbot, Glamorganshire (Chairman of the South Wales Railway Company).
John Orrell Lever, Esq., M.P., London (Director of the South Wales Railway Company).
Stephen Lewis, Esq., Rochampton and London (Director of the South Wales Railway Company).
Thomas Williams, Esq., London (Director of the Great Western Railway Company).
Edward Watkin Edwards, Esq., London (Director of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company).
Captain Robert Ford, shipowner, London.
Thomas Howard, Esq., manufacturer, Manchester.
Augusto Ferreira Pinto Basto, Esq., merchant, Aveiro, Portugal.
Theophilo Bernex Philipon, Esq., Lisbon.

GENERAL MANAGER—John W. Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY—Walter T. Salton, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Masterman, Peters, and Co., London; Bank of Portugal, Lisbon.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hughes, Kearsey, Masterman, and Hughes, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

STOCKBROKERS—Messrs. de Zoete and Edwards, 17, Throgmorton Street, London, E.C.; Messrs. Knight & Coleman, 1, Royal Exchange Buildings, London, E.C.

OFFICIAL AUDITORS.

Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs, & Co., Tokenhouse Yard, London, E.C.

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OFFICES—London, 40, Cannon Street, E.C. (temporary); Lisbon, 4, P. Rua Boa Vista.

This Company, formed for the purpose of establishing a line of steam service between England, Portugal, and the Brazils, and completing the essential link of communication between Milford Haven, the seaport of the Great Western and South Wales Railways, and Santos, Bahia, and Pernambuco, the seaports of the three important railways of the Brazils, has been incorporated by a Royal charter from His Majesty the King of Portugal.

The commercial transactions between Great Britain, Portugal, and the Brazilian empire are of immense and increasing importance, as is shown by the annual trade returns. From 1850 to 1857 our exports of British manufactured goods to the Brazils increased from 2,544,837*l.* to 5,447,566*l.*; and the passenger traffic between Portugal and that empire, which is already very great, is constantly and largely increasing, and will be very much further developed by the railways now in course of construction.

The Brazilian ports send coffee, dyewoods, drugs, diamonds, silver, and other valuable products to this country every year; while we import 60,000,000lb. of coffee annually, two-thirds of which may be furnished by the Brazils, in exchange for British manufactures. These facts alone will give some idea of the present and prospective commerce between the three countries, and of the necessity of the connecting link furnished by this Company for the regular, rapid, and frequent transit of goods and passengers.

In sanctioning the formation and assuming the official position of Protector of the Company, His Majesty the King of Portugal fully recognises the importance of the extensive and increasing trade that exists upon the line the Directors have adopted. His Royal Highness the Duke of Oporto, His Majesty's brother, by accepting the President's chair, also gave expression to his opinion as to the importance of the undertaking.

The statutes under which the Company has been incorporated give its vessels special advantages over those of other nations, and the Directors are assured that their ships sailing under the Portuguese flag will be able to command a very large share of the passenger traffic existing between Great Britain, Portugal, and the Brazils.

The Directors have entered into a contract with the Portuguese Government for a subsidy for the carriage of their mails to the Brazils, by which a payment is secured to the Company equal to about 15,000*l.* per annum of our money. A contract has also been entered into with Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, on highly favourable terms, for the conveyance of the British mails from this country to Portugal and the Brazils, and a subsidy will also be received from the Brazilian Government for the conveyance of their mails, equal to about 15,000*l.* a-year. In addition to these contracts already concluded, the Company have negotiations in progress which the Directors confidently anticipate will terminate satisfactorily, and in that case the Company will be in receipt of a gross sum of 85,000*l.* a-year for postal service.

The line was opened on the 3d of October last.

The following is an extract from the report of the Directors of the South Wales Railway to their shareholders on the 20th of February, 1860:—

"The arrangements for through booking with the Anglo-Luso-Brazilian Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, which were adverted to at the last half-yearly Meeting, have been brought into operation. One of the ships of the Company arrives at and departs from Milford-haven in each month.

"The traffic in connection with them has already become of material importance to this Company, and from information which the Directors have received they believe that the undertaking itself bids fair to be a profitable one to its promoters, and of permanent advantage to the South Wales Railway."

Applications for shares to be addressed to the Directors of the Company, 40, Cannon Street, London, E.C.; or to the Brokers of the Company, Messrs. De Zoete and Edwards, 17, Throgmorton Street, London; or Messrs. Knight and Coleman, 1, Royal Exchange Buildings, London. Each application for shares must be accompanied by a payment at the rate of 1*l.* per share on the number of shares applied for. If the application be not acceded to, the deposit will be returned in full.

Prospectuses may be had at the Offices of the Company, and from the Brokers and Agents.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

PATRON—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

VICE PATRONS.

H.R.H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, K.G., Commander-in-Chief.
His Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY.

PRESIDENT—The Earl of SHAFTESBURY.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE—WM. ANGERSTEIN, Esq., M.P.

The Central Association appeals to the Public for a continuance of that support so generously accorded to it in times past.

War, with its exigencies, has by no means ceased, for at this moment there are more than 100 applicants for help, whose husbands, now serving in India or China, have been absent from them during periods varying from two months to three years, without, in many cases, sending any money home for their support.

And even were there no such claims on the Association, a wide sphere of usefulness would still lie before it in time of Peace, and it earnestly hopes to be able to continue its efforts to carry out those more extended objects which it was originally designed to effect, viz.: the permanent improvement of a numerous and too long neglected class.

By God's blessing the Association has alleviated many a bitter pang, and not its least effort to afford relief to the objects of its solicitude was the recent contribution of upwards of 1300*l.* towards the outfit of a large number of soldiers' wives with their families, in conjunction with Her Majesty's Quartermaster-General and the Emigration Commissioners, on their embarkation to join their husbands and fathers in India.

But the chief object of its operations is now directed to the maintenance of local branches at such places as Woolwich, Chatham, Parkhurst, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Dublin, Winchester, Ballincolig, and other large garrison and seaport towns, where efforts are being, or will be, made to keep up lying-in hospitals, cheap lodgings, children's nurseries, and work societies affording remuneration and elevating employment.

For this benevolent purpose, subscriptions and donations, however small, are earnestly requested, and will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, the Hon. A. KINNAIRD, M.P., at Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, & Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or by the Secretary, Captain S. F. JACSON, at the office, 7, Whitehall, S.W.

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ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Institution will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate Street, E.C., on THURSDAY NEXT, the 15th inst., at Two o'clock precisely. Admiral the Earl of SHREWSBURY and TALBOT, C.B., V.P., in the Chair.

RICHARD LEWIS, Secretary.

14, John St., Adelphi, W.C., March 10, 1860.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, WHITEHALL YARD, S.W.

LECTURE.

On Friday, March 16, at Three o'clock (Lieut.-Colonel J. P. Kennedy)—National Defensive Measures.

By order of the Council,

B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

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COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., viâ EGYPT. The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Bombay, Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Kangaroo Island (for Adelaide), Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 12th of every month.—For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; or Oriental Place, Southampton.

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Benjamin J. Armstrong, Esq., Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex, Elmfield Lodge, Southall.
J. A. Bicknell, Esq., Cork Street, Burlington Gardens.
E. Gough, Esq. (E. Gough & Co.), Bush Lane and Greenwich.
Captain Gilbert Kennicott, R.N., Mayor of Folkestone.
G. Showard, Esq., Director of the Sambro and Meuse Railway, Randolph Road, Maida Vale.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS.

Messrs. Smith, Payne, & Smiths, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Folkestone.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Tucker, Greville, & Tucker, 28, Saint Swithin's Lane, London, E.C.
Richard Hart, Esq., Folkestone.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Mackie, North, and Brown, 29, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

CONSULTING ARCHITECT.

Sydney Smirke, Esq., R.A., F.G.S., Grosvenor Street, London.

ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR.

Joseph Messenger, Esq., Spring Gardens, S.W., and Folkestone.

MANAGER OF THE HOTEL.—Mr. G. Giovannini.

SECRETARY—R. T. Alison, Esq.

OFFICES—20, Walbrook, City, E.C.

This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and enlarging the premises well known as the West Cliff Hotel, Folkestone, and advantageous arrangements have been made with the Proprietor, who has agreed to sell to the Company the whole of this property by Mr. Woodthorpe's valuation, and to take a large portion of the purchase-money in paid-up Shares. Possession of the property will be given to the Company on Ladyday, when completion of the purchase will be effected.

A novel system for the security of Shareholders is proposed to be carried out by the Directors of this Company, and it is intended to receive Shares *at their par value as cash payments from Shareholders who may at any time visit this Hotel.* This arrangement being purely of a Tontine character, presents a pleasing method to any Shareholder for realising the value of his investment, whilst at the same time the interests of the remaining proprietors are greatly enhanced by every Share thus cancelled.

The Directors propose to enter into arrangements with the London Bridge Railway Terminus Hotel Company, with the view of establishing a system "en-correspondence" between the two Companies, which will result in great advantages to the Shareholders of both Companies.

Applications for Shares not later than the 20th inst. to be addressed to the Secretary, 20, Walbrook, E.C.; or to the Brokers of the Company, 29, Threadneedle Street, E.C., where detailed Prospectuses can also be obtained. A deposit of 10*s.* on each Share applied for must be previously paid to the Bankers of the Company; and in the event of no allotment being made, the deposit-money will be returned.

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AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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☞ *The subscription to the paper is 6s. 6d. per quarter, or 26s. per annum, payable in advance, postage not included. Post-office orders to be made payable to* JOSEPH SMITH.

A TESTY old man of the sea lately wrote to a powerful cotemporary, and called Sir John Pakington and Lord Clarence Paget to account for daring to hold converse touching the dispersion of the Channel Fleet, and of sundry collisions and adventures that befel Her Majesty's ships, as well as the narrow escape from entire destruction of the frigate Diadem with 500 souls on board. We really do not see upon what grounds Sir John should be forbid to improve the occasion whenever it offers, or why, in his thirst for nautical knowledge, he should not now and then attempt to elicit for general information some of those valuable truths which needs must abound in that great storehouse of naval wisdom, of which the Secretary of the Admiralty may be said to be the watch-dog. One of our modern poets, in pleasant rhyme, depicts the feelings of a Count Arnaldos, who, when he heard an ancient helmsman chant a tale of the sea, felt his soul full of longing to understand its mysteries, and very naturally requested that, for the love of heaven, he, too, might be taught that wondrous song. The enterprising Chairman of Quarter Sessions is merely another Arnaldos, Lord Clarence the obdurate seaman, who in churlish mood bids him go to sea before he can comprehend its mysteries. But we say, be of good cheer, O thou seeker after truth—persevere! for we, all we, who cannot go to sea, but who are equally full of these same cravings for naval knowledge, are with you. Persevere, most noble baronet; for though you were answered with pleasant *badinage*, almost worthy of the member for Liskeard, and partaking but little of that blunt, sailor-like frankness which Lord Clarence can so easily assume, your question has brought more than one fact to light.

We are now aware that those who wish to know aught of the proceedings of the Channel Fleet, which has cost so many millions, and has taken so long to get into trim, must correspond with the midshipmen embarked in it. For, although a bad joke was made at the expense of these embryo Nelsons, it is very certain that the Admiralty had no better information to give than that quoted by the late First Lord of the Admiralty. It is that want of information which astonishes us. There is nothing strange in the dispersion of a fleet by a February gale. We do not wonder, from what we have heard of the doings of the long American frigates under sail, that ours should have been run into by the line-of-battle ships; but we maintain that the Admiralty are expressly expected to give the House of Commons, when called upon, explicit information, and the earliest information, upon all such points; and they must not run away with the idea that they are totally and entirely irresponsible to those who furnish them with the means of carrying out all their fancies in naval architecture, or that they are to think it unreasonable when we require through our representatives to know—why such dispersion and accidents occurred; and why, after keeping the Fleet in the Channel ports for the major portion of the winter, the Admiralty should have suddenly ordered it into the Bay of Biscay before the gales of the vernal equinox had blown themselves out. And what is the consequence of this real or feigned ignorance—this attempt at mystifying the public? Why, that in twenty-four hours afterwards, we find a communication in the *Times*, in which we are told that the ships are not manned by sailors, though they are well commanded; that the lieutenants of the watches are inexperienced; and, stranger still, some very angry naval officer tells all England, what most of our seamen expected, that these long frigates, these Diadems, are so unwieldy under canvas, that, instead of being the "eyes" or "legs" of a fleet, they may not even approach it without the risk of either being run into, or running into another vessel. Now, if this be the case—and we feel that we are on the trail of a great fact—the question put by Sir John Pakington will hereafter bear important fruit, though not perhaps the "pippins" he himself would have desired. For, be it remembered, these "streets of guns," as our sailors call the new 50-gun frigates, were especially the creation of the Board of Admiralty when Sir John Pakington was First Lord. Reference to Hansard will show how he, when in office, having been judiciously crammed by his naval prompters at the Board, came down to the House and quoted some despatches of Lords Nelson and Collingwood, who in the earlier part of the present century bemoaned their want of "frigates;" and Sir John drew a touching picture of the present forlorn position of Britain, who, though she had more ships than she had seamen to man them, was still without 50-gun frigates. Ignoring despatch gunboats, despatch paddle-steamers; forgetful of screw corvettes, twice as powerful as any frigate of the olden day, and of the thousand and one steamers of huge power now available to do the work which in ancient times used to be done by the lamented frigate, the veterans at Whitehall succeeded in obtaining a large grant of money to create, upon American models, a parcel of showy useless vessels—at least useless to us who have plenty of screw two-deckers, and only needed in a navy like that of America, where they have not a single screw line-of-battle ship afloat. As Sir John Pakington in the first place brought these "streets of guns" into existence, and has subsequently been the means of throwing light upon the fact of their total unfitness for the very purpose for which he suggested they should be built, we trust he will follow up the subject, and remedy in Opposition an error into which he was led by those who, to use the seaman's metaphor, rather steer by the lights which glimmer on the land far far astern, than by the beacons which are showing in the day dawn on the land ahead.

There is no more important subject connected with the vital question of Army organisation than that of Recruiting, for upon the success of this branch of the Service depends the very existence of the Army itself. In this country, where there is no conscription, and the nature of our constitution renders all military service voluntary, surely not only the easiest and cheapest mode of obtaining the best class of recruits should be resorted to, but every obstacle that impedes the success of our recruiting departments should be promptly removed. Unfortunately, the reverse is the case; for although there are three separate organisms through which our recruits are obtained, viz., the ordinary recruiting staff of the Army, and those of the enrolled Pensioners and Militia, yet the jealous antagonism prevailing on the part of the last-mentioned to the other two, causes the loss of many valuable men to the Service; for latterly, at the instance of their adjutants, many colonels of Militia refuse to grant the releases which were hitherto never refused, so that a recruiting party of the Line or Pensioners cannot enlist a man after he has been enrolled as a Militia-man; which is done in this way: he gets some one to take him before the adjutant of a Militia regiment, and on his offering to join his name is taken down, 10*s.* is handed to him, and 5*s.* to the man who introduces him,—the recruit and bringer get 15*s.* between them, which, as a rule, they forthwith spend in drink; and thus a man is lost to the Line by this mode of decoying men into the Militia, and then withholding the release. And in the case of men residing at a distance, how can it be expected that a man living 20 or 25 miles from the head-quarters of his regiment will go that distance to obtain a release, before he can enlist, when there are two, or perhaps more, recruiting parties in his own town? Frequently Militia-men enlist, swearing they were not in the Militia, thereby increasing the amount of perjury and desertion, for which the colonels who offer such jealous opposition, by withholding the releases when their regiments are disembodied, must be considered morally responsible.

This withholding of releases is peculiarly hard in staff-officers of Pensioners, who within the last two years have very properly been constituted recruiting officers for the Army; their best men have been taken for the Militia staff, and if an enrolled Pensioner exhibits a peculiar aptitude for obtaining recruits, he is immediately applied for by the adjutant of Militia, and the staff officer is obliged to part with him, and in return meets with the most jealous opposition from the adjutant. But why should the departmental conflict be permitted to continue to the detriment of the Service, for the furtherance of which both are employed? If the Militia were regarded in their true light as a constitutional force, organised as a reserve for the regular Army, recruited, officered, and quartered within their own counties, and only removed when the withdrawal of the Army by a foreign war necessitated it, the Militia would be a very different and a very superior force, viewed in its proper aspect, to what it has become, by disregarding the importance of the local elements which constitute the original and sound basis on which this constitutional force was first established. Enlistment by means of the Pensioners we consider a superior medium to the former; for their success is in most instances the result of the slow but sure process of working in the seclusion of a country district upon the sentimental element in our nature, by describing the dangers and successes of their own career, and the prizes that were open to all, and which so many of their comrades secured; whereas the former in most cases succeed by a vulgar appeal to the vain and sensual element, by displays of ribbons, and by treating in public-houses at country fairs and markets. There is a much greater probability of securing a good soldier from a recruit who enters the Service after deliberation, and on conviction of its advantages as a course of life, than from the one who enters it in a state of inebriety, and for years, perhaps never, ceases to feel the disgust inseparable from having been entrapped; and which too often ends in utter recklessness of conduct, and indifference to the fair prospects of success that the Army now offers to the classes from which we obtain our recruits.

VOLUNTEER DRILL.

A Correspondent, in reference to this subject, remarks that, if the Volunteers were wanted to assist the regulars, they ought to be acquainted with light infantry manœuvres; if they do not understand these, their numbers would indeed only tend to embarrass the movements of the regulars. In the regular Service, the time expended in making a regiment smart is very great, and every man is expected to move like a machine, and with the greatest nicety and caution; but in that of the Volunteers there would be no necessity whatever of their moving with such accuracy, provided they knew how to form close column, deploying, showing a front right, left, or about, together with the manœuvres of retiring, advancing, &c., and the "sounds" of light infantry. The great difficulty is the moving in masses and numbers; and unless the Volunteers are masters of this they would be but rabble. The officer in charge of the company, who is thoroughly acquainted with his duty, has no difficulty in putting his company in any position, even if the men are not thoroughly drilled; but if the officer is not well up to his work, the men soon fall out and in, and have not an idea where to go or what to do. As the Volunteers are only in small numbers together, their officers have no great opportunity of learning their duty thoroughly; if, however, there is a system of rope-drill introduced, it will be much easier for the officers to get the required information, inasmuch as a few men with ropes between them supply the place of companies.

The same remarks apply to mounted riflemen. For Volunteers, however, the riding-school drill is perfectly useless, inasmuch as all who join mounted regiments are no doubt sportsmen and fond of riding, and, in nine cases out of ten, good riders. Let them not introduce the heavy, useless, dragoon saddle; let them stick to the good, sensible, hunting saddle, in which a man can sit properly without being ruptured; let them have a bit sufficiently powerful to check a horse, and the good cross-country rider, with a light hand, will then be more effective than if he had been twenty years in the riding-school. The bits used by our cavalry are not sufficiently powerful. The horsemen in India have much more command over their horses than our dragoons.

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THE ARMY.

5th Dragoon Guards. It appears that the 5th Dragoon Guards now stationed in the South Cavalry Barracks, Aldershot, have recently had a new set of colours and banners presented to them; and the old set in all their glory of Peninsular honours, from some cause, was not immediately sent to the Tower to be there deposited with the records and old colours of other regiments, but was kept in a room in the officers' quarters, used as a store for the officers' mess, and also as a practice-room for the band. On Friday, the 9th inst., on the orderly corporal of the band entering the room to see if all the junior members were present for practice, he observed that a great portion of the gold lace was stripped off from the belts used by the cornets to carry the banners. He immediately reported it, and on further inspection it turned out that the whole four rows of lace were taken off from two of the belts, and two rows from a third; a portion of the gold fringe and tassels were gone from the banners, and from one of them the white horse, wreath, and crown, had been clean cut out and taken away, with the lace, fringe, and tassels. The last time the colours had been examined, and found perfect, was on the 1st of the present month. On discovery of the above, intimation was immediately given to the police. Mr. Superintendent Howard promptly took the matter in hand; and through the vigilance and activity displayed by him and his force, in less than twenty-four hours they had three persons in custody—James Black, a private of the band, on charge of stealing it; Edward Rogers, a well-known camp ranger, and another well-known character named Avery, on charges of receiving it;—and had also recovered the whole of the lace and a portion of the fringe. The three prisoners were brought before the magistrates, F. R. Thresher, Esq., and Captain G. F. Birch, at Aldershot, on Monday last; the magistrates committed Black for trial, and discharged the other two. The police force stationed here is quite inadequate in number to the duties they have to perform.

4th Light Dragoons. It is reported that this regiment will move from Manchester to Piershill, relieving the 13th Light Dragoons.

7th Hussars. We are glad to learn that Sir William Russell, the senior Lieut.-Colonel of this gallant regiment, is likely to return to the House of Commons as member for Norwich.

9th Lancers. It is said this fine regiment will be moved up to Aldershot, to join the Lancer Brigade to be formed there during the summer.

10th Hussars. Colonel Wilkie is about to retire from the Service.

13th Light Dragoons, it is said, will move to York from Edinburgh.

16th Lancers, are likely to move to Aldershot.

Royal Artillery.—Woolwich, March 11. The following removals of master-gunners have recently taken effect, in accordance with orders from the Adjutant-General's Office, Royal Artillery, viz. :—Master-Gunner James Clarke, from Tilbury Fort to Dublin Bay, South; Master-Gunner Andrew Dowie, from Chatham Lines to Tilbury Fort; Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles Lee, of the 12th Brigade, to be Master-Gunner at Chatham Lines, vice Dowie.

Artillery Force in India.—In accordance with a general regimental order, issued by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge on the 7th February last, 12 batteries of Royal Artillery, stationed in India, were transferred to other brigades; and by the terms of a subsequent order, the entire force of the 11th, 13th, and 14th Brigades, consisting of 24 batteries, will be distributed at the following stations, viz. :—Lucknow, Fyzabad, Mooltan, Gwalior, Futtehghur, Jhansi, Peshawur, Baroda, Secunderabad, Malligaum, Aden, Indore, Poonah, Benares, Calcutta, Allahabad, Roy Bareilly, Gorickpore, Dum Dum, and Saugor. The four batteries of Royal Horse Artillery will be stationed at Cawnpore, Meerut, Mhow, and Secunderabad.

Royal Engineers.—On the 1st of April next it is intended that some important alterations are to be made in the corps of the Royal Engineers. Each of the companies will be considerably augmented, and the corps increased by several hundred men. It is also intended to remove the Adjutant-General's Department from Brompton Barracks to Whitehall. The command of the A troop of the Royal Engineer Train will be transferred to Captain Duff, R.E., in consequence of Captain Siborne going to the Inspector-General of Fortifications' Department.

Lieutenant W. S. Maud, of the Royal Engineer train, has proceeded to Dover to be attached to the office of the Commanding Royal Engineer at that station. Lieutenant W. R. Slacke succeeds that officer in the Royal Engineer train, Chatham.

A number of army tailors arrived at the head-quarters of Royal Engineers at Chatham on Wednesday evening, to assist in making the new clothing belonging to the corps.

5th Fusiliers. Capt. R. H. Macfarlane, Ensign Tarleton, and 69 rank and file have left Cork for the Mauritius, to join the 2nd battalion.

8th Regiment. A detachment of 150 men of the 1st battalion of the 8th (the King's) Regiment, having been transferred to the 2nd battalion of that corps, left Chatham on Monday to join the depôt of the 2nd battalion at Templemore. The head-quarters of the 2nd battalion of the 8th are at Gibraltar.

16th Regiment. A detachment of the 2nd battalion of this regiment, consisting of 2 officers and 60 men, from Clonmel, has occupied the barracks at Carrick-on-Suir, which post has been taken up.

20th Regiment. Captain Lees, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Lieutenant F. Wright, 1st battalion 20th, and Staff Assistant-Surgeon Rogers, left Chatham garrison on Thursday, in charge of 100 rank and file of the 1st battalion, to join the 2nd battalion of the 20th Regiment at Dublin. They proceeded by railway to Bristol to embark on board the Irish steamer for conveyance to that city.

24th Regiment. The Donald M'Kay, transport ship, 2670 tons, having on board the service companies of the 2nd battalion 24th Regiment, and a detachment of the 5th Fusiliers, sailed from Queenstown on the 10th instant, for the Mauritius. The following are the names of the officers and the numbers embarked:—24th Foot: Colonel C. H. Ellis, C.B., commanding; Majors the Hon. D. Finch and L. H. Bazalgette; Captains T. Clarke, F. C. D. Barclay, W. V. Munnings, E. W. Kent, W. P. Gaskell, E. T. Tarte, and H. J. Hitchcock; Lieutenants E. T. Dunne, W. Franklin, H. B. Pulleine, A. C. Hallowes, R. N. Surplice, R. S. B. Leech, E. H. Sawbridge, W. R. B. Chamberlain, Oliver Goldsmith, and C. A. Hewitt; Ensigns G. V. Wardell, H. Dewe, R. B. Airey, T. A. H. Yonge, W. Hitchcock, G. Paton, C. J. Bromhead, and W. M. Barclay. Total—3 field-officers, 7 captains, 18 lieutenants, 6 staff, 44 sergeants, 21 drummers, 40 corporals, 746 privates, 67 women, and 69 children.

28th Regiment. We stated in our paper of the 25th of February that Lieutenant M'Cormack would obtain the vacant company on Brevet-Major Godley's retirement. This was an unfortunate anticipation, as the gallant lieutenant fell while bravely leading on his men against the Waghirs. Lieutenant] Emerson, son of the Rev. A. L. Emerson, of Bath, and nephew of Capt. Emerson, late of the 10th Regiment, we believe obtains his company by purchase.

31st Regiment. Captain Cary is on leave from the depôt till the 9th of June.

36th Regiment. Three companies are to be detached from Plymouth to Falmouth.

Royal Marines.—Brevet-Major Cooke, of the Plymouth division, has proceeded to the School of Musketry at Hythe, for the purpose of qualifying himself as an instructor of musketry. The following officers have been granted leave of absence:—First Lieutenant Harrison and Second Lieutenant Kinsman, one month for the benefit of their health; First Lieutenant Evans, three months; and First Lieutenant Boase an extension of one month (under medical certificate). Colonel-Commandant Holloway, C.B., recently arrived from China, has been granted six weeks' leave of absence.

Vice-Admiral H. W. Bruce, the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, dined with the officers of the Royal Marines at the mess, Forten Barracks, on Wednesday evening last.

A court-martial was held on Wednesday on board the Impregnable, at Plymouth, for the trial of First-Lieutenant John Richard Mascall, Royal Marines, upon a charge of drunkenness. The court consisted of Rear-Admiral Sir T. S. Pasley, and Captains R. S. Robinson, W. J. Williams, H. J. Cockburn, W. H. Stewart, and William Eastlake, Judge-Advocate. Captain E. G. Fanshawe, of Her Majesty's ship Trafalgar, prosecuted. The charge was "that the said First-Lieutenant John Richard Mascall, of the Royal Marines, being in active service and full pay in Her Majesty's fleet, and serving on board Her Majesty's ship Trafalgar, was, on or about the 8th day of March, 1860, drunk on board the said ship." The prisoner pleaded "Guilty"; the Court sentenced him to be reprimanded, to lose two years' service in the Royal Marines, and to be dismissed from Her Majesty's ship Trafalgar.

53rd Regiment, at Barrackpore, have received intimation from head-quarters that they are to proceed home almost immediately. India will lose one of the most popular corps that ever came to the country. The regiment will be regretted by everyone.

60th Rifles. The 1st battalion at Calcutta is under orders to return to England immediately.

Cavalry Depôt, Canterbury.—Wednesday was devoted by the Inspector-General of Cavalry, the Earl of Cardigan, to a minute inspection of the various cavalry depôts stationed in this garrison, consisting of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 7th Dragoon Guards, and the 7th and 8th Hussars, under the command of Colonel J. C. H. Gibsone. The Inspector-General, who was accompanied by Colonel Douglas and Lieutenant Lowe, entered the barrack-square shortly after nine o'clock in the morning, and was received by a general salute by the whole of the troops assembled, in full marching order. Having been put through the various evolutions by Colonel Gibsone, a portion of each depôt then went through the riding drill. This concluded, his lordship proceeded to the riding-school, and inspected the officers' riding, and afterwards visited the hospital, and inspected its various wards. The Inspector-General then retired to the officers' mess-room, and lunched with the officers of the depôt battalion. The inspection was resumed by the examination of the cast, the young, and the officers' horses. The garrison school was then visited, and his lordship inspected the children and the arrangements made for their education. Attention was next directed to the books of the depôts, and the troop ledgers and other books carefully examined. At five o'clock a dismounted parade took place, when the troops were formed in columns, and the Inspector-General minutely inspected each. Afterwards they marched past in slow and quick time in admirable order and precision. The inspection concluded with the examination of the officers' and troop stables and their appointments. The Inspector-General expressed to Colonel Gibsone the unqualified satisfaction his lordship had derived from the inspection. The riding of the officers and men, his lordship remarked, was uniform and good, while the condition of the horses was excellent, and he had never seen a cleaner or a smarter parade. The Earl of Cardigan left by the last train for town.

Lieutenant Maxwell, of the Royal Horse Artillery, died at Umballah on the 26th ult. The deceased had seen a great deal of service, and distinguished himself in the Crimea. By his brother officers and friends he was much esteemed and respected.

The following order has been issued from the Horse Guards:—"The General Commanding-in-Chief observes that among the pecuniary embarrassments of young officers, which too often form the subject of complaint to His Royal Highness, debts due to messmen form a considerable portion—not for the mere ordinary mess expenses, but generally for money borrowed to pay sudden and casual demands—until, in the aggregate the amount becomes considerable. His Royal Highness has also reason to believe that debts to messmen are sometimes increased by their consenting to charge the messing to the officers' private accounts; and that the certificate required weekly, that all mess debts have been paid, is not always strictly correct. It is incumbent upon commanding officers and upon general officers, at their half-yearly inspections, to ascertain by personal inquiry from all parties, whether any officer is in debt to the messman, not only for messing but on any other account. His Royal Highness strictly enjoins commanding officers to prohibit, as a breach of good order, the reprehensible and unworthy practice of borrowing money from messmen, and recommends that in all mess contracts, a clause may be inserted, rendering nugatory all such transactions, and binding the messmen with penalties for any infraction of the rule."

A number of witnesses, selected from the principal officers at each of the large garrison towns, have been under examination by the Commissioners now sitting at the Horse Guards to inquire into the system of recruiting for the Army. The evidence of a number of officers who are thoroughly acquainted with the working of the present system has been taken by the Commissioners, and from what has already transpired it is understood that various improvements suggested will be adopted by the authorities, and several modifications introduced into the existing system of recruiting for the Army, including some alterations in the present scale of bounty to recruits and the daily pay of the troops.

Colonel Richard Gardiner arrived at Cork on Monday last from his late regiment, the 76th, in Dublin, and assumed his duties as Inspecting Field-Officer of the Cork Recruiting District.

The annexed Circular Memorandum has been issued from the Horse Guards, addressed to the Army "at home and abroad":—"His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief must insist upon the officers of the medical department being more particular in filling up the certificates attached to the committal paper of soldiers sent to military prisons. Numerous complaints have been made by the governors of those establishments that, notwithstanding the report of the regimental staff-surgeon, of offenders being fit to undergo prison discipline, disease has shown itself either at the time of, or shortly after, their committal, which could not have escaped observation had common care been used at the inspection. His Royal Highness will not fail to call to account any officer of the medical department, who, after this notice, is reported for a similar neglect of duty.—By command,

"G. A. Wetherall, A.G."

Assistant-Staff-Surgeon Guinness has proceeded from Chatham to Canterbury, and Assistant-Staff-Surgeon Dunlop to Winchester, for duty with the depôt battalions at those stations.

The following Circular has just been issued:—"War Office, March 10.—The Secretary of State for War having with the concurrence of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, decided upon transferring the general management of Army schools and military libraries from the Secretary of State for War to the General Commanding-in-Chief, and placing them under the immediate superintendence of the Council of Military Education, it is hereby notified that the above change will take effect from the 15th inst. In consequence of this change all communications relating to the following subjects should, on and after the 15th instant, be addressed to the Secretary to the Council of Military Education (all periodical returns being in like manner transmitted to the same address at the periods now prescribed by regulation), viz. :—1. Application for the training of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses. 2. The appointment of trained schoolmasters and schoolmistresses. 3. The appointment of acting schoolmasters and acting schoolmistresses. 4. The appointment of civilian schoolmasters in embodied regiments of militia. 5. Transfers of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses. 6. Promotion of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses. 7. Discipline, leave to marry, &c. 8. The monthly school reports required by Article 16 of the Army School Regulations, a duplicate of which report will, as heretofore, continue to be forwarded to the Assistant-Inspector of Army Schools in the district. 9. The supply of apparatus for the illustration of lectures for the entertainment and instruction of the troops. 10. Regimental and garrison libraries and reading-rooms. 11. Applications for new books and games for reading-rooms. 12. The quarterly report of the state of libraries. 13. Half-yearly reports of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers' libraries, which are to be made in duplicate. Communications upon all school and library matters not specified above, and of a purely financial character, will continue to be addressed to the Under Secretary of State for War."

A number of troops who were disbanded at the termination of the East India Company's reign, arrived in the Mersey on Thursday from Calcutta by the Great Tasmania, Captain Gardigne. In all there are 20 officers, three officers' ladies, 2 children, 17 women, and 973 men.

COLCHESTER CAMP.

Colonel Dixon, C.B., commanding the 9th Depôt Battalion, Major West, 10th Depôt Battalion, Major Cooch, Brigade-Major, and other officers, have rejoined from leave of absence. On Wednesday the whole of the troops in camp, now numbering about 2700 of all ranks, marched out to the village of Lexden under the command of Colonel Blucher Wood, C.B. The new barracks are not to be commenced until the 1st of April. There is a rumour that the Government land, called Middlewick Farm, about a mile distant from the site of the present camp, is to be disposed of, and some more eligible land in the vicinity to be purchased instead.

SHORNCLIFFE CAMP.

The authorities seem disposed to do everything they can to promote the comfort of the troops in camp. In addition to the numerous improvements lately completed, they have this week commenced the erection of a large clock, with a dial face sufficiently large to be seen from all parts of the camp. The negotiations which have been for some time in progress between Government and the owners of the land in the neighbourhood of the camp, which was required for the contemplated extension towards the South Eastern Railway, have been brought to an unexpected close, the owners having received an intimation from the War Department that the extension has for the present been abandoned; the erection of the reading-rooms is being carried out with considerable activity: unlike the other buildings on the camp, they are of brick.

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WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, March 13.

BREVET.

Brevet-Colonel David Russell, C.B., Inspecting Field-Officer of a Recruiting District, to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, while in command of a Brigade; March 13.

Captain Herbert Mackworth Clogstoun, 19th Madras Native Infantry, to be Major in the Army; March 13.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, March 16.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards—Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant Charles Bruce Knight Alleyne has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission; March 16.

6th Dragoon Guards—William Edward Dakin, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Gair, promoted; March 16. Arthur Jones, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Blackett, who has retired; March 17.

1st Dragoons—Charles Leveson Lane, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Caldwell, promoted; March 16.

6th Dragoons—Lieutenant Frederick Barclay Chapman to be Captain, by purchase, vice Edward Finch Dawson, who retires; Cornet John Baskerville to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Chapman; March 16.

15th Light Dragoons—The second Christian name of Lieutenant Bentinck is Theodore, and not Theobald, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 3rd ultimo.

16th Light Dragoons—Charles Carrington Churchward, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Winthrop, appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons; March 16.

Coldstream Guards—Captain the Hon. George Herbert Windsor Windsor-Clive, from the 52nd Foot, to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Adair, who exchanges; March 16.

5th Regiment of Foot—Assistant-Surgeon Julius Wiles, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Cameron, deceased; March 16.

11th Foot Arthur William Ball, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Irwin, promoted; March 16.

13th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Michael O'Brien, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Kirwan, who exchanges; Jan. 2.

16th Foot—George Ramsay Alured Denne, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Taylor, promoted; March 16.

17th Foot—Captain John Bellamy, from the 2nd West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice Davidson, who exchanges; March 16.

25th Foot—Ensign John Talbot Coke, from the 21st Foot, to be Ensign; William Lisle Blenkinsop Coulson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase; March 16. The appointment of Ensign Henry Wilkinson to be Quartermaster, has been antedated to 30th Dec. 1859.

34th Foot—John Olphert Gage, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Jordan, promoted; March 16.

37th Foot—Lieutenant Samuel Hawkes to be Adjutant, vice Bunn, who resigns the Adjutancy only; Jan. 14.

38th Foot—The surname of the Gentleman appointed to an Ensigncy on the 5th of August, 1859, is Sparks, and not Sparkes, as then stated.

46th Foot—Ensign Stewart James Carlow to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hamond, promoted; June 6. Ensign Charles Benjamin Cole Speke to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Coucher, deceased; August 20.

49th Foot—Edward Roberts, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Aldworth, promoted; March 16.

52nd Foot—Lieutenant and Captain Alexander William Adair, from the Coldstream Guards, to be Captain, vice the Hon. G. H. W. Windsor-Clive, who exchanges; March 16.

73rd Foot—Anderson James Ashmore, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Galwey, promoted; March 16.

75th Foot—John Ormsby Moore Vandaleur, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Tarby, who retires; March 16. The resignation of Assistant-Surgeon Robert Woods, as stated in the *Gazette* of Feb. 21, has been cancelled.

79th Foot—Lieut.-Colonel Robert Grove, from half-pay Unattached, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Sir John Douglas, K.C.B., who exchanges; Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Brombead Butt to be Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase, vice Grove, who retires; Brevet-Major Keith Ramsay Maitland to be Major, by purchase, vice Butt; Lieutenant John Edward Allen to be Captain, by purchase, vice Maitland; Ensign William Henry McCausland to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Allen; March 16.

87th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon William Armstrong, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Collins, who exchanges; Jan. 2.

100th Foot—Augustus Frederick Tanner, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Moorson, promoted; March 16.

2nd West India Regiment—Captain Frederick Augustus Davidson, from the 17th Foot, to be Captain, vice Bellamy, who exchanges; March 16.

RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alfred H. Horsford, C.B., from the Rifle Brigade, to be Inspecting Field Officer, vice Brevet Colonel David Russell, C.B., placed on the Staff as a Brigadier-General; March 16.

UNATTACHED.

Lieutenant John Evans, from the 38th Foot, to be Captain, without purchase; March 16.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Assistant-Surgeon Charles John Kirwan, from the 13th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice O'Brien, who exchanges; Assistant-Surgeon John Collins, M.D., from the 87th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Armstrong, who exchanges; Jan. 2.

BREVET.

Captain and Brevet-Major Alfred Bassano, 32nd Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; March 16.

Captain Thomas Rochfort Snow, 4th Bengal European Light Cavalry, to be Major in the Army; Jan. 19, 1858.

Captain and Brevet-Major Joseph Maycock, of the 53rd Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; March 16.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, WHITEHALL YARD.—At the next evening meeting on Monday the 19th inst., the chair will be taken at half-past eight o'clock precisely. The following papers will be read: Mr. E. Loysel, Associate Inst. C.E., "Loysel's process for making Tea and Coffee in large quantities for troops." Captain Grant, late R.A., "Grant's new Cooking Apparatus as introduced into the Army."

THE CAVALRY IN THE CRIMEA.

A correspondence has been published this week between Lord Lucan and Sir De Lacy Evans relative to an opinion given by the latter officer, as to the relative superiority of the artillery over the cavalry organisation, as tested in the Crimea during the winter of 1854-55. Lord Lucan called Sir De Lacy's attention to his statement before the Chelsea Board to the effect that, as regards horses, the heavy cavalry only lost 50 per cent., and the light cavalry 65 per cent., while the artillery lost 67 per cent. Sir De Lacy thus gives his opinion more fully and advisedly upon the point, and we believe that all practical men will agree with him.

"I remarked, in reference to the injurious tendency of the purchase system, that the artillery in the Crimea were more efficient than the cavalry. My late divisional quartermaster-general, Colonel Herbert, asserted, on the contrary, that the cavalry were more efficient than the artillery, and, as he continued much longer in the Crimea than myself, I did not contest his counter statement. Of course, we both referred to the alleged loss of horses.

"If, however, I had recollected the controversies which took place, and, above all, the extremely exceptional position of the cavalry in the Crimea, the extraordinary privations under which they laboured, I certainly should not have made any reference to them; and I much regret, consequently, having done so, since, also, you appear to consider the comparison a censure on the commander and officers of the cavalry, which was most certainly remote from my wish or intention. I am glad, therefore, to think, from the terms of your note, that your lordship does not believe it probable I could have had any such intention.

"This would have sufficed, but you have pencil-marked some of the passages of your statement, which induces me to avail myself of the occasion—and I do so with pleasure—to state to you, what I have often stated to others, that in my opinion there was no officer of that Army who exerted himself more strenuously for the efficiency and credit of his corps than Lord Lucan; that no officer, in his difficult task, was so inadequately supported in the quarter whence he had a right to expect support; that, in regard to the gallant charge at Balaklava, it appeared to me that no officer in that or any other Army was ever so unjustly treated; and that this was, moreover, so unfairly managed as undeservedly to affect, even perhaps to the present period, your professional estimation. Time will elucidate these matters. I was myself an object of attack for years from a party far more powerful than were your lordship's assailants. I have survived it.

"But to return to the purchase question. I have to state, what appears to be forgotten, that I am myself one of the oldest cavalry officers; that, in the capacity of a regimental or staff cavalry officer, I had the honour of sharing in many of the greatest battles fought by the Duke of Wellington. This was at a period before some of my fiercest opponents on this question had assumed a military garb.

"And, notwithstanding my humble experience, thus referred to, in that arm, I was always under the impression that in point of efficiency our artillery ranked as No. 1; that the British infantry, if not No. 1, was certainly No. 2; the cavalry No. 3: such was my opinion—it may be all wrong, and that the precedency ought to be reversed."

A correspondent of the *Times* signing himself "C.," epitomises many orders issued by Lord Lucan while in command, showing inattention and lax discipline to prevail among the officers of the Cavalry Division.

ARMY CHAPLAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—At the beginning of the century there was a chaplain to every regiment: witness the notice of their rank in Queen's Regulations, page 7, ed. 1857.

This was given up, and when the Crimean war broke out there were only six commissioned chaplains in the whole army. Then many volunteered to serve; some were paid by the Government at the same rate as majors of infantry; some were paid 100*l.* per annum by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 100*l.* by the Government, and were made the same allowances as the former. But at the close of the war, although all worked well, only seven additional commissions had been given. In October, 1856, there was an increase; seven more chaplains were commissioned, some of whom had been in the Crimea, and some of whom had served for many years at different stations. This raised the number to twenty. Besides these there were thirty-five assistant-chaplains. These had no commissions; and their time, though twelve or fifteen of them had served in the East, did not count. It was promised, moreover, in writing, that as vacancies occurred in the commissioned chaplaincies, they should be filled up from those holding this lower grade.

Two vacancies were so filled up. The one by a Crimean chaplain, the other by one who, with no greater length of service, had not been out of the country. Before any more fell vacant the new warrant of Nov. 5, 1858, was issued. By it all chaplains were to be divided into four classes, with certain differences of pay and rank. This will be seen at a glance by the subjoined scheme.

4th Class, until seven years are elapsed, 10*s.* per day, and 2*s.* 3*d.* for lodging, with rank of captain. After seven, and till fourteen years, 12*s.* 6*d.* per day, and 2*s.* 3*d.* for lodging.

3rd Class, after fourteen years, and till twenty-one years, 15*s.* per day, and 3*s.* for lodging, with rank of major.

2nd Class, after twenty-one years, and till twenty-five years, 17*s.* 6*d.* per day, and 3*s.* for lodging, with the rank of lieut.-colonel. After twenty-five years and till thirty years, 20*s.* per day, and 3*s.* for lodging.

1st Class, after thirty years, 22*s.* 6*d.* per day, and 100*l.* per annum for lodging, with rank of colonel.

A shilling a day as servants' allowance is also granted to all, and forage for a horse, if necessary, and absolutely kept to the two highest classes.

This is the warrant now in force, as the revision last November amounted to no more than the insertion of a clause allowing of promotion, before the specified time, for meritorious services.

In the operation of this warrant the objections are twofold. From the whole chaplains, as a body, and from that portion who served in the Crimean war. To take the first: It seems that to wait fourteen years for promotion to the third class is preposterous, and not borne out by analogy of any other department in the Service. Witness especially the medical warrant; by it an assistant-surgeon can be promoted to the next step in five years, and in five years more may be made a deputy-inspector-general, from which he may rise to the highest rank in three or five years, according as he has served abroad or stayed at home. So that, by comparing the two warrants, it will be seen that if a chaplain and a medical officer enter the Service together, the latter may, if he be efficient and fortunate, have attained the highest rank one year before the chaplain has gained his first step.

Or if we look to the fact that thirty years' service are required before the chaplain can rise to the first class. Supposing a man to join as early as possible (which, considering the age for ordination, and two years necessarily spent in the curacy, which gives him his title, as it is called, cannot be before he is twenty-five years old), he cannot be in the 1st class until he is fifty-five, which is the time prescribed for the retirement of surgeons and surgeons-major. In fact, however, a large proportion of those chaplains who are now in the Service are much older, and it is not likely that the majority of them will ever see the time when they may rank as first-class. If the chaplains' warrant were assimilated to the medical, or if seven years were made the *maximum* between each step, it would be more reasonable. As it is, the present conditions of the warrant are universally displeasing, and cannot but operate in keeping the better class of chaplains out of the Army.

It is the general opinion also that the scale of pay is less than it ought to be.

The second class of objections are those which are made by the chaplains who served in the Crimean war. Some of these received the pay and allowances of a field officer. Others as above stated received pay amounting to 200*l.* per annum, and the allowances the same as the others. All with, I believe, one exception, and that a Presbyterian, have now either 200*l.* or 250*l.* per annum, and 3*s.* per day lodging money. And in several instances this difference of amount is most arbitrarily settled—those who had the higher pay in the East having the lower rate here. When the assistant-chaplaincies were called into being, the holders were promised promotion. This would have given them the full pay, &c., of field officers. But before more than two vacancies had occurred this new warrant came out, which made them chaplains indeed, and gave them commissions, but it was "*vox et præterea nihil.*" They have no increase of pay, and, as shown above, have no prospect of it for an indefinite number of years.

These chaplains, therefore, over and above the general insufficiency of the warrant, think they had a special claim for consideration, and as they do not expect it will be altered, they feel they have a right to ask that at the least they be placed at once in the third class.

Your obedient servant, A CHAPLAIN.

THE DEBATE ON THE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I am an old soldier who have suffered in my youth from inability to purchase. Taking, however, a natural interest in the question, I went to the House of Commons to hear the debate on Sir De Lacy Evans's motion. His speech lasted for two hours and ten minutes. At first, he addressed an audience of about one hundred and twenty members, but before he had finished, they dwindled down to half the number. I was astonished to see so thin a house at the opening; the matter under discussion being, as the *Times* justly remarked, of great public importance, and calling for the fullest attention. But I felt no surprise, as the gallant general proceeded, that his listeners became "small by degrees and beautifully less;" for he was utterly inaudible, from the beginning to the end of his long harangue. It was impossible to catch a single consecutive sentence. All was *caviare*, alike to the Speaker he immediately addressed, to the members, the reporters, and the strangers in the gallery. Never was the quality of respectful deference for age and service more signally exhibited. There were no visible expressions of impatience, such as are often indulged in. "It is a pity," whispered one near me to his neighbour, "they have not been more fortunate in their spokesman." "Perhaps," replied the other, "they think the cause so good that advocacy is superfluous." Finally, when the friends of the motion, after the proposer had consented to withdraw it, injudiciously pressed for a division, they were defeated by a majority of 154 in a house of 263, one half of whom had certainly heard little or nothing of the arguments on either side.

As I walked home alone, I pondered over what had taken place. I had often heard that debates never change a single vote, and that Army estimates are usually disposed of by a House consisting of the Speaker and half a score of stray members; but I had never before witnessed such a marked instance of how important business can be transacted by a small section of the elected legislature, and how a senator can be suffered to occupy two mortal hours on a leading question, who lacks the physical power of making himself heard. It is fortunate that in so large a body as 656 representatives, all are not orators. If they were, debates would be interminable. But the selected speakers ought at least to be audible to the persons they address, and who are supposed, in some degree, to modify their judgment according to the facts and arguments set before them. If not, the time thus wasted might be more profitably employed.

Again, it might be thought that a majority at least of the House would feel it necessary to attend on a national question. How many times in a session can this majority be *whipped up* by the most urgent entreaties of the opposing leaders? It seems as if many men thrust themselves into Parliament for the express purpose of being absent when they are most required.

The English House of Commons is often set forth as the collected wisdom of the land; as the greatest and most august legislative assembly the world has ever seen. Foreigners in general are not very clear in their notions of our constitutional government. If one of any nation had entered the lower House on Tuesday last, for the first time, in the spirit of inquiry, he would assuredly have left it in a state of utter mystification at finding principle and practice placed in such direct antagonism.—Your obedient servant,

DENTATUS.

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THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, MARCH 10.—APPOINTMENTS.—Commanders James Hunt (1854), who entered the navy in 1833, and has served in the West Indies, Spain, Portugal, Africa, coast of Syria, Mediterranean, China, on the coast of Borneo, south east coast of America, in the late Russian war in the Baltic, and recently on the west coast of Africa station, appointed to commission the Megæra, 6, screw troop ship, at Portsmouth; Walter J. Pollard (1854), to be inspecting commander of the Kilrush division of the Coast-guard, vice Dent, appointment cancelled; James E. Elliott (1854), from Carrickfergus Coast-guard station to Swansea, vice O. M. Crewe Read, period of service expired; William H. Jones (1859), to be inspecting commander at Carrickfergus Coast-guard station, vice Elliott.

Lieutenant James H. M'K. Robertson (1831), to be chief officer in command of the East End Lane Coast-guard station, vice Lindsay.

Surgeon Henry Arnot, M.D. (1856), to the Chesapeake, 51, at China.

Assistant-Surgeons Archibald L. Archer, M.D. (1849), and Donald G. Pendrith (1850), have been promoted to surgeons.

Midshipmen H. F. Yeatman, to the Mersey, 40, at Plymouth; E. C. Drummond, to the Nile, 90, at Devonport; Philip G. Lucas, to the Mutine, 17, Channel squadron.

MARCH 12.—PROMOTIONS.—Acting Second-Class Assistant-Engineers T. Booth, to the Haughty; W. M'Laurin, to the Medina, 4.

Acting Second-Class Assistant-Engineer E. Miles, to the Cyclops, 6.

APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenants J. G. Mead, and A H. Alington, to the Megæra, 6.

Master D. Moore, to the Megæra, 6.

Second Master V. Jones, to the Royal Albert, 121.

Assistant-Clerk M. Inman, to the Mutine, 17.

MARCH 13.—Lieutenant R. Woodward, to the London, 90.

Staff-Surgeon R. T. C. Scott, to the Impregnable, 104.

Assistant-Paymaster E. A. M. Chaffers, to the Megæra, 6

MARCH 14.—PROMOTIONS.—Acting Chief-Engineer R. J. Hay, to the Slaney, 1.

Acting First-Class Assistant-Engineer W. F. Innes, to the Princess Charlotte, 104.

APPOINTMENTS.—Chief-Engineer J. Bridgman, to the Cumberland, for service in the Charybdis.

Lieut. the Hon. F. O'B. Fitzmaurice, to the Victory, 101.

Paymasters (Additional)—W. Horniman to the Megæra, 6; R. Bone, to the Cambridge; H. Braxton, to the Asia, 84.

Assistant-Clerk P. H. French, to the Ganges, 84.

MARCH 15.—Second-Class Assistant-Engineer W. M. Harvey, to the Nile, 90.

Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineer L. Brewer, to the Nile, 90,

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Alert was at Aspinwall by the latest accounts, with despatches from Nicaragua.

Amphion, steam-ship, 36, Captain Cochrane, late the guard-ship at Cork, is under orders for the Mediterranean, and her departure is expected daily. On Sunday last the Virago paddle-sloop arrived at Cork, with a number of volunteers for the new station, and after putting them on board the Amphion, departed.

Ariadne, 26, screw-frigate, Captain E. W. Vansittart, is under orders to sail for Lisbon, to join the Channel fleet, under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Howe Fremantle.

Arrogant arrived at Sierra Leone on the 21st of February, all well.

Barrosa, screw-corvette, was launched at Woolwich on Saturday afternoon, under the superintendence of Mr. Turner, master-shipwright. The usual arrangement of building a booth at the bow of the vessel was not carried out, and few persons were present except the officers and others connected with the yard. The ceremony of christening was performed by Miss Kate Compton; and the dogshores, &c., having been removed at three o'clock, the vessel glided gracefully from the slip into the river, and was immediately removed into dry dock, to be prepared for her machinery and engines of 400 horse-power. The Barrosa was laid down in August, 1858. A new screw steam-vessel, the keel of which has been prepared, is to be laid down forthwith on the same slip.

Bulldog, 6, paddle, was on Thursday removed from the steam basin to a berth alongside the north wall, Portsmouth.

Calypso. From Panama we learn that a marine, serving on board the British ship-of-war, Calypso, had been murdered and robbed by natives on shore near Taboga. The commander of the vessel sent a party of men on shore, who hunted up the murderers, and brought them on board the vessel, where they were tried and sentenced to be hanged, the civil government of the state agreeing to the justice of their fate.

Cambridge. Last week Major-General Hutchinson, Commanding the western district, with his staff, Colonel Pester, and officers of the Royal Artillery, Colonel Wright, Major White, and officers of Royal Engineers, Captain Stewart, C.B., Her Majesty's ship Impregnable, Captain Caldwell, C.B., Her Majesty's frigate Mersey, Captain Cockburn, Her Majesty's frigate Diadem, Mr. Biddlecombe, Master-Attendant of Keyham steamyard, and a large number of officers from the services, attended on board Her Majesty's gunnery ship Cambridge, in Hamoaze, Plymouth, to witness some experiments of firing shot with lines attached from 10-inch, 8-inch, and 32-pounder guns, at various elevations. This practice was in accordance with some suggestions of Captain Jerningham, of that ship, which arose through experiments made by him several years since with Manby's mortar. The results were very favourable. The ranges averaged between 250 and 400 yards, according to the respective elevations, which were of course more restricted when fired from the 'tween decks, through the portholes, than from the upper deck. One of the guns, a 32-pounder, was slung between the foremast and mainmast, at an elevation of 35 degrees; with 10 ounces of powder a range of over 400 yards was obtained. With a pound of powder the 10-inch gun, at 25 degrees, carrried a shot filled with lead, weighing 156 lb., having attached to it an inch and a-quarter line, a range of 360 yards. Successful trials were also made with 12-pounder rockets, having one inch lines attached. These trials will probably be resumed.

Castor, 36, intended for a training-ship for the Naval Coast Volunteers, is progressing very fast in her fitment at Chatham, and will very soon be completed, when she will proceed to Greenhithe, where she is to be stationed. She is only to be supplied with her main-deck guns, consisting of 18 32-pounders, each of 56 cwt., and 9 feet 6 inches long.

Dee, 4, paddle, Master-Commander Pullen, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday, from Woolwich, with boilers and machinery belonging to ships fitting at that port.

Diadem, 32, Captain James H. Cockburn, had a bowsprit put in on Saturday. She will be ready to leave the Devonport Dockyard for Plymouth Sound in a day or two.

Dover, paddle steam-vessel, having undergone extensive repairs, is to be brought forward for service in the river Gambia, where she will be manned by a crew of Kroomen, and employed for the conveyance of the mails to various stations of Africa. She was previously lent to the Colonial Government for a similar purpose.

Euryalus. The damage to the Euryalus, 51, screw, Capt. J. W. Tarleton, C.B., in No. 7 dock, at Portsmouth, caused by her getting ashore on the coast of Syria, has not proved to be of so extensive a character as was anticipated. About 14 feet of her false keel is gone from forward.

Excellent. Several of Armstrong's guns have arrived at Portsmouth, for practice on board this vessel.

Falcon sailed for the south from Fernando Po on the 28th of January. H.M.S. Pluto, the U. S. gunboat Sumpter, and the French ship Destaing were in company.

Firebrand, 6, paddle, Commander James M. Bruce, steamed out of Portsmouth Harbour on Monday to test her machinery. In leaving the harbour she fouled the Sprightly paddle-tender, master-commander Allen, carrying away her own jibboom, and was compelled to drop her anchor for a short time in the middle of the harbour. She afterwards proceeded to Spithead, and after testing the working of her machinery returned into harbour. She will sail in the course of a few days for Malta.

Firefly, 4, has sailed from Spithead for Malta, where she will supply the place of the Tartarus surveying vessel.

Fire-Queen, paddle, Master-Commander Paul, came into the steam-basin at Portsmouth on Thursday to complete her repairs.

Frederick William. The launch of the Frederick William, screw, 86, will take place at Portsmouth in the forenoon of Saturday, the 24th instant.

Galatea, 26, 800 horse-power, is completed by the engineers, and will be at once undocked, when she will join the steam reserve at Chatham.

Glasgow, 51, screw. The stem, complete, weighing 12 tons, of this magnificent frigate building at Portsmouth, was placed in position on Tuesday under the direction of Mr. Harvey, boatswain of the Portsmouth dockyard, by means of a derrick and purchases, manned by convicts

Hecate, paddle steam-vessel, having undergone extensive repairs, was a few weeks since completely rigged, and pronounced ready for commission. It is, however, an extraordinary fact that her boilers have been taken out during the present week, and removed to the factory department, as it is considered they are defective.

Hornet, 17, screw, in No. 1 dock, at Portsmouth, is having her copper stripped off preparatory to having defects repaired, caused by the ravages of the *teredo navalis*.

Megæra, 6, paddle, Commander James Hunt, was on Monday taken out of No. 8 dock at Portsmouth into the steam basin.

Mersey, 40, Capt. Caldwell, C.B., has shipped some supernumeraries, and will shortly leave Plymouth Sound and join the Channel Squadron.

Nile. A court of inquiry has been held at Devonport on certain charges brought against the boatswain of the Nile, 91, screw, and which, it is said, will be the subject of a court-martial.

Orion, 91, Captain Frere, came into the Bay of Naples during the night of the 11th, from Malta, Mr. Elliot having telegraphed to the Admiral for a vessel.

Osprey, 4, screw steam-vessel, Commander Blomfield, arrived at Woolwich on Wednesday from the Mediterranean station, and is ordered to be admitted into the basin to return stores preparatory to being paid off. She was commissioned by her present commander in March, 1856, and is in excellent condition.

Pelorus. From the *Hobart Town Advertiser* of January 4, we take the subjoined particulars of a shocking catastrophe which had occurred on board one of the boats of Her Majesty's ship Pelorus on January 2:—"We are sorry to record that an accident, attended with fatal results, took place between six and seven o'clock yesterday morning, on board one of the boats belonging to Her Majesty's ship Pelorus. The following are the particulars furnished to us from the ship:—At an early hour yesterday morning six boats, with seamen and marines, proceeded to the beach under the battery in the Domain (the Queen's Battery), where, under a fire of blank cartridge from the boats, a body of seamen and marines were landed. So soon as the men were ashore, the ship's galley and two cutters, under Captain Seymour, were sent off from shore to fire one rocket each down the river. When the first cutter had got about 200 yards from the shore, the accident occurred. On the tube being fixed to explode the first rocket, it stuck in the tube, and the officers and boat's crew perceiving this, according to the orders issued to meet such occasions, immediately jumped overboard, but unhappily not in time to escape the effects of the explosion, whereby Mr. Battiscombe, senior lieutenant, was severely wounded, the greater portion of his nose being shot away, and his face also being injured. Mr. G. H. Borton, midshipman, was so severely wounded in the head, the side of which was almost completely blown away, as to leave not the slightest hope of recovery. Thomas Graham, A.B., was also severely wounded, and William Bord, A.B.; Joseph Palmer, O.S., and Alfred Gough, gunner's mate, slightly. Happily no damage was sustained by the galley and second cutter, which were close to the boat from which the explosion took place when the tube was fired, and the wounded officers and men were instantly picked up and taken on board. The tube which burst, it may be added, was repeatedly fired from last year with the same (24lb.) rockets, and of course there was not the slightest apprehension of danger. The melancholy accident has much affected the brother officers of the unfortunate gentlemen who suffered by the explosion, and particularly for Mr. Borton, a young officer, regarded by the other officers and the crew with the highest affection and respect, and much sympathy is also expressed in town that such a melancholy accident should have occurred."

Plover, built to replace the vessel of that name recently lost, has commenced receiving her engines, of 60 horse-power, from Messrs. Napier, of Glasgow.

Pluto sailed from Fernando Po on the 28th of January for the southward.

Porcupine, 3, paddle, surveying vessel, Captain H. Otter, at Devonport, will be out of the hands of the dockyard at the end of the month.

Prince of Wales, 131, screw, at Portsmouth, has been undocked from No. 7 Dock, and placed in the steam-basin.

Ranger, screw steam-vessel, recently launched at Deptford, has received her masts, and is to be rigged and got ready for service forthwith.

Rinaldo, 17, screw, which has been built in No. 7 Dock, at Portsmouth, has a number of hands engaged upon her to complete her coppering and other necessary works, in readiness for her undocking about the 22nd inst.

Rolla, Naval apprentices' brig, Lieut.-Commander Nelson, and the Sealark, novices' training-brig, Lieut.-Commander Johnson, both at Portsmouth, are nearly complete in their outfits for their summer cruising.

Royal George, 120, screw, in the first-class steam reserve at Devonport, is to return all her stores, preparatory to being cut down to a two-decked ship.

Sanspareil, 70. Letters from this ship at Cork, state that the crew is afflicted with smallpox to such an extent that the captain cannot obtain permission to leave her, although he has just experienced a severe domestic loss.

Spitfire was at Fernando Po on January 29. She had been to Old Calabar with the Consul at Fernando Po, who went to settle some misunderstanding between a supercargo and one of the native chiefs, which was satisfactorily done.

Sprightly, paddle, Master-Commander Allen, has hauled alongside Portsmouth Dockyard, to repair damages to her wheel caused by the Firebrand fouling her the previous day.

Sutlej, 51, steamer. Workmen are busy upon this ship completing her caulking and painting, previous to her being undocked on the 24th instant.

Terrible has arrived at Palermo, having been telegraphed for.

Trafalgar, 91, screw, Captain Fanshawe, at Plymouth, was paid wages on Friday week, and her crew granted leave. She was taken out of dock on Saturday. A strong gale from the north-west prevailed at Plymouth on Wednesday, and during a sudden gust she broke adrift from her moorings in Hamoaze. Her anchor was let go immediately, and she was brought up without damage.

Victoria and Albert has been taken into the steam-basin at Portsmouth and has shipped her superheating steam gear, &c.

Virago, 6, paddle, Commander Dunn, has left Plymouth for Queenstown and Pembroke.

Windsor Castle, 116, was removed on Monday from the basin in Keyham Steamyard to her moorings, near Wilcove, Hamoaze.

The Duke of Somerset held his first levee of the season at the Admiralty on Thursday. The following officers were present:—Vice-Admiral Collier, Rear-Admiral H. Austin; Captains J. B. Marsh, R. Jenkins, W. Morris, J. Rawstone, F. Patten, C. O. Hayes, G. Hickley, S. C. Cresswell, J. M. Hayes, F. A. B. Crawford. Commanders, G. W. Lang, W. H. Hood, H. H. Beamish, V. O. Inglefield, H. Nelson, C. S. Forbes, G. Blane, E. Hare, W. Armytage, J. S. Ellman, E. A. Glynn, J. S. Ross, and G. H. Gardner.

Admiralty orders have been received at Chatham for six additional line-of-battle and other steam ships to be laid down as soon as the required number of slips become vacant. The ships will include one line-of-battle steamer, to be named the Pitt, 91 guns, and 800 horse-power; one 51-gun screw frigate, to be named the Pomona, 400 horse power; one steam frigate of 22 guns, to be named the Menai, 400-horse power; one screw corvette of 22 guns; one of 17 guns; and one steamer of 4 guns, not named.

The two gun-boats Linnet and Pigeon, now being built by private contract for the Admiralty, at Liverpool, are ordered to be fitted for sea at Chatham Dockyard, and each to be supplied with one 68-pounder, 95 cwt., 10 feet long; one 32-pounder, 56 cwt., 9 feet 6 inches long; and two 24-pounder howitzers.

Various numbers, ranging from 300 to 900, hired artisans and others, working in Devonport Dockyard, are spoken of as likely to be discharged, in consequence of the diminution of the Parliamentary grant this year. The screw steamship Robust, 91, now building, will, it is said, remain some time in frame.

The shipwrights at Woolwich Yard recently forwarded a memorial to the Admiralty, praying for a revision of the system of job and task work which was introduced during the period of the Russian war. The ground of complaint, as stated by the men, is as follows:—that incompetent persons are employed to measure the work, and that the payment is based, not upon the amount of work actually performed, but upon the class of vessel upon which the workman is employed. A numerously attended meeting of shipwrights was held at Woolwich last week, when a reply was received from the Admiralty to the effect that no alteration could be made in the present system. Various addresses were delivered, and it was stated that Mr. Angerstein, M.P., had waited upon the Duke of Somerset, who had promised to consider the subject. Ultimately it was resolved to persevere in endeavouring to obtain a revision of the present system.

Shipwrights' and caulkers' apprentices have been entered for service at Woolwich Yard during the past week, being the first admitted under the revised system of competitive examination.

The hired transport Canaan, has arrived, with 150 naval invalids on board from Hongkong, in charge of Lieut. Woodman, R.N., Admiralty agent, and Dr. A. Watson R.N., surgeon in charge. The greater portion of the invalids

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are from Admiral Hope's squadron, and were wounded in the unsuccessful attack on the Taku Forts, at the mouth of the Peiho River, on the 25th June, 1859. There are 16 cases where amputation has been performed, and many on board who were very severely wounded. Dr. Watson states that all the wounded have progressed most favourably, and that only four deaths have occurred during the voyage home. The following officers and passengers have arrived by the Canaan :—Mr. H. Ley, master, R.N. ; Dr. Charles A. Lees, assistant-surgeon, R.N., invalided ; Mr. W. Bicknell, second master, R.N., ditto ; Mr. Powlett, midshipman, R.N., ditto ; Mr. Moysey, assistant-engineer, R.N., ditto ; Mr. Bertram, assistant-engineer, R.N., ditto ; Mr. Mitchell, gunner, R.N., ditto ; Mrs. Bampfield, wife of Capt. Bampfield, 1st Royals, two children, and a servant ; Mrs. Rangall, family, and servant. The ship sailed from Hongkong on the 13th of October, 1859, calling at Singapore, Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Notwithstanding all that has been done in this country to demonstrate that plated ships of war are not impervious to shot, France is still constructing iron-sided ships. Three are already launched, and more are to be built. From this it would seem that the Emperor relies upon his *frégates blindées*. It is stated in French naval circles that these ships will be substituted for line-of-battle ships. Their timbers are of the scantling of three-deckers, and they are to be armed with 36 heavy guns, most of them rifled 50-pounders, which will throw an 80lb. hollow percussion shot. These frigates are cased with iron ; and so convinced do naval men seem to be in France (notwithstanding Armstrong's guns) of the irresistible qualities of plated ships, that they are of opinion no more lines-of-battle upon the old principle will be laid down, and that in ten years the stately three-decker will have become obsolete. *Nous verrons.*

Captain L. Vernon has given notice that on the 27th of March he will call the attention of the House to the report of the Packet and Telegraph Contracts Committee, and move a resolution thereon.

A letter dated Naples, March 6, says, "The English fleet has arrived ; part of it has anchored in the port, the other part proceeding to Castellamare. This event has caused a great sensation."

The Prussian transport Elbe, Lieut.-Commander R. Werner, arrived at Spithead on Saturday last from Hamburg, to accompany the Prussian squadron to China. The Elbe is fitted with a screw steam-launch.

Thetis, 36, Prussian frigate, and the schooner Frauenlob, sailed from Spithead on Thursday morning for China.

It is calculated that at the present time the steam fleet of France, together with the large transports at the disposal of the Emperor, is sufficiently numerous to carry an army of 60,000 men, with all its horses, provisions, and materials, for one month. The steam-fleet of France, at the present moment, consist of 40 steam line-of-battle ships, 6 iron-plated frigates, 30 screw-frigates, 19 paddle-wheel frigates, and 26 steam-transports.—"Report of a Committee appointed by the House of Commons."

The following ships of the line are receiving machinery at the different Home ports :—Victoria, 121 ; Prince of Wales, 131 ; Duncan, 101 ; Rodney, 90 ; Nelson, 90 ; Royal William, 90. The following frigates are being converted into screw ships—Phœbe, 51 ; and Sutlej, 51. The following frigates are receiving machinery—Severn, 51 ; Immortalité, 51 ; Narcissus, 51 ; Penelope, 16. The following corvettes are receiving machinery—Jason, 21 ; Camelion, 17 ; Cormorant, 4. The following gun-vessels are receiving machinery—Espoir, 1 ; Torch, 1 ; Plover, 1 ; Lee, 1 ; Penguin, 1 ; Steady, 1 ; Mullet, 1 ; Griffin, 1.

A return of the number of ships in the first, second, and third divisions of the steam ordinaries at the several home ports for the present month :—1st Division (ready with stores on board), 7 ships of the line ; 4 frigates ; 4 corvettes ; 17 gun boats. 2nd Division (ready, but stores on shore), 7 ships of the line ; 4 frigates ; 19 corvettes ; 15 gun boats. 3rd Division (fitting), 1 frigate ; 17 corvettes ; 25 gun boats. Total number of ships, &c. in the first, second, and third divisions, 121.

In reply to a question put by Lord Alfred Churchill in the House of Commons on Thursday evening, Lord Clarence Paget said that H.M.S. Fawn had been sent to Australia to relieve a vessel which had been ordered home, and not despatched by way of augmentation to our naval force in the Australian colony. With respect to the increase of the French establishment at New Caledonia, he had to inform the noble lord that it was a mistake to suppose that France had an establishment at that station. They had, however, an admiral in the Pacific, and a governor in New Caledonia, under his command. We had a commodore at the Australian station, and it was not the intention of the Government to convert that station into an admiral's command.

The following young gentlemen received certificates this week at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, as having qualified themselves at the examinations commenced on the 7th inst. For Naval Cadets :—A. A. Lee, A. St. J. Leacock, J. N. Callander, *C. H. Warren, †C. W. Herbert, *G. F. Trollope, *Edward Payne, F.D. Radcliffe, *A. C. Loveridge, E. A. Cooper, *F. T. W. Passy, *F. H. Haygarth, Joseph Swan, *C. H. Horne, H. W. A. Littledale, †A. Kingscote, J. H. Lee, S. A. K. Hamilton, B. W. Vernon, W. H. Monckton, E. F. Jeffreys, Hon. C. J. Cadogan, Arthur Malkin Williams, Hon. G. J. Lambart, G. S. M. Thomas, R. A. Brock, F. A. Harston, F. G. de Lisle, E. A. Holbeck, †L. F. Wells, A. Savage, †H. A. Baring, G. C. Cheather, A. Schomberg, G. S. Parker, *R. F. Orton, G. P. C. Gray, *J. G. W. Harrison, *G. C. Higgins, H. A. P. Probyn, L. Napier, E. C. L. Sturt, and Arthur P. Williams. For Second Masters :—H. Smith, F. Darbishire, R. F. Bellis, F. C. Forte, A. G. St. G. Ponsonby, †H. A. Easther, G. Browner, W. L. Bennett, R. W. Stephens, and J. F. G. St. John. Fifty-nine young gentlemen underwent examinations for naval cadets, forty-three of whom received certificates. These gentlemen enter the Britannia under the new regulations contained in the Admiralty Circular, dated October the 29th, 1859, and which will come into force on the 1st proximo. The 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th places of those under fourteen years of age were obtained by pupils of the Royal Naval Academy, Gosport.

Naval Cadets.—The following is a list of Naval Cadets now on board H.M.S. Training-Ship, Britannia, Captain Robert Harris, in Portsmouth Harbour :—Messrs. Evans, Roberts, Brown (*a*), Ross, Nicolson, Smith (*b*), Hunt, Brown (*b*), Reece, Niven, Aitkins, Ferris, Clifton, Lucraft, Walker, Hough, English, Wilmot, Shafto, Gilbert, Lord Beresford, Messrs. Tyler, Greenway, Campbell, Aylen, Foster, Pugh, King, Wilkins (*a*), Kemp, Bland, Festing, Weld, Musters, Walters, Hutchinson, Præd, Ramsden, Causton, Gibson, Atkinson (*b*), Langford, Hazel, Mann, Beddoes, Wood (*a*), Waight, Moreton, Mercer, Hildyard, Leventhorpe, Jaffray, Bedford, Bruce, Sunderland, Kemble, Smith (*c*), Fairfax, Gorst, Nowell, Verner, Sulivan, Riddle, Forbes, Ranking, Wood (*b*), Burt, Brereton, Harrison, Hallett, Ward, Wallace, Frances, Usborne, Tottenham, Ching, M'Donnell, Freeland, Law, Calcroft, Heathcoat Jenkins (*a*), Napier (*a*), Bancroft, Atkinson (*a*), Steavenson, Bolton, Patton, Lang, Crawley, De Courcy, Kyrle, Garbett, Grey, Smith (*b*), Osborn, Young, Fielding, St. John, Gillum, Bevan, Boddam, Stopford, Johnson, Campbell (*a*), Hennah, Moysey, Milman, Dugdale, Cole, Grenfell, Dicken, Hyman, Ducat, Carey, Eyres, Brown (*d*), Castle, Webb, Powell, Bromley, Menteath, Hodgson, Meade, Hodgkinson, Dundas, Hoghton, Dunn, Bowly, Wingfield, Willis, Wilding, Francis (*a*), Cotton, Pascol, Lord Clinton, Messrs. Wade, Duffield, Annesley, Wanchope, W. F. T. Mann, Napier (*b*), Maycock, M'Clintock, Fortescue, Henick, Snowden, Wiseman, Dacres, Garnier, Smith (*a*), Chowne, Bolders, Welby, Gedye, Jenkins (*b*), Abbott, Prevost, Gould, Rickman, Ramsey, Hill, Price, Brown (*c*), Eliot, Hardinge, Boys, Coventry, Needham, La Coste, Gawne, Brabazon, Black, Proby, Ballantyne, Booth, Mandeville, King (*b*), Gissing, Lindeman, Watson, Clark, Gataker, Coddington, Drury, J. A. Fraser.

Naval Movements in the Mediterranean.—Malta 10th March, 1860.—H.M.S. Hannibal (bearing the flag of Admiral Mundy, C.B.), left port on Sunday last for Gibraltar. The Exmouth left on the same day for Corfu ; the Terrible, on Wednesday, for Messina, and the Orion on Thursday for Naples, followed by the gunboat Lapwing. It is supposed that disturbances have broken out in the two Sicilies. The line-of-battle ships remaining in this port are the Marlborough (bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, C.B.), Victor Emmanuel, Neptune, Cæsar, and Cressy ; also the corvette Cadmus, and several smaller vessels. H.M.S. Himalaya is hourly expected from Alexandria to embark the 21st Fusiliers for the West Indies. The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Delta only arrived last night. Amongst the passengers were Major-General Cunningham, Major Armstrong, Major Platt, Colonel Robertson, Lieutenant-Colonel Steele, Captain M'Kenzie, Captain Smart, and Lieutenant Spen. H. M.'s ships of war at Corfu on the 7th inst., were the St. Jean d'Acre, London, and Liffey. At Gibraltar, Agamemnon, James Watt, and Renown.

The following appointments have been made in the Coast-Guard :—Chief Officer, Mr. Edward A. Deane, Acting Second Master R.N., to command Branscombe Station. Promotions of Chief Boatmen in charge, and to be chief officers of the second class : Messrs. George Hay, to command Burnham ; John Dixon, Elmly Ferry ; James Hicks, Langstone Harbour ; Cornelius Driscoll, Beaulieu River ; W. R. Jeatt, Hill ; William Drew, Pendeen Cove ; George Arrowsmith, Pembroke Dock ; John Jones, Bangor ; James Crowden, Buckie ; Richard Jenkins, Killard ; Henry Bray, Tribane and Ross Townsend, Cromane Point Station.

NAVAL ENGINEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—A consideration of the article on Naval Engineers, which appeared in your valuable paper, has induced me to offer a few remarks which will, I think, tend to further elucidate the subject.

With regard to the Admiralty Circular which has lately appeared, there can be but one opinion. Its object is injurious, and its language most insulting. That quarter-deck officers should be classed with armourers, blacksmiths, and the other artificers of the ship—that they should be required to perform work totally unconnected with their own duties or profession—that their working-day should be defined to be of ten hours' duration—and that they should be remunerated for these indignities only when engaged in "actual manual labour" on board some vessel other than their own, not unnaturally excites among them the greatest indignation. All this is, however, only in accordance with the general line of treatment pursued by the Admiralty towards their engineers.

The grievances of which these officers complain are of two kinds : absolute and relative. By relative, I mean the differences in treatment between engineers and officers of corresponding rank in Her Majesty's service ; and by absolute, I mean the lack of those advantages and comforts which are possessed by the engineers of the marine, whether naval or mercantile. In this latter class may be included deficiency of pay and the absence of cabins, mess, cabin furniture, and servants. Not only is the actual money received at the end of each quarter less in amount than in almost any other service in the world, but out of this scanty salary servants, board, &c., have to be provided, while the British Navy has the unenviable distinction of being the only marine service where separate cabins are not assigned to all the engineers. I hope comment on these statements is superfluous. It is hardly too much to say that the officers of the first Navy in the world ought to be able to boast that they are better off than they could possibly be in any other.

The relative grievances of the Royal Naval Engineers are also numerous and important. The assistants, nominally ranking with second masters, are in most ships never invited to the captain's table ; they are not allowed to accept general invitations addressed to the "officers" of their ship ; none of their time counts towards their half-pay, though extending over an average period of at least ten years ; their uniform is inferior ; they have no commissions, have no progressive increase of relative rank ; and they are obliged to live by themselves in a separate berth, most commonly dark, ill-ventilated, and unwholesome ; and here I join issue with your correspondent. I am confident that a large majority of the Royal Naval Engineers would *much* prefer the gun-room to their present billet ; while in nine cases out of ten the objectors will be found to belong to that imperfectly educated portion of the class which obtained admission to the Service at a time when the demand for engineering ability far exceeded the supply.

The engineers can only justly be compared with the surgeons. All other branches learn their profession in the Navy ; these two come into the Service conversant with and prepared to do their duty. Either let the Admiralty treat the engineers as they do other officers, or else let them cease to delude by false expectations those who are gentlemen both by birth and education, and who only find out too late how bitterly they have been deceived.—I am, &c., X.

THE MILITIA.

The 3rd or Royal Westminster Middlesex Militia, under the command of Colonel Viscount Chelsea, will assemble on the 30th of April for 27 days' training and exercise at Turnham Green. It will be remembered this was the only Middlesex regiment that served in the Mediterranean during the Russian War.

Queen's Own Light Infantry. Colonel Dickson has forwarded to us a correspondence which has taken place between himself and Lord Wilton. The colonel refers to the fact that he has obtained a verdict against Lieut.-Colonel Walker, who succeeded him as lieut.-colonel of the regiment under the command of his lordship, accompanied with an apology and a retractation of the statements which originally induced his lordship to recommend his displacement, and expresses his belief that his lordship would now feel satisfaction in doing justice to an old officer by urging on Lord Combermere and the authorities his claim to be restored to his former position. Lord Wilton in reply states that in however favourable a light Colonel Dickson may consider the verdict at the recent trial, it in no way affects the position of Lieut.-Colonel Walker, who still remains lieut.-colonel of the Tower Hamlets Militia, and that he must decline to interfere in any way with the previous decisions of the authorities, sanctioned by Her Majesty, regarding Colonel Dickson.

The 1st Warwickshire Militia, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Boultbee, has received orders to assemble at Warwick, on the 30th April next, for 27 days' training.

The 1st Royal East Middlesex Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Alcock, will assemble for 27 days' training at Hampstead, on Monday, April 30, at nine o'clock, a.m.

Londonderry. We have to record the death of Sir Robert Ferguson, M.P., honorary colonel of this regiment, which occurred in Dublin on Wednesday.

A portion of the Fifeshire Artillery left Devonport on Saturday for Plymouth citadel. The detachments at Pendennis Castle, Falmouth, will follow the head-quarters.

The actual strength of the regiments of Militia in the United Kingdom at present embodied is in England 13,580 ; Scotland, 2684 ; Ireland, 7,471, giving a total of 23,735 effective men. This force is divided as follows :—14 English regiments of Infantry and six of Artillery ; two Scotch regiments of Infantry and three of Artillery ; eight Irish regiments of Infantry and four of Artillery. The English force has 787 sergeants, 265 drummers, and 12,528 rank and file ; the Scotch, 170 sergeants, 61 drummers, and 2453 rank and file ; and the Irish, 458 sergeants, 150 drummers, and 6863 rank and file. These numbers represent the effective force at present ; but the following are wanting to bring the Militia up to its establishment :—5094 men, including sergeants and drummers, for England ; 823 men for Scotland ; 2914 men for Ireland, giving a total for the United Kingdom of 8831. This force, if kept up to the established number, would be 32,523. Another return shows the numbers present at the last annual training of each disembodied regiment, and the number of absentees from each regiment on that occasion. The numbers present were 44,340, and absent 30,557.

Huntingdonshire Regiment of Militia—Captain Henry Godolphin Rooper, to be Adjutant, from the 14th day of February, 1860 ; Feb. 28.

Artillery Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—First Lieutenant Widenham Francis Fosbery to be Captain, vice James Middleton, promoted ; March 5.

East York Regiment of Militia—Thomas Oliver, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Harte, resigned ; March 6.

1st Royal Lanarkshire Militia—John George Brown, Esq., to be Captain, vice E. T. Dundas, resigned.

King's Own Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Edward Francis Hart, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Beaumont, who retires ; March 12.

2nd Derbyshire Militia—Thomas Jones, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Newbold, promoted ; March 14.

2nd Regiment of King's Own Staffordshire Militia—Ensign John Wallace Pilkington Lowe to be Lieutenant, vice Woodward, promoted ; March 7.

Duke of Lancaster's own Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—Richard Henry Ainsworth, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Harbord, resigned ; March 1.

In the House of Commons a few evenings since Mr. Darby Griffith asked the Secretary of State for War whether, under the operation of the General Order of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for War, of date of the 23rd day of February last, by which cavalry officers below the rank of field-officer were enabled to obtain their chargers from the remount or other horses on the effective strength of the regiment, it would be the duty of the Inspecting Generals of cavalry to pass such horses, as fulfilling the obligation of officers to provide themselves with chargers adequate to the service ; or whether the Inspecting Generals were to continue to estimate the efficiency of officers' chargers by the same standard of excellence as had been the usage under the former system, by which officers had to provide themselves with horses of a much more expensive description on their own responsibility ? Mr. S. Herbert said the horses which would be selected would of course be the best that could be obtained. The Commander-in-Chief would of course take care that the object of the general order would not be defeated.

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VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

The London Irish Rifle Corps.—The members of this corps met on Saturday afternoon at Hungerford-hall, for the purpose of being sworn in. The swearing in of the members commenced at a little after four o'clock, and continued until after five. The first to whom the oath was administered was the Marquis of Londonderry, who was followed by Mr. D. S. Kerr, M.P., Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, Sir J. Arnott, M.P., and nearly one hundred of the leading Irishmen in London. Many of the corps were equipped in their uniforms. After the swearing-in, the commandant delivered a short address to stimulate them to further exertion. They were next formed into line, and went through drill to the admiration of many military men who were present. The circumstance of the officers of the corps not appearing at the levee on Wednesday, was attributable to delays over which those interested in its promotion had no control. A special meeting of the general council was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Freemasons' Tavern; the Marquis of Donegal in the chair. There were also present the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Mr. D. S. Kerr, M.P., General Watkins, Sir John S. Lillie, K.C.B., Mr. Morgan J. O'Connell, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Lyster O'Beirne, Mr. D. T. L. Clanchy, Dr. O'Connor, &c. After the transaction of some routine business, the Marquis of Donegal announced that he had made arrangements for the purpose of the drill exercise of the corps taking place at Burlington House, on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 5 o'clock p.m., and on Saturday mornings until 10 o'clock, in addition to the drill exercise at Hungerford-hall on the evenings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from five until nine o'clock. An election by ballot, according to previous notice, of seven members to form an executive council from the general council, in compliance with the rules of the corps, to aid the commandant in non-military matters, next took place, when the following were chosen: The Marquis of Conyngham, the Earl of Arran, Sir Justin Sheil, General Watkins, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Morgan J. O'Connell, and Dr. O'Connor, captains of companies, to be ex-officio members. The Marquis of Donegal, commandant of the corps, next proceeded to swear in effectives from those present. Amongst those sworn in were the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Sir J. S. Lillie, Mr. Lyster O'Beirne, General Watkins, &c. The duties of the general council having ceased on the election of the executive council, it was accordingly dissolved. A general feeling of gloom has been cast over the corps by the death last week of Mr. J. J. Dempsey, the Honorary Secretary, and the originator of the Irish Volunteer regiment. He was buried on Tuesday at Brompton, when a party of the corps, under Lieutenant Jones, attended, and paid the last honours to his remains. He held the rank of Lieutenant.

St. Pancras and North Middlesex Rifle Corps.—The first daylight drill of the St. Pancras and North Middlesex Rifle Brigade took place on Saturday afternoon at the Regent's Park Barracks, in Albany Street. There was a pretty good muster. After forming into companies the effectives were marched on to the parade ground, and went through various evolutions in a most efficient manner. A negotiation is in progress with reference to an amalgamation between the St. Pancras and North Middlesex and the Railway Rifles, which, if carried out, will give the brigade an effective strength of about 600 men.

St. George's Rifle Corps.—The next full dress parade and march out will be on Saturday (to-day) at half-past 4 o'clock precisely, at Burlington House.

Railway Rifles (20th Middlesex).—The gentlemen who have been for some time past associated with Mr. Thomas Dixon in the Special Division of the Railway Clearing-House, and now partially separated by recent alterations, have presented that gentleman with a sword and rifle as the memento of a happy and harmonious connection which has long existed, and an expression of their esteem and regard. The testimonial has taken the form named as the appropriate badges of English patriotism, and the important part Mr. Dixon took in 1857 and 1859 in promoting the Volunteer movement, and the valuable services he has rendered the Railway Rifles (20th Middlesex), as chairman and otherwise.

South Middlesex.—There was a field day on Thursday week in Hyde Park. Viscount Ranelagh, the colonel-commandant, put the brigade through various evolutions, some of which were of a complex kind; but the efficient manner with which the corps executed the various movements won the admiration of several distinguished officers of the Line who were on the ground. At least 10,000 persons were present, and the muster of the corps was nearly 600 effectives. The review was enlivened by the performance of the band of the corps (24 strong), conducted by Herr Schallen, formerly conductor at the Crystal Palace. The shooting-butt now erecting at Beaufort House, Walham Green, the head-quarters of the South Middlesex Volunteers, and the new club-room, are in active progress.

Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers.—Presentation.—On Wednesday evening the members of the St. Martin's division of the above corps celebrated the inauguration of the Volunteer movement by a dinner at the Swan Tavern, Hungerford Market, and availed themselves of the opportunity of presenting Sergeant W. Byrne, instructor of musketry, 2nd Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, and Drill-Sergeant Joseph Page, 2nd Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, with silver cups, in testimony of their efficiency in drilling the corps.

Paddington.—The funds now amount to very nearly 2000*l*. The effectives number about 160 members, and the drill takes place regularly and effectively.

BERKSHIRE.

Berkshire Rifle Volunteers.—Colonel Loyd Lindsay, V.C., late of the Scots Fusilier Guards, has issued an excellent regimental order on assuming the command of the corps. The regulations which he lays down are eminently practical and business-like, such as might be expected from one who had been an adjutant of a battalion of the household infantry. His own duties as commanding-officer he describes in language which we reproduce as an example for all commanding-officers. They are, he says: 1st. A general supervision of the drill and discipline of the whole force, in order to maintain that uniformity in the practice and movements of the different companies which will be found essential to sound military organisation when the companies are brought into combined operation. 2nd. Free communication with the officers commanding the several companies, and an active co-operation with them in their efforts to render the duties of the corps acceptable and popular with all the members of it, as the only means of giving to the present movement that permanence which alone can make it effectual for its purpose. 3rd. To be a centre to which the respective officers may at all times resort for consultation or advice, and to form a rallying point upon which the several companies may at once form in the event of foreign invasion, and the services of the regiment being required for the protection of the country.

DEVONSHIRE.

In our list of presentations at the Levee last week the Middlesex Volunteer Corps were placed before those of Devonshire. We are reminded that Devonshire has the honour of standing first on the list of Volunteer Rifle Corps.

HAMPSHIRE.

The first company of Hampshire Rifle Volunteers attended Divine service at Winchester Cathedral on Sunday last, when a special sermon was preached by the Very Reverend the Dean, who took his text from 2nd Samuel, x., 12. The venerable gentleman commanded the Volunteers 62 years since, and having just completed his 84th year, it was felt to be a very encouraging act on his part to undertake such a duty. The mayor (J. Naish, Esq., who is a member of the corps) and corporation of the city also attended in their official robes, and by the kind permission of the lord-lieutenant, the band of the Hants Militia headed the company to and from the cathedral, the band of the corps not being quite ready for public duty. The assemblage of the citizens throughout the line of march was immense, and the cathedral was crowded. Colonel Faunce commanded, and the other officers lately presented to the Queen were also present. It is expected that the corps will be immediately reinforced by many other patriotic citizens becoming members, either effective or non-effective; and now that the uniform is settled for the 44th Regiment, there is no doubt but that the whole of the companies of the county will rise simultaneously to full strength, and meet ere long in battalions on Oliver's Battery, or Twyford Down, near this city.

KENT.

We are very sorry to read the following in a daily contemporary:—"Circumstances of an extraordinary nature have occurred at Chatham and Sheerness, in connection with the Volunteer Rifle Corps formed in those towns. At Chatham various disputes have taken place respecting the appointment of officers, and at a recent meeting of the corps a resolution was adopted calling upon Captain Stevens, who acts as ensign and commanding officer, to resign. Thereupon Captain Stevens forwarded a notice to each member of the corps, to the effect that he should strike off from the muster-roll the names of all those who sanctioned these proceedings, for disobedience and contempt of authority. At Sheerness, the appointment of Mr. Ward, a solicitor, being rejected by the Lord-Lieutenant, a notice was issued to the effect that the corps would be dissolved. The members, however, at a subsequent meeting, strongly protested against such a step, and forwarded a memorial to the Lord-Lieutenant of Kent on the subject."

Folkestone Volunteer Rifles.—A general meeting of this corps was held on the 9th inst. at Folkestone, for the purpose of hearing read a communication from the Lord-Warden, to the effect that Her Majesty had been pleased to accept the service of the corps, and for the election of a captain. The letter having been read, and also an enclosure, being a copy of that received from the Secretary of State, signifying Her Majesty's acceptance of the services of the company, the meeting proceeded to the election of a captain. Mr. Fry, a member of the company, then nominated Lieut.-Colonel Percival, late of the 1st Light Cavalry British German Legion, as captain; the gallant colonel was well known in the neighbourhood, and had intimated an intention, if elected, of residing in the immediate neighbourhood. On a ballot being taken, the colonel was unanimously chosen, and his name, so soon as it is notified that he has accepted the office, will be forwarded to the Lord-Warden for confirmation. The lieutenant announced that drill would be recommenced, under the superintendence of Sergeant-Major Downing of the 47th Regiment, on the evenings of Monday and Friday in each week.

MIDDLESEX.

12th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, Barnet.—The Lords of the Treasury have kindly granted the free use of the County Court for drilling in during the winter; and meetings for this purpose have been held there every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from half-past seven till nine o'clock. The rector of Potters Bar has also given the use of the National Schoolroom for drilling. A body, sometimes consisting of sixteen, meet there on Tuesday and Friday evenings. On Saturdays those members who could do so have assembled in the Militia Barracks Yard, Barnet, at three o'clock, and proceeded either to Mr. Williams's, at Everly Lodge, East Barnet, where there is a range of about 400 yards, or to Mr. Cox's, at the Moat, Highwood Hill, where the range extends to nearly 800 yards. Mr. Hyde has also permitted the use of his range at the Manor House, Hadley. The financial arrangements of the corps are in a very satisfactory condition.

SURREY.

Richmond.—The whole of the members of the Richmond Amateur Band offered their services to the corps at this place. They were accepted and enrolled, the committee of management undertaking to provide them with uniforms. The drills of the corps are held in a spacious hall in the town, the time being from half-past ten to half-past eleven in the morning, and again at seven until half-past nine in the evening.

Godstone Rifle Corps.—The services of the Godstone Subdivision Rifle Volunteers (now the 17th Surrey Rifles) having been accepted by the Government, drills have already commenced at Limpsfield, Godstone, and Bletchingly. The corps boasts of one of the longest and safest practice-grounds in the kingdom, and now numbers between 50 and 60 enrolled members, besides 45 honorary members; and we doubt not that under the command of Captain Turner, who had the honour of carrying a colour of the Guards on the glorious day of Inkermann—and of his Ensign, Mr. Granville Leveson Gower, that the Volunteers will make a very satisfactory progress.

YORKSHIRE.

York.—On Tuesday evening last, Major Briggs (captain-commandant) read a correspondence that had lately taken place between him and the War-Office concerning the long Enfields recently supplied to the second company of this corps, by the Government. The correspondence alluded to arose out of the stringency of the orders issued by the Secretary for War regarding the safe custody of the arms. A letter was sent to the War-Office some time since by the captain-commandant, in which the whole of the supposed injustice to the Volunteers was fully represented. A strong feeling exists in the second company that the Government ought to allow the individual members the custody of their rifles (to place them on a par with their comrades of the first company, who had bought their own arms), for which Captain Meek (second company) offered to be personally responsible for any injury that might be done to them, or that the rifles were put to no improper use. It was also represented that the difference between the two companies was so marked (one going to parade with arms and the other without), that the circumstance was acting detrimental to the interests of the corps. Another reason urged for the Government to withdraw the restriction was—the great loss of time in giving out the rifles from the armoury, and the opportunity that was lost for the riflemen practising the manual exercise. These circumstances have been fully considered by the War Office authorities, who, however, had decided not to concede the much-coveted boon, not even allowing the loyal Volunteers to keep their side-arms (bayonets). This decision, on being announced, was received with feelings of regret, as there can be no doubt that this fact alone will prevent many young men from entering to form a third company, which could easily be raised in the ancient and loyal city of Old Ebor.

Naval Volunteering in the North.—At Aberdeen a meeting of the seamen of the port was called last Thursday to hear from Mr. Batten, Captain Warren, R.N., and Mr. Kellas, the secretary of the Marine Board, an exposition of the advantages attending their being enrolled into this force. Mr. Batten graphically pointed out to them that if 1000 seamen joined it would be the means of from 7000*l*. to 8000*l*. being annually spent amongst their wives and children—no mean boon to them—whilst the seamen would have two months' keep also. As to flogging, the recent regulations of the Navy saved any good men from the chance of receiving that; and those who were afraid of being flogged were not wanted. Any chance of their being called out was very remote, whilst a force of 30,000 seamen, trained to naval gunnery (volunteers, moreover), would render our hearths and homes sacred from any foreign attack. Three cheers for Mr. Batten, who filled the chair, and also for Captain Warren, terminated the proceedings, which were of a most satisfactory nature.

21st West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Doncaster)—Henry Foster Pilkington, Esq., to be Captain; William Edwood Smith, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John William Snowdon Collinson, Gent., to be Ensign; March 5.

Memorandum—7th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers—The Christian name of Ensign Sowerby is Francis Robert, and not Francis only, as previously gazetted.

3rd Elginshire Rifle Volunteers—William Culbard, Gent., to be Captain; Hugh Squire, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Cumming, Gent., to be Ensign; March 6.

Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers—11th Company—John Vizard, Esq., to be Captain; Edward Bloxsome, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Cornock, Gent., to be Ensign; March 9.

1st Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—William Brown, Esq., to be Lieut.-Colonel; Percy William Hewgill, Esq., to be Captain; Henry Holdrege Grayson, Esq., to be Captain; George Arkle, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Frank Hilton Halhead, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Anthony Richardson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Richard Alison Watson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Feb. 28.

47th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—David Gamble, Esq., to be Captain; James Cross, Esq., to be Captain; John Crossley, Esq., to be Captain; George Pilkington, Esq., to be Captain; Richard Allanson Gaskell, Esq., to be Captain; William Pilkington, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Edward Borrows, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Hugh Spencer, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Underhill West, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Samuel Hall, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert M'Gill, Gent., to be Ensign; John Houghton, Gent., to be Ensign; John Brock, Gent., to be Ensign; William Blinkhorn, jun., Gent., to be Ensign; Thomas Windus, jun., Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 29.

Selwood or 13th Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—James Whalley Dawe Thomas Wickham, Esq., to be Captain; Francis Parmeter Devenish, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Sinkins, Esq., to be Ensign; Benjamin Mallam, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; March 9.

12th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Company—Christopher Other, Esq., to be Captain; Francis Chapman, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Clarkson Winn, Gent., to be Ensign; March 10.

11th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Henry Martyn Edwards, Esq., to be Captain; Hugh Craig, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Horatio Lloyd, Esq., to be Ensign; David Russell, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 28.

12th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Hugh Fleming, Esq., to be Captain; Alfred Neild, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Stephen Robinson, Gent., to be Ensign; March 1.

14th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—William Hope Jones, Esq., to be Captain; Lancelot Dixon, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Gray Glen, Gent., to be Ensign; Alexander Rowson Lingard, Gent., to be Honorary Surgeon; March 3.

15th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—John Pennington

Legh, Esq., to be Captain; David Reynolds Davies, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Joseph Jackson, jun., Gent., to be Ensign; March 5.

Haverfordwest Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edward Picton Phillips, Gent., to be Surgeon; March 10.

Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers—No. 6 Company—Jeston Homfray, Esq., to be Ensign.

No. 10 Company—Henry Sales Scobell, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Shekell, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Edwin Ball, Esq., to be Ensign.

No. 12 Company—Benjamin Workman, Esq., to be Captain; George Smythe, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Nelson Foster, Esq., to be Ensign.

10th Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Francis John Hext to be Captain; Edmund Gilbert Hamley to be Lieutenant, vice Hext, promoted; Preston James Wallis to be Ensign, vice Symons, resigned; March 6—Resignation—Richard James Edward Symons has resigned the Commission held by him, as Ensign in the said Corps.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—26th Corps—Thomas Henry Monk, Gent., to be Captain; Walter McDaniel, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Sutherland, Gent., to be Ensign; March 3.

2nd Company—The Rev. George Wilson Sicklemore to be Honorary Chaplain; March 8.

15th Company—William Sankey, Gent., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 20.

St. George's Rifle Volunteer Corps—George Henry Elliot, Esq., late Captain Queen's Dragoon Guards, to be Captain; March 3.

24th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—William Edward Hillard, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Francis William de Salis, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 22.

27th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—William Wilks Dalbiac, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Angelo Collen Hayter, Gent., to be Ensign; Henry Bowers Bunnett, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 25.

28th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—The Most Honourable the Marquis of Donegal to be Captain-Commandant; Feb. 28.

30th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—Colonel John Fitzmaurice, K.H., late of the Rifle Brigade, to be Captain; Feb. 29.

South Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—[The following is substituted for what appeared in the *Gazette* of the 28th of February last with reference to the appointment of Lieutenant Murdoch]—Charles Townshend Murdoch, Gent., late Lieutenant Rifle Brigade, to be Lieutenant; Feb. 12.

3rd Company of Leicestershire Rifle Volunteers—Edward Henry Maior Clarke, Esq., to be Captain; George Marriott, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Frederick Jennings Oldham, Gent., to be Ensign; March 2.

6th Company of the Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—William Yates Peel, Esq., to be Captain; March 9.

10th Company of the Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—James Howard Harris, Earl of Malmesbury, to be Captain-Commandant; March 9.

1st Sussex Artillery Volunteers—First Lieutenant Captain George Charles Dalbiac to be Captain; Second Lieutenant Thomas Hayter Johnstone to be First Lieutenant, vice Dalbiac, promoted; March 5.

1st Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—1st Company—William Jackson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Miles MacInnes, Gent., to be Ensign; March 2.

2nd Company—Robert Stordy Dixon, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas King Atkinson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Mounsey, Gent., to be Ensign; John Shaw Steel, Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Corps; March 2.

6th Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Wilson, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant; March 2.

8th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Henry Peacock, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Bruce Tomlinson, Gent., to be Ensign; the Rev. Richard Yerburgh to be Honorary Chaplain; John Henry Bissill, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 6.

14th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—John Cooper, jun., Gent., to be Lieutenant; Frederick Henry Bate, Gent., to be Ensign; Stewart Blacker Roberts, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 6.

The Mansfield or 4th Nottinghamshire Rifle Volunteers—James Salmond, Esq., to be Captain; Joseph Paget, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Seely, jun., Gent., to be Ensign; George Whitefield Sparke, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 9.

The Thorney Wood Chase, or 5th Nottinghamshire Rifle Volunteers—Mansfield Parkyns, Gent., to be Captain; Charles Storer, M.D., to be Lieutenant; William Lambe Huskinson, Gent., to be Ensign; John Newry Osborne, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 9.

The Collingham, or 6th Nottinghamshire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Smith Woolley, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Louis Dominichetti, Gent., to be Ensign; John Broadbent, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 9.

The Worksop, or 2nd Nottinghamshire Rifle Volunteers—James Mason, Gent., to be Captain; March 9.

The Retford, or 2nd Nottinghamshire Rifle Volunteers—William Pritchard, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 9.

The Newark, or 3rd Nottinghamshire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Charles Christopher Ellison, B.A., to be Honorary Chaplain; March 9.

5th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Eden, Gent., to be Captain; March 10.

8th Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—Walter Minor, Esq., to be Lieutenant; William Powell, Gent., to be Ensign; March 8.

9th Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—William Patchett, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Arthur John Peele, Gent., to be Ensign; Edward Burd, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. F. W. Kittermaster to be Honorary Chaplain; March 8.

9th Company of Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Bowyer Bower, Esq., late Captain 73rd Regiment, to be Captain; William Edward Burridge, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Henry Rennie Bennett, Gent., to be Ensign; Henry Bennett, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 10.

10th Suffolk Rifle Volunteers—Philip Henry Michell, Esq., to be Captain; Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, Bart., to be Lieutenant; the Hon. John Major Henniker Major, to be Ensign; March 6.

4th Westmoreland Rifle Volunteers—Arthur George St. John Mildmay, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant; Feb. 29.

Mid-Lothian Coast Artillery Volunteer Corps, or First Division of the Artillery Volunteer Force in the County of Edinburgh—Charles Stewart, Esq., to be Captain; James Taylor Riddock, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Alexander Ogilvie Spence, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Alexander Mackenzie Edwards, F.R.C.S.E., to be Surgeon; Dec. 17.

1st Argyllshire Artillery Volunteers—Captain John MacDougall, R.N., to be Captain-Commandant; Alexander Pitcairn, Esq., to be Captain; Angus Whyte, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Duncan Livingston, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Donald Mackirhan, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Peter Campbell, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; March 7.

3rd Argyllshire Artillery Volunteers—Angus Gregorson, Esq., to be Captain; Peter Cumstie, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Duncan M'Caig, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; March 8.

6th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers—Major Napier Turner Christie, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Peter Redfern, M.D., to be Surgeon; George Carr, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon; March 5.

72nd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—John Mossman, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Neil McPhail, Gent., to be Ensign; March 10.

3rd Company Ayrshire Artillery Volunteers (Largs)—Stephen Ewen, Gent., to be Captain; William Barr, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Charles Fraser, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; March 1.

4th Company Ayrshire Artillery Volunteers (Ardrossan)—John Moffat, Gent., to be Captain; Joseph Russell, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; John Elmslie, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; March 3.

19th Surrey (or Lambeth) Rifle Volunteers—William Roupell, Esq., M.P., to be Major-Commandant; March 13.

East York Rifle Volunteers—5th Company—Thomas Prickett to be Captain; Thomas Harland, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Joseph Barugh, Esq., to be Ensign; March 3.

10th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Company—The Honourable William Ernest Duncombe, M.P., to be Captain; John Bower, Esq., to be Lieutenant; John Henry Phillips, Esq., to be Ensign; March 9.

Renfrewshire Volunteer Rifles—21st Company—Henry Heys, Gent., to be Captain; John Drennan, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Heys Macnab, Gent., to be Ensign; March 12.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—1st Corps—William Rosher, Esq., to be Captain; March 5.

12th Company—Robert Bruce, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Jarman Patrick, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 10. The Commission of Lieutenant Bristow, in the 13th Company of Kent Rifle Volunteers, bears date the 11th November, 1859, being the date of his Commission in the 1st Subdivision of Kent Rifle Volunteers (now forming part of the 13th Company), instead of the 21st February.

Kent Artillery Volunteer Battalion—10th Corps—The name of First-Lieutenant Pym (Commission dated 28th February last) should have been Charles Guy Pym instead of Charles Grey Pym.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—11th Company—First Lieutenant John Taylor to be Captain; Second Lieutenant John William Howard to be First-Lieutenant, vice Taylor, promoted; March 12.

1st Cardiganshire Rifle Volunteers—George Griffiths Williams, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Henry Charles Fryer, Esq., to be Ensign; March 12.

2nd Cardiganshire Rifle Volunteers—William Eardley Richardes, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Owen Morgan, Esq., to be Ensign; March 12.

3rd Cardiganshire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Davies Lloyd, Esq., to be Lieutenant; March 12.

3rd Westmoreland Rifle Volunteers—2nd Company—John Whitwell, Esq., to be Captain; March 6.

9th Suffolk Volunteers—Major Arthur Thelluson to be Captain; Newson Garrett, Gent., to be Lieutenant; March 9. Richard Garrett, jun., Gent., to be Lieutenant; March 10. Herbert Whitaker, Gent., to be Ensign; March 9. Henry Percy Mitcalfe, Gent., to be Ensign; March 10.

Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—Edward William Stephen Davis, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 12.

10th Company, 1st Subdivison—Charles Edward Bernard, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Watkins, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 24.

14th Company—Richard Sloper, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 12.

15th Company—James French, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 12.

16th Company—Thomas Evans, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 12.

Oxford University Rifle Volunteers—George Taunton to be Assistant-Surgeon; March 13.

4th Oxfordshire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Fuller Maitland, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Arthur D'Oyley Brooks, Surgeon, to be Ensign; March 13.

4th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas George Anthony, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 13.

6th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Prosser, Esq., F.R.C.S., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 10.

7th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Williams Morgan, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 10.

Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers (Birmingham)—Thomas Lloyd, Esq., late Lieutenant, to be Captain; Thomas Dixon, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Hanbury Barclay, Gent., to be Ensign; March 5.

4th Cumberland Artillery Volunteers—William Blamire Curwen, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant; Isaac Scott, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; Alvan Penrice, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; March 5.

5th Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—William Brougham, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant; March 5.

10th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers—Albert Frederic Hurt, Esq., to be Captain; Henry Walthall Walthall, to be Lieutenant; Wm. Webb, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Surgeon; March 10.

13th Derbysbire Rifle Volunteers—Alfred William Holmes, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant; William Statham to be Lieutenant; Charles Wilmot Wilkinson, to be Ensign; March 14.

1st Norfolk Artillery Volunteers—Captain Samuel Charles Marsh to be Captain-Commandant; March 5.

Dumfries-shire Volunteer Rifle Corps—3rd Company—James Kennedy, Esq., to be Captain; Hamilton Douglas Boswell Hyslop, Esq., to be Lieutenant; William Otto M'Queen, Esq., to be Ensign; Feb. 28.

4th Company—John Gilchrist Clark, Esq., to be Captain; Robert Kennedy, Esq., to be Lieutenant; George Dalziel, Esq., to be Ensign; Feb. 29.

City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Hope, Esq., to be Captain; Feb. 29.

1st City of Edinburgh Artillery Volunteers—Henry Harrison, Esq., to be Captain; William Henry, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; William Steel Miller, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; March 6.

Leicestershire Rifle Volunteers—1st Company—Alfred Donisthorpe, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Brewin, resigned; March 1.

3rd Company—Nathaniel Whitchurch to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 2.

4th Company—George Henry Hodges, Esq., to be Captain; March 4.

5th Company—Robert Brewin, Esq., to be Captain; Joshua Taylor Wordsworth, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Sebastian Smith, Gent., to be Ensign; March 3.

1st Essex Rifle Volunteers—Henry Holmes, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Feb. 25. John Gladding, jun., to be Ensign; March 6.

6th Essex Rifle Volunteers—Roge, Sturley Nunn, Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon; March 6.

7th Essex Rifle Volunteers—Arthur Tawke, Esq., to be Lieutenant; March 8. Charles Tabrun Barnard, Gent., to be Ensign; March 12.

12th Essex Rifle Volunteers—Basil Sparrow, Esq., to be Lieutenant; George Courtauld, jun., Gent., to be Ensign; March 6.

1st Kircudbright Rifle Volunteers—George Hamilton, Gent., to be Lieutenant; March 7.

2nd Kirkcudbright Rifle Volunteers—John Bell, Esq., to be Lieutenant; William John Renny, Esq., to be Ensign; March 7.

Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers—3rd Company—James Peat Heane, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 13.

Memorandum—Gloucestershire Battalion of Rifle Volunteers—The correct name of Lieutenant Colonel Purnell is William Paston Purnell, and not William Purnell Purnell, as Gazetted the 6th of March instant.

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—24th Company—William Biddulph Parker, Esq., late 60th Rifles, to be Captain; March 6.

25th Company—The Hon. Dudley Francis Stuart Ryder, commonly called Viscount Sandon, to be Captain; Robert William Hand, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Lea, Gent., to be Ensign; the Rev. Croft Worgan Dew, Clerk, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain; Henry Thomas Lomax, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 6.

27th Company—Brevet Colonel the Hon. Arthur Charles Legge, to be Captain; Lieut.-Colonel Smyth to be Lieutenant; the Right Hon. William Walker, Earl of Dartmouth, to be Ensign; March 8.

Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps, 13th Company—Henry Gaisford Gibbs Ludlow, Esq., to be Captain; Richard James Ward, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry William Pinniger, Gent., to be Ensign; John Hill Gibbs, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 12.

11th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—James Boyd Forsyth, Gent., to be First-Lieutenant; Claud Lapsley, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Mortimer O'Connor, Esq., to be Surgeon, Feb. 29.

12th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers.—Captain John Frederick Wieland to be Major; March 5. Henson Bancroft, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; March 3.

2nd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—William Alexander Cameron, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant; March 5.

6th Lancashire or 1st Manchester Rifle Volunteers—John Dugdale, Esq., to be Captain; Peter Hopwood Moore, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Joseph Jervis, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 29.

9th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Peter Leigh Sadler, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 25.

22nd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Lawrence Hodson Parr to be Captain; Frederick Barned Mozley, Gent., to be Lieut.; March 5.

40th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Robert M'Dowell Smith, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 29.

44th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—William Naylor, Esq., to be Captain; John M'Kean, Gant., to be Lieutenant; Henry Hunt, Gent., to be Ensign: March 2.

45th Lancashire Rifle Volnnteers—Percy Castleden Dove, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Henry Bowen, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 27.

51st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—George Mahon Corry de Bentley, Esq., to be Captain; March 3.

55th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—George Edward Lee, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Kirkpatrick, Gent., to be Ensign; March 3.

[The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 9th March instant.]

27th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—James Broughton Edge, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Feb. 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In the names published in all the papers there is an error in the names of the officers present at the Levee of the 40th Lancashire Royal Volunteers. The name of Nolon is inserted instead of E. L. Glover. There is only one Nolon in the regiment, and he is Lieutenant only.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

London, March 9, 1860. EDWARD L. GLOVER.

THE DUBLIN GARRISON.

The following Brigade Order was issued by Major-General Cunynghame previous to his departure from Dublin:—

"Having been honoured by her Majesty conferring upon me a superior command, the painful duty devolves upon me of taking leave of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the 2nd brigade of the infantry of this garrison, which I have now commanded for some years.

"I leave this brigade with the satisfactory feeling that the regiments, as well as those who compose them, do credit to her Majesty's Service and to themselves, both as soldiers as well as citizens.

"I beg to express my thanks to Colonel Hemphill, commanding Cameronians, Colonel Smyth, C.B., commanding 76th regiment, and to Colonel the Hon. E. R. Littleton, King's Own Stafford, for the care, zeal, and assiduity with which they conduct the duties of their regiments, more especially praiseworthy in the last-named officer, who, although in a high civil position in his county, has shown himself ready to accept the labours of our profession, the duties of which he has fulfilled with so much zeal and assiduity, proving himself to be a first-rate commanding officer.

"I beg that these officers will convey to those under their command, to the regimental officers, the staff, and medical officers—to the non-commissioned officers, to the staff non-commissioned officers and those attached by the War Department, as to those excellent private soldiers composing the pith and sinews of these well-organised regiments,—my feelings of satisfaction and opinion of their services during the period I have commanded them.

"I beg to express my esteem and high sense of his merits

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to Captain Morgan, my Brigade-Major, who with zeal and ability has conducted the duties of his office. Also to Captain Ellis, my Aide-de-Camp, who, previously to his being called upon active service in the *East*, most efficiently performed the brigade duties.

"I wish health, happiness, and prosperity to every individual, and thereby feel how much of each of these is to be obtained by a zealous and fearless discharge of their duty, and a strict attention to the admirable principles which it is clear are so largely infused in these well-disciplined battalions.

"(Signed) A. T. CUNYNGHAME,
"Major-General, commanding 2nd Brigade of Infantry,
"Dublin Division."

We are sure our military readers will regret to hear that M. Jullien is in a lunatic asylum, and without possessing any resources to provide for his family. There are few naval or military men who have not been at some time or other amused and pleased either by poor M. Jullien himself, or by his compositions played on their own bands; and we trust that in his affliction they will, to some extent at least, aid the effort now being made to provide the necessaries of life for him and those depending upon him for subsistence.

NEW PAPER FOR THE UNITED SERVICES AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE AND JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES. Edited by W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., LL.D. (Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

The EDITOR begs to return his acknowledgments to the Officers and Secretaries of Volunteers who have so kindly furnished him with information in reference to their respective corps, and invites further communications.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, or to Mr. Joseph Smith, and not to the EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1860.

We understand that Captain Leicester Vernon is to move, on going into Committee on the Army Estimates, an address to Her Majesty, "praying that she will be graciously pleased to order that the promotion from the rank of major to the higher grades by exclusive selection may not be adopted, as in the opinion of this House, the establishment of that system would be fraught with danger to the efficiency of the Service." This motion will, no doubt, be generally popular with the officers of the Army, who are, perhaps not without some reason, alarmed at the door which will be opened to jobbery, under the new state of things. We confess, however, we regret that Captain Vernon should have given such a notice; and we regret it, because we are decidedly opposed to the abolition of the purchase system. We believe that system can be permanently maintained, only under better regulations and more wholesome restrictions than those by which it is at present controlled; and we trust that Mr. Sidney Herbert will go farther than the recommendations of the Royal Commission on purchase prescribe. We have contended more than once in these columns for a reduction of the present unnecessary number of regimental ranks. There are but three kinds of duties, and there are five kinds of officers to discharge them. Why should not the Minister for War abolish the superfluous grades of *major* and *ensign*; have two lieutenant-colonels in each regiment, to be selected from the captains of the Army; and make every young officer undergo a preliminary course of practical military instruction, and join as a lieutenant? Upon this latter point the Council of Military Education, in a recent most interesting report, which we trust soon to see presented to the public through Parliament, have sketched out a plan by which each candidate for a commission after passing a moderate preliminary examination should go to Sandhurst for two years, and then be sent qualified to his regiment. Their plan, we believe, is as perfect as can be, as regards the course of instruction, and the self-supporting character of the enlarged establishment; but the difficulty consists in the Secretary of State's reluctance to sanction the large outlay, in the first instance, which would be necessary to adapt the existing college to the purposes of the 600 students who would be located there. The Council of Education have no doubt good reasons for naming two years as the time; but we cannot help thinking that a good practical qualification in the duties of a company or troop officer might be acquired in one year, and that with average industry and intelligence the candidate would in that time be able to join his corps as an effective officer, and be fairly entitled to the rank and pay of lieutenant. Under the present system, a young officer spends the first year of his military life at a depôt battalion, where he learns very little that is not likely to be detrimental to his future career, and he is paid by the public for very imperfectly learning the duties he has to discharge. With a preliminary practical course, he would come to his regiment at once fit to give some return for the pay he would receive as a lieutenant. Once in that position, his promotion could only be stopped for want of money at a single stage—that of captain—instead of at four, as now. Having gained the rank of captain, he would only have to show his ability and devotion to duty to acquire the rank of field-officer and its consequent advantages. We trust sincerely that Mr. Sidney Herbert will give his attention to some such suggestion as this. We are convinced it would be attended with great benefits to the Service, involving a great mitigation of the inequalities which undoubtedly prevail to some extent in our present purchase system, and not requiring any more extended selection than that implied in the change recommended by the Royal Commission. They propose to have all the lieutenant-colonels selected from the majors of the Army; we propose that the majors (or second lieutenant-colonels) should be selected from the captains of the Army, and that they should thus serve some little time with their new regiments, and learn something about them before gaining the chief command as senior lieutenant-colonels.

We are induced to think, however, that on reflection the officers of the Army will not be so much alarmed by that dreadful word, Selection. After all, the high posts of the Service superior to regimental command have been filled by selection; all the staff appointments up to the present have been filled by selection; and, what many will perhaps be surprised to hear, this very rank of regimental lieutenant-colonel has been within the last three years frequently filled by selection. We compile from memory the following list of officers who have been selected for the rank of regimental lieutenant-colonel by the present Commander-in-Chief, and doubtless a closer examination of *Hart's Army List* would afford some additions to it:—

Name.	Regiment.	Selected from.
Lt.-Cols. Foster,	1st Dn. Gds., now 16th Lncrs.	Unattached.
,, Walker	2nd Dragoon Guards	Staff.
,, Smith	3rd Dragoon Guards	H.-p. 15th Hssrs.
,, M'Mahon	5th Dragoon Guards	Staff.
,, Sulivan	5th Lancers	Scots Greys.
,, Harrison	11th Hussars	10th Hussars.
,, Knox	18th Hussars	15th Hussars.
,, Holcombe	1st Foot	Half-pay 13th.
,, Bruce	2nd Foot	Unattached.
,, Whittingham	4th Foot	Unattached.
,, Kirkland	5th Foot	Unattached.
,, Fraser	6th Foot	Retired Field-Officers raising 1000 men each.
,, Poulet Somerset	7th Foot	
,, T. M. Wilson	8th Foot	H.-p. 96th.
,, Horne	13th Foot	12th.
,, Bell	14th (now 23rd) Foot	23rd.
,, Mundy	19th Foot	H.-p. 33rd.
,, Last	21st Foot	1st West India.
,, Lowe	21st Foot	32nd.
,, Pratt	23rd Foot	H.-p., 41st.
,, Allan	25th Foot	81st.
,, Kelly	38th (now 47th) Foot	H.-p. 31st.
,, Herbert	54th Foot	75th.
,, Heyland	56th Foot	H.-p. 95th.
,, Radcliff	75th Foot	84th.
,, Herbert	82nd Foot	Unattached.
,, De Rottenburg	100th Foot	Staff.
,, Walpole	Rifle Brigade	H.-p.

Every one of these officers has been placed in the position he occupies as lieutenant-colonel of his respective regiment by the present Commander-in-Chief. Whatever difficulties may lie in His Royal Highness's way, therefore, in carrying out the recommendations of the Commission, inexperience will not be one of them; for the above 28 selections constitute a large proportion of the total appointments to the command of regiments made since the Duke's administration of the Horse Guards. We do not believe that Captain Leicester Vernon's motion will be carried, because the public and the House of Commons acquiesce in the purchase system, only because they believe it will be modified and made to exercise less influence on the higher commands in the Army. Some of the foes and friends of the system look upon Mr. Sidney Herbert's proposed alteration as the "thin end of the wedge," which will ultimately break it asunder. We regard it in a diametrically opposite light. Uncompromising conservation is apt to beget the most radical results; and it is for the purpose of obviating this that we advocate a moderate and safe reform.

Some of the causes which have contributed to the increase of the Navy Estimates are plain enough, and, unfortunately, they appear to threaten a further increase for the future. The demand upon the national purse is, of course, very great for machinery, coals, engineers, and the expense of the engine-room, none of which were known in former years. But, in addition to these, there is also the difference in the cost of construction of the ships themselves, which must be taken into account in calculating the difference between sailing and steam men-of-war. Thus, the Royal Albert, 131, the flag-ship of the Channel fleet, costs, in sea-wages alone, 36,000*l*. per annum, while a ship of the line of the 120-gun class, under canvas, cost in sea-wages only 27,000*l*.,—a difference of 9000*l*. a-year being occasioned in a ship of the first-class by the substitution of steam for sailing ships of war. The difference in sea-wages between the Shannon, 51, steam-frigate, and the Arethusa, sailing-frigate, is in round numbers 5000*l*. a-year.

The expense of sea-wages, however, is trifling, compared with the cost of building ships adapted for engines. Thus, the cost of a first-rate, such as the Royal Albert, is, for mere labour, 30,700*l*.; for materials, 76,000*l*.; for masts, rigging, sails, and stores, 20,000*l*.; for engines and gear, 46,000*l*., making a total of about 172,700*l*., or about 50,000*l*. more than is required for building a first-rate sailing-ship of 120 guns.

Large as these sums are, we must include the maintaining rate annually incurred, if we intend to grapple the subject bodily. Thus it costs the country annu-

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ally, to maintain the hull of a first-rate in good fighting trim, 6377*l.*; for masts, 3748*l.*; and for engines, 4200*l.*, being more than 8 per cent. upon the original cost on the hull, and 9 per cent. on the engines.

An increased ratio in the cost of maintenance appears to apply to smaller vessels: thus a second-rate, as Agamemnon—8½ per cent.; a fourth-rate, as Euryalus—8¾ per cent.; a sixth-rate, as Curaçoa, 9¾ per cent; a sloop, as Harrier—9¾ per cent.

If we pursue this subject in all its bearings, we shall find what vast expenses naval powers will be called upon to bear by the introduction of steam into ships of war. Thus, in the year 1851 our expenditure for engines for the Navy did not amount to 100,000*l.* In 1852 it exceeded 200,000*l.*; in the next four years it amounted to 3,423,621*l.*, being an average of 570,503*l.* per annum. The last year, it considerably exceeded this sum.

But, huge as these increasing totals are, it would seem that the expansion of our ships and the expensive motive power so lately introduced into them are only subordinate to the expenditure required for new works, improvements and docks. The alteration in the size and length of steam-ships which has taken place since 1852, affords sufficient evidence what we may expect if we go on building ships of increased dimensions. The sums expended for "new works" since 1852 has been upwards of 4,000,000*l.*, and we are only just beginning—where we shall stop, it is difficult to say—for the last new line-of-battle ship, the Victoria, 132, launched at Portsmouth, is too large to be admitted into any dock in our chief naval port to receive her copper. But the Victoria is only a small ship when compared with the iron frigates now building, the cost of which we leave to more daring arithmeticians to calculate.

We have great pleasure in stating that in all probability Her Majesty will review the Volunteer Corps of the metropolis and such localities as may render attendance convenient, in the course of the month of June next in Hyde Park. We may anticipate that it will be one of the most brilliant sights witnessed in London for many years.

A Circular will be issued in the course of a few days, promulgating an Order in Council, increasing the rates of full and half-pay in the Navy.

Sir William Armstrong and Mr. Whitworth, we are told, met at the Meeting of the Institute of Civil Engineers on Tuesday evening, when Sir William explained the properties of his gun very fully, and, it is said, offered a challenge to Mr. Whitworth "to come to Shoeburyness and he would give him satisfaction." We understand that Mr. Whitworth will only accept the challenge provisionally, He is disposed to think that the Select Committee, who would be the official arbiters, are rather too much predisposed in favour of Sir William Armstrong; and as the public are not allowed to be present at experiments at Shoeburyness, there is a difficulty about admitting Mr. Whitworth's friends as he desires. Notwithstanding these obstacles, however, we trust that a full and fair trial will be given to these two famous weapons.

The arrangements respecting the new School of Musketry have not made progress since Mr. Sidney Herbert announced that it would be established at Fleetwood. Some representations have been made with the view of having the locality fixed in Scotland instead of Lancashire, and we understand that the authorities pause before confirming their original selection of Fleetwood.

Lieut.-General Sir George Wetherall has resigned the office of Adjutant-General, and the duties are carried on by Major-General Forster until Sir James Scarlett takes up his post on the 1st proximo. There are various rumours respecting further changes in the Head-Quarters Staff, which, though wanting official confirmation, have yet probably some substance. Major-General Forster, whose five years' tenure of office expired on the 27th of February, will, it is said, succeed Sir Charles Yorke as Military Secretary to His Royal Highness. Sir Richard Airey is reported as likely to succeed General Gascoigne in the Dublin district next month, although Sir Richard's period of service as Quartermaster-General will not terminate before the 26th of December next, Lieut.-General Knollys, it is anticipated, becoming the new Quartermaster-General. Of the remaining officers of the Quartermaster-General's department, Colonel Gordon's time is up on the 25th of August, and Colonel O'Brien's on the 1st of December next.

Colonel Russell, C.B., as we announced last week, proceeds to Aldershot to command a brigade. He will assume the command of the 1st Infantry Brigade, about to be vacated by Major-General Lord William Paulet. The 2nd Brigade, to which Major-General Cameron had been nominated before his appointment to the command in Scotland, yet remains unfilled. Colonel Russell has been gazetted to the rank of Brigadier-General under the new system, instead of Major-General. The change will bring about a decrease of expense; and officers gazetted to be Brigadier-Generals will obtain no permanent increase of army rank in consequence, but will revert to their former position as Colonel at the end of five years. At the same time most of the officers likely to be appointed Brigadiers will have become Major-Generals before the termination of their period of service.

We stated lately that a Court of Inquiry, with Major-General Gough, C.B., as President, had assembled in Dublin to inquire into certain charges brought to the notice of the Lieut.-General Commanding in Ireland, by Colonel Darby Griffith, of the Scots Greys, against Lieut.-Colonel Clarke, of the same regiment. We now learn that the court has terminated its inquiry, after protracted sittings, and that the result is satisfactory to all the parties, no blame being attached to any one. We confess, however, it would be more satisfactory if we heard less frequently of Courts of Inquiry in this gallant corps.

Major-General Pringle Taylor, an old and distinguished officer, will assume the command of the troops in Jamaica, in succession to Major-General E. W. Bell, whose command expires.

Colonel Whitmore, of the Walmer Depôt Battalion, goes to Ireland as Military Secretary to Sir George Brown.

We believe that Major-General Breton is about to resign the Mauritius command.

Colonel Horsford, of the Rifle Brigade, will succeed Colonel Russell, C.B., as head of the Recruiting Department, and a Lieut.-Colonel will be brought in from half-pay to sell out from the Rifle Brigade.

There are six infantry regiments in India now under orders to return home, in addition to the two regiments of cavalry—the 12th and 14th—already on their way to England.

Baron Watson, whose death on the judgment seat at Welshpool on Tuesday last has caused so painful a sensation, in addition to being an accomplished lawyer and an able judge, was, as is well known, in early life a distinguished cavalry officer. He never became formally disconnected from his old profession, being up to the time of his death a Lieutenant on half-pay of the Inniskilling Dragoons; and not very long ago he presided at a public dinner given by the Junior United Service Club to the Duke of Cambridge, on his return from the Crimea. His first commission was in the Royal Dragoons, with which corps he served in the Peninsular campaigns of 1813-14. Another distinguished member of the Bar, Mr. Montague Chambers, Q.C., is also the holder of a military commission, being an Ensign on half-pay of the 71st Light Infantry.

HYTHE SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

A visit to the above interesting establishment just now gives one a curious notion of how the British army is composed; for, amongst the detachments who have arrived here for the purpose of commencing the spring course of instruction, will be found some from the regiments of Guards, a sprinkling of the Line, Zouaves of the West Indian regiments, soldiers of the East Indian army, cavalry from the Canterbury depôt, and an endless variety of militia regiments. Platoon parade on the barrack green shows a curious conglomeration, if one may use the term; here a full-blooded negro, black as ink, in the undress uniform of a sergeant-major of an infantry regiment, drilling a squad of negro and half-caste non-commissioned officers belonging to the West Indian regiments, in the picturesque dress recently adopted for those regiments, being somewhat after the fashion of the Zouave costume of the French army; whilst next them we find a squad of the East Indian army, sturdy, short fellows, of about an average height of 5 feet 5 inches. Glance further along the parade, and the eye is attracted by a line of stalwart fellows, in a high state of drill, a kind of dark green rifle uniform, with black belts, averaging about 5 feet 11 inches; inquire what regiment they belong to, and you are told they are a detachment of the Irish constabulary force, sent here for instruction. And then comes a line of Volunteers, in all sorts of medley uniforms, with some in no uniforms at all, but dressed in their ordinary costume; all hard at work, not a word spoken but the short quick word of command from the instructors, "prepare to load,"—in four, six, or some other number of motions,—"fire a volley, rear rank standing," at five, three, or two hundred yards; and so on. Altogether the school deserves a visit from wayfarers in search of the picturesque. The following is a list of the detachments: Cavalry Depôt, Canterbury, Coldstream and Scots Fusilier Guards, 29th, 45th, and 86th Regiments, 8th, 9th, 12th, and 13th Depôt Battalions; Her Majesty's Indian Depôt, Warley, Irish Constabulary; Militia—Lanark, 1st Derby, 1st Devon, Guernsey, Flint, 1st, 3rd, and 7th Lancashire, 1st and 5th Middlesex, South Lincoln, West Suffolk, West Norfolk, 2nd Somerset, 1st Warwick, Worcester, 6th West York, Montgomery, Cornwall, Sussex, Brecon, Caernarvon, West Durham, Inverness, West Kent, Leicester, 3rd Surrey, North York, Cumberland, Northumberland, and Kerry. The following is a list of the officers: Lieut.-Cols. Dawkins and Lambton, and Captain Wigram, Coldstream Guards; Captains Beaumont and Rooke, Scots Fusilier Guards; Lieut. Hassall, 2nd; Lieut. Crowhall, 12th; Ensign Wills, 2nd battalion, 14th; Lieut. Layard, 2nd battalion, 15th; Lieut. Knox, 19th; Ensign Connor, 21st; Ensign Berkley, 29th; Ensign Hardinge, 32nd; Lieut. Newbolt, 36th; Ensign King, 37th; Lieut. Quayle, 41st; Lieut. Mitchell, 42nd; Lieut. Trimmer, 44th; Ensign Hooke, 45th; Ensign Rennell, 48th; Ensign Kerchmer, 49th; Ensign Fleury, 50th; Captain Herries, 65th; Lieut. Brockman, 66th; Ensign Poole, 67th; Captain Boynes, 80th; Captain Mytton, 85th; Ensign Raikes, 93rd; and Ensign Tanner, 99th; Cornet Brett, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Captain Sorell, Guernsey Militia; Lieut. Fitzgerald, 1st West India Regiment; Lieut.-Cols. Hume and Luard, Assistant-Inspectors of Volunteers; and Major Hillier and Sub-Inspectors Cronin, Garroway, Galloway, and De Gernon of the Irish Constabulary.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Mr. Bazley asked the Secretary for War whether the medical officers of Her Majesty's Indian army have had all the privileges conceded to them which the Royal warrant of the 1st day of October, 1858, entitles them to receive.

Sir C. Wood replied that the warrant of 1858 could not apply in every respect to medical officers in the Indian army, because the pay and pensions of the Queen's Service differed from those of the Indian Service. But as regards pay, rank, and position, the Indian medical officers were on a footing of perfect equality with those of the Queen's Service.

Colonel Knox wished to know when the Secretary for War intended to propose that the House should go into committee on the Army Estimates.

Mr. Sidney Herbert hoped to get into committee some night before Easter.

Colonel Sykes asked whether it was true that telegraphic communication was established between Calcutta and Alexandria, and that a message had been sent from Calcutta to London in eight days?

Sir C. Wood stated that the communication was complete between Calcutta and Alexandria, and a message from Calcutta had been received in the City this day, dated Calcutta, March 10th. There was at present a break between Alexandria and Malta; when that defect should be supplied, messages would come from Calcutta to London in six days.

Mr. Arthur Mills asked whether there was any objection on the part of the Government to lay upon the table the Minutes in Council in Calcutta of the 2nd and 7th of January last by Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram and Sir B. Frere, on the question of the amalgamation of Her Majesty's forces with the British Army.

Sir C. Wood replied that he intended to lay on the table a mass of papers bearing on the subject, including the document referred to by the hon. member. He was fully sensible of the importance of the subject and the necessity for coming to an early decision respecting it.

Sir Frederick Smith asked whether the Government had any objection to lay upon the table of the House copies of any correspondence on the project referred to in the report of the Council of Military Education for the extension of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, so as to admit of all candidates for the Cavalry, Guards, and Line who have passed the usual examinations for commissions, receiving at that institution a course of professional instruction and training previous to joining the Army.

Colonel Knox was understood to object to the nature of the examination which officers seeking staff appointments were compelled to undergo.

Mr. Sidney Herbert remarked that in the orders issued recently by the Commander-in-Chief, provision was made for appointing officers to the staff without examination who should prove themselves qualified by actual service. With respect to the question put by Sir F. Smith, there was no objection to lay before the House all the correspondence which had taken place relative to the plan for compelling all officers to enter the Army through Sandhurst. The present system, which allowed some officers to enter the Army direct, and some through Sandhurst, was unsatisfactory, and even unjust, inasmuch as the former were subjected to a less severe examination than the latter. A proposal for making it compulsory to enter the Army through Sandhurst was, he believed, brought before the cabinet in November, 1858, by General Peel. It was obvious that it was impossible to produce correspondence between heads of departments bearing upon that proposal.

Mr. Sidney Herbert took occasion to observe that he was mistaken in stating on a former evening that the Turkish medals had arrived. The ship Pomona, in which the medals were, had foundered, and it was doubtful whether the medals would be recovered.

Mr. Kinglake and Sir R. Peel called the attention of the House to the case of Savoy, and the latter insisted on the necessity of giving expression to the feeling which ought to animate all Englishmen against the outrage which France seemed determined on perpetrating against political morality and the faith of treaties.

Lord J. Russell declared that England and Prussia were agreed in their views on the subject. From Vienna and St. Petersburgh our Government had received no information which led them to believe that those powers intended to express any opinion against the proposed annexation of Savoy by France. He yesterday received from M. de Thouvenel a despatch announcing the intended annexation of Savoy. At present he would say no more than that the despatch, both as regarded Savoy and Switzerland, was of such extreme gravity and importance as to require for the answer to be given to it on our part the most serious consideration.

The Minister of War has been interrogated in the House of Commons this week respecting the reappointment of the Select Committee on the organisation of the Military departments, and his reply indicates that the Committee will shortly resume its work. We believe no more evidence will be taken.

We learn that a telegram was yesterday received in the City that the ship Redgauntlet was burned at Calcutta only six days ago.

The Calcutta and China mails will be delivered to-day, Saturday.

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THE ARMIES OF THE CONTINENT.

The Russian Army.

Russia is, undoubtedly, the greatest military "system" in the world. The whole organisation of her government bears a military stamp. The Emperor, who is "Samodèrschez, or Autocrat of all the Russias," enjoys power supreme. He is generalissimo of his army as well as head of his clergy. His sons, the Imperial Princes, hold the highest military and naval commands; every Russian is, more or less, a soldier. It was Peter the Great who undertook the task of giving to the Russian army a European organisation. Since then the most careful attention has been paid by successive sovereigns to its development and perfection. Under Alexander I. the Russian army underwent a complete reform, and Nicholas I. devoted all his energies to it. It was this latter sovereign who instituted "military colonies" throughout the whole empire; these colonies serve as permanent depôts and cantonments of troops. They are so many military studs for breeding soldiers to recruit the army; they are divided on a regular system into so-called "districts" of agricultural soldiers. If we consider the enormous extent of the Russian empire (3,052,000 square miles, or about one-eighth of the inhabited globe), the importance of these colonies will strike even the most casual observer. They form a great chain of military stations, which may be connected with each other by the electric wire, and, as far as possible, by railway; for the Russian empire is not, like many other states, intersected by foreign strips of territory; it is a compact body; it spreads its mighty limbs in all directions; its head rests in the Frozen Ocean, whilst it keeps its feet warm in the Mediterranean*—one of its powerful arms extends to the Amour, and clutches at China,† whilst the other grasps Poland and Galicia in the very heart of Europe. Prince Bariatinski's recent achievements in the Caucasus, followed by the submission of Schamyl and other chiefs, open the road to Persia to the Russian army. The population of the Russian empire may be stated, in round numbers, at 73 millions.‡ In this population the prevailing element is Sclavonic.

Since the incorporation of the Polish army with that of Russia the strength of the Russian army on the peace establishment may be estimated at 665,640 men, namely 568,000 infantry, 97,640 cavalry and artillery, with 1672 pieces of artillery.§ This calculation does not include the army of the Caucasus and the irregular Cossacks. The Russian army is kept up by conscription in the proportion of from 4 to 5 conscripts per 1000 of the population. The question of the emancipation of the serfs—the most important step taken for centuries in Russia—is of a nature to alter considerably the law of conscription in Russia. Formerly every proprietor had to equip at his own expense (about 10 silver roubles per man) every recruit he was bound to provide. The usual time of service is 25 years. The Russian army is the worst paid army in Europe; the Government, on the other hand, makes ample provision for the sick, wounded, or disabled, and for the widows and children of the slain.‖

The Russian army consists of Regular and Irregular troops. By irregular troops we mean the Cossacks and other bodies, chiefly light cavalry.

The regular troops are divided into the active army and the reserve.

Infantry.—Each regiment of infantry of the 6 *corps d'armée* of which the Russian army consists (each regiment counts 2881 men), has, in time of peace, in addition to the three active battalions, a 4th battalion; and in the army of the Caucasus a 6th battalion, called "reserve battalion" (924 men strong), and completely distinct from the others. These troops, formed into a corps, make the reserve division 12 battalions strong.

The 6th battalions of the reserve of the regiments of the army of the Caucasus form the Reserve Division of the Caucasus, to which must be added the demi-brigade of the Caucasian reserve of the battalions of the line—altogether 18 battalions.

In time of war it is formed of the regiments of the 3 divisions of the guards and of the 3 divisions of grenadiers (the effective strength of the peace-footing of a regiment of the guards is 2052 men, of the grenadiers 1749 men), of the 3rd reserve battalions of 1164 men each, which 12 battalions of reserve take the name of "reserve division" of each respective corps. Moreover, in time of war, there is formed in the 6 *corps d'armée*, for every active regiment, a corresponding reserve-regiment (the regiment of 3 battalions, 4th, 5th, and 6th), and 3387 men strong. These 12 regiments are counted in 6 brigades or 3 reserve divisions, which form "a *corps d'armée* of reserve."

There are, consequently, 6 *corps d'armée* of reserve, altogether 18 divisions, or 36 brigades. Moreover, the *corps d'armée* are provided with regiments of substitutes. The battalions of chasseurs and sappers are also provided, in time of war, with reserve companies and substitutes.

Cavalry.—The regiments of the corps of the guards and of the reserve cavalry corps (the latter 2 divisions of cuirassiers, 1 division of horse artillery, 1 division of mounted pioneers) comprise 4 active squadrons and 1 reserve squadron; the seven divisions of light cavalry, 4 active squadrons and 2 reserve squadrons; the regiments of the corps of the Caucasus, 6 active squadrons, and 1 reserve squadron.

In time of peace all these reserve squadrons remain attached to the regiments. Each active squadron is 172-173 men strong; a cavalry regiment of the guards 824 sabres; a regiment of the 6 *corps d'armée* 821 men, and a regiment of the corps of the Caucasus 1206 men in time of peace. To place them on a war footing, the active squadrons of the regiment receive an increase of 48 men. In war time the reserve-squadrons are separated from their respective regiments. Of the 5th reserve-squadrons of the regiments of the guards and of the cuirassiers, reserve-divisions are formed of two squadrons, each 539 strong; of the 5th and 6th squadrons of dragoons, uhlans, and hussars, reserve-regiments are formed of 4 squadrons; each of these regiments counts 1097 men. The effective strength of the dragoon regiments of the Caucasus, as well as that of the reserve-squadrons, undergoes no change in time of war.

Artillery.—In time of war each battery of foot and horse artillery consists of 8 guns. The batteries of the Caucasus have a peculiar organisation of their own. In time of peace the batteries of the artillery of the guards, horse as well as foot, keep up the 8 guns, whilst in all the regiments of the foot artillery they are reduced to 4, whilst the 8 guns of the horse artillery remain.

Strength of a battery of foot artillery on the peace footing:—269-177 men; of a light battery, 152 men; of a horse battery, 329-274 men; of a battery of the corps of the Caucasus, 348-294 men; of a mountain battery, 489 men; 6 of the movable parks (of 290 men), that is to say, 1 of each brigade of the *corps d'armée*, are disbanded in peace time. Moreover, to place the active batteries from a peace footing to a war footing, as also to form the troops of reserve and substitutes of the active corps of the artillery (not comprising those of the Caucasus), 19,572 men, or, comprising the men on furlough belonging to the siege-parks, 21,508 men are sent in peace time into temporary *congé*.

The batteries of reserve of the corps of the Caucasus, have in men the effective for 12 guns, but only 4 pieces harnessed for each corps. In the other corps the state of a battery of reserve is, in peace time, for the foot-batteries of reserve of the guards, 376 men; for the grenadiers, 406 men; for the field-batteries, 282 men; for the so-called combined reserve horse-artillery, 275 men; for the reserve-batteries of the corps of the Caucasus, 262 men.

Garrison Troops.—These troops consist of:

1st. The brigade of invalides of the guards; 1 battalion of garrison of the guards and 15 companies of invalides of the guards.

2nd. The separate corps of the household troops; 49 battalions, 2 semi-battalions, 508 *commandemens d'invalides*, 213 *commandemens d'etape, &c.*

A garrison battalion numbers 993 men (840 privates). The 16th battalion numbers 1040 soldiers; the 49th and 50th, 920 men. Total, more than 48,000 men.

A command of invalides or d'etape, 46 men.

3rd. The corps of gendarmes. A demi-squadron of the guards, 1 regiment and 124 commanders in the districts. Finally, troops of administration, of artillery, and engineers.

The subjoined Summary is compiled from the latest statistical returns published:

The Regulars.—The Active Army.—Infantry.—*Corps d'Armée* on the Peace Footing: 1 Corps of the Guards.—3 divisons, 6 brigades, 12 regiments, 24 active battalions.

Chasseurs of the Guards.—3 active battalions.

1 Corps of Grenadiers.—3 divisions, 6 brigades, 12 regiments.

Chasseurs of Grenadiers.—3 active battalions.

6 Corps of Infantry.—18 divisions, 36 brigades, 72 regiments, 216 active battalions.

Battalions of Chasseurs.—18 active battalions.

1 Division Grenadiers.—1 division, 2 brigades, 4 regiments, 20 active battalions.

Infantry Divisions.—3 divisions, 6 brigades, 12 regiments, 60 active battalions.

Battalions of Chasseurs (1 Grenadiers).—4 active battalions.

Battalions of the Line.—4 brigades, 37 active battalions.

The Orenbourg Corps.—1 division, 2 brigades, 11 active battalions.

The Siberia Corps.—1 division, 3 brigades, 16 active battalions.

Troops in Finland.—1 division, 2 brigades, 10 active battalions.

Battalion of Chasseurs in Cantonments.—9 active battalions.

Battalion of Finland Chasseurs.—1 active battalion.

Cavalry (Regulars).—1 Corps of the Guards.—2 divisions, 6 brigades, 12 regiments.

Horse Grenadiers.—1 division, 3 brigades, 6 regiments.

Attached to the 6 Infantry Corps.—6 divisions, 18 brigades, 36 regiments.

Corps of Reserve Cavalry.—2 divisions, 4 brigades, 8 regiments.

Attached to 1st Division of Grenadiers.—1 regiment.

Attached to Infantry Divisions.—3 regiments.

Artillery (Regulars).—1 Corps of the Guards.—3 brigades, 6 batteries (foot), 5 batteries (horse), 1 battalion of sappers.

1 Corps of Grenadiers.—1 division, 5 brigades, 15 batteries (foot), 3 batteries (horse), 4 parks, 1 battalion of sappers.

6 Corps of Infantry.—6 divisions, 30 brigades, 90 batteries (foot), 18 batteries (horse), 24 parks, 6 battalions of sappers.

Corps of reserve cavalry.—1 division, 6 batteries (horse), 1 battalion of sappers.

To 1 division Grenadiers.—1 division, 1 brigade, 4 batteries (foot), 1 park. The division is completed by the "infantry division" of 3 brigades; 12 batteries (foot), 3 parks, 2 battalions of sappers.

Finland Chasseurs.—1 battalion sappers.

This gives for the active regular army of Russia:

31 divisions of infantry, 67 brigades, 112 regiments, 456 active battalions.

11 divisions of cavalry, 31 brigades, 66 regiments.

9 divisions of artillery, 42 brigades, 127 batteries (foot), 32 ditto (horse), 32 parks of artillery, 11 battalions of sappers.

Giving an effective force of 577,859 men.*

Irregulars (Cossacks).—Corps of the Don (comprising the regiments of the guards of the Hereditary Grand Duke).—58 regiments;† 348 sotnias (each sotnia counts 148 men), 14 batteries, 112 guns.

Tchernomorian Corps (not including a division of Cossacks of the Guards).—12 regiments of cavalry, 72 sotnias (cavalry), 9 battalions;‡ 4 batteries, 24 guns (horse), 8 of foot.

Corps of the Line of the Caucasus.—19 regiments cavalry; 114 sotnias (cavalry), 3 battalions (foot); 6 batteries,§ 32 guns (horse), 16 of foot.

Corps of Azoff.—10 sotnias (cavalry).

Corps of Astracan.—3 regiments of cavalry, 18 sotnias (cavalry), 1 battery, 8 guns (horse).

Corps of Orenbourg.—12 regiments of cavalry, 72 sotnias (cavalry), 6 battalions (foot), 3 batteries, 24 guns (horse).

Corps of the Ural (not comprising a division of the guards.)—12 regiments of cavalry, 60 sotnias (cavalry).

Corps of the Siberian Line.—10 regiments of cavalry, 60 sotnias (cavalry), 3 batteries, 24 guns (horse).

Transbalkan Corps.—6 regiments of cavalry, 36 sotnias (cavalry), 12 battalions, foot (each 1033 strong).

1 Regiment of Tobolsk.—1 regiment of cavalry (693 strong), 5 sotnias (cavalry), 1 battalion (foot) of 662 men.

1 Regiment Jakoutsk, and 1 Regiment Enisseish.—2 regiments of cavalry, 12 sotnias (ditto).

Irregular Regiment of Daghestan.—1 regiment of cavalry, 6 sotnias (ditto).

The so-called corps of the Baskirs is distributed over 28 cantons.

The irregular army of Russia therefore consists of 136 cavalry regiments; 813 sotnias of cavalry; 31 battalions of foot; 31 batteries; 224 guns (horse), and 24 guns (foot).*

We have stated that Russia is the greatest military system in the world. A glance at the organisation of her internal administration will corroborate the assertion.

Including the Imperial Grand-Dukes, the council of the empire consists exclusively of military men. The department of public worship is presided over by a general of infantry. If we look at the other ministries, with a few exceptions we have the same result. H.I.H. the Grand-Duke Nicholas is Inspector-General of the Engineers and Commander-in-Chief of the Cavalry of the Guard; H.I.H. the Grand-Duke Michel, is Grand-Master of the Artillery, and Commander-in-Chief of the Artillery of the Guards. H.I.H. the hereditary Grand-Duke Nicholas Alexandrowitch is Hetman-General of the Cossacks. H.I.H. the Grand-Duke Constantine is Lord High Admiral. The military resources of Russia are great, but it is rather from her annexed provinces than from the body of the empire that she derives her strength. The possession of Finland gives her the command of the Baltic, whilst the possession of the Crimea makes her mistress of the Black Sea.

It is true Bomarsund was bombarded and Sebastopol taken in the late war, but those events have not injured the power of Russia.* And yet it is precisely in her extremities that Russia is vulnerable. Finland, Poland, and the Crimea, are her strong and at the same time her vulnerable points. From Finland, Russia draws all the timber for her fleet; Poland is her European stronghold; the Crimea, her station eastwards.

Russia has recently acquired a port at Villafranca, not far from Nice, and this will probably induce her to oppose the cession of Savoy to France.

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* Russia has now a naval station at Villafranca, near Nice.

† A line of telegraphs is nearly open between the Amour povinces and St. Petersburg.

‡ The statistical returns of 1856, without the population of the Caucasus, which, since the recent victories there, give an addition of 1,400,000 souls, state the population to be 71,500,000 souls.

§ *Vide* Summary.

‖ At St. Petersburg alone there are 9 large and 23 small military hospitals, 5 invalid-houses, and a military orphan establishment.

* This does not include the military train and gendarmes.

† The strength of each regiment is nearly 900 men.

‡ The strength of each of these battalions is 1063 men.

‖ The batteries of artillery number 258 men each.

CHASSEURS DE VINCENNES.

Apropos to the proposition, "that undisciplined forces must be inferior to disciplined forces," a brief notice of the Chasseurs of Vincennes, taken from *La Patrie*, may not be uninteresting to our readers:

In the month of May, 1841, a body of about 6000 men, active and energetic, entered Paris in a peculiar double-quick march to the sound of the bugle. They wore a dark, military-looking uniform, and were conspicuous from the steel scabbard of their sabre bayonet.

They were of robust and well-knit form, chosen from the entire army to form the new battalion, and were then designated the "Chasseurs de Vincennes." The number of battalions was subsequently increased to twenty, and they have since definitively replaced the light infantry.

Organised at St. Omer, they had come to Paris to receive their colours at the hands of the king, and on the following day some of the battalions left for Algeria.

They there soon became the terror of the Arabs from their death-dealing rifle, surmounted by its formidable sabre bayonet.

Than their sombre appearance when in line, with their sabre-bayonets flashing in the sun, nothing could be more awe-inspiring.

Constant drilling had rendered them so efficient as marksmen that certain death awaited the unhappy Arab, who, although almost invisible in the bush, came within range of their fire. Gymnastic exercises had so developed their activity, that the enemy, not without unconsciously trembling, saw them scale the rocks of the Atlas with almost superhuman ease and rapidity. Thoroughly drilled to load and fire when rushing to the attack, or when lying on the ground, they were able to oppose to their barbarian adversaries the difficult combinations of the school of "skirmishers." On the slightest attack of cavalry they knew how to form with almost unexampled rapidity into subdivisions and sections, opposing to the enemy a compact body bristling with bayonets. In case of surprise they form into square by fours (that is, the right foot of each meeting in the centre of the square, and the bayonet of each being directed to one outer side of the square); this, with their skill in fencing with the sabre-bayonet affords them a means of resisting the charge of cavalry.

In each company of Chasseurs there is a sergeant of instruction in firing. This sergeant is charged with every duty in relation to the rifle, and is chosen from the most intelligent of the men. A skilful and scientific man, he teaches the men thoroughly the principles of firing, the composition of powder, the different effects produced by expansion of gas in relation to the calibre and form of the rifle, the theory and practice of the sights, the laws of attraction on projectiles, and, in fine, everything necessary to the knowledge of rifle-firing. It is rare that this sergeant is not promoted to be an officer.

The principal duty of the Chasseurs is to cover the flanks of a column on march by a cordon of skirmishers.

In an attack they send a shower of balls on the enemy, which throws it into disorder, or makes such breaches in its mass, as to allow a successful charge by the bayonet.

In covering a retreat they are able to keep the advancing

* The Russian fleet is manned by a large proportion of marines, &c.

† The present Emperor whilst inaugurating a peace policy and devoting himself to the development of the internal resources of the empire, is nevertheless extending every recent improvement into his army.

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enemy at a distance by the great range of their fire, and in the shortest time they can form into a body against cavalry who may be harassing the retreating forces.

The Chasseurs are on very friendly terms with the Zouaves, by whom they are called "Ravens" from the colour of their uniform, and who in return have obtained from the Chasseurs the soubriquet of "Jackals." When they meet, it is not uncommon for these regiments to salute each other with imitations of the cries of the raven and the jackal.

BREVET IN HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY

The following communication has been addressed to us by some officers of the Indian Navy. It is printed with a few omissions, but it is not unlikely the suggestions will be rendered impracticable by changes about to take place :—

1. Honours and promotion, promptly and generously bestowed, have been the award of all the officers of the Royal Navy, who, in command of the seamen from H.M. ships Shannon and Pearl, have, in co-operation with their brethren of the land forces, done such good service against the rebels in India.

2. Even more fortunate, indeed, than the officers of the Army has every naval officer been in the nature of the honours he has won; for whereas in the case of the Army the promotion bestowed has been only that by brevet, in the Navy substantive promotion to the higher grades has been granted in every case.

3. But this arises from the different constitution of the Services; there is no brevet in the Navy, for it is looked upon as one body, not composed, as the Army is, of several separate and distinct corps, but complete in itself. The members struggle upwards through the subordinate grades, helped on by merit, by interest, by promotion for war or other services, until they arrive at the coveted rank of captain, formerly called post-captain; then all promotion, except by seniority and in rotation, stops; there is no more going over the heads of others; interest can do no more for its *protégés* than procure them employment, or ensure them liberal honours and rewards, when occasion presents itself; but every officer, as he takes his standing in the list of captains, must gradually and steadily advance up that list in rotation as vacancies occur, becoming a rear-admiral only in his turn, and rising in the same manner to the top of the tree. Isolated instances to the contrary, such as that of Lord Lyons, may possibly occur, but these only serve as the exception to prove the rule.

4. Such, then, is the rule in the Royal Navy; there is no brevet, because such a system would be null and void in any but a composite service; just as brevet rank in the Army is of no effect, and gives its possessor no increased authority, except when the corps to which he belongs is brigaded, or on service with others; so, as it is not considered that there are separate or distinct portions or branches of the Navy, the whole being of one arm, and the fleets or squadrons serving on different stations being still looked upon only as detachments from the one main body, brevet in such a case would be a nullity, and therefore there is substantive promotion instead.

5. It is perhaps because the Indian Navy is also not a composite service, that no brevet has hitherto been given to its officers on any one of the several occasions on which their services have called forth the thanks of Parliament and received the approbation of the Crown; but an examination of the question of brevet in the Indian Navy in its different bearings will, it is believed, tend to show that no insuperable obstacle exists to its introduction.

6. The Indian Navy is a strictly seniority service; the standing of each member is fixed with his first appointment and remains unalterable. No exertion nor merit of his,—no zeal nor ability in the performance of his duty, however conspicuous,—nor conduct, whether in the ordinary routine of service or in action before the enemy, however laudable or distinguished,—neither talents nor any other quality which makes one man more valuable than another,—can raise him one single step above the laggart or the dullard, who may happen to have joined the service but one month before he did.

7. This principle of seniority is rigorously carried out, and is the recognised system of the Service; and being so, it is impossible to confer promotion to substantive rank on any officer of the Indian Navy as a reward for special service.

8. The brevet conferred by Her Majesty on the officers of the Indian Army gives them rank in her Majesty's European Army, and in the same way a brevet conferred on the Indian Navy might give its recipients rank in her Majesty's Royal Navy. Officers of the Indian Navy, ever since that body became an organised service, have been granted rank with the Royal Navy in the different grades, and by a recent order the officers of both Services now take rank together, according to dates of commission.

9. The brevet would give no increased pay* in any case, and no increased authority in the Indian Navy, or over any officer belonging to it, *except* when engaged in combined operations with any portion of the Royal Navy.

10. In the case of a squadron composed of vessels of both the Royal and Indian Navies serving together, the brevet rank of a commander brevet-captain, or of a lieutenant brevet-commander, would take no effect until casualties shall have made the rank he bears by brevet the senior of the whole force, and it would *then* entitle him to the command.

11. The case is parallel to that in the Army. The captain commanding the battery of artillery attached to a brigade is a brevet-colonel, and in the regiments composing the brigade there are no officers above the rank of lieutenant-colonel, or if colonels, whose commissions as such are of antedate to his brevet commission; yet the captain of artillery's brevet rank will take no effect except in case of the brigadier being placed *hors de combat*, when the command of the entire brigade will devolve upon him.

12. Brevet rank takes effect only when it entitles its possessor to the chief command, and only when the force employed consists of other bodies than that in which he holds his substantial commission.

13. That some system which shall open the road to promotion to the deserving, and be a means of rewarding meritorious or special service is much wanted, there can be no doubt; for while with scarcely any exception the commanders of the Royal Navy who served in the China war of 1842 were promoted to post rank, and a liberal number of lieutenants were made commanders, the officers of the Indian Navy co-operating with them have been left wholly unrewarded; and this not from any want of a just and generous appreciation of their services—for the thanks of the nation were bestowed on them equally with their brethren of the Royal Navy—but from the absence of any system or method by which a fitting reward could be bestowed.

14. Again, honours and rewards were bestowed on the officers of the Royal Navy who served in the late war in Burmah; at the same time the senior officer of the Indian Navy, a captain, and the only one of that rank present, was made a C.B.; but as it was contrary to custom, though not to statute, to confer this honour on commanders, and as under the existing system they were precluded from promotion, two of the commanders of the Indian Navy who had particularly distinguished themselves (Commanders Campbell and Rennie) received no other reward for their services than was to be found in the grateful acknowledgments of their countrymen bestowed in common on the whole of the forces engaged. Nor did any lieutenant, although several were honourably mentioned in the despatches, receive any further reward for conduct and exertions which had called forth the especial commendation of the chief authorities under whom they acted. The Court of Directors, however, anxious to mark in some special manner the meritorious services of the officers above named, presented to each a valuable sword, in recognition of their distinguished merit.

15. But the recent war with Persia, in which, in the naval operations, vessels of the Indian Navy alone were engaged, affords convincing evidence of the desire of the Government to bestow adequate rewards, and of the want of a system by which such rewards can be given. Bushire surrendered to the combined military and naval forces; the fortifications of Mohumrah, reported by the captain of a French frigate to be impregnable to the force which was to move against it, fell before the fire of the Indian naval squadron; and the expedition of gunboats up the Karoon River dispersed the last remnants of the army of Persia.

16. It was on this occasion that the honours of the Bath were first conferred on a naval commander; for although, according to the statutes of the Order, commanders, ranking with majors in the Army, are pronounced eligible, the custom had heretofore prevailed of granting C.B.-ships only to captains in the Navy. But, while the conduct of the whole of the naval forces engaged was declared to be "most honourable to the Indian Navy" (G. G. O. 22nd April, 1857), the energy and gallantry of Commander Rennie in the attack on Mohumrah and the expedition to Ahwaz had been conspicuous, and the desire adequately to reward those services was unmistakeably evinced in the bestowal, for the first time, of the red ribbon of the Bath on an officer of the rank of commander.

17. But for this Commander Rennie's well-earned reputation could have brought with it no corresponding reward; and in the absence of a brevet, the services of the other officers, commanders, and lieutenants who distinguished themselves on the same occasion, whose conduct had been brought to notice in the despatches, and many of whom had already gained honourable distinction in former wars, must remain, as at present, unrequited. And with these must also be included those Indian Navy officers who have been lately engaged against the rebels in Bengal, but who, in contrast with those of the Royal Navy, have, for services of a similar nature, been hitherto without reward.

18. It would never be attempted to compare the services of the Indian Navy detachments with the deeds of the "Shannon's" brigade before Lucknow; yet the manner in which the rebel Sepoys were attacked and defeated at Dacca, by the party under Lieutenant Lewis, Indian Navy, is not unworthy of consideration.

19. It would appear difficult (the Indian officers think) to discover any substantial objection* to the introduction of the system of brevet in H.M. Indian Navy, and the question whether brevet rank should bring with it any increased emoluments in no way interferes; nor would the officers of the Royal Navy, whom it would in some degree affect, be disinclined to see merited reward thus bestowed, any more than officers of the British Army object to the brevet in H.M. Indian Army, neither could it be prejudicial to existing interests in the one instance more than in the other; but on the contrary it would, as in one case so in the other, be an incentive to zeal and exertion, and an honourable reward for meritorious service.

20. To the senior officers of the Indian Navy (the captains, than which there is no higher grade) it would open the road to superior rank, and enable them to look forward to honours at present beyond their grasp; and, throughout the service, to every officer, young or old, it would impart a feeling of assurance that their endeavours to prove themselves worthy servants of the state would not be thrown away nor passed over unheeded, but that by exertion, and the cultivation and exercise of those talents and characteristics which best become the officer, they could secure to themselves an honourable advancement; and it would dispel the sense of disappointment and vexation which never fails to be engendered by the apprehension of services disregarded, or the apparent maintenance of an invidious contrast.

ROYAL NAVAL ANNUITANT SOCIETY, DEVONPORT.—Some benevolent gentleman has forwarded the munificent donation of 300*l.* towards the deficiency in the funds occasioned by the recently discovered defalcations in the moneys of this institution. The money was received anonymously, and as this indicates the donor's objection to publicity, it would be ungrateful to give his name, though we have reason to believe it is not unknown to the officials of the institution.

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* The Indian military brevet gives no extra pay; but additional allowances, specified in Her Majesty's Warrant of the 14th October, 1858, clause 17, are granted to brevet officers of Her Majesty's European forces.

* No collision can possibly occur between the two Services in consequence of the introduction of this system, for it is expressly provided by H.M. Order in Council of the 1st January, 1844, "That the officers of neither Service" (Royal or Indian Navy) "shall have any command whatsoever over the ships, officers, and men of the other Service, unless under special orders to that effect from the respective Governments."

A STANDING NAVY AS A RESERVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I feel that some apology is due for the apparent presumption of an officer of my standing publishing my opinions on such an important subject, and one that has engrossed the attention of far abler and more experienced men. My excuses must be zeal for the Service to which I belong, and a conviction that the present scheme of the "Naval Reserve" is not calculated to be attended with success because it relies too much on the resources of the mercantile marine, who are, as a class, with some few exceptions, ill-disposed towards serving in the Navy for either a long or short period.

Having now a large Channel fleet manned, and the "political horizon" looking clearer, the public may again be led into a feeling of "fatal security," and putting trust in the working of the present system, the great national question of manning the Navy may be allowed to die a natural death.

Several professional writers have lately advocated the system of recruiting by means of boys trained in brigs or small frigates, disposed at convenient ports around the coasts of the United Kingdom. With that system I quite agree, but we must go farther, and must make the Navy a standing force of men and boys, entered for certain periods, instead of the vote depending on the exigencies of the case, as at present.

Having spent some time last year in the neighbourhood of Toulon, I saw much of the working of the French navy, and I am convinced that barracks on shore, at the various naval arsenals, or hulks moored close to the dockyard, will be the only plan for keeping the Navy supplied, and bringing it to a state of proficiency. I well know the prejudice that did exist in our Navy against the adoption of this plan, but latterly, it has much worn out in the minds of practical professional men. I am sure the more efficient the crews are made, the better it will be for the Service generally; and I aver that it may be done without prejudice to their natural duties as seamen. The practice of disbanding a ship's company at the end of three years, half of which time has been spent in the drudgery, to both officers and men, of getting them into proper order, is ruinous to discipline, and most expensive to the country. The men are dismissed as if they cost the country nothing for their instruction; many enter the merchant service (for which the Navy has now become the nursery); some go to America and other foreign powers—all are scattered, never to meet or act again in the service they have left.

A proportion of the men now serving, entered the Navy as boys; many of them went to sea from choice, but all because they had not the means of living on shore, and they would have as readily entered for ten, twelve, or fifteen years as for three.

If the system of entering the Navy for twenty-one years, with a small pension after twelve years' service (if of good character) were granted, the whole Navy would be in a short time manned by them, which would secure a permanent naval force to the country.

The whole naval force—say about fifty thousand men, which is about the number of seamen and coast-guardsmen voted for the Navy—should consist of one body, each man taking his turn afloat according to a roster, kept in the same manner as for the Royal Marines, which would admit of the whole number of seamen circulating through sea-going ships and acquiring and retaining their sea habit; so that if the strength of the Navy was suddenly required, these men having been well drilled, would be immediately effective. The largely increasing duties of the steam reserve, and the general fitting, rigging, and other duties of the sea-coast, dockyards, river defences, revenue cruisers, &c., &c., should be performed by those men who had returned from their tour of foreign service, which would keep a sufficient nucleus in the home-ports to man and equip twenty sail of the line on an emergency.

By entering an additional number of boys for a few years, until the men now engaged for short periods were paid off, we should have the opportunity of re-entering for a permanency.

The entry, say, of 5000 boys annually, or 450 per month, will in a few years maintain and supply a Navy of 50,000 men, engaged for twelve or fifteen years' service; and if the lads are entered between sixteen and eighteen years of age, the effect would be to have the Navy composed of men in their greatest vigour. The adoption of such a plan would not involve any increased expense to the country, and would be far cheaper than either a 10*l.* or 8*l.* bounty.

As regards the senior ranks of officers, it will be necessary to reduce the lists, by which means constant employment will be secured to those on the active lists, all being allowed a liberal amount of leave, and taking foreign and home service by alternation, should they desire it.

To prevent the accumulation of officers in the higher ranks, which must occur if the entries of naval cadets are adequate to the demand for junior officers, and to remedy the paucity of junior executive officers below the rank of lieutenants, a further promotion should be extended to the seamen by introducing a class of middle-men, or superior warrant-officers. I feel that if it were certain that a seaman, comparatively young, might become by good character and intelligence first a petty, next a warrant officer, and ultimately by great merit, ability, or gallantry, a commissioned officer, that it would exert a powerful stimulus on young seamen educated in the Navy.

This class of officers would be most useful afloat, in duties of the discipline of the decks and holds, commanding boats, &c., and would in no way interfere with the duties of the mates and midshipmen, who at the present time are so very few in number, especially in the smaller vessels of the fleet.

Should the system of barracks be adopted, this class of superior warrant officer would be invaluable in preserving discipline, as it would be injudicious to allow the midshipmen or cadets to serve on shore till they had completed their five years' service, and passed the requisite examination. These few suggestions, without venturing to intrude longer on your columns, I beg to submit feeling that your pen has always advocated so ably and so well the permanency of a naval force.—Your obedient servant,

A COMMANDER, R.N.

Army and Navy Club, March 6.

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THE "STORK" AND THE "OLD BRITON."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Just now we are trying some costly experiments in building iron-sided ships. We are also trying some very costly experiments in knocking iron-sided ships to bits. This constructive and destructive process is performed by authority, and of course all for the benefit of the nation. No doubt it is very official and therefore very proper; for as the present is a transition period, the Admiralty, like all other bodies in that interesting condition, is labouring in a state of doubt and uncertainty as to what they shall bring forth.

My Lords appear to be particularly fidgetty about their "Rams," now being raised on the banks of the Thames. It is true that orders have been given that a couple of them must be ready soon, and their length, breadth, and powers of "butting" have been determined upon; nevertheless we hear from time to time of "plates" being subjected to the test of 68-pounders. It is therefore conjectured that even up to the passing hour their Lordships have not decided upon the coat of mail their iron monsters are to wear, and before fitting them with their jackets are particular about the material.

That some *arrière pensée* of this sort still agitates the official mind is pretty evident, for it was only within the last few days that the Stork gunboat-tender to the Excellent, gunnery-ship, at Portsmouth, was ordered, and did practice with a 68-pounder solid shot at short range against the side of the Old Briton frigate. This ship, it will be remembered, once did duty as a hospital, but now as a target, having a portion of her side *protected* with an iron plate said to be of novel decription. And what was the result?

The little Stork, with her 8-in. pivot gun, let fly at the slab, which appeared to be about four or five inches thick. I say appeared, for of course there was the usual amount of mystery exhibited, and nobody was permitted to inspect the plate closely, so that the result of the first shot could only be guessed at through a glass. Much time, however, was not allowed for the formation of wrong conjectures, before a second shot brought out a visible star across the plate; but the third shot smashed this last "novelty" in iron plates, and drove its large jagged splinters through the sides of the Old Briton. And there can be no doubt as to what would have been the effect upon the ribs of any "young Britons," had they been unfortunately stationed between decks. It seemed to be the prevailing opinion that no projectile yet invented, not even the most destructive shell, could scatter death, in the shape of lance and spear-headed fragments, with a more desolating effect; and, as at all former trials, the decks were strewed about with jagged scraps of iron, while the vessel's side was beaten into a hole as big as the plate armour which was intended to protect her.

In the case of the Old Briton, the authorities were very desirous to hide the effects of the trial from the public; for immediately after the conclusion of the firing, the hole was carefully covered up with canvas. It is doubtful why this screen was placed before the hole, for of course everybody with a "binocular" (and who went to witness the experiment without one) could examine at 200 yards the effect produced, as well as at ten yards with his unaided eye; so that the hole, and the deck seen through it, showed plainly that no novelty in iron plates had as yet been discovered capable of resisting the insinuating powers of a 68-pounder solid shot at short range.

If the iron-sided ships of war now in course of construction are to be protected with iron plates that will stand no harder hammering than the above, I shall not have much faith in them. That they must bear more powerful blows is, however, pretty certain, or be abandoned altogether, if we are to credit the report of the trial of Mr. Whitworth's rifled cannon. It was then admitted that, at all previous trials of that gentleman's gun against iron-cased floating batteries, he sent his shot as easily through the sides of those vessels as if they had been made of oak.

The writer of that report then states, it is supposed since those trials took place, that wrought iron armour-plates have been forged of greater strength, inasmuch as Sir William Armstrong's 70-pounder failed to make any serious impression on them. This statement may be correct with respect to Sir William Armstrong's gun; but what follows is not, if the writer refers to the recent trial of the Old Briton; for he says, "even that solid old bore the 68-pounder, at 200 yards, effected very little unless several shots struck in the same place, when the plate broke, though it let nothing through."

If the writer of the above had been an eye-witness of the trial, and had seen the Old Briton in dock a couple of days after she had been practised upon from the Stork gunboat—or if he goes to Portsmouth he can see her now, with her great gap, through which the fragments of the plate were driven—doubtless he will arrive at very different conclusions.

It is against this description of plate, I believe, that Mr. Whitworth is about to try his gun again; and with his present 80-pounder it is said the thickest plates of the Warrior will be pierced with as much ease as ever, even if backed up with the 22 inches of teak behind.

If, however, we grant that the Warrior may be invulnerable, will she attain speed sufficient to run down a line-of-battle or any other ship? And if she does, an important question arises, will the effect of the collision be most shocking to the shock-er or the shock-ee? How about the ram's guns, masts, screw, shaft, and steam-pipes?—particularly the latter,—and, further, where shall we find the engineer to "stand by" at the engine, and give his "turn a-head," or "turn astern," when, not only the heavy machinery may be expected to start, but the boilers to burst, and the volcanic fires be flung about in all directions? Have these things been thought about? For to make a mistake, and suppose that no confusion or dislocation of machinery will happen, is to disregard one of the commonest occurrences that takes place when heavy bodies come in violent collision.

Nevertheless, sir, I find that, regardless of the repeated failures of iron plates to resist shot, the following item appears in the Navy Etimates for the year 1860-61:—"For iron-cased ships, steam-vessels, and gun-vessels building by contract, 640,824*l*."

Surely before granting this enormous sum for experimental purposes, almost enough to build a small fleet, something more encouraging than a heap of failures was required to warrant such an outlay. For, supposing that the iron ship Warrior will be built stronger in her frames and timber than any ship ever constructed, recent experiments in gunnery have not re-assured us that she will be able to resist one of Mr. Whitworth's "punch-headed bolts," which, as mechanics know, if the Admiralty do not, instantly makes its way through the armour, when sharp-pointed or round shot fail. In brief, it is now understood that a round shot is one of the very worst shapes that can be for "drilling."

We have done some amazing things in our time. We have trained seamen at great cost, and then dismissed them to find employment in any other marine. We have bought back the worst of them at 10*l*. a head. We have built a splendid liner at Portsmouth, but it is conjectured—and, assisted by a two-foot rule, it is shrewdly suspected—that we have no dock in that yard big enough to copper her in. We are now throwing hundreds of thousands of sovereigns into Dover, Alderney, Holyhead, and other impracticable harbours; but it is questionable whether any of these official blunders equals in absurdity the plating enormous ships with slabs of questionable iron, which experience proves will be no protection against modern ordnance, but which will unfit them for contending with a heavy sea, and make them as slow and as ugly as hippopotami.—I am, &c.,

BLUE JACKET.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF THE VOLUNTEER LEVEE.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

A reception at Court is an event in the lives of some people, myself for one; and it seems to me worth while to note, for the sake of the *olim meminisse*, something of my experiences of the 7th of March, 1860, when, as —— in the —— company of the ——shire Rifle Volunteers, I attended the Court of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, specially held for the reception of Volunteer officers. I do not propose to moralise on the subject of the demonstration—that has been done already, well enough; but just to describe, as well as I can, what sort of a thing a Court day is.

The doors of the reception rooms at St. James's were to be opened at twelve, the ceremony beginning at two, and the officers had been directed to attend, in appointed sets of counties, according to their numbers in the Army List, at certain half-hours—Artillery, Engineers, Mounted Rifles, and the St. Helena Rifles taking precedence of them all. ——shire being No. ——, our appointment was to enter between one and half-past.

At the entrance-door was pitched an immense marquee, floored with matting, which stood in good stead against the cold and sleet some hundreds of Volunteers who were there. We all thronged up to a door in a corner, and through it came upon a lobby leading to a staircase. Here, as we entered, gilding, marble, and other decoration, and brilliantly dressed attendants, came upon us suddenly with a flash of effect palatial and courtly. The Yeomen of the Guard standing sentry here and there up the staircase, in their Henry the Eighth dress, and with antique partisans in their hands, were a notable part of the scene here.

At the top of this staircase we got into the Armoury-room, oak-panneled, and ornamented with suits of armour and devices of arms. So far we were all mixed together, the officers of the several counties finding and keeping near each other as well as they could. There was a ceaseless rattle of loud talking, and everybody kept on their shakos and caps. A functionary in a blue uniform, overlaid with broad gold, busied himself with going in and out in the crowd like a lost dog in a fair. Him we asked where was our county's allotted place of rendezvous and waiting, which he most politely explained to be inside the next room, to the right, to be attained so soon as the crowd at the entrance should have melted down a little and we could get forward. Forward we presently got, and reached a barrier at the door, kept by two functionaries, who, I believe, are called gentlemen-at-arms, a guard especially attached to the Queen and the palaces. At first sight, I set them down, with their gilt helmets, red and gold coats, and gauntlet gloves, for officers of the Horse Guards on duty; they carry partizans, and are a sort of ushers as well as sentries, and as we passed in, some of us still keeping on our shakos and caps, they called out "*Uncovered*, gentlemen, un-*covered*."

We were now in the tapestry room, fitted with faded tapestry, crimson carpeted, as I think all the rooms were, only I had leisure to notice it here, and having a large handsome Tudor fireplace, with immense massive gilt dogs on each side of the grate. Cold as the day was there was no need of fires, and we were glad to have the windows opened at top. Large bay windows, with stone mullions and hangings above of crimson and gold, cut shield-shape, completed in these old-fashioned rooms a certain historical and regal effect, though there was no magnificence. Here the names of some six counties on printed cards were stuck up round the room, and the officers congregated together accordingly. We spent, I should say, an hour and a-half here, amusingly enough, meeting friends and taking note of the varieties of uniforms. I must say that nealy all looked well and soldier-like, and the officers were as a body a fine-looking gentlemanly set. There were some dresses that were not courtly, however serviceable, and some that were neither courtly nor intelligible. For instance, grey jackets plastered over with very broad silver lace, puffy breeches, canvas gaiters, and thick boots—Volunteer *formosus* upwards, ending in the gamekeeper. Other gaiters and thick boots also were there, without the incongruous broad silver. A Cornish artillery corps came in blue wove Jerseys, with their number, &c., lettered on their breasts. Almost all, however, came in the sort of dress that officers wear on state and festive occasions. "As full dress as you can bring," was the reply to an inquiry at the Lord Chamberlain's office the day before, and all the court bootmakers declared in chorus that shiny boots were *de rigeur*, and that they must be military boots—that is, with no components of buttons, half cloth, &c. The blue and gold gentlemen were here again, and we asked them how we were to carry our swords—hooked up, or in our left hands—and our shakos, &c., *quæstio vexata*. Were we to wear gloves? Swords might be hooked up if we liked; shakos in the right hand; gloves, none; gloves were not worn at Court.

Now and then a county was called from the further room, and we got at last up to the barrier at its door, kept by more gilt helmets, and gauntlet gloves, and our turn coming, we passed in. This and the next two rooms were at right angles in their plan, to those we had passed. We were led by a sweeping turn up the room and back again, towards the entrance, at the backward end, of a passage railed off, along one side, and met by a most polite captain, R.N., who was here doing the marshalling of counties. This morning's work practically illustrated to me the meaning of the word "courtly," the manner and address of all functionaries we came near being always most carefully, and, as in the instance of our captain R.N., sometimes most elaborately polite and attentive. It was really very pleasant. We were directed to form by counties and companies in line, in threes, and in that order we passed down the railed-off space, moving to the right, and, as said, at a right angle to the line of approach we had before followed, into another room.

Hitherto we had seen nobody but Volunteers, and the blue and gold uniforms, and gilt helmets and gauntlets; but we now came upon grandees, attending the Court, who lined the outside of our railings, and stared with apparently great interest and astonishment at the flood of Volunteer officers trooping on before them. The open-mouthed wonder of some gentlemen in scarlet and silver uniforms, whom I take to have been lords-lieutenant and people of high degree, was quite comic. Here and there a breastful of brilliant orders, or a broad jewel hung by a blue ribbon, flashed out, and recognitions passed occasionally between these courtiers and some of our body. We moved on quickly, however, our threes having now by order been turned into fours, and had short time to notice what was about us.

The next was the Throne-room; and at its entrance we were met by the Duke of ——, our lord-lieutenant, to whom our captain delivered a card, containing our names and ranks. Preceded by him, we moved on,—having been warned by an usher at the door to hook up or carry our swords, and not to trail them,—still along a railed-off space, beyond which was, I believe, a throng of fine people, of whom I took no notice; for the Queen, and nothing but the Queen, was in my mind. Her Majesty was before our eyes in half a minute.

At the foot of the throne stood a lady, bowing and smiling to each one of the line of officers, whose rank and names were read out as they passed her. I believe it was the Duke of ——'s voice that I heard reading those of our company. The Queen's demeanour was a master-piece of manner. It was that of a well-bred lady of the house receiving guests; and the wonderful part of it was, that each officer got a distinct individual recognition. It was not a sweeping general bow and gesture, but there was a graceful move and a smile, or a pleasant look, for each. The expression of face and manner seemed to show a desire—almost an anxiety—to be gracious, and to give a kind and attentive reception to each. It was not the manner of a sovereign receiving homage, but that of a thoroughly well-bred lady—I repeat it—receiving guests, and particularly anxious to show that she was glad to see them, and to miss attention to nobody.

We each bowed, and sidled off to the right, till we were out of the royal ken and well behind the corner of the crowd filling the middle of the room, and then we marched off out of the Throne-room.

I see by the papers that the Queen was attended by royal highnesses and high functionaries in number; but it is curious to me to know that I saw no one—no more than if they had not been there, though they were all plain before me—but the Queen, and just one other figure, Lord de Grey's, I believe, coming forward in a blue and gold uniform, as he introduced a Welsh officer, whose lord-lieutenant was not in attendance. Just this blue-and-gold figure for a second, but afterwards wholly and solely the Queen was what I saw. Of the Queen's dress I only noticed a general effect of light colour, with a slight dash of, I think, light blue or purple, and of shining fabrics; but of the gently-swaying bust and arms of the figure, and of the bending, white-jewelled head, and the gracious and welcoming expression of face, with a certain seriousness, and, as I have said, almost an anxiety to be polite, I have a most distinct mental photograph.

From the Throne-room we passed out into a gallery hung with portraits, and down a staircase, on which a clock showed just three o'clock. The ceremony did not end till after five. It is said upwards of 2300 officers were presented. Thickly jammed together on a landing above us we saw, as we went down, a crowd waiting for their turn. The staircase let us out into a different court-yard from the one by which we had entered the palace. State-liveried servants and flashy carriages were about; the band of one of the Guards' Regiments was playing in the next court; and in the street, in front of the palace, we found a troop of Horse Guards and their band, in state uniforms of gold-covered coats and black velvet caps, kettle-drumming and silver trumpeting. It was dirty under foot, and cold and snowy overhead, and my friend and I were glad to get away.

The Queen had received us inside the palace, and outside the Queen's Guardsman on sentry at the British Institution saluted us,—and this was the end of my St. James's Court of the 7th of March, 1860.

THE VOLUNTEER UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—You inserted in your publication of the 4th ult. the letter of a correspondent, under the signature of "A LOOKER-ON," in which there is a personal attack upon our firm, and in answer to which and to a second letter by the same correspondent in your paper of the 11th ult., we solicit at your hands equal publicity to the subjoined statement.

We are the fortunate manufacturers of the Volunteer Uniform, preferred over those of our competitors, and therefore recommended by the council of gentlemen nominated by the Secretary for War to select the best and cheapest of those submitted for their inspection and judgment. "Small causes do," as "A LOOKER-ON" truly observes, sometimes "produce great results." Our ingenuity, enterprise, and moderation having won the golden opinions of the council, their recommendation has produced so unprecedented a demand upon our industrial resources that the envy of our unsuccessful rivals might reasonably have been anticipated—but not their malice. We have not courted success by any unworthy means; with us all has been fair and above board.

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We have asked no favour. We enjoy no monopoly. If the uniform can be made as well and as economically by others, the market is open to them as to us. Our sealed garments lie for inspection at the War Office—they are not kept under lock and key—and every regiment or company is free to confer its patronage where it will. What is there in all this to justify the personal attacks of your correspondent?

But, sir, we fear we have offended beyond forgiveness in the moderation of our charges. It is notorious that previously to the decision of the inspecting council, certain firms had exacted 5*l.* and upwards for uniforms of greatly inferior quality and make, whilst for the uniform preferred and recommended by the council (comprising tunic, trowsers, cap, and accoutrements complete), we are content to receive 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, with 1*l.* 15*s.* additional for our patent coat-cloak and hood. We are also supplying a slightly modified uniform to meet the wishes of Lord Elcho and others in command of volunteer corps at the lower price (as given by us in the *Times*) of 2*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, the only difference being the substitution of a blouse tunic for the pattern garment deposited at the War Office. These, it must be admitted, are very moderate prices and can only be remunerative upon the extent of our success, which we had calculated upon, and which we have realised.

With respect to the assertion that we are the confidants of the War Office, it will suffice to state that from first to last we have had no communication whatever with that department except the transmission of the sealed uniform by our porter, under instructions from the council, in order that all competitors might have prompt and gratuitous access to the approved garments.

The statement that "Rifle Corps, who wish to adopt the Government suggestion, are compelled to employ these monopolists, who are at liberty to make their own terms," can only be met by our declaration of its untruth. We make no secret of our terms, we hold ourselves bound to those terms, and gentlemen Volunteers know that they are not compelled to employ our firm, nor will they do so unless convinced that, for quality, make, and price, it will be to their advantage.

"Looker on" writes as one who, jealous of any superiority in others, desires to participate in the pecuniary advantages achieved by their intelligence and industry. He would compel Messrs. Brown to sell their patent chains at the price of the unpatented and inferior article. He regards the law which protects the right of inventors as an injustice to the tradesman incapable of progress except in the worn-out rut of bygone times. We decline discussion of the point thus sought to be raised in the interest of dullards and pirates. But when he is pleased to denounce us as monopolists simply because we have earned and obtained honourable and optional preference over our competitors, he takes refuge in an abuse of terms which can only deceive men of shallow minds and devoid of the capacity of reflection. If there be anything in his assertions approximating to truth, all contracts by competition are monopolies and therefore objectionable, all competitive examinations undesirable, and all rewards for superior merit unjust!

We are called upon to prove that we are not monopolists by informing "A Looker-on" who were our competitors. We have no means of complying with his request. It is enough for us to know that we availed ourselves of information given in "the leading journal of Europe," and applied ourselves to the matter in hand without asking or caring to be informed against whom we should have to compete. Those "who ought to have been among the competitors" ought to have been equally awake with ourselves; and, not having been so, are now ridiculously too late in their absurd lamentations and censurably unjust in seeking by their attacks upon our firm the mental compensation, to which they can have no legitimate claim, for their own negligence or incapacity.

As to our having "specially retained the manufacturer of the cloth" recommended, we have promptly contracted with him for the supply we require—as any other firm might have done, and would have done had they deemed it a prudent commercial investment. We had confidence in ourselves, and we have not been mistaken. Hence the wailing and gnashing of teeth among our unsuccessful opponents.

The miserable joke about our being "Weedon martyrs" has no bearing upon the point at issue, unless to indicate the extreme vexation of our accuser. Professing only to be straightforward men of business, and content with the success we have achieved, we can good-humouredly invite your correspondent's recognition of the "*palmam qui meruit ferat*" principle, which has, and ever shall actuate, sir,

Your obliged servants, S. Isaac, Campbell, & Co.

The above letter having been communicated to "A Looker-on," we are enabled to close the correspondence for once and for all with his reply:—

Sir,—Messrs. Isaac and Campbell rely upon the indistinct recollection which the public must have of the contents of my two letters to you. I admire their ingenuity, and am sorry to defeat it by recapitulating the leading points of my former communications. Not as a rival of Messrs. Isaac and Campbell either in their general or in their peculiar line, but strictly as "A Looker-on," I complained that the late transactions between the War Office, Lord Elcho's committee, and Messrs. Isaac and Campbell had retarded the Volunteer movement; that the essential parts of a uniform, which from the nature of things ought to be open to the most unlimited competition, are patented, and that the patents are taken out by or assigned to Messrs. Isaac and Campbell. I also contradicted the assertion that a competition had taken place and I maintained, and still maintain, that after the appointment of the committee of which Lord Elcho was the chairman, notice ought to have been given to manufacturers and tailors to send in specimens of cloth and garments for the inspection and decision of the committee. I assert that no such notice was given, and consequently no competition could take place, unless it be that Mr. Isaac competed with Mr. Campbell, and that choice was made from several specimens of uniforms, which, in consequence of information received, were sent in by these enterprising individuals. And still further I complained that for three weeks after the labours of the committee were completed, its decision was kept a profound secret—that those who inquired at the War Office were referred to Messrs. Isaac and Campbell, from whom no information could be obtained—that this start of three weeks was given to and used by Messrs. Isaac and Campbell for the purpose of making preferential contracts with the patentee for Government cloth, and to complete other arrangements for securing a monopoly in the manufacture of the Government uniforms—and also, on their own terms, to solicit and obtain the orders of various corps, whose captains were told that the specimens submitted to them were those selected by Lord Elcho's committee, that none but the present exhibitors of the model uniform would be able to make it, and that the favour of early orders would ensure their prompt execution.

I leave you to decide whether anything in Messrs. Isaac and Campbell's letter refutes, shakes, or weakens these statements of mine. In one respect only I was mistaken. It appeared to me that Messrs. Isaac and Campbell had two prices for one article. From the information supplied by their letter, I must now conclude that there were three prices (4*l.* 4*s.*, 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, and 2*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*) for two articles.

I am certainly a most determined opponent of hole-and-corner transactions, no matter whether or not it may suit those interested to disguise them under the popular name of competitions. I am equally opposed to secret awards and other scandals, which but too vividly remind me of the Weedon affair. That Messrs. Isaac and Campbell should look upon their martyrdom as a joke strikes me as strange; but there is no disputing about tastes. A Looker-On.

THE RE-ORGANISATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—It will not have escaped your notice, or that of your many readers who belong to the Indian army, that upon Tuesday night, when Colonel Sykes, in his place in Parliament, moved for certain papers connected with the re-organisation of the Indian army, and which motion might possibly have led Ministers to declare their intentions with respect to that army, the House was counted out.

It seems doubtful whether this result arose from the weariness engendered by the previous long debate on Italian affairs, or from a dislike to hear Colonel Sykes speak, or from an impatience at being troubled about anything "Indian." Possibly all these reasons contributed to the motion dropping still-born from the gallant colonel.

Nor, indeed, was any great object likely to be attained by his motion; but it is to be regretted that the "counting out" took place, as the report of the occurrence will tend to add to the depression already felt by the officers of the Indian army, and the conviction, too common amongst them, that their interests and prospects are utterly uncared for in this country, albeit they number several thousand English gentlemen who have for the last two years and three-quarters battled against every kind of difficulty in their country's service, and have endured an utter uncertainty as to their future position without a murmur.

I say that this will be the natural impression of many of these Indian officers; but it is, I firmly believe, contrary to the fact; and I entertain a confident hope, that when Ministers bring forward any scheme for the re-organisation of the Indian army, it will be found that that army possesses a large share of the interest and sympathy of our fellow-countrymen.

That Ministers will speedily make up their minds on the subject is fervently to be hoped; for any plan that can be devised will be felt as a relief after the past protracted uncertainty and doubt.

Personally I feel sure that it is alike the interest of the State and of ourselves, that the two armies should be amalgamated. As a local army of the Crown, we must ever occupy a much lower position than the other portions of her Majesty's army, and we shall be in all respects in a more unsatisfactory condition than as the old Company's army.

Moreover any re-organisation or patching up of the local army can only be looked upon as a temporary measure. This patching up may last the time of the older officers, but what the younger and far larger body of Indian officers should desire is, that their army should be so reconstituted as to enable them to feel certain that no further change in their prospects would take place, and this would be impossible without amalgamation.

I feel well assured that amalgamation can be carried out without a shadow of injustice, and certainly in a manner hat will prove at least as advantageous to the Indian officers as any continuance of a local army.

I could bring forward many arguments in support of the view I take, but I forbear from trespassing further on your columns.

What I desire above all things to urge is a speedy settlement of the question of re-organisation, and whether the Indian army is to continue local, or to be amalgamated with the great imperial army of her Majesty. Let us at once know our fate.—I am, &c.,

An Officer of the Indian Army.

Notice has been officially given that the next examination of candidates for the appointment of assistant-surgeon in her Majesty's Indian Military Forces will be held in the India Office on Monday, July 9, 1860; and that the probable number of vacancies to be then filled up will be twenty-five.

On Thursday afternoon an explosion of an extraordinary nature, which was fortunately unattended with personal injury took place at the brass-foundry of the steam-factory department at Woolwich dockyard. It appears that the explosion was caused by the steam generated in a hollow piece of metal during the process of melting. The report was heard at a considerable distance, and about 120 squares of glass were blown out, besides other damage, but the men employed in the building escaped without injury.

Commander John Hay, R.N., has been appointed nautical examiner to the Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company.

Alderman Watson, for many years the proprietor of the *Limerick Chronicle*, died on Saturday, at Kingstown.

The Channel Fleet.—The only ships belonging to the Channel fleet which are now at Portland are the Conqueror, Centurion, Blenheim, and Greyhound. The captain of the maintop of the Conqueror was killed on Sunday last by a fall.

Obituary.

Lieut.-Colonel Crowe, K.H., formerly of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, died at Fairlee Villa, near Bideford, on the 7th instant, aged 76. This officer entered the Service, by purchase, in 1800; became lieutenant, by purchase, in 1803; and captain, by purchase, in 1805. In 1826, he accepted an unattached majority, and became lieutenant-colonel by brevet in 1837. He served in the Peninsula, from 1811 to the end of the war, including the battles of Salamanca and Orthes, and the sieges of Ciudad Roderigo, Badajos, Burgos, and Salamanca; and was severely wounded at Quatre Bras, where the Light Company of the 32nd Regiment, which he commanded, was a part of the first British forces engaged on that day. He received the medal with two clasps for the Peninsula, the medal for Waterloo, and the third class of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

On the 2nd inst., at Ballylawlin, county Longford, aged 78 years, Captain John Sankey Kelly, late Sub-Inspector of Constabulary, and formerly of the 54th Regiment, and 9 3rd Roscommon Militia. During a period of 25 years in the Army, he rendered good service, particularly during the Egyptian war, for which he received two medals; he subsequently joined the Constabulary, from which he retired, after a service of 30 years, on a pension of 180*l.* per annum; still, not content with serving his country for 55 years, he again joined the Roscommon Militia.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Bedford—March 14, at Royal Crescent, Notting Hill, the wife of Captain G. A. Bedford, R.N., of a daughter.

Cottell—March 11, at Grove Road, St. John's Wood, the lady of Captain J. W. Cottell, H.M.'s 26th Regiment, Bombay Army, of a son.

Day—March 12, at No. 6, Howley Place Villas, the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry M. S. O'Brien, Esq., the wife of Commander George Flott Day, R.N., V.C., of H.M.S. Sphynx, of a daughter.

Ditmas—March 11, at Croydon, the wife of Major Fredk. Ditmas, of a daughter.

Gamble—March 10, at 51, Queen Street, Edinburgh, the wife of Major Gamble, 4th (the King's Own) Regiment, of a son.

Glyn—March 10, at 1, Upper Eccleston Street, Belgrave Square, the wife of H. Carr Glyn, Esq., Commander R.N., of a daughter.

Jervois—March 8, at 9, Southwick Crescent, Hyde Park, the wife of Major Jervois, R.E., of a daughter.

Lawes—March 11, at 200, Sanchiehall Street, Glasgow, the wife of Captain Lawes, West York Rifles, of a daughter.

Learmonth—March 11, at No. 17, Eaton Place, Belgrave Square, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Learmonth, of Dean, of a son and heir.

Muriel—Jan. 7, at Meerut, East Indies, N.W.P., the wife of Captain George William Muriel, H.M.'s 75th Regiment, of a son.

Swan—March 13, at Seabrook, Shorncliffe, the wife of Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General F. G. Swan, of a son.

Taylor—March 10, at Kinsale, Ireland, the wife of Captain James d'Esterre Taylor, Royal Marines Light Infantry, of a son.

Wriford—March 12, at Norwich, the wife of Captain G. H. Wriford, Royal Marine Artillery, of a son.

Young—Jan. 5, at Government House, Hobart Town, Tasmania, the wife of His Excellency Sir H. E. F. Young, C.B., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Anglesey—Burnand—March 8, by the Rev. H. T. Tucker, rector of Angersleigh, Somersetshire, the Marquis of Anglesey, to Ellen Jane, daughter of George Burnand, Esq.

Elphinstone—Arthur—Jan. 19, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Ven. the Archdeacon, N. W. Elphinstone, Deputy-Commissioner in the Punjaub, second son of Captain Elphinstone, R.N., of Livonia, Devonshire, to Georgina Henrietta Elliot, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, Bart.

Williams—Dickson—Feb. 23, at All Saints', Lambeth, by the Rev. William Holmes, Thomas Williams, Esq., of H.M.'s Customs, to Jane Alexander Allson Dickson, cousin to Colonel Lothian Dickson, of H.M.'s Life Guards.

Worsley—Hutchinson—March 13, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rector, the Rev. Henry Howarth, Arthington Worsley, Esq., second son of Sir William Worsley, Bart., of Hovingham Hall, Yorkshire, to Marianne Christina Isabella, youngest daughter of Colonel the Hon. Henry Hely Hutchinson, of Weston, Northamptonshire, and Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor Square.

DEATHS.

Browne—Dec. 4, at Dunedin, New Zealand, aged 18, Peter James, eldest son of Peter Browne, Esq., of Belmont House, Ramsay, Isle of Man, late Captain 3rd Regiment (the Buffs).

Chamberlain—March 10, at Rock Ferry, Cheshire, Commander William Browne Chamberlain, Royal Navy, aged 79.

Conn—March 4, at Pimlico, Captain Henry Conn, R.N., late of Trennick, Cornwall, aged 66. Captain Conn was the only son of Captain John Conn, flag officer to Lord Nelson (and who led the Dreadnought, 98, at Trafalgar), and of Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Isaac Nelson, rector of Meldon, and nephew of the late Lieut.-General Spens.

Crowe—March 7, at Fairlee Villa, near Bideford, Lieut.-Colonel John Crowe, K.H., late of H.M.'s 32nd Regiment, aged 77, a soldier of the Peninsula and Waterloo.

Latham—March 10, at No. 3, Vicarage Terrace, Stratford, aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Latham, for many years of Greenwich and Peckham, relict of the late Chas. Latham, Esq., formerly Captain 3rd Provisional Battalion, mother of C. W. Latham, Esq., surgeon, Hackney Road.

Lloyd—Feb. 26, deeply lamented, Georgiana Caroline, the beloved wife of Captain Morgan Pryse Lloyd, of Glansevin, and eighth daughter of the late Colonel Sackville Gwynne, of Glanbrane Park, both in the county of Carmarthen, South Wales, leaving eight children to mourn the loss of a devoted mother.

Lovell—March 8, at 27, Harewood Square, Matthew Lovell, Esq., late of the H.E.I.C. Bengal Medical Establishment.

Lyall—Feb. 28, in the Nimrod, lost off St. David's Head, Captain Thos. Lyall, of that ship, formerly of Dundee, many years in the service of the Cork Steam Company, and in command of one of the Company's vessels in the Black Sea during the Russian war, much and sincerely regretted.

Lyle—March 14, at Torquay, Mary, the beloved wife of Captain John M. Lyle, 29th Regiment, daughter of Wellesley Pole Fletcher, Esq., of Dublin.

MacDermott—March 14, at the residence of his aunt, No. 3, Grove Terrace, Kentish Town, aged 26, after severe suffering, Reginald, youngest son of the late George MacDermott, Esq., Staff-Surgeon to H.M.'s Forces.

McDonald—March 8, at 1, Union Place, Aberdeen, Dr. Alexander McDonald, R.A.

Maunsell—March 12, at Thorpe Malsor, aged 74, the Hon. Caroline Eliza, wife of Colonel Maunsell, and daughter of the Hon. William Cockayne, second son of Charles, 5th Viscount Cullen, of Rushton Hall, Northamptonshire.

Murray—March 6, Vice-Admiral James Arthur Murray, aged 70.

Neale—Feb. 22, at Dawlish, Devon, Margaret Johnstoun, daughter of the late Captain Walter Young, R.N., and relict of Adam Neale, M.D., Physician to the Forces.

Otto—March 10, Colonel Richard Bayer Otto, formerly Quartermaster-General at Madras, at his residence, No. 7, Queen Street, May Fair, aged 78.

Porteous—March 12, at Crieff, Captain Alexander Porteous, late of H.M.'s 60th Regiment, aged 78.

Spring—March 10, from softening of the brain, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Spring, late 44th Regiment.

Stamer—March 5, at his seat, Beauchamp, in the county of Dublin, aged 62, Sir Lovelace Stamer, Bart., formerly Captain in the 4th or Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, eldest son of the late Sir William Stamer, Bart., of the county of Clare, and only brother of the rector of the parish of St. Saviour, Bath.

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Advertisements.

INDIA OFFICE, 12th March, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the NEXT EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES for the APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT-SURGEON in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces WILL BE HELD in this Office on MONDAY, the 9th of JULY, 1860, and that the probable number of vacancies to be then filled up will be Twenty-five (25).

W. E. BAKER, Colonel, Military Secretary.

NOTICE.—INDIA-OFFICE, E.C., March 14, 1860.—The NEXT COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, AT ADDISCOMBE, under the 34th Clause of the Act 21 and 22 Vict. cap. 106, will be held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on the 16th of May, 1860, and following days.

The number of appointments to be competed for is sixty.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF GENTLEMEN CADETS TO THE ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE AT ADDISCOMBE.

N.B.—All candidates for commission in Her Majesty's Indian Artillery and Engineers are required to go through a course of instruction at the Royal Indian Military College at Addiscombe.

I. Competitive examinations for admission will be held twice a year, in May and November. They are conducted by examiners appointed for the purpose, in the presence and under the superintendence of the Council of Military Education.

II. The candidates must be between 17 and 19 years of age.

III. The admissions will be determined by the result of a competitive examination, the subjects of which will be as follows, viz.:

		Marks.	
1. Mathematics.	Pure	2,000	
	Mixed — *i. e.*, Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics	1,500	3,500
2. English.	Language, Literature, and Composition	1,000	
	History and Geography of England and its dependencies	1,000	2,000
3. Classics. Greek Latin	Language & Literature	1,000	
	Geography and History of Ancient Rome ...	500	
	Language & Literature	1,000	
	Geography and History of Ancient Greece ...	500	3,000
4. French Language and Literature ... The examination in French and Hindustani will be both written and *viva voce*.			1,000
5. Hindustani Language		1,000	
History of India		1,000	2,000
6. Experiemental Sciences, *i.e.*, Chemistry, Heat, Electricity, including Magnetism			1,000
7. Natural Sciences, *i. e.*, Mineralogy and Geology			1,000
8. Drawing.	Elementary Geometrical Drawing (including the use of drawing instruments)	500	
	Machinery, Architectural, Topographical, * Landscape, or Figure Drawing	500	1,000
9. The use of Astronomical and Surveying Instruments			750

IV. No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than five subjects, of which one must be mathematics, and no one who does not obtain at least 1000 marks in mathematics, of which 700 at least must be in pure mathematics, will be eligible for an appointment.*

From the other subjects of examination, each candidate may select any, not exceeding four in number, in which he desires to be examined; but no one will be allowed to count the marks gained in any such subject, unless those marks shall at least amount to one-sixth of the total number of marks allotted to that subject, or section of a subject.

In English and Hindustani it will be understood that by gaining one-sixth of the marks allotted to language, literature, and composition, a candidate will be entitled to count in the first section of the subject; and, in like manner, by obtaining one-sixth of the marks allotted to history and geography he will be entitled to count in the second; but no amount of marks gained in one section will entitle him to count those gained in the other if below the prescribed minimum.

In Classics, the same rule applies as regards counting on one or other of its two sections (Latin and Greek), as has been explained in reference to the two sections of English; but, in addition, it must be further stated, that, unless one-sixth of the 1000 marks allotted to the Latin language and literature has been gained, a candidate will not be allowed to count the marks gained in Latin history and geography, even though above the required minimum of one-sixth of the 500 marks allotted to them: and similarly as regards the Greek langunge and literature, and the Greek history and geography.

In drawing also the same rule applies as regards counting as has been already explained in reference to the two sections of English.

In either French or Hindustani, every candidate will be required to obtain at least 100 marks for qualification in the language section, the marks to be gained on translation only, and in geometrical drawing at least 50 marks, whether he takes them up as subjects in which he desires to compete or not.

V. No candidate will be considered qualified unless he attains an aggregate of 2500 marks at least.

The following papers will be required to be transmitted by each candidate to the Under Secretary of State for India, one month previous to the date fixed for each examination:

1. An application for permission to compete.
2. An extract from the register of his baptism, or, in default of that, a certificate of age verified by affidavit.
3. A certificate of good moral character, signed by the clergyman of the parish to which he belongs, and by the tutor or head of the school or college at which he has received his education, for at least two years, or such other proof of good moral character as will be satisfactory to the Secretary of State for India.
4. A statement of subjects of examination, in which (in addltion to mathematics) he may desire to be examined.

VI. No person who has been dismissed or obliged to retire from the Army or Navy, the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, or from any other public institution, will be appointed to the College.

VII. Gentlemen who may be attending the junior division of the College at Addiscombe will be required to submit only the first and fourth of the papers above specified.

The candidates will be inspected by military surgeons on the first day of the examination, that it may be ascertained that they are free from any bodily defects or ailments calculated to interfere with the performance of military duties.

Extreme short sight, or any serious defect of vision, is regarded as a disqualification.

VIII. The period of study at the College will be one year and a half, at the expiration of which the cadets will be publicly examined and posted to the Engineers or Artillery, in the order of their merit, as declared by the public examiners, and according to the wants of the Service.

IX. The parents or guardians of the gentleman cadet are required to pay 50*l.* per term in advance, towards defraying the expense of his board, lodging, and education; also an entrance subscription of 2*l.* 2*s.* to the public library.

They are also required to pay the cost of his uniform clothing, averaging 15*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per annum, and of the books required for his use; also pocket-money at the authorised rates, viz., 2*s.* 6*d.* a week, with 1*s.* additional to censors, and 2*s.* 6*d.* additional to sub-officers.

X. Every candidate must deliver the names and addresses of two persons residing in London, or its vicinity, who engage to receive him on application to that effect by the Lieutenant-Governor of the College.

XI. A cadet is chargeable with the full payment for a half-year, however short a portion of it he may be in actual residence.

A cadet resigning or being dismissed during a term cannot lay claim to a return of a portion of the payment.

Cadets are chargeable for loss, damage, and destruction of books and other property.

No portion of their pocket-money may be paid in advance to the cadets.

No person belonging to the College may take charge of money for the private use of the cadets.

XII. Previous to the cadet's admission into the College, his parents or friends are required to furnish him with the following articles, viz.:

Twelve shirts, including three night-shirts.
Twelve pairs of stockings.
Six towels.
Eight pocket-handkerchiefs.
Two pairs of strong half-boots.
Two combs and a brush.
A tooth-brush.
A bible and prayer-book.
One pair of white trowsers.
A flannel jacket and pair of flannel trowsers to be worn when playing at football or cricket.

Case of mathematical instruments and box of scales of an approved pattern. To be seen at Messrs. Troughton & Simms, 138, Fleet Street; and at Mr. Elliot's, 56, Strand.

[To be repaired, or, if necessary, renewed by the parents or friends in the vacation.]

Each article of dress must be marked with the owner's name in full.

XIII. Engineer cadets will go through a further course of training at Chatham for one year as commissioned officers on full pay. Artillery cadets will undergo a professional training at Woolwich for six months as commissioned officers on full pay.

XIV. A cadet of the Senior Department, who, after a residence of one year and a half at the College, shall be reported by the Public Examiners to be not qualified for a commission in the Engineers or Artillery, in mathematics, fortification, civil and military drawing, surveying, and Hindustani, will forfeit his appointment. Also in case of misconduct a cadet will be liable to dismissal on the judgment of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

XV. Cadets of the Senior Department will be allowed to count as service for full-pay pension the time which they may have spent under official instruction at Chatham or Woolwich—but will not be allowed to count as service any part of the time spent in the College at Addiscombe. Their commissions as lieutenants will bear the date of their last public examination.

XVI. Young officers appointed to the Artillery or Engineers will be required to proceed en route to India within three months of the completion, by them, of the prescribed course of professional instruction at Chatham or Woolwich.

Note.—The Secretary of State for India in Council has determined to allow the sum of 100*l.* to each cadet who may obtain a commission in the Engineers or Artillery after a residence of three terms at the Addiscombe College, in aid of the expenses of his education and residence at that institution.

W. E. BAKER, Colonel, Military Secretary.

India Office, March 14, 1860.

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* N.B.—The examination in arithmetic, algebra, plane geometry, logarithms, and plane trigonometry will be close and searching.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE ADMIRAL LORD LYONS.

A MEETING of the Subscribers and Friends of the late Admiral will take place at BRIDGEWATER HOUSE on SATURDAY, MARCH 24th, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of inspecting a Model of the Monument proposed to be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, and of hearing a statement of the condition of the Fund.

F. EGERTON, Hon. Sec.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., viâ EGYPT. The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Bombay, Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Kangaroo Island (for Adelaide), Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 12th of every month.—For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; or Oriental Place, Southampton.

PORTUGAL AND BRAZIL FROM MILFORD HAVEN.—The powerful STEAM SHIPS of the Anglo-Luso Brazilian Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company sail on the 24th of every month, from the South Wales Railway Terminus, New Milford, with Her Majesty's mails, cargo, passengers, and specie, calling to load and discharge at Lisbon, Madeira, Cape de Verds, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro. The BRAZIL, Commander R. EUSTICE, 2242 tons, 600 horse power, will SAIL on the 24th MARCH. For rates of freight and passage apply to Messrs. FORD & JACKSON, Milford Haven; or to JOHN W. WILSON, 40, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

MONEY.—A Gentleman is desirous of INVESTING a FEW THOUSAND POUNDS in the PURCHASE of, or ADVANCING (in sums of 150*l.* and upwards) upon REVERSIONARY PROPERTY (freehold or funded), or will Lend it, or long- or short periods, upon the personal security of responsible parties, heirs to entailed estates, &c.—Address, in the first instance by letter, to M. A., care of Messrs. HALTON, Tailors, 4, Princes Street, Hanover Square, W.

SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY.—The Committee earnestly APPEAL to the Public for help to meet the incessant demands. 10,354 Shipwrecked men, widows, and orphans were relieved last year.

HENRY HOPE, Admiral, Chairman.

FRANCIS MAUDE, Capt. R.N., Deputy Chairman.

BANKERS—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, & Co., Birchin Lane, City, E.C.

FRANCIS LEAN, R.N., Secretary.

Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, S.E.,
March 17, 1860.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

PATRON—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

VICE PATRONS.

H.R.H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, K.G., Commander-in-His Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY. [Chief.

PRESIDENT—The Earl of SHAFTESBURY.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE—WM. ANGERSTEIN, Esq., M.P.

The Central Association appeals to the Public for a continuance of that support so generously accorded to it in times past.

War, with its exigencies, has by no means ceased, for at this moment there are more than 100 applicants for help, whose husbands, now serving in India or China, have been absent from them during periods varying from two months to three years, without, in many cases, sending any money home for their support.

And even were there no such claims on the Association, a wide sphere of usefulness would still lie before it in time of Peace, and it earnestly hopes to be able to continue its efforts to carry out those more extended objects which it was originally designed to effect, viz.: the permanent improvement of a numerous and too long neglected class.

By God's blessing the Association has alleviated many a bitter pang, and not its least effort to afford relief to the objects of its solicitude was the recent contribution of upwards of 1300*l.* towards the outfit of a large number of soldiers' wives with their families, in conjunction with Her Majesty's Quartermaster-General and the Emigration Commissioners, on their embarkation to join their husbands and fathers in India.

But the chief object of its operations is now directed to the maintenance of local branches at such places as Woolwich, Chatham, Parkhurst, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Dublin, Winchester, Ballincolig, and other large garrison and seaport towns, where efforts are being, or will be, made to keep up lying-in hospitals, cheap lodgings, children's nurseries, and work societies affording remuneration and elevating employment.

For this benevolent purpose, subscriptions and donations, however small, are earnestly requested, and will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, the Hon. A. KINNAIRD, M.P., at Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, & Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or by the Secretary, Captain S. F. JACSON, at the office, 7, Whitehall, S.W.

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Deposit, 10*s.* per Share on Application, and 10*s.* on Allotment.

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G. Sheward, Esq., Director of the Sambre and Meuse Railway, Randolph Road, Maida Vale.

(With power to add to their number.)

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The National Provincial Bank of England, Folkestone.

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Richard Hart, Esq., Folkestone.

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ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR.

Joseph Messenger, Esq., Spring Gardens, S.W., and Folkestone.

MANAGER OF THE HOTEL.—Mr. G. Giovannini.

SECRETARY—R. T. Alison, Esq.

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From careful calculations made, the profits are estimated from 18 to 20 per cent., and the shareholders will have the benefit of the forthcoming season, as the proposed alterations, extensions, and improvements will be carried out without interfering with the present establishment.

FOLKESTONE WEST CLIFF HOTEL COMPANY.

NO further APPLICATIONS for SHARES will be received after TUESDAY, the 20th inst., from residents in London, and WEDNESDAY, the 21st, from the country. After which the allotment will immediately take place. By order, R. T. ALISON, Secretary.

13th March, 1860.

Applications for Shares (not later than the 20th inst.), with a deposit of 10*s.* per share, to be addressed to the Secretary, 20, Walbrook, E.C.; or to the Brokers, 29, Threadneedle Street, E.C., where detailed Prospectuses can also be obtained

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ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, WHITEHALL YARD, S.W.

LECTURE AND EVENING MEETING.

Monday Evening, March 19th, at half-past Eight o'clock (Mr. E. Loysel, Associate Inst. C.E.)—Loysel's process for making Tea and Coffee in large quantities for Troops.

(Captain J. Grant, late R.A.)—Grant's new Cooking Apparatus, as introduced into the Army.

Friday, March 23rd, at Three o'clock, Colonel the Hon. James Lindsay, M.P., will read a Paper, drawn up by an Officer of high rank in the Service, On a Scheme for the Organisation, Recruiting, and Instruction of the Army.

By order of the Council,
B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

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Funds Invested	£847,000
Annual Income	116,000
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No extra premium is charged for service in any Volunteer Corps within the United Kingdom during peace or war. B. HALL TODD, Secretary and Actuary.

BONUS DIVISION.

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AGE at Date of Policy.	Original Sum Insured.	Original Annual Premium.	Complete Years in force.	Bonus applied— By Addition to Policy.	Bonus applied— By payment in CASH.
25 Yrs.	£1000	£21 9 2	6 Years.	£72	£27 17
35 ,,	1000	28 2 6	6 ,,	72	32 15
40 ,,	1000	32 15 0	6 ,,	72	35 7
50 ,,	1000	45 12 6	6 ,,	72	42 9

(*Policies of One to Five complete Years Participate in proportion.*)

The above Profits are equivalent—if added to the Policy—to a Reversionary Sum at death equal to One Pound Four Shillings per Cent. per Annum on the Sum Insured for each of the completed years of the Policy:—Or, If taken as an Immediate Cash Payment, is, at most ages, considerably more than One Year's Premium.

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AND

ARMY GAZETTE NAVY

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A VERY interesting discusssion on the adaptation of metals to the construction of artillery, has been carried on at several successive weekly meetings of the Institution of Civil Engineers.* It could not fail to lead to the consideration of the systems of form and manufacture applied by different eminent inventors in their several propositions for the new rifled cannon.

Both Sir William Armstrong and Mr. Whitworth, the two great rivals now in the field, produced at different meetings a full-sized 12-pounder of their respective constructions, and each fully explained the good properties in them to which they laid claim.

The following points, however, suggested themselves to us during the discussion as being worthy of further explanation.

The very basis of the subject under discussion, namely, the nature of the force arising from the explosion of gunpowder, did not seem to be quite understood.

The reasonings on it were founded upon a fallacy, as regards artillery, in considering that the gun has only to resist the pressure of the volume of gas into which the solid substance of the gunpowder is expanded, laid down with much precision at so many pounds per square inch; whereas, by the rapidity of the action, there is a violent blow, as it were, to be provided for in addition. The force of this blow will hardly admit of calculation, but adds greatly to the pressure.

An illustration of this effect may perhaps be given in certain trials on the power of a spiral spring for buffers for railway carriages; these springs were found to possess great tenacity in drawing or resisting the gradual pressure of enormous loads, but when there was a desire to show that they might act beneficially in some cases of collision, and a locomotive was run upon a train of carriages at rest, although at a rate of only two or three miles an hour, they broke at once at the impulse.

Such is the shock, then, which the gun has to sustain, in addition to the pressure caused by the expansion.

There is another force also brought to bear on the gun, which has not entered into the calculations, and that is the great heat which is suddenly generated.

The very rapid expansion of the inflamed gas has a great tendency to disintegrate any fibrous material, and penetrates into the most minute interstices of the metal, and if it finds an outlet to the air through a small passage, it acts like a blowpipe. In this way the vents of the cast-iron heavy guns at the sieges in the Peninsula, after quick firing of hundreds of rounds, were enlarged from the size of a small quill to rugged openings that would admit two or three fingers.

It is these effects that have caused disappointment to many of the older inventors of guns, who had only taken the simple pressure into calculation.

The next matter on which discussion arose was the best material and principle of manufacture.

Here we have the old cast-iron and the brass, hoops applied hot or cold, twisted bars, envelope of coils of wire, the homogeneous metal, steel, &c.

Some gentlemen have declared that they have not lost all faith in cast-iron; but, as we think, with little reason.

The very great weight that must necessarily be given to cast-iron guns is a most serious disadvantage; but the main objection to them is in the uncertainty of their strength—some sustaining a very large amount of firing, while others yield at very much less. These guns are received from the founder, all manufactured of the same metal and with the same precautions, and all looking equally beautiful; and yet, on proof, many burst.

One gentleman, an officer of experience, quoted cases of the vast number of rounds which two or three individual guns had sustained; but they must be held as excedtions and not as establishing a rule.

After the experience of launching the Great Eastern we think that few engineers, where extraordinary efforts were required, would now trust to cast-iron for hydraulic presses.

The principal plea for the employment of cast-iron is that of turning to account the large stock in hand by rifling them; but even that plea is insufficient when the consequence will be a decidedly inferior article. And then it must be remembered that the shot and shells, which are by far the largest item in hand, will not form a part of the compromise, but will be entirely obsolete and only of the value of so much crude metal.

Brass guns are much more costly; but as they could be made much lighter, they were adopted for service in the field for the greater facility of transport; they did admirably for field pieces, that is, up to the 12-pounder, but failed for heavier guns.

Brass guns, however, were used till very modern times for battering-trains, in consideration of their lightness for drawing over difficult countries, or, at all events, when means of transport were always a very serious difficulty with an army; and although the system of firing them not oftener than five or six times per hour was laid down in books, the reason had been so far lost sight of that, during experiments tried at some French fortress on other objects, shortly before the Revolution, some heavy brass guns were fired rapidly, and gave way. The contractors who furnished them were brought to account, but were exonerated on proving the perfection of their metal and mode of manufacture.

This gave rise to distinct trials and investigations, when the truth was again discovered; but the Revolution then breaking out, and throwing everything into confusion, no decision was arrived at, and the result was not generally promulgated or known.

In 1811, for the first siege of Badajos, we procured a battering train from the neighbouring Portuguese fortress of Elvas, the guns being of brass, 18 or 24-pounders. Time was very limited, batteries for breaching hastily constructed, and the firing rapid and continued: the guns very generally failed, not by bursting, but by bending, the bores no longer remaining straight. The failure was attributed to the imperfection of Portuguese manufacture, whereas it was due to the properties of the metal, which will not stand the amount of heat generated by the continued explosions of such large charges.

At our subsequent sieges, we used cast-iron guns, not so much even then from being fully aware of the weakness of the brass, as because they could be more readily obtained, and were so much cheaper; the consequence, however, was rather striking, for the iron guns bore the most continuous firing, and most of them remained serviceable for the period of a siege; and this was one leading element in enabling the operations to be carried through so rapidly that, in an intercepted letter from Marmont (himself an artillery officer), he professed not to be able to understand how the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo could have been brought to a conclusion so early.

The reduced charges of rifled guns, and the breech loading, will greatly reduce the heating of the gun, but will probably not entirely get rid of the evil; and, as the other metals, and modes of manufacturing guns will, without being more costly, possess qualities superior to those of the brass, and will certainly remove the defect, we may consider the days of brass guns to be numbered. With regard to the other metals and modes of giving them strength, they are of such novel introduction that we can scarcely reason much at present on their comparative merits.

So far as the trials have yet gone, they all seem to be capable of being made of great lightness, and of a tenacity to withstand a great amount of firing; though more proof might be desirable with the heaviest calibres in this last item.

Other qualities, however, have still to be investigated.

The principal systems of rifling are the oval, the polygonal, and the grooved; the two former may be called smooth bores, may have their missiles of one hard metal, and may be made to load from the muzzle as well as the breech; the grooved requires a missile coated with lead or other yielding material, and must be loaded at the breech.

All of them have given great results in length of range, low angles of elevation, and precision of fire; some with greater perfection than others,—a matter of much value certainly. But other properties, such as durability, simplicity, and cost, must also be compared; for, putting an extreme case, that where all gave great results, and the one that produced the best effect in shooting, was far inferior in the other properties, it would reasonably be rejected on that account; therefore, the shooting qualities, the only ones as yet thoroughly tested, or even much inquired into, are not conclusive.

By durability is not meant alone the power of withstanding the effect of any amount of being fired, but ordinary wear and tear, also that of atmosphere by exposure for lengthened periods, and degrees of rough usage; to all which under every reasonable precaution they must be liable.

By simplicity is meant a form and mode of construction and manufacture, that can be ensured at all times in equal perfection and in large quantities; for it is not sufficient to show effects that can be only produced by a beautiful and elaborate effort of art, not capable of being indefinitely multiplied, with rapidity, and to the same perfection.

Relative simplicity is also to be considered in the several parts of which the piece may be composed, and in what is required in its service.

Cost, to a certain degree, is of the least consequence.

There is scarcely any extent of outlay to procure superior perfection in warlike implements that is not only justifiable, but thoroughly economical, in the indirect bearings which they may have on success in war, and perhaps with smaller means; and the greater expense absolutely necessary to attain this perfection we may suppose should be in favour of our country, which can best afford it, and which, by its foreign possessions, and many holds of minor importance, is best able to turn to account obsolete articles during a period of transition.

But, cost is of importance when not absolutely necessary to obtain an adequate amount of benefit. Thus, if there be only very moderate advantages in one system over another that can be procured at far less cost, then the expense will form a very influential item in the comparison.

In estimating the relative value of different systems, these properties of durability, simplicity of construction and use, and of cost, will be subjects for consideration with regard to the shot and shells, equally or even more so than as regards the gun; for they are required by hundreds of thousands, and ought to be such as will be always rough and ready, and efficient; and here, there is an inconvenience that pervades them all, which is the superior care that will now be required for them.

The old spherical shot and empty shells could be manufactured almost anywhere; they were knocked about in all directions, and with a little paint now and then remained for years piled in the open air. The new must be treated differently; they are of a more refined manufacture and must be housed, and perhaps require more or less even additional precautions to preserve them in an efficient state; and in this will be another element of relative value.

Artillery officers, from practice and experience,

* Amongst the engineers and others who took part in the discussion were Mr. Bidder, the President, Sir W. Armstrong, Mr. Whitworth, Sir John Burgoyne, Colonel Eardley Wilmot, Captain Boxer, Mr. Abel, Captain Moorsom, Mr. Longridge, Sir Charles Fox, Captain Blakeley, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Lancaster, Mr. Bashleigh Britten, Mr. Hadden, and others.

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attach great consequence to the utmost degree of strength and simplicity in all the appendages and apparatus for working the guns; they find loose or separate parts objectionable, and require the adjuncts and appurtenances to be of as much solidity and as little in projections liable to accidents, as possible.

In most of the new guns, to produce the most striking effects in competitive or other trials, a refined system of sights and elevating and tangent screws have been applied, that at once give an appearance of liability to be disturbed; this might prove very objectionable unless they be so contrived that if accidents should occur to them the piece would be still quite serviceable, and still be capable of being used with great precision, although not quite to the utmost perfection attainable with them; and for this reason it will be of great importance to prepare the gun for the best service possible independent of them.

There is much contention on the part of the advocates for each gun as to priority of invention, the assumed borrowing from one another, &c.; it is to be hoped that some satisfactory arrangements may be made, to enable the final system for adoption to partake of whatever may be preferable in each, so as to make up as perfect a whole as possible.

As regards the effect of the rifled guns in actual warfare, it is evident that, combined with the improved rifle musket, it will require many changes in the principles hitherto practised.

We can as yet have but vague ideas on the subject. Much will have to be established by actual practice in war; few are competent yet to reason deeply upon it. Still, we cannot be too early in considering it in all its several bearings.

Among the first impressions that strike us will be, that masses of troops cannot be exposed to open view at rest, or in deliberate movements, as they have hitherto been.

In contemplating the terrific effect of these guns, we complacently adopt a kind of impression of a calm unobstructed service by them on a quiescent enemy; whereas, the result will no doubt be in action that, to reduce its destructive fire, artillery will hereafter act against artillery more than has hitherto been permitted, more ammunition will be expended; and that which shall carry the greatest number of rounds per gun will have a great advantage. But the influence of even the new artillery will be greatly reduced by the power of the rifle musketry against it.

We do not expect that its effects on attack and defence of fortifications for their absolute reduction will be so great as first impressions would lead to believe. For all cannonading that can be effective at considerable distances, and where near approach is not attainable, it will be very valuable; but all good works are so covered, that to force them it is absolutely necessary to close with them, and in close action no advantage is gained by the new weapon.

In enfilade and ricochet their capabilities have yet to be proved.

To vertical fire also (an important item in sieges) no attention has yet been turned, though no doubt a valuable system for it will soon be established.

In contests between shore batteries and shipping, these guns will be very essentially in favour of the former, from their great power and precision. They will also afford a perfectly new facility for cannonading from very long distances any great open space that may be exposed to view, though perhaps perfectly protected against close approach. Thus, arsenals and other valuable establishments may be ruined from distances never hitherto contemplated as possible; and to prevent which will require an enormous development of defences.

One consequence that will surely arise from the introduction of the rifled guns, though at present resisted, will be the substitution of much lighter pieces for the great mass of the field artillery with an army.

The field pieces were formerly chiefly 6-pounders, and were gradually augmented to 9 and 12-pounders, not on account of the weight of shot hitting a heavier blow, which against troops would be worth nothing; but to obtain superior ranges, low angles of elevation, and general precision of fire,—all of which are now as good with the 3 as the 12-pounder; while the weight of the piece, and what is of much more importance, of the ammunition, is so much less, that two horses will transport as many guns and rounds of ammunition in the one case as would require from 4 to 8 in the other.

The only objections stated are in size of shell, and effect in hitting guns or carriages; and these would be more than compensated by the greater numbers fired.

Mr. W. Gamble has been appointed, by competitive examination, to a clerkship in the gun-factory department at Woolwich Arsenal.

THE ARMY.

2nd Life Guards. There are now but two cornets on the strength of this regiment instead of eight. For more than a year no candidate has appeared to supply the vacancies.

2nd Dragoon Guards. Captain Horne, Lieut. Betty, and Cornet Weir have arrived in India to join head-quarters of the regiment.

6th Dragoon Guards. Surgeon Baxter is about to exchange with Surgeon Turnbull, 12th Lancers.

6th Dragoons. The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. Hon. W. O. B. Annesley, published in G.O. dated Simla, Aug. 3, 1859, is, under instructions from the Horse Guards, cancelled.

8th Hussars. Paymaster Duberly is on leave to Mount Aboo to July 15. Captain Webster is acting as paymaster in his absence.

12th Lancers. Colonel Fyler has arrived home by the overland route preceding the regiment. Surgeon Turnbull is about to exchange into the Carabineers.

14th Light Dragoons. The Commander-in-Chief has issued the following farewell address to H.M.'s 14th Dragoons, on leaving India for England:—"Her Majesty's 14th (the King's Own) Light Dragoons will embark for England by detachments on the 11th and 13th February, and the Commander-in-Chief, while congratulating the regiment on its return home, after a long tour of duty in India, desires to record the highly honourable and gallant service rendered by this distinguished corps since its return to this presidency from Bengal. The breaking out of the war with Persia altered the destination of the regiment from England to that country; on its return from that campaign, the regiment landed in Bombay, and was hastily despatched on field service to aid in the suppression of mutiny and rebellion in Central India. The distinguished and gallant conduct of the regiment in that brilliant but arduous campaign are matters of history, and won for it the frequent and well-deserved praise and applause of their distinguished Commanders, Colonel Sir Charles Stuart, and Major-General Sir Hugh Rose. Her Majesty has been pleased to acknowledge the brilliant service of this regiment by the distinction and promotions bestowed upon the officers whose noble leading has been so frequently noticed in the public despatches. In saying farewell to all, the Commander-in-Chief wishes the regiment a speedy and prosperous voyage home, and a happy meeting with long absent friends."

15th Hussars. A strong troop which had been detached to Castlebar has rejoined head-quarters in Dublin.

Royal Artillery. Lieutenant Stoney has been ordered home from India, and to report himself at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Assistant-Surgeon F. H. Forshall, has leave to England from India.

Royal Engineers.—The recruiting in anticipation of the augmentation of the corps, which will take effect from the 1st of April, is proceeding briskly, and a number of intelligent young men, most of them good mechanics and handicraftsmen, have lately arrived at head-quarters, Chatham, to join the detachments.

Colonel Hadden, R.E., has succeeded Colonel Wulff, R.E., as commanding officer of Royal Engineers in the eastern district.

Lieutenant C. H. C. Halkett and Lieutenant F. G. Oldham, R. E., have left the Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham, and proceeded to Sheerness, where they are to be stationed.

Grenadier Guards. A large and very elaborate silver and ebony clock has just been completed by Mr. Hancock for the Earl of Sefton, for presentation to the officers of the 3rd battalion of Grenadier Guards, on his lordship's retirement from the regiment. The whole design of the clock is rich, though simple, its shape and outline very bold, and the general effect both handsome and in good taste. At the base of the pedestal on which the clock is raised are four statuettes, representing the non-commissioned officers who most distinguished themselves during the arduous service of the 3rd battalion in the Crimea. Over the clock are winged Victories, in silver, supporting wreaths; a large military trophy, of groups of flags and weapons, elaborately chased, surmounting all. The contrast between the frosted silver and the ebony is, of course, very marked, the metal being thrown up in strong relief, which sets off admirably the bold, yet easy military attitudes of the four statuettes we have mentioned, all of which are executed with considerable skill and truth to nature. Both the design and the way in which it has been carried out reflect high credit on Mr. Hancock's establishment. The clock has now been sent to Dublin, where the 3rd battalion are quartered, and where Lord Sefton will arrive to present it to the officers of the mess in the course of the ensuing week.

4th Regiment. Captain J. Constable and Lieutenant R. C. Durrant have been posted to 1st battalion. The details of this regiment, consisting of Ensigns W. Freeman, R. Bayly, and G. Sweny, and Assistant-Surgeon P. Kearny, in medical charge, and 267 rank and file, under the command of Captain T. P. B. Forster, were to proceed to Vaux Tomb, at the mouth of the Taptee, in the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Norna, on the 25th of February. The right wing, consisting of Captains F. Sheppard, C. P. Stokes, J. Howley, and J. Constable; Lieutenants C. E. Breton, F. Burridge, C. R. Hammond, C. E. Billing, and C. R. Durrant, and Assistant-Surgeon J. Aikin in medical charge, and 350 rank and file, under the command of Major F. Martin, were to embark from thence on board the Norna, and proceed to Aden. The steamer Pleiad left on the 24th for the mouth of the Taptee, to embark the wing on board the Norna. Captain Madden has arrived home from India in charge of sick detachments of various regiments.

7th Regiment. Lieutenant W. J Frampton is appointed to 1st battalion, and Captain H. Plummer to 2nd battalion.

8th Regiment. Captain W. F. Metge is posted to 1st battalion.

9th Fusiliers. Colonel Poulett Somersett, M.P., has arrived in England from Gibraltar to attend his parliamentary duties.

11th. Regiment. The 1st battalion will move from Aldershot to Portsmouth on Tuesday, relieving the 1st battalion Rifle Brigade.

20th Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel G. Bennett, Captain G. B. Duffin, and Lieutenant C. Enys, are posted to 1st battalion; Major W. D. S. Dickins, and Captain A. R. Warren, to 2nd battalion.

23rd Regiment. Captain C. F. Gregorie is ordered to join the 2nd battalion.

31st Regiment. The following officers and details of H.M.'s 31st Foot have proceeded by the following vessels to China, from Bombay:—Per H.M.'s steamer Assaye: Captain Mitchell, Captain McGregor, Lieutenant G. Gardiner, and Assistant-Surgeon C. Giraud, in medical charge, and 260 men, under the command of Major C. Swaffield. Per transport ship Earl of Clare: Captain S. Christian, Captain J. Harcourt, Lieutenant G. Hamilton, Lieutenant A. Jebb, Ensign A. Dangell, Ensign J. Wood, and Assistant-Surgeon W. Grant, in medical charge, and 340 men under the command of Major Eager. Per H.M.'s steamer Victoria: Captain T. E. Sweetenham, Lieutenant C. McIntyre, Ensign R. Huxham, Ensign F. Buller, Ensign A. Gow, and Assistant-Surgeon B. Giraud, in medical charge, and 226 men, under the command of Captain W. F. Macbean. Per transport ship Athlete: Captain G. Baldwin, Lieutenant F. Cassidy, Lieutenant R. F. Gould, Ensign W. Tibbitts, Ensign A. Mayward, Lieutenant and Adjutant W. H. James, Quartermaster C. Kettyles, Surgeon Watkinson, in medical charge, and 350 men, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel F. Spence.

34th Regiment. Lieutenant Cochrane has been appointed (temporarily) Aide-de-Camp to Sir John Inglis.

37th Regiment. Lieutenant Hawkes has been appointed Adjutant.

42nd Regiment. Assistant-Surgeon W. A. Mackinnon has obtained leave to England, under new rules, on m.c.

46th Regiment was under orders for Jullundur, according to the last intelligence from India.

Royal Marine Light Infantry. A general parade took place, on Thursday, at Woolwich, when Colonel Stransham presented to Acting Sergeant-Major Woon, late of the 1st battalion, serving in China, a silver medal, awarded to him by the Lords of the Admiralty for "meritorious conduct, especially for his gallant behaviour while serving in China." Sergeant-Major Woon has likewise been granted an annuity of 10*l*. This non-commissioned officer succeeded in saving the life of one of his officers, as also of a drummer-boy, about 14 years of age, during the assault upon the Chinese battery in the Peiho. Colour-Sergeant Francis, wounded in the foot under the Chinese forts, was presented at the same time, by Colonel Stransham, with a medal, awarded by their Lordships for long service and good conduct, which carries with it a gratuity of 15*l*. Several privates, invalids recently joined from China, for survey, on account of wounds, then present, were in succession promoted, in the presence of the battalion, to the rank of corporal; one corporal was made a sergeant, and the distinction of the colours was conferred on Sergeant Donnell, who had received three wounds.

The whole of the officers belonging to the Chatham division of Royal Marine Light Infantry, with the exception of those on service, are ordered to join head-quarters, the system of summer field-days having been ordered to commence to-morrow morning, and will be continued every Tuesday and Thursday. The marching of the battalion into the country for exercise has been discontinued.

52nd Light Infantry. Captain Bourchier has arrived in India from the depôt to join head-quarters.

53rd Regiment received orders on February 6th to hold itself in readiness to embark for England. The regiment was expected to leave about a month hence.

57th Regiment. Lieutenant Tragett is on his passage home from Bombay *vid* the Cape.

60th Royal Rifles. A letter from the head-quarters of the 1st battalion, Fort William, February 11, states that the battalion has received orders to proceed forthwith to embark for England. The 1st battalion, previous to embarking, will give volunteers to the 2nd battalion, which is to proceed to China; the 1st battalion has been in Bengal 15 years. Lieut.-Colonel Pretyman, of the 4th battalion, who would be placed on half-pay by the return home of the 1st battalion, has been appointed to the command of the Walmer Depôt Battalion, in place of Colonel Whitmore. Sir John Jones is transferred from the 1st to the 4th battalion. Captain Bowles and Lieutenant Heathcote have resigned the Indian staff appointment, in order to accompany their battalion (the 2nd), ordered on service to China.

74th Highlanders. Lieutenant R. F. Martin has arrived in England in command of sick detachments of various regiments in the Madras Presidency.

79th Foot. Lieutenant H. De Carteret, has leave home from India.

81st Foot. Assistant-Surgeon J. W. Mullan, has leave home.

83rd Regiment. Captain Meurant and Lieutenant Onslow have arrived home from India.

93rd Foot. Captain C. H. Levinge has obtained leave to Deyrah, from Jan. 14 to Oct. 14, medical certificate.

94th Regiment. Lieutenant Butler is appointed Fort Adjutant at Attock.

95th Regiment. Lieutenant Cubitt is on his way to England *vid* the Cape.

98th Regiment. Lieutenant C. H. Griffin has been appointed to the Station Staff at Raneegunge. Lieutenants S. H. Heywood and G. W. Smith are on sick leave to England.

Rifle Brigade. The 1st battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Lord A. Russell, will move on Tuesday from Portsmouth to Aldershot.

Cape Mounted Rifles. Orders have been received at Chatham from the War-Office for 140 non-commissioned officers and men of the Cape Mounted Rifles to be held in readiness to embark for the Cape of Good Hope early in the ensuing month, in the ship Theresa, from Gravesend.

Army Hospital Corps.—Orders have been received at Chatham, from the Army Medical Department, for Major S. G. Bunbury, commanding the Army Medical Corps, to discharge those men of the medical staff corps who have not volunteered. The number to be discharged is 54 men of all ranks, who have refused to join the new army corps.

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CHATHAM GARRISON.—The following officers have joined their respective corps at this garrison :—Colonel R. N. Phillips to take the command of the 2nd battalion, and Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Fairtlough to command the 3rd battalion; Major J. Lawrie, 3rd battalion, vice Major Rowlands; Major Buchanan, 1st battalion, vice Major Ellis; Lieutenant S. T. Sargent, 43rd Light Infantry; Lieutenant J. M. Macneil, 53rd Regiment; Lieutenant W. H. Urquhart, 75th Regiment; Ensign W. W. Chard, 7th Fusiliers; Ensign W. Tolson, 35th Regiment; Ensign H. D. Rooke and Ensign W. E. S. Battiscombe, 53rd Regiment; Ensign C. C. Welman, 77th Regiment; and Ensign H. H. Roberts, 91st Regiment.

Colonel Dixon has returned to the camp at Colchester, after leave of absence, and has resumed the command of the 9th Depôt Battalion.

Orders have been received from the War Office for the commencement at Hartlepool of barracks to accommodate 800 men.

Orders have been forwarded from the Horse Guards to all the military storekeepers cancelling the order of the 23rd February, 1859, relative to the transmission of quarterly store accounts, which, under the new regulations made by Mr. Secretary Herbert, are considered to be no longer necessary.

Major-General Sir John Michel, K.C.B., who is appointed to the command of a division of the British Army in China, arrived in Bombay on the 24th February, from Mhow, accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Elkington, A.B.C.

Lieutenant T. H. Ouchterlony, of the Regiment of Artillery has been appointed aide-de-camp on the personal staff of the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

It is determined, we understand, that the barracks in the hill stations near Simla shall in future be occupied by invalids from the various regiments, who are to be selected by the officers in command, and *not* by the medical men; and that no regiments will be stationed in those barracks in future. One wing of the Nusseeree Battalion will be stationed at Jutog, another in Kangra.

Major-General M'Cleverty who has lately been appointed to the command of a division of the Madras Army, sailed for his destination on Tuesday from Southampton.

Thomas Sharp, who lately kept the Club at Aldershot, has appeared this week in the Bankruptcy Court. It appeared that he was formerly in the East India Company's service, from which he had retired on a pension. Towards the close of 1856 he was induced to embark in the hotel business at Aldershot, which had turned out unfortunate. The bankrupt passed unopposed.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* states that the Government of India is about to establish a permanent cavalry depôt near Sydney. Colonel Atkinson will be the superintendent. The colonial journal believes that Sydney can supply a large proportion of the horses required in India, and instances the export of 5376 horses to Victoria during 1858. During 1857, 1858, and the first three quarters of 1859, no less than 2218 horses were shipped for India. They were officially valued at 52,540*l.*, or about 25*l.* a horse, but that figure of course does not represent the expense to Government.

The following casualties by death in the armies of India have been reported by the last mail :—Lieutenant Stuart J. M. Maxwell, Royal Horse Artillery, at Umballa, Jan. 23. Bengal: Captain H. Evans, Bengal Horse Artillery, at Meerut, Feb. 8. Madras: Major William Dhoyle, late 2nd Madras L.C., at Trichinopoly, aged 63, Feb 9; Lieutenant W. U. E. Gompertz, 16th N. I., of fever, Feb. 14. Bombay: Ensign T. H. Young, attached to the 23rd N.L.I., at Nassick, Feb. 4.

The following *Division Order* has been issued by Sir John Inglis on leaving Cawnpore for Bungalore :—"Head-quarters, Cawnpore, 15th Feb. 1860.—Major-General Sir John Inglis, in relinquishing the command of the Cawnpore Division, tenders his warmest thanks to all the officers of the Divisional and Brigade Staff for the cordial assistance they have afforded him, and for the readiness they have one and all evinced to meet his wishes on every point connected with their several departments. To Major G. S. Young in particular, as acting-deputy-assistant-adjutant-general, the major-general feels greatly indebted for the very valuable aid he has constantly afforded him, and for his friendly co-operation in carrying out his orders—and he must also express his great satisfaction with the zeal and activity displayed by Captain Maxwell, the acting-deputy-quartermaster-general in the performance of the duties of his office, which for the last six months at this station have been very arduous. Although Major MacDonald, of the same department is not now in the division, the major-general cannot refrain from expressing his acknowledgments to that officer for the very able assistance he rendered in superintending the movement of troops at Allahabad the last hot season. To all under his command the major-general bids a hearty farewell, and assures them he shall always rejoice to hear of their welfare and prosperity."

SHORNCLIFFE CAMP.

Detachments of the 47th Regiment have, during the past week, been engaged under the direction of instructors from the Royal Engineers in making fascines and gabions, to be used in the construction of a four-gun earthen battery, about to be formed near the new gun sheds at the north-east part of the camp overlooking the valley towards Seabrook.

The troops have discontinued the marching out, which has been carried on during the winter. Battalion drill has commenced, and is being carried out with considerable activity whenever the weather permits. The drainage of the square is now finished, and the result is that the ground has become dry on the surface, thus rendering it fit for any manœuvres that may be desired.

The drill instructors of the Royal Artillery are busily engaged daily in drilling a large number of recruits that have lately joined the corps; many of them are discharged artillerymen of the (late) East India Company's Service, who have joined Her Majesty's Army on their landing in England, after claiming their discharge in the East.

On Tuesday and Wednesday last the Shorncliffe and Folkestone military steeplechases took place in the meadows near Broadmead Farm, about half a mile from the camp; the sport gathered a large number of military men from Dover and Canterbury garrisons, as well as from Shorncliffe, and also a goodly sprinkling of civilians. The weather, unfortunately, was of an unsatisfactory character.

The authorities of the War Department having sanctioned the establishment of a soldiers' institute, for providing the means of instruction and rational recreation to the troops, a library, &c., is in the course of erection.

COLCHESTER CAMP.

Colonel C. Hadden has assumed the duties of commanding Engineer at this station. He is about to move his office from Harwich, where Colonel Wulff, his predecessor, resided, to the neighbourhood of the camp at Colchester. This will probably move Captain Clarke, R.E., from the camp to Harwich. Colonel Blucher Wood, C.B., has been been closely inspecting the books and interior economy of the two battalions in camp. He has also had each battalion at drill on the Government land at Middlewick Farm.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MARCH 23.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet William Potter Stephenson, from the 5th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Baillie, who resigns; March 23.

5th Light Dragoons—Martin Pierce Blake, Gent, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Mather, promoted; March 23.

9th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Alexander Morrogh to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Coles, who retires; Cornet Robert Bury to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Morrogh; March 2.

10th Light Dragoons—Ensign Charles Stephen Freemantle, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Cornet, vice Child, appointed to the 4th Dragoon Guards; March 23.

Royal Artillery—Brevet-Colonel Sir David Edward Wood, K. C. B., to be Colonel, vice Warde, removed as a General Officer; Brevet-Major John James Brandling, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Sir D. Wood; Second Captain the Honourable Leonard Allen Addington, to be Captain, vice Brandling; Second Captain Major Francis Downes, from the Supernumerary List, to be Second Captain, vice Addington; March 8. Veterinary Surgeon Henry Hussey has been permitted to resign his commission; March 1.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Edward Osborne Hewett to be Second Captain, vice Brevet-Major Elphinstone, seconded; Feb. 1.

3rd Regiment of Foot—Archibald Cochrane Forster, Esq., to be Paymaster, vice Syms, deceased; March 23.

7th Foot—Ensign Frederick Charles Keyser, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Captain Adrian Bennett, who has resigned that appointment; Jan. 4.

10th Foot—The second Christian name of Ensign Rendle is Edgcumbe and not Edgecumbe as stated in the *Gazette* of 9th instant.

14th Foot—Lieutenant Iver McIver to be Captain, by purchase, vice Vernede, who retires; Ensign James Stephen Johnson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice McIver; March 23.

16th Foot—Captain Annesley Cary, from the 31st Foot, to be Captain, vice Gammell, who exchanges; Ensign Robert William May Wetherell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Chippindall, who retires; March 23.

20th Foot—Ensign George Edward Bolger, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Holmes, deceased; Jan. 10.

25th Foot—Robert William Thomas Dawson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase; March 23. The transfer, of Lieutenant Edward Seppings Lock, from the 82nd Foot, as stated in the *Gazette* of 13th Jan., has been cancelled.

26th Foot—Lieutenant Edward Kempson, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant George Wilbraham Northey, promoted to a company; Feb. 21.

28th Foot—Francis Henry Palmer Duncan, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cuff, who retires; March 23.

30th Foot—Lieutenant Henry F. Morewood to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Captain Charles John Moorsom, who has resigned that appointment; March 1.

31st Foot—Captain Andrew Gammell, from the 16th Foot, to be Captain, vice Cary, who exchanges; Lieutenant George Bayley to be Captain, by purchase, vice Leeson, who retires; Ensign John Michael Bradley Wood to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bayley; March 23.

34th Foot—Thomas Wheeler Gillham, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Leeson, promoted; March 23.

36th Foot—Lieutenant William Fermoy Godfrey, from the 94th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Wilson, who exchanges; March 23.

46th Foot—Ensign George T. Delmé Radcliffe, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Speke, whose promotion by purchase as stated in the *Gazette* of 23rd August, 1859, has been cancelled; Henry Patten Law, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Carlow, promoted; March 23.

53d Foot—Brevet Major James Herne Wade, from the 90th Foot to be Captain, vice Cox, who exchanges; March 23.

56th foot—George Wilding Wood, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Charley, promoted; March 23.

60th Foot—Ensign Pennyman White Worsley, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant J. K. Watson, appointed Lieutenant-Instructor at the School of Musketry at Hythe; Feb. 15.

61st Foot—Lieutenant Charles Henry Boileau to be Adjutant, vice Vicars, promoted in the 18th Foot; March 23.

62nd Foot—Lieutenant Charles Mesham, from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Kerr, who exchanges; March 23.

74th Foot—Lieutenant Frederick Nind Woodall to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Henry Jamieson, who has returned home sick; March 2.

77th Foot—Ensign John Lenthal Davids to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Jordan, who retires; William James McClelland, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Davids; March 23.

81st Foot—George Buchanan Bevan, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice William Mitchell Innes, appointed to the 13th Light Dragoons; March 23.

88th Foot—Sergeant George Hill to be Ensign, without purchase, in succession to Lieutenant Evans, promoted, without purchase, to an Unattached Company; March 23.

90th Foot—Captain George Herbert Cox, from the 53rd Foot, to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Wade, who exchanges; March 23.

94th Foot—Lieutenant Clifford Wilson, from the 36th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Godfrey, who exchanges; March 23.

Rifle Brigade—Ensign Charles Walker Robinson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice D. A. Gordon, who retires; George Hope Verney, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Robinson; March 23.

3rd West India Regiment—Ensign Frederick Chandos Clifton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Green, promoted; Ensign Thomas Colclough McCormick to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Scott, retired; March 3.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Lieutenant John Manners Kerr, from the 62nd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Mesham, who exchanges; March 23.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Surgeon John Knox Leet, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Montgomery, who exchanges; March 23.

DEPÔT BATTALION.

Captain Edward Herrick, 12th Foot, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Fairtlough, appointed Captain-Instructor at Hythe; Feb. 27.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Inspector-General of Hospitals James Brown Gibson, M.D., C.B., to be Director-General of the Army Medical Department, vice Director-General Thomas Alexander, C.B., deceased; March 23.

Surgeon Alexander George Montgomery, from the Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Surgeon, vice Leet, who exchanges; March 23rd.

BREVET.

Colonel Francis Warde, to be Major-General, vice Russell, deceased; March 8.

In consequence of the promotion of Colonel Warde, the under-mentioned officers, on retired full-pay, who stood next above him on the effective list at the time of their retirement, to be Major-Generals :

Colonel Anthony Richard Harrison; March 8.

Colonel Henry Richard Wright; March 8.

Brevet-Major Charles T. E. Hinde, 65th Bengal Native Infantry, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; July 20, 1858.

Captain Ralph FitzGibbon Lewis, 86th Foot, to be Major in the Army; March 23.

THE FIELD-DAY ON PORTSDOWN HILL.

On last Thursday some brilliant manœuvres were executed by the whole of the garrison at Portsmouth. The troops engaged consisted of the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, 1st Stafford Militia, the East Kent Militia, and the Bedford Militia. The Militia regiments were furnished with 10 rounds and the Rifles with 15 rounds of ammunition. At an early hour the East Kent and the Bedford Militia turned out, and marched to the foot of Portsdown Hill. From what we could gather, it appeared the Rifles and the Bedford Light Infantry left their barracks and proceeded along the Landport Road, where they also halted, and threw out pickets so as to command the country from the approach of Southwick, to the left, and as far as the road leading down towards Waterloo on the right of the Petersfield Road. This was the advanced position, and was under the command of Lord A. G. Russell.

Another portion of the garrison, consisting of the East Kent Militia, left barracks at 8·15, and took up a position at the little village of Milton, and halted in a field on the right of the road.

The Staffordshire Militia left barracks at 8·30, and marched by Landport to the field in the rear of the new lines on the left side of the road. This regiment then sent out a strong picket to Cosham, and patrols on the road to Porchester and Havant.

If, to the above disposition of the forces, we add that the battery at Hilsea, under the command of Major-General Foster, took up a position on the summit of Portsdown Hill, to command the approaches from the north, and to act in conjunction with the Rifles and the Bedford Light Infantry, under the command of Lord Russell, we shall have indicated the whereabouts of the different bodies previous to the commencement of the attack.

The first intelligence that the supposed enemy was in sight came from two guns on the crest of the Down. The fusillade then began, skirmishers popping about and lining the hedgerows; the artillery being in position on a knoll in the rear. After a considerable deal of firing the skirmishers retired upon their supports, and this process of fighting and retiring was repeated at all the available positions, until the main body reached the windmill, so conspicuous from all parts of the surrounding country. From the windmill the Rifles, the Bedford Militia, and the Artillery retreated down the hill (having we presume been driven off) to the junction of the Havant and Chichester Roads. At this point the Staffordshire and the East Kent came up and covered their retreat; the two latter regiments then took up strong positions at the rear of the creek that forms Portsea Island, in front of the new works. A furious cannonade and volleys of musketry here saluted the imaginary foe, and as our march into Portsmouth was from that time unmolested, it is supposed that the enemy had been beaten off.

The weather, which had been very boisterous on the previous day, broke out fine on the morning of the attack, and with the exception of a slight shower for about five minutes, continued clear the whole of the day.

The troops were commanded by Major-General Sir James Yorke Scarlett. Amongst his staff we noticed Colonel Somerset, assistant quartermaster-general; Colonel Thackwell, assistant adjutant-general; and Major Breton, aide-de-camp.

This manœuvre will, it is presumed, terminate the military displays with which General Scarlett has, from time to time, enlivened and instructed the garrison during the period he has held command of this district. The brilliant field-days on the common during the summer, and the night attack of the town in the autumn, familiarised the troops with duties they may some day have to perform. This last field day on Portsdown Hill was a novelty, and was all that remained to be done to complete the display of *la petite guerre* within the capabilities of the garrison..

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THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, MARCH 17.

APPOINTMENTS.—Master A. J. N. Breton to be additional to the Blenheim.

Chief-Engineer J. Ryley to the Megæra.

Acting First-Class Assistant-Engineer J. Davenport for temporary service in the Megæra.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineer T. Gissing to the Megæra.

Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineers G. M'Leod to the Megæra; and W. A. Stewart to the Asia, for temporary charge of the machinery of the Snapper.

MARCH 19.—Engineer J. M'Cool to the Cumberland, for charge of machinery of the Plover.

MARCH 20.—PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Engineers R. Cowan, promoted to chief engineer, and appointed to the Racoon; T. Obree, promoted to chief engineer, and appointed to the Cumberland, for service in the Tartar; and J. H. C. Bishop, promoted to chief engineer, and appointed to the Cumberland, for service in the Miranda.

Chief Engineers O. N. Brooker, to the St. Jean d'Acre; J. Brown, to the Wellington, for service in the Phœbe; and W. Gill, to the Wellington, for service in the Forth.

Acting Third-Class Assistant-Temporary-Engineer W. Bryan, to the Cumberland, as supernumerary.

MARCH 21.—APPOINTMENTS.—E. D. Green, to the Arrogant, as supernumerary.

MARCH 22.—PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenants C. E. Buckle to the Hero, E. T. Parsons to the Centurion, and H. T. Boger to the Excellent.

Masters H. G. Raynes to the Donegal, and A. De G. Sutton confirmed to the Atalanta.

Second Master J. I. Covey to the Skipjack.

Paymaster G. Hickman to the Pearl.

Clerk J. W. Torbett to the Fisgard.

Engineer J. Rice promoted to the rank of Second-Class Assistant-Engineer in the Princess Royal.

COAST-GUARD OFFICE, MARCH 22.

REMOVALS.—Chief Officers: Mr. Ambrose J. A. Berton, Master, from Chichester Harbour to Hope Cove. Second Class: Messrs. Ross Townsend from Cromane Point to Whitegate; William Hayward from Southerness to Maryport.

Ajax. The Royal Marines and seamen of this ship have presented Chief-petty Officer John Midgely with a gold medal, as an acknowledgment of the kindness and good-will he has always shown them. The medal, which has been struck for the purpose by Her Majesty's silversmiths, Messrs. E. & E. Emanuel, of Portsea and Portsmouth, bears on one side a finely-executed engraving of the ship, and on the other the following inscription:—"Given by the Marines and seamen of H.M.S. Ajax to John Midgely, chief petty officer, as a token of their respect."

Arachne, 18, Commander J. E. Montgomerie, six weeks from Barbadoes, arrived on Saturday evening in Plymouth Sound, and saluted the flag of Port-Admiral Sir Barrington Reynolds, K.C.B. She was towed into harbour on Monday, and taken alongside the Dockyard to be dismantled and paid off on the 28th inst. None of her internal fittings are to be removed.

Ariadne, 26, screw, Captain E. W. Vansittart, sailed from Spithead at any early hour on Saturday for Cork, and thence on a short cruise.

Avon, paddle steam-tender, arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday from Devonport.

Barrosa, screw-corvette, recently launched at Woolwich, having been coppered in dry dock, has been removed into the basin for completion. Workmen are now employed in clearing the slip from which she was launched, in order to lay down the keel of the North Star, a precisely similar vessel.

Brunswick, 80, the crew of which were recently paid off at Plymouth, was placed in Keyham basin on Tuesday to have her machinery overhauled and repaired.

Cambrian, 40, Captain J. J. M'Cleverty, C.B. By letters received from this ship, dated Hong Kong, Jan. 30th, we learn that she was going to the Peiho with the admiral. This ship was having her upper deck prepared for carrying 4 troop-boats to the north. Captain M'Cleverty is to command the naval brigade. It was rumoured at Hong Kong that the ships and gun-boats coming from England would be detained at that place and Canton to protect the inhabitants.

Castor, 36, fitting for a training-ship for the Naval Coast Volunteers, is ordered to proceed from Chatham to Greenhithe on the 31st inst., to be stationed in the river Thames.

Conqueror, 101, Captain J. Wilcox, C.B., belonging to the Channel squadron, is expected at Plymouth to repair, she being leaky abaft, near the stern-post.

Dee, steam store-vessel, Master-Commanding Pullen, arrived at Woolwich on Wednesday from Plymouth, and is ordered to reload with machinery for vessels fitting out at the western yards.

Exmouth, 90, Captain Stopford, left Malta on the 4th instant, but her destination was not stated.

Firebrand. We are sorry to learn by telegraph that at three o'clock yesterday (Friday), during the strong wind at Portsmouth, a boat from the Firebrand, in entering the harbour, was capsized, and out of eight men six were drowned.

Hannibal, 91 (bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Mundy, C.B.), Captain Conolly, left Malta for Gibraltar on the 4th, and was hourly expected at the latter port when the Ceylon left.

Havannah, 19, at Devonport, is to be sent to the Committee of Ragged Industrial School at Cardiff, for a training ship.

Hero, 91, arrived at Plymouth on Thursday afternoon, from Lisbon on the 14th. She landed mails and despatches, which were forwarded per evening train.

Himalaya arrived at Malta, from Alexandria on the 14th, and leaves for Barbadoes with the 21st Regiment on the 17th.

Howe. The rigging of the Howe is going on most rapidly. She will soon be ready to go round; they are getting up her topmasts.

Megæra, iron screw troop-ship, Commander James Hunt, went out of Portsmouth harbour on Saturday to Spithead, to test her machinery. She afterwards returned to the harbour to receive her masts and complete her outfit for sea service.

Mutine, 17, sailed from Plymouth under canvass on Saturday for Valparaiso.

Nile. A court-martial assembled on board the flag ship Impregnable, in Hamoaze, Plymouth, on Monday morning, and adjourned until Tuesday. Rear-Admiral Sir T. Pasley presided, and Mr. William Eastlake officiated as Judge-Advocate. Captain Burnard, of the Nile, prosecuted Mr. J. H. Callaghan, the boatswain of that ship, on charges of drunkenness and indecency, all of which were proved, and he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, to be then dismissed from the Service, and rendered incapable of ever re-entering it. The Nile is expected to go out for a trial trip on the 2nd of April, and go to the American and West India station on the 5th.

Pearl, 21. Letters have been received from Captain John Borlase, C.B., dated Singapore, February 5. They state that she made rather a quick passage out, but the frigate Impérieuse, 51, beat her by about a week. The thermometer was as high as 120 when passing through the Straits of Banca. The paymaster of the Pearl is coming home sick. One of her crew had been injured by a tiger; these animals are, it is said, increasing in the island at the rate of one a-day, in consequence of the reduction of the Government head-money, which is now so low that it offers no temptation for the risk of human life when seeking the destruction of such formidable antagonists. The Pearl will probably take coal on her upper deck, and go with transports in tow to Hongkong.

Plover, constructed to replace the gun-boat of that name sunk at the mouth of the Peiho, steamed down to Chatham from Woolwich on Saturday. Mr. Rigby, of the firm of Messrs. Napier & Co., of Glasgow, who supplied the engines, and Mr. Dinnen, from the department of the Surveyor-General of the Navy, were on board to report on the efficiency of the engines. She is to be coppered and fitted for sea at Chatham.

Porcupine, 3, Captain Henry C. Otter, having been completely repaired and refitted, was hauled out of Keyham basin into Hamoaze on Tuesday.

Prince of Wales, 131, screw, at Portsmouth, has commenced shipping her boilers in the steam basin.

Retribution, 28, steam-vessel, Commodore H. E. Edgell, C.B. By letters received from this ship dated Aden, Feb. 27th, we learn that she was going to Bombay to be docked, and was not expected to be out again until the end of April.

Rhadamanthus, steam vessel, is now unloading timber at Deptford dockyard, for shipbuilding purposes.

Rinaldo, 17, screw-sloop, is to be undocked on Monday next. She is a new vessel, constructed in the dry dock, and her removal will be tantamount to the ceremony of launching.

Royal George. The topmasts were struck on Tuesday at Devonport, and the riggers are stripping her expeditiously.

Supply, Commander Balliston, arrived at Gibraltar on the 9th in six days from Malta.

Terrible is still stationed at Palermo.

Trafalgar 91, Captain Fanshawe, took on board her powder in Hamoaze on Wednesday, and steamed into the Sound, in charge of Mr. Charles Gahan, master of the flag-ship Impregnable.

Trusty, floating battery, which was so severely handled on the recent occasion of the experiments made on her at Shoeburyness with the Armstrong guns, is being thoroughly repaired at Chatham by a large number of shipwrights. The whole of the thick wrought-iron plates with which she is encased, which were shattered and injured by the effects of the shot, are to be replaced by new ones, and these are now being forged at the smithy under the superintendence of Mr. Catsell, the master blacksmith at Chatham. As soon as the defects have been made good, and the battery completed, some further experiments are to be made against the Trusty with the long range Whitworth guns.

Virago, 6, Commander M. Dunn, is appointed to leave Pembroke about the 4th of April for Devonport.

Vulture, 6, Captain George Parker, from Gibraltar, is expected at Plymouth about Monday next.

The Admiralty have forwarded orders to Chatham Dockyard for the following vessels now building at that establishment, to be brought forward for launching during the present year—viz., the Atlas, 91, line-of-battle screw-steamer; the Undaunted, 51, large screw-frigate; and the Orpheus, 22, screw-corvette. All three of these ships are in a very forward state, several hundred hands being employed on each of them. As soon as they are launched, three of the six new line-of-battle and other ships just ordered to be built at Chatham Dockyard will be laid down on the same slips—viz., the Pitt, 91; the Pomona, 51; and the Menai, 22, screw-steamers.

The Duke of Somerset, as First Lord of the Admiralty, held a levee, on Thursday, at the Admiralty.

Orders have been forwarded to all the naval yards to cease working extra hours after the 24th (to day).

The gunnery lieutenants on board the different ships in Portsmouth harbour are undergoing a course of instruction in the working of the Armstrong gun on board Her Majesty's ship Excellent, Captain R. S. Hewlett, C.B., the gunnery ship of the port.

North Star. Another of the Arctic discovery ships has just been broken up at Chatham Dockyard by the shipwrights hired for that purpose. Orders have been given that the men engaged are not to be discharged, but are to be employed in the service of the yard.

MILFORD HAVEN.—The new works along the shores of this haven have been commenced, and are being carried on with vigour; when they are completed this most important harbour may be considered impregnable, as at the first entrance there is a strong battery on Blockhouse Point; immediately after passing this, the batteries of Dale Point and Thorn Island would open their fire, the latter meeting them, and the two former following, as they have guns which would bear up the haven after any ships that might have passed them with impunity, and fire into their sterns. These are the principal available works at present, as Stack Rock is being much enlarged and strengthened. It stands in the very middle of the haven. It is intended to have a three tier of gun battery to mount 52 guns. Before a ship could get up to this it would have to pass the New Fort in course of formation on Popton Point, 21 guns, as well as another not quite so large. Should any vessel have the good fortune to pass these places unscathed, there is still Patu Battery, mounting 22 guns, 32 and 68-pounders; this is close to and adjoins the Dockyard. So, supposing these batteries to be all armed with even the old-fashioned guns, no ship would be able to run the gauntlet, for the water is so narrow that the guns at present in use could fire from side to side of the channel, and there would be altogether about 170 guns, mostly 8-inch; so that we may suppose the dockyard at Pembroke Dock to be perfectly safe; and it would be rash for any fleet to attempt to force the passage, especially as we may be supposed to have a few disposable ships of our own to assist the batteries.

The following officers, who have been studying for steam at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, have passed their examination most satisfactorily, and have received certificates:—Commanders H. D. Grant, Hon. A. L. Corry, M. E. Smithett, F. H. Smith, W. C. F. Wilson, John Moresby; Lieutenant C. G. F. Knowles. Mates passed for Lieutenants—C. E. Buckle, E. W. Warren, C. W. Thackeray, W. Parsons, C. G. Harvey, Hardy M'Hardy. Second-Master for Master, J. R. Warren. For Assistant-Clerks—B. F. Meyer, A. G. Roberts, J. D. A. Harvey, F. A. Martin, J. W. Featherstone, W. F. Woods, W. E. Hicks.

The following acting-lieutenants and mates passed at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth last week:—C. W. Thackeray, C. W. Warren, Hardy McHardy,* W. Parsons, E. E. Harvey.

NAVAL ETIQUETTE.—Commodore's Office, Bombay, Jan. 17.—The following rules for the guidance of officers commanding vessels of the Indian Navy, in company with those of the Royal Navy, are to be strictly carried out:—Whenever an officer commanding a vessel of H.M.'s Indian Navy falls in with a vessel of the Royal Navy, commanded by an officer superior in rank to himself, he is invariably to wait upon such superior officer without loss of time, and pay his respects to him, communicating generally on what service he is employed. Whenever any vessel or vessels of H.M.'s Indian Navy may be in company with vessels of the Royal Navy, the senior officer of which is superior in rank to the senior officer of H.M.'s Indian Navy present, the time of such superior officer is to be kept, and his routine with regard to hoisting colours and firing the morning and evening guns is to be invariably observed and followed.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—The Annual General Meeting was held at the London Tavern a few days ago, Rear-Admiral the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, C.B., V.P., in the chair; Admiral Sir George Seymour, K.C.B., Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., Admiral Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B., General Dixon, Captain Sir Edward Perrott, Bart., Captain W. H. Hall, R.N., C.B., and many other gentlemen being present. The chairman spoke in congratulatory terms of the success which had crowned the institution during the past twelve months. The number of life-boats had considerably increased, and a much greater amount of life had been saved from shipwreck than during any previous corresponding period. The institution had special claims upon the mercantile interests, its object being to preserve the lives of those who were engaged in the arduous and dangerous, but at the same time to a commercial country necessary occupation of navigating ships. Mr. Lewis, the secretary, read the report, which stated that the total number of life-boats, including those in course of construction, belonging to the institution, amounted at the present time to one hundred and one. The life-boats of the society had been actively called into operation on sixty-three occasions during the past year. Two hundred and twenty-seven lives had been saved by some of the boats from thirty-nine wrecks, and five vessels had been assisted safely into port. For these valuable exertions, the total sum paid to life-boats' crews was 738*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* On these occasions, and on those of quarterly exercise, the life-boats were manned by about 4000 persons. The number of wrecks in the seas and on the coasts of the British isles, and the consequent loss of life therefrom, had been unprecedentedly large during the past year, no less than 1646 of our fellow-creatures having met with a watery grave. It was, however, consoling to find that the exertions which had been made in the same period to rescue life from shipwreck had been attended with great and encouraging success, as was shown by the official return of the Board of Trade, 2332 having been thus saved. The total number of persons saved from shipwreck since the first establishment of the National Life-boat Institution, and for rescuing whom the committee had granted honorary and pecuniary rewards, was 11,401. Language failed adequately to describe the amount of happiness which the saving of so many thousands of persons must have conferred. During the past year 1 gold medal, 20 silver medals, 13 votes of thanks, inscribed on vellum, and 1108*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* had been granted by the Society, for saving the lives of 499 persons on the coasts and outlying banks of the United Kingdom. Many of these services had been of the most gallant and noble character. Since the formation of the Institution, it has expended on life-boat establishments, 36,948*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, and had voted 82 gold and 658 silver medals for distinguished services in saving life, besides pecuniary awards amounting to 12,759*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* During the past year expenses amounting to 11,120*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* had been incurred on life-boat establishments. This great and national work had, however, only been accomplished by the society incurring liabilities to the extent of a further sum of 3834*l.* Amongst the interesting incidents connected with the receipts, the committee gratefully acknowledged various gifts specially appropriated, at the request of the donors themselves, to the cases of different life-boats. Various legacies had recently been left to the Institution. The report having been moved and unanimously adopted, and various other resolutions having been subsequently passed pledging the meeting to renewed exertions on behalf of the truly benevolent and national objects of the Institution, and the usual complimentary vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman, the proceedings, which were of a very interesting character, terminated.

* This officer received a first-class certificate in the five years' examination, and also for seamanship and gunnery.

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THE NAVY.

The following important Warrants have been issued with regard to the pay of masters, second-masters, paymasters, engineers, and chaplains, of Her Majesty's Navy :—

Circular, No. 410. ADMIRALTY, 23rd February, 1860.

(MASTERS, SECOND MASTERS, &c.)

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased, under the authority of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd instant, to establish the following regulations with regard to the pay, half-pay, &c. of the masters, second-masters, and master's-assistants of the Royal Navy.

I. FULL AND HALF-PAY.

All time served as acting-master, and four years of time as "second-master qualified for master," will be allowed to reckon towards increase of full and half-pay.

	Full Pay. Per diem. s. d.	Half Pay. Per diem. s. d.
Masters having less than *five* years' service, to receive	10 0	5 0
Masters having more than *five* and less than *ten* years' service, to receive	11 6	6 0
Masters having more than *ten* and less than *fifteen* years' service, to receive	13 0	8 0
Masters having more than *fifteen* and less than *twenty* years' service, provided they shall have passed for line-of-battle ships, to receive	15 0	10 0
Masters having more than *twenty* and less than *twenty-five* years' service, provided they shall have passed for line-of-battle ships, to receive	18 0	13 0
Masters having more than *twenty-five* years' service, to receive	20 0	15 6
"Second Masters qualified for Masters," to receive	7 6	2 6*
Second Masters not so qualified to receive ...	5 0	
Masters' Assistants, when above 17 years of age, and with more than 2 years' service in Navy or Merchant Service, to receive ...	4 0	
All others to receive	3 0	

II. MASTERS-ATTENDANT.

Masters-attendant, assistant-masters-attendant, and Queen's harbour-masters, are to have the permanent rank of commander; no officer is to be continued in these positions after the age of sixty-five; but on retirement they will receive the rank of retired captain; and will be allowed sixpence a day for each complete year's service in such capacities, in addition to their half-pay as masters.

Time served as master-attendant, assistant-master-attendant, and Queen's harbour-master, is to reckon as service towards increase of full and half-pay.

Masters of the Fleet are to have six shillings a-day in addition to the pay they are entitled to as masters, and are to hold the temporary rank of commander, but junior to officers of that rank.

III. PROMOTION.

Masters when recommended for distinguished service are to be considered eligible for promotion to the rank of commander, provided they shall have served two years at sea as master.

Second masters, in similar cases, are to be considered eligible for promotion to the rank of lieutenant, provided they shall have served seven years at sea.

Masters are to be permitted to retire with the rank of commander or captain, under the conditions contained in Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 28th February, 1855.

Those masters only who may have been serving at the date of Her Majesty's Order in Council authorising these regulations, or who may hereafter serve, are to be entitled to the benefit of these regulations.

By command of their Lordships,

C. PAGET.

To all commanders-in-chief, captains, commanders, and commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships and vessels.

Circular, No. 411. ADMIRALTY, 23rd February, 1860.

(PAYMASTERS, &c.)

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased, under the authority of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd inst., to establish the following regulations with regard to the pay, half-pay, &c., of the paymasters and assistant-paymasters of the Royal Navy.

I. FULL AND HALF-PAY.

All time served as acting-paymaster, and four years of time served as assistant-paymaster, to reckon towards increase of half-pay.

The full-pay of paymasters is not to be regulated by length of service, but according to the class in which, by standing on the list, the paymaster may be, as settled by Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 28th February, 1855.

The full-pay of assistant-paymasters-in-charge is to be ten shillings a day.

	Half-pay. Per diem. s. d.
Paymasters having less than *three* years' service to receive	5 0
Paymasters having more than *three* and less than *six* years' service to receive	6 0
Paymasters having more than *six* and less than *nine* years' service to receive	7 6
Paymasters having more than *nine* and less than *twelve* years' service to receive	9 0
Paymasters having more than *twelve* and less than *fifteen* years' service to receive	10 6
Paymasters having more than *fifteen* and less than *twenty* years' service to receive	12 0
Paymasters having *twenty* years' service and upwards ...	14 0

With reference to the above rates of half-pay, if a paymaster shall be proved, after the necessary inquiry, to have been negligent of the duties entrusted to him, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty reserve to themselves the power to place him on the lowest or any intermediate rate of half-pay they may deem proper.

II. ALLOWANCE IN FLAG SHIPS, TROOP SHIPS, &c.

Paymasters of flag ships, of troop ships when actually conveying troops, and of steam guard-ships, will be allowed, under special circumstances, a sum varying from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* a day, in consideration of the extra duty entailed by such service.

* After 3 years' service, when unwell, or unable to obtain employment.

III. RETIREMENT.

All paymasters retiring in future, whether with the rank of paymaster-in-chief or paymaster, are to receive such rate of half-pay only as they may have earned by service, without any addition.

Time served as secretary is to count as time served as paymaster; but secretaries having served twelve years as such, are to be entitled to 12*s.* a day, as at present, unless otherwise entitled to a higher rate.

Those paymasters only who may have been serving at the date of Her Majesty's Order in Council authorising these regulations, or who may hereafter serve, are to be entitled to the benefit of these regulations.

By Command of their Lordships,

C. PAGET.

To all commanders-in-chief, captains, commanders, and commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships and vessels.

Circular No. 412. ADMIRALTY, 23rd February, 1860.

(ENGINEERS.)

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased, under the authority of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd inst, to establish the following regulations with regard to the pay, half-pay, &c., of the Engineers of the Royal Navy.

I. FULL AND HALF-PAY.

All time served as acting chief engineer, and four years of time served as assistant engineer will be allowed to reckon towards increase of full and half-pay.

	Full-pay. Per diem. £ s. d.	Half-pay. Per diem. £ s. d.
Inspectors of Machinery Afloat when appointed to take charge of the machinery of a fleet or squadron, to receive ...	1 2 0	Inspectors of Machinery to receive the same rates of Half-pay as Chief Engineers.
Inspectors of machinery under other circumstances, to receive	1 0 0	
Chief Engineers having less than *five* years' service, to receive	0 10 6	0 5 0
Chief Engineers having more than *five* and less than *ten* years' service to receive	0 11 6	0 6 0
Chief Engineers having more than *ten* and less than *fifteen* years' service to receive	0 13 0	0 8 0
Chief Engineers having more than *fifteen* and less than *twenty* years' service, if qualified for first and second rates, to receive	0 15 6	0 10 0
Chief Engineers having more than *twenty* and less than *twenty-five* years' service, if qualified for first and second rates, to receive	0 18 0	0 13 0
Chief Engineers having more than *twenty-five* years' service to receive	1 0 0	0 15 6
Engineers qualified for charge having less than *five* years' service in charge, to receive	0 10 0	
Engineers qualified for charge having more than *five* and less than *ten* years' service in charge, to receive	0 11 0	
Engineers qualified for charge having more than *ten* years' service in charge to receive	0 12 0	
		Harbour Pay.
Assistant Engineers First Class to receive	0 9 0	0 5 6
Assistant Engineers Second Class to receive	0 7 6	0 4 6
Assistant Engineers Third Class to receive	0 6 0	0 3 6

Assistant engineers when in charge of engines are to be allowed one shilling a day in addition to their pay.

The widows of engineers qualified for charge having more than ten years' service in charge, will be granted pensions of forty pounds a year each, provided the usual conditions laid down in the Queen's regulations for the grant of pensions are fulfilled.

Those engineers only who may have been serving at the date of Her Majesty's Order in Council authorising these regulations, or who may hereafter serve, are to be entitled to the benefit of these regulations.

By command of their Lordships,

G. PAGET.

To all commanders-in-chief, captains, commanders, and commanding-officers of Her Majesty's ships and vessels.

Circular, No. 413. ADMIRALTY, 23rd February, 1860.

(CHAPLAINS.)

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased, under the authority of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd instant, to establish the following regulations with regard to the pay, half-pay, rank, &c., of the chaplains of the Royal Navy.

I. FULL AND HALF-PAY.

	Full-pay. Per diem. s. d.	Half-pay. Per diem. s. d.
Chaplains having less than *five* years' service, to receive	10 0	5 0 Provided they have served three years
Chaplains having more than *five* and less than *ten* years' service, to receive	11 6	6 0
Chaplains having more than *ten* and less than *fifteen* years' service, to receive	14 0	7 6
Chaplains having more than *fifteen* and less than *twenty* years' service, to receive	1s. a day in addition for each year's service after fifteen years, but not to exceed 16s.	10 6
Chaplains having more than *twenty* years' service, to receive	...	12 0

No alteration is to be made in the present rates of conditional full and half-pay allowed to chaplains of the Royal Navy when holding the office of Naval Instructor.

II. PENSIONS TO WIDOWS.

Pensions at the following rates will be granted to the widows of chaplains, provided the chaplain shall have served for one year after his marriage, and that the other conditions of the Queen's regulations on the subject of pensions, not hereby annulled, shall have been duly fulfilled :

To the Widows of Chaplains under fifteen years' service	£50 a year.
To the Widows of Chaplains above fifteen years' service	£70 ,,
To the Widows of Chaplains drowned on duty	£60 ,,
To the Widows of Chaplains killed in action	£70 ,,

III. RANK.

Chaplains are not to hold any military rank, but they are to be treated with all the consideration due to their sacred office; the senior chaplain of Greenwich Hospital is to be considered as the head of the chaplains.

IV. RETIREMENT.

Chaplains are to be allowed to retire after *fifteen* years from the date of their first appointment, with the half-pay which they may have earned by service, if they have not declined to serve.

Any naval chaplains now on the list who may prefer to remain on their present rates of full-pay, and under the previously existing regulations with regard to half-pay and retirement, are to be allowed so to remain, on signifying such desire to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By command of their Lordships, C. PAGET.

To all commanders-in-chief, captains, commanders, and commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships and vessels.

THE MILITIA.

The South Devon Militia, under the command of the Right Hon. Lord Churston, will assemble at Plymouth on the 30th April, for twenty-seven days' training and exercise.

The West Kent Regiment of Light Infantry Militia is ordered to assemble for training on the 27th of April at Maidstone.

The Royal London (City) Militia is ordered to assemble on Monday, the 30th of April, for 27 days' training. The regiment will meet at the Artillery-ground, City Road.

The Northamptonshire Militia has received orders to assemble for 27 days' training and exercise at the Militia Barracks, Northampton, on Wednesday, the 9th of May next, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Lord Burghley, M.P.

The various Militia regiments in the eastern district are to assemble in the course of the ensuing month for 27 days' training and exercise.

MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MARCH 20.

1st Somerset Regiment of Militia—Richard Winsloe, Gent., to be Quartermaster, from the 1st of October, 1859, a new appointment, made under a recent regulation; Oct. 22.

2nd Somerset Regiment of Militia—Michael Brown, Gent., to be Quartermaster, from the 29th day of October, a new appointment, made under a recent regulation; Nov. 10.

5th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—John Witham Sutcliffe Witham, to be Ensign, vice William Edmonstone Lendrick, promoted; March 18.

Royal South Gloucester Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Ensign John Powell to be Lieutenant, vice Gibson, resigned; March 16.

2nd or Eastern Regiment of Norfolk Militia—Colonel the Hon. Berkeley Wodehouse to be Honorary Colonel; Lieut.-Colonel Sir Edmund Henry Knowles Lacon, Bart., to be Lieut.-Colonel-Commandant; Captain George Grenville Glover to be Major, vice Lacon, promoted; March 16.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MARCH 23.

1st or Royal East Middlesex Regiment of Militia—Captain James Prince, to be Major; March 6.

6th Regiment of West York Militia—Robert Edward Wellington Garnham, Gent., to be Lieutenant; March 7.

Earl of Chester's Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieutenant John Coutts Antrobus, to be Captain, vice Antrobus, resigned; Cornet Edward Harrison Solley, to be Lieutenant, vice Antrobus, promoted; William Maysmor Williams, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Warren, promoted; Feb. 15. Henry Jenner Holder Hogg, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Solley, promoted; Feb. 20.

1st Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia—George Francis Hewson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Brittain, resigned; March 1.

1st Somerset Regiment of Militia—William Liddon, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Foy, promoted; March 15.

2nd Somerset Regiment of Militia—Thomas Keelinge Bateman, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Marker, promoted; March 15. Robert Cecil Attfield, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Woodman, promoted; March 16.

North Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—Henry Eden Mynors, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Helbert, promoted; March 21.

Hertfordshire Militia—The Queen has been pleased to accept the resignations of the Commissions held by—Captain Adolphus Meetkerke; Surgeon Charles Robert Thompson.

A circular regulating the entry, examination, &c., of clerks, assistant-clerks, and assistant-paymasters in the Royal Navy, has just been issued. The regulations will come into operation on the 1st of June next, but their application to officers now in the Service is to be limited to assistant-clerks and clerks who shall not have served more than one year in that rating on 1st June, 1860.

Rear-Admiral Richard Devonshire (on the Retired List), died at his residence in St. Andrew's Terrace, Plymouth, on the 19th inst., in the 79th year of his age. This officer, who entered the Navy in 1796 as first-class Volunteer, saw much service during the war with France, and was present at many of the gallant actions of that period. He was present at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806, the fall of Monte Video in 1807, and, as First Lieutenant of the Leda (Captain R. Honeyman), was present at the bombardment of Copenhagen. He was also engaged in the Walcheren expedition, and at the taking of Genoa in 1814. Having attained the rank of Commander, August 27, 1814, he was subsequently appointed second Captain, 4th April, 1836, of the Talavera, 74, Captains Thomas Ball Sulivan and William Bowen Mends, on the Mediterranean station. His Captain's commission bore date June 28, 1838, since which period he has been on half-pay. He accepted retirement with the rank of Rear-Admiral, September 10, 1857.

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VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

Civil Service Rifle Brigade.—The Post-Office companies of this corps, under the command of Captains Harrington and Taylor, had their first full-dress parade on Friday week, in the large court at the Charter House, the use of which has been kindly granted by Archdeacon Hale. The companies mustered about 70 men, and their appearance showed that the gentlemen of the Civil Service have shown great taste in the selection of their uniform. A few simple manœuvres were executed very steadily. We understand that the ranks of the Post-Office Corps are open to all members of the Civil Service, and it is worthy of consideration whether this is not a favourable opportunity for those members of Government offices in the neighbourhood, who are not sufficiently numerous to form separate corps, to join in this movement.

St. Pancras and North Middlesex Rifle Corps.—At a meeting of the managing committee of this brigade, held at the head-quarters, St. Pancras Vestry Hall, on Monday evening, W. H. Bodkin, Esq., deputy-lieutenant of Middlesex, in the chair, it was announced, amidst applause, that the firm of Messrs. Collard & Collard had paid in a cheque for 115*l.* 10*s.*, for the enrolment of the first company of their *employés*, amounting to 110 effectives. The secretary also announced that he had that day enrolled between thirty and forty additional members. After drill at the Albany Street cavalry barracks, on the same evening, a ballot took place for the selection of commissioned officers of the second company, and of honorary assistant-surgeon, to be recommended by Captain Thomas Ross, the captain-commandant, to the Lord-Lieutenant. For the office of assistant-surgeon there were two candidates—Dr. W. R. Hayne and Dr. Mott. At the conclusion of the ballot Captain Ross took the chair, and the scrutineers having made their report, he declared the number of votes to be—for Dr. Mott, 145; for Dr. Hayne, 98. For the commissioned-officers of the second company there were six gentlemen originally nominated, viz., for captain, D. E. Cameron, Esq., senior churchwarden of St. Pancras, and Captain A. Ridgway, of the 1st Devonshire Militia (the latter gentleman against his consent, as he declined being a competitor with Mr. Cameron); for lieutenant, James M'Swiney, Esq., of 44, Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, and Mr. C. J. Roberts; for ensign, Mr. Huskisson, jun., of Mecklenburgh Square, and Mr. Burr, of Kentish Town. Captain Ridgway being nominated, his name was printed in the balloting-papers, but a foot-note was appended that he declined to stand as a candidate. The numbers stood thus: For captain—Mr. Cameron, 40; Captain Ridgway, 19. For lieutenant—Mr. M'Swiney, 53; Mr. Roberts, 11. For ensign—Mr. Huskisson, 42; Mr. Burr, 22.

The Borough of Lambeth, or 19th Surrey.—On Wednesday evening a public meeting in connection with this Corps was held at the Literary Institution, Carter Street, Walworth. Mr. Frederick Doulton occupied the chair. After some preliminary business had been transacted the following resolutions were carried amidst much enthusiasm:—Moved by Mr. Grady, seconded by Mr. George Harbur, "That this meeting rejoices in the establishment of a Borough of Lambeth Rifle Corps, and pledges itself to use every exertion to secure its complete success." Moved by Mr. John Smithers, and seconded by Mr. John Price:—"That this meeting hears with great satisfaction that the Queen has accepted the services of a battalion of 240 men, and tenders its best thanks to W. Roupell, Esq., for connecting with this corps the men raised by him. Mr. Roupell, M.P., who appeared in uniform as commandant of the corps, then addressed the meeting, and expressed his pleasure at the success which the movement had received. He said that some people were inclined to think it a very folish movement, and laughed at the idea of invasion. No doubt every man who entered into the ranks of a Volunteer corps wished for the blessings of peace; but if there should happen to be war, every man was willing and ready to take his part in the conflict. He was not like some who believed we were quite secure at the present moment. The question of the annexation of Savoy was a master-stroke of policy on the part of the Emperor of the French; and the complication which existed with reference to that had thrown a gloom over the anticipations of many who had the utmost confidence in the peaceful intentions of our great ally. He trusted that the movement instead of flagging would receive an additional stimulus from the present position of affairs; for there was more cause now for such an ebullition of feeling and attachment to the Sovereign and the country than existed when the Volunteer movement first commenced. A vote of thanks to the chairman was followed by a suitable speech in response, and the proceedings terminated.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Bedford.—On Monday the 1st company of the Bedfordshire Volunteer Rifles mustered at Captain Crosbie's, and marched down to the town-hall to be sworn in before J. Howard, Esq., mayor, and a full bench of magistrates. The corps numbers 68, with three officers and a surgeon. After the swearing in they again met at the Swan Hotel, when about 60, with Captain Polhill Turner, of the Mounted Rifles, and Colonel Harvey, of the Beds Volunteer Rifles, with the Rev. E. Bayley as chaplain, sat down to dinner. During the afternoon and evening the bells of the different churches in the town rang a merry peal. The corps was presented with a bugle by Mrs. Crosbie.

CUMBERLAND.

Third Cumberland Volunteer Rifles (Skiddaw Greys), Keswick.—This Corps is making rapid progress in its drill under Staff-Sergeant J. Atkinson, Royal Cumberland Militia. The Lord-Lieutenant has signified his approval of the uniform, which is a dark heathery grey with a scarlet edging, the belts of brown leather, and the cap-plate a neat device in bronze of a bugle and rifle sword, with the motto, "We guard our own." After field exercise on Monday last, the corps was marched to the County Court, when the commission of the Captain-Commandant was read, and Her Majesty's health drunk with three times three. The Commanding Officer (Major Wake) made a short address, stating that he was fully sensible of the honour and responsibility which had devolved upon him, in assuming the command of so fine a body of men, and that he trusted the experience he had gained during twenty-four years of military service would enable him to maintain discipline, and render the corps one of the most efficient in the county.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Glamorgan Artillery.—We understand that two guns, with two ammunition waggons complete in every respect, of one of the 18-pounder batteries for coast defences, have been ordered to proceed immediately from Pembroke Dock to Swansea for the use of the Glamorgan Volunteer Artillery.

HAMPSHIRE.

Southampton Rifle Volunteers. — Last Wednesday evening was fixed upon by Major Lacy, the acting adjutant, for a grand muster of all its members. At 7 o'clock a line of two deep was formed on each side of their magnificent drill room extending through its entire length. Colonel Grimes was introduced in succession to the captains of the various companies, and the corps then went through a series of evolutions, much to their own credit, and to the delight of a large number of ladies and military gentlemen. Colonel Grimes expressed his satisfaction at being nominated to the command, and said, "I have no doubt but that you will equal any corps in the country. I shall do the best I can to bring you forward, and I trust you will use your united exertion to second me. I shall proceed in a few days to the Lord-Lieutenant, and I will have great pleasure in informing him of the steady attention and skill of the body of men whom I have had the pleasure this evening to inspect."

Portsmouth Artillery Volunteers. — A highly respectable body of men belonging to the borough are about to respond to the call of the Government, and form an artillery corps, the Horse Guards circular having strongly advocated the formation of artillery companies in all arsenals and seaport towns. In a large garrison like Portsmouth, with its miles of batteries and bastions, having innumerable guns in position, it becomes a question how they are to be manned, in case of a sudden attack, by the very limited force of royal artillery under the command of the governor of the town. Indeed, the force is so disproportionate to the requirements of the place, that it is the subject of common remark, that in Portsmouth there are about as many gunners as guns. The Volunteers artillery movement is therefore extremely apropos, and will tend to lessen the difficulty of manning the guns in position, and relieve to a certain extent, when required, the regular force of the Crown. For this reason the Portsmouth Volunteer Artillery Corps deserves every encouragement. It is rumoured that Government will on the formation of the corps, permit the men to learn their drill from Armstrong's guns, and for this purpose a couple of these celebrated weapons will be placed at their service. It is desirable that this should be done, for it is felt that Armstrong's guns will sooner or later supersede muzzle-loading cannon, and consequently it would be all but useless to learn the drill appertaining to the old field-gun, which must be discarded as soon as the new weapon becomes the recognised arm of the Service. A public meeting is advertised to take place, when a letter will be read from the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, giving his sanction to a blue-checked uniform, of which a pattern-suit will be exhibited.

KENT.

The Plumstead, or 9th Kent Artillery Volunteers, have suggested the advisability of submitting to the Secretary of State for War a proposal, emanating from their corps, to erect a 2-gun siege battery and shed on the high grounds of Plumstead, overlooking the Thames and commanding a perfect sweep of Woolwich Arsenal. The corps, under an efficient system of training at their own individual expense, have proposed to construct the battery themselves during their leisure hours, on obtaining the sanction of the War Department. Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B., commanding the garrison at Woolwich, is favourably impressed with the energy and ready disposition of the corps, on whose assistance he has stated he should be willing to rely in case of emergency, as a subdivision to the Royal Artillery, and is ready to take steps in organising them for that purpose.

Sandwich.—2nd Company of Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers: Captain, Major Thomson, late 1st Dragoon Guards; 1st Lieutenant, Captain Henry Boys, R.N.; 2nd Lieutenant, James Rae, Esq., late 27th Inniskillings. The drilling of this company is being carried on with great zeal, and rapid progress is being made under a Royal Artillery instructor. The uniform selected by the company and approved by the Lord Warden, is that recommended by the Volunteer Committee, with the exception of the ornaments and buttons, which will have the Cinque Port arms on them. The Sandwich Artillery will probably be attached to No. 2 battery, which is to be re-armed, and a site has been selected nearer the town and approved by Colonel Aylmer, R.A., where guns will be mounted for practice, without shot.

MIDDLESEX.

13th Middlesex (Hornsey) Rifle Volunteers.—This corps having lately received several effective and honorary members from Southgate, marched thither on Saturday last, under Lieutenant Bird, and, preceded by a regimental band, to return thanks. The friendly interest in their proceedings, which had brought together so great a concourse of people in Crouch End, Hornsey, and various parts of the route, was most gratifying to the Volunteers, and no less so were the compliments paid to their dress and soldier-like appearance. The ladies of Hornsey and the neighbourhood have opened a subscription list, for the purpose of presenting the corps with a silver bugle.

SUSSEX.

Crawley.—The Rifle Volunteers have been accepted by Her Majesty, and are styled the 14th Sussex. They mustered at the Station Inn last Tuesday, for the purpose of being sworn in, but owing to the notice having been issued that day only 26 were present to take the oath of allegiance, which was administered by Captain Meek and J. M. Norman, Esq., Justices of the Peace for the county. This ceremony concluded, the corps was invited by its officers, Lieutenant Broadwood and Ensign Lemon, to inaugurate the event, in the drill-room, presided over by Mark Lemon, Esq. In responding to the toast of the County Magistrates, Mr. Norman addressed the Volunteers in a very manly and forcible speech, and Captain Meek complimented them upon their efficiency, remarking that for the time they had been at it, he had not seen better drill anywhere, which reflected great credit upon themselves and their drill-sergeant (Smith), whose health was then proposed and received with enthusiasm. The chairman's ready wit and good humour tended much to the hilarity of the evening. The followng are the names of those who were enrolled:—Mark Lemon, J. Caffin, T. Nelson, Savage, Lillywhite, Mitchell, Bishop, Smith, Hobbs, Gravely, H. Soan, Haylock, Charman, J. Charman, Woodman, Hall, Andrews, Morley, Snelling, Harding, T. Tester, Comber, Webley, Tester, and Foster.—*Brighton Express.*

YORKSHIRE.

Halifax Rifle Corps. — On Tuesday, the Assistant-Inspector for the Northern district, Major G. B. Harman, formerly of the 34th Regiment, visited the town for the purpose of inspecting the Rifle Volunteers for Halifax. In the afternoon he visited the practice ground, below the Victoria reservoir. The attendance of members was not large, but the practice was particularly good, in many individual instances every shot telling with accuracy. In the evening the gallant major attended the weekly drill of the corps, in the riding school. About eighty of the members of the first three companies attended, and about eighty of the 4th company. The fine regimental band was also in attendance. At the close the Inspector addressed a few observations to them. He did not mean to use the compliment merely for the sake of speaking, but he must state that the corps were the best drilled body of Volunteers he had yet inspected. The light infantry drill, and the drill by bugle calls, were especially to be commended. No doubt their present state of efficiency was owing to their possessing such an adjutant as Captain Coates, an advantage which no other corps possessed, and one which, he had no doubt, they all fully appreciated. After paying a further and well merited compliment to the gallant captain, the major addressed a few kindly observations to the 4th company, and impressed upon all the truth of the fact, that to make a good soldier, it was of paramount importance to be well up in the preliminary drill. He alluded to the target practice he had witnessed that day, which had been exceedingly good, and urged upon them the importance of carefully practising the "aiming drill," which, though rather irksome to undergo, was essentially necessary to ensure a steady hand and a good marksman. He could not close his observations without complimenting them upon the splendid band they possessed. At the close of the inspection, the Volunteers, headed by the band, marched through the town.

VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

March 20.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Captain Edward Kitchen in the Artillery Company of London.

9th Suffolk Volunteers—Her Majesty approves of Nicholas Fenwick Hale to be Assistant-Surgeon.

4th Berwickshire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Macgregor Robertson, to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

12th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—William Bartlett, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Thomas Bland Royden, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; March 2.

14th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Samuel Brenell, Gent., to be Ensign; William Bromfield Brough, Gent., to be Ensign; March 3.

33rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—John Moss Kirkman, Esq., to be Surgeon; March 7.

42nd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Samuel Robert Graves, Esq., to be Captain; Harold Cunningham, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Charles Lucy, Gent., to be Ensign; March 3.

49th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Joseph Hornby Birley, Esq., to be Captain; Julius Cæsar Ibbetson Bailey, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Stephenson, Gent., to be Ensign; March 7.

51st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—James Bolton Reay, Gent., to be Ensign; March 8.

61st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Richard Smethurst, Esq., to be Captain Commandant; George Henry Lightoller, Esq., to be Captain; Frederic Charles Smethurst, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Hyde Barton, Gent., to be Ensign; Edward Gylles Crooke, Esq., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon; March 6.

South Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Tarver Richard Fearnside, Gent., to be Lieutenant; March 4.

5th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—William Reynold Gade, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Feb. 25.

7th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—James Poole Wagstaff, Gent., to be Ensign; March 1.

St. George's Rifle Volunteer Corps—Nicholas Henry Stevens, Esq., to be Surgeon; Feb. 28.

14th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant William Atkinson Langdale to be Captain; Ensign Robert Barclay to be Lieutenant, vice Langdale, promoted; James Smollet Donaldson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Benjamin Greene Lake, Gent., to be Ensign; David Collet Thomas, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 28.

London Scottish Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Guise Westmacott, Esq., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon; March 6.

18th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Frederick William Farrar, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain; Feb. 28.

Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteer Corps—Robert Piggott Oldershaw, Esq., to be Captain; Joseph William Bushby, Esq., to be Captain; Charles Vacher, Esq., to be Captain; Major Rohde Hawkins, Esq., to be Captain; George Russell, Esq., to be Captain; John Elliott, Esq., to be Captain; Alfred Shoolbred, Esq., to be Captain; John Findlater Corscaden, Esq., to be Captain; Henry Worms, Esq., to be Captain; Joseph Wood, Esq., to be Captain;

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February 25. Richard Radcliffe Twining, Esq., late Lieutenant 33rd Regiment, to be Captain; March 1. Daniel Dowling, Esq., late Lieutenant Military Train, to be Captain; March 3. Arthur Woodriff Jaffray, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Robertson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Sherwood Westmacott, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Cundy, jun., Gent., late Captain King's Own Tower Hamlets Militia, to be Lieutenant; James Lewis Thomas, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Francis Beilby Alston, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Fowler, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Frederick Bidgood, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Stilwell, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Edwin Cutler, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Spencer Robert Lewin, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Henry Homfray, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Feb. 25. George Worms, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Feb. 28. Richard Hayter Jarvis, Gent., to be Lieutenant; March 3. Spencer Henry Curtis, Gent., to be Ensign; John Smith, Gent., to be Ensign; Frederick Alers Hankey, Gent., to be Ensign; Thomas John Gullick, Gent., to be Ensign; Thomas Partington Scrivener, Gent., to be Ensign; Frederick Thomas Shoolbred, Gent., to be Ensign; Frederick Richard Lawrence, Gent., to be Ensign; Thomas Morton, Gent., to be Ensign; Merton Anthony Thoms, Gent., to be Ensign; Edward Bowring Stephens, Gent., to be Ensign; Alfred Swift, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 25. John Scott, Gent., to be Ensign; March 3.

6th Company of Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteers—St. John Coventry, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Rawlins, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Edward Robinson, Gent., to be Ensign; March 14.

2nd Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut.-Colonel John Grimes, late Madras Army, to be Lieut.-Colonel; March 16.

5th Company of Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—Major George Preston Vallancy, late Madras Army, to be Captain-Commandant, vice Sir D. T. Cunynghame, Bart., resigned; March 16.

10th Company of Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—John Mills, jun., Esq., to be Lieutenant; Florence MacCarthy, Esq., to be Ensign; March 16.

18th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Henry Smith, Esq., to be Captain; William Emerson Chapman, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Cragg, Gent., to be Ensign; March 13.

11th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Thomas Gaisford to be Captain; Henry Peter Crofts, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Edward Martin, Esq., to be Ensign; March 10.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—5th Corps—The Rev. James Saunderson Clarke, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain; March 16.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—29th Company—Stephen Percy Groves, Esq., late Captain King's Dragoon Guards, to be Captain; William Pomfret Burra, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Furley, Gent., to be Ensign; Henry Maund, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 15.

29th Corps—The name of Lieutenant McDaniel (commission dated 3rd March inst.), should have been Matthew McDaniel, instead of Walter McDaniel.

30th Corps—The name of Captain Fraser (commission dated 2nd March inst.), should have been Frazer, instead of Fraser.

13th Company—The Commission of Ensign Marchant bears date the 11th Nov. (being the date of his Commission in the 1st Subdivision of Kent Rifle Volunteers, now forming part of the 13th Company), instead of Feb. 21.

26th Corps—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 30th Corps of Kent Rifle Volunteers being incorporated with the 26th Corps of Kent Rifle Volunteers, the establishment of which Corps will now consist of two battalions.

2nd Durham Artillery Volunteers—The Right Honourable the Earl Vane to be Major; Thomas Hunter Rutherford, Esq., to be Captain; Peter Campbell Mann, Esq., to be Captain; David Mann, Esq., to be Captain; John Candlish, Esq., to be Captain; William Dakers, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Thomas Brongh, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; William Joseph Meggison, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Robert Candlish, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Robert Thomson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; John Pallister, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; John Wall Smith Wilkinson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; James Lindsay, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Thomas Carlyle Beatty, Gent., to be Surgeon; March 14.

3rd Durham Artillery Volunteers—James Cochran Stevenson, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Bell Barker, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Joseph Logan Thompson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Joseph Frain, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 14.

4th Durham Artillery Volunteers—William Charles Ward Jackson, Esq., to be Captain Commandant; Frederick Aclom Millbank, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Belk, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; John Mackenzie, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Ebenezer Septimus Tabson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Edward Turnbull, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; March 14.

8th Durham Rifle Volunteers—George Henry Longridge Hawks, Esq., to be Captain Commandant; Stephen Wright Hawks, Esq., to be Captain; Benjamin Bigger, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Brooksbank, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Sheville Lishman, Gent., to be Ensign; George Greene, Gent., to be Ensign; Wm. Robinson, M.D., to be Surgeon; John Davies, D.D., to be Chaplain; March 14.

5th Devon Artillery Volunteers—William Wilcock to be First Lieutenant, vice Tombs, resigned; Henry Austin Downe to be Second Lieutenant, vice Wilcocks, promoted; March 1.

6th Devon Artillery Volunteers—Thomas Lidstone to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hughes, resigned; March 1.

3rd Devon Rifle Volunteers—John Lane Cutcliffe to be Captain; William Paul Swain to be Lieutenant; James Gilbard to be Ensign; William Oliver to be Ensign, vice Swain, promoted; March 1.

4th Devon Rifle Volunteers—Nathaniel Vye to be Captain; William Brodrick to be Lieutenant; Henry Camp to be Ensign; March 3.

11th Devon Rifle Volunteers—Glynn Grylls, late Captain 62nd Foot, to be Captain; Charles Spencer March Phillips to be Lieutenant; Feb. 28.

13th Devon Rifle Volunteers—John Hutchings Jerrard to be Lieutenant (Gazetted in error as George Hutchings Jerrard); Feb. 20.

14th Devon Rifle Volunteers—John Heathcote Amory to be Captain; Francis Dunsford, to be Lieutenant; George Mackenzie, to be Ensign; March 1.

16th Devon Rifle Volunteers—Viscount Valletort, to be Captain; Richard Marsh Dunn, to be Lieutenant; Richard Robinson Rodd, to be Ensign; Feb. 29.

17th Devon Rifle Volunteers—William Ruston, to be Captain; March 3.

18th Devon Rifle Volunteers—Lewis Powell Madden, to be Lieutenant; Chomeley Morris, to be Ensign; March 1.

19th Devon Rifle Volunteers—William Hunt Holley, to be Lieutenant; Richard Hodges, to be Ensign; March 3.

20th Devon Rifle Volunteers—Edward Drewe, to be Lieutenant; William Buller Henderson, to be Ensign; March 3.

2nd Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Captain James Hunter Campbell, to be Captain Commandant; Lieut. Adam Steuart to be Captain; Ensign John Thomas Hyde, to be Lieutenant, vice Steuart, promoted; Henry Bonus, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Joseph Mortlimore Eastly, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Hyde, promoted; James Allen, Gent., to be Ensign; March 17.

11th Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteers (Maryhill)—Edward Collins, jun., Esq., to be Captain; William Swan, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Joseph McIntyre Taylor, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; William Young, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; March 14.

14th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow 1st Northern Battalion)—Charles Grant, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Robert Buchanan Stewart, resigned; March 14.

19th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow 2nd Northern Battalion)—Ensign Robert Baird Rodger to be Supernumerary Lieutenant; March 13.

25th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—William Edgar Jevons, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Donald Anderson, promoted; March 19.

27th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—Archibald Duncan MacConnell, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Hosken, Gent., to be Ensign; March 14.

57th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—(Wishaw and Coltness)—John Munro Mackenzie, Esq., to be Captain; James Glass, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Steele, Gent., to be Ensign; March 14.

76th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—(Port Dundas)—William Harvey, Esq., to be Captain; Robert Readman, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Harvey, Gent., to be Ensign; March 14.

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—17th Company—Thomas William Haslehurst, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

24th Company—Charles John Mott, Esq., to be Lieutenant; John St. Vincent Jervis, Esq., to be Ensign; March 13.

17th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Henry Coppock, Esq., to be Captain; David McClure, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John McClure, Gent., to be Ensign; March 10.

10th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers—William Philip Hubbersty, Gent., to be Ensign; March 17.

11th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers—Sir Joseph Paxton to be Captain; Samuel Prince, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Chadwick, Gent., to be Ensign; March 17.

1st Corps of Northumberland Rifle Volunteers—Jacob Burnett, Gent., to be Ensign; March 9. William Popplewell, Gent., to be Ensign; March 10.

2nd Corps of Northumberland Rifle Volunteers—John Matthew Ridley, Esq., to be Captain; Richard Gibson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Beverley Ridley, Gent., to be Ensign; John Nicholson, Gent., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon; March 10.

3rd Corps of Northumberland Rifle Volunteers—George Brumell, Esq., to be Captain; March 12.

1st Newcastle-upon-Tyne Rifle Volunteers—John Furness Tone, Esq., to be Captain; William Cheek Bousfield, Esq., to be Captain; William Wilson Smith, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Isaac Temple, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Mordue, Gent., to be Ensign; Charles Fletcher Richardson, Gent., to be Ensign; March 13.

1st Aberdeenshire Artillery Volunteers—John Hutchison, Esq., to be Captain Commandant; James Arbuthnot, Esq., to be Captain; James Morrison, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Patrick Jamieson, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Patrick Irvine, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Robert Maitland, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; March 13.

2nd Subdivision of Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers—James Forbes Leith, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Robert Wilson, Gent., to be Ensign; March 12.

19th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Simpson, Esq., to be Captain; William Lawson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Alexander McWilliam, Gent., to be Ensign; March 6.

[The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 13th March instant.]

1st Argyllshire Artillery Volunteers—Donald Mackichan, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; March 7.

MARCH 23.

10th Surrey Rifle Volunteers—John Gooch Hepburn, Gent., to be Lieutenant; March 21.

Inns of Court Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry Griffith, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Benjamin Babington, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Samuel Brandram, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Richard Ottaway Turner, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Feb. 23. Charles Samuel Bagot, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Arthur Pemberton Lonsdale, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William John Potts, Gent., to be Ensign; James Shiel, Gent., to be Ensign; Cecil Henry Russell, Gent., to be Ensign; the Hon. George Pepys, to be Ensign; Wyndham Holgate, Gent., to be Ensign; Alexander Ogilvie Lloyd, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 25.

South Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Hon. Anthony Ashley Cooper, M.P., commonly called Lord Ashley, to be Lieutenant; March 16.

20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—Horatio Sillifant, Gent., M.R.S.S., to be Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 23.

31st Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—Tom Taylor, Esq., to be Captain; Richard Mills, Gent., to be Lieuteuant; Frederick William Kirby, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 25.

36th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—Major-General David Downing, Bengal Army, to be Captain-Commandant; Feb. 29.

39th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Harpur Colvill, Esq., late Captain 71st Regiment, to be Captain; March 6.

1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteers—James Reeves Traer, Gent., M.R.C.S., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon; March 1.

Haddingtonshire Rifle Volunteers—No. 4 or Aberlady Company—Thomas Maitland Rodney, Esq., to be Captain; Mr. Francis C. Burnet to be Lieutenant; Mr. William Finlayson to be Ensign; March 17.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—5th Company—The Rev. James Saunderson Clarke, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain; March 16.

11th Company—William Hills, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; March 20.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—17th Company—Henry Lindsell Sopwith, Gent., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon; March 16.

1st Corps—Major Scott, Captain of 1st Corps Kent Rifle Volunteers, to be Captain-Commandant; March 20. Ensign Lewis Davis Wigan to be Lieutenant; William Hoar, Gent., to be Ensign vice Wigan, promoted; Joseph Scratton, Gent., to be Ensign; March 19.

5th Perthshire Rifle Volunteers—John Livington Campbell, Esq., to be Captain; William Shaw Soutar, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Richard Penkeith, Esq., to be Ensign; Rev. William Herdman, to be Hon. Chaplain; Robert Balfour, Esq., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon; March 16.

2nd Sussex Artillery Volunteers—William Drew Lucas Shadwell, Esq., to be Captain; William Talbot Agar, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; Rowland Legg, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; March 13.

13th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—William John Campion, Esq., to be Captain; March 14.

14th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—John Jervis Broadwood, Esq., to be Lieutenant; John Leman, jun., Esq., to be Ensign; March 14.

[The following appointments are substituted for those which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 6th March instant:—]

8th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—Brian Barttelot Barttelot, to be Lieutenant; George Curling Joad, to be Ensign; Feb. 28.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (York)—The Rev. William Hey, M.A., Prebendary of York, to be Chaplain; March 6.

7th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers—Christopher Kirby, Gent., to be Surgeon; Feb. 24.

10th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Huddersfield)—Captain Henry Frederick Beaumont to be Captain-Commandant; Tom Learoyd, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Joshua Day, Gent., to be Ensign; Frederick Greenwood, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon; March 5.

20th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Doncaster)—Archibald Sturrock, Esq., to be Captain; James Payne, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Richard Cortazzi Hornby, Gent., to be Ensign; March 5.

25th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Guiseley)—Matthew William Thompson, Esq., to be Captain; Henry Granville Baker, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Jasper Leavens White, Gent., to be Ensign; March 5.

8th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Company—Lipton Hutton Potts, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Christopher Clarke, Esq., to be Ensign; Robert Fothergill, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 19.

11th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Company—Thomas Smurthwaite, Esq., to be Lieutenant; James David Raine Fisher, Esq., to be Ensign; Midgley Cockcroft, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 17.

4th Kidcardineshire Rifle Volunteers (Fettercair Subdivision)—Major McInvoy to be Lieutenant; David Durie, Esq., to be Ensign; March 13.

3rd Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Shipman, Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon; March 16.

7th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Henry Holway, Esq., to be Captain; Harwood Mackinder, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Welby Preston, Gent., to be Ensign; John West Walker, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. William Vlako Turner to be Honorary Chaplain; March 17.

17th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Richard George Calthorp, Esq., to be Captain; John Holland, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Casswell, Gent., to be Ensign; Henry Morris, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. John Topham to be Honorary Chaplain; March 17.

73rd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—(Carluke.)—Thomas Matthews, Esq., to be Captain; Andrew Crusoe Selkirk, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Smith Kerr, Gent., to be Ensign; March 21.

16th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Edmund Joseph Tipping, Esq., to be Captain; Aaron Clulow Howard, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Sidney Armitstead, Gent., to be Ensign; March 7.

Erratum—14th Company Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—For A. R. Lingard, Hon. Surgeon, read Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

8th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers—Simon Surman Bowen, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 20.

14th Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—Edward Williams, Esq., to be Captain; William Gostwyck Gard, Esq., to be Lieutenant; John Michael Sellers, M.D., to be Ensign; March 15.

1st Durham Artillery Volunteers—William Joseph Young, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant; Hedworth Williamson, Esq., to be Captain; James Hamilton, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Charles Strathmore Moore, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Thomas Crawhall Alcock, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Henry Ritson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; George Wilford, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. Dr. Iliff to be Honorary Chaplain; March 14.

3rd Durham Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Edward Chapman, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant; Edward Temperley Gourley, Esq., to be Captain; Robert Ovington Harrison, Esq., to be Captain; March 6. Thomas Burn, jun., Esq., to be Captain; March 14. Foster Charlton Huntley, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Arthur Woodman Dixon, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Christopher Thomas Potts, Gent. to be Lieutenant; March 6. James Barron, Gent., to be Lieutenant; March 14. Thomas Reed, jun., Gent., to be Ensign; John Smurthwaite, Gent., to be Ensign; Richard Iliff, Gent., to be Ensign; March 6, Samuel Alcock, jun., Gent., to be Ensign; March 14. Frederick Henry Johnson, Gent., to be Surgeon; the Rev. Richard Skipsey, to be Honorary Chaplain; March 6.

2nd Durham Artillery Volunteers—Memorandum—The name of the Gentleman appointed Second Lieutenant in this Corps is Robert Thorman and not Robert Thomson as previously stated.

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Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers (Birmingham)—Frederick Elkington, Gent., to be Captain; George Allen Everitt, Gent., to be Captain; Chas. Ratcliff, Gent., to be Captain; Chas. Richards, Gent., to be Captain; Samuel Delagrange Williams, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Edward Everitt, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Edward Armfield, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Isaac Hollis, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Clement Cotterill Scholefield, Gent., to be Ensign; William Kimberley, Gent., to be Ensign; Thomas Turner Slaney, Gent., to be Ensign; William Francis Richards, Gent., to be Ensign; March 10.

Glastonbury or 19th Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—Captain Arthur William Acland Hood, Royal Navy, to be Captain; William George Lax Lovell, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Walter Thomas Swayne, Gent., to be Ensign; March 17.

3rd Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—John Teather, Gent., to be Ensign; David Leitch, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 10.

2nd Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Henry Holden Bradshaw, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain; March 20.

Linlithgowshire Rifle Volunteers—1st or Linlithgow Company—Robert Hathorn Johnston Stewart, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Chalmers, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Adam Dawson, jun., Gent., to be Ensign; March 19.

2nd or Borrowstowness Company—William Wilson, Esq., to be Captain; Patrick Turnbull, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Begg, Gent., to be Ensign; March 19.

1st Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteer Corps (consisting of the 1st, 2nd, 13th, and 18th Companies) — Captain David Macduff Latham to be Major; Lieutenant Steward Neill to be Captain of the 1st Company, vice Latham, promoted; Ensign Hugh Spiers to be Lieutenant of the 2nd Company, vice Neill, promoted; James Hunter Crawford, Gent., to be Ensign of the 13th Company, vice Spiers, promoted; William Johnstone Marshall, M.D., to be Surgeon; March 17.

7th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers—Arthur Tower, late Commander in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, to be Captain; Brice Hugh Pearse, Gent, to be Lieutenant; March 20.

[The following appointment is submitted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 16th March instant.]

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—27th Company—The Right Hon. William Walter, Earl of Dartmouth, to be Ensign; March 7.

[The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 16th March instant.]

55th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—George Edward Jee, Gent., to be Lieutenant; March 3.

The Mid-Lothian Coast Artillery Volunteer Corps, or First Division of the Artillery Volunteer Force in the county of Edinburgh—Major Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart., to be Lieut.-Colonel; March 10.

The will of the late General Sir William Francis Patrick Napier, K.C.B., late of Scinde House, Clapham Park, was proved in the London Court of Probate, on the 2nd of March, by his relict, Lady Caroline Amelia Napier, the sole executrix, the personalty being sworn under 40,000*l.* He has bequeathed to Lady Napier his real and personal estates in trust, that she should receive the income arising therefrom for her life, and upon her decease the property to be divided among five of his children—namely, his son John, and his daughters, the Countess of Arran, Mrs. Bruce, and Emily and Caroline Napier, but has excepted from any share therein his daughter Mrs. Miles, from her being amply provided for. The will was made on the 9th of April, 1859, and Sir William died on the 12th of February, 1860 aged seventy-four.

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The subscription to the paper is 6*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, or 26*s.* per annum, payable in advance; and the postage—uniformly 1*d.* in the United Kingdom, but which if forwarded abroad varies according to the route and destination—must in all cases be added to the remittance. All Editorial Communications should be addressed to W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., and all business letters and advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher, and Post-office orders made payable to Joseph Smith. Advertisements received up to Thursday Evening. The Paper will be published every Saturday in time for the Morning Mails.

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AGENTS FOR INDIA.

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ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN. Under the especial Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN,

A BENEFIT in Aid of the Funds of the ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE will take place at the above Theatre on THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 29th, 1860,

Mr. FREDERICK GYE having in the most generous spirit gratuitously placed this theatre at the disposal of the Council, the support of the Nobility and the Patrons of the Institution is respectfully solicited.

The following distinguished members of the Dramatic and Musical professions have already proffered their valuable services:—

Mr. B. WEBSTER.	Mr. PHELPS.
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Mr. BUCKSTONE.	Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS.
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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the Editor cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the Editor.

The Editor begs to return his acknowledgments to the Officers and Secretaries of Volunteers who have so kindly furnished him with information in reference to their respective corps, and invites further communications.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the Army and Navy Gazette, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, or to Mr. Joseph Smith, and not to the Editor.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1860.

Our Transport Service is a remnant of the darker ages; it retains the traditions of the days when whole regiments were penned like sheep in stifling little brigs, and sent to sea to die or drown, or land with scanty numbers, fever stricken and half-starved,—and no questions asked.

We do not impugn the humanity of the officers—we had almost added the excellence of the Regulations of the Service; and we are ready to admit that the horrors into which we have had recently some insight, have run a long career in darkness and obscurity. But knowing them now, it is our duty to declare that the recent occurrences at sea on board some of our transports are odious and disgusting; that their recurrence must be prevented, or that England will be responsible for outrages on decency and Christianity which would disgrace her earliest civilisation. Scarcely has the tale of the poisonings, ruffianisms, immorality, and murder on board the Accrington been told, than we hear of the sufferings and mortality which tracked the course of the Great Tasmania over the ocean from Calcutta to Liverpool; and, at the very same moment, reports reach us from the other side of the world which raise an idea more solid than a suspicion, that the whole system under which we send our troops and their families to sea demands supervision and most rigid investigation. The shocking stories of the debauchery on board the Dalhousie, where, as we hear, the choice made of the matron was by no means justified by antecedents or consequences, are accompanied by details relative to the deaths on board the Dudbrook and the Euxine of a distressing character. In the Dudbrook all the infants died—and the deaths, 43 in number, amounted to 15 per cent. of the number of the passengers. The Euxine lost 76 women and children on her voyage out to Madras. It is not to be denied that women and children are subject to epidemics, which will break out in spite of all our precautions: but making every concession on that point, there is a uniformity of mortality among the families of our troops at sea, which forces on us the conviction that the system under which they are transported is radically wrong.

No officer will go in charge of a transport if he can help it; he will make any pecuniary sacrifice to avoid the trouble and inconvenience to which such a mode of obtaining his passage exposes him. It is the expression of a truth—not the enunciation of any offensive antagonism—to say that the gentlemen who act as medical officers of hired transports are rarely men who could pursue their profession successfully on shore. There is but little discipline among the officers of the ships, and there is less among the men; and there is reason to apprehend that those who are selected to act as matrons are not always suited for their posts. Hence the irregularities which lead to neglect of children, to the spread of disease, and to increased mortality. Early in the war with Russia it was proposed by the correspondent of one of the papers, who was an eye-witness of the inconvenience and disorders of the Merchant Transport Service, that the Government should inaugurate a fleet of steam transports. Subsequently, under the pressure of circumstances, two or three large screw steamers were purchased, and some of them have done signal service since the close of that memorable war, in the conveyance of troops; but the great expense has operated in deterring the authorities to ask for votes for the creation of a regular transport service. The hand-to-mouth system suits them best at present—and our soldiers suffer. But whatever be the evils or advantages of the system, the Great Tasmania calls for such an expression of public opinion as shall prevent the repetition of the criminal neglect and brutal indifference of the Indian authorities on whom alone the blame should fall—as, in the case of our fellow-countrymen, even though they be men who have forfeited their good opinion by an exhibition of independence in which they would have gained larger sympathies had they manifested better feelings and judgment. The officers on whom the heavy censure of the coroner's jury must strike are apparently the under secretaries to the Government at Calcutta, the principal medical officer in the Indian establishment, and the Deputy-Quartermaster-General of the Indian Army, who are responsible for the arrangements for the reception of the men. The officers who examined the provisions must have been utterly incompetent, or very cruel and worthless men. They permitted 1023 men, women, and children to set out on a long voyage with putrid beef, sour beer, mouldy biscuit, adulterated lime juice, bad bread, spoiled flour, cast-iron peas, indifferent sugar; they let them proceed to sea without hammocks, warm clothing, medical comforts, or blankets. It is "against the system" of the Indian Government it seems to furnish blankets or certain other necessaries to the men. They must learn to alter that system. They must know that now and at last they are under the influence of the public opinion of England. In the month of November the Great Tasmania left the Hooghly; in the midst of the Indian winter. Ere she arrived in Liverpool 52 deaths were recorded, and when the ship arrived in the Mersey upwards of 300 of her miserable freight were laid prostrate by scurvy and by scorbutic dysentery—the terrible familiar of starved camps and putrescent transports, which made itself felt at Scutari and before Sebastopol in 1854-55. Death tracked the poor wretches to the hospitals on shore. An attempt was made, at the inquiry to which the deaths of the sufferers gave rise, to show they "had brought it on themselves" by drunkenness and evil-living previous to embarcation. Good Heavens! Was it not enough to cause wonder that so many survived under the dietary, and under the circumstances which were substantiated—not that so many died. The pork was good, we are told, and so were the tea and rice. It would really be an interesting experiment to see how long one of the Calcutta officials would hold out on salt pork, tea, and rice, alone, ere he exhibited symptoms of scurvy. There is one thing which was not explained: when it was found out four days after leaving the Hooghly that the provisions were bad, why did not the captain put into Madras, where he could have procured ample supplies from the Government. Point de Galle lay

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open to him further on; the Cape of Good Hope was not out of his track; but still, subject of course to the officers on board, he held on his way till he ran into St. Helena, where he could get no adequate supplies of what he needed. It is a sad tale, and when it goes out to India, it is not calculated to soften the feelings with which the remnant of the Europeans in the Indian Army regard their masters. For our part, we think the finding of the coroner's jury furnishes a basis for inquiry, on which the Government ought to take a firm stand in the interests of humanity and Christianity.

The intelligence which has reached England of a fresh trouble in India is so vague that we are not yet in a position to appreciate its exact value. We only know that if the news be true one thousand of the subjects of the British crown have been murdered in a raid by the inhabitants of another district. The ordinary conditions on which the existence of a Government depends have been violated, for we have not protected our subjects, their lives or properties; and there now only remains the fulfilment of the painful duty which devolves upon the State, in punishing those who have broken the peace, and murdered those whom we are bound to protect. The proposition that the Rajah of Independent Tipperah, in whose territories the marauding Kookies are supposed to live, is responsible for their acts, is only tenable provided he has been permitted to retain the means of repressing disorders. Our Government forces these small Rajahs to disband their levies, to give up their weapons, to disarm their followers,—deprives them, in fact, of all means of physical control,—leaves our boundaries and territorial limits, which are oftentimes lines on the map, unprotected—and then, when a horde of ruffians, having exhausted their own territory, rush into our lands to pillage and murder, we talk of "holding the Rajah responsible!" The fact is, we should maintain continuous posts along the borders of these independent states, such as were established along the Nepaulese frontier during the rebellion; more especially where our neighbours are rude and barbarous, and weakly governed, or where there are artificial boundary lines. The question involved in the consideration of that subject is one of our Indian difficulties. If we denude our vast territories of local levies and native troops, we are continually exposed to the risk of such occurrences, and the presence of numerous European troops cantoned in central stations will afford no security to the miserable cultivators who rely on us for protection.

It is with regret we have to state that Colonel Pakenham, Adjutant-General of the Queen's Forces in India, is obliged to abandon his post in consequence of indisposition, or rather, of a painful disease which has attacked his knee-joint. He left Simla on February 5th, in order to take a passage to England.

Colonel Congreve has assumed the charge of the department of the Adjutant-General at Simla, vacated by Colonel Pakenham.

A rumour has got abroad to the effect that some considerable modification of the intentions of the Government respecting the increase of the Military Forces of the Empire, as settled in the Estimates, is likely to take place. Our readers are aware that, in settling the number of troops to be maintained for our Home and ordinary Colonial possessions, the Government has been for the last two or three years very much guided by the probable requirements of the Indian authorities. The last estimates were framed upon a calculation respecting the wants for India, which has been affected by the last two or three mails. The Governor-General finds that the state of India will permit the immediate withdrawal of seven regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, and as this was not expected when the Estimates were framed, it follows that some of the projected augmentations of our forces at home will have to be abandoned. Instead of two new brigades, which it was settled were to be added to the Artillery, but one field brigade will now be formed, together with some augmentation of the new Coast Brigade; while the projected increase of the Royal Engineers is altogether given up, and that corps will remain at its present strength.

According to the latest accounts from India, Lord Clyde has yielded to the pressure of the Governor-General's wishes, and has consented to remain in India for another year. The result will be a general though partial change in the Indian commands. As Sir Hugh Rose retains the Bombay command, Sir William Mansfield intends, it is understood, to proceed to Bombay, and to remain there until the Presidency shall be transferred to him on Lord Clyde's departure for England.

Lieut.-Colonel Pretyman, of the 60th Rifles, has been appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the Depôt Battalion at Walmer, in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Whitmore, who goes to Ireland as Military Secretary to Sir George Brown. Lieut.-Colonel Pretyman, as the junior of his rank in the 60th, would be placed on half-pay on the return home of the 1st battalion of the regiment, in consequence of the reduction of one lieut.-colonel from its strength as on the Indian establishment.

The refusal of Sir W. R. Mansfield to accept the command entrusted to him by the Queen is to be regretted on three grounds; first, because it is injurious to the high reputation of a gallant, zealous, and able officer, and lays his motives open to injurious comment from persons hostile to him; secondly, because it is mischievous in itself, as a precedent set by a distinguished officer, which, if admitted, will cause serious difficulties in reference to the custom of giving local rank to superior officers; thirdly, because it adds another to the number of examples which have been too frequent in the East, of disobedience to orders, of a refractory spirit, and want of military subordination. On examining the grounds of Sir William Mansfield's refusal to accept the post of second in command to Sir Hope Grant, we confess we do not find them valid to justify the General in declining the honour conferred on him by Her Majesty. There is the sole step of local rank in Turkey and in Europe to sustain the objections which have been raised to putting Sir W. Mansfield under the orders of the present Commander-in-Chief of the China Expedition; in all other points Sir Hope Grant has seniority of service. We have reason to think that Sir W. Mansfield's friends regret he has not accepted a command, in which his abilities and military knowledge would assuredly have secured an accession to the reputation he already enjoys.

We have received some communications expressing a not very unnatural alarm at a notification recently issued, to the effect that the new patterns of officers' uniform may be inspected at the Adjutant-General's office. We cannot wonder at a feeling of dismay being created by any announcement portending another change in tailoring arrangements and fresh expense. However, we can quiet all apprehension on this score. The notification in question merely arises from the fact that, for convenience sake, the patterns of officers' uniforms are to be left at the place where officers are most likely to attend upon business, namely, the Adjutant-General's office. No change of uniform or equipment is at present intended.

Rumours have reached us by the last mail that Colonel Sterling, now Military Secretary, is likely to succeed Sir W. R. Mansfield as Chief of the Staff, and that Lieut.-Colonel Metcalfe in that case might have a chance of becoming Military Secretary. These are mere "voices of the camp."

The two camps of the Governor-General and of the Commander-in-Chief move *pari passu* together. The expense of this grand procession will be very great, and it is calculated that of the Viceroy's camp is at least 8000*l.* a month.

Some recent changes of regiments in the North-West and in the Hills have caused considerable irritation, the expression of which has reached us by last mail. The Bengal Fusiliers are among the aggrieved regiments, which are three or four in number. We trust all differences of the kind will soon disappear; but it must be remembered that even the most disagreeable stations must be occupied, if military considerations render it desirable.

The arrangements respecting the locality and Staff of the New School of Musketry are as yet in abeyance, but we believe the probabilities are in favour of Fleetwood as the site.

Although General Gascoigne vacates the command of the Dublin district next week, no nomination of a successor has yet been made. The report to which we alluded last week, that Sir Richard Airey would assume the command of the Dublin district, is very generally credited.

Major the Hon. Hussey Fane Keane, of the Royal Engineers, has been appointed an extra aide-de-camp to His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Maude, who has been appointed to the Master of the Horse's department in the Queen's Household.

Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Thackwell, unattached, has been appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General at Portsmouth, in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Conolly.

Sir George Brown's Staff will consist of Lieut.-Colonel Whitmore, as Military Secretary, and Captain Blackett, Rifle Brigade, and Captain Fitzhardinge Kingscote, Rifle Brigade, as aides-de-camp.

At length a Government notification has appeared in India respecting the Army Medical Warrant of October, 1858. It is merely a memorandum detailing the increased rates of English pay in Indian currency, and stating that the "pay proper having been increased," the "allowances would, as is the invariable rule in such cases, be diminished in proportion, so that the total will remain the same." No reference is made to the promotion and increased rank conferred by the Royal Warrant. It has created great disappointment, and steps are being taken to forward a petition to Parliament on the subject.

In addition to the case of the Great Tasmania, we are sorry to hear from India of other instances of mortality on board transport ships, owing, we fear, to a still more dreadful cause. In a Bombay paper we read: "The Dudbrook, just arrived in Bombay harbour, has on board 255 souls. The number embarked at Southampton was 296, and there have been two births on board. The number of deaths, therefore, has been 43—1 adult female, 30 children between 1 and 12 years of age, being 15 per cent. of the whole number, and 6 infants—all the infants, in fact, under one year who were on board. Included in the above 255, are 134 married women and 106 children. The Euxine arrived at Madras the other day, reporting some 76 deaths of women and children in the same day." A correspondent tells us that the Dalhousie, which conveyed out the wives and children of soldiers, was in a condition that reflected anything but credit upon the officers of the ship, whose conduct towards the women was to be made the subject of investigation. On board this ship 19 children died, and on board other vessels to which our correspondent alludes, no less than 65 children shared the same fate.

We have reason to believe that the statements made by some of our contemporaries respecting large Cavalry and Artillery barracks to be erected at Colchester, are, to say the least, premature.

The regiments now on their passage home from India, are—the 14th Light Dragoons, 12th Lancers, 53rd Regiment, and 1st Battalion of the 60th Rifles; and in addition to these the 8th Regiment 1st Battalion, 24th 1st Battalion, 73rd, 6th 1st Battalion, and 37th will probably arrive in England in the course of the summer. Should any more regiments be sent to England, the 5th Fusiliers 1st Battalion, 64th, 70th, and 83rd Regiments are the next on the list.

While the new regulations appear likely to be attended with success in bringing forward a sufficient number of candidates for the Cavalry of the Line, one of the Household regiments appears to be more than ever in want of officers. At the present moment Her Majesty's 2nd Life Guards possesses but two cornets, the complement being eight; and, since the month of January, 1859, no young gentleman appears to have been attracted by the burnished cuirass and nodding plumes which form so prominent a part of the picture on State occasions. There are but ten subalterns available for regimental duty, the proper number being sixteen; and one or two more promotions in the regiment would render the guard and orderly duties still more severe.

It has come to our knowledge that the extraordinary detention of the Artillery in Egypt was not caused by any neglect or mismanagement of the authorities at the War-Office. Their arrangements were complete and perfect as far as Alexandria; but they were obliged to rely on Lord Elphinstone to make provision for the carriage of the men and guns from Suez, and His Excellency was obliged to rely on untrustworthy ships and uncertain resources, which failed him and the Artillery at the last moment. The Auckland broke down, and never passed Aden; a steamer promised by the Peninsular and Oriental Company was not forthcoming, owing to an accident to one of the Company's fleet, which compelled them to employ all their available ships on the postal service; and the only vessel that arrived at Suez was the Berenice, which had been intended as a kind of supplementary vessel.

We have received a communication from a medical officer of the Army in reference to the physical examination undergone by candidates for admission into the department at Chelsea. It appears to us that, if it be indispensable to ascertain that the candidates are fit for duty and regimental work, something more is requisite than an examination down to the waist. Suppose the candidate were afflicted with rupture, or extensive varicosity, or other diseases, which may be readily suggested, will our correspondent contend that he should be admitted into the service?

The next competitive examination of candidates for admission into the Royal Indian Military Academy at Addiscombe is to commence on Wednesday, May 16, when 60 appointments will be competed for. The examination will take place at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. The Secretary of State for India in Council has determined to allow the sum of 100*l.* to each cadet who may obtain a commission in the Engineers or Artillery after a residence of three terms at the Addiscombe College, in aid of the expenses of his education and residence at that institution.

It appears by a Parliamentary return just printed that on the 31st of March, 1859, there were in the different regimental savings banks 9499 depositors, with 144,276*l.* to their credit in the aggregate. Of this sum the Royal Artillery had 23,012*l.*, the Royal Engineers 11,640*l.*, while of the regiments of the line the three highest in amount were the 26th, 4187*l.*, the 45th, 3599*l.*, and the Canadian Rifles, 2992*l.* In the Cavalry the 2nd Life Guards, 4th Dragoon Guards, and the 15th Hussars, had the largest sums to their credit.

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VOLUNTEER ORGANISATION.

The following circulars have been issued from the War Office to the Lord-Lieutenants of Counties :—

War Office, February, 1860.

My Lord,—Having had under my consideration the expediency of the appointment of an adjutant, commissioned by Her Majesty, to every brigade of Artillery and battalion of *Rifle* Volunteers, I have the honour to inform you that I shall be prepared to submit for the Queen's approval the names of such officers as you may recommend for the several corps serving in your county, subject to the following qualifications and conditions of service :—

1st. That the candidate should have served at least four years either in the line, or in the army of the late East India Company, or in Her Majesty's Indian forces, or in the embodied Militia.

2nd. That his application should be accompanied by testimonials as to conduct from his former commanding officer.

3rd. That the candidate shall be subject to an examination at the nearest garrison, as to his fitness to hold the office of adjutant under such regulations as His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, be pleased to direct; and that he shall also have passed through a course of instruction in musketry at Hythe; or be prepared to do so when called upon.

4th. The rank of an adjutant is properly that of a subaltern; but if appointed out of Her Majesty's regular forces or Indian Army, or the Militia, he may retain the rank which he held in either of these Services; but no adjutant shall be entitled by virtue of his superior rank to take the command of any company of Volunteers, an officer of the company being present, except for the purpose of instruction drill.

5th. Every officer appointed an adjutant of Volunteers will be required, before receiving his commission, to transmit to the Secretary of State for War the following declaration :—

"I do hereby declare, upon my honour as an officer and a gentleman, that, in order to obtain the appointment of an adjutant in the.....Volunteers, I have not given, paid, received, or promised, and that I do not believe that any one for me has given, paid, received, or promised, directly or indirectly, any recompense, reward, or gratuity to any person or persons whatever.

"Witness (C. D.) (Signed) (A. B.)"

6th. The pay of an adjutant of Volunteers shall be 8*s.* a day, and 2*s.* to cover the forage for a horse, or for travelling expenses, provided the commanding officer has exempted him for the time being from the liability to keep a horse.

Any other incidental expenses must be borne by the corps.

7th. As the public services of an adjutant are to be made fully available at all times, it is necessary that it should be perfectly understood beforehand by candidates, that the Secretary of State will not allow them, if appointed, to follow any other profession, or hold any other appointment, public or private. I have the honour, &c.

Sidney Herbert.

War Office, Pall Mall, March, 1860.

My Lord,—Having had under consideration the expediency of forming the various scattered bodies constituting Volunteer Rifle Corps into Battalions, in order to facilitate the administration of the Volunteer force generally, as well as to increase its efficiency, I have the honour to inform your lordship that, with a view to carry out this organisation, it is proposed to adopt the following principles :—

1st. That a battalion of Volunteers may be formed either as a consolidated body, composed of various companies in densely populated districts, acting together as one corps, in the meaning of the Act of Parliament, 44 Geo. III., cap. 54. ; or,

2nd. It may be a consolidated body for drill and administrative purposes only, being composed of various companies forming in themselves distinct and (financially considered) independent corps, in the meaning of the Act ; or,

3rd. A battalion may be formed for administrative purposes only, from the various corps scattered over a rural or thinly-populated district.

It appears to me, therefore, that in order to meet these several forms of battalion organisation, it is desirable to lay down the following rules :

For a consolidated battalion formed on either of the two first principles, 1 major and 1 adjutant will be allowed to 4 companies of min. strength.

1 lieut.-colonel and 1 adjutant will be allowed to 6 ditto.

1 lieut.-colonel, 1 major, and 1 adjutant will be allowed to 8 ditto.

1 lieut.-colonel, 2 majors, and 1 adjutant, will be allowed to 12 ditto.

When the companies exceed 12, the corps will constitute a regiment, and be formed into two battalions, each with field officers and adjutants in the above proportion ; the whole to be commanded by the senior lieutenant-colonel.

Although I am prepared to sanction the formation of a battalion of 4 companies, it is intended to provide only for cases in which no more than that number of companies can be formed in a town, and where it is not considered advisable to bring in any rural companies ; and it should be understood that no two battalions of this strength can be formed in one place.

With regard to the third principle of formation, which is applicable to rural districts, where the companies, &c., are greatly scattered, I have to explain to your lordship that it is not intended that this formation into battalions should render the separate companies liable to be removed from their own neighbourhood, or brought together at any time when not called out for actual service, except with their own consent, or that the independent existence of the several corps should be in any degree affected ; my object is to accomplish a unity of system in correspondence drill, inspection, and returns throughout the entire force.

The following staff will therefore be allowed for rural battalions :—1 major and 1 adjutant to 4 or 5 companies of min. strength.

1 lieut.-colonel and 1 adjutant to 6, 7, 8, or 9 ditto.

1 lieut.-colonel, 1 major, and 1 adjutant to 10, 11, or 12 ditto.

I have further to state to your lordship—

First. That in effecting the formation of these battalions, the concentration of companies should be considered with reference to locality, and not to their numerical standing in the Army List.

Second. That each company may continue to have its own rendezvous, and drills ; but that there should also be a battalion rendezvous established ; and, where the local distribution and convenience of the different companies will admit of it, certain days set apart for battalion drills.

Third. That, although I have not thought it desirable to insist upon a rigid adherence to that uniformity in the clothing and equipment of corps serving in the same county, which was recommended in article 6 of the memorandum of the 13th July, 1859, I trust that in any future renewal of the clothing, the propriety of adopting a uniform colour for companies belonging to the same battalion will be duly considered.

I beg, therefore, to acquaint your lordship that I am desirous to see the different companies of Volunteers throughout the country united, as far as possible, into battalions under the foregoing rules ; and I shall be glad to be favoured with your lordship's views as to the best means of carrying out the proposed organisation among the companies formed in the county under your charge.

I have the honour, &c. S. Herbert.

THE MORTALITY ON BOARD THE GREAT TASMANIA.

The Great Tasmania transport, as we announced in our last impression, arrived at Liverpool with discharged soldiers on board in a dreadful condition. The circumstance has been the subject of a minute inquiry at Liverpool this week, at which Mr. S. G. Baring, the Under-Secretary for India, was present.

The inquiry into the death of several soldiers on board the ship was opened by the Liverpool borough coroner on Monday, and concluded on Thursday. The vessel left Calcutta on the 9th of last November, with 1023 souls on board. When they reached St. Helena on the 32nd of January, the sick list numbered 892, and there had been 52 deaths. The passengers were principally the soldiers who were disbanded on the extinction of the East India Company. The surgeon who attended them states that they were for the most part sickly when they came on board ; they had sold their clothes to purchase drink. On reaching Liverpool the sufferers were removed to the workhouse hospital. One man died on his way thither. He was so miserably clad that "the clothes on him only weighed one pound six ounces." On the showing of all the witnesses the cause of the great sacrifice of life was, the bad ventilation of the ship, the wretched provision, or rather no provision of clothes and sleeping accommodation for the men, and the bad food which was provided them. The Government authorities did not visit the ship after the men were on board. The bread was condemned before the ship started. When they had been to sea about a fortnight large quantities of biscuit were condemned and thrown overboard. Beef and beer were in the same manner condemned and destroyed. During "all the voyage" the beef was stinking, the biscuit full of maggots ; the milk in the cans bad, and the lime juice was diluted. After the scurvy attacked the men they showed a great disinclination for food. "I had great difficulty," says the medical officer, "to prevent men from dying of starvation." The post-mortem examination of five soldiers exhibited livers "wholesome and healthy. None of them exhibited any signs of having been injured by habitual drinking." Such food as that served on board the Great Tasmania, says a Liverpool surgeon, "would have precipitated the disease of which they died."

A letter from the Governor-General of India states that, "in consequence of the great number of troops proceeding from India to England and elsewhere, it was impossible to supply the transport ships with fresh provisions instead of salt, and consequently salt provisions were issued to the troops.

At the conclusion of the evidence, the coroner exonerated the captain and crew of the ship from all blame, as he did also the owners of the vessel. The jury, after two hours' consultation, returned the following verdict :—

"That Thomas Beach died from natural causes, and that his death was accelerated by necessary removal to the workhouse." In the case of the other six, they found that they "died of scurvy, brought on by bad food and exposure to cold on board ship." The jury further found, "That the provisions supplied by the Government as stores for the use of the troops were bad and unfit for human food, with the exception of the tea, pork, pickles, and rice. That there was an entire absence of proper disinfectants, and that the lime juice had lost its medicinal properties when put on board. That the officers who signed the 'General Inspection Report' are the culpable parties, so far as the quality of the stores is concerned. That the captain and officers of the ship are entirely free from blame, and that the ship's contract was satisfactorily fulfilled. That the military officers and the surgeon did their best, under the circumstances in which they were placed, to promote the health of the men under their charge."

The foreman also made the following presentment on behalf of the jury :—"The jury think it an imperative duty to urge upon the Government the necessity of such a change in the system of military inspection and supply of clothing before soldiers leaving India or any other foreign country, whether they are still in the Service or have had their discharge and are receiving a Government passage home, as shall prevent men in future arriving in cold weather so insufficiently clothed as the men who have arrived by the Great Tasmania."

Sandwich Island advices to January 28 state that the Russian fleet had sailed for Cronstadt, viâ Valparaiso.

From British Columbia we have advices of a new transgression of boundary lines by a detachment of the American army. A squad of men went to Langley, and, seizing a couple of prisoners, carried them off into Washington territory. Much excitement on the subject existed at Victoria.

SMALL-ARM AMMUNITION.

The following General Order to the whole of the Army at home and abroad has been promulgated :—

"His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, having approved the following rules and regulations, relative to small-arm ammunition for the Army, they are promulgated for the information and guidance of all officers.

"The officer commanding the Royal Artillery with an army, whether in the field, or occupying any garrison, fortress, or district at home or abroad, is to be considered and held entirely responsible to the general, or other superior officer in command, for the preservation and transport of sufficient reserves of small-arm ammunition for the troops.

"For an army in the field the first and second reserves are to be with the Royal Artillery, and the third reserve and great depôt in the charge of officers of the Military Store Department.

"The first reserve is to be conveyed in artillery small-arm ammunition waggons attached to the field batteries with each division, and each of these waggons will be provided with cradles and ladders to admit of the leading horses being made use of in transporting ammunition to such positions as it may be found impracticable to reach with the waggons.

"The second reserve is also to be conveyed in artillery small-arm ammunition waggons by the details of the Royal Artillery, which have the reserve of the gun ammunition in charge.

"These reserves are to be under the immediate orders of the officer commanding the artillery of each division, who will be responsible to the general officer thereof, that the waggons containing the ammunition of the first reserve are from time to time completed, as far as circumstances will permit, from the second reserve ; and that in like manner the second reserve is completed from the third reserve in the keeping of the military store officers.

"Under ordinary circumstances the supply of ammunition in the field is to be made on requisitions of commanding officers of the corps, which are to be sent to the adjutant-general of the division, and, should the general commanding approve, the commanding officer of artillery with the division will be authorised to make the issue ; when, however, the Army or a division is actually engaged, the commanding officer of artillery may issue ammunition on the requisition of any commanding officer applying to him.

"The second reserve should always be up with the Army, but kept as far as practicable from under fire.

"The third reserve should not be more than an ordinary two days' march in the rear of the Army.

"If the base of operations should exceed an ordinary two days' march, additional reserves will be required, but this is a matter that must rest with the general officer commanding, who would direct the commanding officer of artillery to make the necessary arrangements with the chief officer of the Military Store Department for insuring a proper and regular supply of ammunition.

"In fortresses, garrisons, &c., general officers are to hold the commanding officers of artillery responsible for there being a proper reserve of small-arm ammunition, in charge of the military store officers, available at all times for issue. Small-arm ammunition waggons will be attached to the field batteries of artillery at the camps of instruction at home, and the General Commanding-in-Chief desires that the general officers will accustom the troops to obtain small-arm ammunition for exercise when in the field, in the manner that would be followed in actual warfare, in the cases of supply of ball cartridge with the Infantry being exhausted.

"By command,

"G. A. Wetherall, Adjutant-General."

MILITARY PRISONS.

The report on the discipline and management of the military prisons for 1858 has been presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty, and contains the following statistical information :—The military prisons in operation in 1858 were as follows :—England—Chatham, Gosport, Weedon, Devonport, and Aldershot ; Scotland—Greenlaw (near Edinburgh) ; Ireland—Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Athlone ; abroad—Gibraltar, Quebec, Halifax (Nova Scotia), Bermuda, Vido (Ionian Islands), St. Elmo (Malta), Mauritius, Barbadoes, and Montreal ; making a total of 19 military prisons, of which ten are in the United Kingdom, and nine at different foreign stations, the whole being capable of accommodating about 1500 prisoners. The report exhibits a considerable variation in the prison statistics of 1858 as compared with those of 1857 ; the number of men punished for minor offences in 1858 has, in comparison, been smaller than in any previous year, except 1857, indicating an improvement in discipline, and, it may be hoped, a progressive tendency as regards the moral condition of the soldier. The average length of sentences was 99 days in 1849, and 87 in 1854 ; but it was reduced in 1855 to 77 days, in 1856 to 53 days, in 1857 to 49 days, and in 1858 to 47 days. The statistical tables of the report also announce that although the tendency to desertion has increased, drunkenness and other crimes in the Army have decreased since 1857. The expenditure for military prisons in the year 1858 was no burden to the country, as the amount of unissued pay and beer-money exceeded the prison expenditure by 1,452*l.* ; the total expenditure being 18,125*l.*, and the unissued pay and beer-money, which is stopped when the men are in prison, 19,577*l.* The number of corporal punishments inflicted last year was 918, among 219,739 effective men, being 0·42 per cent.; and the number of deserters branded 2,371, or 1·09 per cent., which unfortunately exhibits an increase for the same offence in 1857, when the numbers were—flogged, 545, or 0·34 per cent.; branded, 1,290, or 0·76 per cent. From the medical returns of the military prisons at home, it appears that the health of the prisoners has improved since 1854. The proportion of numbers treated for sickness to the total numbers in confinement in 1854 was nearly 21 per cent., whereas in 1855 it decreased to about 15 per cent.; in 1856 it was 17 per cent.; in 1857, 16 per cent.; and in 1858, 15 per cent. This result is at least a sufficient proof that the reduced scale of diet adopted in August, 1850, and in general operation throughout the years 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858,

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combined with the system of requiring the second and third class prisoners to sleep accoutred as if on guard, although it has increased the loss of weight among the prisoners as shown in the tables, has not as a general rule had any injurious effect on their health. Notwithstanding the apparent effect of the punishment in causing a considerable average loss of weight, it is remarkable and satisfactory that the number treated for sickness during the year 1858 was proportionately less than in any year since 1843, with the exception of the year 1855. The following statistics are then given upon punishments in the Army, and with them the report concludes. In 1843 the number of soldiers imprisoned at any one time under sentence by court martial, in civil prisons, exclusive of those who might be in confinement by order of commanding officers, was in the ratio of 20 in 1000, and at the same time the number of corporal punishments amounted to annually about 5·2, making 25·2 per 1000. In the three years from 1851 to 1854 the number of imprisonments was reduced to 11 per 1000, and in the four years from 1850 to 1854 the average number of corporal punishments had been reduced to 2·5 per 1000, being a little more than one-half in both cases, and making a total of 13·5 as compared with 25·2. During the year 1858 the average number undergoing imprisonment at any one time in the military prisons and barrack cells amounted to 11·9 in 1000, and the total corporal punishments in the year amounted to 4·2, making a total of 16·1 per 1000 for 1858 as compared with 25·2 in 1843.

STRENGTH OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

The following list of the Bengal Army is official, though not signed :—Royal Engineers, 38 men ; two troops Horse Artillery, 389 ; 14 companies Foot Artillery, 2592 ; four Dragoon regiments, 2433 ; 46 Line regiments, 43,058 ; total, 48,510. The local Europeans, though terribly reduced by the strike, still muster—Sappers and Miners, 861 ; three brigades Horse Artillery, 1297 ; nine battalions Foot Artillery, 2115 ; five regiments Bengal European Cavalry, 1044 ; six regiments European Infantry, 1949 ; total 7266. The native troops comprise 15 regiments of Native Infantry, 10,656 ; 14 regiments of Irregular Cavalry, 5914 ; 4 regiments of Sikh Cavalry, 2254 ; 19 Punjab Extra Corps, 16,313 ; the Governor-General's Body Guard, 130 ; 9 battalions of Local Infantry, 8101 ; Khelat-i-Ghilzie, Ferozepore, and Loodiana Regiments, 2778 ; Civil Corps — Allyghur Regiment, 1033 ; Meywar Bheel Corps, 1030 ; Malwa, 539 ; Joudpore Legion, 711 ; Assam Local Artillery, 105 ; Assam Local Militia, 183 ; Darjeeling Sebundees, 315 ; Kooky Levy, 214 ; Nagpore Irregular Cavalry, 554 ; Nagpore H. Field Battery, 109 ; three regiments of Nagpore Irregular Infantry, 2754 ; Pegu Light Infantry, 791 ; Bhopal Levy, 873 ; five regiments of Punjab Cavalry, 2956 ; six regiments of Infantry, 4196 ; Garrison Company Artillery, 81 ; three Punjab Light Field Batteries, 425 ; four regiments Sikh Infantry, 2996 ; Hazara Mountain Train, 68 ; Peshawur ditto, 99 ; Guides Corps, 555 ; Mhairwara Battalion, 755 ; Meena Battalion, 554. Extraordinary —14 Regiments Irregular Cavalry, 7745 ; Lahore Light Horse, 154 ; Camel Corps, 734 ; 15 Levies, 10,397 ; 1st and 2nd Gwalior Infantry, 1163 ; Kamroop Regiment, 912 ; East India Regiment, 310 ; Lucknow Regiment, 820 ; Loyal Poorbeahs, 277 ; total, 90,564. Bengal Military Police, 8000 ; Oude ditto, 12,000 ; North-west Provinces ditto, 27,000 ; Punjab, 10,000 ; total, 57,000. Grand total, 147,564.

Add the armies of Madras and Bombay, and the new military police of the former presidency, and we have a native force of nearly 300,000 men, and a native army, police excluded, of 210,000. The whole of this is to be swept away within the next 12 months. All recruiting is already stopped, and all the levies ordered to be gradually disbanded. India is to be garrisoned by a force of 80,000 Europeans, aided for fatigue duties by half that number of natives, selected from all classes—Goorkhas, hill-men, Madrassees, Jews, Mahrattas, and Hindostanees. The native force will garrison the frontier and a few remote stations unfavourable to European life, and supply sentries and fatigue parties in cantonments. Each Presidency, will, besides, have an armed police, organised precisely like the Irish constabulary, but very strictly limited in numbers, and armed, if with fire-arms at all, only with the lightest of carbines. I need scarcely say if this plan is correct, and I believe it to be so in all essentials, the financial difficulty is at an end, and the empire as safe against revolt as Great Britain. My only doubt is whether the power of Government will be sufficient to sweep away the mass of interests which will resolutely oppose themselves to a reform so wide and so extensive. It will probably irritate every old Indian at home, and though they do not now represent Indian opinion, they do speak the sentiments of a powerful section of the Army. It must not be forgotten in considering the scheme that we have in India no trouble with disbanded soldiery. They subside at once into the population. Lord Hardinge disbanded 50,000 men in a day. The great Sikh army, defeated by Lord Dalhousie, went back to the plough till Sir John Lawrence summoned them to arms to reconquer Hindostan.—*Calcutta Correspondent of the Times.*

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada is officially announced. On the 29th of last month a dispatch was received from the Duke of Newcastle, informing the members of the Legislative Assembly that "the Queen expresses her hope that when the time for the opening of the Victoria Bridge is fixed, it will be possible for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to attend the ceremony in Her Majesty's name." The squadron ordered to assemble at Spithead for the purpose of conveying His Royal Highness across the Atlantic, will consist of the Hero, 91, Captain George H. Seymour, who will hoist his broad pendant as Commodore of the squadron ; the Ariadne, 26, Captain E. W. Vansittart ; the Flying-fish, 6, Commander Charles W. Hope ; and the Royal paddle-yacht Osborne, Master-Commander George H. K. Bower. His Royal Highness will take his passage out and home in the Hero, one of the finest 91-gun ships in Her Majesty's Navy. The Osborne will be retained for services on the coasts and rivers of Canada during the stay of His Royal Highness in that colony.

INCOME-TAX.

The following circular has been issued :

War Office, Pall Mall, 15th March, 1860.

SIR,—I am directed by the Commissioners for this department to acquaint you that income duty is required on the pay or emoluments of every man in your payment, whose whole income, from whatever source derived, amounts to 100*l.* in the financial year.

The Commissioners have reason to believe that many non-commissioned officers and others, in different departments of the Army, who, by holding clerkships or other employment, whether civil or military, are liable legally to such duty, have nevertheless not been subjected to payment of the duty, because they derive their incomes from issues made to them by more than one accountant. In order to prevent the recurrence of this loss to the revenue, I am to request that in every case where you have any reason to suppose that the man is in receipt of income from any source besides yourself, you will ascertain as far as possible what that income has been for the period to which the payment you are about to make to him has reference ; and if it should appear to you that the man's income would amount during the whole year to 100*l.*, you will deduct from the payment you make the proper amount of duty, and any arrear of income duty which may have been omitted to be deducted, accounting for the same in your return of income duty.

It may happen in some instances that at the end of the financial year the entire income of the man will not have amounted to 100*l.* ; and if so, he is entitled to a refund of the tax which may have been deducted. In such case he will have to make the usual declaration, that he is entitled to exemption ; and if the Commissioners admit his claim, you will be authorised to make the necessary refund.

I am to add that it is not intended that the above instructions should apply to any payments you may make before the 1st April next.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) D. ROBINSON,
For the Commissioners.

The Paymaster or other Military Accountant, Recruiting District, ——.

THE WAR IN MOROCCO.

We have intelligence from the seat of war in Africa to the 13th inst., which, in a military point of view, is somewhat more interesting than that contained in previous accounts.

At Tangier a force of about 15,000 men, chiefly mountaineers, were in occupation of the strong positions at the Fondak, determined to dispute the passage of the Spanish army. It was reported that the Spanish army had, on the 6th inst., encamped in force on the Tangier road at a short distance from Tetuan.

General Echague, with eight battalions of his corps, had marched from the camp of Seralle and joined O'Donnell's force outside the city of Tetuan.

In the engagement of the 11th the Spanish troops were attacked by the Moors, who were in great numbers, and well sheltered by the rocks on the road from Tetuan leading to Tangier. The fight continued for seven hours, when the Spanish remained masters of the positions, which were taken at the point of the bayonet. It was fully believed the Moors were on this occasion commanded by a new Moorish chief who had never before been engaged in the present war. The loss of the Spaniards is reported to be upwards of 200 men *hors de combat ;* that of the Moors is believed to be much less, on account of the shelter the rocks afforded them.

It was positively asserted amongst the officers at the head-quarters of the Spanish army that the Emperor of Morocco had sent an envoy to Marshal O'Donnell declaring that he would prosecute the war to the very last. It was also said that a grand attack was shortly expected to take place.

The *Hoja Suelta*, of Algesiras, gives the following account of the action of the 11th inst. :—

"On the 10th inst. the inhabitants of one of the small villages in the immediate vicinity of Tetuan petitioned the commander-in-chief to afford them protection against the robberies and depredations of certain Kabyles, who were prowling about that neighbourhood. The Duke of Tetuan dispatched General Echague at the head of his division to render the assistance required, and these troops arrived in time to meet the enemy and repulse him after a slight skirmish, during which the Spaniards had a few wounded, and the Moors many killed. Infuriated by this defeat, the Moors prepared to take revenge on the Spaniards on the 11th, by surprising the troops during the celebration of mass ; and, accordingly, while this ceremony was taking place at head-quarters, the Moors suddenly attacked two battalions of Prim's division, stationed in an advanced position to check any attack that might be attempted. The Moors presented a force of 15,000 men—the greater part cavalry—and it became necessary to bring up the first and second divisions, as also the divisions of the reserve, to bear against them. The action lasted some hours, when, finally, the Moors were repulsed with great loss. Special mention is made of the Spanish cavalry, which is said to have distinguished itself by three brilliant charges. The commander of the Albuera regiment of cavalry was taken prisoner by the Moors. The loss of the Spaniards in this affair is said to be 57 killed and 203 wounded ; among the latter eight officers.

"The accounts in the Spanish papers published at Tetuan state that General Prim, who with his corps encamped on the most advanced post, left with two battalions and the Catalan volunteers for the purpose of making a reconnaissance. When about two miles from the camp the troops were harassed by the Moors belonging to a douar composed of from 70 to 80 huts. General Prim immediately rushed upon the enemy, and a brisk fire was then kept up for about an hour-and-a-half. The Spaniards took possession of the village, and as the inhabitants refused to surrender, their dwellings were burnt down, and the troops continued their reconnaissance without further molestation. The Spaniards lost 14 wounded, and the Moors about 27."

Lord Clarence Paget, the Secretary to the Admiralty, has kindly placed at the disposal of the Royal Naval School, New Cross, a navel cadetship for competition amongst the sons and grandsons of naval and marine officers.

THE ROYAL AND MILITIA ARTILLERY.

A conversation took place in the House of Lords on Tuesday evening, respecting the Militia Artillery.

The Earl of Shaftesbury said it was reported on good authority that the Government intended to issue an order for disembodying the Militia Artillery. The Lords-Lieutenant of counties were naturally anxious on this subject, as they had done their utmost to bring the artillery into a state of efficiency ; now they were told it was to be disbanded. He wished to know if there was any foundation for the rumour ?

Earl de Grey and Ripon said the Government proposed to disband the Militia generally ; but up to the present moment no regiment of Militia Artillery had been disbanded. Following out the general plan of the Government, an order had been given by which a certain number of Militia regiments would be disembodied. Among them were four regiments of Artillery, those of Edinburgh, Forfar, and Waterford. He must state that the Government had increased the force of the Royal Artillery by adding a new battalion to the garrison artillery, and 300 men to the coast brigade. There would be a total increase on the four regular regiments of 1509 men. The House would perceive that there was no intention to deprive the country of the services of the Artillery at the present moment.

The Earl of Ellenborough had seen in the newspapers a statement that the Government had intended to increase the strength of the Royal Artillery, but had now abandoned that intention. He would earnestly entreat the Government to consider the state of things at present existing. If, at opening of the session of Parliament, the condition of affairs was such as to justify the Government in proposing very large military and naval estimates, the state of things abroad at present was much more serious. Whatever reasons existed then for a large military force existed now to a greater extent. It was not at a time when there were so many threatening appearances that they had a right to expect Her Majesty's Government would make any new reduction in the armed force of the country.

The Duke of Newcastle could assure the noble earl that no alteration whatever was proposed in the military force as fixed by the estimates. Undoubtedly the disembodying of the Militia might be somewhat hastened by the arrival of regiments expected from India.

The Earl of Malmesbury was aware that four regiments of Militia artillery were to be disembodied ; but he did not understand whether the whole force was to be disembodied in the next year. He warned the noble lord, in the arrangements which the Government had it in contemplation to make, that they ought not to place any dependence on the services of the Volunteer force. Thoroughly as he appreciated the spirit and patriotism which animated the members of that force, he did not believe they could ever compare in efficiency with the Militia. In the first place, it had been found along the coast line that great reluctance existed on the part of Volunteers to become connected with artillery regiments. It seemed to be thought that there was greater interest and more amusement in becoming riflemen than in being artillerists ; though this feeling would cure itself in course of time, for nothing could be more tiresome than the long intervals which men had to wait for their turn of shooting at rifle practice. Even if the Government could be certain of establishing Volunteer corps of artillery, they would never be as useful as Militia regiments of the same kind, which in many places that he could mention had now arrived at great perfection.

Earl Grey expressed a hope that whatever force of artillery the Government might decide to keep permanently embodied would consist entirely of Royal Artillery. The more he heard on the subject, the more he felt satisfied that a great mistake was made in embodying the Militia at all, as by that means it was deprived of its local character ; persons who had business of their own to attend to could not afford the time requisite for acting as officers, and the same observation applied to the men. When regiments of Militia Artillery were only called out for a limited time in each year, for the purposes of drill, a number of artisans earning high wages were very glad to belong to them ; but the moment a corps was permanently embodied, men of that description were driven out of it, and the service became a directly competing one with the Royal Artillery. Only those entered who looked forward to a permanent military career, and in the Militia they had all the annoyances without the advantages of continual service. The cost to the country was the same in each case, and the force at command was by no means equally disposable. With regard to the Volunteer Artillery Corps, he differed in opinion from his noble friend. At the mouth of the Tyne a corps had been formed which was taking great pains with its drill, and it was the opinion of officers of the Royal Artillery that regard being had to the period which had elapsed since its formation, the progress which it had made was highly creditable. He believed that other corps were likewise springing up at different points along the coast.

Earl De Grey and Ripon, with reference to the disembodiment of the Militia, explained that the Act under which that force was maintained would expire in the course of next year, and as it was not the intention of Her Majesty's Government, except an emergency arose, to propose that that Act should be renewed, it followed that the Militia now embodied must be disbanded before that period. The strength of the Volunteer Artillery Corps, he thought, had been somewhat under-rated ; their numbers now amounted to 10,000 or 12,000. The principle on which the Government had acted was not to regard the Volunteers as a substitute, but as a supplement, to the regular Army.

By order of the War Department a series of experiments with the Whitworth gun will be carried out at the Government practice range, Shoeburyness, under the superintendence of Colonel J. W. Mitchell, R.A., commandant of the school of gunnery, and the Ordnance Select committee, comprising Colonel St. George, C.B., president ; Captain Sir W. Wiseman, R.N. ; Colonel Robinson, R.E., Greathead, C.B., D.C.L., and Smythe, R.A.

The unfortunate joiner who met with the serious accident on Monday, in her Majesty's Dockyard, Portsmouth, died soon after reaching Haslar Hospital.

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THE CHINA FORCE.

We are at last enabled to give the detail of the China force with some degree of certainty. It will consist of the following troops :—

Artillery. — Two batteries of Royal Artillery from the Bengal Army, and two batteries from England with Armstrong guns. No. 7 Battery, 14th Brigade, Royal Artillery; a Company 5th Battalion Native Artillery, and 1st Supplemental Company (Bullock Battery) from Madras; and No. 3 Battery, 13th Brigade, Royal Artillery, from Bombay.

Engineers.—23rd Company Royal Engineers from Madras, two companies from England, and A and K Companies of Madras Sappers and Miners.

European Infantry. — 3rd Buffs, 31st, 44th, 56th, 66th, 67th, 87th, 99th Foot, and 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles.

Cavalry. — Two Squadrons 1st Dragoon Guards, Fane's Horse, 1st Sikh Cavalry.

Native Infantry.—8th, 11th, 15th, 19th Punjab Infantry; the regiments of Loodianah and Lucknow, 3rd and 5th Bombay Native Infantry, and 21st Madras.

Classifying the force according to the troops furnished respectively by each presidency, it is as follows :—

BOMBAY.

No. 3 Battery, 13th Brigade, R.A.
Her Majesty's 31st and 56th Regiments of Foot.
Her Majesty's 3rd and 5th Regiments Native Infantry (each 1000).

MADRAS.

No. 7 Battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery.
A Company 5th Battalion Native Artillery.
23rd Company Royal Engineers.
1st Supplemental Company (Bullock Battery).
A and K Companies Sappers and Miners.
1st (King's) Dragoon Guards (detachment).
Her Majesty's 44th and 66th Regiments of Foot.
Her Majesty's 21st Regiment Native Infantry.

BENGAL.

Two Batteries Royal Artillery.
Fane's Horse and 1st Sikh Cavalry.
Her Majesty's 3rd Buffs, 67th, 87th, 99th Foot, and 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles.
Her Majesty's 8th, 11th, 15th, and 19th Punjab Infantry, and the regiments of Loodianah and Lucknow.

ENGLAND (Overland).

Two companies Royal Engineers.
Two batteries Royal Artillery (with Armstrong guns).

Numerous changes have been made in the disposition of the Bengal troops, in pursuance of instructions from home. Sir Hope Grant, by last advices, was expected daily in Calcutta, Sir Robert Napier having superintended the embarkation up to the 10th inst., so far as it had proceeded. Some doubt has been cast by the Calcutta press upon the Lucknow regiment joining the force.

MARINE SOCIETY.—On Wednesday night the anniversary festival of this society was celebrated at the London Tavern, the Duke of Somerset in the chair. Amongst those present were the Lord Mayor, the Earl of Romney, president of the society, Admiral Sir G. Seymour, Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Admiral Sir Geo. Sartorius, Admiral Gordon, General Sir Charles Pasley, Colonel Stransham, Captain Frederick, Captain Ommaney, &c. The Marine Society was formed in the year 1756, and its object is to support, educate, and train for a sea-life, boys who have been left in a destitute condition. No less than 92,331 boys have been fitted out for sea service in the Royal Navy and Merchant Marine since the establishment of the society. The total number maintained last year on board Her Majesty's frigate Venus, which is moored off Charlton Pier, was 681, of whom 138 were sent to the Royal Navy, 60 to the Indian Navy, 347 to the Merchant Service; 7 were discharged, and 129 remained on board at the beginning of the present year. In the course of the evening the boys were marched round the dining-room, and their healthy and vigorous appearance afforded the most indubitable evidence that they have been well catered for. The noble chairman, in proposing the prosperity of the society, made a brief but pithy appeal on its behalf; and whilst expressing his confident belief in the maintenance of peace, he maintained the necessity of keeping both branches of the Service in an efficient condition as an essential guarantee for the maintenance of peace, and for upholding the honour and independence of the country. The subscriptions of the evening amounted to about 550*l*.

It appears by a Parliamentary return that the Unclaimed Army Prize Money Account, from the 18th January, 1809, to the 31st of December, 1859, shows a debt of 1,458,114*l*. 1*s*. Of this sum, 1,140,216*l*. 0*s*. 8*d*. arose from forfeited and unclaimed shares of prize-money, grants, &c., and 252,400*l*. arising from dividends and interest on moneys invested in the public funds and other Government securities. At the credit side of the account are the following items :—Cash refunded to claimants, 724,814*l*.; expenses in executing acts (of Parliament ?) from January, 1809, to 31st December 1859, 57,903*l*.; paid to Royal Hospital 556,752*l*.; do. 37,499*l*.; transferred to the Exchequer, 41,144*l*.; paid to commissions for works and buildings, Royal Military Asylum, 40,000*l*.

A testimonial, subscribed for by 664 workmen employed at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, has been presented to Mr. George Goldsack, on his retirement from the office of examiner of ordnance after 50 years' service.

A dramatic performance, under the direction of Captain and Mrs. Cowper, attracted a numerous audience to the Gallery of Illustration on Saturday evening. The performances consisted of the pieces, entitled, "A Soldier's Courtship," "Delicate Ground," and "Box and Cox." Mrs. Cowper, who appeared in the first and second pieces, and whose spirited acting evoked hearty applause, is the sister of the late Lady Boothby, and some years ago was well known on the London stage as Miss Jane Mordaunt.

We understand the total sum realised by subscription for Sir James Brooke, amounted to 9000*l*. His health is still very indifferent, and Captain Brooke has proceeded to Borneo as chief of the Sarawak government, and representative of Sir James. All efforts to induce the British government to purchase the settlement are now relinquished.

LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,— The London Rifle Brigade is now 1400 strong. Her Majesty accepted the services of the corps in October 28, 1859.

Drill has taken place daily ever since, under the supervision of Lieut.-Colonel Hicks, Adjutant Ewens, and several of the junior officers, ably assisted by the sergeant-major, drill-instructors, and non-commissioned officers. The members have worked hard, have been constant in their attendance, and have become effective. The Volunteers having performed their duties so well, are entitled to have every officer fit for his post, but unfortunately this is not the case.

On Dec. 14, five captains were gazetted, and from that time to the present, with the exception of the senior officer, these captains have seldom been out with the brigade, the majority of them are very rarely seen at the battalion drills, two have never taken the command of companies on these occasions, and some of them are not known to the brigade.

Last Saturday the brigade proceeded to the Crystal Palace for battalion drill, two of the captains started with the command of companies. Previous to the commencement of drill, the captain commanding the 2nd company retired, resigning the command of his company to a lieutenant; another captain on a previous occasion acted in exactly the same manner.

A captain, gazetted three months ago, and nominated four months ago, is not equal to ordinary battalion drill, and a lieutenant, not yet gazetted, is capable of taking his post. What is to be done? Surely, if these gentlemen will not perfect themselves, they should resign. If the Volunteers had the right of electing their own officers, there would be no cause of complaint. The junior officers and non-commissioned officers deserve the thanks of the brigade for the great trouble they have taken in perfecting the men in their drill.

They cannot move in this matter; an alteration must take place; and if gentlemen, who were appointed captains, find they are not fitted for commanders, or cannot give the necessary time to their duties, they should retire in favour of better and abler men, and thus promote the great object we all have in view, the permanency and efficiency of the Volunteers. I am, sir, yours, &c., L. R. B.

The Secretary of State for War, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, has issued a circular, by which it appears the Royal Warrant of the 1st of July, 1848, prescribing the periods of service to entitle the well-conducted soldier to obtain the different rates of good conduct pay, is revised, and that from the 1st of this month the period of service to entitle such soldier to the first grant of good conduct pay shall be three years, instead of five years, and that the successive additions shall be as heretofore, after every further period of service of five years, subject, however, to the conditions prescribed by the Royal Warrant above specified.

A letter received by a Calcutta contemporary from Kundul narrates a terrible invasion of our territory by the Kookees, a barbarous tribe inhabiting the hills of independent Tipperah, to the south of the districts of Silhet and Cuchar. We cannot but hope that the atrocities said to have been committed are exaggerated, for anything more terrible than the narrative as it stands is inconceivable. Upwards of a thousand persons are said to have been massacred in two days. A wing of the Nursipore Battalion from Deesa and the clubmen, burkundauzes, and latteeals of the neighbouring Zemindars moved upon the district, but too late to do more than witness the desolation caused by the raid.

On Tuesday afternoon, at four o'clock, two workmen, who were employed upon coppering the Barrosa, screw corvette, at Woolwich, being accidentally struck by a piece of timber, fell from the top to the bottom of the dry dock, a distance of about 18 feet, and sustained very serious fractures of the skull. On Monday, a labourer named John Brown was driving a waggon in the dockyard, when by some means he fell down, and a wheel of the vehicle passed over his face, completely cutting off one of his ears. The sufferers were removed to the Royal Marine Infirmary.

SEBASTOPOL.—A vessel named the Eltham has just arrived at Hull, from Sebastopol. Captain Pollard states that Sebastopol remains in the same forlorn and dilapidated condition as when our troops left Balaklava. Inkermann and the Redan bear the same traces of the besieging forces. A few old houses have been converted into habitable dwellings by the Russian soldiers who resided in them. Lord Raglan's house and the churchyard also remain in the condition in which they were left. One portion of the city, which was rendered not wholly uninhabitable, has been patched up by a few poor Jews, who get their living by going over the desolated fields of battle, picking up the leaden treasure, and shot, and shell. During the captain's stay, one of them, who had picked up a shell, accidentally let it fall, and the missile not having been previously discharged, burst and killed the poor fellow on the spot. Although these men have been engaged for a long time in gathering the shot and shell, and digging the earth for bullets, yet there is an abundance left in all directions. The harbour has been partially filled up. The American Company engaged with the sunken vessels have raised about forty. This work and the making of a patent slip for a dock, are almost the only means of employment for the inhabitants. About the beginning of November 1,000,000 roubles, contributed by the inhabitants of St. Petersburg, were distributed amongst the residents who had had their property destroyed, and with this assistance a few have commenced to either rebuild their old property or erect new buildings, so that another new field for labour may now have sprung up. The Russians have taken away all the guns from Fort Constantine and the batteries. The only things noticeable by way of commendation are the roads made by the allies, those made by the English being in every respect superior to those of the French. [Our road to the front was made at the close of the war by a special corps of artisans directing the labours of our soldiers, for which they were paid extra. The French army made their roads for the occasion, and were not assisted or directed.—ED.]

INDIA.

The Viceroy of India is still on his "progress." On the 6th of February the camp made a grand entry into Umritsur, a distance of 12 miles from the last encampment, the troops halting at the entrance of the station to receive the Viceroy, for which purpose the troops were drawn up in line on the roadside in the following order :—The E troop Royal Horse Artillery, one squadron of the 7th Hussars (the Governor-General's body guard), 1st Punjab Cavalry, the 93rd Highlanders, 1st Sikh Infantry, and a wing of the Kholat-i-Ghilzie Regiment. The show was very inferior to the durbar at Umballah, and the attendance of spectators very small. There were a few elephants and some gold dressing-gown-clad chiefs, and altogether the scene was nothing to compare to the Viceroy's meetings in his early progress. The camp started again, *en route* for Lahore, on the 9th. Great complaints have been made amongst the troops regarding the Viceroy persisting in marching on Sundays. Sir R. Montgomery, after dining with the Governor-General on a Saturday evening, started for the next camping ground almost immediately after dinner, to avoid travelling on the Sabbath.

INDIAN ARMY.—A return, moved for by Lord Ellenborough, has just been issued, and shows the manner in which the officers of the disbanded regiments of the Bengal army are now disposed of. It appears that of the officers disbanded 277 are on furlough; 115 on political and civil employ; 55 on the military staff; 302 serving with irregular regiments; 118 doing duty with Her Majesty's European regiments; 36 doing duty with other corps of the Bengal army; 6 on duty with discharged soldiers proceeding to England; 64 with police corps; 58 with Commissariat and stud; 38 on public works and surveys; 3 studying at Thomason College; 1 in temporary command of station at Barrackpore; 14 doing duty at Saugor, Meeanmeer, Meerut, Mooltan, Delhi, Barrackpore, &c.; and 64 unemployed, including 10 colonels residing in India; making a total of 1151 officers. The total number of privates and non-commissioned officers who took their discharge from the late East India Company's army, in consequence of the transference of the Government of India to the Crown, was 10,185; of which number 6338 were from Bengal, 1739 from Madras, and 2108 from Bombay. The present effective strength of the local European regiments in India is, in Bengal 6324, in Madras 2879, and in Bombay 2676 men; total, 11,879; not including 3303 recruits embarked for India between the 1st of June and 1st of December, 1859, and 1393 recruits for India now at the depôts in England.

COURT-MARTIAL.—A singular court-martial has taken place at Allahabad, to try Captain Griffin, of the 3rd Madras European Regiment, on the charge of forgery. It seems that the captain, on preparing to leave Allahabad, where he had been during the hot season, advertised in the newspapers his furniture, &c., for sale, and circulated catalogues over the station, and one of the lots consisted of a gold watch valued at 180 rupees. A person calling himself Lieutenant Turner, Royal Artillery, called to look at the watch, and, approving of it, offered 160 rupees, which was accepted, Captain Griffin writing a receipt for the money, which Lieutenant Turner promised to send so soon as he reached his quarters. A short time afterwards Captain Griffin received two notes, one of them being addressed to the Delhi Bank, authorising the payment of 160 rupees on presentation, the captain at the same time being in total ignorance of the contents of the note when he presented it for payment; and on receiving the money merely gave a receipt, without making any indorsement to the instrument. It turns out that another person of the name of Griffin, a Lieutenant in the Eurasian Cavalry, had forwarded a hoondee for 167 rupees to the agent of the Delhi bank to be cashed, intimating that Lieutenant Turner, of the Royal Artillery, might draw it. It seems that there is no such man as Lieutenant Turner, and Captain Griffin was placed under arrest for forging the hoondee, and was kept a prisoner for several weeks before he was made acquainted of the exact charges which were intended to be brought against him. Possessing a spotless character, which he maintained through twenty-four years' service, he fearlessly awaited his trial; and upon the facts being ascertained, he was released from arrest. Since his release a Mr. O'Callaghan called upon Captain Griffin upon business. The captain, who thought he recognised in him the person who represented himself as Lieutenant Turner, of the Royal Artillery, had him arrested. The result has been a trial before a justice of the peace; and the evidence adduced having failed to establish the charge against Mr. O'Callaghan, he has been honourably acquitted. The affair is still wrapt in mystery.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM INDIA.—The hired East India troop-ship, William Prowse, arrived at Gravesend from India on Thursday last, with a large party of sick and disabled troops on board, the whole of whom had been sent home from India on account of their unfitness for further service. The William Prowse sailed from Madras on the 21st of October last, and touched at St. Helena on the 10th of January, the voyage to the Thames being an unusually protracted one of 154 days. The number of troops that embarked was 215 non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the 1st Dragoon Guards, 12th Prince of Wales' Lancers, 1st Royals, 18th Royal Irish, 44th, 60th, 66th, 68th, 69th, and 74th Regiments, the whole of whom have been invalided home to be discharged from the Service. The following officers arrived with the troops, viz., Lieutenant W. T. Hunt, 74th Regiment; Lieutenant J. H. C. Seymour, and Lieutenant G. F. Wilkinson, 68th Regiment; Ensign Daniels, 1st Madras Fusiliers, and Dr. Bell. During the passage six deaths occurred on board. After the troops had disembarked at Gravesend they were conveyed to Chatham, when those requiring medical treatment were taken into hospital at Fort Pitt, and the remainder sent to St. Mary's Barracks. The troop-ship, Nile, also arrived at Gravesend from Madras on Thursday, with a party of troops on board belonging to the Royal Artillery, 12th Lancers, 1st Royals, 44th, 68th, and 69th Regiments, the whole under the command of Lieutenant R. F. Martin, 74th Highlanders. Five soldiers died during the passage. Owing to the large number of invalid troops who have recently arrived from India at St. Mary's Barracks, Chatham, the invalid establishment is now very full.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

On the Second Reading of the Mutiny Bill an interesting conversation ensued relative to the projeet of the Government announced by the Secretary for War last week, for abolishing the purchase system in the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

Lord Panmure expressed the alarm which he felt at the proposal, and entreated the Government to pause before entering upon a most hazardous experiment. The recommendation of the Commission on which the Government founded their proposal was not agreed to unanimously, but was sanctioned by only 6 votes to 4.

Lord de Grey and Ripon defended the proposal of the Government, and believed that it would naturally conduce to the efficiency of the Service.

The Duke of Cambridge said his opinions were well known, being embodied in the evidence which he gave before the Commission. Whatever might be the decision of the Government and Parliament on this very important subject, he would do his best to carry it into effect frankly and fairly, without favour or affection.

After some observations from the Duke of Somerset and Lords Lucan and Hardinge, the bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Sir John Pakington asked the Secretary of the Admiralty, whether it was true, as stated in the *United Service Gazette* of January 21st, that the Assistant Surgeon of H.M.S. Queen was refused a cabin at a time when four cabins were vacant; and whether, if the statement were true, any notice had been taken of it by the Board of Admiralty.

Lord Clarence Paget replied that the Admiralty had received no intelligence of the transaction in question. He had sent a telegram to Portsmouth where the Queen was at the time the event was alledged to have occurred, and the authorities there had heard nothing of it.

Mr. Henry Baillie asked whether the Government had come to any decision with respect to the reorganisation of the Indian Army.

Sir C. Wood replied in the negative.

Captain Archdall called attention to the dreadful occurrences on board the Tasmania, and wished to know whether measures would be taken for bringing to punishment the persons whose misconduct had led to such disastrous results.

Sir C. Wood said he had not yet had time to submit the matter to his council, but he intended to do so forthwith. Great blame appeared to attach to some persons at Calcutta.

Captain Leicester Vernon, referring to Clause 18 of the Warrant of October, 1858, which specifies "that the commands of general officers and other situations on the Staff, both at home and abroad, shall not be held for more than five years, unless by re-appointment under special cases," asked the Secretary of State for War whether it is to be understood that an officer, having held one Staff appointment for the period named, can be considered eligible for immediate nomination to another Staff appointment; and, if so, whether there be any, and what, limitation to such successive appointments.

Mr. Ellice deprecated the practice of giving Staff appointments in succession to particular officers, and referred to the case of Colonel Conolly, who had received three Staff appointments. General Evans declared that the practice referred to was unjust to the officers of the Army generally, and injurious to the public Service. Some fortunate officers seemed to have a life tenure in the Staff appointments at the Horse Guards.

Mr. Sidney Herbert stated that in future the headquarters Staff appointments of the Horse Guards would be open to the Service generally. At the same time, as the present holders of these appointments had taken them on the understanding that they were to be permanent, it was only fair that they should be promoted to other Staff appointments, as opportunity should occur.

Mr. Maguire wished to know why the 2nd Regiment of Staffordshire Militia, stationed in Dublin, had not been disembodied at the same time as the Irish Militia regiments.

Mr. Sidney Herbert stated that the disembodiment of the regiment had been temporarily deferred on account of the depressed condition of the iron manufacture in Staffordshire; under these circumstances it was thought inadvisable to add a number of fresh hands to those already out of employment.

Colonel North referred to a statement in the newspapers of a Rifle Volunteer having shot a lady's dog, and then ran away; and expressed a hope that measures would be taken to prevent the recurrence of such a disgraceful act.

Sir James Fergusson asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was in contemplation to bestow honours or promotion upon any officers who have been recommended for such rewards in consideration of distinguished services in the suppression of the late mutiny in India, but who have not yet been so rewarded; and called his attention particularly to the case of the 2nd Regiment of Bombay-Light Cavalry, whose services he highly eulogised.

Sir C. Wood in reply, stated that every officer recommended for promotion by the Commander-in-Chief had been promoted.

THE LATE SIR JAMES M'GRIGOR.—An obelisk to the memory of the late Sir James M'Grigor has just been erected at Aberdeen, in the quadrangle of the Marischal College, within the venerable walls of which building the deceased baronet was educated. This testimony of respect to his memory is one of a local nature, having no connection whatever with the memorial which owes its origin and much of its success to Sir James M'Grigor's admirers south of the Tweed. The Aberdeen obelisk is 72 feet high, and the material of which it is composed is highly-polished granite of a red colour, with the exception of a slab of gray-coloured granite, which has been introduced in the pedestal for the purpose of containing the following inscription:—"This obelisk is erected to the memory of Sir James M'Grigor, Bart., M.D., K.C.B., F.R.S., &c., for 36 years Director-General of the Army Medical Department, and several times Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen. He was born in Strathspey, North Britain, on the 9th of April, A.D. 1771. He entered the Army as surgeon of the Connaught Rangers in 1793, and served the two following years in the campaign of Holland. He was afterwards medical chief in the expedition against the Island of Grenada; in the expedition under Sir David Baird, from Bombay through the deserts of Thebes and Suez to Alexandria; and also in the Walcheren expedition. He was chief of the Medical Department of the Army under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular war, from the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo in the year 1811 to the final battle of Toulouse in 1814. He was favourably mentioned in the despatches of all the generals under whom he held these responsible posts, and was repeatedly noticed in those of the Duke of Wellington, who, on the 26th of July, 1814, referring to the manner in which Mr. M'Grigor had conducted the department under his direction, wrote thus—'I consider him one of the most industrious, able, and successful public servants I have ever met with.' In the course of 57 years of active service he was exposed to the vicissitudes of war and climate, besides encountering shipwreck and other dangers at sea: yet he lived to attain a tranquil and happy old age. He died in London on the 2nd of April, A.D. 1858. This memorial is erected near the place of his education and the scenes of his youth." The base of the obelisk is surrounded by a platform of gray coloured granite from the neighbourhood of Aberdeen.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BEADNELL—March 15, at Spa, Belgium, the wife of George Beadnell, Esq., Major, Royal Montgomery Rifles, of a daughter.

BLACK—March 19, at 4, Fitzgerald Place, Polygon, Southampton, the wife of Thos. Black, Esq., Commander P. and O. Company's steamship Delta, of a son.

BULWER—March 15, at Quebec House, East Dereham, Norfolk, the wife of Captain Bulwer, of a daughter.

CHEETHAM—March 13, at Westminster, the wife of Major Charles Cheetham, late Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

CHICHESTER—March 14, at Fermoy, the wife of Major Raleigh Chichester, of a daughter.

COOKSON—March 14, at Esher, the wife of Captain James Gathorne Cookson, of the 8th Madras Cavalry, of a son.

FORDYCE—March 21, at 7, Dacre Park Terrace, Blackheath, the wife of Colonel Fordyce, Bengal Horse Artillery, of a son.

GLYN—March 19, at 22, Brunswick Square, Brighton, the wife of Captain Richd. T. Glyn, 24th Regiment, of a daughter.

IMPEY—March 16, at 12, Camden Place, Bath, the lady of Captain H. B. Impey, H.M.'s Bengal Army, of a daughter.

NANGLE—March 13, at Waverley Terrace, Jersey, the wife of Captain Henry Nangle, 15th Regiment, of a daughter.

NEVILLE—March 12, at St. James's Place, Fermoy, Ireland, the wife of Captain Neville, 11th Regiment, of a daughter.

RYND—Feb. 28, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of Major McKay Rynd, 62nd Regiment, of a son.

SEARLE—March 17, at 13, Wellington Crescent, Ramsgate, the wife of Lieutenant W. L. Searle, H.M.I.N., of a daughter.

TYSSEN—March 15, at Yarmouth, the wife of Commander Tyssen, R.N., of a daughter.

WORTHINGTON—March 17, at 35, St. James's Square, Bath, the wife of Captain Worthington, 67th Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FELL—GIBBONS—March 15, at the parish church, Kilfirmane, county Limerick, by the Rev. Geo. Wren, vicar, Richard Latham Fell, Esq., of Ballindinisk, county Cork, to Kate, youngest daughter of the late James Gibbons, Esq., of H.M.'s 98th Regiment.

GIBBENS—NAPPER—March 14, at St. Martin's Church, Dorking, by the Rev. W. H. Joyce, vicar, the Rev. Wm. Gibbens, eldest son of the late Captain Gibbens, of H.M.'s 55th Regiment, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Henry Napper, Esq., Dorking.

GOLDSMITH—BULLEN—March 20, at Charlton, Kent, by the Rev. Robert P. Wilkinson, Henry P. Goldsmith, Esq., to Ellen, eldest daughter of Richard Bullen, Esq., and niece of the late Admiral Sir Charles Bullen, G.C.B., G.C.H.

MENDS—JACKSON—Feb. 16, at Barbadoes, West Indies, by the Rev. Allan J. Pile, M.A., William Fisher Mends, Esq., Deputy Commissary-General to Her Majesty's Forces, to Mary Vardon, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. W. Jackson, M.A., Chaplain to Her Majesty's Forces.

PASLEY—LOSH—Feb. 13, at Port of Spain, Trinidad, T. Malcolm Sabine Pasley, Esq., Commander R.N., H.M.S. Atalanta, eldest son of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley, Bart., to Emma Louisa, eldest daughter of the late W. Losh, Esq., of Trinidad.

PEACOCKE—HARDY—March 15, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. the Provost of Trinity College, assisted by the Rev. George Peacocke, uncle to the bridegroom, Gooderick S. Peacocke, Esq., eldest son of the late Major Peacocke, of Fort Etna, county Limerick, and nephew of Charles Leslie, Esq., Carraignagroine, to Arabella, only daughter of John P. Hardy, Esq., of Fitzwilliam Place.

THOMAS—YOUNGE—Jan. 16, at Lucknow, Major Lancelot F. C. Thomas, Madras Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, to Mary Anne, daughter of Captain Younge, of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

THORNTON—ROBSON—Feb. 24, at Kingston, Jamaica, Robert Thornton, Esq., Staff-Surgeon, third son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Thornton, of Thornville, county Carlow, to Mary, daughter of the late W. W. Robson, Esq., of Sunderland.

DEATHS.

BAYNES—March 8, at Paris, Captain John Lambert Ed. Baynes, of the 3rd Battalion of the 60th Royal Rifles, aged 31, the only son of his afflicted mother.

DADE—March 15, aged 75, Jane, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Dade, rector of Broadway and Bincombe, Dorset, and youngest daughter of the late Colonel Lloyd, of Bawdeswell Hall, Norfolk.

DALZIEL—March 16, at 5, Crescent, Ardrossan, Lieut.-Colonel John Dalziel, Madras Army, one of the few surviving officers that served under the Duke of Wellington in the Mahratta War of 1803-4, for which he had clasps for the battles of Assaye, Argaum, and Gawilghur, and a medal for general service in India.

FOTHERINGHAM—March 19, after many years of acute suffering, Robert Hamilton Fotheringham, Lieut.-Colonel Engineers, Hon. East India Company, Madras, aged 82, at Kingsbridge House, Southampton, deeply lamented by his beloved wife, affectionate family and friends.

HARVEY—March 10, at Valetta, Malta, Samuel Harvey, Esq., aged 84.

LAMBERT—Feb. 8, at Lima, cruelly assassinated while bathing, Lionel Lambert, R.N., Commander H.M.S. Vixen, second surviving son of Francis J. Lambert, Esq., of 2, Portugal Street, Grosvenor Square, aged 26.

MARTIN—March 21, at 27, Rutland Gate, James Martin, Esq., of Bloomfield, Sligo, late Captain of 3rd Light Dragoons.

MASSIE—March 18, at Gorlston, near Yarmouth, Captain Henry George Massie, R.N., aged 84.

MURRAY—At his residence, Enniskerry Lodge, county Wicklow, Dennis Murray, Esq., M.D., First-Class Staff-Surgeon, late of the 10th Hussars. He served in the campaigns of the Peninsula, Waterloo, and Bhurtpore, in the East Indies, during a period of forty-five years. He gradually sank on the night of the 17th inst., deeply and sincerely regretted by his widow and a numerous circle of friends, aged 67.

ONSLOW—March 17, at Sussex Place, Regent's Park, aged 82, Mrs. Sophia Onslow, widow of the late General Denzil Onslow, of Staughton House, Huntingdonshire, and daughter of the late Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart.

RICKARDS—March 11, at Sherborne, Dorset, Edward Mynors, the youngest son of Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Rickards, aged 4.

RUNDLE—March 7, at Cordova, Spain, John Harness Rundle, Esq., aged 27, respected and beloved by all who knew him.

SWINBURNE—March 10, at 13, Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh, Helen, the beloved wife of Major-General Swinburne, of Marcus and Ponton Hall.

TYSSEN—March 21, at Yarmouth, Eleanor Margaret, wife of Commander Tyssen, R.N., aged 39.

WALLACE—Feb. 21, at Panama, aged 27, Robert John Wallace, Esq., late of H.M.'s 86th Regiment, and only son of Colonel Robert Tierney Wallace, late Madras Army.

Advertisements.

INDIA. — OFFICERS IN THE ARMY AND CIVILIANS PROCEEDING TO INDIA, may insure their lives on most favourable terms in the MEDICAL, INVALID, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. The rates of this Company, which transacts the business of the Delhi, Simla, North West and other Indian Banks, are lower than those of any other Office, while the Agencies at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, and about 50 up-country stations in India, afford every possible facility for the transaction of business.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, and every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Chief Office, 25, Pall Mall, S.W.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA, or any of the British Colonies, can effect assurances on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Loans given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on Her Majesty's service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The COLONIAL was established in 1846, and its present income is upwards of 100,000*l.* per annum.

Subscribed capital, 1,000,000*l.* sterling. Constituted by Act of Parliament. SAMUEL R. FERGUSSON, Res. Sec.

LONDON	81, Lombard Street, E.C.
EDINBURGH	(Head Office) 5, George Street.
DUBLIN	65, Upper Sackville Street.
GLASGOW	59, St. Vincent Street.

Established 1825.

CROWN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON—33, New Bridge Street, E.C.

EDINBURGH—45, George Street. DUBLIN—46, Dame Street.

DIRECTORS.

William Whitmore, Esq., Chairman.

Octavius Ommanney, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

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J. C. H. De Colquhoun, LL.B.	James Mitchell, Esq.
Edward J. Daniell, Esq.	John Nelson, Esq.
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George Hankey, Esq.	C. S. Perceval, Esq.

William Wilson, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Binny Colvin, Esq. | H. W. Harrison, Esq. | George Sparkes, Esq.

Funds Invested	£847,000
Annual Income	116,000
Claims paid	1,150,000

BONUS YEAR.—Persons Assuring on or before the 25th March next will be entitled to one full year's share in the profits then to be divided. The Bonuses become vested after payment of the *Third* premium. The Profits will be divided in every *Fifth* year after the 25th March next.

No extra premium is charged for service in any Volunteer Corps within the United Kingdom during peace or war. B. HALL TODD, Secretary and Actuary.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

The Hon. FRANCIS SCOTT, Chairman.

CHARLES BERWICK CURTIS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

FOURTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Parties desirous of participating in the fourth division of profits to be declared on all policies effected prior to the 31st December next year, should, in order to enjoy the same, make immediate application. There have already been three divisions of profits, and the bonuses divided have averaged nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, or from 30 to 100 per cent. on the premiums paid, without imparting to the recipients the risk of copartnership, as is the case in mutual societies.

To show more clearly what these bonuses amount to, three following cases are put forth as examples:

Sum Insured.	Bonuses added.	Amount payable up to Dec., 1861.
£5,000	£1,987 10*s.*	£6,987 10*s.*
1,000	397 10*s.*	1,397 10*s.*
100	39 15*s.*	139 15*s.*

Notwithstanding these large additions, the premiums are on the lowest scale compatible with security for the payment of the policy when death arises; in addition to which advantages, one half of the premiums may, if desired, for the term of five years, remain unpaid at 5 per cent. interest, the other half being advanced by the company without security or deposit of the policy.

The Assets of the Company at the 31st December, 1858, exclusive of the large subscribed Capital, amounted to £652,618 3*s.* 10*d.*, all of which has been invested in Government and other approved securities.

No charge for Volunteer Military Corps whilst serving in the United Kingdom.

Policy Stamps paid by the Office.

Immediate application should be made to the Resident Director, 8, Waterloo-Place, Pall-mall, S.W. By order,

P. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

BANK OF DEPOSIT (ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844), 3, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

Capital Stock £100,000.

Parties desirous of investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of the Bank of Deposit, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with ample security.

Deposits made by special agreement may be withdrawn without notice.

The interest is payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Forms for opening accounts sent free on application.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF ANATOMY IN APRIL.

MR. CHRISTOPHER HEATH, Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Westminster Hospital, will give a COURSE OF DEMONSTRATIONS AND EXAMINATIONS UPON THE DISSECTED SUBJECT during APRIL. The Demonstrations will be given daily, from 3 to 5 P.M., at the Westminster Hospital, commencing on Monday, 2nd April, and will comprise the Anatomy of the entire body. Fee, Five Guineas.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, WHITEHALL YARD, S.W.

LECTURE.

Friday, March 30th, at Three o'clock, (Colonel MacDougall, Commandant Staff College, Sandhurst)—The Military Character of General Sir Charles Napier. By order of the Council,

B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY.—The Committee earnestly APPEAL to the Public for help to meet the incessant demands. 10,354 Shipwrecked men, widows, and orphans were relieved last year.

HENRY HOPE, Admiral, Chairman.

FRANCIS MAUDE, Capt. R.N., Deputy Chairman.

BANKERS—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, & Co., Birchin Lane, City, E.C

FRANCIS LEAN, R.N., Secretary.

Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, S.E., March 17, 1860.

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INDIA OFFICE, 12th March, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the NEXT EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES for the APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT-SURGEON in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces WILL BE HELD in this Office on MONDAY, the 9th of JULY, 1860, and that the probable number of vacancies to be then filled up will be Twenty-five (25).

W. E. BAKER, Colonel, Military Secretary.

NOTICE.—INDIA-OFFICE, E.C., March 14, 1860.—The NEXT COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, AT ADDISCOMBE, under the 34th Clause of the Act 21 and 22 Vict. cap. 106, will be held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on the 16th of May, 1860, and following days.

The number of appointments to be competed for is 60.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF GENTLEMEN CADETS TO THE ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE AT ADDISCOMBE.

N.B.—All candidates for commission in Her Majesty's Indian Artillery and Engineers are required to go through a course of instruction at the Royal Indian Military College at Addiscombe.

I. Competitive examinations for admission will be held twice a year, in May and November. They are conducted by examiners appointed for the purpose, in the presence and under the superintendence of the Council of Military Education.

II. The candidates must be between 17 and 19 years of age.

III. The admissions will be determined by the result of a competitive examination, the subjects of which will be as follows, viz.:

		Marks.	
1. Mathematics.	Pure	2,000	
	Mixed—*i. e.*, Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics	1,500	
			3,500
2. English.	Language, Literature, and Composition	1,000	
	History and Geography of England and its dependencies	1,000	
			2,000
3. Classics. Greek Latin	Language & Literature	1,000	
	Geography and History of Ancient Rome ...	500	
	Language & Literature	1,000	
	Geography and History of Ancient Greece ...	500	
			3,000
4. French Language and Literature ... The examination in French and Hindustani will be both written and *viva voce*.			1,000
5. Hindustani Language		1,000	
History of India		1,000	
			2,000
6. Experimental Sciences, *i.e.*, Chemistry, Heat, Electricity, including Magnetism			1,000
7. Natural Sciences, *i. e.*, Mineralogy and Geology			1,000
8. Drawing.	Elementary Geometrical Drawing (including the use of drawing instruments)	500	
	Machinery, Architectural, Topographical, Landscape, or Figure Drawing	500	
			1,000
9. The use of Astronomical and Surveying Instruments			750

IV. No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than five subjects, of which one must be mathematics, and no one who does not obtain at least 1000 marks in mathematics, of which 700 at least must be in pure mathematics, will be eligible for an appointment.*

From the other subjects of examination, each candidate may select any, not exceeding four in number, in which he desires to be examined; but no one will be allowed to count the marks gained in any such subject, unless those marks shall at least amount to one-sixth of the total number of marks allotted to that subject, or section of a subject.

In English and Hindustani it will be understood that by gaining one-sixth of the marks allotted to language, literature, and composition, a candidate will be entitled to count in the first section of the subject; and, in like manner, by obtaining one-sixth of the marks allotted to history and geography he will be entitled to count in the second; but no amount of marks gained in one section will entitle him to count those gained in the other if below the prescribed minimum.

In Classics, the same rule applies as regards counting on one or other of its two sections (Latin and Greek), as has been explained in reference to the two sections of English; but, in addition, it must be further stated, that, unless one-sixth of the 1000 marks allotted to the Latin language and literature has been gained, a candidate will not be allowed to count the marks gained in Latin history and geography, even though above the required minimum of one-sixth of the 500 marks allotted to them: and similarly as regards the Greek language and literature, and the Greek history and geography.

In drawing also the same rule applies as regards counting as has been already explained in reference to the two sections of English.

In either French or Hindustani, every candidate will be required to obtain at least 100 marks for qualification in the language section, the marks to be gained on translation only, and in geometrical drawing at least 50 marks, whether he takes them up as subjects in which he desires to compete or not.

V. No candidate will be considered qualified unless he attains an aggregate of 2500 marks at least.

The following papers will be required to be transmitted by each candidate to the Under Secretary of State for India, one month previous to the date fixed for each examination:

1. An application for permission to compete.
2. An extract from the register of his baptism, r, in default of that, a certificate of age verified by affidavit.
3. A certificate of good moral character, signed by the clergyman of the parish to which he belongs, and by the tutor or head of the school or college at which he has received his education, for at least two years, or such other proof of good moral character as will be satisfactory to the Secretary of State for India.
4. A statement of subjects of examination, in which (in addition to mathematics) he may desire to be examined.

VI. No person who has been dismissed or obliged to retire from the Army or Navy, the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, or from any other public institution, will be appointed to the College.

VII. Gentlemen who may be attending the junior division of the College at Addiscombe will be required to submit only the first and fourth of the papers above specified.

The candidates will be inspected by military surgeons on the first day of the examination, that it may be ascertained that they are free from any bodily defects or ailments calculated to interfere with the performance of military duties.

Extreme short sight, or any serious defect of vision, is regarded as a disqualification.

VIII. The period of study at the College will be one year and a half, at the expiration of which the cadets will be publicly examined and posted to the Engineers or Artillery, in the order of their merit, as declared by the public examiners, and according to the wants of the Service.

IX. The parents or guardians of the gentleman cadet are required to pay 50*l.* per term in advance, towards defraying the expense of his board, lodging, and education; also an entrance subscription of 2*l.* 2*s.* to the public library.

They are also required to pay the cost of his uniform clothing, averaging 15*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per annum, and of the books required for his use; also pocket-money at the authorised rates, viz., 2*s.* 6*d.* a week, with 1*s.* additional to censors, and 2*s.* 6*d.* additional to sub-officers.

X. Every candidate must deliver the names and addresses of two persons residing in London, or its vicinity, who engage to receive him on application to that effect by the Lieutenant-Governor of the College.

XI. A cadet is chargeable with the full payment for a half-year, however short a portion of it he may be in actual residence.

A cadet resigning or being dismissed during a term cannot lay claim to a return of a portion of the payment.

Cadets are chargeable for loss, damage, and destruction of books and other property.

No portion of their pocket-money may be paid in advance to the cadets.

No person belonging to the College may take charge of money for the private use of the cadets.

XII. Previous to the cadet's admission into the College, his parents or friends are required to furnish him with the following articles, viz.:

Twelve shirts, including three night-shirts.
Twelve pairs of stockings.
Six towels.
Eight pocket-handkerchiefs.
Two pairs of strong half-boots.
Two combs and a brush.
A tooth-brush.
A bible and prayer-book.
One pair of white trowsers.
A flannel jacket and pair of flannel trowsers to be worn when playing at football or cricket.

Case of mathematical instruments and box of scales of an approved pattern. To be seen at Messrs. Troughton & Simms, 138, Fleet Street; and at Mr. Elliot's, 56, Strand.

[To be repaired, or, if necessary, renewed by the parents or friends in the vacation.]

Each article of dress must be marked with the owner's name in full.

XIII. Engineer cadets will go through a further course of training at Chatham for one year as commissioned officers on full pay. Artillery cadets will undergo a professional training at Woolwich for six months as commissioned officers on full pay.

XIV. A cadet of the Senior Department, who, after a residence of one year and a half at the College, shall be reported by the Public Examiners to be not qualified for a commission in the Engineers or Artillery, in mathematics, fortification, civil and military drawing, surveying, and Hindustani, will forfeit his appointment. Also in case of misconduct a cadet will be liable to dismissal on the judgment of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

XV. Cadets of the Senior Department will be allowed to count as service for full-pay pension the time which they may have spent under official instruction at Chatham or Woolwich—but will not be allowed to count as service any part of the time spent in the College at Addiscombe. Their commissions as lieutenants will bear the date of their last public examination.

XVI. Young officers appointed to the Artillery or Engineers will be required to proceed en route to India within three months of the completion, by them, of the prescribed course of professional instruction at Chatham or Woolwich.

Note.—The Secretary of State for India in Council has determined to allow the sum of 100*l.* to each cadet who may obtain a commission in the Engineers or Artillery after a residence of three terms at the Addiscombe College, in aid of the expenses of his education and residence at that institution.

W. E. BAKER, Colonel, Military Secretary.

India Office, March 14, 1860.

* N.B.—The examination in arithmetic, algebra, plane geometry, logarithms, and plane trigonometry will be close and searching.

SAILS FURLED AND REEFED FROM DECK BY FINLAY'S PATENT.

This invention was exhibited and fully explained by Captain Finlay in the News Exchange Room, Liverpool, on the 17th of February, to upwards of 400 Merchants, Shipowners, and Masters, at the conclusion of which Captain Ord, lessee of the Kooria Mooria Islands, publicly congratulated the patentee on producing the most perfect, simple, and practicable invention of the age. Captain George Forrest, of the ARABIA, concurred in this commendation, and gave orders to fit his first-class ship. Captain M'Garry, of the ship HELEN, Captain Jas. Tasker, Captain Roach, and all the members in port of the Mercantile Marine Service Association, have given Captain Finlay leave to use their names in approval of the invention. Seventeen ships out of the Mersey within a few days have left with the intention of fitting their yards and sails with Finlay's Patent at sea. Under this patent, topsails, topgallantsails, and royals are furled by running them into the bunt, and brailing them snugly against the mast by spilling-lines. Courses are reefed by the most perfect method yet known. Topsails also can be rolled round the yard in reefing without a cuddy yard. Captain Finlay has received hundreds of flattering testimonials.

Opinion of Captain Wm. Vincent, Managing Superintendent Royal Mail Company:—

"Southampton, Jan. 21, 1860.

"I consider the invention (Finlay's Patent) a very excellent, simple, and easy method of shortening sail, and well deserving the attention of shipowners generally, but particularly for sailing ships which have to carry a press of canvas to make a passage with comparatively few hands."

Apply to Captain FINLAY, 66, Queen Street, Liverpool; W. H. DOUGLAS, 8, Upper East Smithfield, E.; or to T. MOORE, 33, Regent Circus, Piccadilly, London, W.

DIVING APPARATUS.

C. E. HEINKE, SUBMARINE ENGINEER, 79, Great Portland Street, London, W., begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c., &c., to the important Improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET DRESS AND APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain any length of time under water, for the recovery of property from wrecks, making and repairing foundations of harbours and bridges, and also for pearl and sponge diving.

DUTY OFF FRENCH PERFUMERY.

ED. PINAUD'S Choice Perfumes, Fancy Soaps, Pomades, Philocomes, Aromatic and Oriental Vinegar, Cosmetics, Elixir, Dentifrice, &c., &c., to be had of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the Country. Wholesale Depot, and for Export, 27, Cannon Street West, London, E.C.

TO OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE, THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, & PUBLIC GENERALLY.

WEST END SATURDAY EARLY CLOSING.

The undermentioned Army Clothiers, Tailors, &c., respectfully intimate to their Customers and the Public that their Establishments (in conjunction with other West end houses) now CLOSE on SATURDAYS at 5 P.M.

Albemarle Street.
Morgan, J., & Co.

Bond Street (Old).
Binnie & Mason.
Freeman & Roth.
Hill, Brothers.
Haldane, J., & Co.

Bond Street (New).
Mackay, Burke, & Wheeler.
Ridpath & Manning.
Stovel, Joseph.

Burlington Street (New).
Buckmaster, W., & Co.
Landon, Morland, & Co.

Clifford Street.
Cook, T. W.
Johnson, Le Gassick, & Co.
Stulz, Wain, & Co.

Conduit Street.
Ball & Nash.
Hill & Pearce.
Jones & Coote.
Maitland, T., & Co.
Mathison & Bowater.
Ravenscroft, J. & W.
Sandilands & Son.
Thompson & Son.

Cork Street.
Andrews, George.
Forrest, George.

Cork Street.
Hunter & Guthrie.

Hanover Street.
Besch & Co.
Cutler & Sons.
Davies & Son.
Edwards, Joel, & Sons.
Hawes, W.

Hanover Square.
Newton & Co.
Sparding & Co.

Princes Street, Hanover Square.
Cook, G. H.

Regent Street.
Crookes, Alfred.
Davis, Thomas.
Linney, James.

Sackville Street.
Harrison & Burn.
Johnstone, J. B.
May & Son.
Ollivier & Brown.
Rolfe, Benjamin.
Walker & Larke.

Savile Row.
Pike, L.

St. James's Street.
Cutler, W.

THE LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE BAND of 21 performers, is provided entirely by H. DISTIN with his newly-invented VENTIL-HORNS. Distin's new RIFLE BUGLE, adopted and sealed as the Government pattern for the Army, can now be had, complete, price 2*l.* 2*s.*, from the Contractor, at his Manufactory, 9, Great Newport Street, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. Estimates for Bands post free. Retail Depot, 21, Tichborne Street, Regent Street, W.

KOHLER'S PATENT HARMONIC CORNOPEAN.—An entirely new invention, and is in every respect worthy the attention of all Amateurs and Professors of Music. It is also most effective in a Military Band. Price 10*l.* 10*s.*

Estimates and drawings sent on application to JOHN KOHLER, Military Musical Instrument Maker to Her Majesty's Army and Navy, 35, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS AND DRUM AND FIFE BANDS.

	£	s.	d.
Bass Drums, 32 inches	£4	4	0
The above with Coat of Arms painted to order pattern, 1*l.* extra.			
Tenor Drums, 20 inches	2	7	0
Brass Side Drums, 14 inches (military make)	1	8	0
Quadrille Drum (brass) 12 inches	1	0	0
Oak Side Drum, 14 inches	1	5	0
Ditto, 12 inches	0	16	6
All the drums in the above list have best vellum heads at *both* ends, and a pair of sticks suitable to each instrument is included in the above named prices.			
Regulation Drums (with brazed shell, as supplied to the Army)	1	12	0
Watts' Regulation Road Drum (a new head can be put on this drum in a few minutes)	1	0	0

MILITARY FIFES.

B or C Boxwood, with three brass ferrules, and one key of the same metal	0	2	0
Ditto, five keys	0	6	6
B or C Cocoa-wood Fifes, with three German silver ferrules, and one key of the same ...	0	3	6
Ditto, with five keys	0	8	6

WATTS' ROYAL FIELD BUGLES.

No. 1, Ordnance Model	1	1	0
No. 2, Light Infantry ditto	1	8	0

With Card, &c., complete.

TRIANGLES.

8 inches	0	4	0
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Head Quarters, 60, Blackman Street, S.E., Saturday, March 24th, 1860.

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ARMY GAZETTE NAVY

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AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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THE first effect upon the mind of a visitor to our naval arsenals must be one of wonderment as to the principles upon which the Admiralty are at present acting in the construction of men-o'-war. We cannot help thinking that they are entirely "at sea" upon what to construct, and in a state of despair have ordered the Comptroller of the Navy to build anything and everything. All naval men differ as to the comparative importance in a future war of line-of-battle ships, frigates, sloops, gunboats, and iron-sheathed batteries. We might fill folios with the opinions of the most experienced seamen and marines upon not only those points, but even with the questions of armament, equipments, and "*personnel*" of our future fleets. When those who should know most about the matter are puzzled, it would indeed be presumptuous in us to pretend to dictate what ought to be done; but we require those who, by virtue of the authority vested in them by their Sovereign and Parliament, have the power to build whatever description of craft they please, to show us some reason for the course at present pursued; and a better one, too, than that we are to simply imitate Frenchmen and Americans in launching upon the seas first one nautical prodigy and then another. We say imitate advisedly, for during the last two or three sessions of the Imperial Parliament, the only arguments advanced by First Lords and Secretaries were based simply upon the two facts, that the French were constructing screw line-of-battle ships, and the Americans fifty-gun frigates; consequently, we were to build huge carracks to match the one, and "streets of guns" to beat the other! We may be wrong, but our opinion is that, provided we can build something that will catch and capture either, we might well leave the Emperor Napoleon and President Buchanan to follow out the conclusions they have arrived at as to the peculiar vessel each requires. They have sound and good reasons, doubtless, for what they are doing; it is folly for us to copy them without taking those reasons into consideration, and greater folly still not to simply weigh, as they have done in the case of France and America, the requirements of this country, and then, without reference to other nations, adhere to what England really needs to maintain her supremacy upon the seas.

France has excellent reasons for considering a fleet of line-of-battle ships of great size as the vessels best adapted to the wants of a country without colonies or foreign trade, but one that is determined to appear before Europe as a great naval power. Such vessels are peculiarly adapted to the genius and character of her navy. The French sailor, like the French soldier, works and fights best "*en masse*." It is in those great solemn shams that France best conceals her real want, the innate seaman and the sailor-officer. Her small craft are, as a general rule, in shameful order and state of efficiency; her line-of-battle ships quite the reverse. Her frigates and sloops were easily captured in the last war, and will be again (D. V.), but her liners always fought severely, and even as late as the Russian war preserved their excellent reputation. Such are, briefly, French reasons for building these towering vessels of three and four decks, but they in no way apply to the wants of Great Britain.

The Americans, on the other hand, without colonies but an enormous foreign trade, want fast vessels to escort fast-sailing merchantmen; vessels at the same time sufficiently large to keep the sea for very lengthened periods, and such as can run a girdle round the globe without being obliged to approach hostile coasts for provisions, water, or fuel. Unable, by the constitution of their navy, to preserve discipline amongst large bodies of men, line-of-battle ships have, with America, been always failures; whilst, on the other hand, although her corvettes were admirably efficient, they were not sufficiently imposing. The frigate was an American necessity, and, accordingly, she has succeeded in imposing upon the world a set of showy vessels, which require the wide ocean to disport themselves in, admirably adapted to create an effect in peace, a panic in war, but vessels that our screw two-deckers would be more than match for.

Now we have colonies and military posts spread all over the globe, which neither France or America have; and though our commerce on the high seas is as important as that of America, our traders or escorts can run from port to port all the way from Japan to Liverpool, and never be four weeks at sea. By concentrating our Navy into line-of-battle ships, we shall not protect our colonies; and the multiplicity of our places of refuge and military posts renders it unnecessary, as well as bad policy, to have great frigates, which require much sea-room, draw quite as much water as line-of-battle ships, and have no peculiar merit other than that of being able to make an eight months' cruise in consequence of their size and capacity in proportion to their crews. The speed of these frigates is, we grant, an important and valuable qualification; but do not let us run away with the idea that all is gospel that has been written and told of Merrimacs and Minnesotas, any more than we should believe all we hear of French four-deckers and three-deckers. What England wants is a vessel that can compete with either as mere show ships in these parades of naval superiority, and in the event of a war enable us to hold our own ground, until the test of some sea-fight shall really prove, what we cannot but believe to be the case, that in these days of rifled cannon, long ranges, shells filled with molten iron or terribly explosive materials, that it is an error to place a thousand, or five hundred men, in a wooden powder magazine, to be hurled into eternity by a chance missile, when their subdivision into a great number of smaller vessels would increase our powers of aggression or defence, render such catastrophes less likely, and give a far better scope to the genius and gallantry of a race whose home is on the great waters.

It is not yet six years since we saw a war which commenced with proud fleets of line-of-battle ships end in one of gun-boats, mortar-boats, and floating batteries, sheathed with iron. The former very nearly captured Sweaborg; the latter destroyed Kinburn. He would have been a bold man who would then have asked for the public money to build screw three-deckers; time has however rendered us already forgetful of the experience then gained. Subsequent to that Russian war, we have had two more wars at great distances from the mother country,—for our existence in India, for our honour in China. Did the line-of-battle ship or the fifty-gun frigate do any good service there? No; it was in our seamen in India, our small-craft and gun-boats in China, that the Navy of Great Britain again established its pre-eminence and supported its traditionary fame. Since then the rifled cannon and Armstrong shell have still further multiplied the objections to the big ship,—the *lofty target*,—the concentration of guns, and above all of human beings. Are we not therefore justified in sounding a note of warning to those who, ignoring the present requirements of Britain and her colonies, appear to satisfy themselves with picturing future stately fights of line-of-battle ships, and hope to reproduce facsimiles of St. Vincent and Trafalgar, instead of looking alone to the one great result—the destruction of an enemy? And we say, that even as Solferino and Magenta were unlike all previous battles, so will future sea-fights be. Victory, we feel assured, will still be ours, if we consult the genius and self-reliant courage of our seamen and officers; and instead of cramming them together into huge slaughter-houses, let them meet the tall ships of France, or the long frigates of America, in small handy vessels, fleeter and more numerous than either, and armed with the most deadly weapons that this great mechanical country can produce. The "Napoleons" and "Bretagnes" assailed by a swarm of such hornets, with a small, compact squadron of screw two-deckers in reserve, will suffer the fate of a former armada; and we say, God help a vessel like the American Niagara, assailed by a dozen "Vipers" as fleet as herself, each armed with a single Armstrong or Whitworth gun!

It seems that a ship-of-the-line to be plated with steel, to measure 300 feet in length, with an iron spur 30 feet long projecting from her bows, and to be propelled at great velocity by engines of 1200-horse-power, has just been laid down in the dockyard at Cherbourg. We did not require this intelligence to warn us that a new era in naval warfare is fast approaching. Steam-propelled ships, armed with rifled cannon, must necessarily modify the tactics that formerly prevailed. Nevertheless, in attempting to read the future by the light of the past, it is found that new discoveries in the art of war have been but slowly imported into fleets and armies. Every improvement in arms has generally led to counteracting measures in naval and military organisation; so that alterations of tactics have followed at distant intervals the progress that rendered them necessary.

But it is impossible to suppose that this indifference can long exist at the present epoch, particularly in naval warfare. For the new motive power of steam is too vast and important a change not to render an entire revolution in naval tactics imperative. It is, however, difficult to predict what new measures may be adopted to meet the momentous crisis that seems to be at hand. For as yet the nations are in a state of transition, and doubt whether three-deckers, frigates, gun-boats, or iron-cased ships, will play the most important part in future naval campaigns. Are our new implements of war to be met by new modes of resistance? Are Whitworth's and Armstrong's cannon to be resisted by iron-cased ships? These are questions which time alone can answer, for steam warfare upon the ocean has yet to be learnt.

If we look around we find that France is relying very much upon plated ships of war; but independent of these novelties, the steam-fleet of Napoleon III. has made great strides during the last six years, and now assumes formidable dimensions. The Russian Navy again now numbers forty-two sail-of-the-line in the Baltic, which will soon be converted into a screw fleet. The minor navies of Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and the United States, are all in a state of conversion and progression. And if we add to these the steam navy of Great Britain, now fortunately equal to the navies of France and Russia combined, and then recall the changes that political events have produced in the maritime states of Europe, we may infer that the sea will become the theatre of events more important and decisive than any yet witnessed.

This subject is of momentous gravity to us, and should engage us to bring every possible consideration to bear upon the means by which this country may at the outset maintain her superiority at sea; for the fate of a nation may be cast in the die of one hostile collision.

In the House of Commons this week General Peel moved an address for returns of British regimental establishments for 1860-61, of all ranks; of effectives, 1st day of April, 1860, of all ranks; of Indian establishment for 1860-61; of effectives, 1st day of April, 1860; of total number of embodied Militia, 1st of April, 1860, of all ranks; and, of any transfers that might have been made, or of which notice had been given, from Indian establishment to British, not shown in Estimates. Mr. S. Herbert said, that he had no objection to the early part of the returns moved for, and he took this opportunity of stating that owing to the return of some regiments from India, a considerable portion of the augmentation announced would not be carried into effect, because the regiments returning would absorb the number of men so voted, and would constitute a much more effective force than that which had been contemplated, which was merely an augmentation to make shift until these regiments returned.

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THE ARMY.

2nd Life Guards. Brevet-Major the Earl of Longford, who had been in this regiment since 1836, died on the 28th, inst., after a lingering illness. Lieut. E. S. Fitzhardinge Berkeley obtains the vacant troop without purchase, and Sub-Lieut. Barrè Cunninghame the lieutenancy. Mr. Cunninghame had been formerly a Lieutenant in the 4th Dragoon Guards, but was transferred as Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant to his present regiment. There is now but one Cornet in the 2nd Life Guards.

1st Dragoon Guards. A Lieutenancy has been for some months vacant in this regiment by the promotion of Captain Gunter.

2nd Dragoon Guards. Captain Ling is on leave from the regiment to Calcutta for two months on medical certificate. Quartermaster Rae is on leave to England until April 30th.

6th Dragoon Guards. Captain Curtis is on his way to England in command of detachments on board the Lady Melville transport.

6th Dragoons. Lieut. John O'Neill is about to retire by the sale of his commission. Captain Chapman of this regiment is the youngest officer of his rank in the Army, his first commission is dated October 23, 1857.

7th Hussars. It is rumoured a portion of this regiment will proceed to China. Lieut. Topham has passed his examination in Hindostanee, &c. There is a lieutenancy vacant by the promotion of Captain the Hon. C. C. Molyneux. Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. Russell has been elected M.P. for Norwich.

9th Lancers. Expected to move shortly to Aldershot. A troop under the command of Captain Ellis and Lieut. Carleton, and consisting of five sergeants and 75 men, left Exeter a day or two since, *en route* for Trowbridge, where they will be stationed.

12th Lancers. Lieut. W. E. Shaw has obtained leave to England on medical certificate.

13th Light Dragoons. From Edinburgh to York, to be stationed.

14th Light Dagoons. Lieut. L. Mackenzie has leave to precede the regiment to England.

16th Lancers. From York to Aldershot.

17th Lancers. A lieutenancy, rendered vacant by the promotion of Captain Waymouth, remains unfilled.

18th Hussars. This regiment, now lying at the camp at Aldershot, was inspected on Tuesday last (the 27th inst.) by Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, K.C.B., who arrived from London at 9·30 a.m., and proceeded to the Long Valley, where the regiment was drawn up for his inspection, and until 1 o'clock were engaged in field manœuvres; during the afternoon he saw "rides" of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men in the riding-school, and afterwards the regiment on foot parade, at the conclusion of which he caused them to be formed in close column of squadrons, and addressing them, said—that since their formation he had taken great interest in them, and had now much pleasure in offering his cordial congratulations to the officers, n-c officers and men, for the good order and high state of discipline at which the regiment had arrived; he had been greatly pleased with every part of his inspection, and could assure them that a better regiment he had never inspected; they were fit for any duty, and he should not fail to report them such to His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief. The 18th Hussars have been formed only 2 years.

Royal Artillery.—The following postings of officers recently arrived at Calcutta are officially promulgated:—Lieutenant Douglas to Major Hasting's battery at Peshawur; Lieutenant Evans to Captain Connell's battery at Jhansie; Lieut. Traill to Captain Griffin's battery at Lucknow; Lieutenant A. W. Campbell, to Major Johnson's battery, *en route* to Calcutta. Lieut. Campbell will remain and do duty with the Artillery depôt in Fort William until the arrival of the battery in Calcutta, when he will join. Captain and Adjutant Murray, Surgeon Walsh, Quartermaster W. Hogue, and Paymaster Patterson to the head-quarters 14th brigade; Paymaster H. L. De la Chaumette to head-quarters 11th brigade. Lieutenant Auchinleck, of Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Smith's battery, will proceed from Futtyghur to Calcutta, to join Captain Pasley's battery, ordered on service to China; Lieut.-Colonel Campbell is to take command of the Royal Artillery at Mooltan. Captain E. Maitland, Lieutenant Biddulph, and Lieutenant H. L. Mitchell have passed an examination in Hindostanee. Lieutenant F. B. Schreiber has leave to May 16th on medical certificate.

Major Henry has arrived home from India in the Marlborough troop-ship.

The annexed information of the changes and appointments in the Royal Artillery are announced in a general regimental order:—Colonel Arthur George Taylor has been appointed Commandant of the School of Gunnery and Superintendant of Experiments at Shoeburyness, vice Mitchell, resigned; Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel E. M. Wilmot is appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery in Canada, vice Taylor, appointed Commandant in the School of Gunnery, and while holding the appointment will be placed as Colonel on the Staff of the army in North America. Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Campbell has been appointed a member of the Ordnance Select Committee in the room of Colonel Smythe, who has resigned. An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Second Captain and Brevet-Major W. G. Andrews, of Captain Paget's battery, and Second Captain A. Williams, of Captain Johnson's battery, Horse Brigade. Lieutenant H. St. J. V. L. M. Thomas, of the Depot Brigades, vice Maxwell, deceased; Lieutenant G. Deedes, of the 9th Brigade, vice Griffiths, removed to the supernumerary list; Lieutenant G. C. Sartoris, of the Depot brigade, vice Doull, removed to the supernumerary list, are raised to increased pay, and Lieutenant W. H. Graham, of the 1st brigade, has been appointed Acting-Adjutant at Sheerness, vice Doull. The Coast Brigade has been distributed as follows—viz., Division No. 1, Captain M'Kenzie, Eastbourne; No. 2, Captain Sweeney, Folkestone; No. 3, Captain Rogar, Portsmouth; No. 4, Captain A. Henry, Devonport; No. 5, Captain Elliott, Leith; No. 6, Captain M'Gorrery, Tower of London; No. 7, Captain Handyside, Pigeonhouse Fort; and No. 8, Captain W. Henry, Cork Harbour.

Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant Gossett is ordered from Calcutta, and Lieutenant Webber from Allahabad, to Dugshai, to join the 21st Company. Lieutenant G. Berkeley, of the 4th Company, has passed in Hindostanee, &c.; Lieutenant Hamilton, and a detachment of artificers, having completed a course of instruction in the machinery department of the Royal gun factories in Woolwich Arsenal, under the superintendence of Mr. Anderson, are about to take passage for the Mauritius, in charge of various cases of steam machinery, circular saws, turning and boring lathes, and other instruments, intended for that island. Lieutenant Hamilton and his party will erect, repair, and work the whole of the machinery without assistance. Captain G. Longley, who was invalided home from China, after the attack on the Peiho forts, has been ordered to join head-quarters at Chatham.

Scots Fusilier Guards. Two acting field officers of this regiment are on the staff—Lieut.-Colonel Stephenson in China, and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. R. Charteris at the Horse Guards, which is, we believe, not in accordance with the regulation which places mounted officers of the guards in the same category in this respect as field-officers of the line. Lieutenant C. White is a candidate for the representation of Clare county.

3rd Buffs. By the latest accounts the 1st battalion was in good health at Canton.

5th Fusiliers. Captain Barker has passed in the vernacular. Assistant-Surgeon Whitty is on his way home in medical charge of troops. Captain Cubitt is appointed to the 2nd battalion at the Mauritius.

6th Regiment. Captain Lawrell has been appointed to the 1st battalion in India, Captain Parkinson to the 2nd at Gibraltar, and Lieutenant Howley to the 1st battalion.

7th Fusiliers. Lieutenants Sparks and W. P. Browne have passed in Hindostanee. Captain Lord R. Browne has sick leave to Calcutta to April 30th.

11th Regiment. The 1st battalion, consisting of 30 officers, 817 non-commissioned officers and men, 60 women, and 74 children, left Aldershot Camp on Tuesday, on the arrival of the Rifles, and proceeded by the return special train to Portsmouth.

12th Regiment. An entertainment on a superior scale was given in the Victoria Barracks, Sydney, in December, by the sergeant-major and sergeants of the 1st battalion, 12th Regiment, to Colour-Sergeant and orderly-room clerk James Stewart, on the occasion of his being about to proceed to England, for his discharge from the Service, after being in the regiment upwards of twenty-five years. He was presented with a massive silver tankard.

13th Light Infantry. Assistant-Surgeon O'Brien is on leave to England.

19th Regiment, 1st battalion, is ordered to proceed from Dinapore to Benares to relieve the 6th Regiment. Major Chippindall has extension of leave of absence until October at the recommendation of a medical board. Captain Amos Goren has arrived in England on sick certificate. Lieutenant and Anjutant Thompson left Calcutta on the 18th January by the Hotspur at the recommendation of a medical board; he was seriously ill at the time of his departure. Lieutenant Molesworth is also on the point of returning to Europe for the benefit of his health. The regiment has been very sickly of late. Lieutenant Wells is appointed to the 1st battalion, and Lieutenant Williams to the 2nd.

21st Fusiliers. Embarked on board H.M.S. Himalaya at Malta, on the 17th instant, for Barbadoes, to be stationed.

23rd Fusiliers. Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Bulwer is appointed to the 2nd battalion, and Major Jervoise and Captain Knight to the 1st battalion. Lieutenant Lilly is on passage home with detachments from India in the Belgravia. Assistant-Surgeon Sylvester is on leave home.

24th Regiment. Ensign Hennessy has passed in Hindostanee.

25th, King's Own Borderers. Lieutenant G. Kirwan has been appointed Assistant Engineer to the Royal Engineers, and is under orders to proceed to Dover, to be employed in carrying out the extensive works in progress there.

27th Regiment. Lieutenaut G. S. White, who has just passed in Hindostanee, is appointed Assistant-Quarter-master-General at Allahabad. Lieutenant A. Clay has also passed in Hindostanee.

30th Regiment. On the departure of Mr. J. W. Hird from the band of the 30th Regiment, he was presented with a valuable silver snuff box, elaborately carved, bearing a suitable inscription, as a token of the respect and esteem in which he is held. During the time he has been with the regiment as Bandmaster, his demeanour has been of so gentlemanly and friendly a disposition that, while he instructed the band in the necessary musical duties, he made these duties a pleasure, and instruction agreeable.

34th Regiment. Brevet-Major Jordan has eighteen months' leave to England. Ensign Murray has leave to England on sick certificate.

35th Regiment. Lieutenant Parsons and Lieutenant Troup have sick leave to England. Lieutenant A. J. Ford has arrived home from Calcutta.

38th Regiment. Ensign W. W. Miller is appointed Regimental Instructor of Musketry, vice Captain Elles, who has resigned that appointment.

42nd Highlanders. Lieutenant G. W. Cockburn has passed in Hindostanee. Captain Moseley has arrived in India to join the regiment. Lieut.-Colonel E. R. Priestley is on two months' leave.

43rd Light Infantry. Captain J. Hudson has passed in Hindostanee.

44th Regiment has sailed from Madras for China in the Punjaub transport. A strong draft, with 3 officers, is under orders at Colchester to reinforce this regiment.

Royal Marine Light Infantry. Lieut.-Colonel J. G. H. Gascoigne, of the Chatham division of Royal Marine Light Infantry, has embarked for China, to take the command of the Royal Marines serving with the squadron under Admiral Hope. About 400 men belonging to various infantry regiments, at present serving in India, have volunteered for the corps of Royal Marines serving in China, and are now on their passage from India to China to join the battalion.

51st Regiment. Captain Read has passed in Hindostanee. Captain P. Chaplin is on leave to the 30th of November.

54th Regiment. Captain C. A. Thompson is doing duty with the Landour depôt, and will continue to do so during the hot season. Surgeon Dowding has leave to England.

56th Regiment. This regiment will not proceed to China as originally intended. Ensign Nuthall has passed in Hindostanee.

60th Rifles. Captain Watts Russell is appointed to the 2nd battalion, and Lieutenant Trotman to the 3rd. The 2nd battalion by the last accounts was at Calcutta, in readiness to embark for China.

67th Regiment was in good health at Canton on the 10th of February.

75th Regiment. Captain W. C. Justice is on passage home to England in command of detachments on board the Belgravia.

79th Highlanders. Lieutenant Mackesy has passed in the vernacular.

80th Regiment. Lieutenants Trevor, Beaumont, and Mortimer have passed in Hindostanee.

81st Regiment. Lieutenant Faircloth has been appointed instructor of musketry, vice Swift, invalided. Captain Woods and Lieutenant Speedy have passed in Hindostanee.

82nd Regiment. Brevet-Major Jarvis has obtained three months' leave to England, under instructions from the Horse Guards. Lieutenant J. A. Brock has arrived from India in the Marlborough troop-ship.

85th Light Infantry.—A valuable silver cup has been purchased by the sergeants of the 85th (King's) Light Infantry to be presented to Serjeant-Major Rook, who is about to be discharged, after long and faithful services. It bears the following inscription:—"85th (King's) Light Infantry.—Presented to Sergeant-Major W. Rook by his brother non-commissioned officers, as a token of their regard and esteem for his kind and gentlemanly conduct during his sojourn among his b

87th Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel Browne is ordered to remain at Calcutta, to join the corps on its arrival *en route* to China.

88th Regiment. Lieutenant Evans, who was Adjutant of the regiment during the greater part of the Indian mutiny, and who was severely wounded at Cawnpore, has been promoted to an unattached company. Lieutenant H. Waring has passed in Hindostanee.

89th Regiment. Ensign Burton has passed in Hindostanee. Captain R. F. Holmes is on his way from India in charge of detachments in the Startled Fawn.

93rd Regiment. Lieutenant Alexander has passed in Hindostanee.

94th Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel Mills has 18 months' leave to England. Lieutenant Ridgway is appointed interpreter to the regiment. This officer and Lieutenant Cox had previously passed in Hindostanee.

98th Regiment. Lieutenant Bingham has passed in Hindostanee. Lieutenant Gardiner is on passage to England in the ship Startled Fawn.

99th Regiment sailed from Calcutta, Feb. 6th, for China, in the ships Walmer Castle, Mars, and Octavia.

Rifle Brigade. The 1st battalion, under the command of Lord Alexander Russell, consisting of 4 field officers, 8 captains, 18 subalterns, and 4 staff, 48 sergeants, 21 drummers, 784 rank and file, 58 women, and 53 children, marched out of Portsmouth garrison on Tuesday morning, and left the Landport Station for Aldershot at 8 a.m. The 1st battalion, by their discipline and good conduct since they have been stationed at Portsmouth, carry with them the esteem and best wishes of the inhabitants. Captain J. Fremantle, 2nd battalion, has passed in Hindostanee. Lieutenant Lascelles, 3rd battalion, has also passed in Hindostanee.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, the Secretary of State for War, has recently issued a Circular embodying a Royal Warrant, wherein it is announced that it has been deemed expedient to extend the grant of medals without gratuities to meritorious and well-conducted soldiers who have fulfilled the conditions of the Royal Warrant of the 13th of April, 1854, but who are precluded from becoming recipients of the medal with a gratuity in consequence of the aggregate amount to be annually awarded being already appropriated. It is determined that medals without gratuities, in addition to those already authorised, shall be granted to such soldiers, whether sergeants, corporals, or privates, as may be selected by the commanding officer for them, on the same conditions as regards the qualifications of the persons to be recommended, in the following proportions in each year—viz., to each cavalry regiment and battalion of the Military Train, 2; to each brigade of Royal Artillery, 3; to every 900 men of the Royal Engineers, 3; to each infantry regiment or battalion, 3. It is further stated that "non-commissioned officers and men who may be qualified before discharge shall be eligible to receive medals without gratuity, if recommended by their former commanding officers within three years after their discharge." Non-commissioned officers on the permanent staff of the Militia who were eligible previously to their discharge from the Army are also eligible to receive medals without gratuities; and no limit is to be placed on the grant as regards the date of discharge in the case of men so serving.

The following memorandum, respecting the sale of their commissions by officers serving in India, has been issued by Lord Clyde's direction:—"In accordance with instructions from the Horse Guards, the Commander-in-Chief directs that in all cases in which an officer, who is not entitled by the established rule to receive the full regulation price of his commission, may apply to retire from the Service; the officer commanding his regiment will forward to the military secretary, with the application to retire, an assurance from the officer concerned that he is prepared to accept whatever sum may be awarded by the Secretary of State for War as the value of his commission. The Commander-in-Chief directs, with reference to returns of officers for purchase, that whenever a commanding officer may have occasion to omit from a return the name of an officer included in previous returns, he will attach a remark that the name has been withdrawn at the officer's own request, or for other cause, in order that H.R.H. the General Commanding-in-Chief may be satisfied that the name has not been inadvertently omitted."

The following medical officers have been ordered to proceed from the head-quarters of the medical establishment,

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Fort Pitt, to the stations named :—Staff-Surgeon W. A. Thomson, M.B., to Fermoy; Assistant Staff-Surgeon F. Falwasser, to Woolwich; Assistant Staff-Surgeon T. J. Chappel, to Templemore; Assistant Staff-Surgeon E. D. Tomlinson, to Galway; Assistant Staff-Surgeon J. S. C. Collier, to Walmer; Assistant Staff-Surgeon F. B. Hamilton, to Dublin; Assistant Staff-Surgeon A. Bruen, to Limerick; and Assistant Staff-Surgeon A. Waters, to Buttevant.

The new buildings connected with the Armstrong Gun-Factory department at Woolwich are so far completed as to admit of the employment of upwards of 2600 artisans and labourers, being treble the number employed at the royal gun-factories at the corresponding period of last year. Arrangements are now being carried out under the direction of Mr. John Anderson, superintendent of the department, to commence the manufacture of a number of 100-pounder rifled ordnance, for which purpose one of Nasmyth's steam-hammers, of the enormous weight of twenty tons, recently erected, will be brought into requisition.

A letter from Calcutta, dated February 23, informs us that Sir Hope Grant had not left at that day. He takes with him M. Beato, the photographer, whose pictures of the Malakoff and Great Redan, and other Russian works, taken after the fall of Sebastopol, are so well known in this country. Mr. Fenton, the photographer, left the Crimea before the great fortress was captured, and was succeeded by the artist above-mentioned, who was then in the employment of Mr. Robertson of Constantinople. M. Beato has since been employed with the Army in India; and his pictures, many of which are on a large scale, are said to have realised to him two lacs of rupees. When his work in China shall have terminated, this photographer has arranged to visit Japan.

CANTERBURY.—The metropolitan city is quite alive with military ardour. The Volunteers drill in the precincts, march through the streets, and patronise concerts in the public halls. The troops of the garrison in full strength all furloughs having stopped, march out into the country much to the benefit of the young soldiers, drill hard in the barrack squares and military field, and show by their soldierly bearing the excellence of the system under which they are trained. The citizens have further expressed their good feeling towards the garrison by extending the Soldiers' Institute. Two large rooms have been added, and fitted up with everything that a club room can require. A member pays one penny weekly, but as a sheet of paper, envelope, and penny stamp are provided for a penny; the subscriber who writes two letters during the week recovers the amount of his subscriptions. The depôt of the Cape Mounted Rifles will soon embark for the Cape; about the first week in May, it is thought. Considering that the average age of the lads is only fifteen and a-half years, their conduct has been altogether very praiseworthy. The change in the appearance of many is quite marvellous; the boy who entered the barrack dirty, heavy, and slouching, now walks the city, whip in hand, clean, and with all the air and nattiness of a soldier proud of his calling. Generally speaking, they like the Service. The new order, authorising a good-conduct badge after the first three years is a move in the right direction, and was well received here; but the period should have been two years, as the young soldier with difficulty looks forward so far as three years; and two years are enough to try him well. Sergeant Joy, of the 17th Lancers, has received a reward he well merited. He sounded the Balaklava charge, and gained on that day the decoration for distinguished conduct in the field; and the sergeant is now a messenger at the Horse-Guards, and comfortably settled for life.

Some experiments have been made at Chatham for the purpose of testing a new method of picketing the horses of the Royal Engineer Train. The plan proposed consists of a strong curb fastened to the curb of the horse, and at the end of it a piece of lead about four pounds in weight, which when not required to be used, is fastened in a receptacle made in the saddle. On the rider dismounting, all that is required is to throw the lead on the ground, when the horse, on attempting to move his head, finding there is a pull on the curb, remains quiet. The trials were very satisfactory, several of the horses so left being ridden round and excited to move without the slightest effect.

The first of the brigade field-days of the season took place at Chatham on Wednesday afternoon, when the entire force of the garrison, consisting of the Royal and Indian Engineers, the division of Royal Marine Light Infantry, and the three battalions of infantry were reviewed on Chatham lines by Major-General Eyre, commanding the forces.

The troopship Marlborough arrived at Gravesend on Thursday from Calcutta, with 215 troops on board, belonging to most of the regiments in India, the whole number consisting of men who have completed the term of service for which they enlisted, and are sent home to receive their discharge. The Marlborough has been 117 days on the passage, and during the voyage met with some very severe weather. There has been comparatively little sickness on board, and only two deaths occured during the passage. The men will have the opportunity given them of re-enlisting.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, held a levee on Thursday afternoon, at the Horse Guards, which was fully attended.

The following circular memorandum, addressed to the army at home and abroad, has been circulated yesterday :—"Horse Guards, March 24, 1860.—It having been brought to the notice of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, that in several instances arms supplied by the War Department to regiments and depôts have been stamped or punched, instead of engraved by armourer sergeants, and the prices specified at pages 98 and 99 of the Queen's Regulations, for marking arms, being based upon the cost of engraving, and not stamping, officers commanding are hereby enjoined to forbid the latter practice, which is often injurious to the arms. The figures on bayonet scabbards should be engraved on the button and not upon the brass mouth-piece, as this latter is more liable to require repair or exchange. To the usual certificate forwarding the claims for payment to the armourer's sergeant, required by paragraph 14, page 99, of the Queen's Regulations, should in future be added that the arms alluded to have been engraved and not stamped.—By command, W. F. Forster, Deputy Adjutant-General."

The following medical officers doing duty at Fort Pitt Hospital have been ordered to proceed to the stations named :—Staff Assistant-Surgeon M. J. E. Fagan, to Portsmouth; Staff Assistant-Surgeon A. W. Beveridge, to Yarmouth; and Staff Assistant-Surgeon J. Miller, to Bristol.

SHORNCLIFFE CAMP.

The 2nd or Royal Cheshire Militia have been engaged during the past week in throwing up a new battery and repairing the old one near the new gun sheds; the position is an admirable one, commanding the chief approach to the camp from Hythe. The batttry will be armed with 18-pounder guns.

A detachment of the Royal Engineers have been engaged for some days surveying the Warren, near Dymchurch, and New Romney. Rumour says it is for the site of the encampment for the troops from Shorncliffe, who are to be moved in the spring, for two or three weeks, and placed under canvas on this spot.

COLCHESTER CAMP.

Both battalions marched out to Middlewick Farm for brigade drill, under Colonel Wood, C.B., commanding on the 27th instant.

Two captains, one ensign, and 90 rank and file of the 44th depôt, attached to the 10th battalion, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to join the headquarters of the regiment in China, on the 1st proximo. The officers detailed are Brevet Major Faussett, Captain A. de M. Fleming, and Ensign C. Maguire.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MARCH 27.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the following gentlemen being appointed Professors of the new Army Medical School at Chatham :—

Clinical and Military Surgery—Deputy Inspector-General T. Longmore, M.D.

Hygiene—E. A. Parkes, Esq., M.D.

Pathology—William Aitkin, Esq., M.D.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, MARCH 28.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint General Sir Frederic Stovin, K.C.B., to be Extra Groom in Waiting to Her Majesty.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Colonel Henry James, of the Royal Engineers, Director of the Ordnance Survey, and of the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office.

DOWNING STREET, MARCH 29.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General Pringle Taylor, K.H., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Jamaica and its dependencies.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MARCH 30.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotion in the Army, viz. :—

BREVET.

General the Right Honourable John, Lord Seaton, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, to be Field-Marshal; April 1.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MARCH 30.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieut. Leonard Wilson Atkinson, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Webster, who exchanges; March 30.

1st Dragoons—Edmund Bacon Hutton, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Hall, promoted; March 30.

6th Dragoons—Surgeon Gavin Ainslie Turnbull, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be Surgeon, vice Baxter, who exchanges; Jan. 14.

10th Light Dragoons—Lieut.-Colonel John Lewes, from half-pay Unattached, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel John Wilkie, who exchanges, receiving the difference between Infantry and Cavalry; Major Valentine Baker to be Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase, vice Lewes, who retires; Captain Richard Playne Smith to be Major, by purchase, vice Baker; Lieut. Edward Picton Baumgarten to be Captain, by purchase, vice Smith; Cornet William Morgan Maunder to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Baumgarten; Herbert Davies Evans, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Wood, promoted; March 30.

12th Light Dragoons—Surgeon Francis Hastings Baxter, M.D., from the 6th Dragoons, to be Surgeon, vice Turnbull, who exchanges; Jan. 14.

13th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Richard William Renshaw to be Captain, by purchase, vice Dearden, who retires; Cornet Thomas George Johnson to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Lethbridge, who retires; Cornet Henry Smithson Lee Wilson to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Renshaw; Ensign William Harle, from the 81st Foot, to be Cornet, vice Willes, appointed to the 3rd Light Dragoons; March 30.

16th Light Dragoon—Lieutenant Guy Webster, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Atkinson, who exchanges; Lieutenant Henry Clement Wilkinson, from the 17th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Corballis, who exchanges; March 30.

Royal Artillery—Brevet Major Arthur Vandeleur to be Captain, vice Bent, placed on the Supernumerary List; Lieutenant Thomas Lloyd Still to be Second Captain, vice Vandeleur; March 12. Lieutenant Joseph Hanwell to be Second Captain, vice Haig, placed on the Supernumerary List; March 16.

Military Train—Charles Stuart Campbell, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Davies, appointed Quartermaster of the 76th Foot; March 30.

1st Regiment of Foot—Luke Norman, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Stansfeld, promoted; March 30.

6th Foot—Robert Græme, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Howley, promoted; March 30.

17th Foot—Lieutenant William Richard Corballis, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, receiving the difference between Cavalry and Infantry, vice Wilkinson, who exchanges; March 30.

18th Foot—Major and Brevet Colonel George Jackson Carey, from the Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Major, vice D'Arcey, who exchanges; March 30th.

21st Foot—John Jacob Warner, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Coke, appointed to the 25th Foot; March 30.

22nd Foot—Ralph Drake Backhouse, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchaee, vice Powys, promoted; March 30.

24th Foot—Ensign Francis Massey Pearson to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Crutchley, promoted; March 9.

25th Foot—Ensign Richard Webster, from the 3rd West India Regiment, to be Ensign; Westropp Thomas Morgan, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase; March 30. William Grogan Knox, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase; March 31. George Dixon, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase; April 1.

28th Foot—Stephen Joseph McKenna, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Brett, promoted; March 30.

31st Foot—Thomas Stanier, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Maynard, promoted; March 30.

48th Foot—Ensign Edward Cecil Brown to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Horne, promoted in the 25th Foot; Lieutenant John Rawlins to be Adjutant, vice Horne, promoted in the 25th Foot; March 30.

57th Foot—Philip Edward Powys, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Waller, promoted; March 30.

59th Foot—The second Christian name of Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Burmester is "Edward."

60th Foot—Lieutenant Anthony Carlisle to be Captain, without purchase, vice Baynes, deceased; March 9.

61st Foot—Ensign James Graham Hamilton to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Young, promoted in the 25th Foot; March 30.

70th Foot—Lieutenant William Henry Ralston to be Captain, by purchase, vice James, who retires; Ensign John Frederick Augustus Grierson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ralston; March 30.

73rd Foot—John Parnell Clarke, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice McGill, appointed to the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment; March 30.

77th Foot—John Potts, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hoskins, promoted; March 30.

79th Foot—John Busfield, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice McCausland, promoted; March 30.

80th Foot—The Commission of Captain James John Dudgeon to be antedated to the 26th March, 1858.

97th Foot—Madoc Davies, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Thompson, promoted; March 30.

Rifle Brigade—Quartermaster George Rogers to be Ensign, without purchase, and Adjutant, vice Lieutenant David Alexander Gordon, retired; Sergeant Frederick Piper to be Quartermaster, vice Rogers, appointed Ensign and Adjutant; March 30.

3d West India Regiment—Cornet Richard George Collins, from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps, to be Ensign, vice Webster, appointed to the 25th Foot; March 30.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Major Oliver Barker D'Arcey, from the 18th Eoot, to be Major, vice Brevet Colonel Carey, who exchanges; March 30.

Gold Coast Artillery Corps—Thomas William Goodall, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Edward Moore, deceased; March 30.

STAFF.

Major General the Honourable Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., to be Adjutant General to the Forces, vice Lieutenant General Sir George Augustus Wetherall, K.C.B., whose term of Staff Service has expired; April 1.

Captain and Brevet Colonel John Jarvis Bissett, of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Deputy Quartermaster General to the Forces serving at the Cape of Good Hope, vice Captain and Brevet Colonel Edward Selby Smyth, 2nd Foot, whose term of Staff Service has expired; April 1.

PURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Purveyor's Clerk of the First Class John Macfarlane to be Purveyor to the Forces, vice George Pratt, placed on the retired list; March 30.

The Purveyor whose services have been dispensed with is T. A. Corlett, and not T. A. Corbett, as stated in the *London Gazette* of the 2nd March, 1860.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel John Lawrenson, half pay 6th Foot, to have the temporary rank of Major-General, while holding the appointment of Inspector-General of Cavalry in the United Kingdom; April 1.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Lord George Agustus Frederick Paget, C.B., half pay Unattached, to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while in command of a Brigade; March 12.

Colonel Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., of the Begal Engineers, to have the local rank of Major-General in China; March 30.

Brevet-Major Richard Parke, Royal Marines, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; March 30.

Captain Mowbry Thomson, 53d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to be Major in the Army; Feb. 1.

Captain William Godfrey Rayson Masters, Royal Marines, to be Major in the Army; March 30.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the promotion of Colonel Francis Ward, Royal Artillery, to be Major General, in succession to Major General Henry Charles Russel, Royal Artillery, who died on the 7th of March.

Lieut.-Colonel William Charles Forrest, 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Colonel; March 8.

Brevet Major Walter Warde, half-pay Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieut.-Colonel; March 8.

Captain Samuel Hood Stovin Inglefield, Royal Artillery, to be Major; March 8.

The undermentioned promotions to take place under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 27th January :—

To have the Honorary Rank of MAJOR.

Captain George Thorne George, Paymaster, 4th Light Dragoons; January 1.

Paymaster Henry Duberly, 8th Light Dragoons; Jan. 1.

Paymaster Richard John Elrington, 10th Light Dragoons; January 1.

Paymaster James Gustavus Hamilton Holmes, 12th Light Dragoons; January 1.

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Paymaster [Edmund Bentley Frith, 13th Light Dragoons; January 1.
Paymaster William Featherstonhaugh, 14th Light Dragoons; January 1.
Paymaster Blayney Townly Walshe, 15th Light Dragoons; January 1.
Paymaster George Frederick Rosser, 16th Light Dragoons; January 1.
Paymaster William John Bampfield, 1st Foot; January 1.
Paymaster Oliver Nicolls, 2nd Foot; January 1.
Paymaster John Cornes, 18th Foot; January 1.
Paymaster William Brumell, 25th Foot; January 1.
Paymaster John Mills Hewson, 35th Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Henry Seymour Michell, 49th Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Mark Matthews, 57th Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Francis Levett Bennett, 59th Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster James Howes, 64th Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster John Williams Marshall, 65th Foot; Jan. 2.
Paymaster Rowland Webster, 72nd Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster David Francis Chambers, 75th Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster William Frederick Nixon, 81st Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster John Dennis Swinburne, 83rd Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Charles Fade Heatly, 86th Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Stephen Blake, 93rd Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Luke Fitzgerald Bernard, Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Vincenzo Rizzo, Royal Malta Fencible Regiment; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Edward George Cubitt, Cavalry Depôt; Jan. 1.
Paymaster John Stephenson, Cavalry Depôt; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Edwin Griffiths, Depôt Battalion; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Francis Feneran, Depôt Battalion; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Hugh Somerville S. Burney, Depôt Battalion; January 1.
Paymaster John Wheatley, Depôt Battalion; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Julius Brockman Travers, Depôt Battalion; January 1.
Paymaster Charles Boyse, Roche, Depôt Battalion; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Thomas Miller Creagh, Depôt Battalion; January 1.
Paymaster George Thomas Benson, Depôt Battalion; January 1.
Paymaster George Pott Erskine, Depôt Battalion; Jan 1.
Paymaster Stephen Lawson, Depôt Battalion; January 1.
Paymaster Ernest Augustus Hawker, Depôt Battalion; January 1.
Paymaster Morris R. Campbell, Depôt Battalion; January 1.
Paymaster Robert Thomas Browne Boyd, Depôt Battalion; January 1.
Paymaster Alexis Corcoran, Detachments at Portsmouth; January 1.
Captain Charles Scarlin Naylor, Paymaster Convalescent Establishment, Yarmouth; January 1.
Paymaster John Henry Matthews, Invalid Depôt, Chatham; Jan. 1.
Paymaster John Mackenzie Kennedy, Invalid Depôt, Chatham; Jan. 1.
Captain Henry Balthazar Adams, Paymaster Recruiting District; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Charles Henry Peirse, Recruiting District; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Charles John Furlong, Recruiting District; Jan. 1.
Paymaster James Robinson, Recruiting District; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Robert Collins Craigie, Recruiting District; Jan. 1.

To have the Honorary Rank of CAPTAIN.

Paymaster John Biggs, 4th Dragoon Guards; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Charles Sewell, 6th Dragoon Guards; Jan. 5.
Paymaster Henry Dixon, 1st Dragoons; January 1.
Paymaster William Archibald, Kidd, Royal Artillery; January 1.
Paymaster Francis Edwin Maunsell, 4th Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Frederick Blanco Forster, 5th Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Graham Egerton Huddleston, 8th Foot; March 23.
Paymaster Andrew Sievwright, 9th Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster William Macdonnell, 14th Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Richard Milbank Tilghman, 15th Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster John Matthew Gibbs, 20th Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Thomas Smith, 25th Foot; Jan. 1.
*Paymaster James Twibill, 38th Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Samuel Benison, 39th Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster John David Blythe, 45th Foot, Jan. 1.
Paymaster Henry William Sibley, 46th Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster John Nowlan, 50th Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Francis William Fellows, 52nd Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster William Marriott, 54th; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Francis Fitzpatrick, 60th Foot; March 2.
Paymaster John Andrew Pope, 67th Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Robert Smyth, 69th Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Michael Thompson, 70th Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Joseph Cartmail, 71st Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Robert Thomas Hearn, 76th Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster William Fortescue Scott, 77th Foot; Jan. I.
Paymaster Joseph Webster, 78th Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Robert Scott, 89th Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Henry Leigh, 98th Foot; Jan. 1.
Paymaster John Edward Large, Rifle Brigade; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Michael William Lade Coast, Rifle Brigade; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Henry Dudley, Ceylon Rifles; January 1.
Paymaster John Gregory Gurney, Cape Mounted Riflemen; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Daniel Bartlett, Recruiting District; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Edward McMullin, Recruiting District; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Samuel Williams, Depôt Battalion; Jan. 1.
Paymaster George Bodle, Depôt Battalion; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Alexander Fair, Depôt Battalion; Jan. 1.

* The promotion of Paymaster James Twibill, 38th Foot, to the honorary rank of Captain, with the date of 2nd March, 1860, has been cancelled.

Memorandum—In the *London Gazette* of 27th instant, the letters M.D. were erroneously inserted after Deputy-Inspector-General Longmore's name.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MARCH 30.

Notice.—From and after the 1st July next, the minimum age of candidates to be examined for direct Commissions in the Army, will be fixed at eighteen years.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY.—MARCH 24.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—Master J. H. Ryan, to the Wellington, for service in the Orlando.
Assistant-Surgeon G. Bellamy, to Bermuda Hospital.
Midshipman W. E. Fitzgerald, to the Trafalgar.
Acting Assistant-Surgeon J. C. Grigg, to the Hydra.
Assistant-Paymaster T. O. Joynson, to the Wellington.

MARCH 26.—Lieutenants E. H. Seymour, to the Chesapeake, additional for disposal.
Paymasters W. H. Dutton, to the Formidable; W. Pinhorn, to the Britannia; and D. F. Clow, to the Cambridge.
Midshipman J. C. Best, to the Marlborough.
Engineers C. Wright, confirmed to the rank of chief engineer, and appointed additional in the Cumberland, for service in the Phœnix; and T. J. Sweeny, promoted to the rank of second-class assistant-engineer in the Fisgard, as supernumerary.

MARCH 28.—Lieutenant H. M'Hardy, to the Forte; Paymaster J. Whittall, to the Pearl.

MARCH 29.—APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenants St. V. D. Lake to the Excellent, and J. A. Vanrenen to be additional to the Forte, for disposal on the Cape of Good Hope station.
Staff-Surgeon Dr. D. G. Miller to the Orion.
Paymaster G. Hickman to the Pearl.
Assistant-Surgeon J. L. Whitney to the Chesapeake.
Masters' Assistants: R. W. Stevens and A. C. Bellamy to the Conqueror; A. G. St. G. Ponsonby to the Nile; H. Smith to the Forte; F. Darbishire to the Royal Albert; R. F. Bellis to the Edgar; T. C. Forte to the Marlborough; H. A. Easther and J. Browne to the Megæra.

MARCH 30.—Lieutenants—James G. Mead, to the Excellent; Henry L. C. Robinson, to the Megæra; Thomas W. Oliver, to the Megæra; Henry N. Knox, to the Edinburgh (additional), per service in the Louisa tender; Charles G. F. Knowles, to the Royal Adelaide; Thomas Hooper to the Marlborough (additional), per disposal. Assistant-Surgeons—William S. Fisher (confirmed), to the James Watt; Charles A. Lees, to the Plymouth Hospital; Jacob E. Dyves, to the Impregnable. Acting Assistant-Surgeon—James F. Fitzgerald (additional), to the Impregnable. Assistant-Paymaster—Frederick Burne, to the Trafalgar. Clerk—Thomas Pulliner, to the Hawke. First-Class Assistant-Engineer—Charles B. Turner, to the Asia, for charge of the machinery of the Rinaldo. Second-Class Assistant-Engineer—William Ross (promoted), to the Fisgard (additional), for gunboats coming forward. Acting Second-Class Assistant-Engineers—Joseph Hughesdon, for temporary service in the Hawke; James Broddie (promoted), to the Terror (additional), for service in the Nettle.

Aboukir was to leave Lisbon on the 26th, arriving at Plymouth about the 5th of April.

Adventure, steam-transport, arrived at Hong Kong on Feb. 12, with Her Majesty's 99th Regiment.

Agamemnon, 91, was at Gibraltar at the departure of the last mail.

Alacrity was about to sail for Corfu from Malta.

Albion. It is reported at Plymouth that this ship is to be converted into a screw.

Amphion, late flag-ship at Queenstown, sailed on Saturday from that port for Malta.

Antelope has been taken into dock at Woolwich for examination and repairs.

Arachne, 18, Commander Montgomerie. The crew were all paid off at Plymouth on Wednesday.

Ariadne left Queenstown on Saturday for Portsmouth.

Avon, steam-tender, Second Master-Commanding Day, arrived at Devonport, from Portsmouth and Portland, on Monday. On her way down Channel a man fell overboard, and was drowned.

Bacchante, 51, screw-frigate, in charge of Captain G. T. Gordon, commanding the steam reserve at Portsmouth, steamed out of the harbour on Wednesday at 1 p.m., and proceeded to the trial ground in Stokes Bay, to test her speed at the measured mile with the leading corners of her propeller cut off, Mr. John Dinnen, Inspector of Machinery to the Admiralty, with Mr. G. Murdoch, Inspector Afloat at Portsmouth, and Mr. Miller, Assistant Chief Engineer of Portsmouth Dockyard, were on board to superintend the trial. Six runs were made on the former trial, and gave the ship a mean speed in knots of 12·049. The same number of runs were made yesterday, and gave the ship a slight increase of speed; nothing, however, of moment, beyond the fact that it was an increase, with less vibration. It is said she is destined for the Pacific station, and will carry the flag of either Vice-Admiral Smart, K.H., or that of Sir T. Maitland, K.C.B.

Bullfinch, screw-gunboat, Lieut.-Commander James, tried an experimental propeller on Wednesday, at the measured mile in Stokes Bay.

Cæsar was at Malta on the 18th inst.

Castor, 36. A party of riggers are ordered to lay down moorings in the river, off Greenhithe, for the Castor, 36, which has been fitted out at Chatham, to be used as a training-ship for the Naval Coast Volunteers.

Centurion, 80, screw, Captain Rogers, arrived at Plymouth, on Monday, from Portland.

Collingwood, 80, belonging to the reserve in ordinary at Chatham, has been sent to Sheerness, where she will be lengthened and converted into a screw-steamer.

Conqueror, 101, screw, Captain Sotheby, arrived at Plymouth on Friday week from Portland. She was to go into harbour to have a leak, discovered near the propeller, stopped.

Diadem, 32, Captain James H. Cockburn, having been fitted with a new bowsprit has left Hamoaze, in charge of Mr. Gahan, Master of the Impregnable, and brought up in Plymouth Sound.

Donegal was to leave Lisbon on the 26th for Plymouth.

Doris, 32, was at Gibraltar at the departure of the last mail.

Dover, steam-vessel, having undergone extensive repairs, has been handed over to the riggers to be got ready for service in the river Gambia.

Duncan, 101, is in the steam basin at Portsmouth, receiving her machinery.

Euryalus, 51, screw. This ship is fast progressing in her repairs. Her false keel having been damaged on her last cruise, it has been found necessary to replace it. This vessel will accompany the Prince of Wales to Canada in the spring.

Firebrand, 6, steam-vessel, Commander J. M. Bruce. Up to the present time none of the bodies of the men accidentally drowned by the upsetting of this vessel's gig at the entrance of Portsmouth harbour have been found. As several versions of this lamentable accident are in circulation, we give the following from a reliable source. The wind on the occasion of the accident was strong in the morning, but freshened considerably towards noon. Previous to the increase of the breeze a signal was made from Portsmouth for a boat from the Firebrand to come ashore. This signal was made at about 11 o'clock. From some cause or other the boat did not leave the ship until near one, when the breeze having freshened considerably, the danger signal was hoisted at the semaphore, forbidding communication with the shore from ships at Spithead. The boat, however, with seven men in her, had previously left the Firebrand without, as it appears, having seen the danger signal flying; and as it was even more difficult to return to the ship than to run for the harbour, she held on until opposite the platform battery, when she was swamped by the confused sea that prevails there when the wind is strong from the southward. Since the accident the "danger flag," which was a very indistinct one, and from its colour blended very easily with a hazy sky, has been changed, and a flag with a blue border substituted.

Firefly, Commander Skead, eight days from Portsmouth, arrived at Gibraltar on the 21st, with supernumeraries for the squadron.

Frederick William, 86, screw. The launch of the Frederick William took place at Portsmouth, on Saturday, under favourable circumstances, with a goodly assemblage to witness the interesting spectacle. The Prussian Ambassador, Count Bernstoff, with his countess, who performed the ceremony of christening, attended by the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Bruce, the Rear-Admiral Superintendent, the Hon. G. Grey, &c., were on the platform, immediately in front of the ship, where the Dockyard band performed some excellent pieces. The countess having dashed the bottle at the stem, and wished success to the Frederick William, the shipwrights immediately commenced splitting out the blocks, the signal was given, and the next minute down went the dog-shores, and away the beautiful ship glided, gracefully dipping to the delighted throng. Not an accident occurred to mar the event. The band struck up "Rule Britannia," the multitude heartily cheered, and another splendid two-decker was afloat in Portsmouth Harbour, presenting as handsome a sheer as is possible to witness. The Frederick William is sister-ship to the Queen, and was laid down eighteen years since, soon after the launch of that vessel. She was built as a three-decker to carry 110 guns, but remained on the stocks unfinished until the Board of Admiralty, seeing how successfully the Queen had been converted, determined the same with the Frederick William. She presents a beautiful stern and quarters. Her boilers and engines will be quickly in place, and in the course of two months she will be ready to take her trial under steam. Her dimensions are: length, extreme, 251 ft.; length between perpendiculars, 214 ft.; length of keel for tonnage, 174 ft., ⅜in.; breadth, extreme, 60 ft.; breadth for tonnage, 59 ft., 2 in.; breadth, moulded, 58 ft., 4 in.; depth in hold, 24 ft., 3½ in.; burden in tons, 3240 48·94ths. Armament: lower deck 30 8-inch guns, 65 cwt., 9 ft. 6 in.; main-deck, 32 32-pounders, 56 cwt., 9 ft., 6 in.; quarter and forecastle, 22 32-pounders, 42 cwt., 8 ft., 2 pivot-guns, 95 cwt. Her figure-head is a striking likeness of His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William, and does great credit to the carvers, the Messrs. Hellyer.

Greyhound put into Harwich in the course of last week. She sailed again on Thursday week.

Hannibal, 91, screw, Rear-Admiral G. R. Mundy, C.B., Capt. M'Connolly, arrived at Gibraltar on the 19th from Malta. She was saluted on entering the bay by the Renown with 11 guns, and by the Austrian corvette Dandolo with 13 guns; and on anchoring the garrison also saluted the Admiral with 11 guns. The whole of the salutes were duly returned by the Hannibal. The United States' screw sloop Iroquois also exchanged salutes with the Hannibal on entering the bay.

Hero, 90, screw, Captain Seymour, arrived at Plymouth from Lisbon, has gone into harbour to be fitted for the reception of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and suite, whom she is to convey to Canada.

Howe, ship-of-the-line, launched on the 7th inst. at Pembroke dockyard, is in the hands of the seamen riggers, who are actively employed in fitting up jury rigging, preparatory to navigating her round to Plymouth, where she will receive her engines, of 1000-horse power, from the hands of Penn and Sons, of Greenwich. The Howe will not be ready for a fortnight, when she will leave under the charge of Mr. Paul, the Assistant-Master-Attendant of Plymouth, who has 160 seamen landed from the Sanspareil, 70 guns. The Howe is a very handsome ship, built from the designs of Sir Baldwin Walker, K.C.B., and laid down during the Crimean war, when she was put in frame by superannuated shipwrights, temporarily called in. She was then intended as a sailing vessel, but while in frame was lengthened, and otherwise altered to receive the screw; since then she has been pushed forward with all despatch, the workmen being frequently employed until 10 o'clock at night upon her. She is now the largest vessel in the British Navy, and is larger by 100 tons than the Victoria, sister ship, recently launched at Portsmouth. The following is her armament:—Lower deck, 32 guns, 8-in., 65 cwt., 9 ft.; middle deck, 30 guns, 8-in., 65 cwt., 9 ft.; main deck, 32 guns, 32-pounders, 58 cwt., 9 ft. 6 in.; quarter deck and forecastle, 26 guns, 32-pounders, 42 cwt., 8 ft.; pivot gun, 68-pounder, 95 cwt., 10 ft. The figure-head is a three-quarter length figure of Admiral Lord Howe, in the old naval uniform, standing about 15 feet in height.

Immortalité, 51, is having her engines put on board in the steam basin at Portsmouth.

Imperieuse arrived at Hong Kong on the 31st of January.

Industry, iron steam-vessel, Master-Commander Hodges, is daily expected at Woolwich from South America.

Intrepid left Malta a few days since, supposed for Messina.

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James Watt, 91, was left at Gibraltar by the last Peninsular and Oriental steamer that arrived at Southampton.

Landrail. This screw gun-vessel, sister to the Ranger, was launched on Wednesday afternoon at Deptford Dockyard. The Landrail is a fine specimen of a new class of screw-vessels, between the ordinary gun boats and the steam dispatch or small corvette vessels. She was laid down immediately after the launch of the Ranger in November last, four months only being occupied in her building, and has been constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Chalfield, from a new design, approved by the Admiralty. Her armament will consist of five guns—namely, one 68-pounder 95 cwt. gun, 10 feet in length, and four 24-pounder howitzers.

Lapwing was at Malta on the 18th inst.

Mohawk, 4, was left in Gibraltar bay by the last Peninsula and Oriental steamer.

Nelson, 91, is in the steam basin at Portsmouth, receiving machinery.

Ontario is the name given to a new 21 gun screw-corvette just ordered to be built at Woolwich.

Orion. An accident having occurred to the engine on her voyage to Naples, Mr. Hemshaw, the engineer of Malta dockyard, was sent over in Her Majesty's ship Caradoc to see what it was. It is reported to be the same sort of accident that happened to Her Majesty's ship Royal Albert some years ago, when Captain Mends so gallantly grounded her on one of the islands of the Archipelago.

Osborne, paddle yacht, has been placed in No. 8 Dock at Portsmouth, to clean copper, &c.

Pioneer arrived at Hong Kong on the 31st of January.

Porcupine, 3, paddle, Captain Otter, at Devonport, has made trial of her engines and machinery, after having defects made good.

Prince of Wales, 131, is in the steam basin at Portsmouth, receiving machinery.

Princess Royal, 91, screw. Workmen are very busy in completing the repairs of this ship. The whole of her stern was found to be rotten on her return from the Mediterranean. It is expected that she will be ready to leave the dock in about a fortnight.

Quail, gunboat, was at Gibraltar by the last accounts.

Redpole, 1, was at Gibraltar on March 21.

Rhadamanthus, 4, steam-vessel, Master-Commanding F. R. Sturdee, arrived at Woolwich on Sunday after discharging stores at Deptford, and is ordered to load with machinery and boilers for Portsmouth and Plymouth.

Rinaldo, 17, screw, was on Tuesday at high water, floated out of No. 6 dock at Portsmouth, where she has been constructed. Miss Stewart, sister to the Hon. Mrs. Grey, the wife of Rear-Admiral Superintendent Hon. G. Grey, performed the ceremony of naming the vessel. The Rinaldo was afterwards towed round to the steam basin to receive her machinery.

Royal Albert, flag-ship, was expected to leave Lisbon, for Plymouth, on the 26th instant.

Scourge, 6, was at Gibraltar, on March 21.

Scylla, 21, was at Gibraltar, at the departure of the last mail.

St. Jean d'Acre has arrived at Malta from Corfu, and is refitting.

Supply, Master-Commander William H. Balliston, has arrived at Spithead from Malta and Gibraltar, leaving the Rock on the 20th inst. She brings home as passengers :—Master Thomas Pounds, on promotion; Assistant-Engineers A. Clarke and Thomas Sanders; Boatswain James Stuart; and seven seamen and marines, with a quantity of old stores.

Sutlej, 51, screw. This ship commenced taking in her boilers in the steam basin at Portsmouth, on Thursday morning last.

Trafalgar 90, screw, Captain Fanshawe, made trial of her engines at Plymouth on Wednesday, and now lies in the Sound, waiting orders.

Trident is now in a forward state for recommission, and was undocked at Woolwich on Wednesday.

Victoria and Albert yacht has been undocked and placed in the steam basin at Portsmouth, where she had commenced coaling. Her super-heating gear is shipped, and she is expected to make her steam trial about the 2nd or 3rd proximo.

Victoria, 121, is receiving machinery in the steam basin at Portsmouth.

Victory, 104, flag-ship of [the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, together with the other ships in Portsmouth harbour, have sent up their topmasts, &c., for the summer.

Vixen. A question was put in the House of Commons on Thursday respecting the murder of Captain Lambert, of H.M.S. Vixen, at Lima. Lord John Russell in reply said that the murder appeared to have been committed solely for the purpose of robbery. It bore no political character whatever; and he believed the government of Lima were using their best exertions to detect the perpetrators.

Vulture, 6, paddle, Captain George Parker, arrived at Spithead on Thursday afternoon from Gibralter, whence she sailed on the 21st inst., at 10 p.m. She has brought home several military and naval officer, as passengers from Gibraltar, among whom are Mr. Cartwright, late paymaster of the Tartarus; Mr. Bell, late chief engineer of the St. Jean D'Acre; and three military officers on private leave.

The Duke of Somerset, First Lord of the Admiralty, held a levee at the Admiralty on Thursday, at which the following officers attended :—Admirals Lord William Russell and M'Hardy; Captains J. Adams, C. P. Hamilton, J. Hudson, W. H. Hall, G. Haworth, Hon. R. Moreton, W. C. Chamberlain, A. Heselting, and Boyd; Commanders J. W. Dorville, H. R. Wratislaw, N. B. Bedingfield, H. C. Glynn, W. Greet, W. Swinburne, C. Bromley, H. Crease, C. J. Balfour, A. M. S. Lyons, and W. Hooton; Lieutenants E. G. F. Knowles, C. O. H. P. St. John, G. Marriott, and A. M. Noad; and Dr. J. K. Dunn.

Lieutenant McHardy, who, as wo stated last week passed the three extended examinations for lieutenant with a first-class certificate, has since received a Board promotion and an appointment to the Forte. He served in the Sir Charles Forbes (tender to H.M.S. Raleigh), at Fatscham and Escape Creek fights; was attached to the Naval Brigade at the successful storming of Canton and the Peiho Forts. He commanded the first pinnace of the Calcutta during her operations in China, and captured numerous armed junks. He also served in the Baltic during the late war.

The following naval cadets passed out from Her Majesty's ship Britannia on the 26th inst., for sea-going ships :—Mr. W. H. Roberts, presented with a Colt's revolver (first place in mathematics, navigation, and seamanship combined), also with a telescope (first in seamanship); Mr. G. A. Grey, presented with a telescope (youngest cadet passed with first class); Messrs. C. A. Nicholson, D. Brown, L. L. Bevan, R. B. Evans, J. N. Mercer, T. G. Powell, E. F. Smith, H. H. Gillum, R. R. Jaffray, R. Foster, G. C. Young, J. Brown, K. Garnier, F. R. Kemp, J. E. Sullivan, C. G. Hunt, G. H. Verner, C. E. Napier, A. Hutchinson, T. G. Musters, R. F. Meade, F. G. Dundas, J. W. Jenkins, H. S. Chowne, O. B. Niven, J. H. Hodgson, G. R. Bromley, W. F. Snowden, E. G. Law, A. W. Brabazon, T. D. Maycock, H. R. Welby, J. R. Napier, S. A. Johnson, M. H. Smith, J. L. Smith, F. G. M'Clintock, A. H. Boldero, H. J. Pugh, H. W. Nowell, F. W. Praed, P. H. Gedge, J. J. Campbell, J. King, R. F. Castle, G. Stopford, G. C. St. John, S. J. Wild, H. Smith, A. R. Boddam, W. E. Heathcote, E. J. Calcraft, M. C. Osborn.

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

With the dates of Commission of the Officers in Command.

Aboukir, 90, sc., Capt. D. Curry, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Acorn, 12, Com. R. B. Pearse, 1856, East Indies.
Actæon, 26, surv.-v., Com. J. Ward (b), 1858, East Indies.
Adventure, sc. store-ship, Com. E. Lacy, 1856, East Indies.
Agamemnon, 91, sc. Capt. T. Hope, 1852, Mediterranean.
Ajax, 60, sc. Capt. J. M. M'Niell Boyd, 1856, Coast Guard.
Alacrity, 4, sc., Com. J. K. E. Baird, 1857, Mediterranean.
Alecto, 6, st.-ves., Com. H. J. Raby, V.C. 1855, Coast of Africa.
Alert, 17, sc., Com. W. A. R. Pearse, 1855, Pacific.
Algerine, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Arthur, 1854, East Indies.
Algiers, 91 sc., Capt. G. W. D. O'Callaghan, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Amethyst, 26, Capt. S. Grenfell, 1853, Pacific.
Amphion, 36, sc., Capt. T. Cochran, 1857, Mediterranean.
Archer, 13, sc., Capt. R. W. Courteney, 1859, Coast of Africa.
Ardent, 3, st.-v., Com. J. E. Parish, 1857, S. E. Coast of America.
Argus, 6, st.-v., Com. H. F. W. Ingram, 1856, Mediterranean.
Ariadne, 26, sc., Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1856, Channel Squadron.
Arrogant, 47, sc., Commod. W. Edmonstone, 1853, Ascension.
Asia, 84, Capt. G. T. Gordon, 1846, Portsmouth.
Assistance, sc. store-ship, Com. C. J. Balfour, 1859, East Indies.
Assurance, 4, sc., Com. C. M. Aynsley, 1856, Mediterranean.
Atalanta, 16, Com. T. M. S. Pasley, 1855, N. America and W. Indies.
Atholl, 4, Com. E. Wilson, 1845, Greenock.
Banshee, 2, steam-vessel, Com. C. A. Campbell, 1858, Mediterrancan.
Banterer, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. East Indies.
Beagle, 4, sc., Com. E. Hay, 1858, East Indies.
Black Eagle, st.-yac., Mast.-Com. J. E. Petley, 1844, particular service.
Blenheim, 60, sc., Capt. F. Scott, C.B., 1848, Coast Guard.
Boscawen, 70, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, K.C.B., Capt. R. A. Powell, C.B., 1855, Cape of Good Hope.
Bouncer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Owen, 1852, East Indies.
Brilliant, Com. C. H. Gardner, 1848, Naval Reserve Training Ship.
Brisk, 16, sc., Capt. A. F. R. D'Horsey, 1857, Cape of Good Hope.
Britannia, training-ship, Capt. R. Harris, 1849, Portsmouth.
Brune, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. E. F. Lodder, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Buffalo, screw, Mas.-Com. A. Brown, 1854, particular service.
Bustard, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. F. W. Hallowes, 1856, E. Indies.
Buzzard, 6, st.-v., Com. F. Peel, 1855, S.E. Coast of America.
Cadmus, 21, sc., Capt. H. S. Hillyar, C.B., 1854, Mediterranean.
Cæsar, 90, sc., Capt. T. H. Mason, 1849, Mediterranean.
Calypso, 18, Capt. F. B. Montresor, 1851, Pacific.
Cambrian, 40, Capt. J. J. M'Cleverty, C.B. 1848, East Indies.
Cambridge, gunnery-ship, Capt. A. W. Jerningham, 1851, Devonport.
Camilla, 16, Com. G. T. Colville, 1855, East Indies.
Caradoc, 2, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. C. M. Buckle, 1847, Mediterranean.
Castor, Com. J. Palmer, 1855, Naval Reserve Training Ship.
Centaur, 6, st.-v., Com. E. D'o, D'a, Alpin, 1853, East Indies.
Centurion, 80, sc., Capt. H. D. Rogers, C.B., 1846, Channel Squadron.
Chesapeake, 51, sc., Rear-Admiral J. Hope, C.B., Capt. G. O. Willis, 1856, East Indies.
Clio, 22, screw, Capt. T. Miller, 1855, Pacific.
Clown, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. F. Lee, 1855, East Indies.
Cockchafer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. L. Holder, 1854, Devonport.
Conqueror, 101, sc., Capt. E. S. Sotheby, C.B., 1852, Devonport.
Cordelia, 11, sc., Com. C. E. H. Vernon, 1855, Australia.
Cornwallis, 60, sc., Capt. G. G. Randolph, C.B., 1854, Coast Guard.
Cossack, 20, sc., Capt. R. Moorman, 1857, N. America and W. Indies.
Cressy, 80, sc., Capt. the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, C.B., 1841, Meditrn.
Crocodile, 8, rec.-sh., Com. W. Greet, 1854, off the Tower.
Cruiser, 17, sc., Com. J. Bythesea, 1856, East Indies.
Cumberland, 70, Capt. C. F. Schomberg, 1851, Sheerness.
Curaçoa, 31, screw, Capt. A. Phillimore, 1855, S.E. Coast of America.
Cyclops, 6, st.-ves., Capt. W. J. S. Pullen, 1856, East Indies.
Dasher, 2, st.-ves., Com. P. De Saumarez, 1845, particular service.
Dauntless, 31, sc., Capt. L. G. Heath, C.B., 1854. Coast Guard.
Dee, 4, tr.-sh., Mast.-Com. T. C. Pullen, 1844, particular service.
Diadem, 32, sc., Capt. J. H. Cockburn, 1850, Channel Squadron.
Donegal, 101, sc., Capt. H. Broadhead, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Doris, 32, sc., Capt. E. Heathcote, 1852, Mediterranean.
Drake, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Blane, 1856, East Indies.
Eagle, 50, Capt. E. Tatham, 1854, Coast Guard.
Edgar, 91, sc., Rear-Adm. J. E. Erskine, Capt. J. E. Katon, 1856, Channel Squadron.
Edinburgh, 58, sc., Capt. E. C. T. D'Eyncourt, 1849, Coast Guard.
Elk, 12, Com. H. Campion, 1855, Australia.
Emerald, 51, sc., Rear-Admiral Sir A. Milne, K.C.B., Capt. A. Cumming, 1854, North America and West Indies.
Encounter, 14, sc., Capt. R. Drew, 1858, East Indies.
Esk, 20, sc., Capt. Sir R. J. Le M. M'Clure, C.B., 1850, East Indies.
Euryalus, 51, sc., Capt. J. W. Tarleton, C.B., 1852, Portsmouth.
Excellent, 46, gunnery-ship, Capt. R. S. Hewlett, C.B., 1850, Ports mouth.
Exmouth, 90, sc., Capt. J. J. Stopford, 1841, Mediterranean.
Fairy, screw-yacht, tender to Victoria and Albert yacht, Portsmouth.
Falcon, 17 sc., Com. A. G. Fitzroy, 1857, Coast of Africa.
Fawn, 17, sc., Com. R. P. Cator, 1858, Australia.
Ferret, 8, Com. W. E. Fisher, 1856, particular service.
Firebrand, 6, st.-ves., Com. J. M. Bruce, 1855, particular service.
Firefly, 4, st.-ves., Com. F. Skeid, 1854, Woolwich.
Firm, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. R. Boulton, 1854, East Indies.
Fisgard, 42, Commod. Hon. J. R. Drummond, C. B., Woolwich.
Flamer, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. M. Bingham, 1851, East Indies.
Flying Fish, 6, sc., Com. C. W. Hope, 1854, Channel Squadron.
Forester, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. J. Innes, 1853, East Indies.
Formidable, 84, Capt. R. B. Watson, C.B., 1842, Sheerness.
Forte, 51, sc., Capt. E. W. Turnour, 1857, Sheerness.
Forward, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. C. R. Robson, 1851, South America.
Furious, 16, st.-ves., Captain O. J. Jones, 1855, East Indies.
Fury, 6, st.-v., Com. W. A. J. Heath, 1856, East Indies.
Ganges, 84, Rear-Admiral R. L. Baynes, C.B., Capt. J. Fulford, 1848, Pacific.
Gannett, 11, Com. E. H. G. Lambert, 1854, Mediterranean.
Gladiator, 6, st.-ves., Com. H. D. Hickley, 1858, N. America and W. Indies.
Gorgon, 6, st.-v., Com. B. C. T. Pim, 1858, N. America and W. Indies.
Grappler, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. A. P. H. Holby, 1849, Pacific.
Grasshopper, sc. gunboat, Lt.-Com. J. C. Tucker, 1855, East Indies.
Greyhound, 17, sc., Com. F. W. Sullivan, Sheerness.
Growler, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. E. Crozier, 1854. Mediterran.
Hannibal, 91, sc., Rear-Admiral G. R. Mundy, C.B., Capt. M. Connolly, 1858, Mediterranean.
Hardy, 2, sc. gunboat, Lt.-Com. A. G. Bogle, 1855, East Indies.
Hastings, 60, sc., Com. C. M. Luckraft, 1855, Naval Reserve Training Ship, Liverpool, Coast Guard.
Haughty, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. D. Broad, 1851, East Indies.
Havock, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. C. Fairholme, 1851, East Indies.
Hawke, 60, sc., Capt. W. Crispin, 1852, Coast Guard.
Herald, 8, sur.-ves., Capt. H. M. Denham, 1846, Feejee Islands.
Hermes, 6, st.-ves., Com. W. E. A. Gordon, 1854, Cape of Good Hope.
Hero, 91, sc., Capt. G. H. Seymour, C.B., 1844, Devonport.
Hesper, sc, st.-ship, Master-Com. J. Loane, 1846, East Indies.
Hibernia, rec.-ship, Rear-Admiral H. J. Codrington, C.B., Capt. F. Warden, C.B., 1845, Malta.
Highflyer, 21, sc., Capt. C. F. A. Shadwell, C.B., 1853, East Indies.
Himalaya, sc. store-ship, Capt. J. Seccombe, 1859, particular service.
Hogue, 60, sc., Capt. R. J. J. G. Macdonald, 1854, Coast Guard.
Hydra, 6, st.-ves., Com. R. V. Hamilton, 1857, particular service.
Icarus, 11, sc., Com. N. Salmon, 1858, North America and W. Indies.
Illustrious, 72, Com. H. C. Harston, 1845, North America and West Indies.
Imaum, 72, Commod. H. Dunlop, C.B., Com. H. J. Grant, 1855, rec.-ship, Jamaica.
Impregnable, 104, Vice-Adm. Sir B. Reynolds, K.C.B., Capt. W. H. Stewart, C.B., 1854, Devonport.
Imperieuse, 51, screw, Rear-Admiral L. T. Jones, C.B., Capt. R. Maguire, 1854, East Indies.
Indus, 78, Rear- Admiral Sir H. Stewart, K.C.B., Capt. W. K. Hall, C.B., 1850, North America and West Indies.
Industry, st.-v., 2, st.-ship, Mast.-Com. G. J. Hodges, 1841, South America.
Inflexible, 6, st.-v., Com. G. A. C. Brooker, 1856, East Indies.
Intrepid, 6, sc., Com. J. H. Marryat, 1855, Mediterranean.
Iris, 26, Com. W. Loring, C.B., Australia.
Jackal, 4, st.-v., Lieut.-Com. J. Simpson (C), 1845, particular service.
James Watt, 91, screw, Capt. E. Codd, 1831, Mediterranean.
Janus, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. P. Knevitt, 1855, East Indies.
Jasper, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. H. Pym, 1849, West Indies.
Kestrel sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. C. D. Robinson (act.), East Indies.
Lapwing, 4, screw, Com. M. F. O'Reilly, 1856, Mediterranean.
Leopard, 18, st.-v., Rear-Admiral Sir S. Lushington, K.C.B., Capt. F.B. Wainwright, 1856, S.E. Coast of America.
Leven, 1, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. S. Hudson, 1854, East Indies.
Liffey, 51, sc., Capt. G. W. Preedy, C. B., 1855, Mediterranean.
Locust, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. J. B. Field, 1846, particular service.
London, 90, sc., Capt. H. Chads, 1848, Mediterranean.
Lynx, 4, sc., Lieut.-Com. H. Berkeley, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Lyra, 9, sc., Com. R. B. Oldfield, 1855, Cape of Good Hope.
Madagascar, store-ship, Capt. R. D. White, 1856, Rio Janeiro.
Mæander, 44, Capt. W. F. Burnett, C.B., 1854, Ascencion.
Majestic, 80, sc., Capt. W. R. Mends, C.B., 1852, Coast Guard.
Magicienne, 16, st.-ves., Capt. J. E. Commerell (1859), East Indies.
Marlborough, 131, sc., Vice-Admiral A. Fanshawe, C.B., Capt. the Right Hon. Lord F. H. Kerr, 1852, Mediterranean.
Mars, 80, sc., Capt. J. N. Strange, 1854, Channel Squadron.
Medina, 4, st.-ves., Capt. T. A. B. Spratt, C.B., 1855, Mediterranean.
Medusa, 4, st.-ves., Com. W. Bowden, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Megæra, 6, sc., Com. J. Hunt, 1856, Portsmouth.
Melpomene, 50, sc., Capt. C. J. F. Ewart, 1855, Channel Squadron.
Mersey, 40, sc., Capt. H. Caldwell, C.B., 1853, Channel Squadron.
Mohawk, 4, sc., Com. P. C. C. M'Dougall, 1846, Mediterranean.
Monarch, 84, Vice-Ad. E. Harvey, Capt. H. Harvey (1852), Sheerness.
Monkey, st.-tug, Sec. Mas. G. Syndercombe (act.), Woolwich.
Mutine, 17, sc., Com. W. Graham, 1858, Pacific.
Naiad, 42, store-sh., Mas.-Com. W. W. Dillon, 1843, Callao.
Nautilus, 6, Lieut.-Com. W. B. Grant, 1852, apprentice-ship.
Neptune, 91, sc., Capt. F. A. Campbell, 1857, Mediterranean.
Nereus, 42, store-depôt, Mas.-Com. J. C. Barlow, 1853, Valparaiso.
Niger, 14, sc., Capt. P. Cracroft, 1854, Mediterranean.
Nile, 90, sc., Capt. E. K. Barnard, 1857, Devonport.
Nimrod, 6, sc., Com. R. J. Wynniatt (1859.), East Indies.
Oberon, 3, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. F. G. C. Paget, 1852, S. Co. of America.
Odin, 16, st.-ves. Capt. Lord J. Hay, C.B., 1854, East Indies.
Opossum, 2, sc. gun-boat, Lieut.-Com. G. C. Bevan, (acting), E. Indies.
Orion, 91, sc., Capt. J. B. E. Frere, 1854, Mediterranean.
Osborne, st.-ves., Mas.-Com. C. H. K. Bower, 1842, Portsmouth.
Pearl, 21, sc., Capt. J. Borlase, C.B., 1855, East Indies.
Pelorus, 21, sc. Capt. F. B. P. Seymour, 1854, Australia.
Pembroke, 60, Capt. E. P. Charlewood, 1855, Coast Guard.
Perseverance, 2, troop-ship, Com. E. R. Power, 1850, partic. service.
Persian, 12, Com. E. Hardinge, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Pioneer, 6, screw, Com. H. A. Reilly, 1858, East Indies.
Plumper, 9, screw, Captain G. H. Richards, 1854, Pacific.
Pluto, 4, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. C. H. Simpson, 1848, Coast of Africa.
Porcupine, 3, st.-ves., Capt. C. H. Otter, 1854, Devonport.
Princess Charlotte, 104, M.-Com., H. G. Thomsett, 1854, Hong-Kong.
Prometheus, 5, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. T. B. Hollinworth, 1855, Coast of Africa.
Pylades, 21, sc., Capt. M. de Courcy, 1852, Pacific.
Quail, 2, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. N. Osborn, 1856, Mediterranean.
Queen, 86, sc., Capt. C. F. Hillyar, 1852, Portsmouth.
Racer, 11, sc., Com. the Hon. T. A. Pakenham, 1856, North America and West Indies.
Racoon, 21, screw, Capt. J. A. Paynter, 1854, Mediterranean.
Recruit, 8, st.-ves., Com. D. Spain, 1856, Mediterranean.
Renard, 4, sc., Com. J. G. Goodenough, 1858, East Indies.
Renown, 91, sc., Capt. A. Forbes, 1846, Mediterranean.
Retribution, 28, st.-ves., Commod. H. E. Edgell, C.B., East Indies.
Rhadamanthus, 4, st.-ves., Master-Com. F. R. Sturdee, 1843, particular service.
Ringdove, 4, sc., Com. R. G. Craigie, 1856, East Indies.
Roebuck, 6, sc., Com. F. Marten, 1854, East Indies.
Rolla, 6, Lieut.-Com. C. G. Nelson, 1854, Portsmouth.
Royal Adelaide, 104, Rear-Admiral Sir T. S. Pasley, Bart., Capt. W. J. Williams, 1841, Devonport.
Royal Albert, 121, sc., Rear-Admiral Sir C. H. Fremantle, K.C.B., Capt. H. J. Lacon, 1856, Channel Squadron.
Russell, 60, sc., Capt. G. Wodehouse, 1854, Coast Guard.
St. Jean D'Acre, 101, sc., Capt. T. P. Thompson, 1847, Mediterranean.
St. Vincent, 102, Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. Grey, Capt. T. Wilson, 1853, Portsmouth.
Sampson, 6, st.-ves., Capt. G. S. Hand, 1852, East Indies.
Sanspareil, 70, Rear-Admiral C. Talbot; Capt. E. A. P. Wilmot, C.B., 1854, Queenstown.
Saracen, 4, Master-Com. W. Stanton, 1852, East Indies.
Satellite, sc., 21, Capt. J. C. Prevost, 1856, Pacific.
Saturn, 72, Capt. G. Ramsay, C.B., 1843, Pembroke.
Scourge, 6, sc., Com. W. G. Jones, 1854, Mediterranean.
Scout, 21, sc., Capt. J. Corbett, 1857, East Indies.
Scylla, 21, sc., Capt. R. Lambert, 1855, Mediterranean.
Seagull, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Chimmo, 1850, part. service.
Sharpshooter, 8, sc., Lieut.-Com. C. Gibbons, 1848, Coast of Africa.
Sidon, 22, st.-ves., Capt. R. B. Crawford, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Simoom, 8, sc., Com. J. M. Cooke, 1852, particular service.
Siren, 16, Com. G. M. Balfour, 1856, S. E. Coast of America.
Skipjack, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. Murray, 1848, West Indies.
Slaney, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. K. Leet, 1855, East Indies.
Snake, 4, sc., Com. H. Harvey, 1857, East Indies.
Snap, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. O. Butler, 1855, East Indies.
Sparrowhawk, 4, sc., Com. J. C. Byng, 1856, East Indies.
Sphinx, 6, st.-ves., Com. G. F. Day, V.C., 1855, East Indies.
Spitfire, 5, st.-ves., Com. W. E. Chapman, 1859, Coast of Africa.
Spy, 3, Lieut.-Com. J. Hanmer, 1848, S. E. Coast of America.
Starling, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. A. Whitshed, 1854, East Indies.
Staunch, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. E. J. Pollard, 1855, East Indies.
Styx, 6, st.-ves., Com. C. Vesey, 1854, North America and West Indies.
Supply, store-ship, Mast.-Com. W. H. Balliston, 1845, particular serv.
Surprise, 4, sc., Com. Lord E. H. Cecil, 1857, Coast of Africa.
Tartarus, 4, st., Com. A. L. Mansell, 1855, Mediterranean.
Termagant, 25, sc., Capt. R. Hall, 1855, S. E. Coast of America.
Terrible, 21, st.-ves., Capt. F. H. H. Glasse, C.B., 1846, Mediterranean.
Terror, 16, Capt. F. Hutton, 1844, Bermuda.
Topaze, 51, sc., Capt. the Hon. J. W. S. Spencer, 1854, Pacific.
Tortoise, 12, store-ship, Capt. , Ascension.
Trafalgar, 91, sc., Capt. E. G. Fanshawe, 1845, Channel Squadron.
Tribune, 30, sc., Capt. G. T. P. Hornby, 1846, Pacific.
Triton, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. R. H. Burton, 1849, Coast of Africa.
Urgent, sc. tr.-ship, Com. H. W. Hire, 1854, part. service.
Valorous, 16, st.-ves., Capt. W. C. Aldham, C.B., 1853, West Indies.
Victor Emmanuel, 91, sc., Capt. W. J. C. Clifford, C.B., 1847, Meditern.
Victoria and Albert, 2, st.-yacht, Capt. the Hon J. Denman, 1841, Portsmouth.
Victory, 101, Vice-Admiral W. H. Bruce; Capt. R. Coote, 1854, Portsmouth.
Viper, 4, Com. W. N. W. Hewett, 1858, W. Coast of Africa.
Virago, 6, st.-ves., Com. M. B. Dunn, 1856, particular service (Pembroke).
Vixen, 6, st.-ves., Com. L. Lambert, 1858, Pacific.
Vulcan, 6, sc. tr.-sp., Com. A. C. Strode, 1856, particular service.
Vulture, 6, st.-ves., Capt. G. Parker, 1854, Mediterranean.
Wanderer, 4, sc., Com. M. R. Pechell, 1854, Mediterranean.
Watchful, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. F. W. Inglefield, 1857, gunboat, East Indies.
Weazel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Howorth, 1856, East Indies.
Wellesley, 72, Capt.-Sup. G. Goldsmith, C.B., 1842, Chatham.
Wellington, 72, Capt. R. S. Robinson, 1840, Devonport.
Woodcock, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com, G. S. Bosanquet, 1855, East Indies.

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THE MILITIA.

The North York Rifle Militia will assemble at Richmond (Yorkshire), for 27 days' training, on Thursday, May 3.

The West Suffolk Regiment of Militia will assemble at Bury St. Edmunds on Monday, the 30th of April, for 27 days' training.

The Dorset Regiment of Militia will assemble at Dorchester on Monday, the 30th of April, for 27 days' training.

1st Devon Militia.—This regiment will assemble for training at Exeter on the 30th of April; Lieut.-Colonel Ferguson Davie has issued the following order to the regiment, on the retirement of Captain and Adjutant Pitman:—"The commanding officer cannot permit Captain Pitman to retire from the regiment without recording the high sense he entertains of the zeal, intelligence, and courtesy, with which, for so many years, he has performed the arduous and important duties of Adjutant of the regiment, with no less credit to himself than advantage to the Service. Lieut.-Colonel Ferguson Davie avails himself of this opportunity of expressing the deep regret he feels, in common with every member of the corps, at the cause of Captain Pitman's retirement, and begs to assure him of their united hearty good wishes for his future happiness, and speedy restoration to health."

The Louth Rifles, under the command of Colonel Sir John Robinson, were to arrive at the Curragh on Thursday, from Kinsale, previous to disembodiment.

Clothing of the Disembodied Militia.—New regulations for the clothing of the disembodied militia have just been issued by Sir Benjamin Hawes, to the following effect:—The permanent staff will be supplied with the following articles—1 chaco every five years; 1 tunic every two years; 1 pair trousers every two years; 1 pair boots every year; 1 fatigue-jacket every two years; ditto trousers every two years; 1 forage cap every two years. Every non-commissioned officer and drummer, on first joining a regiment, will be completed with a full dress and fatigue suit, to last two years. The permanent staff, on enrolment, will be entitled to a full kit of necessaries, as afterwards specified. Volunteers will be allowed, every five years—Tunic, trousers, chaco, 2 fatigue jackets, 2 ditto trousers, and forage cap. Every Volunteer, upon his first joining for training, will be allowed the following articles of necessaries, which, with the exception of boots, socks, and shirts, are to last five years; but it is to be understood that for some time, and until existing stores of necessaries be exhausted, the supply will consist of articles of the old pattern:—1 pair of boots, 1 blacking tin, 1 pair braces, 1 brush button (except in rifle regiments), 1 clothes brush, 1 shaving brush, 1 shoe brush (set), 1 comb, 1 holdall, 1 knife, fork, and spoon (set), 1 pair mitts (except for artillery), 1 razor, 2 cotton shirts, 2 pair worsted socks, 1 sponge, 1 button stick (except for rifles), 1 stock, 2 towels. In addition to the above, Militia Artillery Regiments will receive 1 bag and hooks, 1 shaving bag, 1 pocket knife, 1 plume case, 1 pair leather gloves, 1 hair brush, every five years. All volunteers will receive 1 haversack, 1 knapsack and mess tin *complete every 10 years*. Part-worn articles belonging to men becoming non-effective are to be re-issued, *and are to last the prescribed period in actual wear*. Volunteers who may be enrolled for a second term of five years' service will be provided with a complete new kit, or the value thereof, should the kit in possession, or any portion thereof, be serviceable. Great coats for the permanent staff will be required to last five years, and for enrolled Volunteers 10 years. The officer commanding is to apply for the second suit whenever he may consider the same necessary, it being clearly understood that the articles issued are not to exceed the three suits allowed for five trainings. Requisitions for the clothing must be addressed to the Secretary of State for War seven months before the articles required are likely to be taken into wear. The clothing will be supplied, made up and forwarded to the head-quarters of each regiment, and a sum not exceeding 2*s.* per suit will be allowed for alterations for the permanent staff, and 1*s.* per suit for the enrolled Volunteers The clothing and necessaries will become the property of the men after they have been in wear five trainings, with the exception of shirts, socks, and boots. By a recent circular any schoolmasters are prohibited from engaging in private tuition, excepting by special sanction of the local inspectors.

MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 27.

North York Artillery Militia—Henry Thomas Fyers (late Major in the Artillery Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia), to be Major-Commandant; March 19.

Royal South Lincoln Militia—Lieut. Charles Rothwell Norris to be Captain, vice Robertson, resigned; March 20.

2nd or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment of Middlesex Militia—Lieutenant Robert Gervas Wylde to be Captain, vice Marriott, resigned; Feb. 23. Lieutenant Francis Stanley Maxwell Stephens to be Captain, vice Platt, resigned; March 5. Ensign Charles Field Carr to be Lieutenant, vice Wylde, promoted; Feb. 23.

Memorandum—4th or Royal South Middlesex Regiment of Militia—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this regiment by Ensign Thomas Hunt. Resignation accepted 16th March, 1860.

2nd or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment of Middlesex Militia—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this regiment by Lieutenant Francis Charles Hastings Russell. Resignation accepted 23rd June, 1859.

Bedfordshire Regiment of Militia—Ensign Alfred Herbert Lucas, to be Lieutenant, vice Morgan, promoted; Marsden Samuel James Sunderland, Gent., to be Ensign; March 19.

Light Infantry Battalion of Royal Sussex Militia—Ensign Stewart P. Majoribanks, to be Lieutenant, vice Clay, resigned; March 19.

Three companies of Her Majesty's 19th Regiment, under Major Jennings, at Dacca, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for a march to the borders of Tipperah, to keep the Kookies in order.

VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

Civil Service Volunteer Brigade, Her Majesty's Customs Corps.—This corps, now numbering about 400, is to have their first public "march out" to-day. The assembly is to be in the Long room at 4 precisely, to march to the Fenchurch Street station, *en route* for Highbury, whence they will march into the country, preceded by the famous band of the Coldstream Guards. The Commandant, Major Grey (one of the Commissioners), being absent, the senior captain, Mr. Hamel, will be in command. Previous to going on leave, the commandant, by written regimental order, expressed his approval of the bearing and conduct of the corps, and how indebted they were to the authorities of the Tower, and to the officers of the Coldstream Guards for their kindness and attention. Public thanks were thereby offered them in the name of the corps, and high eulogiums passed on the drill-sergeants Fletcher and Bird (of the Coldstreams), Sergeant-Armourer Higgs (formerly of the Fusiliers), and the Regimental Sergeant-Major of the corps, Mr. Freelove (formerly of the Life Guards), who, it is hoped, will be the paid Adjutant of the regiment), to whose excellent drilling and to the attention of the present Adjutant, Lieutenant Bernard, and the other officers of the corps, they are indebted for their proficiency. As the Queen's birthday is a general Civil Service holiday, it is rumoured that the Civil Service Brigade will be honoured by being allowed to march past the Commander-in-Chief and Staff after the household troops on that day, when it is proposed to have a Civil Service Volunteer Brigade dinner with friends at the Freemasons' Tavern, or other suitable place, and annually to keep up the recollection of the event upon that appropriate day, which Her Most Gracious Majesty's civil servants annually hold as a day of rejoicing. The Customs Corps have taken steps for the formation of a band, Mr. Christian being appointed band-master. On Tuesday the corps are to assemble at 9 o'clock, to form a "guard of honour," and to salute the Coldstreams on their march from the Tower to Windsor.

London Brigade.—At a meeting of the council, held at head-quarters, on Wednesday, Mr. Alderman Rose, vice-president, in the chair, it was agreed "That the best thanks of the council be conveyed to the authorities of Sion College for their liberality in having placed the grounds of the college at the service of the brigade." It was further resolved, "That in future no nomination for officers' commissions, or for promotions, can be made to the court of lieutenancy, unless the candidate can produce a certificate as to competency for such appointment or promotion signed by two field-officers and the adjutant of this brigade." The chairman reported that 1440 effective members had enrolled up to the present. Several additional subscriptions were announced.

London Irish.—The usual drill of this corps took place at Hungerford Hall on Saturday evening, from five till seven o'clock. The manner in which the members go through their drill drew warm encomiums from those present who were acquainted with military evolutions. On Tuesday the Irish Brigade meets at Burlington House, Piccadilly, for *open air drill at five* P.M.; on Thursday, at Hungerford Hall; and on Saturday, at a quarter to five, at Wellington Barracks—the use of which has been granted for the purpose by the authorities. Among those who joined the brigade on Saturday were Sir C. Coote, Bart., and C. S. Fortescue, Esq., M.P., as honorary members, and T. Connolly, Esq., M.P., as an active member. The brigade is rapidly increasing in numbers, and gaining in efficiency. From some unaccountable delay at the War Office the brigade has not yet received the Government allowance of rifles.

St. George's Rifles.—Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay (late of the Grenadier Guards), commanding the St. George's Rifles,—(11th Middlesex), has taken the initiative in the task of rendering the commissioned officers of that corps really efficient and fully adequate to their important duties, by attaching them to the 1st battalion of the Grenadier Guards at the Wellington Barracks, where they undergo the same course of training as officers of the line. It would be well were commanding officers of other corps to adopt similar steps. We may add, now that we are touching upon matters relative to the St. George's corps, that the current reports as to the heavy expenses attendant upon joining are much exaggerated; the whole outfit (the Government Enfield being supplied free) not amounting to ten pounds.

Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers.—A member of this corps writes:—"Allow me to call your attention to a want that is felt by every member of this corps, viz., a band. This corps now musters nearly 1600 effective members. I think there is not one of those members who would refuse to subscribe to a "band fund," which ought to be "second to none."

Honourable Artillery Company.—A guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file, under the command of Captain Jordan and Lieutenants Fox and Blockley, was furnished by the Hon. Artillery Company, on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Captain-General and Colonel of the corps, visiting the Clothworkers' Hall on Tuesday. The field officer and adjutant-in-waiting were Major Robinson and Captain Brinewood Botts.

The Six Feet Volunteer Guard (32nd Middlesex).—This corps will drill at Allen's Riding-School every Monday evening until further notice. The great average height of the members of this corps gives it an imposing appearance on parade. The Captain-Commandant, the Hon. T. C. Bruce, a brother of the Earl of Elgin, has decided that the simplest manœuvres only shall be practised.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

On Monday, the 26th inst., the Third or Carnarvon Company of the Rifle Volunteers of Carnarvonshire were formally enrolled. The members of the company, under Captain H. R. Williams, mustered at eleven in the morning at the Guildhall, Carnarvon, where the efficient brass band of the Royal Carnarvon Rifle Regiment of Militia, under Mr. Watts, the bandmaster, was in attendance. The Volunteers then marched, with the band at their head, into the magnificent square of Carnarvon Castle. Here the oath of allegiance was administered by the Mayor of Carnarvon, assisted by the officers of the company, in the presence of a large and enthusistic assemblage. The whole of the proceedings, which caused much excitement and interest in the town and neighbourhood, passed off in the most satisfactory manner. This company has been for a considerable period under drill, their instructor being Sergeant-Major Harwood of the Royal Carnarvon Rifles, and it is hoped that they will soon form an efficient body of Volunteers.

HAMPSHIRE.

The Winchester Volunteers.—There is something radically wrong in the Volunteer movement in this county. It does not thrive. It was the subject of remark at the Volunteer Levee that the patriotism of Hampshire shone the dimmest of all the English counties. This is not owing to any want of spirit on the part of the people, particularly in the old cathedral town of Winchester. Plenty of good men are to be found willing to aid the noble cause, and yet the muster gets thinner day after day, and we fear that the following notices which have been served on many of the members will soon reduce the corps to a skeleton:—

"1. Resolved, that the secretary write to all members, who, having been sworn in, have since resigned, requesting payment of their subscriptions by the end of March, informing them at the same time of the provisions of the Act, and stating that payment will be enforced.

"2. The 51st section of the 44th Geo. III., cap. 54, provides that if subscriptions or fines be not paid on demand, a justice of the peace may direct double the amount to be paid, which may be levied by distress."

The above shows a very unpleasant state of things at Winchester, and the explanation of the whole affair may be summed up in one word—uniform. The Lord-Lieutenant has his own views upon the subject of dress, which it seems have been at variance with the wishes of the Volunteers.

Fareham Rifles.—We understand that the command of the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, that the Volunteers of this town should, after each day's drill, march to Porchester Castle, and deposit their arms for safe custody, has not been complied with. The distance the Volunteers would have to march to carry out this vexatious order is nearly four miles.

Portsmouth Artillery Volunteers.—A meeting of the influential members of this corps took place at the guildhall in this borough on Tuesday last. It is proposed to limit the number of Volunteers for the present to 50 members; and as 47 have spontaneously come forward, the first company may be said to be in a fair way of being completed. A second company will be organised as soon as certain preliminaries have been arranged. At the next meeting it is expected that the officers will be elected, and then an official notice of the proceedings will be forwarded to the Marquis of Winchester, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county.

KENT.

Woolwich Dockyard.—A meeting of the members of the Dockyard Volunteer Artillery Corps was held on Monday evening, when a communication was received to the effect that Her Majesty had accepted the services of the corps, and the appointment of officers had been confirmed. The corps assembled on Tuesday evening at the Dockyard for drill.

Woolwich Arsenal.—The Volunteer Artillery Corps belonging to the the carriage department of this Arsenal gave a concert on Saturday in the lecture-hall of the Literary and Scientific Institution, to promote the funds of the band committee. The hall was well filled with members of the corps and their friends, to the number of about 600 persons. The concert was under the special patronage of the Commandant, Sir T. M. Wilson, Deputy-Lieutenant of the county; Sir William Armstrong, Mr. Anderson, Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories; Alderman Salomons and Mr. Angerstein, the borough members, &c. The 4th company, commanded by Colonel Thorold, were last week supplied with the Enfield rifle, by order of the War Department, and at the request of the Commandant they have been granted permission once a week to perform a course of rifle practice in the racket-court. Every available spot in the Arsenal was on Saturday crowded with squads, under the instruction of the drill sergeants, all of whom display the most laudable willingness, and devote the greater portion of each Saturday afternoon (the usual holiday) to the Volunteer movement. The total effective force of the several rifle and artillery companies now amounts to 1600; and several of the companies have yet to be completed.

26th Corps Kent Rifle Volunteers, 2nd Battalion. *Royal Gun Factories Department.*—Lieut.-Colonel, J. Anderson. 1st Company: W. J. Elliott, Captain; R. McGrath, Lieutenant; W. Home, Ensign. 2nd Company: R. S. Frazer, Captain; T. Santon, Lieutenant; W. Shackle, Ensign. 3rd Company: J. A. Cameron Hay, Captain; W. Sandeman, Lieutenant; R. Mackenzie, Ensign. 4th Company: J. H. Murk, Captain; M. McDaniel, Lieutenant; G. Sutherland, Ensign. *Military Store Department.* — 5th Company: Travers, Captain; Martin, Lieutenant; Thompson, Ensign.

4th Kent, Woolwich.—This rifle corps, by permission of the War Department, assembles for practice at the Government practice range on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and the majority of the members have become highly efficient.

Greenwich and Blackheath Artillery.—The officers and members of this corps assembled at Greenwich on Saturday afternoon, and marched, preceded by a military band, to Blackheath, for the purpose of holding the first meeting at the new head-quarters of the corps, formerly Dartmouth Row Chapel. The proceedings terminated by a dinner, given by the commanding-officer of the corps.

The Folkestone, or No. 4 Company, Artillery Volunteers have commenced gun drill at the Folkestone Battery. It is intended to have gun drill every evening from 6 to 7, except Tuesday and Thursday evenings, when company drill will be carried out.

LANCASHIRE.

It is proposed by some of the Liverpool Volunteer Corps to camp out on the Crosby Sands some time during the summer.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

7th Lincolnshire.—The name of Lieutenant Hollway of this corps was erroneously spelled Holway in the official gazette last week.

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SURREY.

CROYDON.—2d Surrey Rifle Volunteers. Formed 16th June 1859. 1st Company — Captain-Commandant J. H. Campbell, late Colonel, Bengal Artillery. Lieutenant J. T. Hyde. Ensign, J. M. Eastly. Assistant-Surgeon, A. Carpenter, M.D. 2nd Company—Captain A. Steuart. Lieutenant, H. Bonus. Ensign, J. Allen. Arms—Short Lancaster Rifle with sword-bayonet. Accoutrements — Black enamelled Leather same as Rifle Brigade (worn both with full and undress). Uniform— Full dress, green; undress, grey, War-Office pattern. Strength—120. 3rd Company forming. Drill ground—Government Riding School at the Barracks in Windsor. Practise ground—Short range of 200 yards at Mr. Weaver's Chalk Pit. Long Range 1000 yards, at Riddlesdown, near the Caterham Station. Drill Instructors—non-commissioned officer of the Guards Depôt.

SURREY RIFLE CORPS.—In the House of Commons on Thursday, Lord Ashley asked the Home Secretary whether his attention had been directed to a letter, signed "E. G.," which appeared in the *Times* of Thursday last, complaining that on the 20th of March four persons, dressed in the uniform of a rifle corps, while practising on Wandsworth Common, aimed at and shot the favourite dog of the writer's sister, immediately upon which fatal catastrophe they all ran away; and whether it would not be advisable to authorise the police to put a stop to sharp-shooting upon public footpaths. Sir G. C. Lewis said that as the noble lord had asked this question he found it necessary to answer it. He understood that the Surrey Rifle Volunteers had been on the day in question drilling in that neighbourhood, and that four men in their uniform were seen near the spot where the dog was killed, but that the police could not discover who was the person who had fired the shot. He understood that no sharp-shooting had taken place near any public footpath.

VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MARCH 27.

5th Company Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Girvan, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Rev. John Thomson, to be Honorary Chaplain; March 19.

1st or Mold Company, of Flintshire Rifle Volunteers—John Scott Bankes, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Thelwell Kelly, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Bellis, Gent., to be Ensign; Richard Jones, Gent., to be Honorary Surgeon.

3rd Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteers—Sir George Ferdinand Radzivil Walker, Bart., to be Captain; George Barkley Gething to be Lieutenant, vice Walker, promoted; Thomas Cordes, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Lorenzo Augustus Homfray, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Gething, promoted; William George Cartwright, Gent., to be Ensign; March 3.

[Erratum in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 13.]

2nd Company of the Monmouthshire Volunteer Rifle Corps, called the 1st Pontypool—William Bailey Hankins should be Richard Bailey Hawkins.

6th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—William Heaford Daubney, Esq., to be Captain; Peter Kerslake Seddon, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Richard John Nainby, Gent., to be Ensign; Charles Bartholomew Moody, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 20.

9th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Henry Francis Conington, Esq., to be Captain; Richard Clithero, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Jalland, Gent., to be Ensign; Barnard James Boulton, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. Samuel Lodge, to be Honorary Chaplain; March 22.

16th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—William Simpson Clark, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Richard Caparn, Gent., to be Ensign; Edward Vise, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 20.

4th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Hugh Meyler Bright, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Henry Browne Kelley, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; March 3.

1st Manchester, or 6th Lancashire, Rifle Volunteers—John Hill, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Willock, resigned; March 3.

46th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Daniel Dorning, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

56th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—George Augustus Hill, Esq., to be Captain; John Makin, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Fletcher, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Sharratt, Gent., to be Ensign; John Hamlyn Lakeman, Gent., to be Ensign; March 5.

60th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—James Pearson Fletcher, Esq., to be Captain; John David Selby, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Ralph Fletcher, jun., Gent., to be Ensign; March 6.

2nd Company of Cheshire Artillery Volunteers—Colonel John Lloyd, C.B., late of Her Majesty's Bombay Artillery, to be Captain; Edward Evans, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Essex Bowen, Gent., late Surgeon Royal Artillery, to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 8.

5th Company of Cheshire Artillery Volunteers—William Laird, jun., Esq., to be Captain; March 1.

5th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Beales, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 25.

6th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—John Davies Weaver, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 15.

8th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—John Mayer, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 1.

18th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—John Thomas Emmerson, Esq., to be Captain; William Linton Eskrigge, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Alexander Wylde Thornely, jun., Gent., to be Ensign; March 12.

19th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Samuel Wright Wilkinson, Esq., to be Captain; George Arthur Ferneley, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Smith, Gent., to be Ensign; March 15.

20th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Hardcastle Sykes, Esq., to be Captain; Godfrey Barnsley, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Dixon Hill, Gent., to be Ensign; March 20.

3rd Westmoreland Rifle Volunteers—1st Company—George Washington Ireland, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Daniel Harrison, Gent., to be Ensign.

2nd Company—Harry [illegible] Arnold, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Cartmell Harrison, Gent., to be Ensign; Robert Walker, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Corps; the Rev. Frederick Thornton Raikes to be Honorary Chaplain to the Corps.

3rd Durham Rifle Volunteers—George [illegible] Drew Middlemiss, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant; March [illegible] Francis McClean, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 28.

14th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—Captain Josiah Wilkinson to be Captain-Commandant; Feb. 23.

24th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—The following is substituted for what appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 13th instant with reference to the appointment of Lieutenant Hilliard:—William Edward Hilliard, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Feb. 22.

26th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—The following is substituted for what appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 6th instant with reference to the appointment of Ensign Hamel:—Felix Hargrave Hamel, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 28.

Cambridge University Rifle Volunteers—Ensign Oswald Smith, to be Lieutenant; Richard Musgrave Harvey, Esq., to be Ensign; March 12. James Penrose Ingham, Esq., to be Ensign; March 13. Sydney Alers Hankey, Esq., to be Ensign; March 14.

7th Company of Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteers—Charles James Cox, Esq., to be Captain; James Standering, Esq., to be Lieutenant; William Price, Esq., to be Ensign; William Henry Thornton, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 22.

13th Essex Rifle Volunteers—Captain Augustus Paterson (late of Her Majesty's 42nd Regiment), to be Lieutenant; Lieutenant Edward Mott Alderson (late of her Majesty's 97th Regiment), to be Ensign; March 8.

8th Essex Rifle Volunteers—Horatio Love, to be Captain; Robert Sinclair, to be Captain; James Robertson, to be Captain; John Bullivant, to be Captain; March 6. George Fearn, to be Lieutenant; March 8. Henry Wheeler Davis, to be Lieutenant; John Henry Nettleship, to be Lieutenant; William Brooks, to be Lieutenant; William Birt, to be Ensign; John Rea, to be Ensign; Thomas Donald Glenlloud, to be Ensign; Martin Attock, to be Ensign; March 6.

7th Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—John Francis Steadman, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 24.

Herefordshire Rifle Volunteers—2nd or Ross Company—Kingsmill Mauley Power, Esq., late Captain of her Majesty's 16th Lancers, to be Captain; Nathaniel Kyrle Collins, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Francis William Herbert, Esq., to be Ensign.

3rd or Ledbury Company—The Right Hon. Charles Somers, Earl Somers, to be Captain; Thomas Heywood, Esq., late Captain of Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, to be Lieutenant; James Murray Aynesley, Esq., late Captain of Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders, to be Ensign.

1st Corps Northumberland Rifle Volunteers—Robert Lightfoot Latimer, Gent., to be Lieutenant; March 22. John Swan to be Lieutenant; March 23. Richard Cooke to be Ensign; March 22. Thomas Crawford to be Ensign; March 23.

2nd Corps Northumberland Artillery Volunteers—Lieutenant-Colonel Forster, late Madras Army, to be Captain; Francis Holland, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; John Tate, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; March 22.

13th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers—Edmund Percival Morphy, Esq., late Captain County Monaghan Militia, to be Captain; Edward James Gregory, Gent., to be Ensign; Robert Wollaston, M.D., to be Honorary Surgeon; March 23.

1st or Grangemouth Company of the Stirlingshire Volunteer Artillery—John Selby Macky, Esq., to be Captain; John Thomson, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Francis Platen Donovan, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

3rd or Falkirk Company of the Stirlingshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—John Archibald Stewart Nicholson, Esq., to be Captain; Archibald Nimmo, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Aitken, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st City of Edinburgh Artillery Volunteers—Mordaunt Gray, Esq., to be Captain; James Malcolm Sinclair, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; John Ritchie Findlay, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; March 24.

6th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Alexander Edmond to be Lieutenant, vice Blaikie, resigned; Charles Rose, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Edmond, promoted; March 19.

1st Selkirkshire Rifle Volunteers—Hugh Scott, Esq., to be Captain; Captain William Clack, R.N., to be Lieutenant; Adam Lees Cockrane, Esq., to be Ensign.

Dumbartonshire Artillery Volunteers—2nd Company—John Walker, Esq., to be Captain; William McCormick Fairie, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; John Anderson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; March 5.

Dumbartonshire Rifle Volunteers—1st Company—Alexander A. Macdowall, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 22.

2nd Company—William McDonald, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 22.

5th Company—Richard Turnbull, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Joseph Turnbull, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 18. Alexander Leckie, C.M., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 22.

7th (or Cardross) Company—Major Tucker Geils to be Captain; John William Burns, Gent., to be Lieutenant; March 15.

10th Company—John Murray Gartshore, Esq., to be Captain; Alexander Brown Armour, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Brown, Gent., to be Ensign; March 5. Donald Patrick Stewart, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 22.

3rd Company—John Fleming Culien, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 22.

2nd, or Luss, Subdivision—The surname of the Lieutenant of this subdivision is Martin, and not Marin, as Gazetted on the 24th of February last. The surname of the Ensign of this subdivision is Macniven, and not Macniren, as Gazetted on the 24th of February last.

Memorandum—The title of the 2nd Subdivision is Luss, and not Lass, as Gazetted on the 24th of February last.

[The following appointment is substituted for that of "Joseph Mortlimore Eastly," which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 20th instant.]

2nd Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Joseph Mortleman Eastty, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Hyde, promoted March 17.

6th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Company—William Taylor, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 14.

2nd North Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Company—Thomas Percival, Esq., to be Captain; March 27.

13th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Company Archibald Macbean, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Edward Dukinfield Swarbreck, Gent., to be Ensign; Thomas Haymes, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 27.

4th Norfolk Rifle Volunteers—The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of Captain James Henry Orde having the title of Captain-Commandant of the above Corps.

4th Norfolk Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Edward Pitt Youell to be Captain; Ensign Joseph Tomlinson to be Lieutenant, vice Youell, promoted; March 24. Henry Robert Harmer, Gent., to be Lieutenant; March 26. John Brown, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Tomlinson, promoted; March 24. Edward Smyth Preston, Gent., to be Ensign; March 26.

7th Norfolk Rifle Volunteers—John Candler, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 26.

London Rifle Volunteer Brigade—Vere Henry Close, Esq., late Capt. in the 90th Light Infantry, to be Major; Edward Backhouse Eastwick, Esq., late Lieut. Bengal Native Infantry, to be Major; Alexander Thomas Ewens, Esq., late Adjutant 60th King's Royal Rifles, to be Captain and Adjutant; John Ellerton Pawson, Esq., to be Captain. To be Lieutenants—Ensign Frederick George Finch, Ensign George Dollond, jun., Ensign William Hopkinson, Ensign William Maclachlan, Walter William Bainbridge, Gent., William Haywood, Gent.; March 21. To be Ensigns—Reginald Hanson, Gent., Edward Kennard, Gent., Robert Pinkney, Gent., Christopher Hopkinson, Gent., Frederick Wellington Stretton, Gent., Cooper Jones Worth, Gent., William Wrench Towse, Gent., James Alexander Carson, Gent., Henry Fletcher Vallance, Gent., Charles Mill Frodsham., Gent.; March 21.

2nd Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Thomas M'Cabe, Esq., to be Captain; March 3.

10th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Charles Birley, Esq., to be Captain; Henry Langton Birley, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; March 15.

7th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers — William Bullough, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb 29.

14th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—William Audley Jee, Gent., to be Lieutenant; March 18.

17th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Arthur Townley Parker to be Hon. Chaplain; March 15.

33rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Julius Kizitaff, Esq., to be Captain; John Holgate, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Leopold Schwabe, Gent., to be Ensign; March 15.

36th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—John Bullough, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 29.

48th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Walter Wren Driffield, Esq., to be Captain; March 15.

54th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—William Welsby, Esq., to be Captain; March 15.

Welchpool or 2nd Montgomeryshire Rifle Volunteers—Charles Vaughan Pugh, Esq., late Captain 90th Regiment of Foot, to be Captain; Robert Devereux Harrison, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Peter Arthur Beck, Gent., to be Ensign; Edward Thompson David Harrison, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 26.

7th Durham Rifle Volunteers—John Fogg Elliott, Esq., to be Captain; James Monks, Gent., to be Lieutenant; March 24.

4th Durham Artillery Volunteers—Memorandum—The name of the Gentleman appointed 2nd Lieutenant in this Corps is Ebenezer Septimus Jobson, and not Ebenezer Septimus Tabson, as previously stated.

Shepton Mallet or 15th Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—Henry Ernst, Esq., to be Captain; Henry Thomas Wickham, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Samuel Craddock, Gent., to be Ensign; Thomas St. John Hudson, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 24.

2d Wingtownshire Rifle Volunteers—David Guthrie, Esq., to be Captain; Alexander Ingram, Esq., to be Lieutenant; John McBryde, Gent., to be Ensign; March 16. Ebenezer Fleeming, Gent., to be Honorary Surgeon; March 22.

1st Forfarshire Rifle Volunteers—James Scott Marshall, Esq., to be Ensign; March 26.

7th Forfarshire Rifle Volunteers—David Guthrie, Esq., to be Captain; James Loudon Gordon, Esq., to be Lieutenant; George Alexander Scott, Esq., to be Ensign; March 26.

23rd West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Burley)—Thos. Scott, M.D., to be Surgeon; March 21.

26th West Riding of Yorkshire Volunteers (Ingleton)—John Thomas Cohtes, Esq., to be Captain; Richard Brown, Gent., to be Lieutenant; March 21.

1st Company of Cheshire Artillery Volunteers—William Jackson, jun., Gent., to be First Lieutenant; John Dowling, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 15.

3rd Company of Cheshire Artillery Volunteers—Alfred Osten Walker, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; March 15.

21st Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Cephas John Howard, Esq., to be Captain; Walter Hyde, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Turton, Gent., to be Ensign; March 22.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—9th Company—George Robinson Brock, Gent., to be Captain, vice Best, resigned; March 24.

18th Company—James William Hott, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 26.

27th Company—The Rev. Benjamin Sanderson Ffinch, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain; March 24.

31st Company.—Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., M.P., to be Captain; Baldwin Francis Duppa, Esq., to be Lieutenant; George Blackett, Gent., to be Ensign; Charles Sedgwick, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 23.

32nd Company—Frederick George Saunders, Esq., to be Captain; March 22.

33rd Company—Multon Lambard, Esq., to be Captain; Nelson Rycroft, Esq., to be Lieutenant; March 23.

34th Company — Hugh Edmonton Montgomerie, Gent., late Captain Montreal Light Infantry Canada Volunteers, to be Captain; James Balken, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Edward Callow, Gent., to be Ensign; Robert Nathaniel Mitchell, Gent., to be Hon. Assistant Surgeon; the Rev. Charles Forbes Septimus Money, M.A., to be Hon. Chaplain; March 23.

6th Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—Joseph Dickinson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Friend, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st Westmoreland Rifle Volunteers — Francis Fenwick Pearson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Preston, Gent., to be Ensign; Thomas Harper Whitaker, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. Edward Pigot to be Honorary Chaplain.

5th Westmoreland Rifle Volunteers—Robert Jefferson,

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Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Bolton, Gent., to be Ensign.

3rd Company Hampshire Rifle Volunteers — Edward Chinery, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 27.

Shropshire Regiment of Militia—Lieut. Frederick Henry Mainwaring, to be Captain, vice Cotton, resigned; March 28.

2nd Berwickshire Rifle Volunteers—Sir John Majoribanks, Bart., to be Captain; Matthew Desart Hunter, to be Lieutenant; Thomas Hood to be Ensign; Alexander Brown, to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

MILITIA SURGEONS.

The following petition is understood to have received a large number of signatures, and we trust it will make its appearance in the House with proper weight attached to it:—

"We, the undersigned members of the House of Commons, and Colonels of Militia Regiments, beg respectfully to direct the attention of the Secretary of State for War, to the present unsatisfactory position of Militia surgeons.

"In consideration of the valuable services rendered from time to time by these officers, during the embodiment of their regiments, and in consequence of the continued duties required of them, during the disembodiment of their corps; being also compelled by Act of Parliament, to reside at their respective head-quarters, and unable (as they have proved before the Royal Militia Commission) to obtain any public appointments, or any amount of private practice, owing to their liability at all times to be called away for active service; a majority of these gentlemen having also served during two embodiments, extending over a period of from four to five years, which, in the regular service would entitle them to permanent half-pay *; and as the remuneration at present granted to them is insufficient in amount and uncertain in its character; and having carefully considered their case, we respectfully urge upon you the justice and propriety of introducing into the contemplated Bill for improving and re-organising the Militia, a clause placing these officers upon a more permanent and remunerative footing."

* This is an exaggeration. It is only in case of wounds, &c., that permanent half-pay is granted in the Regular Service to officers after five years.—Ed.

Our Military friends within reach of London will find a rich musical treat during the approaching season of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden—now *the* Opera House, par excellence—of which the programme will be found in another column.

The Junior United Service Club will cease their occupation of the Colonnade Hotel on the 1st of April (to-morrow), and trnsfer their meetings to the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, until their own club-house is fit for their reception, which many suppose will be about the 1st of May next.

MAYALL's PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 224 & 226, Regent Street, W.—Photographic and Daguerreotype Miniatures, plain or highly finished in colours, taken daily.

"Mr. Mayall stands supreme in portraits, and is unrivalled for breadth, manner, and finish. Either from the character of his sitters, or the taste of his compositions, his portraits appear more dignified, self-possessed, and aristocratic than those of any other photographer."—*Athenæum.*

Specimens (including the Generals and Crimean Heroes taken for Her Majesty's private collection) may be seen in the galleries, from nine till dusk.

DOUDNEY & SONS' RIFLE SUITS.—1st Surrey, *4l. 2s.*; South Middlesex, *4l. 10s.*; Rifle Brigade, *4l.*—17, Old Bond Street, W.

THE NEW BELT FOR MILITARY MEN, VOLUNTEER, AND RIFLE CORPS.—Every Military Man, every Volunteer or Rifleman, Hunter or Rider, should wear this Belt, especially those who are Corpulent, as it gives great support to the Back, and wonderfully improves the Figure.

"For comfort and support 'Elstob's' Belt is without a parallel."—*United Service Gazette, Nov.* 12.

Price 21*s.* Elstob, Military Belt and Trouser Maker, 12, Avery Row, Grosvenor Street, W., and New Bond Street, W. Circulars forwarded. Gentlemen attended.

RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE, & CO.'S NEW PATENT OPEN DRUMS, with Tubular Pillars instead of Shells (adopted by the Coldstream Guards). Side Drums, Bass Drums, Cavalry or Kettle Drums, and Orchestral Drums.

The advantages secured by this Patent, are:

1. Extreme lightness; the heads being supported by slight tubular metal pillars, in place of the heavy old shell. The advantage in this respect is obvious, whether the Drum be carried by a drummer or on horseback.

2. The tone is much more sonorous, free, and vibratory than that of the Shell Drum; this superiority of tone resulting from the fact, now first discovered, that Shells, instead of aiding in the formation of the tone in the Drum, have the effect of confining and muffling it.

Patentees—Rudall, Rose, Carte, & Co., Military Musical Instrument Manufacturers to Her Majesty, and the British and Indian Armies, Makers of the Patterns of the new Regulation Flutes, Bugles, Drums, &c., 20, Charing Cross, S. W.

RIFLE VOLUNTEER AND DRUM AND FIFE BANDS SUPPLIED WITH EVERY REQUISITE.

Bass Drums, oak shell, 32 inches	£4 4 0
Coat of Arms painted (to order pattern) £1 extra.	
Tenor Drums, 20 inches, transparent heads	2 7 0
Bass Side Drums, 14 inches	1 8 0
Regulation Drums, brased shell, as supplied to the Army	2 2 0
Watts's Regulation Rood Drum, brased shell	2 5 0
A new head can be fitted to this Drum in a few minutes.	
Oak (polished) Side Drum, 14 inches	1 5 0
All the Drums in the above list have best vellum heads, at both ends, and a pair of Sticks suitable to each particular Drum is included in the prices above named.	

MILITARY FIFES.

B or C cocoa-wood, three German silver ferrules, and five keys of the same	0 8 6
D or E flat ditto	0 6 6

WATTS'S ROYAL RIFLE BUGLES (COPPER).

No. 1, Ordnance Model, with cord, &c., complete	1 1 0
No. 2, Light Infantry ditto	1 8 0

CYMBALS.

Best Turkish, 11¼ inches, per pair	2 7 0

TRIANGLES (WITH BEATERS).

8 inches	0 4 0
10 inches	0 6 0
12 inches (extra large size)	0 8 0

P. Watts (late Hack), 174, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

MAPPINS' DRESSING CASES & DRESSING BAGS.—Mappin Brothers guarantee every article in this department of their manufactures to be of sterling quality, and designed in the most portable and convenient form. Mappins' Gentleman's Guinea Dressing Case. Mappins' Two Guinea Dressing Case, in Solid Leather. Mappins' Four Pound Dressing Bag is recommended for Strong Service. Mappins' Leather Dressing Case for Ladies, *1l. 4s.* Mappins' Leather Dressing Case, lined with silk velvet, lock and key, *2l. 12s.* Mappins' Travelling Dressing Bag for Ladies, *4l. 4s.* The Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, E.C., are now furnished with an encirely New Stock of Dressing Cases and Dressing Bags to suit every class of buyers. An Illustrated Catalogue sent by post on application. Mappin Brothers, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, E.C. Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

HERALDIC STUDIO, 4, Old Cavendish Street, W.—New Designs for Monograms and Armorial Bearings in every style. Arms, Crests, &c., found by sending Name and County. Sketch, 3*s.* 6*d.* Paintings, Seals, Dies, and every kind of Engraving, in a superior style, by D. T. Baker.

N.B. Mr. Baker's ten years' connection with the Heralds' College guarantees correctness and excellence of execution.

UNWIN & ALBERT'S COLUMBIAN HAIR DYE changes red or gray hair to a permanent and natural brown or black. Its application is most easy; it is as harmless as pure water, and yet its extraordinary power upon the hair is so effective, that the hair is coloured permanently the moment it is touched by the dye. In cases at 5*s.* 6*d.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, and 21*s.* at Unwin & Albert's, 24, Piccadilly, W.—Experienced assistants in attendance to apply the dye.

NEW PAPER FOR THE UNITED SERVICES AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE AND JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES. Edited by W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., LL.D. (Late Special Correspondent of *The Times.*)

The subscription to the paper is 6*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, or 26*s.* per annum, payable in advance; and the postage—uniformly 1*d.* in the United Kingdom, but which if forwarded abroad varies according to the route and destination—must in all cases be added to the remittance. All Editorial Communications should be addressed to W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., and all business letters and advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher, and Post-office orders made payable to Joseph Smith. Advertisements received up to Thursday Evening. The Paper will be published every Saturday in time for the Morning Mails.

Office, 16, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.

R. C. LEPAGE & CO., CALCUTTA.—Subscription, 20 Rupees per annum, including Postage, payable in advance.

V. R.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—GRAND SPECIAL CONCERT, WEDNESDAY, 4th APRIL, being Mr. SCHALLEHN'S Inauguration Concert for Season 1860, and under the IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF VISCOUNT RANELAGH and the GENTLEMEN OF THE SECOND SOUTH MIDDLESEX RIFLE CORPS, also the following Distinguished Personages:—

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke.	Hon. Colonel Verliker.
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Winchelsea.	Hon. G. Curzon.
The Earl of Bective.	Hon. Chas. Lennox Butler.
Viscount Ingestre, M.P.	Hon. G. Duncombe, M.P.
Viscount Ranelagh.	The Hon. Colonel Charteris.
The Rt. Hon. Lord H. Thynne, M.P.	Sir W. Frazer, Bart.
The Right Hon. Lord Tenterden.	Sir T. Arthur.
The Right Hon. Lord Seymour.	Sir Henry R. Chamberlain.
Lord Elcho.	Lieutenant-Colonel Meyrick.
Lord Ashley.	Colonel Brownlow Knox, M.P.
Lord A. Churchill.	Colonel Evelyn.
Hon. R. Bourke.	

FOUR BANDS will be in attendance, viz.:—The Second South Middlesex Rifle Corps Band; Distin's Ventil Horn Band; Davis's Sax Horn Band; and the Great Concert Band increased to One Hundred Instruments. The most Eminent and Popular VOCALISTS of the day are retained (see printed Programmes).

Prices of Admission:—Entrance and First-Class Balcony, 3*s.*; Entrance and Second-Class Balcony, 2*s.*; Promenade and Body of Hall, 1*s.* Doors open at Seven, commence at Eight. Director of Ceremonies, Mr. Caldwell. General Manager, Mr. Charles Bishop, of Cremorne.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S LAST REPRESENTATIONS OF CHINA.

MONDAY, 2nd, at 8. WEDNESDAY, 4th, at 8.
TUESDAY, 3rd, at 3 and 8. THURSDAY, 5th, at 8.
SATURDAY, 6th, at 3 o'clock.

Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, March 31, 1860.

LAST NIGHTS OF SALLY SKEGGS.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED, EVERY EVENING (except Good Friday and Saturday) at Eight o'clock; THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at Three o'clock, in their POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS, "OUR HOME CIRCUIT," and "SEASIDE STUDIES," introducing a variety of amusing and interesting SKETCHES FROM REAL LIFE, with characteristic Songs, at THE ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT STREET, W. Admission, 1*s.*, 2*s.*; stalls, 3*s.*; secured at the Gallery, and at Cramer, Beale, & Co.'s, 201, Regent Street, W.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, PALL MALL, S.W.—The Seventh Annual Exhibition of Pictures, the contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, is NOW OPEN. Admission 1*s.*, catnlogues *6d.* Open from Nine till Six daily.

"EASTWARD HO!" and "HOME AGAIN!" are at the ATHENÆUM, BRISTOL.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the Editor cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the Editor.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the Army and Navy Gazette, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, or to Mr. Joseph Smith, and not to the Editor.

"Paul Pilgrim, Private of Horse"—a very intelligent soldier, we have no doubt—ought to have received more attention from us; but the columns of the Gazette have been unfortunately too much crowded for the insertion of his letter.

In reply to the many questions which are put to us every week respecting the best drill book, we can only say that in our opinion the only manual for Volunteers—at least it teaches clearly and well all they can ever want to learn—is the new edition of the "Drill Book," prepared by Colonel Daniel Lyson, C.B., of the Adjutant-General's Department, whose experience and practical knowledge as a battalion officer and as Colonel and Brigadier in the field admirably qualify him for the task of preparing such a work.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1860.

The desultory debate in the House of Commons on Colonel Sykes's motion for the production of papers, on Thursday night, has had no result, except to increase the anxieties and quicken the apprehensions of those thousands of officers whose future is bound up with the fate of the Indian Army. They must still "wait"—still hope on, or dread on, as the case may be—till the Minister comes down with a scheme which, whatever it may be, is doomed to encounter a severe opposition. Whatever the nature of that scheme may prove, we trust, for the honour of Parliament and for the interests of the empire, no attempt will be made by the Government to make it a party question. Lord Palmerston, calling Mr. Bright's attention to the constitutional principles that honourable gentleman is apt to overlook or ignore, availed himself of the occasion to draw off the dogs, and to turn them from the game they were hunting down so eagerly; but it must be confessed that the command of the field would have been more worthy of praise if the successful sportsman had been good enough to give up the object of the run, and had laid the papers on the table of the House.

It is three years since the Company's native army in the Bengal presidency and the north-west provinces mutinied, and thus at once raised the question, even whilst we were engaged in fighting them, as to the nature of the body that was to replace the faithless Sepoys. In addition to the regiments of that army which remained or were forced to be faithful to us, the native army of the Madras Presidency and the native army of the Bombay Presidency, with few exceptions, adhered to their standards, and fought with us against the common enemy. It is unnecessary to remark that the Europeans in the Company's service, to the number of 24,000, or 25,000, were the first to meet the fury of the mutineers, and the earliest to teach them in the field that their number, their discipline, and their courage were worthless in the presence of British soldiers. The question then raised has been much discussed; it has been turned and viewed on all sides by the ablest men in India and in England; and, if we are to judge from the debate of Thursday, it is still far from a satisfactory solution.

We can, however, anticipate the future course of Parliamentary action in reference to this vital problem. The Indian Minister will come down to the House with faggots of extracts, bundles of opinions, boxes of papers, ready labelled and docketed, and will blow out a great *omelette soufflée* of a speech, in which he will seek to suit all tastes that can be at all brought to hear the smack of amalgamation and Horse Guards patronage, which will undoubtedly give flavour to the whole. He will be supported by the officers of the Army, by the large class whose sole notion is "an Imperial Army under one Head," and by some of the members who regard the change with favour on the ground of its supposed security, facility of working, and ultimate cheapness. It will be fiercely opposed by the mass of the old Indians, by men of great authority and experience, by some military officers of much weight in Liberal circles, by those who can give no better reason for their antagonism than dislike to the power of the Horse Guards or of the Secretary for War, and by the Ultra-Liberals, who may see in the scheme a project for an enormous increase to the standing army. The difficulties in the way of amalgamating the armies of India and of Great Britain are enormous; but we do not think they are insuperable. The objections to a local force are very grave; but the most powerful were not adduced by the speakers against that form of an army for India in the debate. It would ill become us to attempt to lay down our opinions with any air of authority on a subject which has been illuminated by the sparks struck out in the conflict of arguments of such men as Sir James Outram and Lord Clyde, of Bartle Frere, John Lawrence, and the tried public servants in India and at home, who have taxed their best energies to propound a sound system of reorganisation for the Indian Army. But we may be permitted to express our belief that there is danger in absolute and entire amalgamation, as there is certainly injustice in it, to the two native armies of Madras and Bombay. There is some danger to the discipline of our troops; there is still greater risk to our rule in India, by introducing an army which will regard the country with cold dislike, if not with positive hostility; and which merely sojourns in the land in sufferance and disgust, instead of regarding it as the sphere in which they must run all their course of service, and find the rewards of long-continued duty and high professional ability. On the other hand, the advantages of amalgamation are many. But whether the armies be fused into one,—as we believe will be the case, at least the attempt will be made,—or a local army be organised, it is our fear that we will overtax the energies and the means of the British people in providing the raw material of the soldiery, and possibly in finding the means of paying a portion of the expense of maintaining them in case the financial scheme of Mr. Wilson breaks down, which is, we think, not quite unlikely. In a word more we may say, that we consider it utterly impossible to garrison India by European troops, whether they be Queen's or local regiments. They must, as our lights go, have a supplemental force of native battalions and squadrons—something more than mere police—to guard our frontiers, to keep marauding tribes in order, and to be ready to take the field.

We have received several communications respecting the manner in which the rule which prescribes that no Staff appointment is to be held for more than five years is being carried out. We are reminded how officers are changed from one appointment to another; how General Forster ceases to be Deputy-Adjutant-General, only to become Military Secretary; how Lord William Paulet gives up a Brigade, only to assume the command of a District; and how General Wetherall is consoled for the Adjutant-Generalship by the Northern command. Our correspondents characterise the whole thing as the Staff "shuffle," the Staff "juggle," the Staff "job," and use other similarly severe expressions. Whenever a job or a juggle is attempted, we trust we shall know how to speak of it; but in the present

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instance, we confess the more we consider the manner in which the new regulation is to be carried out, the more we are convinced of the extreme difficulty of framing any arbitrary rule, the observance of which would give general satisfaction, or secure to the body of the officers of the Army that fair share of Staff employment of a high class to which all who are qualified are taught to look forward. The changes now taking place which are the more immediate object of attack, are not in our opinion open to the objurgation with which they are visited, inasmuch as they are to a great extent exceptional. Most of the officers about being transferred from one Staff appointment to another, took office under a system which taught them to consider that they were permanently settled; and when that system was changed, we do not think it can be made a justifiable ground of complaint that a little generous consideration has been shown. That spirit is so seldom manifested by the authorities to military officers of any rank, that we should not be disposed to quarrel with it, even if we were not persuaded that it was little more than that measure of respect for the vested interests of individuals by which every piece of administrative reform is tempered. As applied to such of the present changes as come within this category, therefore, we cannot avoid deprecating the strong opposition of our correspondents; and they themselves will, we doubt not, agree with us in reconsidering the matter more impartially than they were likely to do under the first impression, created by what undoubtedly wears the appearance of an unwarrantable violation of the spirit of the regulation.

Even when we look upon the question as regards the future, apart from such an exceptional or transitional state of things as that to which we have alluded, it appears to us very difficult, if not absolutely impossible, to meet the case otherwise than by a reliance upon the good sense and justice of the Commander-in-Chief. No rule our ingenuity can devise would cure the evil. The present regulation simply prescribes that no Staff appointment is to be held for more than five years; the only interpretation being that at the end of five years an officer is to resign, and must not be re-appointed to the same place. If it were added that he was not to be transferred or promoted to another Staff appointment, the addition would prove of a very negative character, as a six months' interregnum every five years would make no practical difference. If, indeed, it were distinctly laid down that no officer serving five years on the Staff should be eligible for five years more Staff service during his life, then unquestionably a constant accession of fresh blood would be obtained, but few military administrators would recommend such a change. What officer would think it worth his while to go through the Staff College, if the employment for which he then qualified himself were to last five years and no longer? What officer would go upon half-pay in order to get an office which, or the like of which, he must never hold again, after the completion of the quinquennial period? How would it answer at the commencement of a war, for example, to refuse an officer a Staff position because he had before been on the Staff and knew something of his work? Nobody is better calculated to make a good assistant-adjutant-general, for instance, than an officer who has been a good brigade-major; but, if a rule, such as we suppose, were in operation, he must for ever renounce any idea of the higher place from the fact of his having completed a qualifying course in the inferior one.

It is thus to our minds clear that, in effecting a reform, we must not go altogether by rule and compass in the business. Staff appointments, subject to the new educational arrangements, must be left very much to the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, checked and regulated by public opinion. The minor Staff appointments, on their vacation by the present occupants, will be filled by those who have passed the Staff College. What the Army has a right to expect in those higher offices where patronage is the sole ground of choice, is that they should not be left for generations in the hands of one particular set, as they have been for years and years past, but that a fair distribution should be made of the good things of the Service, among those whose capacity and intelligence fit them to discharge the duties that are involved.

Some observation begins to be made respecting the delay in re-appointing the Select Committee of the House of Commons, to which had been referred the organisation of our military establishments. The question is a most important one, the Committee a most competent tribunal to investigate it; and it is not satisfactory that its settlement should be procrastinated unnecessarily. Sir De Lacy Evans asked a question in the House on Thursday evening as to the intentions of the Government upon the subject. Whether or not the usual inaudibility of the gallant general was infectious we cannot say, but in recording the Secretary for War's answer, the report says, "Mr. S. Herbert's reply was addressed to the hon. and gallant gentleman, near whom he was sitting, and was inaudible in the gallery."

Those of our military friends who are opposed to the plan of filling regimental Lieutenant-Colonelcies by selection, will be pleased at hearing that the practical difficulties in the way of carrying out the project have induced the Secretary of State for War to pause before adopting the recommendation. It therefore appears not improbable that the purchase system will remain upon its present footing.

We have much pleasure in stating that Her Majesty has given orders for the promotion of Lord Seaton to the highest military rank, on the termination of his command in Ireland. There is no officer living who has been entrusted with a greater number of responsible positions, not only in the military service, but as a civil administrator, and in every one of them he has amply justified the confidence of his sovereign. A prominent actor in the great events which made the fame of the glorious old Light Division, fifty years ago, it might be expected that Lord Seaton should have long since sought the well-earned repose that now awaits him; but even at this period of his life, in the very command which he resigns to-day, he has shown all the physical activity of a young man, while (it is no disparagement to them to say so) the generals who served under him felt that at a field-day they could not hope to compete with such a consummate master of the military art. The whole Army will receive with pleasure the bestowal of the rare dignity of Field-Marshal upon one of its worthiest and most respected chiefs.

The Military Authorities have determined to increase the age at which candidates shall be eligible for appointment to commissions in the Army from 17 to 18 years; and no young gentleman under 18 years of age, can, after the 1st of July next, present himself for examination for a commission.

We hope we shall have no more "Great Tasmania" cases. To avoid the repetition of such "slave ship horrors," let us not have *retired* medical officers, like Dr. Fernandez, placed in charge; let not the ships be overcrowded; above all, let the Survey Committees do their work. The more the case is inquired into the worse it appears to be. Why Dr. Fernandez did not insist on sending the troops on shore at St. Helena, or on going into the Cape, does not appear. Neither Dr. Forsyth, Major Patten, nor Major Atkinson, appear to have visited the ship at all. The result is all the more discreditable, inasmuch as the officers say the soldiers "were the best conducted men they ever saw!"

Our excellent contemporary, *Le Moniteur de l'Armée*, has distinguished itself by a most extraordinary fidelity to the cause of the insurgent and mutinous sepoys in India. Without the smallest shadow of foundation for its assertions, the last number of that journal declares that Nana Sahib (who is probably dead), Feroze Shah (who is thousands of miles south of the supposed locality of the Nana's followers), and the Begum, who is a refugee in Nepaul, although it is not true that she has been surrendered to us, are at the head of "numerous partisans." It is further stated that we have directed against them numerous expeditions without result, and that one in particular, in the west of Nepaul, completely failed. We assure our contemporary these expeditions are as imaginary as the armies of the insurgents. Feroze Shah is still at large, wandering in the deserts of Central India with a few fugitives; the rest are "leather and prunella."

The rumour respecting the new Military Secretary, to which we gave currency, will, in all probability, be justified by the event. Major-General Forster will succeed Sir Charles Yorke, but will not immediately enter upon the duties of Military Secretary. For some little time he will continue in the office of Deputy Adjutant-General.

Sir James Yorke Scarlett will on Monday assume his new office of Adjutant-General to the Forces. His successor in the Portsmouth District, Lord William Paulet, will not take the command until the 1st of May; and, meantime, Major-General Forster, of the Royal Engineers, will act as Commander-in-Chief of the District.

Colonel Brook Taylor, formerly of the 85th Light Infantry, and for some time past Assistant-Adjutant-General of Militia, will succeed to the command of the 1st Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, with the rank of Brigadier-General. Brigadier-General Russell will command the 2nd Brigade, vacated by Major-General Spencer.

The Earl of Cardigan resigns the appointment of Inspector-General of Cavalry to-day, and Major-General Lawrenson enters upon the duties. Sir George Brown assumes the Irish command to-day; and from this all the other new Staff appointments which we have notified from time to time will take effect.

Colonel William Lygon Pakenham, now Earl of Longford, is expected at Southampton by the next Alexandria steamer, on his return from India, where, as we have already stated, he has been obliged to resign his office of Adjutant-General, from ill health.

Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. R. Charteris, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness, the General Commanding-in-Chief, in the room of the Earl of Westmoreland, who has resigned.

Captain Charles Williamson, 4th battalion 60th Rifles, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Pringle Taylor, the new Commander of the troops in Jamaica.

Captain W. Dutton Naper, 11th Regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Bloomfield, commanding the 2nd brigade of the Dublin division.

We understand the friends of the late Director-General—and they are many—are about to form a committee for the purpose of erecting a memorial to be raised in honour of that excellent officer.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

In answer to some observations from the Earl of Camperdown, Earl de Grey and Ripon stated that it was the intention of the Government to give a fair trial to the Whitworth and Armstrong guns, and to give the preference to that which should be the best.

A short discussion took place relative to the Chinese expedition.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

In answer to a question from Mr. E. Egerton, Lord J. Russell stated that no supplementary treaty with France had yet been arranged.

Mr. Longfield asked the noble Lord what progress had been made in the settlement of the San Juan difficulty.

Lord J. Russell said that all that had yet been done was that a plan of settlement had been proposed on each side, but neither had yet been adopted. About 800 American troops and a battery had been established on the island, but the men were now reduced to 100 in number, and the battery had been removed. It was understood that 100 British mariners were to be placed in the island, in order that there might be a joint occupation by the two countries.

Mr. Adderley called for some information relative to the intentions of the Government as to a better apportionment of the expenses for the defence of the Colonies between the Imperial and Colonial Treasuries. Four millions, annually, were devoted to the military defence of the Colonies, towards which the Colonies contributed only four hundred thousand pounds, or less than a tenth. To defend these Colonies twenty-two thousand men were necessary. This force was scattered over the world, and when an emergency arose, and the mother country required all the men she could obtain, it was found necessary to raise German and Swiss legions. This state of things ought not to be allowed to continue; and understanding that a committee appointed by the late Government had investigated the subject, he wished to know whether the Secretary for War would consent to the production of their report.

Mr. Sidney Herbert admitted that the existing arrangements between this country and the Colonies upon the subject referred to were not satisfactory. Under these circumstances he would not object to the production of the report.

Mr. Maguire called attention to a petition from certain Polish Refugees who served in the Crimea, and represented that they had been unjustly treated in having a bounty, which they said was promised, withheld from them.

Mr. Sidney Herbert declared that the statements of the petitioners were altogether erroneous, and that they had been paid every farthing due to them, for which they had given a receipt.

Sir R. Peel made one of his dashing speeches about the annexation of Savoy; after which the House proceeded to the consideration of the financial bills of the Government.

A question respecting Naval Courts-Martial was put in the House the other evening by Captain Jervis, who asked upon what principle officers in the Royal Navy, tried by court-martial, were unable to obtain a copy of the depositions of that court until a year had elapsed from the date of the court-martial. Lord C. Paget said that the depositions were kept back in order to allow time for allaying animosities and ill-feeling; but any prisoner under trial was allowed to have the assistance of a friend. The whole proceedings took place entirely in public, and the prisoner and his friend had the opportunity of taking notes of all the evidence.

The Greenwich Hospital living of Bellingham, in Northumberland (patrons, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty), vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. Thompson, on appointment to the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral the Honourable Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., has been conferred by their lordships on the Rev. R. P. Powell, chaplain Royal Navy; seniority, 1846. Mr. Powell's last service afloat was in the Waterloo, flag-ship at Sheerness.

In consequence of the vacancy in the representation of Harwich, caused by the elevation of the Hon. W. Campbell to the Upper House, a new writ must be speedily moved for. Mr. A. C. Crookshank, Assistant Commissary-General, who is nephew of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and who is connected by marriage with the landed interest in the neighbourhood, is coming forward as a candidate, with fair hopes of success. Although a very young man for his rank, Mr. Crookshank has seen much service in the Crimea and elsewhere, and has gained for himself many friends, particularly in the Cavalry division before Sebastopol.

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SEAMANSHIP AND NAVAL DUTIES.*

No better proof of the talent and zeal existing amongst the working officers of Her Majesty's Navy need be adduced than the number of able works and writings which have recently appeared upon the condition, the theory, and practice of their hard-worked and ill-paid profession. Apart from a mass of pamphlets upon the future organisation of the Navy, dealing with the questions of naval defences, standing naval forces, the efficiency of officers, and the discipline of the seamen, there has appeared almost annually a fresh work treating of the practice and theory of seamanship, in which sailor-authors have endeavoured, and not unsuccessfully, to simplify the science.

One of the most valuable of these well-intentioned works is the book just published by Lieutenant Alston, and it reflects no small credit upon the industry and powers of observation of an officer who, as midshipman, mate, and lieutenant, has doubtless had to labour hard in the long and tedious routine of "three watches" on board Her Majesty's ships of war. Old enough as a sailor to have learnt seamanship in that rough school which existed before steam thrust sailoring aside, Mr. Alston is still young enough to appreciate the wants of his comrades, and to desire to place within easy access of those anxious to acquire it the noble art of rigging, equipping, and handling a man-of-war. There was the day that all this was forced upon the young novice; he could not help becoming a sailor, otherwise than by quitting the Navy and turning guardsman or parson. In the present day, the want of practice in seamanship, the increased employment of steam, and the concentration of attention to naval gunnery, have, however unavoidable the circumstances may be, materially affected the seamanship of our men as well as officers. Happily at this juncture, the officers of the Navy appear to have determined that, what they could not acquire or perfect themselves in by practice, should not be lost sight of, but that, by a regular system of education in the "youngsters," and reading in the "oldsters," they would still preserve a knowledge which is most essential to all those who go to sea in ships, and without which the proudest steam fleet Great Britain can produce will be perfectly lost and powerless at any moment that a coal depôt should fail them or engines become useless.

To the midshipmen of the fleet, therefore, our author dedicates his work and principally addresses himself, whilst there is much in his book which captain and admiral may profitably peruse and note. To the midshipmen we cordially recommend, not only the curious manipulation of rope, block, thimble, and spar, by which a ship is rigged, and the manœuvring of sails and rudder, by which life is imparted to those huge vessels, containing a thousand living creatures and a hundred guns, but we urge attention to the kindly advice and earnest counsel of one whose heart must assuredly be in the right place. Our children must be sent to sea young, if they are ever to love and know that hard profession well and zealously; it is only early that they can be trained and broken in to its habits of discipline and its severe labours, as well as absence of luxury. But, in parting with them thus early, every parent knows how much the risks are increased of their doing well in after life as far as their moral and religious welfare is concerned. They may become good sailors; but it is best known to many an English household how many a one, who was the hope and pride of a family, has become an outcast, a wreck, a shame. The temptations are very great in the early stages of a young sea-officer's life, and he is often too young to know right from wrong, until wrong has led him too far astray to recover himself. The Admiralty have established a rule that the training ships for naval cadets should be stationed at such arsenals as Portsmouth, where vice rides rampant, and where our poor seamen and their wretched partners hardly attempt to disguise the frailties of our nature. The low theatre, the oyster-shop, cigar divan, skittle-alley, and still worse resorts are striving against the vigilance and care of a zealous captain, backed by some half-a-dozen able lieutenants and naval instructors. The contest is hardly a fair one, for boys will be boys; and we believe that the same causes which originally obliged us to break up the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, will induce the Admiralty some day to train the cadets at a quiet sea-port on the coast of Great Britain; but, in the meantime, we know of nothing more likely to keep these young spirits in the straight path than awakening amongst them that noble spirit which Lieutenant Alston invokes in his introductory chapter. He there tells them how perfectly compatible with excellence in seamanship, and ability as a captain or admiral, is that noble spirit of practical faith, which has, in times past as well as in the present day, enabled so many gallant seamen to rule their conduct as "good, wise, and temperate English gentlemen." Let them see, let them read, that a man may fear his God and have faith in his Bible without being a milk-sop or a canting hypocrite; and those boys who are hereafter to be, in the troublous times a-head, the safeguard of our homes, will travel unscathed through the ordeals of their earlier days in the Navy, and be hereafter as great a comfort to England as they will be terrible to her foes. That is the tone we desire to see awakened in our Navy. We desire to see officers who shall be actuated by the high motive that they, next to their Maker, serve alone their Queen and country; who shall make their profession their study, glory in it for itself alone; and when the hour of trial or battle arrives, shall remember that, though the enemy be strong or the danger imminent, that they are as nigh heaven on sea as by land, and then do their duty as their forefathers did. Nothing will do more to bring about this healthy tone in the naval service than such works as the one now before us, coupled with the ensamples and action of leaders like that admiral who, after the terrrible combat on the Peiho, tells of every man's gallantry and sufferings except his own; and in bowing to defeat—(for who can do more than merit victory?)—nobly says, that it did not please God to crown his first efforts with success, and energetically prepares to renew his attack on his enemy.

The spirited publishers of Mr. Alston's work have brought it out at a price which must suit all sailor pockets; and the illustrations are so excellent as to render still more clear the terse and able explanations which the gallant author has appended to them. That the book is already a naval favourite we have every reason to believe, and we doubt not but that the mercantile marines of England and America will likewise appreciate its value, and that before long it will be found in the chest or pocket of every young sailor.

* *Seamanship and Naval Duties.* By Lieutenant A. H. Alston, R.N., H.M.S. Excellent. (Routledge, Warne, & Routledge, London.)

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

Her Majesty held a Levee last Wednesday, which was very numerously attended. The following officers of the Army and Navy were presented on the occasion: Captain A. W. Adair, 52nd Light Infantry, on exchange from Coldstream Guards; Lieutenant-General Sir J. Aitchison, on being made a Knight Commander of the Bath; Lieutenant G. Airey; Captain Alston; Commander A. P. Arkwright, R.N.; Sir W. G. Armstrong, C.B., on appointment as Superintendent of Royal Gun Factories; Lieutenant G. Bannister; Lieut. P. D. Barclay, on appointment to the Royal Artillery; Capt. Barry, on his return from Bengal; Lieut. D. W. Becher; Lieut. H. J. Bell; Lieut. J. L. Bell, on appointment to the Royal Artillery; Colonel Bent, on appointment as Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; Ensign J. M. Benthall, on appointment to the Military Train; Captain C. S. B. Bivar, on promotion; Captain Blackett, on appointment to the Staff of the General Commanding in Ireland; Captain J. Bleaymire; Lieutenant J. Blockley; Mr. Bradford, Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, on appointment as Hon. Surgeon to Her Majesty; Lieutenant H. M. Bromley; Lieutenant-General Sir T. Brotherton, on appointment to the King's Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant W. E. D. Broughton; General Sir George Brown, on appointment to the command of the forces in Ireland; Major P. A Brown, on return from active service in India; Lieut.-Colonel Browne, on promotion; Vice-Admiral Bruce, on appointment to command at Portsmouth; Dr. A. Bryson, R.N., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, on appointment as Honorary Physician to the Queen; Major Buchanan, on appointment to Depôt Battalion; Captain R. Williams Bulkeley, on his return from India; Cornet Thomas Williams Bulkeley; Lieut.-Colonel A. Butler, on return from foreign service; Lieutenant H. Campbell, R.N.; Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, K.C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, on appointment to the Colonelcy of the 5th Dragoon Guards; the Earl Cathcart, on accession to the title; Lieutenant H. Cautley; Commander W. C. Chapman, R.N., on return from the west coast of Africa; Lieutenant A. H. Chapman; Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. R. Charteris, on appointment as Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; Major E. Chippendall, on return from India; Commander H. Christian, on return from foreign service; Lieutenant R. W. Chute, on appointment to the Royal Artillery; Captain Campbell Clark; Lieutenant S. C. Clarke; Captain the Hon. G. H. Windsor Clive, on appointment to the Coldstream Guards; Colonel Cooper, on return from service at the Cape; Captain R. Coote, R.N., on appointment to Her Majesty's ship Victory; Lieutenant W. H. Collins; Lieut.-Colonel T. R. Crawley, on promotion to the command of the 15th Hussars; Major-General Sir Michael Creagh, on appointment to 73rd Regiment; Colonel D'Aguilar, on appointment to Royal Horse Artillery; Colonel J. H. E. Dalrymple, on promotion; Lieutenant P. Dauncey; Lieut.-General Sir H. Ferguson Davie, on promotion; Lieut.-Col. Daubeny; Brevet-Major Dawson, on return from India; Capt. Deedes, on return from India and appointment to Staff; Captain A. D. Denniss, on return from India; Ensign H. F. Dent; Lieut.-Colonel Hon. D. F. de Ros, on promotion; Colonel Dick, on promotion; Major H. Dinning, on his return from India; Dr. Dominichetti, 75th Regiment; Major-General Hon. A. A. Dalzell, on promotion and appointment to the command of the Cork District; Dr. T. R. Dunn, R.N., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, on appointment as Honorary Surgeon to the Queen; Ensign A. D. Eden, on appointment to the 26th Cameronians; Ensign T. G. Ebrington, on appointment to 91st Regiment; Lieutenant A. Featherstonhaugh; Captain J. P. Field; Cornet T. P. H. M. Filgate; Ensign D. Forbes; Lieutenant A. Ford, on return from India; Col. Fraser, on appointment as Vice-Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire; Lieutenant Hon. H. T. Fraser, on appointment to Scots Fusilier Guards; Lieutenant G. G. H. Fulton, on return from India; Dr. Gordon, Deputy-Inspector-General, on return from foreign service; Captain A. W. Garnett; Ensign R. B. R. Glasgow; Commander H. D. Grant, R.N., on promotion and return from India; Sub-Lieutenant A. W. F. Greville, on appointment to the 1st Life Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Hadfield, on promotion; Lieutenant A. B. Haig; Colonel E. Blagden Hale, on return from active service in India; Lieutenant F. C. Hallett, on appointment to the Royal Artillery; Major Harman, on his appointment as Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers; Major W. D. Harris; Lieutenant-Colonel B. Harrison, on appointment to the command of Prince Albert's Hussars; Captain R. Decy Hassard, on his return from India; Lieutenant H. Hawkes, R.N.; Lieutenant G. S. Hawthorn; Colonel Leith Hay, on his receiving the Companionship of the Bath, and on return from India; Lieutenant W. J. Heaviside; Lieutenant A. J. Hepper; Captain Herford, 90th Regiment, on promotion and return from India; Dr. J. Hilliard, on his return from India; Lieutenant E. C. Hilton; Lieut.-Colonel Hinde; Lieutenant Hook; Lieutenant Hoare; Lieutenant T. W. Hogg; Captain G. W. Holmes; Lieutenant T. Howard; Lieutenant G. Hughes; Major G. Hume, as Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers; Lieutenant H. Hunter; Mr. J. H. Ker Innes, Deputy-Inspector-General of Her Majesty's Hospitals, on receiving the Cross of the Bath, and return from foreign service; Captain G. E. Jarvis; Major Jervis, on promotion; Captain R. Johnson; Captain L. Jones, on return from service in India; Major the Hon. F. Keane, on appointment as extra Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; Lieutenant Viscount Kilcoursie, Her Majesty's ship Hero; Captain F. Kingscote, on appointment to the Staff of the General Commanding in Ireland; Colonel E. King; Lieutenant F. W. Knight; Ensign E. B. K. Lacon; Mr. Laing, M.P.; Lieut.-Colonel F. Lambton, on promotion; Ensign Hon. C. G. Legge; Captain T. Leith; Lieutenant C. Levett; Lieutenant E. M. Lloyd; Dr. Logan. Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, on appointment as Honorary Physician to the Queen; Commander Lowther, R.N.; Lieut.-Colonel R. Luard, on appointment as Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers; Second Lieutenant E. H. B. Lysons; Sir J. Macandrew, on return from India; Major-General Day H. Macdowall; Lieutenant A. C. C. Mackenzie; Lieutenant J. Cosmo Macpherson; Lieutenant F. H. Macnaghten; Lieut.-Colonel M'Donald, on promotion; Lieutenant J. M'Loughlin; Lieutenant E. Mather; Major-General Matheson; Captain Maund; Lieutenant J. Mayon, on his return from Lucknow; Lieutenant J. T. B. May; Colonel G. Mayow, on promotion; Brevet-Major Meara; Lieutenant C. H. Mecham, of "Hodson's Horse," on return from India; Colonel Melvill, on return from India; Lieutenant E. Micklem; Lieut.-Colonel B. Milman, on promotion and return from India; Lieutenant E. S. Milman, on his return from India; Lieut.-Colonel C. Morris, on appointment as Inspector of Artillery Volunteers; Captain A. Morrogh; Assistant-Surgeon A. B. R. Myers, on appointment to Coldstream Guards; Captain E. D. Naas, on appointment as Adjutant of the Royal Carnarvon Rifles; Lieut.-Colonel St. John Neale, on return from Bosnia, and appointment as Secretary of Legation in China; Major Nelson, on appointment as Assistant-Inspector Rifle Volunteers; Major H. Nicoll, on his return from India; Lieutenant G. A. Noyes, on appointment to the Royal Artillery; Captain E. Ommanney, R.N., on return from foreign service; Lieutenant W. H. O'Shea; Sub-Lieutenant H. J. R. Osborn, on appointment to 1st Life Guards; Lieutenant C. H. Palliser, on return from India; Lieutenant H. G. Palmer, on appointment to Royal Artillery; Lieutenant W. H. Patton; Major-General Lord W. Paulet, on appointment to the command of the South-West District; Lieut.-Colonel Peacocke, on promotion; Lieutenant W. Peck; Lieutenant R. P. Pennefather, on appointment to Her Majesty's Indian Engineers; Lieutenant T. Phillips; Cornet Charles Phillips; Captain James Pope, on his appointment as Adjutant of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia; Captain G. Brinewood Potts; Lieutenant Arthur Prinsep, on his return from India; Second-Master Thomas R. T. Quinn, R.N.; Colonel Julius Raines, C.B., on promotion, and receiving the insignia of the Bath; Lieutenant E. C. W. Raynsford; Ensign J. W. Rhodes, on appointment to 60th Rifles; Ensign Desmond F. F. Richardson; Lieutenant J. J. Robertson; Lieutenant H. Robinson; Lieutenant H. C. Rowcroft; Ensign F. P. Rowley, on his return from India; Major-General Rumley, on appointment as Vice-President of the Council of Military Education; Brigadier-General David Russell; Captain Russell; Lieutenant Christopher J. Russell; Captain G. B. Rutherford; Lieutenant H. T. T. Sandes, on appointment to the Royal Artillery; Lieutenant D. J. K. Sangster; Lieutenant G. C. Sartorius; Lieutenant Reginald Sartorius; Lieutenant Joseph Henry Satterthwaite; Lieutenant H. B. Savory, on his return from service in Bengal; Lieutenant F. Schack, on appointment to the Royal Artillery; Lieut.-Colonel Simpson, C.B., on his return from active service in India; Ensign B. Simner, on return from service in India; Lieutenant John H. Smith; Major W. H. Snell, Hon. Artillery Company, on promotion; Captain J. G. Sparke; Lieutenant F. P. Sprague; Cornet Thomas Astell St. Quintin, on appointment to the 10th Hussars; Captain W. Stacpoole, M.P.; Major Henry Miles Stapylton; Lieutenant James Stewart; Lieutenant J. C. Stewart; Major-General Stuart, on his return from Indian, and promotion; Lieutenant G. Strahan; Mr. Leopold Victor Swaine, on appointment to the Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant Sweny, on appointment to the Royal Marines; Lieutenant Peter G. Tarbet; Major-General Pringle Taylor, K. H., on being appointed Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica; Lieutenant-Colonel A. Taylor; Lieut.-Colonel Thackwell, on return from Canada, and appointment to the Staff in the South-Western district; Captain E. Tierney; Cornet Charles A. Tisdall; Lieutenant C. Trench; Captain James de Vic Tupper, on promotion and return from India (23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers); Captain J. T. Ussher; Ensign F. H. Vanderzee; Lieutenant C. T. Vandeleur; Captain Vaughton, on promotion, Royal Marines; Lieutenant M. A. Walker; Lieutenant Charles Wallinger, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant E. T. Warry, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant J. W. Watkins, on return from India; Lieutenant W. H. Weldon; Lieutenant-Colonel Whitmore, on appointment as Military Secretary to the General Commanding in Ireland; Assistant-Surgeon J. Williams; Captain Charles Williamson, on being appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Pringle Taylor; Colonel Eardley Wilmot, on appointment to be Colonel on the Staff, and to command the Royal Artillery in Canada; Lieutenant Charles Turville Wilson, Mititary Train, on promotion; Samuel Bampfylde Windsor, Chaplain to the Forces; Lieutenant V. Wing, on appointment to the Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Charles W. Whinfield; Colonel Robert Wood, on appointment to the brigade at Colchester; Assistant-Surgeon S. J. Windowe, on his return from India; Major Charles F. Young.

Lord Clyde has issued an order directing that steps may be immediately taken by officers commanding regiments, to cause all shakos and cavalry helmets in their possession to be sold, and the amount realised to be carried forward to the credit of Government.

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MASTERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The long-expected Circular, by which the masters were to gain so much rank and pay has appeared.

Let us examine the original pay of the master, and ask what has he gained by the recent Order in Council?

Nothing—literally nothing!

It has been allowed that he should reckon one year more time of second master qualified for master, sooner than he otherwise would if he happens to possess that year of time—2*s.* per day, which, under such circumstances, may be considered as equivalent to the gift of a few pounds from the Board of Admiralty.

With all our desire to see the surgeons of Her Majesty's Naval Service being done ample justice to, we cannot but compare the full-pay of the masters with that of the surgeons, as established by Order in Council of 13th May, 1859; to wit:

Servitude.	Master.	Surgeon.
10 Years	13*s.*	15*s.*
15 Years	15*s.*	18*s.*
20 Years	18*s.*	22*s.*
25 Years	20*s.*	25*s.*

It should be borne in mind that the surgeon never receives less pay than 15*s.* per diem, while a master under five years is only entitled to 10*s.*, and under ten years, 11*s.* 6*d.*

In pointing out the relative difference between the difference of pay of the surgeons and masters, it is not for the sake of invidious comparison, but to call attention to the fact of its having been declared in the House of Commons by the authorities that the Admiralty would do the same justice to the masters, &c., as they had recently done to the surgeons.

We will now compare the rank of the two classes of officers:

MASTERS rank	SURGEONS rank
with, but after, lieutenants in the Navy and captains in the Army.	with commanders in the Navy, and, according to dates of commission, with majors in the Army.
After 20 years' service, the master remains as above, and junior to an acting lieutenant, who has only passed a provisional examination for a lieutenant before the very master who was at that time his superior. The mate and acting lieutenant, being then only of 5 years' experience at sea and nineteen years of age, are to control the above old officer of 20 years' standing.	After 20 years' service, with captains in the Navy, and lieut.-colonels in the Army.

We now touch upon the relative difference of the half-pay of surgeons and masters:—

MASTERS.* Under 5 years, 5*s.*; above 5 years, 6*s.*; and over 6 years	*s.*	*d.*	SURGEONS.	*s.*	*d.*
to 10 years	8	0	to 10 years	11	0
„ 15 years	10	0	„ 15 years	13	6
„ 20 years	13	0	„ 20 years	16	6
„ 25 years	15	6	„ 25 years	18	6

Following the Order in Council relating "to masters' attendants" to have permanent rank with commanders, this may be very well, and a step in the right direction; but it is the master serving afloat who requires to be moved from his present degraded rank and position, which is most anomalous and unsatisfactory.

See third article of Circular, wherein it is provided that masters when "recommended, &c., for distinguished services," shall be considered eligible for promotion to the rank of commander, and that second masters shall be eligible to the rank of lieutenant; but as this is only recapitulating the Order in Council of 1846, and which we regret to state has never been carried into effect, it has thereby deprived the deserving officers ranking as masters of their just rights, more particularly during the late Russian war, when their services were so eminently successful on all occasions.

This supposed advantage, then, is no new boon, and probably will only be acted upon with the same amount of indifference for the future as heretofore, by the spirit of the Order not being carried into effect.

It is to be remembered that, in the evidence given last year before the Royal Commission, "there never had been a master promoted to the rank of commander in compliance with the Order in Council of 1846," although many of such deserving officers had been strongly recommended for such promotion, and many a gallant act to this day is without recognition, for want of interest. We utterly condemn the paragraph relating to second masters who have served seven years at sea, before they be eligible for promotion to the rank of lieutenant.

It is a positive insult to common sense. Contrast this with a midshipman, who is only to serve eighteen months as a naval cadet, and three years and a-half as midshipman, counting five years as sea time, and of the age of nineteen, to be eligible for the rank of lieutenant, while the second master, from the limits to his age of entry, would, in all probability, reach the age of twenty-three before he could receive such rank, however strongly recommended.

We have noticed with pleasure the excellent remarks of Sir James Elphinstone and Mr. Lindsay in the House, who were members of the Royal Commission, touching upon this important subject.

We trust these few remarks, given in earnest towards the well-being of the Royal Naval Service, may be promulgated throughout the length and breadth of the land, and that it may serve as a warning to many promising young officers in the merchant service to understand well their position before they are led away by "honied words" to leave the "gold" for the "gilt" gingerbread? I am, &c., J. M. K.

The president and members of the Dublin University Zoological and Botanical Association purpose presenting Captain Sir Leopold M'Clintock, R.N., LL.D., with an address, thanking him for what he has done towards advancing the knowledge of Arctic zoology and botany, accompanied with the presentation of a copy of the new *Encyclopædia Britannica*, bound in morocco, and enclosed in a ship book-case. The address will be moved by the Rev. Dr. Todd, and seconded by the Rev. Professor Haughton, F.R.S., V.P.

* It is the same with the masters' half-pay as the full under 10 years, having reduced the rates respectively of 5*s.*, 6*s.*, and 8*s.*, per diem, while the surgeon is never below 11*s.* per diem.

THE ROYAL GAMBIA MILITIA ARTILLERY.

Bathurst, Feb. 13, 1860.

The town of Bathurst, Gambia, for the last three weeks has been in an unusual state of excitement occasioned by the new Governor having embodied and called out by special ordinance for twenty-one days' training, with pay, the Artillery Militia of this colony.

The last three days of the period the Governor devoted to a review, ball practice, and an entertainment *al fresco*.

The review was a great success, but as the men were for the most part recruits, the result of the ball practice was anxiously looked forward to on the following day. To the surprise of all, the young gunners proved themselves apt scholars, for the shots told on a target of twelve feet square at a distance of 400 and 600 yards with surprising accuracy.

The next day the Colonel and Governor provided a substantial dinner for the corps under a large tree in front of Government House, where the men partook of their chier's hospitality. The *élite* of the colony were present, and added a charm to the gaiety of the scene.

The target, which had been riddled the previous day, was placed in a conspicuous position, and gaily decorated with flowers.

After dinner the Governor arose, and addressed the regiment as follows:—

"At home in England, at the conclusion of 21 days' training, the lord-lieutenant of a shire or county generally meets his regiment of Militia in this way, and gives the men paternal advice before they break up to their several occupations. As Colonel of this Colonial Corps, I now endeavour to carry out this time-honoured custom; and it affords me great satisfaction, as an old soldier, to express the admiration I felt at your performances yesterday.

"It was your first occasion of firing ball of 60 rounds; you placed 28 in the target, including 2 in the bull's eye (cheers); you naturally are exulted, and cheer at the recollection of your skill. But softly. Let us not take the credit to ourselves, but give it truthfully and generously to our instructor, the adjutant, through whose skill, zeal, and perseverance, you have been made in only twenty-one days very tolerable gunners. He has taught you a new trade, he has given you a knowledge of a scientific branch of the profession of arms of no common order.

"I take this occasion to make clear to your minds a practical illustration how theory blends itself with practice when the opportunity offers.

"I remarked last evening that whilst Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 6 guns made very fair practice, No. 4 gun never missed the target! This puzzled me, I knew we had no old soldiers in the ranks. I asked the name of the 'Captain of the gun,' to use a sea-going expression, and I was told it was Sergeant Delacombe, the schoolmaster of the Catholic school. There was much in this. Here is a man of education and observation who brings all his book-knowledge, the well-known laws of gravity, or the attraction of projectiles to the surface of the earth, to bear on his present practical duty of laying his gun so successfully as he did on a given object (cheers).

"I am pleased to hear, by your cheers, that you are not jealous of the public praise the sergeant has now received. Why not endeavour to emulate this skill and perseverance; you are all in your glorious youth; try to pass your leisure hours in acquiring useful information; associate with such companions as Delacombe rather than the crowd of unfortunate men I see nightly round the grog-shops. Remember that the first Stephenson began life as a common workman; indeed, I doubt if his wages were a dollar a day.

"I told you in the Liberated African yard one month ago the object of a Militia. A wise legislator bestows the blessings of peace on his country by being always prepared for war. Because I walk with a stick it does not follow I am to use it over my neighbours' shoulders; every right minded man shrinks from war. I repeat it, *bella, horrida bella*. As governor of this colony, I have had access to the records, where I see that my gallant predecessor Colonel O'Connor deeply felt for suffering humanity, and all the sad affliction caused in this town by the loss of those brave men who fell at Sabbagee. If it were in his power to recall life, right happy would his noble heart be to forego the honours bestowed by a grateful sovereign for his ultimate victory.

"You are now incorporated as a moral help to the colony; yesterday the sound of your guns reverberating over the country, spoke in a language well understood on both sides of this noble river. Let that suffice, and now having given you praise, take from me admonition. You talk too much in the ranks—the fault of all young soldiers: observe the Zouaves on parade; one voice is heard only, and that is Captain Antons. I stood on the deck of the Sharpshooter as she beat up the river; not a sound was heard except the calm and clear voice of Captain Gibbons. You are now at liberty to disperse to your homes and various callings; occasionally once a month I will require you to attend parade, to prevent your forgetting what you have learnt so well.

"Let us conclude by drinking only one toast, in which all here—ladies and gentlemen, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers—will join—

"'The health and long life of our beloved Queen—God bless her.'"

This toast was drunk with right good will by both races, African and European, the former continuing to wave their glasses in delight long after the Europeans had sat down. Lieutenant Ingram, of the regiment, now rose, and expressed his thanks to the Colonel, in the name of the men, for the entertainment. He was followed by Adjutant Nicholson, who drank the Governor's health.

This was the first public occasion the society of the Gambia had of meeting together since the late epidemic; and all felt hopeful, that the darkest hour being nearest the dawn, there was a good time coming for the social and commercial interests of this little satrapy.

On Saturday, Mr. C. Warner, a fine young man, about twenty years of age, manager of a linendraper's business, carried on under the name of Hopkins, in Chapel Street, Somers-Town, put an end to his existence by shooting himself with a pistol. He had been to drill with his corps, the South Middlesex Rifles, at Knightsbridge, and was seen walking along the street in his uniform in a very excited state. On his arrival home, he rushed up to his bedroom and shot himself.

MALTA.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

A bazaar, in aid of the funds of the above-named Institution, was held at the Auberge de Provence, Valetta, in the early part of this month. The time thus chosen for recruiting the funds of the Sailors' Home was a most wisely selected one, there being then no less than sixteen vessels of war of various sizes in harbour, a fleet which, even for Malta, was unusually large. The arrangements connected with this fancy fair were such as to reflect credit upon all concerned in it, and a special meed of praise is due to the managing committee, who seem to have overlooked nothing either in the original design or the subsequent carrying out of its details. The spacious Bazaar-room was tastefully ornamented with man-of-war flags, a species of decoration which is not only the readiest, but, when skilfully disposed, constitutes a most effective drapery. The stalls were so placed in line along either side-wall as to leave a considerable central space for visitors, which was bounded on the further end by a refreshment table, which was not only a great convenience but a source of profit as well. The ladies who presided at the stalls, and thus by their presence as well as by the discharge of onerous and tiresome duties, contributed much to the success of the good undertaking, were Lady Frederick | Kerr, the Hon. Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Codrington, Mrs. Cleugh, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Fellowes, and Mrs. Semple, all of whom were assisted by young lady friends, fair adepts in the art of amateur shopkeeping.

The muster of naval officers was considerable—all four admirals being amongst the earliest arrivals — and, as many military officers were also present, the garrison was duly represented. The third being a day of free admission, many "blue jackets on leave" were present, whose trim appearance and orderly conduct as they went from stall to stall purchasing little presents for "sweethearts and wives" far away, could not fail to have attracted favourable notice, and prove—were proof necessary—that the exertions made for the welfare and comfort of seamen are not thrown away. The receipts, which at the close amounted to a sum little less than 400*l.* sterling, were not only a triumphant proof of success, but a valuable accession to the treasury of the Seamen's Institute, which will thus have been raised (at all events for some time to come) above the position of deriving its existence solely from the precarious source of voluntary subscription. The British seaman, ever gallant and courteous, owes a deep debt of gratitude, not only to the many friends of the Navy who sent contributions of work from various parts of the world, but to those ladies, who by unwearied attendance at the stalls for three successive days, proved unmistakeably the lively interest they took in the objects of the bazaar.

The governesses of the Sailors' Home may well be congratulated on the improved financial position in which it now stands, and the utmost care should be taken, by keeping up the supply of late newspapers and new publications, as well as a selection of modern books of travel and lighter literature, to make the house attractive to seamen by day, as well as a comfortable home for them by night.

GIBRALTAR, 21st March.

The Hannibal, 15 days out from Malta, arrived here on the 19th inst., having encountered adverse westerly winds during the first week of the passage. The leak in the screw-alley, the existence of which was known before the ship left Malta harbour, increased slightly during the rough weather. In addition to her ordinary complement, the Hannibal brought 97 supernumeraries:—of these, 9 were officers; 44, seamen and marines, invalided; 29, part of ship's company of the Tartarus, paid off at Malta on the 20th ult.; and 15 boys. The names of the supernumerary officers are as follows:—Chief-Engineer John Bell, invalided from the St. Jean d'Acre; Paymaster Charles L. Cartwright, with Assistant-Engineers James Hansford, John Craig, William Willings, and Gunner William H. Lewis, all late of the Tartarus; Assistant-Engineers Wm. Robinson, from the Orion, and William Clarke, from the Terrible; also Gunner William Bartlett, invalided from the London. The above officers and men were this day discharged from the books of the flag-ship to those of the Vulture, for passage home.

The squadron at The Rock now consists of the Hanniba (flag), Renown, James Watt, Agamemnon, Doris, Scylla, Vulture, Mohawk, and Quail. The Scourge is at Tangiers. The Firefly has just arrived, nine days out from England, and will in all probability proceed to-night to Malta. The Vulture is being inspected to-day, prior to her departure for England; she will start for Spithead, carrying supernumeraries, invalids, &c., either this evening or to-morrow morning. The war is of course the all-engrossing topic here, and every day ushers in news of later date. Notwithstanding the meeting between Muley Abbas and Marshal O'Donnel, report of which was brought by the steamship Persian (on the 16th inst.), from off the Teutan River; the utmost activity still prevails, and stores of all sorts are being landed, in despite of bad weather, from the transports laying off El Martin. The tramway to the town of Teutan is nearly completed, and every preparation for further hostilities is progressing, should the negotiations said to be going on daily between the Moorish authorities and Marshal O'Donnel prove unavailing.

The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian and the Archduchess Charlotte of Austria paid a visit to the Spanish camp on the morning of the 18th inst. The Dandolo (steam-corvette) which conveyed the illustrious party arrived at the mouth of the River Martin on the evening of the 17th, but the Royal visitors did not land till the following morning. Marshal O'Donnel had a guard of honour in waiting on the beach at an early hour on the morning of the 18th, and received their Highnesses in person, accompanying them to Teutan, to camp, &c. The Dandolo returned to Gibraltar on Sunday evening, when the Archduke, Archduchess, and suite went on board the Elizabeth, bound for Gravosa and Trieste. The Governor of Gibraltar, accompanied by Lady Codrington, called upon their Imperial Highnesses on board on Monday the 19th, and in the afternoon of the same day the Elizabeth went to sea. A telegram from Malta announces the departure of the Delta on the 18th, in consequence of which she will not in all probability arrive here *en route* to England before to-morrow, the 22nd inst.

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GIBRALTAR, 22nd March.

The Delta arrived here this morning *en route* to Southampton, carrying 150 passengers. From Bombay for Southampton :—Mrs. Atkinson, infant, and English female servant; Mrs. Dawe and 2 children; Mrs. Mason; Rev. Mr. Fairer; Mr. and Mrs. Harris, infant, and child; Mrs. Rance and infant; Mrs. Bates; Colonel Right Honourable C. D. Plunket; Mr. Dover; Dr. Arden; Mr. and Mrs. Young, 4 children, and native female servant; Mrs. Swaffield; Miss Penney and English female servant; Mr. Roberts; Major Prettyjohn and 2 English servants; Paymaster-Sergeant; 14 Dragoons; Mr. Croughan; J. Hubbard; J. Ross; T. Perkins; C. Whittle; H. Learmouth, and Miss Richards. From Alexandria :—P. King; Major Lake; Mr. Costello; J. Parkinson; J. Devine. From Malta :—Dr. Wallace, R.N.; Mr. Fittock; Sergeant McLeod, Sergeant Graham, Corporal Smith, 3 non-commissioned officers, Royal Artillery, and 27 men; Privates Hitch, Cressy, and Sellar, 19 women and 43 children, and 3 Firemen. Besides the above, there were for Gibraltar Messrs. Gemeno, Gonsalez, and Braine.

The Delta brings news of the close of the Ionian Parliament after a stormy and useless sitting, which began by debating "whether the Lord High Commissioner had, or had not, a right to open Parliament in person." After hearing each other to the full upon this point, the members went on to consider the "Civil List," and by no means approved of the proposed reduction of their own salaries by ten dollars a month each. The Budget was a signal for the production of Ionian eloquence evoked by the clash of separate insular interests. The duty on currants is a much vexed question, and one on which there is a great division of feeling. Those islands exporting currants are in favour of reducing the export duty on fruit. A commission has been appointed to regulate the financial state of the Ionian Islands. The Orion having met with an accident something similar to that of the Royal Albert at Syra some few years since, the engineer of the dockyard has been despatched from Malta to this ship. The Cadmus left on Sunday. The Lapwing is expected here from Malta, and the Firefly goes up to join the fleet this day. The Vulture left for England last night.

LORD SEATON AND THE IRISH COMMAND

The Lord-Lieutenant entertained at dinner on Thursday week Lord and Lady Seaton, and a large party, who were invited to meet the noble and gallant general previous to his retirement from the command of the forces in Ireland. In the course of the evening His Excellency proposed "the health of Lord Seaton" in his usual happy and appropriate style, to which Lord Seaton replied in the following terms :—"I beg to offer your Excellency my best thanks for the honour which you have done me in proposing my health, and for your kind remarks in referring to my services, military and civil. On this occasion, on which I see so many of my comrades and friends whom you have had the goodness to assemble and select, I cannot but avail myself of the opportunity to express the satisfaction and pleasure with which I have held, under your government and immediate control, the important command intrusted to me, and to repeat my acknowledgments for the arrangements which your Excellency sanctioned, by which the transaction of all military affairs connected with the civil government had been facilitated, and the departmental business advantageously carried on. Nor can I refrain from assuring your Excellency how much the officers employed with the divisions of troops in this country have been gratified by your attention to them, by the interest you have taken in all military concerns, in our reviews and field movements, and by your presence among us, so encouraging to soldiers in the discharge of their duties. I leave Ireland with the greatest regret,—Ireland quiet and prosperous beyond example at any former time,—where I have made so many friends and acquaintances, and where my five years of command have glided on so agreeably, satisfactorily, and almost imperceptibly, that I can scarcely believe my period of service completed. I have only again to express my sincere thanks for all your kindness, with my wishes for your health and happiness, saying to your Excellency and your guests 'Vale,' and hoping that the country may long continue to thrive under your Excellency's beneficent government."

An address was presented to Lord Seaton, on Thursday, by the Lord Mayor and citizens of Dublin, and noblemen and gentlemen of Ireland, who tendered to his lordship the expression of their "unfeigned respect, and of deep regret that the time had arrived which must terminate his official connection with this country, and more especially with this metropolis."

In the House of Commons this week an inquiry was made respecting the Government intentions respecting fortifications, which Lord Palmerston thus replied to : "The House is aware that a commission of military officers was last year appointed to consider what additional defences were necessary for the protection of our dockyards and of certain other points of our coast. The report of that commission is still under consideration by the military authorities, and has not in a final shape been submitted to the Government. There are two considerations connected with such arrangements : one is what defensive works it would be desirable to erect, supposing that the Government had an unlimited command of men to man them, and the other is what defensive works are absolutely necessary without requiring for their occupation a force larger than would leave a sufficient army to operate in the field. These are the questions which are still under consideration. As soon as the report is laid before the Government in a final shape, it will be the duty of Her Majesty's Ministers to take it into consideration, and to determine what course it will be proper to take upon it. When that has been done, I shall have to lay the report before Parliament, and to state what course the Government, after full consideration, recommends the House to take with regard to the matters to which it relates."

His Serene Highness Prince Victor Langenberg Hohenlohe, accompanied by Lieutenant Commander Hawke, R.N., visited Woolwich dockyard on Tuesday afternoon, and after an interview with Commodore Superintendent the Hon. J. R. Drummond, C.B., inspected the establishment.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In common with the rest of the Indian Army, the medical officers of the Indian Service look with great anxiety for the Government plan, now understood to be near its maturity, for the re-organisation of the Queen's Forces in the East. On investigation, I find that the English Army medical officers number about 1025; those of the Indian Army, about 990. In the English Army, the proportion of surgeons to assistant-surgeons is much larger than that in the Indian Army; being, in the former, 1 to 2, while, in the latter, it is very little more than 1 to 3. This is a striking anomaly, and must be rectified if the two Services are amalgamated.

A point which will be found to embarrass the promoters of amalgamation of the medical Services is, that promotion in India is at present much slower than that in the English Army. The average time now for an assistant-surgeon of the Indian Army to get his promotion is 15 years; that of the English assistant-surgeon is 6 or 7 years. Now the question naturally arises, if amalgamation were to take place, would all assistant-surgeons of the Indian Army of above 6 or 7 years' service be promoted before their juniors of the English Army? If so, those juniors would have a fair right to complain, for their promotion would thus be retarded for several years; and yet, if some such plan were not adopted, old Indian assistant-surgeons would find comparative youths placed over their heads! It is true that if a hundred surgeons or so were added to the Indian Army, that is, if a hundred assistant-surgeons were promoted, as they well might be, the difficulty would be in some degree overcome; but still I apprehend all would not be smooth, and the authorities would have to exercise some ingenuity in reconciling the various interests concerned.

Then, again, there is the question of the warrants. It is well known that great dissatisfaction is felt by the Indian medical officers, because of the warrant which has been given them, on the ground of its inferiority to that granted to the English Army medical department.

It is true Sir Charles Wood asserted in the House of Commons the other night, in answer to Mr. Bayley, that, "as regards pay, rank, and position, the Indian medical officers are on a footing of perfect equality with those of the Queen's service;" but it would be easy to show that such is not the case, and that the Indian medical officers are on an inferior footing in many respects to those of the English Army.

Take, as one instance alone of this, the position of the late superintending surgeons of the Company's Army, men of an average of 32 years' Indian service. These will now rank *below* English deputy inspectors-general of 16 or 20 years' general service. Look again at the mode of promotion for distinguished service in the two armies. In the English Army an assistant-surgeon, who has distinguished himself, gets substantive promotion; a real boon. His brother assistant-surgeon in the Indian Army only receives brevet-rank, which carries no pay with it, and is in fact a useless honour.

That the new scheme for the Indian Army should smoothe down all asperities, and as much as possible assimilate the two Services, that it should even provide for their complete amalgamation in process of time, is, I believe, very desirable; but it is equally necessary that the plan should be announced before long, and that a large body of officers should be relieved from their present painful suspense.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
AN INDIAN ARMY SURGEON.

THE LYONS MEMORIAL.—On Saturday afternoon, a meeting of the friends of the late Lord Lyons and the subscribers to the fund for erecting a suitable public memorial to his memory in St. Paul's was held in the library at Bridgewater House. In the room was a small model of the proposed memorial, the execution of which has been entrusted to Mr. Noble, with whose admirable works of this kind the public are familiar. The figure, which is to be of heroic size, will be in Sicilian marble, and, from the sketch model submitted to the meeting, which was warmly approved, is likely to be all that can be desired by the friends of the late gallant peer, or the profession of which he was so distinguished an ornament. Lord Clarence Paget took the chair at the meeting. After passing a glowing eulogium on the late peer as one of the ablest and most distinguished naval commanders which this country had produced, he proceeded to state that at the time the memorial fund was commenced it was thought desirable, for many reasons, to place a limit upon the amount allowed to be subscribed by each person, and the sum thus raised now amounted to 650*l.* The execution of the statue had been intrusted to one of the most able of the sculptors of the present day, Mr. Noble, who had undertaken the whole work for the sum of 1000*l.*,—an offer so moderate that he was sure Mr. Noble had made it in more than a spirit of friendship for the late lord, as such a sum would hardly do more than pay for the actual labour and material required for a work of such magnitude and importance. The fund, however, was still 350*l.* short of the amount required. He was sure that when it was made known that this small deficiency existed, it would soon be made up. It was stated that a most eligible site for the proposed monument in St. Paul's had been granted gratuitously by the Dean and Chapter.

A question respecting the Lucknow prize-money put in the House of Commons on Thursday evening elicited from Sir C. Wood the fact that the Treasury had proposed that a different scale should be adopted from that which usually prevailed, their suggestion being that the scale should be the same as that adopted in the case of the Russian war. The effect of the proposal would be to increase the shares of the private soldiers, and to diminish that of the officers of high rank. The authorities at the India Board stated they had no objection whatever to such an arrangement; and that was the state in which the matter stood at the present moment. Sir Charles could not say among what troops it was to be distributed.

The appointment of Mr. Longmore to the School of Medicine at Chatham will cause a vacancy in the camp at Colchester, of which that able surgeon is now P. M. O.

INEQUALITIES OF SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—On reference to the Army List of 1st Jan., 1860, I find that whilst there are 19 captains actually doing duty with their regiments who have served for 25 years and upwards on full-pay, there are the same number of majors who have served less than 13, and of lieutenant-colonels who have served less than 18 years on full-pay in the Army.

The average total service of these 57 officers stands thus :—lieut.-colonels, 16 years; majors, 10 years and 10 months; captains, 27 years; and I find that whereas one of the lieut.-colonels attained his present rank in 9 years and 2 months, and that one of the majors attained his in 7 years and 7 months : one of the captains now doing duty as such has actually served 43 years on full-pay, and 3¼ years on half-pay, and was present at the Battle of Waterloo.

Is this inequality caused by any mal-administration of the present system of promotion? or is it the necessary consequence of evils inherent in the system itself? or, again, supposing it to be the result of one or other, or of both of these causes, could it have been, or can it be now remedied by measures consistent with the maintenance of the present system?

My impression is that all of these questions may be safely answered in the affirmative, but I only venture to bring the subject forward now, in the hope that it may meet with the attention and consideration to which the long, and in many instances distinguished, services of the old officers concerned entitle it. I am, &c., A FIELD OFFICER.

MUNIFICENT GIFTS.—A benevolent lady, who withholds her name, has offered the National Lifeboat Institution to defray the cost (amounting to 720*l.*) of four lifeboats and their equipments, which the Society has decided to station at Newquay and St. Ives, in Cornwall, North Dundrum Bay in Ireland, and Buckie, on the northern coast of Scotland. Each of these places is noted for the frequency of the wrecks in its vicinity; and at some of the stations, much lamentable loss of life occurred during the heavy storms of last winter. A few years ago, the philanthropic donor witnessed a fearful shipwreck on the Irish coast. Shore boats, one after another, attempted in vain to reach the distressed ship, whose crew were lashed to the rigging. The shrieks of the poor men were indeed very pitiable; but when they saw that help from the shore had completely failed to reach them, their cries, which were distinctly heard on land, became piercing and distressing in the extreme, and were only silenced by the raging sea engulfing them in its bosom. The lady then determined that on a favourable opportunity presenting itself, she would defray the cost of several lifeboats, to be stationed on various points of the coast. That opportunity has come, and she has, with no small satisfaction, given prompt effect to her decision. Hereafter her gifts will be blessed and cherished in many a home which would otherwise be bereft of a husband, father, or brother.

We have more than once alluded in these columns to the administrative break-down in the transport of the Artillery to China in the Himalaya, and the intended return home of the 14th Light Dragoons in the same ship. Mr. Sidney Herbert has given in the House of Commons the following explanation. "On the 22nd of December last, he said, a telegram was received from Lord Elphinstone, proposing that the Himalaya, the ship in which the batteries of Artillery were sent to Alexandria, should bring home the 14th Dragoons, which he proposed to send by ships which were going from Bombay to Suez. We accepted that proposal, and upon the following day telegraphed our acceptance of it, sending duplicate telegrams, one by Trieste and the other by Marseilles. It is impossible for me to say what happened to those telegrams. All we know is that they were never received at Bombay; and it is very difficult now to ascertain their fate, because there is a fault somewhere in the telegraph line through the Red Sea, which prevents the transmission of messages by it. The Himalaya remained at Alexandria a certain time, after which, mainly owing to the activity of the officer in command at Aden, another steamer was procured, that which had been sent by Lord Elphinstone having broken down on the passage between Bombay and Aden, and the batteries were sent on. The Himalaya did not return entirely empty, because she proceeded to Malta, and there embarked a battalion of Infantry, which she conveyed to Barbadoes, to relieve a regiment which was about to come home. It is difficult to estimate the expense which has been caused by the delay at Alexandria. The Himalaya is a Queen's ship, and therefore there has been no question as to demurrage; but I must say that I do not see what precautions could have been taken beyond sending telegrams in duplicate by two different lines. The letters which we wrote at the same time of course arrived much later, and, as our telegrams were not received, Lord Elphinstone despatched the 14th Dragoons by the long sea passage instead of sending them, as he had proposed, to Suez."

On the motion of Mr. Bathurst, the following return has been ordered by the House of Commons :—Return, showing the number of persons who have received Queen's commissions as quartermasters of the militia of Great Britain and Ireland, specifying their rates of retired full pay, half pay, or other pension for previous line or other service, and for what length of service, together with their rates of disembodied pay.

We (*Staffordshire Advertiser*) are informed that a few days ago Government inspectors were surveying Cannock Chase, with a view to test its availability as a site for the proposed midland arsenal and depôt for 10,000 troops.

Colonel Lindsay has given notice in the House of Commons that after Easter he will move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Act of 49th of George III., which renders it illegal to exceed the regulation price of commissions.

A number of Armstrong guns which recently passed through the various descriptions of proof at the practice range are now being shipped at the Woolwich pier for Milford Haven, Pembroke, and other coast stations. The Lord Panmure, screw steam-vessel, is also shipping ammunition, &c., for Ireland.

The steam ram La Normandie has just been launched at Cherbourg. A new vessel exactly similar, to be called the Napoleon I., is to be laid down in the slip just vacated by La Normandie.

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COLONEL HARRIS.—Another Waterloo officer has been removed by death, making the fifth recorded within the last four weeks. Col. Sir T. Noel Harris, K.H., died at his seat in Kent, on Friday last. The deceased officer was born in 1785, and was son of the late Rev. Hamlyn Harris, rector of Whitehall, Rutlandshire. The gallant colonel served in the campaigns of 1811, 1812, and 1813 in the Peninsula, during which he was in constant active service. In the autumn of the latter year he served with the allied armies in Germany and France up to the surrender of Paris in 1814, and was present at the battles of Grossbergen and Dennewitz, and the battles at Leipsic of the 16th, 18th, and 19th of October, 1813. He passed the Rhine with the army under Marshal Blucher in the January of the succeeding year, and was present in all the battles and engagements up to the capitulation of Paris. The late Sir Thomas Harris served in the campaign of 1815, and was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, at which last battle he lost a limb, and was otherwise severely wounded, and had two horses shot under him. For his military services he was made a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Order in 1830, and was knighted in 1841. He had received the silver war medal and four clasps for his services in the Peninsula, and had received also the Order of Military Merit of Prussia, and the Orders of St. Anne and St. Vladimir of Russia, for services before the enemy. He for some years held the military appointment of chief magistrate at Gibraltar, and was one of the Grooms of Her Majesty's Privy Chamber. He attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army in February, 1823, and retired on half-pay in 1830.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BELLAIRS—March 23, at 38, Eccles Street, Dublin, the wife of Major Bellairs, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, of a son.

BRIGHT—Feb. 11, at Dinapore, Bengal, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Bright, H.M.'s 19th Regiment, of a son.

BULLER—March 25, at Manor House, Farnham, the wife of Captain J. Hornby Buller, of a daughter.

CARDEN—March 26, at Belle Vue House, Camberwell, the wife of Captain Carden, H.M.'s 77th Regiment, of a daughter.

DUFF—March 23, at Paris, the wife of Thomas Fraser Duff, Esq., Captain 1st Kincardineshire (Fetteresso) Rifle Volunteers, of a son.

DUCKET—March 22, at Nightingale Lodge, Anglesey, Hants, the wife of Clarke A. Ducket, Esq., Surgeon R.N., of a son.

EVELYN—March 22, at Onslow Crescent, the wife of Colonel Evelyn, of a son.

FARQUHAR—March 27, at Mount Row, Guernsey, the wife of Captain A. B. Farquhar, commanding the P. and O. Company's steam-ship Nubia, of a son.

GREY—March 24, at Bath, the wife of Captain Alfred Grey, 15th Regiment, of a son.

HINCHLIFF—March 22, at Canterbury, the wife of Captain C. H. Hinchliff, 64th Regiment, prematurely, of a daughter.

HITCHINS—Jan. 30, at sea, on board the Nile, the wife of Charles T. Hitchins, Esq., 54th Regiment, B.N.I., of a son.

HOFFMANN—March 25, at Fair View Cottage, Gillingham, the wife of John Hoffmann, Esq., M.D., Staff-Surgeon, of a son.

LAMBERT—March 25, at Stamford Hill, the wife of Edwin Lambert, Esq., Lieutenant H.M.'s 1st Bengal Fusiliers, of a daughter.

WARD—March 26, at Comer Gardens, near Worcester, the wife of Captain Henderson Ward, Recruiting Officer Royal Marines, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAREY—WILSON—March 24, at Trinity Church, Bath, by the Rev. Frederick Carroll, M.A., Langer Carey, Esq., M.D., Royal Artillery, to Caroline Constance, youngest daughter of the late Captain John Wilson, Royal Navy.

ENGLISH—MALING—Feb. 4, at Barrackpore, by the Rev. J. Humphry, Lieut.-Colonel Fred. English, C.B., commanding H.M.'s 53rd Regiment, to Ellen Sophia, only daughter of the late Robert Saunders Maling, Esq., R.N.

JOHNSTON—POOK—March 15, at St. Mark's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Eugene O'Meara, A.M., Theopilus Plunkett Johnston, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon H.M.I.S. Bombay Establishment, youngest son of the late Charles Johnston, Esq., of Great Missenden, Bucks, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Commander H. Pook, R.N.

MEREDITH—DAVIDSON—Feb. 23, at the Cathedral Church, Madras, by the Rev. Robert Murphy, LL.D., Spencer Meredith, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon H.M.'s Madras Fusiliers, second son of Edward Taylor Meredith, Esq., M.R.C.S. and L.S.A., of Bath, to Anna Maria, second daughter of Thomas Davidson, Esq., M.D., Oxon, of Shaftesbury House, Bayswater.

PASLEY—HARE—March 27, at the parish church of Stoke Damerel, Devon, by the Rev. C. W. Bingham, rector of Bingham's Melcombe, Dorset, Hamilton Sabine Pasley, Esq., H.M.'s Cape Mounted Rifles, fourth son of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley, Bart., to Catherine Anne, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Richard Hare.

SIMEON—WILLOWS—Feb. 7, at Delhi, Captain E. Simeon, of H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, to Lavinia, youngest daughter of the late Major Willows, of the H.E.I.C.S.

TAYLOR—DE PIEDGE—March 22, at Christ Church, Hull, by the Rev. Chas. Simons, rector of Halford, Warwickshire, assisted by the Rev. Edwd. O'Brien, vicar of Thornton, Robt. Jno. Taylor, Esq., Captain in the Royal North Lincoln Militia, of Burnham, Lincolnshire, to Isabelle, daughter of W. N. De Piedge, Esq., of Hull.

THORNTON—ROBSON—Feb. 24, at Kingston, Jamaica, Robert Thornton, Esq., Staff-Surgeon, third son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Thornton, of Thornville, county Carlow, to Mary, daughter of the late W. W. Robson, Esq., of Sunderland.

DEATHS.

AUSTIN—March 25, at Bath, Brigadier-General John Austin, K.C.T.S., of the Portuguese Service, late Lieut.-Colonel in Her Majesty's Service, aged 85.

BATES—March 22, at Ramsey, Isle of Man, aged 57, Thomas, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Bates, of the late 21st Light Dragoons, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

BLACK—March 23, at her son's house, 11 (late 49), Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, Jane, widow of Lieut-Colonel Patrick Black, of the Bengal Cavalry, aged 75.

CUPPAGE—March 21, at Cheltenham, Captain Adam Cuppage, R.N., second son of the late General Cuppage, of the H.E.I.C.S., much beloved and deeply regretted by many relatives and friends.

DALZIEL—March 24, at 5, Crescent, Ardrossan, Mary Boog, relict of Lieut.-Colonel John Dalziel, Madras Army, and daughter of the late Rev. Robert Boog, D.D., 50 years minister of the Abbey Church, Paisley.

DAVIES—March 25, at his residence, 35, Park Place, Cheltenham, George Thomas Davies, Esq., only son of the late General Davies, of the Royal Artillery, aged 85.

DAY—March 22, at Walmer, Kent, of bronchitis, Jane Frances, widow of Captain James Day, late Royal Horse Artillery, and daughter of the late Rev. Miles Branthwayt Beevor, D.D., of Mulbarton, Norfolk, aged 67.

DOWLAND—March 24, Captain John Dowland, of H.M.'s 67th Regiment of Foot, at 1, Royal Hill, Greenwich.

DYSON—March 25, at Cheetham Hill, Manchester, aged 83, Thomas Dyson, Esq., late of Halifax and Her Majesty's Ordnance Office, Tower.

EDYE—March 23, at Penlee, Stoke Devonport, Jane Cornish Edye, the beloved wife of William Edye, Esq., aged 73, deeply and sincerely regretted. She was the founder and supporter of the Devonport Dockyard Orphan Asylum.

HALAHAN—March 21, at York Place, Guernsey, after a protracted illness, Mary, daughter of Dr. Halahan, Inspector-General of Hospitals, aged 22.

HARRIS—March 23, at Updowne Eastry, Colonel Sir Thomas Noel Harris, K.C.H.

HOGGE—March 23, at Nice, of bronchitis, aged 73, Colonel Hogge, K.H. (late 20th Regiment), of Glocester Place, Hyde Park, and of Aylsham, Norfolk.

Advertisements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
SEASON 1860.

MR. GYE has the honour to announce that the OPERA SEASON of 1860 will commence on

TUESDAY, APRIL 10TH,

and to submit to the Nobility, Gentry, Subscribers, and the Public, the following outline of the arrangements:—

ENGAGEMENTS.

Madame GRISI,
Who is engaged for Twelve Nights, and who will appear in those parts which have chiefly contributed to her great popularity, during her long continued, and brilliant career.
Mademoiselle DIDIÉE,
Madame TAGLIAFICO,
Madame LEVA,
Mademoiselle RAPAZZINI,
(Her First Appearance in England.)
Mademoiselle GIUDITA SYLVIA
(Her First Appearance in England.)
Madame MIOLAN-CARVALHO,
(Her Seventh Appearance in England.)
Madame PENCO,
(Her Second Season in England.)
AND
Mademoiselle ROSA CSILLAG,
(From the Imperial Opera of Vienna, her First Appearance in England.)

Signor MARIO,
Signor LUCHESI,
Signor NERI-BARALDI,
Signor GARDONI,
AND
Signor TAMBERLIK.

Signor RONCONI,
Signor TAGLIAFICO,
Signor PATRIOSSI,
Signor POLONINI,
Signor VAIRO,
Signor ROSSI,
Monsieur ZELGER,
Signor GRAZIANI,
AND
Monsieur FAURE,
(From the Opéra Comique, Paris, his First Appearance in England.)
Principal Danseuse,
Mademoiselle ZINA RICHARD.

THE FULL ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS OF THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Director of the Music, Composer, and Conductor, MR. COSTA.
Chorus Master ... ... Mr. SMYTHSON.
Poet ... ... Signor MAGGIONI.
Leader of the Military Band ... ... Mr. GODFREY.
Leader of the Ballet ... ... M. NADAUD.
Maître de Ballet ... ... Mons. DESPLACES.
Stage Manager, MR. A. HARRIS.
The Scenery by MR. WM. BEVERLEY, MR. GRIEVE, & MR. TELBIN.
Artistes Costumiers—MADAME MARZIO & M. HENNIER (*from Paris*).
MRS. JAMES AND MR. COOMBES.
The Machinery by ... ... MR. SLOMAN.
The Appointments by ... ... MR. PRESCOTT.

On the First Night of the Season will be performed Meyerbeer's New Grand Opera,

D I N O R A H,

being for the Seventh time on the Italian Stage.
Dinorah, ... Made. MIOLAN-CARVALHO.
Her Seventh Appearance in England.
Corentino, ... Signor GARDONI.
Hoel, ... Monsieur FAURE.
For whom the part was originally composed by M. MEYERBEER, his First Appearance in England.

On TUESDAY, April 17th,
Mademoiselle ROSA CSILLAG, of the Imperial Opera, Vienna, will make her First Appearance in England, in Beethoven's Opera,

F I D E L I O,

which will be produced for the First time at the New Theatre.

In the month of May, will be represented, for the First time on the Italian Stage in England, translated and arranged expressly for the Royal Italian Opera, Flotow's Opera, entitled,

S T R A D E L L A,
The Principal Character by Signor MARIO.

Madame Grisi will make her First Appearance this Season, in Donizetti's Opera,

L A F A V O R I T A,

which will be produced for the First Time at the New Theatre, with New Scenery, Costumes, and Decorations.

During the Season will be performed, for the First Time these Eight years, Cimarosa's Opera,

IL MATRIMONIO SEGRETO,
Supported by

Madame PENCO, | Signor GRAZIANI,
Maddle. DIDIÉE, | Signor GARDONI,
Made. MIOLAN-CARVALHO, | Signor RONCONI.

In June will be produced, for the First Time in England, an Operetta, in One Act, composed by Victor Massée, adapted from the French, entitled,

LE NOZZE DI GIANNETTA,
The Principal characters by
Madame MIOLAN-CARVALHO and Signor RONCONI.

One of the greatest features of the present Season will be the Reproduction of Meyerbeer's Grand Lyric Drama,

L E P R O P H È T E,

the First time of its being performed these Five years.
The representation of this great work, when originally produced at the late Theatre, formed one of the most remarkable epochs of its career as an Italian Opera, for, when considered as a combination of Dramatic construction, Lyrical composition, and as a vehicle of great Scenic effects, this Opera stands unrivalled. The increased area of the Stage of the New Theatre, together with the many advantages arising from the improvements in its construction, will afford means of representing the several Great Scenes in this Drama not hitherto possessed by any Theatre in Europe.
Jean of Leyden, ... Signor TAMBERLIK.
Fides, ... Mdlle. ROSA CSILLAG.

In addition to the above New Productions and Revivals, other Works of the Répertoire of the New Theatre will be given, and with the following alteration from the casts of last Season:

LES HUGUENOTS .. Meyerbeer.	LA SONNAMBULA .. Bellini.
IL DON GIONANNI .. Mozart.	Amina, first time, Madame MIOLAN-CARVALHO.
IL BARBIERE DI SI-VIGLIA .. .. Rossini.	I PURITANI .. .. Bellini.
Rosina, first time, Madame MIOLAN-CARVALHO.	LA TRAVIATA .. .. Verdi.
OTELLO .. .. Rossini.	MARTHA .. .. Flotow.
LUCREZIA BORGIA .. Donizetti.	Lady Henrietta, first time, Md. PENCO.
LA GAZZA LADRA .. Rossini.	IL TROVATORE .. .. Verdi.
Ninetta, first time, Madame PENCO.	ZAMPA .. .. Herold.
Fernando, first time, Monsieur FAURE.	FRA DIAVOLO .. .. Auber.
MARIA DI ROHAN .. Donizetti.	Zerlina, first time, Madame MIOLAN-CARVALHO.
NORMA .. .. Bellini.	IL GIURAMENTO .. Mercadante.
	RIGOLETTO .. .. Verdi.
	Gilda, first time, Madame PENCO.

In order to strengthen the Casts of the Operas of *Don Giovanni* and *Les Huguenots*, Madlle. ROSA CSILLAG has kindly consented to sing the part of Elvira in the former, and Made. MIOLAN-CARVALHO that of Marguerita de Valois in the latter.

FOUR CONCERTS.—In addition to the foregoing Operas, FOUR GRAND CONCERTS will be given during the Season; Two in the Morning and Two in the Evening. One, at least, of these Concerts will take place in THE NEW FLORAL HALL.

On the occasion of the Second Concert, which will take place in the Theatre, will be produced, for the First time in England,

GLUCK'S CELEBRATED LYRIC WORK, ENTITLED
O R P H E U S A N D E U R Y D I C E.
Illustrated with Costume, Scenery and Decoration.

To these Four Concerts all Subscribers to the Opera, whether to the Boxes or Stalls, will be entitled to the privilege of Free Entrée.

THE SUBSCRIPTION WILL CONSIST OF FORTY NIGHTS.

Terms may be known on application to Mr. PARSONS, at the Box-Office, under the Portico of the Theatre.

Also of Mr. MITCHELL, Messrs. EBERS, Mr. HOOKHAM, Messrs. CHAPPELL, Mr. BUBB, Bond Street; Mr. SAMS, St. James's Street; Mr. HAMMOND, and Messrs. CRAMER & Co, Regent Street; and of Messrs. KEITH & PROWSE, Cheapside.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN,
March, 1860.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA, or any of the British Colonies, can effect assurances on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Loans given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on Her Majesty's service.
Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.
The COLONIAL was established in 1846, and its present income is upwards of 100,000*l.* per annum.
Subscribed capital, 1,000,000*l.* sterling. Constituted by Act of Parliament.
SAMUEL R. FERGUSSON, Res. Sec.

LONDON ... ... 31, Lombard Street, E.C.
EDINBURGH ... ... (Head Office) 5, George Street.
DUBLIN ... ... 65, Upper Sackville Street.
GLASGOW ... ... 58, St. Vincent Street.

Established 1825.

CROWN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON—33, New Bridge Street, E.C.
EDINBURGH—45, George Street. DUBLIN—46, Dame Street.

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William Whitmore, Esq., Chairman.
Octavius Ommanney, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

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C. Chippindale, Esq.
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James Mitchell, Esq.
John Nelson, Esq.
Park Nelson, Esq.
C. S. Perceval, Esq.
William Wilson, Esq.

AUDITORS.
Binny Colvin, Esq. | H. W. Harrison, Esq. | George Sparkes, Esq.

Funds Invested £847,000
Annual Income 116,000
Claims paid 1,150,000

BONUS YEAR.—Persons Assuring on or before the 25th March next will be entitled to one full year's share in the profits then to be divided. The Bonuses become vested after payment of the *Third* premium. The Profits will be divided in every *Fifth* year after the 25th March next.
No extra premium is charged for service in any Volunteer Corps within the United Kingdom during peace or war. B. HALL TODD, Secretary and Actuary.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
BONUS YEAR.—SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

All policies now effected will participate in the division to be made as at 15th November next.
The Standard was established in 1825.
The first division of profits took place in 1835; and subsequent divisions have been made in 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1855.
The profits to be divided in 1860 will be those which have arisen since 1855.

Accumulated fund £1,684,598 2 10
Annual revenue 289,231 13 5

Annual average of new assurances effected during the last ten years, upwards of half a million sterling.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager.
H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.

The Company's Medical Officer attends at the office daily, at half-past one.

LONDON, 82, King William Street, E.C.
EDINBURGH—3, George Street (Head Office).
DUBLIN, 66, Upper Sackville Street.

BANK OF DEPOSIT (ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844),
3, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.
Capital Stock £100,000.

Parties desirous of investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of the Bank of Deposit, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with ample security.
Deposits made by special agreement may be withdrawn without notice.
The interest is payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Forms for opening accounts sent free on application.

NOTICE.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.—The INSTITUTION will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 31st Instant (to-day), and RE-OPENED on EASTER MONDAY.
The Library will be Open to Members. By Order of the Council,
30th March, 1860. B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF ANATOMY IN APRIL.

MR. CHRISTOPHER HEATH, Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Westminster Hospital, will give a COURSE OF DEMONSTRATIONS AND EXAMINATIONS UPON THE DISSECTED SUBJECT during APRIL. The Demonstrations will be given daily, from 3 to 5 P.M., at the Westminster Hospital, commencing on Monday, 2nd April, and will comprise the Anatomy of the entire body. Fee, Five Guineas.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GOOD FRIDAY.—The Palace and Park will be opened at 9 a.m. Trains will run as often as required from London Bridge, Pimlico, and intermediate Stations.
Mdlle. Piccolomini and other artistes will appear in a Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, to commence at 3 o'clock.—Admission One Shilling; Children under 12, Sixpence.—Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown extra.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PASSION WEEK AND EASTER WEEK.—Mdlle. Piccolomini will sing in a daily concert. Admission (as usual) 1*s.*, except on Saturdays, 2*s.* 6*d.*
Transferable reserved seats, 2*s.* 6*d.* each, for either day, or for the series of twelve concerts £1 1*s.*, may be secured at the Crystal Palace, or at 2, Exeter Hall, or by order through the usual agents.
The programme will be varied each day, and will comprise the most popular pieces in Mdlle. Piccolomini's extensive repertoire.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., viâ EGYPT. The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Bombay, Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Kangaroo Island (for Adelaide), Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 12th of every month.—For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; or Oriental Place, Southampton.

ARMY, NAVY, EAST INDIA, AND COLONIAL AGENCY.
The undersigned act as GENERAL AGENTS in England for Officers and Members of the above services. A detailed Prospectus forwarded on application.
W. R. LOOKER & Co., 12, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

AS FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT.—A GENTLEMAN, hitherto connected with the London Press, but now proceeding to PARIS, wishes to become the CORRESPONDENT of some Daily or Weekly Publication, either Metropolitan or Provincial. Address, P. P., Post Office, 338, Strand, W.C.

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INTERCOLONIAL ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY (Limited).

DIRECTORS.

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BROKERS.

Messrs. FIELD, SON, & WOOD, 9, Warnford Court, Throgmorton Street, E.C.

OFFICES—41, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

By the issue of 12,500 new shares of 5*l.* each, 1*l.* to be paid on application, 1*l.* 10*s.* on allotment, 1*l.* 5*s.* four months after allotment, and the remaining 1*l.* 5*s.* eight months after allotment.

This Company was formed in September, 1858, with a subsidy of 24,000*l.* per annum, for the purpose of establishing a postal service between Australia and the several provinces of New Zealand, and has already afforded periodical and regular commercial intercourse between the towns and settlements of Sydney, Auckland, New Plymouth, Nelson, Wellington, Canterbury, and Otago.

The service commenced on the 1st November, 1858, and has continued uninterruptedly to the present time, giving entire satisfaction to the general and local Governments of New Zealand and the colonists generally. The growing requirements and rapidly-increasing importance of the several places frequented by the Company's vessels, and the stimulus imparted to commerce by the institution of regular communication having necessitated an extension of the service, a supplemental contract was entered into, in April last, with the Colonial Government, raising the subsidy to 30,000*l.* per annum, at which sum it at present stands.

The fitness of the steamers for the service in which they are employed has been amply proved, they having invariably performed their voyages under the stipulated times. The colonial establishments at Sydney and the ports of arrival and departure in New Zealand are complete, and have been organised with due regard to economy and efficiency.

Although the business and connexions of the Company had to be created, and the opposition of established and competing interests subdued, the progress of the trade, and the results of the working to the present time have been highly satisfactory. The Directors were enabled, at the first Annual Meeting, held 23rd September last, to declare a dividend of 7½ per cent. per annum (clear of income-tax) for the first nine months from the payment of call, after making ample provision for depreciation, repair, renewal, &c.; and they are now in a position to propose a second dividend at the same rate to the 31st December last.

The experience of each successive voyage has shown a marked and steady improvement in the traffic returns, the ratio of increase being such as might be expected from the astounding development of the colony of New Zealand, as exemplified in the subjoined table, from the returns of trade, showing the relative value of exports, imports and duties, during the first quarters of the years 1858 and 1859:

	1858.		1859.
Imports	£136,130	...	£360,820
Exports	92,168	...	253,702
Customs...	31,126	...	41,884

The English population of the colony in 1851 was 49,738; in 1858, 95,254. The land under cultivation in 1851 was 29,140 acres; in 1858, 140,946 acres. Cattle in 1851, 34,787; in 1858, 137,188. Sheep in 1851, 233,043; in 1858, 1,523,316. Horses in 1851, 2890; in 1858, 14,912.

Under the original contract with the Imperial Government, giving the Company the 24,000*l.* per annum, they were bound to send out four vessels to perform the service stipulated for; but the additional subsidy of 6000*l.*, and a still further one of 3500*l.*, conditionally granted, and to commence on the 21st of October next, render it necessary to despatch immediately to the colonies a fifth steamer, of 800 or 900 tons register. By adopting this course, the Directors will be able satisfactorily to meet the exigencies of the Company's rapidly increasing trade; and while fully performing the conditions of their contract, afford the required accommodation to the colonists. The Government, in consideration of the Company undertaking the additional services, have agreed not to grant subsidies to any other vessel during the 10 years for which the present contract was concluded.

On the recommendation of the directors, the shareholders have empowered them to increase the capital by issuing 12,500 shares of 5*l.* each, to be fully paid up in the manner above mentioned. The subscribed capital will thus stand at 187,500*l.*, of which 125,000*l.* will be paid up, leaving 62,500*l.*, as at present, uncalled.

The business already secured to the Company will afford a handsome dividend on the aggregate paid-up capital. Calculations of prospective profit are unnecessary, the experience of the past working conclusively proving the remunerative character of the undertaking. Moreover, the Directors have succeeded in obtaining a considerable reduction in future premiums for insurance, while the average cost of coal is now much lower than the estimate. And when it is remembered that these constitute the two most important items chargeable against revenue, it will not appear an unreasonable expectation that the earnings of the Company's fleet from their passenger and goods traffic alone will very shortly be sufficient to meet every expense, including colonial and home establishments, leaving the subsidies intact.

By order, JAS. WORLEY, Secretary.

Applications for shares may be sent to the Secretary, at the Company's Offices, 41, Moorgate Street; or to Messrs. Field, Son, and Wood, Stockbrokers, 9, Warnford Court, Throgmorton Street, London, E.C. Each application must be accompanied by a payment of 1*l.* per share, in part of the 2*l.* 10*s.* payable on allotment. In the event of any less number being allotted, the balance (if any) will be immediately returned.

N.B. Interest at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums paid in anticipation of calls.

Full reports may be had at the Company's Offices.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Inter-Colonial Royal Mail Steam Packet Company (Limited).

Gentlemen,—Having paid the sum of —— pounds to Messrs. Lubbock, Forster, & Co., to the credit of the Company, I request you will allot me —— new shares of 5*l.* each, which, or any less number allotted, I hereby agree to take, and to pay all calls thereon, in accordance with the terms mentioned in the prospectus.

[Here state name, profession, address, and date.]

If not convenient to make the deposit with the bankers of the Company, this entire form, accompanied by cheque for the amount of the deposit, may be sent by post to the Secretary.

LYONS MEMORIAL.—AT A MEETING

held at Bridgewater House on Saturday, March 24, Rear-Admiral Lord CLARENCE PAGET in the Chair, the following Resolutions were agreed to:—

Proposed by General Sir George Brown, and seconded by Admiral Walcott,

That the model submitted by Mr. Noble be approved of, and that the Committee be requested to continue to receive subscriptions for erecting a marble monument in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Proposed by Thomson Hankey, Esq., M.P., seconded by A. H. Layard, Esq.,

That this Meeting be adjourned to Saturday, May 5, for the purpose of then deciding on proceeding with the work.

The following subscriptions have already been received:—

H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge	£5	0	0
Visct. Palmerston	20	0	0
Earl of Ellesmere	5	0	0
Lord Geo. Paulet	5	0	0
Sir John Liddell	5	0	0
Captain Hon. Jas. Drummond ...	5	0	0
Capt. Fanshawe...	5	0	0
Lieut. Brine, R.N.	3	0	0
Captain Hon. F. Egerton	5	0	0
General Sir W. Codrington ...	5	0	0
Hon. A. Egerton	5	0	0
Fred. Cleeve, Esq.	5	0	0
Admiral Walcott	5	0	0
Sir Aug. Clifford	5	0	0
Admiral Michell...	5	0	0
Admiral Talbot ...	5	0	0
Sir Thomas Pasley	5	0	0
Gen. Sir G. Brown	5	0	0
Adm. Sir Baldwin Walker	5	0	0
Adm. Ld. Clarence Paget	5	0	0
Admiral Lewis T. Jones ...	5	0	0
Capt. Oliver Jones	5	0	0
Capt. George St. V. King ...	3	3	0
Capt. Rt. Stopford	3	0	0
Capt. Sir G. Broke	5	0	0
Capt. John Moore	5	0	0
Captain Mends ...	5	0	0
Capt. Adair, R.M.	1	0	0
Gen. Sir H. Bentinck	5	0	0
Gen. Lord Seaton	5	0	0
Vice-Adm. Festing	5	0	0
Captain Stanhope	5	0	0
Captain Maxse ...	5	0	0
G. Love, Esq., R.N.	1	0	0
J. S. Gregory, Esq.	5	0	0
G. B. Gregory, Esq.	2	0	0
General Pringle Taylor	2	10	0
Admiral Hon. Geo. Grey	2	0	0
Command. Watson	5	0	0
— Grant, Esq. ...	2	2	0
Hon. Mrs. Seymour Bathurst .	5	0	0
Allen Bathurst, Esq.	5	0	0
Miss Bathurst ...	2	0	0
Marquis Townshend	5	0	0
General Sir Jas. Scarlett... ...	5	0	0
Colonel Whitmore	3	0	0
Right Hon. Sir Jas. Graham ...	5	0	0
H. S. Bushby, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. Stilwell and Co.... ...	2	2	0
Lieut. Hewitt, R.M.A.	1	1	0
Capt. Starr, R.M.A.	1	1	0
Capt. Jas. Stopford	3	0	0
Capt. Shanks, R.N.	1	1	0
Lieut. Purefoy Fitzgerald, R.N.	1	1	0
Gen. O. Felix	5	0	0
Sir W. Alexander, Q.C.	5	0	0
Sir E. Stanhope	5	0	0
Vice-Ad. Hotham	2	0	0
Com. Holland ...	3	0	0
Dr. Brien, R.N....	2	0	0
Capt. Beauchamp Seymour ...	5	0	0
Gen. Sir John Pennefather ...	5	0	0
— Walrond, Esq.	5	0	0
— Walrond, Esq., jun.	5	0	0
Commodore Yelverton	5	0	0
W. Johnson, Esq., R.N.	2	2	0
— Pinhorn, Esq., R.N.	5	0	0
Captain Buckle ...	3	3	0
Command. Horton Thomas Phinn, Esq., Q.C. ...	5	0	0
Admiral Popham	5	0	0
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WE may have a magnificent and efficient Army, a well-drilled and numerous Militia, and swarming legions of eager Volunteers; but if Great Britain loses her supremacy at sea in war time, she loses her commerce, her colonies, her garrisons, her great dependencies, and distant empires. Let the command of the Channel be taken from England for a week, and she runs the risk of invasion in Ireland and of insult on all her seabord. The whole fabric of our social life is so complicated—our nervous system has become so concentrated—that shocks which were before merely irritating and alarming—such as that given by the apparition of the Dutch fleet in the Medway, or by the American cruisers chasing our linen ships in the Channel, and looking in at Belfast or Newcastle—would now be very serious national calamities. As to our trade and commerce, thanks to the judicious manœuvring of the diplomatists at the Paris conference, a right which Great Britain claimed at sea was abandoned in a moment of generous cosmopolitan philanthropy, and the result will be that in the next war we shall see such exports and imports as we may like to engage in carried under a neutral flag. But it is useless to expatiate on the consequences, in all the varied forms of shame and humiliation to which this country would be exposed, notwithstanding the utmost perfection in her land defences and military forces, should our Navy, by any combination of circumstances or disastrous chances, suffer a defeat in a general action, which would leave her rival a temporary command of the seas. We might—no doubt would—retrieve our fortunes under a better system; but in proportion to the length of time which elapsed ere we re-asserted our predominance, would be the mischief inflicted on our interests and on our prestige, and if much delay took place, injuries irreparable and ruinous might be inflicted on the empire. Sir Howard Douglas well observes, that the manning of our Navy was so promptly accomplished by compulsory service in former days that the dangers which menaced the country were averted oftentimes by the consciousness of the enemy that our fleets were prepared to meet them. That source of security has departed. France, relying on her maritime inscription, and mailed men-of-war and rostrumed steam-galleys, scarcely conceals her belief that she is at last in a condition to strike blow for blow with us, and is as little anxious to suppress the desire which animates her for the advent of the conflict. All her professional literature is directed to confirm her hopes, and to show reason for the faith that is in her; nor will she relax her efforts till she is in a position—in the words of an official of the French Admiralty, whose essay in the *Revue Contemporaine* has been duly quoted in the official *Moniteur de la Flotte*—to fight "not for predominancy, but for equality on the seas." Now, we say at once, we can have no rival near that throne. If France lost her fleet to-morrow, she would still be a tremendous military power, capable of shaking the whole continent of Europe. If England were deprived of that

> Unde nil magis generatur ipso,
> Nec viget quidquam simile aut secundum,

an empire falls to dust. What are we doing in order to place these French calculations among the finer sorts of pure mathematical abstractions? We are building ships—and more ships.

We are hammering away at a gong-like machine, called the Naval Reserve, which makes much noise, but has very little else in it; and we are raising up boys who will be good sailors some ten years hence. "It will," says Sir Howard Douglas—and what he says deserves attention, even though his words are but the indorsement of a truism or a platitude,—"it will signify little that we have abundance of ships and of the materiel for arming them, if the brave men who are to serve in them are not forthcoming at the time of need," so long as France can get 120,000 sailors from all classes of her maritime press-gang machinery, backed up by any number of gunners and soldiers. In case of need we are in an unsafe position, if we rely on a present force of 65,000 men, without any Reserve at all; for we must scatter that force broadcast over all the seas of the world, whilst France can collect and mass her marine battalions in the ports of her own coast, and abandon her little colonies till she has leisure to look after them, on the expected annihilation of our marine. Let us suppose that we are the best friends in the world, and that all these speculations are purely hypothetical. Our neighbour indulges in them: so do we. Amid the ablest and most experienced of those who see the danger of our present condition and propose to remedy it, is Admiral Bowles, the second edition of whose pamphlet, "A Militia our only Real Naval Reserve," first published in 1856, is now before us, accompanied by the draft of heads of a bill for raising such a force, dated 1st June, 1854. The gallant officer who, after a long career of active service, was at the head of the Coast Guard for nearly 20 years, saw the "Continuous Service men" broken up in consequence of a pecuniary pressure on the Ministry, in 1856; and, seeking for some measure to "place our Naval Reserve beyond the power of political and parliamentary fluctuations," worked out the heads of the bill before us. The bill in effect provides that the Queen, by Order in Council, may constitute, in portions of the maritime counties, to be called Naval Militia districts, a body of Naval Volunteers, the deficiencies in the appointed number of which are to be made up by ballot in the district. The men of this Naval Militia are to be enrolled for five years, with a bounty of 6*l.*, and a monthly pay of 2*s.* 6*d.*, with the same pay and allowances, when called out for training or service on shore, as the ordinary militiaman, and when they are at sea they are to be paid the same wages as men in the Royal Navy according to rating. The Naval Militia are to be divided into two classes: the first, men under 30 years of age and childless, to serve as may be expedient for the full term of enrolment; the second, men over 30 years of age, and men having two or more children living, to serve only on shore, or within 100 leagues from shore, if called out. The districts so formed shall cease to be included in any subdivision under the Militia laws, nor shall any Militia ballot be held for it; and all persons in it who would be exempted from the Militia in case of ballot, shall have the same privileges in respect to this force, except seamen, seafaring men, and free watermen of the Thames.

It is obvious that if the Volunteers do not enter freely, and the ballot is resorted to in order to make up the deficiency, that our Reserve will assume something of the character of a conscription. But what are our present Reserves? Why 3000 men of the Coast Guard, the expense of which has risen from £450,000 to £900,000, since it was transferred from the Customs to the Admiralty! The Coast Guard contributed 2400 men to the Baltic fleet; but many were old and past their work; and Admiral Bowles more than hints that Sir Charles Napier's description of them was only too true. In reference to the other schemes, that of the Committee of 1852 and the Reserve instituted by the Royal Commission in 1859, this is our author's opinion:—"The first is by universal consent allowed to be the worst possible description of local militia, and the latter, although presented to the public with every advantage of explanation and encouragement, has so totally failed, that after three months of most strenuous exertions, the total number of entries, good, bad, and indifferent, scarcely exceeds 500;" and he hopes "that while time is still afforded us, we may desist from trying any longer these dangerous and delusive experiments, and resort to the only plan which long experience teaches us to be perfectly successful in our military system, and which may therefore be applied with tolerable confidence to our Naval arrangements."

If it be true that our great bounties, our promises, the advantages of an unusual and most liberal character offered to our sea-faring population, have only induced about 500 sailors to enter their names on the lists of the Naval Reserve, and that the only auxiliary force consists of 3000 Coast Guardsmen, it is assuredly time for the Government, in the face of contingencies of which all men are speaking, to consider and to act upon any plan which promises to prepare us for the crisis that may be at hand, of which M. De Mondy warns us: "Nous ne voulons pas lutter avec l'Angleterre pour la domination des mers, mais seulement pour leur indépendance;" or, of that still higher ambition, which the *Revue Européenne* discloses in hailing the advent of the day when "l'opinion emue demandera une augmentation de personnel et ne reculera pas devant un budget, qui doit nous donner une *prépondérance* Européenne."

Our leading contemporary last Thursday copied an extract, headed "Defences of the Channel Islands," which contains several inaccuracies. It is true that the Duke of Wellington attached great importance to the fortification of the Channel Islands; but after careful reconnaissances, his Grace and Sir John Burgoyne came to the conclusion that Alderney was the only one of the group which could be put in a state to hold out against a superior force. It was resolved, therefore, to take steps to make that island as strong as possible; and after twelve years' labour, Alderney is a little Gibraltar. It is only two miles long, and three-quarters of a mile broad, with shores very difficult of access, fortified by powerful self-sustaining works at short distances from one another, and is altogether so powerful and compact, that it is safe to consider it all but impregnable with a garrison of 2500 men, of which 400 are Alderney militia.

Its harbour will not hold fifteen line-of-battle ships, nor even five. It is a very small harbour, but with deep water, only suitable for single cruisers, or a very small squadron of three or four vessels; it forms a secure coaling station, look-out, and place of refuge for our cruisers, and a shelter for any of our merchantmen chased by an enemy. But the chief value of Alderney is, that it is exactly opposite Portland, and only about fifty miles from it, so that the stations form, as it were, the gates of the English Channel, and enable us completely to command it. It is also of immense importance as a place of shelter to our merchantmen if chased by French cruisers or privateers, as, by possessing secure strongholds on both sides of the Channel, sailing vessels can fetch either one or the other whatever may be the direction of the wind; they cannot, therefore, be cut off from their own shores, which is the way in which our merchantmen mostly fell a victim to the St. Malo privateers'-men during former wars.

It was intended originally to have constructed harbours both at Guernsey and Jersey, and that of St. Catherine's was commenced with that view; but Sir John Burgoyne always counselled the authorities to concentrate all their efforts upon Alderney.

There is a good, substantial, casemated citadel at Jersey (Fort Regent), and a fine position at Guernsey, defended by some permanent works; these islands are however so close to France that it would be easy to throw a large force now-a-days into either of them which we should have no power to resist, and these works would fall sooner or later; but Alderney, though it is closer to France than either, is so small and compact that we have been able to fortify it in such a way as to prevent an enemy landing at all, and we therefore expect to be able to hold it against any force.

The other two islands must depend for their safety very much upon our fleet.

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THE ARMY.

2nd Life Guards. The mortal remains of the late Earl of Longford have been removed from town for interment in the family vault in Ireland. A troop of the regiment escorted his remains to the railway station.

2nd Dragoon Guards. We have to record the death of Captain J. T. Ling, of this corps, which occurred on his passage home on the 28th of February. Captain Ling entered the Service in 1846 in the 14th Light Dragoons, with which regiment he served in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-9, and acted as Major in the Turkish Contingent in the Russian War. He was promoted to be Captain in the 91st Regiment in 1855, and on the formation of the 18th Hussars, was transferred to that regiment, from which he exchanged into the Bays with Captain Jarvis. By his death Lieutenant Logan and Cornet Lever obtain promotion without purchase. The latter officer is son of the popular novelist.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Colonel Smith, C.B., is on sick leave to May 31.

8th Hussars. Cornet Rawlins is on sick leave to Mussoarie Hills to the 30th of September.

12th Lancers. Colonel Pole has arrived home from India, preceding his regiment.

14th Light Dragoons. Mr. Hunt (the ex-Sergeant who wounded Cornet Browne on discovering that the latter was improperly intimate with Mrs. Hunt) has been committed for trial at H.M.'s Supreme Court at Bombay, and will be arraigned at the ensuing sessions. The offence, says an Indian paper, for which Mr. Hunt is committed, is not so much an offence against Cornet Browne as against the laws of the country to which Mr. Hunt belongs; and no disinclination on Cornet Browne's part to prosecute Mr. Hunt can possibly be allowed to prevail.

15th Hussars. Detachments which had been ordered to Roscommon, in aid of the civil power, have been directed to Clare, where their services are required to preserve the peace at the election for that county.

16th Lancers. This fine regiment was inspected on Saturday last by Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, K.C.B., at York Barracks. Unluckily, the weather was most unfavourable, a heavy rain falling without intermission nearly the whole of the day, and consequently the troops were not turned out for field exercise. Lord Cardigan inspected the regiment in full marching order, and afterwards saw the rides of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates in the riding-school. He next inspected the stables, the appointments and trappings of the horses, and the barrack accommodation, regimental books, and performed the other usual routine duties appertaining to the office of inspector. The noble earl expressed himself highly satisfied with the admirable state of efficiency and discipline in which he found the regiment, circumstances of which he should not fail to make a very favourable report to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. After partaking of luncheon with Colonel Foster and the other officers of the regiment in the mess-room, the Major-Gen. proceeded to the railway-station, when he left for London by the 4·5 p.m. train. It is understood that the regiment is to be removed to Aldershot, but the exact date when this will take place has not transpired.

17th Lancers. Captain Gibsone has arrived home in charge of drafts of regiments from Calcutta.

Royal Artillery.—Brevet-Major Palmer's 1st battery, 1st brigade, Garrison Artillery, has left Woolwich for Shoeburyness, to relieve Brevet-Major Clifford's 7th battery, 2nd brigade, ordered to proceed to Dover. Two additional batteries are about to be added to the Depôt at Woolwich, to be named the 9th and 10th batteries, for the purpose of embodying the corps of non-effective men employed in the garrison, such as officers' servants, and men who, under ordinary circumstances, are not subject to parade and drill. Since the disuse of corporal punishment, which has been unknown at Woolwich for many months past, it is stated that the crime of desertion is of less frequent occurrence, as verified by the official returns from the corps of Royal Artillery and Royal Marines, as well as the other divisions of the Army stationed at Woolwich.

Captain Inglefield's (No. 1) and Lieut.-Colonel Dixon's (No. 2) batteries of the 35th Brigade, now stationed at Plymouth citadel, are under orders to proceed to the Channel Islands to relieve two batteries ordered to Portsmouth, where they will do duty for two batteries of the 3rd Brigade, who are to join the head-quarters in the citadel. An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between second Captain L. B. Brabazon, of the 4th Brigade, and second Captain J. T. Brown, of the 2nd Brigade. Referring to General Regimental Order of the 5th November last, the restrictions upon discharges by purchase is removed for the present, and applications received by commanding officers may, if they have no objection to the discharge being granted, be forwarded for the necessary orders.

The following removals and appointments of master-gunners has been approved by His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief:—Master-Gunner James Watson, from Green Castle, Lough Foyle, to be master-gunner at St. Mawes' Castle, vice Mitchell, appointed to the Military Train; Battery Sergeant-Major Samuel Sloane, of the Coast Brigade, to be master-gunner at Green Castle, Lough Foyle, vice Watson; Quartermaster-Sergeant William Swanston Sprent, of the Coast Brigade, to be master-gunner at Scarborough Castle, vice Dawson, about to be pensioned. Several detachments of Royal Artillery have recently left Woolwich to complete the batteries stationed at Malta, Gibraltar, and Corfu.

In consequence of the large number of cadets, comprising the theoretical and practical classes at the Royal Military Academy, Second Captains T. C. Molony and Brackenbury have been appointed as additional instructors in artillery at that institution. The following general regimental order has been issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, Royal Artillery:—Experiments having been made for the purpose of testing the enduring power of the 68-pounder gun of 25 cwt., it has been found that guns of this description may be fired continually with service charges at high angles of elevation.

Recruiting for the Royal Artillery having been entirely suspended, orders have been issued for the immediate return of the recruiting parties of that regiment in Ireland to their respective batteries, where their services are much required.

Royal Engineers. — The following alterations have recently taken place in this corps:—Colonel Wulff, late Commanding Royal Engineer at Harwich, has retired from the Service on full pay, with the rank of Major-General, and Colonel W. C. Hadden has been appointed to the command at Harwich; Colonel Alexander Gordon has been appointed Commanding Royal Engineer at the Cape of Good Hope, in succession to Major-General Bolton; Lieut.-Colonel Laffan has been appointed to Portsmouth; Captain and Brevet-Colonel J. L. A. Simmons, consul at Warsaw, and Major G. A. Leach, on the surveying service, Dublin, promoted to Lieut.-Colonels; Major White, ordered from Devonport to the Cape of Good Hope; Major the Honourable Hussey Fane Keane has succeeded Lieut.-Colonel Maude (appointed to the Master of Horse Department in Her Majesty's Household), as extra Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief; Captain Morrison, lately arrived from the West Indies, has been appointed to Sandhurst College; Captain the Honourable J. J. Bury is on sick leave; Major Elphinstone, being specially employed, has been placed on the supernumerary list of the corps; Captain Duff, from Aldershot, appointed to the command of the A troop Royal Engineer Train at Chatham; Lieutenant Dixon, ordered from Dover to Halifax; Lieutenant Goodall, from Dover to Jamaica; Lieutenant Blunt, from Dover to Shorncliffe; Lieutenant Maud, from Chatham to Dover; Lieutenants Halkett and Oldham, from Chatham to Sheerness; Lieutenant Fellowes on passage to the West Indies.

Although no official announcement has as yet been made to that effect, it is generally understood that the Adjutant-General's department of the Royal Engineers will shortly be removed from Chatham to Whitehall.

According to present arrangements, the 18th company of Royal Engineers, under the command of Captain R. Hawthorn, now stationed at Weymouth, will shortly return to head-quarters, Brompton barracks.

The A troop of the Royal Engineer Train, under the command of Captain R. W. Duff, R.E., will vacate their quarters at Chatham on the 16th inst., and proceed to Aldershot, where they will be stationed during the summer.

A court-martial has been held at Chatham Garrison on a driver of the Royal Engineer Train, named Geo. Hamilton, a man of exceedingly bad character, for desertion. He was sentenced to be again marked with the letter "D," to be imprisoned for 168 days, and to be placed under stoppages until the value of his kit is made good. He will undergo his term of imprisonment in Fort Clarence, Rochester.

Grenadier Guards. On Tuesday the 1st battalion moved from the Wellington to Portman Street Barracks, and the 2nd battalion from Windsor to St. George's Barracks. Six officers and 110 men of the 2nd battalion have gone from Dublin to the Curragh for musketry practice.

Coldstream Guards. The 1st battalion has moved from Portman Street to Wellington Barracks, and the 2nd battalion from the Tower to Windsor.

Scots Fusilier Guards. The 2nd battalion has moved from St. George's Barracks to the Tower.

2nd (or Queen's) Regiment was at East London at the end of February, waiting embarkation for China.

14th Regiment. The 2nd battalion will proceed from Mullingar to the Curragh Camp on the 12th instant, there to be stationed. The left wing of this regiment arrived in the Indiana, Captain Wright, at Gibraltar, on the 27th ult. The detachment numbers some 300 in all, and is commanded by Major Holworthy. A long sea voyage, irksome even to sailors when unemployed, is, as may well be believed, still more so to soldiers, who are there like fish out of water. Under circumstances like these the gallant 14th have already discovered the advantage of being embarked in a ship commanded by an officer such as Captain Wright, who, to the frank, manly bearing of the British sailor, adds the considerate mind and urbane manner of a well-bred man. To permanently secure the services of such officers for the transport branch of the public service would be a boon to the Army in general, inasmuch as naval officers, not having had any experience of passenger ships, are by no means—however well disposed—so capable of making passengers comfortable and happy.

20th Regiment. Four officers and 142 men have left Dublin for the Curragh for rifle practice.

26th Regiment. Seven officers and 172 men have left Dublin for the Curragh for rifle practice.

28th Regiment. It has been decided to send this regiment by bullock train to Nusseerabad, which will occupy fully two months, as the regiment is 1300 strong, and as only 25 men can be forwarded at once on the line between Mhow and Nusseerabad. Lieut. Webb is on his passage home.

31st Regiment sailed from Bombay for China on the 18th of February.

40th Regiment. A detachment of the 40th arrived at Fort Pitt Hospital, from Australia, on Sunday night, having disembarked from the Wellesley. The number of men who embarked was 24 of all ranks, with 13 women and children, the whole in medical charge of Assistant-Surgeon Mines. The Wellesley sailed from Melbourne on the 25th December, the passage home occupying 99 days. During the voyage one of the troops died, and another, who had become insane, is supposed to have jumped overboard, as he suddenly disappeared.

41st Regiment is shortly expected to arrive in the Perseverance and Himalaya at Portsmouth from Jamaica. The service companies numbering 27 officers and 683 men will proceed to Aldershot.

44th Regiment. The depôt is under orders to leave Colchester Camp for Southtown, Yarmouth.

47th Regiment. A general court-martial was held at Shorncliffe, on Wednesday, to try private James Curtin, for striking Lieut. R. P. Hawkes a violent blow on the cheek. It appears Lieut. Hawkes had given Curtin three days' confinement to Camp for being twice late at parade; Curtin remonstrated, saying he was nine years clear of the defaulters book, and, on the lieutenant repeating his order, he rushed at him and struck him. The result of the court-martial will, of course, not be known until the confirmation of the proceedings at head-quarters.

49th Regiment. The head-quarters are on their way home from Barbadoes in H.M.S. Himalaya. The regiment, numbering 27 officers and 773 men, will be stationed at Aldershot.

Royal Marine Light Infantry. The whole of the officers and men of the Chatham division of Royal Marine Light Infantry were drawn up in their barrack-square on Wednesday, for the purpose of hearing read the finding and sentence of a district court-martial passed on Private William Hughes, 77th company, for desertion under very aggravated circumstances. The prisoner deserted upwards of a year ago, and subsequently enlisted into the Sussex Militia, where he made a false attestation, and received the usual bounty, whereby he defrauded the Government of a considerable sum. The Court sentenced him to be marked with the letter "D," to be imprisoned for 168 days, and to be placed under stoppages until the entire sum he received as a bounty has been refunded.—Twenty-six non-commissioned officers and men have joined headquarters at Chatham from the screw steamship Hawke, 60, at Queenstown.

53rd Regiment. Lieutenant W. H. J. Clarke has arrived home from Calcutta in the Warrior Queen, preceding his regiment, now on their passage to England.

56th Regiment. Lieutenant Bythell is appointed A.D.C. to Brigadier-General Hale, commanding the Scinde division.

70th Regiment. Lieutenant Tovey arrived at Bombay on March 10, with a draft. The regiment has moved from Rawul Pindee to Cawnpore.

79th Highlanders. Lieut. Lord Louth, recently arrived from Bombay, has been attached to the Kurrachee Depôt, for the purpose of proceeding with a draft up the Indus.

83rd Regiment is ordered from Nusseerabad to Belgaum, whither it will have to march in the hot season of the year. Lieut. Chamley is on his passage home.

86th (Royal County Down) Regiment, stationed at Gosport, has received orders to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Aldershot in about 14 days.

87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. Assistant-Surgeon Collins, M.D., has arrived in England from Calcutta in medical charge of invalids.

88th Regiment. The depôt under Major Gore is about to move from Colchester Camp to Southtown, Yarmouth.

92nd Highlanders are ordered to Dugshaie.

93rd Highlanders. A marriage is arranged, and will take place during the approaching summer, between Colonel Leith Hay, C.B., of Leith Hall, Aberdeenshire, of this regiment and Miss Hamilton, of Craiglaw, Wigtonshire.

98th Regiment. Lieutenant W. H. Lawe has been appointed Commandant of the East Indian Regiment now stationed at Raneegunge. This is a new corps, equipped and armed as a European regiment, but composed of half-castes.

Rifle Brigade. The 2nd battalion, under Colonel Percy Hill, is ordered to Subathoo.

A district order issued at Portsmouth on Saturday announces that Her Majesty having been pleased to require the services of Major-General Sir James Scarlett, K.C.B., as Adjutant-General of the Army, he will be replaced in the command of the south-west district by Major-General Lord William Paulett, C.B., to whom, on and after the 1st of April, all orders and communications will be made through the usual channel. The order further states that "Major-General Sir James Scarlett cannot relinquish the command he has now held for the last two years and a half without expressing to the officers of his staff, the district, and garrison how much indebted he feels for the zeal and ability they have evinced in assisting him to carry on the duties of command." The gallant General, during the period of his command at Portsmouth, has gained the respect and esteem of all ranks and classes, and will be accompanied by heartfelt wishes that he may long be spared to fulfil the duties of the high office to which he has been appointed.

Three hundred workmen, employed in the laboratory department of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, were discharged on Saturday, and 500 artisans, employed in the royal carriage department, have received notice to leave on the 14th inst. This reduction, it is understood, will be only of a temporary nature. In the rifled ordnance department additional hands have been constantly set on. The War Department has completed the purchase of 170 acres of marsh land, extending from the Ship and Lobster Inn, Denton, near Gravesend, to Shorne Mead Battery, for the purpose of constructing a practice range. The Government has also obtained possession of an eligible site for the erection of new barracks at Gravesend. This Department has also accepted tenders for the erection of numerous model cottages, to be used as residences for married soldiers, on a site of land between the Cadets' Barracks in the New Road, Woolwich, and the Grand Depôt at the Artillery Barracks.

Orders have been received at Fort Pitt for the following medical officers to proceed to the stations named:—Assistant-Surgeon J. Martin, to Jersey; Assistant-Sugeon W. Cherry, to Shorncliffe; and Assistant-Surgeon J. Smith, to Canterbury.

Canterbury.—The whole garrison paraded in the cavalry square on Tuesday afternoon to witness the presentation of good conduct medals to three privates of the 8th Hussars and a private of the 70th Regiment. The medals having been presented, the troops marched past in slow and quick time, looking thoroughly well. During the last year the recruits have grown taller and stouter, and many of the men begin to have the form and bearing of made soldiers. The Volunteers have begun their trial of skill before the butts, and proved themselves promising shots. They fired five rounds at 150 yards, and averaged five points, some obtaining as many as nine. A new rifle range is shortly to be provided, and then the troops will be exercised at 1000 yards, whereas now the longest distance is 450 yards. Many expect that the superior education of the Volunteers will give them an advantage over the regulars after a period of training; and certainly the first experiment made by the East Kent Volunteers on Tuesday tends to confirm that opinion. Mrs. Tempest, schoolmistress of the 3rd class, doing duty with the 4th Depôt Battalion, has been promoted to the 2nd class, as a reward for her steady attention and successful teaching, as

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reported by Colonel Armstrong, C.B., and Captain Gleig, R.A., Deputy-Inspector of Military Schools.

Major-General the Hon. A. A. Dalzell, having arrived at Cork, has assumed the command of the troops in the district.

The following valedictory general order has been issued by Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, G.C.B. :—"Dublin, 30th March, 1860. The approbation of the general commanding the forces in Ireland having been so often expressed in respect to the efficiency and good conduct of the troops in the divisions under the immediate charge of Lieut.-General Gascoigne and Major-General Eden, resulting from their active superintendence, and the exertions of major-generals in command of brigades, it would appear unnecessary to advert further to the very satisfactory state in which his lordship finds the divisions, brigades, and the several corps in this command. But on the occasion of his relinquishing the appointment which he has held in this country for some years, he thinks it due to the officers he has mentioned, and to the heads of departments, and commanding-officers of corps, to convey to them his best thanks for the able assistance which he has received from them. It is gratifying to Lord Seaton to refer particularly to the unremitting attention which Lieut.-General Gascoigne has devoted to the instruction of his division, whether concentrated in camp or distributed in garrisons, as well as to the admirable conduct of the detachments of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, when called on, frequently at a very short notice, to discharge local duties of a description which could not be properly accomplished but by that order, method, and forbearance, which the strictest discipline alone can ensure."

The Medical Department of the Army has decided on establishing a sanatorium and invalid establishment at the Cape of Good Hope, for the reception of the sick and disabled troops belonging to the various corps serving in China. A number of medical officers will be required for the new establishment, and these will be dispatched as early as possible.

The following changes in the Medical Staff are arranged. Dr. Ker Innes, C.B., relieves Dr. Longmore at Colchester on the 9th instant. Staff-Surgeon Macqueeen from Colchester, Staff-Surgeon Mostyn from Maidstone, Staff Assistant-Surgeon Heazle from Colchester, and several other medical officers, have been ordered to proceed at once to do duty at the Sanitarium just established at the Cape for sick and wounded troops from India and China.

The following general regimental orders have been issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, Royal Artillery, signed by Colonel Bingham, Deputy Adjutant-General :—"Officers commanding Royal Artillery in the districts concerned, will obtain the sanction of the general-officers commanding the troops, to the following removals of officers :—Colonel C. L. D'Aguilar, C.B., from Dover to Ipswich ; Lieut.-Colonel Brandling, from Norwich to Dover ; Captain Saunders, from Plymouth to Norwich ; Captain Addington, from Calcutta to Plymouth ; Second Captain Le Mesurier (by exchange with Second Captain Downes), from Woolwich to China."

The Commander-in-Chief in India has decided that ten batteries of artillery in the Bombay Presidency be reduced to the peace establishment of 105 horses. The horses with the batteries in excess of this number to be borne as supernumerary till absorbed by casualty. The remaining Light Field Horse Batteries will for the present retain the establishment of 125 horses.

A General Order has been received at Chatham garrison, from the Horse Guards, cancelling the order previously issued for the employment of the class of men known as the military commissionaires, as messengers, office-keepers, &c., in the public departments.

Sir Charles Stuart is likely to succeed Brigadier Shortt in the command of the Bombay garrison.

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.

Lieutenant-General John Wright, K.H., retired full pay, Royal Marines.

Major-Generals—Redmond William Brough ; Henry Charles Russel, from Royal Artillery ; Matthew Charles Dixon, retired full-pay, Royal Engineers ; John Tothill, retired full-pay, Royal Marines.

Colonels—Edward William Bray, C.B., retired full-pay, 39th Foot ; William Hasloe Phibbs, retired full-pay, Staff Officer of Pensioners.

Majors—P. John Stapleton Barry, Royal Engineers ; Robert Webb, retired full-pay, Royal Marines ; William Macdonald, half-pay, Royal Marines.

Captains—Thomas Blakiston Houston, 4th Foot ; J. Lambert Edward Baynes, 60th Foot ; Thomas Fraser, half-pay, 83rd Foot ; George Foot, half-pay, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenants—Francis George Holme, 20th Foot ; Edward Moore, Gold Coast Artillery Corps ; S. J. M. Maxwell, Royal Artillery ; James Milne, retired full-pay, 5th Vet. battalion ; Warner Reeve Spalding, retired full-pay, 8th Vet. battalion ; John Priest, retired full-pay, Royal Artillery Drivers ; Charles Kelly Cooper, half-pay, 52nd Foot ; John Sharpe, half-pay, 54th Foot ; John Henry Wilson, half-pay, 97th Foot ; A. Heddle, half-pay, Royal African Corps ; Adolphus Ludewig, half-pay, 4th Line Battalion, King's German Legion.

Surgeon William Lorimer, half-pay, 49th Foot.

Assistant-Surgeon Frederick Howard, half-pay, Royal Artillery.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, APRIL 3.

Chaplain's Department—The Rev. Matthew Robert Scott, Chaplain Royal Artillery, to be Chaplain of the Second Class ; April 10. The Reverend Walter Melvill Wright, Chaplain Royal Artillery, to be Chaplain of the Third Class ; March 14.

ADMIRALTY,—MARCH 29.

Corps of Royal Marines—Gentleman Cadet James Sandys Bird to be Second Lieutenant, Gentleman Cadet Suffield Hamilton Browne to be Second Lieutenant, Gentleman Cadet Wilbraham Evors Evelyn Morley to be Second Lieutenant, Gentleman Cadet Montague Philip Hall Gray to be Second Lieutenant, Gentleman Cadet Michael Allen Stapylton Bree to be Second Lieutenant, Gentleman Cadet Frederic Vincent Godfrey Bird to be Second Lieutenant, Gentleman Cadet Percival Robert Champion to be Second Lieutenant.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, APRIL 6.

Royal Artillery—Second Captain Andrew Orr, on the Supernumerary List, to be Captain ; Second Captain Charles Rowland Hill to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Henry, placed upon the Supernumerary List ; March 24. Second Captain Patrick John Campbell to be Captain, vice Vandeleur, placed upon the Supernumerary List ; March 26. Lieutenant Joshua Frederick Betty to be Second Captain, vice Hill ; March 24. Lieutenant John Kelly Holdsworth to be Second Captain, vice Campbell ; March 26.

BREVET.

The second Christian name of Major-General Harrison, on retired full pay of the Royal Artillery, is Robinson, not Richard, as stated in the *Gazette* 23rd ultimo.

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Brook Taylor, unattached, to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while in command of a Brigade ; March 12.

THE WHITWORTH AND ARMSTRONG GUNS.

Since the conclusion of Mr. Whitworth's valuable experiments at Southport a tabular summary of the result of each trial of the 3, 12, and 80-pounders, at different degrees of elevation, has been carefully prepared. This table shows such marvellous results to have been obtained with each description of ordnance, both as regards range and accuracy, that we give it to our readers.

The table is as follows :

Summary of Experiments with Mr. Whitworth's Rifled Cannon at Southport, showing the Mean Range and Deviation of all the Shots fired at each Experiment.

Date.	Calibre of Gun.	Elevation	A. No. of Shots Fired.	B. Range. Yards.	C. Longitudin. Deviation. Yards.	D. Lateral Deviation. Yards.
Feb. 22	3-pounder	3°	10	1579	12	·52
15		10°	5	4174	27	1·17
16			5	4190	87	5·5
23			10	3842	48	3·23
15		20°	4	6793	58	4·83
16			4	6960	69	8·58
22			5	6647	109	7·4
22			4	6421	94	4·25
23			11	6663	33	3·83
15		35°	4	9015	96	10·92
16			5	9580	81	19·33
22	12-pounder	2°	5	1247	24	·85
16		5°	5	2324	11	1·57
22			10	2336	16	1·08
23			10	2219	22	2·09
21		7°	4	3049	17	.5
21			4	3098	9	·54
16		10°	5	4027	50	3·31
23			10	3774	37	3·1
15	80-pounder	5°	2	2575	36	2·33
			2	2574	30	1·66
23		7°	4	3493	8	·58
16		10°	2	4700	30	·5
22			4	4409	50	5·17

All these experiments, be it remembered, were conducted from first to last by amateur gunners, without accident or delay of any kind, and during the prevalence of wind and weather, both about the most unfavourable that could well be imagined for obtaining good average results of range alone.—*The Times.*

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Corrected up to 7th April, 1860.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depôt is stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Windsor
2nd do.—Regent's Park
Royal Horse Guards—Hyde Park
1st Dragoon Guards—Bangalore ; Canterbury
2nd do.—Lucknow ; Canterbury
3rd do.—Mhow ; Canterbury
4th do.—Brighton
5th do.—Aldershot
6th do.—Meerut ; Maidstone
7th do.—Sealkote ; Canterbury
1st Dragoons—Dublin
2nd do.—Newbridge
3rd do.—Dublin
4th do.—Manchester
5th do.—Aldershot
6th do.—Kirkee ; Maidstone
7th Hussars—Umballa ; Canterbury
8th do.—Nusseerabad ; Canterbury
9th Lancers—Exeter.
10th Hussars—Hounslow
11th Hussars—Birmingham
12th Lancers—Ordered Home ; Maidstone
13th Light Dragoons—Piershill
14th do. — On passage Home ; Newbridge
15th Hussars—Dublin
16th Lancers—York
17th do.—Madras ; Maidstone
18th Hussars—Aldershot
Royal Artillery [Head Quarters]—Woolwich
Do. [Horse Brigade]—Woolwich
Do. [1st Brigade] Garrison Artillery—Woolwich
Do. [2nd do.] Garrison Artillery—Dover
Do. [3rd do.] Garrison Artillery—Plymouth
Do. [4th do.] Field Artillery—Woolwich
Do. [5th do.] Garrison Artillery—Gibraltar
Do. [6th do.] Garrison Artillery—Malta
Do. [7th do.] Garrison Artillery—Quebec
Do. [8th do.] Field Artillery—Portsmouth
Do. [9th do.] Field Artillery—Dublin
Do. [10th do.] Garrison Artillery—Guernsey
Do. [11th do.] Field Artillery—Bengal
Do. [12th do.] Garrison Artillery—Mauritius
Royal Artillery [13th Brigade] Field Artillery—Bombay
Do. [14th do.] Field Artillery—Bengal
Do. [depôt]—Woolwich
Coast Brigade [Head Quarters]—Woolwich
Royal Engineers [Head Quarters]—Woolwich
Do. A Troop, R. E. Train—Chatham
Do. [1st Company]—Malta
Do. [2nd do.]—Gibraltar
Do. [3rd do.]—Gibraltar
Do. [4th do.]—India
Do. [5th do.]—Woolwich
Do. [6th do.]—New Zealand
Do. [7th do.]—Halifax, N. S.
Do. [8th do.]—China
Do. [9th do.]—Corfu
Do. [10th do.]—China
Do. [11th do.—India (ordered to Mauritius)
Do. [12th do.]—Cape of Good Hope
Do. [13th do.]—Dublin (survey)
Do. [14th do.]—Kelso (survey)
Do. [15th do.]—Chatham
Do. [16th do.]—Newry (survey)
Do. [17th do.]—Malta
Do. [18th do.]—Weymouth
Do. [19th do.]—Glasgow (survey)
Do. [20th do.]—Swan River
Do. [21st do.]—India (ordered to Mauritius)
Do. [22nd do.]—Mauritius (ordered home)
Do. [23rd do.]—China
Do. [24th do.]—Gibraltar
Do. [25th do.]—Cape of Good Hope
Do. [26th do.]—Bermuda
Do. [27th do.]—Chatham
Do. [28th do.]—Malta
Do. [29th do.]—Corfu
Do. [30th do.]—Dover
Do. [31st do.]—Curragh Camp
Do. [32nd do.]—Alderney
Do. [33rd do.]—Chatham
Do. [34th do.]—Shorncliffe
Do. [35th do.]—Aldershot
Do. [36th do.]—Portsmouth
Military Train [1st bat.]—China
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
Do. [3rd bat.]—Woolwich
Do. [4th bat.]—Depôt at Aldershot } Shorncliffe
Do. [5th bat.]—Curragh
Do. [6th bat.]—Woolwich } Do
Military Train [7th bat.]—Aldershot
Grenadier Guards [1st bat.]—St. George's Barracks
Do. [2nd bat.] Portman St. Barracks
Do. [3rd bat.]—Dublin
Coldstream Guards [1st bat.]—Wellington Barracks
Do. [2nd bat.]—Windsor
Scots Fus. Guards [1st bat.]—Wellington Barracks.
Do. [2nd bat.]—Tower
1st Foot [1st bat.]—Madras ; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.] — Hong-Kong ; Birr
2nd do. [1st bat.]—On pass. to China ; Walmer
Do. [2nd bat.]—Cephalonia ; Walmer
3rd [1st bat.]—Canton ; Limerick
Do. do. Malta ; Limerick
4th do. [1st bat.]—Bombay ; Chichester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Corfu ; Chichester
5th do. [1st bat.]—Allahabad ; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Mauritius ; Pembroke
6th do. [1st bat.]—Benares ; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar ; Cork
7th do. [1st bat.]—Peshawur ; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar ; Walmer
8th do. [1st bat.]—Fort William Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar ; Templemore
9th do. [1st bat.] — Corfu ; Limerick
Do. [2nd bat.]—Corfu ; Limerick
10th do. [1st bat.]—Devonport
Do. [2nd bat.]—The Cape
11th do. [1st bat.]—Portsmouth ; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
12th do. [1st bat.]—N. S. Wales ; Walmer
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
13th do, [1st bat.]—Gorruckpore ; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Cape ; Fermoy
14th do. [1st bat.]—Jamaica ; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Mullingar
15th do.—Jersey ; Pembroke
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta ; Pembroke
16th do. — Aldershott ; Templemore
Do. [2nd bat.]—Clonmel
17th do.—Quebec ; Limerick
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
18th do.—Secunderabad ; Buttevant
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
19th do.—Benares ; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
20th do.—Gondah ; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Dublin
21st do.—Barbadoes ; Birr
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
22nd do.—Ordered to Malta ; Parkhurst
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta ; Parkhurst
23rd do.—Lucknow ; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta ; Walmer
24th do.—Ferozepore ; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—On passage to Mauritius
25th do.—Gibraltar ; Athlone
Do. [2nd bat.]—Preston
26th do.—Dublin ; Belfast
27th do.—Umballa ; Buttevant
28th do.—Bombay ; Fermoy.
29th do.—Preston ; Devonport
30th do.—Curragh ; Parkhurst
31st do.—China ; Chatham
32nd do.—Dover ; Devonport
33rd do.—Deesa ; Fermoy
34th do.—Fyzabad ; Colchester
35th do.—Meerut ; Chatham
36th do.—Devonport ; Athlone
37th do.—Ghazepore ; Colchester
38th do.—Bareilly ; Colchester
39th Foot—Bermuda ; Templemore
40th do.—N. S. Wales ; Birr
41st do.—Ordered Home from Jamaica ; Devonport
42nd do.—Bareilly ; Stirling
43rd do.—Saugor ; Chatham
44th do.—China ; Colchester
45th do.—Bradford ; Parkhurst
46th do.—Jullundur ; Buttevant
47th do.—Shorncliff ; Cork
48th do.—Allahabad ; Cork
49th do.—Ordered Home from Barbadoes ; Belfast
50th do.—Ceylon ; Parkhurst
51st do.—Mean Meer ; Chichester
52nd do.—Sealkote ; Chatham
53rd do.—Ordered Home ; ditto
54th do.—Cawnpore ; Colchester
55th do.—Curragh ; Devonport
56th do.—Bombay ; Colchester
57th do.—Poona ; Cork
58th do.—Aldershot ; Birr.
59th do.—Cape ; Athlone
60th do. — [1st bat.] — Ordered Home ; Winchester
Do. [2nd bat.] — China ; Winchester
Do. [3rd bat.]—Madras ; Winchester
Do. [4th bat.]—Waterford ; Winchester
61st do.—Ordered Home from Mauritius ; Pembroke
62nd do.—Nova Scotia ; Belfast
63rd do.—ditto ; Belfast
64th do.—Kurrachee ; Canterbury
65th do.—New Zealand ; Birr
66th do.—Ordered to China ; Colchester
67th do.—Canton ; Athlone
68th do.—Rangoon ; Fermoy
69th do.—Madras ; Fermoy
70th do.—Cawnpore ; Canterbury
71st do.—Morar ; Perth
72nd do.—Mhow ; Aberdeen
73rd do.—Dinapore ; Devonport
74th do.—Madras ; Aberdeen
75th do.—Allahabad ; Chatham
76th do.—Dublin ; Belfast
77th do.—Benares ; Chatham
78th do.—Edinburgh ; Aberdeen
79th do.—Mean Meer ; Stirling
80th do.—Sangor ; Buttevant
81st do.—Rawul Pindee ; Chatham
82nd do.— Shahjehanpore ; Canterbury
83rd do.—Nusseerabad ; Chichester
84th do.—Sheffield ; Pembroke
85th do.—Cape ; Pembroke
86th do.—Gosport ; Templemore
87th do.—China ; Youghal
88th do.—Delhi ; Colchester
89th do.—Seronje ; Fermoy
90th do.—Seetapore ; Canterbury
91st do.—Madras ; Chatham
92nd do.—Jhansi ; Stirling
93rd do.—Rawul Pindee ; Aberdeen
94th do.—Nowshera ; Chatham
95th do.—Neemuch ; Fermoy
96th do.—Manchester ; Parkhurst
97th do.—Jubbulpore ; Colchester
98th do.—Peshawur ; Canterbury
99th do.—China ; Cork
100th do.—Gibraltar ; Parkhurst
Rifle Brigade [1st bat.]—Portsmouth ; Winchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Subathoo ; Winchester
Do. [3rd bat.]—Agra ; Winchester
Do. [4th bat.]—Malta ; Winchester
1st West India Regt.—Bahamas
2nd do.—Jamaica
3rd do.—Barbadoes
Ceylon Rifles—Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles—The Cape
Canadian Rifles—Toronto
St. Helena Regt.—St. Helena
Royal Newfoundland Co.'s—Newfoundland
Malta Fencibles—Malta
Gold Coast Artillery—Cape Coast Castle

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

1st Depôt Battalion, Chatham, 1st bat. 7th, 1st bat. 24th, 35th, 43rd, 53rd, and 77th depots
2nd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 20th, 1st bat. 23rd, 31st, 52nd, and 73rd depots
3rd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 8th, 1st bat. 19th, 75th, 81st, 91st, and 94th
4th do., Canterbury, 64th, 70th, 82nd, 90th, and 98th
5th do., Parkhurst, 1st and 2nd bats. 22nd, 30th, 45th, 50th, 96th and 100th
6th do., Walmer, 1st and 2nd bats. 2nd, 2nd bat. 4th, 2nd bat. 7th, and 1st bat. 12th
7th do., Winchester, Rifle Battalion 1st, 2nd, and 3rd battalions of the 60th Rifles, and the four battalions of the Rifle Brigade
8th do., Pembroke, 2nd bat. 5th, 15th, 61st, 85th
9th do., Colchester, 1st bat. 1st, 54th, 56th, 66th, 88th
10th do., Colchester, 1st bat. 5th, 34th, 37th, 38th, 44th, 97th
11th Depôt Battalion, Plymouth 10th, 32nd, 41st, and 55th
12th do., Athlone, 25th, 30th, 59th, and 67th
13th do., Birr, 2nd bat. 1st, 21st, 40th, 58th, and 65th
14th do., Belfast, 26th, 49th, 62nd, 63rd, and 76th
15th do., Buttevant, 18th, 27th, 46th, 80th, and 87th
16th do., Templemore, 2nd bat. 8th, 2nd bat. 18th, 16th, 39th, and 86th
17th do., Limerick, 1st and 2nd bats. 3rd Buffs, 1st and 2nd bats. 9th, and 1st bat. 17th
18th do., Fermoy, 2nd bat. 11th, 2nd bat. 13th, 14th, 28th
19th do., Fermoy, 1st bat. 13th, 33rd, 68th, 69th, 89th, 95th
20th do., Cork, 2nd bat. 6th, 47th, 48th, 57th, 99th
21st do., Chichester, 2nd bat. 4th, 51st, 83rd
22nd do., Stirling, 42nd, 71st, 79th, 92nd
23rd do., Aberdeen, 72nd, 74th, and 93rd

STATIONS OF THE EMBODIED MILITIA.

ENGLAND (20).

Bedford—Portsmouth
2nd Cheshire—Shorncliffe
Durham Artillery—Isle of Wight
Hampshire Artillery—Pembroke
East Kent—Weymouth
Lancashire Artillery—Charles Fort
North Lincoln—Newry
5th Middlesex (Elthorne)—Aldershot
Northumberland Artillery—Tynemouth
Norfolk Artillery—Sheerness
Oxford—Oxford
1st Stafford (King's Own)—Portsmouth
2nd Stafford (King's Own)—Dublin
Suffolk Artillery—Gosport
Sussex—Glasgow
Tower Hamlets (King's Own)—Aldershot
2nd Warwick—Newport
Wiltshire—Dover
1st York, (W. R.)—Edinburgh
3rd York (W.)—Newtle.-on-Tyne

SCOTLAND (5).

Edinburgh Artillery—Dunbar
2nd Lanark—Aldershot
Fifeshire Artillery—Devonport
Forfar and Kincardine Artillery—Sheerness
Stirling—Shorncliffe

IRELAND (10).

Antrim Rifles—Belfast
Antrim Artillery—Shorncliffe
Donegal—Yarmouth
Dublin (City)—Dublin
Dublin City Artillery—Woolwich
Fermanagh—Chester
Kerry—The Curragh
Louth (Rifles)—Curragh
Tipperary Artillery—Gosport
Waterford Artillery—Portsmouth

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THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY—MARCH 31.

APPOINTMENTS.—Commander E. Scott to the Centurion.

Lieutenants C. E. S. Woodman to the Centurion, G. H. Barnard to the Nile, and C. G. Fegan to be additional to the Ajax.

Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineer J. Gill, to the Asia, as supernumerary.

APRIL 2.—Commander S. H. Henderson to the Megæra.

Mate C. R. Forrest to the Donegal.

Naval Cadet W. B. Walpole to the Conqueror.

Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineer T. Wilmott, to the Fisgard, for service in Widgeon.

Engineers W. H. Croxall, promoted and appointed acting second-class assistant-engineer to the Asia, for charge of machinery of the Philomel; S. Harrison, promoted to the rank of second-class assistant-engineer in the London; W. Smith, promoted to second-class assistant in the Grappler; E. Aitken, promoted to second-class assistant-engineer in the Melpomene; W. Inglis, promoted to second-class assistant engineer in the Hydra; and J. Jessop, promoted to second-class assistant engineer in the Magicienne.

Acting Second-Class Assistant H. Benbow to the Intrepid.

APRIL 4.—APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—Captain F. A. B. Craufurd, to the Archer, vice Courtenay, invalided.

Commander E. W. Lang, to be Inspecting-Commander of the Coast Guard, vice Balfour, whose period of service has expired.

Surgeon J. H. Carruthers, to the Orion.

Paymaster A. H. Martin, to the Falcon.

Assistant-Surgeons L. H. J. Hayne, to the Formidable; and J. W. S. Meiklejohn, to Greenwich Hospital.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon J. G. Fitzgerald, to the Royal Albert.

Assistant-Paymaster in charge G. M. Blyth, to the Crocodile.

Master's-Assistant H. F. Woods, to the Rhadamanthus.

Second-class Assistant-Engineer T. J. Sweeny, to the Rhadamanthus.

Acting Third-class Assistant-Engineers A. Wilkins and E. Wimshurst, to the Asia, as supernumeraries.

Assistant-Engineer G. Treviss, promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer, and appointed to the Fisgard, for charge of the machinery of the Barrosa.

APRIL 5.—Commander A. H. Hoskins to the Wrangler, commissioned.

Chief Engineers P. Wood to the Asia, for charge of machinery of the Sutlej; T. L. Walker, to the Asia, for charge of machinery of the Frederick William; E. J. Burnley, to the Cornwallis; and C. Wright, to the Fisgard, for charge of machinery of the Devastation.

Agamemnon, 91, screw, Captain T. Hope. A court-martial was held on board this ship on the 23rd of last month at Gibraltar, to try James Brown, A.B., on charge of desertion and fraudulently receiving the bounty. He was found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months penal servitude.

Albion, 90, was brought to the Devonport dockyard on Tuesday and placed in the basin, preparatory to her being converted into a screw.

Alert sailed from Panama on the 27th of February, and arrived at Realijo on the 3rd of March, with despatches.

Amethyst, 26, Captain S. Grenfell, was expacted to be at Panama in May, waiting orders to return to England. The date of this advice is Feb. 1st.

Arethusa, 50, sailing frigate, has been brought up to Chatham dockyard, preparatory to being taken into dock to undergo the necessary alterations to adapt her for a 51-gun screw frigate.

Ariadne, 26, screw, Captain E. W. Vansittart, is awaiting orders at Spithead. On her recent cruise to the westward under canvas she experienced very strong westerly and north-westerly breezes, reducing the canvas to close-reefed topsails and reefed courses. The ship behaved remarkably well throughout the cruise; was always under perfect command of her helm; tacked beautifully in heavy cross seas; was very easy, and gave every promise of being fast under her canvas. Three-fourths of the Ariadne's crew are for the first time serving on board a man-of-war.

Atalanta, 16, Commander T. M. S. Pasley, is expected to arrive in England the first week in April.

Bacchante, 51, screw, is expected to hoist the pendant about the 12th instant. She is to have two of Armstrong's guns included in her armament. Commander Josling, of Her Majesty's ship Queen, has had the offer to become her future commander.

Boscawen was in Simon's Bay at the end of February.

Buffalo was at Ascension on the 5th ult.

Buzzard was at Rio Janeiro when the last mail left.

Cæsar is to be stationed at Naples. It was first intended to send Her Majesty's ship Victor Emmanuel, but as that name is unpalatable at Naples, the Cæsar was sent instead. Lieutenant Paget, of the Cæsar, was invalided on the 31st of March, and Lieutenant Trollope, of Her Majesty's ship Marlborough, is appointed to the Cæsar.

Castor, 36, gun-frigate, Commander J. Palmer, fitting as a training-ship for the Naval Coast Volunteers is completed, and left Chatham on Wednesday for Greenhithe. She has only a portion of her armament to receive on board—namely, her main deck guns, which will consist of 18 32-pounders, each 56 cwt. and 9 feet 6 inches long.

Centurion, 80, left Plymouth on Wednesday morning, it is supposed for Lisbon.

Conqueror, 101, Captain Sotheby, C.B., was placed in Keyham Basin on Wednesday, and subsequently taken into No. 3 dock, to have her leaks stopped.

Dee, 4, paddle, Master Commander Thomas C. Pullen, has been placed under the steam basin sheers at Portsmouth to get out boiler and machinery for the ships fitting at that port.

Devon, lighter, Jennings, master, arrived at Devonport on Tuesday, with stores from Deptford.

Diadem, 32, Captain H. Cockburn, left Plymouth Sound on Wednesday under canvas for the westward with sealed orders. She was detained a short time to receive her new commander.

Duncan, 101, steamer, is completing her machinery in the steam basin at Portsmouth, previous to being placed in the 2nd class steam reserve.

Euryalus, 51, screw steamer, Captain Tarleton, C.B., has commenced shipping her boilers in the steam basin at Portsmouth.

Firefly arrived at Malta on the 28th ult. from England, and was to proceed on her surveying duties about the middle of this month.

Forte, 51, screw, Captain E. W. Turner, is expected to arrive at Spithead from the Thames on Wednesday next.

Galatea, 26, 800 horse power, was undocked on Thursday at Chatham, and sent to Sheerness to be fitted for the second division of the steam reserve.

Gladiator, 6, steam-vessel, Commander, H. D. Hickley, was at Jamaica on the 9th March last, all well. Expected to sail for Saint Thomas's in a few days.

Hannibal, 91, screw, Rear-Admiral G. R. Mundy, C.B. By a letter from this ship at Gibraltar, dated the 28th ult., we hear that Captain Connolly, to the very great regret of all who knew him, and especially the officers of the Hannibal, was about to invalid, and return to England.

Hardy, gun-boot, had arrived in Simon's Bay, *en route* to China.

Havoc, gun-boat, is reported as having arrived in Simon's Bay, on her way to China.

Hero, 91, Captain Seymour, at Devonport, will be out of the hands of the shipwrights and joiners about the 6th of May.

Howe, 120, lately launched from Pembroke dockyard, was to leave that port on Monday last had the weather been at all favourable, but the wind continued S.W., blowing fresh throughout the day. Preparations were making to leave the following day, Tuesday, for Devonport. The Howe was launched on the 7th of last month, and considering her great size and the stormy weather which the riggers have had to contend with, the greatest praise is admitted to be due to Mr. Paul, assistant master attendant of Pembroke yard, under whose command they have done wonders in hastening her fitment for the cruise round.

Immortalité, 51, steamer, is completing her machinery in the steam basin at Portsmouth. She will soon be out of the hands of the mechanics, and placed in the 2nd class steam reserve.

Landrail was on Thursday hauled into the fitting basin at Woolwich, preparatory to being docked and got ready for sea.

Lapwing, 4, screw, Commander M. F. O. Reilly. Arrived at Gibraltar on the 28th ult. from Malta.

Leopard was at Monte Video, by the latest advices.

Marlborough, 131, screw, Vice-Admiral A. Fanshawe, C.B., Captain the Right Hon. Lord F. H. Kerr. Lieutenant Henry Carr is doing duty as flag-lieutenant of this ship.

Meander, 44, was at Ascension on the 5th of March.

Megæra. The funeral of the late Commander James Hunt, of Her Majesty's troop steamer Megæra, took place this week in the burialground attached to the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar. During the time the ceremony was taking place the men-of-war in Portsmouth harbour lowered their ensigns to "half staff."

Nautilus, apprentice brig, Lieut.-Commander Grant, was taken out of dock at Devonport on Tuesday.

Nelson, 91, screw. This ship has recently been converted, and has now received all her machinery. It is expected that her trial trip will take place some time this month at Stokes Bay.

Nile, 90, screw, Captain Barnard, at Devonport, has completed her fitment, and is ready for trial. She is expected to sail about the 12th inst. for the North American and West India station, where she is to receive the flag of the commander-in-chief.

Oberon was at Beunos Ayres by the last advices.

Octavia, 50, sailing frigate, has been placed in No. 9 dock at Portsmouth, for lengthening and conversion to a screw.

Osborne, 2, paddle, Admiralty yacht, Master Commander George H. K. Bower, having repaired defects, has hauled out of No. 8 dock into the steam basin at Portsmouth.

Pelorus. By a letter dated the 17th of February, the following information has been received at the Admiralty relative to the accident which occurred on board Her Majesty's ship Pelorus at Hobart Town in January last:—"Lieutenant A. H. Balliscombe and Alfred Gough (gunner's mate) have recovered, and are at their duty. Thomas Graham, A.B., is at the hospital, at Hobart Town, and writes word that he will rejoin in a week or so. William Beard, A.B., and J. W. T. Minshull, are so nearly well that they will be off the list in a day or two."

Powerful, 84, line-of-battle sailing ship, has been docked at Chatham, where she will be lengthened and converted into a screw steamer.

Prince of Wales, 131, steamer, is receiving her machinery in the steam basin at Portsmouth, preparatory to being placed in the 2nd class steam reserve.

Pylades, screw, 21, Capt. M. D. Courcy. By advices from this ship, we learn that she had taken a freight of 2,210,247 dolls. to Panama, where she had her machinery repaired. She was to go to Mazatlan to relieve the Amethyst, from which last-named port she was expected to receive another bullion freight, in July next.

Ranger, about to be commissioned for the west coast of Africa, was inspected at Woolwich on Thursday by Sir Baldwin Walker, K.C.B.

Retribution, Commodore Edgell, arrived in Bombay on the 10th of March, having left Aden on February 29.

Rinaldo, 17, screw, in the steam-basin at Portsmouth, has her screw shipped; it is expected that her boilers and machinery will be put on board with all despatch. It is rumoured that this corvette will speedily be put in commission, as great results are expected from her, in consequence of her peculiar construction.

Royal George, 104, was taken from Devonport dockyard on Tuesday, and placed in Keyham basin under the shears.

Sanspareil. As the report of the existence of small pox on board H.M.S. Sanspareil still prevails, it may be well to state that the complaint has altogether disappeared from among the officers and crew of that ship, the solitary case which she had on board when she arrived at Queenstown having since been cured, and no other case having occurred.

Simoom. We have received the following letter from Her Majesty's screw troop-ship Simoom, dated "Singapore, February 22, 1860. We arrived here yesterday, 41 days from the Cape, and 93 from England. All well on board. We proceed in a few days for China. In Banco straits we fell in with the Ringdove, and gave her a tug along, as she was short of fuel. The Renard sailed from here to-day for Penang to tow up a troop-ship, which the Scout will convoy to the northward. The Pearl leaves in a day or two with the 44th Regiment, half the Regiment being on board the Pearl and the remainder in a transport. The Ringdove is refitting, and when complete goes to Penang to forward along any other ships. The Esk is the senior officer's ship here. We are the first batch of soldiers out, and, as operations do not commence before the middle of April, we shall be in plenty of time. The mail steamer starts to-day, so we are lucky in having time to write home. Our passage from England has been good; no lives or spars lost, nor sails split. Off the Cape we had a shower of ice, and pieces fell in ragged shapes, weighing from 3 to 6 ounces. Several men were hurt, but luckily none were aloft at the time or they must have been knocked off the yards. It lasted only about a minute; had it been of any long continuance it must have cut our sails from the yards, besides doing other damage. As the ice fell on the decks it sounded below like shot being rolled about overhead. No one on board ever saw or heard of the like before, and it, as you may imagine, quite astonished us. It was no hailstorm, I assure you."

Siren. A court martial is to be held to-day on board the Victory at Portsmouth on Lieutenant Graves, lately arrived from the Brazils in this ship.

Snake left Simon's Bay for China on Jan. 19.

Sphynx was in Simon's Bay at the end of February.

Spy was at Monte Video, by the latest advices.

Stork, tender to Excellent, made some good practice on Wednesday off Southsea Castle, at long range.

Sutlej, 51, steamer, receiving her machinery in the steam-basin at Portsmouth. She will receive her engines in the course of a fortnight.

Trafalgar, 90, Captain E. G. Fanshawe, left Plymouth Sound on Wednesday morning, probably for Lisbon.

Terrible left Malta on the 25th of March for England, with invalids.

Torch, 5, screw gun-vessel, having been completed at Chatham dockyard, has been undocked, and is preparing for her trial trip to test her machinery, after which she will join the steam reserve.

Tortoise, 12, was at Ascension on the 5th of March.

Triton. On the 13th of February a bark captured by the paddlewheel steam-vessel Triton, 3, Lieut.-Commander Robert H. Burton, was condemned by the judge at St. Helena as a prize. When captured she had 453 male and 141 female negroes on board. When condemned there were 398 men and 114 women; all the others died in the interim.

Victoria, 121, screw. This noble ship was warped into No. 7 Dock, Portsmouth, on Thursday last. It was supposed that in consequence of the Victoria carrying her beam so low down in the water, there was no dock of sufficient width at the bottom to accommodate her while being coppered. We have much pleasure in stating that the apprehended difficulty is overcome. After receiving her machinery, the Victoria dipped very much aft in consequence of her heavy weights being placed abaft the midship section, her draft forward being 15ft. 6, and aft 21 ft. 6, or just 6 feet difference, and the blocks upon which she now rests are arranged upon an incline, so as to accord with the varying depth of water the Victoria draws from end to end. By this contrivance the huge vessel is raised nearly 6 feet higher forward than she otherwise would be, and is consequently raised clear of the projecting steps of the masonry of the dock, which would otherwise have interfered with the labours of the artificers when coppering her. The after-portion of the ship gradually running away fine, leaves ample space for the artificers to work at her. Some of the weights the Victoria has abaft are enormous—thus, her screw, which is of course right at her heel, weighs 16 tons, 14 cwt., independent of its frame. Each fan weighs 5 tons, 8 cwt. As soon as the ship is coppered, it is expected she will be placed in the second class steam reserve.

Victoria and Albert yacht, Captain the Hon. Joseph Denman, sailed from Portsmouth on Wednesday morning at daylight on her cruise, for the purpose of fully testing her steam superheating apparatus.

Virago, 6, Commander Dunn, remains in readiness at Pembroke to assist in navigating the Howe, 121, to Devonport.

Vixen. The British Minister at the court of Peru has been endeavouring to discover the murderers of the unfortunate Captain Lambert, but nothing of importance has transpired in relation thereto. The Peruvian papers endeavour to make it appear he committed suicide.

Vulcan was in Simon's Bay, according to the latest Cape mail.

Vulture, 6, paddle, Captain George Parker, paid off on Thursday in most creditable order alongside the Portsmouth Dock jetty, under the superintendence of Captain Harris of the Britannia, naval cadet training ship. A very wise precaution was taken to prevent the men from falling into the hands of the "crimps" and "sharks," by the Pigmy, 3, paddle, Master Commander William Johnson, being placed alongside the Vulture, to receive the men belonging to the Western ports, and to convey them immediately to their homes.

The Duke of Somerset held his fourth levee of the season at the Admiralty on Thursday afternoon. The following officers were present:—Admiral J. Ayscough, Rear-Admiral J. Stoddard, Rear-Admiral Scott, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals M'Cormack. Captains—D. Robertson, C. C. Forsyth, G. G. Giffard, Wm. Woadley, W. H. Haswell, R. J. Otway, G. A. Seymour, C. G. E. Patey, W. H. Kitchen, and T. F. Birch. Commanders—E. H. Howard, W. M. J. G. Pasco, J. Sanders, F. H. Smith, M. R. Pechell, W. C. Chapman, and F. H. Martin. Lieutenants—J. B. Scott, Wm. Symon, and Wm. Scrymgeour.

The following screw steam-vessels are now building at Woolwich and Deptford dockyards, and several are forward for launching:—Anson, 91; Repulse, 91; Bristol, 51; Newcastle, 51; Wolverine, 21; Zebra, 17; Rosario, 11; Rapid, 11; Dart, 5; Lee, 5; Mullet, 5; Speedwell, 3.

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Admiralty orders have also been received to lay down the keels of the following vessels, as the slips become vacant :—Caledonia, 91 ; Dartmouth, 36 ; Blonde, 36 ; Alligator, 21 ; Ontario, 21 ; Columbine, 11, and two screw-gun vessels. In addition to this fleet the following screw sloops of four guns and 200 horse-power engines are now building for the Government by private firms at Blackwall and Millwall :—Eclipse, Lily, Serpent, Racehorse, Snipe, Sparrow, and Star.

The following naval cadets have been appointed as follows: (dated April 2)—F. W. Jenkins, J. R. Napier, G. Stopford, H. G. Gillam, S. A. Johnson, J. J. A. Campbell, F. G. E. M'Clintock, R. H. E. Welby, G. H. Verner, P. H. Gage, M. C. D. Osborn, G. C. Young, and H. S. T. Chowne, to the Marlborough ; Gerard R. Bromley, W. E. Heathcote, Edward C. St. John, and Alexander R. Boddam, to the Nile ; George A. Grey, Frederick G. M. Powell, John H. Hodgson, Frederick G. Dundas, and John N. Mercer, to the Euryalus ; Keppel Garnier, Robert F. Castle, E. Y. P. Smith, John King, and Edward G. F. Law, to the Forte ; Charles A. Nicolson, John G. Masters, Arthur Hutchinson, and L. L. L. Bevan, to the Royal Albert ; James D. Meyrick, to the Edgar ; Charles E. Napier, W. F. Snowden, and R. B. Evans, to the Donegal ; M. H. Smith and Charles G. Hunt, to the Trafalgar ; Thomas E. Sulivan, Robert W. Foster, Francis R. B. Kemp, Fitz-Patrick W. Praed, and Edmund J. Calcraft, to the Ariadne ; Richard F. Meade and Arthur H. Boldero, to the Queen ; W. H. Roberts and David Brown, to the Conqueror ; James Brown, and R. R. Jaffray, to the Centurion ; W. H. G. Nowell, and Oswald B. Niven, to the Diadem ; Arthur W. Brabazon and Horace J. M. Pugh, to the Sanspereil ; S. J. Weld, James L. Smith, and Hamilton P. Smith, to the Mersey.

About 80 artificers and others were discharged on Saturday from Devenport dockyard.

A return has just been published relating to the expenses incurred in building and fitting Her Majesty's ships during the financial year 1858-9. A total expenditure in that year of 2,163,675*l.* is accounted for in the following way :—Ships and vessels building, 475,560*l.* ; ships commenced as sailing ships, and converted to screws while building, 89,800*l.* ; ships launched as sailing ships and subsequently converted into screws, 114,490*l.* ; fitting out and refitting for, also repairs and maintenance of steam-ships and vessels in, commission, 523,317*l.* ; fitting, refitting, repairs, and maintenance of ships and vessels in the steam ordinary, 342,254*l.* ; repairing, fitting, and refitting for, and maintaining sailing ships and vessels in, commission, 5,478*l.* ; repairing and maintaining sailing ships in ordinary, 4,399*l.* ; fitting and maintaining hulks, &c., 12,135*l.* ; maintenance of all yard craft, boats, &c., 13,577*l.* ; incidental expenses of buoys, capstans, &c., 248,001*l.* ; machinery for steam-vessels, 250,996*l.* ; stores sent home from foreign stations, 37,997*l.* ; stores purchased at home, 56,469*l.*

Seventeen of the crew of the hired transport Havering, stranded at Plymouth, were brought before the Stonehouse magistrates on Tuesday, on a charge of insubordination and refusal to do duty, and were sentenced to two months' imprisonment at Exeter.

An order was received at Devonport, on Saturday, by the Admiral Commanding-in-chief, to have all vessels belonging to the Channel fleet at once under orders for sea. It is assumed to unite with the remainder of the fleet to proceed to the Mediterranean, probably to rendezvous at Naples.

Captain W. Houston Stewart, flag-captain to the commander-in-chief at Devonport, will, it is said, go to the Mediterranean as captain of the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Martin.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW CROSS.—A project for the completion of the swimming-bath in this valuable institution is progressing. About the sum of 500*l.* is required to complete the design ; and there are between 200 and 300 sons of naval and marine officers receiving their education there, a large number of whom embrace the professions of their fathers. Amongst those who have liberally subscribed towards the completion of the swimming-bath are the following :—Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and H.R.H. the Prince Consort, the Marquis Townshend, the Earl Manvers, the Rev. Lord de Saumarez, Admirals Sir Graham Hamond, Sir George Seymour, Sir Henry Prescott, Sir Thomas Herbert, H. Meynell, the Hon. A. Duncombe, and the Committee of Lloyd's patriotic fund.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHANNEL FLEET.

The Second Division of the Channel Fleet, comprising the Edgar, 91, screw, Captain James E. Katon, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral of the Blue, John E. Erskine ; the Queen, 86, screw, Captain C. F. Hillyar ; the Algiers, 91, screw, Captain G. W. D. O'Callaghan ; the Mars, 80, screw, Captain J. N. Strange ; and the Mersey, 40, screw, Captain H. Caldwell, C.B., steamed into Spithead from the Channel on Wednesday morning by the eastern entrance in the order named. The Edgar having anchored, each succeeding ship steamed to the westward of the flag-ship, and, rounding to, proceeded to their respective positions. The Queen took up the eastern berth of the line, a-head of the Edgar. To the westward of the Edgar the Algiers anchored, and the Mars took up the western berth. The four liners are thus moored in a line from south-east to north-west. The Mersey frigate brought up in deeper water on the outside of the line. Soon after the ships came in sight the customary salutes were exchanged between the Edgar, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Erskine, and the Victory, flag-ship of the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Bruce. The Sprightly and Pigmy steam-tenders were despatched from the harbour to Spithead on the fleet's arrival. The crews of the Channel Fleet anchored at Spithead had leave granted them ashore in parts of watches on Thursday evening until 7 a.m. next day. The whole of the vessels have suffered more or less, both in their hulls and machinery from the effects of the late gales during their passage to and from Lisbon. Of the five ships at Spithead, the Edgar has proved the most efficient of the whole, as well as much the easiest craft in a seaway. Next to her ranks the Mersey, the Mars taking next place, with the Algiers, and the Queen last. The two last-named vessels rolled very heavily ; the Queen, indeed, to such an extent as to unship the shot from their racks on the main deck, and send them flying about, injuring 15 of her crew before they were stowed down in her after-hold. She has a heavy sick-list besides. Her funnel casing is torn, waste steam-pipe carried away, and her machinery requires a thorough overhaul —the effects of her rolling and working. She made a good deal of water, as may be supposed, during the worst part of the last gale. The Algiers also made water during the gale, and her stern is supposed to be defective. The Mersey's steam-pipe is defective, from its great length exposed to the working of the ship ; but, most important of all, her condensers are cracked. They will all require considerable repairs before they can again proceed to sea. All the officers of the squadron agree in awarding the superiority on every point at sea—speed under canvas, and easy motion in heavy seas especially—to ships of the Edgar and Donegal class, over those of the Algiers and Queen.

The other division of the Channel Fleet, consisting of the screw steam-ships Royal Albert, 121, Captain Henry J. Lacon, bearing the flag of Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle, K.C.B. ; the Donegal, 101, Captain Henry Broadhead ; the Aboukir, 90, Captain Charles F. Schomberg ; and the screw steam-frigate Melpomene, 51, Captain Charles J. F. Ewart, hove in sight at Plymouth about six o'clock on Tuesday morning, with the wind from the westward, a smart breeze. They came in from sea under their three topsails, and on reaching the west end of the breakwater took in all canvas, and proceeded under steam to the anchorage ground, the flag-ship taking her position well to the westward. At eight o'clock the flag of Port Admiral Sir Barrington Reynolds, K.C.B., was honoured by a salute, which was acknowledged by the Impregnable, 104, Captain Stewart, in Hamoaze. The fleet left Lisbon on March 23, in company with the screw-steamships Edgar, 91, Captain James E. Kator ; Algiers, 91, Captain George W. D. O'Callaghan ; Queen, 86, Captain Charles F. Hillyar ; Mars, 80, Captain James N. Strange ; and the screw steam-frigate Mersey, 40, Captain Henry Caldwell, C.B. The Edgar carried away her maintopsail-yard on Sunday morning, when crossing the Bay of Biscay. The Edgar and Mersey have lost a man each overboard. On Monday night, off the Lizard, the Edgar, Algiers, Queen, Mars, and Mersey parted company, and proceeded up Channel for Portsmouth. Very fine weather was experienced at first, but within the last four days strong gales from west-north-west have prevailed, with extraordinary heavy seas. All the ships are reported leaky ; the Royal Albert will require a thorough caulking.

MOVEMENTS AT MALTA.

A letter from Malta, 31st March, says—The paddle-wheel steam-frigate Terrible, Captain F. H. H. Glasse, C.B., left our port on Sunday for England, having on board 135 invalids of the Royal Navy.

H.M. paddle-wheel steamer Firefly, Commander F. Skead, arrived on the 28th inst., from Woolwich and Gibraltar.

Captain R. H. Graham, of the Rifle Brigade, has been appointed aide-de-camp to his Excellency Sir T. Gaspard Le Marchant, vice Captain F. R. Burnside, 21st Fusiliers.

There is a rumour afloat that Admiral Fanshawe's fleet will soon leave Malta for Corfu, where the gallant admiral is expected to be decorated with the noble order of St. Michael and St. George. After which ceremony he will proceed to Naples, and show his magnificent ships to King Bombicella and his very happy subjects.

GIBRALTAR, March 28.—The following ships and vessels of war constitute the squadron now stationed here :—Hannibal (flag), Renown, James Watt, Agamemnon, Doris, Scylla, Mohawk, Lapwing (arrived last night), Quail, and Redpole. The Scourge is still at Tangiers. The foreign ships present are the Iroquois (American), and Tisiphone (French). The Spanish fleet is at Algesiras, and likely to remain there. A court-martial was held on Friday last on board the flag-ship, for the trial of James Browne, A.B., for desertion from the Agamemnon. The court consisted of Admiral Mundy (president), Captains Forbes, Codd, Heathcote, Lambert, and Connolly. The prisoner, who was on a former occasion convicted of a similar offence, pleaded "guilty." The prosecutor (Captain Hope) was then examined, and a statement read from the prisoner urging in mitigation of punishment that he had been already a prisoner three months, and great part of that time had been in irons. The sentence was that of imprisonment for eighteen months in one of Her Majesty's jails in England, the imprisonment being deemed to begin from the date of the passing of this sentence.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Ripon has arrived from Malta, and proceeds to Southampton. The only news from the fleet is the death of the secretary of Admiral Codrington, T. A. Telfer, Esq., whose many good qualities and general amiability had endeared him to all who knew him. The injury to the Orion, it is feared, will necessitate her being sent home. It is reported that the Terrible will shortly leave Malta for England, carrying invalids, &c. The war question between Spain and Morocco is pretty much in *statu quo ;* every day circulates a new report in Gibraltar ; and at times two or three varying reports succeed, and in turn destroy each its predecessor. It is no unusual thing to hear in the morning that an engagement has taken place, in which the Spaniards were victors ; this is, in the course of the day, followed by a confirmation, so far as the engagement having taken place is concerned, but assigning the victory to the Moors ; whilst in the evening a third account annihilates both the antecedent rumours by declaring that no such engagement as that described, has at all taken place. Those best capable of giving an opinion on the Peace question here speak confidently of its being a settled question, and represent the Spaniards as more anxious for its ratification than the Moors are. The large sum of money which it is stated the Moorish Government will pay over into the Spanish Treasury, is looked upon as being by no means a bird in the hand nor yet in the bush, nor anything more or less than a creation of the Spanish brain published for the purpose of covering their anxiety to conclude peace.

Mr. John Locke has given notice in the House of Commons that he will call attention to the claims of the Land Transport Corps who were enlisted during the Crimean war, and would ask the Secretary for War whether it was the intention of Government to satisfy those claims,

THE MILITIA.

ABERDEENSHIRE.—The Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders will assemble on the 4th of June next for 27 days' training and exercise under Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant Henry Knight Erskine, at Aberdeen.

HAMPSHIRE.—The Hampshire Militia Infantry have received the order to assemble for training and exercise for 27 days—from the 30th of April to the 26th of May.

HEREFORDSHIRE. — The Herefordshire Militia will be called up for the accustomed period of thirty days' training at the end of this month. The full complement of the regiment is near 600 ; and although there have been many enlistments into the line, the number on the muster roll is not much below the full effective strength. A supply of Enfield rifles has recently been received at the barracks for the use of the men.

KILDARE.—His Grace the Duke of Leinster, Lieutenant of the county, has made the following appointments in the Kildare Rifles, viz. :—Robert Higginson Borrowes, Esq., to be Major, vice Borrowes, resigned ; the Honourable Valentine Lawless to be Captain, vice Bruce, displaced.

KILKENNY.—We have to record the death of Henry Wemys, Esq., J.P., Danesfort, late Lieut.-Colonel Commanding the Kilkenny Fusilier Regiment of Militia.

WILTSHIRE.—Captain Reed of the Wiltshire Militia, at present stationed on the heights of Dover, met with an accident on Thursday last. It appears that the gallant captain was out with the East Kent Fox-Hounds on that day, and, when near Saltwood, he was thrown from his horse, sustaining a bad fracture of the left leg. The accident having occurred near Stone Farm, occupied by P. S. Court, Esq., that gentleman immediately had a mattress placed in his dog-cart, and had him conveyed to the Folkestone station in time for the 3·45 express to Dover, to which place he was conveyed before his leg was set.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—The Royal Monmouthshire Militia has been ordered to assemble at Monmouth, on Monday, April 30, for twenty- seven days' training.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—The Cambridge Regiment of Militia will assemble at Ely, on Monday, the 30th inst., for twenty-seven days' training.

MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, APRIL 3.

2nd West Regiment of Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Edward Brook, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Jonas Foster, promoted ; Feb. 3.

2nd Royal Surrey Regiment of Militia—Charles Howard Chaplin, Gent., to be Quartermaster ; Feb. 14.

East York Regiment of Militia Artillery—Joseph Alfred Sykes, Esq., to be Major ; March 22.

1st Somerset Regiment of Militia — George James William Prowse, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Carew, promoted ; March 28.

Cambridgeshire Militia—The following officers have resigned their commissions :—Lieutenant Sir Charles Nightingale, Bart., Ensign Charles Vipan, Ensign Litchfield Moseley, Assistant-Surgeon John Lever.

West Essex Militia—Edmund Buckley, Gent., late Lieutenant in the 15th King's Hussars, to be Lieutenant ; March 8.

6th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—Anthony Beaufort Brabazon, Esq., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Craig, resigned ; March 20.

West Suffolk Militia—Henry Fernside Speed, Gent., to be Lieutenant ; March 28.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, APRIL 6.

1st or Royal East Middlesex Regiment of Militia—Lieutenant William Plummer to be Captain, vice Prince, promoted ; March 10.

Forfar and Kincardine Militia Artillery—Albert Webster, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Cameron, resigned ; March 14.

2d Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia—Andrew McCaul, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Edward Russell, resigned ; March 26.

Artillery Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—Second Lieutenant John Francis Henry Harrison to be First Lieutenant, vice Widenham Francis Foebery, promoted ; April 2.

King's Own Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Captain Cadwallader Edwards to be Major, vice Adams, who retires ; March 24.

Memorandum.—Lieutenant A. W. Bailey, of the Fermanagh Militia, having received a first-class certificate at the School of Musketry at Hythe, has been appointed by the General Commanding-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Setretary for War, to be Instructor of Musketry to the regiment ; March 26.

The name of Captain E. D. Nares, presented to Her Majesty, at the levée on the 28th of March, on appointment as Adjutant of the Royal Carnarvon Rifles, was printed by mistake in our list of presentations as Captain E. D. Naas.

A series of experiments were carried out at Woolwich on Thursday, in the presence of Mr. Scott Russell and numerous scientific men, for the purpose of testing the efficiency of Barrow's patent improved traction steam-engine and carriages for the conveyante of guns or heavy machinery upon common roads. One of the engines, manufactured at the works of Messrs. Gardiner and Mackintosh, New Cross, was attached to four waggons, which were loaded with boilers weighing 35 tons, and the result of the experiments proved that the inventor has succeeded in obviating many of the difficulties heretofore existing with regard to the practical utility and the profitable working of locomotive power as a means of traversing ordinary turnpike roads. The consumption of fuel is 1 cwt. per hour, and a speed of six miles per hour was readily attained.

Since the 1st of January this year, twenty of the London division of the corps of Commissionaires have obtained permanent situations, and, in consequence, twelve of the posts established last year are now vacant. This last circumstance will account for the inconvenience many persons have lately experienced from not finding men where they have been accustomed to see them.

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VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

Customs Volunteers.—On Tuesday, at 8 a.m., nearly one hundred members of the 26th Middlesex (Her Majesty's Customs) Rifle Volunteers formed a "guard of honour," under the command of Captain Ogilvie, the senior officer present, near the Spur Gate of the Tower, on the departure of the Coldstream Guards for Windsor. This compliment was paid by Her Majesty's Customs Corps as a grateful recognition of the assistance and encouragement received from the adjutant and other officers of the Coldstream Guards.

London Scottish Volunteer Rifles.—On Saturday evening this corps mustered strong at Westminster, in consequence of intimation having been previously given that the oath of allegiance was to be administered by the commanding-officer, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Elcho, M.P. The steps and upper end of the hall were occupied by a crowd of spectators, including a number of ladies. The regiment was drawn up in open column, and the oath was administered to each company in succession; after which they formed three sides of a square, when Lord Elcho (standing on the steps with Captain Arbuckle, the adjutant, at his side) addressed them at length.

St. Pancras and North Middlesex.—The most important phase in connection with this popular rifle corps has just taken place in the appointment of its council, and in the reception of its first instalment of 200 stand of arms. With regard to the first point a special general meeting of some 300 or 400 honorary and effective members assembled at head-quarters, St. Pancras Vestry Hall, on Monday evening, when, in accordance with the rules, 12 honorary and 12 effectives were elected as the council, the commissioned officers being *ex officio* members. W. H. Bodkin, Esq., Deputy-Lieutenant of Middlesex, having been called to the chair, the following gentlemen were elected as honorary members of the council, viz., Thomas Eld Baker, Esq., J.P., 51, Burton Crescent; Captain Wilkinson, Fitzroy Park, Highgate; J. Worrell, Esq., 28, Hunter Street; T. Ross, Esq., St. Jame's Place, Hampstead Road; G. Bassett, Esq., Southampton Villa, Regent's Park; F. Slous, Esq., 42, Gloucester Road, Regent's Park; H. S. Goode, Esq., 43, Howland Street; Capt. Ridgway, 34, Fitzroy Square; W. Curtis, Esq., Oval Road, Camden Town; J. Austin, Esq., 28, Gloucester Road, Regent's Park; Mr. W. Brook and Mr. Ivory. Effective members: Messrs. Fendon, C. Green, G. Stoneham, Dr. Hayne, Mr. Dand, Mr. Adams, Mr. Butler, Mr. Donovan, Mr. Garnett, Mr. Chambers, and Mr. F. F. Fisher. Ex-officio members: Captain Thomas Ross, Captain Cameron, Captain F. Collard, Lieutenant Stevens, Lieutenant M'Swiney, Lieutenant Griffiths, Ensign E. W. Lennoyer, Ensign Huskisson, Ensign Macklin, and Dr. G. C. Mott, surgeon of the bigade. The first drill under arms took place on Wednesday evening at Albany Street Barracks, and the precision with which the effectives performed and learnt the manœuvres was most praiseworthy. A concert in aid of the band fund of the brigade took place on Tuesday evening in St. Pancras Vestry Hall, which was crowded with a fashionable auditory.

Tower Hamlets.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of the Tower Hamlets was held on Wednesday night in the Albion Hall, Dalston, for the purpose of forming a rifle corps for that district; A. S. Ayrton, Esq., M.P., in the chair. Mr. Charles proposed the first resolution—"That as the nation considered it desirable that a volunteer rifle corps should be established, this meeting hails with satisfaction the success of the 1st Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers." The motion was put and carried unanimously. Captain Sharwood detailed the progress which had been made in getting a cheap uniform for the men, and one was proposed for adoption, which would only cost 25*s*. On this no less a number than 750 put down their names. The uniform was submitted to the Lord-Lieutenant, who refused to sanction it, and said that they must adopt the uniform dress approved by the War Office, which would cost them 5*l*. He said that they might have the clothes made of an inferior cloth, but that they must have the colour prescribed by the War Office, and also the belts, which would cost them about 4*l*. 6*s*. They considered it was an act of interference on the part of the Lord-Lieutenant to nominate the officers of the regiment, but if that was insisted on they would not submit to it. He concluded by moving, "That this meeting, having had a full explanation of the requirements and regulations of the 1st Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers, considers it worthy of the support of the working classes, and pledges itself to use every exertion to promote the same." The motion was put and carried unanimously. The resolution in furtherance of the project was also adopted unanimously.

Queen's Westminster Rifles.—The entire corps will assemble and proceed to Westminster Abbey for Divine Service, on Sunday, the 15th inst. The place of assembly will be Palace Yard.

BERKSHIRE.

The Windsor and Eton Rifle Corps.—Yesterday a silver tankard was presented to Sergeant-Major Gubbins, of the Grenadier Guards, by the officers and men of the Windsor and Eton Rifle Corps, in recognition of his zealous services in promoting their drill and discipline.

DEVONSHIRE.

Exeter.—On Wednesday, Sir E. S. Prideaux, the lieut.-colonel-commandant of this corps, inspected the first and second companies in the Castle Yard. The gallant colonel expressed his gratification at the manner in which the members went through their drill, and in allusion to the recent division in the corps, he said he had determined to withdraw the privilege of nominating their officers, inasmuch as it had led to discord, and, would, if continued, be disadvantageous to the corps. He urged them to do away with all petty jealousies, and unite in endeavouring to make the Exeter corps the most effective in the Service. In the evening Sir Edmund inspected the third and fourth companies in the market, and expressed his gratification at the progress they made in their drill. Hearing that the band was practising in Mr. Balmer's ware-room, he requested their attendance, and on hearing the proficiency they had made in so short a time expressed his pleasure and astonishment. The question of going to church on a Sunday was mooted on parade, and Sir Edmund's attention was called to a letter by a member on the subject, when he at once expressed his approval of their so doing, and an early Sunday has been appointed for their first appearance at Holy Trinity church.

HAMPSHIRE.

Portsmouth Volunteer Artillery Corps.—A meeting of the members of the above corps was held at the Athenæum, on Monday, April 2, Captain J. Hodgkinson, R.N., in the Chair. The rules of the corps were prepared and confirmed by the meeting. Major Hall, Barrack-Master, was proposed as Captain-Commandant of the corps, and elected unanimously, as also were Captain Hooper, late Royal Artillery, as First Lieutenant, E. Galt, Esq., as Second Lieutenant, and Mr. C. M. Houghton, as Honorary Secretary.

KENT.

Chatham.—The unhappy differences which have so long existed between Captain Stevens commanding, and the Volunteers of the 9th Kent (Chatham) Company, owing to the alleged extraordinary conduct of the commanding officer towards the gentlemen of the corps, have, it is hoped, been brought to a termination, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county having appointed G. R. Brock, Esq., to be Captain, and thus taken the command from Captain Stevens. The company, which numbers about 70 Volunteers, complains bitterly of the treatment they have received from Captain Stevens, whose arbitrary and, as it is alleged, overbearing conduct was perfectly unsuited to a Volunteer company. Indeed, so acutely did the members feel the conduct of that officer, that they passed a vote of censure on their commanding officer, and called upon the Lord-Lieutenant to accept his resignation. This extraordinary proceeding on the part of the Volunteers was met by Captain Stevens' dismissing the whole of the Volunteers, excepting 15, from the muster roll of the company, under the 27th section of the Volunteer Act. An appeal was then made by the discharged Volunteers to the Lord-Lieutenant, and the whole matter has been placed in the hands of the War-office, to decide as to the legality or illegality of the proceedings on the part of Captain Stevens. Since Captain Brock, however, has been appointed to the command, the gentlemen discharged have all been allowed to attend drills, and are still considered as belonging to the corps, the general opinion being that even should Captain Stevens's right to dismiss be allowed to be legal, they will be immediately reinstated by order of the War-office. Mr. C. Isaacs has been named for Lieutenant; Mr. Gates for Paymaster; and Mr. G. H. Windeyer for Quartermaster of the company.

LANARKSHIRE.

Glasgow.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the dutiful tender of service lately made by the Old Guards of Glasgow. They are to be enrolled as the 78th—a distinguished number, certainly, since the 78th was commanded by the glorious Havelock, and defended the city of Lucknow—a circumstance which may make the Old Guards of Glasgow somewhat proud of the number they have acquired.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

North Staffordshire Battalion.—The commanding officers of the companies of Rifle Volunteers formed in the Potteries, Newcastle, Kidsgrove, and Leek, met Lord Hatherton, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, by invitation, at the Railway Hotel, Stoke-upon-Trent, on Tuesday. His lordship informed the officers assembled that it was his intention to proceed with the organisation of the above-named companies into a battalion, in pursuance of regulations issued at the War Office. The battalion would be entitled to a lieutenant-colonel, a major, and an adjutant, and the latter officer would be appointed and paid by Government. The announcement was received with unqualified satisfaction, and there is no doubt that it will be carried into effect without any delay. It is generally expected that Major Buller, who served in the Crimea, will receive the appointment of lieut.-colonel. It is probable that the head-quarters of the battalion will be at Stoke, as the most central town in the district. The progress made by the eight companies who are to constitute the battalion is considered very satisfactory, and it is expected that some of the more advanced will soon commence ball practice.

Tipton 11th Staffordshire Rifle Corps.—This company, with supernumeries, now numbers 106, and the attendance of the Volunteers at daily drill is most exemplary, and the way in which they practice with the rifle would not disgrace any regiment of the Line. It is well known that, as regards the efficiency of the men, much depends upon the assiduity of the officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, and in this company all seem to vie with each other to promote the patriotic movement; and when all are united in a good cause the best results must follow.

SURREY.

19th Surrey Rifles.—On Thursday evening a public meeting was held at the Swan, at Stockwell, for the purpose of promoting the interests of this corps. The band of the corps was in attendance, and enlivened the proceedings by playing several airs in true military style. Several gentlemen, including Mr. Roupell and Mr. Williams, the Members for Lambeth, addressed the meeting, and at the close, the hon. sec. announced subscriptions to the amount of 400*l*.

It appears that the Rifle Volunteer "who shot the dog" on Wandsworth Common, respecting which occurrence a question was put by Lord Ashley in the House of Commons some days since, is Mr. John Kerrison, of Manor Street, Clapham. A summons has been granted against him, and Messrs. E. Sykes, R. Bartrum, and H. J. Jones, also Volunteers, who were with him at the time and decamped, are summoned as witnesses.

VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, April 3.

Artillery Company of London—Sergeant Joseph Eglise to be Ensign.

Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—Job Lockyer Seale, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon to the 2nd Company; March 28.

4th Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Charles Thompson, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant; March 24.

5th Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—Frederick Cowper, jun., Esq., to be Lieutenant; William Wilkinson, Gent., to be Ensign; James Galloway, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 24.

8th Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Alison Hoskins, jun., Esq., to be Captain-Commandant; March 24.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—14th Company—Philip Thornton, Gent., to be Captain; March 29.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—33rd Company—The Reverend Charles John Robinson to be Honorary Chaplain; Charles Lovegrove, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 29.

Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—13th Company—Joseph Lewis, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 29.

Lyncombe or 17th Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—Robert Nathaniel Stone, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 28.

2nd Battalion of Gloucester Rifle Volunteers—The Reverend Edward Walker, to be Honorary Chaplain; March 30.

11th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers—William James Hill, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 30.

City of Bristol Rifle Volunteer Corps—Daniel Burges, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant; March 30.

Memorandum—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of Quartermaster Burges in the City of Bristol Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Cambridge University Rifle Volunteers — Lieutenant Richard Digby Cleasby, to be Captain; March 12.

11th Rifle Volunteers—John Maryon Wilson, Esq., to be Lieutenant; March 21.

2nd Artillery Volunteers—William Knott, late Assistant-Surgeon of the 6th or Inniskilling Dragoons, to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 21.

4th Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Carew Anthony St. John Mildmay, to be Honorary Chaplain; March 29.

1st Lancashire Mounted Rifle Volunteers—Henry Anthony Bennett, Esq., to be Captain; Philip Turner, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Samuel Pope Callendar, Gent., to be Ensign; March 22.

29th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Richard Barton Robinson, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain; March 23.

5th Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—George Downward, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William James Hughes, Gent., to be Ensign; John Glover, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. Lionel Corbett, to be Honorary Chaplain; March 30.

10th Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—Rodney Anderson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Kilvert, Gent., to be Ensign; Henry Hodges, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. John Philips to be Honorary Chaplain; March 30.

8th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers—Frederick Holland, Esq., to be Ensign; March 27.

1st Newcastle-upon-Tyne Rifle Volunteers—James Pigg, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant; Thomas Gray, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant; March 30.

5th Company of Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteers—Charles G. Percival, Esq., to be Captain; Angus Mackay Leith, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Theodore Heathorn Nicholas Walsh, Esq., to be Ensign; Charles Egerton Fitzgerald, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 30.

1st Company of Banffshire Artillery Volunteers (M'Duff)—Isaac Cruickshank, Gent., to be Captain; Alexander Dallas, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Alexander Carny, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; March 27.

1st Elgin Artillery Volunteers—Alexander Sim, Gent., to be Captain; Robert Manson, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Alexander Shand, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; March 26.

3rd Kirkcudbright Rifle Volunteers—Wellwood Maxwell, Esq., to be Captain; March 28.

7th Argyllshire Rifle Volunteers—John Maclaren, Esq., to be Captain; Colin Rae Brown, Gent., to be Lieutenant; March 28.

3rd or Falkirk Company of the Stirlingshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—The Christian name of Lieutenant Nimmo is Alexander, and not Archibald, as Gazetted on 27th March last.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, April 6.

6th Company of Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteers—Charles Reynolds Rowe, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 22.

7th Company of Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteers—John Frederick Falwasser, Esq., to be Captain; John George Bergman, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Young Melmoth, Gent., to be Ensign; March 29.

3rd Corps Northumberland Rifle Volunteers—Charles Septimus Swain, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Jobling, Gent., to be Ensign; March 26. Matthew Brumell, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 28.

5th Corps Northumberland Rifle Volunteers—Major-General Brown, late of the East India Company's Service, to be Captain; John Atkinson Wilson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; March 27.

1st or Presteigne Company of Radnorshire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Baskerville Rickards Mynors, Esq., to be Captain; James Beavan, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Martin Jones, Gent., to be Ensign; Thomas Adney, Gent., to be Surgeon; March 8.

Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteers—1st Company—John Farmery Ollard, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 31.

6th Company — Henry Farnell, Gent., to be Captain; Robert Henry Leeson, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 31.

15th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Walter Badenach, Esq., to be Captain; March 26.

22d Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Captain Edward Brailsford Bright to be Captain-Commandant; John Walsh, Gent., to be Ensign; Isaac Dawson, Gent., to be Ensign; March 27.

2d Manchester, or 28th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—The

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Rev. James Pelham Pitcairn, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain; March 26.

33d Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Frank Harding Jewsbury, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant; March 28.

3rd Manchester, or 40th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—John Scholefield Mayson, Esq., to be Captain; March 26. James Bayley, Esq., to be Captain; March 27.

56th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Heywood, Esq., to be Captain; March 27.

57th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Greig Stark, Esq., to be Captain; James Wild, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Grant McLean, Gent., to be Ensign; March 26.

62nd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—William Garnett, Esq., to be Captain; Frederick Sanderson Leach, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Felix William Grimshaw, Gent., to be Ensign; March 27.

South Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry Pawle Ree, Esq., to be Surgeon; Martindale Ward, Gent., F.R.C.S., to be Assistant-Surgeon; William Burke Ryan, Gent., M.P., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Ashton Godwin, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 6.

14th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—Robert Moger, Gent., F.R.C.S., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 23.

22nd or Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Buzzard, Gent., M.B., late of the British Medical Staff, Ottoman Army, to be Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 28.

28th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Richard de Freyne Jones, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Daniel Thomas Lyons Clanchy, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Dominick Tully, Gent., to be Ensign; John Samuel Purcell, Gent., to be Ensign; March 21.

1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteer Corps—The following is substituted for what appeared in the *Gazette* of the 27th March, with reference to the appointment of Honorary Assistant-Surgeon Traer:—James Reever Traer, Gent., F.R.C.S., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

12th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers—William Jessop, Esq., to be Captain; John Gay Newton Alleyne, Esq., to be Lieutenant; John Tyler Featherstone, Gent., to be Ensign; April 3.

Roxburghshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—No. 2 Company—Sir George Henry Scott Douglas, Bart., to be Captain; March 29.

3rd Company Inverness-shire Rifle Volunteers—George Grant McKay, Esq., to be Captain; Robert Grant, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John McEwen, Gent., to be Ensign; March 26.

1st Wiltshire Mounted Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edward Adolphus Ferdinand, Lord Seymour, to be Captain Commandant; the Hon. James Bruce Ogilvy to be Lieutenant; April 2.

6th Wiltshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edward Adolphus Ferdinand, Lord Seymour, to be Captain-Commandant; Henry Blothwick Festing, Esq., to be Lieutenant; April 2.

Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—11th Company—Wm. Frederick Gooch, Esq., to be Captain; John Simpson Fraser, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Batt, Gent., to Ensign; March 31.

2nd Cornwall Artillery Volunteers—Captain Charles Wilson Riley has received permission to retire from the command. First Lieutenant Edward Campbell has received permission to resign his Commission. Second Lieutenant Joseph Grigg to be Captain, vice Riley, resigned; Robert Thomas, Esq., to be First Lieutenant, vice Campbell, resigned; James Bishop, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Grigg, promoted; April 2.

8th Cornwall Artillery Volunteers—William Husband, Esq., to be Captain; John Pool, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Nicholas John West, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; April 2.

9th Cornwall Artillery Volunteers—Samuel Sampson, to be Lieutenant; April 1.

3rd Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—Henry Arthur "Sleeman," Esq., late Lieutenant in the 16th Lancers, to be Ensign, and not Henry "Sterman," as previously Gazetted; Oct. 21, 1859.

6th Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—Captain Edward Baring Gould has received permission to retire from the Command.

11th Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—Captain Humphry Willyams has received permission to retire from the Command.

16h Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—Edward Brydges Willyams, Esq., to be Captain; George Browne Collins, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Edward Whitford, Gent., to be Ensign; April 2.

9th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Hepburn Handyside, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 22.

2nd North Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Company—Thomas Peirson, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; Edward William Chapman, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; April 3.

East York Artillery Volunteers—3rd Company—William Henry Moss, Esq., to be Captain; William Henry Huffam, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; Edward Welsh, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; March 28.

East York Rifle Volunteers—5th Company—The Rev. Henry Frederick Barnes, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain; John Allison, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Feb. 28.

3rd Company—John Hartley, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 28.

Yeovil or 16th Somerset Company of Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Messiter, Esq., to be Captain; Robert Donne, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Shorland Watts, Gent., to be Ensign; April 4.

6th Durham Rifle Volunteers—John Williamson, Esq., to be Captain; Charles William Anderson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Cuthbert Young, Gent., to be Ensign; Richard Bary Ridley, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; March 20.

Memorandum.—1st Durham Artillery Volunteers—The name of the Gentleman appointed a First Lieutenant in this Corps is Charles Strathmore Moon, and not Charles Strathmore Moore, as previously stated. Also the name of the Gentleman appointed Second Lieutenant in this Corps is Thomas Crawhall Alcock, and not Thomas Crowhall Alcock, as previously stated. Also the name of the Gentleman appointed Assistant-Surgeon in this Corps is George Welford and not George Wilford, as previously stated.

Kent Artillery Volunteers Battalion—10th Corps—Second Lieutenant Henry Morris to be First Lieutenant, vice Ellis, resigned; Joseph Ward, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Morris, promoted; April 2.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—22d Company—Robert Chapman, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Major Kirkby Robinson, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. George Bryant, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain; March 30.

34th Company—The Christian names of Captain Montgomerie (Commission dated 23rd March) should have been Hugh Edmonstone instead of Hugh Edmonton; and the name of Lieutenant Balken (Commission dated 23rd March) should have been Batten instead of Balken.

Kent Rifle Volunteers Battalion—26th Corps—Henry Fane Travers, Gent., to be Captain; Alfred Keen, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Martin, Gent., to be Ensign; March 31.

1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteers (Glasgow)—James Stewart, Esq., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon; First Lieutenant William Brand Field to be Captain of the 8th Company, vice William Houldsworth, promoted; Second Lieutenant James Gilchrist, jun., to be First Lieutenant in the 8th Company, vice Field, promoted; John Scott, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant in the 8th Company, vice Gilchrist, promoted; April 2.

4th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow 1st Northern Battalion)—Gustavus Hamilton O'Donnoghue, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Charles Grant, resigned; April 3.

56th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Bothwell)—Bruce Goff, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 4.

77th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—William Thomson, Esq., to be Captain; William Neilson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Couper, Gent., to be Ensign; Alexander Robertson, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 2.

8th Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Drane, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Hartley, Gent., to be Ensign; March 26.

1st Berwickshire Artillery Volunteers—John Ramsay, L'Amy, Esq., to be Captain; James Bowhill, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; James Gibson, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant.

11th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Leeds)—Captain William James Armitage to be Captain Commandant; Lieutenant Abraham Horsfall to be Captain; Ensign Thomas John Kinnear to be Lieutenant, vice Horsfall, promoted; John Wilkinson, jun., Gent., to be Lieutenant; D'Arcy S. Blackburn, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Kinnear, promoted; Edward Markland, Gent., to be Ensign; Feb. 24. Captain Commandant William James Armitage, to be Major; Lieutenant Thomas John Kinnear, to be Captain; Lieutenant John Wilkinson, to be Captain; Ensign D'Arcy Stanfield Blackburn to be Lieutenant, vice Kinnear, promoted; Ensign Edward Markland to be Lieutenant, vice Wilkinson, promoted; James Kitson, jun., Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Piper, jun., Gent., to be Lieutenant; John William Atkinson, Gent., to be Lieutenant (supernumerary); Robert John Hudson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Blackburn, promoted; William Lyndon Smith, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Markland, promoted; Andrew Fairbairn, Gent., to be Ensign; Henry Appleton, Gent., to be Ensign; The Rev. James Atlay, D.D., Vicar of Leeds, to be Chaplain; March 3.

The Volunteer uniforms grow in favour. The Duke of Manchester appeared in one at the Levée. It attracted great attention, and seemed universally approved of. It was of a corps of Mounted Rifles, and was like the revival of the Light Horse Volunteers' uniform of George III.'s reign—a scarlet tunic of fair proportions, and not at all suggestive, as is the case sometimes in the regular service, of the wearer being in his little brother's coat; the collar and cuffs slightly ornamented with silver lace; a white leather cartouche belt, very elegantly ornamented with silver, as was also the sword belt to match; and tight fitting white kerseymere pantaloons, with Hessian boots, edged with silver lace and silver tassels. These were the leading characteristics of this most effective and tasteful military costume. The Duke, who is a good figure, never looked to greater advantage.

VOLUNTEER DRILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I extract the following from a report of the speech of the Commander-in-Chief at the Volunteer Dinner:—

"I have a great idea that to make a good soldier a man must know his drill. If you do not know your drill, shooting in my opinion is nearly thrown away. (Hear.) I have heard a great deal of talk about loose drill; but depend on it you must first drill steadily. Drill steady first, and then you may afterwards become loose, *degagé* riflemen."

I also extract the following from the circular of Major Nelson, Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers for Scotland:

"With respect to drill, I am of opinion that the complicated manœuvres performed by the regiments of the line are inapplicable to volunteer corps; and *I would recommend officers commanding not to lose valuable time by permitting such to be taught, at least for the present.* I would desire to have Volunteers taught as rapidly as possible the 'skirmishing drill,' and as soon as they have learned the principles of extended order upon the parade, it would be desirable, where practicable, to take them over broken ground, to teach them the value of cover and the manner in which bodies of skirmishers occupy positions however small and trifling; how to advance under fire; files working independently, taking advantage of any cover between them and the enemy."

"Who shall decide when doctors disagree?"

As an old officer of 33 years' service, for the greater part of which I was an adjutant, I fearlessly affirm that the Commander-in-Chief is perfectly right, and that the officer who has been appointed Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers for Scotland evinces a lamentable ignorance of that which constitutes the true education of a soldier who is to be relied on.

The skirmishers in a battle are pushed forward to *feel* the enemy, and to develop his intentions—that done, their work as skirmishers is over. It is the main body of the Army which is to make the final struggle—its artillery, its condensed infantry and cavalry. The skirmishers, therefore, after forcing the enemy to unfold his plan of attack, must then conform to the movements of the main body, and the instant it takes up its final position the front must be cleared, and the skirmishers must become a portion of the condensed line, and be prepared to act in its closer formations.

I am astonished that an officer of experience, such as I presume Major Nelson must be, could venture on the assertion that efficient light troops can be made without previous efficiency in what the Duke of Cambridge calls "steady drill." I have heard these empirical doctrines announced over and over again by those who know nothing of the matter, and who have wished to persuade the Volunteers that they may become efficient by very little practice and study; but I am sure that those who really know what a thorough soldier is will agree with me, that to be an efficient skirmisher is the perfection of an infantry soldier, and can never be attained save by his being first made completely effective in close formation.—I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

HORACE FENWICK,
Late Major Unattached and Adjutant, 86th Regiment.

THE STOCK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your Correspondent, "A Modern Rifleman," expresses himself as "amazed and astonished" that every one (as he believes) of the Rifle Volunteer Corps has adopted the stock which is worn by the Army.

Will he allow me to suggest to him, that perhaps the Volunteers may have discovered, that all the abuse of the above-named article of dress is, after all, nothing more nor less than unmitigated "bosh," prompted by the love of finding fault with everything military, both past and present, which continues to guide the public, and which began in its most rampant form about the era of the Crimean war.

Now, sir, I wore this same much-abused stock by choice for many years; many entire regiments did so; and I could name one of the most distinguished Light Infantry corps among the number, in which there were only two who did not wear it, but they did substitute something for it; and what think, you sir, this substitute was? Well, I don't think you are likely to guess; so I will tell you—a dark-coloured buffalo-horn!

The fact is, that provided the stock be in depth proportioned to the length of the wearer's neck, it is all that can be desired. It absorbs no perspiration, and therefore avoids the filth which a softer material would accumulate round the neck; it keeps the collar of the coat in its place and comparatively clean, and from the absence of the necessity that it should fit tight round the throat, it is cooler than anything that could be substituted for it.

I do not expect that these facts and opinions will have much weight with the "Modern Rifleman," though they are the result of experience, because I have the honour to subscribe myself

ONE OF THE OLD ARMY.

FRENCH AT ETON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The "Parent" who has written to you about Eton will be interested in hearing that the extra master who teaches French at Eton has an assistant, a Frenchman, just appointed to meet the increased demand arising from the introduction of French as an optional subject into the school examinations. Hitherto, perhaps, not above one in seven of the boys has learnt French at Eton; but a great many more will henceforth be induced by the wish to gain extra marks in the regular school examinations to keep up and increase such knowledge of the language as they may have acquired at home. The Prince Consort's prize is tried for by some scores of boys, of whom some of the best have learnt the language at home, and have kept it up without going to the French master at Eton; and the last examiner for the prize said that he had found no better proficients in the language anywhere than at Eton.

The present arrangements are clearly transitional; and, to eager reformers, must appear unsatisfactory. But it is not so easy as it may seem to make the study of French part of the universal compulsory school business.

It has not been found easy to do so with mathematics. The difficulty is increased in the case of a modern language, because the division of labour which most people would think necessary for the effectual teaching of dead and of living languages would involve the employment of foreigners, who would hardly hit it off with Eton boys in masses.

The "Parent" would perhaps propose to have nothing but small classes; but experience shows that boys exert themselves more, and work more cheerfully, in moderately large classes.

It is not so self-evident, as your correspondent seems to think, that a man cannot teach forty boys.

Without entering into the details of that question, one may reasonably ask here how he accounts for the prosperity of Eton? With all its shortcomings, of which the working residents are not unconscious, it must have some educational merit, besides fashion. The very fashion must have some sort of foundation.

There may not perhaps be very much personal teaching or direct communication of knowledge by man to boy; but there is a very complete system of honest examinations, and a truly admirable method of correcting exercises. An Eton boy does, as a matter of fact, become very intelligent and teachable, and has very great facility in getting up for a particular purpose any subject required by military or academical examiners.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. JOHNSON, Assist. Master at Eton.

The *Mofussilite* has the following letter from Lord Clyde's camp:—"There is no mistake about the order regulating the passing of officers for staff appointments. It will be carried out to the very letter. Several applications have already been refused on the ground of the applicants not having passed. The order is applicable to *every* appointment. A.D.C.'s are not to be exempted. Lord Clyde says he does not care how far north of the Tweed a man may come, he will not allow him to be on the Staff until he is duly qualified; and every one seems to understand that the Chief is in earnest. Captain Charles Mansfield (a brother of Sir William) has been appointed Military Secretary a Bombay

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THE MILITARY SALUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The political importance of the Volunteer Movement has been so fully admitted on all sides that an apology is scarcely necessary for bringing to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, through the medium of your paper, a circumstance which now tends to lower the Volunteer force in the estimation of the public,—I mean the non-recognition of the rank of the officers by the usual salute on the part of the soldiers they may meet in the street. This salute is as a general rule withheld, although, even in the absence of distinctive marks on the collars, an officer may be easily known by the steel scabbard to his sword; and the want of respect shown by the soldiers is noticed by passers-by, who remark, "They are only Volunteers."

Personally of course this is a matter of no moment to most of the Volunteer officers, as their social rank is usually superior to their military rank, and they care little whether they are saluted or not; but, as representing a force of which the country ought to be proud, and which is showing such a laudable zeal for the public welfare, they feel that any slight cast upon them reflects upon the whole mass of Volunteers.

In the present aspect of affairs too much encouragement cannot be given to those who are willing to serve the country without fee or reward, and anything likely to bring them into disrepute cannot be too strongly deprecated.

The Commander-in-Chief, as the Colonel of a Volunteer corps, will no doubt feel sufficiently interested to issue orders for the neglect complained of to be replaced by due respect, if His Highness's attention is drawn to the subject, and I therefore beg you will do me the favour to insert this letter.

I enclose my card, but I request to be allowed to subscribe myself A VOLUNTEER.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, or to Mr. Joseph Smith, and not to the EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1860.

We revert to the debate last week on Colonel Sykes's motion, because it afforded a very clear view of the chaos into which the Indian mutiny has plunged the minds of men, as well as the conflicting nature of the systems which have grown up on very feeble stems, like the huge creepers of Ceylon, which envelop and finally destroy the trees on which they depend. We see there a mass of undigested opinions which the Government is afraid to assimilate. The report of the commission is not considered equal in value to the views of the dissentient minority. The Minister who at one time was prepared to accept a local European army as a necessity, now stands aghast at the contemplation of such a force, because the Europeans acted with heat where the Indian authorities behaved with great want of judgment, if not with gross impolicy, leavened by injustice. It is now understood that there is to be an amalgamation, pure and simple, of the whole of the armies of India with the army of Great Britain and Ireland. It may be affirmed that all the members of the Cabinet do not agree in considering such a proposal as the most desirable means of solving the great difficulties before us. But if an amalgamation can be proposed without injustice to large classes of officers and danger to the State, we shall accept it joyfully, and promise that the great majority of Indian officers will do the same. The question is: Can any amalgamation be proposed to which enormous objections, so grave and great as to be fatal to it, shall not be brought forward?—and that question must be answered by Sir Charles Wood and his colleagues after the Easter recess.

For our own part, we own that it is a serious argument against a Royal European army without a native force connected with it, that the nature of our tenure of India is ostentatiously exposed to the world and to the many millions we govern. The silk is removed from the mailed gauntlet. The considerations connected with the influence exercised by localising a force, so that officers look forward to pass their whole career in the country, instead of straining every nerve to get away from it, and always trying to return home, to effect exchanges, are of minor consequence. Even the questions of transport and economy, reliefs and recruiting, of health and effective service, are not so serious in our mind as our position in the eyes of envious Europe when we indicate England, Ireland, and Scotland, as the sole sources from which our army in India is to be supplied, and when we place ourselves before the fierce races who still swarm in Hindostan, and say, "You shall no longer draw a sword or carry a firelock in your own territory. We are your masters, and yet you shall not serve us." We have already expressed our opinion that it will be found difficult and dangerous—if not impossible in event of an amalgamation—to dispense with the assistance of a small native army of infantry and irregular cavalry; a force which, call them what we may, must be something better than mere lattials or burkundauze. Occasions will unfortunately arise from time to time in which the services of well-armed troops will be demanded against the wild populations which lie around us on all sides, and the restless budmashes of the decaying Mahomedan districts, who will certainly plot mischief whenever they see themselves freed from the immediate presence and action of a British force. To us there always seemed considerable excellence in the elaborate plan sent home to Government by General Mansfield, the essence of which was, that weak second battalions of natives should be attached to the European regiments, officered from the latter, and doing duty with them in cantonments or out-stations, so that each body of natives should be always under the control of a larger body of the British regiment. It is evident that plan is not likely to be adopted, and that the wishes of many Indian officers, who desire to be placed directly under the Crown, and to be assimilated with those of the Royal Army, will be gratified as far as Government can forward them.

Colonel Sykes, as an old and distinguished Indian officer, could do no less than eulogise the army in which he served, and point to its great names to deter the Government from laying their hands on a system for which it would be difficult to procure a substitute in an Imperial army; but he went a little too far when he asked the House to believe that all our failures in India had been caused by the ignorance of Royal officers, and hinted that all our successes were achieved by Indian generals. The arguments for the maintenance of a local army were set forth clearly and strongly by Mr. Buxton. Do what we may, lay telegraph wires, construct Great Easterns, cover the dry land with railways, we are still divided from India by half the world. We cannot annihilate time and space. We cannot keep up a British force of 80,000 men in India without enormous expense, and in war time without prodigious risk. The objection to a local army, founded on the miserable bungling of the Indian Government, sanctioned, we fear, by the Home authorities, which led to the discontent and discharge of upwards of 10,000 Englishmen, is scarcely worth notice; and yet we are told it has altered the views of Indian statesmen respecting the propriety of having a local—in preference to an Imperial—army. The Indian Government was solemnly warned by Lord Clyde, by Sir W. Mansfield, and others, of the danger they were running, of the impolicy, if not the injustice, of their acts. These old soldiers knew the feelings of soldiers in such matters, and as far back as December, 1858, the English public were made acquainted with the coming trouble, and were told from India what were the opinions of their military chiefs. But General Birch and the Calcutta *doctrinaires*—one of whom has been well described as a permanent justification of mutiny—triumphed. The native army ruined itself. The Indian Government finished the work by ruining the European army. On that point Sir De Lacy Evans and Sir J. Elphinstone spoke in the debate in a manner which will do much good in India, and restrain the arrogant and overbearing bureaucratism which is apt to obtain excessive dimensions in Anglo-Hindostanee official life. Sir Charles Wood announced one grand fact as to the organisation question—"The Government have not finally made up their minds on this important subject." But he went on to say, that when they had done so, it would be necessary for him to bring the subject formally before the House, which would be the proper occasion for discussing the plan. From the view of the European discharge question taken by the Indian Minister, we are led to apprehend that he is subject to tetanic electrical influences from Calcutta, and we would entreat of him to "cut the wire" of that particular battery. Lord Palmerston, at the close of the debate, went off into "constitutionalism," and rather tripped up the heels of his Indian Minister by stating that the right course for the Government to pursue was to settle the organisation of the Indian Army their own way, and then to come down and tell the House all about it; and the latter could afterwards approve, disapprove, or even punish them by a vote of censure. But where is the Indian Army to be all this time? Time presses. The Indian officers indeed are silent, if not contented, and the Government cannot be accused of indecent haste in dealing with them. Perhaps they think it is well to follow the adage "*Quieta non movere*." Lord Palmerston at all events has made up his mind in favour of an Imperial Army. Can he not quicken the action of his colleagues? His lordship must have seen that the temper of the House was best expressed in the placid appeals of some honourable members for a speedy decision.

No subject has been agitated of late which possesses deeper military interest than that of the new rifled cannon, and the competition between the systems of the great rivals now in the field—Armstrong and Whitworth.

The discussion on the data has been nearly exhausted; but all the opinions expressed have been more or less tinged by a partisan feeling in favour of one or other of the competitors, and by views on the subject somewhat confined.

It is therefore quite refreshing to find a new disputant entering into the field with new views. We refer to an article in the *Journal des Débats* of 21st March, the author of which manages the subject with the hand of an artist; and yet we cannot quite go with him in all his reasonings.

He begins with a somewhat lengthened dissertation on the requirements of artillery, and the rules by which they are to be measured, the correctness of all of which we are not fully prepared to admit; and he sums them up by the conclusion that these requirements are met in a greater degree by Armstrong than by Whitworth. Now, while we disclaim any desire to appear as the advocate of one or the other on the eve of trial

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and investigation, we consider that this conclusion is hardly supported by the succeeding descriptions. One paragraph gives a decided preference to Whitworth's apparatus for breech loading—certainly a very important item—but that advantage is stated to be counterbalanced by serious defects.

The first is an inferiority in initial velocity, which it is confessed Armstrong also sacrifices in some degree, but in what way is not easily divined. We are not aware of the practical disadvantage that, even if it were so, would arise from any slight inferiority in this respect; but the fact is we believe otherwise, and Whitworth claims for his gun a greater initial velocity.

Then the writer undervalues the superior ranges which Whitworth's guns are reputed to have attained, on the plea that a range of five and a-half miles—being beyond the reach of ordinary vision—is of little use for any practical purpose; but he forgets that, however inapplicable to any ordinary object such ranges may be in their direct use, they are valuable as indications of other properties, the advantage of which no one will deny, such as precision of aim, and lower angles of elevation for the shorter and more useful distances.

He then questions the strength of the piece to withstand the effect of very heavy continued firing, on account of the rapidity of the twist, and the extent of surface exposed to friction,—the latter statement being contrary to the known principles of friction,—but at all events this objection is only one of *doubt*, and has yet to be proved.

If Whitworth's gun be heavier than the other, it is an inferiority to the amount of the difference, whatever that may be; but we demur to an exaggerated account of it by assuming the necessity of the complicated classification which the writer would introduce of mixing up diameter of bore with weight of shot. The weight of a solid shot to which the gun is adapted, or from which it can obtain the best effects, may well continue to give its regular designation to the piece. Let the advantages or disadvantages of the length of the projectile be treated distinctly, for or against the system; and among them the doctrine that the best shells are those which are most compact in form. We are not aware of any objection to increased length being given to solid shot; on the contrary, length, with proportionately smaller diameters, would both produce increased effect in shot and shells, and possess greater power of penetration; and with regard to that of the exploded shells, it is one of Whitworth's peculiar claims, that he can vary the length of his projectile at pleasure, and thus add to their explosive power.

After the positive judgment passed at the commencement of the article in favour of Armstrong, and the weakness of the objections which are urged to Whitworth, we are surprised to find at the end a string of most formidable criticisms on the former, to which the other is stated not to be liable. These are the objections, which, if well founded, would we think be fatal to the system:

1. That it is of such delicate construction that it was necessary to send with the equipment to China a certain number of select mechanics, well versed in its manufacture, to keep it in order.
2. That the vast number of minute grooves in its bore, which must always be kept clear and perfect, must be an element of deterioration and embarrassment.
3. Great doubts are expressed whether the pieces are strong enough to withstand extreme trials, founded on the notoriety that some have been damaged or actually burst in firing.
4. Effects produced on the carriages by the violent concussions of the recoil.
5. The desire expressed by Armstrong to obtain a slower igniting, that is, virtually, a less powerful powder, which is considered an avowal of want of strength in the piece.

These objections will, however, all be disputed by Sir William Armstrong. It would appear to us that the writer has never seen the guns in question, or their practice, but has formed his judgment on the printed descriptions and accounts. He considers the French rifled gun superior to both, and looks forward with confidence to the comparison that may be shortly made in the China service, where the French gun will meet Armstrong's, which is pronounced, perhaps, on that account, to be the best of ours; but if it be the same as the gun used by them last year in Italy, of which we know the principle, we are by no means inclined to admit its pre-eminence.

We have received a letter from a correspondent, respecting the tenure of Staff Appointments by Regimental Field Officers on full pay, to which we briefly alluded in our last number. He says:—

In this week's Number of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, you very justly animadvert on the disregard shown to the Regulations by the Horse Guards in the appointment of two mounted officers (majors) of the Scots Fusilier Guards to the Staff. In addition to these, I wish to draw your attention to two other cases also in the much-favoured Household Troops: Colonel F. Seymour, the Commanding-Officer of the 2nd Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, and the Honourable D. C. F. de Ros, Regimental-Major of the 1st Life Guards; both hold situations at Court, which necessarily must take them away from the duties of their corps, to which they are supposed to devote all their time; yet they cannot certainly be in two places at the same time, and therefore their duties must be thrown upon others.

Surely, if the regulations are to have any weight, they ought to be obeyed in high places, instead of being thus set at nought. If men wish to be courtiers, so let it be; but they have no right to attempt being soldiers as well, and should be compelled either to be one or the other—both they cannot be, without committing a breach of the Regulations and of propriety as well. Both have been about the Palace for years, while their regimental promotion was going on.

While on this subject, I will mention some other instances in which the said Regulations are violated.

In India it appears by the last Army List, that no less than seven Regimental Field-Officers are employed on the Staff, five of them being Lieut.-Colonels of their regiments, namely, Haines, 8th; Talbot, 43rd; Denison, 52nd; Somerset, 72nd; and Bates, 98th; Majors Mackenzie, 92nd, and Ross, 93rd Regiments. This system, in direct violation of the rules of the Service, has been pursued in that country for many years; and, as one among many examples, there is Colonel Congreve, of the 29th, who has been entirely absent from his regiment for many years.

We entirely concur in these observations, and only regret that we have to add to the list given by our correspondent another case, not exactly similar to those he mentions, but one in some respects more outrageous. Very nearly at the top of the list of colonels stands the name of another Seymour—Colonel Francis Hugh George Seymour—who, in the usual course of events, will shortly be a Major-General. Colonel Seymour held the rank of Field-Officer, (Captain, and Lieut.-Colonel in the Guards) for two years only, and therefore, under ordinary circumstances, would be ineligible for the position of an effective General, to attain which a service of six years as Regimental Field-Officer is a necessary preliminary. The Royal Commission, to which the question of Army promotion was referred in 1858, expressly reported against making any change in this wholesome rule, and gave sound and conclusive reasons for so doing, but in the Royal Warrant which followed their report; and which in the main followed their recommendations, a proviso was inserted, among other things, making eight years' service as equerry to the Sovereign a qualifying position for becoming an effective Major-General on the establishment. Colonel Francis Hugh George Seymour is an equerry to Her Majesty, and is thus at this moment actually qualifying for high substantive military rank by his attendance at Court. It is a worse case than any mentioned by our correspondent; for most of the officers he speaks of are at all events doing military duties in some capacity, and are soldiers in reality as well as in name. But Colonel Francis Hugh George Seymour is gaining promotion by filling an office which is as far removed from the profession of arms as that of a Lady of the Bedchamber.

As regards the Regimental Field-Officers to whom our correspondent alludes, the case is directly at variance with the regulations. Clearly either their regiments must suffer inconvenience from the want of a sufficient number of Field-Officers, or the other corps of the Service must possess a superfluity which ought to be abolished.

It was stated by the Surveyor of the Navy, in a report of the Committee appointed by the Treasury to inquire into the Navy Estimates, that at the end of fifteen years, on an average, the hull of each ship in the Navy requires a complete and extensive repair; and further, that the duration of a ship of war cannot be estimated at more than thirty years. The Surveyor took for his guidance the average of the ten years from 1849 to 1859, when thirty-five ships of the line and forty-six frigates were removed from the effective list of the Navy. We much fear that none of our "converted" ships, nor indeed any of our finest specimens of naval architecture, will stand the wear and tear for the periods assigned to them by the Naval Surveyor; and it is supposed, when he made the above statements, he alluded to the duration of sailing-ships only: for we have had a few warnings lately as to the future fate of our Victorias, Howes, Duncans, and Diadems, by the introduction of steam into ships of war. We have found that, instead of requiring a complete repair once in fifteen years only, that as many months are sometimes sufficient to send a ship into dock.

The rapid manner in which the Navy has been reconstructed, in some degree accounts for this premature decay, in consequence of the unseasoned timber, which has been so extensively used, and which from the limited supply in hand could not well have been avoided. But in addition to the use of indifferent *matériel* we must reckon upon our steam-ships of war becoming rotten sooner than our sailing-ships did, in consequence of the heat produced by the volcanic fires we put into them. Shipwrights know to a plank where to "prick" for rotten wood in a steamship. With unerring precision they try her just in the "wake of the boilers," where the alternations of heat and cold are the greatest, and which are sufficient to destroy the best seasoned timber. It is in these places that steam-ships require repairs oftenest.

There is, however, another destructive power that disables a steam-ship of war in a very marked manner, and that is the "shake of the screw." Long continued screw-propulsion at full speed soon tells a tale. We have had indications in the Princess Royal, 91, now under repair at Portsmouth, of the destructive effects of the vibratory motion of the screw. She has been almost rebuilt abaft, after having passed through one commission only. It is said also, in confirmation of this, that the whole of the Channel Fleet is leaky, and that the Royal Albert, the flag-ship, will require a thorough caulking. When we remember how recently this ship was built and commissioned, these reports are by no means satisfactory. Judging therefore from the experience to be derived from the few years the "screw" has been in the Navy, we must expect to find defects in the "deal-wood" of all our ships, which is subject to the cross-strain it receives in passing through a body of water in a state of perturbation.

Of course other Naval powers will have the same destructive elements to contend with as ourselves. Indeed we happen to know that the vibration in some French lines-of-battle greatly exceeds that of our best ships. The Emperor, however, aims at speed—he knows its importance as well as we do. But to obtain this very desirable quality in screw-ships of war, he must be prepared to do as we do, and that is to anticipate a very serious increase in his navy estimates under the head of "repairs."

A statement was lately made to the effect that it was the intention of the Government, not only to stop the disembodiment of the Militia regiments now serving, but in addition to embody the whole of the remaining Militia regiments. As the statement has been copied by some of our daily contemporaries, it may perhaps be well that we should notice it for the purpose of saying that it does not possess the least foundation. Most of the regiments will assemble for their annual training in the course of the spring, but none will be embodied; and as the regiments of the Line return from India, the Militia corps now doing garrison duty will be disembodied.

We learn that Lord Clyde, who accompanies Lord Canning in his progress, was to visit the protected Hill States and return to Simla about the 6th of this month. It is more than probable that the gallant general will not long defer his resignation of the chief command in India, and that his return to England will take place early in the autumn. In hoping that the highest grade of military rank will be conferred on Lord Clyde on his return, we believe we express a hope very likely to be gratified.

The appointment of Major-General Forster as Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief is officially settled; but, as we have already stated, Sir Charles Yorke will continue to discharge the duties for some little time.

Consternation has been expressed in some quarters and unmixed satisfaction in others, at the earnestness with which Lord Clyde is carrying out the order regulating the passing of officers for Staff appointments in India. The Commander-in-Chief is thoroughly in earnest upon the subject. No officer is to be placed on the Staff unless he be duly qualified; and the appointment of a young officer upon the personal staff of a general in India has been promptly annulled by Lord Clyde, because the nominee had failed to prove himself up to the mark.

Sir William Mansfield arrived at Bombay on the 10th of March, from Kurrachee, on privilege leave. In all probability he would take up his appointment, as Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency, on the embarkation for England of Sir Henry Somerset, which was fixed for the 27th of March.

Lieutenant-General Sir J. H. Grant, K.C.B., left Calcutta on the 26th February to take command of Her Majesty's forces in China.

Captain F. D. Maclean, 13th Light Dragoons, who had been extra Aide-de-Camp to Lord Seaton, is appointed in the same capacity to the Staff of General Sir George Browne, G.C.B., commanding the troops in Ireland.

Captain R. H. Graham, of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, Governor of Malta, in the room of Captain Burnside, 21st Fusiliers.

Brevet-Major F. D. Middleton, 29th Regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General C. Franklyn, C.B., at Gibraltar.

Captain Earle, 17th Regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir William Fenwick Williams, Bart., commanding the troops in British North America.

Captain C. P. Cobbe, 2nd Battalion, 13th Light Infantry, has been appointed Commandant at Fort Elizabeth.

Captain G. Dean Pitt, 80th Regiment, is acting as Deputy-Adjutant-General to the forces in New South Wales.

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NATIONAL DEFENCE.*

If in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, we are in little danger of remaining in ignorance of the subject of national defence; and it is hardly possible to peruse a moiety of the articles, pamphlets, and *brochures* which have appeared on the same without arriving at a clearer and more definite notion of our shortcomings and requirements in this respect, and of the sacrifices of men, time, and money which we should be prepared to make if we would secure our shores from foreign aggression, and our homes from the hostile tread of the invader.

Unhappily, however, the wisdom not being equally distributed amonst our counsellors, their observations vary considerably in value, and the difficulty which most people find is in sifting, at once, the wheat from the chaff, and distinguishing between the good, bad, and indifferent, which lie strewn in profusion before them.

Most of these pamphlets (for it is to this form of publication that our remarks more particularly apply) are well qualified to impose on the reader; the sign-board which they hang out in the form of a title-page is generally so baited as to promise agreeable fare within, and on the threshold we are met by the host smiling and bowing, cap in hand, and endeavouring to ingratiate himself in our favour by the judicious use of some trite saying, which we are little inclined to deny, relative to the political position of England, —her need, "at this critical time," of men or measures equal to the emergency; the numerical inferiority of our Army, and the like; administering, in fact, a glass of intellectual sherry and bitters, in order that we may sit down with more zest to the dinner which he invites us to discuss: and if, with our appetites thus whetted, and our palates proportionally deadened, we take our seats at the table, it is, possibly, not until we come to pay the bill, in the shape of time expended, that we discover how meagre the fare has been, and what a very poor money's worth we have had.

For many of these hostelries are but sorry, wayside "publics," run up hurriedly to supply the increased demand, stocked with but indifferent viands, and where we should not advise the reader to sojourn if he can avoid it, but rather to pass on to one of those plainer though more solid edifices which he may still find here and there, their cellars stocked with good wine instead of *vin ordinaire*, and where tough meat is not served up disguised in a cheap but piquant sauce; nor where, as in some others, really good fare is spoiled by the inexperience of the cook.

A very little practice will enable the intelligent reader readily to distinguish between the observations which are, and those which are not worthy of perusal; and, with a view to exemplifying our meaning more clearly, we have selected three pamphlets which we may roughly class under the denominations good, indifferent, and bad. It will perhaps be instructive to observe the different effects which a perusal of these pamphlets produces.

The first (1), "On the Necessity of a more Effectual System of National Defence," was written in 1808 by the late Earl of Selkirk, and has lately been republished by Sir John Wedderburn, from the high estimate which (he tells us in a notice at the commencement) he formed of its merits, and from its striking applicability to the present juncture, though of course, as he further observes, various considerations would require to be kept in view in adapting the system herein proposed to the present state of things.

We do not wish to discuss here, nor would our space permit of our doing so, the merits of the scheme which the Earl of Selkirk proposes, and which we may briefly and best describe, in his own words, as consisting in the establishment of a "Local Militia, in which every young man, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, throughout Great Britain should be enrolled and completely trained to military discipline" (p. 8); nor is it our intention to follow him into the details which he here with considerable ability and perspicuity lays before us. We desire to examine rather the manner than the matter of the book, though, in truth, both are calculated to afford us equal satisfaction. We have here, then, a plan proposed (whether practicable or not, at least worthy of consideration) by a clear-headed, sensible man, who devotes some eighty pages to its discussion, confines himself to that plan and its details, and when he has laid it before us with the various arguments in its favour, and a few tables in an appendix, containing statistical facts bearing on the same, makes his bow and retires. He does not avail himself of the opportunity to enumerate his own private grievances, nor to express his opinions on half-a-dozen other irrelevant topics of the day; his object is to urge "the necessity of a more effectual system of national defence;" he does so to the best of his ability; proposes such a system as he thinks best suited to the requirements of the case, says his say, and—*finis*; so that, when we lay down the pamphlet, however much, or however little we may have learned, we, at least, experience no sensation of having been taken in, and we feel we have been having half an hour's not unprofitable conversation with a very pleasant, sensible companion, whose suggestions we shall do well to weigh attentively before we dismiss them entirely from our recollections.

Our next companion is Sir Duncan MacDougall, who, in a little red pamphlet, entitled, "National Defence, and Volunteer Corps" (2), makes some remarks on the former, and suggests a system of instruction for the latter, which, in common courtesy, we listen to with attention, though we are disappointed to find thirty-three pages out of the sixty taken up with simple file and battalion movements; not but that these movements are very good of their kind, but because we consider that until some authorised drill-book for Volunteers is published they should abide strictly by the "Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry," otherwise the drill-sergeants will have but a weary time of it, if every Volunteer insists on being drilled after a peculiar fashion recommended by General This, or only instructed in particular movements because Colonel That says that no others are necessary. But we readily pardon Sir Duncan MacDougall for taking this opportunity of recommending a few of his pet movements and formations; his great experience with irregular—as opposed to regular—troops is, at least, a fair excuse for his doing so, and the twenty-seven pages which go before fully atone for the thirty-three somewhat unnecessary ones which follow after.

Sir Duncan MacDougall's advice to Volunteers sprinkled about the pamphlet should be perused and digested; it is the sound practical advice of a man who has had much to do with raw levies, and knows the faults to which they are prone, at the same time as he appreciates their value.

In noticing the third of these *brochures* our task is not so pleasant a one; we have here an instance of a dinner composed of wholesome enough food spoiled by the careless way in which it is placed on the table,—soup, fish, and second course being mixed up together in a manner altogether unpalatable.

Has the author of "The War Reserve" (3), we wonder, passed any considerable portion of his service in India, and had his liver enlarged, or his spleen affected, and his temper proportionally so? or is it merely an old gentleman treating himself to some forty or fifty pages of anonymous grumbling, but harmless withal? As it is, we can only conclude, with any certainty, that these pages have been written by rather a testy though, doubtless, gallant old general, who has taken a very gloomy view of affairs; and one which we hope, for the sake of his peace of mind, he has considerably modified since these observations were penned—some months back.

The very laudable object of this pamphlet, as far as we can make out from the title-page, and from a stray passage here and there, is to urge the necessity of establishing a war reserve; and after toiling through twenty-four pages of comparatively irrelevant matter (except a slight allusion to the subject at page 11), we at last come upon the following passage: "The war reserve might be created by bounty, on the plan of Mr. Walpole's repealed or amended bill, to be attached to every regiment in the Service, and liable to be called out and incorporated, say to the extent of 600 men to each. These men to be officered from the half-pay, and to be, in fact, what the French term *cadres*,—in fact, our depôt battalions officered economically from the half-pay list" (p. 24). Now, at last, think we, our author is about to favour us with his suggestions regarding the organisation of such a force as he proposes; but no, with this hazy outline of a plan he quits the subject, and having climbed up the hill we find when we reach the top that we are enveloped in clouds and mist, and must accompany him down the other side, rather out of temper, and very little wiser than when we commenced the ascent. It will be seen, therefore, that the title of this pamphlet is somewhat inappropriate,—a fact which may possibly be owing to the difficulty the author must have found in selecting any other more suitable from the variety of subjects on which he touches, a very labyrinth of military grievances and abuses, up and down which he rushes confusedly, becoming more entangled at every step, until—after incoherently giving vent to his feelings in such a passage as the following, "This substantive brevet rank, though not allowing a major-general to attain the rank of lieutenant-general under five years' service, is another evil; *it savours of the grocer!*" (p. 21)—he at last takes refuge in a Latin quotation in despair, leaving his reader with a vague and unpleasant notion that England is in a bad way altogether, and that unless somebody does something very decided, she will be unable to hold her own much longer against the powerful combination of hostile nations now formed against her, though what this "something" is the General Officer does not explain very clearly, he leads us to suppose that it is somehow connected with the establishment of ballot for the militia; the abolition of purchase ("the greatest curse, expense, and bane of the British army," p. 34); the alteration of the system of officers' messing; the revision of the half-pay list; the re-christening of the military secretary with the title of "*Chef d'Etat-Major*;" and the organisation of the "War Reserve," as above described.

Had the General-Officer confined himself to discussing any one of these subjects separately, his experience might have given a practical value to his observations; as it is, they produce only the confused and unsatisfactory results which we have described; and we hardly know whether to conclude therefrom that he regards favourably our military administration or not; for, after abusing it in many of its leading particulars, he surprised us, at page 32, by stating it as his opinion, that "*The British Army, in its detail, is the most perfect in Europe, and exceeds that of all continental nations in an immeasurable degree!*"

One of his arguments respecting the purchase system strikes us as so extremely original (far more so than conclusive), that we cannot refrain from quoting it: "The system is immoral and antiscriptural. 'Thy money perish with thee, because thou hast thought that the gift of God may be purchased with money.' Now, it is distinctly laid down, that power belongeth unto and emanates from God; 'The powers that be are ordained of God;' but he distinctly curses money as a means—it is buying power" (p. 28). Two pages further on we are glad to find him taking a more practical, though more worldly view of the matter, and descending into some £ *s. d.* particulars relative to the vested interests of the purchase system, more satisfactory, perhaps, to those officers who have paid their hundreds for a commission, though, at the same time, considerably more expensive to the nation at large, than that of allowing their money to perish with them.

Lest it should be considered that we have formed an erroneous and unjust estimate of the value of the General Officer's observations, we will append a few of his remarks anent volunteering, written, as indeed was the whole pamphlet several months back, but which may be not the less satisfactory as proving that our author's foresight is not infallible, and that, possibly, the gloomy view which he takes of England's future is not the correct one after all: "What has become of the great spirit of volunteering, of which we have heard so much? Has it expended itself in the columns of the newspapers? We do not know of the inauguration of a single Volunteer corps. Where are the companies of 100 men to be raised by aspirants to the command of companies in regiments of the Line? Where are the 1000 men which were to be the creative cause of so many colonelcies? Where are the 500 men that were to be raised at Sheffield in a month? For anything the public can learn, their whereabouts may be stated in the expressive sporting phrase, 'nowhere!' It is no use disguising the matter; volunteering, in the sense in which it has been put forward of late, is a failure" (p. 8). We hope these three instances which we have adduced will suffice to show how differently the subject of national defence may be treated according to the ability and judgment of the writer; while we trust that our observations will succeed in their object of warning the reader against devoting himself and his time *unreservedly* to a perusal of the numerous pamphlets treating of the same, and will be of some use in assisting him to select such works as have a solid and practical end in view, and avoiding those wherein crotchety authors avail themselves of the interest excited by an important subject to inveigle readers into a profitless discussion of irrelevant topics or still more worthless theories.

* (1.) *On the Necessity of a more Effectual System of National Defence, and the means of establishing the Permanent Security of the Kingdom.* By the late Earl of Selkirk. Republished by Sir John Wedderburn, Bart., E.I.C.'s Civil Service, Retired List. (London: Hatchard & Co.)
(2.) *Remarks on National Defence, and on the Instruction of Volunteer Corps and other Defensive Bodies.* By Sir Duncan MacDougall. (London: Clowes & Son.)
(3.) *The War Reserve.* By a General Officer. (London: Hardwicke.)

INDIAN WARFARE.*

Anyone who is acquainted with Indian warfare, or who has read any of the numerous works which have appeared on the late operations in that country, cannot fail to be aware of the disadvantage under which our troops have continually laboured in being opposed to an enemy, the strong point of whose fighting tactics, as Sir Henry Havelock here observes, is evasion; and in being utterly unable to compete with them in mobility and celerity of movement.

As a remedy for this, Sir Henry Havelock suggests the organisation of a mounted corps of riflemen, and, in support of his theory, not only quotes the opinion of so experienced an Indian officer as Sir James Outram, but instances the success which he himself obtained, under very unfavourable circumstances, with a small party of soldiers organised somewhat on the principle which he here advocates.

His suggestions are worthy of an attentive perusal by any one interested in the subject, not only from the fact that they emanate from so distinguished and experienced an officer as the son of General Havelock, but because their intrinsic value is considerable, embracing, as they do, the leading principles which must, sooner or later, regulate the organisation of a force necessary for the complete and ultimate success of all hostile operations in India.

Three of the Sepoys of the 28th Native Infantry, who took a leading part in the Shajehanpore massacre, have been sentenced to be hanged at Lucknow. They were clearly proved to have been the murderers of Mr. Ricketts, the collector, as he tried to escape from the church; and of Dr. Bowling while escaping with his family in his carriage. From the evidence it appears that Dr. Balfour and Mr. Lemaistre were killed inside the church, the Rev. Mr. McCallum, and Messrs. Ricketts and Smith outside. One of the scoundrels had enlisted in the loyal Lucknow Regiment under a false name. When the spies made their appearance to search for him, he was found hid under some bales of clothing.

* *Notes on the Campaigns of the Indian Mutiny.* By Captain and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Sir H. M. Havelock, 18th Regiment. (London: Spottiswoode & Co.)

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OCCASIONAL THOUGHTS ON MILITARY SUBJECTS.

No. 2.—ARMY EDUCATION.

All will be ready to admit that the present age is pre-eminently the age of inventions. Who can doubt it that considers that gas now illumines our streets and houses; that steam now impels our ships and the locomotives on our railways; that electricity combined with magnetism now conveys the expression of our thoughts, with the rapidity of lightning, over land and under the waters of the sea, from one quarter of the globe to another; that the chemical action of the rays of light has, in photography, been made to catch the image of every object brought within its influence, and to pourtray it with an accuracy and minuteness of detail which no mortal eye or hand could hope to rival, nor is that all, for it has been taught to perform the part of an engraver; that mechanical genius has not only triumphed over the difficulties, and either rivalled or excelled by machine the delicacy of the most skilled manipulation in almost every ordinary manufacture or handicraft, including the work of the sempstress, of the ploughman, the thrasher, and the reaper; but, aided by the teaching of science, has spanned the widest rivers with suspension and with tubular bridges, has launched upon the ocean a mighty ship which may in magnitude be classed with Noah's ark, and has bestowed upon our projectiles of war a power and an accuracy of flight which in former and not very distant times would have been deemed visionary dreams of fancy not realities accomplished? These remarkable examples of man's ingenuity which are here cited as proofs of the propriety of the appellation bestowed upon the age, are strong indications of one of those periodical awakenings of the intellectual faculties of mankind which are probably as intimately connected with the psychical as the earthquake and the volcanic eruption are with the physical laws which regulate the universe.

Witness, for example, the universal thirst, the craving for knowledge now manifested throughout society; in the whole body of which, but more particularly in its middle section, it is now felt to be an element necessary for existence, not a mere ornamental luxury. The more fortunate members of society no longer consider that education should be monopolised by the rich; but wisely and generously aid by their pecuniary resources, and even by their personal efforts and example as occasional lecturers, in bestowing upon their poorer brethren that inestimable benefit which they themselves have, without a struggle, inherited as a birthright.

Many antiquated prejudices and groundless apprehensions have already passed away; and it is now acknowledged by most thinking men that to raise the mental standard of one class is not to lower that of another; what it really does is, to dispel apathy, and it awakens the higher classes from inaction. Not content with exhibiting themselves as objects of admiration to an ignorant multitude, they are now prepared to apply the natural advantages they possess towards the maintenance of their relative intellectual superiority, under the noble conviction that to govern efficiently an educated people, they must themselves be educated.

The educational movement has not been confined to civilians of all degrees; it has equally and even more systematically extended itself to the Army. An admirable training school for army schoolmasters was established at Chelsea, and brought into its present state of efficiency: first, under the supervision, as Inspector-General of Army Schools, of the Rev. Canon Gleigg, Chaplain-General; and then for a short time under that of Colonel Lefroy, R.A., who succeeded Mr. Gleigg as Inspector-General. This latter office has been now abolished, and the whole superintendence of Army schools transferred to the Council of Military Education; deeply ought every member of that body to feel the responsibility they have undertaken. Not merely has the system of Army schools, including the normal and model schools of Chelsea, to be maintained unimpaired as it came to the hands of the council, but it should be their effort to enlarge and strengthen the basis on which it rests; to adapt its teachings to the varied tastes and intellects of soldiers, who, like other men, have not all been built, to use the shipwright's language, on the same lines; to reconcile the principle of discipline which is essential to the schoolmaster as a soldier with the freedom of intellect, which is as essential to him as a teacher; in short, to preserve harmony of action in the whole machine. It cannot be doubted that no one could be safely introduced as an integral member of its body into the Army without being subjected to the same controlling authority as all other members are: on this account a soldier, generally a non-commissioned officer, although discharged on being admitted to the normal or training-school, is re-enlisted on completing his course of instruction, and being advanced to the position of a trained schoolmaster; and, in like manner, a civilian student at the Normal school becomes by enlistment on leaving it at once a soldier and a schoolmaster. The wisdom of this arrangement is manifest, and yet, in practice, it has its difficulties. Placed on a footing, in a military point of view, only with non-commissioned officers, the schoolmaster sometimes fancies that he is mentally prepared and fitted to move in a still higher sphere. This feeling results from a pride of intellect, and that intellect is like the vigorous stock grafted on a crab-stock, which requires only judicious pruning to become a healthful plant.

The case resulting from the circumstances is simply this: the schoolmaster, head-proud, thinks himself somewhat above his nominal rank, becomes exacting, perhaps self-important, and addresses or demeans himself towards his officer as if he thought himself only a very little inferior to him; the officer, if a man of intelligence and judgment—many of whom there are in the Army—will calmly and skilfully check the exuberant growth of the schoolmaster, and prune, not kill the plant; but, should he be possessed of overweening rank-pride, he will think it a duty to crush the head-pride of the schoolmaster, and, by his harsh and arbitrary demeanour will provoke resistance, and thus, by unskilful treatment, destroy the plant which required only to be pruned.

Time was, but happily no longer is, when an officer thought it no degradation to himself, or to the soldier he addressed, to savour his language with a good share of oaths, little reflecting what angry feelings he was exciting in the soldier's mind, and what cruel self-denial he was requiring in the soldier, though he had neglected to impose it upon himself. The progress of education amongst the soldiery of the British Army is calculated to bring about two great results; first, it will prepare the way for the admission to the ranks of the more respectable members of the working-classes, as they will no longer have any ground for imagining that soldiers, as a body, are either ignorant or brutal; and secondly, it will prepare the soldier to become an officer. Some have said, that it was very well to quote the practice of France in favour of the promotion of a large number of soldiers from the ranks to the grade of officers; but at the same time that it should be remembered that the conscription drew into its net many young men of decent families and of good education, whereas by voluntary enlistment an army obtained as recruits little else than the idle, the ignorant, and the worthless. This harsh expression of an exaggerated view of the subject has doubtless done much harm, and is only partially founded in fact, as it is by no means true that every wild youth is incorrigibly idle or every thoughtless lad who enters the Army is necessarily worthless. Look at the raw recruit at his first drill, and at the same man after he has been six months in the Service, and it will be evident that though he had in his early age been neglected and perhaps exposed to many bad influences, he had yet in him the makings of a good soldier and of a respectable man.

Education is completing the good work, and soon the parents of many a respectable young man, being now no longer deterred by the apprehension of his being exposed to the degrading punishment of the lash, will not be ashamed of his enlisting, but will point him out with pride as their own hero, as one of the defenders of his Queen and country; nay, further, as one who, though now a private soldier is, from his character and education, destined to be one day an officer. The schoolmaster is the immediate instrument for carrying into effect this noble and patriotic design, and as such he should be scrupulously guarded from any harsh or discourteous treatment; expressions, which, to some officers would appear mild and harmless, even under the improved relations between officer and soldier, when addressed to an ordinary soldier, such as "You are an impudent fellow," "You are a troublesome fellow," "Get along with you," are totally inappropriate in the communications between officers and schoolmasters. The schoolmaster, as a missionary of education, ought to be considered and treated as a man of education—a gentleman, in fact, though not in name or rank; as such he should be listened to with patience, rebuked with moderation, and answered with courtesy.

The ameliorating effect to be expected from the school system may be correctly estimated by any one who will visit the Normal and Model Schools at Chelsea, and observe the judicious manner in which the men under training are instructed not only as learners but as teachers. Many leave the establishment fully prepared to act, not only as an ordinary school teacher, but as a singing master; and who is there who does not recognise the humanising tendency of music? The soldier who has been taught to relish the sounds and words of pure and noble music and poetry, will turn with disgust from the ribald song of the pothouse. Many again go forth prepared to lecture on several branches of natural and experimental science, at once instructing and amusing the soldier in the long winter evenings. The War Department supplies to the schools slides and magic lanthorns, for illustration of such lectures; and it is most gratifying to find that many officers, including the rev. chaplains, take part with the schoolmaster in the task of lecturing. It is well known that the liberal-minded Commanding Officer of the Aldershot Division, Lieut.-General Knollys, has greatly encouraged this work of love, and it is said that no less than thirty lectures were delivered, by officers under his command, during the last winter. Surely this is one of the most powerful means of establishing a bond of brotherly union between the officer and soldier. Several schoolmasters might be named in the British Army, who, without failing in one iota of the requirements of discipline, have exhibited talents which fit them for much higher positions; some of these were originally soldiers, and what stronger proof could be afforded of the possibility of finding men in the ranks fully qualified to become officers, even had former experience not already proved it.

Much more could be said on this subject; but the preceding will, it is hoped, be sufficient to awaken an interest amongst all officers in the success of the Army School system; whilst it is to be hoped that the Council of Military Education will be impressed by it with a deep sense of the responsibility they have assumed to themselves in undertaking its superintendence. As moderators or arbitrators, they should remember that they act for both parties—the officers on the one hand, the schoolmasters on the other; and, whilst maintaining the authority of the officer, they should guard the privileges, uphold the position, and be tender of the feelings of the schoolmaster. J. E. P.

(To be continued.)

SPECTACLES FOR SHORT-SIGHTED SOLDIERS.—We read in an Indian paper, "A novel experiment, recommended by the Commander-in-Chief, has just been sanctioned by Government. Three infantry recruits lately arrived from England were at the usual medical examination found to be short-sighted, and in their present state useless as soldiers. The use of proper glasses, however, it was added, would make them instantly effective. The Director-General observed that if the Commander-in-Chief did not object to the incongruity of a soldier in the ranks wearing spectacles, there could be no other objection to their being supplied to such men as might require them. A large number of officers assist their sight in this way, and it is a well known fact that many sportsmen wear glasses, some of whom are first-rate shots, and who could not see to shoot without them. Government have accordingly authorised the supply of suitable glasses to the men referred to, as an experimental measure, to be reported upon hereafter."

A correspondent, writing to us from Aden on the 21st of February says: "The real destination of the French corvette *La Cordelière* has just oozed out. On her arrival here *she was going to Bourbon* [?] but now she awaits a steamer, (which of course will come from France *à l'improviste*,) to tow her up the Red Sea. *Crescit eundo.* The plot thickens."—[The corvette has since sailed for the coast of Muscat. The French seem very active along the north-east coast of Africa.]

THE ARMY ESTIMATES

NOT SATISFACTORY, WITH REFERENCE TO OUR INTERNAL DEFENCE, IN THE PRESENT STATE OF EUROPE.

A great mistake, which might lead to disastrous consequences, is made by those who place too much dependence on Volunteers and other irregular bodies, as well as by those who think that the regular Army, without the aid of the former, would suffice for the protection of our country against invasion.

If any Government were so insane as to trust to either of these forces alone, an invading army might be enabled (before extermination, which would, without doubt, be ultimately its fate) to inflict an extent of cruel suffering, destruction of property, and humiliation on Great Britain, from which it could not recover during the life of the youngest man living at the period of the occurrence of so frightful and disgraceful a calamity; whilst, on the other hand, with our glorious Army, a regular Militia, a well-organised body of Volunteers, and a *local or sedentary* Militia (in which every able-bodied man, without exception, if not belonging to one of the three above-mentioned forces, should be enrolled), we might bid defiance to the whole world in arms against us, so far as our internal defence is concerned, even if we lost the command of the sea. But it is indispensable for our *financial existence* that we should maintain a Navy sufficient to cope with all the other navies of the world; for, should our mercantile fleet be shut up in port, what would become of our colonies, our commerce, and our customs revenue? How could our manufactures obtain a market? And, under such circumstances, from what source could an income-tax or almost any other tax be collected? Then again, what would become of our enormous manufacturing population, and what would result from their being thrown out of employment?

It is appalling to think of the consequences that would surely ensue.

Any additional taxation, however great, imposed to prevent so awful a contingency, should be considered by reflecting men to be the payment of a wise and necessary premium of insurance for the protection of their properties and liberties.

Persons possessing proper feeling appropriate towards life insurance as much of their incomes as they can afford, as a provision for their families. Is it not as much the interest and duty of all to insure their properties against an invader, as to ensure their lives, or to protect themselves against loss from fire by the insurance of their houses, &c.

When I stated in my "Remarks on National Defence," that we should always have at least 100,000 regular troops for home defence, I of course meant that that number of bayonets, sabres, and artillerymen should be invariably fit for duty in the field, and that the country should not be deceived by imagining that such a force existed, while a large portion of it was in figures only.

Besides the 100,000 regular troops, I expected that 30,000 Militia, the amount of the establishment of that force, now or lately embodied, were to be kept up, which would give us 130,000 well disciplined men as a nucleous of iron (indispensable in the opinion of all experienced soldiers with whom I have spoken) for our irregulars to rally round as most useful and invaluable auxiliaries in the event of invasion.

But now, it appears, we are to have no embodied Militia. To this there may be no objection provided they are to be replaced by troops of the Line, and that the regular Militia are constantly kept up to their full establishment *by ballot*, and ready to be called out at any moment in cases of emergency.

The number of rank and file in the Army estimates (207,723) appears large, but, after deducting the force in India (70,412), the Colonial Corps (4700), the West India regiments (3000), the Army Hospital Corps (604), the commissariat (284), and 34,000 garrisoning Gibraltar, Malta, the Ionian Islands, and the colonies, there are only 93,045 bayonets, sabres, and artillery men left (including our East Indian Depôts) for home service and to provide relief for 114,410 rank and file serving in India and in our garrisons abroad, exclusive of colonial and West India corps.

It should be well remembered that the Duke of Wellington in his letter to Sir John Burgoyne of 9th January, 1847, stated he considered a force vastly superior to the 130,000 well disciplined troops above mentioned was necessary for the defence of the British Islands.

That great authority, after estimating the garrisons of the Channel Islands ("besides the artillery of each well organised and disciplined"), Plymouth, Cork, Portsmouth, Dover, Sheerness, and Chatham, at 65,000, goes on to say—"I suppose that one-half of the regular force of the country would be stationed in Ireland, such half would give the garrisons of Cork; the remainder would be supplied from the half of the whole forces at home stationed in Great Britain.

"The measure which I have earnestly entreated different administrations to decide on, is to raise, embody, organise, and discipline the Militia of the same numbers for each of the three United Kingdoms as during the war. This would give us a mass of organised forces of 150,000 men."

The above shows that a force of 150,000 well disciplined embodied Militia, besides the regular Army, was considered necessary by the Duke of Wellington for the home defence in 1847; while, by the Army Estimates of 1860-61, only 93,045 rank and file are provided for that all-important and vital object—the protection of *the heart of the empire.*

With reference to the antecedents of the present ruler of France, do we not now require a force as great as when the Duke of Wellington wrote in 1847?

In February, 1858, when I again urged Lord Palmerston to call into existence the volunteer and other irregular defensive bodies, suggested and warmly advocated by me in my memorandum of 1852, I expressed myself to his lordship as follows:—

"It should be borne in mind that success frequently makes men mad. From the success that has hitherto so wonderfully attended the Emperor of the French, he may imagine himself to be the destined avenger of the humilities that resulted to France from our victory at Waterloo; and should he think he possessed the power, it is not contrary to reason to suppose that he might be as likely to direct a *coup de main* against England as he did a *coup d'état* against the constitutions and liberties of his country."

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When I express my firm conviction that 93,045 rank and file of regularly disciplined troops are totally inadequate for the protection of the country against insult, and having contributions levied on it, particularly when the great extent of coast liable to attack is considered, I cannot, I trust, be accused of undervaluing the great importance to be attached to the services of our patriotic Volunteers, as I consider that force to be the child of my old age, having ever since 1852 warmly urged its formation on every successive administration, and, after a parturition of nearly eight years, it was at last brought into existence by the War Department Circular of 12th May, 1859, stating the conditions on which the services of Volunteers corps would be accepted.

The circular was issued fourteen days after I addressed a letter to the War Minister, dated 28th April, 1859, to show the high value I placed on our Volunteers:

I cannot conclude without giving expression to the deep regret I felt on learning that the Yeomanry were not to be called out for exercise during the present year; as that force, if well instructed to act as Mounted Riflemen, would be a most highly valuable auxiliary to the regular Army, if employed in the field against an invader.

Should the tragedy alluded to in the Duke of Wellington's letter to Sir John Burgoyne, or anything approaching to so great a calamity, ever take place in consequence of the non-adoption of proper precautionary measures, how awful a responsibility would be incurred by any Government that had so culpably neglected its duties.

D. MacDougall.

ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS.

The Under Secretary of State for War, Sir Benjamin Hawes, has recently issued a circular memorandum, promulgating the new rates of personal allowance for officers and other members of the War-Office, and in the civil establishments at out stations, not within the provisions of the travelling warrant, dated December, 23, 1857, of which the following is a copy:—

"The Secretary of State for War has decided that, in lieu of the rates of personal allowance at present fixed for the respective ranks of officers and clerks belonging to the department when ordered from their homes on public duty, one uniform rate applicable to all classes (except as hereafter provided for the clerks, and appointments of lower grade at out-stations) shall be substituted, and as this allowance should be no more than sufficient to provide for the actual and necessary excess of expense of living away from the usual place of residence, he has approved of the rate being fixed at 16*s.* a day, from the 1st of April, 1860.

"A further allowance of 4*s.* a day will be admitted if the officer is accompanied by a servant, and his rank entitles him to take one, or if the duty upon which he is employed obliges him to travel with one.

"Half the daily allowance is to be charged for the days of leaving and returning home, unless the duty is completed in two days, when an allowance for one day and a half will be granted.

"When the duty is completed in the same day an allowance of 8*s.* is to be charged if the officer travel a distance of not less than 15 miles from his home; if the distance be less than 15 miles 4*s.* only will be allowed.

"It is to be distinctly understood that this regulation is intended to apply to all persons holding appointments, both at the head quarters of the War Office and at the out-stations, hitherto in receipt of a higher rate of personal allowance than 16*s.* a day.

"The uniform rate thus fixed is also to be considered applicable to all officers, whether civil or military, travelling upon the *continent of Europe* or in the United States of America, hitherto allowed special rates for personal expenses exceeding 16*s.* a day.

"The rate of 15*s.* a day heretofore allowed to clerks and others holding appointments in the manufacturing and other civil establishments at the out-stations, having been considered in reference to the rate of 10*s.* a day granted to the clerks of equal or approximate grades serving under the several military storekeepers, whose travelling allowance is fixed by the Royal warrant of the 23rd of December, 1857, No. 204, it has been determined to remove the distinction which exists between these classes respectively, and the rate to be charged therefore in the travelling accounts preferred by all of these classes for service performed subsequent to the 1st of April, 1860, will be limited to 10*s.* a day, with half and quarter of such rate under the conditions provided for in that warrant."

PAYMASTERS.

We have received a copious correspondence in reference to paymasters, the Warrant, and their position, and we condense some of it in the following remarks by one of the best of the writers on the subject as an *exposé* of the case.

The Royal Warrant lately issued, conferring some additional advantages upon paymasters in the Army, has not given entire satisfaction. The omission of two conditions appears to form the grounds upon which the paymasters feel aggrieved, viz., 1st., that, whilst serving, they are excluded from the rank of lieut.-colonel, which the surgeons receive after 20 years' service; secondly, that too long a period (viz., 25 years as paymaster) is exacted before the highest rate of half-pay can be obtained. Of the first we have to observe that we think a paymaster's labours and heavy responsibilities *give* him a claim for as much consideration in respect of rank as the surgeon. Formerly, no officer could be appointed to a paymastership who was under the rank of captain; but, latterly, the regulation has extended to first lieutenants. We think that more consideration ought to be given towards those officers who have served in the combatant ranks, than towards the civilians who have done nothing. One fact will generally be acknowledged, that to secure a military man for any appointment in a regiment is an object; then why is it that officers turn their backs upon paymasterships now-a-days? Simply, because great responsibility and forfeiture of all future promotion deter them from entering upon such a career. It is of importance to Government that paymasterships should be confined to military officers, for many good reasons; one of which is, that when a vacancy occurs, it is necessary for some person, on the spot, to take up the duties. On foreign service, and in time of war, this is essential, so that a regiment may be unfettered by committees, which are productive of much inconvenience. The late Warrant may be said to give greater benefits to a civilian than a military man. For instance, Licutenant A. appointed paymaster after 10 years' service, must serve 10 years more for honorary rank of major; J. S., Esq., paymaster, obtains the rank in 15 years, being 5 years under the combatant. An officer appointed paymaster from lieutenant or captain might be *seconded* in his regiment, and retain his position, but not allowed to give up the paymastership without at least a year's notice, so that ample time may be given to provide a successor. These circumstances would act as inducements for officers to enter upon paymasterships, and save the public the cost of passages to India and other distant stations; and it is much more desirable to secure the services of persons accustomed to military routine than those who are strangers to it. If combatant officers are wanted as paymasters, they must get promotion.

With regard to the second point, it seems unfair towards old paymasters formerly appointed, that they should have to serve for so long an aggregate period before having an unqualified right to retire. Twenty-five years is entirely too much to exact of a man who may have served ten in other ranks. Why might not this be cut down to twenty without harm to the public purse?

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Adverting to your observations on the present system of recruiting for the Army, and which you have divided into three classes, I beg most respectfully to point out that there are at least six distinct systems of raising recruits for the different Services of Her Majesty. 1st. The district staffs, 2nd, regimental parties from 6 or 8 different resiments stationed in one town or locality at the same time; 3rd, the pensioner force; 4th, the recruiting parties for Her Majesty's East India forces; 5th, the Militia Staffs; 6th, bringers, or, more properly termed, pot-house agents, who usurp the legitimate calling of those employed on the recruiting service. Is it just, or *doing* justice to those so employed, that men unconnected with the Service should be permitted to meddle therein, to the detriment of those who have adopted it as their profession?

Referring to your remarks respecting the difficulty of effecting a Militia man's release, the system here in those cases are, if he passes the medical examination, his release is forthwith given to the party engaging him, if at a distance from head-quarters; an application for a Militia man's release from an officer employed on the recruiting service meets with the same facility, instead of difficulties being thrown in the way, every encouragement is given for the men to transfer their services to the regular Army.

I would here observe that some better encouragement should be given to the permanent staff of Militia regiments than at present; an increase of pay is absolutely necessary, their present rate being for a sergeant-major 1*s.* 10*d.*; quartermaster-sergeant 1*s.* 8*d.*, sergeants 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem, with an allowance of 4*d.* per diem for lodging, fuel, and light. They receive less pay than a barrack labourer, who receives 14*s.* per week. I ask, should this continue? The suppression of the pernicious system of bringers, who are a clog-wheel to the recruiting system, is absolutely necessary.

Trusting that you will give publicity to the foregoing remarks, or such portion of them as you may deem worthy of a place in the columns of your esteemed journal, I am, &c.

A. X. A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I was very glad to see your remarks on "Recruiting" in Number XI. of your valuable paper, and can bear testimony to their justness.

During the last two years I have frequently had occasion to observe the very prejudicial effect the Militia exercise on the recruiting for the Army. Adjutants and staff-sergeants of Militia have, to my own knowledge, thrown obstacles in the way of men anxious to enter the Line; and how well they succeed in their endeavours is shown by the comparatively small number of men obtained. And, as you observe, most of these swear at the time of enlistment they do not belong to the Militia.

I have had some experience in recruiting, and have found the enrolled Pensioners most useful in getting men, and observe that of the recruits raised by them hardly one deserts. There can be but one reason for this; and it is well explained in the concluding paragraph of your remarks.

I am, &c., Claymore.

PURCHASE IN THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I would draw your attention to the *London Gazette* of the 16th instant, where the Colonel of the 79th Regiment was allowed to retire on half-pay, and an unattached Lieutenant-Colonel brought in to sell,—thus giving the promotion through the regiment *by purchase*. As, however, the senior officer of each rank was able to purchase, and no officer was passed over, it was not a case of peculiar hardship; though, officers who had to pay so much (and, doubtless, considerable sums above regulation) for their promotion, feel it a hard case, especially in these critical times, when they cannot fairly calculate on getting back their money; and it would certainly have been no great stretch of liberality to have given the promotion in the regiment without purchase. It would have been considered a great boon by an old major to be allowed to purchase *for regulation*, and would besides have proved that the authorities are sincere in their desire to check the abuses of a system they cannot get rid of.

When pushed in the House of Commons, the Secretary for War very often expresses the anxiety of the Government to do all in their power for old and meritorious officers who, by their inability to purchase, are kept back in a profession to which they have entirely devoted themselves; but when vacancies like those made by Colonels Douglas, 79th Regiment, and Horsford, Rifle Brigade, are carefully reserved for moneyed men, the poor man, unable to purchase, cannot but consider all such protestations as merely intended to throw dust in the eyes of the public.—I am, sir, yours obediently,

An Observer.

THE PAYMASTERS OF THE NAVY AND THEIR WARRANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I trust that the paymasters of the Navy will find that the columns of your lately-published, but already widely-circulated paper are open to the publication of their grievances, and that your able advocacy will not be wanting in their behalf, more especially as this question not only involves the individual interests of a large body of valuable public servants, but the general good of that service to which they belong, and in which they discharge most important duties.

Changes innumerable have been of late years made in the duties, pay, and emoluments of these officers.

By Circular dated July 3, 1852, the recommendation of a committee of flag officers who were appointed to inquire into the then existing mode of remunerating the paymasters and pursers of the Navy, was partially carried into effect, and the pay of these officers, at that time ranging from 300*l.* to 1300*l.* per annum was reduced in a very summary manner to a fixed salary averaging from 191*l.* to 500*l.* according to the rate of ship served in, with some trifling increase to the half-pay.

The paymasters were not altogether averse to these changes, many having strong objections to the system under which they had hitherto been paid, but much dissatisfaction was very naturally felt at the inadequate remuneration granted under the circular in question, bearing no comparison to that they had hitherto enjoyed, and moreover from the pay being made dependent on the class of ship served in.

This state of matters was in some measure remedied by Circular 185, of the 3rd of March, 1855. When these officers were classified, their pay averaging from 249*l.* in the fourth, to 600*l.* in the first class, their half pay, however, remained fixed, from 5*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per diem. Still there was much to complain of in this mode of classification; for without regard in any way to servitude or other necessary qualification, the paymasters were indiscriminately classed as they stood on the Navy List, viz., 30 first, 60-second, 80-third, and 130-fourth class. By this many officers, much to their own as well as others' astonishment, found themselves at once in the first or second class, having had little or no sea service, and in many cases with far less than some of their brother officers in the third and fourth classes. Their case was under consideration by Sir John Pakington, and the preliminary steps taken to place them on the footing they are entitled to hold, when, to their extreme disappointment, the present Board assumed office, and Sir John Pakington's plan, based on the requirements of the Service and the recommendation of Sir Richard Bromley (like many other most useful and necessary measures proposed by him), was consigned to the waste-paper basket, to give place to the niggardly and most unsatisfactory Warrant, which has, after some twelvemonths' weighty consideration and delay, made its appearance.

We now find by this Warrant that the classes are to remain unaltered; the list is to continue burthened with men who from sickness or other causes cannot or will not serve, thus preventing the advancement of the hard-working and efficient; while from the small number in the higher classes paymasters of the second are doing duty in first class ships, and third class where second class paymasters should be employed, without any additional remuneration for the additional work and responsibility while so acting.

The scheme of half-pay now fixed is just 1*s.* 6*d.* a-day less than the maximum granted to masters and engineers; while no comparison can be made with that granted to medical men, whose half-pay ranges from 6*s.* to 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per day. Moreover, while introducing this liberal scheme of half-pay, their lordships fearing they had done too much, deprived their paymasters of the trifling retiring allowance of 2*s.*, which was the only inducement held out to the inefficient to leave the active service list open to their younger and more capable brother officers.

As to rank, the paymasters have none beyond that of the junior lieutenant of a day's standing; and in that elevated position they remain until worn out in the Service, when they are told to go. Those who have entered may become paymasters-in-chief, with the rank of commander; but as this is limited to ten, and as such rank is a very doubtful advantage to men on the brink of the grave, very few care for the distinction.

The paymaster's class is the only one in the Service without a representative in active employ having rank superior to that of lieutenant; and when we find that the present Board of Admiralty have thought proper to cancel Her Majesty's Order in Council of 13th May, 1859, giving certain comparative naval rank to chaplains, the paymasters cannot feel any great astonishment that their claims in this respect have been ignored, and they should be surprised that a similar proceeding has not been attempted with the surgeons, did they not know full well, that those officers can at all times bring a pressure to bear on our naval legislators that no other class can command.

When it is remembered that the enormous annual votes for wages to officers and seamen pass through the hands of the naval paymasters, that the value of stores in their charge amounts even to more than the hard cash and bills they are responsible for, all losses of which have to be made good by those officers, it will be a matter of astonishment to the public, that a body of public servants to whom so much is entrusted, should be treated in such an unfair and impolitic manner.

Fearing to trespass farther at the present time on your valuable space. I am, &c., Fairplay.

CAVALRY CORNETCIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Notwithstanding the urgent representations of the Secretary for War, the Lords of the Treasury decline to administer a remedy adequate for the emergency; the result, therefore, will be certain failure. In a short time larger concessions, which at this moment would be a welcome boon, will be irresistibly demanded. The advocates of our system, whilst admitting it to be indefensible in theory, alleged that in practice it worked well.

But it has now broken down; and, if not speedily replaced on a sound basis, it will become the ridicule of every military authority in Europe. Eventually, the efficacy of the Service will be enhanced by the substitution of men who intend to

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make the Cavalry a profession in lieu of a few opulent idlers. But, to induce such men to enter, the charges for the "regimental band," "forage," and "farriery," which in every other service in Europe are gratuitous, must be entirely abolished. They may not be onerous, but they are unjust and vexatious.

The excessive charges for outfit, and the expensive style of living—remnants of a vicious standard—are matters over which the higher authorities are bound to exercise a vigilant and peremptory supervision; and, unless they do, and without loss of time, take cognisance of them, there will ere long be hardly a subaltern left in the British Cavalry, and specimens of that extinct race must be sought for among the saurians of a past age.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

PEREGRINUS.

CAVALRY SERGEANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As your valuable and ably conducted journal is now recognised as the leading United Service organ, and the powerful advocacy of your pen being devoted to the interests of all classes in the Service, I beg to call your attention to an important and ill-requited class, that is, cavalry sergeants. It is universally admitted that the sergeants of the Army are the "mainspring of the military machine," and they are not inaptly termed so, from the important nature of their duties. Some few years since, when the "good conduct pay" was claimed for the sergeants, the full benefits of that Warrant was not conceded, only twopence per diem being added to the daily pay. Comparatively speaking the corporal is better paid, not having so much to pay for his messing or clothing. If an increase of pay cannot be obtained, surely it would not be unreasonable to have an addition to their pay after serving a term of years as sergeant—say three or five years.

It may be said that a sergeant is in a state of transition to a higher rank; but the supply is greater than the demand for troop-sergeant-majors, &c., and the commissioned ranks have become in those "piping times of peace" a *terra incognita* to aspirant and intelligent non-commissioned officers.

Trusting, sir, that you will advocate an improvement in our condition. I am, &c., ONE OF THEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your recent observations upon Cavalry Commissions you very properly suggest that the difference to be paid by a Cavalry officer for his next step in advance ought to be the difference between what he has paid and the whole price of that rank in the Infantry. But should not the suggestion rather be that an officer of Cavalry, a lieutenant for instance, should be required, in case of purchasing the rank of captain, to pay that difference without reference to any previous payment. A friend of mine, now on service in India, lately obtained his lieutenancy without purchase, in consequence of a death vacancy. Surely this good fortune is not to be impaired by requiring him to pay more than others for his next step.—Yours obediently,

CHAS. BROWN.

INCOME TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—An official circular has been issued to all paymasters by a Mr. D. Robinson for the Commissioners of Income-tax, requesting them to investigate and discover if any non-commissioned officer or other in his regiment has any income or emolument *in addition to his pay* that may subject him to income-tax, and, *if so, to deduct* the amount from the sum he pays him.

Now, sir, I beg to ask you is a paymaster (who merely pays the men through the captains of their troops) bound by this order of the Commissioners to act as income-tax collector and to pry and investigate into the private affairs of non-commissioned officers and others, no communication having been received from the Secretary of State for War?

I have the honour to remain, your obedient servant,

A PAYMASTER.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

We have received the following communication from a correspondent, in reference to an article on Staff Appointments, in our last number:—

"The writer of this article is in error in stating that the system of permanent Staff Appointments ever ruled in our army.

"It is true that the chiefs of Depôts at the Horse Guards were excepted from the general rule of change after a period of service. It is true, too, that the proper period of five years' staff appointment was from time to time increased at the discretion of the military chief, who could best judge the necessity or advisability of such departure from rule, and was responsible for it; and so I hope to see the changes worked hereafter. But I altogether deny that subordinate officers at the Horse Guards, or elsewhere, 'have accepted appointments under a system which taught them to consider that they were permanently settled;' and, whilst I fully concur in the proposition that meritorious service merits a generous consideration, I conceive that the consideration should be guided in truth by the nature of past services. Apply that principle to the changes which are in course of taking place, and say whether every officer who is advanced has earned such favour by his past career as a soldier? or, whether the continuance in office and advancement of some amongst them, does not exclude others more worthy, if Regimental or Field Service is to be a test."

We think our Correspondent misapprehends our argument. In speaking of those officers to whom we thought some exceptional consideration ought to be shown in practically carrying out the scheme for the first time, we only meant to speak of senior officers who had gone on half-pay, or given up some other position, in the belief (whether arising from direct rule or by usage does not much matter) that, once on the Staff, they would be on the Staff for life.

The Indian military authorities have notified that the officers of the quartermaster-general's department are not eligible for the performance of any staff duties, in addition to their own, either of officers absent on privilege leave, or on sick certificate, for even the shortest period.

GRATUITIES TO SOLDIERS.

A correspondent, in whose views we do not altogether agree, though we concede the justice of some of his observations, objects greatly to the practice of officers giving money to men of companies on particular occasions. In considering the question it is not sufficient, he thinks, to look at it simply as regards the men, or the captains of companies, but it must always be remembered that in an army any irregularity, any corruption, any evil, is increased not a hundred fold, but a hundred thousand fold. Sixpence given to one man in a company on a particular occasion, entails sixpence to every other man in the company on a similar occasion, then, in time, to every man in the regiment, and so on to every man in the army; then the gift becomes a demand—if not complied with, discontent, insubordination, and mutiny ensue. One captain of a company, having given his sergeant sixpence a-day for what is called "paying the company," led to the universal custom throughout the army of a colour-sergeant receiving sixpence a-day for this duty, although it is distinctly stated in the Army Regulations that a platoon sergeant is to be promoted to colour-sergeant, and consequently to the extra pay of the rank, for the purpose of paying the company. One captain, having given his sergeant ninepence a-day beyond his pay, led to a demand for a similar sum by other sergeants; and we have known instances of a colour-sergeant stating to his captain that he could not pay the company for less than ninepence beyond his pay. Such a system is subversive of good order and military discipline, and requires a firm and entire abolition. On one occasion the men of a company not having received what *they* considered sufficient money for their Christmas dinner, amused themselves by fixing the bones of their meat on the walls of their barrack-room, and, on the officer of the company making his appearance, he was received with shouts of a by no means encouraging description. A moment's consideration must show the evil and danger of the smallest amount of corruption in any large body of disciplined men.

THE ARMSTRONG GUNS AND THE ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.

Since the introduction of the Paixhan gun into the Navy, and the extended application of steam as a motive power, the tactics of our Service, and of every maritime nation, has been radically changed. Gunnery then became an element of equal importance to seamanship, and the Royal Marine Artillery of this country became one of the finest corps in the world. From 1804, when this distinguished body of men was first formed, until the present day, the good gunnery order, which has gradually developed itself in our ships-of-war, is mainly owing to this corps. Their course of training, which is nearly the same for both officers and men, comprehends infantry drill and musketry, field-battery movements, the service of heavy ordnance, as well as howitzers and sea and land mortars; also the exercise of field-guns and rockets, naval gun exercise, and mounting and dismounting all kinds of artillery, knotting, splicing, and fitting breaches to guns, &c., as well as heating and firing red-hot shot, the preparation and management of tubes and fuses, the manufacture of rockets, portfires, stars, and blue lights; and, lastly, the use and effect of every sort of projectile, as well as the disparting and sighting of ordnance.

From such an extensive course of drill and study of pyrotechny as above, the men of the Royal Marine Artillery become the most skilled warriors under the crown. They are the men in whose hands arms of precision are first entrusted. And now that Armstrong's and Whitworth's guns are about to supersede the old 32 and 68-pounders, it is to the trained gunners of this celebrated corps, and to the seamen gunners of the Excellent and Cambridge gunnery ships that we must look for their introduction into the two Services.

This is now being done. Two of Armstrong's guns, 12-pounders, are now daily used by the Royal Marine Artillery stationed at Fort Cumberland, near Portsmouth. To the stalwart fellows of this corps, this new weapon is a mere toy; they handle it and turn it about with singular ease and rapidity. The celerity with which they bring it to bear upon distant objects is quite surprising. To show with what facility this gun can be used, it was stated that an officer, assisted only by a sergeant, fired it five times in two minutes at a target 3000 yards distant and hit every time.

It is, however, mentioned in dispraise of these guns, that they foul very much, and the gunners soon become as dirty as sweeps from the quantity of matter left in the weapon, and which has to be thoroughly cleansed out with sponges and buckets of water after each discharge. This is a serious defect, and although partially relieved by the lubricating wad lately invented by Mr. Armstrong, yet the defect still continues, but to a less extent. An "Armstrong," however, still continues to be a dirty gun, and will not be much patronised by our Volunteer Corps; for, unless their uniforms are of some very dark colour, their dress will be an expensive item.

The following is a list of the successful candidates for clerkships, in the War Office, in the order of their precedence at a competitive examination just held:—R. H. Granville, H. E. Platt, T. Briant, D. F. F. Richardson, C. Morton, S. C. Rochat, J. Young, C. L. Sutherland, E. B. Falwasser, D. Piggott, A. A'Beckett, and T. P. Hincks. The number of competitors was 50, and not 40.

We scarcely know whether our readers will be more pained or relieved to hear that Miss Emily Wheeler, the daughter of General Wheeler of Cawnpore is still alive. Captain Harvey, Superintendent of the department for the abolition of Thuggee, has had communication with the unfortunate young lady, who, we understand, is so utterly broken in spirit that she entreats her friends not to seek to bring her back again, but to leave her to her wretched fate.

We recently alluded to the dreadful mortality of soldiers' children sent out in troop-ships with their mothers to India. By the present mail we hear that another ship, the Emma Colvin, which arrived at Kurrachee, Feb. 26, from London, with the families, numbering about 500 women and children of the troops in the Punjab, lost, on the passage out, no less than 30 chidlren.

MILITIA SURGEONS.

In reference to the petition or requisition which this useful class of officers are about to press upon the Government, we copy a letter addressed to an Irish cotemporary, who adopted our views in reference to a statement in the Surgeons' Circular.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY EXPRESS.

SIR,—In this day's number of the *Daily Express*, you, in alluding to the requisition about to be presented to the Secretary of State for War, on behalf of the militia surgeons, state, that the assertion therein contained, viz.—"In the regular service a period of five years' service would entitle the medical officer to permanent half-pay,"—is an exaggeration, as it is only in case of wounds, &c., it is granted.

But, sir, this is not quite correct. It is not meant to assert that half-pay can be *claimed* should any officer *please* to retire, but when a reduction takes place in the standing army, the medical officers would be placed on permanent, or, at least, temporary, half-pay, till their services were again required.

Now, this reduction is exactly similar to the disembodying of the Militia. Why then treat us worse than our Line brethren under similar circumstances? In common justice give us half-pay (till again called on for active service); and even then our position will be worse than theirs. They can do what they like, go where they like in this country, whereas we must reside at our "head-quarters," no matter where they may be. This also is an essential difference between the position of the "combatant" and senior medical officer of a Militia regiment.

Trusting you will insert the above correction, I have the honour to be sir, &c.,

ONE OF THE (SO-CALLED) "EXAGGERATORS."

ATTENDANCE OF OFFICERS AT LECTURES.—Head-Quarters Camp Khunna, Jan. 26.—The General Order, dated Oct. 23 1857, directing the daily attendance of officers, when practicable, at Hindostanee lectures, and calling for periodical reports of progress, is cancelled. The Commander-in-Chief believes that the officers of Her Majesty's Service are fully aware of the value of a proficiency in the native language; and it has been gratifying to him to observe that more than thirty officers have passed at recent examinations. The Commander-in-Chief has further to publish for general information that His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief has notified his concurrence with the recent announcement of the Government of India, that a knowledge of the native language, as certified by examination, will be considered an indispensable qualification for responsible employment in this country, whether on the personal staff of general officers, the general staff of the Army, or in other appointments.

Owing to "grave irregularities" at some of the examinations of officers held by local committees in India last November, by which the papers of nineteen candidates were vitiated, Lord Clyde has published the following Order:—"When the candidate has completed his task, he shall be required to *write* and sign, in the presence of the Committee, a declaration, upon honour, to the effect that he has neither *given* nor obtained any aid or assistance whatever, and that previously to undergoing his examination, he was unaware what exercise would be submitted to him, what part of the Text Books he would be called upon to read, or what questions would be asked him." This will effectually prevent deception. A false declaration "upon honour," would expose men to a court-martial. This is a case in which, as in small smuggling, men have no conscience.

The model for the intended statue of Sir Henry Havelock in Trafalgar Square has been completed by Mr. Behnes, the sculptor, and has been exhibited in his studio. The figure stands about 12 feet high, and is calm, erect, simple, and composed. The statue is expected to be placed on its site, the eastern side of Trafalgar Square, in the month of August.

The bulk of them edical officers of the expeditionary army having sailed from England in the hospital ships Mauritius and Melbourne, could not arrive at Hongkong before April. The general commanding, Sir Hope Grant, and Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, were expected to arrive at Hongkong early in March. The troops at present at the station were healthy.

A correspondent has directed attention to the injustice done to the officers who accepted the retirement of October, 1846. The captains on the 14*s.* 6*d.* list were promoted to be retired rear-admirals with 25*s.* a-day. There were 54 then on the rear-admiral's list, which was to be reduced as, death vacancies occurred on the 25*s.* list to 25 in number, and filled up by seniority of the admirals in receipt of 20*s.* a-day. In 1851 the Reserved Retired List of Rear-Admirals came out, and all the captains on that list receive 25*s.* a-day, though many of them were not home till after the close of the war in 1814; whereas all the retired vice-admirals have been from 50 to 60 years in the Service. Sir John Pakington last year promoted the rear-admirals on the first retirement to be vice-admirals, and it is stated he would have eventually placed them on the 28*s.* list.

The *Newcastle Chronicle* says that an Armstrong gun, with a guaranteed range of nine miles, has been sent from the Ordnance Works, near Newcastle. The destination of this terrific piece of ordnance is reported to be Shoeburyness, where it will be subjected to the tests necessary to prove the capabilities of the piece.

The aggregate number of infantry, cavalry, and artillery for whom accommodation is provided for in barracks constructed each for more than 500 men is 70,103, viz.:—Infantry, 58,931; cavalry, 5,685; artillery, 5,487. The aggregate number for whom accommodation is provided in camp is 31,075.

Captain Francis Gee has been appointed a Military Knight of Windsor.

By direction of the Admiralty, William Kell, shipwright, at the Woolwich Dockyard, has been superannuated on a pension of 42*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* per annum.

The reception of Father Lacordaire as a member of the French Academy will take place in May. M. Guizot will reply to the address of the new academician.

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MILITARY PUNISHMENTS AND MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

(*Continued from page* 127.)

In the communications previously placed before our readers we have treated of the punishments imposed upon military offenders in general. We shall now proceed to bring before them those of exceptional character, inflicted specially, either under the sentence of a court-martial, or for insubordinate conduct whilst in gaol.

In the first category we have three, viz., solitary confinement, corporal punishment, and marking with the letter D. Under the latter we have two, viz., black hole and bread and water.

With reference to the first of these, viz., solitary confinement, we may, *in limine*, say that the period to which any individual can be subjected to this punishment in the year is eighty-four days, and this in detached periods of not more than seven days together in each month; an interval of three weeks elapsing between each solitary confinement in all cases where the imprisonment exceeds three months' duration. Where the sentences are shorter, then the solitary punishment may be extended to fourteen days at a time; but in no instance must there be an interval of remission less than to the same extent, thereby preventing the possibility of any injurious effect being produced upon the mind. The cases in which solitary confinement is most commonly inflicted are those of men either ruptured, having a tendency to it, or some other physical disqualification which prevents their being sentenced to hard labour; but it is very questionable whether much good might not result from the more common adoption of a mixed sentence of hard labour and solitary confinement. This would afford to the chaplains of each religious persuasion fair opportunities of trial as to their power of making lasting impressions, for it is only when the man is in solitude that they have any real chance of working upon the individual. At the present time the average of pensioners sentenced to mixed punishments of hard labour and solitary confinement does not exceed 13 per cent.—indeed, sometimes it is barely more than 4. It is true that there are some idle, lazy fellows who would rather sit in a half-dozing state, lounging away their time in a cell, than be laboriously employed with their fellows; but these we believe to be the exception. Here, however, we would digress for a moment to offer a hint to the presidents of courts-martial. At present it is not uncommon in the sentencing of a prisoner for a comparatively short period, for his committal to be worded thus—"the first and last fourteen days to be solitary." Now, the practical working of this is to reduce the severity of the sentence most materially, for during the first fourteen days the man, under ordinary circumstances, must be in the third class, and consequently be employed at the heaviest shot drill; but, by the wording of the sentence, he is exempted from it, and he sits quietly in his cell, congratulating himself upon the unintentional favour conferred upon him by the court. In all cases the infliction of the sentence should be left to the discretion of the governor of the prison, who can impose it in the manner he thinks best calculated for the public good. Being aware that the infliction of solitary confinement is opposed by many persons, under an impression that it has a prejudicial effect upon the mind, we have taken the trouble of carefully ascertaining the truth or falsity of this idea; and we are happy to be enabled to inform our readers, as the result of our investigation, that in no single instance in any of the military prisons has the mind or body of a soldier been injuriously affected by it. Under these circumstances, we would submit to the commanding officers of regiments, and through them to those forming the courts-martial, whether mixed sentences of hard labour and solitary confinement combined might not be, in many cases, advantageously substituted for that of hard labour alone; and its effect noted for future guidance. We ourselves are inclined to think that if once generally introduced, it would not be departed from.

We have next to speak of corporal punishment. Now, whatever may be the public feeling in general upon this head, we have no hesitation whatever in saying that it should not be entirely abolished, but be retained for employment upon special occasions. We would never subject what is termed in regimental parlance "a good man" to it. We would keep it specially for the low, skulking vagabond, that steals from a comrade, or pawns his military medal, for the fellow who makes enlistment a trade, and who goes from regiment to regiment obtaining a fresh bounty from each, and for the incorrigible blackguard who resists all other modes of corrections. There are now many men upon whom all other forms of punishment have no sort of effect whatever, who are totally devoid of all good feeling, who laugh at all that is said to them by the commanding officers of their regiment, or by the chaplain and governor whilst in gaol, who stick their tongues in their cheeks as soon as the backs of either of those officers are turned, and who defy all authority set over them,—men who will sit dozing day after day in a dark cell upon bread and water, perfectly indifferent, knowing that this form of punishment can only be temporarily maintained, and that as soon as the prescribed period is up they will resume their position amongst their fellow prisoners, triumphing at having in their own opinions gained their end.*

Now, we have had some experience of soldiers, or we should not write thus authoritatively. We have no hesitation in saying that this is the very class of men upon whom *whippings, not a single whipping*, has a really beneficial effect. An advocate for the abolition of corporal punishment who might attend the first flogging of one of these fellows, would, in all probability, go forth confirmed in his opinion as to the inutility of this form of correction. Let him see this man in seventy-two hours, when recovered from the effects of his first punishment, and ready to receive a second infliction. Let him then note the manner in which the bullying, braggadocio tone of talking will change upon his being threatened with a repetition of the flogging. He will see him sneak off to his work without another word, and give no further trouble; he will witness this not in one case, or two, but in every instance.

The ideas entertained by the British public upon the subject of flogging in the Army are most exaggerated; and we believe that nothing would be more calculated to correct the erroneous notions now existing, than the exhibition of a military cat-o'-nine-tails. We know that in the Hounslow case, when the instrument in question was produced, not one civilian present would believe that it was THE instrument employed. They had conjured up in their own imaginations all sorts of notions as to the formidable character of a cat, and when they saw an article but little larger than that with which a boy could whip a top, they seemed disappointed in the extreme, and some even went so far as to insinuate that it was not the one employed, and that the authorities had substituted the one produced in order to deceive. With reference to corporal punishment then, we think the steps lately taken by the Commander-in-Chief are most judicious, viz., the exempting of the good soldier from the liability to this punishment, but retaining it for the otherwise incorrigible thief; and if the public welfare is really desired, its infliction upon this class of candidates will not be discountenanced in future.

(*To be continued.*)

* The sooner such men are weeded from the service the better.—ED.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BEYTS—March 31, at 27, Duncan Terrace, Islington, the wife of John N. C. Beyts, Esq., H.M.'s Indian Navy, of a son.

COLES—March 30, at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, the wife of Captain Cowper Phipps Coles, R.N., of a son.

DUNDAS—March 31, at Marine Villas, Sandgate, the wife of Major Dundas, of a son.

FURNELL—April 1, at No. 7, Woodstock Road, Poplar, the wife of Captain James Furnell, of a daughter.

KING—April 4, at Ednam House, near Cheltenham, the wife of Captain Augustus H. King, Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

LAWRENCE—April 1, at Larchfield, near Farnham, the wife of Major-General Lawrence, of a son.

LEAHY—April 3, at Simmons Court, near Dublin, the wife of Major, Leahy, R.E., of a son.

MOLESWORTH—March 30, at Gillingham, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Thos. Molesworth, Chaplain to the Forces, of twin sons.

PHELIPS—March 31, at 5, Claremont Place, Dover, the wife of Captain Henry Phelips, Royal Artillery, of a son.

SOMERVILLE—March 30, at Malmaison, Castle Townsend, county of Cork, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Somerville, of a son and heir.

SPALDING—Jan. 29, at New Westminster, British Columbia, the wife of Captain Spalding, J.P., of a son.

SWINTON—April 3, at No. 6, Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, the wife of Lieutenant R. Hepburne Swinton, R.N., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

TARVER—MILLER—March 31, at Upton Old Church, by the Rev. Joseph Tarver, M.A., of Newport Pagnell, Bucks, assisted by the Rev. John Adam Cree, M.A., of the parish of Upton, Henry Tarver, Esq., of Eton College, to Henrietta, youngest child of William Miller, Esq., late of the Royal Artillery.

DEATHS.

ABERCROMBIE—April 3, at 25, Kensington Square, John Abercrombie, Esq., late Surgeon 19th Light Dragoons, aged 82, one of the few survivors of the Duke of Wellington's Indian Campaigns of 1803-4.

CADE—March 24, in London, Major William John Cade, aged 52, late of the 13th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.

FARRER—April 3, at No. 24, Chapel Street, Belgrave Square, Mary, daughter of the late Colonel the Hon. David Leslie Anstruther, and widow of F. S. G. Farrer, Esq., of Brayfield House, Bucks.

FITZPATRICK—March 7, at Bath, William John Whannell, eldest son of John Fitzpatrick, M.D., Madras Army.

GOMPERTZ—Feb. 3, at Huryhur, William Underwood-Eastment Gompertz, H.E.I.C.S., Lieutenant 16th Regiment, M.N.I., eldest son of the late Captain Gompertz, of the same service and the same Presidency.

HANWELL—March 14, at her father's residence, Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Julia Frances Jane, second daughter of Major-General Hanwell, aged 23.

HOLLIS—March 30, at Cheltenham, Major-General John J. Hollis, on the retired full-pay of the 25th Regiment, aged 76.

IRWIN—March 31, at Cheltenham, Colonel Frederick Chidley Irwin, K.H., formerly of the 83rd Regiment, and many years Commandant in Western Australia, after long and severe illness.

LAW—March 29, Major-General William Henry Law, aged 74.

LEE—April 4, at his official residence, Greenwich, aged 71, Charles Lee, Esq., Clerk of the Works at the Royal Hospital during a period of twenty-eight years, greatly respected for his integrity and kindness of heart, and most sincerely regretted.

MURE—April 1, at No. 1, Kensingtsn Park Gardens, Colonel William Mure, of Caldwell, Ayrshire, N.B., aged 61.

NARRIEN—March 30, at No. 16, Clarendon Road, Kensington, Professor Narrien, F.R.S., aged 77, late of he Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

SOADY—March 31, at Edrington House, Berwickshire, Major Thomas Eales Soady, late Bengal Army, aged 72, respected and beloved by all who knew him.

TELFER—March 21, at Malta, Thomas Alexander Telfer, Esq., R.N., Secretary to Rear-Admiral Codrington, C.B., son of Deputy-Commissary-General Telfer, aged 34.

TURNER—April 4, at Manor Street, Clapham, after a short illness, Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Captain I. R. Turner, 54th Regiment, aged 19.

WEEKS—March 28, at Abbotts, near Honiton, aged 84, Sophia, relict of the late Richard Weeks, Esq., formerly Captain of the Horse Grenadier Guards, and of Green Park Place, Bath.

WYATT—March 28, at Lympstone, near Exeter, Harriet F., widow o the late Colonel Wyatt, aged 77.

THE BRITISH ARMY.—"A Lecture on our Army, Past, Present, Historical, Episodical, and Anecdotal," was delivered on Wednesday evening, in the theatre of the London Mechanics' Institute, by Mr. Thomas Carter. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor took the chair, but from unavoidable circumstances did not arrive until after the lecture had commenced. The theatre was well filled in every part, and among the audience was a large number of Volunteer riflemen, to whom, indeed, the subject was of more particular interest. The lecturer commenced by giving a sketch of the rise and progress of the British Army, during which he introduced many of the famous military men of the time of William III. and Queen Anne, and took occasion to allude to the abolition of the "cat" in the Army, which was received with loud applause. After detailing the heroic deeds of females, he came at last to those of Florence Nightingale, and the simple mention of her name elicited an enthusiastic burst of applause.* Passing on with his subject, Mr. Carter spoke of the rewards and decorations that were given to soldiers in the Army, and pointed out the reforms that were taking place in the regulations governing that body. He referred to the decorations given for bravery, but in particular to the order of the Victoria Cross, and pointed out how much the value of that honour had been enhanced by Her Majesty distributing with her own hands that glorious symbol to the gallant men who had merited it. The lecture, which was illustrated with drawings of costumes and pictures of battles, was well received throughout, and, on the motion of the chairman, a cordial vote of thanks was given to the lecturer.

* We regret to say the health of this lady does not improve. If prayers could restore her, assuredly she would be well.

Advertisements.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA, or any of the British Colonies, can effect assurances on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Loans given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on Her Majesty's service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The COLONIAL was established in 1846, and its present income is upwards of 100,000*l.* per annum.

Subscribed capital, 1,000,000*l.* sterling.

Divisions of profits have taken place on two occasions—in 1854 and 1859.

A Policy for 1000*l.*, opened in 1847, has been increased by the application of the Bonus to 1235*l.*

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSSON, Resident Secretary.

LONDON ... ... { 81, Lombard Street, E.C.; and at Messrs. Paris & Co., 10, St. James' Street, S. W.
EDINBURGH ... ... (Head Office) 5, George Street.
DUBLIN ... ... 65, Upper Sackville Street.
GLASGOW ... ... 58, St. Vincent Street.

Established 1825.

CROWN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON—33, New Bridge Street, E.C.

EDINBURGH—45, George Street. DUBLIN—46, Dame Street.

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Funds Invested £847,000
Annual Income 116,000
Claims paid 1,160,000

BONUS YEAR.—Persons Assuring on or before the 25th March next will be entitled to one full year's share in the profits then to be divided. The Bonuses become vested after payment of the *Third* premium. The Profits will be divided in every *Fifth* year after the 25th March next.

No extra premium is charged for service in any Volunteer Corps within the United Kingdom during peace or war. B. HALL TODD, Secretary and Actuary.

INDIA.—OFFICERS IN THE ARMY AND CIVILIANS PROCEEDING TO INDIA, may insure their lives on most favourable terms in the MEDICAL, INVALID, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. The rates of this Company, which transacts the business of the Delhi, Simla, North West and other Indian Banks, are lower than those of any other Office, while the Agencies at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, and about 50 up-country stations in India, afford every possible facility for the transaction of business.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, and every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Chief Office, 25, Pall Mall, S.W.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BONUS YEAR.—SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

All policies now effected will participate in the division to be mad as at 15th November next.

The Standard was established in 1825.

The first division of profits took place in 1835; and subsequent divisions have been made in 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1855.

The profits to be divided in 1860 will be those which have arisen since 1855.

Accumulated fund £1,684,598 2 10
Annual revenue 289,231 13 6

Annual average of new assurances effected during the last ten years, upwards of half a million sterling.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager.
H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.

The Company's Medical Officer attends at the office daily, at half-past one.

LONDON, 82, King William Street, E.C.
EDINBURGH—3, George Street (Head Office).
DUBLIN, 66, Upper Sackville Street.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—CHEAP EXCURSION TRAINS will leave LONDON-BRIDGE STATION on EASTER SUNDAY and MONDAY, for Ramsgate, Margate, Canterbury, Sturry (for Herne Bay), Dover, Folkestone, Hastings, St. Leonards, Tunbridge Wells, &c., at 8.35 a.m.; Gravesend, Strood, and Maidstone, at 9.30 a.m.; and Gravesend and Strood only at 2.30 p.m.

FARES THERE AND BACK.

	Cov. Cars.	2nd Cl.	1st Cl.
Ramsgate, Margate, Canterbury, Sturry, Dover, Folkestone, Hastings, St. Leonards, &c. ...	4*s.* 0*d.* ...	6*s.* 6*d.* ...	10*s.* 0*d.*
Tunbridge Wells and Tunbridge...	3*s.* 6*d.* ...	5*s.* 6*d.* ...	7*s.* 6*d.*
Gravesend	1*s.* 6*d.* ...	2*s.* 0*d.* ...	2*s.* 6*d.*
Strood	2*s.* 6*d.* ...	3*s.* 6*d.* ...	4*s.* 6*d.*
Maidstone	3*s.* 6*d.* ...	4*s.* 6*d.* ...	5*s.* 6*d.*

Returning from Margate, Hastings, and St. Leonards, at 6.45 p.m.; Ramsgate, 7.0 p.m.; Canterbury, 7.30 p.m.; Tunbridge Wells, 7.45 p.m.; Dover, 6.30 p.m.; Folkestone (Upper Station), 6.40 p.m.; and from Gravesend, Strood, and Maidstone, by any ordinary train the same day.

On EASTER SUNDAY to Deal, leaving London at 8.35 a.m.; returning same day. Fares, 4*s.*, 6*s.* 6*d.*, 10*s.*

Tickets available only for the day on which issued, and by the Trains mentioned. Children under 12, half fares. No luggage allowed.

TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS.

The ORDINARY RETURN TICKETS (above 10 miles) issued at all Stations (Greenwich and Mid-Kent Lines excepted), on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, 7th, 8th, and 9th April, will be available for the Return Journey by any Train of the same class, and on any intervening day up to Tuesday, 10th April, inclusive. This will not apply to London and East Croydon Tickets.

EXTRA TRAINS will run on the North Kent and Greenwich Lines.

London, April, 1860. C. W. ENDRALL, General Manager.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA AUSTRALIA, &c., viâ EGYPT. The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Bombay, Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Kangaroo Island (for Adelaide), Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 12th of every month.—For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; or Oriental Place, Southampton.

ARMY, NAVY, EAST INDIA, AND COLONIAL AGENCY.

The undersigned act as GENERAL AGENTS in England for Officers and Members of the above services. A detailed Prospectus forwarded on application.

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THE FOLKESTONE WEST CLIFF HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED).

Registered pursuant to the Joint Stock Companies' Acts, 1856-7, by which the liability of Shareholders is strictly limited to their Subscriptions.

CAPITAL, £60,000, IN 60,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

Deposit, 10*s.* per Share on Application, and 10*s.* on Allotment.

OFFICES—20, WALBROOK, E.C.

Possession of the West Cliff Hotel having been taken on the 24th of March by the Directors of this Company, the contemplated additions and alterations, without interruption to the present business, will be forthwith commenced by an eminent contractor.

The advantages to the Shareholders of this undertaking are as follow, viz.:

Limited liability.

Conversion of Shares at their par value, at pleasure.

Interest at Five per Cent. on paid-up capital until the first division of profits.

Possession of a well-established, first-class hotel business.

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London, 20, Walbrook, E.C., April 2, 1860.

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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IT is recorded of the late Lord Melbourne that he manifested an intense dislike to the ambiguous but common expression "Doing something," and that he characterised it as a "certain means of doing something wrong, accompanied with a fearful waste of public money."

"To do something" is the ambition of the day. It pervades private as well as public life; and were the pockets of individuals as well lined as those of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, none of us would be safe from the insidious whisperings of those able and oily gentlemen who go about the world improving opportunities and suggesting means for the supply of the imaginary wants into which they have previously frightened the public.

That which Lord Melbourne hated with such horror has come to pass under the benign influence of Royal Commissions recommended by Parliament. It is difficult to say whether these Commissions should be encouraged or condemned. Public opinion compels their appointment, but rarely keeps up a sufficient interest in their working to make the production of a report desirable. They form convenient shelter, behind which careless administrators hope to shield themselves if the verdict be favourable, whilst if adverse, they trust to the lapse of time to avert the indignation that gave rise to inquiry; and if startling and novel, it is voted to be an intense bore, and shelved accordingly.

We have seen several of these tribunals sitting lately, and it may not be uninstructive at this moment to refer to the generally unimportant character of their results; whilst it is not less worthy of attention to remark, that the recommendations which have inculcated economy and denounced waste, have been received with far less favour than those which demanded increased expenditure.

The Navy rejoices in a plurality of these Commissions. They sit upon anything and everything; but their eggs are nearly always addled. One incubation took place upon an embryo project for Manning the Fleet and saving us from invasion; but the chickens never escaped from the shell, for Jack had such a strong impression that his ruthless parents would devour him before he was fledged, that he declined to be liberated in order that he might afterwards be eaten.

Another sat upon the state of the Steam Reserve in the Royal Navy; but it told some disagreeable truths with regard to the engines of the Retribution; and other facts leaked out, well known to the initiated, but concealed from the outsiders.

This was too dangerous a precedent. So the report was just emasculated, and then burked.

A third took its ground upon what was facetiously called "Dockyard Economy;" but hereupon there was evidently no *locus standi;* and as soon as the disagreeable document that announced this conclusion had been laid before the authorities, it was consigned to that limbo that awaits all meddling interference with privileged departments.

A fourth is still at work upon Light-buoys and Beacons, of which only one certain result can be foretold,—and that is a battle-royal between the Commissioners and the Trinity House. Number five was a *coup de maître;* it referred the whole subject of Harbours of Refuge in the United Kingdom to a Commission which had not the fear of the House of Commons before their eyes. And they have modestly proposed the expenditure of a few millions, in order to construct artificial harbours for ships that could not use them, except under circumstances that made it more dangerous to attempt an entrance than to keep at sea.

But all these sink into insignificance when placed in juxtaposition with the crowning glory of the report that is now before the military and naval authorities, waiting the approval of Government before being submitted to Parliament. It asks for no less a sum than ten millions for the sole purpose of making and establishing such Defensive Works as may be necessary to protect our arsenals and dockyards from invasion. What a round sum of money, and how easily and pleasantly disbursed, especially if the "decemvirs" who recommend it are to be intrusted with the application of the funds! How grateful ought we all to be that they have limited their demands to so trifling an amount, and are willing to insure us against all risk for so moderate a premium! Surely the days of Vauban and Carnot are returned; and, if a few unbelievers are heard to institute odious analogies between the proposed defences and the great wall of China, it is sufficient for their refutation to observe that antiquities are highly honoured in this country; and that whilst we are proud to imitate the great works of ancient nations, we consider ourselves to be far beyond the trifling practical details of staking and blocking the entrance to a river, as recently adopted by a set of bunglers at the mouth of the Peiho.

There is, however, one stake upon which the Commissioners will certainly impale themselves, and that is a disregard for public opinion, as expressed through the pocket interest. The one pervading idea that seems to attach itself to all Royal Commissions appears to be, "how to spend most money;" "rem quocunque modo" might be their motto; and the experience of the last two years has led to the belief that the more is asked, the more liberally will it be voted. But there is a limit, and even an end, to all things. No more screws of the income-tax will be endured; and those worthy gentlemen who count our capabilities as well as our means by the mere faculty of reckoning in millions, may find that these proposals will end in a manner somewhat similar to that of the filtration of the Serpentine, and with similar humiliation. We cannot afford to be plundered by empirics who advertise their quack medicines at our expense, and then make us pay for the stamp that surrounds the poisonous contents of the pill-box. Let them be advised that there is an old proverb of "not driving a willing horse to death." Re-action invariably follows too much action; and they may some day find a hard-headed set of legislators going in for economy more than would be agreeable to the short-sighted assailants of the public purse, who will then discover to their cost that it is sometimes better to do nothing than to be always working for a visionary something.

It is true that Colonel Sykes failed to obtain from the Secretary of State for India the papers recording the opinions of the local authorities or of the home council on the question of maintaining a permanent local army of Europeans, in addition to the regiments under the immediate authority of the Commander-in-Chief in England. Those papers will have to be eventually produced, and Sir Charles Wood will have to explain the grounds on which he altered his opinion on that subject. He led the House to believe that the change was founded on the conduct of the European troops of the Company's Army on a late occasion. There may be differences of opinion on the rights of the men to receive the same bounty on their transfer from one Service to the other, as has been usual in the case of soldiers of the Royal Army when transferred to the service of the Company, or even when changed from one regiment to another of the Royal Army. The Attorney-General,—an incompetent authority on a military question, and probably unacquainted with the established practice of the Service,—was referred to, and gave his judgment against the soldiers, who, therefore, after some regrettable exhibitions of irritation and indiscretion, were offerred their discharge and a free passage back to England. Of the whole number, less than one-half claimed their discharge. It is upon that transaction then that the Secretary of State for India withdrew his recorded opinion and declared that a local army composed of Europeans under his own immediate authority, and the Council and the Governor-General of India, should not be allowed to exist. These men thought they had been unjustly dealt with; and referring to the language used by the Prime Minister of England on the debate of the transfer of the Company's servants to the Crown, they required their discharge or a bounty on entering the new Service. They were accordingly dismissed and paid off in India, and were thus legally relieved from military subordination. They were peremptorily refused any characters, as is usual on all such occasions, and were put on board ship like so many convicts, under one or two officers, according to the branch of the Service to which they had belonged, without any non-commissioned officers. Their sea-kit was supplied to them on shore, instead of after they embarked, and no measures were taken to prevent their selling them. In one instance, nearly a thousand men were crammed into an emigrant ship only adapted to receive four hundred, with unwholesome food that caused the death of many; and between two and three hundred were landed at Liverpool on litters, when they were conveyed to the hospital, where several have since died. They submitted to the discipline to which they had been accustomed, to ensure which they undertook on their own authority to elect non-commissioned officers, to whom they could not promise remuneration, by which means order was as effectually preserved as if the men were still in the Service, and, in some few instances, the soldiers were subjected to punishments. It might be supposed that the passengers on board the Tasmania would have become impatient and unruly under the calamitous circumstances in which they were placed, and would have required that the vessel might be put into some of the English ports they passed on their voyage, where they might have wholesome food supplied. Nothing of the kind occurred; the force of discipline was strongly implanted in their minds. They patiently submitted to their fate; and their commanding officer bore testimony, on their arrival in England, of their exemplary conduct during the voyage.

All honour, then, to that system of the late East India Company's Army which afforded such abundant proofs of discipline under the most trying circumstances.

The spirit which precluded these men from receiving from their officers testimonials of their previous conduct, in order to preclude their re-enlisting in England, has been disappointed, inasmuch as they have been entertained in great numbers, and will prove a valuable acquisition to the Army at home.

We do not pretend to uphold the soldiers of the late Company as superior to those in Her Majesty's Service; but we venture to say they have on most occasions, whether in peace or in war, shown themselves equal to any troops of the Crown.

The last Order in Council has effected an alteration in the rank of inspectors afloat, which it is necessary to bring to notice. Masters of the fleet, who ranked with lieutenants only, and wore the uniform of commanders, now rank with commanders; and, therefore, inspectors who rank with masters of the fleet rank with commanders. Deputy-inspectors of machinery, and harbour-masters, have the absolute rank of commanders with seniority as such. Masters of the fleet and secretaries to admirals have *temporary* rank as commanders; so that a master of the fleet, after a war, takes his rank and seniority as a master only when appointed to a ship as master; and a secretary after the flag is hauled down takes his rank and seniority as paymaster simply, both officers then ranking with lieutenant; but inspectors rank *permanently* with a master (there is no master of the fleet now), who ranks with commander: thererefore, inspectors permanently rank with commanders.

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THE ARMY.

2nd Dragoon Guards. Captain Calvert is attached to the depôt at Canterbury.

5th Dragoon Guards. Colonel M'Mahon of this regiment is now Sir Thomas Westropp M'Mahon, having succeeded to the baronetcy.

6th Dragoon Guards. Brevet-Major C. P. Rosser has succeeded Captain Dickson in command of the depôt at Maidstone.

7th Dragoon Guards. Captain Withington has been appointed to command the depôt at Canterbury. Cornet Redman has arrived in England in the troop-ship South, from Kurrachee, in charge of detachments. Capt. Blinkhorn has leave to Bombay, from February 5 to April 14.

2nd Dragoons. Detachments of the Scots Greys have been engaged attending the Clare election this week.

3rd Light Dragoons. Colonel Unett, C.B., it is understood, is about to retire from the service. Lieutenant Lowe, late aide-de-camp to Lord Cardigan, also retires. The following promotions by purchase will thus take place: the Hon. Major Monckton becomes Lieut.-Colonel; Captain Williams, Major; Lieutenant Unett, Captain; and Cornets Barrett and Willes, Lieutenants.

14th Light Dragoons. A correspondent writes:—"Eleven men of the 14th Light Dragoons arrived at Newbridge from Chatham last week. They had all preceded the regiment (from India), being at the time sick, but now all are fit for duty. Every one of these men have claimed their discharge, being so disgusted at being quartered on such a place as Newbridge, and the difficulty and expense to them of furloughs to see their relations in England. Surely this will open the eyes of the authorities to the impolicy, to say nothing of injustice, of sending an English regiment on return from foreign service in India to Ireland. These are all good men, and fit to serve six or eight years longer. We fear that if the head-quarters are sent to Ireland, all the men that can will follow the example of these eleven and leave the Service, which is a heavy loss to themselves as well as the State." [Although we think every possible consideration should be shown to regiments returning from India, it does not accord with our notions of duty and discipline that the soldiers should decide on their own stations at home.]

Royal Artillery. The following officers of Royal Artillery have been raised to increased pay:—Lieut.-Colonel Edward Price, C.B., of the Horse Brigade, to lieutenant-colonel's pay, vice Wood; Colonel C. L. d'Aguilar, C.B., of the Horse Brigade, and Lieut.-Colonel Brandling, C.B., of the 2nd Brigade, to major's pay.

The following changes have been announced in general regimental orders:—Colonel d'Aguilar, from Dover to the Horse Brigade at Ipswich; Lieut.-Colonel Brandling, C.B., from Norwich to the 2nd Brigade at Dover; Captain W. B. Saunders has removed from Plymouth to Norwich; Captain Addington is to remove from Calcutta to Plymouth; Lieutenant G. A. Crawford, of the 6th Brigade, has been appointed to the Gentleman Cadet Company, vice Hanwell promoted; Second Captain Betty is posted to the 8th Brigade, vice Gore; and Second Captain Holdsworth to the 14th Brigade, vice A. C. Johnson. The under-mentioned officers are raised to increased pay:—Lieutenant H. F. Phillpotts, 4th Brigade, vice Still; Lieutenant H. M. Burgess, 3rd Brigade, vice Hanwell; Lieutenant D. H. Jago, 8th Brigade, vice Betty; and Lieutenant A. W. Montgomerie, 2nd Brigade, vice Holdsworth. The following removal of officers is announced:—Captain Hill, from Dublin to Gibraltar; Captain Campbell, from Madras to Plymouth; Second Captain Gore, from Aldershot to Dublin; Second Captain A. C. Johnson, from Bengal to Madras; Second Captain Still, from Dover to Gibraltar; Second Captain Betty, from Malta to Aldershot; Second Captain Holdsworth, from Woolwich. Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Adaye, C.B., has been transferred from the 11th Brigade to the 13th; and Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Younghusband, from the latter to the former. The following exchanges have been sanctioned:—Between Second Captain and Brevet-Major H. L. Talbot, of the 8th Brigade, and Second Captain C. L. Tredcroft, of the 3rd Brigade; and also between Second Captain J. D. G. Higgon, of the 13th Brigade, and Second Captain A. L. Kaye, of the 8th Brigade. The Rev. M. R. Scott and the Rev. W. M. Wright have been removed from the Royal Artillery to the Chaplain Department of the Army, the former chaplain of the 2nd class, and the latter as chaplain of the 3rd class. The following transfers have been ordered:—Lieutenant W. M. Glasgow, from No. 6 battery, 3rd Brigade, and Lieutenant G. R. Salmon, from No. 3 battery, 10th Brigade, to No. 8 battery, 11th Brigade, and are to proceed to India on the 20th inst.; Lieutenant W. Newman, from No. 8 battery, 11th Brigade, to No. 6 battery, 3rd Brigade, and Lieutenant B. F. Schreiber, from No. 8 battery, 11th Brigade, to No. 5 battery, 10th Brigade.

No. 7 battery of the 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of Major Clifford, in command, Lieutenants Wardle, Smithett, and Laughlan, 127 non-commissioned officers and men, 14 women and 19 children, arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday by train from Dover. On the troops alighting from the train at the Landport terminus they were marched, headed by the brass band of the Artillery stationed in the garrison to the dockyard, and embarked on board Her Majesty's paddle-steamer Firebrand, Commander J. M. Bruce, lying alongside the Sheer jetty. At 4·30 p.m., the Firebrand sailed for Jersey, where Major Clifford's battery relieves No. 8 battery of the 10th brigade, under the command of Major M'Crea, the latter returning to Portsmouth in the same vessel. Reliefs of artillery will afterwards proceed in the Firebrand from Portsmouth to Plymouth and Guernsey.

Coldstream Guards. Colonel the Earl of Westmoreland is about to retire from the Service, by which Lord Dangan and Lieutenant Thursby obtain promotion.

Scots Fusilier Guards. Lieutenant White has been defeated at the Clare Election by a very large majority.

1st Royals. Lieutenant J. H. Maxwell has arrived home from Bombay in the Windsor Castle troop-ship.

5th Fusiliers. Lieut.-Colonel Milman is on leave to England for 18 months.

8th Regiment. A detachment of 120 non-commissioned officers and men has proceeded to Tilbury to do duty at that fort, under the command of Major G. E. Baynes, 8th Foot, and Ensign H. P. Dawson, 75th regiment.

13th Light Infantry. Captain M. Browne is acting as station staff-officer at Gorruckpore.

14th Regiment. The Indiana steam-transport, with a wing of the 14th Foot on board, for St. Lucia and Trinidad, left Gibraltar on the 30th, at 6 a.m.

17th Regiment. We are sorry to record the death of Captain Richard Edmund Williams of this regiment, which occurred on board the Nova Scotian steamer on the 26th ult. on his way home from Canada. Captain Williams entered the Service in 1850, and served at the siege of Sebastopol from December, 1854 to June, 1855. He was severely wounded in the trenches, and had lost his right eye. By his death Lieutenant F. C. S. Dyer and Ensign Elgin obtain promotion without purchase.—Captain Travers, is ordered out to Canada, from Limerick, to take charge of a draft of 2 lieutenants and 150 men of the 1st battalion.

24th Regiment. Captain John Johnstone has arrived in England in the troop-ship South, from Kurrachee, in charge of detachments.

27th Regiment. Captain Patton has obtained 18 months leave to England.

31st Regiment. Orders have been received for three officers, two non-commissioned officers, and 100 rank and file of the 31st depôt, to be held in readiness to proceed to China, to join the service companies of that regiment. The captain who will proceed in charge of the detachment has not been named. The two subalterns ordered to embark are Ensign I. Parsons and Ensign G. M. Lambert.

42nd Highlanders. Captain Macpherson is ordered home in charge of invalids.

48th Regiment. Captain Knight has been appointed to act as Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General at Allahabad.

Royal Marines. A medical board was held on Tuesday on Lieut.-Colonel Hocker, who has just returned from China, invalided for dysentery. He is recommended for two months' leave, for the benefit of his health.

56th Regiment, which was to have gone to China, is ordered back to Ahmednuggur and Poona.

60th Rifles. We have to record the death of Lieutenant J. W. King, of the 1st Battalion, which occurred at Calcutta on the 1st of March. He entered the Service in July, 1856. Ensign Treeve obtains the step. Leutenant C. C. Willoughby, of the 3rd Battalion, was tried by court-martial at Jackatalla on the 23rd of January for striking Assistant-Surgeon Sam of the same battalion in a billiard-room. He was found guilty, but the court sentenced him only to be severely reprimanded, "in consideration of the deep contrition expressed by the prisoner for the offence committed by him in an unguarded moment." In this view the Commander-in-Chief concurred, and Lieutenant Willoughby was released from arrest.

68th Light Infantry. Lieutenant Cox has leave to England on medical certificate.

69th. Major Hankey is about to exchange with Major Heatly, 83rd.

75th Regiment. Captain Pym, lately doing duty with the 16th Punjab Infantry, is directed to rejoin the 75th.

77th Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel T. J. Deverell has leave to Mussoorie to the 31st of October on medical certificate.

83rd. Major Heatly is about to exchange with Major Hankey, 69th.

88th Regiment. The three companies at Allyghur are ordered to join head-quarters at Delhi as soon as the court-martial at the former place has terminated. These companies were to be quartered in the fort, and the remainder in their quarters, near the Cashmere Gate.

89th Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel Boyle has arrived home from India on 18 months leave.

91st Regiment. Lieutenant R. P. Jones has arrived home from Bombay in the Windsor Castle troop-ship.

97th Regiment. Ensign Thompson has been provisionally promoted to be Lieutenant, vice Parker, who retires.

Rifle Brigade. Captain Earle, of the 2nd Battalion, is appointed Deputy Judge-Advocate-General to the Rohilcund field force.

Cape-Mounted Rifles. On Wednesday upwards of 140 of the Cape-Mounted Rifles left Canterbury for Gravesend, to embark for the Cape. Their behaviour on leaving was very soldierly, and they went on board the transport quite happy with the prospect of many years in their new and healthy destination.

10th Depôt Battalion. On Monday the whole of the men composing the 10th Depôt Battalion, stationed at Colchester, and numbering nearly 2000 rank and file, under the command of Colonel Street, C.B., had a grand field-day upon the extensive parade ground at Middlewick. The men, who are chiefly young recruits, and have joined their respective depôts within the last twelve months, passed through their exercises in a satisfactory manner.

Dr. J. R. Taylor, C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals, and principal medical officer at Fort Pitt, has been selected by the Government to be the chief medical officer of the sanatorium and invalid establishment which is to be formed at the Cape of Good Hope for the wounded and disabled troops from China. It is to be feared that some portion of the sick will be sent to the Cape before any arrangements have been made for their reception. The Government is, however, doing its best to prevent any *contretemps*; and in the hands of Dr. Taylor the establishment will be all that great skill, large talent, and immense experience can make it.

The following circular memorandum was issued on Saturday last, addressed to the recruiting districts and Army at home and abroad: "Horse Guards, March 31. His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, directs that the bounty for recruits, both of the Royal Artillery and the Line, be reduced to 2*l*. and a free kit, which is to be appropriated in the following manner, until further notice—viz., to the recruit, on being attested, in cash, 2*s*. 6*d*.; on final approval by the inspecting field-officer, in cash, 7*s*. 6*d*.; on joining his corps, in cash, without deductions, 1*l*. 10*s*.; amount of bounty and a free kit of necessaries, 2*l*. By Command, W. F. Forster, Deputy Adjutant-General."

The following circular memorandum, addressed to the army at home and abroad, has been issued: "Horse Guards, S.W., April 9.—Much inconvenience having been caused by the service of invalids and other soldiers arriving from abroad for discharge having been inserted in their parchment certificates in ink, instead of in pencil, thus involving the necessity of an erasure (which is most objectionable), or of having the whole of the discharge documents reprepared, or of the issue of a fresh certificate differing as to place, dates, and signatures from the proceedings of the regimental board, with which it ought to agree in every respect, the attention of general and other officers commanding on foreign stations, and officers commanding regiments is specially directed to paragraph 7, pages 179 and 180, of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army (1859), in which the long-standing rule and practice of the Service which have been departed from are repeated.—By command, W. F. Forster, Deputy-Adjutant-General."

The examination of candidates for direct commissions by the Council of Military Education commenced on Wednesday, before Major-General Rumley, the vice-president, and other members of the council. There were above 100 candidates.

Major-General D. A. Cameron, C.B., arrived at Edinburgh last week, and has succeeded Major-General Viscount Melville in command of the Forces in Scotland.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel James Connolly, Adjutant-General of the Forces in Canada, will embark for that colony on the 18th instant.

We learn by telegraph that Sir J. Hope Grant, Commander-in-Chief of the British expedition to China, left Singapore on the 7th of March, *en route* to Hongkong.

Another large party of sick and wounded troops arrived at Fort Pitt General Hospital on Tuesday evening from the presidency of Bombay, having disembarked at Gravesend from the chartered East India troop-ship Windsor Castle, which sailed from Bombay on the 3rd of January last. The number of troops who embarked at Bombay was 207. During the passage 9 soldiers, 2 sailors, and 1 passenger, died on board. The following officers arrived with the troops:—Lieutenant Ogilvy, Madras Artillery; Lieutenant Maxwell, 1st Royals; and Lieutenant Jones, 91st Regiment. After the troops had been inspected, 16 men were ordered into hospital, and the remainder sent to the invalid establishmnet. Most of the troops sent home have served their full period, and are awaiting their discharge.

The troop-ship South, 1075 tons, Captain Robertson, arrived in the Thames on Thursday, having on board 330 non-commissioned officers and privates from the following regiments:—7th Dragoon Guards, 7th Royal Fusiliers, 24th, 46th, 51st, 52nd, 64th, 70th, 79th, 81st, 87th, and 98th. Also 9 women, and 16 children, and 127 discharged men belonging to the East India Company. The ship sailed from Kurrachee on Dec. 23. During the voyage from India there were only three deaths on board. The officers on board are Captain Drummond, 5th European Light Cavalry, (who is in charge of the troops); Captain John Johnstone, 24th; Cornet Clavering Redman, 7th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenants Sitwell and Shephard, 5th European Light Cavalry; Lieutenant Boswell, 69th Bengal Native Infantry, and Staff-Surgeon Dr. Macdonald.

Upwards of 300 skilled artificers and workmen were on Tuesday added to the establishment of the Royal gun factories in Woolwich Arsenal. They were selected from an assembled crowd of more than double that number, and, although a greater number was required, those only were engaged who were furnished with unexceptionable testimonials for science and persevering application and industry. A second selection took place next morning, the total number intended to be added to the already vast establishment for the purpose of accomplishing the works stipulated for the ensuing year, being upwards of 2000 men. Mr. Anderson, resident superintendent of the establishment, has taken possession of the official quarters of the late superintendent, Colonel Eardley Wilmot, and Mr. Frazer, manager of the factories, has been granted the late official residence of Mr. Anderson, in the Royal Arsenal.

An order was on Thursday received at the Royal Arsenal Woolwich, directing relays of workmen to be employed at the Armstrong gun factories by night as well as day. Seven hundred men were accordingly set on last night, and the same number will be employed upon night work until further notice.

Canterbury Depôt.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K. C. B., Quartermaster-General, Deputy Adjutant-General Bingham, R. A., Colonel Douglas, C. B., Deputy Adjutant-General of Cavalry, and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. J. Charteris, paid a visit of inspection to Canterbury on Wednesday. His Royal Highness proceeded at once to the barracks, where he closely examined the hospitals, prisons, and quarters of the men. In the evening His Royal Highness dined at the cavalry mess. On Thursday, at 8 a.m., the whole garrison paraded in the Cavalry Square, and received the Commander-in-Chief with a royal salute. Lieut.-General Love, Inspector-General of Infantry, and Major-General Lawrenson, Inspector-General of Cavalry, were also in attendance. The troops marched past in slow and quick time, and the 4th Depôt Battalion went through the manual and platoon exercise, and were well tested in battalion drill. The steadiness and accuracy of the men throughout the inspection were very marked, and called forth the strongest approbation of the Commander-in-Chief. At 10 o'clock His Royal Highness breakfasted at the cavalry mess, and left immediately after for Walmer, Dover, and Shorncliffe. Major-General Lawrenson remained in Canterbury, and inspected further the Cavalry Depôts. The troops of this garrison may now be called made soldiers, as the generality of them are in their second year of service, and it is said that the Duke of Cambridge considers their advancement and good conduct as the result of an admirable system of training and management.

Sir James Scarlett has given orders for the erection, at his own private cost, of a handsome drinking fountain, near a celebrated spring on Southsea Common — the exercising ground of the troops of the garrison, and the favourite summer promenade of the civilians—as a testimonial of his feelings and good wishes towards the inhabitants generally, engendered during the period of his command at Portsmouth.

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SHORNCLIFFE.

The camp at Shorncliffe, unlike its great rival Aldershot, does not receive much of the attention of the powers that be, though its capabilities for the requirements of a camp are of the most advantageous nature, it being an easy distance from London, close on the sea-shore, the salubrity of the air undeniable, with good water, and in close proximity to a railway. Nothing, therefore, is wanting in either a sanitary or military point of view. Having made an inspection by the kindness of the purveyor of the general hospital, the following brief description of that establishment may be acceptable. The hospital is situate on the slope of the hill facing the sea at the west end of Sandgate, near the head of the Royal Military Canal; it consists of five parallel ranges, rising one above another, a portion of each range being devoted exclusively to one or the other of the regiments on the camp. The ground surrounding the hospital is laid out in terraced walks and grass plots, interspersed with beds for flowers, and is profusely planted with shrubs and evergreens, the whole surrounded by a dry ditch, with proper approaches thereto; it is well drained, the situation being admirably adapted for drainage, is sheltered from the cold north and east winds by the high ground at the rear, and has all the advantages of the refreshing sea breezes from the south and west; but all these outward appliances without correspondent internal arrangements would be of no avail. However, from a minute inspection of the interior, it can be said nothing is wanting to ensure efficient attention to the comfort of the soldier when laid on a bed of sickness. The permanent staff of the hospital consists of the following: Dr. J. Fraser, C.B., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Purveyor Harrington, 1 sergeant-major, 3 sergeants, 2 issuers, 11 orderlies of the A. H. C.; in addition to which are 20 volunteers from the 29th and 47th Regiments, who are being trained as hospital attendants. The kitchen is spacious and fitted up in a superior manner; on one side are a series of boilers heated by steam, capable of cooking 2000 boiled rations, whilst on the other side is a patent range with ovens and boilers, the ovens being sufficient to prepare 300 roast rations, the whole being supplied with steam from a permanent engine, which also supplies the ablution and bath-rooms with hot water. The wards are spacious and airy, all opening from enclosed corridors in which are situated the fireplaces, and which form capital ambulatories in wet weather. The old coast-guard station near the hospital is at present being converted into an hospital for lying-in women and children of married soldiers. Altogether the establishment reflects great credit on the authorities for the admirable and liberal manner in which the hospital is fitted up, as also being most efficiently conducted.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, APRIL 10.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Ensign Arthur Ashton, from the 7th Foot, to be Cornet, vice Bridges, promoted.

6th Dragoons—Ensign William Ward Bennitt, from the 2nd Foot, to be Cornet, vice Garnett, promoted; Hew Stevenson, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Hardy, promoted.

13th Light Dragoons—John Arthur Carthew, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice James White, who has retired.

1st Regiment of Foot—Ernest Alexander Morant, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Rooke, promoted.

6th Foot—Thomas Armstrong Gough, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Poulden, who resigns.

7th Foot—Captain William Langmead Lewes, from the 98th Foot, to be Captain, vice Payn, who exchanges.

11th Foot—Alexander Henry Vaughan, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Gilbert, who resigns.

14th Foot—Lieutenant James Franklin, from the 45th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Atkinson, who exchanges.

20th Foot—Serg.-Major James Whybrow to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Bolger, promoted.

22nd Foot—Lieut. Stephen Winthrop to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hickman, who retires.

25th Foot—Ensign Samuel Roden Handy, from the 90th Foot, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Lock, whose appointment from the 82nd Foot has been cancelled; James Pender, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase.

45th Foot—Lieut. Francis Forbes Atkinson from the 14th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Franklin, who exchanges.

61st Foot—Francis John Wakeman Pigott Long, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hamilton, promoted.

87th Foot—Ensign Anderson James Ashmore, from the 73rd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Anderson, appointed Paymaster.

98th Foot—Captain Thomas George Dupré Payn, from the 7th Foot, to be Captain, vice Lewes, who exchanges.

1st West India Regiment—Major Augustus William Murray to be Lieut.-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Henry Dunn O'Halloran, who retires upon full pay, under the 37th clause of the Royal Warrant of October 14, 1858; Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel James Travers from the 3rd West India Regiment, to be Major, without purchase, vice Murray.

3rd West India Regiment—Lieutenant Parr William Kingsmill to be Captain, without purchase, vice Travers promoted to the 1st West India Regiment; Ensign Duncan Forbes Murray, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Kingsmill.

UNATTACHED.

Lieutenant William Henry Urquhart, from the 75th Foot, to be Captain, without purchase.

We learn by the Indian papers just received, that—"The indignation of the whole Anglo-Indian public had been excited by the frightful mortality which had occurred on board the various vessels which had arrived at Madras and Bombay with the wives and children of soldiers. Of the five ships—Accrington, Euxine, Statesman, Dudbrook, and Monica—which have entered port with soldiers' families on board, upwards of 270 children, embracing all below two years of age, have perished."

Some news has come from Calcutta, six days after the departure of the mail, to the effect that outrages by the ryots of Lower Bengal have taken place, and that the lieutenant-governor has issued a notification which, it is hoped, will be effective.

VISIT OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE TO CHATHAM.

On Tuesday, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General, and an aide-de-camp, went down to Chatham for the purpose of reviewing the troops at that garrison. His Royal Highness reached the Chatham station at 12 o'clock, and was received by Major-General Eyre, Commandant of the garrison, Colonel H. Sandham, Director of the Royal Engineer Establishment; Colonel M. Williams, R.E.; Lieut.-Colonel E. Stanton, C.B., R.E., Assistant-Adjutant-General; and other officers; and was shortly afterwards joined by General Sir John F. Burgoyne, G.C.B., Inspector-General of Fortifications, who had previously arrived at Chatham. The Duke immediately proceeded to the lines, where the whole force of the garrison was drawn up, the troops being in heavy marching order. On arriving within the garrison a Royal salute of 21 guns was fired from the Cornwallis Battery by a party of Marine gunners. The garrison at Chatham being now very strong, the troops on the ground made a very imposing array. They consisted of the 1st battalion of infantry, under the command of Colonel H. Jervis, including the depôts of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, 24th, 35th, 43rd, (Light Infantry), 53rd, 77th, and the St. Helena Regiments; the 2nd battalion, to which is attached the depôt companies of the 20th, 23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers), 31st, 52nd (Light Infantry), and 73rd Regiments; the third battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Fairtlough, which includes the 8th, 19th, 75th, 81st, 91st, and 94th depôts; the corps of the Royal and Indian Engineers, under the command of Colonel A. P. Ross; and the battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel T. C. Moore, the whole numbering nearly 200 officers and about 5000 men of all ranks, exclusive of the Engineer detachments and the recruits who were drawn up in their barrack squares. The whole of the men were in heavy marching order, and each man was furnished with ten rounds of blank cartridge. His Royal Highness arrived on the ground at half-past 12, when the troops, who had been formed in contiguous quarter-distance columns, received him with a general salute, the bands playing the National Anthem. His Royal Highness then passed along the front and rear of the columns, and made an inspection of the men, all of whom have just been furnished with their new uniforms. Forming in open columns of companies, and marching past in slow and quick time, the manœuvres incidental to a field-day commenced. During the time the troops were marching past His Royal Highness frequently expressed himself in terms of praise at the excellent manner in which this part of the day's proceedings was performed, the battalions of infantry, although composed for the most part of very young soldiers, marching past in a manner that was not to be surpassed by any other corps in the Service. At the conclusion of this movement His Royal Highness sent for Colonel Jervis, and complimented him on the excellent manner in which the marching past had been effected. The troops, under the command of General Eyre, then proceeded to execute a variety of other manœuvres, and, notwithstanding that some of them were of a rather complicated character, they went through them with remarkable steadiness and correctness, proving the careful training which has been bestowed on them. One of the most interesting movements of the day was that in which the entire force was formed into two lines, facing the east, to resist the supposed advance of an enemy, skirmishers being thrown out to repel the approach of the enemy. At the close His Royal Highness had the troops formed into close column, when the field officers were called to the front, and His Royal Highness, addressing General Eyre and the commanding officers, expressed his delight and satisfaction at the appearance and proficiency of the troops of that garrison. The various evolutions had been performed in an exceedingly creditable and satisfactory manner, and the discipline and appearance of the men generally reflected the highest credit on all the officers in command. At the close of the address of His Royal Highness the troops returned to their quarters, which they reached about 3 o'clock. His Royal Highness, accompanied by General Sir J. F. Burgoyne, Major-General Sir R. Airey, Major-General Eyre, and a numerous party of officers, then proceeded to the extreme end of the Lines, Fort Pitt, and other points, for the purpose of inspecting the fortifications and works of defence connected with the neighbourhood of the garrison.

His Royal Highness and Sir John Burgoyne were engaged until a somewhat late hour on Tuesday evening inspecting the fortifications and other works of defence in the neighbourhood of the garrison. For this purpose His Royal Highness made a complete circuit of the district, visiting all the points of eminence, commencing with that portion of the lines which borders on the Canterbury Road, inspecting in succession the various barracks, where all the recruits were drawn up to receive him, and extending his examination of the fortifications as far as Fort Pitt, the dockyard, St. Mary's Creek, and the new works of defence which are to be erected on St. Mary's Island for the protection of the dockyard towards its sea-side. At the termination of this portion of the inspection, His Royal Highness, together with the principal officers of the garrison and his staff, proceeded to inspect the district between the Thames and Medway, in order to ascertain the advantages it offers for the erection of works of defence to protect the two rivers; it is in this neighbourhood that the Government has purchased a site for the new rifle range for the troops of this garrison. After spending some time in the inspection of the locality, His Royal Highness and suite returned to the garrison to Government House, the residence of Major-General Eyre, where a distinguished party of officers had been invited to dine with the Duke, who was the guest of General Eyre for the night. On Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, His Royal Highness, accompanied by General Burgoyne, General Eyre, Captain G. Goldsmith, C.B., and other officers, embarked from the Queen's Stairs at the dockyard on board Her Majesty's steamer Wildfire, Master-Commander Brockman, under a salute of 21 guns from the battery. A guard of honour of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, under the command of Captain A. H. Nepean, with the divisional band and colours, was drawn up to receive His Royal Highness, who proceeded to inspect the steam floating battery Trusty, 14, which the Duke spent some time in examining. At the termination of the inspection His Royal Highness re-embarked on board the Wildfire, and proceeded to Sheerness to inspect the defences at that part of the coast, at the conclusion of which he left for Canterbury and Maidstone.

THE MILITARY SALUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I think your correspondent "Volunteer" will find on inquiry that an order was issued some weeks since for all officers of Volunteers to receive the same compliment when on duty as officers of Militia. During a period of some three weeks that I had to pass many sentries as soldiers, my arm had to work like a pump-handle returning these compliments, and I sincerely trust that the Volunteers are as prompt in saluting the officers of Her Majesty's forces when they meet them. I cannot say they trouble themselves much with saluting their own officers, unless they are personally known to them. Your correspondent says an officer is easily known by his steel scabbard. Happy am I that our officers have adopted a bronze one, as I am nearly sick of the sight of steel scabbards and cavalry pouches swaggering about the streets. It is like an epidemic of cornets, only that rank has been scarce in Her Majesty's Service of late. But if steel scabbards are to command a salute, I do hope His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, or the Secretary for War, or whoever our patron saint may be, will cancel the privilege of the sword to any but commissioned officers. In the days when a Volunteer with a regiment of the Line on actual service wore a sword, gold lace in lieu of tape, and had a seat at mess, it was a different matter; he was a cadet seeking a commission at the first forlorn hope.

I remain, your obedient servant,
A RIFLE VOLUNTEER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your last number "A Volunteer" complains that soldiers in the streets do not salute Volunteer officers, and adds that the latter are always to be distinguished by the steel scabbards to their swords. I beg to inform your correspondent that the Victoria Rifles are all dressed like officers, and wear swords and steel scabbards; for what purpose, except to pass as officers, it is difficult to say. The "distinctive marks on the collar" it is impossible to distinguish on a rifleman even at a few feet distance. It is to be regretted that Government did not, in the first instance, select one uniform for the Force, which would have obviated the inconveniences that are likely to arise from the extraordinary diversities of dress that are daily exhibited.—I am, sir, &c.
A SOLDIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In the Volunteer force, where all are from the same social class, nothing can be more invidious, or have a greater tendency to injure its popularity, than a marked distinction between officer and private. The royal reception was a sufficient recognition of the officers. It would seem more advisable to lessen in every way that difference which is the necessity of the regular Army. A letter appeared in your journal of April 7th, claiming a salute from soldiers. These quasi-officers surely do not expect a salute from their own men. If not, why from the regulars? They are not military officers, nor entitled to military privileges. J. S. P.

HER MAJESTY'S BENGAL EUROPEAN LIGHT CAVALRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have no doubt that it will surprise many of your readers, when they are told that there are five regiments of European cavalry on the Bengal establishment of Her Majesty's Indian Army, which have been raised two years, and for the officers of which no dress uniform has as yet been prescribed.

The inconvenience of this is much felt by the officers of these regiments now in England, who most of them are desirous to be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Had the Indian Army not been governed by civilians, surely this would not have been the case.—Yours obediently,
ONE INTERESTED.

RECRUITING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your paper of the 7th inst. there appears a letter from A. X. A. relative to recruiting. I am inclined to put his statements down to ignorance, instead of wilful falsehood, for, to say that the Militia adjutant encourages enlistment, except by their own staff-sergeants, is downright false. I am on the recruiting service, and can speak from experience. A. X. A. wants more pay for the Militia staff. Pray, what is their work? Is it not chiefly idleness, except a fine day's fishing? The Pensioners, I believe, have got very many more recruits than the Militia, and their daily pay is "nil." By the adjutants of Militia refusing to grant releases very many of their men have sworn they were not Militia men, and thereby the crime of perjury is on the increase with them. If an enrolled Pensioner is considered successful on the recruiting service, this is his strongest recommendation for the Militia staff, and the staff-officer is obliged to hand him over to the Militia; in return for this, jealous opposition is now shown towards the Pensioners, by withholding the releases. This is not confined to head-quarters, where the Militia staff are, but to every station. Where there is no recruiting party from the Militia, all must go to head-quarters of Militia, or they won't get their release. Such unjust opposition has caused the recruiting in Ireland to be at present at a standstill; but it is to be hoped that the new rules and regulations for recruiting will put it out of the power of any Militia adjutants or their colonels to allow their jealousies thus to injure the public service. MILES.

Her Majesty has spent some days at the Royal Pavilion, Aldershot, this week, driving about the Camp inspecting the hospitals and the quarters of officers and men. On Wednesday evening Her Majesty entertained the principal Staff Officers and the Commanding Officers of Regiments at dinner.

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THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY—APRIL 7.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenants J. P. J. Parry, to the Cambridge; C. G. S. Stanley, to the Trafalgar.

Chief Engineer J. W. Husbands, to the Wellington, for charge of the machinery of the Royal William.

First-Class Assistant-Engineer R. Harris, to the Adventure.

Paymasters G. Barnes, additional to the Wellesley; C. W. Sturgess, to the Cornwallis.

Assistant-Paymasters F. M. Wright, to the Wrangler; W. E. Chown, to the Implacable.

APRIL 9.—First-Class Assistant-Engineer W. Smiley, to the Wrangler; Second-Class Assistant-Engineers N. Farrant, to the Wrangler; J. Osborne, to the Mersey. Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineer A. F. M'Intyre, to the Wrangler.

APRIL 10.—Commander C. Stirling to the Wasp, commissioned.

Mate F. S. D. Broughton to the Hero.

Masters S. J. W. Moriarty to the Donegal; A. M. P. Mackay to the Wellington, for the St. George.

Assistant-Paymaster H. W. Molesworth to the Castor.

APRIL 11. — Lieutenant A. W. Gillett to the Wasp; Master W. Thomas, to the Wasp; Second-Class Assistant-Engineer T. Hurard to the Wasp; Third-Class Assistant-Engineer M. B. Kelley to the Wasp; Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineers T. Hatton to the Fisgard, for service in the Bustler; D. Wishart to the Wasp; R. W. Drummond to the Asia, as supernumerary.

Surgeons W. M. Ogilvie to the Wasp; J. J. Martin to the Impregnable.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon W. L. Powell to the Megæra; Master's Assistant S. G. Tattersall to the Aboukir; Assistant-Clerk J. W. Featherston to the Euryalus.

Paymaster J. H. Jackson to the Wasp.

Midshipman L. N. Moncrieff to the Mars.

APRIL 12.—Paymaster J. Retallick, to the Meander. Assistant-Paymaster D. L. Rhind, to the Meander; W. Marriott, to the Impregnable, additional.

Acorn was at Amoy at the end of February.

Actæon, surveying vessel, Commander J. Ward, left Shanghaie in February last under sealed orders.

Adventurer was at Hong Kong when the last mail left.

Agamemnon was at Gibraltar on the 31st ult.

Alacrity was at Corfu on the 3rd inst.

Albatross, 12, attached to the reserve in ordinary at Chatham, is ordered to be taken into dock and broken up.

Algerine, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander W. Arthur, proceeded to the northward from Shanghaie on the 16th February last.

Algiers, 91, screw, Captain G. W. D. O'Callaghan. This ship went into Portsmouth harbour on Thursday last, to repair defects in her stern. With the exception of this ship and the Mersey, the fleet at Spithead is free from defects. Trifling repairs may be required for some of the ships, but there is no reason why the remainder should not go to sea to-morrow if required. Various reports are in circulation respecting the disabled condition of this portion of the Channel fleet. Most people know that ships on foreign stations manage to knock about for the three years they are commissioned without wanting repairs, but somehow, the moment the Channel fleet anchors in the neighbourhood of a dockyard, some of the ships are sure to be found defective, and to require docking.

Amphion. Her Majesty's screw-frigate Amphion, Captain Cochrane, arrived at Gibraltar, at 11 a.m on the 30th ult., from Cork, and saluted the Admiral with 11 guns, which was returned by the flag-ship Hannibal. The Amphion left again on the afternoon of the 31st to join Admiral Fanshawe's squadron at Malta.

Antelope was undocked at Woolwich on Tuesday.

Arethusa will go into the fitting-dock at Chatham to be cut in half, lengthened, and converted into a 51-gun screw-frigate, with machinery of 500 horse-power.

Assistance was in Canton River on the 28th of February.

Assurance has arrived at Malta from Corfu.

Banterer was at Hong Kong on the 28th of February.

Bittern was at Hong Kong on the 28th of February.

Boxer left Malta on the 31st ult. for Messina.

Bustard was at Shanghaie by the latest accounts.

Cambrian was at Hong Kong at the end of February.

Camilla was at Shanghaie on February 28.

Caradoc was at Malta on the 7th inst.

Chesapeake was at Hong Kong by the last China Mail.

Clown was in Canton River on Feb. 28.

Conqueror, 101, Captain Sotheby, C.B., was taken out of No. 3 dock at Keyham Steamyard on Tuesday, and moored in the basin.

Constance, 50, is to be lengthened and converted into a screw-vessel.

Coromandel was in Canton River on Feb. 28.

Cossack was at Carthagena when the last mail left.

Cressy was at Malta on the 7th inst.

Cruiser was at Shanghaie at the end of February.

Dee, Master-Commander T. Pullen, returned to Woolwich on Tuesday from Portsmouth, and commenced shipping machinery for the Prince Frederick William.

Devastation, steam-vessel, recently paid off at Woolwich, has been docked to be got ready for service.

Donegal, 101, screw, Captain H. Broadhead, was paid wages at Devonport on Saturday, and part of the crew were granted leave.

Doris was at Gibraltar on the 31st ult.

Dove left Shanghaie February 16th, for the North, under sealed orders.

Dover, iron steam-vessel, for many years in the service of the colonial department on the River Gambia, having received new boilers, and undergone the most extensive repairs, has proceeded down the river under the charge of an officer from the factory department, for the purpose of testing her engines and machinery. She is to be forwarded to Africa forthwith, where she will be manned by Kroomen, and resume her former service.

Drake was at Hong Kong on the 28th of February.

Duke of Wellington, 131, screw, in the first-class steam reserve in Portsmouth Harbour, it is rumoured, will be the flag-ship of Sir C. Fremantle, in place of the Royal Albert, which requires repairs.

Edgar, 91, screw, Rear-Admiral J. E. Erskine, Captain J. E. Katon. A very serious disturbance, or rather mutiny, took place on board this ship on Monday and Tuesday last, at Spithead. As usual, the cause of the discontent which manifested itself on Monday, and then broke out into actual violence on Tuesday, was the subject of leave. There are various statements; but as the matter will no doubt end in a court-martial, we refrain from giving publicity to them. The main facts are plain enough, and the Marines appear the chief mutineers. This is a novelty in its way; for, as a rule, these men generally stand by their officers. As many as fifteen are said to be in custody. Our correspondent observes, "While upon this subject, let us hope that none of the cant about the degradation of corporal punishment will prevent these men from being chastised. We fear that public sympathy has much to answer for in fostering a mutinous and discontented spirit on board our ships of war. So much indignation has been expressed on several occasions, when some idle vagabond who never did a day's willing work in his life has been flogged, that an officer is really afraid to punish the disorderly skulking fellows under his command. As a class, no men are less inclined to punish than officers in the Navy, and at present they are placed in a most unfortunate position. If they flog they are branded by the Press; and if they do not, their ships' crews take advantage of them, and upon the slightest occasion show unmistakeable evidence of mutiny. There has been so many instances of this disgraceful want of sound discipline lately in the Navy, that new or amended regulations are required to check it. Either the "cat" must be used when necessary, or else some other measure adopted. Half the insubordination shown on board a French ship of war as that recently at Portsmouth, and now at Spithead, and the mutineers would either have been shot or sent to the galleys for life. And if our Service is to maintain its high character, the good men must be protected and the bad ones punished, which we are sorry to say is not the case at present; the sooner this is altered the better."

Elfin, Royal yacht tender, Master Commander Alfred Balliston, has been placed in No. 8 dock, at Portsmouth, to clean copper and repair defects.

Emerald, 51, Captain Arthur Cumming, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B. (successor to Admiral Stewart), which left Plymouth Feb. 16, arrived at Bermuda on March 6, one of the quickest passages on record. She used canvas only until within 500 miles of the island; the exact time occupied was 19 days 6 hours. The Admiral left Bermuda on March 19 for Barbadoes. The Emerald was at Antigua at the departure of the West India mail.

Espoir, at Devonport, took a trial trip and returned to the Hamoaze on Thursday week.

Exmouth was at Zante on the 3rd inst.

Firebrand, 6, paddle, Commander James M. Bruce, is to be employed on the Channel Island service, in the exchange of troops as reliefs. Four officers and about 120 non-commissioned officers and men (Royal Artillery) arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday afternoon, and embarked alongside the Dockyard jetty for Jersey, and sailed at five p.m. About 400 Royal Artillery will be moved between the different ports and islands.

Firm was at Foochow at the end of February.

Forester was at Hong Kong on the 28th of February.

Forte, 51, Captain E. W. Turnour, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday afternoon, and saluted the flag of the Commander-in-Chief.

Furious was at Shanghaie at the end of February.

Galatea, 26, steam-frigate, has been towed from Chatham by the African and Adder steamers, and placed in the second division of the steam reserve at Sheerness.

Gladiator was at Jamaica on the 24th of March.

Gorgon was at Greytown at the last advices.

Hannibal was at Gibraltar on March 31.

Haughty was at Hong Kong on the 28th of February.

Hesper was at Hong Kong on the 28th of February.

Hero, 91, screw two-decker, Captain George H. Seymour, fitting at Devonport for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and suite, is expected to be ready by the 5th of May.

Highflyer was in Canton River on Feb. 28.

Hind, tender to the screw steam-ship Russell, 60, at Falmouth, arrived at Plymouth on Monday. Captain Wodehouse is on board, and is making an official inspection of his district.

Hornet, 17, screw, has nearly completed coppering in No. 1 dock, at Portsmouth.

Howe, 121, just completed at Pembroke, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Friday week, in charge of Commander Paul, Second Master-Attendant of Devonport Dockyard, and in tow of the paddlewheel steam-sloop Virago, 6, Commander M. B. Dunn. The steam-tender Confiance was sent out from Devonport in the afternoon to render assistance if necessary. On Saturday morning the Howe was towed into Hamoaze by the Confiance and Zephyr, and placed alongside the dockyard to be dismantled; sails were unbent the same day. The Howe is 15 feet longer and one foot broader than the Duke of Wellington.

Hydra, 6, Commander Richard V. Hamilton, from St. Thomas's, arrived at Bermuda on March 9, and left on the 21st for Antigua.

Imperieuse was at Shanghaie by the latest accounts.

Implacable, training ship, at Devonport, is ordered to be commissioned with a complement of 40 men.

Indus. On Sunday morning the Indus, 78, Captain W. K. Hall, bearing the flag of Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., late in command of the North America and West India station, arrived in Plymouth Sound. She left Bermuda March 21st, and brings a few naval and military invalids, including Mr. Yule, Paymaster, and Mr. Kent, Chief Engineer, of the Hydra. Lady Stewart, whose health is much improved, has returned in the Indus with the Admiral; and his Secretary, Paymaster Arthur Jones, is also on board. Dr. Beith, R.N., late staff-surgeon at the Royal Naval Hospital, Ireland Island, Bermuda, has come home passenger, having exchanged with Dr. Domville. The Indus was commissioned in November, 1856. She has discharged her powder, and has been towed up the Hamoaze, and placed alongside the Devonport Dockyard. Her pay-books have been sent to the Admiralty. The invalids were trans-shipped to the Confiance on Sunday, and landed in the afternoon. Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., struck his flag at sunset on Tuesday.

Inflexible was at Foochow by the last advices from China.

Insolent was at Hong Kong on the 28th of February.

James Watt, was at Gibraltar on the 31st ult.

Janus was at Shanghaie on February 28.

Kestrel was at Swatow at the end of February.

Landrail on Tuesday went into No. 1 dock at Woolwich to be coppered and prepared for service.

Lapwing was at Gibraltar on the 31st ult.

London was at Corfu on the 3rd inst.

Leven was at Hong Kong on the 28th of February.

Magicienne was at Hong Kong at the departure of the mail just arrived.

Marlborough was at Malta on the 7th inst.

Medina was at Malta on the 7th inst.

Megæra, troop-ship, Commander Henderson, fitting at Portsmouth for foreign service, has crossed her topsail yards fitted with the Cunningham patent, and is otherwise fast progressing in her outfit.

Mersey, 40, screw, Captain Caldwell. The machinery of this ship has been officially inspected and found to be defective, particularly with respect to her cylinders, which are said to be cracked. The Mersey was commissioned on the 4th of March, 1859, or a little more than a year ago.

Neptune was at Malta on the 7th inst.

Nile, 90, screw, Captain E. K. Barnard, steamed out of harbour at Devonport into the Sound on Friday week. On Saturday she took a short trial trip and returned, and on Monday went out for another trial trip.

Nimrod was with the squadron at Hong Kong at the end of February.

Octavia, 50, sailing-frigate, in No. 9 dock, at Portsmouth, will be cut, lengthened, and converted to a 51 screw, to be sister vessel to the Sutlej.

Opossum was at Hong Kong on the 28th of February.

Orion, 91, will in all probability return home, as her damages can hardly be repaired at Malta.

Phœbe, 50, was taken out of the north dock at Devonport on Tuesday, and moored to the jetty. The vessel has been lengthened 60 feet, and the alteration appears to have been very successful.

Pigmy, steam-tender, Master-Commander W. Johnstone, arrived on Friday at Devonport from Portsmouth, with men paid off from the Vulture. She returned again the following day.

Pioneer was at Hong Kong, February 28.

Pluto, Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Simpson, has arrived from the West Coast of Africa, where she has been highly successful on the slave preventive service, and is ordered to Woolwich to be paid off.

Prince Regent, 90. About 50 hands are employed upon this ship. The alterations and repairs of this vessel exceed the cost of a new one. She was launched as a three-decker, then raised to a 90-gun sailing-ship, and now she is in the same dock in which she was cut down, being converted into a screw. The whole of her cant timbers are removed, and she will be lengthened at this part 22 feet.

Quail was at Gibraltar on the 31st ult.

Queen, 86, screw, Captain Charles F. Hillyar, will repair her trifling defects at Spithead. She could be ready for any foreign service within ten days.

Racer was at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 24th of March.

Ranger. The Lords of the Admiralty visited Woolwich yesterday for the purpose of inspecting the Ranger screw steam-vessel, which is now ready for the pennant. The Ranger is the first completed vessel of a new class, which, it is considered, will prove most efficient, and a large number are now building for the Government at various private yards. Her armament consists of one iron 68-pounder pivot-gun and four 24-pounder brass howitzers.

Redwing, tender to the gunnery-ship Cambridge, in Hamoaze, has had defects made good, and was taken outside Plymouth Breakwater to prove her machinery on Thursday.

Renown was at Gibraltar on the 31st ult.

Rodney, 91, line-of-battle screw-steamer, in the fourth

Roebuck was at Shanghaie when the last mail left.

undock at Chatham, is completed, and is ordered to be undocked and sent to Sheerness to join the second division of the steam reserve at that port.

Royal Albert, 121, Rear-Admiral Sir C. H. Freemantle, K.C.B., Captain Lacon The defects of this ship occasioned by the late gales are not of a serious description.

Sampson, 6, steam-vessel, Captain G. S. Hand, left Shanghaie in February last, under sealed orders.

Scylla was left at Gibraltar by the Terrible on the 31st of March.

Skipjack was at Barbadoes, at the departure of the last West India mail.

Siren. Lieutenant Graves was tried by court-martial at Portsmouth, on Saturday and Monday. A report of the proceedings will be found in another part of our impression. She was paid off at Portsmouth on Wednesday.

Slaney was in Conton River on Feb. 28.

Starling was at Hong Kong on the 28th of February.

Staunch was in Canton River on Feb. 28.

St. Jean D'Acre was at Malta on the 7th inst.

Styx was at Barbadoes, at the departure of the last mail.

Supply has gone into basin at Woolwich to commence discharging returned stores from Malta.

Tartarus was at Malta on the 7th inst.

Terrible, 21, Captain Frederick H. C. Glasse, C.B., from Malta March 25th, and Gibraltar March 31st, arrived in Plymouth Sound late on Friday week. She brings 130 invalids from the hospital at Malta and from the fleet in the Mediterranean; they are in charge of Dr. George Willes, R.N. Lieutenant Thompson, Dr. Wilson, Mr. Wilson, naval cadet, Mr. Elliot, Assistant-Engineer, and Mr. Robert, Assistant-Engineer, are among the number of the sick.

Trusty, 14, floating-battery, will be taken into No. 1 dock at Chatham, just vacated by the screw-frigate Galatea, 26, to be thoroughly overhauled and put in a complete state of repair, in order that some further experiments may be carried out upon her at Shoeburyness with the Armstrong and Whitworth guns, under the direction of the president and officers composing the ordnance select committee. An examination of the Trusty has been made since the last experiments with her, the result of which has been to ascer-

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tain that her hull in many places is very seriously injured, and several of her massive wrought-iron plates, with which she is covered, torn to pieces by the elongated shots fired at her. Additional plates will be put in the room of those injured, and the necessary repairs effected with all dispatch, when the battery will be towed down to Shoeburyness to be in readiness for the further experiments to be made upon her, which are looked forward to with great interest.

Victor Emmanuel was at Malta on the 7th inst.

Victoria and Albert yacht was passed, on the 7th inst., about 40 miles S.E. of Cape St. Vincent.

Virago, 6, paddle, Commander M. Dunn, arrived at Devonport on Friday week with the Howe, 121, screw, recently launched at Pembroke, in tow.

Vivid, Admiralty steam-vessel, Master-Commanding Allen, arrived in Woolwich Harbour on Wednesday evening from Ostend, to which port she conveyed His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from Dover. His Royal Highness, on arriving at Ostend, proceeded on a visit to the relatives of the Prince Consort, and will, it is stated, subsequently proceed to Berlin.

Vulture, 6, paddle, recently paid off at Portsmouth, has been removed from alongside the dockyard to a berth up the harbour.

Wasp, 13, screw-sloop, at Sheerness, is ordered to be commissioned immediately, with a complement of 165 officers and men. Commander Charles Stirling, who has been appointed to her command, served as lieutenant of the Queen, 116, in the Black Sea fleet, from March, 1853, until re-appointed in July, 1855, flag-lieutenant to the Winchester, 50, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Sir James Stirling, in the East Indies, where he remained until promoted to commander, June 16, 1856.

Watchful was in Canton River on Feb. 28.

Wildfire, steamer, tender to the Monarch, 84, arrived at Chatham on Wednesday, having returned from Sheerness, where it had conveyed His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Woodcock was at Amoy at the departure of last mail.

Wrangler, 4, screw gun-vessel, of 160-horse power, at Sheerness, is to be commissioned immediately with a complement of 65 officers and men. Commander Anthony Hiley Hoskins, who has been appointed to her command, obtained his commission as lieutenant in March, 1849, and after serving three years in the Castor, 36, at the Cape of Good Hope, was appointed to the Philomel, 8, on the west coast of Africa station in September, 1853; and was re-appointed in March, 1855, to the Britomart, 8, on the same station. He was appointed to the command of the Slaney, steam gunboat, in April, 1857, and served in China until promoted to commander, Feb. 26, 1858.

The first division of the steam reserve at Portsmouth was on Tuesday inspected by Captain George T. Gordon, of her Majesty's ship Asia, and commanding the steam reserve at that port. The whole of the vessels comprised in the first division were reported in good order.

The portion of the Channel Fleet anchored at Spithead, under the command of Rear-Admiral John E. Erskine, and consisting of the Edgar, the Algiers, the Queen, the Mars, and the Mersey, has been inspected by the officials of the Steam and Shipwright Departments, and their report of defects of the different ships, and the repairs recommended to be carried out, has been forwarded to the Admiralty. The whole of the five vessels, as we before stated, are in need of repairs to both hull and machinery. The Mersey's required repairs in the last-named department are likely to prove of a very extensive character, and necessarily involve a large outlay before she can be again pronounced fit for foreign service. The Queen's repairs have been taken in hand by the Steam Factory Department. The Algiers, it is expected, will proceed to Keyham, where she will be placed in dock to repair the defects in her stern, &c. The Duke of Wellington may be pronounced fit for 18 months, or perhaps two years' service, if worked carefully and no accident occurring; but at the end of that time she would require new boilers and very extensive repairs to both hull and engines. As she is not in a sufficiently healthy condition of hull, boilers, and engines to be sent on a foreign station for a three years' cruise, it is very probable that the rumour concerning her may be verified, and that she may carry Admiral Fremantle's flag in the Channel Fleet.

On Wednesday morning upwards of 2000 applicants for employment again thronged the entrance to the Royal gun factories in Woolwich Arsenal, it having been announced that an additional number of artificers and labourers would be taken on in the department. An attempt was made to organise the immense body into sectional columns or divisions of about 100 each, but the unruly desire which they exhibited to be foremost for examination rendered the attempt abortive; 250 or 300 were, therefore hastily selected and ordered for medical attestation, and the remainder were dismissed. As soon as the whole of the machinery now in course of erection is in working condition, the establishment will be again increased to the full number intended to be added.

Mr. John Farrell, Third-Class Clerk in the Royal Laboratory Department, has been promoted to the Second-Class in the Royal Gun Factories.

The master-attendant, Mr. Tonkin, and assistant-master attendant, both of Portsmouth Dockyard, and as Queen's harbour-masters, have received their commissions appointing them as permanent commanders to any one of Her Majesty's ships of war. This is a step in which we can offer our hearty congratulations, and we could but wish that the masters afloat had a "lift" worthy their long, arduous, and faithful services. They are, without exception, the hardest worked and most neglected class of officers in Her Majesty's service. We hope to see the day, and that right soon, when some of the recommendations for improving their condition may be attended to and carried into effect.

The following vessels have been chartered by the Hon. Council for India for the conveyance of war and other stores to India and China:—The Seringapatam, 871 tons, and the Clive, 424 tons, for Madras; the Maria Hay, 924 tons, for Bengal; the Asiatic, 855 tons, for Bombay; and the Clara, 708 tons, for Hongkong. The whole of the above vessels are ordered to sail from Gravesend.

MOVEMENTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

GIBRALTAR, 6TH APRIL.—No changes of importance have taken place in the distribution of the Gibraltar squadron since last dates. The Amphion touched here, *en route* to Malta, on the 30th ult. The Terrible arrived from Malta on the 31st, and left the next day for England, carrying 140 invalids from the Mediterranean fleet generally. On board the James Watt, a block falling from aloft caused compound fracture of the leg to a seaman who was engaged on the deck at the time of its fall. The Peninsular and Oriental steam-ship Indus has just arrived, and brings no other news from the fleet than that the Cæsar is ordered to sea, the destination being, it is supposed, Naples. This will in all probability be succeeded by the departure of the Orion for England; and it is doubtful whether her damages could be made good at Malta. The health of the squadron here is good; but the weather begins to exhibit signs of our having, in all probability, a hot summer.

The Spanish war is over at last; and the conditions of peace published. The engagement of the 23rd ultimo was undoubtedly a severe one, and resulted in heavy losses on both sides. The total number of Spaniards rendered *hors de combat* was 1500; of 400 men representing one regiment 250 were killed or wounded. Of the Moorish loss it is by no means easy to arrive at any accurate estimate, owing to their well-known habit of carrying off their dead; that some 50 bodies were found proves however to the satisfaction of those acquainted with the custom on like occasions, that a very considerable number must have been killed or wounded in all. A foreign officer, lately arrived from the seat of the war, ascribes the heavy losses of the Spaniards in great measure to the nature of the ground—passes, defiles, and woods—where artillery could be of no use, even had the Spaniards been well supplied in that respect; whilst in the hand-to-hand combats of men meeting among the trees, the long daggers of the Moors did fearful execution. Of the bravery of the Spanish soldiers he speaks in the highest terms. It is the general opinion that both Spaniards and Moors have had enough of it; and although the tone of the Spanish papers, and the announcement of 20,000,000 dollars, the indemnity to be paid by the Moors, are calculated to impress strangers with the notion that the Spaniards have had unalloyed successes, such, however, is far from being the opinion of those who happen to be behind the scenes. The European officers, amateurs, and others, who have lately been staying at the seat of war, are betaking them home to their respective countries, now that hostilities are ended. Lieutenants Aukarcrona and Bergenstrahle of the Swedish Guards arrived at Gibraltar on the 2nd inst., and proceeded homeward *vid* Madrid. The former was wounded in the battle of the 23rd, and has been recommended to the notice of the Queen of Spain for the cross of San Fernando by Marshall O'Donnell.

A letter published in the same journal, and stated to be from one of Spain's most gallant generals, and bearing date 1st inst., corroborates the version of the fight of the 23rd, which represents such victories as costly in " . . . . The battle of the 23rd was, indeed, very hotly contested. The Moors defended themselves with desperate fury, but were forced to yield before our well-trained and disciplined troops. The losses on our side bear testimony to the resistance of the enemy—120 chiefs and officers, and upwards of 1020 men were put *hors de combat;* more than half of whom (57 officers and 556 men), belonged to the eight battalions under the command of General Prim. . . . . The result of this last defeat of the Moors has been peace. And be it welcome. The honour of Spain, our dear country, is secured without humbling the vanquished. It is not humbling them to require just compensation for the expenses of the war."

MALTA, 7TH APRIL.—The fleet in Malta are now all refitted and ready for sea, the men have had their cruise on shore, and appear happy and contented. Admiral Codrington has become President of the Sailors' Institute.

Mr. T. A. Roe, late Assistant-Surgeon of H.M.S. Scourge, is appointed to Malta Naval Hospital.

H.M.S. Boxer arrived yesterday from the Ionian Islands, and Captain O'Hara in his yacht, and leaves to-morrow for Gibraltar.

The Hon. Colonel Percy, V.C., of the Guards, has arrived from his tour in Syria.

The buildings for the troops sent to St. George's Bay for minié practice, are to be commenced next week. This will not only add very considerably to the comfort of the men, but will be a great saving, tents being very expensive.

Major-General Hay, late in command of the troops in the Mauritius, is still staying at Malta for his health.

Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, C.B., of the 3rd Light Bombay Cavalry, was landed here from the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, last Sunday, and died next day. He was buried with the usual honours.

Graham Island is again to be surveyed, and it is expected that the Assurance will be sent on that duty.

The fleet stationed at the Ionian Islands are at the southern islands with the Lord High Commissioner.

The following gentlemen passed their examination at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, and have received certificates:—Mates for Lieutenants: G.R. Hope, E. S. Mangan, Samuel Long, Richard Evans, Alexander Tupman, James E. N. Graham, E. L. Green. For Assistant-Clerks: G. A. Mitchell, Robert Dinwiddie.

The naval cadetship which was placed at the disposal of the Council of the Royal Naval School, New Cross, by Lord Clarence Paget, has been awarded, after a preliminary competitive examination, to Mr. John Orlebar, son of Commander John Orlebar, R.N., in the surveying service, at St. John's, New Brunswick.

In Colonel William Mure, of Caldwell, the accomplished historian of the "Literature of Ancient Greece," the nation has lost one of its deepest and ablest scholars. He married, in 1825, Laura, second daughter of William Markham, Esq., of Becca Hall, Yorkshire, and grand-daughter of the late Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York, by whom he leaves issue, Lieut.-Colonel Mure, of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

A military disturbance took place at Greenwich the other evening, in which some men of the Artillery, Marines, Military Train, and Militia were mixed up.

THE MILITIA.

KERRY.—The Kerry Militia marched from the Curragh Camp on the 10th inst., *en route* to Tralee.

KILKENNY.—Colour-Sergeant Kennedy, of the Kilkenny Fusiliers, has been appointed, by the Commander-in-Chief, provost-sergeant of the garrison of Kilkenny, vice Broderack, appointed barrack-sergeant at Aldershot.

MONAGHAN.—The usual notices have been served, signed by Captain and Adjutant Crofton, announcing that the Monaghan Regiment will assemble at the Cavalry Barracks, Monaghan, on Tuesday, the 1st of May, for twenty-seven days' training. At the expiration of that time the bounty for the current year will be paid.

NORTH MAYO.—The Staff of the North Mayo Regiment has been moved from Ballina to Castlebar, and is now quartered at the barracks there.

NOTTINGHAM.—The South Notts Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry will assemble on the 7th May next for five days' exercise, without Government pay.

WATERFORD.—Waterford Militia Artillery, stationed in the Portsmouth garrison district, are ordered to be held in readiness to embark for Waterford, for the purpose of being disembodied between the 23rd and 30th inst. This regiment musters under 300 rank and file.

WILTSHIRE.—Royal Wiltshire Militia, consisting of about 32 officers and 585 men, are under orders to proceed from Dover to Devizes, for the purpose of being also disembodied between the 23rd and 30th inst.

Thirty-one Irish Militia regiments will be called out for training on the 1st and 22nd of next month.

We understand that a court of inquiry in connection with the 2nd West York Light Infantry (Militia) has been sitting during the present week.

MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, APRIL 10.

Northumberland Artillery Regiment of Militia—Edward Julian Bigg Wither, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

South Herts Yeomanry Cavalry—Richard Archibald Farquharson, Lieutenant, 24th Regiment of Foot, to be Adjutant.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, APRIL 13.

Southern Regiment of Nottinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Cornet John Wright to be Lieutenant, vice Lowe, resigned; John Chaworth Musters, Esq., to be Cornet, vice Francis Bradshaw the younger, promoted; Thomas Bromley, Esq., to be Cornet, vice Wright, promoted; April 5.

Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry Cavalry—Cornet William Knight Hamilton Ramsay White to be Lieutenant, vice Baring, resigned; Alfred Brodhurst, Gent., to be Cornet, vice White, promoted; April 5.

3rd Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia—Lieutenant Lamorock Flower to be Captain, vice Manning, resigned; April 9.

West Essex Yeomanry Cavalry—Cornet William Scott to be Lieutenant, vice Palmer, promoted; Frederick Edenborough, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Scott, promoted; Samuel Augustus Baker, Gent., to be Veterinary Surgeon; April 3.

90th or Stirlingshire, &c., Highland Borderers Light Infantry Regiment of British Militia—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission of Lieutenant David Murray Anderson, on account of bad health.

Royal North Lincoln Militia—Ensign Lionel Wentworth Atkinson to be Lieutenant; April 4.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I beg to call the attention of the public through your valuable publication to the absurdity and injustice of the Government in refusing the usual allowance to the different Cavalry Corps throughout the country, when they are at the same time ostensibly rendering every support possible to the Volunteer movement; for I contend that the Yeomanry Cavalry deserve every support for the public spirit they have evinced in devoting considerable time, and at great expense, in perfecting themselves so as to be ready at any time if called upon in defence of their country; and furthermore it is a volunteer movement on the part of the country gentlemen and their tenant farmers that has been in existence long before the present Rifle Volunteer regiments were thought of. Not that I wish to detract from their usefulness, but I contend that it is unjust that the Yeomanry Cavalry should be sacrificed for their exclusive benefit; and to prove the public spirit that exists, I will give you the following facts in reference to one of the regiments, viz, the Lancashire Hussars. The former strength of this regiment, under the late Sir J. Gerard, was 1 major-commandant, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 3 cornets, 1 surgeon, and 3 troops of 50 men each. Last year, at the instance and great expense of Sir R. Gerard, Lord Skelmondale and others, the then Government authorised an addition to the strength of the regiment, which now stands as follows:—1 lieut.-colonel-commandant, 1 major, 4 captains, 4 lieutenants, 4 cornets, 1 surgeon, and 4 troops of 55 men each. The members of the corps have also devoted considerable time and expense in perfecting themselves at drill, and the desire to be well mounted, so as to give satisfaction to their officers. You may therefore judge their surprise and indignation at being so unceremoniously treated after taking such pains and incurring so great an expense, and that too by the direct encouragement of the authorities. Notwithstanding this I am glad to say that the officers have at their own cost decided that the regiment shall assemble for their usual annual drill at Southport in the second week in May. Such spirited conduct on the part of the gentlemen of Lancashire I think deserves publicity; and if you think this communication worthy of a place in your columns, you will much oblige a

LANCASHIRE HUSSAR.

The Hon. Frederick Pelham visited the Portsmouth Dockyard on Wednesday, also Sir James D. Elphinstone, member for Portsmouth, and Commodore Sunderwuld, of the Prussian frigate Arcona, who, accompanied by the Chevalier Vandenberg, paid official respects to the authorities.

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VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

Civil Service Rifle Volunteers.—The Civil Service Battalion will assemble at Head-Quarters, Somerset House, this day, at ten minutes past two o'clock, and will proceed to Wimbledon by special train from the Waterloo Station, to be exercised in battalion drill by Captain Ennis, the adjutant-elect.

The Inns of Court Volunteer Corps.—On Thursday morning the Middle Temple Company of the Inns of Court Volunteer Rifle Corps assembled in full uniform in Middle Temple Hall, and having been mustered on the terrace in the Inner Temple Gardens, and inspected by the officers of the company, they formed in full marching order, and proceeded through the Temple, Essex Street, the Strand, over Waterloo Bridge, to the South Western Station, and thence to their grounds at Richmond, for the purpose of a day's rifle practice. A large number of the members of the Inn were present, and accompanied them.

Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteers. — The entire regiment will march out for the first time on Saturday the 14th instant, headed by their new band. The present strength of the corps exceeds 1400 effectives. First bugle at Westminster Hall at 3·45. On Sunday, the 15th, the regiment will assemble at Old Palace Yard at 2 o'clock, to proceed to divine service at the Abbey.

The Artists' Rifle Corps, enrolled as 38th Middlesex, consists of artists, musicians, literary men, actors, amateurs, and others interested in art—Viscount Bury, commandant, formerly in the Scots Fusilier Guards, himself an artist (a member of the Junior Etching Club). The numbers are rapidly increasing, and the members are enough for two companies. The Government have granted the use of Burlington Gardens for drill, and Woolwich for practice. Officers for 1st Company are Lord Bury, Captain; H. W. Phillips, Lieutenant; J. E. Millais, A.R.A., Ensign. The following have already joined:—Millais, Hunt, Phillips, Watts, Talfourd, Leech, Zuard, Monro, Hullah, T. Harper, A. Wigan, D. Fisher, Dickenson, Blagrove, Nicholson, Cooper, Cockerell, Gale, Salvin, Thomas O'Neil, C. Haag, Lewis, Richmond, Earl, Sterling, Leighton, Cayley, Severn, Eades, Haythar, Perugini, Martineau, Prinsep, Campbell, Woolner, Williams, Watkins, &c.

The Hon. Artillery Company.—An "assault of arms" took place at the head-quarters of the Hon. Artillery Company on Wednesday evening, which was attended by a great number of spectators, including members of most of the Volunteer corps of the metropolis. The fencing, single stick play, and boxing of the officers and men of the artillery corps, was exceedingly good; but the feat of the evening was performed by Major Robinson, who with great ease divided a suspended leg of mutton by a sabret cut, an operation which he thrice repeated. The major, the sergeant-major, and the privates of the corps, also elicited great applause by their expertness in cutting through bars of lead, the Indian club exercise, &c.; and the professionals present expressed no small surprise at the proficiency they have attained.

DURHAM.

Stockton-on-Tees.—On Thursday evening, the 5th inst., this corps mustered and marched to the cricket field, where they were put through their evolutions before hundreds of spectators. On Sunday morning, the whole of the corps partook of breakfast at the Vane Arms Hotel, the repast being generously provided by the officers of the corps. After breakfast they proceeded to the Holy Trinity Church, accompanied by the Mayor and Corporation.

KENT.

Chatham.—We have received a communication from Captain Stevens respecting his resignation of the office of Ensign in this corps, and inclosing a copy of correspondence between him and Lord Sydney on the subject. He says:—"The only comment I venture to offer is, that had a court of inquiry been convened, every step I took in this complicated question would have been properly explained and justified. Near two months back I requested to be relieved from the difficulty of my position; and but that I was supported by those who should have had the formation of a company in this extraordinary town, which parliamentary aspirants even hesitate to approach, I should have retired at the moment when I first defended the Lord-Lieutenant's prerogative in not sanctioning any discussion that questioned his lordship's right of rejecting the nomination of Mr. Budden as captain; and because I would not sign or countenance a memorial in that gentleman's behalf, the whole fury of his party was brought into play against my authority; deputations were received most improperly by the clerk of the lieutenancy, encouraging thereby an insubordinate spirit; a portion even of these misguided Volunteers admitting to me that they were induced to dispute my authority owing to such receptions, and that they would have retracted the vote of censure but for these undue influences. I am sorry to occupy so much space in your journal; and with the hope that you will permit this vindication to appear, I conclude with the observation, that the legality of my proceedings is not questioned even by the highest authority." In reply to a letter from Lord Sydney, calling upon Captain Stevens for his resignation, the latter says:—"I take this opportunity of observing that in defending your lordship's prerogative my only reward has been neglect and evasion, utter defiance of rule and authority, and the animosity of a factious party, whose turbulence has become in this affair, as in all others, a provincial proverb. Conscious that I have done my duty strictly in accordance with the War-Office regulations and the Act of Parliament relating to Volunteers, I suffer no reproach, have no regret, and sacrificed, as I feel I am, for an expediency, I am consoled by the reflection that your lordship's injustice is not my crime. It is evident to everyone, as to my own convictions, that I gained no rank as Ensign-Commandant of the Chatham Rifles, and equally so that in its surrender I lose no honour; and as I am silently denied a court of inquiry, in self-vindication, combined with the coercion of a threat of removal, I have no other honourable alternative but to resign the honour the Chatham Volunteers conferred, unsought, upon a disinterested stranger." A considerable amount of satisfaction has been felt by the Volunteers belonging to the 9th Company, at the appointment of Mr. G. R. Brock, as captain of the company, and there is now no doubt that the differences which have so long existed, and which it was feared would lead to the breaking-up of the corps, are at an end. The vacancies in the lieutenancy and ensigncy of the company will, it is expected, be filled up by the nomination of Mr. C. Isaacs and Mr. J. Grover. The drills, which had been suspended by Captain Stevens, have been again commenced, an order having been received that Her Majesty had directed that the names of the 48 Volunteers dismissed by Captain Stevens should be re-inserted on the muster-roll, no opinion being given as to the illegality of Captain Stevens's procedure.

Frittenden, Weald of Kent.—A meeting was held in the National School, on Monday evening, the object of which was to complete the list of effective members, and to establish a company in connection with Staplehurst. After the rules of the corps had been read over, and the pattern of uniform exhibited, the list was made up.

Sandown.—The rifle corps under the command of Captain H. Farnell is making very satisfactory progress. The men are drilled twice a weeek in the manual and platoon exercise by Sergeant M'Cormick, of the Tipperary Artillery. It is mainly through the exertions of Captain Farnell that a company has been raised at Sandown; and as a band for the corps is already under formation, the place will be rendered more attractive for the seaside visitors.

East Kent Rifle Volunteers.—The East Kent Rifle Volunteers escorted the Mayor and Corporation of Canterbury to the Cathedral on Sunday last.

The Folkestone Artillery Volunteers.—No. 3, Company, on Good Friday, marched to Dover on a friendly visit to the Dover Cinque Ports Artillery Company; the day being fine attracted a large number of persons to view the novel spectacle. The same Company assembled on Monday last, and had a Commemoration Dinner at the King's Arms Inn, Folkestone; about 73 sat down under the presidency of Captain Kennicott, R.N., Captain of the Company, Lieutenants Tyssen and Scholey being also present. After the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal toasts were given, and cordially responded to.

The Volunteer Rifle Corps at Folkestone assembled at the Sessions Hall, High Street, on Wednesday evening last, and about 46 took the oath of allegiance. The uniform selected is a dark rifle-green, similar to that of the London Volunteer Rifle Brigade.

LANARKSHIRE.

Glasgow South-Western (14th).—Mr. James Anderson, late drill-sergeant to this company, having, in the faithful exercise of his duties as such, contracted a severe cold, from the effects of which he has been confined to his house for upwards of two months, was waited upon by a deputation from the corps, who presented him with a purse containing upwards of 20 sovereigns, as a mark of their high esteem, and sympathy with him in his sickness. This company have now got their rifles, and are rapidly filling up their numbers towards the maximum strength.

LANCASHIRE.

It is proposed to have a field day of all the Volunteer corps in the northern division of the county, on Whit-Tuesday. In the northern division there are already established—in Preston three companies, in Blackburn two of artillery and four of rifles, in Kirkham one artillery; and rifles in the following places—in Lancaster, two; Ulverston, one; Accrington, one; Rossendale, one; Burnley, two; Lytham, one; Longton, one; Leyland, one; Chorley, two; Clitheroe, one; Dalton, one; Cartmel, one; comprising a total force of something like 250 artillery, and at least 1400 or 1500 rifles.

MIDDLESEX.

South Middlesex.—On Monday, at three o'clock, the 2nd or South Middlesex Volunteers, under the command of Lord Ranelagh, paraded at the head-quarters, Walham Green, whence they marched to Putney Heath, where they halted for a few moments. They then proceeded to Wimbledon Common, where they went through sundry battalion and light infantry movements, after which they continued the march to Roehampton, and then returned to Walham Green, where they arrived at nine o'clock, after a march of at least sixteen miles. The regiment was accompanied by its own band, under the direction of Mr. Challoner.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Oxford University.—An order has come from the War-Office prohibiting practice with blank or ball cartridge until the corps shall have been inspected.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Bath.—There was a demonstration at Bath on Monday, on occasion of the swearing in of the members of two additional companies of artisan Rifle Volunteers. There were previously two well organised and full companies of Rifle Volunteers in the city, who have merited warm encomiums from the inspecting officers of the district; but a feeling in favour of the movement having sprung up amongst the artisans, an appeal was made by his worship the Mayor (Dr. Thomas Barrett) to the richer citizens for subscriptions, which was readily and liberally responded to, one gentleman (Mr. R. Cook, ex-mayor) having consented to clothe and equip 60 riflemen at his own cost, and others having given liberal donations of money. Two companies of artisans (numbering upwards of 150) having been organised, it was determined that the administration of the oath of allegiance should take the form of a public ceremonial. Several thousand people accordingly assembled from the city and surrounding districts. A large number of Bristol Artillery and Rifles, the Company of Keansham Rifles, and several members of the Cambridge and other corps took part in the proceedings. The several companies of Rifle Volunteers assembled in Queen Square, and marched to the Royal Victoria Park, where the necessary arrangements had been made. A square having been formed, the two new artisan companies were put through some manœuvres, after which the Mayor administered the oath at the drum-head. Speeches in approval of the volunteer movement were also made by the Mayor, Mr. Way, M.P. (Mr. Tite, M.P., was prevented attending through illness), the Rev. J. M. Dixon, Captain Haviland, &c. The proceedings terminated with three cheers for the Queen. The Volunteers afterwards marched through the principal streets of the city, which were thronged with spectators, and in the afternoon the Mayor entertained the officers and a select party of friends at an elegant déjeuner, given at his private residence in St. James's Square.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Burslem.—On Sunday morning the members of the Burslem Rifle Volunteer Corps made their first appearance at church. The whole of the members mustered in the Town Hall, and after going through a few preliminary movements, headed by the band, proceeded to the parish church, accompanied by the whole of the honorary members with one or two exceptions, including R. H. Heywood, Esq., high sheriff of the county; J. Edwards, Esq., George Baker, Esq., the Messrs. May, &c. The corps were met at the gates by the rector (Dr. Armstong) and the curate, who accompanied them to the edifice, which was already crowded. The rector preached an excellent sermon suited for the occasion, and a collection was afterwards made on behalf of the church choir, amounting to 18*l*. After the service the Volunteers returned in due order to the Town Hall, where they were dismissed.

Burton-on-Trent.—Easter Monday was a "field day" with the Burton Volunteers. The two companies of which the town boasts assembled, and were met by a number of the members of other corps, also by members of the Militia and Yeomanry. Preceded by the band of the Lichfield Yeomanry, they marched from the place of drill through the town to the large room of Messrs. Bass and Co.'s cooperage. The room was very elegantly decorated with laurels, flags, banners, mottoes, pictures, trophies, ribbons, and streamers, and a gallery was erected, in which the ladies mustered in goodly numbers and gay apparel. The tables, also, were laden, as they should be, with good substantial fare, which was partaken of with right hearty English zest. The Messrs. Bass decorated and lighted up the room entirely at their own expense.

Hanley and Longton.—On Monday the Hanley and Longton Rifle Volunteer companies met in Trentham Park, for the purpose of battalion drill, the first occasion of the two companies meeting together for that purpose. The members of the Hanley Company mustered at the Shambles to the number of about 80, including the officers and band, and after going through a series of preliminary exercises, they marched with their rifles, headed by a band, through the town, and, *vid* Stoke and Hanford, to Trentham. The two companies went through several battalion movements, under the command of Captain Brown Westhead (of the Hanley corps), which, considering that the two had never acted together before, and that it was the first time the Hanley corps had performed any field exercise whatever, were satisfactorily effected.

Smethwick. — The members of this corps assembled several times lately for drill, at a place belonging to Mr. Thomas Astbury; but the situation being inconvenient to members of the company residing at the opposite side of the hamlet, Messrs. Chance and Co. provided a spacious room at their establishment. Captain Griffin, the government officer, inspected the ground selected for rifle practice, near the Cape Hill, last week, and pronounced it admirably adapted for the purpose.

Tipton.—Monday was a high day and a holiday with the members of the Tipton Volunteer Rifle Corps, as it was the day set apart for parading the parish, attending church, and partaking of the dinner liberally provided for them by the captain, W. Barrows, jun., Esq. About 10 o'clock in the morning, the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, with 94 men, all dressed in uniform, assembled in the spacious Masonic Hall of the Navigation Inn, and proceeded to St. Paul's church, where an eloquent sermon was preached by the Honorary Chaplain to the corps, the Rev. E. H. A. Gwynne (incumbent). After the service was concluded, the corps proceeded up Owen Street to the Bloomfield Works, and presented arms to Messrs. Barrows and Hall. They next visited the private residence of P. Williams, Esq. (deputy lieutenant), and presented arms. Mr. Williams entertained them at luncheon. Messrs. Kirby's brass band, from Birmingham, accompanied the corps. Having been out about six hours, they returned to the drill-ground, where Colonel Vernon inspected them in the ranks, and paid a very high compliment to them on their generally efficient state, stating that he was proud to see them muster in such force, carry themselves so well under arms, and exhibit such a soldier-like bearing. The officers and men then marched to the Navigation Inn, where a substantial dinner was provided by the host.

Wolverhampton.—On Wednesday the members of the 2nd company were gratified by the receipt of 100 new Enfield rifles, with slings, bayonets, and all the necessary apparatus for rifle practice. From the very creditable progress made by the company since its formation, and the apparently increasing zeal and attention of its members, they must soon attain such a degree of proficiency as will enable them to stand in fair competition with any of their comrades in the battalion. The 3rd company has now fairly come into existence, at least so far as regards the commencement of drill and the completion of the necessary number of members. The formal acceptance of their offer of service has not yet been received, but it is expected in a few days.

SURREY.

We have received the following letter:—

"Sir,—The press has lately directed the notice of the public to the fact of a person in the dress of a Rifle Volunteer having wantonly shot a dog on Wandsworth Common, and Lord Ashley recently mentioned it in the House of Commons. Its occurrence in the county of Surrey, and the anxiety naturally felt for the credit of the Battalion of the

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7th Surrey Rifles by all of us—its officers and members—demand from me this simple statement, that no member of the 7th Surrey had act or part in the outrage.

'Non tali auxilio—Non defensoribus istis.'

"I am, sir, yours, &c., Marcus Beresford, Major-Commanding 7th Surrey Rifles."

1st Surrey.—At the Wandsworth Police Court on Tuesday, Mr. John Kerrison, of No. 25, Manor Street, Clapham, a volunteer in the 1st Surrey Rifles, appeared to answer to a summons charging him with an act of cruelty to a dog, under circumstances which have caused much attention. Mr. A. Jones, solicitor, the complainant, rose and stated that his worship would remember that his application was against the defendant for wounding a dog by shooting, when it was running about on Wandsworth Common with a lady and two children. There would be very little difficulty in the matter, as Mr. Kerrison had expressed his great sorrow for what had happened, and had assured him that it was quite a mistake. Under these circumstances he was ready to allow the case to drop, as the defendant was willing to make an apology and to pay all the expenses. It was most important that some stop should be put to rifle volunteers using their fire-arms in public thoroughfares, as the most dangerous results were likely to occur. The dog in question was shot through the hind-quarters, and was running about at the time close to Mr. Jones's niece. Mr. Ingham here inquired if the defendant was present? Mr. Kerrison, a young gentleman, then stood up in front of the table. Mr. Ingham then addressed him, and said he hoped that he saw what a dangerous practice it was. He had no doubt it was done thoughtlessly, but he ought to be more careful in future. The country were much obliged to the gentlemen for the zeal they had shown in forming themselves into rifle corps, but if they were not more cautious with their fire-arms the public would have less to fear from an invading enemy than from their friends. A gentleman, who appeared for the defendant, expressed his thanks to the complainant and his worship for the manner in which they had treated the case. He said that it was one of those unfortunate occurrences arising from the indiscretion of youth. The great fault rested with the officers in not having issued orders in the first instance against using the rifles except in ball practice or on parade. If an order had been issued to that effect, the accident would not have happened. He hoped it would be a caution to the Volunteers not to take out their rifles in that way. Mr. Ingham said in the open country there would not be any danger, but in the metropolitan parishes, where persons were constantly passing to and fro, it was very dangerous to use fire-arms. He had, however, no doubt it was done in a thoughtless moment, and he therefore would allow the summons to be dismissed.

The Reigate Rifles.—It having reached the ears of a few members of the 5th Surrey or Reigate Volunteer Rifle Corps late on Monday night, that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and suite would arrive at Redhill on Tuesday morning at 7·54, some active members of the corps were soon on foot, and at 6 a.m. the following morning the bugle sounded, and by 7 a.m. there were nearly a hundred members of the corps assembled, including the band, and they then marched to Redhill station. The royal train arrived exactly at 7·50 opposite the station, where the corps were drawn up in line, and, upon the arrival of the Prince, they presented arms, the band at the same time playing the National Anthem. After waiting a few minutes His Royal Highness expressed himself (to the Hon. Surgeon Sisson) much pleased with the orderly and soldier-like bearing of the men, and the train moved on amid loud cheers. The corps then marched gaily home, highly delighted with the opportunity they had enjoyed of saluting their future sovereign.

YORKSHIRE.

Bridlington.—On Tuesday last (Easter Tuesday), the corps of the 5th East York Rifle Volunteers assembled in the court-yard of their commander, Captain Prickett, at half-past ten in the morning, and, preceded by their band, marched thence to the parish church, where prayers were offered and an address delivered by the Rev. Chaplain Barnes, M.A., from the 60th Psalm, and former part of the 12th verse. The discourse was animated and highly appropriate. In the afternoon, the corps assembled at three o'clock, for field drill. The day being fine and a holiday, caused a considerable number of the townspeople and inhabitants of the neighbouring villages to attend, both at the church and in the field. The progress made by the men in military discipline was very marked, and their appearance and orderly conduct much admired. A concert took place in the evening.

Driffield.—Sir Tatton Sykes has generously offered a part of his estate near Crakehill for a rifle range for this corps. Captain Hudson, inspector of rifle ranges, has examined the ground and expressed his approval of it.

Hull.—On Friday week some members of the Hull Volunteer Artillery corps met to practice shooting at a target in the Citadel. John Kirke, Thomas Carr, and John Cameron, all in the employ of Messrs. Samuelson and Co., were shooting with the Enfield rifle, with ball, at a target about 150 yards distant, in company with Corporal Richardson of the Northumberland Militia, residing in the Citadel. Corporal Richardson was noticing where the balls struck the target, and when standing about 20 yards distant from it, a ball, shot by Kirke, hit the ground, rebounded, and struck Richardson on the right side of the chest. He fell, and was conveyed to the barracks suffering very great pain. Every attention was paid by the medical men in attendance, and the wounded man was accompanied by them in a cab to the infirmary, where he now lies in a very dangerous state. During the afternoon the ball was extracted, and with it also a portion of the man's jacket and brace.

Scarborough.—On Monday last the members of this corps had a grand field day, in full uniform. They marched through the town headed by their excellent band, and their soldier-like appearance elicited commendations from the spectators.

VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 10.

1st Surrey Mounted Rifle Volunteers—Walter Meller, Esq., to be Captain; Frederick Doulton, Esq., to be Lieut.

18th Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—William Jacob Hollest, Esq., to be Lieutenant; George Trimmer, Esq., to be Ensign.

10th Surrey Rifle Volunteers—John Dixon, Esq., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Carnarvonshire Volunteer Rifle Corps, 7th Company—James Edwards, Esq., M.D., to be Captain; Robert Farrant, Gent., to be Lieut.; Vernon Darbishire, Gent., to be Ensign.

2nd Brecknockshire Rifle Volunteers—Henry Harris Butterfield, Esq., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

3rd Company of Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers—Charles Emmerson, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

5th Berwickshire Rifle Volunteers—William Fairholme, to be Lieutenant; Robert Romanes, to be Ensign.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—14th Company—William Andrews Hatton, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Anthony Blanchard Pike, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—22nd Company—Caleb Selby, Gent., to be Ensign. 31st Company—The addition of M.P. to the name of Captain Wykenham Martin, in last Tuesday's *Gazette*, was erroneous.

4th Company of Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. John Barrow, Clerk, B.A., to be Hon. Chaplain; Edward Lacy, Gent., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—7th Company—William Brown Pepler, Gent., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. Matthew Wilkinson, D.D., to be Hon. Chaplain.

East York Rifle Volunteers—Hull Battalion—Bethell Jacobs, Esq., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. 1st Company—Arthur Octavus Arden, Esq., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon. 2nd Company—Thomas Walton, Esq., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon. 4th Company—John Fearne Holden, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon. 7th Company—Henry Gibson, Esq., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

MEMORANDUM.

The surname of Robert Blyth, jun., Esq., to be Lieutenant, as appeared in the *Gazette* on the 6th of March last, is spelt "Blyth," and not "Blythe," as stated in that *Gazette*.

1st Herefordshire or Hereford Company of Rifle Volunteers—Robert Feilden, Esq., late Lieut.-Colonel of Her Majesty's 44th Regiment, to be Captain; John Alexander Forbes Suter, Gent., to be Ensign.

Worcestershire Volunteer Rifle Corps, No. 13 Company—James Alaren Macnaught, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Lamb Smith, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st Company Caithness Artillery Volunteers—The Commission of James Ellison, M.D., to be Honorary Surgeon, should have been James Ellison, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Caithness-shire Rifle Volunteers—Alexander Henderson, Esq., to be Captain; William Reid Tait, C.E., Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Brims, Gent., to be Ensign.

6th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers—John Archer Houblon, Gent., to be Captain; Thomas Hallam Hoblyn, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Frederick Woodham Nash, Gent., to be Ensign.

6th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—First Lieutenant David Barbour McCulloch, to be Captain; Second Lieutenant Isham Henry Edward Gill, to be First Lieutenant, vice McCulloch, promoted.

The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 3rd of April inst.:—

1st Lancashire Mounted Rifle Volunteers—Samuel Pope Callender, Gent., to be Ensign.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 13.

2nd Company of Banffshire Artillery Volunteers (Banff)—William James Whyte, Gent., to be Captain; James Walker, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; James Sellar, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; April 5.

3d Company of Banffshire Artillery Volunteers (Banff)—George Lewis William Forbes, Gent., to be Captain; John Allan, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Nathaniel Grieve, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; April 5.

Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers (No. 2)—James Scott Walker, Esq., to be Lieut.-Colonel; April 6. To be Captains—Joseph D'Aguila Samuda, Esq., Clifford Wigram, Esq., John Holt, Esq., Edward Hegley Byas, Esq., Wm. Waring Gwillim, Esq.; April 6. To be Lieutenants—Charles Hampden Wigram, Gent., Ashley Willmott Barrett, Gent., Joseph Lloyd, junior, Gent., Russell Gole, Gent., Charles William Laws, Gent.; April 6. To be Ensigns—Thomas Burt, Gent., George Pecke Meeson, Gent., Hugh Moody Robertson, Gent., Alfred Thomas Pitchford, Gent., William Charles Secretan, Edward Stillard; April 6. To be surgeon—Thomas Gray, M.D.; April 6. To be Assistant Surgeon—William Thomas Garrett Woodforde, M.D.; April 6.

15th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Philip Frederic Tinne, Esq., to be Captain Commandant; Richard Watt, Esq., to be Captain; Robert McConnell, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; John Mewburn, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; John Park Robinson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; April 2.

56th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Richard Husband, Esq., to be Captain; Joseph Beckton, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Mercier, Gent., to be Ensign; March 30.

61st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Ensign Robert Hyde Barton to be Lieutenant; Clarence Brazil, Gent., to be Ensign; Richard Carver Coupe, Gent., to be Ensign; March 28.

7th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Manaton Pipon to be Captain; Ensign Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., to be Lieutenant; April 2.

1st Corps Berwick-upon-Tweed Artillery Volunteers—Alexander Kirkwood, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon; March 24.

1st Corps Berwick-upon-Tweed Rifle Volunteers—Robert Ramsey, jun., Esq., to be Captain; Henry Lindsay Christison, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Thompson, Gent., to be Ensign; March 28.

1st Corps Northumberland Rifle Volunteers—Captain Edward Potter to be Major; April 7.

22nd Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Horatio Marshall, Esq., to be Captain; William Sutton Bradburne, Gent., to be Lieutenant; March 26.

23d Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—John Bolton Littledale, Esq., to be Captain; March 28.

24th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Charles Henry Hitchen, Fsq., to be Captain; Frederick William Jackson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Forrester Linnell, Gent., to be Ensign; March 30.

25th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Alfred Lyon, Esq., to be captain; Ashton Marler Gardiner, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Kershaw Gardiner, Gent., to be Ensign; April 2.

26th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas William Tatton, Esq., to be Captain; George Peel, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Francis Hampson, Gent., to be Ensign; April 4.

27th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Edward Hyde Greg, Esq., to be Captain; John Railton, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Edwin Chorley Hopps, Gent., to be Ensign; April 5.

Worcestershire Volunteer Rifle Corps—13th Company—Harry McLeod, Esq., Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Army, to be Captain; James Aldren Macnaught, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Lamb Smith, Gent., to be Ensign.

14th Company—John Parker, Esq., to be Captain.

15th Company—Robert Bourne, Esq., late Captain in Her Majesty's Army, to be Lieutenant; Charles Gardner, Gent., to be Ensign.

16th Company—Pynson Wilmot Bennitt, Esq., to be Captain.

1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—William Coulburn, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant; April 6.

52nd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Hamilton)—The Rev. Thomas Struthers to be Honorary Chaplain; Walter Walker Lennox, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 6.

80th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—Robert McGavin, jun., Esq., to be Captain; John Adam Skelly McGavin, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Quigley, Gent., to be Ensign; April 6.

1st Norfolk Artillery Volunteers—John Lee Barber, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; April 7.

City of Norwich Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edward Field, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas William Crosse, Esq., to be Surgeon; Charles Drake, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon; April 7.

4th Brecknockshire Rifle Volunteers—Captain Francis Thomas Brown, R.N., to be Lieutenant; April 7.

1st Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—George Perton, Gent., to be Captain; Frederick Herbert Neville, Gent., to be Lieutenant; David Malins, Gent., to be Ensign; April 7.

18th Essex Rifle Volunteers—Charles Paget Mingaye, Esq., late Assistant-Surgeon in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 29.

Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteers—4th Company (Pollockshaws)—John Petrie, Gent., to be Ensign, vice M'Callum, resigned; April 6.

6th Company (Paisley)—Stewart Clark, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Brown, resigned; April 10.

19th Company (Nitshell)—Dugald Dove, Gent., to be Ensign; April 10.

22nd Company (Gourock)—Duncan Darroch, Esq., late Major in the Army, to be Captain; Duncan Darroch, younger, late Lieutenant in the Cambridge University Rifles, to be Lieutenant; John Munsie, Gent., formerly in the East India Company's Marine Service, to be Ensign; April 6.

23rd Company (Cathcart)—Robert Couper, Gent., to be Captain; Ensign Malcolm M'Callum, late of the 4th Company, to be Lieutenant; James Grahame, Gent., to be Ensign; April 6.

24th Company (Paisley)—Lieutenant Andrew Brown, late of the 6th Company, to be Captain; John Reid, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Graham, Gent., to be Ensign; April 10. The Christian name of Captain Neill, of the 1st Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteer Corps (1st Company), is Stewart, not Steward, as Gazetted on the 23rd March last.

Walcott or 18th Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—Richard Sumner Fowler, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; April 9.

13th Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—William Roberts Crawford Potter, Esq., to be Captain; Richard James Edward Symons, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Richard Grose Pollard, Gent., to be Ensign; April 7.

17th Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—John Haye, Esq., to be Captain; William Michell Grylls, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Hawker Dennis, Gent.; April 7.

11th Company Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Wingate Henderson, Esq., to be Captain; April 7.

21st Company Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Josiah Spode to be Captain, vice Lane, resigned; Ensign Robert Landor to be Lieutenant, vice Spode, promoted; James Gardner, Gent., to be Ensign, Vice Landor, promoted; April 4.

29th Company—Henry Bickerton Whitehouse, Esq., to be Captain; Edward John Gibbs, Gent., to be Lieutenant; April 9.

30th Company—Edward Phillips Stubbs, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Prior, Gent., to be Ensign; March 30.

11th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. George Jeans to be Honorary Chaplain: March 26.

16th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. John Fairfax Francklin to be Honorary Chaplain; March 28.

2nd Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Albert Sidney Wilde to be Honorary Chaplain; April 3.

1st Corps Berks Rifle Volunteers—Sir Claudius Stephen Paul Hunter, Bart., to be Captain-Commandant; March 31.

4th Corps—Edward Morland, Gent., to be Ensign; April 5.

21st Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers—William Alexander to be Captain-Commandant; Thomas John Bremner to be Captain; Charles Noble to be Lieutenant; Thomas Arbuthnot, jun., to be Lieutenant; Alexander Walker to be Ensign; John Mackintosh to be Ensign; John Anderson to be Assistant-Surgeon; April 4.

8th Forfarshire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Thomas, Esq., to be Captain; David Waddel, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Alexander Black, Esq., to be Ensign; April 4.

3rd Company Ayrshire Artillery Volunteers (Largs)—James Caskie, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 4.

Kent Rifle Volunteers, 26th Corps—In the *Gazette* of the

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2d March last, the name of Captain Forrest was misspelt Forest. The intended correction of the name in the *Gazette* of the 9th March was erroneously made, as the correct name is Forrest, and not Forest.

VOLUNTEER GOSSIP IN LIVERPOOL. — *On dit* that the Volunteer movement has received somewhat of a check in Liverpool, it having been discovered that the practising ground granted by Major Blundell at Crosby cannot be rendered fit for use under a sum nearly approaching 20,000*l.* The corps, however, expect to get some suitable land further up the country from the Earl of Sefton—the lord lieutenant of the county. It is also said that the major of one of the corps, in which great dissatisfaction has of late prevailed, has called for a court-martial on some of his officers.

MORE STUPID RIFLE PRACTICE.—A correspondent sends us the following:—"On Good Friday, two or three members of the rifle corps, together with two or three of their friends, assembled in a field belonging to Dr. Dicken of Middleton. They were bent upon a little target practice with the rifle. The target was at a distance of about 200 yards from the standing point, and was excellently situated nearly at the foot of a hill or ridge of land, the slope of which is about 90 yards, and the rise about 20 yards. In a country place, for short range, this might be considered quite a model spot for target practice. The very first or second shot which was fired missed the target, and, at 1200 yards' distance, found a lodgment in the leg of a valuable horse, belonging to Messrs. Salis, Schwabe, & Co. This horse was ploughing or harrowing, and the man attending was, fortunately, one yard from the point where the deadly ball found its resting-place. We understand that the ball is still unextracted from the horse, and it is probable that the animal must be destroyed.—*Manchester Examiner.*

THE PRESS AND THE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—The following order has been issued by the commanding officer of the 6th Lancashire (1st Manchester) Rifle Volunteers:—"Headquarters, Manchester, 19th March, 1860. The Commanding Officer is desirous of impressing upon every member of the corps the impropriety of publicly giving expression to any opinion upon a matter of discipline connected with the corps, more especially by written communications to the public press. An anonymous letter has recently appeared in one of the papers from a member of a volunteer corps, reflecting upon the conduct of his commanding officer in the case of an order recently given relative to a parade. It will be self-evident that there can be but one commanding officer in a regiment, and if every individual is to give public expression to his feelings upon matters of discipline, the prosperity, peace, and efficiency of the corps will be seriously affected. The Commanding Officer is desirous of making the cause in which we are engaged as agreeable as is compatible with the welfare of the corps, and he is ready at all times to grant a patient hearing to any complaint brought to his notice in the regular way through the captain of the company; but it is also his bounden duty to point out to the regiment the strict letter of the law upon all subjects, and to express his determination not to shrink from the responsibilities consequent upon the position in which it has pleased Her Majesty to place him. He cannot refrain from expressing his regret that any member should endeavour to sow the seeds of discord in this corps by means of anonymous communications. After this expression of his sentiments, and the publication of this order, any member of the regiment writing to the press on matters of discipline will be considered as having deliberately disobeyed orders, and be dealt with accordingly. The Commanding Officer looks to the officers and non-commissioned officers to assist him in carrying out the discipline of the regiment. By order, JOHN A. LATHBURY, Captain and Adjutant."

DOUDNEY & SONS' RIFLE SUITS.—1ST SURREY, 4*l.* 2*s.*; SOUTH MIDDLESEX, 4*l.* 10*s.*; RIFLE BRIGADE, 4*l.*—17, Old Bond Street, W.

THE NEW BELT FOR MILITARY MEN, VOLUNTEER, AND RIFLE CORPS.—Every Military Man, every Volunteer or Rifleman, Hunter or Rider, should wear this Belt, especially those who are Corpulent, as it gives great support to the Back, and wonderfully improves the Figure

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The advantages secured by this Patent, are:

1. Extreme lightness; the heads being supported by slight tubular metal pillars, in place of the heavy old shell. The advantage in this respect is obvious, whether the Drum be carried by a drummer or on horseback.

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Bass Drums, 32 inches	£4	4	0
Tenor Drums, 20 inches, transparent heads	2	7	0
Brass Side Drums, 14 inches	1	8	0
Regulation Drums, brazed shell, as supplied to the Army	2	2	0
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All the Drums in the above list have best vellum heads, at both ends, and a pair of Sticks suitable to each particular Drum is included in the prices above named.

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B or C cocoa-wood, three German silver ferrules, and five keys of the same	0	8	6
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NEW PAPER FOR THE UNITED SERVICES AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

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The subscription to the paper is 6*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, or 26*s.* per annum, payable in advance; and the postage—uniformly 1*d.* in the United Kingdom, but which if forwarded abroad varies according to the route and destination—must in all cases be added to the remittance. All Editorial Communications should be addressed to W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., and all business letters and advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher, and Post-office orders made payable to JOSEPH SMITH. Advertisements received up to Thursday Evening. The Paper will be published every Saturday in time for the Morning Mails.

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Specimens (including the Generals and Crimean Heroes taken for Her Majesty's private collection) may be seen in the galleries, from nine till dusk.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"AN IRISH MILITIA OFFICER," next week.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, or to Mr. Joseph Smith, and not to the EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1860.

We have some reason to believe that the Military authorities are at this moment seriously engaged in devising a plan effectually to abolish the practice of paying for Army commissions sums in addition to those prescribed by the regulations of the Service. One of the means taken to prevent the continuance of the custom will we believe be a declaration upon honour from each officer promoted that he has not directly or indirectly paid, or connived at the payment of any extra money for his step. This remedy has been tried before and did not succeed, nor should we be disposed to augur a very decided success for it should it be tried now. Meanwhile, Colonel James Lindsay, one of the best military authorities in the House of Commons, is about to make a move in an opposite direction; for he has given notice of a Bill which he proposes to introduce for the purpose of repealing the Act of the 49th Geo. III., which makes these payments illegal. We do not presume that an Act of Parliament will have much effect upon the practice one way or the other. The Act alluded to, which is now in existence, is as stringently and comprehensively worded, and the penalties it imposes are as severe as legislative ingenuity could devise; yet it is universally and openly violated with impunity. In order not to make the statute-book a mockery, therefore, it would be well (unless the practice be stopped) that an enactment so utterly futile should no longer remain an object of public derision. But we do hope that some practical step will be taken gradually to mitigate the great evils attendant on the present system—evils which form the great argument for the abolition of the purchase system, and which unquestionably have the effect of retarding the promotion of many deserving officers, and involving others in embarrassments, resulting in their premature abandonment of a profession to which they are attached, and of which they would probably be useful members. There would be to our minds no difficulty in reducing the evil to very small and immaterial dimensions, if not in altogether eradicating it, but for the consideration which is due to the interests of those officers who have paid large sums for their regimental steps with the connivance of the responsible heads of the Army. The act was illegal—the law pronounced it to be so distinctly; but the statute was as obsolete in practice as any one of these ancient legislative curiosities of an early Norman period, which are dug up from time to time by the industrious research of a statute-law commission. Commanders-in-Chief violated it. The great Duke himself, we doubt not, bought his two sons promotion as everybody else did, by large money inducements to those above them to retire; and the whole thing was and is a farce. No matter, therefore, how rigid moralists may assert the contrary, we maintain that the officers of the Army have invested their money with the knowledge and privity of the state, and that they at all events occupy such a position with respect to their investments that they ought to be protected from any sudden change calculated to lower unduly the value of their commissions. Undoubtedly these transactions were illegal, and those who purchased must have known that they were embarking money in a precarious speculation, liable to many variations, and in time of war sure to come down to the bare regulation price. Nevertheless, some respect ought to be paid them; and whatever steps be resolved on, they ought not to be of a character to throw all the loss upon the present holders of commissions.

In speaking thus we are principally referring to the comparatively moderate sums given in the infantry of the line. As to the cavalry, we cannot really see how the present officers are to escape very serious pecuniary loss in disposing of their commissions. A few of them have obtained their principal steps for regulation, and in many instances without purchase. These officers of course are secure to the extent of their investments; but those who remain, who have purchased each successive step in time of peace, in the ordinary course of regimental succession, and at the old prices, must we fear look the matter boldly in the face, and make up their minds to a loss. Let us look at the case as it has stood and will stand in the case of a company of infantry and a troop of cavalry respectively. The regulation price of the former, 1800*l.*, may be said to have been increased by extra money so as to vary from a little above regulation to 3000*l.* in two or three of the crack regiments, when there were crack regiments. At present, we should say it rarely exceeds 2400*l.* or 2500*l.*, and even without any interference on the part of the authorities we fully expect to see that price lowered from the fact that officers who have been entering the Service for some five years past have not the money nor the inclination to throw it away which their predecessors possessed. This reason will tell much more powerfully in the cavalry. The regulation price of a troop, 3225*l.*, was formerly made up by extra payments to between 6000*l.* and 7000*l.*, but since the more extensive employment of the cavalry upon Indian service, this price has come down to something between 5000*l.* and 5500*l.* We may take 5300*l.* as a fair average in regiments that have not lately returned from India, or which are understood to stand free from liability to foreign service. The Government have lowered this by 1425*l.*; and even if the old extra price were still given, it follows that the price of a troop would be a little under 4000*l.* We do not believe that officers giving this sum will ever receive it back again. Since the year 1855, officers have been put into the cavalry whose means will not allow of heavy investments. In 1857—more especially when seven cavalry regiments were ordered out to India—the augmentation vacancies were filled up without purchase, and in most instances by young men, who would not have purchased them, and whose means would not allow of large pecuniary outlay for promotion. Further than this, the Government have made the late most important change for the express purpose of bringing in officers of moderate incomes to officer the regiments which the wealthy no longer aspired to fill, and to break down gradually the expensive "tone" which caused the extravagant habits of living, as well as the absurd prices given for promotion. When this new classs of officers come to purchase their troops, the present holders or those who may have to sell to them will not find the old extra prices maintained. Even those who may have plenty of money will not pay at the present rates, because when their turn comes to sell they must know they cannot receive anything like the same prices. In six or seven years' time there will be really no probability of cavalry promotion costing much more than infantry promotion does at present; and 3000*l.* for a troop, and 900*l.* or 1000*l.* for a lieutenancy will be rarely exceeded even if the Commander-in-Chief should not step in to lower the market by some administrative measure of an extraordinary character. We trust that the present officers may escape with the least possible amount of damage, but in the cavalry regiments they must expect to find a very serious lowering in the extra, as well as in

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the regulation prices paid for commissions. Any officer now giving the old prices for promotion simply immolates himself, and any one declining to do so is justified upon every ground of honour as well as good sense.

Future naval historians will have to chronicle the year 1852 as an epoch, if they contrast the rapid increase and reconstruction of the navies of the two great Western powers. Who could have anticipated the wonderful progress made in screw propulsion that the last eight years have exhibited? For all practical purposes it has superseded the use of sailing vessels, and introduced a new class of ships of immense size and power, involving an enormous additional expenditure. In 1852 England possessed afloat, building, and converting, 17 line-of-battle, 4 block-ships, 28 frigates, 60 corvettes and sloops, 24 gun-vessels, and 2 gun-boats. In 1860 this force has expanded to 59 line-of-battle, building and afloat, 34 frigates, 9 block-ships, 4 iron-cased ships, 116 corvettes and sloops, 27 smaller vessels, 192 gun-boats, 8 floating batteries, besides 18 transports, and 4 mortar ships. In 1852 France possessed afloat and building 6 line-of-battle, 21 frigates, 31 corvettes and sloops, and 64 gun-vessels, despatch boats, and small craft. In 1860 our faithful ally had augmented his navy to 37 line-of-battle, 47 frigates, 5 iron-cased ships, 19 corvettes, 68 gun-boats, 9 floating batteries, 31 transports, and 89 avisos. Thus in the last eight years England has increased her steam fleet from 135 to 532 steam ships of all denominations, while France has augmented her navy from 122 to 305 steam ships of all classes. It should be borne in mind that this large and rapid increase in both navies in lines-of-battle and frigates has been effected to a great extent by the conversion of sailing ships, although more in the French navy than in the British. This, to a certain extent, accounts for the rapid growth and re-construction of the navy of the Emperor, the process of conversion being more speedy and much less expensive than building. Thus the number of men required to convert a 3-decker into a 90-gun ship is about five-eighths of the number required to build a new 90-gun steam-ship. The chief difference in the cost of conversion arises from the saving of material. The cost of converting a line-of-battle ship is estimated at 25,000*l.* and the cost of building the same at 105,000*l.*; but the latter is by far the best and most durable vessel. It is clear, therefore, that if the sums voted for our Navy Estimates for labour and materials are greater than those expended in France, taking ship for ship, yet, as we have not relied so much upon "conversion" as our neighbours, our ships are, generally speaking, much stronger, having been laid down as "screws." Nevertheless the progress which France has made and is now making to form a powerful steam navy is a consideration which cannot be overlooked, and will determine for some time to come the amount of our naval expenditure.

We have received an immense number of letters relative to Staff Appointments, and the principles on which, as the writers conceive, they should be filled; some of them animated by hostile and personal feelings against individual occupants of those desirable positions; and others approving of, or strongly contesting the views we recently expressed in reference to nominations and successions to Staff employ, and changes in its *personnel*. Some of our correspondents object to human nature itself. They think that a man ought not to follow his likings or dislikings when there is nothing to prevent his doing so, and when, *cæteris paribus*, the liked or disliked are as eligible or ineligible, as the case may be, as others of whom they speak. For our own parts we expect that even General Officers will be men and act accordingly, unless they are constrained by positive military enactment and precedent or practice. Why should not Sir George Brown, for instance, select Lieut.-Colonel Whitmore to accompany him to Ireland, unless in doing it he did what was contrary to the rules of the Service? When one sees Sir George Brown pursuing any course of action he may be tolerably certain that officer is *dans son droit*. But if that be so, it is perfectly evident that no officer who has any interest or friends, or past service which was thrown him in the way of Generals, will enter the Staff College, and that those who have passed through that establishment will have done so for the most part *honoris causâ*, and will derive from the process no profit save that which man receives from the cultivation of his intellect. Social qualities are powerful levers to move a man up the hill crowned by the temple of Fortune. They will always prevail in the choice of favourites over dry merit and abstract professional knowledge. Now the question to be considered is, what have those officers who have qualified for the Staff a right to expect? Who can answer that question satisfactorily? It is undoubtedly very unreasonable to say to an officer who has held a Staff appointment for its full term that he shall not be again employed on the Staff, until every qualified officer has had a turn and exhausted the roll, for that would be in effect to say that no officer should ever serve on the Staff after one turn of duty. But it is scarcely less untenable to assert that an officer who has once been put on the Staff, has a sort of vested interest in that special service till the end of his military career.

We at one time seemed very nigh a happy solution of the difficulty which the French Army has experienced in the constitution of a Special Staff who have been tauntingly called "Les Immortels," and which we too found in the materiel of the officers of the Army when placed in positions for which they were not intended.

We are sorry to learn that a very disgraceful and very injurious system of touting prevails in connection with the examination of candidates for direct commissions in the Army, which now takes place periodically at Chelsea Hospital. Emissaries of a certain portion of the tailoring interest manage to scrape up an acquaintance with the candidates, insinuate themselves into their confidence, press small loans of money on their acceptance, and get their promise to employ Messrs. ——, or Messrs. ——, to furnish their outfit, undertaking that the items will be so charged that the amount of the loan will be slipped in in the shape of an addition to each item so as to make things pleasant with "the governor." The outfit is thus made to assume proportions of a character sorely to try the purse and patience of the governor; and in one instance that came to our knowledge, an ensign in a very unpretentious marching regiment in India had uniforms and furniture provided for his use during his brief stay at the depôt amounting to 400*l.* Some of these worthies even persuade the candidates that they can obtain copies of the examination papers for them beforehand, and this furnishes a ready means of introduction. The matter has been brought to the notice of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who is determined to take prompt steps to check a practice so disgraceful.

By the deaths of General Sir Thomas M'Mahon and Major-General Orlando Felix, and the promotion of Lord Seaton to be Field-Marshal, the following promotions will take place:—Lieut.-Generals Sir Thomas Brotherton, K.C.B., Colonel of the King's Dragoon Guards, and Sir A. J. Dalrymple, to be Generals; Major-Generals Sir Lovell B. Lovell, Colonel of the 12th Lancers, and St. John A. Clerke, 75th Regiment, to be Lieut.-Generals; Colonel H. K. Bloomfield, commanding a brigade at Dublin, Colonel Lawrenson, Inspector-General of Cavalry, and Colonel Studholme Hodgson, to be Major-Generals; Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-Colonel R. J. Baumgarten, C.B., 27th Regiment, and Lieut.-Colonel Blane, Assistant-Adjutant-General at Dublin, to be Colonels; Major Warde, Staff Officer of Pensioners, Brevet-Major Gordon, 23rd Fusiliers, and Major Jackson, Staff-Captain at Chatham, to be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army.

We understand that Colonel the Earl of Longford, C.B., was offered the office of Deputy-Adjutant-General at Head-Quarters, shortly to be vacated by Major-General Forster, on his appointment as Military Secretary. We regret to say, however, that Lord Longford's health will not only prevent his acceptance of the offer, but will, we fear, deprive the Service for some time at least of one of our most valuable and accomplished officers.

Brigadier-General Brook Taylor assumes the command of his brigade at Aldershot to-day. As the Militia are on the eve of disembodiment, we believe it is not intended that any officer should be appointed to succeed him as Assistant-Adjutant-General of Militia at the Horse Guards.

We are sorry to learn that the state of health of Major-General Sir John Inglis, K.C.B., will compel him to resign his divisional command at Bangalore, and return home.

Colonel T. Pattle, King's Dragoon Guards, will command the Cavalry Brigade of the Chinese expedition, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

Lieut.-Colonel C. P. B. Walker, 2nd Dragoon Guards, is appointed to the Staff of the expedition to China, as Assistant-Quartermaster-General to the Cavalry Division.

Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Ouvry, C.B., late of the 9th Lancers, and now Assistant-Quartermaster-General at Shorncliffe, has been appointed to succeed Colonel Garvock as Assistant-Quartermaster-General in Ceylon.

Major Gamble, of the 4th Regiment, has been appointed Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the South-Eastern District, in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Ouvry. Major Gamble is the first officer who has passed the Staff College who has been appointed to an office of this rank.

Captain H. F. Brooke, 48th Regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., commanding a division of the Army proceeding to China.

Captain R. C. Glover, 43rd Light Infantry, has been appointed extra Aide-de-Camp to Sir Charles Trevelyan, Governor of Madras.

Deputy-Inspector-General A. Gordon, C.B., is under orders to proceed to the Mauritius, to relieve Dr. E. Clerihew, ordered home.

Deputy-Inspector R. J. O'Flaherty is ordered to Jamaica, vice R. Irwin, whose tour of foreign service at that station has expired.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief is expected at the Camp at Shorncliffe this morning (Saturday), for the purpose of inspecting the 47th Regiment, previous to that regiment leaving the Camp. The whole of the troops will be under arms.

By the mail from India just arrived we learn that General Mansfield went to Bombay to await final orders, and that "he did not decline to go to China, as reported, but simply pointed out certain inconveniences which his selection as second in command might occasion. If the Commander-in-Chief, or rather in this case the Cabinet, adhere to the original plan, he will join his command in excellent time."

The French Army has suffered the loss of another excellent officer. General Dieu (called in the Army "le bon Dieu") died on Sunday last at Paris, after months of suffering, from a wound received at Solferino. His last request was, that the funeral honours should be paid to his remains by the 74th Regiment of the Line, which he was leading when he was wounded. The circumstances under which he was struck down furnish an incidental proof of the value of high professional knowledge. General Dieu was an officer of the *état major*, who was promoted to the command of a brigade (general de brigade) just before Solferino. He was leading the 74th into action, when he perceived a field-battery firing very wildly close at hand. He at once dismounted from his horse, directed the guns himself, and got the battery into order, but, as he was getting into the saddle, he was hit by an Austrian bullet.

A slight change has been ordered in the cavalry undress uniform of officers. The peak of the forage cap is to be abolished, as in the Hussar regiments at present, and the Carbiniers, 13th Light Dragoons, 17th Lancers, and Military Train, which now wear a white cloth stripe down the overalls, are in future to wear a gold lace stripe instead.

THE STOCK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I wish to reply briefly to the remarks of "One of the Old Army," in your *Gazette* of the 7th of April,—not to open the whole question respecting this article of costume, which I believe is sufficiently settled among all reasonable persons. But your correspondent confounds the stock as now worn—of moderate depth, of thin leather, and therefore comparatively pliable and yielding,—with the high, stiff, and unbending stock of olden date, that prevented a man from turning his head to the right, or left, or downwards; in short, just such an article as the "dark-coloured buffalo-horn substitute," he writes of, must have been. Even greatly improved as the modern stock is, you, sir, are well aware that whenever there is active work to be done, or that when there is any extra call upon breathing or circulation, from long marching, hot climate, or exertion of any kind, at the first opportunity, off it goes, to be tucked away over the shoulder and under the tunic, or in any other convenient place; and that its absence is usually connived at, if not sanctioned, by all officers on such occasions as I have just alluded to. Watch our recruits in any barrack-yard, and you will observe, the instant the allotted drill is over the stock is taken off almost instinctively, and the throat left bare; and hence, as these lads have been used to "wraps" of all kinds before enlistment, the great prevalence of sore throats and colds known to exist among our raw levies in the winter season. The fact is, nature, from reasons sufficiently obvious to the physiologist, has so contrived the throat of man that it should have the most wonderful freedom and diversity of movement, while the stock, more or less, according to its height and substance, opposes this ordinance; and, in proportion as it does so, must be injurious to the well-being and efficiency of the soldier. To my mind, there cannot be a more military looking, as there is certainly not a more healthy throat, than the brawny bare throat of the Zouave, unfettered by stock, or even coat-collar. An officer of Zouaves once told me that such things as sore throats, sore outside or in, were unknown in his company, or, he believed, in the regiment. Fondness for a fashion, and habit, will do much, but the Rifle Volunteers will find, in all probability, when something more than ordinary drill or parade work has to be done, the same advantage in parting with their stocks for a time, as all soldiers, old or young, are accustomed to do.—Yours, &c.,

F. R. C. S.

THE ARMSTRONG GUNS.—A letter dated "P.O. Ship, Precursor, Suez, March 20th," contains the following paragraph: "You will be sorry to hear that the whole of our limber and waggon body boxes proved on inspection to have been completely saturated with water in the hold of the Himalaya. The wet lay like thick dew on the shot and metal inside them; all the leather straps, &c., which were stowed in the boxes, were green and mouldy; and, worst of all, the whole of the powder was seriously damaged, if not entirely spoilt. I only hope that they will send out some more Armstrong powder (a perfectly distinct kind) to China, or we shall be done. If they had but taken out the cartouches, and stowed them in the Himalaya's magazine, as we wished them, all would have been right. The Madras was perfectly ready to take us on last Friday, the 16th, and was offered to the Consul-General by the P.O. agent for that purpose; but he refused her, and says we are to wait for the Imperatriz, which is somewhere down the Red Sea. However, even when she arrives here, she will have to be provisioned, and her deck planking replaced, which is all up for the convenience of laying the Red Sea telegraph, on which duty she has been employed."

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ARMY EXAMINATION.*

Lord de Ros has a wholesome dread of a bookworm. The bare perusal of some of the examination papers for candidates for commissions produces a feeling of irritation, which apparently is only to be allayed by dashing off the pamphlet which we have before us, and giving to the public his opinions on the sytem of Army Examinations generally, together with critical remarks on such of the questions as he considers more outrageously difficult than the rest.

The satisfaction with which "plucked" candidates will peruse these remarks of a general officer on the ordeal to which they have succumbed, will go far towards alleviating the mortification caused by their failures; and especially the gentlemen who were "floored" by that question in chemistry which demands an explanation of the fact, "that the naked hand may be passed through a stream of molten iron without injury," will be gratified to find Lord de Ros expressing his opinion that this remarkable experiment "is more likely to be of use to a blacksmith than an officer" (p. 24).

We most of us agree with the Duke of Wellington when, looking upon the pleasant playing-fields of Eton, he observed, "It is here that our Waterloos are won." But it should be borne in mind that among the hundreds of manly, high-couraged English boys, whom the "great captain" saw before him, there were "sixth forms" as well as dunces, nor were the games less spirited we may be sure, nor the football matches less hotly contested, because of the book lore which the young Etonians were daily having drummed into them.

It must not, however, be supposed from these remarks that we are advocates for establishing too high an intellectual standard *at the expense* of physical capacity for a military career; far from it. We would, with Lord de Ros, have our officers English gentlemen in the most complete sense of the term, and we feel sure our soldiers would have them the same; but assuredly their efficiency as officers will not be diminished by their having received a superior education, or by that education having been made to some extent a special one. We may adduce, as an example, the Royal Artillery and Engineers, and fairly ask if the officers of these corps have shown less aptitude for their military duties because the examinations to which they have been subjected have habitually been of a more searching nature than those at Sandhurst, or for direct commissions in the Line?

It is, perhaps, not impossible that, as his lordship alleges, the executive examiners, in their zeal for the promotion of learning, and assisted by popular impressions, may have had it pretty well their own way in the Council of Education, and may have made that way a strait and thorny one for many of the candidates who every six months present themselves for examination; but we do not believe that, as Lord de Ros affirms, cases are constantly occurring in which "young men of active habits, good abilities, zeal for the profession, and exemplary conduct, who a few years ago would have been considered as eligible acquisitions to any regiment, are refused admission to the Army because they do not come up to a particular standard of education, fixed upon a special and narrow, instead of upon that liberal and wide foundation pointed out by common sense and experience" (pp. 13, 14).

Of course the great difficulty is to say where the line should be drawn. "A liberal education" is a common enough expression, but how many persons could be found to agree as to its exact meaning.

It was only a few days ago that "A Successful Candidate" assured us, in the columns of one of the daily papers, that the examinations are by no means so formidable as is generally supposed. Between "A Successful Candidate" and Lord de Ros who is to judge?

Those who are interested in the subject and will take the trouble to read this pamphlet, will at least have the advantage of being acquainted with one view of the question—whether a correct one or not it will be for them to decide.

TROOP-SHIPS AND THEIR REQUIREMENTS.†

These "Notes," as they are modestly termed, are very valuable. In the nine voyages which Assistant-Surgeon Kirwan tells us he has made with troops he has gathered a large amount of practical experience of their requirements on these occasions, and of the interior economy of life aboard a transport, which gives a weight to his suggestions that is not unfrequently wanting in works of this description; and in noticing his pamphlet we are anxious to comply with his request, expressed in his opening sentence, applying, as he desires, only such tests as concern the usefulness and practicability of his propositions, abstaining from all criticism on its literary merits.

That the whole of our present system of transporting troops needs attention and reform, few persons will be disposed to deny, after our recent painful experience in the case of the Great Tasmania; but Mr. Kirwan required no such terrible lesson to convince him of the defects of the system, "Voyage after voyage, and year after year," he tells us in his Preface, "the same subjects for regret have forced themselves on my notice; no endeavour to improve the state of matters has become apparent;" until at last, almost in despair, he takes up his pen, and points out the most important of those remedies and improvements which he considers necessary.

Our space will not admit of our examining in detail, nor even of our enumerating, the various suggestions which he offers, but we may safely say that there is scarcely one which would not conduce to the comfort and sanitary well-being of the soldier.

One of his propositions, however, we cannot refrain from alluding to more particularly; it is where, as it seems to us, Mr. Kirwan touches the root of the evil, and the coroner's verdict in the case of the melancholy catastrophe above alluded to goes far towards confirming Mr. Kirwan's opinion and our own. After enumerating all the different departments engaged in the transport service, and showing how, under the present complicated system, delays, vexations, and mishaps innumerable occur, he proceeds to urge the necessity of a *special* education for the proper performance of the duties required in the chartering and superintending the fitting-up of troop ships; and with this object he would establish "a new branch of the public service, having for its duties the superintending of all details connected with the embarking and disembarking of troops" (p. 58); the principal arguments in favour of such a department being—in addition to the simplicity and celerity in the despatch of business to which such an establishment would conduce—"that ships of a proper class would be taken up; that they would put to sea in good condition, *and well found in sea-stores and provisions*; and generally that all the conditions of a well-conducted charter-party would be fully carried out" (p. 59).

Into the details of this plan we need not follow Mr. Kirwan; but in its general outline we commend it, together with the author's many other valuable hints, to the consideration of the authorities, from a conviction that until some such system is adopted, or unless several of these suggestions are attended to, we shall not cease to hear of cases like that of the Great Tasmania, or whispers, from time to time, of others scarcely less disgraceful, although perhaps of minor importance.

ANNALS OF THE WARS.*

If every soldier who

"Shoulders his crutch, and shows how fields were won,"

told his tale as agreeably as does General Cust in these five little volumes, instead of being voted prosy by his friends, he might have the satisfaction of seeing his narrative attain its "third thousand," as we are told on the title-page this work has done; and deservedly so, for such an account of the great wars of the last century is a fit and useful ornament to the book-shelf of every officer.

If we were inclined to take exception to any of the gallant general's very sensible remarks in the Preface, it would be to that one in which he expresses so modest an opinion regarding the value of this result of his literary labours, characterising it as "an idler's book." To a certain extent it has, very judiciously, been made so, "by being divided into paragraphs with distinct headings, that they may be taken up like a newspaper, and laid down again as duty or caprice may require." But others than idlers may peruse it with advantage, and will do so, we are sure, with pleasure.

As a lucid summary of all the most important operations (naval as well as military) of the eighteenth century, relieved at the same time from the dryness of a *précis* by an agreeable seasoning of anecdote, and made more intelligible by a few maps, it will be eminently useful to those who wish to get a good general idea of the military history of that period, though, of course, the student must go elsewhere if he wishes to become intimate with the more detailed movements of any particular campaign.

In these Staff College days many an officer has felt the want of some such work as this, where he can obtain at a glance the requisite information, without having to wade through a quantity of extraneous, however interesting, matter.

That its value has not been unappreciated is proved by the number of copies that have been sold; we wish, however, to recommend it to the notice of such as are still unacquainted with it; they will obtain both amusement and instruction from its pages.

RIFLED CANNON.†

So entire a change has the introduction of rifled ordnance effected in the art of gunnery that, to a very great extent, the theory as well as the practice has felt its influence; and whereas hitherto the former has been constantly in advance of the latter, we question whether at the present moment the theory does not lag somewhat in rear of the practice. Considerations, such, for instance, as the effect of the air, which were thought of little moment in calculating the time of flight, and the path described by the spherical shot, become highly appreciable in the case of elongated and other projectiles discharged from rifled guns.

At the same time, however, that the introduction of elongated projectiles necessitates a reconsideration of the laws which govern their flight, the admirable precision attained by rifled cannon renders the achievement of this object, and the development of those laws comparatively an easy task, and, at least, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the calculations we make in our closet will not, as heretofore, be liable to be upset by the result of our practice in the field.

The object of this little pamphlet is to determine "*la loi des résistances qu'éprouve le projectile et des variations que subit sa vitesse;*" and we recommend it as likely to be of use to students of the science of gunnery, and as supplying some novel calculations and the solution of some important problems with which, in these days of Armstrongs and Whitworths, every artilleryman should be conversant.

THE SHRAPNEL SHELL.

We have received a communication complaining that in a notice which appeared in this Journal a short time back, on General Bormann's work, "The Shrapnel Shell in England and Belgium," injustice was done to General Shrapnel and the shell which bears his name.

Regarding the invention of this projectile, our correspondent "Vindex" remarks that "Toll's discovery was a description of case shot for short ranges, which never succeeded, although it produced the introduction of canister." Toll's discovery was nothing of the sort, neither a projectile, such as "Vindex" describes, nor of any other kind. But an old manuscript of 1573, in the Heidelberg University, "incontestably proves that the German artillerists of that epoch knew perfectly well the principle on which the present Shrapnel shell is founded;" such, at least, is the statement of General Bormann, which we quoted in our remarks without, however, commenting on the same, or inferring that the application of this principle, whether original or not, is not entirely due to General Shrapnel. To that officer, indeed, we are quite ready to concede all the merits of his important invention; for, assuming General Bormann's statement to be correct, that the principle of the Shrapnel shell was known to the German artillerists of the sixteenth century, it is probable that the "hail-shot" referred to was but a rude contrivance, while there is nothing to show that the merit of improving the projectile and suiting it to the requirements of modern warfare is not wholly due to the energy and talents of our countryman, General Shrapnel, whose successful labours for this object deserved, and still demand, a more substantial recognition at the hands of Government, than, from the letter of "Vindex," they appear to have received.

Our correspondent further alludes to the opinion we expressed regarding the value of the Shrapnel shell in actual warfare, affirming that, since the projectile was first invented, it has undergone so many changes *for the worse* that it is no longer the shell on which the Duke of Wellington, his generals, and others, pronounced so favourably; extracts from whose opinions "Vindex" encloses with his letter. Here we are compelled to differ from our correspondent. It is difficult to suppose, as, indeed, it is improbable that in a period of some fifty years, during which the science of gunnery has been steadily, though slowly, improving, the projectile esteemed and extolled, "Vindex" tells us, above all others, should have been the only one which has retrograded instead of advancing, nor do we believe that the "Diaphragm Shell" (as it is now termed) of 1860 is inferior to the Shrapnel of 1806.

The true explanation of the fact that the projectile is not now held in such *universal* repute as in the days of the Peninsular, we believe to be that, whereas it was then a new invention, destructive—as, to a certain extent, it always must be—in its physical, so it was correspondingly powerful in its moral effects; while the very value which was then set upon it would, perhaps, incline us to expect greater results from its action in the present day than, on calmer consideration, appears just or reasonable; indeed, it is generally felt by artillerymen that the results obtained from this shell fall so far short of those which might be achieved by a judicious development of the principle, that any disappointment which may have been expressed regarding the projectile has had reference rather to the particular shell in use than to spherical case shot, in the more general and extended acceptation of the term; and this opinion we expressed, though more briefly, in that passage, in our notice of General Bormann's work, where we observed that "*few artillerymen would be found to deny that, when perfected, the Shrapnel will prove the most destructive missile,* or that, even at present, in its comparatively rude state, it may frequently be employed with great success."

All honour, then, to General Shrapnel, who, applying to practice the principle (whether his own or that of the earlier German artillerists, it matters little), gave to our troops in the Peninsula the moral and physical advantages of a novel invention, and introduced into the British service a shell which ultimately, in an improved form (it may be under a new name), will probably become the most formidable projectile in the service. Whether to Sir William Armstrong, or to any other be reserved the triumph of developing the principle to its fullest extent, English artillerymen will never cease to regard with gratitude and pride the name of General Shrapnel.

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* *Remarks on the New Examination System for the Army.* By Major-General Lord de Ros. Second Edition. (London: Ridgway.)

† *Notes on the Despatch of Troops by Sea.* By Charles Kirwan, Esq., L.R.C.S.I., Assistant-Surgeon H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry. (Thacker, Spink, & Co., Calcutta. Thacker & Co., London.)

* *Annals of the Wars of the Eighteenth Century.* Compiled from the most authentic histories of the period. By the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, D.C.L., Major-General in the British Army. 5 vols. (London: Mitchell.)

† "*Essai d'une nouvelle Méthode d'analyse des Trajectoires, et Application au tir des canons rayés.*" Par C. Hugon, Chef d'Escadron d'Artillerie, ancien élève de l'Ecole Polytechnique. (Paris: Mallet-Bachellier.)

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COOKING FOR THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—There is no part of our military administration which has been more neglected than that which appertains to the preparation of the soldiers' daily food.

The effects of this told so fatally upon our troops in the Crimea that, in the early part of the year 1855, I turned my attention to the subject with the view of devising some better system of cooking for the Army; for, although the British soldier is better supplied than any other soldier in Europe, he is by no means the best fed—simply from defective cooking. I therefore submitted a new plan of cooking to the authorities; and, as the cooking arrangements then carried on at Aldershot were very defective, and much complained of, I was requested to erect an apparatus upon my principle for a thousand men at that station. This I accomplished; and, after it had been properly tested, it was approved, and ordered to be extended throughout that encampment in place of the iron cooking-stoves then in use, which were all removed.

From that period, which was in April, 1855, up to the present time, this system of cooking has continued in constant operation throughout the whole of that encampment, although it was very badly carried out; suffice it to say it was Aldershot work.

It has since been extended in a more complete form to Woolwich, Canterbury, Shorncliffe, the Curragh, and other stations, with good results, although I have cause to complain of alterations having been made injuriously to my system without my authority.

In addition to this system of barrack cooking, I have introduced a new system of field cooking, and also a mode of cooking for troops on the march; and a sufficiency of this field cooking apparatus has been shipped for 5000 men in China.

Patterns of the apparatus have been deposited in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, by order of the authorities; and, as directions have been given to travel two of these cooking waggons a distance of 500 miles, an opportunity will be afforded for judging of their utility.

All these cooking arrangements I have carried out entirely at my own risk and expense; and at one period I had constructed sufficient apparatus for 3000 men at my own cost, and, if my experiments had failed, I could have had no claim upon the Government for my disbursements, which, for the five years I had been occupied in carrying out this undertaking, amounted to 769*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* up to January last, which sum has since been repaid to me.

By these arrangements the soldier is now enabled to cook his meals in any way agreeable to his taste, instead of being confined to his everyday "soup and bouilli;" and the cooking is carried on in a simple and efficient manner, with a large reduction in the consumption of fuel. The principle of the apparatus may also be made as applicable for the cooking of fifty men as it is for a thousand; but the present size is now limited to 500 men. The late Secretary of State for War was pleased to convey his approval of this apparatus to me, on the 8th of October, 1858, in the following terms:

"After full consideration of this apparatus, he considers it the one best suited to the military service of any that have been submitted to him, and he proposes to adopt it generally in barracks as circumstances may from time to time render it expedient.

"Secretary Major-General Peel desires at the same time to convey to you his thanks for the prolonged exertions which you have made for the benefit of the public service in this matter."

Encouraged by this approval, and having superintended the construction of sufficient cooking apparatus upon this principle for more than 60,000 men, I addressed the following letter to the present Secretary of State for War:

7, Hyde Park Street, Dec. 20, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that the "Cooking Battery," which I was requested to construct in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, and destined for the service of 5000 men in China, is now completed and fit for use.

I take this opportunity of stating that I have been engaged nearly five years in establishing and carrying out my system of cooking for the Army in barracks and in the field; during which period ample testimony has been furnished to prove its efficiency and value to the public service. The late Secretary of State for War was pleased to convey to me his approval, under date the 8th of October, 1858, in the following terms:—"After full consideration of this apparatus, he considers it the one best suited to the Military Service of any that have been submitted to him, and he proposes to adopt it generally in barracks as circumstances may, from time to time, render it expedient." Sufficient apparatus has already been erected upon my principle to meet the requirements of more than 60,000 men; and I venture to remark that the man who provides for the maintenance and support of an army is as fairly entitled to reward as he who designs weapons for its destruction.

The former has been accomplished with a large saving to the country, whilst the latter involves a large expenditure. I, therefore, respectfully beg to press for a settlement of my claim, based upon a principle advantageous to the public service, for it admits of remuneration without trenching upon the public expenditure. My proposal being that I should receive twelve months' saving upon two-thirds of our military force, or such sum as may be considered a fair equivalent. I, therefore, hope that my claim will receive your favourable consideration and approval.—I have the honour to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

JOHN GRANT, Captain late R.A.

To the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of State for War.

To the above I received the following reply:

War Office, 7th February, 1860.

Sir,—Adverting to your letter of the 20th December last on the subject of a "cooking battery" constructed by you at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and also having reference to the cooking apparatus invented by you for use of the Army, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to inform you that the cooking waggons are still under experiment; and that as regards the latter question, no further application for compensation can be entertained.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. R. GODLEY.

Captain Grant, 7, Hyde Park Street, W.

This cannot be considered a very generous or a very courteous reply to my application after all that I have done for the Public Service; but, as I am told to consider it courteous under the signature it bears, I will not dwell upon the manner in which this unexpected communication has been made to me, nor will I comment upon the difficulties and obstacles which have been thrown in my way during the prosecution of this work. Amateurs seldom receive much favour from professionals in any line; and although I did not want assistance, I certainly could have done better without the encouraging support which has been given to other parties at the public expense, at the same time borrowing from my principle.

The defects of our system in military cooking requires no comment from me, for I have supplied what professionals failed in doing, and their system completely broke down at Aldershot.

There is no difficulty in obtaining plenty of good cooking apparatus, admirably adapted for large civil establishments upon any scale that may be desired, but such apparatus is totally unsuited to soldiers.

The British soldier, with all his good qualities, is rough and reckless in his habits, and careful of nothing but what he pays for, and not always that; therefore, whatever is destined for his use should be strong and simple in construction; and although this is combined in the present apparatus, I consider the work but half done, for the want of a good system of cooking being established throughout the Service.

We do not want Soyer cooks for teaching and lecturing soldiers on cookery at the public expense. We have had too much of that folly; for although the majority of soldier cooks are bad, there are quite enough good to teach the rest under intelligent non-commissioned officers. A school for cookery is quite as necessary as a school for musketry. A well constituted barrack board of experienced officers might arrange and settle these matters. The state of our barracks throughout the Service, and the control of about 700,000*l.* or 800,000*l.* a year, would afford ample employment for such a board, and the Service requires it. Barrack expenditure for the last five years has averaged about that sum, in addition to which 50,000*l.* figures in the present Army Estimates, under the head of "*Barrack and Hospital Commission.*" If such a board of practical and experienced officers was appointed to ventilate and conduct this important branch of the public service, the result would be far more satisfactory than all the sanitary attempts which have been made to improve and ventilate barrack-rooms.

The cooking for an army is a matter of more importance than has hitherto been attached to it in the British service; and, although an acknowledgment of the services which I have rendered in this way is denied to me, some good may arise by the lesson it affords for caution before persons risk their money in the public service; for, with all our wasteful expenditure of public money on the one hand, and parsimonious meanness and injustice on the other, there is no country in Europe where public services are so unjustly dealt with as in England. Unfortunately for the country, both merit and reward are too often made dependent upon the amount of interest or influence which a claimant may bring to bear upon his case. Social position and interest are allowed to exercise so much power that it rides over and swamps every claim, and its effects are most damaging to the best interests of the Service. The truth of this is notorious; and although the injustice of which I complain will not make me at all the less willing to contribute to the comfort and benefit of the soldier, I take leave to say that until a better principle is shown in dealing with public matters, the country must suffer from something more than faulty contractors or Weedon disclosures.

When I first undertook to improve the system of cooking in the Army, the mode then practised in the Service was not only faulty, but varied and costly. At St. George's Barracks, in London, it had amounted to fivepence per man a week; whereas, upon my system it has never exceeded one halfpenny, the consumption of fuel being 5¼ lbs. of coal per man a week. See the Barrack Master's official return from St. George's Barracks for December, 1858, and the printed report which was laid before Parliament the 8th June, 1858, headed "Captain Grant's Kitchens."

I have constructed an apparatus which is capable of cooking for any number of men up to 3000, with a consumption of only 5 lbs. of coal per man monthly; and the same apparatus is capable of baking 10,000 lbs. of bread daily, with the same facility and economy in fuel.

This apparatus has been fully tested; and any approved authority may see it in operation.—I am, &c.,

JOHN GRANT, Captain late R.A.

THE PAYMASTERS' WARRANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me (in common no doubt with very many others) to place before you, for your able advocacy, another case in reference to the late Warrant for Paymasters, particularly as you have very justly remarked upon the injustice it imposes upon the old combatant officers, by placing the paymasters from civil life in a much better position, inasmuch that they obtain promotion by honorary rank sooner than paymasters who were officers before some of them were born. I instance myself, being a commissioned officer for 29 years upon full pay, out of which 18 months only as paymaster, and by the recent Warrant paymasters appointed from civil life with less than two years' service would be my senior, and obtain promotion before me to the honorary rank of captain. By the Warrant I must add 8½ years more to the 29, making 37½ years as a commissioned officer before I can aspire to the honorary rank of major, and 3½ before I obtain the honorary rank of captain.

There are instances in which surgeons have obtained their rank in 9 years, placing them at once as majors.

The Warrant might be simply improved (without incurring expense) by giving all paymasters in receipt of 15*s.* per diem, but with 15 years' full pay as commissioned officers, the honorary rank of major, which would in some measure place them in the wake of the medical department, although yet very much to leeward of them.

FACTS.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Though I am only a sailor, and perhaps ought not to murmur at what our betters think right and proper, yet sailors can think and have feelings, ay, and ideas of right and wrong too; and we cannot help thinking that something must be very wrong in a system which makes sailors, as a body, as bad as they are when they get on shore, and the best of us then too often get drunk and disgrace ourselves, while the rest do more—they disgrace their country when abroad, which is worse still. Now, sir, good sailors don't like the Navy; and if they are married men and have wives that care for them they keep them from entering it, because they know full well if they do it is all up with them and their children. It is too generally out of sight out of mind. Once on board a man-of-war, the Admiralty keep the poor fellows away from the port they were commissioned at as much as possible; it is there alone they can go on shore comfortably, and see their families occasionally, and feel themselves human beings with human sympathies. I tell you what, sir, it is this system of keeping us anywhere but where our homes and friends are that prevents good sailors from joining the Navy, and makes it a curse to all that are tempted in an evil moment to volunteer into it; for in many other respects it is very preferable to the merchant service, and in this, too, it might be so different, to the advantage of the Navy. It is all very well for the captain and those officers who can afford to pay for their families joining them wherever they are, and other people who do not know what our temptations are, never having been exposed to them, blaming us and calling us beasts and worse for our conduct, when, at long intervals, we get leave far away from our homes and friends; but I ask who is to blame, and what can be expected when, after long confinement on board ship under strict discipline, we are turned ashore in a strange place with our month's money just paid? None but the worst of the people will have anything to do with poor sailors, and these only fatten on our vices, which they live by pandering to. Now, how different would it be, sir, if our line-of-battle ships—the wooden walls of England—were kept where they are most wanted, at home, stationary, except for three or four months' cruising in the year, and the men allowed to go on shore every night after work and exercise is done, except the necessary ship-keepers. They would then have their homes and families to go to, and would have no temptation to go astray, but would become decent members of society, and sailors would flock from the merchant service to join the Navy. How well I remember the old Albion in 1845,—in those days ships of the Channel Squadron were kept more at their own ports than now,—she was a Plymouth ship, manned chiefly by respectable Plymouth sailors, very different from the riff-raff which now makes up the bulk of our crews. She was six months at anchor in the Sound or Hamoaze at one spell; her men went regularly on shore, watch and watch about; they scarcely ever broke their leave or got drunk, and were a happy and most efficient ship's company; they received every indulgence the Service could admit of. On Sundays I have seen the ship crowded with respectable women, wives and relatives of the men, a great majority were married, and happy-looking couples might have been met anywhere in the country on Sundays rambling about and enjoying themselves. Everything went well until after a summer cruise, while laying at Cork with the Rodney and Vanguard, we received orders one night to prepare for sea immediately; and next morning at ten we sailed, all except the captain in utter ignorance as to our destination; but directly after we left everybody on shore knew all about it—the ship went to Lisbon and on to the Mediterranean afterwards. What became of their deserted families? That I cannot answer; but I can assert that the men sadly degenerated in morals, broke their leave, indulged in drunkenness and vice when they got on shore, with all its sad train of evils. I hear precisely the same thing occurred with some of the ships of the Channel Squadron in April last, ordered on foreign service without notice; when the men got leave at Malta their conduct was most deplorable. Now, sir, is not our Navy,—I mean the great bulk of it,—designed for the defence of our own shores? Believe me, if all our line-of-battle ships, except, of course, flag-ships, were kept at home, and men could enter them with the understanding that they were to remain at the same port, except for the necessary cruising time for a few months in the year, during which they might go any distance necessary, men would volunteer in plenty; and from these, after a time, as sailors are restless beings, you would never want volunteers for three years foreign service when they were required. They would learn their drill perfectly; the Service would become popular, and would attract a more respectable class of men, whose families would be a nursery for future fleets: thus wages would be spent at home instead of in drunkenness and vice abroad. And, above all, the fleet would cost less, and be more efficient from being better manned, and always ready for any emergency.

Pray, sir, lend a helping hand to change the present useless and vexatious system of keeping a large fleet in the Mediterranean before they are really wanted, compelling the French to do the same, although they do not worry their sailors by keeping them always abroad. Steam-ships kept in a state of efficiency at home can soon be directed upon any point where required, without fear of orders being intercepted by an enemy, when the failure of our ships assembling on a given point, either for attack or to resist invasion, might be of the utmost consequence. Now a most ludicrous mystery is kept up as to the movements of our ships, keeping other countries in alarm, and disgusting everybody on board of them unnecessarily with the Service. Excuse this long yarn, and I am, sir, Yours,

AN OLD SAILOR.

Patrick Whelan and James Hallaway, soldiers who came home from India in the Great Tasmania, died at the Liverpool Workhouse, the former from dropsy and the latter from dysentery, induced by their sufferings on board this vessel. According to the calculations of the governor of the workhouse, there has been, including the men above mentioned, one death in every thirteen of the soldiers who embarked on board the ship.

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NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I hope your excellent remarks on the system now in force in our naval yards with reference to building, &c., will meet that attention they so richly deserve. True is it that England should lead, and not follow, for she has certainly sufficient experience at sea to enable her to do so. As one example of the folly of following foreign countries, let us look at the Orlando, with her long "street of guns," and read the report of her trial trip outside the breakwater, and then examine the bill for her construction, and we shall perceive why the Navy Estimates have reached their present dimensions, and how likely they are to go on increasing year by year if so many thousands are annually wasted on useless vessels.

The derangement to which steam machinery is exposed, and the difficulty of conveying to distant stations so ponderous a material as coal, are considerations deserving great attention during a war, and induce the hope that the Government will not altogether abandon their old and tried right arm of defence—sailing-ships, which performed such good service in days gone by.

The supply of fuel will be difficult to arrange in a war with a powerful maritime nation. Convoys for merchant fleets will also be required, as well as reserves, should our steam-vessels meet with any disasters; and at present it is quite unknown how fit they are to maintain a blockade.

These are considerations which I hope will induce the Admiralty to select some of the best of our sailing-ships of the line and frigates, and keep them ready for any emergency.

LOOK-A-HEAD.

NAVAL SURGEONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—How absurd it is for masters, paymasters, or any other naval officers to hang on by the doctor's skirts in clamouring for like pay. Let them rise (and all honour to them) on their own merits; for they have nothing in common with medical officers, either afloat or ashore. They have all, more or less, been reared and educated from boyhood in the public service, and at the public cost, and besides counting boy's time comparatively in a great measure as service, have many different additional privileges (especially the purely executive branch), with whom to be equally favoured the years spent in the "dissecting-room" and hospitals should count for the doctors. The doctor, however, was a doctor, and lived a man's age before he ever heard of the "Admiralty Board;" and in or out of the Service, so long as he does his duty, is really independent of the frown or the smile. In fine, if medical men (service or otherwise) be true to their own interests now, before war shall break out, they need not much longer complain of their reasonable pretensions being "officially snubbed;" at least, as long as the Admiralty shall have no Naval Medical College, wherein to educate their own surgeons—an experiment, by the way, which the most zealous martinet would scarcely hazard with success. Advocate, sir, the speedy abolition of cliquery and favouritism in peace; establish, as in every other medical service advantageously, a competitive public entry system; limit this trying servitude to a full-pay "fifteen years" in the Navy, with a fair retirement, most men being pretty well worn out by climate, &c., in that time; treat medical officers as if they were mortal flesh and blood and had the same feelings and aspirations as the executive branch—and for every four you will soon have five effective sailors fit for duty in war.

NULLI SECUNDUS.

CAPTAINS R.N. RESERVED LIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Notice has been given by Sir J. Elphinstone, that when the vote for the naval half-pay is brought before the House, he will submit to its consideration the claims of the captains on the Reserved List for that increase of half-pay to which their commissions as captains in the Navy entitle them. The case of these officers has been amply discussed in the professional papers, and all parties appear to admit the justice of their claims; and it is rather curious that in the late debate on the Dover contract, a letter was read from a person high in office in which their services are recognised. This letter is dated August 27, 1851, a few days after twenty-five of these officers were promoted, and commences, "My dear Sir,—The First Lord is rather anxious to show that the officers promoted to captains from commanders lately by the new regulations are men of service, and, if you can, pray go on with an account of their lives. If you are at any loss for a sketch of any of them, ——— has orders to show you the records of each officer."

This is certainly a plain admission of the value attached to their services in 1851; and it is to be hoped that the Admiralty of 1860 will gracefully admit the justice of their claims, and thus cheer the few remaining years of many veterans, many of several fought in the wars of the French revolution as well as the Empire.

ONE WHO SERVED WITH NELSON.

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your last week's GAZETTE you kindly, and I think justly, passed some very high encomiums on the Royal Marine Artillery at Fort Cumberland, Portsmouth; and I wish to call your attention to the difference now existing in the pay of the sergeants of the Royal Marine Artillery and the sergeants of the Royal Artillery. On the formation of the corps in 1804 the pay was ordered to be the same as the Royal Artillery; and it is so in every grade except the sergeants. On the 1st January, 1846, the sergeants of the Royal Artillery received an increase of 2d. per day, and such increase has not been yet extended to the sergeants of the Royal Marine Artillery, which causes much dissatisfaction; and I trust by your kindly inserting this letter, it will meet the eye of the authorities, and remove the evil complained of. I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

A LATE COLOUR-SERGEANT, R.M.A.

COURT-MARTIAL ON LIEUTENANT GRAVES.

A court-martial assembled on board the Victory on Saturday morning to try Lieutenant G. S. Graves, of Her Majesty's sloop Siren, on the following charges:

1. That on or about the 18th day of June, 1859, at or about the hour of ten o'clock at night, Lieutenant Graves did behave with contempt on the quarter-deck of the Siren, and use reproachful language to Commander George Mackintosh Balfour, of that sloop, his superior officer.

2. That he did, on various occasions, excite certain officers of the said sloop to act in opposition and behave with contempt to Commander Balfour, particularly on two instances, saying to Mr. Frederick Furneaux Eversfield, paymaster, "I would not stand it, Eversfield, if I was you; I would write to the Commander-in-Chief about it, &c.," or words to that effect; also saying to Mr. Frederick Lewis, Lieutenant of the Siren, who had made a very proper explanation to Commander Balfour, "You have eaten dirt," or words to that effect.

3. That he did induce several seamen to desert from the Siren by saying. "Why don't you run," or words to that effect; also that he did on one occasion say to a seaman of the Siren, "Why the devil don't you run away?" or words to that effect; and that the said man in consequence deserted on the day following or thereabout.

4. That he did behave in a cruel and oppressive manner, and directly violated the Admiralty Circular, No. 131, by causing two petty officers to be lashed to spars or gratings on board the Siren during the absence of Commander Balfour.

5. That he did, in a letter dated on board the sloop Siren, at sea, on the 16th of July, 1859, and addressed to Rear-Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, K.C.B., bring false and frivolous charges against Commander Balfour.

The court was composed of Rear-Admiral J. E. Erskine (president), Captains G. T. Gordon, G. D. O'Callaghan, R. Harris, R. S. Hewlett, C.B., C. F. Hillyer, W. Tarleton, C.B., T. Wilson, H. Caldwell, C.B., J. N. Strange, R. Coote, J. Caton, and J. E. Vansittart. Commander Balfour, of the Siren, prosecuted; the prisoner being assisted by Mr. T. Hoskins. The fifth charge was withdrawn in consequence of the principal witnesses being absent from England.

The prisoner then objected to the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th charges, on account of their being framed entirely at variance with the Queen's regulations, which required the charges to be substantially set forth. In those charges the date of the occurrences were not set forth, and he had been in consequence unable to prepare his defence. He respectfully submitted that those charges could not be legally entertained.

The court after a short deliberation decided against the objection, and the hearing of evidence in support of the four charges was then proceeded with. The evidence with regard to the first charge—that of behaving with contempt to the commander, was most frivolous in its character, and the charge was not substantiated. In reference to the second, Mr. Eversfield, the paymaster, denied that the prisoner had used the language imputed to him, viz., "I would not stand it, Eversfield, if I was you; I would write to the Commander-in-Chief about it;" and with regard to the language which it was stated the prisoner had used to Lieutenant Lewis, viz., "You have eaten dirt," he said in his defence that the observation was made privately in the ward-room, in a jocular manner, and he did not expect that it would be made the subject of inquiry by a court-martial. As to the third charge, he did not deny having used the words which it was alleged he had spoken to several seamen, viz., "Why don't you run?" but inasmuch as the date was not fixed, he could not recollect the circumstances under which he used them. As to the fourth charge, the petty officers to whom it was alleged he had behaved in a cruel and oppressive manner, by causing them to be lashed to spars or gratings, were habitual drunkards, violent when drunk, and he adopted that course in order to prevent them from sustaining injury, and not as a punishment. The court, having deliberated, was of opinion that the first and fifth charges (the latter that of bringing false and frivolous charges against the commander) had not been proved, and acquitted him of the same. The court was further of opinion that the second, third, and fourth charges were partly proved; but, taking into consideration the long confinement already undergone by the prisoner (who was in June last ordered to be placed under arrest on his removal from the sick list), and the imperfect manner in which the three last-mentioned charges had been brought before the court with respect to names and dates, the court only adjudged Lieutenant Graves to be severely reprimanded; and reprimanded him accordingly.

We hear that a court assembled on the South American station (whence the Siren has recently arrived), but, in consequence of Lieutenant Graves's objection to three of the members of the court, the trial was postponed until the ship's arrival in England.

RETIRING RANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—When an officer retires upon full pay he is allowed a step of honorary rank. It would be a great boon if the same were granted to an officer selling out. The latter is no burden to the country, and the honorary rank would not cost the state anything nor injure the interests of those who remain in the Service. It would greatly accelerate promotion, as many remain in the Army until they get their "next rank," and then sell. Many cannot afford to retire, as they would then forfeit their purchase money, and not be able to realise capital for their families. The greater number of young men that pass through the Army the better. In time of need they would be found useful, and it might be permitted them to have a step of rank when selling out, on condition that they should be ready to serve, either at home, or if living in the colonies, in a local force, in case of invasion. There would be no difficulty in obtaining officers for the army of reserve, which, however, as regards the men, has unhappily proved a failure.—I am, &c.,

CENTURIO BRITANNICUS.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE ON THE ARMY AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

His Royal Highness the General-Commanding-in-Chief dined with the Lord Mayor on Easter Monday, and, in returning thanks for the Army, made the following excellent practical observations:—"My Lord Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen, I rise to respond, on the part of the Army and on my own part, to the toast which has just been given from the chair. I have the greatest pleasure in doing so, for, though I am nominally at the head of the Army, I may be permitted to say, without any vain-glory, that, though we are not what is called a military nation, yet, when it comes to the push, we can produce an army which is, as it ever has been, unsurpassed in Europe. It has been the fashion with some people to decry the English Army; but the country has always done us the justice to admit that, when our soldiers were called upon to show what they could do in the field, they always came up to the expectations of their fellow-citizens. That is the state of the Army at the present time, and I hope it will continue always in a state of equal efficiency, so as to deserve compliments of so gratifying a description as those which have just been paid by the Lord Mayor. Believe me that such encouragements tend, in a great measure, to keep up in our soldiers that high spirit without which the Army cannot sustain its good reputation. Our soldiers when stationed in distant lands look back to their country to see how their deeds are estimated; in short, to learn "what they think of us at home." That public acknowledgment at home of services certainly produces a great and beneficial effect upon all ranks of the Army and Navy. I am now addressing a large and influential assembly, few of whom are personally connected with either Service; but all will agree, I am persuaded, with the Lord Mayor when he said that the hospitalities of which we partake on occasions like the present, and the riches by which they are maintained, owe much of their abundance to the Army and Navy, which give us that security which we enjoy from day to day and hour to hour. Under their protection our ships go to every part of the globe and to every sea, and without such protection neither the trade nor commerce of this great empire could thrive as they have done for so many years; but believe me when I say that the continuance of that security depends upon your keeping up the Army and Navy in a state of efficiency. You must not shut your eyes against that fact, nor must you relax your exertions to maintain those services, otherwise the security of this empire must to a certain extent be endangered. I am sure that no one in this room would wish to do anything to impair our great and glorious institutions. We are a great and important Power. We are, I hope and believe, at the head of the civilised world; and if we wish to retain that position, we must never allow our Army and Navy to fall into decay. No doubt it is expensive to keep up an army and navy; but improvements in warfare are taking place every day, and hence it is manifest that a much greater outlay is now necessary for those Services than in former years. This is a natural consequence of the march of intellect, which is so rapidly expanding in every part of the world. The new means of locomotion, by steam vessels and railways, which are fully appreciated by the merchants of this metropolis, tend greatly to alter our position relatively to the rest of the world. Formerly the fact of our being an island was the guarantee of our security; but, though I trust that security may be continued, still I must not disguise from you the fact that these modern means of locomotion call for renewed and greater vigour in all our defensive preparations. There can be nothing more lamentable or expensive than a constant succession of panics, whereas a judicious, wise, and ample expenditure will always be found the most economical in the end. Before I sit down I wish to express my sense of the admirable spirit which has been evinced in this country in the development of the Volunteer movement. I believe that movement, if well organised, can be made a most valuable adjunct to the regular Army, but much will depend upon the manner in which it is carried out. If the Volunteer movement is conducted as an auxiliary to the sister Services—the Army and Navy—nothing can be better; but if, on the other hand, it is relied upon to displace the regular standing forces of the country, the result will be most unfortunate. As however an auxiliary force, these Volunteer corps will be most valuable, and I hope the movement will be continuous."

SERVICE AT COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Colonel Biddulph, "the Master of the Household," served for some time in the 1st Life Guards, in which he attained the regimental rank of captain, and the brevet of major in the Army.

From thence he was promoted by purchase to a majority in the 7th Hussars, and in the very next *Gazette*, 31st of October, 1851, to a half-pay lieut.-colonelcy by purchase.

He thus in a few days jumped from captain to effective lieut.-colonel, not having done the duty of regimental major for a single day; so short was his time in that rank, that he never appeared in any Army List as a regimental major.

As he thus could in no way claim the effective position and pay of a general when it came to his turn, advantage was taken of that vicious clause in the Warrant, by which officers performing the services of equerries to the Sovereign for eight years, were qualified for the rank of generals all the same as those who had served in the field and elsewhere; and Colonel Biddulph was created an extra equerry, and he is now completing his time accordingly.

What opinion can the hard-working officers of the Army have of those who take such unfair advantages to push on their friends at the expense of those who are doing their duty in all parts of the world.

From what has transpired, there seems no doubt but that General Grey would have got the 46th Regiment, had it not been for your having drawn public notice to it in time; and it is said that a person very high at court stated General Grey was a very ill-used man in not getting the regiment, his opinion being, that being employed at the palace is the first of duties, and should be rewarded accordingly.*

Your most obedient servant, MILES.

* We have omitted some expressions in this letter which by no means assisted the argument, or illustrated the views of the writer.—ED.

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MILITARY WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

The following important Circular has just been issued from the War Office, by order of the Secretary of State for War:—

"Mr. Secretary Herbert desires that the particular attention of all the engineer officers should be called to the necessity of exercising the strictest economy of the public funds in the design of works and buildings for military purposes.

"Cases have been recently brought before him where the provisions of the estimates submitted to the War Office have been so excessive that they must have been prepared by inexperienced subordinates, and forwarded by commanding engineers without consideration or study.

"All such designs are, it is true, submitted to an examination in the War Office, and a reduction is thereby often effected; but the effects of such revision are often arbitrary and unsatisfactory; unlike savings effected by officers who are thoroughly mastering the requirements they have to fulfil, and who meet them in the most skilful and economical manner.

"There is reason to fear that there are engineer officers who consider the duty of designing beneath their notice, and who are too ready to place in the hands of subordinates duties which engineer officers in most other services in Europe perform unassisted, and which are really among the highest functions of the architect or engineer, be he military or civil.

"It being considered that military works ought to be designed by military men, in order that military requirements may be fully attained, it is most illogical to place their duty in the hands of the civil branch of the department when there are military officers available.

"Mr. Herbert does not allude to the works of fortifications, which on account of their magnitude it has been necessary to make special arrangements to carry out, but to the fulfilment of the numerous current services for barrack-store and general purposes, amounting in the aggregate to a very large annual sum, which are executed from the designs made at the head-quarters of each engineer distinct.

"Mr. Herbert wishes that the designs for new works should, whenever it is practicable, be prepared by an engineer officer, whose name shall be attached to the design. When it is necessary to employ a civil member of the department, he also shall sign the plan, and have the full share of responsibility which attaches to the designer.

"The person employed should consider carefully what is the object to be attained and the means of attaining it; he should compute the number of persons, or quantity of traffic or stores for which he has to provide accommodation, and subordinate not only the dimensions of the different parts, but the degree of solidity, permanence, and finish given to them to the object in view. He should carefully consider the origin of the proposal, and whether he cannot avoid a new construction by the repair, restoration, or appropriation of some existing building. The Secretary of State for War will always be glad to consider such proposals if made with care and deliberation.

"A few instances may be quoted wherein, from no want of professional skill, but rather from want of preliminary thought and consideration, considerable unnecessary expense has been incurred or proposed.

"In a recent instance a bridge was recommended across the moat of an obsolete fort, when a causeway of earth would have answered every purpose. A drawbridge, of a size and strength equal to the traffic of the entrance of a fortress, has been constructed to an insignificant coast-battery.

"The bridge may have been faultless as a bridge, but the first thing to determine was whether it was indispensable, or whether it could not be replaced by some cheaper, but equally useful expedient. A jetty was required to ship ammunition from a magazine, the conditions being that 3220 barrels and cases should be put on board in six hours. Railways were in use at the magazine in question, and the trucks running upon them each carried 20 cases. There were, therefore, 161 truck-loads to be conveyed to the head of the jetty, and to return empty in six hours, or one truck-load every two minutes. To accomplish this it was proposed to construct a jetty to carry six double lines of rails, which would have given an average traffic of one truck every 12 minutes on each line. One double line of rails was found ample, and the work has been executed for one-seventh part of the original estimate.

"But when the proper plan and dimensions are arrived at, care and judgment are required in selecting the most suitable material, and applying it in the mode best calculated to attain solidity at as little cost as possible. It is often bad economy to build in too temporary a manner, but the converse is also true. It may be cheaper to build every ten years in wood than to sink a large sum in stone. The best materials should be provided where they are required; but it is quite proper to use inferior materials when they will answer the purpose as well.

"Mr. Herbert does not wish absolutely to proscribe ornament, but it should be used sparingly and with judgment, and never cause any sensible increase to the cost of the buildings. Heavy cut stone dressing, cornices, and plinths seldom make an addition to the appearance of a building at all commensurate with their cost.

"High finish or expensive fittings to the interior of any part of military buildings are still more to be avoided, and are out of place in a profession where simple and frugal habits should be encouraged among all ranks.

"Engineer officers should endeavour to make the case their own, and do for the public service what they would do for themselves had they to find the funds.

"Large as the public revenue of Her Majesty is, it is the bounden duty of every citizen, and, above all, of every officer in Her Majesty's pay, to make the revenue go as far as it can.

"Mr. Secretary Herbert feels confident that many officers of engineers do give him the assistance he requires, and all can if they will only make the attempt. Mr. Herbert sometimes hears as an excuse for costly work that 'it is necessary to do credit to the Service,' but he is not prepared to give credit to any officer for an injudicious application of the means placed at his disposal from the public purse.

"B. HAWES,"

MAJOR NELSON AND MAJOR FENWICK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your columns for last Saturday a letter is written by (late) Major Fenwick, who makes an unprovoked attack on the Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers in Scotland, Major Nelson, on account of the advice he offered to some Volunteer corps in the North. Major Fenwick is at the time highly eulogistic of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, at the expense of the Assistant-Inspector.

Now, as far as my humble opinion goes, the principles of Major Nelson's instructions, which were given some weeks before the Duke of Cambridge made the speech referred to, are in no way antagonistic to the rules suggested by His Royal Highness. At all events, the Major's advice is founded on the opinions of both Sir Charles and Sir William Napier, and other distinguished authorities.

On reference to Hart's Army List for the late Major's service, I find them to be *nil*, so far as practice is concerned—a matter for which he is in no way responsible, for doubtless he served Her Majesty faithfully in such parts of the globe as his regiment was ordered to; but he is not competent to give advice on matters, regarding which he cannot possibly know anything. Nothing, in my opinion, can be more absurd than a barrack-square adjutant offering advice on the practical part of his profession; for I maintain that he knows no more about it than a waggoner does of fox-hunting.

Major Nelson, as a light infantry officer, served in Scinde, Affghanistan, and Central India, under Sir William Nott, Sir Charles Napier, and Lord Gough, and therefore should be accepted as some authority. Major Nelson has no knowledge of this letter being written.—I am, &c.,

EXPERIENTIA DOCET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Major Fenwick, in his letter to you, declares that His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief and Major Nelson differ in their advice to Volunteers, and expresses his astonishment that Major Nelson "could venture on the assertion that efficient light troops can be made without previous efficiency in what the Duke of Cambridge calls "steady drill."

Major Fenwick will be more astonished when he reads the Preface to the "Drill and Rifle Instruction for the Corps of Rifle Volunteers," published by Colonel Lysons, under authority of the Secretary of State for War, and, in all probability, with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief. For there he will find the same advice as that given by Major Nelson, viz., to abstain from attempting "to acquire the more *complicated* system of drill detailed in the Field Exercise-book for Regular Troops." This advice is based on that given by the late Sir Charles Napier. The Commander-in-Chief did not advise Volunteers to learn *complicated* manœuvres, but to avoid *loose* drill. Major Nelson does not advise *loose drill*, he merely says avoid "complicated manœuvres." So says the Commander-in-Chief through Colonel Lysons. Light drill need not be *loose*, nor till the men are perfected in steady drill, *i.e.*, when every man knows his drill. A soldier in battalion is a mere machine, a skirmisher is always dependent on his own intelligence. "Company drill" will enable a company to act in battalion movements as far as the men are concerned, and when that is perfected, Volunteers should devote themselves to light drill, "steady drill." If it be essential to the efficiency of a skirmisher that he should be "first made completely effective in close formation," when are those Volunteers in scattered rural districts ever to be perfected in light drill? All their labours must be in vain, and England's confidence in her Volunteer force is foolishness.

Major Fenwick has somewhat hastily accused an officer of evincing "lamentable ignorance" in offering advice which he will see is supported by the highest authorities.

I am, sir, yours obediently,

RODNEY O'SHEA,

Captain 20th Regiment, late Adjutant 8th Depôt Battalion.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF OUR WAR-SHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I trust that the first article in your paper on the 31st ult. will meet the attention it deserves. It refers to shipbuilding, and criticises the thoughtless and unmeaning way in which men-of-war are now being constructed. One reads constantly of this line-of-battle ship, and that frigate being launched, and of others being laid down immediately in the sheds they occupied; while it has long been clear to every capacity, except the official, which clings to old forms and hates change, that wooden ships are no longer adapted to the wonderful improvements which have lately been made in guns and projectiles. It is not without reason that the Emperor of the French is creating a number of iron-plated vessels, for they are absolutely proof against shell—the most destructive projectile at present supplied to our ships—and are even proof against the heaviest shot at the distance of half-a-mile. Should hollow shot, filled with molten iron, be fired with the deadly precision and penetration ensured by an Armstrong or Whitworth, against a wooden ship, it is positively horrible to reflect what the effect would be.

Iron-sided ships are a necessity. If 4½-inch plates cannot withstand increased penetration, greater thickness must be given. Then the next question is, how is a ship to carry this weight of armour? I believe that the best form to be given to iron-plated ships has yet to be devised. Valuable prizes are given for the best design for a Foreign Office. Public money could not be better spent than by throwing open to public competition, prizes for the best model of an encased ship. I have no ideas of my own, but have no doubt but that the free genius of the country, thus stimulated, would soon conceive the thing wanted. The Controller of the Navy should not be at the head of a department full of its own pet projects, but the chief of an independent staff, selected to choose the best of the many plans submitted to its judgment.—I am, &c.,

A GUNNERY LIEUTENANT.

Affairs in Japan are still in a very unsettled state. It is rumoured that the Chinese have withdrawn the guns from the Taku forts, to strengthen with them the Tien-tsin forts. The Court of Pekin is alarmed at the preparations of the allies.

MILITARY PUNISHMENTS AND MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

(*Continued from page* 234.)

The next punishment of special character to which we have to advert is that inflicted for desertion, viz., marking with the letter D. Now, here we would pause to speak of a matter which, trivial apparently to those acquainted with the truth, is yet of sufficient consequence to merit explanation. We allude to the use of the word "Branding" as employed in connection with the punishment of deserters. Need we say that no such sentence is ever inflicted as the correct meaning of this word denotes? Branding implies the employment of a hot iron, and carries with it an association of savagery—an amount of injury to the individual subjected to it of severe extent. "Tattooing" is the term that should be employed, for this expresses what the sentence really is, viz., the imprinting simply of a mark upon the skin, an act accompanied by so trivial an annoyance or inconvenience as to be voluntarily practised over a large extent of the surface of the body by sailors, and even boys at school. When a soldier deserts, he becomes liable to this sentence, viz., upon arrest, to be tattoed with the initial letter of his crime—the letter D, in addition to imprisonment; so that, should he again take it into his head to run, he may be readily detected. During the past few years a considerable change has, or rather a variety of changes have, taken place in reference to the infliction of this punishment, with a view to its being effectually carried out. Formerly it was effected by means of an instrument which pricked the skin with a number of points upon the touching of a spring, and into which punctures the colouring matter was rubbed by the finger. This instrument was so liable to failure in its employment, that it was laid aside, and the use of common needles resorted to instead. The minimum of size for the letter was regulated by the wording of the Mutiny Act, but there was no limit set to its extent; consequently, in many cases the D was made unnecessarily large. To obviate this it was proposed to employ a small piece of leather, out of which the letter had been punched by an instrument, of a regulation size, and through this opening to stencil as it were the mark, and thus secure uniformity. This plan is now generally adopted, and answers the purpose completely. Another point that demanded attention was the selection of one uniform spot for the imprinting of the letter D, for the Mutiny Act only requires it to be upon the left side of the body. It was consequently placed in all sorts of directions, upon the back, front, or side, at the discretion of the drum-major. To this a variety of objections existed. In the first place, the medical officer when examining a recruit never knew where to look for the mark indicative of desertion, and thus be enabled to judge of the man having been before in the army, and in the next it enabled the individual to destroy the the skin by an eschoristic, and thus get rid of the mark, and to account for the scar by saying that it resulted from a blister that suppurated, or was the cicatrix of a burn. Now the situation for the imprinting of the letter D is limited to one single spot, upon the side below the breast, so far in front as not to be by any possibility concealed by advancing the arm. It may, of course, be destroyed by the individual here, equally as elsewhere, but the appearance of the scar in this particular spot is just as complete evidence to the practised observer as if the letter itself existed still. As to the pigment employed for the purpose of imprinting the letter D upon the skin, it may not be amiss to remark that the wording of the Mutiny Act upon this point has not, hitherto, been sufficiently explicit. It says that it shall be made with SOME INK, or gunpowder. Now there is no ink or colouring matter which, for permanency, can be at all compared with Indian ink, and it (when procurable) should be invariably used. It has also this further advantage, that it never irritates or inflames the skin. To sum up, then, the three points necessary to be attended to in the carrying out of this punishment are the following: viz., to select in every instance the same spot for its infliction; to let the letter be of uniform size; and the pigment employed to be Indian ink.

With reference to the infliction of this sentence, we think it may not be amiss here to revert to the order of the Horse Guards issued some time ago, which gave such offence to the medical profession. This arose entirely from a clerical mistake, viz., the substitution of the word surgeon for that of drum-major in the writing out of the order for the printer. We are aware that at the time much angry feeling was excited against the authorities, and we believe that it has never yet been satisfactorily explained; we think it right, therefore, to show how and where the mistake occurred.

(*To be continued.*)

SHIPWRECK. — Lytham, Tuesday afternoon, during a violent gale of wind from the westward and heavy snow squall, the brigantine Nancy, of Teignmouth, Devon, was seen about three-quarters flood to part from her anchors, and, being helplessly disabled by loss of foretop-mast and other rigging, to drift amongst the breakers on the Horse Bank, near Lytham. Here she immediately sunk, her crew clinging to the rigging, seven grasping the stump of the foremast, and two the mainmast, from which a flag of distress was to be observed. Fortunately, everything was in perfect readiness at the life-boat house of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution. The trained crew of the life-boat were as calm and collected as if they were going on an ordinary excursion, instead of venturing on a most hazardous undertaking, with the sea rolling on them like mountains. After a hard pull of two hours, in the face of a violent gale, the wreck was at last reached. The crew of eight men and a lad were found perfectly benumbed and exhausted. Two of the lifeboat's crew had, at the peril of their lives, to ascend the rigging to fetch down the poor boy, who was quite helpless, if not senseless. During the past year this same valuable life-boat of the National Institution was instrumental in rescuing eighteen persons from three wrecks on the same dangerous bank.

Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, Comptroller of the Navy, has visited the dockyards at Woolwich and Deptford during the past week for the purpose of inspecting the several new screw steam-vessels building and those under repair.

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FRENCH NAVY.

The French have just constructed at Brest a curious sort of gun-boat, the Comète, which has arrived at Bordeaux; it is said to draw very little water, to have four large guns, engines of 120-horse power, and accommodation as a transport for 1000 soldiers.

"La Perdrix" is being fitted at Brest for the Newfoundland station.

The French *transports mixtes* for China are divided into squadrons. The Vice-Admiral Protet, with his flag on board the "Garonne," commands that squadron which has already passed the Cape.

The Duguay Trouin arrived at Rio, on the 6th of February, with orders for Admiral de Chabannes, commanding the French naval station at Brazil, to act with vigour against the Government of Montevideo.

The frigates "Sibylle" and "Isis" are on the point of sailing from Brest for New Caledonia and Tahiti.

"La Bayonnaise," which is intended to join the French squadron in the Pacific, has completed her armament at Cherbourg.

The corvette "Artemise," and brig "Agile," are fitting out at Cherbourg as cruisers on the fishing-stations.

The French Government has given orders that the railway to Brest shall be pushed forward with the very greatest rapidity. Paris will be thus placed in easy communication with that great naval and military port.

The new French liner "Massena," will be launched at Toulon on the 14th of this month (to-day).

It is stated that by the treaty with Morocco, Spain will acquire the territory between Castillejos and the magnificent oak woods of Renegat, as well as a fine port called Santa Cruz de Mar, or Aga-der Douma, and other important positions.

General Yusuf, commanding the division of Algiers, has resorted to the unusual course of writing a letter to O'Donnell, congratulating him on the success of his operations against the Moors.

Obituary.

DEATH OF GENERAL SIR THOMAS M'MAHON, BART., G.C.B.—The colonelcy of the 10th Regiment of Foot has become vacant by the demise of General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, who died on Tuesday last, at his town residence, at a ripe old age. The deceased general entered the Army 63 years back as ensign. He served with the expedition under General Sir Ralph Abercromby in 1800, destined for operations on the coast of Spain, at Cadiz, Ferrol, &c., and subsequently at the occupation of Malta. The gallant deceased served in the Peninsula during the campaigns of 1809, 1810, 1811, and part of 1812, including the operations on the frontiers of Portugal and Spain, contiguous to the rivers Coa and Agueda; at the lines of Torres Vedras, and at the subsequent advance therefrom on the retreat of the French army. He commanded a corps of Portuguese Infantry, which was posted on the left of the Allied army, during the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, protecting the fords of the Duos Cazas, and covering Almeida. In 1813 he proceeded to the East Indies in the capacity of adjutant-general of the King's forces, in which country he served 12 years. The deceased general, in 1834, was appointed lieutenant-governor of Portsmouth, and commanded the troops of the south-western district. On the expiration of his staff-appointment at Portsmouth he was selected to be commander-in-chief of the Bombay army, which command he held up to 1847. Since then he has not held any active command. The late general had received, in consideration of his military services all the grades of the Order of the Bath, and last year was made a Grand Cross of that military order of knighthood, and was appointed in September, 1847, colonel of the 10th Regiment of Foot. His commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, Feb. 2, 1797; lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1799; captain, Oct. 8, 1803; major, Nov. 6, 1806; lieutenant-colonel, May 4, 1809; colonel, June 4, 1814; major-general, May 27, 1825; lieutenant-general, June 28, 1838; and general, June 20, 1854. The late gallant baronet was son of Mr. J. M'Mahon, comptroller of the port of Limerick, by his second wife, daughter of Mr. James Stackpoole, of Cork, and was born December 27, 1779, so that he had attained his 80th year. He married, August 27, 1803, Emily Anne, daughter of Mr. Michael R. Westropp. On the death of his half-brother in September, 1817, who had been private secretary and keeper of the privy purse to the Prince Regent, he succeeded to the baronetcy, which, by a special limitation in the patent of creation, devolved on his brother in default of issue male. By the lamented demise of the gallant and venerable officer, the baronetcy passes to his eldest son, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas W. M'Mahon, C.B., of the 5th Dragoon Guards. The present baronet has seen much active service, having served with the 9th Lancers in the Sutlej campaign of 1848; also in the East, in 1854, as Assistant-Quartermaster-General in the cavalry division, and eminently distinguished in the subsequent campaign of 1855, for which he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th Dragoon Guards.

We have to record the demise of Major-General Orlando Felix, a Waterloo officer, who died on the 5th instant at Geneva, from bronchitis. He served during the campaign of 1815, and was wounded at Quatre Bras. The deceased officer's commissions were dated as follow:—Ensign, August 14, 1810; lieutenant, Nov. 10, 1814; captain, May 20, 1824; major, Oct. 31, 1826; lieut.-colonel, June 18, 1841; colonel, Nov. 11, 1851; and major-general, Oct. 26, 1857.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—April 2, at Florence, at the house of C. Webb Smith, Esq., the wife of Major J. C. Anderson, Madras Engineers, of a daughter.
CLARKE—April 6, at 26, Hans Place, the wife of Captain Walrond Clarke, late 10th Royal Hussars, of a son.
EAGAR—April 7, at Minera Street, Chester Square, the wife of Captain Eagar, 40th Regiment, of a son.
FELLOWES—April 7, at 7, Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, the wife of Captain W. A. Fellowes, R.N., of a daughter.
FREER—April 7, at the Militia Stores, Leamington, the wife of William N. Freer, Esq., Captain 2nd Warwickshire Militia, of a son.
HAMILTON—April 2, at Corfu, the wife of Major T. de Courcy Hamilton, V.C., Major of Brigade, of a daughter.
HARE—April 5, at Bournemouth, the lady of Major T. Hare, C.M.R., of a son.
HENDERSON—April 7, at Dawlish, the wife of Rear-Admiral Thomas son, of a daughter.
HIVES—April 7, at 10, Clifton Terrace, Winchester, the wife of Captain Thomas Walter Hives, of the Hampshire Militia Infantry, and late of the 40th Regiment, of a son.
HORNE—Jan. 19, at Fort England, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Colonel Arthur Horne, 2nd Battalion of 13th Light Infantry, of a daughter.
LYSONS—April 8, at Morden Lodge, Surrey, the wife of Colonel Lysons, C.B., of a son.
MCKERRELL—March 5, at Port Louis, Mauritius, Mrs. Robert McKerrell, of a son.
PARK—April 7, at Stoke Damerell, Devonport, the wife of Thomas Park, Esq., Surgeon, Royal Artillery, of a son.
PHAYRE—March 5, at Woodlands, Mahableshwar, the wife of Colonel Phayre, Quartermaster-General, Bombay Army, of a daughter.
PRATT—April 2, at Stirling, the wife of Captain F. E. Pratt, R.E., of a son.
STUART—March 27, at Alderney, the wife of W. J. Stuart, Esq., Captain Royal Engineers, of a son.
TENNANT—April 9, at Needwood House, Staffordshire, the wife of Captain Tennant, R.N., of a daughter.
TREDENNICK—April 5, at 1, Prospect Terrace, Guildford, the wife of Captain John G. Tredennick, of a son.
WAKE—April 11, at 35, Priory Road, Kilburn, London, the wife of Captain J. D. Wake, of a daughter.
WISE—April 5, at Harwich, the wife of George H. Lake Wise, Esq., Prymaster of H.M.S. Pembroke, of a daughter.
WRIGHT—April 8, at St. George's Place, Canterbury, the lady of the Rev. H. P. Wright, Chaplain to the Forces, of a daughter.
YATES—April 10, at Plymouth, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. Peel Yates, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ABBOTT—MARTIN—April 11, at St. Helen's Church, Abingdon, by the Rev. H. Crawley, Charles Thompson Abbott, Esq., M.A., Staff-Surgeon to Her Majesty's Forces, to Jeannie, daughter of John F. Martin, Esq., Abingdon, Berkshire.
BOND—MERRY—Dec. 22, at Kamptee, India, by the Rev. S. T. Pettigrew, brother-in-law of the bride, Captain H. A. Bond, H.M's 91st Regiment, to Mary Ann, daughter of Robert Merry, Esq., Norwich.
CONOLLY—WAINWRIGHT—April 10, at St. James's Church, Hyde Park, by the Rev. John T. Langford, M.A., the Rev. Marmaduke John Conolly, B.A., of Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Major Henry Maxwell Wainwright, H.M.'s 47th Regiment.
COX—HARPER—Jan. 17, at Christchurch, New Zealand, Charles Percy Cox, Esq., son of the late Captain Cox, of the First Life Guards, and of Sandford Park, Oxfordshire, to Sarah Shephard Harper, fifth daughter of the Bishop of Christchurch.
FERGUSSON—DALLAS—At the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Bombay, by the Right Rev. Dr. Canoz, R. C. Bishop, Lieutenant Edward Francis Tierney Fergusson, H.M.'s Indian Navy, in charge of Government Observatory, to Cecilia Anne, eldest daughter of the late John Dallas, Esq.
HARDWICK—STORER—April 11, at Leamington, by the Rev. J. Craig, M.A., Major Frederick W. Hardwick, son of the late Francis Hardwick, Esq., formerly Captain 62nd Regiment, to Mary Lois, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Jonn Storer, M.A., rector of Hawkesworth, Notts.
LOWE—WAINWRIGHT—April 10, by the Rev. Henry V. Pickering, B.A., the Rev. Edward Jackson Lowe, M.A., of St. Bartholomew's District, Islington, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Major Henry Maxwell Wainwright.
PEARSE—WILLIAMS—April 11, at the parish church of Penmon, Anglesey, by the Rev. Thomas Pearse, B.D., rector of Fittleton, Wilts, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. P. C. Ellis, incumbent of Penmon and Llanfaes, Captain Pearse, Adjutant Royal Anglesey Regiment, son of the Rev. William Pearse, rector of Hanwell, Oxon, to Jane Elizabeth, daughter of the late Henry Williams, Esq., of Trearddur, Anglesey.
SCHOALES—FETHERSTON—April 10, at Trinity Church, Tunbridge Wells, by the Rev. M. Enraght, vicar of Lyminster, Sussex, George Schoales, Esq., son of the late John Schoales, Esq., Q.C., to Caroline Emma, younger daughter of the late Colonel Fetherston, H.E.I.C.S.
WESTMORLAND—THUILLIER—Feb. 25, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Richards, J. P. Westmorland, Lieutenant in H.M.'s Bengal Engineers, son of the late Isaac Westmorland, Esq., London, to Rose Julia, eldest daughter of Major H. E. L. Thuillier, H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, and Deputy-Surveyor-General of India.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—April 3, at Rome, aged 18, Madeline, second daughter of the late Major William Anderson, C.B., Bengal Engineers.
ATKINSON—March 29, at Beacon Cottage, Pinhoe, near Exeter, J. J. Atkinson, retired surgeon, Bombay Army, aged 44 years and 10 months.
EGERTON—April 1, at Eaton Banks, Cheshire, Arabella Egerton, relict of the late Lieut.-General Richard Egerton.
ELLIOTT—March 13, on board the steam-ship Colombo, in the Red Sea, Frances Mary Isabella, aged 1 year and 5 days, daughter of J. B. B. Elliott, Esq., late Captain 43rd Light Infantry.
FELIX—April 5, at Geneva, Major-General Orlando Felix, of bronchitis.
FESTING—March 28, Major Thomas Bennott Penwarne Festing, late of the Bengal Army, aged 67.
GALBRAITH—April 4, at Frankfield Lodge, Douglas, county Cork, Ann Charlotte Dealey, the wife of B. B. Galbraith, Esq., of Old Derrig, Carlow, and second daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel G. Fead, C.B., Grenadier Guards, aged 36.
HARINGTON—April 6, suddenly, at Picton Villa, Surbiton Hill, Colonel Thomas Lowth Harington, of the 5th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry, second son of the late Henry Hawes Harington, formerly of Madras, aged 49.
HORNSBY—April 7, of scarlatina, at 5, Montpellier Parade, Monkstown, Dublin, aged 5 years, Rachel, youngest daughter of Eliza Hornsby and the late Lieut.-Colonel Hornsby, 2nd Madras E.L.I.
LAW—At Suez, while on her way home overland from India, to the inexpressible grief of her relatives and friends, Anna, the beloved wife of Colonel Law, Commanding H.M.'s 66th Regiment.
LING—Feb. 28, on board the steamer Nubia, from Calcutta, John Theodore Ling, Captain in the 2nd Regiment of Dragoon Guards.
LOWNDES—April 8, at "The Hollies," Tunbridge Wells, Ernest William John, only child of Captain James Lowndes, aged 3 months.
M'MAHON—April 10, at No. 10, Great Cumberland Street, Hyde Park, General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart., G.C.B., Colonel 10th Regiment of Foot, aged 80.
MACPHAIL—April 10, at her residence, 74, Albert Street, Regent's, Park, Emma, widow of the late Colonel J. Macphail.
MASON—April 7, at Parkstone, Dorset, of erysipelas, Isabella Susana wife of Captain H. B. Mason, R.N.
MEADOWS—March 28, at Exmouth, Devon, Captain William Mradows, R.N., aged 71, deeply regretted by his family and friends.
MILLER—April 2, at Upton Lodge, Slough, after a long and protracted illness, Mary, the oldest surviving daughter of William Miller, Esq., formerly of the Royal Artillery.
PERRY—April 8, at Avondale House, Pittville, Cheltenham, after a long and painful illness, borne with great patience, Helen, the wife of F. Perry, Esq., and only daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Baron, of the Hon. E.I.C.S.
PHELIPS—April 4, at 5, Claremont Place, Dover, Annie, the beloved wife of Captain Henry Phelips, Royal Artillery, aged 29.
POTTS—April 11, at West Brompton, Gertrude Maria, eldest daughter of Colonel Charles Highmore Potts, late of the 19th Regiment, aged 19.
RICKETTS—April 8, at Tenterden, Maria Goodhew Ricketts, second daughter of the late Rear-Admiral William Ricketts, of Knockholt, Sevenoaks, Kent.
STEELE—April 5, at Plumstead Common, Christiana Sloane, daughter of Captain A. Steele, late Royal Artillery, aged 25.
SWINTON—April 7, at 14, Albert Square, Stepney, Mary, the beloved wife of Captain James Swinton, aged 64, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends.
TURNER—April 4, at Manor Street, Clapham, after a short illness, Mary Elizabeth, aged 18 years; and on April 7, Joseph Nash, aged 20 years, only surviving children of the late Captain J. R. Turner, 54th Regiment.
WILLARD—April 8, at Eastbourne, Harriet Alice, widow of Captain Leonard Willard, formerly of the 8th Hussars.
WILLIAMS—March 26, on board the steamer Nova Scotian, from Canada, Captain Richard Edmund Williams, 17th Regiment, aged 29.

Advertisements.

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Commissariat Office,
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1st April, 1860.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Corporation will be held at the Royal Naval School, New Cross, Kent, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at Two o'clock p.m. precisely, to consider a Clause proposed to be introduced by the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund into the Bill for carrying out the arrangements made between them and this Corporation.

By order of the Council, ALFRED EAMES, Secretary.

New Cross, Kent, S.E., April 7, 1860.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, WHITEHALL YARD, S.W.

EVENING MEETING.—Monday, 16th April, 1860.—Captain Christopher Claxton, R.N., will read a Paper "On Floating Harbours of Refuge, especially Captain Adderley Sleigh's plan."

LECTURE AT THREE O'CLOCK.—Friday, April 20th.—Montague Gore, Esq., "The Retreat of the 10,000 under Xenophon."

By order of the Council,
April 12th, 1860. B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

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AND

ARMY GAZETTE NAVY

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA

AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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☞ *The subscription to the paper is 6s. 6d. per quarter, or 26s. per annum, payable in advance, postage not included. Post-office orders to be made payable to* JOSEPH SMITH.

THE quantity of letters which have been addressed to us on the subject of the right of Volunteer officers in uniform to receive the regular military salute from privates and non-commissioned officers of the regular Forces and Militia, is a proof that the question excites a considerable amount of interest, and that the Volunteer officers at least attach importance to it. We regret the question has been raised at all, because there appears to be no means of solving the difficulty in the way of a satisfactory understanding between the Volunteers and the Army.

The Volunteer officer is in possession of Her Majesty's commission, and when the force to which he is attached is called out for service, he and his men are subject to martial law, and they become at once a military body. But his military character is at present a possible contingency rather than an actual fact. However, we think that a well-conducted soldier would in all probability salute a Volunteer officer in uniform if he met him in the street, and knew that he was an officer. If the Volunteers were brigaded with Regulars, of course their officers would be entitled to the same marks of respect as are paid to officers of the Army and Militia. But the Volunteers appear to desire something more, if we are to take the correspondence addressed to us as a fair exposition of the wishes of the body at large. They claim the salute as a matter of right, and some of them appear to think that H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge has issued an order to the Army to give the salute to officers of Volunteers. We believe that is not the case. There would be difficulty in carrying out the order—we do not say in obeying it, for that must not be stated of any order from the Commander-in-Chief to theBritish Army. If the Volunteers desire to be considered as a military body before the time comes when the law regards them as such, they must enforce military discipline in their own body. If they desire that soldiers of the Army should salute Volunteer officers, they must be prepared to make the privates of their own body salute the officers of the regular Army. Will the privates in Volunteer corps consent to salute their own officers? If they do not, we can scarcely think the whole body of Volunteers will be so much offended in consequence of their officers not being treated to the salute by the Army, that they will dissolve, or refuse to give their services in time of need, as one of our correspondents suggests. Again, it will be necessary, in case that the order were issued, that the Volunteer officers should be known as such. The privates of some corps are more gorgeous or less sombre than the officers of others. A uniformity of officers' badges would be requisite, so that they might be known to the soldiery as officers. If it be irritating to Volunteer subalterns and captains to see privates of the Line pass them without saluting, how much more severe would be the trial of the Volunteer private's feelings if he saluted an officer of the Army who did not acknowledge the salute. Officers of the Army now and then omit to return the salutes of their own men? On the whole, we think the matter had better be left to the good feeling and moderation of both parties. Many difficult questions are connected with it, and an unwise agitation may renew the heartburnings, jealousies and annoyances which sprang up in 1804-5, and which led to serious misunderstandings between officers of Volunteer corps when called out for service and the inspecting field-officers of the Army who were appointed to superintend these corps.

At present the Volunteers may be content with the success of their movement, with the mark of the Sovereign's approbation, and with the position they have gained in the country. We would be well pleased if the salute were given to their officers; but, we trust they will appreciate the difficulties we have indicated in the way of claiming the salute as a universal right, to be at once enforced by the Horse Guards, as long as they are merely voluntary associations, which may be dissolved by a few days' notice from the members.

When any man appeals to the Press, and through it to public opinion, against a department or member of the Government, he must be prepared to expect war to the knife, and all the resistance which it may be possible to make to his demands for quarter or redress. Strong as they are in their bureaux, and powerful in their departments, there is a body stronger and more powerful than the office-holders of the day, and the breath of a motion in the House of Commons, which is supported by public opinion out of doors, and sustained by good names inside, causes the haughtiest concocter of "memos" to feel uneasy, and possibly to ease his mind by a demonstration against his private secretary. But it is very prejudicial to the public Service that those who are willing to spend their time, their talents, and their money for its advantage should be obliged to do battle with board and offices, and then be driven to the wearying and odious importunities which are too often necessary in order to secure a hearing before the great tribunal of the nation. There are some few individuals who hate all inventions, speculations, improvements, or alterations; but all "boards," "departments," and "offices," are unanimous in regarding such things with horror as the disturbers of their peace and impediments to the dispatch of business, which is real business only when it is routine. The improver or inventor is a creature whose approach causes every bristle of the official hedgehog to rise stiffly with fright and rage. Although we admit very readily the liberality and candour of Mr. Secretary Herbert in his management of affairs, there is reason to think that the War Office, being a department peculiarly liable to the assaults of speculators, has certain traditions respecting "the value of saying no," which are not at all likely to fall into desuetude. But it might have been expected that the War Office would have shown some consideration in the case of a gentleman who had done the State good service, and whose claims have been recognised by the best judges of the peculiar matter referred to them.

In the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE of last week, there appeared a statement and correspondence in reference to Captain Grant's cooking apparatus, which, we trust, excited the attention it deserved. Any one who had merely heard of Captain Grant through the papers, in the reports of his proceedings, would have imagined, we think, that he was some servant of Government, employed on a good salary to superintend the cooking of the Army, who had attained that position by inventing some remarkably efficient apparatus for the purpose. Captain Grant's own statement reveals a very different state of things.

It appears that this gentleman, who is a retired officer of the Royal Artillery, after the accounts of the Crimean miseries reached this country in 1855, at Lord Hardinge's request, devised a barrack or camp-cooking apparatus, which was introduced at Aldershot, where the system is still in use, and also a form of field cooking, which was so highly thought of that the authorities shipped apparatus to cook for 5000 men in the present expedition to China. Not only was the system good as far as culinary arrangements and cooking were concerned, but it effected an enormous economy in the saving of coal and fuel. For four years Captain Grant gave his time and the benefit of his experiments to the Government. For four years the soldier has had baked and stewed meats instead of the "boiled bully," which rose up against his stomach in its unwholesome sameness, before Captain Grant's kitchen came in use. He had revelled in dumplings, Irish stew, baked potatoes, capital soup, well-cooked vegetables, and is pleasantly astounded at the variety of courses to which he could treat himself by the aid of this excellent *cuisine*. The health of the troops improved, and the country saved the cost of nearly 300 tons of coals in the cooking of the food of every 1000 men in the year. Having obtained these results, and others which are set forth in his statement, Captain Grant conceived he had a fair claim to have a little line to himself in the enormous Estimates of the War Office. We think the country will be of opinion he was not unreasonable. According to the statement before us, Captain Grant, on December 20, 1859, addressed Mr. Secretary Herbert, demanding a settlement of his claim, based upon a principle advantageous to see public service, and proposing, in effect, that he should receive the amount of twelve months' saving on the cost of cooking for two-thirds of the military force, or such sum as might be considered its fair equivalent. In making that demand Captain Grant appealed to the testimony of Mr. Secretary Peel in the previous year, that his cooking apparatus was the best suited to military purposes of any that had been submitted to him, and that he proposed to adopt it in barracks as occasion occurred. But the plain fact was that the system had been so entirely approved of that cooking apparatus on his principle had been constructed for 60,000 men. The War Office took a long time to consider the matter; at least, we presume they did so, for it was not till seven weeks had elapsed that Mr. Godley addressed a very curious letter to Captain Grant; and on the 7th February, 1860, "adverting to your letter of Dec. 20th last," informed him that as to his cooking battery at Woolwich (of which an apparatus for 5000 men was actually shipped to China), he was directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert, to say the waggons were still under experiment; and that as regarded the latter question, no further application for compensation could be entertained. Not even a word of thanks, Mr. Godley! Not even a line by order of Mr. Secretary Herbert, in reference to the prolonged exertions for the benefit of the public service, which Mr. Secretary Peel had not disdained to acknowledge! The confusion in the grammatical construction of Mr. Godley's letter, is greater than his discourtesy. We defy anyone to say what is "the latter question" to which Mr. Godley refers—whether it be "cooking battery," "cooking waggons," or "experiment;" but we have no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that the War Office gave a plump and plain refusal to entertain Captain Grant's claim for any compensation whatever for his great services, and that at the moment they were preparing the gigantic Estimates in which millions were lavished on every department of the military service of the country, they determined to act with a parsimony amounting to meanness in the case of a man who had enabled them by his savings to add hundreds of thousands of pounds to the public exchequer. In the interests of the public service itself, we deprecate such treatment, and we trust that the House of Commons will stand between one who has improved the condition of the British soldier more effectually than a thousand War-Office Circulars could do, and the department which, having largely availed itself of his aid, has behaved to him, if not with contumely, at least with something more irritating than indifference; and, if not with ill-faith, at least with something worse than illiberality.

Notwithstanding the reduction of the bounty which has recently taken place throughout the Service by order of the authorities at the Horse Guards, recruiting for the various regiments serving in India, is still proceeding very satisfactorily, and a large number of young men have arrived at Chatham garrison during the present month from the recruiting districts to join the depôts. The three battalions are now unusually strong, together numbering nearly 5000 men of all ranks; and it is calculated that 3000 well-trained troops will be ready to embark for India from that garrison during the present summer, should that number be required to augment the British regiments in India.

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THE ARMY.

4th Dragoon Guards. We regret very much to hear that disaffection has manifested itself in this fine regiment, which has been hitherto as remarkable for its good conduct in time of peace as for its gallantry in the field. A Brighton journal says: "We understand that the discipline which has recently been pursued at the Cavalry Barracks, Brighton, towards some of the men of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoons, by order of their Colonel, Colonel Bentinck, has caused great dissatisfaction and discontent, that has resulted in a resentment of a very marked character. A few mornings since it was discovered that the manes and tails of two of the Colonel's valuable horses had been cut off, and his harnesses and saddle completely cut to pieces; the estimated damage being 200*l*. A reward has been offered for the discovery of the perpetrators of the act, and it is rumoured that an investigation will take place by authority in high quarters, to learn the cause of such an exhibition of vindictiveness. *On dit*:—The rumour is that the cropping is on the principle, crop the men crop the horses."

8th Hussars. Captain Puget has qualified as interpreter in Hindostanee. Captain Mussenden is attached to the depôt at Canterbury.

9th Lancers. The detachments, consisting of 5 officers, 125 men, and 111 men now at Taunton and Troubridge, are ordered to Dorchester.

10th Hussars. A squadron now at Woolwich is reported as likely to be quartered at Ipswich.

14th Light Dragoons. The case of James Hunt, formerly Sergeant-Major in the 14th Dragoons, who shot Cornet Browne of the same regiment at Kirkee, near Poona, for seducing his wife, has been tried in the Supreme Court of Bombay. According to the evidence given by Cornet Browne and two of his fellow-officers, Lieutenant Beamish and Cornet Amherst, on the 27th of January last Hunt rode up to the cornet's house, and, asking for a private interview, was taken by Browne into his bedroom. Of all that followed we have two versions, neither of which it is possible to corroborate, for the prisoner and the prosecutor alone know what happened. Browne's statement is, in brief, that Hunt told him he knew his guilt by finding one of his letters, and by his wife's confession, and called upon him to give up any letters from Mrs. Hunt he had in his possession. There was more conversation, in the course of which Hunt drew out a pistol, and said he had come over for the purpose of shooting his betrayer, and he did not know whether he should not do so yet. At last, on Browne owning that Lieutenant Beamish probably was aware of what had been going on, Hunt raised the pistol and shot him. Hunt's story varies from this, in asserting that Browne used taunting and insolent expressions, laughing at Hunt when he asked for the "satisfaction of a gentleman," and saying he "gloried" in having seduced Mrs. Hunt. Browne swore distinctly, on the trial, that he had not said a word during the interview to provoke the prisoner. The counsel for Mr. Hunt made rather a weak defence, arguing that it was possible the pistol went off by accident. The jury found the prisoner guilty of intent to do grievous bodily harm, and strongly recommended him to mercy on account of the extreme provocation he had received. The Chief Justice, Sir Mathew Sausse, premising that the lightness of the punishment he was about to award was due to his belief that the act of the prisoner in firing off the pistol had not been premeditated, sentenced him to be imprisoned for a year in the county jail, one week's confinement in each quarter to be solitary. There is great popular sympathy for Mr. Hunt, and a memorial has already been drawn up, praying for a remission of his sentence.

Royal Artillery. Colonel Francklyn, C.B., 4th Brigade, Field Artillery, with a draught of 250 rank and file, has left Woolwich, for Gosport, to commence the formation of the 15th Brigade, some time in contemplation. The B battery of Royal Artillery, at present quartered at Ipswich, under the command of Captain Paget, is about to leave that town for Woolwich. A portion of the Horse Brigade will, it is expected, occupy Brompton Barracks, about to be vacated by the Royal Engineer Train. The following force has left Portsmouth for Plymouth and the Channel Islands, on board the Firebrand, which sailed for Plymouth.—Major Adye, in command; Captains Vernon and Stocker; Lieutenants M'Laughlin, Cuming, Webber, Lewis, Goodenough, and Deshon; 11 sergeants, 11 corporals, 199 gunners, 4 trumpeters, 31 women, and 50 children.

On Thursday Nos. 1 and 7 batteries of the 10th Brigade Royal Artillery arrived at Portsmouth from the Channel Islands. The officers' names were:—Captains Childs and Hudson; Lieutenants King, Harman, Dickson, Wilmer, Bevan, and Percival; Surgeon Cumming, in medical charge; 13 sergeants; 6 trumpeters; 15 corporals; 232 privates; 30 women; 51 children. No. 8 Battery of the 14th Brigade, Royal Artillery, consisting of about 8 officers, 211 men, 42 followers, and 6 horses, left Calcutta for China on March 10, in the hired transport-ship Merchantman.

Royal Engineers. Lieutenants W. S. Maud, R.E., has proceeded from the head-quarters of the Royal Engineer establishment to Dover; and Lieutenant E. D. C. O'Brien to Plymouth, to be attached to the staff of the commanding Royal Engineer.

In consequence of the great pressure of business at the photographic department of the Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham, it has been found necessary to introduce several of the most intelligent young men, selected from the corps of Royal Engineers into the Photographic School, in order that they may acquire a knowledge of photography, and assist in making the numerous copies of models, buildings, and other objects which are required by the War Department.

We are informed that a great amount of dissatisfaction has been for some time felt among the non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers in consequence of the unsatisfactory manner in which the promotions take place in that corps. We have learnt that at the present time there are many vacancies in the rank of sergeant, caused by sergeants having been discharged, and although the vacancies have existed for about twelve months, no steps have yet been taken to fill them up. We feel certain that the fact of the complaints we have alluded to existing among the non-commissioned officers of this highly deserving corps will be the means of attention being directed to the subject with the view to their removal.

The 18th Company of Royal Engineers, now employed in the construction of coast batteries in the neighbourhood of Weymouth, having completed the defences at the entrance to the harbour, the officers and men have received orders to rejoin head-quarters at Chatham. The officers in charge of the company are Captain R. Hawthorn and Lieutenant R. N. Peters. Captain J. E. Cornes, R.E., and Lieut. J. Wilson, R.E., are ordered to join the Royal Engineer establishment on the 31st inst. Lieutenant A. B. Haig has been appointed to the Royal Engineer Train, in the room of Lieutenant W. S. Maud, who has proceeded to Dover. The proceedings of a district court-martial, which assembled at Chatham a few days since for the trial of Sapper John Hodgson, R.E., have been promulgated at head-quarters. The crimes for which the prisoner was tried were, for being absent without leave, for resisting the escort who had him in charge, for breaking out of the guard-room, and for striking Corporal Cubbert whilst in the execution of his duty. The Court found him guilty, and sentenced him to undergo 168 days' hard labour in Fort Clarence Military Prison.

Grenadier Guards. A company of the 1st battalion, with Colonel Prince Edward, Captain Bathurst, and Lieutenant Farmer, is detached to Aldershot; also a company of the 2nd battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel Sidney Burrard.

Coldstream Guards. Lieut.-Colonel Goodlake and Captain Heneage, of the 1st battalion, and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, are detached to Aldershot, with a company from each battalion, for rifle practice. By the retirement of Lord Westmoreland, Captain and Adjutant Fremantle becomes Lieutenant-Colonel, and Lieutenant Burnand, Captain.

Scots Fusilier Guards. Lieut.-Colonel Gipps, Captain Trefusis, Captain Knox, and Lieutenant Thomas, are at Aldershot, with a company from each battalion.

32nd Light Infantry. This regiment is about to move from Dover to Aldershot early next month. "Their departure (says the Dover Chronicle) will be a source of great regret to the inhabitants of this town, the regiment having won golden opinions since their residence amongst us. A better commanding officer than Colonel Carmichael we have not had amongst us, and a better conducted regiment on the whole has not been quartered here."

Royal Marine Light Infantry. Captain Farrant, with Lieutenants Haseltine, Fuller, and Carlyon, and a detachment of the Royal Marine Light Infantry and Artillery, are ordered to embark from the Portsmouth Division for service on board the Edgar, relieving the detachment on board under the command of Captain C. Louis. Colonel E. Rea, in command of the Chatham division of Royal Marine Light Infantry, has received orders from the Admiralty to furnish two detachments of non-commissioned officers and marines for service on board the Wasp, 13, screw-steamer, Commander F. H. Stirling, and the Wrangler, 4, screw-steamer, both fitting at Sheerness.

53rd Regiment. We learn from the *Shrewsbury Journal* that it is in contemplation to erect a monument in Shrewsbury to the memory of the members of this corps who have fallen during the frightful outbreaks in India. It is commonly known as the Shropshire Regiment, from the fact of its having been raised in this county. A few years ago it numbered among its officers two Shropshire Hills—Colonel Frederic (now the commandant of our militia) being its colonel, and his younger brother Philip (now in Ireland) its major. The regiment is now on its return home from India, where it has been stationed for fourteen years. We are told that on its return it will furnish one of the most melancholy proofs on record of the dreadful effects of war and climate, only one man now surviving out of the whole number who originally formed the regiment when it left this country. The memorial to which we refer is to be erected at the cost of the officers, a large sum having been already raised for the purpose, but what form it will take, or where it will be placed, is not yet determined. The depôt at Chatham consists of over 400 men, and is in a very efficient condition.

56th Regiment. The head-quarters of H. M.'s 56th Regiment entered the Poona Camp on the 23rd of March, and took up the Barracks lately vacated by the 28th Regiment. We regret very much to learn that cholera made its appearance amongst the Regiment whilst on its march from Belgaum to Poona. There were eight cases occurred in the regiment between Belgaum and Kolapoor, four of which proved fatal; one was left behind with the detachment at Kolapoor, and the other three were brought on to Sattara, and are doing well. No cases had occurred since the 8th instant, but on the morning of the 15th the disease again showed itself at the Dewa Ghaut, eight miles from Poona, when nine more cases were admitted into hospital. Of these five proved fatal—one officer (Captain Ramsay) and four men having succumbed to the epidemic. The head-quarters of the 56th will be stationed at Poona; a wing at Ahmednuggur; and a detachment from that wing will be sent to garrison the fortress of Asseerghur.

57th Regiment. Major Logan, Captains Woodall and Wilmot, Lieutenants Bayntun and Parkinson, Ensign Emly, Assistant-Surgeon Griffin, and 178 rank and file have arrived at Bombay from Aden.

60th Rifles. The head-quarters, 1st Battalion, in all 12 officers and 432 rank and file, embarked on board the Aliquis at Calcutta on the 17th of March for England.

78th Highlanders. This gallant regiment is to be entertained next week by the citizens of Edinburgh, in recognition of their recent services in Persia and India. The *Scotsman* says:—The entertainment, promises to be a very grand spectacle. The Exchange is to be profusely decorated with Highland and Eastern trophies, and with flags, skins, deers' and leopards' heads, ancient and modern armour, &c.; and when brilliantly illuminated, and filled with the gallant soldiers in full Highland costume, and with many other guests or entertainers in uniform, regular and volunteer, naval and military, the scene will be extremely striking and splendid. The arrangements for the banquet are far advanced, and promise to be in every respect satisfactory.

86th Regiment. This regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Stuart, now stationed at Gosport, are ordered to Aldershot. The following are the names of the officers with the regiment:—Majors J. P. Meyers and H. W. P. Welman; Captains C. O. Creagh, J. Jerome, M. Lepper, G. H. Adams, R. E. Henry, R. F. Lewis, W. Knipe, B. A. Branfil, and J. R. D. Mackenzie; Lieutenants A. R. Ord, J. F. W. Mullen, J. Creah, J. W. Ery, J. D. Brockman, G. S. Jackson, D. Stewart (Adjutant), C. Keane, T. Yardley, J. J. Bowess, W. R. Gray, J. Wells, G. E. A. Hilliard, and W. Saunders; Ensigns R. J. Posnett, C. M. Jackson, F. G. Marshall, H. V. Cullinan, J. E. M. Sperrin, E. J. Harris, H. C. Boulcott, and J. F. Stephens; Paymaster C. F. Heatly; Quartermaster W. Lane; Surgeon J. Sawers, M.D.; Assistant-Surgeons T. S. Barry and E. C. Ryall.

4th Depôt Battalion, Canterbury, was inspected on Saturday by Lieut.-General Love, Inspector-General of Infantry. As His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief had so recently tested the battalion on parade, and expressed himself highly pleased with the accuracy of its movements and the steady bearing of the men, the attention of the Inspector-General was more particularly directed to the internal economy of the battalion, which was found by him in every way satisfactory. Lieut.-General Love in the evening dined at the Infantry mess. On Tuesday the Archbishop of Canterbury confirmed forty-three soldiers of the garrison.

The further progress of the new wings in course of erection at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, which has been temporarily suspended by order of the Royal Engineer department, by reason of the red brick facings having been opposed, has been ordered to take place on the original plan objected to.

A large number of shipwrights, caulkers, painters, &c., were on Saturday discharged from the Shipwright's Department in Woolwich dockyard, and about 600 artificers and labourers left the Royal Carriage and Laboratory Departments of the Arsenal.

A brigade field-day of the troops at Chatham took place on Wednesday morning, when Major-General Eyre had the entire force of the garrison on the Lines. In addition to the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd battalions of Infantry, the battalion of Royal Marines and the corps of Royal and Indian Engineers were present, the whole numbering upwards of 4000 men. These brigade field-days are announced to take place on each Wednesday during the summer season.

A grand amateur performance by the officers of the Chatham garrison took place, in the Royal Marine Theatre, on Friday night, on which occasion the building was crowded by the *élite* of the garrison and neighbourhood, the whole of the officers appearing in their full uniform. The pieces selected were *Delicate Ground*, *Our Wife*, and *Little Toddlekins*. The band of the Royal Marines, under the direction of Herr Kapply, occupied the orchestra. The performance was in aid of the Garrison Compassionate Institute, the funds of which will be very considerably augmented.

The troops comprising the entire garrison at Chatham have been granted two days' *holiday and release from* all drills and parades, by order of Major-General Eyre, in consideration of the exceedingly satisfactory manner in which they acquitted themselves last week on the occasion of the review of the garrison by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who expressed himself in the highest degree satisfied at the result of his inspection, and the highly efficient state of the garrison.

Deputy Inspector-General T. D. Hume, M.D., has been appointed principal medical officer at Fort Pitt Hospital, in succession to Inspector-General J. R. Taylor, C.B., who proceeds to the Cape of Good Hope, to take charge of the Sanatorium for the troops from China. Dr. Hume is at present doing duty at Cork.

Deputy Inspector-General T. Longmore, who has been appointed professor of clinical and military surgery at Fort Pitt, has arrived at that establishment and commenced his duties. The other professors are Dr. E. A. Parkes, hygiene, and Dr. W. Aitkin, pathology. Surgeon-Major J. S. Prendergast, M.D., has proceeded from Fort Pitt to Portsmouth, where he is to be stationed for the purpose of inspecting the invalid and disabled troops arriving at that port from India and the colonies.

On Monday, the troops forming the Indian depôts stationed in Colchester camp had a grand field-day, in the presence of the new commandant of the garrison and General Wood, who is on a visit in the neighbourhood. The troops of the 9th Depôt Battalion, under the command of Colonel Dixon, C.B., comprised the depôts of the 1st, 6th, 54th, 56th, 66th, and 88th Regiments, that of the 10th Depôt Battalion under the command of Colonel Street, C.B., consisted of the 5th, 34th, 37th, 38th, 44th, and 97th Regiments, in all between 2000 and 3000 men, the greater portion effective soldiers, and ready for active service. There was a brilliant staff upon the field, including Colonel Blucher Wood (commandant), Colonel Street, C.B., Colonel Dixon, C.B., Major Heyton, Major West, Captain-Adjutant Munro, &c., &c. The men having assembled upon the ordinary parade-ground, were marched to the old barrack field, and passed through the ordinary evolutions of a brigade-day in the most satisfactory matter. The despatch of heavy drafts of men to Landguard Fort for rifle practice, has been resumed, and in the month of June a strong force will leave the camp for foreign service.

From the *Delhi Gazette* of Feb. 18:—"Cawnpore, Feb. 15. This morning Sir John and Lady Inglis left Cawnpore for Calcutta on their way to Bangalore. A guard of honour, consisting of one company of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment, with the regimental colour and band, attended at the railway station. All officers off duty were invited to attend yesterday by the brigadier, and Captain Courtenay's battery was sent to the railway station to fire a salute as the train started. The gathering of officers was large; and no one could fail to see how painful it was to Sir John Inglis to say good bye to them. Sad indeed did all feel at the departure of a general so universally respected and beloved, who always showed himself the friend of the soldier as well as of the officer. The Bengal Presidency loses in Sir John Inglis one of her best, if not her very best, divisional commanders. Nothing could exceed the interest Sir John Inglis took in all matters affecting the improvement of the soldiers' condition, and few men have a warmer or kinder heart. It is not out of place to mention that Lady Inglis, in her sphere,

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was as praiseworthy and admirable as Sir John, as the soldiers' wives and children at Cawnpore could testify. They both leave with the best wishes of all here, and the deepest regret at their departure.

The *Delhi Gazette* of March 20th has the following:—"With reference to a paragraph that lately appeared in our paper, pointing out that Mr. Wilson's income tax would fall on European soldiers, we have the best authority for stating, from communications received from the Governor General's camp, that the Government of India have no intention of subjecting either privates or non-commissioned officers of the British Army to the operation of the income tax."

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY. — Evening Meeting, Monday the 23rd inst., at half-past 8 P.M. Papers to be read:—1. Expedition into the Interior of South Australia, by Sir R. G. Macdonnell, Governor; and Voyage up the Darling and Barwan Rivers, by W. R. Randall, Esq., communicated by the Colonial Office. 2. On Typical Mountain Ranges, by W. Spottiswoode, Esq., F.R.G.S.

SHORNCLIFFE CAMP.

On Saturday last His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the General Commanding-in-Chief, concluded a tour of inspection of this part of the south eastern district, by visiting Shorncliffe. The tour commenced on the Tuesday previous, when Chatham was visited, and subsequently, Maidstone, Canterbury, Walmer, Dover, finishing with Shorncliffe. His Royal Highness on Friday night slept at Dover, which place he left next morning by the 8 a.m. express, arriving at the Folkestone station at about 8·10, accompanied by the following general officers and staff:—Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General; Major-General Eyre, Commandant of Chatham Garrison; Major-General Crauford, Commanding the 1st Brigade, South-Eastern District; Colonel Charteris, Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness; and Colonel Bingham. On his arrival at the Folkestone station His Royal Highness was received by Majors Gamble and Forster, who attended him to the camp, on reaching which a royal salute of 21 guns was fired by the 5th battery of the 4th brigade, from the saluting point immediately overlooking the military road leading from Sandgate to the camp; the salute was fired about 9 o'clock. His Royal Highness was met by Lieut.-General Mansel, the general in command of the south-eastern district, and had breakfast with that officer.

A little before 10 A.M. His Royal Highness left General Mansel's residence, and proceeded on to the camp, where he was received by the General, who had preceded him to the camp; and General Hay, Commandant of the Hythe School of Musketry, Major Gamble, Major Forster, Brigade-Majors Carlton and Barnard, and Captain Eteson; by the heads of departments, who were in attendance in uniform by order of the General commanding; and by the whole of the troops in the camp, comprising the following: a squadron of the 4th Dragoon Guards; four batteries of the Royal Artillery, consisting of twenty-four guns; a company of the Royal Engineers, H.M. 47th Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, who commanded the infantry brigade, in consequence of the absence through illness of Brigadier Williams; the 2nd Royal Cheshire Regiment of Militia; the Stirlingshire Militia, or Highland Borderers; the Royal Antrim Artillery Militia, and the 4th Battalion of the Military Train; the whole of whom were drawn up in line, numbering about 123 officers, and 3000 men of all ranks, with 360 horses, 24 ambulance-waggons, and 24 store-carts.

Immediately on His Royal Highness arriving on the ground a royal salute was given, the bands of the different regiments playing the National Anthem; and, the colours being dropped, the whole of the men were in heavy marching order, each one furnished with ten rounds of blank ammunition, and, being clothed in the April issue of new clothing, had a most imposing appearance. The Duke, after the salute, and accompanied by his staff, rode slowly down the front of the line, returning by the rear, and minutely inspected the whole of the men; in passing along the line His Royal Highness frequently complimented General Mansel on the very soldierlike appearance the troops presented.

Immediately after the inspection the Duke proceeded to the saluting colour, and the troops in open columns of companies marched past in quick time, all the bands being united and stationed opposite to the saluting point, played different marches as each regiment marched past. The cavalry, in open columns of three; the Royal Artillery and Military Train then trotted past, and the infantry followed in close column of battalions. His Royal Highness, as the troops marched past, frequently called out "very good," "very good indeed," and was evidently much pleased with the manner in which this was carried out. The four batteries of artillery were then put through some very excellent movements, firing with remarkable celerity, after which the infantry were exercised, principally light infantry practice and skirmishing. After the conclusion of the field-day His Royal Highness called the commanding officers of regiments to the front, and expressed his approval and satisfaction to them and to the field officers for the very creditable manner in which the whole of the operations had been carried out, and at the appearance and general discipline of the troops. The troops were then dismissed, and His Royal Highness and staff next proceeded to the rear of the C range, and witnessed the Royal Antrim Artillery exercised in firing blank charges from 18-pounder field-battery guns; he also inspected some field works and batteries lately thrown up by the troops for practice, and expressed his approval of the same. His Royal Highness left the camp, under a salute of 21 guns, about half-past 1, and returned to town by the 2 p.m. express train from the Folkestone upper station.

During the review, an accident occurred, which at first alarmed every one who witnessed it. At the first discharge of the artillery, a pair of fine horses in a phaeton, the property of Capt. Robertson, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, in charge of a groom, started off along the front of the huts in the B range, and in spite of the exertions of the groom, who hung on to them with hazard to himself, they broke away, and knocked down a little boy, as also the wife of Paymaster and Captain Hunt, of the 2nd Royal Cheshire, who at first was thought to be seriously hurt, but fortunately no bones were fractured. The horses then continued their career, and proceeded at a rapid pace behind the back of the C, D, and E ranges of huts, leaping over two of the fences in front of the artillery barracks, and were ultimately stopped at the top of the military road to Sandgate, without having done any material injury to themselves or the phaeton.

On Monday, a general order was issued by order of His Royal Highness expressing the great satisfaction he had had in witnessing the efficient manner in which the whole of the troops had conducted themselves on the previous Saturday.

The 2nd Royal Cheshire are under orders to leave the camp on the 26th, on march to Dover to relieve the Wiltshire Militia, who leave Dover for disembodiment.

ARMY GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY, APRIL 9.

Corps of Royal Marines—Gentleman Cadet Charles Surtees Chapman Webb, to be Second Lieutenant, vice O'Connor, placed on half-pay.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, APRIL 10.

Notice.—The next Examination of Candidates for admission to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, will be held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on Monday, the 4th June, 1860, and following days.

The next Examination of Candidates for direct Commissions in the Army will be held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on Wednesday, the 20th June, 1860, and following days.

The next Examination of Candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, will be held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on Saturday, the 30th June, 1860, and following days.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, APRIL 17.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Lieutenant-General William Cator, C.B., to be Colonel-Commandant; April 1.

2d Regiment of Life Guards—Lieutenant Edward Stratton Fitzhardinge Berkeley, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet-Major the Earl of Longford, deceased; March 28.

6th Dragoons—Captain Richard William Renshaw, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Clements, who exchanges; April 17.

9th Light Dragoons—Captain Henry Marshall, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Goldie, who exchanges; William Henry Lawrence, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Bury, promoted; April 17.

10th Light Dragoons—Arthur Wyatt Edgell, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Maunder, promoted; April 17.

13th Light Dragoons—Captain Henry Topham Clements, from the 6th Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Renshaw, who exchanges; April 17.

17th Light Dragoons—Captain James Goldie, from the 9th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Marshall, who exchanges; Thomas Edmund Houghton, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Scott, promoted; May 17.

18th Light Dragoons—Assistant-Surgeon Francis Collins, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Grant, who exchanges; April 17.

Military Train—Captain Daniel Antoine Baby, from the 28th Foot, to be Captain, vice Hutton, who exchanges; April 17.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards—Lieutenant and Captain and Brevet-Major William Henry, Viscount Dangan, to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase, vice Cocks, who retires; Ensign and Lieutenant Richard Hasel Thursby, to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Viscount Dangan; Sir Edward Archibald Hamilton, Bart., to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Thursby; April 17.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—To be Colonels.

Brevet-Colonel Frederick Marow Eardley-Wilmot; April 1.
Brevet-Colonel James William Fitzmayer, C.B.; April 1.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Brevet-Major Alfred Romaine Wragge, vice Eardley-Wilmot; April 1.
Brevet-Major Frederick William Haultain, vice Fitzmayer; April 1.
Brevet-Major Frederick John Travers; April 1.
Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Matthew Charles Dixon; April 1.
Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel John Turner, C.B.; April 1.
Brevet-Major Edward Henry Fisher; April 1.

To be Captains.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Cornwallis Maude, C.B., vice Wragge; April 1.
Second Captain Arthur William Twiss, vice Haultain; April 1.
Brevet-Major Reginald Curtis, vice Travers; April 1.
Second Captain Allan Sievwright, vice Dixon; April 1.
Second Captain Frederick Southcote Seale, vice Turner; April 1.
Second Captain John De Luttrell Saunderson, vice Fisher; April 1.
Brevet-Major Philip Dickson; April 1.
Second Captain Edward Jackson Bruce; April 1.
Brevet-Major William Powell Richards; April 1.
Brevet-Major John Edward Hope; April 1.
Brevet-Major Algernon Brendon; April 1.
Brevet-Major James De Havilland; April 1.
Second Captain George Allix Wilkinson; April 1.
Brevet-Major William Windham Augustus Lukin; April 1.
Brevet-Major Charles Edmund Walcott; April 1.
Brevet-Major Gronow Davis; April 1.
Brevet-Major Edgar Grantham Bredin; April 1.

To be Second Captains.

Lieutenant Maurice Henry Fitzmaurice, vice Maude; April 1.
Lieutenant Wilbraham Digby Milman, vice Twiss; April 1.
Lieutenant Henry Richmond Martin, vice Curtis; April 1.
Lieutenant William Alexander P. Wyllie, vice Sievwright; April 1.
Lieutenant Charles Gray Johnson, vice Seale; April 1.
Lieutenant Henry Cardew, vice Saunderson; April 1.
Lieutenant Horace Percival, vice Dickson; April 1.
Lieutenant Henry Thomas Arbuthnot, vice Bruce; April 1.
Lieutenant Robert Biddulph, vice Richards; April 1.
Lieutenant William Stirling, vice Hope; April 1.
Lieutenant Peter Edward Hill, vice Brendon; April 1.
Lieutenant Champagne L'Estrange, vice De Havilland; April 1.
Lieutenant Arthur Kennedy Rideout, vice Wilkinson; April 1.
Lieutenant William Henry Watson, vice Lukin; April 1.
Lieutenant Edward Chichester Bolton, vice Walcott; April 1.
Lieutenant Oliver Henry Atkins Nicolls, vice Davis; April 1.
Lieutenant James Barton, vice Bredin; April 1.
Lieutenant Charles James Hope Johnstone; April 1.
Lieutenant Benjamin Geale Humfrey; April 1.
Lieutenant Charles Watson Wilson; April 1.
Lieutenant Legh Delves Broughton; April 1.
Lieutenant George Albert Augustus Walker; April 1.
Lieutenant Francis Walter de Winton; April 1.
Lieutenant Augustus Henry Carr Hamilton; April 1.
Lieutenant Edmund Charles Cuthbert; April 1.
Lieutenant Pilkington Jackson; April 1.
Lieutenant Jervis Tucker; April 1.
Lieutenant Brymer Francis Schreiber; April 1.

COAST BRIGADE OF ARTILLERY.—To be Lieutenants.

Sergeant-Major Hugh Marshall; April 1.
Sergeant-Major John Taylor; April 1.
Sergeant-Major James Lumber McCallum; April 1.
Sergeant-Major William McKown; April 1.
Sergeant-Major George Montgomery; April 1.
Sergeant-Major William Robinson; April 1.
Sergeant-Major Joel Blades; April 1.
Sergeant John Ramsay; April 1.
Master-Gunner George Leeds; April 1.
Sergeant William Crawford; April 1.

To be Paymaster.

Major Charles South, from half-pay, Paymaster 20th Foot; April 1.

To be Quartermasters.

Sergeant-Major Henry Behenna; April 1.
Quartermaster-Sergeant David Hoge; April 1.

20th Foot—Andrew Halliday Hall, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Humphrys, appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons; April 17.

25th Foot.—Ensign Ernest Henry Paul Vivian to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice O'Malley, who retires; April 17. Lieutenant George Augustus Elliott to be Adjutant; April 1.

28th Foot—Captain Charles Frederick Hutton, from the Military Train, to be Captain, vice Baby, who exchanges; Lieutenant Charles George Mackenzie, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Godley, who retires; Ensign and Adjutant Frederick Rance to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign Jerome O'Brien, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mackenzie; April 17.

30th Foot—Ollyett Woodhouse Brain, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Glascott, promoted; April 17. Charles Henry Garnett, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice the Honourable L. W. H. Powys, promoted; April 18.

33rd Foot—Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Edward Westby Donovan, to be Lieut.-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel John Douglas Johnstone, C.B., who retires upon full pay; Captain and Brevet-Major Thomas Wickham, to be Major, without purchase, vice Donovan; Lieutenant Arthur Edward Augustus Ellis, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Wickham; Ensign Murray Doveton Valentine Treasure Grant, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Ellis; April 17.

52nd Foot—Quartermaster-Sergeant Henry Stokes to be Quartermaster, vice Knott, who retires upon half-pay; April 17.

57th Foot—Captain Charles John Clark, from the 100th Foot, to be Captain, vice Slade, who exchanges; April 17.

70th Foot—Harry Elderton Whidborne, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Grierson, promoted; April 17.

81st Foot—William Augustus Claude Stuart-Menteth, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Harle, appointed to the 13th Light Dragoons; April 17.

100th Foot—Captain Alfred Frederick Adolphus Slade, from the 57th Foot, to be Captain, vice Clark, who exchanges; April 17.

Rifle Brigade—Henry Arthur Lascelles, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fremantle, appointed to the 10th Light Dragoons; April 17.

STAFF.

Captain and Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Charles Arthur Stephenson, C.B., of the Scots Fusilier Guards, to be Deputy-Adjutant-General to Her Majesty's Forces serving in China; Jan. 1.

Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Kenneth Douglas Mackenzie, 92nd Foot, to be Deputy-Quartermaster-General to Her Majesty's Forces serving in China; Dec. 26.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The commission of the Rev. James Hamilton, Chaplain Fourth Class, to bear date 1st April, 1858, instead of 1st April, 1859, as stated in the *Gazette* of the latter date.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Assistant-Surgeon Maximilian Grant, M.D., from the 18th Light Dragoons, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Collins, who exchanges; April 17.

BREVET.

Brevet-Colonel John Douglas Johnstone, C.B., retired full-pay, 33rd Foot, to be Major-General, the rank being honorary only; April 17.

Major Charles Gustavus Walsh, of the 14th Bengal Native Infantry, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; July 20, 1858.

Major John Hennessy, of the 70th Bengal Native Infantry, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; April 17.

Captain Joseph Cartmail, Paymaster on half-pay, 71st Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major; April 9.

Quartermaster William Knott, retired on half-pay, 52nd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain, under the Royal Warrant of 17th December, 1855; April 17.

The commission of Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel John Archibald Ballard, of the Bombay Engineers, as Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel to be antedated to the 7th Dec., 1858.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, APRIL 20.

3rd Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Ensign George Francis Robertson, from the 91st Foot, to be Cornet, vice Van Cortlandt, promoted; April 20.

Military Train—The appointment of Captain Henry Miller, from half pay late Transport Corps, which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 20th December, 1859, to be antedated to the 4th November, 1859, such antedate to give no claim to back pay.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards—Lieutenant and Captain Arthur James Fremantle to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel F. W. H. the Earl of Westmoreland, C.B., who retires; Ensign and Lieutenant Norman Burnand to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Fremantle; Ensign George John FitzRoy Smyth, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Burnand; Lieutenant and Captain William Frederick Ernest Seymour to be Adjutant, vice Fremantle, promoted; April 20.

7th Regiment of Foot—Ensign Arthur John Harrison to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Courtenay, who retires; April 20.

21st Foot—Ensign William Thorburn to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Donald, who retires; April 20.

31st Foot—Richard Horatio Townsend, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wood, promoted; April 20.

44th Foot—Lieutenant Elliott Arthur Raymond to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet Major Fletcher, who retires; Ensign Charles Elphinstone Rennie to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Raymond; Ensign Thomas Thompson Irvine, from the 97th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Rennie; April 20.

45th Foot—Captain Stephen Bilton Gordon, to be Major by purchase, vice Brevet Colonel Henry Anderson, who retires; Lieutenant Henry Safe Willoughby to be Captain by purchase, vice Gordon; Ensign William Kershaw to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Willoughby; April 20.

52nd Foot—Major William Harry, Earl of Errol, from half-pay Unattached, to be Major, vice Corbett, who exchanges; Captain James Johnes Bourchier, to be Major, by purchase, vice the Earl of Errol, who retires; Lieutenant George Cruden Fraser to be Captain, by purchase, vice Bourchier; Ensign Edmund Pakenham to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fraser; William Barwell Browne Barwell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Pakenham, April 20.

60th Foot—Ensign Henry Richard Treeve, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Carlisle, promoted; March 9. Clifford Fortescue Borrer, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Treeve; April 20.

75th Foot—Ensign Henry O'Brien, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Le Pelley, promoted; Oct. 7. Lieutenant Frederick Cornwall, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Thomas Carlisle, who has resigned that appointment; Jan. 25.

83rd Foot—Captain William Surtees Cook, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice Molony, appointed to the Command of the Detachment of Troops in the Falkland Islands; Lieutenant Charles Clitherow Gore, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Cook, who retires; April 20.

Rifle Brigade—Ensign Archdale Robert Palmer, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pester, who retires; April 20.

3rd West India Regiment—St John Clarke, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Murray, promoted; April 20.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Quartermaster Matthew Slattery, from the 58th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice Thomas Moore, deceased; April 20.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Captain John Sharman Molony, from the 83rd Foot, to be Commanding Officer of Detachments of Troops, vice Abbott, who resigns that appointment and retires upon half-pay Unattached; April 20.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Deputy Inspector-General James Edward Thomas Parratt, retired on half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Inspector General, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of Oct. 1, 1858; April 20.

BREVET.—To be Majors in the Army.

Captain William Surtees Cook, 83rd Foot; March 16, 1858.
Captain W. David Aitken, Bombay Artillery; July 20, 1858.
Captain Sir John Hill, Bart., 1st Bengal Cavalry; July 20, 1858.
Captain J. H. B. Dennis, 1st Bombay Light Cavalry; July 20, 1858.
Captain Charles R. Baugh, 9th Bombay Native Infantry; Dec. 7, 1858.
Captain Henry O. Mayne, 6th Madras Cavalry; Dec. 7, 1858.
Captain Alexander Carnegy, 31st Bombay Native Infantry; Dec. 7, 1858.
Captain George Smith, 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry; Dec. 7, 1858.
Captain W. G. G. Cumming, 17th Bombay Native Infantry; Dec. 7, 1858.
Captain W. F. Gordon, 1st Bombay European Regiment; April 20.

The undermentioned Paymasters to have the honorary rank of Major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 27th January, 1860:—

Paymaster William Henry Fitzgerald, of a Recruiting District; Jan. 1.
Paymaster Thomas Hanson Ratcliff, of the Royal Artillery; Jan. 10.

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THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, APRIL 14.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Second-Class Assistant-Engineer P. Greetram to the Fisgard, for charge of machinery of the Dart. Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineers T. Spence to the Supply, H. H. Small to the Cumberland as supernumerary. Paymaster W. H. Thompson to the Jackal. Surgeons J. L. Palmer to the Chesapeake; K. Atkinson to the Jackal. Assistant-Surgeons C. F. Williams to the Wrangler; A. B. Johnson (acting), to the Cornwallis.

APRIL 16.—Second-Class Assistant-Engineers F. H. Hermann (confirmed) to the Opossum; E. T. Read to the Wellington, for charge of the machinery of the Charon.

Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineer M. Baird to the Fisgard, for service in the Shamrock.

Paymasters E. Faulkner (additional) to the Asia; J. M. Lowray to the Bacchante.

Surgeon A. Brown to the Bacchante.

Clerk G. B. Wescott to the Bacchante.

Assistant-Clerk B. F. Meyer to the Bacchante.

APRIL 18.—Captain D. M'Leod Mackenzie to the Bacchante, commissioned as a flag-ship for foreign service.

Commander H. R. Wratislaw to the Ranger, commissioned.

Lieutenants J. H. Hatchard to the Implacable; H. T. Gammell to the Impregnable.

First-Class Assistant-Engineer T. A. Lewis to the Ranger; Second-Class Assistant-Engineer S. Windley to the Ranger; Third-Class Assistant-Engineer N. Stearn to the Asia, for service in the Osborne; Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineer G. Park (b) to the Ranger.

Mates S. Long to the Bacchante, E. L. Green to the Royal Albert.

Assistant-Paymaster in Charge H. Somerville to the Ranger.

Midshipmen N. A. R. Spicer and J. C. Burnell to the Royal Albert, W. M. Mager to the Algiers, F. J. Easther to the Mersey, H. C. Kane to the Melpomene, R. G. Baker and W. G. Cocq to the Bacchante, H. D. Macorlay, to the Ariadne, R. B. Trollope to the Aboukir.

Naval Cadet H. P. Karney to the Bacchante.

APRIL 19.—APPOINTMENTS.—Masters. W. J. Olive, and F. W. Bateman (additional), to the Fisgard. Master's-Assistant J. E. Gage, to the Russell. Assistant-Surgeons P. Cowrie, to the impregnable; A. M'Bridge, to the Bacchante. Acting Assistant-Surgeon N. O. D. Parks to the Bacchante. Assistant-Clerks R. Dinwiddie, to the Victory, for the secretary's office; A. N. Irmes, to the Virago.

Alban, paddle, in No. 4 dock at Portsmouth, has no hands employed upon her at present, and from the state of her hull it is expected she will be broken up. This vessel was built as a 10-gun brig at Deptford; was afterwards lengthened and altered to a paddle steamer. She is of 405 tons burden, and 100-horse nominal power.

Albatross, 12, one of the old class of sailing sloops, will go into the dock at Chatham vacated by the Plover gun-boat, where she will be broken up.

Albion, 90. Measures are being adopted at Devonport to test the soundness of the timbers of the Albion.

Algiers. One of those cases which are now often witnessed in our naval ports occurred at Portsmouth on Wednesday, when one of the Algiers' crew, a "bounty" man, was discharged from the ship for "incompetency," amid the derision of the crew. The Algiers is a well-manned ship.

Arethusa, 50, was on Thursday brought up from Chatham Harbour to be taken into the dock vacated on the previous day by the line-of-battle screw steamer Rodney, 91. The Arethusa is to be considerably lengthened, in order to be converted into a 51-gun screw frigate.

Arrogant, 47, screw, Commander W. Edmonstone, was at Sierra Leone on the 22nd March.

Atalanta, 16, Commander Thomas M. S. Pasley, from the West Indies, having been descried becalmed outside Plymouth Sound on Saturday afternoon, the tug Zephyr was sent off to assist her in, when she saluted the flag of Port-Admiral Sir Barrington Reynolds, K.C.B., which was duly acknowledged by the Impregnable. The Atalanta left Antigua on the 15th of March, and has experienced a very favourable passage, with the wind ranging from north-west to south-west. The Atalanta was commissioned by her present commander, May 26, 1856, and has been constantly employed on the North America and West India station; she is reported to be in first-rate condition. During the commission she has lost three officers by death, viz., Mr. Norman, master, October 26, 1856; Mr. Kerr, Assistant-Surgeon, February 4, 1859; and Mr. Creak, master, in September, 1859. Mr. Nicholson was appointed master of the Atalanta, but died before joining.

Bacchante, 51, screw, was commissioned at Portsmouth, on Wednesday, by Captain Mackenzie, for the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B., the future Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific station. Mr. James W. Ozzard, we understand, will be Secretary to the Admiral.

Bann, steam surveying-vessel, Master James S. Wills commanding, making good defects at Devonport, will be ready to resume her station about the end of next month.

Bulldog, 6, paddle, fitting at Portsmouth, will go out to Spithead, to test her machinery, on the 23rd inst.

Donegal. Mr. George Lumb, gunner, of the Donegal, at Plymouth, was dismissed from the Navy on Tuesday by sentence of court-martial held on board the flag-ship Impregnable.

Duncan, 101, is in the steam-basin, Portsmouth, completing machinery.

Duke of Wellington. It is reported at Devonport that the screw steam-ship Duke of Wellington will go there to take the duty of the Royal Albert, and that a portion of the Royal Albert's crew will assist in navigating the Duke of Wellington to Devonport.

Edgar, 91, screw, Rear-Admiral J. E. Erskine, Capt. J. E. Katon. Further enquiries are going on respecting the late disturbances on board this ship, the result of which will be made known in a few days.

Euryalus, 51, screw, Capt. Tarleton, C.B. It is undertood that when she is completed she will proceed on a cruise to the Brazils and the Cape, and perhaps to China, to afford the young Prince Alfred an opportunity of visiting distant regions.

Forte, 51, screw, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral the Hon Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., Captain, E. W. Turnour, recently arrived at Portsmout on her way to the Cape of Good Hope station, has been found defective in her stern. She will be docked in No. 7 dock as soon as it is vacated by the Victoria.

Firebrand, 6, steam-vessel, Commander James Bruce, arrived at Spithead on Thursday last from Guernsey, having on board No. 1 and 7 batteries of the 10th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Hecate, steam-vessel, having undergone most complete repairs since her last term of commission on the slave preventive service, has been rigged, and is now ready for the pennant. She is to be re-commissioned in a few days.

Hero. The preparations for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on board this ship are progressing rapidly. The prince will occupy the captain's cabins, which will be upholstered and fitted up by Mr. Wakeling of Soho. Cabins are in course of construction on the upper deck under the poop on each side; one is intended for the captain, and the other for some members of His Royal Highness's suite. The ward-room officers' mess will be removed, and will occupy half the gun-room. Cabins will be made in the ward-room for a portion of the suite on the port and starboard side of the deck as far as the after hatchway, just before the aftermost capstan leaving room for the capstan bars. The commander's cabin will be foremost on the starboard side. Some gun-carriages must necessarily be removed in consequence of these alterations, and the guns themselves will be stored fore-and-aft, and will probably be cased and used for seats.

Hornet, 17, screw. This vessel, which had suffered considerably from the ravages of the *Teredo navalis*, is now completely repaired. Her machinery is in the hands of the steam-factory artisans at Portsmouth.

Indus, 78, Captain, Hall, C.B., was removed on Tuesday from Devonport Dockyard to the sheer hulk, and had her masts and bowsprit taken out; she was then brought again alongside the dockyard, where her crew were paid off.

Medusa, 4, steam-vessel, Commander W. Bowden. From advices received from this ship dated the 3rd of April, her arrival in England is hourly expected.

Melpomene, 51, Captain Charles F. Ewart, got up steam in Plymouth Sound on Tuesday, and went into Hamoaze to be fitted for the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir W. F. Martin, the recently appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean.

Nelson, 91, screw, will test her machinery shortly in the steam-basin, Portsmouth.

Neptune is reported as nearly complete in her engines.

Nile. The funnel was raised on Tuesday, preparatory to her early departure for Bermuda from Plymouth. Mr. Richard Parkins, gunner, of this ship, tried by court-martial at Plymouth on Monday on a charge of drunkenness, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be dismissed from the Nile, and to be reduced to the rank of gunner of the third-class. The successor of George Lumbe, gunner (dismissed by court-martial from the service), joined the Nile in Plymouth Sound on Wednesday morning, and she got up steam immediately, tripped her anchor, and proceeded for her destination, Bermuda, with a fair wind from the eastward. On arrival at the West India station she will hoist the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B.

Orlando. It is reported in Plymouth that the screw steam-frigate Orlando, 50, is about to be put in commission, and that Captain Parker will have the command.

Osborne, steam-yacht, Master-Commander G. H. K. Bower, has got up steam in the steam basin, for trial, and will shortly go out of harbour to test the super-heating boilers with which she is fitted.

Penguin, new contract-built screw steam gun-vessel, was taken into the North dock at the Devonport Dockyard on Tuesday, to be coppered, &c.

Princess Royal, 91. The repairs of this ship are nearly completed. It has been found necessary to fresh copper her forward and aft. She was coppered about seven years ago, and her midship section, although she has passed through a good deal of service, is yet quite sound. She was originally paid with Jeffery's marine glue, both on her sides and on her deck, which answered very well upon her deck but not upon her sides. We believe she is the only ship in the Navy upon which the experiment has ever been tried.

Prometheus, 5, steam-vessel, Lieut.-Commander T. B. Hollingsworth, was at Bathurst on the 26th March.

Ranger, screw gun-vessel, inspected by the Lords of the Admiralty last week, is ordered to be commissioned for service on the West Coast of Africa. She is now ready for the pennant, and is receiving her stores.

Rhadamanthus, paddle, Master Commander Sturdee, arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday morning from Woolwich, on her experimental trip, under the superintendence of Mr. John Dinnen, Admiralty inspector of machinery afloat. She brought round supernumeraries, &c., who were sent on board the Victory flagship.

Rodney, 91, screw, was on Wednesday floated out of No. 3 dock at Chatham, the tide having risen to the unexpected height of 16 feet 11 inches. The ship is coppered up to her load mark, and she is now moored alongside the sheer hulk. The Rodney has left Chatham to-day for Folly Point, to mooring occupied by the Goliath, 80.

Royal Albert, 121, Captain Henry J. Lacon, was removed on Tuesday afteroon from Hamoaze into the lock at Keyham Steamyard, Plymouth. The wind was blowing very strongly from the eastward. Commander George Biddlecombe, additional assistant-master-attendant, took charge afloat, and, having a paddlewheel steam-tug on either side, advanced cautiously against the wind towards Keyham shortly after two o'clock. On nearing, a powerful warp was, under the instructions of Commander James Brown, master-attendant, connected with the ship and a capstan on the south side of the lock, and a smart gang of blue-jackets and marines having fitted the capstan bars, soon got a strain on her. Other warps were attached from the port bow to capstans on the north side, and guiding ropes being also fixed to both her quarters, she became, when the tugs cast off, completely under control ashore, and the huge mass, handled almost like a toy, was, without the slightest grating or collision, quietly lodged in the lock, in charge of the assistant-master-shipwright, Mr. Henry Peake, who, with his foreman, Mr. Rowe, was in attendance to receive her. After being relieved of some 300 tons of coal, she will be placed in dock for repair, and will be fitted with four new boilers. Nearly a month will elapse before she can leave the yard. The flag of Rear-Admiral of the Blue George Elliott continues flying at the mizen of the Royal Albert.

Styx, 6, Commander Charles Vasey, was appointed to leave Antigua on the 17th of March for Barbadoes.

Surprise, 4, Captain Lord Edward Cecil, now stripping in the basin at the Devonport Dockyard, and which arrived from the West Coast of Africa on the 12th inst. at Plymouth, sailed thence on the 4th of May, 1857, for China, with a convoy of gunboats, with which she arrived at Hongkong. She was present on the 28th of December, 1857, at the bombardment of Canton, and touching at Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, was at the Peiho on the 23rd of May, 1858. On returning she called again at Ningpo and Hongkong, and went to the Isle of Ling Ting, where she was engaged with and captured 27 piratical junks. Thence she proceeded to Hongkong, Labuan, Moarra, and Bruni, the chief town of the island of Borneo, where the captain and officers visited the Sultan. On the homeward route she called at Sarawak, Singapore, and Penang, the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Paul de Loando, and Sierra Leone. Mr. Jones, previously senior-assistant, succeeded to the duty of chief-engineer on the death of Mr. F. R. Purchase, October 8th, 1858. The former master, Mr. Samuel C. Wayth, was invalided at the Cape of Good Hope, and died on his passage home in the hired troopship Princess Charlotte. Her present master is Mr. Charles G. Johnston. Captain Cresswell, who previously commanded the Surprise, left at the Cape of Good Hope, on promotion, and was succeeded by Lord Edward Cecil, who had been ordered out from England to take the command.

Terrible. The defects of the Terrible, 21, Capt. Frederick H. H. Glasse, C.B., in Plymouth Sound, will be made good there.

Thunderbolt, 16, floating battery, was on Wednesday taken into No. 2 dock at Chatham to undergo a careful survey, as a series of experiments are to be made upon her by the long-range guns of Armstrong and Whitworth, and two mortar boats were also taken into the same dock to be overhauled by the dockyard authorities.

Torch, 5, recently completed at Chatham, has proceeded on a trial-trip for the purpose of testing her engines and machinery, under the direction of Mr. T. Baker, chief-engineer, and inspector of machinery at Chatham Dockyard, and the officers connected with the master-shipwright's department. The course taken was round the Nore, to about five miles below the Nore light. The machinery was found to work exceedingly satisfactory and smoothly, the speed attained under a moderate pressure being 10 knots an hour. The Torch returned into Chatham Harbour at the termination of the trip, and will take up her place with the Steam Reserve.

Trincomalee, 24, is ordered to be brought up from the reserve in ordinary at Chatham, and taken into dock, in order to be fitted as a training ship for the Naval Coast Volunteers at Newcastle and Sunderland.

Victoria, 121, screw, has completed her coppering in No. 7 dock, Portsmouth; she was warped out on Friday week, but from the peculiar manner in which she is placed, ordinary tides will not lift her. She is reported to be nearly complete in her engine departments.

Victoria and Albert, Royal paddle-yacht, Captain Hon. Joseph Denman, arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday morning from her cruise to Gibraltar. She sailed from the Rock on her return voyage on the 9th inst., and called at Cadiz and Lisbon, leaving the latter place shortly after midnight on the 14th inst. Vigo and Ferrol were subsequently visited by the Royal yacht, but in crossing the Bay she unfortunately broke her port paddle-shaft. The wheel was secured, and the remainder of the voyage was made with the remaining wheel. The superheating gear which has been recently fitted to the yacht requires considerable modifications prior to its being possible to use it on board. It is stated to have choked the draught of the fires, prevented the generation of steam, and, worse than all, covered the quarter-deck with exhalations from the funnel. The behaviour of the yacht at sea, during the passage out and home, and with heavy weather, is spoken of by all on board with the greatest possible praise. It is stated that with a strong head wind she made thirteen knots with scarcely any motion, and nothing beyond an occasional slight shower of spray over her bows. Captain Matthew Connolly, late Flag-Captain to Rear-Admiral Mundy, came home passenger by the yacht from Gibraltar. The Victoria and Albert will go into the steam basin to receive a new shaft, and burnish up for summer service.

Vigilant, 6, screw, now undergoing extensive repairs in No. 5 dock, Portsmouth. She will be in the hands of the coppersmiths in a few days.

Virago, 6, Commander Montague B. Dunn, in Plymouth Sound, received on Saturday the men lent from the Sanspareil, 70, to navigate the Howe, 121, from Pembroke to Plymouth, and on Sunday morning sailed for Queenstown.

The Duke of Somerset, First Lord of the Admiralty, held a levée on Thursday, at which the following officers were present:—Admirals Sir William Gage, Sir Henry Leeke Bennett, and Mainwaring; Captains G. J. Napier, F. D. Stewart, W. H. Morshead, N. Boys, R. Douglas, and P. G. Haynes; Commanders G. M. Jackson, A. F. Ellis, T. Mitchell, M. E. Smithett, R. Dowes, T. G. Drake, J. L. Perry, E. Griffiths, Hon. M. H. Nelson, and J. Ballard; Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Spalding, Royal Marines; Lieutenants D. Herbert, J. Pollard, H. Ryves, T. A. Butler, E. E. Maunsell, and J. O'Reilly, and Mr. J. M'Donald, master, and Mr. James Tomlins, master.

The shipwrights at Chatham have commenced converting the frames and preparing the timbers for the three of the new screw steamers ordered to be built at this dockyard, viz., the Royal Oak, 91; the Belvidere, 91; and the Reindeer, 17.

A large number of naval officers assembled at the office of Admiral-Superintendent Sir John Pasley, in Devonport Dockyard on Friday, when, it is said, the subject of leave was discussed.

Eighty-four artisans and labourers were discharged from Devonport Dockyard on Saturday last, being the same number as on Saturday the 7th.

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THE NAVY DURING THE LAST 100 YEARS

A return moved for by Mr. Horsman has been published, from which some interesting facts may be gleaned as to the increase and decrease of the naval estimates and naval strength of this country during the last 103 years. The return comprehends the periods between 1756 and 1859, during which time we were engaged in no less than thirteen wars,—viz., four with France, three with Spain, two with America, one with Holland, two with China, and one with Russia—and spent in naval estimates a collective sum of 795,497,113*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, or a larger amount than is at present represented by the national debt. While the strength of the Navy in men is not much above 5000 more than it was in 1756, the estimates of the two periods are very different, the estimates for 1756 being 3,349,021*l.* 3*s.*, and for 1859-60, 9,878,859*l.* We merely point out this vast discrepancy, as we are at the same time well aware that the increased expenditure in the present day for wear and tear by machinery, coals, superior armaments, and superior vessels is absolutely necessary. In the year 1756 the total number of men borne was 52,809, and the estimated expense 3,349,021*l.* 3*s.* For the next seven years, in consequence of the war with France, we find a vast increase in the number of seamen, insomuch that in 1762 the number borne was 84,797, and the estimates for the Navy 5,954,251*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* Peace being proclaimed in 1764, this vast mass of men was reduced to 20,603, and the Navy estimates fell in like proportion to 2,094,800*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, these numbers being further reduced in 1768 to 15,511 men and 1,526,357*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* This is the lowest point ever reached in our Naval estimates. On the breaking out of war with America in July, 1774, they again rose to the sum of 2,104,917*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, and gradually increased up to the conclusion of the war to 8,063,285*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* with an increase of 105,443 men. During this period, however, it must not be forgotten that the country was involved at the same time in a struggle with France, Spain, Holland, and America. In 1782, on the recognition of American independence, and in 1783, on the conclusion of peace with Spain, France, and Holland, the estimates again fell, and continued to fluctuate between 2,000,000*l.* and 3,000,000*l.* sterling, with an average of about 25,000 men borne. The war of the French Revolution breaking out produced the ordinary effects, and the estimates rose as the funds fell. In 1793, when war was declared, the number of men borne was 59,042, and the estimates 3,971,915*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; in the next year they increased to 5,525,331*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, with an increased list of 83,891 men borne on the books. Stride by stride they advanced, until in 1801 they rose to the enormous sum of 16,857,037*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, when the number of seamen and marines was 131,959. On the conclusion of the peace of Amiens, they again, for a short time, fell; but the stirring events of the period, the unsettled condition of Europe, and the want of confidence in France, precluded them from finding a peace level, and, although there was a decrease of more than 6,000,000*l.*, yet they still remained 6,000,000*l.* above the estimates of 1793, when the war commenced. Then ensued the great war with France, from 1803 to 1815, when the naval expenses and naval strength of the country advanced with gigantic strides, so that for four years, viz., the years 1811-12-13-14, they were always over 20,000,000*l.*, and in the latter year reached the enormous sum of 23,504,070*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, with a force of 126,414 men, which force, however, was not equal to that of 1813, when our ships were manned by no fewer than 147,047 men. Down went these estimates again on the conclusion of the peace, and continued in that condition up to the pet year of the non-alarmists, who believe in the good intentions of every country but their own, when they were only 4,434,783*l.*, and provided for only 26,041 men. From that time they have progressively increased up to our own days. The Chinese war of 1840 seems to be guilty of this increase; for, although peace was concluded in 1842-3, the naval estimates only temporarily declined, to rise again with fresh vigour and culminate in the year 1856-7, when this country was at war with Russia. In that year they reached the sum of 16,568,614*l.*, and maintained a force of 60,659 seamen and marines. They again fell on the conclusion of peace to more than 6,000,000*l.*, and in the year 1858-9 were 9,878,859*l.*, of which but a comparatively small portion was expended on the pay and maintenance of 58,360 men. What effect the present Chinese entanglement will have upon them we must leave to the judgment of our readers.

It is a rather unusual sight to see five flag-ships in one port in time of peace! The following are, however, now at Portsmouth:—Victory, Vice-Admiral Henry William Bruce, Commander-in-Chief; St. Vincent, Rear-Admiral Hon. G. Grey, Admiral-Superintendent; Bacchante, Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B., Commander-in-Chief (Pacific); Forte, Rear-Admiral Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief (Cape); Edgar, Rear-Admiral John Elphinston Erskine, second in command, Channel Squadron. The line-of-battle ships at Portsmouth are the Algiers, 91, screw, Captain George W. O. Callaghan; Asia, 84, sailing, Captain George T. Gordon; Britannia, 120, sailing, Captain Robert Harris; Colossus, 80, screw, Master William Ellis; Duke of Wellington, 131, screw, Master Robert C. Allen; Duncan, 101, screw, Chief Engineer W. G. Barr; Edgar, 91, screw, Captain James E. Katon (flag); Excellent, 104, sailing, Captain R. S. Hewlett (Queen Charlotte); Illustrious, 72, sailing, Commander H. C. Harston; Mars, 80, screw, Captain J. N. Strange; Nelson, 91, screw, Chief-Engineer, C. H. Houghton; Prince of Wales, 131, screw; Princess Royal, 91, screw, Chief-Engineer, W. G. Wratten; Queen, 86, screw, Captain C. F. Hillyar; Frederick William, 86, screw; Royal Sovereign, 131, screw, Chief-Engineer Robert Taylor; Victoria, 121, screw, Chief-Engineer William Eames; Victory, 101, sailing, Captain Coote (flag). The heavy frigates are the Ariadne, 26, screw, Captain E. W. Vansittart; Bacchante, 51, screw, Captain D. M. L. Mackenzie (flag); Euryalus, 51, screw, Captain J. W. Tarleton; Forte, 51, screw, Captain E. Turnour (flag); Immortalité, 51, screw; Mersey, 40, screw, Captain Henry Caldwell; Shannon, 51, screw, Chief-Engineer William Austen; Sutlej, 51, screw, Chief-Engineer Peter Wood. There are also screw and paddle corvettes, screw gunboats and mortar boats innumerable, and steam floating batteries.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE IN THE NAVY.

The following new regulations have been issued, in the hope that a termination may be put to the scenes which have been from time to time witnessed on board ships, to the disgrace of the Naval Administration, more than to that of those immediately engaged in the *emeutes:*

"ADMIRALTY, 11th April, 1860.

"On ordinary occasions on which leave of absence may be granted by the captains or commanding officers of any of Her Majesty's ships, it is to be limited to a period not exceeding forty-eight hours at any one time, agreeably to the existing regulations of the Service.

"Whenever ships may be ordered into port or anchorage, for the purpose of making good defects, which must unavoidably occupy time, or when, from other causes, the stay of ships in port must, probably, be prolonged, the Commander-in-Chief, at his discretion, may authorise the captain to extend the period of absence to four days, according to circumstances, for such number of men as can be conveniently spared, without risk of retarding the equipment of the ships, or of delay to other works which may be in progress.

"It is to be understood on board all ships arriving from sea, that neither officers nor men are to be permitted to proceed on leave of absence without express authority from the Commander-in-Chief at the port, or the senior officer present. And whenever officers' stewards or other persons may, on such occasions, be permitted to land, in order to procure refreshments, or for other temporary objects, during the day, they are, nevertheless, to sleep on board the ships to which they belong.

"When ships are ordered to be dismantled, preparatory to being put out of commission, the officers and crews are to be kept together until the work of dismantling is completed. Every care is to be taken that the pay-books, and all other documents necessary in such cases for the payment and final discharge of the crew, are completed at the same time with the other necessary work on board the ship; and it is only when the completion of these documents may be unavoidably delayed, and when the crew can no longer be profitably employed, that they are to be allowed to be absent, with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief; and never in such cases for more than twenty-four hours, or beyond the time at which the payment may be expected.

"Leave of absence to be granted to men discharged to flag-ships when the ships to which they have belonged are ordered to be put out of commission, will be regulated as heretofore, by directions from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and their Lordships reserve to themselves to determine upon other occasions, in the home ports, according to the requirements of the Service, when more extended leave of absence to officers or men may be granted. In exceptional cases, however, such permission may be allowed to individuals by authority from the Commander-in-Chief.

"It is to be expected that under the foregoing regulations there will be sufficient latitude for every reasonable indulgence; and it is to be distinctly impressed upon the seamen of the fleet that no men in receipt of daily wages are entitled to be absent without authority.

"All captains and commanding officers are, therefore, strictly enjoined, that every person absent without leave from the ship to which he belongs is to be checked on the ship's books for pay on the day immediately following that on which his leave may have expired, and all such pay is to be forfeited, agreeably to the Act of 16 & 17 Vict., cap. 69, section 13, and to Circular Order, No. 121, unless satisfactory explanation is afforded to the senior officer present.

"All seamen proceeding on leave of absence are to be furnished with liberty passes, showing the date, and the hour of the day, on which their leave will have expired.

"All seamen, who may be absent without leave from ships under sailing orders, are to be discharged—'Rq.'—on the ship's books, and their pay is to be immediately stopped, as well as any allotment which may be in force, and lists of all men so absent are to be sent to the Accountant-General of the Navy immediately before sailing.

"In all cases in which men absent without leave from ships which may have put to sea, may either be apprehended or may voluntarily join the flag-ship, or any other ship, at any port, as stragglers or deserters from the ships to which they have properly belonged; their names, together with all charges as stragglers or as deserters, are to be entered on the books of such flag or other ship, and they are to be borne for victuals only, to wait a passage to join their proper ships. The ratings of petty-officers, in such cases, will be suspended, and they are never to be entered on board such flag-ship, or other ship, with any higher rating than that of A.B., and they are not to be discharged as part complement to any other than their proper ships, without express authority from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. On reaching their proper ships they will be received as part complement in any rating that may be open at the discretion of the captain, but the "Rq." in such cases will never be removed, nor will arrears of pay be allowed, except upon such complete explanations from the captains of the ships to which they have belonged as may be entirely satisfactory to their lordships."

THE COAST DEFENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I cannot allow all the absurd proposals which are making, and finding favour with the authorities, respecting our coast defences, to go forth without adding my humble protest against such folly. Depend upon it that, with such a sea board as we have, our best defences are floating ones; and if one-half the money which would be required for fortifications, with all their expensive requirements to man and support them, was appropriated to the increase of our Navy, we might defy the world; but in making that increase, after maintaining a powerful channel fleet, eschew all line-of-battle ships—large flush-deck frigates with plenty of teazing powerful gunboats, armed with such guns and worked by such men as we could put into them, England would be prepared for all contingencies, however strong or combined the attacks may be against her. Sailors and Marines are Englands best defence. And this is the opinion of an

OLD SOLDIER.

THE MILITIA.

The Northumberland Light Infantry Militia will muster for 27 days' training at Alnwick on the 3rd of May. The Northumberland Artillery Militia will be inspected at Tynemouth Castle on Friday next. On Monday this regiment had some excellent target practice with shot and shell.

The Hertfordshire Militia will assemble for twenty-seven days training on Monday the 30th inst., under the command of Colonel the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.

MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, APRIL 17.

Argyll and Bute Militia—John A Sellar, Gent., to be Lieutenant; April 12.

Warwickshire Militia—2nd Regiment—Ensign Edward Arnold Hill, to be Lieutenant, vice Ronalds, resigned; April 12.

Regiment of Royal London Militia—Lieutenant James Cunningham, to be Captain, vice William Henry Muloch Holmes, resigned; Lieutenant Augustus Henry Garland, to be Captain, vice Thomas William Andrews, deceased; Ensign William Henry Howes, to be Lieutenant, vice James Cunningham, promoted; Thomas Waterman, the younger, to be Ensign, vice Ernest William Roberts, deceased; John William Eaton Hale, to be Ensign, vice Augustus Newton, promoted; April 13.

Memorandum—4th Regiment of West York Militia—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by Captain Henry William Pemberton and Assistant-Surgeon Alfred Beckett.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, APRIL 20.

Cornwall Rangers Militia—Harry Reginald Salusbury Trelawny, Esq., to be Major, vice Messenger, deceased; Captain Samuel Borlase to be Major; Lieutenant David William Hicks John Horndon to be Captain, vice Borlase, promoted; Lieutenant Edward Collins to be Captain; April 11. Owen Henry Morshead, Gent., to be Ensign; April 9. Richard Hambley Andrew, Gent., to be Ensign; April 13.

3rd Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia—Captain Percy Godfrey Botfield Lake to be Adjutant, from the 1st of January, 1860; April 2.

Herefordshire Regiment of Militia—Thomas Bullock Webster, Gent., to be Quartermaster, from the 27th day of October, 1859.

East York Regiment of Militia—John Purcell, Gent., to be Quartermaster, from the 16th February, 1860; Feb. 24.

Memorandum.—Royal London Militia—Her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy of the City of London, have been pleased to accept the resignations of Captains Arthur Cumming Thomas Barrow and Frederick Peto, and of Lieutenants William Henry Emerson, Robert Harris Hardy, George Coulson Childs, and John Vause Monckton; also to supersede the Commission of Lieutenant Miles Fisher Mouckton; April 13.

Regiment of Royal London Militia.—Theobald Butler Aldwell, late Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Royal Jersey Milita, to be Captain, vice Arthur Cumming Thomas Barrow, resigned; April 13.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The quarterly meeting of this society, which was instituted in 1739, for affording relief to officers (being subscribers) of the Royal Navy, their widows, and families, under circumstance of misfortune and distress, was held on Monday, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's; Lord Colchester in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the quarterly account of receipts and expenditure from the 1st of January to the 31st of March, 1860, was read, showing—Disbursements, 571*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*; receipts (including balance brought forward on the 31st of December, 1859, 131*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*), 1326*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, leaving a balance in favour of the society of 755*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* A list of subscriptions was then read.

After transacting some formal business, the court proceeded to consider a notice given at the last meeting by Dr. Evans:—"With a view to render the reading of Rule 5 more clear and intelligible, I propose that in future it be worded as follows:—The widows and families of those officers who were not subscribers to this society at the time of their death are not eligible to be relieved from its funds; neither are the widows and families of subscribing officers who did not pay their subscriptions for the last three years of their lives eligible for relief, provided the officers held ward-room rank so long."

It appeared that counsel's opinion had been taken, which declared that no rules of a society of this character could be made retrospective, they must be prospective. A discussion followed of some length, and the motion being seconded by Captain J. Lewis, it resulted in the resolution being carried with one dissentient; and on the motion of Mr. Ellis the following words were added by way of a rider:—"But the law is not to have a retrospective effect with reference to the relatives of subscribers who died before the three years' clause was introduced on the 21st April, 1851."

The motion as thus amended, was put, and was carried unanimously.

The court distributed 400*l.* to about 80 applicants, and a vote of thanks to the noble chairman being carried, the court adjourned.

Sir Charles Napier has given notice in the House of Commons for an address to the Queen, with respect to the expediency of increasing the naval reserve.

Mr. Robert W. Drummond, Acting Assistant-Engineer Royal Navy, and who was received by the Steam Reserve at Portsmouth, from the Siren, on his dismissal from Her Majesty's steamer Oberon by court-martial, was on Wednesday dismissed from Her Majesty's Navy, by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, as an habitual drunkard.

It has been already stated that the Emperor Napoleon had approved the model of a gunboat constructed on a system to be propelled without steam, and has ordered boats to be built on this plan. The power which is intended to be substituted for steam is hot air. It will produce as much rapidity and be far more economical than steam. It is calculated that the yearly saving in the cost of fuel for the French Navy will be about 80,000,000f.—indeed, that the combustible used for cooking on a voyoge will nearly suffice to propel the vessel, and boilers will be dispensed with It is said that the experiments have succeeded so well that in addition to the gunboats now nearly completed a large vessel, the Reine Hortense, will be fitted to receive the new machinery. The inventor of this power, which may effect another revolution in navigation, is a French engineer employed at Lyons. The machiney, which has been made at Lyons, is soon expected in Paris.

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VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

Civil Service Volunteers.—On Saturday the Civil Service Brigade, composed of the Audit Office, Post Office, Whitehall, Inland Revenue, and Admiralty companies, assembled for parade in the court-yard of Somerset House, previous to proceeding to Wimbledon Common for battalion drill. Notwithstanding the wretched state of the weather more than three hundred men were present, and after inspection, marched across Waterloo Bridge to the station, accompanied by the band of the Grenadier Guards; whence they proceeded by special train to Putney. Having marched from Putney to Wimbledon, the regiment was wheeled on to the common, and put through various manœuvres by their Adjutant elect, Captain Ennis. These movements, which were performed in the pouring rain, were gone through with great steadiness and precision, and showed that an extraordinarily rapid progress has been made since the establishment of the corps. In entirely ignoring the bad weather this regiment exhibited a spirit of pluck, and a disregard of personal convenience, which might be beneficially imitated throughout the Volunteer Service.

H.M. Customs Volunteers.—On Thursday, this corps (the 26th Regiment of Middlesex Rifle Volunteers) paraded, after 4 o'clock, on the esplanade in front of the Custom-House, after which they marched out to the country, in command of Captain Hamel, the senior officer, on horseback, preceded by the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards. The halt was sounded at the Manor House, near Hornsey-wood, where an inscription on the wall states that "Ye Queene Victoria halted here," &c. After refreshment, they marched down the Seven Sisters road to Upper Tottenham, over Stamford Hill, through Stoke Newington, to the Newington railway station, landing at Fenchurch Street, and arriving at the Custom House about 9 o'clock, after a pleasant march, in spite of wind and weather, proving soldier-like qualities, enlivened by the excellent music of the Scots Fusiliers' band, which played during the whole march to and fro without intermission, except at the halt. The whole proceedings were admirably conducted by the officers, Regimental Sergeant-Major Freelove, and the drill-sergeants of the Fusiliers.

London Rifle Brigade.—A meeting of the council was held at head-quarters on Monday, Mr. Alderman Rose, vice-president, in the chair. A cheque for 150*l.* has been received from Mr. Alderman Challis on account of donations obtained in the Cripplegate ward towards the fund of the brigade. Other contributions were also announced. The number of effective members is now 1476, and the enrolment is steadily progressing.

The Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteers.—On Sunday afternoon, the Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteers, to the number of 500, attended Divine service in Westminster Abbey. The corps began to muster in Palace-yard at 2 o'clock, and, shortly before 3, marched to the Cathedral. It had been previously announced that the sermon would contain special reference to the Volunteer movement, and accordingly a very large congregation was attracted. The preacher was the Dean of Westminster, and he took for his text Ephesians, 6th chapter and 13th verse, "Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all to stand." Having dilated at some length on what the elements of national strength and weakness respectively were, the Dean said he accepted the Volunteer movement as one of the most happy tokens for good. He regarded it as a declaration that there were things dearer to Englishmen than case, comforts, luxuries, buying, selling, and getting gain. By the greatest of sacrifices, the liberties and blessings which England enjoyed had been gained, and he knew not what ignominy and scorn would be the portion of the men who betrayed and surrendered them.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Cotswold (10th Gloucestershire Rifle) Volunteers,—This fine company, now considered one of the crack corps, paraded at the Queen's Hotel, Cheltenham, and then marched, 79 strong, to the Police Office, headed by the band of the South Gloucester Militia. After the ceremony of swearing-in had been gone through, the company were addressed by Colonel Newman, who said, in the most complimentary terms, that he had not yet seen so fine and soldierly a company. In the evening the Cotswolds gave a grand military ball at the Assembly Rooms to about 250 of the principal nobility, gentry, and tradesmen of the town. Everything went off with the greatest *éclât*, and the company did not disperse until 4 o'clock the next morning.

HAMPSHIRE.

South Hants.—A general meeting of the members of the South Hants Artillery and Rifle Corps was held in the reading-room, Bilterne, on Monday evening, Stuart Macnaughten, Esq., chairman of the committee, presiding. The chairman announced that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to accept their services. The corps will consist of the First Hampshire Artillery Corps, and two companies of Rifle Volunteers, Nos. 8 and 9. A letter was read from Captain Grimstone, who had been previously recommended by the committee as Captain Commandant, stating that in consequence of being about to leave the neighbourhood he was under the necessity of resigning; whereupon Robert H. Richardson, Esq., of Heathfield, was unanimously recommended by the committee to supply the vacancy. Now that Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the services of the corps, the drills will be more frequent. Joseph P. Hoare, Esq., of Brownlow, has erected, at his individual expense, a shed on his estate for this purpose.

KENT.

Chatham.—The affairs of the 9th (Chatham) Company of Rifle Volunteers are, we are happy to say, now proceeding on an extremely satisfactory footing, everything being done by the members themselves to efface the unpleasant recollections of the late proceedings in connection with the corps. At a meeting of the effective and non-effective members held on Monday evening last, for the election of two officers, Mr. Charles Isaacs was unanimously nominated for lieutenant, and Mr. James Grover for ensign. The drills are now being carried on with much spirit, the effectives meeting at six o'clock in the morning on Chatham Lines, and at six o'clock in the evening at head-quarters. A testimonial is about to be presented to Mr. J. Budden, from the members of the corps, as a mark of the high esteem entertained for that gentleman, notwithstanding the refusal of Viscount Sydney to appoint him captain.

MIDDLESEX.

South Middlesex.—On Monday evening a public meeting of the Kensington companies of this corps was held, in the Norland School-room, Queen's Road, Notting Hill, for the purpose of promoting and explaining the objects of the corps. At half-past six the members, in full uniform, assembled at the Hon. Edward Curzon's, Scarsdale House, and proceeded to the place of meeting, headed by their excellent band. The chair was taken shortly after eight o'clock by the Hon. E. Curzon, supported by Viscount Ranelagh, Lieut. Colonel Evelyn, Hon. Colonel Vereker, Dr. Spicer, Dr. Truman, C. L. Webb, Esq., Messrs. Bathurst, White, Dunford, and others. There were also a large number of ladies among the general company, which was exceedingly large. The hon. chairman in opening the proceedings of the evening, highly applauded the efforts made by the inhabitants of Kensington in the formation of rifle corps. The first resolution, to the effect that the formation of efficient Volunteer corps was of the highest importance to the country, was moved by Dr. Truman, who in a very learned and eloquent address, advocated the formation of rifle corps, as the only real safeguard of the country in case of surprise, of which he cited several instances from ancient history. The motion was seconded by T. Bathurst, Esq., supported by Torrens M'Cullagh, Esq., and unanimously carried. The second resolution, moved by C. Locock Webb, Esq., and seconded by Dr. Turner Ryan, was as follows:—"That the arrangements of the Second or South Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, are best calculated for promoting the efficiency of Volunteers in this neighbourhood." This resolution was also carried with acclamation. It was further unanimously resolved, on the motion of Mr. M'Cullagh, seconded by Mr. Dunford, and supported by Colonel Evelyn, "That this meeting strongly recommend the inhabitants of this neighbourhood to form the North Kensington Company of the Second or South Middlesex Rifle Volunteers." A vote of thanks having been tendered to the hon. chairman, several new members were enrolled, and the proceedings terminated.

West Middlesex Rifles.—This rapidly increasing corps, numbers the full complement at present sanctioned by the War Office authorities, viz., 6 companies, and it has been determined by the council that the present Major-Commandant, Lord Radstock, should at once be recommended for the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel, his lordship having from the first formation of the corps taken an active interest in its advancement, and he has proved himself thoroughly competent to take the command. It is intended shortly to apply to the Secretary of War for the sanction of 8 companies, with 1 lieut.-colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant, 8 captains, 8 lieutenants, and 8 ensigns. The council have also at the request of a great majority of the members nominated the Rev. J. E. Cox, M.A., for the appointment of Chaplain to the West Middlesex Rifles. The mode of appointment of subalterns to the various companies has given universal satisfaction, each company sending in the names of six members from which number the commanding officer and council will select 1 lieutenant and 1 ensign. The funds of the corps are in a most prosperous condition, there being at the present time upwards of 1800*l.* balance in hand. It is intended to considerably enlarge the original plan of the butt, and to erect the necessary buildings with every convenience for the deposit of arms, and for shelter in wet weather at the practice ground, Wormwood Scrubbs. The uniform of the corps having stood the test of upwards of two hours heavy rain without the least damage in appearance, and being perfectly waterproof, it is generally approved of by the members as being the most serviceable that could have been chosen. The whole uniform, consisting of tunic, trousers, forage-cap, waist-belt, cross-belt, pouches, and leggings can be obtained complete for 3*l.* 15*s.* from the regimental tailor to the corps. The members march every Tuesday evening from head-quarters to St. John's Wood Barracks, accompanied by their excellent Volunteer band, for parade.

YORKSHIRE.

East York.—The Hull battallion of this corps, headed by their splendid band, and commanded by Major Pease, attended Divine service, at the Holy Trinity Church, Hull, on Sunday, when the Rev. John Scott, M.A., chaplain to corps, delivered a most eloquent and impressive address. This battalion is rapidly improving in their drill and exercises, and presented a martial, soldier-like appearance.

Huddersfield.—On Tuesday morning at Huddersfield, John Brook (son of Mr. J. Brook, registrar for the Huddersfield district), sergeant in the 2nd Company of the Huddersfield Rifle Volunteers, was mysteriously shot in his father's mill, at Apsley, where he is overlooker. He was found in the engine-room, at a little past eight in the morning, sitting against a chest in a helpless condition. His rifle was lying beside him. A ball had entered his left breast just below the ribs, and had come out below his left shoulder-blade. No one was near him, and, as he is unable to give an account of the occurrence himself, it is left to conjecture how he received the wound. He called upon a friend the night before, and asked for a few cartridges, saying he was going to practice next morning; and it is known that on the same evening he took his rifle into the engine-room to dry it. He was immediately conveyed to his father's house, where he now lies in a dangerous condition.

The National Rifle Association.—The council of the National Rifle Association having resolved that the chief prize and the gold medal of the association shall be shot for by the Volunteers at the National Rifle Association meeting in July next, with a small bore rifle, at ranges of 800, 900, and 1000 yards, are anxious that the competitors should contend as far as possible on equal terms. This can only be effected by confining them to one description of arm; but before deciding upon it the council invite the gunmakers of the United Kingdom to a competition with rifles of a minimum bore of ·451, and of a maximum weight of 9½ lb., the pull of the trigger not being less than 3 lb. This competition will take place at Hythe on the 1st of May. The rifle that gives the best figure will then be selected, subject to the condition of the manufacturer undertaking to supply the required number of 40 within two months of that date, and of their being equal in quality to the one chosen.

The targets for rifle practice, which are manufactured and sold by Messrs. Richards & Co., of Bishopsgate Street, for the use of the Volunteer Corps, are made according to the Government regulation size, of very thick cast-iron, with 6-inch divisional lines for marking hits, and indented to prevent gliding off of bullets. They are so arranged that any number of them may be firmly fixed side by side, or they may be separated and used singly; and the various dimensions and other details, according to the particular class of practice for which they are required, are exactly observed according to the rules laid down in the official manual of "Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry."

VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 17.

Denbighshire Rifle Volunteers—No. 1 Company—Thomas Eyton Jones, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

No. 2 Company—John Ingman, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

4th Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—George Lowther Carrick, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Dobson, Gent., to be Ensign; John Joseph Johnstone, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon: the Rev. William Dacre to be Honorary Chaplain; April 4.

1st Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Arthur Prime May, Gent., to be Honorary Surgeon; Edward Taylor Gibson, Gent., to be Honorary Surgeon; Nicholas Kenrick Marsh, Gent., to be Honorary Surgeon; March 7.

4th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Second Lieutenant Caleb Charles Rotherham, to be First Lieutenant, vice Greg, resigned; Lorenzo Edward Desmond, Esq., to be Surgeon; the Rev. Edward Augustus Pitcairn Campbell, to be Honorary Chaplain; April 2.

1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—William Affleck Cookson, Gent., to be Ensign; James Lister, the younger, Gent., to be Ensign; Edward Cotton, Gent., to be Ensign; April 4.

3rd Manchester or 40th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Charles John Galloway, Esq., to be Captain; James Clark, Esq., to be Captain; April 2.

47th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Captain David Gamble to be Major; Lieutenant William Pilkington the younger to be Captain, vice Gamble, promoted; Ensign Robert M'Gill to be Lieutenant, vice Pilkington, promoted; April 4.

54th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Henry Barton Wareing, Gent., to be Ensign; April 2.

22nd Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Christopher Cheshire, Gent., to be Ensign; March 26.

4th Company of Leicestershire Rifle Volunteers—George Bankart, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Wood Cox, Gent., to be Ensign; April 9.

Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—10th Company—William Taylor, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; April 9.

1st Sussex Artillery Volunteers—Henry Penton, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; Charles Sharood, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; R. P. B. Taafe to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; April 7.

1st Sussex Rifle Volunteers—John Stuart Roupell, to be Captain; Henry J. P. Woodhead, to be Lieutenant; Frederick F. Hallett to be Ensign; John Geddes Cockburn to be Ensign; G. Field to be Assistant-Surgeon; April 4. The Queen has been pleased to approve of Lieut.-Colonel Robert Moorsom (Captain in the above Corps) bearing the designation of Captain Commandant.

2nd Sussex Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Warden Sergison, to be Captain; April 9. The Queen has been pleased to approve of Captain George Meek, bearing the title of Captain Commandant.

13th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—Henry Lane, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Charles Gordon, Esq., to be Ensign; April 9.

15th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—Augustus Fitzgerald, Esq., to be Lieutenant; O'Bryen Lomax, Esq., to be Ensign; April 9.

4th Company of Ross-shire Rifle Volunteers—Major James Wardlaw to be Captain; James Fowler Mackenzie, Esq., to be Lieutenant; James Cameron, Gent., to be Ensign; April 12.

6th Westmorland Rifle Volunteers—Augustus Ruxton, Esq., to be Captain Commandant. Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of Captain Arthur George St. John Mildmay.

16th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Harrogate)—William Henry England, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 30.

Memorandum—The 10th and 27th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Huddersfield) have with an additional Company been incorporated, and the whole corps is numbered as the 10th in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The Company raised at Ripon is now numbered 27 in the said West Riding.

2nd Argyllshire Artillery Volunteers—Colin George Campbell, Esq., to be Captain; Archibald McCalman, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; James McLarty, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; April 12.

4th Argyllshire Artillery Volunteers—William Campbell, Esq., to be Captain; Alexander M'Calman, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Hugh M'Lean, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; April 12.

6th Argyllshire Rifle Volunteers—Richard Roper Kelly, Esq., to be Captain; April 12.

9th Argyllshire Rifle Volunteers—Archibald Burns Macdonald, Esq., to be Captain; John Mackay, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Duncan Turner Campbell, Gent., to be Ensign; April 12.

6th or Denny Company of the Stirlingshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—James Laing, Esq., to be Captain; James Cousland, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Stewart Gray, Gent., to be Ensign; April 11.

1st or Grangemouth Company of the Stirlingshire Volunteer Artillery—Second Lieutenant Denovan's name is spelt Denovan, and not Donovan, as Gazetted on March 27.

Langport or 21st Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—Richard Thomas Combe, Esq., to be Captain; John Louch, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Watson Bagehot, Gent., to be Ensign; April 12.

1st Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Charles Reeves, to be Captain; Robert Mole, Gent., to be Captain; John Benbow Hebbert, Gent., to be Captain; John Jefferys, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Partridge Sale, Gent., to be Ensign; April 12.

5th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers—Henry Day, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Balderson, Gent., to be Ensign; April 12.

7th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers—John H. Salter, Gent., to be Ensign; April 16.

2nd Company of Inverness-shire Rifle Volunteers—Donald Cameron, Esq., to be Captain; Andrew Frazer, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Ronald M'Gregor, Esq., to be Ensign; April 9.

East Lothian Rifle Volunteers—No. 5, or East Linton Company—Sir Thomas Buchan Hepburn, Bart., to be Captain; Mr. Alexander Scott to be Lieutenant; Mr. William Mason to be Ensign; April 7.

1st Corps of Northumberland Rifle Volunteers—John Fawcus, Esq., to be Captain; April 9. Benjamin James Thompson, Esq., to be Captain; April 10.

[The following Appointments are substituted for those which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 6th April instant:—]

3rd Corps Northumberland Rifle Volunteers—Charles Septimus Swan, Gent., to be Lieutenant; March 26.

5th Corps Northumberland Rifle Volunteers—Major-General Walter John Browne, C.B., Bombay Army, to be Captain; March 27.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 20.

2nd Oxfordshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Captain Henry Atkins Bowyer bearing the title of Captain Commandant.

1st Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Thomas Bickerton, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon; Joseph John Pope, Gent., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon; April 4.

12th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Henry Evans Cauty, Esq., to be Surgeon; the Rev. Frederick Lewis Thomas, B.A., to be Hon. Chaplain; March 31.

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54th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Henry Barton Waring, Gent., to be Ensign; April 2.

6th Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—Edward Archer, Esq., to be Captain, vice Gould, resigned; April 13.

12th Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant James Henderson to be Captain, vice Collins, resigned; Ensign Arthur Willyams to be Lieutenant, vice Henderson, promoted; Thomas Robins Foster, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Willyams, promoted; April 13.

Resignations accepted:—12th Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—Captain Edward Collins has received permission to retire from the command.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—4th Company—Thomas Burneil Ward, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; George Hogben, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; the Rev. George Bryant to be Honorary Chaplain; April 13.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—22nd Company—Richard Comyn, Esq., to be Captain; April 13.

24th Company, the Rev. Henry Smith Mackarness, to be Honorary Chaplain; April 11.

20th Subdivision—Bedford Wilde Kenyon, Esq., B.A., to be Lieutenant; George Turner, Gent., to be Ensign; Samuel Gould, Gent., to be Honorary-Assistant-Surgeon; April 11.

1st Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Major John Williams Sanders, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain James Oliver Mason, to be Major; April 14.

Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers—11th Company—Lewis Charles Henry Tongue, Esq., R.N., to be Ensign.

14th Company.—John de Poise Duriense Tyrel, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Edward Green, Gent., to be Ensign.

16th Company.—John Chambers, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Arthur Wright, Gent., to be Ensign.

15th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Company—Roper Slote Donnison Rowe Roper, Esq., to be Captain; Leonard Jaques, Esq., to be Lieutenant; William Robinson, Gent., to be Ensign, April 16.

2nd Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Rodolph Alexander Hankey, to be Lieutenant; April 12.

13th Norfolk Rifle Volunteers—The Right Honourable Edward Vernon, Lord Suffield, to be Lieutenant; Thomas Cremer, Gent., to be Ensign; April 16.

Robin Hood Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Tindal Robertson, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 7.

Hunts Mounted Rifle Volunteers—His Grace the Duke of Manchester, late Grenadier Guards, to be Captain Commandant; Frederick Polhill Turner, late Captain 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant; George Onslow Newton, late Captain, Huntingdonshire Militia, to be Cornet in the 1st Corps of Mounted Volunteers; April 14.

13th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers—David Peter Evans, Esq., M.B., to be Honorary-Surgeon; the Reverend Robert Hey, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain; April 16.

1st Denbighshire Rifle Volunteers—Colin Napier, Gent., to be Ensign; April 12.

1st Subdivision—Ensign John Devereux Pugh to be Lieutenant; April 12.

2nd Denbighshire Rifle Volunteers—Richard Chambers Roberts, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Jones, jun., to be Ensign; April 12.

3rd Argyllshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieut.-Colonel Charles A. Stewart, to be Captain-Commandant; Charles McTaggart, Esq., to be Captain; Duncan Ferguson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Brown, Gent., to be Lieutenant: Charles Greenlees, Gent., to be Ensign; Thomas Greenlees, Gent., to be Ensign; John Piric, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon; April 16.

1st Company Ross-shire Artillery Volunteers—Donald Munro, Esq., to be Captain; James Robertson Mac Iver, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; Alexander Morison, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; April 13.

Dundee Rifle Volunteer Corps—6th Company—George Cox, Esq., to be Captain; James Johnston, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Nicholson, jun., Esq., to be Ensign; Feb. 17.

7th Company—Oliver Gourlay Miller, Esq., to be Captain; David Barrie, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Alexander Kay, Esq., to be Ensign; Feb. 17.

8th Company—William Wylie Neish, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Herbert William Thain, Esq., to be Ensign; Feb. 17.

9th Company—Edward Guild, Esq., to be Captain; John Cunningham Kilgour, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Hugh Ballingall, Esq., to be Ensign; April 13.

5th Forfarshire Artillery Volunteers—David Johnston, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 10.

5th Forfarshire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Henderson Arklay, Esq., to be Captain; Laurence Thomson, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Robert Taylor, Esq., to be Ensign; April 10.

Wigtonshire Rifle Volunteers—3rd Subdivision—Henry Stuart, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Edward James Stopford Blair, Esq., to be Ensign; March 22. James Strang More, M.D., to be Honorary Surgeon; April 11.

4th Subdivision—Hugh Dun Stewart, Esq., to be Ensign; James Drew Esq., to be Ensign; April 11.

4th Aberdeenshire Artillery Volunteers—William Forsyth, Esq., to be Captain; Andrew Jopp, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; William Ramage, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; April 14.

7th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers—William Dingwall Fordyce to be Lieutenant; William Johnston to be Ensign; April 12.

4th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—(Glasgow 1st Northern Battalion)—Ensign David Winton to be Supernumerary Lieutenant; Ensign William G. Murray to be Supernumerary Lieutenant; April 16.

14th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—Alexander Macfie Smith, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 17.

19th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—(Glasgow 2nd Northern Battalion)—Robert Cross Aitken, Gent., to be Ensign, vice R. B. Rodger, promoted; April 16.

66th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—John Pattison, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice J. G. Booth, resigned; April 16.

81st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—Graham Gilmour Esq., (late of the Royal London Militia), to be Captain; John Kennedy, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Grant, Gent., to be Ensign; April 12.

MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Much has been written in your journal respecting the organisation of mounted riflemen. Will you allow me, as a mounted rifleman of many years' standing and as one who has seen active service in that capacity, to say a few words on the subject?

Those who speak of mounted riflemen as "infantry mounted in order to move quickly," seem, if they think of the horse at all, to consider it in the light of a velocipede or such like machine, which requires no skill to ride or to manage, which requires neither to be fed, watered, nor shod, and which, on being dismounted, does not need being held, but stands quietly in any place where it may have been left until its rider returns to it.

Mounted riflemen, required as they are to ride over rough and broken ground often at the full speed of their horses, must be perfect horsemen, their unremitting attention must be given to their horses, which require cleaning, foraging, watering, shoeing, &c., just as much as those belonging to any other description of cavalry. Their horses requiring all these cares, it is impossible for mounted riflemen to absent themselves from them even for a few hours to act as infantry; and as to being temporarily dismounted when in action to do infantry service, I may offer the following remarks: out of a body of mounted riflemen but a small proportion could be so dismounted, a large portion being required with the horses to hold them and to keep them near to the combatants, while the rest protect the horseholders; the dismounted mounted-rifleman in this case, unlike the untrammeled infantry whose reserves can move over any ground accessible to man, must look to his horse as his base of operations; he cannot venture far on ground impracticable for cavalry, for he would risk being totally cut off from his horse, his aid in case of success, and his refuge in retreat; it will be seen, therefore, that the value of a body of mounted riflemen thus employed can be but small (the dismounted portion not being so efficient as infantry, and the rest, incumbered with the horses, being obliged to remain passive), so that occasions rarely occur when it would be advisable to dismount and detach a few men. It does happen however, now and then, that such a course is necessary,—as, for instance, when it is required to make a dash for some position held by a few infantry, but inaccessible to cavalry. In these cases the party employed must return to their horses immediately the service has been performed.

I may add, in conclusion, that I have served upwards of two years in the field against an enemy with mounted riflemen, in an excessively intricate country, and remember but two occasions during the whole of that time in which some men, and those but a handful, were separated some minutes from their horses.

C. H. B.

THE VOLUNTEER SALUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Your correspondent "J. S. P.," in last week's Gazette, disposes of the officers in the Volunteer corps in a decided and truely military spirit, and, in his estimation, they should sink into insignificance after the Royal reception. I feel confident, however, that it is not the wish of one of the members of the Volunteer forces that their officers should be treated with less respect than is shown to the officers of the regular Army. Why the necessity for a recognition of the officer by the soldier in the regular Army, and the non-observance of the same relative position (whilst on duty) in the Volunteer force, is not exactly clear to me. The duties are analogous, and the commands of the officers are as readily responded to amongst the Volunteers as in the permanent Service. The salute is merely a matter of discipline in both Services. It is not the individual it is intended for so much as the Queen's uniform that covers him. It is true that the Volunteers as a rule, "are all from the same socia lclass," but this fact does not lessen the importance of preserving proper discipline; and surely the recognition of an officer chosen to command is as imperative on the Volunteer as on the regular; there is nothing derogatory in the act; courtesy would dictate it, if discipline did not. It is, I think, very desirable that the question of the military salute should be decided by the Commander-in-Chief, and promulgated to the Army, as the manner in which Volunteer officers are treated in the garrison to which I belong is anything but pleasant to those concerned. If those officers are not entitled to a salute from soldiers in the regular Army, let it be so understood; but if they are, then perhaps such a decision might prevent the non-commissioned officers and privates in the regular Army from staring with a contemptuous look when an officer approaches, a fact in itself most likely to render unpopular the Volunteer movement, and deter many from offering their services to their country when the position of their officers is not properly supported.

W. S. T.

VOLUNTEER ADJUTANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I beg to draw your attention to paragraph No. 6 of War-Office Circular, relating to pay and allowances of adjutants to Volunteer Regiments, the latter part of which states, "Any other incidental expenses must be borne by the corps."

If "incidental expenses" are to mean allowance for lodging, light, &c., similar to that received by adjutants of Militia, the sooner such an arrangement is clearly understood to be the order of the day the better; for, otherwise, adjutants to Volunteer Regiments will find themselves, especially in country districts, not allowed "to follow any other profession or hold any other appointment, public or private," for the very liberal allowance of 8s. per day, out of which, after paying house-rent and washing-bills, where will be the balance credit?

As a rule, it does not at present seem to be understood that the Volunteer Service will be expected to provide for the lodging, &c., of the different adjutants employed; therefore, if you will inform me upon this point, you will oblige, yours, &c.

Live and Let Live.

THE INDIAN NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Having observed several communications in your paper relative to H.M.'s Indian Navy, and a rumour of a proposed radical change in the constitution of that Service, embracing the alternatives of total abolition, or amalgamation with the Royal Navy—as one interested in the welfare of this little Service, I beg to solicit your kind and powerful assistance in placing before the public a few remarks on its latter day achievements, which may be interesting at a period when the Service has arrived at a critical point of its career.

As a Service, it is literally unknown in the Western hemisphere; but if it has ever been alluded to by the British press, it has been in connection with some notable success, amply justifying the confidence at all times placed in it by the Government of India.

Sir, it is this little (by circumstances *obscured*) service, which, by the patient energy of its officers, toiling year after year in a tropical climate, has all but completed the splendid surveys of the Indian seas from Singapore to Suez, that in the China war of 1842-43 was proud to number in its squadron the little Medusa, which under the late gallant Commander Hewett, rivalled the far-famed Nemesis in her exploits, which were suitably acknowledged by the Chinese mercantile community. In 1849, its blue jacket batteries crumbled the walls of Moultan, to the admiration of the general commanding and engineering staff, ere yet Sebastopol and the Diamond battery loomed on the political horizon. In the Burmese War its squadron crushed the stockades of Rangoon, on Easter Sunday of 1852, and on successive days and nights poured red-hot hollow shot, from 8-inch guns, upon the devoted town, a thing unparalleled in the history of naval gunnery, and entirely originated by the scientific skill and experimental perseverance of Captain C. D. Campbell, then commanding the steam frigate Sesostris. In the late Persian war, where this Service was exclusively employed, the squadron so effectively did its work at Mohummerah, in the face of formidable difficulties, that, in the words of the late lamented Havelock (*vide* his published letters), "the gentlemen in blue had it all to themselves, and left us nought to do."

Passing to the great mutiny of 1857, little is it known at home that, when all England rang (and right deservedly) with the name of the gallant William Peel and his Shannons, another naval brigade, amounting in force to 2000 men, were day by day gradually raised and despatched up country, under the command of Indian naval officers, and dispersed over a wide extent of country for the protection of districts, where the great exigencies of that critical period would not permit of troops being spared to operate.

I wish particularly to give the following brief account of two remarkable actions of a small body of this brigade, as to enter into a detail of the whole of their services during the mutiny would be impossible.

On the 22nd November, 1857, No. 4 division of the brigade, comprising 86 men and officers, Lieutenant Lewis, H. M.'s Indian Navy, commanding, attacked the mutineers of Dacca, consisting of 276 men, 73rd Bengal Native Infantry, with a party of native artillerymen and two 6-pounder guns, posted ready for action in a strongly-fortified position called the Lall Bagh. The brigade charged under a shower of grape and canister (the guns commanding the only approach) with a cross-fire of musketry from loopholed verandahs, doors, and windows; forced the rebels successively from nine strong brick-built barracks and two mosques, driving them out with the bayonet, fighting desperately from post to post, charged up to the muzzle of their guns, took them, and finally drove the enemy headlong into the jungle with the loss of 70 killed and wounded, 41 of whom were left dead in the barracks or on the parade ground. The brigade lost 19 killed and wounded. This action, it is to be observed, entirely broke up an intended junction of the mutineers with those of the 34th B.N.I. at Chittagong, who had mutinied, and were at this very time marching on Dacca. Having received the news of the action, they halted irresolutely; tried to cross the river above Dacca; were opposed by a gun-boat judiciously despatched by Lieutenant Lewis for that express purpose; and finally dispersed into the jungles, where they perished miserably for want of food, or were hunted down by the Sylhet light infantry. If the brigade had been repulsed in their attack on the mutineers' position, and had been obliged to retreat, not a man would probably have escaped alive, for in their rear lay the city of Dacca, with a large population in a very excited state, ready to act upon the offensive on any reverse taking place.

I have thus, sir, attempted to narrate two of the most remarkable of the many actions of this almost unknown brigade, but which nevertheless did the State service during a sore time of trial. Raised on an emergency, when dark panic brooded over India, and British blood and sinew, and above all, British hearts, were as miser's gold; these 2000 blue jackets, did such feats as above recorded; garrisoned forts, manned field-batteries, cut through jungles, chased the rebels to their most secret lurking-places, though decimated with jungle fever and privation, and guarded and passed large convoys of stores to remote districts in the height of the monsoon, by roads perfectly impracticable to any not possessed of the resources of British seamen.

Before concluding, I think it necessary to observe with regard to H.M.'s Indian Navy, and its peculiar constitution as a seniority service, that the officer whose particular and certainly distinguished services I have alluded to in this letter, is still simply *what he was* before the formation of the brigade—Lieutenant Lewis. Now, Lieutenant Vaughan of the Shannon of 1857, who took the second detachment of the Naval Brigade from that vessel, up country, is now Captain Vaughan, C.B., of 1859. It will be easily understood I speak not disparagingly of this officer's services, but merely to show the contrast between the two Navies as to the rewards of distinguished merit.

Without entering into the question of the ultimate destiny of the Service, its abolition or amalgamation, &c. (the pros and cons of which seem to be discussed *con amore* in the communications I have observed in your paper), I believe I may venture to state in conclusion, that the feeling of the majority of the officers of the Indian Navy on the above points is much to the following effect: that, if the hour of its abolition approaches, the little Indian Navy looks to the country for a parting and graceful acknowledgment of its services, in the shape of a scale of pension proportionate to sacrifice of prospects;—if a mere change of constitution is contemplated, it only asks that its officers' interests should be protected and respected, and reform do its spiriting gently, for there is no interest (parliamentary or otherwise) to stand up for it in its need. That such may be the result, is the sincere desire of

A Well-Wisher to H.M.'s Indian Navy.

Army Pensioners' Society.—The following General Order, relating to this society, established for the purpose of providing situations for all Pensioners of good character discharged from Her Majesty's naval and mititary forces, has lately been issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards:—"Horse Guards, March 22.—Sir, I am directed by His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief to call your attention, and that of the officers under your command, to the Army and Navy Pensioners' Employment Society, which has lately been reconstituted, under the management of a committee of officers representing every branch of the Service. His Royal Highness considers the objects of the society to be excellent; and that its results cannot fail to exercise a beneficial influence both on the present soldiers and those classes from which they are recruited. The support which Her Most Gracious Majesty has given to the institution since its formation will be an additional recommendation to all who have the interests of her service at heart; and His Royal Highness will be glad to secure for the society that co-operation on the part of yourself and the officers under your command which will so materially contribute to its success, by the occasional transmission of the enclosed form of return.—To the officer commanding —— Regiment."

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MILITARY UNIFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The statement, in your GAZETTE of last week, that an alteration is to be made in the dress of the Military Train, offers an opportunity to refer to the very meagre dress given to the officers of the Line. There are so many erroneous notions abroad with respect to the Army that it is necessary to state, that neither officers nor men are indifferent on the subject of the uniform they wear. The better uniform a soldier has, the more pride he takes in his profession. Nothing has a more military appearance than a broad red stripe down the trowsers; nothing looks so scanty and meagre as the present thin stripe given to the Line. The former may be too expensive to furnish to the privates, but it would be a great improvement to the dress of the officers. Another improvement would be the green plume in the chaco; it is at present worn only by light infantry regiments; but this is a title *par excellence* that should now be obsolete. Every regiment is a light infantry regiment, every regiment is a rifle regiment; they all go through the same identical drill. The green plume would be of positive benefit in active service; the waving of it, by the wind or the movement of the soldiers, would distract many a deadly aim on the part of the enemy: that is why, I presume, it has been given to "light infantry regiments;" but every regiment is liable to be called upon to throw out skirmishers in action. Considering the distance at which shots are now taken, the plume would be of the greatest service in distracting the aim; its appearance, too, is far superior to the white ball on the chaco, which, like the bright silver ornament on the pouch belt of the Rifles, seems expressly made for a bull's-eye to an enemy. With respect to the term, "Rifle Regiments," the only way to have a real rifle regiment would be to send all—or a certain proportion—of the best shots in a regiment to form a Rifle Corps of as many battalions as was deemed necessary.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHACO.

NEW PAPER FOR THE UNITED SERVICES AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE AND JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES. Edited by W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., LL.D. (Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

The subscription to the paper is 6*s*. 6*d*. per quarter, or 26*s*. per annum, payable in advance; and the postage—uniformly 1*d*. in the United Kingdom, but which if forwarded abroad varies according to the route and destination—must in all cases be added to the remittance. All Editorial Communications should be addressed to W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., and all business letters and advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher, and Post-office orders made payable to JOSEPH SMITH. Advertisements received up to Thursday Evening. The Paper will be published every Saturday in time for the Morning Mails.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, or to Mr. Joseph Smith, and not to the EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1860.

The old playwright who won the *plausus theatri* by putting into the mouth of a slave a claim to participate in all the sensations common to humanity, was probably as fond of the brutal excitements of the arena as any fine gentleman of the time. He lived in days when people admitted they had backs to their heads, and when the influence of animal passions was not questioned by the smallest and most eccentric school of philosophers. No one indeed has ever maintained, as far as we know, that all mankind were, or could be, placed by any amount of education or civilisation on a dead level of moral excellence; but it certainly has been maintained that man may be unmanned by training and culture so completely that he shall lose all admiration for physical force, all pleasure in the exhibition of its results, and become quite indifferent to any gladiatorial display, except such a one as may be witnessed in a collision of opinions in the maintenance of theses, or in a debate in a legislative assembly. There are no such men in Great Britain. It may be that we are not yet as civilised as our neighbours, but English-speaking races, here or in America, are still admirers of physical courage and calm endurance of suffering, to such an extent that we doubt if there was an educated gentleman who did not read some account of the fight this week, or evince some little anxiety as to the general results, even though he might be disgusted with the details of the contest. In the leading journal, last Wednesday, there were reports of two gladiatorial displays, one moral, the other physical. In a speech which occupied more than three columns of the *Times*, Mr. Gladstone, with marvellous ingenuity, fertility, eloquence, and research, expatiated on the advantages of education, learning, and self-control, and on the delights of philosophy; and fervid with faith and high purpose, indicated, in language of exceeding beauty and power, the ineffable happiness which accompanies and will await the man who follows the pleasant paths of learning and virtue. In the same journal there is about the same space taken up with an admirable account of the fight between Mr. Heenan and Mr. Sayers, and of the wonderful way in which they contended against each other—of the blows, of the injuries, and of the bloodlettings—of the lumps of shining muscle, of the polished skins of the antagonists, all faithfully and graphically done into English. "'Tis true, 'tis pity—pity 'tis 'tis true," that, owing to the backs of their heads, all the world read the account of the fight in preference to the speech of Mr. Gladstone. We do not mean to say that mankind were attracted by the description of mere muscle and blows and wounds, but that they were entranced by the account of the qualities—moral if you will—which characterised the men in the great but unequal contest. We see Mr. Heenan, like some giant gladiator, confident in youth, surpassing strength, magnificent proportions, and long training, stand up before us heaving out his polished ribs, and slowly winding his arms, through which glide the snake-like muscles, up and down, beneath the glowing skin at every movement. To him, with the sun in his eyes, rises up—shorter by head and shoulders—Mr. Sayers, lean and mulatto-skinned, and slight of limb. But he is the Champion of England—not, indeed, a Marmion or a Dymoke—the legalised representative of knight service or chivalry, but the best man of those who contend in prize-fights as a regular recreation, and who are supposed to be the guardians of a species of manliness, and the janissaries of the temple which is raised in our cities to the noble art of self-defence.

In two hours the youthful giant is a frightful object, blinded, bloody, infuriated as a wild beast, bellowing with rage, striking right and left, friends and foes—his fair hide covered with blackened weals, his hands puffed with dealing heavy blows, hideous gashes on his face—the centre of a yelling maddened crowd, among whom we are assured there were authors, poets, lawyers, doctors, and "even clergymen."

In two hours too the veteran prize-fighter who has been struck down again and again, as though dashed out of a catapult, is lying across the ropes all but strangled to death, and black in the face, with one arm disabled, but still ready to finish the work of blinding his antagonist with that well-trained arm which had so well carried out—*mancus inutili dextra*—the working of his undaunted heart and iron resolution. Was not this a revolting spectacle? Why do we not turn the page, and read the honeyed harmonious sentences, soft as the breath of the flute, where Mr. Gladstone speaks of a very different contest engaged in by men, who are "fighting with a mature and manful courage the battle of life?" He speaks of those who, "when they feel themselves lonely amidst the crowd—when they are for a moment disheartened by that difficulty which is the rude and rocking-cradle of every kind of excellence—when they are conscious of the pinch of poverty and self-denial, should be conscious that a sleepless eye is watching them from above, that their honest efforts are assisted, their humble prayers are heard, and all things are working together for their good. Is not this (he asks) the life of faith which walks by your side from your rising in the morning to your lying down at night—which lights up for you the cheerless world, and transfigures all that you encounter, whatever be its outward form, with hues brought down from heaven?" But, we were rather bent on considering the material struggle, where the hues are certainly not brought down from heaven. To the youth of Scotland Mr. Gladstone says: "You are all in training here for educated life, for the higher forms of mental experience, for circles limited, perhaps, but yet circles of social influence and leadership."

But the training of which most of us thought last Wednesday was that of water gruel or milling a sack; and our "circles of social influence" were prize rings. We are held by a new Διομεδους Αριστεια, and by the deeds of one to whom the goddess "Pluck," δῶκε μενος καὶ θάρσος ἰν' ἐκδηλος μετὰ πᾶσιν Αργεοισι γένοιτο ——

We are, in fact, spite of the brutality of the exhibition itself, forced to admire the power of mind over matter, and to recognise in Mr. Sayers, even on the verge of defeat, the same qualities as those which animated the Guards in the fight on the slopes of Inkermann against the Russian giant.

Will Manchester consider these things? We don't allude to Mr. Bright; for no one can believe for a moment that he was not one of the most anxious men in England to read the account of the battle, even though he hid the paper in the crown of his hat, and we are not sure he was not present in the flesh;—we mean the peace people, who will ignore the existence of the backs of their heads, and who will insist on it that mankind are not to be excited to fight unless by some unfair influences.

If it be beyond the philosophy of the men of peace to recognise the real influences, they are above or below humanity itself, and are unfit to take part in the government of the world. We regret, with them, that there should be any necessity for fleets or standing armies. We are sorry that the spectacle of two human beings pounding each other to death should be a source of pleasurable excitement to their fellow-men; but we accept the facts as they are—we cannot get rid of soldiers and sailors just yet—we must continue to bear the disadvantages arising from our having backs to our heads.

We fear that some of the administrative changes in the organisation of the Army made since the Crimean war have not quite answered the expectations of those by whom they were originated. It has often been said, and we believe with great truth, that the most unexceptionable part of our military machinery was the regimental system, and as regards young officers the regimental system has received a discouraging blow by the creation of the Depôt Battalions. The subject is to be brought before Parliament during the ensuing week by the Earl of Lucan, who is to call the attention of the House of Lords to the organisation of the infantry. Although Lord Lucan is a cavalry officer, he is yet a sound practical man, well informed upon all points relating to the other branches of his profession; and we are glad to find that he is about to direct public attention to the subject.

The institution of Depôt Battalions unquestionably was calculated to have a beneficial influence upon the men. The old two-company depôt arrangement could not be expected to bring forward recruits in their drill so quickly as a well-organised battalion with a permanent staff; and in this respect we should not seek to disturb the arrangements made at the conclusion of the Crimean war. With the young officers joining for the first time, we fear that the Depôt Battalion is the reverse of beneficial as regards its

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effect upon their future military life. The first few months spent in the Army exercises an important influence on their career; and we can hardly imagine any contrivance more likely to make that influence of a sinister character than a Depôt Battalion. The field officers are, as a general rule, married men, not dining at mess, and in no wise interested in doing more than the letter of their duty prescribes, as regards the ensigns who have just joined. The regimental captains and lieutenants present are, generally speaking, few in number, and not improbably in the same category as the field-officers as regards their relinquishment of a state of single blessedness. The consequence is that a number of lads who have just been liberated from the restraint of home or a public school, in all the pride of the first enjoyment of Her Majesty's Commission, and as yet untaught the lessons which social experience of some duration can alone impart, are collected together and practically left to do as they please, as long as duties and parade are not neglected. In a regiment, the case is widely different. There, there is a kind of family bond of union, an interest in each youth who joins, a desire that he should be worthy of the corps; and the great body of the officers are men of knowledge and experience. The new ensign becomes at once a permanent part of the concern, not a temporary sojourner, as he is at the Depôt Battalion, and the effect upon him is proportionably advantageous.

It may be urged that there are difficulties in the way of so arranging matters that an officer should be made to join the head-quarters of his regiment at once without passing through the intermediate stage of the Depôt. A regiment may be in the field in India, or it may be on a long march; but we should propose (as we have more than once suggested in these columns) that every officer before he joins the Army and receives pay should be made to pass through a practical course of training in his duty as a regimental officer. A Depôt Battalion for officers alone would, in fact, nearly fulfil our wishes in this respect. We know roughly the number of officers required to fill the vacancies in the commissioned ranks of the Army annually, and that number, say 500 candidates, after passing a slight elementary examination, devised for the sole purpose of ascertaining their fitness to keep their accounts, make an intelligible report, and do their duty as company officers, might be sent to a self-supporting institution under a good commandant to learn their work for eight or nine months. Facilities for acquiring a knowledge of the higher branches of the military art might be afforded to those who choose to avail themselves of them; but this should be entirely voluntary, and no one should be compelled to do more than learn his business. At the end of the time they would join their regiments with a fair amount of proficiency in their work, and without having gone through the dangerous ordeal to which every subaltern is now exposed. We have before expressed our opinions upon this subject, and we should not reiterate them but that we have found them sustained by officers whose experience and position entitle them to every respect. We do not wish, with the Council of Military Education, that every ensign should be made to pass through Sandhurst; but we do wish that every ensign should get some practical lessons in the work he is now paid by the country for performing before he has begun to learn it. Economy, efficiency, and the comfort of the Service would all be increased by such a change; and we heartily rejoice that public attention is to be directed to a department of military organisation in which reform is required, and in which reform is so practicable.

The Report of the Committee which has so recently terminated its sittings at Somerset House, and of which Captain Heath was chairman, contains some very valuable information upon the subject of keeping naval accounts, and also upon paying the Navy, which it would be very desirable to introduce into the Service as quickly as possible.

The colonelcy of the 10th Regiment remains vacant by the death of Sir Thomas M'Mahon, and no recommendation has yet been made to Her Majesty respecting the selection of the officer to be appointed in his place

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Lieut.-Colonel H. Hope Crealock, Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry, has been selected to accompany Lord Elgin to China as Military Secretary. This officer served with his regiment in the Crimea from December, 1854, to February, 1855, and again from 28th March, 1855, till the end of the siege, including the assault on the 8th September, when he was inside the Redan with General Windham. He was placed upon the Staff at Constantinople; and on the last Chinese war breaking out, he went out as one of the Etat-Major, and at its close he proceeded to India, and arrived after the fall of Lucknow, but served with Lord Clyde in the subsequent campaign in the capacity of Assistant-Adjutant-General to Sir W. R. Mansfield. Colonel Crealock possesses the peculiar qualifications of a military secretary, and his reputation as a charming draughtsman and an accomplished officer is established in the Army.

In our impression of last week we alluded to the disgraceful system of touting now practised in connection with the periodical examinations for direct commissions at Chelsea Hospital. It was, therefore, with no surprise that, a day or two afterwards, we read the following paragraph in the *Times*:—

"We are sorry to learn that the rumours are well founded which have been for some time in circulation, to the effect that the examination-papers proposed to candidates for military appointments have been surreptitiously obtained by some of the candidates in anticipation of the examination. Whether the infamy of tempting the subordinates employed in printing these papers rests with the class of pretended military agents, or with other persons who are base enough to lend themselves to such disgraceful means of enhancing the value of their own teaching, remains to be proved; but this at least is certain, that the French questions in the examination for direct commissions now in progress have been obtained by some person, who has reprinted them, and then sold them to such of the candidates as desired to avail themselves of information so dishonourably purchased. The result has been that the whole examination has been vitiated by this discovery, that the exercises of the candidates have been cancelled, and that a new examination will at once begin. We have reason to believe that the Council of Military Education have laken great precautions to guard against such a disgraceful breach of confidence as this exposure reveals, but it is evident that their efforts have not met with full success. We trust that the General Commanding-in-Chief will spare neither trouble nor expense to bring those persons to justice who have first stolen and then sold what may be fairly regarded as the price of a commission in Her Majesty's Service."

The candidates were all obliged to present themselves afresh before the Council of Military Education, and are now undergoing a second examination with, it is needless to say, fresh papers of questions. Every step is being taken to guard against a repetition of such an irregularity, and to bring to light the delinquents in the present instance.

We wish we could see a system of quicker payments introduced into the Navy. The disadvantages of the present mode are many, but the most prominent is the dissatisfaction felt by the seamen, who always prefer receiving their pay and allotments at short intervals. The Manning Commission of 1859, amongst other suggestions, recommended strenuously a better regulation for the payment of wages, and we believe that the Admiralty are at present considering this point. It would be very desirable to have the recommendations of the Commission promptly carried out. As a general rule, seamen are incapable of managing their pecuniary affairs in a satisfactory manner, and the larger the amount they have to receive, the greater is the excess they are apt to indulge in. Quicker payments would necessarily involve payments in small sums, which would have a tendency to familiarise the men to the possession of money, and might be presumed to act beneficially in checking that thoughtless extravagance so characteristic of our seamen. At all events, the means of gratifying their excesses would be diminished in proportion to the sums they had to expend. Few things act more injuriously upon certain temperaments (and the sort of temperament we mean is very common amongst sailors) than the sudden possession of funds to an amount that seems to them large. The desire to expend it is proportionate to the amount, and the feeling is often aggravated by previous restraint. The consequences are excess, drunkenness, and insubordination. We do not believe that quicker payments and in smaller sums would be a cure for all the defects in our naval system, but that it could not act otherwise than beneficial to the Service is acknowledged by almost every one that has given the matter a thought.

We are heartily glad to learn that the Naval Reserve force is in a state which shows that sailors are not quite so suspicious respecting its character as they were said to be on the first motion of the machinery. It would appear that there are 850 sailors already enrolled, and that there have been, up to the present, 986 claims made. It must be remembered that these 850 men are sailors of good character, and rating as A. B., with five years' service at sea within the last ten years, and that they are all under forty years of age. Perhaps there may be more vigour in the apparatus by-and-by. All we can say is, "*Acquiret vires eundo.*"

HOSPITAL REPAIRS.

The following circular from the War Office has been issued by the Secretary of State for War:—

"With reference to Article 3, page 68, of the *Medical Regulations of the Army*, in which it is laid down that all repairs to hospitals shall be executed under the direction of the purveyor, Mr. Secretary Herbert has determined that until further orders the operation of this regulation shall be suspended, and that the following shall be substituted for it:—

"Repairs of an ordinary character to hospitals, from the immediate non-execution of which no inconvenience to the sick is likely to arise, will be executed by the Royal Engineer Department, in accordance with the regulations hitherto existing.

"In the case, however, of the principal medical officer considering that the necessity of any repair of an incidental nature is urgent, and that no delay ought to be permitted to occur in its execution, the purveyor is empowered to communicate at once with the engineer, triennial contractor, or with his agent, and to order the necessary work to be performed.

"In the event of unreasonable delay occurring in the carrying out of this order, the purveyor is further empowered to order the execution of the work through any other source which may be at hand.

"The purveyor when thus ordering the execution of a work by the engineer or contractor will simultaneously report his having done so to the commanding Royal Engineer of the district, with the grounds of the urgency of the case. The commanding Royal Engineer will take the necessary steps for causing the work to be inspected, and it will be measured, paid for, and brought to account by the Royal Engineer Department in the usual manner.

"The purveyor will similarly report to the commanding Royal Engineer, should he find it necessary on account of delay on the part of the contractor to order the work of other tradesmen, in order that the commanding Royal Engineer may take the necessary steps to charge the contractor with any extra cost which may be involved in so doing.

"Commanding Royal Engineers will communicate to the present triennial contractors the powers hereby granted to purveyors, and will make the necessary provisions in future terms of contract. B. HAWES."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The subject of the recent prize fight was brought under the notice of the House by Mr. W. Ewart and Mr. Vincent Scully, who condemned such exhibitions, and called on the Home Secretary to declare what course the Government intended to pursue with respect to it.

Sir G. Lewis declared unequivocally that prize fights were illegal, but the Government did not intend to institute any proceedings against the principals in the late contest or their abettors. Without expressing any opinion of his own, he observed that some persons defended prize-fighting on the ground that it tended to foster a love of fair fighting, in preference to having recourse to the bowie-knife, the stiletto, or even the shillelah.

Colonel French asked the Secretary for War whether barrack masters were civil or military servants, and if civil, whether they were included in the 4th section of the Superannuation Act of last year.

Mr. Sidney Herbert said that although barrack masters were chiefly military officers, the situation was not a military one, and therefore they were as barrack masters civil officers, and came under the Superannuation Act.

Sir De Lacy Evans asked the Secretary of State for War on what principle it was that English officers of high rank had been refused permission to examine the Armstrong Gun Foundry at Woolwich; and at whose instance, or by whom the special order of admission had been given to certain foreigners of high rank and distinction.

Mr. Sidney Herbert said that the restriction placed on the admission of the public to the foundry arose from no wish to keep anything secret, for the mode on which the Armstrong guns were made was well known. When admission was more indiscriminate than at present, it was found that the large number of persons who resorted to the works impeded the workmen. Any officer who wished to visit the works could obtain an order for that purpose. It was he who issued the order for the admission of the distinguished foreigners adverted to by the gallant general.

Mr. Charles Wynne asked the Secretary of State for War, whether he was aware that during the recent "Examination for direct Commissions for the Army," it was discovered that the Examination Papers had been stolen or surreptitiously obtained from the office of the Council of Military Education, for the purpose of being sold to candidates for the said examination; and whether any steps had been, or would be, taken for the detection and prosecution of the person or persons by whom they were so stolen or obtained.

Mr. Gregory thought it hard that candidates who had already passed their examination should be compelled to undergo a fresh one. Some young gentlemen who had passed had actually returned to their homes in the country] In these cases the expenses of the candidates ought to be defrayed by the Government. This was not the first time that examination papers had been surreptitiously obtained. It was notorious that on a former occasion examination papers were sold at sums varying from 5*l.* to 2*l.*, and he had been furnished with the names of persons who were said to have been concerned in these proceedings. It was evident that if some candidates were able to obtain examination papers, the standard of examination was raised to the other candidates, who were thereby subjected to injustice. It was absolutely necessary that the Government should institute a searching inquiry into the matter, and punish those who might prove to be the delinquents. In the meantime he wished to know whether the candidates who had passed one examination and were called upon to undergo another would be repaid the expenses to which they would thereby be subjected?

Mr. Sidney Herbert stated that the expenses of candidates. under the circumstances mentioned, would be defrayed. The inconvenience of a fresh examination, however, would not be extensively felt, for he was informed that only four had passed before the discovery respecting the examination papers took place. The re-examination was resolved upon with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief. It had been ascertained that the papers had been stolen from the printing office of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode. The matter had been placed in the hands of Sir R. Mayne, the Chief Commissioner of Police, and there was reason to believe that the guilty party would be brought to justice. The House might rely upon it that the Government would spare no trouble or expense to put a stop to practice that would destroy all public confidence in these exami nations.

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THE CAMPAIGN OF 1812.*

Sir Robert Wilson's "Narrative of the Invasion of Russia in 1812" places him at once in the front rank of military writers. Being Commissioner at the head-quarters of the Russian army, a friend of Alexander, and able to command the most authentic information, he enjoyed the greatest facilities for completing the task he undertook. Refusing to publish on the spur of the moment—refusing an offer of a thousand guineas, indeed, for his papers—he slowly gathered up documentary and personal information from the chief actors in the drama, and eleven years after it had come to so tragic a close, he set about the task of revising and giving form to his mass of material. In 1825 it was complete and ready for publication, but as it contained many things derived from living persons, he wisely determined to forego the literary glory he might have acquired, and ordained that his valuable book should not be printed and published until he and most if not all those whom it concerned were in their graves. Few indeed survive. Time has swept over them during an interval of nearly half a century, and has engulphed them in his waves. The change is, indeed, vast. Five years before the book was written Napoleon himself had died in his rocky prison. Wellington is gone, and the Marshals of Bonaparte have vanished one by one. Another Bonaparte sits on the throne of France, and combined legions of French and English have actually fought side by side upon Russian soil. The Grand Armée has reappeared, and has won dukedoms and bâtons for its chiefs. Slowly and with stealthy step the third Napoleon is augmenting French territory, and recommencing, with diplomatic arts and a strong arm at need, the career of Louis XIV. and his grander successor, the first Napoleon. France is again the foremost State in Europe, and her sister nations watch with anxiety the stirrings of an ambition which led her to Moscow fifty-eight years ago; and which, if the commercial treaty does not extinguish the rising flame, may call forth another Marlborough or another Wellington, to help to quench it with the costly sacrifice of human lives upon that devouring altar—*la Gloire*.

Sir Robert Wilson's Narrative has a double interest. It yields valuable lessons both to the military and the political student, but mainly to the former. The minuteness and exactitude of detail will enable the military reader to understand every incident in this wonderful campaign. The glimpses we get of Alexander of Russia, and of his relation to his nobles and military chiefs, will throw a light on the path of the student of politics. And both combined show us how it came to pass that Napoleon was so severely chastised.

In June, 1812, Napoleon had assembled an enormous army on the frontiers of Russia. He mustered at the outset 372,508 infantry and 79,775 cavalry, including the horse artillery. Before the campaign was over, the whole force amounted to 651,358 men and 187,121 horses, with no fewer than 1372 guns. The army was composed of men of many nations, French, Poles, Germans, Spaniards, Portuguese, Swiss, Dutch, Italians, Illyrians, Croats. In the main body that first entered Russia there were eleven corps of infantry and four corps of cavalry, and all the commanders were men of renown. Sir Robert Wilson sets down the whole force, at the disposal of Napoleon in 1812, at the enormous amount of 1,187,000, of whom 850,000 were French troops.

The whole force of regular soldiers in Russia at this period was 518,000 men. Two of the active armies opposed to Napoleon were respectively 129,050, and 48,000 strong. The larger body was under the orders of General Barclay de Tolly; the smaller army under Prince Bagration. The larger force was divided into six corps, and a reserve, composed of cavalry and artillery, was divided into three corps. The army of Bagration consisted of two corps and a division, and a reserve corp of cavalry, Besides these, there was a third army in the west, 43,000 strong, and a reserve army 34,300 strong. The total force engaged in the earliest operations was thus 254,350. But there were 50,000 men in Moldavia, who, set free by the peace with the Turks, played a most important part at the close of the struggle.

Having collected his host behind the Niemen, Napoleon, on the 24th of June, crossed that river near Kowno, and established his head-quarters in the town. Alexander, who was at a ball near Wilna, had intelligence of the passage the same night; and issued that famous proclamation, in which he declared he would not sheathe his sword so long as a single enemy remained in arms on the territory of his empire. Thus the great drama begun. The Russian army was widely spread, from Riga to Wolkowich on the upper Niemen. The first army was at Wilna, the second at Wolkowich, and a corps at Lida, midway between the two. Napoleon determined, therefore, to strike at Wilna, in the hope of engaging the first army and crushing it; but Barclay de Tolly saw the folly of risking an action; and three days after Napoleon set foot in Kowno the Russians were in full retreat for the entrenched camp at Drissa. The detached corps were ordered to gain the road to Drissa; but Napoleon saw his advantage, and took measures to cut them off. His hope was to separate the armies of Bagration and Tormanssow, and the corps under Doctorof at Lida, from the main body. But Doctorof was too quick for his enemies, and recovered his communications by daring and rapid marches. Bagration, confused by contradictory orders, pursued by Jerome Bonaparte, and outflanked by Davoust, displayed great skill and judgment in evading and fighting his enemies, and finally he escaped them all, and regained his communications with the main army. The details of this military adventure will be found full of interest to the student, and they have never been more clearly told than by Sir Robert Wilson.

During the period occupied by Bagration in his masterly retreat, the French army had become widely scattered, extending from Tilsit to Drogiczin on the Boug. Barclay de Tolly had retired upon Drissia in good order, and Napoleon had followed unable to inflict any considerable damage even on his rear-guard. "The only error committed by Barclay, so far," says Sir Robert Wilson, "was in having pushed the whole army into such forward positions, when it was evidently not his intention nor in his power to defend the Niemen line of frontier." Nothing can be more clear than that he risked his army, and that he owed his safety to "the extraordinary marching and laborious energy of the Russian soldiery." Arrived at Drissa, the Russian general found that he could not hold it. Sir Robert Wilson tells us a remarkable fact about this famous camp. It was traced on the left bank of the river "with only *one* bridge for communication with, or retreat to, the right bank;" an oversight which, had the Russians remained, Napoleon would have made them feel. But Napoleon had stayed fifteen days at Wilna, the first proof of that decay of activity of which he was destined to present many in his subsequent career. Had he arrived in front of the enemy at an earlier day, he might have accomplished his design of interposing himself between Barclay and Moscow, by occuping Polotzk; but, when he did arrive at Glubokoë, the Russian army had already filed out of the camp of Drissa, leaving Wittgenstein to cover the road to St. Petersburg, and had, moreover, passed through Polotzk. Alexander quitted the army for Moscow and St. Petersburg when he found that Drissa must be abandoned. Napoleon, foiled so far, not by the design of the enemy, but by the force of circumstances, flattered himself that he could anticipate the Russians by a movement upon Witepsk. The Russians were again before him. The fifteen days lost at Wilna never could be overtaken. Nay, so cleverly and swiftly did the Russians glide from Witepsk, that Napoleon's advance actually lost for the moment the clue to their line of retreat. Of course it could not long be concealed; and when Napoleon found it was upon Smolensk, and that Barclay had fairly got away, he halted to rest his army at Witepsk. Here he remained sixteen days, during which interval Bagration, after his tremendous march, effected a junction with Barclay; and Napoleon heard of the peace with Sweden, which liberated another army, and the defeat of the detached corps under Oudinot near Polotzk.

After this long delay Napoleon reassembled his army, widely scattered from Witepsk to Mohilev, brought it into line with a rapidity and accuracy worthy of his fame, and determined to press on to Smolensk. Barclay had disgusted the Russian generals by his indecision, and harassed the troops by fruitless marches and counter-marches, so that in eight days he lost 6000 men by fatigue. Driven into Smolensk by the weight of Napoleon's advance, he was forced to defend that holy city, which it cost Napoleon 12,000 men to capture, and which, after all, was not wholly his own when night fell. And here happened one of the most singular incidents in the war. Barclay retired behind Smolensk, apparently determined to fight. He was not attacked all day, and when night fell he found himself more than fifteen miles from the Moscow road at Loubino, distant from Smolensk only nine miles by roads in the hands of the French. Moreover, the Russian road was rugged and marshy, and over this road nearly the whole army, with artillery and materiel, had to pass. To cover the Moscow road at its junction with the cross road, Barclay had despatched literally a handful of men. But, perilous as was this movement, he may be said to have owed his escape from the fatal consequences to the laxity and mistakes of his enemies. Jomini says that Napoleon did not expect to find the Russian army so near Smolensk, and that he assumed its safe retreat. Hence the misdirection of the whole manœuvres of the day. Had Napoleon been as watchful as he was at Verona, he would have certainly destroyed the Russian army. It is wonderful that Napoleon should act on conjectures, but still more wonderful that Junot, who was within four miles of the mouth of the defile, did not occupy it, nor even move up to support Ney and Murat.

"Had the enemy," writes Sir Robert, "gained the hill over Loubino, the *debouche* would have been closed, for from the hill not only the egress of the defile was commanded, but a single bridge, with loose rafter planks, intersected the main road a few yards beyond and within grape-shot range, on which Duke Alexander of Wirtemberg, and other generals, indeed Barclay himself, stood many hours during the night crying, 'Tishe, Tishe,'—'Gently, gently'—to the drivers of the artillery and carriages of all sorts, of which there were ten thousand, under the apprehension that a quick pace might break up the platform."

Altogether, this is one of the most wonderful escapes ever made from an enemy, and that enemy Napoleon.

It was at this moment that Sir Robert Wilson, coming from Constantinople, joined the Russian army. He found the generals in a state of mutiny. All confidence in Barclay had disappeared. Wilson was implored to carry a message to Alexander, demanding a new chief, and telling him that if an order came to suspend hostilities it would not be obeyed. This is the most striking event in the course of the story; but we must refer the reader to Sir Robert Wilson's pages for the details, since they would suffer from an abridgment, and would occupy too much space to quote. Wilson frankly fulfilled his mission, and old Kutosow succeeded Barclay. Wilson carried back to the army a pledge from the Emperor that he would not treat so long as an armed Frenchman remained upon Russian soil; and Wilson was authorised to interfere in case Kutosow should disobey instructions. The army retreated to Borodino, where Kutosow was literally compelled to halt and fight. Napoleon only brought 140,000 into the field; he had, by this time, lost 105,000. Borodino, so well contested that the French could only, after enormous sacrifices, occupy the fringe of the real position, proved glorious for the Russian arms, and further weakened the enemy's army. The action is described in great detail, and is worthy a minute study. Kutosow retreated, and passed through Moscow, and with him 180,000 out of 200,000 of its inhabitants. Rostopchin, the governor, it is here abundantly proved, always intended to burn it, and he made Kutosow promise to give three days' notice of his intention to retire. Kutosow broke his word, and Rostopchin never forgave him. Nevertheless, he did burn the great city, but not until the enemy was within its ramparts. The burning of the city would have been less disastrous for the French, had not Kutosow, who was retreating towards Riazan, suddenly altered his route, and bent his steps towards Kalouga, taking post only five-and-twenty miles from Moscow. This was the most soldierlike movement in the whole war, for it placed the Russian army not only in front of rich and fertile districts, but within easy reach of Napoleon's communications. He was compelled to recede, but only as far as Taroutino, and from this point he was ready to spring forward at the first opportunity.

From this time Napoleon's star waned, until it set amid the ice of the Beresina. Had he retreated at once he might have regained a safe position, but he lingered at Moscow day after day expecting overtures of peace that never came, and compelled to submit to the humiliation of having his advances rebuffed. Kutosow would have treated had it not been for Wilson's energetic intervention with the full authority of the Emperor. Time passed; the French army grew weak, the Russian strong; the French were starving, the Russians well fed. Napoleon lingered a month at Moscow, tempting fortune, still confident and arrogant in appearance, but sorely perplexed. At length he retreated. It is in this retreat that he showed signs of failing vigour and judgment, and had Kutosow acted with energy, Napoleon's army must have been utterly destroyed before it reached Smolensk, perhaps Napoleon taken. But Kutosow avowedly acted on the principle of building a golden bridge for a flying foe. Thus he allowed the Emperor to escape at Malojaroslavets, at Krasnoi, at the Beresina. Both commanders seemed to neglect the opportunities offered by fortune. The whole of the retreat, so disastrous and terrible, is related by Sir Robert Wilson with exactness in its military details, and a horrible minuteness in the descriptions of its long-drawn tragedy that makes one shudder. The "horrible and heart-rending sufferings" of other armies are as nothing compared to those of the men, women, and children, who fled from Moscow.

"The Russians calculate that 125,000 of the enemy perished in different combats; that 48 generals, 3000 officers, and 19,000 soldiers were captured; that 100,000 were destroyed by cold, hunger, and disease, and that only about 80,000, including Austrians and Prussians, repassed the frontier, and that they (the Russians) captured 75 eagles or stands of colours, and 929 cannon, exclusive of those thrown into the rivers or buried; and this calculation as to totals cannot be impugned as exaggerated."

It is the grandest military tragedy recorded in the annals of the world, and should be a lesson to emperors and kings not to undertake vast enterprises to be carried on in distant climes against a brave and unyielding people. Such enterprises outgrow the powers of man to manage or control.

It has often been remarked that the fall of Napoleon may be dated from the burning of Moscow, the heroic act of Rostopchin. But, in reality, the fall of Napoleon dates from the contemplation of so vast an enterprise. His ambition had grown in proportion to his successes; but the growth even of his ability did not keep pace with his ambition. On the contrary, his powers had decreased. It was in the Russian campaign that he manifested the first symptoms of decaying power. That rapid and accurate judgment which he had shown in all his campaigns from 1796 to 1810 began to grow clouded. Instead of blazing out with a clear and continuous lustre, his genius

* *Narrative of Events during the Invasion of Russia by Napoleon Bonaparte, and the Retreat of the French Army in* 1812. By General Sir Robert Wilson, British Commissioner at the Head-Quarters of the Russian Army. Edited by his Nephew and Son-in-law the Reverend Herbert Randolph, M.A. (London: John Murray.)

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gleamed in fitful flashes. Irresolution took the place of decision, and he lost what he never lost before—time. That slowness which told so heavily against him in 1815, and the tendency to make false movements which Sir George Cathcart has so well exposed in his narrative of the campaign of 1813, are first discernible in this famous Russian war. The brilliant campaign of 1814, so glorious for Napoleon, only showed that he was still capable of those swift strokes of skill which made him so terrible. Opposed to overwhelming odds he fought again as he had fought at Arcola and Rivoli, with the difference that in 1796 he fought with the energy of hope; in 1814 with the energy of despair. Among the causes of the fall of Napoleon, and there were many, we must place the simultaneous growth or, rather, overgrowth, of his ambition and the decay of his power. But Napoleon, in what we have ventured to call his decay, was greater than every living general except that one who had never lost a battle or a gun.

MORTALITY OF CHILDREN ON BOARD TRANSPORT SHIPS.

This subject, to which we have more than once sought to call attention in our columns, was brought before the House of Commons on Monday evening by Sir De Lacy Evans. In replying, Sir C. Wood stated that the transmission of the soldiers' wives and children to India took place under the direction and superintendence of the Emigration Commissioners, and he could not do better than read a report which they had drawn up on the subject. The facts were these:—

"Thirteen ships were originally taken up for the conveyance of 5410 souls. We have received intelligence of the arrival in India of nine of these ships, which carried 3747 souls. In these the mortality was 377, equal to 10 per cent. But this mortality was almost exclusively of children under five years old. Of adults (that is all above 12) there died 11 out of 1820=·60 per cent. Of children between 12 and 5 inclusive, 24 out of 866=2·77 per cent.; making, out of all above four years of age, 35 out of 2686=1·30 per cent. This is rather less than the whole mortality in Australian emigration (1·32 per cent.), and, considering the class of women, that the voyage occupied nearly four months, and passed twice through the tropics, it must be allowed to be very small. But among children under five the mortality amounted to 341 out of 1061=32 per cent. With very few exceptions it was caused by measles and scarlet fever, which broke out in almost every ship shortly after sailing. These diseases were, no doubt, aggravated by the weakness of both children and mothers, caused by the unusually stormy weather which prevailed in October and November last, when the ships sailed. It is to be observed, moreover, that the children under five years of age in these nine ships amounted to nearly 29 per cent., the average in the population generally being 13·10. This disproportion necessarily assisted the spread of the disease and increased the mortality. That the sickness was not caused by any defect in the ships or the provisions is to be inferred from the absence of any disease of the character of scurvy or typhus, as well as from the small mortality in children above four years of age. A more direct proof is afforded by the reports which we have received from Bombay and Madras. In each case an inquiry was, we believe, instituted; but only three reports have yet reached us—those on the Euxine, Statesman, and Lancashire Witch. They are annexed hereto, together with an extract of a private letter from Captain Wellesley, R.N., Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy. The mortality, as has been said, was attributable to the great number of very young children on board. In our emigration, this can be avoided, because our power of selection enables us to reject families containing many young children. But in sending out the soldiers' wives, it was inevitable that their children should be sent with them, so that the number of young children became a necessary part of the arrangement. The question remains whether due care was taken to ascertain that there was no sickness among the children before they were put on board. In this respect, the same plan was followed as has been followed for many years with complete success in regard Australian ships. The surgeons of the ships were required to be at the depôts as soon as the first of the people came in, and to continue there till they embarked. This period varied from three to five days. It is the interest of these surgeons, no less than their duty, to see that no infectious disease is introduced into their ships, not only because the introduction of such disease increases their labour and responsibility on the voyage, but because their remuneration at the close of it is reduced by every death that occurs. The surgeons had full authority and were bound to land any child whom they suspected to be suffering from infectious disease, and to delay the sailing of the ships so long as they had any doubt as to their sanitary condition. But every one's experience must satisfy them that no medical skill is sufficient to detect measles or scarlet fever in a latent form; and to have delayed the ships until time had been given for any latent disease to develope itself would have postponed their departure from this country till the cold and wet of winter had set in, and their arrival in India till the season had passed during which they could have been sent up the country. Moreover, if they had been detained in depôts on shore, it would have been impossible to prevent their going into the towns and being exposed to whatever infection was there prevailing. If they had been detained on board ship the cold and damp of November, added to the weariness of inaction, would have produced such depression of mind as must of itself have caused disease."

The *Calcutta Gazette* notifies: when a regimental officer not commanding his regiment, succeeds by seniority to the temporary command of the brigade, he will be granted an allowance of four hundred rupees per mensem as staff. A military staff-officer becoming senior officer at the station will exercise the command of the brigades without any extra allowance.

NAVAL TOPICS.

A discussion arose on Thursday night in the House of Commons, which elicited some interesting remarks from the Secretary of the Admiralty. The immediate occasion of these was a reiteration by Sir C. Napier of his complaints respecting manning the Navy and the deficiency of the Naval Reserve.

Lord C. Paget said that a return from the Comptroller General of the Coast Guard showed that we had a force available for immediate sea service of 6862 men and boys. The hon. and gallant admiral said we had no reserves beyond the reduced force of Coast Guard, the 6000 coast Volunteers, and the 800 Royal Naval Volunteers, but though 800 of the latter force had only yet been enrolled, there was very unnecessary alarm, both in and out of the House, as to the probable failure of that scheme. From the first he (Lord C. Paget) never felt that men would flock to that reserve force all of a sudden, but so far from thinking that the progress of enrolling was unsatisfactory, he was beginning to think that it promised well. The number of men was increasing weekly. It was only since the beginning of the present month that they had been prepared to enrol, the training ships not being previously in a state of preparation for exercise, and that was a fact well known to the men themselves. At beginning of April they commenced by enrolling between 30 and 40 men a-week, but now the number had increased to 100 per week. At the commencement of this year we had 11,000 more men than last year, and there was no difficulty in getting men to enter the Service, he would not say freely, but in a satisfactory way, and it should be recollected that lately they did not enter any but able seamen in the Navy, unless it were men who had before been in the Service, but had left. He thought it right to tell the gallant admiral that he was visited daily by officers of high and low rank in the Channel squadron, and that one and all said to him, "Cannot you persuade the gallant admiral to cease from the continual encouragement he is giving to a feeling of discontent amongst the marines in our ships?" His brother officers disapproved of his repeated complaints about men not having sufficient leave, when they had more than they ever got in former years. It was the continual system of breaking leave which had led to all the recent disasters; but irrespective of that one subject, the fleet was never in a more healthy or satisfactory state than at the present time. The men were making great progress, and general contentment prevailed in the fleet. The gallant admiral also complained of the paucity of petty officers; but when a fleet was created in a marvellously short time that would naturally be the case. But he made a still more unreasonable complaint, because he said the men were overworked, and their drill was excessive, and that great discontent prevailed in the fleet in consequence.

Admiral Napier said he complained of the system, not of the quantity of work.

Lord C. Paget understood the gallant admiral to say on a former evening that the men were overworked, and had an undue allowance of drill. That very day he received a visit from Admiral Elliot, the captain of the Channel fleet, who felt very much distressed at the statements which had gone abroad, and who stated that the greatest amount of drill in one day in that fleet was two hours, and that the weekly average was not more than one hour's drill a day, which the gallant admiral, the member for Southwark, would surely say was not excessive for gallant seamen. He fully admitted that the gallant admiral honestly desired to improve the Service, but a strong feeling prevailed at the Admiralty, and on board the ships, that his speeches in that House were doing incalculable mischief to a young fleet, which was now well-disposed, because they led the sailors to imagine grievances which really had no existence. He would not enter then upon the question of ship-building, because a notice had been given by an hon. member on the subject. He hoped that when it came on the whole matter would be thoroughly sifted.

In moving the vote for naval stores, Lord C. Paget gave a detailed reply to a charge made on a preceding night by Mr. Henley against the Government of neglect in not keeping up a proper stock of seasoned timber in the dockyards, stating reasons why, in his opinion, it would be unwise in the Admiralty to increase the establishment of timber. The expenditure of timber which they expected to take place this year was 60,000 loads, and the stock at the commencement of the year happened to be about the same amount, namely 59,000 loads. Notwithstanding the great expenditure of 65,000 loads last year, they expected to expend 60,000 loads this year; and they had taken a vote of 500,000*l.*, which would purchase 60,000 more loads, which would leave them so much on hand. At the end of the year, therefore, they would have two years' stock in hand. As to the number of years' seasoning which timber required, there existed great difference of opinion. The right hon. gentleman quoted evidence to show that three or four years' seasoning was required; but Mr. Greene, who used 36,000 tons of shipping of his own, which ran to Australia and India, said that for English oak two years' seasoning was quite sufficient, as the timber began to deteriorate after that period. That was a strong argument for not keeping a stock for more than two years' consumption in hand. One reason why it was not advisable to increase the stock of timber was, that the Admiralty were now building four iron-cased ships.

In answer to Sir J. Pakington,

Lord C. Paget said the iron-cased ship ordered by the late Board ought to have been launched before now, but there had been unforeseen difficulties in the construction of so novel a vessel. The other three were contracted for, but he could not exactly say when they could be ready. The Warrior and the Black Prince were to be of 6039 tons burden each, and they would carry 36 guns. The Resistance and the Defence would each be of 3668 tons. They would be of precisely the same scantling, and would be armed with plates of exactly the same thickness as the larger ones; but they would be of less dimensions, and they would only carry 16 guns each.

The sentence of death on Khan Bahadoor Khan has been confirmed, and he will be hanged in front of the Kotwali at Bareilly, on the very spot where he sat and watched the murder of his European victims.

THE STAFF OF THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As the Army Estimates are now before the country, and the amount of them severe—15,000,000*l.*—I wish, through your valuable columns, to draw attention to the extensive increase of the Staff of the Army since the Crimean war; and also, the new system of brigades for brigadiers—a creation of the Crimean war. First:

No. 1.—With the Staff.

Inspector-General of Infantry.

A general officer, pay and allowances	...		£1780
First aide-de-camp	,,	...	300
Second aide-de-camp	,,	...	300
1 assistant adjutant-general	,,	...	410
			£2790

This appointment is now held by a lieut.-general, thereby entailing a second aide-de-camp.

The duties of inspector-general of infantry were satisfactorily performed by the generals of districts before the Crimean war, and could now be equally well performed by the generals of divisions, who have little or nothing to do, owing to the above creation.

No. 2.—A General Officer attached to the Brigade of Guards.

A general officer	...	...	£1000
1 aide-de-camp	...	...	300
1 assistant adjutant-general		...	410
			£1710

The duties of this appointment were satisfactorily performed before the Crimean war by one of the adjutant-general's department, Horse Guards. But "*one*" *still* receives 100*l.* a-year for calling the muster-roll of the Brigade of Guards twice a year.

No. 3.—A general and injudicious increase of Staff-officers at various stations at home and abroad. The expense incurred would be excusable if properly distributed. For instance—an assistant quarter-master-general at Manchester and none at Plymouth; a large staff at Portsmouth in comparison to Plymouth; positively, at Plymouth a short time ago, with 4000 men, there was *one* staff-officer to *three* at Portsmouth, with much about the same strength of garrison. The same injudicious distribution abounds. Ionian Islands more Staff-officers than regiments! I cannot trespass further on your valuable space for the Staff. I must now proceed with Part II.:

The System of Brigades for Brigadiers.

The system of brigades for brigadiers in a small army like ours is a total fallacy. The old plan before the Crimean war was the best, for the following reasons: in all stations affording regiments enough to form a brigade, or more than one, the senior lieut.-colonel on parade took command of the brigade, and the senior major on parade of the regiment from which the lieut.-colonel was taken to act as brigadier, took command of the regiment; thus, one or two lieut.-colonels, according to the number of brigades formed, obtained the chance of commanding brigades, and one or two majors obtained the chance of commanding regiments. By this plan, an excellent opportunity was afforded officers of learning how to command brigades and regiments; by the new system of permanent brigadiers, lieut.-colonels never obtain a chance of a brigade, nor majors a chance of a regiment. Now, as to the expense, each brigade costs the country as follows:—

1 brigadier, pay and allowances	...		£1000
1 aide-de-camp	,,	...	300
1 brigade-major	,,	...	300
			£1600

There are nine brigades between England and Ireland, which equals the sum of 14,400*l.* a year for this useless and injurious system; adding the inspector-general of Infantry and the brigadier of the Guards, makes a total of 18,900*l.* *at home*. Far better to save 10,000*l.* a year, and call out the Yeomanry, at the cost of 8000*l.* a year.

It is indeed painful to feel how much is really required for our barracks and regimental hospitals, and to see good money thus squandered in useless Staff appointments and a new system, all of which is a creation of the Crimean war—a war which surely has cost us enough already.

I am, &c., A FIELD OFFICER.

THE WEST INDIA REGIMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In the *Gazette* of Tuesday the 10th may be noticed the promotion of Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Travers, from the 3rd West India Regiment, to be Major in the 1st West India Regiment, vice Murray, promoted *without purchase*. The justification of such a step is of course this: Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Travers has 26 years' service. The senior captain of the 1st West India Regiment has 17 years' service, and is a brevet-major; the senior lieutenant has 12 years' service. Now, would it not strike one, on seeing this, that either they are too young or unfit to be promoted? And one, who is the latter, is manifestly unfit to hold Her Majesty's commission. Is it not, also, an injustice to the officers of a West India regiment, whose whole service is in the West Indies, varied by a two years' tour, at regular intervals, in a climate perhaps the most deadly in the world to a European constitution—the west coast of Africa—with not the slightest difference between their pay and that of their brother officers of the Line, who serve in Canada, the Mediterranean, or India, with extra pay, and at home, that when a step does take place in their regiment, they are excluded from the benefit to be derived from it?

In the West India regiments there are older captains and subalterns than in almost any branch of the Army; they have the worst climates in the world to serve in, no additional pay or allowances, no prospect of ever seeing active service and of sharing its advantages; and it really is disheartening to them to see their only chances of progressing in their profession taken from them.—Your obedient servant, Y.

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FORAGE STOPPAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Not having seen any calculation on this all-important subject, I think a little time would not be mis-spent in considering what expense would be incurred by easing the cavalry officers of the burden of 8½*d.* for forage.

The present number of chargers borne on the strength of each regiment is 81. The contract rate, per ration, is 1*s.* 5*d.* (there is a fraction over, but it would be difficult to find out how much), but, with the exception of one quarter in England, where the rate is 1*s.* 6*d.* per ration, I understand on inquiry that the general rate is 1*s.* 5*d.* Half of this, at the present time, is paid by the officers by the stoppage of 8½*d.* The cost to the country, per regiment, amounts to 104*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.* per annum. There are 28 cavalry regiments, but of these eight must be accounted as on foreign service (India), so that there remain 20 regiments for which to make the calculation. The amount for the whole cavalry would therefore be 20,941*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* at 8½*d.* per ration. By doubling this amount we have the full cost at 1*s.* 5*d.* per ration, amounting to 41,883*l.* 15*s.*, being the sum required to be expended by the country, instead of the officers paying for the rations at 8½*d.* Is it probable that the Government will take upon themselves such a large increase to the Secretary of State for War's requirements as 20,941*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* at a time when there appears to be such a great outcry against the demands made upon the public purse? and if not, is it possible to reduce this expense, so as to make it of such little moment, that we might reasonably hope cavalry officers might be relieved from this great bugbear? It can hardly be expected that any Government will be willing to take on themselves a large expenditure, without first inquiring whether such expenditure is necessary.

I would suggest that more horses are kept for the officers of a cavalry regiment than there is any occasion for, *i.e.*, in time of peace. Why should a field-officer have four horses? He has not so much requirement for them as a subaltern has. Why should a captain have three horses? The third is never used as a charger!—and why should the regimental staff have two or four according to their rank, when one is quite sufficient for the performance of their duties? It has been urged that the field-officer pays so much for his commission, and that his rank must be supported! *Ergo*, a field-officer of infantry should have four horses, as he has the same rank to support, and now pays the same price for his commissions. If any change could be effected in the number of horses to be rationed, I think now would be a good time for making such change, when the prices of cavalry commissions are assimilated to those of infantry. Now if each combatant officer was to be allowed two horses each, and the staff-officers one horse each, the number of horses per regiment would be reduced from 81 to 61. The annual expense for 20 complete regiments would be 31,542*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, at 1*s.* 5*d.* per ration; or an increase to the country on the present cost (viz., 20,941*s.* 17*s.* 6*d.*) of 10,600*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* In making notes of costs of this nature, I believe a round sum to be preferable, so I have not taken any note of casualties caused by absence, or the full complement of officers not being made up, which would decrease the number of rations to be provided. On a march I would suggest that a light cart be allowed for the conveyance of servants of such officers as have only one horse; and when on active service more chargers could be allowed, as might be deemed necessary for the efficiency of the Service. No doubt there might be some grumbling at first amongst the old officers who have been accustomed to keep 3 and 4 each; but by some arrangement as this, *the many*—and those especially who are now candidates for the cavalry—would benefit without any injustice being done to the richer class of officers.

From what I have laid down as to the number of chargers necessary for the Service, it by no means follows that even less would not suffice. In fact, I see no particular reason why the French system of keeping *one* horse for *each officer* should not be adopted. This would cost 17,063*l.* 15*s.*, being *less than it now costs the country to half-ration* 81 *horses*, by 3878*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*! It might then be a subject for consideration whether officers should not be allowed to keep more horses (according to their rank), it being understood that for such extra horses they should pay 8½*d.* per ration, thus enabling those who can afford the luxury of a second horse, a cheap means of indulging their wish without materially harassing the country with a large expenditure. Perhaps I might add that supposing each officer kept an extra horse, this half-ration, and the full ration at 1*s.* 5*d.* for the one horse, would cost the country the sum of 25,595*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum, being an increase of 4653*l.* 15*s.* on the amount it now costs to half-ration the 81 horses per regiment at present allowed.

Apologising for the length of my letter, I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant, NO FAVOUR.

THE STOCK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It is hardly worth while to trouble you any further on the subject of the "stock." But I ask you to admit these few lines to a place in your *Gazettee* in order that I may assure your correspondent, "F. R. C. S.," that though "One of the Old Army" I am not labouring under the confusion he is so good as to attribute to me. The "stock" I allude too was not of one uniform width. There were three sizes of them, as there were of jackets, and if a soldier was silly enough to select the broadest when he had a short neck, he had nobody to blame but himself. It is perfectly true, whenever there was hard work the soldier often took off his stock; but, nevertheless, I have seen men do their duty in the corps to which I had the honour to belong (one in which the exertion called for is occasionally not light), on service, without taking off, or complaining of the "stock." By all means equip your whole army *à la Zouave*, if you like; but while you have collars to your coats there must be a stock to keep them from contact with the person. The thinner the stock, provided it keep its shape, certainly the better. But thin as you may make it, it will occasionally be removed, for the same reason that men and boys at cricket, racket, &c., &c., will take off even the lightest silk neck-tie.—I am, &c., ONE OF THE OLD ARMY.

THE LATE INDIAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The disposal of the officers of the late East India Company's Army seems now under discussion. Some remarks made in your paper on the distribution of those belonging to the late Bengal Army were calculated to induce the public to suppose that Indian officers have profited by the mutiny, inasmuch as most of those belonging to Bengal have obtained Staff employment; but, as the Madras and Bombay officers have not so benefited, and as, united, they are more numerous than the Bengalees, I trust you will kindly remove so disadvantageous an impression, and, at the same time, permit me to suggest a scheme for the reorganisation of the Indian Army, which appears to me preferable to the proposed unqualified amalgamation of it with the Royal Service, and calculated to prevent the evils which by that measure the complicated interests of the Indian Service would sustain.

I beg to preface my remarks by stating that promotion in the Indian Service is proverbially slow, that the different grades in it are of longer service than similar ones in the Royal Army, and that this is as much the case now as when the late Duke of Wellington penned the following, extracted from Despatch 20, p. 78, vol. i. of the "Supplementary Despatches:"

"The last war with Tippoo Sahib proved that notwithstanding what had been done for the Army at different times by the Company, and immediately previous to it by the King, the officer's in the Company's Service, in proportion to the length of time they had served, were comparatively with those of the King's Service in a very inferior situation."

It may be as well to add that the transfer of the Indian Army to the Crown was prejudicial to our interests. Before the mutiny we were an independent Service—we are now a nondescript one. Independently of our longer service, amalgamation with the Royal Service would be our death-blow; for the Indian Army is, and always has been, a *poor* Service. No man with money would expatriate himself. Promotion, though slow, was ensured by the seniority system; therefore, if we are transferred to the Royal Service, where promotion mainly depends on ability to purchase, we can never hope to rise. We were entitled to Staff appointments, now no longer our exclusive right, and, by being held only for five years, of less value now than formerly. We are taxed. We have funds to which all have paid, and which payment was compulsory, and which must be affected by the amalgamation scheme; and many have purchased promotion in the hope that their sale on retirement would ensure them a little addition to their pension, this being generally the only pittance they could save.

If, therefore, the necessities of the State require that there should be one army, which would seem advisable, and as the mutiny can be alone attributed to political action operating on a mercenary body, and not to any inefficiency of Indian officers, and as we have been affected in our interests, as much vested as those of any other profession, we are as entitled to the usual consideration and compensation.

It would be a gracious act were the Crown, as a boon, to allow all officers now in the Service to count as service all periods of leave they may have had in or out of India, and that as many by this measure would be enabled to take a pension.

That a pension should be granted to one-third, and this one-third to receive a pension in five years. The remainder would be absorbed by death, and by those being permitted to enter the Royal Service who desired to do so.

The present native army to cease recruiting.

The strength of regiments to be fixed at 1000.

Discharge to be offered to those who wish to take it.

Service for pension to be reduced to 30 years.

Men willing to enter the native police to be allowed to do so.

Regiments below 500 strong to distribute their men in other corps.

By these means, and by the continual decrease of men by death, by becoming unfit for service, &c., the native army would in time cease to exist, or, at least, be reduced to the required limit.

It is evident that there must always be a native army, and it would be politically suicidal to discharge, except gradually, the present soldiery, although it might be advantageous to create a police force, and to foster a feeling of jealousy between it and the regulars as a means of keeping both in check.

Although the Pension List would, by the plan I have sketched, be largely increased, still, as pensions are merely annuities, it would cause but a temporary embarrassment; and, by combining a system of pension and amalgamation, any scheme for reorganisation could be easily formed; for a sufficient number of men conversant with native character and language would remain to fill political situations, to command native and police corps, while any deficiency in officers could be obviated by temporarily attaching to native corps junior Queen's officers, in order that, by association with natives, they might become acquainted with them, and make themselves competent to command corps under a new organisation. A. B. C.

THE REGENT'S ALLOWANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As many officers complain of the expense of messing, perhaps you would allow me to suggest through your columns that the cost of the mess dinner might be reduced by altering the rule for the appropriation of the Regent's allowance. At present it is frequently (if not generally) applied towards paying for the wine. I need scarcely say that there are many officers in the Army who cannot afford to drink wine daily, and these (under the present rule) receive no benefit from the Regent's allowance, while their richer messmates receive a double share. If an order were given that the whole of the Regent's allowance should be applied towards reducing the cost of the mess dinner, every officer who dined at mess would receive an equal share.

Yours, &c. A HARD-UP SUB.

The Simla, 2440 tons, has been chartered by the Bengal Government to convey a Native regiment (1200 men) with the full complement of officers from Calcutta to Madras.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

These Estimates were discussed in the House of Commons, on the order for going into Committee of Supply on Monday evening.

Sir C. Napier took occasion to offer some general remarks upon the Navy, extending to a great variety of topics,—the alterations and changes of ships; the Channel Fleet, which, he said, had not been properly used, and was indifferently manned; the want of good petty officers, and the shabby treatment of warrant officers' widows; the mutinies in certain ships; corporal punishment, which he contended, though it could not be abolished, might be diminished, and should be carried out in a different manner; the mode of paying off ships, occasioning a waste of stores; the block-ships, of which he spoke with contempt; the Coastguard and Coast Volunteers, the insufficiency of the Reserve, and other miscellaneous matters. He interspersed his remarks with suggestions for improving the condition of the Navy, by an economical augmentation of the number of ships, by strengthening their armament, and effectually manning them.

Sir J. Elphinstone called attention to the case of the post-captains on the reserved list, entering into full and minute details upon the subject, arguing that they had been disappointed of what they considered their just claims by a quibble.

Mr. Lindsay complained of the increasing expenditure for the Navy, and asked the meaning of these enormous armaments. Whom were we arming against? Why, against France, who was increasing her war expenditure because she was afraid of us as we of her; and this in the face of professions of friendship on both sides. He thought something could be done to stop this mutual expenditure if right means were adopted. He insisted upon the extravagance of the dockyards' expenditure, and the unnecessary costs of ships in the Royal yards.

Sir M. Seymour supported the claims of the post-captains, and those of the widows of warrant-officers. He adverted shortly to some of the matters dwelt upon by Sir C. Napier and Mr. Lindsay, urging the very serious importance of the question as to the manning of the Navy.

Sir J. Pakington, with reference to the case of the post-captains, expressed his opinion that their request was well founded; and that, looking at the whole transaction, the view they took of the Order in Council rested upon a better ground than that of the Admiralty.

Sir F. Baring, who had drawn up the Order in Council, explained its intention, and contended that it would not bear the construction which the officers put upon it.

Mr. Henley referred to various statements in evidence as to the quality of the timber used in the dockyards, and the insufficient store of properly seasoned material, urging the importance of this question, which, in his opinion, founded upon details which he stated to the House, had not been met by the Admiralty in a proper manner. The Admiralty had come to the conclusion that 60,000 loads of timber would suffice to keep up the supply; but he contended that it was demonstrable by figures that this amount would not furnish a sufficient quantity of seasoned timber of proper dimensions, but leave a deficiency which no outlay of money could repair in an emergency.

Mr. W. Williams inveighed against the enormous amount of our naval expenditure.

Sir H. Leeke was of opinion that the reserved captains had been very hardly treated; their case was likewise advocated by Admiral Walcott.

Mr. Bentinck made a few observations upon some of the subjects touched upon by Sir C. Napier. He attributed the extravagant expenditure for the Navy to the system which rendered the Board of Admiralty a political body. The abuses in the public dockyards, he said, were beyond the control of the Board as at present constituted.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply upon the Navy Estimates, when Lord C. Paget, after moving the first vote, for the Admiralty Office, was proceeding to reply to the preceding speeches, but Sir H. Willoughby interposed an objection on the point of order, contending that Lord Clarence was precluded from continuing a debate then concluded.

This objection gave rise to a discussion, and, the point of order being pressed, Lord C. Paget was obliged to give way; the particular vote was debated in the usual manner, and ultimately agreed to, the amount being 160,280*l.*

The following votes were then agreed to, after much discussion:—287,725*l.* for the Coastguard Service, Naval Coast Volunteers, and Naval Reserve; and 64,322*l.* for the scientific branch.

BOUNTIES TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I rejoice to find that the Secretary of State for War has had the moral courage to break through the trammeling fetters of routine, and essay the recruiting process *minus* the bounty fee—that prolific *irritamenta malorum* source, a bait which the pressing need of war alone justifies, and then as a *dernier résort* only. Should this total abolition of bounty fail partially of its expected result, the Horse Guards may then modify their plan by adopting hereafter the suggestions I made on this head, in your number of 28th January. As the Admiralty followed suit to the War Office lead, in respect of that most commendable plan of classifying punishable offences, why should they not also straightway adopt a like judicious plan now, and, whilst abolishing bounties, increase the daily pay of seamen at the end of the first year, and *pro rata* onwards? The Channel fleet, and other ships in commission, are now fully manned; the invasion panic has happily subsided, and our commercial marine is, alas, far from flourishing. Our demand for sailors is thus less urgent, and consequently the area of our choice of able seamen is all the larger—let me strongly urge the Admiralty, therefore, to adopt the whist maxim of "finesse boldly, when strong in trumps," as their partner at the Horse Guards has just done—their strength in trumps lying in the about to be disbanded militia.—I am, sir, yours truly, EMERITUS.

The Bombay left Bombay on the 28th March for Gogo and Vingorla with troops.

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THE ROYAL ARSENAL CANTEEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I am glad to see from the very sensible letter of Captain John Grant, late R. A., in your paper of this day, that the preparation of soldiers' food and the necessity of some provision for the cooking thereof, is recognised to a certain extent by the War Office; and I rejoice to learn that "Mr. J. R. Godley has been directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to inform Captain Grant that his cooking waggons are still under experiment, although no further application for compensation can be entertained as to his cooking apparatus." Now the practical application of this *vexata questio* is much required in the Royal Arsenal, where near 10,000 men are daily employed, and frequently are called on to work by night as well as by day. Yet no accommodation of any sort is provided for their their Commissariat. There is now no place for them to obtain food of any kind, whether cooked or uncooked, within the Arsenal gates; no kitchen, buttery café, tea or refreshment room, *no canteen!* The clerks, foremen, artisans, and labourers, may munch their bread and cheese, or sandwiches, if they have brought them in with them, in the open air, or under a shed, or in their shops, between the hours allowed for meals, *i.e.*, from eight to nine, and from one to two, and again at six, P.M.; but there is *now* no place within the Arsenal walls, where the slightest refreshment can be obtained; neither tea, coffee, beer, nor beef, bread, butter, nor cheese. The men go in to work at six A.M.; when the clock strikes eight they rush off to their breakfast, and as the Arsenal walls enclose a space of at least two miles in extent, they have but little time to traverse the distance, even to the nearest shops or taverns in the town, and of course much time, valuable both to H.M.'s Government and to those employed, is lost in this hurry scurry in quest of food. The same thing occurs at dinner-time, and again at tea-time. Once upon a time, there was a canteen in the Arsenal, and so likewise in the Dockyard (so that there is a *precedent* for the War Office to act upon). Though why these canteens were abolished it is hard to say, for the necessity of food, both for men and horses, is acknowledged by the War Office, in so far as regards the military employed in the Royal Arsenal, and a Military Train waggon, containing the dinners of the men on duty, is regularly escorted into the Arsenal every day at one o'clock, and their horses are fed at the same hour.

At present the Arsenal regulations are constantly infringed by a system of supply on the sly, which leaves the *employés* in the Arsenal dependent upon any adventurers who will risk the chance of passing the Arsenal gates for the sake of turning a profitable penny, either in beer, oysters, coffee, &c. Such being the state of things at present, surely a fair trial might be given to any cooking apparatus that would afford to respectable mechanics (not to speak of clerks and other officials, who would be glad of such accommodation for lunch or dinner as the War Office has provided for its own clerks at Pall Mall) a means of obtaining a breakfast, lunch, or dinner, and tea, at the usual intervals, under such restrictions as are enforced in a well-regulated barrack canteen, such as the Royal Artillery canteen. A greater boon, therefore, than the restoration of the old Arsenal canteen, under proper regulations, could not be conferred upon all connected therewith; and thus a fair trial could be given to Captain Grant's cooking apparatus, or any similar invention.—I am, &c. TIB.

The unfinished Guards' Memorial at the lower end of Waterloo Place has for some months past worn a very desolate appearance with an unfilled pedestal and bare scaffolding. A question was put in the House upon the subject the other evening by Mr. Edwin James, who asked the First Commissioner of Works whether any person was about to place anything, and, if anything, what, upon the summit of a pedestal which had been standing for 12 months at the southern end of Waterloo Place, Pall Mall; and, if anything was to be placed there, when it might be expected to be done? Mr. Cowper was happy to assure the hon. and learned gentleman that the pedestal in Waterloo Place was not to remain vacant. A group of statues was to be placed upon it to commemorate the heroic conduct of the Guardsmen in the Crimea. The management of the memorial was in the hands of a committee of subscribers, and therefore he was not able to say when the work would be completed. Mr. Bell was the sculptor, and he had no doubt the statues would be placed on the pedestal before long.

A grand military amateur performance took place at the Woolwich Theatre on Tuesday evening in aid of the Royal Artillery Regimental Charitable Fund. The theatre had been handsomely decorated for the occasion, and its approaches were crowded with carriages containing the officers of various corps, many of whom arrived from London. Amongst the audience were Major-General Sir Richard J. Dacres, K.C.B., Commandant of Woolwich Garrison; Brigade-Major Shaw, Captain Freeth, Assistant-Quartermaster-General; Colonel Stransham, Commandant of the Woolwich Division of Royal Marines, and numerous officers of the Hussars, Royal Artillery, Military Train Corps, City of Dublin Artillery Militia, &c., &c. The pieces selected were "Little Toddlekins," "Prison and Palace," and "White-bait at Greenwich." Amongst the performers were Captain Phillips, R.A., Captain Ready, R.N., Captain Williamson, D.V.A., Lieutenant Lacy, 12th Regiment, Lieutenants Lacy, Bond, and Burgman, R.A. The garrison amateurs were powerfully aided by some of the "old stagers," whose annual performances at Canterbury have earned for them so much celebrity, while Mrs. Selby, Miss Bulmer, Miss Nason, and Miss Willard, gave every effect to the pieces. The last-named young lady (a pupil of Mrs. Selby) making a very promising first appearance on the occasion.

Mr. Jackson will, on Tuesday next, move that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the system of control and management of Her Majesty's Dockyards, the purchase of materials and stores, the cost of building, repairing, altering, fitting, and refitting Her Majesty's ships.

MEDITERRANEAN.

GIBRALTAR, 10th April.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer arrived here with mails, &c., from England on Sunday evening last, and brought orders for the Hannibal, Renown, James Watt, Agamemnon, and Scylla to proceed without delay to Malta. The above ships will, in consequence, leave this day for the head-quarters of the Mediterranean fleet. The Doris, Lapwing, Quail, and Red Pole will remain on this part of the station. The Scourge is expected over shortly from Tangier. The Victoria and Albert (royal yacht) came in on the morning of the 8th instant, and left again at noon on the 9th for England, touching at Cadiz and Lisbon on her way. Captain Connolly, late of the Hannibal, from which ship he has been superseded at his own request, took a passage in the yacht. Captain Farquar, who succeeds Captain Connolly as Flag-Captain, is expected to join the fleet on or about the 20th inst. The town of Gibraltar is crowded with Spanish uniforms now that the war is over. The treaty of peace, although, we understand, signed, is not looked upon as by any means binding, and the chief difficulty arises on the score of the money to be paid as indemnity. The probability of difficulty arising on this subject was as may be recollected suggested by former advices. It is supposed that the Moors made peace too soon, and so were induced to admit conditions that they would not have entertained for a moment, had the late reinforcements, consisting of 19,000 men, arrived before negotiations had been finally settled. The chances, however, under any circumstances, are immensely against the Spanish Government ever receiving the 20,000,000 dollars. And this part of the treaty must either be carried out by the Moorish Government giving a bond for the amount, to be in all probability repudiated when they happen to be strong enough; or, which is more likely, the "Indemnity Article" will become a pretext for Spanish acquisition of territory, unless the European powers interfere, when it would become a complete dead letter. The indemnity was never regarded as *bonâ fide* by those acquainted with the circumstances of the two countries respectively, and time only will decide whether this article will be dropped, or become the source of protracted negotiations, resulting perhaps in continental misunderstandings, if not in renewed hostilities.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SMALL ARMS.—Last week a considerable number of noblemen, military officers, and other gentlemen, assembled by invitation of the Birmingham small arms trade at the Government shooting ground, Holford Mills, near that town, to witness the preliminary trial of a number of small bore rifles which had been manufactured expressly for the purpose of being submitted to the official inspection of the committee, of which Colonel Steele is the head. Among those present were the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Lichfield, Lord Berwick, Sir Francis Edward Scott, Bart., Sir John Ratcliff, C. H. Newdegate, Esq., M.P., William Scholefield, Esq., M.P., — Vernon, Esq., G. F. Muntz, Esq., Colonel Dixon, superintendent of the Enfield Factory; Colonel Broadley Harrison, Major Fraser, and Captains Garnett and Montagu, of the 11th Hussars; Major Smythe, Major Sanders, Major Cordeiro, of the Portuguese staff and Artillery; Captain Warlow, Government inspector of small arms at Birmingham; Captain M'Innes, and Messrs. Charles, Lancaster, Pritchett, and Field, of London. The object of the experiment was to show that if a small bore-arm is considered to be suitable for military purposes, the Birmingham gun-makers can in the same way, and at the same cost as the ordinary service weapons, manufacture an arm of that kind which will shoot quite as well as any other gun, however costly, which can be produced. In the month of December, Mr. Goodman, their chairman, made application to the Government to be allowed to furnish a number of small-bore rifles to the committee before mentioned, with a view to challenging a competition with Mr. Whitworth's costly "hexagonal" small-bore gun. The application was granted, and hence the gathering of the present week. The guns in question were of the small Enfield pattern, with the exception that the bore was only ·453 instead of ·577. They were fired from a table rest, with 2½ drachms of powder and a 530 grain ball, the range being 500 yards, in a direction from south to north. The number of shots from each rifle was fifty, and there were no signs of fouling on the completion of the work, the last balls being rammed down the barrels with a common steel rod as easily as the first. The diagrams of the shooting gave eminently satisfactory results, one of the highest authorities among the spectators declaring publicly that the small-bore rifle, the performances of which had brought them together, would hold its own against any other which could be opposed to it, and would make as good shooting as any gun could possibly do, no matter how or by whom it was made, or at whatever cost.

Lieut.-General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B., quits the shores of India, after having held for upwards of five years the command-in-chief of the Bombay Army. With his retirement ends the general's active military career. The most distinguished portion of that career was passed at the Cape. Although, while he has been in Bombay, the times have called for the exercise of the highest military qualities of Indian generals, Sir Henry Somerset has been a very ordinary Commander-in-Chief. During the mutinies he was virtually superseded, and to others than the nominal head of the Army must be attributed the praise due for the rapidity with which troops arriving in Bombay were hurried on to the relief of their fellow-comrades in Central India and the North-West. It cannot, however, be regarded as a just cause of blame to Sir Henry Somerset, that when his years had fallen into the sere and yellow leaf, he could not compete for new laurels with the vigour and energy of youth. Apart from this, he has been much liked and respected during his term of office. If he was not a hero, he was an amiable, well-intentioned, Commander-in-Chief, who committed no gross acts of jobbery or injustice. He leaves the Presidency with the good wishes of all. Sir Hugh Rose succeeds to the command, to the intense delight of the Bombay army. Sir William Mansfield is still in Bombay, awaiting, it is presumed, further orders from home. —*Bombay Gazette.*

INDIA.

The following telegrams were yesterday afternoon received from Brigadier Coghlan at Aden at the India Office:—

"FEROZEPORE, March 25.

"Quiet prevails in India.

"A serious fire broke out in Dacca, which destroyed half the town. Six thousand families have been reduced to destitution. Subscriptions have been commenced to relieve the sufferers.

"There have been some agrarian riots among the indigo cultivators at Vererhuago (?) and the neighbourhood.

"The Governor-General was at Holy (?). He will join his camp at Hoshiarpoor, *viâ* Sjopwepor (?) and Moduon (?).

"Funds.—Government Five per Cent. Loan at 5 to 5¼ per cent. discount. Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan at par to ¼ per cent. premium. BEADON.

"In two districts of Lower Bengal much excitement has arisen, connected with the cultivation of indigo; but we apprehend no disturbances which will not be promptly suppressed by military police. The magistrates' power have been enlarged by a temporary law, and a special commission of inquiry will be issued.

"The Lieutenant-General of Bengal reports that he has every reason to believe that the excitement in the indigo districts is passing off, and that he has no apprehension of serious disturbances anywhere.

"Calcutta, April 1. PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL."

THE MEDICAL WARRANT IN INDIA.—A letter, dated Calcutta, 23rd February, says, "We were not cheered by the account you give of the prospects of the department. I do not see what is to be done. Out here we can do very little; our friends are few and powerless. Packenham, now down here, *en route* home, was, to the best of his ability, a friend to the department. He knows by experience, that in our department, as in all others here, the interests of the Queen's Service is made to yield before that of the old Company's people, and he thinks us very badly treated. We would be better off on the whole by allowing things to remain as they are, than by having the rank given by the Warrant, and the pay of corresponding military officers, without head-money or staff allowances. Surgeon-majors would benefit, and assistant-surgeons of six years' service would also, but surgeons and young assistants would lose. The argument which appears to me most logical is this:—The Warrant was given to improve our position. Was that position in this country such as to call for no change, or is it any improvement to add to one item of income and diminish another? On a consideration of these points, and the fact, well known to all who have looked into the subject, that even the increase thus made would not be out of proportion to the Indian officers' advantages, it would or ought to be allowed that the Warrant, pure and simple, should influence us. As I said to you in a former letter, it is virtually a promotion, and on this account ought to be a benefit to us. Comparisons between our emoluments and those of the Indian Service are familiar to you; no doubt you are better informed on the subject than I am. Hardy lays down a set of principles which he wishes me to send to you. Taking the proportion between the medical officers at home and the combatants at home, of relative rank, as regards pay as a starting point, if the same proportion were observed out here, it would be found that the result would not much, if at all, exceed what the Warrant would give us; *e.g.* a lieutenant at home gets 9*l.* 15*s.*, and an assistant-surgeon, on appointment, 15*l.* Observing, that proportion in India would give a lieutenant 256 rupees a month, and an assistant-surgeon about 385 rupees.

LUMPS FORT, PORTSMOUTH.—This new fort is progressing, and will be when finished an important battery, connecting the sea defences of Southsea Castle and Cumberland Fort. New Lumps is built upon, or rather in the rear of, Old Lumps, now in ruins; the latter being merely an ancient earthwork, raised about a century ago, but long since rendered useless by the encroachments of the sea. The wasting away of the low shore of this part of the coast is at times very great in places, and in the locality of the new fort, the rate of destruction may be guessed at pretty accurately. Old title-deeds of land hereabouts, show that the farms abutting upon the coast have lost many of their most profitable acres; and from the reduced acreage of some of the neighbouring meadows, a rough estimate has been formed of the annual loss sustained by the wasting of the cliff, which is here about three feet high. A fair average is about a yard per annum, but of course in some places it is more, in some less. People are now living who remember Old Lumps Fort when it was armed, and had a sea-face of solid masonry: all of which a stranger would think improbable. But it is nevertheless true, and so are the stories of old greybeards, who remember when the sea did not reach the outworks of Southsea Castle, which fortress is now only preserved from ruin by an artificial beach of squared stones, cemented and dovetailed into one another, and protected seaward by hundreds of piles.

These facts are trifling in themselves, but are suggestive of the ruin that awaits the extensive batteries now constructing at New Lumps. The sea is still encroaching, and the new fort is close to the shore. A hint was given by nature during the late extraordinary tides, when, if the wind had been southerly instead of northerly, the labours of the last few months might have been "wiped out." At present there is a "maiden top" between the new fort and the sea, but which, reasoning from past events, must soon be broached, and then the New Lumps Fort will, like its predecessor, be liable to the assault and battery of the sea.

Some persons have ventured to suggest, that Lumps Fort is not required. Our ancestors made similar remarks when Cumberland Fort was erected, about a mile further to the eastward. They called the latter fort, which cost about a million, "England's Folly," because it protects what nature has already protected by the Woolstonor Sand, viz: the entrance to Langstone Harbour. Without adding our doubts to those military and engineer critics who condemn New Lumps, we confine our remarks to this simple suggestion: that long before any human foe dares to face its batteries, a much more active enemy—the sea—will have swept away its moats and bastions, and silenced its guns, as it did Old Lumps fifty years ago.

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Obituary.

It is with much regret we record the death of a young and distinguished officer, Colonel John Brandling, C.B., Royal Artillery, who died in Italy of an illness, the seeds of which were contracted in the Crimea, where Colonel Brandling commanded the 1st troop R.H.A.

It is with great regret that we record the death of Captain Leicester Vernon, M.P., late of the Royal Engineers, which took place suddenly on Saturday, at his residence, 51, Great Cumberland Street, Hyde Park. Captain Vernon left the Carlton Club at about four o'clock in the afternoon in his usual health and spirits, accompanied by a friend. In driving up St. James's Street his horses became restive, and the deceased gentleman got out of his carriage to ascertain the cause. In endeavouring to make the horses proceed he fell, but immediately recovered himself, and proceeded calmly to give directions as to the disposal of the horses and carriage, which he followed to the livery stables in the neighbourhood. He then, stating that he felt perfectly uninjured, walked to the top of St. James's Street, and got into a cab to be driven to his residence. At that time he complained of a slight pain in his chest. On reaching the middle of Regent Street he made further complaints of being unwell, and requested to be driven home. On reaching his house medical advice was immediately summoned, but before it could arrive Captain Vernon had breathed his last. The cause of death is ascertained to have been internal hemorrhage, produced by the rupture of a blood-vessel. Captain Vernon represented the county of Berks, and was an active and able member of the House of Commons.

We have to record the demise of Lieut.-General Sir Henry E. Bunbury, Bart., K.C.B., who expired at an early hour on Friday morning at Barton Hall, Suffolk, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. The gallant deceased entered the Army at a comparatively early age, served in Holland in 1799, and also in the expedition to Naples and Calabria in 1805-6, being present at the battle of Maida, for which he received the gold medal. In 1814 he obtained the rank of Major-General, and in 1830 he was promoted to that of Lieut.-General, when he retired from the Army. In 1815 he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, in recognition of his military services. From December 1809, up to April 1816, he was Under Secretary of State for the War Department, and for some years represented the county of Suffolk in the House of Commons. The late baronet succeeded to the family honours and estates on the death of his uncle, the sixth baronet, in 1821. He was twice married; first, in 1807, to Louisa Amelia Fox, daughter of General the Hon. Henry Edward Fox, which lady died in 1828; and secondly, in 1830, to Miss Napier, daughter of the late Colonel the Hon. George Napier. The eldest son of the gallant general by his first marriage, Charles James Fox Bunbury, succeeds to the baronetcy. Sir Henry having retired from the Army, no promotion will take place in consequence of his demise.

We have to announce the death of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Charles Orlando Bridgeman, which took place on Saturday last, at his residence, near Oswestry. The deceased admiral was second son of Orlando, first Earl of Bradford, by the Hon. Lucy Elizabeth Byng, eldest daughter of George, fourth Viscount Torrington, and was born on the 3rd of February, 1791. He married on the 2nd of December, 1819, Eliza Catherine, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Chamberlain, by whom he leaves a family, being father of Lady Londesborough and Lady Corbet, wife of Sir Vincent Rowland Corbet. The late rear-admiral entered the Navy at an early age, and obtained his commission of lieutenant on the 10th of September, 1810; that of commander, on the 6th of May, 1814; captain, 2nd of September, 1819; and rear-admiral, on the 19th of January, 1852. Numerous families of rank are placed in mourning.

Many of our readers will hear with deep regret of the death of Professor J. Narrien, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c. For forty years Mr. Narrien was professor of mathematics, fortification, and astronomy at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, almost the whole time at the senior department, the text books of the studies of that department having been edited by him. While a profound scholar in astronomical and mathematical science, he kept pace with the youngest student in all the more familiar literature of the day. His powers of general conversation and his great learning were equalled only by his extreme modesty, and the extraordinary aptitude he possessed in accommodating himself to the lowest capacity under his instruction. Study under Professor Narrien became indeed a real pleasure, and intercourse with him, whether in "the hall" or in the private circle, while it elicited from all the greatest admiration for his extraordinary learning, as well as for his many other estimable qualities, engendered in not a few the associations of a lasting private friendship. He had retired from the duties of his professorship about two years since. Two months ago the illness which has proved fatal attacked him. He died in his 78th year on the 30th March, at 16, Clarendon Road, Kensington, to the sorrow of a large circle of friends, military as well as civil.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Beswick—April 14, at Chichester, the wife of Captain Frederick Beswick, 21st Depôt Battalion, of a son.

Bird—April 14, at 36, Dorset Place, Dorset Square, the wife of Captain T. C. Bird, Madras Army, of a son, stillborn.

Chalmers—April 15, at Sand Rock Cottage, near Farnham, the wife of Frederick Chalmers, Esq., Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.

Clarke—April 16, at Southampton, the wife of Captain Clarke, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

Cowell—March 31, at the Curragh Camp, Kildare, the wife of Captain Henry Cowell, 14th Regiment, of a daughter.

Jackson—April 12, at East Moulsey, Surrey, the wife of E. S. Jackson, Esq., H.M.'s Bengal Army, of a son.

Langley—April 17, at 7, Cleveland Terrace, Hyde Park, the wife of Colonel Langley, of a son.

Lightfoot—April 15, at Wood View Mount, Sheffield, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Lightfoot, 84th Regiment, of a daughter.

Mackenzie—April 14, at 21, Waterloo Road, Dublin, the wife of W. Ord Mackenzie, Esq., M.D., Surgeon-Major 3rd Light Dragoons, of a daughter.

Wallis—April 15, at St. James's Place, Fermoy, Ireland, the wife of Captain A. B. Wallis, 33rd Regiment, of a daughter.

Wildey—April 17, at Cosham, near Portsmouth, the wife of Dr. W. W. Wildey, R.N., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Beamish—Dougal—April 17, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, by the Rev. Henry Hamilton Beamish, M.A., of Trinity Chapel, Conduit Street, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Charles H. Ramsden, M.A., Edward Spraed Beamish, Esq., Captain Bombay Artillery, to Elizabeth, fifth daughter of John Dougal, Esq., of Glenferness, N.B.

Bull—Longford—Feb. 7, at Colwood, Vancouver's Island, by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Columbia, John A. Bull, R.N., and of H.M.S. Plumper, to Emma, third daughter of Edward Edwardes Longford, Esq.

Curtis—Saunders—April 19, at St. Margaret's Church, by the Rev. E. F. E. Hemkinson, Rector, Lieutenant James Dillon Curtis, R.N., to Emma Morley, eldest daughter of John Gower Saunders, Esq., of King's Lynn.

Dowell—Mansel—April 12, at Alverstoke, by the Rev. Thomas Walpole, M.A., George Dare Dowell, Esq., V.C., Captain Royal Marine Artillery, to Mary, youngest daughter of Robert Mansel, Esq., Captain Hants Artilery, late of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

Fegen—Milton—April 12, at St. Nicholas Church, Hereford, by the Rev. E. Howells, M.A., Custos of the College of Vicars, Hereford, assisted by the Rev. C. J. Jones, M.A., brother-in-law to the bride, vicar of Westbury-on-Severn, Lieutenant Charles Goodwin Fegen, R.N., eldest son of the late Captain Fegen, R.N., Anglesey, Hants, to Harriette Alice, youngest daughter of the late William Milton, Esq., of "The Friars," Hereford.

Graham—Grant—April 4, at Beechwood, Stirling, N.B., by the Rev. Dr. Beith, Captain A. W. Graham, Bombay Rifle Regiment, and second in command Kandeish Bheel Corps, to Margaret Janet, sole surviving child of the late Captain Wm. Grant, 27th Regiment, Bengal N.I.

Hickley—North—April 17, at Sunbury, by the Rev. John George Hickley, rector of Walton, Somerset, assisted by the Rev. Henry Vigne, vicar of Sunbury, Captain Victor Grant Hickley, R.N., to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William North, of Walton-on-Thaems.

Hordern—Campbell—April 17, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. Henry Daniel, rector of Rampton, Notts, Houstonne James Hordern, M.A., rector of Kingsdown, Kent, eldest son of the Rev. James Hordern, vicar of Dodington, to Catherine Jane, second daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel James Campbell, of the 87th Regiment.

La Touche—La Touche—April 17, at Wymering, Hants, by the Rev. George Nugée, vicar, Major La Touche, to Elizabeth Cecilia La Touche, of Delgany, county Wicklow.

Lethbridge—Porch—April 17, at St. John's, Glastonbury, by the Rev. Charles Rumball, B.A., Oxon, the Rev. Elford C. Lethbridge, M.A., Oxon, youngest son of Captain Lethbridge, R.N., to Julia, eldest daughter of Thomas Porch Porch, Esq., Edgarley, Glastonbury.

Marshall—Snow—April 17, at St. Thomas, Devon, by the Rev. T. H. Maitland, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Howard, vicar of St. Thomas, Captain Edward Marshall, R.N., to Lavinia Maitland, second daughter of Thomas Snow, Esq., of Franklyn.

Palmer—Tayler—Feb. 28, at Patna, Archdale Villiers Palmer, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, son of Lieut.-Colonel Palmer, of Nazingpark, Essex, to Helen, the daughter of William Tayler, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

Penney—Lee—April 18, at West Boldon, by the Rev. J. R. Hall, M.A., Canon of Durham, assisted by the Rev. W. Ramsden, M.A., John W. W. Penney, Esq., B.A., son of the late Colonel Penney, H.E.I.C.S., to Mary, only daughter of James Lee, Esq., of Sandfield.

Plumpton—Johnstone—April 12, at Penge Church, Upper Norwood, by the Rev. A. McAlley, Robert Plumpton, Esq., of Adelaide Road, Hampstead, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late William Montague Johnstone, Esq., Lieutenant R.N.

Ridley—Keane—April 17, at Christ Church, Worthing, by the Rev. W. H. Ridley, rector of Hambledon, Bucks, the Rev. Oliver Matthew Ridley, to Frances Elisa, only daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Keane.

St. John—Maunsell—April 12, at the parish church, by the father of the bride, J. H. H. St. John, Lieutenant 20th Regiment, to Victoria Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. F. R. Maunsell, rector of Castle Island, county Kerry.

Wisden—Mair—April 11, by the Rev. Ewd. Eedle, vicar of Southbersted, T. Faulconer Wisden, of the Royal Sussex Light Infantry Militia, only son of Thomas Wisden, Esq., of East Doure House, Bognor, to Caroline Anna, youngest daughter of Colonel Mair, Hothampton Place, Bognor.

Wolley—Warburton—April 12, at Overton, Flintshire, by the Rev. Henry Leslie, rector of Kilclief, Henry, son of the late Vice-Admiral Thomas Wolley, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Rowland Egerton Warburton, of Norley, Cheshire.

Young—Pink—April 17, at the Church of St. Alphege, Greenwich, by the Rev. William Aldwin Soames, vicar, assisted by the Rev. William Edmeades, rector of Nursted and Ifield, Kent, Major Charles Frederick Young, R.A., to Jane Taylor, third daughter of Henry N. Pink, Esq., of Croom's Hill, Greenwich.

DEATHS.

Bridgeman—April 13, at Knockin, Shropshire, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Charles Orlando Bridgeman, aged 69.

Bunbury—April 13, at Barton, Bury St. Edmund's, Lieut.-General Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, Bart., K.C.B., aged 81.

Cambell—April 1, at Corfu, John Cambell, M.D., Staff-Surgeon, aged 33.

Downes—March 7, at Mauritius, aged 11 months, Major Edward, the infant son of Captain Downes, Royal Artillery.

Fanshawe—April 13, at 19, Pembroke Square, Kensington, aged 36, Maria Catherine Charlotte, widow of Lieutenant Robert F. Fanshawe, E.I.C.S., and eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Hugh Wrottesley, Bengal Army.

Glinn—April 5, at his residence, Hereford, Charles James Price Glinn, Esq., Commander R.N., aged 41.

Gunning—April 16, in Glocester Place, Portman Square, Lieut.-Colonel Gunning, aged 78, formerly of H.M.'s 69th Regiment.

Home—April 12, at his residence, Weston, Bath, Major-General John Home, H.M.'s Indian Army.

Hope—April 17, at Exeter, Colonel John I. Hope, Royal Engineers, aged 64.

Mainwaring—April 13, aged 61, Major Mainwaring, late of the 22nd Regiment. He served under the late Sir C. Napier in the Scinde campaign.

Neilson—April 12, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 40, Francis Robert Neilson, Esq., General Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank.

Nickle—April 10, at Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, Catherine, relict of the late Captain William Nickle, formerly of the 88th Regiment.

Owen—April 3, at Malta, on his way to England, Lieut.-Colonel Conrad J. Owen, C.B., 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, H.M.'s Indian Forces.

Rainey—April 8, at Bedford, at the house of her son-in-law, the Rev. John H. A. Rudd, Ann Loring Rainey, aged 76, widow of the late Captain James Rainey, of the 7th Bengal Cavalry.

Russell—March 3, of cholera, at Seetabaldee, William Charles, son of Captain J. G. Russell, Paymaster at Nagpoor, India, aged 2 years and 7 months.

Vandeleur—April 10, at Waterloo Road, Dublin, after a long illness, Elizabeth Emily, the beloved wife of Captain C. T. Vandeleur (late of the 34th Regiment), of Wardenstown, county Westmeath, and eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Maurice FitzGerald, Knight of Kerry.

Vernon—April 14, suddenly, at 51, Cumberland Street, Hyde Park, Captain Leicester Vernon, of Ardington House, Berks, and M.P. for the county.

Wakeford—April 11, at Brighton, Rebecca, the dearly beloved wife of Lieutenant Joseph Wakeford, Esq., late of H.M.R. West Kent Regiment, aged 63.

White—April 17, at Clapham Common, Barbara Ahmuty Mouat, relict of the late Rev. Edward White, Chaplain of the H.E.I.C.S., and daughter of the late Major-General Biggs, Bengal Artillery.

Wood—At Graefrath, Prussia, Commander James Wood, R.N., son of the late John George Wood, Esq., aged 51.

The numerous friends of Sir James Outram will be happy to learn that a letter has been received from him dated the 17th March, in which he announces his recovery from the severe illness under which he recently laboured, and his resumption of his official duties. His own words are "I am perfectly well now, and have returned to work."

Advertisements.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEASON 1860-1.—Tickets for the new season, commencing Tuesday, 1st May, and terminating on the 30th April, 1861, are now ready for issue.

They will be of two classes, viz., Two Guineas, admitting free on all occasions; One Guinea, admitting free on all occasions, when the price of admission to the Palace on the day is under Five Shillings, but admitting on those days on which the price of admission is Five Shillings or upwards, on payment of Half-a-Crown.

The days on which the price of admission is fixed at Five Shilling and upwards already decided upon are—

The MENDELSSOHN FESTIVAL and Great Performance o "Elijah," on Friday, 4th May.

The SIX OPERA CONCERTS on Fridays, May 11th, June 1st, 15th, 22nd, July 6th and 13th.

The GREAT FLOWER SHOW on Saturday, 26th May.

The MUSICAL FESTIVAL of the Orpheonistes of France on Monday 25th, Tuesday 26th, and Thursday 28th June.

Other appointments at a rate of admission of Five Shillings or upwards may be made as the season progresses.

Season Tickets for children under 12 years of age will be issued at the uniform rate of Half-a-Guinea.

Tickets and the published Programme of the Season may be had at the usual Agents, at the Crystal Palace, or at 2, Exeter Hall.

By order, George Grove, Secretary.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING of the above Association will take place (D.V.) THIS DAY, Saturday, at 3 o'clock p.m., at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's, S.W.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief will take the Chair. Lord Shaftesbury, the Bishop of Oxford, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, the Rev. the Chaplain-General, and several other noblemen and gentlemen, will advocate the cause.

Subscriptions and donations will be received by the Treasurer, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.; at Messrs. Ransom & Co.'s, 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or by the Secretary, Captain S. F. Jacson, at the office, 7, Whitehall, S.W., where cards of admission may be obtained.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, WHITEHALL YARD, S.W.

Lecture at Three o'Clock.—Friday, 27th April.—Commander R. A. Scott, R.N., "Rifled Ordnance and Maritime Defence."

By order of the Council,

20th April, 1860. B. Burgess, Captain, Secretary.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

COMMUNICATION by STEAM to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., viâ EGYPT.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Bombay, Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Kangaroo Island (for Adelaide), Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 12th of every month.—For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; or Oriental Place, Southampton.

SCREW STEAM YACHT FOR SALE, about 200 tons (O. M.), 40 horse-power; rig, a three-masted schooner. Has only been used about nine months in sea service, chiefly in a winter cruise in the Mediterranean, during which she proved an excellent sea boat. Has just been fitted with the superheating apparatus, reducing considerably her consumption of fuel, and increasing her speed. Consumption now, about 5 tons in 24 hours. Speed, under steam only, 10 knots; with steam and sail, 11 to 12 knots. Commodiously arranged for a family or party, and elegantly decorated. Abundantly provided with stores, including cutlery, china, &c., &c., and is ready for a cruise, without requiring any outlay, except for provisions. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. Thomas Hill, Southampton, where also the yacht may be seen and inspected.

ARMY, NAVY, EAST INDIA, AND COLONIAL AGENCY.

The undersigned act as GENERAL AGENTS in England for Officers and Members of the above services. A detailed Prospectus forwarded on application.

W. R. Looker & Co., 12, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

WEST-END SATURDAY EARLY CLOSING.

The undermentioned ARMY CLOTHIERS, TAILORS, &c., respectfully intimate to their customers and the public that their Establishments (in conjunction with other West-End Houses) NOW CLOSE on SATURDAYS at FIVE P.M.

Andrews, George,	9, Cork Street.
Ball & Nash,	42, Conduit Street.
Besch & Co.,	10, Hanover Street.
Buckmaster, W., & Co.,	3, New Burlington Street.
Carter, James,	6, Hanover Square.
Cook, G. H.,	10, Princes St., Hanover Sq.
Cook, T. W.,	8, Clifford Street.
Crookes, A.,	143, Regent Street.
Cutler, Edward, & Sons,	8, Hanover Street.
Cutler, W.,	25, St. James's Street.
Davis, Thomas,	12, Regent Street.
Davies & Son,	19, Hanover Street.
Edwards, Joel, & Sons,	9, Hanover Street.
Forrest, George,	20, Cork Street.
Freeman & Roth,	4, Old Bond Street.
Green, Edward, & Co.,	30, Savile Row.
Haldane, James, & Co.,	29, Old Bond Street.
Harrison & Burn,	39, Sackville Street.
Hawes, W.,	12, Hanover Street.
Hill, Brothers,	3, Old Bond Street.
Hill & Pearce,	17, Conduit Street.
Hunter & Guthrie,	12, Cork Street.
Jones & Coote,	47, Conduit Street.
Johnson, Le Gassick, & Co.,	19, Clifford Street.
Johnstone, J. B.,	34, Sackville Street.
Landon, Morland, & Co.,	7, New Burlington Street.
Linney, James,	21, Regent Street.
Mackay, Burke, & Co.,	120, New Bond Street.
Maitland, Thomas, & Co.,	25, Conduit Street.
Mathison & Bowater,	38, Conduit Street.
May, R., & Son,	4, Sackville Street.
Morgan, J., & Co.,	5, Albemarle Street.
Newton & Co.,	7, Hanover Square.
Ollivier & Brown,	37, Sackville Street.
Pike, Luke,	26, Savile Row.
Ravenscroft, J. & W.,	45, Conduit Street.
Ridpath & Manning,	124, New Bond Street.
Rolfe, Benjamin,	35, Sackville Street.
Sandilands & Son,	12, Conduit Street.
Sparding & Co.,	7, Hanover Square.
Stovel, Joseph,	168, New Bond Street.
Strickland, W.,	8, New Bond Street.
Stulz, Wain, & Co.,	10, Clifford Street.
Taylor, George,	6, New Bond Street.
Thompson & Son,	11, Conduit Street.
Walker & Larke,	38, Sackville Street.

DIVING APPARATUS.

C. E. HEINKE, Submarine Engineer, 79, Great Portland Street, London, W., begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c., &c., to the important Improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET DRESS & APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain any length of time under water, for the recovery of property from wrecks, making and repairing foundations of harbours and bridges, and also for pearl and sponge diving.

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INDIA.—OFFICERS IN THE ARMY AND CIVILIANS PROCEEDING TO INDIA, may insure their lives on most favourable terms in the MEDICAL, INVALID, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. The rates of this Company, which transacts the business of the Delhi, Simla, North West and other Indian Banks, are lower than those of any other Office, while the Agencies at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, and about 50 up-country stations in India, afford every possible facility for the transaction of business.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, and every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Chief Office, 25, Pall Mall, S.W.

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA

AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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☞ *The subscription to the paper is 6s. 6d. per quarter, or 26s. per annum, payable in advance, postage not included. Post-office orders to be made payable to* JOSEPH SMITH.

LORD BACON wrote a series of ingenious essays to exhibit the latent wisdom of the ancients lying hid in their mythological fables. But these fables sometimes puzzled him. For instance, that of the rejuvenescence of Pelias. Medea's recipe (as we should now call it) was, that old Pelias should be boiled, after being cut into pieces, in order that a fresh Pelias might be re-constructed. All that Bacon could make of this was, that there might be something in the boiling process (no doubt anticipating what we have the happiness to see in our own days, a good time coming, of baths, wash-houses, and tubbing); but he could make nothing of the cutting to pieces. Well, we have the advantage of Bacon here. To use his favourite analogy, even dwarfs, when mounted upon giants' shoulders, see farther than the giants themselves; so we, thus elevated, and enlightened by the lamp of Time (for Time, though painted with an hour-glass, should be represented with a light in his hand), can now see what Medea meant.

The goddess was looking a-head. The Pelias she had in view was no individual dotard. He was a representative man. And judging from recent events, he was specially meant to represent all corporate bodies, boards, and companies. We must leave public companies and shareholders to look after themselves, aided by the *Times* and the city articles of the daily journals. We have a duty to perform in the interests of the general public, on whose behalf we are unpaid directors; and we beg to announce that in our opinion Medea had an eye, in the fable of Pelias, most especially to the Board of Admiralty.

What with Lord Clarence Paget, before he was secretary; what with Sir John Pakington and the House of Commons since; and what with Louis Napoleon; who can deny that the Admiralty has been kept in hot water? If it be possible to boil a board, the Board of Admiralty must be sodden. And what with the *Times* always—on Thursday last, for instance—and the *Saturday Review* from time to time—as on Saturday last—the Admiralty is roasted too! Its fate so far, then, is doubly that of Pelias. Boiled and roasted both, shall it also be cut in pieces? "What is to be done with the Admiralty?" asks the *Saturday Review*. And it says, "No one time can be pointed out when the Admiralty ever deserved to be called efficient, nor does it show any tendency to become so. Those who really desire an effective, and at the same time thrifty management of the Navy, will do well to concentrate their efforts upon the reform of the constitution of the Admiralty itself." Pelias must be cut in pieces! The same thing was said in a trenchant pamphlet* reviewed in this GAZETTE on the 17th ult.:—

"There would lie the remedy. If Parliament would direct the attention of its committees more to the manner in which public affairs are administered; if it would see that right men are in right places, and, being there, that they have power to act freely, and are held responsible for their acts; if they would take care that departments are properly organised, on proper principles; that while there are checks and counter-checks among those in office, also that the large departments of State are not over-controlled,—mere playthings for men in to-day and out to-morrow, who may shape their administration upon panics and popular outcries,—it would accomplish an administrative reform that is greatly wanted.

"Only think what has been thrown upon the 'Surveyor of the Navy' during the last ten years. The Navy Estimates rose from five or six millions to twenty at the Russian war. Need we wonder that floating batteries were built and found of no use? and that gunboats followed in shoals, to be "hauled-up" at Haslar? What public company, or commercial man, with a business increasing from five millions to twenty per annum, would not think of dividing the responsibility by adding fresh heads to the management, or taking in at least one new partner? What would even be said, if all that relates to the rifle and great gun in the army were left under one single man's management? Can we wonder that a ship built at one dockyard costs a totally different rate per ton than at another? or that the accounts in both cases are probably unreliable? Need we be suprised that after steamers were long discouraged, then a fleet of iron vessels were suddenly launched, and their unfitness for war only discovered afterwards? that floating batteries, gunboats, small ships and large ships, and, lastly, rams, have each had a spasmodic and fitful turn at the royal dockyards? and that, notwithstanding, the constant cry of inventors has been, that nothing has any chance at the Admiralty!

"You give the Board of Admiralty enormous power; you lay upon the Comptroller of the Navy enormous labour, and leave him to do it alone. The fruits of this system, it is said, have been failures *always;* none was more loud in the accusation than the present Secretary of the Admiralty before he was in office—iron vessels fit for nothing, floating batteries useless, gunboats hauled up at Haslar, vessels laid down on one plan to be changed to another, ships cut down, cooked, patched, and lengthened, huge screw-vessels built, and last of all, the steam-rams. But all the time, there is no security that the last may not turn out to be much greater and more serious failures than any of the others. Don't blame Sir Baldwin Walker should it be so: he is only one man. Don't blame even the Duke of Somerset:—rams are now the naval fashion, which we are content to take from France, like crinoline and peg-top trowsers. But blame yourselves alone, gentlemen of the House of Commons, that your naval system of administration is defective, and wants reform."

The *Times* thunders out the same thing; and the report of the Commission now appointed "another, and another, and each so [illegible] last," is already, from bitter experience, prejudged, as destined only to go to "the limbo of Admiralty reports" referred to in one of our leaders a few weeks back. Yes, yes, we must quote once more: "To reform the dockyards, it is necessary first to reconstruct the Board; and the sooner this is done, the better for the welfare of the Navy and the safety of England."

Oh! but that's only the *Times* and the *Saturday Review!* Is it? No! It is the Duke of Somerset! He it is that has best proved the wisdom of Medea's prescription. In his memorandum on the Report of the Committee on Dockyard Economy (Parliamentary Paper No. 79 of the present Session), for which he was very unfairly taken to task in the House of Commons, a week ago, he does not confine his well-deserved irony and sarcasm to the Report of the Committee. Let us take a few instances. "The Committee point out the importance of an energetic supervision of the dockyards by the Surveyor of the Navy, or some one representing him."—"The instructions to the surveyor from the Board (says the Duke) have stated these visits to be a part of his duties, but, at the same time it appears that no authority has been given to the surveyor over the work in the dockyards."—"An officer sent from his department would have no power to give an order, or to exercise the supervision required."

"They recommend that 'a shipwright and an engineer officer, representing the Surveyor of the Navy, should visit the dockyards frequently.' (Para. 7). They point out the importance of an energetic supervision, instead of the system of correspondence, under which the business of the dockyards has been conducted from the Admiralty.

"The instructions to the surveyor from the Board have stated these visits to be a part of his duties; but, at the same time, it appears that no authority has been given to the surveyor over the work in the dockyards. He may submit his views to the Board of Admiralty, but, under existing regulations, an officer sent from his department would have no power to give an order, or to exercise the supervision required."

Again:

"The dockyards were managed by naval officers selected more on account of their rank and professional character, than with regard to their special qualifications for conducting these costly establishments. The Lords of the Admiralty endeavoured, in the intervals of their other duties, to remedy the defects in shipbuilding, and to regulate the management of the dockyards."

Once more: "The Lords of the Admiralty endeavoured, in the intervals of their other duties, to remedy the defects in ship-building, &c., and, accordingly, a comptroller of steam-machinery was appointed."—"This appointment tended rather to impede than to advance the progress of the steam Navy." We are quoting not the *Times* or the *Saturday Review*, but the Duke of Somerset (p. 100).

Then comes fresh cooking, not unfortunately of the dotard Pelias himself, but of the Board. "This arrangement, however," says the Duke, "was still incomplete. The surveyor was required to exercise a supervision over the establishments of the dockyards; but he had no recognised authority over those establishments." What need we more? Shall we not cut this Board in pieces? Or, are things a bit better now? The Duke again shall tell us: "The question of appointing a deputy comptroller has been for some time under the consideration of the Board [doubtless "in the intervals of their other duties!"], but nothing has yet been decided."

They have called the Surveyor of the Navy "Comptroller," and nothing more! There's a deed for a Board of Admiralty! There's the remedy for Lord Clarence Paget's alleged £5,000,000 of waste! There's an administrative reform! Well may the question be asked, "What is to be done with the Board of Admiralty?"

But we must do justice in another respect to the Duke of Somerset. It is evident that the late Dockyard Committee deserved the censure he passed upon their Report. He says (p. 101), "The Committee admit that many of their recommendations are not supported by the evidence which they have collected (para. 1015); indeed, it might have been said, that many are in direct contradiction with the opinions of the majority of the witnesses." Well may he add, "A report, founded on this uncertain basis, is not in accordance with the usual practice of Committees of Inquiry, and increases the difficulty of arriving at a decision upon their recommendations." In our opinion it is sheer impudence, and a breach of duty, too, in a Committee to report without or against evidence. Again, the Committee recommends "the system of paying for work now practised by the shipbuilders on the Thames;" but, says His Grace (p. 103), "The well-known shipbuilders on the Thames were not called as witnesses, and the evidence in favour of this system rests on the testimony of one foreman from a private yard."

We shall conclude with His Grace's most amusing comment—no doubt what was alluded to in the House of Commons as being sarcastic; but, in our opinion, it deserves to be called rather a Socratic criticism:

"The Committee themselves apparently felt that, in reporting on the best means of regulating the future expenditure of the dockyards, some general principles should be set forth, and they endeavoured to direct their inquiry to the attainment of this result. Their efforts were not crowned with success, and perhaps they did not sufficiently consider the station and occupations of the witnesses to whom they addressed these general questions. For instance, they repeatedly asked the following question of artificers and workmen, whose replies prove the narrow view which they took of the large subject referred for their opinion: 'Can you state any recommendation which your judgment and experience suggest, as tending to promote economy in the expenditure of public money, and to increase the efficiency of Her Majesty's dockyards?' When such a question is addressed to the second leading-man in a millwright's shop, it is not surprising that he should reply: 'There is some work comes into our shop which the workmen are not calculated to perform efficiently or cheaply, such as blind-rollers and hair-sieves, which could be done better and cheaper outside, and also other work which I do not remember.' To the same question a painter answers—that in his opinion, the most important regulation of dockyard economy is, 'not to let the sailors paint the ships in harbour.'"

The Committee on Dockyard Economy might have known "there is nothing like leather;" and we are somewhat curious to see their minutes of evidence after this very rare specimen.

The French are about organizing a grand expedition of a commercial character from Senegal to Timbucktoo, or to Karroo which is a city of 60,000 inhabitants.

* *Piccadilly Papers*, No. I., "On the Great Increase of the Public Expenditure, and how to Check it."

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THE ARMY.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Surgeon Allen is on his way from India *vid* the Cape, on sick leave to England.

4th Dragoon Guards. We have received the following letter from the non-commissioned officers and men of this highly distinguished regiment, repudiating the imputation of disaffection, to which, on the authority of a Brighton paper, we felt it our duty to give currency in our last number:—"Sir, we regret to see in your valuable columns of the 21st inst. an article, copied from the *Brighton Observer*, casting an imputation on the 4th Dragoon Guards, by representing them lately to be in a disaffected state, &c. But the editor of that journal has been good enough in a later number to contradict that statement, and we hope you will insert this in your next publication, in order that the truth may boldly stand forth to repair such wanton attempts made to stain a regiment of officers and men, whose conduct at home and abroad has gained for them a high reputation; and one which they intend henceforward to maintain unsullied.—We remain, &c., the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the 4th Dragoon Guards." In the letter addressed to our Brighton contemporary it is stated, "An allusion is made towards Colonel Bentinck, representing him as being harsh in the administration of punishment to the men, by cropping their hair, &c. But we assure you that in no instance has ever that officer resorted to such a course, except when he was reluctantly compelled to do so to some men whose conduct well merited such a punishment, and in many instances probably could have been brought before a higher tribunal. And we further wish to inform you, sir, that since he has taken the command of that corps, we have found him in every respect a kind and indulgent commanding officer to all well-deserving members of the regiment."

5th Dragoon Guards. Captain Hay is about to retire from the service.

7th Hussars. Lieutenant the Hon. Walter Harbord has arrived in England.

9th Lancers will not be moved up to Aldershot this year, but will remain at Exeter. The 9th are very popular in Exeter, the regiment having been originally raised there.

12th Lancers. A wing of this regiment arrived at Madras from Masulipotam, and left for England on the 15th of March. The officers accompanying it are Captain G. Horne, Captain H. E. Reader, Captain C. J. W. Allen; Lieutenants E. Brown (adjutant), J. C. Le Quesne, E. Gower, and J. B. Vaughan; Cornets J. Blacker, H. J. R. Cruise, A. J. S. C. Chichester, J. Sefton, and J. D. Jackson; Lieutenant Swindley, Lieutenant W. L. Browne; Riding-master W. S. L. Stephens; Quartermaster Blake; Veterinary Surgeon Steele. The Regiment, on its arrival home, will be quartered at Leeds, where the depôt, under Captain King, has already arrived.

16th Lancers. Two detachments of this regiment left York last week, where the head quarters at present remain, *en route* for Aldershot, and the remaining portion is expected to follow in the course of next month. They are, we understand, to be succeeded by the 12th Lancers from India.

17th Lancers. The regiment was on the march at Hingolie on the 15th March. We regret very much to learn that they had lost thirty-two men by cholera since the 1st of that month; but the epidemic was, by last accounts, decreasing daily.

18th Hussars. The vacancy caused by the death of Lieutenant Saunders will, we understand, be filled up by the transfer to this regiment of one of the lieutenants of the 12th Lancers, who would be placed on half pay on the return of the regiment from India, instead of being given to the senior cornet, as is almost invariably the case.

ROYAL ARTILLERY. — The new brigade to the Royal Artillery, to be styled the "15th Brigade," to be formed at Portsmouth according to a general regimental order, is to be officered as follows:—Colonels Taylor and Gostling; Lieut.-Colonels Francklyn, Craydon, Dixon, and Travers; Captains Dickson, Richards, Hope, Brendon, De Havilland, Wilkinson, Davis, and Bredin; Second-Captains Johnstone, Humfrey, Wilson, Bolton, Walker, Cuthbert, Hamilton, and De Winton; Lieutenants Martin, Rooke, Cuming, Bevan, Bazalgette, Smith-Neil, Hall, Goodenough, Cameron, Price, Webber, Sandys, Burgman, Scott, Montgomerie, and Maunsell.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has appointed the following officers to the Horse Brigade—viz., Second-Captain F. Lyon, vice Wilkinson, promoted; Lieutenant C. L. A. A. De Cetto, vice Millman, promoted; Lieutenant E. S. Burnett, vice Arbuthnot, promoted; Lieutenant J. M. Burn, vice Hall, promoted; Lieutenant G. B. B. Hobart, vice Rideout, promoted; Lieutenant R. Handcock, vice Watson, promoted; Lieutenant S. P. Lynes, vice Walker, promoted; Lieut. W. S. Curzon, vice De Winton, promoted; Lieut. A. A. Stewart, vice Hamilton, promoted.

The under-mentioned officers of the Royal Artillery have been appointed Adjutants provisionally, under the regulations contained in the general order of the 5th of February, 1826—viz., Second Captain, Maurice Henry Fitmaurice to the 11th Brigade, vice Campbell, who resigns the adjutancy only; Second Captain, Edward Courtenay Vaughan, to the 15th Brigade, by augmentation; Second Captain, Joseph Hanwell, to the depôt, vice Byrne; Lieutenant Henry Brackenbury to the depôt, by augmentation.

The following officers have been appointed to the Depôt Brigade—viz., Captain G. H. J. A. Forbes, to be Staff Captain; Captain E. J. Bruce, by augmentation; Captain and Brevet-Major W. W. A. Lukin, by augmentation; Second Captain, T. E. Byrne, to be Recruiting Officer, by augmentation; Second Captain, H. A. Doyne, by augmentation; Second Captain, H. S. Arbuthnot, by augmentation; Lieutenant H. Bond, by augmentation; Lieutenant T. S. Seccombe, by augmentation; Lieutenant E. R. Cottington, by augmentation; Lieutenant T. M. Hazlerigg, by augmentation; Lieutenant A. de M. Prior, by augmentation.

The following transfers of officers have been ordered:—Second-Captain and Brevet-Major J M'C. Campbell to No. 6 battery, 14th Brigade; Second-Captain W. L. Yonge to No. 3 battery, 14th Brigade; Second-Captain H. T. A. Law to No. 7 battery, 13th Brigade; Second-Captain H. J. Alderson to No. 4 battery, 5th Brigade; Lieutenant H. D. Evans to No. 8 battery, 11th Brigade; Lieutenant G. R. Salmon to No. 6 battery, 11th Brigade; Lieutenant C. R. Franklen to No. 8 battery, 14th Brigade; Lieutenant J. R. Oliver to H battery, Horse Brigade, vice Franklin, who resigns his appointment therein.

The following officers are also posted as annexed:—Colonel Eardley Wilmot, to the 7th Brigade; Colonel Fitzmayer, to the 8th Brigade; Colonel Elliot, to the 3rd Brigade; Lieut.-Colonel Graydon, to the 15th Brigade; Lieut.-Colonel Wragge and Turner, C.B., to the 4th Brigade, on Major's pay; Lieut.-Colonel Fisher, to the 6th Brigade, on Major's pay; Lieut.-Colonel Haultam, to the 8th Brigade, on Major's pay; Lieut.-Colonel Rowan, C.B., to the 10th Brigade; Captain Seale, to the 14th Brigade; Major Walcott, to the 1st Brigade, vice Forbes; Second Captain Rideout to the 7th Brigade, vice F. Lyons; Second Captain Watson to the 10th Brigade, vice Doyne; Second Captain Broughton to the 1st Brigade, vice Walcott; Second Captain Jackson to the 12th Brigade, vice Vaughan; Second Captain Tucker to the 15th Brigade, vice Hanwell; Second Captain Schreiber to the depôt brigade. Lieutenants—H. Marshall, J. Taylor, J. L. M'Callum, W. M'Kown, C. Montgomery, W. Robinson, J. Blades, J. Ramsey, G. Leeds, and W. Smith, to the 15th Brigade; Paymaster Smith to the 15th Brigade; Quartermaster Behenna to the 15th Brigade; Quartermaster Hoye to the Depôt Brigade.

The B battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of the Hon. Captain Paget, left their barracks, Ipswich, with their guns and field train, and marched for Woolwich, where they are to be brigaded.

The following establishment for the Royal Artillery serving in India is published in general orders:—Establishment of Royal Artillery serving in India.—For Bengal: Horse brigade, Royal Artillery.—1 lieut.-colonel. Each battery to consist of 1 captain, 1 second captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 assistant-surgeon, 1 veterinary-surgeon, 2 troop staff-sergeants, 9 sergeants, 6 corporals, 9 bombardiers, 90 gunners, 70 drivers, 1 trumpeter, 1 farrier, 6 shoeing smiths, 3 collar makers, 3 wheelers—total of a battery, 207. Head-quarters, 14th brigade. — Consisting of 1 colonel-commandant, to remain at home; 2 colonels, ditto; 4 lieut.-colonels (2 Bengal, 1 Madras, 1 depôt at home); 1 paymaster, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 surgeon, 7 staff-sergeants and sergeants, as detailed for 11th brigade—total head-quarters staff, 18. Field batteries, each 218, as detailed for 11th brigade. Veterinary-surgeons for field batteries, 6. Head-quarters, 11th brigade.—Consisting of 1 colonel-commandant, to remain at home; 2 colonels, ditto; 4 lieut.-colonels, 1 paymaster, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 surgeon, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 trumpet-major, 1 orderly room-sergeant, 1 paymaster-sergeant, 1 hospital-sergeant, 1 armoury-sergeant—total head quarters staff, 18. Bombay: 1 battery royal horse brigade as detailed for Bengal. Head Quarters, 13th Brigade.—Consisting of 1 colonel-commandant, to remain at home; 2 colonels ditto; 4 lieut.-colonels (2 Bombay, 2 at home); 1 paymaster, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 surgeon, 7 staff-sergeants and sergeants, as detailed for 11th brigade—total head quarters staff, 18. Each field-battalion to consist of 1 captain, 1 second-captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 assistant-surgeon, 2 battery staff sergeants, 8 sergeants, 9 corporals, 9 bombardiers, 100 gunners, 70 drivers, 2 trumpeters, 1 farrier, 6 shoeing smiths, 3 collar makers, 2 wheelers—total, 218. 13th Brigade.—Field batteries, each 218, as detailed for 11th Brigade. Veterinary surgeons for field-batteries, 4. Madras: 1 battery royal Horse-Brigade, as detailed in Bengal. 1 lieut.-col of 14th Brigade. Field batteries of 14th Brigade, each 218, as detailed for 11th Brigade. Veterinary surgeons, 2.

A few days since, Sergeant Fletcher, Royal Artillery, employed in the recruiting service at Croydon, visited Woolwich, and committed suicide at the house of his brother-in-law, by taking prussic acid. He was deficient in his regimental accounts to the amount of 13*l*.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—The 18th Company of Royal Engineers will proceed from Weymouth to Aldershot, instead of joining head-quarters as was originally ordered. Captain Longley has proceeded from Chatham to Weymouth to take the company to Aldershot, Captain Hawthorn having been ordered to remain at Weymouth. Lieutenant Maude and O'Brien, of the Royal Engineers—the former from Chatham, and the latter from Plymouth—have proceeded to Dover to join the staff of the Commanding Royal Engineer at that station.—Lieutenants J. B. Patterson and H. D. Crozier, with one hundred and one rank and file, one woman, and one child, of the 11th Company Royal Engineers, under the command of Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, arrived at Bombay from Poona on the 24th March, and embarked for Mauritius per P. & O. Co.'s steamer Norma.

MILITARY TRAIN. The 3rd battalion is under orders to change quarters from Woolwich to Aldershot.

Scots Fusilier Guards. Lieut.-Colonels the Hon. I. Strange Jocelyn and Mure are about to retire from the service, by which Captains the Hon. Hugh Annesley and Campbell, and Lieutenants White and Elwes obtain promotion.

5th Fusiliers. The 1st battalion is ordered home from India.

8th Regiment. The 1st battalion is ordered to return from India this year.

16th Regiment. The 2nd battalion at Clonmel is under orders for the Curragh.

19th Regiment. Major F. M. Alison, A.D.C. to Lord Clyde, has arrived in England from India on leave of absence.

22nd Regiment. The 1st division of the 1st battalion now stationed at Beggar's-bush Barracks, Dublin, will proceed to Cork about the latter end of this month, and embark at that port on board Her Majesty's steam-ship Megæra for Malta. The Megæra will also take out other draughts of troops. The head-quarters of the battalion will very shortly follow.

24th Regiment. The 1st battalion has been ordered home from India.

29th Regiment. A deserter from this regiment, named Thomas Kirkwood, a native of Hull, committed a brutal murder on Monday last in that town, and has been committed for trial. A woman named Parker was his victim.

32nd Light Infantry. A guard of honour of this regiment, under Capt. Harmar, received His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Dover, on Tuesday, on his return from abroad.

43rd Light Infantry. The head-quarters arrived at Madras on the 18th of March from Calcutta, in the ships Zenobia and Sesostris. The officers present were Lieut.-Colonel Primrose; Major Booth; Captains Disbrowe, Rocke, Glover, and Trafford; Lieutenants the Hon. A. Harris, Berners, Brett, Glover, Crozier, Hatchell, Blyth, Talbot; Ensigns Garland (adjutant), Young, Hogarth, M'Neill; Paymaster Morgan; Quartermaster Williams; Surgeon Barclay; Assistant-Surgeon Madden.

47th Regiment. On Tuesday this regiment, stationed at Shorncliffe Camp, received an unexpected order to leave for Dover on the following morning; the cause currently assigned being, that the range of huts they occupied, the B range, being required for the accommodation of the patients at the general hospital, who it was considered advisable to remove in consequence of some defect in the drainage manifesting itself rather unfavourably to the health of the patients in hospital; a sanitary commission having recommended such removal as early as possible. The regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, accordingly marched from the Camp on Thursday morning *en route* to Dover, the strength of the regiment being as follows:—32 officers and 34 sergeants, 605 rank and file. One company of the regiment with the heavy baggage being left at Shorncliffe.

ROYAL MARINES.—A general court-martial, of which Colonel G. E. Hunt, second-commandant, Royal Marines, was the president, assembled this morning at the Royal Marine Barracks, by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, for the trial of Privates John Sullivan and Henry Cartlidge. The first prisoner tried was John Sullivan, a man of most determined character, whose conduct was so violent that he had to be brought into the court-martial room by force, handcuffed, and in the charge of a double escort. He was arraigned under the following charges: 1. For having, when a prisoner in the day-room waiting the promulgation of a district court-martial held on him, wilfully damaged his shell-jacket by cutting off the buttons and shoulder-straps. 2. For having, when a prisoner, struck with his hand, on the head, Sergeant George Knott, 73rd Regiment, who had been giving evidence against Private Henry Cartlidge, Royal Marines. 3. For having behaved with gross disrespect to Captain A. D. H. Nepean, Royal Marines, captain of the day, when visiting the prisoners, in saying, "I will be — if I don't knock somebody down," or words to that effect. On the charges being read over to the prisoner he merely laughed, and refused to plead. The various witnesses were accordingly examined in support of the prosecution. The prisoner Henry Cartlidge was tried on two charges—1. For having assisted to rescue a prisoner from the garrison patrol, saying he would be —— if the picket or any one else should take him. 2. For having struck with his clenched fist on the head, and violently assaulted, Sergeant George Knott, 73rd Regiment, who had at the time been giving evidence against him. Evidence in support of the charges having been given, the Court deliberated some time, but the results of the trials will not be known until they have been confirmed at the Admiralty.

The Admiralty order relative to the augmentation of the Royal Marine force has been issued. The augmentation is to consist of an additional company to each division, and one company to the Royal Marine Artillery. The Light Infantry companies are to consist of 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 6 sergeants, 6 corporals, 3 drummers and buglers, and 109 privates; and the Royal Marine Artillery companies to consist of 1 captain, 4 subalterns, 11 sergeants, 9 corporals, 1 bombardier, 3 drummers and buglers, and 132 gunners. The Staff to be composed of 1 deputy-adjutant-general, 1 assistant-adjutant-general, 5 colonels commandant, 5 second colonels commandant (1 Artillery to each), 20 lieut.-colonels (4 Artillery), 5 paymasters (1 Artillery), 5 barrack-masters (1 Artillery), 5 surgeons (1 Artillery), 9 assistant-surgeons (1 Artillery), 1 laboratory instructor (Artillery), 4 gunnery instructors, 5 musketry instructors, 10 adjutants (2 Artillery), 5 lieutenants and quartermasters (2 Artillery), 5 quartermasters (1 Artillery), 10 sergeants-major (2 Artillery), 5 quartermaster sergeants (1 Artillery), and 5 barrack-sergeants (1 Artillery)—total 106, making the whole establishment of Marine Light Infantry 116 divisional companies of 14,732 men, and 17 companies of Artillery of 3,162 men; grand total, 18,000. In order to facilitate the speedy enrolment, their Lordships have reduced the standard height for recruits to 4 feet 6 inches for growing lads from the ages of 18 to 20, and to 5 feet 6 inches, for young men from the ages of 20 to 30 years. The 113th (new) company will be appointed to Chatham; the 114th to Portsmouth; the 115th to Plymouth; and the 116th to Woolwich.

Colour-Sergeant Elisha White, who has been 18 years a non-commissioned officer in the corps, has received the good conduct medal and gratuity of 15*l*. awarded him by the Lords of the Admiralty for long and meritorious services.

Major A. A. Douglas and a recruiting party from the Royal Marine Light Infantry are ordered to proceed to Aylesbury to raise men for the Chatham division.

Captain Goold, 2 sergeants, and 48 rank and file of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, arrived at Woolwich on Saturday, paid off from the North American and West Indian flagship Indus, Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B. Captain Seymour, R.M., Lieutenant Bottomley, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, and 24 privates left head-quarters, Woolwich, for Portsmouth, to join the Bacchante, commissioned; and a recruiting party, consisting of Major Pym, R.M., 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 1 private, also left for Melton Mowbray, on recruiting service.

52nd Light Infantry. This gallant regiment was reviewed by Lord Clyde during his recent visit to Sealkote. After the review his Excellency addressed the 52nd:—"Fifty-second Regiment! 'tis now fifty, ay, some fifty-three summers ago, when a boy fresh from school (I was in the brigade composed of the 9th Regiment, 2nd battalion 43rd Light Infantry, and 2nd battalion 52nd Light Infantry, then in Portugal), I found myself in action for the first time under the command of one (General Sir John Moore) whose name is familiar to the ears of the gallant regiment now before me, who then were held up for a pattern to the British Army, and in whom I now recognise the same soldier-like bearing and discipline which then were so much and justly praised. It has always been the fate of your gallant corps to uphold the honour of your Queen and country in whatever position you have been placed; and to-day I watched with a scrutinising eye your marching past, and cannot too highly compliment you.

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Every head was to the front, and not an eye turned to glance right or left. Fifty-second! It is now many years since I have had the pleasure of seeing you; and to-day you have again truly realised the golden opinions of the olden time, and likewise the good opinion of all who see you or under whom you serve, with credit to yourselves and success to the arms of your country. If I had time to see your further movements in the field, they would, I am confidently assured, please me as well as what I have now witnessed. As I march to-morrow morning, I shall say Good-bye! God bless you all!"

56th Regiment. Captain Fox Maule Ramsay, whose death from cholera in India we announced last week, was a nephew of Lord Panmure, and acted as private secretary to his lordship in 1855, when he was at the head of the war department. He had been 18 years in the Service. By his death Lieutenant Hill and Ensign Lloyd obtain a step of rank without purchase.

78th Highlanders. The Edinburgh banquet to the gallant 78th Highlanders came off on Tuesday evening, in the Corn Exchange of that city, with a brilliancy and success which showed how fervent is the gratitude and how deep the respect entertained by all sections of the community towards the heroic avengers of Cawnpore and the saviours of our Indian empire. A gigantic Highland trophy, draped with folds of the Mackenzie tartan and brilliantly illuminated, was placed at the north end of the hall. Above, radiant in golden letters, were the words "Welcome 78th," and the motto of the regiment, "Cuidich n' Rhi," the whole surmounted by the Royal crown of Scotland blazing in gas, surrounded by a wreath of green and gold foliage. The centre of the southern wall was graced by a corresponding Oriental trophy, which, as beseemed its origin, had a still more rich and ornate appearance. The floor was divided into nine tables, running longitudinally, and, including those at the sides, were laid out for upwards of 1400 persons. The guests present by invitation, both ladies and gentlemen, were numerous and distinguished. The whole line of route, from the Castle to the Corn Exchange, in Grassmarket, was lined with people eager to see the gallant fellows proceeding to the banquet; and the sound of loud cheering some time announced their approach to the ear before they were visible to the eye. Some of the buildings in Grassmarket were decorated profusely with flags and evergreens, while the house immediately opposite the Exchange was brilliantly illuminated with devices of various kinds in gas. At about five o'clock the troops entered the hall, headed by six pipers, and were received by the whole company standing—the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and the gentlemen cheering. The Lord Provost occupied the chair. The duties of principal croupier, in consequence of the absence of Sir John M'Neill from indisposition, were discharged by the Hon. Mr. Bouverie Primrose. Toast followed toast in rapid succession, proposed and responded to with warmth of feeling, and grace of language, the speakers being eminent citizens, and soldiers whose heroic deeds have shed glory on their name. Music, too, lent its indispensable aid to the occasion, and the whole *fête* passed off with a degree of success all that could be desired. The speeches of the evening were those of the Chairman, Colonel Ewart, Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton, Lieut.-Colonel M'Intyre, and Sergeant-Major Pocock, who returned thanks for the non-commissioned officers and privates, and whose allusion to Sir James Outram called forth tremendous cheering from the men.

86th Regiment moves to-day from Gosport to Aldershot to be stationed.

16th Depôt Battalion, Templemore. By the kind permission of Colonel Irwin Commanding, the Sergeant-Major and Sergeants of this Battalion gave their annual ball and supper on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst. The ball-room was decorated by Armourer-Sergeant Skelton (staff) and Sergeant Pegg (39th Depôt), and reflected great credit on their very good taste. The top of the room was decorated by a star of bayonets and gold leaf with the following mottoes surrounding the whole:—"Battalion Staff," "8, the King's," "16, Bedford," "18, Royal Irish," "39, Dorset," "86, Royal County of Down." The supper table, which was supplied with every variety of the season, reflected the highest credit on Mr. Cahill, confectioner, &c., Templemore—upwards of 100 guests sitting down. The refreshment-room did great honour to Sergeant Bath (16th Depôt), and with the addition of a piano presided at by Drum-Major Phillips, formed a pleasant and agreeable lounge. Mr. M'Hennessy supplied the spirits, &c., which were of first-rate description. The Bandmaster and part of the North Tipperary band were present. Dancing commenced about 10 o'clock, and was carried on with the greatest spirit until the morning was far advanced. Amongst the guests present were Colonel and Mrs. Irwin, and nearly the whole of the officers at headquarters, Mr. Horrell, R.E.; J. Forsyth, Esq., M.D.; J. Fitzgerrald, Esq., of the Bank of Ireland, &c., &c.

Privates John Pilsworth, 2nd Battalion, 8th Depôt, and William Downes, 1st Battalion 16th Regiment have each been tried by general court-martial of repeated acts of desertion, &c., and awarded the former four years penal servitude, and the latter two years imprisonment.

The mishaps to which the batteries of artillery sent out to China by the Himalaya were subjected were again brought before Parliament this week. Mr. Herbert again gave explanation, saying that Lord Elphinstone had telegraphed proposing to send a ship to meet the Himalaya and to carry the 14th Dragoons home, but unfortunately the answer, which was immediately sent by telegraph did not reach him till after he had despatched the 14th Dragoons. He then undertook to send another vessel, the Auckland, which broke down at Aden, and had to return to Bombay, and the Peninsular and Oriental Company were unable to provide another vessel. This was one of those accidents to which they were liable in a route where it was necessary, in order to effect an operation, to have notice beforehand. The two batteries of artillery were embarked on the Himalaya at Southampton [the Secretary of State is mistaken, they embarked at Portsmouth] on the 15th of January, and reached Alexandria on the 29th of January. The No. 1 battery disembarked from the Himalaya on the 11th and 12th of February. This battery with three-fourths of the stores, left Suez on the 19th of February in the Berenice, and arrived at Ceylon on the 15th of March in perfect security. The remaining stores of this battery were despatched in the Simla on the 30th of February. The second battery was disembarked from the Himalaya on the 9th and 10th of March, and was placed on board the Chersonese at Suez. The Chersonese sailed on the 15th of April. Those were the dates, and the House would perceive that the detention of the second battery was considerable. With regard to the powder, Captain Milward, who commanded the second battery, said that on opening the limber boxes he found that the damp had considerably damaged the powder, but the fuses, which were in a different part of the ship, were uninjured. The total amount of ammunition was 112 rounds a gun, and a portion of this might be so damaged as to be useless, but sufficient provision had been made by sending out 812 rounds for each gun. Independent of the ammunition already in China, and what would probably be sent out from Calcutta, there would be 924 rounds for each gun of these batteries.

By the overland mail received in London yesterday afternoon we learn that Sir J. Hope Grant, with his staff, had arrived at Hong Kong. Several troop-ships laden with the expedition were on their way up from Singapore, and at Hong Kong immense preparations were being made for the campaign. Our private letters inform us that Major-General Straubenzee was about to return home.

The Duke of Cambridge has issued a general order, directing that any soldier who, on the completion of his limited term of service, is desirous of re-enlisting, is to be granted three months' leave of absence, for the purpose of visiting his friends, before he re-engages himself.

The Duke of Cambridge has desired it to be promulgated that in the event of a Turkish medal, or any other medal of distinction granted by a foreign power, being lost, he has not the means of replacing the same.

Deputy-Inspector-General T. D. Hume, M.D., who has been appointed principal medical officer at Chatham, in succession to Inspector-General J. R. Taylor, C.B., who is under orders to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, commenced his duties at Fort Pitt Hospital on Tuesday.

General Sir George Brown, G.C.B., K.H., has lately made an inspection of all the regiments of infantry in Dublin garrison, and appeared much pleased at the high state of efficiency displayed by each of them.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, APRIL 27.

10th Regiment of Foot—Major General Thomas Burke to be Colonel, vice General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart. G.C.B., deceased; April 11.

2d Regiment of Life Guards—Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant Richard D. Barrè Cunninghame to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Berkeley, promoted; March 28.

2d Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant George Eugene Logan to be Captain, without purchase, vice Ling, deceased; Cornet Charles Lever to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Logan; Feb. 29. Troop Sergeant Major Benjamin Edmonds to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Lever; April 27.

4th Dragoon Guards—Cornet Clement Robert Nuttall Royds to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Muttlebury, who retires; April 27.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Augustus William Travers, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hay, who retires; Cornet William James Scarlett, to be Lieutenant, by perchase, vice Travers; April 27.

18th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant William Edward Shaw, from the 12th Light Dragoon, to be Lieutenant, vice Saunders, deceased; April 27.

Royal Artillery—Brevet Major Robert Frederick Mountain to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brandling, deceased; Brevet Major William John Bolton to be Captain, vice Mountain; Lieutenant Michael Tweedie to be Second Captain, vice Bolton; April 17. Lieutenant Robert Berkeley Butt has been permitted to resign his Commission; April 16; Quartermaster Sergeant James Hamilton to be Quartermaster, vice Hassall, retired on half pay; April 12.

Coast Brigade of Artillery—Sergeant Major Samuel Blair to be Quartermaster, vice Behenna, placed on the Supernumerary List; April 14.

Royal Engineers—Brevet Colonel William E. Delves Broughton to be Colonel, vice Hope, deceased; Brevet Major Henry Arthur White to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Broughton; Second Captain the Honourable John James Bury, to be Captain, vice White; Lieutenant Frederick Mould to be Second Captain, vice Bury; April 18.

3d Regiment of Foot—James Johnson Twining, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Irvine, promoted; April 27.

6th Foot—Adolphus Randolph Augustus Collis, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Thomas Armstrong Gough, whose appointment, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 10th of April, 1860, has been cancelled; April 27.

11th Foot—Ensign William Miles Maskell has been permitted to resign his Commission; April 27.

37th Foot—The appointment of Lieutenant Hawkes, as Adjutant, to be antedated to the 20th December, 1859.

58th Foot—Cornet Joseph Clarke, from half-pay, late Land Transport Corps, to be Quartermaster, vice Slattery, appointed to a Depot Battalion; April 27.

60th Foot—Lieutenant James Sturgeon Hamilton Algar to be Lieutenant, vice Tilford, who resigns the Adjutancy only; April 27.

61st Foot—Lieutenant Arthur Bailey, from the 38th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Vicars, promoted, without purchase, in the 18th Foot; Ensign William Edward Ness to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sloman, promoted; April 27.

69th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John Heatly, from the 83d Foot, to be Major, vice Hankey, who exchanges; Feb. 16.

83d Foot—Major Augustus Barnard Hankey, from the 69th Foot, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Heatly, who exchanges; Feb. 16.

87th Foot—Lieutenant John Rawson Simpson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Fitzgerald, who retires; Ensign Adrian Augustus Von Boverhoudt to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Simpson; April 27.

Rifle Brigade—Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Campbell, from half pay unattached, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel Alfred H. Horsford, C.B., appointed Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District: Major Henry Hardinge to be Lieutenant Colonel by purchase, vice Brevet Colonel Campbell, who retires; Brevet Major the Hon. James Stuart to be Major, by purchase, vice Hardinge; Lieutenant Christopher Rice Havard Nicholl to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet Major the Hon. James Stuart; Ensign Wilmot Grant to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Nicholl; April 27.

2d West India Regiment—Lieut. George William Reade to be Adjutant, vice Fogo, who resigns the Adjutancy only; April 27.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

To be Honorary Surgeon to Her Majesty—Charles Scott, M.D., C.B., half-pay, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, vice Director General Thomas Alexander, C.B., deceased; April 27.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Alexander Sheriffe Macdonell, upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Inspector General of Hospitals, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 1st October, 1858; June 1.

Edward Wadman Ward, Gent., to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Skeen, promoted; April 1.

VETERINARY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Thomas James Lang, Gent., to be Acting Veterinary Surgeon, vice Veterinary Surgeon Hussey, Royal Artillery, who has resigned; April 27.

BREVET.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the promotion of General the Right Hon. Lord Seaton, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., to the rank of Field Marshal, on the 1st April 1860:—

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas William Brotherton, K.C.B., Colonel of the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be General; April 1.

Major-General Sir Lovell Benjamin Lovell, K.C.B., Colonel of the 12th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant-General; April 1.

Brevet-Colonel Henry Keane Bloomfield, half-pay 11th Foot, serving with the temporary rank of Major-General on the Staff of the Army in Ireland, to be Major General; April 1.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon James William Bosville Macdonald, C.B., Major half-pay Unattached to be Colonel; April 1.

Brevet Major Charles Spalding S. Evans Gordon, 23d Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel; April 1.

Captain Edward Mourrier Boxer, Royal Artillery, to be Major: April 1.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Major General Orlando Felix, on April 5:—

Brevet Colonel John Lawrenson, half-pay 6th Foot, Inspecting General of Cavalry in Great Britain, with the temporary rank of Major General, to be Major General; April 6.

Lieut. Colonel Robert Julian Baumgartner, C.B., 27th Foot, to be Colonel; April 6.

Brevet Major Henry Jackson, Staff Captain of the 1st Depôt Battalion, to be Lieutenant Colonel; April 6.

Captain William Hamilton Cox, Royal Artillery, to be Major; April 6.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart., G.C.B., Colonel of the 10th Foot, on the 10th of April:—

Lieutenant General Sir Adolphus J. Dalrymple, Bart., to be General, April 11.

Major General St. John Augustus Clerke, Colonel of the 75th Foot, to be Lieutenant General; April 11.

Brevet Colonel Studholme John Hodgson, Lieutenant Colonel half pay Unattached, to be Major General; April 11.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Robert Blane, C.B., Major half pay Unattached, Assistant Adjutant General in Dublin, to be Colonel; April 11.

Brevet Major Henry Dalton Smart, Captain half pay Unattached, to be Lieutenant Colonel; April 11.

Captain Richard O'Connell, Royal Artillery, to be Major; April 11.

The Commissions of the undermentioned Officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to bear date the 24th, instead of the 26th, May, 1859, viz.:—

Lieutenant General Sir John Cheape, K.C.B., Bengal Engineers.

Major General T. A. Duke, Madras Infantry.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in her Majesty's Indian Military Forces consequent on the decease of Lieutenant General Frederick Larkins Doveton, Madras Cavalry, on the 20th December, 1859 of

Lieutenant General Thomas King, Madras Infantry, on the 29th December, 1859; and of

Major General John Home, Bengal Infantry, on the 12th April, 1860;

To be Lieutenant-Generals

Major Gen. Patrick Montgomerie, C.B., Madras Artillery; Dec. 21.

Major General William Henry Hewitt, Bengal Infantry; Dec. 30.

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel Morden Carthew, Madras Infantry; Dec. 21.

Colonel Augustus Abbott, C.B., Bengal Artillery; Dec. 30.

Colonel James Edward Gordon Morris, Bombay Infantry; April 13.

The under-mentioned Officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, retired on full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows, viz.:—

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel John Glasfurd, Bengal Engineers; April 27.

Colonel Robert Farquhar, C.B., Bombay Infantry; April 27.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant Col. Cortlandt Taylor, Madras Artillery; April 27.

Lieutenant Col. Chas Frederick Liardet, Madras Inf.; April 27.

Lieutenant Col Gravenor Kirby, Bengal Artillery; April 27.

Lieutenant Col. Thomas Martin, Bengal Infantry; April 27.

Lieutenant Col. De Renzie James Brett, Madras Infantry; April 27.

Lieutenant Col. James Sleeman, Bengal Infantry; April 27.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Peter Christie, Bengal Artillery; April 27.

Major Hugh Mackenzie Bengal Infantry; April 27.

Major William James Church, Madras Infantry; April 27.

Major Gardiner Harvey, Madras Infantry; April 27.

Major Francis John Carruthers, Madras Cavalry; April 27.

Major Arthur More Molyneux, Madras Infantry; April 27.

Major James Grant Stephen, Bengal Infantry; April 27.

Major Thomas James Gardiner, Bengal Infantry; April 27.

To be Majors.

Captain Robert William Duff Nickle, Madras Infantry; April 27.

Captain Matthew Wood, Madras Infantry; April 27.

Captain Thomas Haines, Madras Infantry; April 27.

Captain William Charles Alexander, Bengal Cavalry; April 27.

Captain Thomas Jenkins, Madras Infantry; April 27.

Paymaster Charles E. Preston, half pay, 18th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 27th January, 1860; Jan. 1.

Quartermaster Thomas Hassall, half pay Royal Artillery, to be Captain, the rank being honorary only, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 17th Dec., 1855; April 12.

The following is substituted for the notice which appeared in the Gazette of the 30th December:—

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, to have the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant, while doing duty at the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham, viz.:—

William Shepherd; Dec. 30.

Robert Procter Tickell; Dec. 30.

Bruce Outram Seton; Dec. 30.

Edward Gilbert Clayton; Dec. 30.

Edward D'Oyley Twemlow; Dec. 30.

Sydenham Cubbon Clarke; Dec. 30.

John Donaldson Cruickshank; Dec. 30.

Cortland Alexander McGregor Skinner; Dec. 30.

ADMIRALTY, APRIL 20.

Corps of Royal Marines—First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Henry Fallowfield Cooper, to be Captain; First Lieutenant and Adjutant Joseph Hamilton Maskery, to be Captain; First Lieutenant William Henry Hore West, to be Captain; First Lieutenant Henry Colton Mudge, to be Captain; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Ambrose Wolrige, to be Captain. Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants—Robert Good Sharp, Thomas Martin Whale, Edward Owen Browne Gray, William Repton Friend Hopkins, Alfred Emanuel Otter, Frederic Amelius Ogle, Francis Edmund Begbie, George Harrie Thorn Colwell, James Samuel Derriman, Edward Pellice Hill, Hugh William Bamber, Herbert Everitt, Henry Evelyn Sturt.

APRIL 25.

First Lieutenant William Henry Clements to be Quartermaster; First Lieutenant James Stirling Mould to be Quartermaster; First Lieutenant James Pulteney Murray to be Adjutant.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

War Office, April 27.

The Queen having been graciously pleased, by a warrant under her royal sign manual, bearing date the 13th of December, 1858, to declare that non-military persons who, as Volunteers, have borne arms against the mutineers, both at Lucknow and elsewhere, during the late operations in India shall be considered as eligible to receive the decoration of the Victoria Cross, subject to the rules and ordinances already made and ordained for the government thereof, provided that it be established in any case that the person was serving under the orders of a General or other officer in command of troops in the field, when he performed the act of bravery for which it is proposed to confer the decoration; Her Majesty has accordingly been pleased to signify her intention to confer this high distinction on the undermentioned gentleman, whose claim to the same has been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, on account of an act of bravery performed by him in India, as recorded against his name, viz.:—

Indian Naval Brigade—Mr. George Bell Chicken—For great gallantry on the 27th September, 1858, at Suhejnee, near Peroo, in having charged into the middle of a considerable number of rebels, who were preparing to rally and open fire upon the scattered pursuers. They were surrounded on all sides, but, fighting desperately, Mr Chicken succeeded in killing five before he was cut down himself. He would have been cut to pieces, had not some of the men of the 1st Bengal Police and 3rd Seikh Irregular Cavalry dashed into the crowd to his rescue, and routed it, after killing several of the enemy.

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THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, APRIL 21.

APPOINTMENTS. — *Lieutenants* R. W. D. Abercromby to the Wrangler; H. F. Campbell to the Hannibal; St. Vincent D. Lake to the Wasp.

Mate C. G. Harvey to the Marborough.

Second Master J. R. Warren to the Ranger.

Paymaster H. Campion to the Fisgard (additional).

Midshipmen Hon. A. C. L. Cadogan to the Bacchante; H. D. Macauley and R. B. Trollope to the Euryalus, as supernumeraries.

Naval Cadet H. G. Gawne to the Aboukir.

Clerk J. W. Torbett to the Edinburgh.

APRIL 23.— PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Chief-Engineer F. J. Newton to the Bacchante. First-Class Assistant-Engineers D. W. King to the Asia, for charge of machinery of the Eurotas; W. Hall, to the Asia, as supernumerary. Second-Class Assistant-Engineers J. W. Sanders to the Royal Albert for the Partridge; E. Brown to the Bacchante. Third-Class Acting Assistant-Engineers D. Dunn and G. A. C. Bencke to the Bacchante.

Masters'-Assistants W. P. Haynes to Euryalus; T. Robinson to the Wrangler.

Assistant-Paymasters G. W. Muir and F. A. Keogh (additional) to the Victory.

APRIL 24.—Commanders F. N. R. Wasey and J. B. Ballard to be Inspecting Commanders of the Coast Guard.

Lieutenant C. R. Scott to the Wellington.

Secretaries R. Munday to Rear-Admiral Codrington; F. Cleve, C.B., to Rear-Admiral Talbot; G. P. Martin to Vice-Admiral W. F. Martin.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineer J. Morsey to the Asia, for charge of the Rainbow.

Third-Class Assistant-Engineer R. Oliver to the Cumberland, for service in the Cochin.

Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineers J. Watson, P. Murray, and L. M. Green to the Arrogant, as supernumeraries for disposal.

APRIL 25.—Lieutenant C. G. Fane to the Sanspareil.

Chief-Engineer C. Robertson to the Archer. First-Class Assistant-Engineer M. Murray (confirmed) to the Asia, as supernumerary. Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineer J. King (b) to the Cornwallis.

Assistant-Surgeons A. B. Johnson (confirmed) to the Cornwallis; C. Strickland (confirmed) to the Doris; C. Keenan to the Ranger; Acting Assistant-Surgeons G. Duncan to the Cressy; G. H. Maunsell to the Cumberland; E. T. Rofley to the Wasp.

Assistant-Paymaster H. P. Breenan to the Victory, as supernumerary.

APRIL 26.—Chief Engineer M. Powell to the Terrible.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineer T. Witt to the Fisgard, for service in the Bann.

Surgeon J. Wallace (confirmed).

Assistant-Paymaster J. N. Robinson to the Victory, as supernumerary.

Aboukir, 90, screw, Captain Douglas Curry, at Devonport, has received orders to prepare for sea.

Algiers, 91, screw, Captain George D. O'Callaghan, has been paid down at Portsmouth, and her crew granted additional leave. She has warped from the dockyard jetty to the berthing hulk Sultan, in Portsmouth harbour.

Argus is at Messina, protecting British interests during the Sicilian insurrection.

Arrow, 4, was transported on Monday from Keyham to her moorings off Devonport dockyard.

Atalanta, 16, Captain Thomas S. Pasley. The crew were paid off at Plymouth on Tuesday in the presence of Captain M. J. Williams (Royal Adelaide), Flag-Captain to Rear-Admiral Sir T. Pasley.

Cæsar is at Naples, with a view to the protection of British interests and property.

Centurion left Lisbon on April 16th: destination unknown.

Conqueror, 101, Captain Sotheby, C.B., crossed royal and topgallant yards in Hamoaze on Tuesday, got up steam, slipped her moorings, took a trial cruise of three hours outside the Breakwater, and returned and anchored in Plymouth Sound, where she received her powder.

Dee, 4, has been placed under steam-basin shears, at Portsmouth, to land machinery belonging to the various ships fitting at that port.

Diadem left Lisbon on the 16th for a cruise.

Duncan, 101, screw, came into No. 7 Dock, Portsmouth, on Tuesday, to be coppered. She is nearly complete in her machinery.

Espoir. On Friday week a second trial of the machinery of the screw steam gun-vessel Espoir, 5, took place outside Plymouth breakwater: revolutions, 98 per minute; pressure, 20 lb.; speed, 10·05 knots.

Euryalus, 51, Captain John W. Tarleton, C.B., has been berthed alongside the Bellerophon, receiving hulk, in Portsmouth harbour.

Firebrand, steam-vessel, Commander Bruce, arrived at the Royal Arsenal Pier, Woolwich, on Wednesday, from Portsmouth, having on board the regiment of Norfolk Militia, who disembarked and marched to the barracks, to occupy the quarters vacated by the Dublin Artillery Militia. The officers and men of the latter regiment embarked in the afternoon on board the Firebrand for Portsmouth garrison.

Forte, 51, screw, Captain E. Turnour, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Sir H. Keppell, K.C.B., A.D.C., left No. 7 Dock, Portsmouth, and steamed into the basin at 1·50 P.M. on Tuesday. As she entered the basin, the ship hung a few seconds; it is supposed that she touched the mud, which a proper use of the dredging machine would remedy. Her crew were turned over to her from the Victorious hulk the same day. She was to have gone out to Spithead on Thursday and sailed for Plymouth on Saturday (this day), but, while entering the basin, she accidentally carried away her jib and flying jib-booms, and damaged her bowsprit cap by starting the fastenings. On going out of the basin into the harbour, she met with another accident, she drove the peak of her anchor into her bow. Altogether, the Forte has experienced nothing but little mishaps ever since she left Sheerness; being quite a new ship, she was, nevertheless, leaking at her stern, and this defect, added to her loss of jib-booms, &c., will, it is supposed, detain her a day or two longer.

Hero, 91, Captain Seymour, was taken into No. 1 dock at Keyham Steamyard on Tuesday.

Indus, 78, late flag-ship on the North American station, paid off at Devonport, has been placed among the ships in ordinary. The portion of her crew belonging to the eastern ports were conveyed thither by the Flying Fish, 6, screw, Commander Hope.

Orion is at Palermo, protecting British interests during the insurrection in Sicily.

Osborne, yacht, Master-Commander George K. Bower, went out of Portsmouth harbour on Tuesday, and steamed round the Isle of Wight, to try her new boilers and new superheating steam apparatus, the latter fixed on Mr. Joseph Field's patent. Everything worked well, only being rather short of steam, the highest temperature that could be obtained by the superheater during the run was 320°. Mr. Field was on board during the trial. The Osborne will try her speed at the measured mile as soon as the high winds moderate.

Partridge, gun-boat (tender to the Royal Albert), from Portsmouth, arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday, and went into Hamoaze.

Plover, 5, steam gun-vessel, is being prepared for the China waters, to replace the other vessel of that name destroyed at the attack on the Peiho forts.

Pluto left Lisbon for England on the 12th, but was obliged to put into Vigo with her engines broken down.

Porcupine 3, Captain H. C. Atter, left Plymouth Sound on Friday week for the coast of Scotland.

Queen, 86, Captain Charles F. Hillyar, is under orders for foreign service.

Rhadamanthus returned on Wednesday to Woolwich, having completed her second trial trip preparatory to shipping Mr. Wethered's superheating steam apparatus.

Rodney, 91, was towed from Chatham on Monday by the African and Adder steamers, brought up at Folly Point, where she now lies at anchor.

Royal Albert, 121. A serious accident occurred last Saturday evening on board this vessel, now in the basin at Keyham steam-yard, Plymouth. It having become necessary to remove her four old boilers, on Saturday morning the men commenced getting them out; three, weighing each 28 tons, were removed before 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the remaining one, equally ponderous, was hoisted out of the hold the required height; but just as preparations were being made to raise the shears for the purpose of conveying the boiler over the side, the fall of the chain broke, and the cumbrous machine fell on the deck in the waist, smashing to pieces the plank, one of the beams, and several of the "carlings," but, fortunately, without dropping further. Having been canted, as is the custom when clear of the hatchway, it jammed itself against the fragments of the carlings and beams in such a manner as to be completely suspended over the hatchway through which it had been just raised. At the moment 20 or more shipwrights were employed directly below, "spotting" over the bed on which the boiler had rested, and had it gone down the probability is that the greater number, if not the whole of them, besides the enginemen and a portion of the crew, would have been crushed to death, the height being more than 50 ft. The boiler was subsequently removed. Another accident occurred on board on Tuesday, when the men commenced to hoist the new boilers in. One of these, weighing 26 ton 6 cwt., was within seven feet of the hold, it came down with a tremendous surge to the bottom, and by the rebound carried away all the temporary shores. A large hole was knocked in one of the plates of the boiler, and another plate started. Providentially, none of the men were injured. Some decayed plank has been discovered in her port quarter.

Surprise, 4, Commander Lord E. Cecil. The crew were paid off at Plymouth on Tuesday morning in the presence of Rear-Admiral Sir T. S. Pasley, Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard. The men were well conducted.

Terrible, 21, screw, Captain Glasse, at Plymouth, is ordered to take in stores for foreign service, it is supposed for the Mediterranean. She was paid wages on Tuesday, and is to be ready for sea by the 1st proximo.

Thunderbolt, 16, steam-floating-battery, has been taken into dock at Chatham to have her bottom examined and cleaned, and coated with Peacock's composition to prevent corrosion.

Torch, screw gun-boat, has been taken into dock at Chatham to be fitted.

Trafalgar left the Tagus on the 16th instant.

Trincomalee. Admiralty orders have been received countermanding the order previously given for the Trincomalee, 24, to be fitted as a training-ship for the Naval Coast Volunteers at Newcastle and Sunderland; and she is not to be taken in hand until further orders.

Victoria, 121, screw, got up steam on Tuesday and Wednesday last in the basin at Portsmouth. The general performance of her engines was very satisfactory, which were tested with all the power allowed at moorings. Steam, 20; revolutions, 51; vacuum, 25½. Her engines are of the largest size, and made by Messrs. Maudslay and Co.

Virago, 6, Commander Dunn, steamed from the Sound into Hamoaze on Saturday, to have some defects made good. She went alongside the coal depôt.

Vivid, conveyed His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from Ostend to Dover on Tuesday. The passage was an exceedingly boisterous one.

The Duke of Somerset held a *levée* at the Admiralty on Thursday, when the following officers paid their respects to His Grace:—Admiral Ramsey, Captains H. G. Morris, A. L. Kuper, A. Mellersh, S. Mercer, G. G. Bowyear, E. W. Pilkington, T. Saumarez, and C. Patey; Commanders Sir Malcolm M'Gregor, Bart., G. F. Westbrook, H. D. Grant, J. Shears, G. E. K. Gore, A. J. Mann, G. Raymond, W. G. H. Johnstone, J. N. Norman, A. Thrupp, F. N. Wasey, W. C. F. Wilson, C. F. Boughey, A. H. Hoskins, and T. Creser; Lieutenants J. Yules and E. L. Strangways.

Several of the officers of the Russian frigate Askold, now in Plymouth Sound, visited Devonport Dockyard on Tuesday morning.

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

With the dates of Commission of the Officers in Command.

Aboukir, 90, sc., Capt. D. Curry, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Acorn, 12, Com. R. B. Pearse, 1856, East Indies.
Actæon, 26, surv.-v., Com. J. Ward (b), 1858, East Indies.
Adventure, sc. store-ship, Com. E. Lacy, 1856, East Indies.
Agamemnon, 91, sc. Capt. T. Hope, 1852, Mediterranean.
Ajax, 60, sc. Capt. J. M. M'Niell Boyd, 1856, Coast Guard.
Alacrity, 4, sc., Com. J. K. E. Baird, 1857, Mediterranean.
Alecto, 5, st.-ves., Com. H. J. Raby, V.C. 1855, Coast of Africa.
Alert, 17, sc., Com. W. A. R. Pearse, 1855, Pacific.
Algerine, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Arthur, 1854, East Indies.
Algiers, 91 sc., Capt. G. W. D. O'Callaghan, 1846, Channel Squadron
Amethyst, 26, Capt. S. Grenfell, 1853, Pacific.
Amphion, 36, sc., Capt. T. Cochran, 1857, Mediterranean.
Archer, 13, sc., Capt. F. A. B. Craufurd, 1856, Coast of Africa.
Ardent, 3, st.-v., Com. J. E. Parish, 1857, S. E. Coast of America.
Argus, 6, st.-v., Com. H. F. W. Ingram, 1856, Mediterranean.
Ariadne, 26, sc., Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1856, Channel Squadron.
Arrogant, 47, sc., Commod. W. Edmonstone, Ascension.
Asia, 84, Capt. G. T. Gordon, 1846, Portsmouth.
Assistance, sc. store-ship, Com. C. J. Balfour, 1859, East Indies.
Assurance, 4, sc., Com. C. M. Aynsley, 1856, Mediterranean.
Atalanta, 16, Com. T. M. S. Pasley, 1855, Devonport.
Atholl, 4, Com. E. Wilson, 1845, Greenock.
Bacchante, 51, sc. Rear-Admiral Sir J. Maitland, C.B., Capt. D. M. L. Mackenzie, 1859, Portsmouth.
Banshee, 2, steam-vessel, Com. C. A. Campbell, 1858, Mediterranean.
Banterer, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. P. Knevitt, 1855, East Indies.
Beagle, 4, sc., Com. E. Hay, 1858, East Indies.
Black Eagle, st.-yac., Mast.-Com. J. E. Petley, 1844, particular service.
Blenheim, 60, sc., Capt. F. Scott, C.B., 1848, Coast Guard.
Boscawen, 70, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, K.C.B., Capt. R. A. Powell, C.B., 1855, Cape of Good Hope.
Bouncer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Owen, 1852, East Indies.
Brilliant, Com. C. H. Gardner, 1848, Naval Reserve Training Ship.
Brisk, 16, sc., Capt. A. F. R. D'Horsey, 1857, Cape of Good Hope.
Britannia, training-ship, Capt. R. Harris, 1849, Portsmouth.
Brune, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. E. F. Lodder, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Buffalo, screw, Mas.-Com. A. Brown, 1854, particular service.
Bustard, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. F. W. Hallowes, 1856, E. Indies.
Buzzard, 6, st.-v., Com. F. Peel, 1855, S.E. Coast of America.
Cadmus, 21, sc., Capt. H. S. Hillyar, C.B., 1854, Mediterranean.
Cæsar, 90, sc., Capt. T. H. Mason, 1849, Mediterranean.
Calypso, 18, Capt. F. B. Montresor, 1851, Pacific.
Cambrian, 40, Capt. J. J. M'Cleverty, C.B. 1848, East Indies.
Cambridge, gunnery-ship, Capt. A. W. Jerningham, 1851, Devonport.
Camilla, 16, Com. G. T. Colville, 1855, East Indies.
Caradoc, 2, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. C. M. Buckle, 1847, Mediterranean.
Castor, Com. J. Palmer, 1855, Naval Reserve Training Ship.
Centaur, 6, st.-v., Com. E. D'o, D'a, Alpin, 1853, East Indies.
Centurion, 80, sc., Capt. H. D. Rogers, C.B., 1846, Channel Squadron.
Chesapeake, 51, sc., Vice-Admiral J. Hope, C.B., Capt. G. O. Willis, 1856, East Indies.
Clio, 22, screw, Capt. T. Miller, 1855, Pacific.
Clown, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. F. Lee, 1855, East Indies.
Cockchafer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. L. Holder, 1854, East Indies.
Conqueror, 101, sc., Capt. E. S. Sotheby, C.B., 1852, Channel Squadn.
Cordelia, 11, sc., Com. C. E. H. Vernon, 1855, Australia.
Cornwallis, 60, sc., Capt. G. G. Randolph, C.B., 1854, Coast Guard.
Cossack, 20, sc., Capt. R. Moorman, 1857, N. America and W. Indies.
Cressy, 80, sc., Capt. the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, C.B., 1841, Mediterr.
Crocodile, 8, rec.-sh., Com. W. Greet, 1854, off the Tower.
Cruiser, 17, sc., Com. J. Bythesea, 1856, East Indies.
Cumberland, 70, Capt. C. F. Schomberg, 1851, Sheerness.
Curaçoa, 31, screw, Capt. A. Phillimore, 1855, S.E. Coast of America.
Cyclops, 6, st.-ves., Capt. W. J. S. Pullen, 1856, East Indies.
Dasher, 2, st.-ves., Com. P. De Saumarez, 1845, particular service.
Dauntless, 31, sc., Capt. L. G. Heath, C.B., 1854. Coast Guard.
Dee, 4, tr.-sh., Mast.-Com. T. C. Pullen, 1844, particular service.
Diadem, 32, sc., Capt. J. H. Cockburn, 1850, Channel Squadron.
Donegal, 101, sc., Capt. H. Broadhead, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Doris, 32, sc., Capt. E. Heathcote, 1852, Mediterranean.
Dove, China.
Drake, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Blane, 1856, East Indies.
Eagle, 50, Capt. E. Tatham, 1854, Coast Guard.
Edgar, 91, sc., Rear-Adm. J. E. Erskine, Capt. J. E. Katon, 1856, Channel Squadron.
Edinburgh, 58, sc., Capt. E. C. T. D'Eyncourt, 1849, Coast Guard.
Elk, 12, Com. H. Campion, 1855, Australia.
Emerald, 51, sc., Rear-Admiral Sir A. Milne, K.C.B., Capt. A. Cumming, 1854, North America and West Indies.
Encounter, 14, sc., Capt. R. Dew, 1858, East Indies.
Esk, 20, sc., Capt. Sir R. J. Le M. M'Clure, C.B., 1850, East Indies.
Euryalus, 51, sc., Capt. J. W. Tarleton, C.B., 1852, Portsmouth.
Excellent, 46, gunnery-ship, Capt. R. S. Hewlett, C.B., 1850, Portsmouth.
Exmouth, 90, sc., Capt. J. J. Stopford, 1841, Mediterranean.
Fairy, screw-yacht, tender to Victoria and Albert yacht, Portsmouth.
Falcon, 17 sc., Com. A. G. Fitzroy, 1857, Coast of Africa.
Fawn, 17, sc., Com. R. P. Cator, 1858, Australia.
Ferret, 8, Com. W. E. Fisher, 1856, particular service.
Firebrand, 6, st.-ves., Com. J. M. Bruce, 1855, particular service.
Firefly, 4, st.-ves., Com. A. L. Mansell, 1855, Mediterranean.
Firm, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. R. Boulton, 1854, East Indies.
Fisgard, 42, Commod. Hon. J. R. Drummond, C. B., Woolwich.
Flamer, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. M. Bingham, 1851, East Indies.
Flying Fish, 6, sc., Com. C. W. Hope, 1854, Devonport.
Forester, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. J. Innes, 1853, East Indies.
Formidable, 84, Capt. R. B. Watson, C.B., 1842, Sheerness.
Forte, 51, sc., Rear-Admiral Hon. Sir H. Keppel, K.C.B., Capt. E. W. Turnour, 1857, Portsmouth.
Forward, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. C. R. Robson, 1851, South America.
Furious, 16, st.-ves., Captain O. J. Jones, 1855, East Indies.
Fury, 6, st.-v., Com. J. C. Wilson (acting), East Indies.
Ganges, 84, Rear-Admiral R. L. Baynes, C.B., Capt. J. Fulford, 1848, Pacific.
Gannett, 11, Com. E. H. G. Lambert, 1854, Mediterranean.
Gladiator, 6, st.-ves., Com. H. D. Hickley, 1858, N. America and W. Indies.
Gorgon, 6, st.-v., Com. B. C. T. Pim, 1858, N. America and W. Indies.
Grappler, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. A. P. H. Helby, 1849, Pacific.
Grasshopper, sc. gunboat, Lt.-Com. J. C. Tucker, 1855, East Indies.
Greyhound, 17, sc., Com. F. W. Sullivan, 1859, Channel Squadron.
Growler, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. E. Crozier, 1854, Mediterran.
Hannibal, 91, sc., Rear-Admiral G. R. Mundy, C.B., Capt. A. Farquhar, 1849, Mediterranean.
Hardy, 2, sc. gunboat, Lt.-Com. A. G. Bogle, 1855, East Indies.
Hastings, 60, sc., Com. C. M. Luckraft, 1855, Naval Reserve Training Ship, Liverpool.
Haughty, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. D. Broad, 1851, East Indies.
Havock, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. C. Fairholme, 1851, East Indies.
Hawke, 60, sc., Capt. W. Crispin, 1852, Coast Guard.
Herald, 8, sur.-ves., Capt. H. M. Denham, 1846, Foejee Islands.
Hermes, 6, st.-ves., Com. W. E. A. Gordon, 1854, Cape of Good Hope.
Hero, 91, sc., Capt. G. H. Seymour, C.B., 1844, Devonport.
Hesper, sc. st.-ship, Master-Com. J. Loane, 1846, East Indies.
Hibernia, rec.-ship, Rear-Admiral H. J. Codrington, C.B., Capt. F. Warden, C.B., 1845, Malta.
Highflyer, 21, sc., Capt. W. A. Heath (acting), East Indies.
Himalaya, sc. store-ship, Capt. J. Seccombe, 1859, particular service.
Hogue, 60, sc., Capt. R. J. J. G. Macdonald, 1854, Coast Guard.
Hydra, 6, st.-ves., Com. R. V. Hamilton, 1857, North America and West Indies.
Icarus, 11, sc., Com. N. Salmon, V.C., 1858, North America and West Indies.
Illustrious, 72, Com. H. C. Harston, 1845, North America and West Indies.
Imaum, 72, Commod. H. Dunlop, Com. H. J. Grant, 1855, rec.-ship, Jamaica.
Impregnable, 104, Vice-Adm. Sir B. Reynolds, K.C.B., Capt. W. H. Stewart, C.B., 1854, Devonport.
Imperieuse, 51, screw, Rear-Admiral L. T. Jones, C.B., Capt. R. Maguire, 1854, East Indies.
Implacable, 72, Com. J. W. Dorville, 1853, Training Ship, Devonport.
Industry, st.-v., 2, st.-ship, Mast.-Com. G. J. Hodges, 1841, particular service.
Inflexible, 6, st.-v., Com. G. A. C. Brooker, 1856, East Indies.
Intrepid, 6, sc., Com. J. H. Marryat, 1855, Mediterranean.
Iris, 26, Commodore W. Loring, C.B., Australia.
Jackal, 4, st.-v., Lieut.-Com. J. Simpson (C), 1845, particular service.

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James Watt, 91, screw, Capt. E. Codd, 1831, Mediterranean.
Janus, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. D. G. Davidson, 1855, East Indies.
Jasper, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. H. Pym, 1849, West Indies.
Kestrel sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. Huxham, 1855, East Indies.
Lapwing, 4, screw, Com. M. F. O'Reilly, 1856, Mediterranean.
Leopard, 18, st.-v., Rear-Admiral Sir S. Lushington, K.C.B., Capt. F.B. Wainwright, 1856, S.E. Coast of America.
Leven, 1, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. S. Hudson, 1854, East Indies.
Liffey, 51, sc., Capt. G. W. Preedy, C. B., 1855, Mediterranean.
Locust, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. J. B. Field, 1846, particular service.
London, 90, sc., Capt. H. Chads, 1848, Mediterranean.
Lynx, 4, sc., Lieut.-Com. H. Berkeley, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Lyra, 9, sc., Com. R. B. Oldfield, 1855, Cape of Good Hope.
Madagascar, store-ship, Capt. R. D. White, 1856, Rio Janeiro.
Meander, 44, Capt. W. F. Burnett, C.B., 1854, Ascencion.
Majestic, 80, sc., Capt. W. R. Mends, C.B., 1852, Coast Guard.
Magicienne, 16, st.-ves., Capt. J. E. Commerell C.B., (1859), E. Indies.
Marlborough, 131, sc., Vice-Admiral A. Fanshawe, C.B., Capt. the Right Hon. Lord F. H. Kerr, 1852, Mediterranean.
Mars, 80, sc., Capt. J. N. Strange, 1854, Channel Squadron.
Medina, 4, st.-ves., Capt. T. A. B. Spratt, C.B., 1855, Mediterranean.
Medusa, 4, st.-ves., Com. W. Bowden, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Megæra, 6, sc., Com. S. H. Henderson, 1855, Portsmouth.
Melpomene, 50, sc., Capt. C. J. F. Ewart, 1855, Channel Squadron.
Mersey, 40, sc., Capt. H. Caldwell, C.B., 1853, Channel Squadron.
Mohawk, 4, sc., Com. P. C. C. M'Dougall, 1846, Mediterranean.
Monarch, 84, Vice-Ad. E. Harvey, Capt. H. Harvey (1852), Sheerness.
Monkey, st.-tug, Sec. Mas. G. Syndercombe (act.), Woolwich.
Mutine, 17, sc., Com. W. Graham, 1858, Pacific.
Naiad, 42, store-sh., Mas.-Com. W. W. Dillon, 1843, Callao.
Nautilus, 6, Lieut.-Com. W. B. Grant, 1852, apprentice-ship.
Neptune, 91, sc., Capt. F. A. Campbell, 1857, Mediterranean.
Nereus, 42, store-depôt, Mas.-Com. J. C. Barlow, 1853, Valparaiso.
Niger, 14, sc., Capt. P. Cracroft, 1854, Australia.
Nile, 90, sc., Capt. E. K. Barnard, 1857, North America and West Indies.
Nimrod, 6, sc., Com. R, J. Wynniatt (1859.), East Indies.
Oberon, 3, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. F. G. C. Paget, 1852, S. Co. of America.
Odin, 16, st.-ves. Capt. Lord J. Hay, C.B., 1854, East Indies.
Opossum, 2, sc. gun-boat, Lieut.-Com. G. D. Bevan, (acting), E. Indies.
Orion, 91, sc., Capt. J. B. E. Frere, 1854, Mediterranean.
Osborne, st.-ves., Mas.-Com. C. H. K. Bower, 1842, Portsmouth.
Pearl, 21, sc., Capt. J. Borlase, C.B., 1855, East Indies.
Pelorus, 21, sc. Commodore F. B. P. Seymour, 1854, Australia.
Pembroke, 60, Capt. E. P. Charlewood, 1855, Coast Guard.
Perseverance, 2, troop-ship, Com. E. R. Power, 1850, partic. service.
Persian, 12, Com. E. Hardinge, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Pioneer, 6, screw, Com. H. A. Reilly, 1858, East Indies.
Plumper, 9, screw, Captain G. H. Richards, 1854, Pacific.
Pluto, 4, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. C. H. Simpson, 1848, Coast of Africa.
Porcupine, 3, st.-ves., Capt. C. H. Otter, 1854, particular service.
Princess Charlotte, 104, M.-Com., H. G. Thomsett, 1854, Hong-Kong.
Prometheus, 5, st.-ves., Com. S. S. Skipwith, 1856, Coast of Africa.
Pylades, 21, sc., Capt. M. de Courcy, 1852, Pacific.
Quail, 2, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. N. Osborn, 1856, Mediterranean.
Queen, 86, sc., Capt. C. F. Hillyar, 1852, Channel Squadron.
Racer, 11, sc., Com. the Hon. T. A. Pakenham, 1856, North America and West Indies.
Racoon, 21, screw, Capt. J. A. Paynter, 1854, Mediterranean.
Ranger, 5, sc., Com. H. R. Wratislaw, 1858, Woolwich.
Recruit, 8, st.-ves., Com. D. Spain, 1856, Mediterranean.
Renard, 4, sc., Com. J. G. Goodenough, 1858, East Indies.
Renown, 91, sc., Capt. A. Forbes, 1846, Mediterranean.
Retribution, 28, st.-ves., Commod. H. E. Edgell, C.B., East Indies.
Rhadamanthus, 4, st.-ves., Master-Com. F. R. Sturdee, 1843, particular service.
Ringdove, 4, sc., Com. R. G. Craigie, 1856, East Indies.
Roebuck, 6, sc., Com. F. Marten, 1854, East Indies.
Rolla, 6, Lieut.-Com. C. G. Nelson, 1854, Portsmouth.
Royal Adelaide, 104, Rear-Admiral Sir T. S. Pasley, Bart., Capt. W. J. Williams, 1841, Devonport.
Royal Albert, 121, sc., Rear-Admiral Sir C. H. Fremantle, K.C.B., Capt. H. J. Lacon, 1856, Channel Squadron.
Russell, 60, sc., Capt. G. Wodehouse, 1854, Coast Guard.
St. Jean D'Acre, 101, sc., Capt. T. P. Thompson, 1847, Mediterranean.
St. Vincent, 102, Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. Grey, Capt. T. Wilson, 1853, Portsmouth.
Sampson, 6, st.-ves., Capt. G. S. Hand, 1852, East Indies.
Sanspareil, 70, Rear-Admiral C. Talbot; Capt. A. P. E. Wilmot, C.B., 1854, Queenstown.
Saracen, 4, Master-Com. W. Stanton, 1852, East Indies.
Satellite, sc., 21, Capt. J. C. Prevost, 1856, Pacific.
Saturn, 72, Capt. G. Ramsay, C.B., 1843, Pembroke.
Scourge, 6, sc., Com. W. G. Jones, 1854, Mediterranean.
Scout, 21, sc., Capt. J. Corbett, 1857, East Indies.
Scylla, 21, sc., Capt. R. Lambert, 1855, Mediterranean.
Sharpshooter, 8, sc., Lieut.-Com. C. Gibbons, 1848, Coast of Africa.
Sidon, 22, st.-ves., Capt. R. B. Crawford, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Simoom, 8, sc., Com. J. M. Cooke, 1852, East Indies.
Skipjack, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. Murray, 1848, West Indies.
Slaney, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. K. Leet, 1855, East Indies.
Snake, 4, sc., Com. H. Harvey, 1857, East Indies.
Snap, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. O. Butler, 1855, East Indies.
Sparrowhawk, 4, sc., Com. J. C. Byng, 1856, East Indies.
Sphinx, 6, st.-ves., Com. G. F. Day, V.C., 1855, East Indies.
Spitfire, 5, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. C. O' D. Allingham, 1856, Coast of Africa.
Spy, 3, Lieut.-Com. J. Hanmer, 1848, S. E. Coast of America.
Starling, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. A. Whitshed, 1854, East Indies.
Staunch, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. E. J. Pollard, 1855, East Indies.
Styx, 6, st.-ves., Com. C. Vesey, 1854, North America and West Indies.
Supply, store-ship, Mast.-Com. W. H. Balliston, 1845, particular serv.
Termagant, 25, sc., Capt. R. Hall, 1855, Pacific.
Terrible, 21, st.-ves., Capt. F. H. H. Glasse, C.B., 1846, Mediterranean.
Terror, 16, Capt. F. Hutton, 1844, Bermuda.
Topaze, 51, sc., Capt. the Hon. J. W. S. Spencer, 1854, Pacific.
Trafalgar, 91, sc., Capt. E. G. Fanshawe, 1845, Channel Squadron.
Tribune, 30, sc., Capt. G. T. P. Hornby, 1846, Pacific.
Triton, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. R. H. Burton, 1849, Coast of Africa.
Urgent, sc. tr.-ship, Com. H. W. Hire, 1854, East Indies.
Valorous, 16, st.-ves., Capt. W. C. Aldham, C.B., 1853, West Indies.
Victor Emmanuel, 91, sc., Capt. W. J.C. Clifford, C.B., 1847, Mediterr.
Victoria and Albert, 2, st.-yacht, Capt. the Hon J. Denman, 1841, Portsmouth.
Victory, 101, Vice-Admiral H. W. Bruce; Capt. R. Coote, 1854, Portsmouth.
Viper, 4, Com. W. N. W. Hewett, 1858, W. Coast of Africa.
Virago, 6, st.-ves., Com. M. B. Dunn, 1856, Devonport.
Vixen, 6, st.-ves., Com. , Pacific.
Vulcan, 6, sc. tr.-sp., Com. A. C. Strode, 1856, East Indies.
Wasp, 3, sc., Com. C. Stirling, 1856, Sheerness.
Watchful, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. F. W. Inglefield, 1857, East Indies.
Weazel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Howorth, 1856, East Indies.
Wellesley, 72, Capt.-Sup. G. Goldsmith, C.B., 1842, Chatham.
Wellington, 72, Capt. R. S. Robinson, 1840, Devonport.
Woodcock, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. S. Bosanquet, 1855, East Indies.
Wrangler, 4, sc., Com. A. H. Hosken, 1858, Sheerness.

The following screw steam-ships are in a very advanced state for launching at Chatham :—Undaunted, 51 ; Orpheus, corvette, 21 ; and Rattlesnake, 20. In dock there are the Powerful, 84, which is to be fitted for a screw ; and Arethusa, 50, to be lengthened 70 feet and fitted for a screw-propeller.

A large number of smiths and artificers belonging to the Royal gun factories at Woolwich, assembled in front of the office of Mr. J. Anderson, the Superintendent, on Wednesday, and demanded a higher rate of pay. In consequence of a refusal to comply with their request about 50 or 60 struck work, intimating their desire to be discharged, as there was no scarcity of work elsewhere and a better remuneration for their labour. They thereupon demanded their wages and left the service.

Mr. Alfred Taylor Dale has received a "board" promotion to the rank of Lieutenant for passing his five-years' examination with a first class certificate, including his examination at the Royal Naval College. He is appointed to H.M.'s steamer, Ranger.

PAYING WAGES IN THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I am glad to find from a paragraph in last week's GAZETTE that the report of the recent Admiralty Committee upon keeping naval accounts and paying the Navy is now made public. It would appear, however, that the evidence had not been read when you went to press, judging from the tenour of another paragraph. I therefore forward a copy specially marked with reference to the important question, how the seamen in the Royal Navy should be paid, which may save you the trouble of wading through all that merely relates to naval book-keeping.

As a paymaster of the Navy I take some interest in that subject, though you will scarcely wish to have your valuable space occupied with it. Suffice it to say that a Circular was sent by the Committee to 91 paymasters, 63 of whom responded, and almost all declared in favour of the new ships' books introduced two years ago, or what is called the "record book system." (Vide Blue Book, p. 134, App. No. 5). I know no paymaster who has a desire to see the books of the Committee adopted, but at present we are obliged to lend the report to one another, as few copies have yet been sent to Her Majesty's ships.

On the more important subject of paying the seamen, pray may I ask what is meant by the writer in last week's GAZETTE saying that "Seamen would always prefer to receive their pay and allotments at short intervals?" In the Royal Navy seamen are already paid a proportion of their wages every month, if they will have it, but they often decline. They are never paid "allotments!" An allotment is a portion—about half of a man's pay, which he assigns to his wife, or parents, &c. ; and these allotments, also, are always paid every month to the persons entitled to them on shore.

The Manning Commission of 1859 certainly did not recommend any alteration in this, but thought it should be extended to newly-raised men in ships fitting out, who were debarred from these advantages. This question was under the consideration of the Admiralty when the Commission was sitting, but it was settled a year ago ; and such men, even while supernumeraries, are now paid monthly allowance, and are permitted to allot half their wages immediately they come aboard like other seamen. (*Ibid.* p. xiii and xvii.)

When you have read this Blue Book, and given us your own impartial judgment in the matter, the Service will be content ; but, bearing upon this question, permit me to refer to what appears in yesterday's *Times*, as evidence at the court-martial on the Edgar's men, the preceding day. Captain Louis, in command of the Marines who were tried for insubordination, states, that the men "wished to know when they were likely to get their leave, as their money was being either spent or stolen from them." Does this look as if our men have too little or too much money about them? Does it warrant more frequent payments, unless more frequent leave can be granted?

The matter is most important, and the recommendation of the committee must work almost a revolution in the Service, either for good or evil. It is certainly of great importance that the next step be not a blunder. The Navy is not so overpopular as to bear being tampered with.

No doubt improvident men would wish to draw their last penny whenever they could get it, to spend as—what the Committee call—"pocket-money," or, in plain terms, on drink and women. But as often as you pay them, they of course will want to go ashore. What effect will monthly settlements be likely to have upon the remnant of discipline we yet retain in the fleet?

But our best seamen don't like this frittering away of their wages. They prefer a sea-going ship, where there is less temptation to take up their monthly allowance, and no six-monthly settlements as we have in the ports. They like "a good pay-day," and something to take home with them when paid off, as they have in the merchant navy.

Even in the home ports can it be advantage for a man to spend all his wages as pocket-money? What can a man do with all he earns, unless he goes home to his family? That is why leave and the payment of wages are so intimately bound up together. Tempt the sailor to take his pay, to the last farthing, at times when he cannot be allowed to go to his family, and what will he do with it? The good men—like the Marines of the Edgar, who had all "good," or "very good" characters, while six of them had good-conduct badges—will wish to get ashore, "because their money is stolen." As to the bad, and those who have no families in port to go to, their reasons for going on shore must be equally obvious. And which is worst—to keep the bad to gamble and steal, and the good to have their money stolen on board ship after you have paid them, or to let them go on shore?

One more question. Why is it that after forty years without mutinies in the Navy we have at last something very often very like them now, and all more or less connected with leave? There is nothing of the kind in the merchant service ; and though the merchant-sailor is paid the greater part of his wages in a lump when discharged, only a fraction of blackguards among them squander their money. The others take their money home for their household comforts, and many deposit in savings' banks.

Depend upon it, sir, there is a kind of "fast sailing" that won't do the Navy any good ; and some blunders may turn out to be crimes indeed!—I am, sir, yours, &c.,

A PAYMASTER R.N.

The ship Rainbow has just delivered a cargo of Italian oak at Portsmouth dockyard. It is said that this timber had been collected for the French naval yards, and that a large quantity of similar character had already been delivered. Whether this be true or not, the cargo which the Rainbow has discharged is one of the finest assortments of Italian oak which has ever been delivered at Portsmouth dockyard.

An English sailor, going into a foreign church, heard a person offering up a prayer to St. Martin, beginning, "O Mihi, beate Martine, ades," or "sis propitius," or something of that kind. Jack, on giving an account of what he had heard, said that he could not make much of it, but it seemed to him to be "All my eye and Betty Martin." Hence the phrase as applied (and shall I say exemplified in the case before us?) where a great fuss is made about very little.—J. Eastwood,—*Notes and Queries*.

THE MILITIA.

NORFOLK ARTILLERY.—H.M.S. Firebrand arrived at Woolwich on Wednesday, and disembarked the Norfolk Artillery from Sheerness, for garrison duty, to relieve the Dublin City Artillery. The regiment consisted of Lieut.-Colonel Commandant F. L'Estrange Astley, Major John Penrice ; Captains J. H. Wodehouse, R. S. Bedingfield, Harbord, and Edward H. Rust D'Eye ; First Lieutenants Longe, Harbord, and Count de Wezele ; Second Lieutenants Brice, Beddingfield, and Stracey, and 240 rank and file. They have taken up their quarters at the Royal Marine Barracks, vacated by the Dublin City Militia, in command of Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Handcock, who have embarked on board the Firebrand for Portsmouth.

SOUTH MAYO ROYAL RIFLES.—We understand that the Right Hon. the Earl of Lucan has appointed Robert Ruttledge, Esq., D.L., of Bloomfield (late 24th Regiment), to be Lieut.-Colonel of the South Mayo Royal Rifles, vice Lieut.-Colonel Palmer, deceased.

East Essex Rifles; under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Edward Henry Moore Kelly, will assemble in Colchester on Monday next for 28 days' training. In consequence of the camp being fully occupied by the Indian depôts the men will be billeted upon the publicans of the town.

On the same day the West Essex Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Ruggles Brise, will assemble at Chelmsford for a similar period of training.

Inverness-shire Highland Light Infantry, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Simon Fraser, will assemble at Inverness on the 1st of June for 27 days' training.

The Kent Militia Artillery, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Cator, is ordered to assemble at Dover on Friday next for a course of training and drill.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Granard, K.P., Her Majesty's lieutenant for the county Leitrim, has made the following appointment to the Leitrim Rifle Regiment of Militia :—Dr. Patrick J. Cunningham to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Carpenter, resigned.

The Hampshire Militia will assemble for 27 days' training on Monday next.

The Herefordshire Militia will assemble on Monday. The regiment consists of 600 men.

The 3rd West York Militia left Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where they have been for upwards of 12 months, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, and in two divisions arrived at their head-quarters in Doncaster. The regiment, which is in a high state of discipline, numbers about 920 men. The head-quarters reached Doncaster on Wednesday, forming the second division. The precise time when the disembodiment will take place is not known, and it is expected that the men will remain in billet until Monday or Tuesday next.

The first division of the Tipperary Militia Artillery embarked at Portsmouth on Monday, on board the Firebrand, for conveyance to Sheerness. The City of Dublin Artillery have moved from Woolwich to Portsmouth.

Four companies of the Royal Lancashire Artillery, consisting of 300 men, arrived in Cork from Spike Island on Wednesday morning, and proceeded to Cork barracks, where they are stationed for the present. The officers accompanying them were—Captain Furnival Holmes and Lieutenants Johnson and Harrison.

The Durham Militia Artillery will remove from Parkhurst to Gosport and Fort Moncton, to-day (Saturday).

The City of Dublin Artillery Militia are quartered at Gosport, Haslar, and Blockhouse Fort.

The removal of the 2nd Royal Cheshire Regiment of Militia from Shorncliffe has been for the present countermanded.

The Royal Wiltshire Militia left Dover, on Tuesday last, *en route* for Devizes, for the purpose of being disembodied.

MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, APRIL 24.

Memorandum.—Worcestershire Regiment of Militia—It is Her Majesty's pleasure that Lieutenant John Peel Durdin be removed from the strength of the Worcestershire Militia.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain Ernest Peel, in the above Regiment.

Eastern Regiment of the Militia of Suffolk—Hill Mussonden Leathes, Esq., late Captain, to be Major, vice Walker, resigned; April 14.

3rd Regiment of the Royal Surrey Militia—Robert Christopher Arbuthnott, Esq., to be Ensign; April 16.

6th Regiment of West York Militia—John Birkbeck, Gent., to be Ensign; April 3.

90th or Stirlingshire, &c., Militia (Highland Borderers)—Ensign George Scott to be Lieutenant, vice Ewens, resigned; March 30.

Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, and Peebles Regiment of Militia Artillery—Lieutenant Sir Samuel Stiming, Bart., to be Captain, vice Shairp, promoted; April 19.

Artillery Battalion of the Royal Sussex Militia—Captain William A. St. Clair, to be Major, vice Chester, resigned; April 16.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, APRIL 27.

5th or Royal Elthorne Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia—Lieutenant Roderick Campbell to be Captain, vice Foster, resigned; Feb. 4.

Artillery Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—Captain Benjamin Remington Williams to be Major, vice Henry Thomas Fyors, resigned; April 21.

1st Devon Regiment of Militia—Henry Bourchier Toke Wrey to be Ensign; April 17.

Queen's Own Regiment of Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Major the Lord Alfred Spencer Churchill to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice the Earl of Jersey, deceased; Captain Henry Bagnett to be Major, vice Lord Alfred Spencer Churchill, promoted; Lieutenant the Honourable John Fiennes Twisleton Wykeham Fiennes to be Captain, vice Barnett, promoted; Cornet Montagu Arthur Lord Norreys to be Lieutenant, vice The Honourable John Fiennes Twistleton Wykeham Fiennes, promoted; Beville Ramsay, Esq., late Captain 62nd Regiment, to be Cornet, vice Duffield, resigned; April 25.

3rd Regiment of the Royal Surrey Militia—Robert William Webb, Esq., late Lieutenant of 37th Regiment of Foot, to be Captain, vice Barclay, resigned; April 25.

King's Own Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Lieutenant Henry Studdy, of the Bengal Army, to be Lieutenant, vice Dunstervile, resigned; April 23rd.

West Essex Militia—Frederick Peto, Gent., to be Lieutenant; April 18.

2nd Royal Lanarkshire Militia—James Davidson Mackay Coghill, Esq., to be Assistant-Surgoon, vice John Gibson Smith, resigned; April 19.

The Chamberlain to the King of the Netherlands arrived at Devonport on Tuesday for the purpose of visiting the Government establishments.

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VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

THE METROPOLITAN RIFLE CORPS.—It is the intention of the commandants of the respective rifle corps of the metropolis and suburbs to have a grand field day of all the effectives under their command, on Saturday, the 5th of May, in one of the public parks. There is much difference of opinion as to Saturday being the most convenient day for such a gathering. The Saturday half-holiday movement is at present only carried out to a very limited extent, and that more especially applying to clerks in the City. As a general principle, it is the most busy day in the week, and therefore not so convenient for the rifle corps effectives generally as a Monday or Tuesday. In order, therefore, to ensure a strong muster on such an occasion, the general feeling and convenience of the Volunteers, it is considered, ought to be consulted. There is another point, and that is that in many quarters such a gathering will be premature, as a very large proportion of the effectives are still without arms, and it would be absurd to see half the men with rifles and the other half without. Again, through the procrastination and red-tapeism at the Lord-Lieutenant's office, there are rifle corps in existence who have double the number of men waiting for enrolment than they have sanction for, and consequently the effectives are exceedingly chary about getting into uniform without knowing whether their services will be accepted or not. These circumstances combined are therefore calculated to prevent the demonstration being so effective as it is desirable it should be.

LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE.—At a meeting of the council, held at head-quarters on Tuesday, Mr. Alderman Rose, vice-president, in the chair,—present, Lord Denman, Sir Francis Doyle, Mr. R. W. Kinnaird, M.P., Alderman Allen, Alderman Mechi, Major Eastwick, and Captain Gardner,—a deputation from the non-commissioned officers of this corps attended to state their opinions as to the most desirable mode of making future appointments of officers. The Council assured the deputation that it was their earnest desire to consult, as far as practicable, the feelings of the brigade generally, and that at an early day the commanding officer and vice-president would call a meeting, when the matter should receive the fullest consideration. In the meantime, no other appointments would be made. The deputation then retired, after having expressed their thanks for the kind manner in which they had been received by the Council. The chairman announced that Mr. Alderman Challis had sent a check for 36*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, the balance of contributions collected in the Cripplegate Wards; also the following donations to the Band Fund:—Major Close 10*l.* 10*s.*; and Sergeant F. R. Gibson, 2*l.* 2*s.*

THE LONDON SCOTTISH.—This corps, which meets for drill at Westminster Hall, received on Wednesday evening a valuable addition to its strength, as it was joined by a body of 50 Scottish artisans, who marched into the hall, headed by Mr. Pettie, one of their number, to whom their organisation is mainly due. The steadiness with which they marched, and their general appearance excited universal admiration. This is a satisfactory proof of the readiness of the artisans to join in the Volunteer movement, and shows that the industrious and provident members of this class are able to do so when the expenses of a Volunteer corps are moderate, as in the case of the London Scottish.

THE SIX-FEET VOLUNTEER GUARDS (33nd Middlesex) mustered on Wednesday afternoon at Hungerford Hall, and, under the command of Captain the Hon. T. C. Bruce, proceeded to St. George's Barracks, arrangements having been made for their drill there twice a week during the present season. It had not transpired when they would appear in public for the first time, and those only saw them who chanced to be passing the line of march. They turned out in a fatigue jacket of scarlet twilled flannel, edged with black braid, and looked remarkably well, their great average height alone giving them an imposing appearance. This corps contains many soldiers by profession, and promises to be in great strength and efficiency at the review of Volunteers by the Queen in June. The full dress is a tunic of scarlet cloth (single-breasted), trimmed with black silk braid; trowsers of black buckskin with scarlet stripe; helmet of black leather, with drooping plume of bronze feathers, and the usual accoutrements.

LONDON IRISH.—The members of the Irish Volunteer Corps attended, by invitation, a public meeting of the Irish residents of the Tower Hamlets district, held on Tuesday evening at the Beaumont Institution, Mile-End, for the purpose of forming a company in that neighbourhood. About 100 members of the corps marched in uniform from Hungerford Hall, headed by the newly-equipped brass band, through the City to the place of meeting, where they were well received by a large assembly. During the march, which was enlivened by the band playing many national airs, the uniform of the corps excited great admiration. At a little after eight o'clock, the Marquis of Donegal was voted to the chair, and, in a very eloquent address, dwelt on the necessity of forming Volunteer corps, and said that his countrymen had already exhibited a warm desire to aid in the extension of the movement. He hoped to see the London Irish Rifles one of the most, if not the most, efficient corps in the metropolis. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. J. Courtney, Mr. Hamilton Geale, Mr. M. J. O'Connell, Mr. Prendergast, Sir H. W. Barron, Lord Otho Fitzgerald, Mr. S. Lover, &c., and resolutions approving of the establishing of the corps, and a pledge to increase its effective strength, were adopted. After giving three cheers for "the Queen and the Irish Volunteers," the band, which was stationed in the spacious gallery, struck up "God save the Queen." A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings. The mission of the corps appeared to be productive of the desired end, for many recruits were enrolled.—The members of this corps are now actively engaged in drill exercise, and have, in addition to Hungerford Hall and Burlington House, secured the Wellington Barracks, St. James's, and the Tower, for their greater accommodation. The latter place will be for the exclusive use of the division now in course of rapid formation.

VICTORIA.—The election of additional officers of the Victoria Rifles took place last week, it having been decided to increase the present complement of men by the addition of two new companies. The Victoria Rifles is, with the exception of the Hon. Artillery Company, which can scarcely be called a Volunteer Corps, the only regiment representing the old volunteers which were reviewed by George III. in Hyde Park in 1803. At that time they were called the Cumberland Sharpshooters, from the fact of the Duke of Cumberland being the commander, and they were particularly distinguished for their excellent skirmishing and rifle practice. Major Barber Beaumont presented to the corps a medal to be shot for, and it was won by the present major of the Victoria Rifles. The uniform at that time was a light green, and the men carried a wooden mallet in their belts to drive the bullets into the barrel of the rifle. When the Volunteers were disbanded this corps formed themselves into a club for rifle practice, and in 1830 the Duchess of Kent conferred upon them the title of the "Royal Victoria Rifle Club," so named after the Princess Victoria. The Duke of Wellington was colonel of the corps, and, in 1853, an offer of their services was made to the Government, the effective strength of the corps at that time consisting of 300 men. The corps has now a practice ground at Kilburn, with armoury and club-house, and a range for ball practice of 475 yards, now in course of extension to 1200 yards. The members of the corps are desirous of having the name of "Royal" prefixed to that of the Victoria Rifles, as was the case when they were "the Royal Victoria Rifle Club," and there is every reason to believe that the required permission will be granted.

QUEEN'S WESTMINSTER.—This fine regiment mustered at Westminster Hall on Saturday afternoon, and in despite of the inclemency of the weather marched out for upwards of two hours, taking a circuitous route through the principal thoroughfares of the city of Westminster, and returning past Buckingham Palace, along the Mall to the foot of Waterloo-steps, where the several companies separated, and proceeded to their respective armouries for dismissal. Morning drill, under the direction of the adjutant (Major Mayne) will take place in St. James's Park four times a week, from eight till eleven. There is also a muster for morning drill at Prince's Gate, Knightsbridge, at seven o'clock.

ST. PANCRAS AND NORTH MIDDLESEX.—This corps progresses strongly in numbers, and the drills, which take place regularly every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening at the Regent's Park Cavalry Barracks and at the St. Pancras Vestry Hall, are well attended, and the precision with which the effectives, who have their rifles, handle their arms, is exceedingly praiseworthy. The council are about taking premises as the permanent head-quarters in the vicinity of the Regent's Park Barracks, where their armoury will be established, so as to prevent the necessity of the effectives having to go to the Vestry Hall, a distance of about a mile and a half, to procure their rifles, and then after drill march back again to deposit them. A gentleman, holding the rank of a colonel in the army, has, it is believed, consented to take the command of the corps, and it is gratifying to state that the subscriptions and donations in support of the brigade are flowing in liberally.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY AND ST. GEORGE'S RIFLES.—Monday last being St. George's Day, the Volunteer Rifle Corps of the parish of St. George's, Hanover Square, celebrated the establishment of the corps. The banquet took place in Willis's Rooms, St. James's, Sir Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H., in the chair, who was supported on his right by Lieut.-Colonel Lindsay, on his left by the Rev. Mr. Howorth, rector of St. George's parish, also by the Earl Grosvenor, Viscount Ranelagh, Viscount Bury, Major-General Downing, Colonel MacMurdo, C.B., Inspector-General of the Volunteer Corps, Colonel Hicks, Colonel Daniel, Major Lyon, &c. After the usual loyal toasts, the Chairman proposed the Volunteer Force. Colonel M'Murdo, in replying, stated that the volunteer force on that day amounted to 124,000 effective men, of whom between 10,000 and 12,000 were metropolitans, and 14,000 artillery. If only one in ten of the able-bodied population joined the volunteer corps, they would have, according to the last census, a volunteer force of 550,000 men; and if one in five of the able-bodied population joined, they would then have an effective force of upwards of 1,000,000. England need not fear when such a figure was attained. He was a member of a select committee, the object of which was very well known, which had to inquire as to the means of moving a force to any point, and the result to which that committee had come was that the railway rolling stock of England was sufficient to move all the armies of Europe to a given point. The Chairman then proposed the toast of "the St. George's Volunteer Rifle Corps," coupling therewith the name of Colonel Lindsay. The health of the chairman, and several other toasts followed, and the company did not break up till a late hour in the evening. It must have been most encouraging to the several commanding officers who were present on this occasion to witness the enthusiastic reception which was given to Lieut.-Colonel Lindsay upon his entering the banquet-room, as also when he stood up to address his corps, in reply to the graceful remarks which the chairman made upon his conduct and position among them as their commanding officer. In short it was one of the most stirring scenes from first to last, and one which may serve as an example of unanimity to other corps throughout the country; as being essential to the well-working and contentment of the members. The sooner the St. George's arrive at their number of 500 the sooner will Colonel Lindsay be in a position to consider himself rewarded by the exertions he has made. The dinner, which was of the most *recherché* description, was provided by Mr. Willis, and the general appearance of the tables was grand, rendered so by the magnificence of the plate, of the most splendid description, which had been contributed gratis by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, and Messrs. Garrard, who are members of the corps. The value of the plate was estimated at 15,000*l.*

PADDINGTON.—This corps, under the direction of General Downing, its captain-commandant, is progressing in efficiency, although not greatly increasing in numbers, and the drills are well attended. A rumour is abroad that it is intended by the War Office very shortly to amalgamate small local corps and form battalions of 800 men in each district. Should this be the case, it is believed that the Paddington will fall in with the West Middlesex, whilst in all probability, the Highgate Rifles and the Hampstead Corps will be associated with the St. Pancras and North Middlesex.

DURHAM.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—There is in progress a movement at this place for raising an artillery corps.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

BRISTOL VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CORPS.—The arrival of four 18-pounder guns and ammunition waggons for the use of this corps was celebrated on Thursday by a public demonstration. The streets and shipping were gaily dressed with flags, and throughout the day merry peals issued from several church belfries, and cannon were discharged at various points. The Bristol Volunteer Rifle and Artillery Corps mustered in Queen Square (the scene of the Bristol riots) at 3 o'clock, and were thence marched to Princes Street, where at half-past three a procession was formed in the following order:—Detachment of Police; Queen Charlton troop of North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Captain Haviland; band and right wing of Bristol Volunteer Rifles, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Bush; and band and corps of the Volunteer Artillery, under the command of Major Savile, with the guns and waggons, each drawn by four fine horses, sent for the occasion by Mr. Wall, traffic manager of the Bristol and Exeter Railway; the left wing of the Bristol Rifles, under command of Major Payne; two companies of the Bath Volunteer Rifle Corps; and rear-guard of North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry. The route taken was by the Grove, Welsh-Back, Bridge Street, Wine Street, Corn Street, Clare Street, through College Green, Park Street, and the Queen's Road, to the Victoria Rooms, Clifton, in the open area in front of which the guns were placed for the day amid loud cheers. Throughout the whole line of procession the shops were closed, and the weather being remarkably fine, the occasion was made a general holiday. In the evening a banquet took place at the Victoria Rooms.

KENT.

FOLKESTONE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—Captain Percival, late Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Dragoons British German Legion, having joined the Folkestone Rifle Volunteers, was on Monday morning last sworn in before Captain Kenniot, R.N., Mayor of Folkestone, and took the command of the corps immediately. It is understood that field exercise will commence at once, and be carried out in the most energetic manner, to bring the corps to the best possible state of efficiency.

LANCASHIRE.

LIVERPOOL.—The local press has during the past week been teeming with articles and letters complaining of the delay in the organisation of the Rifle Volunteers, pursuant to the memorandum issued by the Secretary of State for War to the Lords-Lieutenant of counties. It seems there is no complete regiment of Volunteer Rifles in Liverpool, but, as appears from the *Army List*, there are no less than 14 several corps, represented by 60 or 70 officers; and 5 captains of these corps possess the puzzling rank of Captain-Commandant. This seems to be the chief bugbear in the way of organisation, for we are informed the captains commandant imagine their claims to majorities in battalions are insuperable; on the other hand it is contended that they hold no superior rank out of their own corps, and the consequence of this conflict of opinion is that in meeting to battalion under the second principle laid down by the Secretary for War the captains split upon the rock of their real or imaginary precedence, and in addition the prospects of promotion by seniority for the future is in some form or another alarming to each individual corps, for although the officers may be admirably adapted for their posts in their own companies, it does not follow they would be equally acceptable in others of the same battalion. The writers in the local press have recommended another course of proceeding, which has been adopted with success in the 1st brigade of Artillery Volunteers in Liverpool, and is shortly this: 1st. That on several corps agreeing to battalion, the colonel should be chosen. 2nd. That it should be decided that promotion up to the rank of captain should go by seniority through the respective corps, and not through the battalion. 3rd. That, after the organisation has been recognised by the Government, the major should be elected by a board composed of all the officers of the battalion. 4th. That the promotion of field officers (after the first election) should go through that rank by seniority, and that the junior major should always be elected by the board of officers. 5th. In the present state of things, it has been suggested that it would be desirable, if practicable, to induce a well-qualified Militia officer to accept the rank of major, as this would introduce an independent element, which is much needed, and will materially assist the organisation. It is evident that as the Volunteers in Liverpool have chosen to enrol themselves in several small corps, instead of regiments, the *second* Government principle is the only one which can bring them together; for all the corps doubtless possess different elements, which cannot at present be fused into a regiment, properly so called—their uniforms are different, financial arrangements and rules are likewise dissimilar; but as the Government require union for administrative purposes and drill, the best thing they can do is to pull together, and adopt some or all of the recommendations alluded to above; for the authorities having chalked out a plan to meet the circumstances of the case, the officers lay themselves open to the animadversion of the public, if they allow their personal desire for rank to interfere with the progress of the Volunteer movement.

MIDDLESEX.

WEST MIDDLESEX.—The West Middlesex Rifles having now reached six companies, are about to elect a lieutenant-colonel, and it is understood that Lord Radstock, the present major-commandant, will be elevated to that position. It is also intended to apply to the lord-lieutenant for sanction to increase the corps to eight or ten companies, and steps are being taken at Wormwood Scrubbs to enlarge the butt, and

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to erect a place for the shelter of the effective members of the corps from inclemency of weather when out at rifle practice. The Rev. Mr. Cox, a minister of the Church of England, and an effective member of the corps, has been elected the chaplain of the regiment. In this, as well as other corps, however, it is found that the "Volunteer" band system does not work well, and steps are about to be taken to remedy the evil by having a paid professional band.

THE 2ND OR SOUTH MIDDLESEX RIFLE CORPS, comprising nine strong companies, were inspected in Hyde Park on Wednesday evening by Major-General MacMurdo, the ground being kept by the Civil Service Volunteers. In spite of the inclemency of the weather, Her Majesty passed through Rotten Row, to witness the assembling of the Volunteers, and His Royal Highness the Prince Consort and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales were present on horseback. A great multitude of people also watched the evolutions of the Volunteers with extraordinary interest. The South Middlesex were under the command of Lord Ranelagh.

WARWICKSHIRE.

5TH COMPANY.—On Thursday last the members of the 5th Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers presented to Sergeant-Major Robertson at Leamington a handsome silver tankard, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his services. The cup, which was provided by Mr. Bright, jeweller, of Leamington, was elegantly chased and bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Sergeant-Major Robertson by the non-commissioned officers and members of the 5th Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers, as a slight testimonial of their appreciation of his ability and zeal in bringing the company to their present state of efficiency, April, 1860."—The presentation took place in the Jephson Gardens. The members of the corps, who had marched from the Great Western Railway Station, headed by their new band, mustered in large numbers, and the assemblage of spectators was very great, the cold north-easterly wind notwithstanding. At about half-past six Captain Machin, advancing towards Sergeant-Major Robertson, said: "The members of the Fifth Company desire to present to you this tankard, as a small tribute of the great respect which they entertain towards you. Every one of the members of this company feel that all the little knowledge and skill they possess in this new occupation which they have taken upon themselves, is entirely owing to your kind assistance. I feel it would be a work of supererogation for me to attempt to offer any praise to you—your merit as a soldier is amply testified by those medals which you bear on your breast. We hope that your connection with us may be a long one; and, if anything should happen to sever that connection, our hope is that, when you use that cup, which you have so well and deservedly gained, your recollection of us may be associated with pleasant feelings. And I can assure you, on our parts, that we shall ever recollect you with feelings of pleasure. I have great pleasure in handing to you this cup. May you long use it with health and prosperity." Sergeant-Major Robertson said: "Captain Machin, officers, and gentlemen of the 5th Warwickshire, I cannot find words to express my thanks for this unexpected favour at your hands—favour as it must be; one that you all know that it is not the duty of a drill-sergeant or sergeant-major to court. It is his business frequently to find fault and direct: it is the business of others to obey. It is all the more pleasant to look at this mark of your esteem, from the short time I have been with you in trying to make soldiers of you—not to show you that I myself am a soldier, but for the purpose of making soldiers of you. I have never yet found one Warwickshire Volunteer who did not give signs of being able to do it if he liked; showing that gentleman can be soldiers in the ranks and out of the ranks. This mark of your esteem I hope to be able long to preserve; and I trust when I come in after life to drink out of it, or look at it, it may bring to remembrance the many pleasant hours passed in my attempt to make soldiers of the Leamington and Warwick Volunteers. Yet, gentlemen, you must bear in mind that you are not all through yet. You have got through a creditable inspection. It is a simple matter for a drill-sergeant or sergeant-major to get you through that; but our captain is not quite satisfied—the number of the drills is not so large as it should be. Every part of the machine ought to work well, and there should be no such thing as a superiority of excellence; every man should be up to the mark. The wheel will not go right if any part is out of order; every man should know his position. The only fault I am obliged to express, and for which I may be fully excused doing, is that the attendance has not been altogether what might be desired. The drills have been very few, and there is that awkward squad as it is called. I think we had better have the name changed. You will, doubtless, be surprised if I were to tell you that, if a man who had been a soldier for twenty years got leave of absence for a month, he would have to go again to the awkward squad, it being supposed that he had forgot his drill in that month. After what Captain Machin has said, I feel a difficulty in making a suitable reply. I can add nothing. Allow me again to return you my most sincere thanks; and may I be allowed to give expression to a hope that before I have finished with you, one and all of you will be as well able to go through the different duty belonging to the company's drill as a few are now? There is one thing, gentlemen, which I think I may tell you without fear of contradiction, namely, that this company has worked up itself with all credit; but that is no reason why I should be satisfied myself. You have got officers, as I know, well able to get this company to work—as able as in any other company. Allow me to thank you all once more."

YORKSHIRE.

RICHMOND.—A meeting of the corps at this place was held in the Borough Hall on Tuesday last, Captain Roper in the chair. It was decided that each member should be at liberty to select the quality of cloth for his uniform, and have it prepared under his own direction. Mr. Cooper, of York, saddler, attended at the meeting, and exhibited specimens of belts and pouches, which were generally approved and admired

BRIDLINGTON.—On Saturday last, the members of the Bridlington Volunteer Rifle Corps, presented their drill-sergeant, Mr. Jackson, with a purse of money, as a small token of their high and universal respect for him, on account of his excellent soldierly discipline and exemplary conduct. The event eliciting the above testimonial was Mr. Jackson's removal to Beverley, where his presence is required in training the East York Militia.

YORK.—The members of this corps have determined to attend a full parade, in the Guildhall of the city, to-morrow (Sunday) morning, and afterwards proceed, headed by the band, to the noble cathedral to attend divine service. The honorary chaplain to the corps, the Rev. Canon Key, will preach on the occasion. This corps now musters nearly 200, attends with praiseworthy zeal to drill, morning and evening, under the direction of its indefatigable officers. Good use has been made of the supply of Government rifles, and a highly creditable degree of proficiency has been attained in the "manual." The more advanced portion of the corps is going through a course of judging distance drill, after becoming proficient in which it will only be necessary to pass an examination by the inspector-general for the district, and the anxiously wished-for target practice will immediately commence.

VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, APRIL 24.

28th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Alfred Watkin, Esq., to be Captain; John Cunliffe, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Frodsham, Gent., to be Ensign; John Hamilton Larmuth, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; April 7.

29th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—John Marsland Lingard, Esq., late of 1st Royal Cheshire Militia, to be Captain; Thomas Steen, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John George Graham, Gent., to be Ensign; April 10.

14th Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—Henry Corbett, late Captain Shropshire Militia, to be Captain; Daniel Jones, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Meire, Gent., to be Ensign; April 21.

Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers—1st Battalion—Frederick Winn Knight, Esq., M.P., Captain in the 1st Worcestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

1st Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—The Rev. Abraham Hume, D.C.L., F.S.A., to be Honorary Chaplain; April 9.

6th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Captain-Commandant Robert Raynsford Jackson, to be Major; John Butler Bowdon, Esq., to be Captain; John Baynes, Esq., to be Captain; Christopher Alston, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; John Railton, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; April 9.

12th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Joseph Bond Morgan, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; March 2.

4th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Samuel Hall, Gent., to be Ensign; April 12.

26th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Captain John Thompson, to be Captain-Commandant; April 16.

27th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—William Gray, Esq., M.P., to be Major; William Barton Whittam, Esq., to be Captain; Joseph Whittam, the younger, Gent., to be Lieutenant; April 9.

3rd Manchester or 40th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—James Higgin, Gent., to be Lieutenant; April 10. George Powell Barnes, Gent., to be Ensign; April 14.

63rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Isaac Simm, Esq., to be Captain; James Nuttall, Gent., to be Lieutenant; April 9.

5th Company of Northampton Rifle Volunteers—Saul Isaac, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Michael Louisson Levey, Gent., to be Ensign; April 18.

7th Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—Charles Lamport, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant; Michael Falcon, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Anthony Peat, Gent., to be Ensign; April 12.

8th Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—Henry Dodgson, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 12.

5th Corps of the Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—Francis Ingram Conway Gordon, Esq., to be Captain; Henry Ford, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas John Bridge, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Alexander Hellard, Gent., to be Ensign; April 14. Edward Griffin, Lieutenant, R.N., to be Ensign; April 17.

6th Company of the Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—Captain Richard Purvis, R. N., to be Lieutenant; Horatio Compigne, Gent., to be Ensign; John Robert Kealy, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 17.

19th Company of Kent Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Thomas Robinson, D.D., to be Honorary Chaplain; April 7.

12th Company of Kent Artillery Volunteers—George Cotsell, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; the Rev. Daniel Cooke to be Honorary Chaplain; April 9.

16th Company of Kent Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Humphrey Thomas Walford to be Honorary Chaplain; John Grayling, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Huntingdonshire Rifle Volunteers—The Hon. Octavius Duncombe, late of her Majesty's 1st Life Guards, to be Captain Commandant; John Moyer Heathcote, Esq., jun., to be Lieutenant; William Vipan Theed, Esq., to be Ensign; April 18.

City of Norwich Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edward Samuel Bignold, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant; April 18.

14th Norfolk Rifle Volunteers—Henry Archibald Cubitt, Esq., late Captain 63rd Regiment, to be Lieutenant; Randall Burroughes, Clerk, to be Ensign; April 18.

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—27th Company—The Rev. William George Greenstreet to be Honorary Chaplain; Henry Bidwell, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 17.

1st Battalion of Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—Major-General George Borlase Tremenhere to be Lieut.-Colonel; April 20.

2nd Battalion of Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—Lieut.-Colonel Charles Cocks, late of the Coldstream Guards, to be Lieut.-Colonel; April 20.

12th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers—Sir Martin Hyde Crawley Boevey, Bart., to be Captain; John Henry Dighton, late Captain in the East India Company's service, to be Lieutenant; Sir James Campbell, Bart., to be Ensign; April 21.

1st Subdivision Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers—William Monro to be Ensign; April 16.

Dumbartonshire Rifle Volunteers—7th (or Cardross) Company—David MacBrayne, Gent., to be Ensign; April 10.

Memorandum—3rd Company—The designation "John Fleming Cullen, M.D.," to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon, in the *Gazette* of the 27th of March last, should have been "John Fleming Cullen, Surgeon."

1st Subdivision Caithness Artillery Volunteers—David Smith, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; James Craig, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

2nd Company of Banffshire Rifle Volunteers (Banff)—Thomas Adam, Gent., to be Captain; Henry Alexander Rannie, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Cumming, Gent., to be Ensign; April 18.

7th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry Padwick, jun., Esq., to be Ensign; April 16.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 17th April instant.]

15th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—Augustine FitzGerald, Esq., to be Lieutenant; April 9.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, APRIL 27.

1st Hampshire Artillery Volunteers—Steuart Macnaghten, Esq., to be Captain; April 25.

1st Hampshire Mounted Rifle Volunteers—Lieut.-Colonel John Bower to be Captain; April 25.

Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteer Corps—Benjamin Brecknell Turner, Gent., to be Ensign; March 3.

24th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. Charles Parker Price, M.A., to be Hon. Chaplain; George Houseman Macnamara, Gent., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon; March 16.

35th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Alfred Plantagenet Frederick Charles Somerset, Esq., to be Captain, March 26.

37th Middlesex Volunteer Corps—John William Jeakes, Esq., to be Captain, March 31.

1st Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Daniel Stephen McGuinniss, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Ratcliff, resigned; April 19.

16th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—John Henshaw, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; April 18.

2nd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Henry William Hartley Graham Esq., late Captain in Her Majesty's 3rd West India Regiment, to be Major; April 17.

1st Machester or 6th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Ensign Robert Bellhouse to be Lieutenant, vice Fleming, resigned; April 19.

19th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Ensign Samuel Blain Greenshields to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Macdonald Glassford resigned; Andrew Tod, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Greenshields promoted; April 17.

2nd Manchester or 28th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Joseph Holdsworth Forney, Esq., to be Captain, vice Turner, resigned; Daniel Boote, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Acres, resigned; April 19.

54th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—James Hewitt Pye, Gent., to be Lieutenant; April 20.

2nd Devon Mounted Rifle Volunteers—Charles Huxley Hall to be Lieutenant; April 18.

3rd Devon Mounted Rifle Volunteers—William Hawker Bernard to be Captain; Newdigate Hooper Kearney Burne to be Lieutenant; April 10.

8th Devon Artillery Volunteers—John Holman, to be Captain; Richard Holman, to be First Lieutenant; John Dewdney Harris, to be Second Lieutenant; March 31.

1st Devon Rifle Volunteers—Edward Bond, to be Captain; George Hirtzel, to be Ensign; April 12.

1st Devon Artillery Volunteers—Richard Rendle Miller Daw, to be First Lieutenant, vice J. Holman, resigned; Thomas Beedle to be Second Lieutenant, vice R. Holman, resigned; March 30.

7th Devon Artillery Volunteers—Edward Divett, to be Captain; Henry Cranstoun Adams, to be Lieutenant; John Wood, to be Second Lieutenant; March 11.

5th Devon Rifle Volunteers—John Walrond Walrond to be Captain; Charles Robert Collins to be Lieutenant; John George Sydenham to be Ensign; March 22.

10th Devon Rifle Volunteers—George Hay Smyth Yates to be Captain; Francis Young to be Lieutenant: Cyrus Woodley Croft to be Ensign; March 27.

11th Devon Rifle Volunteers—William Talley to be Ensign; March 11.

14th Devon Rifle Volunteers—George Welland Mackenzie to be Ensign (Gazetted in error as George Mackenzie); March 1.

19th Devon Rifle Volunteers—Windham Hunt Holley to be Lieutenant (Gazetted in error as William Hunt Holley); March 3.

20th Devon Rifle Volunteers—William Buller Heberden to be Ensign (Gazetted in error as William Buller Henderson); March 3.

21st Devon Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Goldie Harding to be Captain; Reginald Reynolds to be Lieutenant; William Rochfort Keats to be Ensign; March 6.

22nd Devon Rifle Volunteers—Edward Baring Gould to be Captain; March 27. Solomon Perry to be Lieutenant; Joseph Mathew, to be Ensign; March 5.

23rd Devon Rifle Volunteers—Gustavus Adolphus Ferreira to be Lieutenant; Charles Archibald Langley, to be Ensign; March 29.

24th Devon Rifle Volunteers—Frederick Blandy to be Captain; George Peters Neave to be Lieutenant; Francis Richard Hole to be Ensign; March 28.

25th Devon Rifle Volunteers—John Henry Kennaway to be Captain; John Woollcombe Sillifant to be Lieutenant; Joseph Vickers Newberry to be Ensign; April 4.

20th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Doncaster)—Robert Storrs, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. John Campion to be Chaplain; April 9.

27th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Ripon)—John Rhodes, Esq., to be Captain; Robert Kearsley, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Wood, Gent., to be Ensign; Charles Husband, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 13.

Memorandum:—The 7th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Halifax), will for the future hold the fourth place in the said West Riding, and will be designated accordingly.

1st Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers—First Lieutenant Edward Astley, to be Captain; Second Lieutenant Percy Simpson Court, to be First Lieutenant, vice Astley, promoted; George Thomas Thompson, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; James Stillwell, Esq., to Second Lieutenant; William Henry Payn, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; Francis Ezekiel Barton, Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon; April 21.

6th Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteers—Lieut.-Colonel Julius Brockman Backhouse, to be Lieutenant; April 20.

1st Corps of Mounted Rifle Volunteers—Charles Edward Pryor, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 21.

6th Oxfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Samuel Field, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Duffell Faulkner, Gent., to be Ensign; April 25.

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—31st Company—Sampson Hanbury, Esq., to be Captain; April 19.

32nd Company—Henry Loveridge, Esq., to be Captain; William Henry Tudor, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Alfred Young, Gent., to be Ensign; Henry Hancox, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 19.

8th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers—Richard Bright, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Arthur Henry Jenny, Gent., to be Ensign; April 22.

2nd Company of Northamptonshire Rifle Volunteers—Philip Henry Lee, Gent., to be Ensign; April 23.

11th Suffolk Rifle Volunteers—Walter Johnson Weller Poley, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Frost Siedman, Gent., to be Ensign; April 14.

Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—5th Company—George Waylen, Esq., to be Honorary-Assistant-Surgeon; April 21.

11th Company—Lieutenant John Simpson Fraser, to be Captain; Ensign William Batt, to be Lieutenant; Edward Brotherton Carroll, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Richard Jenkins, Gent., to be Ensign; William David Gooch, Gent., to be Ensign; April 21.

14th Company—Charles Penruddock, Esq., to be Captain; April 24.

City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Hall, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Alexander Fairgrieve, Gent., to be Ensign; April 20.

1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Francis Maxwell, Esq., to be Captain of the 1st Company, vice Sir Archibald Islay Campbell, promoted; Ensign Adam Morrison to be Lieutenant in the first Company, vice John Ellison Cowan, resigned; Ruthven Campbell Todd, Gent., to be Ensign in the 1st Company, vice Morrison, promoted; April 23.

NOTICE.—The Queen has been pleased to command that as "The Artillery Company" of London has always been known under the title of "The Hon. Artillery Company of London," that designation shall in future be officially borne by the Regiment.

The Hon. Artillery Company of London—The surname of the Ensign gazetted on the 3d inst., is Fglese. and not Eglise, as then tated.

REVISED ARMY ESTIMATES.

The revised Army Estimates have just been published, and are divided into six parts—viz., forces, civil establishments, supplies, works and buildings, educational, and non-effective, for which a total sum of 14,842,546*l.* is asked, being an increase of 1,983,249*l.* on the estimates of 1859-60. The number of men to be provided for is 145,269, and the pay and allowances for this force amount to 4,736,701*l.*, further augmented by miscellaneous charges, put down at 620,285*l.* The first of these items is 1,012,227*l.*, and the second 57,916*l.* beyond those of last year. The embodied militia will cost 320,000*l.*, a decrease of no less than 240,000*l.* on the previous year's estimate; while the volunteer corps ask 20,000*l.* less than last year, and figure for the comparatively modest sum of 68,000*l.* The next division is that of the civil establishments, in which we find a large increase over 1859-60. The departments of the Secretary for War and of the General Commanding-in-Chief are put down for 196,224*l.*, an increase of 10,630*l.* upon the last estimates; the manufacturing establishments, military storekeepers, barrackmasters, lodging-money, rents, &c., are estimated at 874,005*l.*, an increase of 14,965*l.*; and the wages of artificers and labourers at 865,234*l.*, showing an increase of 115,706*l.* The third division includes clothing and necessaries, estimated at 324,000*l.*, a decrease of 126,000*l.* on the previous year; provisions, forage, fuel and light, barrack furniture and bedding, &c., figure for 1,278,377*l.*, an increase of 181,593*l.*; and warlike stores for land and sea service, will absorb 2,088,088*l.*, an increase of 940,463*l.* upon the estimates of 1859-60. The fourth vote comprises fortifications, civil buildings, and barracks—the first item

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being down for 645,355*l.*, an increase of 196,783*l.*; the second for 206,500*l.*; and the third for 707,607*l.*, the two latter showing a decrease of 29,457*l.* and 125,885*l.* respectively. The fifth division—the educational—demands an increase of 7190*l.* upon the last estimates, and is down for 277,547*l.* These five divisions comprehend the effective services, and comprise a total of 12,707,923*l.* The non-effective services, which include rewards for military services, pay of general officers, pay of reduced and retired officers, widows' pensions and compassionate allowances, pensions and allowances to wounded officers, in pensions, out-pensions, and superannuation allowances, demand 2,134,623*l.*, a decrease of 12,882*l.* upon last year; thus making up the total amount of 14,842,546*l.* required for the coming year, and showing a net increase of 1,983,249*l.* upon the estimates of 1859-60.

A letter from Sebastopol states that the graves of the British officers have not received that respect which the Russian authorities had promised. The black marble cover on the tomb of Sir Robert Newman had been removed, and the hinges on the gates taken off for the sake of the metal. The tablet on the tomb of Captain Allix was taken away. The slabs that covered the grave of Commander Hammett of the Albion were removed, and the remains of that officer exhumed, the bones and some portions of the uniform being scattered about the grave, which had evidently only been opened a few days before. Other graveyards presented a dilapidated state, and the whole thing does not appear very creditable to our old enemies the Russians.

The private view of the great picture of the Relief of Lucknow: the meeting of Havelock, Outram, and Colin Campbell, takes place to-day at the gallery of Messrs. Agnew and Sons, 5, Waterloo Place. As this picture has been for two years in the hands of Mr. Barker, the eminent painter of the Allied Generals, and has been entirely composed from the drawings made in India by Mr. Limagren, we apprehend it will be one of the most interesting exhibitions of the season.

NEW PAPER FOR THE UNITED SERVICES AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE AND JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

EDITED BY W. H. RUSSELL, ESQ., LL.D.,

(Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

The subscription to the paper is 6*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, or 26*s.* per annum, payable in advance; and the postage—uniformly 1*d.* in the United Kingdom, but which if forwarded abroad varies according to the route and destination—must in all cases be added to the remittance. All Editorial Communications should be addressed to W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., and all business letters and advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher, and Post-office orders made payable to JOSEPH SMITH. Advertisements received up to Thursday Evening. The Paper will be published every Saturday in time for the Morning Mails.

Office, 16, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC IS NOW OPEN EVERY NIGHT (but Saturday) at Eight o'clock; and TUESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at Three o'clock.—Stalls, 3*s.*, (which can be taken at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, daily from eleven till five); area, 2*s.*; gallery, 1*s.*

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, or to Mr. Joseph Smith, and not to the EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1860.

The recent debates in the House of Commons on naval matters have placed the warrant and petty officers of the Navy in such a conspicuous position, that Members of all opinions, as well as Ministers, have been obliged to pay them some attention. They were acknowledged to be the backbone of the Navy. The only wonder is that, as their utility was known long ago, this very useful class of officers should have been so neglected as to admit of their grievances being freely imported into parliament without any effort on their part to carry them there. The mischief must be active that surges to the surface after this fashion. All of a sudden, after going through all sorts of processes, such as royal commissions and bounties, we have found out that whatever affects the warrant and petty officers affects the whole Navy. We always imagined that the "warrant" was the great prize in the sailor's lottery, and to win it, the object of his ambition and the completion of his hopes. We now hear that these prizes have been refused, instead of being sought for; and it is stated that this is one of the causes why the Navy is so unpopular with the merchant sailor, who sees no chance of promotion if he enters the Queen's Service.

Without indorsing this opinion to its full extent, let us hear what the warrant and petty officers complain of. They have made many appeals to successive Boards of Admiralty in vain; and as long back as November 1858 they faggoted their grievances together, and presented them in a lump to the Manning Committee, of which the Earl of Hardwicke was chairman. Now we must understand that it is the boatswain, gunners, and carpenters of Her Majesty's Navy who are about to speak on behalf of themselves and the petty officers, and not the editor of a newspaper. They say that they have lost rank, and were placed at the bottom of the list of officers (below the cadets) in 1844, for which no reason was assigned. "So that in the event of a ship losing her officers above the rank of a cadet, the cadet would take command of the ship." The reply to this question put by the Earl of Hardwicke was, "Yes, though the boatswain and gunner were experienced seamen, and the cadet a mere child." Again, they state that "the increased size of our ships, and the scarcity of mates and midshipmen, have increased their duties, and occupied their time which should be devoted to the care of their stores and accounts."—that "they have no relative rank in the Army."—that "loss of position is loss of prize-money and check-money." Without stopping to go into details of their pecuniary loss, let us hear what effect the loss of rank had upon the warrant officers when taken prisoners during the Russian war. The gunner of the Tiger, for instance, "was not treated as an officer; he held a position at the bottom of the list, approaching that of petty officers, and, there being no relative rank in the Army for warrant officers, by which he could receive any allowance, or any scale of diet, he was treated "as a common sailor." And yet this officer would, on board a Queen's ship, in the event of a commissioned officer falling sick, be selected to keep the quarter-deck and take the command of the vessel for the time being. Again, they say, "they have no increased pay for increased service," that is, the officer just placed in the first class receives the same amount of pay as the one who has served twenty years in the first class. Again, "In 1830, the pensions payable to the widows of gunners, boatswains, and carpenters were abolished." This was a most grievous change, and was considered so by the Government, for Mr. Cardwell put a question to Sir R. M. Bromley, wishing to ascertain the sum necessary to restore the widows' pensions, and the answer was "19,150*l.*" We believe the sum granted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer is 500*l.* Then they say that "no length of servitude or age entitles a warrant officer to retirement so long as a medical board pronounces him fit to serve," and that, "when unfit for service, there is no certain scale of superannuation—which depends upon the whim of the Board of Admiralty;" and further, they say, "that if wounded or hurt in the Service, they are not pensioned as formerly, according to the nature of the injury, but should the hurt be of a nature to prevent them doing sea duty, they are placed on harbour duty at reduced pay, and all future promotion stopped." So that if a warrant officer is in the second or third class, there he must remain, no matter what length of service he has gone through, or how exemplary his character may have been, or the nature of the wound. And lastly, they allege that the "senior warrant officers have norewards for 'war service,' either by promotion or otherwise."

The above are the warrant officers' views of the "warrant," which, by the Admiralty, is held up as a prize for good conduct and meritorious services. It is a pity that the possessors don't think much of it, and that it should be despised and refused by many petty officers and excellent seamen. That the "warrant" has been so refused there can be no doubt, and it is now acknowledged by many officers that this has been the principal cause of the unpopularity of the Service. It is of no use having "regulations" by which, in extraordinary cases, a warrant officer can be promoted to be a commissioned officer, if such regulations are so beset with a thicket of hindrances that they can never be jumped over. No such promotion has ever taken place. The passage from the forecastle to the quarter-deck, though ostentatiously guarded, should be really open to give the bribe its full value. Barriers to rank ought to be so contrived as to whet the thirst and enhance the prize. "Now," said Nelson, when clearing for action, "a peerage, or Westminster Abbey." Nelson had a chance of both. This feeling should influence every rank in the Service—"who will work and dare, shall rule;" instead of which we have a knack of bestowing "good conduct badges and stripes," which, if we may credit the wearers, are sometimes a troublesome grievance.

With sincere regret we hear of numerous instances of ill-feeling and internal troubles in Volunteers Corps. Those who are the enemies of these bodies rejoice exceedingly; but we do not believe that those dissensions are likely to be fatal to the Volunteers, as their friends fear, and their enemies hope may be the case. The "grasshoppers on the bank" make more noise than the cows in the clover. In the Army the manifestations of jealousy and personal animosity are restrained by discipline. Among the Volunteers, as among all masses of men where there is no such compressing force as that of discipline, and where there are posts to excite ambition and envy, there will certainly be foolish exhibitions of disappointment and irritation, just as there must be in such a numerous body of men who cannot control their ill-temper, their pride, or their folly. It is to be hoped that Volunteers, whether officers or privates, will not make matters worse than they are by seeking to impart to themselves a military constitution, or by imitating the regulations of the regular Army. Any such attempts must fail. It is ridiculous for a Volunteer officer to expect the privates, who are gentlemen of his own position in society, associated voluntarily together, to pay him the same marks of respect as a private soldier is obliged to render to an officer in the Army. Many of the disputes which have arisen, have been caused by pretensions on the part of officers to be treated as if they held the same position in regard to their men as is held by regimental officers in respect to the rank and file. On the other hand, it is obvious that there must be obedience prompt and unconditional on the part of Volunteers towards their officers, or the corps can never be drilled or taught to do their duty. If men are not accustomed to treat those who command them with a certain sort of respect as officers, it becomes exceedingly difficult to ensure that obedience, without which the association of men to act together as armed bodies becomes impossible, or at all events fruitless.

But all such points should be left to the good sense of the Volunteers. When an officer feels he is not popular, whether the feeling against him be right or wrong, the best thing he can do, in our opinion, is to resign. It is better to adopt that course than to throw a corps into confusion; but we should not be disposed to think well of any corps in which there was more than one *emeute* of the kind. Let the kindliness, good sense, and gentlemanly forbearance of the Volunteers stand them in lieu of the forced discipline of the Army, and in cases where the harmony of a corps is threatened by personal feelings or jealousies, let the contending parties abide by the judgment of their comrades, as gentlemen; or, if that be impossible, let them select some man of even temper and ordinary judgment as a referee, and we

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shall soon cease to be perplexed with these rumours of wars, which pain us among all true friends of the great English Landsturm.

We would, at this time, whilst the new Militia Bill is in course of preparation, avail ourselves of the opportunity of bringing forward the case of the Militia surgeons, and of showing why they should be placed on the permanent staff of their regiments. These officers, upon the disembodiment of their corps, are unable either to obtain or regain private practice, because families will not employ as their medical attendant a gentleman who is liable to be summoned off at any moment. This is a universal feeling in society, and especially applies to the female members. There is much of confidence, much of a private nature, to be entrusted to the medical attendant of every family; and this, it is natural enough, those who are necessitated to do so would wish to be conferred upon one, and one individual only. Every father or mother, therefore, in the selection of their family physician, will prefer to secure the services of one permanently resident amongst them, to him who is this year a civilian, and the next away, the occupant of camps and barracks. Thus from private practice the Militia surgeon is virtually debarred. Next, as regards his obtaining any public appointments. This, too, is next to impossible. The vacancies to such are few and far between, and when they do occur the competition to election is so great that the friends of a resident candidate would invariably carry the day in consequence of the Militia surgeon being unable to give any guarantee as to the permanency of his stay amongst them,—the period that he could or would discharge the duties of the office,—in fact, the advertisements frequently state that no Militia surgeons need apply. The residence, too, of the surgeon of a Militia regiment, when disembodied, is compulsory; he can obtain no such appointment as travelling physician, or even surgeon to a ship. He is compelled by Act of Parliament to reside at the head-quarters wherever that may be; and for what? For the retainment of his office, and the miserable pittance of 2*d.* per head per week for attendance upon the staff, a sum averaging only 30*l.* per annum, and which in reality often barely pays for the medicines and appliances which they are bound to supply. The placing of these officers upon the permanent staff, as is strongly recommended by the present Director-General, and giving them a daily pay of 10*s.* for their services to those entitled to them, and for the inspection of Line and Militia recruits, would be but an act of justice to these officers. It would, however, at the same time be an act of justice to the country; for by such a proceeding, as was shown in evidence adduced before the late Royal Commission on the Militia, it would effect a saving over the present mode of payment for the examination of recruits of no less a sum than 4000*l.* per annum. For all these reasons we trust to see what we have here adverted to adopted.

What is this Royal Commission on the Dockyard Expenditure to lead to? If we remember aright, so far back as the year 1846 the *Times* called attention in a series of articles and letters to the unsatisfactory state of the Dockyards, when the Admiralty, at the instigation of Sir Henry Ward, who was then Secretary, sent an officer to investigate and report upon their existing defects. Subsequently, a Select Committee of the House of Commons, presided over by the First Lord of the Admiralty, inquired into all matters connected with the Navy; and, in order that nothing at the time should remain unnoticed, a Committee of Revision, of practical officers, visited the Dockyards in 1848, the result of which was a series of Admiralty Board Minutes, directing various improvements in Dockyard management.

Until the Russian War broke out the Dockyard system appeared to be working more economically and efficiently, but a departure was then found necessary from day pay-work to what is called "Task and Job;" thus, the door was at once opened for extravagance in the expenditure of materials, and hence the deficiency of timber in our yards so properly brought to light by Mr. Henley. The extravagance was soon made so promient, that Committees of Inquiry were set in motion in 1858 relative to Marine Steam-Engines and Dockyard economy. But in all this the real question of Admiralty control appears to have been put aside, and, except an occasional growl from Sir Charles Napier, that ancient board of mismanagement seems doomed to pass on without inquiry or even comment.

Lord Clarence Paget, himself, seems to think it too sacred to be touched, as he throws his shield over it in the Royal Commission he has just granted to Mr. Jackson.

We can easily see the further uselessness of the Commission, unless some means be found for supplying the deficiency in the Admiralty administration of the dockyards.

Who will "bell the cat?"

The *Moniteur de la Flotte*, in an article on the right of search, claims for Turgot the credit of having proposed to England the abolition of the custom of seizing on the goods of merchants in time of war, and boasts that the refusal of our Government to do away with privateering cost us in fifteen years no-less than 71,000 sailors, who were taken prisoners by French cruisers, and the many ships which they manned. Our contemporary states that Mably in 1748 suggested that the governments of Europe should come to an understanding that their ships of war were not to molest merchant ships of their enemies; and M. de Rayneval in his treatise, "Sur la Liberté des Mers," laid it down as undoubted international law, that a neutral flag was absolutely free in the open sea, and therefore could not be subjected to a search. In 1831 the governments of England and France, followed by those of Europe, subsequently came to an arrangement with the view of suppressing the slave trade, by which the right of search of suspicious vessels was recognised. But the treaty expired, and no attempt was made to renew it. Our contemporary is aghast at the audacity with which our ships-of-war "visit" not only French but American ships, and insists with unction on the persistent refusal of the United States either to admit the right of search, or to consent to abandon privateering in event of war. But the writer is forced to admit that ships-of-war, being the police of the ocean, have a right to satisfy themselves of the nationality of traders, and of their claim to hoist the flag under which they sail. It is not easy to see how that assurance can be obtained without a visit and the exercise of the right of search. The convention between France and England has materially interfered with the rights claimed by our men-of-war, and almost restricts their powers to the single act of forcing a merchant vessel to hoist its flag; but an officer in command of any cruiser can, at all times, whenever he suspects fraud, send a boat alongside, and visit the ship for the purpose of examining her papers, on his own responsibility. It is difficult to define what may be the penalties of unnecessary visits and searches; but it is obvious that absolute freedom of the seas and immunity from all search are quite impossible, unless we would let all the ruffianism of the world loose upon the waters; and it is probable that, should a war arise between great naval powers, we should fall away into the ancient practice of making prize of our enemy's merchantmen—for France would assuredly be unable to resist the temptation of cruizing against our commerce, and we would be forced to retaliate in kind, however unequal the nature of the contest.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief will hold a Levee at one o'clock on Monday next, the 30th instant.

Lord Clyde has been relieved of the command in India, and may be expected in England earlier than was anticipated by those who were aware, some time ago, that His Excellency intended to remain for another year in India. It is probable his lordship will arrive in England next July.

We understand that Sir John Pennefather will not assume the chief command at Aldershot until the 1st of July next, up to which period General Knollys will command the troops in camp.

The following Army promotions, consequent on the deaths of Lieut.-Generals Fleming and Home, reported this week, will take place; Major-Generals Sir James Holmes Schoedde, K.C.B., Colonel of the 55th Regiment, and Sir H. Bentinck, K.C.B., Colonel of the 28th Regiment, to be Lieut.-Generals; Colonels Charles Franklyn, C.B., commanding a Brigade at Gibraltar, and G. C. Mundy, Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, to be Major-Generals; Lieut.-Colonels G. C. Clarke, of the Scots Greys, and G. V. Mundy, of the 19th Regiment, to be Colonels; and Majors J. P. Mayers, 86th Regiment, and J. R. Heaton, 37th Regiment, to be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army.

Brevet-Major H. Holford Stevenson, of the 79th Highlanders, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Cameron, commanding the troops in Scotland.

Captain C. Peach Pemberton, Scots Fusilier Guards, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Brook Taylor, commanding a Brigade at Aldershot.

There is some sort of evil genius meddling with our recruiting for the Army and our manning the Navy, and our shipbuilding and our "hearts of oak," Italian or British. Of his doings in the latter departments have we not heard enough, and is not the Admiralty likely to hear more? And now it appears that the new forms of attestation for the Army are so cunningly devised, that the magistrates refuse to attest recruits under clauses which are as they contend illegal. Of course this obstacle will be removed some fine day.

As we have received several inquires respecting the return of regiments from India, it may be well to state that the corps now actually on their way home, are the 12th Lancers, 14th Light Dragoons, 53rd Regiment, and 60th Rifles (1st battalion). The regiments ordered home are the 5th Fusiliers (1st battalion), 8th (1st battalion), 24th (1st battalion), and 37th. We are not aware of any other transfers from the Indian to the Home establishment likely to take place this year.

It will be seen that the telegram in the papers of Friday, respecting the loss of the Dove and Algerine by the fire of the Peiho forts, was brought to the attention of the House of Commons, and that there is some reason to doubt the truth of the statetment. On 14th March the Sampson, which had been cruizing in the Chinese waters off the Peiho, arrived at Hong Kong from Shanghai. She had been cruising in company with the Dove, Actæon, and Algerine, and her dispatches did not give any information calculated to make us think the news is true. Nevertheless it may be, and we regret to say that the official statement of probabilities does not extend to a demonstration of impossibility. We think it will be found by experience that gun-boats are very well adapted to go up shallow waters, "provided there is no enemy on the shores," but that they are quite useless in attacking heavy earthworks, and trying to do work which can only be done by "tiers of guns." If fleets cannot go up those waters, it is madness to expose gun-boats to the fire of land batteries, unless they are intended to cover the operations of troops which shall assault these batteries from the land-side.

It must be apparent that, in the recent Paymasters' Warrant there exists at any rate one glaring inconsistency, and which is, that a certain individual who has never performed any military duty, may actually receive a military title and rank in a much shorter time than one who has been a combatant officer, and, perhaps, served his country well in the field of battle. For instance, John Smith, Esq., is appointed Paymaster; and, after five years' service in this position, attains the honorary rank of Captain. Lieutenant Brown, with ten years' service, appointed Paymaster; and, after five years, made Hon. Captain. Thus, John Smith, who has done nothing but keep accounts for five years, precedes Lieutenant Brown by ten years. A case was exhibited in this journal of the 14th instant, whereby a commissioned officer of twenty-nine years' standing was forestalled in the honorary rank of Captain by a civilian. We venture to suggest, as a remedy for the grievance complained of, that the rank of Captain be given to officers of not less than ten years' service, with three as Paymaster; that of Major, to those of eighteen years as Commissioned Officer, with seven years as Paymaster; and we hope that this proposition, which, if it costs the country anything, would only entail an expenditure too trifling to mention, may be favourably entertained.

A very creditable attempt was made some time ago by a number of artizans in the Parish of St. Luke's, to form a rifle corps. They clubbed their money, invented a cheap and serviceable dress, suited to their condition and available as a uniform, and assembled for drill in the school-house of the church, lent to them for that purpose by the Rev. Harry Jones, who took a deep interest in their proceedings. All these good citizens required was the recognition of their existence by the Government; and they stipulated that their officers should be on the full or half-pay of the regular Army, so as to secure the utmost efficiency and guard against jobbery. Their application was forwarded to the Marquis of Salisbury, but his lordship did not think it right to forward it. Lord Elcho heard of the corps, came down to them, and succeeded in inducing them to join the Scottish Corps, of which his lordship is commandant. The men are disappointed, but have accepted the amalgamation sooner than not act at all.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

MALTA, 14th April, 1860.—H.M.'s screw steam-tender, Boxer, Lieutenant T. S. Graham, arrived on the 6th inst. from Messina and Terranova; and the screw steam-frigate Amphion, arrived on the 9th inst. from Queenstown and Gibraltar.

We have much pleasure in stating that, at the solicitation of the Trustees of the "Seamen's Institute," Rear-Admiral Codrington, C.B., has consented to become the President of that useful and well-conducted establishment.

We deeply regret to learn the sudden death of so gallant an officer and gentleman as Captain William Magrath King of the Royal Artillery, belonging to this garrison.

The liners Orion and Cæsar were at Naples by last accounts.

Malta is thoroughly armed.

21st April.—H.M.'s line-of-battle ship Orion, Captain T. T. B. E. Frere, entered our harbour on the 16th inst. from Naples and Palermo; and sailed yesterday for Gibraltar and Plymouth.

H.M.'s screw gun-boat Assurance, Commander C. M. Aynsley, left our port on the 15th inst. for Messina; and returned yesterday morning. She reports Messina and Syracuse quiet, but the country in a very disturbed state.

H.M.'s screw line-of-battle ships London, Captain H. Chads, arrived on the 17th inst. from Cephalonia; and Victor Emanuel, Captain T. C. Clifford, C.B., proceeded on the same day to Corfu.

H.M.'s screw steam-frigate Amphion, Captain T. Cochran, left our port for Palermo on the 17th inst. for Messina.

H.M.'s steam-tender Boxer, Lieutenant Graham, proceeded on the 17th inst. for Catania, and returned this morning.

The squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral G. Rodney Mundy, C.B., consisting of the screw-liners Hannibal, flag-ship, Agamemnon, James Watt, and Renown, and the corvette Scylla, arrived this morning from Gibraltar.

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FLEETS AND NAVIES.*

He must be a more than ordinary writer who can, in the present day, treat of a profession, such as the Navy of England, and make it interest the general reader. Captain Hamley has been in this respect most successful in his self-imposed task, and, apart from possessing in no small degree the talent of his accomplished relative, the author of the "Story of the Campaign of Sebastopol," in saying what he has to say in felicitous and attention-engrossing language, our gallant author evidently understands his subject thoroughly, and handles it *con amore*. At this particular moment, when Europe stands startled at the vision of an Imperial will dictating from Paris fresh boundaries to her states; when Italy is shrinking from the iron claw hitherto hid under a silken glove; when England, ill at ease, is trying from her white cliffs to peer through the haze in which looms a huge fleet and a magnificently organised Navy, only six hours' distant from her peaceful and almost unprotected shores; such a book as this is particularly opportune. We welcome it for another reason: if it is not written by a sailor, it is at any rate by one whose evidence is quite as valuable upon the subject of which he treats, as that of any seaman; and it is a promising sign that a member of that corps, the Royal Marines, which is identified with all the proud triumphs of the Navy, should remember that the decks of our men-of-war is his field of fame, and that he should strive by earnest testimony to show how the fleets of England may still bear high our name in that great hour of battle towards which we are slowly but steadily drifting.

The first chapter is devoted to the French navy. It treats of the policy of France, and shows that the supremacy of the seas is not an idea originating with Napoleon III., or Admiral and Minister of Marine Hamelin. "Henri Quatre," says Captain Hamley, "Sully, Louis Quatorze, Colbert, Napoleon I., all saw that a country whose coast trended on seas and oceans, must be maritime, must be naval; that it was a destiny involved in the position, and that a people so sea-girt must be powerful on the sea, in order to uphold an ascendancy among nations; *that to be supreme at all, they must be supreme there.*"

For this supremacy we have fought France; for it we must again fight her directly she attempts to exercise such supremacy over those highways of commerce thronged with our merchantmen and goods, and where she figures not, except in an armed and threatening character. We can share the supremacy of the seas with no military power; it is a throne which admits of but one occupant. We must be supreme or secondary. Are we prepared for the latter condition?—to trade, to pass to and from our colonies, on the sufferance of one, who can at any moment seize our merchant ships, or starve us into submission by a blockade of our coasts,—and such would be our position to-morrow, if Napoleon III. attained the object at which he is aiming. It is in the *personnel* of the French navy that we see real reason for alarm, and for exertion on our part. It has been improved and modified, and rendered quite as formidable in its new character as the introduction of steam and screw-propellers have called for change in the build and organisation of their fleet. Napoleon III. had excellent materials in the officers, sailors, and ships, left him by the Orleans dynasty, out of which to form the basis of the present navy of France, and he has ably taken advantage of them.

Our author gives a concise and excellent account of this new organisation. In the first place, the maritime conscription upon the sea-board of France, which takes place at certain intervals of time, affords a grand aggregate of 162,000 men between 18 and 50 years of age: a portion is drafted off, and must serve the state for 7 years, at the expiration of that period they may claim a discharge, or volunteer to continue to serve; those that quit the navy and return home are, of course, available as a reserve force in case of need. Besides these volunteers and drafts of the original conscription, there are always a certain proportion of seamen who serve in the navy, preferring it to other service; and that—the best—section of the naval service of France, is recruited constantly from the school-ships, where a large number of boys are regularly trained up for the purpose. This navy, which can by conscription be expanded or contracted with ease, is divided into five sections. Two of them are called first-class divisions; and three, second-class divisions. The first-class divisions are stationed at Brest and Toulon; they each consist of a staff officer and seven companies, divided into first-class seamen (1), seamen-gunners (2), seamen-sharpshooters (3), engineers (4), stokers (5), two companies of the sailors of the inscription (6), and one company of volunteers (7). Such is a first-class division.

A second-class division has an *état-major* and two companies only; one company consists of sections of the four first classes of men named above, and the second company is composed of inscribed and volunteer seamen. At Cherbourg, L'Orient, and Rochefort, are stationed one each of these second-class divisions. The men are known by the division to which they belong; and, when a ship is required to be manned, the facility with which she can have supplied all the *man*-elements for putting to sea and fighting an action is self-evident.

In fact a French man-of-war is considered very much in the light of a floating or moveable fortress, into which the naval commander-in-chief can by the above simple arrangement throw a garrison of infantry, artillery, riflemen, and engineers at a day's notice. The next great improvement has been in the internal economy of the French navy. Uniformity is insisted upon in the routine of every ship; and it is not, as in our Navy, left to the whim and caprice of every captain. At one hour the French sailors are to retire to their beds, to have certain meal hours, certain drills, certain rest. "Crimes are all classed," says Capt. Hamley, "the different punishments prescribed, and a due and legal investigation provided for in all cases." Thus system and uniformity assure the French sailor, in whatever ship he enters, that he shall be treated alike. Captain Laplace does not let him spend all the morning watch in his hammock or smoking his pipe, whilst Captain Bouêt sends him to scrub and holystone from 4 o'clock to 7 a.m. Pierre or Jacques in the Foudroyant may not get as drunk as he pleases on Sunday, or break his leave for as long as he likes every day in the week; whilst Antoine and Auguste find the Tonnerre a greater penitentiary on that day of rest than at any other time. Each man knows what he has to expect, what to do, and how he ought to be worked. This uniformity insures not only efficiency, but contentment; the lack of that uniformity is the bane we fear of the British Navy, in these days when the men can so readily compare and contrast the routine of one ship with another. Agreeing as we do with Captain Hamley in the remark that, "as builders of ships, as constructors of machinery, we may and shall challenge the world, and that our present difficulty lies in a different source—man-power;" we shall pass on to that important question, merely pointing to the second chapter, as one very interesting to those anxious to appreciate the condition of our Navy, so far as its ships are concerned. But it is men, and seamen, too, trained and organised to handle the deadly weapons now placed in their hands, that we really require. We have in steam-ships a power never before possessed in sea-fights, of moving rapidly from point to point of the line of battle; of manœuvring *after* the roar of cannon shall have stilled the breeze; of supporting a shattered squadron, or ship; of doubling on a failing foe after the fight shall have commenced, and his weak point developed itself: but, to take full advantage of this power, of this moveability, the man-power must have a character in unison with the military, rather than naval, disposition which such future sea-fights will represent. The best seamen in the world thrown suddenly into a fleet at Portland, meeting an equal number of French ships with the first-class division of their navy on board, will fight at a terrible disadvantage. On our side, brute courage and nautical skill; on their side, a splendid organisation, a perfect knowledge of their weapons, and uniformity. On our side, here and there a ship in sufficiently good order to handle her guns well, whilst others would be manned with raw merchant sailors, ignorant of arms and powder. On their side each ship as efficient as her neighbour, each able to play her part thoroughly, practised gunners as captains of their guns, well-trained riflemen to sweep your decks when you attempt to close. For a descent on our coast the advantage of the French system over ours, if we have a system, is still more marked. Every French sailor, thrown on shore, combines in himself all the activity and *savoir faire* of our blue-jackets, together with the steadiness in manœuvring and knowledge of the rifle possessed by our Marines. They are, in short, a steam navy adapted to the wants of the new era in which we live. Ours is in a nondescript condition, wavering and halting between the past and present. Without going into a close analysis of the able arguments advanced by Captain Hamley in support of the report of the Manning Committee and their recommendations, we would simply ask what difficulty can there be in the way of giving our active Navy an organisation almost as military in its character as that of France? We cannot have a conscription; we do not require one. Let every man who enters the Navy engage for ten years at least; and make every boy and apprentice we train up return ten years' service to his country as ordinary and able seaman before he can claim his discharge. Let the State, upon her part, engage never to perpetrate such a breach of contract as to discharge men so engaged for ten years without due and sufficient warning; and, if so discharged, they shall on re-entry be allowed to count the former period of service for pensions and increased pay. When war occurs, to this, the standing Royal Navy of England, attach a naval militia, somewhat upon the plan suggested recently by Admiral Bowles. Surely, without going into details, something like this might be carried out, and although totally contrary to all preconceived notions of our naval veterans, we cannot help thinking England would then show a better naval front, and possess a force capable of holding the seas for three months after a declaration of war. Those twelve weeks would at once enable us to summon from our 300,000 seafaring men in the home and foreign trade such a reserve as might be necessary, and in twelve weeks they would be taught to fight a gun and handle a rifle. Of reserves we think there is a great deal too much said, until the front is more perfect. We want a strong, standing Navy, one capable of receiving and repelling the first onslaught of the French marine. It is that first onslaught which will be the danger; defeat that, and we have no fear for the results of the after-fight. We agree with Captain Hamley that sailors' homes or barracks at the divisional sea-ports would be a very great improvement over the wretched hulks for our men. We would advocate naval savings' banks, naval schools, and naval libraries at each of these stations. Naval cantonments might easily be formed under military supervision and order, in which the married sailors and petty officers might have each their little home. There would be no necessity for parliamentary grants for such a purpose, public enterprise would soon construct these, when it was shown that seven per cent. profit might be made on the speculation, and our seamen save as much more from their hard-earned wages by escaping from the grog vendors and land sharks of our sea-ports.

It behoves all men interested in the reform of the Navy to bear in mind that the present great stalking horse of those who would check and delay progress, is the expense; and although we hold that our money would be better spent on the man-power than the machine-power of the Navy, we are as yet apparently in the minority. We trust, therefore, that Captain Hamley will turn his attention closely to this point, and place before the public, as we feel sure it can be shown, that the improvements he suggests will in the course of a very few years save us millions in bounties, in fleets that cannot put to sea for want of men, in ships that cannot fit out because sailors will not serve under some unpopular captain, and in public panics, affecting funds, insurance companies, and general taxation. The gallant officer was doubtless afraid of frightening off the general reader by an array of figures, and he was right; but in his second edition, which we hope soon to welcome, we would suggest that he goes into the expense of such improvements as could be immediately carried out without any alarming increase of our Navy Estimates, and he will then put into the hands of unprofessional men the best sledge-hammer with which to breach the walls of prejudice and ignorance at present surrounding the whole question.

* *Fleets and Navies; France and England.* By Captain Charles Hamley, R.M. (Edinburgh and London: Wm. Blackwood & Sons.)

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

The Queen held a Levee on Tuesday afternoon in St. James's Palace, at which the following officers of the Army and Navy were presented to Her Majesty, the names having been previously left at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and submitted for Her Majesty's approval: Paymaster G. W. Anderson, R.N.; Commander J. H. Alexander, R.N.; Major Alison, A.D.C. to Lord Clyde, *on his return from India*; Captain G. Baillie, on return from India; Lieutenant F. Bailey; Lieut.-Colonel V. Baker, on promotion; Second-Lieutenant R. Baker, R.M.; Lieutenant J. Balderson; Lieut.-T. Bateman, on appointment to the Royal Glamorgan Militia Artillery; Dr. T. W. Belcher, Royal Cork Artillery; Major M. Best, on return from India, and appointment to the 25th Regiment: Sir F. Blackwood, Lieutenant, R.N.; Lieutenant Bones; Lieutenant G. Bradford; Lieutenant Braud, on appointment to Royal Marines; Major-General Braybrooke, on promotion, and return from Ceylon; Lieutenant C. Bridge, R.N., on promotion and appointment to H.M.S. Algiers; Lieutenant A. W. Broadhurst, on his return from India; Lieutenant F. D. M. Brown, V.C., on his return from India; Lieut.-Colonel H. de Geyt Bruce, on promotion, and return from India; Surgeon W. Brydon, on return from India, and being nominated C.B.; Lieutenant A. L. Buckle; Major Somerville Burney, on promotion; Lieutenant W. H. Buttanshaw; Colonel Hon. George Cadogan, on his return from a military mission in Sardinia; Colonel G. Campbell, C.B., on appointment as inspecting field-officer from the 52nd Regiment; Lieutenant R. Campbell, Scinde Horse; Major-General Cameron, on appointment to the command of the troops in Scotland; Lieutenant the Hon. J. Carnegie, R.N., Her Majesty's ship Euryalus; Lieut.-General Sir J. Chatterton, on promotion; Cornet J. Chaffey, on appointment to 5th Lancers; Cornet Child; Cornet C. P. Christie; Cornet C. C. Churchward; Cornet Nassau Clark; Lieut.-Colonel H. Clerk, on promotion; Lieutenant H. R. Clinton; Captain Close; Captain R. A. Cooper, on promotion, and appointment to the Scots Fusilier Guards; Lieutenant W. Corballis; Commander the Hon. A. L. Corry, on promotion; Lieut.-Colonel G. Sackville Cotter, on promotion, and return from active service, Lucknow; Captain J. E. Cracroft, late Deputy Commissioner, 1st class, in the Punjaub; Lieutenant G. Cracklow, on return from India; Lieutenant S. M. Crowe; Lieutenant E. St. John Daniel, R.N., on promotion and return from foreign service in India, and on receiving the Victoria Cross: Lieut.-Colonel Viscount Dangan, on promotion and return from India; Ensign R. T. Dawson, on appointment to 25th Regiment; Lieutenant E. Mallet de Carteret, on return from India; Ensign Duesbury; Major-General Eden, on appointment to colonelcy 34th Regiment; Lieutenant W. Edgeworth, on appointment 5th Lancers; Major Ewart, on appointment to Head-quarters Staff; Cornet A. Ewing, on appointment to 5th Lancers; Lieut. C. G. Fane, R.N., on his return from foreign service; Major Fellowes, on appointment to the Staff; Commander E. Field, R.N.; Lieut.-Colonel E. Fisher, on promotion; Captain L. Flower, on promotion; Captain H. Floyd, on promotion; Cornet A. Floyd, on appointment to the 9th Lancers; Lieut. J. Franklin; Dr. J. Fraser, Deputy Inspector-General Army Medical Department; Captain Tyler; Major Gamble, on appointment to the Staff, as Assistant-Quartermaster-General, South-Eastern District; Paymaster E. Gibbs, on appointment to Royal Horse Artillery; J. B. Gibson, M.D., C.B., on appointment as Director-General Army Medical Department; Lieutenant Conway-Gordon, on return from India; Major Charles Gough, on receiving the Victoria Cross; Lieutenant Sir Edward A. Hamilton, Bart., on appointment to the Coldstream Guards; Lieutenant G. Harris; Rev. J. P. Harris, late chaplain to the garrison of Lucknow, on return

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from India; Assistant-Surgeon W. H. Harris, M.D.; Lieutenant Hon. W. Harbord, on return from India: Captain F. S. Herries; Colonel Holloway, R.M., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, on being made a C.B., and on return from China; Cornet H. P. Holford, on appointment to 10th Hussars; Lieutenant Horrex; Captain Sir W. Hoste, R.N., on appointment of groom in waiting to the Queen; Lieutenant Isaacson, on appointment, to the Royal Marines; Assistant-Surgeon H. W. Jackson; Lieutenant H. Jackson; Lieut. C. C. Jervoise; Captain Kempt; Captain W. J. Lake, R.N., on promotion; Lieutenant Sir A. K. Lake; Lieutenant E. A. C. Lambert, on return from India; Major-General Lawrenson, on appointment as Inspector-General of Cavalry; Captain Richard Lomax, 6th Royal Lancashire Militia; Deputy Inspector-General Loughmore, on appointment as Professor of Military Surgery at the Army Medical School; Lieut.-Colonel E. W. D. Lowe, on appointment to 21st Royal North British Fusiliers; Captain W. G. Luard, R.N.; Cornet Luscombe; Lieut.-Col. Macdonald; Brevet-Capt. R. M. Macdonald; Lieut. R. K. Macquoid, on return from India; Captain Malcolmson; Lieutenant A. Malcolmson, on appointment, 5th Lancers; Vice-Admiral Martin, on appointment to the command of the Mediterranean squadron; Captain J. Meaden; Captain G. P. Mends, R.N., on promotion, and return from China; Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Michell, on promotion, and return from India; Commander H. St. John Mildmay, R.N.; Assistant-Surgeon J. U. C. N. Murphy; Captain H. Murray, on return from India; Captain Luke O'Connor, on promotion, and on his return from India; Lieutenant Guildford Onslow; Brigadier-General Lord G. Paget; Captain W. Parker; Commander Mark R. Pechell, R.N.; Assistant Surgeon John Pinkerton; Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. D. Plunkett, on his return from India; Captain Pulman; Major-General James Ramsay, on promotion; Captain Constantine Read; Captain Renshaw, on promotion; Sub-Lieutenant T. R. Richardson, on appointment 1st Life Guards; Lieutenant R. P. Ridley, on appointment 5th Lancers, and return from foreign service; Lieutenant Viscount Royston, on return from India, and appointment to 11th Hussars; Staff-Surgeon H. S. Sanders, on return from India; Major F. S. Savage, on promotion; Major-General the Hon. Sir James Scarlett, K.C.B., on appointment as Adjutant-General; Major Scott, on promotion; Ensign H. Scriven; Captain F. Seymour, on promotion; Captain Sheffield; Lieut.-Colonel Shute, on his return from active service; Captain Alfred F. A. Slade, on his return from India; Capt. Edward Sladen, on return from India; Major Richard Playne Smith, on promotion; Assistant-Surgeon Clement Smith, M.D., on return from India; Lieutenant Studley V. Smith, on his appointment Royal Engineers; Lieutenant H. Spalding; Major H. H. Stevenson, on appointment as aide-de-camp to Major-General Cameron; Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, on his return from foreign service; Lieutenant Colonel Sullivan, on appointment to the 5th Lancers; Lieutenant Swinton, on appointment to the Royal Marines; Sub-Lieutenant Hon. R. A. J. Talbot, on appointment to First Life Guards; Captain F. S. Taylor; Brigadier-General Brook Taylor, on appointment to Aldershot; Captain Ternan; Lieutenant and Adjutant N. B. Thoyts; Captain Wm. Dalrymple Thompson; Captain Lennox Tredcroft, R.A., on promotion, and his return from India; Lieutenant E. W. Trevor; Major-General Sir A. Tulloch, K.C.B., on promotion; Lieutenant B. de B. Tupper, on appointment Royal Artillery; Lieut.-Colonel Turner, C.B., on promotion, and return from India; Lieutenant Thomas Turner on return from India; Lieutenant H. T. Vachell; Cornet Boyle Vandeleur, on appointment to 5th Lancers; Major General Horatio Nelson Vigors, on promotion; Lieutenant Robert C. Vyner, on appointment to the Grenadier Guards; Lieutenant N. H. Wallace; Captain Waud, on his marriage; Lieutenant Guy Webster; Lieutenant P. W. C. Wells; Lieutenant V. P. Whalley, on appointment to Royal Artillery; Captain Francis Williams; Colonel Sir David Wood, K.C.B.; Lieutenant R. J. Wright, on promotion; Captain Young; Lieutenant T. N. Walker, on his return from Delhi.

COLONEL LYSONS ON VOLUNTEER DRILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The accompanying letter has been addressed by me to the editor of a cotemporary journal, in reply to a leading article and letter which appeared in his number of the 7th instant. I am induced by the opinion of several officers, both of Volunteers and the Line, to believe that the contents may be of use to the Volunteer Service in general. May I therefore hope you will find space for it in your valuable columns in order that it may gain still greater publicity?—Your obedient servant, D. LYSONS, Colonel.

SIR,—In reply to a letter signed "Free Lance," and to your observations thereon, which appeared in your Number of the 7th April, I shall be obliged to you if you will give a place in your columns to the following remarks.

Lest it should be supposed that I have any personal interest in recommending the use of the manual entitled "Drill and Rifle Instruction for the Corps of Rifle Volunteers" in preference to the "Field Exercise Book" for the regular Army, I beg to inform you that I had the honour of being a member of the Committee appointed to revise the latter, and as such, the details and the writing of the book were entrusted to me. I am also the author of the former, I think this will be a sufficient reply to your remark. "Here we have the Horse Guards versus the War Office." It may be hardly necessary to add that I have no personal or pecuniary interest whatever in the sale of either of the books.

When the Volunteer organisation was first proposed I was directed to compile a drill book for the Volunteer Rifle Corps, making it as short and as simple as possible, taking for my ground work the movements recommended by Sir Charles Napier in his well-known pamphlet on the defence of England. I accordingly compiled a system of drill complete in itself, and sufficient for everything that could be required on active service, but differing in a few details (in order to arrive at greater simplicity) from the "Field Exercise Book."

The original intention with regard to Volunteers was, that each corps should be independent, that there should be no battalions. Since then the Volunteer movement has assumed a very different aspect, and the number of gentlemen who have come forward has far exceeded all expectation. In consequence of the growing importance of this great national force, the organisation of the corps has been somewhat altered. I have by adding to the original system, and by assimilating some of the details more closely to those of the regular Service, endeavoured to meet the increased requirements of Volunteers as regards drill.

"Free Lance" would have done well had he taken the trouble to have read "the book as it is," previously to writing his letter. It is evident from his erroneous statements that he has never seen the later editions of the Drill and Rifle Instruction for the Corps of Rifle Volunteers," although over 10,000 copies are already in circulation.

There are only two points of difference now remaining between what he calls the "green book," and what he calls the "red book."

First—"Free Lance" states, "distance between front and rear rank," "Line, 30 inches; Volunteer, 45 inches; the latter is more difficult to keep dressed to, and looks ill." I take the liberty of differing with him entirely. If he refers to the "red book," page 37, paragraph 5, he will find that regular soldiers marching in line with trailed arms always move with an increased distance between their ranks. I never heard of any difficulty in this, nor did I ever consider that regular troops looked ill when marching with trailed arms; previously to forming fours to pile arms, and to performing the manual exercise, the rear rank must increase its distance. Surely it is simpler and better to get rid of all the short steps, and the long steps, the steppings up and the steppings back, entailed by the 30-inch distance, and to adopt an increased distance which will answer all purposes.

Secondly—The posts of officers differ slightly from those laid down for the regular Service. If "Free Lance" will refer to a note at the bottom of page 44 of the seventh edition of the "green book," he will find a very good reason for this difference.

The other details which "Free Lance" objects to have long since been altered, and the so-called deficiencies supplied except the sizing of a company. Men nicely sized look pretty on parade; but I consider that it is of far greater importance on service to place brothers, friends, or comrades together, and let them fight side by side, than to attend only to the appearance of a corps. I have always looked upon Volunteer corps as defenders of their country, men who meant business, not as pretty playthings; and my system of drill has been written under those impressions.

I beg to be allowed to assure "Free Lance" that, although the details he objects to have been altered in the later edition of the "green book" for the sake of uniformity, they were not introduced into the first edition without due consideration, and were fully approved of by the highest authorities. For the purpose for which they were intended, they were improvements on the drill of the Regular Service; moreover, the slight differences could not have led to any inconvenience had the Volunteer companies been required to move under that system with regular troops.

"Free Lance's" impression that the drill in the "green book" was slovenly and inferior is perfectly erroneous, unless he made it so; the system, properly carried out, is extremely smart and quick.

In my humble opinion, there is a very false idea afloat regarding the system of drilling Volunteers. People seem to imagine that they must either slave through all the intricacies of extension motions,—goose step, the slow march, saluting, &c., &c.,—or be drilled in a "slovenly," "inferior," and "loose" style. This appears to me a great mistake; for I believe if Volunteers do endeavour to learn the whole of the drill taught to regular troops, they will break down in the attempt, and, after all their exertions, their movements will then prove to be slovenly, inferior, and loose; but if they will be contented with fewer movements and one simple method of performing them, they will be able to work them up to such a pitch of perfection as even, by aid of their superior intelligence, to surpass the soldiers of the Line.

Volunteers cannot be drilled on the same system as recruits for the regular Service, nor is it necessary that they should be so drilled; the latter are usually taken from the lower classes of labourers, who join with all sorts of slouching, slovenly habits contracted from the nature of their work; it is necessary by a long, tedious system, carried out hour after hour, day after day, to break them off these habits and form new ones. It takes years really to establish this second nature.

This long and tedious system is not applicable to the drill of Volunteers; for it is evidently impossible, even were it necessary, to break the habits of years by occasional drills. Volunteers must turn their natural habits to good account by the exercise of their superior intelligence; and I recommend them to learn no more than they can easily remember, at all times, even should they be unable to attend drill for months together.

The carriage of gentlemen of the higher and middle classes, to which Volunteers belong, is in itself sufficiently correct for all practical purposes. Look at half-a-dozen English gentlemen taking a walk in the country; how well they will move together; with what an elastic step will they knock off mile after mile.

With a little practice this natural habit can be brought to perfection, and turned to purposes of drill, more especially if people would not imagine they were going to learn anything wonderful, difficult, and new. I have recommended in my drill-book, to the great astonishment of my drill-sergeants, who may not understand the broad principles on which the instruction is based, that the Volunteers should not be halted if they lose step, but be allowed to move on some distance: "Now, if any set of Volunteers out walking will place themselves in line, with their best-drilled man on one flank to regulate the length of pace and cadence, and will then start off without any word or command, and walk five or six miles, talking and laughing as much as they please, before they have gone far they will settle down to a good even pace, and, by the end of their walk, they will find themselves stepping together without any effort, as well as any regular soldiers;" and I think my advice will not be found so far wrong after all. What is marching, but walking evenly and steadily.

The "Volunteer Manual" was intended for the use of every Volunteer, and not only for the officers who may in addition be provided with the "Field-Exercise" book, and the "Instructions of Musketry."

In conclusion, I would wish "Free Lance" to understand that, as far as I have had an opportunity of judging, the officers of the regular Service are not in any way inclined to "sneer" at the Volunteer movement; on the contrary, they appreciate it most highly, and are most anxious to afford Volunteers assistance in every way in their power. I have felt proud of being selected to work for them, and have endeavoured to keep pace with their requirements. I shall still be most happy to devote my time to their service, if I can be of use.—I am yours, &c.

D. LYSONS, Colonel, Assistant-Adjutant-Gen.

A MUSEUM OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have often wondered, when examining with interest and instruction the models of ships of war which are placed in the Musée de la Marine in the Louvre, at Paris, that England—possessing as she does a collection of models of naval architecture, illustrative of the improvements which we have made in our ships from a very early period up to the present time—should, through the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, shut up such objects of national interest in a small ill-contrived, ill-arranged room in Somerset House, where practically no one ever sees them.

Public attention is just now directed to the consideration of how we shall show to the best advantage our national collection of pictures, the contents of the British Museum, and of other institutions controlled by Government. The "Committee on Public Institutions" has recently issued a report, containing very sensible and practical suggestions which, when carried out (as no doubt they will be), are calculated to confer great advantage on the community at large. I suppose they forgot to ask some questions about the "Model Room" at the Admiralty, or to visit it; for, if they had seen its contents, they could have arrived at no other conclusion than this, that so valuable and important a collection ought to be removed as soon as possible to a convenient building, where, properly arranged and classified, it should be open to the inspection of the "Navy estimate" paying public.

The Model Room, as I have stated, contains models of our ships from a very early period,—from so far back as the "Great Harry" to almost our last ship of war.

There are full-rigged models, as well as sectional models, and in endless detail every part of a ship separately dealt with. We have our old friend, the Queen, 100-guns, which we used all to look at with such pleasure in the transept of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and a most beautiful and accurate model, too, of the Victoria and Albert, as well as the "Osborne," "Fairy," and "Elfin."

Then, the Museum contains specimens of woods of various countries, scientifically arranged—an important collection in itself.

Again (not long since removed to Whitehall, to the Model Room of the Steam Branch Department) are models of marine steam-engines and steam-vessels, which might be well added to the proposed museum.

The patterns, or duplicates of what are called naval stores should also form a portion of the collection. These I believe are in a room at Somerset House.

Those curious old pictures of our dockyards might also find their way, without being much missed by "My Lords," to the walls of the museum.

The model rooms of the dockyards also should contribute and send such models as may not be required for practical purposes; and with all these contributions I think I am not going too far when I say, that a museum of great national interest could be put together at a very moderate expense.

The important question remains. To what locality in the metropolis should the models be removed? Strictly speaking, the Royal United Service Institution would appear to have the first claim, for it has been self-supporting, and has not leant upon the Government for aid; but I fear there would not be sufficient space for such a gallery as I suggest, or for the erection of additional buildings.

The South Kensington Museum would also be an admirable place to construct a room or gallery for the models, which might be somewhat similar to those which have been erected for the exhibition of the English pictures; rooms, I may observe, which do great credit to the good sense of the management of that excellent institution. They are well lighted, well ventilated, and, above all, have been constructed at a moderate cost.

In 1854, an idea for the formation of a naval architectural gallery was submitted to the then directors of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, which has been partially carried out by subsequent Boards; but models of ships cost a good deal of money, and consequently the project was not carried out in its integrity. But here is a different proposition. The Government have all these models, ready and paid for, and all that is required is to place them in a suitable building, and show them to the public.

Some future time, if you will let me return to this subject, I can point out how still more interesting this proposed museum would be, by having models of some of the best ships of our mercantile marine, sailing and steam; how models of our fishing-boats with their engines of capture might be also shown; how our yachts might be exhibited, and with what advantage to the museum we might show our hydrographic charts on its walls;—in a word, to collect such objects for this marine museum as would make it worthy of our island-nation, and of its maritime excellence.—I am, &c., J. D.

A very splendid testimonial has been presented to Major-General James Ramsay, late at the head of the Bengal Commissariat Department. It consists of six solid silver groups, each subject different, and all characteristic of India. The two large centre pieces stand twenty-four inches high, and the four smaller groups fourteen inches high, representing different native tribes and animals of India, with the cocoa-nut, palm, sugar, cane, bamboo, and banana trees introduced; each group is modelled from nature and original, except the Arabs, which, by order, were modelled with some alteration from the piece of plate presented to the Junior United Service Club by H.I.M Napoleon III. The cost of this testimonial, we are informed, is about 500 guineas, and is the work of Messrs. Charles Williams and Co., of Oxford Street.

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RIFLED CANNON.

The following very interesting article upon the recent improvement in rifled ordnance appears in the *Revue Européenne* :—

"In the spring of 1859 the French army marched to Italy, having with them the small rifled cannon, the renown of which became in a few weeks so great in Europe. The result of long and mysterious study and experiment, the new arm, until then unknown to our artillery, was welcomed by them as an instrument of victory, and did not fail to justify all the hopes that had been conceived of it; but all had not yet been attained. Since the great battle of Solferino, where the French cannon played so conspicuous a part, inventions have been pouring it on every hand, which professedly leave in the background our remarkable arm. But do they, in fact, do so? An arm of this kind is not produced by chance. They who know that our cannon was the result of investigations the most searching and scientific, of experiments the most persevering, followed up day by day for nearly 10 years, will hesitate before they give full credence to the advantages asserted to have been so rapidly obtained in other countries. They, perchance, may be disposed to think that more than one of the military nations of the Continent who now loudly proclaim the superiority of their rifled cannon, may one day regret having too hastily transformed their guns. It is during actual warfare that mistakes are dangerous. These so vaunted cannon, so easily invented, which are made from one end of Europe to the other, are yet to be put to the proof. They are mostly yet enveloped in mystery, and we cannot, therefore, examine them in detail; but we may be allowed to observe in general terms that their greater or less excellence in the practice-ground, even admitting that it be established, is but of secondary importance as compared with efficiency, handiness, and durability on actual service. Free England, less reserved in her revelations, affords us a little more information. *The Times* undertakes to declare that success is complete and definitive on the other side of the Channel. This word 'definitive' is, perchance, a little hazardous in artillery affairs. We certainly have seen improvements in arms deemed theretofore incapable of improvement. It is not sufficient that an artillery arm be made in accordance only with theoretic notions, however apparently incontestable; other conditions must be fulfilled to avoid practical failure. The communications of *The Times*, how discreet soever—perhaps designedly so—have been welcomed by the public with much interest. Many of its readers, unskilled in technical information, have read with wonder the accounts of the enormous distances at which the Armstrong and Whitworth cannon have struck an object of comparatively small dimensions. Had they been less unacquainted with the experiments made in France during severals years, they would no doubt have been less disposed to wonder. We certainly must not treat lightly the results obtained by our neighbours—results certainly remarkable, and which do honour to their invention; but we must not, at the same time, forget to appreciate their worth. We admit as perfectly correct all the figures given by *The Times*. We will go further, and admit them as definitive bases, although only obtained from a limited number of expements with new guns; but, admitting all this, we see no reason for apprehension. Let us endeavour to explain why; it is a simple matter of comparison. The new English cannon are not of bronze, as are most of ours, but of wrought iron. This is perhaps an advantage, since the chances of injury to the interior due to the ball are thus sensibly diminished; but we must also remember that in the French rifled cannon the ball does not touch the gun, being protected by zinc covering, a soft metal, which alone comes in contact with the rifling, and thus doing away with the principal objection to the use of bronze. Our neighbours have, it would appear, solved the difficult problem of breach-loading, but it still remains to be seen whether it may not in practice be open to serious objections, not only as regards the mechanism, but also as to other points. The Armstrong and Whitworth cannon are but recent inventions. The late experiments have certainly furnished remarkable results, but we have yet to learn what may occur after some service in the field. If certain rumours are to be accredited, some doubts may exist as to their efficacy. What is said with regard to the results, cited by *The Times*, of Whitworth's six-pounders having lost at each shot about 120 feet in length of range? If this were to happen continually, what would become of the gun? Judging from the discussion in the House of Commons on the 5th of March last, it would seem that the Armstrong and Whitworth guns are not very simple or handy on service. The Minister of War, although he stated that the Armstrong guns were superior both as to precision and destructive power, added that it would be necessary to send with them to China special workmen of Sir William Armstrong. The practical value of the English cannon appears to us, as yet, open to question, while ours have been tested by service. Let us now consider the probable part which the new cannon may be called on to play, and in doing this we will confine ourselves to its consideration in siege service and in field service. As regards the first, the largest limit is open to conjecture. It appears without doubt that when besiegers and besieged are supplied with artillery having great precision and very long range, which is a problem now solved, the old system of attack and defence must be abandoned. Although skill and science may do much, yet it is probable that sieges will for the most part cease to be undertaken in warfare, and that either fortified places will be bombarded at great distances, or that the stake will be played out on the field of battle, leaving besieged places to be reduced by investment. As to field service, the importance of the new artillery is more easy to determine; and as for this purpose it is necessary to enter into some technical details, we will endeavour to do so as simply and intelligibly as possible. We must first establish two points:—1. What special properties field artillery should possess. 2. What conditions of firing should be satisfied. The most essential of all qualities to attain is, we may venture to affirm, a lightness and easiness of transport, which will enable the artillery to follow, so to speak, all the movements of the troops. This property, so conspicuously attached to our rifled cannon, largely contributed, as is well known, to the success of the campaign in Italy in 1859. The adoption of the 24lb. howitzer cannon of the Emperor realised in France some years since a progress of the value of which our campaign in the Crimea enabled us to form a correct judgment—that is, a unity of calibre. This is of much importance, since the projectiles are all alike capable of being used in all the guns. Another point is the facility of transport of ammunition. It is indispensable to have a provision of powder and projectiles necessary for all eventualities closely following the guns. The best solution of this problem is that which allows the greatest quantity to be taken with the least number of horses and ammunition waggons. Facility of transport and simplicity are, as it appears to us, the principal qualities of a field artillery, independently of considerations of firing. These qualities are possessed by our artillery, and in these we may be considered to be in advance of all our rivals, and it is in these, as we shall see, that rests true superiority. As to firing, certain conditions relate to range, and certain to precision, but with a close connection between the two. The range of a gun depends partly on the inclination given to it; the more this is increased, within certain limits and without any difference in the charge, the longer is the range, or, in other words, the greater the distance to which the projectile will be propelled. We will explain this more fully presently. If two guns be directed to the same point, that of greater precision is that the projectile of which arrives the nearest to the point in a right or straight line, and the least distant from such right line to the right hand, or to the left. There is, therefore, precision in length or distance, and precision in direction. Precision in direction is one of less importance on the field of battle. The point aimed at, whether infantry, cavalry, or artillery, almost always offers a front of a certain breath, and whether the projectile travel a little to the right or left of a right line is of no great consequence. This precision of direction is the least difficult to effect. Precision in length or distance, or, in other words, so firing that the projectile shall attain the exact distance of the point aimed at, is the more difficult problem. On the field of battle one only of the elements of firing is variable, that is the elevation of the gun, since the charges being all prepared are all of the same weight. If the distance of the object were exactly known, it would be sufficient to give the gun the necessary elevation; but, unfortunately, this distance is almost always unknown. It cannot be measured, and the most skilful can only appreciate it by the eye, with large errors, frequently of many hundred yards in 2000 or 3000. "At what distance are we?" is the first and general inquiry when the artillery commence the operation, and, as very rarely two opinions agree, the fire opens at hazard. In a short time, it is true, they find the range by observation of the effects of fire; but the same uncertainty arises on every change of position, and a great many shots are consequently thrown away. Moreover, it is not easy to always observe the effects of the shot at great distances, besides which the smoke and other accidental causes frequently prevent observation. In every point of view the field of battle and the practice ground are very different places. Some compensation is certainly afforded by the chance effects of shots falling within or beyond the object aimed at. While on this subject we must notice that it is most essential in all practicable cases to employ artillery with the least possible elevation, since the shots then plough as it were the earth, and destroy all in their course, and the advantage of this brings out the disadvantage of artillery with very long range. The observation of the effect of the firing, which is often the only means of rectifying the range, becomes more impracticable the more the distance is increased. Very difficult at 2000 or 3000 yards, it becomes immeasurably more so a little further. Of what practical use is it, then, to have an arm with an exceptional range of 4000 yards, for instance? It is something to talk about, but that something is full of delusion. The distance is estimated (how? we would ask) from the enemy; the necessary elevation is given, and the gun is fired. What happens? An error in judging the distance is made, perhaps of a third. If the enemy is at 3000 yards, the projectile passes over his head; if at 5000, the ball falls 1000 yards short. In such a mode of firing, one shot in a hundred may tell. Moreover, the elevation being necessarily great, the projectile falls to the earth like a thunderbolt, in a nearly vertical line, and at once buries itself without any ricochet. If it be a ball, it may by chance kill one man; if a shell, it may destroy two or three. Our soldiers at the Crimea nicknamed two of the Russian batteries, by way of derision, 'Bilboquet' and 'Gringalet,' as, being at a distance of some 3000 or 4000 yards, the elevation of the guns was so great that in several months, though firing night and day, they did not kill a single man; and this, be it remembered, though the exact distance was known. Contrast with this that at the Battle of Traktir, one 24 lb. shot killed 17 Russians formed in column, the gun being at a low elevation, and the difference between firing at high elevation at great distance, and with low elevation with a ploughing shot will readily be seen. Cannon at long range cannot, therefore, be employed but in very exceptional cases, if ammunition be not thrown away. It will also follow that ordinarily the range in battle will be limited to 1500 or 2000 yards, and if for some special reason it be deemed necessary to adopt a longer range it must be limited to 3000 yards, any further point being out of the reach of even good telescopes. It would be erroneous to suppose that by reason of these new cannon, battle will be given hereafter at great distances. Attempts may doubtless be occasionally made to open a cannonade at long range, but the necessity of economising ammunition, the obtaining certain and decisive results, and the utilising cavalry and infantry, will lead probably to actual fighting at not much greater distances than heretofore. The rifled cannon, as effective as the old at short distances, will still have a superiority, as it will render more difficult the formation of cavalry and infantry, and can at greater distances throw disorder into an enemy's reserves, harass his retreat, &c. It was in this manner that our artillery was so effective in the last campaign, owing, however, much to its facility of being moved. All the nations of Europe are, and wisely, desirous of accomplishing the same progress, but the future will show it is a strange error to attempt it by an exaggerated length of range. It certainly is remarkable as an attainment of gunnery that Armstrong and Whitworth cannon should, at an angle of 35 degrees., throw a projectile some 10,000 yards; but it has no practical value, and, indeed, becomes a vice if done at the cost of the simplicity of the gun. What deserves more attention is uniformity in firing, which is more difficult of attainment. For purposes of warfare the best artillery is such as is simple at the same time as efficient. We may be allowed to say that if the various foreign inventions tend to keep us on the alert, they by no means are cause of apprehension, since at the present moment we will venture to say that our artillery has no superior in Europe, and for this assertion we have the advantage of actual experience. Its simplicity is extreme. The rifled 8lb. gun only weighs 600lb.—although in bronze it wears well in service. Four horses can move it rapidly up an incline apparently almost inaccessible. It may be used with good effect at considerable distances up to 9000 yards, and even more if it were desirable. It throws an oblong projectile of 8lb., which produces all the effects necessary, not only as regards men and horses, but also other obstacles. Its supply of ammunition is easy and not inconveniently weighty, since four horses can draw 100 charges. The projectile, although hollow, may be used as a ball; it may contain a sufficient quantity of powder to be used as a shell, for which purpose it is furnished with a metallic fuse adapted to various distances. Experiments are now being made to afford a means of judging distances by means of a small rocket, with a percussion apparatus, to be fired from these guns, so that the point at which the rocket arrives may be more accurately judged of. We cannot pass without observation two other rifled cannon we have for field service. The first is a mountain 8lb. gun, in which the same projectile is used as before mentioned, the gun being of extreme simplicity and so light (200 lb.) as to be conveyed on the back of a mule, and capable of following infantry everywhere. Its range and precision of fire are equal to those of the 8-pounder already described. The second is the 24lb. howitzer cannon of the Emperor, rifled like the others, and capable of not only field, but siege service. The French artillery, then, has nothing to envy in the recent inventions of foreign countries."

These observations are interesting, and in the main, correct. It is not true, however, that the French excels the Whitworth gun in facility of transport, and it is doubtful if it be much more simple. It is true that the French gun has been found terribly effective against the Austrian artillery, and that it subdued the fire of the Tyrolese jagers. In reference to range, however, the article is very erroneous. The greater the range the lower the trajectory, and the more effective the piece at short distances as well as long ones. It *is* therefore "of practical use to have a gun with a range of 4000 yards," because it must be much better to operate with at 2000 yards than a gun which has only a range of 2500 yards. That is the whole question. There has been, indeed, a lamentable deal of nonsense talked and written about "long range," and about the damaging effects of bolts, which in reality will fall at 8000 or 9000 yards "like thunderbolts" without ricochet. But our good allies must know that with a shell it is a different affair; and that a shell regularly built, like Armstrong's, bursts into a regular flight of missiles at the longest range as well as at the shortest, and *may* kill *more* than two or three, which at 9000 yards is by no means a small achievement.

"Bilboquet" and "Gringalet" were, as we well know, effective enough for their real object. That object was *not* to kill men in our camp, but to keep the valley of the Tchernaya clear, and to annoy parties going out to cut brushwood or to get water from the river. When they fired towards Inkerman the shot was heard in the air, and the camp being quite out of range, it is not so wonderful that no one was killed. Of the shot at the Tchernaya we never heard till previous to this article. The information we receive is, however, very useful. *We learn that the French have a mountain gun, which weighs* 200lbs., *which may be used with good effect up to* 9000 *yards, and more!* This is a startling piece of news.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

It is impossible for us to affirm that any accession is being made to the French naval forces in distant waters, because the departure of men-of-war for New Caledonia and the island groups of the Pacific may be intended to provide for vacancies created by the return of ships, the term of which has expired on those stations. But we do not observe any mention of such returns, and we read continually of ships being sent out.

The "Cassard," a new armed steam-yacht, Commander Dubuisson, has gone round to Cherbourg, from Havre, to be fitted for the reception of Prince Napoleon on his projected summer cruise.

The Imperial yacht "L'Aigle" is under orders for Nice, to be at the disposition of the Emperor.

Rear-Admiral Paris's division, consisting of the liners "Algesiras," "Redoutable," and "Imperial," arrived in Toulon on the 23rd from Gibraltar, which they left on the 11th April. The steam despatch-boat "Casabianca" was under orders for Cayenne. At Gabon they were speaking of an expedition against the King of Dahomey.

The transport "Dorade" is under orders for Oceania, and the transport "Bonite" was spoken with on 4th March, on her way to New Caledonia.

In view of the unsatisfactory state of things in Servia, Montenegro, and the adjacent provinces, as also of possible eventualities elsewhere, the Porte has decided on maintaining an effective force of 100,000 men, on a war footing, in Roumelia. The head-quarters of the whole will be at Pristina, near Kossova, a strategic position of great strength and central convenience for operations against any of the districts within which disturbance may be apprehended.—*The Levant Herald.*

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THE INSUBORDINATION ON BOARD THE EDGAR.

A naval court-martial assembled on Monday on board Her Majesty's ship Victory, in Portsmouth harbour, for the trial of John Clarke, a private in the Royal Marines, belonging to Her Majesty's ship Edgar, on the charges "of having, when the port watch was ordered to fall in on the starboard gangway, endeavoured to delay and discourage the service by falling in with that watch, when he belonged to the starboard, and by afterwards denying that he knew to which watch he belonged;" and, secondly, "for misconducting himself and disobeying orders while being conveyed in the Edgar's cutter to Her Majesty's ship Victory." The court comprised—Rear-Admiral Sir H. Keppel, K.C.B., President; Rear-Admiral J. E. Erskine; Captains Gordon, O'Callaghan, Hewlett, C.B., Harris, Hillyar, Wilson, Caldwell, Strange, Vansittart, Turnour, and Mackenzie.

The principal evidence as to the origin of the disturbance was that of Captain Katon, commanding the ship Edgar, who deposed: On the 5th of April, the day after the ship's arrival at Spithead from Lisbon, leave was granted to 50 of the ship's company—35 seamen and 15 marines. Their leave extended until 7·30 on the 7th. Again, on the 7th, the same leave was granted to the same number of seamen and marines. On the 9th leave was extended to 12 per cent. of the ship's company. This was extended to the seamen, but, as 12 per cent. of the marines were already on shore, leave was not granted to them. On the afternoon of the same day, the marines, through their officers, requested to see me. I was engaged at the moment, and said I would see them when at leisure. Immediately afterwards Lieutenant Storey, of the Royal Marines, reported to me that the marines refused to dismiss. I replied, "Never mind, let them remain, and I will see them when at leisure." About a quarter of an hour afterwards I went on the quarter-deck and ordered the marines to fall in there, and inquired of them what they wanted. They said they wished to know if their long leave was stopped; that they knew that some of the Donegal's people were on shore at Portsmouth at that time, and that it was hard they could not have the same indulgence. I told them that, to the best of my knowledge, their leave was not stopped. I could not speak for certain, but thought when orders came from the Admiralty relative to fitting the ship they would probably get their leave, and advised them to go to their work quietly, for what they were doing was the wrong way to get their leave. They then went away. On the following day I was on board, between 1 and 3 P.M., when Commander Waddilove reported to me that the marines had been behaving in an insubordinate manner, and that John Clarke, the prisoner, had been behaving insubordinately, by stating that he did not know what watch he belonged to, and that he, the Commander, had in consequence placed him in irons.

Several witnesses were examined in support of the charges respecting insubordination on board the ship. As regards the second charge, Mr. Harnett, naval cadet, said he was in the cutter of the Edgar on the afternoon of the 10th inst., conveying the prisoner with others on board Her Majesty's ship Victory. On leaving the Edgar the prisoner was making a noise, when I told him to hold his tongue. He said he was a prisoner, and that he was glad to get out of the —— slave ship; that he had been a guard over convicts, and that they were better fed than a poor soldier, and he hoped he should get seven years' transportation.

The prisoner read a short defence, in which he pleaded that, on the first charge, he did not know, when questioned by Commander Waddilove, to what section of the watch he properly belonged; and with regard to the second charge, he was merely speaking of a former ship.

The court found that a spirit of insubordination had been shown by a portion of the crew of H.M.'s ship Edgar, at Spithead, on the 10th inst., and also found the prisoner guilty on the charges brought against him, and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, in the gaol at Winchester, and at the conclusion of that period to be dismissed H.M.'s Royal Marine forces with disgrace.

The court was then re-sworn, and immediately proceeded to try James Haining, gunner, Royal Marine Artillery, and John Menzies, Royal Marines, on charges of "having prevented Sergeant Lashbourn and Corporal Stack from putting John Clarke, the prisoner in the last case, in irons, in the forecockpit, and for having rescued him from their custody," but the charge was not sustained. Next day the court was constituted to try W. Matthews, T. Doidge, A. Fry, W. Harvey, W. Parker, C. Lucus, A. Gunsten, F. Trickey, D. Mooney, and C. Cannon, privates, Royal Marines, and H. Dawson, private, Royal Marine Artillery, on two charges of disobedience of orders. The whole of the prisoners, with the exception of Gunsten, were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. Gunsten was found guilty on the second charge only, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

On Thursday morning the same officers assembled as on the previous day, and were sworn a court to try Matthew Lad, private, R.M., on a charge of saying to Corporal Stacks, when ordered by him to go on deck and fall in with his watch, "I will go on deck, but I'm——if I work for you or any one else." The court found the charge proved, and sentenced the prisoner to two years' hard labour in Winchester gaol; and at the expiration of that time to be dismissed Her Majesty's service with disgrace.

The court then assembled for the last time to try 19 privates of the Royal Marines and Royal Marine Artillery belonging to Her Majesty's ship Edgar, on a charge of having, on the 19th inst., been guilty of insubordination and delaying the service by assembling on the main deck, instead of at once proceeding to the upper deck, when ordered by the commanding officer to do so. The court did not consider the charge sustained by the evidence, and without hearing the prisoners' defence, acquitted them.

We learn, from a return to parliament issued yesterday, that the British regimental establishment for 1860-61, of all ranks, numbers 144,148; and the effectives of all ranks, on the 1st of this month, 133,962. The return of the Indian establishment for 1860-61 is 83,585; and effectives (India), 94,829. The total number of embodied militia on the 1st of the month was 19,333.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Kinnaird asked the Secretary of State for India, whether he had received any official account of the origin and causes of the late disturbances among the Ryots in Lower Bengal, and whether any measures were in contemplation for increasing the number of European magistrates, and for improving the police generally in Bengal, in accordance with the recommendations of the late Lieutenant-Governor.

Sir C. Wood said, that there might perhaps be some allusion to the Ryot question which had not yet come under his notice. The Bengal police had been reorganised by the express direction of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Sir M. Farquhar wanted to know what had been the fate of the jewels taken at Lucknow, and whether the report was true that they had been given to the King of Oude.

Sir C. Wood said that the King of Oude had claimed certain jewels which the Governor-General had ordered to be given up to him. Whether those jewels were captured at Lucknow he could not say, but as a matter of inference he thought it probable they were.

Mr. Dalgleish asked whether the Admiralty had received any intelligence confirming the statement in that day's papers, that the fire from the Chinese forts had sunk two English frigates at the mouth of the Peiho?

Lord Clarence Paget replied that the Admiralty had received a dispatch from Admiral Hope, dated the 15th of March, which announced that the two vessels reported to be sunk had arrived the day before in company with the Samson; therefore there was no reason to believe the rumour true.

Mr. Mildmay asked the Secretary of India whether there was any truth in the statement in the *Times* of Monday, the 23rd inst., as to the conduct of the Indian cadets in passing through Egypt being "systematically outrageous," and if that statement was true, whether the right hon. gentleman was prepared to take steps for discovering and punishing past offenders, and for exercising more control over those young gentlemen in future.

Sir C. Wood was sorry to inform the House that he had received a despatch from our Consul-General in Egypt, containing statements substantially the same as that which had appeared in the *Times*. The Consul-General did not expressly state that the persons concerned in the outrage were officers in the Indian Service, but there were expressions in the dispatch from which it must be inferred that they were. He had written to India to desire that inquiries should be made into the case, and that he should be furnished with the names of the persons who should be found to have participated in this disgraceful proceeding.

Colonel Dickson called the attention of the Secretary for War to the hardship and inconvenience experienced by Militia officers called out for training in Ireland in places where there is no barrack accommodation in not receiving lodging-money where the troops are billeted.

Mr. Sidney Herbert admitted the inconvenience involved in the case to which the gallant colonel had alluded, and said it was solely owing to the large sum required for the Army Estimates that he did not like to increase it by an allowance for Militia officers under the circumstances stated.

Colonel Lindsay asked the Secretary of State for War whether it was his intention to recommend Her Majesty to reinstate the officers who were promoted to the rank of Colonel for distinguished service in the Crimea, in an approximate numerical position to that which they attained when they were first promoted to that rank, and of which they have been deprived by their claims being overlooked when a revision of the lists took place, on the recommendation of the Royal Commission of 1858.

Mr. Sidney Herbert said he was fully aware of the hardship which existed in the case pointed out, but he knew not how it could be remedied. If the gallant officer could suggest any means by which it could be done he would have great pleasure in laying the proposal before the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain Annerley called the attention of the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs to a communication in the *Times* of yesterday, describing the manner in which the graves of British officers in the Crimea had been desecrated, and expressed a hope that the noble Lord would endeavour by diplomatic communications, or by issuing instructions to our Consul at Odessa, to prevent a repition of such disgraceful proceedings.

Lord J. Russell expressed his regret at being obliged to admit that the statement in the *Times* was perfectly correct. He had sent instructions to our Consul at Odessa which he hoped would prevent the repetition of such outrages; he had also directed our representative at St. Petersburgh to make the strongest representation on the subject to the Russian Government.

The Under-Secretary of State for War, the Earl de Grey and Ripon, has addressed the annexed circular to the officers commanding militia regiments, dated the 21st inst.:—"Some misapprehension having arisen as to the interpretation of the latter part of article 67 of the Militia Regulations, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to acquaint you that no pay is admissible for any officers who do not present themselves at the head-quarters, or who may be absent from their duty during the whole training period, but that the article above quoted applies only to such officers as may after joining be prevented by sickness, duly certified, from attending their duties. The pay of the colonel or commandant will, however, be regulated by the circular of the 15th Nov., 1859."

INDIAN STAFF APPOINTMENTS.—The *Hurkaru* understands that orders have been, or will be immediately, sent from England to India, to suspend for a time the operation of the general order of 1855, that all staff-appointments shall be vacated after they have been held for five years. It has been ruled that the present incumbents, whose tenure of office expired on the 23rd of March, are to be allowed to continue temporarily on the staff, but are not to be re-appointed for any further period, pending the measures now under consideration for the re-organisation of the Army, which will, as a matter of course, involve great changes in the staff, and include a revision of all the offices.

Obituary.

We have to record the death of Lieut.-General Edward Fleming, C.B., Colonel of the 27th Regiment. This gallant officer, having entered the Army in 1802, served with the 31st Regiment in Sicily and Calabria, under Sir John Stuart, in 1806, and in the following year was at the taking of Alexandria and the storming of Rosetta. In the Peninsula, he served the campaigns of 1808-9-10 and 11, including the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Albuera (where he was severely wounded), and several minor actions. Since then, he saw hard service all over the world, in the East and West Indies and Canada. Lieut.-General Fleming acted for thirteen years as Inspecting Field Officer of Glasgow District, and was presented by Glasgow with the freedom of the city. He commanded for many years the Limerick District where he was popular with all parties. He was owner of the Belleville estate, in Cavan, his native county.

Captain Stephen Grenville Fremantle, youngest son of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Fremantle, G.C.B., expired at his residence at Swanburne, Bucks, on Thursday last, in the 50th year of his age, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends and relations. The deceased officer entered the Navy in 1823, and served in the first Chinese war. He was high up in the list of captains, having received his post-rank in 1842. His last command was the Juno, 26, which he relinquished about two years since. Captain Fremantle had been in a declining state of health for some time.

Lieut.-General John Home Home died very suddenly during the night of Saturday last. He had been apparently in excellent health during the evening of that day, but was found dead on Sunday morning in his lodgings in Pall Mall, having to all appearance died without the least pain during the night. Lieut.-General Home entered the Army in 1813, and served for many years in the Grenadier Guards. The colonelcy of the 56th Regiment, which is rendered vacant by his demise, was only conferred upon him last October, on the death of the Earl of Westmoreland.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

FRASER—April 24, at Woolwich, the wife of Captain G. H. Fraser, R.A., of a son.

GORDON—April 21, at her father's residence, Stowford Rectory, Devon, the wife of Major S. B. Gordon, 45th Regiment, of a son.

GORDON—April 21, at Hillowton, near Castle Douglas, N.B., the wife of D. A. Gordon, Esq., of Culvennan (late Rifle Brigade), of a daughter.

GUNN—April 19, at H.M.'s Dockyard, Chatham, the wife of Dr. William Gunn, R.N., of a son.

MAYNE—April 23, at 14, Kensington Gate, the wife of Major Taylor Mayne, of a son.

MULLER—March 10, at Secunderabad, the wife of Captain Muller, of a son.

RICHARDS—April 19, at Stoke Devonport, the wife of Captain W. H. Richards, of a son.

ROSS—April 21, at Chatham, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Archibald Ross, R.E., of a son.

TEMPLEMAN—March 20, at Shahjehanpore, Rhohilkund, East Indies, the wife of the Rev. Edward Templeman, Assistant-Chaplain H.M.I.S., of a son.

YOUNG—April 19, on board H.M.S. Blanche, at Portsmouth, the wife of Lieutenant Young, R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BULLOCK—TOULMIN—April 24, at St. Peter's Church, Kensington Park, by the Rev. Henry Battiscombe, M.A., of St. Germans, Blackheath, Frederick Rheinwald Bullock, Esq., Lansdown Road, Notting Hill, second surviving son of John Bullock, Esq., Sevenoaks, Kent (late of Guildford), to Emily Laura Maria, only daughter of the late Captain Samuel Toulmin, 63rd B.N.I.

DENNYS—PROCTOR—April 24, at St. Mary's, Islington, by the Rev. Albert Badger, M.A., and the Rev. James Prosser, M.A., vicar of Thame, Oxon, Haddock, second son of Commander Lardner Dennys, R.N., to Anna Byron, youngest daughter of the late William Proctor, Esq.

GOLDINGHAM—GARDEN—April 24, at St. Stephen's, Westminster, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, assisted by the Rev. W. Tennant, the incumbent, and the Rev. F. Tonkin, uncle of the bride, James Arbuthnot Goldingham, Esq., 3rd Regiment M.L.I., son of John Goldingham, Esq., M.C.S., to Christina Cameron, only child of the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of H.M.'s Chapels Royal.

GORDON—CREALOCK—April 21, at St. John's, Paddington, by the Rev. G. M. Prescott, Archibald Gordon, Esq., M.D., C.B., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, to Mary Preston, second daughter of the late Wm. Belton Crealock, Esq., of Stanhope Place, Hyde Park.

LOWNDES—MASSY—April 19, at Galbally, by the Rev. George Massy, rector of Knockany, and uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. John Arden Bayley, curate of Everdon, Northamptonshire, Lieut.-Colonel John Henry Lowndes, late 6th and 47th Regiments, to Eliza Mary, eldest daughter of Hugh Massy, Esq., of Riversdale, county Limerick.

SEYMOUR—LEE—April 24, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Cureton, canon of Westminster, and the Rev. James Bennie, John B. Seymour, Esq., Captain Royal Marines Light Infantry, to Isabella, second daughter of Dr. Robert Lee, Saville Row, London.

DEATHS.

BOWRING—April 21, at his residence, 9, Union Place, Blackheath Road, Greenwich, Kent, aged 71, Mr. R. G. S. Bowring, late of H.M.'s Victualling Yard, Deptford.

BRANDLING—April 16, at Woodsley House, Leeds, the residence of his brother-in-law, Sir Peter Fairbairn, Lieut.-Colonel John James Brandling, R.A., aged 39.

BURROWES—April 16, at Pau, in France, James Edward Burrowes, younger son of the late Major Burrowes, of Stradone, county Cavan, Ireland, aged 39.

CAMERON—April 20, aged 72, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Lieut.-Colonel Nathaniel Cameron, of Danygraig, near Swansea, Glamorganshire, late of the 79th (or Cameron) Highlanders, and last surviving son of the late General Sir Alan Cameron, K.C.B., of the Enacht Branch of the house of Lochiel.

FAGAN—April 21, at Tiverton, Devon, of hooping cough, Fannie Isabelle Ingilby, second daughter of the late Captain R. C. H. B. Fagan, Bengal Artillery, aged 8.

FLEMING—April 23, at 14, Glocester Square, Hyde Park, Lieutenant-General Edward Fleming, C.B., Colonel 27th Regiment (Inniskillings).

GRAFTON—April 17, at Cambridge, Lieut.-Colonel Augustus Grafton, of the Bombay Army, aged 72.

GRAHAM—April 23, at Fareham, Hants, Colonel William Dashwood Graham, late of the Bombay Engineers, aged 47.

HOME—April 22, very suddenly, at his lodgings in Pall Mall, Lieut.-General John Home Home, of Bassendean, Berwickshire, Colonel of H.M.'s 56th Regiment, aged 63.

HOTHAM—April 14, at York, Captain George Hotham, Royal Engineers.

KERRISON—April 20, at 30, Norfolk Street, Lady Kerrison, widow of Lieut.-General Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., aged 74.

KING—April 8, at Malta, after three days' illness, Captain William Magrath King, Royal Artillery, aged 34, youngest son of Captain King, Military Knight of Windsor, and nephew of the late Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Tindal.

KING—March 1, at Fort William, Calcutta, of malignant cholera, Lieutenant James Walker King, 60th Royal Rifles, 1st Batt., eldest son of Sir James W. King, Bart., Clk., aged 23.

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Advertisements.

THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY SUNDAY EXCURSIONS REDUCED TO 4*s*.

These Excursions, to Ramsgate, Margate, Deal, Canterbury, leaving London at 5 minutes to 8 a.m.; o Dover, Folkestone, Hythe, Ashford, Hastings, St. Leonards, Tunbridge Wells, leaving London at 8·30 a.m., at REDUCED FARES—

4*s*. 6*s*. 6*d*. 10*s*.,

and to the other attractive places on the line, will be RESUMED for the Season on the 6th May.

For all particulars see bills.

C. W. Eborall, General Manager.

London, April, 1860.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEASON 1860-1.—Tickets for the new season, commencing Tuesday, the 1st of May, and terminating on the 30th of April, 1861, are now ready for issue.

They are of two classes, viz., Two Guineas, admitting free on all occasions; One Guinea, admitting free on all occasions, when the price of admission to the Palace on the day is under Five Shillings, but admitting on those days on which the price of admission is Five Shillings or upwards, on payment of Half-a-Crown.

The days on which the price of admission is fixed at Five Shillings and upwards already decided upon are—

The MENDELSSOHN FESTIVAL and Great Performance of "Elijah," and Torchlight Procession, on Friday, 4th May.

The SIX OPERA CONCERTS on Fridays, May 11th, June 1st, 15th, 22nd, July 6th and 13th.

The GREAT FLOWER SHOW on Saturday, 26th May.

The MUSICAL FESTIVAL of the Orpheonistes of France on Monday 25th, Tuesday 26th, and Thursday 28th of June.

Other appointments at a rate of admission of Five Shillings or upwards may be made as the season progresses.

Season Tickets for children under 12 years of age will be issued at the uniform rate of Half-a-Guinea.

Tickets and the published Programme of the Season may be had at the usual Agents, at the Crystal Palace, or at 2, Exeter Hall. By order,

George Grove, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ON FRIDAY, May 4, 1860, a GREAT FESTIVAL PERFORMANCE of MENDELSSOHN'S "ELIJAH," on the occasion of the inauguration of the Bronze Memorial Statue of the Composer (by Mr. Charles Bacon), provided by Public Subscription. Principal Vocalists: Miss Parepa, Miss F. Rowland, Miss Palmer, and Madame Sainton-Dolby; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Evans, Mr. L. W. Thomas, and Signor Belletti. The Band will include the Instrumentalists of the Sacred Harmonic Society, with numerous additions thereto, selected from the principal Orchestras, the Crystal Palace Band, and the Large Organ, built expressly for the Handel Festival. Organist, Mr. Brownsmith. The Chorus will consist of the London Division of the Handel Festival Choir (comprising the Chorus of the Sacred Harmonic Society, with selections from the other Metropolitan Choral Societies), the leading Professional Choristers, and Deputations from the principal provincial Choral Societies, the Cathedral Choirs, and various Continental Choral bodies. The entire Orchestra will number THREE THOUSAND PERFORMERS. Conductor, Mr. COSTA. The Musical arrangements under the direction of the Committee of the Sacred Harmonic Society. The Oratorio will commence at Three o'clock. The Statue, which will be placed for the occasion on one of the Upper Terraces, will be unveiled at Six o'clock. A Great Torchlight procession at dusk.

Prices of Tickets: Admission Tickets (if purchased on or before 3rd May), Five Shillings; by payment at the Doors on the day of the Festival, Seven Shillings and Sixpence. Reserved Stalls, arranged in Blocks as at the Handel Festival: In the Area, Five Shillings extra; or in the Corner Galleries, Half-a-Guinea extra.

Tickets at the Crystal Palace, and at 2, Exeter Hall, where also plans of the Seats may be inspected; or by order of the usual Agents. The New Season Tickets will admit on this occasion, subject to the usual regulations.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, WHITEHALL YARD, S.W.

Evening Meeting at Half-past Eight o'Clock.—Monday, 30th April.—The Rev. Dr. Giles, "The Invasions of England;" Francis Galton, Esq., F.R.G.S., "A New Shield for the Protection of Riflemen."

Lecture on Friday, the 4th May, at Three o'Clock.—Alexander Wood, Esq., "Military Transport by Sea."

By order of the Council,

27th April, 1860. B. Burgess, Captain, Secretary.

WHITTINGTON CLUB AND METROPOLITAN ATHENÆUM, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.

GRAND VOLUNTEER BALL on TUESDAY, 1st MAY, under the patronage of Viscount Ranelagh. Tickets (lady, 3*s*. 6*d*.; gentleman, 5*s*.; double, 8*s*.; supper, 2*s*. 6*d*. extra,) may be obtained by any Member of a Volunteer Corps of the Secretary.

E. R. Russell, Secretary.

SAILORS' HOME (Opened 1835). DESTITUTE SAILORS' ASYLUM (Instituted 1827).

The Friends of these Institutions are invited to the ANNUAL MEETING, to be held in the Museum of the Sailors' Home, Well Street, London Docks, E., on THURSDAY, MAY 10th, 1860.

Admiral William Bowles, C.B., the President, will take the Chair at half-past one o'clock.

Since the opening of the Sailors' Home in May, 1835, to the 1st of March, 1860, 111,358 Sailors have been received, of which number 30,113 have been old or returned Boarders; and the sum of 843,807*l*. has been deposited by Sailors in the Institution, of which 314,715*l*. has been remitted to their friends, and 27,876*l*. invested in the Savings' Bank.

The Institutions will be opened to the public, before and after the meeting.

MESS PRESIDENTS, PURSERS, AND OFFICERS OF BOTH SERVICES, Supplied with every description of GENUINE STORES for the use of the Mess, on the most moderate terms. WAX and all other CANDLES; SCRUBBING and the best TOILETTE SOAPS in use; PURE LILLE COLZA OIL; PICKLES and ITALIAN GOODS of approved makes only. W. & Co.'s PLATE POWDER, Brushes and every Article for the Table as supplied in India and elsewhere.

WHITMORE & CRADDOCK, General Exporters and Purveyors, by Appointment to H. M. Government Offices, 16, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C. Printed Lists on application.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA, or any of the British Colonies, can effect assurances on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Loans given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on Her Majesty's service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The COLONIAL was established in 1846, and its present income is upwards of 100,000*l*. per annum.

Subscribed capital, 1,000,000*l*. sterling.

Divisions of profits have taken place on two occasions—in 1854 and 1859.

A Policy for 1000*l*., opened in 1847, has been increased by the application of the Bonus to 1235*l*.

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

Samuel R. Fergusson, Resident Secretary.

London ... { 81, Lombard Street, E.C.; and at Messrs. Paris & Co., 10, St. James' Street, S. W.
Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, George Street.
Dublin ... 65, Upper Sackville Street.
Glasgow ... 58, St. Vincent Street.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. SPECIAL NOTICE.

BONUS YEAR.—SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

All policies now effected will participate in the division to be made as at 15th November next.

The Standard was established in 1825.

The first division of profits took place in 1835; and subsequent divisions have been made in 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1855.

The profits to be divided in 1860 will be those which have arisen since 1855.

Accumulated fund £1,084,598 2 10
Annual revenue 289,231 13 5

Annual average of new assurances effected during the last ten years, upwards of half a million sterling.

Will. Thos. Thomson, Manager.
H. Jones Williams, Resident Secretary.

The Company's Medical Officer attends at the office daily, at half-past one.

London, 82, King William Street, E.C.
Edinburgh—3, George Street (Head Office).
Dublin, 66, Upper Sackville Street.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
AND
FIELD-MARSHAL
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT,
K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., & G.C.M.G.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Established A.D. 1837, for General Assurance on Lives,

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Lieut.-General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., M.P., F.R.S., Chairman.

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Archibald Hair, Esq., M.D., late Royal Horse Guards.
Wm. Chard, Esq., Navy Agent.
Maj. William Lancey, R.E.
Gen. H. G. A. Taylor, C.B.
Wilbraham Taylor, Esq.
Lt.-Col. F. S. Sotheby, C.B.
Gen. Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.
Rear-Adm. Michael Quin.
Vice-Adm. Sir G. R. Lambert, K.C.B.

ASSURANCES are granted upon the lives of persons in every profession and station in life, and are extended to Tropical and other Climates, on conditions more favourable (especially to the NAVY and ARMY) than heretofore have been deemed practicable.

William M. James, Secretary.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1824.

All persons who effect Policies on the Participating Scale before June 30th, 1860, will be entitled at the *next Bonus* to one year's additional share of profits over later Assurers.

Tables of Rates and Forms of Proposal can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or of

George Cutcliffe, Actuary and Secretary.

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SERVICE IN ANY VOLUNTEER CORPS allowed within the United Kingdom without the payment of any extra Premium.

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THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY. Trustees: Viscount Ranelagh and J. C. Cobbold, Esq., M.P. Interest on Shares, Five per Cent. per annum; on Deposits, Four per Cent. per annum; payable half-yearly on the 1st of May and 1st of November. Prospectuses, explanatory of the Share, Deposit, Borrowing, and Land Departments free. Plans of Estates, 6*d*.

Charles Lewis Gruneisen, Secretary.

Offices: 33, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

CUNNINGHAM'S PATENT SELF-REEFING TOPSAILS, &c.

Copy of a letter from Captain J. M. Outridge, of the Champion of the Seas, 1946 tons register, belonging to Messrs. J. Baines & Co., dated Liverpool, April 14, 1860.

"To H. D. P. Cunningham, Esq., R.N.

"I have great pleasure in reporting to you upon the admirable working of your patent topsails, on board the Champion of the Seas, under my command. I can reduce sail with half the crew required on the ordinary plan, and in much less time. I have heard it said that your topsails are not suitable for such large ships as the Champion of the Seas; but, my experience of their working, proves this to be a great mistake. My main topsail-yard is upwards of eighty feet long, and weight of it five tons; a very (I think) satisfactory proof they are suitable for any vessel now afloat. The officer of the watch can always take the mizentopsail into a close reef himself."

Office, 12, London Street, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

N.B. The Champion of the Seas has been fitted about four years.

DIVING APPARATUS.

C. E. HEINKE, Submarine Engineer, 79, Great Portland Street, London, W., begs to call the attention of Ship-owners, Merchants, Captains, &c., &c., to the important Improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET DRESS & APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain any length of time under water, for the recovery of property from wrecks, making and repairing foundations of harbours and bridges, and also for pearl and sponge diving.

LYONS MEMORIAL.—The Committee for erecting a MONUMENT to the late Admiral Lord LYONS, being anxious to commence the work at once, particularly request that intending subscribers will as soon as possible pay their contributions to the bankers undermentioned, or to the Hon. Secretary; a sum of 100*l*. being still required fully to carry out the proposed plan.

Amount previously advertised £544 1 0

Acknowledged since last advertisement.

Capt. John Moore	£10	0 0	Allen Bathurst, Esq., M.P. (2d donation)	£5	0 0
Commnd. Bromley	1	1 0	Admiral Walcott (2d donation) ...	5	0 0
Commander F. K. Hawkins ...	5	5 0	Mrs. T. Hankey...	5	0 0
John Edye, Esq., F.R.S.	2	0 0	O. W. Farrer, Esq.	10	0 0
Commnd. A. G. Edye	2	0 0	Blake A. Hankey, Esq. (2d don.)...	5	0 0
Commnd. Joseph Edye	1	0 0	H. H. Gibbs, Esq.	5	0 0
Lieut. W. H. Edye	2	0 0	J. G. Hubbard, Esq.	5	0 0
Maj.-Gen. Chesney	2	0 0	K. D. Hodgson, Esq.	5	0 0
Captain Sherard Osborn	5	0 0	Martin Smith, Esq.	5	0 0
Charles Few, Esq.	2	2 0	Goldwin Smith, Esq.	5	0 0
Captain Hon. G. F. Hastings ...	3	3 0	J. B. Heath, Esq.	5	0 0
Captain E. A. Inglefield ...	1	1 0	Hon. Lady Hotham	10	0 0
His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador	25	0 0	Mrs. H. Deedes ...	2	0 0
Edward Hamilton, Esq.	5	0 0	D. Salomons, Esq.	5	0 0
Charles Mills, Esq.	10	0 0	W. Beaumont, Esq.	5	0 0
Lord Ebury ...	5	0 0	Earl of St. Germans	10	0 0
Right Hon. H. U. Addington ...	5	0 0	Visct. Palmerston	20	0 0
Marq. of Dalhousie	5	0 0	Duke of Newcastle	10	0 0
General Sir George Brown (2d don.)	15	0 0	Earl of Carnarvon	10	0 0
Lieutenant-Colonel Van Cortland ...	5	0 0	W. Markham, Esq.	5	0 0
Miss Beeston ...	2	2 0	Lieut. Curtis, R.N.	1	0 0
Miss Towvey ...	1	1 0	Earl of Ellesmere (2d donation) ...	5	0 0
Captain W. H. Stewart, R.N....	7	0 0	Lord Falkland ...	10	0 0
C. E. Thomas, Esq.	10	0 0	C. W. Puller, Esq., M.P.	5	0 0
Hon. Mrs. Seymour Bathurst (2d donation) ...	10	0 0	Captain D. Fowler	5	0 0
			Rt. Hon. E. Ellice	20	0 0
			Sir John Pakington	5	0 0
			Lord Stratford de Redcliffe ...	5	0 0
			G. R. Smith, Esq.	25	0 0
			Sir A. Buchanan	5	0 0
			Mrs. Dixon (2d donation) ...	5	0 0
			Sir W. Alexander (2d donation) ...	5	0 0

Messrs. Goslings, 19, Fleet Street, E.C.; Messrs. Chard, 3, Clifford's Inn, E.C.; Messrs. Woodhead, 1, James Street, Adelphi, W.C.; Messrs. Hallett & Co., 14, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.; and the Hon Sec., Captain the Hon. F. Egerton, Bridgewater House, S.W.

JULLIEN FUND.—Committee Room—50, New Bond Street, W.

The committee of the Jullien Fund, fearing that the subscriptions have been materially checked by the unfortunate death of Mons. Jullien, desire to explain that a widow and others, members of his family, can be protected from want only by the kind aid of those who appreciate the great services rendered by the late lamented maestro to the cause of the musical education of the English people.

The committee confidently appeal to that benevolence for which their countrymen are so distinguished, for such prompt and liberal additions to the subscription list as shall enable them to do some justice to the memory of M. Jullien, and at the same time afford adequate relief to his bereaved family.

Committee for the Distribution of the Jullien Fund.

Mr. John Mitchell.
Mr. W. R. Sams.
Mr. Thomas Chappell.
Mr. W. Duncan Davison.
Mr. Jules Benedict.
Mr. A. Blumenthal.

Honorary Treasurers.

Mr. John Mitchell, 33, Old Bond Street, W.
Mr. T. Chappell, 60, New Bond Street, W.
Mr. W. R. Sams, 1, St. James's Street, S.W.

Bankers.

Messrs. Coutts & Co., Strand, W.C.
Heywood, Kennards, & Co., Lombard St., E.C.
London and County Bank, Hanover Square, W.

Who, as well as the honorary treasurers, have kindly consented to receive subscriptions.

April 25th, 1860.

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New Cross, Kent, S.E., 27th April, 1860.

ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL, ST. MARGARET'S, ISLEWORTH, for Educating, at a reduced cost (to the parents), the Daughters of necessitous Naval and Marine Officers.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING of this SOCIETY, will be held (by the kind permission of the Council), in the Lecture Room of the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, on SATURDAY, the 5th May. The Chair will be taken at TWO p.m. precisely, by the President, the Right Hon. the EARL MANVERS.

AN ELECTION OF PUPILS will take place early in JULY next; the Voting-papers will be issued about the 18th of June. All persons may vote who become contributors before the day of Election.

By order of the Committee,

ARTHUR ELLIS, R.N., Secretary.

Office, 32, Sackville Street, W., 28th April, 1860.

NAVAL CADETS.

OF THE 43 SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES who passed at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, 12th March, 1860, TEN were prepared at NORTH GROVE HOUSE, SOUTHSEA, viz., Messrs. *Warren, Trollope, Payne, Loveridge, Passy, Haggarth,* Horne, Orton, Harrison, Higgins. 41 Naval Cadets passed from North Grove House in 1859.

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A. BURROW, Chaplain and Naval Instructor;
W. JOHNSON, Naval Instructor.

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43 Candidates (out of 59) passed for Naval Cadets at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, on March 12th, 1860, when Mr. A. St. J. Leacock (prepared at this Academy) obtained the Second Place; and last year six of the Pupils took First, Second, and Third Places. Every Pupil prepared (for the different examinations) has passed.

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA

AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

No. XVIII. SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1860. { PRICE 6d. STAMPED 7d.

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☞ *The subscription to the paper is 6s. 6d. per quarter, or 26s. per annum, payable in advance, postage not included. Post-office orders to be made payable to* JOSEPH SMITH.

LAST week we adverted to the grievances of the warrant officers of the Navy, as contributing to render the Service unpopular, by diminishing, if not altogether annulling, the value of those appointments which are held out as the greatest prizes of the sailor. Apart from the other drawbacks of the warrant, the mere fact that a boatswain is required to administer corporal punishment, explains clearly why the post, which claims the best seaman in a ship, should not only be no object of ambition, but may be both despised and refused. After all our efforts to raise the character of our tars, by teaching them habits of sobriety and thrift, giving them books at sea and a "home" on shore, we seem still to think that the man who should be the model sailor of a thousand has in his composition an instinct of brutality which reconciles him to this degrading duty. The regulation notion of a boatswain appears to be the same old Ben Bowline, whose chief employment was to go about rope's-ending the loblolly boys on board the vessel known in nautical nomenclature, as the "Bellyruffian." When this is the highest position a sailor can look to, it is to be expected that the lower steps on the ladder of promotion are even less attractive, and of course rather shunned than sought. Nevertheless, we must confess to some surprise at hearing that four line-of-battle ships of the Channel Squadron are in want of as many as 68 petty officers, being an average of 17 to each ship. It requires us to imagine a regiment short of 17 sergeants and corporals to appreciate this deficiency. No wonder that on board one of these vessels there has been a degree of insubordination amounting to a small mutiny. The petty officers are, as it were, the sinews of a ship; for it is through them the commander sways the crew, as the crew act themselves by the halyards and blocks on the rigging. Without completeness in both respects there can be no efficiency. It may be possible to "wear ship" in an extremity with broken gear, but what captain would trust to such a chance when he can keep all perfect? Although it has lately been shown that an Englishman can hold his ground against a powerful adversary with his left hand, this gives us no encouragement to send our ships into action without their right arm. It will be of no avail to us to hold our ground—to fight a drawn battle: we have to maintain a superiority, and when we strike must win. Hence we must foster every element of our strength. The mischief arising from a deficiency of petty officers is apparent even in these piping times; and to what might it not grow in war, when discipline, concert, and unity of action are imperative. But, to secure aspirants, the position of a petty officer must be so improved as to render it one that will be coveted, instead of shunned. We may determine that nobody who enters the Navy at the hawser-holes shall go out at the cabin windows; the Admiralty may set its face against future Sir Cloudesley Shovels; but let such promotion as we do leave open to our sailors be at least no discouragement. By the Good Conduct Warrant a petty officer is now placed in a worse position than an able seaman, inasmuch as the latter is awarded a penny a day for each of his stripes, while the stripes obtained by the former, after his promotion, bring him nothing. Thus a petty officer of 15 years' standing obtains no emolument for his three stripes, while he has the mortification to see a petty officer of yesterday, but who has been 15 years an able seaman, receive 3*d.* a day more than himself. Clearly, therefore, it is the interest of an A.B. to decline promotion until he has served the specific time, which will insure him from pecuniary loss; for length of servitude as a petty officer brings no increase of pay. It is true that in the Army, sergeants, who hold the same relative rank, receive no good-conduct pay, but they have been awarded a uniform allowance of twopence a day as compensation. This difference of treatment is a constant source of irritation to sailors. They complain that the Government mete with one measure to the Army, and with another to themselves, and there is certainly truth in the statement. Even the rate of pay is unequal. A first-class petty officer receives for continuous service 2*s.* a day, while a sergeant in the cavalry is awarded 2*s.* 4*d.* Non-continuous service gives the first-class petty officer 1*s.* 9*d.* a day, while the daily pay of the infantry sergeant is 2*s.* The rates of pensions present a corresponding disparity; and there are other points of difference, on which, after what has been said, it will be unnecessary to dwell. Such comparisons, indeed, are always better avoided; but in this instance they form a standing provocation and grievance, which it is impossible to blink. However we may push them aside, they will be dragged out on the forecastle, and talked over in the middle watch, and round the ship's bows. The authorities, then, and the nation will do well to look them in the face, that the injustice they indicate may be promptly redressed. It has lately been discovered that the sailor is distrustful; we all know he has a large development of the bump of jealousy; and, as he is naturally generous and confiding, we must consider that both sentiments have been engendered by ill-usage. The authorities should be as careful as his sweetheart to afford no ground of offence, and, above all, to give the sailor what he prizes best, fair-play. If the rank of the petty officer, instead of being undefined, be made clear and distinct, if his pay be equitably adjusted, and his good service rewarded, the position will no longer be regarded with indifference. Sailors covet promotion as eagerly as soldiers, but they have learnt that it should bring some decided advantage, and this does not accrue from the position of petty officer. Jack has ceased to believe in a little cherub sitting up aloft. He knows there is nothing like taking care of one's self; and, whatever we may say, we shall never convince him that a badge on his arm and three barren stripes are a compensation for threepence a day.

Austria was very averse to the Italian war. It was a struggle she had long foreseen; for though no threats had been directed against her—though it was not until the first day of the year which began and closed the conflict, that France, the only power she could be called on to oppose, showed her any sign of ill-will—an instinct of peril had led her to provide against it. At the critical moment her preparations were complete; and, emboldened by the resources which military organisation and military science had accumulated, this proverbially non-aggressive power, which has made the *status quo* a policy, and whose inertness is a tradition, preferred rather to precipitate hostilities than leave to a sinister, though yet undeclared, enemy the choice of the moment for action. England may some day be induced to take a similar decision. We may get weary of keeping up a race with France in building line-of-battle ships and equipping armanents in a time of profound peace; and, as Pyrrhus had a notion that his victories might be worse than defeats, we may come to the conclusion that such an uneasy peace is less endurable than war. In short, we may grow as fretful under our harness as Austria, and, like her, choose rather to be the first to draw the sword than give the enemy the full time he requires to mature his designs, and carry out his preparations to their utmost extent.

There need be no delicacy in discussing such a contingency. Our neighbour and ally, to do him justice, has dealt very openly with us, and if he has worn two faces, has, at least, not covered them with that mask which he exhibited to Austria. On Tuesday night Lord Lyndhurst reminded the House of Lords that one of the first acts of Louis Napoleon, as President of the French Republic, was to institute a commission for the resuscitation of the French Navy; and on his accession to absolute power, four years afterwards, he immediately called for the report of this commission, which, as a little expansion of its labours, had not only drawn up a scheme for giving France a naval superiority, but demonstrated the practicability of an invasion of England. In furtherance of these projects we have seen the fleets of France attain proportions which, for a moment, did indeed surpass those of our own; a maritime conscription has organised her whole nautical population, so as to render it available for service at a moment's notice; and a network of railways connects all her military stations with a great *port d'aggression*, which confronts our shores like a standing menace. All this has been done in open day, and under our own eyes. Looking at the aggressive attitude of France, at the overbearing ascendancy she is assuming on the continent, at the encroachments she is making and seems disposed to extend, at her secret "convention" with Russia, and the critical posture of affairs in Turkey, Switzerland, and Sicily, there is no calculating at what moment we may be called upon to act; and all agree that the rupture, come when it may, will be the work of an instant. Have we profited by the warnings we have received, and the unmistakable, and indeed undisguised, indications of the French Emperor's designs, to provide against the collision? The Duke of Somerset has given a statement of the relative strength of the French and English Navies in ships, which represents us as superior in line-of-battles, but admits an inferiority in frigates. This, however, with our immense resources, can be soon pulled up; and, if there were no other deficiency, we might feel pretty secure. Let us take it for granted that England now possesses a greater number of ships than France; that notwithstanding the rumours in circulation, our Channel and Mediterranean squadrons are fully and efficiently manned, and that we have even a body of seamen waiting in port for ships to be commissioned, instead of ships waiting for months, as the custom was, for a crew. Such a condition of our armaments, though a great advance and adequate for the present moment, affords no provision against eventualities. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that France can assemble her whole Navy at a given point, while England must guard all her widely-scattered possessions, as well as a long line of defenceless coast. Notwithstanding the altered and even unknown conditions which steam has introduced into naval warfare, it seems out of the range of possibility that an English squadron could be disabled by defeat, yet, in common prudence, we must provide for even this contingency. Still more should we be prepared to meet the possible junction of the French fleet with that of Russia, which might endanger the command of the Channel, and, if it did not cover a descent, at least intercept our gold ships. But the picture drawn of our progress in this respect, after being denuded of the varnish, by no means presents things in that cheerful light which the Duke of Somerset and Lord Alfred Paget would have us believe. It is soon discovered that the Coast-Guard, the batch of Marines, and the Coast Volunteers, are dragged in for show, and add nothing to the effect. The group—it is nothing more—which alone should command attention is the Royal Naval Volunteers. Here is England's sheet anchor—a thousand men! There is no need to warrant their quality, for everyone knows it is of the best; but, supposing all forthcoming at the critical moment, how far would they serve us to man a fleet? The First Lord declares that the difficulties inseparable from a new scheme are only just surmounted, and that the Volunteers will now rapidly increase in numbers, and soon form an effective reserve. As we stated last week, we are not disposed, under all the circumstances, to take a desponding view, but neither is there any ground to exult. Having been only a month in operation, the scheme can hardly be said to have failed, and the public will certainly not condemn it until it has had a fair trial.

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THE ARMY.

7th Dragoon Guards. Captain Lamb has leave to England from March 15 to September 15. Captain Welstead has arrived home, being about to retire from the Service.

9th Lancers. Captain Marshall has joined at Topsham Barracks.

12th Lancers. Captain Harford, Acting Paymaster of the left wing, is to remain at Madras a month after the departure of the regiment to settle his public accounts, joining his corps at home by the overland route.

14th Light Dragoons. The following Complimentary Order by the Commander-in-Chief was issued on the departure of this fine regiment from India: "Her Majesty's 14th (the King's) Light Dragoons will embark for England by detachments on the 11th and 13th inst., and the Commander-in-Chief, while congratulating the regiment on its return home, after a long tour of duty in India, desires to record the highly honourable and gallant service rendered by this distinguished corps since its return to this presidency from Bengal. The breaking out of the war with Persia altered the destination of the regiment from England to that country. On its return from that campaign the regiment landed in Bombay, and was hastily despatched on field service, to aid in the suppression of mutiny and rebellion in Central India. The distinguished and gallant conduct of the regiment in that brilliant but arduous compaign are matters of history, and won for it the frequent and well-deserved praise and applause of their distinguished commanders, Colonel Sir Charles Stuart and Major-General Sir Hugh Rose. Her Majesty has been pleased to acknowledge the brilliant service of this regiment by the distinctions and promotions bestowed upon the officers, whose noble leading has been so frequently noticed in the public despatches. In saying farewell to all, the Commander-in-Chief wishes the regiment a speedy and prosperous voyage home, and a happy meeting with long absent friends." Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Todd, has obtained leave to precede the regiment to England by overland route.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The following comprise all the recent changes of stations of officers:—Lieut.-Colonels—Haultain, from Woolwich to Northampton; F. J. Travers, from the Cape of Good Hope to Portsmouth; Dixon, from Plymouth to Portsmouth; Turner, C.B., from Madras to Woolwich; Fisher, from Woolwich to Malta; Francklyn, C.B., from Woolwich to Portsmouth; Graydon, from Malta to Portsmouth; Maude, C.B., from Bengal to Plymouth. Majors—Curtis, from Leith Fort to Bengal; Richards, from Gibraltar to Portsmouth; Hope, from Malta to Portsmouth; Brendon, from Quebec to Portsmouth; De Haviland, from Ireland to Portsmouth; Walcott, from Bengal to Woolwich; Bredin, from Madras to Portsmouth. Captains—Twiss, from China to Woolwich; Sievwright, from Bengal to Plymouth; Seale, from Shorncliffe to Bengal; Saunderson, from Jersey to Woolwich; Wilkinson, from Ireland to Portsmouth. Second Captains—Lyon, from Quebec to Ireland; Milman, from Bengal to China; Martin, from China to Leith Fort; Wyllie, from China to Bengal; Johnson, from Ireland to Shorncliffe; Carden, from Ireland to Jersey; Percival, from Plymouth to Christchurch; Arbuthnot, from Bengal to England; Biddulph, from Bengal to Gibraltar; Stirling, from Bengal to Malta; Hill, from Bombay to Quebec; L'Estrange, from Halifax to Ireland; Watson, from Ireland to Portsmouth; Rideout, from Bengal to Quebec; Johnstone, from Woolwich to Portsmouth; Broughton, from Madras to Bengal; Humfrey, from Plymouth to Portsmouth; Nicolls, from Ireland to Plymouth; Wilson, from Ireland to Portsmouth; Barton, from Mauritius to Madras; Bolton, from Guernsey, to Portsmouth; Walker, from Ireland to Portsmouth; Hamilton, from Ipswich to Portsmouth; Cuthbert, from Bengal to Portsmouth; Vaughan, from Mauritius to Portsmouth; Doyne, from Portsmouth to Woolwich; De Winton, from Ipswich to Portsmouth; Jackson, from Gibraltar to Mauritius; Tucker, from Shorncliffe to Gibraltar; Schrieber, from Guernsey to Woolwich. Lieutenants—Burn, from China to Bombay; Hobart, from China to Bengal; Handcock, from Plymouth to Ireland; Curzon, from Malta to Ipswich; Lynes, from Halifax to Ireland; Steward, from Woolwich to Ipswich; Cottingham, from India to Woolwich; Seccombe, from Malta to Woolwich; Prior, from Gibraltar to Woolwich; Hazlerigg, from India to Woolwich; Scott, from Brighton to Gravesend; Marshall, from Woolwich to Northern District; Taylor, from Guernsey to Northern District; M'Cullum, from Dover to Scotland; Montgomery, from Woolwich to Pembroke; Robinson, from Dover to Brighton; Blades, from Woolwich to Scotland; and Ramsay, from Woolwich to Northern District.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—The following alterations have recently taken place in this corps:—Colonel Hadden, appointed to the command at Colchester; Captain Longley, appointed to command the 13th Company at Weymouth; Captain Brine removed from Cork to Limerick; Captain Fraser, on sick leave. The following removals are ordered:—Lieut.-Colonel Fanshawe, from Montreal to Barbadoes; Colonel C. E. Ford, to return home from Barbadoes; Captain Warren, to proceed to Canada; Lieutenants J. H. Wilson from Barbadoes to Chatham; Blunt, from Shorncliffe to Gibraltar; Brine, from Devonport to Malta; Engledue, from Chatham to Portsmouth; D. G. Jones, from special service to Portsmouth; Fellowes to Barbadoes; O'Brien, from Chatham to Plymouth; Carroll, from Chatham to the London district; Pole, from Sheerness to Devonport; Stacke, from Chatham to Ireland; Bigsby, from Chatham to Woolwich; Ardagh, from Chatham to Pembroke; Robertson, from Chatham to Aldershot; and Peck from Chatham to Ireland.

The whole of the men, horses and stores of the A troop of the Royal Engineer train, vacated their quarters at Brompton Barracks on Tuesday morning and proceeded to Aldershot Camp, by easy marches. The following are the officers with the Royal Engineer train, viz:—Captain R. W. Duff, Lieutenant C. H. C. Halkett, and Lieutenant A. B. Hicks.

Grenadier Guards. The present year being the 200th anniversary of the formation of the First (or Grenadier) Regiment of Guards, raised by Charles II., after the restoration in 1660, as his own Royal Regiment of Guards, it is intended to commemorate the event by a grand entertainment. At a meeting of the officers, held a few days since, comprising Colonel the Hon. James Lindsay, Colonel Hamilton, C.B., Colonel J. Lambert, Colonel Lambert, Lieut.-Colonel Wynyard, Lieut.-Colonel Bradford, Colonel Conway, C.B., Lieut.-Colonel Ponsonby, &c., it was arranged to celebrate the event by a dinner of the officers now connected with the distinguished corps, and all those who have at any time served in the regiment. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, who has been Colonel of the regiment since the death of the Duke of Wellington, was solicited, and has consented to preside on the occasion. It is proposed that His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge as General Commanding-in-Chief, the Secretary of State for War, and the superior officers and gentlemen connected with the military administration of the country, also that the colonels and lieut.-colonels of the Household Cavalry, of the Coldstream and Scots Fusilier Guards shall be invited. A dinner is also to be given to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the regiment. The officers' banquet is to take place on Saturday, the 16th proximo. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to place at the disposal of the committee of officers formed to carry out the proceedings the Banqueting-hall of St. James's Palace.

7th Fusiliers. Captain Lord R. Browne, has arrived in England, on sick leave, under new rules.

19th Regiment. Lieutenant R. Molesworth has leave to England, under new rules.

29th Regiment. We regret to read in the *Sunderland Times* of last Saturday a melancholy and fatal accident, by which the life of a promising young officer of the 29th Regiment was sacrificed, on the Seaham Railway, on Thursday afternoon last. Ensign Everard, it appears, had been along the beach, towards Ryhope, learning, with his company, the rifle practice, and was returning along the Seaham line, when a coal train was seen approaching him. Mr. Everard, in jumping out of the way, unfortunately failed to observe that another train was approaching on the other line. He was immediately knocked down, and it was feared that he was killed; examination showed, however, that he still lived, though severely injured about his head, and covered with blood. He was at once conveyed to the barracks, where he has since expired. The rifle range on the beach at Sunderland is considered to be one of the best in England. For some years past detachments from the various regiments quartered in the different garrison towns in the northern district have been brought down to Sunderland Barracks to receive instruction in ball practice. The three companies of the 29th Regiment at present stationed there have arrived from Preston about a month ago. Yet it will be scarcely credited that although three accidents of precisely a similar nature to the above have occurred to the coast-guardsmen on duty along the coast within the last four years, each of which terminated fatally, no steps have ever been taken by Government to provide a proper road to the rifle ground. It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, that the only means of access at high tide is by marching on the Seaham Railway for upwards of a mile, which is used by the troops about eight times daily. The melancholy death of Mr. Everard has caused great excitement in Sunderland; but it is indeed a matter of surprise that accidents have not occurred more frequently.

37th Regiment. Major R. P. Harrison has leave to England for 18 months from date of leaving the regiment.

41st Regiment. H.M.S. Perseverance arrived at Portsmouth on Monday, having sailed from Jamaica on the 5th of April, with the head-quarters and six companies of the 41st Regiment, comprising:—Col. J. E. Goodwyn, in command; Major H. W. Meredith; Captains J. E. Harvey, A. N. Fowler, R. E. Maude, and E. L. B. Lowy; Lieutenants H. G. Nowlan, R. Pack, and W. F. B. Michell; Ensigns H. G. L. Lynch, Charles Miller, and F. P. A. Bracken; Paymaster James Simpson, Adjutant Isaac King, Quartermaster Charles Ward, Assistant-Surgeon G. L. Hind, and Brevet-Major F. C. Bligh; 491 rank and file, 41 women, and 83 children. The regiment disembarked next morning at Portsmouth, and left for Aldershot.

42nd Regiment. Captain G. Fraser has leave to England for 18 months from date of leaving the regiment.

Royal Marine Light Infantry. The somewhat extraordinary circumstance of trying a private of the Royal Marines by "drum-head court-martial," with the subsequent infliction of corporal punishment, occurred at Chatham this week to a private of the Royal Marine Light Infantry named Joseph Wakefield, for a most gross act of insubordination. The prisoner, who is a man of exceedingly bad character, was tried by district court-martial for deserting from head-quarters and making away with his regimental necessaries; and the finding of the court having been approved by the major-general commanding, the whole of the officers and men of the division were drawn up in the barrack square to hear the sentence promulgated. The prisoner having been marched to the centre, the sentence was read, the court adjudging him to be branded with the letter "D" and to be imprisoned for 168 days. The instant the prisoner heard his sentence he turned round to Lieut.-Colonel M'Killop and shouted out with an oath that he would not do it, but that he (Colonel M'Killop) "might do it himself;" and there is no doubt he would have rushed at that officer had he not been prevented by the escort. As this flagrant act of insubordination took place in the presence of the entire division, the Commandant, Colonel Rea, felt it his duty to make a prompt example of the prisoner, and at once gave orders for what is termed a "drum-head court-martial" to immediately assemble on the parade ground, when the officers who were selected to form the court-martial sentenced the prisoner to receive 50 lashes. The entire battalion then proceeded to the rear of the barracks, and the prisoner having been stripped and fastened to the triangles, the full number of lashes was inflicted, the prisoner bearing his punishment without uttering a word of complaint. Colonel Rea afterwards assembled the division, and, addressing the men in energetic language, stated it to be his determination to suppress the slightest symptoms of insubordination, and in all breaches of military discipline to carry out the law. The infliction of corporal punishment is exceedingly rare in the Chatham division of Royal Marines.

53rd Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel W. Payn is permitted to precede the regiment to England by the overland route.

60th Rifles. 1st battalion. At the recommendation of a medical board, Colonel Dennis, C.B., is permitted to precede the regiment to England by the overland route. On arrival, he will report himself. Captain J. D. Dundas, Lieutenants F. V. Northey, C. Ashburnham, J. Preston, A. Woodgate, Ensigns G. Tottenham and N. W. Wallace, being in excess of those required to do duty with the battalion *vid* the Cape, will proceed to England by the overland route.

69th Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel P. Fenwick has leave from India to England for 18 months from date of departure from regiment.

74th Regiment. Brevet-Colonel J. MacDuff and Major W. K. McLeod have leave to England for 18 months from date of leaving the regiment.

87th Regiment. Major C. F. Campbell has leave to England, under new rules.

91st Regiment. Lieutenant W. H. Baillie has obtained leave to England for 18 months from date of leaving the regiment.

1st, 2nd, and 3rd Depôt Battalion, Chatham. A general inspection and review of the whole of the troops of this garrison took place on Tuesday afternoon, on Chatham Lines, by Lieutenant-General Sir J. F. Love, K.C.B., K.H., Inspector-General of Infantry. The entire force of the garrison was drawn up on the Lines shortly before twelve o'clock, the troops on the ground comprising the Royal and Indian Engineers, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel A. Ross; the 1st battalion of infantry, commanded by Colonel H. Jervis; the 2nd battalion, under the command of Colonel R. N. Phillips; and the 3rd battalion, which was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Fairtlough; and the corps of Royal Marines, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Moore—to the number of nearly 5000 men of all ranks. General Love, attended by Colonel D. Lysons, C.B., and Major Page, his aides-de-camp, arrived on the ground shortly before one o'clock, accompanied by Major-General Lord De Ros, Major-General Eyre, Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, and a numerous staff. The troops were formed in contiguous quarter-distance columns, and received the general with a salute, after which they marched past in slow and quick time. A variety of manœuvres followed, all of which were executed with remarkable steadiness and precision. The firing of the troops, each of whom had 10 rounds of blank cartridge, was very good. After a number of movements had been executed, which occupied nearly three hours, the troops were marched off the ground to their quarters, General Love expressing himself well satisfied with that portion of the inspection. Each battalion has since been inspected separately by General Love, who examined the books and accounts of each, the inspection occupying several days.

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.

General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart., G.C.B., Colonel 10th Foot.

Lieut.-Generals John Home Home, Colonel 56th Foot; Edward Fleming, C.B., Colonel 27th Foot.

Major-Generals Orlando Felix; William Henry Law, retired full-pay, 83rd Foot.

Colonel John Isaac Hope, Royal Engineers.

Lieut.-Colonels J. J. Brandling, C.B., Royal Artillery; William Spring, retired full pay, Fort Major.

Major Edward M Earl of Longford, 2nd Life Guards.

Captains John Theobald Ling, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Sidney C. Jackson, 70th Foot; John Dowland, half-pay, 67th Foot.

Lieutenants Richard Saunders, 18th Dragoons; James W. King, 60th Foot; Robert Richard Fennessy, 64th Foot; Isaac R. Darcy, retired full-pay, 8th Veteran Battalion.

Quartermaster Thomas Moore, Depôt Battalion.

Deputy-Inspector-General J. Connell, half-pay.

Surgeons J. Campbell, Staff; Dennis Murray, M.D., half-pay 1st class; Frederic Detmer, half-pay, 2nd Dragoons, King's German Legion.

The importance of connecting all the military arsenals and stations throughout the country, north and south, by one unbroken continuous line of railway, has for years past occupied the attention of our highest military authorities. A favourable opportunity of obtaining this long-desired object now presents itself by means of a bill called the Metropolitan Extension, promoted by the London, Chatham, and Dover Company. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has, on former occasions, expressed before committees of the House of Commons his strong feeling of approval, in a military point of view, of an inland access to Dover, which is not exposed to an enemy for the last four miles from the sea, as the South Eastern line from Folkstone. This object will be obtained when the company's line inland from Canterbury to Dover is opened for traffic by the close of the present year. His Royal Highness again gave evidence last week in favour of the present line, and if carried, which we fully expect, there will be the means of transporting, without any break of bulk, any number of troops and stores to and from the north and south of England free from the objection which has hitherto existed, of conveying them through the streets of London. The importance of these facilities can hardly be over-rated, when we consider the advantages of a rapid though unbroken connection for military movements. The Commander-in-Chief has stated his views in favour of the line; looking upon it as the great military artery of the country; expressing his objection to the present state of communication, which, except by going very much round, affords no means of uninterrupted transit between north and south; and also indicating his opinion that sending troops through the streets of London was very inconvenient and objectionable.

The whole of the recruiting parties for the regiments in India are ordered to be called in to join their depôts at Chatham. The recruiting parties for the Royal Engineers are also to join the head-quarters of their establishment at Brompton.

Orders have been received at Fort Pitt General Hospital for the following medical officers to proceed to the stations named:—Assistant-Staff-Surgeon Wales, to Winchester; Assistant-Staff-Surgeon Fraser, to Birr; and Assistant-Staff-Surgeon Kennedy, to Curragh.

We hear that Surgeon C. A. Gordon, C.B., of the 10th Foot, is to be promoted to the rank of Doctor-Inspector,

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for the purpose of proceeding immediately to China, and joining the expeditionary army. Dr. Gordon has seen extensive service in India, and was principal medical officer of the force under Sir Edward Lugard, during the late mutiny.

SHORNCLIFFE.

The internal economy of most of the Militia regiments now embodied deserves especial commendation. Foremost among them in this respect at the present time is the 90th Stirlingshire militia or Highland Borderers. Amongst other arrangements of a highly gratifying character is that of an extensive reading-room, supported entirely by the voluntary subscriptions of about 400 non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment; the whole under the management of a committee of a non-commissioned officer, drummer, or private soldier of each company, the president of which is a commissioned officer. The payments are 2*d.* each member entrance, and 2*d.* per month subscription; this enables the committee to purchase 17 daily, weekly, and periodical publications; amongst the former the *Times* figures, and the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE amongst the weeklies. The papers after the second day are sold to the members, and are by them mostly transmitted to their friends. Games of chance are strictly forbidden; but chess, drafts, dominoes, solitaire, and other harmless games are provided in abundance; in addition to which the members are supplied with pens, ink, paper, envelopes, and stamps, at cost price, and a place set apart for those who are anxious to correspond with their friends; smoking in the room is strictly forbidden. The result has been a large diminution of crime, which arises from a too frequent attendance at the canteen or the low beer shops in the neighbourhood of the camp. The officers of the regiment have arranged regimental games to come off in about a fortnight's time, when the following games are to be contested: highland-fling dance, putting the stone, standing high leap, throwing the hammer, long race, running high leap, throwing the caber, hurdle races, hop step and jump, wheelbarrow and sack races: the prizes to consist of knives, meerschaum pipes, fancy shirts, &c., &c., but no money prizes.

The Army Gazette.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

War Office, April 28.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned soldier, whose claim to the same has been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, on account of an act of bravery performed by him in India, as recorded against his name, viz.:—

Private James Pearson, 86th Regiment (now of the 56th Regiment).—For having gallantly attacked a number of armed rebels, on the occasion of the storming of Jhansi, on the 3rd of April, 1858, one of whom he killed, and bayonetted two others. He was himself wounded in the attack. Also, for having brought in at Calpee, under a heavy fire, Private Michael Burns, who afterwards died of his wounds.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MAY 4.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards—Cornet Conwy Grenville Hercules Rowley, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant without purchase, vice Cuninghame, promoted; May 4.

4th Light Dragoons—Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Charles Alymer, from half-pay Unattached, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Alexander Low, who exchanges, receiving the difference between Infantry and Cavalry; Major George John Brown, to be Lieut.-Colonel by purchase, vice Frederick C. Aylmer, who retires; May 4.

Military Train—Captain Charles Hunter, from the 24th Foot, to be Captain, vice David Gibson, who exchanges; May 4.

10th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant Matthew Coke, from the 12th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Phillips, who exchanges; May 4.

12th Foot—Lieutenant Henry Long William Phillips, from the 10th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Coke, who exchanges; May 4.

15th Foot—Lieutenant Francis Robert Fishbourne, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Cuthbert, promoted; April 1.

19th Foot—Captain Montgomery Williams, from the 84th Foot, to be Captain, vice Thomas Conway Lloyd, who exchanges; May 4.

21st Foot—Lieutenant Isaac Tristram Coffin to be Captain, by purchase, vice John Henderson, who retires; Ensign John Blaksley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Coffin; May 4.

24th Foot—Captain David Gibson, from the Military Train, to be Captain, vice Charles Hunter, who exchanges; May 4.

25th Foot—Ensign Henry James Harvey to be Lieutenant, without purchase; Assistant-Surgeon John Thomas Milburn, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Creasy, who exchanges; May 4.

30th Foot—The surname of the Gentleman appointed to an Ensigncy by purchase, on the 17th ult., is Braine and not Brain, as stated in the *Gazette* of that date.

60th Foot—Ensign Henry Richard Treeve, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice J. W. King, deceased; March 2. For Lieutenant J. S. H. Algar, to be Lieutenant, &c., which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 27th April, read, Lieutenant J. S. H. Algar, to be Adjutant, &c.

63th Foot—Sergeant Henry Sladden, to be Quartermaster, vice Tunks, who retires upon half-pay; May 4.

84th Foot—Captain Thomas Conway Lloyd, from the 19th Foot, to be Captain, vice Montgomery Williams, who exchanges; May 4.

87th Foot—Ensign John Hooker Vowell to be Instructor of Musketry; Feb. 3.

91st Foot—James Thomas Rogers, Gent., to be Eusign, by purchase, vice Robertson, appointed to the 3rd Dragoon Guards; May 4.

100th Foot—Lieutenant Francis Bernard Bleazby, from half-pay, late Land Transport Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Derbishire, who resigns; May 4.

Gold Coast Artillery Corps—Ensign Gisborne Horner, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Charles Hewett, promoted, without purchase, to an Unattached Company; May 4.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Richard Chambre Hays Taylor, C.B., from the 79th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Whitmore, placed upon half-pay; May 4.

Captain John Pennock Campbell, of the 30th Foot, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Captain S. B. Gordon, 45th Foot, promoted; April 20.

UNATTACHED.

Lieutenant Charles Hewett, from the Gold Coast Artillery Corps, to be Captain, without purchase; May 4.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Assistant-Surgeon James Gideon Creasy, from the 25th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Milburn, who exchanges; May 4.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon James William Crow to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice McDermott, promoted; April 30.

BREVET.

Brevet-Colonel Edward Walter Crofton, Royal Artillery, to have the local rank of Brigadier-General in China; Jan. 14.

Lieut.-Colonel Edward Brice, Madras Horse Artillery, to be a Lieutenant-Colbnel in the Army from 10th July, 1858.

Major George Chetwode, 8th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; March 30.

Captain Charles Woodland, 1st Madras Native Infantry, to be Major in the Army; May 4.

Quartermaster Thomas Tunks, retired on half-pay 63th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain, under the Royal Warrant of 17th Dec., 1855; May 4.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieut.-General John Home Home, Colonel of the 56th Foot, on April 22.

Major-General Sir James Holmes Schoedde, K.C.B., Colonel 55th Foot, to be Lieut.-General; April 23.

Brevet-Colonel Charles Franklyn, C.B., Lieut.-Colonel half-pay Unattached, serving with the temporary rank of Major-General on the Staff of the Army at Gibraltar, to be Major-General; April 23.

Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel George Calvert Clarke, 2nd Dragoons, to be Colonel; April 23.

Major John Perkins Mayers, 86th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel; April 23.

Captain Charles Taylor Du Plat, Royal Artillery, to be Major; April 23.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieut.-General Edward Fleming, C.B., Colonel of the 27th Foot, on the 23rd April, 1860:—

Major-General Sir Henry John William Bentinck, K.C.B., Colonel of the 28th Foot, to be Lieut.-General; April 24.

Brevet Colonel Godfrey Charles Mundy, Lieut.-Colonel half-pay Unattached, Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, with the local rank of Major-General, to be Major-General; April 24.

Lieut.-Colonel George Valentine Mundy, C.B., 19th Foot, to be Colonel; April 24.

Brevet Major John Richard Heaton, 37th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel; April 24.

Captain Samuel Burges Lamb, 10th Foot, to be Major; April 24.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Corrected up to 5th May, 1860.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depôt is stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Regent's Park
2nd do.—Hyde Park
Royal Horse Guards—Windsor
1st Dragoon Guards—Bangalore; Canterbury
2nd do.—Lucknow; Canterbury
3rd do.—Mhow; Canterbury
4th do.—Brighton
5th do.—Aldershot
6th do.—Meerut; Maidstone
7th do.—Sealkote; Canterbury
1st Dragoons—Dublin
2nd do.—Newbridge
3rd do.—Dublin
4th do.—Manchester
5th do.—Aldershot
6th do.—Kirkee; Maidstone
7th Hussars—Umballa; Canterbury
8th do.—Nusseerabad; Canterbury
9th Lancers—Exeter.
10th Hussars—Hounslow
11th do.—Birmingham
12th Lancers—On passage Home; Leeds
13th Light Dragoons—Piershill
14th do. — On passage Home; Newbridge
15th Hussars—Dublin
16th Lancers—York
17th do.—Madras; Maidstone
18th Hussars—Aldershot
Royal Artillery [Head Quarters]—Woolwich
Do. [Horse Brigade]—Woolwich
Do. [1st Brigade] Garrison Artillery—Woolwich
Do. [2nd do.] Garrison Artillery—Dover
Do. [3rd do.] Garrison Artillery—Plymouth
Do. [4th do.] Field Artillery—Woolwich
Do. [5th do.] Garrison Artillery—Gibraltar
Do. [6th do.] Garrison Artillery—Malta
Do. [7th do.] Garrison Artillery—Quebec
Do. [8th do.] Field Artillery—Portsmouth
Do. [9th do.] Field Artillery—Dublin
Do. [10th do.] Garrison Artillery—Guernsey
Do. [11th do.] Field Artillery—Bengal
Do. [12th do.] Garrison Artillery—Mauritius
Royal Artillery [13th Brigade] Field Artillery—Bombay
Royal Artillery [14th Brigade] Field Artillery—Bengal
Do. [depôt]—Woolwich
Coast Brigade [Head Quarters]—Woolwich
Royal Engineers [Head Quarters]—Woolwich
4th Company—Bengal
8th do.—Bombay
21st do.—Bengal
Do. A Troop, R. E. Train—Chatham
Do. [1st Company]—Malta
Do. [2nd do.]—Gibraltar
Do. [3rd do.]—Gibraltar
Do. [4th do.]—India
Do. [5th do.]—Woolwich
Do. [6th do.]—New Zealand
Do. [7th do.]—Halifax, N. S.
Do. [8th do.]—China
Do. [9th do.]—Corfu
Do. [10th do.]—China
Do. [11th do.—India (ordered to Mauritius)
Do. [12th do.]—Cape of Good Hope
Do. [13th do.]—Dublin (survey)
Do. [14th do.]—Kelso (survey)
Do. [15th do.]—Chatham
Do. [16th do.]—Newry (survey)
Do. [17th do.]—Malta
Do. [18th do.]—Weymouth
Do. [19th do.]—Glasgow (survey)
Do. [20th do.]—Swan River
Do. [21st do.]—India (ordered to Mauritius)
Do. [22nd do.]—Mauritius (ordered home)
Do. [23rd do.]—China
Do. [24th do.]—Gibraltar
Do. [25th do.]—Cape of Good Hope
Do. [26th do.]—Bermuda
Do. [27th do.]—Chatham
Do. [28th do.]—Malta
Do. [29th do.]—Corfu
Do. [30th do.]—Dover
Do. [31st do.]—Curragh Camp
Do. [32nd do.]—Alderney
Do. [33rd do.]—Chatham
Do. [34th do.]—Shorncliffe
Do. [35th do.]—Aldershot
Do. [36th do.]—Portsmouth
Military Train [1st bat.]—China
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
Do. [3rd bat.]—Woolwich
Do. [4th bat.]—} Depôt at Aldershot
Shorncliffe }
Do. [5th bat.]—Curragh } Do.
Do. [6th bat.]—Woolwich }
Military Train [7th bat.]—Aldershot
Grenadier Guards [1st bat.]—St. George's Barracks
Grenadier Guards [2nd bat.] Portman St. Barracks
Do. [3rd bat.]—Dublin
Coldstream Guards [1st bat.]—Wellington Barracks
Do. [2nd bat.]—Windsor
Scots Fus. Guards [1st bat.]—Wellington Barracks.
Do. [2nd bat.]—Tower
1st Foot [1st bat.]—Madras; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.] — Hong-Kong; Birr
2nd do. [1st bat.]—On pass. to China; Walmer
Do. [2nd bat.]—Cephalonia; Walmer
3rd [1st bat.]—Canton; Limerick
Do. do. Malta; Limerick
4th do. [1st bat.]—Bombay; Chichester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Corfu; Chichester
5th do. [1st bat.]—Allahabad; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Mauritius; Pembroke
6th do. [1st bat.]—Benares; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Cork
7th do. [1st bat.]—Peshawur; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Walmer
8th do. [1st bat.]—Fort William, Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Templemore
9th do. [1st bat.] — Corfu; Limerick
Do. [2nd bat.]—Corfu; Limerick
10th do. [1st bat.]—Devonport
Do. [2nd bat.]—The Cape
11th do. [1st bat.]—Portsmouth; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
12th do. [1st bat.]—N. S. Wales; Walmer
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
13th do, [1st bat.]—Gorruckpore; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Cape; Fermoy
14th do. [1st bat.]—Jamaica; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Mullingar
15th do.—Jersey; Pembroke
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Pembroke
16th do. — Aldershott; Templemore
Do. [2nd bat.]—Curragh
17th do.—Quebec; Limerick
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
18th do.—Secunderabad; Buttevant
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
19th do.—Dinapore; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
20th do.—Gondah; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Dublin
21st do.—Barbadoes; Birr
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
22nd do.—Malta; Parkhurst
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Parkhurst
23rd do.—Lucknow; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Walmer
24th do.—Ferozepore; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Mauritius
25th do.—Gibraltar; Athlone
Do. [2nd bat.]—Preston
26th do.—Dublin; Belfast
27th do.—Umballa; Buttevant
28th do.—Bombay; Fermoy.
29th do.—Preston; Devonport
30th do.—Curragh; Parkhurst
31st do.—China; Chatham
32nd do.—Dover; Devonport
33rd do.—Deesa; Fermoy
34th do.—Fyzabad; Colchester
35th do.—Meerut; Chatham
36th do.—Devonport; Athlone
37th do.—Ghazepore; Colchester
38th do.—Bareilly; Colchester
39th do. — Bermuda; Templemore
40th do.—N. S. Wales; Birr
41st do.—Aldershot; Devonport
42nd do.—Bareilly; Stirling
43rd do.—Madras; Chatham
44th do.—China; Colchester
45th do.—Bradford; Parkhurst
46th do.—Jullundur; Buttevant
47th do.—Dover; Cork
48th do.—Allahabad; Cork
49th do.—On passage from Barbadoes; Belfast
50th do.—Ceylon; Parkhurst
51st do.—Mean Meer; Chichester
52nd do.—Sealkote; Chatham
53rd do.—Ordered Home; ditto
54th do.—Cawnpore; Colchester
55th do.—Curragh; Devonport
56th do.—Bombay; Colchester
57th do.—Poona; Cork
58th do.—Aldershot; Birr.
59th do.—Cape; Athlone
60th do. — [1st bat.] — Ordered Home; Winchester
Do. [2nd bat.] — China; Winchester
Do. [3rd bat.]—Madras; Winchester
Do. [4th bat.]—Waterford; Winchester
61st do.—Ordered Home from Mauritius; Pembroke
62nd do.—Nova Scotia; Belfast
63rd do.—ditto; Belfast
64th Foot—Kurrachee; Canterbury
65th do.—New Zealand; Birr
66th do.—Madras; Colchester
67th do.—Canton; Athlone
68th do.—Rangoon; Fermoy
69th do.—Madras; Fermoy
70th do.—Cawnpore; Canterbury
71st do.—Morar; Perth
72nd do.—Mhow; Aberdeen
73rd do.—Dinapore; Devonport
74th do.—Madras; Aberdeen
75th do.—Allahabad; Chatham
76th do.—Dublin; Belfast
77th do.—Benares; Chatham
78th do.—Edinburgh; Aberdeen
79th do.—Mean Meer; Stirling
80th do.—Saugor; Buttevant
81st do.—Rawul Pindee; Chatham
82nd do.—Shahjehanpore; Canterbury
83rd do.—Bel gum; Chichester
84th do.—Sheffield; Pembroke
85th do.—Cape; Pembroke
86th do.—Aldershot; Templemore
87th do.—China; Youghal
88th do.—Delhi; Colchester
89th do.—Seronje; Fermoy
90th do.—Seetapore; Canterbury
91st Foot—Madras; Chatham
92nd do.—Jhansi; Stirling
93rd do.—Rawul Pindee; Aberdeen
94th do.—Nowshera; Chatham
95th do.—Neemuch; Fermoy
96th do.—Manchester; Parkhurst
97th do.—Jubbulpore; Colchester
98th do.—Peshawur; Canterbury
99th do.—China; Cork
100th do.—Gibraltar; Parkhurst
Rifle Brigade [1st bat.]—Portsmouth; Winchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Subathoo; Winchester
Do. [3rd bat.]—Agra; Winchester
Do. [4th bat.]—Malta; Winchester
1st West India Regt.—Bahamas
2nd do.—Jamaica
3rd do.—Barbadoes
Ceylon Rifles—Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles—The Cape
Canadian Rifles—Toronto
St. Helena Regt.—St. Helena
Royal Newfoundland Co.'s—Newfoundland
Malta Fencibles—Malta
Gold Coast Artillery—Cape Coast Castle

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

1st Depôt Battalion, Chatham, 1st bat. 7th, 1st bat. 24th, 35th, 43rd, 53rd, and 77th depots
2nd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 20th, 1st bat. 23rd, 31st, 52nd, and 73rd depots
3rd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 8th, 1st bat. 19th, 75th, 81st, 91st, and 94th
4th do., Canterbury, 64th, 70th, 82nd, 90th, and 98th
5th do., Parkhurst, 1st and 2nd bats. 22nd, 30th, 45th, 50th, 98th and 100th
6th do., Walmer, 1st and 2nd bats. 2nd, 2nd bat. 4th, 2nd bat. 7th, and 1st bat. 12th
7th do., Winchester, Rifle Battalion 1st, 2nd, and 3rd battalions of the 60th Rifles, and the four battalions of the Rifle Brigade
8th do., Pembroke, 2nd bat. 5th, 15th, 61st, 85th
9th do., Colchester, 1st bat. 1st, 54th, 56th, 66th, 88th
10th do., Colchester, 1st bat. 5th, 34th, 37th, 38th, 44th, 97th
11th Depôt Battalion, Plymouth 10th, 32nd, 41st, and 55th
12th do., Athlone, 25th, 30th, 59th, and 67th
13th do., Birr, 2nd bat. 1st, 21st, 40th, 58th, and 65th
14th do., Belfast, 26th, 49th, 62nd, 63rd, and 76th
15th do., Buttevant, 18th, 27th, 46th, 80th, and 87th
16th do., Templemore, 2nd bat. 8th, 2nd bat. 18th, 16th, 39th, and 86th
17th do., Limerick, 1st and 2nd bats. 3rd Buffs, 1st and 2nd bats. 9th, and 1st bat. 17th
18th do., Fermoy, 2nd bat. 11th, 2nd bat. 13th, 14th, 28th
19th do., Fermoy, 1st bat. 13th, 33rd, 68th, 69th, 89th, 95th
20th do., Cork, 2nd bat. 6th, 47th, 48th, 57th, 99th
21st do., Chichester, 2nd bat. 4th, 51st, 83rd
22nd do., Stirling, 42nd, 71st, 79th, 92nd
23rd do., Aberdeen, 72nd, 74th, and 93rd

STATIONS OF THE EMBODIED MILITIA.

ENGLAND (20).

Bedford—Portsmouth
2nd Cheshire—Shorncliffe
Durham Artillery—Gosport
East Kent—Portsmouth
Hampshire Artillery—Pembroke
Lancashire Artillery—Charles Fort
Northumberland Artillery—Tynemouth
Norfolk Artillery—Woolwich
North Lincoln—Newry
1st Stafford (King's Own)—Portsmouth
2nd Stafford (King's Own)—Dublin
Suffolk Artillery—Gosport
Sussex—Glasgow
Tower Hamlets (King's Own) Aldershot
2nd Warwick—Newport
Wiltshire—Dover
1st York, (W. R.)—Ayr

SCOTLAND (5).

Edinburgh Artillery—Dunbar
2nd Lanark—Aldershot
Fifeshire Artillery—Devonport
Stirling—Shorncliffe

IRELAND (10).

Antrim Artillery—Shorncliffe
Donegal—Yarmouth
Dublin City Artillery—Portsmouth (Haslar)
Fermanagh—Chester
Kerry—Tralee
Louth (Rifles)—Curragh
Tipperary Artillery—Sheerness
Waterford Artillery—Waterford

ENGINEER WORKS.

The Under-Secretary of State for War, Sir Benjamin Hawes, has issued the subjoined circular from the War Office, dated the 2nd inst.:—

"Mr. Secretary Herbert desires that the attention of commanding engineers at all stations, and of controllers of army expenditure abroad, be called to the necessity of consulting the customs of the country in fixing the terms upon which supplies for engineer purposes are to be made and engineer works are to be executed.

"2. When once the terms are agreed to by a contractor they should be enforced with as much strictness as the interests of the public service and fairness to rejected candidates require, and with a view to the public receiving the full return for the price paid (care being taken that no unnecessary objections are made), it being evident that the easier the original terms the less the public, in the long run, will have to pay.

"3. The following are a few of the numerous instances in which the terms originally fixed may enhance, and, indeed, in cases which have come under Mr. Herbert's notice, have really enhanced, the cost of public works, without any corresponding advantage.

"4. A specification may provide for a description of brick which, however good in itself, is little, if at all, superior to that which is made in the neighbourhood of the proposed work.

"5. One description of brick, stone, or timber, may be insisted upon when a choice of several might be given.

"6. The time for the supply of materials may be so short that it is not possible for a dealer to get a consignment from the source of supply, and he is obliged, in fixing his price, to calculate upon having to purchase the material in a limited market.

"7. The time for the completion of a work may be so short that the contractor has to calculate for unusual expense of all kinds, not only in the supply of materials, but labour.

"8. Workmanship and fittings may be insisted upon to which the inhabitants of a country are not accustomed, and which few will undertake, or, if they do, at extravagant prices only.

"9. No bond should be required, except when it is absolutely necessary, and the payments should be made as frequently and the reserves as small as possible.

"10. No contract should be made except with those who are known to be competent to perform it; but at the same time the most extended competition should be resorted to among all that are competent.

"11. In consequence of the modifications made by Circulars 411 and 526 in the system of contracts for large

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works at home stations, Mr. Secretary Herbert has reason to believe that the public have obtained better terms; and he trusts that officers commanding the troops at foreign stations will co-operate with the comptrollers of army expenditure and with commanding Royal Engineers in adopting these principles.

"It is most desirable that the commanding Royal engineers and controller of army expenditure should, from time to time, consult those persons who generally tender for engineer works or supplies, including unsuccessful candidates, as to the nature of the arms which are most advantageous to them, and that every facility compatible with the interests of the service should be afforded to the contractor in carrying out the work.

"13. Whenever it is found by actual experience at foreign stations that work may be carried on by the hire of workmen and the purchase of materials at a cheaper rate than by contract, the former system may be adopted either in place of periodical or special contracts."

COST OF THE WEEDON INQUIRY.

A Parliamentary return, printed at the instance of Colonel Dunne, shows that the cost of the Weedon Commission amounted to 9835*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, which is thus accounted for:—Remuneration to Colonel French (commissioner), including personal and travelling expenses, 538*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; do. of Mr. Selfe (commissioner), 60 days, at 5*l.* 5*s.* per diem, 315*l.*; do., Mr. Dew, the Secretary, for his services, 324*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.*; personal and travelling expenses of Mr. Turner, Mr. Selfe, and Mr. Dew, 157*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*; allowances to witnesses for attendance, 17*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; paid for notes of evidence, 390*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; claim of Messrs. Quilter, Ball, Jay, and Co., public accountants, in investigating the store accounts at Weedon, 8039*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* The Treasury auditor has reported to the Commissioners of the treasury on the above charges. Referring more especially to the enormous sum claimed by Messrs. Quilter and Co., the auditor says, "I feel it my duty to disallow it, as having been incurred without authority and without reasonable proof of necessity, and as involving, both from the course pursued in the investigation and the high rate of charges made by the accountants employed, a useless and extravagant expenditure." He also states that the report of Quilter and Co. does not present those accurate results which might have been expected from professional accountants, after the expenditure of so much time and labour, and that the report "is really of no practical value." The auditor, it appears, wrote to Quilter and Co. for detailed information with regard to their account, but he states that all he had been able to ascertain from them was, that the number of clerks employed from first to last was 21, of which number, with slight occasional interruptions, 17 were continuously employed. In answer to his inquiry respecting the pay allowed to their clerks, they replied, "the remuneration paid to our clerks is a matter strictly between them and us, and upon which it is not the practice either to give or require explanation" The auditor has, however, consulted other accountants, and obtained the ordinary scale of charges, from which he is enabled to report, "that considerably less than half the amount claimed by Messrs. Quilter and Co. would afford ample remuneration for their service, supposing that the time claimed had been usefully employed." Upon the claim of Mr. Selfe (who is in receipt of a salary as a police magistrate) the auditor thus remarks:—"The next item is the account of Mr. Selfe, chairman of the commission, amounting to 328*l.* Of this account the sum of 137*l.* is for hotel and travelling expenses; the remainder is charged as personal remuneration, at the rate of five guineas a day for 40 days employed in the examination of witnesses—viz., 21 days in London and Weedon, 12 at Woolwich, and seven at the Tower, 210*l.*; and at the same rate for 20 days employed at home "perusing and abstracting Blue Book in July, 1858, in perusing evidence, drafting, revising, and considering report with my fellow commissioners, secretary and accountants, 105*l.*" The auditor, while reminding the Commissioners of the Treasury that Mr. Selfe has a salary as a police magistrate, omits to state that Mr. Dew, who received three guineas per day (exclusive of 84*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* for personal and travelling expenses), is a clerk in the House of Commons, in receipt of a fixed stipend. Messrs. Quilter and Co. have refused to abate any portion of their account, but have consented to a competent reference on certain conditions, one of which is that they should be allowed to withdraw the account already furnished, in order to submit another at what they term their "usual charges," which they state will give them a larger claim on the Treasury. The Treasury decline to consent to any conditions which could have the effect of incurring a charge which they designate as "enormous" and "extravagant." The matter must, therefore, be arranged by the hon. member for Lambeth in committee of supply. The report and correspondence from which the above facts are gleaned forms an instructive, if not a very satisfactory, State paper.

THE REGENT'S ALLOWANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a letter in your journal of the 21st ult., signed "A Hard-up Sub." (the author of which is totally unknown to me), but it contains matter well worthy the notice of those in authority.

Whoever will read the correspondence recently published between the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War and the Lords of the Treasury, must be satisfied of the zeal, ability, and independent spirit with which that gentleman, aided by the Commander-in-Chief, has addressed himself to the economy of the Service.

Before advocating any remedy, let us examine the present practice in regard to the annual grant of Parliament, called the Regent's allowance. Each officer who dines at the mess can drink a certain portion of wine either at or after dinner at a diminished price, the extra being charged to the Regent's allowance. It is obvious, therefore, (as I found when a subaltern) that in order to obtain this benefit the officer must also expend some portion of his pay, or to him the grant is a dead letter. But the injustice does not end here; for the allowance is so managed, that whatever is gained by the "Hard-up Sub.'s" abstinence, goes to augment the regimental mess fund. I will mention the grounds which were urged in my time for this practice. First: the gentility or respectability of officers drinking wine at the mess, although one-half, and generally two-thirds rose and left the table without doing so; as is, I believe, also the custom of the present day in the Infantry. A complete revolution has taken place in the habits of society since the original grant of the kind and princely donor. I once received a letter from the late Sir Charles Napier, in which he assured me that when he joined the 52nd Regiment as an ensign, he could not on 5*s.* 3*d.* a day afford to drink wine at all, and, consequently, abstained from so doing; and, he added, "my then commanding-officer, the celebrated Sir John Moore, being asked whether he considered a man temperate who only drank his 'first thirds' after or at dinner, replied, 'No, he may be a moderate, but he is not a temperate man.'" A friend of mine told me that he dined with the Duke of Wellington at Walmer, where seven out of thirteen, including the Duke himself, drank nothing but water. Supposing, however, that these examples fail in producing imitation, I ask what there is to prevent the quota of daily allowance being appropriated to lowering the messing of every officer, and thus enable the advocate of respectability to lay out the same sum in drinking his wine if he wish to do so?

The other or second reason which I have heard assigned is that the Regent's Allowance is a trust for a specific purpose—a trust, however, which to my certain knowledge is or has been violated by almost every regiment in the Service, when a temporary necessity has rendered it expedient. But the truth is, that no analogy whatever exists between a trust created for a particular object by the will of an individual founder and an annual grant of Parliament. Nay, if it did exist, the Secretary of State for War, who is the Lord Chancellor of the Army, has certainly an equal right with his civil coadjutor to interpose when the altered conditions and habits of society render it necessary for the public welfare.

All allowances granted to the Army by Parliament are given to Her Majesty in like manner with their pay, who, through her Secretary of State, directs their administration. All that is necessary to carry out the will of Parliament is that the officers of the various companies in Her Majesty's Service shall, either in their corporate or individual capacity, reap its benefit. It is forgotten that the longevity of this grant does not render it prescriptive, although it is highly probable it will never be revoked; but that fact renders it amenable to the authority of the Secretary of State for War.

Upon what other authority, I should like to know, than that of Her Majesty, did the very proper regulation in regard to mess and band subscriptions originate in 1827, and the equally appropriate instructions as to their application (of which, to my certain knowledge, some commissioned officers still entertain erroneous ideas), as contained in Her Majesty's regulations, under the head of "Interior Economy of a Regiment?" After forty-five years' service, and fifteen in command of a regiment, I hope I shall not be considered presumptuous in earnestly bringing this subject to the notice of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.—I am, sir, yours &c.,

G. O.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Crowded as your columns necessarily are, will you afford me space to ask the Colonel-Commandant at Woolwich, whether Sergeant-Major Woon, who is stated in your paper to have saved the life of one of his officers, as also that of a drummer-boy, during the desperate assault upon the Chinese battery in the Peiho, at the imminent risk of his life, has been recommended for the Victoria Cross, an honour which the noble and gallant soldier too well deserves?—I am, yours, &c.,

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The GAZETTE contains a notice of what probably is the final award of the Victoria Cross, for our recent military operations. I think the present time, therefore, is a fit occasion to direct attention to a disadvantage which those who served in the Crimea suffered as compared with their Indian brethren. In India, thanks to yourself, everyone recommended for the distinction by his brother officers had the advantage of this recommendation being made public at the time, and as a consequence it was (I believe invariably) ratified by the home authorities. In the case of the Crimeans the Victoria Cross was not instituted when many performed the meritorious acts. They were subsequently recommended by a committee of their brother officers, but this recommendation was not at once published (as was the case in India), and it followed that many so recommended—myself among the number—never heard of the matter again. As you are familiar with the circumstances of both campaigns, I merely direct your attention to the disadvantage under which we Crimeans laboured, and leave the matter in your hands for further elucidation.—I am, &c.

CRIMEAN.

THE PAYMASTERS' WARRANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I heartily thank you for your just observations relating to the recent Paymasters' Warrant, in connection with which I would observe that the most simple mode of amending the conditions affecting old combatant and other officers (say quartermasters, whose services in the Crimean War you so justly appreciated) would be—the promulgation of a circular granting to those whose past services entitle them, with paymasters of five years' service, to 15*s.* per diem, to rank as honorary captains; and to those of twenty years' service, of which, at least, ten years shall have been as a commissioned officer on full-pay, including not less than five years as paymaster (who, in like manner, as paymasters of ten years' service as such receive 17*s.* 6*d.* a day) the rank of honorary-major.

Thus, the rank and pay would be consistent with each other—past services being recognised for the latter by the warrant of 2nd December, 1857, but ignored for rank by that of 27th January last. Civilian paymasters to remain as at present.—I am, yours, &c.,

ONE INTERESTED.

DESERTION IN THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Our military statistics prove that desertion has increased in the regular Army during the last few years to an alarming extent, and the loss to the nation thereby amounts to a considerable sum; for it is not merely the simple loss occasioned by one deserter, which makes it so serious a matter; but the fact that before he is caught, perhaps he has deserted four or five times, each time selling his clothes, taking the bounty, and joining a new regiment, only to repeat the trick on the first opportunity. Now, of all the causes which induce soldiers to desert from their regiments, I believe there is none more common than the loss of their clothes in the manner I am about to describe; especially in Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, Sheerness, and similar garrison towns. After the canteen is closed, they obtain leave of absence, and stroll into the town, where they enter the various taverns, coffee-shops, &c., where, after drinking with such company as they happen to fall in with, one of the party is challenged to fight; of course his jacket and stock are taken off, and given to some one to hold whilst he goes out and settles his little difference in the old English fashion with his fists; whether he wins or loses the fight, the chances are he loses his jacket and never sees his stock any more; the party who so kindly volunteered to take care of it for him has made off, no one knows where. The man is afraid to return to barracks; he bolts, and probably enlists again within the month in some other regiment.

My attention was first called to this subject by an officer of artillery now on his way to China, and he pointed out the great difficulty of bringing to justice the guilty parties in such cases, as long as the numbers of old clothes' shops, where old uniforms, lace, and accoutrements are bought and sold without inquiry, are allowed to deal in soldiers' kits. Until some stringent regulations are made to check this nefarious traffic in the wardrobe of the nation, desertion in the manner I have described will continue a thing of daily occurrence.

If the Government made it illegal for any one to buy or sell any part of a soldier's uniform, the receivers of stolen property would be floored; for then the mere possession of such an article would carry conviction with it. Or the Government might hold monthly sales whither any soldier having any old article to dispose of, might bring it for sale, and after it had been conspicuously marked, it might be sold; and this mark alone, branded on it by special authority should be deemed sufficient to exempt any purchaser from the penalty attached to the possession of any article of soldiers' attire. This latter would only be a partial remedy, for no doubt the brand would soon be forged, and, therefore, I think it would be far better for Government to take the high hand, and say there shall be no traffic in soldier's kits. They shall be sold or returned every month, and used up in repairs, &c., in the regimental tailors' shops, or other clothing depôts. On muster day, when the Queen's regulations are read to recruits, they should be told that, in case of the loss of their uniform, they should have recourse at once to the Provost-Sergeant, who can now take a detective, and follow up the case,—I am, &c.,

TIB.

THE CAVALRY SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I wish to call your attention to the great injustice Mr. Herbert's alteration of the prices of these commissions inflicts on the present officers.

The Queen's warrant states that Her Majesty, taking into consideration the expenses attending the Cavalry Service, has been pleased to reduce the prices, and the Commander-in-Chief congratulates the Army on the boon. It appears to me that the first people who should be relieved are those who have so long suffered under the old system; but this is far from being the case, their position is altogether ignored, and a numerous class—the captains—have an extra sum of 50*l.* to pay beyond the former regulation for the rank of major.

I certainly think it would have been but an act of common justice to have restored to those officers, who had paid the old regulation, the difference between that and the new, or at least to have allowed them to reckon such difference when purchasing their next steps. As every officer on selling out receives this money from the reserved fund, the only advantage the Government derives from their present plan (which is much complained of) is the interest of this extra money, and the commission money of any poor fellow who may die in the Service.

I submit, should such considerations influence the War Minister of this great country in acting so unfairly to the Cavalry Service?

The object of the change is of course to open the Service to men of small means; but I venture to say that the attempt will fail, for no poor man can live in the Cavalry on the present scale of pay and allowances.—Yours, &c.

DRAGOON.

At the festival of the Royal Humane Society this week, several of the Society's medals were presented to the members of the two Services. One was given to Lieutenant F. Law, Royal Artillery, who gallantly saved his brother officer from drowning in a lake near Mhow. To Lieutenant Airey, 24th Regiment, who had nobly rescued from drowning private Buckley, of the same regiment. The next case was that of Captain Woodall, of the Royal Elthorne Light Infantry, who had saved the life of Mr. Gibson, the surgeon of the regiment. The next, and perhaps the most interesting, case was that of Mr. J. R. Whitehead, R.N. (aged 17), who had saved from drowning a gentleman, Mr. H. W. Goodered, who was sitting upon the steps of Ryde Pier, and accidentally fell into the water. The young hero was present, and his father returned thanks on his behalf, expressing a hope the society would join him in the aspiration that his son might ever "fear God and honour his Queen." The next case was that of Major Charles Crauford Fraser, who, during the battle of the Raptee, on Dec. 31, 1858, nobly rescued Major Stisted and four men of the 7th Hussars, who were washed on to a sand bank in the middle of the foaming torrent. And the remaining case was that of Captain Snow, of the Royal Marines, who had saved a person attempting suicide from the bridge into the Serpentine River.

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THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, APRIL 28.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Paymaster C. L. Cartwright, to be additional to the Cumberland; E. D. Herbert, to be additional to the Impregnable; and H. W. Arlidge, to be additional to the Wellesley.

Chief Engineer J. Barber, to the James Watt.

Engineers G. Rol, promoted and appointed Second-Class Assistant-Engineer in the Caradoc; W. W. Webber, promoted and appointed acting Second-Class Assistant-Engineer in the Neptune; and A. Bullions, acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineer, to the Asia, as supernumerary.

APRIL 30.—Lieutenant C. W. Thackeray, to the Wrangler, gun-vessel.

Paymaster J. Whittall, to the Ariadne.

First-Class Assistant-Engineer J. C. Gruchy, to the Terrible.

Third-Class Assistant-Engineer C. H. Pillar, to the Wellington, for temporary charge of the machinery of the Goldfinch; and F. Thornton, to the Fisgard, as supernumerary.

Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineer R. Findlay, to the Terrible.

MAY 1.—Captains J. A. Paynter, to the Exmouth, vice Stopford, invalided; and W. C. Chamberlain, to the Racoon, vice Paynter.

Lieutenants A. Tupman, to the Forte, additional for disposal; R. L. Turton, and S. Long, to the Edgar.

Assistant-Paymaster J. M. Wortley, to the Victory.

Assistant-Clerks W. F. Woods, to the Euryalus; F. C. M. Sadler, to the Bacchante; J. W. Fetherstone, to the Neptune; and B. F. Meyer, to the Asia.

Acting First-Class Assistant-Engineer G. West, to the Fisgard, for temporary service, for charge of the machinery of the Bustler.

MAY 2.—Master S. Spain to the Cornwallis.

Clerk G. Shield to the Wasp.

Acting Assistant-Surgeons D. A. Alcock to the Victory, for service at Haslar Hospital; and F. F. Flynn to the Impregnable, for service, Plymouth.

Midshipman C. S. Broome to the Algiers.

Engineers G. T. Gibbs promoted to Second-Class Assistant-Engineer in the Asia, as supernumerary; J. R. Cooper, promoted to Second-Class Assistant-Engineer in the Cressy; W. Payne, promoted to Second-Class Assistant-Engineer in the Starling; R. Wallace, promoted to Second-Class Assistant-Engineer in the Supply; G. G. Scholee, promoted to Second-Class Assistant-Engineer in the Virago; T. Wilson, promoted to Second-Class Assistant-Engineer in the Ardent; F. W. Henderson, promoted to the rank of acting Second-Class Assistant-Engineer in the Renard.

MAY 3.—Captains Lord F. H. Kerr to the Impregnable, vice Stewart; and W. H. Stewart, C.B., to the Marlborough, vice Kerr.

Lieutenants C. G. Harvey to the Mersey; T. M. Magnay, H. M. Carre, and E. F. Weld, to the Excellent.

Masters H. G. Raynes to the Edinburgh, J. Penn to the Monarch, R. W. Ward to be additional to the Dauntless, and W. Jeffery to the Saturn for service in the Andromache.

Master's-Assistant A. Carr to the Melpomene.

Acting Second-Master J. D. Wiltshire to be additional to the Blenheim.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon D. R. Alcock to the Terrible.

Midshipmen C. W. Beaumont to the Hero; L. A. Bell, R. W. Davies, and C. M. Turner to the Bacchante.

Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineer E. W. Pratt, and A. R. Moxham to the Megæra, as supernumeraries.

COAST GUARD OFFICE, APRIL 27.

APPOINTMENTS.—Commander J. B. Ballard, to be an Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard, Milford Division, vice Glynn, period of service expired.

Commander F. N. K. Masey, period of service as Inspecting Commander, Fleetwood, extended by two years in consequence of gallant and intrepid conduct in saving life from shipwreck.

REMOVALS.—Commander John Norris Norman, from the Harwich Division, to the command of the Division at Swanage, in exchange with Commander Edward M. Shaw, removed to Harwich.

Aboukir, 90, Captain C. F. Schomberg, arrived at Portland late on Friday week evening from the westward.

Alban, paddle steam-vessel, in No. 4 dock at Portsmouth, is being broken up, the defects in her hull having been found of too extensive a nature to admit of repair. She is 33 years old.

Amphion left Malta for Corfu on the 17th.

Anson, 91, screw steam-ship, building at Woolwich, is being rapidly advanced towards completion. Her topsides are being painted, and the caulkers are proceeding with their work. She is ordered to be ready for launching this summer.

Assurance, Commander C. M. Aynsley, proceeded from Malta to Sicily on the 23rd ult.

Boxer, Lieut. T. S. Graham, arrived at Malta on the 21st ult. from Syracuse.

Bulwark, 91, is progressing very fast, and is now in a very forward state. The shipwrights are proceeding very expeditiously in planking the ship. She is to be launched towards the close of the present year.

Cadmus, Captain H. S. Hillyar, C.B., arrived on the 24th ult. at Malta from Beyrout, and would shortly leave for the West Indies.

Chanticleer, 17, corvette. This vessel is progressing very fast. She was laid down only three months ago, and she is in frame, except a portion of her stern.

Conqueror, 101, Captain Sotheby, arrived on Saturday from Plymouth at Portland.

Desperate, 8, was masted under the sheers in Keyham basin on Tuesday.

Doris left Gibraltar on the 17th for the coast of Morocco, as far as Mogadore.

Duncan, 104, has nearly completed coppering in No. 7 dock at Portsmouth.

Euryalus, 51, screw, Capt. Tarleton, C.B., steamed out of Portsmouth harbour yesterday, and, after proceeding round the Nab Light vessel to test her machinery, brought up at Spithead, where she will take in her powder and shell, previous to again proceeding on foreign service. She is reported to be ready for sea to-day.

Flying Fish, 6 screw, Commander Charles W. Hope, has gone into Portsmouth harbour from Spithead to make good a few trifling defects.

Forte, Captain E. W. Turnour, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon. S. H. Keppel, K.C.B., embarked His Excellency Sir George Grey, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and *suite*, and taking a mail, sailed from Plymouth Sound on Monday afternoon for Table Bay, where the Forte will relieve the Boscawen, flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Frederick Grey, K.C.B.

Glasgow, 51. A very large body of artificers are engaged upon this frigate, which promises to be one of the finest in the Navy. The scarcity of oak is felt in all our yards, and in this ship it scantiness is very apparent, as very little of that wood, except for timbers, is used in her construction. Not that this will be felt as a defect, for she is planked far below her water line with Moulmain teak, below which the best fir pine is used. The Moulmain teak is now very much employed in the Navy, and for planking it is an admirable substitute for oak. In some respects it is supposed to be better, for it is not so liable to rot. It is even asserted that in consequence of its containing a large portion of vegetable oil, that it preserves iron from rust, and that bolts of that metal might be used instead of copper for fastenings, at a great saving to the country. Of this we cannot speak positively, but it is well known that teak is very hard and durable, and does not splinter like many other hard and brittle woods.

James Watt. A Malta correspondent writes on the 28th ult., "A few days since, an *emeute*, or, at all events, something of the genus *emeute*, took place on board the James Watt, in consequence of which a court of inquiry has been held, but the result has not as yet been made public. The causes of the disturbance are not as yet known with sufficient accuracy to warrant my stating them. Rumour assigns some censure upon the manner in which the men had behaved at exercising in loosing sails in the morning as the cause; but such reason is not sufficient to account for an unusual exhibition of discontent, rudeness to officers, rolling shot, and breaking mess crockery, the usual exponents of Jack's dissatisfaction. The captain, on learning the state of affairs, at once repaired on board from the flag-ship, and ordered to beat to quarters; the men are represented as not repairing to their quarters in a lively manner."

Megæra, 6, screw, Commander Henderson, was towed alongside the dockyard jetty, Portsmouth, on Thursday to prepare for the reception of troops.

Melpomene, 51, screw-frigate, Captain C. Ewart, is expected at Spithead from Plymouth, when she will embark Vice-Admiral William Fanshawe Martin for the Mediterranean to supersede Vice-Admiral Arthur Fanshawe, who is appointed to relieve Vice-Admiral Sir Barrington Reynolds, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth.

Nautilus, 6, Lieutenant B. Grant commanding, put to sea from Plymouth Sound on Monday, to exercise the boys in shortening and making sail, and returned to her moorings.

Octavia, 51, screw. The lowering of the afterbody of this frigate was successfully accomplished on Thursday morning in about half-an-hour, in Portsmouth dockyard. She will be lengthened by the stern 13 feet, which, with her additional main body, will give an increase of 73 feet in all.

Pluto, 4, Lieut.-Commander Cortland H. Simpson, arrived at Spithead early on Monday morning from the West Coast of Africa. She sailed from Sierra Leone on the 12th of March, with only 50 horse-power at work, being partially disabled. She had excessively strong gales off the Canary Islands, which compelled her to put into Santa Cruz to coal. Off the mouth of the Tagus she was again caught in a terrific gale, which compelled her to bear up for Lisbon, where she lay until the 13th. Had she not had a port under her lee to run for, it is the opinion of the officers on board that on this occasion she must have been lost. She met with a continuance of gales until the Bay was crossed, from north to north-east. On the 16th she bore up for Vigo, where she remained at anchor until the 19th, and had no sooner sailed thence than she was again compelled to anchor under the land from the violence of the weather, and her small amount of steam-power. She put to sea on the following morning, when another gale compelled them to come to an anchor in Corcubion Bay. She sailed from England in the first instance for the West Coast of Africa on the 3rd of December, 1857, but, striking on a rock on reaching Sierra Leone, she returned to England for repairs, after which she again sailed for the same station on the 13th of July, 1858, since which time she has been employed on different parts of the coast. She has taken two prizes. The Pluto has been remarkably healthy while on the coast, and has lost only one of her crew since leaving England, and he died from consumption. Her crew are a fine sailor-looking set of men. She proceeded to Woolwich to pay off.

Queen Charlotte, 104, in Portsmouth Dockyard, has had her masts and bowsprit taken out on Thursday to re-mast as the gunnery ship.

Racoon. Captain Chamberlain, recently appointed to the Racoon, vice Captain Paynter, took passage on Thursday in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessel, to take up his command.

Rinaldo, 17, screw, in the steam-basin at Portsmouth, has taken on board her boilers and the greater portion of her engine gear from under the steam-crane.

Royal Albert, 121, Capt. Lacon, was placed in No. 3 dock at Keyham, on Monday, to be cleaned and repaired; her false keel is slightly damaged aft.

Royal Oak, 91, one of the new line-of-battle screw-steamers ordered to be built at Chatham dockyard, will be at once laid down, and workmen are engaged in preparing the timbers for her.

Shamrock, sailed from Plymouth on Monday, to resume surveying duties.

Terrible, 21, Captain Frederick H. H. Glasse, in Plymouth Sound, is ready to sail for the Mediterranean.

Torch, screw-steamer, is fitting at Chatham dockyard for the first division of the steam reserve.

Trident is undergoing extensive repairs at Woolwich, and is to be brought forward to resume her former station on the African coast.

Urgent arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 28th of February. Light winds had been experienced during the passage out. One woman and one child had died on the passage, the woman from the effects of a sunstroke. The Urgent sailed from Queenstown to China on the 12th of January.

Victoria, 121, screw, leaves Portsmouth to-day for trial of her engines and boilers, and on Monday her speed will be tested at the measured mile in Stokes Bay.

Wanderer, 4, screw despatch gun-vessel, built by contract some four years since, and paid off into ordinary in January last, has been ordered to be surveyed at Chatham in order that a report may be made on her condition. She is partially opened, and the result has more than justified the fears entertained—a considerable portion of the timbers being in a very rotten and decayed state, and the workmanship very faulty. It is not known at the dockyard where she was built. The two mortar-vessels, Nos. 30 and 32, in No. 2 dock, built by contract at private establishments during the Russian war, have also been surveyed, and a considerable portion of the planking removed, when many of the timbers were found to be in a very rotten and decayed state, and the workmanship equally bad. Two other mortar-vessels have turned out upon examination to be so rotten that it is a question whether they can ever be rendered serviceable.

The Duke of Somerset held his seventh levee of the season at the Admiralty on Thursday afternoon. The following officers were present: Rear-Admiral Smart; Captains S. S. L. Crofton, M. S. Nolloth, W. R. Rolland, F. Liardet, S. Brock, C.B., E. St. L. Cannon, E. G. Fishbourne, W. G. Lake, N. E. B. Turnour, Hon. George D. Keane, Hon. C. Baillie; Commanders J. M. Jackson, E. Sterling, G. A. Phayre, Hon. W. F. Ward, John Moresby, Robert D. Aldrich, J. E. Bingham; Lieutenants C. T. W. Cerjat, John W. Pike, S. J. Brickwell, C. M. Chapman, John D. Ramsay.

A demonstration took place on Thursday at Portsmouth in honour of the birthday of the King of Sweden and Norway, and as the Swedish corvette Najaden was at anchor at Spithead, the whole of the English squadron, with the garrison guns, fired simultaneously a Royal salute of 21 guns each, and the Norwegian standard was hoisted at the main of all the English ships-of-war, as well as on many flag-staffs on shore.

The Hon. Robert Duncas, Storekeeper-General of the Navy, and Captain Charles Eden, C.B., one of the Lords of the Admiralty, paid an official visit this week to Woolwich Dockyard, and inspected the new arrangements for transmitting the factory stores ordered to be annexed to the Storekeeper's department, and put into operation on the 1st of April, the commencement of the present financial year. They were accompanied by Commodore Drummond and the principal officers of the yard. The visit was likewise extended to a minute inspection of the model screw steam-schooner Ranger, Commander Wratislaw, in a forward state for sea, when some new internal arrangements were suggested and ordered to be adopted for the convenience and accommodation of the officers and the freer ventilation of the berths. They likewise visited the paddlewheel steam-sloop Hecate, ordered to be brought forward for commission, and which is being fitted with a small poop-deck, to be used as a chart-room, in order to facilitate the surveying duties for which she is about to be despatched, in the Pacific.

In consequence of the demise of Vice-Admiral A. Renton Sharpe, C.B., a vacancy occurs on the list of flag-officers in receipt of service pensions; and as the appointments to those vacancies are made from the active list, the following promotions will take place:—Captain Sackett Hope (1840), who is in receipt of the pension for wounds, and who is also in the list of officers on the out-pensions of Greenwich Hospital, becomes Rear-Admiral on reserved half-pay; Captain Robert Fanshawe Stopford (1840) becomes Rear-Admiral of the Blue; and by the promotion of Captain Stopford to flag rank, a good-service pension falls to the patronage of the First Lord of the Admiralty; and Captain Robert Spencer Robinson (1840), a recipient of the good-service pension, and in command of the Wellington, 72, guard-ship of steam ordinary at Devonport, becomes the senior officer for promotion to flag rank.

Admiral Mundy's fleet, consisting of the Hannibal, Renown, James Watt, Agamemnon, Scylla, London, and Assurance, were at Malta on the 21st. Her Majesty's ships Victor Emmanuel and Amphion left Malta for Corfu on the 21st, and the Orion for Plymouth on the same day. At Gibraltar, on the 26th, were Her Majesty's ships Scourge, Lapwing, and Quail.

Lieutenant Alexander Buller has been appointed Flag-Lieutenant to Vice-Admiral W. Fanshawe Martin, Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station.

Mr. Thomas Bailey, second foreman of smiths at Chatham dockyard, has been appointed first foreman at Devonport dockyard. The following superannuations have taken place:—John Long, spinner, 45*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, and Samuel Leppingwell, rigger, 41*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

Malvina, hired screw-steamer, belonging to the St. Petersburg Steam Navigation Company, sailed from Portsmouth on Saturday, with the Waterford Militia Artillery on board, for Waterford. The officers and troops on board comprised Captains Gyers, Lymby, and Power; Lieutenants Pawer, Ussher, Greer, Blake, Mountford, Clarke, Sullivan, Harrison, and Swale; Captain and Adjutant Glubb, Paymaster Elliott, Surgeon Gore, Quartermaster Hard, 24 sergeants, 7 drummers, 14 corporals, 227 privates, 37 women, and 62 children; two officers' wives and five officers' children. The Malvina arrived at Waterford on Monday, and proceeded to their barracks preparatory to disembodiment.

A return was printed on Saturday by which it appears that the total number of officers employed in the Navy on the 1st of March last was 1118, and unemployed 2466. Of the employed five were vice-admirals, 16 rear-admirals, 113 captains, 203 commanders, and 781 lieutenants. Among the unemployed were one admiral of the fleet, 21 admirals, 22 vice-admirals, 35 rear-admirals, 35 captains, 241 commanders, 288 lieutenants, 303 reserved flag-officers, 98 retired do., 122 retired captains, 59 reserved captains, 99 retired captains, 217 reserved commanders, 109 retired commanders, 359 reserved lieutenants, 487 retired lieutenants. The per centage of employed officers is stated to be 31½, and of unemployed 68½.

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We understand that His Excellency the Governor of Malta, Sir T. Gaspard Le Marchant, leaves Malta on the 14th of this month for England, on six weeks' leave of absence, on urgent affairs. His Excellency will be accompanied by his private secretary, Captain W. Brett, and his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Romilly, 23rd Fasiliers. During his absence the government will devolve on Major-General Warren, C.B.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel F. Cavendish, arrived at Woolwich by the North Kent Railway at two o'clock on Monday, and immediately proceeded to the dockyard, where he was received by Commodore Superintendent the Hon. J. R. Drummond, C.B. After taking refreshments at the commodore's residence His Royal Highness proceeded to the steam factory department for the purpose of inspecting a vertical boiler, made at Birmingham, from a design of the Earl of Dundonald, and forwarded to Woolwich for experimental purposes. After visiting the numerous factories, His Royal Highness proceeded to view the Ranger, the first of a new class of gunboats now completed, and other vessels in a forward state. The Bustler, steam-vessel, was manned by the crew of the Admiralty steam-yacht Black Eagle, Commander Petley, and at half-past three o'clock His Royal Highness, attended by Colonel Cavendish, Commodore Drummond, Mr. Macdonald, master-attendant of the Fisgard, flag-ship, &c., embarked on board, and subsequently landed at Blackwall pier, from whence the party proceeded to the works of the Thames Iron Ship Building Company, and His Royal Highness was much interested in minutely inspecting the enormous steam-ram vessel now building for the Government at Bow Creek. His Royal Highness and party also visited Messrs. Green's and other establishments.

By direction of the Admiralty an inquiry is now being instituted as to the police arrangements of the whole of the Government dockyards, with the view to the adoption of a more uniform and efficient system. The Woolwich and Deptford yards have for many years been under the surveillance of the Metropolitan Police, and an experienced superintendent of that force is now engaged in a tour of inspection through all the dockyards not within the metropolitan district, for the purpose of preparing a report on the subject named.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—A meeting of the Royal National Life Boat Institution was held on Thursday week at its house, John Street, Adelphi, Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair. Mr. Lewis, the Secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, a reward of 11*l.* was voted to the crew of the Institution's lifeboat stationed at Teignmouth, for putting off early on the morning of Monday week, when it was very dark, and rescuing from the rigging the crew of two men, who were found nearly benumbed with cold, from the sloop Wonder, of that port, which, during heavy weather, had sunk in the course of the night. A few months ago this same valuable lifeboat was instrumental in bringing into port a disabled barge and her exhausted crew. A reward of 6*l.* 10*s.* was likewise granted to the crew of the Lytham lifeboat belonging to the National Institution, for going off during a heavy gale of wind, and rescuing the crew of eight men from the brigantine Nancy of Teignmouth, which, having struck on the dangerous sand called the Horse Bank, immediately afterwards sunk. A reward of 4*l.* 10*s.* was also voted to the Lossiemouth lifeboat, belonging to this Institution, for putting off with the view of rescuing the crew of a pilot boat which had been swamped during a sudden squall in that bay. A reward of 5*l.* was also presented to the crew of the lifeboat at Kessingland, Suffolk, for putting off and rescuing the crew of seven men from the brigantine Little Joe, of North Shields, which, during a gale of wind, was wrecked near that place on the 19th ult. The Ramsgate lifeboat, belonging to the Royal Harbour Commissioners, was reported to have rendered, at the imminent peril of the crew's lives, important services, in conjunction with the Commissioners' steam tug, on the night of Friday 20th ult., to a vessel on the Goodwin Sands. Various other rewards were also voted for gallant exertions in saving life from different wrecks on the coast. On one of them was found a lad, son of a coastguardsman at Helrick, near Dungarvon, who was insensible when picked up. Having been placed on his face in the boat, the method of the Institution, founded on that of the late Dr. Marshall Hall, was immediately resorted to, and after twenty minutes of unceasing treatment, the boy was fortunately restored to conciousness. These excellent rules are distributed everywhere on the coasts of the British Isles, and they ought also to be so on the banks of all our inland rivers. During the past month the Institution had forwarded new lifeboats and transporting carriages to Penzance and Porthcawl, and another was about to be sent to Silloth on the Cumberland coast. The cost of the two last named boats had been presented to the Institution by Miss Burdett Coutts and another benevolent lady. The Society decided on presenting its thanks inscribed on vellum to Miss Dix, an American lady, in acknowledgment of her philanthropic labours in establishing, at her own expense, several lifeboat stations on the coasts of the United States and British possessions in America. It was also a lady, the sister of a sailor, who first presented the cost of a lifeboat to the National Lifeboat Institution. Her humane example has since been followed by many persons. It was reported that the Institution expected to have, by the return of the equinoctial gales, one hundred and three lifeboat stations on various parts of the coasts of the British Isles, in thorough working order. It is to be hoped that the public, by their contributions and endowments, will enable the Society to maintain this noble fleet in a perfectly efficient state. The Charter of Incorparation, granted by the Crown to the National Lifeboat Institution, was produced at the meeting. The Society having thus become one of the established important institutions of the country, it is hoped that it will be enabled, by the permanent support of the public, to pursue successfully its efforts in the cause of humanity. Messrs. Clayton, solicitors, of Lancaster Place, Strand, had generously declined to accept any remuneration for their valuable services in assisting the Institution to obtain the charter. Payments amounting to 597*l.* having been made on various lifeboat establishments, the proceedings closed.

A letter from Hongkong, dated March 15, says:—"The Samson arrived yesterday evening from Cheefoo and Shanghin; the gunboats all safe at the former place on 4th March. It is said the Chinese are assembling 50,000 cavalry at Tientsin. The mail sailed on 15th March."

MANNING THE NAVY.

It must be evident that in war time we must look to the mercantile marine for men, and it is said that unfortunately there is rising up a class of men, who have somewhat degenerated in that love of their country, that spirit of daring enterprise, that led their fathers from victory to victory, and characterised them above all other seamen of the world.

A great change has been gradually produced in our marine. The empire has extended; commerce has extended; free trade has been introduced; and it appears that absolutely nothing has been done for that class to whom England is indebted for all this extended greatness.

The seamen who fought our battles have always been, after every peace, discharged; some with small pensions, most without any, to live or starve as they might.

The seamen who navigated our merchant ships, and ventured their lives in bringing to our ports the wealth, luxuries, and common necessaries of life from all the nations of the earth, have invariably been forgotten in like manner after the completion of their valuable services.

Both classes, whether serving in the Navy or the mercantile marine, were no doubt influenced, in a great measure, in choosing a sea-faring life, by love of daring and arduous enterprise. In leaving their homes, the ordinary duties of domestic society were necessarily interrupted: parents were left, brothers and sisters estranged, or fathers separated from their wives and children; and these adventurous men, cut off from society and living among the dangers of the ocean, acquiring habits peculiar to such a mode of living, were always a distinct class, easily identified from other classes, of generous dispositions, too often verging on the extreme of carelessness and squandering.

At all times the condition of English seamen has been such as to prevent many a thinking parent from sending their sons to sea. Of late years, however, another evil has been brought into practice: scarcity of seamen has obliged ship-owners to receive into their ships men of all nations. We may get a few good men from the Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Prussians, or Dutch. But since the rescinding of the Navigation Laws, and the introduction of free trade, all those countries have very much extended their commercial and nautical pursuits; consequently the larger proportion of foreign seamen come from the Africans, Malays, Lascars, Chinese, and a degenerate class of Portuguese and Spaniards.

These various descriptions of men are immediately associated with our young sailors, and their morals, if they ever sprang from such parts of the community wherein it might reasonably have been expected that good morals would be more or less inculcated, soon become contaminated.

Do the measures recommended by the Commissioners for manning the Navy ameliorate this sad state of the mercantile marine? Government interference with private speculation and contracts is not generally to be desired; but the nation owes to our seaman a debt of gratitude, and there should be a provision made for all who may be dependent upon his energies, when from shipwreck, or other causes, he may be unable to support them; there should be schools to receive the sons and daughters to whose instruction he is personally unable to attend.

If a sum of not less than 10*s.* for every year served as a seaman, 1*l.* for service as a mate, and 2*l.* for service as a master, were paid annually according to their length of servitude, no doubt most of the difficulties of manning the Navy, now generally admitted to exist, would be removed, and great good would grow therefrom in the moral improvement of our seamen.

The following is a crude estimate of the expense of enrolling 100,000 seamen according to a scheme submitted to the late Board of Admiralty:

30,000 men, whose average period of serving may not exceed six years, at a retaining pension of 10*s.* for each year's service, viz. 3*l.* each . .	£90,000
10,000 petty officers, whose average period of service may not exceed ten years, at a retaining pension of 1*l.* for each year's service as petty officer, and 10*s.* for each year's service as a seaman, say 6*l.* each	60,000
Total for the Navy, in addition to long service pension granted on expiration of service . . .	150,000
Seamen in Merchant employ, say 45,000 seamen voluntarily enrolling in the Naval Reserve, whose average period of service may not exceed six years, at a retaining pension of 10*s.* for each year's service, viz., 3*l.* each	135,000
10,000 Mates of Merchant ships, whose average period of service may not exceed ten years, at a retaining pension of 1*l.* for each year's service as a mate, and 10*s.* for each year's service as a seaman, say 6*l.* each	60,000
5000 Masters of Merchant ships, whose average period of service may not exceed twelve years, at 2*l.* for each year's service as master, 1*l.* as mate, and 10*s.* as seaman, viz., 12*l.* each . .	60,000
Total	£405,000

Exclusive of expenses in training, &c.

The estimate of expense (according to page 18, of the late Commission) for Manning the Navy with 31,000 men was	£598,821

So that the plan above indicated offers a large saving and a great increase of efficiency, supposing it founded on sound principles.

NAVAL MUSEUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your Correspondent "J. D.," in last week's GAZETTE, has made a most valuable suggestion. The Admiralty Model-Room is literally unknown to the general public; and I don't know how the general public can either hear of its existence, or gain admittance to it, if they did. And yet the Patent Museum at Brompton, and the Model Gallery at the Crystal Palace, are visited with the greatest interest; imperfect though they be in their respective collections. Both these establishments would doubtless be eager to appropriate the Admiralty models, and would make little difficulty as to accommodating them; but unquestionably the claims of the Royal United Service Institution must be regarded as superior in every respect.

In the first place, if the Navy models were arranged in scientific order, they would become useful, indeed necessary, as an adjunct to the Shipbuilding Department of the Admiralty; and they ought, therefore, to be conveniently situated for being visited by the officials and inventors with whom they may be in communication, with regard to improvements in ship-building and marine propulsion. Well, then, the Royal United Service Institution is nearer the Admiralty, Whitehall, than even Somerset House, where the Model-Room now is.

In the next place, I understand there is great want of accommodation at Somerset House for the Admiralty Department there; and the Model-Room itself is so crowded as, in many respects, to contrast most unfavourably with the superior arrangements at Brompton. It is more like a lumber room than a room containing most valuable models. The removal of the Model-Room from Somerset House seems, therefore, to be inevitable.

If I differ in the least with your correspondent, "J. D.," it is in respect of the doubt he throws out as to the want of space in Whitehall Yard for accommodating the Admiralty models. An immense deal has been done in the last few years to improve the whole arrangements of the United Service Museum, which is one of the most interesting collections in London. The Council of Management have been weeding out some parts of the collection as not being quite within the scope of the Institution; and the building is so constructed and so situated as, in my opinion, to be capable of almost indefinite enlargement, till it might eventually extend to Sir Richard Mayne's premises in Scotland Yard, where it might be adorned with a new façade nearly opposite the Admiralty. But I will leave this point for discussion by the Council of the Institution itself. Be assured the valuable idea suggested by your correspondent must come to something. And under whose immediate management would the Admiralty models be placed if transferred to the Royal United Service Institution? Under such distinguished officers as Captain Sir William Wiseman, Bart., Captain E. Gardiner Fishbourne, C.B., Captain Nolloth, of the Royal Navy, with other officers, who form the Committee of the Council especially charged with such matters.

If I might make a suggestion to "J. D.," with reference to his promise to return again to this subject, I would venture to request that he would elaborate completely in detail the promising outline he has sketched of what such a Naval Museum ought to be, and come and read his paper in our lecture theatre. Recollecting what our Museum was when I first became a member, nearly twenty years ago, and looking at it now, I am bold to say the Council and Curator have done the best with what we do possess, to give the institution a claim to be entrusted with the carrying out of "J. D.'s" most valuable suggestion. I think I may also promise him a hearty welcome if he will pay us the compliment of ventilating the subject fully at one of our evening meetings.—I am, sir, yours, &c., A MEMBER R.U.S.I.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS TO THE FLEET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I observe that you have opened your columns to those who wish to discuss the principles advocated in the report of the Committee on Record Books, &c. I ask therefore for a small space in order that I may point out a few arguments in favour of monthly payments. It is true that the report is confined (in accordance with the Committee's instructions) principally to the book-keeping part of the subject, and, for that very reason, I will confine my remarks to the other branch of the question, viz., whether monthly payments will or will not be an improvement on the present system.

I am an advocate for the proposed change, as tending to civilise the man-of-war's man, and by familiarising him with the use of his money, tending to check his now too frequent abuse of it.

There is one point quite overlooked by those who are averse to change, viz., that those men who are so disposed can and do under the existing regulations obtain a large proportion of their wages at monthly intervals; but in an underhand and demoralising way. The means adopted on the home station are to allot to an agent, who (first deducting a handsome per centage for himself) remits the money back to the allottee. On foreign stations remittance-bills are made use of in addition to the allotment. If, then, a man has it in his power to get hold of his money in this underhand way, it will be far wiser to give it him by law than to tempt him to these irregular practices.

One of your contemporaries anticipates amongst other dreadful results from the proposed change, all sorts of "gambling, thieving," &c. Those who think with him forget that the "gamblers, thieves," &c., can now receive by fair means as much in some cases as 24*s.* per month, and that, by the unfair means I have described, they frequently manage to get considerably more, so that when allowance has been made for the requisite expenditure in clothing, &c., it will be found that the monthly settlement would not afford these "thieves and gamblers" additional money much beyond 10*s.* or 15*s.* I ask your contemporary whether a badly-disposed man is likely to get into much more trouble from possessing 34*s.*, than from possessing but 24*s.*? The value of the additional monthly sum to the steady married man cannot be denied, and it is hard that he should be debarred from his rights for the sake of a hypothetical advantage to the scamps he may be associated with. The saving by Government of the scamp's money for what your correspondent, "Paymaster," calls a good pay-day, only means saving it up for a longer bout of debauchery and drunkenness. Fearing to trespass further on your space,—I am, &c. STEAM.

THE COAST-GUARD SERVICE.—The value of wrecked property saved by this useful and gallant body of men amounts, for the year 1859, to a sum of upwards of 800,000*l.*, and the number of persons rescued by them from a watery grave, during the same period, to no less than 1250. The total charge for the coast-guard force provided for in the Estimates for the past year was 724,953*l.*

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SUNDAY IN THE NAVY.

A book, lately published by Lieutenant Alston, R.N., entitled "Seamanship; or, The Associated Duties of the Royal Navy," contains a passage, showing the manner in which Sunday is spent on board many of our ships-of-war.

"Sunday, the blessed day of rest, is too frequently a day of bustling fatiguing duties, and the most undesired of all the seven. From the hour of commencing work in the early morning until the pipe to dinner at last releases you, there is often no cessation. To those on whom the work of the ship devolves Divine Service is no relief, for it is then felt to be part of a relentless routine that has to be gone through, and they are only too glad when what, week after week, seems an interminable repetition, is brought to a close. I know of no remedy for this serious evil short of a total change in the character of the day as it is at present viewed. Instead of looking upon it as the first day of a new week, with your hands clear until the work of the week on the morrow commences, it is generally considered the winding up day of the previous week, when all its accumulated details have to be examined and gone into. On Sunday the paymaster makes up his books, and gives in his report; warrant officers' accounts, and midshipmen's logs are written up and sent in; defaulters' books and defaulters examined; articles of war read; ship's company mustered by open list; and the whole ship-decks, holds, and store-rooms, minutely and rigorously inspected, which is then followed by a lengthened service of prayer and homily. Unless the above necessary duties are transferred to another day—Thursday, for instance—I cannot see how the sacred nature of the Sabbath is to be maintained. In some ships holystoning is omitted on Sunday, and top-gallant yards are crossed on the previous afternoon, and so far so good; but, to be consistent in this, the rigorous Sunday inspection, with its jading, temper-breaking preludes and accompaniments, should be simplified as much as possible. By all means muster at division, but leave the general inspection of the ship for a week-day. A well-regulated ship should always be ready; but the usual Sunday spruceness, obtained at so great a sacrifice, is frequently only a great deception, and by it that which is known by the name of divine service is rendered a soulless and compulsory piece of acting. Under such circumstances, no one for a moment can imagine that men who, from their habits, are totally unaccustomed to any but the briefest contemplation or connected thought on abstract subjects, can give their minds for an hour and a-half to the devotions they are assembled to take a part in. Of course, such a startling impossibility is not entertained by anyone; and we are therefore driven to the conclusion that Divine Service is often only maintained for the mere sake of keeping up appearances, and to be in accordance with the 'Articles of War.'"

COURT-MARTIAL AT DEVONPORT.—A court-martial assembled on board the Impregnable, flag-ship, on Friday, the 13th ult., for the trial of Mr. Alexander C. Yule, late paymaster of the Hydra, on a charge of not rendering his quarterly victualling and clothing accounts for the three quarters ending respectively June 30, September 30, and December 31, 1859. The following officers comprised the court:—Rear-Admiral Sir T. S. Pasley, president; Captains R. S. Robinson, Wellington; W. J. Williams, Royal Adelaide; G. H. Seymour, C.B., Hero; F. H. H. Glasse, C.B., Terrible; D. Curry, Aboukir; A. W. Jerningham, Cambridge; E. S. Sotheby, C.B., Conqueror; C. J. F. Ewart, Melpomene; Mr. W. Eastlake officiating judge-advocate. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and Mr. J. Beer, who assisted him, read a statement, which set forth that although he could not gainsay the fact that he had not sent in his accounts, contradictory to the regulations, yet that this had not been caused by any discrepancy, but was simply the result of physical inability to prepare them. Nearly six years before he had been attacked with epilepsy, from fits of which he still continued to suffer; and this had produced a torpidity of his intellectual faculties. For the last five years, with the exception of three months, he had been employed in active service, but the accounts had been rendered for that period, with the exception of the three quarters alluded to in the charge. His accounts when sent in would prove that he was no defaulter; one quarter's were already before the Admiralty, another quarter's were nearly ready, and, with the assistance he had now obtained the third also would soon be done. It was only because when at sea he was unable to procure such assistance that they had not sooner been rendered. The disease under which he laboured he believed to be hereditary, and he should throw himself upon the clemency of the court. He had been in the service for twenty years, during part of which period he had been called upon to serve in the West Indies, and this, he believed, had accelerated his disease. A number of certificates, giving prisoner a good character for diligence, sobriety, and attention, were then handed in. The last, from the commanding officer of the Hydra, gave a good character for sobriety, but not for diligence. Mr. Beer then called the Rev. John Yule, the prisoner's brother, who stated that he had never seen his brother in a fit, but had no doubt that he suffered from them. In his correspondence with him he had observed a great diminution of mental power; and during a few months that he had been an inmate of witness's house he had shown weakness of mind. He believed his brother to be utterly unfit for the performance of business.—The finding of the court was to the effect that the prisoner having been proved to be unfit for the discharge of his duties, be placed on half-pay, and not be again employed unless pronounced by medical survey fit for active service.

Marshal Randon, in his report to the French Emperor, dated 13th of April, recommends that, in consequence of the great difficulty of obtaining conscripts of the height laid down by the Regulations of 1857, the standard be reduced one centimètre throughout the Service. The Emperor has confirmed this suggestion, and desired it to be carried out in future. The present standard requires Carabineers to be 1 mètre 76 centimètres in height; Dragoons, 1·69; Chasseurs d'Afrique, 1·66; and soldiers of the line, 1·56. Thus, the tallest recruit must be 5 feet 9 inches; the smallest about 5 feet 2 inches.

THE MILITIA.

SOUTH DEVON.—On Monday last this fine body of men, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Lord Churston, assembled at Mutley, having been called out for 27 days' training. They muster about 390, there being remarkably few absentees. On Monday evening the regiment marched through the town to their quarters at Millbay, and we congratulate their noble commander on the truly martial and most orderly appearance they presented. We are informed that the regiment is composed of finer men, and is altogether in better condition than has been known for many years.—*Plymouth Mail.*

The East Essex Rifle Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Edward Henry Moore Kelly, assembled at Colchester on Monday for their annual training of 28 days. In consequence of the numbers who have volunteered into the Line, and the migratory character of the men, who are chiefly agricultural labourers, the strength of the regiment is small, the defaulters numbering nearly 200 men.

The West Essex Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Ruggles Brise, assembled on Monday at Chelmsford, for a similar period of drill. There was from this regiment also a heavy body of defaulters.

The Ross, Caithness, Sutherland, and Cromarty Rifles, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Ross, will assemble at Dingwall on the 7th of June for 27 days' training. The regiment will be marched to Fort George and quartered there during the training.

The Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders are to assemble for 27 days' training on the 4th of June, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Knight Erskine.

On Monday the Royal London Militia, Colonel Alderman Wilson, assembled for 27 days' training, at the head-quarters of the regiment in the City Road. Colonel Wilson and the officers of the Staff were in attendance early in the morning, and during the day upwards of 700 volunteers answered to their names, and received their uniforms, arms, and accoutrements, and on Tuesday commenced training in the Artillery Ground, Bunhill Row.

The 1st East Middlesex, Lieut.-Colonel Clark, commandant, mustered on Monday morning, at Hampstead, for 27 days' training; also the 2nd Middlesex (Edmonton) Rifle Militia, Colonel Lord Enfield, at Barnet; the 4th South Middlesex, Lieut.-Colonel Scriven, commandant, at Hounslow; the Royal (Queen's Own) Tower Hamlets Militia, Colonel Lord Wilton, at Bethnal Green; the 1st Royal Surrey Militia, Colonel Evelyn Palmer, at Richmond; the 3rd Royal Surrey, Lieut.-Colonel C. B. Challoner, at Kingston-on-Thames—each regiment being called up for 27 days' drill. The total number of volunteers who appeared at the head-quarters on Monday was 8400.

The 3rd, or Royal Westminster, Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia, under the command of Colonel Viscount Chelsea, assembled at head-quarters on the 30th ult., for 27 days' training and exercise, and mustered upwards of 500.

The Hampshire and Hereford Regiments of Militia assembled at their respective head-quarters on Monday for 27 days' training.

On Tuesday 16 Irish Regiments of Militia mustered at their respective head-quarters, and between this day and the 28th instant, there will be 31 regiments of Irish Militia out training for 56 days each.

The Inerness-shire Highland Light Infantry, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Simon Fraser, will assemble at Inverness on the 1st of June, and proceed to Fort George for 27 days' training.

The following appointments have been made in the North Cork Rifles, the commissions having been signed by Lord Fermoy, Lieutenant of the County. Edmund Roche, Lieut.-Colonel, unattached, to be Major; Ensign Thomas Richard Gabbett, to be Lieutenant; Colour-Sergeant John W. Johnson, to be Quartermaster.

Lieutenant Chambre Baldwin, of the South Cork Light Infantry, has been promoted to a captaincy in the regiment.

The Kilkenny Fusiliers, to the number of 300 men, assembled on Tuesday, and commenced their 27 days' training.

The 5th West York Militia Regiment is to assemble at Knaresborough on the 25th instant for 28 days' drill and training.

The Kent Artillery Regiment of Militia has mustered at Dover for 27 days' training, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel John Farnaby Cator.

The Herefordshire Regiment of Militia has been called out for 30 days' training. The regiment consists of between 500 and 600 men, who have been supplied with the Enfield rifle.

The Royal Monmouthshire Regiment of Militia assembled at Monmouth, on Monday last, for 27 days' training, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Vaughan.

Now that the Militia are called out for the annual training it will be of interest to observe what was their strength at the last training, as it is stated in a Parliamentary return. On that occasion the numbers of the disembodied Militia in attendance were 44,340; the absentees were no less than 30,557. Let us hope that it will be otherwise this year. The regiments are now to be called out simultaneously. It is curious to observe a difference in the returns for the three kingdoms. In Scotland the absentees, though numerous enough, were not half so many as the number in attendance; in England the absentees were equal to two-thirds of the number who presented themselves; in Ireland the absentees would really have made almost as large an army as those who were present, for 9037 attended, and 7937 were absent. Of the embodied Militia the effective strength at present is 23,735; the number wanting to complete the force up to its nominal strength, 8831.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MAY 1.

Queen's Own Light Infantry Regiment of Tower Hamlets Militia—John Robert Buchanan, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Wood, resigned; George Sykes, Esq., to be Surgeon, vice Falconer, resigned; George Cochrane Millar, Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Sandford, resigned; April 27.

East Kent Regiment of Militia—Arthur Henry McKenna, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Marjoribanks, resigned; April 27. Ensign Clement Wolseley Fetherstonhaugh to be Lieutenant, vice Tanner, appointed to the 100th Foot; March 29.

1st Regiment of the Royal Surrey Militia—Ensign Henry Astley Harding to be Lieutenant, vice Whitmore, resigned; April 27.

Hertfordshire Militia—Lieutenant Robert Bruce Fellows to be Captain, vice Adolphus Meetkerke, resigned; Assistant-Surgeon Henry Francis Coley to be Surgeon, vice Charles Robert Thomson, resigned; April 28.

Artillery Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—James Grant Stephen, Esq., to be Captain, vice Benjamin Remington Williams, promoted; April 21.

5th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—Captain James Greenwood to be Major, vice Alan Chambre, resigned; April 21.

Royal Berks Militia—Harry Charles Norris, Gent., to be Ensign; April 24.

1st Regiment of King's Own Staffordshire Militia—Ensign Robert Hamilton Playfair, to be Lieutenant, vice Blake resigned; April 26.

2nd Royal Lanarkshire Militia—Ensign Albert Owen McDermotte, to be Lieutenant, vice Andrew Smith, resigned; April 9. Ensign Oliver William Simpson Hoare, to be Lieutenant, vice John David Campbell, resigned; April 27.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MAY 4.

Memorandum—Royal London Militia—Her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the city of London have, in conformity with section 79, forty-second George Third, cap. 90, been pleased to grant the Honorary Rank of Lieutenant to Quartermaster John Birkin; April 13.

Cambridgeshire Militia—Ensign William Henry Baldwin to be Captain, vice Ashley, deceased; April 28.

1st Regiment Royal Surrey Militia—Ensign George Papplewell Walker, to be Lieutenant, vice Taylor, resigned; William Thomas Locke, Gent., to be Ensign; May 2.

2d West Regiment of Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry—John Dearden, Esq., late Captain 13th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Horne, resigned; April 18.

Memorandum—5th Regiment of West York Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Major William de Cardonnel Elmsall.

Royal South Lincoln Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieutenant John Mahon Williams.

Eastern Regiment of Militia—Second Lieut. Joshua Thelusson Rowley to be Captain, vice Gorton, resigned; Jan. 6. Second Lieut. Gerard Thomas Worthington Ferrand to be First Lieutenant, vice Coates, resigned; Dec. 13. Second Lieut. Charles Abercrombie Cooper to be First Lieutenant, vice Wilkinson, resigned; Dec. 27; Second Lieut. Cooper Charles Rankin Brooke to be First Lieutenant, vice Austen, struck off the strength of the Regiment; Jan. 6. Secont Lieut. Arthur Henry Britain to be First Lieutenant, vice Rowley, promoted; April 24.

Royal Midlothian or Edinburgh Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieutenant Robert Hay to be Captain, vice Hope, resigned; May 6.

City of Edinburgh Artillery Militia—First Lieutenant John Jekin Cockburn, to be Captain, vice Hill resigned; Second Lieutenant George William Henry Knight to be First Lieutenant, vice Cockburn, promoted; March 23.

Memorandum—Worcestershire Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of Captain Roland Davies.

2d Royal Lanarkshire Militia—Lieutenant Robert Pollock to be Captain, vice William Wilson, resigned; April 27. Douglas Munro Fife, Esq., to be Captain, vice Andrew Frazer, resigned; April 30. David William Ramsay Buchanan, Esq., to be Captain, vice John George Brown, resigned; May 1.

Warwickshire Militia—1st Regiment—Captain Richard Roberts Jee, to be Major, vice Barnard, resigned; March 14. Henry Thorowgood Hunt, late Lieutenant 17th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Eden, resigned; April 28.

Memorandum—Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the following resignations, viz.:—Lieuts. Robert Hamilton Playfair, Robertson Gilchrist Marshall, and Daniel McLeod Fullarton; and Ensign J. J. Stafford Hotchkin; April 25.

2d Regiment of the Royal Surrey Militia—Captain Charles William Calvert, to be Captain, vice White, resigned; May 2.

DISEMBODIMENT OF THE MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—You are always ready, as the numerous readers of your ably-conducted journal are aware, to uphold the interests and rights of the Militia Service generally, and also to give space in your paper for remarks tending to expose any unfairness towards men, not only in the Militia, but likewise to soldiers generally. Will you therefore kindly afford me a corner for the few remarks I wish to make? It is generally understood that the Militia are all to be disembodied: at least, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War, said such was to be the case before the end of the year.

Now, what will be the effects of this arrangement if carried out with Militia regiments belonging to agricultural counties? The case will stand pretty nearly thus: those regiments will be disembodied when the hay and grain harvests are gathered, and when there will be no work for the labourer to obtain for five or six months to come. It follows, then, that these men, their wives and families, will have to struggle through a long winter as best they can. If we are to be disembodied, let it take place at once, when there is a prospect of plenty of work to be got, and the demand will continue for several months to come. This, sir, is the general feeling of both officers and men; at least, such of the former as have their men's interest at heart; and most of them have.

I am now going to state from recollection an explanation given by Mr. S. Herbert in the House of Commons, why a Militia regiment was *not* disembodied. The regiment I allude to, if I am right, came from the iron district, where, at that particular time, work was exceedingly scarce; which information, if my recollection continues to serve me, was conveyed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War by or through the "papa" of the commanding-officer of the regiment at the time, and which regiment either had been, or was about to be, ordered for disembodiment. I believe this regiment is still serving Her Majesty in consequence of that sagacious Paterfamilas. Will or will not a similar good reason exist at the end of the year, equally applicable to regiments belonging to agricultural counties? And will these regiments be kept out, supposing that their case is brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War by the "papas" or "mamas" of the colonels commanding? The facts of the case with many Militia regiments are very much as follows: some Militia regiments are merely the toys and playthings of the commanding-officer, whose luck has been cast with the Upper Ten-thousand; the efficiency, the interest of the men and officers, and everything else, must bow to the golden image that shines in the favour of the powers that be. If we are to be disembodied, let it be done at once; if to be kept out, tell us so; and in saying this I believe I am expressing the feelings of all but the men in authority. At a future date I shall have a word or two to say respecting the relief of Militia regiments, and the manner in which some of them are quartered, and why; which, if you will insert, you will much oblige

A FARMER'S SON.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to give 250*l.* as a prize to be competed for by Volunteers at the July meeting of the National Rifle Association, to be held on Wimbledon Common, and His Royal Highness the Prince Consort has also been pleased to give 100*l.* as a prize to be competed for by all comers of all nations.

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VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

THE METROPOLITAN VOLUNTEER CORPS.—The following circular has been issued :—

"7, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, April 30, 1860.

"SIR,—We are desired to forward you a copy of resolutions, the result of several meetings of the commanding officers of the Volunteer regiments in the metropolitan districts, and to request you to communicate them to the corps under your command. You will observe that the resolutions contemplate the division of the Volunteer Force according to an arrangement which, after much deliberation, has been adopted, as likely to be most generally convenient. This, of course, involves no interference whatever with the separate organisation of each company or regiment; it is confined to general meetings for battalion and brigade drill. As the published lists of Volunteer Corps are imperfect, and subject to frequent alteration, it is possible that errors and omissions will be found in the lists set forth in the resolutions; you are therefore earnestly requested to forward any corrections or additions which it may be in your power to supply. It is proposed that the meeting upon the Queen's birth-day, 18th May, shall be principally for the purpose of mutually introducing the several corps, and accustoming them to act in masses, and that no evolutions requiring an advanced state of organisation shall be attempted. If you require any further information it will be immediately supplied to you, on your addressing a note to the above address, and we are instructed earnestly to solicit your co-operation in promoting an arrangement so essential to the progress and permanence of this great national movement.—We have the honour to be, sir, your very obedient servants,

"RANELAGH, Colonel Commanding South Middlesex V. Rifles, Chairman.

"JOSIAH WILKINSON, Captain Commanding 14th Middlesex V. Rifles, Hon. Sec.

"At a meeting of commanding officers of Volunteer rifle corps in the Metropolitan districts, held at 7, Albemarle Street, on Wednesday, April 18, and continued by adjournments, present: Lieut.-Colonel Viscount Ranelagh, Lieut.-Colonel Marquis of Donegal, Lieut.-Colonel Earl Grosvenor, Lieut.-Colonel Viscount Elcho, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Colville, Major Lord Radstock, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. C. H. Lindsay, Lieut.-Colonel Hicks, Major Brewster, General Dowling, Colonel Fitzmaurice, Major Bigge, Captain Wilbraham Taylor, Captain Hughes, Captain Templer, Captain M'Innes, Hon. Captain Bruce, Captain Wilkinson, Captain Hawkes, Captain Bird, Captain Campbell, Captain Childs, Captain Ebsworth, Captain Sharpe, Captain Glover, Captain Ross, and others.

"The following, amongst other resolutions, were passed :

"'1. That it is very desirable that general meetings of the various Volunteer Corps in London and its vicinity shall take place from time to time, for the purpose of accustoming the members to act together in battalions and brigades.

"'2. That the following arrangements be recommended for the summer of 1860 :—

"'3. That the Volunteer force of the Metropolitan districts be divided into four brigades, and the four brigades shall, for the present, be considered as one division.

"'4. That each brigade shall be divided into not less than three battalions; and that a corps shall not be considered as a battalion unless it consists of four companies.

"'5. That upon divisional field days the command shall be taken in roster by the commanding officers of regiments holding the rank of lieut.-colonel commanding, commencing with the senior officer present.

"'6. That upon brigade field days the command shall be taken by the senior officer of the brigade.

"'7. That the following division into brigades be recommended for adoption. The First Brigade to consist of the Hon. Artillery Company, West Middlesex, Hampstead, Islington, Barnet, Hornsey, Highgate, Harrow, Euston-square, and St. Pancras. Second Brigade—South Middlesex, St. George's, Paddington, Somerset House (civil service), Wimbledon, Battersea, Ealing, Volunteer Guards, and Engineers (Kensington Museum). Third Brigade—Queen's (Westminster), London Scottish, Inns of Court, London Irish, Gray's Inn, and Clerkenwell. Fourth Brigade—London Rifle Brigade, 1st Surrey, Custom House, Southwark, and Bermondsey.

"'8. That the first divisional field-day be held on Her Majesty's birthday, the 18th of May, at six o'clock in the evening, in Hyde Park.' RANELAGH, Chairman."

LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE.—A meeting of the council was held at head-quarters this week. The Lord Mayor, who was in the chair, announced that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commanding-in-Chief, and Honorary Colonel to the brigade, had fixed Saturday (to-day), at 5 p.m., for an inspection of the regiment on the parade ground, Horse Guards. It is expected that the corps, which numbers above 1600 members, will muster as many as 1200 strong at the inspection. Lord Grosvenor, Lieut.-Colonel-Commandant of the Queen's (Westminster) Volunteer Corps, has kindly consented to keep the ground. The council, having previously resolved that the wishes of the brigade generally would be best consulted by promoting according to seniority, now recommended Major Vere Close for nomination to Her Majesty's Court of Lieutenancy as Lieut.-Colonel of the second battalion. Mr. Alderman Challis forwarded a report to the effect that the entire sum subscribed by residents in the Wards of Cripplegate Within and Without towards the Rifle Corps of the City of London amounted to the sum of 508*l.* 9*s.*, that 140 gentlemen had already joined, and that he hoped in a few months this number would have considerably increased.

CHESHIRE.

On Saturday last, one of the most splendid Volunteer demonstrations that has ever taken place in the north of England, or perhaps in the United Kingdom, came off in the Upper Park, at Birkenhead, one of the best *locales* for such an event in any part of the kingdom. Upwards of 2000 Volunteers were present, and from 20,000 to 30,000 spectators, including the "upper ten" of Liverpool, Birkenhead, and the surrounding district. The day was beautifully fine. The demonstration was caused by the presenting of a silver and gold bugle to the 1st Cheshire Rifle Volunteers, by Mrs. Brassey, wife of Mr. Brassey, M.P.; and among those present were Colonel Wilbraham, reviewing officer; Sir C. W. Shakerley, Bart., Captain 5th C.R.Y., aide-de-camp; Major Archdall, Captain Irvine, Captain Barton, John Laird, Esq., Captain Laird, &c. In the absence of Mrs. Brassey, who is in Italy, Mr. Harrison presented the bugle to Captain Caddell, of the 1st Cheshire, in an appropriate speech, which was responded to by Captain Caddell. In the evening, John Laird, Esq., entertained all the officers of the different corps present to a grand banquet, at the Monks Ferry Hotel.

It would appear that the four Liverpool merchants are not the only gentlemen in that town infected with a mania for addressing royalty direct. There is a story now circulated that shortly before the Volunteer levee a certain V. R. captain in Liverpool wrote direct to Prince Albert, suggesting that the levee should be postponed, as the arrangements of his particular corps were not quite completed. The letter created much amusement, both at Court and the War Office. Colonel Phipps, however, was instructed to write a bland official reply, to the effect that as the arrangements for the levee had all been made the wishes of the captain could not be acceded to.

MIDDLESEX.

WEST MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—At a meeting of the council of the above corps on Wednesday last, the following gentlemen were nominated as subalterns: No. 3 Company: Sergeant E. Williams for Lieutenant, and Sergeant W. Phillips for Ensign; No. 4 Company: Sergeant Charles Dear, Lieutenant; Sergeant Frederick Peake, Ensign. These appointments have given general satisfaction to the members, as the commanding-officer and council have fully recognised the principle of selecting the most active and efficient members of the corps to serve as non-commissioned officers; and, on a vacancy occurring for a subaltern, the nomination is made from six names selected by the Company. The Rev. J. E. Cox presented a very handsome silver medal to the council, and signified his intention of presenting a silver medal every year for the best marksman, and a bronze medal for the second best. On Saturday, May 5 (to-day), a general parade will take place at head-quarters at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, prior to a "march out," headed by their Volunteer Band, on which occasion every member must appear in full uniform with shoulder belts and pouches. The members are getting perfect in their skirmishing and other drill, under the tuition of their indefatigable adjutant and the drill instructors; and the members joining are steadily on the increase.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MAY 1.

Inns of Court Rifle Volunteer Corps—Major William Bagenal Brewster to be Lieutenant Colonel; April 9.

20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Dixon, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Pearson, Gent., to be Ensign; April 16.

29th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Ross, jun., to be Captain; Thomas Warne Lemmon, Gent., to be Ensign; March 1.

30th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Henry Scott, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Tyrrell, Gent., to be Ensign; March 2.

West Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Roger Fenton, Esq., to be Captain; April 16.

39th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Frederic William Hill, Esq., late Lieutenant 10th Regiment, to be Captain; George Carrick Steet, F.R.C.S., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 31.

The London Scottish Rifle Volunteer Corps—Memorandum—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this Corps by Lieutenant James McKissock; Ensign Charles Forbes Shepherd to be Lieutenant, vice McKissock, resigned; April 3.

Herefordshire Rifle Volunteers—1st Company—Thomas Turner, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

2d Company—William Symonds Rootes, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Dumbartonshire Rifle Volunteers—4th Company—Ensign Thomas Roxburgh to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell, resigned; Robert Fletcher, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Roxburgh, promoted; April 23.

18th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Buchan, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Mair, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Alexander Cowie, Gent., to be Ensign; April 18.

22d Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers—James Robinson Allan, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Munro, Gent., to be Ensign; April 20.

Lanlithgowshire Rifle Volunteers—3d or Bathgate Company—Andrew Gillon, Esq., to be Captain; William McKinlay, Gent., to be Lieutenant; David Simpson, Gent., to be Ensign; April 25.

Fife Artillery Volunteers—1st—William Heriot Maitland Dougal to be Captain; Robert Dalgleish Pryde to be First Lieutenant; Peter Christie to be Second Lieutenant; Jan. 26; George Laing to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 19.

2d—Harry Walker to be Captain; David Russell to be First Lieutenant; William Moir to be Second Lieutenant; April 13.

3d—John Purvis to be Captain; Stuart Grace to be First Lieutenant; William Young Sellar to be Second Lieutenant; March 6. James Bain to be Second Lieutenant, vice Sellar, resigned; March 22.

4th—William Elder to be Captain; John Grant to be First Lieutenant; William Miller, jun., to be Second Lieutenant; March 3.

5th—John Neil M'Leod to be Captain; John Peter Aytoun to be First Lieutenant; David Laing to be Second Lieutenant; March 22. Dr. James Dewar to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 19.

6th—Joseph Young to be Lieutenant (1st section); Jan. 16. Joseph Young to be Captain; Robert Nicholson to be First Lieutenant, vice said Joseph Young, promoted; Robert Brownlee to be Second Lieutenant; Feb. 20. Dr. James Williamson to be Assistant-Surgeon; April 23.

7th—William Robertson to be First Lieutenant; Samuel Cochrane to be Second Lieutenant; March 8.

Fife Rifle Volunteers—1st—Erskine Beveridge to be Captain Commandant; Kenneth Mathieson to be Captain; William Mathewson to be Lieutenant; John Landah to be Lieutenant; William Gowan Dobie to be Ensign; George Robertsen to be Ensign; March 6. William Traill, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; March 19.

2d—David Gillespie to be Captain Commandant; George Hogarth to be Captain; William Pagan to be Lieutenant; John Cunningham Orr to be Lieutenant; Robert Russell to be Ensign; Robert Mitchel to be Ensign; March 6.

3d—Sir Thomas Erskine, Bart., to be Captain; James Clark to be Lieutenant; John Key to be Ensign; Thomas Black to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 25.

4th—David Briggs to be Captain, Walter Davidson to be Lieutenant, William Robertsen Ketchen to be Ensign; April 20.

5th—Walter Thomas Hilton to be Captain; Sir Charles Metcalf Ochterlonie to be Lieutenant; Thomas Hodge to be Ensign; Oswald Home Bell to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 23.

7th—James Fleming Bremner to be Captain; Robert Russell Landale to be Lieutenant; James Shepherd to be Ensign; James Young to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 23.

8th—Roger Sinclair Aytoun to be Captain; Andrew Landale to be Lieutenant; Thomas Goodall to be Ensign; April 20.

13th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Swain, Gent., to be Lieutenant; April 27.

8th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers—The surname of the Ensign Gazetted on the 27th April, is Jenney and not Jenny as then stated.

Shepton Mallet or 15th Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—The Rev. Horace Faithful Gray, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain; April 25.

Glastonbury or 19th Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—Frederick Lefevre Malton, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 25.

Crewkerne or 20th Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—William Mathews, Esq., to be Captain; April 25.

4th Brecknockshire Rifle Volunteers—Walter L. Bellamy, Gent., to be Ensign; April 26.

1st Dorset Artillery Volunteers—Henry Marder, Surgeon, to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 27.

1st Sutherland Artillery Volunteers—George Loch, Esq., to be Captain; April 26.

12th Norfolk Rifle Volunteers—Francis Samuel Bircham, Gent., to be Ensign; April 26.

15th Norfolk Rifle Volunteers—William Robert Freeman, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Simpson Backhouse, Gent., to be Ensign; April 27.

[The following announcement is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of 20th April, 1860.]

13th Norfolk Rifle Volunteers—The Right Hon. Charles, Lord Suffield, to be Lieutenant; April 16.

1st Manchester of 6th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—John Orrell Andrew to be Ensign; April 19.

39th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Ellis Jones, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 20.

Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—11th Company—Michael Leahy, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 26.

1st Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Thomas Henry Gem to be Captain, vice Sanders, promoted; Lieutenant William Burwell Briggs to be Captain, vice Mason, promoted; Ensign Charles Thomas Burt to be Lieutenant, vice Gem, promoted; Ensign William Kimberley, to be Lieutenant vice Everitt, resigned; Arthur Malins, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Briggs, promoted; April 26. Henry George Smallwood, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Frederick Major Mole, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Allcock, Gent., to be Ensign; Henry Buckley, Gent., to be Ensign; Alfred Hill, Gent., M.D., to be Surgeon; Rev. John Cole Miller, D.D., to be Honorary Chaplain; April 27.

3rd Forfarshire Artillery Volunteers—John Sanderson Norrie, Esq., to be First Lieutenant, vice Littlejohn, promoted; James Charles Lindsay, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Norrie, promoted; April 24.

6th Forfarshire Artillery Volunteers—Henry Gourlay, Esq., to be Captain; James Ramsay, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; James Cargill, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; April 24.

Berks Rifle Corps—George May, the elder, to be Surgeon of the different Corps; April 24.

1st Berks Rifle Corps—Richard Attenborough, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Simonds, resigned; April 24.

1st Corps of the Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—Colonel Thomas Faunce, late Major in the 13th Regiment, to be Captain Commandant; April 28.

12th Company of the Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—Edward Henry Chawner, Esq., to be Captain; April 28.

5th Corps of the Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—Edward Griffin, Esq., to be Ensign; April 17. This gentleman appeared in last Tuesday's *Gazette* as Lieutenant by mistake instead of Ensign, and was also by mistake called Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. He was never in the Navy. Major George Preston Vallancey, late Madras Army, to be Captain Commandant; March 16. This gentleman appeared in the *Gazette* of the 20th March last, and his name was spelt Vallancy instead of Vallancey (leaving out the e before the y), which has been since corrected at the War Office.

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—28th Company—William Beaumont Badnal, Esq., to be Captain; John Russell, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Halcombe, Gent., to be Ensign; April 26.

7th Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteers—William Stewart Graham, Esq., late Captain of her Majesty's 2nd Bengal European Light Cavalry, to be Captain; Maximilian Hodgson Geneste, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Randall Mann, Gent., to be Ensign; William Carter Hoffmeister, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 27.

Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—8th Company—William Chafyn Grove Esq., to be Captain.

14th Company—George Frederick Lapworth, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Woodcock, Gent., to be Ensign.

Bedfordshire Rifle Volunteers—Arthur Macnamara, Esq., to be Captain; William Medland, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Eames, Gent., to be Ensign; April 24.

5th—John Hatfield Brooks, Major Bengal Light Cavalry, to be Captain; Francis John Thynne, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Henry Platt, Gent., to be Ensign; William Collingwood to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; April 26.

Roxburghshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—1st Company—James Dodd Gent., to be Ensign; April 4.

Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers—3rd Company—*Robert Dobbie, M.D.* to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 14.

7th Company—John Macculloch, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 20.

1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—Alexander Gordon Brown, Esq., to be Captain of the 79th Company; Hugh Howie, Gent., to be Lieutenant in the 79th Company; George McCall, Gent., to be Ensign of the 79th Company; April 26.

4th Westmorland Rifle Volunteers—George John Miller Ridehalgh, Esq., to be Captain Commandant, vice Mildmay, resigned.

1st Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Valentine Byrone Corrie to be Lieutenant; April 4.

12th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—S. H. Osmond to be Lieutenant; April 23.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 23rd March last.]

14th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—Mark Lemon, jun., to be Ensign; March 14.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MAY 4.

Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers (No. 2)—John Hart Sankey, Gent., to be Lieutenant; April 27.

15th Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—John Hamer, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Harvey Williams, Gent., to be Ensign; April 28.

Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—11th Company—George Money Swinhoe, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. George Campbell, to be Honorary Chaplain; April 28.

11th Rifle Volunteers—Herman Paul David Meyer, Esq., to be Ensign; April 10.

5th Rifle Volunteers—Hugh Beams, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Anderson, resigned; April 25.

2nd Battalion of the Oxfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant-Colonel John Sidney North, M.P., to be Lieutenant-Colonel; May 1.

Cambridge University Rifle Volunteers—Ensign Alfred Edward Northey to be Lieutenant; March 13. Joseph Lyle, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Ingham, promoted; April 28. The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieutenant Duncan Barroch.

6th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers — First Lieutenant William Coddington to be Captain; Second Lieutenant George Whewell to be First Lieutenant, vice Coddington, promoted; William Bourne, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; James Withrington, Esq., M.D., to be Surgeon; the Reverend Charles Wright Woodhouse, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain; April 21.

10th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Henry Gregson to be Captain; Ensign Edward Hughes Satterthwaite to be Lieutenant, vice Gregson, promoted; April 26.

23d Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Captain John Lees to be Captain Commandant; April 26.

3d Manchester or 40th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers — Vernon Cochrane, Gent., to be Ensign; April 21.

51st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Samuel Maxwell Morriss to be Lieutenant; April 28.

64th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—James Gunning Plunkett, Esq., to be Captain; April 25.

66th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Joseph Mayor, Esq., to be Captain; April 25.

20th Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—William Evans Franks, Esq., to be Captain; William Ruston, Gent., to be Ensign; Alexander Barclay Sharpe, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 27.

14th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — Thomas Christopher Booth, Esq, to be Captain; John Bainbridge Booth, Esq., to be Lieutenant; John Fryer, Gent., to be Ensign; April 19.

2d Lincolnshire Artillery Volunteers—Francis Phillip Cupiss, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 26.

3d Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Frederick Jesson to be Honorary Chaplain; April 24.

5th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—John Compton Lawrance, Esq., to be Captain; Edward Hardwicke, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Thomas Pawlett, Gent., to be Ensign; William Hardwicke, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; Rev. Joseph Dodsworth, to be Honorary Chaplain; April 23.

14th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant John Cooper.

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18th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—William Towne, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; the Rev. John Bennett to be Honorary Chaplain; April 26.

Northumberland Rifle Volunteers—4th Corps—The Right Hon. Earl of Tankerville to be Captain Commandant; April 23.

5th Corps—William John Pawson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; April 23.

6th Corps—William Henry Charlton, Esq., to be Captain; Edward Charles Charlton, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Francis Charlton, Gent., to be Ensign; John Elliott, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon; April 23.

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—1st Battalion—Major Cooto Buller to be Lieutenant-Colonel; May 1.

4th Battalion—Lieutenant-Colonel George Augustus Vernon late Coldstream Guards, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; May 1.

22nd Company—The Rev. Thomas Jackson to be Honorary Chaplain; John C. Blackford, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 30.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—7th Company—Reverend William Henry Smithers, M. A., to be Honorary Chaplain; Henry Tyser, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 27.

24th Company—Thomas Trusson Collett to be Ensign; March 30.

26th Corps (Battalion)—James Anesll, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Jack; April 27.

4th Brecknockshire Rifle Volunteers—A. Linton Boyle, Gent., to, be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 30.

3d Carmarthenshire Rifle Volunteers—John Jones, Esq., to be Captain; James Nathaniel Morgan, Gent., to be Lieutenant; David Albuoy Price, Gent., to be Ensign.

Worksop or 7th Nottinghamshire Rifle Volunteers—Henry Sweet Hodding, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Frederick Maxwell Bury, Gent., to be Ensign; the Rev. James Appleton to be Honorary Chaplain; Thomas Middleton Williams, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 28.

Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers—No. 1. Company—Lieutenant Hancocks to be Captain, vice Knight, promoted; Ensign Hancock to be Lieutenant, vice Hancocks, promoted; Henry Saunders, Esq., to be Ensign.

No 17 Company—Robert Smith Bartleet, Esq., to be Captain.

4th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow, 1st Northern Battalion)—Dr. Simson Buchanan to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 26. Hugh Rae, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 27.

83d Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—Alexander Ainsworth Abercromby, Esq., to be Captain; Andrew Bannatyne, jun., Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Pirrie, Gent., to be Ensign; May 2.

7th Forfarshire Artillery Volunteers—William Petrie Shaw, Esq., to be Captain; John Spittall Miller, Esq, to be First Lieutenant; Alexander Rae, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; April 30.

1st Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Barnabas Chesshire to be Lieutenant, vice Reeves, promoted; April 28. The following are inserted as being amendments:—The commission of Captain John Benbow Hebbert to bear date the 9th, instead of the 12th April. The following is substituted for what appeared in the *Gazette* of the 17th April:—John Benbow Hebbert, Gent., to be Captain; Lieutenant Charles Reeves to be Captain; Robert Mole, Gent. to be Captain; John Jefferys, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Partridge Salt, Gent., to be Ensign.

[The following is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 1st May, 1860.]

1st Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. John Cale Miller, D.D., to be Honorary Chaplain; April 25.

On Tuesday evening a grand ball of the various members of the metropolitan Volunteer Corps took place at the Whittington Club, under the patronage of Lord Ranelagh. members of the various Surrey Regiments, the West and South Middlesex, Central London, Queen's, Scottish, and Civil Service attended, and, as a matter of course, nearly all were in uniform. The large room at the club was well lit and decorated, and dancing was prolonged with considerable spirit till a late hour.

The rapid and healthy growth of the Volunteer movement in our land bids fair to restore to us an institution from the decay of which we have long suffered. Play—honest, physical, hard play—has been, of late, far too much neglected by our adult and youthful population, and with the inevitable results. At 30 we are very apt to give up *boating* and *cricketing*, while a tramp over the brown *stubbles after the partridges* and a gallop over the breezy downs with *the hounds*, are luxuries obtainable but for a few months *in the year*, even when they come within the means of a working family man. To the vast majority they are, of course, unattainable, and to such, physical pastime, consequent upon the martial duties we have voluntarily undertaken, has become an admirable substitute for the physical play which we have given up from necessity or neglect.—*Once a Week.*

The Six Feet Volunteer Guards (32nd Middlesex) will muster at head-quarters next Wednesday at 5 p.m., to march to Walham Green, Viscount Ranelagh, Colonel-Commandant of the South Middlesex Volunteers, having invited them to drill with his regiment previously to the field-day, on the 18th instant, of the Metropolitan Volunteer Corps in Hyde Park.

THE VOLUNTEER SALUTE.

TO THE EDITIOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—If you are not wearied of the controversy, may I trouble you with a few remarks on what seems to be in England, the vexed question of the salute to Volunteer officers? So far as Scotland is concerned, I believe the question would never have been mooted but for the correspondence in your journal.

And first of all, let me assure you that the question with me is by no means one of personal feeling. For, in the first place, all the men of our battalion, as a matter of course, salute their officers. And, in the second place, I am so little disposed even to place myself in the way of receiving salutes that would be ungrudgingly given, that when in temporary command of the battalion to which I belong, during the marching past, I take care not to place myself at the saluting point.

You say it is ridiculous for a Volunteer officer to expect the privates, who are gentlemen of his own position in society, associated voluntarily together, to salute him. Observe, however, that this association, although voluntary, is terminable only on certain conditions, and not on the individual momentary caprice of the members. The principle of the association is exactly the same in the Volunteer force as in the regular Army. That the association is for a longer period in the one than in the other, or that the terms of voiding the contract are very different, in no wise affects the principle. How supremely ridiculous, then, for Colonel Tomkins of Her Majesty's 199th Buffs, whose father everybody knows was the regimental tailor, to look for any "mark of respect" from Ensign Fitz Doodle, descended, it is equally notorious, from a long line of illustrious Doodles, who descend maternally from the Boodles, both branches finding a common ancestry in the Noodles of that ilk!

But the assertion that generally the privates of Volunteer corps are the social equals of their officers, is, to those who know anything of Volunteer corps, in Scotland at least, simply absurd. In the case of one company in Glasgow, it may now be true that the fathers of the young gentlemen composing it are the social equals of the officers of the company. Certainly it was not true a month ago. Then, so far as England, and especially London, is concerned, are we to understand that the Westminster Volunteers, as a class, are the social equals of Earl Grosvenor; that the London Scottish Volunteers are on a footing of social equality with Lord Elcho and the Marquis of Abercorn; the Marylebone Volunteers with Lord Radstock; the Walham Green Riflemen, with Lord Ranelagh; and the St. George's, with Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay?

Even were the Volunteers the social equals of their officers, they are not their military equals. If they feel respect for their officers, there is no reason why they should not show their respect in a military way. If they do not feel that respect, the sooner they resign, or call upon their officers to do so, the better for both parties.

But if Volunteer privates, because they are a "non-military body," as one of your correspondents so strangely asserts, are not to salute their own officers, then clearly, and *à fortiori*, they ought not to salute the officers of the regular Army. Colonel M'Murdo's claims to a salute rest on precisely the same ground as the claims of the Volunteer officers; but will any one venture to say that that gallant officer will not be received by the "general salute" whenever he inspects a body of Volunteers?

If it is to be understood that Volunteers are not to salute, then let the "present arms" be deleted from all those delightful little manuals specially compiled for their use, and carefully adapted to their supposed meaner capacities. Even Majesty herself cannot expect a military salute from a "non-military body." Should Her Most Gracious Majesty review the Volunteers in Hyde Park, or elsewhere, of course the Volunteers will be instructed to receive her simply as gentlemen, "voluntarily associated." They will, therefore, in addition to the goose, have to practise the crab step; and should be well drilled in the most graceful manner of disposing of their rifles (considering them in the light of walking-sticks), and, uncovered, doing obeisance after the most approved court model.

But after all, what is there in this salute that any gentleman can consider derogatory to himself in performing? Do not our students, many of them immeasurably the social superiors of their professors, invariably salute them? Does not Prince Alfred himself salute his officers, ay, even the *quarter-deck*, on coming up from below? Do not the officers of the regular Army salute four feet by three feet six inches of silk (exclusive of the fringe)? Does not every gentleman salute his friend in passing? Do not the regimental officers of Volunteers salute their field officers?

The salute would be a mark of inferiority only if the officer were not to return it; in which case, all that could be said is, that the Lord-Lieutenant's commission does not profess to convert snobs into gentlemen.

If Volunteer privates refuse to recognise the military status of their officers, they must make up their minds to the same meed of non-recognition on the part of the public at large, including the regular and militia forces. Of course, the more they succeed in lowering the status of the officer, the more they lower that of the private. If Volunteer corps are really "non-military bodies," let them no longer continue to misapply the words company, battalion, regiment, or brigade. Let them henceforward assume the designation of what in that case they really are—rifle clubs. Let them compel their officers to resign their commissions, and declare them to hold office only during the pleasure of the club, or perhaps for a definite period, retiring in rotation, say once a year.

"Cassio, I love thee,
But never more be officer of mine."

I am yours, &c. A LANARKSHIRE OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I know I am expressing the opinion of a great number of the Volunteer officers, when I say we much regret the manner in which this subject has been brought before the public, as nothing will tend to disparage this truly great movement more than the frivolous discussion of matters referring to military discipline, as all such contingencies are amply provided for by the "Queen's Regulations," and undoubtedly apply as much to Volunteer officers, when on duty, as to any officers in Her Majesty's Service. But this is a matter that may be very safely left to the general good sense and feeling of the private members of the corps, and I am sure no officer would ever wish to enforce that which is, however, his undoubted right. Perhaps I am scarcely competent to pass an opinion on this subject, as in my company the officers and privates invariably salute each other in the manner prescribed by the "Queen's Regulations," both when we assemble and dismiss on parade. Nor can I see why this act of courtesy should be considered derogatory more than "shouldering arms" when ordered; and, as there are many of the crack cavalry regiments in which some of the officers are sons of commercial men and the privates sons or relations of noblemen, the "ultra snobism" of introducing the question of "social position" into this matter may be dismissed without further comment than saying that the mark of respect is paid to the Queen's Commission, and not to the holder of it. As regards the privates of the Regular Army not saluting the Volunteer officers, I think that is scarcely to be wondered at, as it must be extremely difficult for them to distinguish officers from privates, more especially since the privates in one or two regiments have thought proper to adopt the officer's sword, belt, whistle, and chain, and one corps bears an embroidered device on the collar, which at a short distance exactly resembles the officers' badges.

I will close these remarks with a sincere hope that all the possessors of Her Majesty's Commission will sink all such minor detail in their endeavours to sustain and promote this valuable element of "Home Defence," and rest content with the honour of signing themselves

A VOLUNTEER OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It is to be hoped that every Volunteer officer will read and appreciate the sound sense of your excellent article of the 21st ult., on the subject of salutes. As one of that class I am quite ready to receive, nay, disposed to expect, the full honours, to which a devotion to military duties at the cost of professional profits entitles me; but I would beg my Volunteer brethren to bear in mind that we are still civilians and amateurs, and that, as we should not bargain at present for being treated as part of the standing army in some respects, so it is unreasonable to demand to be placed on the same footing in others—salutes amongst the rest.

My chief object in intruding on your space is to assure my brother officers, from experience, that on all proper occasions their position will be amply recognised. I have lately been attached to a Line regiment for drill, and not only was every officer (to all of whom except two I was a perfect stranger) most hospitable and kind in giving me instruction, but every man in the regiment with whom I had to do was equally ready to assist me, and treated me with as much respect as the most fastidious could require. I, of course, appeared in uniform, and was invariably saluted by the men as their own officers were. How could the same thing happen in the streets of London?

I deeply regret this agitation about salutes. I don't think the majority of Volunteers desire it; the question seems to me trivial in itself. Volunteers have higher things to aim at.

Let us be content, as you say, with the success of the movement, and our Queen's approval: and well we may be. Let us return thanks for the sympathy of the country, and for the right hand of fellowship which (to their high honour be it spoken) has been so cordially held out to us by the Army. The more unobtrusively we pursue our duties, the more respect we are sure to obtain, and that not from a "salute by command," but from the free opinions of our fellow-countrymen.—I am, &c. A CAPTAIN R.V.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—You have given us some very good advice on the subject of our two frequent squabbles, for which I beg to assure you the main body of the Volunteers are duly grateful. Our disputes have not only been caused by pretensions such as you describe on the part of the officers, but they also know very well that in too many instances they have only become Volunteers in order to become officers, and that they have sometimes secured their object by indirect means—to use no stronger phrase—while gentlemen, not only their equals, but in all respects their superiors in years and in social standing, have been left in the ranks, and that too after having mainly been instrumental in getting up the corps now commanded by others.

Then as regards salutes by privates of the regular Army, I can only say, as belonging to a corps with a rather showy uniform, and entitled to wear a sword "off duty," I have been goodnaturedly saluted by common soldiers, though myself but a private Volunteer. But I have also seen stuck-up Volunteer officers passing along, with pretension in every movement, and common soldiers not only not saluting them, but regarding them with a puzzled gaze, as if doubtful whether a voluntary salute would be returned.

If we act upon your advice all this kind of thing will disappear. We shall by-and-bye get rid of our butterfly officers, who only joined the movement for their own dear sakes. We privates consider obedience to orders, and alacrity in obedience, only a part of the training we are willingly undergoing; and we look forward to the grand field-day at Wimbledon, and to the medals then to be awarded, as the only tests yet afforded the Volunteers, to show who among them are the really best men.—*Palmam qui meruit ferat!*—I am yours, &c.

A VOLUNTEER SHARPSHOOTER.

INDIGNATION MEETING OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS AT LIVERPOOL.

On Thursday afternoon a meeting of the Volunteer officers of Liverpool and the hundred of Wirral (Cheshire) was held at the Cotton Sales-room, for the purpose of considering the recent resolutions relative to the presentation of Volunteer officers at court. From 50 to 80 officers were present; and, on the motion of Mr. George Arkle, Lieut.-Colonel Bourne, of the 4th Division Lancashire Artillery, was called to the chair.

The Chairman said that as a question was about being raised by Mr. Bowyer in parliament relative to the rank of Volunteer officers, it had been thought advisable to hear the opinions of the Volunteer officers of Liverpool on the subject, for he thought that gentlemen who devoted so much of their time and money voluntarily to the service of the public were at least entitled to be placed on the same footing as other military officers, whether in the Line or Militia.

Lieut.-Colonel Wm. Brown (Deputy-Lieutenant of the county, and late M.P. for the Southern Division of Lancashire) then moved the following resolution:—"That, inasmuch as by the 26th section of the General Volunteer Act, under which the officers of Volunteer corps receive their commissions, it is enacted that all officers in corps of Volunteers having commissions from His Majesty, or lieutenants of counties, shall rank with the officers of His Majesty and Militia officers, as the youngest of their respective ranks, we officers of Volunteer corps, in public meeting assembled, having been informed that attempts to interfere with the full meaning of the law have been recently made, and feeling that such proceedings are calculated seriously to diminish the influence which our commissions are intended to confer, earnestly protest against any infringement of our just privileges." He said he thought that considering the slight that was attempted to be put on the Volunteer officers, in refusing their admission to the court levees, &c., on the same footing as other military officers, they were bound to protest against such an insult. At considerable expense they devoted themselves to support the dignity of the crown and the country, and it was most unjustifiable that they should submit to the degradation attempted to be imposed upon them. The resolution was seconded and carried *nem. con.* Captain Bousfield (1st Lancashire) then moved that a copy of the previous resolution be forwarded to the lord-lieutenant of the county, with a request that he would exert his influence to maintain the rights of the Volunteer body as defined by Act of Parliament.

Captain V. A. King (2nd Cheshire) seconded the resolution, which was also carried,

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SAILORS' ORPHANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—On the occasion of getting up a bazaar in Cork for the benefit of orphan girls of sailors, whose fathers lost their lives while serving with the naval brigades at Lucknow, in China, and by shipwreck, and who reside about the harbour of Cork, I found the amount of connection with the Navy in the county and port of Cork far beyond what appears to be generally known, and which may prove very useful in dealing with that port as a naval station hereafter.

The reports of the Patriotic Fund showed that the naval casualties of the Russian war left more widows and orphans in the Cork district than in any port of the United Kingdom, except London, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, more than in all Scotland, and more than in all other parts of Ireland.

The returns extracted from Appendix 8 of the Report are as follows:

London	25 widows...	43 children.
Portsmouth	181 ,, ...	170 ,,
Plymouth	261 ,, ...	388 ,,
Scotland	12 ,, ...	21 ,,
Ireland, including Cork...	36 ,, ...	73 ,,
Cork	26 ,, ...	45 ,,

Chatham and Woolwich come nearest to Cork in the Report.

The Custom House Returns of Cork and Haulbowline show that about 30,000*l.* was paid in the year ending the 1st of April, 1860, from seamen serving in the Fleet, by monthly allotments of from 1*l.* to 2*l.* 5*s.*, to over 1300 women residing all round Cork Harbour, who are the wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters of such seamen; which money is exceedingly well laid out, as shown in the conduct and appearance of these ladies, reflecting great credit on the sailors who allot, and a very great blessing and benefit on those who receive.

When a seaman is cut off, it is often a long time before arrears of wages due can be paid to his representatives. The Bazaar now progressing in Cork is intended to create funds whereby immediate relief will be afforded on the spot to those sufferers connected with naval disasters, and who belong to the county; also to their families, including those belonging to the merchant shipping. The day fixed for opening the Bazaar is Her Majesty the Queen's birthday, the 24th of May next.

The foregoing particulars may prove interesting and useful. Trusting you will give this letter insertion, I am, &c., THOMAS STUART, Captain, R.N.

NEW PAPER FOR THE UNITED SERVICES AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE AND JOURNAL
OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.
EDITED BY W. H. RUSSELL, ESQ., LL.D.,
(Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

The subscription to the paper is 6*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, or 26*s.* per annum, payable in advance; and the postage—uniformly 1*d.* in the United Kingdom, but which if forwarded abroad varies according to the route and destination—must in all cases be added to the remittance. All Editorial Communications should be addressed to W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., and all business letters and advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher, and Post-office orders made payable to JOSEPH SMITH. Advertisements received up to Thursday Evening. The Paper will be published every Saturday in time for the Morning Mails.

Office, 16, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC IS NOW OPEN EVERY NIGHT (but Saturday) at Eight o'clock; and TUESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at Three o'clock.—Stalls, 3*s.*, (which can be taken at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, daily from eleven till five); area, 2*s.*; gallery, 1*s.*

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2. The tone is much more sonorous, free, and vibratory than that of the Shell Drum; this superiority of tone resulting from the fact, now first discovered, that Shells, instead of aiding in the formation of the tone in the Drum, have the effect of confining and muffling it.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, or to Mr. Joseph Smith, and not to the EDITOR.

Errata: In our last, in the article on "Paymasters," for "eighteen years as a commanding officer with not less than seven years as paymaster" read "fifteen years as a commissioned officer with not is less than seven," &c.—The name of the artist who drew the sketches for Mr. Barker's picture of the Relief of Lucknow was misprinted last week—it should have been "Lundgren."

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1860.

The patient is ill; but the doctors differ, and the invalid is recovering. Prescriptions are tendered from every side, smelt at, and thrown away; whilst the sick man, with a cunning leer from his half-closed eyes, watches the countenance of his advisers with returning hopes as he observes their angry disputant gestures, until by and by, taking courage in proportion to the surrounding clamour, he gently hints to them the propriety of holding their consultation or commission in the ante-room, with the more grounded conviction that they will add another illustration to the old proverb, "When you are in doubt do nothing."

"Had the fleas been unanimous," said an eloquent Hibernian, "they would have pulled me out of bed." Had our naval reformers shut themselves up together for an hour or two any morning in committee room No. 20, they would have made short work of the Admiralty in the evening; but they seem to dread the idea of unanimity as if it were a conspiracy, and in lieu of bringing on a general engagement, confine themselves to that description of warfare characterised in naval history as actions between light squadrons and single ships. Let us hear what these eminent physicians have to say for themselves.

Mr. Bentinck is of opinion that no good will be effected until the Board of Admiralty is rendered permanent. Mr. Lindsay retorts that this is simply a recommendation to extend a bankrupt's lease. Lord Lyndhurst advocates the appointment of a Naval First Lord. The Duke of Somerset, being a civilian, naturally thinks and expresses himself otherwise. Lord Clarence Paget considers that the Naval Coast Volunteers are a force to be depended upon. Lord Colchester says, Don't you wish you may get them when you want them.

Sir J. Elphinstone goes in for reserved admirals and widows; to which it is replied that if there is any margin for reduction in the dead weight, it must be looked for amongst these two classes. Sir H. Leeke thinks that good men rather approve of flogging. Mr. Williams considers the use of the lash as the greatest obstacle to manning the Navy. Lord Hardwicke supports the recommendation of the Manning Commission. Mr. Lindsay writes a long protest against it. Sir J. Pakington speaks for a quarter of an hour to show the benefit of the system of bounty; whilst the Lord Chancellor, in the other House, is boldly asserting Her Majesty's right to resort to impressment. Sir M. Seymour and Admiral Walcott enter at different doors each with their little sorrow; and at last appears Sir Charles Napier, with a budget of grievances and prophecies appalling to contemplate, and sufficient to annihilate any Government, if the House of Commons could only be brought to understand properly what it was all about. Here is a rope of sand; and yet, strange to say, there is some foundation for most of these opposite opinions. Mr. Bentinck is undoubtedly right in supposing that a permanent Board of Admiralty would exercise greater control over their subordinates than one subject to change with the Government of the day; but he must guarantee that the members composing it are not imbued with that sublime contempt for the House of Commons, and indifference to the contents of the public purse, which has been so strikingly exhibited by those successive Boards whose members have not been called upon to defend, by their speeches and votes in public, the advice they tendered in secret. Our only guarantee against excessive expenditure is to be found in their uncertain tenure of office, so long as the Lords of the Admiralty are selected from those who think it a very praiseworthy act to commence by ignoring both the Parliament and the public.

When Mr. Bentinck will find five men in the Royal Navy to look upon the country's purse as their own, Mr. Lindsay will at once withdraw his opposition.

The question between a naval and a civilian First Lord of the Admiralty admits of much argument on both sides. It was said in former days that if a civilian was appointed to fill that high post, he began by promoting his own countrymen; and it was retorted that if a Naval man presided, his first stage was to advance all the officers of his own fleet: unhappily, there was too much truth in both these statements; but, let us hope that such times are past, never to return.

The great objection to the appointment of a Professional First Lord would now arise, alas! from the difficulty of selecting one amongst our Admirals fitted for the situation of Cabinet Minister. Able as they are and have been to carry the Flag of Great Britain through many tough fights, and still more embarrassing imbroglios with diplomatic agencies abroad, there is not at this moment one whom the united suffrage of the Service would indicate as their leader, nor one whose previous career and habits of business would authorise the Government in making him such an offer. There is but little foreshadowing in the distance. The outline of the talented Secretary to the Admiralty is the only one discernible: and in him the budding hopes of all Naval well-wishers are concentrated.

The evils that follow the appointment of even the most talented civilian to the post of First Lord are simply conveyed in the expression, that he knows nothing about his business; and yet, knowing nothing, he is called upon, day after day, to select officers to fill situations of the highest trust, and this without any previous knowledge of their antecedents, except what he can glean from a biography.

It is evident that such appointments must be made at random. We may be fortunate enough to turn up an able man in some corner of the world, but we are always in fear of some disagreeable dispatch arriving from another. In times of peace we can afford to set off one against another, but in war, and especially at the commencement, when the heaviest blows are struck, the discrimination of a civilian would be sorely taxed. We need not go back many years, nor dilate upon the round men in square holes; but the lesson then learned should not be forgotten. It is doubtful whether the nation will again accept as an apology for failures, the plea of "we did our best," capped with a confession of ignorance; what is now simply confusion would be speedily turned into chaos, and the mind of the civilian First Lord would be as much confused as that of the midshipman who, when asked if he could state what celebrated action took place in the Bay of Salamis, replied without hesitation, that it was the place where Pontius Pilate defeated Julius Cæsar, and made himself master of the whole kingdom of Greece!

It is to be regretted that there is not a Committee of Taste empowered to sit in judgment upon statues, busts, models, and other works of the chisel, before they are set up for public approbation. Such a body, having the power to refuse permission to zealous busybodies to stick up their guys, would exercise a powerful influence upon the public. They would at least exercise some sort of supervision, and prevent the exhibition of much bad taste in our provincial towns, where are to be found occasionally some very monstrous caricatures of the human form divine. It would be, however, foreign to our present purpose to travel out of the locality of Portsmouth to search for these graven images, that represent the likeness of nothing "in heaven above or in the earth beneath." Having a glass-house of our own, we will not fling our stones at others, but begin with our own blemishes at once. Here, then, on the beach at Southsea, we have a couple of distortions—for they are worse than mere caricatures—of two of England's worthiest heroes, Nelson and Wellington; men who, if they had lived in Greece, would have been immortalised by a Phidias or a Praxiteles, and worshipped as demi-gods. But on Southsea Beach these two great men are gibbeted in stone, and are the laughing-stock of all foreigners and the inconsiderate, besides being objects of commiseration to all true admirers of greatness and lovers of their country. Boys pelt at them; everybody has something to say derisively of these twisted, humpbacked, knockneed, bandylegged scarecrows. They are a positive eyesore. They are vulgar, coarse excrescences, disfiguring a locality teeming with great historical associations. Only fancy that Nelson, at whose name every English heart throbs with emotion, should be by the bad taste of others gibbeted and crucified on the very spot on the beach where he embarked to go on board the Victory to fight and die at Trafalgar. With equal bad taste too he is placed almost on the very spot where Felton, the assassin of the Duke of Buckingham, was hung in chains. This last act might have been unavoidable, but it is no excuse for the wretched abortion

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called after his glorious name, and which ought to be an ornament to admire and venerate, instead of an object to scoff and jeer at.

Now, why should any man, or set of men, have the power thus to gibbet greatness, and turn the mighty ones of the earth into objects of ridicule? And yet men with good intentions, but vile taste, have achieved with these gothic gewgaws what nothing else on earth that we know of could have done; viz., converted the outward and visible signs of two of the greatest heroes of any age into fitting objects for a sneer or a jibe. We owe to these great men a homage—a fealty; and the true teaching of a public statue ought to be respect and reverence, and not mockery and shouts of laughter.

We have heard that for some time past a private subscription has been talked of to reward any one, no matter who, that flings down these effigies and breaks them into fragments. But as yet the thing has to be done. An attempt of this sort was nevertheless very nearly successful a few nights ago, when some seamen belonging to one of the ships of war at Spithead, landed at midnight on the beach, and with a most praiseworthy and patriotic sense of duty, got a rope round the disgusting misrepresentative of our immortal naval hero, and were about to hurl it indignantly from the pedestal, when unluckily the coast-guard interrupted them. Another five minutes and they would have succeeded, and would have fairly been entitled to the thanks of every man in the kingdom. As it is they have done good service, for the figure is damaged, and may lead others on to complete what they have begun. It may seem strange that these seamen could have obtained a boat and leave from their ship at midnight, but this only proves how much the destruction of these frightful caricatures is desired. It would have been impossible for the men to have broken through the discipline of a ship of war, unless their intentions had met with the approbation of their officers, some of whom, it is stated, accompanied the patriotic tars upon their expedition. May they meet with better luck next time. Perhaps they may be spared the trouble, for it is rumoured that the authorities (who are they?), feeling the force of public indignation, are about to remove these deformities from the public eye. We hope the report is correct.

There is no cure for a job when it is once perpetrated; but a timely appeal to the public sometimes exercises a wholesome influence in the way of prevention. In the hope that what we are about to say may not be without some effect in this respect, we shall tell as simply as possible the nature of a transaction to which we understand the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War are about to give their sanction in the name of Her Majesty. Lieut.-Colonel Poulett Somerset, commanding the 2nd battalion of the 7th Fusiliers, is minded to exchange into the cavalry, and we believe the authorities have signified their willingness to assent to his becoming commanding officer of a regiment of horse. Now the discipline, drill, and tactics of a cavalry corps is so dissimilar to that of an infantry regiment, that the first thing Lieut.-Colonel Poulett Somerset (who has always been in the infantry, with the exception of a few months at the outset of his military career some twenty years ago) will have to do on joining his new regiment is, along with his newest cornet and his youngest recruit, to learn the elementary portions of his duty as a cavalry soldier. He will have to attend the regimental riding-school for at least a year pretty constantly, he must learn the sword-drill, acquire a knowledge of stable-duties, make some acquaintance with the regulations about forage, &c., &c. In fact, he goes to an entirely new line of business, and whatever experience he has gained as an infantry officer will profit him as much in his new capacity as a knowledge of Eastern languages would a city accountant. So distinct are the duties of the two services that hitherto the rule has been not to allow any exchange between cavalry and infantry officers above the rank of captain. Even this is a latitude of almost too liberal a character; for it is not a very edifying sight to behold the new captain who has come from the infantry making all manner of mistakes, exhibiting an utter helplessness, showing a want of acquaintance with the very A B C of his duties before the subalterns, non-commissioned officers and men of his own troop. How much more injurious will be the moral effect of placing in a similarly ridiculous position the commanding officer of a regiment—the man who is supposed to be able to teach every one his duty! The restriction which has hitherto been established is, however, about to be violated; and in a week or two we shall, we fear, see Lieut.-Colonel Poulett Somerset gazetted to the command of one of Her Majesty's regiments of cavalry of the line, to teach them their duty and maintain them in that high state of efficiency which the country now-a-days is taught to expect.

Now, who is Lieut.-Colonel Poulett Somerset, in whose behalf one of the wisest and most necessary regulations of the Service is about to be violated? The public will naturally say he has done some daring act, or rendered some valuable service (he is a C. B.), or that he possesses some special qualification which takes his case out of the ordinary run. We shall tell them all we know of him. We do not desire to speak of him in any but his public capacity, and beyond saying he is a member of the great ducal family whose name he bears, and that he represents the family county in parliament, we shall only speak of his military career. A captain and lieutenant-colonel in the Coldstream Guards, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Lord Raglan on the organisation of the British expedition to the East, and in that capacity he went through the Crimean campaign up to the death of that lamented nobleman. He returned to England, and sold out of the Coldstream Guards while the Coldstream Guards were serving before the enemy. This was in 1855. In the autumn of 1857, when there was a great demand for men, and offers of raising battalions were made from many quarters, it was determined (in obedience, we are bound to say, to public clamour) to allow three ex-field-officers of the army to raise and command second battalions for the 5th, 6th, and 7th Regiments of Foot. Lieut.-Col. Poulett Somerset had been, as we have said, a captain in the Coldstreams, held the Army rank of lieut.-colonel, and consequently came at all events within the letter of the regulation. To him was assigned the task of raising the 2nd battalion of the 7th Fusiliers, upon conditions in a pecuniary sense very favourable to him. He did so, and has since commanded that regiment when his parliamentary duties permitted. If, as we fear we have but too truly stated, he is now about to be transferred to the command of a cavalry regiment, without having gone through more than the briefest probation in the duties which will be required of him, it will be a bold, direct, and undeniable negation of the interests of the Service.

The Indian Army still settles down with a dead weight on the inventive and constructive genius of the India Board and of the Government. It is believed that a plan has been to some extent matured for the amalgamation of the Armies; and that the difficult, and, as it would seem in the eyes of the ruling powers, the grandest question—that of patronage—has been settled by giving a large portion of it to the Indian Viceroy, who will henceforth be all but Imperial in dignity and prerogative. Whatever the plan may be, it must be submitted to Parliament, notwithstanding Lord Palmerston's constitutional doctrine, that it is the executive and not the deliberative function of our Government which should decide such matters. The Staff patronage will, it is said, be distinct from that of the Army. We look forward with great curiosity to the day—which ought not to be distant—when Sir Charles Wood shall announce the details of his amalgamation process. Already, some Indian officers are settling their probable status and position. One of the most distinguished of them is setting an example, which it would be well for officers in both Armies to follow Released from the fatigues of an arduous campaign and continuous service in the field, Colonel Norman has obtained permission to pass his time in England for some months in the bosom of H.M.'s 32nd Regiment in Dover, in order that he may make himself thoroughly acquainted with the internal economy of a Queen's Regiment in England. When it is remembered that Colonel Norman was Adjutant-General of the Army in India, his zeal and desire for professional knowledge cannot fail to be properly appreciated.

The Commission which is sitting in France on the National Defences is paying particular attention to the question of fortifying the embouchures of the French rivers. From what side are they to be assailed? Is England going to make war upon France, or do our neighbours apprehend that they may be exposed to the visits of our fleets, in a contest which must be forced upon us? At all events, the Commission is understood to have examined sites, and plans, and witnesses, relative to the question above mentioned; whilst one secret Commission has been engaged principally in considering questions connected with the internal transport of troops to the coast, or elsewhere.

There is a statement that Earl Grey is preparing a plan by which the construction of the governing departments of the Army will be much altered, if not improved, and that he will lay it before the Commission, when he gives his evidence next Tuesday. The relations of the War Office and Horse-Guards will be referred to an ancient model, and the steps which the noble Earl recommends us to take will be backward, rather than forward—*omnia vestigia retrorsum*. No one can doubt Earl Grey's great knowledge of the British Army, and, if the report be correct, we shall at all events have something worthy of consideration when the matter comes on for discussion.

In reviewing the South Middlesex Volunteer regiment last week, Colonel M'Murdo indulged in praise of the corps, which must have been the more acceptable to them because it was discriminating. He told them that they had made fair progress, and that if they continued to pay the same attention to their duties they would doubtless soon be an efficient corps. We are glad that Colonel M'Murdo has adopted this tone, instead of indulging in the fulsome and really insulting adulation which so often prevails at inspections of Militia and Volunteer regiments. They are told that they ought to be brigaded with the Line; that they are equal to any crack corps of the regular Army, and that they are fit to go anywhere. In renouncing a tone so distasteful to good sense—as it is almost invariably opposed to truth—Colonel M'Murdo has given a healthful indication of the way in which he is likely to discharge the important duties confided to him. The Volunteers are all men of intelligence; they have gone to work earnestly, and with a remarkable absence of that coxcombry which is associated with an amateur soldier; they do not want to be petted and treated like children with verbal lollypops; and we are glad to find that the officer who is principally responsible to Government for their general efficiency and approach to soldierlike condition, seems likely to deal with them as a body of intelligent gentlemen.

The following appointments of superintending officers on the Recruiting Staff have just taken place: Lieutenant Hodgson, 12th Regiment, to Newcastle-on-Tyne; Lieutenant Eyre, 48th Regiment, to Preston; Lieutenant Knight, 90th Light Infantry, from Athlone to Birmingham; Lieutenant Grant, 35th Regiment, to Reading; Lieutenant Massy, 5th Fusiliers, to Athlone; Lieutenant Warren, 12th Regiment, to Boyle; and Lieutenant Oldham, 51st Light Infantry, to Clonmel.

A correspondent asks us "whether the Carabiniers are light or heavy dragoons?" The present organisation of the Cavalry, exclusive of the three household regiments, consists of three classes. The first—the tallest, and, we may presume, the heaviest—includes the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, the 1st Royal Dragoons, and the Scots Greys. The second is made up of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 7th Dragoon Guards, the Inniskilling Dragoons, and the 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, and 17th Lancers. The third, and least in size, comprises the Carabiniers, the 3rd, 4th, 13th, and 14th Light Dragoons, and the 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 15th, and 18th Hussars. If there be light dragoons in the British Army, therefore, the Carabiniers are light.

The Colonelcies of the 27th and 56th Regiments yet remain unfilled. Of the officers occupying the position on the list from which a selection might be expected to be made, Generals Grey, Stanhope, Hay, Porter, Rawdon, Breton, Angerstein, Eden, and Dixon, have not seen any war service. Lord De Ros labours under the same disadvantage, and is besides a cavalry officer. Generals Beckwith, Marten, and Maclean, are also from the cavalry. Lord Rokeby (a Waterloo officer) fills a staff appointment, which, it is understood, he is not willing to resign for the colonelcy of a regiment. General Ball has three clasps and some honourable scars to show as memorials of his Peninsular service; and General Monins was at Waterloo with the 52nd.

A pamphlet has been issued from the War Office and circulated amongst the Medical Officers of the Army, "On the Organisation of the Practical Army Medical School, and Rules for the Examination of Assistant-Surgeons, previous to promotion." These Rules are intended to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the sanitary state of the Army, and were included in the Warrant of October 17, 1859. Since that Warrant was issued, the Government of India has adopted a similar standard of qualifications for admitting candidates to the Indian Medical Service, including the special instruction to be given at the Army Medical School, and the same form of examining Assistant-Surgeons for promotion in the Indian Army. In consequence of this the Physician to the Council of India has been added to the senate, and certain changes and modifications of the Warrant have been adopted to assimilate the Regulations in both services.

The officers of the Bengal Army are now employed in the following manner:—202 on furlough, 56 on civil and political employ, 21 on the military staff, 104 serving with regular regiments, 22 doing duty with Her Majesty's European regiments, 7 doing duty with other corps of the Bengal Army, 59 on duty with discharged soldiers proceeding to England, 15 with police corps, 10 with Commissariat and stud, 24 with public works, surveys, &c., 264 doing duty, miscellaneous 10, giving a total of 794. The number of officers wanting to complete the establishment on the 1st of October, 1859, was 131.

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THE GUN-BOATS.

The revelations of the *Times* respecting the gun-boats have created a profound sensation. People are astounded at the magnitude of the evil, involving, as it does, not merely the loss of our "Mosquito fleet," from which so much was expected, but the loss of a certain amount of national reputation. Nothing but the most searching investigation will satisfy the public, and we hope that the contracting parties may be able to exonerate themselves from blame. We might, perhaps, have been content to wait for the publication of Lord Naas's return of the cost of each boat—the cause of its decay and the cost of its repair—before making any remarks of our own, had not various statements appeared in some of our contemporaries, professing to state the truth, and blaming the *Times* for its remarks. But a personal inspection of the rotten vessels at Haslar has convinced us that any further silence on our part would be unjust towards the public. In the course of a lengthened examination of the gun-boats a few days ago, we made the following remarks upon the spot, which we here produce. The first boat we came to was the Caroline, built by Messrs. Green; the major part of the rotten timber and planks taken from this vessel had been removed from the shed, but the timbers left were sufficient to show how very rotten she must have been. All repairs in this vessel are at present suspended, as a special inquiry is to be held upon her. The timbers left bear evidence of having been used when full of sap, and the outside of those remaining are mere pulp, or just that sort of powdery fibre that boys call "touchwood." The timbers on her starboard side are perfectly disgraceful. In addition to the rotten state of her timbers, it must be added that her frame is very slight, even compared with the other gun-boats. It was remarked by some one, that they are not of the proper contract size. To add to her weakness, the copper bolts were found defective. A local paper says as many as 100 were taken out of her, from 5 to 8 inches long; they ought to have been 18 inches, to have reached from the outside of the plank, through the rib, and to allow for clinching. From one plank alone five of these defective bolts were taken. So that what with rotten timber and scamping building, the Caroline, as she appears just now, is a disgrace to any naval yard. Who could have superintended the construction of this vessel on the part of the Government? Whoever he may be, that which he has to say in explanation, will form the subject, we hope, of a strict scrutiny. It must also be borne in mind that this is not a mere question of building a vessel in a hurry, but of putting unsound green wood in a ship in which men were to peril their lives and the nation's honour. And if the contracting parties who put into these gunboats timber that was not even squared, but in one instance retaining the form of the tree, can reconcile such conduct to their notions of honesty, the sooner public indignation is directed towards them the better.

There really seems to be no reason why the Caroline should be in the rotten state she is, for she never has had any gun plates fixed, and consequently could not have been in commission. And yet right amidships, stem and stern, there is nothing but sap and rottenness. The Caroline was launched in May, 1856, and hauled up under the shed at Haslar, the 31st March, 1857; consequently, she could only have been afloat about a year. Now, if this vessel, with all the care bestowed upon her is in the rotten state we have attempted to describe, what may we not expect to see when the twenty gun-boats in Portsmouth Harbour, which have been exposed to sun and wind and rain for the last three years come to be overhauled? But their condition will soon be known; for the Fancy and the Angler, two of them, have been brought down to Haslar, and will be speedily ripped open for examination.

The next vessel that attracted our attention was the Cherokee, in which all the Caroline's sap, rottenness, and mouldy-fungus were repeated. This vessel was launched April, 1856, and hauled up under the sheds at Haslar, February 27th, 1857. Alongside of the Caroline there is a capital boat, as good as new, quite sound, and fit for service. We found that she was built at Bristol, and we mention the builder's name with pleasure, Mr. Paterson. To use a nautical phrase, well known all over the world, "She was ship-shape and Bristol fashion." Our eye now caught another rotten skeleton, named the Mackerel, built by Pitcher of Northfleet. This vessel is perhaps as bad as any in the "Mosquito fleet;" and although her timbers are stouter than those of the Caroline, yet they are very shaky and rotten. Some of her timbers show sap all round. If we were disposed to give an opinion which side of this vessel was the most rotten, we should give the preference to the starboard. A great part of her planking had been removed after stripping her sides, as though the authorities were ashamed of its being seen, so that no opinion can be formed of its condition, but a portion that still remains fastened to her ribs shows that the inside of the planks contained sap when placed against the timbers. The outside showed fair, but rottenness was within.

The Albacora, built by White of Cowes, is in a bad condition; her planking is removed, and her stem is about to be replaced with a new one. The Highlander's work is said to have been creditably done, but the materials were bad. She also is under repair. The Swan's planks were laid with the sap inside, so that when the shipwrights commenced caulking her, they discovered that the oakum would not hold, but was driven right through. She is under repair. We were unable to obtain the names of the builders of these two last-named gunboats, which we regret, as we should have been happy to publish them to relieve any natural anxiety they may feel respecting their handiwork.

On running down the enormous length of the sheds, the eye is struck with the neat and trim appearance of many of the gunboats, and the stranger is apt to exclaim: "Well, thank Heaven, all the public money has not been wasted." He soon finds, however, that the new-looking vessels are those the Government has been silently repairing for months past. Take the Pheasant, for instance, also built by Pitcher of Blackwall. This vessel is now in good condition, and why? Because she has had 1400*l.* expended upon her. But if we had seen her a few months ago we should have seen her as bad as the Mackerel. Her bow, we were informed in the yard, is entirely new, and she suffered from the same disease as her sister ship, the Mackerel, sap and rottenness.

It would be very possible and, indeed, very easy to extend our researches; but enough for the present. Some of the builders of these rotten craft endeavour to wriggle out of the dilemma by saying that if the boats had been coppered, they would have been protected from the currents of air beneath them, as they stand upon the blocks under the sheds. But this miserable subterfuge is denied them, for all the boats at Haslar are pretty much alike; and if there is any difference, those that have been coppered are the worst. But the coppering has nothing to do with the question, which is—What excuse have the respectable firms that contracted for these boats to offer in reply to the accusation made against them, of building gun-boats with wood full of sap? This question must be answered; and, in the meantime we wait with some anxiety for Lord Naas's return, which will inform us what sum the country paid for these specimens of naval architecture. No wonder that our flotilla was sunk by the guns even of the Chinese, if it was composed of such gun-boats as these?

AN AUSTRIAN MILITARY MAGAZINE.*

We have before us the first number of an Austrian military magazine, which is to be continued monthly, and is edited by a Commissary-General of the Austrian Army, V. Streffleur. It is published at Vienna in the Imperial Royal printing establishment, and is, in fact, a semi-official military publication of the Austrian Government. The double-headed eagle of Austria and the motto, "*viribus unitis*," are on the title-page.

The object of this magazine is to form a central organ for everything connected with military science; and it will strive less to spread abstract than practical views of general interest. The subjects it intends more especially to devote itself to are six in number.

I. The Theory of Military Science.—Under this head the editor comprises:—War in general, infantry, cavalry and artillery tactics, higher tactics, strategy, guerilla warfare, the special duties of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, including the use of the weapons, general-staff, engineers, pioneers, service of adjutants, scientific education and teaching, exercises, organisation, recruiting, equipment, hospitals, marine, laws respecting blockade, war treaties, &c.; topographical drawings, geography, &c., in so far as they are connected with military science.

II. Description of the Present.—This includes the actual state of the Austrian army, of foreign armies, topographical sketches, and descriptions of different countries.

III. Historical.—History of the art of war, the history of war in general, the history of individual wars and campaigns, descriptions of battles and sieges, narratives of lesser events, biographies and necrology.

IV. Reviews of military works, extracts from military periodicals, announcement of books, maps, and plans.

V. Materials for Individual Activity.—Themes for military exercises with outlines. Description of localities for exercise in drawing plans, &c.; programme for manœuvres, practice, &c. &c.

VI. Army—News.—News of the day, promotions, changes, &c. The Austrian government having placed all the imperial archives at the disposal of the editor for materials, he promises interesting details respecting the campaigns of 1805, 1809, 1813, 1848, and 1849, and also respecting the recent campaigns in Italy.

Such is the programme of Commissary-General V. Streuffler.

The present number contains:

I. An article headed "On the Spirit of the Austrian Army," which may have been written by Francis Joseph himself—but is not signed.

II. "Narrative of the Siege of Fort Maghera (Venice) 1849." By Baron Leopold Von Rzikowsky, von Dobrzisch, Austrian Major-General, with a plan.

III. "How to form Infantry in Battle-Line."

IV. "Storming of the Broletto at Milan, 18th March, 1848."

V. "Austrian Rifled Cannon."

VI. "The Special Calling of the Austrian Army is the Point of View of History and Civilisation."—By the Editor, V. Streffleur.

The rest of the magazine consists of notices of military works, &c., &c.

* *Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift, redigirt und herausgegeben von V. Streffleur, k.k. General-Kriegs-Commissär.*

THE NAVAL RESERVE.

In both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday evening, important discussions upon this subject took place, of which we subjoin a summary. In the House of Lords, Lord Lyndhurst called the attention of the House to the state of the naval reserve, and asked Her Majesty's Ministers for an account of its present condition and probable future progress. He prefaced his question by commenting upon the ignorance which existed in England on the state of the Navy, and proceeded to point out the enormous efforts made by France to create a navy since 1849, when a Commission for the reorganisation of the French navy was issued. The success attending these efforts had been so great that France was now in possession of an admirable steam navy. The avowed object of that Commission and that navy was to attack this country, and one of the questions considered by it was how a French navy, with a considerable military force on board, might invade England. What had been done in the meantime by the Government of this country? Alarmed by the growing naval power of France, the Government had been at length aroused, and had, at a great expense, succeeded in forming a navy equal, but not more than equal, to that of France. We had last year 29 sail of the line, and France had the same number, but the French were superior in frigates. We might now, perhaps, exceed the French naval steam force by a few ships; but, if we were superior, it was only in a small degree. But equality in numbers with the French navy was in reality inequality, because, while their navy was concentrated, ours was scattered in order to protect our distant possessions. To be equal with France we ought to have double the number of steam-vessels of France, especially as the alleged superiority of our seamen was now considerably modified by the alterations in navigation. But the question arose how were these ships to be manned. The French navy was supplied by the "conscription maritime," so as to occasion no difficulty in despatching a ship at once to sea, in addition to which the French Government encouraged by bounties the large northern fisheries, from which, in case of war, they would at once be able to draw a supply of 40,000 men. The force acquired by this country was a Channel fleet equal to that of France, a home fleet in case of disaster, a Mediterranean fleet, and a fleet of observation. But we were incapable of manning such fleets, and this inability was perfectly understood by France. He traced the various difficulties which had been always experienced in this country and the expedients resorted to down to the attempts to man the Baltic fleet—a measure of such difficulty that foreign sailors and landsmen had to be taken on board. These difficulties still existed, as he believed that nothing had been done since that time to remedy the evil. What, then, was to be done? That was not for him, but for the Admiralty, to decide; but he would remind the Government that under the new system of warfare a blow could be struck in a moment, and to strike the first blow would be almost decisive of the war. Adverting to the recommendations of the Royal Commission which had sat upon the subject of the Navy, he examined those recommendations in detail, and highly blamed the Government for not having carried them out in a more prompt and effective manner. Their report had been made in February, 1859, and was one which demanded the most speedy attention, but he believed that not a single man had been raised until the 1st of January last, and, instead of the 30,000 men recommended by the committee, only 800 men, according to Lord C. Paget, had been raised in three months, so that it would take ten years at that rate to raise the 30,000 men. The causes of failure he believed had been various, but among them he considered that the complication of the regulations and the smallness of the bounty might be looked upon as chief. Why, the 6*l.* bounty for the whole 30,000 men would only amount to 180,000*l.* out of 12,000,000*l.* of Naval Estimates! This saving of money in men and spending it on machinery and material was like making a watch and leaving out the mainspring. It was a penny-wise and pound-foolish economy. The conclusion he came to was that our naval affairs were in a deplorable condition, and the question suggested itself whether this was due to the Board of Admiralty, the constitution, continual changes, and non-naval chiefs of which he severely criticised. Alluding to the present tendency of our financial policy, to abolish indirect taxation and to diminish the Army and Navy Estimates, he pointed out the folly of following such a course, and asked if it were wise to reduce our Navy, while the French navy was being increased year by year, purely upon the supposition of always maintaining the friendship of the Emperor of the French, and of establishing by commercial means a peaceful feeling between France and this country. He concluded by animadverting in strong terms on the meddling measure of Lord John Russell, which was setting class against class at a time when it was never more necessary that all classes should be united.

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The Duke of Somerset admitted that the subject was of great public importance, and, in consequence, he was the more eager to refute the impression made by Lord Lyndhurst's speech that the present Government had reduced the naval force of the country. During the last eight months, more men had been employed in the dockyards, exclusive of the factories, than had ever been employed at any previous period in the history of this country. We had now, exclusive of blockships and sailing vessels, 50 ships of the line afloat, 30 frigates, 17 corvettes, 88 sloops, many of large power; 26 small vessels, 24 gun-vessels of a peculiar class, and 350 gunboats. The French had 53 ships of the line, and had six or eight more building; 38 frigates, and 12 building, and about 140 sloops. With regard to our naval reserve, the Coastguard now numbered 6862 men, and, although it had been suggested to add at once 12,000 more, he thought it would be a great mistake to fill up by new men a service which sailors of the Navy regarded as their own ultimate destination. The Naval Coast Volunteers numbered 7000, and they were in the highest efficiency. As to the Royal Naval Reserve, only 1000 men had been at present enrolled; but as yet the scheme had hardly come into operation. The actual naval reserve at the present moment was 14,850 men, whose services are immediately available in any danger. In regard to the regulations which Lord Lyndhurst had ridiculed, he explained that they applied to different classes, but that all which affected the common seaman were printed upon a single sheet of paper. It was true that the numbers enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve were not so many as might be desired; still, he believed that a spirit was rising among the men highly favourable to the Service, and this spirit would be still more favourable when they once understood that they were not to be sent out of the country on every petty war, but only to be called upon in case any great European war should arise. There was one point which he would touch upon, and which was one of great importance in considering the question of naval reserves—he meant training up boys for the service of the Navy. This had been done by the present Government, and had been attended with the greatest success. He briefly alluded to the remarks of Lord Lyndhurst on the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, and pointed out, in reply, that failures had generally been the result of the appointment of naval men to the post of First Lord of the Admiralty. He deprecated anything like party spirit in discussing such a national question as the efficiency of the Navy, and hoped that, however they might differ upon other questions, they would be united on this.

Lord Hardwicke expressed his regret that so long an interval had elapsed before active measures were taken for carrying into effect the recommendations of the Royal Commission as to the formation of the naval reserve; at the same time, he was glad to find, from the exceedingly clear, frank, and candid speech of the Duke of Somerset, that the Government had become impressed with the necessity of activity. He concluded his speech with some remarks upon the necessity of impressment in manning the Navy in cases of great need.

Lord Colchester said that, although he perfectly admitted the capabilities of civilians to fill the post of First Lord of the Admiralty, he thought it would be as well that the impression should not go forth to the Navy that naval men were unfit for that post. He concluded by impressing on their lordships the necessity of having a measure passed to empower Government to impress seamen in case of an European war.

The Duke of Somerset, in reply to Lord Stanley of Alderley, stated that the Marines would be increased by an addition of 1000 men during the present year. It had been proposed to increase the Marines still more, but it was deemed inexpedient to make the total increase all at once. The 6000 men on shore recommended by the Royal Commission to be held ready for embarkation in case of emergency were already enlisted. In regard to impressment, he thought it would be only under circumstances of the direst emergencies that the Government would be justified in recommending such a course to Her Majesty.

Lord Shrewsbury made a few remarks.

The Lord Chancellor briefly stated that there was no doubt that, although the custom had fallen into disuse, the law in regard to impressment was as much in force as ever.

In the House of Commons Sir C. Napier moved an address to Her Majesty, expressing the regret of the House that, instead of a reserve of 70,000 men, contemplated by the Manning Commission, there exist only 6362 coast-guard men, 1900 district ships' companies, 1400 revenue men, and 600 cruisers' men, and 5000 or 6000 coast volunteers not to be depended upon; and praying Her Majesty to give directions that the coast-guard should be completed to 12,000 seamen, as recommended by the Commission, ready to be placed in efficient ships at the several ports, instead of the present block-ships, thus constituting a reserve of ten sail of the line, ready for any emergency; that the number of naval volunteers, now under 1000, should be completed as soon as possible, and the other recommendations of the Commission complied with. In the course of a long speech he threw out many hints for improvements of the Navy, and for rendering it popular, accusing the Admiralty, among other shortcomings, of tardiness in adopting his suggestions.

The motion was seconded by Sir J. Elphinstone.

Lord C. Paget, premising that, in his opinion, the bringing matters of detail connected with the Navy so frequently before the House was very unadvisable, and not for the advantage of the Service, asked the House not to agree to the motion, noticing the invidious manner in which the coast volunteers were spoken of in it, and maintained that they were to be "depended upon." He went over the principal topics in the motion and in the speech of Sir C. Napier, whose figures, he said, were inaccurate, observing that the enrolment of the naval volunteers, in spite of various obstacles, was proceeding satisfactorily, and that all the important recommendations of the Manning Commission had been carried out as far as practicable. One of the most important related to boys for the Navy, and the number, which in 1857 was 1898, in 1859 was 5147, and now the number of boys educating for the Navy was 8535, who would become first-rate seamen, and this was considered to be an ample supply. Lord Clarence entered into various details relating to matters bearing on the present condition of the Navy, and complained of the motion as implying a direct censure on the Admiralty, who were doing their best for the public Service.

Sir J. Pakington was glad that the motion had been made, as it was important to know what exertions the Admiralty were making to obtain a sufficient reserve force for the Navy, and as it had elicited an answer which he had heard with great satisfaction. He hoped it was the intention of the Admiralty to carry out all the recommendations of the Royal Commission.

The discussion was continued by Sir M. Seymour, Mr. Corry, Sir G. Pechell, Admiral Walcott, and other members, and it ended in the motion being withdrawn.

FRANCE AND SAVOY.

Some journals have treated the question of the annexation of Savoy and of the County of Nice in a political point of view. For us it must be, principally, a question of military topography.

Let us cast a rapid glance on the map of Western Italy, and give a general view of the real strength of the two annexed provinces.

The power which possesses the Duchy of Savoy has always been considered the guardian of the Alps; the power which possesses the County of Nice has always been considered to hold the key of Central Italy.

In acquiring possession of Savoy, and of Nice, the French empire becomes then, in a topographical point of view, the guardian and the porter of the Alps, if we may thus express ourselves.

The annexation completed, Savoy and Nice in our hands, no invasion of our territory can be made from the eastern side by an irruption from the summit of the Alps, all the passes of which, since 1815, belong to Sardinia. The Var can no longer be approached without a fight. In a word, the military frontier of France, from Lake Leman to the mouth of the Var, is protected against a sudden invasion.

By the possession of the western slopes of the Alps, France enjoys advantages identical to those enjoyed by her neighbour, the kingdom of Sardinia, by the possession of the eastern slopes. This great system of mountains no longer protects one of the States to the detriment of the other. The French have the right to say: "*nous sommes chez nous comme les Sardes sont chez eux.*"

It is therefore a topographical and military advantage, purely defensive, but henceforth reciprocal, which we obtain by the annexation of Savoy and of Nice to our territory. Nothing less, nothing more; for the possession of those two little provinces neither offers to us an increase of territorial power, nor an increase of population of any importance. It is no appreciable increase either to our budget or to our army.

The kingdom of Sardinia, as it existed before the campaign of 1859, had a superficial surface of 75,000 square kilometres, with a total population of about 5,000,000 souls. Now superficial surface and population have nearly doubled,—thanks to our victories and to our generous disinterestedness. The Sardinian kingdom, before 1815, was split into ten jurisdictions (*intendances*). The duchy of Savoy formed the sixth jurisdiction (*intendance*); the county of Nice formed the seventh.

These two jurisdictions represented the eighth part of the territory, and the seventh part of the population of the Sardinian kingdom.

The duchy of Savoy comprises 19 towns, 36 townlets (*bourgs*), 600 villages, and about 550,000 inhabitants.

The county of Nice comprises 6 towns, 16 townlets (*bourgs*), 160 villages, and 200,000 inhabitants.

Savoy is a country of mountains, more or less elevated; the towns are far between and compact; the soil is, generally speaking, barren: in many parts it is not cultivated at all. What we say of Savoy is equally applicable to the county of Nice. However, the county, thanks to the strangers attracted by its town and its fine climate, thanks to its port, is richer than the duchy, all proportions considered. To a state like France, which counts nearly 40,000,000 of inhabitants, an immense territorial wealth, the finest army in the world, the annexation of Savoy and Nice is but a link in a diamond necklace; it adds no value to the jewels.

Savoy furnishes the Sardinian army with a brigade of infantry of two regiments, the so-called Savoy Brigade; and, without wishing to underrate the other troops of the King Victor-Emmanuel, we may add that the Savoy Brigade is that which enjoys the best established and most deservedly-acquired reputation of bravery, discipline, and of all that constitutes military efficiency.

The county of Nice has a regiment bearing its name, "Nice Cavalry," in the Sardinian army; it is number one in the list of that branch of the service, and has always maintained its position in the face of an enemy. The soldiers of the Savoy Brigade and those of the Nice Cavalry are worthy to figure in a French army; but their number is too insignificant to be looked upon as a real effective acquisition.

Chambéry, a town with 16,000 to 17,000 inhabitants is the capital of the duchy. It possesses the best infantry barracks in the kingdom of Sardinia, store-houses for the artillery and engineers, and a military hospital.

The towns and garrison posts of the duchy of Savoy are Annecy, Fort Leseillon, which commands one of the passes of the Alps, Pont de Bauvoisin, Saint Julien, Thonon, Bonneville, Albertville, Saint Jean de Maurienne, and Moutiers. There is, moreover, a good defensive barracks on the plateau of Mont Cenis, and another one at Lons-le-Bourg, at the foot of the mountain.

The towns and garrison posts of the county of Nice are: Nice, a first-class seaport, near the military roadstead of Villefranche, with which it is connected. Nice has two infantry barracks, a military hospital, barracks for the engineers, and artillery and store-houses for both those branches of the service. The other towns and posts ars Monaco, the Vintimille forts, Saint-Rémi, and Oncille.

This brief sketch will make it understood, that the sole advantage obtained by France is, that one of her portals, which had remained open since 1815, has now been closed by the soldiers of Magenta and Solferino.

We have taken the above article from the *Moniteur de l'Armée*. After all France has done very well even in the words of our contemporary.

THE PRESENT BOARD OF ADMIRALTY AND THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Naval officers of the present day, however much they may differ in opinion on things in general, are unanimous on one point, and that is, the incompetency of the Board of Admiralty in their dealings with naval matters.

Wherever inquiries may be directed, whether at Whitehall, the dockyards, the offices of the Commanders-in-Chief at the various outports, or on board any of the ships of the Channel Fleet, it is still the same story of blunders, orders countermanded, circulars withdrawn, and regulations issued that have either to be modified or altogether cancelled; and confusion and disaffection reign throughout the Service.

Is this to be wondered at, when we look at the composition of the Board of Admiralty? The first lord as well as the junior lay lord, has undoubtedly a considerable advantage over the naval members of the Board, viz., in the way of education; for when we consider the early age at which the latter must have entered the Service, and remember the style of education that is generally acquired in a midshipman's berth, it would be expecting too much of their lordships to suppose that their general knowledge can now be of a very superior order, or that they could possibly have acquired any of those business habits so necessary to fit them for the position they at present hold.

The class-prejudices of the naval lords render them averse to any change or improvement in the condition of naval officers, and prevents their taking a comprehensive and statesmanlike view of the general requirements of the Service; and whenever any small concession is made to any particular class, it is only after years of agitation. No benefit ever emanates from the Admiralty but is forced from them either by the pressure of public opinion or constant begging on the part of some unfortunates whose grievances have at length become unbearable.

Sir John Pakington was the first to break through the Admiralty system, and during the short period he held office a more liberal spirit was shown in dealing with the Service than was ever before known; and in his endeavours to make the Navy popular and efficient (spite of every opposition on the part of his naval colleagues) he did much to raise the *esprit de corps* of the officers.

Among the officers of the Navy, generally, a very strong feeling prevails. They know and feel that although their utmost exertions may be put forth for the discharge of their duties, they can never hope for a fair reward. They are ever doomed to remain underpaid and undervalued until circumstances shall force the whole question of naval administration on the consideration of the House of Commons.

Daily we hear of mutinous outbreaks among the seamen, although they have been petted and their pay increased to a point they never expected to attain some few years since; but still they are disaffected. And can we wonder at it when they see their officers are not supported in a proper manner by the authorities in the discharge of their duties.

Not one single class of officers are satisfied with their position, and very few care to remain longer in the Service than necessity obliges. Captains are disgusted at the unsatisfactory drudgery they are subjected to in licking a raw ship's company into shape unbacked by a sufficient number of executive officers; commanders find that they must toil on for years without hope of promotion; and lieutenants have to perform the duty of midshipmen, and serve till worn out, without a rise in pay or position.

Medical officers are disappointed at finding they continue in the same anomalous position, as regards their naval rank, as they were in before their warrant was issued; and paymasters, overburdened with work, are deliberately insulted by a proviso on the subject of their inadequate scale of half-pay, while they have no hope of any progressive increase to their full pay, in consequence of the continuance of the unjust and absurd system under which they are classed.

Then too the masters and engineers are dissatisfied that many of their grievances were not redressed when their case was under consideration, after the very fair promises made by the present Admiralty through their secretary, who, it is suspected, is no great friend to the masters, or to any of civilian classes of the Navy.

But all this will continue while the Board of Admiralty remains constituted as at present. And we may tremble for the consequences should we find ourselves involved in a war with France; for from the incapacity of our naval administrators, added to the present disorganisation and disaffection so prevalent throughout the Navy, we can expect nothing but defeat and disgrace; whereas, under a fair and reasonable system, we should find that new life and unlimited zeal would be instilled into the officers, which could not fail to have a beneficial effect on the men.

I fear to trespass further on your space; and trusting that, by the insertion of the above in your valuable GAZETTE, attention may be called to the lamentable state of matters in that Service on which the very existence of the country depends.—I am, &c., AN OBSERVER.

THE SHEERNESS COMMAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Having begun life in the Navy I still feel no little interest in all that concerns the best interests of that noble profession; and I, in common no doubt with many others, hailed with delight the advent of your paper, the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE. Now I trouble you with this in reference to the Sheerness command, which will soon be vacant, because I see in one of your contemporaries there are four officers named for the appointment—three who have had commands as admirals, and one who has not. Sir Houston Stewart's flag has hardly been down, and he has barely returned from the West India command; but he is named for the post, among the other candidates. I will not go into the claims of the other officers named, though there is but one of them who has always roughed it and faced the bad climates as a captain.—I am, &c., F. M.

[Sir Houston Stewart is an officer whose services can be ill-dispensed with in the present condition of the Navy—ED.]

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MOUNTED RIFLEMEN AND YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Much has been written of late about mounted riflemen, volunteer cavalry, irregular cavalry, and yeomanry cavaly, in connection with the Rifle Volunteers. That all infantry should be supported by a proportionate number of cavalry and artillery is a military axiom: and I believe the proportion of cavalry is one to six of infantry, therefore 15,000 cavalry are sufficient for 90,000 infantry. As yet, the Rifle Volunteer infantry do not exceed 60,000 men. There are 15,000 yeomanry cavalry now embodied, and have been for many years; it is not necessary, therefore, to raise any more irregular cavalry for the support of the Volunteer Rifle infantry, until they have added considerably to their numbers, which I hope and believe they will steadily do.

In considering the uses to which our irregular cavalry should be put, I fear our gallant Indian officers are apt to overlook the difference between the country in which they so effectively handled that force, and the enclosed and highly-cultivated land of England, where it would be difficult to find space sufficient for an effective charge, even of a squadron of cavalry; and as the same difficulty would equally apply to the cavalry of an invading enemy, the probability of two opposing squadrons ever meeting is so remote, that it would be wrong to spend much time in practising field movements.

It is evident that, whether in aid of the civil power, or before an enemy, cavalry in this country cannot be used in more extended fronts than that of one troop or a division; and as, whenever cavalry have charged cavalry, with any extent of front, it has been found that success depended more on the boldness with which the charge was made than on any previous drill, we may rely much on the material we have to work upon in the men composing the Yeomanry of England.

The beau-ideal of a light cavalry man is most graphically set forth by one writer, who describes him as a man accustomed to fox-hunting, mounted as such men generally are in this country, furnished with a plain hunting saddle and bridle, a shooting jacket, and probably a jockey cap, a breech-loading carbine, rifled, and a light sharp sword. His duties being to turn out when called upon, join the infantry force to which he is attached, and then proceed to ride "across country" to the front, for the purpose of reconnoitring the enemy, and returning with such information as he can obtain. Should an advance be the result of such information, he is to ally himself with his next hand man, and they are together to proceed to the front in loose skirmishing order,—one man dismounted very imperfectly performing the duty of a foot soldier,—whilst his friend is left to hold two frightened horses with one hand, "and make the best fight he can with the other," but on no account to abandon his dismounted comrade, notwithstanding he himself is forming an excellent target for the enemy's rifles.

The day's proceedings having terminated satisfactorily (or otherwise), as no provision has been made by the trooper against weather or hunger, either in his own case or that of his horse, it is presumed they are both returned to their homes and friends to be recruited for the next day. Such would be, no doubt, the beau-ideal of a light cavalry man and his duties; but, unfortunately, it is simply impossible; a very little serious consideration must convince any person that, even playing at campaigning cannot be done in "a plain hunting saddle and a shooting jacket." Let us see what would be the real practical proceedings under either of the supposed cases, of aid to the civil power, or when opposed to a foreign enemy.

A trooper is warned to turn-out (as is now the regulation in Yeomanry Cavalry regiments) by the troop trumpeter, or by the non-commissioned officer of his squad; he immediately repairs to the alarm-post of his troop, and is from thence led by his officers to the point indicated by the general, or other commanding officer, where they will either join the regiment to which they belong, or be detained to act independently, as the case may require; but in perfect ignorance of the cause of turn-out, its duration, their ultimate destination, or duties.

Under such circumstances, what would be the obvious duty of the officers and men? Certainly to be prepared against all contingincies of weather, hunger, delay, exposure at night, and fighting; and that can only be done effectually by each man carrying a horseman's cloak, a change of clothes; corn-bag, haversack, tools for cleaning arms and appointments; a carbine, sword, and ammunition; and for the protection of his life, if taken prisoner, he will require a more decided uniform than a shooting-jacket and a hunting-cap.

All the articles here enumerated, and some others, cannot be carried on "a plain hunting-saddle;" and it will be found that the present light cavalry saddle is not more than is requisite in convenience and strength; although perhaps, it will be yet further lightened and better adapted to the horse's back.

No general officer would be justified in counting upon the services of any cavalry that were less fully appointed than as above described.

Mounted riflemen are supposed to be foot-soldiers supplied with horses, and the advantage hoped for is the power of locomotion. In some countries, such as South Africa, where the extent of country is great, and the mode of fighting partakes entirely of the guerilla, this power of locomotion may outweigh the disadvantages of so composite an animal, in whom you possess neither a good infantry man nor a dragoon. His fire, delivered from the saddle is ineffective—one of our best cavalry officers having declared that no fire from a horse's back can be depended upon—and if he dismounts he is hampered with his horse, which, even if sufficiently trained (which our irregular cavalry never will be) to admit of the man taking deliberate aim with his arm through the bridle, will prevent his advancing over a hedge, dashing into a thicket, or covering himself quickly without abandoning the steed, which is very unlikely to stand quietly and await its rider's return.

A mounted rifleman is therefore not a good foot-soldier; and it is not difficult to show that he is a worse dragoon. His dress, to enable him to ride properly, is just what it should not be for a foot-soldier; he must wear boots and straps, he must carry a rifle and a bayonet in addition to his cavalry sword—the sword-bayonet being perfectly useless on horseback, and the dragoon's sword equally so on foot, where indeed it would be a serious incumbrance—besides which, these men would frequently be alone, the most ineffective position in which a horse-soldier can be placed.

Nor is it by any means clearly shown what these mounted riflemen could act in this country, better, or even so well, as the dismounted rifleman. If locomotion is the only advantage, and it is considered so desirable, would it not be better to provide light waggons with 4 horses each, to carry 12 or 14 riflemen, and let that conveyance take them as near to the desired position as possible and be at all times sufficiently near for these foot-men to fall back upon?

There are few places in this country where the lanes and roads are not sufficiently numerous to admit of such an arrangement being effectually carried out.

The present question therefore is how, for the future, to drill and employ the existing Yeomanry Cavalry for their double duties as irregular cavalry, and as an aid to the civil power, in which latter capacity they have hitherto exclusively acted, rendering much service by their existence alone, which has had the effect of preventing many premeditated outbreaks.

The Yeomanry Cavalry of this country number between 14,000 and 15,000 men, formed into 34 regiments, commanded by colonels and lieut.-colonels commandant, five corps commanded by majors, and eight independent corps and troops commanded by captains, the whole occupying 34 counties. They are armed with the short Victoria carbine and a cavalry sword; some have one or two field-pieces attached to them. Of late it has become the fashion to convert one or more troops into mounted rifles, and one or two whole regiments are undergoing this change.

Many of the corps date from the latter end of last century, all have been in existence for several years, and much active service in aid of the civil power has been experienced by some of them. The whole force is raised and maintained under the powers of an act of parliament passed in the year 1804, 44 Geo. III., c. 54, but altered and amended by 4 subsequent acts, the last of which is the 7 Geo. IV. c. 58, year 1826, all which acts also apply to any Volunteer Cavalry, Artillery, or Rifles which may be raised in Great Britain.

The Yeomanry Cavalry are clothed and armed by they country, and also paid when called out in aid of the civil power or for the purpose of exercise and inspection, but the Act requires that the men should be drilled at least 12 days in every year whether they are ordered out for inspection or not.

The cost of clothing this force, and of every contingent expense connected with the proper maintenance of a corps of cavalry is defrayed by the annual payment of 3*l*. for every effective man, to the commandant of the corps, exclusive of officers. The pay, ammunition, and a few ordnance issues amount to another 3*l*. per annum. The total cost being about 80,000*l*. a year, not a very extravagant charge against the country for 15,000 mounted men at all times available for service either in aid of the civil power or against an enemy. It need hardly be stated that the pecuniary assistance rendered by the officers is very considerable.

The duty of the officer sent by Government to inspect a corps of Yeomanry is to satisfy himself that the strength of the corps is such as was stated in the last return, to see that the clothing and appointments are good and sufficient, that the adjutants, and troop-sergeant-majors understand their work, and finally to ascertain to what extent the corps have benefited by their instruction. On the reports of these officers the Government form their estimate of the efficiency of this branch of the Service.

The organisation of this force is pretty much the same throughout. The law directs by whom it shall be placed under arms. The number required, their destination, and the duration of the service depends upon the lord-lieutenant, or the local magistrates; and there is no greater error, amongst the many which exist to the detriment of this branch of the service, than to suppose it requires an undue time to collect a body of Yeomanry Cavalry for service; the contrary being the fact, so much so that there is a proverb amongst them that "the strongest musters are for dinner, except for a fight:" 380 men from one regiment have been concentrated on one point in 20 hours from the date of the order, and that without any previous idea that their services would be required, or the assistance of railways, some of the troops having 30 miles to march.

Fifteen thousand mounted men well officered, clothed, armed, and organised, are in existence. The question is how for the future to drill and employ them. As regular cavalry they cannot be used: let us see to what uses they can be put.

As an aid to the civil power no material alteration is necessary—their very existence is in this respect of the utmost service.

As irregular cavalry in the hands of a general officer before an enemy, they can be made fit for escort duty to protect ammunition, stores, or prisoners, and for distant general reconnoitring parties, form outlying pickets, videttes, orderlies, and guides; or, in connexion with the Rifle Volunteers, they would protect the inhabitants from, and assist in harassing, the enemy's foraging parties.

As an immediate support to Rifle Volunteers, they would act as reconnoiterers or advanced skirmishers, to fall in on closing with the enemy. On a general advance, they would be thrown forward in a body to secure and hold some known bridge, ford, or ravine, until the main body came up; and on a retreat, cover the rear by the same and other means. For these latter services it would be necessary to arm the men with good rifled carbines; but the sword must ever be considered the arm of the dragoon.

For any employment, it is evident a soldier ought to be well versed in the used of the weapons which are put into his hands. In this respect the Yeoman has more to learn than the Rifle Volunteer; for he must handle his carbine well, mounted, or on foot; he should be very perfect in the use of his sword, besides which he has to teach and manage his horse. These are duties not learnt in a day—nevertheless with the present organisation of the Yeomanry there is no reason why every man should not be versed in them, and that without being "called out for drill and inspection." The drill necessary is personal, and may be carried on at troop quarters and in plain clothes, as often in the week as other occupations will permit. Without this personal drill at troop quarters it never will be learned; and I would here take the liberty of advising the Yeoman in this respect to imitate the praiseworthy exertions of his brother-in-arms, the Rifle Volunteer.

Mounted drill is for a different purpose. One writer strongly recommends that the antiquated instructions of the Yeomanry should not be continued, and hints that a few days' instruction for such irregular cavalry as he purposes would be quite sufficient. Without what is called troop mounted drill it would be impossible to move or handle cavalry under any circumstances; it is not too much to say that a body of mounted men could not be marched through an ordinary street without great confusion, and were the town much crowded with other troops they would shortly come to a dead lock, or be dispersed. Cavalry must learn to fall in, to answer to their names, and be told, as troops or in squadrons, to dress and wheel by threes. On the line of march, under the most favourable circumstances, they would frequently be obliged to increase and diminish their front, incline right and left for passing carts; and to prevent or make sudden attacks, or allign themselves with another body, formations to the front, flanks, and rear, are indispensable. No body of cavalry could be out half a day without experiencing the necessity of the men and horses being well acquainted with mounted troop drill; nor can it be rendered more simple, to be efficient. than it is at present laid down in the instructions for Yeomanry Cavalry.

With men thoroughly versed in troop mounted drill, field movements are entirely dependent upon the officers' acquaintance with their duties; but it is so unlikely that field movements ever can be required in this country beyond the simple parade movements, that it becomes a question if the time of the officers and men now expended upon them would not be better occupied in perfecting themselves in those detached operations which must inevitably constitute their occupation before an enemy.

The amount and method of Yeomanry drill should not any longer be left to the choice of the commanders of corps. One uniform system should be fixed upon by competent persons; and an inspector-general of Yeomanry Cavalry should be appointed to see that it alone is practised, and that it is properly and sufficiently carried out both by men and officers—so that by degrees this large force of irregular cavalry may be safely counted upon as an efficient aid in case of necessity. Whatever number of irregular cavalry volunteers, or mounted rifle volunteers may be raised, and however they may be employed, they must undergo a certain amount of troop mounted drill; and as they must be selected from the same class of men, they must ultimately resolve into mounted yeomen under another name; in fact, be what now exists in sufficient numbers—"Yeomanry Cavalry."

The Yeomanry Cavalry as now constituted have a great advantage over Rifle Volunteers in point of discipline, in as much as the former are officered by a class decidedly superior in station and education, a troop usually consisting of the tenants of the gentleman commanding it, and others the tenants of his immediate neighbours, not improbably field-officers of the same regiment. There exists therefore a natural respect and deference for the officers, without which it is very difficult to obtain anything approaching to military discipline. Another advantage which exists in selecting yeomen for this service is their acquaintance with horses, their ability to tend and groom them themselves, as also to clean their arms and appointments when on service; for in this country the Indian method of camp-followers cannot be tolerated, nor indeed would it be possible.

The present system of small arm instruction differs so much from the old system, and brings the recruit so forward previous to his expending any ammunition, that the difficulty and delay in procuring safe and proper ranges for ball practice need not in any degree retard the personal drill of every man and officer in the Service—an operation that must be at once set about in perfect earnest; nor does it require any fresh organisation for its commencement. The new sword-exercise is out and issued to each corps. Let that be perfectly learned; the carbine drill, as altered for breech loaders, can in the meantime be issued and practised to a great extent with the present short Victoria carbine now in the hands of the Yeomanry, to be perfected on the issue of the new arm.

A very mistaken feeling is apt to pervade the members of this Service that, if the Government would take some steps to re-arm and re-organize them they would necessarily become efficient. That some modification of the present system, and a better recognition of this branch of the service would have a great moral effect, is not to be denied; but no act of the country or of the Government can form a substitute for the personal exertion of every member enrolled.

Personal drill is the mainspring of this Service, and without it nothing satisfactory can be attained; with it the irregular cavalry of this country may shortly be rendered serviceable and creditable, as it already possesses in a sufficient degree every element required to form a soldier. Let officers and men at once unite in increased exertions on this vital point. Parliament and the country will most readily second their exertions in any manner which is proved to be advantageous.

Any cavalry who have the most remote chance of being opposed by regular cavalry, ought to have the support of artillery capable of keeping pace with their most rapid movements, in the proportion of two guns to every two hundred and fifty cavalry: and now that Whitworth's three-pounder gun is so reduced in weight as to be worked by two horses, this complement of guns should be doubled. Whether the Government may see fit to supply these guns when the occasion arises, from the regular artillery force, or at once to issue guns for the Yeomanry to horse and practice with, is a matter for their consideration, and it matters little which course is adopted, provided they are forthcoming when required.

Butts and ranges for ball practice is a subject which must be taken up seriously by the country; it is not consistent with safety to the public that rifles of such ranges as are now placed in the hands of recruits should be practised with, excepting on ground which by nature, art, and the vigilance of the officers commanding the practising parties is rendered perfectly free from danger. I am, &c. AN IRREGULAR.

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THE ARMIES OF THE CONTINENT.

PRUSSIA.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the proposed reforms in the Prussian army have concluded their sittings. M. de Vincke, the Chairman, spoke against the introduction of three years' effective service instead of two; in other respects the reforms, which originated with the Prince Regent, are likely to pass.

On the opening of the Chambers, on the 12th of January last, the Prince Regent, whilst announcing the intended reforms, observed: "It is not our intention to break with the inheritance of a great epoch. The Prussian army will still be in the future 'the Prussian people in arms.' The actual organisation of the Prussian army dates as far back as 1814. Since then nearly all the military powers have introduced considerable and important ameliorations into their respective armies. The geographical position of Prussia is, to say the least, disadvantageous. Situated between Russia, Austria, and France, that is to say between the three most powerful states of the continent, the Prussian territory is wanting in continuity; it has an enormous extent of frontier, with no good natural defences.

The actual organisation of the Prussian army is based upon the principle that every citizen is bound to serve in the defence of his country. Now this principle no longer exists in reality. In 1820, from a population of 11,000,000 souls, 40,000 recruits were annually levied for the military service. In 1858, from a population of 18,000,000, the same number of recruits only was raised. It is now proposed to increase the annual levy to 63,000 men.

The second reform proposed is a complete reorganisation of the militia or *landwehr*. It is proposed to incorporate the three youngest classes of the landwehr, that is to say, the young men between 25 and 27 years of age, with the active army, of which they will form the reserve; the rest of the landwehr will be more especially directed to defensive service. The cavalry of the landwehr is to be abolished; but the regiments of the permanent army will be increased.

According to the new organisation the Prussian army will comprise, as hitherto, two distinct sections—the permanent army and the landwehr. The projected reforms bear chiefly upon the reciprocal relationship of those two great military bodies, and on the length of time of service.

Obligation to serve commences at the age of 17 years, instead of 20 as hitherto, and terminates at 49. The time of actual service, however in the line and landwehr does not exceed 19 years, that is to say, from the 20th year to the 39th. Beyond that period the men are simply liable to be called out with the *landsturm*, the general rising of all men capable of bearing arms, when the land is invaded by a foreign foe. There is, therefore, no real change in total time of service. Only on the old system the soldier belonged for a term of 5 years to the regular army, and during 14 years to the landwehr. In future, the service will be 8 years in the former, and 11 in the latter. The length of actual service varies according to the different branches of the army; it is fixed for the infantry, artillery, and engineers, at 3 years (instead of 2 years); for the cavalry 4 years (instead of 3 years). For the other 8 years the soldier of the line belongs to the reserve.

The question of length of effective service has often been discussed in Prussia. In 1833, for the infantry, it was reduced from 3 years to 2. But it soon appeared that 2 years did not suffice to form a good soldier, and 3 years' service was again introduced. As regards the cavalry, it is nearly the same. As the cavalry consists chiefly of picked men, their number is consequently relatively limited. The new Prussian organisation increases the number of cavalry regiments, and as this increase cannot be raised from the ordinary contingent, the time of service is prolonged. There are other reasons of a military nature in support of this measure. As the Prussian cavalry, even after the projected increase will still be numerically inferior to that of the other great powers, that inferiority must be made up by a careful instruction of the cavalry soldier.

As regards the militia (or landwehr) it will undergo great changes. Hitherto it was subdivided into two levies, of which the first comprised the men on furlough from the line up to the age of 32, and the second those from 32 to 39. That division is now to cease. The three youngest classes of the first levy are to be incorporated in the permanent army, and the landwehr will henceforth form one section only, and will consist of the disbanded soldiers between the ages of 29 and 39. Moreover, the yeomanry (landwehr-cavalry) will be entirely abolished, but the cavalry of the line increased one half.

According to the new organisation, the duty of the militia will be to support and reinforce the permanent army. The proposed plan even goes beyond. According to the law of 1814, it was only called upon to defend the country within the frontier; the new law enacts that, if necessary, the militia can be employed beyond the frontier. This new enactment originated on account of the objections that were raised when the Prussian army was mobilised in 1859. A great portion of the public, who were opposed to the mobilisation, maintained that, as the Prussian territory was not invaded nor threatened, it was illegal to call out the militia. Despite this new enactment, the duties of the militia will be considerably lessened: for, according to the new organisation, the permanent army of Prussia, including the reserves, is to be brought up to the figure of 500,000 men, that is to say 2¼ per cent. of the population. It is clear that, without exceptive financial and other efforts, the country could not provide a greater number of soldiers; hence it ensues that the militia will very seldom be called out, and then chiefly employed in garrison duty.

Let us resume the proposed changes.

All the cavalry of the landwehr (yeomanry) is suppressed, and the *cadres* of all the foot militia considerably reduced. On the other hand, the regular army will be increased in the infantry by 9 battalions of fusiliers, 4 regiments of the guards, and 32 regiments of the line; the battalions of chasseurs will be strengthened. The cavalry will receive an increase of 2 regiments of the guards, and of 16 regiments of the line. The artillery will also be considerably increased. The engineers will be increased by 9 companies of pioneers. The military train will also be proportionately increased.

The Prussian army will then consist as follows:

INFANTRY.—9 regiments of guards and 72 of the line, or 81 regiments or 243 battalions; 1 battalion of instruction, 10 battalions of chasseurs and rifles, a school of rifle practice, and 116 battalions of militia (landwehr), with *cadres* on a small peace footing.

CAVALRY.—8 regiments of guards and 48 of the line (56 regiments or 224 squadrons); a riding school.

ARTILLERY.—9 regiments, each of which will comprise 9 foot batteries, 3 horse batteries, 4 fortress companies, 1 company of workmen; in all, 108 field batteries. In addition the artillery will count two combined sections of fortress artillery, one of five, the other of four companies; finally, one section of artificers.

ENGINEERS.—9 battalions of pioneers of four companies each; two reserve companies.

The military train will consist of nine battalions each, of two sections.

The total strength of the Prussian army will thus be brought up to the figure of 500,000 men, of which number 200,000 will always be under arms. The increase is great, for on the old system the regular army on a war footing was little more than 225,000 men, with the militia as a reserve in case of actual hostilities.

It will take some considerable time before these reforms are effected, from financial as well as other reasons: but the Prince Regent has resolved to see them gradually carried out. The Minister of Finances has estimated the annual increase of expense for the army at 9,500,000 dollars. To this must be added, for pensions, and other branches of the services, about 4,000,000 dollars, and for extraordinary expenses from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 dollars. In other words, the estimates for the army usually fixed at from 30,000,000 to 32,000,000 dollars would be increased to 48,000,000 or 50,000,000 dollars;* more than one-third of the revenues of Prussia. Consequently, considerable opposition has manifested itself in the Chambers, as well as in the public. The addition made to the income-tax at the last mobilisation of the army is to be maintained. The whole project will, however, shortly be discussed in the Prussian Chambers.

* About 7,480,000*l.*

RIFLE TRIALS AT HYTHE.

The Council of the National Rifle Association having invited all the rifle-makers in England to a competition of small bores at Hythe on the 1st of May, the invitation was responded to by Mr. Whitworth and by a deputation of Birmingham gunmakers, headed by their chairman, Mr. Goodman. The United Gunmakers declined to enter their rifles for the trial under the name of any particular maker, but sent ten rifles, representing the best that could be turned out by the trade, in the hope that some one of the ten might be found superior to the Whitworth. The London makers appear to have declined the contest altogether. It is a significant fact, that all the rifles sent to contend with those of Mr. Whitworth had the bore and turn which he has adopted, so that at the very outset it was tacitly admitted that in its bore and turn the Whitworth system is right. The council of the Association were represented at Hythe by Lord Spencer, Lord Elcho, Lord Vernon, General Hay, Mr. T. Fairbairn, and the secretary, Mr. St. John Mildmay. The programme of the trials was drawn up on Tuesday, and in spite of the high winds which prevailed, some score shots were fired from the rival rifles, each firing alternately at the same target at a range of 800 yards. The experiments were begun at too late an hour of the day to admit of their being long continued. The results, as far as they went on the first day, were greatly in favour of the Whitworth. On the following day, in spite of the wind, which was blowing a complete gale, the trials, under the judicious arrangement of General Hay and his well-organised staff, were proceeded with. The United Gunmakers insisted that all the shooting should be from the machine-rest, as that was the most satisfactory mode of testing the guns, without depending on the marksman's skill. They had not, however, provided a rest of their own, but made use of one constructed by Mr. Whitworth for the Hythe School of Musketry. Mr. Whitworth brought with him a similar rest, and both were placed side by side in the first instance at 800 yards from the target. The superiority of the Whitworth rifle was manifest from the first, and the United Gunmakers, after trying two of their best rifles, found it hopeless to continue the contest, and withdrew their rifles from further competition. The mean deviation of 40 shots of the Whitworth rifles was 21·36 inches; of 40 shots of the gunmakers' rifles 70·80 inches, at 800 yards. It should be stated that the wind continued to blow down the range with the greatest violence throughout the trials, and, in fact, about half of the 40 shots of the United Gunmakers failed to hit the target, which was 18 feet square. All the Whitworth shots hit, as the Whitworth projectile, owing doubtless to its greater velocity and lower trajectory, was much less affected by the wind. With the view of rendering the comparison more complete, the best of the rifles of the United Gunmakers, 39 inches long, was fired against a Whitworth, 33 inches long, at a range of 1100 yards, and the result, as was in fact anticipated, more fully confirmed the superiority of the Whitworth rifle. It can hardly be said, considering the results which have been obtained from these trials, that the council of the National Rifle Association committed an error in judgment, when they proposed that the Whitworth rifle should be used at the national rifle meeting in July by those who intended to compete at the longest ranges.

Mr. Bradshaw has published a "Handbook to the Bombay Presidency and the North-Western Provinces of India," which contains a map of the presidency and surrounding territories, and embraces descriptions of all the territories, the architectural plan observed at each town and territory, the territorial districts, military and civil authorities; attractions, temples, caves, and excursions; telegraph stations, rates, and tariff; railway stations, fares by railway and other conveyances—by river, dawk, &c., post-office regulations, bazaars, &c.; Etymology, superficial contents, physical characteristics, mountains, rivers, zoology, commerce, manners, revenue, religions, history, antiquity, and customs of the natives; canals, and distances from town to town; instructions how to travel over every portion of the country, weights and measures, coins.

MILITARY TRANSPORT BY SEA,

A lecture was delivered yesterday afternoon at the United Service Institution by Mr. Alexander Wood, on the very important subject of the transport of troops by sea. The lecturer, who has the advantage of great practical experience in several branches of the public service, pointed out with great force the evils and wasteful expenditure entailed by the present system of sending reliefs to India and the colonies. He showed that the recommendation of the commissioners for re-organising the Anglo-Indian Army, that the period of service should be twelve years, was wholly impracticable, inasmuch as the official return stated that the losses by casualties and from other causes, among the troops in India, was 10 per cent. annually. So that in ten years that army would require a complete renewal. The point was even carried still further, and it was shown that the period of active service was practically limited to eight years, as two years out of the ten for which the troops were enlisted, were passed in learning the drill, and making the voyages to and from India. The remedy proposed was a limitation of the period of service in India to five years. He anticipated any objections which which might be urged to his plan on the ground of the great mortality which took place among newly arrived troops, by declaring his opinion that improved arrangements for the comfort and increased attention to the sanitory condition of the men on the voyage out would diminish the predisposing causes of disease. Not content with taking up this position he quoted the opinions of various medical men resident in India, to prove that the mortality among our troops was not so great in the first as in the second five years of service there, and that consequently a system of quinquennial reliefs would tend to lessen the present rate of mortality. No objection could be urged against his plan on the ground of increased expenses of transport, for by a well organised system the cost of sending out and bringing home the troops so frequently as once in five years, would be less than was incurred under the present unsatisfactory system of Indian and colonial reliefs. He referred to the experience of the East India Company, who, by chartering ships to take out and bring back troops, and permitting them to carry cargoes, were enabled to get the forces conveyed at a low rate. During the period from 1852 to 1856, the Queen's troops in India were, in round numbers, 28,000, and the average annual charge for transport was 123,000*l.* If the plan of relieving British troops at the expiration of five years, had been adopted, 5600 men, or one-fifth, would have been required to be sent out each year, and, after allowance for casualties, three-fifths, or 3360, would have been brought home. He estimated the cost would not be more than 25*l.* per head, so that the entire charges for this outward and homeward transport would have been but 112,000*l.* or 11,000*l.* less than was actually paid by the East India Company. If his (Mr. Wood's) system were applied to the Army, at present 80,000 strong, instead of 28,000, as in the period referred to, a saving would be effected to the country of not less that 30,000*l.* This pecuniary gain would not, however, represent the entire value of the plan; for what was ever of more importance than the money, the mortality would be very greatly reduced. The health of our troops in India, even regarded in a money point of view, was a subject of extreme importance, and one which, apart from higher considerations of humanity, should induce the Government to consider whether some scheme, such as he had proposed, might not be adopted with benefit to the Army, and with great advantage to the country. The system advocated by the lecturer may be summed up in the adoption of a more frequent system of reliefs for the sake of the health of the Army; and a mode of chartering, which would admit of the vessels which took out regiments, bringing back troops who had served their time. This alteration would enable the change advocated to be carried out at a considerable saving of the public expenditure. The lecture was listened to most attentiveiy by a number of members of both Houses of Parliament, who were present, together with several distinguished members of the Army and Navy. A vote of thanks, unanimously accorded, followed the close of the address.

THE ARMY OF THE POPE.

General de Lamoricière has accepted the chief command of the Pontifical army. The general has had frequent interviews with the Pope, and has expressed his opinion that the army contains excellent elements for forming efficient troops. At Ancona, General Lamoricière inspected the troops and examined the state of the fortifications. A correspondent of the *Débats* gives the following as a pretty correct statement of the Papal forces, taken from official sources:—

MARCH 1, 1860.

General Staff	18
Etat-major de place	50
Intendance militaire	13
Officiers d'administration	30
Regiment of artillery	930
Bataillon sedentaire	1000
Corps of Engineers	40

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion of Chasseurs	850
2nd Battalion of Chasseurs	730
1st Regiment	1750
2nd Regiment	1110

FOREIGN INFANTRY.

1st Battalion of Chasseurs	470
2nd Battalion of Chasseurs	1054
1st Regiment	2431
2nd Regiment	1645
Cavalry	170

GENDARMERIE ON FEB. 1.

Legion of Rome	2200
Legion of the Legations	770
Legion of the Marches	1050
Total...	16,111

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THE SIKH SOLDIERY.

(*Continued from p.* 159.)

The Sikh is naturally an idle, rough soldier. An irregular soldier *par excellence*. Our strict discipline is an abomination unto him. Glory and plunder to his mind are terms synonymous and inseparable. No fighting too hard, no labour too great, no service impossible, provided it promise a fair chance of plunder. Nor are these men Utopian in this matter. A few old brass pots, or a faded silk scarf, a pair of bangles, or a bright pyjamas, will repay any Sikh for eight hours' hard fighting; but deny to that man his bundle of rags, and you make him your enemy. Some men worship fire, others a stone; but the god of this nation is *loot*, and his power is infinite. Let the war with China be proclaimed in his name, and you shall see every Sikh between the age of sixteen and sixty years of age on his way to Pekin. From the time these men came in contact with Lord Clyde's forces at Futteghur, it was noticed that the exodus from the Punjab began to abate, and the manufacture of converts at Umritzer ceased. The reason was simple, plunder was forbidden—punished. Our Sikh soldiers buried their god in tears, and wrote to their countrymen to stop at home.

But although opposed to our practical ideas of military excellence, and we suspect that only a small part of the present large Sikh force will submit to them, there is no doubt these men may be brought under a rigid discipline, and acquire the bearing and efficiency of thorough soldiers. They have a good deal of the solidity and *aplomb* of British Infantry upon parade, but make bad light soldiers. We have seen our best drilled Sepoy regiments, and they could no more compare upon a parade-ground with Braser's Sikhs than Hodson's Horse would with any one of our late Irregular Cavalry Corps. The Sikh is an indifferent horseman, and never looks at home upon his steed. This is admitted by themselves. Recruited,—we here speak of the Sikh people,—from the lowest ranks of the Hindoo family, they have neither the experience, habits, nor tactics which make innate horsemen. How far it may be taught them, remains to be proved. We took the measure of the Sikhs, as Infantry and Cavalry soldiers between 1845 and 1849, and the latter were found wanting. The experience of 1857 only teaches us that, led by English officers, Sikh sowars are more than a match for Tait's or Holmes's irregulars, without officers to guide them. Place them upon equal terms, and we opine that the Rajpoot and Puthan is more than a match for the Sikh horseman. As an Infantry soldier, excluding the Goorkah, the Sikh is physically and politically the best, since, whilst he boasts more muscle and less caste than any other race in India, he yet has sufficient caste or religious status to keep him from sinking in the eyes of the governed to the level of a pariah sepoy.

Idle, independent, martial, and deeply imbued with a nationality, for which we look in vain among the other peoples of Hindustan (the tie that binds Mahomedans together is purely religious), the Sikh is at once a good ally, and a dangerous friend. The keener the weapon, the nicer the edge of the sword by which we rule India, the greater our danger should that weapon ever be turned against ourselves; and we have no right to lose sight of such a contingency. A force, looking to our position in the East, that is of no danger must necessarily be one of little service to us. We must choose between two evils. Either the old effete Poorbeeah sepoy, of no use to us out of India, and now no longer required for India, impotent for good or evil; or a rough soldier, from whom, with careful management, we may draw essential service to the parent state, by turning into other channels (China, the Cape, West Indies, Ceylon, Mauritius, and Australia, for instance) the turbid, restless blood of Hindustan, whether it be Sikh or other. The latter course, we are of opinion, now that the occupation of India by an adequate force of British troops has been decided upon, we can pursue, not only in safety, but with marked advantage, since by this means alone can we meet the extra call made upon our resources at home, by the despatch to India of 80,000 men. The character of our future Native Army rests entirely with ourselves. We can have any description of men, in any number, and for any service. The supply is, and ever must be in India, ten times greater than the demand.. Insist upon this, and the prejudices of *caste* that hitherto have damned the soldier of India will join the shades of Futtyism, infanticide, and other prejudices of the past. *We require recruits for service abroad.* Be this understood between Cape Comorin and Peshawur, and from fifty millions of men we shall have no difficulty in raising a really serviceable native force, or this, or nothing. The late Sepoy Army was an expensive mistake. We cannot again afford to pay and watch such a force, and we must do both, or expose ourselves to the risk of another 1857. If we are to have sepoys (and we cannot do without them), it should be to a great extent for employment out of India. Brahmins may feel shocked, and Rajpoots throw up their hands, but they will end by making very good general service sepoys, or we much mistake these gentlemen. Besides, we can do without them. In northern India alone among the Jats, Sikhs, Goorkahs, Belochee, and other hill tribes, we shall find more material than we have occasion for at present.

A force such as we would see perfected in India is not, we have already hinted, without its danger. Mercenary soldiers in the worst sense, and utter heathens, bound to their rulers by no ties of blood or faith, it is more than folly to trust such men. The amount of confidence we may safely repose in them will be found, not in their oaths and promises, but in their power and ability to shake off our yoke. True it is that the more efficient, the better soldiers, we make these mercenaries, the worse for ourselves should they ever turn against us as did the sepoys yesterday. Admitting this, we have the audacity to prefer a good soldier, under any circumstances, to a bad one. If we must be shot by one of our black warriors of the Buggaboo Rifles, at least spare us the shame of dying by the hand of a sneaking, cowardly rascal, with a high caste and nothing else to recommend him. The native soldiers we employ out of India could, by no chance, give us ground for uneasiness, and the force in India should be as small as compatible with the exigencies of the state; but whether in China, or serving at Bangalore, let us have soldiers in the place of the quasi-gentle, won't-do-anything-but-cut-your-throat sepoys of 1856.

(*To be continued.*)

DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF MUSKETRY FOR INDIA.

Camp Lahore, Feb. 21.—H.E. the Governor-General is pleased to authorise the appointment of district inspectors of musketry for the European troops in India, both of the line and of H.M.'s Indian forces, under the following arrangements:—

In the presidency of Bengal there will be—

1 chief inspector, with a staff salary of Rs. 400 per month.

4 district inspectors, with a staff salary each of Rs. 250 per month.

In the Madras presidency, including Pegu, 2 district inspectors, with a staff salary each of Rs. 250 per month.

In the Bombay presidency, including Scinde, 2 district inspectors, with a staff salary each of Rs. 250 per month.

The chief inspector in Bengal will be attached to army head-quarters, and all musketry returns in the presidency will be forwarded to him for submission to the Commander-in-Chief and subsequent transmission to the home authorities.

The seniors of the two musketry inspectors in Madras and Bombay will be attached to the Army head-quarters of those presidencies, and while performing the duties of their own divisions, will also receive reports from the other one, which will be sent home, as in the case of Bengal.

For the performance of the above duties, the senior inspectors at Madras and Bombay will receive an extra allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem each.

The inspectors when on tour of inspection will travel by post at the public expense at the usual rates, to be passed on contingent bills.

The distribution of the districts in the Bengal presidency will be as follows:—

1st District. To include the European troops stationed at Calcutta, Barrackpore, Dum-Dum, Raneegunge, Berhampore, Dacca, Hazareebagh, Benares, Dinapore, Dehree, Ghazeepore, Goruckpore, Azimghur.

2nd District.—To include the European troops stationed at Allahabad, Ooraee, Cawnpore, Futtehgurh, Lucknow, Roy Bareilly, Fyzabad, Gondah, Sectapore, Shahjehanpore, Bareilly, Moradabad.

3rd District.—To include the European troops at Saugor, Jubbulpore, Nagode, Nowgong, Gwalior, Jhansie, Agra, Muttra, Meerut, Delhi, Umballa, Jullunder, Ferozepore.

4th District.—To include the European troops at Umritsur, Lahore, Mooltan, Sealkote, Rawul Pindee, Nowshera, Attock, Campbellpore, Peshawur.

The distribution of the districts in the Madras and Bombay presidencies will be determined on by the governments of those presidencies in communication with the Commanders-in-Chief.

The office establishment of the district inspectors of musketry will be settled hereafter.

This will be found a move in the right direction; and if the selection of district inspectors is confined to good working men, it will prove of the utmost advantage; and the musketry returns of this year, when they reach home, will show that something of the sort was urgently called for, as it is certain that the figures of merit in the practice of the soldiers in India will fall far short of those of their home brethren.

Many causes will doubtless be advanced to account for this; but the true cause may safely be placed to the fact that there was no one in India to arrange the details for ensuring the efficient manner of carrying out the instruction in a proper manner or in proper time.

Thus, although the Commander-in-Chief issued some stringent general orders relative to musketry instruction tolerably early in the past year, and that these orders were duly reiterated by generals and brigadiers, each holding his subordinate responsible that the instruction should go on all right all over India, the instruction nevertheless did not go on right, simply because when commanding officers of regiments, finding the season for practice had come, in many places wanted to commence it, there had been no practice ground established, or no butts raised, or no targets to be had. Owing to some one of these impediments the practice did not commence until long after the cold weather set in, and had to go on in many stations as late as the end of March, which everyone knows is long past the time when Europeans can brave the heat of the day with impunity. Many regiments also complain of the wretched description of ammunition supplied for this year's practice, and in one regiment where I saw it tried, it was too bad to allow the men the slightest chance of making good practice.

Mr. Thackeray proposes an "Order of Britannia."—Why is there not an Order of Britannia for British seamen? In the Merchant and the Royal Navy alike, occur almost daily instances and occasions for the display of science, skill, bravery, fortitude in trying circumstances, resource in danger. In the First Number of our *Magazine*, a friend contributed a most touching story of the M'Clintock expedition, in the dangers and dreadful glories of which he shared; and the writer was a merchant captain. How many more are there (and, for the honour of England, may there be many like him!)—gallant, accomplished, high-spirited, enterprising masters of their noble profession! Can our Fountain of Honour not be brought to such men? It plays upon captains and colonels in seemly profusion. It pours forth not illiberal rewards upon doctors and judges. It sprinkles mayors and aldermen. It bedews a painter now and again. It has spirted a baronetcy upon two, and bestowed a coronet upon one noble man of letters. Diplomatists take their Bath in it as of right; and it flings out a profusion of glittering stars upon the nobility of the three kingdoms. Cannot Britannia find a ribbon for her sailors? The Navy, royal or mercantile, is a *Service*. The command of a ship, or the conduct of her, implies danger, honour, science, skill, subordination, good faith. It may be a victory, such as that of the Sarah Sands; it may be discovery, such as that of the Fox; it may be heroic disaster, such as that of the Birkenhead; and in such events merchant seamen, as well as royal seamen, take their share. Why is there not, then, an Order of Britannia? One day a young officer of the Euryalus may win it; and, having just read the memoirs of Lord Dundonald, I know who ought to have the first Grand Cross.—*Cornhill Magazine*, for May.

THE NAVAL RESERVE.

(From the *Times*.)

In a quiet corner of the West India Docks lies the Brilliant, 26, a frigate of the old school. There is no place for such a vessel in the navy now-a-days, so she, with others of her class, have been temporarily fitted with heavy guns, and turned into training-ships for our Naval Volunteers. Just now the subject of our Naval Reserve has very properly attracted much attention, and, as usual, the utmost diversity of opinion obtains. For those who wish to judge for themselves, and judge impartially, we would recommend a visit to some of the training-ships which are now stationed in most of our seaports, and in which all day the guns are run in and run out, trained ahead and astern, and even fired now and then as the Volunteers progress in their drill. Those who go on board expecting to see the neat dicipline and uniformity of dress which prevail on board a regular man-of-war, will be disappointed. Gold lace and quarter-deck routine is wisely kept as much in the background as possible. On this point the injunctions to the officers in command are strict "to bear in mind the difference between the rules and practices of the Royal Navy and those of the merchant service, and to endeavour, while enforcing order and regularity, to do so in such a way as may best conciliate the feelings of the merchant seamen." Thus the men, being all merchant seamen, come in what dress they like; and as long as they go through their 28 days' drill in the course of the year, doing duty at whatever periods are most convenient to themselves; they earn their 10*l.*, and can go about their business till the twelvemonth has expired, when they take 28 days more in the same manner. Those on board the Brilliant are all in the West India trade, and as a matter of course prefer to take their 28 days' drill at once. Those in the coasting and home trades take four drills of seven days each, whenever they choose, in the intervals between their regular voyages. On board the Brilliant, as in all the other vessels, the men come on board at 9·30 in the morning, when they are mustered and told off to their guns in time to commence at 10 o'clock. From this till 12 they work at the guns, when they are allowed two hours to dinner, falling in again at 2, and drilling till 4·30, when they dismiss and go home, having, of course, all the rest of the day to themselves. These hours are easy enough, yet, short as they are, from the men liking the exercise (especially the broad sword), they contrive to make astonishing proficiency when the time of their drill is taken into consideration. On Thursday on board the Brilliant, from the time the word was given to fall in till they had fired three rounds from each gun at 400, 600, and 800 yards' elevation, was only four minutes—a most creditable result when it is recollected that some of the men had only been a week at quarters, and none had fully completed their 28 days.

The advantages which are held out to induce the able seamen to join this reserve are apparently so great that one requires to investigate carefully the causes which have led the mass of the able seamen, up almost to the present time, to regard the whole plan with a feeling which, if not quite dislike, was at least one of considerable suspicion. Each man during drill receives a guinea a-week pay, in addition to the 6*l.* yearly, paid every quarter, half-year, or year, as he may please. During actual service in the Navy (if they are ever called upon) they receive the same pay as continuous service men, or about 9*s.* a month more than other able seamen. They are entitled to receive the same bedding, clothing, and mess traps on joining as those that ship for continuous service; and after enrolment in the Volunteers for fifteen years, whether called out or not, they can claim their discharge and their pension forthwith. With such inducements it was not unnaturally thought that the men would flock to be enrolled in hundreds. Yet, though some three months have elapsed since the scheme was promulgated, very little more than 1000 able seamen have been entered. These, however, it must be admitted, are all picked men, and as the weekly number of enrolments now shows a steady increase, there seems very little doubt but that before the year expires at least between 3,000 and 4,000 will be on the lists. The proportion of petty officers and able seamen to ordinary seamen and boys employed in the Navy is about one-third, and scarcely any of the best manned vessels now in the Channel fleet muster more than 250 able seamen among their blue-jackets.

According to this computation, then, already the reserve can furnish crews for four sail-of-the-line, and there is no reason why this number should not be at least quadrupled, under proper management, as we have said, even before the year is out. The first fear of the seamen, that immediately after entering the reserve they would be sent out to China and other foreign stations, is now fast wearing out, and, except at one or two little ports in the north, has almost disappeared. One cause of dissatisfaction, however, still remains, and that is, that the seamen do not receive their quarter's bounty on entering the reserve, but only when they have completed the three months, and this rule is adhered to, though in the great majority of instances, no drill is demanded at all during the first quarter. No class of the community is more accessible to the inducements of ready money payment than sailors, and none, as a general rule, are so little influenced by prospective advantages. Therefore, when to the suspicion of being sent abroad is added the drawback of having to wait three months before they get their bounty, a very superior and provident class of seamen (always a minority) will not join the reserve at all. There is not the least doubt but that if the men received their bounty in proportion as they completed a quarter or six months' drill, it would be easy to raise a reserve of 8,000 or even 10,000 men within a very short space of time. Another cause which acts as a great check in the men joining is, to use the mildest term, the spirit of dissatisfaction, which it is now useless attempting to conceal, unfortunately prevails among the seamen of the Royal Navy on the question of leave ashore. Leave, in fact, is a mere term now, which means everything or nothing, according to the humour of the captain or port admiral in whose jurisdiction the ship may chance to anchor. There is a rule for every possible emergency in the Service but one, and that is "leave" ashore. A squadron comes into harbour and one captain gives a whole watch 48 hours' leave, while the captain of the next ship only gives 12 or 15 per

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cent. of his watch 24 hours' leave. Some then grumble; some do worse, and are heavily punished, while the captains or admirals who have given rise to the whole fracas point triumphantly to the "spirit of insubordination" as an excuse for further severities. Every well-conducted sailor should have as much right to a certain amount of leave ashore as he has to his grog, and until some decisive rule is laid down on this point we must always fear a repetition of the scenes which occurred on board the Princess Royal, and lately in the Edgar, and to nave the Naval service more or less discontented within and unpopular without.

One most important feature in favour of the Naval Reserve is that some of the seamen's unions in the north have through their delegates now warmly taken up its cause, and are forward in advocating its claims upon the support of the men. Such aid on the part of the most provident and careful body of seamen in the country, is of course most important, and will soon yield good results. Masters of vessels also give a decided preference to reserve men, as naturally the most steady and best trained; and this also is slowly, though surely, producing its effect. If the Government were only bold enough and liberal enough to take one step more, and pay the able seamen in the Navy at the same rate which they now receive in the merchant service, we should hear of no more difficulties as to want of seamen. This increase would add only 140,000*l.* a year to the estimates—a small sum for so great a good.

COOKING FOR THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Absence from home has prevented my seeing till to-day your number of the 14th ult., but my attention was at once arrested by Captain Grant's letter on this subject; and as I think he has unconsciously conveyed an erroneous impression and done scant justice to a deserving public servant, I am induced thus late in the day to supplement his statement by another.

It is quite true, as he says, that "no part of our military administration has been more neglected than that which appertains to the preparation of the soldiers' daily food." The ignorance of the men, the imperfection of their utensils, the wasteful folly of the whole system, have been seen and exposed long before Captain Grant, in 1855, turned his attention to the subject. But it is not true, as he would have you infer, that the successive Governments who have been in office since then have done nothing in the way of improvement; least of all is it true that our present zealous Secretary for War, who is so pre-eminently the right man in the right place, has ignored the subject. Captain Grant forgets to state that his correspondent General Peel himself appointed a commission, with Mr. Sidney Herbert at its head, to inquire into the whole question of barrack economy; he does not tell you that that commission has been at work collecting facts and making experiments ever since, and that one object of their labours was to settle the merits of Captain Grant's own stove. Nor does he state, though he well knows, that in many barracks besides these he mentions improved apparatus have been introduced, and are now at work; and, though he hints that "other parties have been encouraged at the public expense," I am myself inclined, from all I have seen of Government liberality, to doubt the fact till I see it proved.

No; let justice be done to all, and let not our War Secretary be blamed if he is cautious in recognising and laying before the House of Commons an enormous claim to compensation, which would equal the amount offered for the discovery of poor Franklin and his companions, and which would have been earned, as some think, merely by the persevering use of "social position and interest."

If Captain Grant will send you for publication the report of the Barrack Improvement Commissioners; or better still, if some member will move for its presentation to Parliament, the public will see what has been done and what is doing, and be enabled to judge of the comparative merits of Captain Grant and other inventors.—I am, &c., ALIQUIS.

NAVAL MUSEUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The public will be very much obliged to you if you will agitate till the important object suggested by your correspondent "J. D." is attained.

It is monstrous that a country like this, investing so many millions annually in constructing ships both for war and mercantile purposes, should be without a naval architectural museum. Almost the most important branch of science, whether viewed politically or economically is that one for the advancement of which the least is done. The proper place for such is no doubt the Royal United Service Institution.

It would be central, would be near the Admiralty; and while easily accessible to the general purposes of the country, would be the means of conferring important instruction to the numerous body of naval officers and others interested in the subject of naval architecture—members of that corporation. Nor can there be any difficulty as to accommodation; as the removal of the specimens of natural history, which is taking place, would afford ample room for the present, and further accommodation could be added without much expense.—I am, &c., A CAPTAIN, R.N.

THE FRANKLIN RELICS.—Fourteen stereoscopic slides, taken by Lieut. Cheyne, R.N., of the collection of relics at the United Service Institution, by permission of Lady Franklin, Sir L. M'Clintock, and of the Council, form one of the most durable and interesting memorials of the lost voyager and his companions which can probably be suggested. In the relics is one of the most touching stories in the world, and these photographs repeat it in all its sadness. The execution of these slides seems very good.

A handsome testimonial, in the shape of a massive silver goblet, was presented to Sergeant-Major C. Wyatt, Army Hospital Corps, in the non-commissioned officers' mess-room, Chatham barracks, on Saturday last, by Sergeant-Major Conlin, as a token of the esteem felt for that non-commissioned officer on the occasion of his quitting the service. The testimonial bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Sergeant-Major Chs. Wyatt, Army Hospital Corps, by the non-commissioned officers of Chatham garrison, as a token of their respect and esteem.—Chatham, April 28, 1860."

SOLDIERS' RATIONS.

The importance of this subject will in time force itself on the attention of the authorities; although much good has been done of late by varying the mode of cooking the soldier's ration, not the slightest trouble has been taken to see whether its quality is good or bad. According to the time honoured faith which has prevailed in the Army ever since England owned a soldier, no one thinks of satisfying himself on that head. The soldier's beef and mutton may be tainted, coarse, or stringy, his bread half-baked and adulterated, no one seems to know or care. If we inquire, we are told "that the soldier's groceries are purchased by himself, therefore they must be good; at least, if the contrary is the case, he is the greater fool to permit himself to be imposed on. The meat and bread are examined daily, and condemned when bad!" Stunning argument! The fact that the really unwholesome food is rejected does not alter the case one whit. Bad is the best, and now and then it is of such an objectionable quality, that the most careless observer could not pass it over unnoticed. How can it be otherwise? Let us repeat an oft-told tale. The Government advertises for tenders, we will say for bread. Down comes a gentleman who does nothing else but take Army contracts; it is his regular trade, for he has generally from four to half-a-dozen regiments on hand. This individual stipulates to supply the troops with a certain quality of bread, "best seconds." But does he? No; he sublets the tender, which is often transferred to a third party, until some petty baker takes it in hand, and at a rate which he cannot possibly supply an article of the value guaranteed by Number one. The result is highly adulterated flour, and bread wretchedly baked and prepared. At Aldershot there is a Government bakery, and the bread is wholesome. Why not have one in each of our large garrison towns?

In this manner abuses could be got at. What more miserable alternative is there than that by which the Commissariat is empowered to have samples of bread analysed; and who knows the workings of the Government contracts, but are aware of the "wheels within wheels" which complicate every nerve and sinew of these contracts? It is a weary business to unravel the abuses of the present modes of procuring the soldiers' rations; he who imposes on himself the task will have hard work to get at the truth among the chaos of contending interests. Let us not be accused of frivolity or a desire to exaggerate and distort sober truth. If we transport the reader's imagination to the precincts of any barrack in Great Britain, there he will find the same sort of shops, the same wares, all for the soldiers. There is the eternal beer-shop, where the soldier spends his savings and gets his "ale" and "grog" something cheaper than anywhere else, where dancing and merriment are kept up to the last. What an amount of "belly aches" come from behind that counter! We pass by this establishment, for there is no remedy. Next door is the "Grocery stores"—petty little shops. The owner has vended tea, sugar, coffee, &c., to every regiment in the Service—from custom he feels it his peculiar privilege to supply the Military. Take any of these articles, analyse them, and search out their qualities, and you will find them (to use no better expression) execrable. The 4½*d.* the soldier pays him for a pound of sugar would purchase an article good and wholesome. A quid of tobacco or a clear understanding with those who cater for "the company," and the seller can furnish any quality he chooses. The British soldier is made up of queer incongruities; if he objects to established customs, he is set down as a troublesome discontented fellow, and although ever ready to complain of his food when he is eating it, he is at other times just as much prepared to sacrifice the common good to save himself trouble or add to his purse or personal comforts. There are those who think that the older the soldier gets, and the higher he rises in the Service, the less he considers the weal of the comrades he has left behind him.

We do not advocate the very best quality of food for the soldier, only let it be good and wholesome. Let the money now being expended (not one farthing more), be laid out to the best advantage. Trust not for this even to those who eat the victuals. When practicable, the Government should bake its own bread, and commanding officers be impowered to purchase the groceries for their men, to be issued by their quatermasters as required. Contracts are always subject to be grossly abused; but if we must still have recourse to them, let measures be adopted to guard against fraud and adulteration. That can easily be done by appointing Government officers who understand thoroughly how to obtain good and wholsome food, and can analyse and detect impurities; to whom commanding officers can apply for advice in the choice of provisions for their men. By such like measures will the health and comfort of the soldier, and consequently the best interests of the Service be secured.

ROYAL GUN FACTORY STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The account of the strike among the smiths and artificers belonging to the Royal Gun Factories at Woolwich in your paper of last week, scarcely conveys to the public a correct notion of what actually occurred. In the paragraph I refer to, it is stated, "A large number of smiths and artificers belonging to the Royal Gun Factories at Woolwich assembled in front of the office of Mr. J. Anderson, the superintendent, on Wednesday, and demanded a higher rate of pay. In consequence of a refusal to comply with their desire to be discharged, as there was no scarcity of work elsewhere, and a better remuneration for their labour. They thereupon demanded their wages and left the service." Now the fact was, the men who have been required to work by night as well as by day have been in the habit of receiving what is called time-and-a-half pay for night-work, *i.e.*, 12 hours night-work counted as 18 hours day-work, or half as much more; the same as the men are usually paid for overtime work; and when this rate of pay was arbitrarily reduced to the same as that for day-work, the men complained that they were not fairly treated, and refused to comply with the new terms. The consequence is that many of the best men left the service. By explaining the exact nature of this so-called strike, so that the public may be enabled to judge of the motives which have actuated the men, you will set them right with the world, and oblige

ONE WHO WAS ONCE IN THE ARSENAL.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords, last night, the Earl of Lucan directed the attention of their lordships to the existing organization of the Infantry. Recent circumstances had created a feeling in the country as to the necessity of maintaining a sufficient and effective army for the security of the country. The noble Lord entered into a minute examination of the present system of regimental depôts, and expressed an opinion that every regiment should have a second battalion in depôt.

Earl de Grey and Ripon thought the subject was of too purely technical a character for discussion in that assembly. The noble Earl would have taken a more practical course if he had brought his views under the consideration of the military authorities. Had they been rejected by them, he could then with propriety have appealed to their lordships. It would not conduce to the advantage of the public service to discuss the subject at the present moment, and therefore he would decline to enter further into the question.

The Duke of Cambridge took the same view of the matter as Earl de Grey and Ripon. His own personal experience in Ireland led him to an opposite conclusion from that arrived at by the Earl of Lucan with respect to the expediency of second battalions. After controverting some of the statements of the noble earl in points of detail, His Royal Highness quoted the opinion of Sir C. Wetherall, that the Army never worked more smoothly than at the present moment.

The Duke of Rutland, after passing a eulogium on the patriotism of the Volunteeers, expressed a hope that no attempt would be made to substitute them for the regular military force.

In the House of Commons, Lord J. Russell stated, in answer to a question from Mr. Baillie, that there was no foundation for the report that orders had been sent out to China to stop the naval and military operations there.

Sir De L. Evans called attention to a General Order, recently promulgated, requiring officers of certain corps to discontinue the use of peaks to their forage caps, and to substitute in future gold lace stripes in lieu of the present cloth stripes on their undress trowsers; and to a recent order from the Lord Chamberlain's office, to the effect that the rank of Volunteer officers who may attend Her Majesty's levees is no longer to be recognised. He wished to know the cause of these changes.

Mr. Sidney Herbert thought the gallant general ought to have applied to the Adjutant-General for information relative to the great cap and trowsers revolution to which he had adverted. All he could say on the subject was that he believed the alteration in the caps had been made to suit the convenience of the wearers, and that in the trowsers on economical grounds; for whereas officers hitherto had been obliged to have four pairs of trowsers, two with gold stripes, and two with cloth stripes, now they could do with two pairs of the former kind. As to the second question put by the gallant general, it must be obvious that the regulations which the Queen thought fit to prescribe relative to the reception of company at her Court, ought not to be made the subject of comment in that House.

Colonel Sykes asked the Secretary of State for India whether he purposes taking the judgment of the Council of India upon the report of the Military Committee upon the re-organisation of the Indian Army; and whether he would lay the result upon the table of the House, with the other papers promised, and at what time.

Sir C. Wood said he hoped to be able to lay the papers on the table next week.

On the motion of Sir F. Smith a return was ordered of the names of all the temporary clerks employed in the War Department, showing the date of appointment, age of each individual, place where now employed, amount of salary, and probable minimum period of further employment.

A telegram received from Marseilles yesterday says, "It is reported here, on the authority of letters received from Bombay to the 11th ult., that orders had been given in Bombay and Madras to suspend the despatch of troops to China, hopes being entertained of an amicable arrangement of the pending difficulties. Khan Bahadoor had been hung. The disturbances among the indigo planters appeared to be subsiding."

Inspector-General J. R. Taylor, C.B., having relinquished the charge of the medical department at Chatham, Major-General Eyre has issued the following garrison order to the troops under his command:—"Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals Dr. Hume having arrived at this station to relieve Inspector-General of Hospitals, J. R. Taylor, the former officer will accordingly take charge of the department from this date, and all business connected with the medical department of the district will be transacted through him. The Major-General cannot allow the Inspector-General to leave this command without expressing his very great regret at losing him, and his sense of the admirable manner in which he has conducted the onerous duties of the department, and the high state of perfection in whice he leaves it. —C. E. E. Gordon, Major of Brigade." Inspector-General Taylor will embark for the Cape of Good Hope immediately, to take charge of the newly-established sanatorium for the China troops.

THESE SEAMEN.—We trust our lives to these seamen, and how nobly they fulfil their trust! They are, under heaven, as a providence for us. Whilst we sleep, their untiring watchfulness keeps guard over us. All night through that bell sounds at its season, and tells how our sentinels defend us. It rang when the Amazon was on fire, and chimed its heroic signal of duty, and courage, and honour. Think of the dangers these seamen undergo for us; the hourly peril and watch, the familiar storm, the dreadful iceberg, the long winter nights when the decks are as glass, and the sailor has to climb through icicles to bend the stiff sail on the yard. Think of their courage and their kindness in cold, in tempest, in hunger, in wreck! "The women and children to the boats," says the captain of the Birkenhead, and, with the troops formed on deck, and the crew obedient to the word of glorious command, the immortal ship goes down.—*Cornhill Magazine*, for May.

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Obituary.

We have to announce the demise of Vice-Admiral Alexander Renton Sharpe, C.B., who died on Tuesday at his residence at Stockwell. The gallant deceased was midshipman in the Kent in the expedition to the Helder in 1799, and of the Hercules, at Cape François and Siege of Curaçoa in 1804; lieutenant of the Topaze, in action with two French frigates near Corfu in 1809, and commanded the Scout at the destruction of three French armed ships and some batteries in Sagone Bay in 1811. The late admiral was in 1815 nominated a Commander of the Order of the Bath, in recognition of his services afloat. His commissions bore date as follows:—Lieutenant, Dec. 8, 1806; commander, March 5, 1809; captain, Jan. 22, 1813; rear-admiral, June 1, 1848; and vice-admiral, July 30, 1857.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ARTHUR—April 30, at 32, Glocester Square, Hyde Park, the Lady Elizabeth Arthur, of a son.

BELFIELD—April 25, at Glocester Crescent North, the wife of Captain E. Belfield, of a daughter.

CRAIG—April 30, at Armagh, Ireland, the wife of Andrew Craig, Esq., Captain Armagh Regiment, of a daughter.

DEMPSTER—At Cork, 37, Caroline Terrace, Middle Glanmir Road, the wife of J. Carroll Dempster, Surgeon 20th Depôt Battalion, of a daughter.

EADON—April 27, at Carlisle, the wife of Captain Eadon, 3rd West York Light Infantry, of a daughter.

HARDINGE—April 29, at 11, Queen's Terrace, Queen's Gate, Viscountess Hardinge, of a daughter.

MCDOUGALL—May 3, at Blackheath, the wife of G. F. McDougall, Esq., R.N., Admiralty Surveyor, Ceylon, of a son.

MONTAGU—April 29, at Sheerness, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Montagu, Royal Engineers, of a son.

MULLER—March 10, at Secunderabad, the wife of Captain Muller, the Royal Regiment, of a son.

VANRENEN—April 29, at Southampton, the wife of Captain D. C. Vanrenen, H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, of a son.

WEATHERLEY—March 8, at Meerut, Bengal, the wife of F. A. Weatherley, Esq., of H.M.'s 6th Regiment Carabineers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BASTARD—FERGUSON—April 28, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich, assisted by the Rev. Richard Sambourne, rector of Ashreigney, N. Devon, the Hon. Fleetwood John Pellew, second surviving son of the late Right Hon. Pownall Bastard, second Viscount Exmouth, of Canonteign, Devon, to Emily Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Ferguson, Esq., of Greenville, county Down, Ireland, and of Ryde, Isle of Wight.

DONNE—PARSONS—April 26, at Grey Abbey, by the Rev. W. H. Brett, F. C. Donne, Esq., H.M.'s 3rd Bombay European Regiment, youngest son of W. B. Donne, of Mattishall Hall, Norfolk, Esq., Deputy-Lieutenant for that county, to Annie, second daughter of Wm. Parsons, Esq., J. P., of Grey Abbey, county Down, Ireland.

GORDON—JOHNSON—April 30, at Hannington, Wilts, by the Rev. F. C. Johnson, vicar of White Lackington, Somerset, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. B. Smeaton, vicar of Hannington, Alexander Ansdell Gordon, Esq., 7th Madras Cavalry, son of the late Major A. Gordon, to Lucy Catharine, youngest child of Captain Frederick Johnson, late of the 54th Regiment.

MAITLAND—KEMP—April 28, at St. Saviour's Church, Clifton Gardens, by the Rev. T. Hopkins, M.A., incumbent, assisted by the Rev. W. P. Wright, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, and Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Captain Alfred Howell Maitland, to Louise Adelaide Horneman, eldest daughter of Thomas Reginald Kemp, of Carlton Villas, Maida Vale, Esq.

SALMON—ELLIOTT—April 28, at Alverstoke Church, by the Rev. W. G. Tucker, Chaplain of the Royal Hospital, Haslar, James Salmon, Esq., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, to Louisa, daughter of the late Lieutenant Nelson Elliott, R.N., and niece of John Russell, Esq., agent of Haslar Hospital.

WELDON—TREHERNE—April 21, at the parish church, Aldershot, by the Rev. James Dennett, William Henry Weldon, of the 18th Hussars, and late of the Inniskilling Dragoons, to Georgina, eldest daughter of M. Treherne, of Gate House, in the county of Sussex.

DEATHS.

BISHOP—April 29, at Fochabers, N.B., Captain H. G. Bishop, Madras Artillery, aged 35.

CAMPBELL—April 29, Colin Alexander Campbell, 40 years rector of Widdington, Essex, fourth son of the late General Colin Campbell, and uncle to the present Baronet, Sir Edward Fitzgerald Campbell, aged 67.

CANNON—April 28, at Manchester, aged 22 months, Charles Osborne, only son of Captain Cannon, 96th Regiment.

CAZALET—March 5, at Kamptee, of cholera, Captain Charles Henry Cazalet, 29th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

COAPE—May 1, at Hanover Lodge, Shirley, near Southampton, Arthur William Coape, late of the 12th Royal Lancers, only son of the late Captain Coape, of the 85th Regiment, aged 27.

DASHWOOD—April 29, at Canterbury, Caroline, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Dashwood, C.B., formerly of the 3rd Foot Guards, fourth daughter of Admiral Sir Robert Barlow, G.C.B.

DRIBERG—April 30, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Major William Driberg, late Ceylon Rifle Regiment, aged 64.

IRVING—April 24, aged 12, James Brougham, youngest son of the late Captain Martin Irving, of Stobar's Hall, Westmoreland, J.P., and Deputy-Lieutenant for that county.

JACKSON—May 1, at the Barracks, Athlone, A. T. Jackson, M.D., Staff-Surgeon-Major.

PASMORE—April 29, at Charles Fort, county Cork, Edward Bethune Tweedie, the infant son of Lieutenant Pasmore, R.L.A.

PINHEY—April 28, at Karsfield, near Exeter, Robert Pinhey, Esq., F.R.C.S., late Surgeon-General of the Bombay Army, aged 66.

STUART—April 22, after a long period of suffering, which he bore with much patience, William Stuart, Esq., 1st Lieutenant R.M., last surviving son of the Rev. J. Stuart, Carrickfergus, aged 72.

WHITE—April 25, at Lyons, Louisa Mary, wife of Colonel Henry Dalrymple White, C.B., aged 25.

WOOD—May 2, at No. 10, Cleveland Terrace, Hyde Park, Fanny Anne, the beloved wife of Lieut.-Colonel James Wood, and the eldest child of the Ven. Archdeacon Burney, D.D., rector of Wickham Bishops, Essex.

CANCELLING OF THE ORDER FOR ATTENDANCE AT HINDOOSTANEE LECTURES. — "Adjutant-General's office, H.M. British forces in India, Simla, Feb. 17, 1860.—Headquarters, Camp Khunna, Jan. 26.—Examination Native Languages.—The G. O. dated Oct 23, 1857, directing the daily attendance of officers, when practicable, at Hindoostanee lectures, and calling for periodical reports of progress (see *Indian Mail*, No. 434, March 26), is cancelled. The C. in C. believes that the officers of H.M.'s service are fully aware of the value of a proficiency in the native languages; and it has been gratifying to him to observe that more than thirty officers have passed at recent examinations. The C. in C. has further to publish for general information that H.R.H. the General C. in C. has notified his concurrence with the recent announcement of the Government of India, that a knowledge of the native language, as certified by examination, will be considered an indispensable qualification for responsible employment in this country, whether the personal staff of general officers, the general staff of the army, or in other appointments."

Advertisements.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA, or any of the British Colonies, can effect assurances on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Loans given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on Her Majesty's service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The COLONIAL was established in 1846, and its present income is upwards of 100,000*l.* per annum.

Subscribed capital, 1,000,000*l.* sterling.

Divisions of profits have taken place on two occasions—in 1854 and 1859.

A Policy for 1000*l.*, opened in 1847, has been increased by the application of the Bonus to 1235*l.*

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSSON, Resident Secretary.

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THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
BONUS YEAR.—SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

All policies now effected will participate in the division to be made as at 15th November next.

The Standard was established in 1825.

The first division of profits took place in 1835; and subsequent divisions have been made in 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1855.

The profits to be divided in 1860 will be those which have arisen since 1855.

Accumulated fund £1,684,598 2 10
Annual revenue 289,231 13 5

Annual average of new assurances effected during the last ten years, upwards of half a million sterling.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager.
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UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
AND
FIELD-MARSHAL
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT,
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Established A.D. 1837, for General Assurance on Lives,
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Archibald Hair, Esq., M.D., late Royal Horse Guards.
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ASSURANCES are granted upon the lives of persons in every profession and station in life, and are extended to Tropical and other Climates, on conditions more favourable (especially to the NAVY and ARMY) than heretofore have been deemed practicable.

WILLIAM M. JAMES, Secretary.

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CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Established 1824.

All persons who effect Policies on the Participating Scale before June 30th, 1860, will be entitled at the *next Bonus* to one year's additional share of profits over later Assurers.

Tables of Rates and Forms of Proposal can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or of

GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary.

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SERVICE IN ANY VOLUNTEER CORPS allowed within the United Kingdom without the payment of any extra Premium.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION,
WHITEHALL YARD, S.W.

EVENING MEETING, Monday, the 7th May, at Half-past Eight o'Clock.—The following Papers will be read:—Mr. Francis Banfield, Agent for Lloyd's in the Scilly Islands, "On the Scilly Islands;" John Petherick, Esq., H.M. Consul at Soudan, "On the Arms of the Tribes of Central Africa."

LECTURE on Friday, May 11th, at Three o'Clock.—Colonel R. A. Shafto Adair, A.D.C. to the Queen, "The Defence of Portsmouth and the adjacent district." By order of the Council,

5th May, 1860. B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

THE UNITED BRITISH ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS' AND SOLDIERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.
4, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, S.W.

The ANNUAL MEETINGS of the above united Society will take place (D.V.) on WEDNESDAY, the 9th MAY, 1860.

The Morning one in ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY, at Two o'clock, Sir John Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., in the Chair.

The Evening one in the LARGE ROOM of EXETER HALL, at Seven o'clock. The Rev. G. R. Gleig, M.A., Chaplain-General to the Forces, in the Chair.

The following gentlemen have promised to address the Meetings:—The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Carlisle; the Rev. the Chaplain-General to the Forces; Major-Gen. Lawrence, C.B.; General Buckley, M.P.; Major Stuart, M.P.; Major the Hon. H. L. Powys; the Rev. Dr. Rule; the Rev. H. Huleatt, M.A.; the Rev. Dr. Burns; the Rev. J. Redford; Colonel Rowlandson; Colonel Travers; Captain Trotter; Major Dundas; the Rev. D. Cooke; the Rev. R. W. Browne, M.A.; the Rev. R. H. Baynes, M.A.; the Rev. E. L. Walsh, M.A.

ROBT. PITCAIRN, Colonel,
WILLIAM A. BLAKE, } Secretaries.

SAILORS' HOME (Opened 1835). DESTITUTE SAILORS' ASYLUM (Instituted 1827).

The Friends of these Institutions are invited to the ANNUAL MEETING, to be held in the Museum of the Sailors' Home, Well Street, London Docks, E., on THURSDAY, MAY 10TH, 1860.

Admiral WILLIAM BOWLES, C.B., the President, will take the Chair at half-past one o'clock.

Since the opening of the Sailors' Home in May, 1835, to the 1st of March, 1860, 111,358 Sailors have been received, of which number 30,113 have been old or returned Boarders; and the sum of 848,807*l.* has been deposited by Sailors in the Institution, of which 314,715*l.* has been remitted to their friends, and 27,876*l.* invested in the Savings' Bank.

The Institutions will be opened to the public, before and after the meeting.

OVERLAND ROUTE.
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WANTED, by the 1st and 3rd Companies of Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteers, a competent DRILL AND MUSKETRY INSTRUCTOR. Applications, accompanied by testimonials, and stating particulars of qualifications and terms, to be sent to my office, 16, George Street, Ryde, on or before the 12th inst. FRANCIS NEWMAN, Honorary Secretary.

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE

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☞ *The subscription to the paper is 6s. 6d. per quarter, or 26s. per annum, payable in advance, postage not included. Post-office orders to be made payable to* JOSEPH SMITH.

THE appointment of another Royal Commission on naval affairs compels us seriously to ask, What is the Board of Admiralty? What is its constitution? What are its functions? Is it not itself a Royal Commission, consisting of no less than six Lords Commissioners, with two secretaries and a large staff of subordinates; and are not its very functions under the cognisance and control of the various naval departments at Whitehall, Somerset House, and the Royal Dockyards? Why, then, do the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty continually require their functions to be delegated to others? Why this endless and fruitless round of Committees and Royal Commissions? Metal upon metal is very bad heraldry. So, depend upon it, Royal Commissions to do the work of existing departments of Government, and especially of other Royal Commissions, is wretched administration. Why does not the Board of Admiralty itself do all that the new Commission may be expected to accomplish? What would be said, were it gravely proposed in Parliament to ask for a Royal Commission to inquire into, and report upon, the best mode of regulating *emigration* to the colonies, or upon the proper treatment of the insane? Would the existing Commissioners for Emigration, or the Commissioners in Lunacy, tolerate such a stigma upon their own proper office; or rather, before it came to that, must not the *mismanagement* or neglect of their duties have already become intolerable? That the Admiralty, or any other department, should occasionally nominate a committee to inquire into special matters of a technical kind, when any difficulty or dead-lock occurs to prevent business going on smoothly, is all very well. A Royal Commission on the Manning of the Navy may also have been even necessary, intimately mixed up as that subject is with our mercantile marine, and other matters clearly out of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Board of Admiralty. The late Committee on Dockyard Expenditure may have even been justifiable, after the challenges thrown out by the Press to conduct the naval establishments like private ship-building yards. But why this new Commission? Surely the want of economy in the Dockyards is sufficiently proved, as well as the extent of their mismanagement.

The late Committee went into almost every possible question of mere economy in the Dockyards, even to the relative expense of making putty at different ports; and if they did not examine the Surveyor of the Navy himself, at least they went low enough for their evidence, taking even the opinions of painters and second leading-men of millwrights' shops, as to the best means of promoting economy and efficiency in the Dockyards. If they also failed to do full justice to the more important question of the quality of the Dockyard work, the defect has since been abundantly supplied. Every Dockyard official was invited to criticise their report, and say all that could be said in favour of the present state of things, or for or against the Committee's various propositions. So, not only has Sir Baldwin Walker been thus called as a witness, as well as the Storekeeper-General and all the Dockyard superintendents, shipwrights, and storekeepers, but a still more important witness has tendered his voluntary evidence, and by it has thrown an inextinguishable light upon the dark chaos of contradictions contained in the Blue Books.

The Duke of Somerset has informed us that the Board of Admiralty had assigned to the Surveyor of the Navy the duty of visiting the dockyards; but "at the same time" omitted to give him any authority over the works! This authority, in fact, was left solely in the hands of the superintendents of the yards; but, unfortunately, they were "naval officers selected more on account of their rank and professional character, than with regard to their qualifications for conducting these costly establishments;" and the natural consequence followed,—continued mismanagement.

The Lords of the Admiralty observed this,—and what did they do? Give the Surveyor the requisite power to perform his duties, and take the control of the works out of the hands of the incompetent superintendents? Not at all. Their Lordships themselves, "being selected chiefly on account of their rank and political character," some of them as naval officers thus qualified, and some of them mere civilians, took upon themselves the task of endeavouring, when they could spare the time for a little amateur work, or "in the intervals of their other duties, to remedy the defects of shipbuilding, and to regulate the management of the dockyards"! Hence Lord Minto's famous fleet of sheet-iron steamers, which afterwards became targets for Captain Chads; and hence those agreeable perennial trips, from yard to yard, in the Admiralty yacht, the result of which has never been even a Blue Book on dockyard economy. The wine, however, on board the Black Eagle has always been reported as very good; and if the Surveyor made no quiet visitations by himself, in the way of business (such as the newspapers report he has commenced to do in the last week), he generally managed to accompany their Lordships on these annual tours, and helped them to do whatever they may have endeavoured to accomplish on these state occasions.

But this did not produce great results. The Navy was still behind in steam, and behind in screws; and so, after a time, "a Comptroller of steam-machinery was appointed," but "the arrangement was even then incomplete." The Duke does not tell us the nature of the fresh blunder. He only says, "this appointment tended rather to impede than to advance the progress of steam-machinery;" but it is fresh in everybody's recollection, who has watched and grieved over Admiralty mismanagement, that steam-vessels and steam-engines were built and constructed totally unsuited to one another, under the supervision of these two heads of departments respectively.

Now, we have no hesitation in saying that the new Royal Commission can add nothing of consequence to these facts. The evidence is already full and damning enough. There is only one remedy. We know not if Sir Baldwin Walker could build a ship, but, whether he could or not, one thing is very clear, he ought not—no man ought—to be entrusted with such enormous power; he ought not to have had laid upon him such enormous labour. It is folly to reply that he is assisted by a staff at Whitehall, and master-shipwrights at every yard. He is still the Head—the "Controller" of all; and the duty is infinitely more than he can possibly perform with any efficiency. The first witness the Royal Commission should call is Sir Baldwin Walker; and they should ask him if he feels capable, not only of effectually controlling the enormous regular works at the Royal yards, and the gun-boats or steam-rams constructing in private establishments under contract, but also of considering all scientific questions of the construction of vessels with respect to sailing qualities, steadiness in the water, and modes of propulsion; and, if he answers "Yes," then no one will doubt his special incompetency for his office. If, on the other hand, he answers "No," as he needs must, if he has the slightest idea what should be required of the comptroller of the shipbuilding of the greatest maritime power in the world; then the Commissioners need go no further for evidence, but proceed to recommend the common-sense remedy, which long since might have been applied by the other Royal Commissioners, who are paid and appointed to execute the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom.

We feel there is no presumption in anticipating what must be the main point in the Report of the New Commissioners. We do not mean that they will recommend merely "the appointment of a Deputy-comptroller, which has been for some time under the Consideration of the Board of Admiralty." A man Friday is a useful appendage to a person in certain circumstances. But we do not profess to understand the practical difference between a "deputy" and the other "assistants" already attached to the Comptroller's department. An additional "assistant" to Sir Baldwin Walker will not meet the case. There ought to be a permanent Board of Construction and Control for the Navy of England. Sir Baldwin Walker ought at least to have three coadjutors, of equal power and position, and one of them at least ought to be a practical ship-builder; all ought to have special high and scientific attainments, as well as general capacity for business. As a Board, they would consider and decide upon all improvements in ship-building, and secure for England the advantage of the newest inventions. As charged severally with the general superintendence of the economy and management of one or more of the Royal Dockyards, we should soon find improvements introduced in details by an honourable rivalry, like what we see effected through competition in private establishments.

One thing certainly remains for the Royal Commission to inquire into—How far have successive and fleeting Boards of Admiralty interfered, for good or for evil, with the permanent heads of the Admiralty Departments? We heard a good deal, some time ago, of fruitless "submissions" made by the Surveyor as to the construction of line-of-battle ships, which the Board would not give heed to. Let us take the last discovery of gross waste of public money from manifest neglect. Whose fault is it that the building of the gun-boats was not efficiently superintended? Did anyone ever once quietly go down to the building yards to see what was going on? Apparently not. But we are not speaking of the Surveyor's department alone. Our stock of timber for ship-building is wofully deficient. Whose fault is that—the Board's or Storekeeper-General's? When did it begin, and (if the blame is thrown upon Joseph Hume or on Parliament) did the Storekeeper-General of the Navy allow his stock to be exhausted without once raising a warning voice? We do not want to inquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, as some of our contemporaries are suggesting. We know it is a fluctuating Board of Royal Commissioners. Sir James Graham abolished the permanent Navy Boards, because they were obstructive, he said, and often withstood the political board. Now, we wish to know if it is not high time to cut the ropes of red-tape when we see the Surveyor being strangled, with his right hand disabled in warding off the fitful knock-down blows of First Lords, and with his left hand cutting them up successfully; but with this inevitable result after all—that the heavy weights return to the charge, all disfigured as they are, making another and another rush, and every time, it may be, knocking the experienced and plucky little champion clean off his legs? But perhaps this picture is somewhat ideal. Well, we want to know whether we have had any such champion at the Admiralty or not,—but not with the view of giving countenance to such unequal matches for the future.

THE SAILORS' HOME.—The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the directors and friends of the Sailors' Home was held in the museum of the institution, Well Street, London Docks, on Thursday afternoon; Admiral William Bowles, C.B., the president, in the chair. The report stated that the position of the British sailor was never so much cared for as at the present time. The directors felt the importance of keeping up the naval defences of the country, and for that purpose had given every facility to the Government officers employed in entering men for the fleet and the naval reserve. Since the last anniversary 8225 persons (2436 being old boarders) had been received at the Home, and although the applications had been more numerous than they could accommodate, arrangements were being promptly made to meet these difficulties, and give to them the benefits that had now been extended to 112,598 sailors. The directors had received during the past year the large sum of 69,104*l.* from the sailors for safe custody, and 30,002*l.* of that money had been forwarded to reach them in safety on their arrival at home, or had been sent to their relations and friends in their hour of need. The report, which was of a very satisfactory nature, was then adopted. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

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THE ARMY.

1st (the King's) Dragoon Guards. The embarkation of the two squadrons (328 of all ranks) of H.M.'s 1st Dragoon Guards for China has been suspended, under telegraphic orders received at Madras from Calcutta, and their destination is now uncertain.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Captain T. J. Francis, 3rd Dragoon Guards, is appointed military secretary to the lieutenant-general commanding the forces at Bombay (Sir Hugh Rose), and directed to make over the command of the remount depôt, Kirkee, to Cornet T. Dawson, who will in addition continue to perform his present duties.

7th Dragoon Guards. Captain Blinkhorn left Bombay for England on the 12th of April in the ship Earl of Belcarras. He is about to retire from the service. Captain Lamb arrived home by the last Bombay mail.

4th Light Dragoons. Last week, the cavalry and infantry regiments, stationed in the Manchester and Salford barracks, had a field day, both meeting at the exercise ground, Old Trafford. The 4th Light Dragoons and the 96th arrived at the ground about nine o'clock in the morning. Lieut.-General Pennefather, commandant of the northern district, distributed four medals for meritorious service to four old soldiers of the 4th Light Dragoons. The regiments were then put through the usual evolutions, after which they returned to the Hulme and Salford barracks.

14th Light Dragoons. Lieutenant Beamish, and Cornet the Hon. F. Amherst arrived home by the last Bombay mail.

18th Hussars. A correspondent writes—"I was rather struck by the announcement that a lieutenant had been brought in from the 12th Lancers to fill up the death vacancy in the 18th Hussars. On referring to Hart's Army List, I found that the senior cornet in the latter regiment had rather more than two years' service, whilst the man who had been brought in over him, though he certainly has got three years' service, has purchased neither of his steps, and obtained his cornetcy after only one year's service. I believe that this is the second death vacancy which has occurred in this regiment during the last sixteen months, neither of which have gone in the regiment."

Royal Artillery.—In accordance with general regimental orders the following officers of Royal Artillery have been raised to increased pay:—Lieut.-Colonels: J. M. Adye, 13th brigade, vice Smythe, removed to the supernumerary list; F. A. Campbell, on the supernumerary list; G. B. Shakespeare, 9th brigade, vice Fitzmayer. Lieutenants: T. C. Martelli, 5th brigade; J. C. Murray, 8th brigade; A. J. Rait, 13th brigade; H. M. Moorsom, 12th brigade; G. J. Burgman, 15th brigade; C. E. H. Symons, 7th brigade; H. G. Haslar, 4th brigade; H. L. Gwyn, 13th brigade; C. E. Elwyn, 8th brigade; H. M. Robertson, 12th brigade; J. M. Traill, 11th brigade; W. A. Roberts, 8th brigade; E. M. G. Cobbold, 7th brigade; W. A. Gordon, 7th brigade; D. N. Taylor, 10th brigade; F. Beresford, 14th brigade; T. M. Hazlerigg, 13th brigade; J. F. Sandeman, 5th brigade; V. Wells, 7th brigade; R. P. Saunders, 3rd brigade; W. T. Scott, 2nd brigade; R. S. M. Mackenzie, 9th brigade; F. G. Gyll, 1st brigade; S. H. Toogood, 4th brigade; E. Baring, 6th brigade; H. N. Jones, 2nd brigade; H. Bond, 1st brigade; A. F. Pickard, 4th brigade; Burnett, 8th brigade; Desborough, 12th brigade; Gye, 4th brigade; Hamilton, 8th brigade; A. J. Shuttleworth, 5th brigade; A. L. C. Smithett 2nd brigade; J. R. J. Bramley, 1st brigade; A. W. F. Campbell, 14th brigade; L. H. Noyes, 3rd brigade; G. W. C. Rothe, 4th brigade; B. Tupper, 4th brigade; H. H. Goodeve, 4th brigade; G. Best, 9th brigade; C. W. Bellairs, 4th brigade; A. M. Prior 5th brigade, J. Sladen, 6th brigade; S. P. Oliver, 3rd brigade; C. S. Harvey, 8th brigade; R. H. Robertson, 10th brigade; A. J. Cullen, 1st brigade; and J. T. M'Loraman, 2nd brigade.

A number of non-commissioned officers of Royal Artillery have left Woolwich garrison for Portsmouth, to be attached to the new (15th) brigade.

The following lieutenants of Royal Artillery, recently appointed to the Coast Brigade, are ordered to proceed from Woolwich to their respective stations during the present week, viz., Lieutenants Montgomery for Pembroke, Marshall for Liverpool, Blades for Liverpool, and Ramsey for Hull.

Royal Engineers.—The half-yearly inspection of the corps of Royal and Indian Engineers took place on Tuesday morning at Brompton Barracks, by Major-General Eyre, commanding the district.

Orders have been received at the head-quarters of the Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham, for detachments to be held in readiness to proceed to Nova Scotia, Bermuda, and the Mauritius.

Grenadier Guards. The 3rd battalion will move in June from Dublin to the Curragh, for two or three months' field exercise.

2nd Regiment. The 1st battalion has left the Cape for China in H.M.S. Urgent.

4th King's Own Regiment. Ensign R. U. Bayley died at Ahmedabad on the 29th of March.

6th Regiment. The two companies quartered at Buxar for the last year, have joined head-quarters at Barrackpore.

10th Regiment. The 1st battalion moves from Plymouth to Aldershot.

11th Regiment.—The 1st battalion, stationed at Portsmouth, will be presented with new colours by Major-Gen. Lord W. Paulet, C.B., commanding the south-west district, on Southsea Common, about the 1st of June.

20th Regiment, 1st battalion. The Indian Mail reports the death of Lieutenant F. G. Horn at Gondah. The 2nd battalion in Dublin will move to the Curragh shortly for a couple of months' exercise. Captain H. E. Quin is reappointed to the Public Works department as a probationary assistant-engineer, and posted to the Punjab.

22nd Regiment. A division of the 1st battalion 22nd Regiment, consisting of 273 men, including non-commissioned officers, arrived in Cork from Dublin on Saturday, and are to proceed to Malta by the Megæra transport, which arrived in Queenstown on Wednesday, with draughts from several other regiments on board. The division is under the command of Major Sir G. A. Robinson, and the other officers are Captains Winthrop, O'Malley, and Goff; Lieutenants Gilling, Tucker, Bishop; Ensigns Fenton and Hughes; and Assistant-Surgeon Adrien.

26th Regiment was inspected by Major-General Bloomfield at Dublin last Monday. The regiment is in excellent order, and it will proceed for field exercise to the Curragh during the summer months.

35th Regiment. A determined act of suicide was committed on Monday afternoon by a private of this regiment, named John Hefferan, 12th company, stationed at Chatham Barracks, who during the absence of his comrades blew out his brains in the barrack-room with his Enfield rifle, which he fired with his foot by means of a piece of string fastened to the trigger. An inquest was held, when the jury returned a verdict that the deceased destroyed himself in a fit of temporary insanity.

55th Regiment. This regiment, which is in an admirable state of efficiency will shortly move to Plymouth from the Curragh, relieving the 1st battalion, 10th Regiment.

60th Regiment. The 4th battalion expect to move from Waterford to Dublin, replacing the 1st battalion, 22nd Regiment.

95th Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel the Honourable E. C. H. Massey, 95th Regiment, Lieutenant Waterfall, and Assistant-Surgeon Clarke, of this corps, reported their arrival in London last week from Bombay, on leave of absence on private affairs.

The Army Scripture-Readers' Society.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Wednesday in St. James's Hall, Sir John Lawrence in the chair. The chairman, in opening the business of the meeting, read several extracts from correspondence with soldiers in India, testifying the desire of the latter to procure the services of Scripture-Readers. The report was divided into the three heads of "Operations at Home," "Operations in India," and "Operations in other Colonies," and consisted of numerous extracts compiled from the communications of the various Scripture-Readers in the employment of the society, all of whom bore testimony to the useful results of their labours. The report also intimated that a large increase has been made not only in the funds of the society, but also in the number of their agents. At this time last year there were only 29 of the latter; now there are 50. The income of the society for the past year has amounted to 8693*l.*, and its expenditure to 6724*l.*, leaving a balance in favour of the society of about 1969*l.* The adoption of the report was moved by the Chaplain-General, who alluded to the unsectarian character of the society's operations, and the desire of its agents in acting unobtrusively to avoid all controversy. The resolution was seconded by General Buckley, M.P., and carrried unanimously. The second resolution, testifying to the beneficial influence of the society's operations as evidenced not only in the barracks and in the camp, but also in the villages to which the soldiers return after their discharge, was moved by the Bishop of Carlisle. His lordship remarked that, not having any relative connected with the Army, he came forward as an independent witness in favour of the society. He alluded to the different ideas entertained at the present time regarding soldiers from what were entertained at a less recent period, as well as to the increased self-respect which now existed among the soldiers themselves. The resolution was seconded by Major the Hon. H. L. Powys, and carried unanimously. The proceedings terminated in a vote of thanks to the chairman, moved by Major-General Lawrence, C.B., and carried unanimously. The proceedings were resumed in the evening at Exeter Hall.

The subjoined Circular Memorandum addressed to the Army at home and abroad, has been issued:—

"Horse Guards, May 2, 1860.

"Considerable inconvenience having been experienced on the re-enlistment of soldiers, in consequence of the sheet containing the record of their services having been in many cases, removed from the register on the men's discharge, and erroneously transmitted with his discharge documents, instead of the service being completed, as it should be, in the original record of service on the third page of the attestation, His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief desires that this irregular practice may be discontinued, and the 'Explanatory Directions' in paragraphs 511 to 514, page 152, of the 'Royal Warrants and War Office Regulations,' dated 1st July, 1848, be strictly complied with. The same embarrassment and trouble have been caused by defaulter sheets (ordered, except in the case of invalids, to be preserved for two years after the soldier's discharge) having been also erroneously transmitted with the discharge documents of others than invalids, and this practice is to be discontinued.—By command, James Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant-General."

The following Circular Memorandum, addressed to the Army at home and abroad, has also been promulgated:—

"Horse Guards, May 3, 1860.

"His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief desires that the following mode of conducting the correspondence connected with the army school system and the barrack libraries — the general superintendence of which, as announced in the War Office Circular of the 10th of March last, is transferred to the Council of Military Education —may be strictly adhered to by all concerned, viz.:—

"All recommendations for the training of soldiers at the Normal School at Chelsea, and all communications relating to the promotion, transfer, furloughs, and discharge of trained schoolmasters, and generally all questions affecting their discipline, are to be addressed to the Adjutant-General of the Forces, who will, after conferring with the Council of Military Education, notify the General Commanding-in-Chief's orders thereon.

"Correspondence regarding school regulations, the periodical returns and reports of the school, the appointment and promotion of civilian schoolmasters, and the training, &c., of schoolmistresses, with applications for new books and games for reading-rooms, the supply of apparatus for the illustration of lectures for the entertainment and instruction of the troops, and the half-yearly and quarterly reports of the state of libraries, may go direct to the Secretary to the Council of Education. Other questions regarding barrack libraries will, as heretofore, be addressed to the Adjutant-General of the Forces.—By Command, James Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant-General."

The total number of men of all ranks in depôt battalions belonging to regiments serving in India is 15,907, viz.:—471 officers, 707 non-commissioned officers, 228 drummers, and 14,501 rank and file; in depôts belonging to regiments in the colonies 9411, viz.: officers, 309; non-commissioned officers, 472; drummers, 148; and rank and file, 8482; in depôts belonging to regiments serving in the United Kingdom, 3354, viz.: 138 officers, 247 non-commissioned officers, 72 drummers, and 2807 rank and file.

The Rev. M. R. Scott, one of the garrison chaplains at Woolwich, is ordered to be stationed at Walmer, on his appointment as chaplain to the forces.

Staff-Assistant H. B. Franklin has been ordered to proceed from Fort Pitt hospital to Devonport, to join the 10th Regiment.

SHORNCLIFFE CAMP.

The company of the 47th Regiment which was left here on the regiment marching for Dover, has received notice to hold itself in readiness to join head-quarters in a few days. A divisional parade of the whole of the troops in camp was ordered on Tuesday, but countermanded on that morning from the inclemency of the weather, for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of a gratuity and medal, for long service and good conduct, to Farrier-Major David Ransome, 4th battalion, Military Train. This non-commissioned officer has been upwards of 21 years in the service, and his conduct during that long period has been universally good. The half-yearly inspection, by General Mansel, of the division under his command at Shorncliffe, commenced on Friday (yesterday), when the 4th battalion of the Military Train was minutely inspected by the gallant general. The next for inspection are the batteries of the Royal Artillery now at Shorncliffe, followed by the Antrim Artillery. The new reading-rooms are now almost completed and when finished will reflect great credit on the authorities for the very substantial manner in which they are built. The number in course of erection are five, about 45 feet long each by 25 feet broad, a large fireplace at each end, and well lit by large windows; arrangements are made for complete ventilation, and also to allow of a stream of warmed air to be admitted in cold weather by an opening passing behind each fireplace so as to admit of the fire heating the air, which is thence conveyed into the rooms; the plan is novel and inexpensive, and will be found exceedingly comfortable in cold weather. It is absolutely necessary for the comfort of the officers assembling at the different mess-rooms, that some arrangements should be made for holding general and district courts-martial in other than the officers' mess-rooms. Complaint is made, and justly, that by the frequent occurrence of these courts, the officers are put to very considerable inconvenience by the mess-rooms being made into impromptu court-houses. Sometimes the court sits for more than a day; *and the consequence is*, that officers are driven to have their meals in the best manner they can, or perhaps go without them; whilst damage is done to the furniture and carpets with which the officers are compelled for the sake of comfort to provide the mess-room. At this camp it happens that there can be no occasion for using the mess-rooms at all for that purpose, as at the brigade office there is a large room, occupied by a clerk or two, which could be easily fitted up, or even if this was found inconvenient, the cost of a room or of a suite of rooms—one for holding the court, another a place for prisoners, and a third for witnesses—would obviate the very disagreeable practice at present, whereby all the witnesses are compelled to hang about outside the mess-room where the court is held let the weather be what it may. It may scarcely be added that a word from General Mansel would do much to obtain this boon from the War Department.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 8.

27th Regiment of Foot—Major-General John Geddes, from the 46th Foot, to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Edward Flemin, C.B., deceased; April 24.

46th Regiment of Foot—Major-General Thomas Gerrard Ball to be Colonel, vice Major-General Geddes, transferred to the 27th Regiment; April 24.

56th Regiment of Foot—Major-General Henry William Breton to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General John Home Home, deceased; April 23.

4th Light Dragoons—Captain the Hon. Charles James Keith-Falconer to be Major, by purchase, vice Brown, promoted; Lieutenant William Chaine, jun., to be Captain, by purchase, vice Keith-Falconer; Cornet James Edward Bradshaw to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Chaine; May 8.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, May 5.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of the Right Hon. Lord Foley, to appoint William Wise, Esq., one of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice William Domville, Esq., resigned.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 9.

The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the appointment of Colonel Alfred Hastings Horsford, C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 11.

3rd Regiment of Foot—Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Berkeley Drummond, deceased; May 4.

32nd Regiment of Foot—Major-General Sir John Eardley Wilmot Inglis, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., deceased; May 5.

8th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Captain Edward Phillips, to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieut.-Colonel George Chetwode, who retires; Lieutenant the Honourable Everard Stourton, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Phillips; Cornet and Adjutant Michael Clarke, to Lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Honourable Everard Stourton; May 11.

Military Train—Kitner Augustus Arthur Brasier-Creagh, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Munro, promoted; May 11. Charles Robert Crawford, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Stone, promoted; May 12.

4th Regiment of Foot—Ensign Francis Robert Sandys to be Adjutant, vice Law, promoted; March 17.

6th Foot—Quartermaster William Maloney, from the 80th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice Patrick Sheeran, who exchanges; March 10.

16th Foot—Lieutenant Alexander Gibson to be Captain by pur-

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chase, vice Barchard, who retires; Ensign Pierce Mc Cann to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gibson; May 11.

18th Foot—Ensign Walter Carroll has been permitted to resign his Commission; May 11.

65th Foot—Brevet-Major William Pym Young to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel James Patience, who retires; Lieutenant Andrew Nicholson Magrath to be Captain, by purchase, vice Young; Ensign Edward Vernon White to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Magrath; May 11.

69th Foot—James Charles Henry Mansfield, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Beames, promoted; May 11.

70th Foot—Lieutenant Garden Duff, from the 79th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Christopher Garsia, who exchanges; March 8.

79th Foot—Lieutenant Christopher Garsia, from the 70th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Garden Duff, who exchanges; March 8.

80th Foot—Quartermaster Patrick Sheeran, from the 6th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice William Maloney, who exchanges; March 10.

91st Regiment—Lieutenant Thomas Erskine Arthur Hall, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Macqueen, who retires; Ensign Horace Ralph Spearman, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hall; May 11.

3rd West India Regiment—Ensign William Thomas Croft, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dugmore, promoted; May 11.

UNATTACHED.

Major and Brevet-Colonel Ernest C. Wilford, Assistant Commandant of the School of Musketry at Hythe, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase; April 25.

Captain and Brevet-Colonel Edward Selby Smyth, 2nd Foot, late Deputy-Quartermaster-General at the Cape of Good Hope, to be Major, without purchase; April 1.

Lieutenant James Young, from the 79th Foot, to be Captain, without purchase; May 11.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surgeon Charles Alexander Gordon, M.D., C.B., from the 10th Foot, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals; May 11.

Surgeon-Major John Charles Cameron, M.D., who retires on half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 1st Oct. 1858; May 11.

Surgeon-Major Richard Coffin Elliot, C.B., from the Royal Artillery, to be Surgeon-Major, vice Cameron, retired upon half-pay; May 11.

Surgeon Robert Villiers George has been permitted to resign his Commission; May 11.

The undermentioned Acting Assistant-Surgeons have ceased to do duty, there being no longer occasion for their services:—Harvey Rowe, Theodore Gross, M.D., Percy Lee, Joseph Thomas Mitchell, William Warman Coleman, John Benbow, M.D., John Craven; May 11.

BREVET.

Captain Charles Osborne Creagh, of the 86th Foot, to be a Major in the Army; May 11.

The local rank of Lieut.-General in China, granted to Major-General Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., in the *Gazette*, Dec. 20, has been cancelled.

The Commission as Brevet Lieut.-Colonel granted to Major John Edward Hughes, 47 Madras Native Infantry, in the *Gazette* of Oct. 7, has been antedated to July 20, 1858.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the decease of

General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., Colonel of the 32nd Foot, on May 4; and

Lieut.-General Berkeley Drummond, Colonel of the 3rd Foot, on May 3:

Lieut.-General Sir James Henry Reynett, Colonel of the 48th Foot, to be General, May 5.

Major-General Thomas Reed, C.B., Colonel of the 44th Foot, to be Lieut.-General; May 4.

Major-General Henry, Viscount Melville, K.C.B., Colonel of the 100th Foot, to be Lieut.-General; May 5.

Brevet-Colonel Francis Hugh George Seymour, Lieut.-Colonel upon half-pay Unattached, to have the rank of Major-General; May 4.

Brevet-Colonel William Anson M'Cleverty, from half-pay, as Lieut.-Colonel Unattached, serving on the Staff of the Army in the East Indies with the temporary rank of Major-General, to be Major-General; May 4.

Brevet-Colonel Lewis Duncan Williams, from half-pay, as Lieut.-Colonel Unattached, to be Major-General; May 5.

Lieut.-Colonel Charles F. Fordyce, C.B., half-pay Unattached, Assistant-Quartermaster-General in Novia Scotia, to be Colonel; May 4.

Captain and Lieut.-Colonel Henry Hume, C.B., Grenadier Guards, to be Colonel; May 5.

Brevet-Major Charles William Thompson, 58th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel; May 4.

Brevet-Major Charles Shipley Teale, half-pay Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieut.-Colonel; May 5.

Captain Henry William Bacé, half-pay Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major; May 4.

Captain Oliver Nicolls Chatterton, half-pay Rifle Brigade, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major; May 5.

Memorandum—The exchange between Lieutenant William Richard Corballis, of the 16th Light Dragoons, and Lieut. Henry Clement Wilkinson, of the 17th Foot, has been antedated to the 29th March, 1860.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, HYTHE. — The detachments which have been at Hythe for some time past, including drafts from the Guards, 1st and 2nd West Indian Regiments, the Irish Constabulary, numbers of regiments of Militia, embodied and disembodied, a detail of which appeared in this journal when they joined, have completed their course of instruction, and are now hourly waiting the route to leave Hythe. It is much to the credit of the detachment of the Guards that the 2nd section of this detachment obtained 50·10 points in the course just gone through, being the highest average figure of merit of non-commissioned officers and men obtained in the course just concluded; with the detachment is Sergeant-Major Edwards, who, it will be remembered, was chairman of the Guards' dinner at the termination of the Crimean War. It may be gratifying to a number of his friends to know he has been appointed adjutant to the Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers. It is an *on dit* that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales kindly forwarded to the gallant sergeant-major the sum of 50*l.* in part payment of his outfit.

Want of non-commissioned officers' mess-room. It will hardly be credited that at this establishment there is no non-commissioned officers' mess-room. This is a manifest violation of Her Majesty's Regulations: see "Interior Management and Economy of a Regiment," section 82, "The commanding officer is also to form a sergeants' mess, as the means of supporting their consequence and respectability. There are few situations where this beneficial arrangement cannot be carried into effect; but where local circumstances may render it impracticable, the reasons which may have prevented its adoption are to be explained at the half-yearly inspection." This, it may be urged, cannot apply to Hythe, which is not a regiment, and consequently this rule does not apply. This, however, could be done thus: directly a sergeant arrives at Hythe, let his subscription to his own mess-fund cease; and let him commence payment to a permanent mess-fund at Hythe; there are always a number of unmarried instructors who would be but too happy to join and remain permanent members. The first outlay might be met by a payment from Government similar to that of 25*l.* paid in aid of officers' messes in regiments. General Hay need only be applied to upon this matter to give it his support. It may be premature to speak so confidently of General Hay giving his support, but it is hazarded from the well-known desire of the gallant general at all times to promote the comfort of those under his command.

COLONEL POULETT SOMERSET AND THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Having this day read in your paper of the 5th inst. an article, stating that I am about to exchange from the 7th Fusiliers to the command of a cavalry regiment, I take the earliest opportunity of most distinctly denying that any arrangement of the sort has been made by me, nor have I the permission of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief to take any such step. I trust, therefore, that, from your known character for justice, you will kindly insert this my contradiction in your next number of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.—I am, sir, yours, &c.,

132, Piccadilly, May 9. POULETT SOMERSET.

CASE FOR THE VICTORIA CROSS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Observing in the last Saturday issue of your paper a letter addressed to the Editor, referring to the gallant conduct of Sergeant-Major Wood in the desperate assault upon the Chinese forts at the Peiho, and recommending him to the consideration of the authorities for the Victoria Cross, will you permit another "Lover of Justice" to call attention, through the medium of your invaluable columns, to another case of personal heroism performed on the same glorious though disastrous occasion? I allude to that of Lieutenant and Acting-Adjutant Harry Lewis Evans, of the Royal Marines (now, by seniority, Captain Evans), who, being amongst the foremost in the advance to the forts, and one of the last in retiring to the boats, returned three times in the face of a murderous fire, and on each occasion brought back with him a wounded [or disabled man, thus rescuing three valuable lives at the imminent peril of his own. In a letter, describing the events of this unfortunate expedition, published in the *Times*, signed "An Eye-Witness," this gallant conduct of Lieutenant Harry Evans is spoken of in terms of the highest eulogium; and in an article in *The Friend of China*, published at Canton soon after the event, the heroic bravery and daring of this distinguished young officer is also alluded to in terms of glowing praise. A private letter from an officer of high rank at Canton to a relative, referring to the same subject, says, speaking of Lieutenant Evans's conduct, "Many a man has got the Victoria Cross for a great deal less." Do you not think with me, sir, that he ought to get it?—I am, yours, &c. C. M.

COOKING FOR THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your journal of last week a letter appeared under the above heading, signed "Aliquis," [which throws some discredit upon my statement on Army Cooking; and as there appears to be a little official colouring about this anonymous production, I will answer it.

First it states that, "The wasteful folly of the whole system has been seen and exposed long before Captain Grant in 1855 turned his attention to the subject."

Now, if this be true, why was such a wretched system of cooking adopted at Aldershot on the first formation of that encampment? It was so inefficient and worthless that it became necessary to condemn it; since which, my system of cooking has been in constant operation throughout the entire encampment to the present time, during a period of five years. The writer refers me to a report from the "Barrack Improvement Commissioners," but I have neither seen their report nor heard of their improvements.

An extract from some official report was sent to me from the War Department, which contained some remarks upon my cooking apparatus; but if this extract is taken from the report alluded to, the public service will not benefit much by it; for I never read a document which contained so many absurd and incorrect statements, or one which displayed greater ignorance of the subject; and as the present Army Estimates stand charged with 50,000*l.* for "Barrack and Hospital Commission," the Secretary for War may probably think a little ventilation on this subject desirable.

Mr. "Aliquis" further remarks, "Let not our War Secretary be blamed if he is cautious in recognising and laying before the House of Commons an enormous claim to compensation." Now, if he will take the trouble to consider the principle upon which I have proposed to base my claim to compensation, he will find that it depends entirely upon the amount of saving which my system may effect in the public expenditure, the words being, "That I should receive twelvemonths' saving upon two-thirds of our military force, or such sum as may be considered a fair equivalent." Therefore, if "Aliquis" considers my claim for a portion of that saving (for a limited period only) to be so "enormous," how much more enormous must the perpetuity of that saving be to the country? The truth is, that I have been guilty of a success where professionals failed, for which I must be content to pay the penalty. JOHN GRANT, Captain, late R.A.

SOLDIERS' RATIONS.

TO THE EDITIOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I am glad to see that you have taken up the question of the soldiers' rations; the time has arrived when it should be brought under the notice of those who have the power of altering it. Whilst the meat and bread depend on the judgment of the quartermaster-sergeant, and the contracts made as they now are, very little improvement will take place.

The Right Hon. the Secretary for War stated in his place in the House of Commons, on bringing forward the Army Estimates, that at Aldershot the meat was 20 per cent., and the bread 25 per cent., more nutritious than that obtained in London; those who have paid attention to the subject know the truth of that remark. The bread supplied during the last few weeks to the west-end barracks contains 50 per cent. of rice, which, though not unwholesome, does not contain the same amount of nourishment as wheaten bread. Why should not the same system as that in use at Aldershot be adopted in London, Woolwich, Chatham, and other large garrison towns? the men at first grumbled at the commissariat coffee, sugar, &c., stimulated by interested parties; the sergeants can no longer get their perquisites from the grocer; the profit upon vegetables alone will not allow so large a sum. In addition to the improvement in the men's rations, it would effect a saving to the country according to some careful calculations of half a million pounds sterling per annum, in addition to an effective staff ready in case of war, through whom such an enormous waste of money as that which occurred in the Crimea would be avoided.

You are so well known as the soldier's friend, it is therefore not asking too much for you to look in the cook-house of the London barracks a little before nine o'clock in the morning, and see the meat before it is placed in the boilers, and then compare it with the meat at Aldershot. I have heard it said that the soldier should have inferior meat; if the large contractors who supply them did not take it, who would? It would not sell in the London market. My reply is, if inferior meat did not find a sale in London none would be sent: the public in general would be the gainer. What has been the result at Aldershot since the system has been introduced? It is well known that formerly it was difficult to get a good joint of meat at Aldershot. At present the reverse takes place; it is difficult to get a bad one.

If you think the insertion of these observations would tend to change the present system, you will confer a benefit on the soldier, and oblige yours, &c. HIC ET UBIQUE.

A FEW WORDS ON THE ARMSTRONG GUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The extract from a French periodical, which you published in one of your late issues, touching the new rifled cannon, is the best embodiment of the opinions of many unprejudiced officers which I have as yet seen, and I therefore crave your permission to offer a few additional comments on the subject.

We know what the French rifled cannon is; but we have been so completely carried away by the novelty and apparent superiority of our own new ideas, that no field pieces (so far as I know) have ever been made to test its merits. A 32-pounder muzzle-loading iron gun, rifled by a Mr. Jeffreys, and shooting iron cylindrical shot, coated with lead, is the nearest approach I can think of. The practice from this gun was excellent; but so little interest did it excite at Shoeburyness, that Mr. J. might almost as well have shot at the moon.

So far as accuracy is concerned, Armstrong's gun shoots to perfection. At 3000 yards, with a field-piece, you may go through a 6-foot target to a certainty. If you miss, blame the gunner, not the gun. There is nothing more to be desired in range; for over an undulating and unknown country, there is not one man out of ten whose sight and judgment at that distance can be depended on.

Nevertheless there are serious blots in this celebrated rifled cannon. First and foremost, it cannot be used without water, and plenty of water too. The Minister for War lately mentioned in the House that this difficulty had been overcome. With all respect, I beg to say he is in error. The greaseling wad has improved matters, and that is all.

In consequence, the sponging is excessive, and takes long to accomplish, far longer than a field-gun could afford in action. It must be thoroughly well done with water or it is of no use at all, from the difficulty of inserting the bristles of the sponge into the grooving where the fouling lodges. Can you always depend on water in the field of battle? I think not.

But what I believe will be a fatal objection to these guns in action, is the exposure of the great breech-screw when loading. The male and female threads of this screw fit with beautiful precision; when untwisted in loading, the male threads are exposed to all the dust and grit which horses, men, shot, and other contingencies in action, will surely cause. If it hitches in screwing up again, no power on earth will move it; and the gun must be abandoned or dragged out of action. I saw a breech-screw once so misbehave, without any apparent provocation, and when comfortably shedded at Shoebury, all the artificers failed to stir it; so it was sent to Newcastle to be expanded by heat; but alas! we cannot carry our Newcastles on a campaign.

If the Armstrong gun is destined to come into universal use, you must improve your quality of gunners. Men who cannot read or write, utterly without education, picked up anywhere, will no longer do. It is no easy matter for even a partially educated man to understand the laying and elevating of these field pieces; and it takes a considerable apprenticeship before the mechanism of the gun, carriage, screws, and bed, is mastered.

Compared with the old field-gun, the whole affair is complicated, and will require unremitting attention from officers and men. Injury to one part, neglect or rust, is fatal to the whole machine. It would take a good deal of rough usage to injure the old 9-pounder so as to render it unserviceable; but the Armstrong must be kept in cotton, and would not in my opinion stand the rough and tumble of a stiff campaign.

This, however, applies to field-pieces only; for heavy guns on board ship the disadvantages vanish; there, dust and grit can be reduced to a minimum, and water is ever plentiful. This is the field for Sir William. I long to see a frigate fitted out with his heavy ones. Woe betide her adversary in the fearful day of battle!

But, regarding his fixed guns, with all respect for his talent, I, with many other officers, have my serious doubts. I have long thought that we shall eventually settle down to a simple muzzle-loader, rifled as nearly as possible after the French plan; shooting it may be neither quite so far, nor quite so accurately, as the Armstrong, but compensating in simplicity of construction and ability to stand rough work: while a few Armstrong's will follow an army, and, as guns of precision, act with terrible effect at long bowls from positions where all chances of injury to themselves are fairly removed. I am, &c. JUDEX.

Early in the autumn a monument in honour of the late Sir Henry Havelock will be publicly inaugurated at Sunderland. His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief will be invited on the occasion, and hopes are entertained that Lord Clyde will also be present.

It appears from a Parliamentary return that the entire expenditure at Aldershot, up to February last, in the purchase of land, erection of barracks, and supply of water amounted to 1,291,531*l.*

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THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, MAY 7.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—Rear-Admiral of the Blue Sir T. Maitland, C.B., to be Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, vice Rear-Admiral Baynes, whose period of service has expired.

Paymasters J. W. Ozzard, to be secretary to Sir T. Maitland; and J. G. G. Simmonds, to the Bacchante.

Assistant-Paymaster C. T. Dawson, to be secretary's clerk in the Bacchante.

Assistant-Clerk W. Autridge to the Bacchante.

Acting-Assistant-Surgeon Dr. T. Milne, to the Victory, for service at Haslar Hospital.

Second-class Assistant-Engineers T. J. Sweeny, to the Ranger; S. Windley, to the Rhadamanthus.

Acting Third-class Assistant-Engineers E. Gossage, to the Fisgard, as supernumerary; and H. F. Strugnell, to the Asia, as supernumerary.

MAY 8.—Lieutenant H. A. Trollope, to be flag-lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Sir T. Maitland, as Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific.

Master J. W. Read, to be additional to the Fisgard.

Assistant-Paymaster T. J. Chanter, to the Impregnable, as supernumerary.

MAY 9.—Lieutenants A. J. Kennedy, to the Excellent; C. Lyon, to the Diadem; and E. S. Mangan, to the Perseverance.

Engineer J. Gee, promoted to the rank of First-Class Assistant-Engineer in the Fisgard, as supernumerary.

Assistant-Clerk A. G. Roberts, to the Mersey.

COAST GUARD OFFICE.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Richard W. Ward, Master, to the command of the Langston Harbour Station, Southsea Division.

Mr. James D. Willshire, acting Second Master, to the command of the Rickham Station, Salcombe Division.

Asia. A court-martial assembled on board Her Majesty's ship Victory in Portsmouth harbour in the early part of this week, under the presidency of Rear-Admiral Superintendent Hon. G. Grey, for the trial of Lieutenant Patrickson, serving on board Her Majesty's ship Asia, steam guard-ship of ordinary at that port, on a charge of drunkenness, preferred against him by his commanding officer. The trial of the prisoner was adjourned on Tuesday last owing to the sudden illness of the prisoner, he having been attacked with a fit. On the court re-assembling on Thursday morning the prisoner pleaded "Guilty" to the charge, and threw himself on the mercy of the court. Mr. Hoskins, solicitor, who attended as the prisoner's "friend," made a few observations to the court in mitigation of punishment, and handed in several excellent testimonials, which the prisoner had received from officers under whom he had formerly served. The court was then cleared; and on its being re-opened the finding was read by the Deputy Judge-Advocate, which declared the charge proved against the prisoner, and sentenced him to be dismissed Her Majesty's ship Asia, and to be placed at the bottom of the list of lieutenants.

Algiers, 91, screw, Captain George D. O'Callaghan, will go out of *Portsmouth Harbour* to Spithead to-day, to rejoin the first division of the Channel fleet at Spithead, on the completion of her repairs and refit.

Bacchante, 51, has hoisted the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir T. Maitland, C.B. (white at the mizen), at Portsmouth. Sir Thomas gets three weeks' leave of absence. Bacchante will not be ready for sea until the first week in June, when she sails for the Pacific to relieve the Ganges, 84, sailing ship, flag of Rear-Admiral Robert L. Baynes, C.B., commissioned in June, 1857.

Badger, gun-boat, has been found to be so defective, that her crew has been turned over to the Rainbow, gun-boat, which will sail in a few days for Ireland, as a tender to the Ajax, guard-ship.

Bombay, 84, which left Devonport on Monday last, is expected to arrive at Woolwich, when she will be taken into dock to be converted into a screw steamer.

Cæsar was at Naples by the latest accounts.

Cormorant, screw gun-vessel, 200-horse power, arrived at Woolwich, on Thursday night, to be inspected. This vessel has been built by contract at Blackwall.

Dee, steam store-vessel, Master-Commanding Pullen, arrived at Woolwich on Thursday from Portsmouth, having on board Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., Lady Stewart and family, who were received at the Commodore-Superintendent's residence.

Doris, Captain Heathcote, was at Mogador on the 21st of April.

Euryalus, 51, Captain John W. Tarleton, bound to Madeira and the Cape of Good Hope, which put into Plymouth Sound on Sunday morning with machinery damaged, has been supplied with a piston slide from the engines of the St. George, and on Monday morning made an experimental trip outside the breakwater, and returned about noon. She is again ready for sea. At half-past 12, His Royal Highness Prince Alfred left the Euryalus in the gunboat Clinker, which conveyed him to the Devonport Dockyard, where the prince had luncheon with Rear-Admiral Superintendent Sir Thomas Pasley, after which it was intended that he should inspect the arsenal and the steamworks at Keyham yard, and then proceed to Mount Edgcumbe.

Exmouth was at Corfu by the latest accounts.

Hero. The Hero paid down on Tuesday. She is still in dock; a flaw in the welding of a piece of her shaft has been discovered. The piece has been taken out, and another is being forged. It is understood that the 10th July is the day fixed for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to embark for Canada.

Lapwing is at Gibralter.

Liffy was at Corfu at the end of April.

Majestic. The *Liverpool Albion* says:—"When Sayers was leaving Her Majesty's ship Majestic, the sailors asked permissson of their commander to man the rigging, which they did, loudly cheering the Champion. Captain Mends' object in inviting Sayers was to gratify the earnest desires of his men, and he availed himself of the occasion to read a most excellent moral on the virtues of courage and endurance. Captain Luckraft, of Her Majesty's ship Hastings, during Sayers' visit on board that ship, expressed a wish that he had ten thousand such men."

Medusa, steam-vessel, Commander Bowden, from the West Coast of Africa, has been inspected at Woolwich by officers of the factory department, and is found to be in excellent condition. During her cruise on the slave preventive service, in company with the Pluto, she succeeded in capturing two rich prizes—one of which had a large amount of specie on board for the purchase of slaves. The crew will share about 20*l.* and the petty officers about 60*l.* each in the shape of prize-money, which will be paid immediately, as the prizes have been condemned by a legally constituted Admiralty Court.

Melpomene, 51, Captain Charles Ewart, is expected to sail on Saturday or Sunday with Vice-Admiral Martin, for the Mediterranean.

Mohawk was at Tangiers by the most recent accounts.

Orion left Malta for England on the 19th of April.

Philomel, new class gun-boat, built by the Messrs. White, of Cowes, has commenced receiving her machinery of 80-horse power, by Messrs. Napier, of Glasgow, in the steam-basin at Portsmouth.

Plover, 5, screw gun-vessel, which is being fitted at Chatham for the first-class steam reserve, has proceeded on a trial trip as far as the Mouse, for the purpose of testing her machinery. During the run the engines were found to work smoothly, with little vibration, the vessel making 10½ knots against a strong wind. After the trial the Plover returned to Chatham to complete fitting. The Plover is sister ship to the Torch, also fitting at Chatham for the steam reserve.

Pluto. The crew are entitled to a large amount of prize-money, that vessel having chased and captured a slaver having on board 883 Africans. She will be paid-off to-day.

Quail is at Gibraltar.

Queen, 86, Captain Charles F. Hillyar, got under weigh on Tuesday morning from Spithead, and in attempting to pass in shore of Melpomene, she unfortunately tailed upon the edge of the Spit. Signal was made for assistance, and Sprightly, Echo, and Comet went out of harbour to render aid, but in the interim steam was got up on board the Queen, and a hawser taken on board the Melpomene, and, as the tide was rising, she was hove off without difficulty or sustaining any damage. She sailed for the Mediterranean about 11 a.m.

Ranger, Commander Wratislaw, having received the whole of her stores and crew, steamed down the river on Thursday to Greenhithe to adjust compasses, previous to leaving for the slave preventive service on the West Coast of Africa. The Ranger is the first completed vessel of a new class, 14 of which are now building for the Government at various private yards.

Redwing, gun-vessel, under the command of Lieutenant Jones Parry, and tender to the Cambridge gunnery ship at Plymouth, has been practising with Armstrong's gun in the Solent and Portsmouth harbour. Captain Jerningham, of the Cambridge, was on board during the trials. The gun was tested against some plates sent by Napier, which appeared to resist the shot rather successfully. We have heard that unless some new description of carriage is invented for Armstrong's gun, that small ships and gun-boats of the present build will not be found strong enough to resist the tremendous recoil; another defect of this weapon seems to be its dirtiness.

Scourge is at Gibraltar.

Victor Emmanuel was at Corfu last month.

Victoria, 121. Her Majesty some time back having expressed an opinion that the nose on the figure-head of this ship was rather too large, Mr. Hellyer has been engaged for this last few days to reduce it.

Victoria and Albert has been lashed alongside the sheer jetty of Portsmouth Dockyard, for the purpose of receiving her new shaft. The staff of the steam factory are at work upon her day and night, and her repairs, &c., are expected to be completed in about a week's time.

Victory. On Friday a court-martial assembled on board Her Majesty's ship Victory, in Portsmouth harbour, to try Lieutenant Thomas Simeon, of Her Majesty's ship Perseverance, on the following charges:—1. For having, on or about the 16th of February, 1860, been guilty of neglect of duty, while officer of the watch at sea, by playing at quoits on the lee side of the poop, and for having been guilty of falsehood or gross prevarication by saying that he was not playing at quoits. 2. For having, on or about the 19th of February, been off deck in his watch to the neglect of his duty, and in disobedience of the special orders of Commander Power, his commanding officer. 3. That on or about the 19th of February he was guilty of falsehood in telling Commander Power that he had not shut the commander's cabin door, when he had done so. The members of the court comprised:—Rear-Admiral Hon. G. Grey, President; Captains R. Harris, R. S. Hewlett, C.B., T. Wilson, J. U. Strange, R. Coote, J. Katon, E. W. Vansittart, D. M. Mackenzie, and Mr. W. J. Hellyar, Deputy Judge-Advocate. The defence was read by the prisoner's friend, Mr. Hoskins, in which the attention of the court was called to the fact of his having been recently tried and acquitted on charges preferred against him by Commander Power, and he emphatically denied having been guilty of any act of falsehood in his replies to Commander Power. The defence was of some length, and at its conclusion a number of certificates of service were handed in by the prisoner, and read by the Deputy Judge-Advocate. The prisoner called no witnesses. The sentence of the court was read by the Deputy Judge-Advocate, to the effect that the court, after maturely and deliberately weighing the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and also what the prisoner had to say in his defence, found that the first charge had been partly proved, inasmuch as the prisoner had been guilty of neglecting his duty in throwing quoits when officer of the watch; but the Court acquitted him of any intentional falsehood or prevarication. The second charge was proved, and the third charge not proved. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner be dismissed Her Majesty's ship Perseverance, and be placed at the bottom of the lieutenants' list.

Vigilant, 4, having been thoroughly renovated in No. 5 dock at Portsmouth, will be floated out on the 21st inst.

Wanderer, 4, one of the vessels inspected at Woolwich, and found to be rotten, is ordered to be sent to Sheerness to be repaired, but the general opinion is that she is in such a defective state that she is not worth the expense of repairing.

PROMOTIONS IN CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—The following have taken place in Chatham dockyard by order of the Lords of the Admiralty:—C. Glenn, Leading Man of Shipwrights, to be Acting Measurer; G. Fowler to be Acting Writer to Timber Inspector; W. Potter to be Acting Writer to the Master Shipwright; H. Hands, Acting Inspector, to be Modeller; J. Logan to be Second-Class Draughtsman; H. Rich, Acting Measurer, to be Leading Man of Shipwrights; J. Tomlins, Joiner, to be Leading Man vice E. Adams, superannuated; and W. Robson, Joiner, to be Leading man, vice W. Driver, superannuated.

The Duke of Somerset held a levee at the Admiralty on Thursday, when the following officers paid their respects to his grace:—Vice-Admiral Sir G. Lambert, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral Charles Crowdy; Captains E. Ommaney, W. M. Dowell, J. P. Luce, E. P. Halstead, A. W. A. Hood, A. H. Gardener, J. O. Johnson, Chandos S. S. Stanhope, E. A. Inglefield, and T. S. Thompson; Commanders J. H. Cave, J. de C. A. Agnew, J. W. Webb, J. R. Alexander, E. Madden, and Colin C. A. Kane; Lieutenants E. W. L. Ray, A. B. Mehen, and Boxer; Dr. J. Gallagher, Mr. J. Hardie, and the Rev. P. G. Hill, R.A.

On Thursday night Captain G. Goldsmith, C.B., superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard, gave a grand ball at his official residence in the dockyard, on which occasion upwards of 100 of the *élite* of the garrison, with all the heads of departments, were present.

A numerous party of shipwrights at Chatham have commenced breaking up the mortar-boats Nos. 30 and 32, both of which were inspected and found to be unfit for further service. Now that the outer planking of the vessels have been removed, the real state of the timbers can be clearly seen. Both vessels, although only built by contract about five years ago, are so rotten that a great portion of the timber may be picked to pieces with the finger. A survey has been held on two more of the mortar-boats, Nos. 31 and 48, in order to ascertain their condition; but after they had been partially opened they were found to be so rotten and decayed that they were closed up and floated off the slip on which they had been hauled up for inspection. It is believed they will be ordered to be taken to pieces.

The public will hear with much regret that Lord Dundonald is now lying seriously ill. His Lordship has nearly completed the remarkable narrative of his life—a matter of considerable anxiety to himself, and of great gratification to the public.

The First Lord has bestowed the service pension, vacant by the death of Vice-Admiral Sharpe, on Admiral Sir John Louis, Bart.

Assistant-Surgeon John Allen confirmed in the Liffey, and Patrick Keelan confirmed in the Industry.

ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL.—The twentieth annual meeting of the friends of this institution took place on Saturday the 5th inst. in the lecture room of the United Service Institution. In the unavoidable absence of the respected president, Earl Manvers, Rear-Admiral Lord Colchester was called to the chair. The annual report stated that there were 87 pupils belonging to the school, of whom 56 (at 12*l.* per annum) were elected by the subscribers, five were nominated by the commissioners of the Royal Patriotic Fund, and paying 10*l.* per annum each, and 26 placed in the school by the committee (without any reference to the contributors), and who pay 40*l.* per annum. The funds, if not in a very flourishing condition, were reported as in a healthy state, the annual subscriptions amounting to nearly 1400*l.* The new house and grounds are entirely paid for, still leaving an invested capital of upwards of 8000*l.* consols. Two legacies of 1000*l.* and 500*l.* respectively were reported; and in one of these cases the Institution is named as a "residuary legatee." Several communications of an interesting character from the parents of children leaving the school were embodied in the report, and these letters spoke satisfactorily and gratefully of the benefits conferred on their children. The ordinary resolutions were moved and seconded by Admirals the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, C.B.; Sir George Seymour, K.C.B.; Sir George Lambert, K.C.B.; Sir George Back; J. A. Warre, Esq., M.P.; the Revs. J. C. Connolly and N. Proctor; Captain Charles Shea, H.C.S.; Captains Rashleigh Rodd, R.N.; and B. J. Sulivan, R.N., C.B. After the routine business had been concluded, a resolution was carried by acclamation, thanking the Hon. Secretary, Captain the Hon. Fras. Maude, R.N., for his kind and valuable services; and on the motion of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, seconded by Sir George Seymour, it was unanimously resolved that the thanks of the meeting be given to Miss Clifton, the lady governess, "for the efficient and zealous performance of the important duties of her office."

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, MAY 11.

Admiral of the White, Sir John Louis Bart., has been appointed to receive a pension of 150*l.* a year, as provided by Her Majesty's Order in Council of 25th June, 1851, vacant by the death, on the 1st instant, of Vice-Admiral Alexander Renton Sharpe, C.B., and the name of Admiral Sir John Louis has been removed to the Reserved Half-Pay List accordingly; and in consequence of this removal, the following promotions, to date from the 2nd instant, have this day taken place:—

Admiral of the Blue Sir Edward Chetham Strode, K.C.B., K.C.H., to be Admiral of the White.

Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir Henry Prescott, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue.

Vice-Admiral of the White Sir Charles Sullivan, Bart., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.

Vice-Admiral of the Blue the Hon. Henry John Rous to be Vice-Admiral of the White.

Rear-Admiral the Right Hon. Charles, Lord Colchester; and Rear-Admiral William Keats, on the Reserved Half Pay List, to be Vice-Admirals on the same List.

Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir Henry John Leeke, K.C.B., K.H., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Rear-Admiral of the White Thomas Wren Carter, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue John Jervis Tucker to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Captain Sackett Hope to be Rear-Admiral on the Reserved Half-Pay List.

Captain Robert Fanshawe Stopford to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

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NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL AT THE CAPE.

A Naval Court-martial, appointed by Admiral Grey, Commander-in-Chief, to investigate cases of complaint against several officers in Her Majesty's Service, on the Cape station, commenced its sittings on the 9th of March, at Simon's Bay. The court was composed of Captain Powell, C.B., Boscawen (president); Captain Craufurd, Sidon; Captain de Horsey, Brisk; Captain Gordon, Hermes; and Captain Veitch, Boscawen. Lieutenant H. R. Jones officiated as judge-advocate.

Lieutenant Henry Berkeley, of H.M.S. Lynx, was tried on charges which extended over a period of thirteen months, and were as follows:

1st. For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, in that he did, on or about the 12th day of May, 1859, strike and seize by the throat John Farmer, able seaman of H. M.'s steamer Lynx, and on or about the 19th December, 1859, did strike Robert Vallack, able seaman, of the said steam-vessel.

2nd. That he made use of profane oaths, cursings, and execrations, "in derogation of God's honour and the corruption of good manners."

3rd. That he caused Francis Williams, ship's steward's boy, to be flogged on the breech with a riding whip, without any warrant having been made out or read before the infliction of the punishment.

4th. That he caused James Holt, able seaman, to be called down from aloft and immediately put in irons, and further caused him to be kept in irons on the boiler for fourteen days and eight nights.

5th. That he ill-treated the Kroomen on board the Lynx, especially in causing, on or about the 28th day of November, 1859, Sam Lewis, Krooman, to be gagged and lashed down to the deck; in kicking Edward Davis, Krooman, using bad language towards him, causing a rope to be put in his mouth, and causing him to be lashed to the mainmast and kept there all night; and in striking or throwing something at Jack Pann, whereby he was wounded in the head.

Another (sixth) charge was brought by order of the Admiral, who instructed the court to examine the quarterly returns of punishments on board the Lynx, as these appeared to be in some cases excessive, and in others irregularly inflicted, and not in accordance with Admiralty circular, No. 131, which requires that warrants should be made out and read.

The evidence was exceedingly voluminous, and occupied several days in the hearing. It was not until the 17th March that the proceedings were closed. After deliberating for five hours and a half the Court gave the following decision. First charge, not proven. Second charge, not proven. Third charge, not proven. Fourth charge, not proven. Fifth charge, first and second parts not proven; third part (viz., striking Jack Purser, Krooboy) proven. Sixth—Punishment of Templeman and Preston, not excessive. Punishment of Robert Vallack, irregular; and John Farmer (3*l.* straggling fine), irregular. John Farmer and H. Tansome punished without warrant. Punishment of Henry Leeson not excessive, though irregular. The sentence of the court was, "That Lieutenant Henry Berkeley be reprimanded, and admonished to be more careful in future."

On the following day the court entered upon the trial of W. O. M. Spong, paymaster of Her Majesty's steamer Lyra, for irregularities in accounts and drunkenness. This case was not concluded at the departure of the mail. Two other charges, one against Dr. Hunter, of the Lynx, for drunkenness, and another against an engineer of the Brisk for a similar offence, will afterwards be investigated.

MEDITERRANEAN MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, May 5. The most prominent topic here for the last few days has been the murder of one of the Maltese mounted police, named Felice Dalli. The cause of the unfortunate man's death was a gun-shot wound, inflicted by one of two men, whom Dalli and a comrade detected in the act of committing a robbery. Three men (Maltese) are at present in custody, charged with being participators in the crime.

The weather in this island has been more than usually changeable of late, and some rain has fallen—a great boon; not only useful in cooling the air, but in conquering the dust for a time, as after continued dry weather the streets in and about Valetta become almost impassable, owing to the clouds of dust flying about in all directions.

The naval movements during the past week have been more numerous than important, with the exception of the James Watt's leaving harbour on the evening of the 1st inst., destination not as yet made public. The surveying vessel Firefly also left on the same day for Greece and Coast of Syria. The Cadmus left on Tuesday for the West Indies, the Chaplain, the Rev. Henry Jones (1837) having been previously invalided. The Agamemnon, Cressy, and Neptune, went out into the offing on the 3rd inst., and are there now awaiting the Hannibal, to join them this morning, when they will form a small squadron, and after a short cruise return to Malta. The distribution of the Mediterranean fleet is nearly as follows:—At Malta—Hibernia, Marlborough, Hannibal, Renown. At Jean d'Acre—London, Scylla, and Assurance. In the Offing—Agamemnon, Cressy, and Neptune. Corfu—Victor Emmanuel, Exmouth, and Alacrity. Gibraltar—Doris, Mohawk, Lapwing, and Quail. The Cæsar is at Naples, the Racoon at Leghorn, the Amphion is on the Coast of Sicily, the Recruit and Growler are up the Danube, and the Scourge is either at Tangier or has rejoined the Gibraltar squadron. A Russian screw line-of-battle ship, Gangaud (bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Nordman) came into Malta on Thursday, and anchored in Bighi Bay, the usual salutes, visits of courtesy, &c., between the Admirals were duly observed, and the Gangaud this morning "shifted billet," and is now moored close on the Hannibal's quarter. The garrison amateur theatricals came off last night, under the patronage of the Governor Sir G. Le Marchant, and before a well filled house. The performances were Tom Taylor's comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep," and "Bombastes Furioso."

It is asserted that Marshal M'Mahon will take the command of the camp of Chalons at the beginning of June next.

THE MILITIA.

The 3rd Regiment Royal Surrey Militia assembled for 27 days' training, at the head-quarters, Kingston-on-Thames, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel C. B. Challoner, on Monday, the 30th of April; 24 officers, the permanent staff, and upwards of 450 rank and file were present with the regiment. The regiment is armed with the Enfield rifle.

ROYAL SOUTH GLOUCESTER MILITIA.—This regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Commandant H. W. Newman, assembled for training and exercise on the 30th of April. The muster this year has been very good; the regiment stands on parade 582 of all ranks, there being only 45 absentees, a portion of whom can be accounted for. The regiment since last training has been supplied with the new pattern Enfield rifle, and already considerable progress has been made both in battalion and musketry drill, and the conduct of the men in billets has been very favourably spoken of by the inhabitants.

The South Notts Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Robert Holden, assembled at Nottingham on the 7th of May for five days' training and exercise. The regiment consists of five squadrons, numbering 78 sabres each.

WEST ESSEX MILITIA—This regiment has had a very full muster. It had been stated that there were a large number of absentees at the training. The contrary appears to have been the case, as no more than 25 of the effective strength were away from training. The corps has lately received a large number of recruits.

THE HAMPSHIRE MILITIA ARTILLERY have commenced their course of summer practice with 32-pounders from Paten Battery; they made very fair practice at a small floating target, at about 1600 yards, with round shot. This regiment is in the highest state of discipline and most efficient as Artillerymen. They are well up to the work of mounting and dismounting heavy ordnance, and have had considerable practice in disembarking heavy guns and stores from on board ship. The recruiting is still going on satisfactorily, and many men whose time has expired have been re-enrolled.

THE LANCASHIRE MILITIA ARTILLERY have received orders for disembodiment in June, being one of the four mentioned by the Secretary for War some time ago. It seems almost a pity to reduce these regiments after so much money has been expended upon them for practice, &c., as the money paid by Government for this purpose has amounted to a very considerable sum.

4TH (DUKE OF LANCASTER'S OWN) ROYAL LANCASHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.—This regiment is at present at Warrington for training under the command of Lieut.-Colonel J. Inland Blackburne, and numbers nearly 1000 men. An excellent range for rifle practice has been obtained at Orford Park, within two miles of the town, where the men have been occupied since Monday last. We believe this and the "Sherwood Foresters" are the only Militia Regiments to whom ammunition for ball firing has been issued.

1ST ROYAL SURREY MILITIA assembled at Richmond on the 30th ult., for 27 days' training. The regiment is under the command of Lieut.-Col. Evelyn. It musters 500 men, and is rapidly progressing in drill and musketry instruction.

RUTLAND MILITIA, under the command of Captain the Hon. Henry Noel, assembled at Oakham on Wednesday, for 27 days' training and exercise.

MAYO.—Lieut.-General the Earl of Lucan has appointed R. Rutledge, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, South Mayo Royal Rifles, vice Lieut.-Colonel Palmer deceased. Lieutenant Alfred Knox to be Captain, North Mayo Regiment of Militia, vice Captain Henry Wm. Knox, deceased.

The Royal North Gloucestershire Regiment of Militla assembled at Cirencester last week for training. The force consists of 24 officers and nearly 500 men, who have been supplied with the long Enfield rifle.

The 2nd Regiment of Royal Middlesex Militia has assembled at Barnet for the usual period of training.

The Somerset County Militia (2nd Regiment) has been called out. It consists of 736 men.

The Hampshire Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Stretton, assembled last week at Winchester. The force consists of about 400 men.

The 2nd Regiment of Derby Militia (the Chetsworth Rifles) will assemble at Chesterfield on Thursday, the 24th inst., for their annual training.

The Chester Militia assembled on Monday last at Chester for 28 days' training.

The 5th West York Regiment is to assemble at Knaresborough for 27 days' training, on Monday the 4th of June, and not on the 25th inst., as previously stated.

The East Norfolk Militia, which has been assembled during the last three weeks at Great Yarmouth for the usual periodical training and exercise, has been again disembodied.

Major-General Douglas has reviewed the East Norfolk Militia at Southtown, Great Yarmouth. The regiment, which musters between 500 and 600 rank and file, presented a creditable appearance.

The East Essex Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Edward Henry Moore Kelly, assembled at Colchester last week. A considerable number of men have enlisted in the Line, and there are consequently some defaulters.

The First Devonshire Regiment of Militia assembled last week for 28 days' training at St. Thomas's barracks, Exeter, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Ferguson Davie, M.P. The total number of the force is 547, and the men are reported to have a very soldier-like appearance.

The 2nd Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia assembled at Guilford last week for 28 days' training. The force consists of 36 sergeants, 33 corporals, 10 drummers, and 294 privates, besides the commissioned officers. When the muster-roll was called it was found that there were only 19 absentees. The men assemble daily for practice in the cricket-ground near the railway station. The regiment is under the command of Colonel the Earl of Lovelace.

The Royal Bucks Regiment of Militia assembled last week at High Wycombe for 28 days' training. The force consists of about 800 men.

The Royal Monmouthshire Regiment of Militia assembled at Monmouth last week for 27 days' training, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Vaughan.

The Hertfordshire Regiment of Militia marched into Hertford last week under the command of Colonel the Marquis of Salisbury. The regiment consists of 23 sergeants, 11 corporals, and 382 privates.

The Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners Regiment of Militia assembled last week at Truro for 27 days' training, under the command of Colonel Sir John Colman Rashleigh. About 180 men, nearly the full complement of the regiment, answered when the muster-roll was called.

The 1st Worcestershire Regiment of Militia are undergoing an active drill of six hours a-day. Four companies have been on duty for six days, and they will forthwith be succeeded by four other companies. The companies under drill have been inspected by Lord Lyttelton, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, and a most favourable report of their progress has been made.

The Leicestershire Militia assembled for training on the 27th ult. The muster roll of all ranks is 898, 77 privates only being absent.

Colonel Marriott, the officer commanding the Royal Artillery in the northern district, inspected the Northumberland Artillery Militia in Tynemouth-garrison on Friday and Saturday last. On Saturday the regiment was exercised with the great guns, forming the modern defence of the Castle and the port of Tyne.

The 1st Cheshire Regiment of Militia has to assemble at Chester Castle.

The South Devon Militia assembled for 27 days' training on the 30th of April at their [depôt at Mutley, one mile distant on the north, and marched into Plymouth fully equipped, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, under the command of the Colonel-Commandant Lord Churston. The regiment occupies Millbay Barracks, the officers are in billets, and the mess establishment is in a hired house, which is furnished by the South Devon Militia, the complete appointments being the property of the regiment. The drills, including a course of musketry, have been entered upon with vigour. Lord Churston is on parade throughout every drill.

1ST LANCASHIRE MILITIA.—On Monday the 1st Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia was inspected at Lancaster by General Douglas, Inspecting Field-Officer of Militia. The regiment assembled under the command of Colonel Talbot Clifton. The adjutant, Captain Thornhill, then put the corps through the manual and platoon exercise, and, considering the short period during which the men had assembled, it was astonishing to witness the celerity and precision with which all was done. The inspection was most minute, and at the conclusion the corps was formed in quarter-distance column, when General Douglas addressed Colonel Clifton and the regiment, and in the warmest terms congratulated the former and complimented the latter on the state of efficiency to which the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia had attained.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MAY 8.

Royal Sussex Regiment of Militia—William Frederick Perry, Esq., to be Paymaster, from 14th February; Feb. 24.

1st or Royal East Middlesex Regiment of Militia—Memorandum—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this regiment by Ensign Charles George Norris; accepted April 16.

3d Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia—Lieutenant Frederick Beasley to be Captain, vice Thomas Ellames Wilkington, resigned; May 1.

East Kent Regiment of Militia—The name of Ensign Dennis (Commission dated 13th Jan., 1860, and Gazetted January) should have been James instead of Thomas.

2d Regiment of the Royal Surrey Militia—Arthur Holme Summer, Esq., to be Captain, vice Chadwick, resigned; May 5.

2d Royal Lanarkshire Militia—George Innes, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice James Carmichael Robertson, promoted; May 1.

Memorandum—Royal London Militia—The description of Captain Theobald Butler Aldwell to be Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Jersey Militia, instead of late Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, as stated in the *Gazette* of 20th April.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MAY 11.

Memoranduum—The Queen has been pleased to permit James Goodsell Middleton, Esq., late Major in the Honourable Artillery Company of London, to retain the honorary rank of Major.

King's Own Light Infantry Regiment of Tower Hamlets Militia—John Malcolm Sewell, Esq., to be Captain, vice Lowry, resigned; May 7.

North York Artillery Regiment of Militia—William Carr, Gent., to be Adjutant; April 1.

1st Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia—Lieutenant George Parker, to be Captain, vice Louis Robert James Versturme, resigned; May 5.

5th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—Lieutenant Abraham Alfred Tweedale to be Captain, vice James Greenwood, promoted; April 21.

Royal Carnarvonshire Militia—Henry Rumsey Williams, Gent., to be Ensign; John Poole, Gent., to be Ensign; May 7.

The Edinburgh or Queen's Regiment of Light Infantry Mititia—William Younger, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Priugle, resigned; James Boyd, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice George A. Coventry, promoted; May 3.

Memorandum—Worcestershire Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ensign Charles Broderick Garde in the above Regiment.

Warwickshire Militia—1st Regiment—Herbert Harrington Roberts, Gent., to be Ensign, Vice Henry John Yeatman, promoted; May 3.

[The following is submitted for what appeared in the *Gazette* of May 4, as to Lieutenant Hunt.]

Henry Thorowgood Hunt, late Ensign 17th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Eden, resigned; April 28.

Prince Albert's Own Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignations of Captain William Earle Welby, Lieut. Hugh Stratford, and Cornet the Hon. Gerard James Noel, of the Commissions they hold in the above regiment.

A REGATTA AT THE ANTIPODES.—The following circular has been sent to all the yacht clubs of the United Kingdom. Will any spirited yachtsmen go?—"Sydney Yacht Club. Extract from minutes of the 17th January, 1860. George Thornton, Esq., Vice-Commodore, in the chair. Proposed by J. J. Josephson, Esq., seconded by M. F. Josephson, Esq., and carried unanimously:—That a 300*l.* prize be offered for all deep-keeled yachts (time for tonnage), to be sailed for in 1861. The entrance for the race to be 10*l.* 10*s.*, and that the entrances be made a sweepstakes, to be given as a second prize; the minimum tonnage to be ten tons (that is, all boats under that tonnage to rate as such). Resolved unanimously:—That the above race be sailed on the 26th January, 1861, and that a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to all yacht clubs in the world.—Benjn. Bunbury, Honorary Secretary."

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VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

Civil Service Volunteer Rifle Corps. — His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to accept the Honorary Colonelcy of the Civil Service Rifle Corps. Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort have been graciously pleased to consider a corps formed of the civil servants of the Crown as an exceptional case, and to approve His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales becoming the Honorary Colonel.

Customs Volunteers.—On the 3rd inst. the above corps (H.M. Customs) visited the practice-ground of the South Middlesex Volunteers, at Walham Green, headed by the splendid band of the Scots Fusilier Guards. Major Grey took the command. Arms were piled on the sward, which Lord Ranelagh and the Honourable Major Vereker, with spades in hand, in shirt sleeves and "wide-awakes," were assiduously attending to, while various parties were drilling and firing. Due attention was paid to refreshment. The practice ground (or rather Volunteer barrack) is really a very splendid affair. It is about the size of the Honourable Artillery Company's in Finsbury, but totally covered over with green sod. At one end is an immense target-shield, about 60 feet high, and nearly the breadth of the ground, well supported with flying buttresses outside, while inside is a mound to catch stray bullets, and against which the targets are fixed. At the other end are the buildings containing messrooms, canteens, &c. After spending an hour or more most agreeably, the Customs' Volunteers, amid the cheers of their companions in arms, marched off to Battersea Bridge. On boarding the steamer a large concourse cheered them off for the Custom House, where they arrived about ten o'clock. On Friday the 18th, the Queen's birthday, this corps is to march out for the country with other companies of their brigade (the 4th Metropolitan Volunteer Brigade), as the order is countermanded for the inspection in Hyde Park, owing to the intention of the Queen to review all the Volunteers of the United Kingdom who can attend in Hyde Park in June or July.

The London Rifle Volunteers. — On Saturday His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Honorary Colonel, inspected this corps on the parade of the Horse Guards. The brigade mustered strong; the appearance of the men was extremely satisfactory, and their movements were steady and accurate beyond what might have been expected. The double quick past the duke was in the best manner; there was no curving of the line by the undue pressure of the flanks; and it was obvious that the corp had paid great attention to their dressings. The band, too, was very effective. The mob was disorderly enough, and gave a good deal of trouble to the chain of sentries who kept the ground. A scattered few of regular cavalry were the most successful in preserving order; but of these one unhappy Life-Guardsman was evidently not well up in his riding-house drill, for at every demi-volte of his horse he left as much space between himself and his saddle as would have permitted a six-pounder shot to pass freely without doing any injury. A young hussar attracted the yells of the crowd by making his horse lift at right angles with the line of spectators, instead of parallel to it. The Westminster Volunteers, who had undertaken to keep the ground, had a very arduous time of it in endeavouring to discharge that duty.

The London Irish.—At a meeting of the sub-committee of finance of this corps, held on Saturday, after the transaction of other business, a long list of donations and subscriptions was read by the honorary secretary, including Viscount Palmerston, 20*l.*; the Marquis of Londonderry 10*l.* (additional for band); the Earl of Lanesborough, 10*l.*; the Marquis of Donegal, 20*l.* (aditional for band); the Earl of Clare, 10*l.*: the Earl of Listowel, 10*l.*; the Earl of Clanwilliam, 5*l.*; the Countess of Kenmare, 2*l.* (for the band); Sir W. Martins, 25*l.*; Mr. C. M'Garel, 12*l.* 12*s.*; Mr. R. Torrens, M.P., 15*l.*; Earl Fortescue, 10*l.*; Mr. T. W. Kough (Jones & Co's.), 10*l.* 10*s.*; Mr. Usborne, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Mr. Bond, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Mr. Hannon, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; Mr. Ryan, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; Mr. S. Roberts, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, &c. The effective strength of the corps is daily increasing, and an additional place of drill has been taken near to the Stepney railway station, for the convenience of the East-end company. It is intended to hold a general meeting of the corps on Monday next, by which time a further augmentation of the members of the corps is expected. At a meeting of the council, held yesterday, the Marquis of Donegal in the chair, the secretary stated that he had received the following donations and subscriptions:—Sir Samuel Martin (Baron of the Exchequer), 10*l.*; Sir Hugh Cairns, M.P., 10*l.* 10*s*; Mr. James Hans Hamilton, M.P., 5*l.*; Captain George Gray, Royal Antrim Artillery, 5*l.*; the Earl of Kilmoray, 50*l.* It is arranged that the corps are to march this day (Saturday) from Hungerford Hall through Parliament Street, Birdcage Walk, St. James's, Eaton Place, to Chelsea, and back by Brompton, Knightsbridge, to the place of starting.

The Inns of Court Volunteer Rifles.—Thursday was appointed for a march out of this gallant regiment to Sheen Common and Richmond; and, notwithstanding the exceedingly inauspicious morning, a steady mild rain falling till about 12 o'clock, each company mustered very strong on parade in front of King's Bench Walk, in review order, at a quarter past 12 p.m., under the command of the gallant colonel of the regiment, Colonel Brewster. At half-past 12 o'clock from 300 to 500 men mustered, and, each company having been proved, formed four deep and marched over Blackfriars Bridge to the Waterloo Station, where a train took them to Mortlake station, where the band of the Richmond Volunteer Rifles was stationed to receive them. The regiment went through various manœuvres in Richmond Park in the presence of a number of spectators. On arriving at Waterloo Station, at 7 o'clock, the companies were again formed four deep, and marched to the Temple and dispersed.

St. Pancras and North Middlesex.—This brigade is progressing very efficiently in its drill, so far as 400 men can drill with but 200 rifles at their disposal. It is hoped, however, that they will have the full complement before the 18th. The corps intend to have a march this evening, headed by the band of the 1st Life Guards, permission having been granted by Colonel Parker for that purpose. The general body leave head-quarters, St. Pancras Vestry Hall, at seven o'clock, and on reaching the Cross-roads, at the junction of Camden and Kentish Towns, near the Red Cap, they will be joined by the third (Messrs. Collard and Collard's) and other companies of the brigade. It is understood that the corps will then march to Hampstead. Members are enrolling, and numbers waiting to do so, as soon as the application to the lord-lieutenant is granted.

Paddington.—The majority of the members of this corps having now got into uniform, General Downing, their captain-commandant, intends marching them out in the course of the week.

The Highgate Rifles.—Captain Wilkinson has brought his little "mountain band," as he takes pleasure in calling the 14th Middlesex, into a high state of discipline, and, it is believed, although not the largest in number, they will not be the least efficient in the evolutions required of them on the occasion of the approaching grand field-day in Hyde Park.

DURHAM.

Stockton-on-Tees.—The Government have sent rifles to the 1st Durham Rifle Corps, to the amount of 130. They have been placed in the temporary armoury, at present in the Mechanics' Institute.

HAMPSHIRE.

5th Hants Rifles.—Major G. P. Vallancy, the Captain-Commandant of the corps, has issued an address to the non-volunteers of the Borough of Portsmouth, in which he states "that the corps is now organised, and numbers two hundred members fully equipped, and so far trained as to be fit to be paraded for military inspection. The efficiency of the regiment has been attained with but little labour or expense to each member. The primary drill being over, the future rifle practice will be a pleasure and practical amusement. Five pounds have paid all expenses of uniform and accoutrements. The present number it is hoped is but the nucleus of what the corps is expected to become, which is expected to amount to 500 effective members. The principal object of the address is to induce those who have not enrolled to come forward at once and join the corps. Its members are upon the increase, but there are still some hundreds of young men who, it is to be presumed, are waiting to see the system established. These are urged to come forward without further delay and join their seniors, who have not hesitated to shoulder the rifle when the call was made, and who have demonstrated to Europe that England will always be found ready."

Portsmouth Artillery Volunteers.—The services of the above corps have been accepted by Her Majesty under the title of the 2nd Hampshire Artillery Volunteers. At a meeting of the committee, held on Monday, it was resolved "That in order to extend the sphere of the corps, and make this national and patriotic Volunteer movement as general as possible in this borough, one or more companies be formed of artisans and working-men, on a basis similar to that in Edinburgh and other towns. That the uniform and all accoutrements for each gunner shall not exceed 3*l.* 10*s.*, which sum, together with the yearly subscription of 7*s.* 6*d.*, may be paid by deposit of 10*s.* and a weekly subscription of 1*s.* 6*d.*" The uniform is to be blue and red, and a scaled pattern suit will be ready in a few days, and can then be ordered by the members. Major Hall has obtained the use of the bastions as the drill instruction ground for the present; and members are requested to attend at the times stated in their circulars. The officer appointed to superintend the gunnery instruction has notified that it will be carried on at Southsea Castle, and adjacent auxiliary batteries. This Volunteer Artillery corps has been established only six weeks, and numbers 118 effective members and 32 honorary. It is hoped that this number will speedily increase.

LANCASHIRE.

Before marching out for their usual afternoon drill on Saturday last the members of the 3rd Regiment of Manchester Volunteer Rifles adopted unanimously as the motto of the regiment "Defence, not Defiance." The words had been suggested by Private J. B. Marsh, of the 5th (press) company; and Major Henry, who was in command, called Mr. Marsh to the front, and complimented him on behalf of the regiment on the creation of so appropriate a motto.

MIDDLESEX.

West Middlesex Rifles.—About 300 members of the above corps assembled at head-quarters on Saturday last, at 5 p.m., and marched under the command of their Lieut.-Colonel, Lord Radstock, to the practice ground at Wormwood Scrubbs, headed by their Volunteer band. In passing through Gloucester Place the advance guard were agreeably surprised to perceive the approach of Her Majesty. A murmur passed down the ranks, "The Queen;" Lord Radstock immediately gave the word of command, to "halt;" "front;" "present arms." The band struck up the National Anthem; and the whole body fell into a line two deep, and presented arms. Her Majesty in passing smiled graciously and bowed repeatedly in acknowledgment of the salute. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort had passed down the Marylebone Road a moment before, but on hearing the band he wheeled round and galloped back in time to view the last three companies as they passed. The corps then proceeded on their way through Portman Square to Oxford Street, and down the Bayswater Road to Shepherd's Bush, and from thence to the practice ground, where they were put through a variety of battalion movements, and were finally marched back through Bayswater and Paddington to head-quarters, arriving about half-past 9, and notwithstanding the march of upwards of ten miles, every man was in his place at the finish, and after giving three hearty cheers for the Queen they were dismissed. A very beautiful medal has been struck in silver and bronze, at the expense of the Rev. Mr. Cox, who has been appointed the chaplain to the corps, to be presented to the best marksman when the rifle practice commences, which is expected to be shortly, the butt at Wormwood Scrubbs being nearly completed.

SURREY.

7th Surrey Rifles.—At a meeting of this battalion held at the Sessions House, Newington, on Friday week, attended by more than 200 members, over which Mr. Gresham, High Bailiff of Southwark (in the absence of the President, Mr. Johnson,) presided, two very important matters were fully discussed, viz., increasing the numerical strength of the corps and reducing the cost of uniform. Major Beresford (Commandant) pointed out that numbers, and the strictest economy must ever be essential to the success of a Volunteer force, and that every facility should be given to those possessed of but limited means to enrol themselves, and it was then upon the major's proposition resolved,—That there should be but one dress, viz., a tunic, the cost of which, including accoutrements and cap, would not exceed 5*l.* The Major then addressed the members on the importance of strict and constant attention to the drills, and informed the meeting that the 7th Surreys were to form part of the fourth brigade with the London Rifle Brigade and other corps, an announcement which gave universal satisfaction. The greatest unanimity prevailed, and after the usual vote of thanks the meeting terminated with three cheers for the commandant.

YORKSHIRE.

Beverley.—Sergeant Clark, of the 41st Regiment, has been several months in this place drilling the rifle corps. Last week he was ordered to Sheffield; and the corps wishing to mark their sense of the sergeant's services and of his civil and obliging manners, presented him with a testimonial on his leaving the town.

Pickering.—On Tuesday, the 8th inst., the corps for this division of the North Riding met in the large news-room at Pickering, for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen. J. A. Ligard, Esq., and J. Hill, Esq., the officers of the corps, having read their commissions to the members present, then proceeded to administer to them the usual oath of allegiance. The dress of the corps will be the same as the rest of the corps in the North Riding, the Lord-Lieutenant not allowing any variation. Since the enrolment of the corps a subscription has been opened, headed by Captain Ligard with 20*l.*, and J. Hill, Esq., 5*l.* The annual subscription of the members will be 10*s.*, with 10*s.* as an admission fee. The Enfield rifle, to be supplied by Government, will be used.

Second East York Artillery Volunteers (Filey and Hunmanby).—This corps had a field-day at Hunmanby on Monday last, when the whole company, with only a single exception, turned out for drill. The usual evolutions were gone through, and the company was then halted, and three sides of a square formed, when Admiral Mitford addressed a few hearty words to the officers and men, congratulating them on the progress made, which he said appeared to him to be very great, considering they had not yet been two months under their drill instructor. He had provided an opponent for them at the hall, in the shape of a dinner, which he hoped they would attack and demolish as vigorously as though it were an enemy. The company was then put through some further evolutions, and marched to Hull, where the officers and men were sumptuously entertained by Admiral and Mrs. Mitford. The guns arrived the same evening, and we understand it is the intention to proceed at once vigorously with the gun-drill.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 8.

The Victoria Rifles—Andrew Steinmetz, Gent., to be Ensign; March 14.

South Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Francis Ricardo, jun., Gent., to be Ensign; March 16. Edward James Hawker, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Godwin, Gent., to be Ensign; Arthur John Sich, Gent., to be Ensign; April 20.

West Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Lord Radstock to be Lieutenant-Colonel; April 25. The Rev. John Edmund Cox, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain; April 20.

24th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant William Edward Hilliard to be Captain; Ensign John Francis William De Salis to be Lieutenant, vice Hilliard, promoted; Benjamin Henry Walpole Way, Gent., to be Ensign, vice De Salis, promoted; April 20.

35th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry Carington Bowles Bowles, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Johnson Stewart Flint, Gent., to be Ensign; April 9.

6th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Joseph Duckworth Bolton, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; April 21.

33d Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Captain Commandant Francis Preston to be Major; Lieutenant Pearson Biggs Ferguson to be Captain, vice Preston, promoted; Ensign John Dale Chantler to be Lieutenant, vice Ferguson, promoted; John Darley Brocklehurst, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Chantler, promoted; April 27.

65th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—George Hector Croad, Esq., to be Captain; Arthur Daniel Gill, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Edward Vaughan Forshall, Gent., to be Ensign; the Rev. Samuel John Phillips to be Honorary Chaplain; April 27.

1st Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Walford, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Burt, promoted; George Warden, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Barnabas Chesshire, promoted; May 4. George Yates, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon; April 27.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—4th Company—Edward Stride, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 30.

Kent Rifle Volunteers (Battalion)—26th Corps—John Anderson, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Colonel; May 1. William Henry Parkyn, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Colonel; May 2. Captain William Evans Sprague Oram to be Major; May 1. James Baker, Esq., to be Major; May 2.

Kent Artillery Volunteers (Battalion)—10th Corps—Frederick James Fullom, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Colonel; May 3.

Hallamshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Samuel Parker, Gent., to be Surgeon; the Rev. Thomas Sale, D.D., Vicar of Sheffield and Prebendary of York, to be Chaplain.

21st West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Doncaster)—James Rigby, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 27.

23d West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Burley)—The Rev. Charles Ingham Black to be Chaplain.

25th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Guiseley)—William Maw Pinder, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. Thomas Boys Ferris to be Chaplain; April 26.

26th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Ingleton)—Joseph Hunter, Gent., to be Ensign; the Rev. Richard Denny to be Chaplain; April 27.

2d Devon Mounted Rifles—Charles Huxley Hall to be Lieutenant; March 5 (Gazetted in error as 18th March).

1st Battalion of Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain (Lieutenant-Colonel) George Green Nicolls, to be Major; April 26.

2d Battalion of Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain Walter Barttelot Barttelot to be Major; April 26.

3d Battalion of Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain-Commandant (Lieutenant-Colonel) R. Moorsom to be Lieutenant-Colonel; April 26.

6th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edward, Earl of Winterton, to be Captain; April 26.

10th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—Charles Raikes to be Captain; J. Woods to be Lieutenant; April 26.

1st Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The second Christian name of Lieutenant Corrie, Gazetted on the 1st inst., is Byrom, not Byrone.

12th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Christian names of Lieutenant Osmond, Gazetted on the 1st inst., are J. H., not S. H.

14th Suffolk Rifle Volunteers—George Wilson, Esq., to be Captain; William Miller Crowfoot, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Read, Gent., to be Ensign; May 1.

1st Herefordshire, or Hereford Company of Rifle Volunteers—

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Richard Arkwright to be Lieutenant, vice George Percival Smith, resigned.

Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—1st Company—William Llewellyn, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Feb. 23.

Crewkerne, or 20th Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—John James Tidcombe, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Hare Jolliffe, Gent., to be Ensign; April 30.

Wellington, or 8th Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—William Reynolds, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 30.

5th Company of Cheshire Artillery Volunteers—Restel Ratsey Bevis, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; April 25.

Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers (No. 3)—Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., to be Captain; Charles Buxton, Esq., M.P., to be Lieutenant; Thomas King, Gent., to be Ensign; May 4.

2d Oxfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant John Parsons, jun., to be Captain; Ensign Thomas Mallam to be Lieutenant, vice Parsons, promoted; John Thomson, Banker, to be Lieutenant; Alfred Green Holmes, Solicitor, to be Ensign, vice Mallam, promoted; Edward Law Hussey, Surgeon, to be Ensign; George Charles Henry Hitchings to be Assistant-Surgeon; May 1.

12th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—William Wilkinson, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 30.

6th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Robert Ainslie to be Honorary Chaplain; May 1.

Northumberland Rifle Volunteers—2d Corps—Lieutenant Richard Gibson to be Captain; Henry Dodd, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Lyon, Gent., to be Ensign; May 1.

5th Corps—Robert Browne, Gent., to be Ensign; April 28.

2d Corps of Northumberland Artillery Volunteers—The Rev. Court Granville to be Honorary Chaplain; May 1.

1st or Presteigne Company of Radnorshire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Christopher Blackburn, Clerk, to be Chaplain; March 8.

2d or Knighton Company of Radnorshire Rifle Volunteers—Richard Green, Esq., to be Captain; Richard Dansey Green, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Weyman, Gent., to be Ensign; the Rev. Abraham Thomas, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain; John Griffiths Goulstone, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 25.

11th Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Charles Wigley Wicksted to be Captain; Ensign Adam Prattinton Trow to be Lieutenant; Charles Cooper Purton, Gent., to be Ensign; the Rev. Charles Richard Somers Cocks to be Honorary Chaplain; May 4.

12th Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—John Nanney Chambre Vaughan, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Edward Everall, Gent., to be Ensign; May 3.

14th Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Eaton Lander, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. Henry Cunliffe to be Honorary Chaplain; May 7.

7th Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—William Lindow Dickinson, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. Henry Curwen to be Honorary Chaplain; April 27.

3d Cumberland Artillery Volunteers—John Addison, Esq., to be Captain Commandant; April 28.

21st Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—John Beasley Burney, Esq., to be Captain; Alexander Webster, Esq., to be Lieutenant; George Finch, Esq., to be Ensign; May 3.

Mansfield or 4th Nottinghamshire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. John Thomas Brameld to be Honorary Chaplain; May 4.

1st Kirkcudbright Rifle Volunteers—David Tennant, Gent., to be Ensign; May 1.

Stirlingshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—5th Company—Alexander Graham Speirs, Esq., to be Captain; Andrew Gordon Jeffrey, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Bryce Buchanan, Gent., to be Ensign; May 1.

7th (Lennox Mill) Company—Gordon Wilson, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Wilson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Purdon, Gent., to be Ensign; May 1.

55th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Lanark)—Alexander Maxwell Adams, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. Angelo Macready to be Honorary Chaplain; May 5.

6th Argyllshire Rifle Volunteers—John Duncan Murray MacGregor, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Malcolm MacQueen, Gent., to be Ensign May 1.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MAY 11.

7th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Henry Wilson, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; April 20.

1st Surrey Mounted Rifle Volunteers—James Peters, Esq., late Captain Royal Elthorne or 5th Middlesex Light Infantry, to be Ensign; May 10.

10th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Captain William Allen Francis Saunders to be Captain Commandant; Robert Hall, Gent., to be Ensign; Arthur Richard Hinde, Gent., to be Ensign; May 1.

11th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Rev. John Owen Parr, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain; April 27.

55th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—George Henry Evans, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. James Irvine, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain; May 2.

1st Company of Hampshire Artillery Volunteers—Alexander Henry Gordon, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Joseph Oldfield, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; John Osborn, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; May 8.

2nd Hampshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Samuel William Hall, Esq., late of Her Majesty's 73rd Regiment, to be Captain; May 9.

2nd Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Christopher Elliott, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Graham Lobb, Gent., to be Ensign; May 9.

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—11th Company—The Rev. Edward Henley Acton Gwynne, to be Honorary Chaplain; May 5.

12th North Riding of Yorkshire Volunteer Company—John Robinson, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 19.

17th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Company—Edward Stillingfleet Cayley, the younger, Esq., to be Captain; Archibold Meggott, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 28.

16th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Company—James Anlaby Legard, Esq., to be Lieutenant; John Hill, Esq., to be Ensign; May 4.

3rd West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Bradford)—William Christian Horsfall, Esq., to be Captain, vice William Henry Salt, who retires; William Womersley Taylor, Esq., to be Captain; Ensign Edward Salt to be Lieutenant; David Salmond, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Barraclough, Gent., to be Ensign, vice E. Salt, promoted; George Alderson Smith, Gent., to be Ensign; George Muller, Gent., to be Ensign; Thomas Spence, Gent., to be Ensign; May 2.

10th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Huddersfield)—Captain Commandant Henry Frederick Beaumont to be Major; May 2.

28th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Goole)—John Egremont, Esq., to be Captain; John Humble Rockett, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Storr Best, Gent., to be Ensign; John Johnstone, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; May 2.

Memorandum.—The 1st (York), 16th (Harrowgate), 17th (Knaresborough), and 27th (Ripon) Corps of West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers have been united in a battalion for administrative purposes, with a Staff of 1 Major and 1 Adjutant. The Battalion is numbered as the 1st in the said West Riding, but each of the corps composing it will retain its present number and designation in the County Force.

1st Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. James Taskor to be Honorary Chaplain; April 30.

2nd Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—David Hill Thomas, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Jackson, Gent., to be Ensign; May 3.

Crewkerne, or 20th Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—The Rev. Alexander Ramsay, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain; George Slade Jolliffe, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; May 8.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—32d Company—Robert Courage, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Jackson, jun., Gent. to be Ensign; May 4.

35th Corps (Subdivision)—John Board, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Robert Thompson, Gent., to be Ensign; May 7.

1st Battalion of Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteers—Captain George Pleydell Mansel to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Major Richard Steward to be Major; May 9.

8th Company of Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Robert Craufurd Farquharson to be Captain, vice Mansel, promoted; Ensign Francis Tregonwell Johns to be Lieutenant, vice Farquharson, promoted; William Henry Atkinson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Johns, promoted; The Reverend John Robert Leigh, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain; May 9.

2d Denbighshire Rifle Volunteers—Richard Blackwood Price, late Lieut.-Colonel Royal Artillery, to be Captain; May 7.

15th Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—Samuel Hosken to be Lieutenant; Charles Trewithick to be Ensign; May 2.

3rd Cardigan Rifle Volunteer Corps—Colonel Henry Foquet, to be Ensign; the Reverend Rhys Jones Lloyd, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain; John Phillips, Esq., to be Honorary Assist-Surg.; May 8.

4th Cardigan Rifle Volunteer Corps—Richard David Jenkins, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Davies, Esq., to be Ensign; May 8.

7th Durham Rifle Volunteers—William Henry Bramwell, Gent., to be Ensign; April 2. Edwin Tyler, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. Alan Greenwell to be Honorary Chaplain; May 3.

9th Durham Rifle Volunteers—Joseph Cowen, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant; May 3.

1st Durham Rifle Volunteers—Henry Foxton Craggs, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Jackson, resigned; John Farquharson, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon; May 4.

Roxburghshire Rifle Volunteers—2nd Company—James Johnstone, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Munro, Gent, to be Ensign.

6th Perthshire Rifle Volunteers—William Mitchell, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Laurence Pullar, Gent., to be Ensign; May 3.

7th Perthshire Rifle Volunteers—Mungo Murray, Esq., to be Captain; David Buttur, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Stewart Thomas Mitchell Hood, Gent., to be Ensign; May 5.

8th Perthshire Rifle Volunteers—Sir William Keith Murray, Bart. to be Captain; John Gibson, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Alexander Graham, Gent., to be Ensign; Matthew Railie Gairdner, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Asssistant Surgeon; the Rev. John Cunningham to be Honorary Chaplain; May 5.

3d Buckinghamshire Rifle Volunteers—The Hon. Percy Barrington to be Lieutenant; Robert Allan Fitzgerald, Gent., to be Ensign.

4th Buckinghamshire Rifle Volunteers—The Hon. Florence George Irby to be Captain.

Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—9th Company—William Price Struve, Esq., to be Captain, vice Llewellyn, resigned; Francis Martin Russel, Gent., to be Lieutenant; May 5.

3d Berwickshire Rifle Volunteers—David Poppelwhell, Esq., to be Lieutenant; David H. Somerville, Esq., to be Ensign.

2d Argyllshire Rifle Volunteers—John MacArthur, Esq., to be Captain; Henry Joseph Brodie Dunn Smith, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Buchanan, Gent., to be Ensign; May 4.

3rd Aberdeenshire Artillery Volunteers—George Thomson, Esq., to be Captain; John Catto to be First Lieutenent; George William Thomson to be Second Lieutenant; May 2.

Worcestershire Volunteer Rifle Corps—17th Company—William Baulton, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Victor Milward, Gent., to be Ensign.

7th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Joseph Lyth, Esq., to be Honorary Surgeon; May 9.

[The following notice is substituted for that which appeared on the 9th March last.]

1st Westmorland Rifle Volunteers—William Moore, Esq., to be Captain Commandant; Feb. 28.

12th Norfolk Rifle Volunteers—John McMahon Wilder to be Lieutenant; May 3.

THE ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS AT LIVERPOOL.—We understand that an investigation has been going on for the last few days relative to the conduct of some of the officers of one of the corps of Artillery Volunteers. It is said that a dispute having arisen between the colonel and his officers, the latter went to parade without their swords, and otherwise were guilty of conduct which in military phrase is described as being "unbecoming officers and gentlemen." The colonel wrote to the War-Office on the subject, and a military man has been sent down to make a preliminaty investigation. Should the charges be found to be as serious as is reported, a court-martial is likely to follow; but if the charges be not proved, the difficulty will likely be arranged by mutual concessions, it being understood out of doors that the charges are not all on one side.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

The question of the rank of Volunteer Officers at Court was brought before the House of Commons this week by Mr. Bowyer, who asked the Secretary of State for War whether a regulation had recently been made that officers of Volunteers were not to have their military rank at court, and if so, whether Her Majesty's Government would reconsider the subject, and allow to such officers their military rank at court.—Mr. S. Herbert had stated the other night, in answer to a similar question, that no such order had been promulgated. He had since seen a report of a meeting at Liverpool, at which it was stated as a great grievance, that officers of Volunteer corps were not allowed to go to court in their uniform. He could give an unqualified contradiction to that statement. Every one present at the last levee must have noticed a considerable number of Volunteer officers present in their uniform.

THE VOLUNTEER SALUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The question respecting saluting officers cannot be settled while corps—such as your correspondent, "A Volunteer Sharpshooter," belongs to—allow their privates and non-commissioned officers to sport swords and dress as commissioned officers. To give you an instance of the extent to which this foolish display is carried, on Saturday last, one of these said swell corps postponed their march (advertised to take place on that day) to enable their privates and non-commissioned officers (the latter when at drill have silver lace stripes) to appear on the parade in St. James's Park in what they call their dress uniform—swords as worn by commissioned officers, and without stripes. Can one expect, as long as this is permitted, that privates, either of the line, or Volunteers will salute?—I am, sir, &c.,

A QUEEN'S (WESTMINSTER) RIFLE VOLUNTEER.

VOLUNTEERS ON GUARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I suppose that the publication in your paper of the following occurrence will prevent its repetition. I am a captain in Her Majesty's regulars, at present on leave in England. Wishing to see as much of the Volunteer movement as I can during my leave, I generally attend any parade, &c. On Wednesday I rode to Lord Holland's Park to see the Brigade drill. On arrival I found an officer's guard on the gate. I presented myself to the officer, stating who I was, &c., and requested admittance; he not only refused me, but did so in a most discourteous manner: he belonged to the South Middlesex Volunteers. The piece of ground, as you are doubtless aware, is some ten acres, and 5000 men could be drilled in it with ease; there were not more than a 1000 or so present, so that crowding the troops could not be an excuse for excluding officers in Her Majesty's Army. The fact was, that this young Volunteer had got a little power into his hand, and liked to use (abuse?) it. I feel sure if this fact is brought to the notice of officers commanding Volunteer corps through your paper, it will be looked to. I noticed one or two other military men refused admittance, to their disgust, whereas any acquaintance of the Volunteers was admitted at once. Of course I was in mufti, as it is not the custom to wear uniform on leave, neither is it the wish of the Commander-in-Chief that it should be done.

I am, &c. CENTURION.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—MAPPINS' RIFLEMAN'S KNIFE, 12s. each.—"No Volunteer should be without one: invaluable for campaigning."—Manufactured by MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield, and 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, E.C.

A VOLUNTEERS' FIELD DAY.

There was a grand muster of the Volunteers on Wednesday evening in Holland Park, which, both for the numbers present and the complicated nature of the evolutions gone through, was the best field day which the new levies have yet attempted. The second brigade, or at least that portion of it which consists of the Westminster, South Middlesex, West Middlesex, and St. George's Regiments, and detachments from the Volunteer Guards and Volunteer Engineers, to the number in all of about 2000 men, assembled and went through their movements in the presence of a distinguished assemblage of noblemen and ladies and gentlemen, who were admitted to the Park by tickets. Half-past 5 o'clock was, we believe, the hour appointed for the regiments to be on the ground, and the review was fixed to commence at a quarter to 6. But there was a considerable departure from those arrangements in the matter of time, for whatever other military virtues may be cultivated by the Volunteers, punctuality, it certainly would appear, is not yet among the number. Instead of the review commencing at a quarter to 6, it was quite 7 before all the corps were on the ground—the only one that was punctual to the appointed time being the Queen's (Westminster). We can easily understand that there is a difficulty in getting all the companies together so soon after business hours, but when one regiment does it there seems no good reason why the others could not manage it also. The Westminsters were very nearly an hour on the ground before any other corps, except the Volunteer Engineers, made their appearance. At a little after six o'clock Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Alice, drove up the avenue to Holland-house in a carriage and four, and there is very little doubt that the Royal visit was made in the expectation of seeing the whole brigade assembled. As it was, however, only the Westminsters were on the ground.

Immediately on the arrival of the royal *cortége*, Earl Grosvenor, the Colonel of the Westminsters, marched up his regiment in open column of companies, and wheeling into line, the whole corps advanced in admirable order, and Her Majesty received a royal salute. The whole manœuvre was really well done; and both that and the evolutions afterwards performed on the ground show that the Westminsters have been more than ordinarily attentive to their drill. Her Majesty then quitted the avenue. Soon afterwards a detachment of the Engineers made their appearance, followed by the St. George's Volunteers, under Colonel Lindsay; a company of the Volunteer Guards; the South Middlesex Volunteers, under Colonel Lord Ranelagh; and the West Middlesex, under Colonel Lord Radstock. The brigade was then formed in open columns of companies, and began by marching round the park at slow and quick time. In their movements the South Middlesex and Westminsters were remarked for their extreme steadiness and regularity, marching better than any other corps in the Park. The Volunteer Guards marched the best of any, but there was only one company on the ground, so that no fair comparison can be drawn between its movements and the drill of corps between 500 and 600 strong. The brigade afterwards formed in close column of companies and in quarter-distance column, deploying into line again with admirable quickness and precision. While in line the force extended completely from one end of Holland Park to the other, and in this formation advancing at quick march tests the steadiness with which regiments are drilled as severely as any movement can. On this occasion it was performed with wonderful steadiness and good order,—so much so, indeed, as to excite the surprise and admiration of every visitor on the ground. The evolutions were continued till dusk, when the regiments marched back to the parade grounds from which they had started for the Park. Some of these were at a considerable distance from Kensington, so that with the evolutions none of the corps on the ground received less than four or five hours' hard drill. Certainly the whole display was most creditable to all the regiments which took part in it, and if this review is a fair example of the progress which all the metropolitan regiments have already made, the grand review before Her Majesty, in the course of another month or so, ought to be able to stand the test of the most jealous criticism. Holland Park is admirably adapted for such parades, as within the enclosure, of course, no crowd of spectators is admitted. Had it been attempted in Hyde Park there would have been such a concourse, that, for every man told off for drill, at least two must have been allowed to keep the ground clear. Elsewhere will be found a letter, in which the writer complains of what seems to be an injudicious discourtesy on the part of the gentlemen acting as sentries.

SIR D. MACDOUGALL AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I beg leave, through you, to assure my Liverpool Volunteer friends who lately held an "indignation meeting" (and whose offer of service through me was the immediate cause of the late War Minister's issuing the circular that authorised the enrolment of Volunteers), that there could not possibly be any truth in the rumour that Volunteer officers were not considered to be as much entitled to be presented to their Sovereign, and to attend Her Majesty's Levees, as those of the regular and militia forces.

All the responsible advisers of the Crown should know that our country is not secure against invasion without our having a large patriotic Volunteer force to act as valuable and efficient auxiliaries to the regular Army, unless the latter were increased in an enormous degree, and at a cost that might possibly not be maintained by Parliament. It would therefore be an act of insanity on the part of a minister to assume the responsibility of advising a measure of a character so insulting as not only to check, but undoubtedly entirely to destroy, the Volunteer movement that has been so warmly encouraged by our most gracious Queen.

From what I have heard I believe that the absurd rumour in question proceeded from some silly talk of a presumptuous and insolent subordinate about Court. The manner in which the London Volunteer Brigade moved on Saturday before His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, shows how rapidly men of intelligence can receive military instruction sufficient to utilise them in an important degree as defenders of their country. Their marching in open

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and close column; their formation of column; their cohesive deployment into line; their advancing and retiring in line; and their steadiness, all assure me that a few days of continuous instruction would suffice to render them perfectly fit to move in brigade with troops of the line.

But this must not lead us to place too great reliance on Volunteers, as the security of the country requires that we should invariably have for the protection of the heart of the empire, upwards of one hundred thousand well disciplined and really efficient bayonets, sabres, and artillery men permanently embodied, as a nucleus of iron round which our patriotic Volunteers might rally in the event of invasion.

Those two forces, together with a militia raised by ballot (a measure that should be instantly adopted), would ensure the completeness of our internal defences against the whole world combined in arms against us.

In the event of the adoption of ballot for the militia, and of Volunteers being exempted from it, we should soon have five hundred thousand Volunteers enrolled.

I cannot conclude without remarking, with reference to the present state of Europe, on the injudicious determination of the Government to disembody the militia artillery. Some of the regiments of that force are composed of men of superior physique and intelligence; and I consider them to be as serviceable in that arm as any other troops in the world. If now disembodied, it will be difficult for corps ever again to gather together one-third of their present strength. The country has incurred a large expenditure in providing ammunition to perfect them in artillery practice; and at the moment when many of those corps have attained the highest state of efficiency, they have received notice of disembodiment, and that immediately after the issue of their new clothing, and of a large allowance of shot and shell, ammunition and ball-cartridge, for the year's practice! Those men may be suddenly, and perhaps very shortly, required to be again called out—but "will they come when they are called?"—I am, sir, &c., D. MACDOUGALL.

The following arrangements have been made for the peformance of the military bands on Woolwich common during the summer months at three o'clock on each afternoon:—Royal Artillery Band, Monday and Wednesday; Royal Marine Band, Tuesday and Friday; Norfolk Artillery Militia Band, Thursday and Saturday.

The Army Estimates are to be submitted for discussion the week after next.

NEW PAPER FOR THE UNITED SERVICES AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE AND JOURNAL
OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.
EDITED BY W. H. RUSSELL, ESQ., LL.D.,
(Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

The subscription to the paper is 6s. 6d. per quarter, or 26s. per annum, payable in advance; and the postage—uniformly 1d. in the United Kingdom, but which if forwarded abroad varies according to the route and destination—must in all cases be added to the remittance. All Editorial Communications should be addressed to W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., and all business letters and advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher, and Post-office orders made payable to JOSEPH SMITH. Advertisements received up to Thursday Evening. The Paper will be published every Saturday in time for the Morning Mails.

Office, 16, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC IS NOW OPEN EVERY NIGHT (but Saturday) at Eight o'clock; and TUESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at Three o'clock.—Stalls, 3s., (which can be taken at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, daily from eleven till five); area, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, or to Mr. Joseph Smith, and not to the EDITOR.

ERRATUM.—MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.—In our last, p. 298, for "officered by a class decidedly superior in station and education, a troop," &c., read, "officered by a class decidedly superior in station and education *to their own men*, a troop," &c.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1860.

The French journals report that France is busy fortifying the mouths of her rivers, and the exposed points of her coast. Canals are being deepened so as to afford water communication between the different ports, by which vessels of light draught, such as would compose an invading flotilla, may pass from one to the other without proceeding to sea, and every provision is making for a maritime war. We look round in vain for the power that provokes these preparations. It cannot be Switzerland; for though the clouds in that quarter daily grow darker, and the relations of the two Governments more embittered, the countrymen of Tell never go down to the sea in ships. Neither can any affront to the French sea-board be possibly expected from Germany, which, though boasting two or three frigates, is almost as land-locked as Switzerland. Russia, of course, must be equally free from suspicion, being bound to France by a friendly compact, as well as by numerous amenities; and, moreover, the Czar is at this moment too much attracted to the banks of the Pruth to foster designs against Cherbourg. We need search no further for the foe which France sees looming in the distance; for the facts admit of but one conclusion. The only power to meet her on the sea is England; and all these mighty preparations, the fortifications, the accumulation of gunboats, and the arrangements for communication between port and port, cry to us with one voice—to stand on our guard and to prepare, as our allies are doing.

It is satisfactory to know that we are not wholly neglecting this warning. In the days of sailing-ships, and of our unapproachable supremacy at sea, there might be little risk in leaving our shores vulnerable at every point; but it would indeed be perilous to do this when the Channel bears a French fleet propelled by steam. Hence there will be no disposition to cavil at any reasonable amount of fortification the authorities may propose. Though the nation's confidence in its wooden walls is unabated, we must yet provide against any sudden attack on our arsenals and dockyards, our harbours and the mouths of our rivers, by a fair use of masonry and earthworks, which will serve as an effective defence, without locking up our little army. How far the Government plan will accomplish such an object, we shall soon be called upon to discuss, and, meanwhile, the maritime element of our defences claims a hasty glance.

Neither our canals nor railways have been constructed with strategic objects, which the French Government have always kept in view, if they have not made them the first consideration; but it is obvious that railways may be made as important accessories in the defence of England as of France. Their utility even in maritime operations was recently illustrated. It was determined to take the Hastings from Liverpool and substitute the Majestic, while the crew of the former vessel were to come up to Sheerness by rail to man the latter, and carry her round to her destination. The men left Liverpool at eight o'clock at night, and, proceeding to Sheerness, mustered on board the Majestic, which was ready for sea in the afternoon. Naval Coast Volunteers, the Coast Guard, and Marines may thus be concentrated, on a summons by the electric telegraph, at any point that may be threatened. It was in reference to our manifest dependence on these bodies for such service that we last week objected to their being reckoned upon as a naval reserve. Their proper post, and the place where they will be most wanted, is our coasts. With the new tactics to be introduced by steam, the manœuvres of an enemy may put our fleet on the wrong tack; or, covered by a dark night, give it the slip; and our long range of sea-board, which leaves us so open to a raid, will always claim a guard of seafaring men. The Coast Guard is under 7000, including boys; the Naval Coast Volunteers just exceed that number; the Marines on shore amount to 6170; and 1381 civilians, who are attached to the Coast Guard, and appear to be of an amphibious character, make up a total force of about 21,600. This is obviously inadequate for any effective scheme of defence; and, indeed, the Royal Commission recommended, in their report, that the Coast Guard should be increased to 12,000, and the Marines on shore to the same number. It is satisfactory to know that both bodies are in course of augmentation, and there must now be less difficulty in increasing the Coast Guard, since there is no longer a want of seamen for the Navy. The custom of recruiting the Coast Guard from the cream of the Navy, by encouraging the entry of our best seamen, is, indeed, open to some objection. The able seaman of seven years' service should be taught to look for his reward afloat, not in a berth on shore. The scope of the Coast Volunteers may be judiciously extended; and a suggestion made in the late debate, that the authorities should induce lightermen and watermen to enrol themselves in this body, and undergo training, indicates the best direction for expansion. On the whole, we have reason for congratulation at the state of preparation on our coasts, and the resources still to be made available. The Admiralty is acting with vigour in this matter; and the Secretary has announced that the recommendations of the Royal Commission will be fully carried out, and everything done to secure to England her naval power.

In point of dimensions, the British Army is the dwarf of the military establishments of Europe; but, when measured by its moral stature, it stands amidst the armies of other powers like David surrounded by Goliahs. Putting aside our Indian legions, little Belgium maintains a larger force. "But where are the soldiers who fight your battles?" asked the Emperor Nicholas of Wellington, at a review of 5000 men in Hyde Park. The great Duke was a little embarrassed by the question, and, after his death, England was obliged to answer it on the heights of the Alma. Any foreigner, indeed, on first coming over from the Continent, where every fourth man is in uniform, might conceive the same impression of our military impotence as the Czar; and the time may not be distant when England may again be called upon to prove it delusive. But, as regards numbers, we must always remain open to the reproach. The character of our institutions, the requirements of our commerce, and the industrial habits of the population, all our traditions and interests, alike prohibit the maintenance of a large standing force in time of peace; and despite of all that has lately been urged by high authorities on this subject, it may be taken for granted that the peace establishment of the Army has now reached the utmost limit it will be allowed to attain.

This being the case, much importance attaches to the recent debate in the House of Lords relative to the organisation of our infantry. Organisation, always the fount of strength, to us is everything; for we must supply the place of numbers by aptitude and efficiency. The structure of our little force must be such that, like our Constitution, it will be equal to every strain, and rise to every emergency. In these advanced days of military science, England can hardly risk her usual break-down at the beginning of any new struggle with a great European power. Everything warns her to be ready; the experiences of the last few years have put her into training; and after the liberality displayed by Parliament, and the spirit evinced by the people, the onus of any deficiency will certainly lie with the "system."

Is the present organisation of our infantry the best we can devise? We cannot but think that Lord Lucan, who has seen something of its working, is justified at least in putting this question to the country. However objectionable it may seem, public discussion will best throw light on the defects of the system, and strengthen the authorities in any changes they may introduce. That some are required most military men will admit; at the same time few will indorse the sweeping strictures of Lord Lucan. The Duke of Cambridge proved that the old regimental depôts were all but lifeless, and doubtless they were only designed by the Duke of Wellington as a make-shift, which was all the small establishment of the day would afford. The consolidated depôts, on the contrary, whether regarded as a training-school or a reserve, have, on the whole, proved effective. Instead of only half the men attending parade, as at the regimental depôts, the troops muster in nearly their full strength, and in the highest state of efficiency. It is impossible to see them in motion without recognising the excellence of their training and their fitness for any service. Thus our

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regiments, wherever they may be stationed, are fed by draughts, not of recruits, but of soldiers. But it is not enough to provide rank and file: this, indeed, is the bulk of an army, its flesh and muscle; but more is needed to give vitality. For this animating power we look to the officers, who by successive steps of rank circulate through the mass, infusing it with their own character and qualities. Now, it is certain that the consolidated depôts, as at present formed, are not so well adapted to at least the moral development of our officers as to the training of the soldier. All that Lord Lucan urged on this point is undoubtedly true. It is no uncommon thing for a depôt mess to be composed entirely of young men, whom no senior officer is present to control, or who only experience such a restraint once or twice a week, when the married superior, an attendant on compulsion, makes the earliest possible retreat. The party are then left to all the excesses of dissipation and play, which young men in such a situation, in the first heat and first liberty of youth, are too prone to indulge in; and the consequence is that, while many are embarrassed for life, not a few are ruined before they join their regiment. The order of the Commander-in-Chief that Ensigns shall join the service companies at once, in the case of regiments at home, will mitigate the evil, though not to any extent; and it would be well to consider whether the remedy might not be carried further, by requiring senior officers at depôts, since we cannot impose the condition of celibacy, to attend the mess regularly, having their additional outlay covered by an allowance.

Lord Lucan's proposal to extend the organisation of the infantry by means of second battalions would, from the facilities presented, undoubtedly be our readiest course in the event of an increase of numbers; but nothing is to be gained by such a step at the present moment, when the Army is at its full standing strength, and, according to the testimony of its Chief, working more smoothly than at any previous time.

"Venetian secrecy" did not save Venice. Mysticism is valueless now-a-days, except when it is exercised in actual operations in the field. A general cannot be too secret in his plans; his councils cannot be too close when engaged in campaigning. But even then there are disadvantages in secrecy. Battles have been lost because the plans of the general in *command* were not known to their subordinates. Soimonoff was killed in a ravine, and 10,000 Russians were paralysed at Inkermann. Read fell on the Tchernaya, and with him tumbled to the ground all the fabric of the Russian manœuvres. But do what we can, it is impossible for any State in Europe to keep any great secret relating to the means of carrying on or maintaining war from its neighbours. There is scarcely a Government department of any great power which has not in its bureaux plans of the citadels, roads, fortified places, and military features of every country in Europe. For a small outlay a foreigner can purchase in Leadenhall Street or the Minories excellent charts of all our waters, and learn every inch of the way from the Foreland to London Bridge, or from Holyhead to Liverpool Dockhead. We know all about the French gun and the *frégate blindée*. The *Times* has enlightened the world on the construction of the Armstrong gun. There is no weapon the mechanism of which is unknown to us; and we are liberal in our information respecting the mode of working and manufacture of any of our own weapons which evince peculiar excellence, so that our possible enemies may imitate them if they become as convinced of their superiority as we are. But the force of custom is very strong. The curious foreigner, or the incurious native, is denied admittance by sentry or policeman to fortifications and arsenals which are open to inspection by means of drawings, descriptions, and plans to be had for a few shillings. Courtesy transmits from one Government to another models and drawings of strong places which are shut to those whose eyes, if opened to the widest, could never make the owners a bit wiser. General Pumpernickel is escorted by the whole staff through all our defensive ports, one after the other, in the interesting tour he is making on private business; Marshal Tonnerre spends several delightful days, with the full concurrence of the authorities, at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Woolwich, and dines with the generals and admirals; whilst Sous-Lieutenant Robinet, who has come over in the Excursion train, is ignominiously rejected at the dockyard gates. Constantine, Grand Duke and High Admiral, warn from the batteries of Cronstadt, inspects with eagle eye every inch of parapet and caronade, store and magazine, along our coast. The Hamburg cigar-maker, who only seeks to injure his fellow-creatures by substituting ingenious vegetable fabrics for their tobacco, and has no eye for "lines," weak or strong points, is rigidly excluded. We let in Princes, who may by any turn of political intrigue become our foes in the field, to view the mysteries of Woolwich, at the same time we shut out the Commandant of the garrison, Sir R. Dacres, the general of our artillery in the Crimea, lest he should know how the Armstrong gun is made. But all our precautions, however senseless they may be, are equally inefficient. Our object in writing these few lines is to beg of the authorities, if they place any faith in their system of secrecy, to make it more rigid than it is. At present it is worth nothing. The fact which points our moral and adorns this small article is simply this—and we solicit the guardians and those who watch the watchmen to pay heed to it,—a few days ago an officer of the United States Army, belonging to their Military Academy at Westpoint, went down to Woolwich, and calmly walked into the arsenal and onward without impediment. He visited all the establishments, strolled into the Armstrong gun-factory, examined the mechanism of the piece, leisurely noted everything that was worthy of being seen, and then made his exit without any interruption till he was just out, when some one remonstrated with him on finding he had no proper authority for his researches. We are prepared, on this officer's authority, to state his name, his rank, and his address, to anyone who is interested in the matter. One thing we can answer for—he has a perfect knowledge of the whole of the principles and details of the manufacture of the Armstrong gun, and he thinks "We'll improve it very much in the States."

In our last number we stated our fear that the military authorities were about to give their sanction to a breach of the regulations which prevent officers above the rank of captain exchanging between Cavalry and Infantry regiments, by allowing Lieut.-Colonel Poulett Somerset to leave his present corps, the 2nd battalion of the 7th Fusiliers, for the command of a regiment of Cavalry. At the outset of our remarks we ventured to express a hope that the fact of giving publicity to irregular proceedings of this kind might sometimes have a wholesome effect in the way of prevention. We do not presume to say in the present instance that our interposition has influenced the result; but we have the satisfaction of saying that the rules of the Service will be observed, and that the contemplated exchange will not take place.

Colonel Poulett Somerset has addressed to us a letter, in which he denies that "any arrangement of the sort has been made by him, or that he has the permission of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief to take any such step." We most willingly give insertion to Colonel Somerset's letter, and it will be found in another portion of our impression of to-day. We can only remark that we do not find anything in it materially contradicting our statement of last week. Though we may not have indicated with precise accuracy the stage at which the contemplated arrangement had arrived, when we used the words "we believe the authorities have signified their willingness to assent," yet our article was substantially correct, and we humbly conceive it fairly described the nature of a transaction which we deprecated as prejudicial to the efficiency of the Service, and which we regarded solely in reference to the interests of the Army at large.

The gun-boat frauds are, in their way, as gigantic and as disreputable as Pullinger's. In some respects, more so. There is certainly a suspicious hushing-up of the Union Bank frauds, as the *Times* has pointed out; but, in the meantime, they only affect the character of one man as regards honesty, though the whole management is culpable as regards the want of anything like supervision. But, in the gun-boat frauds, while the management and control of the Admiralty Board and Surveyor's Department are as much at fault as the Union Bank, a still more serious matter presents itself.

Even if the Admiralty is woefully defective in superintending power, one is not prepared to learn that a number of ship-building firms, belonging to England, are ready to take advantage of such a state of things to cheat the English public, and risk the lives of our seamen and the safety of the country, in order to put larger profits into their pockets.

Of course this matter must be thoroughly sifted, without fear, and without favour or hushing up; and we have no wish to anticipate the result of the inevitable investigation. It is due alike to the honest men and the rogues. We may say, however, on the best authority, that great misapprehension of some of the real facts have somehow got abroad. The Admiralty did not neglect to have the gun-boats which were built by contract, inspected during the progress of their construction. A dockyard officer was detached and paid extra for superintending, or pretending to superintend, the building of every gun-boat. If bribery and corruption, as well as fraud and incompetency, have been at work, the public must know it. At present we shall say no more on this disgraceful business.

If, however, we do not wish to appear wise beforehand in this matter, we must also deprecate the behindhand wisdom of some who have written upon the subject. In the *Times* of Thursday last a letter appeared on the virtues of salt-water washings for preserving timber! The writer argued that the boats should not have been hauled up high and dry, but left in tidal water. Now, every one must recollect how Sir Charles Wood was called to account about his gun-boat slips, and how thoroughly the matter was then discussed; and no one then propounded this theory of wet and dry nursing for these vessels. Besides, everybody ought to know, who ventures to write upon such subjects, that the wooden piers of bridges always decay and give way first, precisely wheret hey are alternately wet and dry, while the timber above water altogether, and also that always immersed, would last for ever. May not this wet and dry system have something to do with the greater wear and tear of ships in ordinary than in sea-going ships?

Anyhow, this apologist for green timber and trade frauds does not explain how some of the boats are sound and some of them rotten, while all were equally hauled up at Haslar and elsewhere. Of the 200 gun-boats, built at 5000*l.* a-piece, costing one million sterling, we wish to know how many are useless? how much money has been fraudulently obtained for building them? We fear the frauds, in the aggregate, are at least double those of Pullinger! We think the guilty parties are even worse than a mere robber of "trash." They have also stolen money and done their best to ruin the reputation of England, and lay its honour in the dust.

We believe that the arrangements respecting the re-organisation of the Indian Army will be officially made public in a few days, and that a Military Commission will be appointed to settle the details of the amalgamation.

The Commission upon the transport of troops, and the establishment of quick communication between the military posts and dockyards has resumed its sittings.

The following appointments to divisional commands in India have been made: Major-General Cunyngham, C.B., to Scinde, vice Brigadier Hale, transferred to Poona, on the assumption of the chief command at Bombay by Sir Hugh Rose; Major-General Spencer to Mysore, vice Sir John Inglis. Major-General Windham is coming home, on six months' leave of absence.

No day has yet been fixed for the great Volunteer Review in Hyde Park by Her Majesty, but we believe it will take place about the latter end of June or the early part of July.

The four vacant regiments have been disposed of—Major-General Ball going to the 46th, vice General Geddes, transferred to the 27th; Major-General Breton obtaining the 56th, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey the 3rd Buffs, and Sir John Inglis his old corps, the 32nd. Generals Ball and Inglis have seen service in the field, for which their new appointments are an appropriate reward. General Breton has seen a good deal of colonial service, although he has not been in the field. General Grey's is a Court appointment, for which there can be no justification, as long as military service is regarded as a claim to military reward.

We are sorry to hear by recent accounts from Calcutta that there appear to be some grave deficiencies in the way of hospital accommodation for the many sick troops proceeding through the presidency. The mortality on board the ships conveying out the wives and children of soldiers, which we have before had occasion to notice, seems unfortunately not to have terminated with the voyage out, for during the march up country many deaths occurred, and a great deal of sickness prevailed. This is by no means to be laid at the door of the medical staff, who appear to have acted with a zeal and energy not emulated by some of the higher powers. We shall probably again have to refer to some of the details which have just reached us upon this unpleasant subject.

We have much pleasure in stating that the Second Class of the Bath has been conferred on Colonel Horsford. Seldom has an honour been more honourably earned, and seldom has one been conferred which will be more cordially ratified by all who were associated with this gallant officer in the operations in which he played such a distinguished part. His old comrades of the Rifle Brigade, as well as all who knew his soldierly qualities, will hear with gratification of the reward which Sir Alfred Horsford has received from his Sovereign.

The authorities in command at Chatham have decided on placing several hundred of the troops in that garrison under canvas during the present summer, the experience of former years having shown that the men encamped are far more healthy, and the per-centage of sick much less than when the troops are living and sleeping in their close and crowded barrack-rooms.

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MANNING THE NAVY.

(From a Correspondent.)

No scheme for a "Reserve" can, we believe, be successful which does not adopt, as its first principle, the necessity of attaching the seamen to their country. What does the Government give as an equivalent for the sailor's liability at any time to be taken to fight the battles of his country?

That the press could be enforced at the present day is much to be doubted; but, even if it could, the evidence which the country has had that during the late war the desertions equalled the forced entries, shows how valueless the power is.

That the country has a right to the services of every subject no sailor can deny; but the ballot for the militia never obliged the subject to leave his native land; and the ballot for sailors would be an injustice, except there be a limitation as to the distance to which they could be taken, which if just would render a force so raised valueless excepting for defence.

How far does the proposed "Naval Volunteer Reserve" go towards settling the question and providing a force of itself to abolish all future idea of impressment? It is limited to 30,000, a portion of whom will only be in the country at a time. Is that a sufficient force when joined to our existing Navy to enable our Fleet with every chance of success to meet the combined navies of the world? If not, it is an error, for it is not a large enough measure to meet every possible contingency which may arise.

The country, since the time of William III., has been working the Royal Navy and Merchant Service as distinct bodies, far from harmonising and bringing the two to work into each other when required. No step has been taken to work the marine of England as a great whole. What is the present state of the Navy? A force of 60,000 or 70,000 is obtained, and nothing is provided to fall back upon, not even half-trained men. A bounty is required to bring such seamen forward as can be got; and a Reserve of 30,000, with limitations and restrictions, is proposed, keeping it apart from the mass of the mercantile marine; thus raising a separate force, and still tending to keep the Services apart.

The whole sailors of England are the country's, if the country will make them so. Let a reserve be open to all up to the age of forty (real A. B.'s the only point insisted on), a compulsory Seaman Fund established for both Navy and Merchant Seamen, with the present proposed system of reserve, pay, and pension; there will then be a perfect registration. Let there be a right on the part of Government annually to take 2000 apprentices, whose time has expired, to serve for three years in the Royal Navy, to be chosen either by ballot or volunteering—it would soon be the latter—to keep up a well-trained reserve, of which the nucleus would be already created. Abolish the press-gang. Ere long, under such a system as is here sketched out, the greatest punishment will be dismissal from the Navy, and our nationality will be as anxiously assumed as it is at present frequently disowned.

FRENCH NAVY.

The cuirassed frigate "Normandie" occupies much attention, and is so far completed that she will soon be armed at Cherbourg, when she will proceed with her sister ship "Gloire," built at Cherbourg, to join the squadron of evolutions.

The corvette "Bayonnaise" has sailed from Cherbourg, for the Pacific.

The steam-corvette "Cassini" arrived at Sydney, March 5, and left two days afterwards for New Caledonia.

The "Somme" has quitted Réunion for Mauritius.

The "Algesiras," flag of Rear-Admiral Paris, the "Alexandre," "Imperial," and "Redoubtable," left Toulon on the 7th, to join the French Fleet off the Hyères.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* denies officially that there is any truth in the report that the gun-boats, "Dragonne" and "Peiho," have been sunk by the Chinese forts of Koang-Fo.

It is probable that the valley of Taggia will serve as the boundary between France and Italy; but that St. Remo, and probably Vintimiglia will remain Italian.

The *Journal des Mines* states that the Emperor has approved of M. Pascal's invention of hot air marine engines so highly, that he has ordered the construction of several gun-boats with machinery on that principle, and has permitted the "Reine Hortense" to be fitted with the new engine. If the principle be successful, economy will not be its greatest merit, though it is calculated that the saving in coal would amount to 2,000,000*l.* annually in the French Navy.

The French in the Red Sea.—The French professional papers confirm the statement in the *Times*, that a steamer has arrived at Réunion with materiel for establishing a port on the coast of Abyssinia, which will soon be followed by a frigate. Their destination is Adoolis; but the French naval paper states that the Isle of Dissée will be "la première position occupée par la France dans la Mer Rouge." It is unfortunate that just in this juncture death should have deprived us of the services of Mr. Plowden, our able and energetic consul at one of the principal stations in Abyssinia.

The "Guerrière" has been launched at Brest with great success.

It is stated that the effectives of vice-admirals of France will be raised to 11, and of rear-admirals to 24.

ARTISAN VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—You have noticed in your paper what you are kind enough to call a very creditable attempt made by a number of artisans in the district parish of St. Luke's, Berwick Street, to form a rifle corps. Will you allow me, as my name is mentioned in connection with it, to correct a false impression that notice has left in many minds. I say many minds, for your words have been widely circulated in other papers with the printed prefix, "No working men need apply."

I do not believe the result of their offer to the authorities will justify this moral. The facts are these:—

As long as four months ago several of my parishioners met in one of my school-rooms to organise a Rifle Corps. The speeches were patriotic and sensible. It was proposed that the dress should be cheap though uniform, and that the officers should be gentlemen who had borne Her Majesty's commission in the Army. Well, the thing grew; some 150 soon joined. My friends marched about in the school-room three evenings every week; the windows were dotted with the flattened noses of an admiring public. In time we procured the printed forms of application to the lord-lieutenant. These we filled up, as we had reason to know, correctly, and sent in; we waited for an answer. Meanwhile Lord Elcho, hearing that the men called themselves "Scottish artisans," asked them to join his corps, making great concessions. Many went, mostly Scotchmen, and with them the title Scottish artisans. The remainder, knowing that their application to the lord-lieutenant had not been finally negatived, asked me to become their correspondent till they obtained an officer to represent them. To this I assented. I laid their case before Lord Salisbury; an answer has not yet been received. I cannot tell what there is in their application to merit any discouragement. It comes from the district parish of St. Luke's, which contains between nine and ten thousand inhabitants.

As very many of these are superior artisans, they would probably form the bulk of the corps. They are not men ever likely to enlist into the Militia or Line. They cannot join any existing Volunteer body without special favour. They therefore ask for permission to form a cheap corps, believing that the price of the uniform is not so important as the worth of the man inside it. Of course, they would gladly receive the donations of the public, but prefer being helped *as a corps*, and thus have the conditions of union such, that a well-to-do working-man might join without a pecuniary exception being made in his individual behalf.

My profession makes it strange for me to find myself, even for a time, the correspondent of a would-be rifle corps; but, I am glad to aid my working-men friends in the matter; and surely it is not unfit for a clergyman to help, however humbly, in rendering a great national movement more true and real.

The first time we met in my school-room an artisan pointed to a text on the wall, and said, "Sir, that is a good omen." It was this: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might."—I am, &c.

Harry Jones,
Incumbent of St. Luke's.

Royal Geographical Society.—An evening meeting will be held on Monday next, at which the following papers are to be read: "On a possible passage to the North Pole," by Mr. Alderman Hopkins. "Proposed Telegraphic Communication with America, *vid* the Faroes, Iceland, and Greenland," by Col. Shaffner, U.S.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Wives and Families of Soldiers and Sailors held its annual meeting at Willis's Rooms on 21st ult., for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee, and transacting the ordinary business of the society. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge took the chair, and there were present the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir John Lawrence, the Bishop of Oxford, General Sir Richard Dacres, and other friends of the charity. In opening the proceedings of the day, His Royal Highness said that the association was formed during the Russian War, and it originated in a feeling of sympathy for the great distress and suffering which in many instances befel the wives and families of the brave men in both Services, who were engaged in that arduous conflict. He rejoiced to know that the society had contributed largely to the relief of that distress and the alleviation of those sufferings. Although the war in the Crimea, which called forth this association, had happily long ceased to exist, still it would be a matter of deep regret if the society itself should be discontinued, as there was a large field in which it might labour with great benefit. The campaign in India, which rapidly followed the Russian war, had made considerable calls upon the funds of the society, and he was happy to find that great good had resulted from its operations in that direction. His Royal Highness concluded by expressing a fervent hope that the public would give to the association that support which it, in his opinion, in every respect, deserved. Captain Jackson, the secretary, then read the report, which gave a detailed statement of the services rendered by the association during the past year. Resolutions, pledging the secretary to support the society were then moved and supported by the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Bishop of Oxford, and other speakers, and were unanimously agreed to.

Messrs. Mappin have made an implement called the "Rifleman's Knife," which will be found useful by Volunteers and sportsmen. In addition to two good blades and smaller apparatus, the knife contains a powerful nipple-wrench and a strong turn-screw, and all who have dealt with fire-arms know how serviceable and how needful are these little instruments in the field.

THE MANCHESTER SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—In common with I hope many hundreds of my countrymen I read the Army and Navy Gazette regularly. I am neither a soldier nor a sailor, but I have a strong interest in both of the national services; and I believe that your labours will materially assist in making these services what they ought to be—the first in the world in point of efficiency and equipment, as they are the first in the matter of bravery and enduring. But I have a little fault to find with you. In one of your articles of the 21st ult. you refer to Manchester in a manner which I think is rather derogatory to Cottonopolis. You have been extracting the moral from the fight between Sayers and Heenan, and after having summed up the philosophic meaning of the fight, you ask, "Will Manchester consider these things?"* You put the question in a way which plainly says, "Will these pig-headed, cotton-spinning people, who care for nothing but making money, who think life has no higher or grander, or indeed any other aim than that of cotton-spinning, learn to estimate human nature properly, to leave off dreaming of peace where there is no peace?" These are not exactly your words, but your argument implies this much, and I think you do us an injustice. I believe that even the most rabid members of what is called the "Manchester School," do not deserve this censure. If, sir, you had witnessed the interest which the exhibition to which you refer had created in the city, you would have deemed it more likely that we should have rushed into the extreme of pugnacity, than into that of quiet submission to insult. The whole city was inflamed with the contest; nothing else was talked of on 'Change during that day and the next; and take notice too, that it was not the brutal part of the contest that was admired, but the *moral* of it. It was the spirit of emulation, of fortitude, of nationality, that found such a response here; and I am satisfied that there is a deeper feeling of honour, of fairness, of manly resolution in this city, than in almost any other place in the kingdom. Why, sir, we have one of the most numerous and most efficient Volunteer rifle corps here. That does not look like a quiet acquiescence in the principles of the extreme peace party. Depend upon it, sir, when that hour of danger comes, to which you constantly refer, and I believe most fairly and properly, you will not find the members of the Manchester party either laggards or traitors in their country's service. All that can be said against the bulk of the trading community of Manchester is, that they have endeavoured to lessen the vitality of war as a "trade." They do but follow out the suggestions of the great dramatist, when he says that war is a game which, were the subjects wise, kings would not play at. We may have too much faith in our ledgers here; but we are neither slow to expose the wrong, nor tardy in defending the right. When the struggle comes you will not find us unwilling to take part in it; all we ask for is, that the same principles which govern men of business in their intercourse with each other, should be introduced into the affairs which regulate the negotiations of cabinets.—Yours, &c.,

A Manchester Man.

Sir James Outram.—We read in the last *Bombay Gazette* the announcement copied from the *Englishman* of the 23rd ultimo into the *Gazette* of Monday week, to the effect that Sir James Outram's failing health had compelled him to take a passage to Singapore in the Lancefield, which was to leave Calcutta on the 26th, has occasioned much distress to the gallant baronet's numerous friends in Bombay; and we have therefore much pleasure in assuring them that our contemporary's estimate of his health is erroneous. We have been favoured with the following extract from one of Sir James's letters, dated 26th March:—"I think I told you that I had been in the doctor's hands for a few days for an attack of bronchitis. They wanted me to go to sea for a two or three weeks' trip; but that would have been so inconvenient, both on public and private grounds, that I could not agree to do so. And I am glad of it, for I am now entirely rid of my cough." A Calcutta correspondent, in allusion to the reported illness of Sir James Outram, thus writes:—"To the heart of a lion, the sympathetic soul of a woman, the eye of an eagle, he adds the physical endurance of a team of dray horses. For hard continuous work he has never had his equal on this side of India, unless perhaps in the persons of Lords Canning and Dalhousie. From twelve to sixteen hours a day is, I believe, his average diurnal contribution to the service of the State at his desk and in Council. Yet, like all men who get through an immensity of work, he is never in a hurry, and rarely 'too busy' to give interviews to such as desire to communicate with him personally on public affairs. Such is the stuff of those soldier-statesmen by whom India was won and has been preserved. Twenty years hence it will be seen whether adequate successors to them are supplied in the persons of the 'pale students' who carry off the prizes at our competitive examinations."

The Report of the Commissioners on the Defences of the Country will be laid before Parliament in the course of a few days.

It will be perceived from the subjoined general order that the five years' staff order is not to be carried into effect in India:—"General Order by his Excellency the Governor-General of India. Camp Doenanuggur, March 19, 1860. Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, his Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to announce for general information, that the orders requiring staff appointments to be vacated after five years' tenure are not intended to apply to officers serving with irregular or local corps, who, though detached from their own regiments, are nevertheless performing regimental duties. Under the same authority the operations of the rule requiring the vacation of appointments is altogether suspended until further orders.—R. J. H. Birch, Major-General; Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General."

* Our sensible correspondent may easily imagine the remarks to which he refers were applied to "Manchester" as an abstract school of politico-economical teaching, in which the masters and pupils of the "Peace Party" sit, and learn, and lecture; and not to "Manchester" as a city containing a thoroughly English population with a strong love of their country and its institutions, and no disinclination at all to a fair fight, if needs be.—[Ed.]

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LIGHT INFANTRY DRILL.

The following important Circular Memorandum, addressed to the Infantry Regiments, has just been issued :—

"Horse Guards, May 1.

"The general principles of light infantry movements, as well as the movements of a company or battalion, when acting as light infantry, are laid down in the 'Field Exercises,' and the right application of these movements in the field may be studied with advantage in various works by authors of much practical experience ; but, in addition to these important points, His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief deems it essential that the attention of commanding officers should be directed to the necessity of constantly exercising the individual intelligence and judgment of the men under their command when acting as light infantry.

"The improved range and accuracy of fire of the arms now in general use, render it doubly important that every soldier should, when skirmishing, be prepared to take such advantage of ground and cover as will enable him, with the least exposure of his own person, to inflict the greatest amount of injury on his opponents.

"With this view, commanding officers are enjoined to lose no opportunity of profiting by all suitable ground in the vicinity of their quarters for the instruction of young soldiers in this important part of their duty; and they should bear in mind that the character of a regiment, as to its proficiency in light infantry movements, depends mainly on the individual intelligence, skill, and activity, displayed by the men themselves.

"It will be found advantageous, where the ground admits, to detach one or more companies, with their supports, to a distance of about 1000 yards in front of and facing the battalion drawn up in line, when they will extend and advance in skirmishing order towards the battalion, being occasionally halted, in order that the officers, by examining the back-sight of the rifles, may ascertain that they have been adjusted for the proper distances.

"The officers of the companies in line will point out to the men of their companies any error that may be committed by the skirmishers in their advance, and the advantages to be derived from such cover as the ground may present, from running rapidly from point to point, &c. ; the line being in the position of the enemy, the men will soon learn what errors, as regards unnecessary exposure, should be avoided.

"Each company, in its turn, should be exercised as skirmishers, and be occasionally relieved, advancing and retreating, and the advantage of the new line of skirmishers being completely concealed in the latter movement should be pointed out.

"Officers in command of supports, bearing in mind the improved range and accuracy of fire-arms, should also be careful in the selection of their ground, as the fire of the enemy's skirmishers is sure to be directed on any exposed solid body. Supports and reserves, if not under cover, should always lie down when halted.

"The attention of the skirmishers should be especially called to the following points :—;

"*Skirmishers*, when under fire, must take advantage of all cover. The men of a file should always work together ; both men should never be unloaded at the same time ; they should always, when practicable, load under cover, before moving to the front when advancing, and after falling back when retiring.

"*Young soldiers* (particularly when first opening fire) are apt to waste their ammunition ; its value, therefore, cannot be too carefully impressed on their minds, and they should be made to understand that the principal advantage of their rifle—viz., accuracy of fire—is lost if, in moving from spot to spot, they do not consider well the distance they are from the object they are about to fire at, and are not careful to adjust the back-sight accordingly.

"The files must be careful not to get in front of each other. When small objects, such as trees or rocks, afford cover for a few files only, the men must not crowd behind them in numbers, as they will be safer in the open. Here they should load and fire lying, and move rapidly when the advance or retreat renders a change of position necessary, throwing themselves at once on the ground.

"Bugle sounds should be avoided as much as possible ; the men should be practised at 'passing the word,' and made to understand signals.

"The men should be taught that good cover may be obtained from the slightest rise or fall of ground,—more especially when engaged at long ranges—a slight furrow, a few stones or small bushes, will often afford cover in the absence of trees, rocks, walls, banks, &c.

"Skirmishers should be taught to judge rapidly for themselves of the nature of the ground on which they are acting, and of the best mode of occupying it. In defending a line of heights, the edge of a wood, or any ditches, walls, &c., they should follow the windings of the cover, instead of remaining in line, taking care to leave no considerable gaps, and not to collect in groups.

"A line of skirmishers may be exercised with advantage in passing obstacles, such as ponds, farm buildings, &c., the men opposite these obstacles doubling in rear of the files on the right and left ; but running out to their proper places as soon as the obstacles are passed.

"Before quitting one position each file should decide on the next they intend to occupy, which they should make for in double time ; when at close quarters one man of a file should cover the advance or retreat of his comrade while running from point to point, the men protecting each other in turn while exposed.

"The fire of skirmishers may often be better employed against the enemy's files on their right and left than against those in their immediate front, who are more likely to be completely covered.

"It is impossible for the officers to place each file of their companies ; the men must be made to understand that they are responsible for the cover each file may select.

"They should keep in sight the files on their right and left, and, when the ground permits, should resume the general line of dressing, and their proper distance, making use of their own intelligence, without waiting for special directions.

"The dressing of a line of skirmishers is a matter of no importance, as long as the connection between files is kept up. In advancing or retiring those files having cover should remain in their position until those on their right and left have passed them by 15 or 20 paces. In advancing, files should run on to cover, when the general line is within 50 paces of it, holding it as above. The fire of one protected skirmisher is of more value than that of five when exposed.

"Whenever opportunities offer, commanding officers should instruct their men in the mode of making rifle pits, and placing sand bags, sods, &c., on a wall or parapet, to fire through ; also in the duties of covering-parties in sieges, how to keep down the fire of batteries, the advantages of the different modes of firing—kneeling, lying, &c. ; in short, no pains should be spared to make each man a thorough and efficient light infantry soldier.

"Another important point to which the General Commanding-in-Chief would take the opportunity of directing the attention of commanding officers both of regiments and brigades, is the practice of time march—*i.e.*, they should direct companies or wings, or battalions, to occupy a distant position to which several roads lead, some of greater length and easier to march over than others. The heads of these columns should arrive simultaneously in position and the time of departure be regulated accordingly.

"Small bodies of troops may accomplish longer marches even over bad roads than deeper columns can accomplish over better roads. Practice will soon enable officers to ascertain these points, and to calculate almost to a certainty the time required under every circumstance.

"By command,
"J. YORKE SCARLETT, Adjutant-General."

It is very needful not to lose sight of the fact that the above excellent memorandum is intended for the guidance of infantry when acting as skirmishers, or in extended order as light infantry. Battles can never be won by skirmishers, or by infantry in skirmishing order, no matter what may be the range and accuracy of projectiles. Any one who has witnessed the disorder on the line of march of the best-drilled soldiery, and the helplessness of ill-drilled regiments, will appreciate, as all officers must, the imperative necessity of maintaining the company and battalion drill, without which regiments cannot move in the field at all, and would become a mere mob. Indeed the increased range of rifles and artillery is an argument for rendering all company and battalion drill more strict and often repeated than ever, whilst each man is trained to act with self-reliance and intelligence when skirmishing. All our regiments in effect are taught light infantry drill now-a-days ; but bad as the old animated Prussian target of a regiment deploying from column into line would be, a rabblement of unconnected skirmishers without any supports or common object in attack or retreat would be worse. One great difficulty, henceforth, will be the handling of supports and reserves so as to keep them out of fire. If too far off the whole mass of skirmishers may be rolled up by a quick sweeping charge of cavalry from either flank. If within range it would be difficult to prevent their being shaken by the artillery, for a general can rarely find ground to conceal either his infantry or his horse.

Another difficulty among many will be the supply of ammunition to the advanced troops. There is a great talk of profitless expenditure of ammunition, but the greatest waste we know of it would be in the case of two lines of well-covered skirmishers firing at each other, or at the puffs of smoke from each other's rifles, at 800 or 900 yards. The amusement would be endless if the pouches could be kept full—the damage nothing, and the result nothing. Armies must march, and manœuvre, and encamp, in solid bodies ; and the soldier who begins the day as a light infantry skirmisher, will have to close it, if he is to conquer in the fight, as one of a charging battalion with bayonets in front, or in the shock of serried masses which terminates the struggles of every battle-field.

Our light infantry drill cannot be too carefully conducted, and the Duke's very admirable Memorandum will be of the highest value, if officers enter into the spirit of it and really develop the intelligence of their men. The soldier who finds himself in face of an enemy on a level plain may feel very uncomfortable if he cannot skirmish from behind a bank or a tree ; but on the whole perhaps the *morale* of the soldier is not so much deteriorated by skirmishing from cover as may be supposed. Trenches are far worse—"Unnecessary exposure" as the Duke of Cambridge points out, "should be avoided ;" but men must be taught too that when exposure is necessary, it must be submitted to. The object of the Circular in effect is to enjoin greater attention to well-known principles in the drill of our troops ; and Sir James Scarlett's language is so clear and explicit, that his meaning in embodying the Commander-in-Chief's views cannot be misunderstood.

At the Royal United Service Institution yesterday a lecture was delivered by Colonel R. A. Shafto Adair, A.D.C. to the Queen, on "the Defence of Portsmouth and the adjacent districts."

The *Moniteur* of last Saturday publishes a decree fixing the individual payment for exemption from military service at 2300f., and the bounty on re-engagement for seven years' service at 2000f.

ARMY REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The present system may almost be said to owe its origin to the mistakes made in the Crimean war, and to the crusade which has since been carried on by the press against the supposed idleness, incompetency and extravagance of our officers.

It would be an idle attempt to deny that there were, or even that there always will be, a few questionable characters in so large a body ; but this crusade seems to have been carried on with great virulence, because many of those men had ample private means, and were accustomed, when they had got through their drill, and learnt their duty, to lead a tolerably easy and independent life in time of peace.

If reform means a change, there is a change, and a very considerable one here. There is no fear now of either officer or soldier getting rusty for want of something to do, as the present system seems to be to invent work for them, both by experiments in every possible change of routine and duty —by a miserable concession to every grumble raised by the press—and by a lamentable attempt to become a bad copy of a foreign model.

Although it may be necessary for our allies to find incessant work for their soldiers (to keep them out of mischief being a very important consideration with them), we have yet to learn that such a course of discipline is indispensable to the well-being and efficiency of the British Army. No wonder, then, that the effects of such a system should be felt in an army composed of volunteers, and it will be well for England if the identity of that Army is not entirely destroyed by it.

The first difficulty has arisen among the officers of the Cavalry, who were about the most independent class in the Service. An immense number of them, men who both knew their work and had done it nobly in the field, have retreated from the toils of an endless sham fight, and left not a few vacant saddles behind them.

There is a sad contrast between the puny recruits of the present day, and the old soldiers of eight or ten years' service. It would seem as if the cavalry officer and the British Grenadier were dying out gradually, and that recruits are only to be obtained from the very lowest classes. I have heard men, returning ill and faint from the recent Indian campaign, say, sadly, "that every place is the same at home, and that, if they cannot either claim or buy their discharge, they will always volunteer for foreign service."

Surely, there must be something radically wrong in the system to produce such a state of things as this ; and I need scarcely point to what the first instalment of the 14th Dragoons have done, after being sent to a solitary and dismal barrack (about the nearest approach to a camp that could be found, as an acknowledgment of their hard fought services) for a proof of the feeling existing, and existing more especially in that branch of the Service.

The reason for their leaving is simply that they have to toil incessantly at their profession—to work like recruits, at endless field days, constant riding-school and foot parades. These tried and well-drilled soldiers are not made in a day, and must necessarily be a loss to the country. If obliged to work hard, they think it worth while to try to better themselves elsewhere ; and their superiors have also made the discovery that labour-study and capital can be invested more profitably than in the purchase and holding of a commission. We have an increase of nearly 2,000,000*l.* in the Army Estimates ! May I ask if there is anything to shown for it ? Is the Army better drilled or more efficient in general for the work it has gone through in the last four years ? Have the numerous changes improved the position of either officer or soldier in any particular ? And is there any return to the country for the money expended in camps ?

The press may glory in the fact of all idlers being driven out of the Service. It cannot deny that fine gentlemen and stalwart idlers have supported the prestige of the British arms for ages. But it has never taken any notice of the fact that the soldier must at least be indulged with a liberal inducement, if required to labour hard in peace, as well as to face hardship and death in time of war. I am, &c.,

OBSERVER.

[We publish the above letter, as it is an honest grumble from a soldier who has seen service. It may represent the feelings of some considerable portion of his class. If so, we would beg these officers to remember that our Army may be called upon in a month for active service in the field against the first professional soldiers in the world ; that our system was sorely tried in the Crimea—and that under such circumstances we are afraid the nation will exact the attention to duty, and drill, and parade, &c., of which our excellent correspondent complains.]

LANDING IN THE CRIMEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—How are the two following passages from M. St Arnaud's letters reconcileable with the statement in Colonel Ady's work, of the "Curious Incidents" that took place on board the Ville de Paris, p. 30, during the voyage to the Crimea ?

"A bord la Ville de Paris dix lieues nord du Cape Tarkan, 11 Sept., 1854.

"Mon opinion n'a pas changé, et je suis toujours pour un débarquement de nos forces à la Katcha. Les Anglais ne l'ont pas jugé possible. J'ai cédé.

Old Fort, Crimea, 16 Septembre.

"La diversion que j'ai fait faire à la Katcha a démontré à tout le monde que j'avais raison et que c'était là qu'il fallait débarquer. Je ne puis pas trop sentir aux Anglais que j'avais raison."

Several Volunteer Rifle Corps have assumed the *red* facing. This has hitherto been considered as the distinctive mark of a Royal regiment, granted by the Crown for some special service. Not having seen any of these corps gazetted as Royal, by what authority or permission has this distinction been permitted ?

G.

Another vexatious interruption is reported in the submarine cable to Alexandria. This time the cable is broken between Aden and Kooria Mooria. There was no communication between Aden and Bombay from the 3rd to the 12th of April.

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MONTHLY PAYMENTS TO THE FLEET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your correspondent, who takes the formidable *nom de plume* of "Steam," writes thoroughly in character with his signature. He advocates monthly payments in the fleet entirely on a go-a-head principle.

At present, he says, "those men who are so disposed can, and do, under the existing regulations, obtain a large proportion of their wages at monthly intervals." This is perfectly true; and, in my former letter, I pointed it out, and showed that the result was not that the "scamps," but the "good" and "very good" men of the Edgar had their money stolen from them, while they could not get leave to go ashore. "Steam" ignores these facts; and expresses his anxiety to accustom our seamen to the use of their money in small sums, to prevent the abuse of it in "longer bouts of drunkenness and debauchery, which," he says, "are the only results of a good pay-day." Men now can get as much as 24*s.* a month regularly, which they abuse. "Therefore," says "Steam," "give them 34*s.*, to familiarise them with the use of money and check its abuse." Nothing new. "*Similia similibus curantur*," or, "A hair of the dog that bit you!"

As regards the underhand ways in which our sailors, "Steam" says, get irregular supplies through agents, who charge a handsome per-centage, certainly, the per-centage must be handsome, to make it worth while for any agent thus to deal with the difference between 24*s.* and 34*s.*; and "Steam" forgets to say whether it is the "steady men" or the "scamps" that patronise these agents. On this point the report of the Committee on the Record Book system is very like "Steam's" letter, and the evidence on the subject is somewhat vapoury in both. It would be something to save the agent's per-centage to these men; but what would be done with the saving?

If "Steam" will favour you with any answer to the facts quoted, as regards the Edgar's men, or will venture to controvert the other fact I alleged, that good men now do actually leave frequently-paid ships to get into sea-going ships, merely in order to have a "good pay day," I'll join issue with him. In the meantime I will answer the question asked by him. A badly-disposed man would be likely to get into proportionately additional trouble from possessing 34*s.* instead of 24*s.*; but that is not all. The evil of paying men money which they cannot want, and cannot use properly, while afloat or absent from their families, is not merely that the badly disposed will get into trouble in consequence, but that the good men are tempted to spend it, or gamble it, or are liable to have it stolen.

I deprecate, and, what is more, I assert the Service generally deprecate, a regular fizzing and fussing once in every month on board Her Majesty's ships at sea and in harbour, such as would result from these monthly payments, to say nothing of the letting off the steam afterwards, between every payment, till each 34*s.* was got rid of. If this were objectionable in piping times of peace, how much more so, now that the blast of war is so very probable, that its sound would scarcely startle us more than at present does the steam of a railway whistle?—Yours, &c. A. PAYMASTER, R.N.

NAVAL MEDICAL SUPPLEMENTAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As the subject of the abolition or maintenance of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund now engages a considerable share of the attention of the medical officers of the Navy, I am anxious to put before them a just and impartial view of the case, more especially as it affects the interests of upwards of two hundred widows, annuitants on the Society, who have submitted patiently to a reduction of one-third of their annuities, for the last fifteen years, in the full hope that the pledges given them of a reversion to the annuity of 40*l.* insured for them by their husbands, would, in due time, be restored.

In this matter the interests of the insured members are also deeply involved, and as the principle of "having due regard to vested rights" is acknowledged by all concerned, the importance of a calm and mature consideration of the subject must be apparent to every one.

Under these circumstances, if you will kindly give insertion to the following statement, you will greatly oblige

MEDICUS, R.N.

1st. The Naval Medical Supplemental Fund has an Act of Parliament rendering it lawful to reduce the widows annuities, for the next nine years, to 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* And as it is now proposed to wind up and abolish the society, it will be absolutely necessary, "having due regard to vested rights' to make provision for the annuitants, who may be alive after the expiration of the Act, to receive 40*l.* per annum. It is quite impossible to carry the effect of a ten years' Act over a life-time, and no lawyer will advise that the society can settle the claims of the widows, by purchasing life annuities at 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The utmost they could advise would be the purchasing of annuities of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* over the years of the Act, to be increased to the survivors to 40*l.*, according to their undoubted rights. Such conclusion may fairly be come to by looking at the order in council authorising 40*l.* and the Act which holds that order in temporary abeyance; but there are other elements to be considered.

1st. The Fund cannot be wound up but by Act of Parliament, consequently the Act to wind up would override the protective ten years' Act, because it would have to provide an equitable amount (or annuity) to be paid to the widows, with reference to the state of the Fund, and also the liabilities of contributors.

2nd. The consideration of the above opens up the whole question of winding up. We have the fact of nearly all the widows having memorialised against winding up, therefore it can never be supposed that the bill would be passed through Parliament unopposed.

A good case must be made out; to this end it will be necessary to be prepared with answers to the following queries:

1st. Are you insolvent, or unable to meet your liabilities?

The widows will argue that you are not, inasmuch as you have obtained an Act of Parliament rendering it legal to tender them 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in lieu of 40*l.* for the next nine years, which they have submitted to without protest, although the actuary reported three years ago that you could afford to pay a larger sum.

2nd. If not insolvent, why do you pray the Parliament for a dissolution?

If no better answer can be given to this than that five-sixths of the corps have expressed a decided objection to fulfil the agreement they made when they entered the service, viz., "to contribute to the support of this fund," the argument would not be entertained for one moment by a committee of the House of Commons.

THE PAYMASTERS' WARRANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Having attentively perused the article in your issue of the 28th ult., respecting the injustice experienced under the operation of the Royal Warrant of 27th January, 1860, by officers who have served in other commissioned grades before appointment as paymaster, I trust you will pardon me for attempting to point out what I consider a more equitable method of doing justice to this class of officers than that suggested by the article referred to.

Let their service in other commissioned grades before appointment as paymaster be allowed to reckon, while serving, as equivalent to paymaster's service towards the attainment of honorary rank in the same manner as such service is by the Royal Warrant of 2nd December, 1857, permitted to reckon towards half-pay on retirement, viz.:—

"Five years on full pay in other commissioned rank shall reckon as equivalent to two years' service as paymaster.

"Ten years on full pay in other commissioned rank shall reckon as equivalent to five years' service as paymaster."

This meed of justice would confer an important benefit on many an old paymaster who has done good service in the field, and who from the effects of colonial service or injury in action, has been induced to relinquish his position as a combatant officer to undertake duties requiring less physical exertion, although involving greater responsibility. It would also have the effect of placing such officers more on an equality with paymasters appointed from civilians.—Yours &c.

OLD SOLDIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE of the 28th ult. there appeared an article upon the late warrant for paymasters, in which a comparison is drawn between John Smith, Esq., and Lieutenant Brown, both appointed paymasters. In these particular cases, doubtless the remedy suggested by you would be both fair and just; but there is a third class which you do not appear to have taken into account, and who are those who have served, for instance, say twenty-three years, eighteen of which as non-commissioned officers before being commissioned, and who within a very short period afterwards have succeeded to the paymasterships of their corps. Now, your remedy would be a positive injury to this class of paymaster, as having nearly all their commissioned service in the latter rank; and as service in the ranks goes for nothing in the estimation of the framers of those warrants, although good service has been done by the individuals both in and out of the field of battle, therefore being slightly moved by the same motive (selfishness) as your correspondents who have suggested a longer period of service as commissioned officer and a shorter one as paymaster to be the qualification for the honorary rank, I suggest that the warrant before alluded to be allowed to remain as it is, and that special cases receive special consideration.—Yours, &c. O. M.

SIR C. NAPIER—MESS EXPENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your last week's Correspondent "G. O.," says: "I once received a letter from the late Sir Charles Napier, in which he assured me that when he joined the 52nd Regiment as an ensign, he could not on 5*s.* 3*d.* a day afford to drink wine at all; and, he added, my then commanding-officer, the celebrated Sir John Moore, being asked whether he considered a man temperate who only drank his 'first-thirds' at or after dinner, replied, 'No; he may be a moderate, but he is not a temperate man.'"

Now, sir, if Sir Charles really wrote that letter, his assurance was most remarkable; for he never belonged to the 52nd Regiment; never joined any regiment as ensign; never served on 5*s.* 3*d.* a day; never served in any regiment commanded by Sir John Moore; and was actually a captain when the pay of ensign was raised from 4*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 3*d.* a day.

It is a sad thing to have the shades of two great men called up, the one to state circumstantially that which never happened, and the other to talk teetotal twaddle. Your Correspondent may rely on it that the letter was a hoax.

I am, &c., AN OLD 52ND.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

The statistics of the strength of the British expedition to China were given in the House of Commons by Mr. Sidney Herbert a few evenings since. From India he said there were five regiments of European infantry, and probably two additional British regiments, amounting in the whole to 7,484 men. The five regiments would include 5,500 men, and the two additional regiments 1,984 men. There would also be five regiments of irregular native infantry, consisting of about 4,600 men; one regiment of native cavalry, consisting of 400 men; two companies of Madras sappers, consisting together of 200 men; making in all 4,600 men. So that the British force, consisting of 7,484, together with the native force of 4,600 men, would make a total of 12,084 men. There were likewise going to India four battalions of Royal Artillery, numbering 814 men; one company of Royal Engineers, numbering 124 men; and two squadrons of Dragoon Guards, of 328 men; making together a total of 1266 men. These added to the former amount of 12,084 men would make a total of 13,350 men. One regiment, however, of the native forces had been stopped, and they had heard by the last mail that it was possible other regiments might be stopped. Only the day before yesterday they had heard of one regiment being detained in consequence of counter-orders. He would add now the numbers of the troops which had been despatched from England. They consisted of one battalion of Military Train numbering 289 men; two battalions of Royal Artillery (Armstrong guns), numbering 444 men; the 2nd Regiment of Foot, from the Cape, numbering 845 men; making together 1578 men. These, added to the number stated before, made a total of 14,928 men. From that must be deducted for over-estimate of the forces already stated about 1000 men, leaving the amount of the whole available force, irrespective of course of the garrison at Hong Kong, in round numbers about 14,000 men. With respect to the wives and children of those regiments which had been despatched from India to China, the moment the Government here heard that the Indian government intended to despatch them to England they telegraphed to the Indian government desiring them to keep all the wives and children of these regiments in India till further orders. As regards the question of additional forces for China, it was impossible yet to say what would be the course of events; but if it should be such as to lead to a commencement of hostilities and to a protraction of operations, then certainly due notice would be given to the House of any motion for making provision for that state of things by any aditional vote of credit.

INDIA.

Governor-General's Camp, Lahore.
17th Feb., 1860.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your troop is about to leave the Governor-General's escort, and His Excellency desires me to express the regret he feels at parting with it. You have now marched in His Excellency's escort for four months, during which time the orderly conduct of the troop as well as its appearance, has been most exemplary, and Lord Canning wishes me to convey to yourself, your officers and men, the assurance of his entire satisfaction at the manner in which the duty entrusted to you has been performed.

The Governor-General wishes this letter to be published in Troop Orders. Believe me yours very truly,

(Signed) EDWARD CAMPBELL,
Military Secretary to the Governor-General.

To Lieutenant W. D. Milman, commanding E Troop, Royal Horse Artillery.

Since leaving Seetapore, this troop marched 900 miles with the Governor-General, and fired 1354 rounds blank cartridge for salutes.

Ghazeepore, April 2nd, 1860.

We had a tremendous fire here on the 27th ult., luckily in the middle of the day. There were no casualties; but the barracks of four companies of Her Majesty's 37th were entirely destroyed. They were cheap thatched barracks; and as a very high wind was blowing, it is a wonder that the whole lines were not destroyed. The engines were bad, and water scarce. What between the fire and the sun it was warmish work, trying to arrest the flames. Colonel Milman, 37th, commanding the station, published an order next day, extolling the bravery and determination of the men of the 37th and 77th in getting the ammunition out of a store-house which was in flames—a most dangerous service, and it was providentially effected, otherwise the hospital might have been blown up, and the loss of life would have been enormous. Had this service been performed in action, the men would have well deserved the Victoria Cross. Much clothing, arms, and accoutrements were destroyed, for which the men must get compensation. Some band instruments were melted in the conflagration also. The loss to Government is estimated at 30,000 rupees.

Colonel Egerton Milman, 37th Foot, has been appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, to the command of the Rohilcund division, head-quarters Bareilly, with the local rank of Brigadier-General, vice Sir R. Walpole, transferred to the command of the Lucknow Division.

THE ARMSTRONG GUN FACTORIES.—Although the whole of the new buildings are not yet completed, since the formation of the Armstrong gun establishment at the Royal Arsenal, 48 complete field batteries of rifled ordnance have been proved and equipped for service, in addition to 200 40-pounder guns for the Royal Navy. A large number of 100-pounder guns are now in course of manufacture. A further course of experiments are ordered to be carried out with cast-iron guns of the old pattern, rifled and hooped on Sir W. Armstrong's principle. They are to be fired with increased charges until the gun experimented on is destroyed, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact power of endurance. From the previous bursting of these hooped guns, a strong feeling against them exists among naval and military officers; and the production of these weapons appears to be questionable policy, as they cost nearly as much as the genuine Armstrong gun, and when completed cannot be depended on. The Armstrong gun factories are now at work on a most extensive scale night and day, and it is expected that at least 1200 guns, chiefly of the larger sizes, will be turned out by the end of the present year.

In the House of Commons the other evening, Major Stuart asked the Secretary of State for War whether the British Government had not undertaken the transmission of the 20,000 Turkish medals from Constantinople previous to their loss in the Mediterranean; and whether it was the intention of the Government to defray the expense of replacing them? Mr. S. Herbert said that the British Government did not undertake the shipping of these medals. They were shipped by the Turkish government, and the responsibility rested with them. Under these circumstances, Sir H. Bulwer had been instructed to ask the Turkish government if they would be willing to replace the value of the medals. In the meantime the men were entitled to wear the ribbon.

The expenditure at Enfield factory during the financial year ending with March last amounted to 215,577*l.*, more than half of which went in wages, about 56,000*l.* in stores, and 32,000*l.* in buildings and machinery. During the year there were delivered into store from this factory 87,405 musket rifles complete of the pattern of 1853.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

GUN AND MORTAR BOATS.

Mr. William Ewart asked the Secretary for the Admiralty what were the measures adopted for subjecting to a strict system of inspection, while they were being built, gun-boats and other vessels built on contract by the Government.

Sir John Pakington desired to know what was the real extent of injury by decay which had been discovered in Her Majesty's mortar vessels and gun-boats; whether it was true that improper workmanship and fastenings had also been discovered; and what steps the Board of Admiralty had taken or intended to take in consequence of the present state of those vessels.

Lord Clarence Paget hoped that the statement he was about to make would have the effect of allaying some of the anxiety which prevailed on this subject if he stated to the House the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth respecting it. It was true that a number of the gun-boats had been built of unseasoned timber, but it was only fair to the contractors to state that it was done with the knowledge of the Admiralty. The contractors stated that they had not seasoned timber, but the Admiralty notwithstanding ordered them to go on with the work. The question of short bolts however, was of a different nature. The use of those bolts was horrible to contemplate; for, in consequence of those imperfect bolts being used, it might be that a ship in a rough sea might go to the bottom in a moment. The Admiralty were taking advice as to adopting proceedings against contractors who had used short bolts. Twenty-three boats in the yards had been found defective and fully repaired, and six were now in hand. There remained to be examined sixteen boats, which were hauled up on Haslar slip. There were forty of the steam reserve afloat, which had not yet been examined, but as far as he was aware, they had not shown any signs of decay. With respect to the mortar-boats, some which had been opened had been found to be extremely defective, and two had been ordered to be broken up because they were a mass of decay. Of Government-built boats eleven were undergoing considerable repair. When vessels were built in contractors' yards the work was superintended by officers from the Government yards.

Sir C. Napier said that the names of the contractors who had used short bolts ought to be proclaimed in the House. Was it true, as reported, that ships of the line were being converted with unseasoned timber?

Mr. Whitbread thought that course would hardly be fair, inasmuch as it might prejudice their case before a legal tribunal. There was no foundation for the rumour that ships were being converted with unseasoned timber.

Admiral Herbert said that two years ago the boats on Haslar slip were so rotten, that he put the end of his umbrella through them.

NAVY SURGEONS.

Sir E. Grogan wished to know what steps had been taken since the 24th of February last to carry into effect the provisions of the late naval warrant as regarded medical officers in the Navy.

Lord Clarence Paget said that the Admiralty had approved of a new uniform of a more ornamental character for surgeons in the Navy; but he could hold out no hope that surgeons would obtain cabins of the same class as those assigned to captains of ships.

COOKING FOR THE ARMY.

In the House of Commons Colonel Lindsay brought under notice the system of cooking in the Army invented by Captain Grant, and asked the Secretary for War whether he intended to recommend that some remuneration should be given to that officer for the services he had rendered in improving and economising the system. The gallant Colonel dwelt upon the great advantages which had resulted from the introduction of Captain Grant's system. Previous to its introduction, the only mode of cooking for the Army was by boiling, but, under that system, stewing, frying, and baking could be effected, by which means the comforts of the soldier had been greatly promoted. The saving to the country by the adoption of Captain Grant's system was enormous. Under it the cost of cooking had been reduced to a halfpenny per week per man. At present the food of sixty thousand men was cooked by Captain Grant's system. Captain Grant had also invented an ambulatory cooking apparatus, which the Government had directed to be sent to China for the use of the troops—a proof of the estimation in which it was held. It had also been extensively adopted in reformatories and workhouses. He wished to know whether the Government intended to make any remuneration to Captain Grant for his valuable invention.

General Buckley and Mr. Cave bore testimony to the value of Captain Grant's system, and the important results which had flowed from it, and said it was unworthy of the country to avail themselves of its advantages without making any compensation to its author.

Mr. Sidney Herbert said, that, although Captain Grant's cooking apparatus was the best and most economical at the time it was first invented, it was now surpassed by Captain Gordon's. For a body of men not fewer than 500 Captain Grant's was still the most economical, but the expense increased in proportion as the number to be cooked for decreased. In consideration of the merit of Captain Grant's invention, and of the fact that he was the first who had directed his attention to the subject, he (Mr. Herbert) had presented him with the sum of 500*l*. Captain Grant accepted the money, but declared it an insufficient recognition of the merits of his invention. As guardian of the public purse as regarded military expenditure, he could not recommend that he should receive further compensation without, at the same time, making it to others who produced cooking apparatus which competed successfully with his.

SIR C. TREVELYAN.

In reply to a question from Mr. Danby Seymour, Sir C. Wood stated that in consequence of Sir C. Trevelyan having published the protests of himself and the members of the Madras Council against Mr. Wilson's financial scheme, the government had recalled him, and appointed as his successor Sir Henry Ward.

PENSIONS FOR WOUNDS.

Colonel North moved that a humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to reconsider the warrant granting pensions and allowances to officers of the land forces, limited to wounds and injuries received in action. The motion was supported by Sir C. Napier, Colonel Dickson, and Mr. Wyld, and opposed by Mr. Sidney Herbert and Lord Palmerston; but ultimately, his lordship seeing that the feeling of the House was decidedly in favour of the motion, his lordship gave way, and the motion was agreed to.

Obituary.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—We have been so accustomed of ate to read of the exploits of our soldiers in the Crimea and India, that a little relief to the strain may be afforded by recording the services of a thorough good soldier of the great war, of which we are beginning fast to lose sight. The following is a statement of distinguished past service which will favourably contrast with any record of individual services of the present day. John Rowley, a well-known sergeant of the Royal Artillery, enlisted into that regiment at a time (1803) when the nation was in alarm about the threatened invasion of Napoleon. In August 1808, gunner Rowley, belonging to the famed Major Lawson's company, commenced his active career in the Peninsula, and left it at the peace in 1814. During that stormy period, he fought in fifteen battles and sieges, besides numerous lesser affairs, and was twice wounded. The mention of the contests in which he bore a part will at once show the hard nature of his service, his fatigues, his dangers and privations. He was at Rolica, Vimiera, Oporto, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Badajoz, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Burgos, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Neville, and the sortie from Bayonne; in all of which he conducted himself as a firm and steady artillerist, combining energy with courage, and a faithful discharge of duty with every other military excellence. For these services he received the war medal and eleven clasps! perhaps the greatest number awarded to any soldier in the British army. Twice he served at Gibraltar, and the rest of his time was passed in Guernsey and at Woolwich, where he was discharged in 1827. Subsequently he was employed for more than a year as a clerk in the military repository at Woolwich; from whence he was removed to Portsmouth, where he filled the office of Steward of the Ordnance Hospital for twenty-two years. In this way he was close on fifty years in the service of his country. He died at Woolwich on the 30th April, 1860, in his 75th year. His excellent widow, now suffering from paralysis, was a daughter of Sergeant-Major Collins of the Irish Artillery, who died at the good old age of 90. For nearly twenty-three years she was Matron and Stewardess of the Ordnance Hospital at Portsmouth, and is happily in receipt of one shilling a-day pension for her approved services, which, if it do nothing else, "will keep the wolf from the door."

We regret to record in our obituary of to-day the death of Captain Ward, who expired suddenly on Sunday last, at his residence, in Paradise Row, Chester. This veteran officer, who had reached his 80th year, had seen considerable active service. He served in the Peninsula with the 30th Regiment from March, 1809, to June, 1813, including the defence of Cadiz from 4th June to 25th September, 1810; occupation of the lines of Torres Vedras, pursuit of Massena, actions of Sabagul, Almeida, and Barba del Puerco; battle of Fuentes d'Onor, siege of Badajoz, battle of Salamanca, and action of Villa Muriel; served the campaign of 1814 in Holland, under Sir Thomas Graham, and that of 1815 under the Duke of Wellington; he had received a medal for the Peninsula and three clasps. The deceased officer on his retirement from the service took up his residence in Chester, where he was held in the highest respect by all classes for those qualities which adorn the Christian and the soldier.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CANNON—May 5, at Bownham Cottage, Stroud, the wife of Captain R. J. Cannon, half-pay, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
GRANT—May 5, at her father's residence, Greenwich Hospital, the wife of Commander Henry D. Grant, R.N., of a daughter.
HUME—May 9, at 16, Wilton Street, Belgrave Square, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Hume, C.B., Grenadier Guards, of a daughter.
KEMPT—May 2, at Lower Clapton, the wife of Captain Kempt, Bombay Fusiliers, of a son.
NASH—March 15, at Bezwarah, East Indies, the wife of Dr. Pearson Nash, H.M.'s Madras Army, of a son.
PROTHEROE—April 4, at Port Louis, Mauritius, the wife of Edward Schaw Protheroe, Esq., Royal Artillery, of a son.
SAWYER—May 3, at Claverton, near Bath, the wife of Edward Sawyer, Esq., Captain 14th Somerset Volunteer Rifles, of a daughter.
SUTHERLAND—May 8, at Gaines, the wife of Captain Sutherland (late Scots Greys), of a son.
THURSBY—May 6, at 1, Eccleston Terrace South, the wife of Captain Thursby, Coldstream Guards, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BALL—MASON—May 3, at the Church of St. Marylebone, by the Rev Thomas Percy Garrick, Major-General Ball, to Charlotte, third daughter of the late William Wallis Mason, Esq., of Beverley.
BROKE—GURDON—May 8, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. Philip Gurdon, Horace, only son of Major-General Broke, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Brampton Gurdon, Esq., M.P., of Letton, Norfolk.
EATON—BUTLER—May 5, at Holy Trinity Church, Walton Breck, by the Rev. Jas. Butler Kelly, M.A., vicar of Kirkmichael, Isle of Man, cousin of the bride, Francis James Eaton, Esq., Captain 15th Division Lancashire Volunteer Rifles, to Lucy Mary, eldest daughter of James Henry Butler, Esq., of Newbie Terrace, Walton Breck, Liverpool.
FOSTER—RAMSBOTTOM—May 10, at St. James's Church, Dover, by the Rev. W. E. Light, rector, Major Charles Marshall Foster, 32nd Light Infantry, third son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Foster, to Sophia Augusta, eldest daughter of John Ramsbottom, Esq.
HOUSTOUN—MONTEITH—May 8, at Trinity Church, Marylebone, by the Rev. Murdoch Kirby, vicar of Mayfield, Sussex, Captain Wallace Houstoun, Royal Navy, son of Sir Robert Houstoun, of Clerkington, N.B., to Caroline Frederica, only surviving child of Lieut.-General Monteith.

DEATHS.

BARROW—April 30, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas James Barrow, formerly of the Coldstream Guards, aged 73.
BAYLY—May 3, in Dublin, George Augustus Bayly, Esq., of Clyda, county Cork, formerly of the 71st Light Infantry, youngest son of the late Rev. H. L. Bayly, of Ballyarthur, county Wicklow, aged 40.
BEECROFT—Supposed to have been lost with the passengers and crew of the ship Andromache, near the Cape, on his return from Ceylon, which he left April 6, 1859, John Macgregor Beecroft, midshipman, only son of the late John Beecroft, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul for Western Africa, and Governor of Fernando Po, of Whitby, Yorkshire, and late of Clifton Park, Birkenhead, aged 20.
BYERS—May 9, at his residence, 4, Dawson Place, Bayswater, William C. Byers, Esq., of the War Office, aged 46, deeply regretted.
CARTER—March 23, at Barrackpore, India, Arthur Henry Carter, Esq., Lieutenant 74th B.N.I., third son of the late Thomas Stead Carter, Esq., of Moor Place, Great Hadham, Herts, aged 28.
CHANDLER—April 7, at Port Royal, Jamaica, aged 27, Charlotte Olivia, only surviving daughter of the late Captain Chandler, 17th Lancers.
COLLINGWOOD—March 7, at Kamptee, of traumatic tetanus, Captain Carlton Thomas Collingwood, of the Madras Artillery, aged 35.
EBRINGTON—May 4, at Southsea, Major William Sandy Ebrington, late of the 11th Regiment of Foot, which he commanded for some years. The late gallant officer served with that distinguished regiment in all its campaigning and engagements during the Peninsular War.
HAMILTON—May 2, at Killyleagh Castle, county Down, Archibald Rowan Hamilton, Esq., late 5th Dragoon Guards, aged 41.
HORN—March 17, at Gondah, Oude, of cholera, aged 21, Frederick Gowland Horn, Esq., Lieutenant H.M.'s 20th Regiment of Infantry, eldest son of the late Henry Horn, Esq., Recorder of Hereford.
HUTCHINSON—May 5, at his residence, Brotton Hall, Cleveland, Yorkshire, Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., Deputy-Lieutenant for the North Riding, aged 76.
HUTT—May 5, in Albemarle Street, Mary, Countess of Strathmore, wife of the Right Hon. W. Hutt, M.P.
KINKEAD—Feb. 9, in Camp at Saugor, Brevet-Major Kinkead, H.M.'s Madras Artillery.
LEE—April 8, at Walmer, aged 92, Elizabeth Honora, widow of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Lee, K.C.B.
LILLIE—May 6, at Dover, Dame Louisa Lillie, wife of Sir John Scott Lillie, C.B.
MACBEAN—May 7, at Bexley Heath, Ann Macbean, daughter of the late Colonel W. F. Macbean, aged 77.
MONK—March 16, at Port Louis, Mauritius, aged 22, Ellen, the beloved wife of W. Monk, Esq., Medical Staff, and youngest daughter of the late Mr. Hy. Keed, of Stockwell Street, Greenwich.
MORISON—May 7, James Morison, Esq., of White Rose Hall, Barkingside, Essex, late of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.
NIXON—March 6, at the Parsonage, Cook's River, Sydney, the Rev. Edward J. Nixon, only son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Nixon, of the 1st Royals.
PAGE—May 5, at Marine Villa, Ryde, aged 19, Selwyn Valentine Page, late Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion of 12th Regiment of Foot.
ROBERTSON—April 3, at Seeonie, near Nagpore, Captain Colin Charles Robertson, 11th Bengal Native Infantry, eldest son of the late William Tulloh Robertson, Bengal Civil Service, aged 40.
STONE—May 2, the Chevalier Thomas Corner Stone, Attaché at the Portuguese Embassy in London, eldest and only surviving son of the late Rear-Admiral Thomas Stone, K.T.S., of His Most Faithful Majesty's Service.
TARDREW—May 4, at Knightsbridge Barracks, Thomas Tardrew, Surgeon 2nd Life Guards, aged 41.

There is no association of the many which the charity of the wealthiest capital in the world sustains and nourishes, more deserving of support than that which devotes its energies to the improvement of the condition of the wives of our soldiers and sailors. The meeting the other day was much smothered by the pressure which politics and news placed upon the space in the papers, but the names of those who attended, and the facts which were stated will not fail to command the attention of the public at large, who are deeply interested in the question. It may be said that the State ought not to let a private body take on hand a matter of this kind, but the state unfortunately cannot do all that should be done in such cases. Soldiers and sailors will marry—often recklessly—and their children and wives if not unjustly treated, are not much cherished by the State. As the Duke of Cambridge said of the married officers the other day—it would be very well if there were none, but officers will marry and so will men. The association of which Major Powys is the indefatigable, warm-hearted, and kindly secretary, supplementises the work of the State, and the amount of good it has done, and does, is enormous. In our next number we will place before the officers of both Services, and our general readers, a statement of what the association has effected, and the claims it has upon the support of the country.

In reply to a question put in the House this week respecting the British graves in the Crimea, Lord John Russell said—"There have been three despatches sent, dated respectively January 31, February 4, and April 24, remonstrating with the Russian government upon the subject of the desecration of the graves at Sebastopol. The Russian government promised a full inquiry, and they said they had every desire to maintain these graves in decent order, but that they were numerous and scattered, some being in lands which were the property of private individuals, who were not amenable to the Russian government. We have instructed the Consul-General at Odessa to appoint a person with a salary of 100*l*. a year to watch over these graves in future."

A general meeting of the members of the National Rifle Association was announced for this week at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Mr. S. Herbert, M.P. Mr. Herbert, however, being detained at a Cabinet meeting, Lord Elcho said that it would be the most satisfactory course for them to adjourn the meeting until Mr. Herbert could really give them an assurance that he would attend and make a statement. The intention was, after Mr. Herbert had made his statement, to make an appeal to the public for support to enable the association to carry out and give effect to the objects of an institution with which everybody cordially sympathised. It had most completely met the public approval, but what the association wanted was funds.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—Sir H. Stracey asked the Secretary of State for War this week whether the Secretary of State for India had not sent to him the names of certain officers of Her Majesty's Indian Army, who had for their distinguished services been recommended by the Governor-General of India and the Commander-in-Chief for the Companionship of the Bath; and, if so, why this honour had not been conferred; and whether there was any objection to their names being recorded in the *Gazette*? Mr. S. Herbert said that the names of officers in both the Queen's and the East India Service had been received; but the number of knights companions was already considerably in excess of the statute; and on that account alone they had not been gazetted. It would not be correct to publish the names of those officers before they had received the order, which he hoped would be given them before long.

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Advertisements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA,
COVENT GARDEN.

SECOND NIGHT OF FRA DIAVOLO.

On TUESDAY NEXT, MAY 15, for the second time this season, Auber's Comic Opera

FRA DIAVOLO.

Principal characters by Madame Miolan Carvalho, Mdlle. Corbari; Signori Gardoni, Neri Baraldi, Polonini, Tagliafico, Zelger, and Ronconi.

EXTRA NIGHT.—NEXT THURSDAY.

On THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 17, for the second time this season, Mozart's Opera

DON GIOVANNI.

Principal characters by Madame Grisi, Mdlle. Crillag, Madame Penco (her second appearance this season); Signori Gardoni, Ronconi, Tagliafico, Polonini, and Mario.

FIRST NIGHT OF LA GAZZA LADRA.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF MDLLE. DIDIÉE.

On SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 19TH, will be performed (for the first time this season) Rossini's Opera,

LA GAZZA LADRA.

Ninetta, Madame Penco (her first appearance in that character); *Lucia*, Madame Tagliafico; Pippo, Mdlle. Didiée (her first appearance this season); Podesta, Signor Ronconi; Fernando, M. Faure (his first appearance in that character); Fabrizio, Signor *Tagliafico*; Isacco, Signor Lucchesi; Georgio, Signor Polonini; Antonio, Signor Rossi; and Giannetto, Signor Gardoni.

CONDUCTOR—MR. COSTA.

The Opera commences at half-past eight. Pit Tickets, 7*s.*; Amphitheatre Stalls, 7*s.* and 5*s.*; Amphitheatre, 2*s.* 6*d.*

A GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place in the New Floral Hall, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, commencing at Two o'clock.

Full particulars will be duly announced.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, WHITEHALL YARD, S.W.

LECTURE at Three o'Clock, Friday, May 18th.—The Hon. John Wethered (Member of the American Senate), "Superheated Steam."

By order of the Council,

11th May, 1860. B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL,
ST. MARGARET'S HOUSE, TWICKENHAM.

For Educating, at a reduced cost (to the Parents), the Daughters of necessitous Naval and Marine Officers. Under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

AN ELECTION OF SIX PUPILS will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 4th JULY next; the Lists of Candidates and Voting-papers will be sent out about the 16th June.

All persons can vote who become contributors before the day of election. By order of the Committee,

FRAS. MAUDE, } Captains, R.N.,
GEORGE HOPE, } Hon. Secretaries.

10th May, 1860.—32, Sackville Street, London, W.

PORTSMOUTH ROYAL SAILORS' HOME.

The Directors of this Institution have resolved, with the approbation of the Bishop of the Diocese, to appropriate and fit up a large store in HAWKE STREET, belonging to and adjoining the Sailors' Home, as a temporary CHAPEL, for the FREE USE of all Seafaring Persons—SEAMEN, MARINES, BOATMEN, or FISHERMEN, frequenting the Port of Portsmouth. It will accommodate from 160 to 170 persons.

They have also resolved to APPOINT a Permanent CHAPLAIN to the Home, in accordance with the notice given when the Home was first established, to minister in this Chapel, and to visit among the Seafaring people of the *port*, at a Salary of £120 per annum.

A SUBSCRIPTION LIST is OPENED at the SAILORS' HOME, Queen-street, Portsea, and also at Messrs. GRANT, GILLMAN, & Co., Bankers, Portsmouth, and it is hoped that the British public will care for the welfare of the Seamen of their country, by giving ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS towards the CHAPLAIN'S SALARY, and DONATIONS towards the EXPENSE of FITTING-UP the CHAPEL.

May 9th, 1860. R. F. GAMBIER, Chairman.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

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The profits to be divided in 1860 will be those which have arisen since 1855.

Accumulated fund ...	...	£1,684,598 2 10
Annual revenue ...	...	289,231 13 5

Annual average of new assurances effected during the last ten years, upwards of half a million sterling.

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"I have great pleasure in reporting to you upon the admirable working of your patent topsails, on board the Champion of the Seas, under my command. I can reduce sail with half the crew required on the ordinary plan, and in much less time. I have heard it said that your topsails are not suitable for such large ships as the Champion of the Seas; but, my experience of their working, proves this to be a great mistake. My main topsail-yard is upwards of eighty feet long, and weight of it five tons; a very (I think) satisfactory proof they are suitable for any vessel now afloat. The officer of the watch can always take the mizentopsail into a close reef himself."

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA

AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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BY a strange perversity it has happened that we owe the latest suggestions for the improvement of our infantry organisation to a cavalry officer; and the question may fairly be asked, whether Lord Lucan might not have found an equally wide field for reform, and a subject upon which he might have had the advantage of greater practical experience, in his own branch of the Service. There are some to whom it may occur to inquire whether our cavalry system is so perfect as to be susceptible of no improvement, and whether there are no points in which men like Lord Lucan, who understand what it is, could suggest changes for the better in its organisation. Sir De Lacy Evans is inclined to think that it occupies only the third rank in point of excellence among the various arms of our Service; and Sir John Burgoyne has placed on record his opinion, that in this important element of an Army we are considerably behind most other nations of the continent. Whatever be the value or truth of such notions as these, one thing at least is certain—that, while in every other arm the last ten years have produced a long continued series of improvements, scarcely any reform of importance has been applied to our cavalry during the same period. Our system of fortifications is undergoing considerable modifications, the better to adapt it to altered circumstances of attack; our artillery is rapidly being completely revolutionised; our infantry have been armed with a weapon, whose destructive power is ten times that of their old arm; and the soldier now receives a scientific instruction in the formerly neglected art of killing his enemies. Every means is eagerly sought of increasing the power, cultivating the intelligence, and securing the efficiency of the individual. But, our cavalry remain much as they were twenty years ago; horse and rider go through the same old system of training, and the former still groans under his long-accustomed load of nearly twenty stone. It may be that the old system is the best that could be devised; and we may have reached a state of perfection beyond which no advance is possible. There may be, after all, a finality in the progress of discovery; and the old axiom, *non progredi est regredi*, may turn out to be a monstrous fallacy, long acquiesced in, but at length utterly exploded.

What seems strange, however, is, that all this should apparently be taken for granted, and that the presumed excellence of our cavalry system should be suffered to rest upon the traditions of the past, instead of being subjected to the test of practical experiment. There are no signs of active inquiry upon the subject, and little apparent desire for improvement: the present state of things is acquiesced in because it has always existed. The principles upon which we seem to act with regard to our cavalry would, if applied to other branches of the Service, have continued Brown Bess as the arm of the infantry, and have left our artillery in the undisturbed possession of their old field-guns.

What the *avenir* of cavalry will be under the altered conditions of warfare produced by fire-arms and artillery of long range and great precision, is perhaps one of the most puzzling problems of military science at the present day. There are those who go so far as to doubt whether the operations of this arm will have much effect upon the decision of future actions; but, without going to this length, most would be inclined to agree, that if cavalry are to retain their former importance, their mobility must be materially increased. Is there nothing which could be done towards the attainment of this object? A cavalry regiment is an expensive article: the cost of a dragoon to the country is very considerably greater than that of his dismounted comrade; and people may be inclined to ask whether we altogether get out of him the value of our money. Are the troopers upon which our dragoon regiments are mounted the best that could be obtained at the price, in a country which prides itself upon its breed of horses? Is the mode of training adopted with them such as to develop the powers of the animal to the utmost, and the treatment to which they are subjected that best adapted to preserve them in the highest state of efficiency? Is no improvement possible in the equipment of the rider? Can no method of instruction be introduced, tending to give to individual skill the greater importance which the infantry soldier is now taught to feel that it possesses? Can nothing be done to lighten the weight which weakens the energy and cramps the activity of the horse? These are questions which have been asked a hundred times, but as yet no practical answer has been given to them.

We are far from asserting that any such improvements are possible, but their impossibility has never hitherto been actually proved. There may be nothing radically wrong in a system which has produced a cavalry force that can perform exploits such as that witnessed in the charge of the heavy brigade at Balaklava; but our infantry had distinguished themselves before the Enfield rifle was put into their hands, and the reputation of our artillery was established long before an Armstrong gun had been forged. That a system is good cannot be urged as an argument against the possibility of its being made better. Our neighbours are wiser in their generation than we. One of the results of the late Italian campaign has been a determination on the part of Louis Napoleon to inquire into the possibility of improving the French cavalry system. It is said that changes have been already introduced, and the experience which is anticipated from an experimental cavalry camp on a large scale, to be formed during the present summer, will probably supply a basis for further improvements. In England, the country of horses and horsemen,—where, to use the cant phrase, everyone of us is born in the saddle,—it is strange that no action should be taken in this respect. The number of cavalry we maintain is smaller in proportion to our whole force than that of any other military nation in Europe; but this is of itself the strongest reason that the efficiency of the force we keep on foot should be brought to the highest possible pitch. With our natural advantages, our cavalry ought to eclipse that of any continental nation. But the race is not always to the swift; and if we stand idly still while others are laboriously pushing their way forward, we may find to our cost that the supremacy which ought to be ours has been stolen from us unawares. If men like Lord Lucan and other officers of experience were to devote their attention to the question of improving our cavalry system, they might find that their labour had not been spent in vain, and they might be able to do material benefit to a Service to which it is their pride to belong.

The Indian Navy is on its beam ends. It was in a bad way when John Company was in command, and occasionally fired guns of distress, though without producing any effect. Those little paragraphs in the Indian journals, reporting nautical deficiencies in bad grammar, were not calculated to arouse sluggish directors, who stopped their ears against real thunder. Moreover, nobody cared about navies in those days. How was it possible to create an interest for the tiny squadron of India, when the Royal Navy itself was foundering and excited no sympathy? It could be of little consequence that the Indian flat Keddywanee was short-handed, when the three-decker Neptune, or some other floating castle, was unable to move for months for want of a crew. As there was no appearance of war, an opinion prevailed that it was unnecessary to keep up a Navy, or, rather, our need of one was forgotten. Neglecting our wooden walls at home, and dispensing with a squadron in the English Channel, we were not likely to insist that an effective naval force should be maintained in the rivers and waters of a remote dependency. It was natural to regard the Indian Government as best competent to decide what it required in this way; and, in fact, it was not till the landing of our last Persian expedition at Bushire, an operation in which the Indian Navy took so prominent and honourable a part, that the importance of a local naval force was recognised. Meanwhile, the little fleet had materially shrunk in its proportions; and, growing smaller by degrees, soon reached the last stage of contraction. In this condition it was transferred with the army and territory of India to the Crown, and has thus become an integral portion of the national forces.

As its destiny seems now in suspense, two views of the question suggest themselves for consideration. Either we must maintain a local squadron, especially adapted to the navigation, and familiar with its peculiarities; or we must make an addition to the Imperial fleet, adequate not only to the service it has now to perform, and all that may devolve upon it in time of war, but also to the performance of duties wholly out of its sphere. It requires but a moment to show which is the easier and more practical course. In the one case we have a force ready at hand, constructed for the purpose, and trained and used to the Service; in the other, we must employ vessels of a totally different character in duties they were never designed to fulfil. Nor does this constitute the chief objection to the change. The waters of India, with the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf—the proper ground for a local Navy—all present a peculiar navigation, calling for familiar acquaintance with the prevailing winds, as well as the intricacies of the channels, and the varying depth of the water. We know Her Majesty's ships are required in these waters, and that they nobly discharge the onerous duties imposed on them; but they must not be burdened also with those which pertain naturally to an auxiliary force. Unfortunately the Indian Navy is now in such a crippled state that it could afford little support in hostilities, and, if war broke out, could only be employed for transport. Sir Charles Wood, who nearly stamped out the Navy of England, the largest in the world, found much lighter work in India, where he met with the smallest. Dispatching the business first, he came to the pleasure afterwards, evidently with undiminished relish; for, in the muster-roll of officers, we miss half the commanders, a large batch of lieutenants, and all the mates. There will soon be nothing left but the vessels; and we seem to see this Gulliver in the Bay of Bengal, dragging the little fleet after him to the shore, with the intention of making chop of it. The last returns show there are now three steam-frigates which have one lieutenant each instead of four, and three frigates in the happy condition of having none. A lieutenant is a *rara avis* on board screw-transports, which by the regulations ought to possess three; and mates, we may say again, no longer exist. There is thus a wide gate to promotion, as a midshipman no sooner completes his time than he becomes of necessity an acting lieutenant, and, in this capacity, may find himself first lieutenant of a ship. Chance may even elevate him into a commander; for no less than five vessels, which are allowed officers of this rank, are in charge of lieutenants. In fact, it only requires things to continue a short time in their present course for lieutenants and midshipmen to disappear as completely as mates, leaving no officers but commanders. The moment, therefore, may be considered to have arrived when the Government must decide whether the Indian Navy is still to be maintained, or swept from the face of the deep.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has directed that European regiments of infantry, and the European officers of native corps, of the Indian Army, shall be instructed in the great gun exercise, which is henceforth to form part of the drill during the cold season at all stations where guns and duly qualified instructors may be available.

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THE ARMY.

2nd Dragoon Guards. Assistant-Surgeon Robotham is about to exchange into the 7th Dragoon Guards.

6th Dragoon Guards. Captain Curtis has arrived home from India in charge of detachments.

7th Dragoon Guards. Lieutenant Armstrong is ordered to rejoin at Sealkote from the convalescent depôt at Dhurmsalla. Assistant-Surgeon Shipton is about to exchange into the 2nd Dragoon Guards.

8th Hussars. Cornet Rawlins is on leave to Mussoarie to September 30.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The following general regimental order has been issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, Royal Artillery:—"Referring to the General Regimental Order of July 2, 1859, on the subject of allowances to officers commanding brigades, in lieu of postage and stationery, the Secretary of State for War has approved of the following arrangement, in place of that therein laid down, viz.:—Horse and Field Brigades—To the officer commanding, per battery, at home, 5*l.* 10*s.*; abroad, 3*l.*; to the paymaster, at home, 3*l.*; abroad, 2*l.* 10*s.* Garrison and depôt brigades:—To the officer commanding, per battery, at home, 4*l.* 10*s.*; abroad, 4*l.*; to the paymaster, at home or abroad, 2*l.* In regard to the postage and stationery required for the several artillery districts, Mr. Secretary Herbert has decided that the system which prevailed before the re-organisation of the regiment shall be re-introduced. In future, therefore, the stationery will be supplied in kind upon requisition, and the actual expense of postage will be defrayed by the public, an account thereof being kept in a pass-book, in accordance with the form prescribed for the military departments abroad, as laid down in War-Office Circular (144). The above rates are to commence from the 1st July next, and all claims will be adjusted in accordance therewith."

Brigadier-General Crofton, commanding Royal Artillery, China Expeditionary Force, arrived at Hong Kong from England on the 24th of March, accompanied by his staff. Lieutenant Hicke, R.A., has been appointed aide-de-camp.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Captain A. W. Durnford and Lieutenant E. T. Wynne, R.E., have each been granted a fortnight's leave of absence from head-quarters.

The reinforcements for the 26th Company of Royal Engineers at Bermuda left the Royal Engineer establishment Chatham, yesterday, for Cork, where they will embark on board the Arabia. Nine non-commissioned officers and 21 men of the Indian Engineers, who have completed a course of instruction at Chatham in sapping and mining and fortification, have left Brompton barracks for their depôt at Warley, preparatory to their embarking for Calcutta. It is the intention of the Indian Government to despatch a large number of the Indian Engineers to Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, in consequence of the whole of the Royal Engineers having been withdrawn from India.

MILITARY TRAIN.—The 1st battalion has arrived at Hong Kong, in the Simoom, with the following officers attached:—Major G. Cooper, Captains W. R. Gray, Goodall, Hornby, Willans; Lieutenants R. Bruce, Sewell, Jervis, Applin, Williams; Ensigns F. M'Kenzie, D. M'Mahon, Paymaster M. Reeve, Adjutant J. Briggs, Quartermaster W. Lambert, Surgeon O. C. D'Arcy, Veterinary Surgeon G. Fleming.

The 3rd battalion military train, in command of Major M'Court, encamped at Woolwich, have relieved the 2d battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Robertson, at Aldershot. Two troops left Woolwich on Wednesday, commanded by Captains Morrison and Woolridge, Lieutenants Keogh and Ramsay, and the remaining squadron, together with the head-quarter's staff, left on Thursday. The officers composing the staff and head-quarter divisions consist of Major M'Court, Captains Powel and McFarlane, Paymaster Willans, Quartermaster Salford, Lieutenants Keogh and Powell, and are accompanied by a train of 36 waggons.

Scots Fusilier Guards. The 200th anniversary of this regiment will be celebrated by a dinner of the officers, past and present, on the 19th of June, at which the Duke of Cambridge will preside, and a fête at the Crystal Palace on the following day for the non-commissioned officers and men. The committee for making the arrangements consists of Colonel Ridley, Colonel de Bathe, Lieut.-Colonels Brownlow Knox, M.P., Haygarth, Gipps, White; Majors the Hon. E. Gage, Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, and Captain Cecil Peel.

7th Fusiliers. Captain W. J. Cooper has passed in Hindostanee.

8th Regiment, 1st Battalion. Lieutenant Stebbing is on leave to England.

11th Regiment. The 2nd battalion are under orders to leave Aldershot for Shorncliffe Camp.

14th Regiment. Indiana arrived at Trinidad on the 19th of April with three companies of the 1st battalion of the 14th Regiment on board, to take the place of the detachment of the 49th Regiment.

20th Regiment. The 2nd battalion of the 20th Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel William P. Radcliffe, arrived at the Curragh Camp, on Saturday last, from Dublin, there to be quartered during the summer.

21st Fusiliers. The head-quarters of the 1st battalion has arrived at Barbadoes to be quartered. On the 19th of April two companies landed at Demerara, relieving a similar number of the 49th Regiment. Colonel Ramsay Stuart and Lieutenant Boycott have arrived in England on leave.

27th Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel H. Stapylton has arrived home from Calcutta on leave.

28th Regiment. Captain Messiter has leave to England.

29th Regiment. We lately announced the sad death of Ensign Everard of this Regiment at Sunderland. On Monday the funeral took place with military honours. A firing party with reversed arms, under the command of Lieutenant Forsyth, headed the column, followed by the band of the Regiment, playing the "Dead March in Saul." After them came the hearse, drawn by four horses, followed by a large number of officers, and the rest of the private soldiers in garrison. The High Street was completely crowded with spectators. The windows and doorways were also crowded, and it was estimated that there were upwards of 14,000 persons present on the occasion.

31st Regiment has arrived at Hong Kong. The following officers were with the 1st division:—Majors Swaffield and Eagar; Captains Mitchell, McGregor, Harcourt, and Christian; Lieutenants Deane, Gardiner, Jebb, Hamilton, and Danyell; Assistant-Surgeon Giraud; Ensign Wood.

39th Regiment. Colonel Munro and Lieutenant Smyth have arrived in England on leave from Bermuda.

41st Regiment. Two companies have arrived home from the West Indies in the Himalaya, and have joined the regiment at Aldershot. The following officers accompanied them—Major Bush, Captains Hill and Baird; Lieutenants Warner, Sadler, Brook, and Caulfield, and Assistant-Surgeon Abbott.

44th Regiment. 430 rank and file of H.M.'s 44th Regiment, with officers in charge, Colonels Brown and McMahon; Captains Hamilton, Walters, and Gregory; Lieutenants Raymond, Howorth, Browne, Pitt, and Hodson; Ensigns Roberts and Rennick; Doctors Baker and Kinahan; have arrived at Hong Kong.

49th Regiment. The head-quarters and ten companies have come home in the Himalaya, and proceeded to Aldershot to be stationed. The following are the officers with the head-quarters—Colonel Grant; Captains Beresford, Astley, Hopkins, Fitzgerald, Gibson, Scoones, and Madan; Lieutenants Creswell, Spratt, Cobham, Shirley, Fordyce, and Aldworth; Ensigns Henry, Hincks, and Holmes; Paymaster Mitchell; Surgeon Bewes, Assistant-Surgeon Calder, and Quartermaster Kerridge.

ROYAL MARINES.—The following General Order has been issued to the various divisions of the Royal Marines from the Admiralty:—"Admiralty, May 1, 1860. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to signify that soldiers who may have claimed their discharge from the Army under the Limited Enlistment Act, or obtained it by purchase or by a free discharge, and who shall enlist in the Royal Marines within two years of the date of such discharge, are to be allowed to reckon their former service in the Army towards pension on completing 21 years in the combined services. Each man must produce a certificate of good character from the corps in which he has served, and must be of the regulated standard height, and generally a desirable man for the Royal Marines.

54th Regiment. Lieutenant W. A. Galbraith is about to retire from the Service.

57th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Inglis is on leave to England to the 31st of December next.

58th Regiment. This gallant corps was presented with new colours last Thursday week at Aldershot by General Knollys, commanding the division. The ceremony was very well arranged, and a great deal of animation was imparted to the same by the presence of a large number of ladies, staff officers, &c. In presenting the colours, General Knollys took occasion to pay a marked compliment to Colonel Bridge and the 58th, not only upon their past services, but upon the progress they had made since their return from New Zealand about a year ago; and Colonel Bridge on the part of the corps appropriately acknowledged the compliment, and expressed his belief that the regiment would be found equal to any service which it might be required to perform.

60th Rifles. The Governor-General publicly acknowledges in the *Gazette* the services of the 1st battalion of H.M.'s 60th Royal Rifles, under orders for England. The regiment landed at Bombay in October, 1845. In 1848 it went through the campaign of the Punjaub; was present at the capture of Mooltan; at the battle of Goozerat; and in operations against the tribes on the Peshawur frontier. It was at the siege of Delhi and Bareilly, and participated in the final operations in Oude. Lord Canning "assures its officers and men that the estimation in which their services are held by the Government of India confirms to the full the respect and admiration with which they are universally regarded."

62nd Regiment. Three officers and 56 men have left the depôt to join the service companies in Nova Scotia.

63rd Regiment. Three officers and 56 of this corps have also proceeded to join the service companies at Halifax.

70th Regiment arrived at Allahabad on the 24th of March on their way to the Presidency, 800 strong, with many women and children. On their arrival they found to their amazement and disgust that a telegram had just been received from the officer commanding the Benares Division recommending their detention till further orders. There are now three regiments of the line quartered at Allahabad; H.M.'s 70th and 75th, and the greater part of the 48th, including artillery, close on 2,700 European troops. Sickness is beginning to abate, but cholera is still prevalent. —Lieutenant Garsia is about to exchange into the 79th Highlanders.

73rd Regiment. Lieutenant Blyth has obtained eighteen months' leave to England.

77th Regiment. Lieutenant Knowles is on leave to England to 1st October, 1861.

79th Regiment. Lieutenant Duff exchanges regiments with Lieutenant Garsia, 70th Regiment. Brevet-Major Maitland is appointed Commandant of the Darjeeling Depôt.

81st Regiment. Lieutenant R. Swift is on leave from India.

88th (Connaught Rangers). Captain Henning and Lieutenant Watson have eighteen months' leave to England.

97th Regiment. Lieutenant Safford is appointed Instructur of Musketry to the regiment, vice Captain Annesley, resigned.

99th Regiment. About 700 of H. M.'s 99th Foot, in charge of Colonel Reeves, Captains L. R. Elliot, Dunne, and Ely; Lieutenants Kempson, Grenville, Harvey, Clayton, and Batchelor; Ensigns Stanford, Ward, and A. L. Walker; Lieutenant and Adjutant Black, Quartermaster Johnson, Surgeon R. C. Todd, Colonel Day, Majors Blamire and Dowbiggen; Captains Welman, and Dickenson; Lieutenants Atkinson, Browne, Gray, and Day; and Assistant-Surgeon McCartnay; have arrived at Hong Kong, and were immediately to go north.

Gold Coast Artillery. By the last accounts from the West Coast of Africa, we learn that Major Cochrane, who had been sent up the country by Governor Bird, to endeavour to settle the dispute between Attah and Ageman, the two kings of Aikim, had returned to Accra, without being able to effect his purpose. Captain de Ruvignes, of the Gold Coast Artillery, Military Commandant of James Fort, Accra, had also gone into the interior, with orders from the Government to put an end to the civil war between Attah and Ageman. Attah, it was said, had, after more fighting, defeated Ageman, and driven him into Aquamboe, to which place Captain de Ruvignes had hastened.

The following Circular Memorandum, addressed to general or other officers commanding districts or divisions at home and stations abroad, has been issued:—"It frequently happens that changes are introduced in the patterns and articles of military equipment before trials can be made in all the various climates and circumstances to which they may be exposed. His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, therefore, desires that general or other officers commanding districts or divisions at home and stations abroad will forward to the Adjutant-General to the Forces, on the 1st of January and 1st of July in each year, full reports, in duplicate, on all newly-introduced articles of military stores, showing the date of receipt of each article at the station, the nature of the trial to which it has been subjected, the effect of climate, and any further remarks which personal observation and professional experience may suggest. The first report will include all articles introduced within the preceding twelve months.—By command, James Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant-General."

CLOTHING OF THE ARMY.—A code of instructions has been issued to the inspectors of Army clothing by Sir Benjamin Hawes, of which the following are the more important portions:—All stores from contractors, or purchased under special authority by the store officer in charge, will be received by the inspectors, in whose custody they will be during the inspection; the stores to be received on the receiving floors, and the inspectors to see that the clerk in charge of the floor is always present when stores are delivered, and that no delay takes place in passing them for inspection, or into the charge of the senior military store officer. Inspectors are to see that the supplies are properly compared with the patterns and specifications; and, as they have the means of checking and superintending the sub-inspectors and viewers, they will be held responsible for the quality of the stores which they pass into the Service. Every report of inspection is to be signed by an inspector and sub-inspector; on completion of an inspection they are to state clearly and fully the causes which have led to the rejection of any articles, and forthwith call upon the contractor to replace the articles. All communications with contractors are to be made by the inspectors, and sub-inspectors and viewers are on no account to be permitted to enter into any communication with contractors, except in the presence of an inspector. In the event of difference of opinion arising between the inspectors on any subject connected with the receipt and inspection of stores, a report is to be made by each to the War Office. In the event of an inspector having reason to disapprove of the decision of a sub-inspector, he will cause the latter to draw up a statement of his opinion, and his reasons for coming to that opinion, before he leaves the inspection buildings, which statement, together with the inspector's remarks, will be forwarded to the Secretary of State for War for decision. The inspectors to keep a daily record of inspections, and to transmit on the first of every month a return of all stores inspected, with the dates, showing when they were received from the contractors, with any explanation for the non-inspection of the articles therein enumerated, after the expiration of the thirty days allowed for inspection by the terms of the contract. When stores have been inspected the inspectors will give them over to the military store officer in charge, accompanied by a transit note in duplicate; the certificate for payment to be signed by one inspector and one sub-inspector, as regards quality and conditions of contract, and transmitted to the senior military store officer, who will certify that the articles have been taken in charge, and forward the document to the Accountant-General at the War Office. Whenever patterns are to be sent to accompany supplies, the inspectors are required to select and see that they correspond with the standard patterns; they will then affix their own seal to each article, and sign the label or certificate which is to accompany it when submitted for sealing to the War Office or Horse-Guards, as may be directed. The patterns, if approved, will be again sealed in the usual manner by the departmental officer, who will likewise countersign the label or certificate, and return it with the patterns. All sealed patterns and specifications will be in the custody of the inspectors, and all specifications descriptive of sealed patterns, are to be prepared by the inspectors, and each specification is to be signed by an inspector and a sub-inspector previous to being submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State for War."

PLYMOUTH.—The 10th Regiment is under orders for Aldershot, and the 55th Regiment is expected from Curragh to relieve them. The Depôt Battalion at the Raglan Barracks was inspected on Friday week.

PLYMOUTH GARRISON THEATRICALS.—A grand amateur performance took place on Monday evening last at the theatre, under the patronage of Major-General Hutchinson commanding the Western District, in aid of the race fund. The pieces performed were *Our Wife, or the Rose of Amiens*, and *Monsieur Tonson*. The usual birthday ball took place yesterday at the Assembly Room in the Royal Hotel.

Major-General E. W. Bell, lately appointed to the colonelcy of the 66th Regiment, has arrived in England from the West Indies. Major-General Bell, who has retired from the command of the forces at Jamaica, had been presented at a very influential meeting of the principal residents, with a farewell address, expressing their sorrow at his departure. "During his short period of administering the affairs of the colony," says the *Colonial Standard*, "he acquitted himself to the full satisfaction of the people at large, as well as to the parent Government, a happy termination which has rarely fallen to the lot of our Governors." General Taylor, his successor, arrived at Kingston on the 19th ult., and was received with the honours due to his rank and position.

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Mr. Leitch, the inventor of the new breech-loading carbine, attended at Brompton barracks on Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of making some trials with his own weapon on the practising-ground attached to the Royal Engineer establishment. It was intended that there should be some competitive trials between Mr. Leitch and the Royal Engineers, the latter using the Lancaster rifle; owing, however, to the breech-loading rifle brought by Mr. Leetch not having been correctly sighted and adjusted, the competitive match was postponed. Mr. Leitch, however, carried out several experiments in firing at 500 and 900 yards, the results of which were very satisfactory. Upwards of 200 rounds were fired without a single instance of miss-fire or fouling, or the slightest escape of the powder gases manifesting itself.

A wrought-iron breech-loading rifled gun, the invention of Mr. Morgan, forwarded to the Royal Arsenal for experimental purposes, by order of the War Department, was on Wednesday subjected to the usual preparatory proofs, in presence of the Ordnance select committee. The weapon is rifled on a different principle from the guns of Mr. Whitworth or Sir W. Armstrong, and the shot is a bolt of 10 inches long. Several practical men anticipate great results from the experiments which will shortly be carried out.

The examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Addiscombe, commenced before the Council of Military Education on Wednesday, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Major-General Rumley, the vice-president of the council, presiding, and the remaining members of the council being Major-General Portlock, Colonel Elwyn, Lieut.-Colonel Addison, and the Rev. Canon Moseley. The examination will extend over 13 days, ending the 1st proximo.

SHORNCLIFFE CAMP.

It is a matter of great complaint amongst the troops in the camp that there are so few places of amusement for the private soldier. Throughout the whole of it there is but one ball alley, and that is situated in the extreme corner, in the permanent barracks occupied by the Artillery, and therefore exclusively used by them. The extent of the camp requires at least three more—one for A and B ranges; one for C range, and one for D and E ranges; conveniences for skittles, cricket and other athletic games would also be a great boon to the soldiers, and could be prepared at a trifling expense. The obvious advantage gained by the improved health of the troops, if more attention was paid to these minor matters, need scarcely be dilated upon.

Her Majesty's birthday was celebrated on Friday (yesterday) at Shorncliffe, the whole of the troops being paraded at 12, when a royal salute was fired and a *feu de joie* by the infantry. The 2nd battalion of the 11th Regiment now at Aldershot are under orders for Shorncliffe, and will march for that camp as soon as the alterations in the hospital are completed, and the B range vacated by the patients who have been removed there whilst the alterations have been in progress.

COLCHESTER CAMP.

During the present week Major-General Hay, Inspector-General of the School of Musketry, accompanied by Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General M'Kay, has paid a visit to this camp. Tuesday was devoted to the examination of the returns of the several classes in the 9th depôt battalion, under instruction in the use of the rifle; and on Wednesday the men of the battalion passed through a similar ordeal. Bodies of troops are frequently exchanged at Landguard Foot, where rifle practice has been carried on very satisfactorily; and the several depôts in the camp will be ready whenever called upon to furnish a very heavy draft of men for foreign service. The Government has purchased the Abbey Farm, Colchester, with a view to the extension and enlargement of the camp. The ground is a fine level field, of nearly 150 acres in extent, without either hedge or ditch, except at the boundary, and will make one of the best camp parades in England. There is also a space of about 12 acres, enclosed by a wall of prodigious strength, which might form the site of the new barracks. It is understood the increased accommodation will be for head-quarters of a regiment of cavalry, for two batteries of artillery, and an entire regiment of infantry.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MAY 15.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Captain Frederick Close to be Captain, vice William M. King, deceased; Lieutenant Robert Loftus Tottenham to be Second Captain, vice Close; April 17. The promotion of the undermentioned Officers to be antedated to 9th April, 1860, viz.:—Captain and Brevet-Major W. J. Bolton; Second Captain M. Tweedie. Brevet-Major James Sinclair to be Captain, vice Franklin, placed on the Supernumerary List; Lieutenant Richard O'Hara to be Second Captain, vice Sinclair; April 20.

Coast Brigade of Artillery—Second Captain John Sweeny to be Captain, vice Elliott, whose Commission has been cancelled; Lieutenant James MacGillivray to be Second Captain, vice Sweeny; April 12. Quartermaster-Serjeant John McLereon to be Lieutenant, vice MacGillivray; May 15.

BREVET.

Quartermaster William Elliott, having retired upon half-pay Royal Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Captain, under the Royal Warrant of 17th December, 1855; Nov. 4.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The name of the Chaplain of the Fourth Class, described in the *Gazette* of the 1st April, 1859, as the Rev. James Carey, is the Rev. James Carry.

The Commission of the Rev. Charles Moore, Chaplain Fourth Class, to bear date the 15th October, 1855, instead of 1st October, 1856, as stated in the *Gazette* of 18th January, 1859.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MAY 16.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Thomas Erskine May, Esq., Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MAY 18.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath —

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz,:—

Admiral of the Fleet Sir John West, K.C.B.

Admiral Sir William Hall Gage, Knight, Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom.

Admiral Sir Francis William Austen, K.C.B.
General Sir James Douglas, K.C.B.
General Sir George Scovell, K.C.B.
General the Lord Downes, K.C.B.
Admiral Sir Thomas John Cochrane, K.C.B.
Admiral Sir George Francis Seymour, K.C.B.
General Sir Frederick Stovin, K.C.B.
General Sir James Fergusson, K.C.B., and
Lieut.-General Sir John Bell, K.C.B.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Hon. Order, viz.:—

General the Hon. Henry Murray, C.B.
Lieut.-General Philip Bainbrigge, C.B.
Lieut.-General Thomas Erskine Napier, C.B.
Lieut.-General the Hon. Charles Gore, C.B.
Lieut.-General Edward Charles Whinyates, C.B.
Lieut.-General Samuel Burdon Ellis, of the Royal Marines, C.B.
Vice-Admiral Arthur Fanshawe, C.B.
Vice-Admiral Provo William Parry Wallis.
Lieut.-General George Judd Harding, C.B., and Rear-Admiral Robert Lambert Baynes, C.B.

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MAY 18.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—

Frederick James Halliday, Esq., late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

Sir Robert North Collie Hamilton, Bart., late Political Agent in Central India.

Major-General Richard James Holwell Birch, C.B., Secretary to the Government in India in the Military Department.

Colonel Peter Melvill, Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Military and Naval Departments; and

Lieut.-Colonel Herbert Benjamin Edwardes, C.B., Commissioner of Peshawur.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MAY 18.

2nd Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Quartermaster Benjamin Holloway, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Quartermaster, vice Rae, who exchanges; May 18.

5th Dragoon Guards—Thomas Burton Henry, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice FitzPatrick, promoted; May 18.

6th Dragoon Guards—William Thomas Erskine Bookey, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Pereira, promoted; May 18.

3rd Light Dragoons—Cornet Samuel Barrett to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lowe, who retires; May 18.

8th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Frederick Swindley, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant; May 18.

13th Light Dragoons—Edward Charles Starkey, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Huddlestone, promoted; May 18.

15th Light Dragoons—Quartermaster William Rae, from the 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Quartermaster, vice Holloway, who exchanges; May 18.

16th Light Dragoons—Sergeant-Major James Fuller to be Quartermaster, vice George Lamb, who retires upon half-pay; May 18.

Royal Artillery—Surgeon Thomas Rhys, from the 77th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Elliott, appointed to the Staff; May 18.

Military Train—James Archer Harris, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase; May 18.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Lieutenant and Captain the Hon. Hugh Annesley to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase, vice the Hon. John Strange Jocelyn, who retires; Ensign and Lieutenant Charles William White to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice the Hon. Hugh Annesley; Charles Adolphus, Earl of Dunmore, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice White; May 18.

5th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant Netterville John Barron to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Charles Sutton, who resigns the Adjutancy only; May 18.

10th Foot—Surgeon Henry Bowles Franklin, M.D., from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Dr. Gordon, C.B., promoted on the Staff; May 18.

22nd Foot—Lieutenant Charles Tucker, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Goff, promoted, by purchase, to an Unattached majority; Ensign Henry James Oliver, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Winthrop, promoted; Staff-Surgeon Robert Beresford Smyth, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Carey, appointed to the Staff; May 18.

25th Foot—Captain George Robertson, from the 95th Foot, to be Captain, vice Gordon, who exchanges; May 18.

27th Foot—Ensign Albert Dixon, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Macpherson, deceased; April 29. Samuel Yates Worthington, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Dixon; May 18.

30th Foot—Lieutenant Nathaniel William Massey, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Gubbins, who retires; Ensign Pelham T. Pelham, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Massey; May 18.

31st Foot—Ensign Isaac Parsons, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Andrew Hamilton, who retires; May 18.

32nd Foot—Lieutenant Henry Samuel Hall, from the 94th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Strachan, who exchanges; Ensign William Goad, has been superseded, being absent without leave; May 18.

34th Foot—Ensign Andrew George Walker to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Watson, who retires; May 18.

35th Foot—Ensign James Johnston Twining, from the 3rd Foot, to be Ensign, in succession to Lieutenant Revell, deceased; May 18.

46th Foot—Lieutenant John Fleming Whitmore Mullen, from the 86th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John Spencer Churchill, who exchanges; May 18.

50th Foot—Lieutenant Francis Charles Hill to be Captain, without purchase, vice Ramsay, deceased; March 16.

60th Foot—Major Robert B. Hawley to be Lieut.-Colonel by purchase, vice Pretyman, who retires; Captain Randal Joseph Fielden to be Major, by purchase, vice Hawley; Lieutenant Francis V. Northey, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Feilden; May 18.

77th Foot—Staff Surgeon Henry Higgins Jones, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Rhys, appointed to the Royal Artillery; May 18.

86th Foot—Lieutenant John Spencer Churchill, from the 46th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John Fleming Whitmore Mullen, who exchanges; May 18.

94th Foot—Lieutenant James Strachan, from the 32nd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Hall, who exchanges; May 18.

95th Foot—Captain Thomas Edward Gordon, from the 25th Foot, to be Captain, vice Robertson, who exchanges; May 18.

97th Foot—William Francis Wheble, Esq., late Captain Berks Militia, to be Paymaster, vice Smith, appointed Paymaster 25th Foot; May 18.

Rifle Brigade—Charles James Herbert, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Palmer, promoted; May 18.

1st West India Regiment—Ensign Henry Hopewell Smith to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dobie, promoted; May 18.

UNATTACHED.

Captain Trevor Goff, from the 22nd Foot, to be Major, by purchase, May 18.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, James Edmund Williams, to be Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice Dr. Gibson, C.B., appointed Director-General of the Army Medical Department; May 4.

Surgeon-Major John Clark, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice Williams; May 4.

Surgeon Thomas Carey, from the 22nd Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Jackson, deceased; May 18.

Acting Assisstant-Surgeon Merrick Lloyd Burrows to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces; April 30, 1858.

BREVET.

Lieut.-General Sir Hugh Henry Rose, G.C.B., to have the local rank of General in the East Indies; May 18.

Major-General Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., to have the local rank of Lieut.-General in the East Indies; May 18.

Brevet-Major George Robert Pole, half-pay Unattached, Staff-Officer of Pensioners, having retired upon half-pay, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army, the rank being honorary only; May 18.

Captain William Young, on half-pay, as Paymaster of a Depôt Battalion, to have the honorary rank of Major; Feb. 1.

Quartermaster George Lamb, half-pay 16th Light Dragoons, to have the honorary rank of Captain under the Royal Warrant of the 17th December, 1855; May 18.

Memorandum—Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Henry Augustus Strachan has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of an Unattached Majority, he being about to become a settler in Canada; May 18.

NEW RIFLED CANNON.

We extract the following from the *Morning Post*, which holds rather heretical notions on the matter of artillery:—

Messrs. Fawcett, Preston, & Co., the well-known Liverpool engineers, have just brought to a close a series of most interesting experiments with a new rifled gun, constructed under the direction of Captain Blakely, Royal Artillery. The object has been to ascertain the weight of shell, charge of powder, and nature of rifling best adapted for firing at one ship from another with a gun of a weight suitable for our present line-of-battle ships. Captain Blakely had a strong opinion that the very long projectiles used by Sir William Armstrong and Mr. Whitworth were not so well calculated as shorter ones to do mischief at reasonable ranges, because the latter leave a cannon with so much greater initial velocity. Experiment, so far, has justified his opinion, for from a cannon only 8½ feet long, and only weighing 48 cwt., he has been able to project shells of 58lb. weight to a distance of upwards of a mile and a-half with only 5 degrees of elevation, beating Mr. Whitworth's 80-pounder solid-shot gun, weighing 84 cwt., by 100 yards at the same elevation. As Captain Blakely's gun is 6 inches in bore, and Mr. Whitworth's only 4½, the initial velocity of the shells from the former must have been vastly superior, and their advantages at shorter ranges still greater than at the distance chosen for experiment. We understand that the gallant captain has challenged Mr. Whitworth to a match. We hope this is true, and that the challenge will be accepted, for the result would throw much light, not only on the question of cannon, but also on one of equal importance—the best size for the bore of rifled muskets. If Captain Blakely's views are correct, it would be a great error to arm the whole infantry of the line with muskets of small calibre, of extreme accuracy, no doubt, at 900 or 1000 yards, but not so deadly at ranges from 50 to 300 yards as the present Enfield rifle. The shells fired on the late occasion were on a principle invented by Mr. Bashly Britton, the body of the shell being of cast iron, a leaden ring being soldered to its base. They are peculiarly adapted for muzzle-loading cannon, entering the bore with the same facility as the old round shot, and the lead filling the grooves as in the Minié rifle. The cannon was of course built on Captain Blakely's own plan, tube within tube, for which he claims a patent, and on which our readers may remember that he insists on asserting Sir William Armstrong's cannon to be built, and on which there can be no doubt Mr. Whitworth's large 80-pounder is built.

ARMY PAYMASTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In looking over the new Warrant for barrackmasters, dated 7th February last, I find that they are divided into four classes. The fourth had from 8*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*,* and the third from 12*s.* to 15*s.* having relative military rank as captain. The second class, with pay from 16*s.* to 19*s.*,* have the relative rank of major, as also the first class, with pay from 1*l.* 1*s.* to 1*l.* 5*s.** The paymaster in receipt of 17*s.* 6*d.* a day has only the rank of captain. It is not understood upon what principle these invidious distinctions are made, more particularly as it deprives the latter officer of certain barrack advantages, or of the increased allowance for lodgings, &c. The importance of his responsibilities surely argue in his favour. He cannot attain this pay until after ten years' commissioned service as a paymaster, or, if promoted from the ranks until after twenty years' aggregate service, of which ten years' as a commissioned officer on full pay, and five years of them shall have been as a paymaster; and as the surgeon, of 10 years' service on full pay (or on promotion, should this period of service not be already completed) attains the relative rank of major on appointment, it suggests an anomaly that the former officer should alone have his service depreciated in position by a comparison with the various changes recently made in the relative ranks of the several departments connected with the Army. Old military paymasters feel this acutely. A LOOKER-ON.

ARMY ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I wish to invoke your powerful aid for a body of public servants who have already benefited much by the faithful representations you have made of their grievances. I allude to the medical officers of the Army.

The point which I now wish to draw attention to is, the hardship which the senior assistant-surgeons on the staff at home experience by the uncertainty in which they are kept on their return from abroad as to their stay in Great Britain, and the system of sending them a second or perhaps a third time on foreign service, while there are assistant-surgeons only a short time in the Army, who have never been out of England.

A good arrangement could be made (without being in the least detrimental to the Service) by which staff medical officers on their return to England might be insured at least three years at home, by sending the assistant-surgeons lately appointed to take their turn abroad before their elder brethren were again called upon for foreign service. By the regulations, an assistant-surgeon coming to England, having completed his tour of foreign service, is placed on the roster for service abroad before a young officer who may be gazetted perhaps the same week that he returns home. There are at present many assistant-surgeons at home stations who only returned from abroad last year, but who are now in expectation of an order to prepare for embarkation, while there is a still larger number of young officers appointed in 1859, who are kept at home because the dates of their appointments are subsequent to the return home of their seniors.

I take the present opportunity while a new Director General is being installed in office (one from whom the department expects much, and whose appointment has given universal satisfaction), to request that you will bring this matter before his notice. I am, &c., NEMO.

* The maximum attained after five years' service in the particular class.

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CAVALRY EXPENDITURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I am sure there are many old officers and others who would be deeply indebted to you if you would be kind enough, in your now valuable and sterling military gazette, to prominently put before the public authorities some few remarks which I am about to make on the present extravagant cavalry system of messing, &c., and the means to obviate them, should they meet your approbation; and, perhaps, such may have considerable weight with you, when I inform you that I am an old officer of between thirty and forty years' full-pay service in every quarter of the globe, both in the cavalry and the infantry.

In the first place, I must remark that His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has, within the last few years, appointed to cornetcies in the cavalry many sons of old officers and others, who, of course, cannot afford to give their sons but very very little beyond their pay, and I maintain His Royal Highness has acted most wisely in putting these young men into this branch of the Service, who *must remain* in the Service and identify themselves with it for the greater portion of their lives; and I am sure, sir, you will agree with me the duke has exercised a wise judgment in this instance, when I bring to your notice that our cavalry regiments for many years had been a sort of toy for fast-going and crack young men, who entered the Service solely to spend a few years in it, never dreaming of a campaign or serving out of the United Kingdom. How miserable an exemplification there was of this! I have only to instance the Crimean war, when the resignations and to retire, I have understood, were numberless. My object now is to point out the inevitable ruin that must unavoidably be the fate of those young men I have alluded to, if some immediate steps are not at once taken by the Commander-in-Chief to save them from the vortex of extravagance into which they are unavoidably and irretrievably plunged by the reckless whims and freaks of commanding officers, especially in some corps which I could detail. The kindness of heart of the duke is proverbial, and I am sure any suggestions of a feasible nature would engage his attention. I would, therefore, submit that the following rules, if carried out, might be beneficial to the cavalry at large.

No. 1. In the cavalry of most of the continental armies one charger is deemed sufficient for the subaltern. I believe I am correct in mentioning France, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia; and we all know what a splendid body of cavalry most of those powers have. Moreover, it would be a saving to the country, and enable the Government to abolish the present charge of 8½*d.* per diem, which is felt by all as a heavy and unfair pressure.

2. Young officers, on joining, should be exempted from paying fees to riding-masters and others, many of which press hard on the young officer of restricted means.

3. The messing should be established at an uniform and moderate rate, never exceeding 2*s.* per diem; of course French cooks, cookery, &c., would be excluded. Still, I am confident a good plain dinner could be procured for that amount, and quite suitable for the son of any English gentleman.

4. Let the present Regent's Allowance be appropriated to the reduction of the mess expenditure, and not to the drinking, as at present. No officer should be obliged to pay for wine if he do not wish to drink it, such a rule being objectionable and unjust.

5. There should be a reduction in the band and mess subscriptions, extra ones at the option of commanding officers entirely abolished; in fact, commanding officer on no account to be permitted to exact or even countenance any irregular fee or subscription.

6. No particular days for mess guests should be set apart, but officers permitted to ask friends at any time. This system, I understand, was adopted by one of the finest regiments in the Service, and, I hear, works well, viz. 17th Lancers.

7. No officer to pay more to his servant or batman than the sum *expressly* laid down by Her Majesty's regulations.

8. Officers' chargers to be fed and cared for by the Government, and the 8½*d.* charged against the officer to be withdrawn.

Such, Mr. Editor, is an outline of what I think might prove highly beneficial to the Service, and which, if imperatively enjoined by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, would, I have no doubt, obtain the most satisfactory results, and save many a young man from impending ruin whose means are totally inadequate to support the present extravagant system.—I am, sir, &c.,

AMOR JUSTITIÆ.

"PUNCH"—PEAKS AND STRIPES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I venture to trouble you, in your capacity as editor of a journal especially devoted to Naval and Military matters, with the following few lines.

In the *Punch* of last Wednesday I met with a paragraph headed, "The Fool's Finger in the Army," alluding to a recent order from the Horse-Guards relative to an alteration of the forage caps and overall stripes of officers of cavalry, &c., the writer of which paragraph animadverts in very strong terms upon the author of this alteration, saying, "Who is this oaf whose fingers are afflicted with a chronic itch to play with officers' caps and breeches?" Somewhat harsh language this for any one to use in reference to a subject with which, by his own words, I can prove the gentleman thus writing to be anything but thoroughly acquainted. He says, for instance, "The change in the stripes will cost the officer a new pair of overalls." This, I beg leave to say, is simply absurd, and at once shows the writer's ignorance of the matter he has in hand, for the stripes are not a portion of the overalls, but are sewn on after they are made, and can be removed or renewed at any time. Touching on the respective merits of cloth and gold stripes, he observes that the cloth are cheaper. Granted, they are so at the outset, for cloth stripes, if for non-leathered overalls, would cost about 8*s.* the set, if for leathered, 6*s.*, while gold stripes for the former would cost about 2*l.* 15*s.*, for the latter, 2*l.* 2*s.* But it appears to me that the question is not so much one of primary cost as of ultimate use and durability. A set of cloth stripes will not last much if any more than a year, while gold ones will last from three to four at the least, with fair wear and tear; and for overalls used for mess, &c., where they are not exposed to weather or rough usage, I may safely say that they will last still longer. Added to this, when one side is faded they can be turned without costing the owner of them a new pair of overalls, and will look nearly as good as new, in fact, gold stripes will wear well everywhere, save where the friction of the sword hilt or of the short sling of the sword-belt causes them to fray; finally, they accord better, and look more uniform with the lace of the stable jacket than cloth stripes would; that, however, may be of little consequence,—so much for the gold. Now for the cloth stripes; and the most advantageous point of view in which to take them is, I think, in the case of the 6th Carabineers, 13th Light Dragoons, and 17th Lancers, who wear them of white cloth, or of buff, which once cleaned is the same thing. These can be cleaned with pipeclay, and have a neat appearance; and the pipeclay, if it happen to touch, as it must do more or less, in the cleaning, the blue cloth of the overalls, will not change its colour; in fact, tends rather to clean than injure it. This is the brightest side of the question; but only regards three regiments. The rest of the Cavalry service, excepting of course the Household Brigade, would have to wear yellow cloth; this must be cleaned with chrome yellow—at all times a nasty material, and requiring careful application, added to which, after a little time, it will turn the blue of the overall cloth in the immediate vicinity of the stripes into a seedy green; and however carefully it may be laid on, this cannot always be avoided. Scarlet may perhaps be suggested as a better colour; but that will not clean at all, and will change from bright scarlet to a dull crimson wherever mud touches it, making a patchwork affair of the stripe. Even wet has its effect upon it, as may easily be seen by looking at a hunting coat that has seen any service; and some mud, such as that at Aldershot, would stain it beyond redemption; and cloth stripes, no matter of what colour, will wear where the sword rubs, equally with, if not more, than gold. So I venture to think that cloth for gold would be no exchange for the better; and when we come to take into consideration the short time cloth stripes will wear, the trouble of cleaning them, especially on a march, where places convenient for painting and drying them in may not be always handy, and also the necessity of carrying a paint-pot about with one, the advantages of gold stripes, which, though they may be more costly at first, will last much longer, and need but light brushing to remove the mud from them, must be apparent in all their superiority. With regard to the removal of the peaks from the forage caps, I can only say that I believe it to have afforded most general satisfaction. I myself know of one regiment in which one officer only would wish to retain them. Their removal takes twelve or fifteen shillings off the expense of the caps, and as to inconvenience from the sun, I can say for myself that all the glare in my eyes will not be half so unpleasant as the heat to my forehead which that piece of patent leather used to attract. Again, the peaks used to get limp and greasy from the perspiration from the forehead, and would then bend, and losing their shape would look more than ever unsightly; they also added more than most people would imagine to the weight of the cap, and the inconvenience of packing it, so that the peak should not get bent out of shape. I think I may venture to say that if the votes of all the officers affected by these changes could be collected, the majority in favour of gold stripes and no peaks would be very great. How is it by the way, if peaks are so necessary for comfort, that one never hears of an officer of hussars wishing to wear one? The writer of this paragraph also says, "These changes cannot have emanated from the Commander-in-chief, but from some agency of foolishness mysteriously at work in the Army in all matters which relate to dress." Surely the Duke of Cambridge is not the man to suffer any change to take place in Army matters, great or small, without his sanction and due consideration.

I am, &c.,

LIGHT DRAGOON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I wish to lay my humble complaint before you. I have till recently been a useful member of military society, ay, and I flatter myself not altogether an unornamental one; but on the 1st of May I was degraded and discarded for no reason, but by an arbitrary order dictated by the Spirit of Nonsense. In plain words I am the peak of and off a forage cap belonging to a bold dragoon. Hitherto I had been of much service and comfort to my master. In winter I preserved his eyes from wind, snow, and rain; in summer from the glare of the sun. So useful was I found that when Common Sense commenced her rule, set up by sad Crimean experience, I was ordered to grow somewhat larger; this I willingly did, to the increased comfort of my master. From that time till April I enjoyed a prominent position on his brow, when just as summer is approaching out comes the order to degrade me. What can be the reason?—but reason is the wrong word. What can be the cause? Surely my master's eyes are worthy of care, and I know his are neither better nor worse than the eyes of the swells of the household cavalry; and yet my cousin, who is attached to the cap of cornet and sub-lieutenant the Hon. Mount Milkinsop of the Brigade, has confidentially informed me that he is not coming off, a special clause having been inserted in the order in favour of these favoured ones. A very weak little reason was given the other night in the House, in answer to a question from the gallant De Lacy Evans who took me up, that I am an incumbrance to my master on the march, and cannot be well folded up in his holster. Fudge! Room is found for much less useful articles than myself. If they must cast something, why don't they cast the good-for-nothing but handsome sabretache, that only frets and teazes the already overweighted poor horse.

Now look at our noble Volunteers, they are equipped by common sense, and in a degree by private enterprise. My brethren are found useful to them. I shall leave myself in your hands; you know you yourself have derived advantage and comfort from me, therefore do what you can to reinstate me. It has been said that officers prefer the cap *sans* peak. They don't; there may be a few dandies who think they look hussar-like and dashing, and are willing to sacrifice comfort to appearance, but the respectable old heavy who has seen service prefers utility to appearance. I am &c.,

A MOURNFUL PEAK.

TARDY REWARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Several years have now elapsed since the ears of all Christendom were stunned by the alarming intelligence from India; and every civilised person beheld with admiration the heroic efforts of that little "band" who stemmed the first tide of that "slaughter breathing" mutiny.

Havelock's despatch written after the action at Bitoor, led many a man to believe that what was "due to their constancy, bravery, and patient endurance, would not be forgotten by a grateful country." Had he lived to have witnessed the dissolution of the Company's army, and the recent wholesale slaughter on board the Tasmania, he must have regretted ever having penned such a despatch.

A great portion of the Company's army who have served, through the late mutiny, and have taken their discharge, have re-enlisted into the line, and are daily expecting some compensation for past services. For every war heretofore in India, the troops have received a general batta, but it seems to be quite forgotten that there was a little "band" who in 1857 gained for themselves the proud but empty appellation of the "savers of India!" I think six months batta would not be thrown away upon men who have earned for themselves such a proud distinction. If any of your correspondents could give me any information as to when there is any probability of the Lucknow prize money being issued, it would very much oblige yours, &c., SPECTAMUR AGENDO.

COOKING FOR THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—If my letter to you of the 5th inst. had any "colouring," of which I am really unconscious, it certainly is not of the hue which Captain Grant supposes. I am equally innocent of "official" position and "official" prepossessions; but, as an Englishman, I love fair play; and I have been apt to associate the *suppressio veri* with the *suggestio falsi*.

Captain Grant now virtually admits what the conversation of Friday night last in the House of Commons brought out still more fully, that "Army cooking" has not been shelved by the present or preceding Governments, but has been the subject of inquiry and experiment for some time past; that Mr. Sidney Herbert, of whom he complains, has been one of those most active in the matter; and that the real question in dispute has not been the principle, but the amount of compensation. He says the Barrack and Hospital Commission have presented no report yet, as I supposed; and I can only say, in reply to this, that it is high time they did so, and that some Member ought to ask "the reason why."

Here, then, I might leave the matter; but as Captain Grant asks me a question, I must try to answer him. He says, "If this be true"—that others had exposed the system previously—"why was such a wretched system adopted at Aldershot?" I reply, not for want of knowing better, not for want of suggestions, but from that "official" obstructiveness, that fatal *vis inertiæ*, common to all departments, and of which the War Department has at least its full share. Through this triple brass, impermeable to any unprofessional assault, Captain Grant at last succeeded in forcing a breach: a result mainly due to the energetic and persevering employment of social influence, military interest, and ample pecuniary resources: and for this result he deserves, and has received, public gratitude and applause. What further reward he should have I do not pretend to say: 500*l.*, I own, seems too little, but 20,000*l.* strikes me as far too much; or, at least, if it is just enough, other public benefactors have been grievously underpaid.

And the principle of proportioning the reward to *possible* savings, not to *actual* ones, is at least a novel one, and rather startling to weak nerves.

But, after all, sir, the personal question is of minor importance compared to the great fact that concerns us all—that we really have a War Secretary who cares for the soldiers' comfort and well being, and who is earnestly looking into all that concerns them. It will be your duty, sir, and your pleasure, to keep him well up to the mark, and to second his efforts by your powerful pen.—I am, &c.,

ALIQUIS.

A review of the troops at Woolwich by the Duke of Cambridge took place on Thursday, and notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather a large number of persons assembled on the Common to witness it. The arrival of His Royal Highness, at half-past one o'clock, was announced by a salute from a field battery, and he was received at the garrison by a staff of officers, comprising Major-General Sir J. Scarlett, K.C.B., Adjutant-General of the Forces; Major-General Sir R. J. Dacres, K.C.B., commandant at Woolwich; Major-General Bloomfield, C.B., Inspector-General of Artillery; Brigade-Major Shaw, Colonel Bingham, Deputy Adjutant-General; Colonel N. T. Lake, C.B., Lieut.-Colonel De Rinzy; Lieut.-Colonel Henry, of the riding-house establishment; Captain Freeth, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-master-General, &c. After reviewing the troops, His Royal Hghness inspected the Horse Artillery and batteries; a series of evolutions took place, but in consequence of the continued rain the order for firing was countermanded, and the force returned to quarters at four o'clock.

Lord Clyde will return to England by the first steamer in June from Calcutta.

A disturbance at Peshawur respecting taxes, but founded on a misapprehension, has been greatly exaggerated by the newspapers. All is quiet, and the people satisfied. So states an official telegram received from Lord Canning, dated April 24.

Her Majesty's birthday was yesterday celebrated with the usual ceremony and rejoicings.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—Our readers have only to send their address to A. N. PEARIER, 77, Regent Street, London, W., and they will receive free by post the 105th Edition of "THE INVALID'S OWN GUIDE," or natural restorer, without medicine or expense, of perfect digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs, and refreshing sleep, to the most enfeebled, effectually removing indigestion (dyspepsia), nausea and sickness, debility, nervousness, palpitation, cough, asthma, incipient consumption, dropsy, constipation, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, biliousness, fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, noises in the ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heartburn, headache, despondency, cramp, spasms, sinking, fits, bronchitis; also children's complaints. Accompanied with numerous successful cures, which had resisted all medical treatment, and been abandoned as hopeless.

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THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, MAY 12.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—First-Class Assistant-Engineers W. Stacy to the Ajax, for service in the Rainbow; G. H. Beaton to the Fisgard, for service in the Racehorse; J. Gee to the Fisgard, for service in the Cormorant; R. Evans to the Bacchante.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineer J. Moysey to the Asia, for service in the Blazer.

Acting-Third-Class Assistant-Engineers J. Hook and J. M'Garaham to the Melpomene.

Paymaster A. L. Eversfield to the Mersey.

Clerk H. T. Seale to the Victory.

Assistant-Clerk J. J. Hoar to the Excellent.

MAY 14.—Paymaster W. J. R. Hall to the Bacchante.

Acting Third Class Assistant-Engineer H. Lanchester to the Asia, for temporary service in the Stork.

MAY 16.—Captain G. T. Gordon to have the good service pension vacant by the promotion of Captain R. T. Stopford to the rank of rear-admiral.

Lieutenant C. G. Lindsay, to the Marlborough.

MAY 17.—Masters T. Pounds to the Hecate; F. Inglis to the Trafalgar; and H. T. Ley to the Diadem.

Paymaster J. W. W. Green to the Hecate.

Vice-Admiral Sir B. Reynolds, K.C.B., whose period of service as Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth expired on 4th inst., it is understood, will be succeeded by Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, C.B., on the return of that officer from the Mediterranean, where he will be superseded by Vice-Admiral W. Fanshawe Martin.

Advice, Second Master M. Raymond, left Plymouth on Wednesday for Queenstown.

Albatross, 12, has been completely broken up by the hired shipwrights at Chatham, and the alterations and improvement of No. 1 dock, where she has been lying for some time, will be immediately commenced by the Government contractors.

Algiers, 91, screw, Captain G. D. O'Callaghan, is under orders to go to Portland from Spithead.

Anson, 91, screw-frigate, laid down at Woolwich, about eighteen months since, is now under the hands of the caulkers, and will be launched in a few weeks.

Archer was at Lagos on the 10th of April.

Arethusa, 50, sailing frigate, in dock at Chatham for the purpose of being converted into a screw steamer, is nearly ready for the stern portion to be launched the distance she is to be lengthened, and the shipwrights have commenced laying the ways for that operation.

Argus, screw coast-guard vessel, sailed from Portsmouth yesterday for the westward, with the broad pendant of Commodore Yelverton at the main.

Ariel, 9, screw, will go out of Portsmouth harbour this morning to Spithead, for the purpose of testing her machinery.

Arrogant. By the last accounts from the West Coast of Africa, we learn that the natives of Quittah were in a most rebellious state, and Her Majesty's ship Arrogant (Captain Edmondstone) had left Cape Coast Castle for the south on the 9th of April, having on board a party of soldiers, for the purpose of increasing the Governor's force at Quittah, and suppressing the outrages which were being daily committed by the natives.

Bacchante. Vice-Admiral W. Fanshawe, the new commander-in-chief for the Mediterranean station, was conveyed on Saturday by Sprightly, Master-Commander George Allen, to the Bacchante, 51, screw, at Spithead, when the gallant admiral hoised blue at the fore and saluted the flag of the port admiral, which was duly acknowledged by Victory. Bacchante shortly after steamed out to sea.

Bann, J. Wells master, got up steam on Tuesday, and went outside Plymouth breakwater to try her machinery; she returned to Hamoaze, and was then taken alongside Keyham yard. Her engines answer well. An accident, unfortunately, occurred during the trial. A labourer, John Parker, belonging to the Keyham Works, was on board in attendance on a party of fitters from the yard.. The engineers were employed below in repairing some defects under the immediate orders of Mr. Ward, inspector of machinery, and, to effect the object desired, it became necessary to turn the paddlewheels, which several men attempted to do with handspikes through a hatchway in the paddle-box. While so engaged, the engine was suddenly set in motion, thereby causing a heavy blow on Parker's face from the handspike he was using, and forcing him down on the paddlewheel, which seems to have made at least one revolution before he was rescued. Parker's nose was fractured and depressed, and he has received extensive wounds on the face and head and thereby lost much blood. He is now in the Naval Hospital at Stonehouse, and there are hopes of his ultimate recovery.

Banshee, at Constantinople, has been placed at the disposal of the Duke de Brabant by Sir H. Bulwer. The Duke de Brabant left for Syra in her on the 30th of April.

Barossa, screw-corvette, recently launched at Woolwich, is now fast approaching completion, and is to be got ready for service with all despatch.

Bombay, 84, line-of-battle two-decker, has arrived at Chatham, from Devonport, in tow of the African and Adder steamers, to be docked and converted to a screw steamer. The Bombay is a substantially-built East India teak ship, and was constructed at Bombay for the Government some years since. She will go into dock next spring tides.

Brune, Commander Lodder, was about to accompany a deputation of Lagos merchants to try and quiet disturbances between the chiefs in the interior, which interfered very much with trade at the departure of the last mail from the west coast of Africa.

Bullfinch. H.M.'s gun-boat Bullfinch has been engaged in making trials at the measured mile in Stokes Bay with a portable screw propeller, patented by Mr. Thomas Eastman, R.N., Southsea. The following are the results of the last three trials:—

	MEAN PITCH.	REVOLUTIONS.	SPEED.	LOSS BY SLIP.	Screw. Diam. 6 feet.
February 25	7 ft. 3 in.	132	8·	15·3 per ct.	
March 30 ...	6 „ 3 „	154	8·2	13·7 „	
May 3.....	5 „ 6 „	165	8·3	7·3 „	

This propeller professes to have almost perfect freedom from vibration, and to reduce considerably the consumption of fuel and the wear and tear of engines.

Carnation, 60-horse power, Lieutenant Godfrey Taylor in command, tender to the guard-ship of steam ordinary at Sheerness, steamed up to Woolwich arsenal on Saturday to exchange her armament, and ship the experimental Whitworth gun about to be submitted to competition off the coast of Shoeburyness. An appropriate gun-carriage, ordered to be constructed in tne carriage department of the arsenal to facilitate the experiments, will be ready for mounting to-morrow.

Cormorant, 4200 horse-power, first built by contract at the establishment of Messrs. Wigram and Co., Blackwall, has been taken into No. 4 dock at Chatham, in order to be thoroughly surveyed. In consequence of the disclosures which have recently taken place with respect to the condition of the contract-built gun and mortar vessels, instructions have been given for the survey to be of the most searching character. The Cormorant has been built to replace the screw gun-vessel of the same name destroyed in the attack on the Peiho forts, in China.

Cossack was at Jamaica, about to proceed to Bermuda.

Devastation, steam-vessel, is now undergoing extensive repairs in dock.

Doris was at Gibraltar on the 12th inst.

Duncan, 101, screw. In the steam-basin at Portsmouth receiving machinery.

Emerald, Captain A. Cumming, arrived at Jamaica from Antigua on the 13th of April, with Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., and sailed again on the 21st for Colon. She was due at Bermuda on the 15th of this month.

Euryalus. It is reported that after the Euryalus has been to the Cape of Good Hope and Gibraltar, she will return to England, when His Royal Highness Prince Alfred will leave her for the St. George.

Falcon is cruising on the south part of the Gold Coast.

Firebrand. A disturbance took place on board the Firebrand, in Portsmouth Harbour, on Tuesday evening, between two marines, and the result was that one died from the injuries he received in the encounter. The origin of the quarrel has not been ascertained.

Gladiator was at Greytown when the last West India mail left.

Gorgon was at Jamaica when the last mail left.

Hannibal was at Malta on the 8th inst.

Hecate, commissioned this week for the surveying service in Australia, requires able seamen and petty officers.

Hermes was at Sierra Leone on the 21st of April.

Hibernia was at Malta on the 8th inst.

Himalaya has arrived at Spithead, yesterday morning, from the West Indies, with troops. She is expected to proceed to Devonport (reported to pay off), having some rather extensive defects to make good in her machinery. She has also carried away one of the blades of her Griffiths' propeller.

Hydra arrived at Trinidad on the 24th of April, with the Bishop of Barbadoes on board.

Immortalité, 51, screw, has been undocked from No. 7 dock at Portsmouth, on the completion of her coppering to her present draught.

Impregnable. A court-martial was held on Saturday, on board the Impregnable, guard-ship, at Devonport, on George Summers, a supernumerary A.B. of the first class, borne on the books of the Impregnable, for using insubordinate and provoking language to John Peakall, ship's corporal of the Impregnable. The prisoner was sentenced to receive 48 lashes, to be imprisoned for six calendar months with hard labour, and to be degraded to a second-class A.B.

Lapwing was at Gibraltar on the 12th inst.

London was at Malta on the 8th inst.

Marlborough was at Malta on the 8th inst.

Mars, 80, screw, Captain J. N. Strange, is under orders to proceed to Portland from Spithead.

Medusa, 4, paddle steam-vessel, Commander Bowden, recently returned from the slave preventive service on the west coast of Africa, was paid off on Thursday, and the crew granted six weeks' leave of absence.

Mersey, 40, got up steam on Saturday, at Spithead, to warm her engines.

Melpomene, 51, Captain J. F. Ewart, flag of Admiral Martin, from Portsmouth, put into Plymouth Sound on Sunday afternoon, and sailed in the evening for the Mediterranean.

Mohawk was at Gibraltar on the 12th inst.

Nelson, 91, screw. In the steam-basin, Portsmouth, fitting her machinery. It is expected that she will get up steam in a few days.

Nile, 90, Captain Edward K. Barnard, which left Plymouth on the 15th of April, with Lady Milne, for Bermuda, had not been seen by the Himalaya, which has just arrived home from that station.

Orion, Captain Frere, 15 days from Malta, arrived at Gibraltar on the 5th inst., cruised for some time in the bay, and steered for the Straits towards the afternoon, finally leaving for England at 4 p.m. She brings home naval and military invalids, soldiers' wives and children, and was under canvas, being unable to steam from defects in her machinery. She arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday.

Perseverance, 2, troop-ship, is receiving a coating of composition in No 8 dock at Portsmouth.

Philomel, gun-boat. In the steam-basin at Portsmouth. This vessel, recently constructed by White and Cowes, is undergoing the usual official examination previous to receiving machinery.

Pluto, Lieut.-Commander C. H. Simpson, was paid off at Woolwich on Saturday, and the crew granted the usual term of absence.

Prince of Wales, 120, screw. In the steam-basin at Portsmouth receiving machinery.

Princess Royal, 91, screw. This ship is now out of the hands of the shipwrights and in the hand of the painters. On her arrival from the Mediterranean it was found that she was rotten in many places, particularly her stern, nearly the whole of which has been taken out and rebuilt with English oak and Moulmain teak. It is reported that although she is now almost a new ship afloat, she has still much wood in her amidships, about the wake of her boilers, that ought to have been replaced with sound and seasoned timber. It is expected that she will be undocked on the 21st inst.

Racer left Jamaica on the 24th ult. for Havannah.

Rainbow, screw gun-boat, steamed out of Portsmouth yesterday to Spithead to test her machinery, preparatory to proceeding to Queenstown as tender to the Ajax steam coast-guard ship at that port.

Ranger, 5, screw steam schooner, is expected to call at Spithead on her way down channel from the eastward.

Recruit was at Malta on the 8th inst.

Redwing. It is stated that the tremendous recoil from the Armstrong gun during recent trials on board the Redwing gun-boat renders it imperatively necessary that some other form of carriage should be substituted for the one at present in use, should the smaller class of gun-boats be armed with these weapons. The greased wad that was introduced for the purpose of cleansing the gun when fired, is said to have remedied the matter to a certain extent, but the fouling of the gun is still very great.

Renown was at Malta on the 8th inst.

Royal Albert. Admiral Sir C. Fremantle, K.C.B., in command of the Channel Squadron, struck his flag on board the screw steam-ship Royal Albert, 121, at Plymouth, on Wednesday at sunset. The ship will undergo a trial of machinery at sea as soon as she can be got ready; her crew have been paid wages and granted leave of absence.

Royal William. Steam was got up on board the Royal William, 91, at Devonport, on Tuesday, by the contractors, to try her machinery.

Scourge was at Gibraltar on the 12th inst.

Sharpshooter is cruising on the south part of the Gold Coast.

Skipjack was the only ship-of-war at Bermuda on the 3rd instant. She was being stripped.

Spitfire left Fernando Po for Lagos on the 29th of March.

St. George, 99, at Plymouth, will be put in commission shortly.

St. Jean d'Acre was at Malta on the 8th inst.

Styx was about to proceed to Barbadoes with detachments of the 49th Regiment.

Sutlej, 51, screw. In the steam-basin at Portsmouth taking in machinery.

Swift, sailing brig, has been taken into the basin at Devonport dockyard to be fitted as a mooring vessel for Malta.

Termagant. Letters of the 31st of March last have been received from Valparaiso, from the Termagant, Captain Hall. She had a pleasant passage from Montevideo, through the Straits of Magellan. All well. She proceeds up the coast to Vancouver's Island.

Terrible, Captain Glasse, C.B., arrived at Gibraltar on the 11th, 5½ days from Plymouth.

Topaze, 51, screw steam-frigate, Captain the Hon. W. S. Spencer. Letters have been received from Vancouver's Island, dated March 28. The Topaze anchored in the harbour of Esquimault on the 19th of March. Five months and one week from Plymouth, 130 days at sea, and 28 at anchor. She touched at Madeira, Rio, Valparaiso, and Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. There are no soldiers at the island excepting the Royal Engineers and Royal Marines.

Torch, 4, fitting for the first-class steam reserve, is masted and rigged, and is now shipping her stores. This vessel is nearly completed, and will be ready to take her place in the reserve on the 31st instant.

Trincomalee, 24, which is being fitted at Chatham dockyard as a training ship for the Naval Coast Volunteers, is ordered to be furnished with the following armament:—Main deck, ten 32-pounders, each of 50 cwt.; and six 8-inch guns, each of 52 cwt.

Triton was at Sierra Leone on the 21st of April.

Trusty. The iron-cased floating battery has been towed from Chatham to the Nore in order to be in readiness for the experiments the Government have directed to be made upon her with the newly-invented long-range Whitworth gun, under the direction of Colonel J. W. Mitchell, R.A., and the Ordnance Select Committee. The Whitworth gun is to be placed on board one of the boats belonging to the Cumberland, 70. On the occasion of the last experiments on the Trusty with the Armstrong gun the injuries inflicted on that floating battery were of the severest character, the wrought-iron plates, which are several inches in thickness, being in many places completely riddled by the shot, some of which passed completely through the vessel, and all striking her with the most telling effect.

Valorous. Captain Aldham has protested against Miramon's late attack on Vera Cruz. He says:—"This mode of warfare is both barbarous and unusual, contrary to the customs observed by civilised nations, opposed to every sentiment of humanity, and unworthy of a Christian soldier."

Victoria, 121. The indicated horse-power of this three-decker, when under steam on the 6th inst. at the measured mile in Stokes Bay, amounted to 4,290 horse.

Victoria and Albert, Royal paddle-yacht, Captain Hon. J. Denman, completed her repairs alongside Portsmouth dockyard on Thursday evening.

Viper was at Lagos on the 10th of April.

Virago, 6, paddle, Commander M. B. Dunn, arrived at Spithead yesterday morning from the eastward.

Wanderer, 4, screw gun-vessel, which was recently inspected at Chatham dockyard, and found to be in a very rotten and defective state, was towed on Saturday afternoon to Sheerness by the Adder, steamer, Mr. Munchin acting second master, to be docked and repaired.

PEMBROKE DOCK YARD.—Much alarm and dissatisfaction has been created in the minds of the men in this yard by orders having been received on Monday last for the discharge, *without pension*, of six men, whose services were for periods varying from twenty to twenty-two years, and two of whom had during that service suffered severe injuries, one having broken his leg, and the other lost a couple of toes. It appears to us to be a most arbitrary proceeding, and worth inquiring into, thus to cast men adrift in their old age penniless, after having expended their prime in Government employ.

The two rotten mortar-boats, numbered 30 and 32, have been entirely broken up by the shipwrights at Chatham; but, owing to the defective state they were in, very little of the timber will be fit to use for ship-building purposes. No orders have yet been received from the Admiralty relative to the breaking up of any more of the mortar-vessels found defective.

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Arrivals and departures at Singapore of Her Majesty's steam and sailing transports with troops for the China war, since 20th of March, 1860:—March 20, transport-ship Burlington, from Calcutta; sailed for Hong Kong, March 25, with troops, in tow of Her Majesty's Indian Navy steamer Berenice. Transport-ship Elizabeth, from Calcutta; sailed for Hong Kong, March 25, with troops, in tow of Her Majesty's Indian Navy steamer Berenice. Transport-ship Zuleika, from Calcutta; sailed for Hong Kong, March 24, with horses of the Royal Artillery. Transport-ship Bosphorus, from Calcutta; sailed for Hong Kong, March 24, with head-quarters of Her Majesty's 19th Regiment. March 21, Berenice, Indian Navy, from Galle; sailed for Hong Kong, March 24, with 7 officers and 317 men of the Royal Artillery. March 22nd, Her Majesty's gun-boat Reynard, from Penang, with ship Alfred in tow, from Calcutta, with 14 officers and 392 men, 2nd battalion of Her Majesty's 60th Regiment. Her Majesty's ship Centaur, from England, with gun-boat Cockchafer in tow; sailed for Hong Kong, March 25, with ships Alfred, Hougomont, and Indomitable in tow. March 24, transport-ship Hougomont, from Calcutta; sailed for Hong Kong, March 25, in tow of Her Majesty's ship Centaur. Transport-ship Indomitable, from Calcutta; sailed for Hong Kong, March 25, in tow of Her Majesty's ship Centaur. March 26, Her Majesty's ship Ringdove, from Penang, with ship City of Poonah in tow. His Imperial Majesty's ship L'Entreprenante, from Brest, with 14 officers and 1300 men, *en route* for China. March 27, transport-ship Michigan, from Madras, with 8 officers and 260 men of the Royal Artillery. March 29, transport-ship Winifred, from Calcutta, having on board 6 officers and 418 men. Transport-ship Statesman, from Madras, with troops; sailed for Hong Kong, March 31, in tow of Her Majesty's ship Esk. Transport-ship Iskander Shah, from Calcutta, with troops; sailed for Hong Kong, March 31, in tow of Her Majesty's ship Esk. April 1, transport-ship Forerunner, from Madras, having on board Major Hackett and detachment of Her Majesty's 44th Regiment. His Imperial Majesty's steam-frigate Girondé, from France, having on board Colonel O'Maley and 102 battalion troops. April 3, Her Majesty's Indian Navy steamer Sydney, from Calcutta, towing ships Eranee and Lady Ann, with 196 men of Her Majesty's 87th Regiment. Her Majesty's steamer Magicienne, from Penang, towing ship Minden, from Calcutta, with troops. April 4, transport-ship Matilda Atheling, from Calcutta, having on board Major Cobbe and 233 men of Her Majesty's 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. Transport-ship Brandon, from Calcutta, with troops. Transport steamer Australia, from Calcutta, with troops.

On Monday a plank fell, end on, on a labourer at work under the Glasgow, 51, screw, building at Portsmouth. The poor fellow was so seriously injured that he died yesterday morning. The same day two labourers fell from a stage, and one was so severely injured that he had to be sent to Haslar Hospital; but the other was enabled to be conveyed to his own home.

Tuesday's *Gazette* gives notice that preparations are now being made for the intended distribution of a moiety of the proceeds of certain Chinese piratical junks, captured on the 11th of May, 1853, by Her Majesty's ship Rattler, as made known to the Lords of the Admiralty on the 22nd of March, 1860, only.

Extract of a letter dated April 2nd, 1860. "The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Alexander Milne, in his splendid temporary flag-ship, *the Emerald*, in which he left Bermuda, on the 19th ult., on his first visit, or tour of inspection of the West India Station, first called at Antigua on the 27th, and left again on the 28th, after amusing our sable fellow-subjects, and others on the spot, with the spirited play of our gay band, by giving their books and instruments an airing on the terra firma of the dockyard, when off we started for the "Flora del Occidente," *alias* Barbadoes, whose loyal inhabitants offered their thriving little island to the Prince Regent as an asylum, and where a week's stay admitted of a fuller display on the reciprocity system which was intercepted by the death of Mr. Foord, the resident American consul;—the funeral, of course, attended by the governor, admiral, and general, and staffs, besides a private muster of "British cousins," as in duty bound, to swell the cortège. We found the Styx steamer here last from Antigua; and three days afterwards the Hydra, from Bermuda, brought the admiral's mails from Antigua. The Perseverance, with part of the 14th regiment, all well, arrived at Antigua on the 24th from Gibraltar, and sailed the same evening after coaling for Jamaica. The little skipjack goes to Bermuda to refit, having suffered much in overawing the refractory Orinocans. We start again on the 4th for Grey Town, calling at Jamaica and St. Domingo, at which latter place 'tis said affairs are looking fairer than formerly, since the popular President so housted the "sable monarch," Soulouque; so that we shall be too late "to attend court," and witness the capital fun some of the more lucky ships had that visited there before us, in the grotesque aping of "Nigger doing Buckra lebby and de drawing-room for de ladies," unless the President does something in that way, after the fashion of his contemporary, at the White House, a little further north-west."

The gunboats have been the subject of several conversations in parliament this week. The Admiralty organ in each House has declared that the Government are considering whether they cannot take legal steps against the contractors.

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, MAY 14.

Retired Rear-Admiral John George Aplin to have the rank and title of Retired Vice-Admiral from the 2d inst., in pursuance of the Order in Council of the 7th May, 1858.

ADMIRALTY, MAY 15.

NAVAL KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do hereby give notice to such Lieutenants in her Majesty's Navy, as are desirous of being recommended for the appointment of Naval Knight of Windsor, under the will of the late Samuel Travers, Esq., that they must apply at this office on or before the 26th day of June next, when they will be informed of the nature of the certificates and testimonials which are required to show that they come within the meaning of the said will, which expresses that they "are to be superannuated or disabled Lieutenants of English men of war," and shall be single men, without children, inclined to lead a virtuous, studious, and devout life: to be removed if they give occasion for candal.—C. PAGET.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

MALTA, 12th May. Her Majesty's screw line-of-battle ship, Hannibal (bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral G. R. Mundy, C.B.), left our port on the 5th inst. for a cruise.

Her Majesty's screw line-of-battle ship Neptune, Captain F. A. Campbell, arrived on the 8th with despatches from the fleet, and left again a few hours after to join those which are cruising off the island.

Her Majesty's screw steam-corvette, Scylla, Captain Lambert, proceeded on the 8th to Messina.

Her Majesty's screw gunboat, Boxer, left on the same day for Tripoli.

The Russian screw line-of-battle ship, Gangaud, with the flag of Rear-Admiral T. Nordman, sailed on the 10th inst. for Nice, to convey, it is said, the Empress Dowager of Russia to Genoa.

On Friday last, the 4th inst., the officers of the garrison gave their last performance for the season to a very fashionable and crowded house. The first piece was *Still Waters run Deep*. Captain Fisher, Captain Drake, R.E., and Captain Graham, R.B., as usual sustained the leading characters, and were ably assisted by Mr. Glyn, R.B., Captain Walker, 22nd Regiment, Mr. Grant, 15th Regiment, Mr. Kerr, R.B., Mr. Egerton, R.B., Miss Cali (whose acting was very good), and Miss Mary Waters.

A meeting composed of chaplains belonging to the Mediterranean fleet, was held last week in Valetta, the Reverend T. W. Clarke presiding. The Reverends H. Alexander, T. H. Knapp, R. Price, B. Ring, and E. Pemberton, were also present. It was resolved to form a clerical society for mutual benefit and for the more efficient discharge of the duties of the sacred office. The Venerable Archdeacon Le Mesurier was unanimously chosen honorary president, and the Reverend B. Ring, honorary secretary. The further detail of the proceedings was of a purely professional nature, and related principally to the importance of establishing a Sunday evening service for sailors on shore; and such other special services as might be deemed advisable.

THE DEFENCES OF PORTSMOUTH.

A most able and interesting lecture was delivered last week at the United Service Institution by Colonel Shafto Adair, the subject being the "Defences of Portsmouth." The chair was occupied by Sir John Burgoyne, and there was an unusually large attendance of members of both branches of the Service. The first point to which the gallant colonel directed attention was the defences of Portsmouth as a maritime arsenal. He pointed out the position of Fort Monckton, the Blockhouse, the forts at Southsea, and other forts commanding the channel. The Blockhouse Fort he regarded as the "key" of the harbour. It was necessary, he said, that one or more of the existing forts should be supplemented by smaller batteries, which would be available in case of an attack by gunboats and vessels with small draught of water. The position which he proposed for these additional forts was on Southsea Common, some distance inland, and so placed that their fire would strike almost 500 yards from the beach. If any attack were made by an enemy it would probably be by means of gun-boats, as in case of the memorable attack of the Mosquito fleet on Fort Monckton at the time of the review of the fleet at Spithead by Her Majesty. The forts which he had suggested would meet any attempt of that description. Passing from this view of the defences of Portsmouth, Colonel Adair next dealt with Portsmouth as a naval fortress, and in that case the Isle of Wight would be regarded as a formidable out-work, or a work thrown out beyond the main ditch. The various defensive works round the island were pointed out, and the most important battery at the Cliff end, which commanded the entrance to the Channel, was minutely described. He stated that he accompanied the Defence Commissioners on a visit of inspection to this point, when they were afforded practical proof, after twenty rounds fired from a gun, that there was no foundation for the rumour that the fort was unsafe, or the guns unserviceable. If some heavy guns were placed in position here, the number of land forces necessary for the defence of the island would be one-third less than are now required. At several councils of ministers held in the time of Elizabeth, the necessity of fortifying this and other points of the Isle of Wight was strongly insisted on by Essex, Burleigh, Carew, North, and others, and it was about this time that the works called "sconces," from the "scondite," of the Italian engineer, were erected in that part of the country. For the land defences of Portsmouth there are the works on Portsdown Hill, and the line of the Elson forts. Such, however, is the progress made in the science of projectiles, even since the commencement of these new works, that it is now necessary to construct other forts in advance, in order to compel the removal of the breaching power of an enemy's force, if they should obtain a landing upon any point to the east of Portsmouth. A range of 9000 yards has recently been obtained in the experiments at Southport, the distance from Ryde pier to the centre of the Portsmouth Dockyard is but 8000 yards, so that additional defences become necessary with every extension of the incendiary range of projectiles. The Elson forts are so constructed, that if any one of them should be captured, its fire would not enfilade the other. The most important defences of Portsmouth and Portsea would, he thought, in the event of hostilities, be upon the water-line. The objection as to the difficulty and expense of manning extensive lines of defences, Colonel Adair met by stating that great assistance would be derived from the services of the various Volunteer corps. When in attendance on the Queen at the reception of the Volunteers, he could not help thinking as he saw those 2000 right good soldiers pass before the Sovereign, of the promise which they gave for the future. Colonel McMurdo had told him that he saw a few days since an advance of 1500 Volunteers in line, who marched as well as any regular troops. There are already 14,000 Volunteer artillerymen in the country, who with a very little training can be made of great service in connection with these defensive works. The last point of view in which he treated Portsmouth was as forming a most valuable basis of military operations. If an attack were made it would be concentrated in its character and delivered for the purpose of reaching London. To meet such an attempt, he recommended that the whole of the South of England, from Dover to Plymouth, should be formed into one military district with three divisions each of 15 battalions of infantry, five of them being the regular army, the remainder militia and volunteers; two batteries of artillery and a proportion of cavalry. A line of railway runs through the whole of this district, and 30 locomotives would be sufficient to move the whole of any one division. The district would require for defensive purposes, in order to arrest the progress of an invading army, 37 principal stockades or fortified positions, 72 posts for pickets, principally along the line of the Downs, and 18 small batteries to defend positions, or on the rivers. The advice of Lord North given at the Council of Elizabeth's days is equally applicable to the present time. "If the enemy is permanently planted, let him be blocked up with 'sconces,' or fronted with a great army giving him little rest."

The address was listened to with great attention, and the lecturer was warmly cheered in various parts of his very clear and lucid explanations.

Sir John Burgoyne in proposing a vote of thanks said that several of the suggestions of the gallant colonel had not only been considered, but were about to be acted upon by the Government.

ROYAL NAVAL ENGINEERS.

Proposed Regulations respecting the appointment, rank, examinations, and pay of Royal Naval Engineers:—

A candidate must not be less than 21, nor more than 28 years of age, unless he has served at sea in the merchant or other service for a period of not less than two years, in which case he may be admitted up to the age of 30. He must be in good health, free from impediment of speech, defect of vision, or other physical imperfection, and must present himself for examination at the Naval College, Portsmouth; he must produce indentures or certificates of not less than four years' servitude in a steam factory, as well as testimonials of good conduct and practical abilities.

He will be examined in the presence of the captain, and inspector of machinery of the steam ordinary on the following subjects, viz.:—

Writing English from dictation. Arithmetic, embracing a thorough knowledge of vulgar and decimal fractions. History of the steam-engine, including the various causes which have led to the invention of the principal parts, names, and uses of every part, and the construction and general principles of engines and boilers. He must also possess a knowledge of mechanical drawing. Candidates acquainted with any foreign language will have the preference. On passing he will be appointed by order as a "sub-assistant-engineer," and take rank with second master.

When a sub-assistant-engineer shall have served at sea in Her Majesty's Service for a period of four years, or three years in the case of those who may have served at sea prior to their entry into the Royal Navy, he shall receive a commission as "assistant-engineer," provided he passes an examination on the following subjects, viz.:—

Management of engines and boilers—The principles of expansion of steam, and the nature and use of the indicator—Algebra, as far as quadratic equations—Euclid, first four books—Mechanics—Laws of heat, and natural philosophy, generally, as exemplified in the action and working of engines and boilers. He will also be required to produce drawings of details of machinery, or boilers of some ship in which he may have served.

If in England, the examination to be conducted as in the case of first entry; but, if abroad, by the Inspector of Machinery of the Fleet, or two chief engineers, in the presence of the captain, or if the ship in which he is serving be on detached service by the chief engineer in the presence of the captain. In the case, however, of those who pass abroad, acting commissions only will be given, and candidates shall present themselves for examination at the Royal Naval College within three months after their arrival in England, and passing, to be dated back. All acting assistants failing to pass on the first examination to lose three months' time. At the expiration of another three months, they are to present themselves again for examination, but on failing to pass, to lose three months more time. Any acting-assistant rejected after his third examination, which may be granted at the expiration of another three months, not to be allowed to present himself again, and to lose his acting rank.

No assistant-engineer to be eligible for promotion to chief engineer until he shall have served at sea for a period of four years as an assistant, and shall have passed such examination as their lordships may deem necessary.

No chief-engineer to be eligible for promotion to inspector of machinery, until he shall have served eight years as chief.

No inspector of machinery to be eligible for an appointment as "deputy-inspecting-engineer of dockyards" until he shall have served two years as an inspector of machinery.

All 1st class assistants on the present scale to be considered as assistant-engineers, taking seniority from the completion of four years sea-time from their original entry in Her Majesty's Navy.

All acting 1st assistants, and all 2nd and acting 2nd class assistants to be eligible to pass for the new scale, and on passing, if within twelve months after date of this order, to take seniority as assistant-engineers from the completion of four years from original entry. If beyond a period of twelve months to take seniority from time of passing.

All others to be considered as sub-assistants, and to take seniority from date of original entry.

Assistant and sub-assistant-engineers to be gun-room officers. Assistant-engineers, when placed in charge, to receive 1*s.* per day additional pay, and be allowed to mess in ward-room.

The senior assistant in all ships to be allowed a cabin.

Sub-assistants to wear the undress uniform of assistant-engineers; all others to have uniform corresponding to their rank.

The widows of assistant-engineers to be entitled to a pension of 40*l.* per annum. But pensions to the widows of assistant-engineers, when killed in action, or that have suffered other violent death in the execution of duty, and pensions to assistant-engineers for wounds and share of prize money, to be regulated according to rank as at present.

When assistant-engineers are actually engaged in executing necessary repairs to the steam machinery of other vessels than the one to which they are appointed, they shall receive extra pay according to the following rate—

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Sub-assistant-engineers	2*s.* per day.
Assistant-engineers under five years standing	3*s.* ,,
Assistant-engineer above five years standing	4*s.* ,,

All time served at sea after date of commission as assistant-engineer to count for full and half-pay.

SCALE OF RANK AND PAY.

Title.	Rank.	Service.	Full pay per diem.	Half pay per diem.
			s. d.	*s. d.*
Sub-Assistant Engineer	2nd Master		7 0	None
Assist.-Engineer	Mate	On promotion	9 6	5 0
,,	,,	After 5 years	11 0	6 0
,,	,,	After 10 years	12 6	7 0
Chief Engineer	Lieutenant	On promotion	15 0	9 0
,,	,,	After 10 years	17 0	10 6
,,	,,	After 15 years	19 0	12 0
,,	,,	After 20 years	22 0	14 6
,,	,,	After 25 years	25 0	17 0
Inspector of Machinery	Commander	Under 20 years or in ordinary	25 0	17 0
,,	,,	After 20 years or afloat	28 0	19 6
,,	,,	After 25 years	32 0	23 0
Deputy Inspecting Engineer of Dockyards	Captain	These appointments to be filled by Naval Engineers.		
Inspecting Eng. of Dockyards	Capt. of 3 yrs. standing			
Eng. in Chief of the Navy	Real Admiral			

Engineers to take rank with other officers according to the date of commission.

NAVAL FUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have read the communication of "Medicus" on the above subject, which appeared in your last week's impression; and I must confess to considerable surprise on learning that the abolition of this fund was in contemplation. What! are the medical officers now so well provided that they can afford to scatter to the winds the magnificent capital they thus possess of 66,000*l.*, or are they mad?

Let me tell them a story, ay, "an ower true tale." Up to 1833 we paymasters (or "pursers," as we were called then) were receiving, as our emoluments, an eighth of the value of all provisions, &c., issued by us in victualling H.M. ships; but we entered into an agreement with the Admiralty, by which we were only to receive tenths instead of eighths, the balance to be kept a strict account of, and when it became a big pile it was to be divided among us. Happy mortals! The pile indeed became big, but no division ever took place, and here are we, fools that we were, robbed of all our money; we often envied the medicoes their fund; they had been wise in their generation; they were not like the stupid pursers who trusted the Admiralty to collect a fund for them, but set about doing it themselves; and now that they can boast of such a heap of money as nearly 75,000*l.* (including a compassionate fund for their orphans) we are told that five-sixths of them have conspired to play "ducks and drakes" with it. Go on! we shall applaud; and when you have reduced yourselves to our state, we can commiserate each other.

We are told by "Medicus" that many of the corps object to contribute their shilling a week to the support of the fund, and therefore want to demolish it altogether. Why, what is a shilling a week? Nothing as compared to what we engaged to pay towards raising a fund for our class, and we did it willingly. A friend of mine told me the other day that the amount docked from his balance bills during the seven years he was purser of two frigates was 1200*l.*, and that the next vessel he had being a first-rate and a flagship, his loss during that commission (three years) was nearly 1000*l.* How many "shillings" will that make? And yet let me tell the doctors that all their shillings go to a good purpose, while ours have been entirely lost.—I am, &c.,

A PAYMASTER, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Why should your correspondent in your last issue wish to perpetuate the nuisance of the contribution to the "Naval Supplemental Fund" from unwilling contributors? or how can anyone now entering the Service be required to pay for the jobbing iniquity of its former managers; to make good their misappliances in granting the then widows 40*l.* per annum, contrary to the simplest rule of interest, and any longer to make good the deficit from former dishonesty by forced contribution? Moreover, your correspondent states simply what is not fact; for the first information that I, in common with many others, received regarding the existence of this fund, was the deduction therefor from my first "quarterly bill," *nolens volens*. Three-fourths of the members have long ago emphatically declared their want of confidence in this fund,—the married officers in assuring their lives on much more favourable terms in private offices, and the rest with them in unanimously petitioning to be relieved from all compulsory contributions in future, even by forfeiting the sums already for years contributed. Let then those who so prefer contribute till "doomsday" to such a prosperous fund, but do not, pray, add additional inducement, sir, to candidates for the Naval Medical Service, by telling them that they must throw so much of their daily pay into the consuming fire of the Medical Supplemental Fund, especially as they have on Saturday for the first time heard from a First Lord's lips, the memorable maxim laid down by a naval captain, and indorsed by his grace, that naval assistant-surgeons must compete, and unsuccessfully, for cabin room with captains' stewards, and instead of wearing, like the chaplains (and other professional gentlemen) a plain professional black coat, must needs by the same high authority clash in the question of uniform, amongst others, with naval engineers—a class of officers no doubt for the most part good and true, all of whom must have been educated as mechanics, not professionals, and many of whom it is stated were merely "locomotive" drivers previous to the scurry of the Crimean War. I am afraid, sir, the time is at hand when, as in the military service, the "civilian element" must be invited to share the administration of the Naval Medical Department, if only to infuse new life into the Service, and remove the "dead lock of red tapeism."—I am, &c.

RETRO, RETRORSUM.

THE MILITIA.

The Royal Berks Militia assembled at Reading on the 4th inst., and in fair numbers, although being one of the Mediterrancan regiments, a large number of foreign service men, whose term of five years had expired, took their discharge. The regiment is still far under its quota, but there is no doubt whatever, if that care is displayed by the authorities of the regiment which the public service has a right to expect, the "Royal Berkshire" will quickly complete its required number. The regiment is being carefully drilled.

The West Essex Militia are to be reviewed on Monday at Chelmsford, and the members of the neighbouring Volunteer corps have been invited to take part in the proceedings. The Essex Rifle Militia are also about to be inspected at Colchester by Colonel Wood, Commandant of the camp at that place.

The East Kent Militia are under orders to proceed to Canterbury from Portsmouth on the 11th proximo, for the purpose of being disembodied.

The 2nd Royal Lanark Militia, at Aldershot, are ordered to proceed to Glasgow Barracks, and are to be disembodied between the 8th and 15th of June.

On Friday week the Lancashire Hussars, troops of which have been formed in the Ashton, Lathom, St. Helens, and Newton districts, were reviewed in the spacious park at Garswood Hall, the residence of their Lieut.-Colonel, Sir R. T. Gerard, Bart., by Colonel Wilbraham, who expressed high approbation of the condition of the regiment.

The 2nd Lancashire Rifles were reviewed at Liverpool by General Douglas, who expressed himself much pleased with their state of efficiency.

The 7th Lancashire Rifles Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Madocks, were inspected on Saturday week by Major-General Douglas, who expressed his satisfaction at their efficiency. The regiment assembled at Bury on the 23rd ult. for 27 days' training, and since then the recruiting has gone on most satisfactorily.

The Royal Sherwood Foresters (Nottingham Militia), under the command of Colonel Mellish, will assemble at Newark, for 28 days' training, on Wednesday next.

The Royal Sussex Artillery Militia will be detached from the depôt at Lewes on Wednesday next for several days, for the purpose of carrying on heavy gun practice with shot and shell at a floating target from the lower battery at Newhaven. The guns are 68-pounders. We understand the range will be about one mile. The adjoining pier will be an admirable spot to enable spectators to witness the result of each round. We are enabled to state that since the assembly on the 30th ult., the general conduct of the men has been particularly orderly and correct. The training will terminate on Saturday, the 26th inst.

The Worcestershire Regiment have now undergone a fortnight's drill at Worcester, and have much improved in their exercise. The full complement of men on the books of the regiment is 850, and of these only 38 are absent, except men whose absence is accounted for by sickness or other satisfactory reason.

The 2nd West York Regiment of Militia will assemble at York on the 4th of June next for 27 days' training.

The 4th West York Regiment of Militia, under the command of Captain Pollard, will assemble at Leeds on the 4th of June for 27 days' training.

The 6th West York Regiment of Militia, will assemble at Halifax on the 4th of June for 27 days' training.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MAY 15.

Royal Bucks King's Own Militia—Lieutenant John Stratton Fuller to be Captain, vice the Hon. Florance George Henry Irby, Captain of 4th Bucks Rifle Volunteers.

Royal South Gloucester Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by the following Officers:—Captain Swinburne Fitzhardinge Berkeley, Captain Conway Whithorne Lovesey, Ensign Robert Clayton Daubeney.

5th Regiment of West York Militia—William Edward Frere, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Broomhead, resigned; April 16.

Resignation accepted by her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cornwall.

Cornwall Rangers Militia—Lieutenant Edward C. Sterling has received permission to resign his commission.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MAY 18.

West Essex Yeomanry Cavalry—Cornet William Davis, Jun., to be Lieutenant, vice Clifton, resigned; May 10.

3d Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia—Ensign Thomas Grimshaw to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Powys, resigned; Ensign William Gardner Bird to be Lieutenant, vice John Brophy, resigned; May 13.

Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Glasgow and Lower Ward of Lanarkshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Stewart Souter Robertson, Gent., to be Cornet, vice George Coates, deceased; May 5.

Royal London Militia—Daniel Harrox Bennett, Esq., to be Lieutenant, vice Augustus Henry Garland, promoted; George Thomas Oldfield, Esq., to be Lieutenant, vice Miles Fisher Monckton, superseded; Edward Sharp, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Frederick Richard Fortnum Keats, promoted; Robert Harding Evans, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Thurlby Smith, promoted; May 16.

Royal Bucks King's own Militia—William Rose, Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Peter Wharton Hood, Gent., resigned.

Royal South Gloucester Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ensign John Maurice Bernabo in the above Regiment; acceptance dated May 12th.

Prince of Wales' Royal Regiment of Renfrew Militia—Lieutenant Henry Dunlop to be Captain, vice Anderson, resigned; March 5.

1st or Royal East Middlesex Regiment of Militia—Ensign William Albert Dixon to be Lieutenant, vice Plummer, promoted; April 23.

5th or Royal Elthorne Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Ensign Edward Chapman to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell, promoted; Feb. 8. Percsy Francis Bulkeley, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Battley, promoted; April 7.

THE MILITIA AND RED-TAPEISM.

(*From the Cork Reporter.*)

A few posts back we gave a specimen of the watchfulness with which the officials at Head Quarters look after the interests of the country in general, and the militia in particular. The City of Cork artillery mustered, nearly a week since, for drilling, some 300 strong; but when assembled in Elizabeth Fort, it was found no provision had been made for the most essential portion of the men's equipment, namely—shoes, socks, and stocks. We need scarcely say that the men joining, knowing that shoes should be provided, took with them the worst they had, or could borrow for the purpose. After a few days their officers, getting impatient at the delay occasioned by the want of supplies, had the men assembled for drill, when it was found a large number were shoeless altogether; the remnants they had on being but an incumbrance, the men had discarded them altogether. What was to be done? In order to maintain the high character this fine regiment had attained, it was decided to form a bare-foot squad, and, the fittest portion of the ground being selected, to work they went, and there the curious may now behold the primitive drill of—we shall not say how many unstocked and unshod servants of Her Majesty. But now to the sequel. On Saturday the hitherto irritated countenances of the officers seemed to have relaxed almost to a smile of forgiveness for the blundering, when it was announced that Government stores had arrived, and the orderly-room was beset with the officers of every rank to have their men at once supplied; and, as the packages were undone, each eager disciplinarian claimed a priority—and of what? Oh, reader, think of it! First came tumbling out a regiment of pocket-knives; next was exhumed a series of parcels, which on opening were found to contain in perfection the military regulation white glove; and, to wind up the contents, came an endless number of tin cases for the use of this gallant corps. Just imagine a white-gloved, tin-cased, pocket-knived regiment of militia, without either shoe or stocking, and you can realise the condition of the Cork City Artillery, and form some idea of the disgust of the officers and discontent of the men. Through some official bungling of red-tapeism the regiment, too, has mustered so strong, that they have been obliged to pitch ten tents on the ramparts to give them accommodation.

CLOTHING OF THE MILITIA.—Misunderstandings having arisen regarding the instructions issued from the War Office on the subject of clothing for the disembodied Militia, Earl de Grey and Ripon has caused amended instructions to be issued, in which commanding officers of disembodied regiments are informed that "it should be clearly and positively understood, with regard to the small necessaries enumerated, that men, whether on the permanent staff or enrolled volunteers, who have been or should have been present at a previous embodiment or training for however short a period, will only be provided with boots, shirts and socks by the public, unless they have been re-enlisted for a new period of service subsequent to the commencement of the training in 1859. The men not entitled to the small necessaries at the public expense will, however, only be required to supply themselves with such other necessaries as they have been hitherto in the habit of providing at their own expense. All however, who have been enrolled since the end, or re-enrolled since the commencement of the training of 1859, and are now present, or may hereafter be present, for their first training since enrolment or re-enrolment, will be entitled to a full complement of small necessaries.

SUPERHEATED STEAM IN THE ROYAL NAVY.—At a lecture delivered yesterday at the United Service Institution, the Honourable Mr. Weatherhead, member of the Senate of the United States, explained the mode in which, by order of the Admiralty, super-heated steam had been applied to the Rhadamanthus and several other of Her Majesty's ships, as well as those of the Royal Mail and other steamers. Mr. Weatherhead stated that he had found the steam given off by ordinary boilers from water in a state of violent ebullition was charged with a great quantity of water, which materially affected its power; but that by mixing with it steam heated to a temperature of between 500 and 600 degrees, these particles of water were evaporated, and the dry steam becoming moistened in the process, could be used with great advantage in marine engines, and without the risk of destroying the packing and cylinders, as was the case when superheated steam alone was used. The increased temperature of the steam was obtained without expense from the waste heat from the furnaces in the chimney; and when combined in the manner decribed, it would effect a saving of one-third in fuel and water, entirely prevent "priming," and create a better vacuum; and was so perfectly under control, that any degree of pressure required could be obtained with perfect safety. The Governments of England, the United States, and France had investigated the subject, and found that the mixed steam possessed a working power of from 30 to 50 per cent. over ordinary steam. Captain Fishbourne occupied the chair, and an interesting discussion followed the lecture, in which there was a general concurrence of opinion in favour of the plan proposed by the honourable lecturer.

The Garibaldi expedition to Sicily seems to wear a successful appearance, and will doubtless give rise to grave events throughout Europe. According to what we have learnt, Sicily is by this time in a flame, and not only the island, but also Calabria and the Abruzzi. The course of events has been pretty much as follows:—On the night of the 5th inst. the expedition set out for Genoa, Garibaldi having seized two steamers belonging to a private company. The force amounted, it is said, to 2000 men, and after making, it would seem, somewhat of a detour to avoid the Neapolitan cruisers, it reached the coast of Sicily, and landed at Marsala on the 11th, pushing on to Calata Fimi and Alcamo where the insurgents are now concentrated. The reports connected with the landing are very contradictory. An official despatch from Rome, dated May 14, says that two Neapolitan frigates have sunk the steamer Lombardo and captured the Piemonte, while from Turin it is reported, under date of the 16th, that the Piemonte had not been captured. It seems likely, however, that these two steamers must have fallen into the hands of the Royalists, and, indeed, it is probable that Garibaldi will look with unconcern on any such event. He, of course, merely used them to get to the island; the notion of sending them back for reinforcements is absurd. Garibaldi and his 2000 men will be merely the neucleus round which the insurrectionary levy of the island is to be gathered: he must have made up his mind to depend wholly on native assistance, and to conquer the Bourbons by the aid of their own subjects and perhaps of their own soldiers.

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VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

CIVIL SERVICE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—Honorary Colonel His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.—On Wednesday afternoon last an interesting ceremony took place at Somerset House, the occasion being the presentation by the Audit Office, or 1st Company of the Civil Service Rifle Volunteers, of a gold watch and chain, of the value of 25*l.*, to Sergeant Chase, 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, in recognition of his services as their drill sergeant. The company mustered in full force, and the watch and chain, together with a complimentary address on parchment, were presented to him by Captain Hawker, the senior officer. Three cheers were given for the gallant sergeant, who expressed his thanks in a soldierlike and manly manner. The ceremony was most gratifying to all who witnessed it, and showed how well the services of Sergeant Chase have been appreciated by the corps.

QUEEN'S (WESTMINSTER) RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—On Saturday last the above regiment assembled in Westminster Hall, and were formed in square by their colonel, the Earl Grosvenor, to receive a presentation of a very handsome silver bugle, from the Lady Constance Grosvenor, who has always evinced the greatest interest in the welfare of the regiment; and after a few appropriate remarks from the colonel, the regiment conveyed its acknowledgments of this gratifying testimonial by repeated rounds of cheering. The regiment proceeds to-day by rail, with the Inns of Court, the London Scottish, the London Irish, &c., and other regiments, forming the 3rd brigade, to Wimbledon Common, at 5 o'clock, for their first field day.

LONDON IRISH.—A general meeting of the members of this corps was held on Thursday evening at Hungerford Hall, Lieut.-Colonel the Marquis of Donegal in the chair. The noble Marquis congratulated the members on the daily increase of the strength of the corps, as well as on the perfection in drill made by those he was in the habit of seeing when he attended parade. He exhorted them to persevere in the diligence already observed, and also to exert themselves in getting recruits, for he was anxious to see the corps muster six or eight hundred strong. He was pleased to state that their funds are in a very prosperous state. Shortly they will be required to assemble before the Queen in Hyde Park, and he hoped they would make an appearance on the occasion second to no other corps in the metropolis. Mr. Montgomery read the report of the finance committee, from which it appeared that the receipts since the middle of December last, when the corps was established, amounted to over 1200*l.*, including 70*l.* received that day, whilst the total expenditure, including the furnishing apartments in John Street, Adelphi, amounting to 45*l.*, and a gratuity of 30 guineas to the late Hon. Secretary, Mr. Dempsey, was 320*l.* A vote of thanks, with three hearty cheers to the noble Marquis, terminated the proceedings. It is very agreeable to remark that the meeting was one of a most harmonious character, and was addressed by Lord Otho Fitzgerald, Mr. Samuel Lover, Mr. M. J. O'Connell, Dr. O'Connor, Captain Jones, &c.

DEVONSHIRE.

The members of the three corps of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, to the number of about 250, were paraded on the Hoe, on Wednesday evening, from seven till eight o'clock. Major Duperrier, of the 2nd Devon (Plymouth), commanding. The Plymouth corps were the first on the ground, next the Stonehouse, and last the Devonport. Capt. Bewes, of the 2nd Devon, intends proceeding to Hythe this week, and during his absence the major will continue the morning drills at six o'clock on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings.

HAMPSHIRE.

SOUTHAMPTON.—The Volunteers of this town have been managed so badly for the last three months that everything, excepting a small drill, came to a stand. We are now happy to say there was a large muster of Volunteers last evening. By the order of the colonel (Colonel Grimes), and under the directions of Major Lacy, acting-adjutant, five companies marched from their drill-room to the town-hall, headed by their fine band; and in the presence of the mayor (Frederick Perkins, Esq.), and several magistrates, and a large collection of fair ladies, there were some 314 Rifle Volunteers sworn in. The arrangements were good, and the swearing in did not occupy more than two hours; Colonel Grimes addressed the Volunteers in an appropriate speech, and the proceedings of the evening terminated with three hearty cheers for the Queen. The Marquis of Winchester has changed the name of the Southampton Rifle Volunteers to 2nd Hants. The uniform decided on, and which has been approved by the Lord Lieutenant, is a dark grey, with green facings and a broad green stripe down the sides of the trousers, with an appropriate cap.

2ND HAMPSHIRE ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—A very numerous and respectable meeting of the members of the above corps was held a few days since at the Crown Rooms, Portsmouth. It was proposed by Mr. T. White, of Landport, and seconded by Mr. Frost, of Southsea, that "Dr. Miller, of Gloucester House, Southsea, be honorary surgeon to the corps," which proposition was carried unanimously. It was then proposed by Mr. Couch, of Her Majesty's dockyard, and seconded by Mr. A. Besant, of Portsea, that "Mr. Joseph F. Allnutt, of Mile End, be honorary assistant-surgeon to the corps"—carried unanimously also. The members then appointed a Finance and a Clothing Committee. It was further proposed that artizans and working-men be admitted as members, and entitled to retain possession of their uniform by the payment of a deposit of 10*s.*, and a weekly payment of 1*s.* 6*d.*, until the value of the uniform and yearly subscription be paid for. The contract price for the uniform, including all accoutrements, being 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and the yearly subscription 7*s.* 6*d.* Daily drills will take place in a short time. Major Hall having received his commission from the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, the uniform may be ordered by the members immediately the clothing committee have made the necessary arrangements.

5TH HANTS VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—A placard has recently been circulated, dated Head-Quarters, Portsmouth, stating that "Two companies having been completed, immediate arrangements are being made for the formation of a third." The corps, as far as its present numbers are concerned, is progressing in efficiency. An excellent band has been organised under a regimental band-master, and it will appear on parade at the weekly drills. The two companies already formed are full, and all members joining for the future will be posted to the 3rd company, and will have the advantage of commencing drill together. Every facility is afforded to members who cannot conveniently pay for their outfit at once. The uniform, which is very simple and inexpensive, will be found to all members, on application to the council, on payment of 15*s.* per quarter.

KENT.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL.—The united force of Artillery and Rifle Volunteers formed at Woolwich, for the protection of the arsenal, exceeding 1500 men, being now fully equipped, assembled on Saturday for the first time in command of their respective commanding officers, Colonel Fullom, Colonel Anderson, and Colonel Parkyn. Each battalion, accompanied by their own band of 14 instruments, mustered in front of the department to which they belong, and, having performed a few preliminary movements, marched past.

BLACKHEATH.—On Wednesday evening an interesting meeting of the ladies and residents of Blackheath and Lee took place in the grounds of Captain R. H. Farnall, at Lee, for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of a silver bugle to the 3rd Company of Kent Volunteer Rifles, and which had been subscribed for by the ladies of the neighbourhood. The ceremony of presentation was performed by Mrs. W. S. Shove, who delivered a speech on the occasion. Captain Farnall returned thanks; and three cheers having been given for Mrs. Shove and the lady subscribers, and three cheers for the Queen, the proceedings terminated.

LANCASHIRE.

Early in June a grand Volunteer demonstration is to be held at Aintree, near Liverpool, on which occasion a silver bugle will be presented to the Liverpool Volunteer Artillery.

THE CUNARD COMPANY'S VOLUNTEERS.—The 11th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers (Cunard Company's Corps), Lieutenant-Colonel MacIver commanding, were on Wednesday inspected at Huskisson Docks, by Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, Inspector of Volunteer Artillery. The corps was put through several movements, and was highly commended by Lieutenant-Colonel Morris and the officers present for its efficiency.

MIDDLESEX.

WEST MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—At a meeting of the council of the above corps, presided over by the Lieut.-Colonel Lord Radstock, it was unanimously resolved—That Captain Compton, the senior captain, should be nominated and recommended to the appointment of major to the corps, and that Captain Torrens, late of the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, be nominated captain of the 1st company, in the place of Captain Oliphant, resigned. A communication was read from the directors of the Great Western Railway, in reply to an application from Lord Radstock, consenting to erect a temporary platform at the junction with the West London Railway on Wormwood Scrubs, close to the practice-ground of the corps, and stating that trains should run at convenient periods, to be determined on, at the nominal fares of 2*d.* second class and 4*d.* first class, or return tickets 3*d.* and 6*d.* This liberal arrangement of the railway company will place the practice-ground of the corps within half an hour's march from head quarters. The butt and other buildings are now in progress, and will be completed in less than a month. It has also been determined to hold brigade field days at Wormwood Scrubs with the South Middlesex, Queen's Westminster, St. George's, and other rifle corps of the metropolis. The directors of the railway company will run special trains on such days for visitors at the same fares as the Volunteers.

SURREY.

FIRST SURREY RIFLES.—An unfortunate difference in this corps was brought before the House of Commons by Colonel French on Thursday evening. He asked the Secretary for War whether he had any objection to lay upon the table copies of any communication made by Lord Lovelace, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Surrey, to the War-Office in relation to the charges made by Lieutenant-Colonel Bouchier against Captain Rouse, of the 1st Regiment of Surrey Rifle Volunteers? Colonel Bouchier was not able to recommend for promotion to the majority the senior officer, Captain Rouse. Immediately that was known, Captain Rouse called a meeting of his company, and made every exertion to prevent the promotion of Lieut.-Colonel Bouchier. A communication passed between the Lord-Lieutenant and Captain Rouse, and the former, in utter defiance of all the rules and regulations in such cases, communicated directly with Captain Rouse and other officers inferior in rank to the Lieut.-Colonel, who afterwards wrote to the Lord-Lieutenant, complaing that he was communicating with officers of inferior rank, and observed that even copies of his letters had not been sent to him. Lieut.-Colonel Bouchier on obtaining a knowledge of what was going on, felt it his duty to prefer certain charges against Captain Rouse. Lord Lovelace, in reply, said "that the charges which he (Lieutenant-Colonel Bouchier) had intimated against Captain Rouse did not prove that his conduct was mutinous, insubordinate, and subversive of good order," and added, "assuming the charges to be correctly stated in your letter, I cannot see that there was any impropriety in his proceeding, and therefore I do not feel warranted in taking any further steps in the matter or in submitting it to the Secretary for War."

Mr. S. Herbert said all that he knew was that certain charges had been sent to the War Office against Lieut-Colonel Bouchier, and accordingly they were referred to three officers, who reported that they were established, and consequently, Lord Lovelace called upon him to resign his command. With respect to the charges against Captain Rouse, he had no knowledge of them, for the Lord-Lieutenant had not thought it right to forward them to the War-Office.

Colonel North said he hoped the right hon. gentleman would call upon the Lord-Lieutenant to report this matter to the War-Office.

6TH SURREY RIFLES. This battalion was inspected last Saturday at Esher by Major Drummond Stewart, who was highly gratified with the appearance of the men. They have been steadily at drill since last September, and the way they wheeled and marched did great credit to their gallant captain, Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. The practice-ground has a range of 800 yards. The committee intend holding a general meeting for the purpose of augmenting this corps, and have offered a prize of a fifteen guinea Whitworth rifle: Sir Henry Fletcher has also given a twelve-guinea rifle; and the subalterns a ten-guinea cup, to be shot for in August. It is also intended to have foot-races and other sports. Altogether, this corps bids fair to become a popular one; and the South Western Railway have determined to issue cheap return tickets for the convenience of those members who reside in London.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MAY 15.

Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers (No. 2)—The Rev. William McCall to be Honorary Chaplain; May 8.

7th Oxfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Wemyss Methven Dewar, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Charles Jacob Bullock Marshall, Esq., to be Ensign; May 12.

1st or Penllyn Company of Merionethshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Williams, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; Alfred Mortimer Stubbs, Gent., to be Paymaster.

2d or Cader Idris Company of the Merionethshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Vaughan, Esq., to be Captain; Griffith Williams, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Francis Hallowes, jun., Gent., to be Ensign.

4th Herefordshire or Bromyard Company of Rifle Volunteers—Charles Edward Hopton, late Captain in her Majesty's 23d Regiment of Foot, to be Captain; Thomas Smith Upfill, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Proctor Eckley, Gent., to be Ensign.

5th Herefordshire or South Archenfield Forest Border Company of Rifle Volunteers—Edward Otto Partridge, Esq., to be Captain.

6th Herefordshire or Leominster Company of Rifle Volunteers—The Right Hon. Robert Dennett Rodney, Lord Rodney, to be Captain.

City of Bristol Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign John Chetwood Aiken to be Lieutenant, vice Prichard, resigned; Francis Nomes Budd, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Aiken, promoted; May 10.

29th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Dewsbury)—Thomas Hague Cook, Esq., to be Captain; John Wormald, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Edward Rhodes, Gent., to be Ensign; George Fearnley, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; May 3. Memorandum—The 11th and 22d West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Leeds) have been incorporated, and the whole Corps is now numbered as the 11th in the said West Riding.

Cambridge University Rifle Volunteers—Major Baker to be Lieutenant-Colonel; May 12.

2d Cambridgeshire Mounted Rifle Volunteers—Henry William Pemberton, Esq., to be Captain; William Hurrell, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Edward Towgood, jun., Esq., to be Ensign; May 12.

8th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Paul, Secretary and Treasurer to the Corps, to be Supernumerary Lieutenant; Alexander Macdonald, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant; May 7. Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant Alexander Macdonald.

11th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Hulton Birley, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; May 5.

51st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Samuel William Lavender, Esq., to be Captain; William Henry McGill, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John White, Gent., to be Ensign; May 7.

65th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Keats Robinson Risk, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 27.

70th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Frank Jaques, Esq., to be Captain; Joseph Mellor Orrell, Gent., to be Lieutenant; May 5.

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—9th Company—Charles Thomas Davenport, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Jan. 19.

3d Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers—William Thomas King Church, Gent., to be Lieutenant; May 12.

1st Caithness-shire Rifle Volunteers—James Mill, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Subdivision of Caithness-shire Artillery Volunteers—William Bruce, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—9th Company—Charles Isaacs, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Grover, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Stevens; May 10.

29th Company—Rev. John Price Alcock to be Honorary Chaplain; May 9.

4th Company of Inverness-shire Rifle Volunteers—Charles Fraser Mackintosh, Esq., to be Captain; William Fraser, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Alexander Matheson, Gent., to be Ensign; May 8.

Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—1st Company—Philip Flower, Gent., to be Ensign; May 8.

The 6th Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteers—Lamprey Karney, Esq., to be Ensign; Frederick Thomas Hulke, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; May 9.

Linlithgowshire Rifle Volunteers—1st or Linlithgow Company—Mr. Andrew Gilmour to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; May 10.

2d or Borrowstowness Company—Mr. William Murray to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; May 10.

3d or Bathgate Company—Mr. James Longmuir to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; May 10.

1st Kirkcudbright Artillery Volunteers—John B. Grierson, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; May 1.

82d Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—Konstanty Bobczynski, Esq., to be Captain; John Nicol, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Ross, Gent., to be Ensign; May 11.

9th Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Hon. Claude Bowes Lyon to be Captain; John Barry, Esq., to be Lieutenant; John Hood, Esq., to be Ensign; May 8.

The following are substituted for the Entries in the *Gazette* of the 20th April, 1860, of the undermentioned Commissions:—

Dundee Rifle Volunteer Corps—6th Company—George Addison Cox, Esq., to be Captain; Feb. 17.

5th Forfarshire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Henderson Arkley, Esq., to be Captain; April 10.

1st Battalion Elginshire Rifle Volunteers—Sir Alexander Penrose Gordon Cumming, Bart., to be Major; May 4.

[Erratum in Memorandum of the 8th May, 1860, for Florence George Irby read Florance George Henry Irby, in the 4th Buckinghamshire Rifle Volunteers.]

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 8th inst.:—]

10th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—John William Woods to be Lieutenant; April 26.

Resignations accepted by her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cornwall.

10th Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—Captain Francis John Hext has received permission to retire from the Command.

Memorandum—1st Company of Banff Volunteer Artillery Corps—The Commission of Captain, granted in the above Corps to William James Whyte, M.D., under date 30th December, 1859, has been cancelled; March 10.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MAY 18.

Bury St. Edmunds or 13th Suffolk Rifle Volunteers—Major Fuller Maitland Wilson to be Captain; John South Phillips, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Anthony Partridge, Gent., to be Ensign; May 11.

7th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry Peter Delmé, Esq., to be Captain; May 14.

8th Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Richardson, Esq., to be Captain Commandant; May 14.

12th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—John Wyatt, jun., Esq., to be Ensign; May 9.

Bedfordshire Rifle Volunteers—6th Company—John Sambrook Crawley, Esq., to be Captain; Edmund Waller Vyse, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Smith, Gent., to be Ensign; May 16.

Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers—1st Battalion—Captain Ferdinando Dudley Lea Smith, to be Major.

15th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (North Craven)—Lieutenant Walter Morrison to be Captain; Ensign John Ingleby, to be Lieutenant; vice Morrison, promoted; Joseph Birkbeck, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Ingleby, promoted. May 8.

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Memorandum.—In the list gazetted on the 20th February last, the Lieutenants in the 3rd West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Bradford) should have stood in the following order:—Ensign Samuel Milne Smith to be Lieutenant vice Hirst, promoted; Ensign George Bankart to be Lieutenant; Ensign John Foster to be Lieutenant; Feb. 21. And in the list gazetted on the 8th May instant, the Ensigns in the same Corps should have stood in the following order:—George Alderson Smith, Gent., to be Ensign, vice E. Salt, promoted; George Muller, Gent., to be Ensign; Thomas Spence, Gent., to be Ensign; John Barraclough, Gent., to be Ensign, May 2.

Memorandum.—The following appointments are substituted for those which appeared in the Gazette of the 16th March last:—

East York Volunteer Rifles—5th Company—Thomas Prickett, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Harland, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Joseph Barugh, Esq., to be Ensign; Jan. 19.

East York Artillery Volunteers—Hull Brigade—Martin Samuelson, Esq., to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant; Zachariah Charles Pearson, Esq., to be Major; Alexander Samuelson, Esq., to be Captain; Edward Augustus Dearman Brooshoft, Esq., to be Captain; Joseph James Spratt, Esq., to be Captain; John Thomas Dobson, Esq., to be Captain; Edward Dannatt, Esq., to be Captain; Dudley Robert Smith, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Eley Sykes, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; James Coleman, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; William Peter McBride, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; Frederick Brandt Grotrian, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; George Christopher Roberts, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; Henry Frederick Smith, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; John Dalton Holmes, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; Joseph Williams Pettingell, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; Henry Cooper Gleadow, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; James Thomas Abbey, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; Henry Bennett, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; James Dosser, Esq., to be Surgeon; Angus MacMillan, M.D., Esq., to be Assistant Surgeon; May 12.

East York Rifle Volunteers—2nd Battalion—Captain Philip Saltmarshe to be Major; May 11.

8th Company—Edmund Dade Conyers, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Hopper, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Richard Botterill, Esq., to be Ensign; Alfred Scotchburn, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; the Reverend James Skinner, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain; May 11.

9th Subdivision—William Langdale, Esq., to be Lieutenant; John Seaton West Kirkpatrick, Esq., to be Ensign; May 12.

Memorandum.—Her Majesty has been pleased to unite the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 8th, and 9th East Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps into a Battalion for administrative purposes, with a Staff consisting of one Major and one Adjutant. The Battalion has been numbered as 2d in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and the several Corps which compose it will retain their original numbers and designations in the County Force.

7th Volunteer Rifles—George John Jones, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; May 11.

42d Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—John Cross, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; May 5.

3d Manchester or 40th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—William Mellor Parker, Gent., to be Ensign; May 10.

54th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Reverend Joseph Bush, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain; Charles Palmer, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; May 10.

67th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Nathaniel Topp, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Nightingale Key Grover, Gent., to be Ensign; May 7.

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—6th Company—The Rev. John Ecklin Armstrong, D.D., to be Honorary Chaplain; May 11.

9th Company—The Rev. Robert Hawes to be Honorary Chaplain; May 11.

26th Company—The Rev. George Hutchinson Fisher to be Honorary Chaplain; May 11.

34th Company—The Rev. John Lyons to be Honorary Chaplain; May 11.

Merionethshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—Charles Tynes, Esq., late of Her Majesty's 30th Regiment of Foot, to be Adjutant.

2nd Company of Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteers—Dennis William Bond, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Radclyffe, resigned; May 11.

7th Herefordshire or Kington Company of Rifle Volunteers—John Coke, Esq., C.B., late Colonel in the Honourable East India Company's Service, to be Captain; John George Rodney Ward, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

1st Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteers—John Albert Morris, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; April 2.

1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteers (Glasgow)—Captain James Mitford Morison, of the 2nd Company, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain James Reid Stewart, of the 3rd Company, to be Major, vice William Houldsworth, resigned; May 17. Captain William Holms, of the 6th Company, to be Major; May 16.

2nd Lanarkshire Engineer Volunteers (Glasgow)—John Thomas Rochead, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Currie Gregory, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; William Moore, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; May 16.

35th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—Robert Hope Robertson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; May 9.

49th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Lambhill Subdivision)—Andrew Thomson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Cumming Watson, Gent., to be Ensign; May 16.

54th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—Lieut. William Morier to be Captain, vice Thomas Steel, resigned; Ensign Peter Fulton to be Lieutenant, vice Morier, promoted; William Smith, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Fulton, promoted; May 12.

57th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Wishaw)—George Shirlaw, Gent., to be Ensign, vice James Steele, resigned; May 9.

85th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—Charles Tennant Couper, Esq., to be Captain; May 15.

86th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—Mungo Park Weir, Esq., to be Captain; James Fraser, Gent., to be Lieutenant; David Boyd, Gent., to be Ensign; May 15.

2d City of London Rifle Volunteer Corps—George Andrew Spottiswoode to be Captain; William Spottiswoode to be Lieutenant; Richard John Courtney to be Ensign; May 16.

10th Durham Rifle Volunteers—John Joicey, Esq., to be Captain; Nathaniel Clark, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Bolton, Gent., to be Ensign; Henry William Watson, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. John Mathwin to be Honorary Chaplain; May 12.

1st. Cumberland Artillery Volunteers—James Dees, Esq., to be Captain Commandant; Charles Fisher, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Robert Jefferson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; May 7.

Memorandum—The 1st (Carlisle), 2nd (Whitehaven), 3rd (Kenwick), 4th (Brampton), 5th (Penrith), 6th (Alston), 7th (Workington), and 8th (Cockermouth) Corps of Cumberland Rifle Volunteers have been united in a Battalion for administrative purposes, with a Staff consisting of one Lieutenant Colonel and one Adjutant. The Battalion is numbered as the 1st in the said county of Cumberland, but each of the corps composing it will retain its present number and designation in the County Force.

Memorandum—The 1st (Kirkby Lonsdale), 3rd (Kendal), 4th (Windermere), 5th (Ambleside), and 6th (Grasmere) Corps of Westmoreland Rifle Volunteers have been united in a Battalion for administrative purposes, with a Staff consisting of one Lieutenant Colonel and one Adjutant. The battalion is numbered as the 1st in the said county of Westmoreland, but each of the corps composing it will retain its present number and designation in the County Force.

City of Bristol Rifle Volunteer Corps—Boddam Castle, Esq., to be Captain: John Pomersy Gilbert, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Barnes, Gent., to be Ensign; May 14.

Dumbartonshire Rifle Volunteers—1st Battalion—Captain John Murray Gartshore to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Sir George Hector Leith, Bart., to be Major; May 7.

Memorandum—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, Companies of Dumbartonshire Rifle Volunteers have been formed into a Battalion, to be called the 1st Battalion of Dumbartonshire Rifle Volunteers.

Renfrewshire Artillery Volunteers—3d Company—John Neill, jun., Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Arbuckle, resigned; May 16.

1st Nairn Artillery Volunteers—Alexander Findlay, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel, late of the 3d West India Regiment, to be Captain; Donald Macleod, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Alexander Mann, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; April 14.

1st Nairn Rifle Volunteers—Augustus Clarke, Esq., to be Captain; Archibald Campbell, Esq., to be Lieutenant; James M'Pherson, Gent., to be Ensign; April 14.

6th Kincardineshire Rifle Volunteers (Netherley)—Horatio Ross, Esq., to be Captain; Mr. Robert Walker to be Lieutenant; Mr. George James Walker to be Ensign; May 7.

[Advertisement.]—Mappins' Rifleman's Knife, 12s. each.—"No Volunteer should be without one: invaluable for campaigning."—Manufactured by Mappin Brothers, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield, and 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, E.C.

The Volunteer Service Club has been opened. The premises consist of those rooms formerly occupied by the Guards Club, and lately by the Thames Yacht Club, in addition to the grand saloon and grand staircase of the Wellington, and billiard-rooms, &c. Members will be liable for their annual subscriptions only, which, for members residing within a radius of 60 miles, is to be six guineas; and, for members residing beyond that limit, 3 guineas. There will be no entrance fee.

Captain Kennicott, of the 1st Company Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers has received from the War Department seventy-five carbines (old pattern) for the use of the company in carbine drill, and four swords for the sergeants. Drill will be commenced forthwith at the Folkestone Battery, where the company have been exercised in great gun drill for some weeks past, and in which the men have attained considerable efficiency. The company are now waiting an inspection by the field-officer appointed for that purpose, previously to being exercised in shot and shell practice.

Lieut.-Col. Percival, late of the British German Legion, having been appointed Captain of the 5th Company Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteers, has assumed the command of the corps, and is actively engaged in promoting the drill of the company, which bids fair to become an efficient body of men. The uniform adopted is one precisely similar to that of the Victoria Rifles. By the standing orders recently issued the company will have to assemble every Thursday morning for dress parade from 7 to 8 o'clock. This very unusual time for dress parade, particularly for Volunteers, has taken the company by surprise, they imagining that it would take place, as in almost all other corps, in the evening. It is to be hoped the arrangement will be altered to suit the wishes of the majority of the corps.

THE VOLUNTEERS ON GUARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—The answer to your correspondent "Centurion," who complains of not obtaining admission to Holland Park is a very simple one. The Volunteers obeyed their orders. All in uniform, or who were known to belong to any branch of the Service, were passed in; and had "Centurion" been himself on duty, he would have found that to admit everybody who called himself an officer in mufti, or an honorary member of some Volunteer corps, or a gentleman, would have practically amounted to withdrawing the guard. As to discourtesy, there was none; but if a "Captain in Her Majesty's Regulars" imagines that crowds are to be kept off by bland gentlemen in white kid gloves, he is much mistaken.

I hope it was not "Centurion" who attempted to force the guard.

One who was There.

VOLUNTEER DRILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—After the letter from Colonel Lysons which lately appeared in your paper, the Volunteers can no longer be in doubt as to "which is the right Drill-Book?" It is to be regretted that the letter was not published many months ago, as the Volunteers have been victimised by a set of book-makers, who, by judicious puffing have made the public believe that they are infallible authorities on the subjects on which they write. One gentleman in an advertisement actually cautions Volunteers against buying the Government Manual, and recommends his own compilation as the only safe guide! Is it not surprising, sir, that the Assistant Adjutant-General should still be allowed to hold his appointment, after having been condemned by so great an authority as the author of "The Rifle, and How to Use It?"

I am, &c., Cutbore.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Feeling convinced that I am but one among thousands of Volunteers who enter the drill-room or parade-ground with a strong feeling of regret that we have not previously been made aware of the new movements it may be intended to put us through, I have ventured to trouble you with this letter, in order to bring the matter under the special notice of the officers commanding corps of Volunteers. The simple course which I think should be taken is this:—Several days before each drill, the commanding officer should inform his subalterns of the intended movements, and they again should communicate with the sergeants attached to their subdivisions, while a placard placed in the drill-room or other convenient spot, should call the attention of the private members to the parts and sections of the "Drill and Rifle," or field exercise instruction books, where the evolutions it is intended to put them through are described. A new movement thus prepared for would be comparatively easy of accomplishment, and the after comparison of theory and practice would, most probably, enable the Volunteer, on the second trial, to go through it without any hesitation or difficulty. Members unavoidably absent could, by the means pointed out above, greatly compensate themselves and their corps for their absence; and there is no doubt that they would do so, for one of the first questions an absentee now meets you with is "Well, did you do anything new last night?" and, upon this, usually follows an explanation more or less clear, according as the Volunteer who was present apprehended what had been done.

Trusting that you will either insert this letter, or, what would be far better, urge in your own way the adoption of some such course as I have pointed out, I am, sir, &c.,

M. O. O.

A VOLUNTEER FLEET!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Will you allow me to give a practical suggestion, and, moreover, to make a practical offer? If the Government will agree to send to Liverpool one of the condemned gunboats, which, though possibly not fit for foreign sea-going service, would answer very well for our river use, I will undertake to provide a crew of Volunteers from my ship-yard, consisting of ship carpenters and riggers, who, under proper instruction, will very soon be able to work the guns and the boat. I can also provide engineers who will work the engines and see that they are kept in proper order. I believe if my offer be accepted it will be followed by many others engaged like myself in the shipping trade. Thus, sir, we should soon have a right earnest Volunteer Naval movement. Of course the Government should provide the materials to keep the boats in fair repair; and I do not think I am going too far when I say I should be surprised if when I appealed to my proposed crew of ship carpenters and riggers, and engineers, they did not, one and all, volunteer their labour to keep the vessel in repair. It would be of course necessary that there should be a gunnery instructor on board, and an A. B. who would act as ship-keeper.

Occasional help and instruction from the gunnery ship at Liverpool might be of use. Details, however, can be easily settled, if the principle of my suggestion be approved, and my offer accepted.—I am, sir, &c.,

Ship-yard, Liverpool. Josiah Jones, Jun.

ENGINEERS OF THE NAVY WARRANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Month after month, the masters, engineers, and paymasters waited, with a patience truly surprising, for the reforms which a liberal (?) Secretary had voluntarily admitted they were justly entitled to. How their patience has been rewarded and their claims satisfied by the noble lord, who so freely censured his predecessor for neglect, may be judged of by the letters you have already published from masters and paymasters. Will you kindly permit me, an engineer, to join in the chorus?

The Admiralty confess to a difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of engineers for our rapidly-increasing steam navy, and that the difficulty is not a trifling one is proved by the very large proportion of indifferent candidates they accept, and the paltry deceptions practised by the Admiralty agents when they meet with an eligible victim.

The difficulty arises from two causes—insufficiency of pay, and the very anomalous and undefined position which engineers occupy. The Warrant does not even touch the latter grievance, and the former is considered removable by an increase of 2*d.* per day to Third, 7*d.* per day to Second, and 4*d.* per day to First Assistants.

What may be expected for 4*d.* is usually considered as very unsatisfactory, and I believe the Admiralty will not prove an exception to the rule. So much for assistants.

Chief Engineers on promotion are insulted with an increase of 6*d.* per day, but, and here doubtless the liberal Admiralty were astonished at their own munificence—they are allowed to count towards full and half pay positively four years out of a possible servitude of more than thirteen; and they are still to rank with, but after, masters, who also rank after the lieutenant, who may possibly be under twenty years of age, and of only one day's standing.

In your Gazette of April 14 you say that "an alteration has been effected in the rank of Inspectors Afloat." If it has, it is only another specimen of the way in which engineers are obliged to push themselves through any ambiguous circular to a position which may or may not have been intended for them. Certainly I cannot see in the late Warrant any direct reference to the rank of engineer at all, inspectors afloat, or others; and there are numbers of our kind executive friends who will decide that it effects no such alteration. Unfortunately, although your paragraph may take the common-sense view of the affair, the Army and Navy Gazette is not an authority with the Admiralty.

From the amount of indignation which the appearance of their lordships' circulars has caused, it is evident that much more must be done before the claims of the various classes can be considered as settled.

Trusting that you will kindly insert the foregoing remarks as an evidence that the engineers also are greatly dissatisfied at the late Warrant, I am yours, &c.,

A Naval Engineer.

Royal Geographical Society.—A very crowded meeting of this Society was held on Monday evening; the Earl De Grey and Ripon, President, in the chair. Among those present were Sir Roderic Murchison, Lord Ashburton, the Danish Minister (M. de Bille), Admiral Van Dockum, Generals Portlock and Monteith, Sir Thomas Phillipps, Sir Thomas Fremantle, Sir Charles Fellowes, Governor Edward Eyre, Sir Justin Sheil, Sir E. Belcher, the Right Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, the Earl of Sheffield, Captain J. Falbe, of Copenhagen; the Hon. Mr. Buchanan, United States Minister in Denmark; Mr. J. Bigelow, U.S.; Count Strzelecki, Mr. Croskey, Mr. J. Crawfurd, Mr. Saward, Mr. Le Breton; Captains Robinson, Murray, R.N., Harrison Walker, and Allen Young, R.N.; Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Mr. Warre, M.P., Mr. Danby Seymour, M.P.; Drs. Rae, Hodgkin, Bigsby, Bright, Bennett, Ogle, Shea, Dobie, W. H. Russell; Major Stewart, Mr. Lionel Gisborne, Mr. A. Keith Johnson, Mr. Oliphant, Mr. St. Leger, Hon. G. Barrington, Mr. Howard, United States; Messrs. Forrester, White, and Gassiot. Messrs. Rowland F. Jermyn, Thomas Michell, and B. Coulson Robinson were presented upon their election. Colonel James Molyneux Caulfield, the Rev. J. W. Clarke, Captain J. A. Grant, Lieut.-Colonel Edward Mackirdy, Lieutenant Everard Milman, Captain Moncrieffe, Captain John Pook, Mr. Alfred Denison, Mr. Edward M. Elderton, Mr. Thomas Fraser, Mr. Henry Kendall, Mr. Augustus Henry Smith, Mr. John Templeton, and Mr. Robert Walker, M.D., were elected Fellows. The papers read were:—1. Mr. Thomas Hopkins, Alderman of Manchester, "On a Possible Passage to the North Pole." The author proposed that an attempt should be made to reach the Pole by proceeding to the north, between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla. He presumed that as Parry met with a southerly current in the meridian of Spitzbergen, that one in a contrary direction will be found farther to the east, and from the prevalence of south-westerly winds asserts that it is his opinion high land will be found in the neighbourhood of the Pole. 2. Colonel T. P. Shaffner then read an interesting paper on "The North Atlantic Telegraph, *vid* the Faröes, Iceland, and Greenland," which gave rise to some discussion. The statements of the paper were exceeding bold, particularly as regarded "soundings;" but Mr. Lionel Gisborne, who raised some objections founded on magnetic considerations, failed to substantiate his opposition.

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THE REGENT'S ALLOWANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The letter of your 52nd Correspondent reminds me of the reply of Voltaire on the petty triumph of his priestly *critics* over his occasional errors in chronology.

I received the letter from Sir C. Napier in 1848, or 1849, had the pleasure to be personally known to him, and he was the honoured guest of my nearest relative upwards of a week soon afterwards.* But let that pass. It does not signify a rush to the point at issue whether Sir Charles were a teetotaller, or I talk teetotal twaddle. Suffice it to say, I am not, and never was, what is called a teetotaller, which is, I think, in most instances, a merely spasmodic attempt at temperance. The question before us is the justice and propriety of applying the Regent's Allowance to the messing instead of the wine, and thus enabling the poor, ill-paid subaltern, equally with your recusant teetotaller, to obtain its benefit.

The grant is at present a practical solecism. It is given with the avowed intention of enabling him to do so; and it is equally matter of notoriety that none but the senior officers, or those possessed of private resources (at all events in the regiments of infantry) enjoy the boon. I assert that in my time, and I believe it to be the case now, that at least one-half or two-thirds of the officers habitually abstain from the Regent's Allowance, not as twaddling teetotallers, but because they cannot afford to pay the extra money requisite to enable them to drink the same. The money thus saved goes into the mess-fund, and is laid out eventually in ornaments for the mess-table; so that the poor subaltern pays practically a double mess-subscription. Her Majesty's regulations in my time most judiciously gave power to the commanding-officer to lower the mess subscriptions when the mess-equipments were complete. I admit that such a step is generally impracticable; but that is no reason why in any case all extra support should not be administered with the strictest equity, and not be derived from indirect injustice.

I am, &c., G. O.

* I quoted from memory, and the figures may be inaccurate, but the moral facts I stated are correct.

NEW PAPER FOR THE UNITED SERVICES AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE AND JOURNAL
OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.
EDITED BY W. H. RUSSELL, ESQ., LL.D.,
(Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

The subscription to the paper is 6s. 6d. per quarter, or 26s. per annum, payable in advance; and the postage—uniformly 1d. in the United Kingdom, but which if forwarded abroad varies according to the route and destination—must in all cases be added to the remittance. All Editorial Communications should be addressed to W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., and all business letters and advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher, and Post-office orders made payable to JOSEPH SMITH. Advertisements received up to Thursday Evening. The Paper will be published every Saturday in time for the Morning Mails.

Office, 16, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The ANNIVERSARY will be held at Burlington House on MONDAY, the 28TH INSTANT, at 1 p.m. The DINNER will take place at the Freemason's Tavern at 7 p.m. precisely. The President, the Earl de Grey and Ripon in the chair.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC IS NOW OPEN EVERY NIGHT (but Saturday) at Eight o'clock; and TUESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at Three o'clock.—Stalls, 3s., (which can be taken at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, daily from eleven till five); area, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

"EASTWARD HO!" and "HOME AGAIN!"—These two interesting Pictures, painted by HENRY O'NEIL, Esq., A.R.A. (representing the Departure of Troops for War and their subsequent Return), are now being EXHIBITED TOGETHER, for the first time in London, at 191, Piccadilly, from Ten till Six daily, admission Sixpence.

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.—The Triumphant Meeting of Havelock, Outram, and Sir Colin Campbell.—This great Picture, by T. J. BARKER, from Drawings and Pictures taken expressly at Lucknow, by Egron Lundgren, is NOW ON VIEW at the Lucknow Gallery (Messrs. THOS. AGNEW & SONS), 5, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, from Ten to Six o'clock.

EXHIBITION OF HOLMAN HUNT'S PICTURE OF "THE FINDING OF THE SAVIOUR IN THE TEMPLE," commenced in July, 1854, is now ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street, W., from Nine till Five. Admission, One Shilling.

VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Daily from Ten till Seven. Admission One Shilling. Catalogue Sixpence. The Descriptive Catalogue of the whole of last year's pictures, with numerous additions, all painted by L. W. Desanges, Esq., will be forwarded by post on receipt of Seven Postage Stamps by the Secretary, Mr. JAS. ROWE, Victoria Cross Gallery.

MAYALL'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 224 & 226, Regent Street, W.—Photographic and Daguerreotype Miniatures, plain or highly finished in colours, taken daily.
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Specimens (including the Generals and Crimean Heroes taken for Her Majesty's private collection) may be seen in the galleries, from nine till dusk.

MILITARY GENTLEMEN AND OTHERS who are not satisfied with the fit and make of their TROWSERS, are respectfully invited to call on or send to ELSTOB, who for many years has practised the cut and make of the garment exclusively. For comfort and first-rate fit in Breeches or Trowsers, ELSTOB, of 12, Avery Row, Brook Street, Bond Street, W., is not excelled by any House in London. His MATERIALS are GOOD, and his CHARGES MODERATE. Every description of KNICKERBOCKER BREECHES and TROWSERS, BELTS or DRAWERS, made to any pattern or style.—ELSTOB, 12, Avery Row, Brook Street, New Bond Street, W., Inventor and Maker of the Melton Hunting and Riding Belt.

RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE, & CO.'S NEW PATENT OPEN DRUMS, with Tubular Pillars instead of Shells (adopted by the Coldstream Guards). Side Drums, Bass Drums, Cavalry or Kettle Drums, and Orchestral Drums.
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2. The tone is much more sonorous, free, and vibratory than that of the Shell Drum; this superiority of tone resulting from the fact, now first discovered, that Shells, instead of aiding in the formation of the tone in the Drum, have the effect of confining and muffling it.
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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Does "AN OLD PENINSULAR" cite the cases in his letter that, by publishing them, an effect will be produced which shall tend to counteract the curious influences which, he declares, have made "the British Army a byword on the continent?"

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, or to Mr. Joseph Smith, and not to the EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1860.

Mutinous fleets in the Channel and Mediterranean, a profusion of rotten gun-boats built to order, brand-new liners already shaky in the stern-posts, together with long lists of unemployed and discontented naval officers, and all for the small charge of 12,802,200*l.* Such would be the statement the representative of the Admiralty would be obliged to make to the Commons, did he take the advice recently offered to him by an ex-First Lord when he naïvely urged the expediency of telling the truth, at least in the case of the gun-boats; thereby exemplifying the bent of the official mind, namely, that, generally speaking, the duty of the Commons was to find the money, and not to be inquisitive as to the result.

With a delicate regard for the extreme sensitiveness of the nation, we have no longer ugly names for ugly things; mutinies become emeutes; rotten gun-boats are merely defective; mortar-boats, unfit for firewood, are consigned to oblivion; shaky liners are not to be mentioned; naval officers are notorious grumblers, and a garrulous press causes an infinity of harm; hard-working public servants must not be calumniated; pious contractors are not to be sacrificed to fraudulent workmen; and, above all things, Government inspectors cannot be suspected of making things pleasant.

But when Goldner's potted corruption had been condemned in all quarters of the globe, and an Arctic expedition had returned, whose existence had been perilled by its issue, there were yet not only Admiralty apologists found for the fraudulent contractor, but he received a subsequent contract for 1,000,000 lbs. more of what had been amply proved to be only the offal of Wallachian slaughter-houses, and which gave rise to the emphatic remark of *Punch*, "That where there was so much corruption, he thought there must be a little bribery."

Now, the least that could be expected from an expenditure of eleven millions of money on a marine would be, that the materiel should be efficient, that the personnel should be well disciplined and contented; and if not, whose fault is it?

The nation, who are ready to vote any sum for an efficient Navy: or those in whom they blindly trust for an efficient and honest expenditure?

The past experience of the Admiralty demonstrates: that they never tell the truth but by accident or the disingenuous answers of an inexperienced official; that by their patchwork system they have created cumbrous lists of officers they cannot employ; that the men, from their continued broken faith, have long since ceased to believe in them; that the merchant seamen doubt the honesty of their proclamations; prize-money, that silver hook, with which to secure sailors, has become a myth—that which is due for the Black Sea and Baltic, for Canton and the Peiho, being still unpaid; that they have alternately coerced and alternately petted the men, at one moment encouraging them to take the bit in their teeth as regards leave, and the next sending a hundred to Winchester for attempting the same thing; that they have disgusted the officers, who now do not know whether to obey the Lords above them, or the crews beneath them; and have finally succeeded in making the marines mutiny, who hardly know whether to allow themselves to be knocked down on sentry, or whether they will be supported if they resist.

Finally, with all branches of the Service unwilling and discontented; with the patronage of the Navy vested and farmed by a few amphibious families, with an unparalleled lavish expenditure, and the most unsatisfactory results—what is to be done?

Are we to pour more millions into the lap of these, the temporary dispensers of the nautical patronage of the country, who dwell in a sepulchre which will not even take whitewash; or shall we have a Committee of the Commons to inquire into the so-termed government of the Navy, with a view of remodeling that irresponsible system at present represented by the Admiralty Board, Whitehall?

Not very long ago some public economist, more zealous for retrenchment than discriminating as regards the means of bringing it about, proposed the abolition of the colonelcies of regiments. He did so on the ground that they were sinecure appointments, and that the public got no value whatever for the 1000*l.* a year which each of them cost. The proposition was, however, scouted by the public; and its author apologetically retreated from it, when it was explained that these offices were in reality the first-class rewards of distinguished service, that they were conferred upon general officers in the evening of life, in recognition of gallant deeds, and of good service rendered to the state in their younger days, and that beyond its intrinsic value there was a grateful appropriateness in the form of the reward, inasmuch as it often was made the means of placing old officers at the nominal head of regiments in which they had their first commissions, or the uniform of which was, in bygone times, associated with the dangers and the triumphs in which they had borne honourable part. The zealous economist blushed when he was asked to read the record of the achievements of these old officers, when he saw before him, told in simple words, the story of forlorn hopes led, of maimed limbs and hideous gashes which did not prevent their owners struggling on to the point of victory. The defence of the institution was complete.

If we were obliged to argue the question now against any rigid disciple of the late Mr. Hume, we fear we should have but little to say. The Member for Lambeth would only have to mention the word "Grey" to dispose of any argument not based upon the most specious grounds. In the appointment of General Grey an outrage has been committed upon every real soldier in the Army, and an act of direct injustice done to every general officer upon the list who has good service to show. Although the appointment is not alone of its kind, yet it is the worst; because, though General Arbuthnot, General Beresford, and General Breton have no war services to show, they were yet serving as soldiers, and the two latter were, at all events, undergoing the risks and inconveniences of tropical service at the time of their appointment. We do not say, as long as there are generals or even colonels on the list who have distinguished themselves before the enemy, that this plea amounts to a justification. It is only a palliation which removes the case of these officers some two or three degrees from that of General Grey, who has not worn a soldier's coat for about a quarter of a century, and who has discharged no duties more associated with the calling of a soldier than those of Equerry to Her Majesty, and Private Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

We have not read in public, or heard in private, one word in justification of this unfortunate affair. It has indeed been suggested to us that General Grey was the senior on the list of those officers from among whom the colonels of regiments are selected. He is so; but his seniority is fictitious; for owing to his rapid rise to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, to which in his day the ascent was steady and unbroken, General Grey stands before men who were fighting in the Peninsula as captains and field-officers when he was in his nurse's arms. But this pretence of an argument about seniority is at once disposed of. In the same *Gazette* with General Grey, Sir John Inglis was posted to the colonelcy of his old regiment, the 32nd. Now, Sir John Inglis is so junior that he has not yet even been placed upon the fixed establishment of General officers, and he has been selected over the heads of some ninety who are his seniors, both on the list and as regards their whole period of service. If the seniority excuse, therefore, be of any value, it only serves to convict the Horse Guards of gross injustice in the cases of Sir John Inglis, Sir James Schoedde, Sir Hugh Rose, Lord Clyde, and Sir John Pennefather, who have been taken very much out of their turn to fill colonelcies. Seniority, no doubt, has been generally held of some account in disposing of regiments, but it was in the case of officers of pretty equal standing, or who had good war service to show. In such a case, seniority has been made the deciding point, although, like General Grey's, it might be seniority on the list, not real length of military service. But this seniority theory, unless in cases of this kind, where claims are nearly balanced, and something must be thrown in to turn the beam, is unwholesome and unjust. Between long and distinguished service in the field and service at Court, it is needless to say that it ought not to be entertained for one moment.

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A very near and very distinguished relative of General Grey advocates the absolute control of military affairs by a responsible minister; because otherwise the great maxim of the constitution might be violated, which tells us that the king can do no wrong. Like Earl Grey we should be sorry to see any act done in the name of the Crown for which some minister, responsible to Parliament and to the country, could not be called upon account; and we cannot believe that the highest personage in the realm, who has always shown such graceful consideration to those who fight the battles of the country, would allow any partiality for a faithful respected member of her household to be made the means of inflicting a wrong upon old soldiers who have maintained the honour of the British arms all over the world.

The 3rd Buffs, of which General Grey has been appointed the colonel, is a historic regiment. It is almost the oldest in the service, and in the brilliant "procession of victories," recorded on its colours, the names of "Albuhera," "Punniar," and "Sevastopol," attest the nature and variety of its services during the present century. Surely, in giving it a head, an officer could have been selected who, if not identified with the corps, might yet be associated with some of those great achievements of which it boasts. There is no difficulty in finding one on the list. General Orlando Jones "embarked for the Peninsula in 1808, and served through the whole of that and the following campaigns without having been absent from his duty for a single day." General John Cox wears ten clasps, and the record of his services with the old 95th reads like a complete list of all the gallant deeds that were done from the first landing of a British soldier in Portugal to the occupation of France. Like him General Jackson bears on his breast ten clasps for his Peninsular service; General M'Pherson wears eight of the same honourable distinctions, besides memorials of active service with Sir Charles Napier in Scinde and at the head of a brigade in the Crimea. General George Bell has six clasps for the Peninsula, was highly distinguished during the rebellion in Canada, has the Indian medal for Ava, and was wounded in command of a brigade in the Crimea. General Macarthur has seven clasps for the Peninsula, and much colonial service. Generals Freke Williams, Pringle Taylor, Macdonald, Wright, Sir Thomas Franks, Sir Edward Lugard, Lockyer, Sir Robert Garrett, have all done valuable and distinguished service as soldiers; but when the colonelcy of the 3rd Buffs was vacant, General Grey, who was junior in the Army to almost every one of them, and who had no service beyond the ordinary routine, was selected for a military reward in preference. It is high time that Parliament and the country should be told whether or not the colonelcies of regiments are intended as rewards for distinguished military service. If they are, it behoves us to see that they are not diverted, as in the case of General Grey, from their proper purpose. If not, it is clearly the duty of Parliament to abolish them, for in that case they are simply 135 needless sinecures.

While the spirit of insubordination, which has lately manifested itself in some of Her Majesty's ships, has awakened misgiving as to the quality of our seamen, there has been a succession of courts-martial on naval officers, which appear to have attracted little attention. The officers of the Navy, as a body, have indeed by the honourable discharge of their duties, not to speak of their intrepidity and devotedness, so won the confidence of the country, that naturally a few instances of default make no unfavourable impression. This vast force has been mustered, like our gun-boats, in haste and from every quarter; and that it should include some very ordinary seamen and two or three indifferent officers, a little unseasoned timber and a sprinkle of short bolts, is no marvel. A few blemishes in the gun-boats would have been excused: it is their utter rottenness that has brought them to grief. Our fleets, on the contrary, minister at once to our power and our pride. We see them grow every day in strength and efficiency, and know they are making a corresponding advance in organisation and discipline. The interests of the Service, particularly under the new conditions that have been introduced, claim the greatest care in carrying out these objects; and, above all, it must be remembered that their attainment depends on the temper, judgment, and example of the officers.

By the exercise of such influences, the famous Sir Alexander Ball brought to the highest state of discipline a crew composed of the dregs of the Irish seaports; so powerfully impressing them by his conduct, that when he was once compelled to inflict corporal punishment, the offender, after receiving the castigation unmoved, went in tears to ask his pardon for having driven him to such a step. Late courts-martial have brought out that, in some ships, punishments are now not only inflicted without judgment, but are not even entered in the official returns. In the Siren, there seems to have been a general disorganisation, extending from the cabin to the forecastle, and setting every man's hand against his shipmate. The commander absents himself for several days; the first lieutenant orders irregular punishments, taking care they are not recorded in the register; the quartermasters get drunk; a midshipman behaves with a freedom that would have astounded Mr. Midshipman Easy; the commander and the first lieutenant have a difference, which in America would certainly have produced a "difficulty," and here leads to the first lieutenant being kept ten months under arrest, while every word he has dropped in the ward-room among his brother officers, and "over a glass of grog," is raked up to found charges against him; and the officers are all rendered distrustful of each other, making the vessel, in short, what in nautical phraseology is described as "hell afloat." The upshot of the embroglio is, that Lieutenant Graves, the first lieutenant, is brought to a court-martial, and receives a reprimand; while no blame is imputed to Commander Balfour, who, as he is said to have good friends at the Admiralty, will doubtless soon be in a position to carry on the same system in another ship.

The Lynx, a steamer on the Cape station, is worthy to pair with the Siren, and, indeed, presents a state of things more characteristic of an American merchantman than a British ship of war. By the last mail we learn that her commander, Lieutenant Henry Berkeley, had been brought to a court-martial for his alleged brutal treatment of the crew, and that the surgeon and the paymaster were to be tried for drunkenness. The court-martial on Lieutenant Berkeley reads like a chapter in "Two Years before the Mast." The gallant officer's code for maintaining discipline was extremely simple, comprising only a word and a blow. The boatswain on board this happy craft seems to have had no vocation, or, at any rate, not to have been overworked; for Lieutenant Berkeley, according to the charges brought against him, was his own lictor, seizing one man by the throat, giving another a kick, and throwing something at a third—one Jack Pann, whose head was broken thereby. This, however, as he was a Krooman, and the skulls of that race are proverbially thick, seems to have been considered so improbable, that the charge was declared not proven. After an investigation, extending over eight days, Lieutenant Berkeley was found guilty of having transgressed the Admiralty regulations by inflicting irregular punishments, and carrying them out without warrant, and, as the penalty of his offence, was sentenced to "be reprimanded, and admonished to be more careful in future."

Naval jurisprudence is evidently in need of a fillip, if fairly expounded by these courts-martial. It would seem to be based on the old-fashioned notion of having one law for the commander and another for the crew, considering

> "That in the captain's but a choleric word
> Which in the soldier is flat blasphemy."

But the balance is struck the other way by the public, who throw the greater odium on the superior. Everyone knows how easy it is for a sailor, by an oversight, by a little excess in his potations, or a little delay on shore, to commit a breach of discipline, and that no such offence goes unpunished. Who would establish a more lenient code for the cammander? It cannot be pretended that the same rigour has been exercised in the case of Lieutenant Berkeley. We are told, the sailor should be ruled with a hand of iron in a glove of velvet, but the hand was ungloved on board the Lynx! Nevertheless, Lieutenant Berkeley, who is found guilty of abusing the power intrusted to him, is not removed from his command, but remains in charge of the crew he is declared to have ill-used, and some of whom have given evidence against him. Of course he laughs at the reprimand, which, in fact, is only a phrase, being never carried further; and he may be indifferent to the good opinion of his superiors while he possesses the Berkeley interest at the Admiralty. But such cases, in the long run, provide their own remedy. They throw more light on the interior of the Navy than any Royal Commission; and the Balfours and Berkeleys, by the disorders they occasion, are the pioneers of reform.

We have had occasion more than once to point out the extreme credulity of our contemporary the *Moniteur de l'Armée*, in believing reports invented by some special mechanism in reference to occurrences in India, where the *Moniteur* persists in thinking we are still fighting formidable bands of rebels. Very lately, however; M. Baudouin, who is the high priest of these delusions, and who works the mechanism to which we have alluded, took occasion to fortify his assertions by pretended references to "My Diary in India," written by the Special Correspondent of the *Times*, during the rebellion, in which the words and sense of several passages were either purposely garbled or ignorantly perverted with the view of showing that English officers and soldiers, as a body, approved of the acts of cruelty of which some of the native troops were guilty, and of an isolated instance of barbarity which was reprobated and condemned wherever it was known. The author, on seeing these remarks, wrote to M. Baudouin, calling his attention to the real facts of the cases which he cited, and hoped that some attempt would have been made to rectify the errors he pointed out; and he took occasion to observe that war—above all, a war of castes and races—is followed, if not attended, *pari passu* by acts not approved of by Christianity or civilisation, as Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff, could testify from his African experiences. M. Baudouin has not replied to that letter, nor has any attempt been made to correct the misrepresentations which he inserted in the *Moniteur de l'Armée*.

In another column will be found a letter signed Josiah Jones, Junior, which we recommend to the attention of our friends at home and abroad. On the latter the hint will not be lost. We wish we could impress the matter with equal force on the Admiralty. Mr. Jones is a Liverpool shipbuilder, and in his letter he makes a proposal to the Admiralty, which is most creditable to his public spirit, whether my lords accept it or not, and which is also indicative of the energy and force which prevail amongst our race, although many a *μαντὶς κακῶν* is crying "Woe! woe! unutterable woe is your portion!" from morning till night. "Give me one of your old gun-boats or a new one that's not fit for sea" (alas! my lords have many of them and to spare!), says Mr. Jones, "and I'll provide a crew of Volunteers for her who shall work the guns and the gun-boat; who shall keep the latter in repair, and who shall act as engineers and take care of the engines. All I ask from Government is one A.B. as a shipkeeper, and a gunnery instructor with such help as you can lend us. I'll find the men!" That is well said, Mr. Jones. There my Lords of the Admiralty, there is the keel laid of a Volunteer fleet, or of a Volunteer unpaid reserve, if you like to go on with the rest of the craft! Mr. Jones tells us he thinks many others engaged in the shipping trade will follow his example. A letter will find him by the simple mechanism of the post, and we sincerely hope that the offer thus made will be accepted, or that some notice will be taken of it by those who are deeply interested in contributing every element of strength to the naval forces of Great Britain at this moment, which shall result in forming a Volunteer Service for our ports and rivers in addition to the existing organisation, and its *arida nutrix* the Royal Reserve.

We have heard Mr. Ricardo's name mentioned for the Chairmanship of the Royal Commission to inquire into the cost of building our ships. It is stated that "My Lords" do not find it an easy matter to select the professional members of the Commission.

We understand that the tendency of the recent evidence taken before the Committee on Military Organisation is strongly in favour of vesting the supreme authority over, as well as the responsibility for the conduct of the military administration in the Secretary of State, assisted by competent professional advisers in the shape of a Board like the Admiralty.

Sir Hugh Rose is formally appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect, from yesterday; and Sir William Mansfield becomes Commander-in-Chief at Bombay from the same date.

The Queen's Birthday has been made the occasion of a large batch of promotions and new appointments to the Order of the Bath, which appear in the *Gazette* of last night. Among them are several members of the United Service, as well as many Indian officials, who rendered valuable service during the recent crisis in the East.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE CLUB.—The inauguratory dinner of this club, which has been recently established for the especial use of members of the Volunteer Service (whether officers or privates), took place last evening at their new club-house in St. James's Street, a building possessing unrivalled appliances for the purposes of a club, and singular advantages of situation, with a world-famous reputation arising from its former appellation of "Crockford's." The club has been launched under the auspices of a Committee which includes all the leading members of the Volunteer Service. The club already numbers more than 300 members.

RED FACINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your Correspondent "G." asks by whose permission certain Volunteer corps have assumed the red facings, which he asserts are the especial distinction of royal regiments. In the firstplace, let me inform "G." that if he had carefully studied his Army List, he would have found that blue, and not red, is the colour of the facings of royal regiments of infantry—*vide* the 1st, 2nd, 7th, and 42nd Regiments, &c., all of which have blue facings, while the 33rd and 53rd, which are not royal regiments have red facings. In the second place, let me inform him that the Lord-Lieutenant of each county determines the uniforms of all Volunteer Corps in his county.—I am, &c., RED FACINGS.

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THE STATE OF THE SERVICES.

No. 1.—DESERTION.

The numerous desertions from the Army and Navy force upon us a reconsideration of the terms upon which we expect both arms of the Service to be maintained in efficiency. We must not forget that both Services must rely upon volunteers to keep up their strength, and that therefore to be on a healthy footing they must be popular. Nor must we overlook the fact, that a great advance in civilisation has ameliorated the condition of the Army and Navy, as well as the other institutions of the country. Soldiers and sailors have neither the rough privileges of former days, nor are they subjected to such harsh and arbitrary treatment. It may even be said that it is entirely a man's own fault if now he is subject to flogging; but while the generally well-behaved are thus secured against the chance of extreme punishment for occasional offences, at the same time no general latitude is allowed, either by the civil magistrate, or in either branch of the Service, for brutal conduct which, in days not very remote, would have been winked at, as almost to be sanctioned under the usual licence conceded to soldiers and sailors.

Such being the case, the irregular members of society the scapegrace—the ne'er-do-weel, and drunkard—have no longer the same inducements as formerly to enter the Army or Navy. The country cannot rely upon many recruits from this source; and, to say truth, the Service is better without them. Every attention is now paid to the elevation of the character of our soldiers and sailors, to their mental improvement, their professional advancement, their religious and moral well-being. They are expected to join the Service on rational grounds, with the promise of kind treatment and good pay, with reward and promotion for merit, and pensions for length of service; and not that they may give a lawless swing to vicious habits, and live what was madly sung as "the short and merry life" of the soldier or jolly tar. It is for these short-and-merry-lifed fellows only that the halberds and triangle are still sometimes heard of.

But it may be said that these bad and irregular characters still exist to a considerable extent in the Army and Navy; so much so, that even flogging has been evidently unwillingly retained as still a necessity for their correction. This must be admitted to be true. Indeed, this fact, and the numerous desertions to which we have already adverted, have together contributed to guide us to a conclusion as to what is defective in our present system. In our opinion, we have yet retained certain temptations to bad fellows to become soldiers and sailors—and sometimes both in turn for a time. We have omitted to render the Queen's Service so really well-paid and advantageous in other respects, that to be obliged to leave it would, of itself, be regarded as a severe punishment.

We know not how long a soldier's pay has been "a shilling a-day," or less. Certainly the pay of the soldier, though improved, has not been increased in proportion to the rise of wages among intelligent artisans. The wages of agricultural labourers, it may be said, have, however, been kept low, and from that class a great proportion of our red coats are raised. True, but the soldier soon changes from the clod-hopper, not merely in his gait and demeanour, but in his mental condition and qualifications for earning more; and no man who knows and feels he is underpaid will ever be content. The sailor, too, in a Queen's ship, is notoriously paid at a lower rate of wages than merchant seamen. So, in order to make amends for the low rate of wages in the Queen's Service afloat and ashore, a system of bounty-money has been adopted to tempt men to leave the more profitable walks of labour, and by which they are induced to enlist in haste, to repent at leisure, and—desert. "Springes to catch woodcocks," baits for gudgeon, temporary bribes to induce foolish men to make a permanently bad bargain,—anything, in short, but an advantageous and rational engagement, will serve to describe such a system! Discontent and desertion are simply its natural corollaries; and we suppose the only thing that will be attempted to be urged in its favour is its economy. But on this point also we shall venture to join issue with its advocates. If cheap, it would still be objectionable: but it is not even cheap, as we shall endeavour to prove. Even were it so, upon a short-sighted estimate of the actual cost per man per annum, that would not now recommend it; because the result is, at the present moment, the Services are not very popular; and if in the hour of trial our Navy fails, a dark day will it then be for England, and for the whole civilised world.

We cannot hope to deal with a question of this complicated nature in an article or two. We cannot denude it of its dull character in some respects. But the importance of the subject and our character as a Service journal will justify our going into the matter thoroughly, nay, renders this to be our duty.

In the first place, then, as regards Bounty Money. What are its notorious effects, as seen every day? Under the influence of drink a labouring man is tempted by the bounty to join the Militia, and he and his boon companions have a jolly spree in getting rid of the easily acquired treasure. After a short experience, however, of an empty pocket, of drill, and the hardships—as the untrained victim is apt to regard the restraints—of military discipline, he begins to grumble at his trade, and he finds companions in grumbling. They feel they have made a bad bargain; that they really earned more before, or might have done so. They are now tied for years to one low rate of pay, and a dull routine of duties; and they bethink them how to escape from their position. They feel they have been done by the recruiting sergeant, and those who induced them to take the bounty and helped them to drink it. Can they not in turn do the sergeant? They desert; slip off by rail to a distant county, and don an old suit of plain clothes; but being without character and out of employment, they naturally think again of bounty money, and "go in" for the Regular Army. Again, after that they desert, and try the Marines, or enter the Navy as landsmen, getting bounty at every step—already so corrupted by this abominable system, that they never will make either good soldiers or sailors.

Every day naval and military officers have in the course of their professional duties to report on such cases, which are only discovered by accident, through some comrade or sergeant crossing the culprit and unveiling his course of fraud. Some, again,—and perhaps really better men—go right away and are never apprehended, after waking up to the bad bargain they have been led into, and after having undergone an expensive training at the cost of the country. In such cases too the man's kit or gratuitous clothing is disposed of, and he has generally besides incurred some debt, before he makes his *congé;* and thus, we venture to maintain, this system of low wages, with bounty and numerous desertions, is a prodigal and expensive system in fact, and anything but economical.

And not only are men thus tempted to enter the regular Army, the Militia, and the Navy by means of bounty; but to demonstrate more fully that this is in fact a system of deceptive kidnapping, not merely is the volunteer himself thus bribed, but a sum is paid to crimps for kidnapping him, called "Bringing Money," the disreputable and immoral tendency of which must be manifest upon the mere mention of the fact and the slightest reflection.

We conclude our present consideration of this most important subject by asking a simple question. Might it not be worth while for England to pay her soldiers and sailors so well, and to offer such other advantages in the Services, upon which depend the very salvation of the country and the hope and existence of the world's freedom, as to render these Services fair fields for the best of our labourers and artisans deliberately to choose to enter? Let the Horse Guards and Admiralty do away with the irregularities of the Services as far as they can, and place them upon a rational basis; and we venture to predict that the irregularities still too prevalent on the part of the soldier and sailor will also in due time disappear. When dismissal from Her Majesty's Service becomes as real a punishment to the common sailor and soldier as it is to their officers, then, and then only, we venture to predict, will desertions almost cease; and then, and then only, shall the country obtain full value for the thirty millions per annum we are now content to pay to keep up our Army and Navy.

RETIRING ALLOWANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Previous to the decision of the Retired List by the Board of Admiralty, I address you these few lines to deal with as you may deem fit.

It is certainly a fortunate escape for the Service, so far as Sir John Pakington's scheme of retirement is concerned, that it never took place. To sacrifice 9000*l.* out of 15,000*l.* for the admirals who are already well paid, would have been monstrous in the extreme; whilst it is well known that the junior officers, viz. commanders and lieutenants, are the suffering body, many of whom can scarcely keep their heads above water upon the pittance allowed them.

It has been stated, that active service is to be the main point considered as to the scale of retirement; but what I would particularly wish to draw your attention to is this,—that if officers have been continually applying for the same (which I doubt very much), whether such has been officially recorded at the Admiralty.

It is no fault of theirs that a want of red-tapeism should have debarred them from their turn upon active service, and which ought not to make them suffer in a double capacity, viz., that of losing their servitude upon active service and full pay, and secondly, to lose in the scale of retirement because they had not been so employed.

It reminds one of the old adage of knocking a fellow down and kicking him for falling.—I remain, &c., AJAX.

NAVAL EDUCATION AFLOAT.

It is a somewhat curious fact that the *materiel* of the Navy should absorb so much public attention at this moment, and that no thought should be bestowed upon the moral and intellectual culture of those who are destined hereafter to wield those gigantic engines of war that are becoming the wonder of the world. The haphazard system that prevails in all departments of the Admiralty is nowhere perhaps more conspicuously illustrated than in the total absence of provision for the education of the junior officers of the Navy. It is true that of late years a small groundwork of knowledge is attempted to be laid, by means of a training-ship established for the purpose at Portsmouth, but will any one pretend to say that six or twelve months' preparatory work on board the Britannia is sufficient training to afford to our young officers such a store of knowledge as will enable them to play their part with credit, as the future defenders of this mighty empire? Yet such is the lamentable fact that after a few months' probationary schooling on board the Britannia, the young cadets, at the age of fourteen or fifteen, are launched into sea-going ships, and must, in most instances, from that moment, trust to a bountiful Providence to supply them with the means of pursuing any system of instruction beyond what is comprised in practical seamanship, usually taught by the ship's boatswain or some such other functionary told off for that duty by the captain.

The following statement, if not a matter of general interest, will, at any rate, it is presumed, startle many whose sons and relatives are now serving in the junior ranks of the Navy, in all quarters of the globe:

By Admiralty rule it is ordained that every sea-going ship commanded by a post-captain shall carry a naval instructor as part of her complement. The duties of this officer consist, among other things, in preparing the midshipmen and the other junior officers for the several examinations which they must undergo periodically on foreign stations, as well as for the final ordeal which qualifies them for lieutenants or masters at the Royal Naval College.

The Admiralty have, by recent regulations, very judcially raised the standard of naval education, in order to keep pace with the improvements in all other professions. But, in so doing, they unfortunately lost sight of the obvious fact that it was worse than useless to resort to such a course, unless they were prepared, at the same time, to supply the junior officers of the fleet with adequate means to obtain the prescribed standard of information.

Four of these ships are flag-ships, viz., H.M.S. Edgar, flag-ship of Admiral Erskine; Bacchante, Sir T. Maitland, C.B.; Forte, Sir H. Keppel, K.C.B.; Arrogant, Commodore Edmonstone.

Eight of the ships are line-of-battle ships, each bearing an average number of twenty young officers, viz., acting mates, acting second masters, midshipmen, cadets, and masters' assistants, all supposed to be under the tuition of the naval instructor.

The fourteen other vessels are frigates and smaller ships, bearing each an average of ten subordinate officers, also supposed to be under daily instruction. Altogether 300 junior officers are at this moment deprived of the instruction the Admiralty are by their own regulations bound to supply them with.

If men cannot be obtained to fill the office of naval instructor, it is obvious that there is something wrong in the position assigned to them, and the general advantages connected with the appointment. They not unreasonably expect to be treated somewhat in the same manner as the chaplains of the Royal Navy. When the Naval College was abolished in 1836, and that class established a substitute, they were told that such should be the case; and even if such a promise had not been held out to them, in common fairness they deserve to be placed on that footing; were they so treated there would be no lack of men to fill the office. The universities could supply the Admiralty with ten times the number required, if they were granted fair treatment and fair play.

An attempt has been made to unite the offices of chaplain and naval instructor in one man. This answers fairly enough in small vessels; but experience shows that in line-of-battle ships and large frigates there is ample field and employment for both men. But even this effort has fallen far short of the desired object, and it by no means supplies the want of instruction afloat; for, as was above stated, three hundred junior officers of the fleet are at this moment deprived of that assistance the Admiralty by their own rules pledge themselves to afford them, as a means of prosecuting their studies, and of qualifying for the more difficult examinations they are now subjected to.

Such a state of things assuredly demands some inquiry; neither can it last much longer without seriously impairing the efficiency of a gallant profession, now more than ever looked up to by the country.

The naval instructors of the fleet have now and then raised their voice, and endeavoured to have their grievances remedied, but always without any successful result. Their last attempt in that direction was made a few months ago, a short time before the date of the February Warrant, which has conferred considerable advantages upon all the other classes of civilian officers of the Navy.

Two memorials were forwarded to the Admiralty simultaneously from Portsmouth and from the Channel Squadron, the latter being approved of, not only by all the captains of that squadron, but also by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir C. Fremantle, and by Rear-Admiral George Elliot, the Captain of the Fleet.

The Admiralty's reply was in its stereotyped form: "The memorialists' letter has been received and laid before their lordships."

It is hoped that the Admiralty will do more than read the memorialists' letter, if they are desirous of placing the Naval Education Afloat on a sound and wholesome footing. This result can only be obtained by considerate treatment of the men who are entrusted with the responsible duty of conducting the working of that department. Not only should past services be amply rewarded, but the highest incentives should be offered for continued efforts. These efforts are now flagging fast, and should be rallied, before it is too late, by some such boon as the Warrant conceded lately to the chaplains of the Royal Navy; the chief provisions of the warrant being these three:—

1. A retirement after fifteen years.

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2. A reasonable amount of half-pay according to length of service.

3. Widow's pension varying according to length of service of the husband.

As regards their full-pay the naval instructors do not complain so much of the amount as they do of the source whence it comes. The five pounds annual deduction from the pupils' pay and added to that of the instructor, is a paltry mode of remunerating an officer, and establishes, so to speak, commercial relations between the naval instructor and his pupils, such relations being very undesirable.

MILITARY DEFENCE OF THE COLONIES.

The report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the principles which should regulate the defences of the colonies, has been published. The commission consisted of Mr. George A. Hamilton, Mr. John Robert Godley, and Mr. T. Frederick Elliot. The first two gentlemen sign the report, the third does not agree with it entirely, and appends a memorandum. The commissioners who sign the report say that the colonies of Great Britain may be said, speaking generally, to have been free from the obligation of contributing, either by personal service or money payment, towards their own defences—a state of things which they believe to have no parallel or precedent in the case of any other organised community of which the history is known. They enlarge a good deal on this; and then state the general principles on which they think alterations on the existing system should be based. These are to the effect that colonies should contribute to the expenses of their own defence. The commissioners propose to divide the colonies (so called) into two classes. The first class would consist of military posts, in which, for objects altogether independent of and distinct from the defence of the particular countries in which they are situated, the Imperial Government thinks it necessary to maintain garrisons. The second class would comprise all the rest of the colonies; that is, all those where troops are stationed primarily, if not exclusively, for the defence of the lives, liberties, and properties of their inhabitants. They propose that, as regards these colonies, the system of defence should be founded on two simple principles—colonial management and joint contribution at a uniform rate. The Imperial Government should call upon each colony to decide on the nature of its own defences, and the amount of its garrison, and should offer to assist it by bearing a share of the entire cost. It seems to the commissioners essential that this arrangement, if adopted at all, should be uniformly applied. If it were adopted, some colonies might choose to form a militia, or to have corps enlisted for local service, like *e. g.* the "Canadian Rifles." In these cases, they would organise and pay their forces as they might think fit, and the Imperial contributions would be paid into the colonial exchequer without further reference than would be necessary to satisfy ourselves that they were expended in accordance with the agreement. Other colonies might prefer being garrisoned by troops of the line, and paying their fixed share of the entire expense of such troops. In these cases, the Imperial Government would first consider whether it could spare them; and would assure itself that the number asked for was sufficient for its purpose, and not open to the objections which exist to small and scattered garrisons, and also that the force would be adequately provided for as regards pay, allowances, and barracks; and it would only send the troops in case of there being no objection on any of these grounds. It would also be necessary to have a clear understanding that all troops so sent would be at the disposal of the Imperial Government, in case any emergency should require them to be withdrawn.

[The real defence of the colonies is the fleet. With the exception of a few military posts or possessions which, though called colonies, are in reality continents and dependent states, all our colonies would fall easily into the hands of an enemy who were masters of the sea and had forces afloat for operations against them. What could General Breton, with 1500 men in the Mauritius, do against his neighbours of Bourbon, with their inexplicable concentration of 15,000 soldiers close at hand, if we lost the command of the ocean? We regret that there was no military man on the Commission. Gentlemen who have tied up many bundles of papers relating to military matters with red tape, and who have docketed and pigeon-holed many Army Returns, are apt to think they understand military questions better than scientific officers. The French are raising local battalions in Senegal and elsewhere,—a small Sepoy Army—and it is just at this moment our commissioners call upon the colonies to decide what their defences are to be; first warning them that they must contribute to the expenses at a uniform rate. Surely it is the duty of the Imperial Government to ascertain from its professional servants what defences are necessary in case of war for colonies, which must be regarded as portions of the Empire. But of what use is it for the colonies to determine of what their defensive force is to consist, when the Imperial Government has to consider first if it can spare the troops at all; secondly, if the number is sufficient; and thirdly, if the force can be properly accommodated. Above all, what is the value of a defence which may be reduced to "—n," if "an emergency requires them to be withdrawn." The report appears to us rather vague and unsatisfactory, though we do not question the value of the financial considerations, or dispute the general principles on which the defences of the colonies are to be regulated. Whether the colonists will be as well contented we cannot say. If Government mean to act, they should do so as speedily as possible, for a state of change is always a condition of weakness.]

The directors of the Great Eastern have at length finally arranged for the "first trip," which, it is announced, will take place from Southampton to New York on the 9th of June. The passengers on this occasion will be limited to the first class, of whom a certain number only will be taken.

THE GUN-BOATS.

(From the Mechanics' Magazine.)

In confirmation of what we said last week upon the danger of employing unseasoned timber in steam-ships, we have the revelations, which have so startled some of our contemporaries, with regard to the condition of the gun-boats. No secret has been made of the matter so far as we are aware. Many months ago we stood under the bottoms of some of these vessels as they were stripped of their planking, and saw their frames covered with the fatal fungus. We knew the conditions under which the vessels had been built, and knew also that we must accept what we saw as the penalty of having neglected our Navy until we were plunged into a war which demanded that ships should be built at a moment's notice, and at any cost. It was absolutely impossible to construct these vessels of seasoned English oak; there was none to be had. The small store of timber which some of the largest builders had was speedily exhausted; and the Government had to decide whether they should insist upon the fulfilment of the contracts, which provided that no unseasoned timber should be used, and thereby practically stop the works, or connive at the use of unseasoned timber, and get their ships. The Government inspectors must of course have known what the consequences would be; but then the ships had to be obtained at any cost. This will be, we are convinced, the answer of both the Government and the builders to the charges of recklessness on one side and fraud on the other. As a general answer it will be held, we suppose, to be valid; but we cannot, nevertheless, acquit either party of all blame. We hold that the Admiralty was in error in insisting upon the construction of the frames of these vessels of English oak. Nothing can be better (or more expensive by the way) for a ship's frame than sound well-seasoned oak, such as was used in the Royal Dockyards in the olden time; hardly anything can be worse than the cheap stuff now used in the merchant yards, and called English oak. But routine says that the frame should be of English oak; so anything which bears an oak leaf is cut down to supply the enormous demand. In an article which appeared in our pages nearly twelve months ago, on "Timber for Shipbuilding," recommending the Government to introduce foreign timber more largely, we said:—"In the merchant service several kinds of foreign timber are admitted on equal terms with English oak. In the Government service it is not so. If we except Polish and Italian larches and pitch-pine, which are occasionally admitted in small quantities, the frames of all ships built in the homeyards are of English or Italian oak. We do not believe that there is the least necessity for this—but that, on the contrary, there are many and unanswerable reasons for discontinuing the use of oak timber of home growth, at least in the frames of ships, altogether." Speaking also of the kind of oak used by merchant builders, we said, "The timber which they can afford to use is small, and, to a great extent, spring-felled and unseasoned, and therefore subject to early and rapid decay." We cannot help thinking, therefore, that the Government authorities would have shown more wisdom had they ordered foreign timber to be used, instead of such worthless stuff of home growth as was at the command of the builders.

A great deal of the mischief, moreover, has evidently arisen from the presence of sap in the frame. This sap is, as our readers well know, the portion of the tree lying between the heart-wood and the bark, and through which the largest portion of the juices of the tree percolate. So long as life remains in the tree this is always gradually forming into heart-wood; but after the tree is cut down it undergoes no such change. In English oak, and in many other woods, it is brittle and spongy, and rapidly decays, engendering corruption in any timber adjacent to it. In the royal dockyards, therefore, it is always carefully removed, but as this removal causes the timber to appear smaller and less sightly, and as the quantity of sap-wood sometimes bears a considerable proportion to the whole size of the timber, the converter and workmen conspire to hide it from view beneath a coat of tar, choosing rather the probable ruin of the ship than the risk of having to provide another timber. Now, under proper and vigilant inspection, such malpractices would inevitably be discovered, and the Government officers are clearly chargeable with the neglect of their most important duty.

But not only is there bad timber in these vessels—there is slop-work, we are sorry to say, of the most shameful character. In boats built by the most eminent firms in England the safety of the vessel is staked over and over again by boring holes through the bottom for fastening the planking to the timbers, and then, to save the labour of driving a long tight bolt, simply plugging up the extremities of the hole by short pieces of bolt. This is a fraud which hardly any amount of care on the part of the Government officers could prevent. No man could tell by inspection whether or not there was a central part to the bolt of which he saw the head and point. Then, in addition to these "devils," as they are called, there are bolts driven into short holes, so that they have no clench on the inside, and are useless: also bolts of brass which should have been of copper; and various other devices for saving labour and expense.

We do not believe for one moment that these things are done in the interest of the contractor, or with his connivance. The fact really is that the men have an interest in slighting the work, and none in doing it well. They undertake to do a certain amount of work for a certain sum of money. If they do the work so well as to be out of pocket by the transaction, they get no thanks from the employer; and in all probability he never troubles himself to inquire whether the work is well or ill done. It is done, and in the stipulated time; and he considers that his part of the contract is fulfilled. Shipbuilding in the merchant dockyards, performed as it is by a set of careless, irresponsible men, under no effective supervision, and paid for by the piece, may be done cheaply, but we know that it is done disgracefully. We have had long experience in these matters; and we can assure our readers that it is mere folly to expect from the merchant dockyards, shipwrights' work in any way comparable to what is produced in the royal establishments. A high price is the defect of one system, bad work of the other; and it is just as vain to charge our eminent merchant shipbuilders with fraud, as to accuse the men who build our men-of-war of idleness and waste. The former are compelled to adhere to their system with all its disadvantages by the competition with which they have to contend; the latter, having no such influence, pursue the more costly system, which ensures strength and safety.

(From the Times.)

The following are the names of the gunboats at Haslar, with the names of their builders, the date of their launching, and the date of their being hauled up underneath the Haslar sheds.

REPAIRS COMPLETED.

H.P.	Names.	Builders' Names.	When Launched	When Hauled up.
60	Primrose	Pitcher, of Northfleet	May, 1856	Feb. 25, 1857
60	Prompt	Do.	Do. 1856	Feb. 11, 1857
60	Pheasant	Do.	Do. 1856	Feb. 9, 1857
60	Pickle	Do.	Do. 1856	Feb. 14, 1857
40	Fenella	Do.	Do. 1856	Feb. 11, 1857
40	Garnet	Do.	Do. 1856	Feb. 13, 1857
40	Handy	Do.	Do. 1856	Feb. 10, 1857
40	Hunter	Do.	June, 1856	Feb. 13, 1857
60	Rocket	Laird, Birkenhead	April, 1856	Jan. 13, 1857
60	Rose	Do.	Do. 1856	Jan. 10, 1857
20	Gadfly	Do.	Do. 1856	Jan. 8, 1857
20	Gnat	Do.	May, 1856	Jan. 1, 1857
20	Garland	Do.	Do. 1856	Jan. 7, 1857
60	Camel	Green, Blackwall	Do. 1856	Jan. 30, 1857
60	Confounder	Do.	Do. 1856	Jan. 28, 1857
60	Crocus	Do.	June, 1856	Feb. 7, 1857
60	Parthian	Wigram, Blackwall	May, 1856	Feb. 6, 1857
60	Savage	Mare, Blackwall	Do. 1856	Jan. 9, 1857
60	Wolf	Do.	July, 1856	Feb. 2, 1857
60	Highlander	Hill & Sons, Bristol	April, 1856	Jan. 31, 1857
60	Escort	W. Patterson, Bristol	May, 1856	Jan. 27, 1857
60	Earnest	Do.	March, 1856	Jan. 30, 1857

UNDERGOING REPAIRS.

H. P.	Names.	Builders' Names.	When Launched.	When Hauled up.
60	Brave	Laird, Birkenhead	Feb. 1856	March 12, 1857
60	Foam	Wigram, Northam	May, 1856	Jan. 29, 1857
60	Wave	Do.	June, 1856	Jan. 12, 1857
60	Albacore	White, Cowes	April, 1856	Jan. 26, 1857
60	Amelia	Do.	May, 1856	Jan. 23, 1857

REPAIRS SUSPENDED BY ADMIRALTY ORDER.

H.P.	Names.	Builders' Names.	When Launched.	When Hauled up.
60	Mackerel	Pitcher, Northfleet	March, 1856	Feb. 12, 1857
60	Cherokee	Green, Blackwall	April, 1856	Feb. 27, 1857
60	Caroline	Do.	May, 1856	March 31, 1857
60	Swan	Smith, Newcastle-on-Tyne	April, 1856	Feb. 25, 1857

NOT EXAMINED.

H.P.	Names.	Builders' Names.	When Launched.	When Hauled up.
60	Skylark	Pitcher, Northfleet	May, 1855	Jan. 30, 1857
60	Charger	Ditto	Nov. 1855	Feb. 28, 1857
60	Peacock	Ditto	April, 1856	Feb. 23, 1857
60	Beacon	Laird, Birkenhead	Feb. 1856	March 9, 1857
60	Redbreast	Ditto	March, 1856	Feb. 27, 1857
60	Raven	Ditto	Ditto	Feb. 16, 1857
20	Blossom	Ditto	April, 1856	Jan. 2, 1857
60	Fervent	Green, Blackwall	Jan. 1856	Feb. 24, 1857
60	Whiting	Wigram, Blackwall	Ditto	March 10, 1857
40	Ready	Briggs & Co., Sunderland	May, 1856	June 3, 1858
40	Thrush	Ditto	Ditto	June 2, 1858
20	Flirt	Joyce & Co., Limehouse	June, 1856	May 14, 1858
20	Midge	Young, Son, & Magnay, Limehouse	May, 1856	May 18, 1858
20	Tiny	Ditto	Ditto	May 17, 1858

In addition to the boats named above, the Angler and the Fancy have been hauled up on the slipway within the past month. Of the boats the repairs of which have been completed, little else can now be said but that their repairs have, with the exception of the Escort and the Earnest, been generally of a very extensive nature, and that it is now doubtful whether those first repaired have been done so effectually as they in reality required, as the suspicion of the officials at that time was not excited to any very great extent, and the orders for the investigations into the vessels' defects were only of a limited character. The latter portion of the 22 completed vessels were, however, more thoroughly searched, and, as a result of this, one of the last—the Pheasant—cost about 1400*l*.

The four vessels the repairs of which are suspended, offer the most striking examples at present in Haslar yard of the faulty construction of these craft; the Mackerel, perhaps standing No. 1 in this unenviable position, but closely waited upon by the Cherokee and the Caroline—the latter vessel famous by her short ends of copper bolts. The Swan bears the Caroline company in this latter respect, as one of the longest and most important bolts in her port bow has been found to consist of two short ends only. This robbery of the copper bolts has, no doubt, been committed by the workmen, as it would be preposterous to suppose that any master would place himself in the power of his workmen by serving them out short ends instead of full-sized bolts for their work. Of the boats not examined, the Ready, Thrush, Flirt, Midge, and Tiny, are the remainder of those boats which have never been coppered, and of which the 22 completed in their repairs form the other portion. The outside appearance of the Midge and Tiny is very favourable; but, judging from past experience, it will be impossible to form a correct judgment as to their condition until their planking is partially stripped off and their timbers exposed. The Flirt, Thrush, and Ready look as bad as they possibly can do, while their planking hangs on them. In the first-named of these three vessels the heads of the copper bolts are sunk to such a depth in the plank that there can be barely half an inch between the washer and the vessel's timbers. This complaint of short bolts (not short ends of bolts) has been pretty general in the boats which have been completed. Reverting to the condition of the planking of the vessels, the bow of the Flirt is, perhaps, the worst of the three; a stout walking-stick would knock it sheer off her timbers for six planks upwards from the keel. So bad is it, that where the officials of the yard have tested it the holes have been filled up with grease with an outer coating of tar to hide it from the public eye. The machinery of all these vessels is stated to be in fair condition. Maudslay and Field and Penn and Son were the contractors, and it can confidently be asserted that there was no scamping in the work of either firm.

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OCCASIONAL THOUGHTS ON MILITARY SUBJECTS.

No 3.—ARMY EDUCATION.

(*Continued from p.* 231.)

Military education has been hitherto considered principally in its connection with the ordinary soldier, or with the groundwork on which the whole miltary fabric must, as a house on its foundations, rest. The school system provided for working out the mental culture of soldiers provides also for the education of their children, and enables them to gratify that natural desire which most parents feel to bestow upon their children a better education than they in their own childhood had the power of obtaining. The institution of Army Schoolmistresses has even extended these inestimable blessings to infants and to girls of more advanced age, so that the yearning after education, so characteristic of the age, can be as freely indulged by the soldier for himself and for his children as by any other member of society, be he high or be he low. What a touching spectacle has been lately afforded by the Ragged School of Shoreditch, where more than 1000 children of the very poorest inhabitants of that wretched neighbourhood have regularly assembled, under the decaying roof of a crumbling old house, and even persevered in their attendance until the police were obliged to interfere, the state of the house becoming so dangerous as to require its immediate removal. Whilst being pulled down, subscriptions have been set on foot in order to raise funds for the erection of a proper, though humble, school-house. What a striking contrast, indeed, was in this case exhibited between the poor, studying within walls which every moment threatened them with destruction, and the rich, pursuing their studies in the stately halls of our venerable grammar-schools or colleges. The soldier has been spared for himself and children the discomforts, the difficulties, and the dangers of studying under such circumstances; and, whilst he is always provided with a comfortable school-room, he might sometimes, when in a chapel school, be justified in feeling that he too is sharing in some of the luxuries of a university education. It may be asked, why are all these matters so much dwelt upon? The answer is, in order to impress on the minds of military officers that there is a strict parallelism between the civil and military educational movements. Fifty years ago there were men who boldly avowed their belief that it is dangerous to bestow education on the lower classes; and doubtless they would have thought it equally dangerous to bestow the advantages of university education in the middle classes.

Such men were so far wise in their generation, inasmuch as they foresaw that, whilst the classes below them advanced in mental culture, they too would be obliged to exert themselves in order to maintain their relative superiority. The respect once paid by the ignorant poor to rank, simply as rank, however unworthy, and however mentally untrained its possessor, is now more often feigned than felt. Can it be doubted that a similar result must be the consequence of the education now so freely and so generously bestowed on the non-commissioned officers and privates of our Army? Military discipline is doubtless sufficient to command obedience and apparent respect, irrespective of the qualities of either officer or soldier; but real and heartfelt respect will be only paid by the soldier to the officer, when he feels that he is his superior also in moral and in intellectual training. This will probably be considered by some an unpleasant truth; but it may be confidently affirmed that no real friend of social improvement, whether civil or military, will at the present day desire to arrest the progress of education amongst the lower and middle classes of society (the labourers, mechanics, and tradesmen in civil life, the soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the Army), in order to allow the higher classess, including military officers, to rest in mental sloth upon their oars. On the contrary, possessing as they do, by the bounty of Providence, so many advantages over their fellow-men, a few strokes of their oars would be sufficient to keep them in advance: the cry then should be, "Awake! to your oars! pull away!" The question is not now whether Oxford or Cambridge shall win the race, but whether the officer or the sergeant shall be the better man.

The superiority of its regimental system has long been the legitimate boast of the British Army; but there are probably few who have stopped to inquire how much of the merit of attaining that excellence is due to non-commissioned officers. The time, however, has come when it can no longer be tolerated that the officer, on whom the responsibility necessarily rests, should be obliged to trust to his sergeant for the accuracy of his company's accounts, and the regularity of the clothing, messing, &c., of his men. In fact, the officer must have to feel without a blush that though humble arithmetic is a link which connects him with every clerk in the kingdom, it is no less an essential element of his utility. Whether these ideas were ever present to the mind of the Great Captain, the Duke of Wellington, it is impossible to say; but this at least is certain,—that it was he, at once a soldier and a statesman, who first imposed upon the candidates for military service an educational test. It is irrelevant to go into an inquiry as to the actual intellectual training of the Duke himself; sufficient is it that a man so clear-headed and so strong-minded recognised by this one official act that, in his opinion, education was as useful to the officer as to the civilian; whilst the great advancement in the education of the private soldier has now rendered absolutely *necessary* what then, perhaps, appeared only *desirable*. The scheme of examination at that time laid down for testing the education of the candidates must be also considered the work of the Great Duke, as having been approved and sanctioned by him. It comprised the following subjects:—

History—Grecian, Roman, French and English. General History, tested by 18 questions, of which 12 were required to be answered.

Geography. The modern geography of Her Majesty's dominions in every part of the globe, in addition to the capitals and principal rivers in other countries. The number of questions about the same (18), of which two-thirds were required to be answered.

English. Writing fron dictation.

Arithmetic. The four first rules, fractions, and logarithms.

Algebra. Four first rules and simple equations.

Languages. One of three, Latin, French, or German, at the option of the candidate. The French examination requiriug not only translations from French into English, but also from English into French.

Fortification. Outline of Vauban's First System—profile of the rampart and parapet.

It will be observed, therefore, that a qualification was required in seven subjects.

In this scheme the elements of a practical and scientific education were rendered obligatory by the requirement from all candidates of a certain amount of knowledge in mathematics; the elements of a literary education by the requirement of a similar amount of knowledge in geography, history, classics, a notion of these, German or French; and even those of a professional education so far as fortification is concerned by requiring that every candidate should be able to draw the first system of Vauban. The first two branches of study are evidently those which enter, more or less, into every form of liberal education, and no schoolmaster has a right to complain if he be required to mix them in fixed proportions so as to suit the wants of the members of a particular profession, be that profession the Church, the Bar, or the Army. The introduction of the third, or of a purely special subject, was apparently injudicious, more particularly as it was limited to the mere representation of one particular system, and not to the explanation of the leading principles of fortification, as no respectable schoolmaster could be expected to provide an efficient teacher for a subject so restricted, and hence the shadow was paid for instead of the substance. Had fortification and artillery been thrown boldly before the public in their integrity as sciences, the case would have probably been different, as there cannot be a doubt that masterships of military science at the great schools and professorships of the universities would have been then established, whilst military men of eminence would have come forward with pride to fill such honourable offices. A master of one of the most distinguished of our colleges, a man almost equally remarkable as a scholar, a mathematician, and a deep thinker, was once asked the question whether it would be possible to include military science in the college curriculum, and he at once answered "certainly, as every student after he had passed a prescribed stage in the ordinary college course might, without inconvenience, be allowed to branch off to the study of military science."

As a general rule it may be fairly asserted that a military college is the most fitting place for conveying or receiving military instruction, because everything which surrounds the student is here in harmony with the object of his pursuit, and he acquires not only military knowledge, but also military tastes and military habits. Still, however, there can be little doubt that lectures on Military Art or on Military History, if delivered by officers, or by men who have themselves acquired an experimental knowledge of war, would be valuable, even though they were heard in the hall of an ordinary school or college.

When the examinations were confided to the Council of Military Education they recommended the abandonment of the so-called examination in fortification as a mere technicality which exhibited nothing more than a slight acquaintance with line drawing; but retained all the other subjects and even added to them the experimental and natural sciences, which in civil education are now admitted as a special tripos in the universities, and are taught in many good schools.

Of all the subjects, however, two only are obligatory on all candidates; viz., mathematics and English, all the others being left as voluntary subjects to the choice of the candidates. The main stipulation required as a proof that a candidate has not only gone to school, but that he has acquired whilst there what every officer ought to know, and what every gentleman may be expected to have learnt, is that 1800 marks should be gained, of which 500 must be counted in the obligatory portion of mathematics out of 1200, and 200 marks in English out of 1200. To make up the remaining number of marks he has all the other subjects to select from, including the voluntary portion of mathematics, so that every taste is suited, and every system of education, whether purely English, foreign as to languages, mathematical, classical, or scientific, is consulted. So liberal a scheme of examination might have been expected to satisfy all excepting those who consider that ignorance is no disgrace, and that the object of passing many years at school is merely to make acquaintances and to become expert in school games.

The tone and substance of most of the objections brought forward would indeed be sufficient to warrant the belief that they only proceeded from such persons, were it not that noblemen, and even distinguished scientific officers, have appeared in the list of objectors. The cry was in the first place directed against the requirement of mathematics as one obligatory subject, though that formidable name includes only, so far as respects the obligatory portion, arithmetic, algebra up to simple equations, and the first three books of Euclid; whilst of the 1200 marks apportioned amongst the questions, the candidate is required to gain only 500 marks, or less than one-half, implying that even had he failed in his attempts to answer more than one-half the questions, he would still by his successful answering of the remaining smaller number have secured his qualification. The more advanced portion of mathematics, for which 2400 marks are allotted, is entirely voluntary; so that no one can deny that the doses have been accurately adjusted both to the babe in science and to the man. In English the obligatory minimum can be obtained by writing correctly from dictation, and by composing grammatically a brief letter or essay on some simple subject. Is there any one who can say that these requirements represent anything beyond the most moderate class of education, or more acquired knowledge than it is desirable that every officer should possess?

In every nation of Europe military education has always included mathematics as an essential element; and in no country has the instruction on that subject been carried to so high a point as in France. Is there any one who can say that the French officers have lost in their efficiency by being obliged to study comparatively hard, in order to obtain their commissions? And, further, can it be stated as a fact resulting from over study, that more officers of the French army are dependent for their vision on the use of glasses than is found to be the case in the English Army? But then it will be said by some that mathematics are more natural to the French than to the English; but what says Louis Figuier in his interesting work, "Les Applications Nouvelles de la Science à l'Industrie et aux Arts:" "Many persons pride themselves on knowing nothing of mathematics, and being unable to perform the simplest calculation. We shall not too sharply stigmatise this prejudice which is shared by many men of great merit, who do not, however, deny that a man may be good for something, even though he has a value for algebra, nor forget that over the door of his school of philosophy Socrates inscribed the words, 'None but a geometer shall enter here.' It is the result of the exclusive system of classical studies handed down to us from antiquity, and which has engendered in France that instinctive dread of mechanics, mechanism, and generally of everything which requires calculation." The universities of England are, therefore, now in advance of those of France, by having introduced a wider range of studies into the college curriculum, and no Englishman ought to be alarmed at being required to learn something more than school Latin and Greek, or endeavour to excuse himself by asserting, in the country of Newton and Adams, Dutton, Davy, and Faraday, Buckland, Sedgwick, Lyell, and Murchison, a national unfitness for other studies. The reverse is, indeed, proved by the facts stated in the published report of the Council of Military Education, which show that a deficiency in classics would, were they the obligatory subjects, cause far more failures than mathematics now do; and it may be added that at a recent examination, whilst mathematics and English slew only 18, the general total, which may be considered a fair criterion of the general education of the candidates, when tested on subjects of their own selection, slew 22.

Whilst, however, there seems no tangible reason to complain that some standard of education has been defined as necessary for candidates for commissions, it ought to be considered one of the most important duties of the Council of Military Education to watch over the examination papers and to preserve them from any taint of pedantry. Objections indeed have been urged against the questions either on the ground of their being mere displays of the reading of the examiner, of their being intended as puzzles for the examinee, or of their uselessness to a soldier.

An examination of the objections which have been urged against some of these questions will, it is believed, prove that the objections have at once mistaken the object of an examination, and most erroneously stated its consequence First a critic of considerable distinction thus observes on the following question in chemistry put by Professor Tyndall: "Can you explain the fact that the naked hand may be passed through a stream of molten iron without injury?"

"It certainly is not every one who could explain, much less desire to verify by proof, this remarkable experiment, which is more likely to be of use to a *Blacksmith* than to an officer."

Every one was not asked to explain it, but merely those who had voluntarily taken up chemistry as a subject, and even they were not obliged to explain it, as there were fifteen or more other questions, from answering a moderate number of which they could have exhibited their knowledge of chemistry. That the critic could not have explained the fact is manifest, as he does not appear to be aware that blacksmiths make horseshoes out of *hot, but not out of* molten iron, and hence that the experiment is not more likely to be of use to a blacksmith than to an officer, as neither would think of washing his hands in the liquid mass. When M. Boutigny came over to this country some years ago, and explained his theory of the "spheroidal form" of matter, proving, before the members of our universities, the possibility of plunging, without (a deduction from that theory) injury, the naked arm into boiling water or molten iron, he little thought that his fine speculations would be deemed worthy only of the consideration of blacksmiths. M. Boutigny's theory is now explained in every systematic course of chemistry, just as the ordinary properties of solid, liquid, and gaseous bodies have long been. Were there no other reason than that it dispels some of the mystery which has so long hung over the ancient system of ordeals, it would be a welcome addition to the knowledge of every educated gentleman; whilst, strange to say, the blacksmith has been, without knowing it, long benefited by its application to practice, for even the critic may have seen him when tempering steel spit upon the heated metal, and on observing the spittle, instead of fizzing off, assume the spheroidal form, the globule rapidly moving along the surface, rest satisfied that the required temperature had been attained. Some critics have, in like manner, seized upon a grammatical question, some upon a historical question, some upon a geographical question, some again upon a question set by the classical examiner, in every case making their own knowledge the standard of the knowledge of others, and forgetting that they themselves were not under examination, but candidates just fresh from schools and colleges, who might reasonably be expected to exhibit some proof that the years they had passed at school had not been so much labour wasted on a barren soil. It may be suggested to future critics that a fairer way of investigating the subject would be to give all the questions which have been set in any one examination, and then to state opposite each, "I never learnt to answer that," or the reverse, when at the close of the survey, it would be seen how far the standard of the critic's examination ought to be accepted as one suitable either to that of an officer or any other educated gentleman.

These remarks are peculiarly applicable to the recent complaints which have been urged in a public journal by one of the candidates at the late unfortunate examination. He directs his attack upon the examiner in history and geography, asserting that it is ridiculous to ask such questions, and upon the Council of Military Examination for allowing them to be asked. One of these questions referred to—the successive interferences of the Pope in the affairs of England; another, to the different characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman races; a third, to the bearing upon the national interests of certain Acts of Parliament, passed in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II.; a fourth, to the requirement that the candidate should sketch on an outline map the boundaries of the counties of Wales. What can be said of the manner in which a gentleman must have learnt history and geography, who states that the three first questions are irrelevant to British history and ridiculous, and the fourth so difficult that it would even puzzle the examiner himself. Warmed, indeed, by enthusiasm, he declares that some candidates, perhaps himself amongst them,

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were so shocked at seeing such questions put before them, that they at once gave up their papers in disgust; being, doubtless, too proud to answer the many easy questions when they could not answer the more difficult few. The young critic goes even further, for he boldly asks "What can officers have to do with Acts of Parliament?" Thus by anticipation contradicting Mr. Sidney Herbert, who, in his speech at the Royal Academy dinner, states as a material ground of satisfaction, that the officers of the British Army are not like those of other armies, separated as a class from their fellow-countrymen, but retain in every respect the feelings and characteristics of other English gentlemen.

The preceding observations have been made with the view of placing the question in its true light, and thereby disabusing the minds of some who appear to imagine that many most excellent candidates have been rejected merely because they could not answer some one particular question of, in their eyes, difficulty, and not, as was the fact, because having a large number of simple questions, they were unable to find any sufficiently easy to suit their limited capacities. Putting aside the two obligatory subjects, the candidates have a wide field of subjects, and an ample number of questions to select from. Having said thus much it may be added that, as the Civil Service Commissioners have not been free, so must the Military Council of Education not expect to be free from attacks; for, as the young critic observes, they are liberally paid for their services, and would deserve condemnation were they found neglectful of any of their duties, or deficient in integrity of purpose, or in impartiality of judgment.

J. E. P.

THE QUEEN AT ALDERSHOT.

One of the grandest field-days that has occurred for some time past at the Aldershot camp took place on Monday, in the presence of Her Majesty the Queen. The troops were ordered to parade at nine o'clock. The weather at this time appeared somewhat unpropitious, but shortly afterwards the clouds broke, and at ten o'clock the whole division marched out of camp in the direction of the Long Valley, and formed up in masses in the neighbourhood of Cæsar's Camp. They had not been long assembled when a royal salute from the heights announced that Her Majesty and the Prince Consort had left the Pavilion, and were on their way to the scene of operations. The Queen wore her usual military riding costume, and was mounted on a magnificent roan charger. She was accompanied to the ground by the Princess Alice and the Princess Helena and Beatrice, who rode in open carriages and four. There were in attendrnce on the royal party—the Duchess of Atholl, the Hon. Beatrice Byng, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, Lieut.-Colonel Ponsonby, Major-General Knollys, the Hon. Sir J. Y. Scarlett, K.C.B., Adjutant-General; Major-General Sir R. Airey, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General; Major-General Lawrence, C.B., Brigadier-General Brook Taylor, Brigadier-General Russell, C.B., and a brilliant staff. As the Queen passed, the troops saluted in the usual manner; and the royal party having taken up their position so as to secure a commanding view of the Long Valley and other points of interest, the troops commenced their manœuvres under the immediate command of the Duke of Cambridge, who had arrived from London by an early train.

The programme for the day had been previously prepared by General Knollys, and the carrying out of the various details necessary for forcing the position of the assumed powerful force of the enemy gave occasion for a series of movements, in which infantry, artillery, cavalry, and engineers took part. The enemy was supposed to have effected a landing on the southern coast, and were on their march to the metropolis. Passing in the neighbourhood of the encampment of the Aldershot division, they had found it necessary to take up a strong position in order to repel an anticipated attack, and to be prepared in turn to attack the intrenchments of Aldershot. The Aldershot division moved forward in echelon of brigades, to drive the enemy from his post. It was suppposed that the enemy's left was in the greatest strength, and that upon this point they were prepared to meet the advance of the British troops. General Knollys, however, had received intimation, it is supposed, upon which he could rely, and moved his brigades in such a manner as to bring his greatest power on the weakest point of the enemy—the right. As the three brigades of infantry marched forward they were protected by the artillery, which, as soon as it got within range, opened fire on the right and centre of the supposed enemy. Several batteries also engaged on the left with a view of masking the real nature of the movement. The brigades subsequently deployed into line, and for some minutes kept up a most exciting rattle of file-firing and volleys, which were delivered with most magnificent effect. While the greatest amount of attention was being directed towards the enemy's right, it was necessary that the exposed flank should be protected, and this duty devolved on the two brigades of cavalry. Fortunately, the rain which had fallen prevented those clouds of dust which, on almost every other occasion of a grand field-day, have obscured these interesting evolutions, and every movement could be distinctly seen by the comparatively few persons who were present. The troops on the ground were:—Cavalry: 5th Dragoon Guards, 5th Lancers, 16th Lancers, and 8th Hussars, under the command of Major-General Scarlett. The infantry were formed in three brigades, the first consisting of the 2nd battalion of the 12th Foot, 1st battalion of the 16th, the 2nd battalion of the 17th, the 41st, and the 2nd Lanarkshire Militia, under the command of Major-General Lawrence, C.B.; the second brigade was formed of the 2nd battalion of the 11th, the 2nd battalion of the 18th, the 2nd battalion of the 21st, and the Tower Hamlets Militia, under general Brook Taylor; the third brigade consisted of the 2nd battalion of the 19th, of the 58th, the 86th, and the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Russell, C.B. The artillery consisted of the A and F batteries, Horse Brigade, and 2nd, 5th, 6th, and 8th batteries of field artillery—in all, 42 guns.

After the review, the Queen and the royal party returned to the Pavilion, and, after luncheon, left for Farnborough, under a salute from the battery on the heights near the South Camp, returning at ten minutes past five o'clock to Buckingham Palace.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday Sir H. Stracey moved for an address for copies for any correspondence which has taken place between the India Board and the Secretary of State for War, on the subject of officers recommended by the Governor-General of India and Lord Clyde for the Companionship of the Bath. It would be in the recollection of the House that a short time since he questioned the right hon. gentleman with reference to those officers who were recommended by the Governor-General and Lord Clyde for the Companionship of the Bath, and asked why they had not yet received the decoration. The right hon. gentleman then stated that the limits of the statutes had already been exceeded, and consequently that though he hoped before long new names would be inserted, he could not speak on the matter with any certainty. This answer being indefinite, and therefore unsatisfactory, he (Sir H. Stracey) had felt it to be his duty to put forward the motion he had done. He wished to ascertain from his right hon. friend when there was a prospect that those officers whom the Governor-General and Lord Clyde had recommended would receive the order. He understood that in 1841 the number of Companions of the Bath was 485, whilst at the present time they amounted to no less than 600. Considerable jealousy was also felt by old Indian officers, because the recent admissions to the order had been entirely confined to officers of the Queen's Army. The large amount of force commanded by Lord Clyde in India, since the mutiny, fully justified the number of recommendations which had been made. The hon. member concluded by moving the address.

Colonel Dickson seconded the motion. He was, he said, as anxious as any one to see that our brave officers of the Indian army obtained all deserved honour, but still he could not help thinking that the decoration of the Bath had recently been distributed with rather too much profusion. The correspondence, if produced, would prove the truth of this assertion.

Sir C. Napier thought that this year the old saying in the fleet, that there had been a great many more C.B.s than an A.B.s in the naval service, was true.

Mr. S. Herbert said that there had been no unfairness in the distribution of decorations in India. The local army had received 93 C.B.s against 90 in the Queen's service, although the officers in the latter were three times as numerous. The institutes having been revised in 1847, and 50 added to the order, admission was not so difficult as formerly, still the claimants were in excess of the stipulated number. With respect to the officers named in excess, their names had been taken down, and their cases would be attended to as vacancies took place. He objected to the production of the correspondence between departments, which ought never to be made public, as being confidential; and secondly, looking at the eagerness with which these honours were looked for, he did not think it right that official discussions respecting them should be made public. Under these circumstances he trusted that the House would refuse the motion.

The motion was negatived without a division.

[The House no doubt acted wisely in supporting the Government in their objections to produce the correspondence. There are many reasons why it would be inconvenient to do so. In regard to the honours of the Bath, there can be little doubt that an unwise liberality is likely to be followed by an unjust parsimony. There is a constant measurement of man against man, which is very harassing to the authorities. If A gets the C.B. at once, B is moved to apply for it. He has seen more service than A. True, A was at Delhi, but B was at Lucknow—he commanded a brigade in the hot weather while A was enjoying himself at Simla, &c. B therefore urges the Commander-in-Chief to recommend him, and puts in motion D and E, and many other initials of renown, who fight for the riband with tenacity, and urge all their friends "to go to the Duke," or "to move for papers," or "to ask Sidney Herbert," till, in sheer obstinacy, finding their legs unsteady in the torrent of applications, the authorities set their backs against a rock, and shout out "No" to all comers, be they who they may. We were well pleased to see Colonel Horsford gazetted to a well-deserved honour; and it would do no injustice if Colonel Kelly, of the 34th, who was associated with him, were also included among the K.C.B.s of this year's making.]

MEN'S BOY'S SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor,—Your invaluable columns so often advocate what is right and just for the various classes of Her Majesty's servants, that I hope you will find room for these few lines, which I hope, sir, you will concur in.

Myself and thousands more were what were called underage, that is, between eighteen and twenty years of age; the consequence is, that many of us have to serve two years for nothing.

I for one served as well the first two years as ever I have since; and if I were invalided to-morrow, I should reap no benefit from that two years' service. Had I enlisted since August, 1847, at or for eighteen years, all my service would have counted as good service, and I might have had another bounty forsooth. We think, sir, that what was so generously conceded to men under the Limited Service Act, should be extended to the unlimited service men. I like Her Majesty's service, but I am getting older, and I sometimes think I shall not be able to serve twenty-three years, for I belong to a corps in which we are required to be as active the last day of our service as the first day—viz. the Royal Marine Artillery.

The subject I think, Mr. Editor, only wants a little consideration by those in authority, and who have already done so much for us, and who we believe will concede this, to us, great boon: viz. Men's Boy's Service.—I remain, &c.,

A SERGEANT R. M. ARTILLERY.

EXTRACT FROM AN UNPUBLISHED ARTICLE ON MOTIVES FOR DEFENCE.

"The Volunteer movement is so prominent a feature of the age we live in, that to allude to it in a few observations introductory to reflections on "Motives for Defence," was almost unavoidable. It is respectfully suggested to the many persons desirous of forming sound opinions on its utility, that they should acquire at least a good general view of the principles of war, including—for that has much to do with suddenness of attack (with a surprise which, by the people taken by it, is denounced, with truth, as treachery, but which history frequently extols as craft)—what Jomini calls "*la politique de la guerre.*" The number of persons who have addressed the public on this question of volunteering is large in comparison with the number competent to do so. There is some danger, also, that we may be talked into a state of gasconading security, and led to believe that the monarch whom we praise on the platform and denounce in conversation, has already been frightened by our national demonstration, and has, therefore abandoned his hostile policy. If that be really so, he is probably at least as much influenced by the restored might of our Navy as by the advertisements and statistics of the Volunteer movement. Highly as that is to be estimated considered as a burst of patriotism towards France, and as an auxiliary means of defence, it were unjust to Lord Derby's government to forget how different is the condition of our fleets to-day to what it was when the Tories took office in succession to Lord Palmerston. That Louis Napoleon has viewed with entire indifference the formation of our rifle companies is not to be supposed, nor does the writer agree with an experienced and distinguished officer in thinking them comparable to so much chaff and grain which must be thrashed and winnowed at Aldershot. What is doubted is, that the Emperor believes us capable of "improvising" them into an effective irregular army, which would co-operate with our regular one by compelling him to weaken himself by detachments. To show how this is to be done the instant that an invader shall land, is a lesson which none of the many spokesmen on the question have yet given. It is plain that more will be required than Light Infantry drill. There must be a Volunteer commissariat, waggoned and horsed. There must be a Volunteer paying department for those whose salaries may cease as soon as this business shall be suspended; for it will not do to rely on the patriotism of employers in all cases, or indeed on their ability, to continue the payment of salaries. Moreover, it will not do to rely on the Volunteers themselves to be their own caterers. Food must be procured, and consequently it must be paid for. One advantage indeed accompanying this new and unique force risen up in the country, is the comparative command of money of its members. Straggle as portions of it may occasionally, and dispersed as they will sometimes be on a sudden for some hours in a retreat following a demonstration, every company will probably have money enough to pay its way and transport when thus temporarily parted from its waggons and stores. Nevertheless, a public purse, so soon as the danger shall be imminent, must be found for the force. Credit must be opened with banks in all parts of the country by its paying department. Again, a place of rendezvous must be chosen the instant the Volunteers shall be required, and they must flock to it in twenty-four hours from all parts of the country. A Volunteer rifleman should, when it comes to this point, pass free by all the railways. Moreover, each company should take its own waggons and horses to the general point of rendezvous; its township or county, therefore, should be prepared to furnish these on the shortest notice. It would not be wise to depend on the War Department's making arrangements for the replacement of garrisons by the substitution of Volunteers; that would be to dispense both with our young depôt battalions, and with the new Rifle Corps, until the French in London should think right to forward the despatches. No: the Volunteers must concentrate immediately at the word of apreviously selected general wherever he may raise his flag; and he should be one that will know how to co-operate with the commander of the regular Army without depending on him for supplies. The general of Volunteers should be chosen at once; and, if he were a man of genius and vigour, it would not be indispensable that he should be an officer by profession. Lord Elcho is said to have rare latent abilities, and he has the advantage of youth and address. Lord Derby, however, or (if he be not too old) Lord Ellenborough, might do still better. The latter, indeed, has a military genius both instructed and experienced; and the only doubt is on the score of his aptitude to obey. It is, however, a popular and unfounded one, if we look to his military antecedents; for no statesman ever more cordially assisted and deferred to his general than the viceroy of India did to Sir Charles Napier. It is conceivable, moreover, that there might arise an emergency in which the knowledge to command, with the courage to disobey, might alone save the army from disaster. Any one of these three might, at all events, judiciously decline to avail themselves of the services of any member of the Horse Guards. The entire Volunteer force ought to be free of the departments. It should have departments of its own of the nature of agencies in all the great cities and munition and "necessary" producing districts. Officers on joining it should transfer their allegiance absolutely to its chosen commander; who should owe no obedience except to the commander of the regular Army. He should be in fact to that general what Beresford was to Wellesley. To this end, however, and to threaten the enemy's line of operations, it is plain that the Volunteers must advance and retreat as an army. The enemy will be little concerned about them should he think that they will only threaten him. They must show fight, and as soon as possible after he shall have landed, if only to convince him of his danger. This means that they must either take up a position with the intention of attacking the rear of his columns, and levying his supplies and tumbrils, should he presumptuously march by it; or it means a rapid and disguised advance to attack him on the road. A thorough knowledge of the country, then, an eye to the judicious use of a railway that would bring ten thousand riflemen round to the vicinity of his rear and supplies, to be able to oblige him to offer battle, yet to know how to refuse it at the last moment; to force

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him to send out a great detachment, then to lead it a dance from his main body—are all things to be expected from the officers of Volunteers. To rendezvous punctually; if necessary, at midnight; to march unencumbered, detouring from the main body of the army by different roads across a difficult country, to an appointed place of rendezvous; arrived there to show front to the enemy, force him to halt; then to retreat, either eccentrically and dispersed, or zigzag and concentrated, with extraordinary rapidity at one time, slowly and obstinately at another—to apply to strategy, in fact, the principle of the Parthian tactics so suitable to the rifle; and, besides this, to hold a position with art, and to attack that of the enemy with equal cunning and courage, are all things to be expected of the Volunteers. The knowledge is to be acquired like that of everything else, partly by inquiry and reflection, partly by observation and habit. To the first our countrymen of every rank — but particularly those who have so loyally come forward—are cordially commended to give themselves without delay. That promotion to the highest posts will be open to the rank and file of the Volunteer force we take for granted. Equally we assume that the personal and departmental staff will be chosen without reference to the rank of captain or private sentinel. With a generous ambition, therefore, to stimulate them, and their patriotism and loyalty to sustain them, we have no doubt that the Volunteer Army, obedient, free from the military vices of marauding and drunkenness—educated, independent, and brave, and certainly not behind the regular Army in vigour of body and power to endure fatigue—may, in good hands, enact a decisive part in the conduct of the campaign, and not impossibly a brilliant one in the progress of the battle. This one thing we stipulate for, that the force be Volunteer; that the vigour and business-intelligence of Englishmen be brought to bear upon its organisation as an army, unfettered by the delays and restrictions of the Horse Guards or of the War Department; and that it lose no time in selecting its proper chiefs, who will so arrange the machinery, as that at the shortest notice the Army with its supplies may take the field. Inquiry and reflection on the principles and lessons of war are the two qualities which should now be put in use; observation, fruitful of experience, will be all the quicker, and military habits of alacrity and "*savoir faire*" are the more certain to be acquired with the occasion for their exercise, should foresight and forethought prepare the way for them."

NEWS FROM CHINA.

The following is extracted from a letter dated Headquarters, Hong Kong, March 29:—Now that we are at last installed, I am going to send you a little budget of news, which is, however, not of the interesting nature I could wish. To begin; there is a horrid rumour of peace; I do not believe it myself; because Lord J. Russell's instructions to Bruce specified a pecuniary indemnity, in the event of any delay having taken place in making an apology. Now, the Chinese will not part with any money and *selon moi*. The delay has taken place nine months; but, some of the best informed people say Bruce will be weak enough to accept a simple apology, if given before the 8th April, when the ultimatum expires. Whether the apology be given or no, Chusan will be occupied by us immediately after the 8th, and Sir Hope leaves on the 31st, with a brigade and a mountain battery for that purpose. The head-quarter staff remains behind, as there is a great deal to be done, much of which, *entre nous*, is caused by the staff themselves, which the good fellows individually are far too mercurial for work.

None of our artillery, cavalry, or siege train has yet arrived, while, except a part of the staff, the French are not represented here at all. General Montauban is at Shanghai, where the French are to organise. Our infantry keeps dropping in; the 44th, 31st, 99th are here, and the great bulk of our force will be landed and organised on the peninsular of Kowloon, opposite Hong Kong, which we have hired from the Chinese government. A military mandarin came over the other day to demand a year's payment in advance. By a perfect fluke, the governor of Aden managed to hire a screw steamer, the Impératrice, engaged in repairing the Red Sea telegraph, to take our second Armstrong battery from Suez, but still there was a delay of six weeks in Egypt. So much for Government arrangements; which I believe—and am not alone in the opinion—are now worse conducted even than in the Crimea; luckily the line is not so severe.

If the news I send you is scanty, it is because until the day fixed by the ultimatum has passed, no conclusive arrangements can be made. Admiral Hope is quite re-established, and is prodigiously active; more so, indeed, than many of us like, for he is thoroughly departmental, and would think himself insulted if anything were done without his aid being sought. I am almost inclined to admire Talleyrand's advice to one of his envoys—"*Surtout point de zèle.*" We certainly have too many cooks. The head-quarter staff is enormous—larger, I apprehend, than Napoleon's, on the invasion of Russia. Why now that the two armies are amalgamated there should be a seperate staff for H.M.'s Indian forces, I cannot conceive; but so it is; and everything else in the commissariat is immensely multiplied. The result is easily guessed—everybody writes to everybody else in triplicate; everybody puts his finger into everybody else's pie; and one longs for the days when a staff consisted of a very few very good hard-working men.

We are not yet aware whether any reply has been received to the ultimatum forwarded by the French and English Ministers to Pekin, but, as our preparations for warfare are proceeding with greater alacrity than before, I presume that if any reply has been received, it has not proved of a satisfactory character.

Hong Kong begins to present a more than usually bustling appearance, from the almost daily arrivals of transports and the excitement attending the disembarkation of large bodies of troops.

The Cawlon shore has been taken possession of, and is now occupied by one or two regiments which have pitched their tents there. Chusan has been occupied into a half-way house between the Peiho and Hong Kong.

With all that has been done, there is still a great deal to be done in the next six weeks, at the end of which our force ought to be in the Gulf of Pechili.

About a fourth only of the English force has arrived, and there is not yet a single French transport come; so that all our activity will be required to get things ready in time.

GREEN TIMBER.

It makes a great difference to the force of an assertion whether the speaker is a man of observation or not. We are indeed sometimes apt to be overpowered by bold and confident assurances, particularly when made in high places. Recently, however, there has been rather too much of this positive style in the House of Commons, indulged in by members who ought to be better informed before they dogmatise. Everybody knows by this time that we have a fleet of rotten gun-boats, for the subject has been canvassed throughout the land and discussed in the Commons. In the debates upon these "scamped" vessels much has been said about unsound timber; and Mr. Whitbread, as well as the Secretary for the Navy, have been called upon to answer some questions put to them very bluntly, having reference to the quality of the timber used in our national dockyards. We are assured from these respectable authorities that no one of our ships of war has been, or is at present, either being built or repaired with green timber. Here we join issue, and assert with equal confidence that almost all our recently-built lines-of-battle and frigates, as well as all our recently-converted lines-of-battle and frigates, have been built or converted with green timber. We specify the ships, for the benefit of any one desirous of obtaining further information upon this important subject:—

The Princess Royal, 91, a sound ship originally, was lengthened with green timber, and, although we now see the effect of using unseasoned wood, we are still repairing this ship again with green timber.

The Frederick William line-of-battle ship, launched the other day at Portsmouth, was originally constructed with sound oak timber, but she was lengthened and converted with green timber.

The Nelson, 90, screw, was originally built of sound wood, but she has been recently converted into a screw with green timber.

The Neptune, originally a 120-gun ship, was converted into a two-decker with green timber.

The Glasgow, 51. This fine-looking frigate, now in course of construction, has the whole of her afterbody built of green timber; and, as far as we are judges of sound timber, we should be very sorry to put her forebody to a severe test.

The Sutlej, 51. Splendid as this frigate looks, she is nevertheless a ship that has been lengthened with green timber.

The Marlborough, flag-ship, on the Mediterranean station, was also lengthened with green timber, and she is reported to be in a leaky condition.

The list might be extended; but the above ships are evidence sufficient to prove that sound seasoned timber is not to be found to supply the excessive demand that at present, and for years past, has existed for it. We would recommend members of the House of Commons to visit Portsmouth Dockyard, and examine the stock of seasoned timber (if they can find it), from which our present wants are supplied. They would be more likely to find a small stock of Italian oak; but which at the present rate of consumption will soon be gone. They would also find some "green heart," recently introduced into our naval yards for building purposes. This, and a cargo or two of Moulmein teak, is all we can find; perhaps some of our legislators may be more fortunate in their inspection. They may also enlighten the "House" as to the probable effect of the use of "green heart" timber, now being used with the water oosing out of it. Not that this moist state of the foreign timber is a defect, as far as we can learn; but it affords, at least, considerable scope for speculating as to the state this untried timber will retain after a few years' sea-service, and how it will stand in a ship of war.

A HARD CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In 1857, in consequence of the Indian Mutiny, I went with my regiment, the 6th, from the Cape to Calcutta, where it was my misfortune (but not my fault) to be tried court-martial and dismissed the Service, after nearly twenty-eight years' service in the same corps.

The charge against me was,—For conduct grossly insubordinate, highly unbecoming a commissioned officer, and subversive of military discipline, in having written a letter to Colonel Barnes, my late commanding officer. I of course pleaded "not guilty" of the charge.

The reason I wrote to Colonel Barnes was, when the 6th were ordered against Koor Syng and his followers at Sassaraum and Jugdespoor, Colonel Barnes sent me an order by the adjutant that I was not to go with my men, giving as a reason, because my name had appeared in the newspapers as promoted to the 15th, and on account of a letter which had been received about me. This letter was the decision of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge (in a case submitted by me when in Africa against the manner I was treated by Colonel Barnes), and it was unfavourable to me.

At the time I received Colonel Barnes's orders, 26th April, my promotion was known at Calcutta for six weeks, during which time I did duty as usual with the 6th, and no attempt was made to remove me from it *until the decision* of His Royal Highness was received by Colonel Barnes.

Every one knows that the above reasons gave no authority to Colonel Barnes to leave me behind. So I at once sent the adjutant to say, as my name was not in General Orders at the time, that I wanted to go with my men, and in fact would be obliged to go as I was not in orders; in answer to which I soon received an order from Colonel Barnes that I was to go, in obedience to which I got ready; but that evening, about six o'clock, I received another order that I was *not* to go, and to give over my Company to Lieutenant Hole, which I did, and saw my old regiment start on service next morning.

I went about eleven o'clock to ask about a passage to England; and in a conversation with the Adjutant-General, learned that Colonel Barnes came to him the day before, and made a special request that I should be kept back. Colonel Otter then sent and borrowed the *London Gazette*, and had an extract of my promotion made out, which he gave to Colonel Barnes, which he would not have done but for Colonel Barnes's request; but Colonel Barnes said nothing of the orders he had given to me that morning at the fort about going and not going.

When I thus discovered that after he had decided I should go on service with my men, he went in this underhand way, unknown to any one, took steps to prevent me, and did so, I was naturally annoyed and indignant; so I wrote to him (*not being under his command*, as his act struck me off the strength of the Indian Army the day before), and gave him my mind on the subject.

I have shown that Colonel Barnes's original intention was, by his first order; that it remained unchanged was proved by the steps he took to carry it out in the evening; therefore, the mid-day order was an untruth when uttered, and only intended to deceive, which it did; and, the fact of his going to the Adjutant-General for authority to leave me behind showed his first order was unauthorised and illegal.

The court recommended me to Lord Clyde's consideration, as they expressed it, "on account of my long, faithful, and distinguished services."

In a letter to me, His Royal Highness remarked, "he was not unaware of my having performed good service on former occasions;" and in another letter terms them, "Services, on one occasion in particular, highly distinguished." I have high testimonials from Sir Harry Smith, written ten years ago, from Sir William Eyre, Colonel Pottinger, and others, down to my old pay-sergeant.

When I was struck off the strength of the Indian Army by Colonel Barnes's deed, pay and allowances ceased; my allowance from 1st to 26th April were withheld, to refund Queen's pay issued by the Company, from the date of my appointment to the 15th Regiment up to the 26th April. I, therefore, was without a pice in my pocket when placed in arrest. I was detained in Calcutta four months in arrest, was refused allowances of any kind, or quarters. I was obliged to live at Spencer's hotel as cheaply as I could during that time, and to borrow money from Messrs. Spink and Company to live on and pay my passage to England. Since I arrived in England, I applied to the Secretary for War for passage money, but was refused. I also applied to Calcutta authorities, and received some days ago an answer to my claim as follows:—"Inadmissible from the Indian Government, Major Mansergh having previous to his dismissal, and even to the date of the offence for which he was dismissed, ceased to belong to the Indian establishment. Vide G. O. Q. I., 25 April, 1858." This shows I was entitled to a passage from Her Majesty's Government before I wrote to Colonel Barnes; so, on receiving the above answer, I wrote again to the Secretary for War, gave the above extract, sent him my testimonials above referred to, and asked to have my claims considered, quoting from the Royal Warrant as follows, as my double grounds for applying:—

"The officer commanding on a foreign station may, however, when a necessity arising from the inability to provide his own passage shall be made apparent to him, use his discretion in ordering a passage to be provided at the public expense for an officer removed for misconduct, or dismissed the Service."

My case certainly would come under the head of the one described above, for I had no means to pay my passage. All the Queen's pay due to me as a major in the 15th, and a small sum saved at the Cape some years ago, was absorbed to meet the bills I gave Messrs. Spink and Co. for the money I borrowed. Though a major in the Army I was a beggar in Calcutta, but for them; and since my return to Ireland, but for the kindness of relatives, my home would have been the roadside ditch, my means of support what I could beg from door to door.

I have a wife and child at the Cape. I have not seen her since 1846, except for a few days on my return from India in consequence of threatened Kaffir war, and having gone to Calcutta, my wife and child are depending on her friends almost entirely for a home. I sent her the little I had of money some time ago, but, as far as human foresight can go, I may never see my family again, as I have no means to go to them, bring them to me, or give them a home if we were together.

This is all because I wanted to go with my men to the field, and Colonel Barnes prevented me doing that which I went from the Cape to do. My last answer from the Secretary for War is, "Your appeal has been considered, but he feels himself bound to adhere to his previous decision and to refuse to entertain your claim to passage-money home from India.—Bacon."

Who would not be a soldier!!!—I am, &c.,
J. MANSERGH.

Borris in Ossory, Queen's Co., Ireland,
23rd March, 1860.

THE PAY OF MASTERS, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE of 31st March, "J. M. K." refers to the pay of masters, and compares it with the pay of another class of officers, but he forgets to allude to the store-pay of masters, which makes an addition of 2*s.* 1*d.* to some, of 2*s.* 8*d.* to others, and of 4*s.* a day to those in first, second, and third-rates.—I am, &c.,
COMPLETE VIEW.

At the Marlborough Street Police Court, Elizabeth Jenkins, now of 23, Clifton Street, Notting Hill, formerly housekeeper to Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., of 18, Albemarle Street, has been committed for trial for embezzling at various periods money to the amount of upwards of 200*l.* belonging to Sir Charles.

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Obituary.

Major-General Henry Richard Wright, late of the Royal Artillery, died on the 8th inst. The deceased officer obtained his commission as second lieutenant in July, 1808, and saw active service in the Peninsula. He served in Spain from January, 1810, to the end of the year 1812; and was present at the defence of Cadiz, of Fort Matagorna, and of Tarifa. His commissions bore date as follows:—Second lieutenant, 6th July, 1808; lieutenant, 29th December, 1810; captain, 11th July, 1829; major, 1st November, 1842; lieut.-colonel, 9th November, 1846; colonel, 20th June, 1854; and major-general, 8th March, 1860.

DEATH OF A PROMISING OFFICER.—We have to record the death of Mr. Wm. Bird, late Barrack-Master of Fort William, Calcutta, which occurred on the 8th inst. at Dalkey, county of Dublin, at the early age of 30 years. The deceased entered the Bengal Artillery as a gunner upwards of twelve years ago, and when the late mutiny broke out in India he had attained the rank of staff-sergeant of his company, which was stationed at Benares. When the three native regiments at that station mutinied on the 4th of June, 1857, although at that time an invalid, he left his sick bed, and assisted in the defence of the station, for which he was publicly thanked by the late General Havelock on his passing through Benares on his march to Cawnpore. The deceased, with his battery, joined that veteran's force at the latter place on the 6th of August. On the 16th of the same month, he took part in the action fought at Bithoor, including the destruction of the palace of the Nana; also the action fought on crossing the Ganges on the 19th of September, 1857; the actions of Mungulwar, on the 21st; the Alumbagh, on the 23rd; and the ever memorable relief of Lucknow, on the 25th of September. He was afterwards besieged in the Residency till the 27th of November, 1857; from that period till the 7th of March, 1858, he was engaged under General Sir James Outram in repulsing the enemy's repeated attacks on our camp at Alumbagh. He also took part in the fourteen days' siege and re-capture of Lucknow. He next joined the Rohilcund division, and commanded half a battery of heavy guns at the attack on Royea; also in the action on the borders of Oude; the attack and capture of the cantonments and city of Bareilly, on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of May, 1858. In consideration of his services, he was rewarded with an unattached ensigncy in February, 1858; was honourably spoken of in despatches; appointed first-class barrack-master in June, 1859: which appointment he was forced to resign in February last, in consequence of declining health brought on through excessive toil and privations during the late arduous campaign, for which, had he survived, he would have received the Indian medal and clasps.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

DALBY—May 13, at Alverton, Penzance, the wife of Dr. Dalby, R.N., of a daughter.

FULLOM—May 13, the wife of F. J. Fullom, Esq., War Department, and Lieut.-Colonel 10th Kent Artillery Volunteers, of a daughter.

GERMAN—May 16, at 63, Inverness Terrace, Kensington Gardens, the wife of Captain German, of a daughter.

GORDON—May 14, at Southend, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel S. E. Gordon, of a daughter.

GUTTERES—May 12, at Falmouth, the wife of the Rev. F. E. Gutteres, Chaplain to H.M.S. Russell, of a daughter.

JONES—May 10, at 20, Brunswick Terrace, Brighton, the wife of Captain Jenkin Jones, Bombay Engineers, of a daughter.

O'HALLORAN—May 8, at 50, Elgin Crescent, Kensington Park Gardens, the lady of Colonel O'Halloran, of a son.

ROBINSON—May 12, at Brighton, the wife of William Robinson, Esq., Madras Civil Service, of a son.

SAYER—May 11, at Gibraltar, the wife of Captain Frederick Sayer, of a son.

STOPFORD—May 10, at Braddon Tor, Torquay, the wife of Vice-Admiral Sir M. Stopford, of a son.

THURSBY—May 1, at Leamington, the wife of Captain Thursby, late 1st Royals, of a son.

WOODS—May 12, at Plymouth, the wife of Dr. Woods, Royal Marine Infantry, of a son.

WYNNIATT—May 5, at Warham, Norfolk, the wife of J. J. Wynniatt, Esq., late 10th Royal Hussars, of a daughter.

YELVERTON—May 7, at 2, Smithgrove Terrace, Cork, the wife of Major the Hon. William Yelverton, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLAKE—KING—May 15, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Lord Bishop of Hereford, assisted by the Rev. William Hopton, Captain George Pilkington Blake, 2nd Battalion Military Train, only son of James Bunbury Blake, Esq., of Thurston House, in the county of Suffolk, to Adeline, third daughter of James King King, Esq., M.P., of Stanmton Park, Herefordshire.

CUMBERLAND—GRIFFITH—May 16, at Bedhampton, by the Rev. St. John Alder, the rector, Richard Edward Cumberland, Esq., eldest son of Captain Richard Cumberland, late Scots Fusilier Guards, to Agnes, youngest daughter of Philip Griffith, Esq., of Havant, Hants.

DEARDEN—EDWARDS—May 15, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, Captain Dearden, late 13th Light Dragoons, of the "Hollins," Yorkshire, to Henrietta Maria, eldest daughter of Major Edwards, M.P., of Pyenest, in the same county.

JONES—WATKINS—May 8, at St. Stephen's, Paddington, by the Rev. J. H. Dandsday, the Rev. William Jones, curate of Brecon, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Major Watkins, of the Bengal Artillery.

LEFROY—MOUNTAIN—May 12, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. Dr. Mountain, D.D., Colonel John Henry Lefroy, Royal Artillery, to Charlotte Anna Mountain, daughter of Colonel Dundas, Carron Hall, widow of Colonel Armine Mountain, Adjutant-General to H.M.'s Forces in India.

DEATHS.

ANGELO—March 29, at Deyrah Dhoon, East Indies, Colonel John Angelo, late of the Bengal 3rd Light Cavalry, aged 66.

BAGSHAWE—May 11, at 14, Regent's Park Terrace, Regent's Park, Lieut.-Colonel S. R. Bagshawe, late of the Bengal Army, aged 53.

BAYLY—March 29, at Ahmedabad, India, of cholera, Ensign R. U. Bayly, eldest son of Richard Uniacke Bayly, Esq., of Ballyharlogh, county of Tipperary.

BODDAM—May 15, at Bath, Alice Tudor, aged 4 years and 4 months, the only daughter of Captain E. T. Boddam, Assistant-Adjutant-General, H.S.F.

BOYD—May 13, at Chichester, of inflammation of the lungs, Dora Mary Stanhope, the infant daughter of Major Robert B. Boyd.

BYRON—May 16, at No. 11, St. George's Terrace, Regent's Park, Anne Isabella, Baroness Noel Byron, widow of the late Lord Byron.

CURTIS—May 11, at Hastings, William Edmund Curtis, Esq., late of the 1st Royal Dragoons, and eldest son of Sir William Curtis, Bart.

FORBES—May 11, at Sidmouth, Devonshire, Jane, relict of the late Admiral Henry Forbes, R.N., aged 66.

HARRIS—May 14, at 17, Porchester Square, Hyde Park, Gerald Aubrey, the infant son of Captain W. C. Harris, aged 9 months.

INNES—May 11, at No. 4, Lovaine Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, from the effects of having been severely burnt on the 2nd instant, affectionately lamented, Harriet Ker Innes, second surviving daughter of the late Captain Alexander Innes, R.N., and Ann, his wife, daughter of the late Rev. Nathaniel Ellison.

Advertisements.

EPSOM RACES.—ARRANGEMENTS of the BRIGHTON RAILWAY from the LONDON BRIDGE and PIMLICO TERMINI.

On TUESDAY, 22nd, and THURSDAY, 24th MAY, CHEAP TRAINS will run from London Bridge Terminus up to 11·0 a.m., and FAST TRAINS from 11·15 a.m. to 1·0 p.m.; from Pimlico Cheap Trains up to 11·0 a.m., and Fast Trains from 11·0 a.m. to 1·0 p.m.

On WEDNESDAY, MAY 23rd, THE DERBY, and FRIDAY, MAY 25th, THE OAKS, CHEAP TRAINS from London Bridge up to 9·15 a.m., Fast Trains from 9·30 a.m. to 1·45 p.m.; from Pimlico, Cheap Trains up to 9·30 a.m.; Fast Trains from 10·0 a.m. to 1·30 p.m.

FARES FROM PIMLICO OR LONDON BRIDGE.

Cheap Trains, Single Tickets, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*
Fast Trains, Single Tickets, 4*s.*; Return Tickets, 7*s* 6*d.*

No particular class of carriage can be guaranteed by the Fast Trains.

Cheap Tickets (Epsom to London) will be issued at Epsom Station after half-past Seven p.m., each Evening of the Races.

Steamboats call at Pimlico Terminus Pier nine times per hour each way, up and down the River.

The ordinary trains between London, Croydon, Epsom, and Leatherhead, will be suspended during the hours above advertised.

The return tickets may be obtained previously to the days of the races, as under:—

At Tattersall's Subscription Rooms on Monday, 21st May, from 12 noon to 6 p.m.; on Tuesday, the 22nd, and Thursday, the 24th May, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; and on Wednesday, 23rd, and Friday, 25th May, from 7 a.m. till noon.

At the Company's Office, 43, Regent Circus; Griffins', Green Man and Still, Oxford Street; at the Golden Cross, Charing Cross; and at the Swan with Two Necks, Gresham Street, City, on Monday, 21st May, from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m.; on Tuesday, the 22nd, and Thursday, the 24th May, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.; and on Wednesday, the 23rd, and Friday, the 25th May, from 8·30 a.m. till noon; and at the London Bridge and Pimlico Termini during the days of the races.

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—EPSOM RACES.—To Epsom Direct from Waterloo Bridge Station.—Epsom Races, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th May.

On TUESDAY, May 22, and THURSDAY, May 24, Cheap Trains will run up to 11·0 a.m.; and Fast Trains from 11·15 a.m. till 1·0 p.m.

On WEDNESDAY (the Derby), and FRIDAY (the Oaks), Cheap Trains will run up to 9·15 a.m., and Fast Trains from 9·30 a.m. till 1·0 p.m. Also, on these days, a Special Express Train from Waterloo at 1·30 p.m.

FARES—Cheap Trains (Single Tickets), 2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, and 1*s.* 6*d.*; Fast Trains (Single Tickets, to or from Epsom), 4*s.*; Return Tickets, 7*s.* 6*d.*

First Class Carriages cannot be guaranteed.

Cheap Tickets, Epsom to London, will be issued at Epsom Station after half-past Seven each Evening of the Races. The Ordinary Trains between London and Epsom and Leatherhead will be entirely suspended during the hours above advertised.

The Return Tickets may be obtained on and after Saturday, 19th May, as under:—Messrs. Tattersall's, Hyde Park Corner, W.; Universal Office, Regent Circus, W.; Griffin's Green Man and Still, Oxford Street, W.; No. 216, Oxford Street West, W.; Golden Cross, Charing Cross, S.W.; Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet Street, E.C.; Swan with Two Necks, Gresham Street, E.C.; Blossoms Inn, Cheapside, E.C.; 53, King William Street, City, E.C.; 90, High Street, Borough, S.E.; and at Waterloo and Vauxhall Bridge Stations, S.

Waterloo Bridge Station, S., May, 1860.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE GENERAL SIR WILLIAM NAPIER, K.C.B.

COMMITTEE.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G.C.B.	Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Rowan, K.C.B.
His Grace the Duke of Somerset	Lieut.-Gen. Shaw Kennedy, C.B.
His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G.	Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Charles Gore, C.B.
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.	Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Wetherall, K.C.B.
His Grace the Duke of Leinster.	Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Love, K.C.B.
His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G.	Lieut.-Gen. Knollys.
The Earl De Grey and Ripon.	Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Yorke, K.C.B.
The Earl of Ellenborough, G.C.B.	Lieut.-Gen. Cator, C.B.
The Viscount Palmerston, K.G., G.C.B.	Major-Gen. Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B.
Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere, G.C.B.	Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B.
Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, G.C.B.	Major-Gen. Sir Harry Jones, K.C.B.
Lieut.-Gen., the Earl of Lucan, K.C.B.	Major-Gen. Wylde, C.B.
The Right Hon. Lord John Russell.	The Chaplain-Gen. of the Forces.
The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.	Lieut.-Gen. Beatson, K.S.F.
The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart.	Major-Gen. Watkins.
General Sir John Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B.	Major-Gen. Willoughby, C.B.
General Sir Hew Ross, G.C.B.	Colonel Sir John M. Wilson, C.B., K.H.
General Sir George Brown, G.C.B.	Colonel the Hon. James Lindsay, M.P.
General Sir Robert Gardiner, G.C.B.	Colonel Sir Duncan MacDougall, K.C.F.
General Sir James Ferguson, K.C.B.	Colonel Pitt Kennedy.
General Sir Thomas Brotherton, K.C.B.	Colonel Harding, C.B.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harry Smith, Bart., G.C.B.	Captain Claxton, R.N.
Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B.	Lieut.-Colonel George Hall.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Aitchison, K.C.B.	Major Gavin, M.P.
	George Jones, Esq., Royal Academy.
	Andrew Lawrie, Esq.
	Captain Burgess.

(With power to add to their number.)

At a MEETING held at the United Service Institution, on the 8th of May, 1860.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G.C.B., in the Chair.

It was proposed by His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G., and seconded by the Earl of Ellenborough, G.C.B.;

That the late General Sir William Napier, as a soldier and a military historian, merited the admiration and gratitude of his country.

Proposed by General Sir John Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B., and seconded by General Sir Thomas Brotherton, K.C.B.;

That he immortalised the glorious deeds of our army in Spain, Portugal, and France, by his History of the War in those countries—a history that no true soldier can read without instruction and advantage, and without being inspired by the heroic sentiments and spirit-stirring language of the author.

Proposed by General Sir Robert Gardiner, G.C.B., and seconded by Lieut.-General Sir Harry Smith, Bart., G.C.B.:

That a Subscription be immediately opened for the erection of a statue to the memory of the chivalrous soldier and unsurpassed military historian.

Propsed by His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G., and carried by acclamation:

That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to His Royal Highness for his gracious attendance and courteous conduct in the Chair.

London, May 15. A. LAWRIE, Hon. Sec.

Subscriptions are received by Messrs. Cox & Co., Craig's Court, Charing Cross; Messrs. DRUMMOND, Charing Cross; Sir CHARLES R. McGRIGOR, Bart., and W. McGRIGOR, Esq., 17, Charles Street, St. James's; ANDREW LAWRIE, Esq., 10, Charles Street, St. James's Square; the Secretary of the United Service Institution, Whitehall; and the City Bank, Threadneedle Street, London.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FLOWER SHOW.—The Great Exhibition of Plants, Flowers, and Fruits this season will be held on SATURDAY, MAY 26th. Open at 12. Admission by Two Guinea Season Tickets free; One Guinea ditto on payment of Half-a-Crown; Day Tickets, 7*s.* 6*d.*, or if purchased before the day, 5*s.* each. These are now ready at the Crystal Palace; at 2, Exeter Hall; or may be had by order of the usual Agents.

The ENTRIES CLOSE on MAY 19th. Schedules can be had on application to Mr. W. HOUGHTON, Secretary to the Show.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PRIVATE DINING ROOMS.—This magnificent suite of Rooms for Private Parties of from Four to Four Hundred persons, are now Open for the Season. Early application for accommodation is requested.—F. STRANGE, Purveyor.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE 9TH LANCERS will take place at The Albion, Aldersgate, on THURSDAY, the 24TH MAY. Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. Staples, at The Albion, on or before the 22nd instant.

ROYAL WELCH FUSILIERS.—THE ANNUAL DINNER will take place on TUESDAY, the 5th JUNE, at half-past seven, at the Thatched House Tavern. Officers serving, or who have served in the Regiment, who propose to attend, are requested to signify their intention to W. L. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., 91, Victoria Street, S.W.

THE 53RD REGIMENT.—THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Officers who have served and who are now serving in this Regiment will take place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, E.C., at half-past seven o'clock, on TUESDAY, JUNE 12th. All Officers who purpose attending are requested to send their names to Major INGLE, 38, Wilton Crescent, S.W., by the 10th of June.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Club will take place on MONDAY, the 21st MAY instant. The Chair will be taken at Two o'clock precisely.

By order of the committee. THOMAS WALCOT, Secretary.

Pall Mall, S.W., 19th May, 1860.

VOLUNTEER-SERVICE CLUB.—Members are informed that the CLUB was OPENED on the 15th inst., at 53, St. James's Street, S.W.

Officers holding commissions in Volunteer corps, and Gentlemen, being effective or non-effective members of such, are eligible for admission.

The Lieutenancy of Counties, and Officers belonging to the Yeomanry and Militia, are likewise eligible.

Admission by ballot.

The Annual Subscription is six guineas.

The annual subscription of members having no residence in London, and living beyond a radius of sixty miles therefrom, is three guineas.

There is no entrance fee, and no liability beyond the annual subscription.

The Club-House is now open for the accommodation of members.

Lists of rules and regulations, and every information, may be obtained at the Club-House, on application to the Secretary.

At a special meeting of the committee held on the 7th inst.—Lord ELCHO, M.P., in the Chair—the following noblemen and gentlemen were nominated a sub-committee to carry out the new arrangements:—

Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bart.
Captain the Hon. T. C. Bruce.
Major Brewster.
Dr. John Rose Cormack.
Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Elcho, M.P.
Thomas S. Egan, Esq.
Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl Grosvenor, M.P.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Hicks.
Alexander Stavely Hill, Esq., D.C.L.
Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay.
Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Ranelagh.
Captain Josiah Wilkinson.

By Order, WILLIAM DE CARTERET, Secretary.

Club House, 53, St. James's St., S.W., May 16, 1860.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, WHITEHALL YARD, S.W.

EVENING MEETING, at Half-past Eight o'Clock precisely, Monday, May 21st. — Captain Tyler, R.E., "Answer to Mr. Fergusson's Paper upon his System of Fortification."

LECTURE at Three o'Clock, Friday, May 25th.—C. W. Siemens, Esq., C.E., "Electrice Telegraphs."

By order of the Council, B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

18th May, 1860.

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

The honour of your company (with the Ladies of your family and friends) is respectfully requested at the TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING, to be held (D.V.), at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's, on FRIDAY, the 25th of MAY, 1860. The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock, p.m., by the President, his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, D.C.L., Rear-Admiral the Right Hon. Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, Admiral Sir Geo. Seymour, K.C.B., G.C.H., Rev. J. B. Owen, Montague Gore, Esq., and Rev. R. H. Baynes, Sailor's Church and Home, and other friends, will address the Meeting.

The "Shipwrecked Mariners' Society" effectually provides for all Shipwrecked persons of all Nations cast on any part of the Coast of the United Kingdom, by sending them to their homes, or if Foreigners to their nearest Consul. It relieves the Widows and Orphans of Fishermen and Mariners drowned, and gives honorary and pecuniary rewards for saving life on the High Seas and the Colonies.

Between the 1st of January and 31st December, 1859, there were 10,354 persons relieved.

FRANCIS LEAN, R.N., Secretary.

Office, Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, S.E.

N.B.—There will be no Collection.

ROYAL NAVAL ANNUITANT SOCIETY.—The MEMBERS of the above SOCIETY are invited to meet at these Chambers on WEDNESDAY next, 23rd inst., at 12 o'clock, to hear the Report of the General Committee on Finance, and to express their judgment on the same,

FRANCIS LEAN, Hon. Sec.

Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, 18th May, 1860.

LORD NELSON.—A WALKING-STICK, used by his late Lordship, FOR SALE. Satisfactory proofs will be given as to its genuineness. All letters to be addressed to E. B., Post Office, Leather Lane, Holborn, E.C.

WESTERTON'S LIBRARY, Hyde Park Corner, W., unsurpassed for liberal supplies of new books, and for its liberal scale of subscriptions.

Books may be exchanged daily.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, HYTHE.—Noblemen and Gentlemen proceeding to the School of Musketry, will find every description of MILITARY BOOKS at BOURNE'S, Bookseller, Stationer, and Circulating Library, High Street, Hythe

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PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA, or any of the British Colonies, can effect assurances on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Loans given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on Her Majesty's service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The COLONIAL was established in 1846, and its present income is upwards of 100,000*l.* per annum.

Subscribed capital, 1,000,000*l.* sterling.

Divisions of profits have taken place on two occasions—in 1854 and 1859.

A Policy for 1000*l.*, opened in 1847, has been increased by the application of the Bonus to 1235*l.*

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSSON, Resident Secretary.

LONDON ... { 81, Lombard Street, E.C.; and at Messrs. PARIS & Co., 10, St. James' Street, S.W.
EDINBURGH (Head Office) 5, George Street.
DUBLIN ... 65, Upper Sackville Street.
GLASGOW ... 58, St. Vincent Street.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. SPECIAL NOTICE.

BONUS YEAR.—SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

All policies now effected will participate in the division to be made as at 15th November next.

The Standard was established in 1825.

The first division of profits took place in 1835; and subsequent divisions have been made in 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1855.

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA

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WHEN Sir John Pakington laid his Navy Estimates upon the table of the House of Commons, he electrified the country by explaining that a great increase in the votes had become necessary for the "reconstruction of the Navy." It sounded so like an exaggeration, men could not believe it to be a sober statement. The press took up the cry; and, for a time, the phrase became almost a byword with which to twit the Derby administration. The public only gradually came round to understand the import of the real facts, and that they too truly justified the language used. The Report of the Secret Committee on the Navy Estimates of England and France was published, and our deficiency in screw line-of-battle ships at last acknowledged. It was seen that the British Navy did indeed require an extensive "reconstruction;" and then the late First Lord of the Admiralty received the praises he deserved, from politicians of all parties, for the energy and boldness he had displayed in attempting to supply the defect without delay.

"Who is to blame? Who shall be hanged?" were then the questions asked, as they have again been recently put with regard to the rotten gun-boats. "Not I," says Sir Charles Wood; "for when Lord Derby came into office, his First Lord of the Admiralty actually reduced my estimates; though now, he admits, he requires all the money I asked, and even more." This Sir John Pakington could not deny; but he explained that the votes he proposed to reduce had nothing to do with building or reconstructing line-of-battle ships; and that he found nothing left on record by his predecessors to lead him to imagine our Navy was in such a wretched condition; that he had to find out all this for himself, as if the late Admiralty Board had been asleep. Thus challenged, too, Sir John went deeper into matters, and discovered that Sir Charles Wood had himself cut down the original estimates for shipbuilding prepared by Sir Baldwin Walker; and that the Surveyor of the Navy had laid submission after submission before the former Board, representing the absolute necessity for an increased number of screw liners, but without avail. This cutting down Sir Charles Wood denied, but he was convicted by his own handwriting upon Sir Baldwin Walker's papers, which Sir John Pakington first triumphantly shook at him in the House, and then handed to him across the table.

Are our statesmen aware that, upon the efficiency of the Navy depends the salvation of England, and perhaps the liberty of Europe? And if so, should the constant efficiency of our Navy depend upon that chapter of political accidents which places a Wood at the head of the Admiralty to-day, and a Pakington to-morrow, to be succeeded in turn by some other temporary First Lord? It was Sir Charles Wood's Board which perpetrated the criminal blunder, as regards the *personnel* of the Navy, of discharging our seamen wholesale at the close of the Russian War, including even those who only a year or two previous had engaged for "continuous service," under the system instituted by the Committee of Naval Officers which sat in 1852. Has our Navy no permanent interest that ought not to be tampered with, or rashly touched, by ephemeral Lords of the Admiralty? Is all—is everything—to be subservient to politics and party considerations? Is the system of manning the Navy, and of paying the Navy, to be ever unsettled by experimentalists and crotchet-mongers? And who with a grain of sense can suppose, that without some responsible person to study the matter gravely and diligently, and watch its every phase year by year, we shall ever arrive at anything but the fitful and ever-changing projects at present resorted to? The French have a system of manning and paying their Navy suitable for the people and their government, which succeeds, and in its way is perfect. The Americans are equally successful, though by very different means, adapted to a free people and a democracy; so successful, indeed, is their very simple and common-sense system, that more than three-fourths of their naval service is performed by the finest sailors in the world, attracted into the American ships from the stingy service of their own country. We are ashamed to say explicitly, what is however notorious, that the stingy country is England! We are poor enough, or shabby enough, and stupid enough, to drive our English "Hearts of Oak" away from our Navy by a paltry rate of wages, and a complication of promises which no sailor understands or believes.

But if there is an excuse for this blundering as regards the *personnel* of the Navy—which we do not however admit—there cannot be even the semblance of a justification for the want of some kind of permanency in providing the *matériel* of the fleet. Why was it left to any First Lord to have to reconstruct the Navy? Was the "Surveyor of the Navy" a mere cipher? Can he possibly be better now, though he is called "Comptroller?" Should not the state of things Sir John Pakington discovered have led our statesmen to consider the perils of such things being possible? We wish to consider the question also entirely apart from all personalities. It is the system that is chiefly and fatally wrong. What Sir Charles Wood did, or left undone, Sir John Pakington might himself have done or neglected, had he not come after him; and indeed, we know not which is worst, the possibility of leaving undone or the subsequent necessity for doing, by the one or the other. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army is a permanent officer, allowed to conduct and study his duties for years, though he deals with but a limited class of matters affecting the *personnel* of the Army. But neither for the manning and paying of the Navy, nor for the supplies of stores and the building of our ships, have we any but subordinate officers—merely nominal heads of departments—whose estimates of what is required are liable to be cut down or increased at the will and pleasure of short-lived and ever-changing Boards.

As to the want of line-of-battle ships, the quarter where the blame lay was clear. The First Lord had to decide a question of permanent importance upon temporary considerations, and thought he knew better than Sir Baldwin Walker, whose "submissions" to build more large vessels were quietly pooh-poohed. Or it may be the then Chancellor of the Exchequer pressed hardly upon the First Lord for some reduction of the Navy rates which induced him to decide against his better judgment. Such decisions are absolute and final, however serious may be their import. On one famous occasion, indeed, it may be remembered, that Sir Baldwin Walker waxed very bold and withstood political influence; that was not, however, to secure the country a sufficient number of line-of-battle ships, but only in a somewhat personal matter of patronage, to prevent a blacksmith, who had a sickly wife, being removed from Chatham to Portsmouth, where Mr. Stafford had allowed him to go, to be near the Isle of Wight! As a rule, no opposition is offered to their Lordships' decision, and no responsibility is supposed to rest with the Comptroller; for Sir James Graham's act of 1832, constituting the Board of Admiralty, placed the Surveyor under a political head—a Lord—whose duty it would be to take care that the Surveyor was duly subservient; the former Navy Board being in the habit of remonstrating, and sometimes successfully, against the fiats, it may be rash measures of the political Lords—a thing not to be endured by men of "administrative ability!" A Lord was in like manner placed over the Storekeeper-General, who now must obey orders. And so for many years the Navy Estimates have been reduced *ad captandum vulgus;* till now it seems we have not a seasoned stick of timber left in the royal dockyards! We say nothing of the officers who have filled the positions of Surveyor of the Navy and Storekeeper-General, if all this has been going on against their judgment, while they have been content to see the country's best interests go to wreck and ruin, and remain silent! But we think the sooner the Storekeeper-General of the Navy and the Surveyor or Comptroller of shipbuilding are made responsible officers, and to act together and with more effect, the better for the interests of England. Will the new Royal Commission be able to discover how far these officers are already responsible, and how far they may have been competent to see what was going on, and if they have done their duty in trying to withstand the economical Lords who have been placed over them since 1832?

We have now heard Lord Clarence Paget's confession and apology respecting the gun-boats. His Lordship has become expert in making easy and seemingly frank confessions. He has had more to say for the contractors than the contractors for themselves! They told the Admiralty, he says, that they had only unseasoned timber, and their lordships sanctioned its use! Strange, if true! Who told the Admiralty this? How many, and who among the contractors? Not Mr. Scott Russell, certainly, or the other contractors who wrote to the *Times* either challenging an examination of their work or blaming the hauling-up slips for the decay, all unaware that green timber had been sanctioned! If, then, only one or two of the contractors wrote to say they had no seasoned timber, why were they employed? And is there no difference between "unseasoned" timber, and the mere green stuff full of sap which it appears was freely used in building the boats? Was it the Board or the Surveyor of the Navy that decided that green timber might be used? Is it, further, true, that the "re-construction of the Navy," the lengthening of the large vessels, has been done with green and unseasoned timber? And was that, too, done with open eyes? Was it a Board decision, where the facts were honestly stated, or is it a blunder of another kind? One other question—Why all this precipitation in taking the gun-boats and mortar vessels to pieces? Is it to bar investigation as to the nature and extent of their defects? Is it to keep the workmen's hands in at this labour of knocking to pieces, which seems now a commoner operation in the Royal Dockyards than building ships? Had our workmen not better be employed in building new vessels with all despatch to take the place of England's rotten fleet?

In Lord Clarence Paget's speech, introducing the Navy Estimates in February last, he boasted how few heads are now at the Admiralty, speaking unwitting truth, like the Jewish high-priest when he prophesied. Only thirteen now—that is, six lords, five principal officers and two secretaries—as against forty-eight, when the Navy Boards existed; the salaries, too, of the Admiralty departments are only £90,000 as against £120,000 in 1821. But what if a few thousands added for head-work would have saved some millions wasted in blundering? What if a Navy Board would have preserved us a stock of seasoned timber, and prevented our building the gun-boats of green wood? Nay, a competent Board of Construction must surely have saved us the £5,000,000 wasted in cooking, altering, and patching vessels, about which Lord Clarence Paget was so very eloquent when in opposition, and as to which he is so eloquently silent now, although some millions must be added to this heavy amount of waste, on account of the building and unnecessary reconstructing having been done with sappy timber.

We are glad to hear seamen are beginning to be more alive to the advantages to be derived from joining the "Reserve." We have received satisfactory accounts from Hartlepool, where the hardy fellows employed in the coal and coasting trade are taking very kindly to the system. Let a similar spirit be infused into the maritime population of the neighbouring ports, and a body of men worth more than all the gatherings of the old press-gangs will be ready to our hand.

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THE ARMY.

4th Light Dragoons, are about to move from Manchester to the Curragh.

7th Hussars. Captain Aytoun has arrived home from India.

Military Train. Two men are in custody at Aldershot, on the charge of having murdered a woman by throwing her into the canal on Saturday night last. It appears that the deceased was one of those "unfortunates" who infest the numerous soldiers' public-houses in the neighbourhood of the camp.—The 2nd battalion have arrived at Woolwich, and the 3rd at Aldershot.

1st Royal Regiment. A draft of 80 men of the 1st battalion is under orders for India.

5th Fusiliers. A draft of 210 of all ranks is ordered from Colchester to join the head-quarters of the 1st battalion in India.

6th Regiment, 1st battalion. A draft of 75 men from the depôt to the head-quarters in India.

7th Fusiliers. Lieut. Arnott has joined the depôt of the 1st battalion at Chatham.

8th Regiment. The 1st battalion of this gallant corps is shortly expected home from India, where it has served with distinction since 1846. It bore a conspicuous part in the suppression of the Indian mutiny, and was the first regiment that advanced to the assault of Delhi in 1857, led by Colonel Greathed. This distinguished regiment was present in the action at Bolundshuhur, the battle of Agra, the action at Dilkoosha, the relief of Lucknow under Lord Clyde, the battle of Cawnpore, and the action of Khudagunj. Owing to its numerous engagements the service companies have been greatly weakened, and the numbers much reduced, the strength of the 1st battalion being barely 500 bayonets. The depôt at Chatham is, however, very strong, and numbers nearly 500 men of all ranks, which will bring the regiment up to its strength.

18th Regiment, 2nd battalion. A correspondent writes: "People talk of doing away with flogging in the army. What would they do with such fellows as these, not worthy the name of soldiers? On Tuesday night, the 22nd, six of the 2nd battalion, 18th Foot, had been drinking with one of the 41st, who paid for what they had, and were proceeding to their barracks, when the whole six set on to the 41st man and kicked and knocked him about in a shameful manner; but pickets, as luck would have it, were coming that way, and secured the lot, and had to send the poor man to the hospital. The poor fellow had just returned from foreign service, and had served in the Crimea, and treated these wretches to beer, thinking he was amongst comrades and soldiers. Is flogging too good for such cowards? If they act like that to a comrade, how can they be depended upon to serve the Queen?"

19th Regiment. Lieutenant C. Jours Backas, Ensign Constance C. B. Tribe, and Ensign Henry Stokes are under orders for India.

20th Regiment. Lieutenant Charles Enys, Lieutenant Charles Henry Webster, Ensign Thomas A. Davies, and Ensign Zachary Macaulay are under orders for India. Lieutenant Archdall has joined the 1st battalion at Chatham.

23rd Fusiliers. Ensign A. Prichard Hutchinson and Ensign William Henry Adams are under orders for India.

24th Regiment. Lieutenant H. C. Marsack, Ensign William M. Brander, and Ensign H. F. Brouncker are under orders for India.

25th Regiment. The 2nd battalion which has just been formed will shortly move from Preston to Aldershot.

35th Regiment. Ensign William Paste and Ensign Winfred Tolson are under orders for India.

37th Regiment. A draft of 132 men is under orders to leave Colchester to join head-quarters in India.

38th Regiment. A draft of 93 men will shortly leave the depôt at Colchester for India.

43rd Regiment. Lieutenant Harry Gorton, Ensign Ernest Villiers, and Ensign Robert Mercer Tod are under orders for India.

Royal Marines.—On Wednesday, while the battalion of Royal Marines were under field drill, at Chatham Lines, the major in command ordered the men to stand at ease. A number of them threw themselves upon the grass to take advantage of the moment of repose, and among these was a private named Hamilton. This poor fellow, who belonged to the 93rd company, attempted to perform a somersault, when his bayonet slipped from the scabbard, and he alighted on its point. The weapon entered his side to the depth of nine inches, causing instantaneous death.

52nd Light Infantry. Ensign Edmund Pakenham, Ensign Vesey E. Knox, Ensign Edward Stewart Ker, Ensign Henry Frederick Barker, and Ensign Francis Edward Dowler are under orders for India. Ensign Powys has joined the depôt at Chatham on appointment.

53rd Regiment embarked at Calcutta for England, in the East India troopship Clarendon, on the 12th of April last, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel F. English, C.B., and the regiment may be expected to arrive at Gravesend in July. The 53rd has seen a great deal of hard service in India, where it has been stationed 16 years, having left England in August, 1844. It served in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, and was present at the decisive actions of Aliwal and Sobraon; it also served in the Punjab campaign of 1849, including the battle of Goojerat. The regiment also took part in the campaign of 1851-52 against the hill tribes on the Peshawur frontier. This regiment also bore a conspicuous part in the suppression of the Indian mutiny, and took part in the action of Khujwah; was present at the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, the battle of Cawnpore on the 6th of December, pursued the Gwalior Contingent to Serai Ghat, was in the action of the Kalameddee and entry into Futtehghur, the storming and capture of Meangunge, the siege and capture of Lucknow, and in the subsequent hot weather campaign. Owing to its numerous engagements the 53rd has been very much weakened, and now numbers only about 400 men. The depôt at Chatham, however, is very strong, which will bring the companies up to their required establishment.

54th Regiment. A draft of 93 men from the depôt are under orders for India.

56th Regiment. A draft of 149 men are under orders for India.

73rd Regiment. Lieutenant W. Clarke, Ensign Bolton J. A. Monsell, Ensign Henry Synge, and Ensign Charles W. H. Richardson are under orders for India.

75th Regiment. Ensign Harry P. Dawson and Ensign Alfred S. Leatham are under orders for India. Ensign Vandeleur has joined the depôt at Chatham on appointment.

77th Regiment. Captain William J. Carden, Lieutenant Aubrey T. Butts, Ensign Oscar H. Blount, and Ensign Edward N. Mosley are under orders for India.

81st Regiment. Captain Stanley J. Lowe, Ensign Henry Maturin, and Ensign Robert John MacDonnell are under orders for India.

88th Regiment. Captain Riley is about to proceed to India with a draft of 167 men from the depôt.

91st Regiment. Ensign Wesley is under orders for India.

97th Regiment. A draft of 80 men is under orders for India.

The Adjutant-General, Sir James Yorke Scarlett, has issued a Circular Memorandum to the Army at home and abroad, dated the 14th instant, wherein it is stated that His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief desires it may be understood, "that no soldier who has been sentenced to the forfeiture of all advantages from future service is to be restored to the 'first class,' until after the expiration of one year from the date of his being relieved from the consequences of such sentence."

The examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, by the Council of Military Education, takes place at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on Monday, June 4, and will extend over the five following days.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, is to be held before the Council of Military Education, in the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on Saturday, the 30th proximo, and will terminate on the 14th of that month.

The examination of candidates for direct commissions, by the Council of Military Education, is appointed to commence at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on Wednesday, the 20th proximo, and will occupy six days.

The following General Order has been issued:—"Horse Guards, S.W., May 11, 1860.—All general and field officers returning from foreign service are requested to report themselves personally to the Adjutant-General, with a view to their being introduced to His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, should he desire to see them.—By order of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, James Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant-General."

A General Order from the Horse Guards has been issued, in which His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief directs that the new pioneer tools recently issued to regiments by the Government are to be given a fair trial by commanding officers, who will report the result of such trials to the Duke of Cambridge.

The authorities at the Horse Guards have directed a board of Royal Engineer and other officers to be assembled for the purpose of making a survey and reporting upon the condition of the government stores at Purfleet, Tilbury Fort, and Chatham.

Lord William Paulet, Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, has taken up his appointment, and has commenced his inspection of the several barracks and military positions of Portsmouth and its vicinity.

Deputy Inspector-General Gammie proceeded on the 14th inst. to assume the duties at Aldershot. Surgeon-Major Jopp, 36th Regiment, is performing the duties of principal medical officer in the Western district.

Chatham Garrison.—The utmost activity prevails at this garrison in making preparations for the dispatch of the reinforcements to India, the authorities having ordered nearly 1500 men of all ranks to be sent to Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee, from Chatham during the ensuing month. The whole of the troops selected for embarkation are thoroughly efficient in their drill, in addition to which they have undergone a complete course of instruction in the use of the Enfield rifle, and have also had the advantage of being instructed by the Royal Engineers in escalading operations. They may, therefore, be pronounced fit to take the field immediately on landing in India.

SHORNCLIFFE CAMP.

On the 18th inst. the whole of the troops at camp assembled on their respective parade grounds a little after 11 a.m., and from thence took up their position on the general parade ground in line in the following order:—A squadron of the 4th Dragoon Guards; a battery of Royal Artillery in open order for firing the salute; three other batteries in close column; a company of the Royal Engineers; the 90th Stirlingshire Militia; 2nd Royal Cheshire Regiment of Militia; the Antrim Militia Artillery; and the 4th battalion of the Military Train. General Mansel, attended by his staff, came on the ground about 11·45. Immediately as the clock struck 12 the saluting battery commenced and fired a salute of 21 guns, a *feu de joie* being fired by the troops at intervals of 7 guns; the whole line then presented arms, the colours were lowered and the band played the National Anthem, the drums and fifes beating the salute. The gallant general then took off his cocked hat and led three cheers for Her Majesty, which were joined in most heartily by the men. As soon as this was done, the line wheeled into open columns of companies, and marched past at slow and quick time, and in close columns. The Dragoons, Artillery, and Military Train marched past at a walk, and afterwards trotted past, the Artillery in columns of battalion. The marching past was excellent, and elicited warm approval from all present. The Infantry were then marched to their lines, and the Artillery went through the following movements, which were splendidly performed. The four batteries advanced in line, full intervals, action in front; they then retired by alternate batteries in action, re-formed line by batteries, left wheel quarter intervals, close column on the leading battery, formed line to the right on the left battery. The batteries then marched to their quarters in columns of subdivisions. The day was windy; but fortunately the rain kept off till the review was over.

The half-yearly inspection of the 2nd Cheshire Regiment of Militia took place on Monday the 21st, by General Mansel. The gallant general was pleased to express himself quite satisfied with the appearance of the regiment, and also with the manner in which they went through the evolutions they were exercised in.

The No. 3, or Grey, battery, under the command of Captain Mercer, marched from Shorncliffe, on Tuesday last, *en route* to Woolwich. The following was the detail:—5 officers, 1 medical officer, 26 non-commissioned officers, 188 men, 104 horses, 6 guns and ammunition waggons. The dismounted men went by railway. The battery will be relieved by the 9th battery, who are expected this day, and who bring with them a battery of 6 Armstrong guns. A very gratifying testimonial was presented to Sergeant John Fairfax, who is about joining the Coast Defence Brigade of Royal Artillery, after twenty years' service. The officers gave him a very handsomely bound miniature quarto bible, by Bagster & Sons, with the following inscription, "Presented to Sergeant John Fairfax, by the officers of No. 3 field battery 4th brigade, Royal Artillery, in consideration of his long and meritorious services in that battery. Camp, Shorncliffe, 1st April, 1860." The non-commissioned officers and privates subscribed together and purchased a very elegant silver snuff-box, with the following inscription on the lid, "Presented to Sergeant John Fairfax, by the non-commissioned officers and men of the 3rd battery, 4th brigade, R.A., as a mark of esteem, April, 1860."

The Antrim Artillery on Thursday last practised with the heavy guns at a buoy from Fort Twiss, and made some very good practice.

A spiteful and malicious outrage was perpetrated on Wednesday night last. Some scoundrels broke into the stable of Lieut.-Colonel Brown of the 4th Battalion Military Train, and cut off the manes and tails of three of the colonel's chargers. No cause is assigned for this wanton outrage, and it is to be hoped that the perpetrators will be discovered and severely punished. The staff-sergeants of the different regiments complain, and with great justice, of the very indifferent accommodation afforded in the quarters assigned them. A hut is divided into eight small rooms by wooden partitions running only about three parts up the rooms, so that the upper part of all the rooms communicate; this is objectionable, as no privacy can be enjoyed by any of the family who are compelled to reside cooped up in such straitened quarters. The consequence is that many are obliged to live out of the camp in lodgings, for which no allowance is made. It would be only a proper recognition of the value of that branch of the Service, which in the great war in the East was the only one that did not break down, viz., the regimental system, to afford them a little better accommodation when on camp or in quarters.

COLCHESTER CAMP.

The utmost activity prevails amongst the several depôts in this camp in preparing for foreign service the very heavy drafts ordered to India. These will include 1127 men of all ranks and several officers, whose names have not yet been remitted from the War Office. In addition, the 44th Regiment, now serving in China, will be strengthened by a draft of nearly 100 men from their depôt, who will be accompanied by Brevet-Major Faussett, Captain Fleming, and Ensign Maguire. The punishment of the lash, now so comparatively rare, has been resorted to in this camp this week; James Burns, a private in the 56th Foot, having received 50 lashes for the third desertion from his regiment. The character of the man is notorious, and he is a disgrace to the British Army.

The formation of a new and very enlarged camp, to which we alluded last week, is now fully determined upon, and although the details of the plans have not been made public, certain circumstances have transpired to lead to the opinion that it will be the locality of a corps of observation; and that consequently a much larger and more effective military force will be stationed in the new camp than was at first anticipated. The new buildings will undoubtedly be brick erections, which can be constructed at a less cost than the wooden huts that were built at an enormous outlay in a case of haste and emergency, and are already constantly needing some repairs. Nor is that the only objection to these temporary structures. The men are exposed to every variation of climate—the extremes of cold in winter and heat in summer—and this has been found by no means to conduce to their physical improvement. So that both upon the score of economy and the maintenance of the health of the men, erections of a more durable nature are preferable. The site which we announced last week as having been purchased is upon the highest ground in the vicinity of the town, has all the requisite means of thorough drainage, and an abundant water supply.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 25.

2nd Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Assistant-Surgeon John Noble Shipton from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Robotham, who exchanges; May 8.

5th Dragoon Guards—Thomas Booth, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Lee Mainwaring, promoted in the Coldstream Guards; May 25.

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Frederick Robert Cameron Crofton, from the 9th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Erskine, who exchanges; Robert Allan Smyth, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Cleland, promoted; May 25. Assistant-Surgeon John Harrison Robotham, from the 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Shipton, who exchanges; May 8.

5th Light Dragoons—James Edwin Gwyther, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Birch, promoted; May 25.

8th Light Dragoons—Francis Arthur Hutchins, Gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice de Winton, promoted; May 25.

9th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant William Macnaghton Erskine, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Crofton, who exchanges; May 25.

13th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant George William Hayne, from the 15th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Smithson Lee Wilson, who exchanges; May 25.

15th Light Dragoons—Cornet George John Hook Pearsen to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bell, who retires; May 25.

18th Light Dragoons—Cornet James Clarke Hicks to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Weldon, who retires; May 25.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Brevet-Major Samuel Clearcland to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Wragge, retired on half-pay; Brevet-Major Henry Lynch Talbot to be Captain, vice Cleaveland; Lieutenant Hugh Chetham Lyle to be Second Captain, vice Talbot; May 2. Claudius Buchanan Piers, Esq., to be Paymaster; Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel Donald Stewart, late Major, half-pay Unattached, to be Paymaster; May 25. The undermentioned Quartermasters have been appointed to the Royal Artillery and not to the Coast Brigade of

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Artillery, as stated in the *Gazettes* of 17th and 27th April, 1860, viz., Quartermaster Henry Behenna, Quartermaster David Hoge, Quartermaster Samuel Blair.

4th Regiment of Foot—Major Charles Nasmyth, from half-pay Unattached, to be Major, vice Dominic Jacotin Gamble, who exchanges; Captain Octavius Yorke Cocks to be Major, by purchase, vice Nasmyth, who exchanges; Lieut. John Clarence Boyce to be Captain, by purchase, vice Cocks; Ensign George Studdert to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Boyce; May 25.

7th Foot—Richard Spencer Hall, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Ashton, apointed to the 4th Dragoon Guards; May 25. Henry Ferdinand Oakes, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Harrison, promoted; May 26.

16th Foot—Lieutenant Henry Smithson Lee Wilson, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Hayne, who exchanges; May 26.

16th Foot—Lieutenant James Davis to be Captain, without purchase, vice Arthur Platt, deceased; Ensign Arthur Edward Cooch to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Davis; May 12.

17th Foot—Captain David Latouche Colthurst to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel John George Rawstorne, who retires; Lieutenant Archibal Hammond Utterson, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Colthurst; Ensign Edward Arthur Elgin, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Utterson; May 25.

20th Foot—Ensign Charles A. Vernon to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Chapman, who retires; May 25.

21st Foot—George Henry Anderson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Blaksley, promoted; May 25.

23rd Foot—William Worsley Worswick, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice William Robert Murray, resigned; May 25.

24th Foot—Walter Sinclair, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Pearson, promoted; May 25.

25th Foot—Francis Gerald Lees, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Harvey, promoted; May 25.

28th Foot—Anthony Smyth, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice O'Brien, promoted; May 25.

31st Foot—Andrew Munro, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Parsons, promoted; May 25.

34th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon George Smith, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Masterson, appointed to the Staff; May 25.

45th Foot—Paul Dane, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Kershaw, promoted; May 25.

64th Foot—Ensign Warren Edward Evans to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fowler, who retires; Ensign Charles Gooden Loveridge to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Floyd, promoted in the 25th Foot; May 25.

62nd Foot—Surgeon John Ewing, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Tupper, deceased; May 25.

71st Foot—Ensign John Younger Allan to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice O'Malley, promoted; December 4. Quartermaster Robert Anderson to be Paymaster, vice Cartmail, retired upon half pay; May 25.

75th Foot—Lieutenant James Falkner from Quartermaster, 17th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Urquhart, promoted without purchase to an Unattached Company; Ensign Harry Philip Dawson, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Falkner, who retires; Robert John Fitz-Gerald Day, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Dawson; May 25.

80th Foot—Lieutenant Henry Hungerford St. Leger to be Captain, by purchase, vice Borrowes, appointed Adjutant of a Depot Battalion; Ensign Samuel Harrison to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice St. Leger; May 25.

82nd Foot—Ensign Edward Snow Mason to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Henderson, who retires; May 25.

90th Foot—John Campbell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Handy, promoted in the 25th Foot; May 25.

94th Foot—Ensign Philip Robert Anstruther, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Chute, who retires; May 25.

Rifle Brigade—Arthur Arbuthnot, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase vice Grant promoted; May 25.

3rd West India Regiment—John Robert Mather, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Moore, promoted; May 25.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Captain and Adjutant Richard Roney to be Major, by purchase, vice John Lawrie, who retires; Captain Erasmus Borrowes, from the 80th Foot, to be Adjutant, vice Roney; May 30.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Assistant-Surgeon Edward Masterson, from the 34th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Smith appointed to the 34th Foot; May 25.

Assistant-Surgeon Greville Ewing Tait has been permitted to resign his Commission.

BREVET.

Major Samuel Edgar Owen Ludlow, Madras Engineers, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; May 25.

THE REGENT'S ALLOWANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have read with much pleasure the letter of "G. O.," in your journal, on the subject of the Regent's Allowance. Your correspondent calls it "a practical solecism;" but I venture to go farther, and to say that the intended beneficence of Her Majesty and of Parliament is not only rendered nugatory, but degenerates into an absurdity in its present form. I have a son in the Army who makes the same complaint at the present time as that which existed years ago, namely, that unless he expend a sum daily on a no doubt rational luxury he is unable to obtain the benefit of a royal boon. Your correspondent very justly despises the imputation of twaddle on a matter so seriously affecting all our pockets; and it appears to me to be much greater twaddle to groan over the small pay of a subaltern, and apply to Parliament to increase his pay, when it is in the power of the Commander-in-Chief virtually and substantially to increase the daily pay of the whole Army at home by applying the Regent's Allowance to the messing instead of the wine.—I am, &c.,

A FATHER.

FIGURE OF MERIT.

The annexed General Order has been promulgated, accompanied by a return, by Major-General Charles Hay, Inspector-General of Musketry, showing the comparative proficiency in shooting of the several corps and battalions stationed in the United Kingdom and North America, that have practised so as to establish a "figure of merit" in the yearly course of rifle instruction for 1859-60:—

"Horse Guards, S.W., May 7, 1860.

"The General Commanding-in-Chief has desired that the accompanying table, showing the "figure of merit," and the order of precedence, as regards proficiency in shooting of the corps which practised at home and in North America during the year 1859-60, shall be published in the general orders of the army, with a view to create emulation among the corps now going through the annual course for the current year.

"The General Commanding-in-Chief deems the present a fitting opportunity of calling attention to the concluding paragraph of the General Order of the 1st February, 1859, promulgating the new edition of the musketry regulations:—

"His Royal Highness regrets to observe that the extra position drill, thereby enjoined, is not practised, in the majority of regiments, as often as it might be. This neglect will tend to lower considerably the standard of shooting, and thereby materially affect the efficiency of the infantry.

"Position drill is indispensable to accustom the soldier to handle his rifle expertly, and to habituate him to those positions, standing and kneeling, on which good shooting mainly depends. The General Commanding-in-Chief expects that general officers on the staff will take measures for ascertaining that the provisions of the general order in question are strictly adhered to.

"By order of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief,

"JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, Adjutant-General.

Number in Order of Merit.	CORPS.	Figure of Merit.	Per Centage of No. Exercised of		Per Centage of Non-Exercised Men.
			1st Class Shots.	1st Class in Judging Distances.	
1	22d Foot, 1st Battalion	45.95	51	94	2
2	Royal Wiltshire Militia	43.37	36	96	3
3	47th Foot	43.15	24	88	2½
4	6th Depot Battalion	43.10	29	93	9
5	Scots Fusilier Guards, 2d Battalion	42.67	20	95	11
6	Grenadier Guards, 2d Battalion	42.44	24	75	5
7	11th Foot, 1st Battalion	41.21	28	86	9
8	Grenadier Guards, 1st Battalion	41.15	23	90	10
9	Coldstream Guards, 2d Battalion	41.12	19	89	8
10	Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st Battalion	40.92	15	92	13
11	Coldstream Guards, 1st Battalion	40.66	15	87	13
12	55th Foot	40.62	19	84	2
13	Grenadier Guards, 3d Battalion	40.24	20	89	7
14	Rifle Brigade, 1st Battalion	39.37	26	75	3
15	16th Foot, 1st Battalion	38.67	23	61	5
16	30th Foot	38.41	19	79	2
17	2d Staffordshire Militia	37.38	20	81	3
18	76th Foot	37.33	23	77	4
19	3d Depot Battalion	37.06	30	68	15
20	2d Cheshire Militia	36.90	24	84	5
21	1st West York Rifles	36.74	30	69	4
22	20th Foot, 2d Battalion	36.68	14	58	9
23	60th Rifles, 4th Battalion	36.56	14	77	3
24	15th Foot, 1st Battalion	36.56	15	71	4
25	East Kent Militia	36.30	20	42	6
26	Royal Engineers	36.21	29	67	21
27	18th Depot Battalion	36.09	11	69	10
28	2d Lanark Militia	36.01	12	71	3
29	9th Foot, 1st Battalion	35.86	23	64	3
30	14th Foot, 2d Battalion	35.55	11	58	3
31	17th Foot, 2d Battalion	35.32	12	49	4
32	4th Depot Battalion	35.20	—	—	18*b*
33	Fermanagh Militia	35.18	19	61	6
34	3d West York Militia	35.13	9	65	4
35	32d Foot	34.77	14	62	11
36	11th Foot, 2d Battalion	34.51	16	78	½
37	19th Foot, 2d Battalion	34.48	18	71	4
38	2d Depot Battalion	34.35	28	66	13½
39	North Lincoln Militia	34.32	14	91	3
40	23d Depot Battalion	34.15	—	—	27*c*
41	13th Depot Battalion	34.07	15	86	14
42	9th Depot Battalion	33.74	17	76	21
43	26th Foot	33.71	17	55	7½
44	Oxford Militia	33.37	12	64	2½
45	Bedford Militia	33.36	29	84	3
46	Dublin City Militia	33.27	15	40	5½
47	10th Depot Battalion	33.21	17	53	19
48	Stirling Militia	32.98	18	65	3
49	20th Depot Battalion	32.79	13	79	17
50	58th Foot	32.44	13	54	5
51	10th Foot, 2d Battalion	32.40	11	58	5
52	1st Depot Battalion	32.39	22	37	16
53	5th Depot Battalion	32.26	19	54	14
54	Limerick County Militia	32.23	14	77	4
55	63d Foot	32.06	7	67	5
56	17th Foot, 1st Battalion	31.99	4	62	5
57	14th Depot Battalion	31.97	—	—	28*d*
58	1st Staffordshire Militia	31.25	19	91	3
59	12th Foot, 2d Battalion	31.07	22	65	3
60	16th Foot, 2d Battalion	30.99	9	55	5
61	62d Foot	30.94	7½	66	4
62	21st Depot Battalion	30.77	15	79	12
63	2d Depot Battalion	30.71	21	70	13
64	16th Depot Battalion	30.67	12	70	13
65	18th Foot, 2d Battalion	30.35	9	45	4
66	Royal Sussex Militia	30.27	20	56	4
67	15th Depot Battalion	29.91	17	60	12
68	K. P. L. I. Militia	29.16	5	70	4½
69	19th Depot Battalion	29.01	6	75	22
70	17th Depot Battalion	28.89	13	42	11
71	12th Depot Battalion	28.63	8	57	17
72	Royal Elthorne Militia	28.49	10	60	6
73	Donegal Militia	28.39	16	50	2½
74	22d Depot Battalion	28.34	9	62	26
75	Royal Antrim Rifles Militia	28.14	19	34	7
76	21st Foot, 2d Battalion	27.50	10	46	3
77	Louth Rifles Militia	27.31	12	55	5
78	North Cork Rifles Militia	25.90	10	42	5
79	Royal Newfoundland Company	25.80	2	30	15
80	86th Foot	25.52	—	—	6*e*
81	24th Foot, 2d Battalion	23.79	6½	40	7
82	Royal Canadian Rifles	23.63	8	46	9
83	Cavalry Depot, Canterbury	20.06	—	—	15*f*
	Kerry Militia		—	—	—*g*
	Royal Engineers, by Companies, or as they practised:—				
1	31st Company	44.29	50	77	4½
2	30th Company	40.92	44	52	11
3	36th Company	40.15	28	64	1
4	18th Company	37.52	7½	33	6
5	35th Company	37.49	36	48	14½
6	15th, 27th, 33d, 34th, and Detachment (Chatham)	36.49	29	65	42
7	5th and Detachment (Woolwich)	36.15	32	81	4
8	Survey Companies (Ayr)	32.93	23	76	½
9	7th Company	31.86	20	77	55
10	32d Company	29.39	18	59	66

"CHARLES HAY, Inspector-General of Musketry.

"School of Musketry, Hythe, April 28, 1860."

b Only 500 yards range.
c Only 550 yards range.
d Only 400 yards range.
e Did not complete third period.
f Only 500 yards range.
g Returns not received.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

The lecture at the United Service Institution yesterday was by Mr. Siemen, C.E., the subject being Electric Telegraphs. After a clear and interesting description, aided by experiments, of the various modes of producing electricity and applying it to useful purposes, the lecturer pointed out the application of the fluid to military uses. He explained the plan adopted in the Austrian army for firing mines: the cartridge was connected with the battery by means of copper wire, which is a good conductor of electricity; but in one portion, and in immediate contact with explosive fulminate, or with the powder required in the charge, is a small piece of platinum—this metal is a non-conductor—and the resistance which it offers to the passage of the electric fluid causes a retardation of the current, intense heat is created, and in an almost inappreciable space of time the platinum wire becomes red-hot, and fires the powder. The facility with which electricity may be employed for the purpose of conveying orders in the field was also explained, and some instruments specially adapted for working telegraphs of this description were exhibited to the meeting. No battery is required for working these lines, mechanical and not chemical action being required to obtain the magnetic current, by means of a coil on a bar of iron connected with a steel magnet. He stated that the cause of our land telegraph not working satisfactorily during the Crimean war, arose from the great injury which the wire sustained from carts and other traffic passing over the earth, in which it was laid too shallow. Major Patrick Stewart was so successful in establishing overland telegraphs during the mutiny in India, that he had been able to complete it almost as rapidly as the army could march. The system adopted in Austria is, according to the lecturer's description, very simple and efficient. The wire is wound upon a reel, which unwinds as it is conveyed over the ground, and at given distances the wire which is uncoiled is attached to light poles shod with an iron point, and which, where the ground is soft, can be easily set up. In places where the earth is hard a company of engineers make holes with an iron bar in which the poles are fixed. The top of each pole is fitted with "vulcanite," a mixture of indiarubber and sulphur, which is a perfect non-conductor, and the wire rests in a slot cut in this material. This form of telegraph can be completed easily at the rate of a mile an hour, and was extensively employed in the late Italian campaign. Captain Fishbourne presided, and the thanks of the meeting were unanimously given to Mr. Siemen for his able and interesting lecture.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

The following extract from a recent letter from Hong Kong contains some details of the military movements in those parts:—Canton is still occupied by our troops, and the Chinese people appear to have no objection to this arrangement. Some English soldiers and French sailors are quartered in a mandarin's palace in the heart of the city, and a European police patrol the streets day and night. There is an English commission which carries on the administration of the city in conjunction with the Chinese authorities, who are still kept in their places, though on sufferance. English offenders against Chinese are punished by the commission, and Chinese offenders against English or Chinese by the Chinese governor. It works very smoothly, and the people seem quite contented to be governed in this anomalous fashion. No doubt the number of dollars spent monthly by the troops in Canton has helped a great way to reconcile them to the presence of the "barbarians."

The organisation of the expedition is progressing here but slowly. The troops, however, are beginning to arrive. At Hong Kong there are now the 1st Royals, the 31st Foot, 44th, and 99th. At Canton are the 3rd Buffs and 67th Foot. When the force goes to the north one European and two native regiments will be left at Canton, and one European and one native regiment here, the former a provisional battalion made up from all the regiments forming part of the expedition. This is a good arrangement, as it obviates the necessity of an entire regiment being left behind, while it provides a permanent depôt for each corps at Hong Kong, to which sick, wounded, and invalids can be sent. The Commander-in Chief leaves this in a few days for Shanghai. A brigade, consisting, it is said, of the 44th and 67th Foot and 19th Punjabees (if they arrive in time) is to accompany him. Artillery and engineers, and a battalion of marines have already gone, and on the arrival of the brigade at Chusan that island is to be occupied, and depôts for stores and provisions formed there. It is not expected there will be any opposition; on the contrary, people who are competent to form an opinion, believe that the Chinese of Chusan will be glad to see us there again. The Commander-in-Chief will probably return to Hong Kong to complete the organisation of the force. With regard to subsequent operations, nothing definite is known of course, as it is always desirable to keep these as dark as possible. It seems certain, however, that when all is ready the force will proceed to the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, where it will land somewhere near the mouth of the Peiho river, and attack the Taku Forts by land. It is said the Chinese have made the approach by the river impossible by sinking junks and putting down stakes and booms and other impediments. When the forts are taken the navy will be able to clear the entrance, and then we shall probably proceed partly by land and partly by the river to Tien-tsin. This town is 80 miles from Pekin, and may be said to command the capital. The province of Pe-chi-li, being one of the poorest in the Chinese empire, a great portion of the vast supplies of grain and provisions of all sorts required for the population of Pekin, is drawn from the southern provinces of the empire. Large fleets of grain-junks ascend every year either by the Grand Canal or the Peiho river to Tien-tsin, from whence their cargoes are sent on to Pekin. Tien-tsin is also a great depôt for salt and timber. It follows that, having got possession of Tien-tsin, we can cut off the supplies from the imperial city, and starve the Brother of the Sun and Moon into compliance with our demands.

COOKING FOR THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your Correspondent "Aliquis" has addressed me on the subject of Army cooking; but as I am not in the habit of replying to anonymous communications I invite him to meet me, as I think I can furnish him with some useful information upon this subject; and, from the tone of his last letter, I shall be very happy to do so in a friendly spirit, if he will favour me with a call.—I am, &c.

7, Hyde Park Street, May 24, 1860.

JOHN GRANT, Captain, late R.A.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—Our readers have only to send their address to A. N. PEARIER, 77, Regent Street, London, W., and they will receive free by post the 105th Edition of "THE INVALID'S OWN GUIDE," or natural restorer, without medicine or expense, of perfect digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs, and refreshing sleep, to the most enfeebled, effectually removing indigestion (dyspepsia), nausea and sickness, debility, nervousness, palpitation, cough, asthma, incipient consumption, dropsy, constipation, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, biliousness, fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, noises in the ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heartburn, headache, despondency, cramp, spasms, sinking fits, bronchitis; also children's complaints. Accompanied with numerous successful cures, which had resisted all medical treatment, and been abandoned as hopeless.

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THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, MAY 19.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS. — Lieutenants P. J. Hankin to the Hecate, St. V. D. Lake to the Trafalgar, and F. G. Gambier to the Wasp.

Chief-Engineer J. London to the James Watt.

First-Class Assistant-Engineer J. Hughes to the Fisgard as supernumerary.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineer J. S. M'Farlane, to the Dee.

Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineer J. R. Bird to the Asia, for service in the Cornet.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon Dr. D. Hilston to be additional to the Victory.

MAY 21.— Master G. Wright to be additional to the Castor.

Surgeons T. Nelson and C. M'Shane to be additional to the Castor.

Assistant-Surgeon J. Long, M.D., confirmed to the rank of surgeon.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineer E. Ingledew to the Wellington, for charge of the machinery of the Procris.

Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineers J. Keay to the Himalaya; J. Hancock to the Asia, for service in the Sprightly; R. Anderson to the Himalaya, as supernumerary; and W. H. Phillpot, promoted to the rank of acting third-class assistant-engineer in the Racer.

MAY 22.—Second-Class Assistant-Engineer G. T. Gibbs to the Bacchante.

MAY 24.—Lieutenant J. V. D. Buller to the Royal Albert.

Paymasters Benjamin Luxmore (additional) to the Hogue, Albert Leur to the Hecate.

Assistant-Surgeon Thomas D. Alleson confirmed to the Scourge.

Mate C. H. Eden to the Clio.

Chief-Engineers Charles Wright to the Hecate; Thomas Davies to the Blenheim; Charles Cotten to the Asia, for charge of the machinery of the Colossus.

Acting Chief-Engineer James Roffey to the Fisgard, for charge of the Devastation.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineers John Roberts (promoted) to the Ajax, John H. Brettell to the Hecate.

Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineer Henry W. Masterman to the Hecate.

Agamemnon returned to Malta on the 15th from a cruise.

Albion. The Lords of the Admiralty have decided on proceeding with the alterations of the Albion, 90, at Plymouth, but her defective planks and timbers will be made good prior to having any machinery put on board.

Assurance returned to Malta on the 14th, and left again for Sicily on the 16th.

Bacchante, 51, screw. When this vessel entered the basin at Portsmouth, on Monday last, she knocked away part of her fore-knee or stern, and it is expected grazed her side rather seriously below the water-line.

Barossa having been fitted at Woolwich with a pair of engines of 400 horse-power, by Messrs. Boulton and Watt, on Wednesday got up steam in basin for an engineer's first trial, when everything worked satisfactorily.

Bombay, 84, was taken into dock at Chatham on Wednesday afternoon to be converted into a screw steamer. In consequence of the extensive alterations required to be made in this ship she will be several months in hand.

Boxer left Malta on the 8th for Tripoli.

Caradoc left Malta for Naples on the 15th.

Chanticleer, 17, screw, now on the stocks at Portsmouth, is an instance of what can be done in the way of rapid construction in our chief naval arsenal. The whole of her frame has been put together in the course of a few weeks, and she is now being planked. Considering how short the national establishments are of timber, this may appear extraordinary. But there is some timber in the yard adapted for small ships, of a good and sound description. And the Chanticleer will turn out an exception to the line-of-battle ships and heavy frigates now building, and recently built, and converted at this establishment; all of which have been built and converted more or less with green timber; and, consequently, may be expected to require extensive repairs in a short time.

Cormorant, 4. The survey of this screw steam gunvessel having been completed, she was hauled out of dock at Chatham on Wednesday afternoon.

Cressy returned to Malta on the 15th, and was about to start on another cruise.

Dee has arrived at Portsmouth from Woolwich.

Dryad, 98. Workmen are now laying down the keel of this ship at Portsmouth, and are using very little sound and seasoned timber. Some of the wood is full of moisture (not sap), and bears evidence of having very recently left the forest. Some of the heaviest pieces have not been more than a week in store.

Duncan, 101, is receiving her machinery in the steam basin at Portsmouth, and fitting for the second-class steam reserve.

Forte, 51, screw, Captain Turnour, flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., arrived at Madeira on the 8th instant, on her way to the Cape of Good Hope. All well. Governor Grey had landed, and the Forte was expected to sail on the following day.

Frederick William, 90. Workmen are preparing Dock, Portsmouth, for the reception of this ship, launched a few weeks since at this yard. She will, after being stripped of her launching gear, receive her copper, preparatory to going into the steam-basin to receive her machinery.

Hannibal returned to Malta on the 15th from a cruise.

Hecate, 6, in a forward state of fitment for the surveying service, being under orders for the Pacific, has been commissioned at Woolwich by Commander Hooker. Her officers, exclusive of the commander, will consist of one first and one second lieutenant, a master, surgeon and assistant-surgeon, paymaster, first, second, and third engineers, and 115 stokers and crew.

Hermes, 6, paddle, Commander W. E. A. London, arrived at Spithead on Thursday from the Cape, having left Simon's Bay, March 24; St. Helena, April 4; Ascension, April 12; Sierra Leone, April 25; Goree, April 29; and Madeira, May 15. Lieutenant T. B. Collinson died during the passage. The following have come home as supernumeraries and on passage:—Lieutenants H. D. King, M. B. Meddlycott, C. V. Vidal, and J. N. Croke; Surgeon W. T. Billing; Second Master R. Cooke; Midshipmen W. F. Boughey and H. V. Smith; and about 20 petty officers, seamen, and marines. Hermes is ordered to proceed to Sheerness, to pay off, having been in commission five years.

Himalaya, Captain Seccombe, in consequence of damage by grounding in Portsmouth harbour, was towed to Plymouth by the paddlewheel steam sloop Virago, 6, Commander Dunn, and arrived in the Sound on Sunday afternoon. On Monday she was towed by the steamers Zephyr, Confiance, Prospero, and Pike, two on each side, into Hamoaze. The topgallant yards and masts of the Himalaya were struck on Tuesday, and she was afterwards placed in the basin at Keyham steam-yard.

Intrepid left Malta for Sicily on the 16th.

Irresistible, 80 guns, was taken out for trial at Sheerness on the 22nd inst. by the same officers who conducted the trial of Waterloo, with the exception that the house of Messrs. John Penn and Son who constructed the engines was represented on the occasion. This ship is simply a conversion, having had nothing done to her but supplementary stern-post to carry the screw-propeller. Her horse-power is 400, and her draught of water on trial was—forward, 19 ft. 8 in.; aft, 22 ft. 6 in. The mean speed of six runs was 11·0 knots, at 20 lbs. steam, and mean revolutions 66 per minute. The ventilation in this ship was very satisfactory. She has been converted in the Medway, and is now ready to be brought forward for the first division of the steam reserve.

London was at Malta on the 16th, and would shortly put to sea.

Mersey, 40, screw, Captain Caldwell, C.B., left Spithead on Thursday at 4 p.m., under all plain sail, for Portland.

Nelson, 91, screw, is receiving her machinery in the steam basin, Portsmouth, and fitting for the second-class steam reserve.

Neptune left Malta for Naples on the 16th.

Orion. The artisans at Keyham steam-yard are strengthening with an iron band the after sternpost of the Orion, 91. They have stripped off the two upper streaks of her copper and are cleaning her below.

Orpheus, 21, screw corvette, building at Chatham dockyard, is nearly completed, and will be ready for launching during the ensuing month.

Perseverance, troop-ship, Commander Edward R. Power, has been undocked from No. 7 dock at Portsmouth.

Racehorse. This screw despatch-boat, built at Messrs. Wigram's, was on Wednesday towed down the river and despatched to Chatham.

Ranger, 5, Commander Wratislaw, has sailed from Spithead on a trial cruise.

Renown was at Malta on the 16th, about putting to sea.

Royal Alfred, 91. A great many shipwrights are employed upon this ship, working up a great deal of unsuitable as well as green timber. There is scarcely a "timber" in her at present (and she is well up in frame) that has not graving-pieces and chocks let in, and as far as can be discerned, all her deadwood is green timber. This cannot, perhaps, just now be avoided, as the demand for wood is so great that it is impossible to obtain seasoned timber. But it clearly demonstrates the necessity of having on hand a supply of timber much above the present stock. The conversion and cost of timber forms the principal item in all that appertains to ship-building, and the store of this article can in a country like England be scarcely too large, particularly as it now happens that, from the severe strain upon the Service, ships are in such constant demand that they cannot stand in frame "to season." The consequence is, if (as the case is just now) the store of timber is scanty, green timber must be used, and imprudent conversion of material follows, with great waste and extravagance.

Scylla left Malta for Messina on the 8th.

St. Jean d'Acre was at Malta on the 16th, and was about to go on a cruise.

Victoria, 121, screw. It was discovered when this ship ran her measured mile in Stokes Bay a few days since, that her thrust-chocks were not properly fixed, and that her true speed could not be ascertained in consequence thereof. As soon as they are strapped down firm she will try another run at the measured distance. It is expected she will be ready in a few days. The Victoria is fitting for the second-class steam reserve. There is also a rumour that she is to be commissioned.

Victoria and Albert, Captain Hon. J. Denman, has been placed in No. 7 dock at Portsmouth.

Vigilant, dispatch-vessel, now under repairs at Portsmouth, is very rotten in her after deadwoods. There must be a very great want for this boat, for her defects are being repaired in a manner not usual in this establishment. A few chocks of wood are being put in to cover up all; and, if in this state she goes to sea, it is pretty evident that she will soon require docking again.

Waterloo, 90, late flag-ship at Sheerness, has been razéd from a three to a two-decker most successfully, and was taken out on the 15th instant by Captain Schomberg, commanding the steam reserve, with the contractor and officers from the dockyard, &c., on board, to make trial of her new machinery at the Mile ground off Shoeburyness. The weather was very favourable, and nothing could be more satisfactory than the result of the trial, whether as regards the working of the machinery or performance of the ship. The draught of water was—forward, 19ft. 3in.; aft., 22ft. 4 in. The mean speed of six runs was 11·329 knots at 20lbs. steam, and the mean revolutions were 62 per minute; the ventilation of the engine-room and stoke-hole being highly satisfactory. She has been converted in the Medway, and is now ready to be brought forward for the first division of steam ordinary.

In honour of Her Majesty's birthday on Thursday week the Royal standard was hoisted at all the government works, and the ships of war in Portsmouth harbour and at Spithead dressed, and at noon a Royal salute was fired afloat and ashore. The Russian corvette at the Motherbank took up the firing in honour of the occasion.

Commander-in-Chief Vice-Admiral Henry William Bruce, the Lieutenant-Governor Lord William Paulet, &c. were conveyed from Portsmouth to Osborne in the Sprightly, tender, on Monday morning, to pay their official respects to the Queen.

Captain Stopford, of Her Majesty's ship Exmouth, at Corfu, having obtained his flag, is to be succeeded by Captain Paynter of the Racoon, to the command of which vessel Captain Chamberlaine, private secretary to the late Sir William Reid, has been appointed.

An Admiralty order has been issued announcing the intention of Government to supply the whole of the ships in Her Majesty's service with two spy-glasses each, free of cost (hitherto they were at the individual expense of the officers).

The Channel Fleet, consisting of the Conqueror, 101; the Donegal, 101; the Algiers, 91; the Aboukir, 91; the Trafalgar, 91; the Centurion, 80; the Mars, 80; and the Diadem, 32, left Portland harbour on Wednesday afternoon for a cruise in the Channel. The Blenheim, 60, is the only ship of war now at Portland.

In consequence of the dissatisfaction exhibited by the smiths and others employed in the gun factories at Woolwich on the stipulation of the authorities to equalise the pay of the night-work gangs with that of those employed by day, it has been decided to relinquish the night-work duty in future, and confine the operations of the department henceforth to day-work of 52 hours per week, without extra work or overtime.

The examination of candidates for inspectors in the shipwrights' department yesterday commenced in the dockyard schoolroom at Woolwich, in the presence of the Commodore-Superintendent, the Hon. J. R. Dummond, Mr. George Turner and Mr. Philip Thornton, Master and Assistant-Master Shipwright of the yard.

Captain Astley Cooper Key, who was invalided from China, while in the command of the Sanspareil, has been appointed to the Wellington, at Devonport, vice Captain Robinson, whose period of service has expired.

Commander J. De Courcy A. Agnew has been nominated Inspecting Commander of Coast Guard, vice Commander H. Baker, whose term of five years' service has expired.

THE WHITWORTH GUN.—The Lords of the Admiralty have consented to give Mr. Whitworth's gun a fair trial at the expense of the public, and this day several of their Lordships, accompanied by the Comptroller of the Navy (Sir Baldwin Walker), Mr. Lloyd of the Engineers' department, and other authorities, will proceed to Gravesend, and from thence will embark on board the Admiralty yacht Black Eagle, which has been ordered to be in attendance, and will proceed, weather permitting, to Shoeburyness. The experiments, which will be of a very interesting character, will commence about two o'clock in the afternoon.

THE WARRANT OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—You have recently opened your valuable columns to the grievances of the warrant-officers, for which, as one of that neglected body, I thank you. Many letters have appeared in your journal, but they have related more particularly to the boatswains and gunners than to the carpenters, although the latter are warrant officers, and upon the executive list.

My object in appealing to you is to say, that if the gunners and boatswains have their grievances—and no one denies that they have—yet the carpenters in the Navy are even in a worse condition than they are. I regret, however, that in stating my case I must appear to bring the two other classes of warrant officers into the question, having no desire to under-rate their utility, or to over-state mine.

It is somewhat strange that the carpenter, although the most neglected warrant officer, should be the only officer in a ship of war whose duties cannot be performed by any other person. Even in the engineers' department, where it might be supposed that a break-down amongst the officers would be irremediable, the case is not so desperate as many imagine; for if by any unlikely event the chief engineer and his many assistants should be knocked over, every captain and commander and lieutenant in the Service, and most of the midshipmen, have passed elaborate examinations in steam; so that any difficulty in this scientific department, as it is called, is very manageable, particularly with the large quantity of spare gear carried in every ship of war.

Then, as to gunnery, which is, of course, one of the most important elements now needed in the Service, and because it is so, almost everybody on board knows something about it. Thus, the whole of our young gentlemen must have passed severe examinations in this branch of their naval education previous to their being made lieutenants, so that, should any difficulty arise in the gunners' department, there are plenty of able hands on board a ship-of-war to meet the emergency.

And, lastly, with respect to the boatswains. Are there not fifty men in every line-of-battle ship in commission capable of being made boatswains at a moment's notice? Independent of his mates, every one of whom is an aspirant for the "call," are not the whole of our captain commanders lieutenants, sailors, to use a nautical phrase? so that it is obvious there would be but little difficulty in filling up a boatswain's warrant, or supplying his place under almost any circumstances.

But should any disaster overtake a ship requiring the skill and resources of the carpenter, can we look round a ship and call any one to his aid? I think, sir, from what I know of the Service, that we should call in vain. No. The carpenter and his mates, notwithstanding the very scanty supply of tools and materials so niggardly supplied by the Admiralty, is expected to repair and keep the ship not only in good sound condition both for fighting and sailing, but he must do this without any assistance from any one. And yet the carpenters, as a class, have no position that carries with it the least authority, and are placed in a degrading condition, not only with respect to the engineers, who are not on the executive list, but even as compared with their brother officers, the gunners and boatswains.

This is, I believe, the first time that the carpenters of the Navy have ever attempted to lay their grievances before the public, and I shall be much indebted to you if you can spare a corner in your paper for these few remarks, hoping thereby to attract the attention of the Surveyor of the Navy.—I am, sir, yours, &c.,

CHIPS.

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THE ADMIRALTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—With your usual spirit and justice you comment on the distressing circumstances connected with the state of the gun-boats, as daily brought to light. This disaster must be "probed to the core," and it cannot be in better hands. At the same time a great want of proper supervision is visible, and some blame must attach to the system which governs the Admiralty, and such it is likely to remain until public opinion operates. As you are aware that, upon every change of administration, the several Naval Lords retire, to be replaced by "new hands,"—a slight exception in favour of one, now absent on foreign service, who retained his position in two administrations of different politics, an exception which worked well, with the most beneficial results. Now, I ask, why should this system be suspended? How does it act at present? Not beneficially, as is daily experienced. A naval officer appointed for political views is truly sensible that his occupation is transient, consequently he feels that, whatever he may originate or undertake, and bring nearly to a favourable issue with some labour, will be lost by a change of administration displacing him, with the prospect that his successors will possibly ignore all his efforts. Nor does he enter upon his duties with that *con amore* spirit that his position demands.

The only remedy for this anomaly is to appoint distinguished officers with an aptitude for such duties for a fixed period, as is at present conformable to dockyards and victualling establishments, viz., five years; keeping open, if necessary, one post of Naval Lord, an active partisan in Parliament, to meet the several questions on professional topics, and giving the other three for the fixed periods as above the power and control of departments, carrying with it a responsibility, which at present attaches to no individual but to the Board collectively, amounting to *nil*. Moreover, the certainty of an appointment for five years, irrespective of politics, would instil an *esprit* fruitful in its results.

It has been generally conceded in the Service that the late Board of Admiralty possessed officers of great merit, and one in particular, who for moral courage in resisting encroachment with which no doubt you are conversant deserved every praise, but who was lost to efficiency by a change of Government. He is now seeking distinction in another sphere, having been lately selected for an important foreign command; in which his abilities will shine forth with lustre.

The present Board is well constituted, but alas! who can predict how long they may benefit the Service by their individual capacity?

I feel assured that a five years' retention would incite a zeal worthy of their professional character, and supersede that pernicious system now existing. B.

THE MEDWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In the *Times* of the 6th December, 1859, a letter appeared stating that "the channel of the Medway is slowly filling up by the wasting away of the banks, yet although this is steadily going on from year to year, and a period of eight years has elapsed since the probable result was first pointed out to the Admiralty, Government still lays out vast sums of money in new steam basins and docks, soon to become useless. Every year makes the undertaking more difficult, and the remedy of greater expense." If nothing have been done to counteract the evil, and the matter being of serious importance, may I ask a space for this letter in your GAZETTE?—I am, &c., ERNEST W. BARTLETT.

Brighton, May 21.

THE PAY OF MASTERS, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your influential journal of the 31st of March you did me the favour of inserting in your columns my views as to the injustice and neglect exhibited towards the masters of the Royal Navy.

I perceive in your journal of the 19th instant a letter, under the signature of "Complete View." Now, "Complete View" could have had but a very distant view of the masters' position when he states the following: "That, in allusion to the store-pay of the masters in addition to their regular pay, some of the masters receive 2*s.* 1*d.* per diem, others 2*s.* 8*d.*, and up to 4*s.* per diem, to those belonging to first, second, and third rates."

All masters have not the benefit of store-money. There are 230 "masters" employed in Her Majesty's ships of war. Of this number, there are only 34 who are recipients of store-pay; the said store-pay being awarded in consideration of the 34 masters taking charge of the stores belonging to their respective vessels, and keeping the books of the gunner, boatswain, and carpenter.

It is a matter of consideration with my Lords Commissioners of the Board of Admiralty whether this policy is adopted for the purpose of saving wages and provisions to the "warrant officers" in question; hence the allowance of store-money to 34 masters out of 230.

A very great extent of duty devolves upon the 34 masters, as well as a large amount of responsibility, in keeping a correct list of stores of every description as well as accounts.

I do not presume to question the prerogative of the Board of Admiralty, whether from motives of economy or as a matter of convenience to their lordships, that it has been their pleasure so to give store-money to these 34 deserving masters. My object in thus addressing you is to give "Complete View" the advantage of knowing now what he evidently has not known before—viz., that the personal pay of the masters has nothing whatever to do (upon a general principle) with the additional store-money allowance for extra duties performed.—I am yours, &c.,

J. M. K.

The last telegram received announces a victory by Garibaldi, who is said to have attacked the royal troops, who were strongly entrenched, and to have completely beaten them. According to the same despatch, this combat would lead to the immediate evacuation by the royal troops of Palermo, Messina, Trapani, Catania, and Syracuse.

THE MILITIA.

SOUTH CORK MILITIA.—Last week Colonel Hastings Doyle, Inspector-General of Militia in Ireland, held an inspection at Bandon of the South Cork Regiment of Militia, when 28 officers and 420 men mustered for drill, under command of Major Lucas. Colonel Doyle arrived on the review-ground at half-past ten and held a long and very severe inspection, which lasted until a quarter past three, and fully proved the discipline of officers and men and the careful training which both had undergone. He expressed himself greatly pleased with the result. The officers, he observed, were about the "tallest" he had ever seen, and the men were as fine-looking a set of young fellows as he had ever had the good fortune to place under drill.

ROYAL CORK CITY ARTILLERY.—Colonel Hastings Doyle, Inspector-General of Militia, reviewed this regiment at Elizabeth Fort on Thursday week. After a minute inspection of the men, arms, accoutrements, and clothing, the regiment marched past in slow and quick time in open column of companies. There were on parade 305 men, exclusive of officers, whose soldierly appearance was the theme of general conversation amongst those who witnessed the inspection. The height of the men attracted more than once the attention of the inspecting-general, which bears testimony to the care bestowed by Captain and Adjutant Stevenson in the recruiting department.

The King's Own Rifle Regiment of Staffordshire Militia, having completed 28 days' drill, was inspected at Newcastle-under-Lyme, on Friday week, by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. M. Cathcart. The regiment mustered 500 strong. In his address to the officers and men Colonel Cathcart said he believed the country would soon require their services, and that he hoped the next time he met them would be in some hard-fought field, and in the front of the battle.

The Duke of Lancaster's Own Rifles, 560 strong, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Thomas G. Hesketh, were dismissed at Liverpool on Saturday last, having completed 27 days' training. During this period their conduct has been exemplary; and at the inspection both officers and men were highly complimented on the efficiency of the regiment.

The Worcestershire Regiment of Militia were inspected on Saturday (previous to their dismissal on Tuesday last) in a field near Worcester, by Major-General Douglas, Inspector of the Militia Forces. Having gone through some military manœuvres, the men were addressed in complimentary terms by the inspecting officer, who said he should report their efficiency to head-quarters in the highest terms of approval and admiration.

The Royal Ayrshire and Wigtonshire Rifles, under the command of Sir James Fergusson, M.P., have been ordered to assemble at Ayr on the 1st of June for 27 days' training and exercise.

The West Suffolk Regiment of Militia, which has been assembled at Bury St. Edmunds for the last three weeks for the usual periodical training and exercise, was disembodied on Saturday.

The Huntingdonshire Militia have just completed their periodical training and exercise, and having been inspected by Colonel Lewis, of the Grenadier Guards, have been disembodied.

The West Norfolk Militia will be disembodied to-day.

The 1st Stafford Militia, stationed at Portsmouth, were on Tuesday officially inspected by Major-General Lord W. Paulett, C.B., commanding the south-west district. The men's kits, barrack rooms, regimental accounts, &c., were inspected in the fore part of the day, and the men were ordered to parade in heavy marching order at 3 p.m. At 3·30 p.m. they drew up in line on Southsea-common, under the command of the Hon. Colonel Talbot, and shortly afterwards Lord W. Paulett, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, rode up to the front of the regiment, and was received with the usual honours. The regiment then formed in open columns of companies, and his lordship closely inspected the whole of the men. The regiment then marched past in slow and quick time, again formed in line, went through the manual exercise, and performed a variety of manœuvres. At the close of the proceedings Lord W. Paulett addressed the regiment, and expressed his gratification at the steadiness and soldierlike regularity of its movements, which reflected great credit on its colonel and officers. Having had the regiment under his own immediate command when at Aldershot, he knew the state of its discipline, and was therefore prepared to find them as he had found them that day; still, he also found they had greatly improved ever since he had seen them last, and it would give him great pleasure to be enabled to report the efficiency of the regiment to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

On Monday the West Essex Militia were reviewed at Chelmsford by Mr. C. T. Tower, the senior Deputy-Lieutenant of the county, neither Viscount Maynard (Lord-Lieutenant) nor Lord Braybrooke (Vice-Lieutenant) being able to attend. Eight local Volunteer companies also took part in the review—viz., the Ilford, 75 strong, commanded by Captain Davis; the Brentwood, 60 strong, commanded by Captain Coope; the Chelmsford, 70 strong, commanded by Captain Tuffnell; the Colchester, 80 strong, commanded by Captain Sir Claude de Crespigny; the Witham, 33 strong, commanded by Lieutenant Luard (Captain R.N.); the Dunmow, 37 strong, commanded by Lieutenant Wilson; the Braintree and Bocking, 40 strong, commanded by Lieutenant Sparrow; and the Rochford, 30 strong, commanded by Lieutenant Tawke. The Volunteers were placed under the general direction of Major Whitehead, of the Essex Rifles; Major Joddrell took the command of the Militia; and Lieut.-Colonel Brise acted as Commander-in-Chief for the day. A variety of manœuvres were executed with much steadiness and precision.

The Leicestershire Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel King, were reviewed on Monday by Colonel Preston of the 45th Regiment. The regiment is composed of upwards of 900 men, and, although only out for training for 27 days, presents a very soldierlike appearance. The inspecting officer, at the conclusion of the review, said,—"Colonel King, I feel great pleasure and satisfaction in witnessing the state of efficiency and progress which your regiment has exhibited this day, and considering the large number of men present, and the short time allowed for the purposes of drill and training, the performance of the various evolutions and movements proves that all ranks have exerted themselves to the utmost to do credit to their regiment. It will afford me much pleasure in making a most favourable report of its state and appearance to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief."

4TH ROYAL SOUTH MIDDLESEX REGIMENT OF MILITIA.—This regiment was inspected on the 22nd instant at Hounslow, by Colonel Haygarth, of the Scots Fusilier Guards. The regiment was upwards of 400 strong, and after marching past in slow and quick time, Colonel Scriven put them through twelve or fourteen of the battalion movements, which were executed with great steadiness and precision; the inspecting officer expressed himself as highly pleased with the general appearance of the regiment and with their orderly conduct in billets. After the parade, about one hundred guests repaired to the Town Hall, Hounslow, and sat down to an elegant *déjeuner*; after which dancing was kept up to a late hour.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO THE COLONEL OF THE 1ST WARWICKSHIRE MILITIA.—This regiment, which assembled for 28 days' training on the 30th of April last, were reviewed on the Common at Warwick on Thursday morning by Colonel Preston, of the 45th Regiment. The gallant colonel was accompanied by Lord Leigh, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, wearing his official dress. There was a considerable number of spectators, but the attendance was not so large as on former occasions, a circumstance which was no doubt owing to there having been an inspection of the same regiment, and a review of the Rifle Volunteers on Monday last. The regiment, having gone through their parade movements, were formed in square, and Colonel Preston congratulated Colonel Boultbee on the state of the regiment. The regiment were then marched into the town, and on their way there a very serious accident occurred to Colonel Boultbee. The colonel was riding a spirited mare of an Arabian breed, and was at the side of Colonel Preston and Lord Leigh, when the mare grew restive. The colonel turned her round, and forgetting it is presumed just at that moment that he had spurs on, clung to the horse by his heels. This infuriated the animal, and she dashed past the regiment, and about half a mile on the Stratford road the colonel was thrown from his horse. Lord Leigh, Colonel Preston, Adjutant Vaughton, son-in-law of Colonel Boultbee, and a number of the men were quickly on the spot, and Colonel Boultbee was carried to a private house immediately opposite. The surgeon and assistant-surgeon of the regiment immediately proceeded to ascertain the nature of the injuries, when it was found that the skull was not fractured, the shako fortunately having saved that disaster. The gallant colonel was, however, considerably hurt, and being an old man the surgeons feared serious consequences. Additional medical assistance was obtained, but Col. Boultbee remained for two hours quite unconscious, and from that state of stupor he never recovered. At a quarter to four, two hours after the accident occurred, the gallant colonel passed away; and his relatives and a large circle of military friends are left to lament his loss. Colonel Boultbee resided at Springfield, near Birmingham, and had attained a venerable age.

On Thusday afternoon last the Bedfordshire Light Infantry went out to Southsea Common, Portsmouth, in heavy marching order, and was inspected by General Lord Paulet, Commander of the south-western district. The men were put through a series of evolutions, usual on such occasions, and acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the general, who expressed his approbation of their efficiency and soldierly appearance.

The 3rd, or Royal Westminster Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia, under the command of Colonel Viscount Chelsea, were inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Haygarth, Scots Fusilier Guards, on Saturday, the 19th instant, when the regiment mustered 600 in all ranks; having marched past in quick time with the utmost precision and steadiness, after which they were put through the manual and platoon exercise by the major, and then performed several battalion movements in a most soldier-like manner. Upon the regiment arriving at the barracks, a square was formed, when the inspecting general highly complimented Viscount Chelsea, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, on their truly soldier-like appearance, cleanliness, steadiness under arms, and general good conduct during the period of the training; at the same time expressing his great pleasure in having the opportunity of presenting to Colour-Sergeant Nathaniel Haiter, late of the Grenadier Guards, a silver medal for "long service and good conduct," as he handed the medal, saying, "it was one of the most pleasing duties that he could possibly perform to a good and deserving non-commissioned officer." He then inspected the regimental and companies' books, hospital, and interior economy of the regiment, and was highly satisfied.

The East Essex Rifle Militia Regiment stationed at Colchester will complete its training and be disbanded this day (Saturday). The regiment, which is under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, comprises nearly 500 men, and although they have been under arms less than one month, they have made the most satisfactory progress, and are in a very efficient state. In consequence of the camp being pre-occupied by the regiments of the line, the men have been billeted at the various inns of the town, and during their training their conduct has been most exemplary. They were officially inspected yesterday (Friday).

THE NORTHUMBERLAND MILITIA. — North Shields has been the scene of two very disgraceful riots, initiated and promoted by a party of the Northumberland Militia regiment, stationed at Tynemouth Castle. The rioting commenced on Monday night, when certain policemen while in the discharge of their duties were maltreated by several militiamen, who had to appear on Tuesday at the police-court, and were suitably punished. The cowardly and brutal conduct of the militia has caused the greatest indignation and disgust in the town; and a common and almost unanimous opinion has prevailed that they should be removed from Tynemouth at once or disbanded.

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The 3rd regiment of the Royal Surrey Militia were inspected on Tuesday by Lieut.-Colonel Carleton, Coldstream Guards, at its head-quarters, Kingston-on-Thames. The regiment formed under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Challoner at 9 a.m. in 10 companies of 21 files each. The battalion marched past in slow and quick time, and went through the ordinary evolutions of a field-day. Colonel Carleton expressed his complete satisfaction with the appearance of the regiment, its good conduct in billets, and the efficiency of its officers. The regiment's training expires on the 27th.

The Clare Militia having nearly completed its short period of training for the present year, was on Saturday last inspected by Colonel Hastings Doyle, C.B., Inspecting Field Officer of militia for Ireland. The regiment mustering 320. Colonel Doyle addressed them in a few words expressive of his satisfaction at their appearance. Ensign Lawler, having passed his examination, has been promoted by Lord Inchiquin, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, to a Lieutenancy in the regiment, and Mr. George O'Brien, son of the late Cornelius O'Brien, Esq, M.P., has been appointed to an Ensigncy vice T. R. Gore, Esq., resigned.

City of Dublin.—Ensign Arthur Vowell, to be Lieutenant (Infantry), vice Smith, promoted; John Wall Radcliff, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Tully, to Marines; Ensign Francis Vowell, to be Lieutenant, vice Tottenham, resigned; Ensign Charles Howard, to be Lieutenant, vice O'Connor, to Marines; Henry Vowell, Gent., to be Ensign, vice A. Vowell, promoted; Henry John Ryde, late 1st Devon, to be Ensign, vice F. Vowell, promoted; Robert Mackintosh, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Howard, promoted; Ensign William Wallace, to be Lieutenant; Walter Murphy, to be Quartermaster in Artillery, vice M'Adam, resigned.

The King's County Royal Rifles were embodied on Monday, for twenty-seven days' drill. The muster was extremely creditable, and the appearance of the men most soldierlike. They are to remain under canvas, from the crowded state of the barracks, and upwards of sixty tents have been pitched in the drill-field. The officers present were Colonel the Earl of Rosse, Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard, Major Warburton, Captains Buchanan, Bernard, Drought, Blackett, L'Estrange, and Price; Lieutenants Palmer, Tarleton, Bayntun, Rolleston, and Ball; Ensigns Armstrong, Urquhart, Walsh, W. B. Armstrong, and Forde; Adjutant Major Bruce, Quartermaster Evans, Surgeon Baker, and Assistant-Surgeon Woods.

The Staff of the Royal South Down Regiment have taken possession of Newry Barracks, and a large number of men have arrived in town.

The town clerk of North Shields has received a telegram from the Horse Guards, stating that the Northumberland Artillery Militia will be removed from Tynemouth.

The Bedfordshire Militia Light Infantry were officially inspected on Thursday at Portsmouth by Major-General Lord W. Paulet, C.B., commanding the South-West District. The regiment, upwards of 400 strong, arrived on the ground shortly after 3 p.m., and took up position in line with the Sappers on the right, and the band in the rear. Lord W. Paulet, accompanied by Colonel Somerset, C.B., Assistant Quartermaster-General, Colonel Thackwell, Assistant Adjutant-General for the South-West District, and Captain Nidligan, Aide-de-Camp, soon afterwards arrived in front of the regiment, and was received with the customary honours. The regiment then formed in open columns of companies, right in front, and marched past in slow and quick time; re-formed in line on No. 6 company, and went through the manual exercise and a variety of other manœuvres incidental to a field-day in a highly creditable manner, at the close of which his lordship addressed them in eulogistic terms, and said it was the first time he had seen the regiment, but hoped it would not be the last. Their appearance under arms, and the general discipline of the regiment reflected the highest possible credit on their officers and non-commissioned officers, and he should feel great pleasure in reporting their efficiency to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. The troops then returned to their quarters.

The West Kent Light Infantry Militia, having completed its 27 days' training at Maidstone, was dismissed on Wednesday. Previous to its dismissal the regiment mustered at the militia barracks. On the return of the men to head-quarters they were addressed by Colonel Sir Thomas Wilson, who stated to them the gratification which Lord Sydney and Colonel Balders had expressed at their cleanly and soldierlike appearance, and also at the manner in which they had gone through their evolutions, as well as their orderly and creditable behaviour during their training.

East Kent Militia are under orders to leave Portsmouth for Canterbury on the 11th of June, preparatory to being disembodied.

On the 15th inst. Major-General Douglas made a minute inspection of the 4th Royal Lancashire Light Infantry Regiment, which occupied upwards of four hours in the field; and, having thoroughly sifted both officers and non-commissioned officers in their duties, at the termination congratulated Lieut.-Colonel J. Ireland Blackburne on the high efficiency of all ranks. The men, numbering about 940, left Warrington on Saturday morning last, their period of training having terminated on that day.

West Norfolk Militia were reviewed on Tuesday on Mousehold-heath, near Norwich, and was disembodied on Thursday.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 22.

Durham Artillery Regiment of Militia—William Wilson, Gent., to be Quartermaster.

Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, and Peebles Regiment of Militia Artillery—Henry Robert Hardie, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Buckle, resigned.

Eastern Regiment of Militia—Alteration in date of commission—Arthur Henry Brittain to be First Lieutenant, dated January 6, 1860. By amendment of Lord-Lieutenant.

Memorandum—3d or Royal Westminster Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this regiment by Captain Frederick Thomas Parsons.

2d or Eastern Regiment of Norfolk Militia—Quartermaster William Hardement to have the rank of Lieutenant.

Royal Berks Militia—Captain William Francis Wheble, commission resigned, accepted by Her Majesty.

Cornwall Rangers Militia—Resignation—Captain Francis John Hext has received permission to resign his commission.

VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

London Brigade.—A meeting of the council was held on Monday at head-quarters, when the secretary presented a report from the architect stating that the works at the Crystal Palace were nearly completed, and that the brigade would be enabled to commence firing in the course of a fortnight. The chairman announced a number of contributions to the band and general funds.

The City Rifles.—The City Rifles, about 600, left the Guildhall on Saturday afternoon, under the command of Alderman Captain W. A. Rose, and proceeded to their exercise ground at the Crystal Palace. Their butt for rifle practice, in course of erection in the lower portion of the park, is of considerable dimensions. The range, which has a width of upwards of 100 feet, extends the whole breadth of the park near the Anerley village, and at the western end, where the butt is formed, the ground has been excavated to the extent of 40 feet. The entire range is about 800 yards, and forms one of the most perfect practising grounds in the vicinity of the metropolis.

Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteers.—On Saturday afternoon this corps assembled at Westminster Hall, and marched to Vincent-square for battalion drill. On Saturday (to-day) it is intended that the corps shall meet the South Middlesex and other corps for brigade drill in Hyde Park. A few days since the colonel commandant, Lord Grosvenor, presented the corps, in Westminster Hall, with a silver bugle, the gift of Lady Constance Grosvenor. A large number of other ladies besides the donor were present to witness the proceedings of the presentation.

St. Pancras and North Middlesex.—This corps has received a sanction to increase its numbers to six hundred men; and as there is a project for an amalgamation with another rifle corps in the locality, in a short period there is reason to believe that a "North Middlesex" brigade will be formed. The corps will have its first march out with its own band, which is under the direction of Mr. Field, the band-master of the Caledonian School, in full uniform, this evening. The order is, to leave head-quarters, St. Pancras Vestry Hall, at six o'clock precisely, for the Regent's Park Barracks, where it is expected they will be joined by the 20th Middlesex (Railway Rifles) and by the 14th Middlesex (the Highgate Rifles); and out of compliment to the latter and to Captain Wilkinson, its commandant, proceed down Albany Street to Camden Town, and up the Kentish Town road, through Kentish Town to Highgate, returning by way of Hampstead to head-quarters.

Highgate (14th Middlesex).—This corps continues its drill alternately at the Regent's Park barracks and at its head-quarters, and is progressing in a most satisfactory manner.

Paddington.—This corps still progresses steadily, and had one or two marches out during the past week. Its funds also augment in a most satisfactory manner.

An Artillery Volunteer Corps is being raised in London, under the title of "The Middlesex Volunteer Artillery." Major-General Griffin, an old and experienced officer of the Royal Artillery, has been elected the provisional Commandant; and Captain W. B. Stevens, provisional Adjutant. The latter officer served in the Artillery in India for upwards of twenty years, during which time he filled all the regimental staff appointments, and was adjutant for several years. He also served in the Artillery of the Turkish Contingent during the late war.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A grand muster and parade of the whole body of the Cambridge University Rifle Corps took place on Wednesday on Parker's Piece, the object being the inspection of the corps by the Government inspector, Captain Egar, of the 40th Regiment. The inspection commenced shortly after two o'clock, in the presence of several thousands of persons. The corps numbered 500 strong, under Colonel-Commandant Baker; and the precision displayed in the various evolutions was the theme of universal praise. Captain Egar expressed himself in the strongest terms of admiration of the soldierly acquirements of the whole body, but selected the 6th company for especial commendation. The chief object of the inspection was to judge of the qualifications of the corps in firing, and the inspector pronounced a highly favourable judgment. The parade lasted nearly two hours; and, shortly before four, the corps left the Piece, headed by their band, and dispersed to their several colleges. On Thursday the town corps turned out for the presentation of colours, the latter the produce of a subscription amongst the ladies.

DERBYSHIRE.

Derby—On Saturday, the Derby Rifle Regiment marched from the County Hall to the Arboretum, preceded by their excellent band, and under the temporary command of Captain Dore, staff-officer of pensioners. This gallant officer has rendered the members of the Rifle Regiment invaluable service, and he is exceedingly popular among those whose training he has watched with great care and advanced with uncommon zeal. On their arrival at the Arboretum, the various companies were put through some very difficult exercises which were executed admirably. The skirmishing and the running fire were remarkably well done, and the movements were watched with much interest by a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen. The latest appointment in the corps has been the promotion of Mr. T. Coates to the rank of corporal, vice Mr. Spreckley, resigned.

DEVONSHIRE.

Major-General Hutchinson, Commander of Forces in the Western District, issued a district order on the Queen's birthday, in which it is stated that "He cannot refrain from naming in orders the 2nd (Plymouth), 3rd (Devonport), and 16th (Stonehouse) Companies of Devon Rifle Volunteers, who at their own request formed part of the parade in honour of Her Majesty." He is fully sensible of the laudable zeal shown by them, and is much gratified at their soldier-like appearance, and at the steady manner in which they marched past and took part in the proceedings.

ESSEX.

5th Essex Volunteers.—This corps (which numbers about 350 effectives) had their first field-day on Friday week, the commanding officer having selected that day, from its being appointed for the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday, as an auspicious one for their first public appearance. The members accordingly assembled at their head-quarters, and marched to Stratford, where they were joined by Major Capper, who formed them into line and inspected them. They were marched to Epping Forest, where, after a necessary refreshment, they were put through battalion and company drill. They then returned to their head-quarters; and, after depositing their arms, separated with three cheers for the Queen and for their officers. When it is considered that they had been under arms for nine hours, in almost incessant rain, had marched from point to point about 14 miles, and had been drilled four out of these nine hours, their appearance at separating spoke highly for their system of training and their prospects of being serviceable.

KENT.

An example (says the *South Eastern Gazette*) of liberality and patriotism has just been set by Mr. Whatman, of Vinters Park, which cannot fail to place his name high among those Englishmen who have demonstrated their love for their country by substantial tokens. It affords us much gratification to announce that within the last few days, he has undertaken, unsolicited, not only to make up the numbers of the present subdivision of the 1st Kent (Maidstone) Rifle Volunteer Corps, to a company, and thoroughly to equip the extra men (between 20 and 30 volunteers) at his own cost, but to bear the expense of maintaining their efficiency for service year by year.

MIDDLESEX.

West Middlesex.—On Friday week, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, about 200 members of this corps proceeded by special train on the Great Western Railway to the practice-ground at Wormwood Scrubs, accompanied by their band, for skirmishing practice. On reaching the Paddington station, "God save the Queen" was played and the men marched to their head-quarters at Lord's Cricket Ground. Lord Radstock complimented the corps on their effective skirmishing and general demeanour. The directors of the Great Western Railway have handsomely erected a special station at Wormwood Scrubs, where the butts are nearly completed for rifle practice, and special trains are to run at nominal fares of 2*d.* second class, and 4*d.* first class, or return tickets 3*d.* and 6*d.* for each volunteer.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The 28th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps (Leek) has been united to the 1st battalion; the 31st (Smethwick) has been united to the 3rd battalion; and the 32nd (Wolverhampton) to the 4th battalion. There was a question whether majors would be allowed to these battalions, not being what are denominated "Consolidated Battalions;" but these appointments have been conceded, and majors will be appointed to all the battalions under lieutenant-colonels. But the 3rd battalion will not receive their major until the Kinver corps shall have been added to that battalion. All the four battalions for the county of Stafford are now considered as formed for drill and administrative purposes. The drill officers of the 2nd and 3rd battalions are not yet formed.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Warwickshire Rifle Corps.—The second battalion of the Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers were reviewed on "The Common" at Warwick on Monday afternoon last by the Hon. Colonel Scott, in the presence of Lord Leigh. The weather was remarkably auspicious, and everything passed off admirably, Colonel Scott highly complimenting the corps on its condition.

YORKSHIRE.

Bridlington.—The Artillery Volunteers.—Some nine or ten days ago, the first of the heavy guns—a 32-pounder—destined for the protection of the bay and coast, arrived, On Friday week, at noon, under the direction of Captain Haworth, in honour of Her Majesty's birthday, 21 discharges were given from the cannon. It is understood that arrangements for an effective brass band for this corps are nearly completed. It may be remarked that the Bridlington Artillery Corps is not only the first that was raised in Yorkshire, but the first also in the county that has had the honour of firing a Royal salute in the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday. The Rifle Volunteers.—Under the patronage of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and gentlemen of the Bridlington company of the East York Rifle Volunteers, a dress concert and ball was given, on Monday, the 21st instant, in the Temperance Hall. The orchestra and room were elaborately and tastefully decorated with evergreens, ingeniously interspersed with a variety and profusion of artificial flowers made for the occasion. Shortly after eight o'clock a gay and tolerably large number of ladies and the officers and gentlemen of the Artillery and Rifle Corps, in their uniforms, as well as several others, were assembled. The ball was well and highly respectably attended by many of the principal ladies and gentlemen of the town, among whom Captain Palmes, R.N., and lady; Captain Prickett, of the East York Militia; Captain Pitts (unattached); Captain Prickett, of the East York Rifle Volunteers, 5th company; Acting Adjutant Richardson, 5th Company Rifle Volunteers; Lieutenant Harland, of the Rifles; Lieutenant Holden, of the Artillery; the Artillery and Rifle Corps' surgeons Brett and Allison, as well as many of the sergeants, &c., of both corps. Dancing was well and spiritedly kept up till about three o'clock, and the whole passed off quite satisfactorily.

Driffield Volunteer Rifles.—On Tuesday evening the corps assembled in the Market Place, and, accompanied by the band, marched to the Corn Exchange, where the oath of allegiance was administered by E. H. Reynard, Esq., J. P., to 76 of them, including the band. A few were unavoidably absent. The rules were read over by Captain Conyers, and the corps was then put through drill exercise in the presence of Mr. Reynard, who addressed them in a very complimentary manner on their efficiency, and hoped that when they went to Beverley to the review they would take the first rank as Driffield generally did on such occasions. On taking his leave he received a warm round of applause.

Richmond.—The Enfield rifles, 64 in number, have been received from Government during the past week. The corps

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drills five nights in the week, in the Castle Yard, under Sergeant-Major Green, of the North York Rifles.

11TH WEST RIDING.—The celebration of the forty-first anniversary of the birth of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria took place on the 18th inst. The Leeds Volunteer Rifle Corps and 11th West Riding, who we are sure will never be found lacking in devotion to their Queen and country, fired a *feu de joie* in commemoration of the event in the spacious playground of the Leeds new Grammar School. The day unfortunately was very far from being characterised by "Queen's weather." Nevertheless the Volunteers, like true soldiers, were not dismayed by the inauspicious state of the elements, and they mustered at the appointed place—the yard of the Coloured Cloth Hall—in considerable force, shortly after three o'clock in the afternoon. Before leaving the Cloth-hall yard they were visited by General Douglas, the Inspector-General of militia, who happened to be passing through Leeds on official duties, and accidentally heard of the assembling of the riflemen. The gallant general, briefly addressed the men, expressing his satisfaction at their efficiency in military drill, and the completeness of the general organisation of the corps. We may remark, *en passant*, that the plan recommended by General Douglas has been acted upon in the Leeds Rifle Corps. The commissioned officers of the corps present were—Major Armitage; Captains Horsfall and Kinnear; Lieutenants Cousins, Kitson, Piper, and Atkinson, and Ensign Irwin. The recently appointed adjutant of the corps, Captain Hunt, was also present. This corps has, until lately, drilled morning and night on each day during the week, and now drills every morning and three evenings a week. On Saturdays, the corps, headed by their band (which is one of the best in the kingdom, composed of amateurs who are working men), march several miles. The corps are indebted in a great measure to their sergeant-major and the drill-sergeants for the progress they have made, but it is only right to add that the members have been most assiduous in attending drill and making good use of the valuable instruction they have received. On Whit Monday, being a holiday, the corps intend marching to Harewood Park, the seat of the Earl of Harewood, which is about eight miles from Leeds.

YORK.—This corps is making satisfactory progress in drill, already a large section were steadily engaged in target practice. The shooting is remarkably good, and several members bid fair to become first-rate shots. Lady Mary Thompson of Sheriff Hutton Park, near York, has signified her intention of presenting the York corps with a handsome silver cup to be shot for. We understand arrangements are in progress for the 1st Battalion of the West York Rifles having their first grand field day at York, early in August next, when in all probability numerous prizes will be shot for, at the excellent range which the York corps have been fortunate enough to secure.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Volunteers were reviewed at the Camp Ground on the 30th March by the Lieutenant-Governor. The day was a very fine one, and the whole proceedings passed off with great *éclât*. There was an inspection, followed by a lunch, and a glorious action, in which a fort constructed and defended by the sappers and miners was taken, followed by a dinner at which the colonel-in-chief presided, and congratulated the Volunteers on the soldierly qualities they had displayed. He intimated that the Lieutenant-Governor was not only pleased, but actually surprised at the proficiency which had been attained.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MAY 22.

Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—9th Company—Richard James, Gent., to be Ensign.

12th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. Horatio Samuel Fletcher, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

18th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. Henry Downing, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain; John Parish, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

7th Perthshire Rifle Volunteers.—The Rev. Patrick James Stevenson, D.D, to be Honorary Chaplain; Robert Lowe, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

2nd Manchester or 25th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers.—Frederic Percival, Esq., to be Captain; James Frost Furniss, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Lavery, Gent., to be Ensign.

The North Lonsdale or 37th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers.—William George Ainslie, Esq., to be Captain; James Ramsden, Esq., to be Captain; Charles Burton Kennedy, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry William Schneider, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Hannay the younger, Gent., to be Ensign: Robert Hannay the elder, Esq., to be Captain; Myles Kennedy, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Edward Rigge, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Herbert Halstead, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st Suffolk Rifle Volunteers—Captain Robert Ramsey to be Captain-Commandant; Lieutenant Henry Haward to be Captain, vice Ramsey, promoted; Ensign Sterling Westhorpe to be Lieutenant, vice Haward, promoted; Frederic Gull, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Frederic C. Turner, Gent., to be Ensign.

By order of Lord-Lieutenant—Her Majesty approves of the appointment of George Bullen, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

The Victoria Rifles—Lieutenant Hans Busk to be Captain; William Cameron Geddes, Esq., late Lieutenant 96th Foot, to be Captain; Ensign William James Bonser to be Lieutenant, vice Busk, promoted; William Ewing, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Ensign James King Haworth to be Lieutenant; Edwin Wilmott, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Alfred Daniel Keeson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Sanders, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Alexander Gavin Campbell, late Captain 1st Foot (Royals), to be Ensign; Charles James Mitchell, Gent., late Lieutenant Royal London Militia, to be Ensign; John Parnell, Gent., to be Ensign; John Cave Pain, Gent., to be Ensign; Hector Maclean Hay, Gent., to be Ensign; Samuel Boxill Robertson, Gent., to be Ensign; Henry Charles Stewart, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

West Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Wilmot Horton Trevor Power, Gent., to be Ensign; the Rev. John Edmund Cox, M.A., to be Hon. Chaplain.

Memorandum. The Queen has been pleased to approve of Lieutenant John Bridgman acting as Instructor of Musketry to this corps.

16th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edward Harris Donnithorne, Esq., to be Captain; George Francis Cooper, M.D., late Ensign 4th Middlesex Militia, to be Lieutenant; Joseph Chapman, M.R.C.S., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Roebuck, Esq., to be Captain; John George Cooke, Gent., to be Ensign.

Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lord George Fitzgerald, to be Captain; George John Parson, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Willis Townsend, Gent., to be Ensign.

20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Thomas Warne Lemmon, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Stoneham, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Lemmon, promoted; Dugald Edward Cameron, Esq., to be Captain; James Joseph McSwiney, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Huskisson, jun., Gent., to be Ensign.

37th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Malcolm Corrie, Gent., to be Lieutenant Francis Robert Warren, Gent., to be Ensign.

39th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Pierre Stephen Poley, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Flear, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Frederick Willis, Gent., to be Ensign; John Milne, Gent., to be Ensign.

40th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Maxfield Walters, Esq., to be Captain.

5th Company of Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteers.—William Henry Purcell Weston, Esq., to be Captain; George Boulter Welsford, solicitor, to be Lieutenant; John Thresher, Esq., to be Ensign.

Robin Hood Rifle Volunteer Corps.—Lieutenant Richard Robert Patterson to be Captain, vice Richard Birkin, resigned; Ensign Bernard Bradley to be Lieutenant, vice Patterson, promoted; John Henry Fothergill, gent., to be Ensign, vice Bradley, promoted; Alfred Page, Gent., to be Ensign.

15th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Memorandum—The undermentioned officers of this company—viz., Captain John Compton Lawrance, Lieutenant Edward Hardwicke, Ensign John Thomas Pawlett, Hon. Assistant-Surgeon William Hardwicke, Hon. Chaplain the Rev. Joseph Dodsworth, were inserted in the *Gazette* of the 4th of May inst., as appointed to the 5th Company, by mistake, instead of the 15th Company, as above, to which they were appointed and are now gazetted.

Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—8th Company—Thomas Unett Brocklehurst, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Antrobus, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Albert Grey, Gent., to be Ensign. 16th—Harold Owen, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon. 30th—Hugh Hawthorne Nicholson, Esq., to be Captain; William Brockie, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—4th Company—Michael Foster Ward, Esq., to be Captain, vice Clutterbuck, resigned; Thomas Abdy Fellowes, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Francis Stewart Wilmot, Gent., to be Ensign. 9th—Charles Henry Sainsbury Pickwick, Esq., late 91st Regiment, to be Captain; Thomas Burton Watkin Forster, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Alfred Beaven, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st Berks Rifle Volunteers—Ensign William Martin Atkins to be Captain; William Exall, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Talwin Morris, Gent, to be Ensign; Lewis Cooper, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Atkins, promoted.

6th Berks Rifle Volunteers—Captain John Edward Leveson Gower to be Lieutenant; William Nelson Suckling, Gent., to be Ensign.

2nd Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—William Seward Le Feuvre, Esq., to be Captain; Henry James Algeo, Esq., to be Captain; Henry Daymon, Esq., to be Surgeon; the Rev. George Bradshaw to be Hon. Chaplain.

12th Company of the Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—George Haw Seward, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st Company of Buteshire Rifle Volunteers—John Combe Maddener, Esq., M.D., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. John Greenshields Scoular to be Chaplain.

4th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—Lieut. James Rankin to be Captain of the 6th Company, vice James Taylor, resigned.

51st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—Lieut. John Crawford to be Captain, vice Robert Buchanan, resigned; Ensign Frederick John Christian Dietrichsen to be Lieut., vice Crawford, promoted; John Hamilton, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Dietrichsen, promoted.

88th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—William Robertson, Esq., to be Captain; William McWhinnie, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Alexander Sheridan Knowles, Gent., to be Ensign.

11th Cornwall Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Edward Parkyn, to be Captain, vice Willyams, resigned; Hannibal Tyacke Ellis, to be Lieutenant, vice Cook, resigned; Richard Ferris Michell, to be Ensign, vice Parkyn, promoted.

Memorandum.—The 2nd (Oxford City), 3rd (Banbury), 4th (Henley), 5th (Woodstock and Witney), 6th (Doddington), and 7th (Bicester) Oxfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps have been united into a Battalion for administrative purposes, with a staff consisting of a Lieut.-Colonel and an Adjutant. The Battalion will be numbered as the 2nd in the county, and the several corps composing it will retain their present numbers and designations in the county force.

THE OFFICIAL "NAVY LIST."—The "Navy List," published by authority, is a work that, from the great number of details which it embraces, requires much care in its compilation; but when we consider that the gentlemen at the Admiralty, to whom the task is delegated, have three clear months in which to do their duty, we think, in common with many officers of the Service, that it might be sent forth with more accuracy than it at present exhibits. We will content ourselves with pointing out a few of the errors which in a hurried glance over the list we discovered. We are told that "the effective ships" amount to 548 vessels of all classes, but we find that there are no less than 79 numbers missing: for instance, in the first page there is a jump from the Aboukir, No. 1, to the Achilles, No. 3, and so on through almost every page; but in order that John Bull, in taking stock of his wooden walls, should not run away with the idea that his property was diminished to the extent of one-seventh, we can comfort him by stating that there are at least from 45 to 50 ships—from the stalwart Repulse of 91 guns, to the puny Snipe, cutter, of 2 guns—without any numbers at all; but as most of these are building, and have yet to be launched, we cannot see how they can be called "effective." An attempt has also been made to classify those ships which, in case of need, might be depended upon for sea service, and those only fit for harbour duty; but in this there has also been a failure; with all our reverence for Nelson's flag-ship, we could not bring ourselves to believe that she would ever be fit for sea again. The Victory should therefore be deducted from the "effective list," so should the Nereus, Madagascar, Seringapatam, and Naiad, all old coal and store ships, fit for nothing but the services on which they are now employed. The "effective list" could bear weeding to a greater extent than this, and only requires the professional eye of the Comptroller to run over it to ensure the removal to another column, under a different heading, of all old, useless, and unseaworthy hulks. There are many other mistakes, such as conferring honours upon officers who have not, however entitled to them, yet been so distinguished; for instance, Captain John E. Commerell, of the Magicienne, is a C.B. by the compilers of the list, instead of being designated as the wearer of a Victoria Cross. Again, officers are posted to ships to which they have never been appointed. The means to be employed for correcting all blunders are at hand at the Admiralty, and all that is required is a little careful checking upon the part of those who receive a handsome allowance in addition to their ordinary salary for doing the work confided to them; and they would at the same time do well occasionally to turn to the United States' Navy List, to which reference is made in another part of our impression. They will there find simplicity of detail with a total absence of unnecessary repetitions. We shall be disappointed if the July list does not show a great improvement over that issued in April.

Sargon is described by a French officer as a place of exquisite beauty and fertility. The Donhai, where it passes the city at 84 leagues from the sea, is a mile broad and has from 10 to 15 metres of water, so that the Great Eastern could steam right up to Sargon. On 23rd February the port was declared free, and 200 ships arrived to take in rice. The drawbacks are heat, musquitoes, crocodiles, and serpents.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—MAPPINS' RIFLEMAN'S KNIFE, 12*s.* each.—"No Volunteer should be without one: invaluable for campaigning."—Manufactured by MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield, and 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, E.C.

MILITARY DISCUSSIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

The Army estimates are fixed for discussion for next Thursday in the House of Commons, and, judging from the notices which we subjoin, a copious and varied debate will take place.

Mr. M'Evoy,—On going into Committee of Supply on Army Estimates, to move that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty praying that she may be graciously pleased to order that those officers in the Army who have been promoted from the ranks may be allowed to reckon their previous services in the ranks, in the same manner as is now permitted to paymasters and quartermasters, so as to enable them to avail themselves of the 30th section of the Royal Warrant of the 14th day of October, 1858, which regulates the retirement of combatant officers in the Army and Ordnance corps.

Mr. Butt,—On going into committee of supply, to ask the Secretary of State for War if it be the case that the medical officers of the Army, during the service of their regiments in India, are deprived of the advantages both as to pay and rank granted to medical officers by Her Majesty's recent warrant; and, if so, whether it is intended to adopt any steps to remedy this.

Colonel Lindsay,—On going into Committee of Supply on Army Estimates, to call the attention of the House to the army promotion warrant of October, 1858, in respect to the position of certain general officers who accepted promotion on half pay in accordance with the terms of the general order of the 25th day of April, 1826, and are now receiving only the half pay of their former regimental commissions:

To the position of field-officers placed upon half-pay upon their removal from Staff appointments, on the expiration of five years' Staff service:

And also to the Medical Warrant of the 1st of October, 1858, in respect to its retrospective action upon certain efficient medical officers.

Mr. John Locke,—On going into Committee of Supply on Army Estimates, to call the attention of the House to the claims of the artificers of the Land Transport Corps, enlisted during the Crimean war.

Sir John Trelawny,—On going into Committee on Army Estimates, to call attention to the effect of selection of Lieutenant-Colonels of regiments upon the relative positions of the Guards and Line in cases of exchange; and to ask whether the grade of salaried full colonels might not be abolished (as regards the future) without disadvantage, and so as to effect a considerable saving; whether aide-de-camps are subjected to adequate examination, (as in a certain foreign service), and whether they have regimental pay when not on regimental duties; whether there is any ground for a difference between Guards and Line as to the necessity of certain officers going on half pay before they can go on the staff; and whether it is true that any Guards' officers have as much as eight months' leave for the year.

Mr. Conolly.—On going into Committee of Supply on Army Estimates, to move that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to give the necessary orders to Her Majesty's Government (War Department), to enable them to restrain the officers of Engineers in Ireland from putting forward claims to rights of fishery on the coast and in the inland waters in Ireland, in respect of lands or positions held for purely military purposes.

Major Edwards,—On going into Committee of Supply on Army Estimates, to ask the Secretary of State for War whether any correspondence has passed between the War Office and the Treasury, or any other department of the Government, respecting the omission from the army estimates of the usual vote for the annual training of the Yeomanry Cavalry; and, if so, whether he has any objection to produce such correspondence.

Mr. Adderley,—On going into Committee of Supply on Army Estimates, to call the attention of the House to the Report of the Committee on the Military Defences of the Colonies.

Sir J. Fergusson,—On going into Committee of Supply on Army Estimates, to call attention to the deficiencies in the strength of the Militia force.

Sir J. Fergusson,—On going into Committee of Supply on Army Estimates, to ask the Secretary of State for War whether it is with his sanction that assistant-surgeons who had completed five years' service before 1859, and who by the regulations in force previous to that year were eligible for promotion after five years' service, are now only to receive their promotion on condition of their passing an examination.

Sir R. Peel,—In Committee of Supply on Army Estimates, Vote No. 5, for the Volunteer Corps, to move an amendment with the view of reducing the estimate of the charge for Volunteer Corps during the ensuing financial year.

Captain Jervis,—In Committee of Supply on Army Estimates, to call the attention of the House to the condition of the general and commanding officers of the Ordnance Corps.

Sir S. Northcote,—In Committee of Supply on Army Estimates, to move, that the vote for fortifications be deferred until the House is in possession of the views of the Government with regard to the military defences of the country.

Sir F. Smith.—In Committee of Supply on Army Estimates to move that the vote for Fortifications be postponed until the House has had before it, for the period of one week, a detailed statement such as was presented to it in the estimate of 1859-60, and in previous estimates, of the manner in which the amount asked to be voted is to be applied.

Mr. Griffith.—In Committee of Supply, Army Estimates, Vote 3, to ask the Secretary of State for War for some information on the subject of the recent regulation, enabling Cavalry officers to obtain chargers from the service horses of the regiment.

Mr. Griffith.—In Committee of Supply, Army Estimates, Vote 5, to ask the Secretary of State for War for information on the subject of the addition of 25 or 30 foot riflemen per troop to the ordinary strength of the Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry.

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SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY.

The twenty-first annual meeting of this excellent and largely influential society, which it appears numbers in its ranks upwards of 62,000 supporters, 46,500 of whom are master mariners or mariners, was held at Willis's Rooms on the 25th inst. His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, President of the Society, was in the chair.

A letter was read from Sir Richard Glyn, Vice-President, sending 10*l.* Letters were read from Vice-Admiral Earl Hardwicke, M. Gore, Esq., and Lord Henry Cholmondely, regretting their inability to attend. The secretary, Mr. Lean, read the report, by which it appeared there were 3329 wrecks reported at Lloyd's in 1858, that the fearful storms of last year had greatly increased that number.

The committee report that during the last year by means of 500 agents spread over the coasts of the United Kingdom, in conjunction with the central office in London 6792 shipwrecked persons had been clothed (if necessary), and sent to their homes; or if foreigners to the nearest consul of their nation, and 3562 widows, orphans, and aged parents of mariners had been relieved, making a total of 10,354 persons. The income of the society appeared to have been 13,503*l.*, and that the great distress amongst the shipping had caused an excess of expenditure over income of 2510*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* during the last three years. Five gold and 19 silver medals have been awarded during the past year for gallant exertions in saving the lives of 604 persons. It was stated that it was the purpose of the committee to go on with their scheme for establishing a pension fund and an hospital for worn-out merchant seamen, supported by their own payments and any aid that the public might be pleased to give. Admiral Sir George F. Seymour and Admiral the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot moved and seconded the adoption of the report. The other resolutions were moved and seconded by Revs. H. B. Owen, R. H. Baynes-Wallis, Captain Henry F. Maude, R.M., Colonel Nolloth, R.M., G. A. Brograve, Esq., and Arthur Ellis, Esq. All the resolutions were carried unanimously, and the meeting terminated by a vote of thanks to His Grace the chairman.

The General Commanding the Forces in Ireland having occasion to believe that in some of the regiments and corps in this command officers have fallen into the habit of sitting as members of regimental and other courts-martial in blue undress coats, begs to remind commanding officers that such a practice is contrary to the regulations of the Army, and desires that henceforth they may be careful that all officers when engaged on this important and solemn duty be dressed in full regimental uniform.

NEW PAPER FOR THE UNITED SERVICES AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE AND JOURNAL
OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.
EDITED BY W. H. RUSSELL, ESQ., LL.D.,
(Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

The subscription to the paper is 6*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, or 26*s.* per annum, payable in advance; and the postage—uniformly 1*d.* in the United Kingdom, but which if forwarded abroad varies according to the route and destination—must in all cases be added to the remittance. All Editorial Communications should be addressed to W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., and all business letters and advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher, and Post-office orders made payable to JOSEPH SMITH. Advertisements received up to Thursday Evening. The Paper will be published every Saturday in time for the Morning Mails.

Office, 16, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

"EASTWARD HO!" and "HOME AGAIN!"—These two interesting Pictures, painted by HENRY O'NEIL, Esq., A.R.A. (representing the Departure of Troops for War and their subsequent Return), are now being EXHIBITED TOGETHER, for the first time in London, at 191, Piccadilly, from Ten till Six daily, admission Sixpence.

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.—The Triumphant Meeting of Havelock, Outram, and Sir Colin Campbell.—This great Picture, by T. J. BARKER, from Drawings and Pictures taken expressly at Lucknow, by Egron Lundgren, is NOW ON VIEW at the Lucknow Gallery (Messrs. THOS. AGNEW & SONS), 5, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, from Ten to Six o'clock.

EXHIBITION OF HOLMAN HUNT'S PICTURE OF "THE FINDING OF THE SAVIOUR IN THE TEMPLE," commenced in July, 1854, is now ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street, W., from Nine till Five. Admission, One Shilling.

VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Daily from Ten till Seven. Admission One Shilling. Catalogue Sixpence.

The Descriptive Catalogue of the whole of last year's pictures, with numerous additions, all painted by L. W. Desanges, Esq., will be forwarded by post on receipt of Seven Postage Stamps by the Secretary, Mr. JAS. ROWE, Victoria Cross Gallery.

MILITARY GENTLEMEN AND OTHERS who are not satisfied with the fit and make of their TROWSERS, are respectfully invited to call on or send to ELSTOB, who for many years has practised the cut and make of the garment exclusively. For comfort and first-rate fit in Breeches or Trowsers, ELSTOB, of 12, Avery Row, Brook Street, Bond Street, W., is not excelled by any House in London. His MATERIALS are GOOD, and his CHARGES MODERATE. Every description of KNICKERBOCKER BREECHES and TROWSERS, BELTS or DRAWERS, made to any pattern or style.—ELSTOB, 12, Avery Row, Brook Street, New Bond Street, W., Inventor and Maker of the Melton Hunting and Riding Belt.

RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE, & CO.'S NEW PATENT OPEN DRUMS, with Tubular Pillars instead of Shells (adopted by the Coldstream Guards). Side Drums, Bass Drums, Cavalry or Kettle Drums, and Orchestral Drums.

The advantages secured by this Patent, are:
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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The sooner such gentlemen as "A PRIVATE," if there be any more of them, retire from the Volunteer Service, the better for the country. He writes about saluting, and sword wearing, and side arms, as if such questions were vital to the movement. If they be so the movement is not worth a rush. "A PRIVATE" is one of those silly people, as far as can be judged from his letter, whose object in joining the Volunteer Service was to wear a uniform, to hang himself round with sashes and side arms, to carry a sword in the street, and to be saluted by the Guards.

We have not received the account of the Yeomanry and Volunteer inspections referred to by a Nottingham correspondent.

In the letter from a "Mournful Peak" in last week's paper, by a mistake "Sabretache" was printed instead of "Shabracque."

ORIENT. It would be irregular and inconvenient to publish a letter referring to an article which did not appear in our columns.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, or to Mr. Joseph Smith, and not to the EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1860.

When, in the autumn of 186—, our "faithful ally," who, whatever may be his private feelings, can never forget that the interests of his country are still more sacred, shall have made a magnanimous peace as suddenly as he made an unprovoked war; Waterloo being avenged by the seizure of Malta, and the annihilation of our Mediterranean squadron by superior organisation and numbers—the chairman of quarter sessions, or other "politico" who may happen to be the temporary wielder of our military maritime power, will probably stoop to inform the nation, through the medium of a Mansion House dinner, "that the period has arrived for the organisation and re-construction of the Navy of this great country." The right honourable gentleman will resume his seat amid loud cheers, and Shadrack and his co-Mosaics of the choir will sing "Rule Britannia" according to precedent. Now, wishing to preserve those "cursed streets of stairs," and likewise not being desirous of seeing the squadron which makes it its rendezvous overweighted, though it is rather mutinous at present, we wish to anticipate the right hon. gentleman, whoever he may be, and therefore submit the necessity of seriously considering the disorganisation and want of re-construction unhappily too apparent in our right arm of defence. The cardinal points of which may be thus briefly classed:—

1. Administrative Re-construction.
2. A Standing Navy.
3. An Available Reserve.
4. Working Officers.

The first is required, because the Board is irresponsible, and does not keep accounts; as exemplified by the present Secretary of the Admiralty, in Opposition, when all the public could ascertain of a missing item of 5,000,000*l.* was, that it went—midshipmen generally account for a deficit in their quarterly allowance in a similar manner—and also that my Lords pay more than double the market price for what they go to the expense of demonstrating to be an inferior article; as in the case of anchors, when, having proved by repeated trials the inferiority of their own to all others, they not only persist in contracting for more, but in paying the fortunate contractor more than twice its market value,—only paralleled by those old salts who used to light their pipes with banknotes, but with this wholesome difference, that they were squandering their own instead of the public money; for, if this may be taken as a criterion of Admiralty contracts,—and why not?—a saving of 1,500,000*l.* may be effected in the item of naval stores alone, to say nothing of the victualling and transport contracts. In short, we find profligate and unaccountable expenditure everywhere save under the head of wages; there it is niggardly indeed. And finally, that past and present Boards have only accomplished one object, namely, the getting rid of any amount of money that the House in blind confidence is ready to vote them, the result being invariably unsatisfactory, and, at the present moment especially, alike dangerous and humiliating.

The second is required, because a standing Navy is the only firm basis on which to build our maritime supremacy, and the only form which possesses that elasticity requisite to cope on sudden emergency with the rapidly-developing navies of the world, and particularly the vast amount of latent strength acquired by our neighbours through their system of marine conscription.

It is demanded, also, because irregular bodies will no longer be able to triumph by sea or by land against disciplined and highly-trained adversaries, even of inferior physique.

It commends itself on economical grounds; and last and not least, it is the only comprehensive nucleus round which to form and rally Reserves.

The third is required, because the Admiralty schemes for a Reserve are abortive, and only exist on paper, and will be best attained by a steady increase of the Coast Guard, and the creation of a transport service. In future, all troops, stores, &c., should be carried, if not absolutely in Government bottoms, in vessels partially manned by the standing Navy, and men borne as irregulars for comparatively short periods of service, but liable to serve in case of war. By this means a healthy connection would still be maintained with the mercantile marine—which is more desirable—and a useful body of seamen held in hand for emergency.

The fourth is required, because working officers, always on full pay and actively employed with the standing Navy, will—patronage being abolished—find greater rewards for their zeal and service than under the present system, which is admirably adapted for those of high social position, or moneyed or amphibious interest, who are thereby enabled to make a lounge of the Service, either remaining to clog and cumber the lists, or when it suits their convenience, returning to high commands, when they are not even fit to be commanded—to the exclusion of those who have borne the heat and toil of arduous service and unhealthy climates, but who are not posted in that underground passage which leads from the Senior United Service Club to the Man in the Moon at Whitehall.

Whatever might have been the other merits of Sir John Pakington's scheme for the Retirement of Naval Officers, and the consequent opportunity which would have been afforded by that means for the promotion of younger and more active officers, it certainly presented advantages in the mode of treating the junior ranks of the Navy. After fifty-five or sixty years of age—with rare exceptions—men are not able to perform with efficiency the duties of either admirals or captains, and still less are officers then fit to be retained in the subordinate ranks of commanders or *lieutenants*. It is said that the Duke of Somerset has also a scheme for a Naval Retirement in a forward state. We trust his Grace will not be deterred by considerations which, we fear, had too much influence upon his predecessor, from including admirals as well as captains and lower ranks, in his regulations for a Naval Superannuation, in the proper sense of that word. We are proud of our old admirals who, like Howe, are ready to fight in their old age, and as far as pluck and daring are concerned, might be matched with the youngest officers in the Service; but we are not unmindful of what the character of our next naval war must be, and we warn the admirals themselves, as well as the Admiralty, that we cannot afford to run any risks. Great scientific attainments, as well as the utmost energy, will be required whenever hostilities are commenced. Officers who have been long unemployed afloat, and all who are not fully acquainted with the whole subject of steam propulsion and of modern theoretical tactics, as affected by steam, modern rifled ordnance, and hollow shot filled with molten iron, had better not risk their reputation and the salvation of the country by accepting a command, even if it were offered them. But we trust the gunboat frauds and other mischances at the Admiralty will be compensated, in some degree, at least by common-sense measures, as regards the retirement of old officers and the future state of the active list. Hitherto, the Duke of Somerset has not been able to do much to "win his spurs." Will he throw away this opportunity?

We are perfectly aware of the great difficulties of the subject, and that it will be simply impossible to please all parties. Probably the First Lord of the Admiralty has not better opportunities of knowing the feelings of naval officers as to their grievances than we have. Our table is covered weekly with communications from admirals and captains and other officers, as to their respective hardships. Some of these, we are bound to say, are real, but some are only fancied; and many of the propositions urged by officers in some positions are antagonistic to the pleas of others in a different class. This alone shows the necessity for a firm yet delicate handling; and, as this is a subject for the satisfactory settlement of which titled and civilian First Lords have been said to have very special qualifications, we think the public are entitled to

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expect much from the Duke of Somerset. We have frankly criticised the doings of the Board of Admiralty. We think there can be no question, that they are not the best qualified to decide upon questions of shipbuilding and others, which, "in the intervals of their other duties," they have sometimes attempted. The present question, however, pertains entirely to their proper business, and in it there is no Storekeeper-General or Surveyor of the Navy—not even a Contractor—for a scapegoat. A blunder in this will, in all respects, belong to the Board itself.

But having said thus much as a hint to their Lordships, we must now—charged as we confessedly are with considerable knowledge as to the various expectations of the naval officers—give a little bit of advice to the expectants themselves, which we judge is especially wanted, from the perusal of a privately-circulated pamphlet on the "Present Condition and Prospects of the Captains of the Navy." The writer of this pamphlet is zealous for his own class, and goes upon every tack—a very proper nautical course, when dealing with unstable winds and water, but fatal upon paper and in logic,—fatal, also, even as a popular mode of pleading a cause. For what would the public say, if they heard that the foremost grievance of the captains of Her Majesty's Navy is, that they *are captains!* "On attaining this rank the officer, without interest, finds his occupation gone; he has scarcely a chance of employment."—And that the second grievance is, that they often decline employment when they get this rare chance. "If he should unexpectedly receive an appointment, ... prudence must often dictate non-acceptance of the proffered favour." Then we think it is *mal-à-propos* and somewhat "*infra dig.*" to compare the pay of captains with clerks, paymasters, surgeons, and other civilians in the Service. Many of these arguments, if they can so be called, only amount to this, that some captains of the Navy have mistaken their profession, and cannot very well afford to hold the position they have chosen in life. The mere money estimate of the "British Captains'" pay, compared with the pay in the American and French Navies, is putting the matter on very low grounds. Half-pay may be very small for gentlemen who have hoped to live upon it; but is it not better than none? And how is it possible to avoid the necessity of having a surplusage of officers in times of peace? That the Active List is now redundant is simply notorious; and that the Duke of Somerset will deserve the gratitude of the general public, as well as the officers of the Navy, if he can greatly lessen the evils of such a necessity, is most freely acknowledged. But the Duke cannot do impossibilities. He cannot rapidly promote to the rank of captain, and easily keep down the numbers on that list who are unemployed. He cannot weed the list, and yet retain upon it all the old officers. He cannot give the unemployed and the employed an equal amount of pay. And he cannot very well increase the ships in commission, to any great extent, till a naval war really becomes imminent.

What his Grace can do, we hope he will endeavour to accomplish; and we trust we shall not have long to wait before his scheme of Retirement is announced. The principles he enunciated some weeks ago in the House of Lords on the subject of promotions by merit instead of by seniority and purchase, certainly showed a right feeling; and we therefore think it only fair to wait patiently for his plan of Retirement.

A common subject of complaint, also, among naval officers of the highest rank, is the frequent employment of the same admirals again and again, to the exclusion of others. We must confess that to us it appears strange that this should be so. Surely, on the large list of admirals we have a goodly few both willing and well-qualified to serve. Of these, none should be left unemployed when their proper turn comes; but, at the same time, we must observe that we cannot defend a mere seniority system; and we believe that the seniority argument and the unwillingness of the majority of old officers to retire, have been the real causes why so few on the list are employed. It is so much easier to continue the same Flag flying than to attempt a change, and thus raise a hornets' nest of seniors, all claiming the command, when "my Lords" know that it might become a Cabinet question if they even dared to listen to any one of the first ten, twenty, or thirty on the list who might have asked for the appointment.

It appears to be of little consequence (though made much of in the pamphlet before alluded to) whether midshipmen's or mates' time is allowed to count for half-pay and retirement or not. If so, we presume less pay would be allowed for each year than if only time after promotion is counted; and the difference might thus be as "six and half-a-dozen." But the grand remedy for the recurring evils affecting the active list is an age for retirement—the only plea of *seniority* which, in our estimation, ought invariably to be observed as a rule in the Service.

The gun-boat controversy has reached its crisis, and we may therefore naturally expect that the excitement will subside. Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, have admitted that unseasoned wood was used by them in the construction of the vessels for which they contracted; but they shield themselves from all blame by stating that the Lords of the Admiralty were made acquainted by them with the fact. They also do not deny that short bolts were in several instances driven, but they attribute this most serious circumstance to a number of unprincipled workmen, whom by the urgency of the case they were compelled to employ.

We believe that there has been a little unnecessary clamour raised on this subject, but the agitation has been attended with results which will prove satisfactory; for we have good reason to know that up to this time, fault has only been found with the work of one contractor, while the craft turned out of the yards of several other builders have been pronounced to be in excellent condition.

We think that, before uttering a sentence of utter condemnation against the contractors who in so short a space of time launched the "Mosquito Fleet," which did service in the Baltic and Black Seas, and since then on the distant coasts of China, we should institute some inquiry into the state of the gun and mortar boats constructed by the French and Russian Governments during the war. Sir Maurice Berkeley is a little angry with Messrs. Green; but allowance must be made for the gallant officer, for never did a man work harder than he did from the commencement to the termination of the Russian war. His whole soul was given to the discharge of his duty; and, when we recall to our memory the speed with which he dispatched ship after ship to reinforce Sir Charles Napier, we can forgive any ebullition of temper on his part.

Some years ago, when advancement in the Naval Service was more difficult than it is at present, there was a saying that "a Dundas was sure to be promoted while there was a Hope left." Times have changed, and interest seems to have migrated from the north to the west country, for we find that the good things of the Service are heaped with a lavish hand upon the Fanshawes, the Stopfords, and the Martins. If there is an important command vacant, a Martin or a Fanshawe steps in almost as a matter of course. If there is a good service pension at the First Lord's disposal, a Stopford, if there is one eligible, gets the preference over all competitors. If a fine line-of-battle ship is without a captain, one of the "family," although he may have flogged two out of every three of his crew in his last commission, hoists his pennant.

The Devonport command is now vacant, owing to Vice-Admiral Sir Barrington Reynolds having served his allotted period of three years; and it has been currently reported that the new K.C.B., Sir Arthur Fanshawe, red-hot from the Mediterranean, is to be his relief. What a reflection upon the poor Vice-Admirals who have not been so fortunate as their brother officer! Surely there can be found one hale enough and capable enough to take upon himself the responsibility of the duties of an Admiral of a Port, without taxing Sir Arthur Fanshawe with the task of assuming one command after another. If not, the sooner the Duke of Somerset can bring forward a sound scheme of retirement, the better will it be for the country, and for the Service.

The details of the reorganisation of the Indian Army are being arranged, and we believe that, as regards an equitable settlement of the vested interest in the different funds, no difficulty is likely to arise. The European Cavalry and Infantry regiments, which have been hitherto local, will become part of the Queen's regular imperial service; the Cavalry being numbered the 19th Light Dragoons, &c., and the Infantry the 101st Foot, &c. But we understand the purchase system of the present imperial army will not be extended to these corps, in which a system of promotion by seniority, tempered by selection, will be adopted, the first appointments in these regiments being made by open competition. The officers of the native regiments that mutinied, most of whom are now on the Staff, will be allowed to continue in their appointments without any restriction as to time; but all the new Staff appointments will be made from a Staff corps, for which any officer belonging to a corps serving in India, who has himself been one year with his corps in that country, will be eligible. A certain period (five years) of actual Staff service, exclusive of leave of absence, will entitle the officer to a step of military rank. Where so many of the details of the new scheme are still under consideration, we do not feel warranted in anticipating the changes more minutely; but we believe the above are likely to be the leading points of the amalgamation scheme.

Among a whole crop of notices, which will be found in another column, of questions to be brought forward in the House of Commons on Thursday evening, on going into Committee on the Army Estimates, we find one from Sir John Trelawney directed against the retention of the office of Colonel of a regiment. In speaking of that most unfortunate appointment of General Grey last week, we alluded to a previous attempt like Sir John Trelawney's; but we earnestly hope that an exceptional case or two will not induce the House to listen to a proposal, the effect of which would be practically to diminish the already inadequate rewards for good service bestowed upon old and gallant officers. It would be a very unsatisfactory thing for the Service, if a bad appointment or two—if the misapplication of the money granted by Parliament as rewards for distinguished service—were to be made an argument for the total abolition of these rewards. Rather let Sir John Trelawney endeavour to extract from the responsible Minister a pledge that no such appointment as that of General Grey will again be made. If so, he will have done good service to the Army and the public interests.

It has been announced, that shortly after Whitsuntide the Government will bring forward a Bill for the amendment of the present Militia. We warn those who look forward to a general modification of our Militia system, not to expect too much from this announcement. We fear that the Bill of the Government, though to a certain extent useful, and proceeding in the right direction, will almost exclusively deal with details, and avoid the larger questions which have from time to time been raised with the object of making the Militia—what it ought to be—a powerful local force, organised only for purposes of national defence. The new Bill will substantially embody the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Militia Organisation, which are sensible though very much restricted in their scope.

It is highly probable that Colonel Studholme Brownrigg, C.B., now Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland, will succeed Major-General Forster as Deputy Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards, on the latter succeeding Sir Charles Yorke as Military Secretary. Sir Charles resigns his office on the 1st of July.

Colonel Daubeney, Inspector-General of Army Clothing, is at present in Paris on an official visit, in order to investigate the system and economy of the clothing departments of the French army. We believe that up to the present there is no foundation for some of the statements that have been made as to the contemplated change of uniform. Nor is it probable that any alterations, save some of an unimportant character, will be made for some time.

With reference to an article in last week's GAZETTE, our attention has been called to a Parliamentary Paper, No. 33 of the present session, being an account of naval prize-money, &c., from which it appears, that far from there having been any delay in distributing the prize-money of the Russian war, it actually commenced as early as May, 1855; and that almost all the certificates of distribution are dated in 1855 and 1856. As regards the later distributions of 1857 and 1858, they simply arose from "the law's delay" in adjudicating in certain exceptional cases. Some of the condemnations have also since been reversed on appeal; and only a few such cases remain undistributed. We have much pleasure in thus noticing the promptness with which the prize-money is now distributed through the department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, free from all abatements for agents' commission; and therefore presume that there is some satisfactory reason if the Canton booty is not yet payable. As to the Peiho affair, it is still very recent; and we only hope the gallant mariners have something ultimately to come to them.

When the contracts for the steam rams were taken last year, it was specified that they were to be ready for service within twelve months. This period has now or is on the point of expiring in the case of more than one contractor; but we hear nothing of the launch of any of these vessels. Our neighbours on the opposite side of the Channel have displayed greater smartness; for already some of their steel-plated ships are ready for work. It is strange that in this mechanical, iron-producing, coal-giving country, we should allow ourseleves to be outstripped; but so it is. The contractors entered into the agreement with their eyes open. They signed and sealed under no compulsion; they got their own prices, and should be compelled to keep faith.

M. Xavier Eyma, one of the leading writers of our contemporary, the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, is in raptures with M. Lesseps and his scheme; and, after a few words on the alleged intrigues of England to thwart both, glorifies Port Said, "our establishment in the middle of the Desert," and the development about to be given to operations which, as he significantly intimates to winds and sands and England, "*rien désormais n'arrêtera plus.*"

The members of the commission sent by France to Abyssinia, under Captain Roussel, have returned much satisfied by the reception of the viceroy, who has promised his visitors that he will light up his sea coast with "pharos" on the French principle.

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OUR GREENWICH PENSIONERS.

One of the baits held out to lure seamen into the Navy, is the right which the Service confers of admission into the haven of Greenwich Hospital. This is made the chief attraction in the staring posters which, on occasions when hands are required, everywhere meet the eye, parading the advantages of the Service, and calling on the maritime portion of the population to come forward and make them their own. No one in authority seems to have an idea that the large type composing this prominent announcement could possibly operate in the other way; and, in fact, serve rather as a warning to stand off, than a signal to heave to. It might be thought that a sailor, amidst the hardships and dangers of his career, would bear vividly in mind the stately front of the Hospital, and recalling its sunny park and noble glades, say, like the Great Mogul at Delhi, "If there be a Paradise on earth, it is here." But unfortunately Jack has no taste for the picturesque; and it appears he would be content with less splendour, if he could take it out in comfort. Different people have different standards of happiness; but we rate the sailors' very low when we offer him bed and board at Greenwich and a shilling a week for tobacco as the height of felicity. Liberal as such a provision may seem in the eyes of authority, an old tar thinks it too dearly purchased by the surrender of his pension, separation from his wife and family, and, what he feels so acutely, the loss of his liberty. That Greenwich Hospital is not looked upon by the sailor as an eligible retreat has long been known; and, at last, its languishing condition became so apparent, that, as our readers are aware, a Commission was appointed to inquire into the cause. The investigation has just closed, and we are presented with a valuable report, which treats fully of the circumstances that have tended to bring the institution into disrepute among seamen, and shows that, though proverbially grumblers, they can adduce in this case real grievances.

Compared with the strength of our Navy in time of war, or even at the present moment, the establishment of Greenwich Hospital is disproportionately small, the number of berths being only 2352; but, inadequate as this may seem, there are upwards of 700 vacancies. No doubt many of the old constituency have died off, and we rarely meet now the weather-beaten veterans whom Marriott and Chamier rendered such favourites, and whose yarns, recounted to young ears on the turf of the park, have made many a sailor. A margin must also be taken for the long reign of the economists, when the Navy almost expired, and, consequently, supplied few successors to the previous generation. But the report attaches more weight to these considerations than they seem to claim; for it is within the last four years, after we have been engaged in a European war, that the greatest diminution has taken place in the number of the residents. Hence we must attribute it to the lack of attraction in the institution itself, and the testimony of the report fully confirms this opinion.

One of the foremost grounds of complaint is the smallness of the daily dole, which, according to the Committee, exercises a demoralising effect, by compelling its recipients to resort to any possible employment that will bring an additional penny. The uniform being thus degraded, only men of bad character, or who are goaded by the last necessity, will enter the hospital. Complaints are made of the uniform itself, which has grown so antiquated that, like the costume of the Blue-coat boys, it exposes its wearers to derision; and not every old tar has philosophy enough in his composition to bear with indifference the gibes of Young England. Besides, there is no reason why his dress should not be suitable and becoming. On this point, as with the daily pittance, the regulations of the Hospital should keep pace with the age, and not take the standard fixed at its foundation, a century and a-half ago. But, instead of being adapted to the altered condition of the seaman, they have been converted into a dead-lock, so that there is no recognition of any change whatever; and the sailor forfeits the good-conduct pay he obtained from William IV., because none was allowed in the reign of William III. He discovers, too, that whatever his rating in the Navy, whether ordinary seaman, A.B, or petty officer, in the Hospital all are the same; or, what is worse, he may have been a petty officer on board a man-of-war, and find himself subordinate to an ordinary seaman in the Hospital. Such are some of the reasons for the ill-repute which has undeniably fallen on this great national establishment among the classes it was intended to benefit; and they offer, we must own, a full explanation of the blank in its numbers. The imperfections they indicate are so easy of correction, and the remedies so obvious, that we can only wonder they can have existed so long, rendering an institution the country was accustomed to regard with pride, little less, in reality, than a reproach. The patriotic report of the Commission recalls the object for which the Hospital was founded, and it is one involving the mightiest consequences—even our very existence as a nation. The provision secured at Greenwich was designed to operate as a premium for the encouragement of seamen, and to render the Navy attractive to youth by the guarantee of a comfortable retirement in age. We have but to fulfil the conditions of the bond to restore the Hospital to its old popularity; while we shall at the same time hold out to the sailor a recompense proportioned to his services, and not unworthy of the name of England.

THE COURT MARTIAL AT THE CAPE.

A father may claim to be heard on behalf of his son, even in a bad cause; and we can respect the partiality that perverts his judgment, and the affection that gives edge to his words. But, when appealing to public opinion on a question of facts, such advocacy is not always calculated to benefit a delinquent. The letter of Mr. F. Henry F. Berkeley, published in our impression of to-day, in nothing refutes the strictures we made last week on the court-martial held at the Cape on Lieutenant Henry Berkeley, of Her Majesty's sloop, Lynx. It is well for all to remember that we live in an age when every excess is sure to be brought to light, whether committed in the dungeons of Naples or on board a British ship-of-war in the midst of the ocean. The letter of Mr. Berkeley charges us with painting the facts against his son in the blackest colours, and he intimates that we have even carried our animosity so far as to deviate from the truth. To arrive at this conclusion, he appears to have read our observations upside down; and now his letter, like a camera obscura, presents them in this inverted aspect to ourselves. But a glance at the article itself dispels all mystification. In the first place, it is at once seen that we have used very different language from that imputed to us, and, secondly, that our strictures applied solely to the admitted facts. It was not, as Mr. Berkeley asserts, the verdict of the court-martial, but its sentence, that we complained of. Mr. Berkeley accuses us of telling "the public that according to the evidence Lieutenant Berkeley was his own lictor;" but if he refers to the article, he will discover our words are "according to the charges brought against him." That we have not placed these charges in the worst light—that we even left the most serious unnoticed—is fully proved by the report of the proceedings. For instance, no mention is made of charge 2, which accuses Lieutenant Berkeley of using profane oaths, cursings, and execrations—of charge 3, which declares that he caused Francis Williams, ship's steward's boy, to be flogged on the breech with a riding whip, without any warrant being made out or read before the infliction of the punishment—or of charge 5, which, among other counts, arraigns him of kicking Edward Davis, Krooman, "using bad language towards him, causing a rope to be put in his mouth, and causing him to be lashed to the mainmast and kept there all night." We could not, of course, believe that any English officer, would be guilty of such barbarities; and we wondered that the court, after an investigation extending over eight days, could require five hours and a-half to come to the conclusion that they were "not proven." For the same reason, we made not the most distant allusion to charge 4, though it imputed to Lieutenant Berkeley the heinous offence of causing James Holt, able seaman, to be "kept in irons, on the boiler, for fourteen days and eight nights," and this in a tropical climate Mr. Berkeley, therefore, must acknowledge that, in affirming we had stated all that could operate to the prejudice of his son, and ignored all that could be said in his favour, he is unjust. Lieutenant Berkeley was acquitted of these charges, and far from regretting, we rejoice at his acquittal; but was it exaggeration to say that such an indictment reads like a chapter in "Two Years before the Mast"? Mr. Berkeley replies that the evidence in support of the charges was indeed a "work of fiction;" but we may remind him that the famous American novel is a fiction founded on fact. Nor was it the testimony of the man who, as Mr. Berkeley tells us, "was flogged out of the Boscawen into the Lynx," that gave rise to the 6th charge, but the suggestion, the positive order, of a man as high-born as any one bearing the name of Berkeley, an officer of unblemished reputation—Admiral Grey, the Commander-in-Chief. The quarterly returns of punishments on board the Lynx may be as "extremely light" as Mr. Berkeley reports, but Admiral Grey saw reason to order that they should be examined, as, in the words of the report, the punishments "appeared in some cases excessive, and in others irregularly inflicted, and not in accordance with Admiralty Circular No. 131, which requires that warrants should be made out and read." The court decided that the punishments in question were not excessive, but were irregular, and in two instances without warrant. The strictures that have brought down upon us the reproaches of Mr. Berkeley were confined to this point, avoiding all consideration of the evidence and its details, as well as the inferences they might prompt; and, in thus accepting the verdict, we complained that Lieutenant Berkeley, convicted of a serious breach of discipline, was awarded only a nominal punishment. We did not go the length of saying, as Mr. Berkeley insinuates, that he should be deprived of his commission; but simply stated the fact, that he is left in command of a ship in which he has set an example of disobedience to orders. We trust his late entanglement will operate as a warning, so that he may come to be regarded not only as "an officer of excellent promise," but one every way worthy of the name he bears.

THE NEAPOLITAN NAVY.

The naval station is at Castellamare, where the Government have established very fine docks and building slips. No less than 30 ships have been added to the Neapolitan Navy since 1856. At present it consists of

Sailing Ships.		Guns.
1 man-of-war of	... ...	90
1 ditto ...	... ...	80
2 frigates	... ...	60
2 ditto ..	... ...	48
2 ditto ...	... ...	41
1 corvette	... ...	22
2 ditto ...	... ...	14
10 brigs ...	... ...	20
3 ditto ...	... ...	14
Steam Fleet.		**Guns.**
5 frigates of	450 horse-power...	... 60
15 ditto	300 ,, ...	... 90
5 corvettes	240 ,, ...	... 30
5 dispatch-boats,	200 horse-power	... 20
10 gun-boats,	50 to 80 ,,	... 40
3 transports		
15 mortar vessels	... ...	... 15
15 gun-boats	... ...	... 30
30 ditto (Paixhans)	... ...	... 40
Total 127	10,000 horse-power	714

The anniversary of the Queen's birthday was signalised at Queenstown by a series of novel naval displays, including the storming and capture of a miniature battery. The entire display went off with admirable precision, and furnished a most agreeable and novel spectacle.

Lord John Russell laid before Parliament, on Thursday evening, further correspondence relating to the landing of General Garibaldi in Sicily. The only important document is one from Commander Marryat, detailing the particulars of the landing of the expedition at Marsala, and refuting the report that a British ship of war hindered the Neapolitan frigate from firing upon the invaders.

In the House of Commons, some evenings since, in reply to Mr. Alderman Copeland, Sir C. Wood stated that the pension to military Indian officers on furlough was not extended to civil officers, but all the officers, whether civil or military, invalided at Lucknow, had a year's time allowed them towards their retiring pension.

India.—We have two official telegrams from India this week. One states that on the morning of the 20th of April the Wuzerees attacked Colonel Larkins' (?) column, with some damage to the cattle and camp followers, but they were driven out with heavy loss, and pursued for three miles over the hills, and to all appearances have been broken up. A subsequent one announces that the force under General Chamberlain joined that under Colonel Lumsden on the 26th. The Wuzerees gave up their intention of holding Shapoor and Petray, and retreated.

Canterbury.—On Friday evening last the non-commissioned officers of the cavalry depôt assembled in their mess-room for the purpose of presenting Robert Parsons Davies, late Sergeant-Major of the 3rd Dragoon Guards (now superintendent of Police for the city of Canterbury), with a testimonial of their esteem and respect on his leaving the regiment. Garrison Sergeant-Major Sutherland presented the testimonial (a handsome silver teapot) in the name of the non-commissioned officers. On the side of the teapot was engraved a suitable inscription. Mr. Davies has served in the Army twenty-four years, and he retires with the good wishes of his officers, and the respect of his men.—The garrison of Canterbury has been warned to have in readiness some 800 men to go out at once to India. The first draft will leave about the first week in June.

Chaplains to the Forces.—The following general order has just been issued from the Horse Guards:—

"Her Majesty having been pleased to approve of a uniform to be worn by chaplains to the forces, patterns have been duly prepared and sealed, and are now in the pattern-room, at the Horse Guards, for general reference and guidance. In promulgating this, his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief wishes it to be understood that chaplains are required to wear uniform only in the field, in home camps, and in garrison towns when visiting the hospitals, or otherwise engaged in military duty.—By order of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, James Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant-General."

The uniform consists of a black frock coat, with a crown and stars embroidered in black silk on the collar (the number of stars indicating the rank of the chaplain), trousers, and an ordinary hat for full dress; a forage cap for undress.

Royal South Gloucester Regiment of Militia was inspected and reviewed by Colonel W. Sullivan, C.B., Inspecting Field Officer of the Bristol District, on Tuesday, at Gloucester. At the conclusion Colonel Sullivan addressed the regiment, stating he was much pleased with the admirable manner in which they went through their evolutions, and with their clean and soldierlike appearance. The training will cease to-day.

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LIEUTENANT BERKELEY, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It is with surprise that I have read in your paper a leading article containing remarks on the conduct of a young officer of the Navy, which seem to me equally severe and unjust, and I cannot but be grieved that a paper, now under the conduct of a gentleman who, as Correspondent to the *Times*, has rendered such distinguished service to the Army—indeed, I may say to the country—should have lent the *prestige* of his name to an injurious assault upon the character of an officer of the sister Service.

I think you will admit that, as the father of Lieutenant Henry Berkeley, Commandant of Her Majesty's sloop Lynx, I may be expected in his absence to defend his character from misrepresentation; and although the advocacy of a father may be viewed properly with caution, parental eyes having naturally a one-sided vision, yet affection cannot be mistaken in matters of fact, although its deductions may be erroneous in matters of feeling. The press is a frightful engine of mischief, when not used with caution and discretion equal to its power; and when a writer of your authority expresses an opinion that an officer has been guilty of charges which a court-martial has acquitted him of, nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of a thousand will have read your opinion, and be guided by it; while the man who remains, may alone have read the minutes of the court-martial, and will think for himself. The court consisted of Captain Powell of the Boscawen, Captain Veitch of the same, Captain Craufurd of the Sidon, Captain De Horsey of the Brisk, and Captain Gordon of the Hermes. If Lieutenant Berkeley be guilty of the charges brought against him, having been acquitted of every charge which affected his character as an officer or a gentleman, and merely reprimanded and admonished for not observing certain forms in making returns, why it follows that the experienced and distinguished officers I have named, committed perjury.

Lieutenant Berkeley has gone through the solemn ordeal of a court-martial, and been acquitted; but the editor of the paper calls in question the verdict, puts him to trial again in its columns, assumes at once the attributes of both the court and the accuser, and condemns him without assigning any cause whatever. You tell your readers that the evidence reads like the novel, "Two Years before the Mast." The distinguished officers who formed the court agreed with you, so far as to consider the evidence a work of fiction. You tell the public that, according to the evidence, "Lieutenant Berkeley was his own lictor, seizing one man by the throat, giving another a kick, a word and a blow," &c. You do not however tell your readers that this evidence, on which you are pleased to rely, but which the court scouted, was self-contradictory and contradicted by witnesses, and was sworn to by men of the worst character, a convicted thief, and a man who had been flogged out of the Boscawen into the Lynx. On the other hand, you ignore the fact that the best men in the ship gave the lieutenant an excellent character. You made the bold and broad accusation that Lieutenant Berkeley "had been found guilty of ill-using his crew." I cannot believe that this is a wilful and malicious falsehood, and hope most sincerely that the editor will confess his error, as arising from some mistake, but the assertion is most unequivocally untrue. So far from the court finding "that Lieutenant Berkeley ill-used his crew," they distinctly put upon record that although the punishments were irregularly reported in point of form, yet that they were *not excessive*. Let me ask you why are all points favourable to the young man sedulously kept in the back-ground? If you have read the trial fairly, you must have read the defence as well as the accusation; but it would appear that you greedily seize upon the accusation, and steadily turn your back upon its refutation. Why have you concealed from your readers the fact that the report of punishments was extremely light in the Lynx? Why not give the lieutenant that credit accorded to him by everyone who has read his defence—that it is manly and straightforward, and that he admits the fact of being irregular in not carrying out the formula prescribed for reporting punishment, but points to the fact that in so doing he had avoided having men up to the gangway and leaving them "scarred for life." This he might have done, and escaped censure for irregularity, which was the only censure he incurred. Surely, sir, it is hard that you should publish to the world, as if plain matter-of-fact, that this young officer had been "found guilty of ill-using his crew, and yet retained his commission," and of course "would laugh at the reprimand, relying on the Berkeley interest!" Sir, Lieutenant Henry Berkeley knows perfectly well that the countenance of the head of the Berkeley family depends upon his own deserts, and that out of his family he could not find a sterner judge; but he has a stronger reliance than the mere supposition of favour shown to a name—he relies on the honourable acquittal of the court-martial, on the high testimonial he bears from every officer under whom he has ever served. The charges against Lieutenant Berkeley extended over thirteen months, during which time every minute circumstance was carefully and secretly noted against him. During those thirteen months few officers have been more actively and usefully employed. The Lynx relieved Dr. Livingstone in the Zambesi, who spoke highly of the service rendered to him by Lieutenant Berkeley. The Lynx conveyed the Bishop of Mauritius to the Seychelles Islands on visitation, who praised the order of the ship. Lieutenant Berkeley acted as joint commissioner with another gentleman, appointed by the Governor of Mauritius, and made a report of the state of those islands as regarded the relations of master and servant, and the supposed encroachment of a slavery system. For this report, in collecting evidence for which he contracted fever, the lieutenant received one hundred pounds gratuity. From thence the Lynx sailed to Zanzibar; and Lieutenant Berkeley, with the officers of the Lynx and Assaye, led the Sultan's forces in an engagement with a rebel chief, the Sultan's brother. Subsequently, Lieutenant Berkeley commanded a detachment of 150 men from the Lynx and Assaye, quelled the rebellion and made prisoner the rebel chief. For these services, Lieutenant Berkeley received a letter of thanks from the British consul, for "the distinguished bravery he had evinced with the officers who accompanied him under a very heavy fire for a lengthened period, and for the excellent discipline and good conduct of the men under his command in a long march into the interior." The Sultan likewise presented Lieutenant Berkeley with a scimitar. The Admiralty acknowledged the lieutenant's excellent conduct in a special letter, and gave him permission to wear the sword. I have thought it my duty respectfully but firmly to remonstrate with you for unfairly using that influence which your well-earned position of necessity must give you, to the disadvantage of a young officer (I hope I may say) of excellent promise, at a time, too, when I fear that discipline will not be improved by fostering a spirit of discontent, which the designing will not fail to turn to bad purposes.—I am, sir, yours &c.,

F. HENRY F. BERKELEY.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW CROSS.

A meeting of the members of this corporation took place on Tuesday, at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall; Admiral Bowles, C.B., President, in the chair. Amongst those present were Admirals Sir George Back, Sir Thomas Hastings, Meynell, M'Hardy, and J. G. R. Gawen; Sir John Liddell, M.D., C.B.; Captains the Hon. F. Maude, R. H. Stopford, Barnett, Davies, M. J. Currie, W. Greet, G. F. Morice, John Sanders, G. G. Burton, and T. D. Stewart; Lieutenants W. B. Crooke and W. Gardiner, Dr. Gamble, the Rev. J. C. Connolly, John Breaks, Esq., R.N., Rev. E. Kitson, J. Pew, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Chambers (Head Master).

The President, having opened the proceedings, called on the secretary, Mr. Eames, to read the annual report. It stated that since the last meeting Her Majesty and the Prince Consort had contributed handsomely towards completing the swimming bath, at the same time expressing their opinion that this object is most desirable; and that the committee of Lloyd's Patriotic Fund, Earl Manvers, Admiral Meynell, Admiral Sir Thomas Herbert, and other kind supporters, had liberally subscribed to the fund, which now amounts to 150*l.*, but about 400*l.* will be required. After erecting by subscription a monument to the late matron, the parents' committee had handed over a balance of 4*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* to the "Gratuitous and Reduced Fund." Many officers had, during the past year become subscribers, amongst others Lieutenant O. Menzies, 9th Punjab Infantry (a former meritorious pupil), contributes 5*l.* per annum; Captain P. F. Shortland had given a donation of 21*l.* to the general funds: and Captain C. R. Egerton, R.N., and Captain C. L. Waddilove have each become nomination debenture holders. Of the pupils who had distinguished themselves during the past year, Mr. J. G. Gamble (who received the gold medal at Midsummer last) gained by open competition a mathematical demyship of 75*l.* per annum for five years at Magdalen College, Oxford; Mr. Hardy M'Hardy (to whom was awarded the first naval cadetship and Yarborough scholarship in 1854) passed for a lieutenant at the Naval College in March last, under the Admiralty circular of 1857, and obtained a first-class certificate, which from being at that time an honour unprecedented since the adoption of the regulations in the before-named circular, he was immediately promoted to the rank of lieutenant; Mr. Philip Hast, who went up for his examination as naval cadet in June last, passed first out of 93 candidates; Mr. E. P. T. Goldsmith passed as Queen's cadet at Sandhurst; and Mr. J. H. B. Northcote gained one of ten marine cadetships, which were open to competition. Major-General Sir Henry Floyd, Bart., whose son was at one time a pupil, and who died at Gibraltar, whilst serving on board Her Majesty's ship Marlborough, had obtained the council's permission to erect in the chapel a tablet to his memory, in testimony of the advantages he received from the Royal Naval School, and as a memorial of the high character he had obtained in the Service.

The report having been received and adopted, the re-election of vice-presidents, directors, and auditors took place, and the meeting separated after a unanimous vote of thanks to the chairman.

FRENCH NAVY.

The Beaumanoir has left Cherbourg for Brazil.

The Prony has steamed from Toulon with dispatches to Admiral Jehenne.

The Latouche-Treville, Archer, and Pionnier, are being fitted at Toulon for Senegal.

The Loiret has arrived at Cherbourg from Senegal with sick and soldiers wounded in recent disturbances.

The Duquesclin has not yet been floated off the rocks near Brest.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY AND HIS MINUTES.—Some one said lately, and the statement has not been contradicted, that the gun-boat slip on Haslar beach originated in a "Minute" given by a First Lord of the Admiralty on his own responsibility. This is quite possible, and calls to our recollection the incidents of another "Minute" issued by an ex-First Lord of the Admiralty in the course of a summer cruise in the Admiralty yacht. At that particular period some very heavy contract works were in the course of progress, and the contractor, being very much pushed for timber fit for piles, took advantage of the opportunity to represent that beech wood was preferable to fir for piles, inasmuch as it was a harder wood and would resist the action of water for a longer period; and to illustrate his assertions by a practical demonstration, he called to his foreman to rig the monkey (the pile-driving machine) and to drive in a beech pile. The foreman, who had previously received his cue, complied with the order, and the monkey was dropped with a steady "thud" on the spar, which quietly entered the yielding ground without a chip being knocked off. Now came the trial on the other wood. The "monkey" was run up with all the force that the sturdy navvies at the winch could bring to bear, and its descent was of course proportionately rapid; the result was the head of the pile was smashed, and a shower of splinters scattered to the very feet of the great man. This was quite sufficient—a minute was signed on the spot that beech should be employed instead of fir. The clever contractor secured the same day an ample supply of the former wood from the plantations of a neighbouring landowner for which he had previously bargained, and the Navy Estimates were swelled with the difference of the cost.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

MALTA, May 18.—The news from this quarter is both varied and important; and consists of courts-martial, arrivals and departures of men-of-war, Sicilian intelligence, and local news of an exciting nature. Pursuing an inverse order, we have first the murder of another Maltese policeman, named Serafino Zammit, by a miscreant named Angelo Farrugia, and the details are briefly as follows:—Farrugia, a man formerly in prison, and undergoing sentence of confinement for life for murder, was liberated on the occasion of Prince Alfred's visit to Malta. So far from profiting by this act of clemency, he in all probability returned to his former evil ways, and was on the morning of the recent murder observed by the deceased carrying a sack which was deemed to contain stolen property. The policeman having encountered him thus, under what he regarded as suspicious circumstances, challenged him, desiring him to set down the sack in question. Farrugia refused, and took refuge in his house. The constable followed him, and there met his death by blows from a wooden bar, which fractured his skull. The unfortunate man was heard to cry for help, but too late did any assistance arrive, as life was then extinct. The perpetrator of this barbarous murder has been arrested, and considerable difficulty was experienced in preventing the populace from inflicting summary punishment on him, so exasperated were they by this dastardly outrage, and the more so as the death of Zammit forms the second murder of a police constable within the space of ten days. Another melancholy occurrence happened last Monday in the Corradino prison, a soldier of the 3rd Buffs, named Thomas Abern, having hanged himself in his cell with the lashings of his hammock: he was at the time of his suicide undergoing imprisonment for stabbing a comrade. The news of Garibaldi's successful landing at Marsala has caused great commotion here among the Sicilian refugees; and one, more zealous than wise, a carpenter, learning what had taken place, hoisted a tricolor flag, around which several of his compatriots assembled, and proceeded to exhibit their joy and enthusiasm by saluting the flags, &c. This having occurred in the public streets of a neutral place, and nearly opposite to the residence of the Neapolitan consul, the police very rightly endeavoured to put a stop to it, and insisted upon the flag being taken down. This the enthusiastic carpenter refused to comply with, and he has been in consequence fined by the magistrates in the sum of twenty-five shillings, which his sympathising countrymen of course immediately paid for him. A ball at the palace, in honour of the Queen's birthday, and given on the 16th instant for the 24th, came off on the evening of the former, and was attended by the Maltese nobility and gentry, as well as the *élite* of the English residents, Army, Navy, &c. Cards have been issued for a ball at the house of the chief secretary on the 21st, which is expected to be a very brilliant affair. The Sicilian intelligence will no doubt have reached you before this. However, as the gun-boats Intrepid and Assurance have both arrived here since the landing of Garibaldi, it may not be uninteresting to give a short digest of the news they bring. The landing which took place at Marsala on the western coast of Sicily, on the 11th, was accomplished without loss of life; and a force variously estimated at from 1500 to 1800 men were safely disembarked, as were also the guns, baggage, &c. 800 insurgents joined Garibaldi's standard, and in all probability as they proceeded inland, after destroying the telegraph wires, they have ere now come into hostile contact with the Neapolitan forces. It is almost unaccountable that Garibaldi and his adherents—principally young men, many of whom wear the Crimean medal—should have eluded the vigilance of the authorities, which has been of late most active. The steamers which conveyed the friendly invaders came from Genoa, from which port they cleared for Malta, and afterwards changed destination for Sicily. The Neapolitan steamers were late in arriving at the scene of these stirring events, and their bombardment did not in any way impede the progress of the debarkation. One of the Sardinian steamers grounded on her way in, and has since been plundered by the Marsalese mob, no very friendly act towards their liberators. H.M.S. Hannibal (flag), Agamemnon, Cressy, and Neptune arrived here from a cruise on Tuesday, and the Neptune left the following day for Naples. The Hannibal leaves this evening for Palermo, and will probably arrive there on Sunday morning. The arrival of the gun-boat Boxer and the departure of the Caradoc were the only ship movements to be noted until yesterday, when the Terrible arrived from England. The arrival of Admiral Martin will place him in an important position, as the Mediterranean, always a prominent command, is now more than ever invested with responsibility, and will require all his wisdom and decision of character. He will have a noble fleet under his command, and there is every probability of there being something to be done by naval men before long. On the departure of the Hannibal to-night for Palermo, there will be remaining at Malta the Hibernia, Marlborough, and Agamemnon, and some smaller vessels. The Terrible is under orders to leave this evening or to-morrow morning. The Cressy, St. Jean d'Acre, London, and Renown are cruising outside of Malta; whether they will return into harbour or proceed to the scene of hostilities, remains yet to be decided. The courts-martial, to which allusion has been made, were one on a marine, and the others on seamen—in all, three cases. The president was Admiral Codrington, than whom no officer in the Service is more upright, nor possesses a higher sense of justice.

MALTA, May 19th.—H.M.'s screw gun-boat Intrepid, Commander Marryat, arrived on the 12th inst. from Marsala, and left on the 16th for the same port. H.M.'s screw gun-boat Assurance, Commander C. M. Aynsley, proceeded to Messina on the 16th inst. H.M.'s line-of-battle ships Hannibal, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral G. R. Mundy, C.B., Neptune, Cressy, and Agamemnon, came into our port on the 15th from a cruise. The Neptune left on the following day for Naples, and was followed by the flag-ship Hannibal, which left this morning for the same place. The Cressy, St. Jean D'Acre, London, and Renown, sailed on the 17th inst. for a cruise. H.M.S. Caradoc, Lieut.-Commander Buckle, left on the 15th inst. for Naples with despatches from the Admiral. H.M.'s screw gun-boat Boxer, Lieutenant T. S. Grahame, arrived on the 16th from Tripoli, and will leave to-morrow for Corfu. H.M.'s steam frigate

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Terrible, Captain H. Glasse, C.B., arrived on the 17th from Gibraltar and England. H.M.'s ships of war in our port:—Marlborough, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, C.B.; Agamemnon, Captain T. Hope; Hibernia, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Codrington, C.B.; Medina, Captain T. A. B. Spratt, C.B.; Terrible, Captain H. H. Glasse, C.B.; Boxer, Lieut.-Commander T. S. Grahame.

FORTIFICATION.

On Monday evening, the 21st inst., Captain Tyler, R.E. read a paper in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution, on Mr. Fergusson's System of Fortification. Colonel Yorke, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards, vice-president of the institution, occupied the chair, and there were present Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Pasley, K.C.B., R.E.; General Oldfield, C.B., R.E.; Colonel Lindsay, M.P.; Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon, C.B.; Captain Fishbourne, R.N., and a number of other distinguished officers. Considerable interest attached to the subject, partly in consequence of the former discussions that had taken place upon it, and partly because the report of the Commission on National Defence, of which Mr. Fergusson is a member, is expected shortly to be laid before Parliament, together with the scheme of the Government for fortifying the country. The paper was in reply to one which had been submitted by Mr. Fergusson to the same institution in the course of last year; and it embraced a general review of the principles advocated by him in his various publications.

The following were the most prominent of the principles put forward by Mr. Fergusson: 1. The garrison of a fortified place should always possess the means of overwhelming its besiegers, and of arresting their progress, by the employment of a vastly superior force of artillery; 2. The guns of the garrison should be mounted upon three, four, or five tiers of earthen ramparts; 3. Circular instead of rectangular forms should be adopted; 4. The whole should form a cheap means of obtaining an impregnable fortress, and of making the defence in all cases superior to the attack.

The first of these principles had formerly been advocated by Montalembert; but there was a difference between that author and Mr. Fergusson as to the way in which it should be carried out; and the reasons for this difference were singular. M. Montalembert in his circular system abandoned the use of earthwork for ramparts and parapets, on account of its expense, and substituted tiers of masonry casemates for them. Mr. Fergusson, on the other hand, objected to the cost of masonry, and proposed, as a cheap arrangement, to mount his guns upon earthen ramparts, rising up to a height of 48 when three, or 64 feet when four tiers were employed above the level of the ground.

The masonry constructions of M. Montalembert were inadmissible in practice because they were liable to be destroyed by the enemy's guns; but looking to the relative proportions of masonry and earthwork employed, and their respective cost, M. Montalembert was correct on the question of expense rather than Mr. Fergusson.

Mr. Fergusson had over-estimated the cost of masonry, and under-estimated that of earthwork very considerably. He had put down for ordinary systems 1-10th, and for his own system 1-5th of the contract price per cubic yard that was now being paid in this country for the earthwork of ramparts and parapets. The calculations which he had made to prove the cheapness of his system, when thus corrected as to prices, led to a contrary result. His estimate for the line, three miles long, by which he had proposed to defend Portsmouth on the Gosport side, was 100,000*l.* for earthwork alone. That would be increased to 500,000*l.*, even at the price of ordinary ramparts; and this sum was sufficient to purchase the land, to construct fortifications, to build bomb-proof barracks, to provide a proportion of gun-casemates, and to complete the defences of the whole line, if other methods were employed.

The practicability of providing the garrison of a fortified place with a superiority of artillery fire over that of their assailants on every point on which they could be attacked, was discussed at considerable length.

Various duties—which were enumerated—required to be performed during a prolonged contest by those who composed the garrison of a fortress; and only a limited proportion of them could be spared for the service of the guns. The experience of past sieges had shown that about 45 men were required to every gun that was provided for an octagon of the French system, when proper means were adopted for opposing the besieger at each stage of his operations. Even if half that proportion were allowed in one of Mr. Fergusson's 1,000-gun forts—corresponding to an octagon of the French system in which two, three, or more guns were to be opposed to every one of the besieger's, the strength of the garrison of such a fort would then approach more nearly to that which had been usually assigned for the besieging army than to what would be considered requisite for its defence. So great a number of men would not, however, in practice be allotted as a garrison for a fort of that description, because they could not be accommodated in it; because they would be able, if they were available, to occupy with advantage a greater extent of ground; and because they would not require works of so expensive a character or resources of so costly a description to enable them successfully to oppose their assailants.

Mr. Fergusson had also underrated the expense of his system of defence in estimating the cost of the extra guns which he proposed to employ. He had omitted to add the price of the ammunition, without which the guns could not be rendered serviceable. Taking this, according to what had been stated, at 1000*l.* per gun and thousand rounds, his estimate would be increased from 48,000*l.* to 1,000,000*l.* sterling, for the maximum offensive armament of a fortress constructed on a radius of only three-quarters of a mile.

In Mr. Fergusson's system, if it were defended as proposed, the labours required from the garrison would probably be greater than in ordinary systems. The tiers of ramparts, more extensive and more exposed, would require more maintenance and repair, at the same time that they would be more easily injured. There would be more guns to move about to meet any real or threatened attacks of the assailants, more embrasures and traversers to construct and maintain, more platforms to lay down and keep in repair, more communications to keep up, &c. These numerous tiers of ramparts could not be required for use, any more than the heavy armaments proposed, without a very greatly increased garrison, because the garrisons by which fortresses had hitherto been manned had not been able fully to employ even one line of ramparts.

The object of fortification was to enable an inferior force to resist one considerably superior to it. If a garrison were furnished with much greater works than they could man, or with much greater means in guns and ammunition than they could employ, the extra expense incurred in the supply of those works and means was then thrown away, and the surplus of military stores was in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy at the fall of the fort. If increased works and means of this description, to anything like the extent proposed, could be provided, and if the garrison could be increased in proportion, so as to take advantage of them, then the object of fortification was done away with, and the necessity for its construction ceased to exist, because such garrisons would not require expensive works for their defence against an equal or not greatly superior number of their enemies.

It would give a practical idea both of the labour and resources involved in the defence of a thousand gun fort, and of the difficulty of completely stopping the progress of an attacking party, even with a superior number of guns on the side of a garrison, when it was remembered that the Russians in the Crimea were only able to muster after all 1254 guns on their ramparts at Sebastopol, against 814, which the allies had in position previous to the last assault of the place.

In future it would require fewer men to serve each gun, on account of the facility in working which was afforded by the modern application of loading at the breech. That would allow of more guns being employed efficiently, in proportion to those of the besiegers, if it were not for other circumstances: 1. Increased areas would have to be occupied, and the garrisons would have more extensive works to defend. 2. The light guns of the besiegers would be better able to cope with the heavy guns of the garrison. 3. The besiegers would be able to bring a greater force of artillery to bear, and would be less easily overwhelmed. It was not, therefore, likely upon the whole that a garrison would have greater opportunities of overwhelming the besieger in future than heretofore.

In future, also, one line of gun casemates would be found superior to several tiers of open ramparts, because by the accurate fire of modern weapons, the projectiles of rifled guns and muskets might be dropped over the edges of the parapets with great accuracy, so as to render the terrepleins untenable, and prevent the guns from being served. The works that would be necessary would be so expensive that one line of ramparts would be far more than could be fully employed, and so far from tiers of continuous ramparts being required, the question was rather whether detached forts properly connected would not take the place of long lines.

Circular systems had often been proposed but could not be reduced to practice with advantage. It was true that a circle enclosed the largest space in the smallest outline, and that this might be expected at first sight to lead to cheap construction; but in the present instance a bastionary or polygonal trace was partly filled up by several tiers of circular ramparts, and very little interior space remained. Though simple in theory, this system became complicated and very expensive in construction.

It appeared on the whole that Mr. Fergusson's system could not be carried out in practice, and that the changes which he proposed were in a direction opposite to those which must be made in order to meet the improvements that had been effected in rifled guns and muskets.

Captain Tyler indicated towards the close of his paper the alterations which he considered now to be required in fortifications, and illustrated them by diagrams on the walls of the theatre. And he demonstrated the methods by which the large dry or wet ditches of Mr. Fergusson might be passed, by way of showing that if they could be carried out in practice they would not be so formidable as had been imagined. In the case of the wet ditch, 200 feet wide, and containing 12 or 15 feet of water, which Mr. Fergusson had designed for the Gosport lines, the principal operation required was that of draining it, as the bottom of it was shown to be 10 feet above low water. To destroy the escarp of the dry ditch it was only necessary, supposing the garrison to be able to prevent the besiegers from establishing batteries against it in the usual manner, to place guns in the galleries of descent, which are commonly made from the surface of the ground to the bottom of the ditch; and guns so placed could breach the escarp walls without being exposed to any fire from the ramparts of the fortress.

A vote of thanks having been passed to Captain Tyler, Major Jervois, R.E., Mr. Fergusson, and Sir Charles Pasley, addressed the meeting. The remarks of Mr. Fergusson were to the effect that he now abandoned the model before them, and retracted what he had published in his "Essay on a new System," and in his "Peril of Portsmouth." The employment of rifled guns, which had been introduced into the service since he published these works, rendered necessary a complete change in the science of fortification, and a new system would require now to be brought forward. He could not understand how so large a garrison could be required per gun, or how the price of earthwork could be so high for the works now being executed as Captain Tyler had stated. When he brought forward a new system adapted to the present circumstances, he should be happy to defend it. But the main principle that he now advocated was the separation, which had been made in the German systems, of the offensive from the defensive part of a fortification.

After a further reply from Captain Tyler, the meeting separated.

The foundation stone of the new fort at Popton Point, Milford Haven, was laid on the 23rd inst. Mrs. Ford, wife of Colonel Ford, Royal Engineer, performed the ceremony of placing it. In spite of the bad weather there was a large assemblage of spectators; Captain Ramsay, C.B., superintendent of Pembroke Dock, having kindly placed the Lightning steamer at the disposal of Mr. Tregenna, the contractor, for the use of his friends.

TRANSPORT OF TROOPS.

In connection with the changes in the Indian Army which will affect the relief of troops and the expense of transport, the following calculations were made by Mr. Alexander Wood in his recent lecture at the United Service Institution, and they may be read with advantage by those who take an interest in the question:—

The gross cost of transport for all the Queen's troops, cavalry and infantry. Drafts and invalids for five years (from 1852-3, to 1856-7) was 615,032*l.*, or say in round numbers	£615,000
The average annual strength of the Queen's forces for the same period was 28,161, or say in round numbers	£28,000
Consequently, the average annual charges for "transport," including regiments, draft, and invalids, were	£132,000
The cost of relieving an army of the same numerical strength every five years, upon Mr. Wood's system, taking the cost of passage at 25*l.* for the double voyage, would be as follows:—	
5600 or one-fifth outwards, at 12*l.* 10*s.*	£70,000
3360 or three-fifths homewards, at 12*l.* 10*s.*	42,000
	£112,000

The number to be conveyed home is arrived at by assuming of the strength sent out two-fifths, or eight per cent., would disappear either by death, purchasing their discharges, or absorption in India. These casualties, it should be observed, are here taken at two per cent. less than the average shown by the return furnished to the commissioners by the Horse Guards. It is hoped that in shorter service the casualties will be less.

On a comparison of the two systems, Mr. Wood says his shows a saving of 11,000*l.* annually for transport. But its principal recommendation will be the economy of some men, who, when lost, are not to be replaced at any cost, while the immense cost of replacing others by fresh drafts must necessarily entail on Indian revenues, irrespective of the charge for transports, a heavy additional outlay for bounty, equipment, and training.

It should also be borne in mind that the above comparison was made before the mutiny. At the present strength the comparison would give the following results:—

If 28,000 men cost 123,000*l.*, 80,000 at the same rate would cost 351,428*l.* per annum. Now, transport for 16,000 or one-fifth of 80,000 men outwards, at 12*l.* 10*s.* per head.	£200,000
9600 men (or less two-fifths, or eight per cent. per annum of the number sent out) homewards at 12*l.* 10*s.*	120,000
	£320,000

Or an annual saving in round numbers of upwards of 30,000*l.* for transport alone.

FROM STAFF TO STAFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The following list of some of the Staff changes of 1860 may interest the readers of your excellent journal:—

Names.	From	To
Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Wetherall	Horse Guards	Manchester.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Pennefather	Manchester	Aldershot.
Major-Gen. Sir J. Scarlett	Portsmouth	Horse Grds.
Major-Gen. Forster	Horse Guards, day	Horse Grds. Mil. Sec.
Major-Gen. Cunynghame	Dublin	India.
Major-Gen. Bloomfield	Colchester	Dublin.
Major-Gen. M'Cleverty	Scotland	India.
Major-Gen. Sir R. Airey	Horse Guards	Dublin.
Major-Gen. Cameron	Education Board.	Scotland.
Major-Gen. Rumley	Gibraltar	Education Board.
Major-Gen. Lawrenson	Aldershot.	Inspector of Cavalry.
Major-Gen. Lord W. Paulet	Aldershot.	Portsmouth.
Major-Gen. Hon. Spencer	Aldershot.	India.
Colonel Brook Taylor	Horse Guards	Aldershot.
Colonel B. Wood	Ireland	Colchester.
Colonel Hon. R. Rollo	Canada	Canada, Personal Staff
Colonel Blane	Shorncliffe	Dublin.
Lieut.-Col. Thackwell	Canada	Cape.
Lieut.-Col. Luard	Portsmouth	Volunteers.
Lieut.-Col. Mann	Curragh Camp	Plymouth.
Major Nelson	Mauritius	Volunteers.
Major Pearson	Plymouth	Horse Grds.
Major Ramsay	India	Horse Grds.

I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,
A FIELD OFFICER.

THE COMMISSIONAIRES IN SCOTLAND.

The following letter has been addressed to the *Times*:—

SIR,—Will you allow me to state, for the information of the people of Edinburgh, as well as those strangers who intend visiting Scotland during the approaching season, that a corporal of the commissionaires has been despatched from here with the intention of forming a division of the corps in that city?

The Lord Provost and magistrates having signified their approval, I hope that the public will give the commissionaires the same support they have received in London, Dublin, Manchester, and Liverpool, in which cities 150 men who have been severely wounded in the service of their country are now, without any charitable aid, gaining an honest and useful livelihood.

There are several one-armed men in Scotland who have been discharged since the late campaigns in India, and, being unable to obtain any ordinary occupation, are now waiting the present opportunity of earning their living.

I hope that this circumstance, combined with the good character of the men and their very moderate tariff—viz., 3*d.* per mile or 6*d.* per hour,—will insure them a liberal support.—I am, &c.,

E. W.

Barracks of the Corps of Commissionaires,
Exchange-court, 419A, Strand, W.C.

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GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

(From the Times.)

Greenwich Hospital is among the few picturesque institutions which remain to England. A foreign traveller, after giving an account of the spectacle presented by the House of Lords on the opening or proroguing of Parliament by Her Majesty, after dilating on the gilded hall, the throngs of ladies, the gorgeous costumes of Embassies, the quaint but impressive robes of Peers and Judges, and the lawn sleeves of Bishops, generally devotes a chapter to the beautiful work of Wren, placed so strikingly on the bank of a tidal river, with its aged inmates, dressed in the traditional costume of the Navy, tottering about with their wooden legs, or sunning themselves under the gray columns of their Hospital. The institution is certainly a noble one, and Lord Macaulay does not carry his partiality too far when he says that the affection of King William III. for his Queen has been "attested by a monument the most superb that was ever erected to any Sovereign." For 150 years Greenwich has been the refuge of a body of men without an equal on earth for courage, and devotion, and long service, rendered in all simpleness of heart to their country. The long and almost unbroken period of naval war which extended from the breaking out of the American Revolution to the Battle of Waterloo filled the hospital with veterans whose lives were almost an index to the history of the British empire. Nothing more romantic or adventurous could be imagined than the narratives which even a few years back some of the oldest men were able to give of fights under Jervis or Nelson—of cruises to intercept Mexican silver, or rich cargoes from the Spice Islands—of cutting-out expeditions —of the capture of Sugar Islands—of the landing in Egypt, in Flanders, or in Portugal. But time and altered circumstances have, it is said, wrought a change for the worse even in this time-honoured asylum. If man does not innovate for the better, says the philosopher, time will innovate for the worse; and so it has been with Greenwich Hospital. For fifty years there has been no naval war to speak of. In that time the wealth of the country has increased enormously, the means of livelihood possessed by our seamen have become larger and more various, the education and the desires even of this uninstructed class have been developed, and a berth in Greenwich Hospital is, unfortunately, not now that object of ambition to a worn-out seaman that it was during the first thirty years of this century. Increasing complaints and the falling off in the number of the pensioners induced Her Majesty to issue a commission of inquiry, and in November last the Commissioners began their labours. Their Report has now been made, and has just been presented to Parliament.

Greenwich Hospital was founded in the year 1694, in memory of Queen Mary, who had long had at heart the foundation of such an institution. It was also designed to be a monument of the great victory of La Hogue. Wren furnished gratuitously the plans for the edifice. The objects of the foundation were "to encourage the seamen of this kingdom to continue the industry and skilfulness in their employments by which they had for a long time distinguished themselves throughout the world;" "to encourage them to continue also their ancient reputation for the courage and constancy manifested in engagements for the defence and honour of their native country;" "to invite greater numbers of His Majesty's subjects to betake themselves to the sea;" "to promote the furnishing and supplying of His Majesty's Royal Navy with a competent number of able mariners and seamen, who might be in readiness at all times for that service." These objects Greenwich has, on the whole, nobly attained; to continue the usefulness of the institution has been the object of the Commission, and it lies with Her Majesty's Government and with Parliament to take such steps as shall be necessary for carrying into effect its recommendations. The rise and comparatively recent decline of the Hospital are very interesting. The complement of pensioners, which in 1705 was 100 only, has been increased, from time to time, as the requisite building and funds permitted, until it reached in 1814 its *maximum* of 2710 men. From its foundation the number of pensioners had gradually increased, but the greatest influx was, of course, after the naval battles which distinguished the struggle against the French Republic and the earlier Empire. The nominal complement for which accommodation is said to be provided is now 2642 men, but there are berths for 2352 only. The Hospital is, however, so little an object of desire to sailors that almost half of these are unoccupied. Out of 61 wards which the buildings contain, 7 are at present closed. The falling off of pensioners has taken place almost entirely within the last 12 years, but during that time it has advanced with great rapidity. In 1848 there were only 11 vacancies in the complement of 2642 admitted by the Hospital. In 1852, however, the vacancies were 180; in 1856, 720; and in 1860 no less than 1124. The actual residents now are fewer than 1600.

For this progressive decrease there are, of course, several causes, the principal of which are the gradual removal of the survivors of the Great War, the facility with which out-pensions may be obtained, and the opportunities of obtaining employment in the merchant service. But among the causes is, "we regret to add," say the Commissioners, "an unwillingness on the part of many seamen of the most valuable class to enter Greenwich Hospital under the existing arrangements." The feature of the institution which chiefly deters applicants seems to be the absence of "the comforts peculiarly suited to old age and infirmity, and the prospect of a provision for their wives, widows, and children." To insure these to the men will be to carry out most fitly the wishes of Queen Mary. How not only the self-esteem of the men but their domestic attachments are disregarded in the Hospital system is fully shown in the Report. The badges of good conduct earned by seamen in the Royal Navy are allowed to be worn, but, in contradistinction to the Army, they carry with them neither emolument nor practical distinction. Men who have attained the rank of petty and even of warrant officers are practically disrated, and mingled indiscriminately with ordinary seamen and the refuse of the naval service. "Distinguished seamen of many years' standing, who have been wounded and maimed in action, or otherwise disabled on duty, are confounded with others who have never known active service at all, and who are rather to be regarded as labourers or as domestic servants than as seamen." The food of the pensioners seems to be good and abundant, and the system of messes not objectionable; but the dress appears to be unsatisfactory to the men. "At the time of the foundation," say the Commissioners, "the dress now in use there was the mark of a superior condition in life, and was doubtless adopted on that account." Now it is antiquated; it has no resemblance to the uniform of the Navy, and "its grotesque appearance not unfrequently attracts a notice little complimentary to the wearer." But the most practical grievance is the small allowance made to the inmate beyond his board and lodging. On entering the Hospital he is made to relinquish any pension he may have gained in the service. He thenceforward receives, under the name of "tobacco-money," the sum of one shilling a-week. This sum was fixed in the early days of the Hospital, when a shilling represented a larger exchangeable value than now. It is at present very inadequate to supply the men with the humblest comforts; and, indeed, we can see but little difference between a fraction under twopence a-day and nothing at all, so far as the gratification of the poor old men is concerned. "The practical effect," says the Report, "of these parsimonious restrictions is at once offensive and demoralising; they induce many pensioners to present themselves before visitors of this great national asylum in the character of ordinary beggars; they force others to seek in places of the lowest description about Greenwich menial and degrading employments, and they tend to exclude the pensioners from social intercourse with all but those of their own monotonous fraternity." The remedies for these and other evils are pointed out by the Commissioners in a long Report, which we recommend heartily to the consideration of the Admiralty. A better classification of the men, an extended system of out-pensions, more attention to the wives and families of those residing in the Hospital, and a small increase in the sum allowed them for humble comforts, will probably give Greenwich all its former popularity, and encourage the seamen of England to uphold their "ancient reputation for the courage and constancy manifested in engagements for the defence and honour of their native country."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

DEFENCES OF PORTSMOUTH.

In answer to the following questions put to the Secretary of State for War—whether the land, or a portion of it, which had recently been bought at a high price by Government for the defences of Portsmouth was not formerly in the possession of Government, and sold by them a few years back at a comparatively cheap rate? Whether there was not, at the time of selling such land, an official plan for the defence of Portsmouth, embracing such land, in the hands of Government, or of the military authorities? and whether he would lay upon the table of the House a return of the price at which the land was sold, the price at which the land has been re-bought, and the name of the official who sanctioned the sale? Mr. Sidney Herbert stated that the land referred to was sold in 1827 for 8000*l.* and had been bought back again by the Government in small portions for the sum of 28,000*l.* The land was not included in any plan except the old plan of the Duke of Richmond, which was discussed in Parliament in the time of Mr. Pitt. The land was sold by the Master-General of the Ordnance of the time.

GUN-BOATS.

On the motion of Mr. Berkeley, a return was ordered of copies of the report of the Surveyor of the Navy to the Board of Admiralty, relative to the gun-boats building by Messrs. Green, dated the 12th day of January, 1856; of Admiralty letter to Messrs. Green, of same date, in consequence of that report; and, of reply of Messrs. Green, dated the 14th day of January, 1856.

INDIAN ARMY.

On the motion of Colonel Sykes, a return was ordered of the number of troops, regular and irregular, European and native, line and local, of the several arms on the establishment of each presidency in India in the month of April, 1857, and summary of the whole.

FORTIFICATIONS.

Colonel Dunne expressed a hope that before the House should be called upon to vote any sum for fortifications, the Secretary at War would make a full statement of the intentions of the Government on the subject.

Lord Palmerston intimated assent.

GUN AND MORTAR BOATS.

On the motion of Sir Frederick Smith a select committee was appointed to inquire into the circumstances which have caused the (alleged) defective state of a considerable number of the gun and mortar boats and vessels of the Royal Navy.

The Minister of Marine, Brigadier and Intendant General, Marquis Jerome de Gregorio, is under a Council of Admiralty, which is presided over by the Prince Count D'Aguila, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, the Vice-President is Marquis della Spina. The personnel consists of five Rear Amirals, Garofalo, Palma Calvacanti, Lettiere, and Roberti—1 Major-General, 1 Director of Marine Artillery, 9 Brigadiers, 10 Captains, 20 Commanders, 15 Lieutenants, and 30 Ensigns. There are 125 officers of "Corps des Equipages," and of Marine Artillery, 20 Engineers, and 1500 men. The Marines consist of 1 regiment of 2 battalions of 6 companies each; 2 regiments of artillery of 6 companies each, 225 strong; 2 reserve companies of 131 each, presenting altogether an effective for the Fleet of nearly 10,000 men.

As a proof of the speed of Arabian horses, it is mentioned in an Algerian paper that a French officer has lately driven, in a common carriage drawn by four horses, a distance of thirty-seven kilometres, or nearly twenty-five miles in two hours and ten minutes.

The 4th Royal South Middlesex Regiment of Militia was inspected on Tuesday at Hounslow by Colonel Haygarth, of the Scots Fusilier Guards. The regiment was upwards of 400 strong, and, after marching past in slow and quick time, Colonel Scriven put them through 12 or 14 of the battalion movements, which were executed with great steadiness and precision. The inspecting-officer expressed himself highly pleased with the general appearance of the regiment, and with their orderly conduct at billets.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BOILEAU—May 19, at Heath Cottage, Inverness, the wife of Major T. T. Boileau, H.M.'s 2nd Regiment of Bengal European Cavalry, of a daughter.

CRUTCHLEY—May 19, at the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, the wife of Colonel Charles Crutchley, of a daughter.

EDWARDS—May 18, at Cheltenham, the wife of Major Cadwallader Edwards, of a daughter.

FITZGERALD—May 21, at 2, Harriet Street, Lowndes Square, the wife of Major William Fitzgerald, of a son.

GREENWOOD—May 19, at Crayke Hall, Yorkshire, the wife of Thomas Greenwood, Esq., Captain in the 7th Lancashire Militia Rifles, of a son and heir.

HAYES—May 21, at Portland Terrace, Southsea, the wife of Captain Montagu Hayes, R.N., of a daughter.

MADDOCK—May 20, at Leamington, the wife of T. Herbert Maddock, Esq., H.M.'s Indian Army, of a daughter.

MALCOLM—April 12, at Belgaum, in the Bombay Presidency, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Malcolm, C.B., Southern Mahratta Horse, of a son.

PALMER—May 19, at Old Charlton, Kent, the wife of Major Edmund Palmer, Royal Artillery, of a son.

RAPER—April 12, at St. George's, Bermuda, the wife of A. H. Raper, Esq., 39th Regiment, of a daughter.

TONGE—May 18, at Fair Lea, Great Malvern, the wife of Commander L. C. Tonge, R.N., of a son.

WALKER—May 22, at 13, East Cliff, Dover, the wife of Captain Edmond Walker, Royal Engineers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FYLER—STEVENSON—May 22, at the Old Church, Clifton, by the Rev. James Fyler, rector of Siddington, Glocestershire, John William Townsend Fyler, Captain H.M.'s 31st Regiment, of Heffleton, Dorset, to Jane Louisa, youngest daughter of George Stevenson, Esq., late of the Grenadier Guards.

HAMILTON—GETHIN—May 22, at St. George's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. John Finlay, Frederick Fownes Hamilton, Esq., of Windmill, county Kildare, youngest son of the late Charles Hamilton, Esq., of Hamwood, county Meath, to Frances Catharine, only daughter of Richard Gethin, Esq., of Earlsfield, county Sligo, late 13th Light Dragoons.

HILL—CLARKE—May 17, at Llanwenarth, Monmouthshire, by the Rev. T. A. Wood, M.A., of Pentre Court, in the same county, C. Willoughby Hill, Esq., Lieutenant 1st Bombay Lancers, eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Vienott Hill, M.A., of Yalding, Kent, to Annette, youngest daughter of the late Frederick Arnaud Clarke, Esq., of Tatsfield, Kent.

HORNER—DAVIS—May 17, at Sevenhampton, near Cheltenham, by the Rev. W. S. Davis, John Horner, Esq., Captain 58th Regiment, to Louisa, youngest daughter of John Davis, Esq., Captain Dorset Regiment Militia.

WILLIAMS—JONES—May 19, at All Souls', Langham Place, the Rev. J. Williams, vicar of Gringley, Notts, to Mary, daughter of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Alexander Jones.

DEATHS.

BRISCO—May 24, at his residence in the Albany, Arthur Brisco, Esq., of Newtown Hall, Montgomeryshire, late of the 11th Hussars, and second son of Wastel Brisco, Esq., of Bohemia, near Hastings.

CRAWFORD—April 22, suddenly, at Bombay, Lieut.-Colonel James H. G. Crawford, Bombay Engineers.

FITZGERALD—May 22, at No. 2, Harriet Street, Lowndes Square, James William, infant son of Major William Fitzgerald.

FOREMAN—May 12, at Ryde, Captain Thomas Manning Foreman, late 56th Regiment, aged 77.

FOREMAN—At No. 7, Manor Street, Clapham, S., suddenly, Louise Henriette Foreman (née Gouthier), of Morges, Switzerland, widow of the late Captain Henry Foreman, aged 61.

JONES—May 12, at Harwich, very suddenly, Ann Sarah, the beloved wife of R. W. M. Jones, Esq., Additional Paymaster of H.M.S. Pembroke, aged 28.

MACPHERSON—April 15, at Calcutta, aged 54, Major Samuel Charters Macpherson, 8th Regiment H.M.'s Madras Infantry, Political Agent at Gwalior, eldest surviving son of the late Dr. Macpherson, of King's College, Aberdeen,

MURRAY—May 22, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Archibald Murray, Bart., late of the 3rd Fusilier Guards, aged 67.

PHILLIPS—April 6, at Dehree Ghaut, East Indies, of cholera, Captain J. G. Phillips, 63rd Bengal N.I.

PRICE—May 17, at Bath, Lieut.-Colonel Augustus Price, late of the Bombay Army, aged 46.

PUCKLE—April 16, of cholera, at Kamptee, Louisa Hale, wife of Henry Glover Puckle, Lieutenant 28th Madras Native Infantry, and Assistant D.E. of Kamptee.

PULLEY—April 7, at Jaulnah, Captain L. H. Pulley, 9th Regiment Madras N.I., third son of Joseph Pulley, Esq., of Bayswater, aged 32

We regret to state that Colonel Lake, who was attacked by severe indisposition during the recent inspection of troops by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, at Woolwich, and who fell from his horse during the review, is still far from being well.

In the Upper House on Monday evening Earl Grey asked whether or not the regiments sent from India to China would be charged upon the British revenue from the time of their embarkation; whether English regiments would or would not be entitled to Indian pay and allowances whilst serving with the Indian troops in China; and whether provision had been made in the estimates for the pay of the Indian regiments, and for the Indian pay and allowances of British regiments, serving in China?—Earl Granville replied to the former question by reading from a written paper; but owing to the confusion prevailing in the House, the answer of the noble earl to the first question was inaudible in the gallery. In reply to the second, the noble earl was understood to say that British troops whilst serving in China would be entitled to Indian pay and allowances; and in answer to the third, that no provision had been made in the estimates for the sums referred to.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Sir G. Pechell asked the Secretary to the Admiralty if any steps had been taken (on the recommendation of the late Naval Commission) to abolish the present system of sharing freight money for the conveyance of specie, jewels, or treasure, on board Her Majesty's ships; one-fourth share being paid to the admiral on the station, two-fourths to the captain of the ship who signed the bill of lading or receipt for the same, and the remaining one-fourth share only being paid to Greenwich Hospital for the use of the institution.—Lord C. Paget replied that there was a commission to inquire into the management of Greenwich Hospital, which had taken this subject into consideration amongst others. That commission had not yet reported; until they had the Government could take no action upon it.

For several months past differences have been pending between the parish authorities of Woolwich and the War Department as to the payment of parochial rates for houses in the Royal Arsenal and at the garrison, occupied by Government officers. During the term of the late Conservative administration the vexed question was in a fair way of settlement; but subsequently payment of the rates was again refused. After receiving deputations on the subject, and conferring with the members for Greenwich (Alderman Salomans and Mr. Angerstein), the Home Secretary, Sir G. C. Lewis, has informed the parochial authorities that the War Department has received instructions to pay the rates due.

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Advertisements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA,
COVENT GARDEN.

EXTRA NIGHT ON MONDAY.

On MONDAY, MAY 28 (for the third time this season), Rossini's Opera

IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.

Rosina, Madame Miolan Carvalho; Bertha, Madame Tagliafico; Figaro, Sig. Ronconi; Bartolo, M. Zelger; Basilio, Sig. Tagliafico; Fiorello, Sig. Lucchesi; Sargente, Sig. Rossi; and Almaviva, Sig. Mario.

CONDUCTOR—MR. COSTA.

After which (second time) a Ballet Divertissement, entitled

LES AMOURS DI DIANE.

Supported by Mdlle. Zina, Mesdlles. Esper, Maraquita, Mulot, and Laure; Mr. W. H. Payne, and M. Desplaces. At the conclusion of the performance to-morrow Evening the New Floral Hall will be Illuminated, and the Band of the Coldstream Guards will perform until Half-past 12 o'Clock.

On TUESDAY NEXT, MAY 29, will be repeated Rossini's Opera,

LA GAZZA LADRA,

After which the New Ballet Divertissement,

LES AMOURS DI DIANE.

NEW FLORAL HALL.

A GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place in the New Floral Hall, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY 30, to commence at Two o'clock. Supported by the following eminent artistes:

Mesdames Grisi, Crillag, Didiée, Corbari, Penco, and Miolan Carvalho.

Signori Mario, Graziani, Faure, Neri Baraldi, Polonini, Zelger, Tagliafico, Gardoni, and Ronconi. Also the Band and Chorus of the Royal Italian Opera.

CONDUCTOR, Mr. COSTA.

Tickets, 5*s.* each; or, with reserved seat, 10*s.* 6*d.*

EXTRA NIGHT—NEXT THURSDAY.

On THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 31, Verdi's Opera

IL TROVATORE.

rincipal characters by Madame Grisi (her last appearance but four), Mdlle. Crillag, Madame Tagliafico; Signori Graziani, Tagliafico, Lucchesi, Rossi, and Mario.

At the conclusion of the Opera on Thursday Evening the New Floral Hall will be illuminated.

On TUESDAY WEEK, JUNE 5, will be performed, for the first time this season, Meyerbeer's Grand Opera

LES HUGUENOTS.

With the following powerful cast:—Valentina, Madame Grisi; Margarita di Valois, Madame Miolan Carvalho (her first appearance in that character); Urbano, Mdlle. Didiée; Marcello, M. Zelger; Il Conte di San Bris, M. Faure (his first appearance in that character); Il Conte di Nevers, Sig. Tagliafico; and Raoul di Naugis, Sig. Mario.

FLORAL HALL—EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

On WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, a GRAND EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS will take place in the New Floral Hall, Covent Garden.

Full particulars will be duly announced.

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.—SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—The ordinary RETURN TICKETS (above ten miles), issued at all stations (Greenwich and Mid-Kent Lines, and London and East Croydon excepted), on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th May, will be available for the Return Journey by any train of the same class, and on any intervening day up to Wednesday, the 30th May, inclusive.

On WHIT-SUNDAY a CHEAP EXCURSION will leave London Bridge Station for Reigate, Boxhill, Dorking, Aldershott Camp, Blackwater, Wokingham, Reading, &c., at 9.30 a.m.

	Covered Carriages.	Second Class.	First Class.
Fares There and Back ...	3*s.*	4*s.*	5*s.* 6*d.*
Dorking, Boxhill, and Reigate	2*s.*	3*s.*	4*s.* 0*d.*

C. W. EDORALL, General Manager.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.—RETURN TICKETS issued on Saturday, May 26, and intervening days, will be available until the following Saturday, June 2, inclusive. By order,

W. CAWKWELL, General Manager.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, WHITEHALL YARD, S.W.

LECTURES at Three o'Clock.—Wednesday, 30th May.—Mr. George R. Tovell, "On his Improved System of Shipbuilding, his Manner of Construction, and its General Advantages in point of Strength, Capacity, and Speed."

Friday, 1st June.—Captain E. C. Jervois, Commandant Convalescent Establishment, Great Yarmouth, "Recreation with Reference to the Sanitary Condition of the Army." By order of the Council,

May 25th, 1860. B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, S.W. Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* Season Tickets, 5*s.* JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

CRICKET.—REGIMENTAL OUTFITTER.—JOHN LILLYWHITE'S CRICKET WAREHOUSE, 5, Seymour Street, Euston Square, London, N.W. Every article connected with British Sports may be had. Illustrated Lists of Prices post free. John Lillywhite has lately been specially appointed to supply several of H.M. Regiments at home and abroad.

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Divisions of profits have taken place on two occasions—in 1854 and 1859.

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BONUS YEAR.—SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

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The first division of profits took place in 1835; and subsequent divisions have been made in 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1855.

The profits to be divided in 1860 will be those which have arisen since 1855.

Accumulated fund	£1,684,598 2 10
Annual revenue	289,231 13 5

Annual average of new assurances effected during the last ten years, upwards of half a million sterling.

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FIELD-MARSHAL
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT,
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Tables of Rates and Forms of Proposal can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or of

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Edited by W. WINTERBOTTOM, Band-Master, Royal Marines. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 now ready. No. 4, from Wallace's "Lurline," in the Press. Terms of Subscription 3*l.* 3*s.* per annum (12 Numbers). Single Copies, 7*s.* 6*d.* This journal is complete for a Band of 8, 12, 16, or more Performers; contains Marches, Operatic Selections, the best Dance Music, &c., and is especially adapted to Amateur Bands, Rifle Corps, and Her Majesty's Cavalry.

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J. KOHLER also takes this opportunity to state that his newly-invented PATENT HARMONIC CORNOPEAN is universally approved of by the musical world, and he can with confidence strongly recommend it to the notice of all amateurs of the Cornopean.

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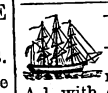

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By Order, WILLIAM DE CARTERET, Secretary.
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THE appointment of Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey to the colonelcy of the 3rd Buffs was brought before the House of Commons on Thursday evening by Sir De Lacy Evans in a very fair and temperate manner. The Secretary for War defended the appointment with no want of boldness, and with not a little jesuitry. He chose especially to dwell upon the fact of General Grey having a place at court, and asked was that a disqualification for military reward. "Because," said he, "a man happens to possess a place at Court, and there may be an outcry in the public prints about his getting any other place, it would be a shabby, cowardly thing not to give him a post of this sort when it falls vacant, and he has otherwise a fair claim to it." We cordially endorse the observation; and when a gallant and highly distinguished officer who holds a place at court—Sir Edward Cust—obtained the colonelcy of the 16th Lancers about a year ago, our only regret was that the honour had not been bestowed sooner on one who had shown his gallantry on the fields of the Peninsula, and whose writings proved that he was in heart a soldier. We are far from thinking that the possession of a non-military office should be held as a disqualification for reward for military services rendered, and we should be happy if the Army authorities practically showed their sincerity in enunciating the opinion by giving a regiment to Sir Duncan McGregor, who has been 60 years in the Army, is high up on the Lieut.-Generals' list, and served actively in Egypt, Sicily, Holland, and the Peninsula. Nevertheless he has been passed over for a regiment about fifty times on the presumed, and as we are inclined to think, insufficient ground that he held a civil appointment as Inspector of the Irish Constabulary. As we think Sir Duncan McGregor should not have been passed over because he had a civil office, so we think General Grey should not have been passed over for any military appointment to which he was fairly entitled, because he had a civil office in the shape of a place at Court. The truth is, this place at Court is an incident in the affair, not an essential part of the argument against General Grey's appointment. It was certainly thought, and we rather shared in the opinion, that it was General Grey's position at the Palace that brought about an appointment to a colonelcy, for which there was no fair justification on the ground of military service in the field. This, however, was merely conjecture, and we have the word of a Royal duke that if General Grey were General Smith or anybody else but Grey, he would have had his regiment before this. No more about the Court, therefore. Let us not even put the converse of Mr. Sidney Herbert's proposition, and say, "Because a man happens to possess a place at Court, it would be a shabby, cowardly thing to give him a place of this sort, to which otherwise he has not a fair claim."

We abstain, therefore, from inquiring what may have been the precise grounds upon which General Grey was selected, and prefer recapitulating the reasons why he ought not to have been selected before many other officers on the list. When Mr. Sidney Herbert met the Duke of Cambridge he questioned General Grey's military claims, apart from his position and connections, to which his Royal Highness replied satisfactorily. It does not appear, however, that the responsible minister thought of asking the duke whether he was the fittest man for the place, and whether there were not other generals on the list of longer and more distinguished service giving them superior claims to a purely military reward. If he had done so, according to his own argument, he must have come to a different conclusion as to the fitness of the appointment. Lord Raglan, when Lord Fitzroy Somerset, gave evidence that regiments were given according to this classification—1st, to those who had distinguished themselves in war; 2nd, to those who had performed colonial service; and 3rd, to those who had commanded efficiently and respectably at home. This evidence was quoted on Thursday night by Sir De Lacy Evans, and the theory was accepted by Mr. Sidney Herbert, who said that General Grey fell into the second class, viz., those who had seen colonial service. He thus admitted that an officer of minor qualification was preferred to one of greater. We do not mean to contend that every officer who has won distinction in the field should be taken before all those who are not so fortunate. There may be cases in which, from great seniority of service, from long and meritorious conduct, an old officer who had not been opposed to an enemy might be selected before one a great deal younger, though more brilliantly distinguished than himself. But these cases should be exceptional, and only when those who had seen service in the field were very junior, and in a position where they might well afford to wait for the first-class military reward. We speak of real and not fictitious seniority,—of seniority dating from the period of first entry into the Service, and not from a list based upon the luck and accidents by which individuals find themselves at a particular day at a particular rank. The purchase system and the varying luck of different regiments tend to make promotion in the lower grades very unequal; but when an officer reaches the rank of major-general, he should cease to feel any disadvantages he might have previously incurred in this respect. The authorities should, at the proper opportunity, remedy the grievances inflicted by an imperfect system, and it was little less than mockery to hear Mr. Sidney Herbert say on Thursday night, "General Bell is considerably the junior of General Grey," when General Grey entered the Service in 1820, and General Bell in 1811. Of the half-dozen Infantry Generals whom we have named as having conspicuous military service to show, Generals Orlando Jones and Jackson have each 55 years' service; Generals Cox and Macarthur, 52 years'; General M'Pherson, 51 years; and Generals Bell and Garrett, 49 years' each. General Grey is, therefore, in fact and in truth, junior to every one of them; and, although he has no war service, and is therefore in the second class, he is selected over their heads who occupy a conspicuous position in the first class. This is taking Lord F. Somerset's theory as accepted by Mr. Sidney Herbert. It was said in the course of the debate that the officers who were serving between 1816 and 1853 could show no war service; and that, if that were made a qualification, there would soon be none qualified. We deny the fact, for there were services rendered between 1816 and 1853 of very great brilliancy and reflecting the highest honour on those concerned. There were wars at the Cape and in China in that interval which tried the endurance of British troops, and in India we have had wars of no small dimensions for which peerages, regiments, and medals were very properly conferred. But we maintain that while the old officers who fought and bled in their youth are unrewarded, it is a misapplication of the funds voted by Parliament to give a colonelcy to General Grey, who has never seen War Service. Mr. Sidney Herbert complains of an undue depreciation of General Grey's services by the Press—of statements that he was never beyond Windsor or Hyde Park. We have not seen any such assertions; but whoever has made them is in error. Before speaking upon this matter, we were well acquainted with General Grey's military career. We knew it then as we know it now, and we have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be of the most ordinary character, not deserving a reward designed by the country for distinguished old soldiers, and in the present and some three or four previous instances unjustifiably withheld from them. We can afford to divert these prizes from their legitimate purpose in the case of Princes of the Blood, but not of their retainers.

At the present moment, when the power of resistance of iron plates to shot is a subject of so much interest, we cannot do better than briefly sketch the general results of the experiments which have from time to time been made with a view to test the efficiency of this defence against ordnance.

The first experiments upon the resistance afforded by wrought-iron plates to heavy artillery were made in 1854 at Woolwich and at Vincennes. From these it appeared that wrought-iron plates of 4½ inches thick afforded complete protection to a ship's side against the heaviest artillery of that date, viz., 68 lbs. shot, 16 lbs. charge, at distances of 1200 yards and upwards; that the same iplates afforded considerable protection at 600 yards' dtstance, but that at 400 yards they afforded little proection against 68 lbs. shot, as the plates are quiekly broken up by three or more shot striking within a short distance of one another; and the broken pieces of iron were then driven through the ship's side, and caused more injury than if there had been no iron casing at all. At the same time single shot were successfully resisted at 200 yards' range. It was also made evident that these plates afforded considerable protection at short ranges from 32 lbs. shot and 8-inch hollow shot, but that three or four shot of these kind striking near together broke away portions of the plate, and a breach was gradually formed in the ship's side.

At Vincennes the general result was as follows:

That iron plates 3·94 English inches would resist 14 shot from French 30-pounders per square metre (10¾ square feet). That plates 5½ inches thick gave a resistance of 18 shots per square metre. The French 30-pounder throws a 32 lbs. shot English.

Upon the above data the floating batteries were constructed, experiment having shown that it required a sustained and deliberate fire from guns in use at that date, in order to effect a breach in their sides.

The case of artillery *versus* floating batteries remained in abeyance until 1857, when Mr. Whitworth having rifled a Service 68-lbs. cast-iron block, proposed to try it against the floating batteries. This experiment took place at Portsmouth, and was the first instance of a flat-headed shot of wrought-iron having been used against the plates.

This form of shot which weighed from 68 to 70 lbs. penetrated clean through the 4½ in. plates, but unfortunately the gun burst after a few rounds had been fired, and it was subsequently discovered that ordinary cast-iron had not sufficient strength to bear the strain put upon it by any efficient system of rifling. Notwithstanding the above experiment the Admiralty, alarmed by the progress made in France in the construction of iron-plated ships, decided to build similar men-of-war in this country; and an enormous expenditure has been incurred upon this account.

In 1859, the Armstrong gun having been introduced into the Service, experiments were made with it against an iron-plated ship. The Armstrong 32-pounder failed to pierce the plates; in fact, at a short range, it had no more effect than the old service 32-pounder, in consequence of its want of velocity.* In the early part of this year the Armstrong 100-pounder gun was tried against the iron plates, but failed to pierce them until a flat-headed shot of steel or wrought iron was employed, similar to the one used by Mr. Whitworth in 1857. With this species of projectile, the Armstrong 100-pounder pierced the plates, but did not penetrate clear through the side of the ship, except where it had been previously weakened by former shot.

In fact, it has been shown by these experiments that the Armstrong 100-pounder is only one-fourth better than the old Service 68-pounder at short ranges. This arises from the low initial velocity of the former shot. At the experiments at Shoeburyness, on Saturday last, with the Whitworth 80-pounder, every shot which struck fair passed clean through the side of the floating battery, and was picked up within a few feet of the opposite side of the vessel.

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* The Admiralty upon this ordered additional iron-plated ships to be commenced.

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THE ARMY.

1st Life Guards. The annual banquet of the 1st Life Guards took place at the London Tavern, on Saturday evening, Sir W. Wynn, Bart., M.P., in the chair, supported by the Duke of Beaufort, Marquis of Conyngham, Earl Beauchamp, Earl of Mount Charles, Viscount Templemore, Viscount Grey de Wilton, Viscount Elmley, Viscount Ingestre, Earl Vane, Sir Hervey Bruce, Captain Caulfield, Captain Lowther, Colonel Parker, Colonel Hogg, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. D. C. F. de Ros, Colonel Oakes, Colonel Greville, Lord Eliot, Captain Bateson, Captain Streatfeild, Captain Hon. Henry Wyndham, Captain Magens, Hon. C. Duncombe, Captain Levett, Sir W. A. Fraser, Bart., Captain Peyton, Captain Fraser, Captain de Winton, General MacNeil, Captain Farrer, Colonel Biddulph, Captain Walsh, Captain Bulkeley, Hon. W. North, Lord Earlsfort, Hon. R. Talbot, Mr. G. W. Harvey, Mr. H. Langham, Mr. F. Graham, Mr. J. Leslie, Mr. C. Alexander, Mr. W. G. Craven, Mr. E. Heneage, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Greville, Mr. George, Mr. Osborn, Mr. Hanly, Mr. Limbert. The dinner and wines were of the most recherché description.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. Cornet Stephenson has joined the depôt at Canterbury.

2nd Dragoon Guards. Lieutenant O'Beirne is attached to the Nynee Tal depôt during the hot season.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Surgeon Allen has leave to England.

4th Dragoon Guards. Lieutenant Ponsford has left Shorncliffe for Brighton, to join the head-quarters of his regiment.

6th Dragoon Guards. Lieutenant Doering is attached to the Landour convalescent depôt during the hot season. Cornets Fryer, Dakin, and Jones, have joined the depôt at Maidstone, on appointment.

7th Dragoon Guards. Cornet Cammilleri has joined the depôt at Canterbury, on appointment.

3rd Light Dragoons will shortly move from Dublin to the Curragh for the summer.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons. Assistant-Surgeon R. G. Burton has obtained leave to England on medical certificate.

7th Hussars. Captain Brown and Lieutenant Topham are on leave to Simla to October 15.

8th Hussars. Major Phillips is on leave home. Lieutenant de Winton has arrived in India. Cornet Coates has joined the depôt at Canterbury, on appointment.

12th Lancers may be expected to arrive in England in July, and will be quartered at Leeds. Colonel Pole, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Prior, Lieutenant F. Jones, and Riding-Master Stephens have preceded the regiment by the overland route. Captain Harford, acting paymaster, has gone to Calcutta on duty.

14th Light Dragoons. The head-quarters have arrived at Plymouth in the Sydenham, and proceed to Dublin for disembarkation. Several of the officers have preceded the corps by the overland route and the depôt at Newbridge are collecting horses.

15th Hussars will move from Dublin to the Curragh for the summer.

16th Lancers. The greater part of the regiment has arrived at Aldershot.

17th Lancers. The coming of age of Cornet Bruce of this regiment, eldest son of Lord Ernest Bruce, has been celebrated with great rejoicings at Marlborough, which borough Lord Ernest represents in Parliament. Lieut. H. E. Wood is appointed second in command of the second corps of Mayne's Horse. The officers now serving in, and those who have served in, the above distinguished regiment, dined together on Wednesday evening at the Clarendon Hotel, Bond Street. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presided on the occasion. The banquet was served up in splendid style, covers being laid for thirty. The Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald, arrived shortly before eight o'clock, at which hour dinner was announced. There were present Major-General F. Johnson, Major-General Scott, Major-General Lawrenson, Colonel Sir J. M. Wallace, K.H., Colonel Benson, Sir G. Leith, Lieut.-Colonel Learmouth, Lieut.-Colonel Holden, Colonel St. Quintin, Hon. Colonel Massey, Major Pole, Major Parry, Captain K. Erskine, Captain A. Burnand, Captain Macartney, Captain H. Baring, Captain Marshall, Captain Lowe, Hon. G. Morgan, Lieutenant Bainbridge, Lieutenant Gooch, Cornet Blumberg, Cornet H. A. Robinson, Mr. J. Wilkinson, Sir G. Wombwell, Dr. Gibson, Mr. D. Lane, Mr. A. Crawshay, Mr. Gonne, &c.

Royal Artillery.—G Field Battery of the 9th Brigade of the Royal Artillery marched from Athlone, in three divisions, on the 28th, 29th, and 30th ult., arriving at the Portobello Barracks, Dublin, on the 31st of May and the 1st and 2nd of June, there to be stationed.

Captain M'Dougall's battery of artillery marched from Limerick for the Curragh on the 24th ult. The officers accompanying it were Captains M'Dougall and Thornton, and Lieutenant O'Connor. Lieutenant Kyle of the same battery left on the 27th, with the dismounted men. This battery was succeeded at Limerick by Captain Colclough's from Newbridge on the 27th, Lieutenant Barrington with the dismounted men having arrived on the 24th. Colonel Frome, Royal Engineers, accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Robertson, R.E., Captain Brine, R.E., and Major Mackintosh, barrack-master, inspected the Limerick barracks on the 24th. They proceeded down the river Shannon to inspect the various forts, &c., on the 25th.

Captain H. Renny is attached to the Murree convalescent depôt for the hot season.

Second Captain Le Mesurier is on leave to Nynee Tal, from 15th March to 15th July.

Veterinary Surgeon Callow, of the Royal Artillery, has received orders to proceed to China at once. He leaves Shorncliffe this week.

No. 7 Battery of the Royal Artillery at Shorncliffe, has taken over the battery of Armstrong guns brought last week from Woolwich by No. 9 Battery; this is the first Armstrong battery which has been sent from Woolwich to join any battery of the Artillery. During the week the men have been actively drilled in the new exercise required for these guns; they consist of 12-pounder guns, and weigh about 8¼ cwt. each, the weight of the 9-pounder field batteries being about 13 cwt. per gun. The strength of the 9th Battery is the following: 1 captain, 3 subalterns, 1 surgeon, 239 non-commissioned officers, gunners, and drivers, 103 horses, 6 guns, 6 waggons, and 5 ambulances and store-carts.

Royal Engineers.—Captain E. O. Hewett, R.E., has been ordered to proceed to Portsmouth, to take command of the 36th Company of Royal Engineers.

1st Royals. 1st battalion.—Ensign Atkinson and 80 rank and file are under orders for Madras.

4th Regiment, 1st battalion. Captain J. Paton has leave to England for 18 months, from date of leaving the regiment. Ensign F. R. Sandys will succeed to the Adjutancy of the 1st battalion, vice Law, resigned.

5th Fusiliers. Brevet-Major A. Scott, Captain R. Moore, Lieutenant Shegog, and Ensign Ormond, with 210 rank and file, are ordered from the depôt to Calcutta to join the regiment.

6th Regiment. Ensign Collis and 46 men are under orders for India.

7th Fusiliers. Lieutenant Sparks is attached to the Murree depôt for the hot season. Lieutenant Little is about to be gazetted as Adjutant of the 1st battalion.

8th Regiment. On the departure of the 1st battalion for England the Governor-General of India issued the following complimentary Order:—"His Excellency the Governor-General considers it due to Her Majesty's 8th (the King's) regiment of foot to take leave publicly of the regiment on its departure to England, and to offer to its officers and men the acknowledgments of the Government of India for their services in this country. The 8th Regiment embarked for India in April, 1846, and, after serving for some years in the presidency of Bombay, was transferred to the Bengal presidency in December, 1853. The regiment was at Jullundur in 1857, when the mutiny of the Bengal army broke out, and did essential service at that station in resisting and punishing the mutineers. It joined the army before Delhi soon afterwards, and served with much distinction in the siege and capture of that fortress. It bore a conspicuous part in the complete repulse given to the forces of the mutineers in their persevering sorties on the 14th, 18th, and 23rd July, 1857; and in the glorious struggle within the city, which lasted for six days. After it was stormed in September, the 8th Regiment was among the foremost in exhibiting the irresistible effect of the valour and endurance of British soldiers. The regiment formed part of the pursuing column under Brigadier Greathed, C.B., and was present in the actions at Boolundshur, Allyghur, and Agra. It subsequently served with the force under His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in the relief of the garrison of Lucknow and at Cawnpore, and was subsequently employed in the final conquest of the province of Oude, and exhibited its characteristic bravery in the capture of the town and fort of Sandee. The Governor-General begs to assure the 8th Regiment of the very high sense entertained by him of its services and soldierly conduct, whether in quarters or in the field, and of the interest which he will always feel in its future welfare." Captain Meade and Lieutenant Moynihan of the 1st battalion, are on their way home from India in the Monica in charge of detachments. Captain T. G. Souter has leave for 6 months, from date of embarkation of the regiment.

11th Regiment. The 1st battalion of the 11th Regiment of Foot (North Devon), stationed at Portsmouth, received new colours yesterday, on Southsea Common, at the hands of Lord William Paulet, C.B., commanding the south-west district. This fine regiment is under the command of Colonel Moore, and has recently returned from Australia, where it had been stationed for thirteen years. The regiment is rather strong, and is in a very high state of discipline. One of the remarkable historical reminiscences connected with the fame of this gallant corps is, that it was one of the first regiments that declared for the Prince of Orange. Its first colonel was a Duke of Beaufort.

15th Regiment. The 1st battalion will move from the Channel Islands to the Curragh, relieving the 30th Regiment.

20th Regiment. Captain H. E. Quin of the 1st battalion is employed in the Public Works Depôt in India. Lieutenant Fahie is attached to the Nynee Tal convalescent depôt.

23rd Fusiliers. Captain the Honourable Savage Mostyn is attached to the Nynee Tal depôt.

24th Regiment. Captain H. M. Burns is doing duty with the Kussowlie convalescent depôt. Lieutenant Tongue is to be appointed Adjutant to the 1st battalion, vice Lieutenant Fox, who has leave to England.

26th Regiment. Sir George Brown, the Commander of the Forces in Ireland, in officially communicating the melancholy death of Captain Collins, of this regiment, to the Commander-in-Chief, says, "It appears that Captain Collins and Lieutenant Armstrong (also of the 26th Regiment) were returning from musquetry practice directly across the line of fire of a party at No. 2 range, in direct contradiction to all orders on the subject, when a shot struck the former officer, and he died almost immediately. A court of inquiry has been ordered to assemble to investigate into all the circumstances of the case, the proceedings of which, as well as the finding of the coroner's jury, will be forwarded to you when they are received by me."

27th Regiment. Lieutenant Surman is attached during the hot season to the Kussowlie depôt.

30th Regiment, under the command of Colonel Mauleverer, C.B., is under orders to be moved from the Curragh camp to Jersey and Alderney, in exchange for the 1st battalion, 15th Foot, which battalion will be sent from those two islands to the Curragh on arrival.

34th Regiment. Captain A. G. Shawe, Lieutenant Wyse, Ensigns Sharpe and Webb, and 75 rank and file are under orders for India.

35th Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel Beamish, Captains Tisdall, Morton, and Davis, and Lieutenant Lloyd, are on leave from 15th April to 14th October, to Nynee Tal and the hills north of Deyrah. Lieutenant Trimen is doing duty with the Landour depôt.

37th Regiment. Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Heaton, Lieutenant Mason, Ensigns Ennis, King, and Holton, with 132 men, are under orders to join head-quarters in India.

38th Regiment. Brevet-Major Walton, Ensign Bromhead, and 93 men, are under orders for India.

42nd Highlanders. Captain J. Wilson is temporarily acting as Instructor of Musketry. Captain R. H. Gordon is on leave from 15th April to 15th October, 1860, to Kumaon Hills.

46th Regiment. Lieutenant Radcliffe is doing duty with the Kussowlie depôt.

48th Regiment. Ensign Brown is doing duty with the Nynee Tal depôt. Ensign Bowlby is acting as Adjutant and Quartermaster to the wing of the corps quartered at Oorae, under Major Aplin.

51st Regiment. Captain R. G. S. Mason and Lieutenant C. L. B. Hamilton are on leave to Bombay for 2 months, from date of departure from the regiment, m.c.

52nd Light Infantry. Major A. L. Peel has arrived in England on 18 months' leave. The anniversary dinner of the 52nd Light Infantry was held at the London Tavern on Monday evening. Generals Sir F. Love, K.C.B., Sir C. Yorke, K.C.B., Sir John Bell, K.C.B., M'Neil, Colonel Blois Colonel French, Colonel Campbell, C.B., Colonel Pocklington, Captain the Hon. E. Curzon, Major Vigors, Major Bailey, Lieut.-Colonel F. Cavendish, Major A. Peel, Captain the Hon. J. Monson, Captain Hughes, Captain Moorsom, Lord Walter Scott, Major J. Peel, Captain the Hon. W. Clive, Captain Jones, Captain Stopford, Captain Henley, and Mr. Beattie were present. The Duke of Richmond was prevented from taking the chair by indisposition.

53rd Regiment. On the eve of the departure of this gallant regiment the following well-deserved General Order was issued:—"His Excellency the Governor-General of India gladly embraces the opportunity afforded by the return of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment to England to place on record the sense entertained by the Government of the services rendered in this Presidency by this excellent regiment. The 53rd Regiment arrived in India in December, 1844, and proceeded to the North-Western Provinces. It was present in the campaign of the Sutlej, and engaged in the battle of Aliwal in January, 1846, and at the battle of Sobraon on the 10th of February, 1846, which closed that campaign. It took part also in the campaign of the Punjab, and was present in the battle of Goojerat. After several years of service in the Upper Provinces and in the Punjab, in the course of which, while at Peshawur in 1851 and 1852, the regiment was frequently engaged in successful expeditions against the border tribes, the 53rd foot proceeded to the presidency, and it was in garrison in Fort William in the early part of the memorable year 1857, when the late mutinies broke out in the native army of Bengal. The Governor-General willingly bears testimony to the importance of the service rendered at that time by the regiment at the presidency. The 53rd foot proceeded to the North-Western Provinces while the general disturbances were at their height; and at the brilliant affair at Khujiva, on the 1st of November, 1857, where about two companies were engaged successfully, in concert with the Shannon's naval brigade, against a very superior body of rebels and mutineers, the regiment lost its gallant and lamented commander, Lieut.-Colonel Powell, C.B. Of this action it was appropriately remarked in the despatch of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, 'This fight affords one more instance of what the British soldier will perform in spite of every disadvantage and extraordinary fatigue. This was a soldiers' fight, if ever there was one.' With the detachment of the 53rd, on this occasion, it will be remembered that a company of the 93rd Highlanders, a small party of the Royal Engineers, and a depôt detachment likewise fought, the whole winning for themselves the admiration and gratitude of their fellow-countrymen. The 53rd Regiment served at the memorable relief of the garrison of Lucknow, achieved by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in November, 1857; and, after having been present at the relief of Cawnpore, and at the action on the Kalanuddee, both directed by His Excellency in person; at the actions at Futtehghur and at Shumshabad, and the storming of Meangunge; the regiment was engaged in the capture of Lucknow, by the Commander-in-Chief in April, 1858. Lastly, the regiment was employed in the taking of Sultanpore, and the passage of the Goomtee, under Major-General Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., and in the final subjugation of Oude. The field services of the 53rd foot, however, have not been more conspicuous than its discipline and good conduct throughout the period of its employment in India. The Governor-General takes his leave of this fine regiment with a very hearty farewell."

54th Regiment. Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Brett is on leave from 15th April to 15th October, 1860, to hills north of Deyrah. Lieutenant Cliffe is doing duty with the Nynee Tal depôt. Captain Robinson and 93 rank and file are under orders for India.

55th Regiment will shortly move from the Curragh to Aldershot. Some months ago we mentioned the fact that Mr. Bell, formerly a lieutenant in the regiment, recovered 450*l.* damages in Dublin against Captain Parke for slander. On that occasion evidence of a previous charge against the plaintiff was tendered, with a view to depreciate his general character, and therefore to mitigate the damages. On this ground, and also on that of the excessive amount of the damages, an application was this week made to the Irish Court of Exchequer for a new trial on behalf of Captain Parke. The Chief Baron thought Captain Parke entitled to a new trial, but the two other Barons differed from him, and the application was refused.

56th Regiment. Private Burns, of the 56th Regiment, stationed in Colchester Camp, on Wednesday, received 50 lashes, in accordance with the sentence of a garrison court-martial, for having for the third time deserted from his regiment.

60th Rifles. Four officers and 192 men of the 2nd battalion, 60th Rifles, are under orders to proceed to join the service companies in China as soon as tonnage can be provided for them. No women or children will accompany this detachment, as it proceeds to the seat of war; but they will receive the usual allowance until sent out, consisting of 6*d.* per day for each woman and 2*d.* per day for each child.

66th Regiment. Captain and Brevet-Major Sir C. F. W. Cuffe, Bart., has leave to England for 18 months.

68th Light Infantry. A letter from Rangoon of the 31st of March, says, "Major-General Bell is now holding his annual inspection of Her Majesty's 68th Regiment. The amateurs of this corps are to have their first theatrical performance this evening in the Assembly Rooms, which they have brushed up at considerable expense with new scenery, &c. The drop scene, painted by Lieutenant Blair, of the

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Artillery, is intended to represent the public gardens. The regatta came off on the 29th and 30th."

71st Light Infantry. Brevet-Major A. C. Parker is on leave to Matheran and Bombay, from 1st April to 1st October, and Lieutenant H. B. Aldridge to England for 18 months. Lieutenant Kane is doing duty with the Landour depôt.

75th Regiment. Ensign T. B. Morris is doing duty with the Nynee Tal depôt.

78th Highlanders. Three companies of this regiment have moved from Edinburgh, replacing the same proportion of the West York Rifles, whose rioting has been the subject of notice elsewhere.

79th Highlanders. Lieutenant Cleather is doing duty with the Kussowlie depôt.

81st Regiment. Major J. B. Flanagan is on leave to England for 18 months, from date of leaving the regiment. Captain Bourchier is attached to the Murree depôt during the hot season.

82nd Regiment. Lieutenant F. Mylne is on leave (in ext.) from 1st November to 1st May, 1861.

87th Fusiliers. This fine corps, the last on its way to China, left Singapore on the 19th of April *en route* for Hong Kong.

88th Regiment. Colonel G. V. Maxwell is on leave from 15th April to 15th October to proceed to the Hills. Ensign Buchanan is doing duty with the Landour depôt during the hot season. Ensign Cuthbertson and 167 men are under orders to embark for India.

90th Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Guise has leave to England from 1st May, 1860, to 1st November, 1861.

91st Regiment. Lieutenant E. K. Obbard is on leave to England for 18 months.

93rd Highlanders. Lieutenant Burgoyne is attached to the Murree depôt.

94th Regiment. Captain St. John is attached to the Murree depôt for the hot season. Lieutenant Richards has passed his examination in the vernacular. Lieutenant Malthus is acting as Instructor of Musketry until the arrival of Lieutenant Teevan from England.

97th Regiment. Lieutenant Shawe is ordered to Calcutta to appear before a Medical Board. Lieutenant Thompson and 80 men are under orders for India.

98th Regiment. Lieutenant Simpson is attached to the Murree depôt for the hot season.

Rifle Brigade. Lieutenant A. R. Keene is attached to the Landour depôt for the hot season.

3rd Depôt Battalion, Chatham. Captain and Adjutant Roney, who, in last week's *Gazette*, succeeded to a majority by purchase, in this Depôt Battalion, is an officer of 21 years' standing. We understand he commenced his career in the Austrian service as a cadet. Major Roney has seen much foreign service, and during the Crimean war was appointed major of the 1st Jäger Corps, which he eventually succeeded to the command of. Major Roney is youngest brother of Sir Cusack P. Roney.

Royal Malta Fencibles.—Surgeon Bernard has been gazetted surgeon-major, with the rank of major, and Assistant-Surgeon Ellul of the same regiment to the rank of captain. Immediately after the publication of the Warrant increasing the rank and allowances of the medical officers of the Army, Surgeons Bernard and Ellul applied to the Secretary of State for War (then General Peel) for the rank, if not the pay, of their brother officers in the Army. And, although General Peel then stated that the provisions of the Warrant are not applicable to the Royal Malta Fencibles Regiment, Mr. Sidney Herbert, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Lieut.-General Commanding, has been pleased to grant their just demand.

Sir B. Hawes has just issued a circular, in which he says that Mr. Sidney Herbert, having been in communication with the Duke of Newcastle, desires that the appointment of a separate legal adviser should be limited to colonies having a responsible government, and in which the law officers of the Crown are subject to frequent changes, and to other cases in which, from some local circumstance, the general officer commanding, with the assent of the governor, may consider that the law officers of the Crown are unable to attend conveniently to the business of the War Department. Hitherto, where a law officer of the Crown was paid by a salary, his remuneration bore annually to his annual salary, as nearly as possible, the same proportion which the demands of the Board of Ordnance on his time and attention during the year have borne on the demand made during the same period on his time and attention by the colonial government. And where he was remunerated by fees the fees were paid by the Board of Ordnance, the fees in no case to be greater or less than those which such officer received in respect of duties of equal importance and difficulty from the local government. Mr. Herbert now desires that when the income of the person concerned is derived partly from his official salary, and partly from private practice, he should receive the fair remuneration which he would obtain from private individuals for any business which may be thrown upon him by the War Department.

The following Circular has been forwarded to the military storekeepers at Chatham garrison by order of the Secretary of State for War:—"The Secretary of State for War, with the concurrence of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, and in consequence of the favourable results of experiments by the departmental chemist and trial by the superintendent of small arm factories, has approved of the introduction of Price's Rangoon oil into the Service, for the preservation of small arms and articles made of metal from oxidation. This material, which is manufactured by Price's Candle Company, is found to be unalterable, always procurable, of a uniform quality, and equal in every respect to the best sperm oil, and at the same time more economical. Price's Rangoon oil for preserving metal work is therefore to be demanded whenever oil is in future required by the departments for the use of the Army, and for the preservation of small arms, or for metal work of any description, in lieu of oils of other description hitherto supplied.—J. Crawford Caffin."

The annexed Circular Memorandum, addressed to the regiments and battalions of infantry at home and abroad, except those in India and China, and the 65th Regiment, has been promulgated:—"Horse Guards, S. W., May 22nd.—The distribution of regiments and battalions of infantry of the Line at home and abroad, except of those in India and China and the 65th Regiment, which remains as at present, is to be follows:—

	Field-Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Staff.	Sergeants, exclusive of Schoolmaster.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.
10 Service Companies	3	10	11	9	6	46	21	40	760
2 Depôt Companies ...	...	2	3	1	...	10	4	10	140
	3	12	14	10	6	56	25	50	900

The second battalions which are now serving at home are not to be divided as above without special orders, though they should, of course, be formed into 12 companies. The pipe-major and the five pipers of the Highland regiments, which are in addition to their establishments, belong to the service companies.—By command, James Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant-General."

The following General Order, respecting the marching of recruits in India, has been issued by Lord Clyde:—"With a view to ensuring a more efficient control over parties of European recruits proceeding up country, whether marching or by bullock-train, and to prevent the recurrence of those acts of misconduct which have, the Commander-in-Chief is pained to observe, been of late so frequently brought to notice, His Excellency, with the concurrence of Government, is pleased to direct that the maximum number of recruits for British regiments to be henceforward placed under the charge of one officer shall be 50; and that, whenever practicable, 3 officers, with some non-commissioned officers, shall be attached to every 100 men. Lord Clyde further directs that the officer in charge of every detachment shall be required to keep a diary of the marches made, and of the conduct of the soldiers, which he will submit to the officers commanding the stations through which he may pass, and finally deposit in the staff office of the station where the last draft is left. It will be the duty of officers commanding stations to inspect carefully this report; bringing, if necessary, to the notice of superior authority any entries which may appear to require observation or inquiry."

Colonel C. A. Browne, so long the Military Secretary in Madras, has been appointed to the command of the Nagpore Force on his return to India. "The Governor in Council cannot allow the long, honourable, and highly valuable service of Colonel Browne, as Military Secretary to the Government, to terminate without recording their sense of his eminent public merits, and acknowledging the important assistance they have always received from him."

The whole of the troops of the line at Chatham who are about to proceed to India to augment the service companies of their regiments in the three presidencies have been instructed in the great gun drill, pitching and striking tents, field works, and making gabions and fascines, escalading, embarking and disembarking, and in cooking when in the field. They have also gone through a course of rifle instruction, and are in every respect ready to take the field immediately on arriving in India.

A numerous detachment of non-commissioned officers and men of the 20th, 23rd (Fusiliers), 31st, and 73rd Regiments, left Chatham Barracks on Tuesday morning, and proceeded to the Ordnance wharf, where they were exercised in embarking and disembarking from Her Majesty's ship Tyne, the troops being conveyed to and from the ship in the men-of-war launches.

An amateur theatrical performance by the non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers took place at the Royal Marine Theatre, Chatham, on Tuesday evening, in the presence of Col. H. Sandham, Director of the Royal Engineer Establishment, Col. A. P. Ross, R.E., Col. E. Rea, Commandant of the Royal Marines, and a large number of the officers of the garrison and the men of the Royal Engineers. The pieces performed were *Rob Roy* and *Deaf as a Post*, the various characters being sustained in a very effective manner. The band of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, under the direction of Herr Kappey, occupied the orchestra.

On Wednesday the 3rd battery 1st brigade Garrison Artillery, in command of Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel De Rinzy, assembled in the mortar battery park, adjoining the Royal Artillery barracks, Woolwich, and fired four rounds of mortar practice, the target being, as usual, a flagstaff about 30 feet high, bearing a union-jack, erected on Woolwich Common, over a range of 100 yards. The barrack field, forming a portion of the intervening space between the battery and the flagstaff, was occupied by squads of recruits belonging to the depôt and men of the 4th brigade under drill, and other portions of the field were taken up with various parties of officers and soldiers engaged in the game of cricket. The review-ground near the flagstaff was converted into a drill-ground for pitching and striking tents, under rehearsal of that part of the proceedings intended to be carried out on Dartford Heath on Friday, and had the appearance of a bivouac of troops on the march. The whole available battalion of Royal Marines, in command of Colonel Stransham, were also on the ground, under a course of summer drill and rifle practice. Woolwich was unusually crowded with holiday folks, and great numbers were attracted to the locality by the firing and other circumstances, necessitating redoubled caution on the part of the provosts and sentries to keep the ground free within a certain distance of the flagstaff, marked out as dangerous to the approach of visitors, the mortar-shells whizzing through the air with great velocity, and falling from 10 to 40 and 50 yards in every direction from and about the target. In the third round the firing was exceedingly precise, the fifth shell from the mortar glancing along apparently within a hair's-breadth of the mark. The next shot, fired with a ten-inch shell, struck the flagstaff about a foot below the flag, shivering it in splinters, and bringing the flag to the ground, the shell being found buried three feet beneath the shingle twelve feet beyond. A loud shout of applause and clapping of hands thereupon ensued, and, the flagstaff having been lashed up and replaced, the firing continued with fair results.

A farewell dinner was given on Tuesday by the gentry and tradesmen resident in the neighbourhood of Aldershot, to Lieut.-General Knollys, lately commanding the camp, in recognition of his uniform urbanity and his continuous efforts to promote the welfare of Aldershot and its vicinity. The dinner was held at the Club-house, Aldershot, and about 130 persons were present, among whom were Captain Mangles (chairman), Sir C. Phipps, Mr. Roupell, M.P., &c. The Chairman, in proposing "The health of General Knollys," dwelt upon the excellent order that had prevailed in the camp during the gallant officer's command, and upon his unceasing efforts to promote the comfort, not only of the soldiers under his control, but of all who dwelt in the vicinity of the camp. The compliment was duly acknowledged by the gallant general, who expressed the great pleasure he felt at finding that his good wishes and best efforts were so well appreciated. After some other toasts had been disposed of the company separated.

Chatham Garrison Amateur Theatricals. On Wednesday evening the sergeants of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Depôt Battalions and Royal Engineers gave their last performance at the Theatre Royal, Marine Barracks. The plays selected were, "Still Waters Run Deep," and "The Unfinished Gentleman." The theatre was crowded with the *élite* of the garrison and town, and at the finish of each piece the performers were loudly called for. In the first piece, Staff-Sergeant Flowers, W. Norfolk Militia, as "John Mildmay," was excellent, as was also Colour-Sergeant Rowe, 7th Regiment, as "Captain Hawksley." Mr. Bristowe, Librarian, St. Mary's Barracks, was a capital "Unfinished Gentleman," his acting eliciting roars of laughter throughout. It is generally admitted, that the above performances were the best of the season, and there is no doubt, that whenever the Sergeants play, they will obtain the patronage of the officers of the garrison and the respectable inhabitants of the town.

H. W. Eve, Esq., B.A., scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed one of the assistant-masters of Wellington College. An annual nomination to Addiscombe has been given to the college by Sir James Weir Hogg, and two additional nominations for next year.

SHORNCLIFFE CAMP.

On Monday morning last, an experiment was tried to test the value of draught oxen for the purpose of moving heavy guns. Mr. Robert Bourne, of Summerfield Court farm, near Sellinge, supplied three yolk of oxen, which were attached to one of the 18-pounder siege guns, from the new shed at the north-west part of the camp; the number of horses usually required being twelve, and six drivers, the horses being harnessed four abreast, the drivers mounted on the off and near horse of each section of four. The ease with which the oxen started the ponderous mass, weighing over four tons, excited the admiration of all the bystanders. The course taken was along the D and E ranges, down the military road into Sandgate, from thence through Sandgate to Seabrook, then up the hill, past the new church, along the front of the C range, completing the circuit. The distance was over 3½ miles; the time consumed, including stoppages, was about one hour and a quarter. Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. H. Devereux, conducted the experiment, which appeared to be quite successful; proving that for moving heavy guns with a steady, continuous movement the ox far exceeds his compeer the horse.

VETERINARY SURGEONS IN INDIA.

The following scale of pay and allowances of Veterinary Surgeons in the British and India Forces of Her Majesty are officially published:—

	For any month. Rs.	As.	P.
Staff veterinary surgeons, after 15 years' service on full pay	313	1	2
Staff veterinary surgeons, after 20 years' service on full pay	327	15	8
Staff veterinary surgeons, after 25 years' service on full pay	342	14	2
Veterinary surgeons, 1st class, after 5 years' service on full pay	186	5	8
Veterinary surgeons, 1st class, after 10 years' service on full pay	216	2	8
Veterinary surgeons, 1st class, after 15 years' service on full pay	231	1	3
Veterinary surgeons, 1st class, after 20 years' service on full pay	253	7	0
Veterinary surgeons, 1st class, after 25 years' service on full pay	298	2	7
Veterinary surgeons on appointment	149	1	4
After 5 years' service on full pay	171	7	1
After 10 years' service on full pay	193	12	11
After 15 years' service on full pay	208	11	5
After 20 years' service on full pay	208	11	5
After 25 years' service on full pay	208	11	5
Veterinary surgeons appointed before 1st July, 1859, on appointment	149	1	4
After 5 years' service on full pay	171	7	1
After 10 years' service on full pay	193	12	11
After 15 years' service on full pay	208	11	5
After 20 years' service on full pay	223	10	0
After 25 years' service on full pay	260	14	8

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 1.

3rd Regiment of Light Dragoons—Cornet George Shippen Willes to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice St. George, who retires; June 1.

6th Dragoons—Cornet Robert Davies to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice O'Neill, who retires; June 1.

7th Light Dragoons—Captain Edward Picton Baumgarten, from the 10th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice the Hon. Caryl Craven Molyneux, who exchanges; June 1.

10th Light Dragoons—Captain the Hon. Caryl Craven Molyneux, from the 7th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Baumgarten, who exchanges; June 1.

11th Light Dragoons—Robert Henry Verschoyle, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Swaine, who has retired; June 1. George Clerk Cheape, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Annesley, promoted; June 2. Thomas Stark Christie, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice De Burgh, promoted; June 3.

Royal Artillery—Brevet-Major Samuel Hood Stovin Inglefield, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Haultain, retired upon half-pay; Second Captain Willoughby James Wilson, to be Captain, vice Inglefield; Lieutenant William Raymond Lluellyn, to be Second Captain, vice Wilson; May 4. To be Surgeons—Surgeon Ethelbert Henry Blake, M.D., from the 55th Foot; Surgeon Thomas Guy, M.D., from the 20th Foot; Surgeon William Pearson Ward from the 17th Foot; Surgeon Alexander Scott Fogo, M.D., from the 23rd Foot, vice Davis, placed upon half-pay; June 1. To be Assistant-Surgeons—Assistant-

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Surgeon William Henry Pollard, from the 22nd Foot; Assistant-Surgeon George Whitla, from the Staff; Assistant-Surgeon James Mackay, M.D., from the Staff; Assistant-Surgeon John J. Colin Rogers from the Staff; Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Edward Bartlet, from the Staff; Assistant-Surgeon Robert Storey, from the Staff; Assistant-Surgeon John Adsetts, from the Staff; Assistant-Surgeon William Dumville Smythe, from the Staff; Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Oswald Cowan, M.D., from the Staff; June 1.

3rd Regiment of Foot—Sergeant-Major George Russell Holt White, from the 9th Light Dragoons, to be Quartermaster, vice Blisset, who resigns; June 1.

11th Foot—Henry Herbert Skill, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Barclay, appointed to the 24th Foot; June 1.

15th Foot—The exchange of Lieutenant Wilson, from 13th Light Dragoons, bears date the 25th May, 1860, not 26th May, 1860, as stated in the *Gazette* of the former date.

16th Foot—Lieutenant William Robert Welch Lea, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Freeman, who retires; Ensign James Bell, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lea; John Lloyd Price, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice McCann, promoted; June 1.

17th Foot—Lieutenant Frederick Carr S. Dyer, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Williams, deceased; Ensign Edward Arthur Elgin, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Dyer; March 27. Surgeon Charles Hamilton Fasson, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Ward, appointed to the Royal Artillery; June 1.

29th Foot—Surgeon George Paul Minchin Woodward, M.D., from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Guy, appointed to the Royal Artillery; June 1.

22nd Foot—Captain Theophilus Bolton, from the 40th Foot, to be Captain, vice Hinds, who exchanges; Assistant-Surgeon John Adcock, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Pollard, appointed to the Royal Artillery; June 1.

23rd Foot—Surgeon Benjamin Tydd, from the Staff, to be Surgeon vice Fogo, appointed to the Royal Artillery; June 1.

26th Foot—Lieutenant Estcourt Day to be Captain, without purchase, vice John Colling deceased; Ensign the Hon. William Harry Bruce to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Day; May 19.

40th Foot—Captain Thomas Clowes Hinds, from the 22nd Foot, to be Captain, vice Bolton, who exchanges; June 1.

41st Foot—Lieutenant Arthur Henry Wavell to be Captain, by purchase, vice Pennefather, who retires; Ensign Seymour Fitz John Clarke to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wavell; William Patrick Oliphant Boulderson, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Clarke; June 1.

44th Foot—Henry Harpur Tabb, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lewis, promoted in the 25th Foot; June 1.

47th Foot—John Larpent Utterton, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hicks, who retires; June 1.

55th Foot—Surgeon Henry Somers, M.D., from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Blake, appointed to the Royal Artillery; June 1.

61st Foot—Charles Francis Dashwood, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Ness, promoted; June 1.

63rd Foot—Captain Henry Wallace Stroud, from the 98th Foot, to be Captain, vice Beamish, who exchanges; June 1.

72nd Foot—Charles Wolfran Nugent Guinness, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mackinnon, promoted in the 25th Foot; June 1. Richard Tomkinson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Baillie, who retires; June 2.

73rd Foot—George Sowley Holroyd, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Ashmore, appointed to the 87th Foot; June 1.

82nd Foot—Standish Henry Carroll, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mason, promoted; June 1.

86th Foot—Captain Joshua Henry Kirby to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel John Perkins Mayers, who retires; Lieutenant James Creagh to be Captain, by purchase, vice Kirby; Ensign Richard Jebb Posnett to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Creagh; Donald Shaw, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Posnett; June 1.

91st Foot—Robert Townshend Passingham, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Spearman, promoted; June 1.

94th Foot—William Alexander Symes, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Anstruther, promoted; June 1.

97th Foot—Penry Boleyn Williams, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Irvine, appointed to the 44th Foot; June 1.

98th Foot—Captain George Perceval Beamish, from the 63rd Foot, to be Captain, vice Stroud, who exchanges; June 1.

Rifle Brigade—Willoughby Merrick William Campbell Burrell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice FitzRoy Smyth, promoted in the Coldstream Guards; June 1.

DEPÔT BATTALIONS.

Captain Devereux Herbert Mytton, 85th Foot, to be Instructor of Musketry; May 14.

Captain Henry John Le Marchant Baynes, 88th Foot, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Colcs, appointed Captain Instructor at Hythe; May 17.

Captain Frederick Stansfield Herries, 65th Foot, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Eagar, appointed Adjutant of Volunteers; May 18.

BREVET.

The Commission as Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel of Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. James Colborne, half-pay Unattached, to be antedated to the 17th Feb., 1856.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Corrected up to 1st June, 1860.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depôt is stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Regent's Park
2nd do.—Hyde Park
Royal Horse Guards—Windsor
1st Dragoon Guards—Bangalore; Canterbury
2nd do.—Lucknow; Canterbury
3rd do.—Mhow; Canterbury
4th do.—Brighton
5th do.—Aldershot
6th do.—Meerut; Maidstone
7th do.—Sealkote; Canterbury
1st Dragoons—Dublin
2nd do.—Newbridge
3rd do.—Dublin
4th do.—Manchester
5th do.—Aldershot
6th do.—Kirkee; Maidstone
7th Hussars—Umballa; Canterbury
8th do.—Nusseerabad; Canterbury
9th Lancers—Exeter.
10th Hussars—Hounslow
11th do.—Birmingham
12th Lancers—On passage Home; Leeds
13th Light Dragoons—Piershill
14th do. — On passage Home; Newbridge
15th Hussars—Dublin
16th Lancers—Aldershot
17th do.—Madras; Maidstone
18th Hussars—Aldershot
Royal Artillery [Head Quarters]—Woolwich
Do. [Horse Brigade]—Woolwich
Do. [1st Brigade] Garrison Artillery—Woolwich
Do. [2nd do.] Garrison Artillery—Dover
Do. [3rd do.] Garrison Artillery—Plymouth
Do. [4th do.] Field Artillery—Woolwich
Do. [5th do.] Garrison Artillery—Gibraltar
Do. [6th do.] Garrison Artillery—Malta
Do. [7th do.] Garrison Artillery—Quebec
Do. [8th do.] Field Artillery—Portsmouth
Do. [9th do.] Field Artillery—Dublin
Do. [10th do.] Garrison Artillery—Guernsey
Do. [11th do.] Field Artillery—Bengal
Do. [12th do.] Garrison Artillery—Mauritius
Royal Artillery [13th Brigade] Field Artillery—Bombay
Royal Artillery [14th Brigade] Field Artillery—Bengal
Do. [depôt]—Woolwich
Coast Brigade [Head Quarters]—Woolwich
Royal Engineers [Head Quarters]—Woolwich
4th Company—Bengal
8th do.—Bombay
21st do.—Bengal
Do. A Troop, R. E. Train—Chatham
Do. [1st Company]—Malta
Do. [2nd do.]—Gibraltar
Do. [3rd do.]—Gibraltar
Do. [4th do.]—India
Do. [5th do.]—Woolwich
Do. [6th do.]—New Zealand
Do. [7th do.]—Halifax, N. S.
Do. [8th do.]—China
Do. [9th do.]—Corfu
Do. [10th do.]—China
Do. [11th do.—India (ordered to Mauritius)
Do. [12th do.]—Cape of Good Hope
Do. [13th do.]—Dublin (survey)
Do. [14th do.]—Kelso (survey)
Do. [15th do.]—Chatham
Do. [16th do.]—Newry (survey)
Do. [17th do.]—Malta
Do. [18th do.]—Weymouth
Do. [19th do.]—Glasgow (survey)
Do. [20th do.]—Swan River
Do. [21st do.]—India (ordered to Mauritius)
Do. [22nd do.]—Mauritius (ordered home)
Do. [23rd do.]—China
Do. [24th do.]—Gibraltar
Do. [25th do.]—Cape of Good Hope
Do. [26th do.]—Bermuda
Do. [27th do.]—Chatham
Do. [28th do.]—Malta
Do. [29th do.]—Corfu
Do. [30th do.]—Dover
Do. [31st do.]—Curragh Camp
Do. [32nd do.]—Alderney
Do. [33rd do.]—Chatham
Do. [34th do.]—Shorncliffe
Do. [35th do.]—Aldershot
Do. [36th do.]—Portsmouth
Military Train [1st bat.]—China
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
Do. [3rd bat.]—Woolwich
Do. [4th bat.]—Shorncliffe } Depôt at Aldershot
Do. [5th bat.]—Curragh } Do.
Do. [6th bat.]—Woolwich
Military Train [7th bat.]—Aldershot
Grenadier Guards [1st bat.]—St. George's Barracks
Grenadier Guards [2nd bat.] Portman St. Barracks
Do. [3rd bat.]—Dublin
Coldstream Guards [1st bat.]—Wellington Barracks
Do. [2nd bat.]—Windsor
Scots Fus. Guards [1st bat.]—Wellington Barracks.
Do. [2nd bat.]—Tower
1st Foot [1st bat.]—Madras; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.] — Hong-Kong; Birr
2nd do. [1st bat.]—On pass. to China; Walmer
Do. [2nd bat.]—Cephalonia; Walmer
3rd [1st bat.]—Canton; Limerick
Do. do. Malta; Limerick
4th do. [1st bat.]—Bombay; Chichester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Corfu; Chichester
5th do. [1st bat.]—Allahabad; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Mauritius; Pembroke
6th do. [1st bat.]—Benares; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Cork
7th do. [1st bat.]—Peshawur; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Walmer
8th do. [1st bat.]—(ordered home) Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Templemore
9th do. [1st bat.] — Corfu; Limerick
Do. [2nd bat.]—Corfu; Limerick
10th do. [1st bat.]—Devonport
Do. [2nd bat.]—The Cape
11th do. [1st bat.]—Portsmouth; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
12th do. [1st bat.]—N. S. Wales; Walmer
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
13th do, [1st bat.]—Gorruckpore; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Cape; Fermoy
14th do. [1st bat.]—Jamaica; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Mullingar
15th do.—Jersey; Pembroke
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Pembroke
16th do. — Aldershot; Templemore
Do. [2nd bat.]—Curragh
17th do.—Quebec; Limerick
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
18th do.—Secunderabad; Buttevant
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
19th do.—Dinapore; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
20th do.—Gondah; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Dublin
21st do.—Barbadoes; Birr
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
22nd do.—Malta; Parkhurst
Do. [2nd bat.] — Malta; Parkhurst
23rd do.—Lucknow; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Walmer
24th do.—Ferozepore; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Mauritius
25th do.—Gibraltar; Athlone
Do. [2nd bat.]—Preston
26th do.—Dublin; Belfast
27th do.—Umballa; Buttevant
28th do.—Bombay; Fermoy.
29th do.—Newcastle; Devonport
30th do.—Curragh; Parkhurst
31st do.—China; Chatham
32nd do.—Dover; Devonport
33rd do.—Deesa; Fermoy
34th do.—Fyzabad; Colchester
35th do.—Meerut; Chatham
36th do.—Devonport; Athlone
37th do.—Ghazepore; Colchester
38th do.—Bareilly; Colchester
39th do. — Bermuda; Templemore
40th do.—N. S. Wales; Birr
41st do.—Aldershot; Devonport
42nd do.—Bareilly; Stirling
43rd do.—Madras; Chatham
44th do.—China; Colchester
45th do.—Bradford; Parkhurst
46th do.—Jullundur; Buttevant
47th do.—Dover; Cork
48th do.—Allahabad; Cork
49th do.—Aldershot; Belfast
50th do.—Ceylon; Parkhurst
51st do.—Mean Meer; Chichester
52nd do.—Sealkote; Chatham
53rd do.—Ordered Home; ditto
54th do.—Cawnpore; Colchester
55th do.—Curragh; Devonport
56th do.—Bombay; Colchester
57th do.—Poona; Cork
58th do.—Aldershot; Birr.
59th do.—Cape; Athlone
60th do. — [1st bat.] — Ordered Home; Winchester
Do. [2nd bat.] — China; Winchester
Do. [3rd bat.] — Jackatalla; Winchester
Do. [4th bat.]—Waterford; Winchester
61st do.—Ordered Home from Mauritius; Pembroke
62nd do.—Nova Scotia; Belfast
63rd do.—ditto; Belfast
64th Foot — Kurrachee; Canterbury
65th do.—New Zealand; Birr
66th do.—Madras; Colchester
67th do.—Canton; Athlone
68th do.—Rangoon; Fermoy
69th do.—Madras; Fermoy
70th do.—Allahabad; Canterbury
71st do.—Morar; Perth
72nd do.—Mhow; Aberdeen
73rd do.—Dinapore; Chatham
74th do.—Bellary; Aberdeen
75th do.—Allahabad; Chatham
76th do.—Dublin; Belfast
77th do.—Benares; Chatham
78th do.—Edinburgh; Aberdeen
79th do.—Mean Meer; Stirling
80th do.—Saugor; Buttevant
81st do.—Rawul Pindee; Chatham
82nd do.— Shahjehanpore; Canterbury
83rd do.—Belgum; Chichester
84th do.—Sheffield; Pembroke
85th do.—Cape; Pembroke
86th do.—Aldershot; Templemore
87th do.—China; Youghal
88th do.—Delhi; Colchester
89th do.—Seronje; Fermoy
90th do.—Seetapore; Canterbury
91st Foot—Kamptee; Chatham
92nd do.—Jhansi; Stirling
93rd do.—Rawul Pindee; Aberdeen
94th do.—Nowshera; Chatham
95th do.—Neemuch; Fermoy
96th do.—Manchester; Parkhurst
97th do.—Jubbulpore; Colchester
98th do.—Peshawur; Canterbury
99th do.—China; Cork
100th do.—Gibraltar; Parkhurst
Rifle Brigade [1st bat.]—Aldershot; Winchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Subathoo; Winchester
Do. [3rd bat.]—Agra; Winchester
Do. [4th bat.]—Malta; Winchester
1st West India Regt.—Bahamas
2nd do.—Jamaica
3rd do.—Barbadoes
Ceylon Rifles—Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles—The Cape
Canadian Rifles—Toronto
St. Helena Regt.—St. Helena
Royal Newfoundland Co.'s—Newfoundland
Malta Fencibles—Malta
Gold Coast Artillery—Cape Coast Castle

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

1st Depôt Battalion, Chatham, 1st bat. 7th, 1st bat. 24th, 35th, 43rd, 53rd, and 77th depots
2nd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 20th, 1st bat. 23rd, 31st, 52nd, and 73rd depots
3rd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 8th, 1st bat. 19th, 75th, 81st, 91st, and 94th
4th do., Canterbury, 64th, 70th, 82nd, 90th, and 98th
5th do., Parkhurst, 1st and 2nd bats. 22nd, 30th, 45th, 50th, 96th and 100th
6th do., Walmer, 1st and 2nd bats. 2nd, 2nd bat. 4th, 2nd bat. 7th, and 1st bat. 12th
7th do., Winchester, Rifle Battalion 1st, 2nd, and 3rd battalions of the 60th Rifles, and the four battalions of the Rifle Brigade
8th do., Pembroke, 2nd bat. 5th, 15th, 61st, 85th
9th do., Colchester, 1st bat. 1st, 54th, 56th, 66th, 88th
10th do., Colchester, 1st bat. 5th, 34th, 37th, 38th, 44th, 97th
11th Depôt Battalion, Plymouth 10th, 32nd, 41st, and 55th
12th do., Athlone, 25th, 36th, 59th, and 67th
13th do., Birr, 2nd bat. 1st, 21st, 40th, 58th, and 65th
14th do., Belfast, 26th, 49th, 62nd, 63rd, and 76th
15th do., Buttevant, 18th, 27th, 46th, 80th, and 87th
16th do., Templemore, 2nd bat. 8th, 2nd bat. 18th, 16th, 39th, and 86th
17th do., Limerick, 1st and 2nd bats. 3rd Buffs, 1st and 2nd bats. 9th, and 1st bat. 17th
18th do., Fermoy, 2nd bat. 11th, 2nd bat. 13th, 14th, 28th
19th do., Fermoy, 1st bat. 13th, 33rd, 68th, 69th, 89th, 95th
20th do., Cork, 2nd bat. 6th, 47th, 48th, 57th, 99th
21st do., Chichester, 2nd bat. 4th, 51st, 83rd
22nd do., Stirling, 42nd, 71st, 79th, 92nd
23rd do., Aberdeen, 72nd, 74th, and 93rd

STATIONS OF THE EMBODIED MILITIA.

ENGLAND.

Bedford—Portsmouth
2nd Cheshire—Shorncliffe
Durham Artillery—Gosport
East Kent—Portsmouth
Hampshire Artillery—Pembroke
Lancashire Artillery—Charles Fort
Northumberland Artillery—Tynemouth
Norfolk Artillery—Woolwich
North Lincoln—Dublin
1st Stafford (King's Own)—Portsmouth
2nd Stafford (King's Own)—Dublin
Suffolk Artillery—Gosport
Sussex—Glasgow
Tower Hamlets (King's Own) Aldershot
2nd Warwick—Newport
Wiltshire—Dover
1st York, (W. R.)—Ayr

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh Artillery—Dunbar
2nd Lanark—Aldershot
Fifeshire Artillery—Devonport
Stirling—Shorncliffe

IRELAND.

Antrim Artillery—Shorncliffe
Donegal—Yarmouth
Dublin City Artillery — Portsmouth (Haslar)
Fermanagh—Chester
Kerry—Tralee
Louth (Rifles)—Curragh
Tipperary Artillery—Sheerness

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, MAY 26.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Second-Class Assistant-Engineers and appointed to the under-mentioned ships:—D. Millar to the Highflyer, W. Roberts to the Blenheim, M. B. Kelly to the Wasp, J. Hird to the Flying Fish, T. Edgar to the Wellington as supernumerary, E. Hawkes to the Eagle for service in the Violet, and R. H. Dobney promoted to the rank of Acting Second-Class Assistant-Engineer in the Tribune.

MAY 28.—Surgeon J. T. Gabriel, to the Hecate.

Acting Assistant-Surgeons S. Bamfield, to the Victory, for service at Haslar Hospital; W. H. Bell, to the Hecate; and D. Hilston, to the Edgar.

Master's Assistant R. J. Ellis, to the Wasp.

MAY 29.—Commanders W. Wood, to the Barracouta; and E. H. Howard, to the Mohawk, vice M'Dougall, invalided.

Lieutenants J. W. Pike and F. W. Lewis (additional), to the Imaum.

Masters C. C. Scott, to the Barracouta; and W. J. Olive, to the Imaum.

Mate H. Austin, to the Aboukir.

Assistant-Paymasters W. K. Harriott, to the Impregnable; and H. P. Brenan, to the Excellent.

Acting Assistant-Surgeons T. Milne, to the Renown; and F. F. Flynn, to be additional to the Marlborough.

Chief-Engineers A. M'Innes, to the Cumberland, for charge of the machinery of the Virago; and J. W. German, confirmed as Chief-Engineer in the Barracouta.

Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineer J. Clinkskill, to the Wellington, for service in the Thais.

MAY 30.—Lieutenant J. E. N. Graham, to the Barracouta.

Paymasters J. B. Swann, to the Scourge; and W. E. Kelly, to the Barracouta.

Assistant Paymasters J. N. Robinson, to the Dauntless; M. B. Granby, to the Pembroke; E. W. Golden, to the Imaum; and F. A. Keogh, to the Blenheim.

Midshipmen A. E. Hutchinson, to the Aboukir; and P. C. Johnstone, to the Agamemnon.

Clerk J. C. Franklyn, to the Barracouta.

Second-class Assistant-Engineer T. Brown, to the Asia, for charge of the machinery of the Blazer.

MAY 31.—Captain Sir F. L. M'Clintock to the Bulldog commissioned.

Midshipmen G. H. J. Elliot to the Cressy, W. H. C. St. Clair to the Aboukir, C. F. M. Gordon to the Hannibal, R. D. Campbell to the Marlborough, H. S. Sandys and F. A. Wetherall to the Donegal.

First-Class Assistant-Engineer G. H. Beaton to the Cumberland, for charge of the machinery of the Racehorse.

COAST GUARD OFFICE—MAY 31.

APPOINTMENT.—Commander John De C. A. Agnew to be Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard, Aberdeen Division, vice Warren, removed.

REMOVAL.—Commander Frederick P. Warren, from Aberdeen, to be Inspecting Commander at Gravesend, vice Baker, period of service expired.

Acorn was at Amoy when the last mail left.

Actæon was at Shanghaie when the last China mail left.

Adventure was at Chusan at the departure of the last China mail.

Agamemnon was at Malta on the 17th ult.

Algerine was at Ningpo when the last mail left.

Amethyst, 26, Captain S. Grenfell, will leave Valparaiso for Spithead, about the end of July next.

Arethusa, 50, screw steam-frigate, having been cut in half at Chatham, the operation of half-launching her will be performed during the next spring tides. She is to be lengthened by about 50 feet.

Assistance was at Chusan at the departure of the last China mail.

Banterer was at Hong Kong on the 14th of April.

Black Eagle, Admiralty steam-vessel, having undergone repairs to her machinery on Wednesday, proceeded down the river on a trial trip under the charge of an officer from the Woolwich factory department. The result was satisfactory.

Blenheim, 60, screw, Captain Francis Scott, C.B. This ship is to proceed to Milford, and her crew will be turned over to the Colossus, 80.

Boxer was at Malta on the 17th ult.

Britomart, a new gun-vessel, built at Newcastle-on-Tyne, was on Wednesday brought up to Woolwich Dockyard to be fitted for service.

Bulldog, 6, paddle, in the steam reserve at Portsmouth, steamed out of the harbour on Wednesday to test her machinery and speed, &c., after repairs. Everything worked satisfactorily, and she realised rather over 11 knots.

Bustard was at Ningpo when the last mail left.

Cadmus left Malta on the 1st ult. for the West Indies.

Cæsar, 90, screw, Captain Thomas Mason, will, it is said, on her arrival in England turn over her officers and crew to the Duncan, 101, screw, now completing her machinery, &c., at Portsmouth.

Cambrian was at Hong Kong on the 14th of April.

Camilla was at Japan by the latest accounts.

Caradoc, arrived at Malta on the 20th from Naples and Palermo; and proceeded on the 24th to Syracuse.

Carnatic (old 70-gun line-of-battle ship), recently converted at Messrs. White's yard, at Cowes, into a coal depôt, is receiving on board her steam crabs and gear alongside the shear jetty in Portsmouth harbour. She will be fitted in a similar manner to the Pitt, recently conveyed round to Portland, and is reported to be for service at Malta.

Centaur, 6, steam-vessel, Commander E. D'o D'a Alpin, left Singapore on the 30th of March, towing two transports full of troops for Hong Kong.

Chesapeake was at Hong Kong on the 14th of April.

Clio, 22, screw, Captain T. Millar, arrived at Valparaiso on the 11th of February last from Rio de Janeiro; she is to be stationed on the coast of Central America.

Clown was in Canton river on the 12th of April.

Collingwood, line-of-battle-ship, is being converted into a screw steam-ship at Sheerness.

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Colossus, 80, screw, is ordered to be commissioned by Captain Francis Scott, C.B., for coast-guard service at Portland, in place of the Blenheim. 60, screw.

Cormorant, 4, had her steam up on Saturday, and proceeded down the river from Chatham to sea for the purpose of trying her engines.

Coromondel was at Hong Kong on the 14th of April.

Cressy has sailed from Malta for Naples.

Cruiser was at Chusan at the departure of the last China mail.

Cumberland, 70, Captain Schomberg, chief steam reserve ship in Sheerness harbour, was on Thursday paid wages, and the crew granted seven days' leave.

Doris was at Gibraltar on the 21st ult.

Dove was at Shanghaie when the last China mail left.

Drake was at Hong Kong on the 14th of April.

Eagle, 50, Captain E. Tatham, Coast Guard. It is reported in naval circles that this ship will leave her present station and go to Southampton, and be employed as a training-ship.

Edgar, 91, screw, Captain James E. Katon, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Erskine, is ready for sea, and is expected to sail in a few days.

Esk, 20, screw, Sir R. I. Le M. M'Clure, C.B., left Singapore on the 4th of April, for Hong Kong. Sir R. M'Clure remains at Singapore to superintend certain official business that required his attention.

Espoir, 5, screw, preparing at Devonport for the first division of the steam ordinary, is receiving her stores in the basin at Keyham.

Firm was at Shanghaie when the last China mail left.

Flying Fish, 6, screw, sailed from Spithead on Tuesday for the eastward.

Forester was at Hong Kong on the 14th of April.

Frederick William, 86, screw, was docked on Saturday to be brought forward for sea service.

Furious was at Shanghaie when the last China mail left.

Fury was at Hong Kong on the 14th of April.

Ganges, 84, Rear-Admiral R. L. Baynes, C.B., Captain Fulford. By private letters from Vancouver's Island, we hear that the marines from this ship had been landed, and that the San Juan difficulty remained the same, but all quiet.

Hannibal was at Malta on the 17th ult.

Haughty was at Hong Kong on the 14th of April.

Hermes, 6, paddle-wheel steam-sloop, 200-horse power, Commander William A. Gordon, from the Cape of Good Hope station, has been inspected at Sheerness by the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Edward Harvey and staff, preparatory to being taken into the basin to be dismantled and paid off. She has been in commission since the 16th of June, 1855, and has been reported a healthy and comfortable ship.

Hero, 91, screw, Captain G. H. Seymour, in Keyham Dock, having shipped her shaft, was taken out of dock on Tuesday.

Hesper was at Hong Kong on the 14th of April.

Highflyer was in Canton river on the 12th of April.

Himalaya, steam troop-ship, Captain Seccombe, at Devonport, is to have her defects made good with all possible dispatch.

Impérieuse was at Shanghaie when the last China mail left.

Inflexible was at Hong Kong on the 14th of April.

Insolent was at Hong Kong on the 14th of April.

James Watt, arrived at Malta on the 24th from Suda (Candia).

Janus was at Hong Kong on the 14th of April.

Kestrel was at Foochow when the last mail left.

Leven was at Hong Kong on the 14th of April.

London has sailed from Malta for Naples.

Marlborough, bearing the flag of Admiral Fanshawe, was expected to leave Malta about the 22nd ult.

Megæra, with 30 gunners of the Royal Artillery, arrived at Gibraltar on the night of the 18th ult., and proceeded to Malta, where she arrived on the 25th, with the 1st battalion of the 22nd Regiment, which she embarked at Queenstown, under the command of Major Sir George Robinson.

Mohawk was at Gibraltar on the 21st ult.

Nelson, 91, screw, got up steam and tested her boilers and machinery on Thursday in the steam-basin at Portsmouth. Everything worked in the most satisfactory manner.

Nimrod was at Shanghaie when the last China mail left.

Odin, 16, steam-vessel, Captain Lord John Hay, C.B., arrived at Singapore on the 9th of April last. On her passage from the Cape the weather was of a most extraordinary description: heavy gales, head winds, stark calms alternated. Between the Cape and Singapore she parted from her gun-boats, and no news of them had been heard previous to the departure of the last mail. She was to leave Singapore on the 10th with two transports of the 8th Punjabees on board.

Opossum was at Shanghaie when the last China mail left.

Orion, 91, Captain Frere, at Keyham, has been caulked to endeavour to stop a leak. Her shafting is to come out.

Orpheus, 21, 400 horse-power, having been completed, is ordered to be launched about the latter end of June.

Pearl was at Chusan at the departure of the last China mail.

Penguin, 4, having been coppered, was taken out of the North Dock in the Devonport Dockyard on Tuesday, and moored to the jetty.

Phœbe, 51, was hauled under the crane in the north basin at Keyham on Monday. She is taking on board her machinery.

Quail was at Gibraltar on the 21st ult.

Queen, 86, was spoken by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Delta on the 23rd ult., steering southwards on her way to Gibraltar.

Racehorse, 4, 200 horse-power, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Woolwich, to be docked and surveyed, after which she will be fitted out for the steam reserve.

Redwing, tender to the Cambridge, went out to the breakwater, Plymouth, on Wednesday, to enable the men to exercise firing shell from the Armstrong guns.

Renard, 4, screw, Commander J. G. Goodenough, was at Singapore on the 9th of April last, having arrived there with an Indian transport in tow, bound for Hong Kong.

Renown has sailed from Malta for Naples.

Ringdove, 4, screw, Commander R. G. Craigie, arrived at Singapore in April last, having been employed in towing Indian transports with troops on board for Hong Kong.

Roebuck was at Shanghaie when the last China mail left.

Royal Albert, 121, screw, Captain Lacon, flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle, sailed from Plymouth on Tuesday to join the Channel fleet, leaving behind 60 or 70 of her crew, who have broken leave.

Scourge was at Gibraltar on the 21st ult.

Scout was at Chusan at the departure of the last China mail.

Simoom, 8, screw, Commander J. M. Cooke, arrived at Singapore from Hong Kong on the 9th of April last.

Slaney was in Canton river on the 12th of April.

Snake, 4, screw, Commander H. Harvey, arrived at Singapore in the beginning of April, having in tow an Indian transport with troops bound for Hong Kong.

Sphinx, 6, steam-vessel, Commander G. F. Day, V.C., arrived at Singapore on Saturday, April 7th, from the Cape, having experienced dreadful weather, during which she parted from her gun-boats, which she had conveyed from England at so much risk and trouble. It is fortunate that these last-named vessels were under the command of such an experienced officer as Commander Day, as they were in no condition to encounter the perils of an ordinary fair-weather voyage to the East. Captain Day was obliged to have them repaired on the voyage, and they were a source of constant solicitude to every soul on board the Sphinx. No doubt, however, is entertained about their turning up safe, but no intelligence of them was known on the departure of the last mail from Singapore. The Sphinx was to leave on the 10th with two transports of Sikh cavalry. A private letter received from Her Majesty's ship Sphinx, dated Singapore, April 15, says:—"We leave here to-morrow for the north, with a transport in tow. A large body of troops are said to be collected at Shanghaie, and were expected to start thence for the north about the 25th. A great number of Sikhs and a few native regiments have come up here; the remainder of the troops are English. A naval brigade of 2000 men will be landed, under the command of Captain M'Cleverty."

Starling was at Hong Kong on the 14th of April.

Staunch was in Canton river on the 12th of April.

St. Jean d'Acre has sailed from Malta for Naples.

Sutlej, 51, screw, fitting in the steam-basin at Portsmouth, will be ready for the trial of her machinery the latter end of this month.

Thunderbolt, 16, floating battery, 200 horse-power, has had her bottom covered with Peacock's composition, which has been introduced into the Royal Navy, in order to preserve the iron plates with which she is protected. She has also had her interior painted.

Topaze, 51, screw, Captain the Hon. J. W. S. Spencer. By advices from the Pacific station we hear that Mr. Ernest Rice is appointed lieutenant to this ship, vice Burgess, invalided.

Trusty, 14, floating-battery, was towed to Chatham on Wednesday, and placed at moorings off Upnor, for the purpose of the Lords of the Admiralty inspecting the effects of the experiment by Mr. Whitworth's 80-pounder gun.

Virago, 6, paddle-wheel steamer, Commander Dunn, anchored at the Little Nore on Thursday, and was inspected by Capt. H. Harvey, flag-captain, after which she proceeded into the harbour to be paid off.

Vivid, steam-vessel, Master-Commanding Allen, left Woolwich at six o'clock on Wednesday morning for Dover, where, in accordance with a telegraphic message, she was ordered to embark the Lords of the Admiralty for an inspection of the Channel Fleet now lying in the Downs, and subsequently to proceed with their lordships to Calais. On her return to Woolwich the crew of the Vivid will remain on board to be in readiness to convey their lordships to witness a repetition of experiments with the Whitworth gun.

Vixen, 6, steam vessel. Lieutenant Richards, flag to the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific station, is promoted to be commander of this vessel, vice Captain Lambert deceased.

Wasp, 13, screw-corvette, Commander C. Stirling, arrived at Spithead on Thursday afternoon from Sheerness.

Watchful was in Canton river on the 12th of April.

Woodcock was at Shanghaie when the last China mail left.

Wrangler, 4, screw steam gun-vessel, 160-horse-power, Commander J. Beamish, was on Thursday inspected by Captain Rundle B. Watson, Captain-Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, and paid advance.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having awarded a silver medal to Serjeant-Major George William Lane, with an annuity of 10*l.*, Colonel George E. Hunt, of the Chatham division, presented the medal to him on Saturday, in presence of the officers and battalion on parade.

An Admiralty order has been issued promoting Mr. J. J. Fincham, first-assistant-master-shipwright at Chatham dockyard, to be master-shipwright at Deptford, vice Mr. Chatfield, superannuated. Their lordships have awarded the annual good conduct gratuity of 50*l.* to Mr. R. Driver, foreman of shipwrights at Chatham.

Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Fanshawe, the newly-appointed commander-in-chief at Plymouth, comes to England in the Terrible, 21, paddle, Captain Glasse, which was to leave Malta on the 22nd inst. for Devonport.

The medical officers of the Navy have subscribed for the purpose of obtaining from the chisel of Baron Marochetti two marble busts of the late First Lord of the Admiralty, with a view to present one to Lady Pakington, and the other to Haslar Hospital. This step has been taken on the part of these gentlemen in order to testify to Sir John their gratification at his having successfully carried a measure by which their pay and their position have been materially benefited. The presentation will take place on Tuesday next, the 5th inst.

The following vessels have been chartered by the War Department for the conveyance of stores to various foreign stations:—Indemnity, Alphington, Trent, Hannibal, Celerity, Pride of the Sea, Reliance, Naomi, and Spartan.

Part of the Channel fleet is now lying in the Downs. There are seven line-of-battle ships and two frigates, viz.:—Aboukir, Centurion, Conqueror, Algiers, Trafalgar, Mars, Donegal, Diadem, and Mersey.

The whole of the officers at Chatham under orders to proceed to India have been granted one month's leave o absence prior to their embarkation.

The following ships have been taken up by the Hon. Council of India for the conveyance of troops to India, viz., the Vittoria, the Clarence, the Agincourt, and the Eveline.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.—A naval court-martial was held on board the Impregnable, guard-ship, at Devonport, on Friday week, to inquire into the conduct of John Casey, stoker, employed on board the Partridge, steam-tender to the Royal Albert, "whereby damage was alleged to have been done to the midship boiler on the morning of the 17th of May, and to try him for the same." The court was composed of the following officers:—Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle (president), Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas S. Pasley, Captains W. J. Williams, Royal Adelaide; A. W. Jerningham, Cambridge; J. J. B. E. Frere, Orion; and J. Seccombe, Himalaya. Wm. Eastlake, Esq., officiated as Judge Advocate. Captain J. F. Lacon, Royal Albert, prosecuted. A letter was read from Mr. T. W. Sanders, the engineer in charge on board the Partridge, stating the orders given with respect to the management of the boilers; and a letter from Captain Lacon, who said he had examined the prisoner as to his motives in acting as he did, but could ascertain no reason. The prisoner appeared to be quite sober, and had acted in a most premeditated manner. The complete list having been produced by Assistant-Paymaster Valentine Rickord, the witnesses for the prosecution were called. From their evidence it appeared that the prisoner had been drafted on board the Partridge, screw gun-boat, tender to the Royal Albert, and on the morning of the above date, in defiance of standing orders, he proceeded to get up steam without calling the engineer on duty. The consequence was that, being insufficiently acquainted with the duties he undertook to perform, he heated two of the boilers without filling them with the requisite quantity of water, and thereby caused the crown of one of the furnaces to become red hot and bulge in. Mr. Ware, one of the engineers on board, fortunately hearing the noise, proceeded to the engine-room, and there found the prisoner about to turn on the cold water, he having just started the donkey-engines, there being already about 50 lbs. pressure on the boilers. Mr. Ware immediately took the necessary steps to remedy the prisoner's indiscretion. From the evidence of the other witnesses it was shown that had not Mr. Ware arrived in the engine-room at the fortunate time he did, the accident might have extended to most serious consequences. The prisoner, in defence, could offer no explanation why he was in the engine-room without orders at so early an hour. He denied having heard any order that he was not to go into the engine-room, or that he had touched either the safety-valve or blast, but admitted that he put on fresh fuel. When he went down the fires were burning up. He stopped there, and thought it was later than it was. He put the donkey at work, and was rigging the pump when Mr. Ware came. He threw himself on the mercy of the court. The court were of opinion that the prisoner had disobeyed orders, and by his neglect caused the damage sustained, and consequently sentenced him to be degraded to the second-class and to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for three months.

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.—The *Gazette* contains a notice that preparations are now being made for the intended distribution of an award for the destruction of pirates in the China seas, by Her Majesty's ship Sampson, on the 4th and 6th of December, 1856, 22nd of April and 8th of June, 1857.

THE EPSOM DOWNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Riding on Epsom Downs on the Derby Day, it struck me what a splendid place it would be for a review, on a large scale; of Rifle Volunteers.

Would it not be a glorious sight to see 30,000 gallant fellows, completely equipped, formed in line of contiguous battalion columns on "the Hill," stretching far away towards "Tattenham Corner," thousands of gay equipages round the course,—in short, the Derby Day once again graced with the presence of Her Most Gracious Majesty, and the flower of British chivalry?

Would it not be imposing to see the massive columns moving down the slope near "the Road," and marching past along the course; our beloved Queen, surrounded by a brilliant retinue, and surmounted by a background of lovely faces, forming a perfect mountain of beauty in the Grand Stand, smiling her approval on her devoted Volunteers.

Would this not be better than stuffing a mass of Volunteer corps into Hyde Park, where no one could see them?

Look then at the advantages and facilities. Everyone knows his way to Epsom Downs. Two great railways, thoroughly up to the work, could easily take both Volunteers and spectators to the ground. Those who wish to try their hands at an encampment or a bivouac might go down the day previous. The chains that are used to keep the course would answer to keep the ground. All appliances are at hand.

The beauty of the picture in imagination, and the facility of converting it into a reality, must be my excuse for troubling you with these suggestions.—I am, &c.,

AN OLD BRIGADIER.

THE VOLUNTEER SALUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Since the establishment of the Volunteer force, orders have been issued to the troops in almost every district to pay the same compliments to the officers of "Volunteer corps," when in uniform, that they pay to their own officers and to the Militia. These orders are obeyed by the soldiers with pleasure, and I may also mention that I have been a witness to "regular" officers being saluted by Volunteers. But a most absurd and improper practice appears to prevail of foolish young "private" Volunteers appearing at places of public amusement with officers' swords and belts, which renders it difficult for "soldiers" to distinguish "officers" from "privates."

At the flower show at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last, some scores of the London Rifle Brigade appeared as officers.

It is to be hoped that the gentlemen in authority, in every corps, will adopt measures to prevent so unsoldierlike a practice, and to fine any member who, when he appears in uniform, is not properly dressed.—I am, &c.,

I. M. B.

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THE MILITIA.

The 3rd, or Westminster, Light Infantry Militia has just completed its annual period of training at Richmond. The men were highly complimented by Viscount Chelsea, their commanding officer.

The Suffolk Militia Artillery, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel A. Shafto Adair, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, have been officially inspected at Portsmouth by Colonel Fitzmayer, commanding the Royal Artillery in the south-west district. The men were marched out to Southsea Castle, and made practice with shot from one 24-pounder gun, two 32-pounder guns, and two 68-pounders (95 cwt. guns), the latter throwing solid shot at 1900 and 2000 yards' range. Shell practice was also made at 1000 yards from a 65-cwt. 8-inch gun, on the south-east advanced work of the castle. The result of the firing was excellent, notwithstanding a strong breeze prevailing at the time, and which compelled the gunners to make a considerable allowance for the deflection of the shot from the true line of flight.

Colonel Lord Frederick Paulet, of the Coldstream Guards, has inspected the Royal Berks (7th) Regiment of Militia, which musters about 500 rank and file, and has been under 27 days' training at Reading. The regiment assembled on the Reading cricket-ground, and shortly after ten o'clock, they formed into line and received Colonel Lord Paulet with a general salute. A variety of evolutions were gone through, and the regiment having marched past, headed by the band, the gallant colonel addressed the men and complimented them on the proficiency to which they had attained. The regiment will be disembodied to-morrow.

The 2nd Middlesex Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. George Byng, was inspected in review order, on Friday week, by Colonel Haygarth, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who, on the conclusion of the evolutions (field) expressed his high satisfaction at the precision and steadiness with which the various movements had been executed, and his approbation of the general appearance and soldierlike bearing of this regiment. Considering that this regiment has for the first time had the Enfield rifle placed in its hands, it redounds greatly to the credit and zeal of both officers, men, and the instructor of musketry, that so much efficiency and discipline should have been attained in the very prescribed period of the official 27 days' training, which, in fact, is not more than 21 days' actual drill. The regiment was disembodied on Saturday.

The Northumberland Artillery Militia will be moved from Tynemouth to Cork, there to be stationed for artillery practice during the summer.

Colonel Crofton, of the 11th Regiment of Foot, inspected the 1st Devon Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Davie, M.P., in a field at St. Thomas, near Exeter, on Thursday week. After going through a variety of evolutions with great precision, the gallant colonel addressed the regiment, congratulating the men on the proficiency they had attained, and observing that it would be his duty and pleasure to make a most favourable report of them to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

A few days ago the Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners' Artillery Militia Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Colman Rashleigh, was inspected at Truro, by Colonel Pester, commanding the Royal Artillery of the Western District, who warmly praised the men for the military skill which they displayed. The conduct of the men since their embodiment has been excellent.

The West Norfolk Militia was disembodied at Norwich on Saturday.

The Essex Rifles Militia were reviewed on Friday week by Col. Wood, commandant of the camp at Colchester. The regiment was disembodied on Saturday, as was also the West Essex Militia.

The West Suffolk Militia were disembodied on Saturday at Bury St. Edmunds.

The 1st or Royal East Middlesex Regiment of Militia was inspected on Monday last, on Hampstead Heath, by Col. Haygarth, who expressed himself much pleased with the general appearance of the men, and the creditable manner in which they went through the various evolutions under the command of Colonel Alcock.

The Queen's Own Light Infantry (2nd Tower Hamlets), Colonel the Earl of Wilton, G.C.H., were inspected last week by Colonel Bradford, Grenadier Guards, who expressed himself highly pleased with the general efficiency of the regiment.

The Chatsworth Rifles, or 2nd Regiment of Derbyshire Militia, assembled last Thursday week, at Chesterfield, for their annual period of training.

The Hampshire Militia Infantry has just completed its annual period of training, and the men have returned to their homes. There was an excellent muster.

The 1st Devonshire Regiment of Militia has just completed its annual period of training at Exeter, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Ferguson Davie, M.P. The regiment consists of about 550 men.

The Royal Caithness, Sutherland, and Cromarty Rifles will assemble at Dingwall on the 7th of June, for training, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Ross.

The Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders will assemble, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Erskine, for 27 days' training, on Monday next.

A detachment of the Staffordshire Militia has proceeded from Portsmouth to Portland and Weymouth, to relieve a detachment of the East Kent Militia, which returns to headquarters at Portsmouth.

On Thursday week, at Richmond barracks, previous to the dismissal of the 1st Royal Surrey Militia at the conclusion of its annual training, the regiment, upwards of 500 strong, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Evelyn, was minutely inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Carleton, of the Coldstream Guards. The ordinary manœuvres of a field-day, including some light infantry movements, were performed with celerity and precision, and the inspecting officer expressed unqualified approbation at the high degree of proficiency attained by the regiment.

The Northumberland Light Infantry Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel W. M. Bigge, having completed their 27 days' training, was disembodied at Alnwick on Monday. The regiment underwent an inspection on Saturday by Colonel Henry Cooper, of the 45th Regiment, and made an extremely creditable appearance while under arms.

The Northumberland Artillery Militia, at present at Tynemouth Castle, have got the route to Cork. They will leave Tynemouth for Ireland the latter part of this week.

Leitrim. The Right Hon. the Earl of Granard, K.P., Her Majesty's Lieutenant for the County Leitrim, has appointed to the Leitrim, Rifle Regiment of Militia Edward Quinn, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Morehead, resigned.

Sligo Militia. This regiment, which has been assembled for training since the 1st of May, was inspected on Wednesday, 24, by Colonel Mauleverer, C.B., 30th Regiment. Colonel Knox Gore, commanding the regiment, received the inspecting officer with the usual honours, and at the conclusion of the field manœuvres, Colonel Mauleverer addressed the regiment in highly complimentary terms upon their progress and efficiency.

Stirlingshire.—The annual inspection of the 90th Stirlingshire Militia or Highland Borderers, took place on Monday morning last, by Lieut.-General Mansel, who was attended by the following staff: Colonel Bunbury, Colonel Cuppage, R.A., Capt. Mansel, Major Gamble, Major Carlton, and Major Eteson. The regiment assembled about half-past nine, and after marching past at slow and quick time, were put through a series of battalion movements, which in spite of its blowing almost a gale, were performed with admirable precision. The regiment were then drawn up in line, advanced, and gave a general salute; they then broke into open columns of companies, and the general dismounting minutely inspected the whole. At the conclusion the general expressed his entire satisfaction with the state of the regiment to Lieut.-Col. Sir Alexander Maitland, the officer in command. The general afterwards inspected the books of the regiment, and partook of luncheon at the mess-room. The following was the strength—20 officers, 53 non-commissioned officers, and 500 bayonets.

We find that in our last number we unwittingly did injustice to the Northumberland Light Infantry Militia, whose name was connected with a riot at Tynemouth, whereas it was the Northumberland Artillery who were concerned in the disturbance. The former regiment has just completed its period of training at Alnwick under Colonel Bigge.

Antrim Artillery.—On Thursday last the half-yearly inspection of the Royal Antrim Artillery took place at Shorncliffe, by Lieut.-General Mansel, attended by his usual staff—the regiment being under the command of Viscount Massareene and Ferrard, Lieut.-Colonel and Commandant. The regiment paraded for inspection at 10 a.m., when the general rode down the front rank, returning by the rear, and minutely inspected the whole; they then broke into open columns of companies right in front, and marched past in slow and quick time. The gallant general was pleased to express his approval of the appearance of the regiment, and the manner in which the different movements were executed. They then marched to the gun-shed, and were put through the great gun exercise with the 18-pounder field battery guns, and concluded by firing five rounds from each gun. The general and his staff dined, by invitation, at the mess in the evening. This concludes the half-yearly inspection of the regiments in camp. A private soldier, named John Wilson, of the Royal Antrim Artillery, committed suicide on Monday last by cutting his throat with a razor. The unfortunate deceased, who was but twenty-three years of age, and who only joined the regiment from the depôt about three months, has been in hospital over eighty days of that period. No cause can be assigned for the rash act. An inquest was held by Thomas Thorp Delasaux, Esq., coroner for East Kent, on Tuesday last, when the jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity.

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WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 29.

2nd Regiment of Derbyshire Militia—G. L. Rickets Wilkinson, Gent., to be Quartermaster.

Royal South Gloucester Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Lieutenant Arthur Charles Nelson Goldney, to be Captain, vice Lovesy, resigned; Lieutenant William Robinson Partridge, to be Captain, vice Berkeley, resigned.

Prince Albert's Own Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieutenant George Henry Finch to be Captain, vice Welby, resigned; Cornet Richard Pretyman Apthorp to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Stratford, resigned; Cornet Charles Phillips to be Lieutenant, vice Finch, promoted; the Hon. Charles Powys, late Major 9th Lancers, to be Cornet, vice Apthorp, promoted; Edward Finch Dawson, late Captain 6th Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice the Hon. Noel, resigned; George Warwick Hunt, late Captain 4th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Littledale, promoted; Thomas Herbert Watson, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Phillips, promoted.

Memorandum.—3rd or Royal Westminster Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this regiment by Captain Charles Ralfs.

5th or Royal Elthorne Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held in this regiment by Adjutant William Bell and Lieut. Octavius Weld respectively.

Queen's Own Light Infantry Regiment of Tower Hamlets Militia—Charles William Hawes, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Leslie, promoted.

Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, and Peeblesshire Artillery Militia—Second Lieutenant Archibald Dickson to be First Lieutenant, vice Sir Samuel Home Stirling, Bart., promoted; David Milne Home, jun., Esq., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Blair, resigned.

West Kent Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—William Taylor Prentis, Esq., late Captain 2nd Dragoon Guards (Scots Greys), to be Lieutenant.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 1.

2nd Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia—Lieutenant Robert William John Barlow to be Captain, vice Frank Cavendish Ward, resigned; May 15.

6th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—Ensign Meredith Thompson to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Hewitt, resigned; May 26.

7th Regiment of Lancashire Militia—Ormerod Pilkington Baldwin, Gent., to be Ensign; May 26.

2nd Regiment (Light Infantry) of West York Militia—Frederick Stocks Bentley, Gent., to be Ensign, vice William Watts, who retires; May 21.

3rd Regiment (Light Infantry) of West York Militia—Memorandum—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant Chamberlin William Jervoise Walker.

4th Regiment of West York Militia—Memorandum—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieutenant George Shirley Terry.

North York Artillery Militia—John Woodall Woodall, Esq., to be Captain; May 1.

King's Own Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Ensign James Henry Morrell, to be Lieutenant, vice Gibbon, retired; May 28.

1st, or Royal East Middlesex Regiment of Militia—Memorandum: The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the Commission held by Captain Edwin Dinning Cole, in this Regiment, being cancelled. Cancelled 26th May.

1st Durham Regiment of Militia.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of Colonel His Grace the Duke of Cleveland, K.G.

VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

London Scottish.—It was unanimously resolved at a meeting of this corps on Wednesday last to offer special facilities to Scottish artisans willing to join, of whom there are many in London. About 70 of this class, well drilled and soldierlike in bearing, speedily availed themselves of the invitation to join the corps, which now numbers nearly 500 members, besides honorary members. After the meeting Lord Elcho marched four companies to the Regent's Park, preceded by the pipers of the Scots Fusilier Guards. The shooting will commence at once on Wimbledon Common.

London Irish.—At a meeting of the sub-committee of finance held on Friday week, Mr. Samuel Lover in the chair, the hon. secretary announced that since the last meeting he had paid to the bankers the sum of 250*l.*, including the following subscriptions and donations: Lord Boyne, 20*l.*; Lord Trimleston, 10*l.*; Sir A. Shafto Adair, 5*l.*; Colonel Adair, 5*l.*; Mr. Bruen, M.P., 10*l.*; Mr. E. K. and Lady Louisa Tenison, 15*l.*; Mr. Justice Keating, 10*l.*; Colonel H. White, 10*l.*; Mr. T. M. Gresham, Raheny Park, Dublin, 20*l.*; Mr. A. R. Woodroofe, Dublin, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Viscount Castlerosse, 10*l.*; the Hon. Justice J. A. Fitzgerald, Dublin, 10*l.*; Sir Roger Palmer, 10*l.*; Lord Courtown, 5*l.*; Lord Ashtown, 10*l.*; His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, 10*l.*; the Earl of Clonmel, 10*l.*; the Right Hon. H. Corry, M.P., 10*l.* 10*s.*; the Earl of Darnley, 10*l.*; Lord Dunsany, 10*l.*; Viscount Dillon, 10*l.*; Mr. Justice Willes, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P., 10*l.* 10*s.*; Rev. Joseph Marshall, 5*l.*; Mr. Hugh M'Calmont, 10*l.* 10*s.*, &c. He also announced that he had received the following additional subscriptions to the band fund:—the Marchioness of Donegal, 5*l.*; Lady Poltimore, 2*l.*; Lady L. Tenison, 5*l.*; Lady H. Ashley, 2*l.*; Sir Justice Sheil, 3*l.* He stated that the Chief Commissioner of Works, Mr. Cowper, M.P., had granted permission to the corps to parade in the Regent's Park on Saturdays.

CUMBERLAND.

3rd Cumberland Rifle Volunteers, or Skiddaw Greys (Keswick).—On the 24th inst. this corps had a grand field day in honour of her Majesty's birthday. They assembled at 2 o'clock and marched under the command of Major Wake to Stable Hill (a beautiful site on the margin of Derwentwater Lake), preceded by their brass and drum and fife bands. After performing a few simple movements in close order, the corps extended from the centre, halted, fired, and while retiring formed square, giving their imaginary foe a warm file fire, followed by a volley from the kneeling rank. They then drew up in line for the purpose of receiving a handsome flag, which was gracefully presented by Miss Ellen Spedding, of Merihouse, in the name of the young ladies of Keswick.

The commanding officer, on receiving the flag and acknowledging the honour done to the corps by a gift so handsome, said the value of it was enhanced in the eyes of himself and his comrades by being received from the hands of the grand-daughter of the Commandant of the old Keswick Volunteers or Cumberland Rangers, whose memory he well knew lived in the hearts of the survivors, of whom the majority were now on the ground.

The corps then passed in review by sub-divisions, the officers saluting the flag and donors in passing, re-formed line and fired a volley in honour of the day, concluding the proceedings by advancing to the the general salute, "God save the Queen," and three cheers.

Arms were then piled, and at the sound of the "Roast Beef of Old England," the Volunteers both ancient and modern, about 100 in number, adjourned to a spacious tent and did ample justice to the substantial fare provided by their officers. The festivities of the day were concluded by a ball in the Oddfellows' Hall, which was numerously attended.

DEVONSHIRE.

First Devon Mounted Rifle Volunteers.—This corps assembled on the Queen's birthday to be sworn in, and to show to the friends and supporters of the corps a few movements, intended rather as an illustrative drill than as a parade for review. Colonel Honeywood, an old and much respected Indian Cavalry officer, kindly consented to take the post of inspecting officer, and spoke favourably of what had been done in so short a time. The services of the corps were tendered about Christmas last by Sir Thomas Dyke Acland; his son, on being appointed Captain, passed through the Volunteer course at Hythe in February. But a number of questions affecting the drill and equipment of Mounted Rifles arising in the meantime, the corps did not receive their arms, and could not order their uniform and accoutrements till very recently. The company assembled in rank entire, told off by fours, proved their ranks as the would be when dismounted; "one" and "two" front rank, "three" and "four" rear rank; odd numbers right files, even numbers left files, as usual. Each four is a complete unit, constituting what the French call "*camarades de combat*," holding each other's horses, and supporting each other in firing, when on foot. The line advanced, diminishing front to single files, to pass through a gap in a hedge, and increasing to twos, fours, sections, or subdivisions, and company as they approached the inspecting point. After advancing and retiring by fours, and reforming to the pivot and reverse flank, the company illustrated the new mode of dismounting to skirmish laid down in the manual of instructions prepared by Colonel Lysons, suggested, we believe, by Colonel Douglas. A flank movement by twos to the left was then executed, and the left or reverse flank files dismounted to skirmish on the right or pivot flank. The reason for dismounting the left files appeared, on a retreat being sounded. The right files wheeled about, bringing round the led horses into the most convenient position for mounting on the near side. The column, forming up into fours, then galloped across the ground, changed direction and reformed in a hollow, the right files taking their turn to skirmish to the new front on the rising ground. Other simple modes of advancing and retiring without exposing a compact mass of horses were shown; and the drill without arms concluded with a hand canter in line. After a few moments for refreshment, a dozen active men were selected, and rifles put into their hands on horseback for the first time. They cantered to the top of a hill about 500 yards in advance, and fired, from a clump of trees, with blank cartridge, at a

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detachment of yeomanry cavalry who were coming up the hill and charged at the riflemen. The dismounted skirmishers remounted, and the whole retired across a valley to a wood, in front of which they emerged through a gate in less than two minutes. Alternate files again dismounted, and advanced, while the horses fell back into the wood. The dismounted men then lined the fence of the wood, and kept up a running fire, moving along the edge of the wood and the adjacent fences, till they regained the original main post, where they found the horses which had passed by the rear, out of sight. The skirmishers again advanced into open ground, when they were overtaken by a charge of cavalry, and formed rallying squares, the horses in the lane behind being covered by more dismounted men. The company had not practised any but the simplest drill formations; and had received no notice of the application they were to make of their previous instruction. The absence of confusion, and the prompt correction of mistakes made by one or two individuals, were very creditable to the drill instructor, Sergeant-Major Draycot, late of the 10th Hussars. The result of this experiment is to show the benefit of simple elementary drill, and of not attempting too much for the sake of show. A proof is also afforded of the keen interest which the British yeomen may be led to take in the combined use of the horse and the rifle, when this intelligence is appealed to by practical illustration. The dress and equipment of the corps are of a simple and practical character. A kessi, tunic and trowsers of undyed moorland woollen cloth, extremely strong, with ample pockets, dark green cloth facings edged with red piping, and no braid, price 2*l.* 4*s.*; leggings, making straps needless, price 6*s.*; belts, made by Messrs. Cuff and Son, Cockspur Street, with Brater's waistbelt, so that the bayonet, frog, and ball-pouch may be freely shifted from side to side, and the weight thrown on the hips or shoulders at pleasure, price 12*s.* A small horse-cloth, 4 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches, attached to the cantle of a common saddle, so as to cover horse and saddle and roll up or detach easily; a square piece of macintosh cloth, with pockets rolled up, 42 inches long, and containing a complete change of clothes; these two last articles were devised by Franklin, harness-maker, Exeter, at a very moderate cost, and weigh, when the roll is filled, 10 lbs. A coat or cloak on a pattern partly Austrian, partly Sardinian, given by Colonel Hudson, completes the equipment. It should be added that there is no distinction except in the badges of military rank, between the dress of the privates and that of the officers, and that each member of the corps provides his own clothing without aid from the subscription fund. After the drill was over the corps and the visitors proceeded to march by the range, and to open the new roads cut by the proprietor through his woods for the convenience of the corps; the whole preparation of the range including a shed for the shelter of the members when practising, and for their horses, being provided without expense to the corps. The corps were then sworn in, and a royal salute fired with cannon, the corps presenting arms, and giving three cheers. A dinner of course ended the day.

HAMPSHIRE.

5TH HAMPSHIRE RIFLES.—Whit-Sunday was a great day at Portsmouth, for the Volunteers of this town, as well as those of the neighbouring towns of Havant and Fareham, turned out quite strong on the Governor's green, previous to attending divine service at St. Thomas's church. The Portsmouth Rifles were under the command of Major Vallancy, Lieut. Ford, and Ensign Griffin. The visiting corps of Havant and Fareham were under the command of Lieuts. Longcroft and Kilsall, and combining with the Portsmouth Rifles mustered altogether about 250 effective men, well up in their drill and in full uniform. On Wednesday last the Portsmouth effectives were inspected on Southsea Common, at 7 o'clock, P.M., by the Governor of the Garrison, Lord Wm. Paulet. Long before the appointed hour hundreds of well-dressed people had assembled; but on the Volunteers, with their band at their head, marching upon the Common, the crowd assumed dimensions only to be equalled on very extraordinary occasions. The demonstration on the part of the inhabitants of this garrison-town was unmistakeable, and proved how much the Volunteer movement is appreciated at Portsmouth. On arrival of the general attended by his staff, the corps presented arms, the band played the National Anthem, and gave a general salute. The marching past was very well done, and the various manœuvres through which the corps was put to test its efficiency drew from the general, at the conclusion of the inspection, his approbation of their steadiness and soldierly qualities. The only drawback to this otherwise gratifying display of patriotic feeling was the very inefficient manner in which the ground was kept.

NEWPORT RIFLE COMPANY.—The Newport Company of Rifle Volunteers have now formed their band, consisting of 15 performers, who were sworn in on Saturday last, when they received their instruments, and held their first practice on Tuesday evening. The company's drill is as usual, on Mondays, at Carisbrooke Castle. The preliminary drill, early mornings and evenings.

KENT.

SANDWICH.—A gathering of an interesting character took place here on Thursday week. It was the occasion of a volunteer dinner at the Bell Inn, inaugurated by the 2nd (Sandwich) Cinque Ports Artillery Corps. Each member had the privilege of inviting a friend from another corps. Upwards of 120 sat down. The company embraced members of the Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Cinque Ports Artillery, and the 2nd and 24th Kent Rifles. Major Thompson (2nd Cinque Ports Artillery) presided, supported on the right by the Mayor of Sandwich, and on the left by Captain Sayer, R.N. Several officers of the line were also present, and many of the leading residents. The proceedings were enlivened by some excellent singing by members of the corps in attendance, and the speeches throughout the evening were sensible and manly.

The 5th Corps of Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteers have received 60 long Enfield Rifles, pattern 1853, from the War Department, and have commenced active drill with the same. The Sandgate and Cheriton Company of Kent Artillery Volunteers attended church on Whit-monday, headed by their fife and drum band; they dined together at the Fleur-de-lis inn, in the afternoon.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

21ST STAFFORDSHIRE VOLUNTEERS (RUGELY RANGERS).—The members of this corps assembled on their parade-ground (the Talbot Green) for the first time in their new uniform on Whit-Monday, when, after having been put through several evolutions by Lieutenant Landon, they marched to Hawksyard Park, the seat of their captain, T. Spode, Esq., about two miles from Rugely. On arriving in front of the Hall, the captain invited them to a plentiful supply of refreshments. After they had done ample justice to it, he marched them back to the Shrewsbury Arms Hotel, headed by their brass band (presented to the corps by the captain) where he had provided a *dejeûner* of the most *recherché* description for them. The assembly-room was most tastefully decorated with evergreens under the supervision of Mrs. Spode, who had made several beautiful devices in laurels and flowers including a crown, Staffordshire knots, a V. R. and bugle, and the escutcheons of the officers painted upon white satin. There was a most beautiful display of greenhouse plants upon the tables from the far-famed gardens of Hawksyard Park. Several ladies, including the wives of the officers and their friends, graced the room with their presence during dinner. Ensign Gardner in proposing the health of the "Ladies," remarked very appropriately upon the kind co-operation and assistance given to the corps by Mrs. Spode since its formation. Captain Spode, in responding to the toast, said it was Mrs. Spode's intention, so soon as opportunity served, to offer prizes for the best marksmen in the corps. The usual toasts having been disposed of, and a very convivial evening spent, the company separated highly gratified by their captain's bountiful liberality. The rifles having now arrived, the manual and platoon exercises will be commenced immediately.

WARWICKSHIRE.

FORMATION OF A RIFLE CORPS AT RUGBY SCHOOL.—Ever since the meeting which was held some time ago in London, about the formation of rifle corps in our great public schools, there has prevailed a general feeling among the authorities here that Rugby should not be behind her fellows, Eton and Winchester, in patriotism; and perhaps even earlier than this may the first agitation of the movement be dated. No doubt it has met with some opposition, even among the boys themselves, but on the whole the proposition has given satisfaction. About a fortnight ago Dr. Temple issued a notice to the effect that a rifle corps would be formed, provided that 50 would be found willing to join it. Subjoined are the regulations:—

"1. The charge for drilling and other current expenses will be 10*s.* a half-year.

"2. No uniform or accoutrements will be needed at present, but next half-year each member of the corps will be required to purchase a musket and bayonet, a belt, and some simple uniform hereafter to be determined. The price of the whole will not be allowed to exceed 30*s.*

"3. Whatever arms are procured will be in the custody of an officer appointed by the head-master.

"4. No one may join who is under 16 years of age or 5 ft. 4 in. in height.

"5. No one may join without written permission from home sent to the head-master.

"6. No one (except on the present occasion, or within a quarter of leaving the school) may join for a shorter period than half a year.

"7. There will be six drills in the week, each lasting half an hour, beginning a quarter of an hour before calling over, and ending a quarter of an hour after.

"8. Each member must enter his name for three drills, and must attend for two of those three.

"9. Precise punctuality in attendance, exact obedience and absolute silence in the ranks, will be enforced by fines not exceeding 6*d.* each.

"10. There will be no practising with the rifle at present, but it is intended, if possible, to make arrangements next half-year for occasional practice by those who have learnt the drill."

On Wednesday, the 9th ult., Dr. Temple addressed all those who wished to join in the school, where he stated that if the hours for drill were not found convenient they might be changed, and called on the captain of the "Eleven," Mr. F. H. Bowden Smith, as the head of the cricketing interest, to say whether he would like them altered. He suggested that the first drill on each half-holiday should be retained as originally intended, and in lieu of the second that they should have one in the evening of every whole school-day.

On Thursday the members again met, and Dr. Temple said that he thought it would be better not to follow the example of the Oxford University Corps in electing their officers at once, but to defer this until they saw who were the most proficient in their drill, for which purpose they might meet again in a fortnight.

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WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MAY 29.

2nd Manchester, or 28th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—John Willis, Gent., to be Ensign.

3rd Manchester, or 40th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—The Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P., to be Lieut.-Colonel.

47th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—John Mortimer Wilson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice McGill, promoted.

66th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—John William Hayward, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—36th Company—Narbrough Hughes D'Aeth, Esq., to be Captain; John Bridges Plumptre, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Plumptre, Gent., to be Ensign.

16th Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—Charles Orlando Childe Pemberton, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Wetherhead, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st Newcastle-upon-Tyne Rifle Volunteers—Edward Spoor, Esq., to be Captain; Frederick Shaw, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Pigg, Gent., to be Ensign; the Rev. David Cunningham Browning to be Hon. Chaplain.

4th Carmarthenshire Rifle Volunteers—Sir James Walker Drummond, Bart., to be Captain; Arthur Price Jones, Esq., to be Lieutenant; David Long Price, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st Lincolnshire Artillery Volunteers—The Rev. George Beatson Blenkin to be Hon. Chaplain.

1st Battalion Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Lord Worsley, M.P., to be Lieut.-Colonel.

2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Captain Anthony Willson to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—4th Company—William Henry Colborne, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon. 6th Company—Aynott Chitty, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon. 9th Company—William Adye, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon. 14th Company—The Rev. Richard Seymour Conway Chermside, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain; William John Blake French, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

9th Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—Joseph Spencer, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant.

6th Westmoreland Rifle Volunteers—James Bousfield, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Fleming Green, Gent., to be Ensign.

39th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—the Rev. Robert Maguire to be Hon. Chaplain.

Victoria Rifles—The Rev. James Bolton, to be Hon. Chaplain.

Memorandum.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this corps by Captain Henry Jacob Jordan.

1st Suffolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Henry Josselyn, Gent., to be Ensign.

5th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Augustus Raper, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

12th Company of the Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—Sir William Wellesley Knighton, Bart., to be Lieutenant.

13th Company of the Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—William Henry Humphery, Esq., to be Captain.

21st Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. James Mitchell to be Honorary Chaplain.

Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers, 9th Company—James Young Deans, Gent., to be Captain; James Wilson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John McMillan, Gent., to be Ensign; Rev. John Symington, to be Hon. Chaplain; John Borland, M.D., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

[The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 11th day of May ult.]

Worcestershire Volunteer Rifle Corps, 17th Company—William Boulton, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

[The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 22nd day of May ult.]

1st Company of Buteshire Rifle Volunteers—John Coombe Maddever, Esq., M.D., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JUNE 1.

6th Herefordshire, or Leominster, Company of Rifle Volunteers—George Vincent Fosbery, Esq., late Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 4th Bengal European Regiment, to be Lieutenant; Henry Moore, Esq., to be Ensign; May 4. The Reverend John Pierrepoint Taylor, to be Honorary Chaplain; May 5. Henry Vale James, Esq., to be Honorary-Assistant-Surgeon; May 10.

Oxford University Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Charles Musgrave Harvey to be Captain, vice Lane, resigned; Lieutenant Eyre William Hussey to be Captain, vice Warner, resigned; Ensign Charles Thomas Luck to be Lieutenant, vice Harvey, promoted; Ensign Henry Emerson Westcar to be Lieutenant, vice Hussey, promoted; Sergeant William Frederick Traill to be Ensign, vice Viscount Adare, promoted; Sergeant the Hon. Edward Stanhope to be Ensign, vice Luck, promoted; Sergeant Byam Martin Davies to be Ensign, vice Westcar, promoted; Sergeant Thomas Kennett Were to be Ensign; Sergeant Francis Brandt to be Ensign; May 30.

5th Oxfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Charles Edward Thornhill, Esq., to be Captain; William Elias Taunton, Esq., to be Lieutenant; James Clinch, Banker, to be Ensign; May 23.

29th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Ensign William Elsworth Stevenson to be Lieutenant, vice Fair, resigned; William Henry Hincksman, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Stevenson, promoted; May 22.

10th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Huddersfield)—Thomas Brooke, Esq., to be Captain; 14th May. Frederick Greenwood, Gent., to be Ensign; April 13.

West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (1st Battalion)—Temple Chevalier Paley, Gent., to be Surgeon; May 21.

Memorandum.—By order of the Vice-Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire, the Commissions of the following Officers of the Hull Brigade of Artillery Volunteers, gazetted on the 18th May, should bear the following order:—Captains—Alexander Samuelson, John Thomas Dobson, Edward Augustus Dearman Broosbooft, Dudley Robert Smith, Edward Dannatt, Joseph James Spratt; First Lieutenants—Henry Frederick Smith, James Coleman, George Christopher Roberts, Thomas Eley Sykes, Frederick Brandt Grotrian, William Peter M'Bride; Second Lieutenants—Charles James Todd, John Dalton Holmes. Henry Cooper Gleadow, Henry Bennett, Joseph William Pettingell, James Thomas Abbey.

West Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Alfred Wills, Gent., to be Lieutenant; April 16.

London Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lord Otho Augustus Fitzgerald to be Captain; 4th May.

33rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edward Bernard Lewin Hill, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Alexander Hall, Gent., to be Ensign; 30th April.

1st Hampshire Rifle Volunteers.—Lieutenant Charles Simeon to be Captain. William Barrow Simonds, Esq., to be Lieutenant. William Russ, Esq., to be Ensign; 29th May.

2nd Hampshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—William Hooper, Esq., late Captain Royal Artillery, to be First Lieutenant. Edwin Galt, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; John William Moore Miller, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; 29th May.

5th Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—Reverend John Poulett McGhie to be Honorary Chaplain; May 29.

4th Durham Rifle Volunteers—William Trotter, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant; May 24.

6th Durham Rifle Volunteers.—Lieutenant Charles William Anderson to be Captain; Ensign Cuthbert Young to be Lieutenant, vice Anderson, promoted; Robert Blagdon Dawson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Archibald Stevenson, Gent., to be Ensign; the Reverend James Carr to be Honorary Chaplain; May 24.

Kent Rifle Volunteers, 26th Corps (Battalion)—Ensign Charles Henry Martin, to be Captain, vice Travers, resigned; Adam Allchin, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Keen, resigned; John Nunn, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Martin, promoted; May 25.

Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers (8th Company)—Richard Partridge, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Powell, resigned; Robert Thomas Rees, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Partridge; 25th May.

2nd, or Hawarden Company of Flintshire Volunteer Rifles—Thomas Moffat, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

4th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—Robert M'Taggart, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice James Ranking, promoted; May 22. John M'Gregor, Gent., to be Ensign, vice David Winton, promoted; Alexander Finlay, Gent., to be Ensign, vice William G. Murray, promoted; May 28.

69th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—Thomas Barclay, Gent., to be Ensign, vice John Grant, resigned; May 22.

78th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow Old Guard)—Walter Buchanan, Esq., to be Captain; George Crawfurd, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Gilmour, Gent., to be Ensign; May 28.

84th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—Alexander Findlay, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Thomson, Gent., to be Ensign; May 28.

87th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Busby)—James Hall, Esq., to be Captain; William Wakefield, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Alexander Miller, jun., Gent., to be Ensign; May 28.

89th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—Thomas Bryson Butler, Esq., to be Captain; John Gemmill Stevenson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Frederick Anderson, Gent., to be Ensign; May 29.

1st Perthshire Rifle Volunteers—Isaac Wallace, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon; May 26.

9th Perthshire Rifle Volunteers—James Wedderburn Ogilvy, Esq. to be Captain; May 26. George Gilbert Ramsay, Esq., to be Lieutenant; William Japp, Esq., to be Ensign; Reverend James Ramsay to be Honorary Chaplain; May 29.

11 Perthshire Rifle Volunteers—John Campbell, Esq., to be Captain; James Macfarlane, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Alexander Macfarlane, Gent., to be Ensign; May 26.

12th Perthshire Rifle Volunteers—John Holt Skinner, Esq., to be Captain; Dougal Mac Gregor, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Charles Hands, Gent., to be Ensign; May 26.

1st Zetland Rifle Volunteers—Robert Bell, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Arthur James Hay, Esq., to be Ensign; 24th April.

1st Orkney Artillery Volunteer Corps—John George Heddle, Esq., to be Captain; Alexander Bain, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; Andrew Gold, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; May 1.

Wigtownshire Rifle Volunteers (1st Subdivision)—Samuel Snowdon, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; May 15.

1st Sutherland Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Mackenzie to be Lieutenant; Donald Taylor to be Ensign; May 24.

[The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 3rd day of April last.]

5th Company of Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteers—Charles George Perceval, Esq., late Lieut.-Colonel in the British German Legion, to be Captain; March 30.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—MAPPINS' RIFLEMAN'S KNIFE, 12*s.* each.—"No Volunteer should be without one: invaluable for campaigning."—Manufactured by MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield, and 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, E.C.

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MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—On the 5th of May the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, which has given so many sensible hints to Volunteers, contained a letter of three columns on "Mounted Riflemen and Yeomanry Cavalry," signed by "Irregular." I felt that it would be presumptuous in a civilian to offer to discuss in your paper the military questions raised by the writer as to mounted riflemen. But as regards the writer's suggestions that more troop-drill and a better system of inspection are required for the yeomanry cavalry, I not only concur with him after twenty years' experience of the deficiency of the present system of permanent duty, but have repeatedly urged those very points both on colonels of regiments and at head-quarters. As regards "irregular cavalry," it may be admitted that nothing more is required than to render the yeomanry instruction more practical; and perhaps the first step should be to begin with the open ride and the first few lessons of the riding-school, which can be practised in any field, and appear to interest young farmers, as tending to improve the value of their young horses. But your correspondent condemned the whole principle of mounted riflemen, giving reasons which proceeded on a misconception of the objects aimed at in the organisation of such a force, and on a want apparently of acquaintance with the habits of the class of men who clothe and equip themselves as mounted riflemen. The report of what has been already done in Devonshire will show that mounted riflemen do not dream of firing from the saddle, nor of leading their horses while they fire on foot; that they do not wear straps, nor carry a sword in addition to a bayonet; and certainly they can point to lanes which would puzzle the driver of the four-horse waggon, which it is proposed to substitute for the active little horse of the hill country.

Is not the true solution of the problem of the "Horse and the Rifle" that two systems of rural Volunteers are needed, one "cavalry dismounted," the other "infantry mounted?" the preponderance of the cavalry or the infantry element depending on the nature of the country, the woods and banks, or the downs and open plains. In the one case the rifle comes first, and the bayonet next; in the other, the lance or the sword aided by the breech-loader. But, in either suposition, the young farmer must be attracted by the pleasure he takes in his horse and his gun; and his officers must not forget that it is only the trained rider on the trained horse who can be an effective swordsman.

I am, &c., A MOUNTED RIFLEMAN.

The Lords of the Admiralty have resolved to commence actions against two firms for having broken the terms of their contract in reference to the wood employed in building the gun-boats.

NEW PAPER FOR THE UNITED SERVICES AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE AND JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

EDITED BY W. H. RUSSELL, ESQ., LL.D.,

(Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

The subscription to the paper is 6*s*. 6*d*. per quarter, or 26*s*. per annum, payable in advance; and the postage—uniformly 1*d*. in the United Kingdom, but which if forwarded abroad varies according to the route and destination—must in all cases be added to the remittance. All Editorial Communications should be addressed to W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., and all business letters and advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher, and Post-office orders made payable to JOSEPH SMITH. Advertisements received up to Thursday Evening. The Paper will be published every Saturday in time for the Morning Mails.

Office, 16, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.

On Monday, and during the Week, IT'S AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD; Messrs. A. Wigan and J. L. Toole; Mrs. Wigan and Miss H. Simms. After which OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN; Miss Julia Daley (the American Actress). To conclude with GOING TO THE DERBY. Commence at Seven.

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.—The Triumphant Meeting of Havelock, Outram, and Sir Colin Campbell.—This great Picture, by T. J. BARKER, from Drawings and Pictures taken expressly at Lucknow, by Egron Lundgren, is NOW ON VIEW at the Lucknow Gallery (Messrs. THOS. AGNEW & SONS), 5, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, from Ten to Six o'clock.

VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, Daily from Ten till Seven. Admission One Shilling. Catalogue Sixpence. The Descriptive Catalogue of the whole of last year's pictures, with numerous additions, all painted by L. W. Desanges, Esq., will be forwarded by post on receipt of Seven Postage Stamps by the Secretary, Mr. JAS. ROWE, Victoria Cross Gallery.

MILITARY GENTLEMEN AND OTHERS who are not satisfied with the fit and make of their TROWSERS, are respectfully invited to call on or send to ELSTOB, who for many years has practised the cut and make of the garment exclusively. For comfort and first-rate fit in Breeches or Trowsers, ELSTOB, of 12, Avery Row, Brook Street, Bond Street, W., is not excelled by any House in London. His MATERIALS are GOOD, and his CHARGES MODERATE. Every description of KNICKERBOCKER BREECHES and TROWSERS, BELTS or DRAWERS, made to any pattern or style.—ELSTOB, 12, Avery Row, Brook Street, New Bond Street, W., Inventor and Maker of the Melton Hunting and Riding Belt.

RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE, & CO.'S NEW PATENT OPEN DRUMS, with Tubular Pillars instead of Shells (adopted by the Coldstream Guards). Side Drums, Bass Drums, Cavalry or Kettle Drums, and Orchestral Drums.

The advantages secured by this Patent, are:

1. Extreme lightness; the heads being supported by slight tubular metal pillars, in place of the heavy old shell. The advantage in this respect is obvious, whether the Drum be carried by a drummer or on horseback.

2. The tone is much more sonorous, free, and vibratory than that of the Shell Drum; this superiority of tone resulting from the fact, now first discovered, that Shells, instead of aiding in the formation of the tone in the Drum, have the effect of confining and muffling it.

Patentees—RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE, & Co., Military Musical Instrument Manufacturers to Her Majesty, and the British and Indian Armies, Makers of the Patterns of the new Regulation Flutes, Bugles, Drums, &c., 20, Charing Cross, S.W.

RIFLE VOLUNTEER AND DRUM AND FIFE BANDS SUPPLIED WITH EVERY REQUISITE.

	£	s	d
Bass Drums, 32 inches	4	4	0
Tenor Drums, 20 inches, transparent heads	2	7	0
Brass Side Drums, 14 inches	1	8	0
Regulation Drums, brazed shell, as supplied to the Army	2	2	0
Watts's Rod Drum (a new head can be fitted to this Drum in a few minutes)	2	5	0
Oak (polished) Side Drum, 14 inches	1	5	0

All the Drums in the above list have best vellum heads, at both ends, and a pair of Sticks suitable to each particular Drum is included in the prices above named.

MILITARY FIFES.

B or C cocoa-wood, three German silver ferrules, and five keys of the same	0	8	6
D or E flat ditto	0	6	6

WATTS'S ROYAL RIFLE BUGLES.

No. 1, Ordnance Model, with cord, &c., complete (copper)	1	1	0
No. 2, Light Infantry Model	1	8	0

P. WATTS (late Hack), 174, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

BUGLES FOR VOLUNTEER CORPS, Government pattern, corresponding to those used in the Line, very best make, price, in copper, 42*s*., or strongly electro-plated, 63*s*.; green cord and tassels, 3*s*. 6*d*.; silk ditto, 8*s*.; enamelled leather case, with strap and buckle, 12*s*. Sent carriage free on receipt of a remittance.—BOOSEY & SONS, Military Musical Instrument Manufacturers, Holles Street, London, W. Volunteer Bands furnished with instruments and music of every description.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must deal, on another occasion, with the communication of our correspondent, "WHITEHALL," upon prize-money. In our former remarks relative to prize-money undistributed, we referred only to proceeds which had been condemned. Our correspondent refers to a question for the Legislature, and not one relating to any departmental distribution.

"J. H. L." The extreme length of "J. H. L.'s" communication upon the purchase system alone renders it impossible for us to insert it.

Mr. Grantley Berkeley must really excuse our devoting any portion of our columns to the discussion of the disputed question as to who is the "Head of the Berkeley Family."

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1860.

The following scheme for the organisation of an effective Navy to secure the objects indicated by the writer, which no ordinary combinations appear to threaten at this period, has been communicated to us, and appears to us worthy of deep consideration. We therefore give it a prominent place in our columns:—

In developing the military maritime power of a nation, the grand objects to be held steadily in view are the formation of two nuclei; the one, which shall be the basis of an unlimited extension of its active power; the other, of its reserve, as the exigencies of the period may demand.

The bases on which these results can alone be attained in this country are:—

1st. The formation of a Standing Navy, never to be reduced beneath a fixed standard—whatever may be the temporary aspect of the political horizon—to which irregulars, or men enlisted for brief terms of service, can be attached, their numbers fluctuating with the exigencies of time and circumstances.

2ndly. The formation of a Coast-Guard or Standing reserve under similar conditions, which should become the nucleus of whatever additional irregular reserves may be deemed requisite.

The minimum to which the permanent and available personnel of our Navy can prudently be reduced, to enable the country to pursue a path of integrity and dignity, instead of periodic panic and expediency, whether we consider the vast navies arising around us, or the magnitude of the interests at stake, on which depends our very being as a nation, to say nothing of our extended colonies and commerce—is 110,000 men, exclusive of whatever number of boys may be required to feed the Standing Navy.

This permanent force should be organised in the following manner:—

	Men.
Four Divisions of Standing Navy... ... (Boys, as required to meet demand, unlimited.)	40,000
Irregulars attached to Standing Navy, say	20,000
One division of Coast Guard or Standing Reserve	10,000
Irregulars attached to Standing Navy, say	20,000
Royal Marines (the back-bone of the Service)	20,000
Total available force to meet aggression or emergency	110,000

The four divisions of the Standing Navy, each of 10,000 strong, to be permanently established in barracks to be built at Pembroke, Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Sheerness, and to be employed in ships belonging to their respective ports; each division to be divided into sub-divisions of 500, and companies of 100, besides which its complement of (about) 5000 irregulars will always remain attached, and complete their small arm and great gun drills before embarking.

The crews of men-of-war to be composed of two-thirds of men belonging to the Standing Navy, and one-third of the Irregular; those of transports, of one third of the first named, and two of the second.

Thus, in time of peace, the crews of either will be marched on board the hour they are required, disciplined and drilled under their respective officers; and in time of war, if not the entire crew, the skeleton of what the reserves may in a few days render almost equally efficient.

To carry out this scheme, it is proposed that the continuous service men be at once embodied, to form the four divisions of the Standing Navy, so far as their numbers permit, under their present engagements regarding time and pay; the remainder of the seamen in the Royal Navy to be attached as irregulars under their existing agreements. All boys to be bound to serve ten years in either force, as requisite, from the age of twenty,

In future, men to be enlisted for the Standing Navy for ten years, in the Irregular for three; either liable to unlimited service during war.

It is to be borne in mind, the number of irregulars, whether attached to the Standing Navy, or Standing Reserve, is to be regulated by the exigencies of the Service, and that the Government is to take the Transport Service into his own hands; at least so far as will ensure employment to that portion of the 20,000 irregulars not absolutely required in time of peace for active service in men-of-war; but it is as well to remember that the path to profound peace lies at this moment, as far as human foresight can portend, through profound war.

Any misgivings as to the man-of-war's man,—we use the term advisedly,—of the present day being disinclined to such a system, offering as it does the advantages of a permanent home and port, together with regularity of leave and possibility of a rational discipline based rather on reward than fear, are only advanced by those who do not comprehend him. Though comparatively swamped amongst the heterogeneous collections lately swept on board our squadrons, owing to the vast and sudden increase of our Navy, he is sighing to be rescued by some firm but temperate and honest system from the present disorganisation and mutiny by which he is surrounded, and which entails on him a life of drudgery, disgust, and uncertainty. The Standing Navy should be officered in the following manner, each division to consist of

Admiral.	Captains.	Commanders.	Lieuts.	Sub. Lieuts.
1	60	80	300	(as required)

The officers of the four divisions, together with 44 flag officers for the various departments and commands, should alone comprise the active list, viz.:—

Admirals.	Capts.	Comdrs.	Lieuts.	Sub-Lieuts.	Masters.
48	240	320	1200		(unlimited)

and are always to be kept on active service and full pay, subject to compulsory but liberal retirement at 60 for the first two grades, and 50 and 40 respectively for the next two; save in actual war, when it may rest with the Admiral of the Fleet to retain an officer in command with the concurrence of the Board.

Officers, together with their men, to be drafted for sea-service, either in men-of-war or transports, by rollster, the present monopoly of healthy stations and desirable commands being thereby avoided.

A liberal furlough, on two-thirds their full-pay, to be granted them on return from foreign service.

Those accepting half-pay to be incapacitated from active employment, save in the Transport Service or Coast Guard; but they are never to be allowed to re-enter the active list in time of peace, save at the bottom of the list of the grade to which they belonged, or in war, should their services be required, at the position which they formerly occupied.

Death vacancies on foreign stations to be awarded to the seniors then serving.

We now come to the division of Coast Guard or Standing Reserve, which is to be permanently fixed at 10,000 men, and officered from the half-pay lists. It should be organised in companies of 100, their depôts being divided among those seaports and portions of the coasts which, a due regard being had for their immediate revenue duties, would afford the most facile points on which the irregulars in the coasting and foreign trade, amounting to 200 per company, may be concentrated. In the event of war, the men only would be drafted into active service, the officers remaining to organise further levies.

At first sight, not the least obstacle in the formation of a Standing Navy is dealing with the 2000 officers on the so-termed active lists; only 980 of whom are in professional employment, whilst 246 are above the age of 60; and a copious plan of retirement must therefore precede the organisation of a Standing Navy.

But were compulsory retirement, as before alluded to, to be carried out, together with that of all officers who have not served afloat in their respective ranks for the last five years, which would not affect officers serving at the conclusion of the Russian war, when nearly all those whose services could have been beneficial to the country were employed, the proposed active list of lieutenants would be 500 short, and the captains and commanders incomplete.

Of course the old hue-and-cry of injustice to old and deserving officers will be raised; but the greater number of those composing the so-termed active list, have attained their present rank, whatever it may be, with the deliberate intent and open proclamation of never serving again; and have settled down in domestic life to enjoy their scanty annuity, periodically besieging the Admiralty with some imaginary grievance; thereby keeping up a perpetual irritation, which will eventually lead to ultimate retirement with a step in rank and increased pay. And be it also remembered, that not above one-half of the above 1000 unemployed officers are old; there are

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many of them in the prime of life, who either unsuccessful in their profession or disliking it, or from want of interest, or having gained a certain rank which satisfies them, and having private fortunes, have no intention of ever serving again, unless something very tasty offers to tempt them from their Club or "placens uxor"; in other words, if it will ever suit their convenience to serve, they will do it; if not, they consider it their prerogative to hang on, and that their former services entitle them to constitute themselves State pensioners, at the greatest possible advantage to themselves, and, as everyone must perceive, the greatest possible detriment to the Navy.

Now, whilst yielding to none in desiring justice to men who have served their country, we also desire justice to the nation.

We emphatically deny the right of these officers who have remained inactive for such lengthened periods, whether optionally or from want of interest, to paralyse the Navy. That in many cases their lot in life has been hard and ungracious; that they have been the tools of nepotism and corruption; we will not deny: but we cannot be responsible for the ruling vice of the age, and we claim for the present generation—the one who must stand the consequences—the inalienable right of fighting its own battles, not with undisciplined hosts, and bows and arrows, but organised levies and rifled cannon.

That the golden opportunity for the formation of a Standing Navy was lost at the close of the Russian war, few will be inclined to deny; as well as that any plan, however admirable, will meet with the sturdy and organised opposition of all officers who may come within the prescribed limits of retirement. That our Navy may be snatched from a humiliating and perilous status by a firm but temperate grasp, is as certain as that in its present condition it will not stand the rude shock of sudden hostilities; whilst, were a permanent organisation given to it, we should be enabled with comparative ease to grapple the navies of Europe.

An article has appeared in the current number of the "Cornhill Magazine," entitled, "London the Stronghold of England," to which we would invite the attention of our readers.

We had occasion some time back, whilst discussing the subject of "National Defence," to remark upon the inequality and relative merits of certain pamphlets treating of this important question, as fairly instancing the comparative value which may be attached to such *brochures*, and with a view to guiding those of our readers who might feel an interest in the subject to a judicious selection of works of this description; it is therefore with considerable satisfaction that we are enabled to point to the article in question, not only as demonstrating how, by the adoption of a style at once clear and concise, and by the exclusion of all irrelevant matter, an important subject may be agreeably and profitably discussed, but as containing some appropriate and valuable suggestions. The object of the author is twofold: to establish the paramount importance of preserving our metropolis at all cost from the hands of the invader, and of demonstrating how for half a million sterling this object may be effected. The first part of the article then, if not very original, is at least interesting, as containing a succinct summary of the reasons for regarding London as the stronghold of England; while it prepares us to listen with attention and satisfaction to such suggestions as the author has to make in the latter portion of his article, with a view to securing the safety of this stronghold.

Having shown us the necessity of providing some more adequate means of defence for our metropolis than at present exist, he proceeds to suggest how London should be fortified; not, he tells us, "by an immense bulwark, like a great wall of China, provided with ditch, drawbridge, and barred gates . . . . On the contrary, now, thanks to our railways, our long-range guns, and to our Volunteers, the fortifications which are necessary to secure London may be so unobtrusive and so removed from the main highways, that no Londoner, save such as know what fortification really is, would ever realise the fact that they were in any way connected with its defence . . . . We only want half-a-dozen tolerably large forts, well placed to form, as it were, the salient points of our defence—one on Shooter's Hill, one on Norwood Hill to the south of the Crystal Palace, one at or near Wimbledon, a fourth somewhere near Harrow, then at Mill Hill, and our last within a good range of Enfield" (p. 648). These permanent works "should be armed with heavy long-range guns, and should besides contain surplus stores of both guns and ammunition for the armament of other works." The "other works" here referred to are earthen works, more or less permanent in their nature, situated between the large forts, and so completing the chain, and either armed with guns at once upon the completion of the enceinte, or, to reduce the cost by avoiding the necessity for constructing permanent magazines and stores, supplied with guns and ammunition from the main permanent works, when occasion might require it. The chain of fortification might be rendered still more complete by the construction of a few still smaller works, either inclosed or open at the gorge: "we should then have London surrounded by a series of strong points of resistance, consisting of a chain of detached works, with large intervals between them, through which our regular and irregular troops might advance and retire, and act with a perfect certainty of success" (page 350).

Such is briefly an outline of the plan proposed in the "Cornhill Magazine," the expense of which is estimated at 480,000*l*., and the advantages of which we may best sum up in the author's own words. "We have London surrounded by a cordon of detached forts, showing in every direction an armed front. We have water communication from east to west of the position, and ample communication by railway and telegraph in all directions, and to every fort. The leading lines of railway, and the river, are everywhere barred, and these lines put us in communication with our great camps at Aldershot, Colchester, and Shorncliffe. Within our circle of forts we have in materiel the whole resources of the nation in artillery, military stores, small arms, and ammunition; and, as regards the personnel, we include the head-quarters of the Artillery, our picked troops, the Guards, the Engineers, the largest companies of Volunteer corps in the country, and, finally, a population of 3,000,000, from which to recruit; and with such a position to defend, every man might be a soldier. We have also the means of obtaining unlimited supplies of all kinds from the country, and of despatching troops in different directions; for the idea of investing a position of such extent and situation could not for a moment be entertained by any army that could be introduced into this country" (pp. 650-51). Not the least merit of this plan is the important and prominent position which it assigns to the Volunteers, whose services would by its adoption become more practically valuable than from the constitution of the force they could probably be made in the open field. Our readers will do well to read the article, which demands a perusal from all who take an interest in the subject.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte*, or M. Xavier Eyma, using the recent occurrences on the coast of Sicily as a text, preaches us a sermon on the new principles of maritime law, and of the police of the sea, which it is supposed England has adopted in consequence of the course pursued by our officers on the occasion of Garibaldi's invasion.

The writer, fortifying himself by the fact that the Chamber of Deputies of Berlin recently expressed a wish to the Prussian Government, that it would take every occasion to enforce the principle of the inviolability of property and of person on the sea in time of war, proceeds to remark, that following strict law and antique notions, the seizure of the two ships in which Garibaldi transported his volunteers into Sicily, their disembarkation without having the commission of any government, and their descent with arms in their hands on the territories of a state then at peace with other nations, constitute so many cases of violation of the police of the sea, and that the duty of every officer of a man-of-war, no matter what his nation, meeting the expedition at sea under such exceptional circumstances, was to have seized the vessels, and handed them over to the tribunals of his country.

Therefore, says the *Moniteur*, the Neapolitan officer, when he suggested to the English commander at Marsala, that he should visit the invading ships, gave him an admirable opportunity of exercising the general police of the sea, of which England has always shown herself so jealous. The English captain refused, on that occasion, in the interests of the liberty of the sea, to assure himself that the ships in question had a right to the flag they carried, or that they were lawfully employed; and the English Government not only approved of the conduct of the officer, but Lord John Russell declared to Parliament his belief that there was a strong similarity between the descent of Garibaldi and that of William III. at Torbay. The *Moniteur* argues that England will henceforth have no right to oppose the full recognition of what it calls the liberty of the seas. We have only to observe that the *Moniteur* labours under a strange hallucination, if it imagines that an English officer in waters commanded by a friendly flag would undertake to perform a duty which it was clearly incumbent upon the officer commanding the ships-of-war of the power in whose port he was anchored to execute. What would be thought of an English officer in command of a superior force cruising off a coast belonging to the British Crown, if he were to apply to the commander of a French force in a British port to ascertain the nationality of two ships, which were actually disembarking armed bands with a view to insurrection? Had a British man-of-war met Garibaldi's vessel in the open sea, it would have been her duty to visit her; but, as yet, international law has not decided the exact limits between such an expedition as that of Garibaldi and the landing of the present Emperor of the French at Boulogne. Would an English officer have been justified in seizing the vessel in which Prince Napoleon and his confederates were sailing to effect an armed descent on the shores of a friendly power? The *Moniteur* must have some stronger illustrations ere it can pretend that England has consented to abandon a right in open sea, which she, in common with all civilised maritime powers, has exercised in the interests of humanity.

The members of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the state of Her Majesty's Dockyards are Mr. Ricardo, M.P., chairman, Lord Giffard, Sir Henry Willoughby, M.P., Captain R. S. Robinson, R.N., late in command of the steam-reserve at Devonport, and Mr. Dagleish, M.P. Mr. Arthur Price is to act as secretary to the Commission.

An establishment of musketry instruction for the troops in the Bengal presidency has been organised. Lieut.-Colonel T. B. Butt, 79th Highlanders, will be the Chief-Inspector, and the District-Inspectors are Major Cassidy, 34th Regiment; Major Crosse, 88th Regiment; Captain Gordon, late 49th Native Infantry; and Captain W. Croker, 27th Inniskillings.

Major-General Gascoigne resigns the command of the Dublin district on the 1st of July. No arrangement respecting his successor is yet made, but a rumour refers pointedly to Sir Richard Airey, now Quarter-master-General.

Major Edward Fellowes, unattached, formerly of the 11th Hussars, has been appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General at the Cape, and will be stationed at King Williamstown.

Captain R. Atkinson, 12th Regiment, is acting as Brigade-Major at Sydney, in the room of Major Nasmyth (of Silistria fame), who has retired from the Army.

Captain R. J. E. Robertson, of the 60th Rifles, has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary to Major-General Pringle Taylor, Commanding the troops in Jamiaca.

Captain Image, 1st battalion 21st Fusiliers, has been provisionally appointed Brigade-Major at Barbadoes, in succession to Captain Beresford, 49th Regiment.

Captain S. H. Clerke, 21st Fusiliers, has been provisionally appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir A. Cloete, commanding the troops in the Windward and Leeward Islands, in the room of Captain Gostling, 49th Regiment, resigned.

We venture to suggest to the compiler of the Official Monthly Army List the propriety of restoring to the list of Generals, the name of Sir Hugh Rose, which he has struck out, we are sure, without that "authority" which his front page so prominently boasts.

From the answer given by Mr. Secretary Herbert to Colonel Knox, it appears that the plan of selecting Lieut.-Colonels of regiments is, after all, likely to be carried out as soon as machinery for the more close and efficient inspection of regiments abroad shall have been organised.

We find that Rear-Admiral Sir Robert L. Baynes, the Commander-inChief on the Pacific station, has given Commander Lambert's death vacancy to his flag-lieutenant, Frederick W.Richards, a young officer of 1855. This is an act which, according to the rules of the Service, no one can find fault with, as an admiral almost invariably promotes the officers on his staff in preference to those merely serving under his command; but the case immediately under our notice bears with peculiar hardship upon Lieutenant Lewis Moore, the first-lieutenant of the Vixen, an officer who had attained his present rank about the time, if not before, Commander Richards entered the Navy. Lieutenant Moore has lost two commanders by death, and therefore has had separate command of the ship on both occasions.

Mr. Godley has made some "remarks" upon Mr Elliot's memorandum appended to the Report of the Committee on the Military Defence of the Colonies, in which he elaborately supports the views expressed by himself and Mr. Hamilton in that Report, as distinguished from those of Mr. Elliot.

The promotion of Captain Sackett Hope to the list of flag officers on reserved half-pay, and that of Capt. Robert Fanshawe Stopford (1840) to the active list of Rear-Admirals, with the death of Captain Stephen Grenville Fremantle(1842), will give the increased half-pay of 14*s*. 6*d*. per diem to Captains Bartholomew James Sulivan, C.B., Henry Bagot, and the Hon. Walter Bouchier Devereux. All these officers are of the seniority 1845. Captain Devereux is still a very young man for the standing he holds in the service, but he has never done a day's duty in his present rank.

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THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House of Commons was on Thursday occupied, during the whole of a protracted sitting, in the discussion of the Army Estimates, in the course of which many subjects of great interest to the Service were brought forward. We append a summary of the observations with which they were respectively introduced, together with a full report of the speech of the Secretary for War, in which they were very comprehensively replied to.

The debate arose on the motion for going into committee of supply on the Army Estimates, when, in the first place, Major Edwards inquired of the Secretary for War whether any correspondence had passed between the War-office and the Treasury, or any other department of the Government, respecting the omission from the estimates of the usual vote for the annual training of the Yeomanry Cavalry, and, if so, whether he had any objection to produce such correspondence.

Sir John Trelawny then called attention to the effect of selection of lieut.-colonels of regiments upon the relative positions of the Guards and Line in cases of exchange, and asked several questions relating thereto.

General Peel urged upon the Government the necessity of maintaining the Militia in a state of the most perfect efficiency, regard being had to the peculiar circumstances of the country. He congratulated the Secretary for War on the success of the Volunteer movement, which he described as a "magnificent army," but he expressed an earnest hope that it would not be allowed to supersede the old constitutional reserve of the kingdom.

Mr. John Locke advocated the claims of the artificers of the Land Transport Corps, organised during the Crimean war, for the non-fulfilment of the conditions upon which their services had been enlisted.

Mr. Deedes, reverting to the subject mentioned by Major Edwards, said that the impression out of doors with regard to the Yeomanry Cavalry was, that the War Department intended to show hostility to the frequent training of that corps. If the War Department meant to say that in consequence of the Volunteer movement (which had his entire approval), the Yeomanry were to receive no training, the candid course would be to say so at once, and not keep the force any longer in suspense.

Sir De Lacy Evans brought under notice the recent appointment of General the Hon. C. Grey to the colonelcy of the 3rd Buffs, and invited the Secretary for War to state the cause of that particular distinction. He was not prepared to deny that General Grey had rendered important services as private secretary to the Prince Consort, but these were not military services. The late Lord Raglan had laid it down that distinguished services in the field constituted the first claim to that military preferment of which General Grey had become the subject—that services in the colonies gave the next claim, and services chiefly at home the last. But this wise regulation had been set at nought in the present case, although there were fourteen general officers senior to General Grey, who had seen a great deal of service, and who had commanded brigades and divisions in the Crimea. It had been said, as a justification for the appointment, that the gallant general had offered to serve in the Crimea; but so had every other general officer; and unless that offer was followed up by action, as in the case of Sir Arthur Wellesley, who threw up his lucrative office of Secretary for Ireland to join a foreign expedition, it really amounted to nothing at all. The appointment of General Grey had given rise to a great deal of dissatisfaction out of doors; and if such nominations continued to be made, it might become a question with Parliament whether so large a number of colonelcies should be maintained.

Mr. Adderley directed attention to the report of the committee on the military defences of the colonies, and asked whether the Government intended to act upon the report, and, if not, what they intended to do on the subject. Having stated the substance of the report, and having dealt with the objections of Mr. Elliot, one of the members of the committee, the right hon. gentleman gave it as his opinion that of the 15 millions to be voted this year for the Army, four millions were useless. He contended that the colonies ought not to be exempted from liability to contribute their own share towards the expenses of their defence.

Lord Robert Cecil expressed himself in favour of extending protection to the colonies, and instanced the Cape colony, where, he stated, a number of independent or republican states had been created, contrary to the wish of the colonists, and against which the Imperial Government was bound to provide some protection. He deprecated any suggestions which would have the effect of weaning the colonies from the mother country.

Mr. Chichester Fortescue agreed with the observations which had fallen from the last speaker, and said that the reason for keeping up a military force in the colonies was not the problematic risk of a great European war, but the danger which might ensue from the pressure of hostilities with formidable native tribes.

Mr. Arthur Mills thought the subject of military defences for the colonies was a proper one to be considered by a select committee of the House.

General Upton asked if it were the intention of Government to recommend to Her Majesty a revision of the Warrant dated July 1, 1848, with a view to its improvement, and especially to increase the rates of pension of non-commissioned officers and privates discharged the service in a helpless condition.

Mr. Williams apprehended that the country must have lost its "pluck," to have abandoned itself to a fear of foreign invasion, when 140,000 men were enrolled for the regular Army, and the other defences, including the Volunteers, amounted to 200,000 more. He saw no reason why the British colonies should not provide the means of their own defence in the same manner as the Dutch colonies.

Colonel Knox expressed his hope that the Secretary for War would state what course he intended to pursue with regard to the purchase system. He understood that the purchase system was to stop at the rank of major, and that future advancement was to be by selection. Against the latter system he protested, because he considered that selection meant jobbery.

Sir Charles Napier replied to Mr. Williams, and assured him that the country was by no means too much defended, as the Army was not sufficient, while the naval force was far too limited.

Sir Lawrence Palk censured the Government for having delayed the defences of the country, and urged the necessity of at once communicating to the House what works they proposed to undertake, and how they contemplated meeting the expenditure.

Mr. Sidney Herbert rose to reply to the various interrogatories put to him. He said:—"In answer to the last two speakers, I venture to say, in spite of the hard words of the hon. gentleman opposite, that I have not in any way shirked or evaded my duty. I have given every attention to the subject, which is one of immense importance; and I think no gentleman will consider the Government ought to have laid the report of the commissioners on the table without at the same time being prepared to state the course they proposed to adopt. The report is, I believe, so far advanced in printing that I shall be able to lay it on the table next week, but it would not be right to do so until I could state the course we propose to take with regard to the recommendations contained in it. In answer to the question of the hon. member for West Norfolk (Mr. Bentinck), I may say that I never intended to ask the House to vote a lump sum without knowing the details. I inserted a lump sum because when we were about to deal with the report of commissioners which contemplated works on a large scale, it was necessary for me to put a vote in the Estimates which might be necessary if any action were taken upon the report, but which must be altered in its proportion and distribution according to subsequent decision. I proposed a vote, but I do not think the House ever anticipated that I should ask them to grant it until all the details were explained. The details shall be given before the House is asked to pass any vote upon the subject. The questions raised have been so numerous that I hardly know where to begin. (Hear.) I think the hon. gentleman opposite began by asking whether I could produce the correspondence that had taken place as to the Yeomanry not being called out for training this year; and another hon. gentleman said there was great alarm in the regiment he commanded lest the Government should intend to do away with that constitutional force altogether, and that the men were falling away in consequence. The omission to call out the Yeomanry is not without precedent. It has occurred several times within my recollection, and no further back than 1857. The Yeomanry, however, have gone on and flourished since that time, and I should be sorry that any step taken by the Government, as this has been, under pressure, should lead to the impression that they undervalued the services of the force, or that it was not intended to call them out again. I believe it is a most valuable force. It may be a matter of consideration whether improvements in its organisation might not be introduced, but the Government has a high opinion of the value of the Yeomanry corps, and would not desire at all to discourage them. This year I have been under severe pressure to provide *matériél*, so that I was glad to avail myself of every source that would enable me to meet what is most important—the permanent defence of the country. The hon. baronet behind me has referred to exchanges of officers from the Guards to regiments of the Line. I know that of late years the Guards have been very severely dealt with, and no one is more responsible for that than myself, for I felt it my duty on former occasions to deal with great severity towards the Guards. But just look at the difference which the Warrant of 1854 has made. Before that time the Guards, having always a step in Army rank in advance of the Line, and in attaining by brevets the rank of major-general, they did occupy a position in the list of major-generals quite disproportioned to their number. But the Warrant of 1854 did away with all that. It is true they can exchange into the Line, but how seldom do you find that done unless under very exceptional reasons? A lieutenant-colonel of the Line is qualified to become a full colonel, but if he exchanges with a lieutenant-colonel of the Guards, he is qualified for nothing. That has made a very great difference with regard to these exchanges, and the gallant officer opposite has written an able pamphlet in which he complains of the effect of the change which has taken place. I feel, therefore, that when speaking of this ancient corps, many of whose special privileges have been taken from them during the last few years, and when I recollect that I have been the instrument of doing things that have pressed hardly upon them, I am bound to say something for them. The hon. member for Lambeth spoke of the great advantages possessed by the Guards, and seemed to deride their services, as if they consisted of little else than marching from the Tower to Windsor, and from Windsor to the Tower. The hon. member, in so speaking, was utterly forgetful of the duties which they have to discharge. Whenever there is an important service to be performed, an expedition to be undertaken, we uniformly go to the Guards, as a corps which we are sure to find in the finest state of discipline and efficiency. I was asked by the hon. baronet (Sir J. Trelawny) whether or not aides-de-camps were subjected to examination. I have to reply that, not only are they subjected to examination, but to one of some importance, and which exceeds in extent that of almost any other country in the world. They are examined, not on military matters only, but in languages and other accomplishments. I find that in Prussia, for example, which is the most examining country in the world, and where there is an almost pedantic adherence to theoretical tests, there is no examination for aides-de-camp. It is, however, strictly carried out with us, and I believe it is attended with very great advantages. A gallant officer opposite spoke of the expense of the disembodied Militia, but he also said that, after all, if it was found to be of service for recruiting the Army he did not see how it could be abolished without detriment to the public service. There used to be a vast amount of men in this department on paper, who were maintained in this position because it was said that if that number of men no longer existed the difference would be filled up by men who would only enlist to abscond. All these paper men had now been struck off. I do not know it officially, as the returns have not yet been sent in; but I have reason to believe that all the men have been struck off who do not really exist, and who have either deserted or gone over to the Line. I have also just sent out a circular to the colonels of disembodied Militia, containing the most stringent regulations against recruiting parties attempting to induce disembodied militiamen to leave the Militia to join the Line, because I think there is no more use in asking a militiaman to go to the Line than there would be to ask a man to leave one regiment for another. (Hear, hear.) The officers of the Militia, when they know that they are protected from that invasion, will have recourse to a class of men not very valuable for the line, but valuable for the militia—men of fixed habits, and whose characters are known. (Hear, hear.) In this matter I think that not only the House, but the public out of doors are run away with by the comparison which they make between an embodied and disembodied regiment. It is said that 28 days' pay will not make an efficient soldier—no one says it will. If you want to make an efficient soldier, pay him all the year round; but if you want a reserve that will not cost much, and which by further training can be made efficient men, then I say the system of 28 days' pay will, as near as possible, combine the two objects of cheapness on the one side, and a certain advance towards efficiency on the other. The honourable member for Lambeth complains that the two sides of the House uniformly support each other when the Estimates come to be considered, and that the economy of the Service cannot in consequence be carried out; for whatever difference of opinion there may be on other questions, they are always, he says, sure to combine to maintain the Estimates. Now, I think I can explain this by saying that on other questions we are more or less regulated by party feelings, but that no one can shut his eyes to the necessity that exists of having this country at all times in such a state of defence as to make it secure against the aggressions of an enemy. The right hon. gentleman (General Peel) has referred to the system of reliefs, of which he complained. All I can say is that, though the rules which have been laid down for reliefs are adhered to as closely as possible, there are often disturbing causes at work that prevent them being regularly carried out. Thus, the Indian war, the Russian war, and the Indian mutiny very materially disturbed the arrangements that had been made, and at one time during the Russian war we had not more than 24,000 troops in England. This arose because, with a small establishment, we were attempting to carry on a great war. We are told of those times when, during the administration of Wellington and Peel, the military and naval expenditure of the country was so much less than at present, the Army Estimates being 11,000,000*l.* less than now; but we must recollect that this great reduction took place when the whole face of Europe was exceedingly pacific; and we must also recollect that for that state of things we are now paying, for it was the lowering of our stores and the reduction of our armaments in those times that have imposed on us now the heavy burdens we are called to bear. We have been for years at the War Office striving to retrieve this error, for we were deficient in stores in every part of the world, and it is an error that I trust we shall not fall into again. I think we are bound to look most closely to every item of our vast expenditure; but I confess that I find great difficulty in carrying out this object, in consequence of the claims that are constantly put in now by one class of officers and now by another, all of which would go to increase greatly our military expenditure. The Secretary for War, however, is bound to recollect that we have got the most expensive and most highly paid army in Europe, and that every time the cost of that army is increased the effect is to diminish its numbers. A question has been put to me about the Land Transport Corps. I had thought that the question of the Land Transport Corps was long since settled, and I confess I was somewhat alarmed when I was charged with not having kept good faith with the persons making the claims now urged. An honourable gentleman spoke of their being promised six shillings a day, and that the agreement was that they were to be taken for two years, but that agreement, it turned out, was only to be carried into effect provided their services were required. Then the hon. member for Greenwich got up with a gigantic placard in his hand, and I confess I was somewhat alarmed again, thinking it almost impossible but that some recruiting zealot, regardless of truth, had made some promise of a three months' gratuity on service for two years. Not a bit. The placard agreed with the attestation. The Government had adhered to their bargain, and there was not a shadow of a case of grievance against them. Lord Panmure appointed a board of officers to consider the complaints of these men. They refused to acknowledge the authority of a deputation or a committee, for these men had got into the lawyers' hands. But they heard every individual, and they settled their claims satisfactorily. I now come to the question which my hon. and gallant friend (Colonel Lindsay) brought under the notice of the House relative to the officers who, in 1826, accepted unattached rank on half-pay, the Government having thought it necessary to relieve the list. My predecessor in office thought that the case on the part of these officers was a good one, and he referred it to the Treasury, who refused the claim. I am, therefore, impartial in the matter. I thought there was a doubt upon the interpretation of the general order, but I think, upon the whole, that the Treasury was right. No one would have made so improvident a proposal as that these officers should be promoted by steps of unattached rank, and should have, not only the advantages of half-pay, but also the advantages of full-pay during that time. Two years before that period a rule was established requiring six years' service as field-officer before a man could become a major-general. These officers thought it a hardship that they should go upon half-pay and lose 4*s.* 6*d.* a-day for so many years. But they got their steps in promotion, they were freed from foreign service, and they rose in rank to be brevet officers. The hon. and gallant gentleman says they did not intend to marry, but that was their misfortune. What was the object of the rule? A man was to serve six years as a field-officer, because the experience of a field-officer's rank is necessary to make a general officer. If the Government guaranteed to them a dispensation from the six years' service as field-officers, they would not only have all the advantages of half-pay and full-pay, but another advantage which full-pay could not procure for them,—namely, the dispensation from service as field-officers. This would be a solution of the problem that has puzzled so many people—how to eat your cake and have your cake. They would gain a step in rank,

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they would be receiving their half-pay at home, and at the end of the period they would be in as good a position as an officer who had been under a grilling sun in the East or West Indies, or had served in the most unhealthy climate. Although there might be a doubt on the words of the general order, I think the Treasury upon the whole came to a wise and just decision in this particular case. With regard to the question of the compulsory retirement of medical men at 55, the Warrant gives them great advantages in a higher half-pay. There is, too, this to be said, that, although the rule may be said to be an arbitrary one, it is not only advantageous to the soldier, but to the medical profession, as it entails more rapid promotion in the regiment, and gives the soldier the benefit of the services of men in the vigour of their age. I now come to the question raised by my hon. friend, who says we have been doing a great injustice unwittingly to some of the colonies. There are in the Estimates all the sums that the different colonies pay in aid of the military expenses of the colony, and which are paid under arrangement into the Exchequer. The particular colony of Victoria, which is, I admit, one of the most liberal, does not appear on that page, because the sum is paid into the Exchequer, either as colonial allowances, or to cover the whole pay and allowances. When the regiments are serving in India the payment is left blank, because the Indian Government undertakes the payment. When a regiment in Australia is paid entirely by the Australian government, it ought to stand with that explanation against it; but there is this difficulty in the way—we make our Estimates for the year to come three or four months before the Estimates are agreed to. We ought to know beforehand what the colony intends to do. The colony at different times, either from local financial difficulties or other causes, has taken different views; and we, of course, are not aware whether by a vote they may not decline to advance this money. If, however, we could come to a clear and definite arrangement for a payment extending over a certain period, the difficulty would be got rid of. I, for one, should be glad to see a colony so public-spirited receive full credit for its liberality on the estimates. I will not now enter upon the subject of colonial defences introduced by the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Adderley) — a subject of all others requiring the most careful, deliberate, and delicate handling. It would be taken very ill in the colonies if the Government, without consulting them and giving them an opportunity of pointing out any exceptional circumstances, were to announce that they were going to apply a Procrustean rule to them as to the payment by them of the expenses of colonial defences. We have the advantage of the labours of the committee, and the very clear and able rule they have laid down, and, on the other hand, we have the exceptions taken by one of the committee to some of the opinions in the report. If the world were ruled by logic the arguments might be very good, but men have feelings and passions which must be taken into consideration, and upon no subject is it more necessary to act with care and caution than upon one so largely appealing to the interests, feelings, and hopes of the different colonies that compose our colonial empire. I come now to the question of the artillery corps. I must say that a deal of the argument of my hon. and gallant friend I thought extremely sound, but I cannot help suspecting that he, as an artillery officer, did not examine both sides of the question. The artillery and engineer officers are a peculiar body, and have almost a monopoly of a vast number of places and appointments to which they are fully entitled by their attainments, but from which officers of the Line are excluded. They are a seniority corps, without purchase and without selection, and the result is that until a great augmentation of the force has made the junior officers young men you have men of very advanced age in the upper ranks. The average age of the full generals of artillery was, I believe, lately 84 years. The average age of 16 officers commanding brigades, answering to the colonels of regiments, was 78; and of 16 unattached officers 71 years. The three supernumeraries are, I believe, all employed. The same observation, of course, applies to the engineers. The pay of artillery officers is very high. A brigade of artillery, which answers to a battalion of the Line, has a colonel, who is generally on leave, another colonel in command, and four lieut.-colonels. The officers of artillery enjoy an entire monopoly of the staff of their own corps. It would not do to make an officer of the Line, Adjutant-General of Artillery; but the staff appointments of the Line are open to officers of artillery. Now, these are all decided advantages. The number of artillery officers employed in other departments not strictly military is very large; and I own that, in my opinion, it is only what they are fairly entitled to from their superior attainments. There are 29 officers of artillery on the staff, including Colonel Bingham, Colonel Wodehouse, Colonel Dickson, &c. Colonel Wilford is Governor of the Cadet Company; Colonel Tulloch, Royal gun-carriage department; Colonel Askwith, gunpowder manufactory; Colonels St. George and Rowan, and Lieutenant-Colonels Campbell, Younghusband, and Smythe, War Department; and so on, to the number of 40 altogether, in civil employment. All these things must be taken into consideration as a make-weight against the lesser employment of the staff of artillery officers in other capacities. I think that officers of that corps placed in command in districts where the artillery amount to 4,000 or 5,000 men have a fair claim to consideration, and I believe this matter is now under the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief. As the hon. gentleman (Mr. Connolly) who complained of the scandalous outrage committed on his proprietary rights as the owner of a large fishery, has postponed his motion, I need not go into the question now. His argument is, that when the War Department lease a property, they do so for military purposes alone, and therefore acquire only the right of firing guns or whatever it may be, without any manorial rights. I cannot admit that such is the case. I hold that when the War Department buys land, it buys everything belonging to it, the same as any other purchaser; and I do not see why the public should be robbed of those particular rights, when they pay for them."

General Peel—And pay a great deal more than anybody else.

Mr. S. Herbert.—"A great deal more, no doubt; and therefore I do not see why we should give up any of our rights. I come now to the speech of the gallant officer the member for Westminster (Sir De L. Evans). He said, with great truth, that in a committee upstairs, after we had discussed the subject of the responsibility of the Secretary of State for the appointment of officers of high rank, when he asked whether or not I was responsible for the appointment of General Grey to be colonel of a regiment, I replied that I should prefer to have that question addressed to me in the House of Commons. I thought that if a transaction of that sort was to be publicly questioned it ought to be done where it could be publicly defended. The gallant officer began by reading extracts from the evidence given by Lord Fitzroy Somerset, to the effect that the colonelcies of regiments were given to three classes of officers,—first, to those who had distinguished themselves in war; second, to those who had performed colonial services; and, third, to those who had commanded efficiently and respectably at home. The gallant officer supposed that General Grey's appointment came under the last head. That is a mistake; it did not come under the last head. I have seen it stated in the public prints that General Grey was an officer who was never out of Hyde Park; and by way of cumulating all his offences, that he was a Guardsman. General Grey never was a Guardsman. He was in the Line all his life. He was attached to the 43rd Regiment, and was twice on colonial service with it. He was colonel of the 71st Regiment, and visited Canada with it. He commanded it for nine years. During the whole time General Grey was in the Army, there were only two occasions when there was a foreign expedition of any kind—one was to Portugal, and the other to Canada, when the rebellion had broken out; and he happened to take part in both. I wish to destroy entirely the notion that General Grey has been a stranger to service out of Hyde Park. He comes under the category of having served in the colonies. Lord Fitzroy Somerset laid down correctly the rules which had hitherto prevailed in disposing of these colonelcies. They are not given according to strict seniority. Officers are occasionally passed over by those who are their juniors. That was General Grey's case. He was passed over three or four times, and once by a very excellent officer, who had seen no service—General Breton, who is now in Mauritius. It is said there are officers, senior to General Grey, who can point to long and distinguished service. General Bell's name has been mentioned; but on referring to the *Army List*, I find he is considerably the junior of General Grey. There are officers who have served in the Peninsula, but they have done nothing since. What has any one to say against General Grey? Officer after officer has been appointed with less service than he can show. In answer to the question addressed to me on this point, I may say that the Secretary of State is responsible for these appointments, but that he acts on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief. The Duke of Cambridge said to me, 'I think General Grey's services are such that he ought not to be passed over any longer; I think nothing could be more wrong than to make him colonel of a regiment on the ground that he has a place at Court.' No one can deny that. 'But,' he added, 'it would be most unjust to refuse him the place if he has otherwise a title to it, because he has an office at Court.' I asked His Royal Highness whether, if General Grey were General Smith, with no place at Court, and unconnected with any known family, but with some service to point to, he would be entitled to the place, and the answer was that he would have got the appointment before this. Therefore, merely because a man happens to possess a place at Court, and there may be an outcry in the public prints about his getting any other place, it would be a shabby, cowardly thing not to give him a post of this sort when it falls vacant; and he has otherwise a fair claim to it. Once lay down the rule that a man who has a place at Court is not to receive the reward to which he is otherwise entitled for service in the Army, and what will be the result? Her Majesty has surrounded her children with officers of distinction. The Prince of Wales is attended by General Bruce and Major Teesdale, Prince Alfred by Colonel Cowell, Prince Arthur by Major Elphinstone. Well, once make it the rule that the moment a man accepts a Court place a black mark shall be set against his name, that his past service shall not count, that he shall be debarred from receiving the legitimate honours of his profession, and you exclude from the places which it is the interest of the country to have filled by the best men the very officers whom you would yourselves select, as the best persons to discharge the duties. Nothing could be more unjust than to lay down such a rule. The gallant officer who brought this matter forward said I spoke to him so confidently he supposed I had a good case. I believe I have a good case, and I repeat it would have been a mean, shabby, cowardly thing to have refused an officer, on account of name, position, or connection, that reward to which, in the ordinary course of service, he was fairly entitled. It has been said that Sir H. Inglis has been recommended to the colonelcy of a regiment out of his turn. I own that such a step may be taken exception to; but as the gallant officer had returned from India with broken health, and as this was the regiment with which he defended Lucknow, both the Duke of Cambridge and myself were of opinion that it would be a just and graceful act to offer him, although out of his turn, the command of the regiment with which he had been so honourably associated. I will not now make any further observations; but, after this long discussion, I trust the House will allow me to take, at any rate, the first vote. The difference in the number of men is very small, only about 2000. The discussion may be taken on the next vote for the pay, and we shall then have taken one step in considering these Estimates."

Mr. Disraeli said that he had no particular predilections in favour of General Grey, as that gallant officer had many years ago defeated him in three contested elections. At the same time he could not bring himself to the conclusion that persons in the position of General Grey were to be deprived of the fair rewards of their profession because they had been selected to offices in the royal household. If this principle were to be adopted a very inferior class of military men would be found about the person of the Sovereign and the other members of the royal family.

In the course of the discussion in committee which followed, Colonel Knox reminded the right hon. gentleman that he had not answered his question respecting the new purchase system. Mr. S. Herbert said that he had stated on a former occasion that the new system would require considerable preparation, and that it would render necessary increased inspection of the regiments in the distant colonies. He had in nowise departed from the views which he had previously announced on the subject. In reply to General Upton, Mr. Herbert said he could not hold out any hope that the Government would increase the rate of pensions. His opinion was that the most economical mode of increasing the efficiency of the Army was to spend the money on pay instead of on pensions. The case of the disabled men certainly deserved consideration.

Colonel Lindsay wished to point out a great hardship to which officers serving on the staff were at present liable. An officer on the staff received the half-pay of his regimental rank and the staff-pay besides; in the case of a lieutenant-colonel it would amount altogether to 400*l*. a-year; but when his five years of service on the staff were up, and he was removed, he sank back at once to the half-pay of his regimental rank—about 200*l*. This was a grievance under which many officers suffered, and he would suggest that officers, when removed from the staff, instead of sinking back on the ordinary half-pay, should have something between half-pay and the pay which they enjoyed as staff officers, so as to make their position more agreeable to them. There was also another hardship to which they were liable. When a sudden emergency arose, like the Indian mutiny or the China war, a number of officers educated at the Staff College were placed on the staff; the difficulty was suddenly arranged or got over; and these officers being removed from the staff before their five years were up, were liable to see junior officers to themselves passed over their heads.

Sir J. Trelawny said that, as this vote included the case of General Grey, he was disposed to say "No" to it, in order to enter a protest against its being supposed that the defence set up by the Secretary for War was at all satisfactory. The right hon. gentleman said that General Grey's being connected with the Court was no reason for his not being a fit man for the appointment; but what he ought to satisfy the House of Commons of was, not only that he was a fit man, but that there was nobody available at the time more fit.

Lord Hotham justified General Grey's appointment, and after some further conversation upon various incidental points, the House adjourned.

THE WHITWORTH GUN.

Last Saturday was a very unpropitious day for trial of a gun, either at long or short range; but as the Lords of the Admiralty had, in compliance with a request lodged with them by Mr. Whitworth, made all the necessary arrangements for testing the iron sides of the floating battery Trusty against any missile that the inventor of the new gun could bring to bear against them, it was deemed right to proceed with the experiments which, as far as they went, must have proved highly satisfactory to the competitor with Sir William Armstrong for fame. Having mentioned the name of Sir William, we may as well at once say that, although many have asserted he has succeeded in penetrating the iron plates as effectually as Whitworth, others have as confidently stated that he has done no such thing. We have not been present at any of his experiments, and therefore cannot commit ourselves to the expression of a decided opinion; but it would be as well if the Government were to satisfy the public mind on this point, so that it might be disabused of all ideas of jobbery and undue favouritism.

The Duke of Somerset, accompanied by Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. T. Pelham, C.B.; Captain Charles Frederick; Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B.; Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, K.C.B., Comptroller of the Navy; and Mr. Lloyd, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, arrived in the Vivid, about one o'clock, at the scene of operations near the Great Nore. Previously, however, to their lordships' arrival, a few shots had been fired. Mr. Whitworth's gun was on board the Carnation, gun-boat, in which were embarked Captain Hewlett, the efficient and indefatigable captain of the Excellent, gunnery-ship; Captain Schomberg, of the steam reserve at Sheerness; Mr. Bidder, the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers; Captain the Hon. George Wrottesley, R.E., and others. The Carnation was not exactly the vessel adapted to make "good weather" of it during the heavy squalls which were during the whole day rushing across the mouth of the Thames; and it may therefore be readily believed that the trials were conducted under difficulties. The weather could scarcely have been worse. We were favoured with thunder, lightning, hail, rain, and wind, with the natural consequence, a nasty short tumbling sea, which would have caused a craft of heavier tonnage than the Carnation to have been something more than "lively."

The following is an account of the experiments and of the result of the firing:—

The first shot, which was from the 80-pounder of Mr. Whitworth's own manufacture, and which produced such marvellous results at Southport in February last, was fired with a 12 lb. charge of powder by Captain Hewlett, at the Trusty from a distance of 200 yards. As soon as all danger from flying splinters was over, and the smoke passed away, an examination was made, which showed that the shot had struck on the edge of two plates, passing clean through the 4½ inches of wrought iron, and starting both plates 1½ inch outwards. After passing through 11 inches of the oak backing the shot struck against a thick iron bolt and glanced off, remaining buried in the framing between the plates and the inside of the ship. The next shot fired from the Carnation was with a charge of 14 lbs. of powder, and struck the centre of one of the armour plates. This went completely through plates, timber, and all other resistance, and rolled on to the main deck of the Trusty. The hole it made was a very clean one, and about the size of the shot. It covered the deck with splinters of wood and iron, and at once proved that safety to life was not to be obtained under the shelter of 4½-inch iron plates, as now fitted to the sides of ships when fired at by the new gun. The shot was subsequently taken on board the Vivid, and submitted to the inspection of the Lords of

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the Admiralty, and only exhibited a slight indentation. The third shot was fired in the presence of the Duke of Somerset and his colleagues, who made their appearance by the time the gun was ready for this stage of the trial; but, perhaps owing to some over-anxiety to take a good aim, or from a desire not to hit too low, and thus introduce into the programme the sinking of Her Majesty's ship Trusty, the shot went clean over the battery, and went spluttering away a mile or two to leeward, in the direction of Shoeburyness. The fourth shot passed through the iron and wooden sides, and lodged in a deck-beam, where it was left. The fifth shot again went through everything, beginning with the centre of a plate, and carried into the main deck of the vessel a shower of splinters that, in the case of an action, would have dealt destruction to all around.

The Lords of the Admiralty and Sir Baldwin Walker made a minute inspection of the Trusty after this the last shot was fired. They took a careful note of the scene shown on the deck, and quietly pondered over the holes perforated in the sides of one of the vessels which had, up to that time, resisted the effects of every round shot hurled against them from the ordinary smooth-bored gun. Their lordships were thoroughly satisfied with the result, and Mr. Whitworth accompanied them in their yacht to Woolwich, and no doubt during the trip imparted to them a portion of the valuable knowledge he possesses on questions connected with offensive and defensive warfare. One point above all must have struck their lordships, and that is, if the French or any other nation contrive to produce a gun of equal powers with that of Mr. Whitworth, we must set our wits to work and bring out some plan by which shot and shell may be made to glance off, or, at all events, be prevented from penetrating the plates with which, in future, our ships may be incased.

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

With the dates of Commission of the Officers in Command.

Aboukir, 90, sc., Capt. D. Curry, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Acorn, 12, Com. R. B. Pearse, 1856, East Indies.
Actæon, 26, surv.-v., Com. J. Ward (b), 1858, East Indies.
Adventure, sc. store-ship, Com. E. Lacy, 1856, East Indies.
Agamemnon, 91, sc. Capt. T. Hope, 1852, Mediterranean.
Ajax, 60, sc. Capt. J. M. M'Niell Boyd, 1856, Coast Guard.
Alacrity, 4, sc., Com. J. K. E. Baird, 1857, Mediterranean.
Alecto, 5, st.-ves., Com. H. J. Raby, V.C. 1855, Coast of Africa.
Alert, 17, sc., Com. W. A. R. Pearse, 1855, Pacific.
Algerine, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Arthur, 1854, East Indies.
Algiers, 91 sc., Capt. G. W. D. O'Callaghan, 1846, Channel Squadron
Amethyst, 26, Capt. S. Grenfell, 1853, Pacific.
Amphion, 36, sc., Capt. T. Cochran, 1857, Mediterranean.
Archer, 13, sc., Capt. W. N. W. Hewett (acting), Coast of Africa.
Ardent, 3, st.-v., Com. J. E. Parish, 1857, S. E. Coast of America.
Argus, 6, st.-v., Com. H. F. W. Ingram, 1856, Mediterranean.
Ariadne, 26, sc., Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1856, Channel Squadron.
Arrogant, 47, sc., Commod. W. Edmonstone, Ascension.
Asia, 84, Capt. G. T. Gordon, 1846, Portsmouth.
Assistance, sc. store-ship, Com. C. J. Balfour, 1859, East Indies.
Assurance, 4, sc., Com. C. M. Aynsley, 1856, Mediterranean.
Atalanta, 16, Com. T. M. S. Pasley, 1855, Devonport.
Atholl, 4, Com. E. Wilson, 1845, Greenock.
Bacchante, 51, sc. Rear-Admiral Sir J. Maitland, C.B., Capt. D. M. L. Mackenzie, 1859, Portsmouth.
Banshee, 2, steam-vessel, Com. C. A. Campbell, 1858, Mediterranean.
Banterer, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. P. Knevitt, 1855, East Indies.
Barraconta, 6, st.-ves., Com. W. Wood, 1854, Woolwich.
Beagle, 4, sc., Com. E. Hay, 1858, East Indies.
Black Eagle, st.-yac., Mast.-Com. J. E. Petley, 1844, particular service.
Blenheim, 60, sc., Capt. F. Scott, C.B., 1848, Coast Guard.
Boscawen, 70, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, K.C.B., Capt. R. A. Powell, C.B., 1855, Cape of Good Hope, ordered home.
Bouncer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Owen, 1852, East Indies.
Brilliant, Com. C. H. Gardner, 1848, Naval Reserve Training Ship.
Brisk, 16, sc., Capt. A. F. R. D'Horsey, 1857, Cape of Good Hope.
Britannia, training-ship, Capt. R. Harris, 1849, Portsmouth.
Brune, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. E. F. Lodder, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Buffalo, screw, Mas.-Com. A. Brown, 1854, particular service.
Bulldog, 6, st.-ves., Capt, Sir F. L. McClintock, 1854, Portsmouth.
Bustard, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. F. W. Hallowes, 1856, E. Indies.
Buzzard, 6, st.-v., Com. F. Peel, 1855, S.E. Coast of America.
Cadmus, 21, sc., Capt. H. S. Hillyar, C.B., 1854, Mediterranean.
Cæsar, 90, sc., Capt. T. H. Mason, 1849, Mediterranean.
Calypso, 18, Capt. F. B. Montresor, 1851, Pacific.
Cambrian, 40, Capt. J. J. M'Cleverty, C.B. 1848, East Indies.
Cambridge, gunnery-ship, Capt. A. W. Jerningham, 1851, Devonport.
Camilla, 16, Com. G. T. Colville, 1855, East Indies.
Caradoc, 2, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. C. M. Buckle, 1847, Mediterranean.
Castor, Com. J. Palmer, 1855, Naval Reserve Training Ship.
Centaur, 6, st.-v., Com. E. D'o, D'a, Alpin, 1853, East Indies.
Centurion, 80, sc., Capt. H. D. Rogers, C.B., 1846, Channel Squadron.
Chesapeake, 51, sc., Vice-Admiral J. Hope, C.B., Capt. G. O. Willis, 1856, East Indies.
Clio, 22, screw, Capt. T. Miller, 1855, Pacific.
Clown, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. F. Lee, 1855, East Indies.
Cockchafer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. L. Holder, 1854, East Indies.
Conqueror, 101, sc., Capt. E. S. Sotheby, C.B., 1852, Channel Squadn.
Cordelia, 11, sc., Com. C. E. H. Vernon, 1855, Australia.
Cornwallis, 60, sc., Capt. G. G. Randolph, C.B., 1854, Coast Guard.
Cossack, 20, sc., Capt. R. Moorman, 1857, N. America and W. Indies.
Cressy, 80, sc., Capt. the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, C.B., 1841, Meditrn.
Crocodile, 8, rec.-sh., Com. W. Greet, 1854, off the Tower.
Cruiser, 17, sc., Com. J. Bythesea, 1856, East Indies.
Cumberland, 70, Capt. C. F. Schomberg, 1851, Sheerness.
Curaçoa, 31, screw, Capt. A. Phillimore, 1855, S.E. Coast of America.
Cyclops, 6, st.-ves., Capt. W. J. S. Pullen, 1856, East Indies.
Dasher, 2, st.-ves., Com. P. De Saumarez, 1845, particular service.
Dauntless, 31, sc., Capt. L. G. Heath, C.B., 1854. Coast Guard.
Dee, 4, tr.-sh., Mast.-Com. T. C. Pullen, 1844, particular service.
Diadem, 32, sc., Capt. J. H. Cockburn, 1850, Channel Squadron.
Donegal, 101, sc., Capt. H. Broadhead, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Doris, 32, sc., Capt. E. Heathcote, 1852, Mediterranean.
Dove, 2, gunboat, East Indies.
Drake, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Blane, 1856, East Indies.
Eagle, 50, Capt. E. Tatham, 1854, Coast Guard.
Edgar, 91, sc., Rear-Adm. J. E. Erskine, Capt. J. E. Katon, 1856, Channel Squadron.
Edinburgh, 58, sc., Capt. E. C. T. D'Eyncourt, 1849, Coast Guard.
Elk, 12, Com. H. Campion, 1855, Australia.
Emerald, 51, sc., Rear-Admiral Sir A. Milne, K.C.B., Capt. A. Cumming, 1854, North America and West Indies.
Encounter, 14, sc., Capt. R. Dew, 1858, East Indies.
Esk, 20, sc., Capt. Sir R. J. Le M. M'Clure, C.B., 1850, East Indies.
Euryalus, 51, sc., Capt. J. W. Tarleton, C.B., 1852, Special Service.
Excellent, 46, gunnery-ship, Capt. R. S. Howlett, C.B., 1850, Ports mouth.
Exmouth, 90, sc., Capt. J. A. Paynter, 1854, Mediterranean.
Fairy, screw-yacht, tender to Victoria and Albert yacht, Portsmouth.
Falcon, 17 sc., Com. A. G. Fitzroy, 1857, Coast of Africa.
Fawn, 17, sc., Com. R. P. Cator, 1858, Australia.
Ferret, 8, Com. W. E. Fisher, 1856, particular service.
Firebrand, 6, st.-ves., Com. J. M. Bruce, 1855, particular service.
Firefly, 4, st.-ves., Com. A. L. Mansell, 1855, Mediterranean.
Firm, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. R. Boulton, 1854, East Indies.
Fisgard, 42, Commod. Hon. J. R. Drummond, C. B., Woolwich.
Flamer, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. M. Bingham, 1851, East Indies.
Flying Fish, 6, sc., Com. C. W. Hope, 1854, Portsmouth.
Forester, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. J. Innes, 1853, East Indies.
Formidable, 84, Capt. R. B. Watson, C.B., 1842, Sheerness.
Forte, 51, sc., Rear-Admiral Hon. Sir H. Keppel, K.C.B., Capt. E. W. Turnour, 1857, Cape of Good Hope.
Forward, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. C. R. Robson, 1851, South America.
Furious, 16, st.-ves., Captain O. J. Jones, 1855, East Indies.
Fury, 6, st.-v., Com. J. C. Wilson (acting), East Indies.
Ganges, 84, Rear-Admiral R. L. Baynes, C.B., Capt. J. Fulford, 1848, Pacific.
Gannett, 11, Com. E. H. G. Lambert, 1854, Mediterranean.
Gladiator, 6, st.-ves., Com. H. D. Hickley, 1858, N. America and W. Indies.
Gorgon, 6, st.-v., Com. B. C. T. Pim, 1858, N. America and W. Indies.
Grappler, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. A. P. H. Helby, 1849, Pacific.
Grasshopper, sc. gunboat, Lt.-Com. J. C. Tucker, 1855, East Indies.
Greyhound, 17, sc., Com. F. W. Sullivan, 1859, Channel Squadron.
Growler, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. E. Crozier, 1854. Mediterran.
Hannibal, 91, sc., Rear-Admiral G. R. Mundy, C.B., Capt. A. Farquhar 1849, Mediterranean.
Hardy, 2, sc. gunboat, Lt.-Com. A. G. Bogle, 1855, East Indies.
Hastings, 60, sc., Com. C. M. Luckraft, 1855, Naval Reserve Training Ship, Liverpool.
Haughty, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. D. Broad, 1851, East Indies.
Havock, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. C. Fairholme, 1851, East Indies.
Hewke, 60, sc., Capt. W. Crispin, 1852, Coast Guard.
Harald, 8, sur.-ves., Capt. H. M. Denham, 1846, Fcejee Islands.
Hecate, 6, st.-ves., Com. A. H. Hosken, 1853, Woolwich.
Hermes, 6, st.-ves., Com. W. E. A. Gordon, 1854, Woolwich.
Hero, 91, sc., Capt. G. H. Seymour, C.B., 1844, Devonport.
Hesper, sc. st.-ship, Master-Com. J. Loane, 1846, East Indies.
Hibernia, rec.-ship, Rear-Admiral H. J. Codrington, C.B., Capt. F. Warden, C.B., 1845, Malta.
Highflyer, 21, sc., Capt. W. A. Heath (acting), East Indies.
Himalaya, sc. store-ship, Capt. J. Seccombe, 1859, particular service.
Hogue, 60, sc., Capt. R. J. J. G. Macdonald, 1854, Coast Guard.
Hydra, 6, st.-ves., Com. R. V. Hamilton, 1857, North America and West Indies.
Icarus, 11, sc., Com. N. Salmon, V.C., 1858, North America and West Indies.
Illustrious, 72, Com. H. C. Harston, 1845, North America and West Indies.
Imaum, 72, Commod. H. Dunlop, Com. H. J. Grant, 1855, rec.-ship, Jamaica.
Impregnable, 104, Vice-Adm. Sir B. Reynolds, K.C.B., Capt. Lord F. H. Kerr, 1852, Devonport.
Imperieuse, 51, screw, Rear-Admiral L. T. Jones, C.B., Capt. R. Maguire, 1854, East Indies.
Implacable, 72, Com. J. W. Dorville, 1853, Training Ship, Devonport.
Industry, st.-v., 2, st.-ship, Mast.-Com. G. J. Hodges, 1841, particular service.
Inflexible, 6, st.-v., Com. G. A. C. Brooker, 1856, East Indies.
Intrepid, 6, sc., Com. J. H. Maryat, 1855, Mediterranean.
Iris, 26, Commodore W. Loring, C.B., Australia.
Jackal, 4, st.-v., Lieut.-Com. J. Simpson (C), 1845, particular service.
James Watt, 91, screw, Capt. E. Codd, 1831, Mediterranean.
Janus, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. D. G. Davidson, 1855, East Indies.
Jasper, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. H. Pym, 1849, West Indies.
Kestrel sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. Huxham, 1855, East Indies.
Lapwing, 4, screw, Com. M. F. O'Reilly, 1856, Mediterranean.
Leopard, 18, st.-v., Rear-Admiral Sir S. Lushington, K.C.B., Capt. F.B. Wainwright, 1856, S.E. Coast of America.
Leven, 1, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. S. Hudson, 1854, East Indies.
Liffey, 51, sc., Capt. G. W. Preedy, C. B., 1855, Mediterranean.
Locust, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. J. B. Field, 1846, particular service.
London, 90, sc., Capt. H. Chads, 1848, Mediterranean.
Lynx, 4, sc., Lieut.-Com. H. Berkeley, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Lyra, 9, sc., Com. R. B. Oldfield, 1855, Cape of Good Hope.
Madagascar, store-ship, Capt. R. D. White, 1856, Rio Janeiro.
Mæander, 44, Capt. W. F. Burnett, C.B., 1854, Ascencion.
Majestic, 80, sc., Capt. W. R. Mends, C.B., 1852, Coast Guard.
Magicienne, 16, st.-ves., Capt. J. E. Commerell, (1859), E. Indies.
Marlborough, 131, sc., Vice-Admiral W. F. Martin, Capt. W. H. Stewart, C.B., 1854, Mediterranean.
Mars, 80, sc., Capt. J. N. Strange, 1854, Channel Squadron.
Medina, 4, st.-ves., Capt. T. A. B. Spratt, C.B., 1855, Mediterranean.
Megæra, 6, sc., Com. S. H. Henderson, 1855, Portsmouth.
Melpomene, 50, sc., Capt. C. J. F. Ewart, 1855, Mediterranean.
Mersey, 40, sc., Capt. H. Caldwell, C.B., 1853, Channel Squadron.
Mohawk, 4, sc., Com. E. H. Howard, 1857, Mediterranean.
Monarch, 84, Vice-Ad. E. Harvey, Capt. H. Harvey (1852), Sheerness.
Monkey, st.-tug, Sec. Mas. G. Syndercombe (act.), Woolwich.
Mutine, 17, sc., Com. W. Graham, 1858, Pacific.
Naiad, 42, store-sh., Mas.-Com. W. W. Dillon, 1843, Callao.
Nautilus, 6, Lieut.-Com. W. B. Grant, 1852, apprentice-ship.
Neptune, 91, sc., Capt. F. A. Campbell, 1857, Mediterranean.
Nereus, 42, store-depôt, Mas.-Com. J. C. Barlow, 1853, Valparaiso.
Niger, 14, sc., Capt. P. Cracroft, 1854, Australia.
Nile, 90, sc., Capt. E. K. Barnard, 1857, North America and West Indies.
Nimrod, 6, sc., Com. R, J. Wynniatt (1859.), East Indies.
Oberon, 3, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. F. G. C. Paget, 1852, S. Co. of America.
Odin, 16, st.-ves. Capt. Lord J. Hay, C.B., 1854, East Indies.
Opossum, 2, sc. gun-boat, Lieut.-Com. G. D. Bevan, (acting), E. Indies.
Orion, 91, sc., Capt. J. B. E. Frere, 1854, Devonport.
Osborne, st.-ves., Mas.-Com. C. H. K. Bower, 1842, Portsmouth.
Pearl, 21, sc., Capt. J. Borlase, C.B., 1855, East Indies.
Pelorus, 21, sc. Commodore F. B. P. Seymour, 1854, Australia.
Pembroke, 60, Capt. E. P. Charlewood, 1855, Coast Guard.
Perseverance, 2, troop-ship, Com. E. R. Power, 1850, Portsmouth.
Persian, 12, Com. E. Hardinge, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Pioneer, 6, screw, Com. H. A. Reilly, 1858, East Indies.
Plumper, 9, screw, Captain G. H. Richards, 1854, Pacific.
Porcupine, 3, st.-ves., Capt. C. H. Otter, 1854, particular service.
Princess Charlotte, 104, M.-Com., H. G. Thomsett, 1854, Hong-Kong.
Promotheus, 5, st.-ves., Com. S. S. Skipwith, 1856, Coast of Africa.
Pylades, 21, sc., Capt. M. de Courcy, 1852, Pacific.
Quail, 2, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. N. Osborn, 1856, Mediterranean.
Queen, 86, sc., Capt. C. F. Hillyar, 1852, Mediterranean.
Racer, 11, sc., Com. A. M'. L. Lyons, 1858, North America and West Indies.
Racoon, 21, screw, Capt. W. C. Chamberlain, 1856, Mediterranean.
Ranger, 5, sc., Com. H. R. Wratislaw, 1858, particular service.
Recruit, 8, st.-ves., Com. D. Spain, 1856, Mediterranean.
Renard, 4, sc., Com. J. G. Goodenough, 1858, East Indies.
Renown, 91, sc., Capt. A. Forbes, 1846, Mediterranean.
Retribution, 28, st.-ves., Commod. H. E. Edgell, C.B., East Indies.
Rhadamanthus, 4, st.-ves., Master-Com. F. R. Sturdee, 1843, particular service.
Ringdove, 4, sc., Com. R. G. Craigie, 1856, East Indies.
Roebuck, 6, sc., Com. F. Marten, 1854, East Indies.
Rolla, 6, Lieut.-Com. C. G. Nelson, 1854, Portsmouth.
Royal Adelaide, 104, Rear-Admiral Sir T. S. Pasley, Bart., Capt. W. J. Williams, 1841, Devonport.
Royal Albert, 121, sc., Rear-Admiral Sir C. H. Fremantle, K.C.B., Capt. H. J. Lacon, 1856, Channel Squadron.
Russell, 60, sc., Capt. G. Wodehouse, 1854, Coast Guard.
St. Jean D'Acre, 101, sc., Capt. T. P. Thompson, 1847, Mediterranean.
St. Vincent, 102, Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. Grey, Capt. T. Wilson, 1853, Portsmouth.
Sampson, 6, st.-ves., Capt. G. S. Hand, 1852, East Indies.
Sanspareil, 70, Rear-Admiral C. Talbot; Capt. A. P. E. Wilmot, C.B., 1854, Queenstown.
Saracen, 4, Master-Com. W. Stanton, 1852, East Indies.
Satellite, sc., 21, Capt. J. C. Prevost, 1856, Pacific.
Saturn, 72, Capt. G. Ramsay, C.B., 1843, Pembroke.
Scourge, 6, sc., Com. W. G. Jones, 1854, Mediterranean.
Scout, 21, sc., Capt. J. Corbett, 1857, East Indies.
Scylla, 21, sc., Capt. R. Lambert, 1855, Mediterranean.
Sharpshooter, 8, sc., Lieut.-Com. C. Gibbons, 1848, Coast of Africa.
Sidon, 22, st.-ves., Capt. R. B. Crawford, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Simoom, 3, sc., Com. J. M. Cooke, 1852, East Indies.
Skipjack, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. Murray, 1848, West Indies.
Slaney, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. K. Leet, 1855, East Indies.
Snake, 4, sc., Com. H. Harvey, 1857, East Indies.
Snap, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. O. Butler, 1855, East Indies.
Sparrowhawk, 4, sc., Com. J. C. Byng, 1856, East Indies.
Sphinx, 6, st.-ves., Com. G. F. Day, V.C., 1855, East Indies.
Spitfire, 5, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. C. O' D. Allingham, 1856, Coast of Africa.
Spy, 3, Lieut.-Com. J. Hanmer, 1848, S. E. Coast of America.
Starling, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. A. Whitshed, 1854, East Indies.
Staunch, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. E. J. Pollard, 1855, East Indies.
Styx, 6, st.-ves., Com. C. Vesey, 1854, North America and West Indies.
Supply, store-ship, Mast.-Com. W. H. Balliston, 1845, particular serv.
Termagant, 25, sc., Capt. R. Hall, 1855, Pacific.
Terrible, 21, st.-ves., Capt. F. H. H. Glasse, C.B., 1846, Mediterranean.
Terror, 16, Capt. F. Hutton, 1844, Bermuda.
Topaze, 51, sc., Capt. the Hon. J. W. S. Spencer, 1854, Pacific.
Trafalgar, 91, sc., Capt. E. G. Fanshawe, 1845, Channel Squadron.
Tribune, 30, sc., Capt. G. T. P. Hornby, 1846, Pacific.
Triton, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. R. H. Burton, 1849, Coast of Africa.
Urgent, sc. tr.-ship, Com. H. W. Hire, 1854, East Indies.
Valorous, 16, st.-ves., Capt. W. C. Aldham, C.B., 1853, West Indies.
Victor Emmanuel, 91, sc., Capt. W. J. C. Clifford, C.B., 1847, Mediterr.
Victoria and Albert, 2, st.-yacht, Capt. the Hon J. Denman, 1841, Portsmouth.
Victory, 101, Vice-Admiral H. W. Bruce; Capt. R. Coote, 1854, Portsmouth.
Viper, 4, Com. , W. Coast of Africa.
Virago, 6, st.-ves., Com. M. B. Dunn, 1856, particular service.
Vixen, 6, st.-ves., Com. F. W. Richards, 1860, Pacific.
Vulcan, 6, sc. tr.-sp., Com. A. C. Strode, 1856, East Indies.
Wasp, 3, sc., Com. C. Stirling, 1856, Portsmouth.
Watchful, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. F. W. Inglefield, 1857, East Indies.
Weazel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Howorth, 1856, East Indies.
Wellesley, 72, Capt.-Sup. G. Goldsmith, C.B., 1842, Chatham.
Wellington, 72, Capt. A. C. Key, C.B., 1850.
Woodcock, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. S. Bosanquet, 1855, East Indies.
Wrangler, 4, sc., Com. H. H. Beamish, 1858, Sheerness.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE CHINESE WAR.

Sir Henry Willoughby urged the necessity of the Government laying on the table an estimate of the probable expense of the war with China, and said that if that course should not be taken he would submit a distinct motion on the subject.

Mr. Sidney Herbert declared that it was his intention to present an estimate in a short time.

ENLISTING RECRUITS.

Mr. W. B. Sheridan complained of the sharp practice resorted to by recruiting-sergeants, and instanced the case of a youth of sixteen, who he said had been drugged, and induced to enlist, but whom the surgeon, on his being brought before him, refused to pass.

Mr. Sidney Herbert did not doubt that in some cases men who enlisted might wish to break the contract into which they had entered. This was the case with engagements of another description—apprentices frequently took a dislike to their trades, but the law would not allow their indentures to be cancelled, and in the same way the soldier was bound to abide by the terms of his attestation. If a clear case of fraud were made out he always felt it his duty to bring it under the notice of the Commander-in-Chief.

Lord Hotham and Colonel Dickson expressed an opinion that it was almost impossible that a man could be fraudulently enlisted under existing arrangements.

GENERAL OF THE GUARD.

Major Stuart Knox wished to know whether the office of General Guard would be filled up after the five years' service of the officer now holding that command should have expired.

Mr. Sidney Herbert said that the matter would be considered, but his own opinion was in favour of the present system.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House went into committee of supply on the Army estimates, and the sum of 220,000*l.* (in addition to 100,000*l.* already voted) was proposed for miscellaneous charges.

Sir Frederick Smith, adverting to the sum required in this vote for the purchase of horses (105,000*l.*), said that the total charge for the remount during the last five years was 1,054,000*l.* On inquiring into the subject, he was surprised to find that our cavalry horses lasted a shorter time than those of any other country, although the forage and stables in England were better, as well as the breed of horses.

Mr. Sidney Herbert reminded the honourable and gallant member that Englishmen drove and rode faster than the people of any other country, and also worked their horses more severely when young.

Mr. Williams moved that the sum of 5750*l.* for repayment to the Indian government for the force maintained at Labuan should be omitted from the vote.

The House prepared for a division, but the honourable member for Lambeth was unable to find another teller, and consequently none took place, and the vote was agreed to.

On the question that the sum of 220,000*l.* (in addition to 100,000*l.* already voted) be granted for defraying the expense of the embodied militia, Colonel Dickson argued that the mere 28 days' training assigned to the disembodied militia was useless, and the money paid for that purpose was absolutely thrown away.

General Peel concurred in the opinion that 28 days' training was insufficient.

Colonel Sykes was not disposed to attach too great importance to mere mechanism. It should be remembered that the revolutionary armies of France, composed chiefly of raw and untrained recruits, beat the well-trained Austrians.

Mr. Sidney Herbert reminded hon. members that the note before the committee referred to the embodied militia, while they had been discussing the disembodied militia. He hoped that the regiments returning from India would enable the Government to maintain a permanent regular force, and to dispense with embodied militia altogether. The embodiment of the militia should be confined to cases of great emergency.

The vote was agreed to on the question that the sum of 34,000*l.* (in addition to 34,000*l.* already voted) should be granted for the Volunteer corps.

Mr. Selwyn pointed out the necessity of providing practice-grounds for Rifle Corps, and suggested that the Government should introduce and pass a bill giving compulsory, or, at least, permissive powers, for this purpose.

Mr. Griffith asked under the advice of what military authority the addition of 200 foot riflemen had been made to the Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Mr. Sidney Herbert said that the arrangement had been suggested by the colonel of the regiment, approved of by Sir James Scarlett, and sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the nature of an experiment. The suggestion of the hon. and learned member (Mr. Selwyn) relative to practice-grounds for Rifle Corps should receive the consideration of the Government.

The vote was agreed to, and the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

. By the removal of Captains Sackett Hope and Robert Fanshawe Stopford to the flag list, and by the death of Captain Charles Barker (1850), the following officers are placed on the increased half-pay of 12*s.* 6*d.* per diem, viz. :—Thomas Edward Laws Moore, Charles Farrel Hillyar, and Richard Robert Quin.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ELLIOT—April 28, at Madras, the wife of Captain C. Scott Elliot, Brigade-Major, Fort St. George, of a daughter.

EVANS—May 18, at Malta, the wife of U. W. Evans, Esq., M.D., 2nd Battalion 15th Regiment, of a son.

GORDON—May 25th, at 24, Herbert Place, Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, 75th Regiment, of a daughter.

GROSVENOR—May 31, Lady Constance Grosvenor, of a son.

HUNT—May 28, at Farm Hill Park, Stroud, the wife of Captain Dutton Hunt, of a son.

LEARD—May 24, at Witham, Essex, the wife of Captain Leard, R.N., of a daughter.

PENTON—May 18, the wife of Captain John Penton, of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, of a son.

TILLARD—April 17, at Saugor, Central India, the wife of John Arthur Tillard, Lieutenant Bengal Horse Artillery, of a son.

WICKHAM—May 24, at Stirling, the wife of Major Wickham, 33rd Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BUCK—THACKER—May 23, at the parish church, Hove, by the Rev. James Vaughan, assisted by the Rev. Walter Kelly, vicar, Mr. William Buck, of New Cross, Kent, only son of the late Mr. William Buck, of H.M.'s Dockyard, Deptford, to Mary Elizabeth Carr, eldest daughter of Mr. William Thacker, Devil's Dyke, near Brighton.

HEREORD—THOMSON—May 23, at Prestbury Church, by the Rev. A. F. Thomson, assisted by the Rev. John Edwards, vicar of the parish, Captain Ivan Herford, of Her Majesty's 90th Regiment of Light Infantry, only son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Herford, C.B., formerly of the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, to Marion Jane Caldwell, fourth daughter of the late Dr. Anthoney Todd Thomson.

SANDWITH—HARGREAVES—May 29, at St. Stephen's, Paddington, by the Lord Bishop of Labuan, assisted by the Rev. Harvey Brooks, M.A., incumbent, Humphry Sandwith, Esq., C.B., D.C.L., Colonial Secretary of Mauritius, to Lucy Ann, youngest daughter of the late Robt. Hargreaves, Esq., of Accrington, Lancashire.

WILLIAMS—JONES—May 19, at All Souls', Langham Place, the Rev. J. Williams, vicar of Gringley, Notts, to Mary, daughter of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Alexander Jones.

DEATHS.

BARKER—May 28, at 71, Grosvenor Street, Captain Charles Barker, R.N., aged 49.

BAYLEY—May 29, at St. Leonards, aged 78, William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., for many years a Director and at one time Chairman of the Hon. East India Company.

BOULTBEE—May 24, at Warwick, aged 71, Joseph Moore Boultbee, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel 1st Warwick Militia, of Springfield, in the said county.

CAMPBELL—May 9, at Abbeville House, Lorrha, Mary, widow of Colonel John Campbell, of Blackhall, Kincardineshire.

COLLINS—May 18, at the Curragh Camp, Ireland, Captain John Collins, of H.M.'s 26th Cameronian Regiment, aged 28, having been mortally wounded by a stray bullet while in the performance of his duty when at rifle practice.

COTTON—May 24, at Impington Hall, Cambridgeshire, aged 51, Alexander Cotton, of Landwade, in that county, Lieutenant R.N.

FITZGERALD—May 22, at 2, Harriet Street, Lowndes Square, James William, the infant son of Major William Fitzgerald.

HEYWOOD—May 23, at Stock, near Ingatestone, William Arthur Heywood, eldest son of the late Captain Heywood, of Colchester, aged 55.

MACKECHNIE—May 21, at Torquay, Captain R. W. Mackechnie, H.M.'s 5th Regiment Bombay N.I., aged 39.

MCDONALD—May 27, at Clarence Square, Gosport, Jane, the beloved wife of Thomas W. McDonald, Esq., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

PRIESTLEY—April 12, at Lahore, India, on his way to join the head-quarters of H.M.'s 46th Regiment, Ensign Francis Lloyd Priestley, fourth son of John Priestley, Esq., of Hirdrefaig, Isle of Anglesey, aged 19.

RIACH—March 25, on board the Istambool, at sea, James Pringle Riach, jun., Esq., of Bombay, son of the late Major W. A. Riach, 79th Regiment.

TIMBRELL—May 30, at Clifton, Captain C. W. Timbrell, of the Bengal Artillery, aged 38.

WARDEN—May 30, at the "Elms," Southsea, John Warden, Esq., R.N., aged 77.

WHITEHEAD—April 17, at Trichinopoly, Lieutenant George W. H. Whitehead, 34th Madras Light Infantry, eldest son of Walter H. Whitehead, Esq., Liverpool, aged 22.

By advices from Hong Kong, of April 11th, we learn that the battalions of the Military Train are being organised to form the nucleus of the transport of the army in China. Native drivers and animals are being collected; each troop being sent to a separate district to collect ponies and men with which to form a complete battalion.

General Sir C. and Lady Straubenzie arrived at Malta on the 23rd ult., from China, by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Ripon, and continued their voyage for Southampton on the same day.

A Correspondent writes, "Many hints have been offered to the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, and remonstrances made on the proper application of the Regent's allowance in aid of Officers' Messes. I think it will be found on searching the records of the day that what led to that allowance originally was exclusively the cost of WINE to officers of the Army at home by reason of the Duty from which the Navy and Officers abroad were exempt; and the allowance was meant as a compensation on a very small allowance. If so, it is for consideration whether it is reasonably applicable to relief from mess expenses generally."

The steam-rams now in course of construction by Napier of Glasgow, and by the Thames Iron Shipbuilding Company (Limited), should have been, according to the terms of the respective contracts, ready for launching this month; but it is stated now, owing to various circumstances, that it is problematical if they will be ready to take the water any time this year. The contractors were bound by an enormous sum to complete their work at the specified period. They are now at the mercy of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Advertisements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

FIRST NIGHT OF LES HUGUENOTS.

On TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 5, will be performed (for the first time this season), Meyerbeer's Grand Opera

LES HUGUENOTS,

With the following powerful cast:—Valentina, Madame Grisi; Margarita di Valois, Madame Miolan Carvalho (her first appearance in that character); Urbano, Mdlle. Didiée; Marcello, M. Zelger; Il Conte di San Bris, M. Faure (his first appearance in that character); Il Conte di Nevers, Signor Tagliafico; and Raoul di Nangis, Signor Mario.

CONDUCTOR—MR. COSTA.

EXTRA NIGHT.—COMBINED ENTERTAINMENT.

On THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 7TH, will be performed the first act of Beethoven's Opera,

FIDELIO.

Leonora	... ...	Mdlle. Csillag.
Marcellina	... ...	Mdlle. Corbari.
Rocco	... ...	M. Zelger.
Pizzaro	... ...	Sig. Tagliafico.
Il Ministro	... ...	Sig. Polonini.
Giacchino	... ...	Sig. Lucchesi; and
Florestano	... ...	Sig. Neri Baraldi.

After which will be performed (for the first time this season) Bellini's Opera of

NORMA.

Norma	... ...	Madame Grisi.
(Being her Last Appearance but One in that Character.)		
Adalgisa	... ...	Mdlle. Corbari.
Clotilde	... ...	Madame Tagliafico.
Oroveso	... ...	M. Zelger.
Flavio	... ...	Sig. Rossi; and
Pollio	... ...	Sig. Gardoni.

Commence at Half-past Eight. Pit Tickets, 7s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. and 5s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

FLORAL HALL—EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

On WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, a GRAND EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS will take place in the New Floral Hall, Covent Garden.

FLORAL HALL, COVENT GARDEN. EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.—On WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, and THURSDAY, JUNE 14, a GRAND EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS will take place in the NEW FLORAL HALL, COVENT GARDEN, to be held as an Inaugural Exhibition previously to the opening of the building as a market for the sale of plants and flowers.

The Exhibition will be arranged, and the Floral Hall illuminated on the Evening previous to the Flower Show, viz.: on TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, and on this occasion the Subscribers to the Opera, as well as the Visitors to the Boxes, Pit Stalls, or Pit, will be presented with a card of entry.

Persons wishing to exhibit will have as much space allotted to them as the applications will allow: they will please to apply with as little delay as possible, personally, or by letter, stating the kind of plants they would wish to exhibit, the quantity, &c., addressed to MR. STEVENS, Floral Hall, Covent Garden, W.C., London.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, S.W. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Season Tickets, 5s. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF ROME, ANCIENT and MODERN, from Drawings taken by Himself from the Tower of the Capitol, is NOW OPEN, embracing the recent Excavations in the Forum. VENICE and SWITZERLAND are also open Daily, from Ten till Dusk.—Admission, 1s. to each view.—Panorama Royal, Leicester Square.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—ETON REGATTA, MONDAY, the 4th of JUNE.—In addition to the regular Trains between Windsor and London, a SPECIAL TRAIN will LEAVE WINDSOR for LONDON, direct, at 10·30 p.m. Passengers for intermediate stations can leave Windsor at 10·45 p.m.

THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY SUNDAY EXCURSIONS REDUCED TO 4s.

To RAMSGATE, Margate, Deal, Sandwich, Sturry (for Herne Bay), Canterbury, leaving London at 5 minutes to 8 a.m.; and to DOVER, Folkestone (for Sandgate and Shorncliffe), Hythe, Ashford, Hastings, St. Leonards, Tunbridge Wells, leaving London at 8·30 a.m., at REDUCED FARES,

4s. 6s. 6d. 10s.

to Boxhill, Dorking, Aldershot, and stations on the Reading branch, and to Gravesend, Strood, and Maidstone, at the usual low fares. For all particulars see bills. C. W. EBORALL, General Manager.

SATURDAY to MONDAY at the SEA-SIDE.—SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—CHEAP TRAINS EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from LONDON-BRIDGE STATION to DOVER, Folkestone (for Sandgate and Shorncliffe), Hythe, Tunbridge Wells, at 2·30 p.m.; Hastings, St. Leonards, Canterbury, Deal (for Walmer), Ramsgate, Margate (for Broadstairs), Sturry (for Herne Bay), at 2·30 p.m. and 5·30 p.m., returning on Sunday Evening or Monday Morning, as set forth in handbills now published.

	FARES THERE AND BACK.		
Dover, Folkestone, & Hythe	10s. 0d.	15s. 0d.	20s. 0d.
Tunbridge Wells	7s. 6d.	10s. 0d.	12s. 6d.
Hastings and St. Leonards.	9s. 0d.	13s. 0d.	16s. 6d.
Canterbury and Sturry ...	8s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
Deal	9s. 6d.	14s. 6d.	20s. 6d.
Ramsgate and Margate ...	8s. 6d.	12s. 6d.	17s. 6d.

28 lbs. of luggage allowed each passenger, to be taken in his own charge.

For all information see bills.

C. W. EBORALL, General Manager.

PARIS.—LONDON TO PARIS DAILY.—SPECIAL DIRECT SERVICE BY THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY, viâ Newhaven and Dieppe. First class, 28s.; second class, 20s. Return tickets (available for one calendar month), first class, 50s.; second class, 30s. A steward's fee of 1s. and 6d. respectively is also charged on board. Passports and visas for Paris may be had of the respective agents at Newhaven. Luggage booked through from London to Paris.—For tickets or further information apply at the London Bridge and Pimlico Termini; 43, Regent Circus, Piccadilly; 4, Arthur Street, East, London Bridge; or at any of the stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

DELHI COMMEMORATION.—THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Officers who served before Delhi, in 1857, will be held at The Albion, on SATURDAY, JUNE 9th. Officers who intend to be present are requested to send their names to Mr. STAPLES, The Albion, Aldersgate Street, E.C., before the 6th June. Ticket, 2 guineas.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, WHITEHALL YARD, S.W.

EVENING MEETING, at half-past Eight o'clock, Monday, 4th June.—Captain T. A. Blakeley, half-pay R.A., "On Rifled Ordnance."

LECTURE on Friday, 8th June, at Three o'clock.—Captain Donnelly, Royal Engineers, "Photography, and its Application to Military Purposes."

By order of the Council,

May 31st, 1860. B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., VIA EGYPT.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, and Melbourne, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; or Oriental Place, Southampton.

ARMY, NAVY, EAST INDIA, AND COLONIAL AGENCY.

The undersigned act as GENERAL AGENTS in England for Officers and Members of the above services. A detailed Prospectus forwarded on application. W. R. LOOKER & Co., 12, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

MESSRS. ADDISON & CO., ARMY AGENTS, 11, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

Officers' bills discounted. Reversions purchased.
Life insurances effected free of charge.
Wines and all mess supplies furnished.
Every description of army business transacted.

FOR SALE, or TIME CHARTER, the beautiful new A 1 iron Screw Steamer COLONIST, *pro. tem.* 351 tons O.M. 236 tons register. Length 165 feet; breadth 22 feet 5-10ths; depth of hold 12 feet 9-10ths; built this year, by the well known firm Messrs. Denny & Rankin, under special survey, and classed A 1 at Lloyd's for nine years. Her engines (by Messrs. John Jones & Son) are direct acting, of 60 horse-power nominal, and combine all recent improvements; has tubular boilers, fitted with superheating apparatus; also a donkey engine. Capacity of coal bunkers, 50 tons. She steams 9½ knots on a remarkably light consumption of fuel, being 2½ lb. per indicated horse-power, or about 7 cwt. per hour; carries a large cargo on a light draught of water, and is admirably adapted for bar harbours, or where light draught is necessary. The cabin accommodation is complete for thirty-six passengers; on inspection will be found a most desirable vessel; she is quite ready for sea: now lying in the Clarence Dock.—For inspection apply to the owners, Messrs. JOHN JONES & SON, Engineers, or to CURRY, KELLOCK, & Co., Brokers, Liverpool.

FOR SALE.—The undermentioned STEAMERS.

SCREW.—1200 tons, builders' measurement; now building, to class twelve years A 1, with engines of 175 horse-power, with all recent improvements; speed twelve to thirteen miles per hour. Dimensions:—Length, 260 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth, 20 feet.

SCREW.—700 tons, builders' measurement; to class twelve years A 1; full poop and forecastle; engines, with all recent improvements, of 120 horse-power, and expected to steam thirteen to fourteen miles per hour. Dimensions:—Length, 215 feet; breadth, 27 feet; depth, 15 feet, 6 inches.

SCREW.—575 tons, builders' measurement; to class twelve years A 1; full poop and forecastle; engines direct acting of 75 horse-power; speed ten knots under steam alone. Dimensions:—Length over all 190 feet; breadth, 25 feet; depth, 14 feet.

SCREW.—596 tons, builders' measurement, 318 tons register: now building, to class A 1 at Lloyd's for nine years; will carry about 550 tons measurement or 450 tons dead weight; direct engines 60 horse-power. Dimensions:—Length 170 feet; breadth 27 feet; depth 12 feet 6 inches.

PADDLE.—440 tons, builders' measurement, 203 tons N.M.; building to class A 1 at Lloyd's for six years; will accommodate fifty two first-class and twenty-two second-class passengers; will carry about 170 tons measurement or 100 tons dead weight on 7½ feet water; oscillating engines of 120 horse-power; expected to steam thirteen knots per hour. Dimensions:—Length 200 feet; breadth 21 feet; depth 11 feet.

The above ships are built, and being built, by first-rate builders, and the new boats can be completed to suit the plans of purchasers. For specifications and all further particulars apply to

CURRY, KELLOCK, & Co., Brokers, Liverpool.

CUNNINGHAM'S PATENT SELF-REEFING TOPSAILS, &c.

Copy of a letter from Captain J. M. OUTRIDGE, of the Champion of the Seas, 1946 tons register, belonging to Messrs. J. BAINES & Co., dated Liverpool, April 14, 1860.

"To H. D. P. Cunningham, Esq., R.N.

"I have great pleasure in reporting to you upon the admirable working of your patent topsails, on board the Champion of the Seas, under my command. I can reduce sail with half the crew required on the ordinary plan, and in much less time. I have heard it said that your topsails are not suitable for such large ships as the Champion of the Seas; but, my experience of their working, proves this to be a great mistake. My main topsail-yard is upwards of eighty feet long, and weight of it five tons; a very (I think) satisfactory proof they are suitable for any vessel now afloat. The officer of the watch can always take the mizentopsail into a close reef himself."

Office, 12, London Street, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

N.B. The Champion of the Seas has been fitted about four years.

FOR CORRECT FAMILY ARMS, CREST, OR PEDIGREE, send name and county and 7s. 6d. to J. LOCK's City Heraldic Office, 2, Old Jewry, London, E.C., and in a few days you will receive a neat drawing of your Arms, &c., in Heraldic Colours, to be engraved on Seal, Ring, or Family Plate. On y parle Français, Itlilien, Allemand, et Hollandais. Wedding orders executed. Stamped envelopes and paper. Embossing presses and dies.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. SPECIAL NOTICE.

BONUS YEAR.—SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

All policies now effected will participate in the division to be made as at 15th November next.

The Standard was established in 1825.

The first division of profits took place in 1835; and subsequent divisions have been made in 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1855.

The profits to be divided in 1860 will be those which have arisen since 1855.

Accumulated fund	... ...	£1,684,598 2 10
Annual revenue	... ...	289,231 13 5

Annual average of new assurances effected during the last ten years, upwards of half a million sterling.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager.
H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.

The Company's Medical Officer attends at the office daily, at half-past one.

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FIELD-MARSHAL
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT,
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THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Established A.D. 1837, for General Assurance on Lives,

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C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

OFFICERS PROCEEDING ABROAD can effect Assurances with THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY on favourable terms.

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THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 39, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.—A.D. 1834.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, Cash Account, Balance Sheet, &c., are now ready, and may be had on written or personal application. CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

VOLUNTEER-SERVICE CLUB.—Members are informed that the CLUB was OPENED on the 15th inst., at 53, St. James's Street, S.W.

Officers holding commissions in Volunteer corps, and Gentlemen, being effective or non-effective members of such, are eligible for admission.

The Lieutenancy of Counties, and Officers belonging to the Yeomanry and Militia, are likewise eligible.

Admission by ballot.

The Annual Subscription is six guineas.

The annual subscription of members having no residence in London, and living beyond a radius of sixty miles therefrom, is three guineas.

There is no entrance fee, and no liability beyond the annual subscription.

The Club-House is now open for the accommodation of members.

Lists of rules and regulations, and every information, may be obtained at the Club-House, on application to the Secretary.

At a special meeting of the committee held on the 7th inst.—Lord ELCHO, M.P., in the Chair—the following noblemen and gentlemen were nominated a sub-committee to carry out the new arrangements:—

Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bart.
Captain the Hon. T. C. Bruce.
Major Brewster.
Dr. John Rose Cormack.
Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Elcho, M.P.
Thomas S. Egan, Esq.
Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl Grosvenor, M.P.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Hicks.
Alexander Stavely Hill, Esq., D.C.L.
Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay.
Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Ranelagh.
Captain Josiah Wilkinson.

By Order, WILLIAM DE CARTERET, Secretary.

Club House, 53, St. James's Street, S.W., May 16, 1860.

CRICKET.—REGIMENTAL OUTFITTER.—JOHN LILLYWHITE'S CRICKET WAREHOUSE, 5, Seymour Street, Euston Square, London, N.W. Every article connected with British Sports may be had. Illustrated Lists of Prices post free. John Lillywhite has lately been specially appointed to supply several of H.M. Regiments at home and abroad.

CRICKET.—J. D. BARTLETT, Manufacturer of the Repercussive and Cane-handle Bats, which are acknowledged by our best Cricketers the best driving bats ever made. They have a beautiful spring in the handle, and are warranted not to break. Clubs, Schools, and Regiments supplied at reduced prices, wholesale and for exportation.—171 Waterloo Road, S.W.

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THE LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE BAND of 21 performers, is provided entirely by H. DISTIN with his newly-invented VENTIL-HORNS. Distin's new RIFLE BUGLE, adopted and sealed as the Government pattern for the Army, can now be had, complete, price 21. 2s., from the Contractor, at his Manufactory, 9, Great Newport Street, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. Estimates for Bands post free. Retail Depot, 21, Tichborne Street, Regent Street, W.

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J. KOHLER begs respectfully to call the attention of Commanding Officers and Presidents of Band Committees to his IMPROVED MODELS OF BAND INSTRUMENTS, possessing a most powerful and sonorous tone, and combining elegance with durability in their workmanship.

J. KOHLER also takes this opportunity to state that his newly-invented PATENT HARMONIC CORNOPEAN is universally approved of by the musical world, and he can with confidence strongly recommend it to the notice of all amateurs of the Cornopean.

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TO THE MEMBERS OF VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Just published, price 6d.

THE BUGLE CALLS, AS USED IN LIGHT INFANTRY FIELD EXERCISES, with Words adapted and arranged to be Sung to them, which will be found a great assistance to the memory, as the distinguishing characteristics of each "Call" can thus be quickly learnt and easily remembered. Arranged by J. BROOKS (12th Middlesex Rifles).

Published by R. COCKS & Co., 6, New Burlington Street, Regent Street, W., and also to be had of J. WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside, E.C.

FARMS, ESTATES, &c.

MESSRS. HEARLE & CO., LAND AGENTS AND SURVEYORS, 5, Crescent Place, Blackfriars, E.C., direct attention to the very great facility for Letting and Selling Farms and Estates, afforded by the extensive circulation of their printed Lists, containing upwards of 200 farms and estates, which are published twice per month, and distributed to some hundreds of applicants, free. These Lists contain estates throughout England to be let or sold, especially suitable to the requirements of noblemen and gentlemen of the Naval and Military profession.

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MONEY TO LEND AT 5 PER CENT.—TO OFFICERS, NOBLEMEN, AND GENTLEMEN.—If you require money upon real estate for any term of years, or upon reversionary interests—life estates or marriage settlements; or if you want ADVANCES, LOANS, or DISCOUNTS for short periods on Bonds, joint notes, or bills of exchange, you can apply personally between 1 and 5 o'clock daily, or by letter addressed, MR. COLLINS, 13, Duke Street, St. James's Square, S.W. Reversions purchased.

MONEY.—MONEY ADVANCED at a few hours' notice, on the most advantageous terms, to Noblemen, Officers in the Army, Heirs to entailed estates, and Gentlemen of property, on their personal security, also on security of reversions to landed estates, at 5 per cent., payment of which may be deferred until possession, on application to MR. DICKER, 10, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.

MONEY.—Noblemen, Officers in the Army, Persons holding Government Appointments, Clergymen, and other Gentlemen, can have ADVANCES upon their notes from a private channel, without life insurance or delay, and with secrecy.—Apply to Mr. HUDSON, 28A, Regent Street, Piccadilly, W.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES FOR AUSTRALIA.—MR. & MRS. JOHN ISAACS, 319 & 320, Strand, W.C. (opposite Somerset House), continue to give the highest price in cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothes, Regimentals, Underclothing, Boots, Books, Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Property. Letters attended to. Parcels sent from the country, either large or small, the utmost value returned by post office order the same day. Reference, London and Westminster Bank.

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Having been appointed by General Garibaldi to receive and forward subscriptions for "I millioni fucili" (the million muskets), I beg to state that I am ready to receive and duly remit any sums of money that may be subscribed for the above object.

Sums already received:

From Glasgow, 1st instalment	£200	0 0
,, P. A. Taylor	100	0 0
,, W. H. Ashurst	10	0 0
,, Wm. Pare	1	0 0
,, S. H. Braysher	1	1 0
,, Mappin & Co.	5	0 0
,, G. Hyde	3	3 0
,, Four Protestant Englishmen... ...	6	6 0
,, J. H. Dillon	5	0 0
,, W. Jackson	5	0 0
,, Charles Buxton, M.P.	100	0 0
,, S. Statham	1	0 0
,, Rawlinson...	1	0 0
,, Gustave Arder	0	10 0
,, C. McCulloch	1	0 0
,, A. M. F.	3	0 0
,, C.	20	0 0
,, Rev. J. P. M.	1	0 0
,, L. T.	0	10 0
,, S. T.	5	0 0
,, James Epps	1	1 0
,, T. Dight	2	0 0
,, W. C. Vivian	2	0 0
,, J. V. Porter	1	0 0
,, A Friend of Italian Liberty	5	0 0
,, Professor F. W. Newman	20	0 0
,, Two Sisters	10	0 0
,, Frank Dillon	5	0 0
,, the Printers in a London Printing-office	1	5 0
,, Wm. Shaen	5	0 0
,, Percy M. Hart and Friends	1	0 0
,, Two Irish Protestants	2	0 0
,, E. S. Beesley	1	0 0
,, J. J. Colman (Norwich)	5	5 0
,, T. Williams	5	0 0
,, Glasgow, per Donald Kempt, Treasurer, 2d instalment	300	0 0
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Chairman of the Committee of Management—Major the Hon. HENRY LITTLETON POWYS.

Subscriptions since January last:—

The Right Hon. Earl Canning, Governor-General of India, G.C.B. ...	£20	0 0	
The Right Hon. Lady Willoughby D'Eresby ...	10	10 0	
Mr. D. A. Simon .	5	5 0	
Major Dawson Greene	5	0 0	
Collection from 8th Battery, 6th Brigade, R.A., per Rev. F. F. Thomson	2	0 0	
Capt. Sievewright, 9th Regiment ...	5	0 0	
Mrs. Godwin Austen ... a	1	1 0	
Lieut.-Col. J. M. Hogg	5	5 0	
Mrs. R. T. Lee ...	5	0 0	
Miss Adeline Newton	5	5 0	
Mrs. Mary A. Osborn	5	5 0	
Fraser Campbell, Esq.	2	12 6	
Major Prince, 3rd donation ...	10	0 0	
Miss M. Moore Windus ... a	1	1 0	
Lieut.-Col. Whitelocke	5	5 0	
Ditto ... a	1	1 0	
15th Depot Battalion, per Colonel Deverell ...	5	0 0	
J. B. B. Elliott, Esq.	5	5 0	
Miss Wray ...	2	12 6	
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Captain M'Kay, Hythe, 3d collection	11	0 0	
Rev. F. T. Gregory, as executor of the late Captain Gregory ...	5	5 0	
Lieut.-Col. Bulwer, C.B. ... a	1	1 0	
Major-Gen. Wylde, C.B. ... a	1	1 0	
Mrs. Greenwood.	0	5 0	
Rev. J. H. Malpas ... a	0	10 6	
Major-Gen. Montague Johnstone a	1	1 0	
Lieut.-Col. Inglis, 57th Regt. ...	5	0 0	
Lieut.-Col. H. R. Norman, 10th Regt.	5	5 0	
Mrs. Huleatt a	1	1 0	
W. Fuller Maitland, Esq. ...	5	0 0	
Hy. A. M. Waldo Sibthorpe, Esq., 2nd don. ...	5	5 0	
F. S. H.	1	0 0	
The Right Hon. Lady Braybrooke ... a	1	1 0	
The Rev. the Chaplain-General a	£1	1 0	
The Rev. W. Hare, Chaplain to the Forces ... a	0	10 6	
The Rev. G. C. Williams, Chaplain to the Forces ... a	0	10 6	
Col. G. R. Kennedy ... a	1	1 0	
Miss Edwards ...	5	5 0	
Major-Gen. Dupuis ... a	1	1 0	
An Invalid ...	0	1 0	
Miss Hamilton, collected ...	0	5 0	
Major-General Walker, C.B., collected 2nd don.	18	10 0	
Mrs. Saltmarshe, per Mr. Blake...	1	1 0	
Miss E. J. Law, per do.	1	0 0	
Mrs. Donaldson, per do.	0	5 0	
Mrs. Wissenden	0	5 0	
Mrs. Rogers ...	2	12 6	
The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Antigua a	1	1 0	
Mrs. Egerton, 2nd don.	1	0 0	
Miss Berens ...	5	5 0	
Colonel C. Dalton, R.A. ...	5	5 0	
Plymouth Division of Royal Marines, per Gray, 2nd don.	10	0 0	
Alex. Fair Jones, Esq., 4th Light Dragoons ...	5	5 0	
Rev. G. W. Newnham	1	0 0	
E. M. Martin, Esq., 2nd don. ...	1	0 0	
Officers and Men of 2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade ...	16	8 0	
Major Deshon, R.A., 2nd don.	26	5 0	
Mrs. Bowker a	1	1 0	
Dr. A. Payne, 2nd don.	5	5 0	
Mrs. A. Payne, do.	5	5 0	
Miss Bates ...	2	12 6	
The Rev. W. H. Vernon, a thank offering... ...	5	0 0	
Lady O'Connell...	2	12 6	
Miss Shrapnel ...	5	5 0	
Colonel Willington, 4th don	5	5 0	
Captain Philip Smith, Grenad. Guards	5	5 0	
Major-Gen. Russell, C.B. ...	10	10 0	
Mrs. Sutton a	1	1 0	
Mr. Geo. Finnis, add. don. ...	0	2 6	
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Church Collections since January last:—

Norbury cum Snelston, Derby. Reverend C. F. Broughton ...	£4	0 0	
Cranford, Kettering. Rev. J. G. Orger	2	0 0	
Rathmell, Yorkshire. Rev. Abel Chapman ...	1	12 0	
Ballincollig, Cork. Rev. W. Spedding	4	4 1	
Order of Odd Fellows, Barton-on-Humber. Rev. G. Hogarth ...	£2	2 6	
French Protestant Episcopal Church Bloomsbury. Rev. J. Mudry...	4	0 0	
St. Clement's, Barbadoes, per Rt. Rev. Lord Bp. of Antigua	1	1 0	

The following Soldiers' Daughters were Elected into the Home on the 31st ult.:—

	Votes.
Martha Hamilton, 74th Regiment, total orphan	3722
Ada M. Beacom, 27th Regiment, ditto	3680
Mary Ann Rudman, 62nd Regiment, ditto ...	3580
Mary Elizabeth Malone, R.A., ditto	3500
Catherine O'Brien, 82nd Regiment, ditto ...	3466
Georgiana Anne Reid, Scots Greys, ditto ...	3455
Ann Hamilton, 74th Regiment, ditto	3408
Catherine Elizabeth O'Brien, R.A., ditto... ...	3340
Martha Rudman, 62nd Regiment, ditto	3309
Rachel Russell, 53rd Regiment, ditto	3263
Eliza Tate, 60th R. Rifles, motherless	3202
Mary James, 1st Life Guards, fatherless... ...	2704

Though the objects of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home are essentially national, yet the Committee grieve to state that from the National Exchequer no assistance whatever is received, either through the War Department or the Committee of Council on Education.

An application to the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund for a grant was refused, on what grounds the Committee of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home are at a loss to understand, inasmuch as the Royal warrant, by which the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund were authorised to receive voluntary subscriptions, distinctly declares that one of the objects of that fund should be "to increase, extend, or make additions to any of our royal or other charitable institutions already founded for similar purposes within our United Kingdom." It is, therefore, the more needful for the friends of the soldier, and for the advocates of a sound, scriptural, and industrial education, to rally round the managers of the Home, and so to increase its income, that no soldier's motherless daughter shall be refused admittance.

The Committee beg to add that there are now upwards of 100 candidates for admission to the Home, principally the daughters of soldiers in India, and whom they are unable to admit for want of funds. Under these circumstances they urgently and confidently appeal to the friends of the soldier for immediate assistance.

The Soldiers' Daughters' Home is open to visitors from 10 o'clock, a.m., to 5, p.m., on every day of the week (except Saturday and Sunday).

A donation of five guineas constitutes a Life Governor, with two votes at all elections to the Home.

A donation of two guineas and a-half entitles the donor to one vote for life at all elections.

An annual subscription of one guinea entitles the subscriber to one vote at all elections.

Subscriptions and donations thankfully received by the Treasurer, Sir John Kirkland, 17, Whitehall Place, S.W.; by the bankers, London and Westminster Bank, St. James's Square, S.W., and Messrs. Masterman and Co., Nicholas Lane, City, E.C.; at the Home, Hampstead, N.W.; and at the office, 7, Whitehall, opposite the Horse Guards, S.W. Post-office orders should be made payable to the Secretary, Mr. John Marsh, upon the Charing Cross post-office.

H. L. POWYS, Major, Chairman of the Committee.

MR. MARKWELL, Wine Merchant to Her Majesty, Nos. 35 to 40, & 45, Albemarle Street, and 4, Stafford Street, Piccadilly, London, W. Naval and Military Messes supplied.

WINES REDUCED. — Excellent Dinner Claret, 24s. and 30s.; Sherry, Pale or Gold, 24s. and 30s.; Chablis, first quality, 36s.; Still Hock and Moselle, 36s., 42s.; Sauterne, 42s.; Burgundy, 36s., 42s.; Sparkling Champagne, 42s.; Sparkling Hock and Moselle, 48s.; Old Bottled Port, 42s., 48s. per dozen. Carriage paid by rail. Price lists on application. MARSHALL & SON, Importers of Foreign Wines, Purveyors to the Queen, 20, Strand, W.C.

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ANDREWS & Co., Wine Merchants, recommend the following WINES at the reduced Duties:—Pure St. Julien Claret, free from acidity, 24s. and 28s. per doz.; St. Estephe, superior, 32s.; excellent Pale and Golden Sherry, 26s.; superior do., 30s. and 32s.; very superior Pale, Dry, or Golden Sherry, 36s.; Vino de Pasto, a pure Ammontillado Sherry, 42s.; Old Port, fresh bottled, 30s.; superior old tawny Port, 36s.; pure pale Cognac Brandy, 24s. per gallon; superior old Cognac, 30s. per gallon; choice old Liqueur Brandy, 72s. per dozen.
Priced Lists of all Wines forwarded on application.
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CYDER AND PERRY IN THE GREATEST PERFECTION. — Devonshire Cyder, 8s. qrts., 4s. 6d. pts.; Cockagee Somerset Cyder, 14s. qrts.; Old Field Perry, 18s. qrts., 10s. pts.; the real Taynton Squash Perry, 25s. qrts., 15s. pts. Hampers and bottles, 3s. per dozen extra, or can be returned at BENJAMIN VICKERS'S Stores, Hay's Lane, Tooley Street, S.E., and 8, Spring Terrace, Wandsworth Road, S.—Post Office Orders, 196, Tooley Street, S.E.

GUSH & FERGUSON, Artists and Photographers, beg respectfully to invite the Nobility and Gentry to view their First-Class PORTRAITS, in Oil and Water-Colours.
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THE VOLUNTEERS' PICTURE FRAMES. —The Cheapest House for every description of Picture Frames. Country dealers supplied with every description of Gold and Fancy Wood Moulding. Three-quarter Gilt Beads at 7s. per doz. 6 feet, at GEORGE REES, 129, Drury Lane, W.C.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

Has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession, as an excellent remedy for

ACIDITIES, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION.

As a MILD APERIENT, it is admirably adapted for DELICATE FEMALES, *particularly during Pregnancy*; and it prevents the Food of Infants from turning sour during digestion. Combined with the

ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP,

it forms an *Effervescing Aperient Draught*, which is highly agreeable and efficacious.

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172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,
And Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

1860.—Just published, post free, three stamps.

"GABRIEL ON THE LOSS AND ONLY EFFECTUAL MODE OF RESTORING THE TEETH." Explains their Patented System of supplying Artificial Teeth, which are warranted to answer perfectly for mastication and articulation, without springs, wires, or any metal, and without any operation; and shows how the best materials, with first-class workmanship, may be obtained at less than half the ordinary cost.

Messrs. GABRIEL, the Old Established Dentists (see Diploma, 1815), 33 & 34, Ludgate Hill, City, E.C., and 110, Regent Street, W. Particularly observe the name, and that the entrance to the City Establishment is up the private passage next the State Fire Insurance Office.

"Gabriel's Treatise should be read before consulting a dentist; it will save much money and more annoyance; and emanating from such a source, may be relied on."—*Herald*.
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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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SOME of the special complications which might have been expected to arise out of the very peculiar and anomalous position of the Indian army with reference to the English administration at home, are at this moment clouding the horizon in China, and promising to raise as nice a little storm as was ever conjured up by our War Office wizards, with all their practised ingenuity in the cabalistic art of how not to do it themselves, and how to prevent any one else from doing it for them.

Men, stores, artillery, and commissariat have been sent from this country to China with a splendid prodigality, which would have made our hearts to rejoice in the olden time of Crimean destitution. Men, stores, artillery, and commissariat have also been sent from India with rival profusion, and London and Calcutta vie with one another in efforts of liberality which must disturb Joe Hume's rest in his grave.

As for the men and the artillery, the more the merrier. By the time garrisons have arrived and been left at Canton, Hong Kong, Cowloon, Shanghae, Chefoo, and the various other and sundry strategical posts and depôts to be occupied; and when cholera, fever, and sun-stroke, have done their worst; there will not probably be any superabundance of men or material. And for stores, a little more porter, rum, and lime-juice, will do us no harm; for what Johnnie can't consume, Jack can become heir to. But the dose of Commissaries, English and Indian—there's the rub! Too many cooks will spoil the broth. Our goose will be cooked after an astonishing fashion; roast, curried, or devilled, as English or Indian happens to get the upper hand. There will be such a hash as only English cooks could imagine or compound; such a mess as creates fear and wonder in our allies, whose notions of cookery are less original or extravagant.

The English Commissaries are armed with imperial authority; the Indian Commissaries are nominated by the Indian Viceroy; the former are in possession, but the latter have the ear of the general. The former bear the Crimean brand on their downcast brows; the latter are radiant with Delhi and Lucknow successes. The former are civilians, with their noses on the War Office grindstone; the latter have the prestige of military rank, and having a resource besides the Commissariat, they can speak out without being utterly ruined by their rashness. The former have a Deputy-Commissary-General at their head, and claim the command; the latter, though under an Assistant-Commissary-General, conceive it derogatory to serve; and they moreover expect from India a Commissary-General, who will unquestionably be the senior; they may, nevertheless, be out-manœuvred, as the British Commissary holds the keys of the military chest from the Treasury, and his appointment from the Minister for War.

In such jeopardy stand the prospects for the subsistence of the Army. The Transport, as means by which the subsistence shall reach the Army, is not without its little difficulties also. It appears that the Commissariat is to undertake its old duty of providing the entire transport—a duty temporarily usurped by the Land Transport Corps in the Crimea. This corps is represented in China by the Military Train, a cavalry corps which fights after the ancient British fashion, from their chariots; by the Chinese Coolie corps, some 3000 or 4000 strong, biped beasts of burden of incomparable value; and some 3000 or 4000 ponies, rough and ragged, collected on the coast of China, Japan, and the Straits, for Commissariat stores and baggage. These splendid troopers, with their dragoon officers; these funny, nondescript, but efficient Coolies, under officers of the Madras Army; and this tag-rag and bob-tail of pack-ponies, are all to be indiscriminately dammed up in a heap, and to be put somehow under the Commissariat.

Such are the primary discordant elements with which the military machine in China is to be kept going, and discordant as they are, we nevertheless fondly hope they may answer somehow. We don't exactly see the way, but we have great faith in British pluck and bottom getting us somehow out of the messes British stupidity constantly gets us into. We can only compare our administrative machinery to an old French diligence which, with much jangling, with twice too many horses pulling in every direction; in spite of hard roads, much jolting, cursing, noise, and friction; did by some incalculable series of Providential interventions, generally escape from the smash it deserved to the end of its journey. But if, unlike the French diligence, our machine does break down or upset, who will be to blame? Who shall we hang? Not—we make a timely protest—the ill-matched team. They, poor devils, will be sorely goaded and strained enough in their unhappy task. It might be well this time to look after the author of the awkward machine; to look at home to see who has concocted the ill-contrived and worse adapted plan; and, by way of commencing in time, the Committee on Military Organisation, now sitting, might vary its theoretical evidence about military matters in general, with a postscript on their application to the campaign in China in particular—*verb. sap.* It will be a grand opportunity for Sir James Graham.

In another place will be found the commencement of a paper on the organisation of the Indian Army from the pen of a distinguished officer, who, to the practical knowledge of a soldier, adds the large views of a diplomatist and statesman. We are overwhelmed with projects from various quarters relating to this question, which we firmly believe to be most intimately connected with the safety and future prosperity of the whole empire; but although we cannot quite agree with the whole of the arguments nor approve of all the views advocated by and enforced by those who would maintain or restore the Indian Army, and a large local European force: we have shown, by our previous remarks on those questions, that our sense of the difficulties of amalgamation induces us to regard that scheme with diffidence.

The adoption of the principle will, we believe, be attended with the most serious impediments, not merely local, but general and constitutional; but still it is the only alternative which seems open to us, and we await with much impatience the statement which Sir Charles Wood is about to make, in the preparation of which he has sought counsel and aid from every quarter, and has put into play the machinery of every government department in Europe or in India, from which assistance could be procured.

The returns which have been laid upon the table of the House are full of topics for reflection. In the first place, we have an exceedingly able report from the Political and Military Council of India, in which the whole of the arguments for the amalgamation and absorption of the local army are combated with vigour, and in which, indeed, the Council go so far as to restore the old native army, and make the local European force two-thirds of the whole of European infantry, reserving the Artillery and Enfield Rifles to the Europeans exclusively. They insist on the paramount authority of the Viceroy, subject to no control except that of the Secretary of State for India. They recommend the appointment of a Minister for War, and would change the title of the Viceroy, or superadd to it that of Captain-General of the Forces in India; and they consider it questionable whether there should not be separate commanders for the Punjab, for the north-west provinces, and for Bengal, with two for Bombay and Scinde, and two for Madras. Sir John Lawrence and Captain Eastwick, however, think that all the native infantry regiments should be organised on the irregular system; Mr. Willoughby would exempt the regiments which remained faithful; but a small minority of two, dissenting from the larger minority, approve of Lord Canning's proposition for the organisation of the Bengal Army, and disapprove of the system of irregulars. Mr. Hammack, to whom was assigned the task of computing the comparative cost of a local and a Queen's army, has fixed rather a high sum, as the excess of the expense of the former over the latter, which he appears to substantiate, notwithstanding some objection by Sir Alexander Tulloch. The extracts of letters from Lord Elphinstone, Lord Clyde, Sir Patrick Grant, Sir Hugh Rose, and Sir W. Mansfield, are all in favour of an amalgamation, and in expressing their opinion they are sometimes obliged to use language which may be considered derogatory to the *esprit de corps* and the discipline of the late Indian Army. But when Lord Clyde points out the want of loyalty in the old European soldiers in the local army, who did not come forward to give information respecting the mutinous spirit in their regiments as an evidence that local European soldiery cannot be trusted; he overlooks the fact that the Queen's troops may become localised in feeling after a six or seven years' service in India, and that a mutiny in British regiments, masters of the situation, would be an evil greater than any to which our empire has hitherto been exposed.

A violent outcry has been raised against Lord Clyde, because he stated that the Inspecting-Generals were unanimous in reporting that Sepoy officers were incompetent to organise young British battalions or cavalry regiments. But Lord Clyde distinctly declares that the Indian officers are not in sufficient numbers to look after the new local regiments; and that the uncertainty of their position was to the last degree prejudicial to them; and he certainly never made any accusation against the morale of these officers so strong as that of Sir John Lawrence, Mr. Willoughby, and Captain Eastwick, who declare that many European officers with native troops are useless, because their idle garrison life generates habits prejudicial to discipline, and affords a bad example to the native soldiers. In answer to those extracts, are most powerful replies by Sir John Lawrence, Colonel Durand, and Captain Eastwick; none of them advert to the fact, which we state positively and distinctly, that a portion of the Queen's troops were implicated with the discontented soldiers of the local army in their mutinous designs, and promised them assistance. But it is Sir James Outram who combats with the greatest force of authority, the largest amount of experience, the strongest grasp of intellect, the widest variety of illustration, and the most powerful argument, the whole of the proposals for amalgamation, and the reasoning of those who recommend them.

In these papers will be found the nidus of all the arguments which can be used in the forthcoming debate, and in our next number we propose to give a *resumé* which will enable our readers who may not be intimately acquainted with the state of the case to appreciate the value of the positions maintained by the friends of a local Indian Service, and by its opponents, who see in an amalgamated army the sole means of security for our Indian empire.

The communication from a distinguished Indian officer, to which we have already called attention, in our present number is only an *exposé* in a new form of the ideas of those who resist amalgamation.

Although nothing is yet settled respecting the vacant regiment of Guards, we believe it is most probable that the Duke of Cambridge will be moved from the Scots Fusilers Guards to the Coldstreams, of which his father the late duke was for many years colonel. To the colonelcy of the Fusilier Guards either Lord Clyde or the Marquis of Tweddale will not improbably be appointed. There will be two Line colonelcies vacant in consequence of the death of Sir William Chalmers, and after a recent appointment more than ordinary curiosity is manifested as to the kind of officers in whose favour the selection will be made.

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THE ARMY.

King's Dragoon Guards. We are sorry to have to report the death of Cornet Riversdale Elliot, a promising young officer of this regiment, at Madras, on the 30th of April. He was the third son of Mr. John Lettsome Elliot, of Pimlico, and had been more than two years in the regiment. Captain Bradbury, Lieutenant Grews, and Cornet Sedley, have left Madras for China.

8th Hussars. Brevet-Major Clowes has obtained eighteen months' leave to England.

10th Hussars. The detachment stationed at Woolwich, are ordered to be in readinesss to leave for Aldershot Camp.

14th Light Dragoons. The head-quarters division has arrived at Newbridge.

Royal Artillery.—The following removals of officers of Royal Artillery are ordered to take place, viz. :—Lieut.-Colonel Mountain, from Malta to Shorncliffe; Major Bolton, from Woolwich to Malta; Captain Cardew, from Portsmouth to Woolwich; Captain Tweedie, from Bengal to Portsmouth; Lieutenant Stirling, from Aldershot to Gibraltar.

The I Battery of Artillery has left Norwich for Woolwich. Captain Phelips, Lieutenant Leacock, Lieutenant Schack, and 106 non-commissioned officers and gunners belonging to the 1st Brigade Garrison Artillery, on Wednesday returned to Woolwich, having terminated a course of experimental gun practice at Shoeburyness.

Royal Engineers. — The following alterations have recently taken place in this corps, viz. :—Lieut.-Colonels: Burgmann, on passage to the Mauritius; White, on passage to the Cape of Good Hope; Brown, C.B., on passage to the West Indies. Colonel Harness, C.B., arrived from India on sick leave. Majors: Armit, from Jamaica, on sick leave; Collison, from Corfu, on leave. Captains: F. E. Cox proceeded to Turkey on special service; James, to Carlisle, on survey; Barber, on passage home from the Mauritius, on sick leave. Lieutenants: Webber, Festing, Walker, and Sitwell, returned from India, on leave; Berkeley, on passage from India; Paterson and Crozier, on passage from India to the Mauritius; Goodall, on passage to Jamaica; Peters, removed from Weymouth to Aldershot; Hamilton, on passage to Mauritius; Haslett and Halg, from Chatham to Aldershot. Adjutant Moore and Veterinary Surgeon Mayer to Aldershot. The 4th company, on passage from India to England; 11th company, removed from India to the Mauritius; 13th company, from Dublin to Edinburgh; 21st company, removed from India to the Mauritius. The 18th company having completed the erection of coast defences at Weymouth, has removed to Aldershot.

Lieutenant J. H. Maitland, who has recently arrived on sick leave from India, has been appointed second field-work instructor at the Royal Engineer establishment.

Captain C. E. Harvey, now doing duty with the Royal Engineers at Portsmouth, succeeds Captain C. E. Gordon in the adjutancy of the Royal Engineers at head-quarters.

Coldstream Guards. Captain the Hon. W. Feilding and Lieutenant Buller will shortly obtain promotion by the retirement of Lieut.-Colonel Byng.

Scots Fusilier Guards. Lieut.-Colonels Haygarth and Mure are about to retire from the Service, by which Captains Campbell and Tottenham, and Lieuts. Elwes and Stracey obtain promotion.

20th Regiment. Ensign T. A. Davies has been granted leave from the depôt at Chatham until required to embark with detachments for India.

23rd Fusiliers. Lieut. Tilley has arrived home from India in the Belgravia troopship in charge of detachments of discharged soldiers.

24th Regiment. Ensign W. M. Brander, and Ensign H. F. Bronneker, have been granted leave from the depôt at Chatham until required to embark with detachments for India.

28th Regiment. Lieutenant Webb has arrived in England from Bombay in the Istamboul.

29th Regiment. Major-General Cunynghame, who has been appointed to the command of the Scinde division of the Bombay army, arrived at Kurrachee from Bombay on April 30.

31st Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel Spence, Captain Baldwin, Lieutenants Cassidy, Gould, M'Intyre, Ensigns Tibbets, Maynard, Lieutenant and Adjutant James, Quartermaster Kettyles, Assistant-Surgeon Giraud, Captains M'Bean and Swettenham, Ensigns Huxham, Butler, Gow, and Surgeon Atkinson, and 540 rank and file of Her Majesty's 31st regiment, have arrived at Hong Kong from Bombay in the Athletæ.

35th Regiment. Ensign W. Paste has been granted leave from the depôt at Chatham until required to embark with detachments for India.

42nd Highlanders. Captain Macpherson has arrived in England in charge of about 260 invalids of various regiments from India.

43rd Regiment. Lieutenant H. Garton has been granted leave from the depôt at Chatham until required to embark with detachments for India. Lieutenant Talbot and Assistant-Surgeon Madden, have sailed from Madras for England in the Ascendant.

49th Regiment. Five officers and 124 rank and file have arrived at Aldershot from the depôt at Belfast.

Royal Marines.—The annual field-day and inspection of the Chatham (1st division of Royal Marine Light Infantry, was held on Wednesday by Major-General S. R. Wesley, Deputy Adjutant-General. The battalion, in consequence of the success which has attended the efforts of the various recruiting parties, is now very strong, the number of men present on Wednesday being only a few short of 1100, exclusive of several hundred men absent in hospital, doing duty afloat, or on the recruiting service. At the conclusion of the field-day movements General Wesley expressed to Colonel Rea his unqualified approbation of the manner in which both officers and men had acquitted themselves.

A naval court-martial was held in Malta Habour on the 26th ult., to try Captain Butcher, R.M., of H.M.S. London, on a charge of being drunk on the evening of the 17th ult. The accused pleaded guilty, and threw himself on the mercy of the Court, which condemned him to be dismissed the ship, and placed at the bottom of the list.

52nd Light Infantry. Lieutenant W. Owen of Her Majesty's 52nd, Sealkote, has been sentenced to be reprimanded for "over indulgence in wine." When in a state of intoxication he entered, without permission, the sleeping apartment of Ensign J. C. W. Lever, of the same regiment, when that officer was in bed, and refused to leave the room when desired.

55th Regiment. On Monday 35 officers, 45 sergeants, and 743 privates of the 55th Regiment arrived in Dublin from the Curragh Camp, and proceeded by the Iberian and Foyle for Portsmouth, *en route* for Aldershot, where they arrived on Wednesday. On the departure of the corps from Ireland the following Division Order was issued :—"The 55th Regiment being under orders to proceed from the Curragh on Monday next for embarkation to England, after three years' acquaintance both in camp and in quarters with this corps the lieut.-general is unwilling that the 55th Regiment should pass from his command without expressing to Lieut.-Colodel Hume, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men his entire approbation of their conduct. Soldier-like in appearance, steady and efficient on parade, and smart in the field—the lieut.-general has always regarded the 55th Regiment as one of the best in his division, and he feels assured, wherever it may be stationed, the same efficiency will be shown, the same discipline maintained, and the same good conduct evinced which have marked its career while under this command, and thereby entitled it to this brief, yet no less sincere acknowledgment of its merits on the part of its divisional general."

56th Regiment. Paymaster Finlay has arrived home from India.

60th Rifles, 2nd battalion. Colonel Butler, Captains Warren and Farquharson, Lieutenants Henderson and Cox, Ensigns Butler, Prust, Morris, Stewart, Dr. Young, and 247 men have arrived at Hong Kong from Calcutta.

72nd Highlanders. Captain Best has arrived home from Bombay, in command of invalid detachments, on board the Istamboul.

75th Regiment. Lieutenant H. P. Dawson and Ensign A. S. Leatham have been granted leave from the depôt at Chatham, until required to embark with detachments for India. Capt. Justice has arrived home in command of the detachments in the Belgravia.

77th Regiment. Ensign O. H. Blount has been granted leave from the depôt at Chatham until required to embark with detachments for India.

81st Regiment. Ensign R. J. M'Donald has been granted leave from the depôt at Chatham until required to embark with detachments for India.

83rd Regiment. Lieutenant Charnley has arrived in England from India in the Istamboul troop-ship.

88th Regiment. Two privates, Daly and Carr, of the 88th at Allyghur, have been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for having stolen treasure to the value of 8000 rupees. The sentence of fifty lashes each was remitted by Lord Clyde, as both are in the first class as regards corporal punishment under the recent order. Another private, Scanlan, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for having stolen money in his possession.

95th Regiment. Lieutenant Holbrook is reported as qualified as interpreter in Hindustanee.

96th Regiment. Sergeant John Dann, of Her Majesty's 97th, Banda, has been sentenced to four years' penal servitude for having killed two natives.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, the subject of the extra sums paid for cavalry commissions was brought forward by Captain O'Connell, who asked the Secretary of State for War whether he was aware that since the reduction in the price of commissions in the cavalry the amount paid over regulation had increased; and whether it was the intention of the Government to enforce the Act of George III., which made it illegal to give or receive any amount in excess of the regulation price for commissions in the Army. Mr. S. Herbert replied that he was not aware that since the reduction in the price of cavalry commissions the amount paid in excess of the regulation had increased. There had been, perhaps, an increase in particular cases, but there had been a diminution in others, and he thought that it would require longer expeence of the reduced rate before one could decide whether it had had the effect of increasing or diminishing the price of commissions. As to the second question, he thought the Government were bound to reduce, by all means in their power, the extravagant prices which were given for commissions; but he was not at all certain that the Act of George III. provided them with the most effectual weapon for the purpose. He believed that in questions of money, and of the value to be got for money, the provisions of an Act were rarely, if ever, sufficiently stringent and comprehensive to prevent evasion.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday evening Mr. Lindsay moved for a select committee to inquire into the organisation and management of those branches of the Admiralty, War-Office, India-Office, and Emigration Board, by which the business of transporting, by means of shipping, troops, convicts, emigrants, materials of war, stores, and any other similar services is now performed. Sir Michael Seymour seconded the motion. Lord Clarence Paget, in consenting on the part of the Government to the appointment of the committee, intimated his opinion that the present transport system was not quite so defective as Mr. Lindsay had represented it to be. The desirablility of improving the transport service was dwelt upon at some length by Mr. H. Baillie, Sir Henry Willoughby, Mr. Bentinck, and other members. Sir C. Napier urged that the transport service ought to be conducted by a well organised board, totally independent of the Admiralty, who had already too much business on their hands. Sir John Pakington expressed his satisfaction that the Government had assented to the motion, since, in addition to its economical importance an improved system of transport service would probably lead to an improved system of army relief both in India and the colonies. The motion was then agreed to.

Another party of several hundred wounded and disabled troops arrived at Fort Pitt Hospital on Thursday from India, having disembarked at Gravesend from the Istamboul. The corps to which the troops belong are those serving in the Bombay presidency. The following officers arrived with the troops, viz., Captain T. C. H. Best, 72nd Highlanders; Lieutenant F. E. Webb, 28th Regiment; Lieutenant H. G. Boyd, 33rd Regiment; Lieutenant B. Charnley, 83rd Regiment; Assistant-Surgeon Buckell, and Assistant-Surgeon Sharpe. The Istamboul sailed from Bombay March 2. During the voyage 12 deaths occurred on board. Four soldiers, who had been tried by general court-martial in India, and sentenced to transportation, were brought home prisoners. After the inspection of the wounded and disabled troops at Fort Pitt, 19 men were ordered into hospital for treatment, and nine insane men sent to the lunatic asylum.

A fatal accident has occurred at the village of Sholden, about a mile and a half to the west of Deal, through the bursting of a shell fired from Sandown Castle, to John Oxford, who was in the coastguard service. At the inquest Captain Woolsey, of the Royal Artillery, said that the gun was discharged loaded with a shell containing about 2lb. of powder. It was fired at an object at the water's edge, the tide having receded. He considered this to be perfectly safe. He believed the shell exploded when it had gone about 590 yards, and it was so regulated as to burst short of the object fired at. The deceased was upwards, of 800 yards from the spot where the shell exploded. He was at the side, and not in front of where the shell exploded. After a brief consultation the jury returned the following verdict :—"That the deceased was accidentally killed; but the jury were of opinion that shells should not be fired except in the direction of the sea."

Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. F. Love, during the past week, made his usual periodical inspection of the troops stationed in the camp at Colchester. On Tuesday a review of all the troops in camp took place on Middlewick Farm.

Although it has been somewhat tardily granted, we have pleasure in stating that the Government has authorised the donation of six months' batta to the officers, soldiers, and seamen engaged in the Persian expedition, in acknowledgment of the great service rendered by them.

A second and third class sergeant instructor of musketry is ordered to be attached to each of the infantry regiments in the Bombay Presidency.

The examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, by the Council of Military Education, commenced this week at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Major-General Rumley, the vice-president, presiding. There were close upon 40 candidates.

Sir Robert Montgomery has ordered the enclosure of the tombs of the officers who fell at Sealkote in 1857, at the public expense.

We learn by the last mail from Hong Kong that the two French Generals of Brigade had arrived, so that the Staff of Generals of both nations is now complete.

The whole of the troops who are under orders to proceed to India during the present and following month are to be supplied with cholera belts previously to embarkation.

Mr. Mackinnon, who was attached to Lord Clyde as surgeon during part of the Indian campaign, has arrived in England on sick leave, suffering from illness, brought on by service in India.

On the 18th of May a new screw line-of-battle ship, called the Emperor Nicholas, was launched on the Neva from the new Admiralty docks, in the presence of the Grand-Duke Constantine and an immense concourse of spectators. The Emperor Nicholas is of 800 horse-power, and will carry 220 guns.

Rifled cannon have been introduced in the Prussian Army, the experiments made having proved most satisfactory.—*Militär-Zeitung.*

Hanover, following the general impulse, is busily occupied in putting the army on an efficient footing. Manœuvres on a large scale will shortly take place. In the autumn the camp will be pitched at Nienburg on the Weser, which will consist of 10 battalions of infantry, 16 squadrons of cavalry, 36 pieces of artillery, and the corps of engineers.—*Militär-Zeitung.*

The Army Gazette.

WHITEHALL, June 2.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Morris, C.B., late of the Royal Artillery, Her Majesty's Royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour of the Fifth Class, which His Majesty the Emperor of the French has been pleased to confer upon him, as a mark of His Imperial Majesty's approbation of his distinguished services before the enemy during the late war with Russia.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 5.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Assistant-Commissary-General John William Bovell to be Deputy Commissary-General.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

Chaplain to the Forces the Rev. Hugh Huleatt to be Chaplain of the Second Class.

Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the commission of Chaplain to the Forces by the Rev. William Walrond Jackson, on his being appointed Bishop of Antigua.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I wish to call your attention to the position of several assistant-surgeons, which, I believe, has been represented to the head of the medical department; yet, so far, no official order has been issued on the subject. Assistant-surgeons, according to the new Warrant, after six years' service on full pay, obtain the relative rank of captain. Well, an assistant-surgeon of six years' service is gazetted from the staff to a regiment, and on joining he finds an assistant already in the regiment of perhaps only eighteen months' service. Now, in the absence of the surgeon, who is the senior assistant? Surely not the man with only eighteen months' service; if so, then the rank is only brevet, and to all intents and purposes the clause in the Warrant is a dead letter. I believe the intention of the Warrant is, that the rank shall be substantive, and all difficulties on the subject might be easily avoided by gazetting every assistant-surgeon on the termination of his six years' service on full pay, and changing his position in the Army List.—I am, &c.,

In Dubiis.

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CAVALRY TACTICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your leader of the 19th ult. has been read with great interest by many of your readers, and by the cavalry portion of them with thankfulness in having directed public attention to a subject which is worthy the most serious consideration. I did hope that some comment thereon would have appeared in your last impression from some pen more competent to do justice to the subject than my own, but in the absence thereof I beg to offer a few suggestions relative thereto, should you think them pertinent to the subject and worthy of insertion in your truly military journal. The primary question appears to be, the "mobility" of the cavalry, for upon this entirely depends their efficiency now that such long odds are being brought against them as an arm of the Service. The artillery and infantry, with their rifled ordnance and Enfield or Whitworth rifles, and their present scientific course of instruction is not the adversary of a few years ago. Cavalry could then approach within a few hundred yards of either with comparative impunity, now their weapon will reach with deadly effect a thousand yards. Rapidity of movement is therefore the indispensable qualification requisite for the cavalry to render them effective and to ensure them success in any attack; the quicker they are able to pass over the space between them and the enemy, the more effective they are in their charge, and the less destructive the enemy will have been. Your question, sir, "Can nothing be done to lighten the weight which weakens the energy and cramps the activity of the horse," is the one to which I would direct attention on this occasion, leaving the other questions still to be dealt with. I would beg to reply that much might be done to relieve the horse of the intolerable burden which incumbers him, and which most materially detracts from his speed and efficiency.

Our horse appointments are unnecessarily heavy (saddle alone weighing three stone) a great reduction could be made by substituting lighter and superior material in leather; bits and stirrups would do at nearly half their present weight —the shabraque I would have totally abolished, as being a most expensive piece of finery, but utterly useless. In the equipment of the dragoon also a change could be made for the better. First of all abolish the present Victoria carbine, with its concomitant pouch belt, and arm them with a pistol similar to those in possession of the sergeant-majors and trumpeters, or revolver if preferred; by this alone you would relieve the horse of a weight of 10 lbs. The sword might be a little lighter, and if a solid hilt was substituted for that at present in use, it would be an advantage; spurs would do at half their present proportions.

And now I came to the grand point, "the kit." A dragoon, when in marching order (the order in which he is expected to go into action), carries with him a kit sufficient to last him at least twelve months. I am sure that this is not necessary; few circumstances will occur even on active service, in which a dragoon could not well do with a small quantity of baggage, viz., a change of under-clothing for a week or ten days, if detached upon any special service, or upon the advance or retreat of an army. The remainder of his kit would surely be accessible to him within that period, were it carried by other means. I will now state, as briefly as I can, the means that I think would best accomplish this object. It will be admitted that, to be thoroughly efficient as an army, every corps and department should be self-reliant and self-sufficient. To be so, every regiment must have, within itself, the means of transport to enable it to move from place to place without being dependent upon extraneous aid. In order to effect this I would have to every troop of cavalry a good waggon and horses (capacity of waggon and number of horses a matter of detail), which would be at all times under the supervision of the troop officers and non-commissioned officers, same as the other troop horses. This waggon would convey the whole of the camp equipage for the troop, cooking apparatus, residue of men's kits and those of dismounted men (the latter could form a baggage guard), on a march (I am alluding to active service). In camp those waggons would be kept in employment conveying forage and provisions from their respective commissariat depôts to their lines for the use of the troops, and otherwise be usefully appropriated. Allow also a requisite number of those waggons in addition for the conveyance of hospital, quartermasters' and other stores. By this means all superfluous weight would be taken off the horse, sore backs become less frequent, more rapid maching, and general efficiency be altogether accomplished.

The same organisation could be made to apply to infantry, instead of marching them into the battle field incumbered by the weight of, and the free use of his arms impeded by, the knapsack. Apologising for the length of my letter, I am, &c.,

A DRAGOON.

THE GRENADIER AND SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In two late numbers of your paper it is stated that a dinner is to take place this month of the officers past and present of the above distinguished regiments, in order to celebrate the two-hundredth anniversary of the formation of these regiments in 1660. Well indeed may the members feel proud at such an event. It strikes me, sir, that never could there be a more appropriate opportunity for the Prince Consort and Duke of Cambridge, as the colonels, to have a history of the origin and services of their regiments published, similar to that which appeared several years ago of the Coldstreams, by the late Colonel M'Kinnon of that corps. Nothing could be more perfect than the history of that regiment; but it is said the late Duke of Cambridge, as its colonel, was not satisfied, and had he lived would have had another one published at his own expense. It is very often remarked how anxious the officers of the present day are to see their services recorded in Hart's Army List. Would it not be equally natural for them to have a record of the services and achievements of their regiments. As the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE has not been long in existence, it may be as well to call your attention to this subject. It is now above twenty years when the late king was pleased to command that a history of every corps in the Army should be published, under the direction of the Adjutant-General. Records of all the cavalry regiments were published; and of the infantry of the very old regiments as far as the 23rd Fusiliers; several of the young regiments also appeared; altogether above forty. The Government have now determined to discontinue and abandon the work, which is really a very great pity, having gone so far with it. The sale, we are told, has not paid the expense of publication. A useful work of the kind should not have been given up, when a small annual grant in the Army Estimates, with other assistance, no doubt, would have completed the series. It now rests with the colonels and officers of the different regiments (whose histories have not appeared) to exert themselves, and follow the excellent example of that distinguished regiment, the 52nd, whose history has been noticed in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE. I am given to understand that His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has pronounced it to be the very best record that has yet appeared.

I am, &c., W. R.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I read the remarks of Mr. Sheridan in the House, regarding the manner in which recruiting-sergeants pursue their avocations. He says, "it was a common practice to enlist ragged youths, and children below the height, age, and capacity required for soldiers," and instances a youth of 16, who was drugged, &c., &c. Referring to the first charge, as to being below the height, I should think that was almost an impossibility; for, though he might pass the doctor having this flaw, as that officer has no means of measuring him; yet, either before or after he has passed the medical examination, he has been, or will be measured by the adjutant of the district; and if below 5 feet 4 inches, even the inspecting field-officer dare not pass the recruit without making a special application to the Horse Guards. Regarding the age, I believe that young lads are frequently enlisted below the age sanctioned by Government. This does not apply so much to the Queen's regiments, as 18 years is the minimum; but for the Queen's Indian military forces, it certainly often happens, as the lowest age a recruit can be enlisted for this force is 20. I have had boys brought before me for examination for this branch of the Service who I have felt convinced were not near 20. But what is to be done? When questioned, each one stoutly affirms that he is so, and is ready to swear to the same. It is a difficult matter to prove that a recruit is under age, though feeling confident in one's own mind that such is the case; and I see no way of preventing this, unless each recruit was obliged to hand in a certificate from the clergyman of his parish; and a sufficient time allowed for inquiries to be made as to its correctness. Regarding the capacity of the recruit; if this gentleman alludes to the weight of the recruit, and breadth of chest, I think he will find, if he will inquire, that each recruit is weighed, and then measured round the chest by the medical officer, and if not at the least 100lb weight, and 30 inches round the chest, he is at once rejected, unless he is enlisted as a drummer, fifer, &c., and then he is always under 18, and his service does not count.

Now I come to the most serious charge, viz., of the recruit being drugged.

Let me state the processes before a recruit is finally enlisted, and then judge whether such a proceeding is likely to be a profitable one for the recruiting-sergeant. The recruit having taken the shilling, is brought before the medical officer for inspection, who can see during the examination whether the man is under the influence of drink or not; if the former, he sends him away at once, with orders for him to appear again when perfectly free from the influence of liquor, and that he has all his intellects clear, and that he is able to answer any question put to him. I am writing from my own experience in this matter, having sent away recruits often from this cause. Well, having passed the surgeon, he is taken to the adjutant of the district for his inspection. Then, twenty-four hours having elapsed from his first taking the shilling, the man is brought before a magistrate, to be attested, who puts to him no end of questions; but this is not all, for the man has then to appear before the inspecting field-officer before he can be finally enlisted, and this officer has the power to reject him.

Now, is it likely that a sergeant would resort to the drugging system in these enlightened days, more especially as he is so well aware of the number of officers the recruit has to be inspected by; knowing also, that if the man stated to either of these officers that he had been drugged, or made drunk before taking the shilling, that a most rigorous investigation into the circumstance would take place by the inspecting field-officer, and if proved, the non-commissioned officer would not only lose his recruit, but his stripes eventually by a court-martial? It strikes me, therefore, that the risk of such a process for obtaining a recruit overbalances the advantages that would be obtained by such a proceeding. —I am, &c.

L. T.

FERGUSSON ON FORTIFICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your journal there appeared a report of what passed at the United Service Institution, on the 21st inst., when Capt. Tyler read a paper on my system of fortification.

As there was no reporter present but the short-hand writer employed by the Institution, and he took no notes of what Capt. Tyler read, the report of his lecture was, I presume, furnished by himself, to which of course there cannot be the least possible objection.

I have no means of knowing, though I can guess, who is responsible for the report of which I speak. It was furnished to the various daily papers which appeared on Thursday without my knowledge or consent, and I can safely assert conveys a most inaccurate and unfair representation of what then passed.

I am not at the present time going to enter upon the merits of Captain Tyler's paper; when it is published I may do so, though the strange system of exaggeration on which he relies for his refutation of my views is so manifest even in the short report that you have published, that it is probably hardly worth my while to take any further notice of it. But in the meanwhile, as this official report of what I am supposed to have said may mislead others, I beg leave to state most emphatically that I d not retract one single iota of the principle on what my system is based. On the contrary, I am more convinced now than ever of their truth and correctness, and the invention of rifled ordinance has to my mind made this more apparent than before. But I do retract and withdraw the details of the model and the diagrams designed to resist solid shot from smooth-bored guns and vertical shell firing from mortars. These were the modes of attack known when my book was published and my model made, and which from the very conditions of the problem must, if good in 1850, be bad in 1860. A revolution has taken place in artillery in the interim; and if fortification is a real science, it must progress also. Captain Tyler's lecture was wholly occupied with these now antiquated details, and my answer referred to what he said, and to that only. The discussion of these in the present day appears to me to be as useless as it is inopportune.

J. FERGUSSON.

THE DEFENCES OF CEYLON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE of the 19th ult., you call attention to the fact of there being only 1500 men to garrison the island of Mauritius, and our allies having 15,000 in the adjoining colony, and ask "How, in the event of 'untoward events' occurring, could the general in command hold possession of our dependency?"

That is not the only colony in the East inviting attack. Ceylon is not only a coffee-growing country, but a point at which our great lines of communication meet. It is also a point of no small importance in regard to our possessions in the Indian Ocean and China. Form this station our first reserves ought to be available; and the harbour of Trincomalee, as a central naval station, is not to be despised.

At the first burst of the Mutiny, the Governor of Ceylon sent from his small force one company of Artillery (Maude's), and half of the 37th Regiment, trusting the defence of the island to one company of Artillery, the remainder of the 37th, and the Malay Regiment of Rifles—a proceeding which could not be repeated, if the Ceylon Rifles are changed from a Malay regiment to a Sepoy one, recruited from India.

To defend this colony and its three principal "garrison traps," the general in command has, I believe, at present one company of Artillery, one regiment of the Line, and one colonial regiment; the latter said to be under its strength.—I am, &c.

NEMO.

MEDICAL STORE DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Our military system is gradually finding its level, its inconsistencies vanishing one by one. Crimean disasters and experiences taught us to reconsider a defective military organisation, and directed us to pay more attention to the wheels and springs of the vast machine of war, our Commissariat, Military Train, and Medical Department.

The result of these inquiries has been the remodelling and better paying of so important branches of any army; but yet there remains a vestige of bygone days; another little discrepancy to be looked to: that remedy is required by a branch of the Service denominated "The Military Store Department." Under this appellation you may, doubtless, recognise the old civil branch of the ordnance. The duties of this department are multiform and various, and, as its name implies, it has the charge and distribution of every description of warlike store—ordnance, powder, shot, &c., &c., the clothing of the entire Army, and even the arming of the Navy.

This department has been entirely overlooked in all these changes; whereas its sister, the commissariat, has been improved in almost every respect, and placed on entirely a different footing, both as regards relative military rank as well as social position. Unwittingly a great injustice has been done to its officers, and the consequences are decidedly not beneficial for the Service.

The interior economy of this department is of the most extraordinary and incongruous nature. Its officers, when at home, are regarded quite in the light of civilians, though a recent order permits them to wear a military uniform, if agreeable to themselves; whereas, on being ordered on foreign service, they are placed under the orders of the general commanding the troops at the place where they may happen to be stationed, are subject to martial law, receive military allowance according to their relative rank, and are compelled to wear their uniform. To add to this, the names of their superior officers (to the rank of captain) appear in alphabetical order in the Army List; but, as the two junior ranks bear the (obnoxious to military men) title of clerk, they are not considered worthy of a place in that valuable print.

No other branch of our Army exhibits this apparent incongruity of system. Continental and Indian armies treat their "Military Store," or "Ordnance Civil branch," in a far different manner.—I am, &c.

SPERO MELIORA.

IMPROVEMENTS IN UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Adverting to a letter which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE of the 19th ult., regarding the recent alteration in the forage caps and overalls of officers of cavalry and artillery, signed "Light Dragoon," I would humbly crave a corner in your next for a word or two on the dress of infantry officers.

It is rumoured that wings are to be restored to us, to be worn on the tunic; if so, it will be a decided improvement; for nothing is more unsightly than the naked shoulders of our present very useful, comfortable tunic; but as I would not wish it to be made less comfortable, I would suggest, in place of wings, a broad plaited gold cord on the shoulders (similar to that worn by engineer officers): this would not interfere with our lying down when on guard, which the wings do; moreover it would assimilate the officers' dress to the men's, who wear shoulder-straps, not wings. Again, by way of assimilating, do away with the absurd, useless sash, of both officers and non-commissioned officers, and substitute for officers a white pouch belt; for, if officers on service are expected to carry a revolver, why should they not have a pouch to carry their ammunition in? And in regard

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to mounted officers, I would ask where are they supposed to carry their ammunition for the pistols in their holsters?

Again, as to peaks; why should the infantry officer wear a peak to his forage-cap any more than those of the cavalry, artillery, or rifle brigade? All regiments are drilled as light infantry now, and peaks are not considered necessary for the non-commissioned officers or men; and why should not every officer of infantry wear a gold lace band on his forage-cap, with a regimental badge to distinguish him from a staff-sergeant? And while on improvements, I would suggest that every officer should have a pair of black cloth trousers with gold lace stripes (pattern of regimental lace) two inches broad, for full dress; and that a lighter and more becoming head-dress be given to the Line, and something less French.

Touching mounted officers, there are several points to which I would call your attention. Why should an infantry mounted officer have a sword which is of no use on horseback, being far too short, and a great coat he cannot ride in—no place for it or his horse-clothing, &c., on the line of march? Why should not field-officers and adjutants of infantry have a sword, saddle, and great coat, like the Military Train? And why should infantry mounted officers' shakos never be supposed to fall off?—I am, &c.,

AN INFANTRY MOUNTED OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The boon of the "peakless" forage cap has been extended to all the cavalry and the Military Train. Cannot it be also extended to the infantry? The present infantry forage cap, with its heavy peak, is very like the shako, and is very nearly as heavy in wear as the regulation shako. The peak throws undue weight over the brows, collects perspiration there, and then prevents the free play of sun and wind. Any one who has worn, as the present writer has, the cap with its black, glazed, green-leather-lined peak in a hot climate, can speak feelingly on this subject. On the other hand, the cap is much lighter and more comfortable without the peak, and the eyes soon get accustomed to and strengthened by the air and sun. All necessary protection to the eyes from above is afforded by the brow and eyelid. Take the head-dresses worn by natives of most hot climates as an example—say the fez. There is protection for the back, the weakest part of the head, but none for the forehead, the strongest part. I believe very few men who have become accustomed to the "peakless" cap would ever wish to return to the old one. The non-commissioned officers and men of infantry, moreover, wear no peaks; why should the officers only do so? The argument of its being advisable to have a forage-cap which can be packed, without injury, into a small compass on the march, is applicable to infantry as well as to cavalry.

With reference to another subject which has been discussed in your paper—red facings for Volunteer corps—let me suggest, if no one else has already done so, that both sides are right, and both wrong, too. With red-coated regiments of the Line, blue is the "royal" facing, scarlet is not; but with all rifle regiments scarlet is the royal facing. Now rifles are rifles, whether in green or grey; and it is believed that no Volunteer corps is now entitled to the prefix of "Royal." Surely, therefore, it would have been better if a colour to which no one could object, crimson or bright green, for instance (like the Austrian uniform), had been selected in preference to scarlet, as the prevailing facings for our Volunteers.—I am, &c.,

R. C. R.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I may remark in allusion to letters I have seen in your journal, on the question of peaks, that I have worn caps both with and without peaks at home and abroad, and, from the experience I have had, consider the removal of the peak to be the greatest drawback to the comfort and convenience of the wearer. When one of your correspondents speaks of the smart appearance of the caps now in use, does he consider that smartness is of small importance compared to the eyesight, or the injury which the eyes must sustain to a greater or less extent from exposure to the glare of the sun? Why did the infantry soldiers in the Crimea retain the peaks of the discarded shakos and sew them upon their forage caps, if peaks were found to be useless or inconvenient? Or why do soldiers now, when at ball practice, slip brown paper under their caps, so as to extemporise a sort of peak or shade when engaged in a manner that requires the best use of the eyesight? Perhaps your correspondent will be able to point out the absurdity of their so doing. The peak that he describes as becoming "limp and greasy," invariably lasts longer than any other part of the cap, and can in most cases be put to a new cap after the original is worn out. This, however, is a part of the question I should not have thought it necessary to allude to, had it not been enlarged upon by your correspondent.

In all he says about gold lace stripes being better than those of cloth for trousers, I quite agree with him; but touching the subject of peaks, I very much fear his common sense is overruled by regimental prejudice. Most of your readers, except perhaps a few Light Dragoons, will I think agree with me, that it would be better to protect the eyesight of all ranks, by causing peaks to be put to their caps, than now to deprive the officers of the protection their eyes have heretofore been accustomed to. Most of the French, Sardinian, and other continental soldiers have peaks to their caps, which would not be the case if they were found unnecessary; and why should not English soldiers enjoy the same advantage?—I am, &c.

EX HUSSAR.

TURKISH RIBANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In the House of Commons, on the the 6th inst., Major Stuart questioned the Minister for War relative to the recent upset into the Mediterranean of 20,000 Turkish medals intended by the Sultan for the breasts of British soldiers.

Mr. S. Herbert is reported to have replied as follows:—"The British Government had not undertaken the shipping of the medals, they were shipped by the Turkish government, and the responsibility rested upon that government. The Foreign Office had been requested to communicate to Sir H. Bulwer, in the hope that the Turkish government might be willing to replace them. Meantime, the men entitled to the medals were permitted to wear ribands."

In the beginning of 1859 about 30,000 Turkish medals arrived here from Constantinople. They were at once allotted to soldiers then in the ranks. Battles, wounds, and number of clasps had nothing to say in the matter; consequently, veterans who had previously retired, or been discharged from the Army, were ignored in the distribution—hence great dissatisfaction.

As I have had a good many inquiries on the subject from "old hands," perhaps you will permit me to put a question to the authorities through the medium of your columns, viz., "To what person or department ought Crimean soldiers to apply for Ottoman ribands?"

Having but small chance, I fear, of silver, the forgotten fighting men of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, may perhaps be disposed to put up with silk—on the principle that a little is better than nothing.—I am, &c.

PEDES.

MESS EXTRAVAGANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In a recent leader of one of your cotemporaries, mess extravagance is taken to task. I am not going to defend mess extravagance, but I am the "example" brought forward.

The cavalry seem "the scapegoats" of the Army. The editor says he knew an infantry officer, an honorary member of a dragoon mess, who had to pay 10*s.* 6*d.* for three glasses of wine. Saying so in a leader of course we *must* believe the editor does know what he states. Ah! Yes! But did he interrogate his friend? I much opine not.

From 1844 to 1859 cavalry officers were obliged to pay for a pint of dinner sherry when dining at mess. Does the editor for one moment suppose any bottle of wine was put on a mess table at a guinea a bottle. Honorary members are always included in this regulation, and a book (the wine ledger) is daily laid on the breakfast-table for each dining member to add P (for pints) to his name. I have no doubt an honorary member by drinking claret, moselle, and champagne, a glass of each, might easily incur more to pay than his half-guinea. For what would he have to pay for a Caledonian reunion at the Albany or London Tavern? But I deny any member has, as a general rule. Contrast this statement with what a cavalry officer undergoes at an infantry mess. There it is not compulsory for any one to drink a pint of wine, but a cavalry officer takes his glass of sherry after his soup, whereon A, B, C, and D "go in for their whack." Cheese over, cloth removed; Regent's Allowance over, port introduced; cavalry officer takes a glass, A, B, C, and D do not—had enough; but E, F, G, and H do; and having only had three glasses, cavalry officer has to pay for both lots. If that does not exceed half a guinea, I apologise, and am, &c.,

A DRAGOON GUARDSMAN.

CORPS OF COMMISSIONAIRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—From returns with which I have been furnished, it is evident that a large number of one-arm pensioners are living in various parts of the country.

If any of these are unemployed, and wish to gain their own living instead of depending, as I am afraid many do, on those charitable institutions which, by the indiscriminate relief they give, destroy the habits of self-reliance and self-respect which characterise the true soldier; they will have no difficulty in securing for themselves a suitable mode of employment, by applying at the offices of the divisions of this corps, established in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Liverpool, and Manchester.

Although 150 men have already obtained employment as Commissionaires since the first establishment of the system, there is such a demand for them in London that I have been compelled long since to discontinue the restriction at first imposed, of confining the corps to those men who had lost an arm. From the extensive circulation of your journal, especially amongst the members of the Naval and Military Services, your permission to state these circumstances will put every wounded soldier and sailor in posssesion of the information I am desirous to afford them. The staff officers in the various districts have been furnished with copies of the Rules and Regulations of the Corps, so that every pensioner has an opportunity of acquainting himself with them.

I am, &c., E. W.

THE AMALGAMATION OF THE QUEEN'S ARMIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Since I last addressed you on the subject of the amalgamation of the Home and Indian Armies, Sir Charles Wood has given notice of a motion which, if carried, takes from himself the power of enlisting recruits for India. This settles the question of a local Army as far as European soldiers are concerned; and I suppose few officers would care to belong to an army consisting entirely of natives and without any artillery. All will allow that such an army must be necessarily a degraded service, and inferior to the Imperial Army which comprised all the Europeans, and all the artillery.

The worst friends the Indian officers have at present are those who oppose amalgamation, instead of straining every energy to ensure that the amalgamation (without which our position is and will continue intolerable) is carried out in a fair and honourable spirit.

I grant (if it were possible to conceive such a thing) that if a local army could be organised on such a footing, that one-half or two-thirds of the European troops in India belonged to it, and certain regulations in favour of the former privileges of Indian officers were made and enforced, the service might be tolerable; but as there is no earthly prospect of 40,000, 50,000, or 60,000 European troops being raised for the local Indian army, it is needless to discuss this question. To raise and form such a force would involve enormous expense, for it would be at least two years before the men would be so far trained and disciplined as to admit of the withdrawal from India of an equivalent number of Royal soldiers, during which time, of course, the latter would continue as a charge upon the Indian finances.

But, supposing this did take place, I contend that we should remain an inferior service to the Royal army *par excellence*, without any single person of weight in England to care for us or to represent us. Whatever the Indian Council or the Indian Office may represent, they certainly do not represent the Indian Army, nor is there any prospect of their ever doing so.

In fact we should remember that the real change in our condition was made when the East India Company was abolished. To amalgamate us now with the Royal army is simply to relieve us from a position of inferiority that we never felt as the Company's army, but which has I am sure been painfully apparent to most of us as a local army of the crown.

There are difficulties in the way of amalgamation, but there are equal difficulties (without corresponding advantages) in the way of re-organising the local army.

I have been unable to ascertain any real grounds for supposing that we as officers should suffer by amalgamation. No one seriously believes, I suppose, that any officer in the Indian army will be compelled against his will to serve elsewhere than in India, or on other than Indian pay. No one can really suppose that his promotion will be retarded by any scheme of amalgamation, or that he will be deprived of his claim to pension.

As for staff employment, no scheme could contemplate to place the patronage in India in other hands than those with which it now rests; but it seems highly probable than any plan fairly drawn out would make a certain amount of regimental duty in India a requisite for staff employ in that country, and this is a rule which is much needed at present and since the staff has been open to both armies.

Our present state is simply this—that since 1857, while numerous advantages have been extended to our comrades of the Royal army, we have received no single benefit in exchange, and it is very certain we never shall receive any as a local army.

As a sincere well-wisher of the Army, to which I have the honour to belong, and believing that the interests of the State demand amalgamation, I trust that amalgamation will be carried out; not inconsiderately, or on any crude plan, but on a just and liberal basis, after full consideration by a committee of officers of both Services.—I am, &c.,

AN INDIAN OFFICER.

SCHOOL OF DRILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The School of Musketry at Hythe is of immense service to the Army, and its sphere of action and usefulness so increases that it becomes necessary to provide a second such place of instruction. The School of Music at Kneller Hall has already benefited the Service, and may, we hope, when it developes itself further, benefit it still more.

Would not a school of drill prove of an importance and usefulness only second to the first-named of these institutions? If the Army reaps advantages from receiving throughout its various branches and regiments, officer, and non-commissioned officer, instructors of musketry from a school for the special training of such, would it not also tend to the good of the Service if something of the kind were instituted for sending forth a supply of really well-trained officers and non-commissioned officers, as adjutants, sergeant-majors, and drill-sergeants?

If such an institution were thoroughly organised, and worked out under an experienced commandant and staff of officers, it effects would, we think, soon tell for good upon the Service. More unity of system would result, and, if encouragement were held out for men of all ranks to avail themselves of the teaching offered, there would be no lack of candidates ready to take advantage of it.

It must be the experience of most officers that a knowledge of drill is seldom thoroughly acquired either at a regiment, or depôt battalion. Commanding officers and adjutants of either pick up that knowledge as best they can, and have too many ever-recurring claims on their attention to afford them the necessary leisure to convey that knowledge to others as they join. How many officers only really learn their own work as drills after they come into command! We have it as the recorded remark of one of England's best soldiers, Sir Charles Napier, that, when the command of a regiment first devolved on him as a major, his drills were "to teach the major, not the men." The same remark holds good as to adjutants; how few are to be met with, when occasion arises, ready made, and qualified?

We venture to hope that some such school of instruction as we suggest may be formed.

If found to answer, its aims might be extended; the keeping of soldiers' accounts, and of regimental books, might be thoroughly taught; knowledge of courts-martial duty and military law worked up, and the internal economy of the orderly room, and of the company, be made to keep pace with a higher standard of efficiency on the parade ground.

It must, we think, be the experience of most officers that a thoroughly good drill is, at present, more of a rarity than, under a system of better development, it need be.

R. W. L.

GOVERNMENT DESICCATING MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The sad disclosures relative to our rotten gun-boats renders it an imperative necessity that a remedy should be pointed out for the future.

I would suggest, through the medium of your much-esteemed paper, that a great outlay on timber be immediately made, instead of getting it in "dribs and drabs;" and that such be appropriated to a thorough drying process.

In the seasoning of all green woods, whether for use in naval or military purposes, I would strongly recommend the erection of Government desiccating mills, as future guarantees for the soundness of our "wooden walls," which in the end would effect a great saving in our national expenditure.

I am yours, &c., ALEXANDER HAY.

We regret to hear that Sir James Outram, who had been suffering severely from bronchitis, had been compelled to proceed to Singapore in the hope of benefiting by the voyage.

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THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, JUNE 2.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenants A. R. B. Carter and T. W. Simeon, to the Bulldog.

Midshipman H. R. Kelly, to the Greyhound.

Assistant-Surgeons W. D. Roberts, confirmed in the Retribution; J. Farrelly, confirmed in the Mæander; S. Grove, to the Cadmus; and J. Halpin, to the Edgar.

Master's-Assistants F. C. H. Petch and W. L. Bennett, to the Bulldog.

Clerk H. A. Scrivener, to the Bulldog.

Assistant-Clerk F. A. Martin, to the Formidable.

Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineer F. T. Russell, to the Himalaya, as supernumerary.

JUNE 4.—Chief Engineer R. Roughton, to the Bulldog.

Paymasters J. H. W. Bowman, to the Bulldog; and G. B. Brown, confirmed in the Madagascar.

Assistant-Paymaster S. L. Lancaster, to the Ariadne.

Clerks E. A. Dyer, to the Royal Albert; H. F. Armstrong, to the Algiers; and A. Le B. Corrie, to the Aboukir.

JUNE 5.—Lieutenants A. R. B. Carter, to the St. Vincent; C. Parry and H. R. E. Grey, to the Bulldog.

Assistant-Clerk W. E. Hicks, to the Orion.

JUNE 6.—Captain the Hon. F. Egerton, to the St. George.

Lieutenant W. H. Childers, to the Firebrand.

Surgeon J. D. Cronin, to the Bulldog.

Assistant-Paymaster G. W. Muir, to the Leopard.

Clerk W. Adams, to the Orion.

Assistant-Clerk G. A. Michell.

Engineers A. P. Templeton, promoted to the rank of Second-Class Assistant-Engineer in the Watchful; and W. H. Bambury, promoted to Second-Class Assistant-Engineer in the Princess Charlotte, as supernumerary, for service in the naval yard at Hong Kong.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineer W. H. Steil, to the Bulldog.

Third-Class Assistant-Engineer J. Clark, to the Bulldog; and W. C. Moreton, to the Hecate.

Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineers J. Galbraith, to the Majestic; J. Turner, to the Ariadne; T. Pringle, to the Flying Fish; and E. C. Legh, to the Bulldog.

JUNE 7.—Vice-Admiral Sir A. Fanshawe, K.C.B., to be Commander-in-chief at Devonport, vice Admiral Sir B. Reynolds, K.C.B., whose period of service has expired.

Master W. C. Pyper to be additional to the Pembroke.

COAST GUARD OFFICE—JUNE 7.

REMOVAL—Chief-Officer Mr. William C. Pyper, Master, from Westhaven to East End Lane.

Acorn was at Amoy when the last overland mail left.

Actæon, by the latest accounts, had gone to the north coast of China.

Adventure was, according to intelligence brought by the last mail, on the north coast of China.

Agamemnon, 91, was at Malta on the 1st of June.

Alacrity, 4, was on the 1st of June at Corfu.

Algerine was in the North China sea when the mail, which has just arrived, left.

Amphion, 36, was, by the last accounts, on the coast of Sicily.

Argus, 6, was on the coast of Sicily on the 1st of June.

Assistance was at Shanghaie at the departure of the last mail.

Assurance 4, was, by the last mail, at Manala.

Banshee, 2, was, by the latest dates, in the Black Sea.

Banterer was at Hong Kong on the 25th of April.

Barracouta, 6, paddlewheel steam-sloop, 300-horse-power, Commander William Wood (recently commissioned at Sheerness), is taken into dry dock to undergo a thorough examination.

Bouncer was at Singapore by the latest accounts.

Boxer, tender, was in Valetta harbour on the 1st of June.

Bulldog, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Captain Sir J. Leopold McClintock, fitting out at Portsmouth for surveying purposes connected with the projected line of telegraph to America, *vid* the Faroe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland, is rapidly progressing with her equipment. A party of Royal Marine Artillery has been embarked on board this vessel for duty. She is to be ready for sea by the 18th inst. The Bulldog has engines by Rennie, and steams 10¼ knots an hour. She was built at Chatham in 1845 after a plan by Symonds.

Bustard, gunboat, was at Ningpo at the departure of the last China mail.

Cæsar was at Naples prior to the 1st of June, waiting for her relief.

Cambrian was at Hong Kong on the 25th of April.

Caradoc was at Malta on the 1st of June.

Chesapeake was at Hong Kong on April 25.

Clown was at Hong Kong on the 25th of April.

Coquette, 4, screw gun-vessel, is now under repairs in Portsmouth dockyard. After removing her boilers, and opening her up, the whole of her timbers abreast of them, and also as far as can at present be seen in their wake, have been found quite rotten. In many parts the decayed wood can be dug out with a shovel. When she is opened up forward and aft, it will be seen whether she will be patched up or broken up.

Cormorant, 4, is preparing at Sheerness for a trial of her machinery.

Coromandel was at Hong Kong on the 25th of April.

Cressy was at Malta on the 1st of June.

Cruiser was stationed on the north coast of China when the last mail left.

Dee arrived at Plymouth on Saturday last, with boilers for the Perseverance, and returned to Portsmouth on the 6th inst.

Doris was in Gibraltar Bay on the 1st inst. On the 24th ult., the Doris was dressed out, and fired a royal salute, in honour of Her Majesty's birthday.

Dove was on the north coast of China, by the latest accounts.

Dover sailed for the Gambia from Woolwich on the 7th inst.

Drake was at Hong Kong on the 25th of April.

Duncan, 101, fitting at Portsmouth, has shipped her Griffiths' propeller.

Dwarf, gun-boat, is to have her engines and boilers taken out, in order to find the extent of rot and other defects.

Edgar, 91, screw, Captain J. Katon, with the flag of Rear-Admiral Erskine, sailed from Spithead on Monday last, at 6 p.m., for the purpose of joining the Channel Fleet, and has passed through the Downs.

Exmouth, steam-liner, arrived at Malta on the 31st ult., from Corfu, and was preparing to leave for Naples to relieve the Cæsar.

Fairy, Royal yacht, has taken out her masts, and is having her decks caulked and payed, preparatory to being placed in dock for her annual embellishment, &c.

Firebrand, 6, Commander Bruce, has left Portsmouth for the West Indies.

Firefly, 4, was, when the mail left, stationed at Beyrout.

Forester was at Hong Kong on the 25th of April.

Furious was a Shanghaie by the last accounts.

Fury was at Hong Kong on the 25th of April.

Gannet, 11, was at Athens by the latest dates.

Geyser will shortly be ready at Devonport for her trial cruise outside the Breakwater.

Hannibal, 91, screw, Rear-Admiral G. R. Mundy, C.B., Captain A. Farquhar. A private letter from this ship says, "The St. Jean D'Arc, Neptune, and Cressy left Malta, destination unknown. Marlborough, Agamemnon, and Terrible remain." The Hannibal was at Palermo on the 2nd inst.

Harrier, 17, screw, has been placed in No. 2 dock, Portsmouth (vacated by Princess Royal), to be overhauled and repaired. This vessel has engines of 100 horse-power, and steams 8 knots an hour. She has the character of being a good sailer. She was employed in the Baltic during the Russian war.

Haughty was at Hong Kong on the 25th of April.

Hecate is expected to be ready to leave Woolwich this day. She has been fitted with an additional poop, and has undergone the most extensive repairs since her last term of commission on the African coast.

Hero, 91, screw, Captain Seymour, at Plymouth, has been outside the Breakwater to test her machinery, and has returned into harbour, where she is fitting with all rapidity so as to be ready shortly for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Hesper was in the Canton River on the 25th of April.

Highflyer was in the Canton River on the 25th of April.

Hornet, 17, screw. This vessel is to be brought forward at Portsmouth, and placed in the riggers' hands. She has artificers from the steam factory employed upon her, who are working extra hours to complete her with all dispatch. She was built at Deptford in 1854 after a plan by Walker. Her engines are of 100 horse-power. She was employed in the China Seas, when she was very efficient in annoying the enemy's coast, destroying pirates, &c.

Imperieuse was at Shanghaie when the last mail left.

Impregnable. A telegraphic message was sent on Saturday last to the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, ordering all the supernumerary midshipmen borne on the books of this ship to be sent by rail to Portsmouth for disposal.

Insolent was at Hong Kong on the 25th of April.

Intrepid arrived at Malta on the morning of the 2nd inst., from Palermo and Marsala.

James Watt, 91, was at Malta on the 1st of June.

Janus was at Hong Kong on the 25th of April.

Kestrel, gunboat, was at Foochow at the departure of the last China mail.

Lark, schooner, at Devonport, is ordered to be broken up.

Leven was at Hong Kong on the 25th of April.

Liffey, 51, was, by late accounts, at the Island of Candia.

London was at Malta on the 1st of June.

Magicienne was at Hong Kong on April 25.

Marlborough was at Malta on the 2nd inst. She hoisted Vice-Admiral Martin's flag on the 30th of May.

Medina was at Malta on the 1st of June.

Megæra left Malta on the 28th May for Corfu with drafts of different regiments.

Melpomene arrived at Malta with the new Commander-in-Chief on the 29th of May.

Minx, iron screw water-tank, for the use of the fleet at Portland, has been berthed alongside the north wall of the steam basin at Portsmouth, preparatory to being placed in dock to make good defects.

Mohawk was at Gibraltar on the 1st inst.

Monarch, 84, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral E. Harvey, Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness, was paid wages on Monday, under the superintendence of Captain Schomberg. The crew has been granted a short leave of absence.

Neptune, 91, was off the coast of Sicily on the 1st of June.

Nimrod was at Shanghae when the last mail left.

Opossum was at Hong Kong on April 25.

Partridge having been found defective, will be replaced in the steam reserve at Devonport by the Porpoise, which is in an advanced state.

Pearl, 21, was at the northward when the last China mail was made up.

Phæton, screw steamer, 51, 400-horse power, has been out of Sheerness harbour, under the command of Captain Schomberg, for a trial of her machinery (built by Messrs. Bolton and Watt). There were present Mr. Langland (the builders' representative), Messrs. Price and Dennen, inspectors of machinery, and Mr. Blaxland, chief engineer of Her Majesty's dockyard. The trial, so far as the ship and machinery are concerned, was of a highly satisfactory nature, but is considered incomplete, owing to the roughness of the wind and sea. Another trial will be made.

Prince Regent, 90, undergoing conversion from a sailing liner to a screw, in No. 3 dock at Portsmouth, has been discovered to be very defective in her bows from the effects of dry rot, and a number of her timbers, with the greater proportion of her bow planking is consequently being removed. This ship, while a sailing vessel, was always considered as having some defective timber about her, and was often very unhealthy.

Princess Royal, 91, screw, left No. 2 dock at Portsmouth, where she has been almost rebuilt abaft, as well as undergoing very extensive repairs amidships. She was built at this yard in 1853, on the same plan as the Algiers. Her engines are by Maudslay, and of 400 horse-power. She now looks like a new ship; but her expenses from first to last have been enormous. She is berthed alongside the sheet jetty in Portsmouth yard for the purpose of being masted.

Queen, 86, screw, Captain C. F. Hillyar, arrived at Gibraltar on the afternoon of the 26th of last month, having been nineteen days on her voyage from Portsmouth. During the whole of her passage she had light and contrary winds; on the 12th, at 1·30 p.m., a man fell overboard from the head of the topmast rigging, hurting himself slightly, when Lieutenant Hooper, who was taking his passage out to join the Marlborough (flag) on the Mediterranean station, gallantly sprung from the poop after the seaman. The man, however, managed to reach the buoy, which had been released as soon as the mishap occurrred, without any aid. Both Lieutenant Hooper and the sailor were picked up, and were on board the Queen in ten minutes from the time of the accident.

Racoon, steam-corvette, was at Malta on the 2nd inst., having arrived the previous day from Leghorn.

Recruit was, by our latest correspondence, at Galatz.

Renown, 91, was at Malta on the 1st of June.

Ringdove was at Hong Kong on April 25.

Roebuck was in the North China sea when the mail, which has just arrived, left.

Royal Sovereign, 131, screw. It is rumoured that this ship is to be brought forward for first-class steam reserve. She was built at Portsmouth in 1857; and is of the same dimensions, and built after the same plan as the Duke of Wellington. Engines, 800 horse-power.

Sampson was at Hong Kong on April 25.

Scourge was at Gibraltar on the 1st inst.

Scout was on the north coast of China when the last mail was despatched.

Scylla, 21, was off the coast of Sicily on the 1st of June.

Slaney was at Shanghae when the last mail left.

Snail was at Gibraltar on the 1st inst.

Starling was at Hong Kong on the 25th of April.

Staunch was in the Canton river on the 25th of April.

St. George, 91, has been removed from Keyham dock so that her fitting out for sea may be proceeded with.

St. Jean d'Arc, 101, was at Malta on the 1st of June.

Terrible left Malta on the 31st ult. with Sir Arthur Fanshawe on board under a salute from the Marlborough. The various ships in harbour manned yards and cheered as the Terrible steamed out.

Victor Emmanuel, 91, was at Corfu when the last mail left Malta.

Vigilant, 6, screw, dispatch boat, was undocked from No. 5 dock Portsmouth, on completion of her repairs on Tuesday last.

Volcano, paddle (late floating steam factory), has been placed in No. 4 dock, at Portsmouth, for examination and repairs.

Wasp, 17, has been detained at Spithead, making good some slight defects.

Watchful was in the Canton River on the 25th of April.

Woodcock was at Shanghae when the last mail left.

Wrangler has left Sheerness for Devonport.

A deputation of the medical officers of the Royal Navy consisting of Dr. Dobie, R.N., Dr. Rees, Deputy-Inspector General, Dr. Nelson, Dr. Beith and Dr. M'William, attended last Tuesday at the Royal Hospital, Haslar, for the purpose of placing in the museum of that institution a marble bust of Sir John Pakington, executed by Baron Marochetti. The deputation was received by Captain the Honourable George F. Hastings, C.B., the superintendent to whom the members were introduced by Dr. Nisbet, the inspector-general, who with the officers composing the medical staff of the hospital was present. The medical officers of the ships at Spithead and in harbour were also in attendance. Dr. M'William in a speech of some length, entered into the merits of Sir John Pakington as an eminent benefactor of the Naval Medical Service, and concluded by depositing the bust in the hands of the authorities, who having previously received the sanction of the Lords of the Admiralty at once took charge of it, and it will be placed in close proximity to that of the late Viscount Melville, who by his acts had also earned the gratitude of the Naval medical profession. Dr. Nisbet, after the forms of presentation, &c., had been gone through, entertained at dinner Captain Hastings, the Baron Marochetti, and the members of the deputation.

By the death of Captain William Wylly Chambers, R.N. (1846), which took place on the 4th inst., Captain Thomas Hope (1852), now in command of H.M.S. Agamemnon on the Mediterranean station, will be entitled when not employed on service to the advanced rate of half-pay of 12*s.* 6*d.* per diem.

The new naval Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, Sir Arthur Fanshawe, K.C.B., is expected at that port to-morrow, and will hoist his flag on Monday, relieving Sir Barrington Reynolds, who during his period of service has gained golden opinions from all classes. Sir Arthur Fanshawe will strike his flag again on Tuesday, and will proceed on leave of absence for six weeks, in order to recruit his health.

The quarterly examination of naval cadets on board Her Majesty's ship Britannia at Portsmouth is about to commence, and those young gentlemen who are sufficiently advanced in their studies will pass out, and be drafted into sea-going ships.

In the event of Vice-Admiral Hope Johnstone hoisting his flag at Sheerness, we have reason to believe that Arthur Jones, Esq. (paymaster 1844), will be nominated as his secretary.

Sir George Pechell has given notice that he will to-night ask the noble lord the Secretary of the Admiralty if there is any intention on the part of the Government to extend to the Navy employed in the operations on the Coast of China the same advantages of extra pay and allowances as are granted to the Army. We do heartily trust that the gallant Admiral will receive a favourable reply, for what with the existence of adverse rates of exchange and other drawbacks, a naval officer finds it a difficult matter to live on his pay on that distant and expensive station.

We are glad to be able to announce the safe arrival at Nigapore, *en route* to China, of the following gunboats: Grasshopper, Bouncer, Havoc, Weazel, Hardy, Cockchafer, Flamer, and Snap, all of which sailed from England in the beginning of November last.

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MR. G. R. TOVELL ON SHIPBUILDING.

At a late meeting of the members of the United Service Institution, Mr. G. R. Tovell gave a lecture on his improved system of shipbuilding. Mr. Tovell stated that, after much study and observation, he decided that the best form for shipbuilding, in order to secure speed, strength, and loading capacity was that which would partake of the fleetness of the fish and the strength of the water fowl, or the salmon's head and the swan's stern. In referring to the strength of his ships, he stated that the Margaret had been balanced on a single block in mid-length without having sustained the slightest appearance of a strain; and that, on one occasion, when she ran upon the sands at the mouth of the Thames, she was held forward by her anchor while her keel was resting on the ground, and this while she was a loaded vessel with a strong flood tide setting upon her broadside. She was got off without the least injury. In order to show that he had been successful in obtaining speed out of his vessels, he stated that the Margaret, which was only 100 feet long, had gone from Brecon to Bonny at the rate of fifteen knots; that she had also sailed over the race-course from Erith to the Nore and back in one hour and nineteen minutes less time than the same distance had ever been accomplished by any yacht. Mr. Tovell also stated that another ship of his build, the Sisters, of Portsmouth, had gone at the rate of 15½ knots; and another, the Laughing Water, 16 knots. This last ship had run from the Western Islands to the Isle of Wight in seven days, and although only 491 tons register, carried 977 tons of cargo.

Mr. Tovell, with the aid of a diagram, showed how he produced his experimental vessel, the Margaret; he also exhibited eight different models to show that his plans might be adapted to the construction of all classes of vessels, from the small pleasure-boat to the largest merchantman, and the stately man-of-war of three decks. One of the advantages resulting from the adoption of the new system would, according to the lecturer, be a contempt of that enemy dreaded by all sailors, a-lee shore in a gale of wind. Mr. Tovell's method of combining the timbers forming the stern, stern-post, keel, and deadwoods, with other improvements in the art of shipbuilding, appears to have resulted in giving unusual strength to everything that he has built, and that he was anxious to establish a building-yard, in which his principles could be more extensively developed.

THE STANDING NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Let me for one bear testimony to the valuable suggestions contained in your article of the 2nd June upon a Standing Navy. It bears upon its face a sense and practicability, which marks the originator as something more than an Admiralty official. We have lately seen some articles in your paper which had the ancient, fish-like smell appertaining unto that establishment; and the Service will therefore the more rejoice at seeing you take such a theme as that of a Standing Navy upon such independent grounds as those laid down in the article I allude to. There is only one modification that need be suggested, viz., to have no "irregulars," no bashi-bazouks, in the Standing Navy; and to make it consist of 60,000 instead of 40,000 men, leaving the entire force you suggest intact. I hold that we ought not to have less than such a force, and that with such a force in perfect discipline, perfectly trained, we will hold the seas against all the navies of Europe combined, until we are able to bring to bear upon them the prodigious sailor-power of Great Britain. Those 60,000 men-of-war's-men will be to the half a million of seafaring men of these islands, what the spear head is to the shaft; and all men but those who are in their dotage must know in the present day that that spear-head must be of the finest tempered metal, its edge ever keen, and point perfect. To ensure that we must not only have a navy, but an organised and thoroughly disciplined one of officers and men working together, tied together as one perfect whole, thinking alike, and labouring alike. The old ship company system has broken down, it never can return; it was for the days of raw levies and no gunnery, it was before organised navies and steam fleets were thought of; it was admirably adapted for 1804, but will not do half-a-century afterwards. We must replace it with the regimental system—that of the British army. Old admirals may frown, ancient fire-eaters may blaspheme, but come to it we must if they hope to create a contented Navy or a uniformity of discipline. Those obstructors fancy that hanging and flogging will remedy the present evils, of which none of us like to write, and dare hardly speak. In my opinion they will only precipitate mutiny, and some wholesale fatal desertion. There is I say, again but one remedy, the one you have suggested, and which if the Duke of Somerset has the Navy at heart, and looks only to his country's welfare and safety, he will have copied upon the most orthodox foolscap, with a due quantity of margin, and compel his benighted sea lords to learn by heart, and carry out to execution with as little delay as possible. A CAPTAIN OF THE FLEET.

PAYMASTERS' WARRANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR—The Warrant lately published granting honorary rank to paymasters distinctly lays down 10 years' service as paymaster to be the absolute period of service in that rank necessary to enable him to claim the honorary majority. The words are "15 years' full pay service, of which not less than 10 years as paymaster." Nothing can be more positive than this. Still, in direct violation of it, you will find the promotion of Captain Young from H.P. to the honorary rank of major in the last *Gazette*, whose first appointment to paymaster dates from September, 1854, giving him less than 6 years' service in that rank—his total service in all ranks being about 17 years. If you will refer to the Army List you will find there are paymasters of even more than eight years' service as such, and more than 15 years in other ranks, who remain unnoticed. If you will let me know through your columns if service in ranks other than that of paymaster is allowed (as under the old Warrant), to make up the period that may be necessary to complete the 10 years the late Warrant requires in the rank of paymaster, you will much oblige AN OLD PAYMASTER.

CAPTAINS R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Allow me to say a few words regarding the remarks you made on Saturday, the 26th ult., on a statement of the "Present Condition and Prospects of Captains of the Navy."

You observe that the writer of the pamphlet, who is zealous for his own class, puts forth as the foremost grievance of the captains, that they are captains, and you impugn his logic. The observation would have some force if the condition of these officers were an essential, unalterable, condition.

It may seem strange to you, but it is not the less true, that commanders are anxious to become captains, and to follow up their profession, and yet that good officers have, as captains, thought it prudent to decline employment because they had not recovered the pecuniary loss sustained through their last command.

You consider it to be of little consequence whether officers be allowed to count, or not, the time served in the junior grades for half-pay and retirement, as you presume that less pay would then be allowed, and the difference might thus be as six "and half-a-dozen." On what is this presumption founded? Do assistant-surgeons, acting-masters, assistant-paymasters, and assistant-engineers, receive less pay because the time thus served is now reckoned?

You think, sir, that the "mere money estimate" of the British captain's pay, compared with the pay in the American and French Navies, is putting the matter on very "low" ground. The ground may be low; but surely the foundation is good for the argument in hand.

In your opinion, plebeians whose private means are small, should not join the Navy. Even if boys of 13 had much choice in the matter, few persons would, I think, agree with you. As to mooting the subject of pay being *mal à propos*, the information in the *Times*, that the captains serving in China have forwarded a memorial asking for increase of pay, leads me to the opposite conclusion.

Every one will concur that "half-pay is better than none," but few will jump with you to the inference that therefore that half-pay is sufficient.

The pamphlet which you criticised, does not compare "the half-pay of captains with clerks, paymasters, surgeons, and other civilians;" it compares pay with pay, and it is the deduction and not the comparison which is odious. As to it being *infra dig.*, I do not think either side will thank you for the sentiment, and you must allow your readers to smile when they see your rebuke of the writer for his professional *lèse-majesté* on such grounds.—I am, Sir,

ONE of the numerous NAVAL OFFICERS whom you suppose to "have mistaken their profession."

THE COMMANDERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Among the various classes of officers who are most hardly dealt with by the Board of Admiralty, I do think the senior commanders have the greatest cause of complaint. They have been incessantly applying for employment, and have been told (as I, for one, can testify) by the First Lords of two succeeding Boards of Admiralty, "they were quite at a loss what to do with them," that, in short, it put them to the puzzle, notwithstanding good testimonials are produced and everything perfectly satisfactory. They get bowed out with the shadow of a promise that their services shall be taken into due consideration with those of others.

The very next morning, and I may say continued from time to time, you see none scarcely but juniors appointed, not only to sea-going ships but coast-guard, agents of transports, packet service, and guard-ships; the four latter of which were formerly reserved for the senior officers, but now they are gradually taking these away, as the *Navy List* will testify. It seems to be a new mode of getting rid of the senior officers by telling them they are too old when they happen to have their ripe intellects, &c., about them; and from late occurrences, as introduced in your last week's paper, I think they would have evinced more discretion than what has been exemplified by Balfour, Berkeley, and Co.

Now, let us look at the facts of the active list of commanders:

Number of commanders	494
Number of employed	210
1st senior half (37 of which are in coast-guard) ...	70
2nd junior half (34 of which are in coast-guard) ...	140

I ask if this is just? There are continual promotions and fresh entries into the Service being made, whilst there is an abundance of officers willing to serve, whom the Board of Admiralty have been trying to shelve upon an extra sixpence per diem, and so relinquish all further hope of employment. But I hope it will not rest there. The truth must come out, and it only requires some spirited member of Parliament, well versed in nautical affairs (by way of striking at the root of the evil), to put the following question to the House—"As to whether all the applications for active service are officially recorded, also to know how it is they do not give a more fair distribution of patronage, instead of clogging the list with a fresh batch of victims;" which is neither just to the Service nor to the country: for, in the first instance, it creates discontent, which spreads throughout, even to Jack himself, who is getting as knowing as his master, and, moreover, it is against the interests of the country, let alone additional taxation, which must naturally ensue.

I remain, &c., BELISARIUS.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS TO THE FLEET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The discussion of public topics in newspapers is apt to degenerate into personal duels between those who take opposite views. I am anxious to avoid this too common error; but nevertheless, having been appealed to by your correspondent "Paymaster," I cannot but ask for space to reply to his two specific questions. First, as to the Edgar my answer is, that the disturbances on board that ship took place after a six-monthly pay-down, and not after a monthly payment. Second, as to his assertion that men frequently leave a home ship for foreign service solely with a view to a good pay-day on their return, I answer that this does not accord with my experience, for I believe in such cases the motives generally are improvement in seamanship, and consequent advancement in rating.

My first letter advocated monthly settlements, mainly on the ground of morality. I wish now to add that, looking to the question of payments in connection with that of discipline, it seems to me abundantly proved by recent experience, that if monthly payments are not adopted we must revert to the old system of monthly pocket-money, and a final pay-off at the end of the commission. The evils of six-monthly payments, unaccompanied by long leave of absence, have been shown in many cases besides that of the Edgar—that of the Terrible is the most recent, she remained four days in the Sound in hopes of recovering her men, after a pay-down, and finally sailed, leaving ninety of them behind. Such facts prove more than a thousand arguments.

I am, &c. STEAM.

THE CARPENTERS OF THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Allow me to express my thanks to you for giving publicity to the grievances of a class of officers to which I belong in your journal of the 26th May last. That was the first time their case has ever appeared in public. I am, therefore, induced to offer a few remarks of my own, in addition to those of your correspondent "Chips."

In order to show the disadvantages a carpenter in the Navy has to struggle against, let me take the case of any two apprentices in any of our Royal yards; the one a shipwright and the other an engineer. Both of these young men may have to pass equally difficult examinations at their first entry into the Service; yet the carpenter must serve 7 years to learn his profession, and the engineer only 5; indeed the latter apprentice is frequently accepted after 4 years, and is then eligible to receive a salary of 104*l.* per annum, or 5*s.* 11*d.* per day. In addition to this sum, if he is called upon to work "check," he receives 3*s.* 6*d.* a-day extra.

Now, sir, I have nothing to say against the rate at which engineer officers are paid by the State; and while disclaiming all ill-will, or wishing to make invidious comparisons, I cannot avoid drawing your attention to what must be the fate of the carpenter apprentice. After serving his seven years in the yard, and perhaps in the receipt of 4*s.* 6*d.* or 5*s.* 10*d.* per day, according to circumstances, he is desirous of entering the Navy, and applies for the situation of a carpenter's mate. He is instantly told by the captain that as he has never been to sea he can only fill a situation in the carpenter's crew, or be rated as a leading shipwright at 1*s.* 10*d.* per day, or 33*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* a-year; and, if required to work "check," would only be allowed 1*s.* in addition.

Why is this, sir? The only answer that I know is that it has been the custom for years past; but it should be altered, and that speedily, or else the best artisans will leave the Service, as they are now doing, for the better pay of a rival power. Will you allow me, therefore, as an officer of some standing in the civil department to offer a few remarks upon this matter. Thus, in the event of a naval war, you will find that carpenters will be greatly wanted; and allow me to say, that wanted they are likely to be, unless the Admiralty or the Comptroller of the Navy pays them according as the heads of the other kindred departments of the Navy. They ought not only to be better paid, but to be placed in a better position, where they might command respect. I do not mean that they ought to be made ward-room officers, and be adorned with cocked hats, gold lace, or swords, but simply to be placed in a position non-executive, and be paid in accordance. By this means the carpenters would have it in their power to considerably reduce the Naval Estimates under the head of "fittings and repairs," which is not only tremendously large but exceeds the popular conception. I could dilate upon this subject, but fearing to intrude upon your valuable space, I beg most respectfully to subscribe myself KEEL.

COAL FOR THE NAVY.—In the year 1859, 249,527 tons of coal were purchased by the Government for the use of Her Majesty's navy, without reckoning casual purchases made by captains of ships where there are no naval depôts of coal: 188,507 tons were Welsh coal, and 61,020 tons north-country coal. There is commonly three times as much Welsh coal taken for the navy as north-country coal.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL OUT-PENSION.—A vacancy has occurred on the list of officers on the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital for a lieutenant, value 50*l.* per annum, in consequence of the demise of Lieutenant John Jenkins Loney (1807), which occurred at his residence, near Southampton, on the 3rd inst., at the advanced age of 76 years.

DESERTERS FROM THE NAVY.—In the year 1859 the deserters from the Navy were as many as 2338, of whom only 86 were apprehended. 712 of those deserters had received bounty to the amount of 4571*l.* 26 were Kroomen, but the entire number of the foreigners and men of colour cannot be distinguished from the rest.

Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart., superintendent of the dockyard at Devonport, struck his flag on board the Royal Adelaide guardship of ordinary at that port, on Friday last, and proceeded on leave. The duties of superintendent will be carried on his absence by Commander Brown, master attendant.

Her Majesty's steam-sloop Hecate has been commissioned for the purpose of proceeding to the Pacific, there to take on board the officers and men of Her Majesty's steam screw-sloop Plumper, which will be brought home by the present officers and crew of the Hecate. The surveying duties will be carried on by Captain George H. Richards in the latter vessel. The Plumper was commissioned in the month of December, 1856, and has only 60 horse-power. The Hecate is a paddle-wheel vessel, and has 240 horse-power.

It is probable that Vice-Admiral Edward Harvey, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, whose allotted period of three years' service will expire on the 1st of July next, will be preceded in his command by Vice-Admiral of the Blue, William James Hope Johnstone. Admiral Johnstone's last service afloat was that of Commander-in-Chief on the south-east coast of America.

The annual gratuity of 50*l.*, allowed by the Admiralty to one of the foremen of Woolwich Dockyard, has this year been awarded to Mr. Daniel Harding.

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THE MILITIA.

The Second West York Light Infantry. This fine militia regiment assembled, for the purpose of undergoing its annual period of training on Monday last. Early in the present week there was a great number assembled on parade —stronger in fact, than during any period of last year's training, there being about 25 officers and nearly 650 rank and file. The regiment has taken possession of the cavalry barracks recently vacated by the 16th Lancers, but in consequence of certain regulations issued from the Horse Guards, the sleeping accommodation is inadequate to the wants of the regiment, and consequently a number of men are allowed their billet-money, and they have procured lodgings in the city.

Review of the East York Militia. This fine regiment was reviewed on the Cricket Ground, in Westwood, Beverley, on Saturday morning last, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, by General Douglas. The regiment was put through the usual manœuvres, which were performed with great steadiness and precision. The General complimented the regiment on the state of discipline they had attained. The Beverley Rifle Corps acted as a guard of honour on the occasion, and, after the Militia, the General inspected them, and expressed himself in flattering terms to the corps on the steady and soldier-like style in which they went through their various evolutions. On Monday a number of sports were got up by the officers of the Militia.

The Royal Lancashire Artillery. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Companies, with the following officers, left Cork, June 6th, in the Cormorant, for Liverpool: Lieut.-Colonel Atchison, Major B. R. Williams; Captains Moore, Holmes, and Walker: Lieutenants Christie, Collins, and Wood; Adjutant Campbell, Dr. Betham, Paymaster Davis, and Quartermaster Blair. The 2nd division of three companies, with the following officers, leave Cork on Saturday (this day), in the Falcon, for Liverpool: Major Middleton, Captain Fosbery; Lieutenants Hutchison, Harrison, and Johnson; Assistant-Surgeon Mitcheson.

The Inverness-shire Highland Light Infantry, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Simon Fraser, assembled at Inverness on the 1st inst., and proceeded to Fort George, where the regiment will be stationed for 27 days' training.

The 2nd Lanark Militia will leave Aldershot on Monday for Lanark, to be disembodied.

The East Kent Militia, under the command of Colonel Rockman, assembled on Southsea Common on Monday afternoon for the purpose of being inspected by Major-General Lord W. Paulet, C.B. At the close Lord W. Paulet, addressing the regiment, said, "He was glad to have had an opportunity of seeing them before they left the garrison for disembodiment, and he was much pleased with what he had seen of them. He was aware they laboured under great disadvantages from having been broken into detachments, but their general discipline, as well as their internal economy, reflected the greatest credit on their officers and themselves. They were a regiment mustering strong in the field, showing 10 companies, or 600 bayonets. The character of the regiment had hitherto stood high, and he trusted that for the short time they would be together, they would endeavour to preserve its good name, and that every man in it would be enabled to return to his home with a good character. It would afford him much pleasure to be able to report so favourably of the regiment to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief." The troops then returned to their quarters.

The Rutland Militia, under the command of Captain the Hon. Henry Noel, were inspected at Oakham on Saturday last, by Lieut.-Colonel Willis, commanding Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, who expressed himself in complimentary terms of their appearance and steadiness.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JUNE 5.

Memorandum—2d or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment of Middlesex Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this regiment by Captain Algernon Edward West.

Kent Militia Regiment of Artillery—First Lieutenant Robert Alured Denne to be Captain, vice Beauclerk, resigned; Second Lieutenant Stephen Matthew Crowet to be First Lieutenant, vice Bartram, promoted.

West Essex Militia—John Barker, Esq., to be Lieutenant.

Royal Renfrew Militia—Robert Watson, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Dunlop, promoted.

Royal Sherwood Foresters, or Nottinghamshire Regiment of Militia —The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieutenant John William Preston.

2nd Regiment of Royal Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry—Fitzroy Clinton Roberts, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Leicester Hibbert, promoted.

Royal Ayrshire Rifles—Robert Duncan Fergusson, Esq., to be Major, vice Hamilton, resigned.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JUNE 8.

1st or Western Regiment of Norfolk Militia—Ensign John Henry Warnes to be Lieutenant.

Artillery Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—Second Lieutenant George Wood to be First Lieutenant, vice Alexander McCandie Campbell, resigned.

4th Regiment of West York Militia—John Parkinson, Gent., to be Ensign.

Memorandum—Royal South Gloucestershire Regiment of Militia—It is Her Majesty's pleasure that Captain Montague Merryweather be removed from the strength of the said Regiment, he having absented himself without leave from the last training.

Leicestershire Regiment of Militia—Joseph Guy Knight, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Rawlins, resigned.

Royal Flint Militia—Edward Nunn, Esq., late Lieutenant, 55th Foot, to be Captain, vice Cecil Squire, resigned.

Worcestershire Militia—Lieutenant H. L'Estrange Saunders to be Captain, vice Peel, resigned; Charles Robert Tennant, Esq., to be Captain, vice Davies, resigned.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ensign Henry George Statham, in the above Regiment.

Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Cornet Lord Henry Frederick Thynne to be Lieutenant, vice Watson Taylor, resigned; George Pargiter Fuller, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Bush resigned; Alexander Clelland Macdonald, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Lord Henry Thynne, promoted; Vere Fane Bennett, Gent., to be Cornet.

Memorandum—Oxfordshire Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ensign Henry Frank Otté Golding.

The Edinburgh or Queen's Regiment of Light Infantry Militia—Lieutenant Charles William Cowan to be Captain, vice the Marquis of Lothian, resigned.

THE MILITIA SERVICE.

The estimates for the Militia Service, embodied and disembodied, are laid on the table of the House of Commons as regularly as those for the various branches of the regular Army, with which exception there would seem to be no tangible similarity between the two Services. Any increase in the Army Estimates properly so called is usually voted without much grumbling by the House; but when in Committee of Supply, on the estimates for the Militia, the notice paper is generally crowded with either notices of motion or questions to be answered at the instance of private members. The reason for all this is not readily obvious, but on a closer examination of the subject there exists in our opinion abundant cause for dissatisfaction. Simply to enumerate the grievances, real or otherwise, with which the organisation and maintenance of this force is charged would be an undertaking sufficiently formidable, and we purpose therefore briefly to consider such points as urgently require amendment at the hands of the authorities.

In the first place, then, we would ask why so much of the civil element should be imported into the maintenance of the Militia? Either it is or is not part and parcel of the military force of this country. If it be, then the whole of the charge for its support should be included in the annual supply granted by Parliament to the Crown; whilst, on the other hand, if it be not so considered, but is simply regarded by the authorities at the Horse Guards as a cross between the volunteers and the regulars, then the grant of half a million for the support of the staff of disembodied regiments can only be pronounced an unjustifiable waste of public money. The utility of the Militia has been variously estimated by different governments—by some as a fruitful source from which to draw a supply of seasoned recruits for the cavalry and Line, and by others as a highly valuable auxiliary to the regular Army in periods of exigency and alarm. The latter is without doubt the proper view of the case, and it follows as a simple matter of course, that every precaution which experience dictates should be adopted to prevent the Militia from degenerating on the one hand into a vehicle for the exhibition of party-favouritism, and on the other hand from becoming unpopular with the general public.

In considering the civil question, we would ask by what sound rule or precedent do the Government call on the rate-payers of the country to provide quarters for the staff of the disembodied militia? If it be a portion of the military force of the country, as it most unquestionably is, why adopt one line of policy with regard to the line and quite another as regards the militia? If Government were to call upon the ratepayers of the country to provide quarters, &c., for regiments of the line, over which, after the expenditure of their capital, they should have no control, the idea would be received from north to south with universal derision; and yet, what would, in the case of the line, be considered a simple act of insanity by the authorities, is, in the case of the militia, not only done, but is persisted in, notwithstanding the most uncompromising opposition from the local authorities. Surely this is most unwise. It cannot consist with the principles of a sound policy thus to treat a section of the land forces in a way at once exceptional and equivalent. So long as the authorities at the War Office are in opposition to the local parochial authorities, so long will the militia service be viewed by the public with disfavour, and the uniform of the various corps be regarded with disparagement akin to contempt. There is no valid reason why the whole of the charges for the militia service should not be included in the estimates for the year, and be regularly voted in supply. The constant discussion of the subject by the ratepayers throughout the country is not only irritating but damaging to the cause, and we would therefore urge the authorities to re-consider the matter with a view to its speedy amendment.

Leaving the civil and referring to the military phase of the question, we have been painfully impressed with the frequent occurrence of disturbances between civilians and the embodied militia quartered in different parts of the kingdom. Sometimes these hostile encounters are of a very serious character, and both in seriousness and frequency surpass anything of the kind when the military belligerents are troops of the line. To account for this is no easy matter. One or two regiments have acquired an unenviable notoriety in this direction, whilst others are equally remarkable for their quiet and orderly behaviour. It cannot well be accounted for on the score of difference of race, as that argument would apply with equal force to the soldiers of the line. Nor can the habitual licence of conduct attributable to civilians be pleaded in extenuation, as it is well known that there are very few of even the most turbulent characters who do not bend beneath the inexorable demands of strict and rigid discipline; so that we are forced, much against our inclination, to search in the organisation and discipline of the militia Service for causes sufficiently appreciable to account for the evils of which we complain. The *morale* of a regiment is a much more important affair than is generally imagined. Let the commissioned officers look as if they were playing at soldiers; let the subalterns be manifestly ignorant of their duty; let the captains be so ignorant of their drill as to be quite unable to manœuvre their companies, without the aid of the non-commissioned officers; let the colonels affect a magnificent indifference to the business of their regiments; let niceties of uniform and etiquette be despised, or, at all events, neglected, and the men will soon both see and feel that the power, wielded by the intelligence and position of the gentlemen by whom a regiment is officered, over the men, is but as a rope of sand, and all influence for good is sensibly weakened. As with the men, so with the officers; for, should they find that the staff are inexperienced in the discharge of their duties, or that a disposition is evinced by the officer in command to supplant the wholesome and well-understoood rules of military law by private negociation and intrigue, it is quite impossible that the regiment as a whole can be distinguished for proficiency in those virtues peculiarly belonging to the profession of arms.

In order that the rank and file should be good soldiers, the regiment must be well officered; this is a *conditio sine qud non* to success; and too much care cannot be taken in scrutinising the fitness for command of gentlemen applying for militia commissions. And here it may be proper to remark on another peculiarity in the Service, not, in our opinion, conducive to its well-being, and that is the interposition of the lords-lieutenant of counties between the officer, the Horse Guards, and the Crown. Much of the dissatisfaction existing in militia regiments results from the arrangement. Any officer above the rank of subaltern, is obliged by Act of Parliament to possess a certain property qualification; so that let an officer be poor, and no amount of professional experience can atone for the fault. Once a subaltern always a subaltern, unless you are worth two hundred a-year; and even when a qualification is acknowledged by promotion to the rank of captain, no length of service and standing in the regiment will prevent the cancelling of the commission, should fortune in the interim have been unpropitious. This we do not hesitate to characterise as a great injustice. There must be numbers of officers in the line who do not possess the property qualification required for a captaincy in the militia, and we are at a loss to comprehend the aim of the authorities in framing a Compulsory Qualification Act, having reference to this particular force. Of this however we are perfectly clear that its efficacy is altogether of a negative character. A commanding officer has only to conceive an antipathy to one of his subordinates, look out for a flaw in his qualification, put the lord-lieutenant in motion, who will rouse the Clerk of the Peace, who will communicate with the Secretary for War, who will recommend the Queen to cancel the commission, and some fine morning the officer awakes to find himself denuded of rank, without a charge preferred, or an inquiry instituted.

It will be seen at a glance by the merest tyro in military matters that a power is here conceded to the lords-lieutenant, in conjunction with the colonels, over officers in the militia, with which no colonel in the line is invested, and which may be put to the most ignoble of uses; and it is on account of our belief that it has been so used, that we now comment so freely and stringently on the subject. Whether all the officers holding the rank of colonel or lieutenant-colonel commandant in the militia are sufficiently conversant with the rules of the Service as to know what they can do with propriety, and what they cannot, and above all what they ought and are required to do according to the military code under certain given circumstances, is a question which we confess our inability to answer; but we are quite prepared to state that much requires to be done in the way of learning, and more in the shape of investigation and amendment to place the Militia on a satisfactory basis.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

Mr. Vansittart asked the Secretary of State for India, whether the names of those civilians on the Bengal Establishment who were killed in action, murdered, or died from wounds and exposure during the late mutiny, between the 11th day of May and the 19th day of November, 1857, had at any time been brought under the notice of the Government; and, whether he intended to do honour to their memory by the erection of a monument.

Sir C. Wood said that the chairman of the Court of Directors had announced the intention of erecting a tablet in the chapel of Haileybury, to the memory of the civil servants killed during the mutiny, and nothing could be more appropriate than such a monument, in the chapel of the seminary of the civil service. As Haileybury, however, had been given up, and some other site had to be selected for the monument, it seemed difficult to limit it to the civil service exclusively. The question thus assumed larger dimensions, and in consequence nothing had been done. This occurred before the change in the form of the Indian government, and he himself never heard of the matter till it was mentioned to him by his hon. friend (Mr. Vansittart).

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Sir De Lacy Evans expressed a hope that the Secretary for India would introduce his Bill respecting the Local Army in India on some other day than that fixed, namely, Tuesday next, which was a motion day. Perhaps a despatch which had been received by the last mail from Lord Canning, might induce the right hon. gentleman to abstain, even now, from bringing forward the measure. He wished to know whether the Bill had been sanctioned by a majority of the Indian Council?

Sir C. Wood said that, in the present state of public business, he feared he could not find a better day for bringing forward the important question referred to. As regards the Indian Council, he was bound to state that their opinion was adverse to his proposal; at the same time, they had declared that if it should obtain the sanction of Parliament they would do everything in their power to give effect to it.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.

Sir Frederic Smith asked the Secretary of State for War when he intended to lay upon the table of the House the Report of the Commissioners on the National Defences; and whether it was the intention of the Government to present to Parliament in the present session, an estimate for carrying into effect any of the recommendations of the Commissioners.

Lord Palmerston said that he held in his hands the Commissioners' report which his right hon. friend the Secretary for War would lay upon the table in the course of the evening, and he would on an early day explain the course which the Government would recommend the House to adopt relative to this important subject.

ARMY SURGEONS.

Colonel Dickson asked whether the warrant of October 1st, 1858, giving to army surgeons the rank of majors, was meant to be retrospective; that was to say, would a surgeon of 1853 take precedence of a major of 1854.

Mr. Sidney Herbert replied in the affirmative.

The first distribution of the Indian medals to those officers and men who served in India during the suppression of the mutinies has been made to the troops at Chatham garrison entitled to them, the officers and men of the 1st battalion of the 24th Regiment having received their medals from the Horse Guards during the past few days. The whole of the medals are ready to be distributed as soon as the necessary returns from the several East Indian depôts of the officers and men entitled to them have been received by the authorities.

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VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

Civil Service Volunteers.—The officers and members of this corps on Tuesday afternoon proceeded from their head-quarters to Greenwich Pier, whence they marched to Blackheath, accompanied by the band of the Woolwich (4th Kent) Rifles, and numerous members of that corps. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, a series of evolutions were carried out, and the corps returned to London at eight o'clock.

Volunteer Service Club.—The committee of this club have taken the mansion known as "Crockford's," and the adjoining house, vacated by the Guards' Club. Arrangements are in force to surrender the whole of this beautiful pile to such purpose. The entrance in the centre of the façade in St. James's Street is to be re opened, and a handsome portico erected at its approach. The club for extent and social position will equal any in London, while none can surpass it in its interior attractions. All officers in the Volunteer service, &c., whether followers of commercial pursuits or otherwise, are eligible for the ballot; and all non-commissioned officers and privates not in trade equally so. The annual payment of six guineas for town, and three guineas for country members, does not entail any entrance-fee or any other liability whatever.

ESSEX.

5th Essex Rifles.—The ten members of this corps who are now competing with a view to three—the maximum number allowed—being selected to represent it at the National Rifle Meeting at Wimbledon, have been going on practising, and, as we learn, the shooting has been excellent, and there is every likelihood of there being a close run for the lead. Their own range being limited to 400 yards, the War Office authorities placed the ground at Woolwich at their disposal during the evenings of this week, and the class has been shooting up gradually to the longer distances. Last night they reached 550 and 600 yards, and 20 points were made by the nine members present with 7 rounds, two having made so many as four each. The practice is said to be about the very best that any Volunteers have yet displayed at Woolwich, and this notwithstanding that every evening it rained heavily and the ground was a perfect swamp.

LANCASHIRE.

The members of No. 1 Company 4th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers assembled on Tuesday evening at the North Fort, for the purpose of presenting their late drill instructor, Mr. Venters, with a token of their respect and regard. The present consisted of a splendid silver tankard, of chaste design and elegant workmanship, manufactured by Mr. Mayer, of Lord Street. Upon receipt of the tankard, Mr. Venters expressed his thanks in feeling and appropriate terms.

MIDDLESEX.

West Middlesex Rifles.—At the annual meeting of the members of the West Middlesex Rifles, held at the Court-House, Marylebone Lane, on Monday evening, Lord Radstock, who presided, briefly complimented the members of the corps on their extraordinary prosperity in numerical strength, efficiency, and funds. The secretary (Mr. G. Marriner) read the first annual financial report, which showed a balance in the treasurer's hands, and invested in Exchequer Bills, of 1714*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* This increased state of their funds drew forth loud and prolonged applause. The noble chairman announced that he had arranged for a company of the corps to be encamped on duty for 24 hours on Wimbledon Common, on the 2nd July; that on Saturday next another brigade field-day would take place; and that a general brigade field-day and sham fight would be held on the 23rd June. Votes of thanks having been accorded to the late council and the volunteer band of the corps, the meeting dissolved.

YORKSHIRE.

1st Battalion West York Rifles.—Major Briggs (late captain-commandant of the York Corps) having received his commission as major of the above battalion, Lieutenant G. Lloyd and Ensign Severn have been recommended to the Lord-Lieutenant of the West Riding for promotion. Three gentlemen were on Wednesday last nominated to the vacant ensigncy, viz. Mr. William Lawton, Mr. R. L. Wood, and Mr. George Braithwaite, and Mr. R. L. Wood was elected by a majority of 1. He will consequently be recommended for the vacant post.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 5.

Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry Marley Burton, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Joseph Samuel Lavies, Esq., M.D., to be Surgeon.

The London Irish Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Richard de Freyne Jones, to be Captain; Ensign Thomas Dominick Tulley, to be Lieutenant, vice Jones, promoted; William Howard Russell, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Lord Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, to be Lieutenant; Robert Ogilby Law Ogilby, Gent., to be Ensign.

West Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Eric Williams, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Dear, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Page Thomas Phillips, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Henry J. P. Woodhead, to be Captain; William Russell Glasier, to be Lieutenant, vice Woodhead, promoted.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Captain Henry J. P. Woodhead bearing the title of Captain-Commandant in the above corps.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—26th Corps (Battalion)—Lieutenant John Pettman, to be Captain, vice Oram, promoted; Ensign Robert Smith, to be Lieutenant, vice Pettman, promoted. 9th Company—Rev. Samuel Arnott, M.A., to be Hon. Chaplain; John James Ely, to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon. 31st Company—Ensign George Blackett, to be Lieutenant, vice Duppa, resigned. 38th Corps (Subdivision)—Leonard Barber Groves, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Cole Gubbins, Gent., to be Ensign.

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—4th Battalion—Christopher Atkinson Newnham, Esq., to be Surgeon; the Rev. John Hodgson Iles, Clerk, to be Hon. Chaplain. 1st Company—Ensign Robert Lovelace Homer Mole, to be Lieutenant, vice Sir F. E. Scott, Bart., resigned. 5th—Lieutenant Frederick Walton, to be Captain, vice Vernon, promoted. 31st—Ralph Docker, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Stevens, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st Newcastle-upon-Tyne Artillery Volunteers—Henry Christian Allhusen, Esq., late Captain in the Northumberland Artillery Militia, to be Captain-Commandant; George Clements Hassell, Esq., late Ensign in the Royal Sussex Light Infantry Militia, to be Captain; William Bolam, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Christian Wilton Allhusen, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; John Archer Dawson, Gent., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. Charles Alfred Raines, M.A., to be Hon. Chaplain.

1st Brigade Cornwall Artillery Volunteers—Lieut.-Colonel Gilbert, half-pay Royal Artillery, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

1st Cornwall Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Harry Dobree, to be Captain, vice Tremenhere, promoted; Ensign Thomas Cornish, to be Lieutenant, vice Dobree, promoted; Francis Boase, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Cornish, promoted.

7th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteers—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Captain Robert James Cathcart bearing the title of Captain-Commandant; Tom Llewelyn Brewer, Esq., to be Captain; John Henry Willmett, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Burton, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Willmett, promoted; Wyndham Jones, Gent., to be Ensign.

3rd Kincardineshire Rifle Volunteers (Lawrencekirk). Alfred W. H. Farrell, to be Captain; William Burness, to be Lieutenant.

18th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Company—John Thomas Wharton, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Lawrence Yeoman, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Edward Bell Hamilton, Gent., to be Ensign; Charles Christopher Erasmus Hopkins, Gent., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

15th Essex Rifle Volunteers—Thomas William Nunn, Esq., to be Ensign.

1st Battalion Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Sir Claude William Champion de Crespigny, Bart., to be Lieut.-Colonel.

4th Elginshire Rifle Volunteers—John Grant, Gent., to be Captain; John Gardiner, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Peter Dean, Gent., to be Ensign.

Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteers—5th Company—Ensign James Dunbar to be Lieutenant, vice Berkmyre, resigned; David Gilkinson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Dunbar, promoted.

9th (Bannockburn) Company of the Stirlingshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—Alexander Wilson, jun., Esq., Ensign 1st Company, to be Captain; John Fiskin Halket, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Watson, Gent., to be Ensign.

8th (Strathblane) Company or Subdivision of the Stirlingshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—John Coubrough, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Archibald M'Indoe Graham, Gent., to be Ensign.

2nd (Stirling) Company or Subdivision of the Stirlingshire Volunteer Artillery—John Murrie, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Thomas Freer Ash, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

2nd Edinburgh County Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut.-Colonel David Edward Brewster to be Captain-Commandant; William Mushet to be Captain; John Gray to be Lieutenant; Ralph Elliot to be Lieutenant; William Paterson Anderson to be Ensign; James Paterson to be Ensign; John Lucas, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Memorandum—Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieutenant Charles Leith Hay.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 8.

4th Buckinghamshire Rifle Volunteers—The Venerable Archdeacon Bickersteth to be Honorary Chaplain; James Henry Cecly, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Herbert Astley Paston Cooper, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st Norfolk Artillery Volunteer Corps—Second Lieutenant John Lee Barber to be Captain.

Great Yarmouth Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain James Henry Orde to be Major; Henry Holt Barber, Esq., to be Captain; William Holt, Esq., to be Captain; George Moore, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Frederick Ferrier, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Cobb, Gent., to be Ensign; Samuel Aldred, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st Battalion of the Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Nathaniel George Philip Bousfield, Esq., Captain Commandant of the 1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

2nd Battalion of the Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Adam Steuart Gladstone, Esq., Captain Commandant of the 5th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

33rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Captain James Henry Cunliffe to be Major, vice Preston, resigned.

60th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—The Reverend Samuel Johnson, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain; James Croston, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

62nd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Walter Scott, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

68th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—William Gibson Bradley, Esq., to be Captain.

71st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—John Scott, Esq., to be Captain.

1st Battalion in Sussex of Rifle Volunteers—F. Freeland, Esq., to be Surgeon.

3rd Battalion in Sussex of Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Laurence, Esq., late Grenadier Guards, to be Surgeon.

10th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Charles Sturges Jones, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Eye or 10th Suffolk Rifle Volunteers—Captain Philip Henry Michell to be Captain Commandant; John Wood Wilson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Devereux Hustler to be Ensign; Walter William Miller, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

2nd Glamorgan Artillery Volunteers—Charles Pigg, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—17th Company—Evan Evans, Esq., to be Captain; David Bevan, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Kerr, Gent., to be Ensign; Alexander Williams, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon

1st Battalion West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers—Major George Briggs, Captain Commanding York Rifle Volunteers, to be Major Commandant.

Memorandum—Hallamshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation by Lieutenant William Prest, of his Commission as Adjutant.

13th Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—Richard George Jebb, Esq., to be Captain; The Honourable Adelbert Cust to be Lieutenant; Salisbury Mainwaring, Esq., to be Ensign; John Withington Roe, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; The Reverend John Peake to be Honorary Chaplain.

19th Surrey (or Lambeth) Rifle Volunteers—Richard Roupell, Esq., to be Captain; John William Truman, Gent., to be Captain; William Howard, Gent., to be Captain; Matthew Plews, Gent., to be Captain; John Smithers, Gent, to be Lieutenant; Henry Knight, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Grady, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Hill, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Seagrave, Gent., to be Ensign; William John Smith, Gent., to be Ensign; James Alfred Thornhill, Gent., to be Ensign; Frederick Hill, Gent., to be Ensign; Robert Matthews, Gent., to be Surgeon.

2nd Battalion of Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers—Edward Phillips, Gent., M.D, to be Surgeon.

4th Company (Rugby)—Andley Charles Thewles, Gent, to be Ensign, vice Wratislaw, promoted; Henry Walter Bucknill, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

5th Company (Warwick and Leamington)—Charles William Marriott, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon.

7th Company (Stratford-on-Avon)—Henry Lane, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Carnarvonshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—3rd Company—Richard Henry Fawcett, Esq, to be Captain, vice Henry Rumsey Williams, Esq., resigned; Ensign James Wilmot Rees to be Lieutenant, vice Poole, resigned; John Thomas Williams, Gent., to be Ensign.

Burnham or 4th Somerset Volunteer Rifle Corps—Henry Hayman, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Williton or 9th Somerset Volunteer Rifle Corps—William Thomas Gaye, Gent., M.B., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Wiveliscombe or 12th Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—William Hancock, Esq., to be Captain, vice Moysey, resigned; The Reverend William Nicholetts, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

Avon Vale and Warleigh Manor or 14th Somerset Volunteer Rifle Corps—Joseph Hinton, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Battalion Berks Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Loyd Lindsay to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

3rd Corps of Berks Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Henry Richard Eyre to be Captain; Ensign George Charles Cherry to be Lieutenant.

Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers—Company No. 6—Lieutenant Hunt to be Captain, vice Smith, promoted; Ensign Homfray to be Lieutenant, vice Hunt, promoted.

15th Corps of the Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—George Mason, Esq., to be Lieutenant.

2nd Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry Dayman, Esq., to be Surgeon.

The name was inserted in the Gazette of the 22nd May last, and spelt *Daymon* instead of *Dayman*.

7th Company of the Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—William Kelsall, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Dunn, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—4th Company—The Reverend Lowis Purbrick, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

10th Company—John Ravenhill, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Herbert Ingram, Gent., to be Ensign.

2d Cambridgeshire Mounted Rifle Volunteers—Dennis Adams, Esq., to be Honorary Surgeon.

Cambridge University Rifle Volunteers—Ensign James Penrose Ingham to be Lieutenant, vice Darroch, resigned.

Memorandum—Oxford University Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain Edmond Warre.

Merionethshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—The appointment of Alfred Mortimer Stubbs, Gent., as Paymaster of the 1st or Penllyn Company of the above Corps, has been cancelled.

5th Brecknockshire Rifle Volunteer Corps (Builth Subdivision)—Thomas Price Bligh, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Trevor G. William James, Esq., to be Ensign; William Prydden James, Esq., to be Honorary-Assistant-Surgeon; the Reverend William Williams to be Honorary Chaplain.

5th Kirkcudbrightshire Rifle Volunteers—James Bairden Affleck McKinnel, Esq., to be Captain; Francis Stallan Allan, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Macfarlane to be Captain; Thomas Steven Lindsay to be Lieutenant; John Greig, junior, to be Ensign; Ensign Robert Roy Paterson to be Lieutenant, vice Fullarton, resigned; John Cargill to be Ensign, vice Paterson, promoted.

City of Edinburgh Artillery Volunteer Corps—George Meldrum to be Captain; John Gow Harrison to be First Lieutenant: William Matheson to be Second Lieutenant.

Leith Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Peddie Harper to be Captain; William Lindsay to be Lieutenant; Alexander Duncan to be Ensign.

1st Cromarty Artillery Volunteers—Lieutenant-Colonel Ross to be Captain Commandant; Donald Mackay, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; George Macdonald, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant.

2nd Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteer Corps (consisting of the 3rd, 6th, 14th, 20th, and 24th Companies, formed into a Battalion)—Captain Alexander Fullerton, of the 3rd Company, to be Major.

Memorandum—Captain William MacKean, of the 6th Company, has been appointed Musketry Instructor to this Battalion, retaining his present rank and seniority.

1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteers (Glasgow)—Second Lieutenant Robert Lyall to be First Lieutenant (in the 10th Company), vice Charles Grant, resigned; James Coats, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant (in the 10th Company), vice Lyall, promoted.

90th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow) Joseph Muirhead, Esq., to be Captain.

91st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—Patrick Edward Dove, Esq., to be Captain; Duncan Lennox, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Mackay, Gent., to be Ensign.

Memorandum—In consequence of the amalgamation of the Galloway Rifles with the Royal Ayrshire Rifles and the Dumfries, Roxburgh, and Selkirk Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Maxwell, Bart., is permitted to wear his uniform and retain his honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

The National Rifle Association.—At the meeting of the National Rifle Association which was held on Saturday at Willis's Rooms the chair was taken by the Secretary for War. The object of this association, which was formed last year, is to encourage rifle shooting; it will offer prizes to be competed for every year, by all comers, and constitutes an essential feature in the Volunteer movement. The report read at the meeting on Saturday last is, on the whole, satisfactory. Rooms have been taken in Trafalgar Square, and a secretary appointed. The gross amount of subscription received up to the present moment is 3308*l.*, and though Lord Elcho found fault with the comparative smallness of the sum, it is, at least, a good beginning. It is true that Switzerland furnishes 10,000*l.*, to be contested for, in prizes, at the biennial meetings; but, if the National Rifle Association establishes its claim to public support, the question of funds will speedily cease to be a difficulty. The first meeting is to be held at Wimbledon, in July, when there will be two descriptions of prizes—one set for Volunteers, and another open to comers of all nations. Competitors are to be there from Switzerland and Belgium, who will also be entitled to shoot for the prize of 100 guineas given by Prince Albert. On the 9th of July will take place the competition for the Queen's prize of 250 guineas, and on that day it is expected that Her Majesty will be present. No matter from what cause it may have arisen, the Volunteer movement has now taken its place among the institutions of the country. In a letter read at the meeting on Saturday, Lord Lyndhurst said that "a free people, if worthy of their character, must be ready at any moment to defend their freedom." This conviction has taken a firm and deep root in the minds of all classes of the community in this country, and there is little reason to fear that it will soon die away. But if anything could give stability to this Volunteer movement it is that open and healthy competition which it is the object of the National Rifle Association to promote.

VOLUNTEER DRILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—The assembling of Volunteers in brigades and divisions may, no doubt, be of use as a demonstration, and may be the means of increasing the popularity of the movement; but I cannot see how, as some writers suppose, the drill of the different corps can be in any way improved by it. The only persons who can learn anything by practising brigade movements are the brigadier, his staff, and the mounted officers of battalions. The rank and file can learn nothing more than they have been taught in squad and company drill; in battalion drill they learn nothing, as the officers and sergeants are alone responsible for the relative positions of the companies. All that the men have to do is to obey the word of command, right or wrong. So it is in brigade, the correct movements of the battalions depending upon their respective commanding officers, mounted officers, and battalion aides. The commanding officers, having to pay attention to the orders of the brigadier, cannot exercise the same supervision over their battalions as they would do if drilling them singly; so that, as is well known, the drill even of the best regiments is deteriorated by working in brigade. I would suggest that the mounted officers of Volunteers can learn their duties in brigades and division by assembling a few men of their corps and practising skeleton drill. With forty-eight men provided with section ropes every movement can be gone through that can be performed by a strong battalion of six companies, and in the same way brigades and divisions can be formed. (See "Field Exercise," Part vi., sec. 12.) Brigade drill can be learned in this way quite as well as if all the corps were assembled, while the valuable time of the Volunteers may be much more profitably occupied in company drill and musketry instruction.—I am, sir, &c.

Cutbore.

[Advertisement.]—Mappins' Rifleman's Knife, 12*s.* each.—"No Volunteer should be without one: invaluable for campaigning."—Manufactured by Mappin Brothers, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield, and 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, E.C.

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VOLUNTEER DISCIPLINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—A month or so ago, being at the time in Exeter, I read in one of the local papers that, on a parade of some sort, a deputation from the corps of Volunteers of that city had coolly walked up to one of the officers and asked him to resign. Subsequently, being in North Wales, I read in the Caernarvon paper that at a recent parade of the Volunteer Rifle Company at Dolgelly, the men, being dissatisfied at the captain not remaining on parade as long as they thought he ought to do, and at his not addressing them, marched from the parade ground to the Town Hall, and then and there disbanded themselves.

Now, as long as such anomalies and such indistinct ideas of discipline prevail, it cannot be a matter of surprise that military men should more than doubt their efficiency for any practical purpose. If they are ever to be of any use in the field they must first learn to obey, and instead of marching about the principal streets of the metropolis and the country town, headed by monstrous bands, which on real service are always in the way, let them set to work at drill in real earnest, and let each man be provided with a great coat and a small serviceable knapsack, or, what is better, a valise, so as to be ready to move to any part of the country at a short notice. Prompt obedience and steady discipline might then turn them out such a force as a general officer could depend upon for efficiency.—I am, &c.,

A FIELD OFFICER OF THE LINE.

THE SWORD, AND HOW TO ABUSE IT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The Volunteer movement cannot, it would appear, exist except in a controversial atmosphere. 1st. There was the controversy about the military *status* of Volunteer officers; their right to be presented at Court, without reference to their social position; the hardship of their not being saluted by their own men, and their title to be saluted by the regulars. This question was (let us hope, finally) set at rest by the very judicious leading article in your paper of the 21st of April. 2nd. There was the great Drill-Book discussion, started and kept going by certain interested parties who, intent on puffing their own compilations, and presuming on the greenness of the newly-fledged Volunteers, fell foul of the authorised "Green Book." This question was at last settled by Colonel Lysons' letter, in which he temperately yet conclusively demonstrated to his amateur critics that they did not know what they were talking about. 3rd. There is a controversy now fiercely raging about the propriety of Volunteer "privates" wearing long swords (in other words, endeavouring to pass themselves off as "officers") when, tired of war's alarms, they promenade the streets, recreate themselves in the Crystal Palace, "trip it on the light fantastic toe" at the casino, or on any other of the numerous occasions when they consider it the *fromage* to sport their uniform.

It is in connection with this last momentous question that I ask your permission to say a few words. The sole authority I have been able to discover for the assumption by Volunteers of the privilege (?) in question is the *dictum* of Mr. Hans Busk, who, in six successive editions of one of his books, has stated that the members of his own corps (the Victoria Rifles) "being all by birth and position *armigeri*, are entitled to wear long swords when off parade." The transparent absurdity of such reasoning is such as to render any comment wholly unnecessary; and yet, incredible as it may appear, numerous members, not only of the Victoria but also of other metropolitan corps, have swallowed it without an effort, and long swords are becoming more and more ubiquitous.

Surely it is high time that a stop were put to a practice which is not only ridiculous but positively mischievous, inasmuch as it affords a handle to those enemies of the Volunteer movement who are only too ready to seize on its weak points. I cannot but think that a few of your well-chosen remarks would go far to abate what will shortly come to be known as "the long sword nuisance."

I am, &c.,

ESSE QUAM VIDERI.

THE VOLUNTEER SHAM FIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—You are aware that, on the 23rd inst., a sham fight is to take place, between some of the Metropolitan and other rifle corps, near London. No doubt the English side will eminently distinguish itself, and defeat the enemy; but allow me to warn my comrades, never, during the fight, to leave the rod in the barrel.—I am, &c., JOHN HALSE, Serjeant, Volunteer Guards.

MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I read with much interest and pleasure the description of the First Devon Mounted Rifle Volunteers, and the letter of a Mounted Rifleman published in your valuable Journal of the 2nd instant.

The value of such a force cannot be too highly estimated. I remarked, however, when reading the account of their equipment, that what seems to me a very desirable and useful adjunct, or I should rather say portion of their equipment, had been overlooked, and that is a Colt's revolver.

Whilst in the United States a short time since, I was much struck with the immense utility of such a weapon, from having seen some of the horse-soldiers go through their drill with this admirable arm, which the United States Government has supplied to all the mounted troops. I found the men and officers unanimous in their praise of it; and they have a regular drill for it, which is very simple and easily learned.

It struck me that in action the power of being able to fire the whole six shots, without having to cock the arm, would be of great utility; but the officers told me, after having given the other system of self-cocking a patient and careful trial, it was unanimously condemned on account of its great liabilty to cause accident.—I am, &c.

A TRAVELLER.

INDIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Delhi, 6th April.

India, you see, is not so very quiet after all. Those riots in Bengal afford the best evidence of the truth of what I have so often said, namely, that the Europeans in this country do tyrannise whenever they can over the wretched people of the country. Our countrymen, who have never left England, cannot take this in. They cannot understand a people, numbering 10,000 to 1, submitting long to systematic tyranny; and I was much struck to find how exactly "Eothen" has appreciated this peculiarity of native character in his account of Lady Hester Stanhope and her relations with the Arabs. He writes, "The secretary told me that his mistress was strongly disliked by the surrounding people, and that she oppressed them a great deal by her exactions. I know not whether this statement had any truth in it; but whether it was or was not well founded, it is certain that in Eastern countries hate and veneration (or rather dread) are very commonly felt for the same object, and the general belief in the superhuman power of the wonderful white lady (read unscrupulous red-faced indigo planter), her resolute and imperious character . . . . . inspired sincere respect amongst the surrounding inhabitants. Now, the being 'respected' amongst Orientals is *nil*—an empty or merely honorary distinction, but carries with it a clear right to your neighbour's corn, his cattle, his eggs, and his honey, and almost everything that is his except his wives."

Now, if this is the case with the turbulent, lawless Arab, need we be surprised that the mild, docile, long-suffering Hindoo allows himself to be ground down by our unscrupulous, energetic countrymen?

I look on every indigo planter, and almost every European settled in this country for the purpose of making money, as another Hester Stanhope, a man determined to sacrifice everything and everybody to the furtherance of his own interests, utterly regardless of the rights and of the sentiments of those around him. The disturbances in Bengal are the result of our permitting this sort of thing to go on, and were predicted years ago by the missionaries. They will of course be put down, because the Bengalee cannot fight, though he may offer a passive, and therefore a very troublesome resistance to our efforts towards their pacification. The amalgamation of the army is still in somebody's womb, but, I suppose, will be delivered soon. In the meantime staff appointments are rapidly filled up by the officers of Her Majesty's army, an arrangement which I like very well, as far as they are personally concerned; but it is certainly fraught with mischief, and will have its fruit some day to a certainty. No one thing contributed more to sap the discipline of the Company's army than that system of withdrawing officers for staff employ. The evils it produced are admitted, and cannot be exaggerated. The same system is now in full force with Her Majesty's regiments. Officer after officer is withdrawn for staff employ; the worst of it being that, the more conscientiously the Commander-in-Chief selects, the greater the evil done. In the old days, interest had at least as much to do with the selection as merit; so that some good ones were left behind. Now, the best are taken, and to the remainder the famous epithet ascribed to Sir Patrick Grant, when talking of the very abuse now complained of, will soon be applicable: he styled the officers left with their corps—the refuse, the sweepings of the army. It is fast coming to this with Her Majesty's regiments in India. The ill effects will not be observed at first. It will be some time before they are fully developed. The poison is a slow one, but not the less sure. One would suppose that discipline is more easily maintained in India than in England, to see what liberties are taken with it in the former country. No one knows better than you how much the contrary is the case—how the best regiments deteriorate in this country—how apt they are to lose that *esprit de corps* which does so much for them at home. It is difficult enough as it is to induce men of ability and energy to enter the Army. It is madness when you have got them to employ them on duties which entirely separate them from their regiments. The aim and object of every young officer, instead of having to command a company well, and eventually a regiment, will give way to a desire for separate staff employ. Regimental duty will soon be regarded as a bore, as low, as fit only for poor devils without brains or interest. I may, but do not think I do, exaggerate the danger.

17th April. I commenced this letter more than ten days ago. Since then the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief contrived to reach Simla. There was a "tamasha" at Pingore, but the Governor-General did not go, as the rajah himself was not able to be present. The next day on his way to Simla his "lordship" was attacked by "tic," which delayed him a good deal, for he has suffered every day since till, I believe, yesterday. He arrived in Simla late on the night of the 11th, the Commander early on the morning of the 13th. The latter is showing marked symptoms of old age. Those who are best able to judge, tell me that his memory is failing him, and he complains of his liver.

The papers will give you the latest authentic details of the Trevelyan rebellion.

But one of the most singular things that has occurred is the row at Peshawur, of which it is just possible you may not receive intelligence, for the Punjab government mean to keep it, if possible, a secret. The facts are that a garbled translation of Wilson's speech was circulated by authority of the Punjab government. The merchants, traders, and artisans of Peshawur, as soon as they read it, proceeded in a body, numbering about 5000 men, to the office or residence (I don't quite know which) of the deputy-commissioner. They loudly complained of the proposed taxes. The deputy-commissioner went out to pacify them; told them that anything they had to say would be listened to, if from the mouths of two or three of their principal men; but that he could not attend to a crowd. The rioters proceeded to throw stones at the deputy-commissioner, who was compelled to retire into his house and send for some sowars, who rode down and dispersed the crowd. The next day the principal men of the city came forward and apologised for their conduct.

The curious feature in the affair is, the boldness displayed by what are contemptuously styled the "bunnias," by which Englishmen designate the tradesmen, bankers, &c., of India—a boldness hitherto unheard of; but verily the mode in which taxation has been introduced into the district was quite sufficient to create, not a riot, but a rebellion.

Before Wilson set his foot in India, Sir Robert Montgomery obtained the sanction of the supreme Government to impose a tax of 3 per cent. on profits, which was nothing more than an income-tax. Very good. But the moment he announced his intention of imposing this tax to the people of Lahore and Amritser, they remonstrated and made such a clamour that Sir Robert agreed to their proposal, which was the substitution of octroi or town duties. Yielding thus to mere clamour was bad enough, but the mode in which the town duties were laid on exhibited still greater weakness, indecision, and imbecility. Instead of one carefully prepared tariff for the whole country—so much discretion was given to local authorities, that practically every district officer in the Punjab had the power, and did not fail to exercise it to frame his own tariff. The result was the most ludicrous or rather the most painful difference in the tariffs of almost every district in the Punjab. Some officers thought that the luxuries of life should alone be taxed; others the necessaries as well. Some differed as to what were necessaries and what were not. Some thought that the income-tax was the best after all, and acted accordingly.

The tariffs of Amritser and Delhi may be taken as an illustration of what I have above said. In the former every collectable article is taxed—luxuries, necessaries, everything. For the latter, not above half-a-dozen, including tobacco and shawls. Up to this moment no attempt has been made to introduce uniformity. For instance, in Simla grain is not taxed. In Subathoo, under another officer, grain is taxed.

Do you mean to tell me this is not perfectly scandalous, and utterly unworthy of an enlightened Government? Is it to be wondered at that dissatisfaction and riots occur?

But the best of the whole is, that Wilson's speech condemns the town duties in the most sweeping and unmeasured terms, thereby placing the Lahore Government on the horns of a dilemma; for, if Wilson's income-tax is enforced, the Lahore Government must break faith with the merchants of Lahore and Amritser; and, if it is not (which can hardly be the case), then Wilson's undertaking had better never been thought of.

The truth is obvious: the Government made a great mistake in allowing any subordinate government to commence taxation till a general scheme had been thoroughly matured; and the Punjab Government committed the egregious error of deciding on one mode of taxation, and, at the last moment, substituting another, merely to satisfy a popular cry.

Conceive, if you can conceive, a chancellor of the Exchequer coming to the House with a proposal for an income-tax, and because the Opposition chose to oppose it, without any hesitation agreeing to substitute a system of town-duties, leaving to the magistrates of counties the troublesome work of fixing the tariffs. Such monstrous conduct is what I call studying anatomy on a live, instead of a dead, subject,—I have no doubt a very interesting and instructive method of making oneself acquainted with the structure of the human frame; but we should not be surprised if the live subject should occasionally exhibit signs of impatience, and give a vigorous blow with his "left," or kick out with an undissected leg.

It really would be very edifying if you could induce some Member of Parliament to call for all the papers connected with the introduction of taxation in the Punjab. Lord Canning himself is not free from blame; he is responsible for the Punjab experiment, because he accorded his sanction to it. Yet at the very same time—within one month—he entirely concurs with Wilson in utterly condemning town-duties as fit only for the middle ages.

I believe the excitement produced by Wilson's speech was not confined to Peshawur, but manifested itself in Delhi, where, it is said, some Sikhs were tampered with; though not at all improbable, I cannot vouch for the truth of this.

There is another important consideration which should not be lost sight of in the discussion of these matters.

For years past we have been busily engaged in educating the people of India, teaching them that all men are free; that the most glorious events in the history of our nation are those occasioned when our ancestors resisted, by rebellion, the efforts of despotic rulers to impose taxes without our consent. We teach them all this, and much more, and then act as if we had taught them nothing, or at any rate as if we expected our teaching would produce no fruit, would not return after many days. It appears to me to be a sad error to educate, and then to act as if we had not educated; and the problem which our Indian statesmen have now to solve, and which must be solved sooner or later, is, how are we to continue to govern a people into whom we have taken every opportunity of instilling the principles of true freedom, and a religious horror of despotism, but whom we have hitherto ruled on the strictest principles of despotism. If we fill the boiler with steam, we must provide a safety valve, otherwise the whole concern will inevitably come to grief. If we impart knowledge, if we instil principles of freedom into a people hitherto held down by the strong arm of despotism, we are bound to provide means by which those we have taught may exercise the rights we have taken such pains to tell them they possess. Nothing can be more singular than the view which we Englishmen present to the native eye. First they see a government, with its train of officials, administering a despotism very similar to that of France, with this important difference, that in France the government of officials is consonant to the feelings of both the governors and governed, whereas the Indian government and Indian officials are despotic from necessity, and, in being despotic, act in direct opposition to all they have ever been taught to admire and reverence. Thus we have the anomaly of the most free people in the world administering the most unequivocal despotism in the world. We have a set of officials calculated to believe "freedom" to be the greatest blessing; yet, carrying out the wishes of a government, which exists only so long as it can enforce the most thorough and unquestionable submission.

But besides officials, who at least act as if they considered despotism a desirable form of government, whatever they think and may occasionally say, a totally different class of

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Englishmen is shown to the native eye. I allude to English adventurers. The wealth-seekers, whether Calcutta merchants, or indigo planters, or coffee planters, or tea growers, or brewers, or dealers, or tailors, or shoemakers—for they are all characterised by the same distinctive marks—they are all out-and-out radicals, which word radical I use in its lowest sense; that is, they all hate constitutional authority. They all resent the slightest encroachment on what they consider their rights, being as they say, British-born subjects, and therefore "freemen." They all without hesitation or scruple, trample on the rights of others, because, forsooth, they are not free-men.

In practice the way this feeling acts is this: an indigo planter purchases a large estate. From that moment neither the carts, nor the bullocks, nor the human beings on that estate, can be seized either for public or private purposes. If a government chuprassee ventures near the indigo planter's premises to "bone" a cart urgently required for a passing regiment, he is very soon sent to the rightabout—perhaps with something more than a flea in his ear.

Yet officials, English officials, teach the native that all are equal in the eye of the law. An excellent joke says the native, and verily all in my eye.

Take the hills. Every man in the hills is liable to be seized for begari-cornee, or forced labour. An Englishman purchases a village with its inhabitants. Are they not practically exempt from that day from forced labour? And yet, says the government official, the black man and the white man are the same in the eye of the law.

A town-duty was imposed the other day in the Punjab—three per cent. on all piece goods; the native has to pay, the European is exempted. In the Punjab, Mungul, the tailor, who sells trousers for 16 rupees the pair, charged by Snip and Co., at 28 rupees—material precisely the same—has paid the same sea-board duty in Calcutta. Mungul has to pay 3 per cent. on everything which enters the town; Snip and Co., Brown and Co., Jones and Co., pay nothing.

Yet there is but one law for the black man and for the white man. This is what old Olearius would call "a very pleasaunte tale;" very pleasant indeed for the European, but very much the contrary for the native.

But, you are surely sick of my politics.

Sir Robert Peel made a sad blunder on the occasion of his volunteer speech, the idea of which was evidently taken from Dryden's lines on Tymon and Iphigenia. Do you recollect them?

> Mouths without hands maintained at vast expense,
> In peace a charge, in war a weak defence;
> Stout once a month they march, a blustering band,
> And ever but in times of need at hand, &c., &c.

The speech was certainly a mistake, though it doubtless contained some atoms of truth.

NEW PAPER FOR THE UNITED SERVICES AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE AND JOURNAL
OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.
EDITED BY W. H. RUSSELL, ESQ., LL.D.,
(Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

The subscription to the paper is 6*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, or 26*s.* per annum, payable in advance; and the postage—uniformly 1*d.* in the United Kingdom, but which if forwarded abroad varies according to the route and destination—must in all cases be added to the remittance. All Editorial Communications should be addressed to W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., and all business letters and advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher, and Post-office orders made payable to JOSEPH SMITH. Advertisements received up to Thursday Evening. The Paper will be published every Saturday in time for the Morning Mails.

Office, 16, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.

On Monday, and during the Week, IT'S AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD; Messrs. A. Wigan and J. L. Toole; Mrs. Wigan and Miss H. Simms. After which OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN; Miss Julia Daley (the American Actress). To conclude with MODEL OF A WIFE. Commence at Seven.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Much as we may sympathise with General Beatson, we are afraid we cannot fairly allow our columns to be made the means of an appeal from the decision of the legal tribunals of the country.

CENTURIO BRITANNICUS. See present number.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, or to Mr. Joseph Smith, and not to the EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1860.

As at first glance the proposition in our last Number to form a permanent and effective Naval Force of 110,000 men may seem gigantic, and the expense entailed naturally proportionate, it is therefore requisite to state the number of men at present employed, and having compared the relative expense of the two systems, subsequently to consider their relative efficiency. The Navy Estimates for 1860-61 give as follows, under the head of wage, for—

66,100 officers and seamen in Fleet and Coast Guard	£2,905,323
18,000 marines	571,434
Total	£3,476,757

To which may be added a vote of 287,725*l.* for 1400 civilians in the Coast Guard, and the contingent and other expenses of the Coast Volunteers and Royal Naval Reserve—the whole affording an effective total of nominally 85,500 men, including 7176 officers of every denomination, and from 8000 to 10,000 boys; and excluding a few thousands of Coast Volunteers, which are not worth the money expended on them under their present organisation; and the Royal Naval reserve, which as yet only exists on paper to the number of a few hundreds.

The total available force then, against an expenditure of 3,764,483*l.*, is about 68,824 effective men.

The Standing Navy, into the organisation of which we entered in last week's ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, proposes to give an effective and available force of 110,000 men for a smaller sum, viz.:

Men.		*Wages.*
40,000	Standing Navy	£1,640,000
20,000	Irregulars attached to do.	820,000
10,000	Standing Reserve, or Coast-guard	410,000
20,000	Irregulars, attached to do.	240,000
20,000	Marines	620,000
Total strength	110,000	Total cost £3,730,000

But, to this must be added 110,000*l.* as the wages of 10,000 boys, who should never be confounded with the actual strength of the Navy, however necessary they may be as a nursery from which to recruit; as also 950,000*l.* as the wages of active officers of all denominations, which will give a probable increase of a little over a million per annum in the item of wages; but it must be also borne in mind that a portion of the whole will be economised in work performed in the transport service, which it is proposed the Government should take comparatively into its own hands—certainly, to such an aggregate amount of tonnage as would keep the superfluous numbers of the Standing Navy and its Irregulars in active employment—always retaining, however, 2500 men at the head-quarters of each division.

Now, for the sake of illustration, we will suppose the personnel of a Standing Navy, as above proposed, to be in complete working order at a total cost of 4,800,000*l.* per annum, or in round numbers at 1,000,000*l.* beyond present expenditure, which produces about 76,000 effective men and officers, and consider whether we get an equivalent, namely, an efficient nautical insurance to life and property in these islands, which we hold to be the first object to be attained by our Navy, thereby placing even the probability of the success of invasion beyond a doubt; and secondly, whether we can extend that insurance to our colonies and commerce.

Of the fallacious policy we have hitherto pursued, of being externally powerful and internally weak, almost offering a premium to invaders, it is not necessary to dilate; and therefore we shall proceed to review the defensive power this system proposes, as well as the elasticity it possesses for offensive warfare.

Whatever amount of force may be from time to time deemed requisite to constitute our distant squadrons, we hold that the defensive power at home should never be reduced beneath 30 sail of the line and their complete crews, the first ten of these to be in commission, and to constitute the Channel Fleet—never to leave our shores until replaced by vessels of the 1st reserve, which should consist in like manner of ten sail of the line, always to be kept stored and armed, in the charge of a company of officers and men belonging to the port, and in all respects ready for sea, saving the remainder of her crew, which in case of menace would be marched on board in the following proportions, which would be always told off in anticipation:—400 men of Standing Navy; 250 men of Standing Reserve; 250 Marines. The 2nd reserve, also of ten sail of the line, with only their topmasts on end and guns on board; but all stores told off in the yards, to be in charge of half a company of the division, and on emergency the remainder of the crew to be marched on board as follows:—200 men, Standing Navy; 500 men, Standing Reserve; 250 Marines. The vessels of the 1st reserve would thus be ready for sea in a few hours, those of the 2nd in two or three days.

Considering the 10,000 seamen always retained at the division head-quarters, together with 7000 Marines, the Channel Fleet could thus be in three days increased to 30 sail of the line, and yet there would be left available 2500 men of the Standing Navy, 2000 Marines, 2500 of the Standing Reserve, to say nothing of the 20,000 Irregulars attached to the latter, who would be immediately permanently enrolled to supply the vacancies in the division and Standing Reserve of 7500 respectively.

This would still leave 5000 irregulars of the Reserve available after completing the division to their minimum depôt strength of 2500 men each, as well as bringing the Standing Reserve of 10,000 men up to its original number; in all giving 25,000 seamen and 2000 Marines with which further to develop the national resources; and the safety of our shores being placed beyond a doubt, we might with confidence rely on Volunteers for all the further demands of offensive warfare.

To demonstrate that the present want of system could not produce like results, is hardly necessary; on the contrary, that it possesses neither discipline, elasticity, nor diffusive power, must now be apparent, however startling and humiliating to the meanest capacity.

That the extra million required to vivify these propositions, could not be saved in our lavish dockyard expenditure, few will be inclined to deny—whether our "faithful ally" will give us time to place our first and only natural line of defence in order, time can only show.

We regret that a gallant officer has taken somewhat too much *au sérieux* some remarks in our penultimate number on the "Present condition and prospects of Captains of the Navy." We lightly touched, and we thought good-naturedly enough, on some apparently weak points in the pamphlet referred to; and, although we had hoped that the speedy announcement of the Duke of Somerset's promised scheme of retirement for the executive officers of Her Majesty's Navy, would have rendered a recurrence to this subject unnecessary, we of course insert this officer's letter, criticising our previous article, and will now endeavour to satisfy our readers, and we trust our correspondent himself, on the various points he raises.

He appears to be aggrieved that we described those officers which the pamphlet states cannot afford to accept a command when offered to them, as "having mistaken their profession;" but he leaves out the explanatory sentence which follows, and which shows that by these words was only meant what the pamphlet itself says, and our correspondent clearly understands from the terms in which he subscribes his letter. He also explicitly admits that "the observation would have some force if the condition of these officers were an essential, unalterable, condition." We think it true for the present; and only of no force, if the condition of captains *now* could be shown to be worse than when they entered the Navy as cadets. At the same time we shall be very glad to see their condition improved.

We are perfectly certain that if time served in the junior grades were allowed to count for half-pay or retirement, the period of service for a given rate of half-pay must needs be greater, or, as we said before (but is imperfectly quoted by our critic), "less pay would be allowed for each year than if time only after promotion is counted." This view is founded upon the nature of such service, and the value of money; and instead of answering our correspondent's next question, a slightly invidious one, we leave this point to his further consideration. We may inform him, however, that the paymasters are not quite satisfied as to the time they are allowed to count; and we retain our view of this subject. He will not quarrel, surely,

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with the manifest converse of our proposition, that if time in the lower grades is not counted, then the various gradations of rates of half-pay or retirement should be regulated by shorter periods of service; in other words, more pay should be allowed for each year that *is* counted as service.

We do think the "mere money estimate," a "low" ground on which to argue this question; and we think the foundation, also, not "good." The ground is low, because the mere money paid to the officers in the British Navy and Army, with few and rare exceptions, is far from being a due measure of their worth and of the honour with which they are regarded. The argument, based upon any difference between the pay of captains in the British Navy and the navies of France and America is bad, because *non cæteris paribus*. Let two English gentlemen, if they will, discuss the pecuniary advantages or disadvantages of their having chosen, one the Navy, the other the Army, as his profession, and the point will be at least a fair one for discussion. But both must be perfectly aware that they have "mistaken their professions" if they entered them to make money. The desk, the counter, and the counting-house, are the places for making money, where also may be pursued bubbles almost of every kind, save that "bubble reputation" which the soldier seeks "even in the cannon's mouth." But, who is honoured most? Has our correspondent ever walked in the aisles of Westminster Abbey, or beneath the dome of St. Paul's? Or, will he read the poet's words as he read our article, and deem reputation a mere "bubble," literally, compared with the money-profits of a successful bubble-company? We know the vice of the age; the mammon-worship that too much prevails. May it never permeate the two noblest of worldly callings! "Of earthly blessings the meanest is wealth, reputation the chiefest. For which cause we esteem the gain of honour an ample recompense for the loss of all other worldly benefits." So wrote a very grave author in the days of good Queen Bess. Shall we take a lower tone?

But to return to the prosy view of "Naval Pay." Is our correspondent not aware that salaries and wages are altogether higher in America than in England? If so, he should do more justice to our logic. There is just a little bit of spite, and also an error in quotation, in the last paragraph of our correspondent's letter. We did not state that the pamphlet compared "the *half*-pay of captains with clerks, paymasters," &c. Our words were, "It is *mal à propos* and somewhat *infra dig.* to compare the pay of captains," &c. "Pay with pay," be it observed, as of this our critic makes such a point. The captain being of a higher grade than either of the civilian officers whose pay is compared with his, it is simply, as we said, *infra dig.*, as a matter of fact, to make such a comparison. As he has also before him Flags, red, white, and blue, and their original engagements are different, and their professions even quite different, the comparison is also *mal àpropos*. We have heard many a lieutenant regret he had not taken advice when young, and entered the Service as a clerk instead of as a cadet. We have heard executives of higher grades talk as if they half felt the same. But when our correspondent next studies the American Navy List, let him turn to page 7 of that for 1860, and he will find that "captains on full pay" are paid 3500 dollars, and "captains promoted to fill vacancies," but "on sea-service," are only paid 2800 dollars a year; while "pursers of ships of the line" have also 3500 dollars, and "pursers of frigates and razees" no less than 3000 dollars; which is not at all unlike the relative rates of pay of captains and of paymasters in the Royal Navy of England. Then he will find no admirals in the American Navy List with full pay an table-money ranging from 2000*l.* to 3000*l.* a year. The word "admiral" is like that of "cinder-wench," as described in Webster's Dictionary: "not known in America!" How would he like that?

As a rule, prudent fathers who have not much money to give their sons would not try to enter them in the Navy as cadets. They can no more really afford to do so than to buy them commissions in the Army; but if they do, they ought to know, that most probably in future years their sons will find it hard to live either upon their full or half pay. Yet many a noble son in such circumstances has weathered the storm of hardship and temptation thus brought upon him, and risen to his flag with glory, more respected than mere butterfly officers whose chief reputation has been for the good tables they kept, or for their wines or equipages. And sons of the same father—and sometimes, as we have known, that father a British admiral—have entered the Navy, one as cadet, another as clerk, by birth and education equal, and though not afterwards always equal in rank, yet in all respects equal as gentlemen. As regards chaplains and surgeons, they of course are necessarily the officers always best educated upon first entering the Service. They could generally do very much better, upon mere money considerations, in civil life than in the Navy; and the high positions or honours to which surgeons may aspire are few and far between, compared with those already achieved by and in prospective for captains. We really do not see why there should be any class jealousy in the Service; and we earnestly advise our correspondent to take a higher and manlier view of his profession, and a more liberal vtew both of our editorial selves and the civilians of the Royal Navy.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief will hold a levee at the Horse Guards on Wednesday next, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock.

We hear that an address to the Crown will probably be moved in the House of Commons shortly against the proposed plan of selection for regimental lieutenant-colonelcies, which the Secretary for War announces his intention to carry out as soon as a more efficient system of inspection shall have been brought into operation.

The Select Committee on Military Organisation have closed the evidence, and will probably agree to their report within the ensuing week. The present Secretary of State for War was the last witness examined, and we believe there is a considerable difference between his views and those of Lord Grey. The proposition of the latter statesman to give back the Chief Superintendence of the Military Departments to the Colonial Secretary, we are sure can hardly meet with Mr. Herbert's concurrence, because he is aware that the Colonial Secretary is selected, not for his knowledge of military, but of colonial affairs; and the public will insist upon an intimate and practical acquaintance with our military system as the first claim to an office which, in point of administrative importance, is hardly second to any under the Crown. Mr. Herbert, it is said, would propose to leave the Commander-in-Chief in his present position, which is that of subordination to the Secretary of State; but he would place at the War Office two general officers of experience, responsible for the departments of stores and of supplies. The leanings of the different members constituting the Committee are believed to be pretty evenly balanced between the Horse Guards and the War Office, and whatever may be the recommendations, they are not likely to be the unanimous expression of the Committee.

We learn that the Lords of the Admiralty have come to a decision, on the report of what was called the Record Committee, to pay largely increased monthly sums on account of wages to the seamen and marines of Her Majesty's ships. The question was recently discussed, it will be remembered, in our columns, with reference to the recent insubordination in the Edgar.

Inasmuch as Field-Marshals are considered extra to the regular fixed establishment of general officers, we believe the death of the Earl of Strafford will not cause an Army promotion. When Lord Seaton became a Field-Marshal, a few weeks since, a step of promotion was given in consequence of his removal from the Generals' List; but when Lord Combermere, Lord Hardinge, and Lord Strafford were raised to the highest rank in the Service, in 1855, no promotions in the junior ranks ensued. It is probable, however, that before long one or more additions will be made to the Field-Marshals, in which case the arrear will be made up to the Service. The death of Sir William Chalmers will cause the following promotions, which will be dated the 3rd of June, viz., Major-General Clark Kennedy, C.B., Colonel of the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut.-General; Colonel R. Blucher Wood, C.B., commanding the troops at Colchester, to be Major-General; Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Whimper, Unattached, Major of the Tower, to be Colonel; and Major C. P. Ibbetson, Half-pay, 89th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

We adverted last week to the omission in the official monthly Army List of the name of Sir Hugh Rose from the list of general officers on the establishment. A correspondent draws our attention to the Warrant of 1858, under which he appears to think Sir Hugh is rightly removed from that list to the supernumerary list, composed of those officers promoted out of their turn for distinguished service. We do not read the Warrant in this sense. It provides that the officers so promoted should be placed upon a separate list until the period when, from their seniority as colonels, they would be placed on the regular list; and this was done for the very plain and sufficient reason that under the previous system the promotion of every colonel for good service was a punishment to the senior colonel, who had to wait for the next vacancy. But neither the language of the Warrant nor the reason for the institution of a distinct supernumerary list applies to the case of Sir Hugh Rose, who was a major-general on the fixed establishment before his promotion for distinguished service to the grade of lieutenant-general. His being retained on the fixed establishment therefore stops no one's promotion, and the list of general officers remains at its proper strength. With his name on the supernumerary list, the fixed establishment is deficient by one. Lord Clyde became a General for good service in May, 1858, and his name does not appear on the supernumerary list, although the Warrant of the 6th of October of that year was retrospective. Sir Hugh Rose's name should appear on the fixed list of general officers between those of Generals Gascoigne and Lovell. While upon this point it is only right to say that while the work of the compiler of the Army List has very much increased of late years, the work has also greatly improved in point of accuracy and completeness.

The recent experiments at the Nore have settled, once and for ever, that our present form of iron-cased ships, with upright sides, are not proof against the power of the Whitworth and Armstrong guns. A ship-builder of Liverpool, Mr. Josiah Jones, junior, has recently patented an invention which he calls an Angulated Armour-cased Sided Ship, which consists in the sides of the ship being placed at a considerable angle to the plane of the water, a similar angle being made under the line of flotation. The inventor is confident that shot striking at these angles must glance and not penetrate. He has constructed a large butt of the same scantling as the ship is specified to be constructed, and having applied to the Lords of the Admiralty to have his invention tested, their lordships have promptly and most properly granted his request. We understand that the experiments will take place shortly at Portsmouth. Scientific men will watch the results with much interest.

From a recent return, prepared for the information of Sir C. Wood, it would appear that there are not less than 16,000 Europeans still on the strength of the local Army in India.

We read in a military contemporary, last week the following paragraph:

"26th—Ship Street Barracks, Dublin. Two companies joined head-quarters from the Curragh on the 28th ult., having completed rifle practice. This corps will proceed to the Curragh, early next week, to be hutted."

Surely, when the great amount of the Army Estimates calls for the abolition of needless expense, this removal of the two companies in question from the Curragh to Dublin to be sent back in a few days was a reprehensible promenading. It would have saved something to the public and obviated the inconvenience of removal to the men, if these two companies had been permitted to await the arrival of their regiment at the Curragh.

There are few regimental duties more important now-a-days than those of instructors of musketry, and in general it is only just to say that the class of officers who fill the office are among the most promising and efficient young men in the Army. It has become a permanent institution of the Service, and it is time that it should be placed on a more distinct footing. At present these officers are taken away from the strength of their rank, whether it be subalterns or captains, and their brother officers are proportionately saddled with additional work. In these times, with camps of instruction in full play, with preparations for examination going on, and with heavy regimental and brigade duty, this should not be When an officer is regularly appointed musketry instructor to his corps, his place should be filled up, and the number of subalterns effective for duty made complete. The adjutant's place is at once filled up, although his appointment is not permanent, and the equally important office of instructor of musketry, ought not to be made the means of lowering the strength of the officers of a regiment.

Colonel T. W. Hamilton, C.B., of the Grenadier Guards, is about to be attached provisionally to the legation at Berlin, as Military Commissioner at the head-quarters of the Prussian Army.

It is probable that one of the cavalry regiments now serving in the Bombay presidency will return to England at the close of this year, two regiments being sufficient for the military purposes of the presidency Those now on this station are the 3rd Dragoon Guards, the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, and the 8th Hussars. The last-named regiment will remain out, and the selection of the corps to be sent home will lie between the two heavy regiments.

Captain T. J. Francis, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, has been appointed Military Secretary to Sir Hugh Rose, the new Commander-in-Chief in India.

Major Clerk, of the Rifle Brigade, will be Military Secretary to Sir George Clerk, the new Governor of Bombay.

ERRATUM.—The Armstrong gun used against the Trusty was an 80-pounder, not a 100-pounder. Two of the Armstrong shots penetrated the iron plates; but one of these appeared to pass through a part of the plate previously weakened by former shot. Generally it would appear that with the Whitworth 80-pounder gun the rule is for the shot to penetrate both plates and scantling, while with the Armstrong 80-pounder it is the exception. In case any reference is made to experiments on shore against targets of iron plates at Shoeburyness, it should be borne in mind that the greatest thickness of these plates was 3 inches, not 4½ inches.

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MANNING THE NAVY.

We have made great sacrifices of money for very many years in order to insure a regular supply of good seamen to the Royal Navy. Many laboriously-devised schemes have been propounded, which, aided by the resources the House of Commons have never refused when appealed to, were expected to have cleared away the difficulties which have beset every Board of Admiralty for the last five-and-twenty years.

Whether it is that we have not had the proper officers at hand to work out the plans, or whether we have not had sufficient patience to abide the results so confidently promised to us, we know not, but the broad fact is staring us in the face :—we lack not ships; we have a large fleet in commission; we have an abundant reserve; our building-sheds in the various Royal yards are all occupied; and we have even called into requisition the resources of the private builders of the Thames, the Mersey, the Tyne, and the Clyde; but where, in the event of any sudden emergency, are we to obtain men sufficiently trained, on whom to depend? Can we fall back on the Coast-Guard? Let the Comptroller-General answer the question, and he will tell us that he has not 3000 men fit for the Service; and to supply these, the whole of our coasts would have to be denuded. But then we have the Coast Volunteers and the Reserve. From the first of these little can be expected; and from the latter, owing to the short time in which the system has been worked, it would be unreasonable to calculate upon much assistance at present, or for some months to come.

"The Service" is undoubtedly unpopular with the existing race of merchant seamen, simply because they have not been habituated to it. They have not been accustomed to the order and regularity of a man-of-war. The rules respecting cleanliness, food, and especially leave, are repugnant to them. We must admit that these observations do not apply to the crews of our first-class Indiamen and of our large steam-companies, who are generally very orderly and sufficiently well-disciplined. We allude to the large mass of men to be found in coasting-vessels, fishing-smacks, and the smaller merchantmen, trading abroad and to our colonies. These men from early associations have ignorantly imbibed a dislike to "Andrew Miller" (a slang term for the Royal Navy), which all the advantages of certain pay, excellent provisions, future pensions, with Greenwich Hospital under the lee, cannot root out. They are satisfied to run the risk of serving a good or bad owner, of having to masticate beef as hard as mahogany; pork, mayhap, a little measly; biscusts endowed with no trifle of animal life; and to breathe an atmosphere at night to which the old barracks at Woolwich, would be like "Araby the Blest." Cases of scurvy are now, fortunately, rare in "the Service," but are of every-day occurrence in our mercantile marine; and, only a short time since, the commander of a ship from Bombay on arriving at the Nore was compelled to land some very bad cases, and to seek for fresh hands to take the vessel up to the docks. Yet, with all these glaring disadvantages staring him in the face, so prejudiced is the sailor, that he would rather encounter them than subject himself to the control exercised on board of a man-of-war—he prefers dirt, and what he calls liberty, to cleanliness and a wholesome restraint. We must therefore look to other means of manning our fleet than those presented by our merchant-navy. Our Coast-Guard is doubtless a valuable nucleus; but in these days of steam and long-range guns, we require something more than a nucleus. The Reserve would give us some little assistance, but looking to what has hitherto been effected, we can only depend upon a limited supply of useful men from this quarter. We require well-trained crews, known to their officers and to each other, ready at the shortest notice to undertake any service that might be required of them before an enemy; not men who would demand some two or three months to lick them into shape; and the all-important question is, how are we to get these men? They are not to be had in a day, and the sooner we set seriously to work so as to provide ourselves with them, the better will it be for ourselves, and for those who come after us.

It is not a new opinion on the subject we are about to give, but one that has been previously urged, and, in a measure acted upon, by the late as well as the present Board of Admiralty. It is one shared in by officers of experience, who have been serving with scarcely any intermission for the last thirty years, and therefore is entitled to careful consideration.

We must form a permanent school, from which we can always provide ourselves with a sufficient amount of *personnel*, so as to set at rest the vexed question of How is our Navy to be Manned. We would, therefore, suggest that at least 8000 additional boys should be entered. They are to be had for the mere asking, not only from along our sea-coasts, but from the inland counties. These boys, for the reception of whom we have no want of vessels—now quietly decaying at their moorings in "ordinary"—should undergo the course of instruction now pursued in the existing training ships, with this addition, that while in summer they are embarked in sailing vessels, they should in winter be exercised at sea in screw steamers. One year at work of this kind would, in the majority of cases, make a lad most acceptable to any commanding officer. We would recommend that the boys should serve an apprenticeship for at least five years, to be clothed, fed, and paid a trifling sum (for it is most unwise to keep a lad always without money), this last to be increased as time wears on, and according to the character borne by the individual. At the expiration of the five years, there must be a continuous service of another period of five years, and this must be one of the conditions submitted to at the time of original entry. After the first or second year the number of boys to be entered can be regulated by our requirements, but the original intention of rearing our men-of-war's men, should not be departed from. We have experimented on every other conceivable plan, but have hitherto, simply because it is so feasible, neglected this common sense one. It may be urged that this method would involve the outlay of a larger sum of money than the House of Commons would sanction. We have no fear of this. Only make out a good case, and the "needful" will not be wanting. Moreover, part, if not all of the 200,000*l.*, voted for the Reserve, might be very easily diverted into this channel; but, at all hazards, we must grapple firmly without further delay with the problem of "How is our Navy to be Manned?" especially when we find that nearly 5 per cent. of our men deserted from their ships in the course of last year, out of which only 86 were recaptured. Many of those who ran had received bounty money, thus showing that the temptation to enter the Service was only one of a passing character.

In order to preserve to the State the exclusive use of the services of those brought up at its expense, it should be rendered penal for any one else to take advantage of them until after the expiration of the ten years, and by that time the habits of the men would be so settled as to unfit them totally for any other employment than that for which they had at first been intended; but even admitting that they might try a change, they would soon return more deeply impressed than ever with the advantages from which they had temporarily separated themselves.

We will not say anything just now upon the "police" or internal arrangements of our men-of-war; our present task is to show how the "raw material" can be procured, and to leave to the many smart officers of whom we can so happily boast to work it up, as we were in the habit of saying in olden times, into a "ship-shape and Bristol fashion."

THE CARPENTERS R.N.

(DEDICATED TO THE ADMIRALTY.)

During the last year or two every department of our Navy has exhibited its weak side to the public gaze. Goodness knows how long the Board of Admiralty has been the universal theme of disapprobation. Then we had that little difficulty about manning our ships, and getting up a strong Naval Reserve. Well, after some delay, and a liberal use of the 10*l.* bounty, we have managed to get crews of some sort. For a long time we thought the evil lay in the manning of a fleet, and that our materiel was first-rate. Latterly, however, we have been made painfully aware that our gunboats are a failure, and that our stately lines-of-battle are built with unseasoned timber. Every day brings out some groaning complaint; and it only remained for one more class to grumble to make the circle of dissatisfaction complete. So, just in the nick of time, we have managed to displease our shipwrights and carpenters, whose exodus to the naval yards of our faithful ally is now, and has been for some time past, the subject of remark.

Not long since a great many shipwrights were discharged from our various Government yards; and the majority of those dismissed from Portsmouth had not sufficient money to carry them and their families to their respective homes. It so happened that, just at that time, some active agents of our great ally, Napoleon III., were at Portsmouth, and, finding out the discharged shipwrights, offered them, as we are informed, 8*s.* 4*d.* per day to transfer their services over to Cherbourg, which, as most people know, is only a few leagues off on the opposite side of the Channel. That these importunate emissaries succeeded but too well may be gathered from the fact that these "hired" shipwrights, on entering our yards, received 3*s.* a day, although ultimately they were advanced to 5*s.* a day, or something of that sort. So that we are not surprised to hear that most of these important artisans went over to Cherbourg, and are now assisting our "faithful ally" to construct a navy in every way equal to our own.

Now, without going into the question whether these men had met with broken faith, and scant courtesy at the hands of the Government, let us contrast the pay of the carpenters in our Navy, who are only shipwrights in uniform, with the pay of the carpenters of the United States of America. We have already noticed the difference in the pay of the artisans in the French dockyards and its consequences. The warrant officers of the United States Navy, of which the carpenter is one, get 900 dols. per annum at sea, 600 dols. on leave, and 700 dols. on shore duty. In addition to the above, he gets 2 per cent. on these rates for every year's service; 10 per cent. to their sea pay with 400 men; and 20 per cent. with 900 men.

To put these figures in an English form; a carpenter of the first class in the American Navy gets 254*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum; while in England, a first class carpenter gets only 120*l.* per annum, minus income-tax and other deductions. It should be mentioned, also, that his position and mess in the United States Navy is in every respect very superior to that he has in the English service.

When we hear, therefore, that men from this class of naval artisans are leaving England in batches of 500 at a time, to join the thousands that are now making the Imperial yards of France ring with naval effort, who can feel surprised? It would seem that we have such a luxury of skilled labour of this sort, that we have enough and to spare. But is it really so? Are our best hands retained at home, and are they paid sufficiently to induce them to stop? This is a question that deeply concerns us at the present moment. It may be that, being short of timber, we have not work enough. But although this may be an excuse, it is at the same time almost a calamity. For if we are short of material for ship-building, the wise forethought of the sagacious ruler of France has supplied him with plenty. We know from reliable sources that he has 182,000 loads of oak timber of French and Italian growth in his different yards; that he has coal, iron, hemp, and other stores sufficient for seven years consumption; and it is said that he has the almost incredible number of 14,000 men of all classes employed in Toulon Dockyard alone. For what purpose this astute ruler is straining every nerve to augment his already too powerful navy, or why he is outbidding us in the shipwrights' labour-market, as he is, competing with us for every stick of available timber in the markets of Italy and Spain; we leave the reader to answer according to his own notions upon the matter. We believe, however, that when England and France are building big ships, not only against time, but, it is fairly assumed, to be pitted against each other, to quarrel with and dismiss our carpenters and shipwrights into the service of our rival is one way to provide him with weapons as effective as our own.

THE FRENCH NAVY, &c.

A commission of the legislative body appointed in order to ascertain if the expenditure on the French navy has been met by a corresponding amount of service, has made its report. They complain of the enormous amount of clerks in the offices, and of the amount of civil *employés*, which they say is so great, that the military element is drowned, as it were, in the civil administration. They therefore recommend that the administration shall receive a larger accession of naval officers, and think that larger reforms, worthy of the attention of the Emperor's government, in conjunction with the munificent budget voted every year to the navy, will produce greater results than hitherto effected. The report states that 215 ships have been put into commission in 1859, of which 135 have been uninterruptedly employed, whilst 64 have been placed *en disponibilité*—28,289 sailors have been embarked. The number of officers in the active list of all grades including marine artillery amounted to 1,878, whilst the civil officers of the administration were 2,874 in number. The commission reprehends the tendency to increase useless stores as a luxury, and remarks that the true luxury which France and the Emperor desire to possess consists of ships, guns, and steam-engines. The report is full of interest, and deserves every attention.

The expenses of the year for labour, materiel, and provisions amount to 53,425,490frs.

Admiral Parseval-Deschenes is reported to be dying. The French Government have entered into an arrangement with Messrs. Elliot, Glass, and Co., of London, to lay down an electric cable between France and Algeria: to start from a point between Sicie and Cape Sapat, and to be landed at Cidiferrach, on the north side of the fortifications of the city of Algiers.

The forthcoming exploration of Central Africa by the French in Algeria excites much enthusiasm; one of the journals significantly remarks that the soldiers of the 1st regiment of native riflemen could be used with much advantage in exploring the country in which they were born. M. Mage has explored the Tagant and its oasis in the desert north of Senegal, where no European has yet penetrated. The natives spoke to M. Mage of a European who was at Timbuctoo, and it was believed at Senegal that it was M. McCarthy, but that gentleman was still at Algiers, where he had expressed an opinion that it would be impossible to establish commercial relations with the Sondan.

At Lima preparations are being made to resist the French squadron, which is ordered to support the demands of the consul-general.

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THE WHITWORTH GUN.

The Whitworth gun has produced unexpected results. It has pierced the *Trusty's* sides with greater facility than the Armstrong bolts last September. It has smashed the iron plates and thrown showers of splinters more dangerous than those at Kinburn. But that is not all; it has also revealed an Admiralty secret, very carefully kept for years, that the *Trusty* too is rotten at the core, having been built of green wood like the gun-boats! This startling fact has made all parties think, and now men seriously ask one another, with bated breath, *Are all our vessels rotten?* Perhaps this revelation has caused unnecessary alarm, from its having been stated that the Trusty was built in a Royal dockyard. We are glad that this statement is not true. *The Trusty was built by Messrs. Green.*

But we have not finished our chronicle of the marvellous effects produced by Mr. Whitworth's gun. We are accustomed frequently to read in the *Times's* "Naval Intelligence" of the cutting down, lengthening, and conversion of a three-decker into a screw frigate, and how successfully this operation is always performed. It is true, Lord Clarence Paget—while still in connection with Messrs. Green—alleged that five millions sterling had been wasted by Sir Baldwin Walker in this conversion of vessels into something other than they had been or were originally intended to be. But let that pass. Lord Clarence has left the concern; and when the Report of the Dockyard Committee was under the consideration of the Board of Admiralty, the Duke of Somerset was allowed to do all the criticism single-handed, and not even Lord Clarence Paget helped him with any hints as to the mode of conducting business in the yards of certain "well-known ship-builders on the Thames," which the Committee omitted to call before them. Is there not an admiral in the House that would wish to be the future Secretary of the Admiralty? If there were, he would assuredly ask, what must be known by this time, Whether any other contractors besides Messrs. Green built gun-boats and batteries of green wood, and did so under the special sanction of the Admiralty? He might ask another question, also, with great propriety, Are the Glatton, Thunderbolt, and remaining batteries rotting at their moorings? He might add, What kind of inspection was there on the part of the surveyor's department while the Trusty was being constructed? Is there any better system even now, as regards the steam-rams Warrior and Mars? Fancy the effect of a Whitworth smash against iron plates, half-riveted on, with merely short-bolt fastenings!

But this brings us back to our subject, which, we confess, we approach with some timidity. We have all heard the showman's puff of the wonderful Ramee Samee, who, after Bambo Jambo, jumps down his throat, subsequent to successive similar feats by his seven sable brothers, jumps down his own throat, with the last light in his hand, leaving the spectators all in the dark. Well, the Whitworth gun, it has been seen, can go through anything. It has gone through and through the Trusty's sides, and they say it has penetrated the whole Board of Admiralty itself, not merely through a plank from Green's yard. But that of itself were nothing! They also say, that the Comptroller of the Navy has said, and his first assistant has said, since those experiments took place, that iron ships shall be no more! The Trusty, the more it is tried, the more it won't resist those nasty guns; and, therefore, "We shall build no more iron ships!" Considering how often the Trusty has been always battered, it had been no unwise decision not to order the building of steam rams wall-sided like the Trusty. But they were ordered in the face of previous experience. It is true the Whitworth gun made the cleanest holes through the Trusty's sides; but she was not without previous damage; and the proverb says, "a little chink may let in much light. The Surveyor of the Navy could see nothing through the breaches made by the Armstrong gun. Now, he sees far beyond everybody else; and iron must be discouraged,—possibly that we may fall back upon our admirable stock of seasoned timber, for the "re-construction of the Navy" that is again required.

We cannot believe this rumour to be true. Of all the "conversions" managed so expeditiously by Sir Baldwin Walker, nothing could equal this complete and sudden conversion of himself; if, from being the steadfast patron of the Trusty, and even the reputed foster-father of the steam-rams, he has now become the open opponent of all iron-plated war vessels. He has equalled the feat of Ramee Samee, and he has left us equally in the dark. On the other hand, it is said that Sir Baldwin Walker has never approved of the building of vessels plated in armour. That the rams are the specialty of Sir John Pakington; and now that it is pretty well known, they are not a whit more secure than the Trusty against modern projectiles, while they stand so high in the water and are so large, that they cannot fail to be hit at all distances, it is plainly given out at last, that the Comptroller is not responsible!

We say, the marvels wrought by the Whitworth gun are truly astounding. It has even struck through the patched-up covering that shields from vulgar gaze the vanishing quantity of responsibility so dearly prized at the Board of Admiralty; and it proves two contradictory propositions, first, as alleged by the "Saturday Review" on the 11th Feb. last, that "Sir Baldwin Walker is allowed the privilege of spending millions with less control than is thought necessary where a few hundreds have to be applied in any other department of Government," and second as stated by Sir J. Pakington in the House, and referred to by ourselves two weeks ago—that the voice of the Comptroller of the Navy at the Board of Admiralty is, as a rule, very small indeed,—his marvellous power of spending the public money being ultimately based only upon *submissions* to their lordships.

When Sir James Graham abolished the Navy and Victualling Boards in 1832, and would not hear of another permanent Board in lieu, he was told what would come to pass, in language that now reads more like history than prediction. Mr. Croker said, "With despotic command on the one hand and servile submission on the other, the Service would be ruined; checks would be at an end; responsibility would nowhere exist." In the stead of the Navy board "are to be placed subordinate officers, who, on account of their situation, will be unable, and, from prudence, will be unwilling, to differ from the Admiralty, which will thus possess a power that the monarch himself does not enjoy. . . . These sea officers, admirable persons for the duty they have now to perform, and whose presence is so necessary at the Admiralty, how will they be qualified by their previous habits to perform the duties to be imposed upon them as heads of the civil departments? It would be expecting a miracle, if we were to expect that in addition to being the best naval officers, they are to be the first accountants, the best storekeepers, the best shipwrights," &c.

We have now learnt from bitter experience what kind of ship-building we have through this arrangement. We have Lord Clarence Paget's 5,000,000*l.* of waste in conversions. We have the Duke of Somerset's testimony to the Admiralty's continual failures in their attempts at ship-building, "in the intervals of their other duties." The rotten gun-boats, built of green timber, remind us how the Admiralty has failed as storekeepers; and the recent migration of our shipwrights to France, because we have no seasoned timber on which to keep them employed, reveals the same fact in the most humiliating form. As for ascertaining such facts through the Admiralty accounts, like those of France or America, that were impossible—perhaps even undesirable, if the compiling of them were to be thrown upon officials who already have ten times more to do than they can even tolerably manage. Nor is that all; if rumour speaks true, another department of the Admiralty, which has hitherto kept proper accounts, under the control of the Treasury and as required by Act of Parliament, has had a narrow escape from the introduction of a "new system," devised by a "sea officer" at the head of a Committee, who, while he may be one of those "best naval officers," spoken of by Mr. Croker, is not necessarily "the first of accountants." But on this point we know not what is true. Some say the Board has sanctioned the measures recommended by the Committee, others say quite the contrary; and the only decision we can come to, upon the conflicting communications we have received, is, that there is some nice point of twedledum and twedledee mixed up in a technical question; and that their lordships have most certainly decided upon the one or the other! A rumour has also been current that the Accountant-General of the Navy is to be relegated to Greenwich Hospital as accountant there; and that a "sea officer" is literally to become "the first accountant," if not "the first of accountants," under the Admiralty! Of course, this is perfectly preposterous. The Duke of Somerset knows better.

THE REGENT'S ALLOWANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR, — There is nothing like the "argumentum ad hominem" when it elicits truth, for it produces conviction. Hence the letter signed "A Father," in your number of the 26th ult. He very rationally looks upon the proposed application of the Regent's allowance to his son's messing, as an actual augmentation of his pay. What, indeed, can be more absurd, as he says, than to affect to give a poor man wine to drink at two-thirds its original price, who cannot afford to drink it at all. No one ever questions the original benevolent intention of the Royal donor, or of Parliament, but the grant has practically subsided into one of those anomalies with which society, as in the case of other trusts, is overcharged, and in which we have silently acquiesced from custom, and without inquiry and investigation. Her Majesty, Parliament, and the country at large, would no doubt rejoice like the generous Henry the Fourth of France (who wished to see the day when every peasant in his kingdom might have a pullet in his pot on Sunday) if her brave officers could solace themselves with the daily luxury of wine. But it must, notwithstanding, be admitted that the habits of modern society do not exact it as a necessary attribute of gentility, nor do the faculty consider it essential to bodily vigour. Dean Swift being once asked what wine he liked best, replied, "Another man's wine." Now if Parliament were disposed to adopt the Dean's cynical suggestion, and grant a daily ration of the best wine gratuitously, there might be some sense in drinking it, but experience has abundantly shown that this form is impracticable in England. It only remains, therefore, for the junior officers of the Army respectfully to submit the present application of the parliamentary grant to Her Majesty's Secretary of State through His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. No one who has read Mr. Sydney Herbert's letter to the Lords of the Treasury can for a moment doubt that both he and the duke cordially and fervently devote themselves to the real state and welfare of the Army.—I am, &c, G. O.

THE STAFF COLLEGE.

The following General Order has been promulgated:

"Horse Guards, S. W., May 23, 1860.

"With reference to the Paragraph XIII. of the Regulations for the Staff College, published with the General Order, dated January 23, 1860, No. 743, His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief is pleased to direct that this General Order be issued for the information and guidance of those officers who may be desirous to compete at the next final examination at the Staff College, without having previously undergone the course of instruction at that institution.

"The examination will be held at the college in December next; and those officers who, having served the regulated period, can produce the necessary certificates (See Paragraph III. of the Regulations for the Staff College), should send in their names to the Adjutant-General, through their commanding officer, not later than the 1st of October.

"As it is important thoroughly to test the knowledge of candidates as regards the practical subjects taught at the Staff College, such as reconnoitring, field engineering, military equitation, &c., they will, for this purpose, be required to join the college at least one month before final examination, *i. e.*, on the 1st November next.

"The following are the subjects for examination in accordance with Paragraphs VIII. and XII. of the Staff College Regulations to which candidates are referred:—

"MATHEMATICS.

"The candidates will be examined to the extent stated in Paragraph VIII. of the Staff College Regulations. Candidates desirous to obtain a syllabus of the college course should apply to the secretary of the Council of Military Education, 1, Whitehall Yard, London, S.W.

"MODERN LANGUAGES.

"The candidate will be examined both orally and in writing, the latter including grammar and composition, as well as translation.

"FORTIFICATION AND ARTILLERY.

"The candidate will be examined as to his knowledge of these subjects; and will, in addition, be required to produce a plan, either of one of the bastioned systems, or of the modern German system, or of any existing fortress, and also a plan of attack of a fortress.

"The candidate must certify that these, and any other plans which he may produce, have been executed by himself. He will also be required, during the month he is at the college prior to the examination, to draw some profiles and a field trace from given conditions.

"TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING, MILITARY SURVEYING, AND SKETCHING.

"The candidate will be required to produce plans of not less than six square miles of country, which also he must certify to be his own work.

"RECONNAISSANCE.

"To be executed while at the college during the month previous to the examination, as already stated.

"MILITARY ART AND HISTORY.

"The course of lectures at the Staff College is shown in the accompanying paper. As, however, the campaigns therein stated may not in all instances have been studied by candidates who have not passed through the college, they will be given an opportunity to show their knowledge of those portions of military history which they may have actually studied; and for this purpose they should send a statement of the campaigns in which they desire to be examined when applying for permission to compete.

"MILITARY ADMINISTRATION AND LAW.

"A synopsis of the lectures on this subject is enclosed.

"CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY.

"Principally as applied to military science.—By order of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief.

"JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, Adjutant-General."

(Enclosure.)

"SYNOPSIS OF THE LECTURES AT THE STAFF COLLEGE.

"ON MILITARY ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

"Recruiting.—System.

"Organisation of the Three Arms.—Principles to be observed; combinations for field service.

"Organisation of Departments.—Commissariat, medical, and military train in time of peace and in the field.

"Equipments.—Arms and clothing; present regulations and warrants relating to; effect of equipment, upon organisation and tactical manœuvres; clothing, tents, tools, &c., for field service—weight of; means of conveyance; reserve stores.

"Ammunition.—Preparation for infantry, cavalry, and artillery—carried in the field and reserve.

"Departments.—Respective duties and principles of action of each; proportion of military staff for an army in the field.

"Finance.—Pay, allowances, and pensions.

"Subsistence.—Food, forage, and allowances, in kind, in field; best description and supply of.

"Medical arrangements.—Formation of, and supplies for, hospital ambulances.

"Transport.—Proportion in the field; best description; distribution."

The respective duties of the different departments illustrated in considering the following subjects, viz.:—

"Embarkation.—Arrangements for; estimate of time; tonnage required for infantry, cavalry, and artillery; duties on board ship.

"Disembarkation.—Arrangements for; estimate of time.

"March.—Order of; extent; time.

"Encampment.—Selection and formation.

MILITARY LAW.

"The lectures on military education have comprised the following subjects:—Necessity of a distinct code from that of civil law; consideration of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War; persons subject to the Act; convention, jurisdiction, and powers of courts-martial; appointments and duties of president, members, and officiating judge advocate; framing charges; preliminaries to trial; form and proceed-

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ings of trial; duties of prosecution; nature of evidence; defence; finding and sentence.

"MILITARY ART AND HISTORY.

"Waterloo campaign; Blenheim campaign; battle of Blenheim; campaign of 1757; Marengo campaign; battle of Marengo; battles of Prague, Kollin, Rosbach, and Leuthen; battles of Salamanca and Vittoria; Napoleon's passage of Danube, 1809; Radetzky's campaign, 1848; Radetzky's campaign, 1849; passage of the Douro; *résumé* of Peninsular campaigns up to 1812; campaign of 1812 in the Peninsula; 1813-1814 in south of France, and 1814 in France (Napoleon's)."

DEPÔT BATTALIONS.

We have received the following communication upon this subject:

"In the approaching amalgamation of the Royal and Indian Armies, an opportunity will be offered of removing the strong objection which is now felt by most regimental officers to depôt battalions. These institutions are doubtless good and an improvement; their chief faults, which have been long felt and acknowledged, are as follows:—

"1st. They are composed of men and officers of different regiments, and consequently in them can exist no *esprit de corps*, the very life and soul of the British Army.

"2nd. Young officers who join them are not looked after and taken in hand by the senior officers, as they would be if those officers belonged to their own regiment, and who would feel that the credit, honour, and good name of their corps was concerned by the behaviour of these young officers.

"3rd. The same may be said of the men: the sergeant-major, adjutant, and colonel do not take the same interest in the men that they would if they belonged to their own regiment.

"4th. Every regiment has its own little peculiarities in its internal arrangements, which are of such long standing, and so bound up with different regiments, that it is impossible to eradicate them. For instance, every regiment has its own peculiar 'calls' on the bugle for 'rations,' 'breakfast,' '1st Parade Horn,' &c. &c.; at least, they differ in some peculiarity in every regiment I have been in camp or quarters with (some 80 or 90),

"In depôt battalions, of course, each battalion has one system—generally that of the regiment from which the colonel or adjutant of the battalion came; consequently, when men and officers join their own regiments, they are all abroad in these and many other peculiarities of their regiment.

"The Royal Army will probably be increased by some 50 new battalions. If, instead of forming these into new regiments, they were joined to the present 100 regiments of the line in the shape of second battalions, we should be enabled, by giving each regiment its own depôt battalion, composed of three companies from each service battalion, to do away with all that is objectionable in the present system of depôt battalions, without (as far as I can see) interfering with the object for which they were created by the late Commander-in-Chief, and at the same time I feel certain that the efficiency of the Home Army will be much increased. These depôt battalions would have all the *esprit de corps*, and then there is no reason that they should not have nearly all the efficiency of a regular old regiment.

"One word more. I think these depôt battalions should be composed equally, or as nearly so as possible, of old soldiers and recruits—say that all ten-year men on re-enlisting should be sent at the first opportunity to depôt. In like manner I would avoid sending all the junior captains to depôt, as is now generally done. All ensigns on joining should of course be sent there, as the present objection to their going would then be removed.

"Let each regiment of two service and one depôt battalions have three lieut.-colonels; the smartest and strictest of these I would attach to the depôt; majors in like manner.

"The above propositions I know represent (with perhaps some slight differences) the opinions of many smart and zealous officers who will be only too glad to see attention called to the subject in your papor."

A military despatch from the Secretary of State for India, contains the following extract, fixing the period at which British regiments come upon the Indian establishment:—"A misconception appears to exist, as to the date at which British regiments are considered on the Indian establishment. I take this opportunity, therefore, of stating that a British regiment is on the Indian establishment, *i. e.*, becomes chargeable to India, from the date of its embarking for that country instead of its arrival there."

THE ENGLISH IN CASHMERE.—A General Order from the Commander-in-Chief in India directs that in future all applications made to the Government of the Punjab by officers of the Army for permission to travel in the territories of the Maharajah of Cashmere and Jummoo shall be supported by the counter-signature of their commanding officers, and that such counter-signature shall only be granted when the general character of the applicant is a sufficient guarantee for his correct deportment towards the people of a foreign state. His Excellency further notifies that, prior to these applications being acceded to, all applicants will be required to sign a printed form, binding themselves to observe strictly the rules drawn up for the guidance of t vellers in Cashmere, a copy of which will be forwarded to them with the form referred to on their applications reaching Lahore and meeting with the approval of the Punjab Government.

THE INDIAN ARMY, LOCAL AND NATIVE.

". . . Confiding too exclusively on European troops, and altogether neglecting and undervaluing our native army. From the day of this fatal error we may date the downfall of our eastern empire."—SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

A rumour has gone forth that the native army of India is to be all but destroyed by reducing it to forty thousand men for the whole of that mighty peninsula, and that the local European force, are to be dissolved, or, as the phraseology runs, amalgamated with the Royal Army. We raise a warning voice against this decision, if decision it be, and we will endeavour to give such information to those persons who have the means of opposing it, as will, we trust, help them to resist a measure, which we believe to be not only unjust and inexpedient, but full of danger.

The danger is twofold; danger to India; danger to England. It requires but little reflection, and but slight familiarity with the military affairs of this country, to discern with clearness that, if eighty or one hundred thousand men —for such is the amount proclaimed by general report —are to form the garrison of India, we are crippled at home; we sink in the scale of nations; we are not safe from invasion; we are daily exposed to humiliation and rebuff;—witness the "colonels"; the Portuguese aggression; witness Savoy and the neutralised districts; witness our condition at this moment; our expedients in search of safety; our anxiety and alarm, in spite of an expenditure of thirty millions sterling. If we add to this drain for India the garrisons required in the Mediterranean, the Cape, Australia, Ceylon, Pegu, China, America, and the West Indies, we may conceive the struggle necessary to maintain our ground. Even during peace it probably tries all the powers of our recruiting establishments, and all the eloquence of that useful adjunct to the War Office, Sergeant Kite, to preserve our regiments at the proper standard. What would our condition be if engaged in a serious war, when our foreign garrisons must be strengthened, and when our own coasts will require all our vigilance? If conscription were one of our institutions, and if through its mechanism we were relieved from the high rate of pay, and the luxurious treatment requisite to entice volunteers into the Service, we might, we admit, be able to face this drain with safety. That we are gradually approaching a conscription the signs of the times seem to declare, if we would not fall from our high estate; but until that necessary though undesirable change in our social and political condition shall happen, we must be content to accept the alternative of a native army as part of the garrison of India, or submit to a renewal of the many buffets which the consciousness of our want of power to resist has of late allured our neighbours to inflict, and forced us to endure. We would ask the advocates for maintaining this immense force of European troops in our Indian possessions to answer one question. If it be practicable with our present system of recruitment to preserve at all times in efficiency one hundred thousand Englishmen in India, why during our recent war were we driven to seek for troops in Germany, in Italy, in America—why was our soil defiled by the presence of foreign soldiers?

From the Himalaya to Cape Comorin the distance is some eighteen hundred miles, from the Indus to Arracan it is not much less. It is intended, report tells us, to occupy this space with forty thousand native soldiers, which is less than the present army of the smallest presidency, Bombay. The number of people under our rule exceeds one hundred and twenty millions, among whom are numerous tribes and races whose only profession is that of arms. It is, then, through the above number of forty thousand men that we propose to afford a vent to their military propensities, or enable them to find a subsistence. According to this scheme ten or twelve millions sterling of the revenues of India are to be devoted, not to the natives of India in a just and safe proportion, but to the natives of Great Britain in forming an army of undue size. We submit that in this project there is neither fairness nor wisdom, and this we will endeavour to show in the following remarks.

A native army to be acceptable must combine three indispensable qualities—safety, economy, efficiency. On the question of economy, there will be no dispute. A regiment of Europeans is commonly supposed to cost as much as three regiments and a half of natives. We ourselves believe that if all expenses are included, the proportion is much higher. If the bounty on recruitment, the time lost by the recruit in England, the expense and the time occupied during his passage to India, and retransport to England, should he chance to survive, the expense and time lost in his transmission to a distant station, the cost of his luxurious barracks, compared with a native soldier's hut, his libraries, his racket courts, his swimming tanks, his trips to the hills for the recovery of his valuable health, the monthly pay to his wife, and monthly pay to his children, with various other items which have faded from our recollection, were all fairly calculated, we doubt not it would be found that the proportion mentioned above does not indicate the true ratio.

We conceive that no one will contest the existence in India of abundant materials for making efficient soldiers. Though we should be loath to see too large a proportion of Sikhs in the new native army, it is impossible to refuse to them the tribute of admiration for their soldierlike qualities, which go far to place them on a level with European troops. There are, however, many other races besides the inhabitants of the Punjab in whom there is no lack of the stuff from which soldiers are moulded.

We freely grant that the third point—the question of safety with a considerable native army—is the one really at issue, the one which it may be less easy to satisfy the minds of men who have no personal knowledge of the subject; and who look on the late mutiny as a mere wanton outbreak, began without provocation or grievance. Infamous as was the mutiny, it would be wrong to assume that we were blameless. Few of the old officers of the Indian Army were ignorant of the danger of an enormous mercinary army, "aliens in race, in language, and religion," uncontrolled by the presence of a suitable national army. A calm inquirer will ascertain that he may judge of the future, if our military scheme in India was founded on wisdom, justice, and a prescient foresight. If we failed in these essential points, we have no right to shift the blame from ourselves and cast the whole burden on the wickedness of mutinous sepoys. If we collect an immense army of foreign mercenaries; if we supply them with officers on so low a scale as to make a strict attention to duty hopeless; if we destroy discipline by frittering away the troops in detached police duties, escorts, and small guards, where supervision was impossible; if we maintain the smallest possible number of national troops, for the preservation of order and authority among these mercenaries; if we are so careless or so indifferent to their religious feelings as to place them in the position of believing that we meditate an inconceivable outrage against their religion and cast; the result is inevitable. Disaffection, combination, and mutiny, sooner or later, are sure to follow in the train of such proceedings; yet this was the course we adopted. We raised in Bengal alone an army of seventy or eighty regiments of infantry of the Line, each 1200 strong, and ten regiments of regular cavalry; and we officered them nominally with some twenty-five officers—really with half-a-dozen—to each corps, and that too with the example before us of Ceylon corps, West India corps, and others, fully supplied with officers, similar to one of Her Majesty's regiments of the Line; although the face of an enemy was unknown to these foreign corps, unlike the Indian army, which was constantly engaged in one war or another. To proceed with our enumeration: there were artillery, horse and foot, engineers and sappers; then there were eighteen regiments of irregular native cavalry, eighteen regiments of "local infantry," each of which had three or four European officers; there were Punjab irregular corps of infantry and cavalry, and Sikh corps of infantry; "contingent" corps of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, in various places, such as Gwalior, Nagpore, Kotah, Joudpore, Malwa, Bhopal, officered in the manner last described. In short, there were so many corps of one kind or other, that they can hardly be reckoned, and this too in the single presidency of Bengal; so that we believe we shall be under the mark in estimating the total of that army at 160,000 or 170,000 men. The Hindostanee sepoy was the most tractable and orderly of soldiers, but he was also full of indolence and apathy, requiring more supervision than most men to ensure discipline and obedience. Yet to this immense force the number of officers allotted—for the native officers count for naught, unless it be for evil—was what we have described above. With a fatuity, which now seems incredible, instead of employing the irregular and local corps in police and other non-military duties, we devoted the regiments of the Line to these purposes. They were broken up and scattered in guards all over the country, thereby wholly removed from European supervision; and every one acquainted with Indian military matters must know that no surer method could have been taken for the destruction of discipline.* To watch over these mercenary troops—for what mercenary troops can be implicitly trusted—the national army, dispersed from Peshawur, in Affghanistan, to Arracan, and from the Himalaya to the Nerbudda, amounted to from 20,000 to 25,000 men, 15,000 of whom are said to have been stationed in the Punjab, leaving immense tracts of territory and large bodies of native soldiers free from the presence of European troops. The sepoys, too, were teased about their pay, and constantly led to believe that the Government dealt with them unfairly. When ordered to march to Scinde or the Punjab they were petted and encouraged by superior allowances or privileges; but in a short time came annexation, and they were told that being no longer in a foreign country privileges must cease. This may have been all legally right and just, but it is not the way to manage mercenaries, hirelings, men who serve for pay only. Again they were harassed in other money matters, money being the passion of a Hindoo soldier, all whose thoughts are centred in home, and the means of supplying that home with subsistence and comfort. From some crooked mode of calculation, after receiving his pay, he constantly suffered a reduction of the amount, on the plea that he had been overpaid. Then the whole of India began to feel a vague, uncertain alarm at various innovations, alarm in which the sepoy probably more or less participated. Suttee and compulsory widowhood were abolished, rightly abolished; but, in all likelihood, not without producing some bitter feeling. The land was flooded with education, and education by foreigners was more or less synonymous with, if not conversion to, Christianity—perversion from the Hindoo faith. With the most upright intentions, our changes were too rapid for the sluggish minds of Hindostan, and suspicion crept in where formerly implicit faith in our honesty or our indifference was the tie which bound so many millions to our rule. Then came the greased cartridge, the crowning evil, to rouse into fury and horror all the passions of the Hindoo. In this country its full effects cannot be comprehended; but those who know Indian habits are aware that loss of life is a misfortune light in comparison with loss of caste.† It is useless to dwell on this part of the subject; suffice it to say, that the greased cartridge alone was sufficient to rouse to madness the fiercest passions of which human beings are susceptible.

Our object in the foregoing remarks has been to prove that the late mutiny had its origin no less in our own want of management and prudence, than in the want of fidelity on the part of the sepoys. With similar or less temptation and opportunity we believe there is no race in the world but would have revolted. The inference to be drawn, therefore, is, that with ordinary discretion and precaution, a sepoy army is one in which reliance may still be placed. We know that up to the moment they were able to trust in our justice and in our indulgence for their religious opinions, their loyalty was unshaken. A century of unceasing warfare has proved the truth of this assertion. Under every variety of seduction the sepoy has been faithful to his standards; and

* Minute by Sir P. Grant, Commander-in-Chief at Madras, Feb. 7, 1860:—"General Budd had drawn his attention to the injurious effects upon discipline which had arisen from the numerous detachments furnished by the troops composing the southern division, under the command of the major-general. I have to observe that the practice of breaking up regiments of the Line into detachments is not confined to the southern division, it pervades every division and force of the Madras Army. . . . I brought the question specially to the notice of Government on the 18th of July, 1856, and stating the impossibility of preserving real discipline and efficiency in any army broken up into small detachments, and dispersed here and there over the vast extent of the presidency."

† "The loss of caste is faintly described, by saying that it is civil death. A man not only cannot inherit, nor contract, nor give evidence, but he is excluded from all the intercourse of private life, as well as from the privileges of a citizen. He must not be admitted into his father's house; his nearest relations must not communicate with him; and he is deprived of all the consolations of religion in this life, and all hope of happiness in that which is to follow."—Elphinstone's "History of India," chap. i., p. 65.

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in particular did he give evidence of his good faith in our contests with the Sikhs, when no effort was spared to seduce him from his allegiance.

Various partial outbreaks no doubt took place from time to time; but in no instance that we remember had they any connection with disloyalty, excepting the mutiny at Vellore in 1806, which moreover had its origin in our neglect or contempt of religious prejudices, and was quelled in part with the aid of natives. The conspiracy of the volunteers in Java, in 1812, might perhaps be cited as another exception; but on that occasion we broke faith with those sepoys. If our recollection can be trusted, all the other mutinies and acts of insubordination had their foundation on questions of pay, money, privileges, and other such matters inseparable from an immense mercenary army unchecked by the presence of an adequate national force. The sad mutiny in Barrackpore, at the beginning of the first Burmese war, was caused by a native regiment being ordered to march naked and unaided into a howling wilderness with a pestilential climate, while before their eyes a European regiment was proceeding to the same spot provided with every comfort. It was more than human patience—even Hindoo patience—could stand.

Our own Navy presents us too often with scenes not dissimilar; that the Army happily does not, may be attributed to the increasing efforts to improve the condition and comforts of the soldier.

(To be continued.)

ORGANISATION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—To my consternation as an old soldier I hear that great efforts are now making to place the Army on commission as the Navy now is, and thereby to render the former like the latter, a political machine in the hands of the ministry of the day.

In a pamphlet written by me in 1855, during the war in the Crimea, and transmitted to several cabinet ministers, I therein stated as follows—"A war minister's directions and requisitions, particularly during war, should be instantaneously and implicitly carried into effect not only by the Horse Guards and the Ordnance, but likewise by the Admiralty and the Treasury; and I anxiously hope that our wars may be henceforth conducted under comprehensive and judicious plans of systematic operations drawn out by an experienced war minister, armed with the ample power and authority that are indispensable to enable him to direct the fleets as well as the armies of Great Britain with a vigour, an energy, and a success worthy of a great nation."

When I expressed myself in 1855 as above, it is evident I meant that the war minister should only exercise a supreme directing power over every department in any manner connected with war, and that all his orders should be promptly carried into effect by those departments; while the Horse Guards, the Admiralty, the old Ordnance Office, and the late office of Secretary-at-War, should continue to be distinctly separate departments, but under the absolute control of the war minister.

The attempt that was most injudiciously made by Lord Panmure to unite in his own person the discharge of the administrative duties, and the details of all connected with the ordnance, materiel, commissariat, clothing, health, and the land transport of the Army, as well as of the old office of Secretary-at-War (and such a sweeping change taking place during momentous hostilities), could only have been productive of the result that attended it, viz., the greatest confusion and injury to the public interests.

The heads of the several departments under the supreme control of the Secretary of State for War should be administrative officers, and the duties of the war minister should be those of direction.

A general commanding in the field looks with a watchful eye to see that his generals of division and the heads of departments discharge their duties in such a manner as to insure the personnel, materiel, transport, provisioning, and the medical branch of his army being always in a state of perfect efficiency for any service required; but he does not fritter away his valuable time in interfering with them in the performance of their administrative duties, so long as their discharge of them is all that could be desired. Thus a commander of forces in the field is enabled properly to devote his attention to the great operations of the campaign. A war minister should act in a similar manner in relation to the several departments under his supreme direction.

Nothing could be of more importance to the welfare of our country during hostilities, and more particularly in case of threatened invasion, than that the war minister should be a soldier of well-known experience and judgment in the field, and having the commanders-in-chief of the Army and Navy (both of whom should of course be professional men, and entirely unconnected with political parties) to act as his counsellors, but with the whole responsibility resting on the war minister.

It is reported that one of the witnesses examined before the commissioners now sitting on the organisation of the war department, strongly advocated the Army's being placed in commission, on the ground that the Navy was kept in a much more efficient state of equipment than the Army was during the late war with Russia; but that witness must have presumed to give his evidence under a total ignorance of facts.

I now tell him, for his information, that the efficient equipment of a ship, or of a fleet, is a most easy and simple operation in comparison to providing for the requirements of an army in the field — all the armament, ammunition, provisions, medical stores, water, bedding, clothing and comforts of every kind required for the men of the fleet, for many months' duration, are put on board at the several dock-yards, and when nearly expended the ship or fleet puts into some port for a fresh supply. An admiral, therefore, has no trouble or anxiety regarding all those important points; while an army during a campaign is dependent, for the supply of all that is above enumerated, on a well organised and thoroughly efficient transport department; and as that department in the Crimea was entirely under the Treasury, and not under the Horse Guards, it was the former and not the latter who were responsible for its having broken down; or rather for its never having been perfectly organised or in any manner efficient.

Indeed it even appeared in evidence before the Sebastopol Committee that the Treasury was disposed seriously to stint the commissariat in their operations.

The Duke of Newcastle in his evidence before the committee said that "As War Minister he was responsible for the whole conduct of the war to direct everything, and that he was at a loss to say what did not come within the scope of his duties."

His Grace likewise stated in evidence that, "The Commander-in-Chief's duties applied solely to the discipline of the Army, and that all his (the War Minister's) communications regarding the personnel and materiel of the artillery and engineers were made to the old Ordnance Department; regarding the provisions and transport of the Army to the Treasury; and regarding medical stores to the late office of Secretary at War.

Thus, the Commander-in-Chief had, absolutely, no kind of responsibility, and possessed no kind of authority in respect to the War in the Crimea, further than in merely embarking, in an efficient state, the cavalry and infantry that were ordered by the War Minister to be sent out. It is therefore impossible to show that any responsibility attached to the General Commanding-in-Chief in regard to the provisioning, transport, materiel, medical stores, or comfortable clothing of the troops, as all those were (or should have been) provided either by the Ordnance, or by civil departments, with whom the Horse Guards had no power to interfere.

How different would it have been if Lord Seaton (as was suggested by me) had been appointed War Minister, with supreme control and authority over all the departments, connected with war; as, from his lordship's experience, he was thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of an army in the field, and would have provided accordingly, with a wise foresight, before he dispatched our troops to the seat of war.

But would that experienced old soldier ever have thought of sending only 50,000 Anglo-French troops to attack a fortification that the ministry believed (as appears by evidence of Lord Aberdeen and Sir James Graham before the Sebastopol Committee) was protected by an army of 70,000 men, when all soldiers know that a besieging force requires to be three times the strength of the besieged for a short siege; while one of many months' duration would require five times the numerical strength of the garrison, for the purpose of furnishing covering and working parties and the necessary duties of the camp; besides a force to form a covering army in the field?

The whole of the misery that was inflicted on our Army in the Crimea resulted from the incapacity of the Government of that day to conduct a great war, and from their having selected a totally inexperienced nobleman to preside over the War Department; who, however, it must be acknowledged, was indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, and really did wonders; but had all the talents of a Cæsar, a Marlborough, and a Wellington been combined in the Duke of Newcastle, it would have been utterly impossible for his Grace, without previous experience, to have brought our fleets and armies to bear on the enemy with the telling effect they should have done.

I am the more alarmed in thinking of the possibility of the Army being placed in commission as the Navy is, in consequence of my having observed that a gallant admiral who distinguished himself as naval aide-de-camp in two general actions, and served during two sieges with the Army, has been passed over in the late promotions of the Bath, notwithstanding his having been mentioned nine times in the *Gazette*, recommended 11 times in dispatches, wounded, present at the capture of 32 batteries, 22 forts, 1 line-of-battle-ship, 5 frigates, 6 sloops-of-war, 21 gun-boats, and hundreds of merchantmen.

If the patronage of the Army were placed under a political civilian, as is the case in the Navy, many instances of gross injustice, such as the above, would, I fear, too frequently occur, and would render promotion in the Army greatly to depend on the same political considerations which too often influence the civilian head of the Admiralty in selecting officers for commands and honours.—I am, &c.,

112, Eaton Square. D. MAC DOUGALL.

CAVALRY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Observing the statement in one of your late numbers that the regiments of "European cavalry" in the army of the late E. I. Company are about to be absorbed into the Royal army (regimentally), *i. e.* that the 1st Regiment is forthwith to become the 19th Light Dragoons; the 2nd Regiment, the 20th Light Dragoons, and so on, I beg permission to propose, through the medium of your journal, the following future organisation and classification of the Imperial cavalry. I find, by reference to the "Indian Army List," that there are in Bengal alone six regiments of European cavalry, each containing six squadrons, or 36 squadrons in all, so that the absorption of this large force will necessitate the addition of at least eight regiments (averaging from four to five squadrons each) to the Royal or Imperial Army List—to say nothing of certain regiments which may or may not be thought requisite for Madras and Bombay.

Now, this large increase will swell the Light Cavalry branch of the service from 15 regiments to 23 regiments; but as common sense would seem to demand a much more decided distinction between light and heavy cavalry than that developed in the British service, I venture to propose (the duties of India being totally unfit for Heavy Dragoons) that the light cavalry branch should be still further strengthened, by transferring three of the present merely nominal heavy regiments (*i. e.*, the "2nd, 6th, and 7th Dragoon Guards") into "Lancers" or "Chasseurs," by which arrangement the light cavalry would for the future number about 27 regiments, while the heavy cavalry of the Line would only number about 7 regiments instead of 10.

I would propose, however, that this latter branch should be, in every sense of the word, heavy (whether we regard the men or the horses), and that it should be divided into two classes, three regiments (the heaviest class) being cuirassiers, or carabineers, and four regiments being heavy dragoons.

Let the present 1st Regiment of Dragoons, with the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, form the 1st class; and the 1st and 3rd Dragoon Guards, with the 2nd and 6th Dragoons, form the 2nd class.

As it appears that the present Indian European cavalry force (not including the 36 squadrons before mentioned) amounts to 9 regiments of Royal cavalry, so it would appear that for the future (the 36 squadrons being absorbed in the Royal army), 18 regiments at least will be requisite for the Indian Service, and therefore it is proposed that the 27 regiments of light cavalry, which for the future shall compose the Imperial force, should be organised and equipped as follows:

9 corps as Lancers.
9 ,, Chasseurs and Light Dragoons.
9 ,, Hussars.

whereby it will occur, while six reigiments of each description of light cavalry shall always be quartered in India, that a complete brigade (or three regiments of each description) shall always remain in the United Kingdom; for it is proposed that the corps upon the Indian Service, should for the future be taken exclusively from the light cavalry branch.

It is further advocated that while one squadron from each regiment in India should always remain at home (to form a depôt), that a native squadron should be attached to each such corps in order to form a regiment of five squadrons in India, as well as to furnish men for the performance of those regimental and other duties which might be prejudicial to European constitutions.

The benefits to be derived from this arrangement, besides the one just stated, are two-fold. 1st, The maintenance in the United Kingdom of certain strong nuclei, whereon suddenly to effect an increase of British cavalry (should a European contest render such a step necessary); and 2nd, To facilitate (in the case supposed) an immediate transmission from India to Europe of three or four entire regiments of cavalry—by suddenly and temporarily forming a certain number of the supernumerary native squadrons into new regiments, so as to supply the place of those corps withdrawn. It is further proposed (in order to spare the European cavalry the necessity of occupying the most unhealthy stations) that a small number of regular native cavalry regiments should be maintained in each presidency, as thus:

Bombay ... ... 2 regiments.
Madras ... ... 3 regiments.
Bengal ... ... 3 or 4 regiments.

But these corps should be composed of every variety of race, caste, and religion.

The foregoing being the future peace establishment of the Imperial cavalry force (regimentally considered), it is proposed to raise men for the cavalry upon a new and more systematic principle, as thus:—Let the "yeomanry cavalry" force be placed upon a new and more efficient basis—in other words, let that species of "Volunteer" force be encouraged and extended, but more particularly throughout the rural and agricultural districts of Great Britain. Let various troops from adjoining districts be formed into regiments, and let each regiment have its permanent staff, to be exclusively composed of old soldiers from either the cavalry, the Horse Artillery, or the Military Train; such staff to be composed of the following:

1 adjutant, 1 surgeon, 1 sergeant-major (regimental), per regiment.

1 troop-sergeant-major, 1 sergeant, and 1 trumpeter, per troop.

Let the entire recruiting service for the Cavalry, the Horse Artillery, the corps of Artillery Drivers, and the Military Train, be placed in the hands of the Yeomanry Staff, while the recruiting in Ireland should be conducted as at present.

Let two grand Cavalry Depôts be formed, one at York, and the other at Bristol.

Let all recruits from the north of Ireland, Scotland, the northern, and north midland counties of England, be sent to York; and let all recruits from the south-east and west of Ireland, Wales, and the west, east, south, and middle of England, be sent to Bristol.

Let all recruits be enlisted for the cavalry service generally, and let each recruit remain at the depôt until he may have become thoroughly qualified to be drafted into the ranks, when he should be sent to that particular branch of the Service, and that class of corps to which he might be physically adapted. CINCINNATUS.

ARMY ORGANISATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—While a committee is sitting on the organisation of the Army, perhaps you could afford me space for the following suggestions, which I do not believe will be met by one dissentient voice. For the sake of brevity, I will divide them into three heads:—

1. That soldiers should be paid by the paymaster. This officer has about the best berth in the Army—progressive promotion, combatant rank, one sort of work, office work and plenty of clerks to assist him; a captain at present has nearly as much of the latter, besides his field-work, which, in these days, is far from a joke.

2. That the rationing should be organised and arranged by the paymaster and quartermaster respectively, instead of being, as at present, chargeable to the captain.

3. That the rate of pay should be, if not increased, at all events fixed, with some regard to the present value of money. The pay of the Army is almost the only thing that has not been affected by this—but the officers of the Army are very severely affected by it. 3*s.* 4*d.* was, at one time, considered very good pay for an ensign, then 4*s.* 8*d.*, then 5*s.* 3*d.*, but the last of these sums now is quite as disproportionate in the present day as the first was when increased. Of the first two suggestions I have only to say they would save endless and needless confusion and trouble, and last, not least, great pecuniary loss to the captains; that they have been adopted in one or two corps with the best possible results; and that the third is a self-evident requirement, acknowledged by all military and civil authorities who have spoken on the subject.—I am, sir, yours obediently,

FACT.

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ARMIES OF THE CONTINENT.

THE PRUSSIAN LIGHT INFANTRY.

(*From the "Militär Zeitung."*)

All armies have recently increased their light infantry, as the introduction of new weapons has completely altered the conditions of combat, and the chief object now to be attained in warfare is to gain advantage upon the enemy by rapidity and skill; to strike manfully as the decisive moment comes, and to bring it, either by a superior fire or bold attack, to a bayonet conflict, so that the final blow may be carried out by the masses. To effect this light troops are requisite. Austria has, therefore, increased the number of her Jäger battalions from 32 to 40. France has already increased her light infantry, and has now increased her Zouaves and Turcos; Russia has formed rifle battalions, one for each *corps d'armée*, and rifle companies, one for each battalion. Prussia is now taking a similar step. The following is a historical sketch of the development of the Prussian light infantry since Frederick II.

That king had gradually increased the number of the 60 Foot-jägers, which he instituted in 1740, to 6 companies, and in 1786 he formed 3 regiments of light infantry. Frederick William II. increased the former to 10 companies per regiment, which, in 1794 was increased by 2 extra companies, and of these light troops he formed distinct Fusilier battalions, which gradually increased to 24 in number, forming three by three a Fusilier brigade. These Fusiliers were light infantry, and received instruction as skirmishers, but owing to the then prevailing spirit of army tactics, they did not make much progress in efficiency. Some battalions, for instance, Pelet's, did good service; but, generally speaking, the experience of the war with the French Republic bore little fruit, as the Prussians gained victories at Pirmasens and Kaiserslauten, and did not meet with any severe reverses. But the misfortunes of 1806, and the reorganisation of the army opened a path to light infantry and to its peculiar duties in the field. Of the few troops which Prussia could keep up after the peace of Tilsit, three battalions of Jägers, and twelve battalions Fusiliers remained intact; the latter were increased by two battalions of the line to a full regiment, and employed always as light infantry. Under York, to whom the inspection of all the light troops was entrusted, they performed good service. Scharnhorst's regulations in 1812 lay down the duties of the Fusiliers to consist in skirmishing, and in taking all the duties of outposts, patrols, &c. It was in this spirit that they were always employed in the great wars against Napoleon. After the peace, in consequence of the great augmentation of the army, the number of Jäger and rifle battalions was increased to six (including one battalion Jägers of the Guards, and one battalion Fusiliers Guards). The four Jäger and rifle battalions of the line were afterwards formed into eight divisions (half battalions), one attached to each *corps d'armée* under the common denomination of Jägers, and after 1848 increased to eight battalions, so that at the present moment there exist ten battalions of Jägers.

The Fusilier battalions remained in their regiment order, and there was a moment when the same system of arming and drill, as well as certain prevailing notions began to obliterate any distinction between light and heavy (line) infantry. The Fusiliers, however, were first provided with the Zünd-nadel rifle (after the infantry of the Guards), and for a short time an order of battle united them (4 battalions to each *corps d'armée*) in one brigade, placed at the sole disposal of the general in command, to employ them properly according to their new weapons. They became a sort of reserve corps, employed, however, in detachments to open a combat, to defend important points, or to make the attack by an overwhelming fire, which duties are not exactly those of their calling. The Fusiliers were, however, soon restored to their proper duties. They are no longer the only troops armed with the Zünd-nadel rifle; the whole Prussian infantry is now provided with that excellent arm, the faults of which (and what weapon has not its drawbacks) have been done away with by recent improvements of its inventor. The advantages of this weapon were not at first appreciated abroad; now, however, it has been introduced into the French army.

That the Fusiliers are as good marksmen as the Jägers cannot be questioned, but a doubt may be raised as to their efficiency as tirailleurs. The recruits for the Fusiliers are carefully selected, not only the quickstep of the French light infantry, but also the charge-step (almost too fast) has been introduced into the whole of the Prussian Infantry. When in the spring of 1858 Prince Napoleon Bonaparte was at Berlin, and was present at a review (when a dragoon regiment of the guards distinguished itself by the rapidity and precision of its movements), General Salles, who accompanied the Prince, expressed his curiosity to know on what extent of ground the *pas gymnastique* of the infantry could be maintained. Since then, especially since the sad experiences of the last war, the conviction has been acquired that in the organisation of troops the efficiency of the individual man physically and morally, must be developed and each rendered skilful to act individually as well as in bodies. Already great results have been obtained in detail-manœuvres. The Prussian light infantry of the present day need not fear a collision with any enemy; not even as regards numbers. For according to the new organisation it will consist as follows:

Ten battalions of Jägers, on the war-footing, each about 1100 strong; 9 battalions Fusiliers of guards and 72 of the line of 1002 men; altogether 91 battalions light infantry, giving a total strength of 92,000 men. We admit that the uniform is not without some influence upon the men, and the Jägers, proud of their green coats, are bent upon doing them honour. Already at the late manœuvres, considerable emulation was shown between the Jägers and Fusiliers, which promises to bear good fruit in case of war. Self-possession and independence, zeal, physical and moral development, for one object, without detriment to discipline and order, even in skirmishing, are the requisite qualities.

Whoever still entertains the opinion that for this development and education only a short time is required; whoever still imagines that the battles of modern times still resemble those in which superficially or scarcely drilled militia or rifle volunteers gained laurels, he has no idea of the present requirements of warfare in our days. But, it is not our intention to wander into another subject. Our object is to point out that Prussia is on the alert and has not neglected anything to bring her powers of defence up to the mark to meet the eventualities of a coming war, which probably will be a German war against foreign aggression.

A letter from Sebastopol says, that time has quite obliterated the sore feelings that the late war engendered. Most of the sunken ships have been either blown up under water, or raised and floated ashore and broken up; there remain now but 14 sunken hulls, and these have eight fathoms' water over them. An American, under contract with the Russian Government, has been engaged for the last three years in thus clearing the harbour. The town remains much as it was left by the allies, except that the rubbish has been cleared away, and a few houses, necessary for the military residents, rebuilt. A new slip is also in progress, to facilitate the repairs of the steam-vessels of the Russian Trading Company. The town has but few inhabitants, and the continuous roofless houses remind the traveller of the deserted streets of Pompeii. Though some of the English graveyards are in good repair, there are others with the walls much dilapidated, and the tombstones overturned.

Obituary.

DEATH OF FIELD-MARSHAL THE EARL OF STRAFFORD, G.C.B., G.C.H.—We regret to have to announce the death, after a very short illness, of Field Marshal the Earl of Strafford, Colonel of the Coldstream Guards. The venerable and gallant nobleman expired at his residence in Lower Grosvenor Street on Sunday evening, at a quarter-past eight o'clock. In stating above that his lordship's illness was short, it need only be said that up to a late hour on Saturday there was no indication of illness. The deceased Field-Marshal, who was the third son of Mr. George Byng, of Wrotham Park, Middlesex, and grandson of the Honourable Robert Byng, third son of the first Viscount Torrington, had reached the advanced age of 88 years. He had achieved distinguished reputation in the Army. He entered the 33rd Regiment in 1793, and served in that regiment in Flanders and in Holland in 1794 and 1795, and was wounded at Geldermalsen, and subsequently in Ireland. In the expedition to Hanover, in 1805, he served in the 3rd Guards, and took part in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, and was also in the Walcheren expedition in 1809, when he was with the reserve, under General Sir J. Hope, and commanded his advance, composed of the Grenadier battalion of the Guards, and a detachment of the 95th Rifles. In that command he charged a detachment of the Dutch troops, taking some officers and upwards of 100 men prisoners. In 1811 he proceeded to the Peninsula to join a brigade of Guards in Portugal, and in September that year he was appointed to the command of a brigade in the second division of the army under Lord Hill. He was present with it in all the movements and affairs with the enemy in the south of Spain; and during the period of the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo was detached in command to Idanha Nova with his own brigade and some cavalry to observe the movements of a corps of the enemy commanded by General Foy at Coria. Upon his gallant chief, Lord Hill, joining the main body of the army at the commencement of the campaign of 1813 he was engaged in the several actions of Vittoria, of the Pyrenees, of Pampeluna, in which action he was wounded; in the crossing the Nivelle and the attack of the fortified camp when he was wounded and had two horses shot under him; at Campo, in driving in the enemy's outposts and reconnoitring the *tête de pont;* in the passage of the Nive, and the affair before Bayonne, on the 13th December, 1813, when the second division was attacked by six divisions of the French army, commanded by Marshal Soult; in this action a horse was shot under him; on the 14th February, at the commencement of the campaign of 1814, he was engaged with the rear guard of the enemy at Espellette, and on the succeeding day was employed in the attack of the heights above Garris. He was in the subsequent actions of Orthes and Aire; and he repulsed the enemy at Garlin; and was also engaged with his brigade at the battle of Toulouse. In the campaign of 1815 he eminently distinguished himself, more particularly at Waterloo, having the command of the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division, under General Cooke, of the 1st corps, under the command of the late King of the Netherlands. He was after that victory appointed to the command of the 1st corps of the British Army which marched from Waterloo to Paris, and on the march took the fortified city of Peronne, and subsequently the possession of Paris by occupying the heights of Belle Ville and Montmartre. In 1812 he was appointed Governor of Londonderry and Culmore, and was made a Privy Councillor in 1827. In 1831 he was nominated a Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and in 1828 was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Order of Knighthood. From 1831 up to 1835 he represented the borough of Poole in the House of Commons. In 1837 he was elevated to the House of Lords by the title of Baron Strafford, and was ultimately created an earl in 1847. The gallant deceased was appointed colonel of the 2nd West India Regiment in July, 1822, and in January, 1828, was removed to the 29th Regiment; and in August, 1850, he was made Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, in the room of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. His lordship, who had frequently received the thanks of Parliament for his military services, had received the gold cross and one clasp for Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes; and the silver war medal with one clasp for Toulouse; was also Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa, of Austria, and of St. Wladimer of Russia. In addition to other staff appointments, had commanded the forces in Ireland. The commissions of the venerable deceased bore date as follows:—Ensign, Sept. 30, 1793; Lieutenant, Dec. 1, 1793; Captain, May 24, 1794; Lieut.-Colonel, March 14, 1800; Colonel, July 25, 1810; Major-General, June 4, 1813; Lieut.-General, May 27, 1825; General, Nov. 23, 1841; and Field-Marshal, Oct. 2, 1855.

We regret to have to record the death of a distinguished veteran of the Indian army. General Sir David Leighton, K.C.B., the senior officer on the Bombay establishment, expired at his residence, Bafford House, near Cheltenham, on the 1st inst., in his 88th year. Sir D. Leighton entered the service of the late Hon. East India Company in 1795, and served in the Mysore campaign of 1799, and was present at the siege and capture of Seringapatam. He accompanied the force under the late Duke of Wellington (then Colonel Arthur Welesley) in the operations against the Mahratta freebooter, Dondia Waugh, in 1800, and took part in the storming of the forts of Dummul, Rollebad, and Syrhingy. He served in Malabar during the rebellion in that province, in 1803, and in 1815 commanded a brigade in the Deccan field force. He took part in the expedition under Sir Lionel Smith to Arabia, in 1821, which resulted in the subjugation of the Arab tribe of Beni Boo Ali. He held for many years the office of Adjutant-General to the Bombay Army, and the firmness, regularity, and impartiality which characterised his administration gave general satisfaction, and gained for him the esteem and respect of all those with whom he was brought in contact.

The Colonelcy of the 78th Highlanders has become vacant by the demise of Lieutenant-General Sir William Chalmers, C.B., K.C.H., who died on Saturday last at his seat near Dundee. The deceased General was the eldest son of the late Mr. William Chalmers, of Glenericht, Perthshire, and was born in 1787. Soon after completing his 16th year he entered the Army. He served in Sicily in 1806 and 1807, and the following year accompanied his regiment to Portugal, and served during the campaigns of 1808 and 1809 in that country and in Spain. He was in the expedition to Walcheren, including the bombardment of Flushing. In 1810 he proceeded to Cadiz, and took part in all the succeeding campaigns in the Peninsula, including the battle of Barrosa, attack of the enemy on the heights near Moresco, affair at Senhoa de la Pena, battle of Salamanca, action of San Munos, battle of Vittoria, attack at Maya, battles of the Pyrenees on the 30th and 31st of July, repulse of the enemy in his attack of the heights of St. Antonio on the 31st of August, attack of the enemy's forts near Sarre on the 9th of October, 1813; battle of Nivelle, besides many other minor affairs and skirmishes on the advance to Madrid and capture of the Retiro. He was present in almost all the sieges and was engaged during the retreat from Burgos in the affairs of Oimos, Monasterio, bridge of Valladolid, and the passage of the Huebra. He was employed on the staff in the above campaigns in the Peninsula, and was severely wounded in the assault of the entrenchments at Sarre, and during his services in Portugal and Spain he had six horses killed or wounded under him in action. During the four years he was engaged in active service, from the 5th of March, 1811, to the 18th of June, 1815, he was present in 17 engagements six of them general actions, exclusive of sieges, &c. The gallant deceased also served in the campaign of 1814 in the Netherlands, and was present at Waterloo. At that battle he commanded a wing of the 52nd Regiment, of which he was major, and had three horses shot under him. He was at the capture of Paris, and did not return from France until 1817. In 1837 he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Order of Knighthood; was in 1838 made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and was, by letters patent, made a Knight Bachelor in 1847. The deceased veteran had received the silver war medal and eight clasps for Barrosa, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, and Nivelle. His commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, the 9th of July, 1803; Lieutenant, the 25th of October, 1803; Captain, the 27th of August, 1807; Major, the 26th of August, 1813; Lieut.-Colonel, the 18th of June, 1815; Colonel, the 10th of January, 1837; Major-General, the 9th of November, 1846; and Lieut.-General the 20th of June, 1854. He was appointed Colonel of the 78th Regiment the 30th of September, 1853.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BACOT—June 3, at Pembroke Dock, the wife of Staff-Sergeant Bacot, of twins, a boy and girl.

BROWNE—April 25, at Meerut, the wife of Captain C. F. Browne, 35th Foot, Deputy-Judge-Advocate-General, of a son.

BRUCE—May 26, on board the Holmsdale, at sea, 500 miles from the Lizard, the wife of Mr. R. C. Bruce, H.M.'s Bengal Marines, of a daughter.

CHADWICK—June 2, at Ryston Lodge, Newbridge, Ireland, the wife of Lieutenant Robert Chadwick, 14th Light Dragoons, of a daughter.

CHAPMAN—June 5, at Aldershot, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Chapman, 2nd Battalion 18th Royal Irish, of a daughter.

CHARTER—June 1, at Templemore, the wife of Major Ellis James Charter, of a daughter.

CHIFFNEY—June 3, at 6, Royal Crescent, Notting Hill, the wife of W. M. Chiffney, Esq., late of the Queen's Own Light Infantry, of a daughter.

DAVENPORT—June 3, at 11, Charterhouse Square, the wife of Captain Davenport, of a daughter.

FLETT—June 4, at 3, Brockham Villas, Richmond Road, Dalston, the wife of Captain Flett, of a daughter.

LOWRY—June 6, at Sandgate, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Lowry, 47th Regiment, of a daughter.

STOPFORD—June 4, at 8, Gloucester Gardens, Hyde Park, the wife of Major Stopford, Royal Engineers, of a son.

WINTHROP—June 3, at Botley, Hants, the wife of Commander George Winthrop, R.N., of twin daughters.

MARRIAGES.

ADAIR—HAMILTON—June 5, at Mauchline, Ayrshire, by the Rev. James Fairlie, Captain Wallace Adair, 5th Fusiliers, to Helenora Agnes, youngest daughter of Dugald Stewart Hamilton, Esq., Beechgrove.

ADAIR—TURNBULL—June 5, at the parish church, Pinner, by the Rev. T. Burrow, M.A., assisted by the Rev. H Hugh J. Adair, B.A., brother of the bridegroom, Alexander William Adair, Esq., Captain 52nd Light Infantry, eldest son of Alexander Adair, Esq., of Heatherton Park, Somerset, and Colehouse, Devon, to Caroline Maria, eldest daughter of J. G. Turnbull, Esq., and grand-daughter of the late General Sir Peregrine Maitland, G.C.B.

BAKER—WILLOCK—June 5, at Walcot Church, Bath, by the Rev. Thomas Coombe, M.A., the Rev. Frederick Walter Baker, M.A., incumbent of Beaulieu, New Forest, Hants, to Charlotte Frances, eldest daughter of Major George Willock, K.L.S., of Lansdown Crescent, Bath.

BARTLETT—ALLEN—June 2, at the parish church, Odiham, Hants, by the Rev. G. Clarke, the Rev. John B. Bartlett, of Blandford, Dorset, to Harriette Adelaide, daughter of the late Captain David Allen, of the Madras Light Cavalry, and niece of the late Lieut.-Colonel Allen, of the "Chantry," Bradford-on-Avon.

BRAY—MAIR—June 6, at South Bersted, Sussex, by the Rev. J. N. Palmer, assisted by the Rev. E. Eedle, Captain Edward William Bray, 83rd Regiment, eldest son of the late Colonel E. W. Bray, C.B., to Ann Elizabeth, second daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Mair, of Northampton Place, Bognor.

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FAWCETT—PEARSON—June 6, at Dawlish, Devon, by the Rev. Edward Fursden, vicar, Charles Fawcett, of the Admiralty, Somerset House, only son of Henry Angustus Fawcett, of Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, to Frances Susannah Owen, only daughter of Sydney Pearson, Esq., of Dawlish.

GARRATT—HARGREAVES—June 6, at the parish church, Sunninghill, Berks, by the Rev. Jonathan Jackson, M.A., incumbent of Trinity Church, Southport, Thomas Garratt, Esq., late Captain 14th Light Dragoons, fourth son of the late John Garratt, Esq., of Bishop's Court, Devon, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Hargreaves, Esq., of Silwood Park, Berks.

LYLE—DUNTZE—June 5, at St. Mary's Church, Woolwich, by the Rev. H. C. Brown, Hugh Chetham Lyle, Captain Royal Artillery, of Carnagarde, county Donegal, Ireland, to Juana Henriguetta, younger daughter of Rear-Admiral Duntze.

MILLER—TRENDELL—June 5, at St. Nicholas Church, Abingdon, by the Rev. Rd. Mant, assisted by the Rev. T. Short, Captain Henry Miller, H.M.'s Military Train, son of Edward Mant Miller, Esq., Lansdown Place, Clifton, to Harriett Watson, eldest daughter of Edwin James Trendell, Esq., of the Abbey House.

OGILVIE—DUNTZE—June 5, at St. Mary's Church, Woolwich, by the Rev. H. Brown, the rector, Alexander W. A. Ogilvie, Esq., Captain Royal Artillery, only son of Alexander Ogilvie, Esq., M.D., Deputy-Inspector-General, late Royal Artillery, to Gertrudio J. A., elder daughter of Rear-Admiral Duntze.

OGILVIE—HANCOCK—June 5, at Trinity Church, Westbourne Terrace, by the Rev. H. Taylor, B.C.L., Major Robert L. J. Ogilvie, H.M.'s I. Army, to Clara, widow of Major Fitzharding Hancock, H.M.'s 74th Highlanders.

PARLOT—BANBURY—Feb. 8, at Barrackpore, by the Rev. — Cave Brown, Brook Samuel Bridges Parlby, of H.M.'s 6th Regiment Bengal European Infantry, only son of General Brook Bridges Parlby, C.B., H.M.'s Indian Forces (Madras Army), to Margaret Mary, fifth daughter of the late Major Banbury, of the Bengal Army.

ROWLEY—STROYAN—April 25, at Goruckpore, Captain Rowley, J.A., H.M.'s 13th L.I., to Georgiana A., widow of the late S. Stroyan.

STANIER-BRONDE—JUSTICE—June 6, at Trinity Church, Bath, by the Rev. J. M. Dixon, rector, assisted by the Rev. G. Armitage, incumbent of Silverdale, Francis Stanier-Bronde, Esq., of Silverdale and Fenton Vivian, Staffordshire, to Caroline J., daughter of Major-General Wm. Justice, Madras Army, Bath.

STOKES—SAMPSON—June 5, at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. Charles H. Andrews, Commander Richard Stokes, R.N., to Eliza Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Sampson, Esq., Hilmarton Villas, Holloway.

TELFER—MOURAVIEFF—May 17, at Leghorn, according to the rites of the Russo-Greek Church, and at the British Consulate, by the Rev. H. J. Huntingdon, Lieutenant J. Buchan Telfer, R.N., son of Buchan F. Telfer, Esq., of Edinburgh, Deputy-Commissary-General, to Catharine, eldest daughter of the late Alex. Mouravieff, Esq., of Moscow, and niece of the General of Kars.

TIGHE—BLAKE—June 5, at Temple Combe, in the county of Somerset, John A. L. Tighe, Esq., of H.M.'s 68th Regiment, to Cornelia Beckmann, eldest daughter of the late A. Blake, Esq.

TODD—SZEZEPANSKI—April 21, at Agra, Lieut.-Colonel Todd, H.M.'s 14th Dragoons, to Clara S., daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Szezepanski.

WHITTER—DETTMAR—June 5, at Brighton, by the Rev. John Allen, William Wood Whitter, Esq., of Worthing, late H.M.'s 76th Regiment of Foot, to Emily Eliza, youngest daughter of the late George J. Dettmar, Esq., of Mecklenburgh Square, and Wanstead, Essex.

DEATHS.

ACKLAND—May 31, at Haverfordwest, Henry Ackland, Lieutenant in the Royal Pembroke Artillery Militia, second surviving son of the late Robert Innes Ackland, Esq., of Boulston, in the county of Pembroke, aged 29.

CALMERS—June 2, at Dundee, Lieut.-General Sir William Chalmers, of Glenericht, C.B., K.C.H.

CHAMBERS—June 4, at the Manor House, Great Durnford, aged 50, Captain William Wylly Chambers, R.N., only son of the late Captain Samuel Chambers, R.N.

CLARK—June 3, at 40, Onslow Square, Warr Linrendedsay Alaister, second and beloved son of Major-General Clark, K.H., aged 17.

COLBY—June 3, at Greenwich. Mary, the beloved wife of Commander Colby, of Greenwich Hospital, aged 65.

COLLINSON—March 30, at sea, on board H.M.'s ship Hermes, Lieutenant Tathwell B. Collinson, R.N., eldest son of the Rev. H. K. Collinson.

DUFFELL—June 6, at 3, Denzil Place, Southampton, aged 66, Susan Lydia, wife of John T. Duffell, Esq., Paymaster R.N., and of the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company.

ELLIOT—April 20, at Madras, Cornet Riversdale Elliot, King's Dragoon Guards, third son of John Lettsom Elliot, Esq., of Pimlico.

HAWKINS—June 3, at 32, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, Major-General F. S. Hawkins, of the Bengal Army, aged 61.

LEIGHTON—June 1, at Bafford House, near Cheltenham, General Sir David Leighton, K.C.B., of the Bombay Army, aged 86.

LONEY—June 3, at his residence, near Southampton, John Jenkins Loney, Esq., Lieutenant R.N., aged 76.

MCDERMOTT—June 5, at his residence, 2, Albion Terrace, Commercial Road East, Captain B. McDermott, late of the P. and O. Company's ship Fort William, aged 42.

MITCHELL—April 29, at Bombay, Captain John George Forbes, Acting Military Auditor-General, Bombay Army, second son of the late John Forbes Mitchell, Esq., of Thainston, Aberdeenshire, aged 45.

ORLICH—June 2, at 48, Wimpole Street, of angina pectoris, Major Leopold von Orlich, aged 55.

ROCHFORT—June 3, at her residence at Windsor, Maria, relict of the late Lieut.-Colonel Rochfort, formerly of H.M.'s 10th Hussars.

SCHOMBERG—April 24, of cholera, at Secunderabad, Bathurst Fortescue Schomberg, aged 22, Lieutenant 40th Madras N.I., second son of J. T. Schomberg, Esq., of 91, Eccleston Square, London, and Seend, Wilts.

SCOTT—April 10, at Kurrachee, Scinde, Henry Emmanuel Scott, Esq., Civil Engineer, second son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Scott, of Bevelaw, Mid-Lothian.

SEACOME—May 30, George Ravenscroft Seacome, Esq., Lieutenant 2nd Grenadier Regiment, H.M.'s. Bombay Army, aged 26.

STRAFFORD—June 3, at his residence in Lower Grosvenor Street, Field-Marshal the Earl of Strafford, G.C.B., K.M.T., &c., Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, and Governor of Londonderry and Culmore, aged 83.

STUART—June 1, at Painswick, Glocestershire, Colonel George Stuart, aged 75.

VANDELEUR—June 6, at Woolwich, Arthur Vandeleur of Ralahine, Esq., Captain and Brevet-Major in the Royal Artillery, aged 31.

WEAVER—June 16, at Kurrachee, India, Edward Baker Weaver, Esq., late of H.M.'s 86th Regiment (Royal County Down).

Advertisements.

CONTRACT FOR SABICU TIMBER AND SPANISH MAHOGANY TIMBER.

Department of the Storekeeper General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 5th June, 1860.

THE COMMISSIONERS for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice, that on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at Two o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying Her Majesty's Dockyards with 4500 loads of SABICU TIMBER, and 4000 loads of SPANISH MAHOGANY TIMBER, according to Distributions, which, with forms of the tenders and the conditions of the contracts, together with a specimen of the Spanish Mahogany Timber, may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after two o'clock on the day of treaty, nor will any be noticed unless the party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for ," and must also be delivered at Somerset Place, accompanied by a Letter signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering, in the sum of 5000*l.*, for the due performance of each of the Contracts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that CANDIDATES for Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will, in future, be required, after passing the competitive examination in London, to ATTEND THE COURSES OF INSTRUCTION ON HYGIENE, MILITARY MEDICINE, SURGERY, AND PATHOLOGY, which are to be given at Chatham, as detailed in the Regulations now issued. During his stay at Chatham each candidate will receive 5*s.* per diem, and 2*s.* per diem additional if quarters are not found him, and will, in all respects, be on the same footing as the gentlemen about to enter the medical service of the army.

Copies of the Regulations can be obtained at the India Office.

The Medical Class at Chatham will commence in October next.

India Office, June 1, 1860.

EIGHTY-THIRD CLUB.—THE ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of JUNE, at half-past 7 o'clock. All gentlemen now serving, or who have served in the 83rd Regiment, who have not yet joined the Club, are invited to do so, and to pay the annual subscription of 1*l.* to Messrs. Cox & Co., Craig's Court, S.W. GEORGE J. RUSH.
Craig's Court, S.W.

NEW FLORAL HALL, COVENT GARDEN. EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 13 and 14, a GRAND EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS will take place in the New Floral Hall, Covent Garden. Admission 2*s.* 6*d.* Open from Ten in the morning until Seven in the evening.

PRIVATE VIEW.—The Exhibition will be arranged, and the Florall Hall illuminated, on the evening previously to the two public days above announced, viz., on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 12. That evening will be set apart for the exclusive admission to the Flower Show of the Subscribers to the Opera present, as well as to the visitors to the Boxes, Pit Stalls, or Pit, all of whom will be presented with a card of entrée.

OPERA BOXES, STALLS, and AMPHITHEATRE STALLS, in the best positions, at CRAMER, BEALE, & Co's., 201, Regent Street, W.

TOLKIEN'S PIANOFORTES.—THE PATENT IRRESISTIBLE BOUDOIR PIANOFORTE is now acknowledged, by competent judges, to be an instrument of the finest tone yet manufactured in Europe. TOLKIEN'S COTTAGE AND PICCOLO PIANOFORTES, of elegant design, in walnut-tree and rosewood, from 25*l.* to 60*l.* Illustrated Catalogues sent post free to any part of the kingdom.

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CRYSTAL PALACE.—ARRANGEMENTS for Week ending Saturday, June 16th.

MONDAY.—Open at 9.—Last day of Fancy Fair and Grand Bazaar in Aid of Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools.

TUESDAY to THURSDAY.—Open at 10.—Admission each day, One Shilling; Children under 12, Sixpence.

FRIDAY.—Open at 10.—Third Grand Opera Concert by the Artistes of Her Majesty's Theatre. For particulars see special advertisement.

SATURDAY.—Open at 10.—Metropolitan Schools' Choral Society Concert on the Great Orchestra. Admission Half-a-Crown; Children One Shilling; Season Tickets free.

SUNDAY.—Open at 1·30 to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to the National Gallery), S.W., from Nine till dusk. Admission 1*s.* Catalogue 6*d.*

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, S.W. Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* Season Tickets, 5*s.* JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

CAMPAIGN IN INDIA.—Lieutenant-Colonel CREALOCK'S SKETCHES of the CAMPAIGN IN INDIA are now on View at Mr. HOGARTH'S, 5, Haymarket, S.W.

WASHINGTON FRIEND'S GRAND MUSICAL AND PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT, entitled TWO HOURS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, with his Songs, Anecdotes, and Melodies. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3*s.*; area, 2*s.*; gallery, 1*s.* Box office open from Ten till Five.—Secretary, W. H. EDWARDS, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, W.

FOR CORRECT FAMILY ARMS, CREST, OR PEDIGREE, send name and county and 7*s.* 6*d.* to J. LOCK'S City Heraldic Office, 2, Old Jewry, London, E.C., and in a few days you will receive a neat drawing of your Arms, &c., in Heraldic Colours, to be engraved on Seal, Ring, or Family Plate. On y parle Français, Italien, Allemand, et Hollandais. Wedding orders executed. Stamped envelopes and paper. Embossing presses and dies.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—TOURISTS' SEASIDE and FAMILY TICKETS, available for a month or longer by extra payment, are now issued at Paddington and other principal stations.

To Exeter, Bideford, Barnstaple, Dawlish, Teignmouth, Torquay, and Paddington, 50*s.* 1st Class, and 35*s.* 2nd Class. Truro, 60*s.* and 40*s.*; and Penzance, 65*s.* and 45*s.* (to parties of not less than three persons).

To Weymouth and Dorchester, 35*s.* and 25*s.*, to parties taking not less than Four 1st, or Six 2nd Class Tickets.

To the Isle of Man, Bangor, and Beaumaris, via Chester and Liverpool, 70*s.* and 50*s.*

To Llandudno, via Liverpool, 67*s.* and 47*s.*

To Carnarvon, via Llangollen and Llanberis, and to Bala and Dolgelly, via Llangollen, 70*s.* and 50*s.*

To Narberth Road and New Milford, for Tenby and Milford Haven. Tourists' Tickets, 72*s.* and 50*s.*; Family Tickets (to parties of not less than three persons), 63*s.* and 45*s.*

To Limerick and Killarney, for the South of Ireland, via Milford Haven and Waterford, 5*l.* 5*s.* and 4*l.*

Bills, giving full particulars, can be obtained at the Company's Offices and Stations, or upon application to the Superintendent, at Paddington.

PARIS.—LONDON TO PARIS DAILY.—SPECIAL DIRECT SERVICE BY THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY, viâ Newhaven and Dieppe. First class, 28*s.*; second class, 20*s.* Return tickets (available for one calendar month), first class, 50*s.*; second class, 36*s.* A steward's fee of 1*s.* and 6*d.* respectively is also charged on board. Passports and visas for Paris may be had of the respective agents at Newhaven. Luggage booked through from London to Paris.—For tickets or further information apply at the London Bridge and Pimlico Termini; 43, Regent Circus, Piccadilly; 4, Arthur Street, East, London Bridge; or at any of the stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

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FOR SALE, or TIME CHARTER, the beautiful new A 1 iron Screw Steamer COLONIST, *pro. tem.* 351 tons O.M. 230 tons register. Length 165 feet; breadth 22 feet 5-10ths; depth of hold 12 feet 9-10ths; built this year, by the well known firm Messrs. Denny & Rankin, under special survey, and classed A 1 at Lloyd's for nine years. Her engines (by Messrs. John Jones & Son) are direct acting, of 60 horse-power nominal, and combine all recent improvements; has tubular boilers, fitted with superheating apparatus; also a donkey engine. Capacity of coal bunkers, 50 tons. She steams 9½ knots on a remarkably light consumption of fuel, being 2½ lb. per indicated horse-power, or about 7 cwt. per hour; carries a large cargo on a light draught of water, and is admirably adapted for bar harbours, or where light draught is necessary. The cabin accommodation is complete for thirty-six passengers; on inspection will be found a most desirable vessel; she is quite ready for sea: now lying in the Clarence Dock.—For inspection apply to the owners, Messrs. JOHN JONES & SON, Engineers, or to
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SCREW.—1200 tons, builders' measurement; now building, to class twelve years A 1, with engines of 175 horse-power, with all recent improvements; speed twelve to thirteen miles per hour. Dimensions:—Length, 260 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth, 20 feet.

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SCREW.—575 tons, builders' measurement; to class twelve years A 1; full poop and forecastle; engines direct acting of 75 horse-power; speed ten knots under steam alone. Dimensions:—Length over all 190 feet; breadth, 25 feet; depth, 14 feet.

SCREW.—596 tons, builders' measurement, 318 tons register: now building, to class A 1 at Lloyd's for nine years; will carry about 550 tons measurement or 450 tons dead weight; direct engines 60 horse-power. Dimensions:—Length 170 feet; breadth 27 feet; depth 12 feet 6 inches.

PADDLE.—440 tons, builders' measurement, 203 tons N.M.; building to class A 1 at Lloyd's for six years; will accommodate fifty two first-class and twenty-two second-class passengers; will carry about 170 tons measurement or 100 tons dead weight on 7½ feet water; oscillating engines of 120 horse-power; expected to steam thirteen knots per hour. Dimensions:—Length 200 feet; breadth 21 feet; depth 11 feet.

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THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 39, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.—A.D. 1834.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, Cash Account, Balance Sheet, &c., are now ready, and may be had on written or personal application. CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

FARMS, ESTATES, &c.

MESSRS. HEARLE & CO., LAND AGENTS AND SURVEYORS, 5, Crescent Place, Blackfriars, E.C., direct attention to the very great facility for Letting and Selling Farms and Estates, afforded by the extensive circulation of their printed Lists, containing upwards of 200 farms and estates, which are published twice per month, and distributed to some hundreds of applicants, free. These Lists contain estates throughout England to be let or sold, especially suitable to the requirements of noblemen and gentlemen of the Naval and Military profession.

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WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES FOR AUSTRALIA.—MR. & MRS. JOHN ISAACS, 319 & 320, Strand, W.C. (opposite Somerset House), continue to give the highest price in cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothes, Regimentals, Underclothing, Boots, Books, Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Property. Letters attended to. Parcels sent from the country, either large or small, the utmost value returned by post office order the same day. Reference, London and Westminster Bank.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, Ladies and Gentlemen's left-off Wearing Apparel, Regimentals, old Jewellery, Linen, and every description of miscellaneous Property, for which the full value will be paid in cash. Ladies and Gentlemen waited on at any time or distance on addressing to Mr. or Mrs. HUTCHINSON, 25, Red Lion Square, Holborn, W.C. Parcels from the country, the utmost value immediately remitted by post office order.

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THE SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, Hampstead, for the Maintenance, Clothing, and Education of the Daughters of *Soldiers*, orphans or not.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers and Friends of this Charity will be held in the Theatre of the United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard, S.W., on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., the Rev. the Chaplain-General in the Chair.

H. L. POWYS, Major, Chairman of the Committee.

THE SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, Hampstead, for the Maintenance, Clothing, and Education of the Daughters of Soldiers, orphans or not.

PATRONS.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.

His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES.

General His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., Commander-in-Chief.

President—Major-General His Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G.

Chairman of the Committee of Management—Major the Hon. HENRY LITTLETON POWYS.

Subscriptions since January last:—

The Right Hon. Earl Canning, Governor - General of India, G.C.B. ...	£20	0 0	The Rev. the Chaplain-General a	£1	1 0
The Right Hon. Lady Willoughby D'Eresby ...	10	10 0	The Rev. W. Hare, Chaplain to the Forces ... a	0	10 6
Mr. D. A. Simon .	5	5 0	The Rev. G. C. Williams, Chaplain to the Forces ... a	0	10 6
Major Dawson Greene	5	0 0	Col. G. R. Kennedy ... a	1	1 0
Collection from 8th Battery, 6th Brigade, R.A., per Rev. F. F. Thomson	2	0 0	Miss Edwards ...	5	5 0
Capt. Sievewright, 9th Regiment ...	5	0 0	Major-Gen. Dupuis ... a	1	1 0
Mrs. Godwin Austen ... a	1	1 0	An Invalid ...	0	1 0
Lieut.-Col. J. M. Hogg	5	5 0	Miss Hamilton, collected ...	0	5 0
Mrs. R. T. Lee ...	5	0 0	Major - General Walker, C.B., collected 2nd don.	18	10 0
Miss Adeline Newton	5	5 0	Mrs. Saltmarshe, per Mr. Blake...	1	1 0
Mrs. Mary A. Osborn	5	5 0	Miss E. J. Law, per do.	1	0 0
Fraser Campbell, Esq.	2	12 6	Mrs. Donaldson, per do.	0	5 0
Major Prince, 3rd donation ...	10	0 0	Mrs. Wissenden ...	0	5 0
Miss M. Moore Windus ... a	1	1 0	Mrs. Rogers ...	2	12 6
Lieut.-Col. Whitelocke	5	5 0	The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Antigua a	1	1 0
Ditto ... a	1	1 0	Mrs. Egerton, 2nd don.	1	0 0
15th Depot Battalion, per Colonel Deverell ...	5	0 0	Miss Berens ...	5	5 0
J. B. B. Elliott, Esq.	5	5 0	Colonel C. Dalton, R.A. ...	5	5 0
Miss Wray ...	2	12 6	Plymouth Division of Royal Marines, per Gray, 2nd don.	10	0 0
Miss E. Jones ...	2	12 6	Alex. Fair Jones, Esq., 4th Light Dragoons ...	5	5 0
Captain M'Kay, Hythe, 3d collection	11	0 0	Rev. G. W. Newnham	1	0 0
Rev. F. T. Gregory, as executor of the late Captain Gregory ...	5	5 0	E. M. Martin, Esq., 2nd don. ...	1	0 0
Lieut.-Col. Bulwer, C.B. ... a	1	1 0	Officers and Men of 2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade ...	16	8 0
Major-Gen. Wylde, C.B. ... a	1	1 0	Major Deshon, R.A., 2nd don.	26	5 0
Mrs. *Greenwood.*	0	5 0	Mrs. Bowker a	1	1 0
Rev. J. H. Malpas ... a	0	10 6	Dr. A. Payne, 2nd don.	5	5 0
Major-Gen. Montague Johnstone a	1	1 0	Mrs. A. Payne, do.	5	5 0
Lieut.-Col. Inglis, 57th Regt. ...	5	0 0	Miss Bates ...	2	12 6
Lieut.-Col. H. R. Norman, 10th Regt.	5	5 0	The Rev. W. H. Vernon, a thank offering... ...	5	0 0
Mrs. Huleatt a	1	1 0	Lady O'Connell...	2	12 6
W. Fuller Maitland, Esq. ...	5	0 0	Miss Shrapnel ...	5	5 0
Hy. A. M. Waldo Sibthorpe, Esq., 2nd don. ...	5	5 0	Colonel Willington, 4th don	5	5 0
F. S. H.	1	0 0	Captain Philip Smith, Grenad. Guards	5	5 0
The Right Hon. Lady Braybrooke ... a	1	1 0	Major-Gen. Russell, C.B. ...	10	10 0
			Mrs. Sutton a	1	1 0
			Mr. Geo. Finnis, add. don. ...	0	2 6
			Mrs. Copeman ...	5	5 0

Church Collections since January last:—

Norbury cum Snelston, Derby. Reverend C. F. Broughton ...	£4	0 0	Order of Odd Fellows, Barton-on-Humber. Rev. G. Hogarth ...	£2	2 6
Cranford, Kettering. Rev. J. G. Orger	2	0 0	French Protestant Episcopal Church Bloomsbury. Rev. J. Mudry...	4	0 0
Rathmell, Yorkshire. Rev. Abel Chapman ...	1	12 0	St. Clement's, Barbadoes, per Rt. Rev. Lord Bp. of Antigua	1	1 0
Ballincollig, Cork. Rev. W. Spedding	4	4 1			

The following Soldiers' Daughters were Elected into the Home on the 31st ult.:—

	Votes.
Martha Hamilton, 74th Regiment, total orphan	3722
Ada M. Beacom, 27th Regiment, ditto	3680
Mary Ann Rudman, 62nd Regiment, ditto	3580
Mary Elizabeth Malone, R.A., ditto ...	3500
Catherine O'Brien, 82nd Regiment, ditto ...	3466
Georgiana Anne Reid, Scots Greys, ditto ...	3455
Ann Hamilton, 74th Regiment, ditto	3408
Catherine Elizabeth O'Brien, R.A., ditto... ...	3340
Martha Rudman, 62nd Regiment, ditto	3309
Rachel Russell, 53rd Regiment, ditto	3263
Eliza Tate, 60th R. Rifles, motherless	3202
Mary James, 1st Life Guards, fatherless... ...	2704

Though the objects of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home are essentially national, yet the Committee grieve to state that from the National Exchequer no assistance whatever is received, either through the War Department or the Committee of Council on Education.

An application to the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund for a grant was refused, on what grounds the Committee of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home are at a loss to understand, inasmuch as the Royal warrant, by which the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund were authorised to receive voluntary subscriptions, distinctly declares that one of the objects of that fund should be "to increase, extend, or make additions to any of our royal or other charitable institutions already founded for similar purposes within our United Kingdom." It is, therefore, the more needful for the friends of the soldier, and for the advocates of a sound, scriptural, and industrial education, to rally round the managers of the Home, and so to increase its income, that no soldier's motherless daughter shall be refused admittance.

The Committee beg to add that there are now upwards of 100 candidates for admission to the Home, principally the daughters of soldiers in India, and whom they are unable to admit for want of funds. Under these circumstances they urgently and confidently appeal to the friends of the soldier for immediate assistance.

The Soldiers' Daughters' Home is open to visitors from 10 o'clock, a.m., to 5, p.m., on every day of the week (except Saturday and Sunday).

A donation of five guineas constitutes a Life Governor, with two votes at all elections to the Home.

A donation of two guineas and a-half entitles the donor to one vote for life at all elections.

An annual subscription of one guinea entitles the subscriber to one vote at all elections.

Subscriptions and donations thankfully received by the Treasurer, Sir John Kirkland, 17, Whitehall Place, S.W.; by the bankers, London and Westminster Bank, St. James's Square, S.W., and Messrs. Masterman and Co., Nicholas Lane, City, E.C.; at the Home, Hampstead, N.W.; and at the office, 7, Whitehall, opposite the Horse Guards, S.W. Post-office orders should be made payable to the Secretary, Mr. John Marsh, upon the Charing Cross post-office.

H. L. POWYS, Major, Chairman of the Committee.

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The recent terrific gales compel the Committee earnestly to APPEAL to the public for HELP to relieve the poor castaways, or their widows and orphans. The Shipwrecked Mariners' Society is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions. For the last three years its expenditure has been beyond its income 2500*l.*, and the incessant demands made on its funds from sufferers by disasters of the sea continue to increase, 10,354 persons having been relieved last year, which tells its own tale, and the demands for the first quarter of this year have exceeded that of the last by 1000*l.*

HENRY HOPE, Admiral, Chairman.
FRANCIS MAUDE, Capt. R.N., Deputy-Chairman.

Bankers—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, & Co., Birchin Lane, City, E.C.

FRANCIS LEAN, R.N., Secretary.

Office, Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, S.E., May, 1860.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—The Committee of this Institution earnestly APPEAL to the public for pecuniary assistance, to aid them to meet the present heavy demands on the limited funds of the Society. It has now 103 lifeboats, some of which saved last year 227 persons from shipwrecks. THOMAS BARING, Chairman.
THOMAS CHAPMAN, Deputy Chairman.

No. 14, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., June, 1860.

Bankers—Messrs. Willis & Co.; Coutts & Co.; Herries & Co.

TO EMPLOYERS.—THE ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONERS EMPLLOYMENT SOCIETY, No. 22, Parliament Street, S.W., has on its registry men of unexceptionable character, who have served as non-commissioned officers and privates in different branches of H.M.'s Army and Navy. They are still in the prime of life, and besides the advantage of their military training and discipline, possess the material guarantee afforded by a pension, and are satisfied with moderate wages. Among them will be found men of every qualification, and fitted for situations of trust and responsibility. They are peculiarly fitted for places of the following description:—Hall and door-keepers to public and private establishments, messengers to ditto, grooms, helpers, and occasionally in-door servants and gardeners, porters, watchmen, gate, office, and time-keepers, constables, storekeepers, and park-keepers. No fees or expenses to employers or employed. N.B. The men belonging to the London Division of the Corps of Commissionaires have been obtained at this office.

THE LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE BAND of 21 performers, is provided entirely by H. DISTIN with his newly-invented VENTIL-HORNS. Distin's new RIFLE BUGLE, adopted and sealed as the Government pattern for the Army, can now be had, complete, price 2*l.* 2*s.*, from the Contractor, at his Manufactory, 9, Great Newport Street, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. Estimates for Bands post free. Retail Depot, 21, Tichborne Street, Regent Street, W.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.

J. KOHLER begs respectfully to call the attention of Commanding Officers and Presidents of Band Committees to his IMPROVED MODELS OF BAND INSTRUMENTS, possessing a most powerful and sonorous tone, and combining elegance with durability in their workmanship.

J. KOHLER also takes this opportunity to state that his newly-invented PATENT HARMONIC CORNOPEAN is universally approved of by the musical world, and he can with confidence strongly recommend it to the notice of all amateurs of the Cornopean.

Drawings and Price Lists sent on application to J. KOHLER, Military Musical Instrument Maker to H.M. Army and Navy and the Indian Army, 35, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

THE NEW REGULATION BRIDLE.

A. DAVIS,
MILITARY SADDLER,
33, STRAND, W.C., AND AT ALDERSHOT CAMP.

OFFICERS about to join their Regiments or proceeding abroad can be supplied at short notice with the REGULATION SADDLERY OUTFIT of the best quality at the lowest prices.

MILITIA OFFICERS, CADETS, SURGEONS, &c., are requested to apply to A. DAVIS for an Estimate for Complete Regulation or Private Outfit in Saddlery.

A. DAVIS, 33, Strand, W.C.

H. PEAT,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
14, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

DOG CARTS.

THOMSON'S REGISTERED excels other inventions of the kind in commodiousness, elegance, lightness, and economy. Manufacturer and inventor, WILLIAM THOMSON, Coachbuilder, Perth.

In addition to the testimonials already published in *The Field* and elsewhere, the following have been recently received:—

"Dalhousie Castle.

"SIR,—I have tried the Dog Cart several times, and am much pleased with it. I consider it a most perfect carriage of its kind. W. MAULE RAMSAY, Colonel.

"Jan. 20, 1860."

"Edmondstown, Feb. 29, 1860.

"MR. THOMSON,—I have just received the Dog Cart safely. In justice to you, I must say that a neater, lighter, or roomier cart I have not seen. I shall have pleasure in recommending it. I remain, &c., &c.,

"ARTHUR COSTELLO, late 7th Dragoon Guards."

Drawings sent on application.

The Price of the Registered Dog-Cart, complete, with Hand-Drag, best Lamps, Aprons for both Seats, all finished in the highest style, with Shafts for one Horse, and delivered at any Station on the Great Northern or London and North-Western, FIFTY GUINEAS. If for a pair, with Pole, Bar, and polished-steel Chains, FIFTY-FIVE GUINEAS.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

Has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession, as an excellent remedy for

ACIDITIES, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION.

As a MILD APERIENT, it is admirably adapted for DELICATE FEMALES, *particularly during Pregnancy*; and it prevents the Food of Infants from turning sour during digestion. Combined with the

ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP,

it forms an *Effervescing Aperient Draught*, which is highly agreeable and efficacious.

PREPARED BY DINNEFORD & CO., DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
(and General Agents for the *Improved Horse Hair Gloves and Belts*),
172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,
And Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

1860.—Just published, post free, three stamps.

"GABRIEL ON THE LOSS AND ONLY EFFECTUAL MODE OF RESTORING THE TEETH." Explains their Patented System of supplying Artificial Teeth, which are warranted to answer perfectly for mastication and articulation, without springs, wires, or any metal, and without any operation; and shows how the best materials, with first-class workmanship, may be obtained at less than half the ordinary cost.

Messrs. GABRIEL, the Old Established Dentists (see Diploma, 1815), 33 & 34, Ludgate Hill, City, E.C., and 110, Regent Street, W. Particularly observe the name, and that the entrance to the City Establishment is up the private passage next the State Fire Insurance Office.

"Gabriel's Treatise should be read before consulting a dentist; it will save much money and more annoyance; and emanating from such a source, may be relied on."—*Herald.*

Liverpool, 134, Duke Street.

YOUTH, BEAUTY, AND ARTICULATION.—Mr. EDWARD DAVIESON, for many years dentist to the Court of Spain, begs to inform the British public that he has taken up his permanent residence at 448, West Strand, London, W.C., adjoining the Electric Telegraph office, where he is prepared to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH of a manufacture superior in beauty and durability to any known in this country at 10*s.* per tooth, which price can only be exceeded by expensive mountings. Among the wonderful discoveries he made during his residence in the south of Europe, none exceeds the Liquid Enamel, which not only imparts a pearly whiteness to natural and artificial teeth, but renders them impossible to discolour or decay. Sold, with full directions for use, at 10*s.* 6*d.* per case. It is also used in a highly condensed form for stopping decayed teeth, and is invaluable for those who have decay in their front teeth. Mr. Edward Davieson has to announce that the Fleur de l'Age, or bloom of youth, that will add youth and beauty to any complexion, is now ready. Sold in cases, price 11*s.*, 22*s.*, and four quantities in one for 33*s.* Attendance daily, from 10 till 6.

TEETH.—MR. ESKELL'S IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, whereby one set generally lasts a lifetime, are worthy the attention of those suffering from the loss of Teeth. The gradual removal of natural teeth or stumps which may be in the mouth, or the absorption of gums from whatever cause, are provided for; thus doing away with the necessity, at any future time, of having new sets of teeth, or being beyond an hour or so unpleasantly detained without them.

Not only are the dentist's services dispensed with for a long series of years, but the expense is no greater than for the ordinary kinds; and when it is added there is no pain to undergo, neither teeth nor stumps being extracted, nor any pain given whatever, it is evident this system possesses manifest advantages, and is the nearest approach to perfection yet attained. The teeth are exquisitely enamelled to nature, of unexceptionable purity and workmanship, and for accuracy of adaptation for mastication, articulation, and impossibility of detection, cannot be surpassed.

Mr. Eskell's celebrated Osteoplastic Enamel, for Stopping Decayed Teeth (admirably adapted for front teeth), retains its colour, and is free from any injurious properties either as regards the teeth or general health. Post free for 30 stamps. Loose teeth fastened. Teeth regulated. Discoloured teeth restored, &c. Hours, ten to six. Consultation free. Charges strictly moderate.—314, Regent Street, opposite the Polytechnic. Established 1847.

Post free for two stamps.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF AN entirely NEW THEORY of CURING DISEASE, being the recorded experience of 30 years' special practice in Great Britain, France, and America—with evidence of the actual effects of the latest Scientific Discoveries, denominated NEW LOCAL REMEDIES, with the adjuncts of Constitutional Treatment not yet generally known, even by the medical faculty of the British Empire, but which have been recently introduced into England. Sent free on receipt of two stamps to defray postage, &c., by W. HILL, Esq., M.A., No. 27, Alfred Place, Bedford Square, London, W.C.—Daily consultations from 11 till 2, and 6 till 8 Evening.

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HENRY SMITH, Doctor of Medicine of the Royal University of Jena, &c., will send, post free, on receipt of a stamped directed envelope, THE WARNING VOICE, a new medical work on the most effectual cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Indigestion, &c., which, if neglected, result in consumption and premature decay; with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. The true guide to those who desire a speedy cure. Every young man should peruse this excellent little work, if he values his health, happiness, and peace of mind. Sent direct from the Author's residence, 8, Burton Crescent, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.

ANOTHER CURE OF ASTHMATIC COUGH BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—From Mr. J. Richardson, Bookseller, Seaham, May 1, 1860.—"Gentlemen,—Having for some time been troubled with asthma and cough, and not being able to get any medicine that would relieve me, I was recommended to try Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, and before I had finished one box I was nearly well. Whenever I get a cold and return of cough I take some of the wafers, which give me immediate relief. I am, Gentlemen, yours, &c., T. B. BROWN."

TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS, Dr. Locock's Wafers are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 11*s.* per box. Sold by all druggists.

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MAPPIN BROTHERS,
LONDON BRIDGE,

SUPPLY the Consumer direct from their Manufactory, at their Show-rooms, London Bridge, E.C., which contain by far the largest Stock of Cutlery and Electro-Silver Plate in the World.

MAPPINS' BUCK-HORN SILVER MOUNTED TABLE CUTLERY FOR OFFICERS' MESS TABLES.

Table Knives, 46*s.* per doz.
Dessert 42*s.* ,,
Carvers 14*s.* per pair

MAPPINS' TABLE CUTLERY.

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Two Dozen full-size Table Knives, Ivory Handles ...	44 0	66 0	92 0
One-and-a-Half Dozen full-size Cheese, Ivory Handles ...	24 0	34 6	51 0
One Pair regular Meat Carvers	7 6	11 0	15 6
One Pair extra size do.	8 6	12 0	16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers ...	7 6	11 0	15 6
One Steel for sharpening ...	3 0	4 0	6 0
Complete Service ...	94 6	138 6	196 6

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Estimates Furnished for Services of Plate and Cutlery for Hotels, Steam Ships, and Regimental Messes.

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MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 AND 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE, E.C., AND QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

NO MORE MEDICINE

FOR INDIGESTION (DYSPEPSIA), HABITUAL CONSTIPATION, PALPITATION, NERVOUS, BILIOUS, AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, DEBILITY, DROPSY, COUGH, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, FEVERS.

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING
REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

Certificate No. 36,418. In chronic dyspepsia (indigestion), nervousness, palpitation, constipation, diarrhœa, bilious and liver complaints, cough, debility, asthma, and incipient consumption, we find it the safest remedy. Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S.; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Bright; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Campbell; Mr. S. E. Smith, M.R.C.S.L.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:

Cure No. 1771. Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. "Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Food." Maria Joly, of Lynn, Norfolk. Cure No. 53,816. Field Marshall the Duke of Pluskow, of dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness, and liver complaints. Cure No. 47,121, Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 54,816. From the Rev. James T. Campbell, Syderstone Rectory, near Fakenham, Norfolk: In all cases of indigestion, and particularly when the liver is affected, I consider it the best of all remedies.—JAMES T. CAMPBELL.

Similar testimonials from many thousand other respectable parties who can be referred to. Sold in canisters, 1lb. 2*s.* 9*d.*; 2lb. 4*s.* 6*d.*; 12lb. 22*s.*; 24lb. 40*s.* Super-refined quality, 5lb. 22*s.*, 10lb. 33*s.* The 10lb. 12lb and 24lb Canisters carriage free, on receipt of Post office order by Barry Du Barry & Co., 77, Regent Street, W., London; Fortnum, Mason & Co., 182, Piccadilly, W., London, and all Grocers and Chemists.

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MR. MARKWELL, Wine Merchant to Her Majesty, Nos. 35 to 40, & 45, Albemarle Street, and 4, Stafford Street, Piccadilly, London, W. Naval and Military Messes supplied.

WINES REDUCED. — Excellent Dinner Claret, 24s. and 30s.; Sherry, Pale or Gold, 36s. and 30s.; Chablis, first quality, 36s.; Still Hock and Moselle, 36s., 42s.; Sauterne, 42s.; Burgundy, 36s., 42s.; Sparkling Champagne, 42s.; Sparkling Hock and Moselle, 48s.; Old Bottled Port, 42s., 48s. per dozen.

Carriage paid by rail. Price lists on application.

MARSHALL & SON, Importers of Foreign Wines, Purveyors to the Queen, 20, Strand, W.C.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE. — FINDLATER, MACKIE, TODD, & CO., beg to announce that they are now prepared to supply ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE of the finest quality in bottles and casks of 18 gallons and upwards. Stores, under London Bridge Railway Station. Entrance, 215, Tooley Street, S.E.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Bottle, recommended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, may now be had in the Finest Condition of Messrs. HARRINGTON PARKER, & CO., who have REDUCED the Price of this highly esteemed beverage to

4s. 6d. per dozen Imperial Pints.
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TO PRESIDENTS OF MILITARY MESSES.

BAVARIAN TONIC BEER.—This highly popular Tonic Beer is now in its highest perfection; it is pure and refreshing, and is patronised by most of the leading members of the medical profession. Price, for cash, 4s. per dozen quarts, delivered to all parts of London free. Best Devonshire Cider, quarts 7s., pints 4s. Hereford Rough, quarts 8s., pints 4s. 6d.

C. SPIKINS & Co., Sole Agents for London, 9, Duke Street, Portland Place, W.

EAU-DE-VIE.—This Pure PALE BRANDY, though only 16s. per gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of veritable Cognac. In French bottles, 34s. per doz.; or securely packed in a case for the country, 35s.—HENRY BRETT & Co., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C. To be obtained only at their Distillery.

ANDREWS' DUBLIN WHISKEY.—Two gallons of the finest old Dublin Whiskey forwarded carriage paid to all parts of England for 40s., case and bottles included. Other qualities at 14s., 15s., and 16s. per gallon, according to age.

ANDREWS & Co., Wine Merchants, recommend the following WINES at the reduced Duties:—Pure St. Julien Claret, free from acidity, 24s. and 28s. per doz.; St. Estephe, superior, 32s.; excellent Pale and Golden Sherry, 26s.; superior do., 30s. and 32s.; very superior Pale, Dry, or Golden Sherry, 36s.; Vino de Pasto, a pure Ammontillado Sherry, 42s.; Old Port, fresh bottled, 30s.; superior old tawny Port, 36s.; pure pale Cognac Brandy, 24s. per gallon; superior old Cognac, 30s. per gallon; choice old Liqueur Brandy, 72s. per dozen.

Priced Lists of all Wines forwarded on application.

ANDREWS & Co., 19, 20, 21, & 22, Dame Street, Dublin.

KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKY *v.* COGNAC BRANDY. — This celebrated OLD IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French Brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London, by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale, at 8, GREAT WINDMILL STREET, HAYMARKET.—Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork branded, "Kinahan's L. L. Whisky."

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GAZETTE

AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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WE cannot express any disappointment that Admiral Duncombe's motion, for a Commission to inquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, was withdrawn. The gallant admiral introduced the subject in the most inoffensive, and we might almost say, complimentary manner, as regards the Board itself. It was the system only and the constitution of the Board, that were at fault; not those who have tried to work it. And following on the same side came Mr. Bentinck—fulfilling almost his quondam character of "George the Second" once more, but now not in offensive warfare—bearing testimony especially to the merits of the present First Lord; as much as to say, "If it were possible to get efficient administration out of a Board of Admiralty, through the instrumentality of well-qualified members, you would have it now, through the Board presided over by the Duke of Somerset." But, after that, Mr. Bentinck bethought hint of the rotten gun-boats; then suddenly became poetical, and went off about "the brightest gem the Government had in the way of patronage," after letting out that even he distrusted the "Constitution of the Board of Admiralty."

Of course, had there been any doubt on the subject into which Admiral Duncombe proposed to inquire, we should have regretted that an inquiry is not to take place. But if ever there was any doubt, the debate on this motion must have set it at rest. All the speakers knew what is the constitution of the Board of Admiralty perfectly well. The whole House,—ay, and the whole country—know its failures to do what the country had reason to expect. Not long ago the Duke of Somerset, in his Remarks upon the Report of the Dockyard Committee, published to the world his testimony in detail, as to the continual blundering by the Board of Admiralty, and indeed anticipated in a measure Lord Clarence Paget's damaging speech, acknowledging that the Board (to use Mr. Osborne's *précis*) "was jack-of-all-trades and master of none!" But, if anything were wanting to prove that the Board of Admiralty is defective in its organisation, and does not itself know what it is about, the speeches of the various speakers who have been Admiralty officials abundantly supply the evidence.

Admiral Duncombe, who had been at the Admiralty and therefore knows its constitution, was chiefly anxious that the Comptroller of Shipbuilding should have a seat at the Board, instead of being a mere cipher in its deliberations, as at present. This, he said, should be a *sine quâ non*, though he would also be glad to see the First Lord made a Minister of Marine, or Naval Secretary of State, like the Secretary for War. The gist of Lord Clarence Paget's reply to this (omitting what Sir Charles Napier called "the rubbish the Noble Lord put forward about the Admiralty being architects, shipbuilders, and other trades") was, that there were four Committees or Commissions already appointed to inquire into the various branches of Admiralty mismanagement; and, with a Board so very compliant, and ready to admit its shortcomings and have them thoroughly probed, what could the House want more? Then his lordship seemed to imply that the Comptroller of the Navy was already as good as a member of the Board, and in constant communication with it; but he was obliged to qualify this, when flatly contradicted by Mr. Osborne, and admit that the important questions as to shipbuilding were "not discussed at the Board," but only that "the First Sea Lord was in daily communication with the Comptroller on the subject." "Quite so," said Mr. Osborne, who was for many years Secretary of the Admiralty; "these questions were never brought before the Board, and the communications between the First Sea Lord and the Comptroller were all private and confidential."

As an episode in this strife of officials past and present, up starts Colonel Dickson to prick Lord Clarence Paget with the stinging observation, that "it seemed as though the sweets of office had sealed those lips which had formerly given expression to such loud denunciations upon the expenses of the Navy;" and, to show that this was no political rub, he ends by observing upon the dignity and efficiency with which the Duke of Somerset performs his duties at the Admiralty.

Then followed Sir John Pakington, the late First Lord himself, so far agreeing with Mr. Bernal Osborne and disagreeing with Lord Clarence Paget, as to the Admiralty being the perfect machine that Noble Lord now finds it, while enjoying "the sweets of office." "And yet," says Sir John, "we had the Surveyor present at the Board, during my time, regularly once a-week." That may never have happened in Mr. Osborne's time, yet he was secretary to several First Lords, including Sir James Graham himself, and also Sir Charles Wood; but, when Sir John was First Lord, every question of shipbuilding, and even the small matter when a launch was to take place, was regularly before the Board. And yet, notwithstanding this, Sir John Pakington is of opinion, that the Comptroller of the Navy and the Accountant-General ought both to be members of the Board of Admiralty, with a voice in its deliberations, in order to render that Board efficient. Sir John Pakington's Board is not answerable for the rotten gun-boats, any more than is the present Board—the gun-boats belong to Sir Charles Wood's time; and the late Board of Admiralty had most certainly the honour and credit of commencing and well-nigh completing the great re-construction of the Navy that was recently found to be necessary from the neglect of their predecessors.

One would have imagined that in these circumstances, with every fact present in people's minds, Sir Charles Wood might have maintained a modest silence on the subject of Admiralty management. But no; he must needs set the House right, and dilate upon the incompetency of fifteen Members of the House of Commons to re-organise the department effectively. He considered himself and other former First Lords the most competent to deal with it. Of course they ought to be; but what does his own speech prove as to the competency of men who have been at the Admiralty? Lord Clarence Paget declared that the building of gun-boats with green timber was sanctioned by the Board. Sir Charles Wood denies it, and lets out that this general statement, made by the present Secretary of the Admiralty to the House, had been resolved, in private to himself, into very small dimensions, as applicable only to "one contractor," and "to a small extent"—that favoured contractor being Lord Clarence Paget's late partner, Mr. Green! Sir Charles then contradicted his own secretary, Mr. Osborne, as to what was the practice of the Board of Admiralty, and left his hearers vaguely to imagine that he had conducted matters in the same business-like way that his successor had done. But he did not venture to state that the Surveyor or Comptroller of the Navy, or the Accountant-General, had had any weekly opportunities of bringing business personally before their lordships. On the contrary, he tried to prove that these officers could not find time to attend Board meetings. He has evidently a liking for those *Submissions* in writing which Sir Baldwin Walker so frequently put forward,—representing the necessity for building more line-of-battle ships, and which Sir Charles Wood's Board so systematically negatived; the result being the deplorable want of screw-liners which Sir John Pakington discovered, necessitating the re-construction of the Navy, but which, before being half accomplished, has nearly exhausted the inadequate stock of seasoned timber in the dockyards, brought about by the same system of mismanagement. Sir Charles Wood thinks nothing of the time and waste of paper that would be saved, if he had seen Sir Baldwin Walker more, and received from him fewer Submissions. He disregards the inefficiency and blundering of his Admiralty administration, consequent upon this foolish system of writing and writing, without personal consultation with the Heads of Departments. He thinks only of the ease and rapidity with which he settled matters off-hand — that kind of fussiness that makes no real and effective progress, and which only accomplishes what had better been left undone. He has been at the Treasury, the Board of Control, and now he is at the India Board; and his first love is his last—the Admiralty beats them all, and he has even the boldness to say, is the "most efficient!" Here is certainly official bliss,—we fear, on the old foundation of official ignorance! Rotten gun-boats and batteries, and exhausted stores of timber, notwithstanding, Sir Charles Wood is of opinion that the Admiralty department is the most efficient under Government!

We think the House of Commons has now had evidence enough of the nature of the constitution of the Board of Admiralty. It is a fleeting Board of naval officers and civilians, who draw their respective salaries with invariable uniformity of practice, but conduct their other duties without the least regularity or order—apparently, too, giving so little attention to them, that even members of the same Board cannot give the same account of how the business is done. These discrepancies, however, between Sir Charles Wood's account and Mr. B. Osborne's, as to how often the Surveyor of the Navy was present at the Board, and the extent of the diversity of practice between Sir Charles's Board and that of Sir John Pakington, would be easily cleared up by a return of the number of Board meetings attended by the heads of departments, which have taken place for the last five or ten years. This return would probably show Mr. Bernal Osborne to be right, and that lamentably few opportunities were afforded Sir Baldwin Walker of bringing questions before their lordships during the time the Navy was so neglected and became so reduced. We already know how much Sir John Pakington was able to accomplish by the opposite practice, of having his principal officers face to face with the members of the Board. What was then done, from a common sense, and business-like view of how to conduct such important affairs, is really all that is required to be made a new rule of the Admiralty constitution. Let the Comptroller of shipbuilding and other principal officers have seats at the Board and a voice in its decisions, and the whole thing is accomplished. If, as Sir Charles Wood says, the Comptroller of the Navy and Accountant-General could not spare time to attend the Board meetings daily, the remedy is very simple. A Deputy should perform their less important and routine duties, which, however, would surely be reduced in amount by the greater dispatch of business that would be accomplished by the personal presence of these officers at the Board. Under such an arrangement one or two of the present Lords of the Admiralty could also be dispensed with; and so, such a beneficial arrangement need not even cost the country a penny in salaries. What it might save otherwise is more important. But we would not even advocate such an improvement in the constitution of the Board of Admiralty—as if that could remedy all the evils we have lately suffered from naval mismanagement and waste of public money—without at the same time saying that a Board of Construction for the building of our ships is also a manifest necessity,—even more important, perhaps, than the *Re-construction of the Board of Admiralty.*

An army so heterogeneous in its composition as that now assembled in and about Hong Kong, consisting of English, French, Bengalees, Sikhs, Madrassees, Lascars, and Chinese coolies, with "followers" (dire Indian word) of every caste, tribe, and hue, from Cape Comorin to the Himmaleh, and from the Red Sea to the Pacific, affords as pretty a variety of subjects of consideration as ever fell to the lot of the practiced army administrator, and which, no doubt, have been fully and fairly

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weighed in all their probable bearings and contingencies.

Leaving on one side the troops and mere military material, as we did last week, we will resume the subject of stores—low in comparison, but not altogether unimportant. We will first consider what will most obviously be required for the various and rather incongruous nationalities we have collected under our standard, and we will then consider what prospect there may be of getting what is wanted where it is wanted.

There will be the scrupulous Brahmin, the salt of the earth, holding the rest of the world to be unclean; cooking chupatties within his tabooed circle, under extreme difficulties, requiring not merely flour, that most easily damaged of comestibles, but flower of a particular kind—crushed wheat. There will be the rice and curry consuming Madrassee, requiring some twenty or more articles of daily consumption, including tamarinds, cummin, and coriander seed, garlic, chillies, betel nut, ghee, and numerous other infinitesimal modicums of everything which grows under an Indian sun, but which will be rich and rare exotics in the north of China. There must be beef and pork, porter and rum, bread and biscuit, for the Britishers; pork and salted cabbage for the Chinese; flour or wheat, ghee and he-goats, for Bengalees; curry and salt-fish for the Madrassees; mutton and she-goats for the Sikhs.

Hindoo and Sikh will regard with amazement and disgust the beef-devouring Briton; the Mussulman will regard with abhorrence both Britons and Chinese for their pork-eating propensity, and, with pharasaical longing, their forbidden but seductive dram of liquid gehennum, tempting and wrong. The English will not be behindhand in turning up the nose of scorn at their neighbours' gastronomic peculiarities; and not without reason, when their olfactories are assailed with the flavour of that "stinking ghee," which makes the very atmosphere greasy, as, closely allied with garlic, it tenaciously clings to garments and to everything within reach of its noxious influence. The party only requires to complete its incompatibility, that our allies should add to the olla podrida their ancient diet of frogs and snails.

Frederick the Great, Marshal Saxe, Napoleon, Wellington, and the slow-going generals of the olden time were wont to study very carefully the composition of their armies with reference to the means of supply. They even looked upon military administration as a matter worthy of close application and study, and they scarcely considered it very much inferior to other questions of military efficiency. They even applied that stale old axiom, "that the strength of the whole is equal only to the strength of the weakest part," to the construction of military plans, and very slow coaches they were in consequence, and took longer in thinking about a campaign than Garibaldi would in winning it.

We have a propensity to be prudent as the old school, and impetuous as the modern one—but in the wrong places. We tried it on in the Crimea, with a splendid buccaneering raid, as unincumbered with baggage and supplies as Walker or Garibaldi could have been on a similar errand. Our impetuosity was rewarded with the most splendid success, till in an unhappy moment of inspiration we undertook to convert our filibustering exploit into regular war. The two things were incompatible, and we suffered the revenges that time always brings to those who linger on half-accomplished projects, when they change the conditions on which they had successfully been commenced.

Now, in the North of China, a filibustering raid might have been highly successful against a *fainéant* enemy who has never failed to run when time and opportunity favoured the manœuvre; and, if successful, war would not only have been brought rapidly to a conclusion, but it would also have saved an enormous expenditure in equipping the force at such a vast distance from the scene of operation, with everything which the British imagination, made morbid by Crimean experiences, fancies might by remote possibilities be wanted under every possible or impossible contingency. For such a raid the general should have been provided only with Europeans, Ghoorkas, and Chinese, who would have fed alike and fed on everything, who would not stand on ceremonious trifles, and who would, under difficulties, defer washing and praying for a week or two.

Brahmins, who make long prayers, who must wash themselves and their clothes daily, and who must cook in private, or starve, are not exactly adapted for a buccaneering exploit. Mussulmans are a little more pliable, with a prospect of loot and licence, and, with the help of sand, get over a good many ceremonial difficulties, though at best they would, except in the looting line, hardly be the men for Walker. We therefore assume that, in spite of its tempting facilities, a raid will not be attempted; that the war will be conducted in the old-fashioned, regular way, without any indecent haste or confusion,—the quartermaster-general's department in front, the cavalry on the flanks, the main body in open order, for coolness and air—the climate being warm and the country dusty—and the field-hospitals and commissariat in the rear, with well-loaded transport and ample depôts; every man with a full stomach and three days' rations in his haversack (the French in Algeria carry fifteen days' rations. (See *Vauchelle*).

But—(those horrid buts)—we must here remind an impatient British public—who will barely allow Garibaldi a week to beat 30,000 Neapolitans, take a province, and form a provisional government without any commissariat, with very few men or arms, and no artillery—we repeat, we must remind an impatient British public, that Hong Kong, where our forces are assembling, is 1200 miles from the Peiho; that Chusan, when it is taken, is 500 miles from the Peiho; that when the Gulf of Petcheli is reached, the squadron, owing to the shallowness of the gulf—nearly filled by the deposits of the Yellow River—must lie some six to nine miles from the shore, and that the shore, when arrived at, is a very muddy one. Leaving the expedition on the verge of the mud, we will accompany it no further for the present, but will request our readers to turn to "our special correspondent's" account of the descent, without cavalry, transport, or stores, on the fine hard beach with deep water at Kalamita Bay, and then fancy what, without much calmness and deliberation, will be the landing on the muddy shallow shores of the Gulf of Petcheli, with cavalry transport and all the munitions *de guerre et de bouche*, where there is nothing to be got nearer than Chusan, and where such a variety of comestibles will be required.

We must then remind our readers that the plains of Tartary are hot as Bengal in summer, and cold as Kamtschatka in winter; that after the middle of September, when the north-east monsoon has set strongly in, the Gulf of Petcheli is inaccessible from the south, and nearly all the water is blown out of it, and that a little later it is locked up in ice, and the expedition is cut off till the following spring from all communication with its depôts.

Not long since public attention was prominently engaged by a consideration of the question we have come to describe as the Social Evil. But the ventilation which the subject received was confined to the metropolis; and it was from the heart of London that Magdalens trooped forth at midnight to hear the unwonted voice of prayer, and find hands stretched out for their rescue. They came, we were told, in silks and velvets, in hats and feathers, bedizened with finery, and seeming rather to court notice than to shrink from the gaze. If the leaders of the movement would see the darkest side of the picture, they should go to the purlieus of our great camps—Aldershot, Shorncliffe, and the Curragh, where, in the highways and byways, in the lanes and ditches, they will meet the miserable outcasts who in their ruin are avenged, introducing into the camp all that demoralises an army—drunkenness, theft, desertion, and disease. From time immemorial, military discipline has been as powerless to meet the evil as the police in the Haymarket. Even that pink of martinets, the Duke of Alva, was obliged to wink at it; and history records that his troops were followed across Mount Cenis by Italian courtesans, who marched in regular battalions. Some are beginning to doubt the wisdom of that policy which discourages marriage in the Army. It is urged that married men are the best soldiers, the most regular in their habits, seldom in hospital, and, consequently, the least expense to the country. Although this may be true, the old tradition maintains its ground, and there can be no doubt it is correct in principle, however cruel and, in some respects, baneful in practice. One thing we know, that, whatever the discouragement, and in spite of pains and penalties, soldiers do and will marry. A generous impulse or genuine affection blinds them to all consequences, and young women, often of a superior station to their own, listen to their overtures, never reflecting that the position of a soldier is incompatible with the married state, and that he is unable to contribute to the maintenance of a wife. Marrying without permission, they are excluded from the little helps accorded to the fixed number wedded by authority—a degree of assistance which is itself so insignificant as to be valuable only to the extremest poverty. Those who are not so fortunate as to obtain this accommodation are obliged to take refuge in the lowest rookeries, which is all their means will admit of, the allowance to the married soldier for lodging, fire, and light, being only twopence per day. His wife has no certain employment but the twelfth share of the Company's washing, for which she receives about 2*s*. 5*d*. weekly, finding her own soap and fuel; and, as a soldier is liable to removal at a moment's notice, she has little opportunity of forming a connection independent of the regiment, even where resident labour has not monopolised the field. If the privileged number of married women are exposed to such distress, what must be the lot of those who marry without leave, who receive no assistance from authority, and are, as it were under an interdict, cut off from the regiment, and no way countenanced or recognised! A master hand has given us, in the story of "Bleak House," a fine delineation of the rough virtues of a soldier's wife; but who can the tale unfold of all the touching incidents of her career, of privations bravely endured, trials surmounted, and temptations overcome? The washing-tub is not to be made heroic, although the bride of a grenadier became Empress of Russia, and, in our own country, Nan Clarges gave her name to a fashionable street, and died a duchess. But the lowliest garb may cover sterling worth; and in no sphere of humble life will this be more frequently met than amongst the wives of our soldiers.

For this class public sympathy is now bespoken in a manner that claims our advocacy. The destitution to which they were exposed during the Crimean War, led to the formation at the time of an association for their relief, which, after accomplishing the object in view, was allowed to expire; but the distress entailed on the wives and families of soldiers by the dispatch of troops to India on the outbreak of the mutiny, again called it into being, and it has since become established in a permanent form, as an "Association for Improving the Condition of the Wives and Families of Soldiers and Sailors." The design is to extend relief by means of industrial employment, gifts of clothing, medical attendance, payment of lodgings, and the placing of children in asylums and industrial homes. The Association, which is under the patronage of Her Majesty, and is supported by His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, and a number of distinguished officers, has its centre in Whitehall; but a number of branches extend its modest beneficence to our principal garrisons and military stations in every part of the kingdom. We are sorry to hear that its operations are restricted from want of funds; but an institution so truly national will not appeal in vain for support; and in making known its need, we feel that we have done what the case requires. If, indeed, sympathy can be awakened for the fallen, much more may it be claimed for the virtuous and deserving, who are bravely struggling with adversity and may perish through our neglect. In another place will be found an article in reference to the claims of an institution with a more special object, but there is no antagonism in the two associations, and to both we wish every success—and promise every assistance it is in our power to afford.

Photography Applied to Military Purposes.—A lecture was delivered at the United Service Institution, on Friday week afternoon, by Captain Donnelly, R.E., on photography and its application to military purposes. After tracing the chemical and scientific principles involved in the art, the gallant officer remarked that the first necessity in its application to military purposes was portability in the apparatus. This Captain Foot had effected by inventing a camera which could be folded up and put into a knapsack. All the necessary chemicals could be stowed away in a box and carried on a pack-saddle. Men belonging to the Sappers had executed some excellent photograhs in Asia Minor, on the boundary line between Turkey and Russia, and, during the verification of the railway surveys, on the Isthmus of Panama. Photography could be applied under difficult circumstances, such as a long and rapid journey, and during the movements of an army in the field. Photographs of a country gave truthful and accurate representations, and did more to give a correct idea of any particular position than the most elaborate description in words. It had been employed by Colonel Staunton, with admirable effect, in illustrating the report on a country, and might be of the greatest service to a general commanding an army in the field. At Chatham photography had been much used to show the different modes of forming bridges and other military works. Although not strictly a military work, he would call their attention to the application of photography to the reduction of maps in the Ordnance Survey Office. The largest scale employed was 10½ feet to the mile. This was reduced to scales of 25 inches and 6 inches to the mile, by photography, with admirable accuracy and despatch. There was a less scale than this, that of one inch to the mile. Here, however, photography was found to be too accurate, the reduced map being too much covered with details. They had, therefore, still to employ the old plan of the pentagraph for the last operation. By a method lately invented, they were able to transfer photographs at once to copper or zinc plates, and there was no doubt its application to military purposes would be much increased.

Sandown Fort.—What does the Government propose to do with Sandown Fort? Is it to be repaired, or are we to have new fortifications on the Isle of Wight? Its present condition is a disgrace to the country. The fort is sinking into a marais, and not safe to fire from. The guns are old and useless. Their carriages are more rotten than the rotten gunboats. The stores are in mouldy and rotten lofts. Not a gun-sponge that is not rotted, not a rammer-head that is not infected with the dry rot. The flannel bags for cartridges are full.

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THE ARMY.

Royal Horse Guards. Ordered to move from Windsor to Aldershot.

4th. Dragoon Guards. Ordered to move from Brighton to Aldershot. On Tuesday night a telegraphic message was received from the Quartermaster-General's office by the commanding officer of the squadron at Shorncliffe to hold themselves in readiness to march on Friday (yesterday) morning to Aldershot. General Mansel inspected the squadron on Thursday morning at 10 a.m. The following was the strength of the squadron :—Captain Robertson in command, Captain M'Donnell, Lieutenant Royds, Cornet Merriott, 7 non-commissioned officers, 101 rank and file, 105 horses, 12 women, and 16 children.

5th Dragoon Guards. The officers of this distinguished regiment dined on Monday at the Trafalgar, Greenwich. The following were present :—C. M. Balders, Esq., H. E. Bevillo, Esq., Colonel Blackburne, J. Brymer, Esq., Captain Burnand, the Hon. Major Calthorpe, W. B. Coloni, Esq., N. Cowley, Esq., T. Duffield, Esq., Captain Ferguson, J. H. P. Fitz Patrick, Esq., C. Ford, Esq., Captain Garrard, Captain Goodman, C. A. D. Halford, Esq., Captain Hampton, Captain Hay, N. P. Hovenden, Esq., Major Inglis, C. Lee Mainwaring, Esq., Colonel Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Captain Montgomery, Lieut. J. C. Paulet, Esq., H. L. Payne, Esq., Captain Proctor, L. A. Richardson, Esq., General Sir James Scarlett, S. Colonel Scarlett, W. J. Scarlett, Esq., Captain Fitzmaurice Scott, Captain Swinfen, Captain Travers, General Sir Maxwell Wallace, A. Prime, Esq.

Royal Artillery.—The undermentioned officers of the Royal Artillery are to be posted as under :—Lieutenant-Colonel Ingletield to the 2nd Brigade, on major's pay; Second Captain Llnellyn to Major Crauford's battery, 13th Brigade, vice Law, who has been transferred to Captain Desborough's battery of that brigade ; Surgeon Blake, M.D., and Surgeon Guy, M.D., to the Depôt Brigade, for duty at Shoeburyness ; Surgeon Ward and Surgeon Fogo, M.D., to the Depôt Brigade, for duty at Woolwich ; Assistant-Surgeon Pollard to the 2nd Brigade, for duty at Woolwich ; Assistant-Surgeon Whitla and Assistant-Surgeon Storey to the 15th Brigade, for duty at Gosport ; Assistant-Surgeon Mackay, M.D., to the Depôt Brigade, for duty at Shoeburyness ; Assistant-Surgeon Rogers to the 9th Brigade, for duty at Corfu ; Assistant-Surgeon Bartlet, to the 3rd Brigade, for duty at Guernsey ; Assistant-Surgeon Adsetts, to the 2nd Brigade, for duty at Jersey ; Assistant-Surgeon Smythe, and Assistant-Surgeon Cowan, M.D., to the Depôt Brigade, for duty at Woolwich ; Assistant-Surgeon Veale, M.D., is posted to the 8th Brigade, and ordered to do duty at Devonport until further orders. His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has appointed to the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness Second Captain A. W. A. Ogilvie to be instructor in gunnery, vice Hay, appointed to the staff of the expeditionary force to China ; and Second Captain W. M. Wolfe, to be carbine instructor, vice Brown, who resigns the appointment. The undermentioned veterinary surgeons are to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to India :—Veterinary Surgeons Dorofield, Tatham, Baldock, and Cheesman, to Bengal ; Veterinary Surgeon Lambert, to Bombay ; and Veterinary Surgeon Callow, to Madras. Lieutenant Dadson is transferred from the 14th to the Depôt Brigade, vice Thomas.

The 10th and 15th Brigades of the Royal Artillery, stationed at Portsmouth and Gosport, have been officially inspected by Major-General Bloomfield. These brigades give a grand total of 1402 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men ; but, according to their present "morning state reports," they only give of the same ranks, as "effective for guard and garrison duties," 505. The remaining strength of the brigades is shown in the returns as being employed as officers' servants, recruits at drill, acting bombardiers, &c.

1st Royals. Captain Watts (1st battalion) has received orders to join the draft from his regiment about to proceed to India.

Royal Engineers.—In reference to Section XVII., Paragraphs 1, 4, 5, of the Royal Engineer Code of Regulations, Mr. Secretary Herbert has approved of the following revised rules for admission to the civil branch of the Royal Engineer department on the establishment, sanctioned by Her Majesty's Warrant of 28th April, 1858, and also for temporary clerks of works and foremen of works :—For clerks of works : 1. A candidate must be not less than 21, nor more then 30 years of age ; 2. He must be in sound health ; 3. He must have served as a temporary clerk of works or foreman in the engineer department for at least six months ; 4. He must be certified a fit candidate by a district-commanding Royal Engineer and by the inspector-general of fortifications ; 5. He must express his readiness to serve at any station at home or abroad ; 6. He must pass an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners in the following subjects :—I. Writing from dictation ; II. English composition ; III. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions ; IV. Mensuration of plane surfaces and simple solids ; V. Practical geometry ; VI. Designs of simple structures of masonry, brick, or wood, illustrated by plans, sections, and elevations ; VII. Working drawings of particular parts of buildings ; VIII. Measurement of builders' work ; IX. Estimating builders' work ; X. Artificers' work—the nature of tools required, the proportion of labour and materials required for any particular kind of work ; XI. Analysis of prices ; XII. Modes of Judging of the quality of building materials, calculation of the sections of timber and metals to resist transverse and longitudinal strains ; 7. Applications for permanent employment will only be received from those persons already in the temporary employment of the department, and must be addressed, through the officers under whom they are serving, to the Secretary of State for War. For temporary clerks of works and foremen ; 8. A candidate must be between 20 and 50 years of age ; 9. He must produce two certificates of character and two certificates of professional ability ; 10. He must be in sound health ; 11. He must be reported by a district commanding engineer to be a fit person and to possess the following qualifications—a good knowledge of builders' work, and capacity to execute working drawings, and some knowledge of the measurement of artificers' work ; 12. If appointed temporary foreman of woks, his pay will be 6*s.* a-day ; 13. If appointed temporary clerk of works, his pay will be 7*s.* 6*d.* a-day ; 14. He will not be entitled to lodging or any other allowance ; 15. He will be entitled before discontinuance (if engaged for an indefinite period) to notice on the following scale—For service under one year, a fortnight ; of one year and under two, one month ; two years and under three, two months ; three years and upwards, three months—if engaged for the superintendence of a particular work, the engagement will cease on the completion of the work ; 16. He will have no claim to superannuation ; 17. He will be entitled to travelling expenses to and from the place where employed ; 18. Applications for employment to be addressed to the Secretary of State for War under cover to the Under-Secretary of State for War, War-Office, London, S.W. Clerks in the Royal Engineer department ; 19. The appointment of clerks will be governed by the existing rules for clerks at out-stations. All applications for appointments must be made as provided in paragraph 18.

Captain J. E. Cornes, R.E., has been ordered to proceed from Brompton Barracks to Aldershot Camp, to join the 34th Company, of which he is to take the command. Lieutenant J. H. Wilson, R.E., has been selected to proceed to Plymouth for service with the Royal Engineers at that station.

Captain J. E. Cornes proceeds from head-quarters to Aldershot Camp, to take the command of the 35th Company of Royal Engineers ; and Lieutenant J. H. Wilson to Plymouth.

Coldstream Guards. The 1st battalion, under Colonel Newton, left the Wellington Barracks for Aldershot, where they will remain for a month.

6th Regiment. Lieutenant W. Smith has arrived from India in the King Philip troop-ship.

9th Regiment. Lieutenant C. T. Coote, of the 1st battalion, died on the 3rd of June, on his passage from Corfu to Malta, much regretted by his brother officers. Ensign Fenton succeeds to the lieutenancy without purchase.

11th Regiment. The 2nd battalion of the 11th (North Devon) Regiment left Aldershot camp yesterday for Portsmouth, where they arrived about mid-day, and proceeded at once to the quarters assigned to them.

12th Regiment. 120 men of the 1st battalion have been sent from Sydney to New Zealand to aid in quelling the insurrection of the natives.

19th Regiment. Captain F. Davis, Lieutenant C. J. Backas, Ensign C. C. B. Tribe, and Ensign H. Stokes, are on leave from the depôt at Chatham until required for embarkation for India.

20th Regiment. 2nd battalion, Curragh Camp. On the 16th ult., the sergeants of this battalion assembled in their mess-room for the purpose of presenting to Colour-Sergeant Robert Watts a handsome silver watch as a token of their esteem on his discharge from the Service. Sergeant-Major Rule was deputed to present the watch, and in a very suitable address pointed out to the sergeants of the battalion that, during a period of twenty-one years Colour-Sergeant Watts had never been entered for any offence, that he had been 17 years a sergeant (seven of which a colour-sergeant) and is in possession of the medal for long service and good conduct, with the gratuity (15*l.*). The watch was then handed to him, and Colour-Sergeant Watts replied in fitting terms.

21st Fusiliers. A sergeant of the 2nd battalion committed suicide last Saturday at Aldershot by shooting himself.

40th Regiment. Two companies from Melbourne, and two from Tasmania are ordered to New Zealand to quell the émeute. They are under the command of Major Nelson, an experienced officer who served with distinction in India.

42nd Highlanders. Ensign Dakin has arrived from India in the King Philip troop-ship.

45th Regiment. This corps is arrived at Aldershot.

47th Regiment. A detachment marched from Dover to Shorncliffe on Tuesday last for the purpose of completing a course of rifle-practice. The detachment was under the command of Captain Bloomfield ; Lieutenants Newman and King also marched with the detachment. The strength was as follows :—13 non-commissioned officers, and 92 rank and file.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—The annual inspection of the Portsmouth Division of Royal Marine Light Infantry and Artillery took place this week by Major-General S. R. Wesley, the Deputy-Adjutant-General of the corps inspecting the Royal Marine Artillery at their head-quarters, Cumberland Fort, near Portsmouth. At the conclusion of the proceedings on Wednesday, Major-General Wesley addressing Colonel Andersen, the Commandant of the division, said, "From the very minute inspection I have made of the division under your command, both in its interior arrangements in all the departments and in its discipline in the field, I have much pleasure in complimenting you on its high state of efficiency, which is alike creditable to yourself, your officers, and non-commissioned officers, and of which I shall make a most favourable report to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. The drill this afternoon has been as perfect as I ever witnessed, and it has given me great pleasure to observe the steadiness and precision of both officers and men, and I hope they will always make as good an appearance at inspection as they have done this day."

The Royal Marine Artillery, stationed at Fort Cumberland, near Portsmouth, mustering 600 men, was inspected by General Wesley on Thursday and Friday last. On the first-named day, the general inspected the men and their kits, and put them through battalion drill. Yesterday the corps made excellent practice with every description of ordnance and rocket, the Armstrong gun excepted ; no ammunition for the last-named gun having been served out.

A detachment of Royal Marine Light Infantry, consisting of two sergeants, two corporals, one bugler, and 43 privates, under the command of First Lieutenant Macey, have embarked at Portsmouth on board Her Majesty's ship Blenheim.

A board of three field officers, comprising Colonel Fraser, R.M.L.I., President, and Lieut.-Colonels Maxwell and Spalding, R.M.L.I., are sitting at the Cambridge Baracks, Portsmouth, for the examination and passing of military officers for superior rank.

60th Rifles. The officers of the 60th Rifles held their Annual Banquet at the London Tavern on Tuesday last. The following officers were present on the occasion :—Major-General Viscount Melville, K.C.B. ; the Hon. George Upton, C.B. ; Colonels Sir John Jones, K.C.B., Tempest, Maughan, and Mark Wood ; Lieutenant-Colonels Muter, Trevelyan, and Mure ; Majors Greville, Sotheby, and Churchill ; Captains Deedes, Douglas Phelips, Mitchell, Love, Everard, Rose, Phillips, and King Harman, Esq. ; Drs. Boyes and Innes.

71st Regiment. Lieutenant C. J. Howard has arrived from India in the King Philip troop-ship.

75th Regiment. Lieutenant F. F. Daniell and Ensign A. F. Leatham, are on leave from the depôt at Chatham until required for embarkation for India.

81st Regiment. Ensign H. Maturin and Ensign R. J. M'Donnell are on leave from the depôt at Chatham until required for embarkation for India.

91st Regiment. Ensigns R. Wesley, T. G. Elrington, and H. H. Roberts are on leave from the depôt at Chatham until required for embarkation for India.

8th Depôt Battalion. On Wednesday, the 30th ultimo, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. F. Love, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Major Mayne, arrived in this garrison. On the day following he made his inspection of the battalion, under the command of Colonel Raymond. Owing to the very unfavourable state of the weather, few manœuvres were gone through—the rain pouring down in torrents ; what the men did do, however, gave the General an opportunity of judging what they could do had the weather been fine. He then proceeded to examine the books, &c., and minutely inspected the huts, school, hospital, &c., with all of which he expressed himself highly pleased. This was gratifying to Colonel Raymond, who all must allow to be most zealous and indefatigable in working up the battalion to its present state of high discipline and efficiency.

The following General Order has been promulgated :—"Horse Guards, June 12. "The following additional Regulations, consequent on the reduction of the prices of Commissions in the cavalry having been approved by Her Majesty, are promulgated to the Army :—In cases where an officer of the cavalry, who was in the service previous to the 31st of January, 1860, would, on exchanging from cavalry to full or half pay of infantry, have been entitled, under the Regulations then existing, to receive the difference between the cavalry commission which he then held, and infantry according to the rates fixed for the several ranks, he will, if the exchange should be permitted, be allowed to receive the difference from the reserve fund. Captains of cavalry who have not had the benefit of the new Regulations in the purchase of any previous step, will only be required, on purchasing a majority, to pay 1350*l.*, and the additional 50*l.* will, in those cases, be paid to the retiring officer from the reserve fund. Those captains, however, who have purchased any of their previous steps under the new Regulations, will be required to pay the regulated price of 1400*l.* for the majority.—By order of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, James Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant-General."

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, General Commanding-in-Chief, held a levee on Thursday afternoon at the Horse Guards. Above 100 officers attended on the occasion.

The White Star has been chartered by the Government for the conveyance of troops and stores to China.

The annual dinner of the officers who served before Delhi in 1857, took place at the Albion on Saturday last. The following were present : — Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., K.C.B. ; Sir J. Metcalfe, Bart. Colonels—W. Jones, C.B. ; E. H. Greathed, C.B. ; Sir John Jones, K.C.B. ; H. Tombs, C.B. ; K. Young, C.B. ; H. Daly, C.B. ; H. W. Norman, C.B. ; Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals—J. H. Ker Innes, C.B. Majors—J. C. Day ; D. Kemp ; A. Light ; J. R. Turnbull ; W. Wilson ; J. G. Medley. Captains—F. G. S. Curtis ; A. J. Jones ; H. G. Deedes ; G. Baillie ; F. W. Macleod ; J. Goldie ; J. C. Innes. Lieutenants—B. Cuppage ; P. J. Curtis ; J. Evans, and R. F. Thonger.

Major-General Bloomfield, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, Major Teesdale, C.B., has arrived at Portsmouth, to inspect the artillery and the armaments of the south-western district.

Edward Ireson, an incorrigible fellow, serving as a private in Captain Lewis's company Royal Marine Light Infantry, at Woolwich, having been convicted by a garrison court-martial of absenting himself from duty, underwent the punishment of the lash, at the rear of the barrack-yard, in the presence of the Colonel-Commandant and the whole of the disposable officers and duty men. During the last two years the prisoner has passed his time in a continual defiance of orders, and has spent the whole of that period in absence, imprisonment, and hospital. In August last he underwent a similar punishment to the present — namely 50 lashes, since which no case of corporal punishment has occurred in the division, and on the day of his discharge from the infirmary he absconded from duty, and did not make his appearance in barracks for upwards of a month, when he was brought back by the police. He has been tried by courts-martial on three separate occasions for the crime of being absent and not being able to account for his kit, and on the day of his liberation he has invariably repeated the crime. On the last occasion, having been gazetted in the *Hue and Cry*, he was picked up by the police in one of the disreputable lodging-houses which abound in the lower part of Woolwich, and on being brought back to barracks he vowed "he would do no more soldiering." He bore the punishment without evincing the slightest sensation of pain, and after the last stroke of the cat had been inflicted, he carelessly cast his shirt across his shoulders, and marched erect to the infirmary, accompanied by an escort. On leaving the infirmary, he will be imprisoned 112 days in one of Her Majesty's gaols, and most probably dismissed the Service with a blank certificate.

A general court-martial is ordered to assemble at Chatham for the trial of Captain H. G. Savage on several charges. Colonel Jervis of the 1st depôt battalion is president.

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A circular has been issued, by order of the Duke of Cambridge, to the officers in command of infantry at this garrison, in which His Royal Highness reminds commanding officers that when the dress and appointments of the flank companies of infantry were assimilated to those of the remainder of the corps, it was intended to abolish all distinction between companies, and that all of them should be as nearly alike as possible in their composition. With this view it is the desire of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief that no selection of men should be made for particular companies. Commanding officers are to exercise their discretion in placing such companies on the flanks as they may from time to time deem most expedient for the service.

The arrangements for the Great French Musical Festival of the Orphéonistes at the Crystal Palace rapidly approach completion. Mons. Delaporte, and his little army of inspectors, have returned from their tour through the provinces of France, and the numbers from each society who will take part in the Festival are now exactly reported. The band of the Guides will accompany them.

THE COMMISSARIAT AT CHATHAM.—Numerous complaints have recently been made respecting the inferior quality of the meat lately supplied to the troops at Chatham garrison by the contractors employed for that purpose, and this, notwithstanding the vigilance of the officers employed to inspect the meat served out for the men. From information on which we can rely we learn that scarcely a day passes but what either large or small quantities of meat are rejected by the board of officers, whose duty it is to see that nothing but meat of prime quality is sent into the garrison for the troops; and only one day last week a large quantity of beef aud mutton, amounting, we are informed, to several hundredweight, which the contractors had attempted to send in, was rejected as being altogether unfitted for human food. In spite of the care taken by the quartermasters, whose especial duty it is to attend and inspect the quality and condition of the meat supplied each morning, meat of an inferior kind will find its way into the barracks, the quartermasters, who cannot be expected to be well versed on the subject, being as frequently as not deceived. To remedy this it has been suggested that one or two men, who have been butchers, should be selected from among the troops and placed at the disposal of the quartermasters, in order that their experience might detect any meat of an inferor quality. This plan has been tried for some time past in the Royal Engineers, as well as some other corps, with the most satisfactory results. It is also proposed to place greater powers in the hands of the quartermasters, who under the present system are often prevented rejecting unwholesome meat from the fear of having their decision appealed against by the contractors, in which case the quartermasters may expect a reprimand. Considering the high price paid by Government for the meat there is no reason why any but the very best description should be supplied to the troops.

VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY.—A very interesting subject has recently been painted by Mr. Desanges, and added to the Victoria Cross Gallery at the Egyptian Hall, representing a desperate affray on the roof of a house at Khur Kowda, near Delhi, during Major Hodson's expedition to Rhotuk. Major Hodson and some followers, among whom are the two gallant nephews of Lord Gough, have dislodged a party of rebels from an upper chamber by setting it on fire. In the encounter Lieutenant Hugh Gough, 1st Bengal European Light Cavalry, has received a wound and has fallen. A sowar is standing over him with raised tulwar, and Major Charles Gough, of the Guide Corps, is seen rushing to his brother's rescue. The fact of both brothers having gained the Victoria Cross increases the interest of the picture, which has been painted from the description given to the artist by his gallant sitter, Major Gough, V.C., himself.

SHORNCLIFFE CAMP.

On Tuesday morning, the 12th inst., nine detachments of the Royal Antrim Militia Artillery, under the command of Captain Adair, and three detachments of the Coast Defence Brigade Royal Artillery, under the command of Captain Sweeney, R.A., took up their positions at Sandgate Castle and Nos. 4, 5, and 6 Martello Towers, for the purpose of going through a course of ball and shell practice. The detachments arrived about 9 a.m., and commenced practice at 10 a.m. Lieut.-General Mansel, Colonel Cuppage, R.A., commanding the Royal Artillery, Dover, Colonel, the Hon. Devereux, commanding the Royal Artillery, Shorncliffe, Colonel Burbury, Assistant Adjutant-General, Majors Gamble and Forster, and a number of officers from Shorncliffe, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, were in attendance, and were much interested in the firing. Ten rounds of solid shot were fired from each gun, and also a number of shells. The range from Sandgate Castle was about 1390 yards, whilst from No. 4, 5, and 6 Martello Towers the range was about 1750 yards. The firing was very accurate, the targets, consisting of sugar hogsheads, being struck several times, in one case the small flag-staff being shot away, the gun being laid by a corporal in the coast defence brigade. After conclusion of the practice Lieutenant-General Mansel expressed the great satisfaction he felt at the accurate firing, adding it was magnificent, and could not be exceeded. On Thursday the 14th, detachments of the Royal Antrim and the Coast Brigade practised from Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Martello Towers, and made excellent practice the range being 2,150 yards; this is the first time that guns have been fired from these towers for a very considerable period, very nearly forty years.

COLCHESTER CAMP.

A correspondent writes:—"The abolition of corporal punishment for desertion has had the most beneficial effect upon the troops in this camp, the number of offenders being now very small indeed. At the last exhibition of this kind several of the young recruits fainted away; and it is well known that under the old system so disgusted were large bodies of troops at the frequency of those demoralising scenes, that plans were deliberately framed for the desertion of almost entire sections of regiments at a time. The removal of such an objectionable mode of punishment, and the inducements held out to the men, have resulted in a better state of things; and at no previous period were the Indian depôts in finer condition than at present. Subjoined is the effective strength of each depôt in this camp:—9th battalion—1st Royals, 205 rank and file; 6th, 205; 54th, 196; 56th, 220; 66th, 122; 88th, 277. 10th battalion—5th, 453; 34th, 233; 37th, 225; 38th, 233; 44th, 224; 97th, 252. Total, 2845 rank and file, 86 officers, 202 women, 257 children. Grand total, 3390. The Rev. E. L. Walsh, who for three years has most efficiently discharged the duties of chaplain to the forces in Colchester camp, is shortly to be removed to Parkhurst.

The under-mentioned officers, who are about to proceed to India with drafts to join their service companies, have leave of absence from their regiments until the end of the month, unless earlier recalled for embarkation:—Ensign Ormond and Lieutenant Shegog of the 1st battalion 5th Fusiliers; Ensign Collis, 1st battalion 6th Foot; Ensign Watts, 34th; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Heaton, Lieutenant Mason, Ensign King, and Ensign Holton, 37th; Ensign Bramhead, 38th Regiment; Captain Robin, 54th; Captain Eccles, 56th; Brevet-Major Gore, and Ensign Cuthbertson, 88th; and Lieutenant Thompson, 97th.

On Wednesday the whole of the troops forming the two depôt battalions were for the first time marched into the country upon what is termed a "time march." The men were formed into four distinct columns, and left by different routes, the rendezvous being an extensive common called Bergholt Heath, which was reached by all parties simultaneously, and a general review then took place.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JUNE 12.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieut. William Gair to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. Weatherley, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

2nd Dragoons—Ensign William Seaman Thomson, from the 79th Foot, to be Cornet, vice Philp, promoted.

3rd Light Dragoons—Brevet-Col. Stephen John Hill, from half-pay 2nd West India Regiment, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. Walter Unett, who exchanges, receiving the difference between Infantry and Cavalry; Major the Hon. Horace Manners Monckton to be Lieut.-Col. by purchase, vice Hill, who retires; Captain Richard Michael Williams to be Major, by purchase, vice the Hon. H. M. Monckton; Lieut.-John Unett to be Captain, by purchase, vice Williams; Cornet Edward Arthur Gore to be Lieut., by purchase, vice John Unett.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Lieut. and Capt. Archibald Campbell Campbell to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., by purchase, vice Mure, who retires; Ensign and Lieut. Windsor Charles Carey Elwes to be Lieut. and Capt., by purchase, vice Archibald Campbell Campbell; Ensign the Hon. George Grimston Craven, from the 26th Foot, to be Ensign and Lieut., by purchase, vice Elwes.

1st Regiment of Foot—Arthur Clark, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Farrell, promoted.

2nd Foot—Captain George Michael Keane, from half-pay, Unattached to be Captain, vice Brevet-Colonel E. S. Smyth, promoted, without purchase, to an Unattached Majority; Lieutenant George Pomeroy Colley, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Keane, who retires; Ensign Robert Alexander Crawford, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Colley; Standish Barry, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Laurent, promoted; Quartermaster George Blurton, from the 39th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Nicolls, appointed to a depôt battalion.

4th Foot.—Edgar Montagu Kemp, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hepburn, appointed to the 9th Light Dragoons; Lieutenant Oswald Robert Middleton, to be Adjutant, vice Brockman, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

5th Foot—Albert Cecil Robert Drewe, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wadling, promoted.

7th Foot—Ensign and Adjutant Joseph Smith, to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign John Graydon Smith, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Elwes, who retires; Lieutenant Henry Alexander Little, to be Adjutant, vice Lewis, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

12th Foot—George Henry Bacchus, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Dawson, promoted.

14th Foot—Aubrey Lisle Patton, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Johnson, promoted.

15th Foot—Albert Edward Hamilton Smyth, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hayne, promoted.

17th Foot—Ensign Edward Jackson Harris to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Elgin, whose promotion by purchase, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 25th of May 1860, has been cancelled.

20th Foot—Ensign George R. Gibbs to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Horn, deceased.

22nd Foot—Captain Henry Edward Watson, from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Captain, vice Trydell, who exchanges.

25th Foot—Lieutenant Henry Theodore Duchesnay, from the 100th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Johnston, who exchanges.

26th Foot—Lieutenant George Edmund Phipps Trent to be Captain, by purchase, vice Elderton, who retires; Ensign Charles Henry Wills to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Trent; Simeon Harrison Hardy, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wills.

27th Foot—Cecil John Foot, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, in succession to Lieutenant Cooper, promoted, without purchase, in the the 25th Foot.

29th Foot—Major Edward Henry Westropp to be Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase, vice Wheeler, who retires; Captain John Mackenzie Lyle to be Major, by purchase, vice Westropp; Lieutenant Thomas Pattison Wood to be Captain, by purchase, vice Lyle; Ensign Howell Davis to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wood: Martin Charles Selwyn Tupper, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Davis.

30th Foot—Ensign Richard Nagle to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Hon. Leopold William Henry Powys, who retires; James Thom, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Pelham, promoted.

33rd Foot—Edwin Sandys Wason, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Grant, promoted.

44th Foot—Ensign William Henry Overton, from the 5th Foot, to be Ensign.

48th Foot—Lieutenant William Lamb Barr, from the 53rd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Hall, who exchanges.

53rd Foot—Lieutenant Thomas Hall, from the 48th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Barr, who exchanges.

71st Foot—Arthur Willoughby Spens, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Allan, promoted.

80th Foot—Edmond Richard Purcell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Harrison, promoted.

81st Foot—Halkett Francis Jackson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, in succession to Lieutenant Wilkinson, promoted without purchase, in the 25th Foot.

88th Foot—Brevet-Major Benjamin Bunbury Mauleverer to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. J. J. Bourke, promoted, by purchase, to an Unattached Lieut.-Colonelcy; Lieutenant Robert Vernor to be Captain, by purchase, vice Mauleverer; Ensign William Hatfield to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Vernor.

97th Foot—Ensign Robert Lefroy to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cooper, who retires; Ensign Thomas Evans Stuart to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Parker, who retires; Ensign William Patric Oliphant Boulderson, from the 41st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Lefroy.

100th Foot—Lieutenant Fowell Buxton Johnston, from the 25th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Duchesnay, who exchanges.

3rd West India Regiment—The appointment of John Robert Mather, Gent., to an Ensigncy, by purchase, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 25th of May, has been cancelled.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Captain John Frederick Trydell, from the 22nd Foot, to be Captain, vice Watson, who exchanges.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Lieutenant Alexander Moore Armstrong to be Captain, by purchase, vice Taylor, who retires; Ensign Frederick John Atkinson Dunn to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Armstrong.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Brevet-Major Oliver Nicolls from Paymaster of the 2nd Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Taylor, deceased.

UNATTACHED.

Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. the Hon. John Jocelyn Bourke, from the 88th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., by purchase.

PURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

The commission of Purveyor John Macfarlane to be antedated to the 16th of January, 1860.

BREVET.

The commission as Brevet-Lieut.-Col. of Brevet-Lieut.-Col. David Scott Dodgson, 30th Bengal Native Infantry, to be antedated to the 20th of July, 1858.

Capt. George Michael Keane, 2nd Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Brevet-Major George Michael Keane, 2nd Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army.

Capt. William Thomas Johnson, 6th Bombay Native Infantry, to be Major in the Army.

Paymaster John Henry King, 2nd Dragoons, to have the honorary rank of Capt., under the Royal Warrant of the 27th of January, 1860.

Memorandum—Lieut.-Col. Frederick William Haultain, upon half-pay of the Royal Artillery, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, he being about to become a settler in Canada.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JUNE 15.

8th Regiment of Foot—Major-General Eaton Monins to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Roderick Macneil, removed to 78th Regiment.

78th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant-General Roderick Macneil, from the 8th Foot, to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Sir William Chalmers, C.B., deceased.

7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant William Digby Wentworth to be Captain, by purchase, vice Welstead, who retires; Cornet Clavering Redman to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wentworth.

7th Light Dragoons—Cornet Herbert Owen Johnes to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Honourable Caryl Craven Molyneux, promoted.

18th Light Dragoons—Cornet Townley Patten Hume Macartney Filgate to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Harris, who retires.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Lieutenant Leonard Griffiths, on the Supernumerary List, to be Second Captain.

Coast Brigade of Artillery—Lieutenant William Crawford to be Quartermaster, vice Anderson, who resigns the Quartermastership only.

Royal Engineers—Second Captain Charles Elwin Harvey to be Adjutant, vice Gordon, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

Coldstream Guards—Lieutenant and Captain the Honourable William Henry A. Fielding to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice George, Lord Bingham, who retires; Ensign and Lieutenant William Wynne to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice the Honourable W. H. A. Fielding; Arthur Wilbraham; Gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wynne.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Lieutenant and Captain Charles George Tottenham to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel by purchase, vice Haygarth, who retires: Ensign and Lieutenant Henry Hardinge Denne Stracey to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Tottenham; Charles Arthur Wynne, Gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stracey.

8th Regiment of Foot—Captain Robert Gordon Sanders Mason, from the 51st Foot, to be Captain, vice Souter, who exchanges.

9th Foot—Ensign Harry Elmhirst to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Coote, who retires.

12th Foot—Lieutenant Francis Augustus FitzGerald to be Captain, by purchase, vice J. R. Palmer, who retires; Ensign Henry Magee to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice FitzGerald; Lieutenant John Soame Richardson to be Adjutant, vice FitzGerald, promoted.

16th Foot—Ensign Currer Fothergill Busfeild to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Whitlam, who retires.

17th Foot—Lieutenant William Robinson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Langford, who retires; Ensign Henry Grey MacGregor to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Robinson.

18th Foot—John Bradley, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Talbot, who retires.

19th Foot—Edward Turner, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Williams, promoted.

25th Foot—Captain Stanley John Lowe, from the 81st Foot, to be Captain, vice Magrath, who exchanges; John Ireland Dobson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase; Elliott Christie Charles Farnall, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Vivian, promoted.

27th Foot—Surgeon George Peacocke, M.D., from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Todd, deceased.

34th Foot—Charles Albert Leslie Attila French, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Walker, promoted.

51st Foot—Captain Thomas George Souter, from the 8th Foot, to be Captain, vice Mason, who exchanges.

59th Foot—Lieutenant George Joy to be Captain, by purchase, vice King, who retires; Ensign Gerald FitzGibbon to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Joy; Ensign Arthur William Ball, from the 11th Foot, to be Ensign, vice FitzGibbon.

60th Foot—Lieutenant Llewellyn Edmund Traherne has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission; the Honourable Ralph Abercromby to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Steward, who retires.

70th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Hession, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Rogers, appointed to the Staff.

79th Foot—Walter Douglas Somerset Campbell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Thomson, appointed to the 2nd Dragoons.

81st Foot—Captain Frederick Augustus Magrath, from the 25th Foot, to be Captain, vice Lowe, who exchanges.

83rd Foot—Lieutenant William Minbear to be Captain, by purchase, vice Gandy, who retires.

84th Foot—Ensign Norcliffe Gilpin, from the 87th Foot to be Ensign, vice Simpson, promoted.

94th Foot—Lieutenant Arthur Charles Elliot, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Tod, who retires; Ensign Joseph Brabazon Pilkington to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Elliot.

100th Foot—Lieutenant Richard Lane Bayliff to be Captain, by purchase, vice Swift, who retires; Ensign John Gibbs Ridout to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bayliff.

3rd West India Regiment—John Lever, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Clifton, promoted.

Gold Coast Artillery Corps—George Kerr Ross, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Horner, promoted.

STAFF.

Major-General Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B., having the local rank of Lieutenant-General in China, to be Commander of the Forces serving in China.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Commissariat Clerk Herbert Chamberlayne Smith to be Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General; Commissariat Clerk James Hall to be Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surgeon-Major John Atkins Davis, retired upon half-pay Royal Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of 1st October, 1858.

Assistant-Surgeon Thomas John Murphy, from the 60th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hession, appointed to the 70th Foot.

Assistant-Surgeon Henry James Rogers, from the 70th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Dickson, resigned.

BREVET.

The Commission of Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Henry Laye, Depôt Battalion, as Major in the Army, to be antedated to the 12th November, 1847, such antedate to give no claim to back pay.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Henry Laye to be Colonel in the Army.

Captain William Joseph Fitzmaurice Stafford, 36th Bengal Native Infantry, to be Major in the Army.

Second Captain James Bevan Edwards, Royal Engineers, to be Major in the Army.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieutenant-General Sir William Chalmers, C.B., Colonel of the 78th Foot, on the 2nd June, 1860:—

Major-General Alexander Kennedy Clark Kennedy, C.B., Colonel of the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant-General.

Brevet-Colonel Robert Blucher Wood, C.B., from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, 97th Foot, serving as Colonel on the Staff of the Army, to be Major-General.

Brevet-Major Charles Parke Ibbetson, Captain half-pay 89th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Edward Thornbrough Parker Shewen, Royal Marines, to be Major.

In answer to Mr. Sheridan the First Lord of the Treasury stated, on Tuesday night, that the Secretary for Foreign Affairs had requested the Admiralty to station one ship at Marsala, one at Messina, one at Palermo, and four ships of war in the Bay of Naples, for the purpose of affording shelter to such persons as may claim protection from the British flag.

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THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, JUNE

PROMOTIONS.—Lieutenant D'Arcy S. Preston (1848), late flag-lieutenant to Sir Barrington Reynolds at Plymouth, to the rank of commander; Engineers G. Wynhall, promoted to the rank of first-class assistant-engineer in the Bustard; J. Langrish, promoted to first-class assistant-engineer in the Cornwallis, for service in the Ruby; T. Witt, promoted to first-class assistant-engineer in the Fisgard, for service in the Bann; J. Lowrie, promoted to first-class assistant-engineer in the Nile; and T. Huard, promoted to first-class assistant-engineer in the Wasp.

APPOINTMENTS.—Commander George M. Jackson to Geyser; Commander F. H. Smith to Torch.

Lieutenants, C. J. M'Grigor, J. B. Grove, and F. H. Blair, to the Colossus; E. H. L. Ray, C. R. F. Boxer, W. H. Goold, T. M. Magnay, C. G. Fane, and A. H. Alston, to the St. George; F. H. S. Webber, and A. G. Wootton, to the Donegal; G. B. Goolden, to the Mars; G. A. Brine, to the Monarch; W. J. Walker, to the Barracouta; Sir F. Blackwood, to the Aboukir; E. C. Betty, to the Blenheim, for service in the Violet; G. Stratton, to the Blenheim.

Master W. H. Crane to the Colossus, and W. G. Aldrich to the St. George.

Surgeon J. A. Miller to the Colossus.

Chaplain R. J. Jenkins to the Colsssus.

Paymasters—John Mallard, Beresford Scott, James Kay, and John Pooley, to the Colossus; George Ramsden to the St. George.

Assistant-Surgeons—Charles J. Fennell, to the Colossus; William Lockart confirmed in the Imaum; Alexander Minnoch, confirmed in the Exmouth.

Assistant-Paymasters—John Hay, to the Victory, additional; E. W. Goldson and N. B. Deering to the St. George; J. Chambers and F. A. Keogh, to the Colossus.

COAST-GUARD OFFICE, JUNE 14.

REMOVAL. Chief-Officer Mr. Robert McMaster from Killough to Youghal.

Arrogant, 47, screw, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Edmonstone, had, by the latest accounts from the West Coast of Africa, left Lagos for Fernando Po and the south coast.

Archer, 13, screw-corvette, was, by the last mail from Sierra Leone, stationed on the south coast.

Alecto, 5, steam-sloop, Commander Raby, V.C., by the last accounts from the coast of Africa, had gone to the southward.

Assurance, 4, arrived at Naples on the 4th inst. from Palermo, but sailed almost immediately again for Messina and Malta.

Bacchante, 51, screw, Captain McKenzie, fitting at Portsmouth as the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Sir T. Maitland, K.C.B., the future Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific station, will be ready for sea in a few days from this time.

Blenheim, block-ship. The officers and crew of this vessel are to be turned over to the Colossus, 80, screw.

Boscawen, 70, Captain Powell, C.B., flag-ship of Rear-Admiral the Honble. Sir Frederick H. Grey, having been relieved by the Forte, may be expected at Spithead about the latter end of July.

Colossus, 80, screw-liner, Portsmouth, has been commissioned, and the captain and officers of the Blenheim will be turned over to her, and when completed she will proceed to Portland as coast-guard ship. This is another step in the right direction, and it is to be hoped that before long we shall see all the coast-guard stations occupied by ships of power, at least equal to the Colossus.

Coquette, 4, screw, gun-vessel. This vessel is being gradually opened up, forward and aft. Her mid-ship section is very defective, and as far as can at present be discovered, she will require very extensive repairs all over. We believe, however, previous to expending much time or money upon her, she will be opened up and thoroughly inspected. The Coquette is the production of the Messrs. Green, the eminent shipbuilders, of Blackwall.

Cormorant, 4, screw gun-vessel, is to be fitted at Chatham for the second division of the steam reserve.

Dee, Master-Commanding Pullen, is loading machinery at Woolwich, for the western ports.

Duncan, 101, screw. On testing this ship's engines at moorings, and, of course, with diminished steam-power in the basin at Portsmouth, a few days since, it was soon discovered that the vibration was so great as to cause her thrust-chocks to move upwards of an inch, and the oakum to spew out two inches in the wake of her rudder-post. This is to be regretted, for the Duncan is one of the most splendid *looking* ships in the Navy. To remedy the weakness exhibited in her stern it has been found necessary to strengthen her abaft with metal knees and crutches, and also to secure her inside with an iron transom. It is said that these alarming symptoms of weakness in this splendid looking new ship is attributable to green timber, which, having shrunk since it was used in her construction, has rendered the vessel very tender about the region of her screw, the shake of which has, when driven with gentle velocity, threatened the ship with destruction. What must have been the consequences if the Duncan had been at sea previous to the discovery of her weakness, and shows us what a responsible officer the carpenter of a ship-of-war is, and what onerous duties he has at times to perform. The injury done to the stern of a ship by the shake of the screw is a result much to be dreaded, and we are too often compelled to hear our ships-of-war complain of weakness in this part of their frame, but this is the only instance that we know of where it has been found imperative to repair the rudder-post of a bran new ship of the line, previous to trying her measured mile in the placid waters of Stokes Bay.

Eagle, 50, sailing Coastguard frigate, Captain Edward Tatham, arrived at Spithead during the night of Saturday last from Milford, attended by the Firebrand, 6, paddle, Commander James M. Bruce. At 8 a.m. yesterday the Eagle saluted the flag of Commander-in-Chief H. W. Bruce, the Victory flagship returning the compliment. The officers and crew of the Eagle will be transferred to the Blenheim, 60, screw.

Euryalus, 51, screw frigate, Captain Tarleton, C.B., with His Royal Highness Prince Alfred on board, arrived at Teneriffe on the 27th ult., and left again on the 30th for Bahia. During his stay, Prince Alfred, accompanied by Captain Tarleton and Professor Piazzi Smyth, ascended to the Peak notwithstanding the great accumulation of snow on the mountain. The frigate had on her way out called in at Madeira, where the prince had been received with distinguished honour.

Forward, gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander C. R. Robson, sailed on the 27th April from Valparaiso, under convoy of the Termagant, for Vancouver's Island.

Geyser, 6, paddle-wheel steam-sloop, 280 horse-power, has been commissioned at Devonport by Commander George Melville Jackson (1855).

Grappler, gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander A. P. H. Helby, sailed on the 27th of April from Valparaiso, under convoy of the Termagant, for Vancouver's Island.

Hecate, 6, was inspected on Monday by Commodore superintendent the Hon. J. R. Drummond, and left Woolwich for Greenhithe in the afternoon for the purpose of having her compasses adjusted prior to leaving for the Pacific.

Fairy, tender, has hauled into No. 6 dock at Portsmouth, to repair defects and prepare for summer service.

Firebrand, 6, paddle, Commander James Bruce, sailed from Spithead on Monday, from Portsmouth, on particular service. She is now at Portland.

Fire Queen, Master Commander F. W. Paul, having had a thoroughly new body in iron plates, was hauled out of No. 6 dock at Portsmouth into the steam-basin, to receive boilers and machinery.

Growler, gunboat, arrived at Malta on the 6th inst. from Constantinople.

Hermes, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander W. E. A. Gordon, from the Cape of Good Hope station, was paid off on the 8th inst. at Sheerness. The Hermes has been a happy ship during the whole of her commission. We cannot say the same of all the vessels stationed at the Cape.

Immortalité, 51, screw, receiving her machinery in the steam-basin at Portsmouth, will be ready to get up steam by Monday next.

Lee, gun-vessel, lately launched from Messrs. Wigram's yard at Blackwall, is to be fitted for service at Woolwich with all dispatch.

Linnet, screw steam gun-vessel, built by contract at Sunderland, was launched last week, and has been ordered to Chatham, where she will at once be fitted and placed in the steam reserve.

Lizard, iron paddle-vessel, Lieutenant-Commander E. Maunsel, arrived at Portsmouth, on the 10th inst., from the eastward, and proceeded the same day down Channel.

London, 90, screw liner, left Malta for Naples on the 6th inst.

Magicienne was at Hong Kong on the 25th of April. She arrived from Singapore the day previous with a transport in tow. On her way up she put into a bay on the coast of Cochin China, when one of her boats was fired upon by a fort on the shore. A flag of truce was sent in to demand an explanation, this was not respected, but also fired upon. This was too much for Captain Commerell's patience, he therefore ran his ship as close in as was desirable, and very coolly demolished the fort with a few broadsides.

Medina, 4, steam surveying vessel, left Malta on the 7th inst for the coast of Syria.

Megæra, troop-ship. Arrived at Malta from Corfu on the 4th inst., and left again on the 7th for Gibraltar and England.

Mohawk, 4, screw steam sloop, arrived at Malta on the 8th inst. from Gibraltar, and proceeded the same day on to Beyrout.

Niger, 13, Captain Cracroft. The crew of the Niger, under their captain, have been engaged with some natives of New Zealand, and have greatly distinguished themselves. It is stated that on this occasion 17 chiefs were killed, and the total amount of casualties on the part of the natives was at least 160. We take the following from the correspondence of the *Times*, dated Sydney, April 21:—We have received by sailing vessels a week's later news from New Zealand. There had been no more fighting. Some fuller particulars are given of Captain Cracroft's gallant attack on the pah. It appears that the Niger arrived from Manakau after the expedition had started from Taranaki, and that the captain, finding what was going on, landed at once with fifty of his men, and hastened to the scene of action, and, though it was dark on his arrival there, he resolved at once on storming the pah. Having harangued his men, and promised 3*l.* to the man that pulled down the rebel flag, and finding the practice of a rocket tube he had brought with him altogether too unsatisfactory for his ardour, it was left behind in charge of a small party, and the pah was "rushed." No single man could claim the honour of seizing the flag, the rush was so instantaneous. Four of the men were severely wounded, but great execution was done among the natives, who were shot and bayonetted as they tried to hide themselves in the chambers of their pah. The rebel flag has been publicly presented by Captain Cracroft to the Governor of New Zealand, who has ordered the staff of it to be properly inscribed with an account of its capture. The steamer Airdale has sailed from Manakau for Taranaki, taking 85 men of the 65th regiment and a supply of warlike stores.

Niger, screw-steamer, 14, Captain Peter Cracroft, having been four years in commission, has been ordered home, but the time of her departure from New Zealand will necessarily be regulated by the state of matters in that distant colony. The gallantry of Captain Cracroft and his crew has probably saved the colonists from a tedious struggle with the Aborigines.

Pelican, 17, will very soon be ready for launching; probably next high tides.

Pelorus, 21, Commodore, of the 2nd class, F. B. P. Seymour, by the latest accounts had sailed from Sydney for New Zealand, for the purpose of aiding in suppressing the insurrection which had broken out in that island.

Pigeon, gun-vessel, built by contract at Sunderland, was launched last week. She is to be sent to Chatham, where she will be coppered and fitted for the steam reserve.

Prince Regent, 91. The conversion of this old ship is progressing very fast, a great many caulkers and shipwrights are employed upon her.

Prometheus, 5, steam-sloop, Commander S. S. Skipwith, was at Sierra Leone when the last mail left.

Princess Royal, 91, screw, has completed masting at Portsmouth, and is now in the hands of the master rigger, to be brought forward for the first-class steam reserve or for commission, as may be ordered.

Queen, 86, screw liner, was, when our last advices left Malta, hourly expected from Gibraltar.

Ranger, 5, screw steam gun-vessel, arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday morning last from the eastward.

Racehorse, 4, new screw gun-vessel, is ordered to be fitted for the second division of the steam reserve at Chatham.

Racoon, 22. Arrived at Malta on the 1st inst., and sailed again on the 3rd on a cruise.

Renown, 91, screw liner, sailed from Malta for Naples on the 6th inst.

Satellite, screw-steamer, 21, Captain J. C. Prevost, which has been in commission since December, 1856, and stationed at Vancouver's Island, was by our latest advices preparing to leave for England.

Spitfire, 5, steam-sloop, Lieutenant-Commander Allingham, was, when the last mail left the coast of Africa, stationed off Cape Coast Castle.

St. George, screw-liner, 90, Captain the Hon. Francis Egerton, at Devonport, will be reported ready for sea on the 24th inst.

Stork, gunboat, tender to the Excellent gunnery-ship at Portsmouth, steamed up Portsmouth harbour on Saturday, and made practice at the Briton target-ship, moored on the mud-lands in Porchester Lake. At the end of the firing the old frigate was sunk at her moorings.

Supply, 2, iron steam store-ship, Master Commander W. H. Balliston, from Woolwich, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday evening last.

Termagant, 25, screw-frigate, Captain Robert Hall, sailed from Valparaiso on the 27th of April for Vancouver's Island viâ Callao.

Torch, 5, screw steam gun-vessel, has been commissioned at Chatham by Commander F. H. Smith, (1858).

Trincomalee, 24, fitting at Chatham for a training ship for the Naval Coast Volunteers, has been taken alongside the sheer hulk to have her armanent put on board, which will consist of 10 32-pounders, each of 50 cwt., and six 8-inch guns, each of 52 cwt., to be distributed on her main deck.

Tribune, 31, Captain G. T. P. Hornby. By accounts from the Pacific we find that this vessel sailed on the 24th of April for England., The Tribune has been four years in commission, having hoisted the pennant in June, 1856. Captain Hornby, however, was only appointed in August, 1858.

Vesuvius, 6, paddle-wheel steamer, has been sent from Woolwich to Deptford to be prepared for service.

Virago, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander Montagu R. Dunn, was paid off at Sheerness on Saturday last.

Vixen, Commander Richards (1860), has been ordered home from the Pacific Station.

Wasp, 13, screw-sloop, Commander Charles Stirling, sailed on the 9th inst. from Portsmouth for the Cape of Good Hope.

The Channel squadron consisting of the following ships, the Royal Albert, 121 guns, the flagship of Sir C. H. Fremantle, K.C. B.; the Donegal, 101; the Conqueror, 101; the Edgar, 91; the Aboukir, 90; the Algiers, 91; the Trafalgar, 90; the Mars, 80; the Centurion, 80; the Mersey, 40; the Diadem, 32; the Ariadne, 26; the Greyhound, 17; and the Flying Fish, 6, passed Leith and steamed up the Frith of Forth and anchored nearly ten miles above Leith Roads in a roadstead known as St. Margaret's Hope. This part of the Frith is about two miles wide, well sheltered, with plenty of water, and is as safe as any harbour in the kingdom. It is expected that the squadron will remain at its present anchorage till further orders.

The admiral's pension which fell to the disposal of the Duke of Somerset, by the death of Admiral Hawker, has been bestowed on Admiral of the Blue Sir Henry Prescott, K.C.B., who will at once be struck off the active list. The vacancy will give flag-rank to Captain Robert Spencer Robinson, one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the Royal Dock Yards. Captain Thomas M. C. Symonds, C.B., becomes senior captain for promotion to the active list of rear-admirals. A captain's good service pension falls to the gift of the First Lord of the Admiralty. Captain Sir George Nathaniel Broke, Bart., C.B., succeeds to the half pay of 14*s.* 6*d.* per diem, and Captain Thomas George Forbes to that of 12*s.* 6*d.*

Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. T. Pelham, C.B., one of the Lords of the Admiralty, visited Chatham dockyard a few days since for the purpose of inspecting the screw corvette Orpheus, 21, which is to be launched on the 23rd inst., and the screw gun-vessel Racehorse, 4, in dock, to be fitted for the steam reserve. After transacting some official business at the dockyard, Admiral Pelham returned to the Admiralty the same afternoon, thus adding to the number of professions said by Lord Clarence Paget to be followed by their lordships—that of "Traveller."

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Mr. W Hutchens, foreman of shipwrights at Woolwich Dockyard, to be assistant master-shipwright at Chatham Dockyard, vice Mr. Fincham, promoted to be master-shipwright at Deptford. Mr. W. King, of the smith department at Chatham Dockyard, has been selected to superintend the forging of the iron armour plates for the floating batteries at the establishment of Messrs. Napier & Co., Glasgow.

Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Fanshawe, K.C.B., arrived at Plymouth on Monday, and has assumed the duties of Commander-in-Chief at that Port.

Sir John Liddell, M.D., C.B., F.R.S., Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, is now making his annual inspections of the various naval hospitals. He arrived at Haslar last Saturday.

By the removal of Admiral Sir Henry Prescott, K.C.B., from the Active List of Admirals, to the Reserved Half-pay List, Vice-Admiral Harvey, now commander-in-Chief at Sheerness, becomes Admiral of the Blue; Vice-Admiral Erskine Loch is advanced to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral James Hope Johnstone moves from the Blue to the White Squadron; Rear-Admiral of the Red, Sir Charles Fremantle, K.C.B., now in command of the Channel

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Squadron, will change his flag from Red at the mizen to Blue at the fore. Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley, Bart., Admiral Superintendant at Devonport, will change from White to Red at the mizen; and Rear-Admiral John Kingcome is promoted to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Mr. J. Large, Assistant-Surveyor of the Navy, has been nan official visit to Chatham dockyard, for the purpose of .nspecting the ships now building and in dock undergoing alterations and repairs.

Commodore Loring's time on the Australian station having expired, he has been recalled, and the Iris, with his broad pennant, may be shortly looked for.

A number of lads have been entered during the past week, at Woolwich, on board the Fisgard flag-ship, for sea service.

Two 24-pounder guns have been sent to Tenby for the use of the Volunteer Artillery at that place.

We regret to hear that Lieutenant Daniel, R.N., a passenger by the steam-sloop Wasp, to join the steam-frigate Forte, flag-ship on the Cape of Good Hope station, is under arrest, on board the former ship in Plymouth Sound, on a charge of drunkenness. The only lieutenant of the name of Daniel in the Service is the wearer of a Victoria Cross. We hope, for the sake of the gallantry which earned this distinction, that the charge will not be substantiated. The lesson should not, however, be forgotten.

Pembroke Dock. — A party of 150 men and officers marched on Tuesday the 5th instant, for Penally, 12 miles distant, there to be encamped, for the purpose of rifle shooting. A range, said to be one of the best in the kingdom, having been secured near that village. Permanent barracks are being constructed there, so that the troops will occupy the palace both winter and summer.

The Channel Fleet.—Entertainment to the Medical Officers.—We understand that a deputation from the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, consisting of Dr. Douglas Maclagan, the president, Dr. Andrew Wood, and Dr. Newbigging, proceeded on board the Channel Fleet on Saturday last, for the purpose of inviting the medical officers of the fleet to an entertainment to be given them by the college. The invitation having been accepted, the dinner took place in the Hopetoun-rooms on Tuesday, the 12th inst. We understand that the members of the Army medical staff, at present quartered in Edinburgh, were invited to meet their brethren of the sister service.

Naval Knights of Windsor.—The following notice appeared in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday last:—"Admiralty, May 15.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do hereby give notice to such lieutenants in Her Majesty's Navy as are desirous of being recommended for the appointment of Naval Knight of Windsor, under the will of the late Samuel Travers, Esq., that they must apply at this office on or before the 26th day of June next, when they will be informed of the nature of the certificates and testimonials which are required to show that they come within the meaning of the said will, which expresses that they 'are to be superannuated or disabled lieutenants of English men-of-war,' and shall be single men, without children, inclined to lead a virtuous, studious, and devout life,—to be removed if they give occasion for scandal.—C. Paget."

Distribution of Naval Prize Money. — Notice was given in Tuesday's *Gazette* that preparations are now being made for the intended distribution of the proceeds received, and tonnage bounty awarded, for the schooner Kingston, late Cortes, captured on the 16th April, 1858, by her Majesty's gunboat, Forward.

Royal Naval College.—The following gentlemen passed their examinations on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, and received certificates on Tuesday last:—For Naval Cadets—J. H. Corfe, G. L. Poe, J. C. Caswell, T. A. Watkins, J. T. Hallifax, H. G. Gough*, C. E. Stewart*, W. H. Gabbett, A. B. Sheridan*, V. B. Orlebar†, G. S. Deacon—between 14 and 15 years of age. T. T. A. Smith†, J. H. Orlebar, G. G. Crompton, R. H. H. Henderson*, F. C. Master,† A. C. O. Boddington, A. W. Massey, Count F. C. Metaxa, G. A. E. Crattwell, A. O. Hill†, C. J. Fellowes, A. A. Joyce—between 13 and 14 years of age. C. C. Wood, J. E. Symons†, F. Papillon, J. S. L. H. M'Kinnon, S. G. Smith*, A. G. Leith, W. Henn, T. M. E. Wilmot, G. T. Smith, W. B. Kirwan,† A. J. Hamilton, F. A. Blackett*, A. St. Mawe, J. P. E. Jervoise, F. E. Hudson, A. R. Woodriff†, A. S. White,* C. H. Millett†, C. B. Neate*, F. R. Knollys—between 12 and 14, under the new regulations. For Masters-Assistants—A. E. T. Andrews, A. R. Wonham, A. J. W. Neville, E. Kearns, E. T. T. Behenna, F. J. Palmer, R. O. Jones, G. Hole, S. Wood, A. R. Ring, C. G. T. Cater, E. Nankivell, B. St. G. Deane, A. W. A. T. Coward, A. C. Dennys, H. A. G. Meeson, A. Martin. Marine Cadets—F. H. Mountsteven*, H. J. Bowman†.

Erratum.—By a misprint we were made to say last week that the gunboats which left England in November last, had arrived at Nigapore instead of Singapore.

On Tuesday night Admiral Duncombe moved for a select committee to inquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, and the various duties devolving thereon. He thought that the First Lord of the Admiralty should be Minister of Marine, and hold the same position as the Secretary for War; while the Board should consist entirely of naval officers, the Comptroller of the Navy having a seat. The Comptroller, who was now overworked, ought to be assisted by a Board of Construction.

We quite agree with Admiral Duncombe when he says, That most zealous public servant, Sir Baldwin Walker, is overworked, but we doubt if the proposed Board would lessen his labours. The question if civilian against naval officer has been argued so often, and the opinions of men qualified to judge differ so much, that we must be satisfied to go on under the old system until a better one is devised, which will not, looking at the tone of the debate, be propounded just now by a select committee of the House.

Lord C. Paget said that the present Board of Admiralty had shown every willingness to agree to inquiry into its administration. There were committees sitting to inquire into the question of piers and harbours, on the transport of troops, on the gunboats, and on the dockyards. Besides these four inquiries, it was sought to inquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty. There was an inquiry into the subject of military organization, and rumour went that there was a tendency of opinion towards assimilating the War Department to the Admiralty; but however that might be, he thought it desirable to wait for the decision on that subject before granting any further inquiry. He went into a minute statement of the onerous duties which the Lords of the Admiralty had to perform. He said they were shipbuilders, blacksmiths, merchants, manufacturers and discount brokers, he concluded a good-natured speech by declaring that he must oppose the motion.

Mr. B. Osborne said that the object of the motion had been misunderstood by the noble lord; and the fact was that so many inquiries as to departments of the Admiralty going on rendered it necessary that an inquiry should be made into their constitution as a body, which, under existing circumstances had lost the confidence of the public—a want of confidence which no one had done more than the noble lord himself to create; and his answer now was the best argument in favour of inquiry.

If this sharp lesson had come from any other member of the House than Mr. Osborne, it would have had some weight; but emanating from him, we suspect it will be altogether lost, for we cannot but recollect that during the four or five years that Mr. Osborne held office as Secretary of the Admiralty, a more docile "official" never existed. Out of office he is watchful, and ready to catch any tripping member who may unfortunately provoke his ire. but during the whole four or five years that he held office, his voice was rarely heard. He all at once when a ministry with which he was connected resigned, and only held office until Lord Derby tried to form a Government, found his tongue, and recollected that he had a constituency; but when he was granted a further tenure of his place, he again was mute and forgot all about the electors of Middlesex. Mr. Osborne is very clever, but he must not press too hard upon the present occupant of his old chair at the Admiralty.

Sir J. Pakington said that, judging from his own experience, he was of opinion that the constitution of the Board of Admiralty might be improved so as to make it a good working machine, and he advocated the recommendation that the Surveyor of the Navy should have a seat at the Board. This opinion, delivered by so good a man of business as Sir John undoubtedly is, should not be passed over without due deliberation.

The amusing speech of the evening was that of Sir Charles Napier, who went over his old grievances while in command of the Baltic Fleet, and added that until his plans were adopted there never would be a good Board of Admiralty. We fear that this generation will pass away before this *rara avis* is fledged. Sir Michael Seymour extolled the system prevailing in France, and which he said under the sole responsibility of a Minister of Marine worked well. After a debate in which Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Bentinck, and Sir. J. Elphinstone, as a matter of course, took part. Sir C. Wood pressed his doubt whether the discussion of that night had done much for the improvement of the constitution of the Admiralty, and he thought that a commission would be a better means of inquiry than a committee of that house. In reference to a statement of Mr. Bentinck in regard to the gun-boats, he never heard that an authority was given to the contractors to build these vessels with green timber; but so great was the necessity of the case that he should not have hesitated to have them built of that material. He did consult the other members of the Board, and obtained their concurrence for hauling up the gun-boats on shore. He distinctly averred that every subject connected with the administration of the Navy was brought before the Board.

Admiral Duncombe agreed to withdraw his motion on the sole condition that if in the meantime a reorganisation of the Board did not take place, he would be at liberty to bring the subject forward again next session.

In the House of Commons on Thursday night, Mr. Lindsay moved that, with a view to greater efficiency in war and less expenditure in peace, it is the opinion of the House that more prompt and effective measures should be adopted to complete the reserves of marines and seamen for Her Majesty's Navy. The royal commission for manning the Navy recommended certain numbers of marines, reserve seamen, coast-guard, and coast volunteers; but the numbers were very far short of those recommended. The want of naval reserves caused a great expenditure, inasmuch as large fleets were kept up, the appearance of which caused a necessary rivalry in naval preparations in France. He doubted whether proper, or at least effectual, means had been adopted for getting the reserves up to the required standard. We are obliged to Mr. Lindsay for bringing his motion before the House, as it gave Lord Clarence Paget and Sir Charles Napier an opportunity of enforcing the necessity of adopting the recommendation which we have advocated, and which we consider of vital importance to the Service. Lord Clarence said, we have at the present moment nearly 9000 boys in the Navy. Only conceive of what value these boys—who will, no doubt, mostly turn out first-rate seamen—must in a short time prove in the Navy. You will have so many young men brought up in the Service and attached to it; and, if the public will only wait patiently, they will see the Navy in a short time on the most satisfactory footing in that respect. And Sir Charles Napier stated, that as ready-made seamen could not be had, we must enter lads and educate them for the Service irrespective of the expense. So say we.

Lord Clarence praised the reserve of seamen scheme and begged that the country would be patient; he added that at present the total number of men in reserve was 23,831, viz., 6642 coast-guard, 1105 naval reserve, 7007 coast volunteers, and 6084 marines on shore. This may be so far satisfactory, as far as the marines are concerned, but there is a very poor show of "blue jackets."

Lord Clarence informed the House that the Duke of Somerset was about to bring before the House of Lords a Bill to alter the very absurd Articles of War under which our seamen now entered the Navy.

Admiral Duncombe gave as the result of his experience that a large number of boys was the best nucleus for an efficient force of seamen, and in common with other members expressed his delight at hearing that the obnoxious Articles of War were to be abolished. These Articles of War are calculated only to excite derision whenever they are read. Some nautical Draco must have presided over the lawyers who framed them.

Sir Charles Napier and Mr. Bentinck gave very decided opinions against the scheme of land fortifications recommended by the Commissioners, and urged the necessty of diverting the money from these plans to the increase and greater efficiency of the Navy.

Mr. Lindsay, having elicited opinions which will prove valuable, withdrew his motion.

Lord C. Paget then proceeded with the Navy Estimates, the first vote proposed being the 11th—444,049*l.* for new works, improvements, and repairs in naval establishments at home and abroad. And we are glad to find in giving explanations respecting this vote that steps have been taken to arrest the progress of the Medway in making further encroachments on Chatham Dockyard. It was also stated that a bill was about to be brought in to enable the Admiralty to enlarge this convenient and important dockyard. In the course of the debate Sir Charles Napier called attention to the existing state of the Mole at Gibraltar, and wanted to know the number of ships that could be there sheltered, he also was desirous of knowing if there was any intention to deepen the entrance of Portsmouth harbour, so that a three-decker with guns and stores could be got out at any time of tide. Lord Clarence could not tell exactly how many ships might take refuge under the lee of Gibraltar Mole, he said that it was about being lengthened 200 feet beyond what was original intended. He could hold out no hope of deepening the channel leading into Portsmouth, so that the largest ship with guns, &c. on board could leave at all times of tide as the shingle collected as fast as it was removed. After some unimportant observations Lord Clarence moved a vote of 691,262*l.*, for half-pay, reserved half-pay, and retirement to officers of the Navy and Marines, and took the opportunity of bringing forward a scheme of naval retirement which, however, from its having only been printed and distributed a few hours previously, was ultimately, at the suggestion of several members, withdrawn. The debate was one of a most interesting character to the naval world, and we only regret that our limited space will not enable us to give it *in extenso*. The substance of what fell from Lord Clarence was that during the time he had been in office only seven commanders had been promoted to captains, and nineteen lieutenants to commanders. In order to remedy this it was proposed to establish a compulsory retired list, by which captains who have arrived at the age of sixty, and who have never served in that rank, should retire and receive retired pay of 18*s.* and 20*s.* a-day, assuming the rank and title of rear-admiral as they rise in seniority. With regard to commanders at sixty they would retire with the rank of captain. It was proposed that half-pay should increase in proportion to length of service. All commanders who have not been afloat for eighteen years, although not sixty years old, would also retire. The retired pay would be calculated on the scale of the length of service. The lieutenants would also retire at the age of sixty, with the rank of commander, and receive pay on the scale of their sea service. The lieutenants on the active list would receive half-pay on a scale proportionate to the length of their sea service. The effect would be to remove 8 captains, 64 commanders, and 179 lieutenants, from the active list, with a consequent immediate promotion to 3 commanders and 18 lieutenants, and in future allow of promotion on every death vacancy, instead of, as at present, promotion coming only after three death vacancies.

We fear that the Service will be much disappointed; but, as we have dealt with the "scheme" in another column, we will only add that the suggestion made by Sir John Pakington to submit to a commission the task of forming a plan of retirement on broad and liberal principles, is worthy of attention, and cannot fail to be agreeable to any First Lord and his colleagues.

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, June 15.

Admiral of the Blue Sir Henry Prescott, K.C.B., has been appointed to receive a pension of 150*l.* a year, as provided by Her Majesty's Order in Council of 25th June, 1851, vacant by the death, on the 8th instant, of Admiral Edward Hawker, and the name of Admiral Sir Henry Prescott has been removed to the Reserved Half pay List accordingly; and in consequence of this removal, the following promotions, to date from the 9th instant, have this day taken place:—

Vice-Admiral Edward Wallis Hoare, on the Reserved List, to be Admiral on the same List.

Vice-Admiral of the Red Edward Harvey to be Admiral of the Blue.

Vice-Admiral of the White Francis Erskine Loch to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.

Vice-Admiral of the Blue William James Hope Johnstone to be Vice-Admiral of the White.

Rear-Admirals Thomas Martin and Henry Edwards, on the Reserved List, to be Vice-Admirals on the same list.

Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir Charles Howe Fremantle, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Rear-Admiral of the White Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley, Bart., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue John Kingcome to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Captain Robert Spencer Robinson to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Retired Vice-Admirals John Thompson and John Hollinworth are entitled to the rank and title of Retired Admiral, in pursuance of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 7th May, 1858.

THE ENGLISH NAVY AND ITS POSSIBLE ANTAGONISTS.

All who know France and its Emperor of the present day, must be well aware that political writings, whether they grace the columns of a newspaper or appear under the more pretending form of a pamphlet, have, when they bear upon the affairs of another power, and are permitted to circulate unchecked, greater significance than are awarded to such productions in England, or in any other country where the press is free.

In a pamphlet lately published anonymously in Paris, entitled *La Coalition*, and which has every appearance of a "feeler" experimentally put forth, there is the following passage.

"L'Angleterre ne domine que par sa Marine. Il y a en Europe trois ou quatre puissances maritimes, qui si elles savent s'unir, peuvent tenir en échec toutes les flottes anglaises. Que la France s'allie à la Russie, au Danemark, la Mer du Nord est fermée aux Anglais; its sont exclus de la Mer Noire. Qu'elle appelle dans cette alliance l'Espagne,

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* Prepared at North Grove House, Southsea, Rev. W. Bell, R.N., Rev. A. Burrow, R.N., M. W. Johnson, R.N., Principals.
† Prepared by Mr. Eastman.

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le Portugal, il n'y a plus d'ocean, plus de Méditerranée pour les Anglais. Leur île de Malte, leur Gibraltar, ne seront bientôt plus que des rêves d'ambition deçue, des souvenirs détruits d'une superbe domination."

We are much obliged to our friend on the opposite side of the Channel for reminding us that our strength lies in our Navy, and with the help of Providence and our own good will, we will do our best to prove that we shall be able to hold our own against all comers. This is however no time to despise the capabilities of those who, now apparently our fast friends and allies, may unexpectedly and very suddenly become daring foes. The Emperor of the French has told us plainly that we have to thank him, and him alone, for the peace we now enjoy, but that circumstances might arise which even he might not be able to control, and which would render a war with England one of the most popular ever undertaken by his glory-loving people.

We know when all is prepared for a sacrifice how easy it is to pick up sticks wherewith to kindle the fire. We must therefore, even when the weather looks bright and clear, be prepared for squalls. The "programme" in the paragraph which we have quoted, is very similar to that chalked out by the first Napoleon, but which the energetic conduct of the English minister of the day, by the expedition to Copenhagen, completely foiled. We have no desire "to argue the point" with the author of the pamphlet about our expulsion from the Baltic, the Black and Mediterranean Seas, and the disappearance of our cherished flag from the waves of the broad ocean. We will content ourselves with saying, that as our fathers have bequeathed to us, not only Malta and Gibraltar, but a very fair sprinkling of other possessions, we intend manfully to leave the inheritance intact to our children. But, with all this in view, we must be up and doing. We must not only further increase the number of our ships (whether large or small, as may be decided upon); we must have a list of efficient officers. We must pension off and handsomely provide for, according to their deserts, all old, worn-out, and otherwise inefficient admirals, captains, &c., until we have within our grasp a set of men into whose hands we can fearlessly commit the destinies of Old England. We must give more encouragement to our warrant officers. We must open more freely the door of promotion to the higher ranks of the Service to those excellent and reliable men—the masters; and finally we must settle the question of "How is our Navy to be manned?" This last is the "momentous question" of the day, and which we must leave to the immediate decision of the responsible servants of the Crown—the Duke of Somerset and his colleagues.

Let us now see what the "coalition" referred to could accomplish, supposing one were formed in accordance with the idea of the French writer. We are not an arrogant people, whatever else may be said against us; and we are certain that our Spanish and Portuguese allies will not think the worse of us if we say that we have no fear of their navies making common cause against us. The Danes are hardy first-rate seamen, whom we are always glad to welcome into our Mercantile Marine, but as their navy is chiefly formidable in row gun-boats, we will even pass them over without taking them into account, except as to their being able to annoy our trade connected with the Baltic; but as in case of this "coalition" we should have no one to trade with in that direction, we may be justified in saying that we do not look with any degree of anxiety upon the actual state of the Danish Navy. We have now only to deal with the French and Russian sea forces; and a quiet examination into these will prove that, although we should have our work cut out for us, we should be quite competent to deal with the combined fleets in the event of our being opposed to them. The following is a general recapitulation of the French Navy, compiled from undoubted sources, up to June, 1858:—

Classes.	Afloat.			Building.			Totals.
	Steam	Sail.	Total.	Steam	Sail.	Total.	
Ships of Line	30	13	43	7	..	7	50
Frigates	37	28	65	2	11	13	78
Corvettes	18	11	29	3	3	6	35
Brigs	..	23	23	..	2	2	25
Avisos	83	..	83	10	..	10	93
Floating Batteries	5	..	5	..	..	..	5
Gun Boats	28	..	28	..	..	..	28
Mortar Ships	..	3	3	..	..	..	3
Small Vessels	..	31	31	..	..	..	31
Screw Transports	20	..	20	6	..	6	26
Transports	..	26	26	..	..	..	26
	221	135		28	16		
Total Afloat			356				
Total Building						44	
General Total							400

Since then there have been constructed, or in the course of construction, some 50 or more vessels, of which a large number are heavy line of-battle ships; so that the French Navy may now be said to consist of 555 sail of all kinds carrying 8700 guns, with an aggregate steam power of 80,000 horses. To man their ships our neighbours have the pick of their maritime conscription, and can always know where to find 150,000 men habituated to the sea.

The Russian Navy, according to the best information we can rely upon, was constituted, up to the close of 1859, as follows:—

SAILING VESSELS.		STEAMERS.	
Ships of the Line	12	Screw Ships of the Line	7
Frigates	7	Screw Frigates	11
Corvettes	7	Screw Corvettes	12
Brigs	7	Screw Lugger	1
Schooners	11	Vessels of various kinds	41
Zebecs	7	Tender	1
Luggers	5		
Clippers	3		
Yachts	4		
Transports	15		
Barques	7		
	85		73
Grand Total	158.		

In addition to the above, the Russians have a considerable number of row gun-boats and screw gun-vessels.

We do not pretend to say that the men who may be put on board those ships are all "seamen," but this we do know, the fellows know how to fight, and will fight.

In round numbers the two imperial countries can muster between them some 720 ships, and although the larger half of the Russian vessels are propelled by sails alone, it should be borne in mind that there is not much idleness in the building yards of the Baltic and Black Seas. The works of construction and conversion are going on.

We have our Official Navy List before us, and we find that we can muster of all sizes some 220 sailing, and 530 steam, vessels, making a grand total of 751. Out of these we had in commission at the end of May, 241 steam-vessels, mounted with 4880 guns, with an aggregate steam power of between 64,000 and 65,000 horses; 62 sailing-ships, mounting 900 guns, making a total of 303 ships, manned by nearly 64,000 men.

We will, so as to be on the right side of the hedge, knock off from the number of our ships 100, as, on dissecting the list we find very many that should be removed from the "effective," to the "ineffective" class; but with equal justice we should make a deduction of a like number from the combined fleets, and in doing so we feel that we are not behaving illiberally. The result would show that we could oppose to 620 French and Russian ships, manned by conscript sailors and soldiers without their sea-legs, at least 650 sail, manned by English sailors. The struggle, should it ever come to one, would be fierce, but as to the results we have no fear.

THE PAY OF MASTERS, ROYAL NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—There are few things I detest more than pen and ink, but to let such an absurd idea remain before the public as that expressed by "Complete View," in your GAZETTE of the 19th of May, even I cannot resist replying, to show the short sighted, rather than the complete view, taken by your correspondent, who before making remarks would do better to inform himself on the subject on which he intends to write.

Masters in 1st, 2nd, and 3rd rates, get nothing but their pay, no *store allowance* whatever. That notation in the *Navy List*, from which I presume "Complete View" gleaned his information is a take-in; it is only when in command of store ships or in small vessels, where no warrant officers are allowed, that he gets it, and this the lowest scale, 2*s.* 1*d.*; most of the small ships however have second masters in charge, who are allowed 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem for having charge of the stores.

The pay of masters, although it reads very pretty, is a complete sham, few benefiting by the late Circular, which was expected to do such wonders, and quite to satisfy this neglected and grumbling class. What has been done for them? Positively nothing, except giving a step to the masters-attendants, making them commanders, but permitting them to hold their appointments till 65, by which the masters at present entitled and hitherto expecting a vacancy, can never get one, as nearly all the men holding master-attendant-ships, have from 6 to 10 years more to serve, and therefore will continue to hold them unless obliged to retire from ill health.

Again, four years' qualified second-master's time has been given for half-pay, mark you, qualified time; but fourteen years ago the regulations of qualification were totally different, so the present circular is framed only for the present day, and not for those who were kept years and years on foreign stations without the possibility of being able to get home to pass; if the Admiralty truly wished to benefit masters, they should have given all time served as second-master or acting second-master, provided they had served the required number of years to qualify them for passing; but since they have only given four years, it should have been the same, as it was only occasionally in those days they could get ships together, or leave in England to go and pass their examinations. But as no man in his senses ever expected to be promoted till he had served seven or eight years as a second master, it was not of much consequence his passing the Trinity House for a year or two, or until he could do so with the least possible expense, as a trip to London was no joke, and no small pull on a man's small purse in those days. Things are different now; but still it is hard to deprive these men of time served as second masters, and make them sufferers from regulations which were not then in existence. I give you an example. A man is three or four years acting second-master, in charge, in fact, master of the ship on the coast of Africa, having been appointed by the senior officer or commodore without having passed, sufficient ships not being together to examine him. He returns to England, and on the ship being paid off, passes. Will you believe it, his time is only allowed to reckon from this passing, and the four years he may have been navigating this ship not considered qualified time. After this he is appointed to a ship as second-master (under a master), and now this time, though he has only been doing junior officer's duty, is allowed; the other, while navigating the ship, kept out of England against his wishes, and all the responsibility of a master resting on his shoulders, is still not allowed to count for increase of pay; this must be a mistake, and it only requires to be properly placed before their lordships, for them to see the injustice of it. Those masters who had any zeal for the service, and I believe they all had at one time, have seen cause enough to allow it to evaporate. They don't go heart and soul into the service, which they would if properly rewarded, but jog along without a particle of hope of ever arriving at anything (until worn out and ruined in constitution and temper) than the anomalous position of a master. The country imagines that the magnificent ships at present the safeguard of England's shores, are mastered by first-class men—and so they are first-class men, except on board their ships, where their position is most anomalous and their pay, nearly in all cases in sea-going ships only 13*s.* a-day "minus income-tax;" and this, mark you, under the new warrant; while their position, though in first-class ships (the largest in the world), only that of fourth-class masters. Can this be true? people will say. Where, then, are the first-class masters? Echo answers, where? No, if the service requires masters, why don't the country see them rewarded; and if not wanted, let them be done away with altogether; until either one or the other occurs, there cannot be other than grumblings; if the Admiralty still persist in keeping them, make them navigating captains, commanders, and lieutenants, according to their standing, and remunerate them fairly, with permission to retire after a certain number of years' service, and before they get in their dotage. They need never clash with commanding officers, who by the same order in council making this alteration, could grant rank (*pro tem.*) to any lieutenant on becoming commanding-officer, who in the absence of the captain would take command of the ships. I fear I have trespassed too long on your columns, for which I must apologise.

Masters attendants should have 600*l.* a-year (as formerly), the same as other officers in the dockyard; not to hold the appointment of assistant and master-attendant combined, more than 10 years, to have 1*s.* per diem for every year served as the latter, and 6*d.* for the former time, to count for half-pay, and to retire at the age of 57—quite old enough for any man to serve holding a public and fagging appointment.—I am, &c., ANOTHER VIEW.

TREATMENT OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR.—The following paragraph appeared in a newspaper last week: "Increase of salaries in Liverpool.—The Liverpool Town Council, at their monthly meeting yesterday, consented to the increase of the salary of the head constable from 650*l.* to 750*l.* per annum" . . I merely quote the first officer's pay—his subordinates are proportionately rewarded. What I wish to draw attention to, is the fact, that the Admiralty is the only Board that refuses to keep pace with the times we live in. Here is a chief constable getting better pay than the captain of a line-of-battle ship. One man in the receipt of this income can live at home in comfort; the other to earn it has to leave everything he holds dear to encounter far greater care and responsibility and the risks of sundry kinds of death from climate and war.

A week ago a letter from a military officer at Singapore appeared in print. He stated, among other information regarding the force proceeding to China, that army assistant-surgeons are there in the receipt of equal pay with naval capt., and that colonels, the naval man's equal in rank, receives four times the pay. Now, Lord Clarence Paget—"false, fleeting Clarence"—stated in the House a few weeks ago that the best spirit and contentment prevailed throughout the Navy. This is a gross mis-statement of Lord Clarence. Officers and men are alike discontended. Fruitless memorials witness the temper of the first—mutinies and desertions that of the last. In the very paper from which I make the above extract, (the *Times* of to-day), it states that in 1859 the desertions from the Navy were as many 2338, of whom only 86 were apprehended—712 of those had received bounty to the amount of 4571*l.*

The money thus wasted would have been much better spent in increasing officers' pay. The Navy never will be popular with the men, nor can good discipline obtain, so long as the officers are discontented. On board ship people are so huddled together that the grievances of the ward-room are soon echoed on the lower deck. And this, I believe, has a great deal to do with several recent acts of insubordination. I repeat that the whole body of Naval officers is discontented. The Executives chiefly. Each grade deserves more pay. Gunnery lieutenants have lately been insulted by an addition of one shilling a day; they are thus placed on an equality with a sergeant instructor of the army. An officer instructor of musketry receives 3*s.* 6*d.* in addition, although the rifle course forms but a small part of what the Naval gunnery lieutenant has to learn and teach. But the non-executives are also disgusted, because even that class to which the greatest concessions have been granted—I mean the Medical branch—have not received these concessions as their right, but have wrung them from the Admiralty after a hard and obstinate fight. But this letter is already too long. I beg to sign myself, NAUTICUS.

CHOICE IN THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

"I wish him to bear this in mind, that whereas in the Army promotion goes by purchase, and in certain branches of it by seniority, in the Navy the *whole* of it is by choice; and the First Lord, with the exception of promotion for distinguished services which the Board may confer, has the whole power in his own hands.—LORD A. PAGET, June 12.

SIR,—That is my text—and these words the country will listen to without protesting against such patronage in the hands of one whose tenure of office changes continually, and who, to support his party is obliged to use such patronage.

Hundreds of cases could be quoted. And is this to continue? Is there to be no promotion in the Navy for long and continued services? Look at the list of lieutenants of '46, '47, '48; some of these men have served as gunnery lieutenants, first lieutenants of frigates and line-of-battle ships, having served two, three, and four years as mate, and whose sea-service reckon up few under 20 years, and most 21 to 23 years—services in Africa and West Indies, and truly the First Lord will tell one of them as he does through his private secretary (for, poor fellows, they have little or no chance of seeing him), that the First Lord cannot go into any claim prior to the formation of the present Board; and then, like many a good officer of the lieutenants' list of '41 to '46, he, finding his past services forgotten and his future depending upon a similar answer from a new First Lord, whose names are "legion," he rushes to the last resort for the destitute—the Coast-Guard. In the Army all is fair enough; if you are the first for purchase, and your money is lodged, you get it; if a death occurs, and you are senior, you get it; if you serve on the coast of Africa one year, you get one year's leave on full pay. You get colonial allowances, batta money in China, and field allowance if in the field; but in the Navy there is no colonial allowance, no extra pay, no field allowance, and no seniority promotions by death. Admiral View* takes Admiral Blowhard's son as flag-lieutenant, and makes him a commander on the first death vacancy; Admiral Blowhard takes Admiral View's son as flag-captain; or Admiral Clear View takes his nephew, and though he has not served his time (two years) when his flag is hauled down, an accommodating Lord of the Admiralty appoints him to a line-of-

* Admiral Chads took Admiral Moresby's son as flag-lieutenant; Admiral Moresby took Captain Chads' as his flag-captain.

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battle ship, and then rewards him with a commander's commission over the heads of all the old lieutenants he left on the station, or the hard-working and old meritorious first-lieutenant of his flag-ship. And this is what the country is to understand is choice! But is it justice? Then those like myself, who have by luck, for distinguished services—certainly not by choice of Admiralty—gained the rank of captain, are told, "You must serve seven years ere you are entitled to serve as a flag-officer in peace, or five in peace and war." I take the Navy List and find that, if my life is spared, in 18 years I may be an admiral; that there are 354 captains all like myself, and that it will take at the least two commissions to serve it in; but as I gained the rank for distinguished services, that splendid administration which has no less than four commissions of inquiry may never choose to appoint me to a ship; and if it does, my outfit will cost me 400*l.*, and my pay is not enough to support me; but as I serve for honour, why am I not to have my turn by seniority, and even then I shall not accomplish that if it went by seniority. No, sir, till you do inquire into the patronage of the Admiralty, and find why a Martin always relieves a Fanshawe, and a chosen few always get commands, you will never strike a death-blow to choice, which means nothing more than that a few chosen families are to receive all promotion and patronage, and that the hard-working and most deserving officers are to slave for them without promotion, as that is in the gift of the First Lord, with whom you are not connected; and hence you and the country are to remain till death takes you, for choice never will.

CHOICE.

NAVAL PAY AND CONFLICTING GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The correspondence in your columns—to say nothing of what you hint you have upon your editorial table—makes it plain enough that you know somewhat of the great diversity of opinions that exists on board ship on all subjects connected with the Service. It will be gratifying to you to find that any of these utterly diverse views can be at all reconciled by discussion in your valuable columns. It is because we have a rare and amiable instance of this in the letter of "Steam" in last week's GAZETTE, that I revert to a subject that may now be regarded as so satisfactorily settled.

I subscribe thoroughly to the acknowledgment of "the evils of six-monthly payments unaccompanied by long leave of absence." Nor is this a new conviction on my part. These evils are unquestionably experienced "facts," and "worth a thousand arguments," *i.e.* a thousand illogical arguments, or mere theories, not based upon facts or sound premises. Had the assumed morality which "Steam" expected from monthly settlements of seamen's wages, when leave could not be granted monthly, been based upon any facts, there would have been no difference between him and me. I am aware that the longing to go ashore and the stealing of the superfluous money on board the Edgar was not after the usual monthly payment—for only a small portion of the men's wages is offered, and not always accepted, monthly—but after a six-monthly pay down. It is certainly a fact I am prepared to prove that "men do actually leave frequently-paid ships," to avoid these six-monthly payments, and have a good pay-day on paying off; and this is quite reconcileable with another fact alleged by "Steam," which I do not dispute, that men may have "generally" left their ships in his experience to improve themselves in seamanship. I can only say they need not have left the ships of the Channel squadron (of which I spoke) to improve in seamanship, whether under sail or steam. This rough weather and the gales of the last six-months, with clouds of witnesses, give facts enough in this respect. Why, "Steam" says, "we must revert to the old system of monthly pocket-money," I do not know, as that is the existing system he wished to disturb, but for which, after a month's further study, I am glad he now finds good arguments deduced from facts.

Many of our naval differences arise from a disregard of the value of words and the whole bearings of a subject. But what would you not give, sir, could you hope that a month's reflection on other questions of naval pay would clear your table or your columns of our internecine contrarieties? If "Keel," the carpenter, would in that time but look more benignly on "Screw," the engineer; if the "Captains, R.N.," who have hasted to be "posted," and now decline going to their posts, would see what a difficult grievance is theirs for "the Board" to deal with—"bored" as they are about it; if they also would take more comfort—though in such evil case—in reflecting that, according to old "Belisarius," commanders are "most hardly dealt with by the Board of Admiralty;" if Commanders, "of ripe intellect," would make some allowance for "want of discretion" in young lieutenants—remembering their own sky-larking days, and how they, too, burned for "promotions" then—nor rashly and illogically conclude that all young and smart lieutenants are represented by "Balfour, Berkeley," and other B.s; if paymasters would not envy surgeons, forgetting the difference between their educational training before being eligible for an appointment at all; if "executives" generally would not forget that "civilians," simply as being such, have to put up with much "chaff," if they have much pay in the service, and that their pay is all they have to look forward to;—in other words, if we would reserve our fire for the enemy, live and let live one another, and concentrate our efforts to improve the *morale* of the Service generally, and gain the affections of our men; then, sir, your valuable columns might be occupied with other correspondence than letters on merely conflicting class-grievances; and subjects most interesting might be ably discussed, greatly to the advantage of our glorious Service. I would only further ask, in what walk of life is there to be found the Utopian equality of promotion, emolument, reward, and punishment that all classes of naval officers are agitating for? Is it in the merchant navy? In art, science, or literature? Is it at the desk? at the bar? in the pulpit? the warehouse? on 'Change? anywhere in the world? Let any naval officer take any two schoolfellows out of the Service in any walk of life, and only consider their relative positions now, and this grievance-mongering must cease.—I am, &c.

PAYMASTER, R.N.

ENGLISH SHIPWRIGHTS IN FRANCE.

Notwithstanding the explanations and denials of the Secretary of the Admiralty that any shipwrights from the Government yards have left this country and taken service under the Government of the Emperor of the French, it appears that Viscount Dungannon intends to call the attention of the House of Commons to an application made at a Metropolitan police-office for a passport by an artizan, said to have been recently discharged from Woolwich yard. Considering how very emphatically Lord Clarence Paget asserted that the reports relating to the exodus of our shipwrights were entirely without foundation, we should be at a loss to comprehend the intention of the Noble Viscount in again bringing this subject before the House, did we not know that the statements of the Secretary of the Admiralty do not satisfy those persons who know anything about this matter. The explanations of the Secretary of the Admiralty upon another subject, viz., that of the stock of available sound timber in our national yards for ship-building purposes, also require to be received with many grains of salt. We fear that the two years' stock in hand is a delusion, and that his Lordship has drawn upon the imagination of his informant for his facts in both instances. But first as to the shipwrights. Now, we will tell his Lordship what we know about them. We know nothing about the London police-office affair; our experience relates to the men in Portsmouth dockyard. For some time past it has been known that agents of the Emperor of the French have been found waiting outside the dockyard gates at dinner-time, when the men leave their work; and when an opportunity occurs, the agent makes his advances, which may be summed up in the following shape—and as we received the terms offered from the lips of one of the shipwrights sought to be hired by the French agent, we make no hesitation in giving it publicity. First then, this man, as well as many others, was offered 6*s.* 6*d.* per day to go to Cherbourg and work in that dockyard; and which sum of 6*s.* 6*d.* per day was described as equal to 8*s.* 4*d.* per day in England. The engagement was to be for twelve months certain, and the passage of the men to and from France guaranteed by the agent. And further, if any of the men were hurt or disabled while in the yard of Cherbourg, they would be sent home to England free of all cost and expenses. And lastly, *no passports were required.* How is this? We also know that many of the men working in Portsmouth yard, belong to the North of England and Scotland, and those belong to the North Country Union. It is these men who have been sought after; and although at present they have resisted the offers made to them, yet they firmly believe, indeed some of them know, that a great many of the artisans, discharged from the different yards in England, have accepted employment in the government yards of France. This statement is further corroborated by the fact that letters have been received from their fellow-workmen, from Cherbourg, Brest, and other ports on the other side of the Channel. Further, it is well known that sawyers are in demand in France, and our informant states that five pairs of those labourers are known to have left Woolwich. This statement we cannot substantiate, but surely the Secretary of the Admiralty might soon inform himself of its truth if he thought proper. We have no doubt about its veracity ourselves, for we know that the North Country Union men hold together with masonic tenacity, and are perfectly well aware where their labour is most wanted and best paid.

And now as to the two years' stock of sound timber, which the Secretary of the Admiralty says we have in hand. We should like to know where it is. If any good and sound timber is stored away in any of our yards, then great blame must attach to somebody, for permitting some of the finest models of ships in the world to be built with green wood—so green, indeed, that it is put into the hands of the shipwright quite moist, as though it had not been a week out of the forest. If we have sound and seasoned wood anywhere, what excuse can be offered for building the Duncan of 101 guns, now in Portsmouth basin, with wood that has shrunk so much, that on trying her screw at moorings with diminished steam-power, her stern-post vibrated so as to require strengthening with crutches and transoms? Again, for want of planking, as we are informed, the bows of the Glasgow, 51-gun frigate, cannot be proceeded with. It is true that just now, after sending half over Europe and America, there is a vessel discharging white American oak, and another landing some African oak on the quay of our chief arsenal; and although the former cargo contains some fine straight pieces, the latter, as far as we can judge at present, is not of a very good quality, yet neither the one nor the other vessel has any compass timber on board suitable for ship frames. Now when we contrast this poverty of building material, belonging to the richest maritime power on earth, with the abundance belonging to France, we are astonished at what our great rival has done, and alarmed at what we have yet to do. While England is sending her agents all over the world for ship timber, and building her war-vessels with green wood, the Emperor of the French has his sheds at Cherbourg, which are eighty feet deep and three-quarters of a mile long, full of superior Italian oak, and doubtless his other yards are as abundantly supplied with the same necessary element of maritime superiority, as ours are bare and empty. And yet the Navy Estimates—ungrudgingly granted by the people of this country—amount to such a huge total as almost to bewilder us with astonishment, which feeling, however, is too often mingled with indignation at its misapplication.

MORTALITY IN THE POLICE FORCE.—Of the 12 or 13 days of average illness in the year, less than one day and a half is from injuries received from violence or accident. Some readers may be surprised to hear how few deaths result from what they are apt to consider the special dangers of the police—from assaults and accidents. These assaults and accidents, together with all diseases whatever, except three kinds, caused only 62 deaths in five years against 155 arising from those three kinds of disease. In the five years from 1852 to 1856, both inclusive, there were 25 deaths from cholera, 41 from fever, and 89 from consumption and other chest diseases. During those years there was not a single death from diarrhœa or dysentery—an evidence of both good diet and temperance on the part of the men.—Miss Martineau in *Once a Week.*

THE MILITIA.

The Northumberland Artillery arrived in Cork on Monday morning from England, with the staff and band, and proceeded to Kinsale, where it is to be stationed for the present.

Two more of the 18-pounder guns on travelling carriages have been sent to Swansea, making a whole battery, or 4 guns, with a proportion of ammunition wagons, at that place. Eight of these guns, or 2 batteries, were sent down last winter to Pembroke docks, and, as there were no sheds to cover them, the carriages, being exposed all that time, and having been constructed of unseasoned timber, have become very much deteriorated, and, unless they are immediately put under cover, will in a short time become useless. A board of survey sat upon them some time since and reported to this effect. A shed large enough for the whole eight guns is in course of erection, but it will be some time before it will be completed.

The 8th depôt battalion was inspected lately by Major-General Sir Frederick Love, K.C.B.; but the weather was so very unfavourable that he could not see them to advantage. Two companies have been sent to Penaly, near Tenby, for rifle practice. This battalion in the hut encampment is very sickly, as, out of about 800 men, there are near 60 in hospital; while the Hampshire Artillery, quartered in the fort, has only about eight or ten out of 400. This may be ascribed to the very bad weather, as hardly a day has passed without continuous rain. The crops are being much injured by it.

West Norfolk. Lieutenant H. J. Warnes, of the West Norfolk Militia, has been attached to the 9th depôt battalion, Colchester Camp, for the purpose of acquiring complete knowledge of drill, in compliance with the War Office Circular.

Antrim Artillery. Lieutenant A. O'Ryan of the Royal Antrim Artillery has resigned the commission he held in this regiment.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JUNE 12.

Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners Regiment of Militia—Second Lieutenant Joseph Pomery to be First Lieutenant, vice Edyvean, promoted.

Royal Cumberland Regiment of Militia—Captain Samuel Lacy William Sanderson to be Major, vice Monins, deceased.

Norfolk Artillery Regiment of Militia—Captain James Hay Wodehouse to be Major.

Prince of Wales's Royal Regiment of Renfrew Militia—Henriquez Melheda, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Abraham Thompson, struck off the strength of the regiment; Robert Thomas Napier Speir, Gent., to be Ensign.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JUNE 15.

Royal North Lincoln Militia—Henry Lawson, Esq., to be Captain, vice Golden, promoted.

Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners Regiment of Militia—Lieutenant Robert Edyvean to be Captain, vice Kendall, resigned.

Lancashire Hussar Yeomanry Cavalry—Charles William Bell, Gent., late Lieutenant 15th King's Hussars, to be Cornet.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain Francis Lepper in the 7th Lancashire Militia.

Worcestershire Militia—John Edwin Winnall, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

Eastern Regiment of Militia Suffolk Artillery Corps—Gerard Thomas Worthington Ferrand, Esq., to be Captain; Edward Samuel Hamersley, Gent., to be First Lieutenant.

Kent Militia Regiment of Artillery—First Lieutenant Crowe (Commission dated 30th May, 1860) should have been gazetted "Stephen Matthew *Crowe*," instead of "Stephen Matthew *Crowet*."

West Essex Militia—Lieutentant Edmund Buckley to be Captain, vice Formby resigned.

West Essex Yeomanry Cavalry—John Dobede Fairman, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Davis promoted; George Edward Pritchett, Gent., to be Cornet.

Norfolk Artillery Regiment of Militia—Matthew Mackintosh, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Dumfries, Roxburgh and Selkirkshire Regiment of Militia—James Hatherell, Esq., to be Captain, vice George Gustavus Walker, promoted.

MILITARY UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As you are now "ventilating" the subject of uniform, by which I hope some satisfactory decision will soon be made, some advantage might be gained by collecting the various suggestions, and stating them briefly under separate heads. The suggestions, then, lately made seem to be as follows:—

1. That the nominal crimson sash, but the actual red rope, across the breast should be abolished, and the white leather pouch substituted. Anybody who has seen the two after a wet day's march would decide at once in favour of the pouch.

2. That wings or cords should be restored to tunics; I merely suggest epaulets for dress, cords for undress; the former can be taken off and put on in a moment, and are decidedly the most soldierlike-looking things ever worn; and are quite as much an ornament to the tunic as to the old coatee.

3. That gold-lace stripes should be worn on the trousers for dress, red-cloth for undress.

4. That the peak should be taken off the forage cap. It has been taken off the forage cap of everybody but the infantry officer. It may be dismissed with one remark—that it is a nuisance. The forage cap is continually wanted; it should be capable of going into a courier bag, a pocket, or a shako-case; at present it will go into neither.

5. That mounted field officers should have the cords or braid, as worn by the cavalry or military train, attached to their shakos.

6. That the military cloak with sleeves, instead of the present scanty, ugly, old-womanish cloak, should be worn.

This, I think, is an enumeration of all the improvements lately suggested or desired by officers of the Army. One question only arises: Is there any wish on the part of the authorities, or is there any abstract necessity that infantry officers should be dressed in a more unbecoming, more uncomfortable, or less ornamental manner, than cavalry? Is there any intention of this kind? If there is not, we may hope these suggestions will be favourably considered. They would be conceded to the great delight of the officers concerned; but then the subject should be set at rest. A useful, soldierlike, and becoming uniform for all officers is all that could be desired.—I am, &c.,

PRODESSE ET CONSPICI.

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VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

REVIEW OF THE VOLUNTEERS BY THE QUEEN.—We have authority to state that her Majesty has been pleased to intimate her intention to review the Volunteer Corps in and about London in Hyde Park, on Saturday, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m. As some applications have been received at the War Office from Volunteer Corps formed beyond the metropolitan district to be permitted to attend the review at their own expense, it has been decided that such applications shall be taken into consideration, with a view to the admission, as far as space and numbers will allow, of such corps as may be at an easy distance from London, provided their applications are received at the War Office on or before Monday, the 18th inst., immediately after which each corps will be informed whether it will be possible to accept the offer.

INNS OF COURT VOLUNTEERS.—On Thursday the Inns of Court Volunter Corps, numbering upwards of 300 rank and file, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Brewster, assembled in the open space of King's Bench-walk, and having been minutely inspected by companies, formed "fours right," and marched, preceded by their band, to the terminus of the South Western Railway, and thence proceeded by train to Barnes, from whence the corps marched past the butt on Sheen Common to Richmond Park. It was intended to have had target practice at Sheen Common, many of the members being very expert marksmen; but owing to the alterations in the butt not being completed, the order was countermanded.

THE LONDON SCOTTISH VOLUNTEERS.—This corps numbers 500 effective members, but not more than 300 are at parade together. Lord Elcho is the Lieut.-Colonel, and Sir David Baird, Bart., has just been appointed Major. The uniform is a light grey, with blue checked band round the cap, and a feather on one side. The cost of the whole is 3*l.* 3*s.* On Wednesday the corps marched through Regent Street, in company with the Volunteer Guards, in full dress, with their helmets and black plumes. The Scottish corps is generally preceded by the pipers of the Scots' Fusilier Guards, as well as by a Volunteer brass band formed from the training masters in the Euston Road Institution. Six of the officers have passed through the rifle-practice course at Hythe, and the rest of the corps began ball practice on Wimbledon Common last Monday. There are six companies. One was raised by the proprietors of the Oriental bank. Another, about 80 strong, is the Highland company, wearing the kilt and Glengarry bonnet. A third, the Central company, numbers 108 men, and is remarkable for its good attendance, there being sometimes between 80 and 90 present. The usual attendance of Volunteers is 40 per cent. The Scotch corps is more advanced as yet in steady marching, wheeling, and firing, than in evolutions requiring rapid activity. But racing, leaping, wrestling, and manly sports of all kinds are much cultivated by the members. The head-quarters are in the Adelphi.

THE NORTH LONDON RIFLES.—Lord Truro has been elected Major-Commandant of this corps, which seems destined to become the chief Volunteer corps in the northern section of the metropolis. A good drill ground has been obtained near Tyndale Place, Islington, where the Volunteers frequently assemble. Lord Truro, in the address which he has issued to the inhabitants of Islington, says:—"Having been elected to the command of the North London Volunteers, I take the earliest moment in my power to invite the attention of the inhabitants of the important and extensive district of Islington to the urgent necessity of promptly and heartily co-operating to raise the corps representing North London to an honourable and commanding position. The parish of Islington numbers 140,000 inhabitants, and a corps of 1000 to 1500 men will alone emulate that wise and rational precaution, not to say becoming spirit, which is manifesting itself from one end of the kingdom to the other. No energy nor industry shall be wanting on my part to raise the corps to that degree of efficiency necessary to render it available for the service of the country. In addressing that sentiment of true English loyalty which reigns in all our hearts, I am confident you will gallantly and generously respond to the call that is made by the Government and the nation—to the youthful part of the population to enrol; to those whose engagements render personal service impracticable, to encourage and assist by contributions and personal influence those who proudly and cheerfullly volunteer to devote time and energy, and, if need be, life, in defence of all that Englishmen and Englishwomen hold dear."—Truro, Major Commandant, Elect.

ESSEX.

COLCHESTER RIFLES.—Sir Claude de Crespigny, the officer in command of this corps, having been chosen Lieut.-Colonel of the brigade formed of several corps in the county, Lieutenant Bishop has been promoted to the rank of captain, Ensign Green to that of lieutenant, and J. F. Osborne, Esq., has been chosen Ensign. The corps is in a most efficient state, and will very shortly commence rifle practice upon an excellent ground, kindly granted for the purpose by J. G. Rehard, Esq., of Wivenhoe Park, and upon which a butt has been constructed at a cost of upwards of 70*l.*

GLOUESTERSHIRE.

BRISTOL.—Sergeant-major P. Campion, late of the 1st battalion, 19th Regiment (now sergeant-major of the city of Bristol Volunteers), previous to leaving his regiment in India for discharge after completing 21 years' service, received a gratifying mark of the respect of his comrades. During the whole of that long period he was never absent from his regiment; he was through the whole of the Crimean campaign; was three times wounded; is in possession of a medal and three clasps for the Alma, Inkerman, and fall of Sebastopol; the Turkish medal, and an annuity of 20*l.* per annum, for distinguished conduct in the field. The sergeants of the 19th regiment determined on presenting him with a small token of their sincere regard previous to his leaving them, for which purpose they assembled in their mess-room, when Quarter-master Sergeant John Coady presented him, in the name of the sergeants, with a massive silver snuff-box, at the same time observing that while they regretted losing him, they had pleasure in knowing that he was materially bettering his position. Sergeant-Major P. Campion briefly but feelingly returned thanks. He now leaves the service with the good wishes of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of his regiment, on discharge and pension of 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem., and has joined the City of Bristol Volunteer Corps as Sergeant-major.

LANARKSHIRE.

2ND AND 3RD BATTALION OF VOLUNTEERS RIFLES.—On Saturday afternoon, General Cameron, C.B., Commander of the Forces in Scotland, inspected the 2nd and 3rd Northern Battalions of Lanarkshire Volunteer Rifles, on a field adjoining Campsie Junction Railway Station. The two battalions, consisting of twelve companies, numbered about 800, officers and men, and including the others who were present, the whole number of Volunteers on the ground would be nearly 1000. Major Reid, 2nd battalion, was commanding, Captain Thomson, adjutant, and Lieutenant M'Call, acting adjutant, 3rd battalion. At the conclusion of the review, General Cameron addressed the battalions, expressing high satisfaction with their progress.

LANCASHIRE.

THE ROSSALL VOLUNTEERS.—On Saturday the members of the 65th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers were sworn in at Rossall before F. Kemp and T. Langton Birley, Esqs. This ceremony deserves more than a passing notice, as this is the first instance of a public school enrolling under the provisions of the Volunteer Act. The successful formation of the corps is principally due to the hearty co-operation of masters and boys. The movement was originated about four months ago by C. H. Croad, Esq., Master of the Modern School, and C. G. Harvey, Esq.; and was organised at a meeting, presided over by the head-master, the Rev. W. A. Osborne. Through the ready courtesy of Lord Sefton the services of a Rossall company were accepted by the Queen in the month of April, and the commissions of the officers bear date from the 27th of that month. The final act, which gives the company a legal existence, took place on Saturday last. After the swearing in, the corps, in full uniform, executed some manœuvres under the command of the captain, and in the evening there was a supper in the great hall. The ceremonies of the day were honoured by the presence of several officers of the regular Army, and by a large muster of Volunteers, officers, and men. On Sunday the corps attended in the chapel, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. T. Phillips, honorary chaplain. The company, comprising the majority of masters and the older boys, numbers upwards of seventy; and there is a second company formed from the younger members of the schools for drill alone. Very few Volunteer corps are better situated for rifle practice than the Rossall Volunteers, since they have a perfectly safe range running down to the sea-shore, parallel to, and a short distance from, the Government range at Heedwood.

MIDDLESEX.

On Saturday afternoon about 200 effectives of the 20th and 29th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps, both belonging to the north-west district of the metropolis, went down, in accordance with previous arrangements, by the North-Western Railway to Watford, for the purpose of having battalion drill in company with the Watford and the Hemel Hempstead corps. The weather up to the period fixed for starting by special train, namely, ten minutes past 4, was almost as bad as it possibly could be, and owing to this cause 60 or 70 of the metropolitan Volunteers did not leave Euston Station till about an hour after; but by the time when the four corps united in Cassiobury Park—a beautiful portion of the domain of the Earl of Essex, and situate about a mile from the Watford Station—the rain had almost entirely ceased, and happily it kept off during the whole of the subsequent drill. The entire force on the ground, including the officers, was, notwithstanding the deterring influence of the weather, upwards of 300, and a large number of the inhabitants of the district were present as spectators. The battalion was under the command of Major Bigge, of the 20th Middlesex, who was ably supported by Captain Ross, of the 29th Middlesex, and the commanding officers of the two other corps; and the evolutions, though not of long duration, in consequence probably of the state of the ground, were highly interesting, and well adapted to prepare those who took part in them for the grand review of the 30th inst. On their departure for London, soon after eight o'clock, the two Metropolitan corps had quite a farewell ovation from their provincial comrades and the assembled crowd. The band of the 29th Middlesex was present to give *éclat* to the occasion. It should be added, in justice to the North-Western directors, that the highest fare charged for the journey to and from London, a distance of between thirty and forty miles, was one shilling.

29TH OR NORTH MIDDLESEX VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—On Wednesday evening about 120 effective members of the first and second companies of the corps, hitherto known as "The St. Pancras and North Middlesex," but now designated as above, were entertained at dinner by their officers at the Freemasons' Tavern, together with a considerable number of honorary members and other guests chiefly connected with the north-west district of the metropolis. The chair was taken by Colonel Dickson, and among those present were Lord Fermoy, M.P., Mr. E. James, M.P., Mr. Wyld, M.P., Captain Ross, Captain Cameron, Captain Houghton, Lieutenant Lemmon, Ensign Stoneham, Mr. T. Ross, Dr. Hayne, Mr. Goode, and Mr. Austin.

THE 20TH MIDDLESEX (RAILWAY) AND 37TH (BLOOMSBURY OR G.G.B).—On Thursday evening the members of these corps proceeded to the Regent's Park, for preparatory drill for the review, under the direction of Major Brgge, of the 20th, and went through a variety of evolutions in a very creditable manner, marching past in slow, quick, and double time, marching in *échélon*, forming square, &c. The latter of the above corps, despite the rainy weather, met Captain Wilbraham Taylor's corps, the 12th Middlesex, at Barnet, last Saturday, where, with the Hornsey (the 13th), such manœuvres as the weather allowed were carried on. These meetings are of great service, as they accustom the members to act together in large numbers, and induce a spirit of friendship and emulation among the different corps.

MIDDLESEX ARTILLERY.—This corps, which now musters two companies, is progressing very favourable, and new members are joining daily. Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the services of the corps, which is numbered 1 in Middlesex, and 51 in Great Britain. The uniform has been universally approved of, and the whole outfit can be obtained of very superior make and materials for eight guineas. Drill has commenced at the Wellington Barracks.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

21ST COMPANY STAFFORDSHIRE VOLUNTEER'S (RUGELY STRANGERS).—On Sunday morning last, the officers and men of this corps assembled on parade with side arms, in the Horse Fair, for the purpose of attending divine service. After having been "told off" and formed into sections of "fours," they marched to church headed by their brass band, where the Rev. E. R. Pitman, Honorary Chaplain to the corps, delivered a very eloquent discourse. Although the weather was very unpropitious, a vast concourse of spectators thronged the streets leading to the church, both going and returning. Since the arrival of the rifles the non-commissioned officers have been drilled daily in the manual exercise by their drill sergeant in order to qualify themselves to take their respective squads on the re-assembling of the corps which will be on Monday next, at half-past six.

SUSSEX.

The 1st 2nd 4th and 14th Sussex Rifles met at Hayward's Heath last Friday, and marched to Lindfield Common. This being the first time in Sussex that any number of Volunteers had been assembled together there were many spectators from Brighton, Lewis, and other parts of the country.

In the absence of Lieut.-Colonal Moorsom, Captain Meek (the Captain-Commandant of the 2nd Sussex) took the command. The various corps were told off into 8 divisions, and after "marching past" went through all the ordinary battillion movements with great steadiness. The advance in line was particularly good, which with all the other movements elicited the applause of some 3000 spectators.

After nearly three hours drill the whole were marched back to Hayward's Heath and took the railway for respective towns and villages.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JUNE 12.

20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain Thomas Edward Bigge to be Major; Lieutenant William Houghton to be Captain; Lieutenant Frederick John Barrow to be Captain; Lieutenant Thomas Dixon to be Captain; Ensign Thomas Henry Tims to be Lieutenant; Ensign James Pearson to be Lieutenant; Charles Sole, Gent., to be Ensign; Martin Ward, Gent., to be Ensign; Thomas Houghton, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Kenyon Clinton Bouchier, Gent., to be Ensign.

31st Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Richard Mills to be Captain; George James Banke, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Schwenck Gilbert, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Edward Raban Cave Browne, Gent., to be Ensign.

38th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Viscount Bury to be Captain; Henry Wyndham Phillips, Gent., to be Captain; Arthur James Lewis, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Frederick Leighton, Gent., to be Ensign; Alfred Nicholson, Gent., to be Ensign; John Everett Millais, A.R.A., to be Lieutenant.

Memorandum.—West Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this regiment by Captain Lawrence Oliphant.

7th Company of the Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—George Steven Butler, Gent., to be Ensign.

8th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Warner, Esq., to be Captain.

11th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Andrew Fernie, Gent., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon; Alexander Stead, Esq., to be Lieutenant; George Allsop, Esq., to be Ensign.

Kent Rifle Volunteers (22nd Company)—John Staples Keddell, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Chapman, resigned.

37th Corps (Battalion)—John Bell, Esq., to be Major. To be Captains—Ralph Oakden, Esq.; Thomas Walton Roberts, Esq.; Thomas Starling Usborne, Esq. To be Lieutenants—Hugh Forbes Smith Marriott, Gent.; John Rolfe, Gent.; Henry Hoare, the younger, Gent.; Thomas Ayerst, Esq., M.D.; John Marshall Hooker, Gent. To be Ensigns—Samuel Tompsett Newington, Gent.; Jesse Piper, Gent.; Henry Jeffreys Farrer, Gent.; Rev. Thomas Henry Cole, clerk; Peter Pinyon, Gent.; George Thomas Tomkin, Gent. To be Hon. Chaplain—Rev. Henry Harrison.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—10th Corps (Battalion)—James Folkes, Gent., to be First Lieutenant, vice Purcell, resigned; James Clark, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Smith, resigned.

2nd Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteers Corps (Newnham Subdivision)—John Stratford Collins, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Battalion of Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Edmund Roberts Larken to be Honorary Chaplain; Francis Delaval Walsh, Gent., to be Surgeon.

2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Shipman, Gent., to be Surgeon.

Northumberland Rifle Volunteers—1st Corps—Lieutenant Alexander Shannon Stevenson to be Captain; Ensign Charles Alexander Adamson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Ensign Jacob Burnett to be Lieutenant; Hubert Laws, Gent., to be Ensign; Benjamin Bentley Lawton to be Ensign. 2nd Corps—Ralph Errington Ridley, Gent., to be Lieutenant. 3rd Corps—The Hon. and Rev. Francis Richard Grey to be Honorary Chaplain. 4th Corps—The Rev. John Dixon Clark, to be Captain; the Right Hon. the Earl of Durham to be Lieutenant; George Culley, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Gray, Gent., to be Ensign; Henry Gregson to be Ensign.

18th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Charles Ainsworth, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Robert Winder, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

5th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Charles Edward Crosbie to be Captain, vice Gladstone, promoted; Ensign Richard George Bushby to be Lieutenant, vice Crosbie, promoted; James Banner Newton, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Bushby, promoted.

69th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Henry Tristram, Esq., to be Captain; Charles Valentine Macarthy, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Archer, Gent., to be Ensign.

2nd Cambridgeshire Mounted Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. John William Taylor, M.A., to be Hon. Chaplain.

5th Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers—William Betts, Esq., to be First Lieutenant, vice W. P. Jones, resigned.

9th Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—John Fox, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Peile, Gent., to be Ensign; Robert Lumb, Gent., to be hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

8th Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—William Henry Lanyon, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Phillpotts, resigned.

18th Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—John Tyacke, Esq., to be Captain; James Pellow Tyacke, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Buckingham Kempthorne, Gent., to be Ensign.

Resignation.—8th Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—Ensign William Francis Phillpotts has received permission to resign his commission.

12th Suffolk Rifle Volunteers—John Hayward, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Keene Sidgwick, Gent., to be Ensign.

15th Rifle Volunteers—Lieut.-Col. Barnard William Cocker, late 38th Foot, to be Lieutenant.

Memorandum—The name of Lieutenant Watson, gazetted on the 5th current, is "Robert John Watson," not "Robert Watson."

8th Argyleshire Rifle Volunteers—Archibald Campbell, Esq., to be Captain; John Campbell, Esq., to be Captain; John M'Arthur, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Duncan Buchanan, Gent., to be Ensign.

10th Argyleshire Rifle Volunteers—James Archibald Campbell, Esq, to be Captain; Duncan Campbell, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Archibald Campbell, Gent., to be Ensign.

[The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of Tuesday, June 5]:—

1st Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Richard Lovelace Homer Mole to be Lieutenant, vice Sir F. E. Scott, Bart., resigned.

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WAR-OFFICE, PALL MALL, JUNE 15.

Honourable Artillery Company of London—Serjeant Philip Dorset Goepel to be Lieutenant.

1st Sussex Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieutenant Thomas Hayter Johnston to be Captain, vice Dalbiac, promoted; Second Lieutenant Charles Sharood to be First Lieutenant, vice Johnston, promoted; E. G. Livesay to be Second Lieutenant, vice Sharood, promoted; R. Bramwell to be Second Lieutenant.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Captain George Charles Dalbiac bearing the title of Captain-Commandant in the above Corps.

2nd Battalion of Sussex Rifle Volunteers—Roger Turner, M.D., to be Surgeon.

2nd Sussex Rifle Volunteers—Robert Loder, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Spry Byass, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

4th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—George Charles Rigden to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

5th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—John Whyte, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

6th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—William Morris, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

7th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—Henry John Davis Mathews, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

9th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—Charles Lambert Evershed, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

11th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—Alfred Sharpe, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon.

13th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—Martin Holman, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon.

16th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—Boyce Harvey Combe, Esq., to be Captain; William Edward Monckton Watts, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Charles Thomas Laurence, Esq., to be Ensign; John Robert Watts to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

17th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—Frank Reeves, Esq., to be Lieutenant.

4th Lancashire Artilllery Volunteers—Henry Wright Slack, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

6th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Robert Valentine Kearney, Gent., to be First Lieutenant.

23rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—John Ross Coulthart, Esq., to be Captain; Henry Lees, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Albert Harrop Lees, Gent., to be Ensign.

51st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Captain George Mahon Corry de Bentley to be Captain Commandant; The Reverend William Francis Taylor, LL.D, to be Honorary Chaplain.

64th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Daniel Powell, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Peter Silvester Bidwill, Gent., to be Ensign.

71st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—James Maclaine Fraser, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

4th Durham Artillery Volunteers—First Lieutenant Thomas Belk to be Captain; Second Lieutenant Ebenezer Septimus Jobson to be First Lieutenant, vice Belk, promoted; William Wilkinson Brunton, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Gideon Smales, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Jobson, promoted; Jasper Barugh, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Turnbull, resigned; Henry Casebourne, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Riton Oldham, Gent., F.R.C.S., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

9th Durham Rifle Volunteers—John Palmer Dalton, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Hopper Burnett, Gent., to be Ensign.

11th Durham Rifle Volunteers—Patrick Sandeman Reid, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Hunter Murray, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Trench Gibson, Gent., to be Ensign.

2nd Battalion of Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers—George John Warren, Lord Vernon, to be Major.

2nd Corps of Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Honourable Augustus Henry Vernon to be Captain, vice Lord Vernon, promoted; Ensign Charles Edward Boothby to be Lieutenant, vice Vernon, promoted; William Cox to be Ensign, vice Boothby, promoted.

6th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers—Reverend Edward Weigall to be Honorary Chaplain.

Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers—18th Company—Harry Foley Vernon, Esq., to be Captain; John Blick to be Lieutenant; William Henry Clay to be Ensign.

2nd Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Heyworth, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Pearson, resigned.

City of Bristol Rifle Volunteer Corps—George Micklethwaite Stansfeld, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—26th Corps (Battalion)—John Spiller, Gent., to be Ensign; Ensign Smith (Commission dated 29th May, 1860) should have been gazetted "Robert *Thomas* Smith" instead of "Robert Smith."

37th Corps (Battalion)—Edward Loyd the younger, Esq., to be Captain.

2nd Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers—John Cuttler, Esq., to be Captain; J. H. Hammond, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; J. B. Thomson, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; the Roverend Alfred Whitehead to be Honorary Chaplain.

1st Company of Cheshire Artillery Volunteers—Thomas Hughes Jackson, Esq., to be Captain; George Samuel Sanderson, Gent., to be First Lieutenant.

9th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Edward Sidebottom Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

12th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Newcome Rogers, Gent. to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

East York Rifle Volunteers—2nd Battalion, 3rd Company—Lieutenant Eric William Clarke to be Captain, vice Saltmarshe, promoted; Ensign Thomas Carter to be Lieutenant, vice Clarke, promoted; Edwin Storry, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Carter, promoted.

4th Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Ensign William Carpmael to be Lieutenant; Ensign Woodthorpe Charles Clarke to be Lieutenant; Robert Payne, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Carpmael, promoted; Alfred Coles, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Clarke, promoted.

13th Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Dumaresque Ross, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

14th Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Charles Chaldecott, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

5th Company of Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteers—Henry Tizard, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Norfolk Artillery Volunteers—Henry Prescott Green, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Edw. Southwell Trafford, to be 2nd Lieutentnat.

16th Norfolk Rifle Volunteers—William Amhurst Tyssen Amhurst, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Anthony Hamond, jun., Esq., to be Ensign.

1st Huntingdonshire Rifle Volunteers—William Ward, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

7th Company of Dumfries-shire Volunteer Rifle Corps—William Elphinstone Malcolm, Esq., to be Captain.

8th Company of Ayrshire Rifles (Stincher or Colmonell)—Anthony Thomson, Gent, to be Captain; William McCulloch, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Alexander D. McIlraith, Gent., to be Ensign.

4th Company of Ayrshire Artillery Volunteers—The Reverend J. D. McCall to be Honorary Chaplain; James Steven, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Sutherland Artillery Volunteer Corps—William Houston, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; R. Rutherford, Gent., to be 2nd Lieutenant.

2nd Selkirkshire Rifle Volunteers—Charles Scott Plummer, Esq., to be Captain; Alexander Pringle, Esq., to be Lieutenant.

Mid-Lothian Coast Artillery Volunteer Corps—Thomas Elliot Ogilvie Horne to be Captain; Charles George Hood Kinnear to be First Lieutenant; Thomas Alexander Hill to be Captain; George Wauchope to be Second Lieutenant; Alexander Macdonald Sanderson to be Assistant-Surgeon.

3rd Edinburgh County Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Clerk to be Captain Commandant; Edward Lambourne M'Dougal to be Lieutenant; Archibald Plenderleith to be Ensign; John Cowan to be Captain; Charles James Wahab to be Lieutenant; George Cowan to be Ensign; Thomas Anthony Hezekiah Merricks to be Lieutenant; Hezekiah John Merricks to be Ensign; William Symington to be Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Lancashire Engineer Volunteers (Glasgow)—James Stark, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. Robert Thomson Jeffrey to be Honorary Chaplain.

19th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—Ensign James Fulton to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Heddle Wishart, resigned; David Miller, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Fulton, promoted.

63rd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—George Lowe, Esq., to be Captain, vice John Ure, resigned.

84th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—John Arthur, jun., Esq., to be Captain.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 8th June inst.]

90th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—James Muirhead, Esq., to be Captain.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of Tuesday, June 12.]

31st Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—George James Bauke, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

THE VICTORIA RIFLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Some of your correspondents have favoured the Victoria Rifles with criticism, seldom friendly, and occasionally ill-founded. It has been said that we wear long swords in "steel scabbards," "dress like officers," &c. The corps has existed it is said ever since the disbanding of the old volunteers) in the form of a rifle club; and the cost of maintaining an expensive establishment was cast upon a small number of men; thereby confining its membership to persons of good income, by whose liberality and public spirit it was able to keep alive the germ of the volunteer rifle movement until the advent of better times. To men of this class the consideration of a few pounds in their outfit was immaterial; therefore discarding green baize and slop-tailory, they naturally preferred good clothing, and had their uniforms fitted with the same care that was bestowed upon their ordinary dress. A sword has certainly been worn in the corps for many years; but it is in a black leather scabbard and not in a steel one; while the ornaments on our appointments are of bronze, thus maintaining a marked distinction between the uniform of our private members and the officer of rifles. As almost the only institution of of the kind then in existence, having, moreover, an ample rifle range, a large drill-ground, good staff, armoury, and all needful appliances, ready for immediate use, men came to us so fast that there was no occasion to popularise the conditions of entrance, which, with our already existing connection, tended to promote our recruiting among the same class as had originally supported the corps through the hard times which clouded its youth. At the same time it by no means confined it there, all good men being freely welcomed. The much abused sword is no longer insisted upon as an article of regulation, although many still wear it, especially on first joining the corps. A little time generally shows that it is a mere troublesome appendage, and it is soon consigned to an honourable retirement, from which it is only withdrawn on special occasions. To order the discontinuance of a distinction which custom has so long sanctioned, would be to cast a stigma upon a body of gentlemen who have never done aught that could justify a public censure. Doubtless out of any 600 men there must always be a few simpletons; but I can assure "Esse quam Videri," that, so far from the vagaries he describes being "the fromage" with us, they would be universally reprehended, and could only lead to expulsion from the body. Our uniform has certainly been very closely copied by many of the new corps; so closely indeed that only a practised eye can detect the difference; consequently, as a recognition of our comparative antiquity, the public is apt to set down all very sombre uniforms to the credit of the Victorias. So far from our men courting publicity, they are, as a rule, solicitous to avoid any approach to it, and seem to have an instinctive horror of being stared at. I believe that we have incurred at the hands of our brother Volunteers the charge of being proud and exclusive, because we have hitherto avoided the ordeal of the Saturday's drill in the Parks. Nothing, however, could be further from our intention; and these gentlemen should do us the justice to remember that we have ourselves a ground large enough for a couple of strong battalions to go through movements of an extended nature. Within these we can pursue our military studies free from the annoyance of a crowd, or the intrusion of disorderly spectators. In preferring to work in this quiet way we mean no disrespect to others; and I hope that as soon as the weather assumes a more favourable aspect, we shall be able to invite the neighbouring corps to visit us, and occasionally share in a friendly way those advantages which the difficulty of obtaining similar grounds in the neighbourhood of London has prevented most of the Volunteers from enjoying hitherto. Of course, we are not without a modicum of pride, derived, however, from the consciousness that we have held our own for years, under every disadvantage and discouragement, without the slightest assistance from Government, or from any other source than the voluntary contributions of our own members.—I am, &c. A VICTORIA RIFLEMAN.

VOLUNTEER FACINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In my first letter to you, I merely endeavoured to show that scarlet is not a colour specially set apart for the facings of Royal regiments. Your correspondent, "R. C. R.," in last week's number, states that "with all rifle regiments scarlet is the royal facing," meaning of course the 60th and Canadian Rifles, and the Royal Rifle Regiments of Militia, all of whose uniforms are dark green. He then hints that "as Rifles are Rifles, whether in green or grey"—the same rule should apply to regiments of Volunteer Rifles. Now "R. C. R." must admit that cavalry are cavalry, whether in scarlet or blue; and if his argument be correct, the facings of all Royal regiments of that arm should be the same. So far from this being the case, the facings of the Royal Horse Guards are scarlet, those of the Life Guards, 1st, 2nd, 4th Dragoon Guards; 1st and 2nd Dragoons are blue; those of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 9th, 12th, and 14th Dragoons are scarlet, and the 16th or Queen's Lancers have blue facings.

It, therefore, appears that where the colour of the uniform is dark (as blue or green) the facings of Royal regiments are scarlet, and where it is light (or scarlet) the facings of Royal regiments are blue. These general rules apply to cavalry, infantry, artillery, and engineers.

Having thus shown that the colour of the facings depends upon that of the uniform, and admitting that Volunteer rifle corps, whose uniforms are green, should not adopt scarlet facings, I contend that where the uniform is grey, blue is the proper colour for the facings of any corps of Volunteer rifles which may be made "Royal," and that under the same condition non-Royal corps are entitled to assume the red facings which are worn by the 33rd and 53rd non-Royal regiments of the line.—I am, &c.

RED FACINGS.

[This letter must close the little controversy. If facings are adopted, *permissu superiosum*, the question of the right to wear them must be considered as finally settled.]

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—MAPPINS' RIFLEMAN'S KNIFE, 12*s.* each.—"No Volunteer should be without one: invaluable for campaigning."—Manufactured by MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield, and 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, E.C.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The arrangements for the approaching rifle competition of the Volunteer corps, and of the best shots of all nations, are progressing very satisfactorily. The ground at Wimbledon has been for some time past in the hands of the contractors, and the whole of the palings enclosing the ground has been erected—the area actually enclosed being about 1200 yards. Beyond this distance the ground will be kept by police. The targets are on the ground, and the butts are completed. The National Rifle Association have received from Enfield 1000 rifles, which have been sent to those of the Volunteer corps that propose sending deputations to the meeting. With scarcely an exception every corps which has been provided with arms, has expressed a wish to be represented, while some others which have not yet been furnished with arms, have desired rifles to be sent down, in order that the best shots among the men might practise with a view of sending their proper proportion of representatives. With each of the rifles lent by the Government there are 90 rounds of ammunition supplied from the Government stores, The prizes already announced are 20 Whitworth rifles, a gold and a silver medal, 250*l.* offered by the Queen, 100*l.* by the Prince Consort, 50*l.* by the Duke of Cambridge, and 200*l.* in money prizes by the Association. In addition to these, the ladies of Northamptonshire have contributed a sum for a further prize; Mr. Crockford, of the Volunteer Service Club, offers another; and the Honourable Artillery Company also propose to give a prize to be competed for. The meeting will commence on Monday, July 2nd, and it is expected that Her Majesty will honour the proceedings with her presence. The whole of the shooting will probably occupy eight days. There are six ranges, and it is proposed, as far as possible, to devote one day to each range. The successful competitors in the first three ranges, viz., 300, 500, and 600 yards, and the twenty next best, will alone compete for the Queen's prize and gold medal, which is to be shot for with the Whitworth rifles, to be given as prizes for the best firing at the short ranges. The winner of the Queen's prize must prove himself the best shot at 800, 900, and 1000 yards. The prize of the Prince Consort, at the long ranges, will be open to all comers, whether Volunteers or not, provided they are the 24 best shots at four ranges of 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards; and may be shot for with any description of rifle not exceeding 10 pounds in weight, and not fitted with hair triggers or magnifying sights. Several deputations are expected from Switzerland; but as the range, adopted at the meetings in that country is little more than 150 yards, the performances of the Swiss at 1000 yards will probably not be so formidable as many persons might be led to suppose who have heard a great deal of the skill of the riflemen of that country, without knowing the range over which it is exercised. The prize of the Duke of Cambridge will be shot for with breech loaders exclusively. The ground will be tastefully decorated with flags. In addition to which Mr. Strange of the Crystal Palace, has engaged to provide eighteen refreshment tents of different classes.

A DISCUSSION ON RIFLED CANNON AND SMALL ARMS.

At the Royal United Service Institution, on Monday evening, June 4th, Colonel Yorke in the Chair, Captain Blakely read a paper on Rifled Cannon. After describing the various methods used in small-arms to prevent windage—the advantage and disadvantage of very long narrow bullets—the amount of twist necessary in the rifling to steady elongated projectiles—and the various shapes of grooves used to give this twist, Captain Blakely proceeded to point out the very slight modifications necessary in the various systems to adapt them to cannon. He instanced the firing of an 80-pounder Minié bullet from a 6½ inch rifled cannon by Mr. John Lawrence, and its attaining a range of 2,595 yards with 5° of elevation, beating Mr. Whitworth's 80-pounder by 95 yards, and Sir W. Armstrong by 300 yards. Nothing was wanting in this gun but strength: it burst after 40 rounds. Mr. Bashly Britten tried a system very similar, but with the advantage of a shell instead of solid shot. The guns rifled by him were excellent in every respect except one—they, too, wanted strength. The bursting of the Cavalli and of the Lancaster guns was alluded to, and that of Mr. Whitworth's 4-inch gun with sides 9-inches thick in 1857, and of another with sides eleven and a half inches thick in 1858. From the success of many of these systems since tried with cannon made strong enough, Captain Blakely argued that it must have been owing solely to the difficulty of obtaining strength that cannon were not rifled earlier than they were. He next reminded the audience of the endeavours made in 1855 and 1856 to forge cannon—of the hundreds of thousands spent at Woolwich to try to cast stronger iron—of the trial of steel at enormous cost—and finally of the universal adoption of the present method of building guns of concentric tubes, each compressing that within it, so that all must share in the resistance. Diagrams were exhibited of the exact way in which this is carried out in France, in Sardinia, by Sir William Armstrong and Mr. Whitworth. Captain Blakely then argued that the Whitworth gun owed its success to its being thus strongly built; to its having the degree of twist adapted to the length of projectile, and to wonderful accuracy of manufacture; but in no way to the hexagonal form of the rifling. In guns of this shape, he said, when iron shot was used, the degree of friction could never be foretold. Captain Blakely mentioned that he had lately obtained at 5° of elevation a range of 2,670 yards from a 48 cwt. rifled gun. This form of rifling acts only tangentially, and when pressure is absolutely necessary to turn the shot. It was adopted simultaneously by several persons, —by Mr. Ingram, of Glasgow, the first manufacturer of steel barrels in this country; by Mr. Sillen, one of the partners of the firm who made Captain Blakely's cannon; by Captain Hayes, R.N., and probably by others. Captain Blakely invited discussion on the question of the proper length of bullet for military small-arms, expressing his own opinion that efficiency at moderate range should not be sacrificed to the attainment of very long ones. He concluded by calling attention to the expediency of making the best of our stock of cast-iron 32-pounders, which could be rifled immediately, and strengthened at leisure. A lengthened discussion ensued.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

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BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

It will probably be a long time ere breech-loading rifles are used in the Service. The State has spent enormous sums of money in establishing works for the manufacture of arms upon the old system. Our system of drill is adapted to the old system, so are our feelings and prejudices. The experience of sportsmen shows that breech-loaders do not shoot so strongly as pieces loading at the muzzle; and it has been therefore inferred that breech-loading rifles will present similar inferiority. It is evident, however, that with proper mechanical skill all escape of gas could be prevented, and combustion be made as rapid and effectual in a breech-loading gun as in a muzzle-loader, so that the same result would be produced, unless there was some radical defect in the principle of breech-loading. If so, the advantages of breech-loaders, in facility of loading in various positions, and even in safety, not to speak of the more doubtful gain of rapidity of firing, are so great that nothing but vested interests or prejudices can stand in the way of their adoption.

There are two breech-loaders which possess great claims to attention—the American breech-loading rifle, and Thomas Wilson's breech-loader. We do not presume to say that there are not other rifles, such as Leetch's, which do not overcome, more or less successfully, all objections to breech-loaders: but we merely state our own opinion after an examination of several descriptions of these arms. In Wilson's, as in Storm's gun, the principle can be applied to the present stock of muzzle-loaders; but it strikes us that Wilson's has the advantage in simplicity and convenience of handling. A rifleman, lying close to the ground, can load and fire the gun some five or six times in a minute; and, standing up, he can discharge a ball every six or seven seconds. Messrs. Rabone Brothers, and Company, of Birmingham, are manufacturing rifles which are in all respects fit for service, and which can be had at a price very little greater than that of the ordinary Enfield. It would require a somewhat close inspection to detect any difference in its appearance from that of the ordinary arm. All unsightly knots and bosses, or projecting bulbs of levers are dispensed with. A simple bolt behind the cock liberates the breech, which is drawn out in a line parallel with the bore of the barrel, so as to receive the cartridge, and is then pushed forward into its place and bolted securely. The rifle can be used with the ramrod as a muzzle loader if required. The whole breech can be removed immediately for the purpose of cleaning or inspecting the barrel with the greatest ease by the fingers alone, and it can be returned to its place with equal facility.

The shooting is said to be as strong as that of the ordinary Enfield; and it is not in the power of the clumsiest or most careless hand to derange the mechanism.

If ten riflemen armed with muzzle loaders were placed in opposition to ten riflemen armed with Wilson's breech-loaders, we do not hesitate to declare that an enormous advantage would, *cæteris paribus*, be possessed by the latter in loading and firing, and that they could secure themselves against exposure whilst in the act of loading, with so much greater ease than their opponents, as to give them eventually a certain, almost a mathematical ratio of superiority.

If, as we have said, the range be the same as in the muzzle loader, we recommend all Volunteers who are about to purchase their arms, to satisfy themselves on that point—and if, as we have reason to believe, there is no difference, the question is decided absolutely in favour of the breech-loader. The military authorities have approved of it; but we can scarcely hope that breech-loading arms will be introduced into the Army, until their superiority has been plainly manifested in the field.

Any Enfield rifle can be converted by the patentee's assistance, and the work can be made entirely by machinery.

THE SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, HAMPSTEAD.

On Monday next, at three o'clock, the annual public meeting of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home will be held at the United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard. We wish, without instituting any comparison between this excellent body and any other association which has for its object the care and education of children of our soldiers and sailors, to say a few words in favour of so excellent an institution. The proprietors may well term it a national work, although it is not done by the nation, which, indeed, seems less inclined at the present period to maintain the legitimate offspring of its soldiers and pensioners than it was 45 years ago. In 1815, there were upwards of 600 soldiers' daughters maintained at Chelsea and at Dublin out of the Public Funds. In the present year there is not one, although the the Crimean War, the Indian Mutinies, and the ordinary casualties of service, must have deprived many poor children of their fathers.

The Committee point to the 120 applications, in proof of the need of such a work. They again and again repeat, that there is no other asylum in the kingdom for the daughters of the whole army. The Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum (not yet built) is limited at present to the orphan daughters of soldiers who died in the Crimean war; it will eventually be open to girls made fatherless in other wars, but they must be orphans. The Caledonian Asylum admits the daughters of Scotch soldiers, but they too must be orphans, or the daughters of disabled Scotch soldiers. The Royal British Female Orphan Asylum, at Devonport, is the only institution that is open to all soldiers' daughters, without any other restriction than that they must be orphans. In short, for the fatherless daughter of a soldier there is some hope; but for the motherless girl, or for the girl whose father is on active service, there is no hope whatever except at Hampstead.

"God is our Refuge and Strength, a very present Help in Trouble."—Such is the motto of the Home, inscribed over the entrance-porch. The soldier's motherless daughter has indeed found the Lord to be her refuge and very present help in her time of trouble. The father at the seat of war, the mother in the grave; where was then the daughter's home? The Committee can answer that 45 motherless daughters, many of whose fathers are now in India, have found a home at Hampstead. "I entreat you to save my daughter," was the manly appeal of a widowed soldier from the Crimea; "she has lost her mother, who died in barracks at Dublin; and I dread to think of what may become of her at her age," (13) "left without a mother or father in a crowded barracks." The Committee can thank God for the safety of this girl at Hampstead. "What shall I do with these three poor things?" asked the widowed father of three little girls, on his being ordered to the seat of war. He brought them to the office, and stated that when he embarked, his daughters, not being considered orphans, would not be admitted into an orphan asylum, nor had they a friend in the world. These girls are safe at Hampstead. There are many touching instances of the genuine charity of the poor towards the poor, which have been brought to light by inquiry amongst the soldiers' families:—

Two motherless daughters of a soldier of the 90th Regiment, now in India, are maintained by their grandfather, aged 74, and grandmother, aged 68, both very poor. A motherless boy of a soldier of the 97th Regiment, now in India, is maintained by his grandfather, a pensioner, aged 75. Four motherless children of a soldier of the 92nd Regiment, now in India, maintained by their uncle. A motherless child of a soldier in the 20th Regiment, now in India, entirely supported by the wife of a soldier in the Royal Artillery, who has a family of her own. This poor child is blind of one eye, and of a very delicate constitution. A motherless child of a soldier of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, now in India, maintained by the wife of a pensioner of the 23rd, no relation whatever. Two motherless children of a soldier of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, maintained by their grandmother, a very poor person indeed. Three motherless children of a soldier of the Royal Engineers, now at the Cape, maintained by their grandfather and grandmother, very poor persons. Two motherless children of a soldier of the 82nd Regiment, now in India, maintained by their grandmother, a very poor person. Many more instances might be mentioned; but these, the Committee trust, are sufficient to urge the real friends of the soldier to "go and do likewise," by increasing the annual income of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home.

The following Copy of the Report made by H. M.'s Inspector upon the occasion of his late visit to the School is ample proof of the excellent way in which the Institution is conducted.

"Hampstead Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Inspected 6th April, 1858.—The Soldiers' Daughters' Home is an institution of great value and usefulness. The girls are entirely boarded and maintained. They are not all orphans, but have lost one parent. They receive a good plain education, and are intelligent and not ill-informed, considering the previous circumstances of the greater number. Great care is taken to train them for all kinds of domestic service, the household work, the laundry included. The Institution is supported partly by endowment, partly by voluntary subscriptions. The schoolmistress is certificated, and the schools have invited inspection, but, unfortunately, no annual grants can be made under the minutes of the Committee of Council."

When it is considered that in less than four years this national asylum has been founded, endowed, and permanently established on its own freehold property, and is out of debt; that since the first year of its institution there never have been less than 100 inmates (now 165); and that all this has been done without the help of a Royal Commission to raise funds, and without any assistance whatever from Government—the Committee can appeal with confidence to the public, and say that they at least have done their duty.

The Soldiers' Daughters' Home is still the only asylum in the kingdom for the daughters of the whole British Army; the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund have indeed very wisely followed in every respect the good example set them by the Committee of the late Central Association, and have set apart a portion of that noble fund for the erection of an asylum at Wandsworth for 300 girls, the daughters of soldiers and sailors. But this asylum is not yet completed, nor will it be open, in the first instance, to any but the daughters of Crimean soldiers and sailors, nor will the number of soldiers' daughters admitted be as large as that already admitted into the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, because at least one-half of the 300 girls will probably be the daughters of sailors. We trust that the soldiers who have means, and who feel for the children of their men, will, if unable to be present, at least contribute to the funds of this institution. The strictest martinet cannot object to the institution on the ground that it encourages matrimony, for it only recognises the legitimate offspring of soldiers who have married with permission, and are on the strength of the regiment.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

M. de Kervèguen at one the last sittings of the Corps Legislatif called attention to the necessity of augmenting the cadre of the French fleet. The establishment consists at present of 2 admirals in time of peace, and 3 in time of war, 12 vice-admirals, 24 rear-admirals, 110 captains, 230 commanders, 650 lieutenants, 550 junior officers. Can war be made, it is asked, with such an establishment?

It was found in the Crimean and Italian wars necessary to reduce the staff of officers of men-of-war by one half, and to diminish the staff in frigates and smaller vessels. It is necessary, therefore, says *Le Moniteur de la Flotte*, to take as a point of departure, not the situation of peace, but the state of war. Does France wish for a war navy? If so (and the efforts to increase her redoubtable fleet prove that she does), the *personnel* of the fleet must be augmented.

In effect the *Moniteur de la Flotte* demands an increase of the navy. It demands 130 captains, 270 commanders, 900 lieutenants, and 600 or 700 junior officers. The journal also demands the abolition of leave on half-pay, which it considers a remnant of bereaucratic barbarity. We can scarcely determine whether the desires and propositions we have thus briefly stated are those of M. de Kervèguen, or of the *Moniteur de la Flotte*; but assuredly the quarter in which they appear gives them a peculiar interest and significance.

We read at the same time that at Cherbourg the greatest activity is displayed upon the Normandié, which will be masted this week. She will be armed at the stem and stern with a sharp trenchant mass of steel, with which, says the *Moniteur*, she can cut a ship in two. The Seine, steam-transport, has left Toulon with an immense quantity of provisions for Rèunion, where the Chinese wounded and invalids are to be sent. She carries also a large staff of commissariat and medical officers. Admiral Parseval-Deechênes will be buried this day at the Invalides.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

CAST-IRON RIFLED GUNS.

The Earl of Camperdown asked the Secretary for War what number of cast-iron guns have been rifled and delivered to the Navy; by whose advice cast-iron guns have been hooped and rifled, what have been the result of the experiments upon the cast-iron guns so treated, and whether the Ordnance Select Committee were consulted on the subject and approved the rifling of the guns? The noble Earl stated that he understood the professional advisers of the Government had warned them against these guns, and prophesied that they would all burst at the breech; but, notwithstanding, they had been cast, and when they were tried, sure enough they all burst at that point. Doubtless, after such a result, any contracts into which the Government had entered would be cancelled; but considerable expense must have been unnecessarily incurred. It was difficult to make out who at present was Director-General of Artillery. No one knew whether it was the Commander-in-Chief, the Secretary for War, or Sir William Armstrong. The position of the last named gentleman was an anomalous one; for it was understood that he was a Government contractor, and yet he was called upon to report on inventions which came into competition with his own. That was hardly fair.

The Earl of Ripon said that for obvious reasons he must decline to state what number of guns had been delivered to the Navy. As regarded cast-iron rifled cannon, none had been given out. In this answer Armstrong guns were not included. It was true that some cast-iron rifled cannon had been submitted to trial, and that they had all burst. No contract had been entered into with respect to them. The noble earl seemed to labour under some misconception of the duties of the Ordnance Select Committee. It was their duty to examine and report on inventions to the Secretary for War; but it was no part of their functions to determine what inventions should be subjected to trial. Sir William Armstrong was not a contractor of the Government. He had no profitable interest in the iron-works which supplied the Government with the Armstrong guns. He had, it was true, lent some money to the proprietors of some other iron works, for which he held security and received interest, but the Government received nothing from these works.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

DEFENCES OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Osborne wished to know when the noble lord (Palmerston) intended to call the attention of the House to the report of the Commissioners of National Defences, and whether he meant to propose that the whole sum of eleven millions should at once be provided.

Lord Palmerston thought it better to reserve all explanation on the subject until he was prepared to state the course which the Government would recommend the House to pursue with reference to it.

Mr. Osborne asked the noble lord to name a day.

Lord Palmerston said he would name a day when Members' minds were prepared for the discussion.

TELEGRAPH TO GIBRALTAR.

Colonel Herbert called upon the Government to lay before the House the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the merits of various schemes for the submarine telegraphic cable to Gibraltar.

Mr. M. Gibson said that no commissioners had been appointed to investigate the subject, but some scientific gentlemen had been employed for that purpose, and when their report was ready it should be laid upon the table.

DISTURBANCES IN NEW ZEALAND.

Lord Alfred Churchill requested the Under Secretary for the Colonies to state what information had been received respecting the recent disturbances in New Zealand, whereby Her Majesty's forces had been brought into collision with the native tribes; and also what course Government intended to pursue. The noble Lord expressed an opinion that Colonel Murray should be called upon to offer some explanation of his conduct on the occasion.

Colonel Dickson hoped that no premature opinion would be formed of the conduct of Colonel Murray. It was difficult to form a correct opinion, in the present state of information, as to the proceedings of an officer placed in a very difficult position.

Mr. Fortescue said, that he could add nothing to the statement of facts which appeared in the newspapers. He concurred in the propriety of abstaining from passing any opinion on the conduct of Colonel Murray, until the Government should be in possession of more information.

Mr. Adderley said that if the colonists were left to their own resources they would easily defend themselves. In the recent disturbances Her Majesty's forces did nothing.

Captain Jervis defended the conduct of Colonel Murray. He was ordered to retire from the jungle before dark, in order to prevent his men from being surrounded and overpowered.

Mr. Childers was assured that when further accounts

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arrived from the colony it would appear that the troops were deserving of all praise.

Mr. Sidney Herbert said that the account which Colonel Murray gave of his proceedings, showed that he had acted in strict accordance with his orders.

ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Colonel Lindsay moved, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to reconsider the 11th clause of the Army Medical Warrant of October, 1858, as far as relates to its retrospective application to the medical officers at that time serving in the ranks affected, having due regard to the efficiency of the public service. The gallant officer contended that the warrant operated with great hardship upon surgeons who were just on the point of reaching a period of service which would have procured them promotion and a higher rate of retiring pension.

Mr. Sidney Herbert said it was impossible to go back in a case of this kind. In all changes cases of individual hardship must occur, which must be endured for the sake of the general advantage. Compulsory retirement was less prejudicial to medical officers than to any other class of persons, for they usually set up in private practice; and it was remarkable that on entering the service, medical officers generally stipulated that they should be at liberty to retire at a period earlier than that at which compulsory retirement commenced.

The motion was withdrawn.

FORCES IN INDIA.

On the motion of Colonel Sykes, returns were ordered showing the number of commissioned officers of each grade and regiment of Her Majesty's British Forces serving in India, between the 1st day of January, 1857, and the date of the latest returns, who have, between those dates, preferred applications for exchanges into regiments serving at home or in the colonies, the number who have obtained such exchanges, the number whose applications have been negatived, and the number who remained applicants for such exchanges at the date of the latest returns; and showing the number of commissioned officers of each grade (staff and regimental) serving in India between the 1st day of January, 1857, and the date of the latest returns, and belonging to Her Majesty's British Forces, who have been, between those dates, ordered home or to the colonies for service there at the public expense, the number ordered to India to replace them at the public expense, and the total sum charged against the Indian revenue upon those accounts.

NEW PAPER FOR THE UNITED SERVICES AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE AND JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

EDITED BY W. H. RUSSELL, ESQ., LL.D.,

(Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

The subscription to the paper is 6s. 6d. per quarter, or 26s. per annum, payable in advance; and the postage—uniformly 1d. in the United Kingdom, but which if forwarded abroad varies according to the route and destination—must in all cases be added to the remittance. All Editorial Communications should be addressed to W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., and all business letters and advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher, and Post-office orders made payable to JOSEPH SMITH. Advertisements received up to Thursday Evening. The Paper will be published every Saturday in time for the Morning Mails.

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On Tuesday, TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. After which OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. To conclude with BIRTHPLACE OF PODGES.

On Thursday, a new Drama. Commence at Seven.

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.—The Triumphant Meeting of Havelock, Outram, and Sir Colin Campbell.—This great Picture, by T. J. BARKER, from Drawings and Pictures taken expressly at Lucknow, by Egron Lundgren, is NOW ON VIEW at the Lucknow Gallery (Messrs. THOS. AGNEW & SONS), 5, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, from Ten to Six o'clock.

VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, Daily from Ten till Seven. Admission One Shilling. Catalogue Sixpence. The Descriptive Catalogue of the whole of last year's pictures, with numerous additions, all painted by L. W. Desanges, Esq., will be forwarded by post on receipt of Seven Postage Stamps by the Secretary, Mr. JAS. ROWE, Victoria Cross Gallery.

MILITARY GENTLEMEN AND OTHERS who are not satisfied with the fit and make of their TROWSERS, are respectfully invited to call on or send to ELSTOB, who for many years has practised the cut and make of the garment exclusively. For comfort and first-rate fit in Breeches or Trowsers, ELSTOB, of 12, Avery Row, Brook Street, Bond Street, W., is not excelled by any House in London. His MATERIALS are GOOD, and his CHARGES MODERATE. Every description of KNICKERBOCKER BREECHES and TROWSERS, BELTS or DRAWERS, made to any pattern or style.—ELSTOB, 12, Avery Row, Brook Street, New Bond Street, W., Inventor and Maker of the Melton Hunting and Riding Belt.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, or to Mr. Joseph Smith, and not to the EDITOR.

PAUL PILGRIM is diffuse, but he is also sensible, and we hope to put his remarks in type next week.

L. O. P.—They are ready, but we cannot say if they have been issued.

Whatever be the result, no one connected with Volunteers, or the Army, or the Navy, can deny that plenty of time and space in Parliament and in the Press has been devoted to them this week. We have the report on National Defences—a most important document; we have had two debates on the Navy at considerable length. We have abundant work cut out for the Volunteers, and several debates on topics connected with the Services. The pressure on our columns is so great that we have in vain endeavoured to meet it, and now it only remains for us to indicate to our extremely obliging and numerous Correspondents the necessity imposed upon us of limiting materially the space we have hitherto set apart for their communications. On all occasions we are anxious to hear from them as heretofore when they have anything to say, but they must not be disappointed if they find that their communications are not inserted when they relate to questions already much discussed, or when they exceed a column and a-half.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1860.

Whoever believes that an official body will reform itself, except under considerable pressure from without, must have had his delusion dispelled by the result of Admiral Duncombe's motion on Tuesday last, in which he endeavoured to obtain a select committee to inquire into the mechanism and machinery of the Board of Admiralty.

In spite of an ex-First Lord's questionable eulogium, that the transaction of business at the Board was more rapid and satisfactory than at any other of the numerous public offices into which political exigencies have thrust him, doubt, distrust, and dissatisfaction are daily increasing in the public mind regarding that mystical establishment. But a more perfect one for carrying out political corruption, and amphibious nepotism, could hardly be devised. It is time-honoured—whoever dares to assault it is excommunicated for his irreverence toward the venerable pile, associated as it is with our greatest glory. Scandalous abuses, and rottenness of system, are adroitly parried as being ungenerous attacks on distinguished and deserving public servants. And an accomplished seaman Secretary comes forward, handkerchief in hand, claiming for his self-sacrificing Lords the privilege of interposing between an ungrateful Commons and the outraged feelings, and we might almost say broken hearts, of old and valuable officers: one might have almost imagined that Mr. T. P. Cooke had appeared as Secretary for one night only, or that the scene was transformed to the boards on the Surrey side.

Were this exhibition of feeling downright it would be laudable; but as its only downrightness is its dishonesty, it is painful in the extreme; and the oily speech and adroitness with which it is made is simply nauseous, especially when it comes from one who was known to hold advanced opinions on these matters—at any rate until he donned the official gabardine.

The debates of Tuesday and Thursday on Naval matters were chiefly distinguished by ignorance of the subjects under discussion, and excessive timidity in handling them. Members have not yet mustered up courage to divest themselves of that gentlemanly delicacy which, in dealing with the Admiralty, they will be ultimately, however reluctantly, compelled to abandon. The pith of Thursday's debate may be thus briefly noticed:—On the grounds that "at present promotion in the Navy is almost at a standstill," and that "our system of half-pay for the Navy is in a complicated and most unsatisfactory condition," the Board, feeling they must do something through their Secretary, introduced a frivolous and temporary measure of relief, and apologised for the same by saying that it was unfortunately impossible to produce a comprehensive and permanent one—he might have added, without the establishment of a Standing Navy, as a national, instead of a political, institution.

Be it remembered, however, as the ex-First Lord truly remarked, that the only cause of this present complication and inefficiency is, that successive Boards "have never had the courage to deal with the subject upon broad and permanent principles." But the feature of the evening was the adhesion of Sir M. Seymour to the ex-First Lord's scheme of promotion and retirement, which, he said, "met his general approval, and he should be glad to see it carried out." For, faulty as that scheme may be, inasmuch as it does not go far enough, and is not assimilated with a Standing Navy, and an effective and working list of officers, it is a substantial step in the right direction; and we only regret that this subject has not added another to the four inquiries at present existing on naval matters.

It may be here noted that the ex-First Lord dwelt on the necessity of another inquiry, relative to the position of naval captains. We mention this to show that, in addition to the four existing inquiries, the necessity of three more has been demonstrated within a few days, and that whilst the Commons are not yet in earnest on naval matters. This in a measure shows the universal distrust of Admiralty affairs, and the sturdy sense of Admiral Duncombe's motion, to inquire into the constitution and working of the Board, in which all the existing evils have their being.

It is not necessary to recapitulate the shortcomings of the Board, which as the Secretary remarked, in a patronising tone, were not thrust forward by the mover of the motion in an unfriendly manner;—thereby endeavouring, as he did throughout his defence, to make all these attacks personal on the individuals who represent the system, or want of system rather, than on the system itself.

The public are now pretty generally aware of what they do not get for the trifling sum of 13,000,000*l.*—what they do get perhaps they could not so clearly define—unless it is the blessed privilege of watering those patrimonial pastures with periodic deluges of public money.

But we will consider the case substantiated of the plaintiff, and hear what the defendants have to urge, that their ministration shall not become the subject of public inquiry.

In the first place we are told that there is an inquiry going on relative to the constitution of the War Office, and that it is therefore advisable to wait the report of that Committee—thereby in a measure assenting to the necessity of inquiry; but insinuating the expediency of delaying it. This is something gained, at any rate.

Secondly, it was assumed that the object of the motion was to allow a naval instead of a civil chief to wield the military-maritime power of the largest marine in the world. This we have always *held* to be absolutely necessary, and the arguments of the Secretary confirm that opinion—after a preamble about coffee and chemistry, which would have been insulting to the sense of the House, save that a certain amount of latitude is allowed when a member of the Government is put up to trail a red herring across a breast-high scent of corruption. The Secretary, in speaking of the military duties of the Board, said that they had the means of acting with suddenness and secresy—"It is perfectly within the constitution of the Admiralty that the First Lord should order the movements of the fleet."

It is on these grounds we protest against the absurdity of placing like power in the hands of every stray political whom party exigency may waft into the military command of our fleets and destiny. Either it is necessary for the head of a profession to be brought up in it, and make it his study—that is, if he is to wield the power entrusted to him with efficiency—or else there is no reason why the woolsack should not be in possession of a court favourite, or the see of Canterbury awarded to a successful general.

The Secretary then remarked that "all promotions and appointments to ships of every description are in the hands of the First Lord of the Admiralty." How far the stray politicos may be qualified to dispense their patronage, the reader must judge for himself. He then produced the hackneyed but truthful argument, that a naval chief would have numerons friends and followers, and consequently would be apt to perpetrate great injustice to large bodies of officers in dispensing the nautical patronage of the country. We quite agree with him that under the present system it would be a great evil, but this is easily overcome by abolishing all patronage whatever,—all promotions being made by seniority, save Board promotions for brilliant service before the enemy, and the death vacancies on foreign stations being awarded to the seniors serving on those stations.

But the real difficulty lies in this, that neither the Government nor Opposition will ever abandon the vast preserve of Admiralty patronage, unless powerful and eloquent pressure be brought to bear on them by the Commons.

Dockyard boroughs, lucrative contracts, social influence, the disruption of the amphibious families who batten on the Admiralty, the paralization of one of the main levers of Parliamentary power—who could

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contemplate the agonising severance of these Roes and Does of the sea without emotion?

Not the least remarkable characteristic of these debates has been—that though all were cognisant of the rottenness of the Admiralty—no one offered a substitute for the present system.

For ourselves—holding the reconstitution of the Admiralty, the separation of the quick and the dead in the so-termed active lists, and the embodiment of a Standing Navy, as integral parts of a whole—we conceive that to develop and wield the maritime power of the country with anything like the efficiency of which it is capable, the Navy should be governed by a Naval chief with a seat in the cabinet, assisted by a Board of Admiralty, of which he is the acknowledged and responsible head; that he should be chosen by the Cabinet from the active list of flag officers, and hold office for five years during peace, irrespective of parties; during war longer, if the State deem it advisable; but amenable, as all other grades of the Service should be, to compulsory retirement at 60.

The Board would be composed of five sea Lords, of which the Comptroller would be one, chosen under the same conditions as their chief—one going out by rotation every year.

Two parliamentary secretaries would introduce the estimates and attend to parliamentary duties.

We might then hope that something like order would prevail, instead of the chaos produced by continued change which successive First Lords bear witness to as an eternal source of evil, as they seldom remain in office sufficiently long to become *au fait* at the ordinary routine business,—much less to master the multifarious branches of the Service which they must administer. And on these premises we urge more than ever the attention of the Commons to naval matters, and the expediency of, before all things, establishing a Select Committee to inquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty. Sooner—and if so better—or later—and then well if not too late—it must come.

The great Volunteer Inspection by Her Majesty in Hyde Park next Saturday, will not only be the most brilliant sight of the season, but the most impressive witnessed during the present generation. The arrangements are in the hands of Colonel M'Murdo, to whose judgment and energy Her Majesty and the public may look forward with the utmost confidence for a successful spectacle, and about 25,000 Volunteers will be under arms on the occasion. The formations and movements to be gone through will be of necessity very simple, as the most experienced troops to the number we have mentioned could not hope to go through any complicated or elaborate manœuvres within the available space in Hyde Park. There will be no firing or marching past in slow time. The general arrangements as regards the position of the spectators will be exactly similar to those made at the first presentation of the Victoria Cross by Her Majesty. The Volunteers will be drawn up facing Park Lane in a line of contiguous battalion columns, at quarter distance, that is, within an interval of six paces between each. Her Majesty will arrive on the ground at four o'clock, and will proceed along the line, inspecting each corps in succession, and will then take her place at a point about the centre of the line of spectators facing the Volunteers, who will then march past at quick pace in quarter distance column. Having returned to their original position, the whole force will advance in line to salute. This will complete the ceremony.

All branches of the Volunteer service will be represented. The Duke of Manchester and Colonel Loyd Lindsay will each command a body of mounted Riflemen, and the Artillery will be formed into a brigade under the command of Lord Colville, the Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company. The general arrangements of the brigades must, to a certain extent, depend upon the regiments likely to arrive from the provinces, but as regards the corps belonging to the metropolis and its vicinity, the following will be the order adopted:

The whole metropolitan force will be formed into 20 battalions, each numbering from 500 to 1200 men. They will be divided into five Brigades, commanded respectively by the Duke of Wellington (Victoria Rifles), Colonel Hicks (London Rifle Brigade), Lord Ranelagh (South Middlesex), Lord Elcho (London Scottish), Colonel Tulloh (Woolwich). These Brigades will be thus composed, viz., 1st Brigade, the Duke of Wellington, Brigade Major, Major G. Hume. 1st battalion, commanded by Major Whitehead, consisting of the Victoria, 8 companies, 18th Middlesex (Harrow), 12th Middlesex (Barnet), and 16th Middlesex (Hounslow). The 2nd battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Lindsay, comprising the 11th (St. George's), 36th (Paddington), and 28th (Irish). 3rd battalion, commanded by Lord Radstock, 9th (Marylebone), 3rd (Hampstead), and 14th (Highgate). 4th battalion, commanded by Captain Alexander, made up of the 20th (Euston Square), 29th (St. Pancras), and the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, (Islington). This Brigade is expected to number about 2,400 men.

The 2nd Brigade, Lieut.-Colonel Hicks. 1st battalion, Major Close: 1st and 2nd City of London brigade. 2nd battalion, Major W. Gray, 26th (Custom-House), 37th (Holborn), 39th (Clerkenwell), and 40th (Gray's Inn); 3rd battalion, Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Walker: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th (Tower Hamlets). The numbers expected to be comprised in this Brigade are 2,250 men.

3rd Brigade, Lord Ranelagh. 1st battalion, Major MacPherson: 2nd (South) Middlesex; 2nd battalion, Lord Grosvenor: 22nd (Queen's Westminster); 3rd battalion, Lord Bury: 21st (Civil Service), 38th (Artists), and 23rd (Inns of Court). This Brigade will probably muster 2100 Volunteers.

4th Brigade, Lord Elcho. 1st battalion, Captain Mackenzie: 15th (Scottish), 19th, and 32nd; 2nd battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald: 1st Surrey (Camberwell); 3rd battalion, Major Beresford: 19th and 22nd Surrey (Lambeth), 21st Surrey (Battersea), 7th Surrey (Southwark), and 10th (Bermondsey); 4th battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Campbell: 2nd Surrey (Croydon), 4th (Brixton), 6th (Esher), 8th (Epsom), 9th (Richmond), 11th (Wimbledon), and 12th (Kingston). Upwards of 2500 Volunteers are expected to form this Brigade.

5th Brigade, Colonel Tulloh. 1st battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Anderson: 26th Kent (Royal Arsenal); 2nd battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Parkyn: 26th Kent (Royal Arsenal); 3rd battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Thorold: 3rd Kent (Lee), 4th (Woolwich), 7th (Kidbrooke), 13th (Greenwich), 18th (Bromley), 21st (Lewisham), 25th (Blackheath), 27th and 34th (Deptford), 28th (Charlton), and 32nd (Eltham); 4th battalion, Major Capper: 5th Essex (Plaistow), 9th (Silvertown), and 8th (Stratford). This Brigade is expected to muster about 1900 altogether.

Should the weather be fine, the spectacle presented in Hyde Park will be one of which Her Majesty, and her Volunteers, and her people may be mutually proud.

We hear a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed at the steps taken by the authorities in placing regiments at Aldershot under canvas in such wet weather as that which has prevailed up to the present, and we regret still more to hear that one of these regiments, the 55th, exhibits a far greater amount of sickness than usual in consequence of its subjection to this very unnecessary trial. It is very well to let regiments rough it a little in the summer, but though this is the 16th of June, we do not presume that any one would be disposed to call it summer weather. The 55th is in every respect one of the most efficient regiments in the Service, and if it be knocked up by exposure of this kind it will be very unfortunate. The 1st battalion of the Coldstream Guards went down in the torrent of rain of yesterday morning, a telegram from General Knollys recommending the postponement of their journey having been received just too late to prevent their departure.

Thursday was the public day at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; and it is gratifying to find from the report of the Examination that the education bestowed upon the Cadets is in a state of progressive advancement. Fifty-seven Cadets were reported as sufficiently advanced in their military training to be allowed to compete for the twenty commissions without purchase, which had been announced to the cadets as the prizes to be won, as rewards for their ability, zeal, and good conduct. To the first twenty on the list these prizes have been awarded; and of them, the lowest obtained upwards of 4100 marks. Twenty-six obtained more than the minimum qualification for a commission by purchase, namely, 1800 marks; but so hard had been the exertions of the cadets to come within the successful number, that twenty out of the twenty-six gained more than 3000 marks, the qualifying minimum for a commission without purchase, and several were but very little below some of the first twenty in the number of their marks. It is, therefore, much to be regretted that more commissions without purchase were not available. Eleven only failed. One cadet of the first twenty had only been two terms of study at the institution, so that ability and zeal are sufficient to carry a cadet through the college in one year; and when this is considered, it is surprising that many more of these gentlemen, who desire to enter the Army early in life, do not go to Sandhurst at the age of sixteen, as by so doing they would be able to obtain their commissions at seventeen, and that very probably without purchase, whilst a year passed at a military college would send them to the Army richly stored in useful professional knowledge, and in part prepared to compete at a future day for the Staff College.

In the papers presented to the House by Mr. Baring, Lord Canning's elaborate plan for the organisation of the Indian Army in amalgamation with the Army of the Queen did not appear; but we have now laid upon the table of the House a recent dispatch from his lordship, in which he maintains a view that a local European Army is desirable, if not absolutely necessary. Of course these conflicting opinions must greatly embarrass the actions of the Government, and it is scarcely possible for them to offer a stronger argument for a local army than that of Lord Canning, who is the head of the army of India as well as Governor-General and Viceroy. It is strange enough, that whilst Lord Canning was at Simla, inditing his last dispatch, the Commander-in-Chief was engaged in showing that the views of the Viceroy were untenable. Lord Canning foresaw that an amalgamation of the local army might be found too difficult for adjustment, and he adheres to his opinion that there should be an army devoted to India. He differs from the Queen's officer in thinking that the recent misconduct of the European Army in Bengal is not a sufficient reason for abolishing it, and he adduces many arguments for the maintenance of a force, which, after all, he believes impossible to raise speedily, or officer efficiently with our present means. This new element in the Indian Army question increases the difficulties which, no doubt, will be found numerous enough by the Government when the debate shall be resumed next week.

Major-General Eaton Monins, who was with the 52nd at Waterloo, and has seen a good deal of colonial service, has been gazetted to the Colonelcy of the 8th Regiment, vice General Macneil, removed to the 78th Highlanders. Major-General Maunsell, who will succeed to the 93rd, served in the Peninsula, and was at San Sebastian, the passage of the Bidassoa, and the battles of Nivelle and Nive. In the American war he was slightly wounded at Bladensburg, and severely at New Orleans. In both appointments, the principle of selection has been on the whole very fairly exercised by the Commander-in-Chief.

We have much pleasure in stating that Colonel Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B., will be the new Deputy Adjutant-General in succession to Major-General Forster. The appointment is an excellent one. Sir Alfred has well earned it by substantial service; no one is more fitted to discharge the duty, and the officers of the Army will not feel less pleasure in transacting business with one of the most accomplished and deservedly popular members of their profession.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, it appears is not desirous of leaving his present regiment, the Scots Fusilier Guards; and Lord Clyde will accordingly be gazetted to the Coldstream Guards, in succession to the late Earl of Strafford.

We hear that a draft report upon the organisation of the Military departments has been prepared by Sir James Graham, and will be submitted to the Committee at its first meeting next week.

The amalgamation of the Queen's and the Indian Army which we announced some months since in these columns, was submitted to the House of Commons on Tuesday evening by Sir Charles Wood, who moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the Act of Parliament as enabled the Secretary of State for India to raise men in this country for her Majesty's local European Forces in India. The right hon. baronet stated that the measure which he proposed to lay upon the table consisted of a simple repealing clause. This course he had adopted from a desire to obtain the opinion of the House upon the question of principle involved. He thought it right to state that the Council for India had not given its approval to the scheme, for it was but natural that they would be indisposed to part with the power they now possessed; but they had stated frankly and fairly that if the views of the Government were confirmed by the decision of Parliament they would faithfully endeavour to carry them out. The question, therefore, upon which he now desired to take the opinion of the House was, whether a separate European force should be maintained for local service in India, or whether the whole of the troops in that country should form part of the Queen's army for general service? The recent disaffection amongst the Company's European forces in India, and the consequent peril which it occasioned to our empire in the East, were no doubt mainly attributable to the fact that the troops were irremovable. To prevent such dangerous combinations in future, therefore, and for military efficiency and political safety, he had arrived at the conclusion that the European army of India ought to be one with the Queen's. Sir Charles Wood explained at great length the changes which his measure would entail in the organisation of the Indian army, and concluded by expressing a hope that the House would allow him to bring in the Bill and take the discussion upon the second reading. Lord Stanley, Mr. Horsman, and several hon. members, however, objected, on the ground that the Bill was of far too much importance to be disposed of in a summary manner. On the motion of Mr. D. Seymour, the debate was eventually adjourned until Thursday week.

Outfit for China.—The authorities have decided on supplying the troops proceeding to China, with what are commonly called cholera belts. Throughout the East it is the custom of the native to cover the base of the spine and the abdomen with thick folds of cotton or woollen cloth and shawls, and our officers and men soon learn to follow their example. Turk, Greek, Persian, Afgan, Hindoo, all who can afford it, wear the cummerbund. We doubt whether what are called cholera belts might meet the requirements of our soldiers, and we would prefer to see them provided with belts of a more substantial kind, such for instance, as those made by Elstob for volunteers and huntsmen, and which we presume could be provided at a very moderate cost. We learn from experience that good water is rarely to be met with in the interior of China away from the great rivers, and we cannot but think that a large supply of charcoal filters, which are very small and portable, might be sent out, at least for the use of men in hospital.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet has dispatched reinforcements to the ships on the coast of Syria, in order that British interests may be duly protected.

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THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

In the *Spectateur Militaire* there has appeared a series of articles on the constitution of the armies of France and England, which present some matters worthy of consideration for us all, even though they be placed before us from a French point of view. It is to be observed, that recently all the professional papers in France have addressed themselves to the consideration of our military and naval systems with great earnestness, and with more or less success. Those which treat of our Army, start from the premises that we are in a bad way, and that India completed the work of disorganisation which the Crimea began, as they say, "under our eyes." Earl Grey could not be more energetic and distinct in his denunciations of the evils of our system and its rottenness than Chef d'Escadron Martin of "His Imperial Majesty's Dragoons." Nothing, he says, is more unworthy of a great nation than those periodical panics and those cries of alarm which agitate Great Britain when the smallest cloud passes over the political atmosphere. We will not submit to the true democratic institution of the Conscription, which subjects all citizens alike to the same obligation, though it certainly is a heavy blow to individual liberty; and we despise the condition of a soldier so much, that few but beggars or outcasts will enter our ranks; whilst our officers must have money to pay for their steps, or see themselves condemned to remain for years in the same position, or advancing with exceeding slowness. Will we, he asks, consent to "dis-aristocratise" our ruling class in the Army, and popularise the Service in its lower ranks? If not, we are invited to consider what will become of our free institutions, of which we are so proud, in case that England, owing to her obstinacy, shall share the fate of Carthage and of the Italian Republics, of which she represents at this day the riches and the mercantile spirit? In France the Army represents the greatest glory of the nation: in England it is only one of the heaviest charges on the Treasury. The Budget is considered by us a sort of premium paid to the Services to insure the trade and commerce of the country against all injury. Of course the system of voluntary recruiting seems full of inconvenience and fatal weakness to a French officer of dragoons. But, in pointing out the evils of the complicated and unwieldy machinery which we constructed out of the pieces of our shattered organisation in past days, the squadron-chief is in his element, and in some measure in his right. He finds admirable matter for astonishment in the conflicting departments of our war administration as it existed at the time of the Crimean war; and he does not cease to find defects and perplexing contradictions in the working of the machinery which was subsequently introduced.

Having gone in detail through all the various offices of the Horse Guards and of the War Office, explained their scope and set forth their functions and expenditure, the author comes to a matter which possesses special value and interest.

Taking the expense of the department of the Secretary of State at 4,000,000 francs, that of the Commander-in-Chief at 380,000 francs, and that of the civil employés and the expenses of the Horse Guards at 434,000 francs, he remarks that the French Army is about twice the size of the English; and that it is with legitimate satisfaction France sees the expenditure of her military establishment is only half the sum required in England. The Minister for War unites the command of the Army to his ministerial functions; 530 employés suffice for the whole work, and in case they are military men they only receive the regular pay. The expense of the French administration of the army for 1860 is 2,268,000 francs.

Recognising the difficulties of a reform in the direction of our military system, Major Martin points out as the most prominent defects in our administration, its want of unity and want of simplicity.

Napoleon said that one middling general was better than three good ones in command of an army. In the case of our army, the writer thinks there is no chief at all; for instance, the command of a corps is one of the most important questions that can present itself, the appreciation of the fitness and ability of a commanding officer would seem to be exclusively one for the decision of the military authorities; but it is the administrator of the Army who makes the choice in England, and his sole obligation to the Commander-in-Chief is to tell him on whom his choice has fallen. In fact, the Commander-in-Chief is only nominally the chief of the Army; but has the Minister the supreme and uncontested authority? Not at all. He can stop or control the initiative of the Commander-in-Chief where he cannot substitute his own; but by the elevated rank of the Commander-in-Chief, by the nature of the power he holds from the Crown, the Commander-in-Chief can often evade the action of the Minister; the power of forbidding cannot imply the idea of command in a military sense, unless when it is united with the right of ordering. To avoid the evils of this vicious system, the Minister, the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, and the Under Secretaries meet in a sort of committee; but one authority responsible only to Parliament, and another authority which is only responsible to the Crown, stand face to face, and action is only rendered possible by mutual concessions. In fact, a conflict between these authorities must produce incalculable evils.

The Commander-in-Chief may be an excellent soldier: the Minister is, probably, a civilian, who has never seen a shot fired. Our author remarks, that it would be very curious to see a soldier chosen to succeed a bishop or a judge.

But, a soldier aided by an enlightened clergy, or an honest magistracy, might discharge the functions of a bishop or a judge, whilst, according to the system of Great Britain, a Napoleon or a Marlborough might see his plans opposed and frustrated by a Minister, whose sole merit was being a good Whig or Tory.

We might ask M. Martin, however, whether the Minister of Religion and Public Instruction in France must be a priest or a schoolmaster? He maintains that, as the military profession does not receive due honour in England, our best men do not enter it, and whilst admitting the excellence of some of our military chiefs, he maintains that, if the aristocracy of birth and of fortune have their place at the head of the British Army, the aristocracy of talent seeks out other walks.

From all this it follows that England does not choose her ministers, her diplomatists, or her ambassadors, among her generals, and that the military men who sit in Parliament, much more expert in defending an entrenchment than in meeting a Parliamentary assault, enjoy but little consideration.

In France the system is clear, precise, and simple; in England there is continual change, confusion, and perplexity. In France, commissions are appointed only to study new questions; in England their object is to inquire into facts which all the world knows. Imagine for a moment, he exclaims, the War Office receiving 350,000 letters in the year, of which a good number came from its neighbour, the Horse Guards! All this explains the indescribable panics which continually agitate England to the profound astonishment of all the rest of Europe. The evils which oppress the English army are so great, that nothing but a complete change can relieve it; but M. Martin doubts whether the English people would permit the change. These opinions are expressed with great clearness in the papers referred to. On the whole it is well worth while to take a glance at our Army through our neighbour's spectacles.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

The Navy Register of the United States for the year 1860, containing all official information with respect to the United States' Navy, has just reached us. We have endeavoured to epitomise its contents, and now place the abstract before our readers.

The Secretary of the Navy is the head of the executive, and enjoys a salary of 8000 dollars.

There are 12 clerks and two messengers, the highest salary of the clerks being 2200 dollars, and that of the assistant-messenger, 700 dollars.

The next office is the Bureau of Yards and Docks, whose chief gets 3500 dollars; and the lowest salary in the department is that of the messenger, who receives 840 dollars. There are five clerks, a civil engineer, and draughtsman.

The Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, has a chief (salary, 3500 dollars), eight clerks, and a draughtsman, one messenger.

To this office is attached an engineer-in-chief (at a salary of 3000 dollars), and two engineers at 600 dollars.

The Bureau of Provision and Clothing has a chief (at a salary of 3500 dollars), five clerks, and a messenger.

The Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, a chief (who gets 3500 dollars), four clerks, a draughtsman, and a messenger.

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, a head (who gets 3500 dollars), a passed assistant-surgeon, two clerks, and a messenger.

The following is the organisation of the Navy Department:—

There are 79 captains on the active list, and 19 on the reserve; 114 commanders on the active, and 16 on the reserve. Of lieutenants there are 325 active, and 35 reserve; surgeons, 69 (who rank with lieutenants), and 37 passed assistant-surgeons, who rank next after lieutenants. There are 42 assistant-surgeons, who rank next after masters; pursers, 64 ranking with commanders, 37 ranking with lieutenants; of chaplains there are 23; professors of mathematics, 11; masters (active list) 34, and those not in the line of promotion, 10. The midshipmen, graduates of the Naval Academy, arranged according to merit in their respective classes (49). At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, there are acting midshipmen on probation, divided into 4 classes. Of the first class there are 25 members; the second, 39; the third, 57; and the fourth, 117. The list goes on to enumerate the petty officers, of which there are boatswains, 41; gunners, 46; carpenters, 46; sailmakers, 42.

The marine corps is then enumerated, which consists of a colonel-commandant, a general staff, a lieutenant-colonel, 4 majors, 13 captains, 20 first lieutenants, and 20 second lieutenants.

The engineer branch of the navy consists of 174 engineers in all; 24 chief engineers, 36 first assistants, 23 second assistants, 92 third assistants.

There are 11 permanent navy agents, 1 temporary; 12 naval storekeepers, and three officers in charge of naval stores for foreign squadrons.

There are 9 naval contractors, an agent for the inspection, test, and purchase of hemp, at a salary of 1000 dollars, and 8 agents for the preservation of live oak and other timber, 1 at a salary of 2000 dollars, 4 at 1000 dollars, 1 at 500 dollars, and 2 receive no salary.

The Naval Academy at Annapolis has a very full staff. There is an Academic Board, and a long list of professors.

The list gives the officers employed on special services, namely, the treasury department, the lighthouse inspectors those on duty with the late exploring expedition to Behring's Straits, the North Pacific and China seas, as well as those connected with the Nautical Almanack, under the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydropathy. The officers of the navy attached to the Coast Survey are also enumerated.

The vessels of war of the United States' Navy consist of 10 ships of the line, of which the Pennsylvania, 120 guns, 3241 tons, is the largest.

The frigates number 50, of which the Congress, 50 guns, 1867 tons, is the largest.

The sloops, 21 in number, of which the Cumberland and the Savannah are the largest; they carry 24 guns, and are 1726 tons each. There are 3 brigs, 3 store-vessels. There are 4 permanent store and receiving ships, of which the Independence is the largest; she is 2257 tons.

There are 7 screw frigates, of which the Niagara is the largest; she carries 12 guns and is 4580 tons.

Six first-class steam-sloops, of which the Lancaster, 22 guns, 2360 tons, is the largest.

Four side-wheels, the Susquehanna being the first in point of size, 2450 tons, 15 guns.

Then come eight second-class steam sloops, of which the Pawnee is the largest, 4 guns, 1289 tons. There is one side-wheel of this class, viz., the Fulton.

Of third-class steamers there are 5; of side-wheel, 4; 2 screw tenders, and Stevens's war steamer, described as having 6 guns, and of no less tonnage than 4683. She was commenced in 1842, at Hoboken, New Jersey.

The navy yard and shore stations are Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Charleston, Pensacola (Florida), Sacketts Harbour (New York), San Francisco (California), Valparaiso, Panama.

The squadrons consist of the home squadron, 13 vessels; the Mediterranean, 2; the Pacific, 8; the Brazil, 6; the African squadron, 9; the East Indian, 6.

The pay of the United States Navy is regulated by Acts of Congress. It is as follows:—

The senior captain, on service, gets 4500 dollars; on leave of absence or waiting orders, 3500 dollars. All other captains, when in command of squadrons on foreign stations, 4000 dollars; or other duty, 3500 dollars; off duty, 2500 dollars.

Commanders or masters-commandant, for sea-service, get 2500 dollars; navy yards or other duty, 2100 dollars; on leave of absence, 1800 dollars.

Lieutenants-commanding have 1800 dollars; on other duty, 1500 dollars; waiting orders, 1200 dollars.

Assistant-surgeons, waiting orders, 650 dollars; at sea, 950 dollars; after passing for surgeon, 850 dollars; at sea, 1200 dollars; at navy yards, hospitals, &c., 950 dollars; after being passed and stationed as above, 1150 dollars.

Surgeons, for the first five years after commission, 1000 dollars; for the second five years, 1200 dollars; for the third five years, 1400 dollars; for the fourth five years, 1600 dollars; and after twenty years and upwards, 1800 dollars. All surgeons under orders for duty at navy yards, receiving-vessels, rendezvous or naval hospitals, get an increase of one-fourth. On active service in ships the pay is increased one-third.

Fleet surgeons have the annual pay increased one-half.

Chaplains, 1500 dollars on duty, and 1000 on leave.

Professors of mathematics' pay is 1500 dollars on duty, 800 on leave.

Secretaries to commanders of squadrons, when commanding in chief, 1000 dollars; when not commanding, 900 dollars.

Masters of a ship of line, on duty, 1000 dollars; on other duty, 1000 dollars; on leave of absence, or waiting orders, 750. The second masters get, in order of the above three heads, respectively 750, 500, and 400 dollars. The pay of passed midshipmen is, on duty, 750, and when waiting for orders, 600 dollars.

The warranted masters' mates, sea-service, 450 dollars; on leave of absence, or waiting orders, 300 dollars.

Midshipmen on sea-service have 400 dollars; on other duty 350 dollars; and on leave of absence or waiting orders, 300 dollars.

Clerks of a yard, 900 dollars. First clerk to a commandant of a navy yard, 900 dollars; second clerk to a commandant, 750. To commanders of squadrons, captains of fleets, and commanders of vessels, 500 dollars.

The pay of pursers is, for ships of the line, 3500 dollars; frigates, 3000; sloops or steamers of the first class, 2000; brigs, schooners, and steamers less than first class, 1500; at navy yards, 2500; naval stations within the United States, and other places, 1500. And for the first five years after date of commission, 1000 dollars; for the second, 1200; and for the third five, 1400 dollars.

Chief engineers, for the first five years, for sea-service, 1500 dollars; navy yards, 1500; on leave of absence or waiting for orders, 1200 dollars. In these divisions the first assistant engineer has 1000, 1000, and 850; the second assistant, 800, 800, and 600; and the third, 600, 600, and 400 dollars.

The engineer-in-chief on a foreign station gets 3000 dollars.

The firemen of the first class have 30 dollars per month; and the second class, 25 dollars.

Coal heavers, 18 dollars.

Boatswains, gunners, and carpenters, who have not served one year at sea, 900; for sea-service, 700; for navy yard, and other duty, 600 dollars on leave, or waiting for orders.

These rates of pay are increased 2 per cent. for such full year of sea-service, and a further addition of 10 per cent. upon 900 dollars is allowed in ships having 400 men, and 20 per cent. with 900 men.

Yeomen in ships-of-the line, frigates, sloops, and smaller vessels, get 45 to 24 dollars a month. Armourers, 30 to 20 dollars a month.

The mates attached to the (not warranted) masters, boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sailmakers, and armourers, have from 25 to 20 dollars per month. Masters-at arms get monthly 25 dollars; the ships-corporals, 24; the coxswain, 24; the quartermaster, 24; the quarter-gunners, 24; the captains of forecastle, tops, after-guard, hold, from 24 to 20; coopers, 20; painters, 20; stewards, from 30 to 24; cooks, 24 to 20; masters of the band, 20; musicians, 15 to 12 dollars; seamen, 18; ordinary seamen, 14; landsmen, 12; boys, 8, 9, 10 dollars monthly.

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NATIONAL DEFENCES.

A Royal Commission was issued last August to inquire into "the present state, condition, and sufficiency of the fortifications existing for the defence of the United Kingdom, and to examine into all works at present in progress for the improvement thereof, and to consider the most effectual means of rendering the same complete, especially all such works of defence as are intended for the protection of the royal arsenals and dockyards, in case of any hostile attack being made by foreign enemies both by sea and land."

The report of the Commissioners, dated February 7, 1860, is published this week.

In the outset of the report the Commissioners state their opinion that a fleet alone is insufficient for the defence of the United Kingdom. The introduction of steam and other causes have operated to our disadvantage. (The importance of an efficient Channel Fleet is, however, fully recognised.) The consequent necessity for protecting dockyards is, therefore, laid down. The difficulty of preventing the landing of an enemy is admitted, and the Commissioners proceed to consider the means of defence against an enemy when landed. Our regular Army is, and must always be, small, and the Volunteers could not at first be able to meet the regularly disciplined soldiers of continental armies on anything like equal terms.

"Having carefully weighed the foregoing considerations, we are led to the opinion that neither our fleet, our standing Army, nor our Volunteer forces, nor even the three combined, can be relied on as sufficient in themselves for the security of the kingdom against foreign invasion. We therefore proceed to consider that part of our instructions which directs our attention especially to fortifications. The objects proposed to be obtained by fortifying any place are, to enable a small body of troops to resist a superior force which may attack it, or to enable partially-trained bodies of men to contend successfully with those more perfectly disciplined than themselves. There seems no reason to doubt that such troops as may be got together from the disembodied or less perfectly trained portion of the militia, with local or other Volunteers, would, with an admixture of regular soldiers, be able to defend our dockyards against very superior numbers, when fortified with due regard to these principles."

The Commissioners indicate that either an increase of the Army or fortifications is absolutely necessary, and they compare the cost of the two :—

"A large permanent increase to the regular Army, taking into account pay, clothing, provisions, barracks, pensions, and all other expenses, would involve an annual charge to the country which may be calculated at from 60,000*l.* to 70,000*l.* per one thousand men. This sum would be irrespective of the expenses of raising the men, which we take at 11*l.* a man, and of the necessary increase to barrack accommodation, which on the present scale would amount to at least 100*l.* a man; making a first charge of 111,000*l.* per one thousand men, and an annual charge of 60,000*l.* to 70,000*l.*

"We do not express an opinion as to the permanent increase to the Army which would be necessary under the circumstances supposed. It would, however, cost upon this calculation about eight millions at the outset, and nearly four millions annually afterwards, to double the number of regular troops now at home, viz., about 66,000 men, exclusive of the Indian depôts; and this would not be an extraordinary increase if the aid of fortifications were to be rejected.

"The same eight millions expended in fortifications would be far more effectual for the defence of the dockyards than any such increase of the regular Army, would incidentally provide barrack accommodation for some thousands of men, and would entail no future annual charge, beyond a small sum for maintenance, and the expense of embodying the substitutes for regular troops, whether Volunteers, Fencibles, or Militia, for three weeks' training; which could not much exceed one-twentieth of the cost of an equal regular force."

It is laid down that we cannot fortify the whole assailable portion of the coast, and that fortifications should be restricted to vital points. The Royal Dockyards are vital points.

"Woolwich, which is at present our only great depôt for munitions of war, whether for land or sea service, and the place in which these stores are produced, must also be considered a vital point. It is difficult to over-estimate the consequences of the loss, or even of a temporary suspension of the operations of that great arsenal, as at present constituted, during a state of war. It would be felt throughout the empire. Lastly, we consider the Harbour of Portland, from its situation and capabilities; that of Dover, from the position which it occupies; and that of Cork, the naval station of Ireland; to be points requiring more or less special consideration with respect to fortifications for their protection."

As to the defence of London the Commissioners say :—

"The defence of London has not been brought under our consideration, and it is therefore only necessary to point out that it does not materially affect the conclusions we have arrived at with regard to the fortification of the dockyards. If London were placed in such a state of defence as to render an attack on it improbable by an enemy established on shore, even in such force as to be able to hold in check any army that could be brought against him, an invader's attention would then be turned to the dockyards and arsenals, as by the destruction of these he might hope to annihilate the naval power of the country, and deprive it of further means of resistance. If, on the other hand, London cannot be rendered capable of resistance after the defeat of the army in the field, the dockyards and arsenals, if fortified, become places of refuge from which the defence of the country can be protracted or means of resistance organised; and unless these are capable of resistance, our naval means fall with the capital, and the whole power of the nation is practically in abeyance. Indeed, the fortification of the dockyards and arsenals by land would aid materially in the defence of London itself; for whilst by means of the system proposed the vital points of the empire would be protected against either capture or bombardment, the fortifications by land would set the manœuvring army free to operate against the enemy."

There are some works of defence now in progress.

"During the last two years, more especially, plans of fortification, involving an ultimate expenditure of about a million and a half sterling, have been sanctioned by Parliament for works of considerable extent at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke, and Portland; and contracts have accordingly been entered into for the construction of those defences, which are now in active progress, and to which we will more particularly refer when considering the defence of each of these places."

The Commissioners do not recommend stationary floating batteries, but moveable floating batteries are approved of.

The following is laid down as the principle on which the proposed defensive works should be constructed.

"The nature of the works which we propose for defence against a naval attack, will of necessity vary according to the locality. We have proposed open batteries, secured against a *coup-de-main* by a tower or defensible barrack in their rear, wherever they could be made to answer the object desired; but where the sites were so circumscribed as not to afford sufficient space for the requisite amount of fire, and in cases where great expense must be incurred in constructing foundations on shoals, it is absolutely necessary that sea batteries should be casemated, so as to obtain by tiers of guns, as nearly as possible the same effect that is produced by open batteries extended over a considerable length of shore."

"The works should be so designed as to be defended by a small body of men against a *coup de main*; but that they should at the same time have capabilities of resistance that will enable them to withstand any attack likely to be brought against them. With this view they should be provided with redoubts at their gorge, by means of which an enemy would be prevented from holding the work if he should succeed in obtaining partial possession of it. The main ramparts should be capable of affording a heavy fire of artillery and musketry in those directions over which an enemy must make his approach; and bomb-proof cover should be provided for the garrison. In situations where the ditches can be filled with water, no revetment need be constructed; but, wherever this is not the case, they should either have escarps and counterscarps or detached walls of Masonry; and in either case they should be flanked both by artillery and musketry."

The next question is the cost.

"The amount of our special estimate is 10,390,000*l.*; of which sum 1,885,000*l.* is for the purchase of land, 7,005,000*l.* for the fortifications we recommend for erection, 500,000*l.* for the armament of works, is shown below, and 1,000,000*l.* for floating defences. To this must be added 1,460,000*l.* for works already sanctioned and in course of execution; the whole amounting to 11,850,000*l.*, as detailed below."

Place.	Recommendations of the Royal Commission.		Already authorised, but not voted.	Total.
	Purchase of Land.	Erection of Works.		
Portsmouth	£330,000	£2,070,000	£400,000	£2,800,000
Plymouth	755,000	1,915,000	350,000	3,020,000
Pembroke	450,000	450,000	165,000	765,000
Portland	100,000	150,000	380,000	630,000
Thames	50,000	180,000	Nil.	180,000
Medway & Sheerness		400,000	Nil.	450,000
Chatham	180,000	1,170,000	Nil.	1,350,000
Woolwich	300,000	400,000	Nil.	700,000
Dover	20,000	150,000	165,000	335,000
Cork	—	120,000	Nil.	120,000
Armament of Works	—	—	—	500,000
Floating Defences ...	—	—	—	1,000,000
Total	1,885,000	7,005,000	1,460,000	11,850,000

"It is to be observed that the above sum includes the provision of barrack accommodation, for the most part bomb proof, for about 30,000 men, with all the space and conveniences provided for troops under ordinary arrangements; and for nearly double that number when the works are fully garrisoned for defence. This accommodation must have been equally provided under any other system of defence, and is already urgently required in many of the places it is proposed to fortify.

"Judging from works for which contracts are already undertaken, those which your Commissioners recommend may very well be executed in three years; but it would be desirable to allow three years and a quarter for the completion of the whole, in order that contractors may have the benefit of the months from April to June, inclusive, in the fourth year. The payments would therefore extend over four years; and the reserves, which may be taken at 5 per cent. on the entire estimate, would not be paid until after the completion of the contracts.

"It is probable that the land would be paid for, two-thirds in the first year, and one-third in the second. As regards the works themselves, the expenditure on their account will no doubt be less in the first year than in either of the other two, both because of unforeseen delays which might take place in particular instances, and on account of the nature of the work that would be performed at the outset, which, consisting chiefly of excavations, is less expensive than the building part of the fortifications.

"The entire expenditure may be apportioned as follows—

		£	£
1st year :—			
For works proposed	Land	1,250,000	
	Works	1,300,000	
For works already sanctioned		500,000	
For floating defences ...		500,000	
For armaments		125,000	
			3,675,000
2nd year :—			
For works proposed	Land	635,000	
	Works	2,361,000	
For works already sanctioned		760,000	
For floating defences ...		500,000	
For armaments		125,000	
			4,381,000
3rd year :—			
For works proposed ...		2,361,000	
For works already sanctioned		200,000	
For armaments		125,000	
			2,686,000
4th year :—			
For works proposed ...		983,000	
For armaments		125,000	
			1,108,000
Total			£11,850,000

"With respect to works of land defence which mutually support one another, such as those with which it is proposed to surround Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, we conceive that the following principles should be adhered to :—

"1. That each work should have its principal salients and flanks partially armed, even during peace, a very few guns will suffice for this purpose.

"2. That there should be in reserve in each work, but not mounted, unless the perishable carriages and platforms will be under cover, as many more guns and carriages as will extend the protection of the flanks and faces to what we would term a war armament, as distinguished from a siege armament.

"3. Lastly, that there be a general reserve, in some convenient central depot in each position, of a further number of guns and carriages sufficient to complete the armament of any one of the fronts of attack to its maximum or siege establishment, together with the proper proportion of every description of store to effect repairs and replace casualties.

"The magazine accommodation, the provision of store-room, and the conveniences for filling shells and fixing fuzes, should be calculated generally for the siege armament.

"Your Commissioners now proceed to submit a concise statement, in tabular form, of the number of guns, amount of barrack accommodation, and probable expense of all the works they have recommended, together with similar information respecting those in progress :—

Station.	Guns.		Barrack Accomodation, chiefly Bomb-proof.		Expense of Works, including Purchase of Land.	
	No.	Total No.	No. of Men.	Total No.	—	Total.
PORTSMOUTH AND ISLE OF WIGHT.					£	£
Recommended by Royal Commission.....	987		7,320		2,400,000	
In works in progress ...	280		1,500		400,000	
		1,267		8,820		2,800,000
PLYMOUTH.						
Recommended by R. C.	742		7,010		2,670,000	
In works in progress ...	120		1,000		350'000	
		862		8,010		3,020,000
PEMBROKE.						
Recommended by R. C.	163		1,700		600,000	
In works in progress ...	150		1,000		165,000	
		313		2,700		765,000
PORTLAND.						
Recommended by R. C. 100,000*l.* for purchase of land, and 150,000*l.* for works already projected					250,000	
In works in progress ...	300		2,300		380,000	
		300		2,300		630,000
THAMES.						
Recommended by R. C.	110	110	1,100	1,100	180,000	180,000
MEDWAY AND SHEERNESS.						
Recommended by R. C.	204	204	1,400	1,400	450,000	450,000
CHATHAM.						
Recommended by R. C.	335	335	3,550	3,550	1,350,000	1,350,000
WOOLWICH.						
Recommended by R. C.	150	150	1,500	1,500	700,000	700,000
DOVER.						
Recommended by R. C.	30		300		170,000	
In works in progress ...	60		300		165,000	
		90		600		335,000
CORK.						
Recommended by R. C.	90	90	600	600	120,000	120,000
Total Guns and Barracks		3,721		30,580		
Armaments of Works recommended by Royal Com.						500,000
Floating Defences						1,000,000
Total Estimate of Expense						11,850,000

"We have now completed the task assigned to us by your Majesty's Royal Commission, to the extent of our present instructions; reserving only, for a subsequent Report, the question of an internal arsenal. We submit our unanimous recommendations to your Majesty's gracious consideration, with a firm conviction that their adoption will place the power of this country, for self-defence, on a par with its other elements of greatness and strength; will give security to its industry and commerce; afford a guarantee for the maintenance of peace; and add a new glory to your Majesty's reign.

"Witness our hands and seals, this 7th day of February, 1860.

(Signed) "HARRY D. JONES, Major-General.
"D. A. CAMERON, Major-General.
"GEO. ELLIOT, Rear-Admiral.
"F. ABBOTT, Major-General.
"A. COOPER KEY, Captain R.N.
"J. H. LEFROY, Colonel R.A.
"JAS. FERGUSSON."

"WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS, Major R.E., and Assist. I.G.F., Secretary."

In the remaining part of the report the Commissioners point out in detail what fortifications they consider it advisable to erect.

They take Portsmouth into consideration first. For defending the entrance to the harbour little is required, they consider, beyond the existing batteries at Blockhouse Fort, the Point Battery, and the batteries connected with the right of the old Portsmouth Lines, together with Southsea Castle. As a further defence for Portsea Island, the shores of Stokes Bay, and the coast, the commissioners recommend that Cumberland Fort should be fully armed, but they are satisfied with the rampart already in process of construction connecting the left flank of the land defences in front of Gosport with Fort Monckton near Gilkicher Point. The existing defences, however, do not suffice for the security of the anchorage at Spithead. After discussing the various schemes that have been suggested for defending Spithead, and after discarding a proposal for a permanent barrier across the Horse Sand, they recommend that the casemated forts, which it has been already proposed to construct on the Horse Sand and No-Man's-Land Shoals, be proceeded with; also that a work should be constructed between that on the Horse Sand and Portsea Island; anothe on the Spit Sand; and a fifth casemated fort on the Stur bridge Shoal; the form of the latter to be regulated by th site, which is less favourable than the others; lastly, tha

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batteries should be placed upon the shore of the Isle of Wight, near Nettlestone Point and Appley House, to support the works on *No-Man's*-Land and the Sturbridge Shoal respectively on their southern sides. These batteries are to be built of masonry faced with hard granite, the embrasures to be of wrought iron. With regard to the Needles passage, the Commissioners think that as the tide rises past Hurst Castle with great rapidity, no amount of fire could stop the advance of a hostile fleet, but that if the fire which might be brought to bear on such a fleet were powerful enough to cripple it, they do not think that any attempt on this channel is likely to be made. They propose, therefore, that some additional batteries shall be constructed at this point.

The defence of the Isle of Wight is regarded as an important part of the general scheme. From the natural formation of the southern shore it is easily defensible, and the batteries which the Commissioners propose to construct for the purpose of defending the Chines, by which troops might advance into the island from the beach, are not very numerous.

With the view of defending Portsmouth from an attack by land it is proposed to fortify Portsdown Hill and the high land in the neighbourhood by a number of isolated detached works, viz., at Crookhorn, at the Windmill, the Fir Clumps, and Nelson's Column; and that there should be three minor works at intervening points, favourable for sweeping ground in front of the position, which would otherwise be unseen. The distance between these works would average about 1300 yards. The flanks of the position would be secured by lines of ditch and rampart, connecting it with Portsmouth Harbour and Langston Harbour. Attack from the westward would be guarded against by three works, about 3500 yards in front of the line between Forts Gomer and Elson; one on the right near Newgate, co-operating with that above Wallington, in sweeping the ground in front of Fareham; the centre between Roome and Stubbington; and the left on the shore, about midway between Brown Down and the Titchfield River.

The total cost of fortifying Portsmouth in the manner proposed would be 2,400,000*l.*, the number of guns which would be mounted would be 987, and there would be barrack accommodation for 7320 men.

The sea defences of Plymouth embrace three objects:—1st. The defence of the entrance to the Hamoaze. 2nd. The security of the sound as an anchorage for our own ships, and against its occupation by an enemy. 3rd. The adoption of means to prevent the bombardment of the dockyard, by the ships of the enemy at a long range.

The entrance to the Hamoaze is already tolerably guarded by existing batteries. The commissioners recommend, however, that the defences on Drake's Island should be strengthened, and that additional guns should be placed on Eastern King and Western King, and others on Devil's Point beyond the latter, to bear in a direction up the harbour. A battery should be constructed on or near the site of the present private saluting battery on Mount Edgecumbe, the guns of which would bear on the channels on either side of Drake's Island. For the security of the Sound it is desirable that more powerful batteries should be constructed at Staddon Point, the guns bearing on the anchorage and across the eastern entrance to the Sound. On the opposite shore of the Sound a work should be constructed under the present battery at Picklecombe. An open battery should be constructed on the Hooe Lake Point, to co-operate with the work at Cawsand, not yet completed, as well as with the Picklecombe Fort; and a defensible guardhouse should be built on the hill immediately above it, to protect the rear of the battery. In addition to these fortifications, the commissioners are of opinion that a powerful casemated work, of such a form as to bring fire to bear in every direction, more especially to seaward, should be constructed immediately behind the breakwater, near its centre, co-operating with the forts on each side of the Sound, and commanding the approach to the entrances from seaward.

The land defences of Plymouth may be divided into the "Western defences," the "Saltash defences," the "North-Eastern defences," and the "Staddon Heights defences." We need not describe each of these in detail. The North-Eastern defences are the most considerable, as there are fewer works already in existence in this direction than in the others. The line the Commissioners propose has its left resting on the Tamar, near St. Budeaux, and its right at Catdown upon the Catwater. They recommend that a work should be established on the high ground between St. Budeaux and King's Tamerton, and that the line should run from thence near Burrington House, by Quarry Pound, Tor House, Mount View, the hill near the Wellington Villas, in front of the Borough Jail, and thence to Catdown; further that an advanced work should be placed on Honiknowl, that being a point upon which an enemy might establish batteries for the destruction of ships in the harbour, and of the establishment at Keyham. They also consider that advanced works should be constructed on a hill near Burrington Farm, and on a round knoll near the village of St. Budeaux, to support that on Honiknowl, and to form in connection with it a defensive position, completely commanding the whole valley in front of the left of the line. In all these north-eastern defences would cost 1,200,000*l.* and would mount 230 guns. The total cost of the whole defences of Plymouth would be 2,670,000*l.*, of which 375,000*l.* only would be devoted to the works guarding against an attaack by sea. The garrison which Plymouth would require if an attack were anticipated is estimated at 15,000 men.

The Commissioners entirely approve of the plans recommended by a committee appointed about a year ago to consider the fortifications of Pembroke. This plan embraced the following recommendation, which the Commissioners indorse:—That a powerful casemated battery of two tiers, besides guns on the roof, should be constructed round the three-gun tower on Stack rock. That batteries should be placed on either side of the haven—that to the northward, at Southhook Point, being about 800 yards, and that to the southward, at Chapel Bay, about 1400 yards from the rock—to support this work, and cross their fire on the haven. At 3500 yards higher up the harbour, or at 7000 yards from the dockyard, there should be placed heavy batteries on either side of the haven at Signal Staff Point, and Popton Point, where the channel is about 800 yards broad, the distance between the works being about 1600 yards, to bear down and across the haven. Between the two latter it was proposed to construct a floating barrier, to prevent steamers running past the batteries, and to keep them under the concentrated fire of all the five works, should they attempt to force the passage.

With the view of protecting the dockyard from a land attack, the Commissioners propose that a line of works, the sites for which were purchased by Government some years ago, should be constructed across the peninsula from Pennaar Pill to East Llanion Pill, with its right at Pennaar Farm, its left on Ferry Hill, with the centre on the main ridge at Bush Corner, and supported by the existing defensible barrack. For the purpose of defending St. Bride's Bay, a proposal is made to construct six small works about 1400 yards distant from each other; that on the left near Newton; that on the right near Burton; with intervening works near the village of Walterston; on the hill near Lower Scoveston; in the vicinity of Honeyborough; and near Barnlake. These forts, which would be of the nature of sunken towers, would suffice to oblige an enemy to land heavy guns to attack them, and so render it exceedingly improbable that the attempt would be made.

The total cost of the Pembroke fortifications is estimated at 600,000*l.*, the necessary garrison at 7000 or 8000 men.

As there are no naval establishments at Portland it is only necessary to provide for the defence of the harbour. The Commissioners consider that the fine works already in course of construction are sufficient for this purpose, and recommend that they should be completed as soon as possible. Viewing, however, the possibility that naval establishments may at some future time be erected at Portland, also the admirable position which is afforded by the high ground from the Nothe Point by Wyke Regis, with its left resting on the East Fleet, the Commissioners recommend the purchase of a belt of land along that line as a measure of precaution; but do not recommend that any immediate steps should be taken for the construction of works thereon.

The defence of the Thames next claims the attention of the Commissioners. The existing works are thought to be well placed, but to be insufficient for their purpose. They think that the part of the river between Coalhouse Point and the opposite bank, where it is about 1000 yards broad, is that best adapted for preventing, by means of permanent works, the further advance of a hostile fleet; and it has the advantage of being in immediate connection with the lines which we propose for the land defence of Chatham on its western side, the right flank of which rests on the Thames at that spot. We recommend that the Shornemead Battery, which is admirably situated, should be enlarged, and as its importance is considerably increased by its connection with the proposed defences of Chatham, it should be converted into a strong work on the land side. At Coalhouse Point, on the left bank, a powerful battery should be placed in addition to or in extension of the existing one, bringing the principal part of its fire to bear down the river and across the channel, but having some guns also bearing up the river in the direction of Gravesend. In addition to these, a work should be constructed on the right bank, opposite Coalhouse Point, at the southern point of the entrance to Cliffe Creek; and a floating barrier should be moored in time of war across the river, under the protection of these batteries.

For the defence of Sheerness a force of floating batteries is considered most efficacious. In addition to this, however, it is deemed advisable to construct several permanent works to defend the mouth of the Medway. As a defence on the land side, it is recommended that a position be taken up on the hills, about 3500 yards in advance of the present lines, somewhat as was proposed in 1825, by a committee who then reported upon the defences of Sheerness. The ground would be occupied by three works; the main one, on Furze Hill, should be secure in itself, and the other two advanced works on either side of it supported by the former, and commanding the ground at the extremities of the ridge.

For the defence of Chatham from an attack from the eastward, the Commissioners recommend two important self-defensible works, secure against escalade—one about Star-hill, the other at or near the village of Gillingham. To protect the place against bombardment from the ground to southward of Fort Pitt, they consider that three advanced works should be constructed at intervals of nearly a mile from each other, and about three-quarters of a mile in advance of the existing works. That on the right would be at Cookham-hill; that on the left on the hill above the village of Luton, co-operating with the work on Star-hill; the intervening work would be to the west of the Chatham and Maidstone-road, about midway between the other two, but rather more advanced.

The total expense of all these works for the defence of the Thames is estimated at 1,980,000*l.*, the necessary force for their occupation at 13,000 men.

As a defence for Woolwich, the Commissioners recommend a large work on Shooter's Hill, the cost of which would be about 700,000*l.* This work would afford bomb-proof accommodation for 1500 men.

For the security of Dover, which it is considered advisable for military reasons to fortify, additional works should, the Commissioners think, be constructed on the western heights. They are also of opinion that some bomb-proof cover should be provided behind the ramparts of the Castle; and they consider that the work is so weak at its northern salient, that, in order to prevent an enemy establishing his batteries on the high ground, which overlooks the Castle in that direction, a work secure in itself should be constructed upon that ground near Castle Farm. As regards the expense of the improvements, 165,000*l.* has already been sanctioned by Parliament for the purpose, and they consider that a further sum of about 170,000*l.* will be requisite to carry into effect all that is required. The garrison necessary for Dover is estimated at 6000 men as a minimum.

Cork harbour is the remaining place the Commissioners propose to fortify. They recommend that the land defences of Camden Fort and Carlisle Fort should be remodelled, in order to secure these important works from being taken in reverse by a force landed for that purpose; that at the former, sufficient space should be enclosed to admit of an extension of the sea batteries on the harbour face, so as to afford a reverse fire on ships passing up the Channel; and that more guns should be brought to bear to the southward on the approach to the harbour; a similar extension of the existing fire from Carlisle Fort is also necessary. As regards Spike Island, they are of opinion that the line of casemates now in course of construction on the north curtain should be completed, that the remains of Westmoreland Fort should be removed, and that additional guns should be mounted on the southern face, bearing on the harbour and the entrance. Some smaller works are also proposed, and the total expense of fortifying Cork is estimated at 120,000*l.*

Besides the questions relating strictly to the defences of the kingdom, the Commissioners were directed to inquire what site would be the best for the establishment of a great internal arsenal. They have investigated this question, and decide that Cannock Chase, in Staffordshire, is the spot best adapted for such a purpose. They report:—

"The particular spot to which we would direct attention, as the best suited in our opinion for the purposes of the proposed arsenal, is the highest plateau of that open moorland district about three miles eastward of Cannock, containing about 3000 acres, principally common land, having few inclosures, and possessing every capability for defence. It is divided from a district rich in coal only by a "fault," on the upper side of which no minerals are found; and the land being gravel and sand, without any loam on the surface, is wholly unsuited for agricultural, and almost equally so for even grazing purposes; and may therefore, it is assumed, be obtained at a moderate cost.

"The district is healthy, well supplied with water, and possesses excellent stone for building purposes; limestone is also abundant in the locality, and excellent clay for making bricks; it is, moreover, near to Wolverhampton, Walsall, Birmingham, and other great centres of our iron manufacture, and thus able to command an almost unlimited supply of skilled labour in an emergency.

"Being in the middle of Staffordshire, it is very central with reference to seaports, whilst it is at the same time well retired from the coasts. It is in the centre of an extensive system of railways and canals, requiring only to be connected by short branches to afford easy communication with every part of the kingdom. A locomotive railway might, if desired, be carried round the enclosure.

"On the west side the site would thus be connected with the Cannock Mineral Railway of the London and North Western system, and by means of it with the Trent Valley Railway, near Rugeley, which runs to the ports of London, Liverpool, and Holyhead.

"On the east side the line will connect the proposed works with the South Staffordshire Railway, and by means of it will have another independent communication with the Trent Valley at Lichfield, and also with the Midland Railway, running to the ports of Bristol and Morecambe on the west coast, and Hull and Great Grimsby on the east coast of England, and by means of it and the Great Northern, with London and Edinburgh.

"On the south side it will join the Norton Branch of the South Staffordshire Railway, and by means of it will form a junction with the London and North-Western Grand Junction lines, and thus form another route to Liverpool and London.

"By means of the South Staffordshire it will also form a junction with the mixed gauge lines of the Great Western Railway at Wednesbury, and thus secure another independent route to the north, south, and west of England.

"At Dudley it will join the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, which opens another route to the west and to South Wales.

"A canal may also be run round the enclosure, and joined by means of locks with the Birmingham Canal, which is connected, either by basins or branch canals, with nearly every work in the manufacturing district of South Staffordshire, and is on the same level from Cannock Chase to Wolverhampton, Oldbury, Smethwick, and Birmingham. It also communicates with the other canals of England, and affords access to London, Liverpool, Gloucester, and Hull."

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE OF THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

The following are extracts from General Orders, issued at Hong Kong:—

The following will be the organisation of the horse and bullock transport for service with the expeditionary force:—

The corps to consist of 3 battalions of 4 companies each.

The general staff of the corps will be 1 commandant, 1 paymaster, 1 quarter-master, 1 adjutant, 1 veterinary surgeon (from the Military Train).

Each battalion to have 1 captain-commanding, 1 quarter-master or acting quarter-master, 1 assistant-surgeon (when detached).

Each company to consist of 1 officer, a proportion of non-commissioned officers and privates (from the Military Train), 125 drivers (Chinese, Indian, or Manilla men), 375 pack animals; the whole of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates to be mounted at the public expense. The pay of all appointments will be hereafter notified.

Lieut. Gordon, 47th Bengal N. I., is appointed to do duty with the corps, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for War and the Government of India.

Troop-serjeant-major D. M'Neill, Military Train, will act as quarter-master of a battalion, subject to approval.

Officers in command of battalions or companies of the Military Train, when detached on duty from the head-quarters of that corps, will prepare estimates for the payment both of the officers and men of the Military Train, as well as for the native headmen and drivers under their command, and will draw the amount from the commissariat at the station, transmitting to the paymaster of the Military Train at the end of each month acquitted pay lists, according to forms which that officer will furnish them.

The 1st battalion of the horse transport, complete in officers, men, and drivers will embark in the Chusan for the purpose of proceeding to Japan for horses.

Staff assistant-surgeon Goodwin will proceed in medical charge.

Major Cooper, 1st battalion Military Train, is appointed commandant of the horse transport service, to take effect from the 13th inst.

By Order,
Signed, FRED. STEPHENSON, D. A.-G.

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SEAT OF WAR IN SICILY.

We have been favoured by the following interesting letters from Marsala and Palermo, beginning with the landing of Garibaldi, and coming down to the later events at Palermo.

The poor Marsalese were so completely taken by surprise, and at the same time so frightened by the firing of the Neapolitan vessels on the town, that in the general panic all the shops were closed and the streets deserted, so that the gallant liberators met with a very cold reception. Among the first Piedmontese that landed on the mole head were 10 or 12 fine active fellows, who ran the whole length of the mole and towards the town at full speed, and divided into two parties, one of which made for the old Semaphore Telegraph, and the other for the Electric Telegraph Office. The former was at once crippled; at the latter they found the *employé* at work transmitting to Trapani the news of the landing. Under the influence of cocked pistols, the manipulator requested the Trapani office to open direct communication with the royal palace at Palermo, and, on receiving the prompt signal that all was ready, the communication was made that Garibaldi with the Piedmontese troops had been destroyed by Neapolitan war-vessels in the act of landing; upon which the wires were cut, and the telegraph machines carefully taken away by the magical chasseurs. This story looks so *ben trovato* that at first I did not give it much credit, but it is confirmed by the fact of this very news being published in the *Naples Official Gazette*. Garibaldi, who, with all his wonderful activity, seemed to take things very coolly, and was the last to land, immediately proceeded to the senate house, where he called a council of such of the civic authorities as he could muster, and caused them to sign a declaration of their emancipation from the Bourbon rule, and adhesion to the cause of Italian liberty, and sent to take possession of the Government Funds at the Percettores and Riccactoria, giving receipts for the sums, which however were not large; as remittances to head-quarters had been made a short time previously, the municipal funds were respected. Of the two Piedmontese steamers one was scuttled and run aground in the harbour, the other called the Piemonte was abandoned outside the mole, with her colours flying; the Neapolitan vessels peppered away at her for some time expecting she would haul down her colours, and, seeing she made no show of resistance, they got out their boats to board her; but, fearing some horrible treachery from the obstinate silence of the Piemonte, they actually went to one of the English steamers to request they would send a boat to ask them to surrender. On receiving a negative to this cool request, they at last mustered courage to board the formidable prize very cautiously, and took triumphant possession of the empty steamer.

It is said that Garibaldi as Dictator has issued some decrees from Alcamo, one of which abolishes the Macino tax, and any imposts put on by the Government since May 15, 1848, of which I believe the Carta Collata is the principal one. The party halted for the night on Saturday the 12th at the farm of a Mistretta, a few miles this side of Salemi. Here they found ample provisions provided for them, and were received with open arms next morning at Salemi.

Another of the Dictator's Alcamo decrees makes Mistretta a Baron *del Regno* (peer of the realm, I suppose), and Governor of the district of Mazara. Each of the three districts of the province to have a governor, with powers like those of the *intendenti*, but without the centralisation.

On the morning of the 15th May, Garibaldi and his party reinforced by large numbers of the Sicilian mountaineer bands and volunteers from the neighbouring towns and villages, set out from Salemi, and arrived at the small village of Vita at half-past 7 a.m., whence they discovered the Royal troops in strong position near Calatafimi. They were divided into two bodies, the foremost of which advanced to meet the approaching forces under Garibaldi. On hearing the trumpets of the tirailleurs of the Alps, the front ranks of the Neapolitans wavered for a short time, but urged on by the mass of the main body they advanced and delivered their fire, which was instantly returned by the Piedmontese carabineers; and the seventh and eighth companies, led by Garibaldi himself, charged with the bayonet with such ardour that the engagement became almost immediately general. The Sicilians fought well, and handled their muskets with dexterity, and most of them stood fire with the firmness of veterans, though they flinched a little from the bayonet. Ten charges with the bayonet were made during the action; the Piedmontese lost a flag, but in return they most gallantly took a howitzer from the Neapolitans in the act of firing. After a fight of about four hours the Royal troops were driven back to Calatifimi, with a supposed loss of about 160 killed and wounded. The loss on the other side was less, supposed to be 70 or 80.

Garibaldi's son was slightly wounded, as was also the son of Wanin. Colonel Türr commanded the 2nd line at the commencement of the action, and led on the left wing to the different attacks during the engagement. Colonel Sirton, who seemed to be everywhere in the most dangerous points of the action, was also wounded, but slightly. The Neapolitans fought well, but their movements did not seem to be well directed. For a while, during the heat of the engagement their ammunition fell short, and they in the dilemma actually threw stones at their assailants. Garibaldi was struck by a stone, but received no damage from this unusual sort of missile. Their force consisted of 8th chasseurs, 1st battalion carabineers, 1st battalion of 10th of line, 200 cavalry, and 4 pieces of artillery, in all about 3000, under the command of General Landi. At Calatifimi they reported their loss at 350; but this is exaggerated. After a short stay at Calatifimi, seeing that their victorious assailants were preparing to attack them in their position, they made a precipitous retreat upon Alcamo; and, after a short halt there, they went on towards Partenico, in the vicinity of which place they were met by numerous bands of the Sicilian mountaineers and very roughly handled. From Partenico they continued to retreat towards Monreale, not by the main road, which passes for several miles through a deep mountain gorge, but through the valley in the direction of the village of Mongilepre; here they were again met by fresh bands of Sicilians, and completely routed, leaving behind them guns, stores, baggage, and prisoners. They were now near Carini, the scene of the frightful massacre perpetrated by the Royal troops a few weeks ago; and the people, burning with the thirst of revenge, doubtless availed themselves to the full of the opportunity. We have not yet learned the further particulars as to the fate of the retreating troops, but the probabilities are that few, if any of them, will reach Monreale or Palermo. It should be noticed that in their retreat as far as Mongilepre they did all the damage they could by burning and destroying property. After the action of Calatafimi, Garibaldi and his forces remained a short time in that town, and proceeded leisurely to Alcamo, leaving the retreating Neapolitans to the courtesies of the country people on their line of march. On the 16th, a Neapolitan frigate and a small steamer arrived at Castellamare with troops; but, learning the defeat of General Landi, they immediately returned to Palermo. Garibaldi's entrance into Alcamo was a perfect triumph, the enthusiasm of the people being without bounds. It was known that he intended to march forward towards Palermo, and we anxiously await news from that quarter.

In the afternoon of yesterday, the 24th, numbers of Garibaldi's red-coated forces were descried on the Parco Road, and the approach is becoming gradually closer. The chief police authority has liberated a number of thieves, with no other apparent motive than to disturb the state of the town; whilst the burning of houses, under pretext of shots being fired from them, is irritating in the extreme. The revolutionary party is growing stronger daily, and publishes its manifesto decrees from Garibaldi and his second in command, under the very iron rule of the authorities yet unknown to them. Here is an instance of the press acting in full vigour in opposition to the most arbitrary power, and the poorest person is not found mean enough to turn informer. I inclose a printed copy of the last manifesto, which you will perceive contains an address from Garibaldi to the Sicilians, another to the Neapolitan army, an address from General G. La Masa to his brother soldiers, an address to the Sicilian ladies, an address from the heights of Gibilrossa, an order of the day, and internal notifications. I would send you the translation made *currente calamo*, but that the mail is just leaving, so there is only time to send the original.

PALERMO, May 25.—The state of this town may be in a few words described as gradually growing warmer. The plot is evidently thickening, and the crisis drawing nearer. My letter of the 23rd instant, sent *viâ* Naples, if it arrive safely, will give you an idea of the then existing state of affairs here; to which I have only to add that the excitement is becoming hourly more intense than that therein described. Another policeman has been murdered, and a sort of secret society formed for the immediate execution of any of the secret police that may be met with. The police, however, lately, have almost to a man, disappeared and wisely, as their doom is sealed, and he would be a brave man who would venture into the streets, numerous as the sentries are. Notwithstanding the opposite accounts of the authorities, the patriotic party have hitherto had the best of it, as may be seen by the intelligence contained in a private letter from the scene of Garibaldi's landing, and subsequent victories.

PALERMO, June 3.—Since the conference held on board H.M.S. Hannibal, on the 30th ult., there has been no renewal of hostilities here, as the time till the following day was afterwards further extended for three days—to expire to-day, the 3rd inst. General Letizia, who meanwhile repaired to Naples for instructions, returned last night, and the only tangible result of his mission as yet known is the still further extension of the armistice, now indefinitely prolonged. Intelligence arrived here to-day that the royalist troops are vacating Trapani and Termini, carrying off as much of the guns and stores as possible, the orders being to burn the carriages of such guns as they cannot remove.

The city of Palermo presents an aspect now in which the traces of ruin and devastation are mingled with unmistakeable evidence of determined resistance. The Via Toledo is intersected in several places by barricades formed of heavy blocks of stone and casks of earth, whilst in some of the side streets even iron gates, palings, and dismounted carriages, have been made to do good service. The principal barricade of the Toledo is protected by two pieces of ordnance, one large, the other small; but the size and structure of the barricades alone, protected as they are by the sharpshooters of Garibaldi's force, would prevent the possibility of troops pushing them. The Porta Nuova, at the extremity of the street, is the extreme position of the Neapolitan troops, and a curtain the patriots have let down across the street prevents the possibility of their communicating with the ships either by signal or telegraph. The garrison in the Finanze, looked when I saw them on Thursday—the first day of the truce—like wild beasts caged up in a menagerie, a simile by no means far drawn, as the great gates being locked, they were effectually secured against the fury of the populace, and at the same time forced to behave themselves. It was then understood that they could not hold out much longer; and the result has proved this impression true. The bank has since been given up, and a sum of money equal to a million sterling has fallen into the hands of the patriots. As everything Garibaldi does is done systematically, the manager and clerks of the Finanze are retained, and the bank-books carefully preserved. By the observance of these precautions, it was discovered that of the large sum just mentioned 900,000*l.* were the private property of individuals, mercantile companies, &c., and the remaining 100,000*l.* only was government property; in consequence of which an inventory and stock were taken of the contents of the Finanze, and the money given into safe keeping, with the exception of the 100,000*l.*, which being the property of the government, was fair spoil of war, to be used for defraying necessary current expenses.

The Bavarian troops are reported in a wavering state; but as far as appearance goes, are fine looking men, and in by no means an enviable position—within view of the barricades that face them in the streets to the left of the Toledo. The greatest enthusiasm prevails in all parts of the town, and old and young wear the tricolor rosettes, cockades, or cap-bands. As for arms, they are borne by all ages, and exhibit every variety, from the latest improvement in revolvers down to the rude blunderbuss a century old; even the young boys are armed with forks. Garibaldi's own followers are easily distinguished from the insurgents by their dress, arms, and general bearing, as well as the sort of intuition with which one picks out a man who is playing the highest game, and looks up as if he knew he was, and intends to play it out, and intends also to win. The true Garibaldi force do not admit for a moment there can be any other termination than one successful to their cause. The tricolor rosettes are universally worn, and even the sombre habilaments of the clergy, regular and secular, are rendered conspicuous by having Garibaldi's colours pinned on to their breasts. Several of the Palermo priests, not satisfied with moral force influence, have, without doffing the clerical garb, armed themselves, and are serving like men at the barricades. One of these clerical warriors I observed cross-belted, with a crucifix half thrust into the breast of his black coat, and, as he leaned on his musket, as part garrison of a barricade, might serve as illustrative of one acceptance of the term "church militant." To my demand whether he belonged to the priesthood, he promptly answered in the affirmative, and subsequently, in answer to a question whether there were many priests in arms, replied yes, as many as had the "cuore," or heart to be so. Another priest delivered an impassioned harangue to the assembled patriots in front of the senate house on Thursday, and altogether, the clergy unmistakeably identify themselves with the whole movement. Several houses in the town have suffered from the bombardment, and the populace eagerly point the attention of strangers to these evidences of their wrongs, and vow vengeance on the perpetrators of them. Although nearly all the dead bodies had been removed from the streets, there were yet remaining, during the first days of the truce, some two or three in a retired spot at the back of the cathedral, which formed as sad a picture of the horrors of war as could well be conceived. On the ground lay a man, evidently burned to death, and beside him an aged woman, whose grey hair lay soaking in the blood that welled from the death-wound on her head; near these and within a gate that served as outer covering to a doorway, crouched a boy of some 12 or 14 years old, who had to all appearance—having received a mortal wound in the right side of the front face—dragged himself thither to die, and there died, with his head against the cold iron paling. His dress and general appearance so betokened poverty that he was in all probability a beggar boy, whose lot in life was somewhat like that of Joe, in "Bleak House," and certainly, as he was seen crouching at the gate dead, the whole scene was marvellously like the illustration of Joe at the gate of the cemetery that contained the remains of his patron. The chain of barricades extended into the smaller streets from the principal ones, and in these the enthusiasm was, if anything, greater, and shared by the women and children.

The most animated scene of all was that presented by the Senate House, the head-quarters of the patriot forces. In the square was collected a great multitude of men, women, and children, all wearing the popular colours, some standing, others sitting, all gazing up at the windows in order to get a sight of the brave general, who was dining with his staff in one of the rooms facing the street; so, leaving these to be gratified, as they afterwards were when the general went out on the balcony, it may not be uninteresting to give a short description of Garibaldi's personal appearance. A singular likeness to Omer Pacha is perhaps the first thing that strikes any one who has seen that warrior, nor does that impression die out at any subsequent period, although the observer becomes aware of distinctive differences in their features. Garibaldi, whose age is fifty-two, is about 5 ft. 9 or 10 in. in height, well-made, and evidently no stranger to fatigue; his head is a remarkable one, and unquestionably indicative of intellect, his hair being fair, if becoming grey does not exhibit that change, whilst the thick beard and moustache covering the lower part of his face are scarcely tinged with grey as yet. The more striking peculiarities of the general's feature are the eyes, by no means prominent, and the almost uninterrupted line formed by the nose with the forehead. The expression of the face is essentially calm, and appears that of one "more in thought than anger." What he may look like when roused may best be described by those who have seen him, but when in repose there is great serenity in his countenance and a quiet contrasting with the noise and good humour of the fire-eaters who are around him. Garibaldi the younger is a fine strapping fellow, who, like his father, has been at sea, and has been in South America, and has already fought for liberty; he bids fair to be a terror to Italian despots should the race be allowed to continue. Both he and his father continue the South American fashion of wearing a pocket handkerchief loosely tied round the neck and falling hood-shape down the back. Conspicuous amongst those around the general is a friar who came with the expedition, and whose venerable appearance and long grey military great-coat cannot fail to make one ask who he is, a fit successor to Peter the hermit. The fraletto appears to be a general favourite, or is no doubt an ardent lover of Italian liberty and independance. A small reinforcement of men, 2000 stand of arms, and 120,000 cartridges have been landed in Sicily for Garibaldi's army, and further supplies are hourly expected. It is supposed if the garrison vacates this place it will fall back on Messina and dispute possession of it. The only reliable news is as mentioned—the continuance of the armistice indefinitely.

ARMY PAYMASTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your last number "An Old Paymaster" complains of a violation of the recent Paymasters' Warrant, in the case of Captain Young, H.P. Had he read Article 8 of that Warrant, in connection with the Warrant of 2nd December, 1857, he must have discovered that the officer he alluded to was fairly entitled to the honorary rank of major, "on retiring from the Army after thirty years' aggregate service, of which twenty-five years shall have been as a commissioned and non-commissioned officer, including fifteen years as an officer, with not less than five years of that period as paymaster."

This affords me the opportunity to state that I know a paymaster in the thirtieth year of his service, with all the advantage of commissioned and non-commissioned officer's service above stated (and considerably over it), and in consequence drawing pay, &c., equal to an honorary captain, who has not been granted that title because he is a fraction of a year under five years as a paymaster—and who, upon attaining it, may at once become an honorary major, by retirement, without further service. Surely, this argues in favour of such old officers obtaining the first step (with reference to their former services) under more favourable circumstances.—I am, &c.,

ONE INTERESTED.

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THE INDIAN ARMY, LOCAL AND NATIVE.

(*Continued from p.* 386.)

It is a remarkable circumstance that the minor mutinies to which we have alluded, have all taken place either in the midst of peace, or at a long distance from the seat of war, showing clearly, as we deem, that disloyalty had no share in the disorderly movement. If disaffection had been the groundwork of these outbreaks, it is nearly certain that the vicinity of the enemy would have been seized either for desertion or for revolt. In fine, the Hindoos who believed we had betrayed them revolted, but the Hindoos who had not suffered from our supposed aggression on their religion maintained their friendship or allegiance to the last. The deduction is obvious.

Our readers, we presume, have already inferred that we are advocates for a native army. We are so, in the conviction that it is perfectly practicable to form one in whose faith we can trust. We are so, because we are confident that it is only through that engine that India can be held with safety or profit. We believe that a day is coming when it will be dangerous to send out of England for Indian or colonial purposes a single man more than is necessary. We believe that a day is coming, and not very distant, when Egypt will become a battle-field, and when we must again dispatch to that country an expedition from India. If our efficient forces in India should be confined to Europeans, we cannot venture to send them on a distant undertaking without incurring great risk. At this very moment it is the existence of a considerable native army, which has enabled us to dispatch with ease a force of no small amount to China. If India is to be held only by the presence of one hundred thousand Englishmen, it would be better to renounce the possession of that empire rather than endanger England itself.

But we would be careful to maintain a due proportion between our European and our native force. As space presses, and lest we should exhaust the patience of our readers on a theme which has been worn almost threadbare, we must confine our observations to a few sentences.

Taking the Bengal presidency as a standard, we would form a native army of from 40,000 to 50,000 regular infantry, to whom, adopting as our model the practice followed in the regiments of the West Indies and of Ceylon, we would allot a full complement of English officers. These men should be raised from all castes, available for all service, and, above all, recruited from a variety of localities. Pay, instead of being as now liable to deduction, should be consolidated, and the sepoy should at all times receive a certain fixed sum. The Government should undertake to provide every article of clothing as the French government does for its soldiers, and to supply cattle for the march. Much bitterness and sense of injustice would be spared by this change. The rank of native commissioned officers should in our judgment be abolished as dangerous or useless—dangerous when held by active energetic men, useless when held by men of another stamp, as fortunately happened in the late rebellion. In their place we would substitute a European sergeant, and a havildar (native sergeant) major to each company; merit should be rewarded by badges of honour, accompanied by increase of pay, and by transfer as subadars to police or other corps.

To this body of infantry we would attach a suitable corps of irregular horse. No native artillery will of course be again permitted, unless a few guns in remote out-stations of peculiar unhealthiness, such as Arracan, Assam.

To preserve to this army at all times a sufficient body of officers, there should be something analogous to a staff corps, to which should be transferred all officers employed in non-military appointments. Their places in a regiment should be filled up, and their future increase of rank should be honorary. The promotion of the army should be regulated on its present footing, as the one most conducive in the long run to efficiency and fairness; that is, a combination of seniority, promotion by brevet rank for distinguished service in the field, and purchase by a system in which all are benefited, even those who do not contribute, and which contribution is voluntary. It is a great mistake to suppose the Indian service to be one of pure seniority. If it were so, Major-General Nicholson, who fell at Delhi, could never have reached that rank at the age of thirty-five.

It seems to us almost impossible to deny that we have given above the outline of a most efficient native army; one, too, that would readily admit of expansion, should we at any future time be compelled to despatch 20,000 or 25,000 men towards the east or west. The European counterpoise to this native force of 50,000 men ought, we think, to consist of something more than half its own number, including European foot, dragoons, and a large body of artillery; that is to say, 20,000 to 25,000 foot, 5000 dragoons, and 5000 to 6000 artillery. Combined with this force, if there were places of defence at the chief military stations, we defy anyone to deny that Bengal is safe from a military mutiny, whatever may be its other dangers.

If, contrary to our own convictions, there be those who see in a force of 50,000 sepoys in Bengal alone, a source of danger, their alarm might be obviated by giving a tour of duty to this native army in the Mauritius, Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, China. There can be little doubt that these systematic foreign tours of duty would be of great advantage, and improve discipline and efficiency, by giving habits of service out of India.

The proportions, European and native, of the armies of the presidencies of Madras and Bombay can be easily determined. Madras is protected on the south, east, and west by the sea, and on the north by the presidency of Bengal. Bombay has the sea on the west, and Bengal on the north; but on the other hand it has to guard the important province of Scinde, and requires moreover to be prepared for eventualities in the Persian Gulf and elsewhere, westward. Let us estimate the European army of these two presidencies at 20,000 men, and the native force at 40,000 or 50,000. This would make the whole army of India amount to about 50,000 European soldiers, with about 100,000 natives, a force which, far from being excessive, may, perhaps, with reference to the immensity of the population and the vastness of the territory, be liable to the imputation of being calculated on too low a scale. Unless it be Great Britain or the United States, the latter having a formidable army in militia and volunteers, no power aspiring to hold even a secondary place among the nations of the world, ventures to content itself with a force of such small dimensions. If France or Russia were the owners of India, we may safely infer from their proceedings in Georgia and Algeria, that an army more than double the amount specified above would be considered only adequate to the maintenance of authority.

The cost of this force of 150,000 men has next to be considered. The estimates of the military force of Great Britain for 1860 amount to nearly 15,000,000*l.* sterling, for an army of 145,000 men. The cost of 55,000 European soldiers in India would probably not be less 5,000,000*l.* or 6,000,000*l.* sterling. 100,000 native soldiers, officered on the same thrifty, but inefficient, footing which prevailed before the mutiny, would involve an expenditure of about 2,700,000*l.* a year; but, if a really serviceable body were desired, one perhaps not inferior to Europeans, setting aside soldiers of Celtic and Teutonic race, officered in the manner advocated in the early part of this paper, the outlay would amount to 3,200,000*l.* But in this calculation, keeping in view the extreme expediency of paying the seyoy a net sum free from all deduction, we have estimated his pay at about a farthing and a half a day more than he previously received, making his total pay sixpence a day, or fifteen shillings a month, instead of fourteen shillings, which he formerly received.*

Besides the other important considerations already alluded to, in opposition to the scheme of forming a European army of 100,000 men, and in favour of placing the native army on a useful, safe, and moderate scale, we may add the great facility with which a native is supplied with food in the field, in comparison with the European soldier. The man who uses bread and water alone has in India numerous advantages over him who requires bread, beef, and mutton, and spirits, with wine and beer for his hospital. The sepoy who, until some years ago, was mulcted in part of his pay whenever illness forced him into hospital, and who to the last suffered stoppages whenever he went on leave of absence; who out of his pittance of fourteen shillings a month, paid for his food and for a large share of his clothing, as well as for the hut in which he resided, cannot be called "pampered and petted," unless in mockery.

Quitting this part of the subject, we proceed to examine the much-canvassed question of the composition of the European forces of India—whether they shall be formed in part or in whole of the troops of the Line, or whether the larger portion shall consist of a local European army. All parties are, we presume, agreed to investigate the matter on the basis of efficiency, safety, and economy. On the score of economy we imagine all the arguments are in favour of a local force. No discussion is required to demonstate that an army transported once for all to India, must cost a considerably less sum than one for which it is necessary to provide a relief periodically, that is, every ten years. The passage of troops to and from the East is no small addition to the estimates of the forces in India, and to the taxation of a people groaning under a weight of fiscal charges, from which all the schemes of our ablest financiers seem unable to relieve them.

If we desire to alleviate these burdens, as assuredly is our duty, the difference alluded to is of sufficient importance to deserve attention, particularly when we learn from the *Times* of a recent date, that "every British soldier paraded on a barrack-ground in India is said to represent a loss to the country of 150*l.*" The mortality too in a transitory army is considerably greater than in one inured to the climate, a regiment on its first arrival always losing more men than it does after a residence of some years. Consequently a heavier expenditure is entailed in filling up these losses than would occur with an army permanently established in India.

Add to the foregoing that in the Royal army, we allude in particular to the artillery, expenditure is on a lavish scale in comparison with the habits and practice of the army of India. The defenders of expenditure in that important branch of the Service affirm that compensation is gained by superior efficiency, which is real economy. This to a certain extent is true; still there is a limit. A troop or battery of royal horse artillery in India consists of 207 men, besides natives, and horses; while a troop or battery of Bengal horse artillery consists of 109 men, besides natives, and 169 horses. Thus two troops, or twelve guns, of royal horse artillery cost more than three troops, or eighteen guns, of Bengal horse artillery. The distinguished conduct and entire efficiency in the field of the Indian horse artillery is uncontested. The Royal officers assert that economy in its administration has had injurious results, that it is undermanned and under-horsed; and that, in consequence, after one or two days' hard fighting, it is found necessary to withdraw one, two, or three guns, as may be, from an inability, through casualties, to man and horse them. The argument has some foundation if it were merely a question of one single troop of Royal horse artillery and one single troop of Indian horse artillery; but it seems to fall to the ground when several troops are collected, say, as above proposed, two Royal troops, furnishing twelve guns, and three Indian troops, with eighteen guns. It is clear that in the first action the advantage is on the side of the latter; and that, if afterwards casualties should force half-a-dozen guns out of action, they would still be at least on an equality with the Royal batteries, which, moreover, must also have suffered, and may have been forced to diminish its fire in a proportional degree.

However recent events may have shaken the opinions of others on the discipline or the loyalty of the local European army of India, the question of safety holds in our minds the same position as that of economy. We consider disaffection in the European troops, whatever be their composition, as one of the least likely occurrences; still, it is one against which it is necessary to guard. Disaffection never had any existence in India. Mutiny on the question of pay has shown itself, but disloyalty never. We are now, of course, alluding to the European portion of the troops. We believe that safety is to be found in pursuing the same system as before; that is, by dividing the European army into two bodies, one drawn from the Line, the other local. This arrangement may be the cause of occasional soreness and jealousy, but experience has proved that on the whole the machinery works well. This appears to have been the original opinion of the members of the present cabinet, who, according to public report, had come to the resolution of maintaining the existing state of things until they took alarm on witnessing the demand of several thousand men to be discharged from the Service. We ourselves attribute to these soldiers no worse feeling than an irrepressible desire to revisit their native country, to which, in point of fact, they had been in a measure invited. Briefly stated, the case stands thus. Some 20,000 or 25,000 men had been transferred by Act of Parliament to the Queen's service without telling them why or wherefore, and without the gift of the bounty they had been accustomed to see their comrades in the Royal forces receive when transferred to the Indian army. In a spirit of simple justice and manly fairness the prime minister of England had announced from Parliament his conviction of the right of these men to quit the Service if they did not relish the transfer. The Governor-General of India naturally reiterated the same sentiments; and the soldiers took these high authorities at their word. Can it excite surprise that men who had voluntarily submitted to banishment from their fatherland, should have been dazzled, and that they should eagerly have grasped at this proffer to revisit home? Is there such a want of discipline, as many seek to attribute to those soldiers, in adopting the alternative to which they were told they were entitled, men who had waded through two campaigns of blood with, in the language of the *Times*, a valour and conduct equal to the best, and surpassing some of the Queen's regiments. If the transaction had been reversed, if 20,000 or 25,000 soldiers of the Queen's forces had been summarily annexed o the Indian army, it is our conviction the result would have been the same. If there be danger, remote or otherwise, of disaffection, it appears to us that danger is alike, whether the army be Line or local, but that it is infinitely less likely when there are two bodies in presence not perfectly homogeneous ready to control each other; should such a symptom ever occur, should disloyalty or simple mutiny spread through the ranks, or should an ambitious chief be tempted to forget his allegiance, it is certain that with a double army (treble, we may say, including the native army) success is so remote, that the prosecution of the treason becomes an impossibility.

(*To be continued.*)

* The soldiers of the West India, Malay, Hong Kong, and Gold Coast Corps, receive pay varying from eightpence to one shilling and threepence a day.

NAVAL RETIREMENT.

The following is the official proposal for naval retirement:—

Admiralty, 9th May, 1860.

There are three requisites for an efficient Navy List—

1st. That the upper ranks should be supplied with a sufficient number of officers in the prime of life.

2ndly. That officers who are desirous and fit to serve, should find employment.

3rdly. That encouragement should be offered, either by promotion or otherwise, to induce officers to serve willingly, as long as they are efficient.

Of late years, the first point has been, in some measure, attained, by the numerous retirements, while the reduction of the lists and the simultaneous increase of the force in commission, have partially, though by no means sufficiently, provided for the second; the third, viz., adequate encouragement for officers in the lower grades, is still wanting, and it is towards this end that the present proposal is principally directed.

No system which could be devised would provide, by promotion alone, for the preponderating number of officers which the Service requires in the lower grades. This was clearly shown by the state of the seniority corps in the Army, the Artillery, Engineers, and Marines, previous to the augmentations which, constantly taking place of late years, have, for the time, increased the rapidity of promotion.

But in the Navy the promotion of officers below the rank of captain is made by selection, a principle which, whilst it provides an incitement and a reward, and, at the same time, conduces to the efficiency of the Service, by providing younger officers in the higher grades, yet leaves to the general body of officers diminished opportunity of advancement.

Any scheme, therefore, of retirement from the upper ranks of the profession, whether compulsory or otherwise, can never provide adequate promotion for the commanders and lieutenants; the only reward which can be obtained by many deserving officers after lengthened service, is retirement at a certain age, or when rendered physically incapable of further active employment.

Of late years the reduction of the numbers on the lists, and, at the same time, the increase of the number of officers employed, have necessarily produced this result, that on the one hand the amount of promotion is diminished, whilst on the other hand the claims to promotion on account of service are largely increased.

In this position of the Navy List it is difficult to find a sufficient number of lieutenants for the service of the fleet; and officers of that rank have little inducement, from the prospect of promotion or of increased pay, to continue in active employment.

They know that after reaching a certain age there is no chance of their being promoted to the active list, and that the retirement at present provided is equally open to them, whether they serve or not; and its advantages are small in the way of reward, since even the lowest rate—7*s.* per diem—cannot be reached at present under the age of 65.

It is proposed, therefore, to open to commanders and lieutenants a retirement on a scale adapted to their length of service, both as a reward to those officers whom it may be impossible to promote to the active list, and as an encouragement to all to continue in active service.

It is also proposed, in order to increase the facility of promotion, and, at the same time, to render the captain's list more efficient, to remove to a retired list all captains who shall attain the age of 60 without having served in that rank.

By these means every officer who does not decline to serve may be certain of attaining either promotion or a good retirement on reaching a certain age.

The introduction of compulsory retirement is no new principle, as at present captains not qualified for their flags are placed on the reserved list, and this would eventually be the case with every captain affected by the present proposal; and under the Order in Council of 1851, all commanders and

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lieutenants are obliged to retire, without increase of pay, who have been unemployed for 20 years.

The following scale is proposed to be adopted :—

FIRST, AS RELATES TO CAPTAINS.

All captains who have attained, or shall hereafter attain, the age of 60, without having served in their present rank, to be placed on a retired list, and receive retired pay as follows :—

If on 10*s.* 6*d.* half-pay list when retired ... 18*s.* per diem.
If on 12*s.* 6*d.* ... ... } 20*s.* ,,
If on 14*s.* 6*d.* ... ... }

Such officers to assume the rank and title of rear-admiral at the time they would have obtained their flag by seniority, had they remained on the active list.

Captains, who may arrive at the head of the list without having served in that rank, to be placed on the list of reserved flag officers, with the pay of 20*s.* per diem.

Captains now on the 14*s.* 6*d.* half-pay list, should not be affected by these proposals unless by their own desire.

SECOND, AS RELATES TO COMMANDERS.

All commanders on the active list who have attained the age of 60, or who may hereafter attain that age, to be placed on a retired list with the rank of retired captain, and to receive half-pay according to their length of sea service, on the scale hereinafter mentioned.

All commanders, on the active list, who have not been employed either afloat, in the coast-guard, or as mail or transport agents, within a period of 15 years, to be placed on a retired list, and to receive retired pay according to their amount of sea service, also on the same scale as hereinafter mentioned; such officers to be permitted to assume the rank of retired captain on reaching the age of 60, but without further addition to their retired pay.

SCALE OF RETIRED PAY.

Total sea service in the rank of lieutenant and commander :—

	Pay per diem.
Under 9 years... ...	Half-pay they may be receiving at the time when retired.
Above 9 years, and less than 12 years' service	10*s.* 6*d.*
Above 12 years, and less than 15 years' service	12*s.* 6*d.*
Above 15 years, and less than 20 years' service	14*s.* 6*d.*
Above 20...	16*s.* 6*d.*

Officers, after 20 years' service in these ranks, or who are physically incapable of service, to be eligible for this retirement, with the rank of retired captain, irrespective of age, at the discretion of the Board of Admiralty.

Time served in the coast guard on shore to count as sea time in the scale of retired pay, in the proportion of three years in the coast-guard as one of sea service.

Time served as mail or transport agents afloat to count for the above purpose in the proportion of three years' agent's time as two of sea service. Commanders who have been promoted to the reserved list of captains under the Orders in Council of 25th June, 1851, and 30th January, 1856, will be entitled to increase of pay, on the above scale, according to their length of service.

LIEUTENANTS.

All lieutenants on the active list, who have attained, or who may hereafter attain the age of 60, to be placed on a retired list with the rank of retired commander, and to receive pay according to their sea service on the hereinafter-mentioned scale.

All lieutenants on the active list, who have not been employed, either afloat, in the coast-guard, or as mail or transport agents, within a period of 15 years, to be placed on a retired list, and to receive pay also on the same scale as hereinafter mentioned. These officers to be permitted to assume the rank of retired commander on attaining the age of 60, but without further addition to their retired pay.

SCALE OF RETIRED PAY.

Total sea service in the rank of lieutenant :—

	Pay per diem.
Under 6 years... ...	Half-pay they may be receiving at the time when retired.
Above 6 years, and less than 9 years' service ...	7 0
Above 9 years, and less than 12 years' service ...	8 6
Above 12 years, and less than 15 years' service ...	10 0
Above 15 years service	11 6

Officers, after 20 years' service in this rank, or who are physically incapable of service, to be eligible for retirement with the rank of retired commander, irrespective of age, at the discretion of the Board of Admiralty.

No further additions from the active list to be made to the present retired lists for commanders and lieutenants.

Time served in the coast-guard on shore to count as sea time in the scale of retired pay, in the proportion of three years in the coast-guard as one of sea service.

Time served as mail or transport agents afloat to count for the same purpose, in the proportion of three years agent's time as two of sea service.

Officers who may in future be recommended for the annual promotions on account of good service in the coast-guard or revenue cruisers, or as mail agents, whom it may not be considered desirable to promote to the active list, to be promoted to the retired list, and be paid according to sea service on the above scale.

Lieutenants who have been promoted to the reserved list of commanders, under the Orders in Council of 25th of June 1851, and of 30th of January 1856, will be entitled to increase of pay on the above scale, according to their length of service.

HALF-PAY OF LIEUTENANTS ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

The half-pay of lieutenants to be in future fixed according to sea service in that rank, on the following scale :—

	s.	*d.*	
Under 3 years' sea time	4	0	per diem.
Above 3 years' sea time	5	0	,,
Above 6 years' sea time	6	0	,,
Above 9 years' sea time	7	0	,,
Above 12 years' sea time	8	6	,,

Time served in the coast-guard on shore, as mail and transport agents afloat, to reckon as sea service, in the same proportion as we have recommended shall regulate increase of retired pay to officers on the retired lists.

The present rates of half-pay to be abolished for the future; but no officer, now in the receipt of 6*s.* and 7*s.* a-day, to receive less than his present amount of half-pay.

The probable effect on the Navy List, should this proposal be adopted, will be at once to remove—

8 captains, 64 commanders, 179 lieutenants,

from the active list, leaving the numbers as follows :—

	No.	No. Authorised.
Captains	347 ...	... 350
Commanders	435 ...	... 450
Lieutenants	894 ...	... 1200

Which will leave vacancies accordingly for the immediate promotion, should it be deemed desirable, of three commanders to the rank of captain, and 18 lieutenants to the rank of commander; and, what is far more important for the future efficiency of the service, will hereafter admit of a promotion for every vacancy.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

The following pensions will be allowed to the widows of officers retired under this scheme, viz. :

	£	
(1.) Captains of three years' standing and upwards	90	a year.
(2.) Captains under three years' standing ...	80	,,
(3.) Commanders retired with the rank of captain	75	,,
(4.) Lieuts. retired with the rank of commander	60	,,

GREENWICH OUT-PENSIONS.

(1.) All officers retired under this scheme to be eligible for the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital for the rank that they held on the active list, provided that they shall have served the following periods of commissioned time afloat :—

Captains, 15 years, including time as commanders and lieutenants.

Commanders, 12 years, including time as lieutenants.

Lieutenants, 9 years in that rank.

(2.) Officers who have received, or who may hereafter receive, severe wounds in action, or disabling hurts on actual service, are to be exempt from the above rule respecting time of service.

(3.) All officers on the active list who accept the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital are to be placed on the retired list of the rank which they may then hold; and they will be permitted to assume a step in rank on reaching the age of sixty, but without increase of pay.

(4.) Officers on the existing reserved and retired lists of captains or commanders to be eligible for the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital on the condition stated in articles 1 and 2 of this section.

(5.) The regulation laid down in the scheme of retirement respecting time served in the coast-guard, transport, or mail service, to apply to the time required to be served for Greenwich out-pension.

The above scheme was described to the House of Commons by Lord Clarence Paget on Thursday evening, when Sir John Pakington, Mr. Henley, Sir Charles Napier, Sir Michael Seymour, and other members took exception to the scheme, on the ground that it was not sufficiently comprehensive; and ultimately the debate was adjourned.

A SMALL WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

The intelligence from New Zealand is far from satisfactory. Some weeks ago we mentioned that hostilities had taken place between the Government troops and the natives, and we are now in possession of further details. It is, however, difficult to understand the true position of affairs. The cause of quarrel was the sale of a small piece of land by Te Tieva. A rival chieftain had declared that the sale should not be permitted, but as the governor saw no reason to believe that Te Tieva's title to the land would be called in question the survey was made. On the following day a large body of natives took possession of the land, and hostilities immediately commenced. A letter in the *Times* gives the following account of these proceedings :—

Shortly after noon Colonel Gold, who was in command, opened fire. He had with him two 24-pounder howitzers, one 12-pounder howitzer, and one rocket tube. He had also with him 300 soldiers of the 65th, 25 men from the Niger, and a mounted escort of colonists. As the troops advanced, the natives blew a horn in token of defiance. The artillery opened at the respectful distance of 800 yards, on the north-west angle of the pah. After a few discharges, the natives ran up a red flag on their flagstaff, indicative of their determination to resist. The guns were then moved round to the west side, and planted this time within 200 yards, the distance being gradually reduced to 150 yards. A fresh move was subsequently made round to the north side. While this last movement was being effected, some natives were seen to be leaving, and, under the impression that they were cowed and beating a retreat, some of the mounted escort rode close up, but were received with a volley that killed one of them on the spot; and two privates, who were in the rush to the rescue, were wounded, of whom one died subsequently. The men were with difficulty restrained from making a rush at the pah. It was now evening, and the ammunition was expended. The pah had been greatly knocked about, but not destroyed or rendered untenable. The guns were withdrawn, breastworks thrown up, and the troops camped under arms on the seaward side of the pah. For a long time during the darkness the natives kept up an incessant fire, which did no harm. After breakfast Colonel Gold advanced his guns to within 30 yards of the stockade, and opened a heavy fire with shell and common case-shot. When at length a small breach was made, a rush took place immediately, when, lo! the pah was found empty. The natives had retired during the night on the side that remained unguarded, having left only two or three behind to keep up a deceptive firing.

The news that the natives had all escaped capture was heard with dismay by the colonists, who loudly condemned the commanding officer for not bringing his artillery into closer quarters at first, and "rushing" the pah over night, or, at least, surrounding it so as to prevent escape. From the testimony of one of the natives who has since been into the camp, it appears that they were terribly frightened at the effect of the artillery on their defences, and that though none were killed a great many were wounded. The natives, after recovering from their fright, began to construe the engagement as a victory, and the effect of this indecisive action on the native mind was soon seen. Manahi, a Taranaki chief, who had quite recently taken the oath of allegiance, began with his men to plunder the neighbourhood. A party of 100 volunteers, supported by a company of 200 of the 65th, were sent out to look after him, and halted within half-a-mile of his encampment. But Colonel Murray, who was in command of the regulars, declined to take his men into the bush; and the volunteers, though anxious to advance, would not do so unsupported, and so they returned to town without doing anything. Natives now began to muster round Manahi, and two days after this ineffective reconnoitre news arrived that three settlers and two lads had been found murdered. Great anxiety was then felt for several families, numbering about 35 souls in all, who were still in the bush, and who, it appears, had congregated in the house of Mr. Brown, the Episcopalian clergyman. An expedition was organised to bring them in, and this led to a second and more decisive engagement, that takes rank as the battle of Waireka. The expedition consisted of about 80 volunteer rifles, 50 militia, 25 of the naval brigade, and the light company of the 65th—in all about 260 men, under the command of Colonel Murray. The two former parties followed the beach, the two latter took the road. Starting at about 1 o'clock, the first-named, after a short march, perceived the natives on the opposite side of a stream in front of them, principally in the valley of a small affluent, their path being entirely on the ridge between themselves and the sea. The Europeans advanced in skirmishing order, and then began an irregular fight, principally in the flax gullies at the mouth of the little stream and on the flat above, in which the attacking party made up by their superiority in weapons for their inferiority in point of numbers. After about an hour of this irregular firing the naval brigade, who had come by the road, appeared on the inland side of the gully, and, getting into pretty close quarters, did considerable execution. In another hour they were joined by a detachment from the 65th, who also proved very useful. The greater portion of the regulars were halted about three-quarters of a mile off, and did not take part in the engagement. Notwithstanding their losses, the natives were so numerous that they managed to enclose the volunteers and militia on two sides. The ammunition these latter had brought with them was nearly expended, and their position was getting critical. They sent a messenger to Colonel Murray to tell him how they were situated, but without getting either sympathy or help. He returned answer that his orders were to be home before dark, and that, as they had got into a mess without his orders, they might get out of it; and he forthwith sounded the recall, taking back with him the naval brigade, whose commander, Lieutenant Blake, had been wounded at the commencement of the action. The volunteers, thus left to themselves, and expecting every moment to be "rushed," reserved what little ammunition they had left, and, thinking a retreat dangerous in the face of an expected attack, hastily protected their position as well as they could by a low breastwork of logs and straw. Shortly after dark they heard a great cheering, and could manage to see that the flag in the pah was down. They were preparing to join in the rush, but, there being no response to their own cheer, their leader thought the whole thing a *ruse* to withdraw them from their cover. It was, however, no *ruse*, but a most fortunate diversion effected by Captain Cracroft, of the Niger, and 50 of his men, who, arriving late, "rushed" the pah with cutlass, bayonet, and revolver, took the flags, and returned on the road and overtook the troops, reaching town with them at about half-past six. The natives had been so astonished by the sudden assault of Captain Cracroft that they quitted their attack on the volunteers, and returned in haste to the defence of their little stronghold. The volunteers, finding themselves no longer assailed, began, at 7 o'clock, cautiously to effect their retreat." Much ill-feeling arose between the line and the volunteers in consequence.

THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Malta, June 7 :—

Malta is really to be left without an English fleet, and intelligence has arrived that the grant from the Commons of England for the enlargement of its harbour has been acceded to. Surely this is the age of wonders; but I find I am going ahead too fast. With regard to the squadron, then, the two-decker Renown—which magnificent ship, I might observe, is worthy of her name—left here yesterday at 4 p.m. for Naples. The London, also, a two-decker, sailed this afternoon for the Gulf of Messina, with sealed instructions; probably her destination is the same port, for the news received by the Assurance, which arrived this morning from there, was anything but settled, it being no less than that the king had abdicated—that is the rumour, so you may place whatever faith you like in it. Probably you have much later news. On Saturday next, the remainder of the fleet, under the new commander-in-chief, Vice-Admiral Martin, leaves once more for the Bosphorus, its destination being our old anchorage-ground, Besika Bay. As the fine fleet passes the Golden Horn, our *allies*, the Turks, will be reminded of the Crimean days. It is the same story. We are to act as a check on the Russians, and, if possible, counteract that nation's ambitious artifices. One of our popular novelists says, in one of his works, that "human nature only wants an excuse to do dirty tricks; a magistrate's excuse is the law; a doctor's his profession; a priest's the church." He might have gone higher, even to the excuses of emperors, for it is fully exemplified in this case; but I am out of my province. After the fleet will have left there will be only the poor old guard-ship Hibernia, with the flag of Admiral Codrington flying, and the small fry. It is a sad loss to Maltese Joe, and I have not the least doubt that he will duly shrug his shoulders at the calamity. However, it is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and provisions will be much cheaper for the inhabitants. The last news from Sicily received here reports that all is going on well for Garibaldi. Everyone thinks he must succeed, for he holds all the trumps; consequently revoke will be out of the question. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship Alhambra arrived here on Monday from Corfu, bringing news that the Ionians were very quiet and happy, and felt delighted that Garibaldi had taken Palermo. The ships lying there were the Victor Emmanuel, Liffey, and Alacrity. The Liffey was to leave for Athens and would most likely proceed afterwards to Malta. The frigate Melpomene has gone to Gibraltar, and will proceed to England. The troopship Megæra leaves to-morrow for England, with invalids.

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ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief on Thursday honoured the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, with a visit, the object of which was to be present at the declaration of the result of the late competitive examination for army commissions. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Sir R. Airey, Quartermaster-General; Sir J. Scarlett, Adjutant-General; General Romley, Vice-President of the Council of Military Education; Colonel Elwin and Colonel Addison, Members of the Council; and Colonel Thyrritt, Aide-de-Camp. A variety of military movements were gone through in first-rate style by the students. General Romley read the report of the Council of Military Education, expressing the gratification of the Commissioners at the result of the recent examination, which they regarded as "very satisfactory;" 57 candidates had presented themselves for examination, of whom 20 obtained more than 4,100 marks, while 20 others had exceeded the number of 3,000, fixed as the *minimum* for obtaining commissions without purchase. Out of the entire number, 11 had failed to pass the prescribed examination. The Council, while recording with pleasure their opinion of the general answering, felt gratification in adding that some of the examiners had noticed a marked improvement in special subjects. They also felt it right to mention in an especial manner the name of Mr. George F. Chambers, the 13th in order of merit among the most successful candidates, who had only been for two terms in the College, and had yet succeeded equally with those who had gone through the entire course.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief then addressed the gentlemen cadets, and expressed his regret that, owing to the requirements of the service. he was unable to allot more than 20 commissions among the successful competitors. These would, of course, be distributed in the order of merit, and the recipients would be gazetted with the least possible delay. Referring to the report of the Council on Military Education, his Royal Highness stated his entire concurrence in the sentiments of the Commissioners, and added that what he had that day seen, afforded the strongest evidence of the earnest and persevering spirit in which the gentlemen whom he was addressing had applied themselves to their various duties. The Commander-in-Chief alluded to a fact which he heard with regret, that the report for the last half year did not speak as highly of "conduct" at Sandhurst College as in the previous term, and emphatically pointed out the necessity for amendment in this particular.

The following are the names of the successful cadets, with their respective marks, in the order of merit as determined by the Examiners:—

	No. of Marks.
1. William S. Cooke	6620
2. John A. Grattan	6149
3. Francis E. Lloyd	5698
4. Philip Walker	5595
5. Hendley P. Kirkwood	5447
6. Russell Skinner	5303
7. William B. Burton	5286
8. Henry W. Ashford	5006
9. Thomas C. Lambert	4925
10. Charles De J. Græme	4646
11. George U. Prior	4529
12. William Wilmer	4515
13. George F. Chambers	4514
14. Philip P. D. Clarke	4354
15. Owen Phibbs	4347
16. Sylvanus R. B. Partridge	4303
17. John C. Robinson	4238
18. John A. Dawson	4229
19. Edward W. Sawyer	4188
20. John De R. Dick	4159

Prizes were then presented by the Governor to gentlemen cadets who had distinguished themselves during the last half-year in the various branches of study, as follows:—

Mathematics.—First prize, Skinner; second, Walker; third, Tylden.

Fortification.—First prize, De Wend; second, Howes.

Military Surveying.—First prize, Cooke; second Græme.

Military Drawing.—Bleazby.

Landscape Drawing.—Nangle.

French.—First prize, Cooke; second, Fitz Herbert.

German.—First prize, Cooke; second, Fitz Herbert.

Military History.—First prize, Kirkwood; second, Creek.

Geology.—Lambert.

Exemplary Conduct.—First prize, Gibbons; second, Cargill; third, Ashford; fourth, Walker.

The successful students, to whom with their prizes a few words of counsel and encouragement were addressed by Sir H. Jones, were loudly cheered by their companions; and, though it was necessarily matter of regret that more commissions were not at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, an excellent feeling pervaded the entire school. On quitting the Hall, the Governor received a no less hearty round of cheering than any by which it had been preceded.

Her Majesty held an investiture of the Bath on Monday afternoon at Buckingham Palace, at which the following officers were decorated Knights Grand Cross of the Order:—Admiral of the Fleet Sir John West, Admiral Sir William Hall Gage, General Sir George Scovell, General Lord Downes, Admiral Sir Thomas John Cochrane, Admiral Sir George Francis Seymour, General Sir Frederick Stovin, General Sir James Fergusson, and Lieut.-General Sir John Bell. Sir James Fergusson also received from the Queen the honour of Knighthood with the Sword of State. The following Knights Commanders were then severally introduced:—Colonel Alfred Hastings Horsford, late Rifle Brigade; Lieut.-General Philip Bainbrigge, Lieut.-General Thomas Erskine Napier, Lieut.-General the Hon. Charles Gore, Lieut.-General Samuel Burdon Ellis, Vice-Admiral Provo William Parry Wallis, and Lieut.-General George Judd Harding. After which the undermentioned Companions of the Order received from the Sovereign their respective decorations:—Lieut.-Colonel John Archibald Ballard, Bombay Engineers; Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Scudamore, 14th Light Dragoons; Colonel George Le Grand Jacob, 5th Bombay Light Infantry; Colonel Maurice Griffin Dennis, 60th Rifles; Lieut.-Colonel William Payn, 53rd Regiment; and Lieut.-Colonel Edward Hocker, Royal Marines.

Obituary.

ADMIRAL EDWARD HAWKER, who died on the 8th inst., was the son of Captain James Hawker, R.N., who when commanding the Mermaid frigate on the coast of America, was chased one moonlight night by a French squadron, and, finding escape impossible, ran his ship ashore near Philadelphia and burnt her, to prevent her becoming a prize to the enemy. He and his crew were taken prisoners, and very badly treated; but upon his liberation he was at once appointed to the Iris, a 12-pounder frigate, and in her, after taking many enemy's vessels, he fought a very severe action in a calm with the Hermione, an 18-pounder frigate, commanded by the distinguished Latouche Treville. A breeze springing up, the Hermione, whose masts and rigging were less crippled than those of the Iris, made sail and escaped. Captain J. Hawker afterwards commanded the Hero, 74, when Commodore Johnstone's squadron was attacked by a French fleet at Porto Praya in 1781, and the English Hero engaged the French line-of-battle ship of the same name, the flagship of M. de Suffrein. Captain J. Hawker accompanied Commodore Johnstone's squadron to the Cape, but was compelled by ill-health to return to England, and died soon after his return. His son, Edward, the subject of this notice, was born on the 7th of November, 1782; and on the 28th of May, 1786, was entered by H.R.H. Prince William Henry on board his ship the Pegasus, 28. Mr. Hawker's name was subsequently upon the books of the Powerful, 74, commanded by his cousin, Captain O'Brien, and of the Impregnable, 98, Captain Sir T. Byard; and in 1793, at the early age of ten years, he was a midshipman on board the Pegasus, 28, and then of the Swiftsure, 74, each commanded by his brother-in law, Captain (afterwards Admiral) Boyles. In May, 1794, the Swiftsure chased two French frigates, who separated when she closed with them; but after thirty-six hours chase, and a running fight, she captured the largest of them, the Atalante, 38, commanded by M. (afterwards Admiral) Linois. The Atalante had 10 men killed, and about 30 wounded; the Swiftsure had 1 man killed, and 2 or 3 wounded. In July, 1796, Mr. Hawker was made lieutenant, when only thirteen years old, and with Captain Boyles exchanged into the Raisonable, 64, and was employed on the Jamaica station for a year and a-half, and then at the Cape of Good Hope for two years and a-half, cruising and making some captures off the Isle of France. In 1799 Mr. Hawker was appointed lieutenant of the Spitfire, of 18 guns, commanded by his brother-in-law, Captain Michael Seymour (afterwards Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Bart., K.C.B.); and, cruising off the coast of France, captured two large French privateers, the Heureuse Société, of 18 guns, and the Heureux Courier, of 14 guns. In 1800 he was first lieutenant of the Garland, Captain Honyman, M.P., cruising off the coast of France; and in June, 1801, he became first lieutenant of the Thames, 32, cruising off Cadiz; and on the 21st of September commanded her boats at the very spirited capture of a Spanish privateer carrying two 4-pounders, two brass swivels, and 31 men—then engaged in the Mediterranean, and took the news of the peace to Alexandria, and was paid off with the Thames. At the renewal of the war in 1803, Mr. Hawker was appointed to the command of the Swift, cutter, of 79 tons, eight 4-pounders, and 24 men; and was sent out with despatches to Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood off Martinique, and was afterwards sent to keep a look-out off the Diamond Rock. Observing two schooners in a narrow harbour to the eastward, he attempted, with the help of a small English privateer, to cut them out, having observed that a fort at the entrance of the harbour was not manned. Mr. Hawker succeeded in carrying off one schooner, but the other was aground, and whilst endeavouring to get her afloat the French came down in force, and Mr. Hawker was compelled to retreat through a very heavy fire, which, disabling one boat, three men of the Swift and four belonging to the privateer were taken prisoners. Sir Samuel Hood, in a private letter, spoke with high approbation of this dashing affair, of which Mr. Hawker had made no official report. On reaching Jamaica with his prize, Mr. Hawker was appointed first lieutenant of the Bellerophon, 74, Captain Goring; and on the 29th of August, 1803, he was promoted to the command, first of the Port Mahon, brig, and then of the Mignonne, of 18 guns, on the Jamaica station. Whilst under his command, the Mignonne had one of her topmasts shivered, and three men killed by lightning. In June, 1807, Captain Hawker was made Post-Captain into the Theseus, 74, bearing the flag of Admiral Dacres, and in company with the Hercule, 74, experienced a terrific hurricane, which lasted for three days, and in which the Theseus was totally dismasted, and kept afloat only by the most extraordinary exertions of officers and crew, and by throwing many of her guns overboard. From the Theseus, Captain Hawker was given the command of the Tartar, 32, and cruised for two years off the West Indies and coast of America, capturing L'Observateur, of 18 guns and 104 men, and many neutrals carrying enemy's property. In 1806, the Tartar being ordered home, in consequence of damage sustained in a hurricane, Captain Hawker exchanged into the Melampus, 36. In her he convoyed a fleet of transports from Halifax to Barbadoes, and captured Le Colibri, of 16 guns and 92 mens, Le Béarnais, of 16 guns and 109 men, and also cut out a felucca from Aguadilla. He then assisted at the reduction of Guadaloupe, and after capturing La Fautome, letter of marque, of 20 guns, he returned to the Halifax station till 1812, when, the Melampus being paid off, Captain Hawker was appointed in March, 1813, to the command of the Bellerophon, 74, and in 1815 to the Salisbury, flagships of Vice-Admiral Sir Richard G. Keats, on the Newfoundland station, and in the former captured Le Génie, of 16 guns. In 1827 Captain Hawker was appointed Flag-Captain to Admiral the Earl of Northesk, Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, first in the Britannia, 120, and then in the St. Vincent, 120. In 1830 he went on half-pay, and attained Flag rank in 1837. In 1858 Admiral Hawker accepted the "good service" pension vacant by the death of Admiral Lord Aylmer.

Admiral Hawker married, first, Joanna, eldest daughter of George Poore, Esq., of The Grove, Newchurch, and Egypt, in the Isle of Wight; and secondly, in 1843, Lady Williams, widow of Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, G.C.B. She died in 1858. By his first marriage, Admiral Hawker leaves six sons and three daughters.

The obituary for the past few weeks has teemed with deaths of Senior Officers. General Sir W. Cotton, G.C.B.; General B. Drummond; Colonel Sir A. Murray, Bart., &c. &c. ; to which may be added that of their comrade, Lieut.-Col. Thomas James Barrow, whose bravery and zeal ought not to pass unnoticed. He was son of Major-General Barrow. The late Lieut.-Colonel Barrow, on leaving Eton College, joined the Coldstream Guards at the age of 18, in 1803. He served in the expedition in the North of Germany, commanded by Lord Cathcart, in 1805; in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807; in the expedition to Walcheren, in the Light Infantry Brigade of the Guards, under Lord Cathcart, in 1809; he joined the 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards in Portugal. On Sept. 27, was present at the Battles of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, the siege of Cieudad Rodriego, and Battle of Vittoria; at the assaults and capture of St. Sebastian, where he commanded the assaulting party of the Guards, and for which service he was promoted to the rank of Major in the Army, and had the honour to receive thanks (in Public Orders) from his commanding officer, His Royal Highness the late Duke of Cambridge. He was also present at the action of Nivelles and Nive. After 29 years' service, this officer received the war medal and 7 clasps, and was honoured by the personal friendship of the late king, and a numerous circle of acquaintances. For good service, correct judgment, and highly polished manners, he has been scarcely excelled.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BAYLY—June 10, at 20, Woodside Terrace, Glasgow, the wife of Major John Bayly, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

BIDDULPH—June 8, at 22, Chester Square, the wife of Colonel T. M. Biddulph, of a son.

BRANDLING—June 10, at Woodsley House, Leeds, the widow of Lieut.-Colonel Brandling, C.B., Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

EYTON—June 10, at Barford House, the wife of Captain Eyton, of a daughter.

GAPE—June 8, at Pontardulais, Carmarthenshire, the wife of Captain J. J. Gape, Herts Militia, of a daughter.

IMAGE—May 25, at Barbadoes, the wife of Captain J. G. Image, 1st Battalion 21st Fusiliers, of a daughter.

LAW—June 9, at Hutton, near Weston-super-Mare, the wife of Captain James Adeane Law, of a son.

MATTHEWS—June 9, at Marden, the wife of Captain Matthews, of a son, stillborn.

SINCLAIR—May 19, at "The Grove," Dartmouth, near Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel R. Bligh Sinclair, of a son.

VYSE—June 13, at Stoke Place, Mrs. Richard Howard Vyse, of a son.

WARD—June 11, at the Royal Military Repository, Woolwich, Mrs. F. Beckford Ward, of a daughter.

WILLOUGHBY—June 9, at 120, King's Road, Brighton, the wife of Captain Edward Willoughby, Bengal Artillery, of a daughter.

WYLLIE—June 7, at Ellerslie, near Barnstaple, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel R. Wyllie, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ATKINSON—DAMPIER—June 12, at Ackworth Church, by the Rev. J. Hepworth Hall, assisted by the Rev. Joseph Kenworthy, the rector, John Frank Atkinson, Esq., Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, Commander of the Blenheim, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Christopher Edward Dampier, Esq., Canterbury, New Zealand, and niece of the late William Hepworth, Esq., Ackworth Lodge, Pontefract.

BALINHARD—CONDON—June 9, at Ham Church, Surrey, William Carnegy de Balinhard, Esq., of H.M.'s 47th Regiment, to Julia Condon, of Castle House, Kingston Hill, only surviving daughter of the late John Condon, Esq.

BARLOW—WHITESIDE—June 14, at the parish church, Scarborough, by the father of the bride, Richard Wellesley Barlow, Esq., Madras Civil Service, son of R. W. Barlow, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, and grandson of the late Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart., Governor of Madras, to Annie Catherine Whiteside, daughter of Rev. Dr. Whiteside, vicar of Scarborough, and niece of Right Hon. J. Whiteside, M.P.

BUTLER—CLIFFORD—June 12, at all Saints' Church, Knightsbridge, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Llandaff, assisted by the Rev. W. Harness, the Hon. James Fitzwalter Butler, eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord Dunboyne, to Marion, only daughter of Colonel Morgan Clifford, M.P., of 1, Queen's Gate, Hyde Park, and Llantillio Crossenney, Monmouthshire.

GOODE—SEACOCK—June 13, at St. George's Church, Clifton, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Ripon, uncle to the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. W. Sealy, M.A., uncle to the bride, Major W. Goode, 6th Regiment, son of Henry Goode, Esq., of Ryde, Isle of Wight, barrister-at-law, to Sarah, only child of G. B. Seacock, Esq., and grand-daughter of Henry Sealy, Esq., of 29, Berkeley Square Clifton.

MCDAKIN—COLLARD—June 9, at All Saints' Church, Canterbury, by the Rev. J. Rodwell, S. Gordon McDakin, Esq., of the 42nd Royal Highlanders, only son of Captain McDakin, of Boulthan, Lincoln, to Emily, eldest daughter of H. Collard, Esq., of All Saints', Canterbury.

NOTTIDGE—BRICE—June 5, at the British Consulate, Geneva, and subsequently at the church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Henry Downton, M.A., resident chaplain, Josias Nottidge, Esq., of Torrington Square, London, and late of Richmond Green, Surrey, to Amelia Helen, younger daughter of Alexander Adair Brice, Esq., formerly of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and grand-daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Blackwood, of Hinde Street, Manchester Square.

SEARLE—BYNE—June 12, at Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, by the Rev. Carey Borrer, Arthur T. Searle, Esq, H.M.'s 32nd Regiment Madras N.I., to Lucy Helen, eldest daughter of H. M. Byne, Esq.

SEYMOUR—BERT—June 12, at Yattenden, Berks, by the Rev. J. F. Howard, rector and uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Edw. Seymour, vicar of Munnacean, Cornwall, Almeric W. Seymour, Esq., M.D., to Clara Fanny, youngest daughter of the late Captain J. G. Beet, H.M.'s 94th Regiment.

SHILLETO—SPARROW—June 7, at High Ongar, Essex, James Shilleto, Esq., surgeon, Chipping Ongar, to Eliza Jemima Lucas, third daughter of the late Robert George Sparrow, Esq., of Deal, Kent, and Tottenham, Middlesex, also formerly of the 45th Regiment.

TIGHE—BLAKE—June 5, at Temple Combe, in the county of Somerset, John A. L. Tighe, Esq., of H.M.'s 58th Regiment, to Cornelia Beckmann, eldest daughter of the late A. Blake, Esq.

WRIGHT—WHITE—June 14, at St. Stephen's Church, near Canterbury, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Canterbury, John William Zorapore Wright, Esq., late Lieutenant 2nd Dragoon Guards, eldest son of Major-General Wright, C.B., late 39th Regiment, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. John White, vicar of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury.

DEATHS.

AITCHISON—June 12, at Drummore, Musselburgh, Alexander Allan Aitchison, late Captain 73rd Regiment, son of the late William Aitchison, of Drummore.

CHIFFNEY—June 13, at 6, Royal Crescent, Notting Hill, Beatrice Emily Mary, infant daughter of W. M. Chiffney, Esq., late of the Queen's Own Light Infantry, aged 10 days.

CRICKITT—June 12, at Aldershot, Frederic, infant son of George Augustus Crickitt, Lieutenant 17th Regiment, aged 10 months.

GOODFELLOW—June 14, at 19, Fitzroy Square, Lieut.-General Samuel Goodfellow, of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Engineers, aged 85.

HARRIS—June 14, at the Park, Harrow, aged 36, Robert Robison Harris, Captain 67th B.N.I., and cantonment joint magistrate at Cawnpore.

JAMES—June 11, at Ventnor, where she had gone for the benefit of her health, Elizabeth Jane, fourth daughter of John James, Esq., of "The Shrubbery," Holybourne, near Alton, Hants, and formerly of the Admiralty, Somerset House, aged 31.

SOMERSET—June 11, at her residence in Piccadilly, Lady Charles Somerset, widow of the late General Lord Charles Somerset, second son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort, and sister to the present Earl Poulett.

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Advertisements.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that CANDIDATES for Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will, in future, be required, after passing the competitive examination in London, to ATTEND THE COURSES OF INSTRUCTION ON HYGIENE, MILITARY MEDICINE, SURGERY, AND PATHOLOGY, which are to be given at Chatham, as detailed in the Regulations now issued. During his stay at Chatham each candidate will receive 5*s.* per diem, and 2*s.* per diem additional if quarters are not found him, and will, in all respects, be on the same footing as the gentlemen about to enter the medical service of the army.

Copies of the Regulations can be obtained at the India Office.

The Medical Class at Chatham will commence in October next.

India Office, June 1, 1860.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

PRODUCTION OF ORFEO.

On WEDNESDAY, JUNE, 27th, a GRAND EVENING CONCERT will take place. On this occasion the First Part of the Concert will consist of a Miscellaneous Selection, after which will be produced the celebrated Lyric Work by Gluck, entitled,

ORFEO E EURIDICE,

Illustrated by Costume, Scenery, and Decoration.

The Subscribers to the Opera for the Saturdays of the Season, as well as those for the Second Alternate Weeks, will be presented with the entrée to the above Performance. Box Subscribers will receive Boxes, and Stall Subscribers will receive Stalls.

OPERA BOXES, STALLS, and AMPHITHEATRE STALLS, in the best positions, at CRAMER, BEALE, & Co's., 201, Regent Street, W.

TOLKIEN'S PIANOFORTES.—THE PATENT IRRESISTIBLE BOUDOIR PIANOFORTE is now acknowledged, by competent judges, to be an instrument of the finest tone yet manufactured in Europe. TOLKIEN'S COTTAGE AND PICCOLO PIANOFORTES, of elegant design, in walnut-tree and rosewood, from 25*l.* to 60*l.* Illustrated Catalogues sent post free to any part of the kingdom.

H. TOLKIEN, 27, 28, and 29, King William Street, London Bridge, E.C.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—JUNE 25, 26, and 28.—GREAT FRENCH MUSICAL FESTIVAL, by 3000 performers.—This great combination of the French Choral Societies, comprising deputations from nearly every Department of France, representing 170 distinct Choral Societies, and numbering between 3000 and 4000 performers, conducted by M. Eugene Delaporte, President de l'Association des Sociétés Chorales de Paris, will visit England expressly to hold a Great Musical Festival at the Crystal Palace on the above days. Admission by single day tickets, bought beforehand, 5*s.*; by payment on the day, 7*s.* 6*d.*; reserved stalls, in blocks, arranged and numbered as at the Handel Festival, 5*s.* extra; a limited number of stalls will also be reserved in the transept galleries at half-a-guinea each; sets of transferable tickets (one admission to each of the three performances), 12*s.* 6*d.*; sets reserved seats, 12*s.* 6*d.* extra; or if in the galleries, 5*s.* These tickets are now on sale at the Crystal Palace; at No. 2, Exeter Hall; at the Agents' of the Company; or by order at the music-sellers' and libraries. Cheques or P.O. orders (the latter payable at the chief office), should be made payable to GEORGE GROVE, Esq.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BAND OF THE GUIDES. By the gracious permission of the Emperor, this celebrated Band will accompany the Orpheonistes to England, and take part in the performances on the 25th, 26th, and 28th JUNE.

RAREY in LONDON ONE WEEK MORE. —Mr. Rarey's Practical Exposition of his System of Horse Taming, at the ALHAMBRA PALACE, Leicester Square, W.C.

Morning Demonstrations on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, June 19, 21, and 23, at Two o'clock.

Evening Demonstrations, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, June 18, 20, 21, and 22, at Half-past Eight.

Several well-known dangerously vicious subjects have been secured.

Reserved seats (numbered and secured), 10*s.*; second seats, 5*s.*; third seats, 2*s.* 6*d.* Tickets and places may be had at the Box-office of the Palace; MR. MITCHELL'S, Bond Street, W.C.; and KEITH, PROWSE, & Co.'s, Cheapside, E.C.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to the National Gallery), S.W., from nine till dusk. Admission 1*s.* Catalogue 6*d.*

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, S.W. Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* Season tickets, 5*s.*

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

CAMPAIGN IN INDIA.—Lieutenant-Colonel CREALOCK'S SKETCHES of the CAMPAIGN IN INDIA are now on View at Mr. HOGARTH'S, 5, Haymarket, S.W.

WASHINGTON FRIEND'S GRAND MUSICAL AND PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT, entitled TWO HOURS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, with his Songs, Anecdotes, and Melodies. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3*s.*; area, 2*s.*; gallery, 1*s.* Box office open from Ten till Five.—Secretary, W. H. EDWARDS, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, W.

GUSH & FERGUSON, Artists and Photographers, beg respectfully to invite the Nobility and Gentry to view their First-Class PORTRAITS, in Oil and Water-Colours.

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GEORGE REES, 129, Drury Lane, W.C.

PARIS.—LONDON TO PARIS DAILY. —SPECIAL DIRECT SERVICE BY THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY, viâ Newhaven and Dieppe. First class, 28*s.*; second class, 20*s.* Return tickets (available for one calendar month), first class, 50*s.*; second class, 36*s.* A steward's fee of 1*s.* and 6*d.* respectively is also charged on board. Passports and visas for Paris may be had of the respective agents at Newhaven. Luggage booked through from London to Paris.—For tickets or further information apply at the London Bridge and Pimlico Termini; 43, Regent Circus, Piccadilly; 4, Arthur Street, East, London Bridge; or at any of the stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., VIA EGYPT.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, and Melbourne, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; or Oriental Place, Southampton.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN SOUTHAMPTON & NEW YORK. —The following splendid full-power paddle-wheel steam ships will sail from Southampton for NEW YORK direct every fourth Wednesday:—

FULTON, Captain WOTTON, 3000 tons, 800-horse power, June 27.

ARAGO, Captain LINES, 3000 tons, 800-horse power, July 25.

Passage money:—Saloon 26*l.*; second class, 14*l.* and 16*l.*, according to accommodation. For particulars apply to the agents, CROSKEY & Co., Southampton, and 84, King William Street, City, E.C.; or to GRINDLAY & Co., Charing Cross, S.W.

ARMY, NAVY, EAST INDIA, AND COLONIAL AGENCY.

The undersigned act as GENERAL AGENTS in England for Officers and Members of the above services. A detailed Prospectus forwarded on application. W. R. LOOKER & Co., 12, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

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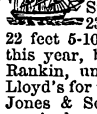
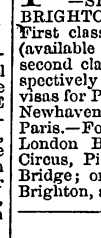
Every description of army business transacted.



FOR SALE, or TIME CHARTER, the beautiful new A 1 iron Screw Steamer COLONIST, *pro. tem.* 351 tons O. M. 236 tons register. Length 165 feet; breadth 22 feet 5-10ths; depth of hold 12 feet 9-10ths; built this year, by the well known firm Messrs. Denny & Rankin, under special survey, and classed A 1 at Lloyd's for nine years. Her engines (by Messrs. John Jones & Son) are direct acting, of 60 horse-power nominal, and combine all recent improvements; has tubular boilers, fitted with superheating apparatus; also a donkey engine. Capacity of coal bunkers, 50 tons. She steams 9½ knots on a remarkably light consumption of fuel, being 2½ lb. per indicated horse-power, or about 7 cwt. per hour; carries a large cargo on a light draught of water, and is admirably adapted for bar harbours, or where light draught is necessary. The cabin accommodation is complete for thirty-six passengers; on inspection will be found a most desirable vessel; she is quite ready for sea: now lying in the Clarence Dock.—For inspection apply to the owners, Messrs. JOHN JONES & SON, Engineers, or to

CURRY, KELLOCK, & Co., Brokers, Liverpool.



FOR SALE.—The undermentioned STEAMERS.

SCREW.—1200 tons, builders' measurement; now building, to class twelve years A 1, with engines of 175 horse-power, with all recent improvements; speed twelve to thirteen miles per hour. Dimensions:—Length, 260 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth, 20 feet.

SCREW.—700 tons, builders' measurement; to class twelve years A 1; full poop and forecastle; engines, with all recent improvements, of 120 horse-power, and expected to steam thirteen to fourteen miles per hour. Dimensions:—Length, 215 feet; breadth, 27 feet; depth, 15 feet, 6 inches.

SCREW.—575 tons, builders' measurement; to class twelve years A 1; full poop and forecastle; engines direct acting of 75 horse-power; speed ten knots under steam alone. Dimensions:—Length over all 190 feet; breadth, 25 feet; depth, 14 feet.

SCREW.—596 tons, builders' measurement, 318 tons register: now building, to class A 1 at Lloyd's for nine years; will carry about 550 tons measurement or 450 tons dead weight; direct engines 60 horse-power. Dimensions:—Length 170 feet; breadth 27 feet; depth 12 feet 6 inches.

PADDLE.—440 tons, builders' measurement, 203 tons N.M.; building to class A 1 at Lloyd's for six years; will accommodate fifty two first-class and twenty-two second-class passengers; will carry about 170 tons measurement or 100 tons dead weight on 7½ feet water; oscillating engines of 120 horse-power; expected to steam thirteen knots per hour. Dimensions:—Length 200 feet; breadth 21 feet; depth 11 feet.

The above ships are built, and being built, by first-rate builders, and the new boats can be completed to suit the plans of purchasers. For specifications and all further particulars apply to

CURRY, KELLOCK, & Co., Brokers, Liverpool.

OFFICERS PROCEEDING ABROAD can effect Assurances with THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY on favourable terms.

LOANS GRANTED.

LONDON { 81, Lombard Street, E.C.,; and at Messrs. PARIS & Co., 10, St. James' Street, S.W. EDINBURGH, 5, George Street. DUBLIN, 65, Upper Sackville Street.

INDIA.—OFFICERS IN THE ARMY AND CIVILIANS PROCEEDING TO INDIA, may insure their lives on most favourable terms in the MEDICAL, INVALID, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. The rates of this Company, which transacts the business of the Indian Banks, are lower than those of any other Office, while the Agencies at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, and about 50 up-country stations in India, afford every possible facility for the transaction of business.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, and every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Chief Office, 25, Pall Mall, S.W.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. (ESTABLISHED 1836.)

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

HEAD OFFICES:

ABERDEEN—3, King Street.
DUNDEE—16, St. Andrew's Place.
EDINBURGH—20, St. Andrew Square.
GLASGOW—19, St. Vincent Place.
LONDON—1, Moorgate Street.

The TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of this Company was held on the 8th inst., and the following is a short abstract of the transactions of the year ending 31st January last, taken from the Directors' Report:—

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Premiums received during the year ...	£129,218	3	0
Being an increase upon last year of £20,038 3*s.* 5*d.*			
Deduct sums paid away for re-assurance	28,867	13	11
Nett Revenue for the year ...	£100,350	9	1
Losses by Fire, including all outstanding claims	£63,743	2	8

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

1. ASSURANCE BRANCH.

Premiums of 421 New Policies issued during the year	£6,686	5	2
Ditto of Policies renewed and Interest	77,324	10	8
Total Revenue for the year ...	£84,010	15	10
Claims by Death, including Bonus Additions and provision for all outstanding claims...	£27,094	7	9

2. ANNUITY BRANCH.

Amount received during the year on account of 21 New Annuities granted	£6103	14	4
Sums paid to Annuitants	£3292	13	1

FINANCIAL POSITION.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF ASSETS ON 31ST JANUARY, 1860	£453,675	19	8
ANNUAL REVENUE UPWARDS OF ...	200,000	0	0

DIVIDEND.

The Dividend declared was at the former rate of 7½ per cent. free of Income Tax.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	FIRE DEPARTMENT £ *s.* *d.*	LIFE DEPARTMENT. £ *s.* *d.*
Revenue from 1st Feb., 1855, to 31st Jan. 1856	77,850 19 9	62,184 7 11
Revenue from 1st Feb. 1856, to 31st Jan. 1857	91,306 3 6	67,962 18 3
Revenue from 1st Feb. 1857, to 31st Jan. 1858	101,230 13 6	75,920 7 9
Revenue from 1st Feb. 1858, to 31st Jan. 1859	109,179 19 7	80,216 18 8
Revenue from 1st Feb. 1859, to 31st Jan. 1860	129,218 3 0	84,010 15 10

LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN.—William Miller, Esq., M.P. (Messrs. James Miller and Sons, Leith; and Messrs. William Miller and Co., St. Petersburg.)
George G. Anderson, Esq. (Messrs. G. and A. Anderson.).
Charles Bell, Esq. (Messrs. Thomson, Bonar, and Co.)
Thomas Newman Farquhar, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq. (Messrs. Kay, Finlay, and Co.)
Sir Charles R. M'Grigor, Bart. (Messrs. C. R. and W. M'Grigor.)
William Westgarth, Esq. (Messrs. Westgarth, Ross, and Co.)

MEDICAL OFFICER.—Dr. Jeaffreson.
BANKERS.—The Union Bank of London.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Johnston, Farquhar, and Leech.
SECRETARY.—A. P. Fletcher.
VICE-SECRETARY.—Edward Fuchs.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. SPECIAL NOTICE.

BONUS YEAR.—SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

All policies now effected will participate in the division to be made as at 15th November next.

The Standard was established in 1825.

The first division of profits took place in 1835; and subsequent divisions have been made in 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1855.

The profits to be divided in 1860 will be those which have arisen since 1855.

Accumulated fund ...	...	£1,684,598 2 10
Annual revenue ...	...	289,231 13 5

Annual average of new assurances effected during the last ten years, upwards of half a million sterling.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager.
H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.

The Company's Medical Officer attends at the office daily, at half-past one.

LONDON, 82, King William Street, E.C.
EDINBURGH, 3, George Street (Head Office).
DUBLIN, 66, Upper Sackville Street.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, AND FIELD-MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., & G.C.M.G.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Established A.D. 1837, for General Assurance on Lives,

13, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, S.W.

DIRECTORS.

Lieut.-General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., M.P., F.R.S., Chairman.

James Frederick Nugent Daniell, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Gen. Edw. Wynyard, C.B.
Archibald Hair, Esq., M.D., late Royal Horse Guards.
Wm. Chard, Esq., Navy Agent.
Maj. William Lancey, R.E.
Gen. H. G. A. Taylor, C.B.
Wilbraham Taylor, Esq.
Lt.-Col. F. S. Sotheby, C.B
Gen. Sir George Pollock G.C.B.
Rear-Adm. Michael Quin.
Vice-Adm, Sir G. R. Lambert, K.C.B.

ASSURANCES are granted upon the lives of persons in every profession and station in life, and are extended to Tropical and other Climates, on conditions more favourable (especially to the NAVY and ARMY) than heretofore have been deemed practicable.

WILLIAM M. JAMES, Secretary.
13, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 39, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.—A.D. 1834.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, Cash Account, Balance Sheet, &c., are now ready, and may be had on written or personal application.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

Aldershot.—Two handsome Residences, in a pleasant and healthy position, within an easy distance of and on the main road between the Camp and Tongham and Ash Stations.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM & TEWSON will SELL, at the Mart, on TUESDAY, JUNE 26, at 12, TWO ornamental well-built FREEHOLD VILLA RESIDENCES, each having five bed-rooms, dressing-room, two drawing-rooms, dining-room, two kitchens, and offices, with good garden, stable, and coach-house, groom's room, &c. One is let to a highly respectable tenant, at £70 per annum, and of the other possession can be had. Particulars of J. PATTISSON, Esq., solicitor, 13, Furnival's inn; of Messrs. BLOOD and DOUGLAS, solicitors, Witham, Essex; and at the Estate Offices, No. 80, Cheapside, E.C.

Freehold Villa, on the Banks of the Thames, between Twickenham and Kingston, and within a few minutes' walk of the proposed new Railway Station at Hampton Wick.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM AND TEWSON will SELL, at the Mart, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, at 12 o'clock, the elegant modern FREEHOLD VILLA, known as Denbigh House, Hampton Wick, standing quite detached, in grounds of nearly an acre, fronting the main road from Twickenham to Kingston, and having lawns and terrace walks sloping to the river. The residence is finished in a superior manner, and contains eight spacious and lofty bedrooms, three handsome reception rooms and offices; adjoining is stabling for two horses, coach-house, and man's room. Also will be offered, in a separate lot, a piece of Freehold Land, available for additional garden ground, or for the erection of another residence. The soil is gravel; excellent spring water. The neighbouring parks of Bushey, Hampton Court, and Richmond afford a variety of beautiful walks and drives in every direction. Particulars of THOMAS JOHNSTON, Esq., Solicitor, 5, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.; and of the Auctioneers, 80, Cheapside, E.C.

Near Reading, Berks.—The Freehold Mansion and 54 Acres, known as Peppar Park.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM & TEWSON, have received instructions to offer to AUCTION, at the Mart, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 4 (unless previously disposed of by private contract), the choice FREEHOLD ESTATE known as Peppar Park, delightfully situate within two miles of the railway stations at Reading, and comprising an elegant modern mansion, possessing every necessary accommodation for the establishment of a nobleman or gentleman of affluence, with first-rate stabling and other out-offices, pleasure and productive gardens, grapery, and forcing pits, and a nicely timbered park, the whole comprising about 54 acres. The locality is pre-eminent for salubrity, the soil being light and dry, and the air healthy and bracing. It is also celebrated as a good sporting district, and one of the best neighbourhoods in England. Further particulars may be obtained of Messrs. CROWDER, MAYNARD, SON, and LAWFORD, 57, Coleman Street, E.C.; and at the Auctioneers' Offices, 80, Cheapside, E.C.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONERS' EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, 22, Parliament Street, S.W.—The FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held at the United Service Institution on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at Two o'clock.

June 12th, 1860.

THE SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, Hampstead, for the Maintenance, Clothing, and Education of the Daughters of Soldiers, orphans or not.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers and Friends of this Charity will be held in the Theatre of the United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard, S.W., on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., the Rev. the Chaplain-General in the Chair.

H. L. POWYS, Major, Chairman of the Committee.

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The recent terrific gales compel the Committee earnestly to APPEAL to the public for HELP to relieve the poor castaways, or their widows and orphans. The Shipwrecked Mariners' Society is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions. For the last three years its expenditure has been beyond its income 2500*l.*, and the incessant demands made on its funds from sufferers by disasters of the sea continue to increase, 10,354 persons having been relieved last year, which tells its own tale, and the demands for the first quarter of this year have exceeded that of the last by 1000*l.*

HENRY HOPE, Admiral, Chairman.
FRANCIS MAUDE, Capt. R.N., Deputy-Chairman.
Bankers—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, & Co., Birchin Lane, City, E.C.
FRANCIS LEAN, R.N., Secretary.
Office, Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, S.E., May, 1860.

GARIBALDI FUND. Having been appointed by General Garibaldi to receive and forward subscriptions for "Il millione fucili" (the million muskets), I beg to state that I am ready to receive and duly remit any sums of money that may be subscribed for the above object.

Subscriptions already acknowledged ...	£1180	0	
From Glasgow, Paisley, &c., 4th instalment (in addition to £700 already received) ...	200	0	0
J. & H. Moore	1	0	0
Collected in an omnibus by John Card ...	0	9	0
An Irishwoman	10	0	0
Richard Nation	2	2	0
J. L. (Nottingham)	5	0	0
Nathaniel Saxton...	10	10	0
Edinburgh, 1st instalment, per George Harrison	300	0	0
Miss C. Field	2	0	0
Mrs. Hensleigh Wedgewood	2	0	0
Gavin Hardie	2	2	0
Alfred Seymour	10	10	0
	10	0	0

6, Old Jewry, London, E.C. W. H. ASHURST, Treasurer.

THE NEW PERRYIAN RED INK PEN is warranted not to discolour red ink, or corrode with other inks. Price 1*s.* per card of 12 pens and holder. Sold by all Stationers.

PERRY AND CO.'S IMPROVED PATENT ELASTIC BANDS, for universal use, at greatly reduced prices. 3*d.*, 6*d.*, and 1*s.* per box, and upwards. Sold by all Stationers. Wholesale by PERRY & Co., Manufacturers and Patentees, 37, Red Lion Square, W.C., and 3, Cheapside, London, E.C.

FOR CORRECT FAMILY ARMS, CREST, OR PEDIGREE, send name and county and 7*s.* 6*d.* to J. Lock's City Heraldic Office, 2, Old Jewry, London, E.C., and in a few days you will receive a neat drawing of your Arms, &c., in Heraldic Colours, to be engraved on Seal, Ring, or Family Plate. On y parle Français, Italien, Allemand, et Hollandais. Wedding orders executed. Stamped envelopes and paper. Embossing presses and dies.

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THE LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE BAND of 21 performers, is provided entirely by H. DISTIN with his newly-invented VENTIL-HORNS. Distin's new RIFLE BUGLE, adopted and sealed as the Government pattern for the Army, can now be had, complete, price 21. 2s., from the Contractor, at his Manufactory, 9, Great Newport Street, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. Estimates for Bands post free. Retail Depot, 21, Tichborne Street, Regent Street, W.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.

J. KOHLER begs respectfully to call the attention of Commanding Officers and Presidents of Band Committees to his IMPROVED MODELS OF BAND INSTRUMENTS, possessing a most powerful and sonorous tone, and combining elegance with durability in their workmanship.

J. KOHLER also takes this opportunity to state that his newly-invented PATENT HARMONIC CORNOPEAN is universally approved of by the musical world, and he can with confidence strongly recommend it to the notice of all amateurs of the Cornopean.

Drawings and Price Lists sent on application to J. KOHLER, Military Musical Instrument Maker to H.M. Army and Navy and the Indian Army, 35, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

THE DUTY OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. CROGER'S CONCERT FLUTES, in Case, with Cleaner and Tutor included, 21s., 25s., 31s. 6d., and upwards.

NEW PATENT CIRCULAR CORNETS AND HORNS, made expressly for Volunteer Corps' Bands.

Very superior BRASS and OAK DRUMS, with Belt, Sticks, and Bag, complete. Sides, from 42s.; Bass, from 6 guineas.

VOLUNTEER CORPS' BUGLES, with Royal Arms and Name of Corps elaborately engraved, 40s.

NEW PATENT BRASS FIFES, as used in the Military Bands. 1 key, 4s.; 4 keys, 10s.

Estimates given for Silver Bugles for presentation, &c.

See Testimonials at the Manufactory, 483, Oxford Street, W., and at the Office of this Paper.

W. O. MITCHELL,
MILITARY BOOKSELLER, PUBLISHER, AND STATIONER,
9, CHARING CROSS, NEAR THE HORSE GUARDS, S.W.
Catalogues of Military Works sent on application.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, HYTHE.—Officers and Gentlemen proceeding to the School of Musketry will find every description of MILITARY BOOKS at BOURNE'S, Bookseller, Stationer, Circulating Library, and News Agent, High Street, Hythe.

MR. MARKWELL, Wine Merchant to Her Majesty, Nos. 35 to 40, & 45, Albemarle Street, and 4, Stafford Street, Piccadilly, London, W. Naval and Military Messes supplied.

WINES REDUCED. — Excellent Dinner Claret, 24s. and 30s.; Sherry, Pale or Gold, 24s. and 30s.; Chablis, first quality, 36s.; Still Hock and Moselle, 36s., 42s.; Sauterne, 42s.; Burgundy, 36s., 42s.; Sparkling Champagne, 42s.; Sparkling Hock and Moselle, 48s.; Old Bottled Port, 42s., 48s. per dozen.

Carriage paid by rail. Price lists on application.

MARSHALL & SON, Importers of Foreign Wines, Purveyors to the Queen, 20, Strand, W.C.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.—J. H. & J. BROOKE, WINE MERCHANTS, Hythe and Folkestone. Price Lists free per post. Goods forwarded to any Railway Station in England, carriage paid.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE. — FINDLATER, MACKIE, TODD, & CO., beg to announce that they are now prepared to supply ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE of the finest quality in bottles and casks of 18 gallons and upwards. Stores, under London Bridge Railway Station. Entrance, 215, Tooley Street, S.E.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Bottle, recommended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, may now be had in the Finest Condition of Messrs. HARRINGTON PARKER, & CO., who have REDUCED the Price of this highly esteemed beverage to
4s. 6d. per dozen Imperial Pints.
2s. 9d. ditto Imperial Half-pints.
Address, HARRINGTON PARKER, & Co., 5½, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

TO PRESIDENTS OF MILITARY MESSES.

BAVARIAN TONIC BEER.—This highly popular Tonic Beer is now in its highest perfection; it is pure and refreshing, and is patronised by most of the leading members of the medical profession. Price, for cash, 4s. per dozen quarts, delivered to all parts of London free. Best Devonshire Cider, quarts 7s., pints 4s. Hereford Rough, quarts 8s., pints 4s. 6d.

C. SPIKINS & Co., Sole Agents for London, 9, Duke Street, Portland Place, W.

EAU-DE-VIE.—This Pure PALE BRANDY, though only 16s. per gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of veritable Cognac. In French bottles, 34s. per doz.; or securely packed in a case for the country, 35s.—HENRY BRETT & Co., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C. To be obtained only at their Distillery.

KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKY *v.* COGNAC BRANDY. — This celebrated OLD IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French Brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London, by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale, at 8, GREAT WINDMILL STREET, HAYMARKET.—Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork branded, "Kinahan's L. L. Whisky."

CYDER AND PERRY IN THE GREATEST PERFECTION. — Devonshire Cyder, 8s. qrts., 4s. 6d. pts.; Cockagee Somerset Cyder, 14s. qrts.; Old Field Perry, 18s. qrts., 10s. pts.; the real Taynton Squash Perry, 25s. qrts., 15s. pts. Hampers and bottles, 3s. per dozen extra, or can be returned at BENJAMIN VICKERS'S Stores, Hay's Lane, Tooley Street, S.E., and 8, Spring Terrace, Wandsworth Road, S.—Post Office Orders, 196, Tooley Street, S.E.

COVENT-GARDEN MARKET.—To Clubs, Hotels, and large Establishments.—PULLEN & SON are confident the above would effect a great saving by having their supply of FRUIT and VEGETABLES fresh every morning from their Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, Centre Avenue, Covent Garden and Farringdon Markets. Wedding Bouquets provided. Country orders punctually attended to. A list of prices forwarded on application. Carriage free to any part of town.

A BOON TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

HENRY SMITH, Doctor of Medicine of the Royal University of Jena, &c., will send, post free, on receipt of a stamped directed envelope, THE WARNING VOICE, a new medical work on the most effectual cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Indigestion, &c., which, if neglected, result in consumption and premature decay; with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. The true guide to those who desire a speedy cure. Every young man should peruse this excellent little work, if he values his health, happiness, and peace of mind. Sent direct from the Author's residence, 8, Burton Crescent, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.

Post free for two stamps.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF AN entirely NEW THEORY of CURING DISEASE, being the recorded experience of 30 years' special practice in Great Britain, France, and America—with evidence of the actual effects of the latest Scientific Discoveries, denominated NEW LOCAL REMEDIES, with the adjuncts of Constitutional Treatment not yet generally known, even by the medical faculty of the British Empire, but which have been recently introduced into England. Sent free on receipt of two stamps to defray postage, &c., by W. HILL, Esq., M.A., No. 27, Alfred Place, Bedford Square, London, W.C.—Daily consultations from 11 till 2, and 6 till 8 Evening.

YOUTH, BEAUTY, AND ARTICULATION.—Mr. EDWARD DAVIESON, for many years dentist to the Court of Spain, begs to inform the British public that he has taken up his permanent residence at 448, West Strand, London, W.C., adjoining the Electric Telegraph office, where he is prepared to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH of a manufacture superior in beauty and durability to any known in this country at 10s. per tooth, which price can only be exceeded by expensive mountings. Among the wonderful discoveries he made during his residence in the south of Europe, none exceeds the Liquid Enamel, which not only imparts a pearly whiteness to natural and artificial teeth, but renders them impossible to discolour or decay. Sold, with full directions for use, at 10s. 6d. per case. It is also used in a highly condensed form for stopping decayed teeth, and is invaluable for those who have decay in their front teeth. Mr. Edward Davieson has to announce that the Fleur de l'Age, or bloom of youth, that will add youth and beauty to any complexion, is now ready. Sold in cases, price 11s., 22s., and four quantities in one for 33s. Attendance daily, from 10 till 6.

TEETH. — MR. ESKELL'S IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, whereby one set generally lasts a lifetime, are worthy the attention of those suffering from the loss of Teeth. The gradual removal of natural teeth or stumps which may be in the mouth, or the absorption of gums from whatever cause, are provided for; thus doing away with the necessity, at any future time, of having new sets of teeth, or being beyond an hour or so unpleasantly detained without them.

Not only are the dentist's services dispensed with for a long series of years, but the expense is no greater than for the ordinary kinds; and when it is added there is no pain to undergo, neither teeth nor stumps being extracted, nor any pain given whatever, it is evident this system possesses manifest advantages, and is the nearest approach to perfection yet attained. The teeth are exquisitely enamelled to nature, of unexceptionable purity and workmanship, and for accuracy of adaptation for mastication, articulation, and impossibility of detection, cannot be surpassed.

Mr. Eskell's celebrated Osteoplastic Enamel, for Stopping Decayed Teeth (admirably adapted for front teeth), retains its colour, and is free from any injurious properties either as regards the teeth or general health. Post freee for 30 stamps. Loose teeth fastened. Teeth regulated. Discoloured teeth restored, &c. Hours, ten to six. Consultation free. Charges strictly moderate.—314, Regent Street, opposite the Polytechnic. Established 1847.

1860.—Just published, post free, three stamps.

"GABRIEL ON THE LOSS AND ONLY EFFECTUAL MODE OF RESTORING THE TEETH." Explains their Patented System of supplying Artificial Teeth, which are warranted to answer perfectly for mastication and articulation, without springs, wires, or any metal, and without any operation; and shows how the best materials, with first-class workmanship, may be obtained at less than half the ordinary cost.

Messrs. GABRIEL, the Old Established Dentists (see Diploma, 1815), 33 & 34, Ludgate Hill, City, E.C., and 110, Regent Street, W. Particularly observe the name, and that the entrance to the City Establishment is up the private passage next the State Fire Insurance Office.

"Gabriel's Treatise should be read before consulting a dentist; it will save much money and more annoyance; and emanating from such a source, may be relied on."—*Herald.*

Liverpool, 134, Duke Street.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

Has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession, as an excellent remedy for

ACIDITIES, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION.

As a MILD APERIENT, it is admirably adapted for DELICATE FEMALES, *particularly during Pregnancy*; and it prevents the Food of Infants from turning sour during digestion. Combined with the

ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP,

it forms an *Effervescing Aperient Draught*, which is highly agreeable and efficacious.

PREPARED BY DINNEFORD & CO., DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
(and General Agents for the *Improved Horse Hair Gloves and Belts*),
172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,
And Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

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THE Duke of Somerset's scheme of Naval Retirement was no sooner published than it was withdrawn. It was issued only on Friday last week, and we printed it *in extenso*, in next day's GAZETTE. But while we were at press, producing it for the general information of the Service, it was being attacked by the late First Lord of the Admiralty and various naval officers in the House of Commons, where it met with such opposition that Lord Clarence Paget withdrew from the vote for Half-pay and Retirement the 12,000*l.* he had asked to carry the scheme into effect. We regret this exceedingly. We do not hesitate to say so, although we are necessarily not in a position to give an opinion as to the merits of the scheme in all its bearings. We regret it, because something must be done to put the Active List on a more satisfactory footing; and yet two successive, and we might say, without offence, rival Boards have brought forward schemes for the purpose, both of which have been summarily rejected. This leads us gravely to consider this important question in its two-fold aspect, as regards its expense and as a reward for service, being ourselves outsiders and personally disinterested. To us it appears to be more a question for a referee than for a Royal Commission. Two Boards of Admiralty or "Commissions," as indeed they are, consisting chiefly of naval officers, have already gone into the subject, we presume after mastering all its details. All that is now necessary is, to hear the *pros* and *cons* of the two awards attempted to be delivered, and to decide between them. One result of a Commission of course would be a loss of time; and, in the meantime, we venture to suggest that it might even yet be prudent to accept the Duke's scheme at once, subject to any modification or extension of it a year or two hence, when a Royal Commission (if there is to be one) shall have gone over the ground a third time. For let us see the immediate effects of this scheme, and what three ranks of the Service have been deprived of, through the zeal of their "friends" in the House of Commons.

In the first place, here is a vote of 12,000*l.* asked from Parliament, to be applied in augmentation of the retired pay of certain naval officers, and in order to place some 250 others above sixty years of age on the retired list—"8 captains, 64 commanders, and 179 lieutenants." At all events, this amount of money was intended to be distributed during the year among a few hundred naval veterans, who will now continue 12,000*l.* poorer, the vote having been refused. Sir John Pakington led the opposition, and, of course, contrasted the "limited scheme" of the Duke of Somerset with his own plan of retirement, of which he naturally—we do not say with or without good reason—had a higher opinion. But we all remember the fate of his own scheme. Its proposal was perhaps the only "unpopular" step taken by Sir John Pakington when at the Admiralty. Admirals, especially, were savage when they heard of it. One distinguished flag-officer declared he would go to Her Majesty direct if the scheme were attempted; and Sir Charles Napier—after taking undue liberties with the "most confidential" paper on the subject which had been confided to him—publicly pulled it about in the House, and indeed was chiefly instrumental in securing its rejection. And yet we find Sir Charles Napier joins fervently with the late First Lord in denouncing the present Board's scheme, although it does not touch Admirals at all. Perhaps he thought, the Duke's scheme once accepted, their turn must needs come.

Now, we are not clear that the rejection of this grant of 12,000*l.*—if we are to consider it was really rejected by the Service—was at all wise. At least it would have been more satisfactory to know how much money Sir John Pakington was prepared to bestow, as retirement upon the same classes of officers. His scheme, as well as the Duke's, has been printed and laid before Parliament, but Sir John's never got so far as to form an item in the votes asked from Parliament; and therefore it is not very certain what would be the expense to the public of the boon intended to be conferred upon the lieutenants, commanders, and captains, who would have been retired by his scheme. We cannot perfectly work out such results ourselves, nor can individual officers do so; and we think it an inadequate and unsatisfactory criterion by which to judge any general scheme whatever, for individual officers to apply it to their own single case—or to a few known cases—and be guided by such isolated results. We can easily imagine that any possible scheme, if thus judged, might be hastily condemned and frustrated by the outcry of a few, greatly to the detriment of the Service at large. Truly the Service complains, that each class, but chiefly "Captains, R.N.," are swamped under the present state of things. Unfortunately the Service also seems to cry, "I *will* be drowned and nobody *shall* help me!" And we fear the public must begin to think that more compassion may now be due to "humane" First Lords attempting a rescue, than to the impatient and troublesome man who flounders about in the water! So much, at any rate, for the mere money view of the case;—12,000*l.* was offered for the retirement of these officers above sixty years of age, and it has been refused.

The next result of the rejected scheme would have been an immediate promotion of 3 commanders to be captains, and of 18 lieutenants to be commanders. These 21 officers, however, must now remain where they were, with their present rank and pay. Besides these immediate results, the active list of lieutenants would also have been immediately reduced to 876, leaving no less than 324 vacancies to make up the 1200 authorised; and, to quote the words of the scheme, "what is far more important for the efficiency of the Service," this state of the Lists of these three ranks of officers "will hereafter admit of a promotion for every vacancy." This great boon to the Service has also been rejected; and upon death vacancies occurring, officers must remember that each death would have been followed by promotion had this retirement scheme been accepted, instead of only one promotion after three deaths.

As regards the time served as mates, or in the Coast-Guard on shore, and as Mail and Transport agents, there appears to be considerable misunderstanding. If mate's time were counted for the retirement of lieutenants, it must be evident that the same ratio of pay for the same periods of service could not be allowed, unless, indeed, the Admiralty had unlimited supplies, and no House of Commons to satisfy. We will not, however, say more on this point, but would suggest to those who think we are so egregiously wrong in taking this view, to work out some dozen cases, counting such service and applying it either to the scheme of the present or late Board of Admiralty, and send us the results, which we shall gladly print in our columns. We are most anxious to see the Service benefited; and, if Sir John Pakington will say he was prepared to ask for double what was asked by the Secretary of the Admiralty, and to give the same rates of retired pay for 6, 9, 12, 15, and 20 years' service, counting mate's time in these several periods, we can only say we shall be most glad to hear it, as we presume he would have been able to satisfy the House (as he would doubtless the Service) before laying such a scheme before it. Our correspondents who have got warm on this subject will probably cool down when they go somewhat deeper into it; and some of them may bye-and-bye begin to think that the 12,000*l.* offered might have been accepted, if not as final, at least as an instalment and better than "the nothing" we see is the result of rejecting everything.

We think those officers who have been in the Coast-Guard service have also unwisely overstated their case. As far as we can learn, the merit of such service is not denied, nor intended to be underestimated or slighted, in three years being only counted as two of sea service, in the Duke of Somerset's scheme. Here, at any rate, it has the advantage over Sir John Pakington's, in which Coast-Guard time was only counted as equal to half sea service. In both, Coast-Guard, Mail, and Transport services, are not reckoned the same as sea service in the fleet, because of the more constant employment of the officers, and greater length of their services when so employed, relatively to the ordinary periods of the services of their brother officers. This seems to us very like justice. Since the war, forty years ago, it has been a piece of good fortune for naval officers to be much employed. The criterion of service, therefore, must not be applied too rigidly to govern the rate of retirement, otherwise the least fortunate officers will be made to suffer doubly, in being first denied full pay and employment, and afterwards, and in consequence, in being paid a less rate on retirement. At the same time we do not see how actual service can be left out of the calculation, though we are aware of the clogged state of the Active List for many years past. For the same reason, however, we are most anxious to see the Active List now weeded and placed on such a footing, that promotions would be rapid, service almost constant, and that this accomplished, a scheme of half-pay and retirement, based upon such service, might be both liberal and just for the future.

Of course we do not for a moment advocate an age of retirement for captains and lower ranks, and not for those above them. We are glad to find that one very distinguished officer — Sir Michael Seymour — commended Sir John Pakington's scheme of retirement, although it did apply such a rule to admirals. We only say we should rather accept the last scheme, even as an instalment, than go on rejecting everything. We had hoped the Duke of Somerset would not have hesitated to deal with flag-officers as Sir John Pakington attempted; but we are aware of the powerful political interest the admirals can command. The Duke was, therefore, probably wise in leaving them out *at first*; but we must frankly tell the old admirals of England that theirs is a shortsighted policy. We must also say to all other officers in the Service, that this is not the time to raise over-nice questions as to their pay and emoluments, with the large and increasing armaments which are necessary for our national safety, and while public accusations are made by men who have in some degree the ear of the people and too much influence in the House of Commons, that our Army and Navy are kept up at their present enormous cost only to provide places for the sons of the aristocracy.

The following is a comparative view of the two schemes of Naval Retirement, as regards the immediate expense for Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants; and also how time was to be reckoned:

SIR J. PAKINGTON'S SCHEME.		DUKE OF SOMERSET'S SCHEME.
Extract from "immediate financial consequences," excluding Flag Officers		Proposed Vote, £12000
25 Captains	£3300	
110 Commanders, to be placed on Captain's Reserved List	1000	
Good Service Pensions (new)	1200	
Increase of Greenwich Half-pay ...	1600	
Margin for any consequent promotions on Commanders' and Captains' Lists	800	
	£7900	£12,000

SCALES OF RETIRED PAY.

COMMANDERS.

	s. d.		s. d.
After 15 years' service ...	10 6	Under 12 years' service ...	10 6
,, 20 ,, ...	12 0	,, 15 ,, ...	12 6
,, 25 ,, ...	14 0	,, 20 ,, ...	14 6
,, 30 ,, ...	16 6	After 20 ,, ...	16 6

LIEUTENANTS.

	s. d.		s. d.
Under 10 years, service ...	5 0	Under 6 years' service, half-pay	
,, 15 ,, ...	6 0	,, 9 ,, ...	7 0
,, 20 ,, ...	7 0	,, 12 ,, ...	8 6
,, 25 ,, ...	9 0	,, 15 ,, ...	10 0
,, 30 ,, ...	10 0	Above 15 ,, ...	11 6
Above 30 ,, ...	11 0		

Mate's time counted. Coast-guard, mail, and transport services counted as half-time only.

Mate's time not counted. Coast-guard, mail, and transport services reckoned 3 years as equal to 2.

The observations in our last number on the condition of the wives and families of our soldiers have

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found an echo in Parliament. The House of Commons would not pour its cornucopia into the pockets of the Minister for War without fastening on his back a budget of grievances, which start him on his annual course, like Bunyan's Pilgrim, in heavy marching order; but, of all the huge pile, nothing was so distasteful as this one subject. The right honourable gentleman showed it a decidedly cold shoulder, observing that he "would not enter into the marriage question." There is always one obligation which the prodigal who comes to his father for the settlement of his debts, keeps in the background, or on which, should it happen to crop up, he so stifles inquiry that it is omitted from the schedule, and what might easily be met at first is thus allowed to grow into ruinous dimensions. Mr. Sidney Herbert has just taken this course with the "marriage question." The House was disposed to be generous; Colonel Gilpin and Colonel Lindsay afforded an opportunity for a full discussion of the subject; but the Minister for War shuffled out of it. He has succeeded for the present, but the consideration of the question is only deferred; for all the other arrangements of our military establishment tend to environ it with new difficulties, which sooner or later will give it irresistible potency.

The augmentation of the Army at home must render the existing regulations more odious, from their affecting such a much larger number of women and children; while, as regards foreign service, the amalgamation of our Indian force will add to the mortality at sea, as a proportion of the wives and families of soldiers will always be afloat. Thus the evil is one that will grow in magnitude, and become more serious every day. It is vain to think of elevating the character of our soldiers if we leave this gangrene untended. Gymnasiums, reading-rooms, lectures, and all the civilising influences we have introduced, will, we may be sure, be of little avail, if camp and barrack retain in their core such a fruitful source of demoralisation. A soldier cannot be brought to take pride in his profession while his wife, or the wife of his comrade, occupies a position inferior to the spouse of the humblest labourer, and indeed is sunk in a slough, in which it requires almost superhuman virtue to escape contamination. Schools can do little for children reared in an atmosphere pregnant with typhus, consumption, and scrofula,—those scourges of the soldier's offspring, and which exercises as baneful an influence on the mind as on the body. We may fear these children acquire their deepest impressions in the huts where families grow up, from the necessity of their situation, in oblivion of the decencies of life, and even of the most obvious limits of association; or, out of barracks, they run wild in the lowest slums, among the dregs of the population. We are as anxious as the Minister for War, or Sir Frederick Smith, to discourage the soldier from marrying; but, however desirable, this object must not be attained at the expense of humanity. After every practicable amelioration, the position of a soldier's wife will still be unenviable, and the portion of his children a hard one. There will be nothing in the picture to render it attractive, or to tempt others to embrace the same life of struggle and privation. But, on the other hand, to be innocuous, it should not give the soldier an impression that his calling is a bondage, and connection with him a reproach. Those who compare the position of the English with that of the French soldier, should remember in their estimate that one Service is recruited by conscription, the other by voluntary enlistment. What, therefore, is compulsory on all classes in France, in England addresses itself to the choice of a limited number, and as emigration and new sources of employment are tending every day to narrow the field, we must be careful to divest military servitude of every repulsive feature. Much has been done for the soldier, and comparing his condition with that of the class from which we usually recruit, he has little ground for complaint; but the national interest in him is confined to the barrack-yard—to himself, and excludes all his belongings. It may be right to deny him household gods, and we recognise the stern necessity; but that the woman who, with a life of hardship before her, unites her fate with his, should be made a pariah, is more than we can concede.

It has been proposed that the authorised number of married women in a regiment should be increased; but this would be of little benefit, unless the accommodation they obtain in barracks, or the lodging-money given in lieu, were also augmented, and some assistance afforded beyond a participation in the company's washing. Each married couple should have a separate room, and this might be of larger size for a family, particularly where the children are growing up. Colonel Lindsay suggests that buildings for this object should be erected at every barrack, on the principle of the model lodging-houses; and assuredly no better arrangement could be conceived. Separation of families is the first step to be effected in the way both of relief and improvement. Let us establish for the married soldier the privacy of the domestic hearth; and this recognition of the proprieties of life, which camp and barrack have been taught to hold of small account, may, while raising the character of those most concerned, be expected to produce a salutary impression on all around. At the same time, no one can apprehend that such an arrangement will operate as a premium to encourage marriage, and we are persuaded the strictest martinet will soon bring himself to admit that it is a step in the right direction, and one that could not prudently be delayed.

Little more than a week ago, the Emperor of the French reviewed a magnificent army, with cavalry, infantry, artillery, ambulance, and pontoon corps complete, almost in the heart of his capital. Upwards of 55,000 horse and foot, and 196 rifled guns passed before him. At that very moment Marshal Mac Mahon, Duke of Magenta, and mythic King of Ireland, was superintending the movements of a force scarcely less considerable outside the fixed camp, of which he is a chief, in the centre of France. The professional journals of our neighbours have commenced paying particular attention to our naval and military organisation. If the *Moniteur de l'Armée* contains a succession of articles on the National Defence Commission, the *Moniteur de la Flotte* is sure to cry out for more ships, in order that France may obtain the means of securing the liberty of the seas. The harmless expressions of natural pride; the manly and patriotic sentiments of Englishmen celebrating an event in the military history of their country, are resented as though they were direct insults, because, forsooth, the allusions to the services of distinguished regiments are necessarily accompanied by the names of the victories which they had gained, against almost the only enemy against whom their arms have been employed in Europe.

If we would, we could not underrate the efficiency and valour of the army and of the people in conflict with whom we have won our greatest triumphs, and attained to the height of our military renown. We see with regret the unjustifiable tone adopted by some of our public journals when they are forced to speak of French policy. We allude to the personal attacks on the Emperor, which are apt to be regarded by the French army as insulting to them and hurtful to their dignity. The articles of the French press, whether they be provocations or retaliations, must, as has been said over and over again, be regarded as productions which have received so much of the favour of Government as may be implied from the inaction of the censorship. It is not wise, even if it were chivalrous, in us to proclaim with one voice that we are weak and helpless, and to shout out with the other that we defy the enemy of ourselves and of liberty.

But if the consequences of our freedom of speech and of the press be dangerous, our right hands must be ready to vindicate that which the tongue has uttered and the pen has written if we be but right in our opinions. Our gunboats are rotten, our liners are shaky, our fleets want rifled guns—we have no Naval Reserve—some of our crews are mutinous—many classes of our naval officers are discontented—of our fleet thus scattered over the world the communications are difficult by reason of great distance, the administrative body which directs this machinery is viewed with suspicion, and is in danger from time to time of dissolution, which must precede reconstruction. Finally, it has been decided by a commission of eminent authorities that the fleet is not only unable to secure our shores—not only is it in its present state, or even in any possible development, inadequate to protect Ireland or Scotland—it cannot secure London or even Portsmouth against the assaults of an enemy, who, to come at us at all, must come at us by sea. The naval organisation and power thus described cost 15,000,000*l*. Speculating on the continuation of a peace, the rupture of which we nevertheless declare we ought at any time to be prepared for, we are now discussing the propriety of laying out 12,000,000*l*. on forts which shall defend a few arsenals and harbours, and we accept as a mournful truth the statement that London can only be defended, if danger should arise, by the stout hearts of Englishmen outside her open suburbs.

Our Army, thrown broadcast over all the world, is reduced to the minimum of garrison strength at a few points at home. Its organisation may be said to be doubtful; for the Indian debate has opened more than the mere question of amalgamation. The men are indeed admirable in their *physique*, but our Artillery is not yet provided with arms of precision, although our infantry is better equipped in that respect than any army in the world; and our small force of cavalry is considered by at least one high military authority to possess in an excessive degree certain requirements of heavy horse. Such are the statements distributed all over the world. It might be desirable to suppress them, but we cannot gag the press or muzzle the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland. Let us suppose that defects as great—of which we hear nothing, however, and can see no proof—exist in the army and fleet of our ally, for whose hostility we seem to be preparing. We cannot trust to hypothesis; wherein then lies the remedy? Where are we to find safety should danger come? A hundred voices cry out from the clubs, and from every chink of every floating thing under a pennant, "There's nothing like leather; give us more money, adopt my nostrum." But the nation says "We already pay you 15,000,000*l*." There is a point beyond which the worst apprehensions of Mr. Lloyd Jones may be realised by bankruptcy from within—a certain prelude to destruction from without. At the demand, too, there comes from military circles various adjurations to spend more money, not unmingled with appeals from Militia and Yeomanry. To them must be given the same reply. "The military service of the kingdom costs 15,000,000*l*. this year."

We would fain hope that the spectacle of to-day will give us fair grounds to think the solution of our difficulties may be at hand.

In a large and efficient army of Volunteers there is safety—safety from bankruptcy, and safety from external foes, safety for our honour, and safety for our liberties.

No power on earth can affect alarm at the size of this force, should it include a tenth of the adult population of Great Britain; but, to be of real service and of a significance to leave its mark, it must be large. It is the healthy action of the nation, erected to supplementalize its own wants, and it should not be made the base of any boasting except that in which a nation may reasonably indulge when it speaks of the courage, the zeal, and the patriotism of its members. Those who at home and abroad have called us a *nation boutiquiere* may well admit these taunts are unfounded, when they see added to a volunteer paid Army and Navy an unpaid army of Volunteers, composed of classes who as classes have hitherto contributed but little to the military service of their country.

We do not expect from them after a few short months' existence the rigid movements of a well-trained army, but we rely on them for exhibiting the spirit which makes discipline attainable, and of sterling service in war.

The ground will be kept for our Volunteers to-day by regiments which have within the last week celebrated the 200th anniversary of their military life. There may be incidents in the course of the Review which by comparison may force the spectator to draw erroneous conclusions; and most of all will those materials be found in the tendency — if unsuccessful in its development — to imitate in non-essentials the outward forms of a strictly military organisation. But we have been ever constant, and are now sincere in our exhortations to the Volunteers not to believe that universally, and as a body—either in their elegant leisure or in hours snatched from the forum, from the lecture room, from professional practice, from the official desk, from the pursuits of commerce, or from the labours of hard-handed toil—they can equal the regular Army in spontaneous action, in large and universal mobility, or in the simultaneous obedience to one will, which constitutes the excellence of disciplined troops. We tell them, nevertheless, that if they be but numerous enough to hold a line front for front with any enemy who may stand on English soil, they must be invincible.

We would tell them, too, that on pages which history was written with ink as yet undried, there is penned a story which should give them confidence in the strength of freemen fighting for liberty. The very annals of the glorious regiments which keep the ground for them should tell them how great are the odds on the side of men who fight for their country with their foot on its sacred earth. A great republic beyond the Atlantic tells them that discipline and military skill, the command of the seas, the possession of wealth, of fortified places, of munitions of war, were as nothing in opposition to untrained bands of freemen fighting for national life and honour. But they must be as those men were who achieved such great deeds. We can have no Thermopylæ in England! We must be unanimous—we must be universal! In days gone by foreign ministers could declare that it was the Court of St. James's—that it was a Queen, or a Minister—the feebleness of an Anne, or the inveteracy of a Pitt—which opposed their views by mercenary fleets and subsidised armies.

A nation of Volunteers presents such a spectacle to the world as to render utterly ridiculous the insinuation that the people disapprove of the resistance which the Government calls upon the empire to make against

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those who seek to destroy its liberties. May the sun shine fair this day on the advance guard of the great Army of Volunteers who pass before the eyes of their Sovereign! May their example diffuse its influence among the myriads of sympathising countrymen who shall gaze upon them! Eyes that have quailed not in the fiercest fights will look upon those bands; and soldiers who have won renown in famous fields will be there to direct and to applaud—we will not add, for it cannot be, to censure. If come there must a day when Queen Victoria may have to review the men who shall be called upon to defend the very centre of our power, and to strike one decisive blow for England, we doubt not that with hearts as full and joyous as now beat within their breasts as they cry "God save the Queen," they will march to victory then, uttering in confident reliance on the God of Battles and of Justice, "Ave, Victoria! Morituri te salutant!"

THE ARMY.

2nd Dragoon Guards. Captain G. Allfrey is on leave to Mussoorie, from 16th April to 15th October.

7th Dragoon Guards. Major A. W. D. Burton is on leave from 15th April to 15th October, 1860, to Simla, and hills north of Deyrah. Lieutenant E. H. O'Dowd is on sick leave to Murree for six months.

7th Hussars. Brevet-Major the Honourable J. Fiennes has leave from March 31 to November 30, in extension. Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Mould is on sick leave to Calcutta for two months.

12th Lancers. Assistant-Surgeon Gibson has arrived home in charge of detachments, preceding the regiment.

Royal Artillery.—Major J. Singleton has leave to Simla from April 1 to November 15. Lieutenant E. C. Cuthbert has sick leave to Calcutta for two months, and to England under new rules. Captain and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel the Honourable D. M. Fraser, has sick leave from February 1 to August 1. Lieutenant H. A. Tracey has sick leave from February 1 to August 1, and Veterinary Surgeon J. B. Hall, from April 25.

Grenadier Guards. The following regimental steps without purchase, will take place consequent on the promotion of Colonel Lewis to be major-general:—Colonel Hamilton to command the regiment; Colonel the Hon. H. Percy, V.C., to be regimental major; Brevet-Major Barnard, to be captain and lieut.-colonel; Lieutenant and Adjutant, the Hon. W. E. Sackville West and Lieutenant H. O. Gould, to be lieutenant and captain.

1st Royals. Lieutenant Fawcett has arrived home from India with detachments.

6th Regiment. Captain J. Dawson has obtained leave to England, under new rules.

8th Regiment. Surgeon-Major F. C. Annesley is ordered to precede his regiment to England by the overland route, reporting himself on arrival to the Adjutant-General, Horse Guards. Assistant-Surgeon Biddle is in charge of invalids and time-expired men, proceeding to England on board the transport *Sevilla*.

11th Regiment. Lieutenant W. Norman and Ensign H. R. Lewis have passed their examinations for superior rank before the commission now sitting in Portsmouth, and have qualified accordingly.

15th Regiment. The 1st Battalion has arrived at the Curragh from the Channel Islands.

17th Regiment. Major Colthurst has arrived from Quebec in charge of a party of invalids of the regiment and of the Canadian Rifles.

18th Royal Irish. Captain Kemp has arrived home from Bombay in command of invalids of various regiments stationed in that Presidency, and Surgeon Hyde has also arrived in England. We are sorry to have to record the death of Lieutenant J. Shadwell Theobald, which took place at Secunderabad, on the 9th of May, in his 25th year. He had been in the Service since November, 1854, and served in the Crimea with the regiment.

20th Regiment, 1st battalion. Lieut.-Colonel G. Bennett is on leave to Simla from 15th April to 15th October.

24th Regiment. Lieutenant R. P. Fox has leave for two months, to Bombay, from date of departure from the battalion.

25th Regiment. The 2nd battalion moves from Preston to Aldershot.

27th Regiment. Major B. Thomas has sick leave from January 29 to January 31, 1861. Lieutenant W. S. C. Pinwill is on leave, from 1st May to 1st September, to hills.

32nd Regiment. The departure of this regiment from Dover has been postponed to the end of the month, when it will proceed to Aldershot.

33rd Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Collings and Lieutenant the Hon. de R. H. Montmorency have obtained leave to England for 18 months.

34th Regiment. Lieutenant E. P. L. Mathew has leave until his retirement from the Service. Lieutenant Spenser L. Greares, of the depôt of this regiment, has been ordered to join the service-company of his regiment in India.

35th Regiment. Lieutenant M. M. Pohle has sick leave to England, under new rules.

37th Regiment. Lieutenant S. L. Curgenven has leave to England for one year.

42nd Regiment. Ensign W. H. Spooner is on leave from April 15 to August 15 to Almorah and the hills.

48th Regiment. Captain W. R. Williamson and Lieutenant A. G. Wyse have leave to England for eighteen months from date of quitting the regiment.

Royal Marines.—Major-General S. R. Wesley, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Royal Marine forces, returned to town on Saturday from his official inspection of the Portsmouth divisions of Royal Marine Light Infantry and Artillery. Prior to leaving Portsmouth, the gallant general again expressed to Colonel Anderson his gratification at the state and discipline of the divisions.

The Plymouth division of Royal Marines, which at present consists of between 1300 and 1400 men, was inspected by companies on the barrack parade at Stonehouse, on Wednesday morning by General Wesley, who expressed to Colonel Holloway the pleasure he experienced at the soldier-like appearance of the division under his command, and the efficiency of the men in battalion and in light infantry movements; it would afford him much gratification to render an unqualified report of his entire satisfaction to the Board of Admiralty on his return to town.

Acting Serjeant-Major Woon, belonging to the 1st battalion Royal Marine Light Infantry, has been presented by Colonel Stransham, commanding the division at Woolwich, with a gold watch and Albert chain, value 30 guineas, subscribed by Colonel Holloway, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Colonel Walsh, C.B., and the officers of the battalion, late serving in China, in testimony of their appreciation of his undaunted courage and bravery under the many circumstances to which he was exposed from the Chinese guns during the attack on the forts in the Peiho river.

52nd Regiment. Brevet-Major S. Blane (Brigade-Major at Fort William) is on leave to Simla for six months from date of leaving Calcutta, on m.c.

53rd Regiment. Lieutenant F. R. S. Flood has leave to precede the regiment to England by the overland route.

54th Regiment. Captain E. T. Shiffner and Lieutenant V. T. Bayly are on leave to England for eighteen months, and Lieutenant J. Stevenson, from April 15 to October 15, to Nynee Tal and Mussoorie. Ensign Charles S. Chapman, of this regiment will leave the depôt with the draft about to proceed to India.

64th Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel G. W. P. Bingham is on leave in extension from October 11, 1860, to April 30, 1861.

65th Regiment. The following steps without purchase will take place consequent on the promotion of Colonel Gold to be major-general:—Major and Brevet-Colonel Wyatt to be lieut.-colonel; Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Murray to be major; Lieutenant Buck to be captain, and Ensign Talbot to be lieutenant.

68th Regiment. Lieutenant A. H. Tucker has leave to England, under new rules, to take charge of invalids on the passage.

70th Regiment. Lieutenant E. Cay is on leave to England for 18 months.

71st Regiment. Assist.-Surgeon E. Wilson has leave to Calcutta for two months, on medical certificate.

72nd Regiment. Lieutenant G. L. Bosset has leave to England for eighteen months.

74th Regiment. Lieutenant A. D. Keane has leave to England.

75th Regiment. Captain and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Cox has leave to England for eighteen months.

79th Regiment. Brevet-Major G. M. Miller has leave to England for eighteen months. Captain W. H. Mackesy has leave from date of leaving the regiment to 1st November, 1860, to study at the Thomason College; and Captain P. Percival, to 31st July, to Simla.

83rd Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Austen is on leave to England from April 25 to October 24, 1861. We have to record the death of Lieutenant J. R. A. Colebrooke, at Camp Mysana, on the 29th of April, in his 22nd year. He entered the Service in April, 1856.

84th Regiment has moved from Sheffield to Manchester, relieving the 96th Regiment.

89th Regiment. Captain Holmes has arrived in England in charge of detachments on board the Startled Fawn. Captain M. C. Browning is on leave home for eighteen months.

91st Regiment. By the death of Lieutenant Obbard, Ensign C. L. Harvey obtains a lieutenancy without purchase.

96th Regiment has arrived at the Curragh from Manchester.

98th Regiment. Major Ellerman and Lieutenant Gardiner have arrived in England; the former from the Cape, the latter from India.

100th Regiment. The death of Captain G. B. Coulson will promote Lieutenant and Adjutant Lee, to be captain, and Ensign Ridout to be lieutenant, the previous promotion by purchase of the latter officer being cancelled.

The arrangements for the season at the Curragh Camp are organised as follows:—The whole of the cavalry, together with the battery of Horse Artillery at Newbridge, to be under the command of Major-Gen. Parlby. The field batteries of artillery under the command of Lieut.-Col. Shakespear. The first brigade of infantry, consisting of the 3d battalion Grenadier Guards, 2d battalion 14th Foot, 1st battalion 15th, 2d battalion 20th, and 4th battalion 60th Regiments under Major-Gen. Bloomfield. The second brigade of infantry, consisting of the 2nd battalion 16th, 26th, 36th, 96th, and Louth Militia Regiments, under Major-Gen. Shirley C.B. For the purpose of exercise and evolution, a third brigade will be formed by selection from the corps above specified, and will be placed for the occasion under the command of the senior regimental officer in camp; it will consist of the 2d battalion 20th, 36th, 4th battalion 60th, and Louth Militia Regiments. The whole of the troops in the camp, and in the neigbourhood of it, will be under the immediate command of Lieut.-Gen. Gascoigne, who will have his head-quarters at the Curragh. The troops remaining in Dublin after the formation of the camp will report to head-quarters through Major-Gen. Gough, C.B., who will assume the command of the garrison.

Army Troop Horses.—A return issued under this head shows the sums actually expended in the years from the 1st of April, 1858, to the 31st of March, 1859; and from the 1st of April, 1859, to the 31st of March, 1860, respectively, for the purchase of troop horses for each of the regiments of the cavalry at home, including the regiments of the Household Brigade, as well as for the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers at home, and specifying the number of horses that have died or been destroyed, or sold in each of those years, and the sums realised by the sales. The sum expended in the purchase of horses in 1858-59 was 81,463*l*. The number that died was 251; destroyed, 159; sold, 924, and the sum realised, 12,256*l*. The sum expended for the purchase of horses in 1859-60 was 55,792*l*. The number that died was 166; destroyed, 176; sold, 928, and the sum realised, 11,799*l*. The whole number of horses on the 1st of April, 1859, was 11,254.

A return just issued gives the strength, regimentally, in officers, men, and horses, of the regular local army, of the several arms in India, European and native, at the different presidencies from the latest returns. It appears from this document that in Bengal there were in the artillery 312 officers, and of men 2036 Europeans and 2309 natives; of cavalry there were 459 officers, and of men 1261 Europeans and 22,522 natives; of infantry the officers numbered 1147 and the men 2775 Europeans and 68,828 natives. In Madras the officers of artillery were 199, and the men 1878 Europeans and 2174 natives; in the cavalry there were 178 officers, and of men not any mention is made of Europeans, but the natives are set down at 2988; the infantry had 1522 officers, and of men 2342 Europeans and 64,878 natives. The artillery of Bombay had 152 officers, and of men 1426 Europeans and 1883 natives; the cavalry numbered 72 officers; and of men no number of Europeans is given, but 7672 natives are set down; in infantry the total number of officers was 939, and of men, Europeans 2166 and natives 37,215. Giving a total of officers in the presidencies of 4980, and of men 18,884 Europeans and 210,469 natives.

At the Levee on Wednesday Her Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood upon Colonel Lockyer Freestun. He served in all 22 years in the British Army, 18 of them as a subaltern in different parts of the world, 7 years in the West Indies, and again on the staff of Sir De Lacy Evans's Auxiliary Force in Spain in 1835-36, and '37, where he was three times wounded, once severely, and had two horses shot under him. He received from the Queen of Spain, and with permission to accept and wear them, the following decorations:—Knight Commander, with the Star of Charles III., Knight of the Royal Military Orders of San Fernando and Isabella the Catholic, together with the medals of the 5th of May, 1836, and storming of Irun, June, 1837. He served his last campaign on a particular service in Syria in 1840-41, and '42, as Field Officer on the Staff, receiving the gold medal from the Sultan, with permission from Her Majesty to accept and wear it. Colonel Freestun represented Weymouth in Parliament from 1847 to 1859.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief inspected on Saturday afternoon the troops at the Indian depôt at Warley, near Brentwood. His Royal Highness was accompanied on the occasion by Major-General Forster, Assistant-Adjutant-General, and Sir R. Vivian and Mr. W. J. Eastwick, members of the Council of State for India. The entire strength of the depôt is at present 1211 men, and the manœuvres through which the troops passed on Saturday were executed in a manner which called forth general approbation.

The examination of candidates for direct commissions before the members of the Council of Military Education—Generals Rumley and Portlock, and Colonels Elwyn and Addison—commenced on Thursday forenoon, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. There were 140 candidates. The examination will continue daily up to the 26th inst.

A Circular has been issued from the Horse Guards, addressed to the Army, in which it is announced by the authority of the General Commanding-in-Chief that soldiers are not required to salute the officers of the civil departments of the War Department.

A General Order has been issued by the direction of the Duke of Cambridge, and addressed to the Royal Artillery and cavalry corps, determining the position and rate of pay of farrier-majors, farriers, and shoeing-smiths of cavalry regiments and other mounted corps. The farrier-major, for misconduct, is liable to be reduced to the rank and pay of farrier, at the discretion of his commanding officer. The farrier can only be reduced, and the shoeing-smith displaced, by sentence of court-martial, except in instances of inefficiency, when their cases may be disposed of by order of the colonel of the regiment. Farrier-majors and farriers may, at the discretion of the commanding officers, be members of the sergeants' mess.

Surgeon-Major W. Howe, M.D., Assistant-Staff-Surgeon F. T. M'Carthy, and Staff-Assistant-Surgeon G. F. Spry, are ordered to China with detachments.

The strength of the force at present stationed at Colchester is 86 officers and 2845 non-commissioned officers and privates. There are besides 202 women and 257 children living in the camp.

Mr. Whitworth has forwarded a communication to the Ordnance Select Committee at the Royal Arsenal, to the effect that he will not be prepared with the necessary projectiles, &c., for the competitive trial between his 12-pounder gun and that of Sir W. Armstrong under the middle of July. The experiments to test the merits of the two weapons as to the length of range, &c., have, therefore, been postponed until the period named, when they will be carried out at the Government practice range, Shoeburyness. The War Department has also sanctioned the carrying out experiments to test the merits of a muzzle-loading rifled gun, the invention of Commander Scott, R.N., who has recently been appointed as additional master to the Fisgard, flag-ship at Woolwich.

Staff-Surgeon J. Hoffmann, M.D., is ordered to hold himself in readiness to embark for the West Indies, and Staff-Assistant-Surgeon F. O'Conor for New Zealand.

The French Steam Rams.—The *Phare de la Manche*, published at Cherbourg, announces that the completion of the steel-plated frigate Normandie is being carried on with all possible dispatch. The plating is 12 centimetres thick, and is impervious to cannon-shot, unless a ball should strike the same spot 13 times; on the 13th shot it will be perforated. The Normandie is about to receive her masts, which are colossal. One remarkable weapon attached to this huge steamer is a plate, which projects from her prow, and which will, when impelled by steam, cut a ship in two. This addition is regarded as a remarkable progress in the construction of such steamers. This idea of a projecting sharp stem is not new, as, if we are not mistaken, it was suggested by Admiral Sir George Sartorius. The calculation about the 13th shot must have been arrived at by a very curious course of experiments. All we know is this, Mr. Whitworth has not yet had an opportunity of bringing one of his steel bolts to bear on the plates of the Normandie.

Military Discussions in Parliament.—In the House of Commons on Monday evening Colonel Dunne called

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attention to the proceedings of the Weedon Commission, and to the expense incurred by it, together with the Report of the Auditors of the Treasury on that expenditure, by which they refused to sanction the payment of a sum of 8100*l.* for the payment of a professional accountant, who went into the accounts. The total expenses of the commission exceeded 12,000*l.*—Mr. Turner, as one of the commissioners who conducted the inquiry, said that when he accepted the duty he determined to have a thorough investigation, and early in the proceedings notice was given there would be an examination of the accounts, independent of the Government officials; and that course was sanctioned by the War Office. The accountants made a thorough investigation, and though they had made too large a charge, yet they had established the fact that there was no great defalcation of stores at Weedon. Mr. S. Herbert said that the Government entertained a due sense of the labours of the Weedon Commission. He believed the original confusion arose from a substitution of the War Office system for that of the Ordnance, which was better adapted to matters of this sort, and which took place on the consolidation of the War Department. The defalcations at Weedon had been shown not to amount to more than 250*l.*—Sir H. Willoughby complained of the unsatisfactory manner in which the Army Estimates were framed, and by reason of which they formed no guide to the actual expenditure incurred.—The House then went into committee on the Army Estimates, commencing with the vote for the departments of the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief. Several votes were agreed to after discussion. In the course of a conversation on the vote for warlike stores, the comparative merits of the Armstrong and Whitworth guns were discussed, and Mr. S. Herbert stated that if it was proposed to supersede the Enfield by the Whitworth rifle, the House must be prepared for an immediate expenditure of ten millions. He also stated that an offer had been made for the purchase of the Whitworth gun.—On a vote of 8000*l.* for gymnasiums, Mr. B. Osborne objected to the system of putting men through gymnastic exercises, and opposed the vote. On a division, the vote was retained by 154 to 18. On the vote for educational and scientific branches, a discussion on the question of the scale on which the Ordnance Survey should be constructed was closed by the postponement of the vote, and the House resumed.

THE SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, HAMPSTEAD.—The fifth annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of this institution took place on Monday afternoon at three o'clock, in the Theatre of the United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard, the Chaplain-General of the Forces in the chair. Among those present were the Bishop of Sodor and Man, Colonel Hogg, the Rev. F. Jackson, Major-General Boileau, Major Powis, and the Rev. W. Hare. It appeared from the report for the past year that the number of girls now in the home is 170, and since its foundation upwards of 280 girls have been provided for. The amount of subscriptions and donations invested is 24,500*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, which produces an annual income of 950*l.* There is no debt, and the new buildings are paid for, so that the charity is no longer burdened with a heavy house rent. To maintain the present number of children it is necessary to raise annually about 1,500*l.* in addition to the regular income. This sum has hitherto been easily raised, and the committee state that they have every reason to believe that it will be continued. The committee were anxious to raise sufficient funds to enable them to receive altogether 200 children, for whose accommodation the buildings were amply sufficient. The meeting having been addressed by several gentlemen, and the resolutions having been carried unanimously, the meeting separated.

COLCHESTER CAMP.

The Commandant, who now ranks as Major-General Wood, held a field day on Wednesday, on Middlewick Farm, when the men of both battalions were put through a variety of evolutions, and discharged five rounds of cartridge each. There is a very strong body of men under the careful training of several efficient musketry instructors, and great pains are taken to perfect the men in the use of the Enfield rifle, more particularly in file firing.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief is shortly expected on a visit to the camp, for the purpose of inspecting he newly purchased ground for the new barracks, and also for ascertaining the general efficiency of the Indian depôts, veral of which are now in greater strength than the service companies abroad. The House of Commons having passed the estimate of 60,000*l.* for the purchase of ground and the erection of a new camp, parties from the Engineers' office have been engaged taking the levels of the extensive plot of ground with a view to a new and comprehensive system of sewerage for the whole garrison. It is expected that the camp will cost nearly double the amount granted in the army estimates.

A private of the 97th regiment has been apprehended for breaking the windows of a jeweller's shop in Colchester, and stealing several silver watches. The fellow, who is under orders for India, has adopted this plan of escaping from the draft, it being no less than the fifth time he has been tried by court martial for neglecting to join the service company of his regiment in India.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

(FROM TUESDAY NIGHT'S *Gazette.*)

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 19.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the under-mentioned soldiers of Her Majesty's Army, whose claims to the same have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their several names, viz.:

9th Lancers.—Pensioned-Sergeant H. Hartigan—for daring and distinguished gallantry in the following instances:—At the battle of Budle-ke Serai, near Delhi, on the 8th June, 1857, in going to the assistance of Sergeant H. Helstone, who was wounded, dismounted, and surrounded by the enemy, and at the risk of his own life carrying him to the rear. On the 10th October, 1857, at Agra, in having run unarmed to the assistance of Sergeant Crews, who was attacked by four rebels. Hartigan caught a tulwar from one of them with his right hand, and with the other hit him on the mouth, disarmed him, and then defended himself against the other three, killing one and wounding two, when he was himself disabled from further service by severe and dangerous wounds.

1st battalion, 5th Regiment.—Sergeant Robert Ewart—For conspicuous devotion at Alumbagh, on the 24th September, 1857, in proceeding under a heavy and galling fire to save the life of Private E. Deveney, whose leg had been shot away, and eventually carrying him safe into camp, with the assistance of the late Lieutenant Brown, and some comrades.

1st battalion, 5th Regiment.—Private Patrick M'Hale—For conspicuous bravery at Lucknow on the 2nd October, 1857, when he was the first man at the capture of one of the guns at the Cawnpore Battery—and again, on the 22nd December, 1857, when, by a bold rush, he was the first to take possession of one of the enemy's guns, which had sent several rounds of grape through his company, which was skirmishing up to it. On every occasion of attack Private M'Hale had been the first to meet the foe, amongst whom he caused such consternation by the boldness of his rush, as to leave little work for those who followed to his support. By his habitual coolness and daring, and sustained bravery in action, his name has become a household word for gallantry among his comrades.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JUNE 19.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy-Commissary-Gen. Charles Williams, having been placed upon retired pay, to have the honorary rank of Commissary-Gen. under the Royal Warrant of the 28th of October, 1858.

Assist.-Commissary-Gen. William Robert Alexander Lamont, having been placed upon retired pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy-Commissary-Gen. under the Royal Warrant of the 28th of October, 1858.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JUNE 22.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards—General Lord Clyde, G.C.B., from the 93rd Highlanders, to be Colonel, vice Field Marshal the Earl of Strafford, G.C.B., deceased.

5th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Captain Charles Edwyn Wyatt, from the 14th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Hillier, who retires upon half-pay, receiving the former difference between Infantry and Cavalry.

6th Dragoons—Ensign Hamilton John Wallace, from the 12th Foot, to be Cornet, vice Orde, promoted.

7th Light Dragoons—The transfer of Lieutenant and Adjutant James Giles, from the 14th Light Dragoons, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 20th December, 1859, has been cancelled.

13th Light Dragoons—Surgeon Robert Carew Anderson, M.D., having completed a period of twenty years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under the Royal Warrant of 1st October, 1858.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Henry John Foquett Ellis Hickes to be Second Captain, vice Tucker, placed upon half pay; Lieutenant Frederick George Baylay to be Second Captain, vice Noble, placed on the Supernumerary List; Acting Veterinary-Surgeon John Mills to be Veterinary Surgeon; Acting Veterinary-Surgeon Henry Dunsford to be Veterinary-Surgeon; Serjeant-Major Richard Stoyell to be Riding Master; Serjeant-Major George Hadcock to be Riding Master; Surgeon William Henry Mackintosh, M.D., having completed a period of twenty years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under the Royal Warrant of 1st October, 1858.

Military Train—Brevet-Major Charles Edward Johns, from the 17th Foot, to be Captain, vice Atkinson, who exchanges; Lieutenant John Murphy, from half-pay late Land Transport Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Hall, who exchanges; Lieutenant Wentworth Dawes to be Adjutant, vice Witchell, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

11th Regiment of Foot—Ensign Owen Campobello Robinson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Davies, who retires.

15th Foot—Ensign Francis Henry Garnett to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Horsfall, who retires.

16th Foot—Lieutenant Albert Andrew Pinson to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Gibson promoted.

17th Foot—Captain Thomas George Brutton Atkinson, from the Military Train, to be Captain, vice Johns, who exchanges; James Henry de Robeck Lynch, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Elgin, promoted; Arthur Vesey Nugent, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Deane, promoted; Serjeant-Major William Walsh Monk to be Quartermaster, vice Falkner, removed to the 75th Foot.

22nd Foot—William Brooks Butlin, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Oliver, promoted.

25th Foot—Surgeon William Boyd, from the 32nd Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Carr, who exchanges.

32nd Foot—Surgeon Jonas King Carr, M.D., from the 25th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Boyd, who exchanges.

34th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon David Chambers McFall, from the 87th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Haward, who exchanges.

37th Foot—Ensign John Reilly to be Quartermaster, vice Crutchley, deceased.

40th Foot—Lieutenant Arthur Frederick Fitz-Simons to be Captain, by purchase, vice Eagar, promoted, by purchase, in a depôt battalion; Ensign and Adjutant Thomas Ormsby Johnston to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign Robert Brooks Clarke to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fitz-Simons.

43rd Foot—Lieutenant Frederick Guy Eaton Glover to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Sargent, who resigns that appointment.

47th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon William Stewart, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice White, appointed to the Staff.

50th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon Johnston Ferguson, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Joseph Johnston, appointed to the Staff.

54th Foot—Ensign William Patrick Hodnett, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Parker, who resigns that appointment.

60th Foot—Cornet and Adjutant Latham Coddington Brownrigg to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Treeve, whose promotion on 9th March, 1860, has been cancelled.

69th Foot—Ensign Peter Shuttleworth to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice St. George, deceased.

71st Foot—Assistant-Surgeon Edward Hopkins, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Wilson, appointed to the Staff.

80th Foot—Lieutenant William Whitehead, to be Captain, without purchase, vice the Honourable John Howe Montague Browne, deceased; Ensign Henry James Brown, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Whitehead.

87th Foot—Richard Hay Kirkbride Saul, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Von Beverhoudt, promoted; Assistant-Surgeon Wallace Haward, from the 34th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice M'Fall, who exchanges.

90th Foot—Lieutenant Charles B. Wynne to be Captain, by purchase, vice Herford, who retires.

95th Foot—Lieutenant Robert M. B. Maurice to be Captain, by purchase, vice Moore, who retires; Ensign Leonard Knipe to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Maurice.

100th Foot—Lieutenant John Lee to be Captain, without purchase, vice Coulson, drowned; Ensign John Gibbs Ridout to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lee; Lieutenant Frederick Morris to be Adjutant, vice Lee, promoted.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Veterinary-Surgeon Thomas Paton, from the Military Train, to be Veterinary-Surgeon, vice Kingsley, who retires upon half-pay.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—For Lieutenant Alexander Moore Armstrong to be Captain, by purchase, vice Taylor, who retires, read Lieutenant John Fellows Armstrong, &c.

CAVALRY DEPOT (Maidstone).

Staff-Veterinary-Surgeon James George Philips to be First Class Veterinary-Surgeon, vice Brett, who retires upon half-pay, under the Royal Warrant of 1st July, 1859.

CAVALRY DEPOT (Canterbury).

Cornet Arthur Brett, 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Cornet Pulleyne, 8th Light Dragoons, about to proceed to India.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Captain Edward Hungerford Eagar, from the 40th Foot, to be Major, by purchase, vice Warry, who retires.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN SCHOOL.

James Lewes, late Sergeant-Major 1st Dragoons, to be Quartermaster.

STAFF.

Brevet-Colonel Edmund Haythorne, of the 1st Foot, to be Adjutant-General to Her Majesty's Forces serving in the East Indies, vice Brevet-Colonel William Lygon, Earl of Longford, C.B., who resigns that appointment.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

The appointment of Inspector-General of Hospitals James Brown Gibson, M.D., C.B., to be Director-General of the Army, Medical Department, to be antedated to the 7th March, 1860.

Surgeon John Summers, M.D., having completed a period of twenty years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under the Royal Warrant of 1st October, 1858.

To be Assistant-Surgeons to the Forces—Assistant-Surgeon William Alexander White, M.D., from the 47th Foot, vice Stewart, appointed to the 47th Foot; Assistant-Surgeon Joseph Johnston, M.D., from the 50th Foot, vice Ferguson, appointed to the 50th Foot; Assistant-Surgeon Edwin Wilson, from the 71st Foot, vice Hopkins, appointed to the 71st Foot.

VETERINARY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Acting Veterinary Surgeons—George Abert Oliphant, Gent.; Frederick Fitzhugh Marshall, Gent.

BREVET.

Captain Edward Lawes Pym, Royal Marines, to be Major in the Army.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.

The following is the official list of successful candidate for admission to the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, at the examination held by the Council for Military Education, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, in May and June, 1860:

Clayton S. Beauchamp, 18, The College, Cheltenham, 5289 marks; John F. Maurice, 18, Rev. C. Pritchard, Clapham, Rev. Alexander Thurlett, Oxburgh Rectory, Norfolk; Mr. Kiezer, Blackheath, 5071; Fred. W. Joseph, 17, Merchant Tailors' School, 5063; William F. Sedgwick, 18, Blackheath Proprietary School, 4746; Geo. W. Gifford, 18, King Edward's School, Birmingham, 4274; Hamilton Geary, 17, King's College, London, and Wimbledon School, 4225; Edmond Waller, 18, Kingston School, Dublin, 4158; Townsend Griffin, 18, King's School, Rochester, and private tuition, 3955; Andrew W. Baird, 18, Marischal College, Aberdeen, 3943; William Osborne, 18, at home, 3805; Thos. B. B. Savi, 18, Edinburgh Academy and Rev. John P. Sargent's, M.A., Regent's Park, 3727; Lestock F. Boileau, 17, Military Establishment, Harcourt Street, Dublin, and Hollyville Park School, Monkstown, 3624; Albert H. Hime, 17, Trinity College, Dublin, and private tuition, 3530; Thompson C. Capper, 17, Forest School, Walthamstow, and Wimbledon School, 3475; Charles E. Souper, 18, Brighton College, private tuition, and Military School, Woodford, 3425; Alexander Laing, 17, King's College, Aberdeen, and Military College, Farnborough, 3393; George S. Chiene, 17, private tuition, Aberdeen, and Southlands, Battersea, 3306; Archd. F. Cumberlege, 16, Grosvenor College, Bath, 3304; Claude B. Sandys, 17, private tuition and Wimbledon School, 3284; Charles R. Foulger, 17, Stepney Grammar School, private tuition, and establishment for military education, Norland Square, 3276; Charles C. Pridden, 18, King's College, London, and Sandhurst, 3158; Edwin H. Blenkinsopp, 18, St. Peter's School, York, and private tuition, 3114; Robert Warburton, 17, the Rev. G. Frost, Kensington School, 3018; John Day, 18, Trinity College, Dublin, 2850; Thomas R. Disney, 17, Collegiate School, Sheffield, and military establishment, Dublin, 2832; Frederick L. Weston, 17, private tuition, 2748; James Keith, 17, King's College, Aberdeen, 2698; Julian B. Lawrence, 18, Schoolhouse, Tunbridge, and Tunbridge Castle, 2584; George H. Marshall, 17, Kensington School, 2559.

THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, in his capacity of President of the Council of Military Education, on Tuesday honoured the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich by a general inspection, under arms, of the Company of Gentlemen Cadets studying at the institution, and dispensed the prizes issued as rewards of merit to those who had excelled in the various studies entered into by the competitive class during the past half-year.

His ROYAL HIGHNESS then, addressing the whole of the cadets, informing them that he was extremely gratified with the result of his visit, expressed his concurrence with the excellent regulations carried out by the Governor and officers directing the establishment, and commented with much satisfaction on the course of instruction which the classes underwent, and of which they had exhibited so much fruit. The judgment and energy of their masters, he was informed, could not be surpassed. The whole of the first class would now receive their commissions.

General Rumley then read a memorandum containing the following:—"The Council of Military Education have the honour to forward to His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief the result of examinations for commissions of the first class of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. That class consists of 38 cadets. The Council recommend that the whole should receive their commissions, although the number of attendants in the mathematical class has not been so frequent as desired. The Council have returned the candidates in the order of their merit as follows:—For commissions, Mr. O'Connor, 18,611 marks; Mr. Fowler, 18,274; Mr. C. Jones, 17,854; Mr. Urquhart, 17,617: Mr. Baker, 17,548; Mr. Bowley, 17,411; Mr. Cunningham, 16,993; Mr. Orange, 16,628; Mr. A. B. Brown, 16,262; Mr. Barker, 16,080; M. Hime, 15,674; Mr. C. Smith, 15,602; Mr. Downes, 15,403; Mr. Greig, 14,679; Mr. Bernard, 14,405; Mr. Ormsby, 14,311; Mr. Hand, 14,194; Mr. Inge, 13,883; Mr. W. Browne, 13,770; Mr. England, 13,646; Mr. Cook, 13,495; Mr. Holley, 13,458; Mr. Milner, 13,055; Mr. Fitzroy, 13,025; Mr. Mulloy, 12,982; Mr. Hezlet, 12,956; Mr. French, 12,394; Mr. Lockhart, 12,252; Mr. Wood, 12,103; Mr. Hitchins, 11,835; Mr. Galloway, 10,504; Mr. Jenkin, 9838; Mr. Cuttwell, 13,304; Mr. Lane, 9520; Mr. Nicolas, 9338; Mr. Blackwood, 8,344; Mr. J. Campbell, 7455. This will create 60 vacancies in the establishment, and no less than 180 competitors are already in the field."

At the conclusion of the above Colonel Yorke read a report, giving a very satisfactory account of the good conduct and proficiency of the gentlemen cadets.

On the Duke leaving the parade of the Academy a party of cadets manned their field guns, and fired a Royal salute, a similar salute having been fired by the Royal Artillery on His Royal Highness's arrival.

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THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, JUNE 19.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS. — Lieutenants F. H. Blair, to the Centurion; G. Worsfold to the Blenheim; A. Bagley, to the Edinburgh; H. Rogers, to the Ajax; Samuel Long, to the Bloodhound.

Master George H. Allen (1856), to the steam guard-ship Asia, at Portsmouth, for service in the Hornet.

Second Master W. M. Lowick, to the Bloodhound.

Naval Cadets T. Ferris, to the Terrible; L. Dacres, A. J. Booth, and R. O. Webb, to the Bacchante, additional for disposal.

Engineers: Chief Engineer Charles Cottew (1857), to the Colossus, 80, screw, at Portsmouth. David Bowen, Acting First-Class Assistant-Engineer, for temporary service, to the Saturn, for service in the Asp. Thomas W. Hampshire, First-Class Assistant-Engineer, to the Bloodhound; William Sides, promoted to Second-Class Assistant-Engineer in the Ardent; William Henry Tweedy, promoted to the rank of Acting Second-Class Engineer in the Asia, for service in the Grinder; Job Annable, promoted to the rank of Second-Class Assistant-Engineer, and appointed to the Majestic; John King (a), promoted to the rank of Second-Class Assistant-Engineer in Fisgard, as additional, for service in gun-boats; Richard Elias Denison, promoted to the rank of Second-Class Assistant-Engineer, and appointed to the Royal Albert, for service in the Porpoise; James Hall, promoted to the rank of Second-Class Assistant-Engineer in the Termagant; John Boxell, promoted to the rank of Second-Class Assistant-Engineer in the Assurance: Edward F. Read, Second-Class Assistant-Engineer, and George Lucas, Acting Second-Cass Assistant-Engineer to the St. George; Thomas Edgar, Second-Class Assistant-Engineer, to the Wellington, for the charge of the Charon, and William Todner, Acting Second-Class Assistant-Engineer, to the Wellington, for charge of the Goldfinch; Francis Thornton, Third-Class Assistant-Engineer, and Thomas Smith, Third-Class Assistant-Engineer, to the Bloodhound; Charles H. Pillar, Third-Class Assistant-Engineer, and David Grant, Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineer, to the St. George; John R. Harvey, Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineer, to the Orion; Thomas W. Sanders, Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineer, to the Wellington, for service in the Lark; Charles Wise, Third-Class Assistant-Engineer, to the Royal Albert, for service in the Porpoise.

Surgeons John Stirling, M.D. (1845), to the St. George, 90, at Devonport; Clark A. Ducket (1859), from the Algiers, to the Geyser, 6, paddle, at Devonport. George P. Cooke (1859) to the Rhadamanthus.

Assistant-Surgeons James N. J. O'Malley, from the Victory, to the St. George; Benjamin Crabbe, from Plymouth Hospital, to the Hawke, 60, coast-guard vessel on the Irish coast; Alfred S. Pratt, from the Pluto, to the Rolla, 6, tender to Victory at Portsmouth, vice O'Malley; E. P. Forrest to the Colossus; and T. Fulton, M.D., confirmed in the London.

Acting Assistant-Surgeons James Ferguson, M.D., from the Hawke, to the St. George; George A. Campbell, from the *Virago*, to the *Algiers*, 91, screw, Channel Squadron; Henry S. Lauder, to the Melville, hospital ship, at Hong Kong; Henry F. Nathan to the Orion, 91, in the Mediterranean; C. J. Fennell, to the Torch.

Paymasters J. E. Terry, to the Geyser, and F. F. Eversfield, to be additional to the Majestic; J. G. Simmonds, to the Imaum.

Clerk *A. C. Jeffreys, to the* Edinburgh.

Clerk's Assistant *Montagu* B. Williams, to the St. George; W. H. Bowen, to the Blenheim.

Lieutenants—A. G. Gellett, to the Marlborough; H. Smith, to the Formidable.

Clerks—R. Drury, to the Geyser; H. W. Essex and C. Batchelor, to the Terrible.

Agamemnon, 91, screw, Captain T. Hope, left Malta on the 13th inst. for Palermo.

Ariadne, 26, screw, Captain Vansittart, arrived at Spithead on Sunday last from Leith, and will repair defects and prepare as one of the squadron of honour to accompany His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Canada.

Asia, sailing two-decker, in commission as guardship of steam-ordinary at Portsmouth, is ordered to be placed in dock for alteration and conversion to a screw. The Asia was built of teak in Bombay after the model of the French Canopus, which was always considered by naval officers of the old school, as one of the finest line-of-battle-ships we ever had in the Service.

Atlas, 91, one of several of the screw steamers ordered to be built at Chatham dockyard, is completed, and is ordered to be launched on the 21st of July next, when another screw steamer of equally large dimensions will be commenced on the same slip.

Bacchante, 50, screw, Captain D. McL. Mackenzie, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B., steamed out to Spithead on Thursday last. The customary salutes were exchanged.

Blenheim, 60, screw, Captain C. F. Scott, C.B., hauled into the steam-basin Portsmouth on Wednesday last, and is expected to go into dock this day to have her steam apparatus and valves thoroughly overhauled.

Bloodhound, 3, iron paddle-wheel steamer, has been commissioned at Woolwich.

Brunswick, 80, was hauled on Tuesday from under the sheers at Devonport to the West Wall in Hamoaze.

Bulldog, 6, paddlewheel, Captain F. L. McClintock, is taking in her coals from the coal depôt in Portsmouth Harbour, preparatory to her departing on her expedition to survey the North Atlantic, to ascertain the practicability of laying down an electric cable between this country and America. She has shipped her sounding lines, consisting of 75 reels, each of 1000 fathoms length, and every possible exertion is used to get her away without delay.

Colossus, 80, screw, Captain F. Scott, C.B., was swung on Wednesday in Portsmouth harbour, for the adjustment of her compasses.

Coquette, 4, steam-sloop, in No. 5 dock, Portsmouth, has been partially opened up forward and aft, and also stripped of her copper. Her timbers now exposed to view forward are in a very defective state. On her starboard quarter, the upper parts of her frame are perfectly decayed, and some of the timbers bear strong evidence of sap, equal to anything, indeed, seen in that hospital for decayed gun-boats—Haslar slipway. Considerable anxiety is evinced to see her further opened up, both forward and aft; until this is done, no correct opinions can be given as to her condition in these sections. A considerable number of men are employed upon her, punching out her copper bolts, ripping off her planking, ceiling, and other parts of the vessel. Although her copper has been removed, no opinion can be given as to the state of her planking, some of which must be stripped off first. The rotten gun-boats at Haslar looked sound enough externally; but when they were opened in places, the decayed state of the inner edges of the planks showed what little reliance could be placed upon outward appearances.

Dee, 4, paddle, Master Commander Pullen, has arrived at Portsmouth with boilers and machinery.

Doris, 32, screw-frigate, was, when our latest despatches left Malta, expected there from Gibraltar.

Elk, 12, sailing-sloop, Commander Hubert Campion, having been in commission since May, 1856, has been ordered home from the Australian station.

Emerald, 51, Captain Arthur Cumming, will, as soon as she is relieved by the Nile, Captain Barnard, leave the West India station for England.

Espoir, 5, screw steam gun-vessel, is to be taken out of the basin at Keyham, Plymouth, and placed in the first division of the steam ordinary.

Exmouth, 90, screw-liner, has left Malta for Beyrout, in consequence of the serious disturbances which have broken out between the Christians and the fanatical Moslems in that neighbourhood.

Fire Queen, steam tender, Master-Commander Paul, is taking in her machinery, &c., in the steam-basin at Portsmouth, preparatory for further service.

Flying Fish, 6, screw dispatch-boat, commander Chas. W. Hope, is refitting alongside the jetty in Portsmouth Harbour. She will accompany the royal squadron to Canada on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's visit to that colony in the ensuing summer.

Herald, 8, surveying-ship, Captain H. M. Denham, is on her way to England, from Australia. The Herald has been in commission since February, 1852. Captain Denham must have a store of interesting information for the scientific world.

Himalaya, screw steam troop-ship, Captain Seccombe, is to be taken out of No. 1 dock in Keyham, and to be moored in the basin.

Hornet, 17, screw, at Portsmouth, has received her lower and topmasts, and is fitting for the first class-steam-reserve, and will it is supposed be put into commission very shortly.

Immortalité, 51, screw, tested her machinery at moorings in the steam-basin, Portsmouth, on Wednesday last. Great expectations are entertained of this vessel's speed, in consequence of her fine lines forward. She will try her measured mile in Stokes Bay shortly, when we shall notice the result.

Liffey, 51, screw-frigate, was by our last advices from Malta daily expected there from Corfu.

Linnet and Pigeon, 4-gun screw despatch gun-vessels, built by Messrs. Briggs and Son, Sunderland, were taken into the No. 2 dock at Chatham, last Saturday, for the purpose of undergoing the Admiralty survey, and if found to be properly constructed to be coppered and prepared for sea.

Locust, 3, paddle-wheel steamer, 150-horse power, Lieutenant and Commander J. B. Field, has arrived at Sheerness from the Channel Islands, where she has for some time been employed in protecting the fisheries and in exercising the Pilots and Coast Volunteers. After coaling and taking in a stock of provisions she will proceed to Leith, to be placed under the orders of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles H. Fremantle, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet.

Magpie, steam gun-boat, has arrived at Plymouth from Ireland.

Melpomene, 51, screw, Captain Charles F. Stewart, entered Spithead on Wednesday morning under canvas, having left Tetuan on the 14th inst. She has on board His Excellency Seeyed Mohammed El Shamee, ambassador from the Emperor of Morocco to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. His Excellency is accompanied by Seeyed El Hadj Abd Enahman El Ajee, plenipotentiary, and five other Moorish gentlemen. Mr. Drummond Hay, the British consul at Tetuan, accompanies the embassy, and acts as interpreter. The distinguished party left the frigate at half-past two, and were saluted both by the ship and the battery on the ramparts, and entered the harbour in the Sprightly, steam-tender. On landing at the King's stairs in the dockyard, His Excellency and suite were received by Vice-Admiral H. W. Bruce the commander-in-chief of the port, Captain Coote and several other naval officers, Major-General Lord William Paulett, C.B., the Governor of Portsmouth and his staff (consisting of Colonel Somerset, Colonel Thackwell, Major Bruton, and Captain Milligan, A.D.C.), and a guard of honour of the 1st battalion of the 11th Regiment, with their band and colours. The weather was extremely disagreeable, and must have given our Moorish visitors a distaste to our climate. Their reception, however, was extremely cordial during their brief stay in the dockyard. His Excellency and suite were conveyed in carriages to the railway-station, which they left by the train for London. The Melpomene had remarkably fine weather from the coast of Africa until reaching the Channel.

Nelson, 91, screw. This converted ship has been for some time fitting for the steam-reserve at Portsmouth, and having now taken in the whole of her machinery, steamed out of harbour on Wednesday last to test her speed at the measured mile at Stokes Bay. As she was tried at half-boiler power, the result obtained at a great expense of fuel affords no satisfactory data for estimating her speed, particularly as she was as a matter of course light, having only her engines on board. The trial was resumed at full boiler power on Thursday. These trials may be of some consequence to the makers of the engines, but they afford no criterion to judge by, what a vessel's speed will be when she has all her weights—guns, stores, masts, and men on board. The depth of water forward was 17 ft. 6 in., and aft 21 ft. 10 in. The Nelson was built at Woolwich in 1814, as a 120-gun ship, after a plan by the then Surveyor of the Navy. She is now 46 years old, and has never been commissioned. After she came round to Portsmouth, she was exhibited as one of the nautical wonders of her day, being at that time the largest three-decked ship in the Navy. Her original tonnage was 2617 tons.

Nimrod, 6, screw steam-sloop, Commander Wyuniatt, has been ordered home from the East India station.

Partridge, steam gun-boat, at Devonport, was put out to commission on Saturday, and the Porpoise commissioned to take her place as tender to the flag-ship of the Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet.

Pigmy, 3, Master-Commander Wm. Johnstone, has been placed in No. 1 dock, at Portsmouth, to clean copper and repair defects.

Queen, 86, screw, Captain C. F. Hillyar, was at Malta on the 13th inst.

Racehorse, 4, contract-built screw gun-vessel, having been surveyed at Chatham Dockyard, was taken out of No. 2 dock on Saturday afternoon. The survey of this vessel was made under the superintendence of Mr. Lang, the master shipwright, and his assistants, and was of a very searching character. The results, however, were very satisfactory, the ship, which is a model of the new class of vessels, being found to be constructed of the soundest materials and workmanship. Since the Racehorse has been in dock at Chatham she has been coppered, and will shortly be fitted for the steam-reserve.

Rodney, 91, has been towed from Chatham to the coaling depôt at Sheerness to receive her coals on board, preparatory to proceeding on a trial trip, for the purpose of testing her machinery.

Sealark, 8, Lieutenant-Commander C. E. Stevens, having repaired defects, has hauled out of dock at Portsmouth to resume her Channel cruise for exercise.

Sirius, old sailing frigate, has been brought down to Portsmouth Harbour and berthed alongside the dockyard jetty, for the purpose of being cleared out and prepared as a target-ship for the Excellent.

Torch, 4, Commander V. H. Smith, at Chatham, has commenced shipping her armament, which is to be of the heaviest kind, consisting of one 68-pounder of 95 cwt. and 10 feet long, one 32-pounder of 56 cwt. and 9 feet 6 inches long, and two 24-pounder howitzers. She is ordered to be victualled and stored for foreign service, her destination, it is thought, being China.

Wasp, 13, screw, Commander Sterling, sailed from Plymouth on Saturday for the Cape of Good Hope.

Wrangler, 4, screw, Commander Beamish, has gone into harbour at Plymouth to have defects made good, which would be completed yesterday.

The committee for inquiring into the history of the gun-boat contracts commenced its labours last week, and have had several sittings. They have examined the surveyor of the navy, Mr. Baldwin Walker, Mr. Oliver Lang, master shipwright at Chatham Dockyard, Mr. Abethell, master-shipwright at Portsmouth Dockyard, and Mr. Luke, Inspecting officer. The progress made by the committee is very slow, and in many quarters it is considered that its labours are now needless, Sir Charles Wood having taken upon himself the responsibility attached to the "green wood," and the Lords of the Admiralty having decided upon taking legal proceedings against the firm that used short bolts. The following are the names of the members who compose the committee:—Mr. Frederick Smith, chairman; Mr. Henley, Mr. Berkeley, Sir James Elphinstone, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Hankey, Admiral Duncombe, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Edward Ellice, Lord Lovaine, Captain Gladstone, Mr. W. S. Lindsay, Sir Charles Napier, Mr. Joseph Locke, and Mr. Bentinck.

In the House of Commons, Lord Raynham asked the Secretary to the Admiralty why the description of anchor reported by the Anchor Committee of 1852 as the most approved, and now used on board Her Majesty's yacht, the Victoria and Albert, had not been generally adopted in the Royal Navy? Lord C. Paget said there was no objection to any officer having one of these anchors supplied to him if he asked for it. Lord Raynham.—Why are they not in general use? Lord C. Paget.—Because they are objected to generally by the profession. There are very few officers who do not object to the use of them. Then it strikes us as somewhat strange that an anchor should be supplied to Her Majesty's yacht which is objected to generally by naval officers. Captain Denman should look to this. Mr. Cochrane asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would lay on the table a despatch from Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, dated the 14th of December, 1858, in which the admiral urged the propriety of giving additional pay and allowances to the naval forces employed in the Chinese war, in conformity with the precedents of the war in 1842, and of the Burmese war? Lord C. Paget said there was no objection to the production of the despatch. On the motion of Sir H. Stracey there was ordered a return of all sailors' homes erected, or in the course of erection, in the United Kingdom; distinguishing each as a home, as a shipping-office, as Well Street Home; an institute, as that at Mercer's Street, Shadwell; an institute and home together, as that at Dover; or as a Sailors' Home for all Nations, Institute and Refuge for the Shipwrecked Mariners, now erecting by private voluntary contribution, as at Great Yarmouth. How they are supported; whether by royal or parliamentary grants annually, as Plymouth, Portsmouth Dover, Shadwell; or by private exertions, like Yarmouth.

NAVAL FORCES ON THE COAST OF CHINA. — As at th time it is probable that the combined forces on the coast o China are actively employed, it will be interesting to our readers to learn with as much precision as possible the strength of the British squadron on the East India station, the whole of which, with a slight deduction, may be concentrated in the China stations. We have two Admirals—Vice-Admiral James Hope, C.B., and Rear-Admiral Lewis T. Jones, C.B.; one Commodore, twelve Captains, one Acting Captain, seventeen Commanders, two Acting Commanders, twenty-five Lieutenants-Commanding, and two Masters-Commanding. There are serving under these officers, in addition to a number for disposal in the event o f casualties, the usual complement of Lieutenants, &c., according to the ratings of the different ships.

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The Duke of Somerset has conferred the captain's good service pension, vacant by the promotion to flag rank of Captain R. G. Robinson, on Captain G. W. D. O'Callaghan, now in command of the screw line-of-battle-ship Algiers, attached to the Channel squadron.

The Lords of the Admiralty are acting vigorously in the spirit of the suggestions which were thrown out in this Journal lately respecting the entry of boys for the Naval Service, though we are not prepared to assert a *post hoc propter hoc*. Orders have been issued to the proper authorities at Woolwich, to enter until further orders, fifty lads weekly, instead of the old number of twenty. Similar orders should be sent to the out-ports, and we should then soon have what has been long sought after—a steady supply of effective men for our Navy.

The Royal Commissioners for inquiring into the state of Her Majesty's dockyards, assembled on Wednesday for the first time at the private residence of Mr. Ricardo, the chairman.

The court-martial which assembled on Saturday last on board the flag-ship Impregnable, 104, in Hamoaze, consisted of Captain Woodford J. Williams, president, and Captains G. H. Seymour, Astley Cooper Key, A. W. Jerningham, the Hon. F. Egerton, and John Seccombe. Mr. William Eastlake officiated as Judge Advocate. Commander Sterling, of the screw steam-sloop Wasp, prosecuted. Lieutenant Edward St. John Daniel pleaded guilty to the charge of drunkenness, but, in extenuation, referred to his exposure to the severities of the weather in the Crimea, and subsequently to the climate of the East Indies. He produced testimonials from officers under whom he had served, and exhibited the Victoria Cross and several medals and orders. In consideration of his gallant services before the enemy the court adjudged that he should be sentenced only to dismissal from the Wasp, and to have his name placed at the foot of the list of lieutenants for a period of five years. Lieutenant Daniel has had a narrow escape, and it is to be hoped that an officer so young and gallant will not fail to profit by the severe lesson.

Captain Charles Wise (1847), who has been appointed to supersede Captain R. B. Watson, C.B. (who retires at his own request), as superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, arrived there on Wednesday last, but he will not commence his official duties till the 1st of July.

Naval Cadets.—The following naval cadets having completed their course of instruction on board Her Majesty's training ship Britannia, Captain Robert Harris, at Portsmouth, have been drafted into sea-going ships:—Mr. H. H. Grenfell was awarded a regulation dirk for proficiency in mathematics and navigation; A. Ross second in mathematics and navigation; E. W. Hennan was presented with a pocket compass for proficiency in French and drawing combined; J. L. Luckraft and C. T. Hodgkinson, a telescope for proficiency in seamanship; Messrs. J. H. Seventhorpe, A. M. Ducat, P. B. Aitkins, P. S. Menteath, J. S. Bruce, G. Usborne, C. T. Francis, H. E. Walters, and B. H. Dunn, second in seamanship; T. Ferris and W. Wiseman, second in French and drawing; E. T. Dugdale, R. B. Needham, A. O. Tottenham, J. A. Clifton, E. G. Festing, T. J. Hoghton, J. A. Wilkins, G. La Coste, Hon. E. Brown, B. W. Fielding, E. Herrick, P. E. Bowley, H. Ching, F. M. Bland, L. Dacres, E. W. Cole, G. J. Bolton, A. J. Booth, P. A. Black, W. Freeland, F. A. Gataker, H. B. Lang, C. J. Prevost, G. G. Boys, and R. O. Webb.

Royal Naval College.—The following officers have passed their examination, and have received certificates under steam qualification; Commander N. B. Bedingfield, Commander J. H. N. Martin.

Distribution of Naval Prize-Money.—Notice was given in Tuesday's *Gazette* that preparations are now being made for the intended distribution of the proceeds and tonnage bounty, &c., of the slave-vessel Marianne, captured on the 22nd of March, 1858, by Her Majesty's ships Styx and Jasper; and that the distribution of a moiety of the proceeds of certain piratical junks, captured on the 11th of May, 1853, by Her Majesty's ship Rattler, will commence on Monday, the 25th June, 1860, in the prize branch of the department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset House. The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Commander ...	14	18	3	Seventh class ...	0	17	0
Third class ...	4	4	4	Eighth class ...	0	8	5
Fourth class ...	2	10	7	Ninth class ...	0	5	3
Fifth class ...	1	9	8	Tenth class ...	0	3	1
Sixth class ...	1	5	4				

Additional Pay for Seamen Gunners.—It cannot be too well known that, as an additional inducement for intelligent seamen of the fleet to join the gunnery establishments, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have for some time past directed that a proportion of seamen gunners on board each ship shall in future be borne as gunnery instructors, and receive sixpence per day in addition to the ordinary pay of seamen gunners. By this new regulation a petty officer or seaman, while borne on the ship's books as gunnery instructor, will receive in addition to his ordinary pay fourpence per day as the holder of a first-class certificate for gunner's mate, and sixpence for being a qualified instructor, making a total of tenpence additional pay. The number of instructors borne in the different classes of ships will be as follows:—first-rates, 6; second and third-rates, 5; fourth-rates, 4; fifth and sixth-rates, 2; sloops, 1. Gunnery instructors, on returning to the gunnery ships on being discharged or paid off, will revert to the ordinary pay of seamen gunners. As marks of distinction, seamen gunners of the first-class are entitled to wear on the right arm a gun and crown, and seamen gunners second-class, a gun. Also, with a view of encouraging men to make themselves acquainted with the practical part of the gunnery and small arm exercises, a new class to be called "Trained Men," has been established, entitling those belonging to it to receive one penny a day in addition to their ordinary pay. Any seaman above the rank of second-class ordinary will be entitled to the additional penny a day as a trained man on his passing an examination before the Gunnery Lieutenant or gunner of his own or any other ship, proving that he is capable of performing the duties of all the numbers at a gun, that he is able to fit gun gear, and that he knows the manual and platoon exercises for the rifle, and has a fair kuowledge of the sword exercises.

MEDITERRANEAN.

Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, the late Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet, made an address to the sailors under his command, before bidding them farewell. The following are the chief points:—The Commander-in-Chief having condemned in strong terms the outbreaks which lately disgraced a small portion of the fleet; and having stated that such outbreaks were both stupid in themselves, and incapable of being palliated on the grounds of any palpable grievance, called upon the men to show themselves worthy of themselves, their country, and their vocation, by showing for the future a suitable horror of such unwarrantable and disloyal proceedings.

The Commander-in-Chief proceeded then to state that the Service afforded every facility for hearing and redressing reasonable complaints, but that the men would most certainly not be permitted to take the law into their own hands. And that any such attempt on their part would be attended only with failure and disaster to themselves, inasmuch as in such cases officers in charge would be called on not to listen to complaints, but to take every opportunity of quelling disturbances. Petty officers especially he called upon to bring before the notice of the superior officer any just cause of complaint, or any evidences of dissatisfaction on the part of the crew, whether arising from real or imaginary causes; and by all means to lend themselves to quell at once any lawless attempt on the part of the young and inexperienced to take the fatal step, endeavouring to gain their object by an application to force, as all such attempts will end, as they have hitherto done, inrecoiling on the heads of those who make them.

Malta.—The fleet, under the command of Admiral Martin, proceeded to sea on the 16th instant. The line-of-battle-ship Queen entered our port on the 10th instant from Spithead and Gibraltar. The line-of-battle-ship Agamemnon sailed on the 13th instant. The paddle-wheel steamer Caradoc arrived from Palermo on the 13th instant.

Letters from Naples of the 11th of June say, that in addition to a French line-of-battle-ship and dispatch-boat, which were in the bay, four French line-of-battle-ships (one a three-decker) arrived there on the 10th. The English liners Cæsar and Neptune were still at Naples, and the London and Renown were expected. A Russian line-of-battle-ship, and a Spanish steamer, were also in the bay.

In consequence of the receipt of a Consular report, stating that an insurrection of the Christians had broken out in Syria, Her Majesty's Ship Exmouth, Captain Paynter, was ordered to proceed to Beyrout, being preceded by the dispatch-boat Mohawk. We understand that Her Majesty's ship Queen was selected for this service, but she could not be got ready for sea immediately.

Barracks for one thousand men are being constructed at St. George's Bay. The work was commenced under the directions of Captain Bland, Royal Engineers. We understand that the plan selected is a double row of one-storied buildings, with colonnades for the object of coolness, and that the estimated cost is 8000*l*.

SERVICE AFLOAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I would beg, through the medium of your professional Gazette, to offer a few remarks respecting the system proposed of increase to full and half-pay and retirement for the lieutenants, &c., of the Navy on the plan of length of service afloat.

Such a scheme must and will work ever most unjustly towards officers without powerful patronage, as the Navy is at present constituted. For, with 1200 lieutenants, and only about one-third employed in peace, how could all serve and thereby rise to the higher scale of pay, &c. It would, therefore, be only those officers who could command employment that could hope to do so; and, as all appointments have been distributed by the Admiralty for years and years through powerful interest and patronage, the officers without interest would never rise beyond the 10*s.* a-day full-pay, and the 5*s.* a-day half-pay list. And, should a war break out at some future time, we should see lieutenants of 12 or 14 years' standing, and with 6 or 7 years' service as mates afloat, serving as 1st or senior lieutenants of line-of-battle ships on 10*s.* a-day, while their junior officers, of only 9 years' standing, without any mate's time, would be in receipt of 12*s.* a-day. So that the senior would have 12 years' time afloat as lieutenant and mate, while his junior would only have 9 years, yet be in receipt of 2*s.* per diem more pay.

The scheme of retirement would, of course, act entirely the same; so that old officers, without political interest or friends, would be in a much worse position than at present, for now they have a prospect of rising to 6*s.*, 7*s.*, or 8*s.* 6*d.* a day. If the Navy was a permanent service, and all took fairly their turn afloat as the Marines, the scheme of length of service afloat for increase of pay and retirement would be just; but, as at present constituted, it would act most unfairly in every way to the friendless officer, and be seriously detrimental to the service.

If the projectors of such an absurd scheme had in view the object of keeping the Navy entirely for the upper classes' sons, their plan was likely to be successful; but it is to be seriously hoped Parliament and the country will have their eyes open, and never permit such an abuse of power, or tolerate such a movement. Officers are much, and with reason, dissatisfied, and may be made more so, by injudicious regulations; and this is no time to trifle with the feelings of old officers or the rising generation.—I am, &c., R. N.

There are fifty-nine effective vessels of various classes, mounting 490 guns, manned by upwards of 7000 seamen and mariners.

There are also borne on the books of the flag-ship Chesapeake, 2 battalions of Royal Marine Light Infantry, and 1 company of Royal Marine Artillery, making together some eighteen hundred men. We have, therefore, on the East India station, besides the army dispatched from India and from England, nine thousand sailors and marines.

We have not taken into account the vessels and the crews of the late East India Company's navy, as they are chiefly employed on other parts of the station, and have not hitherto taken part in the new war with China.

THE MILITIA.

The Edinburgh Artillery are ordered to Edinburgh for disembodiment.

2nd Lanark, ordered from Glasgow to Lanark to be disembodied.

Northumberland Artillery, ordered from Cork to Kinsale.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 19.

1st or Royal East Middlesex Regiment of Militia.—Memorandum.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this regiment by Lieutenant William Thomas Croft; Ensign Edmund Parker to be Lieutenant, vice Fraser deceased; Ensign Archibald Dudingston Boyd to be Lieutenant, vice Croft, resigned.

4th or Royal South Middlesex Regiment of Militia—Memorandum.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this regiment by Lieutenants Henry Edgerton King and Thomas Fitzmaurice Burke respectively.

Dumfries, Roxburgh, Kirkcudbright, and Selkirk Militia—Charles Ferdinand Rutherford, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Thomson resigned.

Memorandum.—King's Own Light Infantry regiment of Militia.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Captain Hewitt Massy Dillon.

Warwickshire Militia.—1st Regiment.—Major Charles Wise, Brevet-Colonel Unattached in Her Majesty's Army, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Boultbee, deceased.

Memorandum.—Warwickshire Militia.—2nd Regiment.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Assistant-Surgeon Charles Rice Williams.

6th Regiment of West York Militia.—The name of Captain Charles Horton Rhys, who was absent without leave from the last training, has been struck off the strength of the regiment.

Dorset Regiment of Militia—Lieutenant Charles Hall to be Captain, vice Wood, promoted.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 22.

5th or Royal Eltborne Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Antony Delacombe Bell, late Captain and Adjutant 2d Guernsey Militia, to be Adjutant, vice Bell, resigned.

1st or Royal East Middlesex Regiment of Militia—Captain William Frederick Northey to be Major, vice Prince, resigned.

2nd or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment of Middlesex Militia—Lieutenant Francis Byass to be Captain, vice West, resigned.

Memorandum.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this regiment by Captain Algernon Edward West.

3rd or Royal Westminster Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia—Lieutenant John Willcocks to be Captain, vice Parsons, resigned; Lieutenant Frederick Alfred Stone to be Captain, vice Rulfs, resigned; John Harlowe Turner, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Stone.

5th or Royal Eltborne Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia—Ensign Austin Heuston to be Lieutenant, vice Weld, resigned.

3rd Regiment of King's Own Staffordshire Militia—Ensign Charles Donaldson to be Lieutenant, vice Lord Alexander Paget, resigned; Hamar Bass, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

Royal Berks Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant the Lord Norroys in the above Regiment.

1st Somerset Regiment of Militia—Ensign Lionel Patton to be Lieutenant, vice Winsloe, made Quartermaster.

Bedfordshire Regiment of Militia.—Major William Stuart to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Wilkinson, resigned; Captain William Copland Redmond Judd to be Major, vice Stuart, promoted.

A Big Buoy.—At Havre an enormous buoy, of riveted iron, has excited some interest. This buoy, measuring at least eight metres from the base to the summit, has the form of an inverted balloon. On the round or upper portion an open-work map of the world is displayed; beneath is suspended a bell, of pretty large dimensions, with seven hammers, ranged around it, and disposed so that the slightest oscillation is sufficient to render sound. The lower portion submerged is hollow and water-tight. On the outside are four ladders, uniformly spaced for ascending to the top of the buoy from the water.

Sir F. L. M'Clintock at Oxford.—Captain Sir Francis L. M'Clintock, R.N., was present at the commemoration at Oxford on Wednesday, and the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon the gallant Arctic voyager. The undergraduates were loud in their applause when Sir Francis made his appearance, and it is a question whether Lord Brougham or he were the hero of the day, as the cheering appeared to be bestowed in nearly equal proportions on these very distinguished men.

The Liability of Volunteers to Pay Toll.—It will be remembered that there have been one or two cases arising out of this question before the magistrates, and that a summons was taken out a few days ago at the Lambeth Police Court for exacting toll from some gentlemen belonging to a rifle corps. This week Mr. Elliott gave judgment in the case as follows. He said, "The claim for exemption from toll made in this case by three Volunteers returning from their duty, in their regimentals, in a cab is founded on a provision in the General Turnpike Act, which exempts from toll 'any carriage conveying Volunteer infantry.' These words are no doubt general; but I think they must be construed with reference to another provision in the same Act for exemption from toll in the case of the regular forces, by which such carriages only as are used in the performance of some public duty, as for the conveyance of baggage or stores, or are employed in carrying or conveying sick, wounded, or disabled officers or soldiers, are exempt from such toll. The intention appears to me to have been to provide that when the corps was on the march carriages conveying them or their baggage might pass toll free, but not that any individual officer or soldier belonging to the corps should have that exemption either for his own or for any hired carriage at any time used for his private conveyance and case, which I think must be taken to have been the case on the present occasion. Reference has been made to the provision contained in the Vauxhall Bridge Act, but the wording of that Act is very different. The summons must be dismissed." Mr. Stockbridge, one of the complainants, said that it was the wish of several noblemen and gentlemen to have the case carried to one of the higher courts in case his worship should be against the right to exemption, and asked Mr. Elliott whether he had any objection to give them a case to enable them to go to the Queen's Bench. Mr. Elliott replied that he had no objection whatever, and thus the matter at present rests.

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VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

A grand field day and preliminary review took place in the Regent's Park on last Saturday evening, under the command of Lord Elcho, and in the presence of Colonel M'Murdo, Inspector-General of the Volunteer Forces. The various corps under review mustered on the ground about 6 o'clock, accompanied by their bands, and were received with enthusiasm by the spectators, who could have been little short of 50,000 or 60,000. The corps assembled consisted of the Queen's (Westminster), twelve companies, under the command of Earl Grosvenor; the Inns of Court, seven companies, commanded by Colonel Brewster; the Civil Service, eight companies, commanded by Lord Bury; the London Scottish, four companies, commanded by Lord Elcho; the West Middlesex (Marylebone), four companies, commanded by Lord Radstock; the Volunteer Guards, one company, commanded by the Hon. H. C. Bruce; the North Middlesex (late St. Pancras), two companies, under the command of Captain Ross; the Highgate (14th Middlesex), under the command of Captain Wilkinson, two companies; the Engineers, two companies; the St. George's, under the command of the Hon. Colonel Lindsay, four companies; the Artists, one company; the Hampstead, one company; the Hornsey Rifles, one company; and the 20th Middlesex (or Railway Rifles), under the command of Major Bigge, who, in conjunction with a detachment of the London Scottish, kept the ground. There were in all 13 corps represented, comprising in the aggregate about 5000 men.

CHESHIRE.

A Volunteer review was held on the Roodee, Chester, on Wednesday, the force being made up of detachments of Volunteers from all the regiments in the neighbourhood. About 1200 Volunteers were reviewed, and a large number was present as spectators. An immense concourse of people also attended. Colonel Wilbraham, the officer who reviewed the Volunteers, complimented them in the highest terms, and declared that the manner in which they had performed their evolutions would do credit to any infantry regiment.

ESSEX.

THE WEST ESSEX YEOMANRY.—The officers of the West Essex Yeomanry Cavalry held their annual mess dinner at the Albion, in Aldersgate Street, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at which Lord Ranclagh, the Lieutenant-Colonel of the South Middlesex Rifle Volunteers; Major Robinson, Captains Bokenham and Jay, of the Hon. Artillery Company; Major Capper and officers of the Victoria Dock Rifles; Captain Davis and Lieutenant Clifton, of the Ilford Rifles; and an officer of the Eastern Counties Railway Rifles, were present. The commandant of the West Essex Yeomanry Artillery and Cavalry purposes collecting a large volunteer force in Hyland's Park, near Chelmsford, on the 4th of August, for a brigade field-day similar to the one which took place last September.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

CHELTENHAM.—The Cotswold (10th Gloucestershire) Rifle Volunteers were inspected, on Friday evening last, in the Montpellier Gardens, in the presence of a large number of the residents of the town. The company, numbering 63 rank and file, 1 sergeant-major, and 4 sergeants, under the command of Ensign Speer, took up their position about 8 o'clock, and, as the clock struck, Major Noel, of the 2nd County Battalion, arrived and was received with a general salute. The inspecting officer having passed through the ranks, and carefully examined every man, requested Ensign Speer to put the corps through the manual and platoon exercise; after which, Sergeant Philipps was called to the front, and in the most soldierly and efficient manner proved the company. Major Noel then took the command into his own hands, and for nearly an hour, in a truly military style, put the company through the whole of their drill. Every movement was quickly and easily done, and in such a manner as to elicit evident marks of approval from the spectators present. The company then formed close column of square on No. 1 section; and Major Noel, in a short speech, complimented the company upon the very efficient manner in which they had executed all the movements; and he must say, considering the short time they had been embodied, their appearance and movements were a credit to themselves and every one connected with them; and he would take care the report he should forward to Colonel Purnell should contain the highest praise he could give them. Colonel Wood, who commands the corps, has been confined to his house for the last month, the result of an accident, was present in a wheel-chair. C. Swiny, the Lieutenant, is on leave in Ireland.

KENT.

FIRST BATTALION OF KENT RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, under the command of Colonel Thorold, viz., Lee, Greenwich, Deptford, Woolwich, Kidbrooke, Sydenham, Bromley, Lewisham, Charlton, Blackheath, and Eltham. The Royal Arsenal Artillery and Rifle Corps, consisting of 1600 effectives, are daily engaged in drill exercise.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS' REVIEW.—Five hundred effective members of the Nottingham rifle corps, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Crawford, will be present at the Review in Hyde Park to-day. Three battalion drills of the entire corps are being performed this week. The appearance of the men is very soldier-like, and the skill with which they go through their evolutions excites the admiration of experienced military men.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JUNE 19.

The Civil Service Corps of Rifle Volunteers—His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, K.G., to be Hon. Colonel.

South Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Charles Townshend Murdoch to be Captain; Ensign St. Pierre Butler Hook to be Lieutenant, vice Murdoch, promoted.

West Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain Charles Francis Compton to be Major, vice Lord Radstock, promoted; Frederick Peake, Gent., to be Ensign.

St. George's Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Henry Bennett to be Lieutenant; Ensign Robert Lincoln Cocks to be Lieutenant; Thomas Hames Savory, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Bennett, promoted; William Houghton, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Cocks, promoted; John Thomas Wimperis, Gent., to be Ensign; William Agnew Pope, Gent., to be Ensign; Robert Wilby Ollivier, Gent., to be supernumerary Lieutenant.

Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteer Corps.—Memorandum.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this corps by Major Lord James Wandesforde Butler; Captain Richard Radcliffe Twining to be Major, vice Lord Butler, resigned.

Inns of Court Rifle Volunteer Corps.—Memorandum.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this corps by Captain Henry Ross Johnston; Lieutenant Henry Griffith, to be Captain, vice Johnston resigned.

27th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.—Memorandum.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this corps by Lieutenant Henry Eardley Aylmer Dalbiac; Ensign Frederick Brooksbank Garnett to be Lieutenant vice Dalbiac resigned; Peter Dickinson, Gent., to be Ensign vice Garnet, promoted.

28th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.—William Burnett Coates, Gent., to be Ensign; Joseph Clarke, Gent., to be Ensign.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—Colonel George Edward Thorold, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captain Henry Burrard Farnell, to be Major.

22nd Company—George Filmer, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Selby, resigned.

Great Yarmouth Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Joseph Tomlinson to be Captain, vice Orde, promoted; Samuel Waters Spelman to be Lieutenant, vice Tomlinson, promoted.

2nd Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteers—Dr. Ernest Powell Wilkins, Physician and M.R.C.S., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

16th Rifle Volunteers—Peter Esdaile Bearblock, Esq., to be Captain; William Mashiter, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Richard Dendy, Esq., to be Ensign.

1st Wiltshire Mounted Rifle Volunteers—Lord Edward Percy St. Maur to be Captain, vice Lord Seymour resigned.

5th Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Alfred Gay to be Hon. Chaplain.

5th Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Charles Catling, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Robert Dawbarn, jun., Esq., to be Ensign; Henry Wright, Esq., to be Hon. Surgeon.

3rd Glamorgan Artillery Volunteers—John Hewett, Esq., to be Capt.; Arthur Charles Goodrich Langley Esq., to be Second Lieut.; John Robert Reece Esq., to be Hon. Assist.-Surgeon.

4th Glamorgan Artillery Volunteers—John Whitlock Nicholl Carne, Esq., to be Captain.

4th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Ensign William Stock Bower to be Lieut., vice Walford, resigned.

8th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Hon. Assist.Surg. John Mayor to be Assist.-Surgeon.

4th Westmoreland Rifle Volunteers—Edward William Yeeles, gent., to be Lieutenant.

6th Westmoreland Rifle Volunteers—The name of Ensign Green gazetted on the 29th of May last, is Joseph Fleming Green, and not Fleming Green.

4th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers—Henry Adolphus Bale, Esq., to be Captain; William Taylor, gent., to be Lieutenant; William Smith Yarrow, gent., to be Ensign; the Rev. Edward Whitley to be Hon. Chaplain; Thomas Leonard, Esq., M.D., to be Hon. Surgeon.

15th Suffolk Rifle Volunteers—John Francis Vincent, gent., to be Lieutenant; Samuel Allen Goodwyn, gent., to be Ensign.

16th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Harrogate)—Thomas Broadbent, gent., to be Lieutenant; James Coates, gent., to be Ensign.

32nd West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Holmfirth)—John Earnshaw Moorhouse, Esq., to be Captain; John Harpen Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Henry Hinchliff, Gent., to be Ensign; Charles John Trotter, Gent., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

Memorandum.—1st Battalion West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers.—The Commission of Major George Briggs is antedated 11th of May, 1860, instead of 26th of May, as previously gazetted.

1st Brigade of Sussex Artillery Volunteers—Captain Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Estridge, to be Major; John Cordy Burrows, to be Surgeon.

17th Sussex Rifle Volunteers—James Brooker to be Ensign.

Memorandum.—1st Sussex Rifle Volunteers.—The correct names of Lieutenant Glasier are William Bussell Glasier, and not William Russell Glasier, as gazetted on the 5th inst.

13th Sussex Rifle Volunteers.—The correct names of Hon. Assist.-Surgeon Holman are Henry Martin Holman, M.D., and not Martin Holman, as gazetted on the 15th inst.

17th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps.—The correct name of Lieut. Reeves is Francis Reeves, and not Frank Reeves, as gazetted on the 15th inst.

1st Sussex Artillery Volunteer Corps—R. Branwell to be Second Lieutenant, dated 6th June, 1860, and not R. Bramwell, as gazetted on the 15th inst.

20th Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Captain John Ouchterlorry (Royal Madras Engineers) to be Captain; the Rev. Rupert Montague Browne to be Hon. Chaplain.

2nd Battalion of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Robert John Tinley, Esq., Captain in the 5th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, to be Major.

11th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—First Lieutenant James Currie to be Captain; Second Lieutenant John MacIver to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieutenant William Balfour Crawford to be First Lieutenant; George Wilson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; John Spencer Tumilty, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Edward Dreossi, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

72nd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Charles Arthur Julius McBride, Esq., to be Captain: Richard Sutton Harding, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Varty, Gent., to be Ensign.

8th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Hon. James Fitzwalter Butler to be Captain; William Henry Nicholl, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry William Francis Greatwood, Gent., to be Ensign.

East York Artillery Volunteers, Hull Brigade—Simeon Moseley, Esq., to be Captain, in augmentation; Second-Lieutenant Joseph Williams Pettingell to be First Lieutenant, in augmentation; Charles Copeland, Esq., the younger, to be Second-Lieutenant in augmentation; Herbert Archibald Gibson Mands, Esq., to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Pettingell, promoted; the Rev. Henry William Kemp, B.A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

Memorandum.—Oxford University Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Ensign John Cecil Russell.

4th Cumberland Artillery Volunteers—Thomas Sadler Douglas, Gent., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. John Irving to be Hon. Chaplain.

City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps—Major David Davidson to be Lieut.-Col.; Duncan Menzies to be Lieutenant; David Kerr to be Ensign.

1st Newcastle-upon-Tyne Rifle Volunteers—William Adamson, Gent., to be Ensign.

The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 4th of May last.

6th Corps of Northumberland Rifle Volunteers—John Elliott, Gent., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JUNE 22.

73rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—William Thomas Blacklock, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas John Gillespie, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Hilton, Gent., to be Ensign.

67th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Nathaniel Topp to be Captain; Ensign John Nightingale Key Grover to be Lieutenant.

5th Kincardineshire Rifle Volunteers (Auchinblae).—Captain James C. Burnett to be Captain; Alexander Taylor, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Smart, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st Sutherland Artillery Volunteer Corps—Thomas Houston Rutherford, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st North Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Thomas William Spink Locke, late Staff Acting Assistant-Surgeon, attached to Captain Elgee's battery of Royal Artillery, to be Surgeon.

11th (or Cumbernauld) Company of Dumbartonshire Rifle Volunteers—James Mackenzie, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Watson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; David Coutts, M.D., to be Ensign.

4th Company of Dumbartonshire Rifle Volunteers—James Humphreys to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

2nd Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers (Coventry), 2nd Battalion—Ensign Richard Caldicott to be Lieutenant, vice Robins, resigned; John Cleophas Ratliff, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Caldicott, promoted.

8th Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers (Coventry)—Josiah Yeomans Robins, late Lieutenant, to be Captain; James Sibley Whittem, Gent. to be Lieutenant.

1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteer Corps—Richard Burchett, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Edward Stanley Poole, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

Victoria Rifles—Frederick George Whitehead, Major East Essex Militia, to be Major, vice Clifford, resigned. The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this corps by Major Edward Clifford and Ensign Andrew Steinmetz respectively.

South Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Furtado, Gent., to be Ensign.

4th, 5th, and 6th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the amalgamation of these Companies into one Corps, which is numbered 4th, in the county of Middlesex.

4th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Right Honourable Charles Robert Claude Baron Truro, to be Captain Commandant; The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this corps by Ensign John William Docwra.

9th or West Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this corps by Captain Reginald Howard Alexander Ogilvy.

London Scottish Rifle Volunteer Corps—Major Sir David Baird, Bart., to be Major; Theophilus Sandeman, Gent., to be Ensign; The Right Honourable James, Viscount Hamilton, to be Ensign.

16th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—George Brodie Clark, Gent., to be Ensign.

19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Thomas Sutton, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Tansley, Gent., to be Ensign.

20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Major Thomas Edward Bigge to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieutenant Thomas Henry Tims to be Captain; Frederick Wakefield Collard, Esq., to be Captain; George Griffiths, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Philip Macklin, Gent., to be Ensign; William Henry Newman, Gent, to be Ensign.

Civil Service Corps of Rifle Volunteers—The Right Honourable William Coutts, Viscount Bury, late Captain Commandant 38th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteer Corps—Alfred Sartoris, Esq., to be Captain, vice Twining, promoted.

Inns of Court Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Wyndham Holgate to be Lieutenant; Francis Hobson Appach, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Holgate, promoted.

London Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Boutchier Irwin, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Jones, Gent., to be Ensign; Arthur Blennerhassett Leech, Gent., to be Ensign.

35th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this corps by Ensign Henry Johnson Stewart Flint.

36th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Christopher Petty Lochner, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Mills Roche, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert John Child, Gent., to be Ensign; Thomas Henry Baylis, Gent., to be Ensign.

37th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of Captain John William Jeakes bearing the title of Captain Commandant in the above corps; Lieutenant John Malcolm Corrie to be Captain; Ensign Francis Robert Warren to be Lieutenant; Samuel Smith Crosland Richards, Gent., to be Ensign; Charles Taylor Ware, Gent., to be Ensign; George Duplex, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

38th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this corps by Captain the Viscount Bury.

40th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lewis Henry Isaacs, Esq., to be Captain; Robert Jewell Withers, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Fell Woods, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Edwin Low, Gent., to be Ensign; George Aickin, Gent., to be Ensign.

41st Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Gordon Sutherland Munro, Esq., to be Captain; Charles Sendey, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Eager White, Gent., to be Ensign.

42nd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Wilson Collet, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Crundwell, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Rupert Flindt, Gent., to be Ensign.

2nd Battalion Rifle Volunteer Corps—Major Charles Capper, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

19th Surrey (or Lambeth) Rifle Volunteers—Oliver Henry Davis, Gent., to be Captain; Henry Plews, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Frederick Thomas Prewett, Gent., to be Ensign.

South London Rifle Volunteer Battalion—Major James Horsburg Macdonald, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Bengal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Boucher, resigned. The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation by Lieutenant-Colonel Boucher, of the Commission held by him in the South London Rifle Volunteer Corps.

26th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Henry Cross, Gent., to be Ensign.

15th Company Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—Richard Bradford, Gent, to be Lieutenant.

East Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteers (1st Brigade)—Captain Benjamin Blaydes Haworth to be Major. 1st Corps (Burlington)—First Lieutenant Edward Ridsdale Harding to be Captain, vice Haworth, promoted; Second Lieutenant Robert Crowe to be First Lieutenant, vice Harding, promoted; Edward Foster Holden, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Crowe, promoted.

Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers—1st Company—Hugh Hutchison Smith, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon. In consequence of the amalgamation of the Galloway Rifles with the Royal Ayrshire Rifles and the Dumfries, Roxburgh, and Selkirk Militia Corps, Major Walter Ferries Hamilton is permitted to wear his uniform and retain the rank of Major.

2nd Company of Dumfriesshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—William Maxwell, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Dickson, Esq., to be Lieutenant; William Smith, Esq., to be Ensign.

Annan or 5th Company of Dumfriesshire Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Frederic McConnel, Esq., to be Captain; William Dobbie, Esq., to be Lieutenant; William Roxburgh, Esq., to be Ensign.

8th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Joseph James Parish Hoare, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Bracher Gater, Gent., to be Ensign; The Rev. John Silvester Davies, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

13th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Allan Borman Heath, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Philip Henry Poore, Gent., to be Ensign; John Mills Goodinge, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

14th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Francis Frederick Lovell, Esq., to be Captain.

Berks Rifle Volunteers (3rd Corps)—Broome Pinniger, Gent., to be Ensign; Silas Palmer, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon. (6th Corps)—James Gale Barford to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Wellington or 8th Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—Ensign Franklin Sealy Bridge to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas, resigned.

Langport or 21st Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—Samuel Slee Larcombe, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon; the Reverend Edward Pering Henslowe, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

Clevedon or 1st Somerset Company of Volunteer Artillery Corps.—Sir Arthur Hallam Elton, Bart., to be Captain; William Jerdone Braikenridge, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; George Pizey, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Martin Noble Shipton, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; The Reverend Ernest Henry Fothergill, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

Bedfordshire Rifle Volunteers (6th Company).—Alfred Heale to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

6th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.—Thomas Mountjoy Fisher, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Isaacson, resigned.

1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteers, Glasgow—First Lieutenant John Samuel McDowall to be Captain of the 2nd Company, vice James Mitford Morison, promoted; Second Lieutenant Duncan McDonald to be First Lieutenant in the 2nd Company, vice McDowall, promoted; Matthew Clark, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant in the 2nd Company, vice McDonald, promoted: First Lieutenant Alexander Smith Baird to be Captain of the 3rd Company, vice James Reid Stewart, promoted; Second Lieutenant George Russell to be First Lieutenant in the 3rd Company, vice Baird, promoted; Peter Gorrie Kennedy, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant in the 3rd Company, vice Russell, promoted; First Lieutenant Duncan McFarlane to be Captain of the 6th Company, vice William Holms, promoted; Second Lieutenant Frederick David Rait to be First Lieutenant in the 6th Company, vice McFarlane promoted.

38th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers, Glasgow—Archibald Patterson, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

Oxfordshire Rifle Volunteers—The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Oxfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps have been formed into a Battalion for drill and administrative purposes instead of administrative purposes only, as at present, with a Staff consisting of a Lieutenant-Colonel and an Adjutant. The Battalion to be numbered the 2nd in the county.

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THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort as Captain-General and Colonel-in-Chief, inspected the Honourable Artillery Company yesterday, at the head-quarters, Finsbury. There was a strong muster of the Members of the Corps as early as three o'clock, but His Royal Highness did not reach the ground till about a quarter to six. The interval was employed in putting the men through various evolutions which were most manfully performed. The heat, and the weight of the bear skins, however, had the effect of causing several of the men to fall out of the ranks in a fainting state; and, we regret to say, that rather a serious accident occurred to a member of the mounted troop; his horse having shied and thrown him, his head coming in contact with the wall of the enclosure, he was picked up in a sensless state, and removed to the Armoury house. Fortunately, all these *contretemps* occurred before the arrival of the Prince, as subsequently nothing could have been more satisfactory than the proceedings. The men having been inspected and marched before His Royal Highness in slow and quick time, they formed into a square for receiving cavalry, and performed with great precision the other usual infantry manœuvres, and finally advanced in line, the band playing the National Anthem.

Lord Colville, the Lieut.-Colonel, was in command, and His Royal Highness expressed to his Lordship his high approbation of the state of the corps.

The Prince Consort after quitting the parade-ground, proceeded to the Armoury, which was found to be in that excellent order for which the Company is so marked. It is intended to make considerable alterations and enlargements in this department as the requirements of the corps, owing to its great increase of late, cannot be met by the existing arrangements. The number of men under arms amounted to between 500 and 600, out of which 80 were told off as a guard of honour to the Prince. There were about 4000 spectators on the ground, while almost an equal number occupied the windows and roofs of the houses by which it is on three sides surrounded. We are rapidly becoming a military nation; for, if some 6000 or 8000 persons assemble to see 500 men passed in review, we may ask how many will be present to-day in Hyde Park to see the muster of 15,000 Volunteers!

NEW PAPER FOR THE UNITED SERVICES AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE AND JOURNAL
OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.
EDITED BY W. H. RUSSELL, ESQ., LL.D.,
(Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

The subscription to the paper is 6s. 6d. per quarter, or 26s. per annum, payable in advance; and the postage—uniformly 1d. in the United Kingdom, but which if forwarded abroad varies according to the route and destination—must in all cases be added to the remittance. All Editorial Communications should be addressed to W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., and all business letters and advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher, and Post-office orders made payable to JOSEPH SMITH. Advertisements received up to Thursday Evening. The Paper will be published every Saturday in time for the Morning Mails.

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First Time this Season of the powerful Adelphi Drama of the FLOWERS OF THE FOREST. 9th Week of the Popular American Actress, Miss Julia Daly.
On Monday, and during the Week, the FLOWERS OF THE FOREST. Messrs. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, Billington, Stuart, C. Selby, C. J. Smith, Powell, Eburne; Miss Woolgar, K. Kelly, Mrs. Billington, Miss Laidlaw. And OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN Castas before. Commence at Seven.

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.—The Triumphant Meeting of Havelock, Outram, and Sir Colin Campbell.—This great Picture, by T. J. BARKER, from Drawings and Pictures taken expressly at Lucknow, by Egron Lundgren, is NOW ON VIEW at the Lucknow Gallery (Messrs. THOS. AGNEW & SONS), 5, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, from Ten to Six o'clock.

VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, Daily from Ten till Seven. Admission One Shilling. Catalogue Sixpence.
The Descriptive Catalogue of the whole of last year's pictures, with numerous additions, all painted by L. W. Desanges, Esq., will be forwarded by post on receipt of Seven Postage Stamps by the Secretary, Mr. JAS. ROWE, Victoria Cross Gallery.

MILITARY GENTLEMEN AND OTHERS who are not satisfied with the fit and make of their TROWSERS, are respectfully invited to call on or send to ELSTOB, who for many years has practised the cut and make of the garment exclusively. For comfort and first-rate fit in Breeches or Trowsers, ELSTOB, of 12, AVERY ROW, Brook Street, Bond Street, W., is not excelled by any House in London. His MATERIALS are GOOD, and his CHARGES MODERATE. Every description of KNICKERBOCKER BREECHES and TROWSERS, BELTS or DRAWERS, made to any pattern or style.—ELSTOB, 12, Avery Row, Brook Street, New Bond Street, W., Inventor and Maker of the Melton Hunting and Riding Belt.

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The advantages secured by this Patent, are:
1. Extreme lightness; the heads being supported by slight tubular metal pillars, in place of the heavy old shell. The advantage in this respect is obvious, whether the Drum be carried by a drummer or on horseback.
2. The tone is much more sonorous, free, and vibratory than that of the Shell Drum; this superiority of tone resulting from the fact, now first discovered, that Shells, instead of aiding in the formation of the tone in the Drum, have the effect of confining and muffling it.
Patentees—RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE, & Co., Military Musical Instrument Manufacturers to Her Majesty, and the British and Indian Armies, Makers of the Patterns of the new Regulation Flutes, Bugles, Drums, &c., 20, Charing Cross, S.W.

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All the Drums in the above list have best vellum heads, at both ends, and a pair of Sticks suitable to each particular Drum is included in the prices above named.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, or to Mr. Joseph Smith, and not to the EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860.

The general public must have been startled on Monday last upon reading in the *Times* what an extraordinary question had been put to Lord Overstone by the Coast Defence Commissioners. Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright are the only two men in England, hitherto, who are known to have spoken calmly of the occupation of London by an invader. And we must confess we cannot understand how a Royal Commission of naval and military officers, with only one civilian among them, can have brought themselves to frame such questions as they asked Lord Overstone; or that, having asked them, and received his answers, they could issue the report they have done, proposing to expend near twelve millions on "the defences of the United Kingdom," but omitting altogether the defence of the capital. His lordship's answers amount to a positive rebuke; and though they may be regarded as merely a civilian's view of the case, that is quite a mistake—the principal military witnesses examined by the Royal Commissioners told them just the same thing:

"In fact" (says Sir John Burgoyne, on 12th Nov. last), "I cannot help thinking that if an enemy gets into London, it is all over; then we must make peace, and submit to almost any terms." (Q. 690.)

But to revert to Lord Overstone's opinions, sent to the Commissioners on the 29th October preceding. Yield up London, he exclaims, to an enemy! Calculate upon having to do so beforehand, and ask me to estimate the cost. There is but one answer—"IT MUST NEVER BE!" It ought not to be even contemplated as a possibility! You ask what would be the results? Can there be any doubt? THE UTTER AND ABSOLUTE RUIN OF ENGLAND! The questions were certainly such as might become a "mere nation of shopkeepers." The answers, thank God, exhibit both the spirit and wisdom of a Wellington!

Before going into this matter with reference to the military testimony to the soundness of Lord Overstone's views, let us glance at the subject for a while, as it were, with "City" eyes. Although the Royal Commissioners had the benefit of Lord Overstone's replies, they have put forward an elaborate and expensive scheme, purporting to to be "for the defence of the United Kingdom," but leaving the heart of the kingdom exposed, its most vital spot unprotected. It is true they excuse their not providing for the defence of London upon the plea, that their instructions rather directed their attention to the existing nucleus of fortifications about our arsenals and dockyards. But we have yet to learn why Mr. Sidney Herbert's memorandum of instructions should override the prior and higher authority of Her Majesty's Commission, to inquire generally into what is necessary "for the defence of the United Kingdom," not only by means of works "now in progress," but "by any other plans or designs" whatever. Moreover, even the letter of Mr. Herbert's instructions clearly does not limit them from considering the most important part of the subject; for, speaking of the works required for the defence of Woolwich, "with a view to its protection against an attack by land," he adds, "which would, at the same time, form an important element in the means of defence for the metropolis." The writer of the able article on "London, the stronghold of England," in the *Cornhill Magazine*, for June, overlooks the fact, and exclaims, "Not a word about the metropolis! Such an omission seems hardly credible." But, even had the word not occurred, we apprehend "the defence of the United Kingdom" can scarcely be imagined as possible, if London is not to be defended: London, at once its weakest point and stronghold!

But say the Commissioners,

"The defence of London has not been brought under our consideration;"

adding this strange *non sequitur:*

"It is, therefore, only necessary to point out that it does not materially affect the conclusions we have arrived at with regard to the fortifications of the dockyards."

This reads very like nonsense. If they had not considered the subject, how do they know that its proper consideration would not affect their conclusions? But it is really not true. Besides what Sir John Burgoyne told them, as already quoted, and besides their specific questions addressed to Lord Overstone, and what Mr. Secretary Herbert says in his memorandum, all on the subject of the defence of London, Captain Sullivan, in answer to Question 202, says:

"I have been very much interested in that question (scarping down hill), in connection with the chalk ridges for the defence of London on the south. I believe that that is a very important question, and that it bears indirectly upon the defence of our ports, because, if you make Portsmouth impregnable, and an invading army ever lands, it makes it the more certain that they will go to London, and, if so, the defence of London becomes very much connected with the defence of Portsmouth!"

So much for this subject not having been under the consideration of the Commissioners, and its "not materially affecting their conclusions." Unfortunately these last words are true!

But the Commissioners turn Captain Sullivan's position by a double feint, that certainly will not materially affect the conclusions of the citizens of London:

"If London could be rendered secure," [what say Lord Overstone and the *Cornhill?*] "then an invader's attention would be turned to the dock-yards and arsenals; and, on the other hand, if London cannot be secured, and if our army is defeated in the field, then the dockyards and arsenals, if fortified, will become places of refuge for the army, but if not fortified, they would fall with the capital!"

Lord Overstone, *tam Marti quam Mercurio*, says:

"We have means for defence of every kind. Negligence alone can bring about the calamity under discussion."

But the Commissioners contemplate that we may be beaten at sea,—beaten in the field on English soil, and that London is to be left to fall. And they propose that we shall pay nearly twelve millions sterling, that, after all this has happened, our Army may run into refuge at Portsmouth and Plymouth, "to protect the defence, and organise the means of resistance!"

The Royal Commissioners do not appear to appreciate, like Sir John Burgoyne and Lord Overstone, all that a conqueror could exact with this great city at his mercy. Sir John Burgoyne says, "The enemy's first point would be London, where success would put an end to the war!" (Q. 766.) *In such circumstances*, it would be better not to have an army at all, than these soldiers in their "places of refuge" at a safe distance from the enemy, refusing to lay down their arms while three millions of souls are subjected to the horrors of war!

In our opinion England has two grand lines of defence only. Shame upon us if the first fails! We have the sea; and we should render it impossible that our sea-wall can be broken. By means of a Channel Squadron and proper reserves, with a complete system of telegraph and light signals, a surprise should be rendered impossible. Why should the Commissioners insist on assuming that our Navy is to be decoyed out of the way or sunk? But should this, our best line, fail, the next is every inch of earth between the sea and London, and every inch of that ground should become a sea of blood before an invader's guns should menace London.

The great metropolis is the only rational base of operations for the defence of the country on land. We have seen what Sir John Burgoyne's opinion is. We must leave the peculiar views of the Royal Commissioners out of the question, especially as we are about to refer to the well-known opinions of distinguished French officers. In an admirable paper read by Col. Adair at the Royal United Service Institution on 11th June, 1858, on "the militia and its defensive uses in the event of invasion" (Jour. R.U.S.I., Vol. ii., p. 379), he points out that all the French projected plans of invasion point to London as their object. Baron Maurice, as quoted by General Lewis, says:

"The movements of the invading forces must be simultaneous and concentric on London. As respects the plan of defence, when the capital is the centre of the national life, the metropolis must not be exposed to the risk of a sudden, bold attack. If Vienna in 1805, Berlin in 1806, Madrid in 1808, had been fortified, the results of Ulm, Jena, Burgos, would have been different; and if Paris in 1814-15 could have held out for eight days, what might have been the effect on events? Is it wise then to establish a number of strong points on the coast? And, as it appears that public opinion will never permit London to be fortified, the best resistance to an invader would be found in entrenched camps, connected by railways, and, in the indications given by Colonel Lewis, namely, at Shooter's Hill, Croydon, Kingston, Windsor, Marlow, and Highgate," &c.

We cannot draw out this article to greater length, important though the subject be. We must refer to Colonel Adair's able paper, and commend it to the study of our professional readers, but especially to the

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SUPPLEMENT TO

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

No. XXV. SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860. GRATIS.

THE GUARDS ANNIVERSARY.

The two regiments of the Foot Guards, the two hundredth anniversary of whose existence occurs this year, have celebrated the event with great *éclat*. The arrangements of both festivals were admirable, and the result was a success which left nothing to be desired. We append a full report of the proceedings on both these deeply interesting and impressive occasions.

THE GRENADIER GUARDS.

The 200th anniversary of the formation of the First, or Grenadier, Regiment of Foot Guards, was celebrated on Saturday evening by a sumptuous festival, held in the Banquet Hall of St. James's Palace.

The gorgeous Banquet Hall of the Palace, which was brilliantly illuminated, and its walls decorated with the colours, standards, and trophies of the regiment, formed into the most graceful devices, presented a dazzling scene. The great bulk of the company attended in plain evening dress, but the cluster of stars, orders, crosses, and medals, which most of them displayed, unmistakeably betokened their military rank and renown. The monotony of civil costumes was agreeably relieved by the uniforms of those officers of the corps who happened that day to be on regimental duty.

The guests began to assemble shortly after half-past 7 o'clock, and passed through a double file of Grenadier Guards, posted along the grand staircase and corridors of the Palace, into a handsome and spacious reception room. At a quarter past 8 o'clock His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Colonel of the regiment, who was to preside, arrived, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and was ushered into the dining-hall, followed by the rest of the guests to the number of nearly 200, the band of the Grenadier Guards playing the National Anthem.

The company included His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Richard Airey, Colonel Ridley (Scots Fusilier Guards), the Equerry to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Equerry to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Mr. Henry Cox, Sir Charles Yorke, Lord de Grey and Ripon, Rev. R. Browne (Chaplain to the Brigade), Lord Rokeby, Lord Combermere, Sir James Scarlett, Sir John Kirkland (Agent), Mr. White (Solicitor), Colonel Martyn, Sir Edward Lugard, Mr. C. Hammersley, Lord Frederick Paulett, C.B., the Chaplain-General, Colonel Parker, Mr. Dolby, Mr. Lilley, Mr. Atkinson, Captain Hamilton (2nd Life Guards), Lieutenant. Cunninghame (2nd Life Guards), Sub-Lieutenant *Cunninghame* (2nd Life Guards), and the following officers of the regiment:

Colonel Hamilton, Colonel the Hon. James Lindsay, Colonel Lambert, Lieut.-Colonel Wynyard, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. R. Curzon, Lieut.-Colonel Maitland, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Arthur Hay, Lieut.-Colonel Montresor, Lieut.-Colonel Stuart, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Frederick Fitzroy, Lieut.-Colonel Ponsonby, Lieut.-Colonel Cust, Lieut.-Colonel Cure, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. King, Lieut.-Colonel de Horsey, Lieut.-Colonel Higginson, Lieut.-Colonel Lane Fox, Lieut.-Colonel Randolph, Lieut.-Colonel Cooper, Lieut.-Colonel Burnaby, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Charles Russell, Lieut.-Colonel Hume, Lieut.-Colonel Hogge, Lieut.-Colonel Burrard, Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. Wallace, Captain Barnard, Captain Alexander, Captain J. Murray, Captain Sir J. Montagu Burgoyne, Captain Verschoyle, Lieut.-Colonel Bruce, Captain Bathurst, Captain Anstruther, Captain Hamilton, Captain Clayton, Captain Bramston, Captain Ewart, Captain Ferguson, Captain the Earl of Carrick, Captain Groy, Major Pearson, Captain Malet, Captain Wynne, Captain Viscount Hood, Captain Stucley, Captain Hon. S. C. G. Tracy, Captain Parnell, Captain Smith, Captain Douglas Pennant, Captain Phillips, Captain Johnstone, Captain Hon. Arthur Annesley, Lieutenant Hayter, Lieutenant Viscount Uffington, Lieutenant Hon. Charles Edgcumbe, Lieut. Viscount Mahon, Lieutenant R. Seymour, Lieutenant T. R. Lane Fox, Lieutenant Pakenham, Lieutenant Hon. F. Stanley, Lieutenant E. S. Bridges, Lieutenant Melville, Lieutenant Norton, Lieutenant Fludyer, Lieutenant Farmer, Lieutenant Vyner, Lieutenant Hon. C. Eliot, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Girdwood, Mr. Blenkins, Mr. Wardrop, Lieutenant Viscount Hinchingbrook, Lieutenant Clinton, Mr. Lilley.

And the following ex-officers of the regiment:

General Lord Downes, G.C.B., Colonel Vernon Harcourt, Colonel Hatton, Sir Harry Verney, Bart., Colonel the Hon. Chas. Lindsay, Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bart., Colonel Hudson, Colonel Hopwood, Mr. H. Oswald, Captain Nicholson, Major-General Stanhope, Mr. John Balfour, Captain Dawson, M.P., Mr. J. Shaw Stewart, Major-General Ridley, C.B., Lord Charles Fitzroy, Colonel Eyres, Lieut.-General J. Peel, M.P., Colonel Thornton, Earl of Sandwich, Major-General Crawfurd, Major-General Hon. R. Bruce, Colonel Brownrigg, C.B., General Angerstein, Mr. H. Compton, Lieut.-Colonel Purvis, Lieut.-Colonel Fitzroy, Mr. E. Jekyll, Sir F. Bathurst, Bart., Colonel Bagott, General Arbuthnot, Mr. B. Powell, Colonel Cartwright, Earl of Sefton, Mr. J. W. Pickford, Captain Munro, Colonel G. Johnstone, Colonel Fletcher, Mr. Chandos Pole, Lord Braybrooke, Mr. G. Fitzroy, Mr. Alexander Mitchell, Mr. F. C. Brooke, General Sir W. Moore, K.C.B., Mr. Robert Bruce, Mr. C. H. Turner, Sir George Nugent, Bart., Colonel Reynardson, C.B., the Duke of Manchester, Colonel Rous, General Sir H. F. Davie, Bart., Lieut.-Colonel F. Davie, M.P., Colonel Dixon, Colonel Johnstone, Lieut.-Colonel Greenwood, Lieut.-Colonel Hatton, Mr. R. Lloyd, Sir H. Fletcher, Bart., Mr. J. Murray Drummond, General Robbins, Lord Blantyre, Lieut.-Colonel Clinton, Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, C.B., Colonel George Campbell, Lord Grantley, Mr. C. Brandling. Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, Bart., Mr. C. Balfour, Sir C. Rowley, Bart., General Reeve, Mr. C. Lane Fox, Mr. Alexander Kinloch, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. A. Egerton, Sir J. Fergusson, Bart., Colonel J. Reeve, Hon. J. St. Clair, Lord Wm. Thynne, General Fludyer, Lieut.-Colonel Musters, Sir James Walker Drummond, Bart., Mr. G. Fitzhugh, Colonel Foley, General Gascoigne, Sir C. Lindsay, Bart., General Fox, Sir T. Whichcote, Captain Morant, General Sir John Eustace, K.C.B., Mr. Balfour, M.D., Colonel D. Pennant, M.P., Golonel Goulburn, Major-General Wood, Colonel Hon. H. Forester, Colonel Joddrell, &c.

The dinner was provided by the Messrs. Staples, of the Albion. The fine band of the regiment was stationed in an adjoining apartment, and performed a choice selection of operatic music during the evening.

On the removal of the cloth,

The health of "Her Majesty the Queen" was proposed, and received with much enthusiasm.

Lieut.-Colonel Lewis, the acting Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, then gave "His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, our Colonel." (This toast was drunk also amid enthusiastic cheering.)

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort then rose and said:—Gentlemen, I am very much gratified at the kindness you have evinced by the manner in which you have received the last toast. I feel justly proud of the distinction conferred upon me eight years ago, when Iwas appointed to succeed the immortal Duke of Wellington in the command of this regiment, since which I have held that honourable post which not only connects me with you officially, but brings me into intimate, and, I trust, cordial personal relations with you. It is on an occasion like the present that the consideration must be suggested to my mind in its fullest force, of how much honour and distinction are involved in the title of Colonel of the Grenadier Guards. Gentlemen, we are assembled here to-day to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the formation of this regiment as at present constituted. During the last 200 years, which embrace the most glorious period of the history of our country, this regiment has taken an important and distinguished part in the most brilliant events of that history. It has fought at sea and on land, in most parts of Europe, in Africa, in America; and whether fighting the French, the Dutch, the Spaniards, the Moors, the Turks or the Russians, it has always stood to its colours, upheld the honour of the British name, and powerfully contributed to those successes which, under God's blessing, make this country stand proudly forth among the nations of the earth. Gentlemen, I need not recall to you its deeds, for they are all present, I am sure, to your minds; but I cannot refrain on an occasion like this from pointing to some, at least, of the long and uninterrupted list of victories with which the name of the Grenadier Guards is associated. I must point to the celebrated siege and capture of Namur, to the first defence of Gibraltar, to the capture of Barcelona and Valenciennes, to the battles of Blenheim, Ramilies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet; to the battle of Dettingen, aye, and of Fontenoy; for, although in the last-named field the victory did not finally remain with the Allies, it had been fairly won by the distinguished prowess of the Grenadier Guards. I must point to the capture of Cherbourg, which just 100 years ago looked defiance upon our shores; nor must I omit the battles of Lincelles, Corunna, Barossa, the Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, Nivelle, Nive, and Waterloo, where in the last and terrible struggle with Napoleon this regiment acquired its title of Grenadier Guards, by having vanquished in fair fight those noble and devoted Imperial Guards who, until they were met by the British bayonet, were held to be invincible. The battles of the Alma and of Inkerman, and the long protracted siege of Sebastopol, bring down to our own day the glorious annals of which this corps may well be proud. But, gentlemen, the duty of the British soldier is, unfortunately, not confined to opposing the external enemies of his country. It has been his fate sometimes to stand in arms even against his own countrymen—a mournful task, which I trust we shall never see again imposed upon him. In such circumstances the soldier is upheld by the consideration that, while implicitly obeying the commands of his Sovereign to whom he has sworn fidelity, he is purchasing for his country by his blood that internal peace and supremacy of the law which form the only basis of the liberties as well as the prosperity of the nation. This regiment, originally sprung from the Royalists who clung to Charles II. during his exile, have always proved true to their Sovereign, whether they contended on the field of Sedgemoor in defence of James II. against the Duke of Monmouth, or struggled heroically for five long years in the cause of George III. against his revolted American provinces. Gentlemen, that same discipline which has made this regiment ever ready and terrible in war has enabled it to pass through long periods of peace amid the temptations of a luxurious metropolis without impairing its vigour or its energy, to live in harmony and good brotherhood with its fellow-citizens, and to point to the remarkable fact that the Household troops have now for two centuries past formed the permanent garrison of London. While always at the command of the civil power to support order and law, they have never themselves disturbed that order, or given cause of disquietude, either by insolence or by licentiousness. Let us trust that these same noble qualities may still shine forth for centuries to come, and that the Almighty will continue to favour and protect this little band of devoted soldiers. Gentlemen, let us on our part manfully do our duty, mindful of the deeds of our predecessors, loyal to our Sovereign, and jealous of our country's honour. I give you, then, "Prosperity to the Grenadier Guards, and the health of Colonel Lewis, long an honoured Member of the Corps, and now its able and zealous Commanding Officer."

Colonel Lewis said,—In the name of the regiment and myself I beg to return our grateful acknowledgments for the distinguished honour your Royal Highness has done us in proposing our healths, and to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief and all present for the flattering way in which the toast has been received. The eloquent and graphic account your Royal Highness has given of your regimene leaves me nothing to add but that the contemplation of thd gallant deeds it has performed during the last two hundre years, in which it has taken a conspicuous part in every co n tinental war, and never failed to win additional laurels to the British arms, and the feeling that our names are associated, as it were, with heroes whose memories will ever be cherished with veneration and gratitude by the British nation, may well make every officer present, now serving, or whoever has served in your Royal Highness's regiment, feel doubly proud of belonging to so distinguished a corps. I shall very soon be called upon to resign my proud command, and I therefore take this opportunity of assuring your Royal Highness that the great and kind interest you always evince in everything connected with your regiment is most fully appreciated by all your officers, and, for myself, I can only add that I shall ever retain a deep and grateful sense of the kindness your Royal Highness has so unvaryingly shown me since I have had the honour of commanding your regiment.

The Prince Consort,—Gentlemen, the toast which I have now to propose to you is "The Health of the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family." The Prince of Wales joined the Army at the age of 17, a year and a-half ago, but his studies up to the present time have not enabled him to take any military duties upon himself. While at Edinburgh last year he, however, availed himself of the presence of the 16th Lancers to make himself acquainted with the evolutions of cavalry and to learn his drill.

The toast was drunk with the usual honours.

The Prince Consort,—Gentlemen, I beg that you will now drink to our sister Service, the Navy. The wooden walls of Old England now constitute, as they always have done, the chief defence of our country, the protection of our commerce, and the link which binds together our vast and widely-scattered empire. Modern science has effected greater changes in that service than in perhaps any other human pursuit; and foreign nations are starting with us, as it were, from the same point of departure in the common race of naval preparation. But there is that confidence in Englishmen, in their superiority on the unstable element, which has a powerful influence in maintaining their pre-eminence, and gives us a sure guarantee of future successes. I would only express my opinion, in which I trust most of those here will agree, that that Service has at no time been in higher state of efficiency than at present.

The Prince Consort.—Gentlemen, you will be all anxious now to drink to the Army—that Army of which the brigade of Guards, and this regiment in it, form an integral part—integral not only from its organisation, but from its feeling and spirit. The country has no less reason to be proud of its Army than of its Navy. And, although in mere point of numbers, it cannot boast of any superiority over others, or even of an equality with them, in proportion to our population, our Army yields to none in those qualities of courage, discipline, and endurance which form the best characteristics of soldiers. The duties which that Army has to perform, in times of peace as well as of war, are such as I make bold to state no other army in the world could discharge; and although it may be the fashion to say that this nation is not a military nation, I totally disbelieve that any other country, could produce an Army like ours, composed as it is entirely of volunteers. Gentlemen, in drinking to the Army I beg to couple with the toast "The Health of my dear relative our gallant Commander-in-Chief," who is indefatigable in his exertions to maintain and, where possible, even to improve the efficiency of that Army.

The Duke of Cambridge, who was received with cheers, said,—On the part of the Army, and in my own name, I rise to return thanks for the compliment you have been kind enough to pay us. Believe me, I am always especially proud of having my name coupled with that of the British Army. As your illustrious chairman has most justly remarked, although in comparative numbers we cannot hold our heads against the great continental armies with which we are in the habit of coping, still I am happy to think that in reputation, in honour, in discipline, and in courage, we are second to none of them. Gentlemen, I have the honour of addressing you in a double capacity—as one of the colonels of the brigade of Guards, and as a Line Officer at the head of the British Army; and all I can say is, that I most cordially assent to the observations which fell from your chairman, to the effect that there ought to be, as I believe there is, but one universal feeling of mutual affection and respect between the Guards and the Line. I cannot conceive how any other sentiment than that could exist, when I remember the great deeds performed by the brigade of Guards, of which we have to-night had so admirable a description. On the other hand, if the Guards turn to the achievements of the rest of the Service, they will see that regiment after regiment of the Line has been invariably joined with them on their own most memorable fields. Gentlemen, the spirit of the Army is kept up by the *esprit du corps* of regiments, and I am convinced there is not a regiment in the Service which is not as proud of its achievements as you are of yours. That is the feeling which ought to animate the different corps of an army, and as long as our Army is composed of regiments which can boast so brilliant a history as ours, as long as we find success after success thus emblazoned on their arms, I am persuaded that one sentiment of mutual esteem and veneration must leaven the whole mass of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers. I can assure you, sir, and all my gallant friends and comrades, whether civilians or military men, who now surround me, that it is with an earnest desire to foster that good feeling which I trust will ever prevail that I have attempted to carry on the duties of the Service, and while I have the honour to hold my present position it shall be my constant endeavour to unite and blend the various branches of the Army harmoniously together, confident that in that manner, and in that manner only, I shall

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be performing my duty to my Sovereign and my country. Gentlemen, I cannot sit down without briefly bearing my personal testimony to the gallantry I saw displayed by your regiment in a recent campaign. I refer at this moment to the Grenadier Guards only, because it is the regiment I am now addressing; but it is only just to add that the same feeling also pervaded the entire brigade of Guards, and, indeed, the whole Army on that memorable occasion. And as long as that undaunted courage and spirit which I then witnessed among you survives I am sure you will have reason to be proud of the regiment to which you belong and of the Service of which it forms so distinguished a part. Gentlemen, permit me again to thank you for the honour you have done the Army, and to express my gratification in being present as a guest at this most interesting banquet.

The Prince Consort.—Gentlemen, we are honoured to-day by the presence of the other regiments, both of infantry and cavalry, who constitute the Household troops, whose services live with yours in history, and render them truly worthy to form the body-guard of the Sovereign of these realms. I painfully feel the absence of one whose name is associated with the glories of the Guards in many a well-fought field. I allude to General John Byng, Earl of Strafford, who was lately removed from this temporary scene to an eternal and better world, and whose memory will ever be cherished by his brother officers. Gentlemen, I propose to couple this toast with the name of that distinguished and gallant General, Viscount Combermere, now the last surviving officer who was present with the Grenadiers at the battle of Lincelles.

Viscount Combermere.—In the name of Her Majesty's Household Brigade of Cavalry, I beg to return my most humble and heartfelt thanks to the illustrious Prince in the chair for the flattering manner in which he was graciously pleased to propose our healths. It is only upon few occasions that Her Majesty's Household Cavalry have been or can be employed; but upon those occasions, I believe, they have always done their duty to the satisfaction of those under whom they served. I am happy to tell you that the brigade is at present in a very efficient state, and if ever it should again be called upon to take the field I am certain it will maintain the character it has already acquired. It may be great presumption in me to add anything to what has been so well said by your Royal Highness in praise of the Grenadier Guards, but I may be allowed, as a very old officer, to mention that, having known this regiment during the campaigns of 1793 and 1794, and having then had the honour of serving, not in, but with, the 1st Regiment of Guards, I can speak to the gallantry it displayed. My recollection extends as far back as the battle of Lincelles, when the 1st Regiment of Guards distinguished itself under that eminent commander, General Lake. The regiment also distinguished itself on various subsequent occasions. It would be ridiculous in me, after what has fallen from your Royal Highness, to touch upon its more modern history, further than to say that in the Peninsula, at Waterloo,—in short, wherever they have been employed,—the Grenadier Guards have always rendered the most efficient and eminent services. It was my intention to do myself the honour of proposing the health of the Grenadier Guards, but your Royal Highnesses have completely taken the wind out of my sails. But I may at least venture, in conclusion, to wish every prosperity to His Royal Highness the Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, and to his distinguished and splendid regiment.

At this stage of the proceedings their Royal Highnesses the Prince Consort and the Commander-in-Chief quitted the hall, accompanied by their respective suites. The vacant chair was then filled in turn by Colonel Lindsay and by Colonel Lewis, the commandant of the regiment.

Colonel Lindsay, M.P., proposed "The Health of the Coldstream and Fusilier Guards," coupling with the toast the name of Lord Rokeby, the commander of the brigade of Foot Guards in the Crimea.

Lord Rokeby, in responding, eulogised the firmness and constancy with which the brigade endured all the privations of a terrible Crimean winter, as well as the gallantry which it had uniformly evinced in action. The corps was now in an admirable condition, and animated by the highest spirit. The noble lord concluded by giving "The Health of Colonel Lindsay," whose unceasing exertions to promote the interests of both officers and men could not, he said, be overestimated.

Colonel Lindsay, in acknowledging the compliment, said that while endeavouring, in his peculiar position, in conjunction with General Drummond, to uphold the interests of the brigade when seriously threatened, he had never been unmindful of the just claims of the rest of the Service. Passing to the exploits of their regiment in the field, he could not forget that on that day 45 years ago was fought the battle of Quatre Bras. On that occasion their third battalion had halted on a march of 27 miles towards the scene of action, and was quietly cooking its dinner when it heard guns firing in the distance. It immediately suspended its culinary operations and advanced to the wood of Boissu, out of which it drove the French, and held the wood in spite of all the enemy's efforts during the remainder of the day. At that memorable event there were present with the regiment two distinguished officers whose healths he would now ask them to drink—viz., Lord Grantley and Mr. Robert Bruce, of Kenneth.

Lord Grantley, in responding, remarked that although there were very few of his old comrades now left, he was sure they would all be ready to buckle on their swords again in defence of their Queen and country.

Colonel Lewis gave the next toast, "The only three surviving Colonels who had commanded the Grenadier Guards—viz., General Stanhope, General Wood, and General Ridley."

General Stanhope said that he and his two comrades accounted it a high honour to have commanded that regiment, but unfortunately they had all been pitchforked out of it. He had himself been connected with the corps for 39 years, and during the whole of that time the conduct of no individual officer or man had ever given him any serious uneasiness.

General Wood, although he had been consigned to the dusty shelf, amid ploughs, shepherds' crooks, and everything that was the scorn of a professional soldier, could still look upon that assemblage with gratification and without envy. Whatever changes in the Service might ensue—and he believed great changes were impending—he trusted that nothing would occur that could alienate the *élite* of the British Army and nation from the Grenadier Guards. For himself, he saw no escape from the dreary shelf to which he had referred; but he must endeavour to make himself as comfortable there as he could, looking, perhaps, to have his solitude enlivened, or at least mitigated, by the companionship of some old comrade who might find himself in the same situation.

General Ridley confessed himself deficient in the philosophic resignation just expressed by his gallant friend. However invidious it might seem to say as much in the presence of the excellent officer now in command of the regiment, he must own that he greatly coveted his position.

The acting Grenadier officers having next pledged their retired brethren in a bumper,

Colonel Lindsay said, the company ought not to separate without drinking another toast, which had special claims on their attention. The example he was about to follow was set by a very high authority, the late General Sir C. Napier. The best of officers at times made mistakes in action, and then they looked—and generally not in vain—to the bravery and self-reliance of their men to extricate them from their difficulty. He had much pleasure in proposing "The Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the regiment."

The distinguished party then broke up.

SERVICES OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS.

The following *précis* of the services of the Grenadier Guards has been made by a distinguished officer of the regiment, and will serve to illustrate several allusions in the speeches of the evening:—

This regiment originates from the King's two Royal Regiments of Guards raised by Charles II.—one, while an exile in foreign countries—the other, shortly after the Restoration. The regiment raised by the exiled monarch while abroad in Flanders was composed entirely of a gallant and faithful band of English Royalists, who flocked round his standard when he raised it early in 1656, with the intention of endeavouring to recover his kingdom. He gave the command of it to Lord Wentworth. It was present with the Spanish army throughout the campaign of 1657 against the French, under Turenne; and in 1658, on the 14th of June, distinguished itself greatly at the "battle of the Downs," in which it lost several officers and many men—thus early giving evidence of the same unflinching gallantry and steadiness by which the regiment has ever since been characterised; for although the Spanish army with which it served was completely overthrown and driven from the field, the gallant Royalists of Wentworth's regiment refused to retire or quit the post which had been entrusted to them by their future sovereign, James, Duke of York, declining any terms, when surrounded by the victorious French army, and only surrendering upon conditions dictated by themselves. The remains of this regiment continued in various towns in Flanders until after the Restoration, shortly after which they were sent to Dunkirk, and Lord Wentworth, on the 26th of August, 1660, received a second commission from the King as their colonel. In June, 1661, the 12 companies of which it was composed were increased to 100 men each, making a regiment of 1200 men, and they continued doing garrison duty in Dunkirk with three other infantry regiments (part of the old army of the Commonwealth) until the autumn of 1662, when Charles II., upon the occasion of the sale of Dunkirk, brought his "Royal Regiment of Guards" to England and disbanded the rest of the garrison.

While Charles II. was quietly disbanding, under an Act of Parliament, the 35,000 men whom he found in arms on his return to England, he issued, on the 23rd of November, 1660, to Colonel John Russell, brother to the Duke of Bedford, a commission to raise another regiment of Royalists, to consist of 12 companies of 100 men each, which he called his own "Royal Regiment of Guards." This regiment clustered and combined round the King the many Royalist officers in England who had received commissions from Charles I. to raise regiments of cavalry and infantry during the civil wars. These old tried cavaliers were chiefly selected by Charles II. himself as the captains of the several companies of his newly-raised regiment of Guards. On the breaking out of the quickly suppressed insurrection known as that of the "Fifth Monarchy men," which led to a cessation in disbanding the old army of the Commonwealth, and enabled the King to embody Monk's regiment of Coldstreams as his Guards, the "King's Regiment"—Lord Wentworth's—naturally became the "First;" for, in accordance with the strict letter of the Act passed in September of the previous year the Coldstreams were formally disbanded on the 14th of Feb., 1661, as a regiment forming part of the old army of the Commonwealth; and in token of their disembodiment they all laid down their arms before the commissioners appointed, and took them up again as the Lord General's (Monk's) Regiment of Guards. The King's Royal Regiment of Guards, under Lord Wentworth, at Dunkirk, dates its re-establishment from the 26th August, 1660; the King's Royal Regiment of Guards, under Colonel Russell, was formed 23rd November, 1860—which dates are the earliest of the formation of any regiment of infantry in the British Army; and they are the dates of the formation of the present Grenadier Guards. At the breaking out of the Dutch war early in 1665, the King's Regiment of Guards, under Colonel Russell, was about to be increased, but Lord Wentworth dying at the same period (Feb. 28, 1665), Charles II. deemed it advisable to incorporate Lord Wentworth's Royal Regiment of Guards with the King's Regiment of Guards under Colonel Russell, thereby constituting one corps of the two regiments, with 24 companies of 100 men each. In 1678 four Grenadier companies were added to the regiment, and four light infantry companies in 1793.

Such is the history of the formation and original constitution of the regiment. It obtained its present title of "Grenadier Guards," as well as other important privileges it possesses, in the year 1815, by the following authority:—

"War Office, 29th July, 1815.

"The Prince Regent, as a mark of his royal approbation of the distinguished gallantry of the brigade of Foot Guards in the victory of Waterloo, has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to approve of all the ensigns in the three regiments of Foot Guards having the rank of lieutenants, and that such rank shall be attached to all the future appointments to ensigncies in the Foot Guards in the same manner as the lieutenants in these regiments obtain the rank of captain.

"His Royal Highness has also been pleased to approve of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards being made a regiment of Grenadiers, and styled the 'First, or Grenadier, Regiment of Foot Guards,' in commemoration of their having defeated the Grenadiers of the French Imperial Guard on this memorable occasion."

Nor were these honours lightly won by what might have been the incidental rush and impulse of a single battle in one short campaign, for in the Duke of Wellington's dispatches (4th March, 1811) His Grace specially exempts the brigade of Guards, of which the 1st Regiment formed a distinguished portion, from attendance at certain military punishments, because, during the two years it had been under his command, "not only no soldier had been brought to trial, but not one had been confined in a police guard;" and at Barossa (24th March, 1811) he authenticates Lieutenant-General Graham's mention of the Guards "gloriously maintaining the high character of the Household troops," and concludes his famous Waterloo dispatch by declaring this brigade to "have set an example that was followed by all."

The valour and the endurance of the Grenadier Guards in the Crimean campaign are fresh in the remembrance of all—known to all the steady forward march and the onward rush that cleared the heights of Alma and swept the Russians staggering from their guns—known the desperate fight in the darkness, mist, and rain of the gloomy morning at Inkerman—known the "frequent graves on the plateau" of the camp—the long suffering, the sickness, the starvation of that fatal Christmas. The undaunted bravery of the Grenadier Guards is a matter of history—it is, as Sir John Hope has said, "a bravery that knows not how to yield; that no circumstances can appal, and that must always and inevitably ensure victory when victory is to be obtained by the exertion of any human means."

Historical Memoranda of the Regiment.

Dutch War.—1665.—Part of the regiment (300 men) was on board the fleet during the war, and was present in the engagements of the 3rd of June and 3rd of August, 1665. Another draft embarked for an expedition to Guinea.

1666.—Were present in the naval engagements of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of June, and 25th and 27th July in this year.

1671.—Some companies of the regiment, under Major Rolleston, were quartered at Rochester to defend that part of the country in case of attack by the enemy's fleet against Sheerness and Chatham. In May, 1672, several detachments of the regiment were also embarked on the fleet, and were in the engagement of the 28th of May, 1672. Five companies were on board.

1672.—Two more companies were sent to France, forming part of a "royal regiment" which Charles lent to Louis XIV., to serve in the French army in the wars against the Emperor. They remained in the French king's service from 1672 to the 8th of April, 1674. Drafts from each company were embarked on board the fleet during the war.

1676.—Two companies of the regiment were sent out to Virginia to put down an insurrection. They formed part of a regiment of 1000 men, under Captain Jefferies, of the 1st Regiment of Guards. Captain Jefferies died there, and the object of the expedition having been attained, these troops returned to England in March, 1678.

1678.—Owing to the introduction of grenadier companies into the Army, the 1st Guards were increased by four companies to 28 companies in January, 1678. A detachment on board the Rupert and Centurion. The Rupert had an action with the Turks on the 20th March, 1678.

1679.—Twelve companies sent over to Flanders. This battalion was commanded by Major Clarke. They were quartered at Brussels in August, 1678, and were there at the time the battle of St. Denis was fought. These twelve companies returned home in March, 1679, and the several companies of the regiment were quartered in London, Windsor, the Tower, Landguard, and Tilbury Fort.

1680.—A detachment of 250 men of the regiment embarked for Tangier, and arrived most opportunely, with others, to the relief of the town. Several engagements took place against the Moors, which were always crowned with success; but owing to the expenses attending the keeping up of the garrison, the town was abandoned in 1684, and the Guards returned to England on the 12th of April of that year.

1685.—On the occasion of the Duke of Monmouth's invasion of England two battalions of six companies each of the 1st Guards were sent to the west of England, and were present at the battle of Sedgemoor, in which they lost several killed, and between 50 and 60 wounded.

1689.—The revolution took place in December, 1688; and early in the following year, in consequence of the assistance given by France to the late King James the Second, King William declared war against France, amongst other troops two battalions of the 1st Foot Guards were, in March 1689, ordered over to Flanders; but only a small detachment of them proceeded. The English troops were commanded by the Earl of Marlborough, and were assembled on the Sambre. They were present throughout the campaign.

1691.—A battalion of eight companies (the 2nd battalion) sailed for Flanders in January, 1691.

1692-3.—A second battalion of the same regiment was sent over to Flanders in 1692. The confederate armies amounted at first to between 50,000 and 60,000 men. No general action took place during the first year's campaign. The regiment was present at the battle of Steinkirk on the 3rd of August, 1692. Also at the battle of Landen in 1693; and served throughout the campaigns against the French in Flanders up to the peace of Ryswick in 1697. It was present at the siege of Namur and its capture. The allies lost during the siege 12,000 men.

1696.—In consequence of an expected invasion and insurrection in 1696 the two battalions of the 1st Guards in Flanders were sent early in 1696 to England. One of them remained in England, the other returned to Flanders in April till the end of the war, arriving in England in November, 1697.

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1701.—During all the campaigns of Marlborough's wars in Flanders and Germany, the 1st Guards bore a part.

SPAIN.—1702.—A detachment of the regiment was sent to Spain: was present and took part in the capture and burning of Spanish galleons in Vigo Bay in 1702, and another detachment reinforced the garrison of Gibraltar in 1704. On their arrival the French and Spaniards were forced to raise the siege, and Gibraltar has ever since remained a British possession. They were at the sieges and capture of Barcelona and Valencia, and the battle of Almanza.

1702-3.—In the Low Countries the regiment was present at the sieges of Venloo, Ruremonde, Stevenswaert, Liege, Huy, Bonn, and Limburg.

1704.—They took a distinguished part in the attack of the heights of Schellenberg on the 2nd July, and were the only regiment of Guards present at the celebrated battle of Blenheim, also at the sieges of Ulm and Landau.

1705.—They forced the French lines.

1706.—They were at the battle of Ramilies, and the sieges of Ostend, Menin, Dendermonde, and Ath.

1708.—They were at the battle of Oudenarde, and the sieges of Lille, Tournay, and Ath. In this year another battalion of the regiment was sent over to Holland.

1709.—The regiment was at the battle of Malplaquet.

1710.—At the sieges of Mons, Douai, Bethune, St. Venant, and Aire.

1711.—At the siege of Bouchain.

1712.—At the siege of Quesnoy and occupation of Dunkirk. Returned from Flanders 26th March, 1713.

There were no foreign wars in which the 1st Guards bore a part during the latter part of Queen Anne's reign, nor during the whole reign of George I.; but on every occasion of an attempt of the Pretender or his adherents to overthrow the present dynasty, the Guards were held in readiness to march to the threatened points of attack.

1713.—A detachment was sent in December to Rochester, to aid in quelling the mutinous conduct of some marines.

1714.—The whole 28 companies of the regiment were, for the first time, all quartered in London.

1719.—A battalion of 7 companies, under Lieut.-Colonel Guise, joined the expedition of Lord Cobham to Vigo. They sailed in September, reached Vigo, and returned to England in November of the same year.

1727.—A battalion of 10 companies of the regiment embarked for and reached Gibraltar in April, 1727. This battalion returned to London in May, 1728.

1739.—In December six regiments of marines were to be raised, and 120 corporals and privates were ordered to be drafted from the Guards to be made sergeants in them.

1743.—In May a detachment was ordered to Barnet to suppress a mutiny of some Highlanders ordered on foreign service. The war of the Austrian succession, which lasted from 1742 to 1748, enabled the Guards, by seeing more active service, to add fresh laurels to their colours.

1742.—The 1st battalion of the 1st Guards sailed for Holland in May.

1743—On the 16th June it was present at the battle of Dettingen.

1745.—On 30th April the Guards, under the Duke of Cumberland, were present, and nobly sustained their valour, at the battle of Fontenoy, breaking through the enemy's centre, and driving Louis XV. from the position he had taken up; but owing to the failure of the Austrians and Dutch, the allied army eventually retired, protected by the Household Brigade. Shortly after the battle of Fontenoy the Guards were brought back to England owing to the attempt of the Pretender.

1745.—The 1st battalion of the 1st Guards disembarked in the river, 23rd September, and shortly after marched to Lichfield to repel the invader, who had marched as far as Derby. The Pretender retreated, and the Guards returned to London on the 26th December. A detachment of volunteers from the Guards pursued the Pretender as far as Carlisle.

1746.—On 10th September the 3rd battalion of the 1st Guards embarked on a secret expedition, sailed on the 10th October for the Bay of Biscay, and returned to Plymouth on the 19th of October.

1747.—On the 29th January the 2nd battalion of the 1st Guards embarked at Gravesend for Wilhelmstadt and took part in the campaign this year. It was present at the battle of Val.

1748.—The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle concluded the war, and the 2nd battalion returned to England in December.

THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR.—War again broke out between France and England in 1756, in consequence of the French having overrun the Electorate of Hanover and other causes.

1758.—Two squadrons were fitted out, and 16 battalions joined the expedition to make a descent on the coast of France. The 1st battalion of the 1st Guards embarked. The expedition landed, first, in the Bay of Cancalle; then, re-embarking, landed near and took Cherbourg; again re-embarking, they landed in the Bay of St. Cas. After marching a short distance in the interior, it was determined to re-embark. The embarkation was covered by the Grenadiers of the Guards and half battalion of the 1st Regiment of Guards—about 1500 men. The Coldstreams and the rest of the Army had embarked; but the covering party suffered great losses, having fired away all their ammunition.

1760.—The Guards also took part in the campaigns of 1760, '61, and '62, under the Marquis of Granby. The 2nd battalion of the 1st Guards embarked for Germany in July. The 3rd battalion of the regiment proceeded to Portsmouth and embarked on the 25th October, forming part of an expedition intended against the coasts of France. In December the expedition was countermanded, and the 3rd battalion returned to London. The 2nd battalion took part in the battles of Zierenberg and Campden.

1761.—In the battle of Kirchdekern.

1762.—In the battle of Gravenstein, and in the actions on the Fulda and at Amonebourg. The seven years' war was concluded this year, and the 2nd battalion of the 1st Guards returned to England. Peace with foreign countries continued now for several years, but the Guards were frequently employed in putting down disturbances at home.

AMERICAN WAR.—In 1775 the American war broke out, and in March, 1776, a provisional battalion of 1000 men from the three regiments of Guards was sent across the Atlantic. This battalion took its share in all the campaigns which followed, including the assault and capture of Fort Washington in 1776; the battles of Brandywine and Germanstown in 1777; the battle of Freehold Courthouse, and the action at Fairfield in 1778, and the sacking of Norwalk and Greenfield in 1779. In March, 1779, further detachments from the three regiments of Guards proceeded to North America, and additional detachments proceeded again in January, 1781.

1780.—In the meantime the Guards took a conspicuous part in the action at Young's House. They were present at the crossing of the Catawba, and they took part in the battle of Guildford Courthouse, under Lord Cornwallis. The accounts of the period describe the Guards as having on every occasion distinguished themselves when before the enemy. The war generally, however, was not successful, and it terminated in October, 1781, by Lord Cornwallis being obliged to surrender himself and his army. The detachments of the three regiments of Guards returned to England in 1783-84.

1783.—A peace of 10 years succeeded, during which the Guards were on more than one occasion called upon to put down civil commotions.

WARS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—The French Revolution broke out in 1789; but it was not till after the French had beheaded their king that England engaged in any continental war. In February, 1793, the French invaded the Netherlands, and an English army, under the Duke of York, proceeded abroad to join the Austrians and Prussians. The 1st battalion of all three regiments, and a fourth battalion, made up of the grenadiers of the three regiments, embarked on the 25th February, under Major-General Lake, and joined the allies, near Tournay, on the 25th of April. The 1st battalion of the 1st Guards, and the rest of the brigade, took part in the affair in the wood at St. Amand, at the attack on the camp at Famars, and at the siege and capture of Valenciennes. On the 18th of August, the 1st battalion of the 1st Guards deployed and led the attack upon the enemy's position at Lincelles, supported by the other battalions of the brigade. No other troops took part in this attack, and the Guards were allowed to inscribe the name of "Lincelles" on their colours.

1794.—In the following year large drafts were sent out (766 men for the brigade) to join the service battalions; and the light companies of the 2nd battalions were also dispatched in July to Flanders. The 1st Guards were present in this campaign at the capture of Vaux and in the actions at Roubaix and Rhenen—at the first-mentioned battle the allies were above 170,000 strong. The Guards greatly distinguished themselves on the 26th of April, in the action near Troixville, where the enemy, 30,000 strong, were completely defeated with great slaughter. Notwithstanding these successes, the British army, during the winter of 1794-5, retreated to Bremen, and suffered much from the inclemency of the weather. During the retreat all attacks of the enemy were defeated.

1795.—The army finally embarked at the mouths of the Elbe and Weser, and the Guards returned to England.

1799.—The third battalion of the 1st Guards and the grenadier battalion of the brigade embarked in August for Holland, forming part of an expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby. They were present in the actions at the disembarkation at Helder Point and St. Martin, and at the battles of Bergen and Alkmaar. The army returned to England in October of the same year.

1806.—The 1st and 3rd battalions of the 1st Guards formed part this year of the expedition to Sicily.

1807.—A brigade of Guards accompanied the expedition under Lord Cathcart to Denmark.

PENINSULAR WAR.—In 1808 a battalion of the 1st Guards joined Sir John Moore in Spain, upon the breaking out of the Peninsular war; and in January, 1809, was present at the battle of Corunna.

1809.—An expedition, of which the 1st Guards formed a part, was sent to the island of Walcheren.

1810.—The 3rd battalion of the 1st Guards was at Cadiz, under Lieutenant-General Gillham.

1811.—The 3rd battalion highly distinguished itself at the battle of Barossa, and was present at the affair at the bridge of Seville.

1812.—The 1st and 2nd battalions were present throughout the campaign of 1812.

1813.—Took part in the several actions in the Pyrenees, in the storming and capture of St. Sebastian, in the attack on the heights of San Marcial, at the passage of the Bidassoa, in the battles of Nive and the Nivelle, and in 1814 at the passage of the Adour and investment of Bayonne.

1814.—In this year the 2nd battalion of the 1st Guards was present at the attack on Bergen op-Zoom.

1815.—The 2nd and 3rd battalions proceeded to the Low Countries, and took part in the battle of Waterloo. They were subsequently present at the taking of Peronne and at the occupation of Paris, forming part of the army of occupation till 1818.

1826.—A long peace succeeded the wars of the French Revolution, but in 1826 the 1st battalion Grenadier Guards formed part of an expedition to Portugal, returning in 1828.

1838.—The 2nd battalion was sent on an expedition to Canada, where it remained 4½ years, returning in 1842.

1854.—A brigade of Guards was the first to leave England on the breaking out of the war against the Russians. The 3rd battalion Grenadier Guards formed part of that brigade. After being quartered at Malta, and encamped at Scutari and in the plains of Varna, with the rest of the army, it landed in the Crimea, Sept. 14, 1854, and took part in the whole campaigns of 1854-55-56, sharing in the duties of the siege of Sebastopol, and being actively engaged in the battles of the Alma, Inkerman, and Balaklava. The 3rd battalion returned to England in June, 1856.

SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS.

On Tuesday evening at Willis's Rooms a festival was held to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who were constituted a regiment in 1660, at the epoch of the restoration of Charles II. The dinner was held in the grand ball-room, which was appropriately decorated for the occasion. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Colonel of the regiment, presided. Viscount Combermere, Lord Rokeby, Sir Richard Airey, General Knollys, Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, General Sir Charles Yorke, Colonel Parker, Colonel Lewis, Colonel Lord F. Paulet, Mr. F. Cox, Mr. H Cox, Mr. C. Hammersley, Sir John Kirkland, Mr. Ouvry, Mr J. E. A. Dolby, the Earl of Mountcharles, Mr. Greville, and Lord Earlsfort, the last three the officers of the day forming the Queen's Guard, were invited to be present, and attended on the occasion.

The officers of the regiment present were—Colonel Ridley (commanding the corps), Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B., Colonel de Bathe, Colonel Dalrymple, Lieut.-Colonel Wilkinson, Lieut.-Colonel Hepburn, Lieut.-Colonel White, Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. W. Scarlett, Lieut.-Colonel Gipps, Lieut.-Colonel Neville, Lieut.-Colonel Tottenham, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. R. Charteris, Lieut.-Colonel Farquharson, Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. R. Mostyn, Captain Stracey, Captain Shelley, Captain Hon. C. R. Hay, Captain Beaumont, Captain Knox, Captain Cooper, Captain Peel, Captain Erskine, Captain Sharp, Captain Elphinstone, Captain Hon. L. Massey, Captain Rous, Captain Gordon, Captain Hon. W. R. Trefusis, Captain Ford, Captain White, Captain Bowden, Captain Stephenson, Captain Rooke, Lieutenant the Marquis of Tullibardine, Lieutenant Sir Robert Cunliffe, Lieutenant Hon. H. Fraser, Lieutenant C. J. Shore, Lieutenant Speirs, Lieutenant Garden Campbell, Lieutenant Harford, Lieutenant Barnes, Lieutenant Dalzell, Lieutenant the Earl of Dunmore, Lieutenant Smith, Dr. Robinson, Dr. Bostock, Rev. L. W. Browne, Mr. Allen, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry, Mr. Elkington.

The following ex-officers of the regiment were also present:—General Sir J. Aitchison, General Sir Edward Bowater, Sir Seymour Blane, Sir Charles Hamilton, Lieut.-Colonel Astley, Hon. W. F. Byng, Lieut.-Colonel Bathurst, Major W. G. Bulwer, General Colville, Captain Colville, Captain Glegg, Lieut.-Colonel Holder, Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood, Colonel Hawkins, Mr. W. H. Judd, Colonel Kingscote, C.B., Lieut.-General Knollys, Colonel Brownlow Knox, M.P., Captain Cumberland, Colonel Fitzroy Campbell, Captain E. Clayton, Captain Damer, General Dixon, Captain the Hon. H. Duncan, Colonel Des Vœux, Lieut.-General Fitzgerald, Captain Fortescue, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Fraser, Major Greville, Major Gage, Lieut.-Colonel F. Seymour, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Strange Jocelyn, the Earl of Listowel, Lieut.-General Sir G. B. L'Estrange, Lieut.-Colonel Gundy, Lieut.-Colonel Lloyd Lindsay, Lieut.-Colonel Westenra, Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, Lieut.-Colonel F. Lushington, Honourable E. Lyttelton, Lieut.-Colonel Lord James Murray, Lieutenant-Colonel Moorsom, Lieut.-Col. Meyrick, Sir Beresford M'Mahon, Lieut.-Colonel Mure, Mr. G. Onslow, Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps, Captain F. H. Powell, Lieut.-Colonel Paget, Lieutenant W. Peel, Mr. Hastings Russell, Hon. R. Rowley, Lieut.-Colonel Romilly, Lord Rokeby, Lieut.-Colonel Stracey, Viscount Strathallan, Mr. T. Richardson, Major Shuckburgh, Colonel the Hon. S. Scott, Captain Shaw Stewart, Major-General Seymour, Mr. J. G. T. Sinclair, Colonel Tyrwhitt, Lieut.-Colonel Wheatley, General Walker, C.B., Colonel Fordyce Buchan, &c.

On the removal of the cloth,

The Duke of Cambridge rose and said,—Gentlemen, the first toast I have to give you is one which is always responded to with cordiality in every society of Englishmen, and I am quite certain it will be received in the most loyal manner by this assembly. I have to propose to you "the Health of Her Majesty the Queen."

The toast was drunk amid enthusiastic cheers.

The Duke of Cambridge.—Gentlemen, I now offer to you "the Health of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." I would only remind you that the Scots Fusilier Guards have been honoured by having the Prince Consort for their Colonel, that illustrious Prince having been my predecessor. The Prince of Wales I am happy to say is a member of our profession, having entered the Army about a year ago.

The toast was drunk amid loud cheers.

The Duke of Cambridge.—Gentlemen, I have now to give you "the Army and Navy," and I need hardly remind you that the Guards are an integral portion of the British Army. It is, therefore, our first duty to do honour to the Army, but, as good soldiers, we must also feel an interest in the sister Service. Anything that will advance the prosperity of the Army and Navy must be hailed with satisfaction by us Guardsmen. We are now honoured by the presence of one of the most distinguished officers of the British Army, whether we consider his length of service, or the great achievements with which his name is associated. I believe there is not an officer who has been present at more general actions than my gallant friend Lord Combermere, and if we, who are still active members of the profession, want a bright example, we have only to look to him, feeling sure that if we follow in his footsteps our career will be both honourable to ourselves and useful to our country. Gentlemen, I trust that the Army and Navy are in as efficient a state as it is possible to attain. We live in times when it is most essential that those Services should be fully adequate to the discharge of any duties which the country may require them to undertake; and, unless they are kept up in time of peace, when the moment of trial comes we shall find ourselves at a serious disadvantage. If any emergency should find us unprepared—and I trust it never may—it would be the greatest misfortune to the world, and the greatest discredit to this country. I believe, however, that the stout hearts and noble feeling of the British people are now equal to what they ever have been, and I am persuaded that all classes, military or civil, anxiously desire the prosperity of the Army and Navy. Gentlemen, I give you "the health of the Army and Navy," coupling with the toast the name of Field-Marshal Lord Combermere.

Lord Combermere.—I beg to return my most sincere thanks to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief for the flattering manner in which he has proposed this toast, and to you for the cordiality with which you have responded to it. I have to congratulate the Army and the country upon having at the head of the Service the Illustrious Duke, who has distinguished himself by his coolness and bravery in the field, by his great exertions and ability in the conduct of the division under his command, both before and during the siege of Sebastopol, as also by his devotion in his present high position to the welfare of the Service over which he presides. The Illustrious Duke is heart and soul a soldier. He is acquainted with every department and every rank in the Service, he enjoys the confidence of his Sovereign, and the affection and esteem not only of every officer and soldier

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in the British Army, but of every loyal and good subject of Her Majesty. Gentlemen, I propose to you "the Health of the Illustrious Duke," and long may he continue to be the head of the Army, both for his own honour and the benefit of the nation.

The toast was drunk amid enthusiastic cheering.

The Duke of Cambridge.—Gentlemen, if anything could be more agreeable to me than another in the mode in which the last toast has been given it is the fact that it has emanated from so distinguished a general as my excellent and gallant friend; and although he has been good enough to speak of me in terms of praise far beyond my deserts, still, as a soldier, and more especially considering my responsible and very arduous position at the head of the Army, I feel deeply sensible of his kindness. The labours of that position are much lightened by the co-operation and support I have invariably received in my endeavours to improve the condition of all ranks and every branch of the Service. I may possibly have occasion sometimes to find fault, but I can truly say that, while the occasions for blame are the exception, those in which I am called upon to bestow praise are the rule. My only desire is to see the Army efficient, and if a kind feeling exists towards me on the part of the Service I can only say that I cordially reciprocate it; for I don't deny that it is to me the greatest pleasure and satisfaction to be of use to that Service to which I am devoted, and for which I would sacrifice everything I possess in the world. Gentlemen, the next toast which I have upon my list is, no doubt, one which you are all anticipating. You are aware that this is the 200th anniversary of the formation of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and it is to commemorate this event that the officers now serving in the regiment have to-night met those who have left it and probably returned to the position of civilians, in order to cement the bonds of that good feeling and affection which such an occasion should inspire. It is an interesting fact of itself that this regiment should have existed uninterruptedly for two centuries; but I attribute much more meaning than that to this assemblage, for I believe that its object is to show that the *esprit de corps* of the Scots Fusilier Guards is such as to render it desirable that we should mark occasions like this by handing down the good name of this regiment to posterity as our forefathers have handed it down to us. After all, gentlemen, what is it that makes an army efficient, whether it be for peace or war? It is a sentiment of honour—a regard for the cloth which we wear—a respect for the corps with which we are associated; and it is that feeling which enables each particular regiment and division of the Service to perform great achievements, to triumph over great difficulties, and to raise itself in the estimation of the country and of the world. Such, I firmly believe, is the spirit that animates the whole British Army, and, whether it be the regiments comprising the brigade of Guards, or any other portion of the Service, all have but one feeling—a desire to sustain their own reputation and to uphold the renown of the nation to which they belong. Let me turn for a moment to the annals of this and the other regiments constituting the brigade of Guards. This regiment, which was raised in times of public difficulty, was formed out of the corps known as the Scotch Guards, but it received its present organisation in the year 1660. From that time forward until now this and the other two regiments of Foot Guards have been employed upon every service in which any other part of Her Majesty's Army has been engaged; and it is one of the proud distinctions of the brigade that upon all occasions in which the Army has been sent into the field, a portion of the brigade has gone with it. Although you live in a great metropolis, where you may, perhaps, be supposed to perform easier duties than some of your comrades, the moment when called upon for action your brigade has always shone conspicuous for heroism and endurance. The privilege of being sent on active service is one of which this brigade may be justly proud, and which I am sure you will always know how to appreciate. It is unnecessary for me to go through the details of the great services of your regiment, whether under a Marlborough or a Wellington. The corps, however, had the honour and advantage of being in the Peninsula as long, if not longer, than any other part of the Army, and therefore I need not say it bore its part in all the great actions of those memorable campaigns. At Waterloo the prowess of the brigade of Guards was again pre-eminent. Then came a period of prolonged peace; and although it might have been thought that we should have been little prepared for the great events which suddenly burst upon Europe, I am happy to say that, in spite of its long inaction, our Army upheld its ancient fame in the arduous and trying campaigns in the Crimea, where the brigade of Guards not only shared every hardship, but were foremost in the fight. I can congratulate you and the two other regiments of the brigade on what I saw with my own eyes on that occasion; and let me add, that if I admired the brigade of Guards before I was associated with them in that campaign, I then learnt to admire them in a tenfold measure. I do not forget that I owe much of my present position to the conduct of the brigade of Guards, and I am happy to have this opportunity to assure you that I fully appreciate the distinction conferred upon me, and shall ever feel the greatest pride at having had the brigade under my immediate command. It is one of the greatest compliments that can be paid to a soldier to have the colonelcy of so distinguished a corps entrusted to him; and I can only hope that the sentiments which animate me towards this splendid regiment are equally entertained by them towards myself. I shall not now detain you longer, but will only assure you that I regard as a happy idea the sentiment which led to our assembling on this interesting occasion. I rejoice to see these meetings kept up, and I believe that they tend largely to the maintenance of that good feeling which exists, not only among the different corps of the Army, but likewise among the people out of doors. For remember that in this assembly a large proportion of those I am addressing have ceased to belong to the regiment. Yet you have met together this evening, and why? Because you still retain the deep feeling of attachment to your own regiment which you have carried with you into civil life. In a country like ours such feelings are most valuable; the more they are fostered the better for the interest of the Army, and, in my humble opinion, for the community at large. I must not forget that we have here my excellent second in command, Colonel Ridley. Having had experience of his qualification as an officer and a gentleman, a friend and a companion, I am delighted to have him as my lieutenant in command of this regiment. The manner in which you have received his name, confirms me in the opinion that he is a very popular commanding officer. I confess I am one of those who think it advantageous that a man should get on well with his neighbour, though some persons entertain a different opinion, my own only desire is that, as he has a fine regiment, while retaining his popularity he should also preserve its efficiency. I believe the regiment is very efficient now, and if he has the talent of combining the perfect discipline of the corps with the good opinion of its members, I shall be glad at his continuing to occupy the post which he now so ably fills. Gentlemen, I give you the toast of the evening—"Health and prosperity to the Scots Fusilier Guards," and I couple with it the name of Colonel Ridley.

Colonel Ridley briefly returned thanks in his own name and on behalf of his regiment.

Sir J. Y. Scarlett then proposed, "the Health of the Household Brigade of Cavalry," coupling with it the name of Lord Combermere.

Lord Combermere acknowledged the toast, passing a high eulogium upon the services of the Scots Fusilier Guards in the campaigns of 1793 and 1794.

Sir Edward Bowater proposed "the Brigade of Foot Guards," which was responded to by Lord Rokeby.

The "Health of the Guests" was then given by General Knollys, and acknowledged by General Airey, after which His Royal Highness left the chair and the company dispersed.

SERVICES OF THE SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS.

The Scots Fusilier Guards owes its origin to a regiment raised in Scotland by General Monk, which formed a portion of the army of the Restoration, and, with the Coldstreams, was incorporated as Royal Guards in 1660 or early in 1661; a commission having been issued for that purpose to its first colonel, George, Earl of Linlithgow, nephew of that stout old loyalist, the Earl of Callander, who had commanded the forces raised in Scotland with the intent of rescuing King Charles from the hands of the Parliamentary army under Oliver Cromwell. The Earl of Linlithgow, who had suffered greatly in following the fortunes of Charles II., received as a reward the command of the Horse Guards and also of this Scots Regiment of Guards, and held them both jointly until 1681, when he, somewhat anomalously, as would be thought at present, resigned them for the appointment of Justice-General of Scotland. For a long period, and until placed in the English establishment in 1681 as the "Third Guards," the regiment was known under the title of "The Scots Guards," and with that designation it has never failed worthily to support the ancient heroic character and soldierly valour of Scotland. With the other regiments of Guards they shared the long continuous glories of the wars under Marlborough from 1689 to 1696, returning home only in consequence of a threatened invasion of this country by France. In 1709 they fought at Almenara and Saragossa, in the war of the Spanish succession, and throughout the whole of the century won laurels on every field—at Dettingen, even at Fontenoy, and finally at Lincelles in 1793, serving intermediately against the French in America from 1778 to 1782. They were present and assisted in the daring landing at Alexandria in 1800, and mainly contributed to the success of the fierce engagement in which Abercromby fell. Hastening from the East to the remote North, they were present at Copenhagen in 1807, and in December, 1808, they embarked with Sir John Cradock's expedition to take up the fight after Sir John Moore's retreat, and bore their standards triumphantly across the Peninsula. They partook of the glories of the passage of the Douro, and the capture of Oporto, of Talavera, where their too eager advance almost endangered the fortunes of the day; of Fuentes d'Onor, of Ciudad Rodrigo, of Salamanca, of Vittoria, of the Bidassoa, of St. Jean de Luz, and of the Nive; and even of the last and lamentable battle before Bayonne. One portion of them also, in 1811, winning extra laurels at Barossa, and another, in 1813, at the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom, and the siege of Antwerp. Of their conduct at Waterloo we have the testimony of an eye-witness, General Sir Digby Mackworth, who, in a letter written on the same night by the bedside of Lord Hill, describes the never-to-be-forgotten repulse of the French Imperial Guards, in which they took part. In 1854 the Scots Fusiliers were called upon to take part in the Russian war. Throughout the severe duty of this campaign the Scots Fusiliers distinguished themselves by a steady and disciplined endurance, equalled only by their ardent zeal and valour. They suffered without murmuring, as they fought without flinching, and returned home after the capture of Sebastopol to be respected as well as honoured by their countrymen. The title of Fusiliers, as applied to this regiment, is of late origin, having been conferred upon them by His Majesty King William IV. in 1831, and may be considered appropriate, as in the Prussian and other foreign armies a Fusilier is regarded as a light infantry soldier; each third battalion of a regiment, which in these armies consists of three battalions, is a light infantry battalion, in which relation the Scots Fusiliers, as the 3rd Regiment of Guards, may be considered as standing in relation to the whole brigade.

The following royal and distinguished personages have from time to time commanded this gallant regiment:—

George Earl of Linlithgow	1660
James Douglas	1684
Charles Ramsey	1691
William Marquis of Lothian	1709
John Earl of Dunmore	1713
John Earl of Rothes	1752
William Duke of Gloucester, K.G., ...	1767
John Earl of Loudoun...	1770
John Duke of Argyll	1782
William Frederick Duke of Gloucester, K.G.,	1806
George Duke of Gordon	1834
George James Earl of Ludlow	1836
H.R.H. Prince Albert	1842
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. ...	1852

Historical Memoranda of the Regiment.

1689.—One battalion embarked for the Netherlands, under the Earl of Marlborough (afterwards the great duke), and was engaged at the battle of Walcourt in August of that year.

1690.—At the battle of Fleuris.

1691.—At the siege of Mons, where the rank of lieut.-colonel was first granted to the captains of the regiment by His Majesty King William III.

1692.—The regiment took part in the battle of Steinkirk.

1693.—Took part in the battle of Landen.

1694.—Quartered at Bruges.

1695.—Took part in the siege of Namur, where the regiment was highly distinguished.

1696.—One battalion returned to England, to assist in repelling a threatened French invasion.

1697.—This battalion re-embarked for Flanders, and formed part of the army of Brabant. After the peace of Ryswick both battalions returned to Scotland.

1709.—A battalion embarked for Spain, and took part in the battles of Almenara in July, and Saragossa in August of that year, at which latter battle 30 standards and colours were taken by the British.

1742.—One battalion embarked at Woolwich for Flanders, and were engaged at Dettingen in 1743, Fontenoy in 1745, and Laffeld (on the Val) in 1747.

Detachments of the regiment served in America from 1778 to 1782.

1793.—One battalion at the battle of Lincelles.

1799.—One battalion in Holland.

1800.—One battalion at Ferrol, Vigo, and Cadiz. In the same year, one battalion embarked at Cork, in August for Egypt, and took part in the action at the landing on the 8th March, 1801, and the battle of Alexandria on the 21st of the same month. This battalion returned to England in December the same year.

1805.—A battalion in Hanover.

1807.—A battalion in Copenhagen.

1808.—The 1st battalion embarked for the Peninsula, and served there till July, 1814. Present at the passage of the Douro and capture of Oporto, and the battle of Talavera in 1809; Busaco in 1810; Fuentes d'Onor in 1811; siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, battle of Salamanca, and capture of Madrid, in 1812; battle of Vittoria, passage of the Bidassoa, attack on the heights of St. Jean-de-Luz, and battle of the Nive, in 1813; passage of the Adour, investment of, and repulse of sortie from, Bayonne, in 1814.

1811.—Three companies of the 2nd battalion embarked for Spain, and took part in the battle of Barossa, under General Graham (afterwards Lord Lynedoch).

1813.—Six companies of the 2nd battalion embarked for the Netherlands, and were at the siege of Antwerp and storming of Bergen-op-Zoom.

1815. The 2nd battalion took part in the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo.

1827 and 1828.—The 2nd battalion served in Portugal.

1854.—The battalion embarked for the East, 28th February, and served throughout the Crimean campaign, taking part in the battles of Alma, Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol.

On Wednesday the 200th anniversary of the formation of the Scots Fusiliers, or 3rd Regiment of Guards, was celebrated at the Crystal Palace. The whole of the men comprising the first and second battalions were treated to a grand dinner in the transept, to which upwards of 1400 sat down. During the dinner the band of the regiment played several martial airs with great spirit, and the officers looked on with satisfaction at the happy scene before them. The transept presented a gay and brilliant appearance, and was decorated with flags bearing the names of the several victories in which the regiment had fought and conquered. There was a large attendance of visitors, who crowded the galleries and the hall overlooking the scene. The repast, provided by Mr. Strange, of the Crystal Palace, was both substantial and abundant, the men being supplied not only with malt liquors, but also a liberal quantity of wine.

The feasting having terminated, "The Health of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen" was drunk enthusiastically with three times three, after which the National Anthem was played by the band. "The Health of the Prince Consort and the rest of the Royal Family" was drunk with the same manifestations of attachment, and with musical honours. The next toast given was "The Duke of Cambridge," the commanding officer of the regiment, coupled with the other officers; and it was drunk most heartily, with three times three and one cheer more, and musical honours.

Colonel Ridley, in returning thanks, said he was desired by the Duke of Cambridge to express his regret that he was not able to be present on that occasion. He (Colonel Ridley) was in hopes that His Grace would have been able to be there after attending Her Majesty's levee, but as he had not arrived he supposed he could not come, and therefore it devolved on him to thank them for the very handsome manner in which they had drunk His Grace's health. For himself and his brother officers he would say that it was gratifying to them to have brought the men there on the present occasion, and they were pleased to see them all so happy and comfortable. If they looked around they would see the names of the many battles which they had fought and won for this country, and should they ever be called upon again to fight they would maintain that high standing of excellence which had been transmitted to them by their predecessors, and they would increase the list of glorious names that had been handed down to them by those who had held their places in times gone by.

The gallant colonel had scarcely concluded when it was announced that the Duke of Cambridge had arrived, upon which the cheering became tremendous. His Grace entered, and walked up and down between the tables, and the greeting he received was most enthusiastic.

The health of General Lord Rokeby was then drunk with great warmth of feeling.

His Lordship, in returning thanks, said after the very long time he had been in the regiment—a period now of over 45 years—he could not do otherwise than look upon the men as his children, and he felt that affection for them that a parent would feel for his offspring. He thanked them for the honour they had done him in drinking his health.

The health of General Walker was next given, to which the gallant general briefly responded.

The Duke of Cambridge then said he understood that just

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before he entered they had drunk his health, and he was sorry he was not there at the time to return thanks, but he was there then to return them thanks for the manner in which they had done it. He was very much gratified to see them so happy and enjoying themselves on the 200th anniversary of their formation. He was proud to be their colonel, for he was sure they would ever do honour to themselves and their officers.

The Guards then proceeded to the grounds, where the athletic sports commenced, but a heavy shower of rain which fell shortly afterwards destroyed nearly all their pleasure. In the course of the evening Mr. Coxwell made an ascent in his balloon, Mars. The fountains of "the upper system" were put into play, and the scene from the balcony was one of the most delightful that the imagination could picture.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

MEMORANDUM.

HORSE GUARDS, S.W., JUNE 18.

Her Majesty the Queen having signified that it is her pleasure to review the Volunteer Rifle Corps in the vicinity of London, in Hyde Park, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the 23rd of June, the following directions will be observed on that occasion :—

"1. The Queen will leave Buckingham Palace at half-past 3 o'clock p.m.

"2. The Staff attending Her Majesty will assemble within the iron rails in front of the Palace at 3 p.m., and the *cortége* will be formed as follows—viz. :

"1st. A detachment of Life Guards, preceded by an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department.

"2nd. The Queen's led horses, if any.

"3rd. The Commander-in-Chief's Aides-de-Camp, if present.

"4th. The Aides-de-Camp to the Queen.

"5th. The Deputy-Adjutant-Generals, the Deputy-Quartermaster-General, the Eqerries in Waiting to the Queen.

"6th. The Adjutant-General, — the Quartermaster-General,—the Military Secretary to the General Commanding-in-Chief.

"7th. The General Commanding-in-Chief, if present.

"8th. Princes of the blood.

"9th. The Sovereign.

"10th. The Gold Stick and Master of the Horse.

"11th. The Lords-Lieutenant of the counties to which the Volunteers present belong, mounted and in uniform.

"12th. The Assistant-Adjutant-Generals, the Assistant-Quartermaster-Generals, Deputy-Assistants.

"13th. Detachment of Life Guards.

"3. The Queen will enter the Park at Hyde Park Corner Gate, and enter the enclosure near the Achilles statue.

"4. A royal salute will be fired by the Artillery, commencing when Her Majesty enters the archway on Constitution Hill.

"5. The Volunteers will salute when Her Majesty arrives at the Royal standard, opposite the centre of the line of contiguous columns, drawn up facing the Grosvenor Gate.

"6. After receiving the salute, Her Majesty will drive down the line from right to left, escorted as before.

"7. When Her Majesty returns to the Royal standard, the Volunteers will march past in quick time in open column of companies, and reform in contiguous quarter distance columns on the original ground. During the marching past, the Staff in attendance upon Her Majesty and the Lords-Lieutenant will be drawn up opposite the Royal standard on either side of the band.

"8. The line of contiguous columns, being reformed, will advance and salute.

"9. Her Majesty will leave the ground in the same order as she entered it.

"10. The Royal Artillery will salute as Her Majesty leaves Hyde Park.

"11. The ground will be kept by the regiment of Life Guards and 10th Hussars, off duty, and two battalions of Foot Guards; the cavalry under command of the Inspector-General of Cavalry, and the Foot Guards under the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting.

"12. A Guard of Honour from the Foot Guards will be stationed at the Royal standard.

"13. No equestrians, except the Staff who form Her Majesty's *cortége* and the Staff of Volunteers reviewed, will be permitted to enter the enclosure.

"14. None but the Royal carriages will be permitted to enter the enclosure.

"15. The public will be admitted to the stands to be erected, by tickets from the Secretary of State for War.

"16. Officers on foot, in uniform, will be admitted between the line of stands and the marching past line.

"17. All spectators are to be required to stand in rear of the troops marking the square, which must be kept perfectly clear.

"18. Orders immediately affecting the troops reviewed will be given by the officers in command.

"By command,
"JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, Adjutant-General."

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 18.

The following arrangements will be made with regard to those Corps of Volunteers which will be conveyed to London by railway for the Royal review on the 23rd inst. :—

"1. The corps should be at the railway station half-an-hour before the time assigned for the train to start.

"2. If the size of the station will admit of it, the corps should be formed up in line, facing the carriages; otherwise it may be formed up outside the station.

"3. Having ascertained the number of compartments and their respective accommodation, the commanding officer will tell off his line into corresponding sections, and will wheel these sections forward, and march them to their several carriages, under the guidance of their officers and non-commissioned officers.

"4. The Volunteers will form single file on entering the carriages, and when seated will hold the rifle upright between the knees, the pouch being drawn round to the front of the body.

"5. The same order is to be observed in quitting the train.

"6. The time of arrival in London should be about noon.

"7. There will be a Staff-Officer on duty at each terminus, who will communicate orders to the Commanding Officer of every corps as it arrives, and a police-constable will be appointed to guide it by a prescribed route to the battalion or brigade of which the corps is to form part.

"DE GREY AND RIPON."

WAR OFFICE, 22nd June, 1860.

The following will be the distribution of the staff officers who have been placed by His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief at the disposal of the Secretary of State for War, for duty at the undermentioned railway stations on the 23rd inst. :—Captain Carleton, Paddington Station; Major Barnard, Euston Square; Major Gooch, King's Cross; Captain Frecth, London Bridge.

These officers will be furnished with lists of the several corps that are to arrive at their respective stations in the course of the morning of the 23rd, and they will place themselves in communication with the railway and police authorities at the stations with a view to regulating the disposal of the corps as they arrive, so as to prevent confusion or crowding at any spot, and to arrange for their formation into battalions and subsequent march through London, under guidance of the police, who will lead each battalion up to the flags of its brigade.

Many corps, coming from considerable distances, will require time for refreshment after arrival, and staff officers will consider any such requisitions with reference to the proper hour for marching to the Park. The orders of the staff officers, so far as they do not interfere with the railway or police arrangements, are to be implicitly obeyed by officers commanding corps of Volunteers.

The greatest demand upon the exertions of the staff officers will be upon the return of the corps to the stations after the review; it will be late in the evening; the men will be tired and anxious to get to the trains, and the corps may arrive simultaneously.

Care is to be taken, in conjunction with the railway and police authorities, not to allow more than one corps at a time to be upon a platform; and the corps are therefore to be carefully distributed as they arrive at the station, so as not to interfere with each other's movements, or become mingled.

DE GREY AND RIPON.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 21.

The following distribution of those Volunteer Corps which will take part in the Royal Review on the 23rd inst. is approved, subject to such subsequent modifications as His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief may think fit to adopt.

TO TAKE POST ON THE RIGHT OF THE LINE.

1ST DIVISION.

Lieut.-General Sir J. F. Love, K.C.B., K.H., Commanding.

Commander.	Corps.	Rendezvous, Hour of Marching, and Route	Approximate Strength.
His Grace the Duke of Manchester	1st Huntingdonshire Mounted Rifles	King's Cross, Noon, by New Road, Cumberland Gate	80
Captain Meller	1st Surrey Mounted Rifles	Clapham Common, 1 p.m. by Albert Gate	30
Ensign Nethercote.	6th Northampton Mounted Rifles	King's Cross, noon	30
Lord Colville, late 11th Dragoons	The Hon. Artillery Company of London	Finsbury, 1 p.m., Fleet St., the Mall, Constitution Hill, Hyde Park Gate	600
Capt. MacLeod, of MacLeod	1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteers	South Kensington, 1·45 p.m., by Albert Gate	
Capt. the Hon. T. C. Bruce	32nd Middlesex	1·30 p.m., Hyde Park Gate	

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Colonel Tulloh, R.A., Commanding.
Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, C.B., R.A., Major of Brigade.

Battalions.	Battalion Commander.	Corps.	Rendezvous, Hour of Marching, and Route.	Approximate Strength.
1st ...	Capt. Ellis	1st Kent	Westminster Bridge, 1·30 p.m. by Hyde Park Gate	500
		5th Kent	Ditto	
		9th Kent	Ditto	
		10th ditto	Ditto	
		14th ditto	Ditto	
2nd ...	Major Saville, late R.A.	1st Gloucester	Paddington, 1·30 p.m. by Victoria Gate	514
		1st Sussex	Pimlico, 12·30 p.m. by Albert Gate	
		4th Cinque Ports	London Bridge, 11·30 a.m., by Albert Gate	
		2nd Durham (March. of Londonderry's)	King's Cross, 8·45 a.m., by Hyde Park Gate, at 1·45 p.m.	

1ST BRIGADE.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington, Commanding.
Major Hume, Assistant-Inspector, Major of Brigade.

Battalions.	Battalion Commander.	Corps.	Rendezvous, Hour of Marching and Route.	Approximate Strength.
1st ..	Major Whitehead.	1st Middlesex.	Kilburn, 1·30 p.m., by Cumberland Gate.	600
		16th ditto		
		18th ditto		
2nd ..	Lieut.-Col. Lord Radstock	3rd ditto	Lord's Cricket Ground 1·30 p.m., by Cumberland Gate.	600
		9th ditto		
		13th ditto		
		14th ditto		
3rd ..	Col. the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, late Grenadier Guards.	11th ditto	Burlington House, 2 p.m., Piccadilly, by Hyde Park Gate.	600
		12th ditto		
		26th ditto		
		36th ditto		
4th ..	Maj. Biggs, late 23rd Regiment.	20th ditto	Bryanstone Square, 1·30 p.m., by Cumberland Gate.	600
		29th ditto		
		37th ditto		
		1st Hertford	King's Cross, noon.	
		2nd ditto		
		3rd ditto		

2ND BRIGADE.

Lieut.-Colonel Hicks, Commanding.
Major Harman, Assistant-Inspector, Major of Brigade.

Battalions.	Battalion Commander.	Corps.	Rendezvous, Hour of Marching, and Route.	Approximate Strength.
1st	Major Close, late 37th Foot	1st City of London, 1st Battalion	Christ's Hospital	600
2nd	Captain Rose	1st City of London, 2nd Battalion	Christ's Hospital	600
3rd	Major Gray	4, 5, 6, and 7 Middlesex	Gray's Inn, 1 p.m., Fleet Street, &c.	600
		26th Middlesex		
		39th Middlesex		
		40th Middlesex		
		2nd City of London		
		2nd Tower Hamlets		
		3rd Tower Hamlets		
4th	Lieut.-Col. Walker	33rd Middlesex	Finsbury Square, 1 p.m., Fleet Street, Mall, Constitution Hill, Hyde Park Gate	600
		1st Essex		
		2nd Essex		
		3rd Essex		
		4th Essex		
		7th Essex		

3RD BRIGADE.

Lord Ranelagh, Commanding.
Major Nelson, Assistant-Inspector, Major of Brigade.

Battalions.	Battalion Commander.	Corps.	Rendezvous, Hour of Marching, and Route.	Approximate Strength.
1st ...	Major Macpherson, late 68th Foot	2nd Middlesex	Walham Green, 1·30, p.m., Albert Gate	724
2nd ...	Major Lord Bury	21st Middlesex (Civil Service)	Somerset House, 1·30, p.m., the Mall, Constitution Hill, Hyde Park Gate	400
		38th Middlesex (Artists)		
3rd ...	Lieut.-Colonel Earl Grosvenor	22nd Middlesex (Queen's)	Carlton Terrace, 1·45, p.m., the Mall, Constitution Hill, Hyde Park Gate	950
4th ...	Lieut.-Colonel Brewster, late Rifle Brigade	23rd Middlesex (Inns of Court)	Temple Gardens, 1·30, p.m., Strand, the Mall, and Constitution Hill, Albert Gate	400

4TH BRIGADE.

Lord Elcho, Commanding.
Major Deedes, Major of Brigade.

Battalions.	Battalion Commander	Corps.	Rendezvous, Hour of Marching, and Route.	Approximate Strength.
1st ...	Capt. Mackenzie.	15th Middlesex (Scottish) ...	Adelphi Terrace, 1.30 p.m., the Mall, Constitution Hill, Hyde Park-Gate	420
		19th Middlesex ...		
2nd ...	Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald, late E. I. C.	1st Surrey ...	Vauxhall Bridge, 1.30 p.m., Albert Gate.	360
3rd ...	Col. Campbell, late E. I. C.	2nd Surrey ...	St. George's Barracks, 1·45 p.m., Constitution Hill, Hyde Park Gate.	600
		4th Surrey ...		
		6th Surrey ...		
		8th Surrey ...		
		9th Surrey ...		
		11th Surrey ...		
		12th Surrey ...		
4th ...	Major Beresford	7th Surrey ...	Vauxhall Bridge, 1.30 p.m., Albert Gate.	540
		10th Surrey ...		
		19th Surrey ...		
		21st Surrey ...		

2ND DIVISION.

Major-General Lord Rokeby, K.C.B., Commanding.

1ST BRIGADE.—2ND DIVISION.

Colonel Thorold, late 92nd Highlanders, Commanding.
Major Shervinton, Major of Brigade.

Battalion.	Battalion Commander.	Corps.	Rendezvous, Hour of Marching, and Route.	Approximate Strength.
1st ...	Major Capper	5th Essex	Fenchurch Street, 12.30 p.m., Fleet Street, the Mall, Constitution Hill, Hyde Park Gate	630
		7th Essex		
		8th Essex		
		9th Essex		
2nd ...	Lieut.-Col. Croyndon, late Royal Marines.	3rd Kent	Back of Poor-Law Board, 1.30 p.m., Horse Guards, Constitution Hill, Hyde Park Gate	650
		4th Kent		
		7th Kent		
		8th Kent		
		9th Kent		
		13th Kent		
		18th Kent		
		21st Kent		
		25th Kent		
		27th Kent		
		28th Kent		
		32nd Kent		
		34th Kent		
3rd ...	Lieut.-Col. Anderson	26th Kent, 1st Battalion	Back of Poor-Law Board, Westminster Bridge, 1·30 p.m., Horse Guards, Mall, Constitution Hill, Hyde Park Gate	450
4th ...	Lieut.-Col. Parkyn	26th Kent, 2nd Battalion	Ditto	450

2ND BRIGADE—2ND DIVISION.

Colonel the Marquis of Donegal, G.C.H., Commanding.
Major Shaw, Major of Brigade.

Battalions.	Battalion Commander.	Corps.	Rendezvous, Hour of Marching and Route.	Approximate Strength.
1st ...	Lieut. - Col. Bush, late 96th Foot	1st Gloucester	Unite at Paddington, noon, by Victoria Gate	736
		3rd ditto		
		6th ditto		
		1st, 2nd, & 17th Somerset		

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2ND BRIGADE.—2ND DIVISION.—(Continued.)

Battalions.	Battalion Commanders.	Corrps.	Rendezvous, Hour of Marching and Route.	Approximate Strength.
2nd...	Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. G. Scott, late Scots Fusilier Guards	1st Warwick 2nd ditto 5th ditto 7th ditto	Paddington, noon, Euston Square, 11 a.m.; unite at Paddington; by Victoria Gate	678
3rd ...	Lieut.-Col. Loyd Lindsay, V. C., late Scots Fusilier Guards	1st Berkshire 2nd ditto 3rd ditto 4th ditto 5th ditto 6th ditto 2nd Oxford 1st Dorset	Unite at Paddington, 1 p.m., by Victoria Gate	587
4th	Capt. the Rt. Hon. Earl Spencer	28th Middlesex (Irish)	Burlington House, 1·30 p.m., Hyde Pk. Gate	
		1st Northampton 4th ditto 5th ditto	Unite at Euston Sq. at noon, by Cumberland Gate	519
		4th Bucks 2nd Wilts	Paddington, 1 p.m., by Victoria Gate, Unite in the Park	

3RD BRIGADE.—2ND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General Russell, C.B.
Captain Currie, Major of Brigade.

Battalions.	Battalion Commanders.	Corps.	Rendezvous, Hour of Marching, and Route.	Approximate Strength.
1st ...	Lieut.-Colonel Visct. Grey de Wilton	6th Lancashire (1st Manchester)	Euston Square, at noon, by Cumberland Gate	562
2nd ...	Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Deakin	28th Lancashire (2nd Manchester)	Euston Square, at noon, by Cumberland Gate	540
3rd ...	Major J. S. Henry	40th Lancashire (3rd Manchester)	Goods Station, King's Cross, at noon, by New Road, Cumberland Gate	500
4th ...	Lieut.-Colonel R. Crawfurd, late Rifle Brig.	1st Nottingham (Robin Hood)	King's Cross, by New Road, Cumberland Gate	540

4TH BRIGADE.—2ND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General Taylor, Commanding.
Captain Stuart, Major of Brigade.

Battalions.	Battalion Commander.	Corps.	Rendezvous, Hour of Marching, and Route.	Approximate Strength.
1st ...	Col. Allen, 25th Foot	5th Surrey 14th ditto 5th Kent 9th ditto 19th ditto 26th ditto 31st ditto	London Bridge; to unite at the station at noon, and march by Waterloo Bridge, Strand, the Mall, Hyde Park Gate	436
2nd ...	Col. Lord Alex. Russell, Rifle Brigade	1st Cinque Ports 2nd ditto 3rd ditto 4th ditto 7th ditto 16th Surrey 1st Sussex 4th Sussex 5th Sussex 7th Sussex	Unite at noon, and march to Waterloo Station, unite with 16th Surrey, at 12·50 Pimlico Station, Albert Gate	476
3rd ...	Lieut.-Col. Fremantle, Coldstream Guards	1st and 5th Derby.. 7th Stafford 8th ditto 14th Worcester.. 2nd West Riding 25th Cheshire	King's Cross, 9·15 a.m. Ditto, 10 a.m. Ditto Euston Square Cumbhnd. Gate.	516

1. Corps are not on any account to deviate from the prescribed routes, which will be kept open by the police; and it is of the utmost importance that each battalion should march at the appointed hour in order that it may reach the Park before 2·30 p.m., where a temporary line of contiguous columns will be formed and arms piled upon ground marked out in rear of the intended alignment by flags, distinguished as follows:—

Red and White ...	Marked	M. V. for	Mounted Volunteers.
Blue	,,	A. B. ,,	Artillery Brigade.
Red	,,	1 B. ,,	1st Brigade.
White and Blue	,,	2 B. ,, 2d ,,	
Black	,,	3 B. ,, 3d ,,	
Yellow	,,	4 B. ,, 4th ,,	
Green	,,	5 B. ,, 1st ,,	2nd Div.
White	,,	6 B. ,, 2nd ,,	,,
Red and Yellow	,,	7 B. ,, 3rd ,,	,,
Green and Red	,,	8 B. ,, 4th ,,	,,

2. Corps entering the Park by the Albert-gate will proceed across Rotten-Row, past the head of the Serpentine, and across the carriage-drive, entering the enclosure immediately opposite.

Corps entering by Hyde Park-gate will enter the enclosure at once by the Achilles Statue, keeping to the left along the hurdles in the direction of the wood, where the first line will be formed.

Corps entering by Cumberland-gate will march by the road inside the Park, parallel to Uxbridge-road, turning into the enlosure opposite Albion-street.

Corps entering by Victoria-gate will proceed across the Park in the direction of the Magazine.

3. At 3 P.M. the Brigade-Majors will proceed, accompanied by the Battalion Aides, to take up the ground for their respective brigades on the alignment for review; on the completion of this duty they will return to their brigades and lead them into line by echelon of battalions from the right.

4. The Volunteers will remain silent and steady in their ranks, attentive to the words of command given by their own Battalion Commanders, upon which they are to act alone; all other commands given by the Commander-in-Chief and the commanders of divisions and brigades being precautionary only.

Officers commanding corps are to warn their men that spontaneous cheering is forbidden, and that their marching and demeanour must be orderly and soldierlike.

5. Care is to be taken that the dress and appointments of the Volunteers in their respective corps are to be uniform. If great coats are carried by corps they are to be folded regimentally, and not to be worn at any time during the review.

6. The bands of Volunteer Corps will not play during the review.

7. A distinct order of march will be issued for corps leaving the Park after the review, from which there is to be no deviation, in consequence of police arrangements.

8. Officers commanding corps will give to the officers commanding their respective battalions accurate states of their respective corps according to the accompanying form; these are to be given to the Majors of Brigade.

FIELD STATE OF THE UNDERMENTIONED CORPS OF VOLUNTEERS REVIEWED BY HER MAJESTY, LONDON, 23RD JUNE, 1860.

Description of Corps and Head-Quarters.	Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Privates.	Total.

Commanding,
DE GREY AND RIPON.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

Her Majesty held a Levee in St. James's Palace on Wednesday afternoon, at which the following officers of both services were presented:—Major-General Sir Charles Van Straubenzee, on promotion to Knight Commander of the Bath and return from China, was presented to the Queen by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, when Her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon him. Colonel William Lockyer Freestun was presented to Her Majesty by Viscount Palmerston, and received from the Queen the honour of knighthood. Lieutenant R. W. D. Abercromby; Lieutenant J. M. Airey, R.N.; Lieutenant R. H. M. Aitken, on return from Lucknow; Captain Commandant H. Allhusen; Lieutenant W. Anderson; Ensign A. Arbuthnot, on appointment to the Rifle Brigade; Major-General Ashburnham, on appointment to the 82nd Foot; Lieutenant C. Ashburnham; Major-General C. Ashmore, on promotion; Captain J. Aytoun, on return from India; Captain C. Batchelor, on return to India; Second Lieutenant F. Bacon; Lieut.-General Sir P. Bainbrigge, on receiving the Order of K.C.B.; Lieut.-Colonel H. Baillie; Ensign J. Barry, on appointment to the 2nd Queen's Royals; Major J. R. Becher, C.B.; Lieutenant W. Bedingfeld; Lieut.-General Sir John Bell, on being made a G.C.B.; Major-General Wells Bell, on return from command in Jamaica and appointment to the 66th Regiment; Captain Bellamy; Lieut.-General Sir H. Bentinck, on promotion; Colonel Benson, on promotion, and return from active service in India; Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Bewes; Lieutenant W. G. Bird; Major H. F. M. Boisragon, on return from India; Lieutenant J. S. D. Bolton; Lieutenant H. S. Boger, R.N.; Ensign H. Borrett; Major-General Bouverie, on appointment to the Colonelcy of the 15th Hussars; Lieut.-Colonel W. Boyle; Captain E. Boyd, on return from service in India; Ensign A. D. Boyd; Lieutenant M. H. Briscoe; Lieutenant E. F. Browne; Ensign R. Burdett; Colonel H. P. Burn, on his return from foreign service; Lieutenant Burnett; Ensign W. Burrell, on appointment, Rifle Brigade; Surgeon-Major J. H. Butler, on return from India; Ensign S. E. R. Butler; Mr. Henry W. Byng, on appointment to 41st Regiment; Captain A. S. Cameron, on return from foreign service; Lieutenant W. H. Campion, on his return from India; Commander J. H. Cave, R.N.; Ensign Lord A. Cecil; Lieutenant H. B. Chalmers, on return from India; Lieutenant R. Chalmers on return from India; Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. H. Clifford; Captain Clipperton; Admiral Sir T. Cochrane, on being nominated a G.C.B.; Mr. O. Codrington; Vice-Admiral Lord Colchester, on promotion; Captain Collins; Dr. F. Collins; Lieutenant C. Combe; Major C. Cookworthy; Captain A. S. Cooper; Ensign and Lieutenant the Hon. G. G. Craven, on appointment to the Scots Fusilier Guards; Captain Harpur Crewe; Captain R. M. Crewe; Captain Crowe; Captain Crowe, 66th Regiment; Lieutenant W. G. Cubitt, on receiving the Victoria Cross; Major W. Gordon Cumming; Brevet-Major J. Dalzell, on return from India; Deputy-Commissary General Darling; Captain Daubeny; Lieut.-General Davies, on promotion; Captain Davis; Dr. Deas, on return from service in China; Captain H. G. Deedes, on return from India; Captain Disney; Lieut.-Colonel Dickson; Captain Donaldson; Captain Donnelly; Captain George Dare Dowell, V.C.; Captain Sir R. Douglas, Bart.; Lieutenant F. Doulton; General Lord Downes, on being appointed G.C.B.; Lieutenant R. B. Drinkwater; Lieutenant C. Drummond, on promotion; Ensign F. W. Duncombe, on his appointment to the Rifle Brigade; Colonel Dunlop, on promotion; Major Du Plat, on promotion; Lieutenant F. Durrant, R.N.; Ensign and Lieutenant the Earl of Dunmore, on appointment Scots Fusilier Guards; Lieutenant F. D. Eales, on his return from India; Second Lieutenant F. Edenborough, on appointment, Essex Yeomanry Artillery; Lieutenant W. F. Edwards, on his return from India; Lieut.-Colonel Percy Eld, from active service in India; Lieut.-General Sir Samuel B. Ellis, on being appointed a K.C.B.; Lieutenant and Adjutant Eliott, by the Adjutant-General; Captain J. F. Everett, on return from service in India and promotion; Lieut.-Governor Eyre, on returning from the temporary administration of the government of the Leeward Islands; Captain Sir W. G. H. Fairfax, on succeeding to the baronetcy; Cornet J. D. Fairman; Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, on return from the Mediterranean and appointment as Commander-in-Chief at Devonport; Assistant-Surgeon P. Farquharson, on appointment to the Coldstream Guards; Brevet-Major G. Fendall, on return from India; Lieut.-Colonel P. Fenwick, on promotion and return from India; Dr. A. Fergusson, on appointment as Honorary Physician to Her Majesty; Lieutenant and Adjutant Festing, on return from foreign service; Lieutenant F. Flood, on return from India; Captain G. H. A. Forbes, on appointment to the Staff; Lieutenant J. Franks; Second-Lieutenant D. W. Frazer; Cornet J. Fryer; Major Fyers, on appointment to North York Militia Artillery; Colonel Fyler, on return from India; Major-General Sir T. Franks, on promotion and appointment as K.C.B.; Admiral Sir W. Hall Gage, on having been invested as Grand Cross of the Bath; Lieut.-Colonel Gascoigne, on promotion; Captain T. B. Gibbard; Captain Gildea; Lieutenant B. Glover; Lieutenant and Adjutant W. H. R. Godfrey; Major-General Gold, on promotion; Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Charles Gore, on appointment as K.C.B.; Lieut. H. Goschen, on return from India; Capt. C. H. E. Græme; Major-Gen. C. Grant, on return from India; Colonel Green; Lieut.-Colonel Guise, V.C., on return from India, and on promotion; Captain Glyn; Lieut.-Colonel H. Hardinge; Ensign J. A. Harris, on appointment to the Military Train; Captain E. Harrison; Captain R. Harington; Colonel Harness, on return from India; Lieutenant F. H. Hartnell; Ensign G. G. W. Hayward, on appointment to 89th Regiment; Captain Hallowes; Captain Healy; Lieutenant Henniker; Major John Henry; Captain Robert Henry; Captain Hill, District Inspector of Musketry, at Malta; Mr. W. H. Hill; Lieutenant George Hill; Lieutenant T. T. Hodges, on promotion; Lieutenant Holdsworth; Lieutenant W. H. Homfray; Colonel S. A. Horsford, on being appointed K.C.B.; Major Alexander Hume; Major A. R. E. Hutchinson, Political Agent at Bhopaul; Captain Ind; Colonel G. Le Grand Jacob; Colonel Arthur Jones; Lieutenant Ernest Jervis; Colonel Lord Mark Kerr, on return from service in India; Lord Walter Kerr, Lieutenant, R.N.; Colonel G. Kirby, on promotion and return from India; Lieutenant G. Kirwan; Major Edward Lake; Ensign H. A. Lascelles; Lieutenant S. de L. Lacey, on appointment to Royal Artillery; Major-General Law; Major R. Lawrence, on return from India and appointment to C.B.; Captain E. Effingham Lawrence; Captain Lee; Lieutenant C. E. B. Leacock, on appointment to Royal Artillery; Major Hill Leathes; Lieut.-General Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, Governor of Malta, on his appointment to the command of the troops at Malta, and on being made Knight Grand Cross of St. Richard and St. George; Lieutenant W. R. Lewis; Lieutenant G. A. H. Lillie, on return from India; Lieutenant Lockwood; Captain Longley, on promotion and return from China; Captain Lothian, on return from India; Captain E. A. Lynch, on appointment as Adjutant, 7th Lancashire Rifle Militia; Lieutenant Maberly; Major-General Macarthur, on his return from command of the troops in the Australian colonies; Major G. S. Macbean; Lieut.-General Macneil, on appointment to 78th Highlanders; Lieutenant J. Macneill, on return from India; Lieutenant Mackinnon; Captain T. H. M'Leod; Captain J. M'Viccar; Ensign G. C. P. Madden, on appointment to the 61st Regiment; Lieutenant Magrath; Rear-Admiral Sir T. Maitland, on appointment to the Pacific Command; Colonel Maitland, on promotion; Captain F. Maitland; Sugeon G. S. Mann, on his return from India; Ensign W. Mansell, on return from India, severely wounded; Lieutenant J. M. Magnay, R.N.; Lieutenant-Colonel Marsden, on being made a C.B.; Major R. F. Maunsell; Lieutenant J. Heron Maxwell, on his return from India; Lieutenant E. R. May; Lieut.-General Viscount Melville, on promotion; Captain W. Meller; Colonel Sir P. Melvill Melvill, K.C.B., on receiving the honour of the Bath; Captain J. Michael, on return from India; Major F. Miller; Lieutenant H. W. Mist, R.N.; Captain the Hon. C. C. Molyneux, on his return from India; Captain H. Montagu, on promotion and return from India; Lieutenant R. Morris; Lieut.-General Sir T. Napier, on being appointed a K.C.B.; Lieutenant W. Newman, on appointment to the Royal Artillery, and return from India; Major A. Nixon, on promotion and return from India; the Hon. C. North, on appointment to the Rifle Brigade; Ensign H. F. Oakes, on appointment to the 7th Fusiliers; Captain Sir C. W. A. Oakley, on his marriage; Lieutenant W. L. K. Ogilvy; Major F. J. Oldfield; Ensign Osborne, on appointment to 53rd Regiment; Mr. Owen Owen; Captain L. Paget, on his return from India; Lieutenant R. S. Paley; Lieutenant H. St. L. Bury-Palliser, R.N., on promotion; Captain Palliser; Lieut.-Colonel Palmer, on promotion; Lieutenant C. E. Palmer; Lieutenant E. Parker; Major Parratt; Ensign A. Wilson Patten: Assistant-Surgeon Pater; Lieut.-Colonel W. Payn, on return from India, and on receiving the C.B.; Captain H. Pears; Major Penrice; Lieutenant Perryn; Captain James Peters, on appointment to the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms; Captain J. H. Pitt; Major-General Van Notten Pole, on promotion: Cornet C. Ponsonby; Brevet-Major Prettejohn; Major N. Pringle; Lieutenant Pringle; Lieutenant C. J. Prinsep; Second Lieutenant G. E. Pritchett; Colonel W. M. Ramsay; Lieut.-General Reed, on promotion; Captain Reeve; Ensign Robinson; Ensign E. M. Roe; Captain F. G. Rooper; Brigadier Rowcroft, on return from active service in India; Lieutenant G. C. Rowcroft, on return from service in India; Lieutenant J. W. Russell; Lieutenant Scoones; Lieutenant W. Scott, on promotion; General Sir George Scovell, on appointment as a G.C.B.; Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Scudamore; Major-General Sir T. Seaton, on return from India; Admiral Sir George F. Seymour, on receiving the Grand Cross of the Bath; Lieutenant J. H. C. Seymour, on retnrn from Foreign Service; Captain Shafto; Assistant-Surgeon J. Shortt, M.D.; Captain H. S. Smith; Lieut.-General Sir H. Somerset, on return from command in chief of Bombay; Staff Assistant-Surgeon G. F. Spry, on appointment; Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Spurgin, on promotion and return from active service in India; Major St. Clair; Captain C. T. Stewart; Captain Stillman; Rear-Admiral R. F. Stopford, on promotion; Captain E. Stopford, R.N.; Captain E. A. Stotherd, on appointment to the 60th Rifles; Captain Hon. E. Stourton, on his return from India; General Sir Frederick Stovin; Lieutenant W. G. Swinhoe; Major A. Sykes, on appointment to East York Militia Artillery; Colonel T. Tapp, on return from India, and being appointed C.B. and Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty; Colonel A. T. Taylor, on return from Canada, and appointment as Commandant at Shoeburyness; Mr. E. Thornton, Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab; Captain Townley; Major-General Trydell; Captain R. Tryon; Mr. M. C. Selwyn Tupper, on appointment to the 29th Regiment; Ensign G. Hope Verney; Captain C. Wake, R.N., on promotion; Lieutenant-

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Colonel Walker, on promotion; Vice-Admiral Sir Provo Wallis; Major J. W. Perry Watlington, M.P.; Lieutenant C. E. Webber, on return from India; Lieutenant Wedderburn; Lieutenant F. A. Whish; Lieutenant E. H. Wickham, on appointment to the Royal Artillery; Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Wilkinson, on promotion and return from India; Major Osborn Wilkinson; Lieutenant G. F. Wilkinson; Major-General Williams, on promotion; Captain A. W. Williams; Lieutenant and Adjutant L. V. Williams; Captain A. N. Wilson, on promotion and return from India; Mr. W. Wise, on appointment as a Gentleman-at-Arms; Lieutenant A. D. Wodehouse; Ensign Woodmas; Ensign Woodward; Lieutenant H. C. Wright; Ensign the Hon. T. T. Wynne, on appointment to Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant C. B. Wynne; Ensign William R. M. Wynne.

THE INDIAN ARMY, LOCAL AND NATIVE.

(From a Correspondent.)

(*Continued from page* 410.)

Having thus disposed of two important items, economy and safety, to our own satisfaction, and we trust to that of our readers, in favour of the organisation of a local European army, we proceed to examine the remaining point, that of efficiency—that is, whether efficiency is best attained by a local army, or by one formed entirely from the Line. We believe the conclusion to be reached will be similar to that at which we arrived in the first two instances, that a local European army is the one best calculated to preserve, not merely military efficiency, but to secure for the purposes of general administration a body of men who, from local knowledge and experience, will be able to render important services to the country, as has hitherto proved to be the case. We freely recognise the advantage of a portion of the army of India being formed from the Line. A wholesome emulation is promoted, the two armies acting reciprocally on each other; stagnation of ideas, so hard to resist in that enervating climate, is opposed by freshly imported activity and energy of thought; all improvements in the military system which otherwise might not travel to India are conveyed to that country by successive regiments newly arrived, an English tone is preserved and promoted.

The efficiency of the local European army in the field and before the enemy has been so fully admitted that we are saved from useless iteration. The artillery, particularly the Horse Artillery of the three presidencies, and the Fusiliers of Madras and Bengal, will preserve an undying reputation. In point of gallantry there can be little difference between two armies of the same nation, but we believe it to be indisputable that a well-seasoned local regiment has immense advantages in the field over a corps freshly arrived from Europe. One is full of health and vigour, fit for any service or exposure; the other is feeble, sickly, requiring great management, and if under the necessity of suffering severe exposure or fatigue, has soon an immense per-centage unfit for duty. We remember reading an account of two regiments in one of the late campaigns caused by the mutiny which had been acting together towards the southern part of the Bengal presidency. One of these two corps had recently arrived from England, and having been forced to undergo some rough work, was reduced to great exhaustion. The other was the *Bengal Fusiliers*, a local European regiment, composed of well seasoned, tough soldiers, well bronzed by many an Indian summer's sun. Their casualties from sickness, undergoing the same exposure, was trifling. It is narrated in a history of a campaign against Hyder Ali in 1782, that a regiment which had but recently landed from England lost in forty days from illness, through insufficient field equipment, so many men as to be disabled from service. The least experience of India will satisfy everyone how inevitable are such results.

Such examples ought not to be lost on us. It probably requires half a dozen years to acclimatise a Queen's regiment, and place it on the same level of efficiency as a local Indian corps, and four years afterwards it ought to be on its way back to England.

It is no uncommon practice among the officers of the Royal army to make a boast, which is even repeated in Parliament, of the superior discipline which they affirm distinguishes the Royal service in comparison with the local European forces of India. We repudiate the allegation of any inferiority. In all likelihood the discipline in both armies is identical; still we cannot help thinking that gross insubordination is rather less common in India than in this country. Large camps are frequently formed in India, yet we doubt if any instance can be produced where two regiments commence a sort of action in camp,* or if any local European regiment ever exhibited such a want of discipline as was shown by a Royal corps in Afghanistan; or like what we have lately seen in that famous corps, the Royal Marines; or like the military disturbance at Greenwich described in the Army and Navy Gazette of the 14th of April last, in which men of the Artillery, Marines, Military Train, and Militia, were mixed up. In proportion to numbers, court-martials are not more common among the officers of the Indian army than among the officers of the Royal forces, and we may add that until within the last year or two that a corrective has been administered by H. R. H. the present Commander-in-Chief, irregularity was more common, or at all events more prominent and public among the junior branches of the Royal army than among the corresponding ranks of the Indian service. During the height of the war in the Crimea, it is said that the table of the Commander-in-Chief was covered with the resignations of officers eager to return home. No such incident has happened in the Indian army: indeed it could not happen, because to an Indian officer his profession is his bread. We think that here was shown a lack of that discipline and military tone of which there is too great a readiness to impute a deficiency in the Indian army. Our object in these allusions is simply to put in a true light, and defend from unjust accusation, a body of men on whom a heavy misfortune has fallen. It is not our words alone that establish the fact of the discipline of the Indian army; the admirable conduct of the very men who gave some colour to these imputations has shone forth under the most trying circumstances. We allude of course to those soldiers of the Indian army, one thousand of whom, with their wives and children, were crowded into a transport fit only to hold four hundred persons, and launched on the wide ocean, we might almost say without food or raiment. Did they then show a want of discipline? One thousand soldiers fresh from the campaigns and slaughter of the mutiny, and therefore we may assume with the bonds of discipline somewhat slackened, instead of breaking out into tumult and outrage as most men would, to say nothing of soldiers, bore their sufferings with a patience and fortitude of which there are not many examples; and to maintain order and authority, actually nominated non-commissioned officers from their own body. In affirmation of our remarks we cannot do better than quote a portion of the words of the Army and Navy Gazette, "All honour, then, to that system of the late East India Company's army, which afforded the most abundant proof of discipline under the most trying circumstances.

"We do not pretend to uphold the soldiers of the late Company as superior to those of Her Majesty's Service; but we venture to say they have on most occasions, whether in peace or in war, shown themselves equal to any troops of the Crown."

In short, we return to our first position on this subject, —that, in point of discipline, the two armies are much alike. It may be, and indeed is, an exaggeration to assert, like a Member of the House of Commons, that all the great successes of India have been achieved by officers of the Indian army; yet we may permit ourselves to remark, without much fear of being taxed with error, that nearly all the great reverses of India have been supplied by commanders from the Royal service. Conspicuous among them Monson and Elphinstone, the commanders in the first Nepaul War; Lake, at Bhurtpore; Bailley and Braithwaite, in the wars against Hyder and Tippoo; may be counted among the unlucky commanders of the Indian army; still, theirs were honourable defeats, sustained against overwhelming numbers, and fighting admirably. Putting aside the Great Duke himself, Sir Eyre Coote, and Sir Charles Napier, and, perhaps, Sir Henry Havelock, we cannot call to mind any commander of true eminence. On the Indian side may be counted Lawrence, Clive (who began his career in the Indian military service), Goddard, Auchterlory, Nott, Pollock. There are no doubt many other successful and highly meritorious names among the royal officers, who, be it remembered, generally preserved for themselves a monopoly of command. But, even these, such as Lake, Cornwallis, Gough, Monroe, derived all their staff, their quartermaster-generals, their adjutant-generals, their commissariat, their engineers, their artillery—all exclusively from the Indian army. Victories are not gained by a commander alone; he is, or ought to be, the master-mind; still, the worth or otherwise of the adjuncts mentioned above are all-important items in the scale of chances when the results of a battle or of a campaign are to be calculated. Foremost among these is the commissariat, which, if in the Indian army it is open to the imputation of being costly, has at all times ably fulfilled its prime duty, that of feeding the army. Its value has been so far recognised, that one of the chief elements of its successful administration—that of nominating men of military experience to the subordinate offices—has been, since the Crimean war, adopted by the Royal army. They have not as yet had the wisdom to follow the example of India, and apply this rule to the chief of that department. Sixty thousand soldiers were suddenly, though successively landed in Bengal, and instantly sent away hundreds of miles. Every arrangement was conducted smoothly, without embarrassment, without confusion. What more can be said of the efficiency of local military management? Change the system, expel the men of the local service, throw everything into the hands of Royal officers; fill all the military departments from their ranks, and can we assure ourselves that we shall have changed for the better?

Should the nation decide on the maintenance of a local European army, we think we have supplied evidence to show that it will possess in India a force able and ready to do its duty. The past and its results are our guide for the future. Local management has hitherto secured a career of unbounded success both at home and abroad—that is, in India and out of India. The foreign expeditions from India have been conducted with a foresight and evidence of military skill and combination which admit of comparison with similar undertakings under home supervision. Egypt, the Mauritius, Persia, Afghanistan, Burmah, China, afford instances in which the administrative capacity of the Indian military departments may be honourably quoted.

There are many other topics on which we might dwell with advantage, were we not forestalled by the excellent and argumentative speech of Mr. Buxton in the House of Commons on the 29th of March, which we strongly urge on the attention of those persons whose voices may influence the decision of this question. That gentleman showed in forcible language the advantages of a permanent local force over a transitory army. In the former, the officers and men are bound up with India, and make it their home or a career to independence and reputation; while in the latter, the superior officers are from age unfit for, or averse to, a new occupation; the wealthy officers quit their regiments, and the younger portion never forget that ten years will conclude their exile; consequently they want that stimulus which has produced such excellent results over the local army, and supplied the Government with so many able men for the execution of the civil and political administration of India. The local officers commence their Indian vocation from early youth, and acquire their knowledge of the languages and peoples of India in the first vigour of youth; while in the other instance the officers will, in the majority of cases, have made some advance in years, and will generally require to begin their Oriental education at the age it ought to have been nearly concluded. Mr. Buxton reminds us of the objections to an army, the head of which would not be the Governor-General, but another functionary, devoid of knowledge or interest in the affairs of, and residing three thousand miles from India, depriving the former personage of an amount of prestige, and in a manner dividing an authority which ought to be reserved exclusively to the supreme governor.

At the same debate the Secretary of State for India declared that it was quite true he had been prepared to maintain a local European army in India; but that important events had happened since then, and that the fact of ten thousand men simultaneously taking their discharge could not be passed over in coming to a decision on the subject. The right of these soldiers to their discharge is conceded; and when they adopt this opinion, the Government turns round and impeaches their discipline or their loyalty. If the Indian army is to be amalgamated, or in other words annihilated, let it be on genuine grounds, the general interest of the empire, and of India; but let it not be to shield the errors of those whose experience should have taught them that the true way to govern an army is by justice and consistency, not by erecting one standard for one body and a different one for another, not by blowing hot and blowing cold as convenience or caprice dictates.

* One was a militia regiment.

THE BOMBAY ARMY.

Two General Orders of interest have been issued, the one by General Rose, on his returning from the Bombay command to assume the command-in-chief in India, the other by General Mansfield, on assuming the command at Bombay. The following is General Rose's Order:—

"By order of Her Most Gracious Majesty, I am about to leave this command.

"It was in the field that I first joined the Bombay Army, and in the conflict for the rights of my country and of civilisation that it won my esteem.

"I estimate at all its value the honour of having commanded, brief as has been the period, an army which stands so high in military traditions, and which in the last three eventful years has earned for itself fresh pages in the brilliant chronicles of Indian armies.

"It was a Bombay force which in 1856 landed on the coast of Persia, subdued in a few gallant actions her whole sea-board, won a peace, and then hastened back to take an honourable part against the rebellion in India.

"Major-General Sir Henry Roberts, K.C.B., in 1857, with most inefficient means, and before the rebel cause had been discouraged by defeats, subdued revolt in Rajpootana, and afterwards, in command of a field force, dealt it a severe blow by capturing Kotah, with its numerous artillery. At a later period, Sir Henry Roberts gave a serious repulse to the cleverest of the insurgent traitors, Tantia Topee.

"Columns of the Bombay Army, under Major-General Sir John Michel, K.C.B., routed in several actions the force under the same leader, took all their artillery, pursuing them in marches of unusual length and rapidity till they lost their leader and broke up. Nor can I forget the weak division, incomplete in every requisite except resolution and discipline, which with no other aid but a portion of the Hyderabad Contingent, fought its way in 1858 from Western India to the frontiers of Bengal, planting their colours in every hostile camp and fort which opposed their line of march.

"So small was this column, so far had it advanced, and so hard was it pressed, that it could not afford a reserve; the tide of war closed around it from every side, sickness was in the camp; marching by night and fighting by day in a summer sun had prostrated many and weakened all, the intense heat even rendered useless a great portion of the arms and ammunition of the European infantry.

"But nothing could prostrate the spirit of the Central India Field Force. Their devotion never allowed them to think that they could be beaten; their discipline told them that they must obey their orders to take Calpee and join the Bengal Army, no matter at what sacrifice. They never yielded, they always advanced till they won the Jumna, and on the banks gave their hands to their gallant comrades of the Bengal Army.

"Calpee was the fruits of this hard-fought-for union.

"During the short period I have held the chief command of this army I have done my best for its improvement.

"Let military improvements in its broadest acceptation be your watchword—all the armies of the world are striving for improvement. We ought not to be behind-hand. Whenever and wherever our Queen and country call us, we must be ready.

"All cannot be clever; but all can be disciplined. Devotion goes hand in hand with discipline. A disciplined soldiery is the pride of the profession, the safeguard of public order, and a bulwark of their country's rights.

"I know no partialities, no distinctions, except those which belong to merit. Be he the highest or the humblest in my command, it is the same to me; let him show me his patent of merit, I will do my best to obtain for him the patent of his reward. I am about to obey the orders of the Queen to assume the command of Her Majesty's forces in India, on the departure of the present most distinguished Commander-in-Chief. I owe this distinction, perhaps the greatest to which an officer can aspire, less to my own merits than to those of my gallant troops, and to the kindness of a most gracious Sovereign, whose sympathies accompany her sailors and soldiers to the furthest limits of Her Majesty's vast possessions.

"I part from the Bombay Army as true and tried friends. Whilst I wish them a sincere farewell I can say that I have known no greater gratification than to acknowledge services of meritorious officers and soldiers, and to obtain for them a just recompense.

"I am directed to hand over the command of this army to Lieut.-General Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., whose name is well known in India. I do so with the utmost confidence. It would be out of place in me to extol his services, which have been so highly eulogised by a better and higher authority—His Excellency Lord Clyde, who has won a reputation in every quarter of the globe.

"I am extremely indebted to Major Stock, Acting Adjutant-General of the Army, for his very zealous and efficient assistance.

"I learnt when in command of a field force to know Lieut.-Colonel Phayre's value as a Quartermaster-General of the Army. He never acknowledges difficulties; he overcomes them.

"Colonel Somerset, Deputy Adjutant-General of her Majesty's Forces, has performed his duties entirely to my satisfaction.

"Colonel Skinner's lucid interpretation of military law, and the justice of his views in all matters relating to it has been very useful to me.

"I am grateful to Colonel Rowland for the ability with which he has conducted his important duties, and for the zeal with which he has seconded my wish to introduce improvement into his noble arm.

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"Dr. Rooke, Inspector-General of Hospitals, has addressed to me valuable reports on sanataria and the amelioration of the medical department. I fully concur in the opinions which he expresses, and I have done my utmost to have them carried into effect.

"All reports of the army will be made to Lieut.-General Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., from the date of my embarkation for Calcutta.

(Signed) "H. Rose, Lieut.-General,
Commander-in-Chief."

Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., in his address to the Bombay army on his assumption of office as commander-in-chief, says:—

"His present connection with the Bombay army is the more gratifying to him as he is well acquainted with its high character for discipline and conduct to the field, as illustrated in many arduous contests, and more especially in the late brilliant campaigns conducted by His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., who is about to assume the command of Her Majesty's forces in India; by Major-General Sir H. G. Roberts, and Major-General Sir J. Michel. He trusts that these great qualities of a military body will not suffer while the army of Bombay is under his command, and he relies on the officers commanding divisions, brigades, and regiments for that cordial co-operation which will best vouch for them. It will be borne in mind that the more intelligent the obedience of an army, the more perfect, the more certain is its discipline; that is to say, that when men thoroughly understand the laws and regulations under which they exist as soldiers, they become alive to their necessity, and to the just spirit in which those laws and regulations have been formed. If properly instructed, British soldiers are commanded without difficulty and with but little punishment. To the regimental officers does it chiefly belong to impart the due instruction with patience, temper, and firmness, and thus to maintain the highest description of discipline—that which is founded on unerring, but at the same time intelligent, obedience to the laws and regulations enacted and ordered from time to time for the better government of Her Majesty's forces. Above all, let the officers of every rank recollect that, important as the duties of parade may be, they form but a very small part of military existence, and of those objects, common alike to the men under their command and to themselves, about which the men have a right to expect information and instruction."

Sir W. Mansfield closes his address with hopes soon to have it in his power to inspect the troops at the several stations and to make their personal acquaintance.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW CROSS.

The annual distribution of medals, cadetships, and other prizes, took place on Tuesday, in the great school-room, before a large assemblage of visitors and friends of the Institution, including many old scholars. The chair was occupied by the President, Admiral Bowles, C.B., supported by Sir George Back, Colonel Longden, R.M., Captain Willoughby, R.N., Major Shewen, R.M., Major Onslow, R.M., Major Sayer, R.M., &c.

The school-room was decorated with flags, evergreens, flowers, and various devices of great taste and ingenuity, the flags having been kindly lent for the occasion by Captain Crang, R.N. (H.M.S. Dreadnought), Duncan Dunbar, Esq., E. F. Leeks, Esq., and Messrs. Somes. At the end of the room, exhibited on screens, were the various productions of the pupils in civil and military drawing, many of them exhibiting considerable talent, creditable both to the students and their instructors.

The chairman in a short opening address, referred, amongst other subjects to the very satisfactory nature of the examiners' reports. The Rev. Dr. Major, of King's College, was classical examiner; the Rev. F. W. Vinter, of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, mathematical; the Rev. S. Marzial, examiner under the Council of Military Education, French; and Dr. Bernays, of King's College, German. Their reports having been read by Mr. Eames, the secretary, the chairman with the assistance of Dr. Chambers, the head master, distributed the prizes as follows:—

Prize List.—Midsummer, 1860.

First School—Class 1. Morris (1), the gold medal; 1st in classics, 1st in mathematics, 2nd in French. Wynne (1), classical silver medal, classics, mathematics, and French. Hubback (1), mathematical silver medal; mathematics, classics, and French. Stringer (1), "Schiller's Works;" German, French, and mathematics.—Poore, Kitson, "Wordsworth's Greece;" history and geography.—Class 2. Stephens, "Journey to the Pacific;" classics and mathematics. Laverty, "German Ballads;" German and mathematics.—Class 3. Hall, "Porter's Knights of Malta;" classics and history. Trench, "Russell's Diary;" German, classics, and history.

Second School—Class 1. Ferris, "Wanderings of an Artist;" classics. Fagan, "Lamartine's Poetial Works;" mathematics and French. Grabbs, "Guizot's Oliver Cromwell;" French and history. Miller (1), "German Tales;" German.—Class 2. Duris, W., "M'Clintock's Voyages;" classics. Burr (1), "Owen's Palæontology;" mathematics. Paget, "La Fontaine's Fables;" French and history.—Class 3. Forbes, Molière's Works; classics and French. Lillicrap, "Chemistry of Common Life;" mathematics. Allan, "Guizot's Representative Government;" French and classics. Kellock, J., "Hunting-Grounds of the Old World;" history and Geography. Beard (1), Corneille's Works; classics and French. Hubback (2), "Somerville's Physical Geography;" mathematics.—Class 5. Dyer, "Napier's Peninsular Battles;" mathematics.

Third School—Class 1.—Festing (1), "Lord Dufferin's Letters;" classics. Tweedy, "Ward's Telescope Teachings;" mathematics. Carey, "Kirby and Spence's Entomology;" French. Crookes, "Herschel's Astronomy;" French. Acklam, "Forster's Arrest of the Five Members;" history, classics, and French.—Class 2. Roberts (1), "Smiles's Self-Help;" classics. Collier, "Peaks and Passes;" mathematics. Brand, W. E., "Layard's Nineveh;" French.—Class 3. Agassiz, "My Schools and Schoolmasters;" classics. Hornidge, "Boyd's Naval Cadet;" mathematics. Jones, O., "Ree's Lucknow;" French and history. Johnson, H., "Knowledge is Power;" French. Class 4. Forsyth, "How we spent the Autumn;" for general improvement. Dawson, 2nd, "Darwin's Voyage;" for general improvement.

The Cookney Silver Medals for Industry and Good Conduct, Poore, Leak (1), Dent (1).

Writing Prizes.—2nd School: Hill—Kraph's Travels. 3rd School: Walter, 2nd—Innes' Scottish History. Marine Cadetship: Mathias. 1st Naval Cadetship and Yarborough Scholarship: G. Smith. 2nd Naval Cadetship: E. H. M. Davis. Lord Clarence Paget's Naval Cadetship: J. H. Orlebar.

Drawing Prizes.—1st Class: Wynne (1), 1st prize. Stephens, 2nd prize. Poore, 3rd prize. 2nd Class: Fox, 1st prize. Norcock, 2nd prize. 3rd Class: Toms, 1st prize. Troughton, 2nd prize.

Honourable Mention—Cards of Merit.

Classics.	Mathematics.	French.	German.	History and Geography.
First School.				
Class 1—				
Kitson	Kitson	Conydon		
Class 2—				
Caiger	Bore		Downing	
Class 3—				
Browne	Caiger			Browne
Second School.				
Class 1—				
Browning	Kennedy	Beebec	Sayer	Sayer
	Boteler	Browning		
Class 2—				
Boxer (1)	Gamble	Ancell		
Domville	Roberts	Holbrows		
Class 3—				
McKechnie (2)	Johnston (2)	Noble (1)		
Blyth	Toms			
Class 4—				
Brock	G. Smith			
Oelrichs	Willoughby (1)			
Class 5—				
		McKechnie (2)		
		Kelloch (1)		
Third School.				
Class 1—				
Carr	Johnson (1)	Burney, F.		
	Sherwin	Robins (1)		
Class 2—				
Dixon	Lock	Wynne (3)		
Beard (2)	Massie (2)	Kay		
Class 3—				
Miller (2)	Thurburn (2)	Miller (2)		
Bevis	Barton	Singer		
Class 4—				
(For general Improvement.)				
Charles				
Boxer (2)				
Lewis				

The gallant chairman mentioned that in the various competitive examinations for both Services, the students educated at the school during the past, as in former years, had highly distinguished themselves. Amongst these were Mr. J. G. Gamble (the gold medallist of last year), who gained in October last, by public competition, a mathematical Demyship at Magdalen College, Oxford, of 75*l.* per annum for five years; Mr. Hardy M'Hardy, who had distinguished himself in 1854, by gaining the prize naval cadetship, or "Yarborough scholarship," had passed for a lieutenant at the Naval College in March last under the Admiralty Circular of 23rd February, 1857, and obtained a first-class certificate, which from being at that time an honour unprecedented since the adoption of the new regulation, he was at once promoted to be lieutenant; Mr. E. Goldsmith had passed as Queen's cadet, in his examination for the Army; Mr. S. H. B. Northcote had gained one of ten Marine cadetships, open to public competition; Mr. W. E. N. Holbrook and Mr. G. F. Pengelley, who received the prize Marine cadetships at midsummer last, passed at the head of their competitors in the examination at Portsmouth; and Mr. H. J. Robilliard, the recipient of the "Yarborough scholarship" in 1858, who passed first for a cadetship, also came out of the "Britannia" at the head of the list. Lord Clarence Paget having placed at the disposal of the council a naval cadetship for competition amongst the pupils, it was awarded to Mr. J. H. Orlebar, who has since passed at the Naval College, second of the candidates of his own age. General Sir Henry Floyd had requested and received the permission of the council to erect a tablet in the school chapel to the memory of his son, who was educated here, and died whilst serving on board Her Majesty's ship, Marlborough.

The gallant admiral concluded his address by impressing in a very earnest manner on his young hearers the necessity for pursuing, in order to obtain distinction, a steady, sober, and religious life.

The school appears to be in a thriving condition, and has assumed a position of national importance, from the fact that a large portion of the pupils are educated for the public service.

The dormitories in this establishment are deserving of much commendation. They are large, very lofty, and well ventilated. A large lantern is suspended from the centre of each, in which there is always during the night, a brilliant light burning. A junior master is attached to each room, and sleeps in a part of it partially screened off, but he is so placed that he can command at will a full view of the boys committed to his charge.

The clerk of the weather appeared to have a peculiar spite against those whose probable future destiny it will be to contend with his vagaries. The rain fell with a steady down pour the whole morning; but the spirits of the boys rose above all damping influences, and the cheers which they gave the successful pupils, their masters, and the council, were hearty and exhilarating. The severity of the day appeared also to have imparted a keen edge to the appetites of the relatives and friends, the majority of whom belonged to the fair sex, who attended on the occasion, and who did ample justice to a substantial lunch which was laid out in the library.

Channel Fleet Regatta.—This regatta by the boats of the Channel Fleet took place on Wednesday at St. Margaret's Hope, under the patronage of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral John E. Erskine, and Rear-Admiral George Elliot. The weather was splendid, and the turn-out of spectators was prodigious, in vessels of every description.

OFFICERS FROM THE RANKS.

A discussion took place in the House of Commons on Monday, upon the subject of the position of officers promoted from the ranks as regards counting their non-commissioned service towards retiring allowance, and selling their commissions. The subject was introduced by Mr. M'Evoy, who said the Secretary of State for War, in defending a recent appointment, had stated that it would be a cowardly and shabby thing if he were to pass over an officer who was perfectly qualified for the post in his gift, merely because he held a place at Court. He was now about to afford the right hon. gentleman an opportunity of proving his ingenuousness in that remark. A practice had grown up of late years of giving an increased number of commissions to deserving non-commissioned officers, and the present Commander-in-Chief had done more in this respect than many of his predecessors. But while men were thus promoted, it was not fair that their new position should place them in circumstances of embarrassment. A man, after perhaps 25 years' service, on being promoted from the ranks, was not allowed to make this the ground of a claim towards a pension, though by a rule of the War Office, for which he could not find any authority, it was the custom to allow him to count half his previous service. A man entering the Army at twenty years of age, and obtaining his commission at 45, after enduring all the fatigues and hardships of his profession, was in no condition to commence a new term of service before he could look forward to the enjoyment of a full retiring allowance. Quartermasters and paymasters—on what ground he was unable to say—were allowed to count the whole of their previous service. To the argument that the latter could not expect promotion, was to be opposed the fact that men ordinarily obtained their commissions at an age when they could not expect to rise higher than the command of a company. The sum produced by the half-pay of a captain and the investment of the price of his commission was insufficient to support him in the position to which he was entitled; and a case had come to his knowledge in which an officer who had received his promotion in the manner referred to, applied for the post of recruiting officer, for which he was perfectly eligible, but was unable to obtain it, because he was not allowed to count his former service. The cost to the State of the change which he advocated would be trifling; the aggregate amount would not, he believed, exceed the pay of one general officer. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to order that those officers in the Army who have been promoted from the ranks might be allowed to reckon their previous services in the ranks in the same manner as is now permitted to paymasters and quartermasters, so as to enable them to avail themselves of the 30th section of the Royal Warrant of the 14th day of October, 1858, which regulates the retirement of combatant officers in the Army and Ordnance corps.

Colonel Dunne seconded the motion.

Mr. S. Herbert sympathised with all the hon. member had stated as to this class of officers, but he thought the hon. member did not draw a sufficient distinction between the non-commissioned officers who rose to the rank of lieutenant and captain, and those who were made paymasters. The post required special qualifications; there were very few men qualified to be paymasters. The peculiar advantages given to all officers who rose from the ranks should also be considered. He was not certain that the promotion was always an advantage; but he thought they should always keep that reward open. In many cases, commissioned officers regretted their promotion; but look at the advantages given to men who rose from the ranks. From commissioned officers a rigid examination was required at each step; they must possess a certain amount of attainments. In the case of officers promoted from the ranks this rule was broken through. They also received sums of 100*l.* and 150*l.* for an outfit; a commissioned officer when promoted received nothing. Again, a non-commissioned officer receiving a commission was allowed to count every two years of his service in the ranks as one year's service towards his officer's commission; and if he sold his commission he was allowed to take 100*l.* for every year he had held it. It should be recollected there was a very great difference between non-commissioned and commissioned service. One was the service that obeyed; the other the service that commanded. The service that commanded required the higher qualifications; the whole distinction between the ranks rested on the additional value given to the officer above the man. He could not say it would be wise to make the alteration the hon. and gallant member required.

Colonel Dickson said that officers who rose from the ranks were most frequently made adjutants; he could not agree with the Secretary for War that the duties of an adjutant required inferior qualifications to those of a paymaster. On the contrary, no officer in a regiment had a more difficult duty to perform. Yet an adjutant was not allowed to sell his commission; he only got 100*l.* for each year he had held it. A non-commissioned officer if promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and holding his commission for three years only got 300*l.* for it on retiring, though its value was 1100*l.*

Colonel Lindsay thought it was wise to give non-commissioned officers the opportunity of rising from the ranks. He did not say it was usual for non-commissioned officers to wish to obtain commissions, or that any large degree of promotion from the ranks was called for. If the hon. and gallant member divided the House he should support the motion. The boon, which was, after all, a very trifling one, might, he thought, be granted without any injury to the Service.

Mr. M'Evoy's amendment was, however, notwithstanding the weight of military authority and reasoning in its favour, negatived without a division.

Commander Scott, R.N., inventor of the muzzle-loading rifle gun, at present undergoing a course of experimental proofs at Shoeburyness, was on Thursday appointed as additional commander to the flag-ship Fisgard, at Woolwich.

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notice of the authorities, who will have to decide whether the Royal Commission's recommendations are to be adopted or not. It will be seen that Colonel Adair's plan for "six artillery districts of defence," anticipates that same view, as put forth by a younger officer, in the last *Cornhill Magazine*. The very stations are almost identical. Bearing upon the proposals of the Royal Commission for extensive immoveable fortifications, which the enemy would of course avoid with a certainty, in proportion to their strength, Colonel Adair, we will venture to say, almost demonstrates:

"1st. That invasion on an unprecedented scale is possible.

"2nd. That the existing resources of the country are able to defeat invasion without recourse to extraordinary means.

"3rd. That the principal element of defence is a continuous preparation and training of the Militia Army of reserve, effective in its simplicity." [This was before the Volunteer movement, which only strengthens the argument, now.]

"4th. That, while the immoveable *cordon defensif* is the worst of all means of defence,

"5th. A mobilised system of defence, acting by interior lines of operation, is the most effectual.

"6th. That by adopting the Militia [and Volunteer] service into a recognised position in the military system of the empire, its efficiency may be permanently and cheaply increased to any extent.

"And 7th. That the nature of the defence to be maintained, so suitable to the genius of the English people, requires the training of an efficient body of Artillery, of Militia [and Volunteers].

We only add that these conclusions are also supported by the weight of evidence in the Royal Commissioners' own Blue Book, which is not in favour of their recommendations in too many and most important respects.

Colonel Warre, of the 57th Regiment, is, we understand, to be attached to the personal Staff of Sir Hugh Rose, the new Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Staff of Sir George Clerk, the new Governor of Bombay, consists of Major Coley, 10th Bombay Native Infantry, Military Secretary; Major Clerk, Rifle Brigade, and Captain Ellis, 33rd Regiment, Aides-de-Camp.

The Colonelcy of the 2nd West India Regiment, vacated by the death of Sir Robert Harvey, remains to be filled up. As seniority on the General list forms so important a consideration in selecting for these posts, we presume (passing some Guards' generals who have not seen service and are not likely to be appointed, as well as some officers from the cavalry), that Major-General Frith, who has some service in the field to show, will probably succeed to the vacancy.

Colonel Haythorne, of the 1st Royal Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant-General of the Army in India, in succession to Colonel the Earl of Longford. Colonel Haythorne is esteemed one of the most accomplished officers of his rank, and no more excellent appointment to this important office could well be made. He had been designated to the post of Chief of the Staff to Sir Hope Grant, commanding the China Expedition, but that appointment will not now be filled up.

We believe it is probable that Sir Alfred Horsford' on assuming the duties of Deputy-Adjutant-General, will be succeeded as head of the Recruiting Department at the Horse Guards, by Colonel Hope Graham, of the 59th Regiment, a zealous and excellent officer.

The approximate number of Volunteers in existence on the 1st of June, is estimated officially at 122,367 men.

No successor to General Gascoigne in the command of the Dublin district has yet been named. The gallant general leaves on the 1st of July.

The Channel Fleet is ordered from Leith to Yarmouth, there to await orders. It is rumoured in naval circles that the Fleet is destined to take part in a great naval demostration at Spithead next month, previous to the departure of the Prince of Wales for Canada, and afterwards to accompany the Prince across the Atlantic.

Mr. Strickland, an active officer of the department, has been appointed to the commissariat charge of the Windward and Leeward Islands, with the rank of Deputy-Commissary-General.

A committee, of which Sir F. Nicolson is the head, has been appointed to report on Mr. Hale's rockets and explosive preparations. Many distinguished officers consider that we have unduly neglected rockets as war-engines; and, unquestionably, if we could add to their destructiveness reasonable certainty of direction, and security to the users, they would be most formidable. Mr. Hale has been struggling long, but, as recent returns would show, not quite unsuccessfully to secure some share of Government attention for his improvements.

By the deaths of Generals John Mackenzie and Sir Robert Harvey the following Army promotions will take place; Lieut.-Generals Sir John Bell, Colonel of the 4th Foot, and Sir S. B. Auchmuty, Colonel of the 7th Fusiliers, to be Generals; Major-Generals H. G. Broke, Colonel of the 88th Regiment, and P. E. Craigie, Colonel of the 31st Regiment, to be Lieut.-Generals; Colonels Gold, 65th Regiment, and C. A. Lewis, Grenadier Guards, to be Major-Generals; Lieut.-Colonels Sulivan, 5th Lancers, and M'Gee, 3rd West India Regiment, to be Colonels; and Majors H. C. C. Somerset (Staff-office of Pensioners) and Francis Carey, 26th Regiment, to be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army.

The death of General Mackenzie, which we record in our obituary, removes the name of the oldest officer from the roll of the British Army, and the officer who has now attained the position of senior is General Sir James Watson, Colonel of the 14th Regiment, whose first commission is dated, June 24, 1783, just 77 years ago. General Mackenzie became an officer in the Army as far back as the 1st of January, 1778.

Lieut.-Colonel R. Stuart Baynes, formerly of the 8th Regiment, has been appointed Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards, in succession to Colonel Brook Taylor, now commanding a brigade at Aldershot. Major Pearson has undertaken the Militia duties formerly discharged by Colonel Taylor.

We find the following passage in a letter published by one of our contemporaries this week:—

"General Knollys recently requested an extra brigadier at the camp at Aldershot. The Horse Guards have, with characteristic favour, arranged that an officer of the Guards should be appointed. To effect this they send a battalion of the Guards from London to the camp, and, as they must necessarily be brigaded with the Line, and as no Linesman can command the Guards, it, of course, entails the necessity of an officer of the Guards acting as brigadier. This is most unfair to the Army; because the Guards have opportunities when two battalions are in London of commanding brigades in the field, and which occurs almost every year; whereas the officers of the Line have seldom or ever that chance. At the camp at the Curragh last year a young Guardsman, who happened to be stationed there with the Fusilier Guards, had the command of a brigade. Now, sir, every regiment must and does feel a great jealousy towards the Guards, and dispute and deny their pretensions to that extreme degree of favour and affection which is shown them by the court and military authorities."

We must say we do not think either this argument or its illustration very happy. The general complaint against the Guards is, that in time of peace they are not made to go through regular duty like the Line, and attaching a battalion to the force at Aldershot for a month or two in the summer is a very wholesome step, which certainly ought not to be impugned by military reformers. Nor can we see the least harm in a colonel of the Guards having the opportunity of learning the work of a brigadier, for which he receives no pay. The writer is wrong in saying that a Linesman cannot command a Guardsman, though it seldom happens that one of the same army rank does, in consequence of the superior regimental rank which the Guards enjoy. With regard to the young Fusilier Guardsman who commanded a brigade at the Curragh ast year, the case is not very strong in support of the argument of the writer, for the young Guardsman in question was universally allowed to be one of the smartest and most capable brigadiers seen at the Curragh camp since its institution.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE ARMY.

Colonel Dickson, who had given notice of his intention to call the attention of the Secretary for War "to the present state of the Army in the United Kingdom, urged the importance of having correct information as to the numerical force of the Army. He had seen it stated that we had only 33,000 men in return for an expenditure of fifteen millions. That estimate was very erroneous. According to a return recently laid before the House, the regular Army amounted to 102,080; the embodied Militia to 15,911; the disembodied Militia to 117,991; the Yeomanry Cavalry to 15,002; the enrolled Pensioners to 15,000, and the Volunteer Rifle and Artillery Corps to 122,367, making a total of 323,259. He looked upon the Yeomanry Militia and the Volunteer corps as a reserve force merely, and need apply his observations to the regular army alone. The regular army, as already stated, amounted 102,080, from which it was necessary to make these deductions:—officers, 4080; sick, at 6 per cent., 6000; one-third of the depôts as inefficient, 11,000; absentees, 5000. After these deductions, there remained an effective force of 76,000: a very respectable force in time of peace. The probable distribution of this force might be thus stated:—garrisons and artillery, 7574; engineers, 1000; cavalry, 1000; depôt battalions, 22,000; Scotland and Ireland 15,000; hospital corps, 686; making a total of 57,760. This left a manœuvering army of 28,240. Now, although this might be sufficient in time of peace, yet, looking to the fortifications which were about to be undertaken and the possibility of an outbreak on the continent, it was evident that prudence required this country to support a powerful force, in order to maintain the dignity and safety of the country. In his opinion it was desirable to raise 20,000 additional men, and that could be done without any considerable increase of expenditure. Without forming new regiments, but by adding to the number of men now existing, 20,000 additional men might be got at an expense of 600,000*l*. We were about to lay out a large sum on fortifications, but where were the men to man them? If he had to choose between fortifications without men, or men without fortifications, he would unhesitatingly prefer the latter.

Mr. Sidney Herbert said he was somewhat alarmed when he saw the gallant officer's notice of motion, for the "state of the army" was a very large question; he was therefore glad to find that the gallant member had confined himself to the numerical part of the subject. Nothing could be more absurd than the statement to which the gallant officer had referred, namely, that the country had only about 30,000 soldiers in return for an expenditure of 15,000,000*l*. There was no close connexion between the sums noted for the estimates, and the number of men. In some years, when the money voted was diminished, the number of men was increased. The cost of the soldier was not much greater now than at a period often referred to as characterised by great economy. In 1835-6 the soldier cost 81*l*.; and now, after the immense addition which had been made to the comforts of the Army, the soldier cost only 94*l*. In the main, he concurred in the opinion expressed by the gallant officer, that the Volunteer corps, the disembodied Militia, and the Yeomanry, should be considered as a reserve force. As regarded the Volunteers, they were entitled to the highest praise for the attention which they had paid to their duties. When those corps were established it was said that they would never attend to drill. Never was prophecy more completely falsified, for they had been most punctual and assiduous in their attention to drill under very disadvantageous circumstances, for they had scarecly been out a single day in which they had not been wet to the skin. The present amount of our forces was not a fixed but a growing number. There were seven battalions of infantry and one regiment of cavalry on the seas. It ought also to be borne in mind that ten thousand men had been diverted for the Chinese expedition. As he stated on moving the estimates, this was an exceptional year. It had been thought better to expend a certain amount of money in material rather than on men. Henceforth we could turn our attention to the augmentation of our forces. But it would then be necessary to increase the amount of barrack accommodation, which, at present, was deficient to the extent of twenty thousand men. Building was now going on, and the result would be an improvement in the condition of the soldier.

SIR C. WOOD AND THE INDIAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The valuable service you have rendered to that part of Her Majesty's service, which may be termed "the Indian Army," induces me to solicit the insertion of the few following lines.

In Sir C. Wood's speech, 12 June, 1860, on the proposed amalgamation of the European troops in India, he says: "It does not necessarily imply any change in the Native Army. I think it ought, but it is probable that the Native Army will continue to be officered as it now is. I do not think that is the way it should be officered; but on that point I will not now enter." He then goes on to state "his conviction that the Native Army, cavalry and infantry, should be under what is called the irregular system," and he gives as a reason "that it would be cheaper."

Now, I must say, that I consider "the European officers the very life and soul of the Indian Army, and consequently the main prop of our Eastern Empire." These are the words of a very intelligent writer, evidently well acquainted with the subject. In support of my views I will quote a sentence from a very elaborate minute of the late Lord Metcalfe. "The Indian Army, although it be taken under the Crown, must, nevertheless, continue in some respects a separate body—that is, it must be officered as at present by officers brought up in its own bosom. Officers from the European branch of His Majesty's Army ought not to be transferred to the direct command of Native Troops: but officers from the Indian Army might be allowed to purchase, or to be removed into the European Army. The Staff in India, and the employment now held exclusively by Company's officers, ought to be common to both branches of the King's Army."

These extracts are taken from Hayes' Selections of the Papers of Lord Metcalfe, p. 172. The whole minute, as well as a minute on "the officering of the Indian Army, January 19, 1829," at page 295 of the same work, will be found well worth perusal. Though a civilian, Lord Metcalfe, from the earliest period of his service, had been intimately conversant with military life, and perhaps no civilian, and very few military men were better qualified to form an opinion on the native army.—I am, &c. G. B. P.

The half-yearly inspection of the Kerry Militia, by Major-General the Hon. A Dalzell, took place in the Tralee Barracks on Saturday last. The gallant general was received with the usual salute. Then the regiment under the command of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. D. B. de Moleyns, marched past in slow and quick time. Major Crosbie, Captain Leslie, Captain and Adjutant Spring, and Lieutenant Wren were severally called upon to put the regiment through some battalion movements, and some light infantry and company drill—all of which were performed with a steadiness and precision equally creditable to officers and men. The books of the regiment were next examined, and also the men's rooms during dinner-hour. After this the whole of the officers were assembled and examined on the musketry regulations in the presence of the general, by Captain O'Callaghan, district inspector of musketry, who expressed himself much pleased with the answering. The strength of the regiment is now 700, having got over 80 recruits since its arrival here, besides re-enlisting several men whose five years' period of service had expired. Their conduct is everything that could be desired, and General Dalzell expressed the utmost satisfaction at their condition.

The officers of the Royal Lancashire Artillery had a farewell dinner at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, on the 14th inst., on which occasion they presented to Captain and Adjutant William Campbell a handsome gold watch and chain, as a testimonial of their great regard for his personal character and valuable services. The officers present were Lieut.-Colonel Atchison; Majors Middleton and Williams; Captains Furnival, Moore, Holmes, and Foster; Lieutenants Atchison, Christie, Harrison, Wood, Johnson, and Skivding; Paymaster Dawes; Quartermaster Blain; Drs. Betham and Mitchinson; and Dr. Ferguson, late of the regiment.

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NATIONAL DEFENSIVE MEASURES.*

We are glad that when Colonel Kennedy read a paper on "National Defensive Measures" at the Royal United Service Institution, some three months ago, he did not rest content with the very limited publicity thus given to his views, but that he has thought fit to reproduce his remarks in a form which enables others than the members of that admirable Institution to have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with them.

It would have been a pity if so much careful study of the subject, and the ability which he displays in its treatment had been doomed to survive only in the pages of the United Service Institution Journal; and we shall always be glad to receive any suggestions on national defence which have the practical value of those in the pamphlet before us.

In the first few pages, Colonel Kennedy dwells mainly on the importance of preserving our naval superiority. "British commerce on the high seas, which is the very breath of our nostrils, as it sustains the existence and progress of 206,000,000 of British subjects, can only be protected by the Navy," he says, at page 2; and, a few passages further on, he adds, "the first line of defence for the home empire must likewise be the British Navy" (p. 3); and accordingly he urges very strongly an increase of our fleet, the only limit to such increase, he says, being the prudential one of what it may cost; and, in order that the burden may not become insupportable, at the same time as he recommends the strengthening of our naval position by the required numerical increase of steam ships of war, he by no means wishes the *personnel* to be permanently enlarged, but would organise, as a certain and rapid means of manning our fleets, a "copious reserve force of seamen," always "equal to the difference between England's lowest peace establishment and the complement required to man every effective ship in the Navy" (p. 6).

He then goes on: "The objects of a general defensive system for England must be—1st. To be able to man as large a fleet with as much rapidity as any combination of hostile states can bring against us. 2nd. To leave the great mass of the Navy disposable, if required, for the protection of commerce and the colonies, reserving only a strong channel fleet as a first line of defence for Great Britain and Ireland. 3rd. To establish so overwhelming an internal organisation of land forces as shall render the home empire perfectly secure against external aggression, even in the absence of the channel fleet. 4th. To accomplish these results effectually at the smallest possible cost" (p. 6). And, having disposed of the naval portion of the question, he comes to the land forces.

The regular Army he seems to think it would be impossible and undesirable to increase to the strength requisite to meet the condition of the case; and the Militia he equally sets aside, both Services involving too great an outlay. But, there is another force still—the Volunteers; and on these Colonel Kennedy pins his faith. The development to a much greater extent than at present of the Volunteer movement is, he considers, the only plan to be adopted, if we would render our national defensive measures complete and effective. Having enumerated the several reasons which have brought him to this conclusion, the gallant colonel proceeds:—"A limited number of skirmishers would be a mere delusion; Volunteers, to be effectual as a reinforcement to our regular troops, must be organised in battalions and brigades. They must be able to act in solid bodies, and to meet in line the best foreign troops" (p. 8). This is strictly a soldier's view of the case; but we cannot help looking upon it, on the whole, as a sensible one, for, however much one may be inclined to doubt the practicability of bringing Volunteers to this perfection, few persons will be inclined to dispute the desirability of approaching them as near to it as possible, and any measure tending to promote such a result is to be commended.

The remaining pages of the pamphlet are devoted to pointing out how the organisation and enrolment of the 500,000 Volunteers, whom our author considers necessary, may be effected. To effect this object more readily, he divides Great Britain into twelve great divisions, coincident with the registration and census arrangements, ten of which are English, one Welsh, and one Scottish.

Our space will not admit of our enumerating the different divisions, which are, however, arranged with considerable skill, and after a careful and laborious study of the subject and its details; in a series of elaborate tables occupying from twelve to thirteen pages, the reader can discover at a glance the quota of men, in proportion to adult males, which any particular place would, according to this scheme, be expected to furnish; the average proportion of Volunteers that Colonel Kennedy would seek to obtain is about one-tenth the adult males, giving, as above stated, a total of about 500,000 men, the annual cost of whom he estimates at 1,000,000*l.*, or 2*l.* per man; and he says, "if one-tenth of the able-bodied men devote their spare time and trouble gratuitously to the service of the State, it is not too much to expect that the remaining nine-tenths should furnish the small amount of money required for the general objects of organisation, if the Government itself should hesitate to do so" (p. 13), while the 2*l.* per man who serves, levied upon those who do not serve, would be, as the colonel justly observes, "but a nominal rating."

Our author goes into some further details respecting the arrangements necessary for drill, and which will be found both interesting and instructive; and he refers to the practice established in most Volunteer corps of demanding the payment of an entrance fee and annual subscription only to deprecate it, as tending to exclude the working classes, and to cripple the movement.

Such is an outline of the plan proposed in this very meritorious pamphlet. We hope we have said enough to make such of our readers as may be interested in the subject anxious to become better acquainted with it by a perusal of the pamphlet itself.

We may fitly conclude our notice with Colonel Kennedy's opinions about fortifications. It will be seen that he is little likely to hail with satisfaction the report of the Defence Commissioners. "Startling projects are whispered of costly fortresses, involving an expenditure of 10,000,000*l.* or 20,000,000*l.* England is precisely the country where fortresses would be least applicable. They would lock up our valuable, but too scanty, troops, who would be required to operate actively in the field against their foe, wherever he may present himself; and lamentable indeed will be our case if we ever give an enemy time to sit down before a British fortress" (p. 15).

* *National Defensive Measures.* Their necessity, description, organisation, and cost. A paper read at the Royal United Service Institution, March 16th, 1860; and extracted from the Journal of the Institution, vol. iv. By Lieut.-Colonel J. P. Kennedy, formerly an officer of the Royal Engineers. (London, 1860.)

COURT MARTIAL IN INDIA.

Extract from Division Orders by Lieutenant Colonel E. Amsinek, commanding, dated Head Quarters, 20th April, 1860.

At a European General Court-Martial, held at St. Thomas' Mount on the 4th of April, 1860, Second Captain John Ramsay James Robertson, of the 5th battalion of Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges, viz.:

First Charge. For highly insubordinate and un-officer-like conduct in having addressed a note dated Dorunda, 10th July, 1859, to Captain Edward Holbeche Couchman, Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Madras Artillery, containing among other passages the following:

"I had meantime joined under the impression (a most wild and unfounded one) that the brigadier" meaning the brgadier-commandant of artillery, "could not really intend to do me the injustice of permanently posting me to this detachment," meaning the detachment of the C company, 5th battalion at Dorunda. "I now write to tell you that I have no intention of carrying on the duty of this detachment, and as you are the Assistant-Adjutant-General, you had better provide some one that will. In the next place I wish to tell you that I consider that I have been treated most unjustly and most unfairly, because I have no friends and no interest. This expression is, I am aware, quite sufficient to cost me my commission, and I wish it so."

Second Charge. For conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at the same place addressed an official letter, bearing the same date, to the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Madras Artillery for submission to the Brigadier-Commandant of Artillery, in which he requested that he might be allowed to do duty with some other corps than the Madras Artillery, such request being dictated by an insubordinate spirit, and intended as an expression of his dissatisfaction with the official act of his superior officer, the Brigadier-Commandant of Artillery, in recommending his removal to the C company of the 5th battalion.

Finding—The court, on the evidence before it, and what has been stated in defence, is of opinion that the prisoner, Second Captain John Ramsay James Robertson, of the 5th batallion of Artillery, is Guilty of the first charge—guilty of the second charge. Sentence—The court sentence the prisoner, Second Captain John Ramsay James Robertson, of the 5th battalion of Artillery, to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowance, for two calendar months.

St. Thomas' Mount, 7th April, 1860.—Revision.—The court having maturely weighed and considered the remarks of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, as conveyed in the Acting Judge Advocate General's letter, begs respectfully to adhere to its former sentence.

St. Thomas' Mount, 14th April, 1860.—"Confirmed."—Signed Pat Grant, Lieut.-General, Commander-in-Chief.—(Head Quarters, Madras, 16th April, 1860.)

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.—The inadequacy of the sentence, passed by the Court, rendered it necessary to call for a revision; the Court has not responded to the call, it, therefore, becomes the Commander-in-Chief's duty, in giving publicity to the proceedings, to withhold his approval of the sentence.

Second Captain Robertson, in the ordinary course of the Service, was removed from one battalion of his corps to another, it was his duty to have complied with the order for his removal without murmur or complaint; instead of doing so he addressed the note to the Assistant Adjutant-General of Artillery, which forms the first charge; his conduct is therein properly designated highly insubordinate, and of this the court have found him guilty.

For the grave military offences of which Captain Robertson has been convicted, the court has considered two months' suspension a sufficient punishment. The Commander-in-Chief will be wanting in his duty to the Army if he allowed such a sentence to go forth without the marked expression of his opinion regarding its inadequacy.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Signed, W. G. Woods, Lieutenant-Colonel, Adjutant-General of the Army.

The court-martial on Captain J. G. Griffin, of the Madras army, has sentenced him to be cashiered, and Lord Clyde has confirmed the decision.

THE INDIAN ARMY QUESTION.

In our last week's impression we gave a full report of the speech delivered by Sir C. Wood in submitting to the House of Commons the ministerial plan for amalgamating the local European force in India with the Imperial Army. The first reading took place last Thursday evening, and—possibly with the exception of some discussion in the Upper House, where we may expect Lord Ellenborough and others to state their views—the measure is certain to pass without serious opposition. The debate on Thursday evening was opened in a very elaborate speech by Lord Stanley, who observed that whilst the question of fusing the local European army with that of the Queen had been raised in the simplest form for the convenience of the House, still the House was placed at a disadvantage in having to discuss that subject without being first supplied with the details of the measure contemplated by the Government. He held that the maintenance of a local European force for the present and for the future was inevitable, and that the dangers which had been apprehended from its existence were greatly exaggerated. It was true that the Company's army was last year chargeable with insubordination, but that arose from totally different causes than the local character of the force, and he doubted if, under similar circumstances, the troops of the Queen would not have acted as the local force had done. It was all very well to say that the proposal of the Government was approved of by the highest military authorities; but he should like to know who those authorities were. The Commander-in-Chief in India was by universal admission a very high military authority, yet it was notorious that he was utterly opposed to the scheme. If there were danger of combinations and disaffections amongst a local force, it would surely be less likely to spread over two armies differently constituted, and with different interests, than over one army. The noble lord cited the opinions of General Outram, Sir J. Malcolm, Sir Hugh Rose, and others in favour of maintaining an independent local army, and said that although Sir Charles Wood had appealed to the *dictum* of the Duke of Wellington in support of the opposite view, the fact was that all the noble duke had done was to recommend that the Company's army should be transferred to the Crown, and he had not said one word about its amalgamation with the forces of the Queen. With regard to the effect of the measure upon the army of the line, the scheme proposed would virtually employ 25,000 or 30,000 more troops of the line in India than heretofore; and as the force in the colonies could not be sensibly reduced (unless, perhaps, that at the Cape, which was extravagantly large), it followed that every officer and soldier would have to put in a longer term of service abroad, while the expense to the country would be enormously increased. But whatever the decision of the House would be, he for one should acquiesce in it, knowing well from experience that upon all questions of administration, the collective judgment of the House was generally wiser and sounder than that of individual members.

General Peel thought that the evidence on each side of the question was very equally balanced; but, after giving it the utmost consideration in his power, he felt bound to state that circumstances had led him to change the opinions he formerly entertained with regard to maintaining separate the Queen's and the Indian army. He should therefore give his warm and cordial support, not only to the motion before the House, but to the scheme suggested by the Government.

Colonel Sykes replied in detail to the statements made on a former evening by Sir Charles Wood in support of the measure, and recommended the Government not to persevere with the bill.

Mr. Peacocke was of opinion that the arguments in favour of one army acting under one impulse were not unanswerable. He was therefore in favour of a thorough and perfect amalgamation of the two armies.

Sir De Lacy Evans concurred generally in the observations which had fallen from Lord Stanley, and said that, in his opinion, the local army was in no way inferior to that of the Queen, and that no case had been made out to justify the proposed change. Sir De Lacy expressed his distrust of the Horse Guards' patronage.

After a few words from Captain Jervis, leave was given to bring in the bill, and it was read a first time.

COURT MARTIAL AT CHATHAM.

Last week a general court-martial commenced its sittings at Chatham for the trial of Captain Henry George Savage, commanding the 33rd company of Royal Engineers at Brompton Barracks. The following were the charges on which the prisoner was arraigned:—"First, for conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following cases:—1. For having at Brompton Barracks, on the 21st of May, 1860, knowingly sent in the morning state of the 33rd Company of Royal Engineers then under his command, addressed to Colonel Sandham his commanding officer, and also some passes for the men of his company, as well as an application for leave for himself, falsely signed with his name; the false signatures attached to the above documents having been affixed by Lieutenant Edward Harvey, Royal Engineers, by Captain Savage's directions. 2. For having at the same place failed to attend at the issue of bread and meat, at 7 o'clock, on the 21st of May, which it was his duty to have done as captain on duty for the week. 3. For having at the same place failed to attend at the quarter to 9 a.m. parade on the 21st of May, which parade it was his duty to have attended as captain on duty for the week. Second, for conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at the same place falsely stated to Lieut.-Colonel Ross, Royal Engineers, on the 21st of May, on two separate occasions when questioned by that officer as to his reasons for absence from duty, as specified in the second instance of the first charge, that he did not know that he was on duty as captain of the week, he having been warned on the previous day, on two different occasions, that he was for duty as captain during the week, commencing 21st of May, and his name having also appeared on the previous day in regimental orders." The prisoner pleaded "Not guilty" to all the charges.

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Colonel H. Jervis, commanding the 1st battalion, was President of the Court; Major W. L. Stewart, officiating as the Deputy Judge-Advocate. The Court was occupied during Friday and Saturday in taking the evidence adduced by the prosecutor, Lieut.-Colonel A. P. Ross, R.E., in support of the prosecution, the witnesses to be called to establish the charges on which the prisoner was arraigned being Colonel Sandham, director of the Royal Engineer establishment; Major Stopford, the adjutant; Captain Gordon, Lieutenant Harvey, and several non-commissioned officers. At the adjournment of the Court on Saturday the evidence adduced by the prosecutor was closed, and at the request of the prisoner a sufficient time was allowed him to prepare his defence. At the opening of the Court on Monday morning, the president called upon the prisoner to proceed with his defence, when Captain Savage at once rose and read a very able defence to the Court, in which he reviewed the whole of the evidence which had been brought forward on the part of the prosecution, exculpating Lieutenant Harvey, who had signed the papers and documents for the prisoner, that officer having acted entirely under his (prisoner's) orders, and giving a positive denial to the charges on which he was arraigned, in which it was alleged he had wilfully neglected his duty. After Captain Savage had concluded reading his address, which was listened to throughout with the deepest attention by the Court, a copy of his defence was handed to the deputy judge-advocate, to be appended to the proceedings. Several witnesses were called by the prisoner and examined for the defence, including Major Stopford, adjutant of the Royal Engineers, Major Thompson, a retired officer, and two other witnesses, the examination of whom occupied till two o'clock in the afternoon, when the court was cleared to enable the president and members to agree as to their finding, but the proceedings will not be known until they have been approved at head-quarters.

NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It has always appeared that the organisation and perations of naval courts-martial are not of a nature, especially in the present state of the Navy, to give general satisfaction, and that the summary manner in which punishments are frequently inflicted at the will of one man is not quite right; and if they could be made to approximate more to the military code of laws, it would be more beneficial to the Service than the present course followed in the Navy. At present no officer can sit on a naval court-martial under the rank of commander, equivalent to that of major in the Army, so that a court-martial can only be composed of field officers. Now, in the Army, even in a general court-martial, there may be a proportion of subalterns; why, therefore, should naval lieutenants be excluded, who hold the relative rank of captains in the Army, from taking their share in these duties?

The courts-martial in the Navy are all what we soldiers call "General Courts-Martial," and they, unlike ours, at once pass sentence without further deliberation or consultation; so that a prisoner has no chance of his sentence going before another party for approval and confirmation. How frequently it happens in the Army that the general or other officer who orders the court, and necessarily approves of the proceedings, discovers some flaw or irregularity in them, for which he revises the court; and they sometimes see that he is right, and alter or amend their opinion accordingly? Now poor Jack has no chance of this, but at once receives his sentence instead of its going before a cool and disinterested person, of the highest rank, who carefully peruses the documents, and approves, or otherwise, as he may see fit. He can of course only revise a court once, but at any rate that gives them time to reconsider the opinions they have formerly given when they are cool and have had further time to consider the sentence at their leisure; not that we would accuse any court of giving a sentence which has not been duly weighed and considered; yet there is sometimes a certain degree of excitement during the sitting of a court, arising from stupid witnesses, prevarication, and other things, that perhaps it would be better if sentence was not passed till the day following at least, after all the evidence on both sides had been carefully gone through and read over again. This rule would hold good in both services—Army and Navy.

The general rules for proceedings in naval courts-martial might be easily approximated to those of the Army, in the following manner, viz.:—

For the trial of commissioned officers, and the more serious crimes of all ranks, the court should be ordered by the admiral or other officer in command of the station to which a ship should belong, and be composed of commissioned officers not below the rank of lieutenant. Of course surgeons, paymasters, and all the non-combatant officers, would not perfom this duty. This court would be equivalent to the military general court-martial, and the proceedings would have to be laid before the admiral or officer ordering the court to assemble, for his perusal and approval, before the sentence could be carried into execution.

For minor offences on board ship, the captain might order a court-martial, and approve and confirm it in his own ship, the next senior officer sitting as president, and the court composed of commissioned officers, never less than two besides the president. In cases which do not involve matters relating to the navigation, or solely on nautical affairs, the marine officers might sit as members according to their rank and date of commission, as in cases of insubordination, or other irregularity, and especially where a marine is tried, he should, unless a prosecutor, be always a member.

This would be equivalent to a regimental court-martial. In small vessels where there might not be sufficient commissioned officers to form a court martial, then an officer or officers might be borrowed from another ship to make up the quota. The commanding officer of the ship never to be president. No doubt it would be more satisfactory to a sailor, before he was punished, to know that he had got a fair trial before his officers, on their oaths bound to administer justice, and that all the witnesses are likewise put on their oaths; and also that he has the power to bring witnesses on his behalf, perhaps to refute what may have appeared on the prosecution. Certainly these proceedings would make him feel that he was not punished in a hasty manner, or under irritation or excitement, but has had a cool and deliberate trial. No seaman or marine should receive corporal punishment, be disrated or reduced from his rank, without being duly tried and condemned by a court-martial. For minor crimes, minor punishments at the discretion of the commanding officer may be awarded; but for certain crimes, such as mutiny, desertion, habitual drunkenness, and others, a court-martial should always be assembled to investigate. Of course, should anything of this kind be adopted, proper and competent persons will be appointed to carry out the measure, but it must appear evident, that, considering the present state of naval affairs, some alteration in the code of laws now existing for the government of the Navy would tend to ameliorate that service, for when everything else around is changing, why should there not be some investigation into this very interesting branch?—almost anything would be an improvement on the old system which has been carried on with very little change since the days of our forefathers.—I am &c. C. S.

DEPOT *v.* SECOND BATTALIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I well remember when it was considered absolutely necessary to strengthen our home defences against the threatened invasion by France in the year 1806; at that time a 2nd battalion was added to every regiment of the Line. These battalions soon became so effective as to enable the Government to employ them, not only for home defences and the Channel Islands, but subsequently in the Peninsula, where they signalised themselves in battles and sieges, that enabled the late Duke of Wellington often to declare in his despatches, that with such troops he felt he was more than a match for his enemies.

These 2nd battalions were kept up by ordinary recruiting and volunteers from the militia, and were feeders to the ranks of the 1st battalions of well-trained, seasoned men, as drafts were required. How, may I ask, are the 1st battalions now to be effectively kept to their strength from depôts? Certainly not of soldiers practised to every kind of duty and service as formerly from 2nd battalions. There is no such thing as an *esprit du corps* in depôts, either by officers or men; the contrary does exist in 2nd battalions. In them one and all possess that *esprit du corps* so essential to the general welfare of the regiment and the service at large. Depôts may be resorted to in time of general peace, on dissolution of 2nd battalions, but (as a very old soldier), I contend for it they are worse than useless in time of war, or of approaching war, and should not be relied on as a means of home defence. Second battalions form a steady, compact body, easy to be moved at the shortest notice. Not so depôt battalions, consisting of a confused mixture of several portions of regiments, having no particular interest in each other.

With regard to expense, I verily believe that depôts are found to be more expensive than 2nd battalions. In the year 1804-5 the Channel Islands were garrisoned by 2nd battalions, and I remember well were under arms every morning an hour before daybreak, and not dismissed until an hour after sunrise; this watchful habit, with training under canvas, soon prepared them for more active service in the Peninsula, where they attained such honours as were awarded by the thanks of Parliament, together with medals for the battles they had been engaged in, and now emblazoned on the colours of their respective regiments. Under all the circumstances I am fully convinced that depôts are not a source of strength for home or other service, but that 2nd battalions would be at all times available for every service, and a credit to themselves and their country.—I am, &c.

A VERY OLD RETIRED OFFICER.

CAP-PEAKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I venture to differ with "Ex-Hussar" touching the peak to the dragoon forage-cap. He says that the peak invariably lasts longer than any other part of the cap, and can even be put to a new one when the original cap is worn out. This, with all due apologies, I beg to deny. That leather, as a material by itself, is more durable than cloth I am ready to allow, but the gold wire or thread which forms the ornament to the peak is sewn through and through it, and cannot be renewed when soiled; and by the mere handling that it necessarily meets with in putting the cap on, or taking it off, this thread speedily becomes tarnished, and is the first part of the cap which loses its good looks, independently of the grease which will work its way into the leather from the hair and the perspiration of the forehead. Now, the lace on the top of the cap can at any time be renewed, and the band can not only be renewed, but will bear turning; and thus the cap, setting aside the peak, will be nearly as good as new. I have a cap by me now, the cloth of which will wear and look well for some time longer if I have the band and lace on the top renewed. "Ex-Hussar" says that most of your readers, save perhaps a few Light Dragoons, will agree with him in preferring a peak to no peak. I can only say, that I have been lately quartered with a regiment of the Line (2nd battalion newly raised), and in which there are many officers who have been appointed from other regiments, and a great part, if not the greater part of whom, have served in India and elsewhere abroad, and in course of conversation with them on the subject of peak or no peak, —which seems to be a topic of some little interest to all branches of the Service just now,—I find that almost without exception they would be delighted if the "Peak Removal Movement" extended to them also; so that taking one infantry regiment as a fair example of the whole body, I fancy I should have the Line on my side, as well as the Light Dragoons. I am, &c. LIGHT DRAGOON.

Mr. Lindsay moved and carried against the Government on Tuesday night a resolution to the effect that, it was the duty of Her Majesty's Government to adopt at the earliest possible period the necessary measures to carry into effect the recommendation of the commissioners appointed in 1858 to inquire into the formation of harbours of refuge on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland.

AUSTRIA.—Lieutenant Field-Marshal Count Thun has transferred his head-quarters from Padua to Venice, and the Prince of Hesse has transferred his from Treviso to Padua.

Obituary.

Time is making sad havoc among the gallant fellows who fought with "Nelson, Howe, and Jervis." Week after week have we the melancholy task of recording the departure from among us of some familiar name. We have now to announce with deep regret the death of one who belonged to a fighting family, and who, although a civilian, was always as ready with his sword as with his pen. We allude to John Elliot (as he was familiarly called), late steward of Greenwich Hospital, who died on Saturday last. Mr. Elliot was brother to the late Captain Sir William Elliot, of the Navy, and like him had seen some service in his time. In 1798 Mr. Elliot was serving as a midshipman in the Mars, 74, Captain Hood, in her gallant night action and capture of the Hercule, 74, on the coast of France. He was captain's clerk of the Russell, 74, at Copenhagen, with Lord Nelson; and purser with the late Sir Charles Brisbane at the taking of Curaçoa, with a squadron of four frigates; he was also in the Arethusa at the capture of a Spanish frigate. Mr. Elliot was considered one of the fighting pursers of his day, ever ready for a cutting-out party or a boating expedition. He was secretary to Admiral Plampin at St. Helena, and on the Irish station, and also to Sir Edward Codrington. In 1841 he was appointed agent victualler at Haulbowline, and afterwards storekeeper at Deptford Victualling Yard, and in 1850 transferred to Greenwich Hospital as steward in the place of Mr. Jessep, R.N. The appointment thus vacant is at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty. We would respectfully suggest to the Duke of Somerset the excellent plan adopted by Sir John Pakington on the occasion of filling up the office of Comptroller of Victualling for the Navy. Sir John had been besieged by applicants who had been useful to his party, and by others, who, although not belonging to it, still contrived to bring "interest" to bear upon him. Sir John was perplexed; and, to escape from this dilemma, took up the Navy List, and guiding himself by an inspection of the names of the pay masters, a fitting man was selected to occupy the vacant situation. If the precedent is adopted on the present occasion there will be no fear of an unworthy man being the successor of John Elliot. The emoluments are of a character that would be most acceptable to an old officer. They are in addition to half-pay, 500*l.* per annum, a comfortable residence, and, among other privileges, that of obtaining provisions at contract prices.

General Sir Robert John Harvey died on Monday evening at his residence, Mousehold House, near Norwich. The death of the gallant officer causes a vacancy in the colonelcy of the 2nd West India Regiment. Sir Robert Harvey entered the army 57 years since, his commission as ensign being dated October 8, 1803. His successive promotions bore date as follows:—Lieutenant, March 24, 1804; captain, Jan 2, 1806; major, July 25, 1811; lieut.-colonel, June 21, 1813; colonel, July 22, 1830; major-general, Nov. 23, 1841; lieut.-general, Nov. 11, 1857; and general, Jan. 17, 1859. Sir Robert, who was appointed to the colonelcy of the 2nd West India Regiment in June, 1848, served as assistant-quartermaster-general of the British and Portuguese armies in Portugal, Spain, and France, from 1809 the close of the Peninsular war in 1814, and was present a the passage of the Douro, at the sharp action of Busaco, t the terrible second siege and storming of Badajoz, at th siege of Ciudad Rodrigo and Burgos, and at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrences (where he was slightly wounded), Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. From 1809 to 1811 he was employed in procuring intelligence of the enemy's movements in advance of the army, in organising nine Portuguese guerilla corps (the officers of which presented him with an elegant sword in testimony of his services with them), and in resisting the attempt of the enemy to pass the Tagus at Chamusca. From 1811 to 1814 he was the organ of communication between the Duke of Wellington and the Portuguese troops. Sir Robert received the gold medal for the battle of Orthes, the silver Peninsular medal with nine clasps, and was also a Commander of St. Bento d'Avis, and Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal.

We have to record the death of General John Mackenzie, the oldest officer in the British Army, who expired on Thursday week at his house in Academy Street, Inverness, in the 97th year of his age. General Mackenzie was born the 19th of December, 1763. He was the second son of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, of Gairloch, who succeeded to the title and estates in 1766, and died in 1770, having been killed by a fall from his horse. The deceased general entered the Army in his 15th year as lieutenant of the 73rd Foot, and in 1782 rose to be captain. On the formation of the 78th Highlanders, or Ross-shire Buffs, in 1793, he obtained the appointment of captain, and in two more years he rose to be major and lieut.-colonel. He served in the campaigns on the Continent, including the several actions on the Waal and the Rhine, in 1794 and 1795. He afterwards served in Sicily, India, and Spain. In 1802 he attained the rank of brevet-colonel, in 1809 that of major-general, and in 1814 lieut.-general. In 1837 he became a general officer. The deceased was married to Lilias, daughter of The Chisholm, by whom he had one son, Mr. Alister Mackenzie, who died a few years ago as Receiver-General at Melbourne, in Australia. General Mackenzie retained his faculties to the close of his long life, and continued to take a warm interest in passing events. In October last, when the 78th Regiment was publicly received in Inverness, and was marching through the town, General Mackenzie stood at his door to congratulate the men, and, by command of Colonel Mackintyre, the regiment gave three hearty cheers for their venerable brother soldier.

Fitz-Thomas Goldsworthy, Lieutenant in the late 72nd Regiment of Bengal N.I. (who died on board the ship Surrey on the 2nd April, 1860, aged 31 years), was a young and promising officer. His death has added another name to that long list of British heroes who have lost their lives by the hardships of the duties imposed on military men engaged in the suppression of the Sepoy rebellion. Lieutenant Goldsworthy was at the siege of Mooltan, and during 1857 and 1858 was continually on active service. He was present at the relief, and also at the final capture, of Lucknow, and the taking of Cawnpore, &c., &. As a mark of respect and gratitude, this energetic young officer

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was presented with a handsome silver inkstand, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Fitz-Thomas Goldsworthy, Esq., Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, at Head Quarters, by the members of the Head Quarters Staff Mess of Lord Clyde's army, during the campaign of 1858 and 1859." There were few young men more truly beloved than Lieutenant Goldsworthy in the Indian army. On service, midst all the bustle and hurry of marching, this officer ever retained his equanimity of temper, and was ever ready to assist all who applied to him. Those who are aware of the duties of the Staff Commissariat, under the immediate eye of such an active commander as Lord Clyde, will be able to appreciate the services of poor Tom Goldsworthy. In camp, in mess, at home, or abroad, this young officer was ever the same—a kind and good man, and a brave soldier. He was the most kind and exemplary husband, and has left a fond wife and a son, together with numerous relations and sincere friends, to lament his loss. There is not the least doubt that the constant anxiety of mind, and the bodily fatigue during the mutiny, caused his premature death.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. George F. C. Bateman, paymaster of Her Majesty's ship Neptune, which lately took place at Malta. Mr. Bateman's seniority was of the year 1847.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Bartlett—March 2, at Auckland, New Zealand, the wife of Henry Bartlett, Esq., Assistant-Commissary-General, of a daughter.

Bowlby—June 16, at Canterbury, the wife of Major Bowlby, 64th Regiment, of a son.

Bunny—June 16, at the residence of her father, 51, Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, the wife of Major Arthur Bunny, Bengal Artillery, of a son.

Clephane—June 19, at Portobello, N.B., the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Clephane, late 79th Highlanders, of a daughter.

Cockburn—June 10, at the Rectory, Bildestone, Suffolk, the wife of Captain Cockburn, R.N., of a daughter.

Dale—May 13, at Bareilly, the wife of Alfred Jas. Dale, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon 12th Irregular Cavalry, of a son.

Dames—June 16, at Plumstead, Woolwich, the wife of Captain T. Longworth Dames, Royal Artillery, of a son.

Drummond—June 16, at Old Charlton, Kent, the wife of J. Drummond, Esq., late 10th Hussars, of a son.

Farquhar—June 13, at 5, Adelaide Crescent, Brighton, the wife of Captain Arthur Farquhar, H.M.S. Hannibal, of a son.

Graves—June 18, at Hastings, the Hon. Mrs. Adolphus Graves, of a son.

Griffin—June 17, the wife of Captain C. Lewis Griffin, 45th Regiment, of a son.

Hore—May 10, at Bermuda, the wife of F. Standish Hore, Esq., 39th Regiment, of a son.

Manners——June 17, at 3, Hamilton Place, the Lady Adeliza Manners, of a son.

Penrhyn—June 20, at East Sheen, Surrey, the wife of Captain Leycester Penrhyn, of a daughter.

Pollard—June 14, at Scarr Hill, the wife of Captain Pollard, Adjutant 4th West York Regiment, of a daughter.

Sherson—June 20, at 23, Thurloe Square, the Lady Anne Sherson, of a son.

Shervinton—June 16, at Woolwich, the wife of Major Shervinton, Unattached Brigade-Major, Military Train, of a daughter.

Sisted—May 9, at Umballa, the wife of Major T. H. Sisted, 7th Hussars, of a son.

Tighe—June 17, at Portugal Street, Grosvenor Square, Lady Kathleen Tighe, of a son.

Walton—June 18, at 10, Westbourne Place, Eaton Square, the wife of Major Walton, 38th Regiment, of a daughter.

Williams—June 16, at Sandgate, Kent, the wife of Major-General W. Freke Williams, K.H., commanding Infantry Brigade, Shorncliffe, of a son.

Wilson—June 19, at Lee, Blackheath, the wife of Captain John J. Wilson, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Badham—Fitzpatrick—June 19, at St. Alphage, Greenwich, by the Rev. John Hurnall, M.A., incumbent of Egginton, Bedfordshire, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Charles Woolls, M.A., uncle of the bride, Edward James, son of the late Charles Badham, M.D., F.R.S., and grandson of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Edward James Foote, K.C.B., to Harriette Jane, fourth daughter of the late Mathew Fitzpatrick, Esq., of the Queen's County, formerly of Her Majesty's 39th Regiment.

Barrett—Hasby—June 14, at St. George's, Stonehouse, Devon, by the Rev. W. H. Nantes, Richard B. Barrett, Esq., of the Admiralty, Somerset House, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Hasby, Esq., of Stonehouse, Devon.

Cooke—Dicker—June 21, at St. John's, Ramsay Cooke, R.N., second son of Lieutenant Dilk Cooke, and nephew of Admiral J. Cooke, to Elizabeth Howard Dicker, niece of General Donald Campbell, R.M., Southsea, Hants.

Bashford—Fryer—June 14, at Wimborne Minster, by the Rev. W. F. Witts, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and the Rev. H. P. Cookesley, B.A., Charles Brome Bashford, Esq., 9th Royal Lancers, eldest son of W. C. L. Bashford, Esq., of Norwood Park, Middlesex, to Anne Argentine, youngest daughter of the late John Fryer, Esq., of Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire.

Elwes—Stewart—June 21, at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev. C. D. Stewart, uncle of the bride, Cary Charles Elwes, of Great Billing, in the county of Northampton, Esq., to Caroline Henrietta, second daughter of Major Stewart, of Fareham, Hants, and formerly of South Ockendon Grange, Essex.

Fane—Thornhill—June 21, at St. Stephen's Church, Paddington, by the Hon. and Rev. A. Byron, John Augustus, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel and the late Lady Ellen Fane, of Wormsley, Oxfordshire, to Eleanor, daughter of the late Thomas Thornhill, Esq., of Woodleys, in the same county.

Fothringham—Carnegie—June 16, at St. George's', Hanover Square, by the Rev. Samuel Lysons, of Hempstead Court, rector of Rodmarton, Glocestershire, uncle of the bride, Thomas F. Scrymsoure Fothringham, Esq., of Fothringham and Powrie, in the county of Forfar, to the Lady Charlotte Carnegie, daughter of the late Sir James Carnegie, Bart., and sister of the Earl of Southesk.

Goode—Leacock—June 13, at St. George's Church, Clifton, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Ripon, uncle to the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. W. Sealy, M.A., uncle to the bride, Major W. Goode, 64th Regiment, son of Henry Goode, Esq., of Ryde, Isle of Wight, barrister-at-law, to Sarah, only child of G. B. Leacock, Esq., and grand-daughter of Henry Sealy, Esq., of 29, Berkeley Square, Clifton.

Heyward—Jones—June 14, at Aberdovey, Merionethshire, J. H. Heyward, Esq., barrister-at-law, and Captain Royal Montgomeryshire Rifles, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late John Jones, Esq., of Crosswood, Montgomeryshire.

Nunn—Houghton—June 14, at Dursley, Glocestershire, by the Rev. Thomas Harvey, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. G. A. M. Litle and the Rev. G. F. Clarke, William H. Nunn, Esq., of Wolverhampton, Berks, to Sophy Caroline, youngest daughter of Richard R. Houghton, Esq., late Major of the 73rd Regiment.

Robison—Mair—June 6, at South Bersted, Sussex, by the Rev. J. N. Palmer, uncle to the bride, assisted by the Rev. E. Eedle, vicar of Bersted, Captain Hugh G. Robison, H.M.'s 3rd Bombay European Regiment, to Mary Maria, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Mair, of Hothampton Place, Bognor, Sussex.

Withington—Wentworth—June 19, at Woolley Church, by the Rev. Digby Wrangham, cousin of the bride, Captain Withington, 7th Dragoon Guards, second son of the late Thomas Ellames Withington, Esq., of Culcheth Hall, Warrington, to Catherine Mary, youngest daughter of Godfrey Wentworth, Esq., of Woolley Park, near Wakefield.

DEATHS.

Adams—June 20, Grace Eleanor Josephine, the infant daughter of Major Adams, R.M. College, Sandhurst.

Anderson—June 19, at Edinburgh, Andrew Anderson, M.D., formerly Surgeon in H.M.'s 92nd Highlanders.

Barbar—June 7, at Naples, of fever, Lewis John Barbar, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul at Canea, aged 37.

Boates—June 21, in London, of scarlet fever, Caroline, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Henry Ellis Boates, of Rosynalt, Denbighshire.

Brebner—April 22, at Kamptee, aged 20, Lieutenant Charles Napier Gordon Brebner, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, fourth son of James Brebner, Esq., advocate, Aberdeen.

Coulson—Accidentally drowned off Gibraltar, where he was serving with his regiment, Captain George Bell Coulson, 100th Regiment, aged 21.

Dames—April 15, on board the King Phillip, on his passage home, two days before reaching the Cape, of disease of the liver, Lieutenant G. F. Longworth Dames, 37th Madras N.I., eldest son of the late Captain G. Longworth Dames.

Delme—June 14, at Paris, Mary, widow of Lieut.-Colonel Delmé.

Goldsworthy—April 2, at sea, on board the ship Surrey, Lieutenant Fitz Thomas Goldsworthy, late of the 72nd Regiment Bengal N.I., and Brigade-Major at Lucknow, aged 31.

Grantham—June 18, at 13, Campden Grove, Kensington, Major-General Grantham, late of the Royal Artillery, aged 73.

Harvey—June 18, at his residence, Mousehold House, near Norwich, General Sir R. J. Harvey, C.B., K.T.S., Knight Commander of the Order of St. Bento D'Avis, F.R.S. and F.A.S., aged 74.

Hoare—June 15, at Tyringham, Bucks, aged 71, Elizabeth, widow of the late Captain Richard Hoare, R.N., and daughter of the late William Praed, Esq.

Liot—June 18, of apoplexy, aged 53, at No. 9, Fitzroy Terrace, Glocester Road, Regent's Park, Captain W. B. Liot, formerly of Tottenham, and late Chairman of the Board of Management of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

Macdonald—June 15, at Brompton, Chatham, Kent, Major James Macdonald, late Paymaster of East India Depôts, aged 85.

Margesson—June 14, at 4, Green's Row, Chelsea, Philip Davies Margesson, Captain Royal Artillery, F.R.G.S., fourth son of the Rev. W. Margesson, aged 33.

Mends—May 11, at Barbadoes, after a few days' illness, William Fisher Mends, Esq., Deputy-Commissary-General of H.M.'s Forces.

Obbard—April 24, at Ormrapore, East Indies, of cholera, Edward Kelly Obbard, Lieutenant 91st Regiment, aged 22, youngest son of Robert Obbard Esq., of the "Paragon," Blackheath.

Perrott—June 15, at Plumstead, Kent, Dame Louisa Augusta Perrott, widow of Sir E. Bindloss Perrott, Bart., third daughter of the late Colonel N. Barly, M.P., formerly of the 1st Foot Guards (Grenadiers), and the R.W.M.M., aged 81.

Pollexfen—June 12, on his way home on board the P. and O. steamer Massilia, Captain J. James Pollexfen, of 15th B.N.I. Regiment.

Royse—June 21, at 13, Castlewood Avenue, Rathmines, Lieutenant Royse, R.N., third son of the late Thomas Henry Royse, Esq., D.L., Nanteman House, county Limerick.

Sinclair—June 14, at Stevenson, Haddington, Anne Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir John Gordon Sinclair, Bart.

Stuart—June 13, at 14, Oxendon Street, Haymarket, Captain Richard Stuart, R.N., aged 78.

Thomson—May 15, at Soonee, Margaret Jane, the infant daughter of Lieutenant W. B. Thomson, Deputy-Commissioner.

Ward—June 18, at Argyle Lodge, Brompton, Henry, third surviving son of the late Major John Ward, Madras Army, aged 8.

West—June 16, at Plymouth, Ellen Maud, the beloved child of Captain W. H. H. West, Royal Marines (Light Infantry), aged 1 year and 7 months.

ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS AND THEIR PRESENT POSITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Well knowing that the columns of your paper are ever open to assist the oppressed, permit me to draw your attention, and at the same time, perhaps, that of the authorities, more especially the present Minister for War, to the slur that has been thrown on the Commission for the improvement of the Army Medical Department, held during 1857, and of which (commission) he (Mr. Herbert) was the energetic and indefatigable president.

That commission, after much trouble and prolonged labour, gave birth to an offspring, in the form of a "Blue-Book," recommending sundry and necessary changes to be made, with regard to the position and pay of army medical officers.

On the 1st of October, 1858, a royal warrant was promulgated, embodying some of the principal recommendations of the commission, omitting, however, to the non-professional person, a few apparently trifling ones; but in the eyes of the army medical officers, the most important recommendation. Vide page lxxii., Blue Book, containing the "Report of Commissioners on Organisation of Military Hospitals," &c., where the following will be found:—

"Our attention has been called to other and minor points in which the army medical officers consider themselves aggrieved, as regards rank and precedence.

"For example, in the Army List, the medical staff is placed in the list of each regiment after the other members of the regimental staff, though the relative rank of the surgeon is always higher than that of the adjutant, the quartermaster, and the riding-master, and frequently than that of the paymaster. Again, in the General Army List, the department is placed after others, which though most important and respectable in themselves, can scarcely be held upon an equality with a scientific profession which stands justly high in every civilized society, &c. Small, therefore, as these matters may appear, still they are taken as indications of the degree of respect with which the government regards the medical department, and of the estimation in which it is intended by them that its officers should be regarded by others. We recommend that in the Army List, the Medical Department should have precedence of the Commissariat, and that their names, the army medical officers, should appear according to their rank, with the date of their commission in the list of the regimental staff, and that the whole regimental staff shall be placed before the list of captains."

I need scarcely add, that not *one* of the above quoted recommendations has been carried out. And now that Mr. Sidney Herbert is in office, surely it is a fitting opportunity for him to carry out his (and his brother commissioners') recommendations. I can assure you, sir, that the omission of not doing so has caused not a small amount of heart-burning amongst the officers of this department; which department is second to none other. Civilians constantly say, "Oh! surgeon: why you can hardly call them belonging to the regimental staff, when their names are at the bottom of the list of the officers of the regiment."

Do try and do away with the opinion of the public (on our anomalous position), who seem to consider us, more in the light of an appendage (caudal in every sense) than (as we really are) an integral portion of the regiment.

This boon could be granted so easily, no expense entailed, and a certainty of giving satisfaction to *all* medical officers; and which would, most decidedly make up in a great degree, for the many sins, both of omission and commission, of the falsely be-lauded warrant of 1st October, 1858.

Apologising for having trespassed so far on your limited (but kindly afforded) space,—I am, &c.,

Nil Desperandum E.T.

Advertisements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

SECOND NIGHT OF MARTHA.

On TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 26, will be performed (for the Second Time this Season) Flotow's Opera,

M A R T H A.

Lady Enrichetta ... ... Madame Penco.
(Her Second Appearance in that Character.)
Nancy ... ... Madame Didiée.
Plumkett ... ... Signor Graziani.
Lord Tristano ... ... Signor Tagliafico.
Sceriffo di Richmond... ... ... M. Zelger; and
Lionello ... ... Signor Mario.

Conductor, MR. COSTA.

The INCIDENTAL DIVERTISSEMENT will be supported by Mdlle. Zina, Mdlle. Esper, and M. Desplaces.

EXTRA NIGHT.—COMBINED ENTERTAINMENT.

On THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 28, will be performed, for the First Time this season, Bellini's Opera,

N O R M A.

Norma ... ... Madame Grisi.
(Being her Last Appearance but One in that Character.)
Adalgisa ... ... Mdlle. Corbari.
Clotilde ... ... Madame Leva.
Oroveso ... ... M. Zelger.
Flavio ... ... Signor Rossi; and
Pollio ... ... Signor Gardoni.

After which, the Second Act of Auber's Comic Opera,

F R A D I A V O L O.

Zerlina ... ... Madame Miolan-Carvalho.
Lady Allcash ... ... Mdlle. Corbari.
Il Marchese ... ... Signor Gardoni.
Lorenzo... ... ... Signor Neri-Baraldi.
Giacomo ... ... M. Zelger.
Beppo ... ... Signor Tagliafico; and
Lord Allcash ... ... Signor Ronconi.

Doors open at eight o'clock. The Opera commences at half-past.
Pit Tickets, 7s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. and 5s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. 6d

GRAND CONCERT. PRODUCTION OF ORFEO.

On WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27th, A GRAND EVENING CONCERT will take place. On this occasion the First Part of the Concert will consist of a MISCELLANEOUS SELECTION, in which the following Artists will take part—

Madame GRISI,
Mademoiselle CORBARI,
Madame MIOLAN-CARVALHO,
Signor GARDONI,
M. ZELGER,
Signor NERI-BARALDI,
Signor POLONINI,
Signor TAGLIAFICO,
M. FAURE,
Signor GRAZIANI,
AND
Signor RONCONI.

After which will be produced the celebrated Lyric Work by Glück, entitled,

ORFEO E EURIDICE,

Illustrated by costume, scenery, and decoration.

Orfeo ... ... Mademoiselle Csillag.
Un Ombra ... ... Madame Miolan-Carvalho.
L'Amore ... ... Madame Didiée.
and
Euridice ... ... Madame Penco.
Conductor, ... Mr. COSTA.

The Subscribers to the Opera for the Saturdays of the Season, as well as those for the Second Alternate Weeks, will be presented with the entrée to the above Performance. Box Subscribers will receive Boxes, and Stall Subscribers will receive Stalls.

Doors open at half-past Seven, to commence at Eight.

Prices of Admission to the Public: Boxes—Grand and Pit Tiers, 4 Guineas; First Tier, 3 Guineas and 2 Guineas; Second Tier, One Guinea and a-half; Pit Stalls, 15s.; Pit, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 5s. and 3s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. 6d.

FLORAL HALL, COVENT GARDEN.—AN EXHIBITION OF ROSES will take place on WEDNESDAY, JULY 18TH. A List of Prizes, together with full particulars, will be published in the course of a few days.

OPERA BOXES, STALLS, and AMPHITHEATRE STALLS, in the best positions, at Cramer, Beale, & Co's., 201, Regent Street, W.

TOLKIEN'S PIANOFORTES.—THE PATENT IRRESISTIBLE BOUDOIR PIANOFORTE is now acknowledged, by competent judges, to be an instrument of the finest tone yet manufactured in Europe. TOLKIEN'S COTTAGE AND PICCOLO PIANOFORTES, of elegant design, in walnut-tree and rosewood, from 25l. to 60l. Illustrated Catalogues sent post free to any part of the kingdom.
H. Tolkien, 27, 28, and 29, King William Street, London Bridge, E.C.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—June 25, 26, and 28.—GREAT FRENCH MUSICAL FESTIVAL, by 3000 performers.—This great combination of the French Choral Societies, comprising deputations from nearly every Department of France, representing 170 distinct Choral Societies, and numbering between 3000 and 4000 performers, conducted by M. Eugene Delaporte, President de l'Associationdes Sociétés Chorales de Paris, will visit England expressly to hold a Great Musical Festival at the Crystal Palace on the above days. The Band of the Imperial Regiment of Guides will accompany portions of the vocal music, and perform a selection of the most admired pieces of their repertoire each day. M. Edouard Batiste, the organist of Saint Eustache, Paris, will preside at the organ.

Admission by single day tickets, bought before each day, 5s.; by payment on the day, 7s. 6d.; reserved stalls, in blocks, arranged and numbered as at the Handel Festival, 5s. extra; a limited number of stalls will also be reserved in the transept galleries at half-a-guinea each; sets of transferable tickets (one admission to each of the three performances), 12s. 6d.; sets of reserved seats, 12s. 6d. extra; or if in the galleries, 25s. These tickets are now on sale at the Crystal Palace; at No. 2, Exeter Hall; at the Agents' of the Company; or by order at the music-sellers' and libraries in London and the principal towns as at the Handel Festival. Cheques or P.O. orders (the latter payable at the chief office), should be made payable to George Grove, Esq. The Palace will open at Twelve, and the performances will commence each day at Three o'clock.

Notice.—The leading railway companies north of London will issue return tickets over their lines, available from the 23rd to the 29th June. Other railway companies will run excursion trains, of which they will give due notice.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BAND OF THE GUIDES.—By the gracious permission of the Emperor of the French, this celebrated Band will accompany the Orphéonistes to England, and take part in the performance on the 25th, 26th, and 28th June.

FRENCH FESTIVAL, MONDAY NEXT.—FIVE SHILLING TICKETS.—The Crystal Palace and Exeter Hall Offices will REMAIN OPEN for the sale of tickets of admission at Five Shillings each, or for Reserved Seats, up to NINE o'Clock THIS EVENING, Saturday.

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CONTRACTS FOR SUGAR, COCOA, AND WHEAT.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services,

Somerset House, 15th June, 1860.

THE COMMISSIONERS for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice, that on MONDAY, the 2nd JULY next, at half-past One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering into Her Majesty's Victualling Stores at DEPTFORD, the undermentioned Articles, viz.:—

SUGAR, 300 Tons.
COCOA, 150 ,,
WHEAT, 3000 Qrs.
} When to be delivered:—Half of each in Three Weeks, and the remainder in Three Weeks afterwards, or earlier if preferred by the party tendering.

Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of the Articles.

Their Lordships reserve to themselves the power, when the Tenders are opened, of contracting either for the whole, or for such part thereof only as they may deem fit, or for a greater quantity, or of not contracting for any, and also an unlimited power of selection.

The Sugar and Cocoa, to be exempted from the Customs' Duties, and parties tendering are to state where they are respectively lying.

Samples of the Cocoa (not less than Two Pounds) and of the Wheat (not less than Two Quarts) must be produced by the parties tendering.

Each Tender for Sugar must specify the mark and landing number of each cask or package, the ship in which imported, and the country or place of its growth or produce, and an average sample (not less than two pounds for each import mark) must be produced by the parties tendering, and not an average of different marks or several imports, and any parcel that is found not to be of the same mark or average quality as the sample tendered and accepted, will be rejected by the officers.

The samples produced by persons whose tenders are not accepted, are requested to be taken away by them immediately after the contract has been decided.

No Tender will be received unless made on the printed form provided for the purpose, and which may be obtained on application at the said office, or to the Officer conducting the Packet Service at Liverpool, or to the Collector of Customs at Bristol.

Particular attention is called to the recent modification of the Conditions of the Contracts, which may be seen at the said office, and at Liverpool and Bristol.

No Tender will be received after half-past One o'clock on the day of treaty; and it will not be required that the party tendering, or an agent on his behalf, should attend at the office on the day of contract, as the result of the offer received from each person will be communicated to him and his proposed sureties in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for ," and must also be delivered at Somerset House.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—PATRON.

His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.

PRESIDENT.—The Right Hon. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P.

The FIRST PRIZE MEETING of the National Rifle Association will take place on Wimbledon Common, in the county of Surrey, on MONDAY, JULY 2 NEXT.

Among the Prizes offered for competition will be Her Majesty's Prize of £250, for Volunteers; H.R.H. the Prince Consort's Prize of £100, for all-comers of all nations; H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge's Prize of £50, for breech-loading rifles; with one Gold and one Silver Medal, presented by the Association.

Noblemen and gentlemen desirous of becoming members of the above Association, and of assisting its objects by donations, &c., are requested to communicate with the Secretary, 11, Pall Mall East, S.W., from whom all particulars may be obtained. Annual subscriptions, £1 1s.; life subscriptions, £10 10s. Subscriptions and donations will also be received by Messrs. RANSOM, BOUVERIE, & Co., bankers to the Association, 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.; Messrs. COUTTS & Co., 59, Strand, W.C.; Mr. SAMS' Royal Library, St. James's Street, S.W.; and WRIGHT & Co., Booksellers and Stationers, 60, Pall Mall, S.W.; where may be had the rules, bye-laws, and Regulations of the Association, price 6d.

EDMOND H. ST. JOHN MILDMAY, Secretary.

Offices, 11, Pall Mall East, S.W.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—THE MEMBERS OF VOLUNTEER CORPS intending to compete at the Wimbledon Meeting must APPEAR in the UNIFORM of their respective corps.

By order of the Council of the Association.

EDMOND H. ST. JOHN MILDMAY, Secretary.

Offices, 11, Pall Mall East, S.W.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The Council of the National Rifle Association propose to set apart a large tent for the EXHIBITION OF SPECIMENS OF MODELS OF FIREARMS AND CANNONS of novel construction.

These must all be placed and arranged in the tent by NOON of MONDAY, the 2ND OF JULY.

Every precaution will be taken by the Council, but they cannot hold themselves responsible for the safe custody of such specimens or models, and they rely on the exhibitors to look after their own property.

EDMOND H. ST. JOHN MILDMAY, Secretary.

Offices, 11, Pall Mall East, S.W.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Major GEORGE BULKELEY TATTERSALL, Deceased.—Pursuant to an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 22nd and 23rd years of the reign of her present Majesty, cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further Amend the Law of Property, and to Relieve Trustees," NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that all persons having or claiming to have any DEBTS or CLAIMS against the ESTATE of GEORGE BULKELEY TATTERSALL, late of No. 13, Shaftesbury Crescent, Pimlico, in the county of Middlesex, and late a Major in the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, deceased, who died on the 21st day of February, 1860, and whose will was proved on or about the 14th day of June, 1860, in the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, by Frederick Webb Pettigrew, of No. 9, Belgrave Road, Pimlico, and Richard James Wilmot, of No. 19, King Street, Covent Garden, both in the said county of Middlesex, Esquires, the Executors named in the said will, are REQUIRED, on or before the 31st DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, to send in to the said executors, at the office of their solicitor, Mr. Arthur Bingham Trevenen, situate at No. 8, Danes Inn, Strand, London, the particulars of their respective debts or claims upon or against the said estate, with the nature and particulars of their securities, if any. And Notice is Hereby further Given, that after the said 31st day of August next the said Executors will be at liberty to distribute the whole of the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims (if any) of which they shall have had notice, and will not be liable for or in respect of the assets so distributed, or any part thereof, to any person of whose claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 16th day of June, 1860.

UNDER ENGAGEMENT to her MAJESTY'S COUNCIL FOR INDIA.—To embark Troops at Gravesend on the 7th July. Last Shipping Day the 2nd July.

For CALCUTTA, with liberty to land Passengers at Madras, the splendid passenger ship, HOLMSDALE, A 1 thirteen years, 1257 tons register, W. J. FERRIS, Commander, lying in the East India Docks. The accommodation for passengers by this fine ship is not surpassed by any vessel in the trade. Will carry an experienced Surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to PHILLIPPS, SHAW, & LOWTHER, 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., VIA EGYPT.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, and Melbourne, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; or Oriental Place, Southampton.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN SOUTHAMPTON & NEW YORK.—The magnificent steam-ships belonging to the North German Lloyd are appointed to leave Southampton for NEW YORK direct, carrying the United States Mails:

BREMEN, 3000 tons, 700-horse power, July 11.

NEW YORK, 3000 tons, 700-horse power, August 8.

The speed and accommodation of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamships crossing the ocean, and the dietary and general arrangements for the convenience and comfort of passengers are unexceptionable.

Fares:—First-class, 20 guineas; second class, 13 guineas; third class, 8 guineas. Freight taken on moderate terms. Apply to PHILLIPPS, GRAVES, & PHILLIPPS, Rood Lane, E.C.; GRINDLAY & Co., St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross, S.W.; or to the undersigned, CROSKEY & Co., Southampton, and 84, King William Street, London, E.C.

PARIS.—LONDON TO PARIS DAILY.—SPECIAL DIRECT SERVICE BY THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY, viâ Newhaven and Dieppe. First class, 28s.; second class, 20s. Return tickets (available for one calendar month), first class, 50s.; second class, 36s. A steward's fee of 1s. and 6d. respectively is also charged on board. Passports and visas for Paris may be had of the respective agents at Newhaven. Luggage booked through from London to Paris.—For tickets or further information apply at the London Bridge and Pimlico Termini; 43, Regent Circus, Piccadilly; 4, Arthur Street, East, London Bridge; or at any of the stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY SUNDAY EXCURSIONS REDUCED TO 4s.

To RAMSGATE, Margate, Deal, Sandwich, Sturry (for Herne Bay), Canterbury, leaving London at 5 minutes to 8 a.m.; and to DOVER, Folkestone (for Sandgate and Shorncliffe), Hythe, Ashford, Hastings, St. Leonards, Tunbridge Wells, leaving London at 8·30 a.m., at REDUCED FARES,

4s. 6s. 6d. 10s.

to Boxhill, Dorking, Aldershot, and stations on the Reading branch, and to Gravesend, Strood, and Maidstone, at the usual low fares. For all particulars see bills.

C. W. EDORALL, General Manager.

SATURDAY to MONDAY at the SEA-SIDE.—SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—CHEAP TRAINS EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from LONDON-BRIDGE STATION to DOVER, Folkestone (for Sandgate and Shorncliffe), Hythe, Tunbridge Wells, at 2·30 p.m.; Hastings, St. Leonards, Canterbury, Deal (for Walmer), Ramsgate, Margate (for Broadstairs), Sturry (for Herne Bay), at 2·30 p.m. and 5·30 p.m., returning on Sunday Evening or Monday Morning, as set forth in handbills now published.

FARES THERE AND BACK.

Dover, Folkestone, & Hythe	10s. 0d.	15s. 0d.	20s. 0d.
Tunbridge Wells	7s. 6d.	10s. 0d.	12s. 6d.
Hastings and St. Leonards	9s. 0d.	13s. 0d.	16s. 6d.
Canterbury and Sturry ...	8s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
Deal	9s. 6d.	14s. 6d.	20s. 6d.
Ramsgate and Margate ...	8s. 6d.	12s. 6d.	17s. 6d.

28 lbs. of luggage allowed each passenger, to be taken in his own charge.

For all information see bills.

C. W. EDORALL, General Manager.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—TOURISTS' SEASIDE and FAMILY TICKETS, available for a month, or longer by extra payment, are now issued at Paddington and other principal stations.

To Exeter, Bideford, Barnstaple, Dawlish, Teignmouth, Torquay, and Paddington, 50s. 1st Class, and 35s. 2nd Class. Truro, 60s. and 40s.; and Penzance, 65s. and 45s. (to parties of not less than three persons).

To Weymouth and Dorchester, 35s. and 25s., to parties taking not less than Four 1st, or Six 2nd Class Tickets.

To the Isle of Man, Bangor, and Beaumaris, via Chester and Liverpool, 70s. and 50s.

To Llandudno, via Liverpool, 67s. and 47s.

To Carnarvon, via Llangollen and Llanberis, and to Bala and Dolgelly, via Llangollen, 70s. and 50s.

To Narberth Road and New Milford, for Tenby and Milford Haven. Tourists' Tickets, 72s. and 50s.; Family Tickets (to parties of not less than three persons), 63s. and 45s.

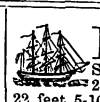
To Limerick and Killarney, for the South of Ireland, via Milford Haven and Waterford, 5l. 5s. and 4l.

Bills, giving full particulars, can be obtained at the Company's Offices and Stations, or upon application to the Superintendent, at Paddington.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, S.W. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Season Tickets, 5s. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

CAMPAIGN IN INDIA.—Lieutenant-Colonel CREALOCK'S SKETCHES of the CAMPAIGN IN INDIA are now on View at Mr. HOGARTH'S, 5, Haymarket, S.W.

WASHINGTON FRIEND'S GRAND MUSICAL AND PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT, entitled TWO HOURS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, with his Songs, Anecdotes, and Melodies. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Box office open from Ten till Five.—Secretary, W. H. EDWARDS, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, W.



FOR SALE, or TIME CHARTER, the beautiful new A 1 iron Screw Steamer COLONIST, *pro. tem.* 351 tons O.M. 236 tons register. Length 165 feet; breadth 22 feet 5-10ths; depth of hold 12 feet 9-10ths; built this year, by the well known firm Messrs. Denny & Rankin, under special survey, and classed A 1 at Lloyd's for nine years. Her engines (by Messrs. John Jones & Son) are direct acting, of 60 horse-power nominal, and combine all recent improvements; has tubular boilers, fitted with superheating apparatus; also a donkey engine. Capacity of coal bunkers, 50 tons. She steams 9¼ knots on a remarkably light consumption of fuel, being 2¼ lb. per indicated horse-power, or about 7 cwt. per hour; carries a large cargo on a light draught of water, and is admirably adapted for bar harbours, or where light draught is necessary. The cabin accommodation is complete for thirty-six passengers; on inspection will be found a most desirable vessel; she is quite ready for sea: now lying in the Clarence Dock.—For inspection apply to the owners, Messrs. JOHN JONES & SON, Engineers, or to CURRY, KELLOCK, & Co., Brokers, Liverpool.

FOR SALE.—The undermentioned STEAMERS.

SCREW.—1200 tons, builders' measurement; now building, to class twelve years A 1, with engines of 175 horse-power, with all recent improvements; speed twelve to thirteen miles per hour. Dimensions:—Length, 260 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth, 20 feet.

SCREW.—700 tons, builders' measurement; to class twelve years A 1; full poop and forecastle; engines, with all recent improvements, of 120 horse-power, and expected to steam thirteen to fourteen miles per hour. Dimensions:—Length, 215 feet; breadth, 27 feet; depth, 15 feet, 6 inches.

SCREW.—575 tons, builders' measurement; to class twelve years A 1; full poop and forecastle; engines direct acting of 75 horse-power; speed ten knots under steam alone. Dimensions:—Length over all 190 feet; breadth, 25 feet; depth, 14 feet.

SCREW.—596 tons, builders' measurement, 318 tons register: now building, to class A 1 at Lloyd's for nine years; will carry about 550 tons measurement or 450 tons dead weight; direct engines 60 horse-power. Dimensions:—Length 170 feet; breadth 27 feet; depth 12 feet 6 inches.

PADDLE.—440 tons, builders' measurement, 203 tons N.M.; building to class A 1 at Lloyd's for six years; will accommodate fifty two first-class and twenty-two second-class passengers; will carry about 170 tons measurement or 100 tons dead weight on 7½ feet water; oscillating engines of 120 horse-power; expected to steam thirteen knots per hour. Dimensions:—Length 200 feet; breadth 21 feet; depth 11 feet.

The above ships are built, and being built, by first-rate builders, and the new boats can be completed to suit the plans of purchasers. For specifications and all further particulars apply to

CURRY, KELLOCK, & Co., Brokers, Liverpool.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, WHITEHALL YARD, S.W.

LECTURE at Three o'clock, Friday, 29th June.—Captain C. P. Coles, Royal Navy, "His shot-proof Shield as adapted to iron-cased ships, considered as an economical Mode of National Defence."

By order of the Council,

18 June, 1860. B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The recent terrific gales compel the Committee earnestly to APPEAL to the public for HELP to relieve the poor castaways, or their widows and orphans. The Shipwrecked Mariners' Society is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions. For the last three years its expenditure has been beyond its income 2500*l.*, and the incessant demands made on its funds from sufferers by disasters of the sea continue to increase, 10,354 persons having been relieved last year, which tells its own tale, and the demands for the first quarter of this year have exceeded that of the last by 1000*l.*

HENRY HOPE, Admiral, Chairman.

FRANCIS MAUDE, Capt. R.N., Deputy-Chairman.

Bankers—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, & Co., Birchin Lane, City, E.C.

FRANCIS LEAN, R.N., Secretary.

Office, Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, S.E., May, 1860.

EDWIN KESTERTON, COACHBUILDER, 93 and 94, LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C.

MONEY.—TO OFFICERS, NOBLEMEN, and GENTLEMEN.—Wanted to place out several sums of money upon Real and Personal Estate. To those having reversionary interests, life estates, and property in settlement, and to whom payment of interest would be a consideration, can have it deferred till in possession. Advances made to Loans effected for short periods upon approved Personal Securities. Apply by letter, or personally between 1 and 5 o'clock, to Mr. COLLINS, 13, Duke Street, St. James's, S.W. Reversions purchased.

MONEY.—MONEY ADVANCED at a few hours' notice, on the most advantageous terms, to Noblemen, Officers in the Army, Heirs to entailed estates, and Gentlemen of property, on their personal security, also on security of reversions to landed estates, at 5 per cent., payment of which may be deferred until possession, on application to Mr. DICKER, 10, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.

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MESSRS. HEARLE & CO., LAND AGENTS AND SURVEYORS, 5, Crescent Place, Blackfriars, E.C., direct attention to the very great facility for Letting and Selling Farms and Estates, afforded by the extensive circulation of their printed Lists, containing upwards of 200 farms and estates, which are published twice per month, and distributed to some hundreds of applicants, free. These Lists contain estates throughout England to be let or sold, especially suitable to the requirements of noblemen and gentlemen of the Naval and Military profession.

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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WE have already pointed out, in last week's ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, how far the Report of the "Commissioners appointed to consider the Defences of the United Kingdom" falls short of the general expectations of the country. But from military officers we hear it would be impossible for us ever to garrison the enormous fortifications now projected, and that it would be hazardous to prepare such permanent works as we could not occupy ourselves, only to enable the enemy, once in possession, to hold them against us.

The press has with one exception expressed similar opinions. The exception is the *Saturday Review*, which (forgetting that on the 16th inst. it agreed with the general press—and the *Times*, that "the least satisfactory thought is, when all is done that the Commissioners propose, neither London nor Woolwich will have any protection against an attack by land"), now defends the Commissioners against the "injustice" of such criticism "in the *Times* and elsewhere!" on the ground that the memorandum of instructions, which accompanied the Commission, limited the inquiry to the dockyards, —ignoring the passage in Mr. Secretary Herbert's memorandum which expressly reminds the Commission to "consider the protection of Woolwich against an attack by land," as being also an "important element in the means of defence for the metropolis." But the Commissioners have left themselves no loophole through which to escape for the satisfaction of the *Saturday Review*. It is not a preliminary Report they have issued, with a promise of another hereafter, on what in importance ought to have been considered first; for they say (§172) "they have completed the task assigned to them," and they submit their recommendations, "with a firm conviction that their adoption will place the power of this country, for self-defence, on a par with its other elements of greatness and strength; will give security to its industry and commerce; afford a guarantee for the maintenance of peace; and add a new glory to Her Majesty's reign."

The task assigned to the Royal Commissioners by Her Majesty was to "inquire" and "offer such suggestions as may seem to you meet, as will render Our United Kingdom in a complete state of defence." And we ask, was the inquiry full? are the suggestions such as even *primâ facie* to meet the case? We regret to have to say *No* to both these questions. As to the first, the Commissioners ignored all that had been previously written and published both by distinguished French and British officers. Nor did they give the few officers they examined any opportunity of stating generally their views as to the defence of the kingdom; but, apparently with preconceived views of their own, they cross-examined them on restricted points, beginning with a stereotyped question put to Admiral Sir R. Dundas, Admiral Sir M. Seymour, and other naval officers, as to the security of the anchorage at Spithead, "if casemated works are placed on Horse Sand and No Man's Land;" and were "our own fleet absent?"

So, when they call Sir John Burgoyne before them, they do not try to elicit his general views as to the defence of England, and the grounds upon which they are founded, but begin by saying:

"The Commission is considering the question as to what additional defences are required at Portsmouth—You consider that it is necessary to occupy Portsdown Hill?" (Q. 588.)

This is not "to inquire" at all in the proper sense, having reference to the scope of the inquiry. All that is general, and bears upon the whole large question before the Commissioners, comes out as it were incidentally in the evidence, and is forced upon their consideration by the witnesses. The naval officers don't like the questions "in the shape they are put" (Q. 1)—they do not see why the fleet should, even *ex hypothesi*, be so completely disposed of as "absent;" and Admiral Sir T. Maitland, after some remarks as to the obvious advantages of certain proposed fortifications, which gave one of the Commissioners an opportunity of arguing—"Then you are an advocate for them?" said very plainly,

"It requires serious consideration to say which I prefer; but, with regard to my own opinion, I would first put the Navy in such a position as to secure the command of the Channel, at least against any one nation." (Q. 54.)

In like manner, when Captain Sullivan is pressed on the subject of the proposed fortifications, he at last observes:

"If you make Portsmouth impregnable, and an invading army ever land, it makes it more certain they will go to London." (Q. 202.)

Therefore, *cui bono?* And when Sir John Burgoyne is pressed as to fortifications on Portsdown Hill, he says:

"What I should be afraid of would be placing permanent works there, and not being able to occupy the position. I do not expect that you would get a force of 20,000 men for Portsmouth, because Portsmouth would not be attacked unless a great invasion took place. You would have the Militia, probably, with your field army, as they would be a valuable force. (Q. 607.) And this objection would lie against any other place where you have an enormous extent and a small garrison." (Q. 608.)

Sir John goes on:

"In the defences of the sea-port batteries, I think it would be desirable to leave almost all your detached earthen batteries to be thrown up when war is declared; not always to keep the charge of them during a long peace; it is very expensive, and very difficult, and very troublesome. If you can throw up a great mass of earth, which will form into a battery, forty-eight hours will make your battery; you might do that at the time. It would not only save a great deal of previous expense, but it would also come unexpectedly upon the enemy, who would know perfectly well how everything was previously established." (Q. 615.)—"But Portsmouth is part of the defence of London, and therefore you could not afford a large garrison there:"—"I cannot help thinking that if an enemy get into London it is all over; that we must make peace and submit to almost any terms." (Q. 690, 720.) "The enemy's first point would be London, where success would put an end to the war. *I think that that is their only chance.* If you could keep them from London for a month or two, you would make a very good fight of it, I have no doubt." (Q. 766.)

It is in the face of all this, and without a tittle of supporting evidence, that the Commissioners propose to build an enormous extent of fortifications round Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, and to leave London unprotected! They propose this also (will it be believed?) not only against the meagre evidence they thought proper to take, but against their own opinions as to what is really requisite "for the defence of the United Kingdom," or even of our chief arsenal! This we shall now endeavour to prove.

In the first eight paragraphs of their Report, the Commissioners speak of the "general question of the defence of the United Kingdom," quoting the words of Her Majesty's Commission. But they find "the fleet alone insufficient" (§ 1), that "steam" is only to "our disadvantage," though they do not deny the "importance of an efficient Channel fleet" (§3). Therefore, "the dockyards should be protected" (§ 4); but still we cannot rely on preventing a landing of the enemy, because only a "*few* thousand riflemen might *happen to be* at hand exactly when and where required," though they admit "the defence would be somewhat aided by railroads and telegraphs" (§ 5). But then our land forces, the most obvious means of resistance, must needs be smaller—regulars, Militia, and Volunteers altogether—than those of continental nations; and apparently, therefore, according to the Commissioners, smaller even than the troops sent to invade us (§§ 6 and 7); and so, in despair, they turn to Fortifications (§ 8).

But in paragraph 9 we have a dissolving view, or inverted logical sorites, in which the general arguments for the defence of the United Kingdom disappear or dwindle down to the minor point of defending the dockyards! Then follows a crowded view of the number of pounds sterling a great increase in the regular Army would cost, including 11*l.* for merely raising each man—that is, to be spent in coaxing men into an army with insufficient pay, when half the amount added to their wages would get rid of these enormous recruiting expenses, and much of the subsequent desertion. And as we cannot fortify all the coast (§ 13), the

"Commissioners are of opinion that the fortifications of this country should be confined chiefly to the protection of those vital points at which an enemy would strike." (§ 14.)

So far so well. The evidence says that the most vital point is London, and so say the Commissioners themselves. In paragraph 16 we find:

"There can be no doubt that the *main* object of an enemy invading the country would be to push for the capital;"—but "the defence of London has not been brought under our consideration."

We cannot understand their saying this; for the consideration of the subject is forced upon them again and again: thus in paragraph 75, on the "Probable plan of attack" of Portsmouth, they say:

"The plan of an enemy might be either to attack Portsmouth before he advanced on London, or, if he had sufficient force, to detach a portion of his army to destroy the dockyard at the same time that his main body marched on the capital."

We have the same point glanced at in paragraph 86:

"Plymouth would not, like Portsmouth, be in immediate connection with any plan of invasion, of which London was the objective point."

From which it follows that the Commissioners have considered that London would be the objective point of any plan of invasion threatening Portsmouth. Then, again, in paragraph 129:

"The defence of the Thames involves interests of vast magnitude; it includes the security of the great powder magazine establishment at Purfleet; the important arsenal at Woolwich, and the adjoining dockyard; the Government Victualling Stores and Shipbuilding yard at Deptford; the large amount of valuable property extending for many miles on either bank of the river; the fleet of merchant shipping moored in the port of London; and lastly, the Metropolis itself."

The strategic connection of the heights in the south of London with Chatham, is noticed in paragraphs 143 and 147; and when they come to Woolwich we find that they are aware "a proposal to occupy Shooter's Hill by a permanent work was brought forward by His Royal Highness the Duke of York half a century ago;" and, indeed, no military authority has treated of the defence of England in case of invasion since, without marking out Shooter's Hill as a necessary position to be strongly fortified. The Report goes on:

"Our instructions direct us to consider what steps should be taken for defending the approaches to Woolwich, and what defensive works, if any, it may be necessary to construct with a view to its protection against an attack by land, such works being at the same time regarded as an important element in the means of defence for the Metropolis." (§ 153.)

And, unfortunately for their reputation, they practically answer "Not any," except indeed on Shooter's Hill; but they say:

"It is doubtful whether, even if Woolwich were converted into an extensive entrenched camp, it would hold out long after the occupation of the Metropolis by an invader" (§ 155);

while they admit that a proper plan "for the defence of the Metropolis would also provide for the security of Woolwich itself."

We must quote the whole of this most important paragraph, which renders it simply inexcusable that a plan for the defence of the metropolis should have been omitted from the Commissioners' "consideration:"

"It appears to us that the operations of an enemy against the place by land necessarily imply the successful disembarkation of his army on our shores, the subsequent defeat of our manœuvring army in the field, and the *consequent advance of the enemy upon the capital.* Under these circumstances, and considering its immediate connection with London, in our opinion it is doubtful whether, even if Woolwich were converted into an extensive entrenched camp, it would hold out long after the occupation of the Metropolis by an invader. Besides, the fortress of Chatham, which is only twenty miles to the eastward of

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Woolwich, would to a certain extent supersede the latter, whether in its bearing upon the advance of an enemy from the eastern coast of Kent, or in its power of acting upon the flank of a hostile army moving upon London from the direction of Harwich. If it were considered advisable to provide an extensive fortified position in the neighbourhood of London, it is probable that other positions might be chosen affording greater advantages, which might go far towards the realisation of a scheme of more general application to the defence of the Metropolis, and thereby provide for the security of Woolwich itself." (§155.)

Instead, however, of inquiring, and considering, and reporting to Her Majesty how to defend Woolwich, and so the Metropolis (according to the memorandum of instructions which has been so strangely interpreted as meaning that the very thing it calls attention to was not to be considered); or how to defend the Metropolis, and so secure Woolwich (according to the Commissioners' own opinion of what alone is practicable) they apparently make up their minds that Woolwich "must fall with the capital;" and so they provide for another central arsenal for artillery stores and "duplicate patterns," "in the event of the loss or destruction of Woolwich." This place they decide, in a Supplementary Report, should be Cannock Chase, 80 miles from Liverpool, and 120 from London.

When Woolwich "falls with the Metropolis," let us ask the Commissioners Whether they anticipate the invaders will leave us safe in Cannock Chase, to furbish up our duplicate patterns and make preparations for re-taking London? The sooner the Commission is re-constituted, with Lord Overstone, or some other man of intellect and without limited views, to preside, in order that the real opinions of our most eminent military authorities may be collected and weighed, and Her Majesty informed of what is really necessary to place Her United Kingdom in a "complete state of defence," the better for the country. The various important works on the subject that have been written, both by the French—such as Maurice, Carnot, Grobert, &c.,—and by the English, as General Lloyd, Major-Generals Lewis and Williams, Lieutenant-General Napier, Sir John Burgoyne, Colonel Jebb, Colonel Adair, Colonel Kennedy, and many others, should form the basis of the inquiry; and a very moderate amount of dialectic skill will suffice to eliminate all weak points from the various plans, and to establish an impregnable chain of evidence, proving both what ought to be done, and how to do it. There should be no limit to the scope of such an inquiry. The advantages for the defence arising from steam-vessels, railways, telegraphs, must be fully considered, and so organised as to outbalance similar advantages for an attack. The arrangements to meet an invasion must not be contemplated as if only the troops or Volunteers which "happen to be" at any spot are all we can ever count upon. And, above all, the Commissioners must not prejudge what is wanted, and report against or without evidence, or only try to get opinions that will serve to bolster up crotchets or half-views of their own. A Committee or Commission that does this deserves the gravest censure, for dereliction of duty or sheer incapacity. Though the country by no means underrates the importance of our dockyards, we still must think their loss—though it, too, "must never be"—would yet be second to the humiliation and national degradation (to quote the words of a distinguished officer who has written on the subject) "of a hostile flag waving over the grave of departed greatness from the dome of St. Paul's." Nor can we anticipate the farcical kind of attack upon our shores, imagined by the late Royal Commissioners, by an enemy, "with no intention of occupying the capital, or attempting a serious invasion of the country" (§ 16). Secure London, and we scarcely think an enemy will ever care to come; secure the ports only, and still he might dare—his coming to London being then only made inevitable. But, be assured of this—it will be a "serious" business when it does happen. Serious it may be to us, but serious also in our reprisals,—even if merely a single dockyard were subjected to a bombardment. Let England be thus insulted without cause, and we shall wipe out the stain in blood, and strain every nerve to wipe out the very name of the aggressor from among the nations.

By the last mail we learn that Chusan is re-occupied, and that the first act of the new Chinese drama has commenced without opposition or bloodshed, although the long Bund and the fort on Joss House Hill, which cover Ting-hae, were tempting places to mount guns upon, and would have proved formidable obstacles to an enemy in any other than Chinese hands.

Possibly the mandarins of Ningpo and Chapoo may remember the ineffectual struggle, and the terrible slaughter they twice endured in the first war, and probably the people of Chusan may not yet have forgotten the security and prosperity they enjoyed under the firm and mild rule of Brigadier Campbell and his Brigade-Major, now Lord Clyde and Colonel Haythorn, the latter just promoted from Chief of the Staff in China to be Adjutant-General in India, to the great loss of the former, and equal gain of the latter command.

In re-occupying a spot with which we were so long acquainted, we have a great advantage, if we know sufficiently how to profit by the experience of our former campaign. We have, in the first place, to remember the terrible mortality which all but exterminated the 26th Cameronians on the lonely range of wooded hills above Ting-hae, and the comparative immunity from disease of the 98th and of the Madras troops after they were quartered in the cantonment under the Bund, on the level of the paddy swamps; and it is the more indispensable to remember this, as the special correspondent of the *Times*, in his admirable report of his visit to Chusan, has pointed to the latter cantonment as having been, from its ill-chosen site, the cause of a frightful mortality, which might have been escaped on the hills.

Actual experiment proved this very justifiable theory to be incorrect. The beautiful hills were so deadly as to give to Chusan the reputation of being so pestilential, that it was not worth retaining, when it might have been had for the asking; while the hospital and cantonment in the plain proved to be the healthiest place in China, or perhaps in the East: they quite reinstated the island in public opinion, and caused many a subsequent regret that it had not, rather than Hong Kong, been the military headquarters in China.

It is well known among residents in malarious climates, that on the level of the plains there is less risk than on the hill-sides, owing to the gases evolved from decaying vegetation being slightly lighter than the air, which causes them to rise to a certain, but not considerable height, where they remain stagnant, unless not dissipated by sea-breezes or strong currents of air; thus the sides of tropical hills are often uninhabitable, when the plain at the foot or the exposed summit, are both comparatively free from malarious influences.

It must, however, for the credit of the Chusan hills, be remembered, that other besides local agencies were at work to cause sickness. The force had just returned from the Yang-tse-Kiang, where the seeds of fever must have been generally contracted. It had also been greatly exposed to the sun at the capture of Chin-Kiang-Foo, where numbers of men perished by coup-de-soleil, besides many other hardships and fatigues on shore, varied by long intervals of confinement on board ship. Thus the 98th Regiment, nearly 1200 strong, were for six months shut up on board the Belleisle, till they landed under Colonel Colin Campbell for the attack on the Tartar camp, as a diversion in favour of Sir Hugh Gough's assault on the city. A sun which would have grilled a beef-steak, and made gun-barrels too hot to be handled, had a fearful effect, as may readily be imagined, on men whom want of condition, from long confinement and ship diet, had rendered too feeble for such exposure. More than twenty men fell dead in the ranks, and the entire regiment sickened; and it was only after long sojourn and rest in the Chusan Paddy fields, and with large contributions to the hospital and cemetery, and large drafts from home, that it recovered its original effective condition, and earned for itself and its officers in India the honours and rewards which a long and patient struggle with adversity of all kinds in China had so well merited.

When first Chusan was occupied by the 26th Regiment, the men were chiefly fed on salt meat, cured at Calcutta, of a detestably bad quality. They were marched at daybreak from the hills to the Bund, there to wait for their rations to be served out, and to carry them back in the hot sun. They lived in tents, and got for a mere trifle as much Sam-shoo as would have poisoned a regiment. Moreover—and this perhaps was the chief cause of fever—the peasants were frightened for a time from their cultivation, and the paddy rotted over thousands of acres of irrigated fields, causing an amount of vegetable decomposition which even under a cooler sun would have been deadly.

With all these lethal causes at work, it is not to be wondered at if men sickened and died. The wonder rather is that any survived to tell a tale by which we may now profit. We have got possession of Chusan at a healthy period of the year, and without a struggle. The cultivation may go on uninterruptedly absorbing the gases on which vegetables live and man dies. Ample time is afforded to throw up huts, and clear and drain a sufficient space about them. A sanatorium may be established on the adjoining island of Footo, where a dry soil and extensive Buddhist temples and monasteries afford every convenience for adaptation to our wants. Our connection may be renewed with our old purveyors at Ningpo, distant about 40 miles, and at Woosung and Shanghae, less than 100 miles distant, where supplies of cattle, sheep, horses, poultry, vegetables, fuel, clothing, and everything an army can require, may be obtained. A better system, too, has been inaugurated since we learnt at Balaklava, under the hard teaching of adversity, that good administration is as important in camp and barracks as good leading and discipline in the field; in fact, that a man is no more fit for war than a horse for the course without good preliminary feeding, and housing and clothing, as well as training, and that condition in both horse and man is the proper and equal balancing of all these essentials. We have learnt much in these respects, but we have still much to learn, and many prejudices to overcome: for the Anglo-Saxon is of an obstinate and stiffnecked generation, and is not easily to be frightened, bullied, or coaxed out of his old habits, good or bad.

We have now a base some 600 miles nearer than Hong Kong to the scene of operations—in a climate not bad, if too many liberties are not taken with it; which may even, under favourable circumstances, be reckoned good; in the midst of a vast and beautiful archipelago; in the immediate neighbourhood of the richest provinces, and the most orderly, industrious, and kindly people of China, without prejudice against us, and unimbued by Cantonese malice and presumption. We are close to vast water-sheds to bear us supplies from the interior, and we can command the aid of an almost unlimited amount of labour, at lower rates, and from a more manageable race than the half-land, half-water pirates, whom we attract in the south by high wages and a prospect of pillage. Japan is within a couple of days' steaming in either monsoon; and although the winter cold is occasionally severe, the surrounding seas are never frozen.

We have thus made an excellent step in the right direction from Hong Kong; and whatever may be the final result of the negotiations, whether peace or war, we have every reason to rejoice that our troops and depôts are so well placed. In Chusan, life will be less of a burden than at Hong Kong. The artist and sportsman may find ample congenial occupation. There is much to explore and to learn, and much good to be done in confirming and extending, by useful works and just treatment of the people, the good reputation we acquired in our last sojourn in these parts.

In order to fully carry out the scheme we have lately proposed for the organisation of a Standing Navy, the creation of which can only be a matter of time, we shall now offer our ideas on the necessity and formation of a Staff Corps for the Navy.

At present admirals in command select their staff from their relatives and friends, amongst whom they distribute, of right, all the vacancies, whether from disease, battle, or otherwise, which occur on the station which they command. Such is their prerogative, and no one can complain of the admiral; he has been educated up to this system, and very naturally regards his patronage, in his flagship and on his station, as what it actually is—his private property. It is simply his share of the Admiralty patronage for the time being. No one can blame him; there is nothing that can be styled irregular; he is merely carrying out the laws and customs in such cases used at sea in Her Majesty's Navy. But, that such laws and customs are not manifestly unjust, and calculated to effect what they have done, namely, debauch the Service in every branch, none can deny; and amongst the officers have mainly tended to create that insubordinate contempt of their superiors and the Service generally, which is reflected at every mess table, and has naturally extended itself to the crews they command. They see that officers of high social position, or Service connection, may be drunken, incapable, and negligent, and not only with perfect immunity,—where their less fortunate brethren would be court-martialled and turned out of the Service,—but rapidly advance. Within the last few years there have been actually cases of officers being promoted when their case has been so gross as to have left no room for anything but court-martial, and thereby escaped; and, higher in the scale, we can remember a captain of one of Her Majesty's ships, who was so drunk at the assault of a fortified town that he had to be removed, within three weeks being rewarded with the rank of commodore.

These are some of the many reasons which have induced us to advocate the abolition of all patronage, and also the desire to see an efficient Staff Corps attached to the proposed divisions of the Standing Navy, from which the flag-officers in command may choose their staff, their sole rewards being a higher rate of pay when serving on the Staff, and the advantage of being in a prominent position, where distinguished services before the enemy may lead to board promotion.

In conjunctiom with a Naval College (which we hope

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to see established ere long in some eligible spot near Osborne, instead of at morally and physically pestiferous Portsmouth), where cadets may be educated from their first joining, spending the summer months in training-corvettes, and eventually returning to pass all other examinations (instead of having to hang about Portsmouth on their own foundation, often for months, when they too frequently imbibe those germs of dissipation which eventually become their ruin), there must be a senior branch, in which those wishing to compete for the Staff Corps must first pass into, and, subsequently, stand the test of successive and rigid examinations. For example, a sub-lieutenant, after having qualified for the Staff, on receiving his promotion to the rank of lieutenant in the ordinary routine of the Service, will again have to pass another and tougher examination before he is qualified for a lieutenant of the Staff; and so with every stage he may attain, he will have again to qualify for that corps, if he wishes to serve in it. Following this scheme, it will be no sinecure, and no idler will ever be able to become a captain of the staff, and at the same time we shall secure active-minded and intelligent officers to fill the extraordinary and varied duties by which, in modern warfare, a flag-officer is surrounded, and also valuable assistants in home administration.

By these successive and severe examinations we should not only ensure most competent and diligent officers for the Staff, but naval officers generally would be obliged to retain their knowledge, and keep up with the daily improvements, &c., which are being made in all those branches of education which ought to constitute the education of a modern naval officer. A Captain would then no longer require a dry nurse, in the shape of that singular anomaly in Her Majesty's ships, of a master to navigate for him. He might, as in other navies, have a navigating lieutenant to assist him; but he would not have to ring his bell with every shift of wind for his master, to ask him where he was, and on what tack he should next go.

THE ARMY.

2nd Dragoon Guards. Lieutenants W. J. Thomas and C. G. A. Barnes are on leave of absence from the head-quarters at Lucknow.

3rd Dragoon Guards, now at Mhow, with the exception of a squadron recently arrived at Kirkee, are expected at Kirkee, and will embark for England after the rains. The regiment has been in India since the autumn of 1857. Captain T. J. Francis is on leave to England for 12 months.

7th Dragoon Guards. Major F. G. Smith is on leave to England from 15th April to 15th October, 1861; and Lieutenant E. Molyneux to England, from 1st May to 1st November, 1861.

7th Hussars. Lieutenant Topham, who had been nominated to act as Adjutant in the room of Lieutenant Mould, has since been appointed Commandant of the Rohilcund Horse. Lieutenant and Adjutant John Mould is on leave to England, under new rules.

8th Hussars. Major F. E. Macnaghten has passed an examination in Hindostanee.

12th Lancers. The hired troop-ship Trafalgar, from Madras, March 15th, and St. Helena, May 12, has arrived home with the head-quarters of the 12th Lancers, under command of Captain Horne. The officers are Captains Reader and Allen, Adjutant Brown, Lieutenants Le Quesne, Gower and Vaughan; Cornets Chichester, Blacker, Cruise, and Jackson, and Quartermaster Blake. Cornet Sefton died on the passage, in May.

Royal Artillery.—The following appointments, transfers, &c., are announced in a general regimental order:—Second Captain A. Noble, to be Assistant-Inspector of Artillery, vice Vandeleur, deceased; Captain E. J. Bruce, to be Secretary to the Royal Artillery Institution at Woolwich, vice Noble; Lieutenant L. H. H. Parsons, to be removed from the Riding Establishment to K battery, vice Maule, who resigns his appointment in the brigade only, and is posted to No. 8 battery, 2nd Brigade; Lieutenant W. M. B. Walton to the Riding Establishment, vice Parsons. The following transfers have been ordered:—Second Captain S. H. Anderson, from No. 4 battery, 5th Brigade, to No. 2 battery, 7th Brigade, and Second Captain R. O'Hara, from the latter to the former; Lieutenant Guille, from No. 3 battery, 13th Brigade, to the Depôt Brigade; Lieutenant Leacock from No. 2 battery, 1st Brigade to No. 3, battery, 13th Brigade; Lieutenant Oliver, from No. 5 battery, 3rd Brigade, to No. 4 battery, 12th Brigade; Lieutenant Stevenson, from No. 6 battery, 8th Brigade, to No. 3 battery, 11th Brigade; Lieutenant Wilmer, from No. 7 battery, 10th Brigade, to No. 3 battery, 11th Brigade; Assistant-Surgeon W. D. Smythe, from the Depôt to the 9th Brigade, for duty at the Curragh; Sergeant Michael Cook, of the 1st Brigade, has been appointed Sergeant-Major of the Royal Military Repository at Woolwich, in the room of Marshall, promoted Lieutenant of the Coast Brigade.

Captain Warren remains in India for the present, and is doing duty with Depôt Royal Artillery in Fort William.

Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant G. Swetenham is on leave in India for six months from date of embarkation of 4th company for the Mauritius, with a view to his continuing to serve in the public works department.

3rd Buffs, 2nd battalion. Lieutenant and Adjutant Cotter has arrived home from Malta in the Megæra, in charge of detachments.

5th Fusiliers. The 1st battalion will shortly return home from India. Lieut.-Colonel W. C. Master has leave to England for eighteen months.

6th Regiment. The 1st battalion which has been on foreign service since August, 1846, may be expected home next year from India. Captain R. Bolton, is appointed to offic. temp. as commandant of Chinsurah depôt. Major C. J. Blanckley, has leave to England, under new rules.

7th Regiment, 1st battalion. Lieut.-Colonel R. Y. Shipley is on leave to Murree, from May 1 to Oct. 31. Major T. Tryon is on leave to Cashmere, from 20th April to 15th October.

8th Regiment, 1st battalion. The under-mentioned officers, being in excess of the number for which accommodation can be provided with the regiment, are permitted to proceed to England, overland:—Captain M'Crea, Lieutenants Blairand Page, Lieutenant and Adjutant Whelan, Ensign Watson.

18th Regiment, 1st battalion. Captain C. G. D. Annesley is on leave to England for eighteen months.

19th Regiment, 1st battalion. Captain C. H. Lambert is on leave to England for six months.

20th Regiment, 1st battalion. Lieutenant N. Gwynne is appointed to officiate as instructor of musketry to the corps, pending the arrival of Lieutenant Cox.

22nd Regiment, 1st battalion. The head-quarters arrived at Malta on the 22nd instant, from Queenstown, in the Olympus steamer.

24th Regiment. The 1st battalion will return home from India this year.

27th Regiment. Captain C. Warren has leave to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, from 15th April to 14th October.

35th Regiment. Captain R. C. Lee has passed an examination in Hindostanee. Assistant-Surgeon Thistelton is on sick leave to Landour, from April 15 to July 14.

37th Regiment will return home from India this year.

42nd Regiment. Captain W. Baird is on leave from the regiment from 1st May to 31st October, to hills north of Deyrah and Simla.

46th Regiment. Leave of absence is granted to Lieut.-Colonel Deacon, C.B., from Feb. 21 (the date of his removal from 61st), till the sailing of the mail steamer for India in October next, when he is to proceed to join his regiment.

48th Regiment. Captain F. C. Trent has obtained leave to England for eighteen months.

Royal Marines Light Infantry.—Private Coleman, 9th company, Royal Marines, has been tried by general court-martial this week on charges of insubordination, striking a sergeant, refusing to strip for medical examination, and using disrespectful language to his colonel. The prisoner pleaded "Not guilty." The finding and sentence of the court will not be known until it has been approved of by the Admiralty.

51st Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Irby is on leave to Cashmere from April 15 to October 14.

52nd Regiment. Captain and Brevet-Major G. C. Synge is on leave to Simla from April 15 to October 14.

54th Regiment. Lieutenant and Adjutant J. W. Hughes has passed in Hindostanee. Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Brett has obtained leave to England for eighteen months. Ensign R. Magill, is on leave to the hills for three months, from April 20, 1860.

57th Regiment. Captain J. Stewart is on leave to England from April 20, 1860, to October 20, 1861.

64th Regiment will be one of the regiments sent home from India next year.

66th Regiment. Ensign T. Gamble is on leave to England for six months from date of embarkation at Bombay. Col. C. E. Law, is on leave to England, under new rules, for 15 months, from date of embarkation at Bombay.

68th Regiment. Captains C. U. Shuttleworth and F. L. Saunderson have obtained leave to England for eighteen months. Assistant-Surgeon A. P. M. Corbett is on leave to England for nine months.

73rd Regiment. Under orders to return from India. The regiment left England in September, 1845, and has been longer on foreign service than any regiment now abroad.

75th Regiment. Lieutenant H. P. Hurford has left Chatham garrison, in charge of detachments, for Cork. Lieut. F. D. Cornwall has leave home under new rules.

76th Regiment. Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Mortimer is on leave until the 14th August.

77th Regiment. Captain J. G. Skene is on six months' leave to Mussoorie and Simla.

78th Regiment. A grand banquet was given on Friday week evening, in the Riding-School adjoining Hamilton Palace, in honour of the 78th Highlanders, now stationed at Hamilton. The chair was occupied by Provost Nisbet, the chief magistrate of the borough, and there were present about 170 soldiers, 60 or 70 Volunteers, and upwards of 200 other persons. After dinner, the chairman, in the name of the magistrates and council of Hamilton, presented Lieut.-Colonel M'Intyre, commanding-officer of the detachment, with the freedom of the borough, accompanied with an address expressive of their high sense of the services he had rendered to his country, particularly during the recent campaign in India. After an appropriate acknowledgment of the compliment by Colonel M'Intyre, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given. "Health and prosperity to the officers and men of the 78th Regiment" having been given with much cordiality, Lieut.-Colonel M'Intyre, on behalf of every officer and soldier of the 78th Highlanders, returned thanks. He said that the 78th Regiment had had the good fortune to meet with the highest reward at which a soldier could aim, as evinced not only on this, but on many occasions since their return from India, and that reward was the approbation of their countrymen.

79th Regiment. Lieutenant J. M'Nair has leave to England for eighteen months.

80th Regiment. Lieutenant W. B. B. Christie, is gone on leave from India to Australia, from April 1 to October 1, 1861.

81st Regiment. Captain Tonnochy is appointed Commandant of the 13th Punjab Infantry. Assistant-Surgeon H. Bicknell has leave to England for one year from date of departure from his regiment.

88th Regiment. The following officers are on leave:—Brevet-Major E. D. Radcliffe, to Mussoorie; Lieutenants J. Irwin, H. G. Moore, to Nynee Tal; Lieutenants J. Burke and E. A. Percival, to Mussoorie, from April 15 to Aug. 14; Lieutenant C. Robertson, from April 15 to July 14, to Nynee Tal.

89th Regiment. Ensign W. G. Osler is about to retire from the Service.

93rd Regiment. Lieutenant W. S. Mackenzie has obtained leave to Cashmere (with the sanction of Government) from May 2 to Aug. 2.

97th Regiment. Ensign R. Gray and Assistant-Surgeon J. H. Porter have passed in Hindostanee.

Rifle Brigade, 3rd battalion. Brevet-Major H. R. L. Newdigate has leave to England for eighteen months.

3rd West India Regiment, at Barbadoes. The sergeants of this regiment presented Quartermaster-Sergeant John Acres with a handsome silver epergne, as a testimonial of esteem on his leaving the regiment, after a period of 21 years in Her Majesty's service, 18 years of which he has spent in the West Indies.

Weapons of War.—Since 1852 the principal items of the public expenditure for enabling private persons to make experiments for the purpose of improving weapons of war amount to 72,769*l.* Advances were made of 11,000*l.* to Mr. Lancaster for oval-bored rifled cannon; of 7219*l.* to Sir W. Armstrong for rifled cannon; of 3406*l.* to Messrs. Bishop and Vaughan for a large gun; of 7811*l.* to Mr. W. Hale for war rockets; of 11,808*l.* to Mr. Mallet for mortars of large construction; and of 16,995*l.* to Mr. Whitworth for machinery and experiments.

Rifle Shooting.—Two very interesting matches came off at Chatham Garrison; the first on Wednesday, June 20, 1860, between six sergeants of the Royal Engineers, armed with the Lancaster rifle, and six sergeants of the 3rd Depôt Battalion, armed with the regulation sergeants' rifle, each sergeant firing five rounds at each of the following distances—viz., 400, 500, 550, and 600 yards (2nd class). The sergeants of the 3rd Depôt Battalion proved themselves the best shots, having made an average of 14·83, the sergeants of the Royal Engineers making 13·83. The second match came off on Saturday, June 23, between two sergeants of the Royal Engineers and two sergeants of the 3rd Depôt Battalion, each sergeant firing five rounds at each of the following distances—viz., 150, 200, 250, and 300 yards (3rd class); the sergeants of the 3rd Depôt Battalion were again the winners, making the unprecedented average of 27·00, the sergeants of the Royal Engineers making 20·50. After the shooting matches between the Royal Engineers and the battalions in Chatham, in 1858, the public were under the impression that the Lancaster rifle was far superior to the Enfield rifle. If it was better in 1858 it seems to have fallen off in 1860. The following is the order of the sergeants' firing:—First match—Royal Engineers: Colour-Sergeant Cole, 20 points; Sergeant Hartley, 16 points; Sergeant Gartshora, 16 points; Sergeant Pickles, 11 points; Sergeant Cullen, 7 points. 3rd Depôt Battalion: Sergeant-Instructor Macartney, 18 points; Sergeant-Instructor M'Kie, 17 points; Colour-Sergeant Pennington (19th Regiment), 16 points; Colour-Sergeant Southwell (81st Regiment), 16 points; Colour-Sergeant Spark (75th Regiment), 15 points; Sergeant Mitchell (81st Regiment), 7 points. Second match—3rd Depôt Battalion: Sergeant-Instructor M'Kie, 29 points; Colour-Sergeant Southwell (81st Regiment), 25 points. Royal Engineers: Sergeant Hartley, 21 points; Colour-Sergeant Cole, 20 points.

Victoria Rifles.—After the termination of the grand review, the 1st Middlesex, or Victoria Regiment, accompanied by the Harrow Rifles, took up their line of march, previously laid out along the Edgeware Road, headed by their bands, to the Victoria Rifle Ground, at Kilburn, where, having piled arms, about 400 in all proceeded to a very extensive military tent erected in the centre of the expansive ground, and partook of a *dejeûner*. Major Whitehead, of the Victoria Rifles, presided, and was supported by various officers of each corps. The toasts were drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

The Council of the National Rifle Association have made arrangements by which all members of the Association will be accommodated within the reserved space prepared for the presentation of the addresses to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince Consort. Members of the council and all officers connected with the Association are requested to appear in uniform.

In the House of Commons, some evenings since, Colonel Lindsay asked the Secretary for War if he had received any report respecting the efficiency of the knapsack invented by Mr. Berington and Colonel Spiller, and also if the report was true that it was intended to provide the Volunteer force with knapsacks, or to grant them a certain sum in lieu. Mr. S. Herbert said that the question concerning the knapsacks was deferred, not to a committee of officers, but to the men themselves, whose report was favourable to that of Colonel Spiller, and not to that of Mr. Berington. However, a further report was to be made upon the subject. With regard to the second part of the question, in case of invasion knapsacks would be furnished to every Volunteer, or a sum of two guineas in lieu of it. We understand that the second Report has been since received at the War Office, and that it is highly favourable to Colonel Spiller's knapsacks.

Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Love, Inspector-General of Infantry, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, Major Mayne, made a very close inspection of the depôt of the East India Company's Army, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at Warley. The Lieut.-General after inspecting the Cavalry, Artillery, and the Infantry, visited the men's dinners, and the hospital, as also all the books, returns, &c., of the depôt; and before leaving in the evening, expressed to Colonel Lesley the commandant, his satisfaction at the excellent order in which he found everything under his command.

Her Majesty left London for Aldershot on Monday for the purpose of reviewing the troops in camp on the following day. The sun shone brightly, and the day was, in every respect, favourable. Her Majesty was on horseback, and wore a scarlet habit, being accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, and a numerous staff of officials. The troops were engaged in a series of manœuvres, of which the object was to resist an imaginary attack of the enemy. On Monday evening the following officers were invited to dine with Her Majesty: Lieut.-General Knollys; Colonel J.

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S. Wood, C.B., assistant adjutant-general; Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. H. Clifford, assistant quartermaster-general; Colonel Newton, Coldstream Guards; Colonel Cooper, 45th Regiment; Colonel Steele, C.B., Coldstream Guards; Colonel Vyse, Royal Horse Guards; Colonel Bentinck, 4th Dragoon Guards; Lieut.-Colonel Hume, 55th Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel Nixon, R.A.; Lieut.-Colonel Goodenough, R.A.; Lieut.-Colonel Radcliffe, R.A.; Lieut.-Colonel Adams, 49th Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel Allan, 2nd battalion 25th Regiment; and Lieut.-Colonel Foster, 16th Lancers. The band of the 1st battalion Rifle Brigade played during dinner.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

The following is the official list of successful candidates at the recent examination for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:

	Marks.
1. George L. B. Thomas, age 16, place of education, private tuition	4295
2. George C. Helme, 16, Winchester College and Wimbledon School	4164
3. John P. Brabazon, 17, Academic Institute, Dublin, and private tuition	3712
4. J. H. Gamble, 16, Cheltenham College	3569
5. H. L. Ricard, 17, King's College School	3560
6. C. W. Lloyd, 18, Marlborough College	3347
7. Howe J. Knox, 17, Harrow, and private tuition	3293
8. C. H. Sanford, 16, private tuition, and Dr. Bridgman's, Woolwich	3180
9. Henry Teevan, 18, Oscott College	3140
10. Compton Norman, 16, private tuition	3069
11. W. H. Balders, 16, Mr. Hopkirk's, Eltham	3051
12. A. Chaytor, 16, Cheltenham College	2822
13. E. B. Bishop, 16, Victoria College, Jersey	2675
14. C. M. Taylor, 16, Cheltenham College, and private tuition	2640
15. H. M. Matthews, 17, Woodspeen Academy, and private tuition	2616
16. Wm. F. Gatacre, 16, Mr. Hopkirk's, Eltham	2583
17. Charles Y. Peyton, 17, Wimbledon School, Surrey	2554
18. Edward S. Mott, 16, private tuition	2550
19. Richard J. Airey, 16, private tuition	2365
20. J. Harvey, 16, Portora Royal School, Enniskillen	2239
21. Thorold Parkinson, 17, private tuition	2182
22. Edward James, 17, King's College	2067
23. Charles Dew, 16, Westbourne College, and private tuition	1990
24. Thomas Baker, 16, Grosvenor College, Bath, to June, 1859	1945
25. Digby T. Brett, 17, private tuition	1910
26. Mileson Edgar, 17, Queen Elizabeth's School, Ipswich	1750
27. A. H. W. Mansergh, 16, private tuition	1640
28. George B. Skinner, 16, Lansdowne, and Bath Proprietary College	1145
29. Edward Richardson, 17, Portora Royal School, Enniskillen	1005

The following Queen's cadets were also examined, and found qualified:—

Arthur E. Havelock, 16, private tuition	4730
Edmund C. Browne, 17, St. Mark's College, and Bayswater Grammar School	2215

THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The annexed General Order has been issued relative to the vacancies about to ensue in the Commissariat Department;—

"Horse Guards, S.W., June 15.

"The Secretary of State for War having notified to the General Commanding-in-Chief that there will shortly be vacancies in the rank of Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, His Royal Highness directs that when officers of the Army are desirous of being appointed to the commissariat department, in terms of clause 4 of the Royal Warrant of the 28th October, 1858, their applications may be made according to the annexed form,* which will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Forces, for submission to the General Commanding-in-Chief, with a letter of recommendation from the officer commanding the regiment or depôt to which the applicants may belong.

"Previously to appointment as probationary Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-Generals, candidates will be required to undergo an examination according to the following scheme, viz. :—

"OBLIGATORY.	Maximum Marks.
"English Language—Correct writing from dictation; composition	1000
"Arithmetic—First four rules; simple and compound; weights and measures; vulgar and decimal fractions; duodecimals; proportion; extraction of square root; practice; and interest and discount	1000
"One foreign language	1000

"In each of the subjects, one-half of the marks allotted to it should be gained for qualification.

"VOLUNTARY SUBJECTS.	
"Mathematics—Commercial (book-keeping and exchange); arithmetic (accounts); algebra; Euclid (Books I. and VI. and XI. and XII.); trigonometry; mensuration of planes and solids; mechanics	2500
"Geography—Especially in reference to the population, commercial production, resources, and communications of country	1000
"History—From the year 1789	1000
"Chemistry	1000
"Geology and mineralogy	1000
"Any other modern language, each	1000

"No candidate will be considered qualified who does not obtain an aggregate of 2400 marks. Not more than three of the voluntary subjects must be taken up by any candidate, nor will he be allowed to count the marks he obtains in any voluntary subject if below one-fifth of the maximum allotted to it.—By command of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief.

"JAS. YORKE SCARLETT, Adjutant-General."

* The form here referred to contains vacancies, in which the name of the officer, place and date of birth, corps in which he has served and date of first commission, present rank, &c., must be inserted.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JUNE 29, 1860.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Yorke, K.C.B., Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

53rd Regiment of Foot—Major-General Frederick Maunsell to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Sutherland, C.B., transferred to the 93rd Foot.

93rd Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant-General W. Sutherland, C.B., from the 53rd Foot, to be Colonel, vice General the Lord Clyde, G.C.B. transferred to the Coldstream Guards.

Royal Artillery.—Brevet-Colonel George Robert Harry Kennedy to be Colonel, vice Ingilby, removed as a General Officer: Brevet-Major Edward Mourrier Boxer, on the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet-Major Charles Scudamore Longden to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Kennedy; Brevet-Major William Henry Randolph Simpson to be Captain, vice Longden; Lieutenant Noel Hamlyn Harris to be Second Captain, vice Simpson.

Gentlemen Cadets to be Lieutenants—Charles Jones, Alexander Burton Brown, Henry Andrews Barker, Henry William Lovett Hime, Charles Domett Egerton Parks-Smith, Leonard Downes, Banks Robinson Greig, James Walker Bernard, John Becher Ormsby, Frederick Augustus Hand, Rowland Walkey, John Walter Inge, Hardinge William Browne, Albert Edward England, William Augustus Cook, Edmund Hunt Holley, Ferdinand Henry Wheeler Milner, Edward Albert FitzRoy, William Gorges Mulloy, Richard Jackson Hezlet, George Arthur French, Robert Dundas Elliott Lockhart, Thomas Wood, Thomas Martyn Hitchins, Frank Galloway, James Fergusson Jenkin, Thomas Micklem Cruttwell, Maitland Moore Lane, Francis Carminowe Nicolas, Price Frederic Blackwood, John Archibald Campbell.

The Commission of Paymaster Donald Stewart to be antedated to 24th April, 1860.

The Commission of Paymaster Claudius Buchanan Piers to be antedated to 26th April, 1860.

Royal Engineers—The undermentioned Lieutenants with temporary rank to be Lieutenants with permanent rank, viz.: William Innes, Robert Mitchell Campbell, Hamilton Tovey, Richard Nicholas Buckle, Robert Athorpe, James Fellowes, Richard Henry Beaumont Beaumont, Richard Harry Williams, Jasper Gustavus Silvester Davies, Edmund Donough Collins O'Brien, William Joseph Carroll, Samuel Anderson, Charles Woodward.

Gentlemen Cadets to be Lieutenants with temporary rank—William Charles O'Connor, Henry Fowler, John Henry Urquhart, Henry Horace Baker, James Devereux Bowly, Charles Cunningham, William Alexander Wildman Orange.

96th Foot—Lieutenant John Thomas French, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hallett, who retires.

STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Sir Alfred H. Horsford, K.C.B., from Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces, vice Major-General William Frederick Forster.

RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Henry Hope Graham, C.B., from the 59th Foot, to be Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District, vice Brevet-Colonel Sir Alfred H. Horsford, K.C.B., appointed Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces.

BREVET.

Major-General Alexander Maclachlan to be Lieutenant-General, vice Dyneley, deceased; Colonel William Bates Ingilby to be Major-General, vice Maclachan; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Andrew T. Hemphill, 26th Foot, to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, while in command of a Brigade.

MEMORANDUM.—Dated Horse Guards, June 29, 1860.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint Major-General William Frederick Forster to be His Military Secretary, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Yorke, K.C.B., who has resigned. Dated 1st July, 1860.

(Signed) J. YORKE SCARLETT, Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER.—No. 756.

Dated Horse Guards, S.W., 5th June, 1860.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to command that the Reverend Hugh Huleatt, a Chaplain to the Forces, be promoted to be Chaplain of the Second Class, from the 17th May, 1860, in consideration of his meritorious services with the Army in China.

By command of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief,

(Signed) JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, Adjutant-General.

This promotion was published in the Gazette of the 5th instant.

LIGHT CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—This arm of our Service is divided into three classes, viz., Lancers, Light Dragoons, and Hussars. The two last, however, differ only in name, although the Hussar is the Light Dragoon, *par excellence*.

As we have now entered upon a new era in warfare—living in an age when the Whitworth and Armstrong guns have superseded the old bulldogs of former days, whose bark was worse than their bite—in times when the Enfield rifle, which carries true, and is effective at a couple of thousand yards, has taken the place of Brown Bess, with which a haystack could not be hit at a distance of as many hundred;—at a period like this, then, while artillery and infantry have made such rapid strides in advance, it behoves the cavalry not to be left behind in the march of improvement, but to endeavour to refreshen and develop its energies in some way or other so as to keep pace with the other two arms. If something of this kind be not done, and that shortly, the cavalry will lose the forward position it has always held, and degenerating, be considered fit for nothing better than to take charge of the baggage,—in short, to bring up the rear of the Army instead of leading the van.

I need scarcely remark that the great essential with cavalry is speed; consequently the first thing to be considered is, how may this be augmented without injuring its efficiency? As every pound extra will tell upon a horse in the field, or on the line of march, I should propose in the first place to reduce the weight at present carried by the horse as much as possible. And this can be done easier than some may be inclined to imagine.

It is a well-known fact, that in no cavalry in the world are the horses foraged, stabled, and looked after so well as in our own. At the same time it must be allowed that in no service have they so much weight to carry. Look at the saddle alone, and compare it with that of the French *Chasseur à cheval*, and it will be found that the latter does not weigh half as much as ours; and the Cossack saddle, made of raw hide, clumsy as it may look, is lighter than either. One thing in their favour certainly is, that they have no brass ornaments, or in fact anything that is not useful about their appointments—no weighty bits or stirrup irons; in fact, the Cossack has only a light snaffle in the horse's mouth, and but one rein to that.

Our light dragoon's horse, in complete marching order, has to carry, besides the rider, a weight between seven and eight stone (the shabraque is not included in this). Now, so long as this is the case, a much greater speed with our cavalry can never hope to be attained, when the horses have to carry so much extra weight as this; an unnecessary and useless burden a great part of it may be termed, for I have no hesitation in saying that on a campaign, a dragoon could do with a deal less kit than he has in times of peace. I know from experience that I had not in the Crimea one-half of the necessaries I should have been obliged to have had I been in England; yet I had quite enough then for all that is required.

At present the dragoon's kit consists of (his uniform of tunic and leather overalls not included) a pair of cloth overalls and stable jacket for foot parades, a pair of boots, and spurs, a pair of high-lows, three shirts, two flannels, two pair of drawers, two towels, three pair of socks, two pair of gloves, a hold-all complete, two shoe brushes and blacking, a cloth brush, horse-brush and currycomb, sponge, horse towel, nosebag and grooming bag, and forage cap. These are all packed in the valise except the high-lows and grooming things, which are packed in the wallets.

Now, the weight of the different articles are as follows:

	lb.	oz.	Stone	lb.	oz.	
Men's necessaries	24	8				
Valise	2	8				
Stable jacket	2	0	2	3	8	
Overalls, cloth	2	8				
Ditto, ditto, leather-booted	3	8	0	1	0	Extra
Tunic	3	0				
Busby	2	0				
Clonk	8	2				
Sword, belt, and sabretache	2	4				
Pouch and belt, cap, pocket-swivel, and 10 rounds ammunition	3	12	2	2	12	
Sword (new pattern)	4	4				
Carbine (Victoria pattern)	7	6				
Collar, bit, bridoon, and chain	8	0				
Saddle-tree	7	12				
Pannels-girth, tabs, &c.	9	4				
Wallets, shoe-cases, stirrup-irons, and leathers	14	0	3	1	8	
Sheepskin	4	8				
Lasso	4	0				Not cluded
Total			7	8	12	

This is what is carried by the light dragoon's horse at present, and with the view of reducing it to a more serviceable scale, I will propose the following changes, viz., that on a campaign the soldier should have two red flannel shirts in lieu of the three white ones; the former would not only be easier washed, and more serviceable, but would last longer; likewise the flannel under shirts we have at present could be dispensed with. Again, one pair of overalls (leather) is quite sufficient, and let these be lined with strong calico, which will make them wear better; besides doing away with two pair of drawers that are worn now. Instead of having a pair of boots and high-lows, substitute a strong pair of half boots, with high heels for spurs; these would do for everything, mounted or dismounted. One towel would be enough, as it can easily be washed when requisite. Cloth and shoe brushes, one set between every three men. One pair of gloves—no more can be worn—a holdall for the knife, fork, and spoon, three pair of socks. These and the grooming things would be all that a dragoon requires to carry with him on service, and could all be packed easily in the wallets in this way, viz. :—

Near Wallet.	Off Wallet.
1 red flannel shirt.	1 brush and box of blacking.
2 pair of socks.	Horse brush and curry-comb.
1 towel and holdall.	*Ditto rubber and sponge.*

Hoof-pick in the near shoe case, oil tin in the off.

By this method the valise would be entirely done away with, and would allow the saddle-tree being made much lighter in the rear, without taking into consideration how less liable a horse would be to having a sore back.

The horse appointments are all too heavy; but as it would be a work of time to make any reform there, it will be best left alone, except that the crupper and breastplate can both be very well done without. I rode all the time I was in the Crimea without a crupper, and although mine was a narrow-shouldered horse, never found the saddle shift in the least; and the Cossacks never wear either breastplates or cruppers, although their saddles do not fit anything near so well as ours without them. One great advantage would be, that the dragoon could saddle in a third less time had he neither of these useless articles than could be done with them; a matter of great importance, be it remembered, when, lying within the circuit of an enemy's vigilance, you are exposed to a sudden attack. At such a time, quick saddling becomes a virtue in a dragoon.

The next consideration is the belts and arms. Just look at the sword; what an unwieldy, cumbersome weapon it is, especially for the light bobs of 5 feet 4 inches! Does it appear reasonable that they should have to use a blade as weighty as that of the heavy dragoon, who stands 6 feet in height, and is strong in proportion? yet such is the case. But the great objection to the present weapon is the steel scabbard and its rings and slings, which answer no purpose but to spoil the edge, and, in moving about, makes such a rattling din that would render any surprise of the enemy next to an impossibility. This is putting the weight on one side altogether. Why not have a leather scabbard, attached to the waist-belt, similar to the sheath for the bayonet in the infantry? It would not then swing about, but would hang close and convenient to the hand.

I should at the same time do away with the carbine, with which, mounted, a correct aim cannot be taken; as the only rest for it is over the left, or bridle arm, and, however steady a horse might stand under fire,—a very rare occurrence—the slightest movement of his head even, at the time of firing, would cause a bullet to go far wide of the object aimed at. In the place of the carbine, I should recommend a long-barreled rifle pistol with a saw handle. This to be carried in a holster fastened by the side of the right wallet. With such a weapon, a steady and correct aim with the right hand might be taken. The ammunition-pouch would be carried on the waist-belt, to the right and in front. The pouch belt and swivel would not be required, which will prove of great benefit to the soldier, as this belt is very injurious, causing pains in the shoulders, or, more frequently, a pain across the chest, rendering breathing a difficulty. The cloak, or coat, might be the same as at present, with the exception of the cape, which ought to be made of macintosh cloth. This would be of great use to the dragoon, serving at all times for a dry bed to lie on; as no damp from the ground can strike through it. A macintosh would be very desirable as well, when on outlying picket on a rainy day without shelter. Whoever has been upon that duty in front of

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Balaklava in such weather, when their clothes, coat, and all had got saturated through and through, will be able to form some idea of the benefit such a cape would have been to them, which, keeping the upper extremities of the body dry, yet remained light and easy to wear. It could be made so as to cover both cloak and wallets, and as there would be no baggage, the sheepskin (which, in rainy weather, only collects water) can be dispensed with.

The weight that the horse should have to carry would now be, as under:

	Lbs.	oz.	stone	lbs.	oz.
Necessaries, packed in wallets	4	8			
Half-boots and spurs	4	4		12	4
Overalls, leathered	3	8			
Tunic	3	0			
Busby	2	0			
Cloak and waterproof cape	8	0			
Sword-belt, pouch, cap-pocket, 10 rounds ammunition	2	6	1	7	8
Sword (leather-scabbard)	2	2			
Pistol	4	0			
Collar, bit, and bridoon	5	8			
Pannels, girth, flaps, &c.	9	4			
Saddle-tree (no cantle)	5	0	2	3	12
Leathers, wallets, &c., no baggage straps, crupper, or breast-plate	12	0			
Total			4	9	8

It will be seen that, if this method was adopted, the cavalry horse would not have as much to carry by nearly three stone as at the present time, and, as a consequence, would be able to get over the ground quicker, and go a greater distance than could be expected from him now.—I am, &c., PAUL PILGRIM.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—When the commission on the Indian Army was sitting, I was asked by one of the members to put down my views with regard to organisation, equipment, tactics, &c., of light cavalry; and in reading your issue of the 9th I was struck with the identity of views of your Correspondent "A Dragoon," with mine on many points, and as a sensible opinion is never the worse for being backed, I will give you my views very shortly as to the equipment of light cavalry, but without going into detail, which would involve a longer letter than you would thank me for. There is no doubt that great alterations are required in cavalry drill and tactics on account of the increased range and accuracy of large and small arms; but this is too long a subject to enter on. My views with regard to the equipment of light cavalry were as follows:—Sacrifice everything you possibly can to lightness. In the first place, enlist small light men, with a machinery for drafting into the heavier, or artillery, those who grew too large for the light cavalry.

Secondly, reduce the weight of your saddlery by more than half (which could easily be done).

The saddle that I would give light cavalry would be neither more nor less than a strong hunting saddle, with German silver round the pummel and cantel to preserve the leather; a blanket underneath, a cloak strapped in front, and a shoe pocket behind the flap. No shabraque, no holsters, no valise.

Each regiment should consist of 3½ squadrons, the 1st and 2nd squadrons armed with a revolver on the sword-belt, and the remaining 3 troops with breach-loading rifled carbines. One or two carts or waggons, per troop, light and strong, to be horsed out of the odd troop, or No. 7, with the spare men to sit on the carts. Thus, if the carts were drawn by two horses, one man would be mounted on the near horse, and the other sitting in the cart; if four horses, two would be mounted and two in the waggon, the remainder of the troop acting as escort. This would leave 3 squadrons for the line on parade, the 3rd squadron being armed with carbines would be available as skirmishers, or to be dismounted and used as infantry, thus enabling a light cavalry regiment to act under all circumstances independently. The carts should hold all the kit which would otherwise have been on the horses, and would be available for sick or disabled men.

The carts should frequently be paraded with the regiment, and learn to work with it, on the reverse flank when in columns, and in the rear when in line; in fact, working with the regiment, as the waggons of horse-artillery do with a troop. I have seen a good deal of service with light cavalry in India, and know, by experience, that lightness is everything. On one occasion, when in charge of a detachment of light cavalry travelling by forced marches, I found it necessary to leave all the valises behind, under the charge of a native official, to be forwarded by camels, as, from their weight, the horses were getting rubbed over the loins, and we got on very well without them. With our present heavy saddlery, too, it is almost impossible, in forced marches, to prevent the horse's backs being galled. In long marches, particularly at night, men will roll about and go to sleep, and the heavier the thing that is rolling about on a horse's back is, the sooner it will be galled. There is an immense lot of unnecessary leather, too, about the horses' heads, and the bits are so heavy that a horse to relieve the weight hangs on the rider's hands, and thus gets a hard mouth. There is much more to be said, but I fear troubling you with too long a letter.—I am, &c., A LIGHT DRAGOON.

THE BUFFS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The Grenadier and Fusilier Guards have been lately commemorating the 200th anniversary of their formation; and, as other and older regiments have not done so, the idea appears to be general that these are the oldest regiments in the British Army. This is a mistake which, with your permission, I will endeavour to correct.

The oldest regiment in the Army appears to me that now numbered the 3rd Foot, which, if it commemorated its 200th anniversary of formation must have done so 87 years ago, for it first became a regiment, of which Thomas Morgan was colonel, in 1573.

In 1574, Queen Elizabeth reviewed 700 men of this regiment near St. James's Palace. They were the first good harquebusiers who had been seen in England. In 1593, Sir Francis Vere was appointed colonel, and his regiment is constantly mentioned in the wars in the Netherlands.

At this period many companies of Scots were also employed in the Netherlands. In 1613, several of these engaged themselves in the service of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and these became the nucleus of the corps which is now represented by the 1st Foot.

In 1653, the English veterans (those who had been Vere's) were called the "Holland Regiment," and the colonelcy was conferred on John Cromwell, who changed his name to Williams.

In 1656, Lord Wentworth received command of a regiment, now the Grenadier Guards. General Monk appears to have raised the Fusilier Guards shortly after.

In 1660, Lord Wentworth's Regiment appears to have been taken on the strength of the British army, and in 1662 was called the Royal Regiment of Guards (now the Grenadiers).

Douglas's Regiment of Scots, who had been in the French service, landed in England from France in the summer of 1661, obtained rank in the English army from that date, and are now the 1st Foot.

A regiment raised for Tangier, in the autumn of 1661, is now the 2nd Foot.

The Admiral's, or Duke of York's, Regiment, raised in 1664, became the 3rd Foot. (This corps was incorporated in the 2nd Foot Guards in 1689.)

The "Holland Regiment" landed in England in May, 1665, and became the 4th Foot. On the incorporation of the Admiral's Regiment into the 2nd Guards it became the 3rd Foot, where it has since stood, though its name has changed twice. In 1689 it was called the "Prince George of Denmark's Regiment;" and in 1708, it received the name of the "Buffs," which it has borne ever since.

I hope you will not mind inserting this in your paper. Regiments are proud of their antiquity; and I should be sorry that any doubt of the antiquity of the 3rd Foot should exist while there remains AN OLD BUFFER.

May the Buffs commemorate their 300th anniversary in 1873, and may I be there to see!

THE COMMISSARIAT AT CHATHAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I cannot consent to the circulation of the article in your issue of the 16th inst., headed "The Commissariat at Chatham," without remonstrance. You state "from information on which you can rely, that scarcely a day passes, but either large or small quantities of meat are rejected by the Board of Officers, whose duty it is to see that nothing but meat of prime quality is sent into the garrison for the troops."

You have been misinformed. Whenever either the Quartermaster, or the Regimental Board of Officers (daily detailed for the purpose), object to the supply—whether meat or bread—a report is made to the Brigade Office, and a Garrison Board convened. By no other person or persons can bread or meat be *rejected*.

During the contract for fresh meat for the six months ending 31st May last, eleven Boards of Survey were held upon meat.

During the present contract (from 1st inst. up to date of your last number), three boards have been held.

The Commissariat contract binds the contractor most unmistakeably as to the quality of meat to be supplied—"properly fed, good, sound, sweet, and wholesome beef and mutton," and the soldier is guaranteed this through his own regimental officers, who certify to having inspected and passed it.

What can Captain A., Lieut. B., or Ensign C. know about it? will say some of your readers. They probably know as much about drill as they do about meat when they join: as they study the one, so should they study the other. General Eyre, in a very recent garrison order, calls the attention of officers to this most important part of their duty. Your informant tells you that Quartermasters cannot be expected to be well versed on the subject! I differ with your informant, and hold a very contrary opinion as regards the Quartermasters in this garrison; and as for apprehending a reprimand from General Eyre for erring on the right side in this most important part of their duty!—Ask them.

When a Board condemns meat (or bread, or any supply), I purchase a like quantity in the market at the contractor's cost; and I ask your informant, does he believe any contractor would persist in offering meat of even indifferent quality, if he found the inspecting officers careful and resolute in enforcing the conditions of the contract? How could he stand my purchasing at 7½*d.* and 8*d.* per pound what he only gets 5¾*d.* for?

In conclusion, I would ask the person from whom you received your information, to accompany me some morning on a tour at "Rations," and then to communicate to you whether he does or does not believe the soldier is well supplied and well protected.—I am, &c.

A. C. CROOKSHANK, A.C.G.

As I am under orders for Scotland, perhaps your informant will take an early opportunity of communicating with me.

SELF-REGISTERING TARGET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Being on Saturday last at the fine practising ground of the South Middlesex Rifles at Beaufort House, my attention was attracted by a crowd of the officers and volunteers, who, whilst some of them were firing at a target divided into squares, were looking at a small case containing two dials and two needles, presenting a strong likeness to a telegraphic instrument, such as may be seen in our railway stations.

I did not at first understand the meaning of this apparatus, as I found the gentlemen noting the result of the shots stood with their backs towards the target, instead of facing it, as is usually done; but whilst looking at these dials a shot was fired, and at the same instant I was surprised to find one of the needles suddenly move and remain stationary, pointing to the word "Bull's Eye," which had, in fact, been hit by the shot fired half a second before.

Many more shots were fired, and all which hit the target were similarly registered, the needle pointing unerringly to the part of the target struck; and pointing it out before the sound of the bullet striking it could reach us. The distance at which the firing took place was 200 yards.

Having seen on several occasions the unpleasantness and squabbling which takes place in registering the hits in ball practice by the ordinary system of marking, to say nothing of the danger and loss of time involved in the system, I think this "Telegraphic Target" is calculated to remove all these impediments and objections in the most reliable and satisfactory manner.

Not having seen or heard of any of the numerous journals noticing this clever and efficient invention, though I understand it has been used and approved of at Hythe, I am induced to avail myself of the medium of your valuable and widely-circulated journal (if you should consider this worthy of a corner in it) to call the attention of the various Volunteer Corps to what appears to me to be an apparently simple and efficient means of removing all the objections to the present system of marking.

I am informed this morning by one of the members of the corps, that yesterday the Inspector-General of Infantry and staff were present during the employment of this instrument, and expressed themselves highly gratified at its utility.—I am, sir, &c., A TRAVELLER.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

The following is the distribution of the Expeditionary Force (exclusive of head-quarters staff):

1ST DIVISION.

Major-General Sir J. Michel, K.C.B.; Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Elkington, 6th Regiment, A.D.C.; Captain Green, 77th Regiment, D.A.A.G.; Lieutenant Allgood, Bengal Army, D.A.Q.M.G. Royal Artillery.—Desborough's Battery (9-pounders); Barry's Battery (Armstrong). Royal Engineers.—10th (Fisher's) Company.

1st Brigade.—Brigadier Staveley, C.B.; Captain Robert Brooke, 60th Rifles, Brigade-Major. 1st (Royal) Regiment, 2nd battalion; 31st Regiment; Loodiana Regiment.

2nd Brigade.—Brigadier Sutton; Captain Van Straubenzee, 9th Regiment, Brigade-Major. 2nd (Queen's) Regiment, 1st battalion; 60th Rifles, 2nd battalion; 15th Punjab Native Infantry.

2ND DIVISION.

Major-General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B.; Captain H. F. Brooke, 48th Regiment, A.D.C.; Brevet-Major Greathed, Bengal Engineers, A.D.C. (extra); Brevet-Major M. Dillon, Rifle Brigade, D.A.A.G.; Captain W. Hanmer, 87th Regiment, D.A.Q.M.G. Royal Artillery.—Mowbray's Battery (9-pounders); Evan's Battery (9-pounders). Royal Engineers.—23rd (Graham's) Company.

3rd Brigade.—Brigadier Jephson; Captain the Hon. R. Baillie Hamilton, 44th Regiment, Brigade-Major. 3rd (Buffs) Regiment, 1st battalion; 44th Regiment; 8th Punjab Native Infantry.

4th Brigade.—Brigadier Reeves; Brevet-Major M. Walker, V.C., 3rd Regiment, Brigade-Major. 67th Regiment; 99th Regiment; 11th Punjab Native Infantry; 19th Punjab Native Infantry.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Brigadier Pattle; Lieut.-Colonel C. Walker, 2nd Dragoon Guards, A.Q.M.G.; 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, 2 squadrons; Probyn's Irregular Horse; Fane's Irregular Horse. Royal Artillery.—Millwood's Battery (Armstrong).

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Bedingfeld's Battery of Position; Rotton's and Pennycuick's Batteries; 2 Batteries Madras Artillery.

ENGINEER RESERVE.

8th (Papillon's) Company, Madras Engineers; 2 Companies Madras Sappers.

We have received the following from a correspondent at Hong Kong; it is dated May 6:—"The harbour is crowded with transports, all ready to make a start as soon as Lord Elgin arrives. There is a splendid little army, which, although there are croakers, ought, to my mind, to be able to walk right through China. The great bulk of the troops are now encamped on the opposite side of the harbour at Cowloon, and the ships are there all ready to embark them.

"I hear that Chefoo, just round the north end of the Kwan-Tung promontory, is to be the rendezvous of the allies. The French will not be landed in anything like the state our men are in. They have been crowded into steam transports, 1200 men in each, besides the crews, and I hear that they have plenty of scurvy among them. They were hurried up to Woosung, a swampy and unhealthy place, at the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang, but have since gone to Chusan, where they said they must levy supplies and money, and live at the expense of the inhabitants. Sir H. Grant interfered; hence, I believe, the removal to Pooto, where there are no inhabitants, except a few monks.

"Armstrong's guns are not answering, upon trial, the expectations entertained of them, and the gunners are a little disappointed. The Armstrong powder got damaged on the voyage, and the common powder is not found to answer so well. However, they throw shot 2000 yards with pretty good precision. There is a report that the Bengal Commissaries return to India, having refused to serve under the English Deputy-Commissary-General, except on their own terms.

"The troops commence embarking to-morrow, the Royals to begin, as dysentery is among them at the barracks. Captain Green (on Michel's Staff) is down with dysentery, and very bad, though here only a few days. Lowe, of the Guards, is the same.

"No one hears anything of the French, except that there is no very friendly feeling between the allies. The 87th is kept at Canton, because there is a French regiment here from whom they formerly took colours."

An Order in Council has been published, to the effect that hostilities with China will be carried on in strict conformity with the declaration signed by the powers assembled in Congress at Paris, and dated April 18, 1856. According to this order the flag of any neutral power shall cover the enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war, and neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, shall not be liable to capture by reason only of their being under the enemy's flag.

An amateur theatrical performance by the non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers took place in the Royal Marine Theatre on Tuesday night, on behalf of the Central Association for Improving the Condition of the Wives of Soldiers and Sailors. The pieces performed were "The Momentous Question," "Frederick of Prussia," and "The Mummy." The theatre was crowded.

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THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, JUNE 26.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Vice-Admiral H. Johnstone, to be commander-in-chief at the Nore, vice Vice-Admiral Harvey, whose period of service is about to expire.

Rear-Admiral Stopford to be captain of the Channel fleet, vice Rear-Admiral G. Elliot, resigned.

Commander—C. F. Boughey, to the Exmouth.

Lieutenants—C. G. T. Knowles, to the paddlewheel frigate Terrible, 21, Captain Glass, C.B., at Plymouth; S. G. Price, to the Excellent; John J. Martin, to the Torch.

Masters—Daniel J. May, to the Forte (additional); Percy V. James, to the Flying Fish; John Jones, to the Geyser; G. H. Dominy, confirmed in the Styx.

Second Master—T. W. Webster, to the Ariadne.

Masters'-Assistants—A. R. Brown, A. W. Apthorpe, and T. Coward, to the St. George.

Engineers—W. L. Robinson, first-class assistant-engineer, to the Orion; T. F. Simmons, first-class assist.-engineer, to the Asia, for service in the Grinder; Francis Thornton, promoted to the rank of second-class assistant-engineer in the Bloodhound. Alfred Smith, second-class assistant-engineer, to the Dasher; H. G. Constantine, second-class assistant-engineer, to the Asia as supernumerary. Acting third-class assistant-engineers T. F. P. Shelley, to the Asia, for service in the Lucifer; T. Pringle, to the Flying Fish; J. Kelly, to the Asia, for hospital treatment; T. Young, to the Flying Fish, as supernumerary; J. Kay, to the Wellington, as supernumerary.

Secretary—Paymaster A. Jones to be secretary to Vice-Admiral H. Johnstone.

Paymasters—J. Lyall, to the Asia; W. Hamilton, to the Monarch; J. C. Aldridge, to the Ajax; W. L. Norcock, to the Impregnable; R. Deveson, to the Saturn; F. G. Pearce, to be additional to the Blenheim.

Assistant Paymaster—A. Edwards, to the Castor.

Assistant Paymaster in Charge—H. W. Molesworth, to the Rhadamanthus.

Clerk—Robert J. B. Smart, to the Ajax.

Midshipmen—C. G. Whitelock, to the Donegal; A. W. Benyon, to the Algiers; E. C. Drummond, R. H. Harries, E. S. Watson, C. W. Talbot, T. P. W. Nesham, H. A. Mandeville, E. Bourke, and the Hon. H. G. P. Meade, to the St. George.

Naval Cadets—H. Ching, J. E. Bowley, E. G. Festing, and V. J. English, to the Orion; P. W. S. Monteath, to the Agamemnon; F. M. Poland, to the Donegal; W. F. E. Freeland, to the Algiers; E. Herrick and A. M. Ducat, to the Neptune; T. H. Seventhorpe, to the Diadem; G. T. Bolton and H. B. Lang, to the Ariadne; C. J. Provost, to the Centurion; C. Y. Francis, to the Terrible; R. B. Needham, to the Queen; T. H. Houghton, E. S. Dugdale, and C. W. Cole, to the Nile, for disposal; H. M. Greenfell, to the Melopone; C. T. F. Hodgkinson, to the Hannibal; B. W. Fielding, B. H. Dunn, A. O. Tottenham, P. O. Black, A. Ross, L. C. Reece, J. A. Clifton, J. W. Wilkins, H. E. Walters, G. S. La Coste, G. G. Boys, F. A. Gataker, G. Osborne, E. W. J. Hennah, and the Hon. E. M. D. Browne, to the Marlborough, for disposal; J. A. T. Bruce, P. P. Aitkins, C. Y. Francis, H. A. Walters, and J. S. Luckraft, to the St. George.

COAST-GUARD OFFICE, JUNE 28.

APPOINTMENT.—Chief Officers—Lieutenant Francis Osburn, to command Swanage Station.

REMOVALS.—Chief Officers—Messrs. John Sheppard from East Ferry to Youghal. Robert McMaster from Killough to East Ferry.

The order for Mr. McMaster's removal to Youghal, has been cancelled.

Advice, paddlewheel steam-tender, M. Raymond, Second Master Commanding, having had defects made good, took on board supernumeraries and some passengers, and left Plymouth on Saturday last for Queenstown.

Agamemnon, 91, screw, Captain Thomas Hope, was in the Bay of Naples on the 23rd inst.

Alacrity, screw steam-vessel, 4, Commander John K. E. Baird, was at Trieste on the 23rd inst.

Albion, 90, sailing line-of-battle-ship. It is stated that on opening out this ship at Devonport, a considerable amount of decayed timber has been discovered. The Albion was one of Sir William Symond's models, a fine ship, but rather addicted to rolling.

Asia, 84, two-decked sailing-ship, Captain George T. Gordon, at Portsmouth. It has been intimated that this powerful old two-decker is to be converted to a screw. The Asia is a fine teak ship, and will, if we are not very much mistaken, make an efficient screw liner.

Atlas, 91, is nearly ready for launching at Chatham dockyard. The day at present fixed for the ceremony is the 21st July.

Bacchante, 51, screw frigate, Captain M'Kenzie, and flag ship of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B., the new Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, left Spithead yesterday afternoon.

Blenheim, 60, screw block-ship, Captain Tatham, is now in No. 7 Dock, Portsmouth, undergoing a thorough repair. A great many artificers are employed upon her, externally and internally.

Boxer, screw gun-boat, 1, tender to Marlborough, left Malta with the Admiral on the 16th inst.

Brunswick, screw steam-ship, 80, will be docked in No. 3 dock in Keyham steam-yard on the removal of the Orion, 91.

Bulldog, 6, paddle steam-vessel, Captain Sir F. L. M'Clintock, steamed from Spithead on Sunday last, and proceeded down channel through the Needles passage.

Cæsar, 90, screw, Captain T. H. Mason, was in the Bay of Naples on the 23rd inst., but under orders to proceed to Malta.

Caradoc, 2, paddle steam-vessel, Lieutenant-Commander C. M. Buckle, was at Malta on the 21st inst., and was expected to leave for the Admiral on the arrival of the next mail from England.

Colossus, 80, screw, Captain F. Scott, C.B., hoisted the broad pennant of Commodore Yelverton, C.B., Comptroller-General of the Coast-Guard on Tuesday last. She steamed out of Portsmouth harbour on Wednesday last and anchored at Spithead. She is now under orders to proceed to Portland.

Cormorant, 4, screw gun-vessel, has returned into harbour at Chatham, having undergone a most satisfactory trial of her engines and machinery, which were found to work in a thoroughly efficient manner.

Cossack, 20, screw steam-corvette, Captain Moorman, was at Bermuda when the last mail was dispatched to England.

Cressy, 80, screw-liner, Captain the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, C.B., sailed from Malta in company with the Admiral on the 16th inst.

Cuba, schooner, tender to Imaum, was in Port Royal Harbour by the latest accounts.

Cyclops, 6, paddle-steamer, Captain W. J. S. Pullen, was in Galle Harbour on the 28th May.

Duncan, 101, screw, in Portsmouth basin, is expected to make her official trial of speed during the next spring tides.

Emerald, 51, screw frigate, Captain Arthur Cumming, was to leave Bermuda on the 9th inst. for Devonport, and may therefore be looked for any hour.

Ganges, 84, sailing line-of-battle-ship, Captain Fulford, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Robert L. Baynes, K.C.B., was at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, May 9th.

Gladiator, 6, paddle-wheel steamer, Commander H. D. Hickley, was at Greytown by the last accounts.

Growler, gun-boat, 1, Lieutenant and Commander H. E. Crozier, was at Malta on the 21st, but was under orders to proceed to the Danube.

Havannah, 19, sailing-corvette, has been towed from the higher moorings in Hamoaze, and moored to the jetty in the Devonport Dockyard, where she will discharge her harbour gear and stores, and be sent to Cardiff as a school-training-ship for boys.

Hecate, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander Hoskins, left Plymouth on Monday, for Vancouver's Island.

Himalaya, iron screw steam store-ship, Captain Seccombe, got up steam in Keyham basin on Saturday last. It is stated that she is appointed to convey the Astronomer Royal and staff to Spain to witness the approaching eclipse of the sun.

Immortalité, 51, screw, lighted fires on Tuesday morning in the steam basin at Portsmouth, to prove boilers and engines. She had an ample supply of steam, and her engines worked beautifully.

Intrepid, screw steam-vessel, 6, Commander J. H. Maryatt, arrived at Malta on the evening of the 22nd instant, from Palermo and Messina.

James Watt, 91, screw-liner, Captain Codd, sailed from Malta in company with the Admiral on the 16th inst.

Jasper, 1, screw steam gun-vessel, Lieutenant-Commander Wm. H. Pym, was at Bermuda when the last mail left.

Kingston, schooner, tender to Imaum, was at Carthagena when the last West India mail left for England.

Liffey, 51, screw-frigate, Captain Preedy, C.B., was under orders on the 19th inst. to leave Corfu for Malta.

London, 90, screw, Captain H. Chads, was at Castellamare on the 23rd inst.

Lucifer, 2, paddle steamer, left Spithead yesterday for Devonport, with supernumeraries.

Marlborough, 131, screw three-decker, Captain W. H. Stewart, C.B., bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral W. F. Martin, sailed from Malta on the 16th inst.

Megæra, 6, screw troop-ship, Commander Henderson, arrived at Spithead on Sunday afternoon, from Corfu, Malta, and Gibraltar, her dates from the two latter ports being respectively the 7th and 18th inst. She has brought home 400 military and naval invalids, and a number of private passengers, among the latter of whom are Lord F. H. Kerr, lately commanding Her Majesty's ship Marlborough; Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton, 25th Regiment, &c. The Megæra experienced fine weather during the passage home until crossing the Bay, when she fell in with thick weather, which continued up Channel. The invalids were disembarked on Monday last.

Mullet, a new class of screw steam gun-vessel, to carry 5 guns, and similar in construction to the Landrail, in course of fitment for service in the basin at Woolwich, has been brought down from Deptford to be equipped for sea.

Neptune, 90, screw, Captain F. A. Campbell, was at Castellamare on the 23rd inst.

Orion, 91, screw-liner, Captain Frere, in Keyham steam-yard, has received her repaired shafting, and is otherwise making rapid progress in her re-fitting. In consequence of the fall of a stage slung to the side of this ship, a seaman named Cæsar, belonging to her, was unfortunately killed on Monday afternoon, and John Vallack, a boy, was much injured in the head, and was conveyed immediately to the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth.

Orpheus, 21. Another important addition has been made to the British Navy by the launch of the fine war steamer Orpheus, which took place at Chatham Dockyard on Saturday last, making the third of the squadron of line-of-battle and other ships building at this establishment launched during the past twelve months. The interest naturally felt just now in everything relating to the English Navy served to draw together a considerable concourse of spectators, but the number would have been very much larger had it not been for the superior attractions presented by the Volunteer Review by Her Majesty in Hyde Park. The launch was appointed to take place at the top of the flood, about three o'clock, shortly before which hour the dockyard gates were thrown open to the public, and in a short space of time every available spot which commanded a view of the noble ship was crowded with spectators. Owing, however, to the excellent police arrangements made by the director, Lieutenant Wise, not the least crowding or inconvenience was experienced. Near the head of the ship a gallery had been erected for the accommodation of the officials of the dockyard, the principal officers of the port and garrison, and the heads of departments, and this was filled with occupants. Arrangements had also been made for the accommodation of the Lords of the Admiralty, but no member of the board was present, owing to the Volunteer Review. Several hundred persons had been admitted on board the vessel, and remained in her until she had been launched and brought up at her moorings in the river. Although not so large as many of the fine line-of-battle and other screw-steamers recently built and launched at this dockyard, the Orpheus is nevertheless one of the finest of the screw-corvettes which have only but comparatively recently been introduced into our Navy, and the greatest credit is due to all who have been in any way connected with her construction. She has been a little more than two years in progress, having been commenced on the 12th of May, 1858, and was constructed from the designs of Admiral Sir Baldwin W. Walker, Comptroller of the Navy, under the superintendence of Mr. O. W. Lang, master shipwright. As she lay on the stocks before the launch, her graceful form and outline excited very general admiration. The following figures show her principal dimensions:—

	Ft.	In.
Length, extreme	226	6
Length between perpendiculars ...	197	2¾
Breadth, extreme	40	8
Breadth, for tonnage	40	4
Depth in hold	24	2
Breadth, moulded	39	8

Burthen in tons, 1,705 55·94.

Her figure-head is a fine bust of the lyrist whose name she bears. The following is her armament:—Main-deck, 20 8-inch guns, each of 60 cwt., and 8 feet 10 inches in length; and one pivot gun of 95 cwt., and 10 feet in length. She is to be fitted with a screw and engines of 400-horse power by Messrs. Humphreys & Co. Every preparation having been made for the introduction of the noble vessel to her destined element, Mr. Lang conducted Miss Wood, daughter of General Wood, to the bow of the vessel, that young lady having been selected to perform the ceremony of "christening" the ship, when the ceremony to be followed was explained to her by the master-shipwright. As soon as the tide had reached its height, and the operations of the master-shipwright's staff completed, Miss Wood drank, "Success to the Orpheus," and precisely at a quarter past three, severed the cord which held the remaining blocks of the ship, at the same instant dashing a bottle of burgundy against the prow, when the noble vessel glided rapidly down the launching-ways into the Medway, amid the cheers of the assembled thousands, which were taken up again and again by those on board. The launch was in every respect a most successful one, and as soon as the Orpheus had got clear of the shed the royal standard, the union jack, and the Admiralty ensign were displayed. The Orpheus is to be immediately fitted with her machinery and made ready for sea. A large screw-steamer, to be named the Reindeer, is to be at once commenced on the same slip as that from which the launch took place.

Penguin, 5. Steam was got up on Tuesday on board the new contract-built steam gun-vessel Penguin, and she proceeded from Hamoaze into Plymouth Sound, and went outside the breakwater to make trial of her machinery, after which she returned to harbour, and was placed alongside the Devonport Dockyard.

Prince of Wales, 131, screw, has commenced taking in her tanks in the steam-basin at Portsmouth.

Racer, 11, steam-sloop, Commander Lyons, was at Vera Cruz when the last West India mail left the coast of Mexico.

Ranger, 5, screw, Commander H. R. Wratislaw, got up steam on Tuesday at Spithead, and proceeded to the trial-ground in Stokes Bay, in charge of Commander Thorpe, of Her Majesty's ship Asia, to test her speed at the measured mile. Five runs were made, the average of which gave the ship a speed of nine knots; revolutions of engines, *maximum*, 99; draught of water—forward 10 feet 6 inches, aft 12 feet; force of wind during the trial about 4. The Ranger is one of the newly-constructed three-masted screw-schooners, armed with a heavy pivot-gun and four 24-pounder howitzers, and is fitted with 80-horse (nominal) engines by Messrs. Rennie. Her destination is the West Coast of Africa.

Queen, 86, screw, Captain Charles F. Hillyar, sailed from Malta on the 16th inst., in company with the Admiral.

Renown, 91, screw, Captain A. Forbes, was at Castellamare on the 23rd inst.

Rhadamanthus, steam store-ship, Master Commander F. Sturdee, sailed on Tuesday from Woolwich for Portsmouth, laden with a heavy cargo of boilers and steam machinery for the Prince of Wales, Pelican, and Frederick William, line-of-battle-ships, recently launched, and in course of fitment for service. The Rhadamanthus has also embarked fifty second-class boys for ships at Plymouth. The present voyage will constitute the first trial trip of the superheating steam apparatus, fitted on board under the special sanction of the Board of Admiralty, and with which a series of trials is to be carried out, to decide the merits of the invention. Mr. Dinnen, inspector of steam machinery afloat, was dispatched from the department of the Surveyor of the Navy to accompany the Rhadamanthus, in order to render a strict and impartial detail of the working of the engines under superheated in contrast with the ordinary steam; and Mr. Wetherhed, the inventor, also took passage, to watch the performance on his own behalf. The result, which is of considerable importance in reducing the consumption of fuel and enhancing the safety of the machinery, will be very interesting.

Royal Adelaide, 104, guard-ship of ordinary at Devonport, is, it is stated, to be fitted as a training-ship, and her place as guard-ship will be taken by the old sailing frigate, Stag, 44.

Satellite, 21, screw-steam-corvette, Captain James C. Prevost, was at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, on the 9th of May. This ship has been ordered home, but she may now be detained by the Admiral, owing to a "difficulty" having arisen between the Colonial Government and the notorious General Harney.

St. Jean d'Acre, 101, screw, Captain Thomas P. Thompson, sailed from Malta on the 16th instant, in company with the Admiral.

Surprise, 4, screw gun-vessel, having been hauled under the crane in the north basin at Keyham steam-yard, is now in the hands of the factory men.

Topaze, 51, screw steam-frigate, Captain the Hon. J. W. S. Spencer, was at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, on the 9th of May.

Torch, 4, screw steam gun-vessel, Commander F. H. Smith, at Chatham, is reported to be nearly ready for sea.

Trincomalee, 24, sailing-ship, fitting at Chatham for the service of the Naval Coast Volunteers, is nearly completed, and will shortly be ready to proceed to her destination at one of the northern seaports. She has shipped her

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armament, but will only take a portion of her guns, 18 in number.

Valorous, 16, paddle-steamer, Captain Aldham, C.B., was at Vera Cruz, when the last mail left.

Viper, 1, steam gun-vessel, Commander Hewett, V.C., has been ordered home from the coast of Africa.

Victor Emmanuel, 91, screw, Captain W. J. C. Clifford, C.B., arrived at Corfu on the 16th inst., and was expected to leave for Malta on the 19th inst.

Wrangler, 4, screw steam gun-vessel, Commander Beamish, having had her defects made good, sailed from Plymouth on Sunday for the West Coast of Africa.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.—The Channel squadron, after an anchorage of 15 days in St. Margaret's Hope, Firth of Forth, left its moorings on Saturday afternoon, and under canvas, with auxiliary steam power, proceeded down the Firth, and stood out to sea. The squadron, in passing the narrow straits at Queensferry, proceeded in single line, the leading ships being the Royal Albert, 121, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir C. Fremantle, the Mersey, 40-gun frigate, the Edgar, 91, flagship of Rear-Admiral Erskine, and the Donegal, 101, followed by seven other ships of the line and the Diadem frigate. The Greyhound, corvette, 17, accompanied the Royal Albert as a tender. On passing Inchkeith, and getting into the outer bay of the Firth, the fleet formed in two lines, and stood out south-west in the direction of St. Abb's Head; the Royal Albert, the Donegal, the Aboukir, the Conqueror, and the Centurion, with the Greyhound, forming the south line; and the Edgar, the Trafalgar, the Algiers, the Mars, the Diadem, and the Mersey, the north line. A number of steamers convoyed the fleet down the Firth. The public enthusiasm excited by the visit of the Channel squadron in the Forth can scarcely fail to give a stimulus to the Service in the south-east of Scotland, where for many years a fleet of war-ships had not been seen; and great disappointment is felt that the fleet has not been able to make the tour of the north of Scotland and Ireland, as was anticipated. The squadron proceeded to Yarmouth Roads, and has been at anchor there during the week. It will remain there for the present, as no orders have as yet been sent from the Admiralty as to its further movements.

PORTSMOUTH.—A meeting of a remarkable character was held in Portsmouth Dockyard on Saturday last. During the earlier part of the day notice was given that at the conclusion of work Miss Marsh, the authoress of "The Memoirs of Hedley Vicars," would deliver an address in the new pattern-loft over the steam-factory. Accordingly at four o'clock about 400 men in their working attire assembled in the room, and Miss Marsh delivered an eloquent address on the subject of the Prodigal Son, the parable of which she previously read. A devotional exercise followed, and afterwards an earnest exhortation. Mrs. Bruce, wife of the commander-in-chief, and Mr. and Mrs. Murray were present.

We take the following from a contemporary for the purpose of giving the rumours a distinct contradiction:—"Various reports have for the last eight or ten days been current in Plymouth regarding the alleged loss of Her Majesty's screw steam sloop Nile, 91, Captain E. K. Barnard, which left Plymouth April 7th, with Lady Milne and family for Bermuda. On Tuesday it was currently stated at Devonport that she had arrived at Halifax with loss of masts." The Nile arrived at Bermuda safe and well on the 2nd inst.

In the naval appointments which appeared in the morning papers of yesterday was that of Lieutenant F. W. Bennett to the command of the Bulldog. This must be an error, as the Bulldog is commanded by Sir Leopold M'Clintock, and is employed on special service. It is probable that as Lieutenant Bennett is in England, the Bullfrog gun-boat was meant instead of Bulldog. The error is a stupid one, and should not have been made.

Vice-Admiral Hope Johnstone will hoist his flag on board the Formidable, 84, at Sheerness, on the 2nd of July, and will at once assume the duties of Commander-in-Chief of the port.

Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B., arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday, and re-hoisted his flag on board the Bacchante, 51, screw, Captain Mackenzie, at Spithead.

Two more of the additional screw-steamers ordered by the Admiralty to be built at Chatham Dockyard have been commenced at that establishment, namely, the Royal Oak, a line-of-battle-ship of 91 guns, and a fine screw-frigate of 51 guns, to be named the Belvedere. The Royal Oak is building on the new granite (No. 7) slip, and the Belvedere on the fourth slip. Both vessels will probably be completed in about a year from the present time.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW CROSS.—The names of the following young gentlemen, who received cards of merit with honourable mention, were omitted in the prize list we published last week, viz.:—Keele, Morris G., Monck Mason, Massie, 1st; Parker, Jones G., Burney 1., Noble 1., Leah 2., Brand F., Hungerford, Field, and Heathcote.

GUNBOATS.—The contract with Messrs. Green in 1855, which has been laid on the table of the House of Commons, stipulates for vessels to be built in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and with good, sound, and proper materials, to be approved by the Government inspectors; and if any materials or workmanship should be deemed defective, unsound, improper, or insufficient by the inspectors, the defect and insufficiency should be forthwith amended to their satisfaction. During the building of the gunboats there were two inspectors at the yard for part of the time, and but one for the other part, in addition to which the inspecting officer of the Comptroller of the Navy's Department was constantly going his rounds. In the beginning of 1858 the Coquette, one of these vessels, was examined, and several parts of the planking were found completely rotten, and the remainder extensively tainted with dry rot. Early in the present year the Caroline, another of Messrs. Green's vessels, was reported as having very extensive defects, timbers very sappy and rotten, fillings generally defective, and also the outside planking; "some of the planks were not worked close to the timbers, and not well fastened; very few bolts in the bottom were clinched, many of them being too short." The Admiralty return which gives these particulars, states that there is no record in the office of any document or correspondence respecting the inability of Messrs. Green to procure seasoned timber.

THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.—A portion of the Mediterranean fleet, under the command of Vice-Admiral W. F. Martin, has left Malta on a cruise, but a weekly communication will be kept up between the ships and the island. The Caradoc was waiting in Malta Harbour, according to our latest dates, to take the first mail from England to the squadron.

PROMOTIONS FOR SERVICES IN NEW ZEALAND.—The Lords of the Admiralty have been pleased to promote Lieutenant W. H. Blake, first-lieutenant of the Niger, to the rank of Commander, for gallant conduct in New Zealand. The captain's coxswain will also receive a warrant. Lieutenant Blake's seniority (1854) is comparatively of short standing, therefore his promotion will be the more acceptable to him, as it has reached him at a time of life when he may reasonably look forward to rise to the Flag list. We wish we could say the same of many others of his late brother officers, who have for a series of years been industriously toiling in the hope of receiving at the hands of the dispensers of patronage that encouragement which they had fairly earned.

Captain Lord Frederick H. Kerr having been superseded in the command of H.M.S. Marlborough, owing to his time having expired, by Captain W. H. Stewart, C.B., has returned to England. His lordship arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday last in the Megæra screw troop-ship.

A NEW DEFENCE FOR SHIPS' SIDES.—Mr. Howell, of the firm of Shortridge, Howell, & Co., of Sheffield, has recently submitted to the Admiralty a plan by which he proposes, without using a greater weight of iron than is obtained in the 4½-inch plates, which have been found ineffectual to protect our ships from heavy steel shot fired from rifled cannon, to offer a resistance five times greater than that obtained by 4½-inch iron plates. The plan is to form a sort of wicker-work of steel rods, interlaced crosswise, and to cover the vessel with six thicknesses of this wicker work. The total weight would not be greater than that of the 4½-inch plate, while the power of resistance will, it is said, be five-fold; and in case the iron should be pierced the result would be to bend the broken ends of the steel in such a way as to hold the mass firmly together and prevent any extensive injury. The invention is about to be submitted to the usual tests by the Admiralty.

ARRIVAL OF TEAK AT CHATHAM.—The Boanerges, Mr. B. Skeene, master, has arrived from Moulmein with a cargo of teak timber for the dockyard. If the accounts we receive in reference to the stocks of timber at our dockyards can be depended on, and we have no reason to doubt them, a few more arrivals of this description would be welcome.

The Civil Service Commissioners have been engaged during the past week in the examination of candidates for apprenticeship to the shipwright and factory department at Chatham Dockyard, and to the factory at Sheerness. The number of candidates who presented themselves was forty-two, including twenty-three from Chatham dockyard, and nineteen from Sheerness.

Admiral E. Harvey, accompanied by his staff, with Captain Schomberg, of the Steam Ordinary, made a minute inspection of the vessels in the first-class steam reserve at Sheerness on Saturday last. The vessels inspected were the Meanee, 80, screw, 400 horse-power; Challenger, 21, screw steam-corvette, 400 horse-power; Charybdis, 21, screw steam-corvette, 400 horse-power; and the Bullfrog, Mayflower, Carnation, and Fly gun-boats. The gallant admiral expressed his gratification at the efficiency and cleanliness of the respective vessels. It is to be hoped that this satisfactory state of the vessels in the steam-reserve of Sheerness will not be of a transitory character, as, on the occasion of the trial of the Whitworth gun, we could not have paid a high compliment to the condition of the Carnation.

BOYS FOR THE NAVY.—A number of well-grown intelligent lads, desirous of being enrolled for service in the Royal Navy, were on Wednesday forwarded to the Fisgard's office, Woolwich, by Mr. Frazer, manager of the Field Lane Ragged Schools; but in consequence of the Admiralty laws regulating that branch of the Service, which direct that the consent of their parents must be given in writing, the boys were rejected, pending the receipt of more ample instructions, as the poor lads professed to be without friends or relatives, and are for the most part foundlings, having no knowledge of even their birthplace, which latter is also required to be entered in the Naval Register. What on earth are the occupants of "Circumlocution Office" about? These boys are the very fellows at present required, and no difficulty should be thrown in the way of their entering the Service.

The two-gun battery erected on the heights of Plumstead Common by the united labour and exertions of Lieutenant Tongue's company of Artillery Volunteers, has been supplied with a couple of 32-pounder garrison guns from the Royal Artillery, Woolwich. The new battery, although at present affording simply a practice-ground for the rehearsal of the Volunteers, is looked upon as a most important advance towards securing the safety of the Arsenal. Workmen are likewise engaged in Woolwich Dockyard in arranging the five-gun battery, and newly sighting the guns for the use of the Dockyard corps of Volunteers, in command of Captain Thornton.

Naval officers, engineers, and the scientific public will be interested to hear that Vice-Admiral Moorsom has published a small pamphlet, which he entitles "Memorandum for the British Association at its Meeting to be held at Oxford in June, 1860, on the Performance of Steam-Vessels, the Functions of the Screw, and the relations of its diameter and pitch to the form of the Vessel." Our space this week will prevent us from making any extracts from what appears to us a very interesting paper.

Sirius, old sailing-frigate, built upwards of 40 years ago, is now being armed externally alongside the jetty in Portsmouth harbour, with several new descriptions of plates, as well as with Howell's patent ship-armour. This old ship was built when sound timber was not so scarce as at present, and it seems almost a mistake to make a target of her well-seasoned frame. On ripping her open to fix on her armour plates, her timbers were found to be as blue as indigo in places, but as sound as the day she was built. A similar test might be profitably applied to some of the other old-fashioned frigates and liners that now are of no more use than to cut a figure on paper.

In the House of Lords on Monday evening, the following short dialogue took place on the National Defences. The Earl of Derby said he was not surprised that the noble earl opposite had not been able to give an answer to a question put to him without notice; but he trusted that as the subject of the national defences had been so long before the Government, and as the session was growing towards its termination, the noble earl would be able to answer the question which had been put to him by Monday, as to what the Government intended to do on the subject. Earl Granville said he would ascertain fully the views of the Government on the matter; and he had no doubt of being able to give an answer by the middle of the week.

A VOICE FROM THE DEEP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The naval retirement by the present Board of Admiralty has at last come to light, and a pretty budget it is.

Why, sir, Lord C. Paget gave us to understand that it was to benefit the commanders and lieutenants, and in some degree the captains.

But instead of its doing so in any way, he has, by way of a beginning, recommended a compulsory retirement after 15 years, instead of 20, taking away the extra sixpence a-day from those who have not 9 years' active service (which was granted under the Order in Council of the 25th June, 1851, *vide* "Navy List," page 384). And he neither allows mates' time to count—officers who rank with lieutenants in the Army—nor coast-guard time, excepting one for every three years. Again, the Greenwich pension is to be withheld from those who have not 12 years' active service; and with regard to his respective proposals for the different grades, he says he will be enabled to remove 8 captains, 64 commanders, and 179 lieutenants, which will leave vacancies for promoting 3 commanders to the rank of captain and 18 lieutenants to the rank of commander, which will be a great boon to the Service; or rather, I should say a boon for their own particular friends.

What does it all amount to? Why, simply this,—to get rid of the old officers anyhow, irrespective of justice, for the purpose of making way for their red-tape *protégés*.

Well might Lord C. Paget have tried to carry it in the manner he did, but which so far happily failed. My belief of Lord C. Paget's character is such that, left entirely to himself, he never would have ventured the introduction of such a budget. If they want to do anything for the Navy, why not take a just and dignified course, and offer that which is their due, instead of trying to compel officers to be shelved in the manner he has suggested.

The country will never begrudge what is fair and just: it is the reckless jobbing system which has been pursued from time to time that has caused such indignation against the respective Boards of Admiralty, and certainly not without a cause. I must say his lordship's expression of wishing to see the old officers retired with honour, coupled with what he has recommended, seems to be vastly at variance.

How is an honourable position to be supported without a fair amount of pay. The whole discussion would stand good for a fresh edition of "Bombastes Furioso," viz.:—

> "Meet me at the Admiralty hall.
> Be sure, I'll without fail attend your call.
> Porter, I say, who now ascend our steps?
> Some old commanders.
> May they break their necks.
> But stop, the boys, they shall retire with honour,
> Captains, I'll dub them all, without donor.
> Ah! But what will the journals say to this?
> The country, too, will think something amiss.
> I'm told to starve them, ay, cut short their prog:
> His grace so wills it—I must go the whole hog.
> Our defeat was bad on Thursday night;
> Blowed if I feel disposed again to fight.
> By giving time, the House will find us out,
> And, damme, some one put us to the rout.
> Oh! let the Admiralty stand at ease,
> The Commons then can settle it as they please.
> By doing this, we shall keep up our mirth,
> And, what is better, each retain his berth." [*Exit.*

Look at the difficulty of getting employed as a commander. Observe even the appointments of last week, one a commander of 1855, another a commander of 1858.

To cut the matter short, they will not give the seniors a chance of serving, neither is it their intention to do so. Why, as regards myself, I have been incessantly applying for the last eight years and more, with good testimonials, approved by the First Lord at his annual levees, but of no avail whatever. And, after so many years' continual application (there being only 9 of the senior commanders out of the first 220 upon the list employed in sea-going ships), to find a fresh budget introduced which will cut officers who have served 30 years' active service down to 8, and so skeletonise their expectations! Here is a boon for the Service. Why, the whole is a downright farce.

Would not this *exposé* be a warning to all gentlemen's sons at the age of 13 entering such a service at a time when a boy's best period of instruction is up to 17; whereas his going to sea so early unfits him for any other profession. Under such circumstances, I maintain naval officers ought not to be neglected.

No, sir. If this is to be the beneficial budget they expect to carry, the sooner we go before the Duke of Somerset (like the Siamese ambassadors, upon all fours) and beg to be let alone, the better; for depend upon it the next thing we may expect will be that of their taking away from us the little we have. For the employment they gave us is cut down; our servitude is reduced to a nothing; and, what is more, we can't get the chance of making up for it. The lieutenants are offered something better. They not only can get servitude as they are required by the Admiralty; but they will have a chance of getting an increase of pay up to 11*s.* 6*d.*, whilst the bulk of commanders will stick at 8*s.* 6*d.* and 10*s.* per diem. So much for the rank of the Service. Sir, in bringing this to a conclusion, I can but remark that I think it is high time, if a Naval Board of Admiralty (who are well paid for their work) cannot act with more judgment and consistency, and carve out something more substantial or fair, to say the least of it, in the shape of a retirement, the sooner the House of Commons take it in hand the better.

It is very true that all cannot advance the rank of admiral; but officers should be allowed to retire at a fair compensation, which would allay this general feeling of dis content, now existing for so many years.—I am, &c.,

VERITAS.

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THE ROYAL MARINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I send you an extract from a letter just received from an officer of Royal Marines on board one of H.M.'s ships in Malta harbour, in which some very mutinous proceedings lately took place.

"The sailors mutinied here on the evening of the 3rd, and would not obey orders, but threatened the officers, and pelted them with all sorts of missiles. I ordered the Marines to stand to their arms immediately, and, finding persuasion was of no use, I fixed bayonets, and very soon drove the mutineers off the lower deck. They pelted us, and knocked out our lanterns. I received some bruises, but the guns being in the way they managed to escape up the ladders. The admiral held an inquiry on board; he considers the conduct of the sailors to have been very mutinous, but has reported in honourable terms the officers and men of the Marines. Not one of our men joined the ruffians."

The letter speaks for itself. Ever since the days of the mutiny at the Nore, it has been the same; the stand-by of the Navy is the Marines. The Admiralty, and indeed the country, is justly proud of this fine corps; but the former has not as yet treated them as it ought. The augmentation recommended by the Commission last year has not yet been made; but even the vacancies of the last three months are not filled up. A captain of Marines, even with ordinary luck, must wait fifteen years for his next step, but frequently more than this. Looking at it in a political point of view, the delay of the Admiralty is inexplicable. All modern authorities, from the Prince de Joinville down to our friend across the water and Sir C. Napier, concur in judging marine artillerymen the great feature in modern warfare. Nautical excellence is now in abeyance; navigation has given way to gunnery. The Marine can work the guns on board, and at a moment's notice form up on shore, ready for an assault, a march, a charge, or a first-rate skirmisher to cover an advancing body.

"Jack" ashore is a fine fellow, no doubt, and in catching or thrashing a nigger, admirable; but his discipline is inferior. The Marine's, on the contrary, is perfect. There are now scarcely 18,000 for the whole of the fleet all over the world, yet 30,000 would not be too many; and it should be remembered that a Marine is not made in a day. We may be deficient in sailors, but, with an engineer, a stoker and a steersman, a ship held by Marines would give a very good account of an anemy. If you, sir, would use your influential pen in advocating justice to this corps, the effort would not be thrown away. They seem to have been forgotten in the late scheme for the retirement of the Navy, of which I will only say, that it was liberal and efficacious as far as it went, and if they do not get that they will get none. I will not further trespass on your space. When you are advocating the claims of the Navy, do not forget to put in a word for

POOR JOE.

CAPTAIN COLES ON ARMOUR-PLATED SHIPS.

Yesterday afternoon Captain Cowper Phipps Coles, R.N., —so well known as the inventor and constructor of the celebrated Lady Nancy, a raft which carried a 32-pounder, and was used with great effect during the Russian war in the Sea of Azoff—gave a lecture at the United Service Institution on a "Shot-proof Gun-shield," as adapted to iron-cased ships for national defence.

The lecturer stated that his chief object in addressing the audience was to explain the views he entertained in reference to the great changes which arms of great precision, more especially rifled-cannon, were calculated to produce in any future warfare; and after drawing attention to another raft, or an improved Lady Nancy, with the advantage of being provided with an hemispherical iron shield for the purpose of covering a 96-cwt. gun, and protecting the crew and magazine—the whole only drawing 3 feet 7 inches. The lecturer proceeded to state that since he has been on half-pay he has occupied himself in preparing numerous drawings and models, and the result has been that he has arrived at the conviction that the mere coating of a ship with iron plates, and leaving a perfectly exposed area, amounting in the case of a vessel of 20 broadside guns to 240 square feet, would be abortive. With the help of diagrams and drawings, the gallant lecturer pointed out that after much labour and study he had designed the model of an iron-plated, flush-decked ship. The guns are placed under a hemispherical or a cone-formed shield. The port-hole is entirely closed by the gun, excepting the small space sufficient to permit an elevation of ten and a depression of seven degrees. The horizontal motion of training is effected by turning the shield itself with the gun, crew, and the platform on which they stand by means of a common turn-table, which can be revolved with the utmost nicety. Aim at the enemy may be taken either through a sight fixed on the top of the shield or on the gun.

Captain Coles demonstrated that no horizontal fire can strike his structure above the water-line except at an angle of 40 degrees, and that it is entirely protected against vertical fire by its arched-roof; he further proved that, by means of a second or outer side made of iron plates, with numerous compartments, all of which would be made useful, he would ensure stability which, without this contrivance, would not be secured. We cannot possibly (although most willing) follow Captain Coles through the whole of his lecture, but we will endeavour briefly to give some of the principal advantages of his system. We will compare a ship of his plan, with an iron-coated vessel of 380 feet long, such as the Warrior carrying 36 guns, having, however, a broadside of only 18 guns. Now, supposing Captain Coles' ship is of the same dimensions, the same weights, and same expense, she would have a broadside of 26 guns in 13 shields, as each shield is so constructed as to carry 2 guns. Again, in a vessel of this kind, boarding would be next to impossible, as 4 guns could be trained from forward and 4 from aft, which would sweep the decks of every living enemy, while the defenders would be under cover, and unexposed. The shields could not be displaced by shot, as the weight of the machine altogether is as much as 40 tons. It is quite evident that the mode of warfare in existence at the time when our celebrated naval battles were won is become obsolete. Armstrong, Whitworth, and the inventors of armour plates, have settled this point; so we must revert to the system pursued by the chivalry of old—we must fight for the future in armour. Captain Coles asserts that his mechanical appliances obviate the necessity of having crowded ships (we shall not require a heavy reserve of seamen); and that, owing to the rapidity of his fire, and his comparative safety from that of an enemy, 15 of his ships would be a match for 45 three-deckers, armed and manned as at present. He proposes as a means of national defence to have 5 of his ships at the Nore, 5 at Portsmouth, and 5 at Plymouth, to be supported by the 150 gun-boats already in existence; and, in case of a threatened invasion, to call into operation the electric telegraph, so that all fifteen might be concentrated within a few hours at a given point, while the rest of our fleet would also be co-operating.

We regret that we cannot give all the explanations which Captain Coles very lucidly afforded. There was a very numerous attendance of naval and military officers, and all seemed perfectly satisfied with the value of the plans brought under their notice. Among the audience we noticed Lady Franklin, who was a most attentive listener. It was casually stated that the War-Office Authorities have resolved to make an experiment with one of the shields, as they are equally well adapted to forts as to ships. We hope to hear of the publication of Captain Coles' lecture for the better information of all who take an interest in coast defences.

THE MILITIA.

The average annual cost of every effective thousand, rank and file, of the embodied Militia (including pay of officers, clothing, and commissariat charges, but not the cost of providing arms and quarters), is 41,113*l.*; of the Line, serving in the United Kingdom, 40,049*l.* 10*s.* At the beginning of the year 1855, when so large a portion of the regular Army was in the Crimea, there were no less than 119 Militia regiments embodied. In the five years 1854-9 the total expense incurred on account of the embodied Militia has been 6,596,983*l.*; of the disembodied Militia (including the permanent staff), and the Militia called out for training, 1,219,262*l.* The number of Volunteers enrolled in the Militia of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in the course of the eight years 1852-1859 was 303,682. In the period from 1854 to October, 1859, the Militia furnished 66,322 recruits to the regular Army, and 5220 to the Royal Marines; and the numbers recruited from other sources were 135,098 for the Army, and 9375 for the Marines, in nearly the same period (from 1854 to August 1859), so that during that time the Army has obtained one in every three of its recruits from the Militia.

The East Kent Regiment of Militia, which has just been disembodied at Canterbury, is one of those battalions which have most efficiently performed the duty, both at home and abroad, of regiments of the line, during the last six years. This regiment, under the command of Colonel George Brockman, late of the 85th Light Infantry, was embodied in 1854; and, after a period of garrison duty at Woolwich, embarked for Malta, where it remained until its return to England for disembodiment in 1856. While it was at Malta, Sir J. Pennefather, commanding the forces there, constantly made the most favourable reports of the discipline and efficiency of the corps. The East Kent, after having been disembodied for about a year, received the order for re-embodiment in August, 1857, and was accordingly called out in October of that year. It proceeded to Woolwich for garrison duty in the following month. The head-quarters remained at Woolwich till June, 1858, while detachments from the regiment furnished the infantry garrisons of the remaining posts on the Thames—Sheerness, Tilbury Fort, and Deptford dockyard—up to June, 1858, and gave the guard of honour at Gravesend on the occasion of the embarkation of the Princess Royal after her marriage. From June, 1858, to July, 1859, the regiment formed part of the 2nd infantry brigade at Aldershot camp, under Major-General Spencer. In July, 1859, it proceeded to Portsmouth, where the head-quarters remained, giving a detachment at Weymouth till June, 1860. The regiment marched out of Portsmouth for disembodiment, under command of Colonel Brockman, on the 11th June; and it is much to the credit of both officers and men that the whole regiment, more than 800 strong, paraded on that morning without a single case of drunkenness or absence. During the period of embodiment, from 1854 to 1856, this regiment gave a considerable proportion of men and officers to the line, and in 1855, while the regiment was at Malta, Captain Howell obtained leave to serve with the Turks in a campaign against the Arabs in the Tripoli Desert, for which he has received the Turkish war medal. During the last embodiment, from 1857 to 1860, the regiment has given about 300 volunteers to the regular Service, in addition to the following officers: two captains, five lieutenants, and two ensigns, to first commissions in the cavalry or infantry; two captains to appointments as adjutants of regular Militia, and one paymaster to a paymastership in the line. Accompanying the order for disembodiment was a general order, expressing the sense entertained by Her Majesty's Government of the services of this regiment during its prolonged course of embodied service.

The Royal Ayr and Wigton Rifles, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Sir James Fergusson, M.P., were inspected on Thursday by Major-General Douglas, Inspector-General of Militia. The regiment mustered 812, exclusive of officers, and there were no sick in the hospital. In the afternoon, the regiment, after marching past, was put through various field evolutions by the Commandant, at the close of which the reviewing officer, addressing it, expressed his satisfaction with the progress made during training, and with the absence from crime by which the conduct of the men had been distinguished.

The 2nd Derby Militia, Chatsworth Rifles, completed 27 days' training on the 19th, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Cavendish. The regiment was inspected on the 16th by Major-General Douglas, Inspector-General of Militia, who complimented the officers and men on their soldierlike appearance and efficiency in the field. The men came up well, there being only 16 absentees, and their conduct in the town has been excellent.

Westmeath Rifles.—Mr. William Ringland Stapleton, has received from Lord Castlemaine his commission as ensign in the Westmeath Rifles.

Waterford Militia Artillery.—Charles Edward Luther, gentleman, to be second lieutenant, vice Michael Louis Luther, resigned.

County Meath.—Richard Donaldson to be Captain in the Royal Meath Militia. John Kearney, to be lieutenant.

SECOND WEST YORK LIGHT INFANTRY.—This effective militia regiment, numbering between 600 and 700, was inspected by Lieut.-General Sir J. L. Pennefather, K.C.B., commanding the Northern District, on Monday afternoon, at York. Everything passed off highly to the satisfaction of Sir John.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JUNE 26.

Royal Sherwood Foresters or Nottinghamshire Regiment of Militia—Ensign Leonard Jaques to be Lieutenant, vice Vandeleur, resigned.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieutenant Thomas John Walsh.

Light Infantry Battalion of the Royal Sussex Militia—Ensign Thomas Carr Foster to be Lieutenant, vice Marjoribanks, resigned.

3d Regiment (Light Infantry) of West York Militia—George William Hoyle, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Verner, promoted.

5th Regiment of West York Militia—Captain Sir Charles Henry Ibbetson, Bart., to be Major, vice Elmsall, resigned.

Memoranda—3d Regiment of West York Militia—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieutenant Thomas Bolger.

Norfolk Artillery Regiment of Militia—First Lieutenant Robert Bacon Longe to be Captain, vice Wodehouse, promoted.

Prince Albert's Own Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry—Thomas Henry Farquhar, Gent., to be Supernumerary Cornet, without pay.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JUNE 29.

1st Devon Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—John Marwood Wolcot to be Captain, vice John Guppy, resigned; William Coles Hunt to be Surgeon.

North Devon Mounted Rifles Yeomanry Cavalry—Charles Henry Williams to be Cornet, vice Hugh Mallett, promoted.

Devon Militia Artillery—Edward Hilton Glendwr Bradshaw to be Second Lieutenant.

1st Devon Regiment of Militia—Henry Martyn to be Lieutenant.

West Kent Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Lieutenant Thomas John Popplewell to be Captain, vice Sorrell, resigned; Ensign John Summous Ramsay to be Lieutenant, vice Keeling, resigned; Ensign George Owen Ramsay to be Lieutenant, vice Beales, resigned.

MEMORANDUM.

Royal Westmorland Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Major James Fairtlough.

Royal London Regiment of Militia—Lawrence Trent Cave, late Captain 54th Regiment, to be Captain, vice Frederick Peto, resigned.

Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow and Peebles Regiment of Militia Artillery—George Cockle, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Greig, resigned.

MEMORANDUM.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain Thomas Alexander Hog.

Fifeshire Artillery Militia—Charles Rice Williams to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice William Husband Dewar, resigned.

MEMORANDUM.

Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant William Marshall Priest.

CAVALRY RECRUITING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In a recent number, one of your *correspondents*, I believe a distinguished officer, makes some excellent remarks on this branch of the Service. There are some points I must, after many years service solely in the cavalry, dissent from him upon. He wishes to have a general recruiting for the cavalry. I urge if such was carried into effect you would destroy all *esprit de corps*. The great difficulty now of keeping each branch separate is the *esprit de corps*, and the anxiety of each cavalry commanding officer is to obtain smart tall men. Five shillings a man out of lieut.-colonels' private purses were given over and over again to obtain this end. Another point: Bob joins the 101st Lancers because Bill does. Bill may be six feet, and consequently must be put away from Bob, not by being rejected, but by being forced into a heavy regiment he may dislike.

On the contrary, I would have each regiment recruited from a separate county. I had command of an Indian depôt, and instead of dispersing my recruiting parties all over the kingdom, I sent one to London, the rest all to Yorkshire. I had no parties in any other place. In a short time I had my depôt far above its strength, and that when other depôts were far below theirs, and could not obtain men. If this plan was adopted generally, say one corps was to take Nottinghamshire men only, another Somersetshire, another Sussex and Hants, and so on; Ireland for the Irish, and Scotland for the Scotch; I know the plan would succeed.

Your correspondent recommends two large depôts. These in England would again destroy *esprit de corps*. No pains I know are spared by the generality of colonels to obtain good remounts. If depôts were established as in India, they would become "vast jobs" like all our similar attempts at home; nice pickings for veterinary surgeons and horse dealers.

York might be a good depôt for horses, but York towa itself is the worst place for recruiting in the United Kingdom. For large cavalry depôts you cannot improve on Canterbury and the Curragh.

I consider mounted riflemen ought to be fostered. Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Cheshire, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and Warwickshire ought to send forth their trained bands of loyal volunteer cavalry, and my only trust is they will adopt the suggestion.—I am, &c.,

A DRAGOON GUARDSMAN.

A correspondent, who is a warm friend to the Volunteers, writes as follows:—"Sir,—I have noticed lately, both at church, chapel, concerts, promenades, &c. (where I think you will agree with me, a military dress is very much out of place when worn by a civilian), members of the rifle corps wearing the uniform, belt, knickerbockers, cartridge-box, and all the paraphernalia of war. I think that, with no want of charity, this parade may be attributed to a desire to attract public attention, or to what is vulgarly called 'snobbishness.' Now by this means ridicule and contempt are undeservedly brought upon the whole body, and to my personal knowledge it has deterred many from volunteering (not that it would do so should the necessity be greater than at present), and I am sure it would result in the immediate increase of their number could this folly by any means be put down."

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VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CORPS.—The subjoined notification appears in a general regimental order dated the 22nd instant:—"There not appearing to be any uniformity of practice in the several districts at home as to the means of affording instruction in drill to the various companies of Volunteer Artillery, it is to be understood, as a rule, that where there is a master gunner on the spot, or in the vicinity of the place where the drills are carried on, he is to be considered as the instructor; and any assistants that may be necessary are to be obtained from the best qualified non-commissioned officers or gunners serving under his orders. The great demand for instructors in the United Kingdom renders it imperative to employ every available individual for the purpose, and it is obvious that if the master gunners are excluded, there will be many non-commissioned officers employed in their stead, who might otherwise be available for a similar service elsewhere. There may, of course, be instances in which circumstances of a local nature will prevent this rule being strictly adhered to; but it is apprehended that it can only be in a very few cases, if any, that a master gunner's more immediate duties will debar him from devoting the necessary time to the instruction of the Volunteers, which ordinarily occupy but a few hours weekly."

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.—This newly-formed brigade is progressing satisfactorily. The first company is formed and the officers for it chosen, and the second company is now in course of formation. The drill, for the next three weeks or a month, will take place in the ground of Sion College, until those of Christ's Hospital are ready. W. Gilpin, Esq., treasurer of Christ's Hospital, has kindly undertaken the office of treasurer to the corps, which he has supported in a praiseworthy manner. The Rev. J. T. White, M.A., master of the school, and an old Blue, has generously accepted the office of chaplain to the corps. The uniform will be blue. The corps would feel honoured if the governors of the hospital would undertake the organisation of the corps as its council of patrons, with the Duke of Cambridge for president of the council. The brigade has received the approbation of his Royal Highness.

CUMBERLAND.

CUMBERLAND RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—The command of this battalion, comprising all the companies of this county, has been given to Major C. H. Wake, a retired officer of the Bengal Army, in which he served 24 years, latterly as Deputy-Judge Advocate-General. Major, now Lieut.-Colonel Wake, served in the Cole, Chooar, Sutlej, and Punjab campaigns, and has received medals for the latter.

LANCASHIRE.

On Sunday the officers and men of the 61st Company Lancashire Volunteers assembled in front of the police station at Chorley for the purpose of attending Divine Service. After having been "told off," they marched to St. George's Church, headed by their band. After the service was over the organ played "God Save the Queen." The Volunteers then marched back to the station, where they were dismissed. The outside of the church was decorated with flags, and the streets were densely crowded. Several military men who were present expressed their admiration of the steady manner in which the Volunteers marched.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JUNE 26.

Retford or 2d Nottinghamshire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Arthur Brook to be Hon. Chaplain.

1st Company of Cheshire Artillery Volunteers—Andrew Alexander, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; William Heap, jun., Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

23d Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—William Jones, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Cawley Milner, Gent., to be Ensign.

24th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—John Jones, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers—2d Company—The Rev. Herbert McLaughlin to be Honorary Chaplain; John Laxon Sweet, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon. 10th Company—Martin Woodward, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon. 11th Company—George Walker Sherrin Coates, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon. 16th Company—The Rev. Henry Bond Bowlby to be Honorary Chaplain; Thomas Richard Cooper, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

36th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edward John Ridgway, Esq., to be Captain.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—4th Company—Lieutenant William Henry Carter to be Captain, vice Thorold, promoted as Lieutenant-Colonel of 1st Battalion; Ensign John Matthew Butler to be Lieutenant, vice Carter, promoted. 36th Company—The Rev. William Atherstone Hales to be Honorary Chaplain; Frederick Harvey Sankey, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

[The following is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of Tuesday, June 19]:—

Kent Rifle Volunteers—1st Battalion—Colonel George Edward Thorold to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Harry Burrard Farnall to be Major.

18th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Percy Burrell to be Lieutenant.

1st Derbyshire Mounted Rifle Corps—Mr. John Brown to be Captain; Mr. Henry Rangeley to be Lieutenant; Mr. William Harmer to be Ensign.

Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers—3rd Battalion—Captain Lord George Henry Cavendish to be Major. 1st Company—Rev. William Francis Wilkinson to be Hon. Chaplain.

10th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Huddersfield)—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation by Ensign Frederick Greenwood of his commission as Assistant-Surgeon in this corps.

16th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers—(Harrogate)—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Captain John James Harrison bearing the title of Captain-Commandant of this corps.

The 12th (Skipton), 15th (North Craven), 23rd (Burley), 25th (Guiseley), and 26th (Ingleton) Corps of West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers have been formed into a battalion for administrative purposes, with a Staff consisting of one Major and one Adjutant. The battalion is numbered as the 2nd in the said West Riding, and the several corps composing it will retain their present numbers and designations in the county force.

7th Shropshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. Benjamin Banning to be Hon. Chaplain.

Yeovil or 16th Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—William Fancourt Tomkyns, Gent., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

2nd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Ensign William Alexander Paterson to be Lieutenant; Aspden Pickup Dickinson, Gent., to be Ensign.

4th Durham Artillery Volunteers—The Rev. William Broughton to be Hon. Chaplain.

1st Durham Rifle Volunteers—Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of Captain Thompson of the 1st Durham Rifle Volunteer Corps, bearing the title of Captain Commandant of that corps.

4th Durham Rifle Volunteers.—Collingwood Lindsay Wood, Esq., to be Captain; John Jobson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Matthew Culley Stobart, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Robert Hawks, Gent., to be Ensign; James Thompson, Gent., to be Ensign; Valentine Hutchinson, M.R.C.S., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

6th Durham Rifle Volunteers—John Chambers, Gent., to be Ensign.

11th Durham Rifle Volunteers—William Robson Shiel, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. Joseph Price Depledge to be Hon. Chaplain.

Memorandum.—The name of the gentleman appointed Ensign in this corps is Robert French Gibson, and not Robert Trench Gibson, as previously gazetted.

Leith Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign James Laurence Boyd to be Lieutenant, vice Henry; James Cochrane, to be Ensign, vice Boyd, promoted.

City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant David Macgibbon to be Captain, vice Ballantine, resigned; John Thomson Gordon to be Captain, vice M'Callum, resigned.

Roxburghshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—3rd Company—Thomas Tod, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Alexander Riddell Carre, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Curle, Gent., to be Ensign. 4th Company—John Scott Chisholme, Esq., to be Captain.

Upper Annandale, or 6th Company of Dumfriesshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—George Gordon Hope Johnstone, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Welsh, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Walter Johnstone, Esq., to be Ensign.

Lockerbie, or 8th Company of Dumfriesshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—Osmond de Havilland Steuart, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Stodart, Esq., to be Lieutenant; William Wallace, Esq. to be Ensign.

27th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—William Gilmour, Esq., to be Captain, vice Thomas Small, resigned.

74th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—John Burns Mac Brayne, Esq., to be Captain, vice Thomas Carmichael Orr, resigned.

10th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers—Joseph Simpson, Gent., to be Captain; John Phillips, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Perkins, Gent., to be Ensign.

[The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of the 19th of June last]:—

8th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.—The Hon. James Fitzwalter Clifford Butler to be Captain.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JUNE 29, 1860.

Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteers—11th Company (Greenock)—John Erskine, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Heir, resigned.

19th Company (Nitshill)—Ensign Dugald Dove to be Lieutenant, vice Coats, resigned. James Lancaster, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Dove, promoted.

4th or Holywell Company of Flintshire Rifle Volunteers—The Honourable Rudolph William Basil, Viscount Fielding, to be Captain; Alexander Cope, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Crockford, Gent., to be Ensign.

Oxford University Rifle Volunteer Corps.—Lieutenant Edward Cecil Coney to be Captain, vice Warre, resigned; Ensign Byam Martin Davis to be Lieutenant, vice Coney, promoted; Serjeant Arthur Cecil Guiness to be Ensign, vice Davies, promoted; Serjeant William Oswell Thompson to be Ensign, vice Russell, resigned.

City of Norwich Rifle Volunteer Corps.—John Brandram Morgan, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Samuel Hurry Asker, Gent., to be Ensign.

Great Yarmouth Rifle Volunteer Corps.—Frederick Palmer, Esq., to be Surgeon; Henry Ralph Nevill, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

1st Devon Mounted Rifle Volunteers—George Rashleigh Edgell to be Lieutenant; Edward Morgan Puddicombe to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

5th Devon Mounted Rifle Volunteers—Lord Seymour to be Captain.

7th Devon Mounted Rifle Volunteers—Baldwin John Pollexfen Bastard to be Captain.

3rd Devon Artillery Volunteers—Richard Bealy Tulloch to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Reverend Thomas Burne Simpson to be Honorary Chaplain.

6th Devon Artillery Volunteers—Campbell Sawers to be Captain, vice Cleland, resigned; Samuel Nathaniel Elliot to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Reverend John Tracey to be Honorary Chaplain.

9th Devon Artillery Volunteers—John Thompson Goodridge to be Lieutenant.

18th Devon Rifle Volunteers—John Gould to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Victoria Rifles—Lieutenant William Dickinson to be Captain; Lieutenant William Louis Collins to be Captain.

South Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain Evan MacPherson to be Major, vice Lord Ranelagh, promoted.

13th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Joseph Henry Warner, Esq., to be Captain.

Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers—3rd Company—John Hillman, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; 5th Company—Cecil Webster, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; 9th Company—Richard Leacroft Freer, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; 11th Company—Lieutenant Sir H. E. F. Lambert, Bart., to be Captain; Ensign Tonge to be Lieutenant.

1st Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Samuel Fallows Shelley, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Mole, promoted.

19th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant William Donald Ryrie to be Captain, vice Mackenzie, resigned.

22nd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Ensign Isaac Dawson to be Lieutenant.

51st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Frederick George Aubie de Bentley, Esq., to be Captain; Alfred Whittle, L.R.C.P., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

55th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant George Edward Jee to be Captain; Ensign Henry Kirkpatrick to be Lieutenant; James Bayley Knott, Gent., to be Ensign.

56th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—The Reverend Patrick Charles Nicholson, Clerk, B.D., to be Honorary Chaplain.

35th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow)—Joseph Robertson Gent., to be Ensign, vice John Russell, resigned.

90th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow).—John Russell, jun., Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Adamson, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st Battalion of the Inverness-shire Rifle Volunteers.—Ewen Macpherson, Esq., to be Major.

20th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Alexander Forbes Irvine, Jun., Esq., to be Captain Commandant; David Henderson Kennedy, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James H. Irvine, Gent., to be Ensign; William Lyon, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

23d Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Walker to be Lieutenant; William Reid to be Ensign.

Merionethshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The appointment of Charles Tynes, Esq., as Adjutant to the above Corps has been cancelled owing to its not being in accordance with the regulations published by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War.

THE QUEEN AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, S.W., 25th June, 1860.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has received the commands of the Queen to convey to the several Volunteer corps reviewed by Her Majesty on Saturday, the 23rd inst., the very great satisfaction with which she observed the rapid progress they have made in military discipline, and the degree of perfection at which they have arrived.

The steadiness and precision with which they performed the parade movements leave little doubt in Her Majesty's mind, that if they continue to be actuated by the same zeal they have hitherto evinced, a moderate degree of drill, interfering as little as possible with their usual avocations, will render them a most valuable auxiliary to Her Regular forces for the defence of the country.

Much as Her Majesty's admiration was excited by the soldierlike bearing of the various corps passed in review, a still deeper impression has been made on her mind by the proof which the Volunteer movement throughout the country affords of their devotion and loyalty to the throne, and their anxiety to second her endeavours to ensure the security, and thereby the prosperity of the kingdom.

The General Commanding-in-Chief is further directed by Her Majesty to mark especially her sense of the zeal displayed by the officers of Volunteers commanding brigades and corps, and to notice particularly those battalions and companies which, regardless of personal inconvenience and expense, came from distant counties to join in the display of loyalty and patriotism, which will render the 23rd of June, 1860, memorable in the annals of our times.

The General Commanding-in-Chief having thus given expression to Her Majesty's sentiments regarding the Volunteer force, commendation on the part of His Royal Highness would be superfluous; but he desires to offer his thanks for the support and co-operation he has received, on this occasion, from the officers of the Regular Army employed during the day, and more particularly, to refer to the excellent arrangements made by the Inspector of Volunteers and his assistants, which were so well seconded by the intelligence and orderly conduct of the various corps present.

By command of His Royal Highness, the General Commanding-in-Chief,

JAMES YORKE SCARLETT,
Adjutant-General.

THE GRAND VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The following Circular, dated War Office, 27th June, 1860 has been forwarded by Mr. Sidney Herbert to the Lords-Lieutenants of counties from which Volunteers were sent to the recent review. It is accompanied by the Horse Guards' General Order.

"I have the pleasure of enclosing a copy of a general order, in which His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has been authorised to express Her Majesty's admiration of the soldier-like bearing of the Volunteers reviewed by Her Majesty in Hyde Park on Saturday last, and the deep impression made upon her mind by the loyalty and devotion evinced by the Volunteer force throughout the whole country.

"In communicating this document to you, and requesting you to enclose copies of it to the commanding officers of the various corps in your county, I avail myself of the opportunity to express to you the high gratification with which Her Majesty's Government have witnessed the rapid success of the Volunteer movement, and the degree of efficiency to which the corps present at the late review have attained.

"The zeal and public spirit of the Volunteers have added a new and valuable element to our means of defence, and have earned for them the approbation of their Sovereign and the gratitude of the country.

"I have, in conclusion, to convey to you the thanks of the Government for the assistance which you have afforded me in the raising and organisation of this force, and for the zeal with which you have discharged the onerous duties which have devolved upon you in connection with it."

SKETCH OF THE STATE OF INDIA.

India has been taken out of the hands of those who gained that magnificent empire, and is now in the hands of those who would legislate for two hundred millions of Asiatics, as if they were so many Englishmen of the age of the Plantagenets; with this difference, that they have been educating them for the last thirty years in our own language, and teaching them that they are a free people, and on a footing with the English settled amongst them, in everything but in political thought and action; the Government exercising in every department despotic power. This state of things is incompatible; and we must be prepared to deliver over the country to the two hundred millions by composition, and by degrees, or be compelled to quit it for want of means to keep it in subjection.

When General Briggs went as Senior Commissioner to Mysore in 1832, he found that the inhabitants, owing to the indolence and indifference of the raja, and the oppression of the farmers of the revenue (who were also the official governors of their districts), took to the jungles, or went into other countries, laid open the custom toll-gates, refused to cultivate their lands or pay taxes, and the unpaid soldiery refused to act against their countrymen who were "without arms, and who molested nobody."

This extreme measure was only had recourse to after the raja had hung up a few of the chiefs of the country, whom he invited to meet him to hear their complaints. They mistrusted the raja till the commander of his cavalry pledged himself for their security; and when the raja ordered their execution, the chief protested against the measure, and swore he would never draw sword again in his service—an oath which the rest of the force strictly kept.

The inhabitants called on the English Government to take possession of the country, which has been governed by a commissioner and a very few European officers for the last 30 years, under a purely native system, with judges or collectors; and old debts, to the amount of ten or twelve millions, have been paid off till it is said no debt now remains. The country is as large and as populous as Oude, with its 400 independent zemindars and forts, and its million and a-half of weapons taken and destroyed.

So familiar are the people of India with this mode of dealing with arbitrary governments, that no sooner is a gross and intolerable injustice inflicted on a single village than it is deserted; the inhabitants sink into the populations of any others wherein they have family or caste connections; the fields are abandoned, the Government loses its revenues, and sooner or later the oppressor finds it his interest to conciliate and compromise. This peaceful resistance is not unfrequently exercised in cases of freehold lands being too heavily assessed; but woe to the bold peasant stranger who undertakes to cultivate it. The real proprietor becomes an active defendant of his property. He collects about him his relations, or other injured men, and they not only destroy the crops, but those who attempt to protect them. Such is the system of revenge which pervades all Bengal more or less since Lord Cornwallis's settlement in 1793, and renders it impracticable to maintain an efficient police where the population is divided against itself. The Government talks of rendering the European branch of the army moveable from India all over the world; reducing the European officers of the native army to mere policemen, and to depend on 60,000 European soldiers spread over a country larger than all Europe for keeping it in subjection; which will prove an enormous mistake.

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VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO AMERICA.

The following programme has been officially issued :—His Royal Highness will start from Devonport upon the 10th of July in H.M.S. Hero, Captain G. H. Seymour, which will be accompanied by H.M.S. Ariadne, Captain E. W. Vansittart, and H.M.S. Flying Fish, Captain C. W. Hope. The Prince will be attended by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, His Grace the Duke of Newcastle ; the Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, the Earl of St. Germans ; His Royal Highness's Governor, Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce ; and the Equerries in Waiting, Major Teesdale, R.A., and Captain Grey, Grenadier Guards ; and Dr. Acland, His Royal Highness's physician. Mr. Engleheart, private secretary to the Duke of Newcastle, will accompany his grace. The Prince of Wales will first land at St. John's, Newfoundland, then visit Nova Scotia, and thence proceed to visit New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and will reach Quebec by the route of the Lawrence. He may be expected at Montreal about the 23rd of August, and the opening of the Victoria Bridge will take place a few days later. His Royal Highness will represent Her Majesty upon this important national occasion, and will hold levees and receive addresses in the capitals of the different colonies. It is intended that the Prince should visit the principal towns in both Canadian provinces. On his return from the western districts, it is intended that His Royal Highness should drop all royal state, and, assuming the title of Lord Renfrew, under which he has before travelled upon the continent of Europe, His Royal Highness will visit some of the most important and interesting localities of the United States. It is understood that the President, Mr. Buchanan, having in an autograph letter to the Queen expressed his personal desire to receive the Prince at Washington, His Royal Highness will pay him a visit in that city ; and that His Royal Highness has also accepted an invitation from the city of New York. His Royal Highness may be expected back in this country about the middle or end of October.

NEW PAPER FOR THE UNITED SERVICES AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE AND JOURNAL
OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.
EDITED BY W. H. RUSSELL, ESQ., LL.D.,
(Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

The subscription to the paper is 6*s*. 6*d*. per quarter, or 26*s*. per annum, payable in advance ; and the postage—uniformly 1*d*. in the United Kingdom, but which if forwarded abroad varies according to the route and destination—must in all cases be added to the remittance. All Editorial Communications should be addressed to W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., and all business letters and advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher, and Post-office orders made payable to JOSEPH SMITH. Advertisements received up to Thursday Evening. The Paper will be published every Saturday in time for the Morning Mails.

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Second Week of the reproduction of the powerful Adelphi Drama, THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST. Tenth Week of the Favourite American Actress, Miss Julia Daly. On Monday, and during the Week, THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST (cast as last week); OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN (cast as before). Commence at Seven.

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.—The Triumphant Meeting of Havelock, Outram, and Sir Colin Campbell.—This great Picture, by T. J. BARKER, from Drawings and Pictures taken expressly at Lucknow, by Egron Lundgren, is NOW ON VIEW at the Lucknow Gallery (Messrs. THOS. AGNEW & SONS), 5, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, from Ten to Six o'clock.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"B. R. W."—1. The Foot-Guards may be considered as very nearly approaching a model of discipline and drill. 2. The Line regiments, except possibly an occasional new battalion, are not "far inferior" to the Guards. 3. The marching past of the Marines is, in general, admirable ; and we recollect that, at the presentation of the Victoria Cross in Hyde Park in 1857, the Marines were held by many to be superior to the Guards in appearance and marching. We believe, however, that it was a picked battalion, made up of men selected from each division, sent up to London for the occasion.

"J. G."—The Duke of Cambridge's title is General Commanding-in-Chief, and Sir George Brown's, Commanding the Forces in Ireland. Lord Clyde is Commander-in-Chief in India, because his command is one in many respects practically independent of the Queen (she has the power of confirming courts-martial, of remitting capital sentences, &c.) while the generals on the Staff at home, are supposed to be acting directly under the orders of the Sovereign, and are only commanding as her subordinates.

"W. S."—Lieut.-Colonel Deacon is certainly entitled under the Royal Warrant of 1858 to be gazetted Brevet-Colonel. Doubtless he will be so gazetted, with his commission as Colonel ante-dated to the 11th of May, 1860.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, or to Mr. Joseph Smith, and not to the EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1860.

Those who regard anxiously the organisation and efficiency of the Militia will read with great, if not unalloyed, satisfaction the speech in which Mr. Sidney Herbert introduced the Government measure for amending the Militia laws on Tuesday evening. Almost every one of the changes which the Minister proposes has been the subject of earnest advocacy in these columns ; and although in some respects we would go a little farther than his programme appears to do, we gladly accept it as a wise step in the right direction which, if logically followed up, will, in the course of a little time, bring the Militia into such an available condition for service that we may really count upon it as a great national safeguard. The leading ideas of Mr. Herbert's speech are, the practical localisation of the Militia, and the renunciation of the policy which treated them principally as a "nursery for the line." We say practical localisation, for Mr. Sidney Herbert appears to dislike the name of local Militia ; and although, like him, we cannot well say what is the difference between a general and a local force, we do not care to fight about terms as long as it is laid down that the Militia are not to be taken from their own districts unless in case of actual war, that they are not to be sent to do the duty of the Line in garrisons or camps, and that they are to be maintained in all respects as a reserve force for national defence,—as worthy of being preserved upon that footing as any other constituent portion of the military establishment of the country. Under this new system, when it comes to be properly developed and popularly understood, we have little doubt that a far superior class of men will be attracted to the Militia service. No doubt it will be some time before the populace can divest themselves of the many repugnant ideas associated with service in the Militia during the last few years ; but when they really find out that they are not to be embodied and disembodied, turned here and there, or harassed by recruiting sergeants from the Line, men of settled residence and good character will come in and learn the duty of soldiers as readily as the Volunteers do now. We wish we could add that the period of training was changed so as to include three or four months' instruction at first enrolment, and a slighter annual obligation afterwards, but this will doubtless come before long. The details of the reforms announced by the Secretary for War are, on the whole, sensible and useful ; and we trust before long to see this important but somewhat neglected force once more regain its proper position as an element of national defence.

The Volunteers of 1859 have had their grand parade, and obtained from Queen Victoria and the Horse Guards official recognition of their value as an element in the defensive force of Great Britain. London has enjoyed a sensation springing from a military novelty, and has not been reluctant to express its satisfaction. The military critics have had an opportunity of scrutinising the citizen soldiers while engaged in the actual business of "marching past," the martinet's delight ; and they, too, the hardest of all to please, have said, Well done ! None but those who knew what the Volunteers have been doing all the winter and spring, and how closely they have stuck to drill, anticipated that the review of Saturday would be a success, so that the whole thing broke upon the majority of spectators as a splendid surprise.

And a noble sight it was. As a mere military spectacle, a theatrical display, it wanted the grandeur which the glorious old red uniform imparts to the gatherings of our regular troops ; but as a military spectacle it was not deficient in beauty. Though the day was without sunshine, yet it was fair. On the plateau of Hyde Park, stretching from the Serpentine to the Marble Arch, stood the columns of Volunteers in varied uniform—the cavalry and engineers and London Artillery in red, the country artillery in blue, masses of riflemen in dark green, columns in dark grey, and mist grey, and bright green. As a carpet beneath their feet was the grass, as a background the noble timber of the Park, and, as a setting for the whole, a tremendous all-encircling crowd, such as London alone can send forth, while in front of the crowd were marshalled the stalwart Guards, foot and horsemen, more distinctly seen in contrast to the dark masses of the spectators. And beyond the park the house-tops, and every coign of vantage held its group of eager sightseers. The galleries set apart for the privileged blossomed like the rose, and beneath them a host of officers in gorgeous apparel decked the ground. No such spectacle had been seen in Hyde Park,—no such spectacle had been seen in merry England—since the year '14. It was something that made its mark upon the memory, to remain there for life.

But it was not regarded solely as a brilliant and unusual spectacle. The thoughtful went there to see something more than outside show—they went to weigh and test a military performance ; to scan the bearing, the step, the steadiness of the performers ; to form some estimate of their worth as military engines ; in short, to learn whether the Volunteers were, as the Frenchman phrased it, a national guard or troops. The result was that they went away with the conviction that they had assisted at the manœuvres of troops, and not of a national guard.

They saw 21,000 men, exceeding in stature, muscle, and carriage, the average of the troops of the Line. They remarked that, in marching past, the step of the Volunteer was not the heavy tread of the Linesman, but an elastic spring of step, regular and measured, but quite unconstrained. They saw the companies go by in even lines ; but the martinets observed that the Volunteer companies differed from the regulars in one point — they did not invariably look before them, but sought to catch a glimpse of the Queen as they swept by. Moreover, our critics saw the whole mass in regular motion, moving steadily up to the wheeling point, wheeling compactly, opening out, marching past, and doubling again into quarter distance or close column, without confusion. Perhaps some of the men did not carry their heads erect enough, and few carried their rifles sufficiently far to the rear ; but these were defects counterbalanced by the spirited marching step, soldier-like air, and unwavering motion ; and by the emphatic moral force, the strong intelligence, the resolute will, evident in the whole mass. It was plain they were essentially Volunteers,—manifest that not one of them had drilled except of his own free will. The bonds that bound them together were loyalty and honour, and strong bonds they have proved.

The value of the display as a test of the quality of the Volunteer troops is not so great as the value of the moral lesson it conveyed—the lesson that old England is once more giving free play to her healthy martial instincts. As a military performance it was good of its kind, but no parade manœuvres can ever be a test of real excellence in soldiership. All they prove is, that the troops can be moved, and can themselves move with a certain degree of precision, under the most advantageous circumstances. It is highly creditable to the Volunteers that they marched so well ; but no one would think of accepting such an achievement as a proof that they were fit for active service. The real test of their quality as soldiers was shown in the regularity and punctuality with which the several brigades, coming in sections from all parts of London, and almost all parts of England, were concentrated in the Park. They were ordered to take up a certain ground at a certain time, and they did it. A still better test was the movement out of the Park. Nothing could have been more regular. No longer time was occupied than actually sufficed for the march of the columns over the ground to be covered. Instead of being in the Park till midnight, before eight in the evening, that is in less than two hours, every section had quitted the Park, and the Foot Guards who kept the ground were halfway towards the barracks. The most striking movements of the day were those which

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brought the men into Hyde Park and those which took them out again in good military time. It is this fact which made so deep an impression on Sir John Burgoyne, and caused him to modify the opinions he had formed of the possibility of making soldiers out of Volunteers. He has no doubt about it now. Give them time; don't let them hurry, and drill so foolishly in the rain; let them be broken in upon system, and they will be fit for any duty.

We must not forget how much of the success of the day is due to Colonel M'Murdo and his staff. He issued the marching orders for concentration and dispersion, and fixed the rendezvous for the country corps, and their route to and from the ground; and he amply deserves the approbation accorded to him in the General Order.

So far, then, the Volunteers have done well. They have much to learn and much to do. They can learn it and do it. But, whether they will, depends entirely upon the intelligence, firmness, and energy of their officers. Those corps will go the furthest who proceed upon military principles, and approximate the most closely to the best military systems. Nobody but the captains of companies can establish good systems in their companies, and none but the commandants of battalions can do the same for battalions. Now, it should be the business of Inspectors of Volunteers to insist upon the adoption of sound principles of organisation and training, and of the Adjutants to see that these principles are carried out. This we regard as a vital point; and the Inspectors will not do their duty unless they look into the thing closely, and report and advise with frankness and discretion. The Volunteer Army has proved its capabilities, and a heavy responsibility will rest on those who fail to give them fair play.

At the recent final examination of Cadets at the Royal Military College, some forty young gentlemen passed an examination which was declared to have fitted them for commissions in the Line. Nevertheless, the Duke of Cambridge in addressing them, was obliged to state that it was out of his power to give commissions without purchase to more than twenty of them; and the first twenty on the list, according to their number of marks, were selected. The remaining twenty are left either to purchase commissions, or do the best they can. We are well aware of the calls upon the Secretary for War to prevent the Reserved Fund being unduly diminished, especially with a number of cavalry retirements impending; but we do think, even in the face of this, and of the Fifteen Million Bill before us, that these young men have a right to complain of not merely a virtual, but a direct, plain, and positive breach of faith on the part of the Government. That a satisfactory career at Sandhurst secures, or has been in the habit of securing, a commission without purchase, is a matter of sufficient notoriety to render it at least very equivocal conduct on the part of the Secretary for War to take away the privilege without long and distinct notice. But, in the present instance these young gentlemen went to Sandhurst under a distinct compact with the Government, contained in the regulations then in force. The words of paragraph 20 of these regulations are, "With a view to the advantage of the Service, and as an encouragement to young gentlemen educated at the Royal Military College, and a stimulus to their exertions, commissions are given to all those passing an examination before the Collegiate Board." Notwithstanding this very distinct stipulation, the young gentlemen who have performed their part of the compact are told the Government cannot fulfil theirs. There was nothing about competition when they entered Sandhurst. They invested their time and money in the acquisition of a Military education, in return for which they are promised the gift of a commission. They are pronounced duly qualified; there is no question as to their having earned the prize honestly, but it is not convenient for the Minister for War to diminish his balance by giving it. As against a private individual they could undoubtedly maintain an action-at-law: as against the Minister, we hope public opinion will see that right be done.

We are glad to learn that a more complete and efficient system is about being carried out for the inspection of the Volunteers throughout the country. The present Inspector and his assistants are all as accomplished officers as could be wished for, but they are too few in number; and as regards the Assistant-Inspectors, their districts have been allotted without proper regard to the considerations by which the Volunteer organisation should be regulated. Certain head-quarters of military districts have been selected for their location, irrespective of the population or the number of Volunteers around them. The Southern counties have been well attended to by the Assistant-Inspectors stationed at Canterbury, Winchester, and Plymouth, but there is only one for all Scotland; while Wales, the Eastern and North-Midland counties, are not at all provided for. The Volunteer force has now assumed too valuable an appearance not to entitle it to the most careful supervision, and every advantage in the shape of skilled instruction in its duties. What has been so wonderfully created must be carefully preserved; and the country will cheerfully consent to the very small additional outlay necessary to give the Volunteers—officers and men—every aid in acquiring and maintaining their efficiency.

The Select Committee on Military Organisation has been engaged this week in considering its report. The next meeting will take place on Tuesday, when it is anticipated its deliberations will be brought to a close.

The pleasure experienced by Her Majesty at the great spectacle of Saturday, is officially recorded in another portion of our columns, and we believe that some of the Volunteers—the distance of whose head-quarters from the Metropolis prevented their appearance in Hyde Park—are likely to be gratified by being inspected by Her Majesty nearer their own localities. A review on a large scale, at Edinburgh, is one of the events likely to distinguish Her Majesty's visit to Scotland this autumn.

The death of the Earl of Strafford has given somewhat more of a foundation to a rumour which has been from time to time mentioned lately, to the effect that the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Howard Douglas, and Lord Gough were likely to be created Field-Marshals. The two gallant veterans well deserve so great a mark of honour, while coupled with his high rank, the earnestness and good intention of the Royal Duke while in command of the Army, fairly entitle him to be associated with them. It would be no expense to the country, as Lord Gough and Sir Howard Douglas would continue to receive their regimental pay only, while the Duke of Cambridge would doubtless readily follow the example of Lord Hardinge, who, on being appointed a Field-Marshal, accepted only the pay and allowances of a General on the Staff.

To-day General Knollys resigns the Aldershot command, in which he will be succeeded by Sir John Pennefather. Sir George Wetherall assumes the command of the Northern district on Monday. On the same day Major-General Forster assumes the duties of Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in the room of Sir Charles Yorke, who well deserves the Grand Cross of the Bath conferred upon him after six years of constant and trying work; and Sir Alfred Horsford takes General Forster's place as Deputy Adjutant-General.

Lieut.-General Gascoigne, who resigns the command of the Dublin district, will very probably be succeeded by Major-General the Hon. A. A. Dalzell, now commanding the Cork district, which will thereby become vacant.

Colonel Hemphill, of the 26th Regiment, has been appointed to command a brigade at the Curragh, for the purposes of drill and field evolutions during the summer.

Colonel Blane, Assistant Adjutant-General in Dublin, is on leave of absence, and the duties of the office are being discharged by Captain Morgan, Major of Brigade.

From the detailed statement in another column, it will be seen that the total strength of the Volunteers reviewed in Hyde Park, on Saturday, was 20,890 of all ranks.

The Gunboat Committee had another sitting this week, Sir Frederick Smith in the chair, and Sir Baldwin Walker, the Surveyor of the Navy, was re-examined. The Committee have issued summonses for the attendance of Sir Charles Wood and Sir Maurice Berkeley. The former was First Lord of the Admiralty, and the latter Senior Sea Lord, at the time the contracts for building the gun and mortar-boats were issued. Sir Frederick in the interval between the last and the next sitting of the Committee, has made up his mind to visit Chatham Dockyard, and there make a personal examination of the gun and mortar boats laid up there.

The Indian Government has decided that the troops employed at and prior to the battle of Banda and siege of Kotah respectively, shall be held entitled to the clasp for Central India; but that those of other of the columns of Generals Whitlock and Roberts, who were employed in the subsequent minor engagements, shall have a claim to the medal only.

It is officially announced that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will embark for Canada in the screw line-of-battle ship Hero, 91, Captain George H. Seymour, C.B., and will be accompanied by the Ariadne, 26, Captain E. W. Vansittart, and Flying Fish, 6, Commander Charles W. Hope. The Hero has a complement of 880 seamen and marines, the Ariadne, 450, and the Flying Fish, 110. The Ariadne will be well worthy of a visit from our trans-Atlantic cousins, as, although only mounting 26 guns, these are of the heaviest calibre, and she actually measures nearly 100 tons more than the Hero, which mounts 91 guns; she has also 1000 horse-power, whereas the latter ship has only 600. According to present arrangements the Flying Fish will start a day or two in advance, so that she may be able to reach the shores of Canada at about the same time with her more powerful consorts.

The Royal Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the Dockyards will commence their labours in earnest on Monday next. The Surveyor of the Navy, Sir Baldwin Walker, will be one of the first witnesses examined, and it will only be fair to this officer, on whom so much responsibility has been cast, that Lord Clarence Paget should be present, so that the charges which his lordship brought forward last session in his famous Opposition speech should be thoroughly explained away, as, up to this moment, not one of them has been substantiated against Sir Baldwin; and from what we know of Lord Clarence, judging of the honest and good-tempered way in which he has conducted the duties of the office, he will be eager to withdraw that portion of his statement in which he cast the blame of reckless expenditure upon one who had no more control of the use of the public money than he had himself.

It has been known in naval circles for some time past that Rear-Admiral George Elliot was desirous of relinquishing the appointment of Captain of the Fleet under Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle. His retirement has now been officially announced, and he is to be succeeded by Rear-Admiral Robert Fanshawe Stopford. Admiral Stopford is an excellent and popular officer; but we must say that it appears to us we are sadly off for active officers, if on each vacancy that occurs, we have almost invariably to depend upon a Martin, a Fanshawe, or a Stopford to fill it.

THE CHINESE WAR.—Some weeks since Lord Clarence Paget declined, for reasons he thought sufficiently weighty, to give the exact amount of our naval forces employed in the East Indies and on the coast of China. The following particulars will be interesting to the public at a time when, in all probability, hostilities are going on; and, as we have collected them from the most reliable sources, they may be depended upon. We have two Admirals—Vice-Admiral James Hope, C.B., and Rear-Admiral Lewis T. Jones, C.B.; one Commodore, twelve Captains, one Acting-Captain, seventeen Commanders, two Acting-Commanders, twenty-five Lieutenants-Commanding, and two Masters-Commanding. There are serving under these officers, in addition to a number for disposal in the event of casualties, the usual complement of Lieutenants, &c., according to the ratings of the different ships. There are fifty-nine effective vessels of various classes, mounting 490 guns, manned by upwards of 7000 seamen and marines. There are also borne on the books of the flag-ship Chesapeake, 2 battalions of Royal Marine Light Infantry, and a company of Royal Marine Artillery, making together some 1800 men. We have, therefore, in addition to the army dispatched from India and from England, 9000 sailors and marines to bring against the Chinese. We have not taken into account the vessels and the crews of the late East India Company's navy, as they are chiefly employed on other parts of the station, and have not hitherto taken part in the new war with China. We have not noticed receiving-ships, storeships, or hospital-ships, of which there are several.

Her Majesty the Queen has consented to inaugurate the first prize meeting of the National Rifle Association, of which H.R.H. the Prince Consort is the patron, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, Secretary at War, the president. Wimbledon Common, on which the events which will commence on Monday next will take place, has been prepared by the erection of tents and other suitable accommodation for the reception of the distinguished persons who will meet Her Majesty on Monday, and who will attend on the following days to witness the competition amongst riflemen. Her Majesty is expected to arrive on the ground at three o'clock on Monday afternoon, when an address will be presented to her, probably by Mr. Sidney Herbert, the president, or by Lord Elcho, and the active business of the meeting will commence as soon as the Queen has fired a rifle from a fixed stand. Her Majesty has offered a prize of 250*l.* for the best rifle shot amongst Volunteers, and it is a *sine quâ non* that all Volunteers intending to compete must appear in the uniform of their respective corps. The Prince Consort offers a prize of 100*l.*, open to all comers, and it is expected that a considerable number of foreigners will enter the lists as competitors.

ST. GEORGE'S RIFLES.—It has been arranged that, upon the occasion of Her Majesty's visit to Wimbledon Common, on Monday next, to inaugurate the proceedings of the National Rifle Association, 100 members of the St. George's Rifles (Hanover Square) shall be selected to form a guard of honour to escort her upon the ground. It must be very gratifying to the feelings of the Volunteers as a body that this duty, which, as a matter of course, usually devolves on a detachment of regular troops, is allotted to them upon so important an occasion. It is worthy of mention, in connection with the St. George's Rifles, that it is in contemplation to establish cadet classes in the corps, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, the commanding officer, has announced his willingness to accept any number of young gentlemen who are related to the members, or are recommended by them. Should this idea be adopted and acted upon by other Volunteer corps, the nucleus will be formed of a permanent force capable at a future time of indefinite expansion.

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THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The nation is still thrilling with the emotion excited by the spectacle in Hyde Park last week, which agitated through every fibre of the heart of the great metropolis. The pulse of England has been beating more fully and freely ever since—the flush of pride is on her cheek—and with joy and gratitude she acknowledges the devotion of her sons. To the remotest cottage has been carried the story which makes us feel something of that heroic ardour, and the consciousness of youthful strength, which constitute the vital power of empires. We know how the Queen saw on that ever-memorable day, with gleaming eye, the battalions of her freemen soldiers. We have sympathised in the exultation which the Sovereign must have felt in the manifestation of her people's love of country and attachment to the throne. The soil seems to have become more firm under our feet. The sky has cleared; or if dark clouds charged with lightning still gather on the horizon, we are assured that, with God's blessing, we have nothing to fear from the violence of the storm. In the midst of doubt and perplexity, in an ocean of trouble, whilst the pilots were watching the course of the ship in fear and trembling, whilst the durability of her materials and the resources of her crew were canvassed with diffidence, the vessel of the state has of itself offered us an element of perfect security, and satisfies us that she can right herself in any crisis. To the armed despotisms of Europe the army of 20,000 men may seem a small thing, a matter of very little boast. To us, however, it is full of comforting significance. It is in no spirit of vain boasting that we ask what would Austria have given for such a force on the heights of Solferino, and what would not Naples dare in cruelty and wrong if she could only rely on that army to stand before the bands of Garibaldi? The student of history can tell what twenty thousand Englishmen have done in fight in times gone by. We now have proof that the population of the island has not deteriorated in martial spirit, in physical vigour, or in love of country. A few months ago, and the old giant was thought to have grown faint from loss of blood in Crimean and Indian wars—to have parted with his armour and with his spirit—to have enervated his system by shopkeeping, and gold collecting, and luxury, so that robbers might come in and plunder him, if not with ease, with certainty. He awoke in time last week, and we saw how he will protect his own—that which his right hand has won, and which he holds for his children and for the race of freemen all over the world, if the day comes when his own shall be menaced. A few months have seen the Volunteers spring into life—not energetic, or simultaneous, and universal life, but into slowly spreading existence. Now the whole body is warmed with noble blood which shall be shed freely, if needs be. We may count the weeks in which the Volunteers have been raised, drilled, and equipped. One day sufficed to concentrate 20,000 of them in Hyde Park. There are one hundred and odd thousands more who could be brought to the neighbourhood of any armed visitors ere they had well lighted their cooking-kettles. In a few hours, with admirable regularity, they were assembled in a limited area, and in a shorter time than any military man believed possible they were marched out of it again in perfect order. These things have their influence abroad as well as at home. One lesson which they teach to Government, whilst it is soothing to their fears, if they have any, is by no means calculated to lessen their responsibility. England tells them, in fact, that she will take on her shoulders a full share of the home defence, but that she expects her power on the sea shall be maintained, and that her distant empires and dependencies, her honour and her dignity in every sea, and on every land, shall be defended and secured. If they fail—

> Si tamen impia
> Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada—

we have our Volunteers, but we must know how it has all happened.

As a spectacle the Review was admirable. The arrangements were complete. No one will acknowledge more readily than the Volunteers themselves the forethought, the solicitude, and the skill displayed by the military authorities in the preparations for their marching, arrival, reception, disposition, and departure; and they will willingly admit that professional skill and experience in a soldier's business were requisite to render the display possible. The march of every corps had to be nicely timed, the ground told off to a yard, the points placed, and colours fixed with accuracy; and if these things were done well, it must be admitted, also, that the Volunteers showed really military instincts and soldierly spirit in obeying their instructions.

The Duke of Cambridge deserves the highest credit for the genuine and hearty support he has ever given to the Volunteers, even in the hour of their birth, when the infant Hercules was an object of pure suspicion and ridicule to a section of the country; and His Royal Highness has on behalf of Her Majesty acknowledged the ability and entire devotion of Colonel M'Murdo, on whom devolved the cares of preparing for the great Review.

It will not be necessary for us to describe the scene in the Park, the aspect of the Metropolis, or the incidents connected with the arrival of the corps, or of Her Majesty.

It was strange enough, but as the threatening clouds swept over the grey masses who formed a solid wall to the green sward of the Park in front of the spectators, one who had seen it was reminded of the vast columns of the Russians who advanced in the last great charge to the Tchernaya. The Queen has arrived in a most stately and effective pageantry, with more than ordinary effectiveness of pomp. Surrounded by her generals and great officers of state, escorted by her Guards, she passes between the countless spectators on the one side, and on the other the apparently interminable line of battalions created by the spirit and devotion of her people. Well may she feel proud as she goes along; for though the eyes of other sovereigns may have rested upon armies infinitely greater, upon martial displays more vast and brilliant, assuredly it has never fallen to the lot of a monarch to be the centre of a scene of such solid grandeur, so entirely free from the canker which must tinge the despot's heart in the midst of his most glittering pageant, as that of Saturday, when the free and unpurchased devotion of a nation proferred itself—a disciplined army—to its Sovereign.

When the royal *cortége* had proceeded along the whole length of the line, it returned to the centre point of the spectators and the great event of the day—the march past—began.

The march of the 1st Division, which was the only corps to which cavalry Volunteers were attached, was watched with great anxiety. General Love might well be proud of the effect of his little force, which, in the march past, set all the spectators at rest as to the result of the day. The Duke of Manchester, leading his stout squadron of eighty mounted riflemen, marched at the head of the column. Though somewhat foreign, the uniform of the corps is becoming and picturesque; the men had good English horses under them, and rode them with a good Huntingdon seat as if they were accustomed to the saddle; and even though the troopers did not seem too well suited for service on foot with the rifle, the Duke must be congratulated on the success of his exertions, to which we wish a still larger development in creating mounted Volunteers. A small troop of the 1st Surrey Mounted Rifles, commanded by Captain Meller, followed, each Volunteer with his rifle slung over a not very sightly tunic, in the manner of the Chasseur d'Afrique, so as to protect the body and the neck from a sabre cut. Although the appearance of these troops of mounted men was very creditable, and the movement of man and horse wonderfully good, it is doubtful whether these small corps would be of any real use unless they were much more numerous. A mere handful of troopers could do very little good, except as intelligent orderlies and extra temporary aides-de-camp, as they would be too few for vidette duty, much less for skirmishing; though good riders, well mounted, might be valuable, if they are on the spot in front of an enemy when wanted. A division of a horse troop of the Honourable Artillery Company of London came next, with two guns, apparently six-pounders, the only artillery on the field, with the exception of the Armstrong battery, from which the salutes were fired. Lord Colville had every reason to be content with the impression produced by his civic soldiers on the fair ladies and on the strangers, who were not aware that in Finsbury is nurtured the martial spirit of the Trained Bands of London, and that there is a famous regiment in that borough, in uniform, and in all but average stature, so like the Guards as to afford reasonable excuse for the variety of opinions which were expressed on the platforms as to their identity, and to justify the exclamations of "Here come the Guards!" which broke from some of the spectators. The 1st Engineer Volunteers, closely resembling in their uniform the Sappers and Miners, with the exception of white stripes and silver lace instead of yellow and gold, succeeded, marching steadily and well. We are inclined to doubt the value of exceedingly limited special corps such as these, unless the members really acquire special knowledge of their duties. For instance, if each private Sapper learns a Sapper's duty, he would be very useful on occasion to do the work for which Sappers are intended, namely, to direct working parties in the ordinary business of throwing up fences, making approaches, repairing embrasures, cutting gabions, tracing, &c. If they are not thus qualified, they are merely ordinary Volunteers,—gallant gentlemen, good soldiers, but not very useful as Volunteers. The Volunteer Six-Foot Guards, showy as they look, well as they marched, and applauded as they deservedly were, are open to similar objections.

We can scarcely be certain of the corps which followed; grey-coated, gaitered, and well set-up stalwart men; but we can congratulate them on the perfect precision of their march, and the excellence of their line as they advanced towards the Queen. Each mounted officer in command, on approaching the Royal carriage, saluted his Sovereign by lowering the point of his sword; Generals and their immediate staff wheeling round after the march passed to the left, and taking post in the line of commanding-officers in the line nearly opposite the Royal carriage, close by the bands of the Guards, which had assembled opposite the Royal Standard, and played with great judgment and taste throughout the march, in which their efforts were very useful.

The Artillery Brigade showed in considerable strength. Kent may be proud of her 1st battalion of Artillery Volunteers and without invidious particularity, the Royal Arsenal and the Dockyard companies were deserving of high praise for their soldierly bearing. The 2nd battalion, consisting of four different companies, was composed of corps from Bristol, Brighton, and distant Durham; the Marchioness of Londonderry having, with her usual masculine activity, got up a fine corps of her own tenantry, whom she entertained most liberally and thoughtfully on their arrival. A name, which on that day could not be heard without emotion, ran along the line as soon as the head of the first Brigade approached; the Duke of Wellington, with his father's sword in his hand—an old-fashioned curved sabre—led the advance of an extremely efficient and serviceable-looking brigade. His Grace, in times gone by, was known as a smart officer of the Rifle Brigade; and the brigade-major of his warlike following, Major Hume, is one who saw service in the Crimea, and who accompanied Sir John Campbell on the staff of the 3rd Division in the tremendous assault on the 18th of June, in which his chief was killed, and our troops repulsed from the Redan with terrible slaughter. The Iron Duke himself could not have despised the strong and vigorous battalions who followed his son, company by company. They marched past to the music of the united bands of the Guards' brigade, keeping their time and distance wonderfully, and sometimes admirably.

The fronts of the companies in most of the brigades seemed to vary from 20 to 30 file; sometimes the line of nursing sergeants in the rear had a little judicious shoving and poking to administer to the centre of the rear rank, which is always the weak point when marching in close review order. A change in the music of the march, want of ear or of length of leg in the captain on the right, now and then produced very visible results on the regularity of the march; but on the whole the stream, which for more than an hour and a half went past the Queen, moved like successive waves with unbroken regularity, in relative distance, in equal motion, and in precision of line. Our eyes are so much accustomed in this country to the machine-ruling which we have borrowed from the Prussians, and from the old rectilinear formations of the latter part of the last century, that we can scarcely understand how exceedingly wonderful was the result produced by assiduous drilling.

A French general might, perhaps, have objected to the slowness of the review step, but he could not fail to be satisfied with the regularity of movement and of line, scarcely to be found in a French regiment. This remark applies generally to all the corps on the field.

The general object of Colonel Macmurdo, whom our great contemporary in present anticipation calls General, next to regularity of arrival and departure, seems to have been to break the Brigade into equal battalions. In the case of the Duke of Wellington's, there was a splendid force of four battalions, numbering altogether 2700 men, of which the second, under Lord Radstock, seemed exceedingly efficient, although it would be scarcely fair to pass by without a word of praise some of the battalions of the 3rd and 4th Divisions, or the 1st Middlesex. In the 2nd Brigade, led by Lieut.-Colonel Hicks, which consisted also of four battalions 2500 strong, the 1st battalion of the City of London, and the 2nd battalion under Captain Rose, showed exceedingly well. The Custom House battalion, and the men of Essex, are equally deserving of notice; but the 3rd Brigade, commanded by Lord Ranelagh, was still more interesting. The 2nd Middlesex formed one battalion, 789 strong (we give the official numbers). In the 2nd battalion, under Lord Bury, were assembled the Civil Service men of Somerset House, terrible for facts and figures, full of learning and statistical information, in whose ranks moved men famous for social knowledge and varied experience of public life; and the 38th Middlesex, comprising the *élite* of the brush, which seems by the bye to be associated in its successfulness with a large share of physical power, to judge by the bearing and stature of the gallant painters. The 3rd battalion, under Lord Grosvenor, 938 strong, seemed well worthy of the name of the "Queen's," and in its marching and bearing showed that no ordinary pains had been taken by officers and men in their drill. Although the 4th battalion, "The Devil's Own," did not muster much above 480 men, the appearance and marching of the strong well set-up children of the forum was a most complete demonstration of the healthiness of legal pursuits, and of the adaptability of gentlemen of the legal profession to defend the laws of their country, in whatever form they may be menaced. They were led by the son of a distinguished Irish lawyer, who has served in the appropriate Rifle Brigade. The common law and equity bar presented a military aspect not inferior to that of any corps in the Park.

A fearful thought suggested itself to a legal member of the House as it passed before him, which, although somewhat an exaggeration, was still not monstrous to imagine;—said he to a friend, in a frenzy of emotion, "Imagine the frightful effects of a discharge of grape into that column. What learning and what knowledge might be destroyed at a volley; they would charge the devil, if necessary, but the whole Chancery bar might be swept away with a couple of rounds from a 68-pounder." One missed, however, many faces well known in Westminster Hall. The successful barrister is apt to become fat or apathetic. Mr. Edwin James is much fitter to fight the battle of the publicans in the House than to do a day's light skirmishing or quick marching in the field. The 4th Brigade was led by Lord Elcho, to whose strenuous and unflagging perseverance, the Volunteer movement in the Metropolis owes a great deal of its éclât; 420 gallant Scots, constituting the 15th Middlesex, for once forgetting the wrongs of their particular lion, and the exclusiveness of their nationality, marched shoulder to shoulder,—stout, stern, and strong,—the first company in grey kilts and plaids, led by their captain, Mackenzie, who, having proved himself one of the best rifle shots in England, has shown himself an earnest Highland soldier. For ourselves we must say that, respecting very sincerely all national prejudices, we cannot conceive a more uncomfortable attire for a rifleman than kilt, and scarf, and plaid. Bushes, and brakes, and thorns must sadly lacerate and perplex him, and his limbs are open to all the malign influences of the insect world, and to all the inclemencies of heat and cold; but "he that will to Cupar maun to Cupar;" and we doubt not the gallant Gaels would fight as well in their hodden grey petticoats and naked legs as if they were clothed in proof of Milan. The 2nd battalion was formed of the 1st Surrey, a fine body, 414 strong. Surrey and the metropolitan districts furnished 1040 men, exceeding in stature and appearance the average of Line regiments in the 3rd and 4th battalions.

The 2nd Division, consisting of four Brigades, was under the command of Lord Rokeby, a kindly old Guardsman, who saw service in the Crimea during the campaign of 1855. At the head of his brigade, Major Shervington, who led the remnants of the 46th out of the terrible field of Inkerman, and who served in the trenches throughout the siege of Sebastopol, acted as

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brigadier to Colonel Thorold, commanding the 1st Brigade; the four battalions of which were principally composed of companies and corps from the county of Kent, which displayed in this movement a zeal worthy of its warlike reputation; though Essex furnished three fine corps to the 1st battalion. The outlying metropolitan districts presented a fair show under Lieut.-Colonel Croyndon, and Woolwich again gave a proof that, if it absorbed a good deal of the country's money, it was ready to fight for what it got, in the shape of large and soldierly contingents to the 3rd and 4th battalions. The 2nd Brigade, under the Marquis of Donegal, composed of four battalions of diverse elements, worked so well together as to satisfy the most incredulous of the cohesion which can be produced in an intelligent body like the Volunteers under very ordinary pressure. Gloucestershire furnished the 1st battalion, 836 strong. Warwickshire contributed the 2nd battalion, 759 strong. Major Lindsay, who got the V. C. and something more for defending the colours of the Scots Fusiliers at Alma, headed the 3rd battalion of the gallant Berkshire, of the 2nd Oxford, and 1st Dorset, 543 strong. In the 4th battalion the Irish, led by a loyal Fitzgerald, marched in company with the men of Northampton and of Bucks, 443 strong. It may be observed that in many of the metropolitan companies and battalions, the Irish, less cohesive than the Scotch, form a considerable portion of the members. The efforts of these gallant Volunteers to secure a separate national identity for themselves were heartily approved of by the spectators; and as with waving plumes the companies stepped lightly on to the spirited step of "Garyowen," to which they have so often listened in the old land, when thinking of the gallant deeds of their fathers fighting for the British Crown, they were loudly cheered on all sides. Brigadier-General Russell, fresh from Indian fields, brought upon the sward of Hyde Park a splendid brigade, of which Lancashire and Nottingham divided the glory. The peace party of Manchester were represented by 1837 as stout Volunteers as ever carried arms; and when the Robin Hoods appeared in sight in eight strong companies, it was felt by all how strong are the old associations and traditions which knit men's hearts together in England. Sherwood Forest has long since disappeared; Robin Hood is a semi-mythical abstract, but the band that pulled the archer's bow in the name of freedom has its representative now in the vigorous grasp which wields the rifle. The 4th Brigade, under Brigadier-General Taylor, was composed of various companies from Surrey and Kent, Sussex and Derby, Stafford and Worcester, the West Riding and Cheshire. And at the last moment changes in formation, too minute to be exactly chronicled, though not to be plainly observed, were introduced into the composition of the various corps. Being composed of so many unconnected companies, the three battalions of which this brigade was constituted, were commanded by officers of the regular army. Thus, Lord Alexander Russell, the colonel of one of the most splendid and historic battalions in the British Line—the 1st of the Rifle Brigade—headed the second battalion; Colonel Allen, 25th Regiment, who set the example of coolness and courage at the blowing up of the Eastern Monarch troopship, the first; while a smart ex-Adjutant of the Guards—Lieut.-Colonel Fremantle, of the Coldstreams—commanded the battalion which brought up the rear of this grand and substantial procession. Nor were there absent from the cavalcade other figures reminding one of more terrible fields. Thus appeared upon the ground Major William Barnard of the Guards, who served in the Crimea, and who accompanied his lamented father to India, and remained there until death seized upon him in the height of the terrible contest before Delhi. He seemed to be acting as major of brigade. Thus again, came before us another Crimean in the same capacity, Captain Napier Sturt, who well upholding the chivalry of the young blood of England, was wounded severely in the most glorious of our battles on that ill-fated peninsula, returned to his duty as soon as he was able, and remained before Sebastopol till the war was over. As the various corps marched past it became a difficult question to determine which was the most becoming of the uniforms, though nothing could be more obvious than the unsightliness of certain forms of tunics. Nothing can be more incongruous than the French cavalry caps, with a heavy horse-hair plume, and a rifleman's dress; long tunics reaching far down the thigh give men the air of railway guards or rural police, and are not by any means so becoming or soldier-like as the long frocks of the Russian or French infantry. Red, as a general rule, does not harmonise with grey, or full colour, on cuffs or collar, nor are bands to caps or tufts as smart as short plumes, still less are horse-hair crests becoming. Bluish greys are cold and unimpressive, dwarfing as it were the size and proportions of the figure, whilst warm and drab greys strike gently on the eye, when near, and when distant, melt away in cloud-like vacuity. Brass ornaments and gold lace are exceedingly offensive on dark green, which has indeed the disadvantage of rendering it incumbent on any corps which assumes it, to assimilate very closely to the uniform of the Rifle Brigade, or of the 60th, if they desire to look becoming. Dark green again becomes black at any considerable distance, and can only be saved from high relief by juxtaposition with the darkest forest, or with the deepest evergreen foliage. The lighter greys show well with black facings, dark grey harmonises well with emerald green; and, as a general rule, caps look better than the compromise between English shako and French kepis, which has been adopted by so many corps; and, from the few specimens on the ground, an impression has been created in our minds in favour of the gaiter, which looks useful and workmanlike.

In our last impression we gave so complete a programme of the arrangements that it would be mere repetition to dwell upon them here. However, the problem of getting 20,000 men into Hyde Park and out again was triumphantly solved by Colonel M'Murdo. His programme was a model, and its fulfilment absolute perfection. Within ten minutes of each other the reports from the railway stations came in that all was right at London Bridge, Paddington, Euston, and King's Cross. Perhaps even more admirable were the arrangements for leaving the Park. Many experienced Line officers predicted that midnight would witness the still departing Volunteers. The fact was that the Bristol corps were being railed out of Paddington station on their homeward journey at a very few minutes after 6, and of the 20,890 Volunteers not one was in the Park at 7·30.

We must say a special word of public praise is due to these corps who came with an utter abnegation of personal comfort from great distances. The 1800 from Manchester were 27 hours under arms; while from the time Lady Londonderry's gallant contingent left Seaham to that of their return, more than 36 hours must have elapsed. As far as possible, their noble mistress tempered the hard journey by good and substantial cheer and thoughtful attentions worthy of a true soldier's wife.

A sum of the actual strength of each battalion upon the ground will no doubt be of more than present interest, and we subjoin the official "state," as corrected. In the hurry of preparing the returns the numbers were mis-stated, and thus some of our daily contemporaries were led into a computation that those reviewed were a little above 18,000, when they were in reality within a fraction of 21,000.

		Actual Strength.
1st Division.		
Mounted Volunteers		143
Hon. Artillery Company, Engineers, and Six Foot Guards		666
Artillery Brigade		1250
1st Brigade,	1st Batt. (Victoria Rifles, &c.)	786
	2nd Batt. (Lord Radstock's)	629
	3rd Batt. (St. George's, &c.)	505
	4th Batt. (Major Bigge's)	802
2nd Brigade,	1st Batt. (1st City of London)	500
	2nd Batt. (2nd City of London)	682
	3rd Batt. (Customs, &c.)	744
	4th Batt. (Tower Hamlets, &c.)	591
3rd Brigade,	1st Batt. (Lord Ranelagh's)	789
	2nd Batt. (Artists and Civil Service)	415
	3rd Batt. (Queen's)	938
	4th Batt. (Inns of Court)	482
4th Brigade,	1st Batt. (Scottish and Working Men's)	419
	2nd Batt. (1st Surrey)	414
	3rd Batt. (Surrey)	694
	4th Batt. (Surrey)	600
2nd Division.		
1st Brigade,	1st Batt. (Essex)	650
	2nd Batt. (Kent)	795
	3rd Batt. (1st Royal Arsenal)	490
	4th Batt. (2nd Royal Arsenal)	472
2nd Brigade,	1st Batt. (Glster. and Somst.)	836
	2nd Batt. (Warwick)	759
	3rd Batt. (Berks, &c.)	530
	4th Batt. (Irish, &c.)	443
3rd Brigade,	1st Batt. (1st Manchester)	705
	2nd Batt. (2nd Manchester)	605
	3rd Batt. (3rd Manchester)	527
	4th Batt. (Robin Hood)	543
4th Brigade,	1st Batt. (Surrey)	480
	2nd Batt. (Cinque Ports, &c.)	530
	3rd Batt. (Derby, &c.)	476

There were thus in Brigades :—

1st Division—	
Mounted	143
Hon. Artillery Co., Engineers, and Volunt. Guards	666
Artillery Brigade	1250
1st Brigade	2722
2nd ,,	2517
3rd ,,	2624
4th ,,	2127
2nd Division—	
1st Brigade	2407
2nd ,,	2568
3rd ,,	2380
4th ,,	1486
Making a grand total of	20,890

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF ONE OF THE VOLUNTEERS REVIEWED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Of a review, there are aspects *ab extra* and *ab intra*, the one from the house, and the one from the stage. I offer you an attempt at rendering the latter.

Let a previous word be said of the exertions of some of the corps who came from the more distant counties. To place those in line at 4 o'clock had been an affair of twelve hours on the average, of previous hard work, and of many days of arranging and providing. In respect of these distant Volunteers, as in respect of everything else connected with the review, the War Office did its work admirably. Some of the Railway companies did not so do theirs, but Saturday last will have been a lesson to them as to others. A great point was to ensure the breakfasting of the country Volunteers. Through bad time kept by a Railway company, and the needless fidget of somebody, a Manchester regiment was marched into a room in sight of a comfortable breakfast, only to be marched off to the Park without tasting it, and the consequence was that the men fainted by dozens. There was the greatest difficulty in finding accommodation near the various stations, and in the case of my own corps we had to march to a tavern in an obscure district a mile off. There was but just time: the trains were two precious hours too late.

At last off to the Park. One very gratifying thing to notice, was the civility and good feeling of the Londoners. No omnibus cad or cabby "chaffed" us; no roughs yelled "Who shot the dog?" All were civil, and seemingly pleased. As we neared the Park, windows, balconies, house-tops, and carriages were crowded; and the streets and Park roads were packed. The wealth and power of the country seemed creaming up to the surface. Not to trench, however, on the province of yourself and others as outsiders, only let me quote Blücher's expression, when, riding through London, and regarding the place from the Blücher point of view; he stroked his moustache, and exclaimed, "Mein G—tt vat a town for to plunder!" It is therefore very well worth while to prevent the plundering.

The enclosure of the Park entered from the north side, an extraordinary scene presented itself, which, in its picturesque apparent confusion, to result shortly in a condition of the most complete order, was an aspect of the day well worth seeing, and which no one but those who were in it could see. Bodies of Volunteers of all colours and equipments were moving in all directions over ground of varying surface, like ants swarming over their molehill, marching, counter-marching, wheeling, and left and right turning. At one time a strong dark battalion came sweeping down a hill upon our fours, as if they meant to annihilate us, when "left half turn" carried them off, just missing the tail of us. Brigadiers, staff-officers, and commanders of battalions, were riding about, bands playing, and the life and excitement all around was indescribable.

Not many minutes passed before we had piled arms on the extreme left of the line. Then ensued a time of dusting and polishing, refreshing, smoking, sitting down, and talking in groups. It was a most wonderful spectacle,—the groups, the colour, the trees, the grass. And it did NOT rain!

Before 4 o'clock the long line of contiguous battalions was at "attention," and the officers in front, ready for the salute. The Queen came and passed,—a brilliant show,—and so much of the performance was over. Next, the whole line of battalions had to take ground to the right; and here came to Volunteers one practical illustration of the use and meaning of all the drilling and grind-work they had been going through for months, viz., to enable them to move in order. And move they did, orderly and well. We were commanded by a Guardsman, who won the confidence and liking of the battalion directly, by that charm of manner which is a happy peculiarity of all Guardsmen. "3rd battalion, attention! fours right! quick march!" and we were moved on for a short distance. Then, "halt! stand at ease!" Again, "attention! quick march!" and so went on, moving and stopping, and gradually gaining to the right. Presently, the corps and battalions, which had been on the right, had moved up on their side of the square, wheeled on to the marching-past side, and were to be seen by us, far off in the distance, passing by the Queen. I am not sure but that this distant view of the spectacle was to the full as imposing as a near one. Battalion after battalion were seen sweeping by in serried ranks; and the knowledge of how many more of them were to pass before we should reach that distant ground—as many as it might perhaps take an hour and a-half to move on—gave a peculiar and impressive idea of the magnitude of the force present. Mine was the front company of the battalion, and each time that the "halt! stand at ease!" came, we had an excellent view of the marching past on the opposite side of the square. We saw the second wheels going on at the double; and the head of the reviewed force, the Duke of Manchaster's Mounted Rifles, presently caught us up and followed on our left, halting as we halted. They were magnificent men and horses, superbly dressed and equipped. At length we had edged on by our "attention! quick march! halt!" process to the corner of the square. Here, it was "Front, turn! by the right, quick march!" Another corner, and a wheel; and now we were moving on, to do it well or ill, in front of that great stage. I don't think any of us feared we should do it ill. There were a few minutes of anxious watching for accurate stepping and dressing, and the thing was done. Some 100 yards past the Queen an ingenious trap had been contrived by the Board of Works for throwing the battalions into disorder. A wet hollow place in the ground had been left, and where for ought I know the surface had been cut up by cart wheels and workmen, and it had now become a perfect quagmire. "Don't pick your way,—go through it:" and so they did, but it was hard to keep your legs, and the trap was very nearly successful. Now for the second wheel! Look, O Company, at that Guardsman by the flag, and keep him to your left,—and steady,—steady,—trot and dance round evenly,—he is looking down your front rank to see how you will do it. All right. "Forward;" Still at the double. "Quick!" A third wheel, complete, brought us up where we had taken ground at first, our left front rank man standing exactly touching the tree he had stood by when the Queen passed by. A short pause, and then, the advance in line,—halt,—and general salute. I hear it was well done.

A faint murmur of hurrahs is heard far off. It rises in power as it sweeps down the line of battalions, the voices of enthusiastic thousands.

The review was over. "Officers to the front!" A semi-circle was formed in front of the Brigadier. "Gentlemen!—I am desired by the Commander-in-Chief to convey to you from the Queen, that Her Majesty has experienced the greatest possible satisfaction from what she has seen this day. The manner in which the Volunteers have marched past has astonished every soldier on the ground."

But a few minutes of piled arms were allowed before we were marched off. The man next me turned his head and exclaimed, "Look there!" I looked over my shoulder and a sight it was indeed; a broad slope covered with the broken-up line of battalions of moving men swarming down it, in patches of colour like gigantic flower beds, and glittering with innumerable points of bright light. It was a glimpse of but a single instant, but was another of the many wonderful, soul-stirring aspects of that great day for old England—Saturday, the 23rd of June, 1860.—I am, &c., PARS FUI.

FOLKESTONE.—A presentation of instruments to the band of the Folkestone Artillery Volunteers takes place to-day on the Pavilion Hotel lawn. The instruments have been purchased, and the presentation will be made at 6 p.m. by a committee of ladies who have originated a subscription for the purpose of providing the Volunteer band with the brass instruments required; the daughter of Captain Kennicott, R.N., has been very energetic in promoting this laudable object.

HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY.—We have received a letter from an old member of the Hon. Artillery Company, in which he denies that the heat and weight of the bearskin compelled several of the men to fall out of the ranks prior to the inspection of the corps by the Prince Consort last week. Our correspondent praises the bearskin as more comfortable, and cooler than any of the four head-dresses successively worn during his membership.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Malabar has been wrecked in Galle harbour, and the details of the occurrence have been most graphically described in a very long and very interesting letter from the special correspondent of the *Times*. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were on board, and both ambassadors lost their credentials. A large quantity of specie was sunk, but it was expected to be saved by divers.

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OUR MILITIA SYSTEM.

In introducing a bill for the amendment of the Militia Laws on Tuesday evening, Mr. Sidney Herbert made an important and interesting speech upon our present militia system, which we subjoin in substance.

Mr. Herbert began by dwelling upon the unsatisfactory condition of the force at present as regards numbers and its disproportion to the adult strength of the country. He found that the number of adults between the ages of 18 and 45 in 1800, was 1,900,000; in 1815, 2,329,000; in 1851, 4,167,000; and it was computed by the Registrar-General that the number at the next census would be 4,622,000. The constant changes which were going on with regard to the embodiment and disembodiment of the militia was the cause which injuriously affected their substantial and permanent form. He read to the House a statement of the successive embodiments and disembodiments which had taken place since 1854. In 1854, 18 regiments were embodied in May, June, and July; 119 regiments were subsequently embodied in December. In the January, February, and March of 1855, a large portion of 119 regiments were embodied. In May, June, and July, 1856, 113 regiments were disembodied. In August and September of the same year 30 regiments were embodied, and in September, 1857, 25 were again embodied. In 1858 and 1859 several regiments were embodied and disembodied, and in the present year several had been embodied. He was ready to admit that the embodiment of these regiments did great service to the state, and he cast no blame on any one who embodied them. Indeed, if any one was to blame more than another it was the man who set the example of embodiment and that person was himself, for in 1858 a great embodiment had taken place for the purpose of providing men for the war in the Crimea. It was notorious that many men who entered the militia imbibed a taste for the profession of arms, which afterwards induced them to join the line. It was, therefore, a matter of policy during the Crimean war, and also during the Indian mutiny, to embody the militia, with a view to tempting them to join the line subsequently. But this was done at the expense of the permanent success of the militia. He did not know whether it was wise to say that he hoped they had seen the last of those distant wars, which induced them to embody the militia in the expectation of getting thereby a more rapid augmentation of the line, but at present it appeared that every effort should be made not only to strengthen the line, but to take care that it should not be strengthened at the expense of the militia, which must be regarded as a great element in the defence of the country. One effect of the constant embodiment and disembodiment of the militia was to drive away the county gentlemen. A friend of his who had great experience in the militia wrote to him in these terms—"If you do not retain the services of the county gentlemen, you will have instead of them a mixture of half-pay officers, used-up Indians, and adventurers." That was strong language, but there was truth in it. A great many of these county gentlemen were in a position to choose their own profession, and if they desired to enter the Army they would have done so; and if they were to enter the militia without the prospect of rank or position, it would tend to sever their connexion with that body when embodied. He gave all credit to those who stood to their regiments under embodiment, who served in garrison, and even in colonial garrisons. But if the county gentlemen had an assurance that they would not be called upon to serve at a distance from their own homes, that they should not have to spend their time at Aldershot or Portsmouth, they would look upon the militia with different eyes. And that was still more true with regard to the men. Then, again, he must say, that the system by which these regiments necessarily were deprived of their best men by volunteering into the line greatly diminished their efficiency. Men were cajoled and harassed, and attacked by every means to induce them to enter the line, and to such an extent was this system carried on that the regiments were demoralised, their discipline was shaken, and they became a kind of Pandemonium for a certain time. The labouring class must in future distinctly understand that the militia was to be a reserve force, and that they were not to serve except in case of war. A great cry had been raised of late for a local militia, but the difference between a local militia and a general militia he could not well understand. He believed that nothing would be more unwise than to introduce a local militia instead of a general one, and it was only in consequence of the interference of the Legislature that the militia was diverted from its original object. The only thing which the militia wanted was to be left alone, and it was only from the pressure of emergencies that their original constitution, which was a sound and wise one, was interfered with. He would now state the changes which had been made in the administration of the militia force within the last few months. In the first place the restriction by which the militia were not liable to serve in Ireland—a restriction which was made when service in Ireland was not so good as it was now—was removed. They were empowered to serve in the Channel Islands, and power was given to unite the militia of two counties where the force in a single county was too small. That practice had been followed in Scotland with great advantage, and it might also be adopted in the Welsh counties. Formerly the adjutants were paid according to the number of men enrolled. This had a most prejudicial effect, for it naturally induced them to enrol men of whose character and antecedents they had no knowledge, in order to swell the numerical strength of their corps. This had also been discontinued, and since the change had been made, and the urgent wishes of the Government had been expressed to the lords-lieutenant and commanding officers that none but men whose antecedents were known should be accepted, there had been a marked improvement in the character of the militia regiments generally. He had endeavoured to impress upon all militia authorities that the object was not to have a large force upon paper only, but that the question was how many men each regiment could produce, and therefore that it was better to refuse men than to take such as were doubtful, and to have a smaller number in training than a larger number of absentees. Well, the effect of this alteration was that the number of absentees in the regiments, of which they had returns this year, and which in the last year was 4707, was this year 2060, while the effectives in the same regiments, which in 1859 were 19,546, were in 1860 22,223. This would give upon the whole 54 regiments, 52,889 for the present year against 44,340 last year. Consequently there was a marked improvement in the numbers in training this year as compared with the previous one. But they must not expect that the whole improvement would be immediate, for there was no class so slow to receive the impression as the labouring class, from whom for the most part the recruits were drawn. It would take more time to convince them that there was no intention of taking them away from their own counties, to remove the fear that the regiments might not be suddenly embodied and sent to distant parts of the country, perhaps for two or three years, instead of being merely called out for one month in the year for training. The following addition had been made to the permanent staff of each regiment in consequence of the report of the commission. A quartermaster, additional sergeant, hospital sergeant, drum or bugle major, and two sergeants as instructors of musketry. At present the whole of the militia, disembodied as well as embodied, were armed with Enfield rifles; last year they were not. It had been suggested that as it was necessary to instruct the men in the use of the Enfield rifle, and adjutants should be the instructors; several of the adjutants had gone down to Hythe, and there acquired great proficiency in the use of that arm. But it was thought that the adjutant's duties in disembodied militia regiments, where he acted as paymaster as well as adjutant, were far too onerous for him to undertake instructions in musketry in addition. Accordingly, two sergeants had been sent down to qualify as instructors from every regiment, and there were now at Hythe under instruction 14 adjutants and 260 sergeants—the number remaining to be instructed being 40 sergeants only, therefore they were very near the whole number, and he was glad to be able to state from the authority of General Hay that they had profited by the instruction afforded to them. The Commission recommended that as a general rule the promotion of the officers should go by seniority; and that if the lord-lieutenant departed from that rule he should assign reasons for so doing. That rule he (Mr. S. Herbert) had adopted he confessed with some hesitation, and no doubt it had given some dissatisfaction. But it was difficult for the lord-lieutenant to say who ought in all cases to be promoted. There were many motives which should weigh with and influence those who selected officers. They wanted in the officers of a militia regiment good county connexion on the one hand, and on the other military knowledge and efficiency. If they could combine both there was no doubt or difficulty in the matter; but they had very often a man of great county influence, who would attract recruits to the ranks, and who on that account it would be most desirable to appoint, but who as an officer would be inefficient because of his want of military knowledge. Again, they might have a man with great efficiency and military knowledge, but who would have no influence in strengthening the numbers of the regiment. In such cases he had always felt that every consideration should be given to the lord-lieutenant in making the selections; but he (Mr. S. Herbert) had always insisted, when the lord-lieutenant made his selection, that he should state the reasons which influenced him, and when he had done so he felt it his duty to support him. Then it was recommended that officers, previous to promotion, should pass some kind of examination. That was a good principle no doubt, and if always insisted upon would induce officers to learn their drill, and fit themselves for their duties; but the application of it was not easy. Well, officers on the permanent staff—adjutants, and so on—had also been allowed to send their sons to Sandhurst, receiving in this way all the advantages which attached to officers of their rank. Therefore, he (Mr. Herbert) thought it better to give every man who enrolled at the end of the five years 10*s.* in addition to the bounty; and he was given to understand that this arrangement was working well. Besides this, they gave to every man who re-enrolled a free kit, or if their old kit was tolerably perfect they were allowed to have the value of the new one in money. Their school fees were abolished and schoolmasters were allowed free. All these changes tended to the advantage of the men, and to the improvement of their position. There were certain things proposed to be done by this bill. First, they desired to have the power of uniting in maritime counties portions of the counties for the purpose of forming artillery corps, as was done now in the North Riding of Yorkshire, so that if they had not enough for two battalions, and too much for one, the surplus might be joined to the force of another county to make up an efficient artillery corps in that county. For that purpose no machinery was required beyond what they had for the amalgamation of the counties for militia objects generally. It had been proposed that the men should be trained immediately after enrolment. He doubted the policy of that proceeding. It would add much to the expense, and would not operate as a check on fraudulent enlistment. Power was taken in the bill to increase the Scotch and Irish militia, in the same proportion as they had power to increase the militia in England, in case of danger of invasion. In England the 80,000 might be brought up to 120,000. He proposed to take power to increase the Scotch militia from 5,000 to 10,000, and the Irish from 15,000 to 30,000; making the total force 120,000 in peace, and 180,000 in war. The commission had recommended that the permanent staff should be put permanently on embodied pay. Since that recommendation was made, the movement in favour of volunteers had greatly modified the necessity for keeping sergeants of militia. He only proposed one other change, and that would be effected by regulation, not by the bill. They obtained field officers and captains and lieutenants without difficulty; but there was the greatest difficulty in getting ensigns. The result was that they had gone rather below the proper class for ensigns. It would be easy enough to get them in time of war, if the regiments were embodied, however difficult it might be in the time of peace. If they got a parcel of raw lads as ensigns during the twenty-eight days' training, they were more trouble than they were worth. He proposed, in disembodied regiments, to allow the existing ensigns to remain, but not to fill up the vacancies. At present there were 66 deficient in the embodied, and 601 in the disembodied regiments. In lieu of them he proposed that there should be two extra lieutenants to carry the colours in each regiment.

Colonel Patten, Lord Enfield, Colonel Gilpin, and General Upton spoke in approbation of the bill, which was brought in and read a first time.

THE INDIAN ARMY QUESTION.

Upon the second reading of the Government measures for the fusion of the local European force in India with the Imperial Army, on Thursday night, a very interesting and protracted debate took place in the House of Commons. It was opened by—

Mr. Arthur Mills, who moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day three months. The hon. gentleman objected to the proposed change on financial, sanitary, and political grounds, and urged that the real question at issue was whether they should annihilate and utterly abolish an ancient and valuable machinery which had been tried and not found wanting during the vicissitudes of a hundred years. It was, he thought, hopeless to attempt to govern India anywhere but in India, and it was an insult and a mockery for the Government to say they had consulted the Indian Council, when they had already made up their minds as to what they intended to do. For his own part he would rather see the Council abolished altogether than see it shorn of all the weight and influence which ought of right to attach to it.

Sir E. Colebrooke seconded the amendment and read a letter written by Lord Cornwallis in the year 1787, in favour of maintaining a local European army in India.

Mr. T. G. Baring defended the bill from the censures which had been cast upon it by the mover and seconder of the amendment, and contended that the principle of the measure was correct, namely, that the British troops in India should be governed and organised on British principles, and the native troops on native principles. The military arguments were altogether in favour of the scheme; the political arguments against it had not been supported, and no one had ventured to assert that it would interfere with the rights of the army of Bengal, With regard to the letter referred to by Sir E. Colebrooke, it should be remembered that it had been written only five months after Lord Cornwallis arrived in India, and that subsequently (in 1794) the noble lord had himself prepared a plan for effecting an amalgamation of the Queen's, and the Company's armies in India.

Mr. Henry Baillie objected to the House being called upon to decide upon a measure of the details of which they were ignorant. He hoped, therefore, that the House would reject the bill, but avoid commiting themselves to the question of amalgamation until the whole scheme of the Government was before them.

After a few words from Sir H. Verney in opposition to the bill,

Sir J. Elphinstone having offered some suggestions for the moral improvement of the local European force, expressed his opinion that it would be far better to devise some means to carry out the plan of the late Government than to rush into a reckless change, the result of which it would be impossible to foretell. He condemned the manner in which the Indian Council had been treated in reference to the matter, and said that the passing of a bill like the present would be the severest blow that could be struck against that body.

Mr. Kinnaird supported the amendment.

Mr. Vansittart thought the present was an opportune moment for accomplishing the fusion of the Queen's and the local European forces.

Sir W. Russell spoke from personal experience derived from service in India of the gallantry of the local European troops in the field; but at the same time expressed his opinion that the tendency of the system under which they were governed was gradually to render them less obedient and amenable to discipline. He supported the bill.

Sir Minto Farquhar and Colonel Percy Herbert having spoken, the former against and the latter in support of the bill,

Mr. Buxton commented upon the arguments used by the Secretary of State in moving for leave to bring in the bill, and expressed his apprehension that the proposal would not only entail vast additional expense upon the country, but tend to lessen our hold upon our Indian empire. He could not but regard the scheme for amalgamating the two armies as dangerous in the last degree to the future of British India.

Mr. Horsman observed that two questions naturally suggested themselves for consideration: first, whether the House had been fairly treated by not having all the papers and information necessary for coming to a correct judgment laid before them; and, secondly, whether the House was prepared to adopt so novel and so unprecedented a mode of carrying out so great a change, involving so many questions both of principle and detail, not by a well-considered legislative measure, but by an abstract resolution, which was to be the beginning and end of all legislation on the subject. The right hon. gentleman censured, in severe language, the conduct and policy of the Secretary of State for India in reference to the insubordination of the troops of the late Company, and charged him with sacrificing the position of the Governor General, snubbing the Council, suppressing important information, and endeavouring to entrap the House under the pretext of affirming a resolution to revolutionise the entire Government of India. He called upon the Secretary of State to produce the despatches of Lord Clyde and Sir William Mansfield, and he pledged himself to prove that Sir Charles Wood had abused the confidence of the House by presenting despatches which he represented as perfect, but from which important passages had been deliberately eliminated. There were many important constitutional questions involved in the bill before the House. The principal of these had reference to finance, while others of almost equal importance, social and political, remained to be discussed. He held that the House was not in a position to decide as to whether it was advisable to amalgamate the Queen's and the European local forces in India, or to maintain the existing system. Lord Metcalfe had declared that India would not be worth ten years' purchase if it were to be governed by a Parliamentary majority, and he (Mr. Horsman) warned the House

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that if it were to pass this bill it would be taking the first fatal step towards the accomplishment of that prediction.

Mr. S. Herbert said that Mr. Horsman had confined himself to a condemnation of the excessive transgressions of the Government. As to the suppression and delay of documents, the papers in question had been presented in March; and it was not the fault of the Government if they had not been printed. There was not a single part of this change which could not have been effected by regulation, and without coming to that House at all; but it was thought only proper to do so. As to the bill for increasing the local army last year, that was brought in as a precautionary measure, because it was believed the number of the men in that force was in excess of the number sanctioned by statute. If the Government had produced a detailed plan before asking the assent of the House to the main principle involved, no doubt complaints would have been made of such a precipitate and unconstitutional course. There was not a question of expense with regard to the army which the government in India had not in its own hands, and the authorities at home had no power whatever to get a sixpence spent on the British soldier in India; and not a jot of additional power was given by this bill. There was no intention and no power taken to render the Commander-in-Chief in India independent of the Governor-General. He had never had a more difficult question to deal with, and having a bias in favour of a local army, he had come slowly and reluctantly to a contrary opinion; but which he had arrived at on a consideration of the weight of authority, especially as applied to the important circumstance of the mutiny of the local force, the extent of which had been underrated, for the mutineers had entered into communication with the Sikhs for the purpose of an attempt to drive the Queen's army out of India. In the course of his speech Mr. Herbert dwelt especially upon the likelihood of getting a sufficient supply of officers for Indian administration from the Queen's troops under the new system, upon acclimatisation, and upon the purchase system as affecting the new arrangements contemplated. Sir Charles Trevelyan had expressed the opinion that many able officers from the regiments of the line, if an Indian career were opened to them, would crowd into the regiments of India, and would qualify themselves for the service by the study of the native languages. It had been said there was a great advantage in a local army, because they became acclimatised to the country. The meaning of this was, that the army in India suffered at first, but by continuing to live there they became habituated to the climate, and they turned out strong and healthy men. The ensigns came out at eighteen years of age, and the rate of mortality amongst them was 23 per 1000. Amonst lieutenants, who were on an average some three years older, the average mortality was 27 per 1000; amongst the captains who averaged twelve years older, the mortality was 34 per 1000, and so it went on. Thus the increase of mortality was less in ages where carelessness and youthful indiscretion was likely to prevail; those evils might be cured, but it was found that the physical deterioration arising from long and constant exposure to climate could never be compensated. He had in his hands the rates of mortality of soldiers in all parts of the world. In Jamaica, amongst soldiers whose ages ranged from 18 to 25, there was the fearful rate of mortality of 70 per 1000. It might be supposed that acclimatisation would reduce this average. On the contrary, at ages from 25 to 33 the same rate was maintained of 70 in 1000. In the Bombay presidency the rate of mortality amongst the youngest men was 18 per 1000 during the first seven years; during the next series it increased to 34. At Madras, the rate during the first series of years was 21, then it was 59, then 79. At Bengal, it was at first 23 per 1000, then 50, then 50 again, and then 80. What did the argument, therefore, amount to? Why, to this—that a certain sort of food was unsuited for the human stomach, therefore go on eating it. With regard to the staff corps, that was a most important part of the proposed system, and there would be the strongest inducements for young officers to qualify themselves for admission to that corps by which they would obtain promotion, with localised service. It had been said that great evils would arise from the fact that at any moment India might be denuded of troops by their being withdrawn for home service. Now he could not see how that inconvenience would be more likely to arise than under the present system, by which the minimum of European troops in the service of the Indian government was fixed at 15,000, since nobody could maintain that such a force was enough to garrison India. This apprehension was founded on a belief that, at the time of the Crimean war, our own troops were withdrawn from India to such an extent as tempted the natives to break out in mutiny. But the fact was that in 1857 the number of European troops amounted to 45,522, and the difference between that and the number in 1854 was only about 1600 men, which would have been completely made up by the drafts going out at that time; and besides that, some of the troops had been sent to Persia. The troops on their way to China were also diverted from that expedition, and went to reinforce the garrison in India, so that it could not be said that India, at that period of her utmost need, was deserted or neglected by England; but there were a vast number of additional battalions expressly devoted to the Indian service. Now, some honourable gentleman had asserted that the Queen's officers would not take the pains and trouble to learn the languages of India in order to obtain local employment. He would therefore just mention the number who had actually qualified themselves for such posts. There were on the staff 92 Queen's officers belonging to the regular infantry or cavalry, and 41 commanding irregular levies or police, besides 4 employed in the public works, and 8 in other civil employments, total, 145 officers of the Queen's army; and so it was pretty clear that there was no indisposition amongst them to compete and qualify themselves for that sort of appointment. Yet they had been discouraged from doing so by the existing system, which gave a monopoly of such appointments to the small local army of India, so that it was not until after the ablest men, and even those who were less able, of that army had all been taken, that the ablest and most energetic of the Queen's officers could have a chance. How, therefore, could it be expected that the Queen's officers would make very great efforts to obtain posts which they knew could hardly be given to them, but which were given to many less able than themselves? The right hon. gentleman the member for Stroud had said that the Horse Guards were going to take all the patronage; but what was the fact? No change was going to be made in the distribution of commands in India; that which existed now would exist then. There was no change going to be made in the purchase system. The right hon. gentleman had said that, although the House and the whole country were dead against purchase, the Government were going to introduce it into the Indian army. Now he could not say that the House of Commons was so very warmly against purchase, but he could assure his right hon. friend that he was mistaken on this point, although, strictly speaking, purchase did exist in the Indian army to a certain extent, and to that extent the regiments would carry their own habits, regulations, and rights into the Queen's army. The existing rights of the Indian officers were guaranteed by act of parliament, and must be continued on the their present footing until they had died out. In the Indian army, as it stood, every man, poor or rich, was compelled to purchase, or to join the others in purchasing; for, if he would not do it, promotion was stopped in his regiment, and although the required sum might be made up by the rest without him, he would be placed in such a position that he might prefer to yield to the system. It could not, however, be intended, if faith were to be kept with Indian officers, to introduce anything like the system of purchase which prevailed in the Queen's Army. He (Mr. Sidney Herbert) would like to keep those regiments for ever without purchase, and he hoped it would be done. He did not wish to see the system of purchase introduced, and he thought it was important that it should not be introduced into those regiments. Was the Horse Guards about to grasp all this patronage in the line regiments? He should be the last person to attribute to the Indian Council and the Commander-in-Chief that their motives were influenced by such a wretched distribution of patronage. So far as the patronage question was concerned, he thought he might almost dismiss it from view. But he would not dismiss it, because he wished the House to know exactly what had been done. Before the committee upstairs an opinion had been expressed that the system of purchase for the first commission was a bad system, and that all officers should enter at a later age from some college. That was the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, and he (Mr. S. Herbert) considered it a sound one. He had himself made the same proposal many years ago. But until that system was carried out, what would they do in the interval? Why should they make any change until they made that one? Contrasting the spirit of the Queen's with the local force, he mentioned an incident. The Queen's had been sent to China, and some error occurred about the pay; the men remonstrated, and the officers said it was wrong. The men had confidence in their officers, and the matter was rectified. But in the interim there was not a murmur. There was some dissatisfaction, but nothing like a disturbance. They had tried a local army on a small scale, and it had failed; and they now said, try it on a large one.

At the conclusion of Mr. Herbert's speech three divisions took place upon the adjournment of the debate, which were respectively defeated—the first by 262 votes to 83, the second by 229 votes to 51, and the third by 190 votes to 43. Ultimately, however, Lord Palmerston yielded, and the debate was adjourned to last evening.

CAPTAIN TYLER'S REPLY TO MR. FERGUSSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It is only in the present week that I have had an opportunity of seeing your impression of the 9th instant, and of reading in it the letter which Mr. Fergusson has addressed to you with reference to the paper on his system of fortification, that I read at the Royal United Service Institution on the evening of the 21st ult.

Mr. Fergusson says in that letter:—"Captain Tyler's lecture was wholly occupied with these now antiquated details, and my answer referred to what he said, and to that only. The discussion of these at the present day appears to me to be as useless as it is inopportune."

But in writing at an earlier date—on the 30th May—to the Secretary of the U. S. Institution, he speaks of my paper in very different terms; for, in requesting to have a further opportunity of replying to it before its publication, he argues thus:—"The proposition now is that I am to allow the few words I said on the spur of the moment, after listening for an hour and a-half to a rapidly delivered lecture, to stand as my answer to a paper containing the most novel objections, and the most startling assertions, nine-tenths of which I had never heard of before. I do not believe that the most practised parliamentary debater could do this successfully, and I certainly have no pretensions to such powers, and therefore decline to be judged by what I then attempted."

How a paper can be wholly occupied with antiquated details, and can at the same time contain the most novel objections, and the most startling assertions—nine-tenths of which a gentleman of Mr. Fergusson's experience in discussing questions of fortification has never heard of before—I am at a loss to understand; and he will, I think, find it difficult to explain. He will probably have to take refuge under another statement which he has made in a letter dated 8th June. "My recollection of his own elaborate paper is so imperfect, that the chances are a hundred to one that he would be able to accuse me with justice of having misunderstood his meaning, and of being mistaken as to his statements."

What I really attempted to do in that paper was to discuss carefully and deliberately the "main principles" of the system which he has advocated with so much zeal for the last ten years, and which he said last year had been "unrebutted;" and I can assure him that, far from having adopted "the strange system of exaggeration" that he accuses me of, I am ready to give chapter and verse from his own works for every statement I have made as to the principles which he has put forward.

When Mr. Fergusson "begs leave most emphatically to state that he does not retract one single iota of the principles on which his system is based;" and when he asserts that "he is more convinced than ever of their truth and correctness," and that "the invention of rifled ordnance has to his mind made this more apparent than before;"—I would ask him to give a little further explanation as to what those principles are to which he still adheres.

The main principles of his system were made up of the following combination: 1. Three, four, or more tiers of earthen ramparts, placed one above, and one behind another, for making the defence superior in artillery fire at all points to the attack. 2. The employment of enormous ditches, containing a great depth and breadth of water, if possible; or else with masonry revetments, 30 or more feet high, sunk 30 or 40 feet below the surface of the ground. 3. The adoption of circular or curvilinear instead of straight-lined forms. And these were to form at once an impregnable and an economical system of fortification.

The principal tenor of my paper was to show the fallacy of these principles, as applied to the past and the present, and to indicate that the changes which they involved were in a direction opposite to those which must be made with reference to artillery improvement and future construction. If Mr. Fergusson still adheres to these principles, there is no occasion for his repudiation of his model and his published works. If he does not adhere to them, he cannot correctly assert that he does not retract a single iota of the principles on which his system is based.

In his reply to my paper he said, or at least it was so taken down in shorthand at the time, and I believe with accuracy: "The whole system of gunnery has been revolutionised. If I was to propose a system now, it would not be that model, or the lines of Portsmouth; it would be entirely a new system—a new project altogether. I do not wish to put forward that model as what I propose now: quite the contrary. I should modify that to an extent that would make it quite a different thing. I believe the details of that are entirely wrong now, and I entirely repudiate them."

He made another statement to a similar effect, which I need not quote; and the only principle to which he referred as one that he adhered to was the separation of the offensive from the defensive part of a fortification—that is to say, the principle of employing certain portions of the works exclusively for defensive, and certain others exclusively for offensive purposes. But the application of this principle cannot be considered to be a distinctive feature of Mr. Fergusson's system at all, because it has been carried out in all its integrity in the numerous fortresses that have been constructed in Germany since the peace of 1815; and I may add that he will find it to be one which does not admit of too rigid an application to the works of the future. If this be the only principle to which he now adheres, I shall be happy to discuss it with him at length on a future occasion; or if, as is hardly probable, he still desires to combine any of those before alluded to with it, I shall have pleasure in renewing the discussion upon any combination to which they may lead.

Mr. Fergusson says, that what was good in 1850 must be bad in 1860, and he refers to the improvements that have taken place in artillery as a reason for now withdrawing the system which he originally proposed. I would therefore observe that my paper was not prepared on account of anything he stated in 1850; but, in reply to a lecture which he delivered only last year, in which he again brought up his system, —as he did also in a similar lecture at the Royal Artillery Institution at Woolwich,—partly in consequence of the same improvements. In fact, he gave at both of these lectures the same reason for again coming forward that he now gives for condemning his system; and he asked earnestly at both of them for criticism, which he said was "generally a cheap-enough article," but with which he now appears to be so little pleased. The question is not whether what was good in 1850, but rather, as far as his proposals are concerned, whether what was good in 1859 is bad in 1860.

With regard to the effect of rifled guns upon the science of fortification, I may add that there is no "new mode of attack" brought to light in consequence of these improvements, though I believe that material alterations ought in practice to be effected, in order to meet them. Elongated bolts and shells can be projected with greatly superior accuracy to greatly increased distances; but these long projectiles labour under two disadvantages. They leave the mouth of the piece from which they are discharged with a comparatively low initial velocity, and the long axis of each retains during the whole of its flight the angle of elevation to the horizon at which it is fired. These peculiarities diminish the powers of penetration which such missiles would otherwise possess, both at long and at short ranges. In the case of short ranges they are wanting in velocity; in that of long ranges they cannot be made to strike any object directly or head first, and this latter disadvantage increases with the angle of elevation at which they are discharged.

On the other hand, these missiles retain their velocity better than short or spherical projectiles at long ranges, and they can be made to strike particular portions of any object against which they may be directed at far greater distances, and with far greater certainty, on account of the accuracy, both in horizontal and in vertical direction, that may be obtained from them; and for these reasons they will, no doubt, on the whole, be more destructive to works of fortification as hitherto constructed, than any that have as yet been employed. At the same time, it must be remembered that they can produce, comparatively speaking, no material effect upon flat slopes of earth, as they cannot be made to penetrate into them when they are fired at low angles of elevation; and that ramparts and parapets, constructed of this material, and disposed in this manner, will be the best that can be opposed to them. Future masonry ought to be entirely concealed; future earth-works ought to be kept as low, and to be inclined at as small an angle to the horizon as is consistent with efficiency; and casemates ought to be more employed for men, guns, and stores

But I must not occupy more of your space at present. I will simply beg in conclusion to be allowed to refer those who are interested in these matters to a paper which I have prepared for the forthcoming volume of the "Professional Papers of the Royal Engineers;" and I will add that I should be glad to see the subject of it discussed in your columns at the present time, when it is of so much importance to us to come to just conclusions as to what principles and what details must now be adopted in the construction of works of fortification.—I am, &c. H. W. TYLER, Captain, R.E.

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Obituary.

We regret to announce the death of Lieutenant-General Thomas Dyneley, C.B., of the Royal Artillery, who died on the 21st inst., in the 79th year of his age. The deceased general's services comprised the campaign of 1805, in Italy, under General Sir James Craig, and that in Calabria, in 1806, under General Sir John Stuart, including the battle of Maida and the siege of Scylla. He proceeded to the Peninsula in 1811, serving from July that year to September 1812, including the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, where he was wounded in the head; the siege of the forts at Salamanca, at which he was wounded in the face; the heights of St. Christovel; the battle of Salamanca; defence of the bridge of Simancas; affairs at Morales de Toro and San Munos; battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees. He was taken prisoner at Malanahenda, near Madrid, 11th August, 1812, when engaged with the rear-guard of Joseph Bonaparte's army. The gallant deceased, however, managed to make his escape from the enemy, and rejoined the army on the 23rd of the same month. He served during the campaign of 1815, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. He had received the silver war medal and five clasps for the Peninsula, and the medal for Waterloo. In 1838, in recognition of his professional services, he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and in February, 1857, was appointed colonel-commandant of the 7th battalion of the Royal Artillery. The deceased general's commissions bore date as follows:—second lieutenant, 1st December, 1801; lieutenant, 1st July, 1803; captain, 28th May, 1808; major, 18th June, 1815; lieut.-colonel, 10th January, 1837; colonel, 23rd November, 1841; major-general, 20th June, 1854; and lieut.-general, 16th December, 1856.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ACHISON—June 23, at Cannock, the wife of Captain A. Achison, late 1st Regiment British Italian Legion, of a son.

BOLTON—June 23, at Worthing, the wife of Major William John Bolton, Royal Artillery, of a son.

BOYD—June 17, at 10, Lansdown Place, Cheltenham, the wife of Mossom Boyd, Esq, H.M.'s Bombay Army, of a daughter, stillborn.

BURNS—June 26, at Brompton, near Chatham, the wife of Dr. Burns, Surgeon, R.N., of a son.

CHETWYND-STAPYLTON—June 22, at 18, Devonshire Street, the wife of Henry Chetwynd-Stapylton, Esq., of a son.

DAY—June 21, at 86, Waterloo Road, Dublin, the wife of Captain Estcourt Day, 26th Cameronians, of a son.

HILL—June 18, at Habin Cottage, Rogate, Sussex, the wife of G. B. Hill, Esq, R.N., Surgeon of H.M.S. Tribune, of a son.

HILL—June 27, at Southampton, the wife of Commander H. W. Hill, R.N., of a son.

HOTHAM—June 25, at the British Consulate, Calais, the wife of Beaumont Hotham, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, of a daughter.

HOWARD—May 8, at Gondah, Oudh, the wife of Edward Howard, Esq., of H.M.'s 20th Regiment, of a son.

JACKSON—June 21, in Jersey, the wife of Commander G. Melville Jackson, R.N., of H.M.S. Geyser, of a daughter.

JONES—June 23, at Walworth, the wife of Captain C. P. Jones, of a son.

LITTLE—June 22, at Heavitree House, near Exeter, the wife of Colonel Little, C.B., 9th Lancers, of a son.

PARKE—June 22, at No. 3, Buckland Terrace, London Road, Maidstone, Kent, the wife of Captain Charles B. Parke, R.M.L.S., of a daughter.

SHAW—June 27, at Dovercourt, Essex, the wife of Commander Shaw, R.N., of a daughter.

TAYLOUR—June 21, at Headfort House, Lady John Taylour, of a son.

WHITE—June 24, at "The Grange," Raheny, near Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Luke White, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—CARDEW—June 26, at St. Leonard's, Exeter, by the Rev. T. A. Southwood, M.A., brother-in-law of the bride, Archibold Edwardes Campbell, Esq., H.M.'s 31st Regiment B.L.I., eldest son of Major-General John Campbell, of Woodside, Plymouth, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the late Captain Henry Cardew, Royal Engineers, of Mount Radford, Exeter.

CHISHOLME—HOYLAND—June 12, at the chapel of the British Embassy, Constantinople, by the Rev. Charles George Curtis, M.A., Lieutenant Robert Scott Chisholme, R.N., second son of Robert Chisholme, Esq., of Chisholme, Roxburghshire, N.B., to Alice Elizabeth, second daughter of C. W. Hoyland, Esq., Surgeon-Superintendent of the British Seamen's Hospital, Constantinople.

DOMENICHETTI—HEYCOCK—June 27, at Pytchley, R. Domenichetti, Esq., M.D., Surgeon 75th Regiment, eldest son of W. L. Domenichetti, Esq., late 95th Regiment, of North Collingham, Notts, to Dorothy, daughter of the Rev. Charles Heycock, of Pytchley House, Northamptonshire.

FAWCETT—GILLIAT—June 21, at the parish church, Hove, by the Rev. E. B. Elliott, incumbent of St. Mark's, Kemp Town, Henry Fawcett, Esq., late Captain H.M.'s 3rd (or King's Own) Light Dragoons, of Broadfield, Yorkshire, to Mary, younger daughter of the late Alfred G. Gilliat, Esq., formerly of Mickleham Hall, Surrey, and of Lewes Crescent, Brighton.

GIBSON—HOME—June 21, at Listowel Church, county Kerry, Henry Gordon Gibson, Esq., Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, to Elizabeth Murray Home, eldest daughter of Major J. M. Home, late of H.M.'s 36th Foot.

HAMILTON—ANSTRUTHER—June 25, at St. Peter's, Pimlico, by the Right Rev. Bishop of Bangor, Colonel Frederick William Hamilton, C.B., of the Grenadier Guards, sixth son of the late William Richard Hamilton, Esq., to Louisa, fourth daughter of the late Sir Alexander Anstruther, of Thirdpart, Fife.

HARDEN—HARRIES—June 26, at the parish church of St. Pancras, Middlesex, by the Rev. C. H. Andrews, Henry Harden, Esq., eldest son of the late H. Harden, Esq., of Wrington, Somerset, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant Edward Thornborough Harries, R.N., of St. Mawes, Cornwall.

HAWKEY—NEWENHAM—June 23, at Taunton, Captain J. P. P. T. Hawkey, of the Queen's Bengal Army, to Marian, the only child of W. P. Newenham, Esq., Commander Royal Navy.

LLOYD—NICOLAS—June 6, at the British Consulate, Bilbao, Ernest Henry, second son of the late Lieutenant Wm. Lloyd, R.N., to Mary, second daughter of Charles H. Nicolas, Esq.

MACDOUGALL—MILES—June 21, at St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, by the Rev. Robert Miles, rector of Bingham, Notts, Colonel MacDougall, Commandant Staff College, Sandhurst, and only son of Sir Duncan MacDougall, K.C.F., to Adelaide, youngest daughter of the late P. J. Miles, Esq., of Leigh Court, Somersetshire, and King's Weston, Gloucestershire.

PERRY—WHICHER—June 23, at Petersfield, by the Rev. Thomas Field, M.A., Henry Perry, Esq., Paymaster, R.N., to Sophia, third daughter of James Whicher, Esq., of Petersfield, Hants.

PICKEN—HOYLAND—June 12, at the chapel of the British Embassy, Constantinople, by the Rev. Charles George Curtis, M.A., Richard Picken, Esq., M.D., R.N., to Emily Sophia, eldest daughter of C. W. Hoyland, Esq., Surgeon-Superintendent of the British Seamen's Hospital, Constantinople.

POWELL—ALSAGER—June 23, Henry Powell, Esq., 4th Soyal South Middlesex Regiment Militia, late Captain Royal Victoria Artillery, to Caroline, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Massa Alsager, Esq.

ROBINSON—COLLINGS—June 21, at Mortlake, Denbum R. C. Robinson, Esq., of the War Department, to Mary Anne Millicent Charlotte, eldest daughter of Thomas Collings, Esq., of the Admiralty, Somerset House.

DEATHS.

AYTOUN—Killed in action, in the Punjaub, John Marriott Aytoun' Lieutenant H.M.'s 94th Regiment, and fifth son of the late Captain M. C. W. Aytoun, R.A.

BONHAM—June 26, at 4, Walpole Street, Chelsea, Sophia Elizabeth, third daughter of Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Bonham, late 50th Regiment, aged 12.

DYNELEY—June 21, at 78, Upper Berkley Street, Lieut.-General Dyneley, C.B., Royal Artillery, aged 78.

HUNTER—June 24, at 11A, Clarendon Road, Notting Hill, Major T. Montgomery Hunter, aged 63.

MACKENZIE—May 14, at Inverness, General John Mackenzie, of Gairloch, second son of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, of Gairloch, Bart., aged 96.

PERSSE—June 10, William J. Perssé, Esq., of Perssé Park, county Galway, late Captain in the Queen's Bays, youngest brother of Dudley Perssé, Esq., of Roxborongh, and nephew of T. Wade, of Fairfield, Esq., all in the same county.

PONSONBY—June 21, suddenly, Anne Eliza Ponsonby, widow of Captain Ponsonby, of Springfield, Cumberland, and daughter of the late Captain Jones Skelton, formerly of the Royal Artillery.

SCOTT—June 25, General Sir Hopton Stratford Scott, K.C.B., the senior officer of the Indian Army, at his residence, Woodville, near Dublin.

SPOTTISWOODE—May 14, at Kandy, Ceylon, William Donald; and, on the 18th, Arthur Donald, infant twin sons of Colonel A. C. Spottiswoode, H.M.'s Bengal Army, aged 6½ months.

THEOBALD—May 9, at Secunderabad, Nizam Territory, India, John Shadwell Theobald, Esq., Lieutenant H.M.'s 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment, aged 24.

WARCUP—April 21, at Melbourne, the Rev. Thomas Chute Ellis Warcup, Chaplain of H.M.S. Pelorus, only son of William Mark Warcup, M.D., of Scarning, Norfolk, and grandson of the late William Warcup, Staff-Surgeon in the Island of St. Vincent.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

TROTMAN'S ANCHOR.

The Earl of Hardwicke wished to know whether the Government had come to any decision with respect to Mr. Trotman's anchors, the superiority of which had been fully established.

The Duke of Somerset declared himself by no means satisfied of the superiority of Trotman's anchors, and referred to the fact that one of them used by the Great Eastern had broken during the terrible gale off Holyhead in October. At all events, it could not be expected that Trotman's anchor should be adopted by the Admiralty until it had been effectually tried in competition with other anchors.

The Earl of Hardwicke expressed his astonishment at the noble Duke's answer. If he had any doubt of the excellence of Trotman's anchor he should not allow it to be used in Her Majesty's yacht; but in that respect the noble Duke's practice differed from his preaching. When the noble Duke talked of subjecting Trotman's anchor to a trial, he seemed to be unaware that it had been tried, and its superiority triumphantly established. The fact of the Great Eastern's anchor having broken was a proof of its holding power.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

TROTMAN'S ANCHOR.

Mr. Mildmay, after some preliminary remarks in favour of Mr. Trotman's anchor, asked the Secretary for the Admiralty whether his attention had been called to a letter in the *Times* of Monday the 21st inst., signed John Trotman, stating that no Trotman's anchor had been supplied to the Navy, except the one used by the royal yacht; and whether he adhered to the statement that any officer could have one of those anchors if he wished it.

Lord Clarence Paget declared that any officer who wished might have a Trotman's anchor. The truth was, officers did not like them, and it could not be expected that the Admiralty should take on itself the responsibility of compelling them to use them against their will. It was a mistake to suppose that the Admiralty were prejudiced against Mr. Trotman's anchor. He had himself used that gentleman's anchor in his yacht; but if he were asked his opinion, as commander of a large ship he must candidly confess that he did not like it. It was very difficult to "fish" it. Notwithstanding Mr. Trotman's statement to the contrary, his anchor was not as cheap as the Admiralty anchor.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

After some conversation it was agreed that the adjourned debate, on the motion for the second reading of "the European Forces (India) Bill," should be resumed on Monday, Lord Palmerston undertaking that a portion of the papers required by Mr. Horsman should be laid on the table on that day, and the remainder before going into committee on the measure.

The Colonial Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland have lately sent 144 copies of the small edition of a book entitled "Aids to Devotion," and 36 copies of the large edition, to the Chaplains to the Forces of the Presbyterian persuasion in England, for gratuitous distribution among the officers and men of their congregations. The "Aids" have been prepared with great care by a Special Committee of the General Assembly of the Church, and consist of ten "forms of social worship;" a series of family prayers for general use; special prayers for the use of soldiers, sailors, colonists, sojourners in India, and in foreign countries; prayers and thanksgivings on particular occasions; and prayers for the sick, the dying, and the bereaved. "The ten forms of social worship," the committee state, "have been chiefly compiled from the devotional writings of Calvin, Knox, and other Reformers, from the Westminster Directory for Public Worship, and from the prayers of Richard Baxter and Henry Smith. They are not intended for the use of ministers in conducting the ordinary services of the church, but simply as aids to the exercise of social worship, according to the manner of the Church of Scotland, by soldiers, sailors, colonists, sojourners in India or in foreign countries, who are deprived of the regular services of a Christian ministry, and also by the inhabitants of remote and secluded districts of Scotland, who, being far removed from their churches, or separated from them by friths or arms of the sea, are frequently excluded from the ordinances of the sanctuary." We conceive that this little volume will be peculiarly serviceable to soldiers as well as sailors of the Presbyterian persuasion, who are often stationed where there is no Scotch clergyman. By its assistance an officer could conduct the service for the Presbyterians in his regiment, or read the prayers to them, as he has frequent occasion to do to the Church of England soldiers. We are persuaded that this gift will be received with much thankfulness by Presbyterians in the Army, and regarded as a pledge of the warm interest taken in their spiritual welfare by the Kirk of Scotland, the church of their fathers.

Advertisements.

CONTRACTS FOR SUGAR, COCOA, AND WHEAT.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services,

Somerset House, 15th June, 1860.

THE COMMISSIONERS for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice, that on MONDAY, the 2nd JULY next, at half-past One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering into Her Majesty's Victualling Stores at DEPTFORD, the undermentioned Articles, viz.:—

SUGAR, 300 Tons.
COCOA, 150 ,,
WHEAT, 3000 Qrs.
} When to be delivered:—Half of each in Three Weeks, and the remainder in Three Weeks afterwards, or earlier if preferred by the party tendering.

Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of the Articles.

Their Lordships reserve to themselves the power, when the Tenders are opened, of contracting either for the whole, or for such part thereof only as they may deem fit, or for a greater quantity, or of not contracting for any, and also an unlimited power of selection.

The Sugar and Cocoa, to be exempted from the Customs' Duties, and parties tendering are to state where they are respectively lying.

Samples of the Cocoa (not less than Two Pounds) and of the Wheat (not less than Two Quarts) must be produced by the parties tendering.

Each Tender for Sugar must specify the mark and landing number of each cask or package, the ship in which imported, and the country or place of its growth or produce, and an average sample (not less than two pounds for each import mark) must be produced by the parties tendering, and not an average of different marks or several imports, and any parcel that is found not to be of the same mark or average quality as the sample tendered and accepted, will be rejected by the officers.

The samples produced by persons whose tenders are not accepted, are requested to be taken away by them immediately after the contract has been decided.

No Tender will be received unless made on the printed form provided for the purpose, and which may be obtained on application at the said office, or to the Officer conducting the Packet Service at Liverpool, or to the Collector of Customs at Bristol.

Particular attention is called to the recent modification of the Conditions of the Contracts, which may be seen at the said office, and at Liverpool and Bristol.

No Tender will be received after half-past One o'clock on the day of treaty; and it will not be required that the party tendering, or an agent on his behalf, should attend at the office on the day of contract, as the result of the offer received from each person will be communicated to him and his proposed sureties in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for ," and must also be delivered at Somerset House.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
6, WHITEHALL YARD, S.W. 27th June, 1860.

THE NEXT COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for ASSISTANT-SURGEONS IN THE ARMY will take place at Chelsea Hospital on the 13TH AUGUST NEXT, at 10 o'clock a.m. Application to be made at once to the Director-General, Army Medical Department, No. 6, Whitehall Yard, S.W. There are about thirty vacancies.

J. B. GIBSON, Director-General.

FLORAL HALL, COVENT GARDEN.—AN EXHIBITION OF ROSES, FUCHSIAS, CACTUS, AND STOVE AND GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS, will take place on WEDNESDAY, JULY 18TH. A List of Prizes, together with full particulars, will be published in the course of a few days.

OPERA BOXES, STALLS, and AMPHITHEATRE STALLS, in the best positions, at CRAMER, BEALE, & Co's., 201, Regent Street, W.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Grand Volunteer Night, under the immediate Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince Consort.—Grand Representation in behalf of the Funds of the National Rifle Association.—W. R. SAMS has the honour to announce that he has for DISPOSAL some of the best BOXES and STALLS for the above interesting occasion.—Royal Library, 1, St. James's Street, S.W.

TOLKIEN'S PIANOFORTES.—THE PATENT IRRESISTIBLE BOUDOIR PIANOFORTE is now acknowledged, by competent judges, to be an instrument of the finest tone yet manufactured in Europe. TOLKIEN'S COTTAGE AND PICCOLO PIANOFORTES, of elegant design, in walnut-tree and rosewood, from 25*l.* to 60*l.* Illustrated Catalogues sent post free to any part of the kingdom.
H. TOLKIEN, 27, 28, and 29, King William Street, London Bridge, E.C.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT NATIONAL BRASS BAND CONTEST.—Tuesday, 10th, and Wednesday, 11th July.

Arrangements have been made for a Grand Monster Brass Band Contest on the above days, in which upwards of ONE HUNDRED BANDS from all parts of England are engaged to take part. Valuable prizes in Money and Cups will be given, by the Company, and, in addition, the principal musical instrument makers in London have signified their intention to present several first-class instruments as special prizes.

The contest will commence each day at 10 o'clock, and on both days the whole of the bands will meet at 3 o'clock precisely in the Handel Orchestra, and perform Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," Haydn's chorus, "The heavens are telling;" Handel's "Hallelujah;" "Rule Britannia," and "God save the Queen." A monster Gong Drum, 7 feet in diameter, manufactured expressly for the occasion, will accompany the combined bands.

Admission: Tuesday, Half-a-Crown; Wednesday, One Shilling.

Notice.—Excursion trains will run from all principal towns on the Midland, London and North Western, Great Northern, South Western, and other railways.

Further particulars will be duly announced.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to the National Gallery), S.W., from Nine till dusk. Admittance 1*s.* Catalogue 6*d.*

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, S.W. Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* Season Tickets, 5*s.*

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

CAMPAIGN IN INDIA.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CREALOCK'S SKETCHES of the CAMPAIGN IN INDIA are now on View at Mr. HOGARTH'S, 5, Haymarket, S.W.

CRICKET.—REGIMENTAL OUTFITTER,—JOHN LILLYWHITE'S CRICKET WAREHOUSE, 5, Seymour Street, Euston Square, London, N.W. Every article connected with British Sports may be had. Illustrated Lists of Prices post free. John Lillywhite has lately been specially appointed to supply several of H.M. Regiments at home and abroad.

CRICKET.—J. D. BARTLETT, Manufacturer of the Repercussive and Cane-handle Bats, which are acknowledged by our best Cricketers the best driving bats ever made. They have a beautiful spring in the handle, and are warranted not to break. Clubs, Schools, and Regiments supplied at reduced prices, wholesale and for exportation.—171, Waterloo Road, S.W.

THE GAME OF CROQUET, AUNT SALLY, LAWN BILLIARDS, SUMMER ICE, and all the fashionable games of the season, may be obtained at CREMER'S German Toy Warehouse, 27, New Bond Street, W.

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[Incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Acts, 1856 & 1857.]

CARDIFF AND CAERPHILLY IRON COMPANY, LIMITED.

OFFICES:—Cannon House, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C.

CAPITAL £100,000 in 20,000 SHARES of £5 each,

With Power to Increase to £250,000.

DEPOSIT, £1 per Share, to be Paid on Application.

Subsequent Calls not to exceed £1 per Share, nor to be made at less intervals than Two Months.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN BIDDULPH, Esq., Swansea, Chairman of the Llanelly Railway and Dock Company.
THOMAS WOOD, Esq., Cradley Park, Stourbridge, of the firm of Messrs. Wood Brothers, The Lye, Stourbridge, Liverpool, and Limehouse.
JOHN SPITTLE, Esq., Smethwick Iron Works, and West Bromwich.
JOB TAYLOR, Esq., Dixon's Green, Dudley.
JAMES JOHN WALLIS, Esq., Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C.
(To be added when the transfer of the Property is complete.)
FREDERICK R. GREENHILL, Esq., Roath Castle, Cardiff.
(With power to add to their number.)

CONSULTING ENGINEER:—SIR CHARLES FOX.
BANKERS:—THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON, Lothbury, E.C.
SOLICITORS:—Messrs. PHILPOT, GREENHILL, & LYNCH, 63, Gracechurch Street, City, E.C.
BROKERS:—Messrs. JOSHUA HUTCHINSON & SON, 15, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, E.C.
SECRETARY:—JOHN W. TOWERS, ESQ.

The first process in the manufacture of Iron, contains, under proper supervision, all the elements necessary for the profitable employment of Joint Stock Capital: the manufacture of pig iron combining simplicity in production, with a certain and unfailing market.

Glamorganshire is pre-eminent in the Principality, for the abundance of the minerals required for the manufacture of pig iron, more especially from the recent discoveries of large deposits of rich "hæmatite" ores; and no part of that county presents in such profusion on the same spot, and in so advantageous a situation, the constituent elements of iron, as the property, the subject of the operations of the "Cardiff and Caerphilly Iron Company, Limited;" and the Directors will be enabled to produce a first-class iron at a lower cost, and bring it to market at a cheaper rate, than any other masters in the Welsh trade.

This company is formed for the manufacture of pig iron, and for the raising and sale of surplus iron ore and coal, for which first-named purpose it is proposed to erect three blast furnaces, at a point close to the junction, near Taff's Well, of the Taff Vale and Rhymney Railways, only 6½ miles from the Port of Cardiff.

The property contracted to be purchased consists of the minerals under nearly 700 acres of land, situate in the parishes of Eglwysilan and Caerphilly, in the county of Glamorgan, held under the customary mineral leases, from the several freeholders thereof, for the respective terms of 60 years, at a moderate rent, and the royalties of 8*d.* per ton for the iron ore and Blackband iron stone, of 8*d.* per ton for the large coal, and 4*d.* per ton for the small, 2*d.* per ton for the limestone, and 4*d.* per ton for the fire clay, and at equally moderate royalties for the common clay and building stone.

The ironstone and limestone "crop out" within a few yards of the proposed site for the furnaces; but the Directors were desirous, before issuing any further shares in the Company, of being satisfied as to the existence and extent of the former, and with that view pits have been sunk in the deep and levels driven, and the result has proved the existence not only of argillaceous ironstone in great abundance, but also of a most valuable and extensive deposit of "hæmatite" iron ore, similar in all respects to the valuable deposit of that ore at Llantrissant, well known as having been recently sold for a very large sum; in confirmation of which the Directors feel they cannot do better than refer to the subjoined reports.

The results of different analyses made by Mr. Riley, Analytical Chemist, of Oxford Court, Cannon Street, show, as to the hæmatite—peroxide of iron 73·84 per cent., and metallic iron 51·75 per cent., and as to the argillaceous ore, from 31·36 to 33·60 per cent. of metallic iron.

The constituents of iron being in close proximity to the furnaces, the cost of transit will be thereby very materially lessened, and the ore and limestone can be delivered at the furnaces at a trifling cost. Sir Charles Fox, Messrs. John Yardley and Job Taylor, and several other eminently practical men, have inspected the Iron Field, and have expressed their unqualified approbation of the ore, and a high opinion of the class of iron likely to be produced from it. The supply of ore being far greater than can be required for three furnaces a large revenue can be derived from the sale of the surplus to other masters.

The property adjoins the Taff Vale and Rhymney Railways and the Glamorgan Canal, which run through a portion of the property, and the Company have wharfage alongside the canal.

The result of the operations alluded to proves that the property also contains some very valuable seams of the best steam and other coal, varying from four to twelve feet in thickness; which with the advantage of close proximity to the shipping port of Cardiff, and the consequent trifling cost of carriage, can be delivered free on board at a maximum cost of 5*s.* 3*d.* per ton. The selling price, even at the present depressed state of the trade, may be taken at 8*s.* per ton, several offers having been made to take contracts for large quantities at that sum.

Fire and other clay likewise exist in abundance, the former has been proved, by actual test in one of the largest furnaces in South Staffordshire, equal in every respect to the best samples of the well-known Stourbridge clay.

The directors have also contracted to purchase the Glyn Fach Colliery (with the plant and machinery thereon), situate in the Rhondda Valley, on the Rhondda branch of the Taff Vale Railway, only 8½ miles from the proposed site for the furnaces, and held under the customary mineral lease, for a term of 31 years, at a moderate rent and an average royalty, on which a large outlay has been made, is in full working order, capable of raising per day a large quantity of the best smelting coal.

The purchase-money agreed to be paid for the whole of the before-mentioned property, plant, and machinery, is the sum of 45,000*l.*, and the proprietors have taken shares to the extent of 20,000*l.*, and have expressed their readiness to take a much larger amount, even to the extent of 15,000*l.* more, in shares, evincing thereby in the strongest manner their confidence in the undertaking;—the balance of 10,000*l.* to be paid in cash.

The cost of erecting three blast furnaces, on the most improved principles with every requisite for the manufacture and sale of first class pig iron, is taken at 15,000*l.*, making with the purchase-money of the iron ore, &c., and colliery, a gross sum of 60,000*l.*, leaving 40,000*l.* available for the advantageous development of the Company's operations.

The cost of producing a ton of pig iron, making full allowance for commission, expenses of management, contingencies, discount, depreciation fund, and carriage to Cardiff, as approved by several of the largest ironmasters in the kingdom, and certified as correct by the consulting engineer of the Company, will not exceed the sum of 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

The present average price of pigs, similar in quality to those made from the Cumberland ores, may be taken at 3*l.* per ton, which on a weekly make of 360 tons would be	£1080	0 0
The cost at 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton on such weekly make will be	855	0 0
Which would afford a net weekly profit of	£225	0 0
Calculating 50 weeks for the annual make, we have a net annual profit of	£11,250	0 0
The amount of surplus ore raised and sold during the year, may be taken at 50,000 tons, which at a minimum profit of 2*s.* per ton, though it will be considerably exceeded, will yield a clear annual profit of	5,000	0 0
The present market price of the coal may be taken at 8*s.* per ton, which at a daily vend of 300 tons, would be ... £120 0		
The cost at 5*s.* 3*d.* free on board at Cardiff, on such daily vend will be 78 15		
Leaving a net daily profit of ... £41 5		
Calculating 300 working days in the year, it leaves a net annual profit of	12,375	0 0
Showing a total net annual profit of ...	£28,625	0 0

This amount of annual profit will afford a clear dividend of 28*l.* per cent. on the entire paid-up capital of 100,000*l.*

Some idea may be formed of the value of the ore when it is stated that 14*s.* per ton is actually paid in Glamorganshire for argillaceous ironstone brought from Northamptonshire, of a less per centage than the produce of this property, which can be delivered at the same spot for 8*s.* 6*d.*

Attention is requested to the fact of these Iron Works being situate only 6½ miles from the shipping port, while the highly profitable works at Merthyr and Aberdare are distant over 24 miles; and consequently this Company will save seventeen miles and a half of carriage.

The Deed of Association provides for a strict audit and supervision.

The Company being incorporated under the Joint Stock Company's Acts of 1856 and 1857, is strictly limited, and no shareholder is *liable beyond the amount of the shares for which he subscribes;* it offers therefore a most favourable opportunity for safe and profitable investment, simplicity in the objects of the Company being combined with a certain and unfailing market, which must necessarily insure success.

Applications for shares must be accompanied by the deposit of £1 per share. Should the amount so paid exceed the required amount of deposit on the number of shares allotted, the surplus, or should no allotment be made, the entire deposit will be returned without deduction or delay.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, Cannon House, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C., or at the Solicitors' or Brokers'.

For the convenience of parties residing in the country, forms will be forwarded on application to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, where further information can be obtained and plans of the property, sections of the mines, specimens and analyses of the ironstone, coal, and clay, together with estimates of the cost of production, &c., can be seen.

Subjoined are reports from Mr. John Yardley, of Tipton, Staffordshire, and Mr. Job Taylor, of Dudley, from which it will be seen that neither trouble nor expense has been spared, with the view of fully testing the value of the property. Their reports are corroborated by other eminent practical men; and the directors are convinced that, with the advantages of cheap coal, ironstone, and limestone, together with cheap and advantageous delivery afforded by two railways and a canal, an early return on the capital expended may be confidently expected:—

November, 23, 1859.—The mines are situated in the parishes of Eglwysilan and Caerphilly, close to the junction near Taff's Well, of the Taff Vale and Rhymney Railways, and only 6½ miles from the important port of Cardiff. The property consists of about 700 acres of argillaceous iron ore, hæmatite, limestone, steam-coal, fire-clay, common clay, and building stone. We have carefully and thoroughly examined various samples of the mine, and found them exceedingly good, equal in every respect to those of South Staffordshire. We have also examined the fire-clay, which is of excellent quality, and particularly suited for iron-works and colliery purposes. Limestone is in great abundance, and is close to the site of the proposed furnaces. All the necessary elements for the manufacture of pig-iron evidently exist in great abundance, and the situation to which we have before alluded is most advantageous, from the fact of being only 6½ miles from Cardiff, whilst Dowlais is at the other end of the line, or subject to the cost of carriage of 25 miles in competition with 6½ miles. From all that we have seen, and from information we have gathered in the district, we have no hesitation in asserting that this property possesses great facilities for the manufacture of iron. The situation is certainly equal, if not superior, to any other in that district, and the iron can be produced quite as cheaply, and the coal raised quite as profitably, as at any of the surrounding works.

Signed { JOHN YARDLEY. JOB TAYLOR.

Dudley, February 27, 1860.

Gentlemen,—As you are aware, we suggested after our former inspection of this property, that further proof should be made, to enable us to report as positively of the *quantity* as we then did of the *quality* of your mines. Since that time, pits have been sunk and we have (in conjunction with several eminently practical men from South Staffordshire) again carefully examined the estate, which we have now no hesitation in saying, contains a large quantity of excellent mines, equal in every respect to those of South Staffordshire, or to any we have inspected in South Wales.

The hæmatite ore has been proved, and we have reason to believe it exists in abundance, every indication shows that it is like the valuable ore now being worked on the neighbouring estate of Llantrissant.

We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

(Signed) JOHN YARDLEY, Consulting Mining Agent, Tipton, Staffordshire.
JOB TAYLOR, Coal Master, Dudley.

To the Directors of
The Cardiff and Caerphilly Iron Company, Limited.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—PATRON.
His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT, K.G.
PRESIDENT.—The Right Hon. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P.

COUNCIL.
The Lord ELCHO, M.P., Chairman.

Earl of Lichfield	Thomas Fairbairn, Esq.
Earl Grosvenor, M.P.	John Laird, Esq.
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	Colonel North, M.P.
Lieut.-Colonel Adam Gladstone	Captain Hon. F. Egerton, R.N., M.P.
W. Deedes, Esq., M.P.	Lieut.-Colonel Bewes.

Captain EDMOND H. ST. JOHN MILDMAY, Secretary.

The FIRST PRIZE MEETING on Wimbledon Common, commencing Monday, July 2nd, 1860.

LIST OF PRICES AND OTHER ARRANGEMENTS.

Monday, July 2nd, the ground open from 12 o'clock at noon till 7 o'clock in the evening. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.* each person; carriages 5*s.* each extra; persons on horseback, 5*s.* each.

The Queen and the Prince Consort will on this day receive Addresses from the Council of the Association; and afterwards Her Majesty will inaugurate the Meeting by firing the first shot at the 400 yards' range.

Tuesday, July 3, Wednesday, July 4, Thursday, July, 5, and Friday, July 6, the ground will be open from 8 o'clock in the morning till 8 o'clock in the evening. Admission, 1*s.* each person; ditto, carriages 2*s.* 6*d.* each extra; ditto, persons on horseback, 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

Saturday, July 7th, the ground will be open from 8 o'clock in the morning till 8 o'clock in the evening, and on this day the Great Prizes being competed for, the admission will be as on the opening day, viz.:—2*s.* 6*d.* each person, carriages, 5*s.* each extra, persons on horseback, 5*s.* each.

The entrances to the ground face the road from Putney to Wimbledon.

No change will be given at the entrances, but it may be obtained at a box in front of the entrances.

Carriages and persons on horseback will be admitted on payment as above.

Volunteers in uniform, without side arms, will be admitted on payment of 1*s.* each per day throughout the week.

No money will be taken at the carriage entrances. All persons coming in carriages or on horseback must be provided with tickets.

Servants on carriages, but not on horseback, to be admitted without payment.

Persons becoming members of the Association during the Meeting will be entitled to all the privileges of the Association.

Members of the National Rifle Association and competitors for the Volunteer and other prizes, are to be admitted free on showing their pass tickets, which are admissible only at the entrances specially appointed. Members coming in carriages or on horseback can be admitted only at the carriage entrances, and must produce the necessary tickets.

Admission to the reserved enclosures adjoining Her Majesty's tent will be by tickets, or on payment of 10*s.* 6*d.* each person.

There will be Regimental Bands in attendance during the entire shooting.

Refreshments of every description will be provided by Messrs. Strange, of the Crystal Palace.

There will be marquees and tents on the ground for the company, in case of wet weather; and an ample supply of chairs for the occasion, at the cost of 1*d.* for each occupation of the chair.

Cloak rooms for ladies and gentlemen, lavatories, and stabling for horses, &c., will be provided on the ground.

A card, containing full explanations of the ranges, prizes, signal-flags, &c., with a plan of the ground, will be published, and sold at the meeting.

All persons desirous of becoming members of the Association, or aiding its objects by donations, &c., can do so by communicating with the Secretary at the offices, 11, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or by applying on the ground at the office tent, where subscriptions will be received, and all necessary information afforded.

Captain EDMOND H. ST. JOHN MILDMAY, Secretary.

Note.—The application for members' pass tickets, tickets for the reserved enclosures, and tickets for carriages and horses, &c., should be made without delay to Wright and Co., booksellers and stationers, No. 60, Pall Mall, S.W.; Mr. Sams, Royal Library, St. James's Street, S.W.; Mr. Mitchell, Old Bond Street, W.; and Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co., Cheapside, E.C. They will also be procurable on the opening and other days at Putney, Wandsworth, and Wimbledon.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Major GEORGE BULKELEY TATTERSALL, Deceased.—Pursuant to an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 22nd and 23rd years of the reign of her present Majesty, cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further Amend the Law of Property, and to Relieve Trustees," NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that all persons having or claiming to have any DEBTS or CLAIMS against the ESTATE of GEORGE BULKELEY TATTERSALL, late of No. 13, Shaftesbury Crescent, Pimlico, in the county of Middlesex, and late a Major in the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, deceased, who died on the 21st day of February, 1860, and whose will was proved on or about the 14th day of June, 1860, in the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, by Frederick Webb Pettigrew, of No. 9, Belgrave Road, Pimlico, and Richard James Wilmot, of No. 19, King Street, Covent Garden, both in the said county of Middlesex, Esquires, the Executors named in the said will, are REQUIRED, on or before the 31ST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, to send in to the said executors, at the office of their solicitor, Mr. Arthur Bingham Trevenen, situate at No. 8, Danes Inn, Strand, London, the particulars of their respective debts or claims upon or against the said estate, with the nature and particulars of their securities, if any. And Notice is Hereby further Given, that after the said 31st day of August next the said Executors will be at liberty to distribute the whole of the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims (if any) of which they shall have had notice, and will not be liable for or in respect of the assets so distributed, or any part thereof, to any person of whose claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 16th day of June, 1860.

EDWIN KESTERTON, COACHBUILDER,
93 AND 94, LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C.

FOR CORRECT FAMILY ARMS, CREST, OR PEDIGREE, send name and county and 7*s.* 6*d.* to J. LOCK'S City Heraldic Office, 2, Old Jewry, London, E.C., and in a few days you will receive a neat drawing of your Arms, &c., in Heraldic Colours, to be engraved on Seal, Ring, or Family Plate. On y parle Français, Italien, Allemand, et Hollandais. Wedding orders executed. Stamped envelopes and paper. Embossing presses and dies.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Ammunition.—AMMUNITION will be PROvided on the ground, at Wimbledon, for Volunteers, and charged to the corps competing.
EDMOND H. ST. JOHN MILDMAY, Secretary.
Offices, 11, Pall Mall East, S.W.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—THE MEMBERS OF VOLUNTEER CORPS intending to compete at the Wimbledon Meeting must APPEAR in the UNIFORM of their respective corps.
By order of the Council of the Association.
EDMOND H. ST. JOHN MILDMAY, Secretary.
Offices, 11, Pall Mall East, S.W.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The Council of the National Rifle Association propose to set apart a large tent for the EXHIBITION OF SPECIMENS OR MODELS OF FIREARMS AND CANNONS of novel construction.
These must all be placed and arranged in the tent by NOON of MONDAY, the 2ND OF JULY.
Every precaution will be taken by the Council, but they cannot hold themselves responsible for the safe custody of such specimens or models, and they rely on the exhibitors to look after their own property.
EDMOND H. ST. JOHN MILDMAY, Secretary.
Offices, 11, Pall Mall East, S.W.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Her Majesty the QUEEN will INAUGURATE the FIRST GREAT MEETING, on Wimbledon Common, on MONDAY NEXT, JULY 2. Carriage tickets, &c., and all other particulars respecting the above Meeting, can be obtained To-day (Saturday) at WRIGHT & Co.'s, Booksellers and Stationers, 60, Pall Mall, S.W.; Mr. SAMS' Royal Library, St. James's Street, S.W.; Mr. MITCHELL'S Library, Old Bond Street, W.; and Messrs. KEITH, PROWSE, & Co.'s, Cheapside, E.C.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—FIRST GREAT PRIZE MEETING, on Wimbledon Common, MONDAY NEXT, JULY 2. £2000 and upwards to be given away in prizes.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The Queen's Prize of £250 for Volunteers.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—H.R.H. Prince Consort's Prize of £100 for all Comers.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge's Prize of £50 for best shot with Breech-loading Rifles.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Twenty Whitworth Rifles, value 25 guineas each, to be given away as Prizes.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The Volunteer Ball Prizes, given by Mr. Gye, of the Royal Italian Opera, £200.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Gold and Silver Medal of the Association, and other Prizes from various donors, to be shot for at the Wimbledon Meeting, next week, by Volunteers, and all comers.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—PATRON.
His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.
PRESIDENT.—The Right Hon. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P.

The FIRST PRIZE MEETING of the National Rifle Association will take place on Wimbledon Common, in the county of Surrey, on MONDAY, JULY 2 NEXT.

Among the Prizes offered for competition will be Her Majesty's Prize of £250, for Volunteers; H.R.H. the Prince Consort's Prize of £100, for all-comers of all nations; H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge's Prize of £50, for breech-loading rifles; with one Gold and one Silver Medal, presented by the Association.

Noblemen and gentlemen desirous of becoming members of the above Association, and of assisting its objects by donations, &c., are requested to communicate with the Secretary, 11, Pall Mall East, S.W., from whom all particulars may be obtained. Annual subscriptions, £1 1*s.*; life subscriptions, £10 10*s.* Subscriptions and donations will also be received by Messrs. RANSOM, BOUVERIE, & Co., bankers to the Association, 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.; Messrs. COUTTS & Co., 59, Strand, W.C.; Mr. SAMS', Royal Library, St. James's Street, S.W.; and WRIGHT & Co., Booksellers and Stationers, 60, Pall Mall, S.W.; where may be had the rules, bye-laws, and Regulations of the Association, price 6*d.*
EDMOND H. ST. JOHN MILDMAY, Secretary.
Offices, 11, Pall Mall East, S.W.

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Rifle Volunteers.—Competition on Wimbledon Common, on Monday, 2nd of July, and following days.—The COMPETITION with RIFLES for PRIZES given by the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Duke of Cambridge, the National Rifle Association, &c., will take place upon Wimbledon Common, on Monday, July 2, and following days.

The Queen will open the Competition on Monday, at 3 p.m.

Rifle Volunteers desiring to attend the competition in companies or corps, and in uniform, from any station on the South-Western lines, at a distance from Wimbledon, will be conveyed to Wimbledon (or Putney) and back for a single journey third-class fare in second-class carriages. Officers (and others) in first-class carriages, at double that fare.

Rifle Volunteers travelling to Wimbledon (or Putney), not in companies or corps, but in uniform, will be charged the military fares, viz., 1*d.* per mile in second-class carriages, and 2*d.* per mile in first-class, or the ordinary fares in their option.

On Monday and during the competition all the up-trains on the main line will stop at Wimbledon after 11 a.m. up to 3 p.m., and all the up-trains on the Richmond and Windsor Lines will stop at Putney after 11 a.m. and up to 3 p.m. to set down passengers for these stations.

All the down-trains on the main line will call at Wimbledon after 4 p.m.; and all the down-trains on the Richmond and Windsor Line will call at Putney after 4 p.m., to take up passengers.

There will be frequent trains between London and Wimbledon and Putney on Monday and during the week.

RIFLE VOLUNTEERS' COMPETITION, on Wimbledon Common, on Monday, July 2, and following days.—The Competition with Rifles for Prizes given by the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Duke of Cambridge, the National Rifle Association, &c., will take place upon Wimbledon Common, on Monday, July 2, and following days.

The Queen will open the competition on Monday, at 3 p.m.

Frequent TRAINS will run upon Monday, and daily during the week, from Waterloo and Vauxhall Bridge Stations, to Wimbledon and Putney. Returning from each of those stations.

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UNDER ENGAGEMENT to her MAJESTY'S COUNCIL FOR INDIA.—To embark Troops at Gravesend on the 7th July. Last Shipping Day the 2nd July.

For CALCUTTA, with liberty to land Passengers at Madras, the splendid passenger ship, HOLMSDALE, A 1 thirteen years, 1257 tons register, W. J. FERRIS, Commander, lying in the East India Docks. The accommodation for passengers by this fine ship is not surpassed by any vessel in the trade. Will carry an experienced Surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to PHILLIPPS, SHAW, & LOWTHER, 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., VIA EGYPT.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Melbourne and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; or Oriental Place, Southampton.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN SOUTHAMPTON & NEW YORK.—The following splendid full-power, paddle-wheel steam-ships will sail from Southampton for NEW YORK direct every fourth Wednesday.

ARAGO, Captain LINES, 3000 tons, 800-horse power, July 25.

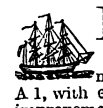
FULTON, Captain WOTTON, 3000 tons, 800-horse power, August 22.

Passage money:—Saloon, 26*l.*; second class, 14*l.* and 16*l.* according to accommodation. For particulars apply to the agents, CROSKEY & Co., Southampton, and 84, King William Street, City, E.C.; or to GRINDLAY & Co., Charing Cross, S.W.

PARIS.—LONDON TO PARIS DAILY.—SPECIAL DIRECT SERVICE BY THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY, viâ Newhaven and Dieppe. First class, 23*s.*; second class, 20*s.* Return tickets (available for one calendar month), first class, 50*s.*; second class, 36*s.* A steward's fee of 1*s.* and 6*d.* respectively is also charged on board. Passports and visas for Paris may be had of the respective agents at Newhaven. Luggage booked through from London to Paris.—For tickets or further information apply at the London Bridge and Pimlico Termini; 43, Regent Circus, Piccadilly; 4, Arthur Street, East, London Bridge; or at any of the stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

FOR SALE, or TIME CHARTER, the beautiful new A 1 iron Screw Steamer COLONIST, *pro. tem.* 351 tons O.M. 236 tons register. Length 165 feet; breadth 22 feet 5-10ths; depth of hold 12 feet 9-10ths; built this year, by the well known firm Messrs. Denny & Rankin, under special survey, and classed A 1 at Lloyd's for nine years. Her engines (by Messrs. John Jones & Son) are direct acting, of 60 horse-power nominal, and combine all recent improvements; has tubular boilers, fitted with superheating apparatus; also a donkey engine. Capacity of coal bunkers, 50 tons. She steams 9½ knots on a remarkably light consumption of fuel, being 2½ lb. per indicated horse-power, or about 7 cwt. per hour; carries a large cargo on a light draught of water, and is admirably adapted for bar harbours, or where light draught is necessary. The cabin accommodation is complete for thirty-six passengers; on inspection will be found a most desirable vessel; she is quite ready for sea: now lying in the Clarence Dock.—For inspection apply to the owners, Messrs. JOHN JONES & SON, Engineers, or to

CURRY, KELLOCK, & Co., Brokers, Liverpool.



FOR SALE.—The undermentioned STEAMERS.

SCREW.—1200 tons, builders' measurement; now building, to class twelve years A 1, with engines of 175 horse-power, with all recent improvements; speed twelve to thirteen miles per hour. Dimensions:—Length, 260 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth, 20 feet.

SCREW.—700 tons, builders' measurement; to class twelve years A 1; full poop and forecastle; engines, with all recent improvements, of 120 horse-power, and expected to steam thirteen to fourteen miles per hour. Dimensions:—Length, 215 feet; breadth, 27 feet; depth, 15 feet, 6 inches.

SCREW.—575 tons, builders' measurement; to class twelve years A 1; full poop and forecastle; engines direct acting of 75 horse-power; speed ten knots under steam alone. Dimensions:—Length over all 190 feet; breadth, 25 feet; depth, 14 feet.

SCREW.—596 tons, builders' measurement, 318 tons register: now building, to class A 1 at Lloyd's for nine years; will carry about 550 tons measurement or 450 tons dead weight; direct engines 60 horse-power. Dimensions:—Length 170 feet; breadth 27 feet; depth 12 feet 6 inches.

PADDLE.—440 tons, builders' measurement, 203 tons N.M.; building to class A 1 at Lloyd's for six years; will accommodate fifty two first-class and twenty-two second-class passengers; will carry about 170 tons measurement or 100 tons dead weight on 7½ feet water; oscillating engines of 120 horse-power; expected to steam thirteen knots per hour. Dimensions:—Length 200 feet; breadth 21 feet; depth 11 feet.

The above ships are built, and being built, by first-rate builders, and the new boats can be completed to suit the plans of purchasers. For specifications and all further particulars apply to

CURRY, KELLOCK, & Co., Brokers, Liverpool.

S. W. SILVER AND COMPANY, 66 and 67, CORNHILL, E.C.

INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA OUTFITS.

NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS.

PLAIN DRESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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Embracing every variety of Cabinet Work, Canteens, Trunks, Portmanteaus, &c., suited to all climates.

Manufactory, Silvertown (opposite H.M. Dockyards), Woolwich, S.E.

LAWRANCE PHILLIPS MILITARY OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE, London, 28, West Strand, W.C.

UNIFORMS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.—An estimate for the outfit of any officer in H. M. Service post free.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.—Contracts entered into for the equipment of entir regiments. Single suits supplied.

PORTABLE FURNITURE.—An Illustrated Catalogue, with design, size, and price of every requisite for the barrack-room forwarded on application.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. SPECIAL NOTICE.

BONUS YEAR.—SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

All policies now effected will participate in the division to be made as at 15th November next.

The Standard was established in 1825.

The first division of profits took place in 1835; and subsequent divisions have been made in 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1855.

The profits to be divided in 1860 will be those which have arisen since 1855.

Accumulated fund £1,684,598 2 10

Annual revenue 289,231 13 5

Annual average of new assurances effected during the last ten years, upwards of half a million sterling.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.

The Company's Medical Officer attends at the office daily, at half-past one.

LONDON, 82, King William Street, E.C.

EDINBURGH, 3, George Street (Head Office).

DUBLIN, 06, Upper Sackville Street.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

AND

FIELD-MARSHAL

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., & G.C.M.G.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Established A.D. 1837, for General Assurance on Lives,

13, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, S.W.

DIRECTORS.

Lieut.-General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., M.P., F.R.S., Chairman.

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Gen. Edw. Wynyard, C.B.	Wilbraham Taylor, Esq.
Archibald Hair, Esq., M.D., late Royal Horse Guards.	Lt.-Col. F. S. Sotheby, C.B
Wm. Chard, Esq., Navy Agent.	Gen. Sir George Pollock G.C.B.
Maj. William Lancey, R.E.	Rear-Adm. Michael Quin.
Gen. H. G. A. Taylor, C.B.	Vice-Adm, Sir G. R. Lambert, K.C.B.

ASSURANCES are granted upon the lives of persons in every profession and station in life, and are extended to Tropical and other Climates, on conditions more favourable (especially to the NAVY and ARMY) than heretofore have been deemed practicable.

WILLIAM M. JAMES, Secretary.

13, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

OFFICERS PROCEEDING ABROAD can effect Assurances with THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY on favourable terms.

LOANS GRANTED.

LONDON { 81, Lombard Street, E.C.; and at Messrs. PARIS & Co., 10, St. James' Street, S.W.

EDINBURGH, 5, George Street.

DUBLIN, 65, Upper Sackville Street.

INDIA.—OFFICERS IN THE ARMY AND CIVILIANS PROCEEDING TO INDIA, may insure their lives on most favourable terms in the MEDICAL, INVALID, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. The rates of this Company, which transacts the business of the Indian Banks, are lower than those of any other Office, while the Agencies at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, and about 50 up-country stations in India, afford every possible facility for the transaction of business.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, and every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Chief Office, 25, Pall Mall, S.W.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 39, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.—A.D. 1834.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, Cash Account, Balance Sheet, &c., are now ready, and may be had on written or personal application. CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

ARMY, NAVY, EAST INDIA, AND COLONIAL AGENCY.

The undersigned act as GENERAL AGENTS in England for Officers and Members of the above services. A detailed Prospectus forwarded on application. W. R. LOOKER & Co., 12, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

MESSRS. ADDISON & CO., ARMY AGENTS, 11, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

Exchanges negociated.

Pecuniary accommodation afforded to officers on pay, on their notes of hand only, at a few hours' notice. Applications by letter promptly attended to.

Every description of army business transacted.

THE LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE BAND of 21 performers, is provided entirely by H. DISTIN with his newly-invented VENTIL-HORNS. Distin's new RIFLE BUGLE, adopted and sealed as the Government pattern for the Army, can now be had, complete, price 2*l.* 2*s.*, from the Contractor, at his Manufactory, 9, Great Newport Street, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. Estimates for Bands post free. Retail Depot, 21, Tichborne Street, Regent Street, W.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.

J. KOHLER begs respectfully to call the attention of Commanding Officers and Presidents of Band Committees to his IMPROVED MODELS OF BAND INSTRUMENTS, possessing a most powerful and sonorous tone, and combining elegance with durability in their workmanship.

J. KOHLER also takes this opportunity to state that his newly-invented PATENT HARMONIC CORNOPEAN is universally approved of by the musical world, and he can with confidence strongly recommend it to the notice of all amateurs of the Cornopean.

Drawings and Price Lists sent on application to J. KOHLER, Military Musical Instrument Maker to H.M. Army and Navy and the Indian Army, 35, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

THE DUTY OFF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. CROGER'S CONCERT FLUTES, in Case, with Cleaner and Tutor included, 21*s.*, 25*s.*, 31*s.* 6*d.*, and upwards.

NEW PATENT CIRCULAR CORNETS AND HORNS, made expressly for Volunteer Corps' Bands.

Very superior BRASS and OAK DRUMS, with Belt Sticks, and Bag, complete. Sides, from 42*s.*; Bass from 6 guineas.

VOLUNTEER CORPS' BUGLES, with Royal Arms and Name of Corps elaborately engraved, 40*s.*

NEW PATENT BRASS FIFES, as used in the Military Bands. 1 key, 4*s.*; 4 keys, 10*s.*

Estimates given for Silver Bugles for presentation, &c.

See Testimonials at the Manufactory, 493, Oxford Street, W., and at the Office of this Paper.

EDWIN KESTERTON, COACHBUILDER, 93 and 94, LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C.

Inventor and Builder of the AMEMPTON, and the AMEMPTON SOCIABLE, each forming a complete open and close carriage, well adapted for the colonies, being roomy, light, and airy. Sociable Drawing Phaeton, forming the light driving Phaeton and the useful Waggonette. Patent two-wheeled Dog Cart, light, strong, and giving entire freedom from the action of the horse. E. K. invites inspection of the above, also to his light Sociable Landaus, Broughams in various sizes, Cabriolet and Park Phaetons, &c., &c.

THE NEW REGULATION BRIDLE.

A. DAVIS, MILITARY SADDLER, 33, STRAND, W.C., AND AT ALDERSHOT CAMP.

OFFICERS about to join their Regiments or proceeding abroad can be supplied at short notice with the REGULATION SADDLERY OUTFIT of the best quality at the lowest prices.

MILITIA OFFICERS, CADETS, SURGEONS, &c., are requested to apply to A. DAVIS for an Estimate for Complete Regulation or Private Outfit in Saddlery.

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CAFE RESTAURANT DU QUADRANT (AND HOTEL), 62, REGENT STREET, W.

Private Rooms for Parties. Wedding Dinners, Soirées, and Hampers for the Races provided.

HILFREICH & GAFFINO, Proprietors.

VISITORS TO LONDON will meet with the best accommodation at RILEY'S PRIVATE HOTEL, 17, Arundel Street, Coventry Street, Haymarket, S.W. Beds 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*

MR. MARKWELL, Wine Merchant to Her Majesty, Nos. 35 to 40, & 45, Albemarle Street, and 4, Stafford Street, Piccadilly, London, W. Naval and Military Messes supplied.

WINES REDUCED. — Excellent Dinner Claret, 24*s.* and 30*s.*; Sherry, Pale or Gold, 24*s.* and 30*s.*; Chablis, first quality, 36*s.*; Still Hock and Moselle, 36*s.*, 42*s.*; Sauterne, 42*s.*; Burgundy, 36*s.*, 42*s.*; Sparkling Champagne, 42*s.*; Sparkling Hock and Moselle, 48*s.*; Old Bottled Port, 42*s.*, 48*s.* per dozen.

Carriage paid by rail. Price lists on application.

MARSHALL & SON, Importers of Foreign Wines, Purveyors to the Queen, 20, Strand, W.C.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, HYTHE.—J. H. & J. BROOKE, WINE MERCHANTS, HYTHE and FOLKESTONE. Price Lists free per post. Goods forwarded to any Railway Station in England, carriage paid.

FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC BRANDY, AND OLD WINES.

Exquisite OLD CLARET, eight years in bottle, from 48*s.* to 90*s.* per dozen, duty paid. A Sample Bottle forwarded on receipt of from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.*, box and booking included.—Address to A. JOUBIN, 9, St. Benet's Place, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Bottle, recommended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, may now be had in the Finest Condition of Messrs. HARRINGTON PARKER, & CO., who have REDUCED the Price of this highly esteemed beverage to

4*s.* 6*d.* per dozen Imperial Pints.

2*s.* 9*d.* ditto Imperial Half-pints.

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA

AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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ENGLAND has long been without any national pastime which has a direct influence upon the augmentation of her military strength. Neither cricket, boating, nor fox-hunting directly fits a man for service in defence of his country. All tend to develop nerve, quickness, and precision, and so far help to make a man fitter for successful exertion in war. But they are essentially peaceful sports; and although the fox-hunters of England would very soon prove formidable partisans, the cricketers, as such, would not so readily fall into the ranks. In the old days we had a military pastime; we shot with the bow. We were also adepts at cudgel playing, and in a comparatively recent period wrestling was a national game. Our bowmen must have had some military drill, for they learned to shoot flights of arrows as well as to split willow wands. Since their day, however, until now, we have had no national military sport.

The Rifle movement has supplied us with one. The National Rifle Association is the consequence of the Rifle movement, just as the Wimbledon meeting is a complement to the Review of the 23rd. When an army of marksmen was called into existence, it was just and wise to provide an opportunity of testing their excellence as shots. This collateral issue of the movement has also proceeded on the volunteer principle; and the committee of the Association have found hearty supporters in the highest personages in the land, as well as in the general public. Many and valuable prizes have been given by private individuals, and it may be anticipated that another year will witness a still fuller list of prizes and even an ampler list of competitors.

The meeting at Wimbledon has been so successful that we may regard it as the inauguration of this new national game of rifle shooting. It may be hoped that the example will be contagious: that matches will be made between the picked shots of different corps, that there will be provincial gatherings, and that in due time every county, if not every country town, will have its rifle range, and its annual Rifle Festival. Nothing will help in a greater degree to foster the good old manly instincts and qualities of the British character, and at the same time fit a large numerical force of Englishmen to fulfil the duty of defending their country in the hour of need.

But it would be a great mistake to suppose that mere rifle shooting will constitute a force on which any solid reliance can be placed. A body of the best marksmen in the world would be helpless, if opposed to a disciplined force led by an able general. Unless your marksmen can move with rapidity, precision, and concert, they will be of little use, even behind earthworks. Therefore we must not look upon the shooting at Wimbledon in any other light than as a test of what Volunteers who have obeyed the Hythe regulations can do after a very limited amount of instruction and less practice with ball. Moreover, firing at ascertained distances is an imperfect test of real marksmanship. The question is how would the shooters fire at unknown distances or after the fatigues of a march? Yet it is accuracy on these occasions which constitutes the value of a soldier, considered as a shot. Undue importance, therefore, must not be attached to the displays in the practice-ground; for, in addition to its imperfection as a test of military shooting, it should never be forgotten that it is one thing to fire at a dead, and another to fire at a living, mark.

From what we have seen of ordinary Volunteer firing, we should infer that it would be found very effective up to 400 yards, either against an opposing line of skirmishers or against an assaulting column; while behind earthworks the Volunteer companies would make havoc in the ranks of an assailing and uncovered force at double the distance. Good firing up to 400 yards is a good thing, and may be improved in a year or two into good firing up to 600 yards. For almost all practical purposes this will be found sufficient. Beyond those ranges none but marksmen, that is, a small per centage of the force, will be of certain value. This makes it all the more important that battalion and skirmishing drill should be assiduously cultivated by the Volunteer companies. To be handy and steady, and equal to a rapid march, men must have constant practice. There is no need for any hurry; all that is required is a systematic course of training. And here the importance of good officers comes fully into view. Without good officers the best materials are wasted. We cannot help thinking that the Inspectors of Volunteers could do much towards inciting commandants to bring their corps systematically into shape, and imparting to companies a sound organisation and plan of company drill. At present there is a woful tendency to rush from one movement to another before the first is learned, and all sensible men see and feel that this is sheer folly and waste of valuable time. There can be no reason why Volunteer companies should not closely approximate in their training to the best system of Light Infantry drill; and we are sure that if the men were once systematically taught, they would never forget either the principle or the practice of such movements as it may be deemed useful to teach them.

The interest shown in the Wimbledon meeting is a conclusive proof of the readiness with which Old England welcomes a return to old English ways. Let us hope that the good work begun this week will be carried forward with equal heartiness, and that 1870 will see not only a well-drilled Volunteer army in existence, but will hear the crack of the rifle in the cool of the evening on every village common in Great Britain.

In the Navy List we discover three different classes of officer, represented by the Active, Reserved, and Retired Lists, which the uninitiated might reasonably construe into active, passive, and neuter. But, singularly enough, of the so-termed Active List, the larger half is composed of the latter elements, as will be seen from the accompanying extract from the published lists at the conclusion of the Russian War, when nearly all officers whose services were at all valuable to the country were employed; and we therefore select that period instead of the present, as representing more vividly the requirements of the Navy. The result is as follows:—

	Active List.	Employed on Active Service	Unemployed.
Admirals	98	22 (3 in Admiralty)	76
Captains	392	140	252
Commanders	566	184	384
Lieutenants	1184	670	514

Giving a total of 1226 unemployed officers on the Active List, and that at a moment when war was in full blast.

Now, the question naturally arises, whom does this unemployed column represent? What are they, whose names are therein, doing? and what are they likely to do? We had then been at war for two years, and found that there was no probability of their services being required.

In answer to the first question, it appears that, with some few exceptions amongst the captains and commanders who had recently been as it were advanced to half-pay, it represents the passive and neuter elements of the so-termed Active List. To the second, that they are drawing half-pay, and that their pursuits are eminently domestic, save during their annual irritative persecution of the First Lord, reminding him of their unrequited services, and their anxiety for employment. To the third, that they are likely to do still less, and eventually to be transmitted to the passive and neuter lists. But, be this as it may, this body is generally composed of men whose chances of active employment are, to say the least of it, vague; many have never had much intention of serving since they acquired their present rank; many are in the Coast-Guard, and would be glad to remain there, if they could only perpetuate the lease; many have been active and deserving officers, but were thrown out in the competition with interest, amphibious and political; many are yet anxious to serve. But, generally speaking, their race is run, the country leaves them to the undisturbed enjoyment of their half-pay, but cannot afford to sacrifice its immediate interests to their own, by actively employing them.

This, then, is the composition of that vast body of naval officers who incumber the List and stop the way. This is the body with which the ex-First Lord vainly, but honestly, strove to deal, and with which the present Board have no intention of dealing, unless coerced by the Commons. As for the modicum of retirement they offered last week, it might have merely postponed what they knew ought to be done.

We are far from allowing that out of this vast body of officers there are not many deserving of the highest consideration and respect, but we cannot believe that such a gallant and patriotic body of men, whose lives have been in many cases devoted to the service of their country, can wish that the last act of their honourable career should be an unworthy resistance to what they must well know would be for the highest interests of the Service in which they have earned their glory. Let the Government act generously, and, if honours are required, lavish a whole garden full of laurel; but at any price they must be bought out. Were there no evils arising from this anomalous amalgamation it might be acquiesced in; but there are many—one of which is, that it enables the man of interest, as soon as he has served the necessary time to entitle him to his next step, to arrange himself quietly on half-pay, and then watch his chance. He knows that he cannot get much by serving in command—he will lose money, and besides, may be employed on unhealthy stations. By-and-by, however, an opportunity offers. Friends at home are in office, or abroad hold commands; and with his five or six years' standing, he returns with all its advantages, and his friends award him the first vacancy. For, strange as it may seem, his seniority will enable him either in war or peace, to take precedence of all those who are a day junior to him, though they may have spent the time he has been at ease, in hard work and unhealthy climates; for in the Navy, service afloat or on half-pay counts alike for seniority. Therefore, it would seem that the sooner the sheep and the goats are separated, the more advantageous for the former, for here we have the so-called Active List offering a direct premium for inactivity. Either remove the working portion to a working list, and leave the passive and neuter elements on the retired, or produce a comprehensive scheme of retirement on the following basis:—the compulsory retirement of all officers who have not served afloat since the commencement of the Russian war, and of all those who have, and may attain, the age of sixty, when having devoted threescore years to their country, they may reasonably claim ease and a liberal reward for the remaining time allotted to man, and thereby be enabled to enjoy the sunset of life, and prepare for a better world.

We read in the *Plymouth Journal* of Thursday:—"His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will arrive in Plymouth on Monday. No official notification of the time, or any of the Prince's movements, had been received by the local authorities up to last evening. The Hero, in which his Royal Highness is to embark, is lying in the Sound. The Ariadne has also arrived. The Channel squadron may be expected in the course of this day or to-morrow; but there is a rumour that they may not come till the day before the Prince is to embark, and that they will not enter inside the Breakwater. It is also stated that no public reception of His Royal Highness will take place; but this statement is not consistent with the fact that the Rifle Volunteers of the eastern division of Cornwall have solicited and obtained permission to be present at the Prince's embarkation, and form a guard of honour as representatives of the county from which His Royal Highness derives his title of Duke."

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THE ARMY.

1st Dragoon Guards (King's). Lieutenant Atkinson and Cornets Gough and Greatorex embark for Madras with a draft.

7th Dragoon Guards. Captain Clarke and Cornet Bulkeley are ordered from the Depôt to join the head-quarters in India.

16th Lancers (Queen's). The officers of this regiment had their annual dinner at the Clarendon Hotel on Saturday last. Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir E. Cust, K.C.H., Colonel of the regiment, presided, and was supported by Sir Thomas White, Colonel Foster, Major White, Major Armstrong, Captains Spicer, Irvine, Barclay, Grant, Annesley, Barror, Riddell, Dynon, Halton, &c.

17th Lancers. Captain Goldie and Cornets Blumberg and Robinson embark with a draft from Maidstone to join the regiment in India.

Royal Artillery.—The following Lieutenants of the Royal Artillery, who obtained their commissions on the 19th ult., are ordered to join their respective stations on the 12th proximo, being posted as annexed. Those posted to batteries abroad are requested to join at Woolwich, unless required sooner to embark:—Lieutenant C. Jones, 7th brigade, 5th battery, Halifax; Lieutenant A. B. Brown, to 1st brigade, 6th battery, Woolwich; Lieutenant H. A. Barker, to 1st brigade, 4th battery, Woolwich; Lieutenant H. W. L. Hime, to 11th brigade, 3rd battery, Bengal; Lieutenant C. D. E. P. Smith, to 1st brigade, 2nd battery, Woolwich; Lieutenant L. Downes, to 8th brigade, 2nd battery, Aldershot; Lieutenant B. R. Greig, 8th brigade, 6th battery, Aldershot; Lieutenant J. W. Bernard, 11th brigade, 5th battery, Bengal; Lieutenant J. B. Ormsby, 10th brigade, 5th battery, Alderney; Lieutenant F. A. Hand, 9th brigade, 3rd battery, Curragh; Lieutenant R. Walkey, 13th brigade, 6th battery, Bombay; Lieutenant J. W. Inge, 2nd brigade, 6th battery, Dover; Lieutenant H. W. Browne, 9th brigade, 4th battery, Cahir; Lieutenant A. E. England, 4th brigade, 5th battery, Shorncliffe; Lieutenant W. A. Cook, 2nd brigade, 3rd battery, Dover; Lieutenant E. H. Holley, 3rd brigade, 7th battery, Plymouth; Lieutenant F. H. W. Milner, 9th brigade, 7th battery, Cork; Lieutenant E. A. Fitzroy, 13th Brigade, 8th battery, Madras; Lieutenant G. W. Mulloy, 6th brigade, 10th battery, Corfu; Lieutenant R. J. Hezlett, 3rd brigade, 8th battery, Plymouth; Lieutenant G. A. French, 10th brigade, 4th battery, Alderney; Lieutenant R. D. E. Lockhart, 13th brigade, 7th battery, Bombay; Lieutenant T. Wood, 13th brigade, 2nd battery, Madras; Lieutenant T. M. Hitchins, 4th brigade, 4th battery, Woolwich; Lieutenant F. Galloway, 10th brigade, 7th battery, Portsmouth; Lieutenant J. F. Jenkins, 1st brigade, 7th battery, Woolwich; Lieutenant T. M. Cruttwell, 14th brigade, 2nd battery, Bengal; Lieutenant M. M. Lane, 2nd brigade, 6th battery, Dover; Lieutenant F. C. Nicolas, 14th brigade, 4th battery, Bengal; Lieutenant P. F. Blackwood, 9th brigade, 2nd battery, Ballincollig; and Lieutenant J. A. Campbell, 9th brigade, 4th battery, Cahir.

The following changes in the Royal Artillery are announced in a General Regimental Order:—Capt. Mackenzie, of the Coast Brigade, has been removed from Eastbourne to Manchester, to take command of No. 1 Division, which will be composed of the non-commissioned officers and men of the brigade serving in the Northern Districts; and those of the South-Eastern and Medway Districts will be amalgamated with and form No. 2 Division, under Captain Sweeny; Lieut.-Colonel Longden, from Gibraltar to Malta; Major Simpson, from Dover to Gibraltar; Second Captain Bayley from the Cape of Good Hope to Dover; Second Captain Harris, from Corfu to Dover. An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Second Captain Thomas Mahon, of the 1st brigade, and Second Captain Markham le Fer Taylor, of the 7th brigade; also between Lieutenant T. S. Seccombe, of the depôt brigade, and Lieutenant E. H. Thurlow, of the 6th brigade. Lieutenant W. H. Newcome has been transferred from No. 2 battery, 5th brigade, to No. 3 battery, 11th brigade, and has proceeded from Gibraltar to India.

The following General Regimental Order has been issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, Royal Artillery:—"The General Commanding-in-Chief having perused with much satisfaction the following report made by the master gunner at Blatchington to the commanding officer of artillery in the South-Eastern District, and by him forwarded to the Lieut.-General Commanding, relative to the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Coast Brigade Royal Artillery, in rendering assistance to the crews of vessels wrecked between Blatchington and Newhaven during the severe gale of the 2nd of June last, His Royal Highness desires that the same may be published to the regiment as a special mark of his approval of the gallant conduct of the individuals alluded to:—'The brig Annie was driven on shore opposite the battery about 6 p.m., a heavy sea and tide running at the time, when they, at much risk, rendered valuable assistance in rescuing the crew, six in number, and saving their clothes, &c. This brig became a total wreck about half-past eight o'clock the same evening. At about seven p.m. the schooner Woodside was also driven on shore between the Battery and the Tide Mills. Here the crew had to remain some time in the rigging, on account of the difficulty in approaching them; they, however, were rescued with the exception of one man, who was washed away. The men went into the water in a most perilous position, bringing the crew on shore. The conduct of Gunner C. Leese at this particular crisis was very meritorious in rescuing a boy 12 years old from a watery grave. The humanity of this man deserves particular attention. In addition to the services already described, he was most energetic in procuring a supply of linen, &c., for the crew of the Margaret, which vessel was also a perfect wreck. The above work was no sooner completed when a smack, with a crew (six in number), was driven on shore, and here our men also rendered most valuable assistance to boat and crew.' The names of the non-commissioned officers and men particularly mentioned by Master-Gunner Laird are Corporal David Bannister, Corporal Allan Kay, and Gunner Charles Leese."

The following surgeons and assistant-surgeons recently appointed by augmentation have been posted as undermentioned:—Surgeons Blake, M.D., to depôt brigade, for duty at Shoeburyness; Guy, M.D., to depôt brigade, for duty at Shorncliffe; Fogo, M.D., and Ward, for duty at Woolwich. Assistant-Surgeons Pollard to 2nd brigade, Dover; Whitla, to 15th brigade, Gosport; Mackay, M.D., to depôt brigade, Shoeburyness; Rogers, to 6th brigade, Corfu; Bartlet, to 3rd brigade, Guernsey; Storey, to 15th brigade, Gosport; Adsetts, to 2nd brigade, Jersey; Smythe, to depôt brigade, Woolwich; Cowan, M.D., to depôt brigade, Woolwich; Veale, M.D., to 8th brigade, Devonport.

On Saturday last William M'Bride, a gunner of Royal Artillery, who was an inmate of Woolwich Infirmary, was found in one of the wards with his head nearly severed from his body, and a razor lying by his side. The deceased had been sixteen years in the Service, but had recently given way to intemperate habits, which resulted in delirium tremens.

Royal Engineers.—The following alterations in the stations of officers of this corps have recently taken place:—Major Edwards, late from India, appointed to the Inspector-General of Fortifications Office; Lieut.-Colonel Fanshawe to the West Indies; Colonel C. E. Ford, on sick leave from the West Indies; Colonel Marlow, from Malta, on leave; Captain Cumberland, from India, on sick leave; Captain Frazer, to Ireland; Captain Beaumont, from India, on leave; Captain Gossett, ordered home from the Mauritius; Captain Comes, to command the 25th Company at Aldershot; Captain Magnay, from India, on leave; Lieutenants Lloyd, from Calcutta to Mauritius; Hogg, from Swansea to Pembroke; Bowen, from Chatham to North Britain; Russell, from Chatham to Devonport; Sitwell, from leave to Netley; Wheatly, from Gibraltar, on leave; and Maitland, Webber, and Festing, from leave to Chatham.

Captain C. E. Gordon, late Adjutant of the Royal Engineers, at head-quarters, Chatham, has received orders to proceed to China, to take the command of the 8th company of Royal Engineers.

The ceremony of decorating three non-commissioned officers and three privates of the Royal Engineers with good-conduct medals, which, with money gratuities, had been awarded for long service and meritorious conduct, took place at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, on Saturday, in the presence of the whole of the officers and men of the Royal Engineers now at head-quarters. Colour-Sergeant Clark was awarded a medal and 15*l.* gratuity; Sergeants Dean and Watson, a medal and 10*l.* each; and sappers Avery, Micklewright, and Chesham, a medal and 5*l.* each.

A beautifully executed model, on a large scale, of the siege of a strongly fortified position, has just been completed at the head-quarters of the Royal Engineers, Chatham, by the Sappers at that establishment, under the direction of Captain H. Schaw, R.E. The work, which has been a considerable time in progress, is one of the most interesting of the kind ever completed; and from the exceedingly correct and careful manner in which the whole of the details have been worked out is of the most valuable as well as unique character. The model has been sent to the United Service Institution, where it will be exhibited, and will doubtless attract a considerable amount of interest.

Military Train, 4th battalion.—An affair, which fortunately was unattended with serious results, occurred on Wednesday night, at Shorncliffe. It appeared that John Mayhew, a private in the 4th battalion Military Train was taken to the guard-house for being drunk; he contrived, before being taken, to conceal his 10 rounds of ball ammunition in the breast of his tunic; when placed in the guard-room, he obtained possession of one of the carbines of the guard, and, having loaded it, threatened to shoot any one who approached him. An orderly private, however, rushed upon him. He pulled the trigger, but the cap did not explode. The prisoner will be tried by a general court-martial for this military offence. The sergeant of the prisoners' room is also under arrest, and will be tried by a district court-martial for neglect of duty.

1st Royals. Ensign T. Atkinson and 74 non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st battalion embarked to-day for India.

4th Regiment. The depôt of the 1st Battalion moves from Chichester to Chatham.

8th Regiment. Colonel Longfield has been placed on half-pay in contemplation of the return of the 1st Battalion from India, and his promotion shortly to the rank of major-general. The depôt moves from Chatham to Chichester.

14th Regiment, 2nd Battalion. Captain James D. Mackenzie, of this regiment, has been appointed Assistant-Engineer to the Royal Engineers at Devonport.

24th Regiment. The depôt of the 1st Battalion moves from Chatham to Chichester.

31st Regiment. A draft, consisting of 100 men, under command of Captain G. Bayley, with Ensigns Isaac Parsons and G. M. Lambert, embark in the troop ship Star, for China, to join the service companies.

43rd Light Infantry. Lieutenant H. Gorton, Ensign E. Villiers, Ensign R. M. Tod, 190 non-commissioned officers and men, 1 woman, and 4 children, embarked to-day for India.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Private George Coleman, who was arraigned on several charges of insubordination, has been found guilty on all the charges, and in consideration of his former bad conduct is sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude.

51st Regiment. The depôt moves from Chichester to Chatham.

53rd Regiment. The depôt moves from Chatham to Chichester.

74th Highlanders. Captain L. A. Brydon, Ensign N. M. M'Leod, Ensign G. W. M. Hall, Ensign C. H. Dougherty, 138 men, 2 women, and 2 children, embarked to-day for India.

83rd Regiment. The depôt moves from Chichester to Chatham.

91st Regiment. Lieutenant R. P. Jones, Ensign T. G. Elrington, Ensign H. H. Roberts, and 273 non-commissioned officers and men have embarked for Madras from Chatham.

100th Regiment. A letter from Gibraltar of the 26th ult. says:—"A private of the Royal Canadians, named Thomas Wallace, will, early to-morrow morning (8 o'clock), suffer the extreme penalty of the law for having deliberately shot a fellow-soldier of his regiment. When brought before the court-martial Wallace pleaded 'guilty,' avowing at the same time that he committed the deed while in a state of frenzy through hard drink. He is a native of Canada, and only 24 years of age. The court sentenced him to be hung, and, the sentence having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, the execution will take place at Windmill Hill, in the presence of the whole garrison, no civilian being allowed to approach the spot. The murder was committed in the afternoon of the 12th inst., at the North Front encampment, where the corps is now stationed. A few days after this unfortunate occurrence there happened another also in the camp, which might, had not the hand of the assassin been stayed, have proved equally murderous. One of the men, having a grudge against his sergeant, attempted to run him through with his fixed bayonet, but was fortunately checked at the moment by one of his comrades, who seized his arm. This man was tried by a court-martial and sentenced to receive 50 lashes, and afterwards to be imprisoned for two years. The sentence was carried into effect, and he is now undergoing the term of his imprisonment. Last Thursday another man of the Canadians nearly murdered a civilian carpenter, who was working in one of the sheds in the camp. After knocking the man down, it is said without any provocation, he kicked the carpenter on the ground with his heavy boots, and fractured his skull. The trial of this last offender will not take place unitl the carpenter, who is yet in a dangerous state, recovers."

Rifle Brigade.—On Monday night an accident occurred at Aldershot on the canal which separates the North and South Camps, by which a man named Handlay met his death, and several men of the 1st battalion Rifle Brigade narrowly escaped with their lives. It appears that the unfortunate man has, for some time past, been engaged in towing persons across the canal in a punt, after the pontoon bridge, South Camp, has been drawn; and on the evening in question five men of the above brigade, who were returning to their quarters, jumped into the boat, and happening to lean too much on one side, overturned it, and they and the boatman were precipitated into the canal. The engineer on duty did his best to save the men, and succeeded in getting two of them out; the other three scrambled to the bank, and were conveyed to the regimental hospital of the Rifle Brigade. The unfortunate man George Handlay sank, and some time elapsed before he could be got out. Dr. Murphy, of the 12th Regiment, promptly attended, and did everything in his power to resuscitate him, but his efforts were unavailing, and life was pronounced extinct.

7th Depôt Battalion. Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Love inspected on the 3rd and 4th inst. the 7th Rifle Depôt Battalion stationed at Winchester. He was received in the usual manner. After the battalion had marched past it was formed as a brigade in three battalions, and went through the various evolutions of a retreat and change of front, covered by skirmishers. After the field-day Sir Frederick made a most minute inspection of the kits and small books, and expressed himself highly satisfied with all that he had seen. On the morning of the 4th inst. the general finished his inspection, examining the books, officers in musketry, and interior economy, in the most detailed and searching manner; after which he expressed himself highly gratified to Lieut.-Col. M'Donald, the commanding officer.

Monthly Military Obituary for June.—Field-Marshal: John, Earl of Strafford, G.C.B., G.C.H., Col. Coldstream Guards. General: Sir R. J. Harvey, C.B., Col. 2nd West India Regiment. Lieut.-Generals: Thomas Dyneley, C.B., Col.-Comm. Royal Artillery; Sir Wm. Chalmers, C.B., K.C.H., Col. 78th Foot. Captains: Hon. John H. M. Browne, 80th Foot; George Bell Coulston, 100th Foot; B. C. G. Crookshank, h. p., Sub.-Insp. of Mil.; J. F. Wilson, Unatt.; John Gilleland, Unatt.; Charles Meyer, h. p., 2nd Light Infantry, King's German Legion. Lieutenants: John S. Theobald, 18th Foot; Fred. G. Horn, 20th Foot; Henry Stephen Hodges, 60th Foot; Henry Charles St. George, 69th Foot; Edward Kelly Obbard, 91st Foot; John Marriot Aytoun, 94th Foot, killed in action; A. M. Ayshford, h. p., 12th Foot; John Evans, h. p., 12th Foot; Henry Butterworth, h. p., 35th Foot; Thos. Tatlock, h. p., 62nd Foot; William Smith, h. p., 71st Foot; Cuthbert Eccles, h. p., 83rd Foot; John Buller, h. p., 85th Foot; John Lambert, h. p., 3rd Prov. Bn. Mil.; Gustave de Requefeuil, h. p., Sicilian Regiment. Cornet: Riversdale Elliot, 1st Dragoon Guards. Ensigns: Howard P. Cox, 21st Foot; Francis L. Priestley, 46th Foot. Quartermaster: William Hornby (captain), h. p., 66th Foot. Deputy-Commissary-General: Wm. Fisher Mends. Surgeon: Andrew Anderson, M.D., h. p., 1st class. Assistant-Surgeons: Wm. Jas. Cumming, M.D., Royal Artillery; Thos. Mines, 40th Foot.

The following General Order has been issued:—"Horse Guards, June 29, 1860.—Her Majesty the Queen having been pleased to command that officers serving on the staff as temporary major-generals shall take rank with each other according to the dates of their commissions as colonels, and as junior to all permanent major-generals, but as senior to brigadiers, the General Commanding-in-Chief desires that Her Majesty's pleasure to the above effect may be made known in the General Orders of the Army.—By command of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, James Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant-General."

Grand Review at the Curragh.—A grand military spectacle took place on Wednesday at the Curragh, when between fourteen or fifteen thousand troops performed in a mimic battle, under the command of General Sir George Brown, Commander of the Forces. The morning had not far advanced when all was active in the camp, and the tents in which the Scots Greys, the 3rd Light Dragoons, the 3rd battalion of the Grenadier Guards, the 26th Regiment, and three detachments of the Royal Artillery bivouaced, were full of life and bustle. The hut accommodation on the Curragh is only competent to provide for 10,000 soldiers, and to meet the requirements of the extra troops at present on the Curragh, the tents above referred to had to be provided. Orders to march were given at half-past nine o'clock, and the several regiments left their quarters in admirable order, and formed in column on the eastern side of the camp. The troops on the ground were the Scots Greys, the 3rd Light Dragoons, the 15th Hussars, a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, the Royal Artillery (3 batteries), a detachment of the Military Train, the 3rd battalion of the Grenadier Guards, the

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14th (2nd bat.), 16th (2nd bat.), 96th, 26th, 20th (2nd. bat.) 76th Regiments, and the 4th battalion of the 60th Rifles. The 76th Regiment was pushed on in the direction of Kildare, to represent the enemy, and entrenched themselves in a strong position in the vicinity of the raths which are numerous at the western end of the Curragh. The cavalry formed to the right in advance, and detachments of skirmishers were sent out to harass the enemy. The great mass of infantry advanced in brigades, took up position on the left of the cavalry, and also sent out skirmishers. The troops advanced and the enemy opened fire on the approaching force, which was protected by a terrible cannonade from the horse artillery. The Royal Artillery then opened fire from a rising position in the rear of the centre advancing column. After a great deal of brisk firing the enemy fell back and changed position to the left of the encampment. To resist this movement there was a corresponding change in the disposition of the opposing force, and a portion of the Rifles and a half battery of the Royal Artillery were sent by a circuitous route to turn the flank of the enemy. This movement having been well effected, the firing from the artillery and infantry became general, and having continued for a considerable time the infantry advanced with loud cheering to the charge, which was supposed to have terminated the battle. The review terminated at two o'clock, when the different regiments retired to their respective quarters.

The non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers at Chatham gave a second performance in the Royal Marine Theatre on Tuesday evening last, in aid of the funds of the Central Association for improving the condition of the wives and families of Soldiers and Sailors. The stalls and body of the theatre were crowded with the officers and troops of the garrison, in addition to whom the officers and volunteers of the Chatham Artillery and Rifle Corps, and the Rochester Rifle Corps, were present. The pieces performed were *The Momentous Question*, *Frederick of Prussia*, and *The Mummy*. The acting throughout was exceedingly good.

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT, CHATHAM.—The continued arrivals of sick and disabled troops from the cavalry and infantry regiments serving in India and the colonies, amounting during the past few weeks to about 2000 men, have had the effect of causing St. Mary's Barracks to become unusually crowded, and notwithstanding that the whole of that establishment has been given up to the invalids, additional space is still required. The staff of officers and non-commissioned officers at the establishment, who are fearfully overworked by the sudden and continued influx of invalids, are unremitting in their attention to the comfort—as far as circumstances will permit—of the large number of invalid troops thus so suddenly thrown upon the establishment; but the experience of the past fortnight has satisfactorily proved, if proof were wanting, that St. Mary's barracks is, from its locality, and other circumstances, probably one of the very worst buildings of the kind that could be appropriated for the reception of our invalid troops, returning from the peculiarly enervating climate of India. On Thursday the large number of upwards of 200 convalescent cavalry and infantry left St. Mary's for their respective depôts, the whole of them having recovered from their wounds or sickness.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, Colonel Lindsay moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the claims of seven major-generals to the pay of general officers, who are now receiving only the half-pay of brevet-majors, and who accepted substantive rank upon half-pay upon the terms and engagements contained in the Horse Guards' Memorandum of the 25th day of March, 1826, and General order of the 25th day of April, 1826. Colonel North seconded, and General Berkeley supported the motion. Mr. Herbert said that this was a question of bargain, and if the claim was a just one it ought to be admitted. But he had come to the conclusion that the terms of the bargain under which the officers in question accepted their rank did not entitle them to the pay of generals. General Peel said that the case came before him officially, when he was at the War Office, and acting not only on his own opinion, but on the advice of military authorities there, he had arrived at the conclusion that a case for that which those officers asked was made out. He thought it would be only fair to grant the select committee. Colonel Sykes and Colonel Dunne supported the motion, and on a division it was carried by 108 to 94.

A question respecting Ship Street Barracks, Dublin, was put in the House on Thursday evening by Sir E. Grogan, who asked the Secretary of State for War why the ground at the corner of Great Ship Street and Upper Stephen Street, in the city of Dublin, which the War Office purchased several years ago, was permitted to remain for so long a time in its present ruinous and dilapidated state; if it were still in contemplation of the War Office to build an addition to the Ship Street Barracks on that ground; and if so, when the works would be commenced.—Mr. S. Herbert said it was the intention of the Government to alter those barracks, but that the opinion of the authorities on the subject had not been received in time to enable a vote in reference to them to be placed in the Estimates.

The case of the disappointed cadets at Sandhurst, which we brought forward in our last impression, came under the notice of the House of Commons, on Tuesday evening, in the shape of a question from General Buckley, who asked the Secretary of State for War, whether, at the recent examination of cadets at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, 40 passed an examination fitting them for commissions without purchase, and the Commander-in-Chief informed them only 20 could be provided with commissions without purchase, in consequence of the Secretary of State for War not putting more than that number at his disposal. Mr. S. Herbert said that the number of commissions which could be awarded to the cadets at Sandhurst must of course depend on the number of vacancies in the Army. On the occasion to which the hon. and gallant general referred an announcement was made that those young men who had not gained 3000 marks would not be entitled to commissions; and they therefore imagined that the converse of that proposition was true, and that those who had gained that number of marks would have a right to these appointments. But as there were only 20 vacancies, that impression could not be realised. He was glad, however, to be able to add that 11 additional vacancies had since taken place, so that there would be granted altogether 31 commissions, which was more than the average number.

Mr. Bentinck asked the Secretary for War, on Thursday, whether there was any objection to publishing the ages of all candidates for admission into the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich; and whether the Government would supply wrought-iron targets at 3*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* each on the requisition of officers commanding Volunteer corps, or whether the practice was to direct all officers so applying to buy of the private trade.—Mr. S. Herbert said he would make inquiry, and, if possible, would publish the ages of all the candidates. With regard to the other question, the right hon. gentleman stated that when the government supply of targets was exhausted, the War-office gave permission to officers of Volunteer corps to have them made in their own localities. Since then the Government had received another stock of targets, which were now supplied to Volunteer corps at the cost price of 3*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* each.

We are informed that Storm's breech-loader has been adopted by the Government.

MR. FERGUSSON AND CAPTAIN TYLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—If Captain Tyler's letter, which appeared in your last number, involved any question of public interest, it might be worth while to reply to it at length; but, as it is merely a personal attack on myself, its only object being to point out certain inconsistencies he fancies he has discovered between my conversation, my correspondence, and my published works, my answer shall be brief. I cannot fancy the public cares two straws whether an obscure individual like myself changes his opinion on a given subject every Monday morning, and changes it back again every Saturday night, provided he does not publish his inconsistencies to the world; and as everything I have published or that has been published with my knowledge or consent, on the subject of fortification, has been perfectly consistent throughout, there the matter ought to be allowed to rest.

I need hardly add that I decline most distinctly to be bound by anything that any one else may publish in my name, and as it happens, in this instance, in direct contradiction, not only to a written disclaimer, but to a published denial of the correctness of the statement so put forth.

As a member of the Council of the United Service Institution, Captain Tyler has not only the advantage of reporting his own lecture, but, through the instrumentality of his servants, of reporting what I am assumed to have said, and who, it appears, has not only access to my correspondence with Captain Burgess, but, without asking my leave or permission, publishes garbled extracts from these letters without the context, and with his own comments.

By such a process as this a man may easily prove anything he likes, and I can only feel grateful that he has not also published to the world that I have forsaken the faith of my forefathers and turned Hindoo, as well as abjured my fortification heresies. I see so clearly how easily this could be done by the alternate use of extracts from correspondence and from spoken words, that I cannot but rejoice at my escape.

With all due deference to Captain Tyler's superior knowledge, I cannot but think that I ought to be allowed to be the judge whether or not I have changed my opinion on the subject of fortification; it certainly never occurred to me that I had till Captain Tyler undertook to prove that it was so; and, in spite of his overwhelming logic, I still believe that my opinions on the subject are, in all essentials, identical with those I expressed some ten or twelve years ago. I stated this as clearly as I could in my letter which appeared in your columns on the 7th ult., but Captain Tyler knows better. Did he ever read Molière? And though I feel the hopelessness of contending against such an authority, backed by his brother councillors, allow me to reiterate in as strong language as I can use without being libellous what I then said. So far from having changed my views since the publication of my work on fortification in 1849, everything I have since seen or learned has only tended to confirm me more and more in those opinions, and I feel more strongly convinced than I did then that every principle I then enunciated was and is correct, and, I may add, that Captain Tyler's elaborate criticism— *valeat quantum* —has only served to show that no real or solid objection exists or can be advanced against them.

While stating this so broadly, I wish to state as broadly —and as I did at the United Service Institution on the 21st of May—that while the *principles* remain immutable, the *forms* must be altered, in order to keep pace with the improved forms of artillery introduced during the last ten years. If I may be allowed to say so, it appears to me to be the great merit of the system I proposed, that it adapts itself with the utmost facility to the altered circumstance of the case without violating a single principle; and this cannot be said of any other system I know of.

At my own time and my own convenience it is my intention to publish those altered forms, and shall do so whenever I think good can be done by such a process—but there is no hurry. What is true can bide its time, and I can very well afford to allow to Captain Tyler and his backers the little temporary chuckle of triumph which they may obtain by the means they have condescended to resort to for that purpose.

I am, &c.,

J. FERGUSSON.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY 3, 1860.

2nd West India Regiment—Major-General John Wharton Frith to be Colonel, vice General Sir Robert John Harvey, C.B., deceased.

1st Dragoon Guards—Sergeant-Major John Nethercote to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Elliot, deceased.

4th Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Edward Rowe Fisher to be Captain, by purchase, vice Webb, who retires; Cornet John Bosworth Smith Marriott to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fisher.

6th Dragoon Guards—Captain Alexander George Dickson to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Bickerstaff, who retires; Lieutenant George Silvester Davies to be Captain, by purchase, vice Dickson; Cornet Arthur George Smith to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Davies; Gentleman Cadet Owen Phibbs, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Smith.

4th Light Dragoons—Gentleman Cadet William Smith Cooke, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Rowley, appointed to the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards.

5th Light Dragoons—The promotion of Surgeon Robert Carew Anderson, M.D., to be Surgeon-Major, to be dated the 2nd of May, 1860, and not the 22nd of May, 1858, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 22nd of June, 1860.

6th Dragoons—Cornet Thomas Joseph FitzSimon, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Moule, who resigns the Adjutantcy only.

11th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant James Affleck Stewart to be Captain, by purchase, vice Daniel Shaw Stewart, who retires; Cornet Somerset Saunderson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice James Affleck Stewart.

15th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Arthur Randolph Mullings to be Captain, by purchase, vice Parker, who retires; Cornet David Ricardo to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mullings.

17th Light Dragoons—Cornet Henry William Fortescue Harrison to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Waymouth promoted.

1st Regiment of Foot—Ensign Henry Sedley Bainbridge has been superseded, being absent without leave.

3rd Foot—Gentleman Cadet Philip Walker, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Barnes, who has resigned.

4th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Edward Weyland Sawyer, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Brockman, promoted.

5th Foot—Ensign Thomas D'Almaine Mackinlay to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cubitt, promoted; Gentleman Cadet Charles de Jersey Græme, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Overton, appointed to the 44th Foot.

11th Foot—Gentleman Cadet John De Rune Dick, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Maskell, who has resigned.

13th Foot—Brevet-Major William Henry Kerr to be Major, by purchase, vice Mundell, who retires; Lieutenant Richard Nugent Clayton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Kerr; Ensign Arthur M'Gillicuddy Denny to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Clayton; John Francis Bellis, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Denny.

16th Foot—John Munn, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wetherell, promoted.

22nd Foot—Ensign William Pilsworth to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tucker, promoted.

25th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Sylvanus Roger Burnett Partridge, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Wilkinson, appointed Quartermaster.

26th Foot—Gentleman Cadet William Blakeney Burton, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice the Hon. W. H. B. Ogilvy, promoted.

29th Foot—Ensign Francis William Prittie to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hart, who retires; John Charles Douglas, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Prittie; Gentleman Cadet Thomas Camden Lambert, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Everard, deceased.

32nd Foot—Gentleman Cadet John Arthur Grattan, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Goad, superseded for being absent without leave.

37th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Handley Paul Kirkwood, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Gilpin, appointed to the 84th Foot; Gentleman Cadet Russel Skinner, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Reilly, appointed Quartermaster.

44th Foot—Lieutenant George Cuthbertson Bower, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Staveley, who retires; Ensign Constantine Maguire to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bower.

46th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Philip Piercy Dovelin Clarke, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Speke, promoted.

54th Foot—Charles Frederick Colvile, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Evans, promoted.

57th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon William Astle Hope, M.B., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Griffin, appointed to the Staff.

69th Foot—Gentleman Cadet John Augustus Dawson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Shuttleworth, promoted.

72nd Foot—Ensign George M'Kay to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Hon. Alexander Temple Fitz-Maurice, who retires; Ensign Walter Douglas Somerset Campbell, from the 79th Foot, to be Ensign, vice M'Kay.

75th Foot—Gentleman Cadet George Frederick Chambers, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice O'Brien, promoted; Sergeant William Henry Topp to be Quartermaster, vice Dunlop, who retires upon half-pay.

76th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Francis Elliot Lloyd, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Faussett, promoted.

80th Foot—Gentleman Cadet John Christopher Robinson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Brown, promoted.

90th Foot—Gentleman Cadet William Wilmer, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Haig, promoted.

91st Foot—Ensign Horace Ralph Spearman to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Obbard, deceased.

92nd Foot—Ensign Henry Boleyn Williams, from the 97th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Hope Johnstone, who retires.

97th Foot—John Lannoy Tweedie, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Stuart, promoted.

100th Foot—Ensign Henry Edward Davidson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ridout, whose promotion by purchase, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 15th of June, 1860, has been cancelled; Gentleman Cadet Henry William Ashford, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Jarvis, appointed to the 87th Foot; Gentleman Cadet George Upton Prior, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Morris, promoted; Ensign Charles Arkoll Boulton to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Morris, appointed Adjutant.

3rd West India Regiment—James Salterthwaite Rudd, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mather, whose appointment, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 25th of May, 1860, has been cancelled.

Gold Coast Artillery Corps—Albert Sharp, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Goodall, who resigns.

UNATTACHED.

Captain and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Edward Osborne Broadley, half-pay Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major, without purchase.

Lieut. John Bond, from the 13th Foot, to be Captain, by purchase.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

To be Deputy-Commissaries-General.

Assistant-Commissary-General William Le Mesurier, vice Mends, deceased.

Assistant-Commissary-General John Salusbury Davenport, vice Williams, retired.

Assistant-Commissary-General Humphrey Stanley Herbert Jones.

Assistant-Commissary-General Thomas Wroot Midwood.

To be Assistant-Commissaries-General.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Widdrington Tinling, vice W. S. Archer, retired.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Henry Maule, vice Le Mesurier, promoted.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Robert Henry Smith, vice M. Malassez, retired.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Charles Swain, vice Davenport, promoted

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Edward Archibald Ibbetson, vice Jones, promoted.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Robert Booth, vice Midwood, promoted.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Justus Henry Thompson.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General John Henry Sale.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General William John Fagan.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Assistant-Surgeon Michael James Griffin, from the 57th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Atkinson, placed upon half-pay.

Assistant-Surgeon Robert Brown Forsyth-Brown, from the 14th Light Dragoons, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hope, appointed to the 57th Foot.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel William Fanshaw Bedford, retired full-pay, 60th Foot, to be Major-General, the rank being honorary only.

Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., K.C.B., Bengal Artillery, promoted on the 14th of September, 1857, for distinguished services, to be placed on the Fixed Establishment of General Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Forces from the 21st of September, 1859.

Brevet-Major Richard Buckley Prettejohn, 14th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

Captain Charles Thompson, 64th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Captain Thomas Penton, 8th Light Dragoons, to be Major in the Army.

Quartermaster John Dunlop, half-pay 75th Foot, to be Captain in the Army, the rank being honorary only.

The promotion to the rank of Major-General of Colonel James

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Edward Gordon Morris, Bombay Infantry, on the 13th of April, 1860, has been cancelled.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of General John M'Kenzie, on the 14th of June, 1860:—

Lieut.-General Sir John Bell, G.C.B., Colonel of the 4th Foot, to be General.

Major-General Horatio George Brooke, Colonel of the 88th Foot, to be Lieut.-General.

Brevet-Colonel Charles Emilius Gold, from the 65th Foot, to be Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Amelius Whimper, half-pay Unattached, Major of the Tower of London, to be Colonel.

Brevet-Major Henry Charles Capel Somerset, half-pay 27th Foot, Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Charles Edmund Thornton, half-pay Unattached, Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to be Major.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of General Sir Robert John Harvey, C.B., Colonel of the 2nd West India Regiment, on the 18th of June, 1860:—

Lieut.-General Sir Samuel Benjamin Auchmuty, K.C.B., Colonel of the 7th Foot, to be General.

Major-General Peter Edmondstone Craigie, C.B., Colonel of the 31st Foot, to be Lieut.-General.

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Charles Algernon Lewis, from the Grenadier Guards, to be Major-General.

Lieut.-Colonel George Augustus Filmer Sulivan, of the 5th Light Dragoons, to be Colonel.

Major Francis Carey, 26th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Captain George Lambrick, Royal Marines, to be Major.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Forces, consequent on the deaths of General Sir David Leighton, K.C.B., Bombay Infantry, on the 1st of June, 1860; Major-General Francis Spencer Hawkins, C.B., Bengal Infantry, on the 3rd of June, 1860; and General Samuel Goodfellow, Bombay Engineers, on the 15th of June, 1860:—

To be Generals.

Lieutenant-General James Stewart Fraser, Madras Infantry.
Lieutenant-General Peter Delamotte, C.B., Bombay Cavalry.

To be Lieutenant-Generals.

Major-General George William Aylmer Lloyd, C.B., Bengal Infantry.
Major-General Alexander Tulloch, C.B., Madras Infantry.

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel James Edward Gordon Morris, Bombay Infantry.
Colonel Claud Douglas, Bengal Infantry.
Colonel Joseph Hale, Bombay Infantry.

The commissions of the undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Forces to bear date as follows, viz.:—

Major-General Robert Thorpe, Madras Infantry, instead of 21 September, 1859, 27 September, 1859.

Major-General James Scott, Bombay Infantry, instead of 27 September, 1859, 25 October, 1859.

Major-General Charlton Holl, Madras Infantry, instead of 25 October, 1859, 28 November, 1859.

Major-General Charles Hewetson, Madras Infantry, instead of 28 November, 1859, 21 December, 1859.

Major-General Morden Carthew, Madras Infantry, instead of 21 December, 1859, 30 December, 1859.

Major-General Augustus Abbott, C.B., Bengal Artillery, instead of 30 December, 1859, 13 April, 1860.

The undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian forces, retired on full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows, viz.:—

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel George Conolly Ponsonby, Bengal Cavalry.
Colonel Michael Francklin Willoughby, C.B., Bombay Artillery.
Colonel Francis Charles Wells, Bombay Infantry.
Colonel Charles James Green, Madras Engineers.
Colonel John Grant, Bombay Artillery.
Colonel Edwin Henry Atkinson, Madras Infantry.
Colonel Charles Campbell, Bengal Infantry.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Fraser Macpherson, Bengal Infantry.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major William Baker, Bengal Cavalry.
Major Edward Armstrong, Madras Infantry.

To be Major.

Captain Wilmer Owen Harris, Bengal Infantry.

Memorandum—Captain Frederick Arthur St. John, half-pay unattached, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, for the purpose of becoming a settler in Canada.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, July 6.

13th Regiment of Light Dragoons—The promotion of Surgeon Robert Carew Anderson, M.D., to Surgeon-Major, to bear date 22nd May, 1860, not 22nd May, 1858, as stated in *Gazette* of 22nd ult.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Commission of the Reverend Robert Halpin, as Chaplain of the Third Class, to bear date the 11th February, 1859, instead of the 13th November, 1849, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 8th March, 1859.

Honourable Artillery Company of London—Serjeant Henry Davis to be Lieutenant; Serjeant Fletcher Carioca Norton to be Ensign.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Corrected up to 7th July, 1860.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depôt is stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Regent's Park
2nd do.—Hyde Park
Royal Horse Guards—Aldershot
1st Dragoon Guards—Bangalore; Canterbury
2nd do.—Lucknow; Canterbury
3rd do.—Mhow; Canterbury
4th do.—Aldershot
5th do.—Aldershot
6th do.—Meerut; Maidstone
7th do.—Sealkote; Canterbury
1st Dragoons—Dublin
2nd do.—Curragh
3rd do.—Curragh
4th do.—Manchester
5th do.—Aldershot
6th do.—Kirkee; Maidstone
7th Hussars—Umballa; Canterbury
8th do. — Nusseerabad; Canterbury
9th Lancers—Exeter.
10th Hussars—Hounslow
11th do.—Birmingham
12th Lancers—Leeds
13th Light Dragoons—Piershill
14th do.—Newbridge
15th Hussars—Curragh
16th Lancers—Aldershot
17th do. — Secunderabad; Maidstone
18th Hussars—Aldershot
Royal Artillery [Head Quarters]—Woolwich
Do. [Horse Brigade]—Woolwich
Do. [1st Brigade] Garrison Artillery—Woolwich
Do. [2nd do.] Garrison Artillery—Dover
Do. [3rd do.] Garrison Artillery—Plymouth
Do. [4th do.] Field Artillery—Woolwich
Do. [5th do.] Garrison Artillery—Gibraltar
Do. [6th do.] Garrison Artillery Malta
Do. [7th do.] Garrison Artillery—Quebec
Do. [8th do.] Field Artillery—Portsmouth
Do. [9th do.] Field Artillery—Dublin
Do. [10th do.] Garrison Artillery—Guernsey
Do. [11th do.] Field Artillery—Bengal
Do. [12th do.] Garrison Artillery—Mauritius
Royal Artillery [13th Brigade] Field Artillery—Bombay
Royal Artillery [14th Brigade] Field Artillery—Bengal
Do. [depôt]—Woolwich
Coast Brigade [Head Quarters]—Woolwich
Royal Engineers [Head Quarters]—Woolwich
4th Company—Bengal
8th do.—Bombay
21st do.—Bengal
Do. A Troop, R. E. Train—Chatham
Do. [1st Company]—Malta
Do. [2nd do.]—Gibraltar
Do. [3rd do.]—Gibraltar
Do. [4th do.]—India
Do. [5th do.]—Woolwich
Do. [6th do.]—New Zealand
Do. [7th do.]—Halifax, N. S.
Do. [8th do.]—China
Do. [9th do.]—Corfu
Do. [10th do.]—China
Do. [11th do.—India (ordered to Mauritius)
Do. [12th do.]—Cape of Good Hope
Do. [13th do.]—Dublin (survey)
Do. [14th do.]—Kelso (survey)
Do. [15th do.]—Chatham
Do. [16th do.]—Newry (survey)
Do. [17th do.]—Malta
Do. [18th do.]—Weymouth
Do. [19th do.]—Glasgow (survey)
Do. [20th do.]—Swan River
Do. [21st do.]—India (ordered to Mauritius)
Do. [22nd do.]—Mauritius (ordered home)
Do. [23rd do.]—China
Do. [24th do.]—Gibraltar
Do. [25th do.]—Cape of Good Hope
Do. [26th do.]—Bermuda
Do. [27th do.]—Chatham
Do. [28th do.]—Malta
Do. [29th do.]—Corfu
Do. [30th do.]—Dover
Do. [31st do.]—Curragh Camp
Do. [32nd do.]—Alderney
Do. [33rd do.]—Chatham
Do. [34th do.]—Shorncliffe
Do. [35th do.]—Aldershot
Do. [36th do.]—Portsmouth
Military Train [1st bat.]—China
Do. [2nd bat.]—Woolwich
Do. [3rd bat.]—Aldershot
Do. [4th bat.]— } Depôt at Alder-
Shorncliffe } shot
Do. [5th bat.]—Curragh } Do.
Do. [6th bat.]—Woolwich }
Military Train [7th bat.]—Aldershot
Grenadier Guards [1st bat.]—St. George's Barracks
Grenadier Guards [2nd bat.] Portman St. Barracks
Do. [3rd bat.]—Curragh
Coldstream Guards [1st bat.]—Aldershot
Do. [2nd bat.]—Windsor
Scots Fus. Guards [1st bat.]—Wellington Barracks.
Do. [2nd bat.]—Tower
1st Foot [1st bat.]—Madras; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.] — Hong-Kong; Birr
2nd do. [1st bat.]—China; Walmer
Do. [2nd bat.]—Cephalonia; Walmer
3rd [1st bat.]—Canton; Limerick
Do. do. Malta; Limerick
4th do. [1st bat.]—Bombay; Chichester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Corfu; Chichester
5th do. [1st bat.]—Allahabad; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Mauritius; Pembroke
6th do. [1st bat.]—Benares; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Cork
7th do. [1st bat.]—Peshawur; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Walmer
8th do. [1st bat.]—(ordered home) Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Templemore
9th do. [1st bat.] — Corfu; Limerick
Do. [2nd bat.]—Corfu; Limerick
10th do. [1st bat.]—Devonport
Do. [2nd bat.]—The Cape
11th do. [1st bat.]—Portsmouth; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Portsmouth
12th do. [1st bat.]—N. S. Wales; Walmer
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
13th do, [1st bat.]—Gorruckpore; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Cape; Fermoy
14th do. [1st bat.]—Jamaica; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Curragh
15th do.—Curragh; Pembroke
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Pembroke
16th do. — Aldershot; Templemore
Do. [2nd bat.]—Curragh
17th do.—Quebec; Limerick
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
18th do.—Secunderabad; Buttevant
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
19th do.—Dinapore; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
20th do.—Gondah; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Curragh
21st do.—Barbadoes; Birr
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
22nd do.—Malta; Parkhurst
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Parkhurst
23rd do.—Lucknow; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Walmer
24th do.—Ferozepore; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Mauritius
25th do.—Gibraltar; Athlone
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
26th do.—Curragh; Belfast
27th do.—Umballa; Buttevant
28th do.—Bombay; Fermoy.
29th do.—Newcastle; Devonport
30th do.—Jersey; Parkhurst
31st do.—China; Chatham
32nd do.—Dover; Devonport
33rd do.—Deesa; Fermoy
34th do.—Fyzabad; Colchester
35th do.—Meerut; Chatham
36th do.—Devonport; Athlone
37th do.—Ghazepore; Colchester
38th do.—Bareilly; Colchester
39th do. — Bermuda; Templemore
40th do.—N. S. Wales; Birr
41st do.—Aldershot; Devonport
42nd do.—Bareilly; Stirling
43rd do.—Madras; Chatham
44th do.—China; Colchester
45th do.—Aldershot; Parkhurst
46th do.—Jullundur; Buttevant
47th do.—Dover; Cork
48th do.—Allahabad; Cork
49th do.—Aldershot; Belfast
50th do.—Ceylon; Parkhurst
51st do.—Mean Meer; Chichester
52nd do.—Scalkote; Chatham
53rd do.—Ordered Home; ditto
54th do.—Cawnpore; Colchester
55th do.—Aldershot; Devonport
56th do.—Bombay; Colchester
57th do.—Poona; Cork
58th do.—Aldershot; Birr.
59th do.—Cape; Athlone
60th do. — [1st bat.] — Ordered Home; Winchester
Do. [2nd bat.] — China; Winchester
Do. [3rd bat.] — Jackatalla; Winchester
Do. [4th bat.] — Curragh; Winchester
61st do.—Ordered Home from Mauritius; Pembroke
62nd do.—Nova Scotia; Belfast
63rd do.—ditto; Belfast
64th Foot—Kurrachee; Canterbury
65th do.—New Zealand; Birr
66th do.—Madras; Colchester
67th do.—China; Athlone
68th do.—Rangoon; Fermoy
69th do.—Madras; Fermoy
70th do.—Allahabad; Canterbury
71st do.—Morar; Perth
72nd do.—Mhow; Aberdeen
73rd do.—Dinapore; Chatham
74th do.—Bellary; Aberdeen
75th do.—Allahabad; Chatham
76th do.—Dublin; Belfast
77th do.—Benares; Chatham
78th do.—Edinburgh; Aberdeen
79th do.—Mean Meer; Stirling
80th do.—Saugor; Buttevant
81st do.—Rawul Pindee; Chatham
82nd do.— Shahjehanpore; Canterbury
83rd do.—Belgaum; Chichester
84th do.—Manchester; Pembroke
85th do.—Cape; Pembroke
86th do.—Aldershot; Templemore
87th do.—China; Youghal
88th do.—Delhi; Colchester
89th do.—Seronje; Fermoy
90th do.—Seetapore; Canterbury
91st Foot—Kamptee; Chatham
92nd do.—Jhansi; Stirling
93rd do.—Rawul Pindee; Aberdeen
94th do.—Nowshera; Chatham
95th do.—Neemuch; Fermoy
96th do.—Curragh; Parkhurst
97th do.—Jubbulpore; Colchester
98th do.—Peshawur; Canterbury
99th do.—China; Cork
100th do.—Gibraltar; Parkhurst
Rifle Brigade [1st bat.]—Aldershot; Winchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Subathoo; Winchester
Do. [3rd bat.]—Agra; Winchester
Do. [4th bat.]—Malta; Winchester
1st West India Regt.—Bahamas
2nd do.—Jamaica
3rd do.—Barbadoes
Ceylon Rifles—Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles—The Cape
Canadian Rifles—Toronto
St. Helena Regt.—St. Helena
Royal Newfoundland Co.'s—Newfoundland
Malta Fencibles—Malta
Gold Coast Artillery—Cape Coast Castle

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

1st Depôt Battalion, Chatham, 1st bat. 7th, 1st bat. 24th, 35th, 43rd, 53rd, and 77th depots
2nd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 20th, 1st bat. 23rd, 31st, 52nd, and 73rd depots
3rd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 8th, 1st bat. 19th, 75th, 81st, 91st, and 94th
4th do., Canterbury, 64th, 70th, 82nd, 90th, and 98th
5th do., Parkhurst, 1st and 2nd bats. 22nd, 30th, 45th, 50th, 96th and 100th
6th do., Walmer, 1st and 2nd bats. 2nd, 2nd bat. 4th, 2nd bat. 7th, and 1st bat. 12th
7th do., Winchester, Rifle Battalion 1st, 2nd, and 3rd battalions of the 60th Rifles, and the four battalions of the Rifle Brigade
8th do., Pembroke, 2nd bat. 5th, 15th, 61st, 85th
9th do., Colchester, 1st bat. 1st, 54th, 56th, 66th, 88th
10th do., Colchester, 1st bat. 5th, 34th, 37th, 38th, 44th, 97th
11th Depôt Battalion, Plymouth 10th, 32nd, 41st, and 55th
12th do., Athlone, 25th, 36th, 59th, and 67th
13th do., Birr, 2nd bat. 1st, 21st, 40th, 58th, and 65th
14th do., Belfast, 26th, 49th, 62nd, 63rd, and 76th
15th do., Buttevant, 18th, 27th, 46th, 80th, and 87th
16th do., Templemore, 2nd bat. 8th, 2nd bat. 18th, 16th, 39th, and 86th
17th do., Limerick, 1st and 2nd bats. 3rd Buffs, 1st and 2nd bats. 9th, and 1st bat. 17th
18th do., Fermoy, 2nd bat. 11th, 2nd bat. 13th, 14th, 28th
19th do., Fermoy, 1st bat. 13th, 33rd, 63th, 69th, 89th, 95th
20th do., Cork, 2nd bat. 6th, 47th, 48th, 57th, 99th
21st do., Chichester, 2nd bat. 4th, 51st, 83rd
22nd do., Stirling, 42nd, 71st, 79th, 92nd
23rd do., Aberdeen, 72nd, 74th, and 93rd

STATIONS OF THE EMBODIED MILITIA.

ENGLAND.

Bedford—Portsmouth
2nd Cheshire—Shorncliffe
Durham Artillery—Parkhurst
Hampshire Artillery—Pembroke
Lancashire Artillery—Liverpool
Northumberland Artillery—Kinsale
Norfolk Artillery—Woolwich
North Lincoln—Dublin
1st Stafford (King's Own)—Portsmouth
2nd Stafford (King's Own)—Dublin
Suffolk Artillery—Gosport
Sussex—Glasgow
Tower Hamlets (King's Own)—Aldershot
1st York, (W. R.)—Ayr

SCOTLAND.

2nd Lanark—Glasgow
Fifeshire Artillery — Devonport
Forfar and Kincardine Artillery—Sheerness
Stirling—Shorncliffe

IRELAND.

Antrim Artillery—Shorncliffe
Donegal—Yarmouth
Dublin City Artillery—Portsmouth (Haslar)
Fermanagh—Chester
Kerry—Tralee
Louth (Rifles)—Curragh
Tipperary Artillery—Sheerness

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, July 3.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Captains—Charles Wise (1847), Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, to be Captain-Superintendent of Sherness Dockyard, vice Captain R. B. Watson, C.B.; William G. Luard (1857) to the Formidable, 84, to be commissioned as flag-ship to Vice-Admiral Johnstone, at Sheerness.

Lieutenants—William Seaward (1830) and Edward Hogge (1841) to the Wellesley, 72, at Chatham; Francis W. Bennett (1854) to command the Bloodhound, 3, paddle, at Woolwich; Francis Osburn (1855) to command the Swanage Coast Guard Station.

Masters—Edward J. Maitland to the Adventure, screw store-ship, at China.

Mate to be Lieutenant—John J. Martin, who served in the Atalanta, 16, sloop, on the North America and West India station from January, 1859, until April, 1860.

Second Master to be Master—George H. Dominy (1854), who has served in the Impregnable and Nile since November, 1859.

Chaplain—Rev. Henry Jones to the Blenheim, 60, at Milford Haven.

Paymasters—Edward D. Herbert and John Seldon to the Impregnable, for service as clerks; J. W. Maddock to the Neptune; George Grandidier, Secretary to Vice-Admiral Stopford; John Pittis (additional), to the Victory.

Assistant-Paymaster—N. G. Simmonds to the Imaum; Francis H. Chown, Secretary's clerk to Vice-Admiral Stopford.

Assistant-Surgeon—Richard Radcliffe to the Melpomene. —(Acting): Thomas Cann to the Geyser; Gabriel M. Eyles to the Agamemnon; John Mockridge to the Chesapeake, supernumerary; George E. Farr to the Magicienne; John B. Nicoll to the Centurion; Henry Rickard to the Impregnable.

Clerk—John G. Card to the Pembroke.

Engineers—Jas. Young, 3rd Class Assistant-Engineer, to the Asia, as Supernumerary, for hospital treatment; John Adams, Acting 3rd Class Assistant-Engineer, to the Diadem; Robt. Anderson (b), Acting 3rd Class Assistant-Engineer, to the Himalaya; Josh. V. B. Thompson, Acting 3rd Class Assistant-Engineer, to the Himalaya; Jno. Symons, Acting 3rd Class Assistant-Engineer, to the Wellington, as Supernumerary; Geo. A. Moses, Acting 3rd Class Assistant-Engineer, to the Geyser, as Supernumerary.

July 4.

Paymaster—Henry Gray (a), additional, to the Monarch.

Assistant-Paymaster—M. O'N. W. Markham to the Centurion.

Assistant-Clerk—Chas. P. Skinner to the Aboukir.

Master—John Waye, to the Wellington, for the Desperate.

Second Masters—James Symons, to the Impregnable; George J. Tomlin, to the St. Jean d'Acre; William G. Atkinson, to the Nile; Robert J. Barrett, to the Victory.

Assistant-Master—Thurston Stringer, *to the Bloodhound*; and Percy C. Smith, to the Impregnable; Patrick O'Connor, to the Algiers.

Engineer—John Ferguson, acting 3rd class assistant-engineer, to the Wellington, for the Avon.

Assistant-Engineer (1st class)—Henry Coad Jones, to the St. George.

Assistant-Surgeon—John Bishop, to the Bloodhound.

Adventure, 2, screw steam store-ship, Commander Edward Lacy, was at Chusan on the 26th of April.

Argo, receiving-hulk, Devonport, has been ordered to be broken up.

Armada, Powder Depôt at Devonport, has been ordered to be broken up.

Atlas, 91, screw-steamer, 800 horse-power. The preparations for the launch of this line-of-battle ship, which is ordered to take place on the 21st instant, have been commenced, and a number of shipwrights are employed in preparing the launching ways and other preliminaries for that event.

Bacchante, 51, screw steam-frigate, Captain D. M. L. Mackenzie, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, which was spoken by H.M.S. Viper, arrived in Plymouth Sound on the 1st inst., in latitude 48° 5′ N., longitude 6° 48′ W.

Blenheim, 60, screw, Captain E. Tatham, was removed out of the steam basin on Wednesday morning to receive her crew from the Eagle.

Brunswick, 80, screw, was taken into dock at Keyham on Monday last.

Buzzard, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander Francis Peel, was at Monte Video on the 31st of May. She had lately returned from the Falkland Islands after a fruitless inquiry respecting the Allan Gardiner catastrophe.

Cadmus, 21, screw-corvette, Captain H. S. Hillyar, C.B., was spoken on the 31st May in lat. 31° 41′ north, and in long. 40° west.

Cæsar, 90, screw-liner, Captain T. H. Mason, was in the Bay of Naples on the 30th of June.

Carysfort, 26, once one of our crack and favourite small frigates, has been condemned as unfit for further service at sea, and is to be turned into a hulk for the reception of bedding, at Portsmouth.

Chanticleer, 17, screw. This very smart vessel is progressing towards completion. She has been built in a very short space of time, having been laid down, we believe, since last March.

Coquette, 4. Very little progress has been made in opening up this vessel, built by Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, for the Government. No real opinion of the extent of her rottenness can be given until her outer planking is more extensively ripped off. She has a pair of excellent horizontal engines in her, by Millar, and they are in a good condition.

Cormorant, 4, screw steam-sloop at Chatham, has been placed in the hands of the contractors, in order that her machinery may be fitted.

Cossack, 20, screw-corvette, Captain R. Moorman, was at Bermuda on the 10th of June, but was to accompany the Admiral to Halifax.

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Dover, iron paddle steam-vessel, put into Lisbon on the 22nd of June for coals, and left again for the coast of Africa on the 25th.

Dryad, 90. The stem of this ship is fixed in position, and a better supply of a much better sort of timber is observable, not only about the frame of this ship, but in the sheds generally. It seems to be principally Italian oak.

Egeria, receiving-hulk, Devonport, has been ordered to be broken up.

Emerald, 51, screw steam-frigate, Captain Arthur Cumming, which conveyed Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., to the West Indies, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Wednesday evening, and saluted the flag of Admiral Superintendent Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart., acting Port Admiral in the absence of Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Fanshawe, K.C.B. The Emerald left Bermuda June 10th, under canvass, and has brought a mail from the squadron, and about 30 supernumeraries, invalids, convicts, &c.

Fire Queen, paddle, Master-Commander Paul, lit fires and got up her steam in the steam basin at Portsmouth, on Wednesday, to test her machinery at the conclusion of repairs.

Flying Fish, 6, screw gun-vessel, Commander C. W. Hope, steamed out of harbour on Sunday afternoon, and sailed from Spithead during the night.

Forte, 51, screw steam-frigate, Captain E. W. Turnour, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., has been spoken in 12° north and 26° west.

Geyser, paddlewheel steam-sloop, 6, Commander Jackson, was towed on Saturday from the coal ship in Hamoaze to the Devonport dockyard, to be rigged and fitted for sea service.

Glasgow, 51, screw. A great many artificers are employed upon this fine frigate. She is in a very advanced state and is being pushed forward, in order that she may be completed as early as possible. Nearly the whole of her outer planking is worked on her, as well as her inner planking.

Gorgon, 6, paddle wheel-steamer, Commander Bedford C. T. Pim, was at Bermuda on the 10th of June, and it was stated would sail on the following day for England in consequence of the defective condition of her boilers. The Gorgon has only been absent from England ten months, yet this story is current respecting her state. We must leave the authorities at Woolwich to account for her speedy and unexpected return.

Griffin, 5, despatch gun-vessel, Chief-Engineer Mr. Madge, got up steam on Monday at her moorings at Sheerness, under the superintendence of Mr. Napier, of Glasgow, previous to her trial trip, when her machinery will be given up to the authorities. Her engines were found to work admirably. The Griffin is a very fine vessel, built by Pitcher, of Northfleet, and is said to be one of the finest of the class yet turned out of hand. Mr. W. Anstey, of Sheerness yard, had the inspection of her building. The engines are by Messrs. Napier, of Glasgow.

Griper, late in the service of the Coast Guard, has been ordered to be broken up at Portsmouth.

Hero, 91, screw, Captain Seymour, C.B., at Devonport, went out of harbour on Monday, and anchored in the Sound.

Heron, one of the new class screw gun-schooners, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday, from Messrs. Wigram's building-yard at Northam.

Himalaya, screw-steam troop-ship, Captain John Seccombe, was cast off from the hulk Endymion, in Hamoaze, on Saturday morning, and proceeded out of Plymouth Sound in charge of Commander Paul, of the Devonport dockyard, to try her engines and new propeller; at 6 p. m. she returned and anchored in the Sound, and is to be ready by to-day to embark the Astronomer Royal and suite for Spain.

Lark, schooner, Devonport, has been ordered to be broken up.

Leopard, 18, paddle-steamer, Captain J. F. B. Wainwright, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, K.C.B., was at Monte Video on the 31st of May.

Linnet, contract-built gunboat, has been surveyed at Chatham, and put out of dock.

Lizard, 1, iron paddlewheel steam-vessel, Lieutenant E. Maunsell, from Sheerness, with stores for the Channel squadron, anchored in the Downs on Thursday.

Lucifer, 3, paddlewheel steam-tender, from Portsmouth, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday, with 150 supernumeraries, including 50 boys for the training ship Implacable, and the same day took on board supernumerary seamen and marines, and sailed again for Portsmouth. The Lucifer was under the command of Master-Commander William Johnson, of H.M.S. Pigmy.

Madagascar, store-ship, Captain R. D. White, was in the harbour of Rio de Janeiro on the 8th of June.

Meander, 44, store-ship, Captain W. F. Burnett, C.B., was lying at Ascension on the 14th of May.

Mullet, screw despatch-vessel, built for the Government at Blackward, is ordered to be completed for service at Woolwich.

Neptune, 90, screw line-of-battle ship, Captain F. A. Campbell, left Naples for Malta on the 25th of June.

Nile, 91, screw-liner, Captain E. K. Barnard, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., was at Bermuda on the 10th of June, but was about to proceed for the summer months to Halifax.

Orion, 91, screw-liner, Captain J. B. Frere. A trial of her machinery was made on Tuesday, alongside the jetty in the basin at Keyham steamyard. She was ordered to be taken out of the basin on Wednesday.

Orpheus, 21, screw-corvette, has been taken alongside the sheer-hulk at Chatham, for the purpose of being fitted for the steam reserve.

Pearl, 21, screw-corvette, Captain John Borlase, C.B., was at Chusan on the 26th of April.

Penguin, screw gun-vessel, at Devonport, went outside the breakwater on Wednesday to try her engines, and afterwards returned to the harbour.

Pigeon, contract-built gunboat, has been surveyed at Chatham and put out of dock.

Plover, 5, screw gun-vessel, was taken into dock at Chatham on Thursday to have defects made good and fitted for service.

Prince Regent, 90. This ship, now being converted, has been found defective in her timbers under her port cathead. They are being replaced with new material.

Racehorse, 4, screw steam-sloop, at Chatham, is now in the hands of the contractors for the purpose of being fitted with her machinery.

Ranger, 3, screw, Commander Henry R. Wratislaw, sailed on Tuesday for the west coast of Africa, and took a mail for Sierra Leone.

Redwing, on Wednesday, conveyed Captain Jerningham, of the gunnery-ship Cambridge, from Hamoaze into Plymouth Sound, where he inspected the crew of the gun-vessel Viper, 4, Commander Hewett, just returned from the African station. The Viper then got up steam, and, while going into Hamoaze, fouled a schooner and carried away her jib-boom. The Redwing, following, fouled the Viper, and carried away her jib-boom. After the crew of the Viper are paid off she will be dismantled and placed in the steam ordinary, but her internal fittings will not be disturbed.

Rinaldo, 17, screw, lighted fires on Monday morning in the steam basin, at Portsmouth, to prove her engines and boilers. Her performance gave the highest satisfaction.

Royal Adelaide, 104, Captain Woodford J. Williams, will be paid off about the 20th of July, and re-commissioned the following day as a training-ship for boys.

St. George, screw steam-ship, 91, Captain the Hon. J. Egerton, was to have been out of the hands of the dockyard artisans at Plymouth on the 4th inst. She received a draught of 35 men from the flag-ship Impregnable on Saturday. This ship is reported to be fitting for the reception of Prince Alfred on his return from the Cape of Good Hope.

Scout, 21, screw-corvette, Captain John Corbett, was at Chusan on the 26th of April.

Simoom, 8, troop-ship, Commander J. M. Cooke, was at Chusan on the 26th of April.

Skipjack, screw gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. Murray, was at Bermuda on the 10th of June.

Snipe, 2, cutter, has been ordered to be broken up at Devonport.

Sparrow, 2, cutter, has been ordered to be broken up at Devonport.

Spitfire, 5, paddle-wheel steamer, Lieut.-Commander C. O' D. Allingham, was at Ascension on the 14th of May, undergoing repairs.

Sprightly, steam-vessel, Master Allen, left Portsmouth harbour on Wednesday afternoon, with supernumeraries for the Channel fleet, which is not expected to call at Spithead, but proceed down Channel direct for Plymouth.

Steady, new contract-built screw steam gun-vessel, went on Wednesday from Hamoaze outside the Plymouth Breakwater, and tested her machinery a second time.

Styx, 6, paddlewheel-sloop, Commander Vesey, left Bermuda for Newfoundland on the 31st of May.

Terrible, 21, paddle-steamer, Captain H. H. Glasse, C.B., left Plymouth on Tuesday last for the Mediterranean.

Terror, 16, floating-battery, Captain Frederick Hutton, was at Bermuda on the 10th of June.

Thunder, 14, floating-battery, was taken into dock at Chatham on Thursday, and is to be reported when ready for service.

Torch, 5, screw steam gun-vessel, Commander F. J. Smith, fitting at Chatham, has commenced shipping her victualling stores, and has obtained nearly the whole of her seamen. According to present arrangements she will take her departure from this port on the 10th inst.

Tribune, 31, screw-frigate, Captain E. T. P. Hornby, was at Rio de Janeiro on the 8th of June, preparing to leave for England, and may therefore be daily expected.

Victoria, 121, screw, landed her propeller for some slight alteration at Portsmouth yard on Saturday, and reshipped it again on Monday. The trial of this ship's machinery was resumed on Wednesday at Portsmouth with the most perfect success, whether as regards the working of her machinery or the results obtained. The huge mastless vessel steamed out of Portsmouth Harbour at half speed at 11 a.m., in charge of Capt. George T. Gordon, commanding the steam reserve. On clearing the narrow harbour channel the speed of the ship was increased until nearing the Warner lightvessel, when full speed was put on, and the ship's head shortly afterwards brought round and directed towards the trial ground in Stokes Bay. Much interest has been felt as to the results of the Victoria's screw trial, from the power of her engines—1000 horse nominal; and also from the probability of her being the last three-decked ship which will be built in Portsmouth Dockyard. The ship's draught of water was—forward, 18ft. 7in.; and aft, 23ft. 11in. The weather was all that could be desired for the purpose of testing the steaming powers of the ship at her present light draught of water, which, when she has all her weights and crew on board, ready for sea, will be increased by nearly five feet. Six runs were made at the measured mile, with and against the tide with the following results:—1st run, 13·533; 2nd run, 12·631; 3rd run, 14·063; 4th run, 11·803; 5th run, 14·694; and 6th run, 11·323, giving a mean of 13·129 knots per hour. The ponderous machinery worked well in every part, and there was a plentiful supply of steam. Steam pressure was 20 lb.; vacuum, 21 lb.; revolutions of engines, mean, 60; diameter of screw, 20 feet, with 25 feet pitch. The screw is Messrs. Maudslay's adaptation of the common screw with their shifting pitch, removeable and the leading corners cut off. At the conclusion of the sixth run the ship was again steamed out for the Warner lightship, on reaching which her helm was put hard a-port, and she made a complete circle in 4½ minutes. Great difficulty was, however, found in steering the Victoria, as in all other full-powered screw-ship, as, with even eight men at the wheel when under full steam, only 1¾ turn could be got to port and two to starboard. The immense pressure brought to bear on the rudder by the action of the screw, it is well known causes this; still the fact remains the same, and the safety and efficiency of our high-powered ships of war are thereby considerably imperilled. The speed obtained by the Victoria is in advance of any yet obtained by a line-of-battle ship, and the results, so far, may be considered quite satisfactory. She is fitted with Suffield's patent engine-room telegraph. The stokeholes of the ship are—forward 54 feet in length, and containing 20 fires. The after stokehole is 26 feet in length, and contains 12 fires. The engine-room is 31 feet long. Total length of ship's hold occupied by engine-room and stokeholes, 111 feet. The Victoria, at the close of the trial, was brought into harbour, and berthed alongside the Duke of Wellington, at the upper part of the harbour. From the manner in which everything on her upper deck is being housed in, there seems no probability of this fine ship being commissioned at present.

Violet, steam gunboat, Lieutenant and Commander Eugene C. Batty. The defects of this vessel will be made good at Devonport about Monday or Tuesday next.

Viper, 1, gun-vessel, Commander W. N. W. Hewett, V.C., has arrived at Devonport from the Coast of Africa, and has been inspected, and will be paid off at that port. The Viper has been a very successful cruizer during her commission.

Vivid, Admiralty yacht, having been fitted at Woolwich with Mr. J. Lee Stevens's patent regulating air doors, for the prevention of smoke, under a special order from the Board of Admiralty, went down the river on Wednesday, in order to test the advantages of the invention. The trial was superintended by the Commodore Superintendent of the dockyard, the Hon. J. R. Drummond, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, accompanied by Mr. D. Patridge, inspector of steam machinery afloat. The result, it is stated, proved that a considerable economy in fuel can be effected by the application of this invention to furnaces.

Wellington, 72, Captain Astley C. Key, C.B., guard-ship of steam-ordinary, Devonport, was inspected on Tuesday last by Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. T. Pelham, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and it was subsequently reported that a more roomy vessel was to be selected in lieu of the Wellington, and the Indus, 78, has been named. The Indus measures at least 300 tons more than the Wellington.

Vice-Admiral William James Hope Johnstone, on Monday last, hoisted his flag, white at the fore, on board Her Majesty's ship Formidable at Sheerness, and saluted the flag of Admiral Edward Harvey, blue at the main, with 17 guns, which was returned by the Cumberland, 70 guns, Captain Schomberg, with 13 guns.

By the death of Vice-Admiral Sir G. R. B. Pechell, Bart., on the reserved list, Rear-Admiral Richard A. Yates becomes a Vice-Admiral, under the Order in Council of the 25th June, 1851.

Captain Charles Wise (1847), who was lately senior officer on the West Coast of Africa, having been nominated Captain-Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard (vice Captain R. B. Watson, C.B., resigned on account of ill-health), has taken up his appointment and commenced the discharge of his official duties. Captain Watson held the appointment which he has now been compelled to relinquish exactly one year. His predecessor, Captain Fitzgerald, died before the expiration of his term of service. Captain Halsted, who had command of the steam ordinary at Sheerness for three years, is still suffering from the effects of fever and ague contracted there. It is therefore evident that the climate of Sheerness, to say the least of it, is very indifferent.

By the death of Captain Rundle Burges Watson, C.B., a vacancy has been created in the number of naval aides-de-camp to the Queen. The patronage is vested in the hands of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

The death of Captain Watson brings Captain George Giffard, C.B., on to the 14*s.* 6*d.* half-pay list, and Captain G. S. Hand, C.B., on to that of 12*s.* 6*d.*

Lieutenant F. M. Bennett, who was last week appointed by the Admiralty to command the Bulldog was, it now appears, intended for a very different vessel, the Bloodhound. We saw the mistake, and therefore did not publish the appointment.

Mr. A. J. Armstrong, master of the Gorgon, has effected a change of ship with Mr. David Batt, master of the floating-battery Terror, at Bermuda.

The promotion of Mr. G. H. Dominy, Second Master of the Nile, to the rank of Master arose from the death of Mr. Tarrant, late Master of the Styx, Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne having selected him to fill the vacancy.

The following is a list of the officers of the Royal Navy and Marines, whose deaths have been officially reported since the 20th March last:—Flag-officers on Reserved List: Admiral Edward Hawker, 1853; Vice-Admiral Alexander R. Sharpe, C.B., 1855. On Retired List: Vice-Admiral Robert M. Fowler, 1854; Vice-Admiral Hon. Chs. O. Bridgeman, 1857.—Captains: Stephen G. Fremantle, 1842; William W. Chambers, 1846; Charles Barker, 1850; Augustus F. Kynaston, 1855. On Retired List (H.I.K.): Thomas Heddington, 1851; Richard Stuart, 1856; Adam Cuppage, 1856.—Commanders: James Wood, 1850; James Hunt, 1854; Charles J. P. Glinn, 1856. On Reserved List: William Walker, 1828; William R. Davies, 1853. On Retired List of 1816: John W. Bailey, 1845; William L. Symonds, 1847; Alexander Young, 1854; Benjamin Ashley, 1856; William R. B. Sellon, 1857; Samuel Roscoe, 1860. On Retired List of 1830: William Meadows, 1849; William Snell, 1853; James S. Britton, 1860.—Lieutenants: Tathwell B. Collinson, 1850; George S. Peard, 1859. On Reserved Half-Pay: Charles Okes, 1807; John Jenkins Loney, 1807; John Thomson, 1815; George E. Cocksedge, 1816; William Carpenter, 1824; Alexander Cotton, 1828.—Masters, on Reserved List: Benjamin Hazell, 1804; Samuel E. Pearse, 1811; Alexander Weir, 1828.—Mate: Alfred A. Duff, 1854.—Chaplain: Percival A. Fothergill, B.A., 1859.—Retired Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals: William Gladstone, 1840.—Surgeons: William H. B. Jones, 1837; Hugh O'Hagan, M.D., 1846; William Culhane, 1856. On Retired List: Joseph H. Hughes, 1805; Alexander Dewar, 1805; Felix A. Donelly, 1815.—Assistant-Surgeons: John Whitmarsh, 1809; William O. Roberts, 1855. On Retired List: John Lizars, 1809.—Paymasters: George F. C. Bateman, 1847; Thomas A. Telfer, 1852; John M. Forster, 1859. On Retired List: John Warden, 1805; Joseph Jacobs, 1803.—Assistant-Paymaster: John H. Shirreff, 1853.—Royal Marines, Lieutenants on Reserved List: Richard G. Amyott, 1804; Paul H. Nicholas, 1808.

The following names have been removed from the list of the Royal Navy during the last three months:—Lieutenant William B. A. F. Paterson (1854), Paymaster Sydney E. Wright (1855).

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Mr. Esmonde moved for a select committee to inquire into the present system of nomination to cadetships in the Royal Navy.—Lord C. Paget said he had not heard that any complaint was made against the Admiralty for the mode in which cadets were appointed to the Navy. He was in favour of a limited system of competition for cadetships, but it was found that an examination of boys of 12 years was

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hardly a test of their fitness for the Service. A system of competition for cadetships in the Marines, who were generally older than the naval cadets, had been established, and, if it should be found to answer, it might be extended to the Navy. Three-fourths of the nominations for cadetships were given to the sons of naval officers as a reward for the services of their fathers.—Mr. Lindsay, in reference to the mode in which the Admiralty exercised their patronage of naval cadetships, said he had made two applications on public grounds for an appointment for a son of the distinguished General Neill.—Mr. Whitbread said that the only ground which the mover of the committee went on was that he wanted to know how the nominations were made; but no complaint was made against the system, or of its being abused. After a brief discussion, on a division the motion was rejected by 81 to 24.—Mr. Esmonde is entitled to the thanks of the public for having made this motion. We shall be glad to hear the statement of Lord Clarence Paget confirmed in reference to "three-fourths of the nominations;" for we rather think the noble lord must, in the hurry of debate, have made a mistake. We would ask, why should Mr. Lindsay have made two applications at the Admiralty for a nomination in favour of the son of that most gallant man, General Neill?

Iron Defences for Ships' Sides.—Workmen are engaged on the sheer jetty in Portsmouth dockyard in putting together Jones's target of ships' angular plate armour. The whole, when placed in position and in readiness to be affixed to the Sirius target-ship, will weigh about 25 tons. Several other targets are already attached to the sides of the Sirius's broadside for experimental gunnery practice. Two of them consist of slabs of 4-inch iron, 15 feet 9 inches each in length, by 3 feet in breadth. One of these consists of three-quarters scrap and one-quarter puddle. The other slab is composed of all scrap iron. Two other targets on the Sirius's side may be termed "chain armour," as it is composed of half-inch round steel bars interlaced with each other, and representing a flat and closely wicker-worked iron hurdle. Six of these are bolted together, and then present a mass of chainwork protruding 11 inches from the sides of the vessel it is intended to protect. Two other targets have yet to arrive, and be attached with the others to the Sirius's side. The experiments will be under the superintendence of Captain R. S. Hewlett, C.B., of Her Majesty's ship Excellent.

Launch of Two Gunboats at Liverpool.—Mr. W. C. Miller, of Liverpool, launched on Thursday from his ship-building yard two timber-built gunboats, named respectively the Heron and the Dotterell. Each boat is 120 feet long and 22 feet wide, and of an actual tonnage of 268 tons. They will be propelled by screw-engines of 40-horse power, from the manufactory of Messrs. Ravenhill & Salkeld, of London.

The Gun-Boats.—We take the following account of the state of the gun-boats at Portsmouth from the *Times*:—"Since our last notice of the condition of the gun-boats in Haslar yard, an order has been received at the Master Builder's office in Portsmouth dockyard from the Lords of the Admiralty, to open up six more of the coppered boats for examination as a means of affording additional evidence for the use of the Gun-boat Commission now holding its sittings. These six vessels are now sufficiently exposed to enable us to offer a few remarks on their state, which will be interesting to the public in general, and may possibly be of use to the members of the Commission themselves. As has been before stated, the sheds at Haslar, underneath which the boats are stowed, consist of a range of zinc-covered roofs, partitioned by brickwork ribs, each partitioned space being arranged to contain 10 boats. The names of the six vessels now under examination are the Skylark and Charger, built by Messrs. Pitcher, of Northfleet; the Fervent, built by Messrs. Green, of Blackwall; the Whiting, by Messrs. Wigram, of Blackwall, and the Raven and Redbreast, by Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead. The two latter may be the quickest disposed of, as it will be sufficient to say that they are all that could be expected; let them have been built where or by whom they would. They, however, afford a proof, and a most conclusive one, that if a vessel is constructed with proper materials, Haslar sheds will not cause its decay. The remaining four are of about equal value. The Skylark has been found to have had 'dumps' or short bolts freely used in her construction, and her butts are also stated to have been fastened, or pretended to be fastened, by the same means, instead of the through bolt. She has scarcely a timber which does not display sap freely. The Charger, by the same builder, has her timbers in as bad a state from sap as they can well be—they can scarcely be worse. Her fastenings are good. Her planking has been badly worked on to her timbers, so much so that the fingers may be freely passed between her bilge streak and timbers. The Fervent has her timbers showing sap and rot fore and aft. Her planking is badly worked on to her timbers. Her fastenings are stated to have been found good. The Whiting is sap and rot fore-and-aft; not a sound timber in her; no complaint, however, as to her fastenings. The watercourses in nearly all the vessels have, as a rule, been found to have been so entirely neglected in their construction as to stop nearly all communication between the pumps and the water in the ship. The caulking, too, has been found to have been of the most superficial description. The copper on the vessels' bottoms has considerably preserved the elm planking underneath, but this has tended to no saving to the country, except in similar cases to the Redbreast and Raven, as the amount of sappy timbers in the vessels has necessitated the removal of any plank that might be sound on its inside as well as on its outside. No better evidence could be offered to the commission than the six boats we have named above."

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, June 26.

Corps of Royal Marines—Gentleman Cadet Charles Cooper King to be Second Lieutenant; Gentleman Cadet Walter Miller Lambert to be Second Lieutenant; Gentleman Cadet Charles Henry Hullett to be Second Lieutenant; Gentleman Cadet Henry Dixon to be Second Lieutenant; Gentleman Cadet William Albert Rutherford to be Second Lieutenant; Gentleman Cadet Thomas Everard Hungerford to be Second Lieutenant; Gentleman Cadet Orlando Robert William Wood to be Second Lieutenant; Gentleman Cadet Edward William Sampson to be Second Lieutenant; Gentleman Cadet Henry Commins to be Second Lieutenant.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.

There is an old adage in the Navy that "one volunteer is better than two pressed men." We have been reminded of this by perusing a brochure which has just been published by Stanford, of Charing Cross, under the title of "The Present State of the Navy; its Defects and their Remedy." The author, who conceals his name under the initials "W. H." is a civilian, but he writes so zealously, and is so much at home in the use of every nautical term, that we feel perfectly warranted in taking up the above antiquated saying and applying it to him. The author dedicates his pamphlet to the Duke of Somerset, and after paying a well-merited compliment to His Grace, proceeds to develop the plan which he proposes to remedy the many existing evils of our naval service. He alludes first to the difficulty which many meritorious officers without "interest" have in obtaining employment, and to the obnoxious system which flourishes as much under the present Board of Admiralty as it ever did when Lord Melville ruled and Croker bullied in Whitehall, of pitchforking a set of men belonging to one family into every desirable vacancy that occurs. He deals with the questions of promotion, pay, and retirement, and recommends as a panacea to cure defects, and remove all heartburnings, the institution of a Standing Navy. Our author is disposed to be very liberal, and in this we are entirely with him, although in the present state of the public finances we do not think he will succeed in converting the Chancellor of the Exchequer to his opinions; but it is only fair to him to say, that he suggests the expediency of diverting the twelve millions, recommended to be spent on the National Defences, to the strengthening of the Navy. Sir John Pakington gave a few weeks back a very dolorous account of the state to which a relative of his, to whom he was about to offer the command of a ship, had been reduced by a previous term of service. Now, if the following suggestion of our author had been adopted we should have been saved the laceration of feelings which the right honourable gentleman's picture caused us:—"To meet the heavy expenses of fitting-out, notwithstanding the Government allowances of furniture, glass, plate, &c., for the use of which, however, a charge is made of 7 per cent., and to enable an officer to entertain at his own table, as he is expected to do, not only his own officers, but, if on foreign or colonial station, the officers of foreign nations (the American and French captains, better paid than our own), also British and foreign officials, the following scale of pay is suggested, to go with the ship, so that whoever is actually in command will alone be entitled to it:—To captains of first and second rates, in addition to whatever class of pay they may be entitled to, at present by seniority, but hereafter by service, 150*l.* per annum; to captains of third and fouth rates, 120*l.* per annum; to captains of fifth and sixth rates, 100*l.* per annum; to commanders in command, 80*l.* per annum; to lieutenants in command, 60*l.* per annum; flag-captains not to be entitled to it, unless they have to keep a separate table, and captains of ships in the home ports and coast-guard ships to receive two-thirds of the above scale. Perhaps, instead of the rating, the tonnage of a ship might be a fairer rule by which to be guided." We can do no more than tender our thanks to "W. H." for the industry he has displayed, and to express a hope that, with the abundant materials at the command of the First Lord of the Admiralty, we shall not have long to wait before seeing the British Navy in the way of becoming that which there is no earthly reason why it should not be—thoroughly efficient.

New Naval Uniform.—The *Gazette* of last night contains the new regulations regarding Naval Uniforms. We have no space at command this week, but we shall give all particulars *in extenso* next week.

THE MILITIA.

Mr. Sidney Herbert received on Friday at the War-Office a deputation to present a requisition signed by 47 colonels and 109 Members of Parliament, directing his attention to the present unsatisfactory state of the Militia surgeons, and urging on him the justice and propriety of placing these gentlemen in a more remunerative and satisfactory position. The following members attended:—Lord Burghley, Sir Edmond Lacon, Sir Henry Stracey, Colonel Dickson, Colonel Vandeleur, Colonel Sir James Fergusson, Colonel Forde, Major Edwards, Captain Gladstone, Captain Esmonde, Hon. Colonel Bernard, Mr. Lefroy, Mr. Beamish; G. B. Childs, Esq., surgeon, Royal London Militia; J. F. Nicholls, Esq., Royal Wiltshire; Dr. Barr, Northampton; Dr. MacCormack, Bedfordshire. Besides the above, several noblemen and gentlemen who had promised to attend, were prevented doing so, in consquence of the unavoidable postponement of the deputation on two successive occasions. Lord Burghley introduced the deputation, and in presenting the requisition, informed Mr. Sidney Herbert that, in addition to those who had signed, 71 Members of Parliament had promised to support the case when brought before the House, and 29 more colonels were favourable, besides those who had signed. After a few remarks from Lord Burghley, he introduced Dr. MacCormack on behalf of the Militia surgeons, who very forcibly and convincingly proved the unsatisfactory position of these gentlemen, and from returns showed that a large sum would be saved to the country by placing the surgeons on the permanent staff, and employing them for all military duties in the head-quarter towns where Militia regiments are stationed. Mr. Sidney Herbert gave the case a most careful and patient hearing, and promised in a few days to give his reply, which he felt unable, from the importance of the subject, to give at that moment.

The Louth Militia have left the Curragh Camp for the purpose of being disbanded. The quarters which they occupied will be appropriated to the 36th Regiment.

2nd Stafford Light Infantry.—A conductor's bâton, of extremely elegant design and highly-fininished workmanship, selected from the establishment of Messrs. Chappell and Hammond, Regent Street, London, has recently been presented by the officers of the above corps to Mr. Weston, their late bandmaster, as a testimonial of the high sense they entertain of the valuable services he has rendered to the regimental band. Mr. Weston has recently joined the 30th Regiment, as bandmaster.

The 5th West York Regiment, which assembled at Knaresborough on the 4th June, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Lister Kaye, was inspected on the 27th by Major-General Douglas. After the usual battalion movements of a field-day, the officers and non-commissioned officers were called upon to exercise separate companies and squads, and the adjutant put the first musketry class through the new rifle drill. The Major-General expressed his great satisfaction at the efficient state of the regiment, and addressed the men at considerable length, urging on them the necessity of making themselves thoroughly acquainted with their duties, that they might the better discharge the important trust reposed in them, as the protectors of the hearths and homes of their country. The number present was upwards of 400, there being only 13 absentees. In the evening the officers gave a ball at their head-quarters at the Crown Hotel. Dancing was kept up with great spirit in the mess-room, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion, and a pleasant party was brought to a termination at a late hour next morning. The regiment was dismissed on the 30th ult.

The 6th West York Militia (above 500 strong), commanded by Colonel Hind, was inspected at Halifax last week by Lieut.-Colonel Willis, C.B. After undergoing a minute inspection, and having been put through various evolutions, the reviewing officer expressed himself well satisfid with the general appearance and efficiency of the regiment, and said he should make a favourable report of the state of discipline in which he had found it.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 3.

Royal Cumberland Regiment of Militia—Alured Augustus Darby L'Estrange, Esq., to be Captain, vice Sanderson, promoted; Louis Irwin Hoskins, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 29.

Advertisement substituted for one which appeared in the *Gazette* on the 27th April.

Artillery Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—Captain Benjamin Remington Williams to be Major, vice Henry Thomas Fyers, resigned.

Memorandum.—Warwickshire Militia—2nd Regiment—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant James Satterthwaite Rudd.

Memorandum—Fife Artillery Regiment of Militia—Her Majesty was graciously pleased on 25th June, 1860, to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Second Lieutenant Cecil Edward Lyon.

Norfolk Artillery Regiment of Militia—First Lieutenant Shovell Henry Brereton to be Captain, by augmentation; First Lieutenant the Honourable Harbord Harbord to be Captain, by augmentation.

Fife Artillery Militia—William Inglis to be First Lieutenant, vice George James Williams, resigned.

VOLUNTEERING FROM MILITIA REGIMENTS INTO THE LINE.

The following Circular has been issued to commanding officers of militia regiments:

"War Office, June 14, 1860.

"Sir,—I have had under my consideration the conditions on which men belonging to the disembodied militia have hitherto been permitted to transfer their services to Her Majesty's regular forces. It is most important to the efficiency of the militia, as a reserve force upon which dependence can be placed in case of national danger, that it should be raised from among men of settled habits, and fixed residence within the county to which the regiment belongs.

"A militia regiment, however short of its quota, which can annually muster as effectives for training the men who have been enrolled, is far more efficient, and contributes more to the security of the State, than one which having a large force upon paper can neither produce nor account for them subsequently. Militia officers, therefore, should not seek to attract temporarily to their ranks men who would otherwise enlist into Her Majesty's regular forces, of whose services the Army is thus deprived, and who, by leaving the militia for the line after receiving the militia bounty, disorganise the militia, while they enter the Army at an increased and unnecessary expense to the public

"The regulations at present in force for carrying on volunteering from the militia to the line will therefore be modified in the following manner:

"Stringent orders have been issued prohibiting any line or other recruiting parties from attempting in future in any way to induce militiamen to leave their respective regiments in order to enlist in Her Majesty's regular forces or marines, militiamen having no more right to do so than men of one line regiment have to enlist in another without the consent of their commanding officer. Such a proceeding on their part amounts to desertion, and will expose them to the penalties attached to that offence, a liability which every opportunity should be taken to make known. Volunteers, therefore, who may be anxious to enlist in the regular Army, should apply for permission to their commanding officers, who will exercise their discretion as to granting their request, bearing in mind the policy of granting conditional releases to men who are bent on enlisting, and over whose movements, except during the one month's training, they have little or no practical control. In such cases, I shall be prepared, on your recommendation, to give you a covering authority for the release of any such men to whom you may think it right to grant the indulgence. But it is to be clearly understood that in all such cases the men will be required to refund 18*s.* 6*d.*, to cover the bounty and other expenses incurred on their enrolment; also any balance of bounty they may have received in advance on account of their first engagement, if re-attested for a second. The Act under which the temporary embodiment of the militia has been sanctioned will expire on the 25th March next, and the entire force will then revert to its normal and constitutional state, as a reserve force, to be annually trained, but not to be embodied except in time of national danger; and there is every reason to hope that, by a careful observance on the part of the Government of the principles on which the militia force is founded, the disorganisation of the regiments of which it is composed will be prevented, and commanding officers will be enabled to reap the fruits of their unremitting exertions to maintain the efficiency of their corps.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"Sidney Herbert."

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VOLUNTEERS.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

10TH DUMBARTONSHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—On Saturday afternoon took place, in a large field near Campsie Junction, the presentation, by Miss Gartshore, of a beautiful flag to the 10th Dumbartonshire (Kirkintilloch) Rifle Company. There was a large assemblage of people on the ground. Immediately after the ceremony another of an interesting nature took place—the presentation of a handsome sword by the Kirkintilloch Company to their commanding-officer, Lieut.-Colonel Gartshore. The presentation was made by Dr. Stewart, surgeon to the corps. Several excellent and spirited speeches were delivered, after which the corps formed into line, and went through a variety of manœuvres in presence of the spectators, the West York Militia Band performing appropriate airs at intervals.

ESSEX.

The Volunteer movement throughout this county betrays no indication of diminished interest; on the contrary, a conviction of its importance and utility appears to deepen with the progressive stages of military knowledge through which the members of the respective corps are passing, and new bodies are springing up in various districts, and organising into a very efficient force. There are, it is true, none of those large corps which have been formed in the manufacturing districts, but there are scattered through the entire county small but compact bodies of men, adapted for the defence of their own localities, and who, if brigaded, would present a very powerful front to any enemy.

CHELMSFORD.—A vacancy having occurred in this corps by the resignation of Ensign J. A. Hardcastle, Esq., M.P., the corps have chosen S. J. Crabb, Esq., as his successor. Mr. Hardcastle has resigned simply because he found the duties of the corps interfered with the discharge of his not less important duties in the House of Commons. This corps, which numbers about 70 effective men, and is under the command of W. O. M. Tufnell, Esq., has commenced ball-practice at a butt erected about two miles from the ground, and notwithstanding the short period since the first cartridge was fired, some very excellent shooting has been witnessed.

COLCHESTER.—This corps has commenced firing by sections upon their new practice-ground near the park of J. G. Rebow, Esq., Wivenhoe Park. The most assiduous attention has been paid by all the members of this corps to manual and platoon exercises, and for general efficiency it stands the first in the county.

DUNMOW.—This corps united with the Braintree and Felstead companies on Monday, and had a field-day in the latter village, where they were joined by the elder youths of the Felstead grammar-school. The skirmishing and firing were very creditably executed, and the evolutions generally betokened the good training of the corps.

HORNCHURCH.—A corps called the South Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps (16th Essex) has been formed in this town, near Romford, and Her Majesty has expressed her approval of it. The officers elected are Peter Edward Bearblock, Esq., Captain; William Mashiter, Esq., Lieutenant; and Richard Dendy, Esq., Ensign.

TENDRING HUNDRED.—This district, which lies at the eastern extremity of the county, has been subdivided, and corps have been formed at Manningtree and Great Bentley. In the latter place the committee guarantee that the cost of the outfit shall not exceed three guineas, and they undertake to supply it to any party requiring such assistance for the sum of 1*l.* 10*s.* In other parts of the county, including Ilford, Brentwood, Witham, Harwich, Barking, and Romford, corps are in existence, and are progressing most satisfactorily. It is expected that during the ensuing autumn there will be a grand inspection of all the Volunteers in the county by some general field-officer.

KENT.

1ST KENT RIFLE VOLUNTEER BATTALION. This battalion, formed on the 8th June last, now consists of the following Kent Rifle Volunteer corps:—3rd (Lee) Company; 4th (Woolwich) Company; 7th (Kidbrooke) Company; 8th (Sydenham) Company; 13th (Greenwich) Company; 18th (Bromley) Company; 21st (Lewisham) Subdivision; 25th (Blackheath) Company; 27th (Deptford, Royal Victoria Yard) Company; 28th (Charlton) Company; 32nd (Eltham) Company; 34th (Deptford, St. John's) Company. Colonel G. E. Thorold, R.F.P., late Lieut.-Col. 92nd Highlanders, and Captain 4th Kent Rifle Company, has been appointed the Lieut.-Col. Commanding; Captain H. B. Farnall, Captain 3rd Lee Rifle Company, has been appointed Major; and Captain Jacson, Captain 7th Kent Rifle Company, has been appointed Adjutant to the battalion, which has its permanent headquarters at Blackheath, and is formed under the 2nd head of the Secretary of State's arrangements for the amalgamation of Rifle Corps, dated February, 1860, *i. e.*, for drill and administrative purposes. The dress of the battalion is dark green, without facings. Accoutrements, black patent leather. Arms, long Enfield, pattern 1853, from Government; and some members have their own short Enfields, of Government gauge. One Company (the 7th) has no Government arms, but is entirely armed (75 members) with short Enfields of their own purchasing, and Government gauge.

5TH KENT ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—A notice is issued by the commanding officer, A. B. B. Brandram, Esq., stating that the members of the corps will meet for drill on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7·30 p.m., in undress uniform.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY 3.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—14th Corps—Captain Philip Thornton, to be Captain-Commandant; Octavius Barrington Piers, Esq., to be Captain; Richard Piper Chaplin, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Edward Montague Browne, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—39th Company—Maximilian Hammond Dalison, to be Captain; Frederic Devon, to be Lieutenant; Henry Dudlow Wildes, to be Ensign.

Memorandum—Kent Rifle Volunteers—The 1st Battalion comprises the following companies and subdivision:—Nos. 3, 4, 7, 8, 13, 18, 21, 25, 27, 28, 32, and 34.

17th Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Charles Hampden Turner to be Captain; Ensign Granville Leveson Gower to be Lieutenant, vice Turner, promoted; John Henry Sharp, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Gower, promoted.

19th Surrey (or Lambeth) Rifle Volunteer Battalion—Theodore Edward Ladd, Esq., M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Matthews, resigned.

Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—12th Company—George Cranmer Kenrick, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

13th Essex Rifle Volunteers—John Barrett Gordon to be Ensign, vice Alderson, resigned.

6th Essex Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant John Fitzsimmons Bishop to be Captain, vice Sir Claude de Crespigny, promoted; Ensign Henry Egerton Green to be Lieutenant, vice Bishop, promoted; John Forster Pettikin Osborne to be Ensign, vice Green, promoted.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (York)—Lieutenant Edward Lloyd to be Captain, vice Briggs, promoted; Ensign Thomas Herbert Severne to be Lieutenant, vice Lloyd, promoted; Richard Leonard Wood, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Severne, promoted.

Memorandum—The 9th (Wakefield), 28th (Goole), and 29th (Dewsbury) Corps of West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers have been formed into a Battalion for administrative purposes, with a staff, consisting of one major and one adjutant. The battalion is numbered as the 3rd in the said West Riding, and the several corps composing it will retain their present numbers and designations in the county force.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY 6.

2nd Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—Edward Weatherhead, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Francis Lankester, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Dennett Cole, Gent., to be Ensign; Walter Perkins, Gent, to be Ensign; Henry Clark, Esq., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

2nd Hampshire Artillery Volunteers—Samuel William Hall, late of Her Majesty's 73rd Regiment, to be Captain-Commandant.

14th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers—Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart., to be Captain.

7th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers—Reverend Fraser Handcock, Honorary Chaplain.

8th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Captain William Clay to be Captain-Commandant; First Lieutenant George Swainson to be Captain; Second Lieutenant John Clay to be First Lieutenant; Charles Inman, Gent., to be First Lieut.; Edward Cox, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

1st Battalion of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Assistant-Surgeon Robert Thomas Lodge, M.D., to be Surgeon.

Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers (Birmingham) 1st Battalion—Henry Rose, Gent., to be Ensign.

9th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers—William Parker, Gent., to be Captain; Charles Cass, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Collyer, Gent., to be Ensign.

7th Surrey (or Southwark) Rifle Volunteer Battalion—Lieutenant James Vogan to be Captain; Ensign Alfred Barry to be Lieutenant; Robert Golding Ledger, Gent., to be Ensign; George Charles Porter, Gent., to be Ensign.

35th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Offley Francis Drake Wakeman, Esq., to be Captain.

6th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Company—Lieutenant Tindall Hebden to be Captain; Ensign Harcourt Johnstone to be Lieutenant; William Hebden, Gent., to be Ensign.

London Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps—William O'Connor, Esq., M.D., to be Surgeon.

Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteers—1st Battalion—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Dunsmure, late 42nd Highlanders, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Sir John Simeon, Bart., to be Major.

8th Company—Benjamin Temple Cotton, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Charles Plumley, Gent., to be Ensign.

Memorandum—The 2nd Company of the Perthshire Rifle Volunteers has been incorporated with the 1st Company, and Her Majesty has been graciously pleased that Captain George Moncrieff, of the 1st Company, shall bear the rank of Captain-Commandant.

1st Cumberland Artillery Volunteers—John Bateman Wilson, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

3rd Fifeshire Artillery Volunteers—David Archibald, M.D., and Surgeon, to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

5th Fifeshire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Hodge to be Lieutenant, vice Sir Charles Metcalf Ochterlony, Bart., resigned; Walter Fogo Ireland to be Ensign, vice Thomas Hodge, promoted.

8th Fifeshire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Mungall, M.D., and Surgeon, to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

ERRATA in *Gazette* of May 1.

1st Fife Rifle Volunteers—For John Laudah, read John Landale, to be Lieutenant.

4th Fife Rifle Volunteers—For William Robertson Ketchen, read William Robinson Ketchen.

5th Fife Rifle Volunteers—For Walter Thomas Hilton, read Walter Thomas Milton, to be Captain.

Kent Rifle Volunteers (2nd Battalion)—The 11th, 14th, 17th, 23rd, 33rd, 35th, and 39th Companies and subdivisions have been formed into a Battalion, and which has been numbered as the 2nd in the county of Kent; the several Corps composing such Battalion will retain their present numbers and designations.

1st Clackmannanshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Alexander Mitchell, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant; William Bennet Clark, Esq., to be Captain; John Bald Harvey, Esq., to be Lieutenant; William Paton, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Robert Buchanan, Esq, to be Ensign; John Younger, Esq., to be Ensign.

2nd Clackmannanshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Snowdowne, Esq., to be Captain; Robert Walker, Esq., to be Lieutenant; John Vicars, Esq., to be Ensign.

87th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Busby)—The Reverend James Dick to be Honorary Chaplain; John Ross, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign George Simson to be Lieutenant, vice Macgibbon, promoted; David Crerar to be Ensign, vice Simson, promoted.

1st Edinburgh Engineer Volunteer Corps—John Miller, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; James Campbell Walker, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant.

1st Zetland Rifle Volunteers—John Cowie, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 26th June last:

4th Durham Rifle Volunteers—Matthew William Stobart, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 19th June, 1860.

The following Appointments are substituted for those which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 19th June last:

East York Artillery Volunteers—Hull Brigade—Simeon Mosely, Esq., to be Captain in augmentation; Charles Copland, Esq., the younger, to be Second Lieutenant in augmentation.

Toll charges are still a vexed question as regards the Rifle Volunteers, some of whom, in sundry communications, complain of the questioning to which they are subjected on passing some of the bridges, Waterloo being a favourable exception, while Hungerford, Vauxhall, and one or two others are cited as rendering the rifle corps passengers liable to disagreeable and inquisitorial remarks as to their being on drill, &c. In some instances the toll-keepers appear to have received instructions "to accept the toll when proffered, but not demand it." This obviously leaves the matter an "open question," which it is very desirable should be settled as soon as possible upon legal or magisterial authority.

THE FORTHCOMING VOLUNTEER SHAM-FIGHT.—It has now been finally determined that the sham fight and bivouac of the Metropolitan Volunteer Corps shall take place on Saturday, the 14th July, on a large tract of land lying between Bromley and Chislehurst in Kent. It is understood the Volunteers will assemble on the ground on Friday afternoon, the 13th, when a sort of rehearsal of what is to be done on the next day will take place between the various corps engaged. The War Office, it is understood, is to provide the tents, cooking, and other necessary apparatus, and as evening approaches the various corps will pitch their tents, and the contending armies are to form their own encampments. It has been announced that the actual expense to each Volunteer attending is not to exceed 2*s.* per man, including railway fare to the field of evolution and back again to town. Every movement is to be carried out by the sound of the bugle, and the sham fight will commence about 11 o'clock on the Saturday morning, and conclude about three in the afternoon, so as to enable the Volunteers to reach town again before evening.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—MAPPINS' RIFLEMAN'S KNIFE, 12*s.* each.—"No Volunteer should be without one: invaluable for campaigning."—Manufactured by MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield, and 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, E.C.

FACILITIES FOR VOLUNTEERS TRAVELLING BY RAILWAYS.

The following document has been issued from the War Office to commanding officers of Volunteer corps, in reference to the charges to be made to Volunteers when on duty and in uniform:

"War Office, Pall Mall, 30th June, 1860.

"Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to acquaint you that, having placed himself in communication with the various railway companies in Great Britain, with a view to the extension to the members of the Volunteer force privileges similar to those which are granted to Her Majesty's military and other forces when proceeding by railway, the following companies have kindly consented to convey Volunteers, when on duty and in uniform, at the undermentioned rates:

"Blythe and Tyne Railway Company, Stockton and Darlington Railway Company, Taff Vale Railway Company, Deeside Railway Company, South Eastern Railway, London and South Western Railway, London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, Great Western Railway, Great Northern Railway, North Eastern Railway, West Hartlepool Railway, Maryport and Carlisle Railway, Midland Railway.

"In accordance with the provisions of the Act 7th and 8th Vict., cap. 85, sec. 12, viz.: At fares not exceeding 2*d.* per mile for each commissioned officer proceeding on duty, such officer being entitled to conveyance in a first-class carriage; and not exceeding 1*d.* per mile for each soldier, such soldiers being conveyed in carriages which shall be provided with seats with sufficient space for the reasonable accommodation of the persons conveyed, and which shall be protected against the weather.

"London and North Western Railway, and Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway: First-class, 2*d.* per mile; in carriages protected from the weather, 1*d.* per mile, on producing route. Bristol and Exeter Railway: The double journey at single fare. North Staffordshire Railway: 1½*d.* per mile second-class, for going and returning; officers 2*d.* per mile first-class; to go and return for 3*d.* per mile, or fare and a half. South Devon Railway: First-class to officers, first or second to privates, at Government fares, on giving verbal assurance that the Volunteers are going to drill, &c. Eastern Counties Railway: First-class, 2*d.* per mile; second-class, 1*d.* per mile. Great North of Scotland Railway: First-class, 2*d.* per mile; third-class, 1*d.* per mile.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant, DE GREY AND RIPON.

"The officer commanding —— Volunteer Corps."

REVIEW OF NORTHERN VOLUNTEERS.—The proposal made for a general gathering of the members of the different Volunteer Rifle Corps in the North of England is likely to be carried out in an imposing manner. A circular has been sent by Sir John Fife, the Lieut.-Colonel of the Newcastle Volunteers, to the commanding officers of all the northern corps, asking them, if they approve, to sign the following memorial, which, Sir John says, will be presented when signed, to Her Majesty by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War:—"May it please your Majesty,—We, the commanding officers of your Majesty's Volunteers of the Northern Counties of England, humbly beg to approach your Majesty with the expression of our loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's person and throne, and to avow our readiness, as in duty bound, to assist in defending both, if ever assailed by foreign or domestic foe. Impressed with the conviction that a review and inspection by our gracious Sovereign of all our comrades who could muster on the occasion would prove most grateful to their zeal and devotion, and afford, we trust, gratifying evidence of their ability to aid in case of need the military force of the kingdom, we humbly solicit the honour at such time and place as your Majesty may be pleased to command."

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Thursday a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held at its house, John Street, Adelphi. Sir Edward Perrott Bart., V.P. in the chair. Mr. Lewis, the secretary, read the minute of the previous meeting. A reward of 5*l.* 2*s.* was paid as expenses on the Alnmouth life-boat, which rows only four oars, in putting off and rescuing the crew of eight men from the brig Ann of Blyth, which during a gale of wind was wrecked near Alnmouth, Northumberland, on the 12th ult. It was reported that the shipwrecked crew had hardly been taken off before the wreck's mast fell, providentially clear of the life-boat, otherwise every one on board of her would have been instantly killed. A reward of 8*l.* was also voted to the crew of the Shoreham Harbour life-boat for their persevering exertions, aided by the coast-guard, in rescuing, after three noble attempts, and at the peril of their lives, the crew of nine men from the brig Pike of Shoreham. Rewards amounting to 39*l.* were likewise voted to the crews of the Institution's life-boats stationed at Newhaven, Brighton, Camber, Boulmer, and Seaton Carew, for either going off with the view of saving life or assembling their crews so as to be ready for any emergency during the heavy gales which prevailed at the beginning of last month, the effects of which will long be remembered. The Silver Medal of the Institution was granted to Gunner Leese, and 2*l.* to Corporals D. Bannister and Allen Kay in acknowledgment of their gallant conduct in aiding to rescue the crews of the brig Annie of Shoreham, and schooner Woodside of Shields, which were wrecked between Bletchington and Newhaven, on the Sussex coast, during the heavy gale of the 2nd ult. Various other rewards were also voted for saving life from wrecks. Measures were about to be taken by the Institution to supply, wherever practicable, each of its life-boat stations with an excellent barometer to be specially manufactured by Messrs. Negretti & Zambra. The Duke of Northumberland, president of this Society, had some time since given orders to supply the fishing villages on the Northumbrian coast with similar instruments. It was reported that some members of the Society of Friends had decided on presenting the cost of a life-boat to the Institution, and on subscribing annually towards its future maintenance. If other denominations or large towns throughout the kingdom followed this laudable example, our coasts would soon be covered with life-boats. It was satisfactory to find that public meetings, in aid of the objects of the

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National Life-Boat Institution, had last week been held in Sheffield and Bradford. The Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies, had kindly promised to forward the instructions of the Institution for the Restoration of persons apparently dead from drowning, to all our colonial governors. Reprints from Australia of the pamphlet of the Institution, on the management of boats in heavy surfs, and of its life-boat regulations, were produced at the meeting. Payments amounting to 455*l.* having been made on various life-boat establishments, the proceedings closed.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB AND MR. STONE.

In the course of the action which Mr. Stone brought against Lord Llanover in the Court of Queen's Bench, it appeared, on the evidence of the plaintiff, that he was a member of the Army and Navy Club. By the 4th rule of the club it is provided that :—

"In case the conduct of any member, either in or out of the club-house, shall, in the opinion of the Committee, or of any fifty members of the club, who shall certify the same to them in writing, be injurious to the character and interests of the club, the Committee shall be empowered to recommend such member to resign ; and, if the member so recommended, shall not do so within a month from the date of the letter of such recommendation, the Committee shall then call a general meeting of the members, and if a majority of two-thirds of that meeting agree to the expulsion of such member, his name shall be erased from the list, and be for ever afterwards ineligible for re-election, except under circumstances set forth in the preceding rule ; provided that no such recommendation be sent to any member unless the resolution to send the same shall have been agreed to by two-thirds of the members of the Committee actually present, all of whom to have been specially summoned for that purpose. Provided also that if, on the meeting of the Committee specially summoned, they unanimously are of opinion that the offence of a member is sufficient for the interests of the club to warrant his immediate expulsion, they be empowered to suspend from such member the use and advantages of the club until the next extraordinary or general meeting of the club."

Acting upon this rule, the Committee met a few days after the trial had concluded, and affixed the followed notice in the principal rooms of the club :

"The Committee give notice that an extraordinary general meeting of the members of this club is summoned to take place on Saturday, the 14th July next, at 2 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of confirming the summary suspension, by the Committee, of a member, under the 4th Rule. (Signed) HENRY MURRAY, Chairman,
(and the other Members of the Committee)."

"Army and Navy Club, 27th June."

NEW PAPER FOR THE UNITED SERVICES AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE AND JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.
EDITED BY W. H. RUSSELL, ESQ., LL.D.,
(Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

The subscription to the paper is 6*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, or 26*s.* per annum, payable in advance ; and the postage—uniformly 1*d.* in the United Kingdom, but which if forwarded abroad varies according to the route and destination—must in all cases be added to the remittance. All Editorial Communications should be addressed to W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., and all business letters and advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher, and Post-office orders made payable to JOSEPH SMITH. Advertisements received up to Thursday Evening. The Paper will be published every Saturday in time for the Morning Mails.

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RIFLE & ARTILLERY DUTY-BUGLES, TRUMPETS, &c.—Volunteer Corps are respectfully informed that the patterns approved by Her Majesty's War Department can now be had of the Makers, Messrs. RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE, & CO. Price, with Lines and Tassels complete, TWO GUINEAS.
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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

When we assure our correspondent "Veritas" that the officer of the Fusilier Guards to whom we happened to allude as an Acting Brigadier at the Curragh Camp last year was not Colonel Seymour, he will see that we are not called upon further to notice his remarks.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, or to Mr. Joseph Smith, and not to the EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1860.

Upwards of a month has now elapsed since there was placed upon the table of the House of Commons, a Return of men entered in the Navy in 1859, and of the numbers deserted and apprehended, and of bounty paid to them. It was moved for by Sir Charles Napier. It was prepared and presented accordingly; but, except three lines in the newspapers noticing a few of its results, nothing more has been since heard of it. We are aware that this is the ordinary fate of the very numerous Returns prepared for Members of Parliament. If we "perish" politically, as a people, it will not be "for lack of knowledge;" for at all events our representative institutions keep us well supplied with facts and statistics, which would indeed be extremely satisfactory, were it not that the barrenness of facts has also become proverbial. Our own opinion is, that each Member of Parliament who moves for a "Return" shall state "the reasons why," and afterwards make some use of the facts he thus obtains. Though it may not have taken the form of a positive expression in words, we are certain the question has been asked in thought by many, when a Return has been moved for by some dull "Honourable Member,"—What will he do with it? The answer to this question might, however, generally be—Nothing!

The gallant admiral who moved for this Return of desertions of bounty men, had no doubt a purpose in doing so. He had a notion that desertions had increased in consequence of bounty being paid; but the Return being somewhat negative on this point, compared with previous Returns of desertions from the Navy, he has not honoured the document on this subject with any further notice. But let us assume that there is nothing abnormal in the number of desertions shown in this Return. Are its facts all therefore "barren," and is nothing to be made of them?

Let us see what it contains. It informs us that, in the year 1859, no less than 2338 seamen deserted from the Royal Navy; and if this is about the usual number of desertions, the fact may be regarded as barren as to the effect of bounty upon desertions. But let us go a little deeper, and think. Of these deserters, 712 received bounty, amounting to 4571*l.*, or an average of 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* each, which was lost by their desertion, and would have been saved had bounty not been granted. Now, 6*l.* a year represents 4*d.* a day; and we would ask, what would be the probable effect as regards desertion, if, instead of paying this money as bounty, it was thrown into wages? One result would certainly be that the man who served a year would get it, while, as to those who deserted, it would be saved. One other certain result would be that the seamen would really get it for themselves and families, if they earned it as wages; whereas probably three-fourths of all that is nominally paid to them as bounty goes to crimps, women, and in drink. The public pay the money, but Jack gets little or none of it.

There is some imperfection in this Return for the purposes to which we are applying it. It gives 712 deserters who received bounty, and the remaining 1626 are put down as "deserted without bounty," the numbers of those who were paid "half-bounty," and the amount, being omitted. If we abate one-fourth of the 1626, as having deserted early in the year, before the bounty proclamation, we shall probably be near the mark. This will leave 1200 half-bounty men as deserters; and taking the half-bounty at 3*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* per man, being half the full bounty average, we have then 3850*l.* in addition to the 4571*l.* shown in the Return, as that thrown away in 1859, in the shape of bounty and half-bounty paid to deserters. Again we therefore ask, what would be the probable effect, if this money had been added to wages, not to be paid till earned, instead of being given in a lump sum on entry as bounty?

Nor is this all. In the bounty proclamations last year, men were also to receive mess-traps and bedding gratuitously on entering the Navy, instead of being charged with their value at a moderate estimate as formerly; and all men entering for 10 years' service were to have clothing given to them, in addition, of the value of 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* each man. The loss to the public thus arising from the deserters who had these boons conferred upon them is also omitted from the Return. The value of these articles will probably average a sum representing another 3*d.* per day, if converted into wages.

Instead, then, of bounty and these boons, the wages of seamen in the Navy might be raised from 6*d.* to 7*d.* a day above their present rate, without any grant of more money from Parliament. And, once more, we ask—with what probable result? 1st. A rush of seamen to the fleet, till men were refused. 2nd. The saving of what has not been earned unpaid, when men desert. 3rd. The great decrease of desertion itself, which would practically cease (except in the case of scamps, well out of the Service), as men would be most anxious to remain in the Navy were wages so raised. 4th. The Queen's ships must have the pick of the merchant service, and we should have an unlimited Reserve, always ready to join the Navy when men could be entered. 5th. The saving of short-service pensions, there being no necessity then for such inducements to attach seamen to the Navy. And, 6th, besides many other indirect advantages affecting the whole tone of the Service—a smaller staff of officers raising men, and of ship police, and a consequent saving in these respects.

But this Return of "barren facts" is pregnant with still further matter worthy of consideration. Of the whole deserters in 1859, three-fourths were petty officers and able seamen; while of those who received bounty and deserted, no less than 466 were petty officers and able seamen, and only 246—about one-half—were ordinaries and landsmen. What a lesson ought this to teach us? It is precisely to the petty officers and A.B.'s our faulty system of bounty holds out the greatest bribe to join the Navy; and it is precisely to these men that we afterwards give least pay, compared with the wages they can earn in the merchant service. The bounty paid to the 466 A.B.'s amounted to 3666*l.* 10*s.* being an average of nearly 8*l.* per man. The increase of wages in lieu of bounty and gratuitous clothing and bedding, ought therefore to be greatest as regards these men. When we cease to tempt them with large bounty, and when we pay them higher wages, they will enter the Navy soberly and with a settled preference for it. Those who enter the Service will then remain in it and not desert, as the greatest inducement to desertion will be at an end.

We hope and pray that the omen of our peaceful occupation of Chusan may be auspicious, that we may not be called upon to renew the massacres of Chinghae and Ningpo, and that, even at this ninth hour, some loop-hole may be found to escape from the toils of a mad and mischievous policy of our own weaving. In folly it resembles the recent act of the mischievous fool, who for a lark toppled over the rocking-stone in Cornwall. A very small impulse sufficed to send the tottering mass crashing and thundering down the cliff, but "all the king's horses and all the king's men" might have vainly exerted every effort to replace and poise it on its base again. So with the present weak and unfortunate government of China, which, though long, shaky, and tottering, ruled over half the world's population, after a fashion of its own, but pretty efficiently till we meddled with it. A very slight shock will now overthrow it, and no earthly power will be able to replace it, and we, the agents of the mischief, must repair as well as we can the evil work of our hands.

The same hands which overturn the present rule must be prepared to take up the reins; for no one can doubt that the hostile occupation of the capital of a country so centralised as China, will be as decisively subversive of credit, confidence, and order, as a similar occurrence to our own capital, the disastrous condition of which under such a calamity has been so recently described.

Our success will bring with it its own punishment, and, once entered into Pekin, we may find that we have caught a Tartar indeed; that we can only release our capture at our proper peril, and that it may be quite as impracticable to recede from conquest in China, as in India and South Africa.

Apart from the question of humanity, which should compel us to extinguish the conflagration, and to quell the anarchy we cause, we are bound to maintain

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order in our own heavy recognisances of 10,000,000*l.* of revenue derived from duties on opium and tea, independently of the profits on our commerce, and, but for our equivocal policy, an increasing trade. We are increasing our expenditure and jeopardising our income at the same time, when, under favourable circumstances, they can barely be made to balance one another.

With the prospect before us of finding it as impossible to leave Pekin, as Canton, after having once entered it as conquerors, we must be prepared, at the base of operations, not only with everything which may be required for an army in a Siberian winter, but also with the means of subsistence for the population, whose usual supply of food from the south will certainly be interrupted by our presence in the Gulf of Petcheli; the only other channel of communication—the Grand Canal—being intercepted by the rebels. Our own interest will compel us to look to this; for if famine, with pestilence in its train, fall upon the people, our own troops will not escape scatheless from the contagion.

The Emperor and the court, if they do not resort to *suicide*—the Chinese mode of meeting political difficulties, consecrated by previous imperial examples—will not improbably retire to Jehal, the Emperor's summer residence in Tartary, which, though an unpleasant alternative in the winter for themselves, will be embarrassing to us, as it will leave on our hands the Government of Pekin, and of the Empire; and we shall, in all other respects, be as far from the final settlement of our difficulties as ever. If then, as may be expected, civil war, brigandage and anarchy spread to the rich provinces where the rebels have hitherto been kept at bay by the Imperial Government; and if the Tartars, unrestrained by the presence of their own imperial race in China, break in along the unprotected frontiers extending from Hindostan to the Amoor, we shall have created an amount of mischief, which will make a set-off against all the good we may have been able to accomplish since we became a nation.

Russia will look on with glee; for while we and China are doing ourselves mutual harm, she stands by and collects the spoil. While we were busy at mischief in Canton she acquired Saphaliere and part of Mantchouria. Our presence at Pekin will justify her annexing Corea and the remainder of Mantchouria, whence she can exercise an overwhelming influence over Japan. We have already afforded a pretext for a further advance by our occupation of Chusan and Footo, and by the ominous pact we have made with the French for a division of the plunder which is to gild our unholy alliance.

Once entered on this path of evil and mischief, we can see no outlet or escape. We have arranged to share the spoil; we may be dragged or driven into a partition of the provinces, and the wretched people, not impossibly, may quarrel with both French and Russians regarding the proportions into which the shares are to be divided—for he "maun hae a lang spune whae'd sup wi' the deil."

The Military Organisation Committee met again yesterday for the further consideration of their Report. From all we hear there is not likely to be an unanimous decision respecting the larger questions upon which the recommendations of the Committee are sought; but we believe that a clear definition will be given of what ought to be the respective duties of the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief, as well as their relative positions towards each other. At present the commission of the Secretary of State excepts from his jurisdiction the discipline and patronage of the Army, and we are inclined to anticipate that this exception will not be permitted to continue. The effect of this will be to make the Commander-in-Chief formally and virtually the subordinate of the Minister responsible for the conduct of the department.

We are glad to find that Mr. Sidney Herbert has made some concession respecting the Sandhurst cadets, whose case we brought before the public last week. Besides the twenty commissions without purchase, promised by the Duke of Cambridge, eleven more are now to be given; and, as we believe seven or eight more would provide for all who passed the examination, we trust that full justice will be done eventually to these young gentlemen. Mr. Herbert seemed to think that because the cadets were told that no one would be appointed who did not obtain 3000 marks, they had no right to assume the converse, and suppose that every one attaining that number would be appointed to an ensigncy without purchase. Strictly speaking, they were not justified in so arguing, although Government announcements ought to be made in so clear and distinct a manner that there could not be left such an excuse for the hypothesis as might be fairly pleaded in the present instance. But Mr. Herbert did not think proper to allude to the rule under which these students entered the Royal Military College, and on the faith of which the parents of the young gentlemen spent their money in giving them a military education. That rule we quoted last week, and it distinctly promised that commissions would be given to those who passed, not a competitive, but a qualifying examination.

Judging from the number of letters we receive respecting uniform, there appears to be an impression among the officers of the Army that another change is meditated by the authorities. As far as we can learn, the anticipation is unfounded. The opinions of our correspondents vary much upon the subject, but there seems to be an unanimous, and we think a very rational desire to get rid of the infantry sash; a decided predilection is manifested for epaulettes, or rather light infantry wings, while, although it is hotly combated by some, a weakness evidently exists for that "smartness" which is associated with the idea of a peakless cap.

The drafts of various regiments embarking for India at present number more than 6000 of all ranks; and owing to the fact that no drafts have been sent out since last year, the young soldiers are more forward in their drill and generally efficient than the reinforcements dispatched to regiments in India since 1857.

Lieut.-General Gascoigne, who is commanding the force engaged in field evolutions at the Curragh, will in consequence, retain the Dublin District until the 1st of October next.

Major-General C. W. Ridley, C.B., late of the Grenadier Guards, will be appointed to the command of the Cork district, in the room of Major-General the Hon. A. A. Dalzell, who, as we intimated in our last number, is to be transferred to the Dublin district, in succession to Lieut.-General Gascoigne.

As we anticipated in our impression of the 23rd ult., Major-General J. Wharton Frith has been appointed to the Colonelcy of the 2nd West India Regiment. Although General Frith had not taken part in the larger and more brilliant achievements of the Army in the early part of the century, he has very excellent claims to this promotion. He served in the Travancore War, and at the capture of the Isle of Bourbon and the Isle of France in 1810. He has been 56 years in the Army, and has seen a great deal of Colonial service in trying climates.

Colonel R. C. H. Taylor, C.B., late of the 79th Highlanders, and since commanding the Walmer Depôt battalion, has been appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General of the South-eastern district in succession to Colonel Bunbury, C.B.

The office of Major of Brigade to Major-General Craufurd's brigade at Dover and Shorncliffe, will be shortly vacant by the promotion of Major Barnard, Grenadier Guards.

Captain R. J. E. Robertson, 1st battalion, 60th Rifles, has been provisionally appointed Assistant-Military-Secretary to Major-General Pringle Taylor, commanding the troops in Jamaica.

Captain Norman Macdonald, 2nd battalion 5th Fusiliers, has been provisionally appointed Assistant-Military-Secretary to Major-General H. W. Breton, commanding at the Mauritius.

Lieutenant Lord Garlies, of the Royal Horse Guards, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Lord George Paget, C.B., commanding the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot.

Captain Hardy, 84th Regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General D. Russell, C.B., commanding the 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot.

Major H. Buck, of the 53rd Regiment, is provisionally appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-General Wynyard, C.B., commanding at the Cape.

Lieutenant S. S. Connell, 21st Fusiliers, has been appointed Fort Adjutant at Demerara in succession to Lieutenant Kerr, 3rd West India Regiment.

Lieutenant Shearman, 3rd West India Regiment, has been appointed Fort Adjutant at St. Lucia, vice Lieutenant Eustace, 49th Regiment.

The preparations for the departure of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for Canada are nearly completed. The day of embarkation in Plymouth Sound is positively fixed for the 10th inst. The whole of the Channel Fleet are ordered to assemble inside the Breakwater. The ships will be "dressed," and will fire a royal salute. The sight will be a very imposing one, and it is resolved that nothing shall be wanting to give *éclat* to an event which is not only interesting to the people of England but to Her Majesty's loyal subjects on the other side of the Atlantic.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

VOLUNTEERING PRACTICE GROUNDS.

Mr. Selwyn asked the Secretary for War whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to introduce any measure to facilitate the acquisition by Volunteer Corps of grounds for rifle-practice by purchase with their own money or by voluntary grants from landowners, pursuant to the suggestions made in the House on the 5th day of July, 1859, and the 1st day of June, 1860.

Mr. Sidney Herbert said that he had given the subject as much consideration as the numerous claims on his attention would allow of, and he had come to the conclusion that there were great difficulties to be overcome before the object which the hon. and learned member had in view could be attained. If the hon. and learned member would himself bring in a bill on the subject, the Government would afford him every assistance to carry it through Parliament.

THE RESERVE FUND.

Lord Hothan observed that the Secretary for War had on two or three occasions lately referred to the Reserve Fund, of which few members of the House had probably ever heard, and of the disposal of which no one but the right hon. gentleman himself knew anything. He begged to ask whether the Right Hon. Secretary would lay upon the table any accounts to show the state of the Reserve Fund.

Mr. S. Herbert said that the subject of the Reserve Fund had occupied the attention of a committee sitting upstairs; and as the report of that committee would be presented very soon, he thought it best not to enter into any explanation at that moment.

ENLISTMENT.

Mr. Humberston called attention to the petition of John Bishop, complaining of the enlistment of his son into the 7th Dragoon Guards on the 27th of June, 1859, his son being at the time of his enlistment a lawfully bound apprentice.

Mr. Sidney Herbert explained that the recruit in question was apprenticed for only five years, which was not a legal apprenticeship under the Mutiny Act. The only apprenticeship recognised by the Mutiny Act was one of seven years.

INDIAN PRIZE-MONEY.

Colonel Dunne asked the Secretary for India to state what determination the Government had come to respecting the distribution of Indian prize-money. Was it intended that each corps of the Indian Army should have the prize which it had obtained, or was it intended that all prizes should be thrown into a common fund and distributed among all the corps generally?

Sir C. Wood said that the prize taken at Delhi would be given exclusively to the troops engaged in the reduction of that place. As regarded all other prize, he must beg to be allowed to abstain from stating whether it would be thrown into a common fund or not; but he was bound to say that a recommendation to that effect had come from India, founded on the difficulty of ascertaining what troops had contributed to the capture of particular places.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

Captain O'Connell asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Government had taken, or intended to take any steps to enable the people of Ireland to form Volunteer Corps in that country?

Lord Palmerston said that the Government had no intention to propose to Parliament any alteration of the law bearing on volunteering in Ireland.

THE OFFICIAL NAVY LIST

The official Navy List for the quarter beginning the 1st July has been issued to the public with, we venture to say, more blunders than usual. Surely if it is worth while to bring out a work of the kind, it is desirable to have it as correct as possible. We can make allowance for a few errors in so copious a volume, but when page after page teems with mistakes, our patience becomes exhausted. We took the trouble in a number of this journal, some weeks back, to correct a few of the inaccuracies in the list for April; and we naturally thought the lesson would not have been neglected; but we have been mistaken. We have neither space nor patience to give all the mistakes we have noticed in the "By Authority" number before us, and we will, therefore, content ourselves with giving a few, in the hope that before the 1st of October the whole will be examined and correctly revised. At page 10 we are requested to turn to the Appendix, and under the letter (C) we are informed that we shall there find the particulars of Her Majesty's Order in Council affecting certain admirals and vice-admirals on the retired list. We accordingly refer to the page indicated, 383; we there discover an irregular array of capital letters, but no (C), and we are consequently disappointed in the result of our search. At page 30, Commander Salmon, V. C., is posted to a ship numbered 352; we turn to this and find that it indicates Her Majesty's ship Oberon, commanded by Lieutenant F. G. C. Paget. At page 53, Lieutenant E. St. John Daniel, V. C. (the editor of the Navy List, as Mr. Murray calls Lord Clarence Paget, appears to treat the wearers of the Victoria Cross very cavalierly), is said to belong to the ship answering to the number 309, the Mars; but such is not the fact, there is no lieutenant of the name belonging to her. At page 337, Mr. Charles J. Parker is said to belong to the Castor training-ship at Greenhithe, whereas he has been serving in the Victory flagship at Portsmouth since January, 1859. Lord Clarence affects to give us a list of the effective ships of the Royal Navy with their present stations, and at the risk of offending Sir Charles Wood, who lately said that he had had a lengthened experience in nearly all the public offices, and that he could safely assert business was better conducted in the Admiralty than any other, we will say that nothing could be worse than this "list of effective ships." Lord Clarence will insist that store-ships, receiving-ships, target-ships, and ships with their keels just laid down, and others just cut in two, like the Arethusa, are "effective," while every other man who knows the Service, will say that they are the very reverse. We are also informed that this list contains 548 ships of different classes. We have taken the trouble to check it, and have got a total of 572. "The Navy List, by Authority" will not, however, make any addition to the reputation of the Admiralty administration.

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NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The first great trial of skill amongst the members of this Association took place on Monday on Wimbledon Common, Her Majesty the Queen inaugurating the meeting by firing the first shot from a Whitworth rifle at a range of 400 yards.

The general character of the practice ground and the arrangements made for the convenience of spectators have been already detailed. It will therefore be sufficient to say that the fineness of the day attracted an unexpected number of persons from London, and at an early hour in the afternoon the enclosure was well filled with company, who in the vicinity of the Queen's marquee increased to a dense crowd. There was a considerable attendance of ladies of distinction.

There were 10 pairs of targets on the ground, each pair supported by a butt of earth, the latter divided by a space of 80 yards. The ranges varied from 200 to 1000 yards. At the lesser distances the targets are 6ft. by 2ft., with a bull's-eye of eight inches; and at the greater ranges the targets are 6ft. square, with a 2ft. centre and no bull's-eye. The following code of signals has been adopted:—When a bull's-eye is hit, a red and white flag is shown and three points are scored; when a centre is hit, a dark blue flag is shown, and two points are scored; when an outer—that is, the target outside the centre—is struck, a white flag is shown, and one point is scored. All comers are permitted to shoot as they like, except that they must not use an artificial rest.

Shortly before four o'clock His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald, arrived. Her Majesty reached the ground a few minutes after four. The royal party occupied seven of the Queen's carriages, and were escorted by a detachment of the 10th Hussars. Her Majesty was received on alighting by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., the Earl Spencer, Lord Elcho, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., and Captain E. St. John Mildmay, by whom the illustrious party were conducted through the royal marquee to the daïs overlooking the practice-ground.

The formal business of the day commenced with the presentation of an address from the members of the Association to Her Majesty, whose pleasure to receive it was signified through the Lord Chamberlain. The Queen and the Prince Consort, standing a little forward from the remainder of the Royal group, were now approached by a deputation of members of the Association, headed by its President, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Secretary for War, who read the address to Her Majesty as follows:

"May it please your Majesty—We, the President and Council of the National Rifle Association, humbly approach your Majesty with sentiments of devoted attachment to your throne and person.

"We tender to your Majesty our grateful acknowledgments for the patronage and encouragement so graciously extended by your Majesty and your Illustrious and Royal Consort to our Association, which has been formed to give permanence to the Volunteer force. This force, of which a small portion had recently the honour of being reviewed by your Majesty, has sprung from the intuitive loyalty and patriotism of your Majesty's people.

"We hope that, wide as is the present development of the Volunteer force, it may yet attain to much larger proportions. To aid in this development, and to give permanence to this force by fostering and diffusing a taste for rifle shooting, are the objects of the National Rifle Association. These, we think, can best be effected by establishing a great annual meeting for competition in rifle shooting similar to the Tir Fédéral of Switzerland, where every two years prizes to the value of 10,000*l.* are competed for, and where riflemen from the different cantons meet together in friendly rivalry.

"The use of the long bow and the cloth-yard shaft was once the pastime of the English people, and at the same time the terror of England's foes. The spirit which animated our fathers still lives in their descendants, and the National Rifle Association hope, by establishing rifle shooting as a national pastime, to make the rifle what the bow was in the days of the Plantagenets—the familiar weapon of those who stand forth in the defence of their country.

"Such being the objects of our Association, it has been honoured in a special degree with your Majesty's favour and countenance; for not only has your Majesty been graciously pleased to express your approval of our undertaking, and munificently founded a prize which will be the highest honour that can be gained by the competitors, but your Majesty has even condescended to inaugurate in person this, the first prize meeting of the Association. We most cordially and respectfully thank your Majesty for this special mark of your favour; and we fervently pray that health and happiness may long attend your Majesty, your Royal Consort, and every member of your illustrious family."

Her Majesty rose from her chair, and in a very clear and distinct manner made the following reply:

"I receive with sincere satisfaction the sentiments of attachment to my throne, person, and family, which have been expressed by the President and Council of your Association; and I assure you that I, together with my Royal Consort, have gladly given encouragement to a body whose object it is to render permanent an armed force, limited exclusively to defensive purposes, and founded upon voluntary exertions.

"I have witnessed with pleasure the manner in which the ancient fondness of the English people for manly and sylvan sports has been converted by your Association to more important ends, and has been made an auxiliary instrument for maintaining inviolable the safety of our common country."

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert then read the following address to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort:—

"May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the President and Council of the National Rifle Association, humbly approach your Royal Highness, and eagerly embrace this opportunity of expressing to your Royal Highness our grateful acknowledgments for the patronage and support which you have been graciously pleased to extend to our Association.

"Your Royal Highness is ever found either originating or giving your enlightened and discriminating support to such schemes as have for their object the advancement of the public good and the prosperity of the United Kingdom. To this Association your Royal Highness has, however, shown a special mark of favour by deigning to become its patron, and no further proof is wanted of the value and importance of the objects we have in view.

"We thank your Royal Highness for the active interest you have shown in our undertaking, and for the valuable counsel and assistance which we have frequently received at your hands, as well as for the prize which your Royal Highness has generously offered for competition by all nations.

"We trust that the National Rifle Association, honoured as it is by the favour of Her Majesty, and patronised by your Royal Highness, will meet throughout these realms with that countenance and support which its national and patriotic character may be found to justify."

To which His Royal Highness replied as follows:

"Gentlemen—I thank you sincerely for your kind address, and beg you to be assured that I am very sensible of the flattering matter in which you speak of any support which it may have been in my power to afford to objects of national interest.

"Fully appreciating the value and importance of the National Rifle Association, as a means of encouraging the Volunteers in their endeavour to acquire that skill in the use of their weapon on which their whole efficiency depends, it is with peculiar pleasure that I have accepted your invitation to become its patron; nor can I doubt, when I look around me and see the manner in which the call of the council has been responded to, that the result will answer the most sanguine expectations of those who set the present movement on foot.

"In establishing a prize open to the competition of all nations, my object was to give our British marksmen an opportunity of comparing their own arms, and their own skill, with those of other countries. And I am convinced the result will be to show that, as the British manufacturer is already second to none in the fabrication of the arm itself, so the people of this country are not to be surpassed by any in the knowledge of how to use it."

This ceremonial completed, Her Majesty and the royal party were conducted from the reception marquee along a raised platform, covered with crimson cloth, to the royal shooting tent, where Mr. Whitworth was presented to the Queen, and had the honour of explaining the mode in which Her Majesty was to fire the first shot from one of his own rifles. The Queen appeared to be somewhat amused at Mr. Whitworth's assurance that she might rely upon hitting the centre of the target set up at 400 yards distance. Her Majesty lost no time, however, in testing the accuracy of his statement, by pulling the silken cord attached to the trigger of the rifle, the sharp snap of which was almost instantaneously followed by the exhibition of a red and white flag, showing that the bullet had struck the target in the "centre of the centre," or to speak with perfect accuracy, about one inch from the intersection of two lines drawn horizontally and vertically across the target. Her Majesty expressed her admiration of the accuracy of his weapon to Mr. Whitworth, who modestly expressed his regret that the fresh wind then blowing across the common would probably prevent a series of bullets fired from the rifle used by the Queen successively striking exactly the same mark on the target. After examining Mr. Whitworth's long-range gun, which carried a five-and-a-half pound ball more than five miles at the recent trials at Southport, the Queen and the royal party returned to their marquee, where several presentations were made to Her Majesty.

After a short interval, during which the Prince Consort, the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg Gotha, and the Prince of Wales, examined a collection of arms laid out for inspection in an adjoining tent, the royal carriages were ordered round, and Her Majesty re-entering, made the circuit of the shooting-ground amidst enthusiastic cheering from the spectators and volunteers.

The royal party left Wimbledon about six o'clock on their return to Buckingham Palace.

After the Queen's departure the trial shooting commenced. The ranges were all at the comparatively short distance of 300 yards, and the results are not, therefore considered important. The following were the successful competitors out of five rounds to which the trials were limited:—

Corps.	Name.	No. of Points.
4th Northampton	Sergeant Tomalin.....	8
9th Middlesex.....	Lieutenant Dear	8
5th Kent	Mr. Edward Pant ...	8

On Tuesday, though the interest was wanting of a Queen to fire a rifle and make a bull's-eye, nevertheless the actual business of our *Tir National* was more engrossing than on Monday. The shooting was not only much better, comparatively speaking, but it would have passed for highly creditable practice anywhere and under any circumstances. This was the general opinion, not only of military men present, but also of the competing foreigners who came amongst us to contest our laurels. On the whole, it will be perceived that we have beaten the Swiss. The way these Switzers shoot is something extraordinary. They violate the Hythe maxims absolutely, but nevertheless adopt a system well in accordance with their small bore, heavy rifles. Instead of placing the left hand well forward, as our men are taught to do, holding it firmly with that hand, and using the right hand for little else than to pull the trigger, the Swiss merely rest the barrel upon the left hand, or rather the left fist, planted just in front of the trigger-guard. Instead of raising the piece to the level, and gently drawing the trigger at the proper instant, a Switzer goes to work in a way directly opposite. Step by step we will endeavour to describe it. Slung from his shoulders, he carries a powder flask, for the Swiss have no cartridges. He takes a charge—some 2¼ drachms—and turns it into the piece. From his pocket he next extracts a linen patch—not lubricated. The lubrication difficulty he solves in a very ready way, by saliva. Putting the linen disc in his mouth and turning it round and round, as Jack would his quid, the next movement consists in laying it flat upon the muzzle of the gun. One thrust of a heavy ramrod, worked with both hands, drives the picket home—that picket, the celebrated Swiss ball, of which in recommendation so much has been said. It is a conoidal projectile, having two deep cannelures or grooves, and weighing about 350 grains. The chief intent of these cannelures is to diminish friction, for the picket fits very tightly, and without cannelures it could not be got down. All is done very deliberately, and done in this wise: Stretching his legs far apart, like the Rhodian Colossus on a smaller scale, the Switzer takes an enormous inspiration. Puffed out like the bull-frog emulous of passing for a bull, the inflated Switzer can no more bend to one side or the other than a hard-rammed sausage. A limited power of vertical movement remains to him, and the Switzer avails himself of it. A boss projecting from the butt-end is tucked between his arm and his ribs, both arms are gathered up closely as possible, and the nose—that organ only given to man for ornament, as some affirm—is made subservient to the Switzer's rifle shooting. He uses it as a lateral rest. He steadies his rifle with it. A Switzer could no more shoot creditably if deprived of his nose than General Hay could shine at target practice if deprived of his right forefinger. You see the muzzle pointed aloft; then coming downwards to the target almost imperceptibly, you hear a crack and a grunt together; picket and imprisoned breath go off simultaneously. Almost for the first time the Whitworth small-arms were loaded with cartridges. Into a paper case picket is thrust, with the charge of powder underneath it. The powder is retained by a parchment stop, withdrawn before loading, and the ramrod is pushed quite through the cartridge. This method is somewhat clumsy, as we heard more than one complain. All the Enfield rifles were shot with the small regulation-bullet, viz., of diameter ·55. This was a subject of complaint with many Volunteers; nor do the complaints seem unreasonable.

Thirteen of the candidates made upwards of 13 points, winning thereby a Whitworth rifle each. Of these thirteen the highest number of points was 17, gained by an Edinburgh gunmaker named Petre. Nineteen made 13 points, and will have to shoot for ties in competition for seven Whitworth rifles, 20 of which are given for the 20 best shots. Afterwards this fortunate 20 will shoot against another 20 for the Queen's prize of 250*l.*

Next came the prizes for the winners of all nations—namely, 15 prizes at 200 yards. The best shooting on Tuesday was as follows:—

	Points.
M. Pièce, Swiss	12
Sergeant Freeman, Royal Marines ...	12
Edward Ross, Teesdale	11
M. Peter, Geneva	11
M. Chessex	11
M. Knecht	11
Mr. Lawley	10
M. Morrisson, Swiss	10
Mr. Collins	10
Mr. Prince	10
M. Thorel, Swiss	10
M. Thomin	10
Sergeant Wilson, Hythe	9

The match next in order was that for comers of all nations, in which the following points were made at 300 yards. The prizes were 5 of 30*l.* each.

	Points.
Edward Ross	9
M. Morrisson	9
Mr. Ingram, of Glasgow...	9
Sergeant Wilson	9
Mr. Forbes	8
Sergeant Dillon, Hythe	8
Colonel Lindsay	8
Captain Marryatt...	8
M. Heit	8
Mr. Jackson	8
M. Knecht...	8

From the above it will be seen that the best shots of to-day at the two ranges are Edward Ross (20), M. Knecht (19), and Sergeant Wilson (18).

On Wednesday the Volunteers went punctually to their work, and the result was that the following 15 may be considered winners of prize rifles:—

	Points.
Henry—City of Edinburgh	17
Sharpe—9th Sussex	17
Bainbrigge—1st West York	17
Collinson—6th North York	16
Pout—5th Kent	16
Burg—10th Gloucestershire	15
May—5th Sussex	15
Baker—Bristol	14
Wood—Edinburgh	14
Fielding—Flintshire	14
Jenkin—5th Glamorgan	14
Jackson—32nd Kent	14
Caiger—2nd Middlesex	14
Cocks—11th Middlesex	14
Phillips—1st Shropshire	14

Mr. Gye's prize was decided on Wednesday; it was given as a commemoration of the Volunteer Ball in Covent Garden Theatre. It is a money prize—100*l.* to the best shot, and four sums of 25*l.* to the next highest number of points. The conditions were—five rounds each person, at the three ranges of 300, 500, and 600 yards.

The following are the names of the winners:—

	Points.	£100
Whomes—4th Kent	20	
Sandford—St. George's	19	25
Robertson—10th Perth	19	25
Dove—91st Lanark	18	25
Murray—1st Perth	18	25

The prize of 20*l.*, given by this journal, was gained on Wednesday by Mr. Cox, of the St. George's Rifle Volunteers.

On Thursday the following was the result of the competition, at 500 yards, for the Whitworth rifle given by Mr. Fairbairn for foreigners:—

	Points.
Thorel	9
Von Matt	7
Thormann	6
Roth	6
Van Berchen	5
Pièce	4
De Gendre	4
Knecht	3
Wessel	3
Chessex	3
Peter	3
Staub	3
Heit	1

Won by Thorel with a Whitworth rifle. Von Matt, Thormann, and Van Berchen, also fired with Whitworth

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rifles. One of the Swiss rifles made a four, and two others three each. Nine points is the largest score made during the week at 500 yards.

The following were the five additional winners of Whitworth rifles :—

	Points.
Plasket, 21st Middlesex	13
Wylie, 1st Lanark	13
Blackburn, Edinburgh	13
Russell, Edinburgh	13
Ross, 7th North York	13

The winners of the 20 Whitworth rifles, and the undermentioned 20 next in order of merit, to shoot for her Majesty's prize, at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, on Saturday :—

	Points.	
Owen, Glamorgan	13	Ties.
Cowan, 1st Lanark	13	
Marshall, 1st Lanark...	13	
Sandford, St. George's	13	
Lawley, Derby	13	
Howard, Essex	13	
Tinley, 2nd Lancashire	13	
Heaton, 3rd Manchester	13	
Fenton, 9th Middlesex	13	
Beard, 4th Surrey	13	
Stearn, 6th Suffolk	13	
Baty, 9th Surrey	13	
Potter, 5th Surrey	13	
Johnson, Victoria Rifles	13	
Williams, Buckingham	12	Ties.
Gosnell, 1st Norfolk	12	
Murray, Peebleshire	12	
Mariott, 4th West York	12	
Bridgman, 9th Middlesex	12	
Brooks, 12th Middlesex	12	

Her Majesty's prize and the gold medal of the Association will be shot for on Saturday. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary have graciously intimated their intention of attending the meeting on Saturday. The admission will be 1s. ; carriages 2s. 6d.

Yesterday was quite a business day, and a quantity of work was got through. The day was fine, with just enough sun to be agreeable, without the eyes being dazzled. The ground was very thinly attended, and at no time were there five hundred persons present. The Aunt Sally targets were the centres of attraction; and we heard of one lucky sergeant from the Hythe School of Musketry who made 10 centres; this would give him a "pot" of money. The competition for Miss Burdett Coutts' prize promised to be so tedious, with so little prospect of any decision being arrived at yesterday, that it was resolved to withdraw it, and a notice was posted up to the effect that all who had entered for it would have their money returned.

The firing was considered better yesterday than on any other day of the trial, and the skill of the Swiss was the theme of praise amongst all who witnessed their efforts to win. The following is the result of the firing for the prizes including those given by the Prince Consort and His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge :

Lieutenant de Lacy Lacy, of the 12th Regiment of Foot, instructor of Musketry to his regiment, gained the Prince Consort's prize of 100*l.*, he scored 22 points. Sergeant Lawley of the 2nd Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers was second, having scored 18 points, and to him was awarded a cup value 52*l.* 10*s.*, given by the London Rifle Brigade. Peter Swiss was third, having scored an equal number with Sergeant Lawley, but was subsequently beaten by him on deciding the tie. The prize gained by him is a Smith's rifle, valued at 35*l.*

The Duke of Cambridge's prize of 50*l.* was won by Kenecht (Swiss), who scored 10 points. Lieutenant Lacy was second, having scored 9 points; and he was awarded a Westley Richards' rifle of the value of 30*l.*

Turner, of the 1st Berkshire Rifle Volunteers, was third, and obtained a Westley Richards' rifle, value 20*l.*

Edwards, 4th West York Rifle Volunteers, was fourth, and he received a prize of 11*l.* 11*s.*

The number of competitors yesterday amounted to 99 English, 1 Russian, and 5 Swiss.

The range was from 800 to 1000 yards.

To-day the firing begins at 8 o'clock, for His Grace the Duke of Wellington's prize, and at 9 o'clock the contest for that given by Her Majesty the Queen commences.

The gold medal given by the Rifle Association will also be contended for, and the proceedings will then terminate.

Mr. Whitworth was present at the close of yesterday's firing, and much curiosity was excited among the marksmen to see one of his breech-loading rifles, which was on the ground, and from which much is expected.

THE WIMBLEDON PRIZES.

The distribution of the prizes won at Wimbledon by the competitors at the National Rifle Association will take place at the Crystal Palace on Monday next, at 3 o'clock. To afford proper official *éclat* to the occasion, the successful candidates will receive their well-earned distinctions from the hands of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., the Minister for War, who will be supported by the members of the Council of the Association. The Handel Orchestra will be appropriately decorated for the occasion with flags and trophies and the names of the competing corps, and a raised dais erected in front, along which the winners will proceed in turn to receive the prizes won by them. Military bands will occupy the space round the great organ, the front rows of the orchestra being occupied by the members of the Rifle Association and their friends. On either side of the military bands seats will be reserved for the members of the Rifle corps, and it is anticipated that the most imposing display will be presented on the great orchestra which has yet been seen. The ceremony of presentation will commence at 3 o'clock, and is expected to occupy about two hours. At its conclusion a series of athletic sports and exercises, in which the Volunteers will take part, will commence in the grounds, and be continued until dusk; thus enabling those who are unable to leave London at an early hour to take some part in the proceedings connected with this great national work. As no alteration will take place in the usual Monday admission —viz., 1s., a large attendance is anticipated. Reserved seats will be provided.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONERS EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY.

The first annual meeting of this society took place at the Royal United Service Institution on the 21st ult., General Sir J. Burgoyne, G.C.B., Inspector-General of Fortifications, in the chair. Among the subscribers present were—General Buckley, Major-General Ridley, Major-General Williams (late 2nd Life Guards), Colonel Lord F. Paulet, C.B., Colonel the Hon. J. Lindsay, M.P., Colonel the Hon. P. Herbert, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Hatton, Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, R.E., Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. Havelock, V.C., Major the Hon. H. Powys, Captain the Hon. G. Wrottesley, R.E., Captain Morley, Captain Walter, &c. The chairman entered fully into the objects of the society, which is to provide a means of obtaining situations for all men who have been engaged in Her Majesty's naval or military services, and leave with a pension and good character, by establishing a permanent office or place of registry where the public can engage them without any expense or trouble. He adverted to the education and habits of the good soldier, which rendered him invaluable to his employers, and by the pension he had gained afforded them a material guarantee not to be met with among any other class of men. The registry of the institution comprised an immense selection of men, with every variety of qualification. Many of them—especially the superior grade of non-commissioned officers—were fit for the most responsible situations, such as book-keepers and clerks in any establishment. There was no expense either to employers or the pensioners, the former of whom had at present the choice of a large number of men, which in future would be greatly increased in consequence of a late recommendation of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge to the commanding officers of regiments, who were invited to send to the office in London from time to time a descriptive return of every discharged soldier. Under this system the whole body of pensioners would pass through the registry of the institution, and the public would have an unequalled field of selection, which he was sure would be as advantageous to them as to the Service at large. Particular care would be taken that no man was recommended for any situation unless his regimental character and other testimonials were in all points satisfactory. It was evident that the encouragement thus given to the soldier, by providing him with a certainty of employment on his discharge with a good character and pension, would not only increase the number and quality of the present recruits, but materially conduce to the retaining of those men whose term of enlistment ended at the expiration of 10 years. This latter consideration would, he was sure, entitle the institution to the thanks of the public and the especial support of the officers of the Army, who could justly estimate the value of this particular class of men and the importance of their remaining in the Service. The chairman then paid a high compliment to Major-General Williams and the other members of the provisional committee for the time and energy they had devoted to the re-establishment of the institution, particularly alluding to one of their number, Captain Walter, who, by the formation of the corps of Commissionaires, had not only relieved the registry of the society from a large number of wounded men who previously had been unable to procure employment, but had conferred a great benefit on the men themselves, and those places where the corps had been established. He concluded by hoping that the existing debt of 225*l.*, which the provisional committee had taken over from their predecessors, would be speedily liquidated, and the institution rendered capable of effecting all the good its supporters desired. The secretary then read the report, which showed that upwards of 1000 men had obtained situations through the registry of the society, and that during the past year the expenditure had for the first time been brought within the receipts. It was hoped that every regiment in the Service would subscribe, and that sufficient funds might be forthcoming to pay off the old debt, and permit the establishment of branch offices in Dublin and Edinburgh.—After the unanimous adoption of the report, the proposed rules were, with some slight additions, agreed to. The trustees, Rear-Admiral the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot and Colonel the Hon. James Lindsay, M.P., were then elected, the latter officer expressing his conviction of the utility of the institution, and the important influence it would exercise on the ranks of the Service. General Ridley then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

The question as to how far officers ought to hold commissions in Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteer corps, was brought before Parliament this week by Mr. Cayley, who asked the Secretary of State for War whether it was allowable for officers of Yeomanry regiments to receive commissions in Volunteer corps. Mr. S. Herbert said that applications had been made to him by lords-lieutenant to know whether or not they ought to grant commissions in Volunteers corps to officers of Militia and Yeomanry, and the decision of the War Office had arrived at was that which he believed some lords-lieutenant had acted upon. In certain cases the raising of a Volunteer corps depended upon the local influence of some particular person, and though a better officer might very well be found to command it when once formed, yet such an officer might not have local influence enough to raise the corps. Under those circumstances there was no objection to give Yeomanry or Militia officers who raised Volunteer rifle corps leave to hold commissions in these corps, but upon the condition that in the event of the Yeomanry and Militia being called out for active service, they must choose in which service they would remain.

The sum required to be voted towards defraying the expenses of naval and military operations in China, beyond the ordinary grants for army and navy services, for the year 1860-1861, including a repayment of 443,896*l.* to the government of India, for advances on account of former expeditions to China, is 3,800,000*l.*

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.—The Royal Albert, the Edgar, the Trafalgar, the Donegal, the Algiers, the Aboukir, the Conqueror, the Centurion, the Mersey, and the Greyhound arrived in the Downs on Monday from Yarmouth Roads. The Mars was not in company with the rest of the squadron, having been left off Yarmouth owing to the loss of an anchor, but she rejoined on Wednesday. The squadron will leave the Downs immediately, and rendezvous in Plymouth Sound, where they are ordered to assemble on the 9th inst.

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

With the dates of Commission of the Officers in Command.

Aboukir, 90, sc., Capt. D. Curry, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Acorn, 12, Com. R. B. Pearse, 1856, East Indies.
Actæon, 26, surv.-v., Com. J. Ward (b), 1858, East Indies.
Adventure, sc. store-ship, Com. E. Lacy, 1856, East Indies.
Agamemnon, 91, sc. Capt. T. Hope, 1852, Mediterranean.
Ajax, 60, sc. Capt. J. M. M'Niell Boyd, 1856, Coast Guard.
Alacrity, 4, sc., Com. J. K. E. Baird, 1857, Mediterranean.
Alecto, 5, st.-vcs., Com. H. J. Raby, V.C. 1855, Coast of Africa.
Alert, 17, sc., Com. W. A. R. Pearse, 1855, Pacific.
Algerine, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Arthur, 1854, East Indies.
Algiers, 91 sc., Capt. G. W. D. O'Callaghan, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Amethyst, 26, Capt. S. Grenfell, 1853, Pacific, ordered home.
Amphion, 36, sc., Capt. T. Cochran, 1857, Mediterranean.
Archer, 13, sc., Capt. W. N. W. Hewett (acting), Coast of Africa.
Ardent, 3, st.-v., Com. J. E. Parish, 1857, S. E. Coast of America.
Argus, 6, st.-v., Com. H. F. W. Ingram, 1856, Mediterranean.
Ariadne, 26, sc., Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1856, special service.
Arrogant, 47, sc., Commodore W. Edmonstone, Ascension.
Asia, 84, Capt. G. T. Gordon, 1846, Portsmouth.
Assistance, sc. store-ship, Com. C. J. Balfour, 1859, East Indies.
Assurance, 4, sc., Com. C. M. Aynsley, 1856, Mediterranean.
Atholl, 4, Com. E. Wilson, 1845, Greenock.
Bacchante, 51, sc. Rear-Admiral Sir J. Maitland, C.B., Capt. D. M. L. Mackenzie, 1859, Pacific.
Banshee, 2, steam-vessel, Com. C. A. Campbell, 1858, Mediterranean.
Banterer, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. P. Knevitt, 1855, East Indies.
Barracouta, 6, st.-v., Com. W. Wood, 1854, Portsmouth.
Beagle, 4, sc., Com. E. Hay, 1858, East Indies.
Black Eagle, st.-yac., Mast.-Com. J. E. Petley, 1844, particular service
Blenheim, 60, sc., Capt. E. Tatham, 1854, Coast Guard.
Bloodhound, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. F. W. Bennett, 1854, Woolwich.
Boscawen, 70, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, K.C.B., Capt. R. A. Powell, C.B., 1855, Cape of Good Hope, ordered home.
Bouncer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Owen, 1852, East Indies.
Brilliant, Com. C. H. Gardner, 1848, Naval Reserve Training Ship.
Brisk, 16, sc., Capt. A. F. R. D'Horsey, 1857, Cape of Good Hope.
Britannia, training-ship, Capt. R. Harris, 1849, Portsmouth.
Brune, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. E. F. Lodder, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Buffalo, screw, Mas.-Com. A. Brown, 1854, particular service.
Bulldog, 6, st.-ves., Capt. Sir F. L. M'Clintock, Kt., 1854, Sheerness.
Bustard, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. F. W. Hallowes, 1856, E. Indies.
Buzzard, 6, st.-v., Com. F. Peel, 1855, S.E. Coast of America.
Cadmus, 21, sc., Capt. H. S. Hillyar, C.B., 1854, N. America, and W. Indies.
Cæsar, 90, sc., Capt. T. H. Mason, 1849, Mediterranean.
Calypso, 18, Capt. F. B. Montresor, 1851, Pacific.
Cambrian, 40, Capt. J. J. M'Cleverty, C.B. 1848, East Indies.
Cambridge, gunnery-ship, Capt. A. W. Jerningham, 1851, Devonport.
Camilla, 16, Com. G. T. Colville, 1855, East Indies.
Caradoc, 2, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. C. M. Buckle, 1847, Mediterranean.
Castor, Com. J. Palmer, 1855, Naval Reserve Training Ship.
Centaur, 6, st.-v., Com. E. D'o, D'a, Alpin, 1853, East Indies.
Centurion, 80, sc., Capt. H. D. Rogers, C.B., 1846, Channel Squadron.
Chesapeake, 51, sc., Vice-Admiral J. Hope, C.B., Capt. G. O. Willis, 1856, East Indies.
Clio, 22, screw, Capt. T. Miller, 1855, Pacific.
Clown, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. F. Lee, 1855, East Indies.
Cockchafer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. L. Holder, 1854, East Indies.
Colossus, 80. sc., Commodore H. R. Yelverton, C.B., Capt. F. Scott, C.B., 1848, Coast Guard.
Conqueror, 101, sc., Capt. E. S. Sotheby, C.B., 1852, Channel Squadn.
Cordelia, 11, sc., Com. C. E. H. Vernon, 1855, Australia.
Cornwallis, 60, sc., Capt. G. G. Randolph, C.B., 1854, Coast Guard.
Cossack, 20, sc., Capt. R. Moorman, 1857, N. America and W. Indies.
Cressy, 80, sc., Capt. the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, C.B., 1841, Meditrn.
Crocodile, 8, rec.-sh., Com. W. Greet, 1854, off the Tower.
Cruiser, 17, sc., Com. J. Bythesea, 1856, East Indies.
Cumberland, 70, Capt. C. F. Schomberg, 1851, Sheerness.
Curaçoa, 31, screw, Capt. A. Phillimore, 1855, S.E. Coast of America.
Cyclops, 6, st.-ves., Capt. W. J. S. Pullen, 1856, East Indies.
Dasher, 2, st.-ves., Com. P. De Saumarez, 1845, particular service.
Dauntless, 31, sc., Capt. L. G. Heath, C.B., 1854. Coast Guard.
Dee, 4, tr.-sh., Mast.-Com. T. C. Pullen, 1844, particular service.
Diadem, 32, sc., Capt. J. H. Cockburn, 1850, Channel Squadron.
Donegal, 101, sc., Capt. H. Broadhead, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Doris, 32, sc., Capt. E. Heathcote, 1852, Mediterranean.
Drake, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Blane, 1856, East Indies.
Edgar, 91, sc., Rear-Adm. J. E. Erskine, Capt. J. E. Katon, 1856, Channel Squadron.
Edinburgh, 58, sc., Capt. E. C. T. D'Eyncourt, 1849, Coast Guard.
Elk, 12, Com. H. Campion, 1855, Australia, ordered home.
Emerald, 51, sc., Rear-Admiral Sir A. Milne, K.C.B., Capt. A. Cumming, 1854, Plymouth.
Eucounter, 14, sc., Capt. R. Dew, 1858, East Indies.
Esk, 20, sc., Capt. Sir R. J. Le M. M'Clure, C.B., 1850, East Indies.
Euryalus, 51, sc., Capt. J. W. Tarleton, C.B., 1852, South America.
Excellent, 46, gunnery-ship, Capt. R. S. Hewlett, C.B., 1850, Portsmouth.
Exmouth, 90, sc., Capt. J. A. Paynter, 1854, Mediterranean.
Fairy, screw-yacht, tender to Victoria and Albert yacht, Portsmouth.
Falcon, 17 sc., Com. A. G. Fitzroy, 1857, Coast of Africa.
Fawn, 17, sc., Com. R. P. Cator, 1858, Australia.
Ferret, 8, Com. W. E. Fisher, 1856, particular service.
Firebrand, 6, st.-ves., Com. J. M. Bruce, 1855, particular service.
Firefly, 4, st.-ves., Com. A. L. Mansell, 1855, Mediterranean.
Firm, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. R. Boulton, 1854, East Indies.
Fisgard, 42, Commod. Hon. J. R. Drummond, C. B., Woolwich.
Flamer, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. M. Bingham, 1851, East Indies.
Flying Fish, 6, sc., Com. C. W. Hope, 1854, Special Service.
Forester, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. J. Innes, 1853, East Indies.
Formidable, 84, Vice-Admiral W. J. H. Johnstone, Capt. W. G. Luard, 1857, Sheerness.
Forte, 51, sc., Rear-Admiral Hon. Sir H. Keppel, K.C.B., Capt. E. W. Turnour, 1857, Cape of Good Hope.
Forward, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. C. R. Robson, 1851, South America.
Furious, 16, st.-ves., Captain O. J. Jones, 1855, East Indies.
Fury, 6, st.-v., Com. J. C. Wilson (acting), East Indies.
Ganges, 84, Rear-Admiral R. L. Baynes, C.B., Capt. J. Fulford, 1848, Pacific.
Gannett, 11, Com. E. H. G. Lambert, 1854, Mediterranean.
Geyser, 6, st.-ves., Com. G. M. Jackson, 1855, Devonport.
Gladiator, 6, st.-ves., Com. H. D. Hickley, 1858, N. America and W. Indies.
Gorgon, 6, st.-v., Com. B. C. T. Pim, 1858, N. America and W. Indies, ordered home.
Grappler, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. A. P. H. Helby, 1849, Pacific.
Grasshopper, sc. gunboat, Lt.-Com. J. C. Tucker, 1855, East Indies.
Greyhound, 17, sc., Com. F. W. Sullivan, 1859, Channel Squadron.
Growler, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. E. Crozier, 1854. Mediterran.
Hannibal, 91, sc., Rear-Admiral G. R. Mundy, C.B., Capt. A. Farquhar 1849, Mediterranean.
Hardy, 2, sc. gunboat, Lt.-Com. A. G. Bogle, 1855, East Indies.
Hastings, 60, sc., Com. C. M. Luckraft, 1855, Naval Reserve Training Ship, Liverpool.
Haughty, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. D. Broad, 1851, East Indies.
Havock, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. C. Fairholme, 1851, East Indies.
Hawke, 60, sc., Capt. W. Crispin, 1852, Coast Guard.
Hecate, 6, st.-ves., Com. A. H. Hosken, 1858, Pacific.
Herald, 8, sur.-ves., Capt. H. M. Denham, 1846, Fcejee Islands, ordered home.
Hero, 91, sc., Capt. G. H. Seymour, C.B., 1844, special service.
Hesper, sc. st.-ship, Master-Com. J. Loane, 1846, East Indies.
Hibernia, rec.-ship, Rear-Admiral H. J. Codrington, C.B., Capt. F. Warden, C.B., 1845, Malta.
Highflyer, 21, sc., Capt. W. A. Heath (acting), East Indies.
Himalaya, sc. store-ship, Capt. J. Seccombe, 1859, particular service.
Hogue, 60, sc., Capt. R. J. J. G. Macdonald, 1854, Coast Guard.
Hydra, 6, st.-ves., Com. R. V. Hamilton, 1857, North America and West Indies.
Icarus, 11, sc., Com. N. Salmon, V.C., 1858, North America and West Indies.
Illustrious, 72, Com. H. C. Harston, 1845, Portsmouth.
Imaum, 72, Commodore H. Dunlop, Com. H. J. Grant, 1855, Receiving Ship, Jamaica.
Impregnable, 104, Vice-Adm. Sir A. Fanshawe, K.C.B., Capt. Lord F. H. Kerr, 1852, Devonport.
Imperieuse, 51, screw, Rear-Admiral L. T. Jones, C.B., Capt. R. Maguire, 1854, East Indies.
Implacable, 72, Com. J. W. Dorville, 1853, Training Ship, Devonport

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Industry, st.-v., 2, store-ship, Mast.-Com. G. J. Hodges, 1841, particular service.
Inflexible, 6, st.-v., Com. G. A. C. Brooker, 1856, East Indies.
Intrepid, 6, sc., Com. J. H. Maryat, 1855, Mediterranean.
Iris, 26, Commodore W. Loring, C.B., Australia, ordered home.
Jackal, 4, st.-v., Lieut.-Com. J. Simpson (C), 1845, particular service.
James Watt, 91, screw, Capt. E. Codd, 1831, Mediterrancan.
Janus, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. D. G. Davidson, 1855, East Indies.
Jasper, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. H. Pym, 1849, West Indies.
Kestrel sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. Huxham, 1855, East Indies.
Lapwing, 4, screw, Com. M. F. O'Reilly, 1856, Mediterranean.
Leopard, 18, st.-v., Rear-Admiral Sir S. Lushington, K.C.B., Capt. F.B. Wainwright, 1856, S.E. Const of America.
Leven, 1, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. S. Hudson, 1854, East Indies.
Liffey, 51, sc., Capt. G. W. Preedy, C. B., 1855, Mediterranean.
Locust, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. J. B. Field, 1846, particular service.
London, 90, sc., Capt. H. Chads, 1848, Mediterranean.
Lynx, 4, sc., Lieut.-Com. H. Berkeley, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Lyra, 9, sc., Com. R. B. Oldfield, 1855, Cape of Good Hope.
Madagascar, store-ship, Capt. R. D. White, 1856, Rio Janeiro.
Mœander, 44, Capt. W. F. Burnett, C.B., 1854, Ascension.
Magicienne, 16, st.-ves., Capt. J. E. Commerell, V.C. (1859), E. Indies.
Majestic, 80, sc., Capt. W. R. Mends, C.B., 1852, Coast Guard.
Marlborough, 131, sc., Vice-Admiral W. F. Martin, Capt. W. H. Stewart, C.B., 1854, Mediterranean.
Mars, 80, sc., Capt. J. N. Strange, 1854, Channel Squadron.
Medina, 4, st.-ves., Capt. T. A. B. Spratt, C.B., 1855, Mediterranean.
Megæra, 6, sc., Com. S. H. Henderson, 1855, particular service.
Melpomene, 50, sc., Capt. C. J. F. Ewart, 1855, Portsmouth.
Mersey, 40, sc., Capt. H. Caldwell, C.B., 1853, Channel Squadron.
Mohawk, 4, sc., Com. E. H. Howard, 1857, Mediterranean.
Monarch, 84, Capt. H. Harvey, 1852, Sheerness.
Monkey, st.-tug, Sec. Mas. G. Syndercombe (act.), Woolwich.
Mutine, 17, sc., Com. W. Graham, 1858, Pacific.
Naiad, 42, store-sh., Mas.-Com. W. W. Dillon, 1843, Callao.
Nautilus, 6, Lieut.-Com. W. B. Grant, 1852, Apprentice Ship.
Neptune, 91, sc., Capt. F. A. Campbell, 1857, Mediterranean.
Nereus, 42, store-depôt, Mas.-Com. J. C. Barlow, 1853, Valparaiso.
Niger, 14, sc., Capt. P. Cracroft, 1854, Australia, ordered home.
Nile, 90, sc., Capt. E. K. Barnard, 1857, North America and West Indies.
Nimrod, 6, sc., Com. R, J. Wynniatt, 1859, East Indies, ordered home.
Oberon, 3, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. F. G. C. Paget, 1852, S. Co. of America.
Odin, 16, st.-ves. Capt. Lord J. Hay, C.B., 1854, East Indies.
Opossum, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. D. Bevan, (acting), E. Indies.
Orion, 91, sc., Capt. J. B. E. Frere, 1854, Devonport.
Osborne, st.-ves., Mas.-Com. C. H. K. Bower, 1842, Portsmouth.
Pearl, 21, sc., Capt. J. Borlase, C.B., 1855, East Indies.
Pelorus, 21, sc. Commodore F. B. P. Seymour, 1854, Australia.
Pembroke, 60, Capt. E. P. Charlewood, 1855, Coast Guard.
Perseverance, 2, troop-ship, Com. E. R. Power, 1850, Portsmouth.
Persian, 12, Com. E. Hardinge, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Pioneer, 6, screw, Com. H. A. Reilly, 1858, East Indies.
Plumper, 9, screw, Captain G. H. Richards, 1854, Pacific.
Porcupine, 3, st.-ves., Capt. C. H. Otter, 1854, particular service.
Princess Charlotte, receiving-ship, M.-Com. H. G. Thomsett, 1854, Hong-Kong.
Prometheus, 5, st.-ves., Com. S. S. Skipwith, 1856, Coast of Africa.
Pylades, 21, sc., Capt. M. de Courcy, 1852, Pacific.
Quail, 2, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. N. Osborn, 1856, Mediterranean.
Queen, 86, sc., Capt. C. F. Hillyar, 1852, Mediterranean.
Racer, 11, sc., Com. A. M'L. Lyons, 1858, North America and West Indies.
Racoon, 21, screw, Capt. W. C. Chamberlain, 1856, Mediterranean.
Ranger, 5, sc., Com. H. R. Wratislaw, 1858, Coast of Africa.
Recruit, 8, st.-ves., Com. D. Spain, 1856, Mediterranean.
Renard, 4, sc., Com. J. G. Goodenough, 1858, East Indies.
Renown, 91, sc., Capt. A. Forbes, 1846, Mediterranean.
Retribution, 28, st.-ves., Commod. H. E. Edgell, C.B., East Indies.
Rhadamanthus, 4, st.-ves., Master-Com. F. R. Sturdee, 1843, particular service.
Ringdove, 4, sc., Com. R. G. Craigie, 1856, East Indies.
Roebuck, 6, sc., Com. F. Marten, 1854, East Indies.
Rolla, 6, Lieut.-Com. C. G. Nelson, 1854, Portsmouth.
Royal Adelaide, 104, Rear-Admiral Sir T. S. Pasley, Bart., Capt. W. J. Williams, 1841, Devonport.
Royal Albert, 121, sc., Rear-Admiral Sir C. H. Fremantle, K.C.B., Capt. H. J. Lacon, 1856, Channel Squadron.
Russell, 60, sc., Capt. G. Wodehouse, 1854, Coast Guard.
St. George, 90, sc., Capt. The Hon. F. Egerton, 1855, Devonport.
St. Jean D'Acre, 101, sc., Capt. T. P. Thompson, 1847, Mediterranean.
St. Vincent, 102, Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. Grey, Capt. T. Wilson, 1853, Portsmouth.
Sampson, 6, st.-ves., Capt. G. S. Hand, 1852, East Indies.
Sanspareil, 70, Rear-Admiral C. Talbot; Capt. A. P. E. Wilmot, C.B., 1854, Queenstown.
Saracen, 4, Master-Com. W. Stanton, 1852, East Indies.
Satellite, sc., 21, Capt. J. C. Prevost, 1856, Pacific, ordered home.
Saturn, 72, Capt. G. Ramsay, C.B., 1843, Pembroke.
Scourge, 6, sc., Com. W. G. Jones, 1854, Mediterranean.
Scout, 21, sc., Capt. J. Corbett, 1857, East Indies.
Scylla, 21, sc., Capt. R. Lambert, 1855, Mediterranean.
Sharpshooter, 8, sc., Lieut.-Com. C. Gibbons, 1848, Coast of Africa.
Sidon, 22, st.-ves., Capt. R. B. Crawford, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Simoom, 8, sc., Com. J. M. Cooke, 1852, East Indies.
Skipjack, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. Murray, 1848, West Indies.
Slaney, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. K. Leet, 1855, East Indies.
Snake, 4, sc., Com. H. Harvey, 1857, East Indies.
Snap, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. O. Butler, 1855, East Indies.
Sparrowhawk, 4, sc., Com. J. C. Byng, 1856, East Indies.
Sphinx, 6, st.-ves., Com. G. F. Day, V.C., 1855, East Indies.
Spitfire, 5, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. C. O' D. Allingham, 1856, Coast of Africa.
Spy, 3, Lieut.-Com. J. Hanmer, 1843, S. E. Coast of America.
Starling, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. A. Whitshed, 1854, East Indies.
Staunch, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. E. J. Pollard, 1855, East Indies.
Styx, 6, st.-ves., Com. C. Vesey, 1854, North American and West Indies.
Supply, store-ship, Mast.-Com. W. H. Balliston, 1845, particular serv.
Termagant, 25, sc., Capt. R. Hall, 1855, Pacific.
Terrible, 21, st.-ves., Capt. F. H. H. Glasse, C.B., 1846, Mediterranean.
Terror, 16, Capt. F. Hutton, 1844, Bermuda.
Topaze, 51, sc., Capt. the Hon. J. W. S. Spencer, 1854, Pacific.
Torch, 5, Com. F. H. Smith, 1858, Chatham.
Trafalgar, 91, sc., Capt. E. G. Fanshawe, 1845, Channel Squadron.
Tribune, 30, sc., Capt. G. T. P. Hornby, 1846, Pacific, on her passage to England.
Triton, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. R. H. Burton, 1849, Const of Africa.
Urgent, sc. tr.-ship, Com. H. W. Hire, 1854, East Indies.
Valorous, 16, st.-ves., Capt. W. C. Aldham, C.B., 1853, West Indies.
Victor Emmanuel, 91, sc., Capt. W. J. C. Clifford, C.B., 1847, Mediterr.
Victoria and Albert, 2, st.-yacht, Capt. the Hon J. Denman, 1841, Portsmouth.
Victory, 101, Vice-Admiral H. W. Bruce; Capt. R. Coote, 1854, Portsmouth.
Viper, 4, sc., Com. W. N. W. Hewett, V.C., Devonport.
Vixen, 6, st.-ves., Com. F. W. Richards, 1860, Pacific, ordered home.
Vulcan, 6, sc. tr.-sp., Com. A. C. Strode, 1856, East Indies.
Wasp, 3, sc., Com. C. Stirling, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Watchful, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. F. W. Inglefield, 1857, East Indies.
Weazel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Howorth, 1856, East Indies.
Wellesley, 72, Capt.-Sup. G. Goldsmith, C.B., 1842, Chatham.
Wellington, 72, Capt. A. C. Key, C.B., 1850, Devonport.
Woodcock, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. S. Bosanquet, 1855, East Indies.
Wrangler, 4, sc., Com. H. H. Beamish, 1858, Coast of Africa.

Mr. Charles E. H. Farrant, Master of H.M.S. Styx, died a few weeks since while serving on the West India Station. Mr. Farrant's seniority was of the year 1858.

Mr. John Watkins, the artist and photographer, of Parliament Street, had the honour of attending at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday last, and taking sittings of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, prior to his departure for Canada. Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, governor, and Captain Grey, equerry to the Prince of Wales, also sat to Mr. Watkins on Wednesday. The Earl of St. Germans and Major Teesdale having previously given sittings to the same artist, a series of photographs has been completed by him of the gentlemen who will officially accompany the Prince of Wales to the United States.

THE PROPOSED FORTIFICATIONS.

Major-General S. H. Williams, of the Royal Engineers, has addressed to the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert an elaborate letter on this very important subject, of which we reproduce as much as our space will permit. The gallant officer, after expressing his regret that he cannot agree with the Royal Commissioners, that the dockyards, when well fortified, could become "places of refuge from which the defence of the country could be conducted after the defeat of the Army in the field," says :

It is readily granted that whatever additional works may be requisite to defend the approaches to our seaports by sea, should be constructed forthwith ; but the enormous expenditure proposed for their defence by land may be safely excluded from your consideration, and a portion of the money that would be swallowed up in their unprofitable fortification devoted to more important and more pressing wants. Indeed, it appears to me that the probability of attack on the land side has not been duly weighed.

It is not protection from invasion, in the real acceptation of that term, that our seaports require, but such works only as would constitute a sufficient defence against a few thousand men carried in small squadrons of light vessels ; and such defence will, in my judgment, be best found in a moderate *enceinte* with a garrison of 5000 men, and in the occupation of an intrenched post, at a convenient distance, by a disposable relieving force.

If the invasion of England should ever be seriously contemplated, it is but reasonable to conjecture that it would be planned on a scale commensurate with the means and resources of a powerful enemy—no little war, no little invasion, but a mighty armament, destined by its master to achieve the capture of London ; for I contend that no minor object would be deemed sufficient to compensate for the risk of failure, and the loss of life and the fruitless cost of treasure it must entail. If such a force were landed on our coasts it would undoubtedly push forward, and hazard all, in a rapid march to seize the capital. Procrastination in the enemy would be his inevitable ruin.

The whole of our Army, except the garrisons now taken into account, must be held disposable in the field, or we are lost in the event of invasion. The enemy must be met on the shores he attempts, and, if possible, repelled there ; but if unsuccessful in that endeavour, a chain of intrenched camps between the coast and the metropolis, which shall afford the best and most speedy means of concentrating every available gun and soldier, until strong enough to meet and beat the foe, offers the only hope of ultimately defeating him.

The late Duke of Wellington's words on this point cannot be too often repeated, and I quote them as a proof that my argument is sound :

"There is no mode of resistance, much less of protection, from this danger, excepting by an army in the field capable of meeting and contending with its formidable enemy."

Were the lamented hero living you would doubtless call him to your councils ; disregard not, then, I beseech you, this voice from the tomb of one of the most renowned generals of this or any other age, but meditate on the sentence as one of the most profound maxims of that great captain, who knew so well how to employ the resources at his disposal.

A large moveable force in the field, resting upon points of support in the shape of intrenched camps, is the system, I stedfastly maintain, upon which alone the country can be put into a posture to render invasion a very hazardous enterprise, if not to defy it, and one which will make an enemy think profoundly before he ventures to embark his legions.

* * * * *

I observe that Colonel Jebb recommends the "distance of not less than thirty or forty miles from London" for points of support on a first line of encounter, in which I entirely concur ; though I am still very much inclined to rest the left of that line on Chatham and the Medway, and the right on Beachy Head, the latter post being a spur somewhat in advance of that line. But whether Colonel Jebb or I have indicated the precise lines or localities, and the exact number of camps, are mere matters of detail, not worth the least controversy, and must be left for decision after an accurate investigation of the features of the different counties.

I recur to Beachy Head, because from position, height, and formation, I deem its occupation of immense importance.

The coast line from Dover to Portsmouth is about 150 miles, and the Head is central between these places. The shores eastward and westward of it are, without dispute, the most vulnerable, and it does not require the perception of a strategist to make manifest the expediency of selecting such a position for a strong military post. It would be seagirt by inaccessible cliffs in nearly half of its contour, and any height of escarpment, or depth of ditch, would be easily practicable in the stratum of chalk.

An intrenched camp there would be an eye and an arm of the highest consequence to a base of operations, and I do not scruple to affirm the absolute necessity of establishing a camp there, nor of adding my conviction that it should be commenced without delay. Employ military working parties, to whom the lesson would be of great instructive use, and thus the cost would be inconsiderable.

I emphatically declare that this is not a country for fortresses. We want not brick and mortar, but brain and muscle ; the courage and discipline of Britain's sons will do the rest, and be their Sovereign's best safeguard. Supply them with good arms, give them points of support in such earthworks as they would construct for themselves in an enemy's land, mature your plans for defence, perfect the communications by railways and by roads, and practise the troops over the surface of the counties which come within the scope of your defence, and then confidence may take the place of apprehension.

But, once more, Beachy Head is a position on the coast of too great natural strength to leave undefended, for if seized and intrenched by an enemy he would not only be secure, but master of a stronghold to cover the landing of his supplies and reinforcements.

Let me now suppose, but only for the sake of viewing the whole subject under another aspect, that you are prepared to recommend to Parliament to expend nine millions of money in conformity with the report of the Commissioners.

In that case, surely you should calculate that 40,000 men must be raised, when the works are completed, and retained for their garrisons, in whatever way the men may be located in time of peace ; or otherwise the full complement must be abstracted from whatever strength we may possess, on the alarm of war, to be put into the fortresses, and there to remain almost inoperative with regard to repulsion of an invader, whilst the field force would be diminished to the same extent. The troops required for their defence must form a constituent part of the army to be maintained in peace, as well as in war, as long as the uncertainty in the state of continental affairs which at present subsists may last—a problem, you will concede, of very difficult solution. The reasoning of the Commissioners relative to the garrisons for the fortresses is, to me, painfully inconclusive.

I am led to ask whether you are prepared to recommend the augmentation to the Army which the proposed enlargement of the fortifications would require, because they might prove mischievous rather than useful, unless provided with the due number of well-disciplined soldiers and skilful artillerymen to man them efficiently. That increase would amount to 40,000 men more than would be required for our defences as they exist, or if slightly extended ; which increase at the minimum cost of 60,000*l.* per one thousand men, as stated in clause 11 of the Commissioners' Report, may be taken at 2½ millions per annum, or the interest of 80 millions at 3 per cent. ; to which should be added about two millions for raising, training, and lodging, without the fortresses, in time of peace, a portion of that increase ; and be it remembered that all this cost would not furnish a single additional soldier to the present disposable field force. Nor should we keep out of sight items which must inevitably and shortly be brought forward to provide for the security of London, and the construction of a second arsenal.

It seems apposite to ask here why may not the greatest portion of the more perishable stores of our dockyards, such as sails, cordage, &c., &c., be kept at inland stations in time of war ?

But, again, is the Chancellor of the Exchequer prepared with ways and means for all this almost incalculable expenditure ?

Is the House of Commons prepared to vote it ?

Is the country prepared to concur in it ?

By all means occupy the hills with field works in the proximity of Woolwich ; and also establish others for the protection of Sheerness, because that station is the left of the line of defence for the capital, either through Kent and Sussex, or Kent and Surrey. The sum put down for defending the Thames is very moderate and unobjectionable, and what is estimated at Portland is doubtless required for the safety of the fleet at anchor there ; but the aggregate cost, "recommended by the Royal Commission," for the augmentation of the fortifications at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Milford Haven, and Chatham, amounting to 7,020,000*l.*, would, I submit, be a misapplication of treasure.

May it not be advisable to revise and curtail the estimates for those four stations to defences by sea absolutely necessary ?

The two following principles are at issue ; the Commissioners themselves have mooted them antagonistically. Which is to prevail ?

1. Fortresses garrisoned by a war complement of 60,000 men, with a small disposable force in the field.

2. The greatest attainable numerical force in the field, resting upon intrenched points of support, with moderate fortifications around our dockyards, requiring 20,000 men for their defence.

The issue is of too great magnitude to be decided by any seven gentlemen, however eminent in their respective walks in life ; nor is it one for the engineer, however able, to determine.

The defence of the kingdom must be committed to the general officers of the Army and the troops of all arms under their command. Therefore, I respectfully invite you to assemble a council of eleven of the most distinguished general officers in Her Majesty's service, to deliberate and report on those two principles.

If their report should confirm the views of the Commissioners, it would doubtless allay much of the existing distrust, and greatly promote acquiescence on the part of the public.

But the council might lean to the tactics of the late Duke of Wellington, and any difference of opinion which may be entertained, and there does exist a difference, should be known before parliament should be asked to decide upon the course to be pursued.

Sir, I have written without reserve, but the inexpressible importance of the subject is an unanswerable plea for the fearless disclosure of every Englishman's thoughts ; yet, if in the earnest advocacy of a great principle the conventional limits of discussion have been overstepped, I apologise.

Fifty-six years have nearly elapsed since I entered into the service of the crown. I have ever served my sovereign zealously and faithfully ; I love the land of my birth very dearly ; and I dare not now refrain from tendering my opinions upon this subject, the result of long and anxious study, to Her Majesty's Ministers, because those opinions may probably not be in accordance with their own.

The time of my departure from this earthly scene cannot be far distant ; but, come when it may, I shall go to my rest with the consoling reflection that I bequeath to my country a legacy to which I pray God she may administer ere it be too late.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

S. H. WILLIAMS,
Major-General Royal Engineers.

In consequence of a statement made in the House of Commons during the debate on the Indian Army question, respecting a treasonable correspondence between the mutinous European force and the Sikhs, Mr. Torrens put a question upon the subject to Sir Charles Wood an evening or two since. Sir Charles Wood said he had no information that letters had been sent by the local European troops in India to the Sikhs inviting them to join in driving the Queen's Army out of India.

The squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral W. F. Martin was at Navarino on the 25th of June. The Admiral intended to visit Suda Bay, and then proceed to Corfu.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CUPPAGE—June 26, at Fermoy, the wife of Major J. M. Cuppage, 89th Regiment, of a son.

HOARE—July 2, at Sydney, near Southampton, the residence of her mother, the wife of Captain Hoare, of a son.

MAJENDIE—June 28, at Kingsbridge, Devonshire, the wife of Captain Majendie, R.N., of a daughter.

MEYLER—June 22, at Holy Well, Dundrum, county Dublin, the wife of George Meyler, Esq., late Captain 65th Regiment, of a son.

PHILLOTT—June 28, at the Craven Hotel, London, the wife of Major H. R. Phillott, 25th Regiment Madras Infantry, of a son.

SAVAGE—June 28, at St. Helier's, Jersey, the wife of Major-General Savage, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRIDGE—GORDON—June 28, at St. Columbus Church, Nairn, N.B., by the Rev. R. G. Mead, Major Lionel Bridge, H.M.'s Madras Horse Artillery, to Katharine Grant, daughter of Captain James Gordon, of Ivy Bank, Nairn, N.B.

CAMPBELL—BAILLIE—June 30, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester, assisted by the Rev. T. B. Murray, M.A., Colonel George Campbell, C.B., late of the 52nd Regiment, to Emma, widow of Evan Hamilton Baillie, Esq., and youngest daughter of the late Major-General Sir William Douglas, K.C.B., of Timpendean, Roxburghshire.

LOCKWOOD—HOEY—June 30, at Walcot Church, Bath, Augustus Purefoy Lockwood, Esq., Surgeon, Scots Greys, Knight of the Legion of Honour, to Mary Eliza, only child of Lieut.-Colonel Simmonds, late of the 61st Regiment, and widow of Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Hoey, 30th Regiment. The Rev. J. P. Horsford, prebendary of Bath, Killaloe, and the Rev. Mr. Wynne, officiating.

LUMLEY—WAKELING—June 28, at St. John the Baptist's, Kentish Town, by the Rev. W. Calvert, M.A., incumbent, Edward Lumley, Esq., of the Admiralty, Somerset House, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Wakeling, of Gerrard Street, Soho.

MURNE—ADDISON—June 28, at Fleet Church, near Weymouth, by the Rev. W. G. S. Addison, vicar of Hartpury, Gloucestershire, Charles Edward Nairne, Esq., Bengal Artillery, third son of Captain Alexander Nairne, H.C.S., to Sophia Bishop, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Dupré Addison, M.A., vicar of Fleet.

RADCLYFFE—SAUNDERSON—July 3, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Winchester, uncle to the bridegroom, Charles Edward Radclyffe, only son of the Rev. Charles Edward Radclyffe, of South Sydenham, to Constance Albuera, daughter of Colonel and Lady Maria Saunderson, of Charges Street, London, and Northbrook House, Hampshire.

SEWELL—BURN—May 7, at Singapore, by the Rev. T. C. Smyth, M.A., Henry Fane Haylett Sewell, Esq., Lieutenant and Adjutant H.M.'s 40th Regiment Madras N.I., son of Lieut.-General Sewell, C.B., to Violette Anna, only daughter of Brigadier Burn, Commanding Troops in the Straits.

UNTHANK—WILLIAMS—July 3, at Penshurst, Kent, John Unthank, Esq., a Master of the Court of Queen's Bench, to Mary, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Monier Williams.

DEATHS.

BOLTON—May 16, at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, Major-General Daniel Bolton, Royal Engineers, aged 66.

BOWYER—July 1, at Dresden, Sir George Bowyer, Bart., aged 77.

COCHRANE—June 30, the infant son of Admiral Sir Thomas and Lady Cochrane.

COX—May 31, at Barbadoes, of yellow fever, Howard Pistow Cox, Ensign H.M.'s 21st N.B. Fusiliers, aged 20, youngest son of G. H. Richardson Cox, Esq., Ashbourn Road, Derby, and late of 62, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square.

MACKINTOSH—July 2, at 6, Bury Street, St. James's, Agnew Mackintosh, Esq., M.D., late of H.M.'s Madras Medical Service.

MOORE—May 22, on board the P. and O. steamer Nemesis, aged 20, Rose Frances, the beloved wife of C. W. Moore, of the Bengal Civil Service, and second daughter of Colonel Sir Samuel Falkiner, Bart.

PARTRIDGE—June 30, at Cambridge Street, Hyde Park West, Lieut.-Colonel S. H. Partridge, of the Indian Army, aged 51, second son of the late Arthur Partridge, Esq., of Epping, Essex.

PECHELL—June 29, at 27, Hill Street, Vice-Admiral Sir George Brooke Pechell, Bart., M.P. for Brighton, aged 71.

READY—June 28, at Douglas, Isle of Man, Ellen, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Ready, aged 6 years and 3 months.

SCOTT—June 25, at his residence, Woodville, Lucan, county Dublin, Sir Hopton Stafford Scott, K.C.B.

SOMERVILLE—June 25, at Florence, aged 91, William Somerville, M.D., formerly one of the principal Inspectors of the Army Medical Board, and Physician to the King—June 30, at Kennington, aged 64, James Forbes Young, M.D., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Surrey.

Also to the Royal Hospital at Chelsea.

Vice-Admiral (on the reserved list) Sir George Richard Brooke Pechell, Bart., M.P., died last Saturday, after a short illness, at the age of 71. This officer entered the Navy in 1803, and shared in the usual number of conflicts with the enemy from that date to the general peace in 1814. He proved himself a gallant and excellent officer whenever the opportunity was permitted him to exhibit talent and bravery. Sir George subsequently served on the West India Station, and received his first rank in 1822; since then he has been on half-pay. The gallant deceased sat for Brighton from the year 1835 up to the period of his death.

We regret to have to announce the death of Captain Rundle Burges Watson, C.B., late Superintendent at Sheerness Dockyard. The event, which was not unexpected by the friends of the gallant deceased, took place at an early hour on Thursday morning. The health of Captain Watson had been declining for some time past. Captain Watson entered the Navy in 1821, and, after serving in a variety of ships as midshipman, mate, and lieutenant, he proceeded, in 1840, to China in the Calliope, then commanded by Sir Thomas Herbert. Captain Watson highly distinguished himself in the first China war, and was rapidly advanced to the rank of Commander and that of Captain, and had the honour of the Bath conferred on him. Captain Watson was also Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

Advertisements.

OPERA BOXES, STALLS, and AMPHITHEATRE STALLS, in the best positions, at CRAMER, BEALE, & Co's., 201, Regent Street, W.

TOLKIEN'S PIANOFORTES.—THE PATENT IRRESISTIBLE BOUDOIR PIANOFORTE is now acknowledged, by competent judges, to be an instrument of the finest tone yet manufactured in Europe. TOLKIEN'S COTTAGE AND PICCOLO PIANOFORTES, of elegant design, in walnut-tree and rose-wood, from 25*l.* to 60*l.* Illustrated Catalogues sent post free to any part of the kingdom.

H. TOLKIEN, 27, 28, and 29, King William Street, London Bridge, E.C.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE GREATEST NATIONAL BRASS BAND CONTEST EVER HELD.—Tuesday, 10th, and Wednesday, 11th July.

Arrangements have been made for a Grand Monster Brass Band Contest on the above days, in which ONE HUNDRED BANDS from all parts of England are engaged to take part, comprising in all TWO THOUSAND BRASS INSTRUMENT PERFORMERS. Valuable prizes in Money and Cups will be given by the Company, and, in addition, the principal Musical Instrument Makers in London have signified their intention to present several first-class instruments as special prizes.

The contest will commence in the Grounds each day at 10 o'clock, and continue till dusk, and on both days the whole of the bands will meet at 3 o'clock precisely in the Handel Orchestra, and perform Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," Haydn's chorus, "The heavens are telling;" Handel's "Hallelujah;" "Rule Britannia," and "God save the Queen." A monster Gong Drum, 7 feet in diameter, manufactured expressly for the occasion by Mr. Distin, will accompany the combined bands.

Admission: Tuesday, Half-a-Crown; Wednesday, One Shilling.

Notice.—Excursion trains will run from all principal towns on the Great Western, Midland, London and North Western, Great Northern, South Western, and other railways, for full particulars of which see the companies' advertisements and bills.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BRASS BAND CONTEST.—In accordance with Regulation No. 5, the Leaders of the Brass Bands entered for this Great Contest are instructed to attend at Exeter Hall on MONDAY NEXT, JULY 9, at 7 o'clock in the Evening, to Draw Lots for the Choice of Platforms,—which will be 8 in number, situate in various parts of the Crystal Palace Grounds,—during the two days' Contest. At this Meeting Orchestra Tickets, including Admission to the Palace, and Railway Passes, will be issued. On account of the unprecedented number of performers (nearly 2000 in number) who will be assembled together, and will be sufficient to entirely fill the Great Handel Orchestra, where each desk and performer will be numbered, no Bands can be admitted to the Orchestra or Palace unless strictly conforming to the above Regulation.

By order, ENDERBY JACKSON, Manager.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MONDAY, 9TH JULY, 1860.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRIZES OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION by the Right Hon. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P., &c. &c.—After the presentation of the Prizes of the National Rifle Association, ATHLETIC SPORTS AND PASTIMES will take place in the Park, for which MONEY PRIZES will be offered. Competitors must be Members of Volunteer Corps in uniform, or have competed for prizes at Wimbledon. Earl Grosvenor, M.P., and Lord Elcho, M.P., have kindly consented to act as umpires.

PRIZES.

Hurdle Race	... ...	Five Guineas.
High Jump	... ...	Five Guineas.
Flat Race (100 yards)	... ...	Five Guineas.
Ditto (300 yards)	... ...	Five Guineas.
Running Broad Jump	... ...	Five Guineas.
Hop, Step, and Jump	... ...	Five Guineas.
Putting the Stone	... ...	Five Guineas.
Picking up Stones (50 stones 1 yard apart)	... ...	Five Guineas.

Admission, One Shilling. Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Open at 9. Distribution of Prizes at 3 o'clock. Sports at 5 o'clock.

THE PRIZES WON AT THE COMPETITION OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION, will be PRESENTED to the WINNERS on the Great Orchestra in the Centre Transept of the CRYSTAL PALACE on MONDAY, 9th JULY. Admission, One Shilling; Reserved Seats, Half-a-crown each. Persons desirous of securing any of these tickets should apply at once to the ticket offices at the Crystal Palace, or at Exeter Hall, or to the Council of the National Rifle Association, Wimbledon.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The PRIZES WON at WIMBLEDON will be PRESENTED to the WINNERS in the Central Transept of the CRYSTAL PALACE on MONDAY NEXT, JULY 9th, at Three o'Clock precisely, by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Minister for War.

ELCHO, Chairman of the Council.

ROYAL CREMORNE GARDENS.—MONDAY, JULY 9, GRAND AMATEUR BRASS BAND CONTEST.—For this highly interesting occasion, Four Hundred Performers are engaged. The trial pieces will be rendered in the Ashburnham Pavilion, which will be fitted up expressly for the occasion, and will accommodate 10,000 persons, and the Grand Performance of all the Bands will take place on the Lawn. Admission, One Shilling only.

THURSDAY, 12TH.—GRAND JUVENILE FETE and VOLUNTEER BALLOON RACE, with Balloon Ascent, Rustic Sports upon the Lawn, and Elizabethan Dances in Costume. The interesting ceremony of Drawing for the Prize Balloons will commence at 6 o'clock, and the highly appropriate Fireworks at 10.

DAILY.—A Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, the Comic Ballet of "Stella, or, The Fairy Volunteers," the Marvellous Poletti, the Talented Delapierre Children, an Alfresco Bal, a highly talented Circus Performance, the highly interesting Mahomet, Sullivan and his little Son, Splendid Illuminations and Pyrotechnic Displays. Suppers from 9 o'clock. Sunday Promenade. Table d'Hôte at 6, *2s. 6d.* The Musical Performance of the Aerephon at 5.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, WHITEHALL YARD, S.W.

LECTURE at Three o'clock, Friday, July 15th.—Colonel R. A. Shafto Adair, Suffolk Militia Artillery, A.D.C. to the Queen, "The Defence of London."

By order of the Council,

5 July, 1860. B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

LADIES' GARIBALDI BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION for the RELIEF of the SICK and WOUNDED, WIDOWS and ORPHANS of Garibaldi's followers, and of the sufferers at Palermo and other places.

This Association has been formed for the purpose of collecting money in sums, from a penny upwards, to provide for the sick and wounded of Garibaldi's followers, and in some degree to relieve the sufferers at Palermo and other places. None of the money will be applied to warlike purposes, but solely to those of charity and benevolence; and it is therefore hoped that many will join in this labour of love.

The subscriptions, when collected, will be at once transmitted to General Garibaldi, who will find the proper agents for the distribution of the same.

The London Central Committee of the Association will be happy to communicate with such local committees as may be formed for the same purpose throughout the country.

Ladies wishing to collect can have subscription papers by written application to the Ladies of the Committee, or the Hon. Secretaries, at the Office.

Subscriptions will be received, addressed to any of the Ladies of the Committee, as also by the Honorary Secretaries, addressed to the Offices, Waterloo Chambers, 20, Cockspur Street, Pall Mall, S.W.; and by the bankers of the association, Messrs. Ransom and Bouverie, 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.; and Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co., 62, Lombard Street, E.C.

LADY PRESIDENT—The Countess of Shaftesbury.

COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Mrs. William Cowper, 17, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.
Lady Goldsmid, 14, Portland Place, W.
Mrs. Bazley, 3A, King Street, St. James's, S.W.
Mrs. Grant Duff, 20, Queen Street, Mayfair, W.
Mrs. Russell Gurney, 8, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
Mrs. Samuel Gurney, 25, Princes' Gate, Hyde Park, S.W.
Mrs. Gideon S. Lang, 31, Albion Street, Hyde Park, W.
Mrs. Salis Schwabe, Abbey Lodge, Hanover Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.
Mrs. Montgomery Stuart, 28, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
Mrs. Hensleigh Wedgwood, 6, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, W.

HONORARY SECRETARIES.

Gideon S. Lang, Esq. J. Montgomery Stuart, Esq.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED.

	£	s.	d.
Miss Flor. Nightingale	10	0	0
Mrs. Octavius Smith	1	1	0
Miss Bonham Carter	1	0	0
The Countess of Shaftesbury ...	2	0	0
The Ladies Ashley	1	5	0
Mrs. Russell Gurney	5	0	0
Mrs. Samuel Gurney	5	0	0
Mrs. Woronzow Greig	5	0	0
Mrs. Grote	1	1	0
Mrs. & Misses Bateman	1	0	0
Mrs. Fairbairn ...	0	10	0
Mrs. W. Napier, and Friends ...	5	12	0
Mrs. W. M. James	1	0	0
Mrs. Hy. Trotter	1	0	0
Mrs. Senior... ...	1	0	0
Mrs. N. T. Senior, and Friend ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Grant Duff...	2	0	0
Hon. Mrs. A. Kinnaird	2	0	0
Mrs. Jas. Heywood	1	0	0
Three Friends of the Cause	4	15	0
Mrs. Bazley... ...	5	0	0
Collected by her...	3	10	0
Mrs. Titus Salt ...	5	0	0
Mrs. and Misses Horner	0	10	0
Miss. A. Acton ...	0	2	6
Mrs. Romilly ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Kennedy ...	1	0	0
Miss A. Shaw ...	0	2	6
Mrs. Woodhouse...	0	10	6
Mrs. & Miss. Shirreff	0	10	0
Mrs. M'Call... ...	0	5	0
Lady and Mrs. Lyell	0	12	6
Lady Bunbury ...	5	0	0
Miss Bertrand ...	1	0	0
Hon. Mrs. Twisleton	2	2	0
Mrs. Paget and Friends	1	3	0
Mrs. R. W. Mackay	1	0	0
Mrs. and Miss Rowan	0	10	0
Mrs. F. D. Mocatta	1	0	0
Mrs. and Misses Boot	0	12	6
Mrs. Mallet and Child...	0	5	0
Miss Agnew ...	0	2	6
Mrs. Clark	0	5	0
Mrs. Godwin Austin	0	10	0
Mrs. — Russell ...	0	5	6
Mrs. Wm. Grey...	0	10	0
Mrs. Nisbet ...	0	2	0
Lady Bell	0	2	6
Miss Meford ...	0	5	0
Mrs. Wilkinson ...	0	10	6
Lady Goldsmid ...	5	5	0
Collected by her	1	2	6
Mrs. and Miss C. Goldsmid... ...	3	0	0
Mrs. Alfred Goldsmid	1	1	0
Miss Goldsmid ...	3	0	0
Her Servants ...	0	2	6
Mrs. Hensleigh Wedgwood and friends	1	10	0
Mrs. Mackintosh	1	0	0
Mrs. Gideon S. Lang...	2	2	0
Mrs. Horsman ...	1	0	0
Lady Charlotte Lyster	0	5	0
Mrs. R. L. Barclay	2	0	0
Mrs. Lushington .	0	10	0
Mrs. Salis Schwabe	2	2	0
Hon. Mrs. W. Cowper	5	0	0
Mrs. Wm. Locke .	5	0	0
Mrs. Foe and Children	0	7	6
Hon. Mrs. Wm. Ashley	1	0	0
Mrs. Otway and Friend	2	0	0
Lady Isabella Schuster	1	5	0
Lady and Miss Cochrane	0	15	0
Mrs. Wm. Greg ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Ewing Corwen	0	5	0
Miss Scott	0	5	0
Mrs. and Miss T., and Miss Griffiths	0	15	0
Mrs. Milman ...	1	1	0
Mrs. M. Thackeray	1	0	0
Mrs. E. Flanagan	1	0	0
Dr. Marsh	1	0	0
Miss Wilson ...	10	0	0
Mrs. J. M. Stuart	0	10	6
Lady Jocelyn ...	1	0	0
E. D.	1	1	0
Mrs. M. Clifford...	1	0	0
Mrs. Jno. Forster	1	0	0
Miss Wilkinson ...	0	10	0
Lady Enstlake ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Schuster ...	2	0	0
Through Miss Horner	0	7	6
Miss Lloyd	0	2	6
Mrs. F. and Miss Bayley	0	7	6
An Hungarian ...	1	0	0
Mr. C.	0	5	0
Mrs. Leonard ...	0	10	0
Through Lady Goldsmid	0	5	0
Mr. Lawson ...	0	5	0
Mrs. Seeley... ...	5	0	0

ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL, ST. MARGARET'S TWICKENHAM, S.W., for Educating, at a reduced cost to the Parents, the Daughters of necessitous Naval and Marine Officers. Under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. The following are the names of Candidates Elected this day:—

	Votes.		Votes.
* Miss Browne ...	5019	Miss Lewis ...	3135
Miss Campbell ...	4848	* Miss Haswell ...	2605
Miss Bradley ...	3172	Miss Rowlatt ...	2347

* Candidates at last Election.

The next Election of Pupils will take place early in July, 1861. All applications must be in office before the 1st of May previous. A limited number of Pupils is admitted into the school (without election) at 40*l.* per annum. By order of the Committee,

ARTHUR ELLIS, R.N., Secretary.

Office, 32, Sackville Street, W., 4th July, 1860.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, Instituted 1744, and Supported solely by Voluntary Contributions.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL COURT will be held at the office of the Society, 3, Trafalgar Square, S.W., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. The chair will be taken at Two o'clock precisely.

Subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received by the Committee; DIMSDALE & Co., Cornhill, E.C.; LUBBOCK & Co.; DRUMMOND & Co., Charing Cross, S.W., Bankers; and at the office of the Society, 3, Trafalgar Square, S.W.

6 July, 1860. LAMBTON J. H. YOUNG, Secretary.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., VIA EGYPT.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Melbourne and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; or Oriental Place, Southampton.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN SOUTHAMPTON & NEW YORK.—The magnificent steam-ships belonging to the North German Lloyd are appointed to leave Southampton for NEW YORK direct, carrying the United States Mails:

BREMEN, 3000 tons, 700-horse power, July 11.
NEW YORK, 3000 tons, 700-horse power, August 8.

The speed and accommodation of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamships crossing the ocean, and the dietary and general arrangements for the convenience and comfort of passengers are unexceptionable. Fares—First class, 20 guineas; Second class, 13 guineas; Third class, 8 guineas. Freight taken on moderate terms. Apply to PHILLIPPS, GRAVES, & PHILLIPPS, Rood Lane, E.C.; GRINDLAY & Co., St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross, S.W.; or to the undersigned, CROSKEY & Co., Southampton, and 84, King William Street, London, E.C.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—TEN DAYS EXCURSION TO THE WEST OF ENGLAND, offering facilities for visiting Tavistock, Truro, Penzance, Land's End, &c.—On SATURDAY, JULY 21st, an EXCURSION TRAIN will leave PADDINGTON at 8 a.m., and READING at 9·5 a.m., for Weston-super-Mare, Highbridge, Bridgewater, and Taunton (Fares 20*s.* and 14*s.*); Tiverton and Exeter (22*s.* 6*d.* and 16*s.*); Barnstaple and Bideford (30*s.* and 20*s.*); Starcross, Dawlish, and Teignmouth (25*s.* and 17*s.*); Newton, Torquay, Paignton, and Totness (27*s.* and 18*s.*); and Kingsbridge Road and Plymouth (30*s.* and 20*s.*) returning on TUESDAY, JULY 31st, from Plymouth at 6 a.m., and intermediate stations as per handbills.—Passengers wishing to proceed to any station on the Tavistock, Cornwall, or West Cornwall Railways, will be furnished at Plymouth, upon producing their Excursion Tickets, with 1st, 2nd, or 3rd Class RETURN TICKETS, available up to the 30th JULY, at a SINGLE FARE for the Double Journey.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION AT CANTERBURY, on 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th JULY, 1860.

The TRAINS between LONDON and CANTERBURY, on WEEK DAYS, during the above Exhibition, will run as follows:

DOWN.

Leaving London Bridge.

1 2 3 Cl.	1st Ml.	1 & 2 Exp.	1 2 3 Cl.	1 & 2 Cl.	1 & 2 Cl.	1st Cl.	1 & 2 Cl.	1 2 3 Cl.	1 & 2 Exp.	1 2 3 Cl.	1 & 2 Cl.
a.m. 6·25	a.m. 6·55	a.m. 8·30	a.m. 9 15	a.m. 11·30	p.m. 12·30	p.m. 1·30	p.m. 2·30	p.m. 4·30	p.m. 5·30	p.m. 8·55	

Arriving at Canterbury.

11·0 | 9·9 | 11·0 | 1·0 | 2·39 | 2·39 | 4·9 | 5·16 | 7·2 | 9·12 | 11·30

UP.

Leaving Canterbury (City Station).

1 2 3 Cl.	1 & 2 Exp.	1 2 3 Cl.	p.m	1 & 2 Ordy.	1st Mail	1 2 3 Cl.	1 2 3 Cl.	1 & 2 Cl.
6·35	7·58	8·46	12·6	2·8	3·40	5·11	5·26	7·22

Arriving at London Bridge.

10·10 | 10·30 | 12·0 | 2·45 | 6·10 | 5·45 | 8·35 | 9·30 | 10·0

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th July, extra (1st and 2nd Class Express) Trains will leave London Bridge for Canterbury at 9·10 a.m. and 9·55 a.m., running direct to the Show Yard. Returning from Canterbury City Station at 5 and 7 p.m.; and also on Tuesday, 10th July, at 10 p.m. These extra Trains will perform the journey in two hours.

On the 9th and following days passengers can alight either at the Station for the City of Canterbury, or at the Show Yard Station.

All Trains will return from the Canterbury City Station only.

The usual low fares between London and Canterbury will be charged by all Trains during the Show.

Return Tickets are available for the same or following day by any Train of the same Class.

C. W. EBORALL, General Manager.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to the National Gallery), S.W., from Nine till dusk. Admittance 1*s.* Catalogue 6*d.*

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, S.W., and will shortly close. Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* Season Tickets, 5*s.*

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

CAMPAIGN IN INDIA.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CREALOCK'S SKETCHES of the CAMPAIGN IN INDIA are now on View at Mr. HOGARTH'S, 5, Haymarket, S.W.

21ST ROYAL NORTH BRITISH FUSILIERS.—A DINNER of the above Regiment will take place at the London Tavern, on the 13th inst., at 8 o'clock. Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to be good enough to communicate with the Proprietor of the London Tavern.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Club will take place on SATURDAY, the 14th JULY instant. The chair will be taken at Two o'clock precisely. By order of the Committee,

THOMAS WALCOT, Secretary.

Pall Mall, S.W., 27 June, 1860.

EDWIN KESTERTON, COACHBUILDER,
93 AND 94, LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C.

A SET OF BAND INSTRUMENTS AND MUSIC, lately the property of a distinguished Naval Commander, TO BE DISPOSED OF at a very moderate price. To be viewed between the hours of 10 and 4, by application to H. A. F., 62, Mark Lane, E.C.

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TO EMPLOYERS.—THE ARMY & NAVY PENSIONERS EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, No. 22, Parliament Street, S.W., has on its registry men of unexceptionable character, who have served as non-commissioned officers and privates in different branches of Her Majesty's Army and Navy. They are still in the prime of life, and besides the advantage of their military training and discipline, possess the material guarantee afforded by a pension, and are satisfied with moderate wages. Among them will be found men of every qualification, and fitted for situations of trust and responsibility. They are peculiarly fitted for places of the following description:—Hall and door-keepers to public and private establishments, messengers to ditto, grooms, helpers, and occasionally in-door servants and gardeners, porters, watchmen, gate, office, and time-keepers, constables, storekeepers, and park-keepers. No fees or expenses to employers or employed. N.B. The men belonging to the London Division of the Corps of Commissionaires have been obtained at this office.

FARMS, ESTATES, &c.

MESSRS. HEARLE & CO., LAND AGENTS AND SURVEYORS, 5, Crescent Place, Blackfriars, E.C., direct attention to the very great facility for Letting and Selling Farms and Estates, afforded by the extensive circulation of their printed Lists, containing upwards of 200 farms and estates, which are published twice per month, and distributed to some hundreds of applicants, free. These Lists contain estates throughout England to be let or sold, especially suitable to the requirements of noblemen and gentlemen of the Naval and Military profession.

Their July List is just published, and ready for distribution, on application at their offices, 5, Crescent Place, Blackfriars, London, E.C.

MONEY.—TO OFFICERS, NOBLEMEN, and GENTLEMEN.—Wanted to place out several sums of money upon Real and Personal Estate. To those having reversionary interests, life estates, and property in settlement, and to whom payment of interest would be a consideration, can have it deferred till in possession. Advances made and Loans effected for short periods upon approved Personal Securities. Apply by letter, or personally between 1 and 5 o'clock, to Mr. COLLINS, 13, Duke Street, St. James's, S.W. Reversions purchased.

MONEY.—MONEY ADVANCED at a few hours' notice, on the most advantageous terms, to Noblemen, Officers in the Army, Heirs to entailed estates, and Gentlemen of property, on their personal security, also on security of reversions to landed estates, at 5 per cent., payment of which may be deferred until possession, on application to Mr. DICKER, 10, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—BANK OF DEPOSIT (Established A.D. 1844), No. 3, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.—The WARRANTS for the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on Deposit Accounts, to the 30th instant, will be ready for delivery on and after the 10th July, and payable daily between the hours of 10 and 4.

June, 1860. PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Prospectuses and forms sent free on application.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Major GEORGE BULKELEY TATTERSALL, Deceased.—Pursuant to an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 22nd and 23rd years of the reign of her present Majesty, cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further Amend the Law of Property, and to Relieve Trustees," NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that all persons having or claiming to have any DEBTS or CLAIMS against the ESTATE of GEORGE BULKELEY TATTERSALL, late of No. 13, Shaftesbury Crescent, Pimlico, in the county of Middlesex, and late a Major in the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, deceased, who died on the 21st day of February, 1860, and whose will was proved on or about the 14th day of June, 1860, in the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, by Frederick Webb Pettigrew, of No. 9, Belgrave Road, Pimlico, and Richard James Wilmot, of No. 19, King Street, Covent Garden, both in the said county of Middlesex, Esquires, the Executors named in the said will, are REQUIRED, on or before the 31ST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, to send in to the said executors, at the office of their solicitor, Mr. Arthur Bingham Trevenen, situate at No. 8, Danes Inn, Strand, London, the particulars of their respective debts or claims upon or against the said estate, with the nature and particulars of their securities, if any. And Notice is Hereby further Given, that after the said 31st day of August next the said Executors will be at liberty to distribute the whole of the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims (if any) of which they shall have had notice, and will not be liable for or in respect of the assets so distributed, or any part thereof, to any person of whose claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 16th day of June, 1860.

ARMY, NAVY, EAST INDIA, AND COLONIAL AGENCY.

The undersigned act as GENERAL AGENTS in England for Officers and Members of the above services. A detailed Prospectus forwarded on application.

W. R. LOOKER & Co., 12, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

MESSRS. ADDISON & CO., ARMY AGENTS, 11, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

Exchanges negociated.

Pecuniary accommodation afforded to officers on pay, on their notes of hand only, at a few hours' notice. Applications by letter promptly attended to.

Every description of army business transacted.

S. W. SILVER AND COMPANY, 66 and 67, CORNHILL, E.C.

INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA OUTFITS.
NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS.
PLAIN DRESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CAMP, BARRACK, AND CABIN FURNITURE.

Embracing every variety of Cabinet Work, Canteens, Trunks, Portmanteaus, &c., suited to all climates.

Manufactory, Silvertown (opposite H.M. Dockyards), Woolwich, S.E.

LAWRANCE PHILLIPS' MILITARY OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE, London, 28, West Strand, W.C.

UNIFORMS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.—An estimate for the outfit of any officer in H. M. Service post free.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.—Contracts entered into for the equipment of entir regiments. Single suits supplied.

PORTABLE FURNITURE.—An Illustrated Catalogue, with design, size, and price of every requisite for the barrack-room forwarded on application.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. SPECIAL NOTICE.

BONUS YEAR.—SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

All policies now effected will participate in the division to be made as at 15th November next.

The Standard was established in 1825.

The first division of profits took place in 1835; and subsequent divisions have been made in 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1855.

The profits to be divided in 1860 will be those which have arisen since 1855.

Accumulated fund £1,684,598 2 10
Annual revenue 289,231 13 5

Annual average of new assurances effected during the last ten years, upwards of half a million sterling.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager.
H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.

The Company's Medical Officer attends at the office daily, at half-past one.

LONDON, 82, King William Street, E.C.
EDINBURGH, 3, George Street (Head Office).
DUBLIN, 66, Upper Sackville Street.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
AND
FIELD-MARSHAL
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT,
K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., & G.C.M.G.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Established A.D. 1837, for General Assurance on Lives,

13, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, S.W.

DIRECTORS.

Lieut.-General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., M.P., F.R.S., Chairman.

James Frederick Nugent Daniell, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Gen. Edw. Wynyard, C.B.
Archibald Hair, Esq., M.D., late Royal Horse Guards.
Wm. Chard, Esq., Navy Agent.
Maj. William Lancey, R.E.
Gen. H. G. A. Taylor, C.B.
Wilbraham Taylor, Esq.
Lt.-Col. F. S. Sotheby, C.B
Gen. Sir George Pollock G.C.B.
Rear-Adm. Michael Quin.
Vice-Adm, Sir G. R. Lambert, K.C.B.

ASSURANCES are granted upon the lives of persons in every profession and station in life, and are extended to Tropical and other Climates, on conditions more favourable (especially to the NAVY and ARMY) than heretofore have been deemed practicable.

WILLIAM M. JAMES, Secretary.

13, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

PERSONS DESIROUS TO EFFECT LIFE ASSURANCES at the smallest outlay, are requested to examine the System of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, whose arrangements have been specially adopted with that view.

The Association was founded in 1838, and is one of the most extensive Life Offices in the Kingdom.

PROFIT SCHEME.—A Share of Profits is allocated YEARLY to every Policy-holder of five years' standing at the preceding annual balance, and is applied so as to reduce the present outlay for his policy. The allocations to Policy-holders of the First Series (namely those as yet entitled to Profits), have this year been so much as 37½ per cent. (namely 7s. 6d. per £1) of the Annual Premiums.

POLICIES OF £1000.	Age 60.	Age 50.	Age 40.	Age 30.
STIPULATED Premiums	£65 10 0	£44 5 0	£32 11 8	£25 0 0
SHARE of Profit for Year	24 11 3	16 11 10	12 4 4	9 7 6
PREMIUMS THUS REDUCED TO	40 18 9	27 13 2	20 7 4	15 12 6

HALF-CREDIT SYSTEM.—Policies of 500l. and upwards may be effected and kept up by payment of only One-half the Premiums for the first Six Years, with interest on the other half.

THOMAS FRASER, Res. Sec.

London, 20, King William Street, City, E.C.

OFFICERS PROCEEDING ABROAD can effect Assurances with THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY on favourable terms.

LOANS GRANTED.

LONDON { 81, Lombard Street, E.C.; and at Messrs. Paris & Co., 10, St. James' Street, S.W.
EDINBURGH, 5, George Street.
DUBLIN, 65, Upper Sackville Street.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 39, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.—A.D. 1834.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, Cash Account, Balance Sheet, &c., are now ready, and may be had on written or personal application. CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

WATERPROOFS FOR INDIA.

EDMISTON & SON, Sole Manufacturers of the only WATERPROOF CLOTHING guaranteed to withstand the climate of India. The POCKET SIPHONIA (weight 12 ounces), price 40s. This coat can be carried in the pocket. Shooting Boots, and every requisite for the Sportsman in India. Portable Folding Baths, Air-Beds, Water-Beds for Invalids, Pillows, &c. Portable Indiarubber Boats, to carry one or more persons, weighing from 40 to 50 pounds, price 7l. 10s., 10l. 10s. and 18l. 18s., folding in a compass of 3 ft. THE SIPHONIA DEPOT, 5, CHARING CROSS, S.W. late 69, Strand, London.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS.
CHUBB'S FIRE & BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF STRONG ROOM DOORS.
CHUBB'S STREET-DOOR LATCHES.
CHUBB'S CASH AND DEED BOXES.
Illustrated Price List sent free.

CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.; 28, Lord Street, Liverpool; 16, Market Street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

SKAIFE'S PATENT PISTOLGRAPH (Price Ten Guineas), "The greatest photographic discovery of the age," with hundreds of its chromo-crystal productions, including Hyde Park equestrians, and jewellery guinea portraits of babies, "the most beautiful instantaneous pictures which photography has yet produced."—*Brighton Gazette.* Now on view at SKAIFE'S Pistolgraph Depôt, 47, Baker Street, Portman Square, London, W. Articled pupils received at a moderate premium.

GUSH & FERGUSON, Artists and Photographers, beg respectfully to invite the Nobilty and Gentry to view their First-Class PORTRAITS, in Oil and Water-Colours.

GALLERY, 179, REGENT STREET, W.

THE VOLUNTEERS' PICTURE FRAMES.—The Cheapest House for every description of Picture Frames. Country dealers supplied with every description of Gold and Fancy Wood Moulding. Three-quarter Gilt Beads at 7s. per doz. 6 feet, at GEORGE REES, 129, Drury Lane, W.C.

CARDIFF AND CAERPHILLY IRON COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000 in 20,000 SHARES of £5 each,

With Power to Increase to £250,000.

DEPOSIT, £1 per Share, to be Paid on Application.

Subsequent Calls not to exceed £1 per Share, nor to be made at less intervals than Two Months.

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THOMAS WOOD, Esq., Cradley Park, Stourbridge, of the firm of Messrs. Wood Brothers, The Lye, Stourbridge, Liverpool, and Limehouse.
JOHN SPITTLE, Esq., Smethwick Iron Works, and West Bromwich.
JOB TAYLOR, Esq., Dixon's Green, Dudley.
JAMES JOHN WALLIS, Esq., Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C.

(To be added when the transfer of the Property is complete.)

FREDERICK R. GREENHILL, Esq., Roath Castle, Cardiff.

(With power to add to their number.)

CONSULTING ENGINEER:—SIR CHARLES FOX.
BANKERS:—THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.
SOLICITORS:—Messrs. PHILPOT, GREENHILL, & LYNCH, 63, Gracechurch Street, City, E.C.
BROKERS:—Messrs. JOSHUA HUTCHINSON & SON, 15, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, E.C.
SECRETARY:—JOHN W. TOWERS, ESQ.
OFFICES:—Cannon House, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C.

The objects of the Company are the manufacture of pig iron, and the raising and sale of coal and surplus iron ore.

The property proposed to be worked, and the proposed site of the furnaces, are situate 6½ miles from the port of Cardiff, and contain an extensive deposit of Hæmatite ore.

Applications for shares must be accompanied by the deposit of £1 per share. Should the amount so paid exceed the required amount of deposit on the number of shares allotted, the surplus, or should no allotment be made, the entire deposit will be returned without deduction or delay.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, Cannon House, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C., or at the Solicitors' or Brokers'.

For the convenience of parties residing in the country, forms will be forwarded on application to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, where further information can be obtained and plans of the property, sections of the mines, specimens and analyses of the ironstone, coal, and clay, together with estimates of the cost of production, &c., can be seen.

EDWIN KESTERTON, COACHBUILDER, 93 and 94, LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C.

Inventor and Builder of the AMEMPTON, and the AMEMPTON SOCIABLE, each forming a complete open and close carriage, well adapted for the colonies, being roomy, light, and airy. Sociable Drawing Phaeton, forming the light driving Phaeton and the useful Waggonette. Patent two-wheeled Dog Cart, light, strong, and giving entire freedom from the action of the horse. E. K. invites inspection of the above, also to his light Sociable Landaus, Broughams in various sizes, Cabriolet and Park Phaetons, &c., &c.

THE NEW REGULATION BRIDLE.

A. DAVIS,
MILITARY SADDLER,
33, STRAND, W.C., AND AT ALDERSHOT CAMP.

OFFICERS about to join their Regiments or proceeding abroad can be supplied at short notice with the REGULATION SADDLERY OUTFIT of the best quality at the lowest prices.

MILITIA OFFICERS, CADETS, SURGEONS, &c., are requested to apply to A. DAVIS for an Estimate for Complete Regulation or Private Outfit in Saddlery.

A. DAVIS, 33, Strand, W.C.

H. PEAT,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
14, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.

J. KOHLER begs respectfully to call the attention of Commanding Officers and Presidents of Band Committees to his IMPROVED MODELS OF BAND INSTRUMENTS, possessing a most powerful and sonorous tone, and combining elegance with durability in their workmanship.

J. KOHLER also takes this opportunity to state that his newly-invented PATENT HARMONIC CORNOPEAN is universally approved of by the musical world, and he can with confidence strongly recommend it to the notice of all amateurs of the Cornopean.

Drawings and Price Lists sent on application to J. KOHLER, Military Musical Instrument Maker to H.M. Army and Navy and the Indian Army, 35, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

SOUTHSEA STEAM MARBLE WORKS,
COTTAGE GROVE, SOUTHSEA, PORTSMOUTH.
ESTABLISHED 1849.

A. W. BAKER respectfully informs his Friends, Patrons, and the Public in general, that he has erected improved Steam Machinery, and will now be enabled to execute all orders without delay, at London prices.

A large stock of marble and enamelled slate chimney-pieces in show-rooms, monuments, tombs, tablets, headstones, &c.

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AND

ARMY GAZETTE NAVY

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA

AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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☞ *The subscription to the paper is 6s. 6d. per quarter, or 26s. per annum, payable in advance, postage not included. Post-office orders to be mad payable to* JOSEPH SMITH.

THE Report of the Commissioners on the defences of the United Kingdom, although only recently presented to Parliament, and thus brought before the public, is dated as far back as 7th February last. It has therefore been in the hands of Her Majesty's Government nearly half a-year, without the least indication having been given of the views of the Cabinet on this all-important question. Not the least provision was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he produced his Budget, for any portion of the expenditure recommended by the Commissioners, though even then Ministers had had time to make up their minds to something; but nothing was heard of it till Lord Palmerston promised on Tuesday last to make a statement on the subject on Friday, which is probably being made as we are going to press. On 20th August, 1859, Mr. Sidney Herbert urged the Commissioners to report what had best be done "within as short a time as possible"; but now, fairly settled down in office, the War Department takes its ease; and the "one responsible head," —which was to do so much, and act so vigilantly— dreams no longer of "any sudden emergency," and forgets all the bitter lessons which roughly woke us up again and again when previously found "too late." The spurt of preparation that was made by the Derby Cabinet, and rivalled for a moment by their successors, has long since ceased. The Blues being upset, the Blue-and-Yellows no longer exert themselves, but are content to pull lazily along, and finish anyhow.

This will not do. Nor will it do to slur over the consideration of such a subject in the few last days of the session. Neither will the country be content with any plausible proposition of Mr. Gladstone, to raise some six millions with which to commence some of the defensive works recommended by the Royal Commissioners. Paltry preparations would be as ruinous in expense as "little wars;" and they will certainly be of as little avail for any satisfactory results hereafter. The country is not in a humour to be trifled with in this matter. To secure us thoroughly and for ever— as far as human means can—no expense will be grudged; but not a penny will be willingly granted to carry out a scheme which leaves London and Liverpool and Glasgow unprotected, and at best only provides that the Royal Dockyards may become places of refuge for the Army and Navy after the defeat of our fleet at sea and our soldiers in the field. Few can indulge in the vain hope of our then being able "to protract the defence of the country and organise fresh means of resistance"!

We have already pointed out that the recommendations of the Commissioners are altogether inadequate for the object desired, namely, to place "the United Kingdom in a complete state of defence," according to the express terms of Her Majesty's Commission. We have proved this inadequacy, both from the evidence taken, and from the admissions made in the Commissioners' own Report, that the main object of any invasion of this country would be London, and that, London in the hands of an enemy, he could dictate terms. We have glanced at the plea that has been set up on behalf of the Commissioners for omitting London from their scheme of defence, founded upon the terms of the Memorandum of Instructions which Mr. Secretary Herbert thought proper to issue, along with the Commission he had signed "by Her Majesty's command;" and we have shown that even this Memorandum—injudicious as it probably was—though it expressly called attention to the existing fortifications, only required that they should "be treated as part of any general scheme of defence which the Commissioners might recommend," while the defence of Woolwich was explicitly also connected with "the defence of the Metropolis." So in this respect the terms of this Memorandum cannot serve to excuse the Commissioners from omitting London, and proposing no "general scheme" whatever for "the defence of the United Kingdom." Indeed it is not in this respect that the Memorandum can be regarded as very faulty. It is true it dwells rather absurdly upon the fact that existing works, "now completed or in progress, have already received the Queen's sanction after long and mature consideration." As much as to say, "Don't venture to find fault with anything already done by my department!"—We have heard of the legal fiction that "the Queen can do no wrong," but were certainly not prepared to find it applied to fortifications! But the Commissioners were evidently quite aware that this official caution need not cramp their freedom; and we find they could set at nought another and much stronger injunction, which we are surprised should ever have emanated from a statesman of large views like Mr. Sidney Herbert. The paragraph we refer to is as follows:—

"In deliberating on the various plans, and forming their conclusions, the Commission must take into consideration the small amount of force generally maintained by this country, and especially the limited number of Royal Artillery which is likely to be disposable for the defence of our fortified places."

Surely Mr. Herbert is aware—and must have known in August, 1859—that in considering what is now necessary for the defence of England, we must not be influenced by considerations as to "the small amount of force generally maintained by this country," nor "the limited number of our Royal Artillery." Has he forgotten the days when our armed force on shore was half a million? What is necessary we must and shall have, and no other "must" can be regarded.

The answer of the Commissioners to this instruction is however so extravagant as almost to justify the caution having been given. They not only utterly disregard the "small amount" of our troops and "limited number of Royal Artillery," but recommend a series of fortifications which the whole regular available force in the kingdom, if converted altogether into Royal Artillery, could not garrison! It is clear, therefore, that the Royal Commissioners cannot be excused for making inadequate recommendations, upon any plea of their being over-scrupulous in obeying Mr. Sidney Herbert's instructions. We are perfectly right, therefore, in criticising their Report entirely upon its merits.

Enough has already been written—and indeed Lord Overstone's admirable reply to the Commission is in itself enough—as to the glaring defect in their recommendations, the omission of any plan for the defence of the Metropolis. But while attention is now given to this, we must keep in mind that a plan for the defence of London, as well as the Royal Dockyards, is not all that is wanted. Next to London in importance is Liverpool, and the swarms of manufacturing cities in its vicinity. Glasgow and Bristol are also of the greatest importance; and any "general scheme for the defence of the United Kingdom," must be such as to promise, in degree, full protection to these and all our principal seaports. Fortunately for us, in a financial point of view, the means which, according to the very highest authority, will enable us best to protect London, and even the Dockyards, from an attack on land, will also enable us as completely to protect any other portion of our shores.

Our fleet, including our Coast-Guard ships and gunboats (organised so as to serve for more than the suppression of smuggling), will be our first great security. But, in connection with it, our regular troops and Artillery, our Militia and Volunteers, must be so organised that a strong force may be thrown upon any point, almost at a moment's notice, to meet an invading army, should our fleet by some strange accident fail to prevent a landing. The spirit of the old song is far from extinct:—

"And should their broad bottoms in darkness get o'er,
Still Britons they'll find who will fight them on shore!"

And if now the invader might come in greater force and with greater facility than in former days, we are now determined to have a force sufficient to meet him, while our facilities for doing so at once, whenever and wherever he may land, are still greater than even his means of rapid transport. On this subject the Report of the Commissioners is very weak. In the world's history probably there is not to be found such marts of commerce and centres of wealth as are found in the Mersey, the Clyde, the Severn, and the Tyne, so completely unprotected. An attack on Liverpool or Glasgow need certainly be on no very "great scale" to be successful; but that is scarcely a consideration, either for us or for the enemy, suggestive of the security of these places. An invader in possession of Liverpool and Manchester, and threatening London, would almost have as much in his power as if he held the capital itself; while more immediate damage might probable be done by an invading force in the Mersey than in the Thames. Do the Commissioners mean it to be believed, that our commercial ports, if left unprotected, would remain unassailed, while the enemy would choose to attack only our best fortified Dockyards?

Had there been an unprotected Liverpool in the Baltic, do they imagine the allied fleet would have passed it by, to anchor before the casemates of Cronstadt or Sveaborg? It is true that Odessa was for a time spared, but that was because of its cosmopolitan character; and it behoves us to keep in mind that the *Tiger* was destroyed by the Russian guns brought to bear in defence of Odessa.

The House of Commons will never vote six millions of money, to be expended in building fortifications for the defence of the Dockyards, leaving London and our commercial ports unprotected. The Commissioners admit, what every high military authority has said, that the most obvious means of defence against an invader, besides a Channel fleet, is an army in the field. Sir John Burgoyne is of opinion that the Russians with 2000 men and a few light guns, well handled, might have prevented our landing in the Crimea; and that "at Sandown 2000 men would prevent any landing whatever, as light batteries would be sufficient, a 3-pounder being as good as a 68-pounder against a boat, which it would sink to a certainty." (Q. 623, 626.) He also thinks that rockets would be very effective against boats, a subject to which we are glad a Committee is now giving its attention.

All that we want is a well-organised scheme,—a fleet of ships and smaller vessels, with preconcerted arrangements against surprises, feints and decoys, and aided by means of electric telegraphs and light signals, —a proper distribution of the Army and Militia inland, with such railway and telegraphic communications as will enable us to concentrate two or three thousand troops, supported by Armstrong batteries, upon one or more points simultaneously at a moment's notice. We shall certainly be in evil case, if notwithstanding such preparations both afloat and ashore, an enemy might still find it possible to effect a landing. We do not of course say that none of the additional fortifications recommended by the Royal Commissioners ought to be built. But we do say, that few of those proposed for the defence of the Dockyards from the land side should be sanctioned; and that the capital and great ports should be specially secured against a sudden assault. Our chief reliance, however, would certainly still be placed in our Fleet and Coast-Guard, and upon troops and batteries brought to bear unexpectedly upon our enemy's ships and transports, by a thorough system of internal organisation, which would in fact enable us to feel that the kingdom is in a complete state of defence, and that we have apparently no weak points upon our shores, which might not be found upon trial the very strongest and best prepared to resist the invader.

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THE ARMY.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Captain Francis has passed an examination in Hindostanee.

4th Light Dragoons. Are ordered to move from Manchester to Dublin, to be stationed. A portion of the regiment embarked at Liverpool on Thursday.

5th Lancers. The regiment, which, on account of glanders appearing in one of the troops, had been detached to Pyestock under canvas, returned to Aldershot on Tuesday, with the exception of the C troop, which is directed to remain at Pyestock until all trace of the disease shall have disappeared from among the horses.

7th Hussars. We lately notified the appointment of Lieutenant Topham to a command in the Rohilcund Horse, and on Monday night, in the House of Commons, Colonel Sykes asked the Secretary of State for India whether there was any foundation for a statement that Major Kirby, of the 94th Foot, and Lieutenant Topham, of the 7th Hussars, had been successively appointed to the command of the Rohilcund Horse, vice Major Crossman, removed, without having a competent knowledge of the language of their men, neither having passed the prescribed examination for interpreter, or for colloquial proficiency in the Hindostanee language. Sir C. Wood said he had made inquiries at the India House, and found that no information had been received to enable him to answer the honourable and gallant member's question either one way or the other.—A lieutenancy and four cornetcies are vacant in the regiment.

16th Lancers. Lieutenant and Adjutant Cowtan is about to retire from the service.

Military Train. Private Reddy, belonging to the Military Train, stationed in the west square of the Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich, committed suicide in one of the stables, by placing the muzzle of his carbine in his mouth, and blowing away the back part of his head. On hearing the report of the carbine, his comrades, who were near at hand, rushed to the spot, and found that the unfortunate man on the commission of the act had fallen forward, and was lying on a wheelbarrow on his stomach, quite dead.

Grenadier Guards. It is expected that the Duke of Cambridge will make an inspection of the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Grenadier Guards, at present quartered in the Metropolis, in the course of the ensuing week.

Scots Fusilier Guards. The Duke of Cambridge, Colonel, will inspect both battalions of the regiment this morning in Hyde Park.

4th Regiment. Lieutenant Todd is acting as Adjutant during the absence of Adjutant Sandys. Captain Lawrie has been appointed Interpreter to the regiment vice Sheppard.

6th Regiment. The death of Paymaster Allan M'Donald, of the 1st battalion, is announced as having taken place at Barrackpore on the 23rd of April. He was appointed paymaster in October, 1858.

10th Regiment. Previously to his leaving India, Colonel M. G. Sparkes, who has just been placed on half-pay of this regiment, applied to the Governor-General to know if he could obtain a zemindaree, or lands to settle on, in the event of his retiring from the Service. The Governor-General replied that he can obtain a grant of waste lands in any part of India where such lands are at the disposal of Government, on the prescribed terms for such grants, which can be ascertained by applying to the local Government, but the Governor-General cannot give him a zemindaree. Without undervaluing his long services, the Governor-General was unable to make any exception from the rules which regulate the grants of waste lands in favour of Colonel Sparkes, according to which no distinction is drawn between officers of the Army and other applicants.

14th Regiment. The 2nd Battalion, now at the Curragh, will shortly embark for New Zealand, receiving the 65th Regiment, ordered to return home as soon as tranquillity shall have been restored in the Colony.

16th Regiment, 1st Battalion. Lieutenant Jefferson is on sick leave, from Aldershot, to the 7th proximo.

18th Regiment. We are sorry to announce the death of Captain John Canavan, of this regiment, at Secunderabad, on the 25th of May. Captain Canavan, who was in his 31st year, entered the Service in 1847, and became a captain in 1855. He served with the 18th in the Burmese war of 1852-53. By his death Lieutenant Bryant becomes a captain and Ensign Nicolls a lieutenant without purchase.

19th Regiment, 2nd Battalion. Lieutenant Harris is on leave to the 6th of August, on medical certificate.

21st Regiment. Lieutenant O'Connell is about to retire from the service.

24th Regiment. Lieutenant G. Scott left Calcutta for England on the 18th of May, in the Contest. Lieutenant Thomas has arrived out at Bombay.

44th Regiment. A draft, under orders for China, and consisting of Major Faussett, Lieutenant Maguire, 1 sergeant, and 96 rank and file, has left the camp at Colchester for Hong Kong.

57th Regiment. Colonel Warre, C.B., has gone to Calcutta to take up his appointment as Military Secretary to Sir Hugh Rose.

64th Regiment. Captain D. M. Murray is appointed to act as Aide-de-Camp to Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief at Bombay.

70th Regiment. Lieutenant C. W. Quin is on his passage home from Calcutta in the Contest.

76th Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel Collingwood Fenwick, of this regiment, died last week at the Pigeon House Fort, Dublin, after a short illness. The commissions of the late lieut.-colonel bear date as follows:—Ensign, 4th September, 1835; lieutenant, 7th April, 1837; captain, 3rd April, 1840; brevet-major, 11th November, 1851; brevet-lieut.-colonel, 26th October, 1858; major, 1st March, 1860. The loss of this esteemed officer will be much felt by the whole of the regiment, who knew him as an upright and good man, and as a faithful soldier. His demise will give promotion to the undermentioned officers:—Brevet-Major Dennis, to be Major; Lieutenant Tripp, to be Captain; Ensign Austin, to be Lieutenant.

86th Regiment. Assistant-Surgeon Ryall is on leave to the 31st of August, on private affairs. Ensign Shaw is also on leave to the 7th of August.

89th Regiment. Lieutenant H. L. Harvest left Calcutta for England, *viâ* the Cape, on the 18th of May.

95th Regiment. Lieutenant Gabbett is on leave to Bombay to October 30, to appear before the General Examining Committee in Hindostanee.

Rifle Brigade. The two companies respectively of the 2nd and 3rd battalions of the Rifle Brigade, attached to Ross's Camel corps, are to rejoin their regiment, the corps having been broken up.

St. Helena Regiment. Forty volunteers for this corps from the 86th Regiment, have left Chatham to join their new regiment.

Malta Fencibles. It is confidently stated that the Malta Fencible regiment is about to be strengthened by the addition of two companies to their present force, the whole to be trained as artillerymen; and that the important increase of 2*d.* per diem will be made to the pay of the private soldiers of this regiment. Nothing has been decided about any increase to the rates of pay of the officers.

Gold Coast Artillery. The detachment under Captain de Ruvignes, with Lieutenants Williams and Horner, have returned to Cape Coast Castle from the Quittah fort, which has been abandoned by the English.

A Circular Memorandum has been issued by the Adjutant-General, the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, addressed to the Army at home and abroad, in which it is stated that His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, having brought under the consideration of the Secretary of State for War the question of the personal allowance of officers detained at ports of embarkation or on court-martial duty, it has been decreed that the allowance granted by the Royal Warrant of 23rd December, 1857, will in future be paid to all officers so situated who may not join a military mess as an honorary member.

A Circular Memorandum, bearing date the 3rd instant, has been promulgated from the Horse Guards, addressed to infantry regiments, by the Adjutant-General, wherein the Duke of Cambridge, as General Commanding-in-Chief, desires that all officers of infantry shall have in their possession a copy of the latest edition of the regulations for conducting the musketry instructions of the Army, which they are to produce at the half-yearly inspection.

The Adjutant-General, the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, has issued a Circular Memorandum by the desire of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, directing attention to the correspondence relative to the mode of reckoning the service of militiamen enlisting into the regular army, as published for general information. The document bears date the 5th inst. Major-General Rokeby, commanding the division of Guards, addresses the Adjutant-General, in a letter dated 9th May last, as follows:—"Sir,—With reference to the 49th clause of the Mutiny Act, pages 90-91, I have the honour to request to be informed whether a man who has been released by the Secretary of State for War from his militia engagement can claim to commence counting his service for a good conduct badge from the date of his enlistment in the regular army, or from the date of his release from the militia by the Secretary of State, or only from the date of the expiration of his militia term of service. Also, whether a man is to be held to serve his ten years in the regiment into which he has enlisted, from the date of his enlistment into the regular army, from that of his release from his militia engagement, or from the date of the expiration of his services in the militia regiment from which he deserted." Sir Benjamin Hawes gives the following reply, dated the 2nd ult.:—"Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th ult. (the Adjutant-General's letter), making inquiry regarding the period from which militiamen who enlist in regiments of the Line may commence to count service. In reply, I am to acquaint you, for the information of His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, that a man who volunteers for the Line, after having been granted a release from the militia, commences to reckon service for good conduct pay from the date of attestation for the regiment to which he volunteers. On the other hand, however, if a militiaman fraudulently enlist in a Line regiment, without having obtained a release, he cannot, even though held to serve in a Line regiment, count his service for good conduct pay until the expiration of the period for which he engaged to serve in the militia. Similarly, with reference to the second paragraph of your letter. In the first case, the man would commence to count service towards the completion of ten years' limited service from the date of attestation; in the second, from the expiration of his engagement for the militia."

Athletic Games at Fort Cumberland.—On Thursday last the Royal Marine Artillery stationed at this fort held their annual sports and games on the glacis. The day was brilliant, and the spectators numerous, so that the holiday passed off in the most agreeable manner. The games commenced at half-past one, and proceeded in the following order:

Description of Race, &c.	Prizes. 1st £ s.	2nd £ s.	3rd £ s.
1. Putting a 32-pound shot—3 trials, one foot kept fast on the line	0 3	0 2	0 0
2. Flat race of 440 yards	0 6	0 4	0 2
3. Running high jump	0 5	0 3	0 0
4. Running backwards 200 yards	0 6	0 4	0 2
5. Running wide jump	0 5	0 3	0 0
6. Hopping race, 150 yards	0 6	0 4	0 2
7. Hurdle race, 440 yards in 3 heats, over 8 flights of hurdles	1 0	0 10	0 6
8. Hop, step, and jump, (running)	0 7	0 5	0 2
9. Flat race, 1000 yards	0 12	0 8	0 4
10. Leaping with a pole...	0 5	0 3	0 0
11. Standing high jump	0 5	0 3	0 0
12. Flat race, 220 yards for drummer boys under 17 years of age (2 yards allowed for every year under that age)	0 5	0 3	0 0
13. Sack race, 80 yards	0 5	0 3	0 2
14. Consolation Stakes (for losers only). Hurdle race of 300 yards, 6 flights of hurdles	0 6	0 4	0 2

The arrangements were very complete, and conducted by Captain Dowell and Lieutenant Brydges, Foster, and Colomb. At the termination of the games there was a grand ball given by the officers, which was a very brilliant affair. A magnificent display of fireworks concluded the festivities, which were kept up until a late hour.

On Thursday the troops in garrison at Woolwich, consisting of Captain W. B. Saunders's T Battery of Horse Artillery, Field Batteries, Foot Artillery, and Military Train Corps, assembled on parade, and proceeded in marching order to Dartford Heath, for the purpose of testing the improved army cooking-apparatus invented by Captain Grant. Two of Captain Grant's ambulatory apparatuses, fitted with every convenience for baking, stewing, boiling, &c., and a number of pontoons, were placed in charge of the Military Train Corps, and the furnaces were lighted before leaving Woolwich. On arriving at the heath, tents were pitched, and trenches dug for the pontoon kettles, and chimneys quickly constructed with earth. At one o'clock rations, consisting of meat, vegetables, &c., cooked by means of the apparatus and pontoons, were served out to each man; Major-General Sir R. Dacres, commandant, and a numerous staff of officers, dining on food cooked in the same manner. By means of a cylinder placed over the chimney of the pontoon trench, coffee was roasted, and afterwards prepared in a mill fixed to one of the gun carriages. The result of the experiments fully confirmed the utility of Captain Grant's invention, which will be used at the Volunteer sham fight.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. George Palmer, of the Bengal Civil Service, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer, of Nazing Park, who has been compelled to return to England for the restoration of his health, was received at Waltham Abbey by his old comrades, the members of the West Essex Yeomanry Artillery, with a salute of fifteen guns, the band playing appropriate airs. He was greeted most cordially by all, and by none more so than by Sergeant-Major Livesey, from whom he had received in former days that instruction which enabled him to organise and command a corps of native artillery in India, which did much service during the mutiny, and by whom he was congratulated upon the dangers he had encountered before Delhi and other places in 1857 and 1858. This is a strong proof of the advantage that may be derived by the country from young men joining Volunteer corps and acquiring a knowledge of military discipline and duty. Mr. George Palmer was also heartily welcomed with a peal from the old tower of Nazing Church.

A portion of the Aldershot Division, consisting of a cavalry regiment, a field battery of artillery, detachments of the Royal Engineer Train, Royal Engineers, and Military Train, with three regiments of infantry of the 1st Brigade, the whole under Major-General Lawrence, C.B., marched from Aldershot on Thursday for Woolmer, halted there yesterday, were to proceed to day to Beacon Hill, halt there to-morrow, march on Monday to Sandhurst, and return to Aldershot on Tuesday. The infantry battalions sent are ordered not to exceed 500 rank and file each.

Lord Clyde's Farewell Order to the Indian Army. "Adjutant-General's Office, Calcutta, May 26, 1860.—The labours necessary to complete the pacification of this empire are now over. His Excellency the Viceroy has consented to permit that I may resign the command of Her Majesty's forces in India, and retire to England in search of a repose which my age and long service demand. Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., who conducted most gloriously an important part of the late campaigns, will assume the command in my place on the 4th of June. On leaving this country I take the opportunity of thanking the officers and soldiers of the two Services for their valour and endurance so severely tried, especially in the early part of the insurrection. History does not furnish a more remarkable exhibition of heroical resistance to very adverse circumstances than was shown by the British troops during these mutinies. The memory of their constancy and daring will never die out in India, and the natives must feel that while Britain contains such sons the rule of the British Sovereign must last undisputed. Soldiers! both English and native, I bid you all farewell; and I record as my latest word that the bravery and endurance of which I have spoken with admiration could not alone have ensured success. That success was owing, in a great measure, to your discipline, the foundation of all military virtue, which I trust will never be relaxed.—Clyde, General Commander-in-Chief."

The Wuzeeree expedition has been brought to a successful and not inglorious termination by Brigadier-General Chamberlain and the troops under his command. From other parts of India there is little to tell, except that some trifling disturbances have broken out in the petty Rajpoot State of Banswarra, on the borders of Guzerat. There has also been a slight movement among the Bheels, for the suppression of which four guns and a detachment of infantry had been despatched from Ahmednuggur. It is likewise stated that the Karen Levies have been seized with the mutiny mania, and have gone off, with their arms and ammunition, on a plundering expedition. As they number no more than 120 men, and as five different bodies of military police, under European officers, are in pursuit of them, their lawless career may be expected to close early and ignominiously.

Some three or four hundred mules have arrived in Bombay from Poona, *en route* to China. Cattle of this description will doubtless be found, either for ordnance or commissariat purposes, far more enduring and serviceable in the forthcoming China war, than the oxen of the country, which are reputed to be of a weak, slender habit of body, and altogether unfit for following an army, so that the despatch of a large troop of mules to the seat of war is a measure calculated to be of inestimable value.

Barracks at Malta.—The Barracks now building at St. George's Bay are progressing so rapidly, that, by the end of this month, accommodation will, it is expected, be ready for 200 men. But in consequence of the great want of workmen to execute other parts of the building, the Royal Engineer Department have called for tenders to execute the remaining parts, which, when finished, will accommodate 1000 soldiers, 30 officers with mess establishment, commanding officer's quarters, and commissary and regimental stores for a complete regiment. Owing to the scarcity of private workmen, H. E. the Governor has sent out a company of the Royal Malta Fencibles to assist in forwarding the progress of the work. The construction of the building is under the direction of Captain Bland, R. E., and Mr. Munro, Clerk of Works, Royal Engineer Department.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday Mr. Dodson asked the Secretary of State for War whether there was any foun-

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dation for the report that the Government had purchased the patent of Whitworth's gun. Mr. S. Herbert replied that it was not true; they had purchased some guns, but not the patent.

A sergeant of the Army Hospital Corps calls attention to the inferior cloth and mean badges in which the non-commissioned officers of his department are clothed. The corps receives a superior rate of pay, and without drawing comparisons which after all may not be invidious, the sergeant-major and non-commissioned officers may reasonably complain that they wear the coarsest description of army cloth, and white cotton badges, whilst the non-commissioned officers of the Military Train and of other special corps rejoice in gold lace, swords, sashes, &c.

We regret to hear that Captain Farrington, of the 2nd Royal Fusiliers, shot himself at Roorkee on the 10th of May. No one can account why he committed the deed.

The eldest son of Major Aylmer Dowdall, late of the 54th and 89th Regiments, an old and gallant officer, has been one of the successful candidates at the recent examinations before the Council of Military Education at Chelsea for direct commissions in the Line. We trust that he will be ere long gazetted to the Service.

A Paris letter in the *Indépendance* says :—"The Emperor Napoleon has just authorised the institution of a National Shooting Association in France, on the same principle as that recently inaugurated in England. Jules Gérard, the famous lion-killer, is to have the management of the enterprise, and a commission has already been appointed to make the necessary arrangements."

SHORNCLIFFE CAMP.

Nos. 8 and 9 Batteries of the 4th Brigade Royal Artillery are under orders to proceed on Monday next, unless the orders are countermanded, to Romney Marsh, a range for shot and shell practice having been secured between Dymchurch and New Romney. The men will be under canvas, and will be absent about a month from camp. The reason that the site selected has been Romney Marsh is, that none of a suitable range could be obtained nearer Shorncliffe.

ROYAL ANTRIM MILITIA ARTILLERY.—A General Court-Martial assembled on Wednesday last, in the Clerk's Room at the Brigade Office, for the purpose of trying Lieutenant Lambert McKellop, on a charge preferred against him, arising from a private quarrel with a brother officer at Sandgate some time in June last, Lieut.-Colonel Devonport, of the 2nd Royal Cheshire, being president. Major Gamble, of the Staff, deputy-judge-advocate, and Captain Carleton, brigade-major, prosecuted. The trial commenced at four in the morning, and adjourned till 1 p.m. on Thursday, for the purpose of hearing the defence. Mr. McKellop, solicitor, of Ballymena, Ireland, defended the prisoner.

The new drainage to the General Hospital being now completed, it is expected that the B Range will be soon evacuated by the patients, thus leaving room for another regiment of infantry; the brigade will then be complete, and the duties at present carried out by two comparatively weak regiments of Militia made less harassing to both officers and men.

The officers of the Royal Artillery are engaged in getting up some military sports to come off next week, the prizes to be competed for by non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Artillery. Some excellent sport is expected, as the men are daily training to take part in the matches.

The dangerous *chevaux de frise* which surrounded the enclosure in front of the Artillery Barracks, and by which several horses have been injured, has been removed, and a number of old 18-pounders, that have been cast for many years, have been erected as a fence, a strong chain being suspended from one to the other.

The reading-rooms in the camp being now finished and ready for occupation by the troops, much surprise is expressed at their not being furnished; but procrastination seems the order of the day, and of course the above office will take some further time yet before the wheels will be put in motion. The hint thrown out in this Journal some time back respecting the supplying of the soldiers with tea and coffee at a cheap rate, under the superintendence of a respectable pensioner, and also the indulgence of a pipe of tobacco whilst reading the newspaper or entertaining book will, it is hoped, not be thrown away; nor would it militate against the contemplated improvement in the morals of the soldier, which institutions like these are calculated to afford, if the indulgences suggested above were carried out; at all events, the necessity of wearing a stock and being buttoned up as if for parade order, by the visitors to the rooms, will not be insisted upon by any of the powers that be.

COLCHESTER CAMP.

The Rev. E. L. Walsh, chaplain to the Indian depôts stationed in this camp, has received orders immediately to enter upon his new duties at Parkhurst. The reverend gentleman during his residence in Colchester has secured the esteem not only of those amongst whom he carried on his ministerial labours, but of a large circle of lay and clerical friends.

The embarkation of drafts for India and China has commenced, the depôts of the 44th and the 1st Royals having sent off detachments to join the service companies of their respective regiments abroad. A draft of 145 rank and file from the 56th, under Ensign Grimes, will embark on the 24th inst. on board the Star Queen at Tilbury, for Bombay. The additional accommodation thus afforded in camp will be very acceptable, the crowded state of the huts during the present warm days being inconveniently felt, especially by the young soldiers. Notwithstanding the great heat, however, there is comparatively but little sickness, the hospital patients numbering only about 130 out of 2650 non-commissioned officers and men now in camp.

During the present week about 30 men belonging to the several regiments in camp, have joined their depôts on their return from India, and have claimed their discharge. They were chiefly old campaigners who had passed through much service, especially during the Indian mutiny.

The practice of robbing jewellers' shops appears to have assumed the form of a mania amongst some of the soldiers of this camp, who are undeterred by the capture and conviction of their comrades for similar offences. During the present week another depredation of this nature (making the fifth within a few months) has been committed by two men of the 5th Fusiliers, assisted by two privates of the 1st battalion of the 6th Regiment. The men appear to have watched their opportunity, during the temporary absence of the jeweller, to break the window and steal seven valuable gold and silver watches and chains, three of which fell out of their hands, but with the other four they decamped in different directions. The alarm was raised and all but one were captured by the police; he, however, fell into the hands of the piquet, and was removed to the guard-room, and most of the property was recovered. The frequency of these and other robberies by soldiers, creates some alarm in the town, and strengthens the general impression that the fresh recruits comprise an unusual number of convicted thieves and ticket-of-leave men.

The spirit of "larking" amongst officers, which has been so strongly deprecated by the Commander-in-Chief, has unfortunately manifested itself in Colchester. A short time since, in one night no less than thirteen knockers were wrenched from doors, three sign-boards were taken from tradesmen's houses, and several bell-pulls were destroyed, by some young officers from the camp, who escaped from the clutches of the police merely by the fortunate possession of a key of one of the garrison gates, which enabled them to enter before they could be captured. The matter has come under the notice of the military authorities, who have closed the gate.

The Duke of Cambridge has directed a Circular Memorandum to be forwarded to all commanding officers and those in charge of recruiting districts, directing that when any recruit has been punished by two justices as a rogue and a vagabond, immediate information is to be forwarded of the circumstance to the Horse Guards, in order that it may be determined whether he is deemed to be enlisted as a soldier.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY 10.

2nd Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Captain Arthur Cassidy, from the Military Train, to be Captain, vice Bushman, who exchanges, receiving the former difference between infantry and cavalry; Ensign Thomas Gerard Elrington, from the 91st Foot, to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Betty, promoted.

5th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Henry Norman Salis to be Captain, by purchase, vice Rendall, who retires; Lieutenant William Lloyd Browne, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Ridley, superseded for being absent without leave; Cornet John Chaffey to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Salis.

Military Train—Captain George Bushman, from the 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice Cassidy, who exchanges.

1st Regiment of Foot—Gentleman Cadet George Paterson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Bainbridge, superseded for being absent without leave; Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Turnville Gardner, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Atkinson, appointed to the Staff.

2nd Foot—Gentleman Cadet William Charles Hood, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Robinson, appointed to the 17th Light Dragoons.

3rd Foot—Gentleman Cadet Edward Girdleston Graham, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Twining, appointed to the 35th Foot.

4th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Francis Plummer, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Bayly, deceased.

8th Foot—Lieutenant William Unwin, from the 20th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Lovekin, who exchanges; Gentleman Cadet Bowland Ganard Moffatt, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Wingate, appointed to the 74th Foot; Gentleman Cadet Thomas George Crawley, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Cooper, who resigns.

14th Foot—Captain William Henry Gresson, from the 27th Foot, to be Captain, vice Cowell, who exchanges.

15th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Howard Molyneux Edward Brunker, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Shaw, promoted in the Military Train.

16th Foot—Gentleman Cadet George Griffiths, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Cooch, promoted.

17th Foot—Lieutenant James William Mitchell, from the 42nd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Elgin, who exchanges.

20th Foot—Lieutenant John Henry Herbert St. John, to be Captain, by purchase, vice O'Shea, who retires; Lieutenant James Magenis Lovekin, from the 8th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Unwin, who exchanges; Ensign Clifford Gabourel Gibaut to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice St John: Gentleman Cadet Charles Thomas Doorly, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Gibbs, promoted.

21st Foot—Gentleman Cadet Henry Beresford Nangle, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Cox, deceased.

23rd Foot—Assistant-Surgeon Francis Alfred Turton, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Sylvester, appointed to the Staff.

24th Foot—Gentleman Cadet William Dinwiddie, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hennessy, appointed to the 46th Foot.

27th Foot—Captain Henry Cowell, from the 14th Foot, to be Captain, vice Gresson, who exchanges.

42nd Foot—Lieutenant Edward Arthur Elgin, from the 17th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Mitchell, who exchanges; Assistant-Surgeon Edwin Wilkes, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Mackinnon, appointed to the Staff.

46th Foot—Ensign Alexander Carden Hennessy, from the 24th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Priestley, deceased.

52nd Foot—Assistant-Surgeon George Park, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Innes, appointed to the Staff.

60th Foot—Captain and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Dunbar Douglas Muter to be Major, by purchase, vice Bligh, who retires; Lieutenant Philip Julian Curtis to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Muter.

65th Foot—Major and Brevet-Colonel Alfred Francis W. Wyatt to be Lieut.-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Charles Emilius Gold, promoted to the rank of Major-General; Captain and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel George Freeman Murray to be Major, without purchase, vice Wyatt; Lieutenant George Buck to be Captain, without purchase, vice Murray; Ensign John Shrews Talbot to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Buck.

72nd Foot—Lieutenant Gustavus Lambert Basset to be Captain, by purchase, vice the Hon. H. W. Fitz-Maurice, who retires; Ensign Francis George Sherlock to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Basset.

75th Foot—Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Augustus Halifax Ferryman, C.B., from the 89th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Bourchier, who exchanges.

76th Foot—Captain Henry Fowler Mackay, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice Captain and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Mortimer, who exchanges; Lieutenant John Vincent to be Captain, by purchase, vice Mackay, who retires; Ensign Henry Bouverie Pusey to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Vincent.

79th Foot—Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel George Monkland, from half-pay Unattached, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Richard C. H. Taylor, C.B., appointed to a Depôt Battalion; Major William Chauval Hodgson to be Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase, vice Monkland, who retires; Captain and Brevet-Major Alexander Cockburn M'Barnet to be Major, by purchase, vice Hodgson; Lieutenant John Miller M'Nair to be Captain, by purchase, vice M'Barnet.

80th Foot—Thomas Theobald Willington, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Dowling, who retires; Assistant-Surgeon Robert Muir Gilchrist, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Frank, appointed to the Staff.

89th Foot—Lieut.-Colonel Legendre Charles Bourchier, from the 75th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Ferryman, C.B., who exchanges.

91st Foot—Ensign Charles Lacon Harvey to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Spearman, whose promotion, by purchase, on the 11th of May, 1860, has been cancelled.

94th Foot—Ensign Ramsay Steuart to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Aytoun, killed in action; Sergeant-Major John Humphreys to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Steuart.

95th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon John Smeeton Allanby, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Sharpe, appointed to the Staff.

3rd West India Regiment—Alexander Stewart Hincks, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice M'Cormick, promoted.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Assistant-Surgeon Robert Atkinson, from the 1st Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Allanby, appointed to the 95th Foot.

Assistant-Surgeon Henry Thomas Sylvester, M.D., from the 23rd Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Gardner, appointed to the 1st Foot.

Assistant-Surgeon William Alexander Mackinnon, from the 42nd Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Turton, appointed to the 23rd Foot.

Assistant-Surgeon Charles Alexander Innes, M.D., from the 52nd Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Wilkes, appointed to the 42nd Foot.

Assistant-Surgeon Philip Frank, M.D., from the 80th Foot to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Park, appointed to the 52nd Foot.

Assistant-Surgeon William Sharpe, from the 95th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Gilchrist, appointed to the 80th Foot.

VETERINARY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First-class Veterinary Surgeon F. Delany, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Staff Veterinary Surgeon, vice James George Philips, appointed to the Cavalry Depôt at Maidstone.

BREVET.

Brevet-Major William Ready, Captain, on half-pay, unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, retired on full pay, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the army, the rank being honorary only.

Captain Henry Fowler Mackay, 76th Foot, to be Major in the army.

Brevet-Major Henry Fowler Mackay, 76th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the army.

Paymaster Robert William Duff, Depôt Battalion, to have the honorary rank of Major, under the Royal Warrant of the 27th of January, 1860.

Paymaster James Arnold Bazalgette, 42nd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain, under the Royal Warrant of the 27th of January, 1860.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY 13.

BREVET.

To be Aides-de-camp to the Queen with the Honorary Rank of Colonel in the Army:—Colonel the Honourable Sir Allan Napier Macnab, Bart., Commanding 7th Military District, Upper Canada; Colonel The Honourable Sir Etienne Paschal Taché, Commanding 2nd Military District, Lower Canada.

ENLISTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—May I beg space for a few remarks in your next GAZETTE, relative to the parliamentary report in your last paper, headed "Enlistment." It is stated that Mr. Humberston called attention to the petition of John Bishop, complaining of the enlistment of his son into the 7th Dragoon Guards, on the 27th of June, 1859, his son being at the time of his enlistment a lawfully bound apprentice. Mr. Sidney Herbert explained that the recruit in question was apprenticed for only five years, which was not a legal apprenticeship under the Mutiny Act; the only apprenticeship recognised by the Mutiny Act was one of seven years. That my son was then, and is still, a legal apprentice in the eye of the law, he having been duly bound on a stamped indenture, as prescribed by the Stamp Act, for five years, and being fifteen years old when bound, no person will deny; nor do I believe that the 62nd clause in the Mutiny Act can, nor ever was intended to, make null and void the Act under which my son and thousands of other youths are yearly bound apprentice; if so, the Act of Enlistment is not necessary to invalidate such deeds of apprenticeship; for all such deeds of apprenticeship are necessarily of themselves illegal, and that too in consequence of this 62nd clause of the Mutiny Act over-riding the Apprenticeship Act; and therefore the sooner one or the other of these Acts is altered the better.

The clause alluded to is: That no master is entitled to claim an apprentice who shall enlist unless he shall, within one calendar month after the apprentice left his service, go before some justice and take the oath required; nor unless the apprentice was bound (if in England) for seven years, not having been above fourteen years of age when bound, nor unless the apprentice when demanded shall be under twenty-one.

I cannot believe this clause will bear any other construction than simply this: That masters cannot claim their apprentices when bound for less than seven years, and if above fourteen years of age when bound, unless he shall be under the age of twenty-one when claimed; but it certainly does not wholly invalidate these deeds of apprenticeship. If then my views are correct as to the legal construction of that clause in the Mutiny Act, I cannot conceive how it happens that the recruiting sergeant is so badly instructed, that in this particular case he tells the apprentice that his deed of apprenticeship is not legal, and not worth twopence, because he was not bound for seven years, and was above fourteen years' old when bound. Now if my son had flatly told the sergeant that he was not an apprentice until after the act of attestation, then I admit Mr. Sidney Herbert's argument and decision to be correct; for under these circumstances I had no right to claim the restoration of the money, and the 62nd clause certainly excludes the master's claim. But as this apprentice did tell the sergeant of his apprenticeship at the time of his enlistment (which the sergeant admitted to me), my application was against the illegality of the whole transaction; and upon that ground alone did I apply for and expect the restoration of the money. It follows then that it must be through the delusion under which the sergeant laboured as to the meaning of the 62nd clause that he was induced to tell this apprentice that his apprenticeship was not legal, because he was not bound for seven years, and was above fourteen years old when bound; and with this idea the sergeant records in the deed of attestation in answer to question 5 (are you an apprentice?) the answer, no. And when on his way to the magistrate's court with the sergeant, the boy having had his ideas opened by a hint from a friend that he was a legal apprentice, asked the sergeant whether or not he was so, he was again told by the sergeant that he was not a legal apprentice. This then was my ground for appeal against the enlistment as being wholly illegal, which I still assert, and on which I rested my hope of justice being done to me, on the restoration of the money paid by me for the boy's discharge, when ignorant of the above features in the enlistment.—I am, &c.,

JOHN BISHOP.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA AS A SANATORIUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The *Lancet* of April 14th contains a leading article on the subject of a sanatorium for invalids from China about to be established at the Cape. So early an allusion to the preparations made for our sick and wounded must satisfy the public the interests of soldiers and sailors are not lost sight of, and that should war with the Celestials be inevitable our medical men, ever vigilant, will have an asylum where the bullet-stricken or climate-affected invalid should find an asylum.

One of the subjects prominently engaging Government attention at the present moment is the selection of some site in the southern hemisphere eligible as a permanent sanatorium for our sufferers from India, Ceylon, and China. We hear of men of the first experience devoting their energies to the solution of the difficulty. As the subject, however, involves the double consideration of finance and eligibility, a mass of evidence must be forthcoming ere the question can be finally settled. Before steam communication with India was fairly established, the Cape route was the only route; and as most vessels visited the Cape colony on the homeward voyage, Cape Town became a sort of half-way house and resting place for many an old Indian. Thus its reputation became established as a climate well suited to the Indian debilitated constitution, and held out the advantage also of permitting an officer to retain his Indian pay and allowances. This reputation the colony has maintained; but the facilities for reaching England have multiplied so greatly by the overland route, that few think of rounding the Cape unless proceeding with their families.

Simultaneously with the progress of steam conveyance distant lands have arisen from their hitherto savage state to the summit of public estimation, and colonies only recognised fifteen years ago as the resort of adventurers and transported felons, have now attained the position of independent possessions, with wealth in unknown abundance—I allude to the Australian colonies. I have no intention to describe here the use and progress of each separate colony, but shall confine my observations to the one bearing most on the subject of a sanatorium, and whose interests are being advocated by the colonists themselves.

Western Australia, the least known of the Australian group, has hitherto been in a state of obscurity, and, but for the timely introduction of convicts in 1850, must, with the gold crisis which followed the year after at Melbourne and New South Wales, have been erased from the list of colonies. To so low an ebb had the population subsided, that I believe 5000 comprehended the entire numbers, who, perhaps, with a few individual exceptions, had resolved upon leaving their all to emigrate to the more successful neighbouring settlements. The timely resolution of Government saved many a now successful settler whose ruin was otherwise inevitable. The continuous stream of exiles annually poured into the colony, with its attendant Government expeditions, has induced fresh vigour among the inhabitants. Lands once allowed to go waste are now rich with cultivation, and the amount of stock for human consumption proportionately increased.

With the influx of increasing population, attention has been directed to the peculiar salubrity of the colony. Its thorough immunity from all epidemics, such as smallpox, measles, scarlatina, cholera, &c.

Diseases of zymotic origin are uncommon, and constitute rare occurrences. Nature appears to have granted the resident of Western Australia a total exemption from the maladies peculiar to our race; so that man dies not from endemic causes, but from diseases of congenital origin and from actual wear and tear of constitution, flesh and blood yielding to the distinctive laws operating throughout the universe whether on animate or inanimate material.

Prefacing with these remarks, I shall compare the relative merits of the Cape and Western Australia as a site for a sanatorium, and I conceive the balance will be in favour of the latter.

Western Australia.	Cape of Good Hope.
1. Freedom from epidemics.	1. Subject to every epidemic.
2. Proximity to India, China, and Ceylon.	2. Distance from each.
3. The facilities for conveyance from Ceylon and China, and certainty of smooth voyage after crossing the equator.	3. Certainty of gales and frequency of hurricanes off Mauritius and Cape St. Mary, Madagascar.
4. The excellent qualities of meat and flour, and other productions.	4. Superior to Cape produce.
5. Cheaper living for sick officers.	5. Cape is notoriously expensive.
6. No risk of loss of life from reptiles and wild animals, or Caffres.	6. Greater from all these causes.
7. Western Australia being a penal colony, the presence of convalescents constitutes a protective force.	7. No such necessity existing at the Cape.
8. No means for desertion.	8. Great facilities afforded.
9. Immunity from syphilis.	9. Abundance at the Cape.

The Cape has hitherto been renowned for its vines and peculiar wines. Having paid three visits to the Cape and spent four years at Swan River, I have no hesitation in saying the produce of the latter surpasses in abundance, variety, and lusciousness the grapes of the Cape, though the manufacture of wine is in its infancy from the reasons formerly mentioned, viz., the deserted condition of the colony, and the want of skilled labour.

In writing the foregoing, the main object has been to secure a locality in the southern hemisphere, within easy distance from India, China, and Ceylon, where the Indian invalid may enjoy total immunity from all causes tending to prejudice his health, at a considerably reduced cost to Government, and where, also, justice may be meted out to the colonists by affording protection against the hosts of malefactors introduced from Great Britain and India,—these at present are nearly equivalent to the free population,—giving a preponderating strength likely to inspire confidence and endanger life.

The method of conveying invalids I propose to be by steam; that each fortnight or month such as require removal from the Presidencies and China, shall be conveyed to Ceylon by Peninsular and Oriental steamers, whence they can be transported by a Government steamer to Freemantle, West Australia. By this method, in a little more than a fortnight, a sick man would be landed at the sanatorium, or the sick from China be transported from Singapore, the more immediate and direct route.

Western Australia affords many ports, among which King George's Sound is pre-eminently adapted for shipping, but as visiting this would involve rounding the stormy Cape Leivin, I would give preference to Freemantle, which is nearer and safe at all seasons, and is within thirteen miles of the capital, Perth, and contains the chief convict establishment. I fear already prolixity. The above advantages held out by Swan River as a sanatorium over the Cape may I hope direct public attention to it. I feel confident of its peculiar suitability to the Indian invalid.—I am, sir, &c.,

Scinde, June, 1860. M.D.

THE CIVIL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Would you have the kindness to permit me through your journal to draw attention to a most singular Order which has just been issued from the Horse Guards, viz., "That the members of the civil departments attached to the Army are not entitled to a salute from soldiers unless they hold a commission." Now, sir, the effect of this order will be to deprive the officers of the military store, royal engineer and barrack departments of that respect which has heretofore been accorded to them when in uniform. These gentlemen have relative Army rank from lieutenant-colonel to ensign, according to the class of the officer. They are frequently brought into contact with the troops, in the performance of their duty, and are thereby subject to insulting remarks and coarse language, which the soldier is by no means sparing of towards an officer who is not protected by regulations entitling him to the respect due to his rank.

I trust, sir, that you will use the influence of your journal to have the insulting order rescinded, or that our appointments should be transformed into commissions.

I am, &c., A CIVIL OFFICER.

RETIRED ARMY CAPTAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—One of your military cotemporaries last week inserted a letter from "A Retired Army Captain," begging that we might be allowed to retain our rank. "Once a captain always a captain," is an old saying; and a civilian would hardly believe that this honorary rank is denied to the captain in the Line who retires, after having commanded his company for years, and only granted to retired quartermasters and captains of militia. Can the Secretary for War call this just? A War Office Memorandum granting this much desired favour would cost nothing. Do plead our cause.—I am, sir, &c., ANOTHER RETIRED CAPTAIN.

SUBALTERNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The generous columns of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE have for some time past laid before the public statements, drawing attention to the sad pecuniary condition of the subalterns of the Army. The melancholy lot of such of these unfortunates as happen to be without private resources to meet the extravagant demands upon their income is so notorious that I am astonished no decisive steps have been taken to place matters on such a footing as would at least ensure decent attention to Her Majesty's Regulations on the subject of mess and band expenses, and relieve those officers who are unable to defray them from charges altogether beyond the means placed by the public at their disposal.

How it is that military discipline, on all other matters so stringent and effective, should on this particular subject be so feeble and impotent, is an anomaly that I must leave for wiser heads than mine to explain, but I trust that something will ere long be done to put a stop to the infamous manner in which poor officers are compelled to make payments which ultimately oblige them to leave the Service ruined and broken-hearted men.

As the Minister for War appears to be unable (for I do not believe he is unwilling) to increase the pay of the subalterns, cannot the Commander-in-Chief prevent the attendance of these officers at mess from being any longer compulsory? Common justice and fairness require this; and hoping that you will use in our behalf that influence of yours which has already effected so much good for the Army,

I am, &c. A SUBALTERN.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As the opinions of practical men ought to have a certain value in the eyes of those who have the direction in effecting so momentous a change as that contemplated, and, I may add, necessary, I have lifted up my feeble voice in the hope of being of assistance in the settlement of the *questio vexata*.

The great stumbling block appears to be the military funds. This obstacle to a complete amalgamation of the Indian with the Royal army must be removed; and that justice is but due to the present subscribers and incumbents will be, I doubt not, readily admitted. From the feelings which I hear generally expressed in regard to regimental duty in India since the mutiny, I incline to the opinion that if each officer, especially of the Bengal army, were asked if he were disposed to forego his privileges, and sacrifice what he has already subscribed to the military fund, on condition of being transferred at once to the Royal army with the rank he holds, that very many (especially bachelors) would readily accept the terms. The disgust created by the mutiny being general, the growing antipathy to an Indian sun and to Indian duties in general is intense; and as many would lose but little, they would weigh the loss of a prospective pension to their widows (yet unmarried) and their children et(y unborn) against the present chances of enjoyment out of India in the Royal army.

The first indispensable step, however, to be taken, is to allow no more additions to the number of subscribers; and to this end those who come under the regulation last year put forth of not being posted to regiments pending the contemplated changes, should not be required to subscribe, or become members. Any loss which would necessarily arise from this cause, as well as from those who are willing to forego their fund privileges, would not be of very great importance, as their subscriptions would be of the lower and not of the higher grade of subscribers; but those who do not wish to forego the advantages they deem their privilege, must be put on another footing; and as the absorption of the military funds is a necessity towards the amalgamation of the two armies, change is absolutely requisite; doubly so, by reason of the civil and staff corps about to be initiated, separating virtually the incumbents from military service, practically or in toto. The process of dissolving the military funds must be either progressive or immediate.

If progressive, the capital in hand and the subscriptions of those who hold to the fund must be the source whence flows the pension to widows and children; and in time both capital and pensioners would be absorbed, and the funds cease to exist. I do not advocate this; but suggest it as a means, leaving the question of time as an objection or otherwise for those who have the direction of affairs. If the dissolution of the funds be immediate, and the new system arising, from the amalgamation be desirable, Government should be put in possession of all funds, and become guarantee for all payment under the regulations now in force in the respective funds. To this I anticipate objections would be raised by those who have hitherto had a voice in creating, modifying, and regulating the funds from time to time, but who do not attach sufficient importance to the fact that Government subscribes very largely to the charity, but is at liberty to withdraw its subscription whenever it chooses. I question much whether any subscriber would withhold his sanction to this measure with such a guarantee as proposed and with the certainty that should the Government grant be withheld, his wife and his children's pensions in case of his death would suffer a diminution he little contemplates when living, and this withdrawal is perfectly legitimate according to the tenor of the Annual Gift. The next point to which I would refer is the absorption of the present body of officers. The colonels of regiments I presume would remain in *statu quo* on the principle that they have fulfilled their contracts, and are entitled to their privileges, better known as "off reckonings." I leave them then out of the category, to be absorbed by casualties. The lieut.-colonels, brevet-colonels, of the Indian army are for the most part men of from thirty to forty years' service and upwards. A general shelving appears to me indispensable, and the *modus operandi* in justice to all should be on the sliding scale, a collective service of so many years forming the basis for the douceur which must be a *sine qud non* to this forcible measure, for it would be hard on the man of forty years' service to be placed on the same footing as he of thirty, and equally so that he of thirty should enjoy the same benefits as he of thirty-five or forty-five; or if the shelving is according to rank, then the brevet-colonel of 1854 should have an advantage over him of 1860. I use the word "douceur" on the supposition that where a forcible measure is necessary, not arising from any fault of the forced, a compensation is not only just but righteous. The amount of that compensation I do not pretend to dictate; but the form of an addition to the colonel's retiring pension appears most in accordance with policy, as admitting of a gradual absorption, and consequently a gradual eventual benefit to the State.

The Staff Corps appears to me a necessity, and the proposed gift of military advancement after certain periods of service an unobjectionable measure; but there is one rock on which the vessel must not split, viz., the possibility of the military and civil coming in contact as military officers; the civil should be honorary rank, the military official, and a transfer at any time from civil employ to military made impossible. A system which was allowed of the nomination to a divisional command of an officer who had been upwards of 40 years in the commissariat, and another to a brigade who has been holding the first staff appointment at the presidency for 20 years, cannot be too severely condemned as unjust to individuals, and far from beneficial to the public service; and as nepotism has been generally speaking the great source of advancement to the exclusion of talent without interest (a fact too palpable to be denied notwithstanding all the addresses of East India Chairmen to the incipient juvenile heroes of Addiscombe), this error may be rectified. It is well known in India that if Dowb has a letter from an influential politician in England to a Governor-General in India, that Dowb will speedily partake of the loaves and fishes, even were the said Dowb a fool; and to counteract such a system let the civil employé remain in civil employment so long as he is fit, and if unfit be transferred to half-pay unattached, or some such situation suited to his capacity. If it is intended that officers unfit for civil or staff employ should revert to regiments, do they not come in with a superior rank to the regimental officer because of the greater rapidity of his promotion each five years in civil employ! This requires to be looked to.

The shelving then of the brevet-colonels (regimental lieut.-colonels) on the sliding-scale system; the staff corps under any conditions which involve permanent removal from the regimental books as effective; the transfer of officers to irregular corps and native police; the volunteering into the Royal army on the terms proposed, would make such a hole in the present army of India in regard to officers as would render the immediate amalgamation a matter of little difficulty; and as a commission seems the favourite mode of dealing now-a-days with such questions, I would venture to suggest that it should be composed of officers of both the Royal and Indian Services, men of regimental experience, still having a certain interest in the questions submitted, and not off reckoning major-generals or retired full pay officers, with either antiquated ideas or wanting in personal interest. No greater mistake has ever been made in the composition of these commissions, than to place those who have been away from regiments the greater part of their lives as members, and who, though they may fancy they know much, do in reality know little of regimental matters, still less of regimental requirements.

C. H. G.

A committee appointed by the Great Yarmouth Town-Council has met Col. Haddon, R.E., with respect to a site for a fort at the mouth of the harbour. A space of about three acres was selected and approved. The estimated expense of the works contemplated is stated to be from 10,000*l.* to 12,000*l.*

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NEW ZEALAND.

(From a Correspondent.)

Taranaki, 4th April, 1860.—You will have heard ere this reaches you of the disturbed state of affairs in New Zealand, bordering on war, caused by a feud between the government and the natives of the unimportant and obscure settlement of Taranaki, in which H.M.S. Niger has been actively, and so far very successfully, engaged in assisting to suppress it; and, as it is likely to awaken some interest at home, I will endeavour to furnish you with a sketch of the origin and progress of the revolt up to this time. It may be necessary to inform most of your readers of the whereabouts of Taranaki. It is the south-west angle of the northern island of New Zealand, its capital, New Plymouth, situated on the coast at the base of Mount Egmont. The population of the entire settlement is about 2600, of which about 2000 are in New Plymouth, the rest constitute the outlying settlers, employed in agriculture and stock farming. The climate of this district is about the finest in the world; the land the most picturesque, and the soil the richest of New Zealand. Notwithstanding these natural advantages, the colony is the least prosperous of any, owing, I suppose, to counterbalancing impediments. The first of these that strikes a visitor is the total want of a harbour or place of refuge for vessels of heavy or light draught, not a spot affording shelter to the smallest craft, and the sea sets in with such violence that for days together communication between the shore and a ship would be impossible; at the best of times it can only be effected by large surf boats. Owing to these disadvantages, the first impression is of surprise that any one should have thought of planting a town in such a position. But another cause of the backwardness of this colony is the difficulty of getting land to attract emigrants and extend the colony, and this arises from the greater number and affluence of the natives here than in most other parts of New Zealand, and their appreciation of, and tenacity to, the land.

It may be necessary to inform your readers also of the mode of acquiring land from the natives. It is fixed by an Imperial and salutary edict that no native's land can be acquired but by voluntary sale and purchase, the sole right of negotiation being vested in the Governor, who buys on the part of the Government, and then it is transferred to the government waste lands and sold to the first and highest bidder with a government title. Were any other mode of transfer sanctioned, interminable war would be the result, as the native lands are owned by a number of chiefs and tribes in common, so that all their claims require to be investigated and satisfied ere the purchase can be completed. It is obvious that the Government only possesses the means of sifting all such claims. Moreover the Government does not recognise any title to land save that possessed by the natives in possession, or that derived from the Queen through her representative the Governor.

After this digression I will to the point. About two years ago the Governor, while on a visit to Taranaki, purchased a small block of land, about 700 acres, situated on a small tidal river, the Waitera, about twelve miles north of New Plymouth. Any acquisition of land here where the natives are so jealous of parting with it, is considered important, and this small block particularly so, as the Waitera is navigable over the bar for small craft, and affords good anchorage when in it, for any vessel that can enter; so this block of land was destined for a township that would be the future capital of the settlement.

The purchase was made from the chief of an adjacent tribe (named Tirei), having, it was alleged, the sole claim to it; but another claimant soon turned up, named Wuremi Kingi, or William King. The latter not only claimed to be consulted in the matter, but entirely forbade the sale, declaring he would resort to arms, rather than give up the block of land. His protest was deemed so important, that the Governor abstained from taking possession for the time, but set on foot an investigation of William King's right to interfere, giving him to understand that unless he (King) had a valid title to the land, he (the Governor) would eventually proceed to take possession. The matter remained under deliberation two years, as before said, when it seems the Governor was sufficiently satisfied that King's claim was fictitious; and then, in the latter end of February last, orders were sent from Auckland to the executive of Taranaki, to survey the land preparatory to occupation. Opposition to the survey was anticipated; the rights and wrongs of the matter having been continually debated both by settlers and natives without arriving at any better understanding. Accordingly the orders from Auckland provided for opposition, and even that the surveyors should go unarmed, and if opposed retire quietly; that martial law should be immediately proclaimed at New Plymouth, and the outlying settlers be called in, the militia and volunteers called out, &c.

As anticipated, the surveyors were interrupted, but principally by women, who it seems came so as to avoid collision. They merely interfered with the laying of the chain, offering no violence; but the surveyors abandoned it, retired to the town, and the colonel commanding proceeded to put in force the instructions he had received from Auckland, and immediately wrote thither, acquainting the Supreme Government with the state of affairs. The latter, expecting the course events would take, had made preparation for it. Her Majesty's ship Niger was kept in readiness, and despatched with the Royal Artillery, two 24-pounder field-pieces, and all available munitions of war. The next day the Governor and colonel commanding the forces, with his staff and two companies of the 65th Regiment left for Taranaki, and all rendezvoused at New Plymouth on the 1st of March. Some days were spent in deliberation; and on the morning of the 5th, Her Majesty's ship Niger proceeded round to the Waitera to the contested piece of land and residence of the hostile chief, three companies of the 65th regiment and some volunteers marching overland. The Niger was first there; and Captain Cracroft proceeded on shore followed by his boats manned and armed, the ship's guns pointed on William King's pah—stockaded residence — to cover the the captain's landing in the event of resistance. King and his retainers, however, fled at his] approach, and he landed without firing a shot; and, having placed a guard there, proceeded to disembark the military stores and camp equipage, all of which was done before the arrival of the 65th, and they came up and encamped for the night, King and his people falling back on the bush. As no resistance was made, the Niger was about to proceed back to New Plymouth, when signals of alarm were made from the shore. The Niger's boats again landed, when it was discovered that the enemy had built a stockade in the night close to the 65th's camp, on the road between them and New Plymouth, as it were to cut off communication. The position was reconnoitered, communication with the enemy opened, and, after some remonstrance, he abandoned his position, falling back on the bush, both parties unwilling to proceed to extremities. The stockade was then pulled down, and the pah, or stockaded village, he had before left was that day burnt down, which caused some excitement in New Plymouth, lest the enemy might attack, and for revenge try to burn down the town. Alarming rumours of a general rising of the natives, with or without foundation, continued to be circulated, to the great distress of the settlers, most of them by this time having fallen back on the town; and on the 17th it was discovered that King had built another pah, with hostile intent. Attempts were made to drive him out; and now for the first time violence and bloodshed ensued. The pah was bombarded for a long time with little apparent effect; the enemy returning the fire effectually with muskets, killing and wounding some of the regular and irregular forces. Meantime the Niger had gone to Auckland for fresh supplies, leaving a small brigade to co-operate with the troops.

On the 18th the colonel, despairing of reducing the place by artillery, decided on sinking a sap to blow it up. A warm fire was kept up for some time, and the slower process of mining began; but as all now appeared quiet, some one, suspecting the true state of the case, went up to peep in, and found the enemy clean gone, leaving not a trace behind. This collision rather increased than lessened the panic of the settlers, who hoped for better results from an encounter. It also seemed to increase the native confidence in their expressed contempt for the military; but worst of all, rumours now came in of the accession of several fierce tribes, south of the settlement, to King's assistance. They came, heralded by threats of vengeance, that they would drive all the Europeans (English) into the sea; and on the 26th gave proof at least of their ferocity by seizing and brutally murdering three men and two boys (four miles out), caught stock-collecting. This completed the panic in town, and the worst was feared for some outlying settlers as yet not come in.

On the 28th the whole of the available military in town (two companies from the Camp at Waitera) having now returned for its protection; the naval brigade before adverted to, and also the militia and volunteer forces, mustered and went out to seek and escort in some settlers still out, among others the Rev. W. Brown. The Niger having now returned with supplies, Captain Cracroft was called on, by requisition, from his excellency the Governor (who has been here since the beginning), to furnish a brigade for the temporary defence of the town. Captain Cracroft immediately landed himself at the head of 60 seamen and marines, and occupied the best position; but, ere the escort, in all about 200 men, including the 65th Regiment, naval brigade, and volunteers, under Colonel Murray, had gone more than four miles, they found themselves in front of and warmly engaged with the enemy, posted in a strong position. Advance they could not, and retreat would be disastrous; and the men were fast falling by the fire of the enemy's expert skirmishers.

The colonel in charge, Murray, despatched an express to the colonel commanding the forces (Colonel Gold) for reinforcements; the latter applied to Captain Cracroft, who immediately set out with his small force, a 24-lbs. rocket tube, and full supply of ammunition. Arrived on the ground, he sent to inform Colonel Murray of his advance, and to say that he purposed marching on to storm the enemy's stronghold. He had erected a pah on the summit of the hill, his skirmishers occupying the ravine beneath, from which they handled our forces very roughly before Captain Cracroft's opportune arrival. Of the small naval brigade that accompanied Colonel Murray, its leader, Lieutenant Blake, was already carried to rear dangerously wounded in the chest, and a marine was killed; at such a conjuncture, it being now late, near 6 o'clock, it was a bold, but as the result proved a wise measure, to march direct for the enemy's pah, as it effectually relieved us, now in great danger, and most effectually defeated the enemy. Captain Cracroft now took a different direction to that occupied by Colonel Murray, but the most direct to the pah; and drawing up his men, addressed the small band in very animating words, pointed to the rebel flag, now clearly seen, declared his intention of leading them direct to it, and offered 10*l.* to the man who would haul it down. Arrived within 800 yards, he first planted his rocket-tube, resolved to try the effects of it first, after dragging it so far with so much labour. Very good practice was made with five or six shell and shot rockets alternately; but the enemy gave unequivocal signs of his disregard of such a mode of attack. Captain Cracroft appeared, as well as his men, impatient for closer quarters, and the shades of night were fast approaching.

The rocket was now set aside, and the order to fall in given. At this moment a message was received from Colonel Murray, announcing his intention of retreating on the town, and advising Captain Cracroft to do the same; to which the latter observed, "I purpose taking that pah, first," and soon after the retreat was sounded in the direction occupied by the troops. The naval force, nothing discomfitted, marched boldly forward; the road to the pah was very uneven, and crossed a deep portion of the ravine, where it was closely wooded, and from which the enemy directed their fire with a fatal effect all the day; but the enemy seeing the troops retire from their front, quite lost sight of the small brigade now marching boldly on their flank, and, aided by the approaching night, they crossed the formidable gorge unchallenged and without firing a shot. Rising from the ravine very precipitately, the road takes a sharp turn, and soon brought them in sight of the enemy's stronghold, built on the road-side, at the summit of the hill, a high gorse hedge on the left-hand side of the road; and on the road a crowd of the enemy were stationed, now not 200 yards off, and evidently perplexed to discover in the sombre twilight whether the approaching force was their friends returning victorious from the ravine and gorges they had so well occupied all day, or an enemy. The small force advanced rapidly but silently, without in the least betraying their character; and it was only when they reached within sixty yards of the enemy, and the latter by his movements gave signs of his discrimination by dropping under the pah pailing and gorse hedge in a kneeling attitude, as if to fire with surer aim, that the order to double was given. In an instant a cheer was uttered, a volley fired, and they were in the midst of the enemy. The latter resisted bravely, returned the fire, and two of the brigade fell, severely wounded; but when it came hand-to-hand, some escaped to the left through the hedge, some to the right, into the pah, and in an instant not a Maori was visible where they lately stood so thick, save the dead and dying. A fresh defence, however, commenced from the pah, on which the sailors and marines, now enraged, rushed like tigers, some over, some through, regardless of the enemy, who now used his tomahawk, or rushed into the pits, firing out, the men following and bayoneting or shooting them, till every vestige of resistance was annihilated. Meantime there had been sundry rushes for the prize flag, all more eager doubtless for the glory it implied than the prize itself, which no single hand could claim, but which, as I hear, they preferred dividing equally, all having fought so well.

All this occupied but a very brief time, much less than it requires to write it. It was now quite dark, and Captain Cracroft resolved to return to town, being unsupported; and so completely had he subdued the enemy, that he returned, leisurely leading his wounded. Not a shot was fired after him; though had he been less successful, or even lingered till the enemy recovered his panic, he must have sustained a fearful loss. The whole affair was boldly planned, skilfully conducted, and most happy in results. During the whole of this day nothing but weeping and lamentation, audible in the helpless female population of New Plymouth, almost increased on the return of the troops with report of such hard fighting and severe loss; but it was converted into rejoicing on arrival of news from Cracroft's brigade; and well it might. The enemy, discomfited and beaten, retreated for south next morning, carrying off loads of dead and wounded, some of them their most celebrated chiefs and head men, having been killed by the distant practice of the 65th and Volunteers, as well as by the more dreaded carnage from their hand-to-hand conflict with the Niger's brigade. It may be as well to state that the expedition, on first starting, was merely to bring in the outlying settlers; there was no idea of a fight; and Colonel Murray's orders were, to be back by sunset to protect the town, and which he was compelled to obey.

CAPTAIN TYLER AND MR. FERGUSSON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Gazette.

Sir,—Mr. Fergusson may be right in supposing that, as far as he is personally concerned, the public is indifferent to his changes of opinion; and it is certain that, if he had not assumed so prominent a position and asserted so perseveringly the economy and impregnability of his system of fortification, no one would have had the right or the desire to question his views or his principles in the manner in which I have presumed to do. But as he has now held them forth for ten years as a pattern for all nations, and as he states that his principles are immutable, even while he repudiates the details of his model and of his published works, I am justified in asking him to be a little more explicit in regard to the changes which his views appear to have undergone during the past twelve months. And it is only due to himself, to the public, and to those who have taken some trouble in discussing the subject with him, at his own request, that he should state what those principles are in a straightforward manner, instead of sheltering himself behind vague generalities and false accusations; attributing his inconsistencies to my fancy, stating incorrectly the object and tenor of my letters and papers, and imputing to me, as a member of council of the Royal United Service Institution, advantages which I do not possess.

I had access properly to his letters to the secretary of that institution, not as a member of the council, but because they referred to me personally and to my paper on the subject of his system, because he requested that one of them might be published with that paper, and because he reserved to himself the right of publishing them hereafter. If I had really given garbled extracts from them, nothing could have been easier than to have shown at once any error that I had committed; and he is not justified in making an accusation of this description without, at the same time, adopting so simple a means of proving it.

Mr. Fergusson asks whether I have ever read Molière. In one of the best known of the plays of that author—*Le Médecin malgré lui*—*Sganarelle* is believed, upon the assertion of his wife, to be a great physician, but turns out to be quite the contrary. He places, in his conversation, the heart on the right side, and the liver on the left, and when the mistake is suggested to him he justifies himself by saying,—"*Oui, cela était autrefois ainsi, mais nous avons changé tout cela, et nous faisons maintenant la médecine d'une méthode toute nouvelle.*" *Sganarelle* was enabled to affect an apparent cure in the case of *Lucinde*, because her disease was a pretended one; but the morsel of cheese which he prescribed for the woman who was suffering from dropsy, would hardly have been of much service to her, in spite of the gold, the coral, and the pearls, which he represented it to contain.

It had not occurred to me to prove that Mr. Fergusson was a Hindoo; and I do not desire to do so; but if he should embrace that faith, and if, after finding out his mistake, he should afterwards revert to the religion of his forefathers, it may be expected, reasoning from analogy, that his principles will remain immutable; that he will only alter his forms; that the great merit of his system of religion will be that it adapts itself to all countries and all circumstances,—that what is true can afford to wait,—that all the principles which he may enunciate under Hindoo convictions will remain for ever correct,—that any criticisms that may be made upon his change will only prove them to be more and more so,—and that all such criticisms will only serve to show that no real or solid objections exist, or could be made against them.

—I am, sir, yours, &c., H. W. Tyler, Captain R.E.

The Admiralty and the Official Navy List.—The promotion to the rank of Commander of Lieut. H. B. Woolcombe, late senior of the Doris on the Mediterranean station, has only just been announced by the Admiralty, whereas their Lordships' list informs the public that this officer was promoted so far back as the 14th of June.

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THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, JULY 10.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—R. Gordon Douglas, late flag-lieutenant at Sheerness; W. B. Elphinstone, to the Hornet (commissioned).

Lieutenants to be Commanders—Henry Bedford Woolcombe (1853), recently serving as senior of the Doris, 32, in the Mediterranean.

Lieutenants—Edward F. Kerby (1854), from the Centaur to the Chesapeake, 51, flag-ship at China; Harry Smith to the Monarch; William G. Silverlock to the Geyser, B. J. Cooper to the Centurion, and Richard E. Tracey to the Conqueror; James T. Pringle to the Megæra, and Wm. Brogden to the Hornet.

Master—George Allen, to the Hornet.

Mates—Andrew R. Gordon to the Edgar, and H. Dolphin to the Trafalgar.

First-Class Assistant-Engineer—Richard L. Canney to the Asia, as supernumerary.

Third-Class Assistant-Engineers—William A. Houghton to the Cumberland, 70, at Sheerness, for service in the Adder; (Acting) Archibald King to the Torch, 5, screw gun-vessel at Chatham; (Acting) John Purdie to the Greyhound, 17, Channel Squadron; (Acting) E. Chambers, to the Bloodhound, as supernumerary; and (Acting) Joseph Wooton to the Asia.

Surgeon—Wm. Loney to the Emerald.

Assistant-Paymasters to be Paymasters—James Charles Meagher (1851), recently serving in the Cressy, 80, in the Mediterranean, and Edward William Gordon (1851), recently serving in the Rhadamanthus.

Clerk—H. Grey, to the St George.

JULY 12.

Master—C. G. Johnson, to the Asia, for the Immortalité.

Acting Second-Class Assistant Engineer—James N. Slade, to the Cumberland, for charge of the machinery of the Fly.

Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineers—James Howey, Henry Clyde, and William Gentles, to the Nile, as supernumeraries for disposal.

Paymaster—Robert Taylor, to the Hornet.

Assistant Paymaster—George Prince, to the Hornet.

JULY 13.

Master's Assistant—Stanley G. Tattersall, to the Hornet.

Chief Engineers—Edward W. Baker, to the Donegal; John Henty, to the Hogue.

First-Class Assistant-Engineer—Wm. M'Dowell, to the Hornet.

Third-Class Assistant-Engineer—Edwin Gassage, to the Hornet.

Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineers—Wm. Willings, to the Hornet, for temporary service; George Quick, to the Asia, for service in the Bullfinch.

Surgeons—John McSwiney, to the Retribution; Michael Walling, to the Atholl.

Paymaster—George W. D. Simmonds, to the Hastings.

Alecto, 5, paddlewheel steamer, Commander H. J. Raby, V.C., sailed from Lagos on the 9th of June. All well.

Archer, 13, screw corvette, Captain F. A. B. Crauford, was at Old Calabar on the 3rd of June.

Ariadne, 26, screw frigate, Captain E. W. Vansittart, left Plymouth on the 10th instant in company with the Hero for Canada.

Barracouta, 6, paddlewheel steam-vessel, 200 horse-power, Commander W. Wood, has been taken out of dry-dock, in Sheerness Yard, where she has undergone a thorough examination as to her condition with the most satisfactory results; she is now being coaled, and will shortly be ready for sea.

Blenheim, 60, screw, Captain E. Tatham, steamed out to Spithead on Wednesday.

Bombay, 84. The hazardous operation of cutting asunder this large line-of-battle ship was successfully performed at Chatham dockyard on the 7th instant, it having been found necessary to lengthen her considerably amid-ships in order to adapt her for a screw steamer. The entire vessel having been cut through, the operation of half-launching the stern portion the distance to be added to her length was commenced at 11 o'clock under the direction of Mr. O. W. Lang, master-shipwright, and the staff of the establishment. The huge mass was moved slowly, by means of powerful hydraulic levers and blocks, at the rate of about one foot in three minutes, but owing to some impediment which was met with the entire operation was not completed until half-past 12, by which time the stern portion had been moved a distance of 33 feet 9 inches, the length to be added to the vessel. The interesting operation was accomplished without any accident, and the vessel will now be completed with the utmost dispatch.

Cæsar, 90, screw steam-liner, Captain T. H. Mason, was in the Bay of Naples on the 7th instant.

Cockatrice, a new gun-boat, with steam-engines of 60 horse-power, was brought up to Woolwich on Saturday last, from Newcastle-on-Tyne, to be fitted for service.

Cygnet, screw gun-vessel, has commenced receiving her boilers and machinery in the steam basin at Portsmouth.

Dee, 4, troop-ship, Master-Commander T. C. Pullen, came into the steam-basin, Portsmouth, on Monday last, with boilers and machinery for the Pelican, new steam-sloop, daily expected from Milford Haven.

Duncan, 101, screw, in the steam-basin at Portsmouth, is having two large metal knees, or brackets, affixed to her stern and outer sternpost, with a view of counteracting the effects of vibration on that part of the ship, caused by the screw when under steam.

Emerald, screw steam-frigate, Captain Arthur Cumming, left Plymouth Sound on Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of going into dock at Keyham steam-yard. After passing St. Nicholas Island, and when in the narrow part of the entrance to Hamoaze, a merchant brig, in tow of a steam-tug, from Stonehouse Pool was observed suddenly rounding Stonehouse Point, and, in order to avoid injuring the brig, the frigate was backed astern towards Barn Pool, when the ebbing tide caught her bow, and she grounded on the beach at about half-past 2 o'clock. It was not low tide until half-past 3, and she did not float off until 7, when she was moored to a buoy, and was on Wednesday morning taken up Hamoaze.

Fire Queen, paddle, Master-Commander Paul, at Portsmouth, is painting up on the completion of her late extensive repairs, and will shortly be ready for further service.

Greyhound, 17, screw-sloop, Commander F. W. Sullivan, parted from the Channel Squadron, on Tuesday evening, and returned to Plymouth. The Greyhound is now refitting for further service.

Griper, old sailing-vessel, lately employed in the service of the Coast-Guard in Chichester Harbour, has been stripped of her copper, which has been on her upwards of 35 years. The metal is of the best quality, and exhibits not so much wear, and is in many respects in a better condition than the present compound used for sheathing ships would be after five years' service.

Havannah, 19, sailing-ship, has left Plymouth, in tow of the Lion, for Cardiff, where she is to be stationed as a school for boys.

Hawke, 60, screw coast-guard-ship, Captain William Crispin, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Thursday morning from the coast of Ireland. She saluted the Hero, with the Prince of Wales on board, on Tuesday last, 25 miles north of the Scilly Islands. The Hawke also spoke the Channel squadron a few hours later the same evening.

Hero, 91, screw liner, Commodore G. H. Seymour, left Plymouth on the 10th instant, with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on board, for Canada.

Himalaya, Captain Seccombe, with the astronomers and intended observers of the eclipse, sailed from Plymouth on Saturday last for the coast of Spain, and arrived at Bilboa on the 9th inst.

Hornet, 17, fitting for first-class steam reserve, entered the steam basin in Portsmouth, to receive her boilers, &c. The report that this vessel is to be put into commission forthwith is now stated to be premature.

London, 90, screw-liner, Captain Henry Chads, was in the Bay of Naples on the 7th instant.

Lynx, 4, screw gun-vessel, Lieutenant and Commander H. Berkeley, was at Sierra Leone on the 21st of June.

Nightingale, gun-boat, is under examination alongside the Devonport Dockyard to ascertain her condition.

Perseverance, screw troop-ship, Commander E. R. Power, has been removed from dock to the steam-basin at Portsmouth, and has commenced coaling alongside the eastern quay.

Philomel, 5, new screw three-masted schooner, built by Messrs. White of Cowes, has been placed in No. 8 dock at Portsmouth for the purpose of being thoroughly surveyed by the master builder and his staff before receiving her copper.

Princess Royal, 91, screw, is alongside of the jetty, Portsmouth, fitting for second-class steam-reserve, to take the place of the Colossus, lately commissioned.

Prometheus, 5, paddle-steamer, Commander S. S. Skipwith, was at Sierra Leone on the 21st of June.

Rhadamanthus, paddlewheel steam-vessel, Master-Commander F. R. Sturdee, arrived at Woolwich on Sunday. The officers of the ship give a most favourable account of the working of Mr. Wetherhed's superheating steam-apparatus, and state that the economy in fuel, as verified by the consumption in coal, was equal to from 20 to 25 per cent., and that the labour of the stokers is considerably reduced, two watches being now sufficient to keep up the fires in the place of three as heretofore.

Sirius, old sailing frigate, has been put into No. 1 dock, Portsmouth, to be stripped of her copper, and to start her bolts. Several descriptions of plate armour are secured to her side, and she is still having additional targets fastened to her. It is now proposed to fix Jones's angular target on a lump undergoing the necessary alterations to receive it, but whether these arrangements will be carried out, nobody seems to know. Jones's angular armour is now lying on the jetty, and is worked on to a frame ready for fixing. It consists of two plates of iron, each 4½ inches thick, and two plates of steel, one of 3½ and the other of 4½ inches in thickness. The Sirius, as soon as she is ready, will be towed to Porchester Lake for trial, the result of which will be of very great importance. The whole of the arrangements are under the supervision of Captain Hewlett, C.B., of the gunnery ship Excellent.

Snipe, built at Milwall, one of the new class of screw steam gun-vessels, to carry five Armstrong-guns, has been brought to Woolwich for fitting out.

St. George, 91, screw-liner, Captain the Hon. F. Egerton, is in Plymouth Sound. There is a report that she will be ordered to Liverpool, as she is yet shorthanded.

Torch, 5, screw gun-vessel, Commander F. G. Smith, is ready for sea at Chatham. Her destination is the West Coast of Africa.

Trident. A neat stone obelisk has just been erected on the beach at Southsea, to the memory of forty-four officers and men of Her Majesty's ship Trident, who died of yellow fever in the space of six months during the unusual epidemic at Sierra Leone in 1859. The obelisk is upon the crown of the beach, and is conspicuous from the Esplanade. On its sea face are engraved the names of the officers and men. It has been erected by the Commander, F. A. Close, and the surviving officers and men of the Trident.

Triton, 3, iron paddle-steamer, Lieutenant and Commander R. H. Burton, was at Sierra Leone on the 21st of June.

Victoria and Albert, royal yacht, Captain the Hon. J. Denman, left Osborne for Plymouth on the 9th instant, with their Royal Highnesses the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales on board. She returned to Osborne on Tuesday, with the Prince Consort.

Violet, steam tender to the Blenheim, was taken out of the covered dock at Devonport dockyard on Friday week. The Violet left Devonport for Portland with supernumeraries on Tuesday.

Wasp, 13, screw-sloop, Commander C. Stirling. Private letters from this ship, dated Madeira, June 29, announce her safe arrival there on the day previous, all well. She was to proceed on her voyage to the Cape of Good Hope on the 1st of July. A seaman had fallen overboard during her passage out, but had been saved by the presence of mind and personal exertions of the senior lieutenant, Mr. W. R. Kennedy.

Zephyr, steam-tender, J. Bond, master, which left Plymouth Sound on Tuesday, with dispatches for Admiral Fremantle, returned to the Sound on Wednesday. She did not succeed in communicating with the squadron.

The Commander-in-Chief, at Portsmouth, Vice-Admiral Bruce; the Lieutenant-Governor, Lord W. Paulet; and the Admiral-Superintendent, the Hon. George Grey, on Saturday last embarked on board the Sprightly, tender, Master-Commander George Allen, and proceeded to Osborne to pay their respects to Her Majesty the Queen. The Sprightly conveyed the Duke of Newcastle to Osborne on Sunday.

Captain George H. Seymour, C.B., of H.M.S. Hero, will, during his absence in command of the Prince of Wales' squadron, hoist the pendant of a commodore of the second class.

The vacant out-pension of Greenwich Hospital will, it is stated, be awarded to Lieutenant James R. E. Lilburn, (1829) on the reserved list.

The Mayor of Southampton entertains this evening at a banquet at the Royal Victoria Rooms, Captain Allen Young, and the officers of the steam yacht Fox, previous to their departure from that port to survey the route of the intended line of telegraph to America *vid* the Faroe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland, several distinguished scientific men having been invited to join in this deserved compliment to Captain Young, the origination of which is highly honourable to the chief magistrate of Southampton.

The experiments ordered by the Admiralty on Jones's Patent Angulated Armour-Cased Sides for Ships, will shortly take place at Portsmouth, under the direction of Captain Hewlett, C.B., H.M.S. Excellent. It is understood that the plates will be affixed to the sides of the Griper. The thickness of the plates are four and a-half inches, some being made of steel, and others of iron.

It is said that six new gun-boats, of a very superior description, are to be laid down in Portsmouth Dockyard. There is every reason for supposing that the report is true; for although the large ships now in course of construction in that yard—such as the Dryad, 90, and the Alfred, 90—are seemingly at a stand-still for want of timber to proceed with their frames, yet there is plenty of timber of small scantling admirably adapted for gun-boats now in store in the yards. After the late exposure respecting the gun-boats at Haslar, we hope the Government will proceed with the vessels in question, particularly now that they have some good, sound, seasoned wood at their disposal.

At the commencement of this year, boring operations were performed upon the "Horse," "Dean," and "Nomansland," shoals, at Spithead, to ascertain the nature of their foundations previous to the erection of forts upon them for the protection of the eastern entrance of our great naval roadstead. It has since then been ascertained that the channels between the contemplated forts would be upwards of 2000 yards wide, and that their cross-fire would be ineffectual in preventing the passage of steam ships of war if propelled at great speed. It is now proposed to construct casemated forts on the "Horse" and "Nomansland" shoals, and another between the "Horse" sand and Portsea Island; another on the "Spit;" and a fifth on the "Sturbridge" shoal. In addition to the above forts at sea, batteries are recommended to be placed on the Isle of Wight near Nettlestone Point and Appley House, to support the works on the Nomansland and Sturbridge shoals. The most important of these sea defences are to be built of three tiers of guns in casemates, with guns and mortars on the roof; and the batteries to be constructed with masonry faced with hard granite, having embrasures of wrought iron, and of as small dimensions as will allow of the free working of a gun. The number of guns required to arm these forts will be 915, and the barrack accommodation will be sufficient for 2860 men. The expense is estimated at 1,100,000*l*.

In the Appendix to the Report of the Defence Commission, there are a series of tabular statements showing the number of men between the ages of 15 and 60, taken at the census of 1851. The object being to show the number capable of bearing arms in defence of the country in case of need. And now that the Volunteer movement has taken healthy root, these returns, showing the available manhood within reach (say twenty miles) of such important places as Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and other insufficiently garrisoned arsenals, indicate the amount of extra resistance at hand, should it be required. There is also another gratifying fact to be gleaned from these tables, viz., that the men of the conscript age, 20—25, have increased of late years, much more rapidly in England than in France. For, although the population of France is 36,000,000 against 28,000,000 in England, still, the number of young Englishmen of 20—25, nearly equals the Frenchmen of that age. These facts, although well known, and having no novelty to recommend them, are nevertheless of considerable importance, as showing the military strength of the people, particularly just at this time, when almost every man between 15 and 60 is either a Volunteer or thinking about being one. The attention of the Government cannot be too seriously engaged in determining how this martial enthusiasm of the people can be utilised; and there seems to be no reason to doubt, that if properly organised, our Volunteers, with an addition of well-trained Militia and soldiers of the Line, would be able to defend our dockyards and arsenals against very superior numbers. Thus within 20 miles of any of our principal arsenals, the tables put forth by the Royal Commissioners show us how large a force might speedily be collected from the adult population if trained to the use of the rifle, where their services would be employed most advantageously within fortified places. Without going into details, the following figures show the number of men available within 20 miles of Portsmouth. Between 15 and 20 there are 21,650; between 20 and 40 66,669; between 40 and 60, 36,976: or in round numbers 125,000 men. These are exclusive of any military in the locality.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.—The Channel Fleet, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle, had Admiralty orders to keep company with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' squadron till sunset on Tuesday evening. The fleet was then to bear up for Bantry Bay, to which place all communications intended for it should for the present be addressed.

ARRIVAL OF TIMBER.—The Mojosen, H. Anderson master, has arrived from Christiania with a cargo of Norwegian spars for Chatham dockyard.

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THE OFFICIAL NAVY LIST.—As the "By Authority" list, owing to the many glaring errors which exist in it, must be thoroughly revised before another issue takes place, we would point out to the Duke of Somerset that at page 11 there is a very extraordinary error, which a "Minute" from himself would speedily correct, unless indeed he wishes to allow the matter to rest in abeyance until he sees if his scheme of retirement will still find favour with the House of Commons this session. We allude to the number of retired vice-admirals. It is stated at the page mentioned that the number of these officers should be retained at 25, yet we have only 22; and what is very strange, the last promotion to this list took place on the 19th of March, 1857.

THE DEFECTIVE MORTAR VESSELS.—Admiralty orders have been received directing the whole of the mortar-vessels lying in Yantlett Creek—which were inspected a short time since by Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Smith, M.P.—to be opened, and the timbers exposed to the atmosphere, in order to give them as much ventilation as possible, to prevent their decay.

THE GUN-BOAT COMMITTEE.—The committee sitting on the gun boat question have not yet, contrary to all expectation, terminated their proceedings. Mr. Richard Green, the shipbuilder was examined on Monday last. There will be at least another meeting of the members before the report is drawn up.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.—It appears that during the terrific gales of the few months that have passed of the present year, the life-boats in connection with the Royal National Life-boat Institution have been instrumental in rescuing one hundred and fifteen of our fellow-creatures from a watery grave. The boats have also, on several occasions, assisted vessels with valuable cargoes safely into harbour; and their crews have assembled in rough weather many times, so as to be ready for any emergency that might arise. Nearly all the services of the life-boats took place, as usual, during stormy weather and heavy seas—and frequently in the dark hour of the night: yet not a single accident happened either to the crews or the boats. For these valuable life-boat services the institution has paid their gallant crews 482*l*. It is gratifying to observe at the present day, on so many dangerous points of our coast, that no sooner is the minute-gun heard, or the signal of distress seen, than the life-boat speeds her way to the stranded ship. Who that has seen a life-boat put forth in the very fury of a storm, but has watched the fight with the elements with intense excitement! Who that has seen the same boat return, laden with rescued human life, but has felt a sublime emotion such as we experience only by witnessing heroic and self-denying acts!—*The Life-Boat Journal.*

NAVY DISCIPLINE.

The Duke of Somerset introduced in the House of Lords on Monday last the Naval Discipline Bill. The object of this is to abrogate the existing obnoxious Articles of War. It will be unnecessary here to say what those Articles of War are, they are familiar to every one of our naval readers, and we will be bound to say that no one of them will stand up in their defence. Their very severity has long made them a laughing-stock. The great object of the bill now introduced is to define the exact punishments for offences committed in the fleet, so that it might be practicable to inflict them, for as the law stood, death was the penalty of nearly every crime that a seaman could be guilty of, and it has long been felt as a great difficulty to find a proper commutation of such a sentence when passed. The Duke stated that what really was wanted more than anything else was a clear definition of offences, so that the men could not possibly plead ignorance of them, and that they should know that no punishment would be inflicted except such as was actually necessary to enforce discipline, and maintain order and good conduct on board ship. The men knew very well that there was a certain quantity of work to be done, and that it must be done. The thing then was to let the men know that punishment would certainly follow wrong doing, and that those who worked diligently would be protected. This bill would do away, except in cases of mutiny and where upheld by the general law, with the punishment of death, which by the existing law was the penalty for almost every offence committed at sea. As he wished to get the opinion of those most competent to form one on this bill, he should ask their Lordships to read it a second time and commit it pro formâ, so as to introduce a variety of small amendments in it, which were suggested by officers whose opinions he had taken, and some of which he meant to adopt. He thought it very desirable that the measure should be passed this year. He had been informed that one thing which was required was that greater protection should be given to the petty officers, who were the medium of communication between the officers and the seamen. At present those officers were of course protected while on board ship in the performance of their duty, but they were very often exposed to insult from insubordinate seamen while on shore, and he thought it desirable that some check should be placed on such conduct. He also proposed by this bill that corporal punishment should not be inflicted until the case had been reported upon, which would relieve the various captains from a great deal of responsibility and obloquy. There were various other points in which he thought the law might be judiciously amended. The details had been carefully considered in the bill before their Lordships, and he trusted that it would be found a satisfactory measure.—The Earl of Hardwicke and Lord Colchester gave their general support to the bill, but stated that they would propose some amendments in Committee. Both of these noble and gallant lords expressed their anxiety that the responsibility of captains in command of ships should not in any way be diminished, and that their authority should be maintained.—The bill was read a second time. We hope that before it leaves their Lordships' hands a clause will be introduced, authorising the holding of courts of inquiry on board individual ships, while at sea or on detached service for the trial of serious offences, the members of the court to consist of all the executive officers of ward-room rank. If this plan were adopted, captains would not have in future to bear the odium of having exercised undue severity, and the men would not be exposed to the effects of the caprice and cruelty of one man.

THE NAVY AND THE BOARD.

On Tuesday, in the House of Commons, Mr. Baillie Cochrane moved that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to place the officers, marines, and seamen of the fleet serving in China on the same footing as Her Majesty's troops, with respect to extra pay and allowances, and to assure Her Majesty that the House will make good the same. He did not wish then to provoke a debate upon the general question of the Chinese war, but he wished to impress upon the House the fact that while the Army and Navy had fought side by side in various Chinese wars, and had shared the same dangers and privations, they had not shared in the same rewards, and he thought it unfortunate that there should be a feeling of injustice entertained on the part of the naval and marine Service. Ample testimony had been borne to the gallantry and efficiency of both branches of the naval Service by the most competent authorities, in the various conflicts between this country and China, and sometimes the most perilous services had been imposed upon them; yet while the Army had been allowed batta, the naval forces had received no extra allowance. What he complained of was, that the same justice had not been meted out to both Services. Great praise had been given to the Army for the exhibition during a short period of forbearance and patience under injustice; but how much more did the Navy deserve praise when it was known that throughout a long course of years they had been suffering from a similar injustice? A war was about to be commenced as to which it was impossible to tell how it might terminate, but it was a war in which the utmost concord and good feeling between the two Services would be required. He trusted therefore that the Secretary for War would give his attention to the subject.—Sir Michael Seymour seconded the motion, and bore testimony to the excellent and gallant conduct of the seamen and marines of the fleet during the time that he was commander-in-chief in China.—Admiral Walcott supported the motion and concluded an energetic speech by saying that he could not imagine for the life of him how any naval officers could sit on the Board of Admiralty and neglect the duty they ought to perform to their own profession. But he was quite certain whether they did justice or not to the sailor he would still continue to perform his duty.—This called up Lord Clarence Paget, who thanked the hon. member for the able manner in which he had introduced his motion and advocated the claims of the Service to which he (Lord C. Paget) had the honour of belonging. But he thought the hon. member had not done justice to the authorities either of this or a past day. During the wars in China and India the sailors had received extra pay in the shape of donations or batta money. But paying the Navy on the principle suggested by the hon. member's motion was impossible. The Army received batta, which was in fact field allowance. It was impossible to give sailors field allowance, because they were never in the field, though they might grant a recompense to sailors for their services, particularly when acting in conjunction with the Army. He did not think that sailors suffered so much privations as soldiers during war. They might be subject to similar dangers, but not privations, and he did not think they had a right to claim similar allowances. With regard to the men, their additional allowance was provided for by discontinuing the reductions for provisions, &c. In the Navy there were no such reductions. It was therefore impossible to place the two Services on the same footing. Whatever government might be in office a proper reward would be given to those officers, seamen, and marines engaged in these operations. The Admiralty were at that moment engaged in distributing the Canton prize money, in which both the Army and Navy would participate. In a few days he was going to propose an estimate for the purpose of giving batta donations to those engaged in the last operations, and then he would enter into the details of the intentions of the Government.—Colonel North having expressed himself in favour of the motion, Sir Charles Napier rose and said that complaints were made of the difficulty of getting men for the Navy. How could it be expected that men would come when they found that they were treated differently to the Army. The Admiralty now, two years after the gallant services had been performed, were going to consider what should be given. The Admiralty were always preparing to do something; they never did it. Why half the sailors engaged in the Canton operations were dispersed over the world—many were dead, and not one-third of them would ever get the grant; and those who did get it would have forgotten what it was for. The Admiralty had better mend their manners and treat the men properly. There ought to be no difference between the soldier and the sailor. The gallant officer, to show how men were sometimes treated by the Admiralty, read the case of a man who had lost his arm in the Chinese operations, and who had been awarded a pension of 18*l*. for one year only. He hoped in a few days to be able to bring the case of Greenwich Hospital before the House, when he would show that the funds of that institution had been most nefariously administered for the last 80 years, and money left for the provision of widows and orphans misappropriated.

After a few unimportant observations from various members, Mr. Cochrane, on the express understanding that the subject should have the best attention of the Admiralty, withdrew his motion.

We would recommend the hon. member not to lose sight of this question. The Admiralty have much business on hand, and unless "whipped up," they may be apt to pass over affairs of an inconvenient character; and Lord Clarence Paget's answer certainly does not put an end to the question. Lord Clarence was wrong in asserting that sailors never took the field. He cannot have forgotten that the seamen of the Baltic fleet contributed to the capture of Bomarsund by their services ashore. Has his lordship permitted the gallant deeds of the naval brigade before Sebastopol to be obliterated from his memory? Was not Sir William Peel struck down before the walls of Lucknow while at the head of his sailors?

If Sir Charles Napier will redeem his promise and expose the mal-administration of the funds of Greenwich Hospital, he will earn for himself the gratitude of the British Navy; he will have the public thoroughly with him, and we will, beforehand, engage to give him our hearty assistance in his attempt to bring about a better state of things in an institution which should be as well ordered as any public or private charity in the country.

COAST DEFENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—When the preparations were going forward for invading the Crimea, where it was known that a large army was concentrated, backed by a gigantic fortress abundantly supplied with all the materiel of war, I ask, "Did it ever enter the head of any true-hearted man that the landing would not be effected on some part of the coast where forts did not exist, and where heavy artillery could be carried sufficiently near to cover the landing?" Did not every Englishman make up his mind to do it in spite of all obstacles?

Again, what were the principal anxieties of the naval commanders-in-chief during the passage of that wondrous flotilla across the Black Sea? Certainly not the resistance that we should meet with on the beach, but lest the Russian fleet should attack us in transit. I put it to any practical man, be he soldier or sailor, if he were one of an army to attempt a landing on any shore, and ask him which he would sooner encounter—troops with flying artillery on the shore, or a flotilla of demon gunboats, flying hither and thither through crowded transports and troop-boats, carrying death and destruction in their path, whilst an efficient fleet of heavy ships engaged the convoying fleet of the enemy, going at them after the fashion of our great forefathers—*vide* Sir Richard Grenville, Nelson, and a host of others, who felt it their duty to die or conquer?

It is not easy for a naval man to impress such views upon the public mind, but I feel it to be a positive duty to call upon my countrymen to stay their hands in bricks and mortar, and bestow a very small portion of the fifteen millions (query 25 millions!) upon the seamen of the country; to put their trust, as heretofore, in England's national arm, her Navy, which is acknowledged by the most able men of both Services to be her first line of defence, as it must be made her surest, whenever her vital interests may be attacked.

It has been said "that the fleet may be called off from the Channel;" "the Channel may be open." It is utter folly so to talk. If steam has given facilities for attack it has given to England (whence it sprung) ten-fold power to resist. The Channel must never be open. Throw up earthworks in advance of London, or have a plan for doing so; protect your naval arsenals so as to ensure your fleets egress, but beyond that do not go. Lay up the engineers' plans as records of ingenuity; pass an Act or some instrument by which every tug-boat of the United Kingdom shall be armed; establish depôts for the guns and ammunition in every harbour, river, and creek, with a mounting crane available at lowest tide if need be; invite the crews by the offer of a retaining fee to serve in them in case of emergency; they will be found ready and willing as they are intelligent, able-bodied, and active, the masters being the best pilots. What better auxiliary could the regular naval force have? Depend upon it, if we organise such a flotilla, keep up our Navy proper, and double the strength of the Volunteers to work with our small but gallant Army, that our coasts will not be meddled with.

Bricks and mortar will never keep England in the position she has inherited and now enjoys under our dearly-loved Queen. England must sink or swim according as she is weak or strong in seamen. For obvious reasons ships have ever been and must continue to be the safeguard of Britain.

I am, sir, &c., A NAVAL OFFICER.

THE GUN-BOAT QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I beg to send you the manuscript copy of a letter, which I have just forwarded to Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, on the subject of the gun-boat investigation; and, as it contains remarks which may be of public service, you may think it advisable to give it a place in your valuable paper.—I am, &c., J. P. DRAKE.

"Dear Sir,—As you have had much experience of, and have taken much trouble to bring to an honourable conclusion, many subjects of complaint against England's Admiralty, may I ask what good to the public Service do you presume will result from the inquiry into the notorious Gun-boat question? I fear but very little; and I frankly believe, with your experience, you have not much greater confidence than myself in the undertaking.

"Admiral Duncombe's motion for revising the Admiralty prerogative must be first settled, and the naval administration based upon a responsible foundation, before any committee of inquiry should be convened by the sanction of the legislature, touching royal dockyards, or complaints on such subjects as that on which you are engaged. To improve the fruit produced by the roots from which that fruit grows, leaving the root in its original impure state, appears to me a natural impossibility; but, I regret to say, many strange impossibilities are undertaken in these days of immaculate progress, both by the Government, and those who take example by its superficial success. I make these remarks with the hope that you, as a member of the committee, may see how difficult is the task in which you are engaged, and as I have had some interviews and correspondence with you in times past, touching such questions as that which now commands the attention of the Committee.

"My individual experience is not much short of sixty years, about forty of which I have zealously devoted to the service of the state, in my endeavours to command the attention of the Admiralty to the necessity of revising the shipbuilding branch and the royal dockyards, and for which I have received the thanks of several Boards of Admiralty; still, no valuable reformation has taken place; and this no doubt is due to the root which remains unchanged, and not even arrested. The whole system was pronounced to me about thirty years since by a zealous and distinguished member of the House of Commons, as 'rotten to the very core;' and, if so, how can it be expected that the subordinate branches can be so sound as to be depended upon in evidence? It has been remarked to me also by others of high experience, and whose integrity would do honour to the Crown, that the Admiralty have the power of 'reporting sound ships rotten and rotten ships sound, and to sustain such official reports against all the efforts of the legislature to ascertain the real state of the question;' and if it be asked if I believe this to be more than an opinion,

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I answer in the affirmative, for I have seen too much to doubt its validity.

"With such 'terrific power,' and with such applicative inducements at command, the Admiralty can waste millions of the public money in defiance of the Crown itself, which you will recollect Sir James Graham, when last presiding at the Admiralty, openly declared, when he stated that 'the Sovereign had no control over the prerogative of the Board of Admiralty;' and you are no stranger to the way that Sir James availed himself of that prerogative for years before he so frankly, and apparently so exultingly, made known the extent of the power with which he was invested to a House of Commons, which, if it felt astounded with the declaration, certainly took no steps to control that power. In the face of this prerogative, it is very clear that if a First Lord of the Admiralty undertook to say, as Sir James Graham one day said to my face when I personally called his attention to maladministration which he knew to exist, 'We don't choose to investigate them,' it is only on chance the efforts of the Committee can rest its hopes of success; and you know too well, when men have the power to defy investigation or to defeat it, if it affects their individual interest or official credit, it is not reasonable to expect them to comply with the wishes of a Committee, unless the power of the Committee be above the Crown and that of the Admiralty. As I make it a rule not to express my opinion on public transactions in secret, you are at liberty to place this letter before, and to have it duly recorded by, the Committee, if you consider it calculated to be productive of public good.

"I am, &c., JOHN P. DRAKE.

"Vice Admiral Sir Charles Napier."

THE MILITIA.

ROSS, CAITHNESS, SUTHERLAND, AND CROMARTY RIFLES.—This regiment was inspected on the 2nd instant by Major-General Douglas, Inspector of Militia. The present training having been exclusively devoted to squad and company drill, and musketry instruction, no battalion movements were attempted until the inspection, when after marching past, Lieut.-Colonel Ross obtained the general's permission to put the regiment through some manœuvres, giving the necessary explanations for each movement; these were performed in a manner which showed that if men are properly instructed in company drill, any battalion movement can be executed by them. The general then inspected each company, making the officers drill their companies, and afterwards made the sergeants drill squads, and questioned a number of men in the theoretical principals of musketry, and the lessons on cleaning of arms; the answers which they gave showed great intelligence, and proved the attention they had paid to the lectures of the adjutant. The regiment was afterwards formed into square, when the general presented a medal for good conduct to Colour-Sergeant Sim; he then expressed himself highly satisfied with the appearance of the regiment, with the proficiency to which it had attained in drill, and with its excellent conduct during the training. He congratulated the regiment on the distinction which was about to be conferred upon it by the change of dress (from trousers to kilt), which has been recently sanctioned, reminding the men that they would be the only regiment in the Army equipped as a Highland Rifle Corps, and that they should therefore use every exertion to maintain their character for good conduct and soldier-like bearing. The training of next year is to be on a plan drawn up by Lieut.-Colonel Ross, of calling out the regiment in three divisions of two companies each; the companies have been re-organised into county companies (three Ross-shire, two Caithness, and one Sutherland), which will be called out at those seasons most suitable for the interests of the several districts. During the present training the regiment mustered 411 effectives, exclusive of officers and permanent staff; there were only 28 absentees.

1ST DEVON MILITIA.—Lieut.-Colonel Fergusson Davie and the officers of the 1st Devon Militia have presented Captain Pitman with a handsome silver claret jug and pair of goblets in testimony of their universal esteem for him, and their high appreciation of his character and services during the time he was Adjutant of their regiment; and likewise of the deep sympathy they have entertained for him in his late illness, and their deep regret for the cause which has led to his retirement. The gift bears the following inscription:—"To Edmund Pitman, from his old friends and brother officers of the 1st Devon Militia, 1860."

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY 10.

Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners Regiment of Militia—William Edwards Michell, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

4th or Royal South Regiment of Middlesex Militia—Ensign Michael Angelo, to be Lieutenant, vice Gilbard, resigned.

7th Regiment of Lancashire Militia—Lieutenant Charles William Fennell to be Captain.

1st Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia—Ensign Boyle William Minchin to be Lieutenant, vice Miller, resigned.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve the 6th Lancashire Militia bearing for the future the title of "Royal."

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY 13.

1st or Royal East Middlesex Regiment of Militia—Edgar Akerman Dowell, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Norris, resigned.

Royal Pembrokeshire Artillery Regiment of Militia—John Delaware Lewis, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Frederick William Hall, Gent., to be First Lieutenant.

MEMORANDUM.

Warwickshire Militia—2nd Regiment—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant Erasmus H. Vaughton.

Royal South Gloucester Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Lieutenant Henry Le Patourel to be Captain, vice Merryweather, removed; Ensign Arthur Ryves to be Lieutenant, vice Earle, resigned; Ensign John Carrington to be Lieutenant, vice Goldney, promoted; Ensign Edward Daniel Gibson to be Lieutenant, vice Partridge, promoted.

1st Somerset Regiment of Militia—Lieutenant Thomas Warry to be Captain, vice Marsh, resigned; Clifford Wharton Charles Kemeys Tynte, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Dettmar, promoted.

Important improvements in diving apparatus have been made and patented by Mr. C. Heinke, submarine engineer, London. His apparatus has been lately used at Spithead or submarine operations in connection with the fortifications.

VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

WORKMEN'S RIFLE CORPS.—On Wednesday evening a crowded meeting of working men was held in the reading-room of the Workmen's Institute, Euston Road—Lord Elcho in the chair. It being the parade night of the London Scottish, his lordship was dressed in the costume of the corps, and on his entering the hall was most enthusiastically cheered. His lordship in opening the proceedings recommended that, if they resolved in co-operating in the movement, they should attach themselves to some corps already formed, whereby they would be saved a great deal of expense in the formation of butts, procuring targets, &c. He said the corps with which he was more immediately connected (the 15th Middlesex) being a purely national one, he did not see how they could intermix with them; but he should convene a meeting of that corps, and endeavour to have them added as a second battalion of the 15th. Some discussion ensued respecting the expense of the dress, on which his lordship explained that an entire suit could be procured from about 3*l.* upwards, and that to enable working men to join, some of the corps were receiving the price in weekly instalments. He undertook to have a sample dress made for them by next week; and, after a hearty vote of thanks to his lordship for presiding at the meeting, it was adjourned till next Thursday.

HAMPSHIRE.

2ND HANTS ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—This corps was assembled a few days since on the Governor's Green, Portsmouth, and presented with a couple of silver bugles, in the presence of upwards of 10,000 spectators. The bugles were raised by subscription by the ladies in the neighbourhood. The corps marched into the Green, under the command of Major Hall. Mrs. Hall then stepped forward, and, delivered the following address:—"2nd Hants Artillery corps. I have accepted with much pleasure the duty which I have been requested to perform this evening, a duty in which I have a double satisfaction, as it not only places me in the agreeable position of expressing the good wishes of the ladies whose names appear on the subscription list, for the success and efficiency of the Artillery Volunteers, but also in a measure to evince my own feelings towards the corps, who have done my husband the honour to elect him as their commanding-officer. When the first and greatest lady in the land has shown the marked approbation and lively interest which she takes in this great national movement by the reception of her Volunteer officers, and her great condescension in personally inaugurating the first meeting of the National Rifle Association, it would ill become the subjects of her own sex to view with apathy or indifference the patriotic and martial feeling which has prompted Englishmen in all ranks of the social scale, from the peer to the railway labourer, to stand side by side as the defenders of their native land. Nor while this feeling animates England need we fear that her defence shall ever be committed to other hands than those of her sons, or that the spirit is dead within us which has inscribed such a glorious roll of victories upon our banners, and which has illustrated them with so many feats of chivalry from the days of Agincourt to Balaklava. I therefore, in the name of the lady subscribers, present these trumpets to the 1st Artillery Volunteer Company; let their sound ever remind you of the good-will and interest of your countrywomen—the wives, sisters, and daughters you have enrolled yourselves to guard, and should the voice of the bugle ever call you to your guns in your military capacity, emulate the alacrity with which, in 1803, your predecessors, the Portsmouth Volunteers of those days, assembled at their posts to repel the then threatened invasion. Volunteers of the Artillery Company, I present you with these trumpets as a memento of the interest and esteem with which you are regarded by the ladies who have deputed me to present them." The buglers then advanced and received the two silver trumpets; when Major Hall returned thanks on behalf of the corps to the lady subscribers, and also for the honour they had done him in selecting his wife to present them. Lieut. Galt then proposed "Three cheers for Mrs. Hall and the ladies," which was enthusiastically responded to by the vast assemblage. The band then struck up, and the corps marched past in excellent style and left the Governor's Green.

MIDDLESEX.

29th (NORTH) MIDDLESEX.—A day or two since a lady in deep mourning waited upon Mr. John Austin, the treasurer of the Regent's Park district for the North Middlesex (St. Pancras) Rifles, and stated that she had observed the steady and attentive conduct of the effectives of the above corps on their passage to and from the Regent's Park barracks for the purposes of drill, and she considered it the duty of every one to contribute towards the support of such a noble institution as that of the Rifle Volunteers. The lady then handed the treasurer a donation, with the further instruction that her name was to be registered as an annual subscriber or honorary member of the North Middlesex Rifles. On inquiring the lady's name and address it turned out that the benefactress was no other than Lady Franklin, the widow and relict of the late-lamented Sir John Franklin, the Arctic voyager. Lady Franklin is not the only patriotic lady of distinction who has contributed to the above corps. Miss Burdett Coutts, and one or two other ladies of standing have subscribed, and it is rumoured that a ladies' committee is about to be formed for the purpose of presenting the corps with some embroidered flags, or some other tokens of respect and admiration. Another remarkable instance—as showing the popularity of the movement in the district—is the following. A young lady waited also upon Mr. Austin at his residence, 28, Gloucester Road, and left in a letter, he being from home at the time, the sum of 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, the letter, which was dated "Victoria Wharf, Camden Town," stating that it was the proceeds of a subscription of pence saved up by children of the neighbourhood, in aid of the objects of the St. Pancras (North Middlesex) Rifle Volunteers. These examples speak volumes as to public feeling, and are really worthy of emulation.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

STAFFORDSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.—Captain Harrison, of the Brownhills and District Rifle Volunteer Company, has offered a prize of 10*l.* to any member of this company who shall gain the first prize at any future meeting of the National Rifle Association.

YORKSHIRE.

3RD WEST YORK RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—The officers of this fine regiment held a meeting at the Orderly Room, St. George's Hall, last week, and unanimously agreed to add a very handsome sum to the pay allowed by Government to their most efficient and zealous adjutant, Captain F. Lepper, late Captain of the 7th Lancashire Militia, and Her Majesty's 81st Regiment. This corps is taking the right way to produce a good number of marksmen, by going through a steady course of musketry instruction before firing a shot; and the corps is also improving daily in battalion and company drill. The arms are kept in perfect order by Drill Instructor Watts (late Colour Sergeant 20th Regiment) in the armoury, St. George's Hall. The targets are regulation size, but of rolled iron, light and handy. From all that we hear the regiment in its drill and interior economy promises to be a pattern corps, under the able command of Major S. C. Lister.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY 10.

Victoria Rifles—Abraham Trew, Esq., Captain, to be Adjutant, from 10th May, 1860.

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, 4th Battalion—Captain Thomas Segrave, late 14th Regiment, to be Adjutant, from the 14th of June, 1860.

3rd Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ralph Leeson, Esq., late 31st Regiment, to be Adjutant.

Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Henry Stilwell, to be Captain, vice Twining, promoted; Ensign Thomas Partington Scrivener, to be Lieutenant, vice Stilwell, promoted; Charles Farlow, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Scrivener, promoted.

Memorandum—22nd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this corps by Captain the Hon. Arthur Egerton.

Memorandum—29th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held in this corps by Lieutenant James Joseph McSwiney and Ensign William Huskisson.

36th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Fenton, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps (3rd Battalion)—Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Arthur Charles Legge to be Lieut.-Colonel-Commandant; Captain Henry Elwell, of the 1st Company, to be Major.

26th Company (4th Battalion)—Charles Quinton, Gent. to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

29th Company (4th Battalion)—Daniel Granger Ward, Gent., to be Ensign.

35th Company (3rd Battalion)—Offley Francis Drake Wakeman, Esq., to be Captain.

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—29th Company (4th Battalion)—John M'Nabb Ballenden, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. William Lewis, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

4th Essex Rifle Volunteers—John Seabrook Crabb, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Hardcastle, resigned.

9th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Captain James Fenton Greenall to be Captain-Commandant; Richard Assheton Cross, Esq., M.P., to be Captain; Ensign Sylvanus Reynolds to be Lieutenant; Thomas Litton, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Reynolds, promoted; Henry Cunningham, Gent., to be Ensign.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Major John Frederic Wieland, in the 12th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers.

16th Suffolk or Hadleigh Rifle Volunteers—James Hamilton Lloyd Anstruther, Esq., to be Captain; John Frederick Robinson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Freeman, Gent., to be Ensign.

Approved by Her Majesty as Assistant-Honorary-Surgeon, in the above regiment:—John Thomas Muriel.

4th Westmoreland Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Gaskarth Postlethwaite, Gent., to be Ensign.

Keynsham or 7th Somerset Rifle Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the resignation of Captain James Ireland Clayfield-Ireland.

6th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Blagden, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. Edward Cornford to be Honorary Chaplain.

3rd Brecknockshire Rifle Volunteers Corps—The Rev. John Howell, clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

15th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Wilmot, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Lawrence Reynolds, Esq., to be Ensign.

Wincanton, Buxton, and Castle Carey, or 23rd Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—William Sandford Wills Sandford, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Englesby Rogers, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Herbert Messiter, Gent., to be Ensign.

3rd Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers—William Henry Evans, Gent., to be Ensign.

4th Hertforshire Rifle Volunteers—The Right Hon. John William Spencer Brownlow Egerton, Earl Brownlow, to be Lieutenant, vice William Paxton, resigned.

1st Hampshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Frederick Peere Williams Freeman, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Oldfield, resigned.

5th Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Thomas John Bridge to be Captain; Ensign Alexander Hellard to be Lieutenant; Ensign Edward Griffin, to be Lieutenant; Josiah Joseph Webb, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Hellard, promoted; William David King, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Griffin, promoted; George Rake, Gent., to be Ensign.

8th Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Warner, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Gater, Gent., to be Ensign; Robert Bates, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

12th Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—Joseph Thomas Kirkman, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

14th Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—Alexander Hugh Lexborne Popham, Esq., to be Lieutenant; William Clement Drake Esdaile, Esq., to be Ensign; John Shepard Maskew to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

16th Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—Francis Joseph Peter Marx, Esq., to be Lieutenant.

Kent Artillery Volunteers (14th Corps)—Captain Philip Thornton to be Major.

Kent Rifle Volunteers (2nd Battalion)—The Right Hon. Charles Stewart, Viscount Hardinge, to be Lieut.-Colonel, 3rd Company; Lieut.-Colonel Henry Temple Hillyard to be Captain, vice Farnall, promoted.

8th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Henry Peacock, to be Captain, vice Wilson, promoted.

Robin Hood Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lewis Samuel, Gent., to be Ensign.

The Southwell, or 8th Nottinghamshire Rifle Volunteers—John Henry Becher, Gent., to be Captain; Thomas Elliot, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Harrington Offley Shore, Gent., to be Ensign; Jonas Bettison Warwick, Gent., to be Hon. Surgeon; the Rev. John Murray Wilkins, to be Hon. Chaplain.

7th Durham Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant James Monks, to be Captain; Ensign William Henry Bramwell, to be Lieutenant, vice Monks, promoted; William Greenwell, clerk, to be Lieutenant; Henry Smales, jun., Gent., to be Ensign; Christopher Rowlandson, Gent., to be Ensign.

Memorandum.—7th Durham Rifle Volunteers—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve Captain John Fogg Elliot bearing the title of Captain-Commandant in this corps.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY 13.

West Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—George Penymore, Gent., to be Adjutant, from the 10th May, 1860.

2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Augustus Fane, Esq. (late Captain 46th Regiment), to be Adjutant, from the 8th June, 1860.

9th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Philip Kewley, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

15th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—John Kennedy Stuart, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Baron, resigned.

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27th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Edward Haeffely, Gent., to be Ensign; Assistant-Surgeon Robert Settle, M.D., to be Surgeon.

North Lonsdale or 37th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—William Butler, Gent., to be Ensign.

38th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant George Frederick Martin to be Captain; Ensign William Clarke Deeley to be Lieutenant; Edward Lister, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

66th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Berry, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

67th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Peter Rasbotham the younger, Gent., to be Ensign; Francis Hepworth, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

74th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—George Stanley Willings, Esq., to be Captain; George Turner, Gent, to be Lieutenant; Joshua Ashley, Gent., to be Ensign; John James Flinn, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

76th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Alfred Barnes, Esq., to be Captain; Alfred Topp, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Kershaw, Gent., to be Ensign.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by the Reverend Lewis Frederick Thomas, B.A., in the 12th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

15th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—George Roper, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Robinson, resigned.

2nd Battalion of the North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Honourable William Ernest Duncombe, M.P., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

2nd Glamorgan Artillery Volunteers—James Sheppard Starbuck, Esq., to be Captain; George Charles Tuttle, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; George Young, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

3rd Glamorgan Artillery Volunteers—William Alexander, Esq., to be First Lieutenant.

4th Glamorgan Artillery Volunteers—Samuel Wallace, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Robert Antony Hardcastle, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Gwylim William Jones, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

18th Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—Frederick Charles Allen Royds, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Samuel John Hornsby, Esq., to be Ensign.

1st Company Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers—Henry Blyth Hammond, Second Lieutenant, to be First Lieutenant, vice Daniel, resigned; Benjamin Sicklemore, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hammond, promoted.

2nd Battalion Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers—5th (Coventry) Company—Alexander Rotherham, Gent., to be Ensign.

Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps. 3rd Company—Alfred Francis William Jeston, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Battalion Cumberland Rifle Volunteers — Major Charles Hamilton Wake to be Lieutenant.

10th Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—Henry Jefferson, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant.

Worcestershire Volunteer Rifle Corps; 12th Company—Allen Lankester Haynes, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

12th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—George Ryding, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

15th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Thompson to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

18th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Walter Wyndham Burrell to be Ensign.

6th Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers—Edward Calthorpe, Esq., to be Captain; Henry Waddelow Marten, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Charles Theodore Harlock, Esq., to be Ensign; Robert Muriel, Esq., to be Honorary Surgeon; the Reverend William Edward Dickson, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

11th Subdivision of Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Sadler Freame, Esq., to be Ensign.

12th Subdivision of Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteers—John Radcliffe Lyon, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Henry William Langdon, Esq., to be Ensign.

1st Battalion of Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers—Sir Thomas Gresley Bart., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

6th Aberdeen Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Patrick Cooper to be Lieutenant, vice Macdonald, resigned; Hector Allen, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Cooper, promoted; Ensign Alexander Pirie Hogarth to be Lieutenant, vice Adamson resigned; Richard Latter to be Ensign, vice Hogarth, promoted.

MEMORANDUM.

6th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant William Adamson.

2nd Subdivision of Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant James Forbes Leith.

11th Argyllshire Rifle Volunteers—Sir Angus Campbell, Bart., to be Captain; Duncan MacArthur, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Corson, Gent., to be Ensign.

Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteers—1st Battalion—William McIlwraith, Gent., to be Ensign of the 13th Company, vice Crawford, resigned.

2nd Battalion—James Coats, Gent., to be Captain of the 3rd Company, vice Fullerton, promoted; James Turner Donald to be Surgeon; The Reverend Robert Stephen to be Honorary Chaplain.

1st Battalion of Galloway Rifle Volunteers—Captain William Kennedy Laurie, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

1st Kirkcudbrightshire Rifle Volunteers—David Blair, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Taunton or 3rd Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—The Reverend William Robinson Clark, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

Yeovil or 16th Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—The Reverend Rawlin Mallock, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

[The following Article is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 10th July instant.]

Wincanton, Bruton, and Castle Cary, or 23rd Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—William Sandford Wills Sandford, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Englesby Rogers, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Herbert Messiter, Gent., to be Ensign.

ERRATUM in date of Commission.

1st Suffolk Rifle Corps—John H. Josselyn, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 14*th April*, instead of 16*th May*, 1860, as gazetted.

VOLUNTEER CADET CORPS.—The military spirit which has caused the formation of so many Volunteer rifle regiments throughout the land has extended itself to the boys. In various districts corps of cadets are being formed, in which the initiation of military discipline will be taught, and, at the proper age, the young fledgling will be able to join the ranks without the unpleasant matriculation of squad drill. In addition to the utility of such corps, the benefit conferred upon the boys themselves, by being taught to walk upright and graceful will be something worth acquiring. Previous to the rifle movement there was scarcely one man in a hundred who knew how to walk, although every one could manage to shamble along very well. Amongst some of the earliest of the cadet corps, one has been formed in connection with the Queen's Westminsters; and Earl Grosvenor, the colonel of the latter regiment, takes the warmest interest in the progress of his patriotic recruits. They are under the instruction of a late sergeant of the Guards, who is also a sergeant in the Westminsters, and they assemble for drill three times a week at the Carlton Ride, St. James's Park. The uniform is the same as the Westminster uniform. Twenty of them paraded in rear of the latter corps at the late review, and were heartily cheered by the people as they marched along. Her Majesty, observing youths from ten to fifteen years of age "put through their facings," made inquiries about them, and was much pleased on being told that many of their fathers and brothers were under arms before her upon the ground. Major Mayne has accepted the post of adjutant, and the head-quarters, *pro. tem.*, is at 20, Spring Gardens, the residence of Mr. H. Cross, the hon. secretary. In order to enable any boy to join, the subscription has been fixed at half-a-crown a year, with a five-shilling entrance fee.

VICTORIA RIFLES.

We have been favoured with the following report of the firing last Tuesday on the Practice Ground of the Victoria Rifles at Kilburn, for the 50*l.* prize given by Miss Burdett Coutts (withdrawn at Wimbledon for want of time to complete the competition), and 25*l.* presented by His Grace the Duke of Wellington, making a total of 75*l.* This sum was divided into three prizes, viz.: 1st., 30*l.*; 2nd, 25*l.*; and 3rd, 20*l.* Open to all comers, with any description of Rifle. The distance was 400 yards, and the number of rounds, 10. No entrance fee. The competition commenced soon after 12 o'clock, in the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, Lord Elcho, Lord Radstock, Major-General Boileau, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen. There were 53 competitors, among whom were the Count de Gendre (Swiss), Herr Thomann (Swiss), Lieutenant Lacy, 12th Regiment (winner of the Prince Consort's prize, and of Mr. Westley Richards's 30-guinea rifle), Lieutenant Archibald, 58th Regiment (winner of the Duke of Wellington's prize at Wimbledon), Captain Robertson, 9th Perth Volunteers, Captain Dove, 91st Lanark Volunteers (who secured one of the 40*l.* prizes given by the National Rifle Association, and one of 25*l.*, Gye prizes), Corporal Hodder, Grenadier Guards (winner of Messrs. Egan's prize), Lord Vernon, the Master of Lovat, Captain Greenhill, and several officers and members, both military and civil, of the Victoria Rifles. At the termination of the 10 rounds, the score stood:

Arthur Fellowes ...	Victoria Rifles ...	13
David Thornbury ...	,, ...	13
M. R. Smith ...	,, ...	13
Thomann (Swiss) ...	... ...	13
Corporal Hodder ...	Grenadier Guards ...	12
Major Talbot	... ...	10
F. Giles	Victoria Rifles ...	10
Captain Greenhill	,, ...	10
G. K. Matthews	,, ...	10
Captain Dove ...	91st Lanark	10

The firing was watched with the greatest interest throughout, which positively rose to a pitch of enthusiasm as the four first fired off the ties.

The score for the ties was as follows:

Fellowes	2
Thornbury	1
M. R. Smith	0
Thomann	2

Again a tie, which was decided by Fellowes scoring 1 and Thomann, 2.

The winners therefore were:

1st Prize, £30	Thomann
2nd Prize, £25	Fellowes
3rd Prize, £20	Thornbury

It is but right to remark that Thomann fired throughout with a superior Swiss rifle, with magnifier and shade to sight, and that he used a hair trigger, contrary to the rules adopted by the Association at Wimbledon. This would have most certainly been objected to had it been noticed at the commencement of the match. Fellowes and Thornbury, who tied his score, fired with the Government long rifle, regulation bore, with a pull of trigger equal to 4 lbs., made by the London Armoury Company on the plan of interchange, and with cartridges pattern 1853, supplied to the corps from the Government stores. Rifles of all bores and descriptions were used in the contest. At the conclusion of the competition which lasted six hours, the winners were loudly applauded. The target was six feet by three feet, with an 8-inch bull's eye, counting 3, centres 2, and uppers and lowers 1.

VOLUNTEER EFFICIENCY.

We copy from the *Globe* the following article, in the leading remarks in which there appears to us to be a great deal of sense.

"If we had not very great confidence in the inherent strength and solidity of the Volunteer movement, we should be sorely afraid of the evil influence likely to affect it from the proceedings of some prominent commanding officers in the metropolitan district. The zeal of these gentlemen is so great that it seems likely to outrun itself and spoil the result which we all desire to see arrived at. Unless the proceedings of the Volunteers be conducted sensibly the whole institution will be open to attack from the most destructive moral weapon that can be employed. There is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and it will have been taken if the Volunteers suffer themselves to appear before the country, not as a body of earnest men, sacrificing their time and their money to form a useful adjunct to the regular forces, in the shape of a number of fairly trained battalions and companies available for service in case of need, but as a set of overgrown boys playing at soldiers for the purpose of show. Up to the present time the conduct of affairs has been on the whole worthy of the highest praise, because it has steadily kept in view utility and efficiency, to the sacrifice of other and weaker considerations. The moment we see a prospect of a departure from this wise and prudent course we raise our voice, and endeavour to prevent a noble institution from being turned into an object of ridicule, because of the weakness of those who desire to appear as Camden Park Cardigans, or Brompton Garibaldis.

"For some time past a great Volunteer sham-fight has been arranged to come off in a spot between Bromley and Chislehurst, in Kent. Lord Ranelagh is understood to have been the originator, and, of course, the Commander-in-Chief on the occasion. The details were all settled, and we have before us an elaborate plan of the anticipated contest prepared in Mr. Wyld's most careful manner, in which serried battalions in variously tinted colours are represented in different positions of attack and defence. Of the strategical ability evinced, we do not desire to say more than that the enemy to whom it might be opposed should be sincerely congratulated upon his good fortune. A number of metropolitan and suburban regiments, it was arranged, were to assemble; but in all this, one of the highest military qualities — obedience to superiors, appears to have been lost sight of. It was in an independent capacity that Lord Ranelagh organised the affair, and until the arrangements had far progressed, the War Office was not consulted. Military subordination, as well as the interests of the inhabitants of the interesting and 'usually peaceful neighbourhood' between Bromley and Chislehurst, required that the authorities should have had some control over the arrangements. The crowd which a fine day and any little piece of show near London inevitably gathers would have rendered some Government aid necessary for the safety and comfort of those assembled. Nevertheless the whole thing was planned upon strictly independent principles, and there was no official information as to what was to be the ultimate purpose of this army. For all Mr. Sidney Herbert could tell, it might seize upon this picturesque and productive district, confiscate and divide it into lots for the benefit of the Conservative Land Society. It might be the first step towards the reconstitution of the Heptarchy by the proclamation of Thomas Heron Jones, King of Kent, as well as Viscount of Ranelagh. Later in the day, indeed, some apprehension of the responsibility attaching to the assembling of an armed mass seems to have dawned upon the projectors, for we find Lord Sydney, the lord-lieutenant of the threatened county, and responsible for its preservation from the guerilla chiefs of Middlesex, making a representation to the War Office, the reply to which is now before us. In it Mr. Sidney Herbert intimates that there is no objection to a field-day under proper restrictions, one of which is that no corps shall attend without the permission of the military authorities. With a wise provision, and a regard for the safety of the public, and the Volunteers (not at all unnecessary, judging by the plan before us), he has directed a competent officer, Major-General Eyre, from Chatham, 'to superintend and watch the movements.' The affair will thus be brought under something like responsible control, and we trust all will end harmlessly, if not pleasantly.

"Our great admiration for the Volunteers, and especially for the absence of littleness or personal swagger which has hitherto distinguished them, induces us to make these remarks. They apply, we are aware, only to a few individuals, but if the metropolis were to set a bad example in this respect, it would be unfortunate and perhaps more mischievous than might be anticipated. The first erroneous step to our minds was that by which Lord Ranelagh, Lord Elcho, and others were invested with the position of brigadiers on the occasion of the great review before Her Majesty. It was, we think, contrary to the wholesome spirit in which the movement originated. The Volunteers did not band themselves together to make diagrams to enable military enthusiasts to practise the art of war. The object was to supplement the regular army by a number of battalions fairly drilled for service in case of national emergency. These commanding officers are supposed to have spent the winter in instructing themselves and their battalions: their appropriate place was at the head of these battalions; their pride ought to have been to show the battalion, from themselves downwards, as complete and efficient as possible. Yet, on the first important public occasion, they were taken away from the position which they had spent the winter in learning to fill with credit, and were placed on the staff, in a rank which officers can only hope to fill after many years' service, and close and constant experience. If an invasion were to take place, certainly neither Lord Ranelagh nor Lord Elcho would be entrusted with a brigadier's command: their place would be at the head of their respective corps, and that place they ought to accustom themselves to on all occasions. We take leave to tell them that many of the Volunteers, who are but too happy to attend at any inconvenience to learn their duty and improve themselves, are not so willing to be marched out to make part of a show ('Reserved seats, price 5*s.* Tickets to be had of Mr. Mitchell!') from which they return without having gained an iota of practical instruction. Officers should stick to their companies and battalions, and their great pride should be to have them thoroughly efficient as companies and battalions. By confining themselves to this, instead of trying to become amateur field-marshals, they will do more than anything else to render the Volunteers permanent, respected, and useful."

THE REGULATION BULLET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I see you mention that the Volunteers complained of the regulation bullet given them to shoot with from the long Enfields, and well they might. There can be no doubt but that it was too small. Instead of the diameter being ·55, we should have had ·577. If we had been supplied with the latter, you would have had to record much better shooting, and the result would have been far different. I retired after firing fifteen rounds, perfectly satisfied that it would be useless contending for prizes with such worthless ammunition, where, however good and steady the aim might be, no dependence for accuracy could be placed on the flight of the projectile.—I am, &c.,

LIEUTENANT JOHN JERVIS BROADWOOD,
Commanding 14th Sussex Rifle Volunteers.

YORKSHIRE.—The recent review in Hyde Park and the shooting at Wimbledon last week, have animated the Volunteers in this county to renewed energy and interest in the movement, especially as more than one of the natives have proved themselves such excellent marksmen. On Monday last, a number of the York riflemen celebrated the anniversary of the formation of the corps, by partaking of an excellent dinner at the house of the Sergeant-Major, Mr. Crawford.—Ripon is not backward in the movement. On Sunday last, the corps at that place proceeded to the Minster, where an appropriate sermon was preached to them by the Bishop of Ripon. The ladies of Wensleydale have munificently presented a silver-mounted bugle for the use of the 12th North Riding Wensleydale corps, and also a silver medallion to each of the members, to be worn as an ornament on their belts.—The Hull Rifle Corps and the Artillerymen fraternised during the present week, and had a march out together.

A preliminary meeting was held on Wednesday in Her Majesty's dockyard, Portsmouth, during the men's dinner hour, when resolutions were passed unanimously for the formation of a Volunteer Artillery force, to be called the Portsmouth Civil Artillery Company. There is every reason to suppose that the corps will be very strong, from the known efficiency which distinguished the dockyard brigade which was disbanded a few years since. The formation of the corps now in contemplation will add very materially to the Volunteer strength of the locality.

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NEW PAPER FOR THE UNITED SERVICES AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE AND JOURNAL
OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.
EDITED BY W. H. RUSSELL, ESQ., LL.D.,
(Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SUBSCRIBER.—There is always an announcement in this journal of the day on which the Levée will take place.

We cannot pretend to decide questions between Railway Companies and Volunteer Corps in reference to fares for conveyance.

M. S. O. would assuredly subject himself to the full penalties of his refusal to obey orders.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, or to Mr. Joseph Smith, and not to the EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1860.

Some weeks ago, Mr. Sidney Herbert was interrogated respecting the large extra prices which appear to continue to be paid for promotion in cavalry regiments, notwithstanding the lowering of the sum fixed by regulation some six months ago. He replied that means would be taken to abate the practice, though he did not consider that an Act of Parliament or penal measures, under the present law, would be the most effectual preventitive. Undoubtedly, as large sums as ever continue to be made up for retiring officers; and considering the warnings that have been given, we cannot but express our surprise that such should be the case, always presuming that the officers who pay these large sums expect to receive them back in substance on their leaving the Service. They appear to be strangely forgetful of the declared object which induced Mr. Herbert to lower the price of cavalry commissions to infantry rates. He did not merely want to attract 65 cornets at 450*l.* each, for whom there were that number of vacancies not to be filled at 840*l.*—he designed to change the whole tone of the cavalry, and to diminish the large extra prices as much as those paid according to regulation. We are quite sure that the time is not very far distant when his object will be achieved; for, notwithstanding the reduction of the commissions, extra prices remain as large as ever, expense is about the same, the boon of chargers from the ranks does not work practically very much in the young officer's behalf, and—45 cornetcies are still unfilled. The original plan was to introduce into this branch of the Service, gentlemen of smaller means—of the average incomes of infantry officers, in fact—and it was assumed that as they came up to the position to purchase their troops, being unable to pay the large extra amount still in vogue, they would thus be made the instruments of the reduction. In speaking of the large prices paid for promotion, and the sumptuary expenses of the cavalry, the Secretary for War has thus expressed himself to the Lords of the Treasury:

"We have to combat a system of expense, partly necessary and partly unnecessary, partly imperative through the rules of the Service, and partly conventional, through the habits of cavalry officers. If, as I have stated, the latter is the more difficult to deal with of the two, being less within the reach of authority, and more entirely dependent on the officers themselves, then it is only by the introduction into the cavalry of a large body of officers with the average means of infantry officers, that we can hope to create within the regiments a public opinion adverse to expense, and sufficiently powerful to overbear the strength of existing habit and tradition. In order, therefore, to attract these young men, to whom we must look to effect the changes which authority, unaided, cannot effect, authority, on its part, must make the changes which are within its power as effectual as possible. The larger the reduction in the regulation price of the commissions, the more certainly will the illegitimate be affected by it. A small change in the regulation price would, probably, have no effect at all; and a succession of small changes, each inoperative from its smallness, might practically leave the evil undiminished; but one immediate and sweeping change can scarcely fail to have its effect, and the evil is one which requires to be dealt with vigorously."

A portion of this view—that which assumes that a proportion will exist between the illegitimate and the regulation prices—will strike many as untenable; and so it would be if the system were allowed to continue untouched. But Mr. Herbert shows that under the new system the case is likely to be as he puts it:—

"In theory, doubtless, it might appear," he says, "that there was no connection between the two prices, but practically it would be found that the prices of first commissions having been lowered, the door would be opened in the cavalry (as in the infantry at present) to a poorer class of men to enter the Service, who from their means would be unable, even if willing, to pay large sums over regulation; officers wishing to sell out would thus be forced to be satisfied with the smaller sums which might be expected to be offered. It is true that many might prefer continuing in the Service to selling out at a sacrifice to themselves, and promotion might in consequence for a time be retarded; but in course of time the sellers would find themselves obliged to come down to the terms of the purchasers. It appears therefore that, indirectly, if not directly, the amount of the illegitimate price would be affected by the reduction of the regulated price."

The course thus pointed out by the Secretary for War is a pretty certain though a very slow one; and if we are not mistaken, further means are likely to be taken before very long to fill up the gaps which still exist to such a large extent in the commissioned ranks of the cavalry of the Line. Mr. Herbert indicated as much in the reply given by him to Captain O'Connell lately; and what the precise nature of the steps will be, may perhaps be guessed from another passage in his correspondence with the Treasury, in which the Secretary of State combats the claim of "My Lords," that penal measures should be taken against officers paying or receiving any sums beyond those fixed by regulation. He admits the difficulty of obtaining legal evidence of such a transaction, but the moral evidence, and what steps would be justified by it, he has no difficulty in seeing. And he pretty plainly intimates that the Commander-in-Chief will be asked to bring in officers from other regiments until the market shall have been forced down to a tolerably reasonable limit. In the face of all this, we confess that we cannot comprehend the recklessness which still influences officers in giving the large prices every day paid for cavalry promotions.

We have scarcely had time to do more than glance at the Duke of Somerset's Naval Discipline Bill, which was only ordered to be printed on the 29th June, though it has already passed through Committee in the House of Lords. From the few words said by His Grace on moving the second reading, we apprehend the 39th clause is the most important in the Bill; and that it was intended to remedy a grave evil materially affecting the discipline of the Navy, to which attention was recently called in a series of letters by Lieutenant D. Stewart, R.N., addressed to his father-in-law, Sir John M'Neill, and published for private circulation. The clause is headed "offences punishable on shore," and is to the effect that all offences within the category of "mutiny," "insubordination," or "desertion," and "absence without leave," if committed on shore within Her Majesty's dominions, may be tried and punished in the same manner as if on board ship. We fear His Grace's intention, as stated in the House of Lords, will not be fulfilled by means of this clause. It is very evident that "mutiny" can scarcely occur on shore, while, on the other hand, "desertion," or "absence without leave," can never occur "on board ship"! This practically limits the 39th clause to offences classed under "insubordination;" upon turning back to which (sections 18—21), all appears at first sight quite satisfactory; as they provide due punishment for "striking a superior officer," for "disobeying any lawful command of a superior officer," and for "threatening, insulting, or behaving with contempt to "superior officers," besides for "quarrelling, &c., with any person subject to the Act." But upon coming to the interpretation clause of the bill (section 76), we find that "officer" shall mean "an officer belonging to one of the ships, and include a subordinate and a warrant officer, *but shall not extend to Petty Officers.*"

Now, it was precisely as regards petty officers, according to Mr. Stewart's pamphlet, and certainly as we understood the Duke of Somerset's speech, that some remedy of this kind was required. A petty officer reports a seaman for some offence, for which the man is punished. He waits till he gets ashore, and gives the petty officer a black eye, for which there is no redress. Nothing of the kind is stated to exist as regards commission, subordinate, or warrant officers; but probably the lawyers on shore who drew the bill for their Lordships don't know the difference between "subordinate" and petty officers. We can only assure them the "sea lawyers" are better informed; and this matter had better be set right in the Lower House. We must, however, return to the subject hereafter, as the state of discipline in the fleet is becoming somewhat serious. This mistake, however, could scarcely have arisen if lawyers began with their "definitions," as we were wont to find it done in Euclid, instead of sticking them in at the end, and necessitating the reading of their bills backwards, in order to understand them.

The French journals direct a good deal of attention to the recent debates in Parliament on military and naval questions, and to the Report of the Defence Commission. The *Moniteur de l'Armée* declares that no one dreams of troubling us, and that our Volunteer Corps must be intended to act against the Chartists. It is significantly remarked, that if Volunteers are really intended for defence, Ireland should not be left out, as it offers an admirable base of operations in case of *war if left quite unprotected.* The Commission declare that a landing could easily be effected along hundreds of miles of our coast. Of what use then are defensive works? The enormous expenditure of our Army is also a subject of surprise. Meantime our neighbours are taking a step which recent events have proved to be necessary—to adapt cavalry to modern warfare. Baron d'Azemar, Colonel of the 6th Lancers, has given a new turn to the question by some remarkable essays, one of which is understood to have received the sanction of the Minister for War. He first propounds two questions—Should cavalry fight on foot? To which he replies, No. Should infantry mount on horseback? To which he says, Yes, as much as you please. Cavalry on foot is quite out of the question. The word impossible is not to be found in the French military dictionary. But French soldiers cannot be at once expert dragoons and good infantry. What he proposes, therefore, is to have such corps as the Zouaves, available whenever it may be required to send a body of men to a given point more rapidly than they could reach it on foot. Small and hardy horses only are required. Some experiments in order to test the means of accomplishing this object, and the drill necessary to effect it, will, we understand, be carried out in the camp at Chalon, concurrently with a special change in the whole cavalry force.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée*, in its last number, in reference to the Defence Commission Report, makes three observations. The first is, that no power menaces England, and that France in particular exhibits towards her as much loyalty as a spirit of conciliation in maintaining the alliance. The second, that the Government of Great Britain, in making such grand preparations, would seem to indicate that it has secret projects. The third, that the best way for the Government of Great Britain to protect itself from the attacks of other nations, is to follow a frank and loyal policy, which shall not disturb other nations, and which will enable her to acquire, to keep, and to count upon her allies. In the present number of our journal will be found a portion of an article on the state of Cherbourg, from which it would appear that no great activity was visible at the time the writer was at Cherbourg. However, the Admiral Romain des Fosses has brought forward his proposition for the increase of admirals of the fleet, and there is no reason to believe that the government will cease in its efforts to place the French navy on a footing which, sooner or

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later, will make it a formidable rival to the Navy of England, unless we are determined to maintain our harmless preponderance.

We hope the Volunteers are not trying to run before they are able to walk. If they prove to-day that they have got the use of their legs and of their temper, and that they can stand the excitement and perform the manœuvres or a sham fight, we may safely leave them to themselves, for they will want no teaching of ours, and will fairly have established a reputation which shall in no respect be short of marvellous.

We know that tried soldiers, restrained by discipline and by the exertions of numerous officers, become highly excited on such occasions, and that accidents are not uncommon on heavy field-days. According to the plan which has been drawn out for the sham fight, the attacking force is to consist of four divisions or regiments, of six battalions or companies each, the defending force being divided into five similar bodies, so that the weaker force shall attack the stronger. The distance between the rival armies in the first position varies from 100 to 250 yards, and all the generals in Europe could not deploy either force on the ground which is occupied by the troops, if the map be a correct guide, or in the least degree an exponent of the ground to be actually held. The attacking column, by some agency which we do not understand, dislodges its enemy from its first position to another on the left of the original ground, where it appears drawn up in seven corps in double lines, judiciously posted on the least desirable ground which it could occupy; but having effected this change, the attacking force seems to have marched back across the stream again, and refusing its right, to have taken post from its enemy on low ground about 300 yards distance. Thence it would seem to have returned to the charge, and crossing the rivulet to have driven its enemy past the ladies' tents to a line of undulations near Camden Place, at which spot the attacking bodies, being now in an unknown formation of six corps, are faced by an equal number of divisions of their opponents, and finish the day with a drawn battle. We do not pretend however to criticise severely what is meant to be a lady's companion to the scene, but we must say, that we regard with some apprehension the assemblage of such a considerable number of armed men in such a narrow space, surrounded by horses and carriages, with crowds of women and children on the ground. The intelligence of individual Volunteers can not be expected to pervade masses of men acting together for the first time. We are inclined to doubt if they will find it so easy as they might expect to take up their ground on the Common, deprived of the assistance which was so useful to them on the occasion of the Review. They have admirable soldiers in positions of command attached to various corps, men who have seen service at home and abroad; and we can answer for it, that if they had canvassed all round, their opinion would be adverse to this demonstration, simply on the ground that their men are not fit for it. In unfitness there is always danger. The Volunteers, we trust, will not imagine for one moment that we in the smallest degree question their admirable spirit and their unspeakable utility, nor should they take it as any departure from the course which His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has uniformly pursued in reference to their interests, that he has positively refused to increase the danger and excitement, consequent upon such an assemblage in a narrow space of ground, by permitting two batteries of the Royal Artillery to be marched from Woolwich to assist at Chiselhurst.

An able pamphlet has just been published by Colonel Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B., on the "Defence of London, with Suggestions as to the Necessary Works." It is entirely in accordance with the views we have already expressed in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE as regards the Metropolis; and we doubt not the gallant officer will also entirely subscribe to what we have written this week as to the defence of Liverpool and our other great commercial ports. Colonel Jebb principally advocates a state of thorough organisation beforehand, the importance of which we have iterated again and again. He says:

"If the possibility of a near invasion be admitted, a little consideration will show the advantage of a state of preparation, which should leave no minor matters of detail to be determined when an emergency arose. Our means of resistance would thus be greatly increased, without, as a necessary consequence, entailing much additional expense. Peace and national independence we must, of course, have at any price; and as independent people we ought not long to hesitate whether to purchase it with money or with blood."

If the Government or Legislature blunder as regards the National Defences, it cannot be for want of the best advice, and sufficient warning.

A letter appeared in our leading contemporary a few days since, in which some very severe remarks were made respecting the quality of the stores supplied to the troops forming the China Expedition. It was stated that the knapsacks were of the worst quality,—of a kind served out to the disembodied Militia only, and that they were condemned in the Crimean War. We believe that the real facts of the case would considerably qualify the opinions thus expressed. When troops serve in the field their necessaries are procured through regimental arrangements, and very high prices are usually paid for the articles. When the operations in China were about to be undertaken, it was decided that necessaries should be supplied from the public stores, either free of expense, or at very reduced prices. The pattern of necessaries has been very recently altered; and those sent out to China, though not of the new pattern, were, we believe, serviceable in every way. A complaint was made that these articles should not have been sent out, which complaint was submitted to the referee who acts in cases of dispute between the officers commanding regiments and the Store Department. This officer gave it as his opinion that the articles were perfectly good and serviceable. With regard to the knapsack the only difference is, that the present pattern has a small stick fastened on to the back, and the slings are loose; whereas, the pattern sent out has no stick, and the slings are tacked on. The knapsack can be altered by the soldier himself without any difficulty whatever. With regard to the assertion that the knapsacks were condemned in the Crimea, the simple fact is, they were made after the termination of the War.

Some time ago it was stated in this journal that Sir William Mansfield had declined or refused to go to China as second in command to Sir Hope Grant, and the information thus given, though somewhat modified in a subsequent number of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, was rather confirmed by the general tenor of the news from India. We have, however, been informed on the best authority, that Sir William Mansfield neither declined nor refused to go as Sir Hope Grant's Lieutenant-General. When the Government requested him to accept that office, as much on their own confidence in his ability, as on the urgent representations of the Indian Government, General Mansfield did indeed strongly represent the inconvenience to which the course of the public service might be exposed, if the Government persisted in an arrangement which would place him under the orders of an officer, to whom for nearly three years he had been giving orders, and whose senior in rank he had been during warlike operations in India. He farther pointed out that Generals Mitchell and Napier had actually left India for their commands in China, and that considerable difficulty would therefore be experienced in arranging those matters with his own; but, in conclusion, Sir William Mansfield, having thus stated his case, informed the Government that he would proceed to Bombay, and there await their orders. This statement is due General Mansfield, and it shows that the General was ready to obey orders.

It is never too late to repair an omission which has some of the characteristics of an injustice. Well deserved praise was given to most of those connected with the management of the Volunteer Review in Hyde Park; but Sir Richard Mayne, who, with his assistant officers, had no small share in contributing to the most satisfactory result of the day's proceedings, somehow or another, has been passed over without the notice which his exertions deserved. It is customary, as indeed it is just, to give to the heads of departments full share of credit for any success which they may have achieved, and the police deserve large acknowledgments for the manner in which their duty was performed at the Volunteer Review. The vast multitudes which were unconsciously divided into surging rivulets, pent up by animated banks, are more indebted than they think to the care and forethought which controlled their movements. Sir Richard Mayne has added one to the many proofs which he has given of his fitness to deal with great emergencies, by the admirable disposition of the force under his command on the occasion of the Volunteer Review.

We find in the *Moniteur de la Flotte* a strange letter from Abd-el-kader, in reference to the disorders in Turkey. He writes to the editor of a journal in Arabic, called the *Eagle of Paris*, to tell him that in his excellent article, giving good advice to the Mussulmans, he has been writing to the dead and not to the living. The conduct of the Sultans has much to do with these evil days. All that is actually going on has, he says, been predicted by Mahomed. Although he clings to the faith of Mahomed, and relies on his prophecies, he writes in a liberal spirit. Mahomed had declared that the world will not come to an end till the majority of mankind are Christians, who have four qualities which insure them success—clemency in victory, courage in defeat, energy in attack, goodness to the poor and to the weak. To these Abd-el-kader adds, as greatest of all, the determination to resist the injustice and oppression of their kings. "My God!" he exclaims, "I weep over the annihilation of Islam! We are from God, and to Him we shall return."

We receive not a few anxious inquiries respecting the details of the amalgamation of the Imperial and Indian Armies, the principle of which Parliament has sanctioned by such large majorities. Inasmuch as these details are not yet settled, we are unable to satisfy our correspondents; but we believe that before long the whole scheme will be made public. With respect to exchanges, we have every reason to anticipate that the tendency of the new regulations will be to afford every facility to officers desiring to change from one portion of the Service to the other, that is now given for exchanging from one corps to another in the Imperial Army.

In courtesy and in justice to our excellect correspondent, we print his letters from Sicily, which have just come to hand, although his suspicions as to trifling delays in transit are amply confirmed by reference to dates. Our correspondent's letter from New Zealand gives rise to a suspicion of another kind, although it is delicately put. The commencement of actual hostilities and bloodshed seems unquestionably to be attributable to the force acting under the orders of the Government. It looks like a case of the Aborigines Protection Society.

We call attention to a letter in our correspondence on the defence of England, by an officer of high scientific and professional attainments, which certainly puts an excellent case in point as to invasion. Mr. Drake's letter to Sir Charles Napier will rather startle the quiet people who have a dreamy notion that the Admiralty, like every other body in the State, is responsible and controllable. It is an *imperium in imperio*—a Council of Three overruling the Council of Ten.

The printer at the House of Commons seems to have too much to do; probably the Printing Committee are used up by their difficult duties. Certain it is that the report on Military Organisation, presented by Sir James Graham, and laid on the table of the House and ordered to be printed nearly a week ago, has not yet made its appearance. We understand that even at the War Department they are yet without copies of the Report.

The ships of the coast-guard, eleven in number, are expected to rendezvous at Portland on the 15th inst., when they will be duly inspected if present, after which each will make the best of its course back to its station. We hope that none of the ships will have any difficulty in finding their way to the rendezvous and back again, and that the result of the inspection will be satisfactory.

We learn that the French contemplated not only a postal service from Suez to Shanghai, but from Galle to Calcutta; a Red Sea line, and a line between the Mauritius and Suez, with branches all over the world. —They say that 7 of the 13 steamers required for the Chinese line, are already on the stocks. These lines are, however, more easily traced on paper than worked out at sea.

The examination of those gentlemen who will be entitled to become surgeons, if as assistant-surgeons they pass the ordeal, is now going on. It is conducted by means of written questions prepared by the Department; and, although tolerably stringent, presents no real difficulties to a well-informed medical officer.

By a Parliamentary paper lately issued in compliance with an order of the House of Commons, we find that it would require, to man all the war-steamers now afloat, building, and in course of conversion, 112,742 seamen and marines. We have at present, serving in sailing-vessels and steamers, 70,000 seamen, marines, and boys.

By the death of Major-General G. C. Mundy, the following Army promotions will take place:—Colonel Richard French, Unattached, to be Major-General; Lieut.-Colonel M'Gee, 3rd West India Regiment, to be Colonel; and Major Savage, 91st Regiment, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

Major Paget Bayley, Unattached, and Captain Ellison, 47th Regiment, have joined the staff of Sir John Pennefather, commanding at Aldershot, as Aides-de-Camp.

The vacant post of Naval Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty the Queen has been bestowed by the Duke of Somerset on Captain James John Stopford, late in command of H.M.S. Exmouth.

The Inspector-General of Volunteers, Colonel McMurdo, C.B., left town yesterday to commence a tour of inspection of Volunteers in the northern districts.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief held a levée at the Horse Guards yesterday, which was numerously attended.

Having had occasion to use Mr. Anthony's (of Birmingham) waterproof Enfield cartridges, Government gauge, we can recommend them to Volunteers on account of their waterproof properties, and their great strength. At our request some gentlemen have tested them severely with satisfactory results.

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Some time since we had occasion to call attention to a court-martial on Lieutenant Berkeley, of Her Majesty's ship Lynx, which appeared likely to attract attention at a time when questions affecting the discipline of the Navy were warmly discussed. According to the statements which we read, Lieutenant Berkeley, though not found guilty of any very serious charge by the court-martial, had committed acts of harshness, which in some degree damaged the reputation he had acquired as an excellent service officer. We now place before our readers the copy of a Memorandum publicly read on the deck of the Lynx, which was addressed to Lieutenant Berkeley by the Admiral on the station:

Boscawen, in Simons Bay, 19th March, 1860.

Memo.—Having deemed it expedient to defer all proceedings relative to the charges adduced against you by Mr. R. Cooke, second master, in his letter of the 22nd January, and forwarded in your letter of the 25th of that month, until the termination of the Court Martial,

You are now informed that I do not intend to institute any further investigation into these accusations, and you are to acquaint Mr. Cooke that I consider them to be for the most part frivolous, and such as he should not have allowed himself to bring forward.

You are further to acquaint Mr. Cooke that the proceedings of the court-martial, as well as the spirit in which these accusations are framed, afford such conclusive evidence to my mind that he has been actuated more by motives of hostility to you, his commanding officer, than by zeal for the good of the Service, that I have ordered him to be discharged from the Lynx to the Hermes for a passage to England, for the disposal of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, forwarding to them copies of the charges and your explanation.

You are also informed that it is my intention to call their Lordships' especial attention to the grave imputations against Mr. Cooke thrown out by you in your defence, leaving it to their Lordships to decide what measures they may think necessary relative to them.

(Signed) FREDERICK WILLIAM GREY,
Rear-Admiral, and Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant Berkeley, Commanding H.M's. steam-vessel Lynx.

This document has a very important bearing on the case, and we leave it to the consideration of our readers.

MILITARY DEFENCE OF LONDON.

A lecture was delivered yesterday afternoon by Colonel Shafto Adair at the United Service Institution, Pall Mall, upon the subject of the defences of London. There was an unusually large attendance of visitors and members of the military profession, and of both Houses of Parliament. The gallant Colonel commenced by pointing out that even if Dover, Portsmouth, and Plymouth were strongly fortified, it might still be possible for an invading force to effect a landing on our coasts upon points east and west of Portsmouth. The march thence to London afforded facilities for tactical warfare scarcely to be equalled in any other country. Assuming, then, that an enemy had landed, and after one or more engagements was in sufficient force to present himself before the metropolis, he proceeded to describe the plan which he would recommend for the defence of the capital. The topographical character of London is admirably formed for resisting the progress of an enemy. There are the hills of Highgate and Hampstead on the north, Shooter's Hill on the south, and the east is covered by the marshes of the River Lea. It would be upon the south that the great attempt would probably be made by the enemy. Commencing at Barking he proposed to construct there a fort, another at Stratford, a third at Leighton, and a fourth at Stamford. These he would arm with thirty and twenty-five guns. His great object would be to prevent London being exposed to the scourge of the vertical fire of the invading forces, and which they would be certain to employ in order to terrify and alarm the inhabitants. One great difficulty against which our military would have to contend would be the "non-confidence" of the unarmed portion of the inhabitants; but with our admirable powers of organisation, and extensive system of railways, those persons could be rapidly removed to a distance from the scene of conflict. If the forts were advanced at the distances, the enemy would be removed to such a distance as to render the vertical fire harmless to the inhabitants. Proceeding to encircle the metropolis, he recommended another fort and redoubts at Hornsey, to protect the reservoirs of water for the supply of London, communicating with others upon the natural glacis formed by the Highgate and Hampstead Hill, with a smaller one in advance upon Child's Hill. Descending from the slopes of Hampstead to the Edgeware Road, he would plant a fort at Willesden, where was another reservoir of water; one at Whembley, and one upon a commanding eminence known in the neighbourhood as Horsenton Wood. This he would arm with eighty guns, as it would be, to a certain extent, the key of the position, and it would "observe" as far as Brentford Bridge. The country in this part is traversed by the Brent and the Grand Junction Canal, and could be easily inundated. At Greenford he proposed a fort of 60 guns, to be supported by various batteries of 10 guns. The bridge head of Brentford, Richmond and Kingston, would be commanded by forts, and a large one to be erected in Richmond Park. Passing to the southern division, here commended forts at Wimbledon and Tooting, to be in communication with each other by a chain of earthworks across the plain, and the waters of the river Wandle could be applied for inundation. A fort would be required near the Beulah Spa, with an advanced work in the front of the Crystal Palace, and one about a mile and a half distant, in the plain of Kent, at a spot called Rushey Common; and, finally, he proposed a fort at Blackheath. With Shooter's Hill he had not dealt in any way, having left that to be treated of by more experienced engineers. It would require 870 guns to arm all these works, and seven men would be sufficient to man each gun. With respect to the trace of the forts, he should prefer the "polygonal" for the larger ones, and the old bastion system might be applied to the smaller works. An infantry force would be required to fill up the intervals between the forts and the redoubts, and this ought to be made up as far as possible of the local forces and Volunteers. Every Volunteer division or brigade should have its alarm point at which it was to muster as early as possible, and be prepared to move to the points indicated. Fire brigades should be attached to each corps or brigade, to be available for extinguishing conflagrations arising from the fire of the enemy; and it would be a useful addition, if to each company there were attached small bodies of artificers and skilled artizans. Even if London were invested by an enemy, there need be no cause of discouragement or alarm. Napoleon succeeded in relieving the open and unfortified city of Dresden, though overmatched in every respect, and with St. Cyr he held out with 136,000 against the allied army of 170,000, and 500 guns, and with a front of battle extending over six and a quarter miles. The zone of railways which now encompassed London from the East to North Woolwich the gallant colonel proposed to divide into artillery districts, with stations at North Woolwich, Stratford, the West London Junction, thence to the banks of the Thames, Clapham, Norwood and Woolwich, with moveable guns to traverse the lines of the railways. The utmost reliance could, he was convinced, be placed upon the Volunteer forces of the country, the zeal of the population, and our great powers of organisation; and he expressed his confident opinion that the greatest military reputation might be staked upon the successful military defence of the metropolis, provided only that we recognise the possibility of invasion and were wise in time.

Sir John Burgoyne, who occupied the chair, proposed a vote of thanks to the gallant Colonel for the very able exposition he had given upon a very intricate and interesting subject.

Sir C. Pasley wished to observe that when he first obtained his commission in the Engineers, it was at the time England was threatened by the French. He had devoted a great deal of attention to the subject of fortifying London. Napoleon had no chance of succeeding against us, and he directed his arms against Germany and Russia. His (Sir C. Pasley's) opinion was, that the best way to protect London would be that which had always been found to succeed the best, viz., to attack the enemy, and not wait for him. He had seen with great pleasure the review of the Volunteers in Hyde Park, and was firmly of opinion that as they now stand they are capable of beating, if properly led, an equal number of any of the finest troops in Europe.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

LIEUTENANTS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. Dunn asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether the Lords Commissioners have any intention of ameliorating the present position of the Senior Lieutenants of the navy, either by promotion or increase of pay; and whether their lordships have considered the effect of the present system of promoting Flag Lieutenants to the rank of Commander on the termination of an admiral's command?

Lord Clarence Paget said that if the scheme which he had laid before the house were carried out, the position of the gallant body of officers referred to by the hon. member would be improved, both as regarded increase of half-pay and promotion. With respect to flag lieutenants, he begged to state that the Board of Admiralty had recently issued an order directing that in future whenever a flag officer may be permitted to nominate an officer for promotion, it is to be understood that a lieutenant when so nominated must have completed at least five years' service in that rank at the date at which the flag officer may be ordered to strike his flag, of which five years not less than three years shall have been served in a sea-going ship.

THE CASE OF DR. GUYDIR.

Colonel Greville asked the Judge Advocate whether it was true that Dr. Guydir, Assistant-Surgeon, Royal Longford Rifles, who was tried by a General Court-Martial on the 1st and 2nd days of June last, was placed in arrest on the 10th day of May last, and still remains under arrest, and debarred from practising his profession, in consequence of the finding of the Court not having yet been promulgated by the authorities; and whether it is true that six field officers and seven captains of disembodied regiments of militia are still kept under daily pay and allowances awaiting the promulgation of the sentence upon Dr. Guydir?

Mr. Headlam said that in accordance with the rules of the service Dr. Guydir was arrested on the 10th of May, and it was true that owing to some delay he was not brought to trial by court-martial until the beginning of June. Subsequently it was his duty to have two interviews with Her Majesty relative to the finding of the court-martial, and afterwards the case was submitted to the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief. These circumstances of course led to some further delay; but he was happy to inform the hon. member that Dr. Guydir would now be released. With regard to the latter part of the hon. member's inquiry, he could only give it a general denial.

KNAPSACKS.

Colonel Dunne, adverting to a paragraph which had appeared in the *Times*, asked whether the knapsacks forwarded to our troops in China by the ship Clavering were fit for immediate service.—Mr. Sidney Herbert explained that the knapsacks in question were not of the last pattern, but were perfectly good and fit for use. The question as to what was the best knapsack, had never been solved, and never would in the time of the youngest man now living. Every regiment had a different opinion on the subject. The last pattern knapsack had a stick, but the Guards did not like it; they preferred the old pattern with a sling. Although the knapsacks sent to China were of the best material, they were not of the last pattern; and in that respect the officer who issued them was blamable, although he was actuated by no bad motive. He (Mr. Herbert) had recorded his opinion that in future no knapsacks or accoutrements should be issued except of the last pattern and first class.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Brady complained of the determination of the Government not to permit the enrolment of Irish Volunteers. This determination was looked on as an imputation upon the loyalty of the Irish people, and it was the more extraordinary, as the noble Lord at the head of the Government was an Irishman, and was the first Volunteer entered in the London Irish brigade.

Lord Palmerston said that the Government did not think it expedient in the present state of things to adopt measures for organising a Volunteer force in Ireland. This resolution was not founded on any doubt of their loyalty. Feelings of animosity prevailed in that country which might lead to evil consequences if arms were placed in their hands. If national danger threatened, those feelings would disappear, and the population would unite as one man in defence of the empire.

Colonel French gave notice that on the 17th inst. he would move for leave to bring in a bill to extend to Ireland all laws and regulations applicable to volunteers in England.

ARMY ORGANISATION.

The subject of Army organisation has latterly attracted so much attention, that it is not surprising to feel the first few heavy drops of a smart shower of pamphlets falling upon us. It is a subject upon which most people have an opinion or two, more or less valuable, and which they seek to give publicity to in print with various degrees of ability. Nor is this to be deplored; the question is a very broad one, and it is only by its thorough "ventilation" that we can expect to arrive at anything like a proper comprehension of it.

Of course, we must expect to be invited to discuss a good many very crude notions, and to have a vast number of utterly impracticable crotchets submitted to our notice; but it is hardly possible that the multitude of our counsellors should be wholly devoid of wisdom, or that from this mass of tares and wheat we should be unable to glean a few blades of corn worthy of being stored away in our garners. But some skill will be necessary for this operation, and it is only by attentively considering the subject in all its bearings that we can hope to effect it successfully.

Let us take up a few favourable specimens, and see what results this system of broadcast sowing is likely to produce.

We have now before us three pamphlets, all treating of Army Organisation, and all anonymous, though the curious in such matters need not, we apprehend, have any very great difficulty in discovering the authors of at least two of them. It is not, however, with the authors that we have to do at present, but with the matter of the pamphlets themselves, and the manner in which the highly interesting subject, which they profess to discuss, is treated. They afford pretty good examples of the variety of *suggestions and opinions* which are likely to be advanced in the course of this discussion; on no two very important points do they disagree, but, on the other hand, they are as remarkable for never touching upon the same portions of the question. Each author looks at the subject through his own coloured spectacles, and sees it in a light with which he is perfectly satisfied, not in the least objecting to the glasses of his *confrères*.

A slight outline of these three pamphlets may perhaps assist to elucidate our meaning.

The first, "Note on the Re-organisation of the British Army,"* is written with the object of endeavouring "indirectly to urge attention to what is at present most defective in the executive powers and administrative efficiency of the British Army" (p. 4); and, with this view, the author, after discussing the difficulties of organisation, and those which beset the path of every administrator, proceeds to suggest the introduction of one uniform system, and the establishment of a military board. This board he proposes to constitute as follows: the Secretary of State for War, who is to be surrounded "by the best men obtainable as executive and administrative officers," viz., "1st. The Commander-in-Chief, representing the executive. 2nd. An able and experienced civil officer—the administrative. He should be a man of practical experience with troops in the field, and versed in finance and the science of administration. 3rd. A medical officer" (p. 8).

These he again assists by other officers, "each being responsible for his own arm of the Service."

For the executive staff he allows eight officers, all of them having seats at the Board, and comprising the adjutant and quartermaster-generals, officers representing each arm of the Service; an officer charged with the superintendence of the topographical and other scientific departments, and an officer charged with the manufacture of cannon, stores, and *munitions de guerre* of every possible description.

He also adds an extra executive staff, without seats at the Board, and consisting of the President of the Council of Education, the Military Chaplain, and an officer to superintend the recruiting, militia, volunteers, &c.

The "able and experienced officer above-named, who is to represent the civil element," our author proposes to assist by a commissariat officer, "with the control of all Army receipts and expenditure for effective or non-effective services," and a military storekeeper; while the director-general of the medical staff is to be accompanied by the purveyor.

Such is the scheme which our author proposes,

* *Note on the Re-organisation of the British Army, including Finance, Administration, and Legislation.* (London, 1860.)

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assigning as he goes on the duties to each of its component members. The only remarkable change which he proposes in the division of labour is the giving to the commissariat, in addition to their present work, the superintendence of barracks, clothing, and finance; the first, with the view of consolidating the departments of the Army; the second in order that the clothing, as in France, may be "entrusted to administrators of a *specialité*;" the third, to insure uniformity, and to restore the commissariat officers to the positions of high trust which they occupied so worthily previous to the transfer of the commissariat from the Treasury to the War-Office. The working of this system is then explained, together with its advantages, also "the manner in which a competent and practical executive and administrative staff might, in case of a war, be transplanted from the War-Office to the Camp in perfect working order."

The second part of the pamphlet, with which we are not so immediately concerned, refers to "Army Legislation," and every officer will be prepared to second the author in his proposition for "a revision of all warrants, standing orders of the Army, and general or local regulations," which an accumulation of orders, frequently contradictory, has rendered very desirable.

Such are briefly the views of the author of this "Note on the Re-organisation of the British Army," upon the merits of which, however great, we do not wish to expatiate at present, but pass on at once to No. 2, and see what kind of glasses the "officer of high rank," who has devised this "Scheme for the Re-organisation, Recruiting, and Instruction of the Army,"* puts on when he wishes to examine the subject. They are rather dim, we fear, and want wiping sadly. One sees very little through them, and that little not very distinctly.

The chief points on which he dwells are the liability of the nation to attack; the defects of army organisation, both in numerical amount and distribution, and the great improvements which might be effected in the distribution, recruiting, and instruction of the army; important enough subjects, we admit, to arrest attention, but unfortunately the "officer of high rank" tells us so very little we did not know before, that we confess to a feeling of disappointment as we lay down the pamphlet.

The author objects strongly to the depôt system, as interfering "with the efficiency of the volunteer regular army;" he considers that every regiment at home should be raised as soon as possible to 1400 rank and file, "and on reaching that strength should be divided into two battalions, and the system of the two battalions gradually carried into effect as a permanent organisation." He proposes that the practice of giving bounties to recruits be discontinued, and that instead "voluntary enlistment for ten years be continued, under a stipulated condition that every soldier, after serving with good conduct for that period, should be entitled to an annuity or pension, calculated on one shilling per diem, and also a gratuity, with the option of continuing his service for seven years more, and all bounties and other pensions to be discontinued" (p. 6). Finally, our author suggests that all officers on obtaining their first commissions be ordered to join their home or reserve battalions at once, and there be subjected to a regular course of practical instruction in their professional duties, under masters attached to each corps for the purpose.

These are the more important of the suggestions which the "officer of high rank" has to make; it will be seen that they are not remarkable for their originality, although, with most of them, particularly regarding the abolition of the bounty system, we heartily agree, at least in principle.

We now come to some "Suggestions for the Organisation of the British Land and Sea Forces" (3)†, the author of which so far agrees with the writers of the other pamphlets we have noticed, as to dwell upon the necessity of improving our army organisation; having done which, he parts company, and sails away on his own peculiar tack, and treats the subject after his own manner.

He recommends an increase to our Artillery, Engineers, and Cavalry, in which he considers that we are deficient as compared with the French proportions; and he further suggests the division of our forces into seven army corps, three of which he considers should be devoted exclusively to the defence of Great Britain.

Each army corps is to consist of 3000 cavalry, 18,120 infantry, 3302 artillery, 600 engineers, 400 military train, and 200 hospital corps, giving a total of 25,622; which, multiplied by seven, brings our army up to 179,354 regimental effectives, to which he makes a further addition of 7968 siege artillery-men, and 4800 engineers for the defence of fortresses at home and abroad, and 29,301 men in the depôts, thus bringing his total up to 221,423. It will be seen that these numbers fall short of those actually voted by 6308 men; a startling proposition at first sight, but which we become somewhat reconciled to on being told that this will make a greater number of men actually available, owing to the Army being relieved from the defence of maritime fortresses, that duty being allotted, according to our author's scheme, to marine infantry and artillery.

The Guards, as they at present exist, our author would abolish, replacing them by a Guards' army corps, "complete in all branches, and composed of men who have served a full term, of which a considerable portion would have been on actual service abroad." These men are to receive increased pay; and the total saving which it is calculated this scheme would effect is 1,637,769*l*. We have now read our three pamphlets, and looked at the subject of army organisation from three very different points of view. *Cui bono?* we may be tempted to exclaim. What have we learned? For our own parts, we consider that the time spent in their perusal has been far from wasted; apart from the practical value of several of the propositions which we here find brought forward, —and some of them deserve to be weighed carefully and dispassionately,—we may at least learn this, that the question of army organisation is so much broader and more difficult a one than is commonly imagined, that we should control our impatience and dissatisfaction if all the improvements which we may consider needful are not effected as rapidly and simultaneously as we may wish, nor be surprised that those on whom the duty devolves of maturing the great military changes, which cannot be much longer delayed, think long and anxiously before deciding on a system of reorganisation involving so many points of detail, and affecting so many interests.

CAMP LIFE.*

Captain Wraxall need hardly have been so nervous about his little book being swamped in the great ocean of literature, as, judging from his preface, he appears to have been. When a cork floats up against the side of a three-decker, the result is not generally very serious to either; and "Camp Life" has a buoyancy and lightness about it which would secure it from injury or permanent submersion, even among the heaviest craft or in the most troubled waters.

We have done the heavy part of the Crimean business long ago. Our great three-deckers, in the shape of those bulky blue-books and those terrible commissions, have sailed or sunk out of sight, their course marked, it is true, at times by a nasty cross-swell, which surges up now and again, but which we hope soon to see settle down altogether, and leave the waters clear; and, with the exception perhaps of such of us as wear the little blue and yellow riband, or those whose thoughts wander at times through blinding mists of tears back to the dreary plateau before Sebastopol, and the little hallowed spot on "Cathcart's Hill," we seldom talk much now of those rugged, shot-paved ravines, or trouble ourselves to revisit that "Valley of Death," which we once all knew so well. If these passages of the story, then, have somewhat lost their interest, it is not surprising that the Turkish Contingent, too, has become a thing of the past, and that it is fading into an oblivion, from which not even the bickerings of a Skene and a Beatson can rescue it. But, be this as it may, we are never sorry to have an hour's chat with such an agreeable, good-humoured companion as Captain Wraxall; to recall our Crimean and Constantinople experiences so pleasantly; and to laugh with him over those innumerable *contretemps* and disagreeables inseparable from life among the "Bono Johnnies."

Those readers who take up this little volume in this spirit will not be disappointed; and, in this lazy summer weather, we might do many worse things than take a cruise across the Mediterranean and Black Sea to Kertch; pay a flying visit to the glorious Bosphorus; and be rowed about the Golden Horn, and down to the "Sweet Waters" in a caïque, with Captain Lascelles Wraxall lolling in the stern, and making us laugh, as he rolls literary cigarettes—not too full-flavoured—for our own mutual smoking. He will tell us all sorts of capital anecdotes about the Turks, and the Turkish Contingent, in which he held a commission; about Ibrahim, his Bimbashi; about his "picturesque ruffian" of a servant, Machmet, "who was a first-rate cook, and never got drunk before six;" about Captain Rufus Spinks of the "Star-Spangled Banner;" about "Jean Taureau," the French Hercules, and Captain Martinitz, the supposed Russian spy; he will act as dragoman for you in Constantinople, and sympathise with you when you are fleeced at the Hôtel de l'Europe, and with your sufferings as you toil over the red-hot, rugged stones of Top-Khanèh Hill; and eventually, after a glimpse of the Danube, and some "chaff" with an Austrian douanier, he will land you safely in England, with not very exalted opinions either of the Turks, the *entente cordiale*, or Lord Panmure.

We have a general sensation, however, of having had a by no means disagreeable tour, with a very agreeable companion, who, if he has not shown us much that is new, has at least beguiled the time so pleasantly that we are inclined to overlook some sufficiently apparent defects of style, and forgive him occasional flippancies (as when, at page 103, he talks of a "swell coffin"), which set our teeth on edge terribly, and are very far from improving this otherwise very readable little book.

OUR HOME DEFENCES.*

The object of this little pamphlet is to urge upon the people of England the necessity for providing adequate fortifications for the defence of the metropolis; it is, therefore, almost superfluous to state that it meets with our hearty approbation. The remarks which we have considered it our duty to make since the appearance of the report of the Defence Commissioners, sufficiently indicate our own opinions on the subject; and these opinions we believe to be shared by the majority of Englishmen. There are some, however, who differ with us upon this highly interesting and important question, and such we would recommend to devote half-an-hour to an unbiassed perusal of this very honest and temperate little *brochure;* we can promise them that if they do not become converts to the author's way of thinking, they, at least, are not likely ever to regard the time so spent as wasted.

The author of "Our Home Defences" heartily approves of the proposition of the Commissioners to establish an inland arsenal; but he rather goes beyound them in proposing that Woolwich should be dismantled and stripped "as much as possible of that which renders it the most tempting bait in the world to an invader—its vast magazine of all the munitions of war, the only considerable magazine of the sort in the country" (p. 21).

But although our author, as will thus be seen, is one of those who wish by reducing the value of the more tangible portion of the prize, proportionally to diminish the temptation; and glad as he would be to see the burglar put back his files and pick-locks into his pocket, and turn away with a sigh of "*Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle,*" he does not overlook the fact that, with some people, the propensity for thieving is so powerful as to outweigh all other considerations; and it will therefore be as well, he considers, to have doors which we can lock, and bars and bolts which we can make some use of to resist an intrusion which, as Lord Overstone truly said, "must never be."

Accordingly, our author, after briefly recapitulating the various arguments in favour of rendering London secure from attack, with which, by this time, our readers will be pretty well acquainted; and after alluding more especially to those portions of the evidence of Lord Overstone and Sir John Burgoyne before the Defence Commissioners, which justify the view which, in common with ourselves, he takes of the subject, he proceeds to urge the adoption of some such plan of defence as that proposed by Lieut.-General Shaw Kennedy, C.B., in his "Notes on the Defences of Great Britain and Ireland;" with which gallant officer's opinion he tells us his own pretty nearly coincides.

It will hardly be necessary to remind our readers that the leading feature in General Kennedy's scheme was his proposition to surround London, Woolwich, Greenwich, and Deptford with a chain of strong forts, thirty-nine in number; and, excepting in numerical and local details, this suggestion differed little from that since enunciated by the author of "London the Stronghold of England," in a recent number of the *Cornhill Magazine*.

The principle our author recommends to us is the same as that adopted by the Great Duke with such singular success at those celebrated lines before Lisbon; and, quoting from Sir J. H. Jones's "Memoranda Relative to the Lines of Torres Vêdras," he shows that not only on principle do the two plans of defence resemble each other, but at several essential points the positions happen to coincide.

Some such measures as those referred to, and recommended in this little pamphlet we consider to be necessary to the security of our capital; and we believe, as our author observes, they are calculated to ensure "a successful result to our defensive operations," should our first and great line of defence held by our fleets fail us for a moment.

Captain W. D. Malton has already prepared some of the very best manuals for Volunteer Corps. He possesses a power of lucid arrangement which is exceedingly valuable in military essays. In a little pamphlet of some twenty odd pages, called "Company Manœuvres, or Suggestions for Company Drill," published by W. Clowes and Son, 14, Charing Cross, Captain Malton has given a fresh proof of his ability and professional acquirements, which is not the less worthy of notice because he freely acknowledges his obligations to Colonel Lysons. We recommend with great confidence to the officers of Volunteer Corps and to Drill Instructors the exceedingly useful little manual.

About two years since it is said, Louis Napoleon, in the course of conversation with a member of the then existing English Government, said, "As long as I live, I will endeavour to avert a war between the two countries; but, as the sovereign of France, I have a duty to perform, and while I have the power I will place the French Navy in a position befitting the empire, for I will not give my successors any reason for saying, should they have to conduct a war with you, that I had not properly used all the resources at my command. Now," added he, "I intend to have 50 line-of-battle ships, none of your middling sort, but vessels with a propelling power averaging from 800 to 1000 horses; and, as you have to depend more upon your Navy than I have, and have such an extended colonial dominion to protect, I would recommend you to build 100."

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* *Scheme for the Reorganisation, Recruiting, and Instruction of the Army.* A paper prepared by an officer of high rank, and read at the Royal United Service Institution by Colonel the Hon. James Lindsay, M.P., March 23rd, 1860.

† *Suggestions for the Organisation of the British Land and Sea Forces.* (London, 1860.)

* *Camp Life; or, Passages from the Story of a Contingent.* By Lascelles Wraxall, Author of the "Armies of Europe," &c. (London: Skeet, 1860.)

* *Our Home Defences.* (London, 1860.)

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NAVAL UNIFORMS.

Admiralty, 3rd July, 1860.

The following is the description of the uniforms which, in pursuance of Her Majesty's pleasure, are in future to be worn by the officers, seamen, and boys of the Royal Navy, viz. :—

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET.

Dress Uniform. *Coat.*—Blue cloth, double breasted, ten buttons in each row, three inches apart across the breast; white collar sloped off in front, one and three-quarters inch gold lace of the navy pattern along the top and front edges, and one inch lace along the bottom edge, coming partly on the coat; blue cuffs, with one and three-quarters inch lace round the top; white slash pointed flaps in the sleeve with three small buttons, and one inch lace round the outside edge; four rows of five-eighths of an inch distinction lace round the sleeve above the cuff, at such distance from each other as place them within the length of the slash, *the upper row to form a circle, two inches in diameter, in the centre of the top sleeve, of* all *the coats of Officers of the Military Branch;* pointed blue flaps on the skirt, laced all round with one and three-quarters inch lace, and three buttons under them; a row of one inch lace to encircle the hip buttons and form a point above them on the seam; and bottom of lappel and front and back edges of the skirt to be laced with the same; the skirts to begin at one-fifth the circumference from the front edge, and to be lined with white kerseymere; one button at the bottom of each plait. *Buttons.*—Raised, gilt, and one inch in diameter, indented with a round rim, and within, an anchor and a cable, and a crown over between two wreaths of laurel; the small buttons to be half an inch in diameter. *Epaulettes.*—Two gold epaulettes with embroidered straps, oak leaf and acorn pattern, with pearl crescent and edging, three stars within the crescent and one star on the strap, above it crossed batons surmounted by a crown; a double row of dead and bright loose bullions three inches long, and one inch and a quarter in circumference. N.B.—The devices on all the Executive Officers' epaulettes to be embroidered in silver according to patterns, except batons and swords, which are to be solid. *Trowsers.*—Blue cloth, with one-and-three-quarters inch gold lace down the outside seam, to be worn over boots, between the 1st October and the 30th April; and white duck, over boots, between the 1st May and 30th September. *Cravat or Stock.*—Black silk. *Hat.*—Cocked; the flaps eight and a half inches in the back, seven and a half inches in the front, five and three-quarter inches at each corner, bound with gold lace two inches wide, showing one inch on each side. Black silk cockade, five inches wide, looped with six gold dead and bright bullions, three and a-half eights of an inch wide, the two centre twisted, with a button of the same size and pattern as that on the coat; and tassels with five gold and five blue bullions each. *Sword.*—The hilt solid, half basket guard, with raised bars, and crown and anchor badge, lion-head back piece, white fish skin gripe, bound with three gilt wires; outside length, five inches and three-quarters; inside length, four inches and a-half. The blade slightly curved, thirty-one inches and a-quarter long, and one inch and three-eighths wide at the shoulder, with a flat back and the blade ground hollow to within eleven inches of the end, with a double-edged spear point. *Scabbard.*—The top and middle lockets to be four and three inches and a-half long respectively; to have loops and rings, and to be ornamented with embossed oak leaves in bas-relief; the chape to be seven inches and a-half long, and to have oak leaves, as above, round the upper part, and a honeysuckle ornament at the end. *Sword Knot.*—Blue and gold rope, twenty three inches long, with ditto ditto vellum basket-work head, and twelve gold bullions; a piece of the same sort of cord, fourteen inches and three-quarters long, is to be fixed to the hilt, to which the knot is attached. *Sword Belt.*—Blue morocco leather, lined, full one inch and a-half wide in the girdle; single, one inch wide, sword slings on carriages; the whole embroidered in gold, with oak leaves and acorns down the middle, and margined with a straight line near each edge. Gilt mounting with circular clasp in front, two inches diameter, laurel embossed edges, crown anchor, and laurel on the centre; embossed carriage buckles, plain girdle buckles, and rings, the latter one inch and three-quarters diameter in the centre; a plain, strong gilt hook attached to the ring to suspend the sword short.

Undress Uniform.—*Coat*—Blue cloth, double breasted, eight buttons in each row, with padded turn-down collar; pointed flaps with three notched holes, and buttons under; round cuffs, with three buttons, the sleeves laced the same as the full dress coat, omitting the slash. *Buttons.*—The same. *Epaulettes.*—The same as in dress. *Waistcoats.*—White or blue cloth or kerseymere, single breasted, with small buttons. *Trowsers.*—Blue cloth, with or without gold lace on the seams; in warm climates or on the home station in summer, Officers may wear white duck. *Cravat or Stock.*—Black silk. *Hat.*—The same, or without lace. *Sword.*—The same. *Scabbard.*—The same. *Sword Knot.*—The same. *Sword Belt.*—Black morocco leather, of the same width as in full dress, but without embroidery, with round slings; the mountings and edges to be the same as in dress.

ADMIRAL.

Dress Uniform.—The same uniform and appointments as Admiral of the Fleet, except that there are to be three rows only of distinction lace on the sleeves; and the *Epaulettes*—are to have lace straps, with three stars within the crescent, above them crossed sword and baton, surmounted by a crown.

Undress Uniform.—The same as Admiral of the Fleet, except that the *Coat*—is to have three rows only of distinction lace on the sleeves. *Epaulettes.*—The same as in dress.

VICE-ADMIRAL.

Dress Uniform.—The same uniform and appointments as an Admiral, except that the *Coat*—is to have two rows only of distinction lace on the sleeves; and *Epaulettes*—two stars only within the crescent, under the crossed baton and sword.

Undress Uniform.—The same as an Admiral, except that the *Coat*—is to have two rows only of distinction lace on the sleeves. *Epaulettes.*—The same as in dress.

REAR-ADMIRAL.

Dress Uniform.—The same uniform and appointments as an Admiral, except that the *Coat*—is to have one row only of distinction lace on the sleeves; and *Epaulettes*—one star, of a larger size, within the crescent, under the crossed baton and sword.

Undress Uniform.—The same as an Admiral, except that the *Coat*—is to have one row of distinction lace on the sleeves. *Epaulettes.*—The same as in dress.

COMMODORES OF THE FIRST CLASS, AND CAPTAINS OF THE FLEET WHEN NOT FLAG OFFICERS.

Dress Uniform.—The same as a Rear-Admiral, with the following exception: *Epaulettes.*—The same pattern as the Admirals, but the bullions to be bright, with an anchor and chain cable within the crescent, above it a star, surmounted by a crown.

Undress Uniform.—The same as a Rear-Admiral, except that the epaulettes are to be the same as in dress.

COMMODORES OF THE SECOND CLASS.

Dress Uniform.—The same as Commodores of the First Class, with the following exceptions: *Coat.*—The one and three-quarters inch lace on the cuffs, the lace on the bottom edge of lappel and on front and back edges of skirt, to be omitted; the lace round top edge of the collar to be one and a half inch wide, and three-quarters of an inch along the bottom; one and a half inch lace round the flaps, and three-quarters of an inch on slash in sleeve; and one inch to encircle the hip buttons. The sleeves to have four rows of half inch distinction lace round them. *Buttons.*—The same as the Admirals, omitting the laurel wreaths. *Trowsers.*—The lace on the outside seam to be one and a half inch wide.

Undress Uniform—The same as Commodores of the First Class, except that the sleeves are to be laced the same as the dress coat, omitting the slash, and to have notched holes to the three buttons on the cuffs. *Buttons.*—The same as in dress.

CAPTAINS AND COMMANDERS.

Dress Uniforms.—The same as Commodores of the Second Class, with the following exceptions: *Coat.*—The sleeves to have three rows of half-inch distinction lace for Captains, and two for Commanders. The lace round hip buttons for Commanders to be omitted. *Epaulettes.*—Captains of three years' standing the same as Commodores. Those under three years' standing to be distinguished by the anchor, surmounted by a crown; and Commanders by the anchor surmounted by a star, and the bullions to be only two inches and three-quarters long, and one inch and one-eighth in circumference. *Hats.*—The same as the Admirals, but bound with black silk instead of gold lace, of the oak-leaf pattern, and looped with four *bright* gold bullions, the two centre twisted. *Scabbards.*—The same as the Admirals, but the chape to be only six inches and-a-half long; both lockets and chapes to be ornamented with fluted threads and scrolls instead of oak-leaves. *Sword-Belts.*—Black morocco leather lined, the same dimensions as the Admirals, embroidered in gold, with three straight lines, one down the middle, and one at each margin near the edge; gilt clasps, with circular fronts, with embossed laurel edges, crown and anchor in the centre; plain carriage and girdle buckles, and plain gilt ring and hook.

Undress Uniform.—The same as Commodores of the Second Class, with the following exceptions:—*Coat.*—To have three rows of distinction lace round the sleeves for Captains, and two rows for Commanders. *Epaulettes.*—The same as in dress. *Hats.*—The same. *Scabbards.*—The same. *Sword Belts.*—The same as the Admirals, omitting the laurel in the centre of the clasp.

LIEUTENANTS.

Dress Uniform.—The same uniform and appointments as Commanders, with the following exceptions: *Coat.*—The lace to be only one inch wide instead of one inch and a half; and half an inch instead of three-quarters of an inch; and the sleeves to have one row of distinction lace round them. *Epaulettes.*—To be the same as Commanders, with the anchor only within the crescent. *Trowsers.*—The lace on the outside seam to be one inch wide. *Hats.*—To be looped with only two bullions, twisted. *Sword Belts.*—To have only two straight lines, one near each edge.

Undress Uniform.—The same as Commanders, with one row of distinction lace round the sleeves. *Epaulettes.*—The same as in dress. *Hats.*—The same. *Sword Belts.*—The same as Commanders.

MASTER OF THE FLEET.

Dress Uniform.—The same uniform and appointments as a Commander, except that the *Epaulettes*—are to have crossed anchors, without cables, within the crescent, surmounted by a gold and silver star on the strap.

Undress Uniform.—The same as a Commander. *Epaulettes.*—The same as in dress.

MASTERS.

Dress Uniform.—The same uniform and appointments as Lieutenants, except that the *Epaulettes*—are to have crossed anchors, without cables, within the crescent.

Undress Uniform.—The same as Lieutenants. *Epaulettes.*—The same as in dress.

MATES.

Dress Uniform.—The same uniform and appointments as Lieutenants, with the following exceptions: *Coats.*—The lace to be only three-quarters of an inch wide, and the sleeves to have one row of quarter-inch braid round them instead of lace. *Trowsers.*—To have no lace on the outside seams. *Epaulettes.*—Instead of epaulettes, two shoulder-straps of the same pattern as Lieutenant's epaulettes, without bullion, with the anchor within the crescent.

Undress Uniform.—*Coats.*—The same as Lieutenants, except to have one row of quarter inch braid round the sleeves instead of lace. *Trowsers.*—Same as in dress. *Shoulder Straps.*—The same as in dress.

SECOND MASTERS.

Dress Uniform.—The same uniform and appointments as Mates, except that the devices on the straps are to be the same as the Masters.

Undress Uniform.—The same as the Mates, except that the devices on the straps are to be the same as the Masters.

MIDSHIPMEN.

Coat.—Blue cloth, single breasted, with nine notched holes on each breast, and three on each cuff and pocket-flap, with buttons to correspond, lined with white serge, stand-up collar, with a white turn-back on each side of the collar, with notched hole and button. *Buttons.*—The same as other officers. *Swords.*—No swords, but a dirk according to pattern. *Dirk Belts.*—The same as the Lieutenant's undress belt, but with frog instead of slings. *Hat.*—The uniform cap only.

MASTER'S ASSISTANT.

The same as Midshipmen, but instead of the white turn-back, a button-hole of blue twist at each end of the collar, with a corresponding button.

NAVAL CADETS.

The same as Midshipmen, but instead of the white turn-back, a button-hole of white twist on the collar, with a corresponding button.

GUNNERS, BOATSWAINS, AND CAPRENTERS.

Coat.—Blue cloth; if lined, to be with serge, *fall*-down collar, blue lappels to button across, and round cuffs; nine buttons on the lappels, and three on each cuff and pocket, with corresponding blue twist button-holes, and three buttons in the folds of the skirts. Plain gilt buttons, with an anchor and cable engraved thereon. *Waistcoat.*—White. *Cravat or Stock.*—Black. *Hat.*—Cap only. *Sword.*—Of the same pattern and length as Commissioned Officers, but the back-piece of the handle is to be plain, with a flute round the top and down the back, with a black fish-skin gripe, bound with three gold wires; the etchings on the blade not blued or gilt. *Sword-Knot.*—Of blue silk, mixed with gold fringe, but no bullion. *Sword-Belt.*—The same as Mate's undress belt.

PETTY OFFICERS, SEAMEN, AND BOYS.

Blue Cloth Jacket.—To be made of navy blue cloth, double-breasted, with stand and fall collar, sleeves sufficiently large to go easily over a duck and serge frock, to reach to the hip, with an opening at the cuffs on the seam, with two small black buttons, one inside breast pocket on the left side, and seven black-horn crown and anchor buttons seven-tenths of an inch in diameter, on each side, according to a pattern. *Blue Cloth Trowsers.*—To be made of Navy blue cloth, of the ordinary naval pattern, fitting tight at the waistband, with two pockets and a broad flap, and stained bone buttons. *Duck or White Drill Frock.*—To be made with collar and wristbands of blue jean, each having a border of three rows of three sixteenths of an inch white tape, one-eighth of an inch apart, with one white metal dead-eye button at each of the wrists. *Duck Trowsers.*—To be made of white duck, in a similar manner to the blue trowsers, with white metal dead-eye buttons. *Blue Serge Frock.*—To be made of the same material and pattern as that now in use. *Pea Jacket.*—To be of blue flushing, the same as the present pattern and material, with seven buttons on each side, black horn, navy pattern, one and one-third inch in diameter. *Black Silk Handkerchief.*—*Hat.*—To be black or white according to climate. The hat to be four inches high in the crown, three inches wide in the rim, and seven inches across the crown, and made of sennet, covered with brown holland painted black, with a hat ribbon bearing the ship's name; and in warm climates the same hat uncovered. A chin-stay to be attached to the hat. *Cap.*—To be worn at night, and at sea when ordered. The cap to be made round, of No. 1 cloth, and partially stiffened across the crown, similar in shape to that worn by naval officers, without the peak. Diameter across the crown, for men ten inches, for boys nine inches, with a ribbon bearing the ship's name. A chin-stay to be attached to the cap. *Woollen Comforter.*—To be of a dark blue colour. *Badges.*—Petty officers and leading seamen are to wear an embroidered mark of distinction on the upper part of the left sleeve of their jacket, viz.:—Chief Petty Officers—Crown and anchor, encircled with laurel; First Class Petty Officers—Crown and Cross anchor; Second Class Petty Officers—Crown and anchor; Leading Seamen—the anchor. On a blue frock the badge is to be white, and blue on a white frock. Gunnery Instructors and Seamen Gunners are to wear an embroidered mark of distinction on the upper part of the right sleeve of their jackets, viz.: Gunnery Instructors—A gun with rifle and cutlass crossed, and crown over; Seamen Gunners, 1st Class—A gun and crown; Seamen Gunners, 2nd Class—A gun. On the blue frock the badge is to be of red cloth, and blue on the white frock. Badges and buttons of the approved pattern will be supplied to Her Majesty's ships for issue.

CIVIL BRANCHES.

The coats of all ranks to be single breasted, at angles with the skirt; the distinction laces to be carried round the sleeves; the epaulettes to have silver instead of gold edging to the straps quarter-of-an-inch wide, to be continued round inside the crescent, and outside below it; the devices thereon to be embroidered in gold and silver; the loops of cocked hats to be of half-inch gold lace instead of bullion; the tassels to be flat; and the cap, badges, and peaks of caps of those officers entitled to wear them, to be embroidered in gold, as per patterns.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF NAVAL HOSPITALS AND FLEETS.

Dress and Undress.—The same uniform and appointments as Rear-Admiral, with the following exceptions: *Coat.*—Nine buttons to be worn on the breast placed by threes. *Epaulettes.*—The sword and baton to be omitted, and instead thereof an additional star on the epaulette strap.

INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

Dress and Undress.—The same uniform and appointments as Commodores of the First Class, with the following exceptions: *Coat.*—Nine buttons to be worn on the breast placed by threes. *Epaulettes.*—To have a crown on the strap, and a star placed within the crescent, omitting the anchor.

DEPUTY-INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

Dress and Undress.—The same uniforms and appointments as Captains, with the following exceptions: *Coat.*—Nine buttons to be worn on the breast placed by threes. *Epaulettes.*—To have a crown on the strap, and a star placed within the crescent, omitting the anchor.

STAFF SURGEONS.

Dress and Undress.—The same uniform and appointments as Captains under three years, with the following exceptions: *Coat.*—Nine buttons to be worn on the breast, placed by threes. *Epaulettes.*—To have a crown only placed within the crescent.

SURGEONS.

Dress and Undress.—The same uniforms and appoint

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ments as Commanders, with the following exceptions: *Coat.*—Nine buttons to be placed on the breast by threes *Epaulettes.*—To have a star only placed within the crescent.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS OF SIX YEARS' SERVICE ON FULL PAY.

DRESS AND UNDRESS.—The same uniforms and appointments as Lieutenants, with the following exceptions:—*Coat.*—Nine buttons to be worn on the breast placed by threes. *Epaulettes.*—The anchor to be omitted.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

DRESS AND UNDRESS.— The same uniform and appointments as Mates, with the following exceptions:—*Coat.*—Nine buttons to be worn on the breast placed by threes. *Shoulder Straps.*—Omitting the anchor.

SECRETARIES TO COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

DRESS AND UNDRESS UNIFORM.—The same uniform and appointments as Commanders, with the exceptions specified above for the civil branches; and, *Coat.*—Eight buttons on the breast by pairs. *Epaulettes.*—To have an embroidered gold and silver star within the crescent. *Hat.*—To have the loop of half-inch gold lace instead of bullion, and flat tassels.

SECRETARIES TO JUNIOR FLAG OFFICERS.

DRESS UNIFORM.—The same as Secretaries to Commander-in-Chief, with the following exceptions: *Coat.*—The lace to be only one inch wide, instead of one inch and a half, and half an inch, instead of three-quarters of an inch, with one row of distinction lace round sleeves. *Epaulettes.*—The same size as Lieutenants, with silver edging to the straps and crescent as above, but without the devices thereon. *Belt.*—The same as Lieutenants. *Hat.*—The same as Secretaries to Commanders-in-Chief, but with a single loop of gold lace. Secretaries to Flag Officers may wear the uniform of the rank they hold.

UNDRESS UNIFORM.—The same as Secretaries to Commanders-in-Chief, with one row of distinction lace round sleeves. *Epaulettes.*—The same as in dress. *Hat.*—The same. *Belt.*—The same as Lieutenants. Secretaries to Flag Officers may wear the undress uniform of the rank they hold.

PAYMASTERS.

DRESS AND UNDRESS UNIFORM.—The same as Secretaries to Junior Flag Officers.

NAVAL INSTRUCTORS.

Naval Instructors are not required to wear any uniform whatever; but if they do it is to be the following:

DRESS AND UNDRESS UNIFORM.—Unless in Holy Orders, the same as Secretaries to Junior Flag Officers, except that the eight buttons on the breast of the coat are to be placed at equal distances, and without epaulettes, or lace to the trowsers.

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTERS.

DRESS UNIFORM.—The same as Paymasters, with the following exceptions: *Coat.*—The lace to be only three-quarters of an inch wide, and one row of a quarter of an inch gold braid round the sleeves. *Trowsers.*—To have no lace. *Epaulettes.*—Two shoulder straps, the same as Mates, without the device, but with silver edging to the straps and crescents.

UNDRESS UNIFORM.—The same as Paymasters, except one row of quarter of an inch gold braid round sleeves of coats instead of lace. *Epaulettes.*—The same as in dress.

CLERKS.

DRESS AND UNDRESS UNIFORM.—The same as the undress uniform of the Assistant-Paymasters, but without the shoulder strap. *Hat.*—Cap only; no sword.

ASSISTANT-CLERKS.

The undress uniform of Clerks, omitting the gold braid round sleeves of coats.

INSPECTOR OF MACHINERY.

DRESS AND UNDRESS UNIFORM.—The same uniform as Secretaries to Commander-in-Chief, except that the coat is to have eight buttons on the breast placed by fours. *Epaulettes.*—To have a gold anchor within the crescent, surmounted by a gold star.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.

DRESS AND UNDRESS UNIFORM.—The same uniform as Secretaries to Junior Flag-Officers, except that the coats are to have eight buttons on the breast placed by fours.

ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS—FIRST CLASS.

DRESS AND UNDRESS UNIFORMS.—The same as Assistant-Paymasters, except that the coats are to have eight buttons on the breast placed by fours; and to wear the uniform cap instead of the cocked hat. *Swords.*—Of the regulation pattern.

ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS—SECOND CLASS.

DRESS AND UNDRESS UNIFORM.—The undress uniform of Assistant-Engineers of First Class. *Caps.*—Same as First Class; no sword or dirk.

ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS—THIRD CLASS.

DRESS AND UNDRESS UNIFORM.—The same as the Second Class, omitting the gold braid round the sleeves of coats. *Caps.*—The same as the First Class; no sword or dirk.

MEMORANDA.—Full dress is to be worn only on State occasions. The undress coat, with epaulettes, cocked hat, and sword, are to be worn at Courts-Martial. On all special duties, such as Medical Surveys, examination of Candidates &c., as well as upon ordinary occasions of duty, frock coat, with the cap and sword, is to be considered sufficient dress. *Trowsers.*—On all occasions of full dress, officers shall wear white trowsers, over boots, between the 1st May and 30th September, and blue trowsers between the 1st October and the 30th April. *Great Coats.*—The great coats for Officers are to be of blue cloth, double breasted, with the number and arrangement of buttons according to the undress uniform assigned to their respective ranks, omitting the pocket flaps; with padded turn-down collar, and with the rows of lace or braid round the sleeves the same as the undress coats. All Officers, except Midshipmen, Master's Assistants, Clerk's Assistants, Cadets, and Warrant Officers, may wear a blue frock, made according to the directions given above for great coats, with the same distinctions of lace or braid on the sleeves. Admirals and Commodores of the First Class may wear epaulettes with their frock and great coats, and on such occasions the cocked hat and sword must also be worn. *Jackets.*—All officers may wear *on board their ship*, a round jacket, without skirts, with their respective arrangement of buttons and distinction lace, double breasted for the Military Branch, except Midshipmen, Master's Assistants, and Cadets, who are to wear single breasted jackets, the same as the Civil Branch. *Caps*—are to be of blue cloth, the diameter of the top to be eight inches, with a black mohair band one-and-a-half inch wide. Admirals and Commodores of the First Class, and officers of the Civil Branches ranking with them, to have the peak embroidered all round in gold; Commodores of the Second Class, Captains and Commanders, and Officers of the Civil Branches ranking with them, the peak embroiderd on the front edge only; and all other officers a plain peak. The Military Branch to be distinguished by the embroidery on the peak, which is to be of oak leaves, and a device placed in the front of the cap, consisting of a crown embroidered in gold and silver and a silver anchor, surrounded by gold laurel wreaths. The Civil Branches by plain embroidery and the same device embroidered in gold. The peaks of all caps not embroidered to be of patent leather, when embroidered, to be of blue cloth bound with patent leather. *Round Hats.*—Officers, during bad weather when on board their ships, may wear a round black hat, with a narrow black band and buckle, and a black silk or leather cockade, with a loop of gold lace half the width of the broad lace on their dress coats, or, if they have no lace on their coats, of black silk ribbon. Midshipmen, Master's Assistants, and those ranking with them, and Cadets, to have a loop of gold twist. *Belt.*—The sword belt to be worn over the coat. The new regulations may be adopted at once by officers requiring uniforms, and they are to come into full force after 1st January, 1861.

My Lords desire that the Commander-in-Chief and the Captains of Her Majesty's ships will prevent any Officer serving under their command from deviating, in any way whatever, from the foregoing Regulations.

By command of their Lordships,
C. PAGET.

To all Commanders-in-Chief, Captains, and Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels.

OFFICIAL NAVY LIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I beg to draw your attention to an error in the official Navy List, of equal, if not greater importance, than those you directed attention to in your last impression. At page 104, under the head of Royal Marines, we read, "Chatham, 1st division—Portsmouth, 2nd division, &c. Artillery, 5th division." Thus reversing the order of affairs, and placing the Artillery on the left of the Infantry.—I am, sir, yours, &c.,

OBSERVER.

SOLDIERS' RATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE (some time ago) under the head of "Soldiers' Rations," that subject is so handled that the unprofessional reader, or the retired professional one, would feel assured that the soldier is not only the worst fed man, but the most imposed upon in the Queen's dominions. Let me detail the real state of the case. First, as to contracts. They are made six-monthly for bread and meat—a very excellent arrangement, as it enables middle men of the locality where the troops are quartered, to compete. The writer of the article is quite in error when he states "that a gentleman comes down who does nothing else but make contracts;" for in this district alone, the number of tenders for the current period is as follows:—Fuel, 8; Light, 16; Forage, 18; Bread, 18; Meat, 24.

To sneer at the system of analysing the bread, and talk of "wheels within wheels," is to accuse the officers deputed by Government to assure the soldier good food of connivance with fraudulent contractors. The following is the system. The district commissariat officer goes to the store at uncertain periods, and takes one of the loaves then issuing to the troops; he seals it and sends it up to F. Abel, Esq., chemist to the War Department, Woolwich. It is there subjected to chemical and microscopical examination, and I quote from the several reports I have had:—

"No adulteration was found; the loaves being of very fair quality."

"Of fair quality, and free from adulteration."

"Free from adulteration, that from ——— insufficiently baked."

"Free from adulteration, and of fair quality."

"The loaves are made of genuine wheat flour, free from mineral adulteration, and otherwise of fair quality."

"All the samples were free from adulteration of any description, and of excellent quality."

Thus, it must be allowed, if the "bread be highly adulterated, wretchedly baked and prepared," it would be discovered. The article goes on, "where practicable the Government should bake its own bread." Yes, so say I; and kill its own meat too. But when may that be expected, with a Secretary of State for War who refuses to include in his estimate some 1500*l.* or 1600*l.* for the erection of commissariat premises, and yet promises 2000*l.* for a soldiers' institute in this garrison?

Now for meat. The writer of the article says, "not the slightest trouble is taken to see whether the quality is good or bad," and in your issue of the 12th May, "Hic et Ubique" indorses this. Now, neither the one nor the other can be regimental officers, or, if so, they don't do their duty by their men. On the meat being delivered into barracks by the contractor a regimental board is held upon it. It may be argued, what do regimental officers know about meat? Probably, when they first join, as much as they do about drill; but attention to "Rations" may enable an officer to distinguish between lean meat and well-fed meat; between stale meat and sweet; between old bull and four-year old ox and heifer. Besides, has he not his quartermaster's experience; has he not (as I often witness) half-a-dozen men from the ranks (butchers before enlistment) to call in? Shame to any regimental officer who "depends on the judgment of the quartermaster-sergeant." That meat is sometimes brought into barracks not up to the contract is undoubted; that contractors, if they find the inspecting officers ignorant, or worse still, careless, will take advantage of it, I allow. But whether it be the honesty of Kentish contractors, or the strictness of the inspecting officers here, or the system adopted by the commissariat, I don't know, but after 16 years' experience in various parts of the world, I assert that nowhere have I seen such excellent bread and meat as are issued in this district. Meat has been and will be condemned, but, as a rule, I say it is first-rate here.

Now for the groceries. I quite agree with the writer of the article in your issue of the 5th May. For the soldiers' sake they should be issued through the commissariat. He will gain in quality and economy. Ask any non-commissioned officer or private, and he'll say, "No, let us buy our own," *i.e.*, let us get our quid and tot into the bargain! Where would he get the following unadulterated for 1½*d.*, ¼ lb. bread, 1⅜ oz. sugar, ½ oz. coffee, ⅛ oz. tea, 1 oz. salt, ⅛ oz. pepper. ✻ The arrangement answers well at Aldershot and the Curragh: why should it not forthwith be introduced into our large garrisons?

I enclose two forms of our contracts that you may see the system we are working on; and I conclude for the present with the assurance that I am, sir, &c.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

SAILORS' HOME AND DESTITUTE SAILORS' ASYLUM.—The Monthly Meeting of the Directors of the above Institutions was held on Thursday last in the Museum of the Sailors' Home, Well Street, London Docks. Present—Admiral W. Bowles, C.B., President, in the chair; Vice-Admiral Harcourt; Captain Hon. Francis Maude, R.N.; Captain C. J. Bosanquet, R.N.; Captain A. Chapman, H.C.S.; Wm. Gaussen, Esq.; Montague Gore, Esq. The Secretary presented the accounts, by which it appeared that, during the last two months, the average number of boarders at the Home has been 241, while, since the opening of the Institution in 1835, 114,295 seamen have been received as boarders. The amount of money remitted by sailors to their friends in the country, during May and June, has been 482*5l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, and the amount deposited in the Board of Trade Savings' Bank, 605*l.* 6*s.* It was also shown, that during the first six months of the present year, 154 seamen had been enrolled at the Sailors' Home for the Royal Naval Reserve Volunteer Force; and, in obedience to an order of the House of Commons, a return has been made, by which it appeared that the Sailors' Home had been erected entirely by private contributions, without any assistance by royal or parliamentary grants. With reference to the Destitute Sailors' Asylum, the return stated that the institution was also built, and had been sustained solely by private contributions; and since its opening in 1827, it has afforded shelter, food, and clothing to 39,234 distressed seamen of all nations, 86 of whom have been thus relieved during the last two months.

SYRIA.—The news which has just been received from Syria is of a very serious character, so much so as to render intervention on our part inevitable. Yesterday a despatch was received dated Beyrout, June 23rd, which says, "Affairs in this province are looking blacker and blacker. Yesterday we had the fearful news of the village of Dheis-el-Kamar being sacked, burnt, and every Christian male, to the number of two thousand and more, being put to the sword by the Druses, who a fortnight before had disarmed them, in cold blood. The women and children were allowed to escape and reached the mouth of the Damoor river, half way between this and Sidon, yesterday, whence they were brought up last night and this morning, to the number of 1100, by H.B.M. ships Gannet and Mohawk. Of the men of Dheis-el-Kamar, not more than thirty have escaped. The town is all burnt. The refugees say that the Turkish soldiers sided with the Druses, helping them to butcher the people, and that they, the Sultan's troops, were the only people who insulted the women, of whom not a few met with the worst treatment by them. Beyrout itself is in a panic to-day."

PERSIAN GULF.—A private letter from Kurrachee informs us (*Bombay Times*) that there is "a row in the Persian Gulf." It is rumoured that the governor of the island of Bahrein, famous, as our readers know, for its pearl fishery, has thrown off his allegiance to the Imaum of Muscat and hoisted the Persian flag, simultaneously dismissing every English agent from the island. Captain Jones is said to have visited the island in the Semiramis, with the view of reasoning the governor into submission, but without effect. The Tigris was thereupon dispatched from Bassadore to Kurrachee, and Captain Jones has gone on to Muscat. From the shape in which this rumour reaches us we can in no way vouch for its accuracy.

Mr. Eastman, whose name appears in our obituary, entered the navy in the year 1826, and served in the flag ships Spartiate, St. Vincent, Asia, and Vernon, under Lord Amelius Beauclerk, G.C.B., Sir Thomas Foley, G.C.B., Admiral Sir William Parker, Bart., G.C.B., and Rear-Admiral Samuel Hood Inglefield C.B., and five years in the Excellent gunnery instruction ship, Portsmouth. In 1851, Mr. Eastman began to prepare gentlemen for examination for naval cadetships with much success. He died almost suddenly of disease of the heart, on Sunday the 1st instant, at his residence.

We learn from Paris that the manœuvres which will take place this year at the camp at Châlons are principally intended to decide upon the expediency of transforming all the heavy cavalry of the French army into light cavalry. The Emperor, after the last campaign in Italy, entertained the idea of effecting this transformation, which was, however, opposed by Marshal Randon, the War Minister. To arrive at a decision, it has therefore been resolved to try the experiment at the camp of Châlons, and on his return from the baths of Aix-la-Chapelle, Marshal Randon will accompany the Emperor to the camp for this purpose.

On the 5th of June last the Pekin was to leave Point de Galle for China, having on board the two ambassadors and their suites. Up to that date the missing mails had not been recovered, and only 100 packets of bullion, together with Her Majesty's autograph letter to the Emperor of China, Lord Elgin's credentials and instructions, and his orders of the Thistle and the Bath. Baron Gros, also, has recovered, not, indeed, the autograph letter of the Emperor, but a blank sheet of paper on which the letter had been written. The luggage that was recovered might as well have been left at the bottom of the sea, so ruined was it by the sea water, &c.

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INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN SICILY.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

Palermo, 20th June.—I continue to write in the faint hope that the series of advices I have sent, *viâ* Naples, may possibly have reached you. There is nothing more annoying than to be in a position to forward late and important intelligence, and yet, although availing one's-self of every opportunity of communicating, to be in perfect ignorance as to whether the advices so sent have reached you, or have been destroyed by the Neapolitan government. As there is, however, a possibility of the former of these hypotheses, I shall continue the chain of advices on the presumption that the former ones have all arrived safely. That some delay occurs at Naples—even in case the sbirri disgorge the detained letters afterwards—is evident from the date of the reception in England of the special correspondence of the *Times*. My last dates sent were up to the 11th inst., and, consequently, there remain now but the sayings and doings of one short week to record; half that time, however, judging by past experience, suffices to produce marvellous occurrences—at least, 'tis so in Sicily. Order and confidence are becoming more and more apparent in Palermo, and the government of Garibaldi now oscillates with all the regularity of an old institution; decrees, notices, and appointments emanate daily from the "Gabinetto del Dittatore," and are duly published daily in the *Giornale Officiale*. Amongst the mob of small newspapers, to which there seems to be an addition every day, two or three having sprung into existence since I last wrote, the *Officiale* may be compared to a Triton amongst the minnows, being not only four times larger in size than any of them, but the only gazette published with authority. The progress of events may be easily gathered from the contents and tone of this government organ, seeing that there is not an opposition in existence; and so popular is the government that the press can scarcely be accused of writing it up, or the government of needing such aid at present. Garibaldi still continues to head official documents with the words, "Italia e Vittorio Emmanuele, Giuseppe Garibaldi, Comandante in capo le forze Nazionale in Sicilia, in virtu dei poteri a lui conferiti," decrees, &c., &c.; so that whether the King of Sardinia be a consenting party or not, his name is pretty freely used. The articles of the military convention, held on the 6th inst. between the Dictator, General Garibaldi, on the one part, and General Joseph Letizia, for the Royal army, on the other part, were published on the 13th inst., and run as follows:—"Through humane views, the truce is prorogued until the fulfilment of the following operations:" 1st. The sick now in the two hospitals and in the other depôts to be removed with the greatest dispatch. 2nd. That the embarkation and movement of the army on shore, equipages, materiel, artillery, horses, baggage, families, &c., be left free. 3rd. Relates to the order of embarkation of the troops and materiel, &c. 4th. Defines the place of embarkation. 5th. Relates to the evacuation of Castelluccio del Molo and Batteria Lanterna by Garibaldi without fire. 6th. Enjoins that Garibaldi consign over (*consegnerà*) all the sick and wounded in his power. 7th. Promises an exchange of prisoners *in toto* and not by number. 8th. Guarantees the delivery of the seven persons detained in the Castellamare when all the operations of the shipment or embarkation will have been completed by the departure of the garrison of Castellamare, and the delivery of the aforesaid "detenuti" at the Mole. An additional article is added to the effect, that the embarkation is to take place by the Via di Mare to the Mole of Palermo. Garibaldi's popularity seems to increase daily: and committee after committee from all parts of the island present addresses of congratulation, and express the utmost devotion to the person of their liberator, who returns suitable answers to each. Three proclamations, each bearing the signature of the Dictator, and addressed severally to the Sicilians, the *Cacciatori delle Alpi*, and the *Squadre Cittadine*, which have been extensively posted up throughout the town, attract considerable attention; and, as they are surmounted by the royal arms of Sardinia, all that can be said is, that if the King of Sardinia does not reciprocate the feeling in favour of annexation entertained by the Sicilians, his arms, name, and authority are very unceremoniously made use of. The city is quickly regaining its former appearance, and such shops as have not suffered by the bombardment are again open. The barricades are being removed; and the rubbish and *débris* of the fallen houses, which rendered part of the Via Toleda almost impassable, will soon be cleared away by the workmen at present engaged in their removal. The usual illumination continues nightly ever since the arrival of the expedition; and a capital order it is, as it prevents the possibility of a panic being raised, or robbery committed, which, were the streets without lights, might under similar circumstances be of hourly occurrence. The "squadre" armed peasants are being sent back to their homes in the country, where their presence is required for the harvest-work. The levies for the standing army and the national guard are proceeding with great regularity and rapidity, whilst the general enthusiasm of the population has not abated in the least. Every one wears the tricolor rosette, and a tricolor banner floats from a balcony or window of every house in the town. Bands of music traverse the streets at all hours, and military patrols look after the safety of the inhabitants. Subscriptions in aid of the poor and the sufferers from the late bombardment are still open and progressing, whilst many opulent individuals have not only contributed largely to this benevolent purpose, but have presented money, clothing, &c., for the troops. In fine, nothing is deficient that would exhibit the universal interest taken in the welfare of the popular national cause. Yesterday, Tuesday, the 19th instant, the Neapolitan Royal Standard on the Castellamare was hauled down at 10·45 a.m., and the tricolor hoisted amidst loud and rapturous cheering of the patriots. Thus ceased the last trace of the Bourbon rule in Palermo. The afternoon of the same day presented more than usual evidences of joy and demonstation; additional banners were displayed, the principal streets were more densely crowded, and singing parties chanting the freedom of Italy and the praises of Garibaldi, were to be met with at every turning. During the last few days the "gamins" have been amusing themselves throwing stones at the statues of defunct kings of Naples, whose marble effigies were ranged on pedestals along the Marina. The statues are all maimed in consequence; and that of Francisco Primo having been not only pulled down but decapitated, its head was borne in triumph through the streets by a rabble of shouting boys. Yesterday an event succeeded, *longo intervallo*, a much more imposing procession, that accompanying the seven "detenuti" who had been liberated from the Castellamare, and whose progress through the streets was a signal for a general outburst of rejoicing; bands, cheering, and all the other usual features of joyful demonstration, were present in abundance; and as the carriages passed through the streets garlands and bouquets were showered down upon them from the windows and balconies. The principal war news is that the force, variously stated at from 2000 to 4000 men, under Medici, has safely landed, and that a force consisting of about 2400, under Colonel (now General) Turr, has marched from Palermo into the interior. Report says the vessel laden with arms, lately taken by the Neapolitans, will be restored, as she was captured in Sardinian waters. The official gazette of yesterday, amongst other decrees and announcements, publishes the appointments of Il Signor Principe di Belmonte and di S. Giuseppe as Incaricato (Chargé d'Affaires) of the Provisional Government of Sicily to the Government of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. A decree abolishing the title of Excellency and the custom of kissing anyone's hand as a sign of respect, which are declared to be customs derived from past slavery, are the most remarkable of the announcements in the *parte officiale* of the government journal of yesterday. General Garibaldi paid a series of visits during the forenoon of this day, beginwith the Sardinian flag-ship, on leaving which he was saluted with nineteen guns, which was a public recognition of his position as viceroy or dictator. He next repaired to the Hannibal, to call on the English admiral, the Sardinian admiral's barge bearing the flag in the bow and ensign abaft conveying him and his staff on board the British flag-ship; he was there received with the guard and other honours due to his rank as major-general, but no salute fired or any public recognition of his position as dictator. The American ship next received the honour of a visit from Garibaldi, the cruise ending with a call on the French admiral.

Palermo, 29th June.—Although still in the dark as to whether all or any of my letters sent from this place have reached I still continue the series, in hopes that when the government of Naples will have satisfied themselves with their perusal they may possibly be sent on. My first letter from Sicily was sent on or about the 25th ult.; 2nd, on or about the 30th ult.; 3rd, on the 3rd inst.; 4th, on the 11th inst.; 5th, on the 22nd; so that this, with an immediate one, the date of which I do not remember, makes the seventh. The city of Palermo is fast regaining its former beautiful look; the barricades are being removed, and the *débris* of the fallen houses cleared away, so that the streets are becoming more passable. The general illumination continues, and its effect is very imposing, as well as of considerable service to the public in general. The government of Sicily seems to be holding its course evenly and progressing steadily. The *Giornale Officiale* appears regularly every day, and contains its regular quota of decreta, notizie, and novelle straniere. The extracts from the French and English newspapers occupy a prominent position in this publication, and leading articles from the *Times*, *Post*, and *Herald* are duly rendered into Italian for the benefit of the Sicilian reader. It is amusing to observe the importance with which a leader from the *Times* is regarded. Several Sicilians have gravely informed me that the editorial articles of that thunderer are written by Lord Palmerston; an opinion firmly held by almost all Sicilians, since they have as yet no notion of the existence of a high-toned journal expressing its opinions altogether independent of the existing government.

My last advices informed you of the nomination of an ambassador appointed by the Provisional Government to represent their interests at the court of Her Majesty Queen Victoria; Prince S. Cataldo has since been appointed to a similar post at the court of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French. The district of Palermo boasts of the honour of being governed by the Duke di Cesaro, who will have perhaps the most difficult *rôle* to sustain of all the governors lately appointed. A complimentary address from the Secretary of State directed to the clergy appeared in the *Giornale* of the 21st inst., but was eclipsed in importance by the speech of the Duca della Verdura published in the same paper and delivered at the meeting of the Civic Council convened by the Senate on the 15th inst. After a becoming preface he contrasted the position of the present Senate with that of the former one; joy and triumph irradiating the faces of all after a season of bombardment, house-burning, and plundering by the soldiery. Then followed a eulogium on the Liberator, and the heroes who accompanied him. "There are names," said the noble speaker, "which comprise in themselves an entire epoch of glory and virtue. Such is the name of Garibaldi, and therefore the Senate, to remind posterity of the gratitude of the present generation towards the highest Italian hero, has determined that the gate through which he entered on the 27th of May will take from that day, in which for the first time civic representation united (*si riunisce*), the glorious name of Porta Garibaldi, and that the Piazza della Fieravecchia (old market), the cradle of our redemption, will have the name of the magnanimous Kingof Italy, Victor Emmanuel; and the same Senate trusts to you that a noble monument will in that gate be set up to testify our gratitude not only to Garibaldi, but to all those who came from the provinces of Italy to fight here for our common mother Italy, and that their names be inscribed upon a plate (*sul bronzo*). The senate in the meanwhile prepares to facilitate in all the parishes a popular subscription in order to present a sword to the highest leader of Italy, and proposes to you that you will deign to approve of a medal being struck for all those who have followed him into Sicily and fought there; and that one of the sides of that medal will record the glory and the triumph of the bold expedition into Sicily; the other side should bear engraved upon it the name of him who will be therewith decorated." Then followed an address of congratulation, at the close of which the duke, who holds the office of "Pretore," was saluted with the applause of the entire council. The council afterwards decreed "that an address be presented to the Generale Dittatore, in which, in the name of the city of Palermo, they expressed a lively wish to be united to the Italian kingdom of Victor Emmanuel." A regular commission is now instituted for the valuation of injuries sustained to houses and other property during the recent bombardment, and a classification of losses determined upon. Meantime the enrolment of national guards progresses, as well as the formation of regiments of regular troops. The plan, as far as I can learn, in carrying out the latter process, is to distribute the original band of those who came with Garibaldi over so many regiments as to make them form the nuclei of the corps to be raised. It is expected that forty or fifty thousand men will be thus embodied. The colonel and a major of each regiment are to be officers chosen from the original band of those that landed at Marsala. A corps of guides has been also formed, whose chief duties are reconnoitering and skirmishing. Menotti Garibaldi, son of the general, who, like his father is a general favourite, is appointed to a lieutenancy in this corps.

The force under Major-General Turr, which left Palermo for the interior, has been succeeded by the regiments composing the second expeditionary force under Medici; the advance guard of the latter on its arrival was received with cheering, bands, &c., and as they passed through the streets a perfect shower of flowers, bouquets, and garlands, fell upon them from the windows and balconies. The arrival of the second division was hailed with even greater enthusiasm, and as a vast crowd of the townspeople had gone out to meet them, their entry into the town was most imposing. Many of the men who belong to the second Piedmontese arrival have been campaigning before in the Austrian war of last year, for which they wear medals, and some few wear the Crimean medal. Altogether they are a fine-looking set of fellows, and are well provided with arms, many having Enfield rifles. The arms and uniforms—the latter of a serviceable, home-woven drugget of a bluish-grey colour—were all found on board the steamers that brought them to Sicily. The *enfant terrible*, Captain Peard, came with this force, and of course attracts a good deal of attention, owing to the reputation he has acquired. He is a fine looking man of some fifty years of age, and evidently very fond of excitement and a life of adventure. As the different regiments are being formed, a great variety of uniforms is beginning to diversify the appearance of the streets, and some of our heads of departments might take a useful lesson from the cheapness and usefulness of some of them. What would a fashionable English tailor think of a full uniform similar to that of a captain in the Sardinian army made of strong serviceable cloth, and costing no more than 4*l.* sterling! Even in the matter of scarlet tunics Garibaldi's men have made a great advance upon the tight-waisted one with padded breast that is worn by the British soldier. Although made of cloth, and sporting the proper amount of green facings, it is in shape a near resemblance to a blouse, as which it is worn when off duty; a moment's notice, however, suffices to buckle on a sword-belt, and then the easy, loose blouse becomes a smart military tunic, still loose about the chest, and leaving full play to the arms. An outside pocket in the left breast of these tunics is recognised as uniform, and is certainly very useful. The destruction of the Castellamare is proceeding, *con amore*, and priests and laymen, soldiers and civilians, crowd upon the parapet from morning till night, and vie with each other in performing the work of levelling its hated walls. An organised system of supplying labourers has been devised by the appointment of one day for the craftsmen of each particular trade; so that on one day the shoemakers march to the fortress in procession, each carrying a spade, shovel, crowbar, or pickaxe on his shoulder, the whole procession being preceded by a banner and music, and on arriving at their destination, work till sunset. The following day carpenters take turn, and so on, not excusing even the boatmen and cabmen, who give up their daily avocations to contribute their quota to the national labour. The Castellamare having been used as a prison as well as fortress, is almost as hateful as the Bastile was of old; and however laborious the work of its destruction may prove — and such it is proving — yet it will be, without doubt, persevered in to the end. I was much amused a day or two since, by seeing a procession, headed by the domestics of the Archbishop, and preceded by the usual banners and bands. That the priests would work is attested by the zeal they have exhibited from the first day; but that the portly servants, —clothed as they were in cocked hats, gorgeous liveries, and spotless white stockings, covering calves that a London footman might be proud of,—that they ever for a moment entertained the idea of actually working was something too ridiculous; and, notwithstanding the effect produced by their carrying each a crowbar, hammer, or shovel, yet these were in such contrast with their dress and appearance, as well as with the unmistakeable do-no-active-work look that characterises the true representative of the Jeames fraternity, that one could not help feeling that not only was their presence merely ornamental, but that they themselves considered it very imposing as well,—perhaps the most anti Bourbon class, if appearances be to be relied upon in the body of Sicilian clergy. The shovel hat is to be seen on all occasions, and in the midst of all gatherings of a demonstrative tendency. The Sicilians, however, are by no means a people who could either have liberated themselves, or governed themselves when liberated. If there is a people which, more than any other, require a wise head to direct, and a strong will to control, the Sicilians are that people, and they may thank their stars that they have got both in Garibaldi, without whose presence all would be tumult and confusion, which, when at length it had become intolerable, would lead to the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty.

Folkestone Volunteer Artillery Corps.—This corps assembled on Saturday evening the 7th inst., and having been formed into gun detachments, marched to the Martello Towers to the eastward of Folkestone, being Nos. 1, 2, and 3. They were then practised in firing with round shot, under the supervision of Captain Sweeney of the Coast Brigade. The practice made at 1360 yards was considered very excellent, and the whole of the guns being loaded, laid, and fired exclusively by Volunteers, made the precision obtained more creditable. It may be added that not one Volunteer engaged had ever previously assisted in loading or firing shotted guns. Five rounds in all. The company are also progressing very satisfactorily in carbine drill.

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NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

In our last impression we brought the proceedings at Wimbledon down to Friday evening. Saturday however was the great day of the meeting, and we now append the results.

The arrangements on the ground were the same as on the preceding days. The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary were present during the afternoon.

The competition for the Queen's prize of 250*l.* and the gold medal of the Association was restricted to Volunteers; the 20 winners of the Whitworth rifles given by the Association, and the 20 second best shots of that contest, now contended between themselves for the higher distinction. The distances were 800, 900, and 1000 yards, each competitor firing five shots at each. No artificial rest for the weapon was allowed. Of the 40 qualified four withdrew; the remaining 36 were placed as follows:—

		Points.
Ross	7th North York	24
Feilding	4th Flintshire	21
Williams	2nd Bucks	20
Tinley	2nd Lancashire	18
Heaton	3rd Manchester	18
Jenkins	5th Glamorgan	17
Blackburn	Edinburgh	17
Baker	Bristol	16
Henry	Edinburgh	15
Cowan	1st Lanark	14
Plaskett	21st Middlesex	14
Potter	5th Surrey	14
Sandford	St. George's	13
Gosnell	1st Norfolk	13
Collinson	6th North York	12
Lawley	2nd Derbyshire	11
Wylie	1st Lanark	11
Phillips	1st Shropshire	10
Marryat	4th West York	10
Caiger	2nd Middlesex	9
Cocks	11th Middlesex	9
Owen	2nd Glamorgan	8
Marshall	1st Lanark	8
Burg	10th Gloucester	7
Jackson	32nd Kent	7
Fenton	9th Middlesex	7
Pout	5th Kent	6
Batty	9th Surrey	6
Johnson	Victoria Rifles	6
Howard	Essex	5
May	5th Sussex	5
Sharpe	9th Sussex	5
Brooks	12th Middlesex	5
Wood	Edinburgh	3
Russell	Edinburgh	1
Beard	Edinburgh	1

The firing commenced at 9 a.m., and had finished for the two first ranges before the greater number of London visitors, in the afternoon, arrived. It was the firing at the longest, and most trying, range of 1000 yards, of which most of them were witnesses. Mr. Ross, the winner of the grand prize of the whole contest, is a very young man; his style of firing was remarkably quiet and steady.

The second match of the day was for the Duke of Wellington's prize of 50*l.*; the conditions five rounds at the 1000 yards' range. This contest was also decided early in the day. The winner was Lieutenant Archibald, 58th Regiment, an instructor of musketry. But he was very closely pressed by M. Knecht, one of the Swiss; they each made three points, and on the deciding shot of the tie Lieutenant Archibald won. M. Knecht was awarded as a second prize a watch given by Mr. Bennett, value 30 guineas.

In return for the prize Whitworth rifle, offered by Mr. Fairbairn for the competition of the Swiss only, they had given a Swiss rifle, to be fired for only by Volunteers, but excluding those who were entitled to compete for the Queen's prize. This match completed the list of Saturday. It was gained by Mr. Dear, 9th Middlesex, who in five rounds at 500 yards made seven points.

Monday brought the contest of rifle shooting at Wimbledon to a close. The prizes were distributed at the Crystal Palace to the successful competitors by Lord De Grey, amidst a large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators and sympathisers, who numbered upwards of 20,000. After the ceremony athletic sports were practised, which closed the proceedings of the day.

The Council of the Association entertained at dinner in the evening at the Crystal Palace the Swiss riflemen who had competed for the prizes at Wimbledon, and those gentlemen composing the School of Musketry at Hythe who had assisted in carrying out the arrangements during the past week. Lord Elcho presided. Amongst the company were Earl Spencer, Colonels Kennedy and Bewes, M. de la Rive, the Swiss Minister, the Swiss officers who accompanied the riflemen to England, Lieut. Archibald, 58th Regiment, and Lieutenant Lacy, 12th Regiment. All the speeches were delivered in the French language.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT OF TROOPS.

(*From the Times.*)

The conveyance of a military force by railway is not a novel operation, but it is generally confined to infantry, and the number of rank and file conveyed at once rarely equals that of the passengers by many an excursion train, while the troops have the advantage of being under perfect discipline at the beginning and end of the journey. The conveyance of infantry is comparatively an easy task, and the time required may soon be calculated; but artillery, which includes so much besides men, heavy guns, ammunition waggons, and horses, that must all be kept together, separation from either making the rest useless, is more difficult to deal with. If the movement is complicated by a force of cavalry the difficulty is increased still further by the large number of horses, without which the men are *hors de combat*; the original dragoon, who served both on horse and foot, being extinct. He has not been able to hold his own, and the military working of the "theory of selection" has extinguished him. In a campaign, supposing the existence of good roads and abundant forage, artillery and cavalry are not the most difficult parts of an army to move. But if they can be carried to the actual field by railroad, the saving in time—the most important item—is immense. This is evident enough—a mere truism. But the practical mode of doing it, the amount of railway plant required, and the efficiency of the railway staff for the operation, have by no means been fully tested. An experiment, however, was made this week on rather a large scale, the results of which gave some idea of the time required to convey a combined force of artillery and cavalry from point to point by railroad. The London and North-Western Railway Company having received 20 hours' notice to prepare a point on one of their branch lines for "debarking," to use a foreign term, a certain number of troops, a piece of waste ground on the Willesden Junction line was selected for the purpose. A by-way, leading from the great Harrow Road, crosses the rails, or rather the rails cross it on the level. On each side of this roadway a temporary platform had been raised, exactly resembling those of cattle stations. One ran for some distance parallel with the rails with a sloping descent from it. The other was narrow, and at right angles to the railway. The difference of size was made purposely, and horses and guns were debarked at both to test the relative merits of this broad and narrow gauge. The smaller was merely a strong wooden framework, resting on sleepers, planked, and covered with ballast. The point from which the combined force departed was the Caledonian Road station; it consisted of the Grey battery of the Royal Artillery, which had arrived from Woolwich on the previous night, and between 400 and 500 cavalry, composed of the 2nd Life Guards and the 10th Hussars. This is not a large force, the number of a full regiment of cavalry and one complete battery of field guns do not reckon for much in a great war; but it required six immense trains, each of more than 30 carriages, to bring them down from the Islington station. The last train started thence at a quarter past 11, and had not disposed of its martial freight till nearly 4 o'clock. The first train down arrived within sight of the platform at 10 o'clock, but, for some reason not at once perceptible, was halted there, and the men kept locked up in the carriages till 1 o'clock. It was a very close day; the Artillery uniform is not the coolest summer wear, and most people know how stifling a closely-packed carriage is when motionless. When released the men rushed and leaped out, half-stewed, and exceedingly fagged, much more so than they would have been by any march of the same distance. But as this detention may have been part of the test, we will not say it was unnecessary for the main object; only it seemed so. The horses being in open carriages did not suffer so much; but appeared very glad to feel the earth under their feet, and the guns behind them again. They stood, seven in each carriage, ready harnessed. The guns and ammunition-carts were on railway trucks. The nicest part of the operation was adjusting the train to the platforms, so that each carriage should have its roadway exactly leading from it. That arranged, the rest was easy. The men rushed out, the horses pranced down the platform, and the guns and carts descended the slope by their own weight. Nevertheless, each train occupied from 30 to 40 minutes before it was clear. As soon as the cavalry mounted it left the ground, and proceeded by the by-road to London; the Artillery drew up in the lane leading to the Harrow Road, the first guns halting till all had been got out. The whole battery then returned by the high road to Islington. The Earl of Cardigan was on the ground watching the proceedings.

Obituary.

We very much regret to record the death of Colonel Walter Unett, C.B., late of the 3rd Light Dragoons, who died on the 6th July at his residence, the Oaks, Leamington, in the 45th year of his age. Colonel Unett belonged to the regiment 27 years and 4 months, and died 3 weeks after leaving it. He served in the campaign in Affghanistan in 1842, and was present at the forcing of the Khyber Pass, storming the heights of Jugdulluk, actions of Tezeen and Huftkotul, occupation of Cabool, and at the storm and capture of Istaliff, under the command of Sir G. Pollock. With the army of the Punjab in 1848-9, he was present at the affair at Ramnugger, the passage of the Chenab, and the action of Sadoolapore, under Sir Joseph Thackwell; at the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, under the command of Lord Gough. Colonel Unett greatly distinguished himself on several occasions in India. As lieutenant he commanded the advanced squadron of the 3rd Light Dragoons, on 5th April, 1842, at the forcing of the Khyber Pass (noticed in General Orders). As captain, he commanded a squadron on rear-guard in the Tezeen valley, which charged a body of Affghan horse, for which he was noticed in General Orders by Major-General Pollock. At Chillianwallah, on the 13th January, 1849, he was in command of the 4th (or Grey) squadron of the 3rd Light Dragoons, which charged through the enemy's position unsupported; in this charge the squadron lost upwards of one-third of its numbers in killed and wounded (noticed in General Orders by Lord Gough), also noticed in General Orders for the battle of Goojerat, on the 21st February, 1849. Wounded severely at the battle of Chillianwallah, 13th Jan., 1849, for which he received a distinguished service pension of 100*l.* per annum. Medals.—Silver medal for the campaign in Affghanistan in 1842. Silver medal and two clasps for the Punjaub campaign in 1848-9, and promoted to Major in the Army for services in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9. Commissions dated, 3rd Light Dragoons:—Cornet, 23rd August, 1833; Lieutenant, 31st March, 1837; Captain, 1st Nov., 1842; Brevet-Major (Army) 7th June, 1849; Major, 3rd Feb., 1854; Lieut.-Col., 20th June, 1854; Colonel, 20th June, 1857; he retired from the 3rd Light Dragoons on the 12th June, 1860.

We have to record the death of Major-General Godfrey Charles Mundy, Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, and eldest son of the late General and the Hon. Sarah Mundy, which event occurred on Tuesday last, after a few days' illness. The deceased officer entered the army in November, 1821, became lieutenant in August, 1823, and served at the siege and storming of Bhurtpore in 1825 and 1826, as aide-de-camp to Lord Combermere. He became captain, 13th May, 1826; major, 31st December, 1830; lieutenant-colonel, 28th November, 1845; and colonel, 20th June, 1854.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CARMICHAEL—July 12, at Ash Grange, near Farnborough, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Carmichael, C.B., 32nd Light Infantry, of a son.

CASSIDY—July 9, at Upper Norwood, the wife of Arthur Cassidy, Esq., Captain 2nd Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.

CHAMBERLAIN—July 7, at 137, Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, the wife of Sir Henry Orlando R. Chamberlain, Bart., of a daughter.

CRAIG—July 10, the wife of Captain Craig, Governor of H.M.'s Model Convict Prison, of a son.

GIBSON—July 9, at 6, Upper Park Place, Richmond, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. J. D. Gibson, M.A., Chaplain in H.M.'s Indian Service, of a son.

LUCE—July 7, at Crocker Hill, near Chichester, the wife of Captain Luce, R.N., of a daughter.

MURRAY—May 19, at Dum Dum, near Calcutta, the wife of Captain Alexander H. Murray, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MYLIUS—May 8, at Pamplemousses, Mauritius, the wife of Captain F. J. Mylius, 2nd Battalion 5th Fusiliers, of a daughter, stillborn.

NORTHEY—July 4, in Dublin, the wife of Captain Northey, 26th Cameronians, of a son.

SCOTT—July 9, at 9, Portland Villas, Plymouth, the wife of R. T. C. Scott, Esq., of Melby, Zetland, Staff-Surgeon, Royal Navy, H.M.S. Impregnable, of a daughter.

SINCLAIR—July 7, at 6, Moray Place, Edinburgh, the wife of Captain George Sinclair, of a son.

SWABY—July 7, at the Maisonette, Broadstairs, Kent, the wife of Captain George Swaby, of a daughter.

TIMMS—April 28, at Toorak, Victoria, the wife of Captain O. F. Timms, of a son.

VALLANCEY—July 5, at "The Plantation," near York, the wife of Major G. P. Vallancey, H.M.'s Indian Army, of a son.

WAHAB—May 17, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Captain C. W. Wahab, 14th Bombay N.I., of a son, stillborn.

WALTER—July 4, at 37 A, Upper Grosvenor Street, the wife of Captain Edward Walter, of a son.

YOUNG—May 25, at Dhuroisala, the wife of Captain Ralph Young, Bengal Engineers, Deputy Commissioner, of a son.

YOUNG—July 6, at No. 2, Highbury Terrace, the wife of Captain C. M. Young, Bengal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—DOUGLAS—July 3, at Edinburgh, by the Rev. F. Gillio, Robert Erskine Anderson, Esq., Lieutenant H.M.'s 3rd Bengal European Regiment, third son of Major-General Anderson, Royal Artillery, to Emma, third daughter of James Douglas, Esq., of Caners.

ANNESLEY—RUSSELL—July 10, at St. Giles's Church, Camberwell, Charles G. D. Annesley, Esq., Captain 1st Battalion 18th Royal Irish, to Bessie, widow of the late John Russell, Esq., Newforge, county Antrim.

ARNOULD—CARNEGIE—May 28, Sir Joseph Arnould, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, Bombay, to Anne Pitcairn, daughter of Major J. W. Carnegie, C.B.

BROWN—LOFTUS—July 5, at the parish church of Howick, by the Rev. H. Percy, Canon of Carlisle, and rector of Greystoke, the Rev. Dixon Brown, of Unthank Hall, Northumberland, to Georgina Elizabeth, only daughter of Colonel F. Loftus, and grand-daughter to the late General and Lady Elizabeth Loftus.

DAVIDSON—CASE—July 9, at Sandgate, by the Rev. Lord Bishop of Jamaica, assisted by the Rev. J. D'Arcy, Preston Henry Edward Davidson, Esq., of H.M.'s 100th Regiment, to Ellen Juliet Ashton, third daughter of the late John Ashton Case, Esq.

FISHER—HOGARTH—July 5, at St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel, Aberdeen, by the Rev. W. F. Bouverie, incumbent, Charles Basil Fisher, Esq., Lieutenant Forfar and Kincardine Artillery, to Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Hogarth, Esq., of Elmfield.

HALDANE—GROVE—July 11, at St. Thomas' English Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, by the Rev. D. T. K. Drummond, James Haldane, Esq., youngest son of the late James Alexander Haldane, Esq., Edinburgh, to Emily Sophia, eldest daughter of Francis Grove, Esq., Captain Royal Navy.

HAY—HAMILTON—July 10, at St. James's Church, by the Rev. H. T. Lumsden, incumbent of St. Thomas's, Portman Square, Colonel Leith Hay, C.B., 93rd Highlanders, to Christina Grace Agnes, eldest daughter of the late W. C. Hamilton, Esq., of Craiglaw, Wigtonshire.

HEDGER—BEECHEY—July 5, at St. George's Church, Stonehouse Plymouth, Walter Hedger, Esq., Lieutenant 10th Regiment, youngest son of the late William Hedger, Esq., of Surrey, to Charlotte Grantley, daughter of Captain R. N. Beechey, R.N., and grand-daughter of the late Sir William Beechey, R.A.

KELLOCK—BAYLEY—May 31, at Byculla Church, Bombay, by the Rev. J. D. Cotes, Captain James Kellock, of the P. and O. Company's Service, eldest son of the late Lieutenant H. G. Kellock, of Liverpool, to Alice, youngest daughter of the late Jabez Bayley, Esq., of Liverpool.

MUNRO—SIMONS—July 10, at Westbury-on-Trym, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. W. Cartwright, incumbent of the parish, Hector Munro, Bengal Artillery, youngest son of the late William Munro, Esq., of Druid's Stoke, to Catharine Ann, widow of the late Captain A. P. Simons, of the Bengal Artillery, and second daughter of the late Edward Stock, Esq., of Plaistow, Essex.

POWELL—ALSAGER—June 23, at Chislehurst, Kent, by the Rev. Frederick Chalmers, rector of Beckenham, Kent, Henry Powell, Esq., 4th R. S. Middlesex Regiment Militia, late Captain Royal Victoria Artillery, to Caroline, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Massa Alsager, Esq.

RHEIMS—M'CORMICK—July 10, by special license, at St. Peter's R. C. Church, Woolwich, by the Rev. J. Cotter, Henri de Rheims, Esq., F.C.S., only son of the late F. H. de Rheims, Consul to the King of Prussia at Calais, to Mary Elizabeth Josephine, eldest surviving daughter of Michael M'Cormick, Esq., of H.M.'s Dockyard.

STEWART—DAVISON—July 5, at Sedgefield, Durham, by the Rev. W. Walter, Robert Crosse Stewart, Brevet-Major 35th Regiment, youngest son of the late Major Archibald Stewart, Rifle Brigade, to Fanny, eldest child of Thomas Davison, Esq., late Captain 84th Regiment.

DEATHS.

COOPER—July 7, at No. 7, Park Terrace, New Cross, Mr. Robert Cooper, late of the Seamen's Hospital Ship Dreadnought, aged 70.

CROFT—June 29, suddenly, at Bath, Robert Manners Croft, late of the 1st Royal Dragoons, eldest son of the Archdeacon of Canterbury, aged 45.

EASTMAN—July 1, at Eastern Parade, Southsea, almost suddenly, of disease of the heart, Thomas Eastman, Esq., R.N., aged 51.

EMMERSON—June 16, on his passage to England, near Suez, Captain George Emmerson, late of the 41st Regiment Madras N.I., third son of Richard Emmerson, Esq., Sandwich, Kent.

FAGAN—July 11, at Charlcombe Rectory, near Bath, after a long and very painful illness, Eliza Lucilla, widow of Captain Mitchell Henry Fagan, late of H.M.'s 64th Regiment.

FENWICK—July 3, at the Pigeon House, Fort Barracks, near Dublin, after a short illness, Lieut.-Colonel Collingwood Fenwick, of the 76th Regiment, fourth son of the late Christopher Fenwick, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

GORMAN—May 30, at Trincomalee, Ceylon, of phthisis, James Gorman, Esq., Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, aged 29.

HARDING—July 5, at Belmont Lodge, Guernsey, Lieut.-General Sir George J. Harding, aged 73.

HERRICK—July 5, at Keymer, Sussex, Annie Sophia, the beloved wife of William Henry Herrick, Esq., late Captain 51st Light Infantry, and grand-daughter of the late Archdeacon Coreor, of Cor Castle, county of Cork.

LE GALLAIS—July 6, at Clifton, Mariana Frances, wife of Captain Le Gallais, of H.M.'s Indian Army, and eldest daughter of Richard Brouncker, Esq., of Boveridge, Dorset, aged 29.

MOORE—July 7, at his residence, 19, Portland Place, Major John Arthur Moore, aged 69.

MUNDY—July 10, in London, after a few days' illness, Major-General G. C. Mundy, Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, eldest son of the late General and the Hon. Sarah Mundy.

OAKES—June 19, on board H.M.S. Doris, at sea, Lieutenant J. W. Leslie Oakes, R.N., aged 25.

STIRKE—July 7, at 132, Stanley Street, Pimlico, John Coote Stirke, Esq., last surviving son of the late Colonel Stirke, 12th Regiment.

UNETT—July 6, at "The Oaks," Leamington, Colonel Walter Unett, late of the 3rd Light Dragoons, aged 45.

WYLDE—July 6, after a few days' illness, aged 69, Lieutenant Edward Wylde, R.N., Adjutant of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, and last surviving son of the late Rev. Sydenham Teat Wylde, of Burrington, Somersetshire.

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Advertisements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.—On WEDNESDAY EVENING next, JULY 18th, a GRAND CONCERT will take place in the Theatre. The First Part will consist of a MISCELLANEOUS SELECTION, supported by the principal artistes of the Royal Italian Opera. After which, will be performed, for the fourth and last time but one, Glück's Opera, ORFEO E EURIDICE. Orfeo, Mademoiselle Csilag; Un Ombra, Madame Miolan-Carvalho; L'Amore, Madame Didiee; Euridice, Madame Penco. Conductor, Mr. Costa.

Pit, 5*s.*; Amphitheatre Stalls, 5*s.* and 3*s.*; Amphitheatre, 1*s.* 6*d.* Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight.

FLORAL HALL, COVENT GARDEN.—AN EXHIBITION OF ROSES, FUCHSIAS, CACTI, and STOVE and GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS, will take place on WEDNESDAY next, JULY 18th, and THURSDAY next, JULY 19th.

PRIVATE VIEW.—The Exhibition will be arranged and the Floral Hall illuminated on the evening previously to the two public days above announced, viz., on TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 17. That evening will be set apart for the exclusive admission to the Flower Show of the Subscribers to the Opera present, as well as to the Visitors to the Boxes, Pit Stalls, or Pit, all of whom will be presented with a card of entrée.

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SHAM FIGHT BY RIFLE VOLUNTEERS IN CAMDEN PARK on SATURDAY (to-day) JULY 14.—The Public desirous of witnessing the above, should be at the Pimlico Station, not later than 2 p.m. to take the Train to Southborough Road.

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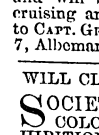
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; or Oriental Place, Southampton.

YACHTS FOR SALE.—Several SCHOONERS and CUTTERS, ranging from 180 to 10 Tons. For Price and Particulars, apply to the Secretary of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, 7, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.



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WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH INST.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to the National Gallery), S.W., from Nine till dusk. Admittance 1*s.* Catalogue 6*d.*

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, S.W., and will shortly close. Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* Season Tickets, 5*s.*

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THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 39, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.—A.D. 1834.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, Cash Account, Balance Sheet, &c., are now ready, and may be had on written or personal application. CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

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AND

ARMY GAZETTE NAVY

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA

AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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IN the Port and Arsenal of Cherbourg our powerful ally may possess "an eye to watch," but assuredly has not yet "an arm to strike" at England, were he disposed to do it. Undoubtedly the appliances for building, launching, and arming ships of war, as well as the means of protecting them when launched, are most formidable. They are altogether unrivalled in their facile combination and completeness. But at present, as far as we can judge, Cherbourg occupies a position of defence rather than of aggression. There is indeed very little appearance of active preparation in the Arsenal; nothing to indicate an intention of immediate action in war. At this moment Cherbourg is strong enough to bid defiance to the fleets of the world, though the batteries are not completed on the Breakwater. No attempt on the place by sea can be successful; and the only operations which could be carried on must be effected by a force from the land side powerful enough to gain and maintain a position on the heights over the town, to carry on a regular siege, as well as to meet all the efforts of France to drive the investing force into the sea. An effective bombardment from sea is out of the question: a *coup-de-main* would be absurd. But the heights over Cherbourg command the fleet and Arsenal more completely than Portsdown commands Portsmouth. It is true that a strong fortified work occupies the heights over the French Arsenal, but it is isolated and could not be supported by the fire of the works below, nor does it offer any very powerful resistance on the land side. On the low shores south of Cherbourg a landing could be effected under favourable circumstances with comparative ease, but the ridge of heights over the beach parallel to the sea-coast offers many magnificent positions for an obstructive force, and no light issue would be accepted by the power which ventured to throw an army on the French coast, with the object of reaching Cherbourg by land. On several of the bays, or patches of beach, south of Querqueville, small earthworks are visible. The ground to the eastward of the port does not offer similar facilities for landing, but the country towards the interior is more favourable to military attack, although there would be but little use in gaining possession of this portion of Cherbourg, as the Arsenal lies at the western side of the bay. On the heights to the south-west are the Forts Du Roule and Octeville, the Redoubts Des Russes and Du Tot, the Fort Des Couplets and the Fort at Bricourt, which must be reduced and occupied ere batteries could be established to command the Arsenal below. The general notion of the defences of Cherbourg has been gained with tolerable correctness by constant visits of our countrymen, and by the accounts which were published at the time of the Queen's visit; and, as far as recent experience goes, the authorities do not make the smallest difficulty in permitting strangers to visit every portion of the works they desire to see. We all know that the breakwater is undoubtedly the greatest work of the kind in the world, although its permanence must always depend on constant care and reparation; but it is generally understood that the works are by no means completed, nor does it seem that any present intention exists of furnishing the casemated batteries at the extremities of the Digue. We shall relate the result of a personal visit to Cherbourg on a recent occasion. Our yacht passed sufficiently close by the western passage to see the Digue very distinctly. The circular casemated battery at the end of the western pier resembles Fort Constantine on a small scale. It at present shows two tiers of batteries; but the courses of masonry are unfinished and rugged, and it is impossible to say whether it is intended to have a third tier of guns or not. There is no sign of any roof or bomb-proofs on the building. The embrasures are provided with wooden or iron shutters, which were kept closed, consequently one could not ascertain if guns were mounted in the finished parts of the battery. One thing, however, could not be concealed—that a very serious crack has taken place in the wall of the fort, running from the upper tier in a slanting direction through the masonry to the sea level, and displacing the stones of one embrasure in the course of the dislodgment.

One solitary mason was visible near the crane, and a small sloop was lying alongside the little quay of the fort, but no other sign of life could be seen. The Digue stretching away towards the right, with its long line of barbette guns, seemed equally lifeless. Between the western fort and the large central work at the angle in the middle is a smaller fort, with a single tier of casements.

The central fort is finished, all the casemates closed, but the fort on the eastern extremity of the wall is as incomplete as that on the western extremity. There are ninety-six guns, in twelve batteries of eight guns each along the wall en barbette, with their muzzles just clear of the stone parapet in front; probably the whole of this work, when finished, will have the fire of 150 pieces of artillery to protect it. But if the Digue were not protected in the flanks by the powerful batteries on shore, its peculiar means of defence would be worth very little, as the forts upon the extremities are not sufficient to secure it from an enfilading fire, to which no adequate reply could be given. The western passage is secured by the extremely formidable works of Fort Querqueville and the fort de la Roche Chavagnac. Leaving those forts on the starboard, yachts which come in by the western passage enter the roads, and rounding the Fort Homet, which is the eastern bastion of the fortifications around the Arsenal, anchor in the little roads off the Port Militaire, and outside the pier of the commercial port. The passage to the east, which is much narrower, is completely commanded by the powerful fire of Forts Impériale, La Pelee, Des Flamande, on the south, and the Digue bastion on the left. The Arsenal is enclosed by a continuous line of bastion and curtain of a very elevated profile, defended by outworks, wet and dry ditches, and by profuse batteries of the heaviest guns, either in casement or en barbette. From the deck of your vessel, glass in hand, you can survey the whole panorama of earthworks and stoneworks, of redoubts, bastions, casemated curtains. Wherever you look, you fancy that on the spot you occupy are specially pointed dozens of the dull black eyes from their rigid lids of stone. All this work is intended to guard the cradle in which the French navy is being nursed to a size and strength not the less formidable because they are artificial.

Outwardly there appears just now no fleet to watch. The only pennant in harbour was that of a small dispatch or surveying vessel, and a little revenue cutter. The few vessels in the commercial port were coasting sloops or schooners, and the commercial importance of the place is insignificant as its political and naval significance is enormous.

If the day ever come when France, securely holding Toulon and Brest, can assemble in Cherbourg a hostile fleet superior to our own, English influence will become seriously imperilled at home and abroad. Our reputation and our power, to say nothing of our liberties, can be assailed whenever the wielder of this newly created strength may be pleased to direct it against us. That day, however, must yet be far distant. The aspect of Cherbourg proves the fact. Even if a wish exists for the advent of that time, its realisation is silently accepted as a present impossibility. Those who doubt should go to Cherbourg. There is but one indication of maritime strength and preparation to be found there which should cause us any uneasiness. Unfortunately, it is all important, and it gives strength to France in the very point wherein we are weakest.

Land at the commercial quay, stroll through the streets, walk into the country, you will meet everywhere groups of fine muscular young men, in irreproachable uniform, and to all appearance as thorough sailors as ever trod a deck. They are so numerous that you meet at least four of these men for one male attired in civil costume. They are allowed plenty of liberty, and a fair share, if appearances and results are to be trusted, of intoxicating wines or spirits. But it must be confessed that one feature in the population of English seaport towns, which is only too large wherever sailors and soldiers congregate, is not visible to the naked eye in Cherbourg.

At nightfall, the men march to their barracks singing patriotic songs, which of course are as little complimentary to their neighbours as our own "Arethusa," or "Hearts of Oak." Wherever sailors are to be found, there are also grouped numbers of the infantry of the marine, nor are artillerymen wanting; but there are few infantry and no cavalry at Cherbourg. All these sailors are divided into equipages, or complete crews, regularly officered, and capable of subdivision, so as to be adaptable to line-of-battle ships or smaller vessels. They are all ready in their barracks, with traps stowed away and labelled, to march on board a ship when desired. An officer of one of these crews, to whom we spoke, assuredus that in three hours from the receipt of the order the whole of a ship's complement would be safely stowed on board and ready for sailing. Making some allowance for a little exaggeration, the arrangements are unquestionably of a nature to permit of sudden action in emergencies; and however unsuited to the British sailor the marine barracks may be, they give an admirable method for maintaining the personnel of the fleet in constant readiness. In Cherbourg there is a disposition very natural to make the most of the successes, such as they were, gained by the French navy in former wars. Thus we have the sinking of the Vengeur, and the battle of Algesiras, in every shop window, with many unknown episodes of their naval history. All sorts of marine engravings and coloured prints are displayed in the streets, and the sentiment of the place certainly means war to England. But it is not so much aggressive as recuperative. It seems to say, "Look what we have done already with our imperfect means. Survey our present preparations and appliances, and judge what our future deeds must be!" There is an unquestionable importance in such a place existing within a few hours' sail of our shores. But perhaps a Frenchman might more reasonably feel indignant at the fortifications of Alderney, and at the position of the Channel Islands within a few miles of his own coast, watching Cherbourg, and, as it were, completely out-flanking it on its western access to the Channel.

The facility with which Cherbourg is thrown open to foreigners is astonishing to those who are acquainted with the vigilance and suspicious jealousy of our own Government, in reference to the inspection of our dockyards and arsenals by strangers. Any gentleman with his passport in form, who waits on the Port-Admiral, and can give a good reason for his desire to inspect the establishment, is admitted without hesitation into Cherbourg. The members of yacht clubs who visit the port are furnished with recommendatory letters by the agent of the clubs, and, on presenting them at the office, are furnished with printed orders for admission and free examination. Thus it was that we marched along the interminable piles of buildings and over the massive pavement of the Arsenal, duly accompanied by an honest gendarme, who seemed only too happy to give us every information in his power, and to show with alacrity all that was to be seen. On all the long ranges of slips there was only one ship, a two-decker, and she was undergoing the process of lengthening. The formes are, for the most part, empty—or are only occupied by very small steamers undergoing repair, intended for the service of the port. In the large basin, at the opening of which Her Majesty was present, there lay two old liners—one about to be broken up, two unmasted frigates, and one screw corvette; but in the

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wet and dry docks, at the extremity of the basin, the Bayard, the Napoleon, the Arcole, and the Austerlitz, were under repair, and a large new screw two-decker, just launched, was being completed. One of the most curious matters we saw here was the propeller of one of the men-of-war which lay on the wharf; the peculiarity being that the blades were double,—that is, were fixed in parallel pairs on the axis. In the western basin a number of artificers were engaged in fitting out the steam yacht in which Prince Louis Napoleon intended to take a pleasure excursion, the period of which has been deferred owing to the death of Prince Jerome. In an adjoining basin lay a sharp, narrow, wall-sided craft, about the size of a heavy steam-sloop, and certainly not 200 feet long; her masts were not stepped, and not a man appeared to be working upon her. We were attracted to look at her by the heavy scantling of the hull, as well as by a projecting ledge of an external sheathing of plank which appeared all round her just above the water line —her port-sills were certainly not seven feet clear of the water, and her bows and stern were, on examination, as narrow and sharp as those of a Thames boat. "And what is the name of that vessel?" said we to our gendarme. "That is La Normandie," said he, "she is to be covered with a cuirass of steel plates which will resist cannon-shot." "Is this one of the frigates blindées of which we have heard so much?" "Ah, yes, it is." "But she is not ready." "No, but La Gloire is very nearly completed at Brest or Toulon." "And where are the steel plates for this vessel?" "They are being made in the Government founderies," said the gendarme. And this, then, was the terrible steel-coated ship, armed with a trenchant blade, which was to cut up line-of-battle ships into chips, and which, according to the excited imaginations of French journalists and American travellers, was quite ready for sea, and prepared for service at a moment's notice! It seemed to us very doubtful whether she can ever float on the seas with open ports at all, when her iron mail is put on. Assuredly a more serious responsibility never devolved on officer or seaman than the charge of such a craft in the smallest breeze of wind. The assurances of peaceful intentions, which were afforded by the aspect of the place, are more than confirmed by the sight of the famous Normandie. This was the most interesting portion of the sights of Cherbourg. The Armoury of course is worthy of notice. The piles of rifled guns and heaps of conical shot are not without their significance. But, after seeing La Normandie, and the condition which she was in, we were better satisfied as to the peaceful intentions of the French government than if we had read a dozen articles from the pen of M. Grandguillot, or a score of official remonstrances in the pages of our respected contemporary the *Moniteur*. Any second-rate dockyard in England exhibits more sign of bustle and preparation; but it must be admitted, in their magnificent reserve of 8500 men at Cherbourg, the French find themselves in the possession of the results of a great deal of care and elaborate effort, which we might envy. It did not appear to us, notwithstanding that such an immense number of sailors were stationed in the place; but one of the officers affirmed that they amounted to that number. It is probable that we shall, on another occasion, continue our remarks on such things as struck us as being most noticeable in Cherbourg. At present we merely indicate the aspect of affairs as we found it.

HOSTILITIES IN NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. Adderley asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, last Monday, whether any accounts had been received of the people of the provinces of New Zealand, not immediately threatened by Maori hostilities, volunteering for the assistance of their fellow-colonists at Taranaki; whether any intimation had been received from the colonial government of its intention to propose to the colonial parliament any vote for the purpose of contributing to the expense of the civil war; or whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's government that the whole expense should be defrayed from the Imperial Treasury.—Mr. Childers wished to know whether the Volunteer force of the Australian colonies had, to any great extent, offered themselves for active service in the suppression of this revolt.—Mr. C. Fortescue said that, with regard to the last question, there were a number of offers made by the inhabitants of the Australian colonies, especially at Melbourne, to proceed to New Zealand, and to assist, if necessary, their fellow-countrymen there. He was not aware that those offers had been accepted, or that any body of volunteers had actually proceeded to New Zealand. He knew, however, that the inhabitants of Auckland had been active in organising bodies of volunteers. With regard to the second part of the hon. gentleman's question, they had not received any communication of the proposal to the colonial parliament for any vote, but the colonial parliament had not yet met; still he had no reason to believe that it was the intention of the colonial government to call upon the Imperial government to defray the expenses of the volunteers engaged in the suppression of the revolt. As to the last part of the hon. gentleman's question, it would be premature to state what was the intention of Her Majesty's Government as to the mode of the disbursement of the expense incurred by these hostilities.

THE ARMY.

1st Life Guards. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge attended an inspection of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Life Guards, on Monday morning, at Wormwood Scrubs. The Duke was attended by a staff of officers, and Major-General J. Lawrenson, Inspector-General of Cavalry, was present during the manœuvring of the regiments, which were commanded by Colonel Parker and Colonel M. Martyn. The martial bearing and efficiency of both regiments gave general satisfaction.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. Part of the detachment belonging to the China expedition has arrived at its destination.

2nd Dragoon Guards. Captain Cassidy, who has just exchanged into this regiment from the Military Train, has left for India with a draft from the depôt at Canterbury.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Captain J. C. Boucher has obtained leave home on medical certificate. Cornet R. G. Smith has passed an examination in Hindostance.

4th Dragoon Guards. Paymaster Biggs is on leave to the 26th instant.

6th Dragoons. Major Cowell is on leave to Mahableshwur. Lieutenant the Hon. W. Annesley is on his way home from India on leave. Lieutenant Hardy is detached for service in China, where he goes in charge of horses from Bombay.

7th Hussars. Lieutenant and Adjutant Mould has Horse Guards' leave to the 15th of March, 1861, at the recommendation of a medical board.

8th Hussars. Paymaster Duberley has been granted an extension of leave to Mount Aboo to the 15th of August.

10th Hussars. The regiment has arrived at Aldershot, and is encamped at Cove Common.

17th Lancers. Cornet Bruce is on leave to Bombay on medical certificate.

18th Hussars. Lieutenant Dane is on sick leave to January 11, 1861.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The entire disposable force of Royal Artillery in garrison at Woolwich was on Tuesday paraded on foot in front of the official quarters, in a body of 2500 men for the purpose of witnessing the annual distribution of good conduct medals by Sir Richard Dacres. The list of non-commissioned officers and men (28 in number) who were about to be decorated with the medals was called over, when General Dacres, having addressed an appropriate remark to each one consecutively, handed singly to Major Reilly the remainder of the medals, which he conferred in the usual manner.—Lieutenant J. Nicholas has embarked for Calcutta on board the Surrey at Gravesend. Captain Law is ordered to China to join Captain Desborough's battery.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Orders have been received at the head-quarters of the Royal Engineer establishment, directing a large detachment of non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers to be selected and held in readiness to proceed to Kensington.—On Monday the whole of the officers of the Royal and Indian Engineers were assembled in the officers' mess-room at Brompton Barracks, having been summoned by Major-General Eyre, to hear read the finding of the general court-martial, which assembled a few weeks back for the trial of Captain Henry George Savage, commanding the 33rd company of Royal Engineers. The charges on which Captain Savage was tried were for having sent in the morning states of his company and also some passes for the men falsely signed in his name by Lieutenant Edward Harvey; for having failed to attend the issue of bread and meat, according to his duty; and for having falsely stated to Colonel Ross, when questioned by him, that he did not know it was his duty to have attended parade. Lieutenant Harvey, who had been placed under arrest with Captain Savage, was also sent for by General Eyre, that officer having been nearly two months under arrest without having been brought to trial. As soon as the officers had been assembled, Major-General Eyre announced to Captain Savage and Lieutenant Harvey that they were released from custody, at the same time handing both those officers their swords. Captain Savage, who has been under arrest since the 22nd May, then returned to his duty, and took the command of his company. The finding of the court-martial has given very great satisfaction among the officers generally.

Grenadier Guards. This distinguished regiment will celebrate the 200th anniversary of its formation by a great dinner to the men of the regiment in the Crystal Palace, on Wednesday next, the 25th instant. Sixteen tables will be arranged along the great transept. Special trains will convey the regiment from the Battersea station at 12 o'clock in the day. On arriving at the Palace a series of sports and games and athletic exercises will be provided for the amusement of the men until half-past 4, when they will parade on the lower terrace, afterwards marching to the dinner, which is to take place at 5 o'clock precisely. Immediately after dinner the fountains will be played, and a balloon ascent will take place, the men returning by special trains to Battersea at 8 o'clock.

Coldstream Guards. The 1st battalion returned to London on Tuesday from Aldershot, where it had been encamped for a month, and took up its quarters in the Wellington Barracks.

Scots Fusilier Guards. The 1st battalion moved from Wellington Barracks on Tuesday to Aldershot for a month's field exercise. It is encamped at Cove Common. Colonel Ridley is acting as brigadier at the camp in command of the Reserve Brigade.

4th (King's Own) Regiment. "Intelligence was brought to our office last evening," says the *West Sussex Gazette*, "of a sad affair having occurred yesterday at Littlehampton, but as nothing precisely authentic has reached us, we cannot vouch for the correctness of what we now publish. Our informant states that the men of the 4th (King's Own), stationed at Littlehampton Fort, were at target-practice yesterday, and were waiting—some standing and others sitting on the ground —for the next order to fire, when one of them, whom we are given to understand, was unaware that his gun was loaded with ball, casually put his piece to his shoulder, and pointed it at a comrade, who was close by. The gun, it seems, contained a ball cartridge, and, shocking to relate, went off, the bullet going completely through the head of the unfortunate man, at whom it had been accidentally pointed, and into or through the head of another man standing behind him. Another account is that the gun had been laid aside by the man to whom it belonged in consequence of his inability, from some cause or other, to discharge it, and that it was subsequently taken up by another man, who put a cap on it, and without a thought as to the direction of the muzzle, pulled the trigger, the ball going through the heads of the two men as above stated. These are all the particulars we are at present able to collect. When our informant left Littlehampton the men were alive; but it was thought that the poor fellow through whose head the bullet first passed could not exist much longer. We may mention that there was then some doubt as to whether the bullet had passed through or had lodged in the head of the second soldier."

7th Fusiliers. Captain A. Bennett is on leave to Cashmere, from May 1st to October 13th.

16th Regiment. The 1st battalion will move on Tuesday from the South Camp, Aldershot, to Cove Common, to be encamped.

18th Regiment. The 2nd battalion has moved to Cove Common, where it is now encamped, forming part of the Reserve Brigade under Colonel Ridley.

19th Regiment. Brevet-Major Jerome of the 2nd battalion, is on leave from Aldershot to the 16th of August, on medical certificate.

20th Regiment. Lieutenant G. R. Gibbs is on leave to November 1st, 1860, to study at Thomason College, and Ensign G. D. Wahab, to July 5th.

23rd Fusiliers. Ensign A. Hutchinson, Ensign W. H. Adams, and 63 men of the 1st battalion, have embarked for Calcutta on board the Surrey at Gravesend.

24th Regiment. Paymaster F. F. White has leave to Kangra, from April 15th to August 15th.

27th Regiment. At a general court-martial assembled at Umballa, April 30, Ensign G. P. Cobbe, H.M.'s 27th foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st.—With conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Umballa on the afternoon of April 4 proceeded to the sergeant's mess, 27th regiment, and there remained for about an hour drinking and playing at billiards with several non-commissioned officers of that regiment and of the 7th Hussars; and in having on the evening of the same day entered the quarters of Sergeant H. Smith, 27th Regiment, and there remained for about two hours drinking with him and with other non-commissioned officers of the corps. 2nd.—With having been drunk on duty under arms at Umballa on the night of April 4, when regimental orderly officer of the day. 3rd.—With neglect of duty as regimental orderly officer of the day at Umballa on April 4, in having failed to visit the quarter, rear, hospital, and mess guards of the regiment in the course of that night. 4th.—With conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Umballa on April 5, in his report as relieved regimental orderly officer of the day, falsely stated that he had visited the regimental guards at 10 and 11 o'clock the preceding night. Finding: Guilty of all the charges. Sentence: To be cashiered. Approved and confirmed—Clyde, General, Commander-in-Chief.

28th Regiment. Captain J. Williams is about to proceed from Bombay in charge of horses for China.

33rd Regiment. A board assembled at Aldershot, yesterday, for the examination of Lieutenant G. A. Vaughan for promotion to the rank of captain. Captain T. B. Fanshawe is on leave to England for 18 months.

38th Regiment. Major B. Walton, Ensign B. P. Bromhead, and 81 men, have embarked for Calcutta on board the Surrey at Gravesend.

42nd Highlanders. Lieutenant J. W. Mitchell, Ensign A. F. Kidston, and 100 men, have embarked for Calcutta on board the Surrey at Gravesend.

43rd Light Infantry. Lieutenant H. J. Berners is on leave to England for 18 months.

45th Regiment. Marched from the Cove Common camp on Tuesday to the South Camp, Aldershot. It is attached to the 2nd brigade under Brigadier Brook Taylor.

ROYAL MARINES (PLYMOUTH DIVISION).—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having taken into consideration the long and faithful services of the following officers, viz.:—Colonel Second Commandant Hunt, Lieut.-Colonels Browne and Fosbroke, have extended the boon of full-pay retirement of their respective ranks under the provision of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 13th November, 1858. Brevet-Major T. V. Cooke, has been appointed musketry instructor at Portsmouth. Captain Adair has been ordered to proceed forthwith to Portsmouth head-quarters for embarkation on board Her Majesty's ship Excellent, to enable him to receive instruction in naval gunnery. A detachment consisting of First Lieutenant Bunce, two sergeants (one as rifle instructor) two corporals, one drummer and bugler, and 25 privates, embarked on Tuesday at 10 a.m., from the Royal William Victualling-yard, on board H. M.'s ship Royal Adelaide.

51st Light Infantry. Captain Mason and Lieutenant Hamilton have sick leave home. Lieutenant Thompson is on his way home from Bombay in charge of detachments.

52nd Light Infantry. A letter from Sealkote, under date the 23rd May, says:—"At this moment the chief topic of interest is a desperate murder committed on Saturday evening. The unfortunate victim is a private named Palmer of H.M. 52nd, who was shot dead about 8 p.m., while we were sitting at mess. Many heard the report of a pistol, and exclaimed, 'Is it murder or suicide?' while some soldiers passing near the spot, close in front of the Rev. Phelps' house, remarked, 'That sounds like a bullet.' The deceased leaves four children and a wife in service at Murree, of whom I say nothing at present, nor of the party on whom suspicion rests. Sundry bruises on the head prove that it was not suicide. The hot season has set in, and the season not very healthy." Captain C. K. Crosse has leave to Simla, from May 1st to October 14th.

54th Regiment. Captain T. S. Robin, Ensign C. S. Chap-

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man, and 88 men, have embarked for Calcutta on board the Surrey at Gravesend.

55th Regiment. Lieutenants Morgan and Justice have appeared before a Board this week for examination as to their fitness for promotion to the rank of captain. The regiment moves on Tuesday from Cove Common to the South Camp, Aldershot.

61st Regiment. Ensign Dashwood has received an extension of leave to the 31st of August.

70th Regiment. Major T. E. Mulock has leave to England for 18 months.

73rd Regiment. We regret to have to announce the death at Dinapore, on the 25th ultimo, of Dr. Edward Booth, Surgeon of H.M.'s 73rd Foot, from cholera, after an illness of only nine hours.

75th Regiment. Lieutenant F. F. Daniel, Ensign J. J. Buckle, Ensign A. F. Leatham, and 93 men, have embarked for Calcutta on board the Surrey at Gravesend. With regret we record the death of Assistant-Surgeon Reid, which event took place on the 26th of May. Since the departure, last cold season, of Dr. Domenichetti to England on leave, the deceased took the medical charge of the regiment, and continued to hold it up to a few days previous to his death. When the cholera set in amongst the men, the duties of Dr. Reid became arduous in the extreme, and day and night he was to be seen constantly in his hospital. His unremitting attention, combined with his anxiety on the occasion, brought on an intermittent low fever, which, from his persisting in his attending the sick, graduated into typhus, which rapidly ended his life.

77th Regiment. Lieutenant J. L. Davids has leave to England under new rules.

86th Regiment. Lieutenant Saunders is about to exchange into another regiment.

88th Regiment. Quartermaster M. Evans, with the sanction of Government, has leave to Cashmere, from May 1st to August 31st.

93rd Highlanders. Captain W. D. Macdonald has leave to England for 18 months, and Lieutenant G. F. Robertson to Cashmere, from May 2nd to August 2nd.

97th Regiment. Lieutenants J. Morgan and J. W. Shaw are on leave to England under new rules.

Rifle Brigade (3rd battalion). Lieutenant E. Fortescue is on leave to the Punjab, from May 1st to July 15th. —We are sorry to record the death of Lieutenant Myers, of the 2nd battalion, who, while out shooting in the Simla Hills, missed his footing, was precipitated down a "khud" some three hundred feet deep, and died from the effects. By his death Ensign Lord Edward Cavendish, of the 1st battalion, obtains his lieutenancy without purchase. Brevet-Major Nixon, 1st battalion, is on leave from Aldershot, from the 18th inst. to the 31st of August.

4th Depôt Battalion, Canterbury. The annual sports and games of the 4th Depôt Battalion, which are always held immediately before the departure of the drafts for India, took place on Tuesday, the 10th, under the patronage of Colonel Armstrong, C.B., and the officers of the battalion. The day was fine, and the large gathering of soldiers and visitors gave increased beauty to the far-famed cricket-ground of St. Lawrence. The games commenced punctually at half-past 1, and continued with great spirit until evening set in.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY 17.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Captain Fiennes Cornwallis to be Major, by purchase, vice the Hon. Charles James Keith-Falconer, who retires; Lieutenant Warden Sergison to be Captain, by purchase, vice Cornwallis; Cornet Theophilus Gist to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sergison.

7th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant William Edward Shaw, from the 18th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Giles, whose transfer from the 14th Light Dragoons has been cancelled.

Royal Artillery—Assistant-Surgeon George Evans, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Cumming, deceased.

Royal Engineers—Brevet-Colonel Richard John Nelson to be Colonel, vice Wright, removed as a General officer; Brevet-Major Paul Bernard Whittingham to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Nelson; Second Captain Richard Hugh Stotherd to be Captain, vice Whittingham; Lieutenant Constantine Phipps Carey to be Second Captain, vice Stotherd.

Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards—Major and Brevet-Colonel Frederick William Hamilton, C.B., to be Lieut.-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Charles Algernon Lewis, promoted to the rank of Major-General; Captain and Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel the Hon. Henry Hugh Manvers Percy to be Major, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Hamilton; Lieutenant and Captain and Brevet-Major William Andrew M. Barnard to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel the Hon. H. H. M. Percy; Ensign and Lieutenant and Adjutant the Hon. William Edward Sackville West to have the rank of Lieutenant and Captain; Ensign and Lieutenant Henry Osborne Goold to be Lieutenant and Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet-Major Barnard; Richard Byam Martin, Gentleman, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Goold.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards—Captain FitzRoy William Fremantle, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Frederick Horace Arthur Seymour, who exchanges.

11th Foot—Ensign Henry Ralph Lewis to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dixon, who retires.

13th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon John Clarke, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice O'Brien, appointed to the Staff.

15th Foot—Lieutenant William Starke to be Captain, by purchase, vice William Henry Eliot, who retires; Ensign John Joseph Forsyth Grant to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Starke.

32nd Foot—Lieutenant Henry Elkins Bennett to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Magenis, who retires; Ensign Arthur Bishop to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bennett.

33rd Foot—Ensign James Maurice Shipton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Willis, promoted.

59th Foot—Lieutenant William Russell Russell to be Captain, by purchase, vice Andrew H. Russell, who retires; Ensign Frederick Florence Murray, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Russell Russell.

65th Foot—Charles Yarburgh Gold, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Talbot, promoted.

72nd Foot—The transfer of Ensign Walter Douglas Somerset Campbell from the 79th Foot, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 3rd of July, 1860, has been cancelled.

74th Foot—Lieutenant Norman Scalpa McCrummen, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Venables, who retires.

Rifle Brigade—Lieutenant and Captain Frederick Horace Arthur Seymour, from the Coldstream Guards, to be Captain, vice Fremantle, who exchanges.

DEPÔT BATTALION.

Lieut.-Colonel Fowler Burton, from the 97th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Colonel R. C. H. Taylor, retired upon half-pay.

UNATTACHED.

Lieutenant Frederick Richard Solly Flood, from the 53rd Foot, to be Captain, without purchase.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Commissariat Clerk Joseph Frederick Wallett Des Barres, to be Deputy Assistant-Commissary General; Commissariat Clerk William Fryer to be Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Michael O'Brien, from the 13th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Clarke, appointed to the 13th Foot; John Richard Thomas, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Evans, appointed to the Royal Artillery.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. Thomas Carter Stanley, to be Chaplain of the Fourth Class.

BREVET.

Colonel Charles Wright, of the Royal Engineers, to be Major-General, vice Colton, deceased.

Captain William Peddie, on half-pay unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, retired on full-pay, to be Major in the Army, the rank being honorary only.

The commission as Brevet-Major of Brevet-Major William Malcolm Leckie, 13 Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, to be antedated to the 20th of July, 1858.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the promotion of Colonel W. B. Ingilby, Royal Artillery, to be Major-General, in succession to Lieut.-General Dyneley, C.B., Royal Artillery, who died on the 21st of June, 1860:—

Lieut.-Colonel Henry Edward McGee, 3rd West India Regiment, to be Colonel.

Major Henry J. Savage, 91st Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Captain Charles Edward Astell, half-pay 45th Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major.

SHORNCLIFFE CAMP.

On Monday last Nos. 8 and 9 Batteries of the 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, marched from Shorncliffe to the neighbourhood of New Romney, where a range for shot and shell practice has been laid out. The batteries were in complete field-service, with tents and every requisite for a stay of a month. The weather was very wet and the whole of the men got drenched before they arrived on the ground and pitched their tents. The batteries were under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Mountain, and comprised the following: 10 officers, 40 non-commissioned officers, 239 gunners and drivers, 120 horses, 12 guns, and 12 ammunition waggons.

No. 5 Battery of the 4th Brigade march on Monday next for Gravesend, for the purpose of taking over 6 12-pounder Armstrong guns, in exchange for the field battery of 9-pounders they have now. This will increase the Armstrong guns now at Shorncliffe to twelve, No. 7 Battery being already armed with these guns. The whole of the gunners of the other batteries, Nos. 8 and 9, have been put through a course of Armstrong gun drill.

BARRACK-MASTERS AND STORE-KEEPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Being a subscriber to your paper, I have read a letter, signed by a "Civil Officer," on the question of salutes as affected by a recent Government Order. I am a barrack-master, and I need not inform you that all the officers of that department are retired military officers. Some of us are still on the half-pay list, and many are distinguished and decorated. I do not of course take into the account store-keepers acting in the capacity of barrack-master. I am sure I am speaking the sentiments of my brother officers in the department, when I assure you that we would infinitively prefer to resign uniform and salute together than be classed with store-clerks and the glorified carpenters who have of late been put into uniform, and by whom the Order has no doubt been caused. It is difficult to arrive at the necessity of a uniform for individuals whose duties do not bring them into contact with the troops;* and what earthly occasion there can be for a clerk of works to rush into gold-striped trousers, and clank about with a steel scabbard, cannot well be imagined. It is these prostitutions of uniform which bring the service into contempt with both military and civilians; and it is very painful to old officers to be considered in the same category, or to wear anything approaching to the dress of *Messieurs les gratte-papiers*.—I am, &c., AN EX-LINESMAN.

CLERKS IN MILITARY STAFF OFFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—On the 21st September, 1858, a Circular was issued by the War Department, announcing that clerkships in military staff offices were in future to be filled from the ranks of the Army, an arrangement which was intended to confer equal advantages to all concerned. But judge, sir, of the acute disappointment and mortification subsequently experienced by many deserving non-commissioned officers who have successfully passed the required examination, and obtained 2nd and 3rd class clerkships under the provisions of that Circular, on its being now notified to them that they are not even recognised as staff sergeants; and, consequent thereon, some of these men have been unable to procure barrack accommodation for their families; and others have been compelled to live as well as mess in the barrack-room! Now, sir, can this be just? Is it really possible that the authorities intend the rank of any staff clerk to be actually inferior to that of their comrades the regimental orderly-room clerks, who rank as staff sergeants of the 2nd class. If so, the objects of the War Office Circular above referred to would in many instances be entirely defeated; as, instead of a staff clerk's extra pay being a further inducement for men to qualify themselves for situations of this description, or an additional reward for the onerous and responsible duties which devolve upon clerks employed in military staff offices, it would be more than absorbed at those stations where there are no sergeants' quarters in meeting the extra expense entailed upon their families by a residence in lodgings.

I merely wish to draw attention to the subject in order to show that a change is now much needed in the regulations which relate to military clerks. And is it not fair and reasonable that all staff clerks should expect to be recognised as staff sergeants? More especially after giving up the certainty of ultimately benefiting themselves by promotion to the higher staff ranks, or in other ways, had they remained in their former regiments, all of which advantages a non-commissioned officer necessarily relinquishes on succeeding to a staff clerkship under the provisions of the War Office Circular, 321.

I humbly and earnestly hope, sir, the day is not far distant when the position of all military clerks will be ameliorated by giving them an occasional increase of rank up to a certain maximum, which might be regulated according to their length of service and the relative importance of their duties.—I am, &c., X.Y.Z.

* If our correspondent refers in these remarks to military store-keepers, we can assure him from our own knowledge that in war-time their duties bring them into close contact with troops, and that they are anything but *gratte-papiers* in the field.—[ED.]

MR. FERGUSSON AND CAPTAIN TYLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—If you or some of the correspondents of your valuable journal would explain the real state of the controversy between Mr. Fergusson and Captain Tyler, it would be a great benefit not only to professional men but to the public in general, particularly at a moment when a sound system of fortification is a matter of national interest. Which is the true principle, the angular bastion or the circular fort?

As far as I understand the question, Mr. Fergusson claims a superiority chiefly on three points: cheapness, an overwhelming fire, inaccessibility to enfilade. As to cheapness, the cost of a hexagon with a front of 400 yards, according to the systems of Vauban, Cormontaigne, Carnot, Choumara, and Montalembert, would seem to be, roughly estimated, 500,000*l.* for the two first, and 600,000*l.*, 550,000*l.*, 1,800,000*l.*, respectively, for the others, the armament not included. Mr. Fergusson's earthen fort, 2000 yards in diameter, of four tiers, and a fausse braye making another tier, with a wet ditch and an armament of 1000 guns (not Armstrong) would appear to cost about 120,000*l.*, or, with masonry casemates, for garrison and guns, 210,000*l.* This calculation was, I imagine, made many years ago, when labour was cheaper than it now is; besides this difference of cost, Mr. Fergusson's system is said to possess the additional superiority of being independent of all outworks.

I am anxious to learn whether the claim of exemption from enfilade, put forth by Mr. Fergusson, has been refuted or not; and lastly whether the immense superiority of fire which that gentleman maintains he can bring to bear on any point from which the assailants could direct an attack, continues to be a fact, or whether it has been refuted. Sir Charles Napier (the general) makes the following remark on this portion of the question: "And he (Mr. Fergusson) says, rightly in my opinion, that no works can be thrown up under such a fire."

I have heard it urged that Armstrong's guns would destroy any advantages which Mr. Fergusson's circular system might be supposed to possess, and would tear his earthen fort to pieces. I beg leave to inquire if these guns will not equally destroy a fortification of masonry, and especially whether Armstrong's guns fired from Fergusson's fort will not overwhelm the works and batteries which the besiegers might attempt to construct.

I hope some of your correspondents will be so kind as to throw a little light on these points.—I am, &c., J.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I am rejoiced to find that there is a fair chance of this somewhat ridiculous correspondence coming to a close, inasmuch as in his last letter Captain Tyler tacitly admits all I have been contending for, and now wishes to change the subject and to drag me into a controversy on the general merits of my system as compared with others. This I decline to enter upon at present; and on leaving the subject, merely beg leave to remark that so far from indulging in vague generalities, I have adhered throughout this correspondence to a simple but emphatic denial of Captain Tyler's assertion, that I had changed my views on the subject of fortification.

In what I have said I have not touched on the scientific question at all, and have not the smallest possible intention of doing so in a newspaper controversy. If any one wishes to know what my views on the subject are, they will find them in the various works I have published during the last ten years, where they are stated as clearly and as forcibly as I can find words to express them in. From these I have never seen any reason to depart in the slightest possible degree.

The altered forms which must be employed to meet the altered circumstances of the artillery question, cannot be shown without diagrams and drawings, and as these are inadmissible in a weekly journal, I could not if I would bring them forward in this place. These, however, are comparatively unimportant; and if Captain Tyler likes to amuse himself and his friends by criticising them, there must be little harm or good done, and he can please himself in this respect.

As I said in my last, at my own convenience, and at my own good time, I will publish what I conceive these altered forms should be. I will not do it at Captain Tyler's bidding or invitation, but when I think good can be done by such publication. In the meanwhile all I now care to do is to reiterate that the assertion that I have changed my views on this subject is a pure invention of Captain Tyler and his associates, without any foundation in fact, so far as I know; and I do think it ought to be allowed that I may know something on this particular subject, whatever it may be thought I know on others.

One word in conclusion addressed to the Council of the United Service Institution. They have refused distinctly and in writing to allow me to insert a few words in the proofs of the lecture I delivered last year, though I solemnly assert that the words were uttered by me, but omitted by the short-hand writer. The result is—as Captain Tyler's lecture shows—that an important portion of their report is capable of a construction diametrically opposed to my meaning. They are also—I am informed—going to publish their own short-hand writer's report of what I said on the 21st May last, though they have my written protest against its correctness, and, I again reiterate, misrepresent my views entirely. They know from their correspondence, if from no other source, that I have not changed my views, yet they are going to lay themselves open to the reproach of publishing what is incorrect, knowing it to be incorrect, and this merely to gain for their associate a little temporary triumph over a civilian rival. Yet they know that the truth must and shall eventually come out, and when it does will they not then be in a position which, as officers and gentlemen, they would do well to avoid?—I am, &c.,

J. FERGUSSON.

[The controversy may be considered at an end, so far as the columns of this journal are concerned.—ED.]

The Commander-in-Chief has ordered that musketry instruction shall be suspended throughout the Aldershot division until the 1st of October. The newly-formed 2nd battalion of the 25th Regiment will, however, practise on days when there are no divisional or brigade field-days.

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THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, JULY 16.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—Bernard J. Cooper to the Hannibal; Thomas C. Bruce and W. H. Wright to the Royal Adelaide; G. D. Bushe to the Orion; J. D'Arcy Irvine to the Britannia.

Surgeon—Dr. Daniel Finucane to the Hornet.

Assistant-Surgeons—George H. Maunsell (acting) to the Hornet; W. H. Carter to the Cumberland; Andrew C. Johnston to the Monarch; James N. Anderson (additional) to the Fisgard.

Paymasters—J. Colwell promoted to the rank of paymaster-in-chief; Henry J. Kelly to the Castor; William Drury to the Royal Adelaide; Wm. H. Hills (additional) to the Impregnable; James Lewis (additional) to the Britannia; Hugh H. Burmistan (additional) to the Cambridge; E. Thorne to the St. Vincent.

Assistant-Paymaster—Francis St. J. O'Neill to the Royal Adelaide.

Mate—A. B. Wodehouse to the Marlborough.

Assistant-Surgeon—W. J. Eames to the Bloodhound.

Assistant-Engineers—John Marsh (1st class) to the Fisgard, as supernumerary; F. C. Ford (2nd class) in Skipjack; J. W. Nott (2nd class) in Urgent; W. C. Moreton (2nd class) in Hecate; E. Dooley (2nd class) in Furious; M. Litt (acting, 2nd class) in Cumberland for Myrtle; H. W. White (acting, 2nd class) in Niger; John Taylor (acting, 3rd class) to the Indus, for service in the Confiance.

Clerk—Alfred P. Freeman to the Sanspareil.

Assistant-Clerk—William Flower to the Emerald.

JULY 19.

Masters—Denton H. Speer, to the Cossack; E. T. Jameson, to the Mersey.

Paymasters—William Weaver, advanced to the First Class; George J. Starr, advanced to the Second Class; E. W. M. Millman, advanced to the Third Class; E. B. Walker, to the Porcupine.

Acorn, 12, sailing-sloop, Commander R. B. Pearse, was at Amoy when the last mail left.

Actæon, 26, surveying-vessel, Commander J. Ward, was on the north coast of China by the latest accounts.

Adventure, 2, screw troop-ship, Commander E. Lacy, was in the Canton river on the 22nd of May.

Algerine, 1, screw gun-vessel, Lieutenant-Commander W. Arthur, was on the north coast of China by the latest advices.

Ariadne, 26, screw-frigate, Captain E. W. Vansittart, in company with H.M.S. Hero, was spoken on the 12th inst., in latitude 49° north, and longitude 11° west.

Assistance, 2, screw troop-ship, Commander C. J. Balfour, was lost in Deep Bay in June.

Atlas, 91, is to be launched this day at Chatham, just before the top of high water; and it is expected that some of the Lords of the Admiralty will be present on the occasion.

Avon, paddlewheel steam-tender, G. Day, second master commanding, got up steam on Monday in Hamoaze and proceeded to Devonport dockyard, where she took on board Commander Paul, assistant-master-attendant, and a party of riggers and men from the ordinary, 47 in all, and left for Pembroke to jury-rig and navigate the screw steam-sloop Pelican, 17, to Plymouth.

Banterer, 1, gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander H. P. Knevitt, was at Hong Kong on the 23rd of May.

Barracouta, 6, paddle-steamer, Commander William Wood, is ordered to the West Indies.

Beagle, 4, screw gun-vessel, Commander E. Hay, was at Hong Kong on the 23rd of May.

Blenheim, 60, screw, Captain E. Tatham, sailed from Yarmouth (Isle of Wight) on Sunday morning last, and arrived at Portland on the evening of the same day. This ship, it will be remembered, has just been turned out of Portsmouth dockyard, after having undergone what was said to be a thorough repair. Great complaints, however, are made of the slovenly manner in which her ports, pumps, and pipes have been fitted by the dockyard artificers. The Blenheim was required to be repaired with all dispatch, and "task and job" work was resorted to for the sake of expedition, which has proved to be, in this instance as well as in many others, a failure. We recommend any of the members of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the causes of the great expenditure of our dockyards to visit the Blenheim in Portland Harbour and see what has been done for the money spent upon her at Portsmouth. A personal inspection will add a considerable stock of useful information to that already possessed by the Committee, and materially assist them in their labours. It is to be hoped that Admiral Pelham and Commodore Yelverton, who inspected the Blenheim, and mustered ship's company at half-past 1 on Tuesday last, had their attention directed to the defective workmanship alluded to. These gallant officers complimented the R. N. C. volunteers on board for their good behaviour, and likewise Lieutenant Stratton for the cleanliness and good order of the ship, considering the short time it had been under his care after leaving the dockyard. We have not heard their opinion of the workmanship put into the Blenheim at Portsmouth, but as the Lords of the Admiralty are expected at Portland this day (Saturday), it is hoped that the defective workmanship may not escape their Lordships' scrutiny. After the inspection by Admiral Pelham and Commodore Yelverton on Tuesday the Blenheim coaled alongside the Pitt coal depôt. The ship is going round to Pembroke, where she is stationed, the married men having been allowed free passage for their wives by Captain Tatham.

Bouncer, 2, gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander A. R. Arthur, was at Hong Kong on the 23rd of May.

Bustard, 2, gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander F. W. Hallowes, was at Ningpo when the last mail left.

Camilla, 16, sloop, Commander G. T. Colville, was at Shanghai by the last advices.

Caradoc, 2, paddle steam-vessel, Lieutenant-Commander C. M. Buckle, left Malta on the 8th inst., with dispatches and mails for the fleet at Navarino.

Centaur, 6, paddle-steamer, Commander E. D. D. Aplin, was on the north coast of China when the last mail left.

Chesapeake, 51, screw-frigate, Captain G. O. Willes, flagship of Vice-Admiral Hope, was at Hong Kong on the 23rd of May.

Clown, 1, gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander W. F. Lee, was at Hong Kong on the 23rd of May.

Cockchafer, 1, gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander H. L. Holder, was at Hong Kong on the 23rd of May.

Constance, 50, sailing-frigate. The operation of cutting this vessel in two parts for the purpose of lengthening her, prior to her being converted into a screw steamer, has been successfully performed at Devonport.

Coquette, 4, screw. This vessel has been further opened forward, and her fore-knee has been taken out, which, however, is in a perfectly sound condition. Her inside knee is in a bad state, and will require renewal. Mouldings are being made for new timbers, apparently with the intention of having her thoroughly repaired. She may be made a serviceable vessel, but at a great cost.

Coromandel, 5, steam-vessel, tender to Chesapeake, was at Hong Kong on the 23rd of May.

Cruiser, 17, screw steam-sloop, Commander J. Bythesea, was on the north coast of China when the last mail left.

Cygnet, screw gun-vessel, in the steam-basin, Portsmouth, built by Wigram, of Northam, is expected to go into dock shortly for examination. She is built upon similar lines, and under a similar contract, as that under which the Pelican was constructed by White of Cowes: both vessels receiving their copper from Government, an arrangement which allows of an easy examination.

Dauntless, 31, screw, Captain Leopold G. Heath, C.B., arrived at Spithead from Portland on Tuesday last. She weighed anchor on Wednesday, and left for the westward.

Dee, paddle, Master-Commander Pullen, has returned from Portsmouth to Woolwich, after landing boilers, machinery, &c., at the first-named yard.

Doris, 32, screw-frigate, Captain Heathcote, left Malta on the 7th inst., to join the admiral in Navarino Bay.

Dove, 2, gun-boat, tender to the Actæon, Lieutenant C. J. Bullock, was on the north coast of China by the last accounts.

Drake, 1, gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander, A. R. Blane, was on the north coast of China by the latest advices.

Emerald, 50, screw steam frigate, Captain A. Cuming, is now in dock at Keyham steam-yard. She grounded at Bermuda, and recently at Barn Pool; but the only apparent damage sustained is the loss of some 60 feet of copper off her false keel.

Encounter, 14, screw steam-ship, Captain Roderick Dew, was on the north coast of China when the last mail left.

Fearless, tender to the steam-ordinary, sailed from Sheerness on Monday for Greenhithe, with men to navigate the Castor training-ship of Coast Volunteers to the river Tyne.

Fire Queen, paddle, Master-Commander Paul, steamed out of Portsmouth harbour on Monday, and proceeded down the Western Channel to test boilers and machinery on the completion of her repairs.

Firm, 1, gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander W. R. Boulton, was at Shanghai when the last mail left.

Flamer, 2, gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander H. M. Bingham, arrived at Hong Kong from Portsmouth on the 11th of May.

Forester, 2, gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander, H. J. Innes, was at Foochow when the last mail from China left.

Frederick William, 91, screw, is now under the sheers in the steam-basin, Portsmouth, hoisting in her funnels, &c.

Furious, 16, paddle steam-frigate, Captain O. J. Jones, was at Shanghai when the last mail left.

Fury, 6, paddle-steamer, Acting-Commander J. C. Wilson, was on the north coast of China according to the latest accounts.

Gorgon, 6, paddle, Commander Bedford C. T. Pim, arrived at Spithead on Saturday evening last from the West India station. She has made a long passage, owing to her boilers being in a very defective state. Twelve naval invalids from ships on the station have come home as supernumeraries in her. She has also brought home three convicts from Bermuda, one on a charge of murder. The Gorgon's defects will be made good at Portsmouth.

Grasshopper, 2, gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Tucker, arrived at Hong Kong from Portsmouth on the 14th of May.

Greyhound, 17, screw steam-sloop, Commander T. F. Sullivan, at Devonport, is rapidly refitting for further service. Her crew will be paid wages before she proceeds to sea.

Growler, gun-boat, Lieutenant and Commander H. E. Crozier, left Malta to resume her station at the mouths of the Danube on the 25th of June.

Hannibal, 91, screw-liner, Captain Farquhar, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Mundy, C.B., was in the Bay of Naples on the 14th inst.

Hardy, 2, gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander A. G. Bogle, arrived at Hong Kong on the 21st of May, from Portsmouth.

Harrier, 2, steam-vessel, is in No. 2 dock, Portsmouth, being coppered, and undergoing a thorough repair, caulking, &c.

Haughty, 2, gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander G. D. Broad, was at Hong Kong on the 23rd of May.

Havock, 2, gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander C. Fairholme, was at Hong Kong on the 23rd of May.

Hero, 91, screw-liner, Captain G. H. Seymour, C.B., with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on board, was spoken in 49° north and 11° west on the 12th inst.

Hesper, 2, store-ship, Master-Commander H. H. Harris, was at Hong Kong on the 23rd of May.

Highflyer, screw-frigate, Acting-Captain W. A. J. Heath, was in the Canton river on the 22nd of May.

Immortalité, 51, screw, is expected to take up a berth alongside the Pitch-house jetty, Portsmouth, previous to being brought forward.

Impérieuse, 51, screw-frigate, Captain R. Maguire, Flagship of Rear-Admiral Jones, C.B., was on the north coast of China according to the last advices.

Indus, 78, has been commissioned by Captain Astley Cooper Key as the ordinary of the steam-reserve at Devonport.

Inflexible, 6, paddle-sloop, Commander G. A. C. Brooker, was at Hong Kong on the 23rd of May.

Insolent, 2, screw gun-boat, was at Hong Kong on the 23rd of May.

Intrepid, 6, screw-sloop, Commander Marryat, came into Malta harbour from Palermo and Syracuse on the 22nd June, left for the same ports on the 24th, returned from Palermo and Marsala on the 30th, and left again for Palermo on the 4th July.

Irresistible, 80, screw-liner, 400 horse-power, has been towed from the basin to harbour moorings, where she is placed in the second-class steam-reserve at Sheerness.

Janus, 1, gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander D. G. Davidson, was at Hong-Kong on the 23rd of May.

Kestrel, 1, gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander C. D. Robinson, was on the north coast of China when the last mail left.

Leven, 1, gun-vessel, Lieut.-Commander, J. S. Hudson, was at Hong Kong on the 23rd of May.

Liffey, 51, screw-frigate, Captain Preedy, C.B., which reached Malta from the Piræus of Athens on the 28th June, left again on the 6th July for Navarino, to join the admiral.

Lucifer, paddle-steamer, sailed from Portsmouth for Portland on Saturday last, with Capt. G. T. Gordon and a portion of the staff of the steam reserve.

Magicienne, 16, paddle steam-frigate, Captain J. E. Commerell, V.C., was at Hong Kong on the 23rd of May.

Megæra, screw troop-ship, Commander Henderson, refitting at Portsmouth, has berthed alongside the Malabar depôt to fill up her coal.

Neptune, 90, screw-liner, Captain F. A. Campbell, left Malta on the 7th instant to join the Admiral in Navarino Bay.

Nimrod, 6, screw-sloop, Commander R. J. Wynniatt, was at Hong Kong on the 23rd of May. This sloop has been ordered home.

Opossum, 2, gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander G. D. Bevan, was at Shanghai when the last mail left.

Orion, 91, screw-liner, Captain Frere, having had defects made good, steamed from Hamoaze, on Friday week, into the Sound, and proceeded to sea to try her machinery. On passing Milbay she saluted the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir T. S. Pasley (who is doing duty as Commander-in-Chief), which was acknowledged by the Impregnable, 104, Captain Lord F. Kerr, in Hamoaze.

Pearl, 21, screw-corvette, Captain John Borlase, C.B., was on the north coast of China when the last mail was dispatched.

Perseverance, screw troop-ship, Commander E. R. Power, at Portsmouth, has tested her new boilers and her machinery. When ready for sea she will proceed to the West Indies and Sierra Leone, to relieve troops at the different garrisons there.

Philomel, screw gun-vessel, in No. 8 dock, Portsmouth, has been officially examined, and reported upon very satisfactorily. She is now being coppered.

Pioneer, 6, screw-sloop, Commander H. A. Reilly, was on the north coast of China when the last mail left.

Racehorse, 4, screw steam-sloop, 200-horse power, has arrived in Sheerness Harbour from Chatham, where, after coaling, she will have a trial of her engines, and return to Chatham to be fitted for the first-class steam ordinary.

Renard, 4, screw-sloop, Commander J. G. Goodenough, was at Hong Kong on the 23rd of May.

Ringdove, 4, screw-sloop, Commander R. G. Craigie, was at Hong Kong on the 23rd of May.

Roebuck, 6, screw-sloop, Acting-Commander E. C. Symons, was at Shanghai when the last mail left.

Royal Adelaide, 104, Devonport, has been commissioned by Captain W. King Hall, C.B., as a training-ship for novices and boys.

Sampson, 6, paddle-steamer, Captain G. S. Hand, C.B., was on the north coast of China when the last mail left.

Sanspareil, 70, screw-liner, Captain A. P. E. Wilmot, C.B. This vessel arrived at the Tail of the Bank, Greenock, shortly before nine o'clock on Saturday morning last, and her unexpected appearance caused great excitement among the thousands congregated at the time on the steam-boat Quay. She is a splendid ship; her officers and crew, the latter numbering 800 men, are the late crew of the Nile, so that many here will fall in with old acquaintances made during the short but pleasant stay of the Nile at the Tail of the Bank last year. The Sanspareil has been stationed at Cork for the last four months, which port she left for the Clyde on Thursday week.

Scout, 24, screw-corvette, Captain J. Corbett, was on the north coast of China, according to the last advices.

Simoom, 8, troop-ship, Commander J. M. Cooke, was at Hong-Kong on the 23rd of May.

Sirius, target-ship, hauled out of No. 1 dock, Portsmouth, on Wednesday last, and berthed alongside the Sheer jetty, to be fitted with Jones' angular plate armour, which, we have heard, is intended to protect the sides and deck of "rams," floating-batteries, &c.

Slaney, 1, screw gun-vessel, Lieut.-Commander Leet, was on the north coast of China by the latest accounts.

Snake, 4, screw gun-vessel, Commander H. Harvey, was at Hong Kong on the 23rd of May.

Snap, 2, gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander W. O. Butler, was at Hong Kong on the 23rd of May.

Snipe, screw gun-vessel, built at a private yard, and forwarded to Woolwich for completion, has been docked to undergo a complete examination.

Sprightly, steam-vessel, Master-Commander Allen, came into No. 1 dock, Portsmouth, on Wednesday last, to have her bottom cleansed and her copper rose.

Starling, 2, gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander J. H. Whitshed, was at Hong Kong on the 23rd of May.

Staunch, 2, gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander E. J. Pollard, was in the Canton River on the 23rd of May.

St. George, 90, screw-liner, Captain the Hon. F. Egerton, left Plymouth on Friday week for Liverpool, and has arrived in the Mersey.

Thunder, 14, floating-battery, 150 horse-power, has undergone at Chatham a careful examination, in order that the Admiralty may be made acquainted with her condition. With the exception of some portions of her interior the battery is in a very sound condition, with scarcely any signs of decay. The bottom, which was found to be in an exceedingly foul state, is now being cleaned and made ready for being coated with Peacock's patent composition for preserving the hull and destroying the marine worm.

Urgent, 6, screw store-ship, Commander Hire, arrived at Hong Kong from Portsmouth on the 12th of May, after a long passage of exactly four months.

Victor Emmanuel, 91, screw-liner, Captain Clifford, C.B., which arrived at Malta from Corfu on the 26th of June, left on the 2nd of July to join Rear-Admiral Mundy at Palermo, and proceed thence to Naples.

Victoria and Albert, 2, Her Majesty's paddle-yacht, Capt.

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Hon. J. Denman, steamed out of Portsmouth harbour on Monday, and proceeded to her moorings in Cowes Roads, in order to be at the disposal of Her Majesty.

Viper, 4, screw-gun-vessel, Commander Hewett, was paid off on Saturday last, and has been placed in the steam ordinary.

Volcano, floating factory, is in No. 4 dock, undergoing extensive repairs. Her factory has been landed.

Vulcan, 6, screw store-ship, Commander A. C. Strode, was at Hong Kong on the 23rd of May.

Watchful, 1, gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander F. W. Inglefield, was in Canton river on the 22nd of May.

Weazel, 1, gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander W. Howorth, arrived at Hong Kong on the 17th of May from Portsmouth.

Wellington, 72, has been commissioned by Commander F. Cannon at Devonport for the sailing ordinary guardship.

Woodcock, 1, gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander G. S. Bosanquet, was on the north coast of China when the last mail was dispatched.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT JAMES PRATT, R.N.—An inquest was held on Wednesday, before F. H. Gell, Esq., on the body of Lieutenant James Pratt. The medical evidence went to prove that the pistol was fired direct into the mouth, or at least very close to it, the ball passing through the carotid artery and coming out behind the ear, causing instant death. The coast-guard men stated that it was the duty of deceased to examine the fire-arms, and, as he was very careless in handling them, that the pistol might have gone off while he was looking into the barrel. With this evidence, and with no assignable motive to account for the commission of the act, an open verdict was returned to the following effect: "That James Pratt had died from the effect of a pistol shot; but whether discharged by the deceased intentionally, or whether it exploded accidentally, there was not sufficient evidence to show."

The Lords of the Admiralty have selected Captain W. K. Hall for the command of the Royal Adelaide, training-ship, at Devonport. Captain Hall is one of the few officers who, in a comparatively short space of time has, without a particle of political interest, raised himself to the rank which he at present enjoys. He served in the Benbow during all the operations on the coast of Syria; he was employed throughout the Russian war, and was the officer who received the sword of the Governor of Bomarsund, and was subsequently flag-captain to Sir Michael Seymour on the coast of China. It is stated that the Royal Adelaide is to be fitted for the purpose of training boys and novices; and from what we know of Captain Hall, we undertake to say that those who pass through his hands to join sea-going ships will lose all claim to the latter appellation.

The authorities at Whitehall are using every possible exertion to increase the supply of good sound timber at our various dockyards; and by late advices which we have received from the Mediterranean, we find that the Kertch, gun-boat, had returned to Malta from Tunis on the 4th of July, with Mr. Ladd, the master-shipwright of Malta dockyard, who has visited Barca and other places in the regency of Tunis, to report upon the forests thereabouts, and whether timber for shipbuilding is to be found. We hear that what was found is some 30 miles inland, with very bad roads to the sea-shore. Our consul at Tunis could not be better employed than in exercising his influence with the Bey to induce him to employ the superabundant population in roadmaking, and thus keep them from following the mischievous example set them by their more eastern friends in the districts of the Lebanon.

The squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Martin, consisting of the Marlborough, Queen, Cressy, James Watt, St. Jean d'Acre, and Boxer, were on the 5th inst. at Navarino, exercising their crews, for which that anchorage offers so many facilities. A bold and barefaced robbery had been committed by a Greek of the place on one of the youngsters, to whom he had hired a horse. The delinquent followed on foot, and after getting well out into the open country, demanded the midshipman's watch and chain, to which some gold charms stood attached, and the possessor stoutly resisted until a huge knife and a brace of pistols were produced, when of course further resistance with such a desperate adversary would have been madness. The miscreant had not been detected.

Lieutenant William Frederick Johnson (1855), late First Lieutenant of H.M.S. Pioneer on the China station, has been selected by General Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the expeditionary army, to act as his naval aide-de-camp.

Lieutenant G. W. Gregorie (1857), lately serving on board H.M.S. Hannibal, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Mundy, in the Mediterranean, has been invalided to England.

Mr. W. P. Hains, master of the screw steam-sloop Lapwing, on the Mediterranean station, has met with a serious accident, having fractured his leg. Mr. Hains has been temporarily superseded by Mr. E. W. Creak, second-master of the Liffey.

Mr. William Darley, superintending measurer at Sheerness Dockyard, has been appointed acting foreman of that yard, to superintend the hired men, vice Tucker, established foreman at Woolwich.

Several gun-boats, built at the yards of Messrs. Wigram, Russell, or Green, at Blackwall, and forwarded to Deptford, have been examined by competent officers, and are stated to be in every respect satisfactory as regards materials and workmanship; but we have reason to believe that this circumstance will not in any way interfere with the proceedings which the Lords of the Admiralty have thought fit to institute against those shipbuilders who broke their terms of contract in the construction of the gun-boats for the Russian war.

Workmen are employed at Woolwich in preparing the keel of a new 91-gun screw man-of-war, to be named the Caledonia, which is ordered to be laid down on the slip from which the Anson, steam-vessel, will be launched during the month of August.

In reply to an application forwarded by the clerks employed in Her Majesty's naval yards, soliciting the indulgence of 28 days' leave of absence as an annual relaxation from duty, a Circular Memorandum was lately forwarded to the several establishments from the Board of Admiralty, announcing that their Lordships were pleased to accede to the request.

The arrival of the Channel fleet, consisting of eleven sail-of-the-line, in Bantry Bay, on Saturday, has created a considerable stir in that locality, and a demand for fresh provisions has given a great impetus to the beef trade. One dealer slaughters daily twenty head of cattle for the supply of the fleet.

Sir William Snow Harris, F.R.S., a member of the Royal Western Yacht Club, was on the 14th instant elected an honorary member of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The noblemen and gentlemen of the squadron consider that Sir William has by his scientific exertions rendered important services to the naval interests of the country.

PROGRESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Captain Wilson, commander of the Great Britain, arrived in London from Montreal, reports having exchanged signals with Her Majesty's ship Hero, having on board His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and suite, on Wednesday the 11th inst., at noon, in lat. 49° 45′ N., long., 9° 15′ W., accompanied by the Ariadne steam-frigate.

THE COAST-GUARD FLEET.—The fleet of blockships now at anchor in the harbour of Portland consists of the following vessels:—The Colossus, 80, Captain Francis Scott, C.B., bearing the flag of Commodore Yelverton; the Majestic, 80, Captain William R. Mends, C.B.; the Cornwallis, 60, Captain George G. Randolph; the Ajax, 60, Captain John M. N. Boyd; the Edinburgh, 60, Captain Edwin C. T. D'Eyncourt; the Hogue, 60, Captain Reginald J. J. G. Macdonald; the Pembroke, 60, Captain Edward P. Charlewood; the Hawke, 60, Captain W. Crispin; the Blenheim, 60, Captain E. Tatham; the Russel, 60, Captain G. Wodehouse; the Dauntless, 31, Captain Leopold G. Heath. The screw steam-tender Argus, Commander G. T. S. Winthorp, and the paddle-wheel steam-vessel Lucifer are also at anchor. It was, we understand, with difficulty some of these ships made up their crews from the revenue cutters and other sources.

NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL.—On Monday last courts-martial were held on board the flag-ship Impregnable, 104, in Hamoaze, on John Roberts and Enos Dyer, able seamen, and Henry Schilling and Henry Cocking, ordinary seamen, belonging to the screw steam-ship Orion, 91, Captain John B. Frere, for insubordination. Captain A. C. Key, C. B., presided. John Roberts was charged with having, on the 4th inst., refused to scrub a hammock, and, when brought before Commander Baker, of continuing to refuse, and of saying "that he and others agreed to do no more work;" and, when brought before Captain Frere, of still persisting and saying, "He din't care a —— for all the captains and admirals in the service." The prisoner denied having used this language, but pleaded "Guilty" in other respects, and was sentenced to receive 50 lashes, to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years, and then dismissed the service. Henry Cocking, charged with the same offence, with the exception of the bad language, pleaded "Guilty," and was sentenced to receive 50 lashes and be imprisoned 18 months. The other two pleaded "Guilty," and were sentenced to receive 50 lashes and be imprisoned 12 months.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, PORTSMOUTH.—The following officers passed at the last examination, on the 11th instant, for lieutenants:—Acting Lieutenants W. T. Stevenson, C. D. Broughton, C. B. Powell, H. R. Holmes, Henry Fox, H. I. Cair, A. F. Powlett, G. K. Trefusis, E. Pilkington, R. H. D. King, C. J. Vidal, P. R. Dick, S. Macdougall, A. R. Wodehouse, Hon. V. A. Montague, J. S. Way, R. B. Lambert, and R. H. Boyle.

THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—On Monday afternoon the quarterly meeting of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society was held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street. Lord Colchester presided. From the report read it appeared that the receipts for the quarter, including the sum of 755*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* in hand on the 31st of March, had been 992*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* The expenditure had been 536*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, and there was a balance in hand of 455*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* The society possessed stock in the Three per Cent. Consols amounting to 36,916*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* The annual receipts had exceeded those of 1858 by the sum of 100*l.*, and during the year assistance had been rendered as follows:—6 widows and orphans of admirals, 48*l.*; 20 widows and orphans of captains, 120*l.*; 51 widows and orphans of commanders, 334*l.*; 81 widows and orphans of lieutenants, 517*l.*; 39 widows and orphans of masters, 227*l.*; 14 widows and orphans of surgeons, 86*l.*; 36 widows and orphans of paymasters, 246*l.*; 6 widows and orphans of engineers, 33*l.*; and 5 officers in distressed circumstances, 39*l.*; making the total sum expended 1650*l.*, distributed among 258 applicants and their families, of whom 41 were first applicants after the death of their relatives. Renewed exertions from the friends of the society were necessary to meet the applications which were being made. The report was adopted, and, after the transaction of some routine business, a vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

LOSS OF TWO FRENCH SHIPS IN CHINA.—H.I.M. transport Isere, with nearly 1000 men on board, 400 barrels of gunpowder, and other stores, in steaming into the harbour of Amoy on May 17th, struck on a rock, broke her back, and became a total wreck; and early in June the Reine des Clippers was entirely burnt in Macoa Roads.

THE MARINE SOCIETY.—The third annual visitation of the Marine Society's Benevolent Institution, the Earl of Romney president, took place on Wednesday on board the society's ship Venus, moored off Woolwich dockyard, Lieut.-Commander T. Digby Sulivan, R.N., superintendent. A large assembly of ladies and gentlemen, accompanied his lordship and the committee on board, and a number of visitors interested in the institution attended the examination, and were extremely gratified with the proficiency and aptitude of the boys, 140 in number, about 50 of whom were called upon to give proof of the progress which they had made since the last visitation. They were put through a course of exercise in the rigging, working the great guns, small-arms exercise, rowing in the boats, &c., and acquitted themselves with perfect satisfaction. Five of the lads, after having passed through the necessary course of instruction, are transferred weekly to the flagship Fisgard, and are enrolled in the service of the Royal Navy; others are apprenticed to the Mercantile Marine, and are thus rendered capable of becoming useful members of society, and are removed from the scenes of vice and penury in which they were found.

LOSS OF H.M.S. ASSISTANCE.—We are sorry to learn by telegram viâ Marseilles of the loss of H.M.'s screw steam store-ship Assistance, Commander C. J. Balfour. The event took place in the early part of June at a spot described as Deep Bay. We presume that the occurrence was the result of the ship striking on a rock, as at the period of the year mentioned the weather is almost invariably of a settled character on the coast of China, and entirely free from those terrible tempests, typhoons. It is to be hoped that no lives were lost, as no mention is made of any casualty.

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, JULY 13.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DISTRIBUTION OF NAVAL PRIZE-MONEY.—Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset House, July 13.—Notice is hereby given to the officers, seamen, and marines, and to all persons interested therein, that the distribution of an award for the destruction of pirates in the China Seas, by Her Majesty's ship Sampson, on the 4th and 6th of December, 1856, 22nd of April, and 8th of June, 1857, will commence on Monday, the 23rd of July, 1860, in the prize branch of the department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset House.

The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—

Captain	£165	6	10	Sixth class	£8	7	6
Second class	32	11	3	Seventh class	5	11	7
Third class	26	1	0	Eighth class	2	15	10
Fourth class	16	15	0	Ninth class	1	17	2
Fifth class	9	6	1	Tenth class	0	18	7

CORPS OF ROYAL MARINES.

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Thomas Charles Cotton Moore to be Colonel Second Commandant, vice Hunt, retired on full pay.

Captain and Brevet-Major Hayes Marriott to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Moore, promoted.

Captain and Brevet-Major Samuel Notterville Lowder to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Browne, retired on full pay.

Captain and Brevet-Major Edward Thornbrough Parker Shewen to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Fosbroke, retired on full pay.

First-Lieutenant Thomas George Shelton Meheux to be Captain, vice Marriott, promoted.

First-Lieutenant William Tauzia Savary to be Captain, vice Lowder, promoted.

First-Lieutenant George Brydges to be Captain, vice Shewen, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant William Henry Vallack Tom to be First-Lieutenant, vice Meheux, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Robert Charles Harvey to be First-Lieutenant, vice Savary, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Frederick La Coste to be First-Lieutenant, vice Brydges, promoted.

ADMIRALTY, JULY, 20.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DISTRIBUTION OF NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.—Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset House, July, 18, 1860.—Notice is hereby given, to the Officers, Seamen, and Marines, and to all persons interested therein, that the distribution of the proceeds received and tonnage bounty awarded for the Name Unknown or Marianne, captured on the 22nd March, 1858, by Her Majesty's ships Styx and Jasper, will commence on Monday the 30th July, 1860, in the Prize Branch of the Department of the "Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset-House."

Agents and other persons holding powers of attorney, prize orders, assignments, or other instruments, by virtue of which they may be legally entitled to claim the share of any captor, serving in the above-named ships, are requested to present the same at this office.

Any Officer, Seaman, Marine, or other person, who may desire to receive his share from the Collector of Customs or of Inland Revenue within the United Kingdom, is required to intimate the same by letter to be addressed "On Prize Business, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, London,"—in which letter his own place of residence is to be precisely stated, as well as the place of the nearest Collector of Customs, or of Inland Revenue, from whom it would be convenient to receive such share of prize money.

The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—

Flag share	£551	11	8	Fifth class	£79	3	10
Commander	786	0	2	Sixth class	71	5	4
Lieutenant Commanding	524	0	2	Seventh class	47	10	4
Third class	221	14	7	Eighth class	23	15	2
Fourth class	142	10	9	Ninth class	15	16	9
				Tenth class	7	18	4

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

MALTA, 14th July, 1860.—H.M. gun-boat Lapwing arrived on the 7th inst. from Navarino. The line-of-battle ship Neptune sailed off on the 7th inst. The screw steam-frigate Liffey left on the same day. H. M. corvette Racoon arrived on the 12th from Catania. H. M. steamer Caradoc left on the 8th for Navarino, and returned yesterday. The screw steam shore-ship Supply left our port yesterday. The Lapwing has received orders to proceed to Constantinople, to relieve the gun-boat Banshee at present on that station.

Three months' leave of absence was granted to Major-General Horn, C.B., commanding 2nd brigade, to proceed to the United Kingdom on private affairs. During the absence of General Horn, the command of the 2nd brigade will devolve on Colonel F. P. Harding, C.B., 1st battalion, 22nd Regiment.

Lord Clyde, the late Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s forces in India, landed here on Monday last, on his way to England, in the P. and O. steamer Vectis. The noble general was received by the authorities with all due honours and respect.

NAPLES, 8th July.—Arrived, the Hannibal, from Palermo. Cæsar, Renown, Agamemnon, London, also here with the Intrepid. French ships: Bretagne, Algesira, St. Louis, and Eylau. The Iroquois, American, has left for Spezzia.

THE MILITIA.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY 17.

Inverness, Banff, Elgin, and Nairn Light Highland Infantry Militia—Lieutenant George Graham Ramsay, to be Captain, vice Tytler, resigned.

Norfolk Artillery Regiment of Militia—Second Lieutenant Henry Harrington Molyneux Seel, to be First Lieutenant, vice Longe, promoted; Second Lieutenant Frederick Henry Brice, to be First Lieutenant, vice Brereton, promoted; Second Lieutenant William Bedingfeld, to be First Lieutenant, vice Harbord, promoted; Second Lieutenant Edward Henry Gervase Stracey, to be First Lieutenant, by augmentation.

West Kent Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Ensign James Gordon Vinter to be Lieutenant, vice Monypenny, promoted.

Memorandum—Royal Ayrshire Rifles Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the following commissions in this regiment:—

Lieutenant Arthur Graham Hay. | Lieutenant William Robinson Lodge.
Ensign John White Henston.

Isle of Wight Artillery Militia—James Coverdale Patten, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY, 19.

Royal Perthshire Rifle Militia—Thomas Watson Greig, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

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VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

CIVIL SERVICE.—On Wednesday evening an excellent amateur performance was given by the members of this corps at the Lyceum Theatre. It was in aid of the band *fund of the regiment*, and was supported by the officers and privates, assisted by several professional actresses. To give additional *éclat* to the occasion, a new and original comedy, by "Captain Tom Taylor, C.S.R.V.," as the bills styled him, was produced, under the title of "A Lesson for Life," which had never before been represented upon the stage. The Lyceum was in consequence very well attended by the members of the Civil Cervice and their friends, and as Volunteers were invited to appear in uniform, a goodly number of our riflemen thus clad were to be seen in various parts of the house. The comedy passed off most successfully, and at its conclusion Mrs. Stirling delivered a very appropriate address, written for the occasion by Ensign Yates. At the termination of the address, the curtain drew up and disclosed a number of the Civil Service Rifle Volunteers drawn up in full uniform across the stage, upon which the whole audience rose with enthusiasm, which was heightened when the band struck up the National Anthem. The entertainments concluded with the farce of "The Irish Lion."

The VOLUNTEE GUARDS (32nd Middlesex), under the command of Lieutenant Thomson, proceeded on Wednesday to Windsor, and marched to Oakly Court, the beautiful seat of Captain Saye, about four miles distant from the town, where they were joined by one company of the Windsor Rifle Corps, and met with a most cordial welcome from their host and his family. A sumptuous dinner was served in the billiard-room, after which both corps went through various manœuvres, terminating with several rounds of true British cheers for the captain's hospitality. The return march was enlivened by some excellent singing by the Windsors.

VICTORIA RIFLES.—On Monday the 16th inst. the corps paraded at Kilburn, and proceeded by train to Windsor, where they were joined by the Honourable Artillery Company, and after a short rest commenced a series of brigade *movements*, which were executed to the satisfaction of the colonels in command and to Captain Anstruther, of the Coldstream Guards, who acted as brigade-major. On Wednesday, the 18th inst., the final contest for an elegant silver cup, presented to the corps by H. F. Smith, Esq., of the 1st company, took place. The prize was open to military members of the corps only, who were required to fire 10 rounds at 200 yards. From the 70 who thus contested, the best 10 were selected, and they fired 10 rounds at 300 yards and 10 at 400 yards, at a target 6 feet by 3 feet with an 8-inch bull's eye. The practice was excellent, the highest score at the 300 and 400 yards in 20 rounds being 35. From the best 10 men at 200 yards the best 6 were selected for the final competition, which took place in the presence of Colonel M'Murdo, Inspector-General of Volunteers, and a very numerous and fashionable assembly. The winner was declared to be Mr. Martin Ridley Smith, of the 2nd company. At the conclusion of the contest the corps fell in to the number of 400, and were inspected by Colonel M'Murdo, who expressed himself much pleased with all he had seen, and congratulated the colonel, His Grace the Duke of Wellington, upon the command of so fine a body of men, praising the men also for their steadiness under arms. The winner of the cup was then called to the front, and presented with it by the colonel, who in a short speech complimented him upon his steady firing throughout the practice. The ground presented a most animated appearance, being thronged with ladies and gentlemen, and officers and members of different corps, both regulars and Volunteers. The day was enlivened by the excellent band of the corps, who played selections from various operas, waltzes, &c., and kept the company there until 10 o'clock listening and dancing to their music. On the same day there was a grand inspection in the Home Park, Windsor, by His Grace the Duke of Wellington, of this Corps, under the command of Major Whichelo, and the Hon. Artillery Corps, under the command of Colonel Lord Colville, with a 6-pounder, commanded by Captain Jay; altogether there were ten companies, numbering about 600. The ground was kept by the Windsor Rifles, under the command of Captain the Hon. Leslie Hore Ruthven. The Duke arrived on the ground at 4 o'clock, accompanied by Colonel S. Perceval and the acting Adjutant of the Coldstream Guards, and was received with the usual salute. Afterwards the Volunteers marched past in quick time, and performed a variety of evolutions, to the entire satisfaction of His Grace and the marked approval of a large concourse of spectators who surrounded the park. Among the military present were Major-General Seymour, Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood, Captain Bulkeley, Captain Seymour, Captain Farran, Captain Edwards, Captain Siddall, and most of the officers of the Coldstream Guards, also many of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood. The Rifles came to Windsor and returned to town by special train on the South-Western Railway.

CORNWALL.

THE CORNWALL ARTILLERY.—On Tuesday last, the Cornwall Artillery Volunteers at Looe, who had been appointed to form a guard of honour to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, if he had landed at Plymouth, on being informed that it was not the Prince's intention to visit the shore, obtained permission to salute him from a field-battery of six 6-pounders, which, with the noble owner's sanction, were placed in position on an elevated spot in Mount Edgcumbe Park, by the kindness of Colonel Pester, of the Royal Artillery. The force from Padstow comprised three sergeants, two corporals, two bombardiers, and 36 gunners, under the command of Lieutenants Tredwen and Pearse; Captain Brune being unavoidably absent, much to his own regret and that of the company. Through the great liberality and zeal of the officers, so large a number of the corps were enabled to proceed to Plymouth with only three hours' notice of the time of departure. Although deprived of sleep from Monday until the small hours of Wednesday morning, when they returned, all were delighted with their first taste of campaigning.

DURHAM.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT AT DARLINGTON.—Darlington has at last decided to take part in the Rifle Volunteer movement. Some of the inhabitants, fired with military enthusiasm, and resenting the calm and peaceful influence of the Society of Friends, whose metropolis Darlington may be considered to be, have been agitating the question for some time, but could never muster sufficient courage to call a public meeting, or openly to express their admiration of the movement and their wish to join it. Besides, where were the Volunteers to come from, when perhaps more than half the townspeople are Quakers, or in the employment of Quakers, with thoughts engrossed in the peaceful pursuits of commerce and the social and moral advancement of their race? But the matter was "talked about" until the sympathisers with amateur soldierism thought they could count on a sufficient number of supporters, and then they called a public meeting, and decided that something should be done to introduce rifles and the trappings of riflemen into the very midst of this religious and peaceable community. Accordingly on Tuesday evening some 1500 persons met, under the presidency of Mr. G. J. Scurfield, a magistrate resident in the neighbourhood, and decided that Darlington should no longer remain under the "stigma" of being almost the last place in the kingdom to arm "in defence of our nation, religion, and laws." Mr. Joseph Pease attempted to restrain the ardour of the promoters of the movement, but in vain; only 50 or 60 hands were held up for an amendment which he submitted; and at the end of the meeting 40 gentlemen entered their names, and 67*l.* was subscribed towards the expenses of the Darlington Volunteer Rifle Corps.

HAMPSHIRE.

7TH HANTS RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—A silver bugle has recently been presented to this corps, at Farcham, by Mrs. Eady, on behalf of her brother, Charles Borlase, Esq. A marquee was erected for the accommodation of the officers of the various local corps and their personal friends. Shortly after the Volunteers had taken up their position, Mrs. Eady was escorted by Mr. Borlase to the drum upon which the presentation bugle was placed. A large assemblage of people had met to witness the ceremony, amongst whom were contingents from the different Volunteer corps of the surrounding districts. On receiving the command "Forward," the Farcham Volunteers marched up to the drum, on which was placed the bugle, bearing the following inscription: "Presented by Charles Borlase, Esq., to the 7th Company of the Hants Rifle Corps." Mrs. Eady then addressed them in a very spirited manner, after which the band of the corps struck up "God Save the Queen," and the lady handed the bugle to the bugler. The Volunteers assembled, gave three hearty cheers, which were responded to again and again by the spectators in the field. As the enthusiasm abated the band struck up, and the Volunteers marched past in good order, after which they left the ground, and deposited their arms, returning at 6 o'clock, at which hour the bugle sounded for a banquet prepared in a spacious booth and the evening passed off in a very agreeable manner, enlivened by patriotic toasts and speeches.

PORTSMOUTH ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—The officers and non-commissioned officers for the 1st and 2nd companies of this corps having been elected, the 3rd company is now forming. A brass band is also in course of formation, and a fund will shortly be opened for the purchase of instruments and the necessary music. The Portsmouth Artillery Volunteer Companies are fast approaching a serviceable shape, and as an inducement for new members to join, an adjutant will be appointed by Government on the formation of the 4th company, which officer will be permanently attached to the corps. A very numerous and highly influential committee has been selected from the main body of the members, and they have appealed to the employers of the borough in favour of an early closing movement on Wednesday afternoons; there being scarcely a doubt that, with the opportunity thus afforded for drill, the Volunteer movement will advance rapidly in Portsmouth, and increase the number of effective members of the Artillery and Rifle Volunteers to at least double the present number.

KENT.

FOLKESTONE ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—This company, the 1st Cinque Ports, continue their weekly practice with solid shot, the practice made is considered by competent judges to be very satisfactory. A supply of shells for practice is expected daily, and preliminary drill in filling shells and fixing fuses is to take place during the next week; the Government supply of shot and shells, however, is rather limited, being but eighty of the former and twenty of the latter per annum to the company.

LANCASHIRE.

The greatest Volunteer demonstration yet witnessed in Lancashire took place on Saturday last at the Aintree racecourse, near Liverpool, when Colonel M'Murdo held an official inspection of the various Volunteer corps of Liverpool and the adjacent towns and districts. Altogether there were assembled on the ground 4700 Volunteers, of whom 1730 belonged to the artillery. A detachment of the various artillery corps manœuvred and fired salutes from six 9-pounder field pieces, both before and at the termination of the proceedings. The attendance of the spectators was the most numerous ever witnessed on the racecourse, and the grand and adjacent stands were crowded by the *élite* of Liverpool and the neighbourhood; and to crown the proceedings the weather was most propitious. The inspection lasted about two hours, the Volunteers marching in columns, quick and double quick. Colonel M'Murdo was attended by the Earl of Sefton, the Hon. C. Molyneux, Colonel Marriott, Majors Harman and Archdale, &c. Colonel M'Murdo expressed his entire satisfaction at the display he had witnessed. In the course of the afternoon a silver bugle was presented to the 1st company of the 1st brigade of the Lancashire Artillery Volunteers by Miss Louisa Brown.

3RD MANCHESTER RIFLES.—On Saturday, an interesting presentation took place at Old Trafford, during the afternoon drill of the 3rd Manchester Rifle Volunteers. This regiment is under the direction of Adjutant Heaton, who made such excellent shooting at the late rifle contest on Wimbledon Common, where he ranked 5th on the list of competitors for Her Majesty's prize. Since his connection with the regiment Mr. Heaton has won for himself the respect of all, and it was resolved that on his return from London one of Whitworth's best rifles should be presented to him, in token of the estimation in which he is held by the regiment. Accordingly, one of those proved at Wimbledon was obtained, at a cost of 25*l.*, and the following inscription was placed upon the butt: "Presented to Henry Heaton, Esq., by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 3rd Regiment of Manchester Rifle Volunteers, as an acknowledgment of the high position he held at the Wimbledon rifle contest, 7th July, 1860." After drilling for some time at Old Trafford, a battalion square was formed, when the rifle, enclosed in an oak case, was presented to Adjutant Heaton by Major Henry, who complimented Mr. Heaton on his successful shooting, and expressed to him the high opinion in which he was held by the regiment. Adjutant Heaton acknowledged the gift in a suitable speech.

MIDDLESEX.

2ND (SOUTH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—Mr. Dobson, of Piccadilly, has offered a handsome silver cup as a prize to be shot for by the members of the above corps.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHAMPTON.—On Tuesday last, the 4th and 5th companies, commanded by Captain Barr, of the 4th and preceded by their band, marched out to Chapel Brampton, the residence of H. Markham, Esq., where, after going through a series of evolutions and some skirmishing, the proceedings (so far as the military part was concerned) terminated by an advance in line. The steadiness and precision with which every movement was conducted reflects great credit upon Sergeant-Majors Francis and Page, of the respective companies, by whom they have been drilled. After the day's operations, the whole of the companies, *consisting of some* 150 men, were liberally entertained by Mr. Markham; and, considerably refreshed by his considerate provision of creature comforts, reached town at about 11·30 p.m. The ground presented a lively appearance, being favoured by the presence of some of the Northampton ladies, who have evinced an invariable interest in the Rifle Volunteer movement.

SURREY.

1ST SURREY RIFLES. — This battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald (late Lieut.-Colonel Bengal Artillery, Hon. East India Company's Service), marched out in great strength on Saturday afternoon, assembling at the Sessions House, Newington Causeway, and proceeding along the Kent Road, through New Cross, to the private grounds of Mr. Alderman Wire (late Lord Mayor), whose son commands the 8th or New Cross Company, where they went through a variety of evolutions in a highly creditable manner, and which could only be accomplished by intelligent and excellently drilled men.

6TH SURREY RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—The junction of athletic sports with rifle-shooting is a sure way of rendering the Volunteer movement an enduring institution. On Saturday last the 6th Surrey Rifle Volunteers had a gathering in Ashbey Park, Walton-on-Thames, the seat of Sir Henry Fletcher, the captain of the corps, and a very choice assemblage of fair ladies and cavaliers attended to witness their performances. The sports comprised hurdle-races, flat races, leaping, throwing the ball, putting the shot, single-stick, &c. Considering the short time the members of the corps have had to train in, they deserve great credit, and if their endurance is only equal to their agility they promise to be a serviceable body. Mr. S. Bircham especially distinguished himself, winning no less than four prizes. The broad leap was well headed by Mr. G. Bennett; and a capital contest between the gallant captain and his jovial lieutenant, Mr. J. M. Higinbotham, neither of whom required weighing to convince the public that they were over the prescribed thirteen stone, gave the palm to the subordinate officer; then followed the Tradesmen's Cup and the Workmen's Prize, both given by Sir H. Fletcher to the tradesmen and labourers employed in Walton, Hersham, and Esher parishes. The proceedings terminated very satisfactorily, and we understand that the affair is to be annual. We hope it is so resolved; and we would suggest at the same time that members who put down their names to compete should do so to win, and therefore take to themselves about a month beforehand some experienced professional trainer. Very little training would make them respectable antagonists. The efforts of one gentleman were so distinguished, that, should he not slacken his ardour between this and next year, we leave Mr. S. Bircham to look to his laurels.

20TH SURREY (NORWOOD WORKING-MEN'S VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS). On Wednesday evening, the 18th July, the members of this corps were invited to the grounds of Arthur Anderson, Esq., Norwood Grove, to receive a presentation of bugles from the ladies of Norwood and its vicinity. The corps marched from head-quarters at half-past 5, and reached the grounds at 6 o'clock. After forming in line in front of the lawn, where the ladies were waiting to receive them, an address was read, and Mrs. Anderson handed to the officers two very handsome silver bugles with appropriate inscriptions; also to each member of the corps a copy of the "Field Exercise and Drill Book," with his name inserted. Captain Ouchterlony, Royal Madras Engineers, commanding-officer of the corps, returned thanks in a very suitable and feeling manner to this graceful tribute of appreciation. After hearty cheers had been given for the ladies, the men broke off to enjoy the refreshments kindly provided for them. The remainder of the evening was spent in athletic sports in the beautiful grounds, prizes being given for the best running, jumping, &c. The corps marched off the ground at dusk, after singing the National Anthem, giving hearty cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, highly delighted with the evening's proceedings, and affording a convincing proof of the social good that may be effected by this noble national movement.

WILTSHIRE.

1ST WILTSHIRE RIFLES.—Sir Alexander Malet, Bart., Her Majesty's Envoy at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, has presented a handsome and highly ornamented silver goblet of exquisite design, with chased cover and gold inside, to the Salisbury or 1st Wiltshire Volunteer Rifles, as a challenge cup, to be shot for by the members of the corps. The contest for it is to take place on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 300, 500, and 600 yards.

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WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY 17.

Inns of Court Rifle Volunteer Corps—*Captain* John Andover Wood, late Madras Army, to be Adjutant, from 16th of May, 1860.

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2nd Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers—Armar Lowry, Esq., late Captain 30th Regiment, to be Adjutant.

7th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve the promotion of Honorary Assistant-Surgeon William Williams Morgan to be Assistant-Surgeon.

8th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Alexander John Shepard, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Wilts Volunteer Rifle Corps—9th Company—The Rev. William Henry Jones, clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain. 16th Company—Frederick Henry Morris, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

8th Essex Rifle Volunteers—Captain Horatio Love to be Major.

10th Essex Rifle Volunteers—Ensign Charles Wood to be Lieutenant, vice Luard, resigned.

10th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Thomas Shaw, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. William Law Hussey, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

38th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Henry Westley, Gent., to be Ensign.

47th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Major David Gamble to be Lieut.-Colonel; John Fenwick Allen, Esq., to be Captain; Peers Naylor, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Fidler, Gent., to be Ensign; Robert M'Nicoll, Esq., to be Surgeon.

49th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Joseph Welsby, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Twist, Gent., to be Ensign.

63rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—William Lorimer Bathgate, Gent., to be Ensign.

Memorandum.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieutenant Edward Hughes Satterthwaite in the 10th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers.

1st Battalion of the Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteers—4th Company—Sir Henry Oglander, Bart., to be Captain; Augustus Frederick Leeds, Esq., to be Lieutenant, vice Oglander, promoted: Francis White Popham, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Leeds, promoted; John Vining Porter, M.R.C.S., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

3rd Carmarthenshire Rifle Volunteers—David Thomas, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

4th Carmarthenshire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Henry Jones Davies, clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

2nd Carmarthenshire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Frank Garrett, clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

1st Suffolk Volunteer Artillery Corps—Robert Cook Fowler, Esq., to be Captain; Frederic Morse, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Richard Henry Reeve, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

West Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Alexander Brodie, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Barber, Gent., to be Ensign.

36th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Archibald Boyd to be Honorary Chaplain.

37th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—Martin Ware, jun., Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Corrie, promoted.

1st Corps of Northumberland Artillery Volunteers—William Twizell, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers—15th Company—Charles Edward Busigny, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

31st West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Tadcaster)—Charles Shann, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Addinell Bromet, Gent., to be Ensign; Thomas Sissons Upton, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Memorandum—The 9th (Wakefield), 10th (Huddersfield), and 11th (Leeds), Corps of West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers, will in future hold the 5th, 6th, and 7th places respectively in the Volunteer force of the said West Riding, and will be designated accordingly.

6th Company of Leicestershire Rifle Volunteers—Edward Warner, Esq., to be Captain.

3rd Kirkcudbrightshire Rifle Volunteers—James Carruthers, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Peter Dalziel, Gent., to be Ensign.

16th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Julian Arthur Worge, to be Ensign, vice Laurence, resigned.

Memorandum—15th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The correct names of Hon. Assistant-Surgeon Thompson are William Wittman Thompson, and not William Thompson, as gazetted on the 13th inst.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—10th Corps (Battalion)—First Lieutenant George Matthew Tapp to be Captain, vice Urquhart, resigned.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—14th Corps (Subdivision)—Ensign Henry Dorrien Streatfeild to be Lieutenant, vice the Viscount Hardinge, promoted; Henry Talbot Moore, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Streatfeild, promoted.

10th Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteers—Montague Williams, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Henry Charles Dashwood, Esq., to be Ensign; James Tarzewell, Esq., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

12th Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteers—Edwin Stephens Collins, Esq., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Orkney Artillery Volunteer Corps—Edward Mitchell, Esq., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—Captain William John Macquorn Rankine to be Major; Captain James Robertson to be Major.

3rd Administrative Battalion of Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers, consisting of the 16th, 42nd, 44th, 56th, and 57th Companies—Captain Samuel Simpson to be Major.

5th Administrative Battalion of Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers, consisting of the 51st, 67th, 74th, 80th, 81st, and 83rd Companies—Thomas Johnstone, Esq., to be Surgeon; James Macpherson, Esq., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. John Caird, M.A. and D.D., to be Hon. Chaplain.

62nd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Biggar)—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignations of Captain Alexander Dundas Ross Wishart Baillie Cochrane, Lieutenant Robert Paterson, and Ensign William Handyside, of the above corps.

Fifeshire Mounted Rifle Volunteers—1st Battalion—The Right Hon. Lieut.-General James Alexander St. Clair, Earl of Rosslyn, to be Major.

1st Fifeshire Mounted Rifle Volunteers—John Anstruther Thomson, Esq., to be Captain; Robert Cathcart, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Henry Montgomery, Esq., to be Ensign.

2nd Fifeshire Mounted Rifle Volunteers—John Whyte Melville, Esq., to be Captain; Robert Bethune, Esq., to be Lieutenant.

3rd Fifeshire Mounted Rifle Volunteers—James Townshend Oswald, Esq., to be Captain; the Hon. Francis Robert Lord Loughborough to be Lieutenant.

4th Fifeshire Mounted Rifle Volunteers—Sir Peter Arthur Halkett, Bart., to be Captain; William Hobson Mowbray, Esq., to be Lieutenant.

15th Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—Frederick George Stapleton, Esq., to be Ensign; John Frederick Foster, Esq., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 10th of July inst.:—

14th Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—Alexander Hugh Leyborne Popham, Esq., to be Lieutenant.

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—2nd Battalion—Lieut.-Colonel Francis William Newdigate to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

30th Company—4th Battalion—Lieutenant Edward Phillips Stubbs to be Captain.

The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 10th inst.:—

3rd Battalion Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Brevet-Colonel the Hon. Arthur Charles Legge, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

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1st Battalion of Stirlingshire Rifle Volunteers—Captain James Young (Unattached) to be Adjutant.

1st Brigade of Cumberland Artillery Volunteers—Thomas Salkeld, Esq., to be Major.

Memorandum—The 1st (Whitehaven), 2nd (Carlisle), 3rd (Maryport), 4th (Workington), and 5th (Harrington), Corps of Cumberland Artillery Volunteers, have been united in a Brigade for administrative purposes, with a Staff consisting of 1 Major and 1 Adjutant. The Brigade has been numbered as the 1st administrative Brigade in the county of Cumberland, and the several Corps composing it will retain their present numbers and designations in the County Force.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—18th Corps—Lieutenant Clement Satterthwaite to be Captain, vice Bowden, resigned. To be Lieutenants: Ensign Frederick Henry Norman, vice Satterthwaite, promoted; Arthur Willis, Gent.; Thomas Charrington, Gent. To be Ensigns: Bertie Peter Cator, Gent., vice Norman, promoted; William Evans Denny, Gent.; John James Jackson, Gent.

5th Buckinghamshire Rifle Volunteers—Lewis Albert Way, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

16th Surrey Rifle Volunteers (Egham Subdivision)—Ensign Lionel Booth to be Lieutenant, vice Edgell, resigned; William Wykes Ladell, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Booth, promoted.

1st Surrey or South London Rifle Volunteers Battalion—Major William Prince Jones, late 5th Royal Fusiliers, to be Major, vice Macdonald, promoted.

The following appointment is substituted for that of William Riddell "Brandon," which appeared in the *Gazette* of 2nd March last:

William Riddell Brunton, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Memorandum—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation by Captain Marcus Sharpe of the Commission held by him in the 10th Surrey Rifle Volunteers.

2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers — The Reverend Frederick Jesson to be Honorary Chaplain.

3rd Battalion Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Captain Frederick Lyon Hopkins to be Major; The Reverend Edward Moore to be Honorary Chaplain; Edward Morris, Esq., M.D., to be Surgeon.

5th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—The Reverend Frederick Edward Gretton, B.D., to be Honorary Chaplain.

19th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—John Edward Sandars, Esq., to be Captain; Francis Gamble, junr., Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Hugh Oldman, Gent., to be Ensign; The Reverend Jacob Clements to be Honorary Chaplain; Albinus Fairchild, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

15th Cornwall Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Wallis Robinson to be Ensign, vice Trewithick, resigned. Resignation: Ensign Charles Trewithick has received permission to resign his Commission.

39th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain Thomas Harpur Colvill to be Major; James Spreat Virtue, Esq., to be Captain; William Ridgway, Gent., to be Ensign.

3rd Durham Rifle Volunteers—Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest to be Major; Lieutenant Foster Charlton Huntley to be Captain, vice Harrison, deceased; Ensign Thomas Reed to be Lieutenant, vice Huntley, promoted.

12th Durham Rifle Volunteers—Robert Walton Bainbridge, Esq., to be Captain; John Elliott, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Sherlock, Gent., to be Ensign.

Ayrshire Artillery Volunteers, 2nd Company—The Reverend William Shaw to be Honorary Chaplain.

5th Company—David Rankin, Gent., to be Captain; James Meiklo, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; George Morrison, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers, 2nd Company—The Reverend George Corson to be Honorary Chaplain; William King to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

5th Company of Inverness-shire Rifle Volunteers—John Mackenzie, Esq., to be Captain; Fountaine Walker, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Malcolm MacLennan, Esq., to be Ensign.

1st Perthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Paterson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Greig, resigned.

Avon Vale, and Warleigh Manor, or 14th Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—The Rev. William Hale, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

2nd Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers—John Pitt Bontein, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Jones, resigned.

SOME REMARKS ON THE VOLUNTEERS.

Since the recent Review in Hyde Park the Volunteers have entered a new phase in their existence. They have passed the period of the jibes and sneers of the vulgar; and the little dirty boy who should venture to call after them "Who shot the dog?" would probably, instead of a cheering shout of approbation, now receive a kick from his neighbour. The timid glance which the single Volunteer in uniform turned on the passer-by in the street, in anticipation of a smile of derision, is changed for the bolder bearing of confident merit that defies criticism. The great review has done all this for them.

Let them continue in the right direction, and give themselves the sterling qualities of good soldiers, as fit to meet the foes of their country as they are now to meet its sovereign! But let them remember that there is a great deal to be done yet; and if we venture to point out some few of the particulars, let it be ascribed to the counsel of a friend for their improvement, and not to the bitterness of a critic whose only object is to find fault.

The present dress and equipments, so far as they go, do not call for much remark; they are generally plain, neat, and inexpensive. The material of the clothing, if not perhaps very substantial in all cases, can for prolonged or real service be improved in that respect.

As real utility and comfort ought to be the primary consideration, the form of cap, assimilating to the foraging cap, as adopted by some corps, will, it is conceived, be found preferable to the stiff shako form; it may be equally neat, less expensive, more portable for packing, admit more readily an oilskin cover, and be more comfortable.

During the first winter in the Crimea, when the soldiers, from severe exposure to cold and weather, were allowed to take great liberties with their dress, it was remarked that the shako and stiff stock were almost universally cast aside in favour of the foraging cap and any kind of necktie; a circumstance that might well be taken as a lesson.

The rest of the appurtenances are but few; the arms and accoutrements will necessarily be of the Government pattern, or at all events adapted to the same ammunition.

The bands of music speak for themselves. They are a luxury, somewhat costly, perhaps, particularly when attached to very small corps; but if the bodies choose to pay for them, they will act favourably rather than otherwise, by the stimulating impression which they create.

There are, however, still some articles of equipment and practice that are very essential, and that have not yet been attended to. Among them:

1. A knapsack of the most perfect form and fastening to the shoulders, in which every man should learn to stow away the greatest amount of necessaries and comforts possible, and in as compact a manner with the means possessed by most Volunteers. This may be done to much advantage, by the adaptation of superior articles to those used by an ordinary soldier; and considering the smallness of the collection, and that it may be retained for this especial use at no very great cost; thus the shirts may be of a much finer material, whereby double the number might be carried not weighing more nor occupying more space. The brushes may be more compact, &c.

At the same time it may be remarked that there is nothing a soldier, habituated to campaigning, grudges less than carrying a large kit. The French soldiers in particular are famous for it; and it was remarked in the Peninsula that our best and oldest campaigners always carried the most, finding that the comforts of the extra load amply repaid them during the periods of the halt for the extra labour in carrying them during the march. As instances, one man, a shoemaker, carried throughout a campaign or two a favourite lap-stone; and it is not unusual to find bill-hooks, and other useful articles of considerable weight, voluntarily carried by old soldiers; and, in some cases, pet animals, such as dogs, monkeys, and cats.

The haversack, and tin cooking-pans, and canteen can be readily added, not requiring any very particular adjustment as the knapsack does, but still will be understood to be necessary parts of the equipment.

2. Another item to be prepared should be a well-devised great coat, and means of carrying it, when not worn, during a march.

3. And above all, well-studded marching shoes and stockings and good practice in marching; a perfection and endurance in which depend more upon keeping the feet in order than on any other consideration, and is a matter of much difficulty under the contingencies of soil, weather, &c.

It was remarked at the great review how light the tread of Volunteers seemed to be as compared with that of the ordinary soldiers; but it may be accounted for by the comparative lightness of their equipment.

It may be feared that it has been more difficult to give the Volunteers the primary qualification on which the whole system was founded, namely, that of skill in rifle shooting, than had been apprehended.

Good rifle ranges for practice are certainly very difficult to be obtained, and particularly where the population is greatest, and consequently where the Volunteers are most numerous. Now, while we are not of those who would condemn the Volunteers, trained as they may be as a force of little value, without a very great perfection in this acquirement, still it is a great deal too important not to cause the most strenuous exertions to be made for its accomplishment.

Many contrivances may be adopted to lessen this difficulty.

Ranges of 600, or even 400 yards, may afford most valuable practice-ground, as an excellent foundation for longer distances, and as comprehending the most influential and important ranges for actual service. The fire may be directed against the sides of hills too steep for a ricochet, or to long reaches in rivers; security may be obtained by firing through openings in screen walls, or butts may be raised of very considerable dimensions without any very great expense. Every expedient must be tried to provide for this requirement within easy reach of each corps.

The essence of the Volunteer movement was entirely based on the idea of innumerable bands of thorough good riflemen, who, in dispersed order, were to hover round and cut any invading army to pieces. The fallacy of such a proposition was combated by many an old soldier without much effect; but here we may anticipate a failure in the very first ingredient of their supposed perfection, and the Volunteers may find themselves beaten in the first requisite of superior shooting by the enemy's regulars, who may have had more opportunities for practice. All these considerations, however, show the importance of the Volunteers making themselves as perfect as possible as soldiers for every mode of fighting.

Nothing could be more deceptive than attempting to attach a value to a force, because it was one of irregulars. The very term Irregulars implies an imperfection; and yet a sort of vague idea of advantage was attached to it, so far as to argue that to endeavour to make the Volunteers tolerable soldiers, was to spoil good irregulars to make bad regulars; that is, to spoil disorder by endeavouring to put it into order.

The fact is, that the precise system of working in loose or dispersed order against an enemy, is precisely that which requires the greatest perfection in military exercises.

Among the matters that require consideration in the Volunteer movement is the real effective force to be depended upon in contradistinction to that on paper.

It has been a subject of pride to point out in a corps an individual marching in the ranks who had himself commanded a similar corps in 1805. Not feeling himself equal to the charge now, in nearly his eightieth year, he gallantly joined the ranks and marched by the Queen in 1860 as a private, as he had marched by George III. in 1805 as a colonel.

We think it would be better that those who have any doubt about their capability or firm determination to follow the call at all times, should withdraw, and show their zeal by liberal contributions as honorary members.

Objections have been raised to the organisation being such as to exclude the labouring and poorer classes of the community. Such is the case. The proceeding has been quite voluntary and very liberally extended; and we do not see how the system is to be changed, even if it were desirable. It is possible that bodies might be raised for distinct localities on a less self-supporting system than the present, and at a very moderate cost, that might render essential service in case of an attack on the country.

The Volunteers have certainly accomplished a great deal since they have suddenly risen from the earth like Cadmus's armed men of old. They have shown a determination to get the better of the slight with which the demonstration was partially received at first; they may well now proceed with slower, but with equal or even surer steps.

What they have acquired, and may still gradually continue to acquire, will remain fixed in them; and they may at any future period be perfected quickly by a greater pressure, should emergencies arise that would seem to require it; in the meantime, it would be a pity to lessen in any degree the high spirit that stimulates them, by too much and by too harassing work.

We have one more, and it is rather a dangerous topic to start, and a very difficult one to deal with, namely, the quality of the officers,—not as high-spirited gentlemen, who have entered the Service with quite as much ardour as the rest, but as officers.

The fact is, the Army is more of a profession, requiring a little theoretical, but more practical instruction than civilians are generally inclined to believe. A certain limited and moderate amount of practice may make very tolerable soldiers of our countrymen. Two or three years may make them excellent; but it requires a long apprenticeship, and to have adopted and lived in the Army as a profession, in camp and barracks, and, better than all, in the field, to make a good officer. The soldiers are impressed with the same convictions, and would have confidence in them accordingly.

We hear of very young regiments behaving admirably before an enemy; but though the men have been recruits, most of the officers and non-commissioned officers have been old hands, and it is well known how entirely the young soldiers look to their officers for the cue for their conduct and all their proceedings in action.

The officers of the Volunteers are man for man as gallant a set as any officers of the regulars; but of two regiments of Volunteers, similarly composed in other respects, but one officered from the Line and the other by themselves, there would be a very enormous difference in their value in the field; and therefore we greatly rejoice to see such names as those of the two Lindsays, the Duke of Wellington, and of many other officers who have served in the regulars, joining this new force, and we only wish there could be plenty of captains and subalterns of the same training among them.

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THE KILBURN SHOOTING MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your journal of the 14th inst. I observe my name mentioned as a competitor in the shooting match at the Victoria Grounds, at Kilburn, on Thursday week. You will oblige me by correcting this error. I was present, it is true, at the beginning and end of the match, but took no part in it, not having by me any rifle on which I could rely; and believing, as I did, that it was obligatory to fire from the shoulder—a position which my health does not permit me to adopt with any hope of success, and which prevented me from competing for the Volunteer prizes, either at Hythe or Wimbledon.

But though not a competitor on the occasion referred to, I was an admiring though a regretful spectator—admiring the skill and good temper of most of the shooters; but regretful that with such fine materials to work with, we had not in the country a better organisation, more accurate weapons, and more encouragement to render them thoroughly available.—I am, &c. VERNON.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT EDINBURGH.—It is now authoritatively announced that the review will be held in Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the 7th of August, the Court being then at Holyrood *en route* for Balmoral. Edinburgh is so obviously the place most convenient for Her Majesty, and, all things considered, otherwise also the most suitable, that provincial corps will, no doubt, cheerfully acknowledge the propriety of the capital being the scene of the first grand national Volunteer gathering in Scotland. They will, of course, best display their acquiescence by immediate application, through their Lord-Lieutenants, for permission to attend the review in their corporate and military capacity. On the order of application will depend, we presume, their chances of forming part of the army to be reviewed, as it is stated that corps will, on such application, "be admitted as far as space and numbers will permit." The difficulty is as to space for manœuvres; for spectators there is the great natural gallery and grand stand of Arthur's Seat, the northern slopes of which look right down on the field. And when the latter is kept thoroughly clear of spectators, it will probably be found capable of accommodating many thousands of Volunteers—possibly nearly as many as Hyde Park itself. In the probability, then, of their appearing before the Queen in the short space of three weeks hence, let every Volunteer corps within range make earnest application, not to their Lord-Lieutenants only, but to drill. Many are well advanced, but others are yet far from perfect, even in ordinary company and battalion movements; it will take hard work, late and early, on the part alike of officers and men, to secure such general efficiency as will enable our Scottish Volunteers to stand comparison with their English brethren in arms. At the London review the Scottish corps were particularly admired; surely we shall be able to show not less successfully at home.

The whole of the available force of Chatham Garrison, consisting of the East India depôts of the Line, the Royal and Indian Engineers, the battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry, the embodied Pensioners, and the 9th (Chatham) and 19th (City of Rochester) companies of Rifle Volunteers, assembled on Chatham Lines at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, under the command of Major-General Eyre, Commandant of the Garrison, for the purpose of going through a rehearsal of the grand siege operations and sham fight which will shortly take place at Chatham. This being the first instance of any body of Volunteers being under arms with, and taking part in any movements in connection with the regular forces, considerable interest was manifested. The manner in which both troops and Volunteers acquitted themselves on this the preliminary rehearsal, was exceedingly satisfactory.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE
AND
JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.
EDITED BY W. H. RUSSELL, ESQ., LL.D.,
(Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, or to Mr. Joseph Smith, and not to the EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1860.

As the Naval Discipline Bill is professedly imperfect, and the Earl of Hardwicke and Lord Colchester, as well as the Duke of Somerset himself, have several amendments to propose in committee, it would be an invidious and useless task to criticise it in its present state. The Duke of Somerset deserves all credit for dealing with the subject; and from the tenor of his remarks in the House of Lords, it is evident he has every desire to do all that is necessary to improve the discipline of the Navy.

We trust that the Bill may pass this session, and that, when modified in committee, the Naval Discipline Act of 1860 will not turn out in the end to be a mere formal law reform that will not really touch the grave evils on board ship, which call for immediate remedy. Of course it is very proper to strike out of our naval code the continual enactment of death in the old Acts of Parliament, and assimilate our laws afloat to those on shore. But this in itself will do nothing to affect the discipline of the Navy; both because, in the first place, the capital penalty has for long been practically in desuetude, and moreover, in these old Acts of Parliament it is really not enacted without alternative—the words running, "Shall suffer death, or such other punishment as may be awarded."

While, as a rule, we admit the propriety of a lenient code, and that it is unwise and impolitic to enact any penalty not likely to be enforced, we think an exception must be made—if, indeed, it can be regarded as exceptional—with regard to one class of offences, to which, we regret, a strange error in the Naval Discipline Bill compels us to allude. It is the third offence stated in section 38 of the bill, and one for the commission of which the ordinary law of England, and we think rightly, still awards the penalty of death. Such a sentence was recently recorded against a miscreant in the Central Criminal Court; and, considering all the circumstances, we should have very grave doubt of the wisdom that would hesitate to execute the sentence. At any rate, as to such a crime, there should be no difference in the law at sea and on shore; and as section 38 of the Naval Discipline Bill is headed "Offences punishable by Ordinary Law," it is clear the discrepancy between the bill and the ordinary laws of England, as regards this one abominable offence, is a blunder, and must be amended in committee. We observe several other apparently careless enactments, and we therefore trust the bill will pass through the hands of the Attorney-General, or some other eminent law officer of the Crown, before it assumes the form of an Act. This is the more necessary, as it will be seen that it repeals chiefly old Acts of Parliament, passed in the reigns of George II. and George III., and, if the present is a wise measure, it ought to last as long itself as these have done.

But if only one tithe is true of what is alleged respecting the want of discipline in the Navy, a great deal more will be wanted to set matters right than an Act of Parliament. In Lieutenant Stewart's pamphlet, to which we alluded last week, we read that the habit of prompt obedience to orders is rapidly and surely leaving the Service. This is attributed to "the want of proper organisation," when the Admiralty "black list" was published, substituting a "limited for despotic authority on board ship" (p. 6).

Formerly captains did what they liked, drew up arbitrarily their own penal codes, and kept their ships in a state of discipline by a reign of terror. When this was brought to an end, and the Admiralty "black list" was issued, assigning certain punishments to certain offences, the immediate effect was, according to Mr. Stewart, a very serious deterioration in discipline; not so much because the new punishments were very light, but because, being light, no other means were adopted to secure good behaviour when "terror" ceased to influence the men. Public opinion, as expressed in the newspapers, he says, has also had a detrimental influence upon discipline, especially as it has had the effect of deterring some officers from their duty, inducing them to wink at insubordination, and not give proper support to their juniors. This is called "the popularity dodge" in the Service. Now the ships' companies "have arrived at the system of getting up demonstrations against their officers—throwing about mess-traps and shot on the lower deck, &c. This has now become a fixed, settled, established system in the Service, unknown only in a few ships, where men-of-war's men are very few, and mostly pensioners" (p. 9).

It is perfectly evident that if this be a true picture of the state of things on board Her Majesty's ships, it is entirely our own fault. It is not so, as far as we can learn, in other navies. It is not so in the merchant service; it is not so in the Army; it is not so, and would not for a moment be tolerated, even in our common workshops and factories. Lieutenant Stewart also alleges, and it would be a most important fact if he were correct, that this disgraceful state of things does not apply to the Royal Marines in the same ships. In verification of this opinion he refers to the case of the Princess Royal, in which "the Marines, who in all respects but discipline were placed in precisely the same circumstances as the seamen, did not only not join in the 'outbreak,' but were prepared to put it down by force." This fact is good as far as it goes; but as Lieutenant Stewart's pamphlet was not published till May, he ought not to have overlooked another fact, unfortunately equally notorious, that the men belonging to the Edgar, who were tried in April for similar insubordination, or "mutiny," were chiefly if not all Marines. This destroys, therefore, a great deal of his argument, that the mere system of Marine discipline, if applied to the seamen, would prevent such outbreaks. At the same time we are bound to admit that some change of the kind proposed would have a beneficial effect. On the whole the Marine behaves better than the seaman.

If petty officers have "no power or command whatever over the men under their charge"; if they are not regarded indeed as "officers" at all, according to the interpretation clause of the Naval Discipline Act; if they are promoted without reference to character, may be blackguards (p. 30), and "frequently set a bad example—breaking their leave, and comingoff drunk"; their influence for any good on board ship must be "petty" indeed! If, further, we *find that only the* captain and commander, or first lieutenant, in a ship can award the slightest punishment for open offences, how can discipline be maintained? Certainly not by a master-at-arms and one or two ship's corporals. Lieutenant Stewart's suggestions for "ship, squadron, station, or fleet courts-martial," and for raising the status of "petty officers," are well worthy of consideration. He strongly advocates flogging, like most naval men; but we confess that when we find he assigns that punishment for "determined skulking," we cannot agree with him. Idle fellows should be dismissed the Service; and we say so notwithstanding his observation as to men taking bounty, and then acting so to get dismissed. The remedy for that is very simple; we have dwelt upon the point before—abolish all bounty—that is, throw the bounty money into wages, and then men will wish to remain in the Service in order fairly to earn it. We may mention that flogging was abolished in the United States navy in September, 1850,—Will the Statistical Congress, we wonder, afford us the means of judging with what effect upon discipline?

We may also mention that in the American navy seamen enter only for three years, after which they can go ashore. If within three months thereafter they again present themselves, to re-enlist for another three years, they are paid from their last discharge, without intermission. We need not say they are also paid a liberal rate of wages, without any bounty, and without our complicated and expensive system of short-service pensions. In order to get men, we give them bounty now and pay shabby wages, but promise them pensions hereafter, upon engagements of ten years' duration; and we wonder why we fail. The Americans pursue an opposite course—they shorten the term of service, give nothing as a bribe to enter, and promise nothing except to those growing old or disabled in the service; but they pay very liberal wages while men are serving, and the service is the most attractive in the world, and its discipline perfect—without flogging. The Naval Discipline Bill may do something—an improved organisation on board would accomplish more—towards improving the discipline of the Royal Navy; but we shall never get rid of the petty disturbances on board till we clear out the blackguards from the Service, and till dismissal from a Queen's ship is viewed by the British seaman as his greatest misfortune, and a punishment he dreads.

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The career of Lord Clyde is at once an example and encouragement to all true soldiers. We trust that the honours won by Colin Campbell may be worn for many a year of glorious retirement from the trying duties of active military command; but we are satisfied there is no general in the service on whose readiness, skill, and foresight the country could more confidently rely in the hour of danger, than the war-worn veteran who has just returned among us from the revolted empire which his conduct in the field, and his wisdom in council, mainly contributed to subjugate and pacify. It will be a matter for history to deal with—and not a very edifying passage in her pages—that, whilst our Army was battling in the Crimea, borne down by the weight of French preponderance, and just recovering from the effects of long mismanagement, the most capable of our generals was affronted and driven from the field by the promotion of a junior officer, on some inscrutable grounds, over his head. We all know how Sir Colin Campbell yielded at once to the expressed wishes of the Queen, and returned to the Crimea to a subordinate position in the Army, wherein the fortune of war, or rather of peace, prevented his winning greater distinction, though it was hoped that, if the struggle had continued, the man who had such a singular felicity in gaining the attachment of his soldiers would in an independent command of a *corps d'armée* have added to the reputation already gained in India, China, and on the Alma. It was believed by many that Sir Colin Campbell could not have co-operated with the French in consequence of an alleged hastiness of temper; and it was urged in camp, and at home by people interested in spreading the idea, that if he were appointed to the command of the English army the *entente cordiale* would be in jeopardy. The fact was, however, that Sir Colin was one of the officers of the Napier school, who learned in the Peninsula that the French were good soldiers, whom to defeat was the greatest credit to be gained by the English Army, and that his familiarity with the language of the allies and his appreciation of their characteristics would have given him decided advantages in council with their chiefs. In truth, Lord Clyde was one of the few officers who was on terms of intimacy with the French generals, and his name is better known in their army than that of any English officer, except perhaps that of Sir John Burgoyne, who served in the Crimea. But for the advent of the Indian Mutiny, Sir Colin Campbell might have remained at home, in the enjoyment of a reputation which would have been moderate, except to those who knew his qualities.

Our popular impulses are not always conveyed with rapidity to Head-Quarters; but the instinct of self-preservation sharpens the official faculty as much as the desire to get rid of responsibility in time of danger. The country knows how readily Sir Colin Campbell, with the readiness of the old Peninsular schoolmen, answered to the demand for his services; nor have we forgotten the firmness and solidity of the steps which he took in carrying the banner of England over the provinces which were deluged by the lava of that fiery insurrection. Wherever he set his foo , .here was at once affixed a sure abiding place for the civil power. With force he combined clemency and justice. The skill of his military combinations was scarcely less admirable than the completeness of his political arrangements, and that is all we can say of either. In every variety of circumstance he was equal to every occasion; and never perhaps was his sagacity better vindicated than when, after the rebellion was crushed, he vainly sought to impress on the Indian government the dangers they were about to incur from the blind disregard of the feelings of English soldiers, which has cost us half an army, and more than its equivalent in expenditure and reputation. The world which does not read Blue Books knows little of these things; but it would be hard if Englishmen were ignorant of or indifferent to the services of the gallant and merciful soldier who has returned to end his days among them, after a fighting career of more than half a century, with harness on his back.

Lord Clyde has received the most well-deserved marks of respect on his way from India. Whilst in Paris he had an interview with the Emperor, and with some of his old companions-in-arms; and, we regret to add, that the state of his health, after such fatigues and anxieties as he has undergone, is such as to render it desirable for him to be indulged with a short period of repose. No one can be more sensible of the marks of esteem of his countrymen than Lord Clyde; but he has done so much in their service that he may now claim a respite from the excitement of public manifestations till he has re-established his health. What his services really were are only known to those who are acquainted with the state of India when he landed there, and the condition, militarily speaking, in which he left it.

The great majorities obtained by the Ministry in passing the Bill for Amalgamating the Indian and Imperial Armies abundantly justify them in taking steps at once to carry out the details of the scheme. In fact, the consent of Parliament, though morally desirable, is not necessary to enable them to do so; for the Bill simply takes away from the Secretary of State for India the power he now possesses of enlisting Europeans for local service in India. There is nothing in the existing law to oblige him to exercise the power; and, as the House of Commons has virtually settled the principle by majorities of 5 to 1, the Amalgamation may be said to have practically received the sanction of Parliament. The details of the fusion will accordingly be at once placed in the hands of a military commission, consisting of officers of experience representing all branches of the Service interested; and from the names of those likely to be selected, the question will no doubt be promptly and satisfactorily arranged.

The Report of the Select Committee on Military Organisation was presented to Parliament on Tuesday week, but (although it is settled that the report itself is to appear in the first instance without the evidence) the House of Commons' printer persists in keeping it for his own private reading, and up to the present steadily declines to let it be seen by the public, by whom it is regarded with so much interest.

We announced in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE of the 30th ult., that Her Majesty would hold a grand review of the Scottish Volunteers at Edinburgh this autumn. It has been appointed to take place on the 7th of August; and we doubt not that a splendid exhibition of the national force will be made. The district is perhaps the most thickly inhabited by Volunteers in the United Kingdom, and we are quite prepared to find a body of Volunteers assemble at Edinburgh not very much inferior in point of numbers to those who marched past the Queen in Hyde Park, and certainly not very much inferior to them in that appearance and discipline, of which their own corps in the metropolis gave so creditable an example on that occasion.

The Colonelcy of the Scots Greys is placed at the disposal of the Duke of Cambridge by the death of Lieut.-General Lord Sandys, who, as Lord William Hill, long commanded that distinguished corps. As the vacancy is hardly yet officially reported, of course no step has been taken to fill it up. But there are not very many cavalry generals on the list to choose from. Lord Rosslyn is the senior without a regiment, but his active service is *nil*. He has been very properly passed over some half-dozen times by officers with good service in the field to recommend them, and is likely to have his claims again postponed. Lord de Ros is the next on the list, but he is in the same category as Lord Rosslyn, and, besides, holds the appointment of Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower, which, if we mistake not, is substantially (with unattached pay) not much inferior to a colonelcy. Major-General Beckwith comes next, and his claims, although not so good as regards active service as those of Major-General Maclean, who is below him, are yet good enough to render his succession to the present vacancy most probable. He was for two years with the l th Lancers in the Peninsula, for which he has two clasps, and he shared in the glories of Waterloo.

By the death of Lieut.-General Lord Sandys, and the death of Major-General Mundy reported in our last, the following Army promotions will take place, viz., Major-General E. F. Morris, Colonel of the 97th Regiment, to be Lieut.-General; Colonels Richard French, Unattached, and W. Parlby, Commanding the Cavalry Brigade in Ireland, to be Major-Generals; Lieut.-Colonels Harvest, Unattached, and Preston, 45th Regiment, to be Colonels; and Majors W. L. Stewart, 2nd Depôt Battalion, and A. Pigott, Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army.

We learn by the Bombay mail just received, that Sir William Mansfield has inaugurated his military rule in that presidency by an order strongly objecting to the extensive use of plain clothes by officers. The Commander-in-Chief desires that "the officers of all branches of the Bombay army may be discouraged as much as possible from the use of "plain" clothes. They are to follow Her Majesty's Regulations in this matter, and, according to the Orders applicable to the season, are to appear dressed in uniform in all places of public resort. In short, whenever an officer leaves his own lines after 10 A.M. he is to be dressed in uniform. This rule is not to interfere with the dress of officers when they may be engaged in sport, or during their morning rides when off duty. Officers commanding regiments must be well aware what a great additional expense it is to the young subaltern to keep up two wardrobes, viz., one of "uniform" and another of "plain" clothes. Many young officers are led into extravagance and debt upon this account, because they cannot resist the example set by their richer comrades; that which is a convenient fashion in England is really productive of nothing but a foolish and unnecessary expense in India. It will be understood that officers dining out, whether at the Presidency or at military stations, are to appear in their regimental or staff uniform—either in "Full" or "Undress," as occasion may demand. This order does not apply to officers in civil employment under the Government." This order, it is needless to say, has caused quite a sensation among those to whom it applies.

It may, we believe, be considered as certain that two or three more assistants will be appointed to Colonel M'Murdo, in the inspection and organisation of the Volunteer Corps. None of the additional appointments, however, are yet actually decided on. Lieut.-Colonel Ibbetson has been appointed to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major Stewart.

The office of Lieut.-Governor of Jersey is rendered vacant by the death of Major-General Mundy.

We hear that at the last examination of candidates for direct commissions at Chelsea, out of 143 candidates, only about 60 were found to fulfil the requirements of the examiners. We cannot pretend to say what the cause was; but the fact is one of many coming to our knowledge, which would make us anxious to see a searching inquiry instituted as regards the whole question of military examinations.

The Proceedings of the International Statistical Congress which has been sitting during the week are not without considerable interest as regards Military Administration; and several important steps have been taken to ensure a perfect result in the collection of naval and military statistics. At present we can do little more than enumerate the papers read in this section, among which are a comprehensive and interesting essay on the Statistics of the Army, by Mr. Barwick Hodge; a paper on the Vital Statistics of the Army, by Dr. Graham Balfour, containing suggestions likely to be highly valuable, as bearing upon sanitary arrangements and the elucidation of diseases to which soldiers are peculiarly subject, and of acclimatisation; one by Dr. Sutherland on the same subject; and a very clear and excellent essay upon Naval Statistics, by Sir Richard Bromley, K.C.B., Accountant-General to the Navy.

It has been long an object with the Lords of the Admiralty to see the list of Active Captains reduced below 350, so that some deserving Commanders might receive at their hands the reward of zealous services. We can now remind their Lordships that there are three vacancies on this particular list, as the death of Captain Eyres reduces the number to 347.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

RIFLES.

Mr. Hussey Vivian asked the Secretary of State for War what number of rifled muskets had been manufactured at the Government establishment at Enfield during the twelve months ending the 30th of June last, and at what rate the manufacture was now proceeding; also what number of rifled muskets had been received from contractors during the same period, and what number the Government were still liable to receive under contract.

Mr. Sidney Herbert said that the number of rifles made at Enfield during the year was 90,707, being an average of 1744 a week. At present the number made weekly was 1900, and it would rise to 2000 when the machinery would be completed. The number of rifles received from contractors during the same period was 30,410, and the number to be received was 97,626

SYRIA.

Lord J. Russell, in answer to Sir James Ferguson, stated that the Government had received no intelligence that French troops had been sent to Syria. France had asked the great powers of Europe to join her in an intervention to prevent the atrocities which were at present being perpetrated in Syria. The British Government had sent a naval force to Syria, and marines would, if necessary, be landed, but their operations would be confined to the coast.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO THE ARCTIC YACHT FOX.—The yacht Fox, fitting out for an Arctic cruise to determine the best route for a North Atlantic telegraph, was honoured on Thursday morning with a visit from Her Majesty. During her progress over the ship she minutely questioned Captain Young respecting the previous voyage of the Fox in search of the Franklin remains. Dr. Rae was then presented to Her Majesty, who expressed herself much interested in his travels. Colonel Schaffner had the honour of an introduction to Her Majesty, and explained to her the route proposed to be surveyed and the various apparatus for conducting the deep-sea soundings, in which both the Queen and the Prince Consort appeared much interested. The Prince Consort then proceeded below and examined the various arrangements which had been made for the comfort of the officers during the expedition, with which he expressed himself highly satisfied. The remaining officers of the expedition having been presented, the royal party again walked round the ship, and after a stay of about half an hour was again conveyed in the barge to the Fairy. On leaving the Fox both the Queen and the Prince stated they were much pleased with their visit, and expressed an interest in the objects of the expedition, and wished both Captain Young and his officers every success. On the departure of the illustrious visitors the crew of the Fox manned the rigging, and gave them three hearty cheers.

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THE VOLUNTEER SHAM FIGHT.

The Volunteer sham fight at Chiselhurst, this day week, was one of the prettiest sights imaginable. The weather was favourable, and the charms of the well-wooded and quietly picturesque park in which the eddies of the battle were condensed, amid sloping grassy hillocks and knots of trees, lent their influence to the unusual spectacle. The demonstration was so far successful, but in the very point where we anticipated failure, the Volunteers, or rather their generals, certainly failed — they were late on the ground. They kept the public waiting for two hours beyond the time. The commissariat broke down, and their arrangements were interfered with by many unforeseen circumstances, which in actual service are rendered appreciable by experience. We most cheerfully admit that there was none of the confusion and disorder which we apprehended in the sham fight; but it must also be remembered that the movements were taken very slowly, and were of an exceedingly simple and elementary character. When the Volunteers warmed to their work the independent file-firing became very good, and well sustained; and the advance in line, particularly that of the London Brigade, was very well executed.

The authorities have, it is understood, evinced a feeling in reference to these displays which would tend to make them take the management more into their own hands, and to prevent such voluntary or unauthorised assemblages of drilled and armed men; and in some quarters certainly a disposition was shown to refrain from any act which could contribute to the happy result of the sham fight last week. That result was, under the circumstances, very creditable; we repeat it with satisfaction—it was an astonishing proof of the real spirit, intelligence, and love of their work on the part of the Volunteers. Whatever General Eyre may have to report as to the general design of the attack and defence, and as to the extraordinary crab-like movements in parallel lines, and in echelon of the two bodies, he must speak favourably of the order of the little armies, of their desire to obey, and of their ability to sustain a very heavy fire without confusion in the ranks.

We can add nothing to the reports which appeared a week ago in the papers, as far as the sham fight is concerned; but we may remark, that scant justice has been done to Mr. Strode, who supplied a Homeric luncheon from Gunter's for many hundreds of visitors, and who gave up his grounds to the public; and still less credit has been rendered to Mr. Tod Heatley, whose "champagne" and "cup" welled out fountain-like in the refreshment tents. All the world could not be admitted, but the admissions were as liberal and large as could be expected by even unreasonable people. Had the Volunteers known what was still left in the tents when they reached the foodless camp-fires, we think the heights would have been carried at the point of the the sword bayonets. Before we go to details, may we ask how many times the ramrods stuck in loading?—for we hear that even with blank cartridge the difficulty in loading the Enfield has not been overcome. The bugle calls to "cease firing" should be a little better understood and attended. It was appalling to see Lord Ranelagh and Alderman Rose in the midst of what is called a "withering fire," riding between two lines of blazing rifles with uplifted hand, and shouting till they were hoarse to abate the storm of musketry.

The scene of the operations, Camden Park, is situated between Chiselhurst Common and Bromley Road, a mile and a half from the Southborough station on the Mid-Kent Railway, and about three miles to the left of the Crystal Palace, which, rising above high embowering trees in the distance, forms a beautiful object in the pleasant panorama that greets the eye of the spectator standing on the hilly slope which formed the key to the position, the principal aim of the ideal attack and defence on Saturday.

The park was gratuitously thrown open to the public, the seats only being reserved for the friends of the liberal proprietor, Mr. Strode. Nor were the public slow to avail themselves of the opportunity, as from first to last not less than 25,000 persons must have been present. The scene before the arrival of the troops was consequently one of brilliant effect. The arrival of the Volunteers was unduly delayed by want of train accommodation. At last it became known that they were in the vicinity, and, in fact, one army, under Lieut.-Colonel Hicks, was advancing from behind the wood at the farther end of the valley, having it on its left flank; and the other (the enemy, as the public chose to call it), under Lord Ranelagh, was actually in the wood awaiting its closer approach to fall upon it. But the valiant chief of the Londoners was not to be so caught. The party in the wood, advancing through the rough ground, consisting of the 1st battalion of the 1st Brigade, constituted the West Middlesex Rifles, under the command of Major Compton, and contained five companies 200 strong.

Their grey dresses scarcely perceptible, they lay among the trees *perdu*, but were discovered by Lieut.-Colonel Hicks, who had arrived thus far on his way upon a line supposed to lead from the Crystal Palace along Chiselhurst Common to the Bromley Road. The 3rd battalion formed his advance guard, headed by the Middlesex Civil Engineers under Captain M'Leod, the Volunteer Guards, under Captain the Hon. T. C. Bruce; the 1st Kent Rifles, under Major Scott; and the 33rd Kent Rifles, under Lord Warde. The Volunteer Guards and the Middlesex Civil Engineers, conspicuous from their scarlet coats, being thrown out to the right as skirmishers, made their way through a hedge to the skirt of the wood, and kept up a brisk fire into it, which was answered by occasional spirts of smoke coming out from amidst the trees—marking the locality of the skirmishers, also in advance of the attacking party. This was an interesting sight, and the quick firing and reloading of the Engineers and Volunteer Guards attracted much attention and remark. They were, of course, beaten back, though ably supported by the 1st and 2nd Kent, who lined the hedges, and blazed away as their comrades fell back. The 2nd battalion, formed of the London Brigade, in dark imposing masses, followed by the 1st battalion, also of the London Rifles, now deployed. But the enemy pushed out of the wood, in spite of the repeated volleys (admirably delivered) of the 2nd battalion, and their battle was strengthened by the advance from an opening between the woods of the other two battalions of the 2nd attacking brigade under Colonel Thorold, the 1st comprising the South Middlesex Rifles, commanded by Major M'Pherson; and the 8th Kent Rifles, by Lieutenant Crossman. The 2nd, commanded by Major Farnell, were the 13th and 18th Kent, led by Captain Harris; the 21st, by Captain Parker; the 25th, by Lieutenant Rogers; the 34th, by Captain Montgomerie; the 4th, by Lieutenant Carter; the 16th, by Captain Dyke; and the 3rd, of the same county, by Captain Drury. At the same time the other division came entirely out of the wood, and delivered several volleys with great apparent precision and in a most efficient manner. The scene here became highly animated, and it was evident that the firing was so steady and decisive as to establish the character of the riflemen as excellent light infantry. In the advance and rapid firing of the men there was every characteristic of a rifle corps; but in their closeness and compactness of movement when massed together there was all the solidity looked for in effective infantry. This same peculiarity made itself more markedly conspicuous in a later portion of the proceedings.

A stand was made by Lieut.-Colonel Hicks; but he was gradually driven back upon the limekilns, a position which was stoutly maintained with much sharp firing—the attacking party creeping forward, and the defenders firing at them from behind every hedge and tree. At last, the enemy getting very angry at the delay (for the London Riflemen would not go), and, as it was announced, actually sending word that they would put an end to the battle unless Captain and Alderman Rose withdrew his men, the defenders retired from their ambush, but not without springing a mine as the enemy entered. The battle now rolled up the hill. The British public, who sturdily maintained an unflinching front to the very last possible moment, retired behind the red-coats, who advanced by an echelon movement, followed by the London Brigade, headed by the bold Captain and Alderman Rose on his white charger. The brigade was here well handled by Lieut.-Colonel Hicks. The whole defending body now crowned the hill and drew up in two lines on the crest, the whole lying down under the (imaginary) heavy fire of (suppositious) artillery from the opposite heights, which covered the march of the main body of the enemy, headed by Lord Ranelagh, down to and across the brook and up the hill to force their position. The first attacking brigade, Lord Radstock's, now came into action, consisting of the West Middlesex Rifles, under Major Compton; the 3rd, under Captain M'Innes; the 17th, under Captain Wilkinson; the 19th, under Captain Hughes; and the 20th of the same county, under Captain Houghton; Truman's Brewery Rifles, under Captain Sir E. Buxton; the 7th Surrey Rifles, under Major Beresford; the 4th, under Captain Evans; the 9th under Captain Yeatman; and the 13th of the same county, under Captain Hastie.

The enemy's force was now apparently overpowering. Colonel Hicks allowed them to approach close up to his men on the brow of the hill; then at a word up rose the Volunteer Guards, the Civil Engineers, and the whole line of the London Brigade. The order was given to fix bayonets, and the volley poured in by them was something terrific (ideally), and went spattering in the front of the advancing column of the foe, who fell into momentary confusion, broke, turned, and ran down the hill amidst the hurrahs of the delighted British public, who roared—as if they had done it themselves—and the laughter of the runaways, who covered their (supposed) disgrace by seeming to enjoy their warm reception and repulse.

The advance of the line of defenders down the hill upon the retreating party was something to look at and admire.

The victory was attained and the enemy driven down into a river in his rear—a position which certainly would have been fatal in a real field. Lieut.-Colonel Hicks, who had checked his advance (the artillery being again presumed as very busy against him), now drew off his men, falling back upon the base line of his original march. The enemy then rallied, and under fire of the artillery took possession of the disputed hill. But the Londoners again turned at bay, halted, and delivered several volleys; then took to file firing, and then retreated again, closely followed by the now inspirited enemy. The firing became sharper and quicker, until at last it echoed and rattled from wood to wood with unintermitted roar. Captain Magnus now advanced between the lines with a flag of truce, and Lord Ranelagh, with some difficulty, and not a little danger to himself from the quickness of the loading and reloading, succeeded in stopping the fire. The bugle sounded truce, and the battle was over.

Among those present were observed Lord Llanover, Lord Cardigan, Lord Ingestre, Colonel Knox, M.P., Colonel Meyrick, Mr. E. Ball, M.P., Mr. Wyld, M.P., and the members of many distinguished families resident in that district of the county of Kent.

DEFENDING FORCE.

Corps.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Band.	Total of all ranks.
London Rifle Brigade									
1st Battalion	..	4	5	1	29	1	350	22	412
2d Battalion	..	..	8	1	29	1	350	..	389
Total	..	4	13	2	58	2	700	22	801
1st Middlesex Engineers	..	1	2	..	6	1	98	..	108
32d Middlesex Guards	..	1	2	1	4	1	36	..	45
1st Kent	..	1	3	..	6	..	80	..	90
Total	..	7	20	3	74	4	914	22	1,044

2ND DIVISION, OR ATTACKING FORCE.

Corps.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Bands.	Total of all ranks.
2d Middlesex	..	8	16	1	..	..	557	..	582
11th Middlesex	1	4	8	2	18	2	218	..	233
15th London Scottish	..	1	2	..	4	..	56	..	63
12th Middlesex	..	1	1	..	3	..	34	..	39
19th Middlesex	..	3	6	..	10	2	119	..	140
21st Civil Service	..	7	14	..	23	..	256	..	300
36th Middlesex	..	1	3	1	6	..	58	..	69
38th Middlesex, Artists ..	..	1	2	..	4	..	37	..	44
40th Middlesex, Gray's Inn	..	2	2	..	4	1	58	..	67
4th Tower Hamlets	..	..	1	..	3	1	50	..	55
3rd Tower Hamlets	..	1	2	..	3	..	68	8	82
4th Surrey	..	2	4	..	3	1	54	..	64
7th and 10th Surrey	1	4	8	..	..	..	210	..	223
8th Surrey	..	1	3	..	5	..	44	..	53
9th Surrey	..	2	2	..	6	..	79	..	89
16th Kent	..	1	1	1	3	..	47	9	62
1st Battalion of Kent, R. V. ..	2	6	17	6	10	11	505	..	557
Captain Wilkinson's Battalion, consisting of—Highgate, Hornsey, Hampstead and Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	292	..	292
9th West Middlesex	2	2	9	3	19	..	212	24	266
Total	6	47	101	14	119	18	2,054	41	3,300
Grand Total	6	54	121	17	193	22	3,368	03	4,344

ENLISTMENT OF APPRENTICES.

[Lieutenant Lowrie, an indefatigable officer, whose knowledge of the recruiting department is as great as his services in it have been valuable to the state, has sent us the following.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Will you permit me, in reply to a letter from Mr. John Bishop, published in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE of July 14, to state that he has incorrectly quoted the clause of the Mutiny Act relative to the "claims of masters to apprentices." The 61st (not the 62nd) clause of the Act for 1859 distinctly states that "no master shall be entitled to claim an apprentice . . who shall enlist . . unless such apprentice shall have been bound, if in England for the full term of seven years, not having been above the age of fourteen when so bound." The stipulation that "the apprentice when claimed shall be under twenty-one years of age" refers only to Scotland; indeed, it would have been a manifest absurdity to have added such a proviso with regard to apprentices in England, since, if not over fourteen when apprenticed and bound for seven years, they must of necessity be under twenty-one at any period of their apprenticeship. Now, the apprentice in question having, according to his master's own admission, been bound only for five years, it is quite clear that he could not be claimed under the provisions of the Mutiny Act.

While, however, Mr. Bishop erroneously maintains that his claim was good and ought to have been allowed, he, singularly enough, concedes that it would have been vitiated, if his son "had flatly told the sergeant that he was not an apprentice," as "under those *circumstances, the 62nd (61st)* clause certainly excludes the master's claim"! I need scarcely observe that there is not one word in the Mutiny Act which warrants the assertion that a master's claim to his apprentice could be so unjustly evaded.

It has, however, been long felt that the law on this subject has hitherto pressed rather hardly on the master, in requiring that apprentices should be bound for seven years, there being so many trades in which it is usual to bind them for a shorter period, and therefore the Mutiny Act for the present year has been altered in this respect, and a master can now claim an apprentice who may enlist, "if bound (in England) for the full term of five years, not being above the age of fourteen when so bound."—I am, &c.

W. F. LOWRIE, District Adjutant.

THE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—There is no subject connected with the Army of greater importance than that considered in your leading article last week. Except a few intending retirers, the officers of the Army generally must be greatly obliged to you for the information and ability with which you have written on the subject. In the absence of a penal conviction, which scarcely seems practicable, there is no doubt an all but insuperable difficulty exists to a prevention of the "extra money" system. But there is one plan, speedy and effectual, for its abolition; and it is on the expediency of this plan that I wish to say a few words.

That a purchase step in a regiment could not possibly be given to the senior purchasing officer in the regiment, would at once neutralise any "arrangements" made, and therefore a captain wishing to sell would simply have to send in his papers, quite unable to arrange with his successor from the very fact that he would be unknown. I believe it to be quite a delusion to say this would prevent retirement from the Service. No man, wishing to remain in the Army, would give up his profession for 500*l.* or for 800*l.* If he retires, it is for some predetermined purpose, and not for the sake of a few hundred pounds. A step in a regiment does not go by one rank saying to another, "I will give you 600*l.* to leave the Army"; but the senior comes to the junior, and says, "I am going to sell—what will you give me?" Thereupon, the lieutenant says he will give 300*l.*, and the captain wants 600*l.*, and probably in the end takes 400*l.* or 500*l.*, or as much as he can get. This sum would not keep him in the Army, any more than it would make him leave it; but he wishes to make a little money on the plan of "How much is enough?" "A little more than you have got." With respect to the ill effect on the *esprit de corps* of a regiment, it is only necessary to say that the British Army is a corps, and it would be an extraordinary thing if an officer from one battalion were to find himself so utterly unable to fall in with the system of another, or so influential in upsetting it; moreover, it is done every day in numberless instances, and the British Army is as united as ever.

One purchase step given (as it is technically called) in another regiment would strike a very effectual blow at the system, and half-a-dozen such cases would annihilate it.

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No injury would be done, because the extra money saved, which would be at least 400*l.*, would represent four or five years extra pay as captain, and seniority would be the basis for promotion. After an official notification that no regimental arrangements would be recognised, a senior asking for extra money would be looked upon as a joke. It is not to be expected that one article or one letter will be sufficient to remove such a deeply rooted evil, but I believe a thorough "ventilation" of the subject would soon end in the abolition of a system more injurious in its ramifications than is generally known.—I am, &c., DRACO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I can tell you why cavalry officers continue recklessly to give such large prices for promotion. The threat of an exchange to India, with 1500*l.* given, generally produces the sum, or the exchange takes place; and the commotion among high and low at the loss of promotion gains the object desired when the next step comes on.—I am, &c., W.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your exposure of the wrong intended to be done to many cadets who had qualified for commissions without purchase at the late examination, having been copied into the leading journals, has, in some degree averted the threatened injustice. But it is in reference to the rule intended to be acted on at future examinations that I would, with your permission, offer a few remarks to parents who may look forward to the Army as a profession for their sons.

All, it is presumed, know that there are two modes of obtaining commissions in the Army, one by purchase, and direct through a competitive examination, involving no previous military training, and which any ordinarily-educated gentleman's son may face, without fear of the result; if, however, he should fail, or, having succeeded, should change his mind, as to a profession, he may do so without loss of either time or money: the world is open to him to choose.

The other course is through Sandhurst, leading to commissions without or by purchase, as the case may be; in this, as in the first instance, the education of the candidate is tested by a competitive examination, at which the questions have more of the military element than in the former, and therefore render a more technical training necessary. This ordeal passed, the youth enters the R.M. College as a cadet, subject to strict military discipline under the Articles of War, and an exclusively military education, for a period of two years, and at a cost of about 200*l.* a year, liable at any moment, from idleness or breach of discipline, to be sent back to his friends, with the loss of time, money, and prospects, to do the best they can for him. As the inducement held out to parents to encounter these adverse chances is the hope of obtaining a commission without purchase, it clearly becomes the duty of the authorities to declare explicitly what the conditions of success are to be. If a certain number of marks, let it be so declared; if by competition for a limited number of commissions, let the public know it, that parents may have some data to go on, before committing the future prospects of their sons to a mere capricious chance. This could be easily done, as the authorities of the War Department must be well aware of the average number of commissions placed annually at their disposal by the casualties of the Service. If these are insufficient to give commissions to all these cadets who have been found qualified to receive them, it proves that the number of cadets taken into the establishment at Sandhurst is too great; it is a costly institution, though an invaluable one to the country, as furnishing accomplished and well-trained officers to the Army; but it is unjust and unreasonable to raise the funds required for its support by a partial tax, levied upon those who, through false hopes, are led to place their sons in it. It is certainly no boon to a cadet, who has qualified himself for a commission without purchase, to transfer him to a list of young men who by a short cut have obtained the privilege, with small labour, to purchase their commissions, and tell him that he is at liberty to do the same; yet this is precisely what the authorities have proposed to do.

I disclaim any intention to attribute blame in this matter to the Commander-in-Chief; on the contrary, I am sensible that had the case been wholly under the control of His Royal Highness, no ground of dissatisfaction would have existed.—I am, &c. AN OBSERVER.

The army of the Pope consists of 4 battalions of natives, 4 of Swiss, 2 battalions of native riflemen, 2 of Swiss, 3 of Austrians, 1 of French and Belgians, and the gendarmerie 3500 strong. Total, 20,500 foot. The cavalry consists of 2 squadrons of Roman dragoons and 3 of foreigners.

SEAT OF WAR IN SICILY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PALERMO, July 7.—The aspect of affairs is brightening daily, and this city is fast assuming its former beautiful appearance. The barricades, the last of which has disappeared, [no longer disfigure the streets nor obstruct the thoroughfares; the promenade is resumed on the Marina, and the band plays there nightly to gay crowds of all classes. The soldiers of Garibaldi—whose uniforms now present considerable variety as the various new corps are established—although engaged in drilling all the day, find time to enjoy the marine promenade in the evening. A large body of men, well-armed and looking remarkably soldier-like, considering the short time that has elapsed since their enrolment, has already marched to join the patriotic force that has preceded them into the interior; their departure was *fêted* with every demonstration of joy on the part of their friends, on whose part nothing was wanting to stimulate the ardour and increase the enthusiasm of the new levies.

The district of Palermo is for the future to have two commandants of mounted force, with thirty men under the command of each, whose duties will be the preservation of public security, the one to have charge of the eastern part of the district and the other of the western. It was high time to appoint a police force of some sort, as the number of convicts who were liberated on the 28th of May in the general gaol delivery by the mob, and who have since been roving about sbirri-killing, required some check, as may easily be imagined when it is known that no less than twenty-eight men of the sbirri and spioni were killed in one night, some in their houses and others in the streets. The last victim to popular fury was a police officer, who was put to death by Lynch law in the open street; since which event Garibaldi has issued a decree, to the effect that any individual exciting the people by words or writings to persecute any one, either under pretext of his having been engaged in any blameable operation of the late Government, or that he belonged to the abhorred police, will be for that only punished as if guilty of manslaughter, and will be punished with death in case of the person so set on being killed, or grievously injured in body, or wounded.

The second article of the same decree declares that any one who will under such pretext arrest or cause to be arrested any citizen without the express orders of the authorities will be punished by perpetual exile from the state. Such public condemnation of the excesses which have from time to time disgraced the popular cause was much needed, as one shudders at the thoughts of wretches, however guilty, being put to death without judge or jury, or even benefit of the clergy. If the popular fury that has exhibited itself against the sbirri be indeed a reaction, and the consequence of the great cruelties practised by the police during their days of power, such excess was to be expected, and still more when such elements of disturbance as liberated convicts are were present to act as ring-leaders and emulous to distinguish themselves as impromptu executioners. If the streets had not been lighted by the constant nightly illumination continued by order of the Provisional Government, the state of affairs would have been much worse. It is devoutly to be hoped that the decree of the dictator will put an end to acts of violence, the only excuses for which that I have heard any one urge being, that as the faces of the sbirri were well known, none but sbirri and spioni were put to death, and that they richly deserved it, on account of the tortures and cruelties they had inflicted on the people.

Reinforcements to the army of Garibaldi have arrived in great numbers from Italy, and are by no means raw levies, but fine soldier-like fellows. Many of the officers wear the Sardinian military uniforms; and the breasts of many are decorated with several medals for the Italian campaign. Meanwhile every effort to raise a national force composed of Sicilians is made, and in addition to the formation of National Guards, Cacciatori dell' Etna, and regiments of the line, Battaglione degli Adolescenti, is also instituted, and will be founded on the same base as the National Army. The commandant and other officers will be chosen from those retired from active service, intelligence and high moral character being the qualities determining the selection. The sous-officiers will be chosen from the youth themselves; but this grade will be honorary in the army; the administrative duties however will be executed by veterans in the grade of "sotto officiale." The arms, clothing, &c., will be the same as those for the infantry of the national army. A certain portion of the pay due to each youth will be reserved and stored for his use, and set at his disposal when old enough to enter the regular army. The age of admission into the battalion is from ten years till seventeen. On reaching seventeen years, the now well-drilled young soldier, whose education has been looked after, and for whom all useful athletic exercises, &c., have been provided, will it is hoped be a valuable prop to the national cause, and form one of an army of high *morale*.

PALERMO, July 9.—The affairs of Sicily do not present much difference of aspect from that existing at the date of my last letter. Palermo is still the seat of government, and whatever further operations may occupy the powerful mind of the dictator, he at present confines his attention to the administration of public affairs. The enrolment of national guards and regiments of the line proceeds with great spirit, the new levies make already no mean appearance. Public confidence is quite restored, and order established in the city and districts adjoining Palermo, and the appearance of the former is so little like what it lately was that, but for the presence of the ruined houses, one could not easily realise the fact that it was lately the scene of street fighting and bombardment. No turn of a kaleidoscope could exhibit a greater change than that now presented by the long drive through the Via Macqueda and Favorita, thronged as it is every afternoon with brilliant equipages and gay cavaliers, where barricades and armed "squadri" were so lately the sole occupants. The city seems to have regularly resumed its former tone, and the people their round of occupations and pleasures. Accounts of the most favourable nature continually arrive from the interior, and La Masa meets with a favourable and enthusiastic reception everywhere. Conjecture is busy as to what expedition will come next in the Garibaldian programme; that an attack will be made upon Messina, or a descent in Calabria seem to be the most probable alternatives; and no doubt, before long it will cease to be matter of conjecture.

PALERMO. — Extract from a private letter of a naval officer at Palermo. "Dear Sir,—On the 28th June, the day after the bombardment, which had continued without intermission for three days, I went ashore under the protection of the armistice. After passing over the barricade erected at the Porto Felici, I entered the Strada Toledo. This street bore evidence of severe fighting. The houses were pitted with balls, and the entire ground filled with stones, &c. As I proceeded, barricades stopped the way at every hundred yards; and the corners of houses broken, and windows smashed in, balconies torn off, gave very mournful evidences of the horrors of war. As I approached the cathedral at the upper end of the street, the scenes became worse and worse,—whole houses completely torn to pieces, their remains piled up against the shop-doors, which looked as if they would burst open every moment, and cause the burning shell above to tumble into the street. After passing this dangerous spot we were obliged to go round by the back of the cathedral, and then the first sight of the dead appeared; it was a horrible spectacle; two bodies, a man and woman, apparently killed by the bursting of a shell, as their clothes were then burning, and their persons black and seared; a poor little boy was here also. He was leaning on the bar of the church door, to all appearance asleep; however, it was the sleep of death; he had received his summons by the same messenger which had called away his two poor companions, the man and woman. Leaving this hideous spectacle, I crossed the Palace Square, and came to a part of the town, the desolation and ruin of which it is impossible to describe. Whole streets gutted, the mangled remains of human bodies, broken furniture, desolation of desolation reigned here. It appeared as if the very demon of destruction had held his revels; and, indeed, it was so, for it was all done by the Neapolitan beasts who were quartered in the adjoining royal palace, and who swarmed about its walls and windows and roof, as thick as bees. These were the heroes who were to slink out like filthy rats four days after, as they did, to the number of 20,000, and that before young Garibaldi and a small guard of his brave companions. There is no parallel to this in history. Before, I may say, assembled Europe (for there were ships of all nations in the harbour), did these miscreant slaves of a miscreant king move down the Marina, regiment after regiment, in number more than ten to one to Garibaldi's troops. The greatest part of them have since sailed away. One of the transports had the impertinence to go close to the Admiral's ship, the Hannibal, and give three cheers. They were treated with the contempt they deserved, and steamed away under the loathing disgust of every brave man on that noble ship. To resume my description of this part of the town. In an adjoining street are the blackened remains of the convent of "Santa Catherina," the door had been blown open, and I entered. On the first landing-place at the head of a noble flight of marble stairs, were the remains of a human body, burnt to a cinder, and in an adjoining apartment the remains of 13 who had been shut up—then murdered—then burnt. The refectory, where the monks used to dine, has its roof fallen in, and in passing over the remains I was horrified by the sights I had to witness. One poor monk was completely buried, with the exception of his hands, which were stretched out as if imploring mercy. Rushing away from this I came upon a shell of a house, on the floor of which were the blackened remains of an entire family—father, mother, and four daughters. This awful spectacle finished me up, and I hastened away, lest I should faint or grow mad under the accumulation of horrors I had that morning witnessed."

GREENWICH HOSPITAL, AND NAVAL RETIREMENT.

On Thursday night in the House of Commons, Cir Charles Napier moved the following resolution: "That it is the opinion of this House that the Report of the Commission on Greenwich Hospital should be carried into effect."

The gallant admiral read copious extracts from the Reports lately made by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the management of the Royal Hospital, and made out a strong case against every Board of Admiralty that has been in power for the last 80 years. He showed that matters had been growing from bad to worse since 1848, at which period there were only eleven vacancies for seamen, and when it was really a matter of difficulty, and indeed of political interest, for a man to procure a nomination, whereas now there were 1124 vacancies. We entirely agree with the gallant admiral when he asserts that there must be *something wrong in the administration* of the ample funds of the hospital for such a state of things to exist. Sir Charles proved that no difference was made at Greenwich in the treatment of men who had earned good conduct badges and of those who were not so distinguished. He also showed that a degree of harshness was exhibited towards the pensioners which neither the country nor the House would indorse. He referred to the state of the schools, and said that "such a state of things was most discreditable, and ought to be instantly remedied." The Commissioners agreed with him, and in their Report had stated that unless their suggestions were attended to, it would be better to turn the place into an infirmary for sick seamen. Sir Charles concluded by attributing the failure of the reserve scheme and the lack of seamen wherewith to man our fleet to the conduct of those who had abused the funds belonging to Greenwich Hospital.

Admiral Walcott briefly seconded the motion; and Lord Clarence Paget, after defending the Board of Admiralty, of which he is a member, against the attacks made upon it by Sir Charles Napier, pressed the latter to frame his resolution in such a manner as not to commit the Admiralty to the full adoption of the Report, and promised, in the event of his doing so, that during the recess means should be adopted by which any future complaints against the management of the Hospital should be rendered unnecessary.—Sir Michael Seymour supported the motion, and showed that in 1805 the expenses of the establishment were 21,800*l.*; the number of inmates 2400, and the cost of maintaining the men 69,000*l.* In 1859 the pensioners were 1600, the salaries had increased to 53,000*l.*, whilst the sum expended on the sailors was 44,000*l.* —After a tedious debate, Lord Palmerston stated in a few words that the Government fully intended to take the Commissioners' Report into consideration, and to actupon it.—Sir Charles then withdrew his motion and substituted the following: "That in the opinion of this House the Report of the Commission on Greenwich Hospital should be taken into consideration by Her Majesty's Government, with a view of considering the recommendations contained in that Report in the manner most conducive to the public interests." This motion, however, was also, at the suggestion of Lord Palmerston, negatived without a division. We shall therefore have to wait patiently till next session for the fulfilment of Lord Clarence Paget's promise.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply. On the vote for the new plan of naval retirements, Sir C. Napier objected to the vote on the ground of the unfair manner in which the Government proposed to deal with naval officers in reference to the retired list.—Sir J. Elphinstone opposed the vote on three grounds—first, on account of the mode in which it dealt with the mates' time; secondly, of the mode in which it dealt with coast-guard time; and thirdly, of the mode in which it was proposed to deal with the captains on the reserved list. He thought the whole question of retirement ought to be referred to a commission. The mode in which the Admiralty have disposed of the mates' time is unfair and cruel to these officers, who for want of political influence were compelled to remain six, seven, eight, and

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even ten years without that promotion which Lord C. Paget received the moment he contrived to pass his examination. It is unworthy of the members of the present Board of Admiralty to throw the onus of their being prevented from carrying out a simple and graceful act of justice on the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Let their Lordships at all events try Mr. Gladstone first before they hold him up to the country as a niggard towards a set of meritorious men, whose only fault is that they continued too long in a thankless service, instead of trying their fortunes elsewhere. Does Lord Clarence Paget want to see a combination of lieutenants and commanders similar to that formed by the medical officers, who, in spite of all opposition of this and former boards, have gained a large increase to their pay, and a uniform similar to that worn by rear-admirals and commodores? We hope there will be no occasion for anything of the kind. Sir John Pakington, to his honour, supported mates' time, and condemned the scheme of retirement, which he affirmed was not supported by a single naval officer; but notwithstanding the support of even the Radical members, no promise could be exacted from Lord Clarence that he would comply with the advice tendered, and the vote was carried.

On the proposal to vote 33,000*l.* on account of the officers, seamen, and marines who had served in the war with China, Mr. Cochrane moved that the Chairman report progress. As the sum demanded was inadequate to the claims which it proposed to satisfy, Sir Charles Napier supported Mr. Cochrane; but as the forms of the House had not been complied with the vote was taken. Sir Charles, however, threatened to oppose it when the Report was brought up.

NAVAL RETIREMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will notice in your valuable and independent journal the proceedings of the late meeting of the Naval Benevolent Society, when petitions from the widows and orphans of admirals, captains, commanders, lieutenants, &c., were taken into consideration, and sums voted for their relief.

The necessitous condition in which the families of old officers are frequently placed, will, we hope, not be overlooked by the authorities, who are now preparing a revised plan of naval retirement, and induce them to hesitate in proposing measures which will tend to inflict on many officers on the active and reserved lists of captains and commanders great and undeserved pecuniary loss both in half-pay and widows' pensions. They should remember that a plan of retirement which would be just in 1880, will be cruel and harsh if brought into operation in 1860.—I am, &c.,

ONE WHO HAS SERVED UNDER NELSON AND ST. VINCENT.

INJUSTICE TO NAVAL PAYMASTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—While every officer in the Navy must have been fully alive to the necessity for the late improvements which have been at length, though most reluctantly, made, in the pay and position of medical officers, they cannot but be aware that the Admiralty have rather bowed to pressure from without than granted in a free and liberal spirit that which common justice demanded, and which, in the case of civilian officers in the Army, was bestowed in a manner that could not fail to be duly appreciated.

This view of the matter is strengthened by the fact, that a like measure of reform has not been accorded to other equally deserving classes in the Service, who have hitherto kept pace with their medical messmates, and whose duties, equally important as their services are as indispensable, have similar claims to consideration; but who find that while improvements have been made in the one instance, and also as regards those officers in the sister Service whose duties and responsibilities are analogous, the paymasters of the Navy, more particularly seem to have been singled out by our naval administrators, as a mark on which to vent the feelings and prejudices which cause disgust in the Service.

It will be hardly necessary for me to remind your naval readers that the paymasters, as a body, are the most hard-worked, as the Admiralty are determined to show that they are to be the worse-treated body of public servants in Her Majesty's Navy. For years have these officers been memorialising successive Boards of Admiralty for some slight improvement in their position; their efforts, however, have hitherto been unavailing; and justice is systematically denied to their most earnest appeals; and so it will continue, while they rest their hopes on the Board of Admiralty.

Hitherto the paymasters have been a disunited class, each and every one fighting for some imaginary good, and few willing to sacrifice their personal interests for the welfare of the whole. This selfishness, however, has been completely dispelled by the late Admiralty Circular, No. 411, and the regulations as regards uniform; and, now united, they are fully determined to bring their claims under the consideration of higher authority than that vested in the Board of Admiralty; and doubtless we shall soon find that the business habits and intelligence of such a large and influential body, exerted for a particular object, will not fail of success, aided, as I feel assured they will be, by the press, and especially by the naval portion of it, foremost of which is your valuable GAZETTE.

Already has the Navy much to thank the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE for in calling attention to the shortcomings and exposing the jobbery and abuses of the Board of Admiralty. May that unfortunate class in the Navy, the paymasters, hope for the valuable assistance which you are ever ready to accord to the weak in urging forward their fair claims to consideration; and so supported by you, while they are urged forward by those very natural feelings of indignation at the unfair treatment they have experienced, they will, by persevering in the measures already so well commenced, attain at no very distant period to that position which is demanded by JUSTICE.

NEW NAVAL UNIFORM AND "WITH BUT AFTER."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—If the "with but after" paradox were as effectually nullified in the Masters' and Paymasters' departments, as it has been in that of the Surgeons, I feel pretty certain the great annoyance those officers feel at the improved position of the medical officers, lately fulfilled in the "New Uniform Circular," would be entirely removed; for then the assistant-surgeon of six years' standing could not rank above the paymaster and master of more than that seniority. And certainly they could not reasonably object to being placed in the same position to the surgeons and assistant-surgeons as the lieutenants are at the present time. This concession would be a very just one to those officers, and also to the chief-engineers, as there would be no longer ground for complaint against the doctors. For it must be fully borne in mind that the Medical Warrant was for the special purpose of promoting medical officers. Whereas, if every other class of officer is raised in an equal ratio, the intention of the Royal Commission and Medical Warrant is nullified. If the country and the Government think the public service will be benefited by raising the position of any other class of officers, as they have done that of the surgeons, no doubt another Royal Commission will be appointed for that special object.

Apologising for trespassing on your valuable columns, I am, &c. IOTA.

INDIA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, June 11.—The Commission upon indigo planting is now sitting daily, and hearing evidence. It is fairly constituted, consisting of two civilians, one missionary, a representative of the Indigo Planters Association, and one of the British Indian Association. They expect to finish their labours in three months, and furnish a report, upon which a better state of things may be based for the future between the planter and the ryot. The gaols in the indigo districts, particularly at Keshanghur, are full of ryots, and they have refused to take their free pardon and liberation, upon condition that they should sow indigo. Their answer is, "that they would sooner die a thousand deaths than do so." As the planting season is now over, and the resistance of the peasantry has been all along dogged and passive, the main body of the police battalions are to be immediately withdrawn, and only a few of the Lahore Light Horse will remain at Keshnaghur. The income-tax of Mr. Wilson will soon be an accomplished fact, the report of the Select Committee having been presented to the Council. It is announced that no officer in the receipt of less than a captain's pay and Indian allowances will come within its scope; and this has given great and general satisfaction.

Lord Clyde took his departure from the shores of India in the steamer of the 4th instant, his farewell *levée* was succeeded by a ball, which was given to him by subscription. A *canard*, relating to an alleged expression of opinion by him in a minute to Government, to the effect that no Indian officer was fit to command a Queen's regiment, caused many of the late Company's officers to absent themselves from both. It is a pity any misconception or misconstruction should have arisen, as no doubt it has upon this subject; time will set it right, though tardily.

Sir Hugh Rose has worthily succeeded the gallant Campbell, and his address to the Army upon the occasion (which I enclose) has given great satisfaction, as did his farewell to that of the Bombay Presidency. He is a somewhat rare instance of the pen and the sword being combined in one, both of which he wields powerfully and well. A singular instance of foresight has just occurred in the return of the whole of the Indian Commissariat from China: upon their arrival there they were found not required, and so were packed off back by the Fire Queen;—why have sent them, if it was not ascertained that their services would be requisite?

Lord Canning looks well after his more than regal progress. Lady Canning, with a small suite, is still travelling in the colder regions, but is expected in about three months. The chivalrous Sir James Outram, by last accounts, had proceeded to Balavia; his health had not improved, and it was feared that he would have to go to England for its restoration. Mr. Le Geyt, the member of Council for Bombay, has also been put on board a steamer, as the only means of saving his life; and on Saturday last (the 9th inst.) the Legislative Council was adjourned in consequence of the Right Hon. James Wilson's illness, and the impossibility of forming a quorum.

We have had two or three courts-martial lately in the presidency, but none of any general interest. I shall give you the stations of the troops in India, in my next.

Sir Mordaunt Wells, the 2nd Puisne Judge, has been sworn in as a member of council, vice Mr. Le Geyt.

From China we hear that the French, though enjoying a very fair sanitary condition, are for once much behindhand in their preparations for the field. Their embarrassments on this score will be further increased by the loss of the steam transport Isere, near Amoy. They are almost destitute of horses, and we learn that the steamer contained their artillery equipments and a quantity of saddlery. The best understanding exists between Sir Hope Grant and General De Montauban, and the former had gone so far as to offer the French general a number of horses purchased for the use of the English Government, which had been declined, however, because they were too dear. We regret to observe that difficulties have already occurred in the working of the Indian and the Royal armies in the commissariat department, but we hope that there will be no further misunderstanding between the officers of the commissariat.

Having the successful example of the Civil Service Corps before them, the 2nd (South) Middlesex are about to give an entertainment on Monday next, the 23rd, at the Lyceum Theatre. Although they do not unluckily possess a dramatic author of Captain Tom Taylor's excellence among them, they have secured the services of a gentleman formerly well known on the amateur stage, but now an established favourite at Manchester, Mr. J. Robins, who will play in "A Rough Diamond" and "Twice Killed," most of the Volunteers appearing in the "Corsican Brothers." Miss Florence Haydon, Mrs. C. Selby, and a promising pupil of hers, Miss Charlotte Willard, have been engaged, the last-named young lady playing *Margery* in "A Rough Diamond," and *Fanny Pepper* in "Twice Killed."

Obituary.

The colonelcy of the 2nd (or Royal North British) Dragoons has become at the disposal of the General Commanding-in-Chief by the death of Lieut.-General Lord Sandys, who died on Tuesday last, at Ombersley Court, Worcestershire; making the sixth Waterloo officer whose demise we have had to record within little more than a month. The lamented deceased was the second son of Arthur, second Marquis of Downshire, by Mary, Baroness Sandys, only daughter of the Hon. Martin Sandys, and niece and heir of Edwyn, second Lord Sandys. On the death of his mother in August, 1836, he succeeded to the barony of Sandys, as the eldest of her four youngest sons. The late lord entered the army as cornet in the 10th Hussars in July, 1809; and in 1812, then a lieutenant, he accompanied that gallant regiment to the Peninsula, and saw much active service, and was present at the action of Morales, and the battles of Vittoria and Pampeluna. While on half-pay he was on the staff of the Duke of Wellington, during the campaign of 1815, as extra aide-de-camp to the great duke, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. Subsequently he removed into the 2nd Dragoons, which he commanded as lieut.-colonel from the spring of 1832 to December, 1837. The late general's commissions bore date as follows:—Cornet, 27th July, 1809; lieutenant, 19th July, 1810; captain, 25th August, 1813; major, 27th July, 1815; lieut.-colonel, 21st January, 1819; colonel, 10th January, 1837; major-general, 9th November, 1846; and lieut.-general, 20th June, 1854. The late Lord Sandys was appointed colonel of the 7th (the Princess Royal's) Regiment of Dragoon Guards in March, 1853; and was, in August, 1858, removed to his old regiment, the 2nd Dragoons. The deceased peer, who was in his 69th year, having been born 10th January, 1792, was unmarried, and the title and entailed estates devolve on Lord Marcus E. Hill, his younger brother.

Our naval readers will hear with regret the death of that popular officer, Captain Harry Eyres, C.B. (1841), which took place in London on the 17th inst. Captain Eyres served in the first China war, where he obtained the rank of captain, and commanded the St. George in the Baltic during the Russian war: his last command was in the St. Vincent at Portsmouth. By the death of Captain Eyres, Captain Sir Frederick Nicholson, Bart., C.B. (1846) is advanced to the half-pay list, entitling officers to receive 14*s.* 6*d.* per diem, and Captain Michae lDe Courcy (1852), now in command of the Pylades screw-corvette, will on paying off be placed on the list of 12*s.* 6*d.* per diem.

COMFORT FOR SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—In a discussion on the Budget of the Marine, or the Navy Estimates (in the Corps Legislatif), the Vicomte de Kervéguen made a speech which seems to show that the French navy board is not less liable to mistakes than our own. After exposing many abuses and hardships in the system of pay and pensions and the personnel of the service, he attacked the materiel itself. He asserted that all the French ships of the line were too low in the water, and could not fight their lower tier of guns, even in a slight breeze. The American and English navies had now adopted an infinitely superior mode of construction. The Bretagne, so superb a ship to look at, had one tier almost under water—it was so, in fact, when first launched, until artificially raised; and even now the lower ports were almost always obliged to be kept shut. The vessel had cost 240,000*l.*, and had an engine of 1200-horse power. But she burnt 120 tons of coal per day, and had only stowage for 400, which rendered her steam power next to useless. Five or six other ships of the line, which he named, were fitted with engines of such unequal powers that it was impossible they could ever combine their movements with any effect. An engine of 500-horse power could never keep pace with one of 1200. Six first-rate frigates had been constructed, which the speaker also named. The engines were too heavy, the vessels sunk too deep, were slow when they steamed, and incapable of sailing. Each had cost 120,000*l.* The Souveraine was especially bad. When tried at Cherbourg for Admiral Larrieu, who was going to the South Seas, it was found she could only sail, and the admiral was obliged to take the Duguay-Trouin, ship of the line, instead. The Souveraine was declared unfit for navigation. The Impératrice Eugénie was obliged to have her screw changed, and when a commission was sent to try her, the concussion was found to be so great that in three days she would be shaken to pieces. The old screw was then replaced with no better result. "All this was deplorable." The duty of constructing vessels was given to engineers who had never been to sea. Ten frigates are all begun at once on the same model, and if one prove a failure all the rest are so. The *frégates blindés* M. de Kervéguen also pronounced to be "failures." They were made to carry 570 men, 36 guns, four months' water, and 15 days' coal; but they would only carry 12 guns and four days' coal; and a naval commission had decided that they should only take 100 charges per gun instead of 400, so that after a combat of three hours' duration they would be short of ammunition. The gun-boats were equally bad and unsafe. He had seen four nearly lost at Cadiz because they were such bad sea-boats. The new double-decked transports for China coasts much as ships of the line, and yet carried only four guns, and must be laid up in time of war as incapable of defending themselves. The speaker saw no inconvenience in mentioning these things openly, because every English consul knew them, and kept his government *au courant* with what was going on. The government commissioner, General Allard, made a very indifferent defence to this attack, complaining of its "unexpectedness," and able, seemingly, to deny only one fact—viz., that of the Bretagne having been artificially floated. The government was evidently very much discomposed by the exposure, as all governments are apt to be on such occasions.

The competitive experiments to test the relative merits of the Armstrong and Whitworth guns will shortly take place at the Government practice-range, Shoeburyness, in the presence of the Ordnance Select Committee. Three guns are now being completed for the purpose at the Royal Arsenal, under the superintendence of Mr. Anderson; and Mr. Whitworth is also engaged in preparing the ordnance and ammunition necessary for the trial, which is looked forward to with much interest.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ALLAN—May 3, the wife of George L. Allan, Esq., late of H.M.'s Ordnance, now of Melbourne, Australia, of a son.

ASTLEY—July 14, in Cavendish Square, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Francis L'Estrange Astley, of a son.

BARNARD—July 12, at Hitcham Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of Major R. Cary Barnard, of a daughter.

CANNON—July 17, at Rockville, Cheltenham, the wife of Dr. Henry Mills Cannon, surgeon, H.M.'s Bengal Army, of a daughter.

CERJAT—July 15, at Southsea, the wife of Lieutenant Cerjat, R.N., H.M.S. Asia, of a son.

COOPER—July 18, at 36, Hertford Street, Mayfair, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Cooper, Grenadier Guards, of a son.

GRAIN—April 20, at Fremantle, Western Australia, the wife of Captain E. M. Grain, Royal Engineers, of a son.

HARWARD—May 30, at Saugor, Central India, the wife of Captain T. N. Harward, H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, of a son.

HENRY—July 13, at No. 6, Montpellier Terrace, Torquay, the wife of J. R. Henry, Esq., late Captain 4th Dragoon Guards, of a son.

HOSTE—July 16, at Sandgate, the wife of Major Hoste, C.B., Royal Artillery, of a son.

HUME—July 12, at the residence of her father, Charles Vernon, Esq., Lower Mount Street, Dublin, the wife of Major Gustavus Hume, of a son.

LANE—July 10, the wife of Major Powlett Lane, of a son and heir.

LAYARD—July 16, at Hurn Cottage, Beverley, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel B. Granville Layard, of a daughter.

LOVELL—July 15, at 12, Chester Square, the Lady Rose Lovell, of a daughter.

MARRIOTT—June 3, at Poona, the wife of Captain W. F. Marriott, of a daughter.

MEIN—July 6, at Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Mein, Madras Horse Artillery, of a son.

ROGERS—July 14, at 23, Wickham Terrace, New Cross, the wife of Longdon M. Rogers, Esq., Bombay Army, of a daughter.

STURT—July 17, at 57, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, the wife of Dr. Sturt, of a son.

WALDRON—July 14, at Herne Hill, Surrey, the wife of Hubert J. K. Waldron, Esq., 31st Regiment, of a son.

WILLIAMS—July 13, the wife of Major B. Remington Williams, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—DOUGLAS—July 3, at Edinburgh, by the Rev. F. Gillis, Robert E. Anderson, Esq., H.M.'s 3rd Bengal European Regiment, third son of Major-General Anderson, Royal Artillery, to Emma, third daughter of James Douglas, Esq., of Cavers.

BARTLETT—PHILIPS—July 18, at St. Andrew's, Plymouth, by the Rev. H. Townend, rector of Lifton, the Rev. M. Bartlett, chaplain of St. Michael's Mount, and of Ludbrook, South Devon, to Charlotte, only daughter of Major-General Philips, H.M.L.I., late Commandant of Chatham Division.

CAMPBELL—GOCRAMMA—July 17, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, the Princess Victoria Gocramma, daughter of the late Ex-Rajah of Coorg, to Lieut.-Colonel John Campbell, of H.M.'s Indian Army.

CHOLMONDELEY—SPENCER—July 17, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop Spencer, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Charles F. O. Spencer, uncle of the bride, Henry Vere Cholmondeley, Esq., second son of Lord Henry Cholmondeley, to Frances Isabella Catherine, second daughter of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. George A. Spencer.

COX—ANDREWS—July 12, at Temple Harry Church, by the Rev. J. W. Bowles, Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Killaloe, John Hamilton Cox, Lieut.-Colonel 75th Regiment, only son of the late Major-General Cox, to Mary Hall, second daughter of John Andrews, Esq., J.P., of Silver Hills, King's County, Ireland.

EGSTRÖM—REVELL—May 26, at the Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. R. Gibson, M.A., George Lloyd Engström, Lieutenant Royal Artillery, to Louisa Maria, eldest daughter of Colonel Reade Revell, of Round Oak, Englefield Green, Surrey.

FORBES—SPENCER—July 17, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop Spencer, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Charles F. O. Spencer, uncle of the bride, by special licence, the Hon. Charles Murray Hay Forbes, of Brux, Aberdeenshire, second son of Lord Forbes, to Caroline Louisa Elizabeth, third daughter of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. George A. Spencer.

HASSELL—CARPENTER—May 28, at Secunderabad, by the Rev. T. D. Ostrehan, James W. Hassell, Lieutenant H.M.'s 1st Foot (the Royal Regiment), to Grace Isabella, second daughter of Major-General T. D. Carpenter.

LYONS—AVONMORE—July 7, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, Colonel Humphrey Lyons, H.M.'s Indian Army, to the Hon. Adelaide Matilda Yelverton, second daughter of Viscount Avonmore.

MACANDREW—COCKERELL—July 13, at St. Mary's, Twickenham, by the Rev. Chas. Maurice Davies, assisted by the Rev. G. Master, the vicar, William Henry MacAndrew, Esq., M.D., of Her Majesty's 57th Regiment, Bombay, to Julia Margaret Cockrell, Woodlands, Twickenham Park.

MARSHALL—JARY—July 18, at Blofield Church, by the Rev. Henry Temple Frere, and the Rev. Thomas Smith Turnbull, Harry Marshall, Captain 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, youngest son of the late George Marshall, Esq., of Broadwater, in the county of Surrey, to Alice Heath, daughter of the late William Heath Jary, Esq., of Blofield Lodge, in the county of Norfolk.

DEATHS.

BEDWELL—May 19, at Bangalore, aged 21, Percival Francis Bedwell, Lieutenant 14th M.N.I., third son of the late Francis Robert Bedwell, Esq., formerly of Walthamstow, Essex.

BLUNDELL—July 5, at Cheltenham, Major-General Frederic Blundell, C.B., Madras Artillery, aged 62.

BOWEN—July 13, suddenly, at No. 5, Park Villas, Ilford, Essex, aged 26, Jane, the beloved wife of Dr. F. Bowen, late surgeon to the Royal Hibernian Military School, Dublin.

CRAWFORD—May 23, at Secunderabad, Clara Frances, wife of Thomas Crawford, Esq., M.D., 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment, and daughter of the late Richard Morrison, Esq., of Dublin.

DALTON—July 15, after a protracted illness, Mrs. Dalton, relict of Lieutenant H. A. Dalton, of Her Majesty's 3rd Regiment (Buffs).

ELPHINSTONE—July 19, at 29, King Street, St. James's, the Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone, G.C.B. and G.C.H., aged 53.

EYRES—July 17, at 13, Dorset Square, Captain Harry Eyres, C.B., of Knockwood Park, Tenterden, Kent.

GAYNOR—July 7, at Killiney House, County of Dublin, the residence of his father, Henry Droz Gaynor, Esq., Captain Durham Regiment of Militia, aged 35, sincerely and deservedly regretted by his family and friends.

HAMMERSLEY—July 17, at 4, St. Alban's Place, Major Frederick Hammersley, late of the King's Dragoon Guards.

JONES—July 15, at his son-in-law's house, Bedford, after a short illness, Captain William Jones, late of the 8th Hussars, aged 76.

KNOLLYS—July 9, at Wells, in the 81st year of her age, Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Colonel the Hon. Samuel Knollys.

Advertisements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.

EXTRA NIGHT.—MONDAY, JULY 23, will be performed (for the Fourth Time these Five Years) Meyerbeer's Grand Opera, LE PROPHETE. Fides, Mdlle. Csillag; Jean of Leyden, Signor Tamberlik.

On TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 24. For the Last Time this Season, LUCREZIA BORGIA. Gennaro, Signor Mario; Maffio Orsini, Madame Didiée; Don Alfonso, Signor Ronconi; and Lucrezia Borgia, Madame Grisi (her Last Appearance in that Character). After which LES AMOURS DE DIANE.

EXTRA NIGHT.—COMBINED ENTERTAINMENT. On THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 26th, the Second Act of FIDELIO. Leonora, Mdlle. Csillag. After which NORMA. Pollio, Signor Tamberlik; Norma, Madame Grisi (her Last Appearance in that Character).

On FRIDAY NEXT, JULY 27, GRAND MORNING CONCERT in the Floral Hall (the Last this Season). Conductor, Mr. Costa.

Pit Tickets, 7s.; Ampitheatre Stalls, 7s. and 5s.; Ampitheatre, 2s. 6d.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—AN AMATEUR PERFORMANCE, by the Members of the SOUTH MIDDLESEX VOLUNTEER RIFLES, and their Friends, will take place at this Theatre on MONDAY, 23rd JULY, 1860, when will be performed the "Rough Diamond." After which, the Romantic Drama of the "Corsican Brothers." To conclude with the Farce of "Twice Killed." The Orchestra will be composed entirely of Amateurs, under the direction of the Hon. Seymour Egerton. Acting Manager, Charles T. Murdoch, Captain South Middlesex Volunteer Rifles. Stage Manager, Mr. George Ellis.

Stalls and Private Boxes may be secured at Messrs. SAMS' Royal Library, 1, St. James's Street, S.W. The Box-office of the Theatre will be open on Thursday, July 19th, and two following days. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Upper Circle, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

SECOND or SOUTH MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—The FIRST ANNUAL VOLUNTEER BALL will take place under a spacious marquee in the grounds of BEAUFORT HOUSE, Walham Green, on WEDNESDAY, July 25, 1860, under the immediate patronage of the Right Hon. Viscount Ranelagh, Commandant; the Hon. C. Lindsay, commanding the St. George's Rifles; the Right Hon. Lord Ingestre; Colonel G. P. Evelyn; and the Officers of the South Middlesex Rifle Corps.

LADY PATRONESSES.

Hon. Mrs. C. S. Vereker.	Hon. Mrs. E. Curzon.
Mrs. Macpherson.	Mrs. Walrond Clarke.
Dowager Lady Abinger.	Lady Bowyer Smyth.

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SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to the National Gallery), S.W., from Nine till dusk. Admittance 1s. Catalogue 6d.

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THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, S.W. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Season Tickets, 5s. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

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MEMORIAL to the late General Sir WILLIAM NAPIER, K.C.B.

At a MEETING held at the United Service Institution on the 8th May, 1860,

His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, K.G., G.C.B., in the chair,

It was proposed by His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G., and seconded by the Earl of Ellenborough, G.C.B.,

That the late General Sir William Napier, as a Soldier and a Military Historian, merited the admiration and gratitude of his country.

Proposed by General Sir John Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B., and seconded by General Sir Thomas Brotherton, K.C.B.,

That he immortalised the glorious deeds of our Army in Spain, Portugal, and France, by his History of the War in those countries—a history that no true Soldier can read without instruction and advantage and without being inspired by the heroic sentiments and spirit-stirring language of the author.

Proposed by General Sir Robert Gardiner, G.C.B., and seconded by Lieut.-General Sir Harry Smith, Bart., G.C.B.,

That a subscription be immediately opened for the erection of a statue to the memory of the chivalrous Soldier and unsurpassed Military Historian.

London, July 4, 1860. A. LAWRIE, Hon. Sec.

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AND

ARMY GAZETTE NAVY

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA

AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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THE able and elaborate Report which has emanated from the Select Committee on Military Organisation, may be said to bristle with topics of the highest importance to those interested in the administration of the Army. Although we are not yet put in possession of the evidence, it is not difficult to see that the inquiry has been most comprehensive in its scope. The constitutional principle upon which the Military establishments are governed under the Sovereign, the actual relations existing under the old and the present system between the chief civil and chief military officer of the department, the whole central administration, the recruiting of the Army, the regulations respecting appointments and promotions, the Commissariat department, the control over supplies and warlike stores—each of these subjects has apparently received a searching investigation at the hands of the Committee. All the topics referred to are more or less closely connected with that of organisation. For the present we shall avoid comment on those which are in themselves less prominent, or which bear more distantly upon the main question submitted to the Committee—that was, how best to establish complete authority, responsibility, and efficiency, and harmonious action between the many parts which combine to make up this the greatest of our public departments.

The point which appears to have created the largest amount of public interest and discussion, was the constitutional consideration involved in the relations between the Minister for War and the Commander-in-Chief. When Captain Vivian first brought forward his motion for the appointment of this Committee in 1859, and carried it by a majority of two only, it was upon this particular ground that the necessity of inquiry and reconstitution was, on the one hand, most forcibly urged, and, on the other, most jealously opposed. There were two—we may almost say violent—contending parties. One complained that Parliament through its officer, the Secretary of State, had no real control over the Army, that the Horse Guards remained irresponsible and all-powerful, practically the only institution in the country irreconcilable with the principles of Parliamentary government. The other stood out boldly against any curtailment of the functions of the Commander-in-Chief, and what they considered the unconstitutional interference of Parliament with the prerogative of the Crown to rule and control the Army through its own Commander-in-Chief. We imagine that those who fought the battle strongly on the one side and the other, will rise from a perusal of the Report alike impressed with the conviction that, after all, there was not so much to fight about. Those who waged war with the Horse Guards will have found that the Horse Guards and its head have not power enough to make them very formidable, while the party who were jealously conservative of the Commander-in-Chief's position, and regarded with anxiety anything calculated to interfere with his privileges as an officer independent in certain respects of the Secretary of State, will certainly be convinced by this Report that there was but little to conserve, and not much to be anxious about, in a constitutional point of view. The investigation of the Committee shows indubitably that the Commander-in-Chief is, and has been, in every way the subordinate of the Secretary of State, and so far as deteriorating his position goes, the utmost that change can do is to make that subordination formal which was before practically operative though theoretically incomplete.

Both the constitutional and actual relations of these two high functionaries to each other, and to the Crown, appear to be upon this footing. In former times, when the Secretary of State for War and the Colonies was the chief minister of the department, his power was unfettered and his rights unlimited, as regards the government of the Army. Habitually, however, neither were exercised, except as regards certain commands, and his supremacy was more formal than apparent. At the same time it was exercised sufficiently to make its existence unquestioned. When Lord Grey was the responsible minister, he not only regulated the financial and civil administration of the Army, but he interfered in matters intimately connected with that which is held to be the particular province of the Commander-in-Chief. Although it was the Duke of Wellington who held that office, Lord Grey suggested, and carried into effect, against the views of the Horse Guards, regulations respecting the infliction of corporal punishment which have since prevailed. He also laid down rules as regards the wearing of side-arms by the Guards. The good-conduct warrant, regulations respecting regimental schools, and other matters of internal discipline were carried out by the Secretary at War of the time. Lord Panmure pronounces the War Minister to have been paramount. Lord Grey and Mr. Herbert prove him to be so. The Duke of Wellington acknowledged that he was so, constantly asking for the orders of Government, and wishing to be informed as to what he was to carry out as the military head of the Army. This was the old state of things. It continued even beyond the period of the creation of a distinct Secretary of State for War, and was not even in theory changed until the transfer of the Ordnance Corps to the War Office, and the amalgamation of the office of Secretary at War with that of Secretary of State for War, when a new patent was issued to Lord Panmure who then presided over the department.

In that patent Her Majesty entrusts to the Minister complete control over the Army, with two reservations. First, as regards the military command and discipline of the forces. Second, with respect to appointments to or promotions in the Army. These are vested in the Commander-in-Chief. This patent, though since accidentally varied on one occasion, is identical with that by which Mr. Sidney Herbert now holds office. Now, if we examine into the actual state of things since they were first introduced, we find these reservations practically inoperative. As regards commands, the giving away of regiments, promotions, and the movement and distribution of the forces, the consent of the Secretary of State is invariably obtained before Her Majesty's pleasure is taken. Even first appointments to the Cavalry and Infantry of the Line, though in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, are yet submitted in a list to the Secretary of State before they go to Her Majesty for confirmation and are gazetted. As a matter of fact, no interference regarding these appointments has taken place, but the War Office officials say that if they had been made aware of certain improper circumstances respecting a commission given some time since, and which afterwards were brought before the public, they would have objected to it, believing that, even as regards first commissions, the power of the Secretary of State is supreme. No conflict, however, has yet taken place between the Secretary of State and the Commander-in-Chief. Mr. Sidney Herbert, though holding that the reservation in the patent is effective as regards discipline, and believing that discipline should be controlled by a military man, has yet given proofs how practically inoperative it is when the peculiar duties of the Commander-in-Chief deviate from the ordinary routine, and become intermixed with questions of public import. When the Duke of Cambridge drafted certain suggestions respecting the classification of soldiers as regards liability to corporal punishment, Mr. Herbert objected to some of the regulations, and they were withdrawn and remodelled in accordance with his views. Again, the Duke of Cambridge, when examined before the Purchase Commission, declared strongly against the proposal for appointing commanding officers of regiments by selection. But when that plan was afterwards adopted by the Cabinet, and the Secretary of State announced his intention of carrying it out, the Duke of Cambridge, in the House of Lords, expressed his readiness to do so, notwithstanding that it was clear he had not changed his former views upon the subject, and was merely yielding to a higher authority.

Clearly then, however difficult it may be to reconcile the reservations in the patent with control over discipline and patronage, in practice, to all intents and purposes, the Commander-in-Chief is in every respect subordinate to the Minister. The Committee holds that it is constitutionally wholesome that it should be so. Upon this point they are powerfully sustained by the evidence of Earl Grey, as well as by a letter produced by him addressed to his father by Lord Grenville in 1812. In that letter Lord Grenville objects to "keeping the military administration distinct and independent of the civil government," and says "It is a bad principle even under an absolute monarchy: it is totally incompatible with the principles of a constitutional crown." Following this theory, Lord Grey and Mr. Herbert both hold that the supreme Minister must be a parliamentary officer responsible to the public, and the former points out that, so far from being unconstitutional, this is an absolutely essential element of the constitution. If the Queen ruled the Army otherwise than through a parliamentary officer, we might some day find that there had been a practical infringement on one of our soundest constitutional doctrines—namely, "The Queen can do no wrong." The Army is Her Majesty s, just as much and no more than the Navy or the Civil Service. The Army is paid by Parliament in the same way as the other servants of the State, and it is idle to speak of parliamentary interference being more unconstitutional in the case of the Army than in that of other bodies which it rules without question or dispute. These considerations appear to have weighed with the committee, and in practice the Secretary of State and the Commander-in-Chief remain "as they were."

We have left ourselves little more space than suffices to enumerate the other leading points of the report, which we the less regret because we publish the document itself in another part of our impression of to-day. We shall have again to recur to many of the subjects with which it deals, and we can do so with more advantage when we have the evidence before us. In war time one of the most valuable of the recommendations is that by which an officer is to be appointed who will have the control of the Commissariat and Land Transport departments combined, who will hold both the Commissary-General and the head of the Military Train responsible for the execution of their respective trusts, and who will himself be responsible to the public that no break down like that in the Crimea again occurs. The suggestion that the War Office and the Horse Guards shall be under one roof cannot fail to facilitate business, while the delicate hints as to the excess of Minute writing, and of inter-departmental correspondence will be none the less forcible because they come from Sir James Graham who is himself acknowledged to be about the best administrative officer this country has seen for many years. The Civil Department of the War Office must indeed be in an unsatisfactory condition when Mr. Godley, who is perhaps more intimately acquainted with it than any one else, avows that it would break down under the extraordinary pressure of a war; and as the War Office is now supreme, military men will be gratified at the opinion expressed that the military element ought to prevail more largely than it does in the *personnel* of the department.

ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE PENNY NEWSPAPER DIEU ET MON DROIT

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THE ARMY.

Royal Horse Guards. Will move next week from Aldershot to Windsor.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Lieutenant Costobadie and Lieutenant Hockin have embarked for Bombay with a draft from the depôt.

6th Dragoon Guards. Captain Holder has embarked for Calcutta with a detachment from the depôt at Maidstone.

Royal Artillery.—Captain Carey, Lieutenants Cruttwell and Barnard, Veterinary Surgeons Dunsford and Noden, have embarked for Calcutta. Lieutenants Nicholas, Stevenson, Yule, and Veterinary Surgeons Tatam, Baldock, Dorrofield, and Cheeseman, have embarked for India. Major H. L. Talbot, Lieutenants Walker and Lockhart have embarked for Bombay with a draft from the depôt.

Royal Engineers.—The following officers of the Royal and Indian Engineers, who have just been gazetted to commissions as lieutenants in those corps, are ordered to join the head-quarters of the Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham, on the 1st of August: Royal Engineers—W. C. O'Connor, H. Fowler, J. H. Urquhart, H. H. Baker, J. D. Bowly, C. Cunningham, and W. A. W. Orange. Indian Engineers—A. J. C. Cunningham, H. W. Clarke, W. P. Tomkins, G. Dundas, H. Trotter, H. C. Smith, A. F. Hamilton, A. M. A. Alves, C. Strahan, J. H. Western, G. M. Cruickshank, J. C. Ross, F. F. Cotton, W. G. Cumming, W. Broadfoot, and G. F. L. Marshall. During the past week 40 recruits of the Indian Engineers have joined head-quarters, Chatham, from the depôt at Warley, to go through a course of instruction with the Royal Engineers in sapping and mining, fortification, &c. The number of Indian Engineers now at Brompton is 220 men. The non-commissioned officers and men of the 33rd company, together with the detachments, and a portion of the Indian Engineers, are going through a course of pontooning instruction at St. Mary's Creek, the 15th and 27th companies having just completed their course.

We have reason to believe that Lieut.-Colonel J. G. M'Kerlie, R.E., will succeed Lieut.-Colonel A. P. G. Ross at the Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham, on the expiration of the period of service of that officer.

Colonel H. D. Harness, C.B., who has been appointed successor to Colonel H. Sandham as director of the Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham, is expected shortly to take over the duties of that appointment.

Captain H. G. Savage, commanding the 33rd company, has received orders to proceed from head-quarters to the West Indies, for service.

For some time past a plan has been under consideration for employing the most experienced and intelligent of the non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers in superintending the erection of the various public works now in progress, and superseding the civil foremen of works in the Royal Engineer Department. The first selection of non-commissioned officers who are to be employed on this particular duty was made at the Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham, this week, when Sergeant Thomas, Sergeant Coffey, and Sergeant Ross were selected to be sent to Pembroke to superintend the Government works in progress in that neighbourhood, Sergeant Dyer and Corporal Donovan to be sent to Edinburgh, and Sergeant Dukes to Sandhurst.

Military Train.—On Tuesday next, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Pennefather, commanding at Aldershot, has notified his intention of inspecting the whole of the Military Train at that camp.

Grenadier Guards. His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, inspected the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Grenadier Guards on Monday morning at 10 a.m. Owing to the adverse weather the usual evolutions of a field-day were dispensed with. The battalions marched past in slow and quick time, also in quarter-distance column. At the conclusion of the movements the Duke of Cambridge called the officers to the front, and His Royal Highness expressed himself highly pleased with the steadiness and appearance of both battalions. The General Commanding-in-Chief was accompanied by Major-General Lord Rokeby, commanding the division of Guards; the Adjutant-General, the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett; the Quartermaster-General, Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald, and staff; Lord A. Hay, Quartermaster-General of the Brigade of Guards, &c. Lieut.-Colonel W. A. M. Barnard, who had for some time been Major of Brigade to the 1st Infantry Brigade, under Major-General J. R. Crawford, at Shorncliffe, has relinquished that appointment, on his promotion, and joined the regiment.

Scots Fusilier Guards. Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Fletcher, 1st battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, has joined the head-quarters of the Royal Engineer establishment at Chatham garrison, in order to acquire a knowledge of military engineering, fortification, and sapping and mining.

5th Regiment. The draft of 250 men from the 1st battalion, whose embarkation was suspended under the expectation that the regiment was about to return home, has received orders to embark immediately a ship having been chartered for that purpose.

6th Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel Stratton and Ensign Collis have embarked for Calcutta with a draft from the depôt.

7th Regiment. Lieutenant Frampton has arrived home with detachments from India, in the Stuart Wortley troopship.

10th Regiment. The 1st battalion will move from Plymouth to Aldershot on being relieved by the 53rd, from India.

12th Regiment. The 2nd battalion moves from Aldershot to Devonport. Lieutenant Moorhead is about to retire from the service. Lieutenant Lacy is on leave to September 30.

16th Lancers. Cornets Salter and Corbet are about to retire from the Service.

18th Regiment, 2nd battalion. Captain Vicars is on leave to September 30.

19th Regiment, 1st battalion. Captain Forbes has joined the depôt at Chatham from India. Lieutenant Backas, Ensign Stokes, and Ensign Tribe have embarked for Calcutta with a draft from the depôt.

The following is an extract from Regimental Orders 1st battalion. "Benares, 25th May, 1860. — It is with deep regret that the Commanding Officer announces to the Regiment the death of Lieutenant and Adjutant Thompson, on the 18th of March last, at the Cape of Good Hope, while on his passage to England. The career of this lamented officer must be too well known to every individual in the regiment, in which his whole life was spent, to need comment; but the Commanding Officer cannot help bearing testimony to the exemplary manner in which he performed the duties of the responsible position which he held in the Regiment, as also to the sterling worth of his character, which made him beloved and respected by all who knew him. The officers are requested to wear crape on their left arm for a fortnight, as a token of respect to the memory of their late brother officer. By Order. (Signed) E. W. Evans, Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant, 1st Battalion." The 2nd battalion moved on Wednesday from under canvas to huts at Aldershot.

23rd Regiment. Major Granville, of the 2nd battalion, is acting as Brigade-Major at Malta, in the room of Major Colville, on leave. Ensigns Adams and Hutchinson have embarked for India.

24th Regiment, 1st battalion. Ensigns Brander and Wright have embarked for Bombay with a draft from the depôt.

25th Regiment, 2nd battalion. Lieutenant Annesley is on leave to Nov. 18.

34th Regiment. Lieutenants Wyse and Greaves, and Ensigns Sharpe and Gage have embarked for Calcutta with a draft from the depôt.

35th Regiment. Ensigns Poste and Tolson have embarked for India, with a detachment. Ensign Laws has joined the depôt at Chatham.

36th Regiment. Moves to the Curragh from Devonport.

38th Regiment. Major Walton and Ensign Bromhead have embarked at Gravesend for Calcutta to join the regiment.

42nd Highlanders. Lieutenant Mitchell and Ensign Kidston have embarked for India with a detachment.

46th Regiment. Captain Sandwith has arrived home in command of detachments on board the Stuart Wortley troop ship, from Kurrachee.

53rd Regiment. Daily expected from India; will be quartered at Plymouth.

54th Regiment. Captain Robin and Ensign Chapman have embarked for Calcutta to join head-quarters from the depôt.

55th Regiment. Will in future be attached to the 1st brigade at Aldershot.

57th Regiment. Lieutenant Waller embarks in charge of a draft for Bombay from Cork.

58th Regiment moved on Wednesday from huts under canvas at Aldershot.

71st Regiment. Major Loftus, and Ensigns Brownlow, Murray, Fraser, and Dods, have embarked for Calcutta.

75th Regiment. Lieutenant Daniell and Ensign Buckle have embarked for India. We have to record the death of Lieutenant G. H. Row at sea, on his passage home. He had been over four years in the Service, and served in the Indian Mutiny at the siege of Delhi. Ensign Mansergh succeeds to the lieutenancy.

77th Regiment. Captain W. J. Carden, Lieutenant Butts, and Ensigns Blount, Mosley, and Henderson, have embarked on board the Kate for Calcutta, to join the regiment.

83rd Regiment. Ensign Gibb has embarked for Bombay with a draft from the depôt.

87th Regiment. The depôt is ordered from Youghal to Cork to join the depôt battalion.

88th Regiment. Ensign Cuthbertson has embarked for Calcutta with a draft from the depôt.

91st Regiment. Lieutenant R. P. Jones has joined the depôt at Chatham.

92nd Highlanders. Ensigns Crichton and Carmichael have embarked for India.

97th Regiment. Lieutenant Thompson has embarked for Calcutta with a draft from the depôt.

Rifle Brigade. Ensign Arbuthnot, 1st battalion, is on leave to August 10. Major the Hon. W. Colville, 4th battalion (Brigade-Major at Malta), is on three mouths' leave of absence.

2nd West India Regiment. Lieutenant Davis died at Honduras on the 1st of June. Ensign Studdert succeeds to the lieutenancy.

Major Mackintosh, the barrack-master of Limerick, retires from the service this week, much to the regret of a numerous circle of friends, after the faithful discharge of his onerous duties. At the age of 16 years Major Mackintosh joined the 4th (or King's Own) Regiment, from the Royal Military College, in March, 1809, and immediately afterwards accompanied the regiment on the expedition to Walcheren; in 1810 joined the army in Portugal, when in the lines of Torres Vedras, pursuit of Massena from Santarem, battle of Fuentes d'Onor, action at Barbaadel Puerco, 11th May, 1811, with the garrison of Almeida—severely wounded in the left hip joint; in March, 1812, joined Sir Denis Pack's brigade as Captain in the first Portuguese Infantry, in which his brother had been killed at the battle of Busaco; was present at the capture of Badajos, battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid, siege of Burgos, and in most of the affairs during the retreat to Salamanca and Portugal; in 1813, battle of Vittoria, actions at Villa Franca and Tolosa, siege and capture of San Sebastian, passage of the Bidassoa, and carrying the enemy's fortified entrenchments; battle of the Nevelle; passage of the Adour, and investment and blockade of Bayonne. For the above services he has received the war medal with six clasps, and also the Portuguese war medal and Spanish cross for the battle of Vittoria.

The Government has submitted a scheme for the defence of the Mersey by the erection of forts at the north end of the town, near the Bootle landmarks at the Salisbury Dock Quay, and on the Cheshire side, near the Seacombe Ferry.

The select committee nominated on the motion of Colonel Lindsay, met on Thursday to inquire into and report upon the claims of seven major-generals to the pay of general officers, who are now receiving only the half-pay of brevet-majors, and who accepted substantive rank upon half-pay upon the terms and engagements contained in the Horse Guards' memorandum of the 25th of April, 1826, and the general order of the 25th of April, 1826. The committee consists of Colonel Lindsay (chairman), Mr. S. Herbert, Mr. E. Egerton, Sir W. Russell, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Headlam, Colonel North, Mr. Peel, Mr. Cave, Sir J. Ramsden, Mr. Mowbray, Captain Esmonde, Sir J. Fergusson, Sir F. Goldsmid, and Lord W. Graham. After hearing several witnesses the committee adjourned.

On Thursday it was officially intimated at the Guildhall that the ceremony of the presentation of the freedom of the City, with a sword, of the value of one hundred guineas, to Lord Clyde, upon his return home from the East, and which it was expected would take place in the present month, had been unavoidably postponed until the autumn. The Lord Mayor, as soon as Lord Clyde arrived in England, at once communicated to his lordship the resolution of the Court of Common Council, granting the freedom, and asking his lordship to fix a day for the presentation. Her Majesty the Queen having commanded the presence of the gallant nobleman at Osborne, and other engagements pressing heavily upon him, the ceremony cannot take place for some weeks, the Common Council having adjourned for the summer holidays.

Brave Exertions of Three Soldiers in Saving Life. —General Forster, K.H., military secretary to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, has forwarded the following letter to the secretary of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution:—"Horse Guards, 16th July, 1860.—Sir, I have laid before the General Commanding-in-Chief your letter of the 12th inst., stating that the Royal National Lifeboat Institution had decided on presenting its silver medal, 1*l.*, and a copy of its vote inscribed on vellum, to Gunner Leese, for his gallant services in assisting to save the crews of the brig Annie of Shoreham, and schooner Woodside of Shields, which were wrecked during a heavy gale of wind on the 2nd June last between Blatchington and Newhaven, and in rescuing at the risk of his own life a boy from a watery grave; and also 1*l.* each to Corporals Bannister and Kay, for their very laudable exertions in aiding to save the crews of the two wrecks above-mentioned; and enclosing the decoration in question, the vote on vellum, a cheque for 3*l.*, and other papers. In reply, I am directed to request that you will express to His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, president, and the several members of the committee of management, the satisfaction with which His Royal Highness has caused the award in question to be presented to the soldiers above named. (Signed) W. F. Forster. To Richard Lewis, Esq., Secretary."

A parliamentary return gives the average annual cost of every effective thousand rank and file of the embodied militia artillery, including in the calculations the pay of officers and non-commissioned officers, clothing, commissariat charges and allowances, but excluding the cost of providing arms and quarters, at 46,488*l.* The average annual cost of one thousand rank and file of regular garrison artillery is 44,907*l.*

The Commander-in-Chief in India.—Sir Hugh Rose, on assming the Command-in-Chief in India, issued the following order:—"Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 4th June, 1860. With reference to General Orders by his Excellency the Viceroy in Council, No. 594, on the 4th of June, 1860, General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., announces to the armies of *India his* having assumed the command this day, on the departure from India of the Right Honourable Lord Clyde, G.C.B. Sir Hugh Rose appreciates in its highest degree the honour of commanding the armies who guard Her Majesty's Indian empire. He will never forget that his most gracious Sovereign expects that he will promote the welfare, uphold the discipline, and maintain the renown of armies who have for a century fought and conquered. The reports and returns, and ordinary correspondence of the army, will be sent as heretofore to the several departments at Simla; and all documents requiring immediate reference to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be forwarded to the officers in charge at army head-quarters at the Presidency. The Commander-in-Chief will receive officers in charge of departments on public business on the days fixed for each; and His Excellency will be glad to receive on Wednesdays all officers who may wish to see him on business from 11 till 1 p.m. The undermentioned officers are appointed to His Excellency's personal staff from this date: Colonel H. J. Warre, C.B., H.M.'s 57th Regiment, acting military secretary; Lieutenant H. Moore, 6th Bombay N.I., Commandant Aden Horse, interpreter; Captain G. E. Rose, H.M.'s 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant C. H. Strutt, Bombay Artillery, aide-de-camp; Surgeon J. Vaughan, F.R.C.S., Bombay army, medical officer.—By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. W. Mayhew, Lieut.-Colonel, Adjutant-General of the Army."

Since the recent strike which occurred in the Armstrong gun factories at Woolwich, a large number of hands have left the establishment, and the vacancies have been filled up as far as possible by the employment of men from Sir W. Armstrong's factory at Elswick, and from Scotland. About 20 experienced workmen, who have given the usual notice to leave, are about to proceed to Rouen, having, it is said, entered into an engagement with an agent of the French Government for a certain term of employment in the manufacture of rifled ordnance.

The following persons having successfully passed the requisite examinations, &c., at the Normal College, Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, have been appointed Army Schoolmasters, viz.: Mr. A. Cameron, late of the Royal Artillery, Mr. W. Webster, of the Royal Marines, Messrs. R. Brown, R. Rutherford, W. Bell, G. Holland, F. Lowry, L. Mathews, H. Robinson, R. McCormick, W. M. Arthur, J. Moore, T. W. Smith, J. Miller, E. W. Myles, and J. Burnes, appointed 3rd class; and Messrs. J. Wright, W. Rix, W. Hanley, J. Pollard, and W. Mockett, to the 4th class.

Dr. Humfrey, Inspector-General of Hospitals, has arrived at Aldershot, and assumed the duties of principal medical officer, in succession to Dr. Gammie, returned to Devonport.

In chronicling the recent honour conferred on Colonel Freestun, we omitted to mention the long and gallant services of that officer, which we find thus concisely summed up:—Twenty-two years in the British Army, eighteen of which a subaltern in different parts of the world; seven years

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in the West Indies; three years in Canada, &c. On the Staff of Sir de Lacy Evans, auxiliary; France, Spain in 1835, -36 and -37, where he was three times wounded, once severely, had two horses shot under him, and saved a prisoner's life; receiving from Her Majesty of Spain, and with permission of his own Queen to wear them, the following decorations for services in the field: Knight Commander with the Star of Charles III; Knight of the Royal Military Orders of San Fernando and Isabella the Catholic, together with the Medals for 5th of May, 1836. Served his last campaign in Syria, in 1840, -41, and -42, on the Staff, receiving the gold medal from the Sultan, with permission to accept and wear it from Her Majesty. Elected Member of Parliament for Weymouth and Melcombe Regis in July, 1847, which place he represented until April, 1859, receiving the honour of knighthood from Her Majesty, 20th of June, 1860. In the House of Commons a consistant liberal, and a staunch friend of his profession; advocating most strenuously the claims of the subalterns, and getting the honorary rank for old officers, &c.

The members of the United Service Club intend to give a dinner to Lord Clyde, on the occasion of his return from India, on Tuesday, the 31st inst. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge will preside on the occasion.

On Saturday last the troops stationed at Chatham Garrison went through a series of siege operations, under command of Major-General Eyre. The Gillingham (Kent) Volunteer Artillery, the Chatham Volunteer Rifles, and the Rochester Corps of Volunteers took part in the defence, the Artillery manning the guns in excellent style.

PORTSMOUTH.—The troops in this garrison, consisting of the 10th and 15th Brigades Royal Artillery, under the respective commands of Colonels Dunlop and Franklyn, C.B.; the Royal Engineers, Major-General Foster; the 1st and 2nd battalions of the 11th regiments of the Line, under the respective commands of Lieut.-Cols. Moore and Jenner; the Royal Marine Light Infantry, commanded by Colonel Anderson and the Royal Marine Artillery, Col. Fraser; together with the 1st Stafford Militia, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. P. M. Talbot; the Durham Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Hall; the Dublin City Artillery, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. R. F. Handcock; the Suffolk Artillery, Colonel Shafto Adair; and the Bedford Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Wilkinson, will be brigaded every Thursday if practicable on Southsea Common during the remainder of the summer. The camp at Browndown (Gosport), established for rifle practice has been broken up, and the troops have returned to Portsmouth.

SHORNCLIFFE CAMP.

An inspection of the head-quarters squadron of the 4th battalion of the Military Train took place on Monday and Tuesday, July 23rd and 24th, by the Colonel-Commandant Clark Kennedy. The inspection in review order on Monday afternoon, owing to the inclemency of the weather, took place in the huts of the E range. The inspection in complete marching order was made on Tuesday morning, the battalion parading at half-past 6, a.m., for that purpose. At the conclusion of the inspection, the colonel expressed to the officer in command, Lieut.-Colonel O'Brien, the great pleasure he had experienced in witnessing the soldierlike appearance of the men, and the neatness and cleanliess of the barrack-rooms, and congratulated that officer on the high state of efficiency to which the corps had attained. Colonel Kennedy dined at the mess on Monday night; and on Thursday morning breakfasted with the officers at the conclusion of the inspection, after which he left the camp for Woolwich. Colonel Kennedy was accompanied during his inspection by his Brigade-Major, Sherrington.

It is rumoured that this battalion, including the squadrons at Aldershot and Shorncliffe, are expected shortly to leave for Woolwich.

The place chosen for the camp of practice for the Royal Artillery, two batteries of which are detached from Shorncliffe, as stated in this journal last week, is a piece of land called the Warren, situated about a mile to the north-east of the town of New Romney, on land recently hired by the War Department, but on which some barracks for cavalry was in being some 40 years back. The site is peculiarly calculated for a camp, being a beautiful piece of turf on a sandy subsoil, which is perfectly dry, for after the great quantity of rain which has fallen during the past week the camp is not at all muddy, as no water rests on the surface. The camp will well repay a visit from its picturesque appearance; the snow-white tents and dark blue of the carriages and guns contrasting well with the deep green of the ground; in one part is found a farrier at work at the portable forge, whilst at another part the soldier-cooks are engaged in preparing the morning, mid-day, or evening meal, beside a camp fire placed in a trench cut in the turf. On the right and left flank of the rows of tents stand the guns; whilst from limber to limber are attached strong ropes for the purpose of picketing the horses. The range for practice is on the sands stretching towards Dungeness light-house, a range of from five to seven miles being thus obtained. Shot and shell practice has been carried on during the past week, and some good firing has been made. A visit to this camp would well repay those who in the vicinity may not have had an opportunity of witnessing life under canvas, or practice with shotted guns.

The 7th and 5th Batteries with Armstrong guns relieve the 8th and 9th on the 7th proximo, the latter returning to Shorncliffe.

During the past week working parties of the 2nd Royal Cheshire and the 90th Stirlingshire regiments of Militia have been engaged in repairing the gaps or openings in the rampart of the redoubt at the south-west angle of the camp, as well as repairing and levelling the road leading up to the ramparts.

COLCHESTER CAMP.

The present week has been one of unusual activity in this camp, consequent upon the departure of several drafts for service in the East. The most numerous of these was to have left on Saturday, but some delay having been occasioned by the victualling of the vessel, they did not embark till Wednesday. On Tuesday morning the 56th Regiment sent out a draft of 146 men, under Ensign Grimes, who embarked in the ship Star Queen at Gravesend. On Wednesday the following embarked in the Tyburnia: Lieutenant Wyse, Lieutenant Greaves, Ensign Sharp, and Ensign Gage, of the 34th Regiment, with 65 rank and file, together with 41 men of the 38th. At the same time there proceeded on board the ship Canning, Ensign Collis, 1st battalion, 6th Regiment, and 55 men; Major Gore and Ensign Cuthbertson, with 156 rank and file of the 88th, and Lieutenant Thompson and 132 rank and file of the 9th Regiment. On Thursday two officers and 87 men of the 54th and two officers and 81 men of the 38th proceeded to Tilbury, and embarked in the Surrey. This gives a total of 12 officers and 763 men, who during the week have left for foreign service.

Orders have been again received by the 5th Fusiliers to hold a draft of 250 men in readiness, whose embarkation had been suspended under the supposition that the regiment was about to return home. They will leave camp immediately a ship has been chartered.

Whilst the draft of the 56th was waiting at the Colchester Railway station, private Jones, of that regiment, created a disturbance, in which two of his comrades joined. The fellow, who was only released from prison that morning, smashed the window of the carriage; and in the affray a non-commissioned officer received a blow in the face. Jones also aimed a blow at the brigade-major, which was parried; and eventually he was sent off under escort. Soon after the train had started, and when travelling at a considerable rate, Jones threw himself half naked from the carriage and fell with his head upon the permanent way. His escape with his life was almost miraculous, but he was so stunned and his head so severely injured, that the engine-driver was enabled to stop the train before he recovered, and he was again secured. On the facts being communicated to General Eyre, commanding the Chatham division, he ordered the man to be sent back under a strong escort, to be tried by court-martial in the camp, the offence being of much too serious a nature to be dealt with by court-martial on board ship. The man's conduct led to the supposition that he was intoxicated, but it has since been ascertained that he was perfectly sober. It is expected he will be tried by general court-martial. The other men who took part in the insubordination were marched back to the camp, and will be tried by court-martial.

During the week some of the corps of Sappers and Miners have been engaged surveying the extensive plot of ground purchased for the new camp; but as the plans and specifications have not yet been determined upon, it is hardly probable that any very extensive works will be commenced during the present summer. The details of the drainage, however, have been agreed upon, and when perfected plans have been prepared, should the weather continue fine, the works, which are on a very enlarged scale, and involve the outlay of several thousand pounds, may be proceeded with.

Another impudent burglary has been committed by a private of the 34th Regiment, named Curley, who, a night or two since, entered a house in the outskirts of the town with naked feet, but his shoes were discovered under the window by a lamp-lighter, who secured the assistance of a policeman, and hunted him over the fields into the camp, the walls of which he scaled. In his bed on the following day was found a portion of the stolen property. It is scarcely a month since he was tried for felony and acquitted.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY 24.

11th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieutenant John M'Loughlin has been permitted to resign the Adjutancy.

16th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Richard Fielding Morrison to be Adjutant, vice Cowtan, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

4th Regiment of Foot—The second Christian name of Ensign Sawyer is Wayland, and not Weyland, as stated in the *Gazette* of July 3.

17th Foot—Sergeant-Major John Emmett to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Harris, promoted.

18th Foot—Captain James Baird, from the 41st Foot, to be Captain, vice Haydock, who exchanges.

21st Foot—Ensign William C. Ralston to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice George O'Connell, who retires.

25th Foot—Captain Henry Hungerford St. Leger, from the 80th Foot, to be Captain, vice Wilkinson, who exchanges.

32d Foot—William Molyneux Rose, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bishop, promoted.

37th Foot—The appointment of Gentleman Cadet Handley Paul Kirkwood, from the Royal Military College, to an Ensigncy, without purchase, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 3d of July, 1860, has been cancelled.

40th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon Horatio Scott, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Mines, deceased.

41st Foot—Captain Henry James Haydock, from the 18th Foot, to be Captain, vice Baird, who exchanges.

44th Foot—Ensign Henry Wemyss Feilden, from the 42d Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice McInnis, who retires.

46th Foot—The Christian names of Ensign Clarke are Philip "Percy Doveton," and not Philip Piercy Dovelin, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 3d inst.

53d Foot—Harry Hutchinson Stewart, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, in succession to Lieutenant Flood, promoted to an Unattached Company, without purchase.

54th Foot—Surgeon Wellington Poole, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Dowding, appointed to the Staff.

64th Foot—Ensign William James Voules to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Fennessy, deceased; Sergeant John O'Dell to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Voules.

76th Foot—Brevet-Major Morley Stratford Tynte Dennis to be Major, without purchase, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Collingwood Fenwick, deceased; Lieutenant John Henry Tripp to be Captain, without purchase, vice Dennis; Ensign Edmund Austin to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Tripp.

80th Foot—Captain John Wilkinson, from the 25th Foot, to be Captain, vice St. Leger, who exchanges.

83d Foot—Ensign John Healey to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Colebrooke, deceased.

INVALID DEPOT (CAPE OF GOOD HOPE).

Lieutenant Sydney James Timbrell, from Paymaster on half-pay 58th Foot, to be Paymaster.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

Captain William Thomas Exham Fosbery, from the 77th Foot, to be Captain of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Captain William Paterson, appointed Instructor of Military Drawing, vice Lieutenant Fry, 86th Foot, who has resigned that appointment.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

The commission of William Linton, M.D., C.B., as Inspector-General of Hospitals, has been antedated to the 1st of October, 1858.

The commission of James Mouat, C.B., as Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, has been antedated to the 1st of October, 1858.

Surgeon-Major John Maitland, M.D., who retires on half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 1st of October, 1858.

Surgeon William Mills Dowding, from the 54th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Poole, appointed to the 54th Foot.

Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Joliffe Tuffnell to be Surgeon. This appointment to be Supernumerary to the Establishment.

Assistant-Surgeon Samuel Gibson, M.B., from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Scott, appointed to the 40th Foot

VETERINARY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

John Henry Burbage, Gent., to be Acting Veterinary Surgeon.

David Paley, Gent., to be Acting Veterinary Surgeon.

BREVET.

Colonel Robert Fitzgerald Crawford, Royal Artillery, to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, while in command of a brigade.

Major Henry Boyé, 22nd Bombay Native Infantry, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

Major Lincoln Stephen Hough, 31st Bombay Native Infantry, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

Second Captain Charles Edward Cumberland, Royal Engineers, to be Major in the Army.

Second Captain Andrew Hugh Bogle, Bengal Artillery, to be Major in the Army.

Captain William Francis Hunter, 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, to be Major in the Army.

Captain John Augustus Wood, 20th Bombay Native Infantry, to be Major in the Army.

Lieutenant Sydney James Timbrell, Paymaster Invalid Depot, Cape of Good Hope, to have the honorary rank of Major, under the Royal Warrant of 27th of January, 1860.

The Commission as Brevet-Major of Brevet-Major Henry Knightley Burne, 2nd Bengal Native Infantry, has been antedated to the 21st of November, 1857.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY 27.

NOTICE.—The next Examination of Candidates for direct Commissions in the Army, will be held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on Monday the 6th of August next, and following days.

THE SCOTS GREYS AND THEIR QUARTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—May I draw your attention to a few of the grivances connected with playing at soldiers, as practised at present by the authorities?

I allude more particularly to the Scots Greys, who have been encamped on the Curragh for upwards of a fortnight. That period has afforded a very fair specimen of what the mud was in the Crimea, and I cannot help suggesting that it seems rather hard upon the men to pack them closely in tents, while so many fine barracks are unoccupied in this country.*

The outlay of a few pounds will make an officer's tent tolerably comfortable; but the comfort of eight or ten men in one tent may be better imagined than described. That comfort consists principally in seeing their boots and clothes, for which they have to pay, rotting in the mud and wet. There has been no field allowance granted to the officers, although the Queen's Regulations do not afford a shadow of an excuse for withholding it.

These officers have to live under canvas in all weathers; their valuable horses are exposed to every storm; and to crown all, the captain of each troop has to find ropes to tie up his troop horses, and timber for saddle racks, out of his own pocket, if he objects to seeing the horses continually loose, and the saddles buried in the mud.

It is not strange that there is an increase in the Army Estimates when there is such a useless wear and tear of army materials; but it would be passing strange if the class of recruits were improving, or the gentlemen of England coming freely forward for commissions in the cavalry, under a system so thoroughly opposed to their comfort in either personal or pecuniary circumstances.—I am, &c. OBSERVER.

THE CAPE AS A SANATORIUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Seeing a letter signed "M. D." in your impression of the 14th inst., relative to Western Australia as a sanatorium for invalids from India and China, I can only remark that if the writer confined himself to a description of the advantages of the colony he wishes to recommend, without contrasting it so unfairly with the Cape, and adding fiction in support of his views, we might give him credit for good intention; but if a ten years' uninterrupted residence at the Cape might be compared with the experience of three flying visits, "M. D." will, I trust, excuse me differing from him in the following points.

In comparing the merits of the two places "M.D." shows his ignorance of the Cape Colony in stating that it is subject to every epidemic. So far from this being the case, smallpox, measles, scarlatina, and cholera are unknown at the Cape, unless when introduced by some unfortonate chance, to which every country must be subject; the strongest proof of this is, that among the Kaffir tribes and Malay population, the usual disfiguration where the former disease prevails is never seen; and I can assert that during my ten years' residence I never saw a pure case of intermittent fever; and as regards the health and longevity of its inhabitants, I conceive that the Cape can compete with any climate in the world.

"Meat and Flour."—The flour at the Cape is well known to merchants and others as second to none in the world, and the bread manufactured from it I have eaten, both at Cape Town and on the frontier, and found it not only as cheap, but as good and nutritious as in any country I have visited.

Vegetables and fruit are abundant and in the greatest variety, and as to price, I never heard of any part of the globe where they could be procured cheaper. Excellent beef, mutton, veal, fish, &c., are also to be had at very reasonable rates; and though from loss of stock, through the recent drought, the prices may have increased latterly, they will not long remain so, and are even still far (nearly half) cheaper than what they can be procured for in England.

As regards the danger from "reptiles and wild animals" at Cape Town, where the sanatorium is to be, I fear that "M.D." is given to hoax; but if not, I can assure him he is in error, and the only place where he could have seen either was in the cases of the South African Museum, where I am certain they are perfectly harmless; and as to Kaffirs, those who have faced Nana Sahib and his adherents need fear nothing from the poor outcast followers of Sandilla, a few of whom are now earning their bread about Cape Town. Besides, owing to the very judicious policy of Sir George Grey, even the weakest invalid—if he did travel about 800 miles to visit the frontier, the real locality of the Kaffirs—could now do so with perfect impunity.

Grapes and wine, either for the purposes of a sanatorium or as a luxury for general consumption. I conceive that none need be finer, nor indeed can be, than those produced at the Cape, and they are always obtainable at a very trifling rate while in season; and as to a very great requisite for convalescents—wine—"M. D." admits that the manufacture of it is only in its infancy in Australia; whereas very good is

* The complaint has been removed, and we understand compensation will be made to officers and men. [ED.]

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made at the Cape at a very moderate price; and the imported kinds, if required, can be obtained cheap, free from all duty, and in any quantity.

"Immunity from Syphilis."—This appears to me to be perfect bosh; and I think if a sanatorium will ever be established in Western Australia, "M. D." cannot long afterwards claim this exemption.

As a military position, my humble belief is that Cape Town is far superior; but this is a point on which I do not enter, merely wishing to remark on the errors of "M. D." when referring to it as a sanatorium.

From my personal knowledge and extended acquaintance of the Cape, I think it right to offer these remarks on a point of such great importance to the British Army as is a sanatorium at Cape Town. And trusting this will not be too extended for your columns,—I am, &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER, AND ALSO AN M.D.

SUBALTERNS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Whatever decision may be come to as to the reorganisation of the Indian Army, may I beg that you will use your influence to obtain some recognition of the services of those subalterns who commanded regiments, filled responsible staff appointments, and otherwise distinguished themselves during the late campaign in India?

I need not enumerate the names of these officers or their services, for they are to be gathered from the published despatches, and you have already given some of them the benefit of your powerful advocacy.

You are aware that under the Company's government it was the custom to register such officers' names for brevet promotion on attaining their captaincies, and this custom continued up to the Sikh campaigns of 1848-49; but it is said that it is now to be discontinued.

In the English Army there were always means available for rewarding distinguished subalterns by giving them companies in their own or other regiments, or on the unattached list, but from the different constitution of the Indian army this was impossible, so that by the discontinuance of the custom alluded to, injustice is done to a number of officers who have done good service; and although almost every subaltern of the English Army who distinguished himself in the late campaigns has been promoted and rewarded, only one, Lieut.-Colonel Norman, of the Indian, has obtained any recognition of his services.

There were very few columns lately employed in India in which there were not some regiments commanded by subalterns, and yet they are forbidden to hope for a share of the rewards that have been granted to others with whom they shared the same dangers and responsibilities. When this question is brought up in the House of Commons it is generally said that the Victoria Cross is open to subalterns; but an officer commanding a thousand men in action has something else to do besides looking about for opportunities of gaining that distinction; so that it is hardly fair to deny him the reward that would be the natural consequence of his situation were he but one step higher in rank. Some of the subalterns I speak of are of ten, twelve, and fifteen years' service, and it is most galling to them to see men of three or four years' service, promoted in the English Army when their own claims are completely ignored.

It has been said that Lord Clyde was requested not to include the names of any subalterns in his recommendations for promotion and rewards. Whether this is true I know not; but this I do know, that many such names have been submitted by other commanders, and that up to this time the lists have been quietly burked.—I am, sir, &c.

A SUB.

THE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Most of the cavalry captains now in England have paid from 5000*l.* to 6000*l.* for their troops, and they expect to get this sum on retirement. But the subaltern of the present day, not knowing but what the authorities may any day declare it illegal to receive a farthing over regulation, is unwilling to give this sum for promotion. So, what does the captain who wishes to retire do? Why, he exchanges into an Indian regiment, for which he gets some 1200*l.* or 1500*l.*, goes to India, and then sells out. The consequence of this is, that the home regiments are being filled up by men whose constitutions have broken down in India, and who are half the year on the sick list. Another evil effect is, that if a troop has been offered for sale in a regiment, and the senior subaltern for purchase has refused to give the sum asked, he may be looked upon as stopping promotion, and mess-house pressure brought to bear upon him. The whole of this might be stopped either by the authorities legalising the sale of commissions, that is, letting a man get what he could for it, or by their requiring an officer on promotion or exchanging to sign something like the following:

"I declare upon my honour as an officer and a gentleman that I have not given either directly or indirectly one shilling beyond regulation for my promotion."—I am, &c.,

EX-DRAGOON.

MR. FERGUSSON AND CAPTAIN TYLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In reply to a letter which appeared in your journal of last week, the Council of this Institution desire me to inform you that after Mr. Fergusson's lecture of last year the proof sheets were, according to custom, forwarded to him, and returned corrected, and marked "Press." This year the same has been done towards Captain Tyler with reference to his lecture, and the short-hand writer's notes of the discussion which followed were forwarded to Mr. Fergusson, who declined to correct his own observations.

Although the Council always afford opportunity to an author to revise his lecture before publication, they object to the addition of matter after a reply has been given; but they intimated to Mr. Fergusson that, should he desire to reply to Captain Tyler, or to place his views in a clearer light before the public, they would be happy to place the theatre again at his service, after a copy of Captain Tyler's lecture had been forwarded to him.

The Council, as trustees for the members and the public, feel bound to publish matter brought forward in their theatre in the most correct form possible, and can have no other wish than to act impartially towards all parties.

I am, &c., B. BURGESS, Captain,
Royal United Service Institution. Secretary.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The following copy of a Minute by the Defence Committee relative to the report of the Royal Commissioners for National Defence has been published:—

"Horse Guards, April 9, 1860.

"The Defence Committee have at successive meetings had under consideration the very able and valuable report of the Royal Commissioners on National Defence, submitted to them by the Secretary of State for War. They have had the advantage of the presence at their deliberations of Major-General Sir Harry Jones, the President of the Royal Commission, who is also a member of this committee, and have further been assisted by their secretary, Major Jervois, who has acted as secretary to that commission. These officers, though taking no part in this Report, have been enabled to enter fully into details with reference to the Report under consideration, and their presence has given rise to valuable and interesting discussion and elucidation.

"The committee accept the arguments of the commissioners in favour of fortifications for the defence of the arsenals and dockyards of the kingdom, which arguments the committee consider to be most convincing and conclusive.

"Persuaded that it is for the true interests of this country to check the alarms caused by fear of invasion which from time to time take possession of the public mind, and that this can only be effected by placing the defences of the kingdom upon such a footing as to give security from attack, the committee have great satisfaction in giving a hearty support to the projects of the commissioners, and in bearing their unanimous testimony to the ability and scientific knowledge displayed in the consideration of the various measures suggested by them for the defence of the dockyards and arsenals, both by sea and land. Though possessing a general knowledge of most of the localities, the committee have not, like the commissioners, had the advantage of a minute reconnaissance of the ground in the neighbourhood of those places; they, therefore, do not enter into the reasons so clearly given by the commissioners for recommending each project in detail, but content themselves with an expression of their general approval of the proposed works of defence, which, on the whole, they do not consider to be more than sufficient for the objects to be attained.

"With respect to the garrison for the works, it appears to the committee that, when the extent of the defences already constructed and in progress, as well as of those now proposed, and the number of guns to be placed in batteries are taken into consideration, the number of men assigned by the commissioners as the full complement required for the fortifications is certainly not over-estimated.

"Thus, the committee concur with the Royal Commission to the full extent of the propositions, both as regards works and the number of men necessary to garrison them; but they are of opinion that, of the whole force required, a larger proportion of the well-trained troops of the regular army will be necessary than appears to be contemplated by the commissioners. Believing that the Report of the Royal Commission will tend to create an impression that the defence of the dockyards, when fortified, will be provided for to so great an extent by the irregular forces that the standing army will not be trenched upon to a degree worthy of mention, the committee consider it their duty to express their opinion that, in order to inspire that confidence which is necessary in the defence of such important works, the proportion of regular troops will be so considerable that it must be taken into account. Certainly a large proportion of well-trained artillerymen will be essential, more especially on those sea batteries which are intended to oppose ships, a service requiring that the guns should be worked with great rapidity and accuracy.

"It being, therefore, the opinion of the committee that a considerable proportion of regular troops should be allotted to the defence of the fortifications in the event of a war, it is their duty to state that this portion cannot be supplied from a regular army of the present strength; an increase to it would, therefore, then become necessary to afford the numbers requisite for the defence of the kingdom at large, including the defensive works. It is not, however, submitted that such an increase would be consequent upon the construction of the works now under consideration; on the contrary, it would be required to a very much greater extent if these works were not carried into execution, and it is essential in order to complete the defensive system of the country.

"Measures are being taken to increase the Channel Fleet, and the public mind is satisfied that this, the first line of defence, is being put into an efficient state; and, doubtless, it will be equally satisfied that the fortifications proposed by the commissioners will, if efficiently garrisoned, place the arsenals and dockyards beyond the reach of sudden destruction by a hostile force, either by land or sea. Further, if the regular force of the country were brought up to the required strength, a like confidence would be felt in our ability to meet an enemy who may have succeeded in effecting a landing in force upon our shores.

"Seeing the altered circumstances produced by the introduction of steam, which has necessitated a larger military organisation than has hitherto existed in this country, the committee consider that they would be shrinking from their duty if they did not bring forward on the present occasion their opinion as to the insufficiency of the present strength of the regular army, and they trust that it will be admitted to be wise and prudent to place it on a scale corresponding to that of the other branches of defence; for it can never be forgotten that, however essential and valuable the Militia and Volunteers may be, they can only be treated as reserves and auxiliaries to meet great emergencies which may arise.

"The committee cannot conclude these observations without drawing attention to a subject which was not included in the instructions of the commissioners. They advert to the possession of the Channel Islands and the seas surrounding them as a naval station, which they consider to be so material to the command of the British Channel as to form an important element in any general system of defence for the United Kingdom.

"They would further urge the absolute necessity for the establishment of one or more central depôts, as alluded to in paragraph 157, page 52, of the Report, which are in their opinion essential for the security of the vast amount of military stores and material now concentrated at Woolwich.

"GEORGE.
"R. S. DUNDAS, Vice-Admiral.
"RICHARD AIREY, Q.M.-General.
"J. BLOOMFIELD, Major-General.
"CHAS. BINGHAM, D.A.G., Royal Artillery.
"J. W. GORDON, Colonel, D.A.G., R.E."

"Having signed the Minute of the Defence Committee on the general acceptance of the Report of the Royal Commissioners on National Defences we feel it our duty, with the consent of His Royal Highness, the President, and the other members of the committee, to record our dissent from the opinion expressed in paragraph 38 of that Report, that previously untrained men can be taught the ordinary duties required for the service of heavy artillery in about a month.

"J. BLOOMFIELD, Major-General, Inspector-General of Artillery.
"C. BINGHAM, D.A.G., Royal Artillery."

BANQUET TO THE GRENADIER GUARDS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The 200th anniversary of the establishment of the Grenadier Guards was celebrated by a dinner given to the non-commissioned officers and men in the central transept of the Crystal Palace on Wednesday. The chair was occupied by Sergeant-Major Hockey. Nearly 1600 of the men sat down to dinner, which was served on sixteen tables—one to each company of about 100 men—and a cross table was provided for the sergeant-majors, sergeants, and schoolmaster of the regiment.

The transept was decorated with banners, bearing the names and dates of the most celebrated battles and sieges in which the regiment had taken part. There were among others—Namur, 1695; Dettingen, 1743; Corunna, 1809; Badajos, 1809; Nive, 1813; Bayonne, 1814; Copenhagen, 1807; Lincelles, 1793; Fontenoy, 1745; Fleuris, 1690; Vittoria, 1813; Waterloo, 1815; with Alma, Inkerman, and Sevastopol. There were nearly 15,000 persons present as spectators of the dinner; they filled the great orchestra, a large portion of the transept, and the galleries, and warmly cheered the gallant men on their arrival in and departure from the Palace. Previous to the dinner the men were engaged in various athletic sports in the grounds, hurdle races, running and standing jumps, sack racings, jingling, and others of a similar character, which must have had a very salutary effect in stimulating the appetites of the men. The dinner was of a most substantial character, consisting of roast and boiled beef, veal and ham pies, lobster and other salads, cabinet and other puddings, salad, cheese, a quart of porter to each man, and a bottle of sherry to every three men. The admirable manner in which this large body of men were supplied reflected the highest credit upon the arrangements of *Mr. Strange, the purveyor of the* Crystal Palace.

After the dinner the Chairman proposed "The Queen, the beloved of all her subjects;" "The Prince of Wales, the future Sovereign of the Country, and the Royal Family," which were received with an amount of cheering that made the Palace vibrate in every part.

In proposing "The Health of the Prince Consort, the Colonel of the Regiment,"

Sergeant-Major Hockey called the attention of his comrades to the fact of the regiment of Guards having been in existence for 200 of the most brilliant years of our history, that the Grenadiers had had the honour of being engaged at different times in almost every part of the world, that upon these occasions they had always proved true to their colours, and had maintained for the British Army that high honour for which it had ever been so famous, and which he was certain would never be tarnished. The regiment sprang from the small band of loyalists who clung to the fortunes of Charles II., and had under every change of circumstance been not less true to their Sovereign than faithful to their country.

The toast was drunk with the most enthusiastic cheering.

Sergeant-Major Gubbins proposed the next toast, that of "The Duke of Cambridge, the Commander-in-Chief." The name of His Royal Highness was one held dear to every British soldier. The gallant duke had, he said, shared upon the battle field the dangers and witnessed the honours which the Grenadier Guards had won, and well knew the material of which they were composed. If on future occasions they should be as gallantly led by their officers, they would be as gallantly followed, for officers and men had never yet been known to flinch in the hour of danger.

This toast, like those which preceded it, was drunk with repeated cheering.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Massingdale gave the "Division of the Guards," with which he associated the name of Lord Rokeby. The gallant general had, he said, been associated with the Guards for nearly fifty years, and his services were honourably recorded upon the brightest pages of his country's history. The services of the Division of the Guards were well known, and the immortal Wellington in his dispatch after the battle of Waterloo, said that they had set an example to all the rest of the Army. He could not refrain from saying, that in the last campaign with Russia the Guards had nobly maintained their reputation, and there were many around who had shared with him in the honours and dangers of those engagements.

Colonel Lindsay, in the absence of Lord Rokeby, responded to the toast, and stated that he had just received a letter from the gallant general, in which he expressed his deep regret at his unavoidable absence from a fête which he would have felt honoured by attending.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Fletcher, addressing his comrades, said that it had fallen to his lot to propose the health of the Lieut.-Colonel and the officers of the regiment, and every soldier in the regiment would drink that toast cordially.

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Colonel Lindsay replied, and regretted that the Lieut.-

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Colonel was not able to attend; if he had he (Colonel Lindsay) would answer for it that he would have been as highly gratified as the other officers had been at witnessing the festivities which the Grenadiers were enjoying. Colonel Hamilton had been just appointed the Queen's representative to the Prussian army at Berlin, and as Grenadiers they should feel proud at having one of their officers selected for so honourable a post. The sergeant-major who so worthily filled the chair had informed his comrades of the origin of the regiment. It began with the exiled cavaliers who were faithful to their Sovereign, which said Sovereign was like them in exile. They were assembled by Charles when in Holland, and formed at that time his Royal guard. They fought under him with the Spaniards against the French, and the first action of any importance in which they were engaged was that which was called "the Battle of the Downs." There the regiment distinguished itself as it has done upon all occasions since. When deserted by their allies, and in the middle of a French force, they refused to surrender when surrounded by the enemy, and dictated their own terms, by which they obtained better conditions than they would otherwise have obtained. At a later period they were engaged at the Battle of Fontenoy, almost the only reverse which the British Army has met; but then, although the victory did not finally rest with us, it was fairly won by the valour of the Grenadier Guards, and the manner in which they conducted the retreat was as glorious as if they had obtained a victory. At a still later period the 1st battalion was engaged at Nivelle, and then covered itself with honour. Later again the 1st and 3rd battalions were engaged at Corunna, which ended after a retreat in a glorious victory. The 2nd battalion fought at Rossi, the 1st and 3rd were in the campaign of the Pyrenees, and the 2nd and 3rd were at Waterloo. Again, and within their own recollection, the 3rd battalion distinguished itself as much as any other portion of the British army at Alma and Inkerman. At Alma, under the late Colonel Hood, that battalion, after crossing vineyards, and then the river, coolly and quietly formed itself up, as has been duly described by an eye-witness, and marched up the hill held in force by the enemy, as regularly as if they were marching in line in Hyde Park. No expedition has left the shores of England on foreign service without having a brigade of Guards attached to it. When hostilities were anticipated in Portugal, at 24 hours' notice, a brigade of Guards was placed on board ship; when the rebellion broke out in Canada a brigade of Guards was ordered there; and they all knew that in the Russian war the brigade of Guards was again called upon, and on all those occasions when so called out they have done their duty like brave and noble soldiers. How had they earned the distinguished name which they bear? How, but by attention to their duties, obedience to the law, civil and military, and devotion to their country's service? He presumed to predict that in centuries yet to come the brigade of Guards would be found, as they had always been, loyal to their sovereign and devoted to the service of their country. (The gallant Colonel was loudly cheered on concluding his address.)

Colonel Lindsay then proposed the health of the Chairman, whom he stated had long served with honour to himself and with advantage to the battalion with which he was connected. He is now (said Colonel Lindsay) at the close of his career as a non-commissioned officer, and I can only wish him success in that career to which I expect in a short time he will be advanced.

The health of Sergeant-Major Hockey was drunk with repeated rounds of cheering.

The Chairman, in a few brief and earnest words, acknowledged the compliment paid to him, and proposed the health of the late officers of the regiment, which was responded to by General Lewis.

The dinner-tables were then deserted, and the men hastened to the grounds to witness the ascent of the Mars balloon, and renew the sports and games which were interrupted by the bugle-call for dinner.

Mr. Coxwell's balloon ascended later in the evening, and in it went up a representative of each of the regiments of Guards, namely, Sir C. Russell of the Grenadiers, Lord Dangan of the Coldstreams, and Captain White of the Scots Fusiliers. They descended in safety near Croydon.

THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following is the official list of successful candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, at the recent examinations:—

		No. of Marks.
Order of Merit, 1.	Richardson, W. F. Age 17. Places of education, Windermere College, and Dublin University	5363
2.	Walker, A. G., 17. Privately, and King's College, London	4658
3.	English, T., 16. Rev. G. Frost's, Kensington Square	4453
4.	Lee, H. P., 17. Marlborough College, and privately	4331
5.	Bayly, G. C., 17. Mr. De Burgh's, and Trinity College, Dublin	4230
6.	Ramsay, J., 17. Cheltenham College	4202
7.	Price, W. E., 19. University Hall, London, and privately	4199
8.	Clarke, M. J., 18. Dublin University	4026
9.	Fraser, T., 19, Mr. De Burgh's, Dublin	3994
10.	Wynne, W. R. C., 17. Royal Naval School, New Cross	3877
11.	Halliday, S. C., 19. Mr. Taylor's, Woolwich, and Mr. Fleming's, Tonbridge	3820
12.	Heneage, F. W., 17. Cheltenham College	3794
13.	Hayes, H. M., 18. Privately and Mr. De Burgh's,	3779
14.	Anstey, T. H., 19. Abroad and Mr. Fleming's	3680
15.	Boughey, G. F. O., 16. King's College School, and Mr. Taylor's	3654
16.	Houstoun, J. F., 18. Mr. Sherrat's, Battersea, and Mr. Fleming's	3630
17.	Scott, R. G., 17. Mr. De Burgh's	3622
18.	Watkins, F. W., 18. Cheltenham College	3569
19.	Pell, M. S., 17. King's College, London	3522
20.	Archer, G. W., 18. King's School, Canterbury, and Mr. Fleming's	3303
21.	Taylor, W., 19. Mr. Hopkirk's, Eltham, and Mr. Fleming's	3264
22.	Larminie, E. M., 19. Kingstown School, near Dublin	3261
23.	Burke, W. St. G., 18. Abroad, and Mr. Taylor's	3249
24.	Langley, W. S., 17. Cheltenham College, and Mr. Taylor's	3207
25.	Bridges, J. S., 18. Cheltenham College	3065
26.	Knox, F. B., 18. Mr. De Burgh's	3052
27.	Buller, E. W., 18. Rugby, privately, and Mr. Heather's, Charlton	2997
	Hill J., 19. Dublin University	2997
29.	Macpherson, J. L., 18. Brighton College, and Mr. Fleming's	2981
30.	Soames, H., 17. Brighton College, and Mr. Taylor's	2980
31.	Plunkett, G. T., 17. Proprietary School, Blackheath	2903
32.	Murphy, C. W. E., 18. Trinity College, Dublin, and Mr. De Burgh's	2902
33.	Frere, R. T., 16. Marlborough College	2867
34.	Feilden, H. M. J., 18. Cheltenham College, and Trubey House, Woodford	2844
35.	Firebrace, G., 17. King's College, London	2843
36.	Dolphin, H. E., 17. Dr. Bridgman's, Woolwich	2832
37.	Rudge, W. R., 17. Privately, and Mr. Fleming's	2821
38.	Beadnell, C. E., 19. King's College, London, Trubey House, Woodford, and privately	2815
39.	Grey, C. F. B., 18. Privately, and Mr. De Burgh's	2765
40.	Roberts, H., 18. Cheltenham College, and Mr. Taylor's	2680
41.	Rathborne, W. H., 18. Mr. De Burgh's	2626
42.	Whateley, W., 17. Rev. W. H. Pritchett's, Charlton	2538
43.	Lousley, B., 19. King's School, Canterbury, and abroad	2511

THE WHITWORTH GUN.

Some further experiments with the view of testing the merits of Mr. Whitworth's rifle cannon took place on Wednesday on the beach at Southport. There were present among others General Sir J. F. Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B., R.E., Inspector General of Fortifications; Colonel St. George, for the War-office; Colonel Bingham (a member of the Defence Committee), for His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief; Captain Moore, R.N., secretary to the Duke of Somerset, First Lord of the Admiralty; Captain Hewlett, of the gunnery ship Excellent, at Portsmouth; Captains Halstead and Egerton, of the St. George; Lieut.-Colonel T. B. F. Marriott, R.A., and Captain Wrottesley, R.A.; Lieut.-General Sir G. A. Wetherall, K.C.B., K.H., &c. The experiments therefore may be considered to have taken place under official inspection. The attendance of spectators was very numerous.

There were four guns upon the shore—an 80-pounder, a 12-pounder, a 3-pounder, and a 1-pounder, the last never having been seen in public previously. The fine day and the present crowded state of Southport attracted a large concourse of persons. Mr. Whitworth was present with his partner, Mr. Wall, and some of his chief assistants; but they rendered only such assistance as was asked, except that in the earlier parts of the day Mr. Whitworth's gunner occasionally supervised the sighting.

At half-past eleven o'clock the artillerymen took charge of the 12-pounder, from which they fired in succession 50 rounds. The results, as ascertained at a late hour, may be thus summarised:—

12-POUNDER: ELEVATION, 10 DEG.; CHARGE, 2lb.

	Yards Range	Yards Deviation from Line of fire.		Yards Range.	Yards Deviation from Line of Fire.	
1.	4153	.....	10⅓ Right	6. 4228	.....	10 Right.
2.	4102	.....	10 ,,	7. 4252	.....	14 ,,
3.	4117	.....	8⅔ ,,	8. 4276	.....	10 ,,
4.	4218	.....	9 ,,	9. 4131	.....	10⅓ ,,
5.	4236	.....	4⅓ ,,	10. 4205	.....	12 ,,

This was not good as regarded the line; but the ranges were considered excellent.

ELEVATION, 7 DEG.; CHARGE, 1¾LB.

1.	3160	.....	1⅓ Right.	6. 3119	.....	1⅓ Right.
2.	3039	.....	5⅓ ,,	7. 3122	.....	2 ,,
3.	3233	.....	2⅓ ,,	8. 3037	.....	⅓ ,,
4.	3043	.....	4 ,,	9. 3061	.....	3 ,,
5.	3100	.....	3 ,,	10. 3057	.....	⅓ Left.

ELEVATION, 5 DEG.; CHARGE, 1¾LB.

Ten shots were fired at this elevation, but by a mistake in the sighting the first five were really fired at 2½ deg.; so that we shall omit them altogether. The remainder were thus "posted up":—

1.	2540	.....	5 Left.	4.	2603	.....	1⅓ Left.
2.	2560	.....	6⅓ ,,	5.	2557	.....	2⅓ ,,
3.	2502	.....	7⅓ ,,				

The error mentioned evidently affected the correctness of the five shots fired at the intended elevation.

ELEVATION, 3 DEG.: CHARGE, 1¾ LB.

The Whitworth shell was not charged, and was therefore lighter than the shot.

	SHOT.				SHELL.		
1.	1739	...	2⅔ Left.	6.	1828	...	⅓ Right.
2.	1785	...	1 ,,	7.	1506	...	1⅓ ,,
3.	1810	...	⅔ ,,	8.	1826	...	3⅓ Left.
4.	1574	...	2⅔ ,,	9.	1733	...	⅔ Right.
5.	1717	...	⅔ ,,	10.	1824	...	⅓ ,,

ELEVATION, 1 DEG.; CHARGE, 1¾ LB.

This gun was not fired at less than 3 deg. in the previous experiments; but a nearly point blank range is considered by artillery officers a most important one for real work in the field; so that the firing was watched with great interest. These were the results:—

1.	787	...	⅓ Right.	6.	875	...	⅓ Left.
2.	843	...	⅓ Left.	7.	829	...	⅔ ,,
3.	771	...	⅓ Right.	8.	827	...	⅓ Right.
4.	794	...	⅓ Left.	9.	823	...	⅔ Left.
5.	757	...	2 ,,	10.	886	...	⅓ ,,

Both shot and shell touched and flew from the ground many times, never rising high.

The 12-pounder gun was now removed; and the officers and men from the Excellent took charge of the 80-pounder for which they had been specially sent to Southport. The low elevation of 1 deg. was adhered to. The returns as to the only ten rounds fired were:—

80-POUNDER: ELEVATION, 1 DEG.; CHARGE, 12 LB.

	Yards Range.	Yards Deviation.		Yards Range.	Yards Deviation.	
1.	799	.....	¼ Left.	6. 876	.....	2 Left.
2.	737	.....	1 ,,	7. 994	.....	On line.
3.	727	.....	⅔ ,,	8. 959	.....	2⅔ Right.
4.	769	.....	1⅔ ,,	9. 999	.....	2¼ ,,
5.	774	.....	⅔ ,,	10. 1008	.....	1⅓ Left.

The ricochetting was very fine. The grazes showed that the 80lb. shot did not tend to bury themselves any more than was unavoidable from their mere weight; for the grazes were well-defined, never deep, and always beautifully hollowed from the ends to the centre. Those who had good glasses said that they more than once saw and counted from ten to a dozen contacts: five or six could generally be seen with the unaided eye. The ranges, too, were said to be highly satisfactory, even for a gun that had already gained such a good reputation. The experiments were brought to a conclusion shortly before six o'clock. The experiments were to be continued.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

The anxiously expected statement of the Government respecting the measures to be taken for the fortification of our principal depôts was laid before parliament on Monday evening by Lord Palmerston, who said his object was to carry into effect the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners on National Defences. These recommendations included the fortification of the dockyards of Dover and of Portland, and the construction in a central place of an arsenal in aid of Woolwich. He felt persuaded that the House and the country were not indifferent to this important subject. As long as the movement of ships depended upon wind and weather, the Channel fleet maintained by Great Britain was sufficient for her defence, but the introduction of steam had completely altered the character of naval warfare, and changed the nature of our insular position. Many years ago the Duke of Wellington called attention to the defenceless state of the country, and implored the Government of the day to provide artificial means against possible attack. But that appeal fell on dead ears, for nations are slow to alter their perception of the state of things. Subsequent Governments had, however, done something towards putting the Dockyards of the kingdom in a better condition of defence. The Commissioners on National Defences had recommended an expenditure of eleven millions. He held that it was absolutely necessary for the safety of the country that these recommendations should substantially be carried out, and completed at the earliest possible moment. The amount requisite for the works might be raised either by setting aside a portion of the annual income of the country each year, or it might be raised, as he proposed it should be, by terminable annuities, extended over a period of three or four years. If the works were necessary (and common sense would show they were), it would, he thought, be folly to postpone them. It was impossible for any one to cast his eyes over the face of Europe without being convinced that the future was not free from danger. In referring to this subject he would not attempt to disguise the fact that the danger was to be apprehended from our nearest neighbour across the Channel. That neighbour, however, would not be justified in taking offence at any measures which Great Britain might take for her defence. He was aware that he would be met by those opposed to the present scheme with the fact that we had recently completed a commercial treaty with France. He hoped much from that treaty, but the treaty alone would be a frail security to a nation possessing great wealth, whose shores were more open to attack than the land frontier of any other country. It would be folly therefore to rely upon a commercial treaty while there were many vulnerable points that required artificial defence. We saw France with an army of 600,000 men, of whom 400,000 were actually in arms, and 200,000 on furlough, but ready to join their regiments in a few days. That army was far greater than France could require for any purpose of defence. Nobody would think of attacking France, nor would anything be got by such a proceeding. He did not mean to say that the vast military force of France was raised and maintained for the deliberate purpose of aggression; but it should be remembered that the power to aggress frequently inspired an inclination for aggression. But the armaments of France were not limited to the land. The utmost exertions were making to create a navy as powerful as our own, which could not be required for the purpose of defence, and which Great Britain was therefore justified in looking upon as a possible antagonist. We had no right to rely for security upon the mere forbearance of another power. For the sake of peace, therefore, it was desirable that we should be able fully and effectually to defend ourselves against attack. There were three motives which might induce a foreign power to attack us. They were the hope of conquest; the gaining possession of the metropolis, levying a heavy contribution and dictating terms of peace in the capital, ignominious to the country though advantageous to the invader; and, lastly, a sudden attack by land and sea to take possession of our naval arsenals, and thus destroy at a blow our maritime supremacy. The last of these motives was that which, in his opinion, was most to be apprehended, for the idea of conquest was too absurd for a moment's contemplation. With regard to London, in his opinion it was far too vast to be fortified; it must be defended by an army in the field. If, on the other hand, the dockyards were destroyed, the Navy would be cut up at the root, and the trade of the country would be at the mercy of the invader. Let the House imagine what would be the result if Liverpool, Bristol, and the Thames were blockaded. The Government were of opinion that (exclusive of the charge for artillery, which would be met by the annual votes of Parliament), the sum of 9,000,000*l.* would be sufficient for the purposes required. Of this sum 1,835,000*l.* was for land, and

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7,165,000*l.* for works. The works of defence which the other powers of Europe had raised might be quoted as a precedent for what the Royal Commissioners had recommended to be done in the United Kingdom. France had expended enormous sums in the fortification of Paris and the defence of Cherbourg, Toulon, and other places; while Germany, Italy, and Russia had also created fortifications for the purposes of self-defence, some of which had proved so efficient that in the late war against Russia we were unable to make any impression upon them. He was aware of the spirit which animated the country, as proved by the Volunteer movement, and he had entire confidence in the courage and endurance of the troops and the people to repel attack; but, looking to the condition of modern warfare, and to the state of Continental Europe, he thought the Government of the day would be guilty of a high crime and misdemeanour, which would deserve the penalty of impeachment, if they failed to take every necessary precaution against foreign invasion. Having stated that 2,000,000*l.* only would be required for the works to be undertaken in the course of the present year, the noble lord concluded, amid loud cheers, by moving a formal resolution that the sum of 2,000,000*l.* be charged upon the consolidated fund for the construction of the proposed works, and that the Commissioners of the Treasury be authorised to raise the amount by annuities for a term not exceeding 30 years.

Mr. Hubbard took exception to the manner in which it was proposed to raise the money, and Mr. Bright complained that a proposition involving the expenditure of so large a sum of money had been brought forward without notice. He believed that the expenditure, so far from being limited to 11,000,000*l.*, would amount to double that sum. Mr. Sidney Herbert stated in detail the steps which it was proposed to take to carry the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners into effect, and pledged himself that the estimates had been framed on a most liberal scale. The works which it was proposed to commence immediately were at Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight, Gosport, Pembroke, Dover, the Medway, and the Thames. General Peel expressed his approval of the scheme of the Government, but suggested that some competent person should be appointed, responsible to the House and the country, for the careful and economical expenditure of the money. Mr. Osborne thought that the speech of the Prime Minister opened up new and alarming considerations, and that after such a statement there could be little hope of maintaining friendly relations with France.

Lord Palmerston consented to the adjournment until Monday; and in reply to the observation of Mr. Osborne in condemnation of sudden action, remarked that the interval which had elapsed between the presentation of the report and the proposition now made by the Government was a sufficient vindication from the charge that they were acting on a sudden panic. Mr. Newdegate gave his cordial approval to the outline of the proposition. Mr. Disraeli said he entertained grave doubt as to the wisdom of the manner in which the money was to be raised; but with this reservation he was prepared to give his support to the Government. The debate was ultimately adjourned to next Monday.

The Coast-Guard Squadron.—Extract from a letter from an officer dated Torbay, Monday last:—"We sailed from Portland on Friday the 20th at noon, and arrived here on Monday at 11 a. m., having gained a little experience even during this very short cruise. You will recollect that we were ordered away from Portland rather suddenly, as we expected to be visited by the Lords of the Admiralty on Saturday last. I wish their Lordships had been with us during the few hours we were at sea. They would have gained some information about the efficiency of the Block-ship fleet. We were under easy sail the whole time we were in the Channel, except this morning (Monday), when two or three ships got up steam, but I am unable to say whether the engines were started or not. I wish you could see the ragged lot we have on board for a crew—they are a disgrace to the Service. They are a composition, and may be analysed as follows: you know we mount 60 guns, and to man them we have 94 men of our own ship's company and officers, 65 Royal Naval Coast Volunteers, a couple of dozen of Royal Charlottes, and about thirty Skylarks. I verily believe, from what I can see and hear, that every ship in the squadron is as badly manned, some worse, than ourselves. As for the Royal Naval Coast Volunteers, they are a perfect failure, and there never was a greater farce enacted than the compliments bestowed upon them at Portland by our Commodore. You may perhaps be surprised to hear that the bulk of this useless but expensive force is composed of labourers. I do not believe that a hundred seafaring men can be found among the whole batch of Coast Volunteers now incumbering our decks, and pestering the officers with their stupidity. Something not only ought but must be done to obtain better men for the Navy. The system of humbugging the country with the belief that the ships are manned with seamen cannot be too much exposed; nor can it be too widely known that the Royal Naval Coast Volunteers are a frightful expense to the country, and are perfectly useless. Our ship is in a bad state; we are leaky; we were repaired in too great a hurry, and our carpenters are worked to death repairing what is called 'their own defects,' and considering that we have only recently come out of dock, we have a pretty good crop of them."

Kew Gardens.—The tender of Messrs. Cubitt & Co., of Pimlico, for the erection of the great conservatory and winter garden in the pleasure-grounds and arboretum adjoining the Botanic Gardens, at Kew, has been accepted by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Office of Works, and the structure commenced. It will be a trifle short of 700 feet in length, covering somewhat about the same space as the Great Eastern steam-ship, and probably the grandest purely horticultural building in the world. It will occupy an extensive area on the right-hand side of the grand lawn avenue, leading from the Palm House to the Pagoda. The whole noble domain of 300 acres is now in all its floral beauty and splendour, and beautiful almost beyond description. The new lake of five acres, with beautifully wooded islands, is situated midway between the Palm House and the Thames, on the left of the Zion vista. The Gardens open daily at one o'clock; on Sundays at two; closing daily at sunset. All the Plant Houses and the Museums are strictly shut at six. Free admission for all classes.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, July 25.

PROMOTIONS.

Commanders to the rank of Captains—Joseph George Bickford, 1852, of the Victory, 101, flag-ship, at Portsmouth; William Everard Alphonso Gordon, 1854, recently commanding the Hermes, 6, at the Cape of Good Hope; Edward George Hore, 1854, recently commanding the Dasher; and Charles Vesey, 1854, of the Styx, 6, in the West Indies.

Lieutenants to be Commanders—James Simpson, 1845, commanding the Jackal, 4, at Scotland; Douglas Herbert, 1846, of the Hogue, 60, at Greenock; Henry West, 1846, of the Marlborough, 131, in the Mediterranean; Walter Strickland, 1847, of the Royal Albert, 121, in the Channel; John William Pike, 1848, recently commanding the Antelope, 3, on the west coast of Africa station; and Iltid Thomas Mansel Nicholl, 1850, of the Cambridge gunnery ship, at Devonport.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—Joseph Dayman (additional), to the Fisgard.

Lieutenants—Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, 1859, to the Emerald, 51, screw-frigate, at Devonport. Frederick Harvey, to the Gorgon.

Masters—John Jarvis to the Imaum; H. W. C. Wise, (1858), to Gorgon, steam-sloop, at Portsmouth.

Surgeon—James Vaughan, 1841, to the Royal Adelaide, 104, training-ship, at Devonport.

Master's-Assistant—William Taylor to the Geyser, 6, at Devonport.

Assistant-Engineers—James Hansford, (2nd-Class) to Russell, as supernumerary; Henry William Masterman, (acting 3rd-Class), to the Arrogant, for disposal; James Imrie, (acting 3rd-Class), George Purkis (acting 3rd-Class), and John Warner (acting 3rd-Class), to the Asia, as supernumeraries.

Clerks—William Barnes to the Formidable; James T. Price to the Donegal, 101, Channel Squadron; Adolph Hunter to the Trafalgar, 90, Channel Squadron.

Secretary's Clerk—William Nottidge to the Formidable, 84, guard-ship of ordinary, at Sheerness.

Midshipmen—W. F. Boughey to the Mersey, 40, Channel Squadron; Charles J. H. Bliss to the Orion, 91, in the Mediterranean; Harry V. Smith and Henry C. Walker to the Barracouta, 6, paddle-sloop.

COAST-GUARD OFFICE, July 26.

Inspecting-Lieutenant—Lieutenant William C. Geary, R.N., from Southampton to Eastbourne, vice Pratt, deceased.

Chief Officer—Lieutenant Auchmuty T. Freese, R.N., from Penzance to Burghead, as Inspecting-Lieutenant, vice Brunton, discharged on half-pay.

Atlas, 91. The launching of this fine line-of-battle screw steam-ship took place from No. 6 slip at Chatham on Saturday afternoon with the most complete success, making the fourth large vessel of war which has been launched from that dockyard in little more than 12 months. Mrs. Schomberg, the wife of Captain Schomberg, superintendent of the steam reserve ordinary in the Medway, performed the ceremony of christening the ship. The Atlas is one of the finest vessels ever constructed at Chatham dockyard, and is as noble a specimen of naval architecture as any ship in Her Majesty's navy. She was commenced in February, 1858, and was laid down from the designs and drawings of Admiral Sir Baldwin W. Walker, K.C.B., Comptroller of the Navy. She has been completed under the superintendence of Mr. O. W. Lang, the master-shipbuilder of the yard. As she lay on her cradle prior to the launch, her magnificent appearance excited universal admiration. The following figures will convey an idea of her great size:—Length between perpendiculars, 244ft. 9in.; length of keel for tonnage, 210ft. 9in.; breadth, extreme, 55ft. 4in.; breadth, moulded, 53ft. 8in.; breadth for tonnage, 54ft. 6in.; depth in hold, 24ft. 6in.; burthen, in tons, 3,317 78-94. The figure-head is a fine bust of the giant whose name she bears. She is to be fitted with engines of 800-horse power by Maudslay, Son, & Field. Her armament will be a very heavy one, and will be arranged as follows:—Lower deck—34 8-inch guns, each 65 cwt., and 9ft. long; main deck 34 32-pounders, each 58 cwt., and 9ft. 6in. long; upper deck—22 32-pounders, each 45 cwt., and 8ft. 6in. long; and one pivot 68-pounder, 10ft. long. The Atlas has been towed to Sheerness for the purpose of taking in her engines, she will then be fitted for the steam reserve at Chatham.

Bloodhound, 3, iron paddle steam-vessel, Lieutenant-Commander Bennett, arrived at Plymouth last week from Woolwich, and has been obliged to go into Hamoaze for the purpose of having leaks stopped and defects made good preparatory to her leaving for the coast of Africa. We are not aware of any heavy weather that the Bloodhound could have encountered in running down Channel, and it is therefore right to presume that she was not put out of hand in a workmanlike manner at Woolwich. We do not hear of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's vessels from Southampton putting into Falmouth to stop leaks! Why should our men-of-war be compelled so frequently to bear up for a port of refuge?

Dee, Master-Commandng Pullen, has again left Woolwich with a cargo of machinery for vessels fitting out at the western yards. This vessel and the Rhadamanthus are constantly moving up and down Channel, and should be enabled annually to supply a certain number of stout servicable young fellows to the fleet.

Emerald, 51, screw, Captain Arthur Cumming, at Devonport, having had her defects made good, has been reported out of the hands of the dockyard.

Fire Queen, Master-Commander F. W. Paul, has returned into Portsmouth harbour.

Geyser, 6, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Commander George M. Jackson, at Devonport, is receiving her guns, and is ready to have sails bent; she is out of the hands of the dockyard authorities.

Gorgon, 6, paddle, Commander B. C. Pim, has been placed in the steam-basin at Portsmouth to refit and receive new boilers, &c.

Greyhound, 17, screw-sloop, Commander F. W. Sullivan, was paid wages at Devonport, and sailed on the evening of the 24th instant for the Mediterranean.

Griper. This old sailing ship is now being cut down to her main deck to receive Jones's angular target.

Immortalité, 51, screw, at Portsmouth, has commenced masting under the shears in the steam-basin. She is being coppered up to her load water-line.

Indus, 78, Captain Key, is fast being fitted at Devonport for service of the ordinary.

Industry, iron screw steam store-ship, Master-Commander George J. Hodges, has arrived at Woolwich from Rio de Janeiro; officers and crew all well.

Megæra, 6, screw, Commander S. H. Henderson, sailed soon after daylight on Thursday, with supernumeraries and stores for Gibraltar.

Melpomene, 51, screw, Captain Charles J. F. Ewart, will receive the special Moorish ambassador and suite on board, from London, and sail with them, on return, from Spithead, on Wednesday next, the 1st proximo.

Orion, 91, screw, Captain Frere, at Devonport, is to rejoin the Channel Fleet.

Pelican, 17, was launched from No. 8 shed of Her Majesty's yard at Pembroke dock on Thursday the 19th inst. The ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Miss Adams, daughter of Mr. J. Adams, of Holyland. She is a very pretty model, built under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Cradock, master-shipwright, from designs by Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, K.C.B., Comptroller of Her Majesty's Navy. She is sister vessel to the Greyhound. The following are her principal dimensions:—Length between perpendicular, 185ft.; length of keel for tonnage, 164ft. 0½in.; extreme breadth, 33ft. 2 in.; depth in hold, 17ft 5in.; burthen in tons, 950 8-94ths; horse-power 200. H.M.S. Avon arrived a few days previous to the launch, with Commander Paul and party, to rig and navigate the Pelican to Devonport.

Perseverance, 2, screw, Commander E. R. Power, sailed from Spithead on Wednesday evening with detachments, various, for the West Indies. She will be employed between the islands with exchanges, and be absent from England about eight months.

Princess Royal, 90, screw, fitting for the 1st class steam reserve at Portsmouth, has commenced taking in her engines and boilers.

Retribution, 28, paddle-steamer, Commodore H. E. Edgell, C.B., has been ordered home from the coast of China. She has been in commission since August, 1856.

Rhadamanthus, 4, paddlewheel steam store-ship, J. R. Sturdee Master-Commanding, from Woolwich and Portsmouth, arrived on Sunday last at Plymouth, with marine engine gear for Keyham steamyard.

Scout, 21, screw-corvette, Captain John Corbett, was at Chusan when the last mail left. The following is an extract of a letter written from this ship:—"We left Hong-Kong on the 28th of March and arrived here on the 18th of April. This is a large city, the name is Quesand, and is very strongly fortified, with a population of about 60,000; and when the cowardly rascals saw us coming they left the place for us to walk into it without firing a shot; so the 99th Regiment and some French troops landed to garrison the place, and we are waiting here for more troops to come up before we go up the Peiho. We have some of the 67th Regiment on board, and we expect the reinforcements here every day; and if we get other places as easy as we got this there will not be much fear of bloodshed in this war."

Shannon, 51, screw, in the 1st class reserve at Portsmouth, has re-shipped her propeller, which has had the leading corner of each of its blades cut off.

Spiteful, 6, paddle steam-vessel, having undergone complete reconstruction at Deptford Dockyard, has been towed to Woolwich, and is ordered to be completed and got ready for commission at that yard.

Torch, 5, screw dispatch gun-vessel, Commander F. Smith, returned to Chatham Dockyard from the Nore, after having made a trial of her engines, when the machinery was found to work very satisfactorily. She has since left for Sheerness, and will very shortly leave for her destination, the coast of Africa.

Pembroke Dock.—On Friday evening the 20th inst., there was a boat race between the officers of the 8th Depôt Battalion and some amateurs. It was warmly contested, but the officers were beaten by above 100 yards and one minute of time; they are, however, going to try it again at the Milford Regatta, which is about to take place. It causes great interest in this neighbourhood.

The New Naval Knight of Windsor.—Lieutenant Richard Weatherley (1816), who since 1834 has been discharging the duties of Director of the Police at Pembroke dockyard, has been appointed Naval Knight of Windsor, vice Lieutenant Okes, deceased. Lieutenant Weatherley entered the Navy as far back as 1793, and while serving as midshipman in the Minerve frigate, Captain Sir Jahleel Brenton, had the misfortune to be wrecked off Cherbourg in 1803. The ship while on the rocks was attacked by an overwhelming force. The crew of the Minerve made the most desperate efforts to get the ship off, and defended themselves from the enemy until resistance was useles. The survivors of the combat were made prisoners, and among them Lieutenant Weatherley, who remained in captivity till 1814. Lieutenant Weatherley, after the general peace in 1815, served on the east coast of Africa, and distinguished himself in assisting to suppress the slave trade; and on one occasion while in command of the tender of the Menai, 26, then commanded by the present Sir Fairfax Moresby, he succeeded in driving a notorious slave vessel into an intricate channel of the Isle of France, from which escape was hopeless; and on seeing which the captain of the slaver destroyed his ship by fire.

The Desertion of Petty Officers and Seamen.—In consequence of the frequency of desertion and absence without leave of petty officers, seamen, and marines, the Lords of the Admiralty have expressed their determination to enforce severe restrictions whenever there is an abuse of the indulgences now in existence. They have stated that orders have been given to all commanders-in-chief and senior officers to grant leave on the arrival of ships from foreign stations when the good of the Service will not be interfered with, but that care should be taken to keep officers and crews together until the work of dismantling a ship prior to her being paid off has been completed. Their Lordships further state that the regulations which have been adopted will afford every reasonable indulgence to

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seamen on the question of leave; and all captains and commanding officers are therefore strictly enjoined, that every person absent without leave from the ship to which he belongs is to be checked on the ship's books for pay on the day immediately following that on which his leave may have expired, and all such pay is to be forfeited, agreeably to the Act of 16 & 17 Vict., cap. 69, sect. 13, and to Circular Order No. 121, unless satisfactory explanation is afforded to the senior officer present. All seamen proceeding on leave of absence are to be furnished with liberty passes, showing the date, and the hour of the day, on which their leave will have expired. All seamen, who may be absent without leave from ships under sailing orders are to be discharged —"Rq."—on the ship's books, and their pay is to be immediately stopped, as well as any allotment which may be in force; and lists of all men so absent are to be sent to the Accountant-General of the Navy immediately before sailing. And when the men rejoin or are captured, and are sent on board a flag ship, the ratings of petty officers, in such cases, will be suspended, and they are never to be entered on board such flag-ship, or other ship, with any higher rating than that of A.B. On reaching their proper ships they will be received as part complement in any rating that may be open at the discretion of the captain, but the "Rq." in such cases will never be removed, nor will arrears of pay be allowed, except upon such complete explanations from the captains of the ships to which they have belonged as may be entirely satisfactory to their Lordships. We sincerely hope that these regulations will be found to answer the purpose for which they have been framed.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF TIMBER AT CHATHAM.—The ship Lady Milton has arrived in the Medway from Quebec with a considerable cargo of spars, masts, and deals, for the use of the Royal dockyard at Chatham.

The following new vessels recently launched are now being rapidly completed at Woolwich dockyard:—Barossa and Cameleon, screw-corvettes; Landrail, screw gun-vessel, and Lee, Mullett, Cockatrice, and Snipe, screw gun-boats. These vessels will be armed with Armstrong guns especially adapted for the Naval Service.

Six new gun-boats are to be built at Haslar.

A correspondent, whose opinions have much weight at the Admiralty, has suggested to us the propriety of dispatching an experienced naval officer, accompanied by a medical man, into the agricultural counties, for the purpose of picking up strong, healthy, well-formed boys for the Naval Service, as our Correspondent contends that the lads entered at the naval ports are frequently, from hereditary causes, unfit to contend with the exposure inherent to a sea life, and not worth the expense lavished on their training. This idea is not a novel one, as it has been a favourite one with many distinguished officers who have turned their attention to the subject of "How our Navy is to be Manned," and appears therefore to be worthy of a trial.

In the Registrar-General's weekly report of metropolitan deaths the following is recorded:—a captain, R.N., aged 58 years, died from "coup-de-soleil (8 years), hemiplegia (1 year), hypertrophy of the heart."

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

MALTA, 21st July, 1860.—H.M.'s paddlewheel steam-frigate Terrible, arrived on the 15th inst. from Plymouth and Gibraltar. She left on the following day for Zante, to join Admiral Martin's fleet.

H.M.'s gun-boat Lapwing proceeded on the 16th inst. to Zante.

Three months' leave of absence has been granted to Brigade-Major Hon. W. J. Colville, Rifle Brigade; the duties of the brigade-major are being performed by Major Granville, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

A letter from Corfu, dated 18th inst., says:—"H.M.S. Doris and Boxer (gun-boats), are now getting up their steam, 11 a.m. It is supposed they are about to join the fleet, cruising off the Southern Islands, which we have been daily expecting. Yesterday afternoon an English frigate passed up the north channel without anchoring. I have just heard that the above vessels are starting to join the fleet off Paxo, and the destination of the whole is Syria."

The old Palace of the Grand Masters at Citta Vecchia, commanding one of the finest views in the island, and exceedingly healthy, is being rapidly converted into an hospital of invalids for sick soldiers, with a separate establishment for invalid officers, thus tending to economise the large annual outlay heretofore expended in sending invalids home. The Inspector-General of Hospitals entertains the opinion that when completed, so well situated and appropriate is the site chosen, that this establishment will prove one of the most perfect in the Army. Independently of the advantage derivable from this work in a military point of view, the expenditure consequent upon its establishment will greatly benefit the island in a civil point of view, by infusing new life into Citta Vecchia, formerly the capital of Malta, but now in a state of stagnation as far as any transaction of ordinary business or commerce is concerned.

Forrest Hospital.—A new hospital at St. George's Bay, in close contiguity to the Pembroke Camp, called the Forrest Hospital, is to be established, by converting an old baronial dwelling, called Spinola House, to that purpose.

Pembroke Camp.—Mr. Sidney Herbert has further sanctioned the immediate construction of a stone encampment for musketry instruction, to be called the Pembroke Camp. All the latest principles of sanitary improvement will be brought to bear in this construction. It will be capable of holding 1000 men, and it is situated close to St. George's Bay, one of the healthiest spots in the island.

THE ADMIRALTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I beg to call attention to the following facts:

Admiral Dundas entered the Navy 1817; was made a Lieutenant in 1821, just 4 years; Commander 1823, just 2 years; Captain in 1824; 7 years getting rank of Captain.

Admiral Pelham entered in 1823; Lieutenant, 1830 (7 years); Commander 1835 (5 years); Captain in 1840; 17 years getting rank of Captain.

Admiral Eden entered in 1821; Lieutenant, 1832, 11 years (Commander not known); Captain in 1841; 20 years getting rank of Captain.

Captain Frederick entered in 1810; Lieutenant, 1818 (8 years); Commander, 1829 (11 years); Captain, in 1842; 32 years getting rank of Captain.

Lord C. Paget entered in 1823; Lieutenant 1831 (8 years); Commander 1834 (3 years); Captain, 1839; 16 years getting Captain's rank.

And the above Board have made during the last six months:—1 Captain (Coast Guard promotion); 7 Lieutenants to Commanders (some of those flag promotions); 17 Mates to be Lieutenants; and 1 Second Master to the rank of Master, and will not even attempt to clear the heavy lists by a liberal retirement. Fancy in the Army only 1 Major getting his Lieut.-Colonelcy, and 7 Captains getting their majority in six months. Why, it never would be believed that such promotions have taken place in the largest navy in the world. The average of the present board gives 18 years to get post-rank; and yet we have 9 Lieutenants in 1842, now serving as First Lieutenants, 18 years as Lieutenant's besides Mate's time; Commanders of 1845, 15 years as Commanders, besides Lieutenant's and Mate's time. What does Admiral Dundas say to this with getting his rank in seven years; and what can he say to these officers on their return from foreign service? Will he promote them? No, they are too old, he will reply. And does the country require these men to fairly serve her, exposed to all dangers in every climate of the world, without a compensation? We look to you, sir, to advocate a liberal retirement in all ranks, and to lay our case honestly before the public.—I am, sir, &c.

A CAPTAIN, R.N.

NAVAL PROMOTION AND PAY.

On Tuesday night in the House of Commons Sir John Pakington brought forward the following resolution, "That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty praying that she would be graciously pleased to issue a Royal Commission to consider the present system of promotion and retirement in the Royal Navy, and the present pay and position of the several classes of naval officers, and to report what changes therein are desirable, with a view to the increased efficiency of Her Majesty's Naval Service." Sir John, in the course of his speech, disclaimed all intention of exhibiting any motives of a party character. He stated that he had only the good of the Service at heart, and was resolved to press the motion, from the fact that the scheme propounded by the present Board of Admiralty through Lord Clarence Paget was unsatisfactory, and was decidedly unpopular with the large body of naval officers. Sir John contended that to the want of an efficient plan of retirement there existed a dearth of promotion that was very depressing to the spirit of officers generally. Sir John, also, in support of that portion of his resolution referred to the very inadequate pay of officers in command of ships, and he illustrated his statement by reading extracts of letters from several admirals and captains who had sunk money in paying for their outfits and for entertainments when serving abroad to the representatives of foreign powers. The Right Hon. Baronet likewise stated that if he had not been suddenly turned out of office by Lord Clarence and his party, he had intended to have dealt with the case of the masters of the Navy, and asserted that his scheme was preferable to that brought forward by the noble lord, as he understood that great complaints still existed. Another branch of the profession which he proposed to deal with was the paymasters. It appeared to him that all classes were dissatisfied, and that it was most injurious to the Service this state of things should go on. Let the House remember the expression of the late Duke of Wellington, who spoke of officers being "contented, and therefore efficient," and that upon the contentment of officers frequently depended the contentment of their crews. He concluded his speech by asking in the name of the Navy and in the name of the country for the inquiry he advocated, which he was convinced was necessary for the Naval Service, and the result of which would, he believed, prove eminently satisfactory—Sir Michael Seymour seconded the motion. He remarked that much had recently been said about schemes for retirement; there was much obscurity about that of the Admiralty; he should be glad to hear it further explained. The principle of seniority ought to be acted on to some extent; he should be glad to know to what classes of officers it was to apply. The noble lord (C. Paget) had complained of the Admiralty being overworked; this would be a means of decreasing their labours. This was no party question. He should be sorry, as a naval officer, to mix himself up in any such question. If the Navy was the right arm of this nation's power, surely everything ought to be done to render it efficient. He had received letters of complaint similar to those read by Sir J. Pakington; and this had deeply impressed him with the necessity of the Commission.—Captain Talbot supported the motion, and contended that the feeling of the Service was entirely in favour of it, and that the Admiralty scheme was anything but popular.—Lord Clarence Paget taunted Sir John Pakington for not having when in office effected all the reforms and improvements which now while he was in opposition he was anxious to propound, and in the course of a speech which took some time in its delivery, the noble lord admitted that he had been born with a silver spoon in his mouth, and that the case of the old mates was very hard when compared to his and other officers equally fortunate. He however mentioned that the Admiralty had the claims of the mates now under their consideration, and would, if the expense was not too great, endeavour to satisfy them. He stated what the present board was doing as to captains of line-of-battle ships. It was too late to make any alteration of the present Estimates; but when the next Estimates were prepared there was a minute that this case should be dealt with by the board; and he should be prepared at the beginning of next session to ask for certain fair allowances; for he admitted that the matter was one of great importance to the Service. A comparison had been made between the pay of French officers and that of those of our own Navy; but the right hon. baronet had omitted to mention that our officers in command had allowances for linen, plate, and other matters which the French officers had not. The noble lord spoke of the present Board of Admiralty in reference to their efforts to improve the condition of all classes of officers, and finished by remarking that it was most injurious in his opinion that any one in the position of his right hon. friend should declare that every class of officers in the Royal Navy was discontented. It was a positive premium on discontent. But he begged leave to deny that there was any discontent. They had all as Englishmen the privilege of grumbling. That there were occasional grounds for grumbling he admitted, but he denied that there existed anything like general discontent; and as he had shown that the successive boards of Admiralty were ready to review the position of the officers, to improve their position, and increase their pay whenever it seemed to be requisite to do so, he hoped the House would not agree to the motion of his right hon. friend.—Sir J. Elphinstone said he was not convinced by the speech of the noble lord that the issuing of a Commission was not desirable and necessary. One case, which was only an illustration of many others, would show that it was necessary to make some alteration in the present system. It was the case of a gentleman who had served sixteen years as midshipman and mate, seventeen years as lieutenant in the coast-guard, seven years as inspector and commander of coast-guards—altogether forty years—and yet this gentleman had received seven years and nine months' consideration from the scheme of the noble lord. He was in six different encounters with smugglers, was three times left for dead, and had his arm broken. He had actually spent as a midshipman and mate as much time as it took those who were born with silver spoons in their mouths to arrive at post rank. He believed that this Commission was required, and he hoped it would be comprehensive in its character. He added his testimony to the fact of the existence of much discontent among the officers of the Navy.—Sir Charles Napier after dwelling upon the inadequacy of the pay of captains to support the dignity of the rank, advocated with regard to the question of promotion some such plan as existed in the French navy, by which a certain number of officers were promoted by seniority, and others by selection; he contended that the noble lord (Lord C. Paget) was very fond of making accusations, and accused the late First Lord of the Admiralty of breeding discontent amongst the officers of the Navy; but he (Sir C. Napier) thought when that right honourable gentleman was First Lord he did as much as he could do to ameliorate the condition of the officers, and left an example behind him to his successors which they had not followed, and he thought those accusations were very unjust and ungenerous. He (Sir C. Napier) trusted this Commission would be named, and that it would be a just Commission, composed of men who really did know the Service, who were independent men, and not afraid to speak their minds to the Admiralty. If a Commission of that sort was formed he thought a great deal of good might come out of it.—Sir F. Baring opposed the motion, and contended that if a Royal Commission were issued hopes would be created which it would be impossible to realise. He was of opinion that all the questions raised in the course of the debate would be better left in the hands of a responsible Government than in those of irresponsible Commissioners. He had heard with great pleasure that the condition of the mates—he meant the old mates in the time of the war—was before the Admiralty. He thought they had a case, and he should be glad if upon consideration the Admiralty found they could do anything to ameliorate their present position. He had no wish to prevent inquiry; on the contrary he was anxious that every case of grievance or supposed grievance should be investigated; but that the investigation should be made by the proper authorities.—Mr. Baillie Cochrane and Mr. W. S. Lindsay supported the motion in some practical observations.—Mr. Whitbread (a Lord of the Admiralty) opposed it; and, after a short reply from Sir John Pakington, on a division the motion was lost, there being for it 56 and against it 89—majority 33.

THE MILITIA.

The 2nd Royal Cheshire Regiment of Militia received on Wednesday morning last a letter from the Horse Guards to hold themselves in readiness to leave the Shorncliffe Camp, for Cheshire, for disembodiment on the 15th proximo. It is rumoured in the camp that the 41st and 49th Regiments, now at Aldershot, will relieve the Cheshire at Shorncliffe.

The following moves take place—Louth Militia, from Dublin to Dundalk, where the regiment will be disembodied; North Lincoln, from Dublin to Liverpool and Lincoln; and the 2nd Stafford, from Dublin to Birkenhead and Stafford, for the same purpose; Donegal, from Yarmouth for Birkenhead, to embark for Dublin.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY 24.

Stirlingshire, &c., or 90th Highland Borderers Regiment of Militia—Ensign Edgeworth Horrocks to be Lieutenant, vice David Murray Anderson, resigned.

3d or Royal Westminster Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia—The Hon. George Henry Cadogan to be Ensign, vice Willcocks, promoted.

2d Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia—John Carmichael, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Hannagan, promoted.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of Captain Spence Derrington Turner.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY, 27.

Light Infantry Battalion of the Royal Sussex Militia—Lieutenant Thomas Faulconer Wisden to be Captain, vice Matthews, resigned.

Royal North Lincoln Militia—Captain Robert John Taylor to be Major, vice Golden, resigned.

1st Regiment of the Royal Surrey Militia—Lieutenant Henry Peters to be Captain, vice Hoste, resigned; Lieutenant Thomas Vivian Gurney to be Captain, vice Calvert, resigned; Lieutenant Percival Augustus Carleton to be Captain, vice Popys, resigned; Augustus Barrington Godbold, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Peters, promoted.

Huntingdonshire Militia—Herbert Riversdale Mansel Jones, Esq., to be Captain, vice Woulfe, resigned.

The total number of men belonging to the European troops in India who have taken their discharge since 1858, in consequence of being refused bounty, and who were sent to the United Kingdom, was 10,116. The total number of such men re-enlisted since their return to England is 2809, of whom 1180 were re-enlisted in London, 680 in York, and 399 in Liverpool.

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VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

MIDDLESEX VOLUNTEER GUARDS.—A statement published in some of the papers, to the effect that this corps was about to be amalgamated with the Hon. Artillery Company, has been contradicted by Captain Bruce, the commandant. The corps marched on Thursday to the distillery of Mr. F. Hodges, one of the members, at Lambeth, where they were hospitably entertained to the number of 100.

QUEEN'S (WESTMINSTER) RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—The St. James's division have presented to Sergeants Haylock and Groves, who have so assiduously and ably directed the drill of the members since their formation, a testimonial, as evidence of the good will and kindly feeling of the corps generally towards their very efficient instructors.

WESTMINSTER NATIONAL RIFLES.—Under this title a battalion of artisans of London is now in progress of formation by Mr. J. R. L. Walmisley, a gentleman who takes a deep interest in the question of our national defences, and has long been connected with Volunteer corps. The project is warmly patronised by Sir De Lacy Evans and Sir J. V. Shelley, and the zeal and energy displayed by Mr. Walmisley are a satisfactory guarantee that it will be effectively carried out. The low scale of annual subscriptions for effective members will facilitate the admission of a vast number who, on account of the outlay required, are virtually excluded from other corps; and the payment for uniforms by small weekly instalments is a valuable feature which merits the strongest approval, and cannot fail to contribute materially to the object in view.

LONDON SCOTTISH.—On Saturday last four companies of this regiment marched out at 4 p.m., from their head-quarters in Adelphi Terrace, under the command of Captain Macgregor, for light infantry drill. They proceeded by rail from London Bridge to the piece of ground allotted to them by the Crystal Palace Company, at the foot of their gardens at Sydenham. On this ground the gallant Scotchmen found a large growth of their native thistles, many nearly breast high, and in skirmishing among these inhospitable plants, the Highland company felt acutely the truth of the well-known motto of their country's badge, "Nemo me impune lacessit." After skirmishing vigorously for some hours, the regiment marched at nine o'clock into the Crystal Palace. On the upper terrace their band delighted the visitors who still remained with a variety of tunes, including reels and polkas, to which the Volunteers danced with an agility scarcely to be expected after their hard work among the thistles. After witnessing the brilliant illumination of the Palace and fountains, the regiment returned by train to London Bridge. The clocks of the city chimed midnight before the regiment reached its head-quarters.

WEST MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—This corps have been actively engaged during the past week in judging distance drill in the Regent's Park, and in position drill, and attending lectures by the musketry instructors at head-quarters. Classes are now formed for the instruction of musketry, as pursued at Hythe. The classes meet at various times to suit the convenience of members. At a meeting of the council, held on Wednesday; it was unanimously resolved, —"That in addition to the silver and bronze medals presented by the Rev. J. E. Cox, the council shall offer a prize of 20*l.*, and the silver medal to the best marksman of the corps; also, 10*l.* and the bronze medal to the 2nd best; and 6 prizes of 5*l.* to the best shot of each company, the winners of the medals to be excluded." Regulations will be issued for a grand prize meeting at Wormwood Scrubs, in October, as soon as the council have intimation from the donors of several other prizes promised—the above prizes will be competed for by those members of the corps who have passed through the course of musketry. The secretary presented the first annual statement of receipts and expenditure of the corps, certified by the auditors. Copies were ordered to be printed for circulation to the members. On the question of appointment of a quartermaster, it was resolved that the secretary, Mr. G. Marriner, be nominated to the appointment with the rank of ensign.

4TH MIDDLESEX RIFLES assembled on Wednesday evening at the parade-ground opposite Compton-Terrace, Islington, for the purpose of being presented with its colours. The attendance was very numerous, a large number of ladies being present. The band played during the early part of the evening. Lord Truro, Capt.-Commandant of the corps, formed the men in line, and addressed them and the visitors at some length, urging strongly the claims of the corps on the inhabitants. The colours were then presented by his lordship, the men saluted, and the company cheered and seemed highly delighted. The colours are the gift of a few young ladies in the district. This corps is rapidly progressing. On Saturday next they march to Tottenham to practice with other suburban corps.

THE CENTRAL LONDON (40TH MIDDLESEX).—The rules for the guidance and regulation of the corps have received both the approval of the lord-lieutenant and the sanction of the Queen. Arrangements have been concluded for renting the chambers, No. 12, Gray's Inn Place, for the permanent head-quarters of the corps. By special permission, the corps will be enabled to commence rifle and target practice at the Government butts, Plumstead Marshes, so that a longer period will be afforded for making the best arrangements to erect, purchase, or otherwise use a private butt in some more central and convenient neighbourhood. Arrangements are now being made to enable the corps to avail itself of the services of a Volunteer band of music upon favourable terms. Arrangements have been entered into with the 39th Middlesex to amalgamate with them for the purpose of brigade drilling, and the first result of this brigading will be the appointment of a military adjutant by the Government.

Arrangements have it appears been made for battalion drill to day, between the 20th and the 29th Middlesex and the Bloomsbury corps at Barnet, where they will unite with the local corps. The metropolitan volunteers are to start from the King's-Cross terminus at four o'clock.

BERKSHIRE.

WINDSOR AND ETON RIFLE CORPS.—The *Windsor Express* says:—"We briefly announced in our last that the members for the borough purposed presenting two rifles as prizes to be competed for by the members of our local corps. We understand that the rifle offered by Mr. W. Vansittart was received by the Hon. Leslie H. Ruthven, the commandant of the corps, on Tuesday, with a request that he would fix the time and place for the competition."

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A general review of all the Cambridgeshire corps is to take place on Parker's-Piece, at Cambridge, on Monday the 6th of August.

Mr. J. Gurdon Rebow, who recently provided the Colchester corps with the free use of a rifle range in Wivenhoe Park, has offered a silver cup, which is to be shot for in the first week in September.

DEVONSHIRE.

About 350 Rifle Volunteers, belonging to Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, under command of Major Duperier, were inspected on Friday at the Raglan Barracks, Devonport, by Major Hume, who expressed general satisfaction at their soldierlike appearance, and especially commended the company drill.

EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH.—The 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Edinburgh Rifle Volunteers were reviewed in Bellville Park on Wednesday, by the general commanding the forces in Scotland. The battalions consisted of nine or ten companies each. Many of the companies—especially the Bankers, the Civil Service, and the four Artisan companies—showed a very full muster, and it was calculated that there were at least a thousand men on the ground.

The announcement of Her Majesty's pleasure to review the Volunteers of Scotland at Edinburgh on the 7th of August has given a renewed impulse to the zeal which the Scotch Volunteers have all the summer shown to acquire proficiency in military movements, as well as in the use of the rifle. Holyrood Park will afford space for brigading 12,000 to 15,000 Volunteers, while the hilly ground on the south will afford an excellent theatre for spectators. From the amount of preparation going on in all quarters, a large representation of the Volunteers north of the Tweed may be expected to muster on the 7th, although some disappointment is felt in the West of Scotland, where the largest numbers are enrolled, that Edinburgh has been chosen as the scene of the review.

ESSEX.

On Saturday afternoon the Chelmsford and Brentwood Volunteer Rifle Companies were reviewed in Boreham Park, the seat of Sir John Tyrell, by Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith. Some ball practice followed, a regimental sword and silver cup being awarded to the best shots, and the Volunteers were afterwards hospitably entertained at dinner by Sir J. Tyrell.

GLAMORGAN.

A competition open to the Volunteer Rifle Corps of Glamorgan and Monmouth took place on the practice-ground at Cardiff on Monday and Tuesday last. The prizes were a Lancaster rifle for the best shot at 400 yards, and a short Enfield for the best shot at 300 yards. The first prize was won by Private William J. Jenkins, of the Dowlais company (2d Glamorgan); the second by Sergeant Nethersole, of the Swansea company (3d Glamorgan). The winners made seven points each in five shots.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

GLOUCESTER.—A review of Volunteers will take place at Gloucester on Tuesday, the 18th of September. The town and Maisemore Hams are fixed upon as the site for this grand spectacle. The ditch which divides the two will be planked over, so that from 8000 to 10,000 Volunteers, being the number expected, can be accommodated. The announcement has excited great interest in the city and neighbourhood.

HAMPSHIRE.

THE 8TH HAMPSHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS (Bitterne and Botley Companies) assembled on the drill ground at Bitterne, two miles from Southampton, at 1 o'clock, on Monday, on occasion of wearing their uniform for the first time. A good muster took place, in spite of the drenching rain, and, after going through a few evolutions, the corps marched to church, headed by the excellent band of the Southampton Rifle Corps, where a sermon was preached by the honorary chaplain, the Rev. J. Silvester Davies, which is to be published by request. On leaving the church they marched to Heathfield, the beautiful residence of their popular commandant, Captain Robert Richardson, to partake of a sumptuous collation to which he had invited them. The uniform of the 8th Hants is grey, with black and green facings.

PORTSMOUTH CIVIL SERVICE VOLUNTEER CORPS.—Agreeably to an order passed at a meeting of the committee held on Tuesday, the 24th July last, arrangements have been entered into for the formation of a strong Civil Service Volunteer corps, composed of the artisans in Portsmouth Dockyard. The number of members having already exceeded 100, application has been made for the approval of the Lords of the Admiralty for the formation of the corps. Immediately on the receipt of their Lordships' sanction, a meeting of the members will be held to elect by ballot a captain-commandant, and to consider the rules to be submitted to the Marquis of Winchester, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, for the future guidance of the force. When it is remembered that upwards of 5000 able-bodied men are employed in our chief naval port, we may expect to find in the Civil Service Corps of Portsmouth a great accession to the military strength of the regular garrison of the place. The men are all of the right sort, full of bodily vigour and used to labour, and although we may expect to find a good sprinkling of honorary members enrolling themselves in the corps, yet the great mass of the artisans will be effectives. The proposed rules relating to the conditions of the corps are composed of those usually attached to the Volunteer movement. The enrolled members pay a subscription of sixpence per month for the artillery, and a shilling a month for the rifles, and also pay for the cost of their uniform and accoutrements. The admission of honorary members is secured by the payment of an annual subscription of not less than half-a-guinea. There are other rules relative to general committee meetings, the admission of future members, the resignation of members, the election duties of the committee, secretary, and treasurer, the discipline of the corps, &c., &c., all of which have been approved by the committee. It will be remembered that the artificers of Portsmouth Dockyard are no strangers to military discipline, for they were arranged into a "brigade" in 1847, and were drilled for some years during the summer months, and ultimately became a most effective body of men, and fit for any duty. For some reason, which we do not remember just now, this corps was disbanded, but we are happy to find that the available manhood of the dockyard is again about to assume an effective form, and be enrolled for the protection of the important interests of the great naval arsenal, with which, both as good citizens and workmen they are intimately connected, and bound to defend.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—The members of the different corps of Volunteers in the island mustered on their parade grounds at an early hour on Monday morning, some of them as early as 3 a.m., and proceeded to Mersley Down, near the centre of the island, for the purpose of battalion drill. The whole of the corps had mustered on the down by 6 a.m., and comprised:—The 1st and 3rd, or Ryde, Companies, with their splendid band, under the command of Captain Sir John Lees; the 2nd, or Newport, Company, under the command of Lieutenant A. H. Estcourt; the 4th, or Nunwell, Company, commanded by Sir Henry Oglander; the 5th, or Ventnor Subdivision, commanded by Lieutenant A. J. Hamborough; the 6th, or Sandown, Company, commanded by Captain Farnell; and the 7th, or Cowes, Company, under the command of Captain Graham. Colonel Dunsmure, late of the 42nd Highlanders, officiated as Lieut.-Colonel-Commandant of the whole force, assisted by Major Sir John Simeon; and at the close of the evolutions Colonel Dunsmure, addressing the corps, expressed his gratification at their general appearance, and the efficient manner in which they had gone through this, their first battalion drill.

KENT.

FOREST HILL ARTISAN CORPS.—The gentlemen composing the committee formed for the purpose of establishing an artisan company in connection with the 8th Kent Volunteers, called a meeting of the artisans residing in the neighbourhood of Forest Hill, at the new national school-rooms, on Wednesday, which was very numerously attended. The chair was taken by the Rev. J. M. Clarke, who stated his desire to see a more complete amalgamation of the working classes with the gentlemen forming the present corps. It was announced that 78 candidates were willing to join the corps.

LANARKSHIRE.

The 1st and 2nd Regiments of Lanarkshire Rifles, numbering upwards of 1300 were inspected on Tuesday last at Campsie, by Colonel M'Murdo, Inspector-General of Volunteers, and Major Nelson, Assistant-Inspector. In expressing his satisfaction with the movements of the force, Colonel M'Murdo said: "We have 138,000 men such as you; and I will tell you, because I studied the question, that if war should arise we shall have one in ten of the population capable of bearing arms, and that will produce 550,000 men to defend our homes. I ask for no other army. I ask for no other auxiliary to our gallant regular troops; but for the regular troops of the country to oppose an invading enemy, it is nonsense. We must depend upon the volunteers of the country. What I have seen to-night is the best guarantee that we have for the security of our nation in the event of danger."

LANCASHIRE.

Lieut.-Colonel Bourne has received a polite letter from the Earl of Derby, expressing a desire to witness a review of the Liverpool Volunteers in Knowsley Park. His lordship's wish will no doubt be gratified, for it is said that Her Majesty will be present. No day is fixed, as the convenience of all parties will be considered in making the arrangements. The Manchester Volunteers purpose, under Captain Brooks, to assemble on the 11th of August at Newton Heath, and expect the Volunteers from Liverpool to meet them. The gathering is to be on the race-course, at Newton-le-Willows, on the 11th of August. The sanction of the Secretary of State for War has been received, and also that of the lord-lieutenant of the county. Lieutenant-General Sir George Wetherall, K.C.B., commandant of the northern district, has consented to take the command.

MIDDLESEX.

THE 16TH (SOUTH-WEST) MIDDLESEX RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, commanded by Captain Murray, were inspected in Whitton Park, near Hounslow, on Thursday evening week, by Major-General Tremenheere, on which occasion a handsome silver bugle, the gift of the Duchess Dowager of Northumberland, was, at Her Grace's request, presented to the corps by General Tremenheere. Several manœuvres were executed in a very steady manner, and the presentation of the bugle was preceded by an appropriate address. The corps was then marched to Twickenham, and formed in front of the residence of the Duchess Dowager, where the proceedings terminated with several hearty cheers.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—On Monday the Ipswich Volunteers had a field day in the grounds of the "Chauntry," the seat of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P. The Volunteers were hospitably entertained at luncheon by Sir Fitzroy, and afterwards marched amid a drenching rain to the review ground, where they were drawn up in line, and presented with a silver bugle by Mrs. Josselyn, wife of the Mayor of Ipswich. The bugle, which is handsomely chased, is valued at 30*l.* Colonel Ramsay, a veteran Indian officer, who commands the corps, made an appropriate reply, and three hearty cheers having been given for the Mayoress and the ladies of Ipswich, Colonel Ramsay and the officers, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, &c., the corps was reviewed amid continued torrents of rain, the gallant Volunteers being drenched to the skin. The evening closed with a dinner in the Corn Exchange, at which Colonel Ramsay presided, supported by Sir F. Kelly, M.P., Mr. J. C. Cobbold, M.P., the Mayor of Ipswich, Colonel Adair, Sir G. N. Broke, and a number of Volunteer officers from all parts of Suffolk.

SURREY.

THE SURREY MOUNTED RIFLES.—This corps, under the command of Captain Walter Meller, met at their head-quarters, Battersea Rise, on Saturday last, for marching out, and by kind permission of Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, commanding at Woolwich, were headed by the band of the Royal Horse Artillery. The route lay through

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Clapham, Brixton, Dulwich, Camberwell, Peckham, and Deptford, to Greenwich. Throughout the march the corps was most enthusiastically received, and much admired for their soldier-like bearing and fine horses. The uniform resembles very much the light cavalry. At Greenwich the corps dined at the "Ship" (Quartermaine's); Major-General the Right Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., in the chair. Several ladies honoured the corps with their presence. This corps is about to establish a troop at the West-end, with a local drill-ground, and it is expected that by this means a great addition will be made to this fine body of men.

7TH SURREY RIFLES.—On Saturday afternoon the members of the Lambeth and Southwark Corps assembled at the Sessions House, Newington Causeway, for a march out. Five companies were present, under the command of Major Beresford and the other officers of the corps. Shortly after 5 o'clock the men fell into the ranks, and, accompanied by the band of the regiment, proceeded to march, *viâ* Westminster Bridge, to the residence of Major Beresford at St. John's Wood. The martial appearance and soldierlike bearing of the men were acknowledged by the dense crowd of people, who cheered the Volunteers in a most hearty manner as they marched through the streets by fours.

On Saturday last the 1st Surrey Rifles assembled at Kennington, in a field kindly granted by Price's Patent Candle Company, and marched down the Clapham Road, Bedford Road, to Tooting Common, where they went through skirmishing drill for about an hour, and then proceeded through Balham to Clapham Common, where skirmishing drill under difficulties took place (in consequence of the assemblage of a great number of spectators). The order was then given to pile arms, and bread, cheese, and beer were distributed to the corps through the kindness of the officers and men of the Clapham company, under Captain Scrutton. The band played some airs, and then the corps marched home again, down Clapham Road, Stockwell, Vassall Road, and Camberwell New Road, where they were dismissed, after giving three hearty cheers for the lieutenant-colonel, Lieut., Col. Macdonald, late Bengal Artillery. The Major, W. P. Jones (late 5th Fusiliers) was also present, and the Adjutant-Capt. W. J. Freeman (late 16th Foot). The corps mustered about 250 strong.

WARWICKSHIRE.

BIRMINGHAM.—On Saturday afternoon the 12 companies forming the Birmingham Corps were reviewed in Calthorpe Park by Lord Leigh, the lord-lieutenant of the county. The various companies assembled at Bingley Hall, and marched to the park, where they went through a number of evolutions with considerable precision, the steadiness of the firing being not the least creditable part of the proceedings. Lord Leigh was accompanied by Captain Warlow, of the Government Small Arms Department; Ensign Hanbury Barclay, as aide-de-camp; Captain Baron Dickenson Webster, of the Warwickshire Yeomanry; and Captain Payne, of the 2nd Warwickshire Militia. Before quitting the park, his lordship expressed his gratification at the manner in which the corps had gone through the various evolutions. The companies were then re-formed and marched back to Bingley Hall, where Lieut.-Colonel Sanders formally took leave of the corps, with which he has been connected from its formation, the duties of this gallant officer in connection with his regiment calling him back to India. Major Mason, in the name of the Volunteers, then presented Lieut.-Colonel Sanders with a handsome breech-loading rifle, in acknowledgment of their appreciation of his great services in bringing the corps to its present state of efficiency.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—The 7th company of the Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers were presented, on Tuesday last, by the ladies of Stratford-on-Avon and its neighbourhood, with a silver bugle. The presentation took place in the beautiful grounds of Mark Philips, at Welcombe. There was a large number of spectators, amongst whom were many of the noblemen and gentlemen of the neighbourhood. A large number of invited guests, together with the Volunteers, partook of an elegant cold collation, which had been provided in a spacious marquee, erected for the purpose. The Hon. Colonel Scott, at the close of the proceedings, addressed the Volunteers, and testified to their great progress in drill, and the soldier-like way with which they had marched upon the ground. He said that, should an invasion take place, which seemed just now to be so much feared (he meant, if possible), that the Warwickshire Volunteers should be the first to respond to the call of their country.

WILTS.

On Wednesday last the handsome silver prize goblet, presented by Sir Alexander Malet, Bart., Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, as a challenge cup, was shot for by the members of the Salisbury or 1st Wiltshire Rifle Corps, on the practice-ground at Laverstock, near that city. The contest excited an unusual amount of interest, and drew together a very large assemblage of the residents in the city and neighbourhood. Through the liberality of the mayor of Salisbury, Mr. William Woodlands, two other prizes were provided for the 2nd and 3rd best shots of the 1st and 2d classes—namely, a silver tankard, with handle and cover, and a silver pint cup with gold inside, both of exquisite workmanship and exceedingly beautiful. The members of the corps mustered on parade at the market-house at half-past 6 A.M., and thence marched to Laverstock, where the firing commenced at 8. Sir A. Malet was present, and fired the first shot of each round. The distances were 300 yards standing, and 500 and 600 kneeling, the men firing five rounds at each distance. At the termination of the shooting, which lasted until the evening, the following were announced to be the principal scores:—Mr. John Butler, 18 points; Mr. Henry Wilton, 13; Lieut. Pinckney, 12; and Mr. Cox (corporal), 12. The latter tw being ties, shot off at 600 yards, and the result was in favour of the lieutenant whose last shot hit the very centre of the bull's-eye.

YORKSHIRE.

THE 3RD WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE (BRADFORD) RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, consisting of five companies, commanded by Major S. C. Lister, with the Eccleshill subdivision attached, were inspected on the parade-ground at the Bradford barracks last Saturday afternoon by Colonel M'Murdo, the Inspector-General. There was a full muster of effective members of the corps, which is composed of a very intelligent and fine body of young men, and they executed the manœuvres through which they were put so as to earn the approbation of the gallant inspecting-officer.

In this great county events are constantly taking place, fully calculated to keep alive the great interest already awakened as to the importance of this popular movement. In York several energetic gentlemen have placed their hands deeply in their pockets, for the purpose of furnishing clothing and accoutrements for a great number of men. The consequence is that the local corps has received an addition to its strength of some 50 or 60 recruits; and the two companies being above the maximum strength, a third company has been formed, whose officers it was proposed to select yesterday (Friday) evening. At Leeds a special general meeting of the corps was held in the Coloured Cloth Hall Yard, on Saturday afternoon last to nominate officers for the Monk Bridge Company. Mr. F. W. Kitson as captain, and Mr. Talbot as lieutenant, were proposed and unanimously selected by the meeting. It was also announced that Lieutenant Cousins, of the third company had succeeded in raising, amongst a few gentlemen, the money to buy five rifles, of the value of 7*l.* each, as prizes to be shot for by the regiment. In Barnsley and district great efforts are being made, and in the town alone upwards of 50 persons have enrolled themselves as Volunteers. The Bradford Volunteers, commanded by Major S. C. Lister, were officially inspected by Major Harman, Assistant Inspector-General of Volunteers for the Northern District, on Saturday last. There were upwards of 250 members present, and notwithstanding that a heavy rain fell during the review, the different complicated manœuvres were gone through with such precision as to command the admiration of the inspecting officer.

LAND FOR RIFLE PRACTICE.—The following is the chief clause of the new Act for facilitating the acquisition by Rifle Volunteer corps of grounds for rifle practice:—"Any Rifle Volunteer corps may purchase or acquire by such grants as are hereinafter mentioned any land for rifle practice, and for the erection of butts and other accommodations for the use of the corps when practising with rifles, subject to the following restrictions: That the assent of Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the War Department for the time being, hereinafter called the said Principal Secretary, shall be obtained to the purchase of any land under the powers of this Act, or to the grant of any land by any person or body of persons, in pursuance of the powers hereinafter given: that, in addition to such assent, the sanction of Parliament shall be obtained in manner hereinafter mentioned, before it shall be lawful for any Volunteer corps to put in force such provisions of the Acts hereinafter incorporated as relate to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement."

VOLUNTEER REVIEW BY THE QUEEN IN HYDE PARK.—On Monday, Mr. R. H. C. Ubsdell, of Portsmouth, had the honour of forwarding his painting of "The Volunteer Review" to Osborne, for the inspection of Her Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince Consort. The painting was first submitted to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief for approval. His Royal Highness pronounced it perfect, and stated that it met with his entire approbation. The painting is about 4 feet long, and 2½ high, and has been executed from drawings made on the spot.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY 24.

[The following is substituted for the notice which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 13th inst. with reference to the appointment of Adjutant Pennymore:—]

West Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—George Pennymore, Gent., to be Adjutant, from 10th of May, 1860.

6th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Samuel Rawson, Esq., to be Adjutant, from 4th of April, 1860.

2nd Battalion of Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers—John George Don Marshall (late Captain of the 92nd Highlanders), to be Adjutant, from 12th of April, 1860.

1st Battalion Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—Major James Fairtlough, from the Westmoreland Militia, to be Adjutant.

20th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—John Brown, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Goodson, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st Battalion of Leicestershire Rifle Volunteers—Mansfield Turner, Esq., to be Lieut.-Colonel.

1st Company of Leicestershire Rifle Volunteers—Henry St. John Halford, Esq., to be Captain.

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, 33rd Company—Joseph Smith Moseley, Esq., to be Captain; Bernard Gilpin, gent., to be Lieutenant; George Lee, gent., to be Ensign.

Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps, 16th Company—James Edward Goddard Bradford, gent., to be Lieutenant; Edward Robert Ingin, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st Selkirkshire Rifle Volunteers—George Macdougal, Esq., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Administrative Battalion of Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—Col. the Hon. William Noel Hill, late Colonel 13th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—Major Thomas Heaton Lovett, late Major 98th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Robert Michael Ballantyne to be Captain, vice Farquhar Shand, resigned.

Memorandum.—The Christian name of Ensign Crerar, gazetted on on the 6th of July current, is Daniel, and not David.

North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers—1st Battalion—The Right Hon. Alan Frederick, Earl Cathcart, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

15th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.—Richard Bowes, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

10th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers—Edward Millar Wass, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Hubbersty, resigned.

Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers—6th Company—Edward Moore, Esq., to be Hon. Assist.-Surg. 13th Company.—Hilary Hill, Esq., to be Hon. Assist.-Surg. 18th Company.—Samuel Roden, Esq., M.D., to be Hon. Assist.-Surg.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—14th Corps—David Partridge, Gent., to be Captain; First Lieutenant Richard Piper Chaplin to be Captain; First Lieutenant William Andrews Hatton to be Captain, vice Thornton, promoted; Second Lieut. Anthony Blanchard Pike to be Captain; Second Lieut. Edward Montague Browne to be First Lieut., vice Chaplin, promoted; Henry George Balmerino Johnson, Gent., to be First Lieut., vice Hatton, promoted; John Thomas Roper, Gent., to be First Lieut.; Andrew Purvis, Gent., to be First Lieut.; Richard Eddy Chapell, Gent., to be Second Lieut., vice Pike, promoted; George Tomlinson, Gent., to be Second Lieut.; Joseph Prowse, Gent., to be Second Lieut., vice Browne, promoted; Thomas Robert Richardson, Gent., to be Second Lieut.; William Henry Judd, Gent., to be Second Lieut.; Hon. Assist.-Surg. William Woods Harding, to be Hon. Surg.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—33rd Company—The Earl of Brecknock to be Ensign.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—12th Company—The Commission of Second Lieut. Bruce, notice of which appeared in the *Gazette* on the 16th March last, has been cancelled.

6th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Honorary Assistant-Surgeon John Davis Weaver to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions of Ensign Stephen Robinson, of the 12th Company, and of Lieutenant David Reynolds Davies, of the 15th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers.

28th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Byron Hollinworth, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Frodsham, resigned.

9th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant James Syme to be Captain, vice James Robertson, promoted; Ensign Hugh Cowan to be Lieutenant, vice Syme, promoted; William Paul, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Cowan, promoted.

53rd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—Alexander Brown, Gent., to be Ensign, vice William Sellar, resigned.

18th Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—The Christian names of Lieutenant Royds, whose commission bears date the 7th July, 1860, are Frederick Charles Alten, and not Frederick Charles Allen, as inserted in the *Gazette* of the 13th instant.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JULY 27, 1860.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—25th Company—John Anthony Rucker, Gent., to be Captain, vice Blaxland, resigned.

3rd Denbighshire Rifle Volunteers—Townshend Mainwaring, Esq., M.P., to be Captain; William Cornwallis West, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Evans, Gent., to be Ensign.

6th Berks Rifle Volunteers—Francis Larken Soames to be Ensign, vice Suckling, resigned.

1st Kirkcudbrightshire Rifle Volunteers—The Reverend John Underwood to be Honorary Chaplain.

5th Kirkcudbrightshire Rifle Volunteers—James Gibson Starke, Gent., to be Ensign.

10th Essex Rifle Volunteers—William Bindon Blood, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Wood, promoted.

Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—4th Company—Thomas Aubrey Essery, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

2nd Hampshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Second Lieutenant Edwin Galt to be Captain; Charles Mew Loughton, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Albert Besant, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Mark Edwin Frost, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Galt, promoted.

16th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Gatty, Esq., to be Ensign; John Kersley Lipscomb, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps—Charles Henry Farquharson to be Captain; Robert Mossman to be Lieutenant; Henry Flockhart to be Ensign.

4th Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers—First Lieutenant William Scrivens to be Captain; Second Lieutenant John Gibbs to be First Lieutenant, vice Scrivens, promoted; Edward Hayles, Esq., to be First Lieutenant.

Somerton or 24th Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—Francis Henry Dickinson, Esq., to be Captain; George Tuson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Fraser, Gent., to be Ensign; Edmund William Valentine, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Shropshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—William Field, Esq., to be Captain; Charles Dean, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Arthur John Peele, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Edward Burd, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; The Reverend F. W. Kittermaster to be Honorary Chaplain.

9th Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by the under-mentioned Officers in this Corps:—Captain William Field, Lieutenant William Patchett, Ensign Arthur John Peele, Honorary Assistant-Surgeon Edward Burd, Honorary Chaplain the Reverend F. W. Kittermaster.

1st Corps of Northumberland Artillery Volunteers—Captain-Commandant Potter to be Major.

Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders—Ensign Edward William Yeeles to be Lieutenant, vice Hay, resigned.

1st Administrative Battalion of Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers—William Templeton, Esq., M.D., to be Surgeon.

3rd Cambridgeshire (University) Rifle Volunteer Corps—The appointment of Ralph Leeson, Esq., as Adjutant, which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 10th July, should have been Ralph Leeson, Esq., late Captain 31st Regiment, to be Adjutant. Date of appointment 17th April, 1860.

6th Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers—The appointment of Edward Calthorpe, Esq., to be Captain, which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 13th July, should have been Everard Calthrop, Esq., to be Captain.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

CANTON BOOTY.

Sir Michael Seymour wished to know what was the cause of the delay in the payment of the Canton Booty to the captors.

Lord Clarence Paget said, that the delay was caused by the gallant officer himself, he having sent in an addition to the original list of captors.

INDIAN STORES.

Sir De Lacy Evans asked the Secretary of State for War, whether he had not received from the Secretary of State for India in Council, a letter from the Bombay Government, dated the 25th day of February, 1860, with inclosed letter from the Inspector General of Ordnance in Bombay, dated the 30th day of November, 1859, together with copy of a letter from the Bombay Government, dated the 12th day of March, 1860, with inclosure from the Inspector General, dated the 15th day of December, 1859, all relating to stores sent from this country to India. And, whether there would be any objection to laying copies of this correspondence upon the table of the House, together with copies of any correspondence concerning the recall, by the Council of India, of certain storekeepers recently sent to India by the Secretary of State for War.

Mr. Sidney Herbert said that he was in possession of the correspondence, and would be glad if the gallant officer would move for it, because its production would have the effect of removing much misapprehension at present prevailing respecting the value and amount of the stores. He might add that the transaction in question occurred not only before he entered on his present office, but before a military Secretary of State existed.

COLCHESTER BARRACKS.

Mr. Papillion asked the Secretary of State for War how soon the new barracks at Colchester are likely to be commenced, and within what period he hopes to have them completed; whether he intends to put in order and arm the twenty-one towers between St. Osyth's Point and Aldborough, not one of which is at present armed; and what steps he proposed to take for the purpose of rendering more efficient the armament and defences of that part of the east coast.

Mr. Sidney Herbert replied that the barracks would be commenced during the existing financial year, and he hoped that in about eighteen months they would be in a habitable state. A sum had been taken in the present estimates for the defences of Harwich Harbour; but it could not be supposed that the Government would undertake extensive coast fortifications.

NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. Fortescue stated, in answer to a question from Lord A. Churchill, that it was not intended to reduce the military force at New Zealand.

EUROPEAN FORCES (INDIA) BILL.

The adjourned debate was resumed on the instruction to the committee moved by Sir James Elphinstone, namely, "That the Committee have power to make provision in the Bill for the future regulation, discipline, and patronage of the European Forces serving in India."

After some further discussion, the debate was adjourned to Monday.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE
AND
JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.
EDITED BY W. H. RUSSELL, ESQ., LL.D.,
(Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall endeavour to answer the questions which our Correspondent "D" puts respecting the Report of the Organisation Committee. The Secretary of State is the responsible officer for everything relating to the Department. The heads of departments will all report to him. The Director of Supplies will be superior to the Commissary-General, the Storekeeper-General, and also the Military Train. The military officer whom it is desired to have in the House of Commons must be chosen from among the Members: Parliament is not likely to accede to any Government employé being made ex officio a Member of the House. We quite concur with our Correspondent as regards the officer in question; and we trust that in the House of Lords the Service may often have the benefit of his enlightened advocacy.

A BLUE JACKET's letter is very long and not very accurately written. He seems to think that no Coast-Guard time is allowed under the new scheme of retirement, and does not seem to be aware that Coast-Guard officers have a horse allowance. His depreciation, also, of the services of his brother officers afloat is in bad taste, and, if published, would only raise a host of correspondents on the other side. We refer him to our leader on the subject.

We regret that we have no room for verses. What persuasive force might be exercised on our columns by a really good poem we are as yet unable to determine.

FACTIS NON VERBIS.—We are afraid the *verba* will not affect the *facta*. The commission of officers will consider all the points referred to in your letter.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, or to Mr. Joseph Smith, and not to the EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1860.

With reference to the debate of Wednesday last upon Sir John Pakington's motion, "for a Royal Commission to consider the present system of pay, promotion, and retirement in the Royal Navy," we are obliged to agree with the *Times* that the proposed Commission could have done no good. First, because, as appears from Sir Francis Baring's speech, and is quite notorious, the present unsatisfactory state of the Active List of naval officers is really in great measure traceable to the numerous promotions made after the last great war, the effect of which is now disappearing; and secondly, because, in the words of Lord Clarence Paget, "a Royal Commission would only raise hopes in the Navy that would infallibly be dashed to the ground."

We beg to refer our readers to the articles in this journal of 26th May and of 2nd and 23rd June last, upon the subject of Naval Retirement. In that last number we instituted a comparison between the schemes of the Duke of Somerset and Sir John Pakington, which was greatly to the advantage of the former. But as we find Sir John's supporters still harp upon the counting of mate's time, we must join issue with him plainly on this point, and grapple with the subject more closely. Lord Clarence Paget stated that "a reserved captain, who had served at sea above 20 years, would receive an addition of 6*s.* a day to his half-pay," or 16*s.* 6*d.*, under the Duke's scheme. But that is omitting all his mate's time. Well, then, we beg the profession to observe what Sir John Pakington himself proposed, namely, to give 16*s.* 6*d.* a day only to captains with upwards of 30 years' service, with mate's time included. The relative advantage or disadvantage of the two schemes lies in a narrow compass. No naval officer or civilian (whether Lord or ex-Lord of the Admiralty, or Member of Parliament) can be excused for not understanding it. If mate's time in the Service *averages* upwards of ten years, Sir John Pakington's is the better scheme, but not else. We have invited officers to test the two by their own cases; and we do so again. While we are perfectly aware that cases may be found, in which, during the war, an officer's mate's time might exceed this limit, we are equally certain that this is exceptional, and that upon an average the mate's time of officers eligible to become retired captains is much less. It must also be considered that towards these 20 or 30 years (the maximum service under the two schemes) coast-guard, mail and transport services are allowed to count three years as equal to two, under the Duke's scheme, while under the other these services were only to be reckoned as half time. We really cannot say more upon this point; it is simply impossible not to see that the present new scheme of retirement is, so far, much more liberal than that proposed by the late Board of Admiralty. We contrasted them in a tabular form in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE of 23rd June; from which it will be seen, that while Sir John Pakington only gives retired captains their half-pay, or 10*s.* 6*d.*, till they reach 20 years' service (including mate's time, but counting coast-guard service, &c., as only half time), they get 14*s.* 6*d.* under 20 years' service (excluding mate's time, but counting three years in the coast-guard, &c., as equal to two), and 16*s.* 6*d.* (or the full-pay of a commander) after 20 years, under the new retirement.

When we descend to the retired commanders the relative advantages are even greater. A lieutenant with 15 years' service may now retire at 60 as a commander, with 11*s.* 6*d.* a-day; but in order to obtain 11*s.* by Sir John Pakington's scheme, he must have served 30 years, including his mate's time. Again, we say, there may be exceptional cases:—some lieutenants may have 15 years' service as mates and 15 after promotion, and so reach Sir John Pakington's standard; but we think the great majority would rather come under the Duke's. As for any plan whatever suiting every individual case, the thing is impossible; and we are glad that the Board of Admiralty are now considering what can be done for old Mates who are not yet promoted; and probably they may be able at the same time to modify their scheme, so as to deal advantageously with any exceptional cases of lieutenants and commanders whose service as mates may happen to have been unusually long. They might well make their whole scheme alternative, as regards service, for each rate of retired pay, between their own scheme and Sir John Pakington's: that is to say, a commander might be allowed to retire on the full pay of 16*s.* 6*d.*, with the rank of captain, after 20 years' service, excluding mate's time, or 30 years, including it; and lieutenants, in like manner, on 11*s.* 6*d.*, after 15 years' service, as such, or 30 years, including mate's time.

But the fact is, this is not the part of the Duke of Somerset's scheme that could reasonably be cavilled at. What is felt, but scarcely expressed, save in the bold leaders of the *Times*, is, that something should be done, in a full and comprehensive manner, for the retirement of old Admirals. We confess we do not understand their sensitiveness as to being removed from the Active List. The name of Lord Dundonald was not mentioned in the late debate; but he was so pointedly referred to that everybody knows who was meant. Now, we beg to ask, What difference can it possibly make to that most brave and most noble sailor, whether he is on a Retired, a Reserved, or a nominally "Active List" [*sic*]? We would rather have imagined that after 70, or even 60 years (except in rare cases of unusual vigour), officers would prefer being placed on a different list from more active men, who must be preferred before them and selected for service, whenever danger threatens. But we must pass from this point, to glance at some others brought forward in debate.

Sir John Pakington argued for a Commission, because one sat in 1840, with the Duke of Wellington presiding. This was the worst argument he could have used. What did that Commission do? Nothing; or it probably was the foundation of the various Orders in Council, passed from time to time to clear the Active Lists, of which Sir John complained, as being so inadequate, in the preamble of his scheme of retirement. Then he advocated a Commission because, especially, of what he called "the fact," that "there was hardly a class of officers in the Navy who were not more or less discontented with their position." Lord Clarence Paget called this "a premium on discontent"; and we must say that, considering the high position Sir John Pakington formerly held, and the credit he obtained at the Admiralty, it can scarcely add to his reputation to use such an argument, with the suspicious qualification that "he did not commit himself to the expression of an opinion as to whether all the complaints he had referred to were well-founded or not." We cannot suppose that Sir John, after what he did at the Admiralty, could be capable of trying to make political capital out of a motion to end in nothing. But Cæsar's wife should be above suspicion. No man who has been in office has a right to appeal to his successors, for an inquiry upon grounds which he cannot venture to say he thinks to be well founded. No Government with any self-respect should ever grant a committee or commission of inquiry unless something is really amiss. Sir John says, "If the complaints are not well-founded, they should be sifted and exposed." We say so, too. Let him state his cases—he need not mention names; let him say what he would recommend, and we need not wait for a Royal Commission. All that he does say, however, is that "the mean difference between the full and half-pay of paymasters of the Navy is 13*s.* 11*d.*, while, as regards masters, engineers, and others, it is only about 5*s.*" Well, then, does Sir John propose to raise the half-pay of the paymasters, or to lower their full-pay? Or would he raise the full-pay of the other officers mentioned, or lower their half-pay? He does not say:—"He would not go further into details." Nor does he say how much he would be prepared to add to the Navy Estimates, to better either class of officers.

Then, as to the officer who had held seven commands (lucky fellow!) and expended 4000*l.* in addition to his pay during that time. Each of these commands would on an average last for 3 years, and in 21 years that would be about 200*l.* per annum, in addition to the officer's pay. Well, if a man has a private fortune, does he not often spend, whatever may be his profession, as much as this and more, in addition to what he earns, in the elegancies and luxuries of life? If this gentleman had been in the Army, how much would his steps of promotion have cost him, and what besides would have been his necessarily extra expenditure? But we are met with the cry, Is the Navy then only for rich men? We say, no; but, if poor men enter it, they must suffer the disadvantages of poverty, as in other walks of life; though probably they will experience them in a less degree in the Navy, than in the Army, at the Bar, or in the Church. If this officer, instead of entering a ship as a cadet at 13 or 14, had remained at school till he was 18, and then gone to Oxford or Cambridge, how much of his 4000*l.* would have gone before he had ever earned a single penny? But we have dealt with this question fully in prior numbers; and Lord Clarence Paget says the pay of captains in line-of-battle ships is also to be considered by the Admiralty during the recess.

Sir J. Elphinstone's speech remains to be noticed briefly. He referred to the higher pay of captains in the American Service, compared with those in the British Navy. The senior captain in America had, he said, 1177*l.* per annum. For the honour of the country, and our own noble Naval Service, we beg to observe, that the corresponding officer in the Queen's Service is the "Admiral of the Fleet," with the handsome pay of 6*l.* a-day, or 2190*l.* a-year, and this pay he draws while on shore, which the American captain does not. There are no Admirals in the American Navy. They have five captains of squadrons or "flag officers" employed, whose pay is 4000 dollars, *i.e.*, about 1000*l.* a-year. We have 22 vice- and rear-admirals and commodores afloat, with pay of 1460*l.*, and 1095*l.* per annum, with 1095*l.* added to each for table-money, and two Captains of the Fleet besides, each with 1095*l.* a-year.

These are some of the facts which would come out before a Royal Commission; but they are facts which can be learned at the expense of half-a-crown for a Navy List, or by looking at the Navy Estimates, which are supplied to all Members of Parliament for nothing. We think nothing could be more ill-judged or more cruel to the members of a noble profession, than the granting of a Royal Commission to raise hopes that "would infallibly be dashed to the ground," and which "would only excite expectations of some grand scheme for increased pay that can never be fulfilled."

We are not the worse friends of the naval officer for being frank and plain-spoken in this matter.

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We have no political ends to serve; we know something of the battle of life; and we write with a perfect conviction, that we are really forwarding the best interests of a glorious Service by speaking homely and honest truth. We trust all murmurs of discontent will now cease; but if not, we should as soon think of moving for a Royal Commission to inquire into the state of the weather when the farmers growl—as for one because of grumbling in the Navy, which we do "not know to be well founded."

It was suggested to Mr. Sidney Herbert, the other night, that the services in consideration of which colonelcies of regiments are conferred should be set forth in the Parliamentary Estimates, in the same manner as the grounds for giving good-service pensions are stated. Mr. Herbert promised to consider the matter before the next Estimates are prepared; but added that "there was an important distinction between the two cases of good-service pensions and colonelcies of regiments. Good-service pensions had always been given for service before the enemy, but colonelcies were bestowed for length of service, not necessarily before the enemy. If a different rule were adopted, there were excellent officers who in time of peace would be entirely excluded from promotion." We cannot at all agree with the Secretary of State in thinking there is a distinction between the two cases. Formerly it might have existed, when these pensions were given only for "distinguished service." They are now conferred for "distinguished or meritorious services;" and in the list of officers in receipt of them are to be found several who have never seen service in the field, and whose claim to the reward is entirely founded upon careers very meritorious but not distinguished. The colonelcies being sinecure offices, are or ought to be nothing more than the first-class of rewards for good service, and between them and the pensions there is a complete identity. If Parliamentary supervision be considered essential as regards the lesser reward, it surely is not out of place as regards the greater. Nor, looking to some late appointments, do we think it would be without a wholesome influence with respect to the proper bestowal of regiments. We have before expressed our views as to the principle upon which this patronage should be exercised, and we believe these views are adopted by the whole of the working men of the Army, as well as by the public, who take an interest in the good government of the Army. Real seniority and good service in the field ought to give the first claim; but we are afraid the authorities, unless pressure be brought to bear, will continue to sacrifice both to a fictitious seniority on the list, arising from money or luck in very many instances. Upon another ground we should much wish to see the present system altered. Of late it has been customary not to give an officer a regiment because he happened at the time to hold a Staff appointment. Now, it is to be presumed that he gives, in return for his pay as a Staff officer, the value of his time and professional ability to the country; and the pay should be considered simply as the proper remuneration for the work he gives. The regiment, on the other hand, is purely a reward for past service; and if his past service is of a character to entitle him to the reward, his claims should not be postponed because he continues to give value to the country, instead of being in inactivity. We trust to see some reform in the manner of bestowing this important patronage; and a real Military Reformer in Parliament could hardly do better service than by moving for a Select Committee to consider the whole subject next session.

There is no more unhappy man than he who has a grievance. He bores himself; he bores his friends; his continual friction against the irritable surface of authority case-hardens it; his approach freezes the laughing lake into asperate ice. Well founded or ill founded, the grievance is alike a moral nuisance, a thistle in the rose-bed. Why should it be there? It has, it is true, as much right there as any of the dewy, rosy-cheeked official flowers, so far as its natural rights are concerned; but it must expect to be harrowed, and hoed, and grubbed up, and thrown over the wall. There are a batch of them now quite ready for rising in our little garden, some very strong and bristly, others young and meek; but with the least encouragement every plot of ground would be overrun with them. The rays of the solar systems which revolve round Somerset House, Whitehall, and Downing Street must be carefully averted from them, or their growth would overwhelm the departments, already sore distressed by memorials, petitions, claims, correspondence, and applications of all sorts. The journals would share the same fate, if there stood not at the gates Cerberus and Atropos barking and snipping relentlessly. If they close an eye or a scissor-blade for an instant, they are nigh smothered by waves of ink and billows of paper foaming over their heads with mighty force and fury. But class grievances are matters of public import, and must be heard in quarters which are deaf to individual complaints. At this moment there is a question which affects a highly respectable and intelligent body of officers, attached to the Army in a civil rather than in a military capacity. Whether military store-keepers and store-clerks shall receive the honours of a salute, and several more substantial advantages, for which they are now applying to the authorities, is a matter which the War Office and the Horse Guards will have to decide. To the public the matter is of little consequence, except in so far as the conduct of the public service may be affected by the content or discontent of those officers; but to those officers and to the military service the subject under consideration is of considerable interest and importance. The relative rank of these officers is high. They wear, or wore—for it is difficult to understand their exact position—a blue uniform with red facings, not unlike that of the Artillery at a certain distance; the principals rank as lieut.-colonels; one excellent officer of the department has received the C.B. for his meritorious services; certain assistant-store-keepers rank relatively as majors in the Army. But the department is not well organised, nor are its rights and position at all defined as they ought to be: some military store-stations are under the charge of naval officers, others are in the hands of commissariat officers, others are given over to barrack-masters.

Whilst Mr. Secretary Herbert is engaged in considering the whole case stated by these gentlemen, an order comes out to withhold from the uniform of certain officers of the department the military salute which is generally given to officers, or to those who wear officers' uniform, the reason we suppose being that the store-keepers have not got Her Majesty's commission, which they are loudly asking for on the grounds, amongst others, that they are as much entitled to it—if Her Majesty pleases—as the officers of the Commissariat—*Exoritur clamor virorum!* And just at the moment when one would have thought the noise was at its loudest, a barrack-master who had once been in the Line, inflamed by we know not what, flings up his heels in the face of the kindred department, and calls its officers mere *gratte-papiers*, to whom, as ignorant of war as Michael Cassio, it would be absurd to give the salute or uniform, as well as insulting to all the warlike race of barrack-masters, who would thereby be put on a level with men whose sole business it was to count shot and shell, and take care of powder and bullets in a dormant state. The result can only be conceived by those who have seen our table this week. A general conflict on a grand scale, between all the barrack-masters who would marshal themselves "Ex-Linesmen" and the Store-keepers who would fight to the last under their doughty champions, after the fashion of the attack on the "Trois Mousquetaires," is impossible. We regret that we cannot give free scope to the controversy in the place where the occasion of it first made its appearance. Whatever may have been the war services of many of the individual officers of the barrack-masters' department, it is certain that the nature of their charge is not more warlike than that of the officers who have warlike stores under their hands, and who are obliged to accompany regular armies in the field in face of an enemy, as was the case during the Crimean war.

All the accounts we receive from China concur in representing everything as going on as well as possible as regards the British expedition. The whole of the troops had arrived with the exception of the Siege Train, and there was at hand a small Siege Train sufficient to commence with until its arrival. The army was in wonderfully good health, excellent spirits, and from the generals downwards full of mutual confidence. The expedition was about to start for the north, but at the date of our advices there appeared to be considerable doubt as to the French being ready in time. Indeed the accounts we hear on excellent authority of the state of our allies are not calculated to sustain their boasted superiority in organisation. They had no horses for their guns, next to no commissariat, and very few carriage animals for stores, &c. We understand that an offer made by Sir Hope Grant of a number of ponies was at first accepted by General Montauban, but afterwards rejected on the score of their expense, which was no more than that at which they had been supplied to the British Army. Let us hope it will not end in our allies expecting us to supply those deficiencies which it is their pride to say they experience generally to a much less extent than ourselves.

We understand that the number of new regiments of the Line to be added to the Army, in consequence of the extinction of the local European force in India, will be nine altogether, of which, three will be cavalry, and six infantry. In these regiments, promotion will not be regulated by the purchase system in operation in the rest of the Line. It will be more on the old Indian system of pure regimental seniority, tempered however by selection, especially in the higher ranks. We believe it is not at present contemplated to interfere with the organisation of the Bombay and Madras cavalry.

We understand that the order for the return of regiments from India has been countermanded, so far as regards the 1st battalion 5th Fusiliers, 1st battalion 24th, 37th, and 73rd Regiments; and that the usual drafts to reinforce these corps, which had been ordered to await their arrival at home, will now embark for India. We some weeks ago announced that the Indian Government intended to send home a cavalry regiment, either the 3rd Dragoon Guards or Inniskilling Dragoons, from the Bombay Presidency: but it is now very doubtful whether that intention will be carried out. As many of our correspondents are anxious upon the subject, we may add that it is not at all likely that any other cavalry regiment will return from India for some time.

The Government scheme for giving effect to the recommendations of the Commissioners on National Defences, although likely to be violently opposed by some sections of the House, may be considered as certain to be carried. Mr. Bright is to lead the Opposition, on the ground that we have already expended over 33,000,000*l.* on naval and military objects this year, while Mr. Lindsay is to move as an amendment:—"That as the main defence of Great Britain against aggression depends on an efficient Navy, it is not expedient to enter into a large expenditure on permanent land fortifications."

By the death of Lieut.-General Wemyss, the following promotions will take place. Major-General H. Colville, formerly of the Scots Fusilier Guards, to be Lieut.-General; Colonel G. Congreve, C.B., late 29th Regiment, Quartermaster-General in India, to be Major-General; Lieut.-Colonel C. C. Deacon, C.B., 61st Regiment, to be Colonel; and Major A. C. Anderson, Fort Major at Edinburgh, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army. The promotion of Lieut.-Colonel Deacon to the rank of Colonel is overdue, he having commanded a regiment for five years on the 11th of May last. Lieut.-Colonel Kelly of the 47th, and Lieut.-Colonel Holcombe, 1st Royals, are in the same position; and in all likelihood, therefore, Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Herbert, formerly of the 23rd Fusiliers, and now on the Staff at Corfu, will be promoted in consequence of the present vacancies, the commissions of Colonels Deacon, Kelly, and Holcombe, being ante-dated to the periods at which they respectively completed their five years' command as Lieut.-Colonels.

No appointment has yet been made to the Colonelcy of the Scots Greys, vacant by the death of Lord Sandys, and that of the 17th Regiment, since become vacant, is also unfilled. According to the ordinary routine Sir Richard Airey would stand next on the list for the infantry regiment; but his holding a Staff appointment may cause the postponement of his claims until his time as quartermaster-general is up, which will be in December next.

The late Major-General Mundy will be succeeded as Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey by Major-General R. P. Douglas, and the office of Inspector-General of Militia is thereby rendered vacant.

It will be noticed by our readers that Colonel Sterling, Lord Clyde's Military Secretary during a portion of the late operations in India, has been made a K.C.B., and is now Sir Anthony Sterling. His services fairly entitle him to this step from the third to the second class of the Bath.

We learn that it is not unlikely the Admiralty will so far yield as to make some allowance for time served as mate in the instance of each officer whose case comes within the range of the retirement scheme. We trust the allowance will be as liberal as it ought to be; but from what we hear we are not inclined to be very hopeful in this respect. It is probable that the first two years' service as mate will not count at all, but that an allowance will be made for every three years' service in the rank.

The following ships of the Channel squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle, K.C.B., have left Bantry Bay for Holyhead:—Royal Albert, flag-ship, Donegal, Aboukir, Conqueror, and Centurion, where they will remain until fresh orders are issued from the Admiralty; and Rear-Admiral Erskine has proceeded to Queenstown with the Edgar, flag-ship, Trafalgar, Algiers, Mars, Diadem, and Mersey, where he will wait for directions to rejoin the Commander-in-Chief.

The return of target practice of the Aldershot division shows that the following average points were gained by the respective corps named in June last, viz.:—

55th Reg.	17·71	Royal Engineers ...	15·30
1st batt. 16th Reg ...	17·52	2nd batt. 17th Reg.	15·21
58th Reg.	16·76	2nd batt. 21st Reg...	14·84
45th Reg.	16·75	1st Rifle Brigade ...	14·45
1st batt. Cold. Gds.	16·72	Sussex Militia... ...	14·36
2nd batt. 19th Reg.	16·46	86th Reg.	14·21
2nd batt. 18th Reg.	16·20	2nd batt. 25th Reg...	13·66
2nd batt. 12th Reg.	15·66	41st Reg.	11·28

The percentage of marksmen in the 55th was 13; the 2nd battalion 19th, 10; the 2nd batt. 21st, 9; the 1st batt. Coldstream Guards, 8; and the other regiments in smaller proportions.

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THE ORGANISATION OF THE ARMY.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the effects of the alterations in military organisation, regarding the War Office and Board of Ordnance, which were made in the year 1855, and also to inquire whether any changes are required to secure the utmost efficiency and economy in the administration of military affairs, have considered the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following report:—

"Your Committee, and a former Committee, have prosecuted their inquiries, at broken intervals, in the last and in the present Parliament; but their attention has been concentrated on the union of the several war departments under the Secretary of State for War, and on the effects of this union, as now existing, on the military and civil administration of the Army.

"The first matter which arrested their notice was the patent under which the Secretary of State for War holds his appointment.

"On the 12th of June, 1854, Her Majesty in Council appointed a fourth Secretary of State, and divided the War from the Colonial Department.

"In December of that year the Commissariat was removed from the control of the Treasury, and was placed under the direction of the War Department.

"On the 6th of June, 1855, Her Majesty was pleased to revoke the letters patent constituting the Master-General and the Board of Ordnance, and to transfer to the Secretary of State for War the functions appertaining to the offices of the Ordnance.

"The Secretaryship at War was also consolidated with the Secretaryship of State for War, under a double commission; and a new patent was issued, bearing date 18th of May, 1855, committing to the Secretary of State for War the administration and government of the Army and Ordnance in the following terms:—

"'By these presents we do give and grant unto the said Baron Panmure, that from henceforth the administration and government of our Army and land forces of every kind, denomination, and description whatsoever, and also our ordnance, ammunition, arms, armouries, and other stores and provisions, and habiliments of war within our United Kingdom, shall be and the same are hereby wholly committed to and vested in, and shall from henceforth be exercised and exercisable by him the said Baron Panmure.'

"This, the supplementary patent, was revocable at pleasure, and contained a reservation of powers in the following terms:—

"'Excepting always so far as relates to and concerns the military command and discipline of our Army and land forces, as likewise to the appointments to and promotions in the same, and so far as by our Royal Commission the military command and discipline thereof shall have been, or shall from time to time be committed to, vested in, or regulated by our Commander-in-Chief of our forces, or our general commanding our forces in chief for the time being.'

"On the 14th of August, 1855, an Act received the Royal assent, vesting all the estates and powers of the Board of Ordnance in the Secretary of State for the War Department; but previously, *on the 23rd of May, 1855*, Lord Panmure, then Secretary of State for War, conveyed to Viscount Hardinge, then commanding-in-chief, Her Majesty's pleasure, 'that he (Lord Hardinge) should forthwith assume the command of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, and in all respects conduct the military duties of these corps.'

"Lord Panmure adds,—'Should your Lordship desire a letter of service, in addition to this intimation of Her Majesty's pleasure, I will transmit it immediately.'

"It is observable that the notification of Her Majesty's will and pleasure as to the transfer of the military command of the Artillery and Engineers to the Commander-in-Chief was made by the Secretary of State for War, and a letter of service was at the same time offered to Lord Hardinge by the Secretary of State.

"The Duke of Wellington, when Commander-in-Chief, held his office by patent. The patent, duly attested by the Secretary of State, was during pleasure; the terms are general. The powers are confined to the United Kingdom. A copy is added to the Appendix.

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is not Commander-in-Chief, he is General Commanding the Forces; he is not appointed by patent; he holds his present position under a letter from the Secretary of State for War, who on the 18th of July, 1856, notified to him Her Majesty's pleasure 'that His Royal Highness, being appointed to serve as a General, do obey such orders as he shall receive from Her Majesty, the Commander-in-Chief, or any other His Royal Highness's superior officer.'

"Since Lord Panmure ceased to hold the office of Secretary of State for War, two successors have been appointed, General Peel in 1858, and Mr. Herbert in 1859.

"In Lord Panmure's supplementary patent there were two reservations:—1. 'So far as relates to the military command and discipline of the Army'; 2. 'As likewise to the appointments and promotions in the same.'

"In General Peel's supplementary patent the first reservation only was inserted. The omission of the second reservation is explained in a letter of the 26th of May, 1859, signed by Sir Fitzroy Kelly and Sir Hugh Cairns, who were then the Queen's Attorney- and Solicitor-General.

"It appears that in the draught of Lord Panmure's supplementary patent, as settled by the former law officers, the first reservation relating to 'military command and discipline' was alone specified; the second, 'as likewise to the appointments and promotions in the same,' was inserted in red ink, in the handwriting of Sir Alexander Cockburn, then the Attorney-General; and this final alteration of the original draught was accidentally overlooked when General Peel's supplementary patent was prepared; and he held his office under the single limitation. Before he retired, the omission was discovered, and was about to be rectified; but the new supplementary patent had not been issued when Mr. Herbert was appointed his successor; and Mr. Herbert's supplementary patent is identical with Lord Panmure's, and contains the double limitation.

"Your Committee have gone at large into this question, because it lies at the root of the respective powers and relative position of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Secretary of State for War.

"The Secretaries of State hold their seals by patent, during the pleasure of the Crown. They exercise their powers interchangeably, although, for convenience, particular departments are assigned to each of them. They are the channels which convey the Royal pleasure throughout the body politic, both at home and abroad. The countersignature of one of them is necessary to give effect to the sign manual. Every commission in the Army is so countersigned. The patronage of the Crown, both in Church and State, is administered under this safeguard. To every public document signed by the Sovereign the signature of a Secretary of State is appended; and thus, while the Sovereign can do no wrong, the responsible adviser of every act is ascertained; and the Minister must answer for what the Crown has done.

"Heretofore there has been no limitation in the patent to the powers of a Secretary of State; he is removable at pleasure; but while he holds the seals of his office he is responsible for the acts of his Sovereign and administers the Royal authority and prerogative, which are delegated to him without reserve.

"It must be remembered, also, that each Secretary of State receives the seals of office from the hand of the Sovereign in council; when he surrenders office he gives back the seals; but while he holds them, even before the issue of his patent, he is in the enjoyment and full exercise of all his powers. It would appear, therefore, that the tenure of his office is by seals rather than by patent.

"This view is confirmed by the fact that the patents appointing Secretaries of State have uniformly been couched in general terms, simply nominating them to the office without limitation of powers. Such were the patents of the Secretary for War and Colonies before the division in 1854. Such is the patent of the Home Secretary now, and such also are the original patents of the Secretaries of State for War, including Lord Panmure, General Peel, and Mr. Herbert. But on the addition of the Board of Ordnance, in 1855, separate and supplementary patents were granted to them; and these patents, contain, for the first time, the special reservations which have been specified above.

"It may be questioned whether these supplementary patents are at all needed. They only indicate the pleasure of the Crown under seal, which, notwithstanding the patent, may always be conveyed in the ordinary manner through the Secretary of State; and they do not absolve the Secretary of State from his constitutional responsibility in regard to all matters where he is the Minister by whom and through whom the commands of the Queen are received and given. Your Committee will now proceed to the practical working of the present system, more especially with regard to the relative position and power of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Secretary of State for War. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was graciously pleased to attend your Committee, and gave his evidence with perfect frankness, and in the clearest manner. Lord Panmure, General Peel, and Mr. Herbert have also been examined; and on the testimony of these authorities, the highest and the best, a judgment must be formed on the question whether the Commander-in-Chief be sufficiently under the control of the Secretary of State for War.

"*Notwithstanding* the reservations in the patent, His Royal Highness admits that with respect to commands in chief, whether at home or abroad, with respect to the giving away of regiments, and with respect to promotions, the consent of the Secretary of State for War is invariably obtained before appointments of this description are submitted to Her Majesty.

"These matters are generally adjusted by personal communication between His Royal Highness and the Secretary of State; but if a difference of opinion should arise, which has not yet occurred, His Royal Highness declares that the decision must rest with the Secretary of State; 'because in the constitutional form the Secretary of State would advise Her Majesty to take his opinion, and not that of the Commander-in-Chief; and thus the matter must finally come to the decision of the Secretary of State, who is the responsible minister.'

"Again, with regard to the movement and distribution of the forces, both at home and abroad, His Royal Highness says that the Secretary of State is cognisant of every movement; that a schedule is sent to him, containing the scheme of new distributions; that he approves it or not, as he may think fit; and that the movements take place under his previous sanction.

"The reservations in the patent would seem to be inoperative. They have not introduced any change in the practical working of the system. There is nothing new in the control possessed by the civil authorities. Before the union of these various powers in the hands of the Secretary of State for War, they were confided to the Secretary of State for War and Colonies, to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and to the Secretary at War. Heretofore these controlling powers were distributed; now they are united; and such was the stringent exercise of them, wherever expenditure was concerned, that in 1836 the Duke of Wellington declared, before the Commission on the Civil Departments of the Army, 'The Commander-in-Chief cannot at this moment move a corporal's guard from London to Windsor without going to the civil department for authority. He must get a route.'

"There are, however, two mattters of great importance contained in these reservations over and above the points already adverted to—namely, the discipline of the Army and the appointments to first commissions. They have been fully investigated by your Committee, and they require separate consideration.

"First, with respect to discipline, and usage concerning it, before the issue of the supplementary patent.

"Earl Grey deposes that while he was Secretary at War, from April, 1835, to August, 1839, he held himself to a great degree responsible for the exercise or for the abuse of the power of corporal punishment in the Army. In that period a question arose as to the Household Brigade in London wearing their side-arms. It was a matter immediately connected with discipline; but through the Secretary at War, Lord Hill, then Commander of the Forces, sought the decision of the Cabinet; and Earl Grey himself draughted the order that was adopted and issued by Lord Hill in conformity with their decision. At the same time it must be remarked that this question respecting side-arms affected public policy, and was not exclusively of a military character.

"Earl Grey further states that there were many questions immediately connected with discipline while he was Secretary at War, concerning which the authorities at the Horse Guards came to the War Office for advice and assistance. At a later period, when Earl Grey was Secretary of State for War and Colonies, and when the Duke of Wellington was Commander-in-Chief, his Lordship says that he was in constant communication with his Grace, and that 'over and over again' the duke held this language, 'I think such a thing should be done; the Government must decide; the Government are responsible; they must signify to me Her Majesty's pleasure, and whatever they order shall be done.'

"Lord Panmure, who had been Secretary at War, does not think that matters directly affecting the discipline of the Army could, under the old *régime*, have been forced by the Secretary at War on the Commander-in-Chief against his will; but he adds, 'Though the Secretary at War had no power, the Secretary of State for War and Colonies might have done it if he had chosen. The authority of the Secretary of State, I apprehend, is paramount at all times.'

"Mr. Herbert also was Secretary at War in 1845 and 1846, and from the end of 1852 to the beginning of 1854. The Duke of Wellington was Commander-in-Chief during the whole of the first period; Lord Hardinge was Commander of the Forces during the latter. When questions were pending in Parliament, such as corporal punishment, wearing of side-arms, and cases in which the military might come into collision with the population, the Secretary at War conferred with the Commander-in-Chief respecting them; and the arrangement of these matters, although affecting discipline, was concerted between him and the Duke of Wellington, or Lord Hardinge. It appears also that the good-conduct warrant, which Lord Grey had originated, was altered by Mr. Herbert, and adopted at his suggestion by the Duke of Wellington. Regimental schools were improved, and a central training school was established by Mr. Herbert when Secretary at War. The Duke of Wellington did not object to these suggestions, which touched discipline, as an excess of authority, or of interference on the part of the Secretary at War.

"Thus much on the head of interference with discipline by civil authorities before the existence of the new patent in 1855.

"It remains to be seen what has been the practice in this respect under the patent on the part of the Secretary of State for War.

"Lord Panmure was asked whether the Commander-in-Chief would resist the interference of the Secretary of State in any question of military discipline. His lordship answered that no such difference ever existed between himself and the Commander-in-Chief, and he did not think that any Secretary of State for War would interfere gratuitously with the discipline of the Army as exercised by the Commander-in-Chief; but he added that 'if there were anything in the conduct of the Commander-in-Chief which required the interference of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State has not only *the right, but it is his* bounden duty to interfere. It was his business to trust to the Commander-in-Chief the administration of the discipline of the Army, and, except under very peculiar circumstances, not to interfere with that at all. And again, 'the Secretary for War, and through him, the Executive Government of the day, is responsible for all the acts of the Commander-in-Chief; but that the Government and the Secretary of State, putting confidence in the Commander-in-Chief, trust to him entirely, and without interference with the discipline of the Army.'

"General Peel also states that the Secretary of State for War is the person who must answer in the House of Commons any question which is put with regard to discipline; and in another part of his evidence he declares that he considers 'the responsibility of the Secretary of State only equalled by his power.'

"Mr. Herbert is of opinion that the reservation in his patent is effective to a great extent, as regards discipline, yet he says that he does interfere notwithstanding the reservation in the patent. But he does not complain of this reservation, because he thinks that the discipline of the Army depends on its being in the hands of a military man, to whom the country looks up, and because 'the civil officer does not interfere in matters not of a political nature, or in matters which do not imply some collision between the military and civil population.'

"Mr. Herbert, however, in another portion of his evidence, mentions a fact which is worthy of notice. In the course of a conversation which passed between the Commander-in-Chief and Mr. Herbert, on the subject of corporal punishment in the army, Mr. Herbert suggested that the plan of classification should be adopted. The Duke of Cambridge asked Mr. Herbert to put his ideas on paper, which Mr. Herbert did. The Duke sent the draught of a General Order in consequence, which did not fully carry out Mr. Herbert's suggestion. Mr. Herbert made certain alterations in it, which, after some communication, the Duke adopted, and His Royal Highness issued the order.

"Mr. Herbert says:—'This is exactly a case in which there must practically be a considerable departure from the reservation in the patent.' 'It was an important public question, and the Commander-in-Chief was anxious to have my assistance in carrying the proposed change into effect.' Mr. Herbert further declares his belief that His Royal Highness was glad to have a member of the Cabinet in the House of Commons responsible for the General Order; and he subsequently states:—'The ordinary discipline of the army ought, in my opinion, to be in the hands of military officers, and not civilians; but in cases which become public questions, the Commander-in-Chief will always be glad to have the assistance of the Secretary of State.'

"It would seem, therefore, that the reservation in the supplementary patent has not barred the constitutional control of the Secretary of State with respect even to the discipline of the Army.

"Your Committee will now turn to the second reservation in the patent, respecting 'appointments' in the Army.

"The question at issue on this head has reference principally to first appointments, that is to say, to first commissions in the cavalry and infantry, which constitute the patronage of the Commander-in-Chief. The first appoint-

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ments in the Artillery and Engineers are open to competition on fixed rules; and the candidates who succeed undergo the test of a severe examination. But the first appointments in the cavalry and in the line, either by purchase or by gift, are at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, who has the sole power of nomination. The qualifications of the candidates are approved by the Secretary of State, and are tested by an examination before admission into the Army, whether they pass through the Military College at Sandhurst or not.

"The extent of this patronage is very great. The appointments to first commissions, from the 1st of January, 1853, to the 30th of June, 1859, were 3558 in number. Of these 1996 were by purchase, and 2825 were given away, Previous to the late war the commissions given away averaged about 60 a year, and there was one year, at the end of the war, in which there were only three. In this return first commissions in the cavalry are not distinguished from first commissions in the infantry. A cavalry commission was at the time more valuable than an infantry commission. The regulation price of an ensigncy is 450*l*. Assuming, therefore, that the 2825 commissions given away in six years and a-half were all ensigncies only, their money value amounts to the sum of 1,271,250*l*., if sold at the regulation price. But 1854 and 1855 were years of war, and a large proportion of the commissions given away may be ascribed to the necessary and sudden augmentation of the Army in that emergency; 1857-8, however, was the year of mutiny in India; in consequence of the raising of second battalions to meet the demands for reinforcements to India, 686 first commissions were given away in the course of that year by the Commander-in-Chief, the money value of which, assuming them to have been ensigncies only, is 308,700*l*.

"This is a large amount of patronage. The Duke of Cambridge says that it is exercised 'on principles which rest in the breast of the Commander-in-Chief for the time being;' but he adds 'that Commissions are only given away to such persons as are supposed to have—and I think it will be found in every case that they have—some claim upon the country.'

"His Royal Highness then enumerates various claims of young men from Sandhurst, of non-commissioned officers rising by merit from the ranks, of the sons of officers who have served with distinction in the Army, and of the relatives of those who have been killed in the service.

"It would seem in the first instance that this exercise of patronage at the Horse Guards is not interfered with by the Secretary of State. There is indeed a list of these first appointments sent to the Secretary of State before the names are submitted to Her Majesty for approval. Sir Edward Lugard, the Secretary for Military Correspondence in the War Department, and the immediate channel of written communications with the Horse Guards, gives a full account of this list, and of the manner in which it is treated by the Secretary of State.

"The form is this:—'The submission' paper to Her Majesty is always sent for the concurrence or the approval of the Secretary of State before it is laid before Her Majesty.' It is a list of names only, and the reasons for selection are not assigned. When Her Majesty has approved the list, the sign-manual is countersigned by the Secretary of State, and the appointment takes effect when it is published in the *War Office Gazette*, and it cannot be so gazetted without the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

"Sir Edward Lugard holds that the Secretary of State is thus rendered responsible even for first appointments, although the reasons for preference are not laid before him. He deprecates interference on the part of the Secretary of State, and wishes still to leave to the Commander-in-Chief the power of recommending for first appointments; but he says that there are several instances in which the submission paper has been altered. He mentions a case, in which a first appointment had been recommended by the Commander-in-Chief, and had received the approval of the Secretary of State. His Royal Highness, on discovering that a fraud had been practised on him, at once came to the Secretary of State, and brought the whole of the documents connected with the transaction; thereby proving, as Sir Edward Lugard infers, that His Royal Highness held himself responsible to the Secretary of State.

"Sir Edward Lugard goes further, and says, that if the facts attending the gift of the commission in question had been known to him when the name appeared in the submission paper, it would have been returned to the Commander-in-Chief, with the grounds of the objection; for with respect even to first commissions the Secretrry of State has supreme power; the submission paper comes from the Horse Guards, with a memorandum, asking for the approval of the Secretary of State; in his opinion the responsibility, even for first appointments, rests with the Secretary of State, and his interposition is supreme now.

"Sir Edward Lugard, having stated that it would be his duty to bring before the Secretary of State any recommendation for a first appointment which he thought objectionable, is pressed by the question whether the first appointment would not, in that instance, be controlled by the Secretary of State; and whether the interference in exceptional cases, for which he contends, is not at variance with the reservation in the patent. He says that, to this limited extent, he wishes the control to be left to the Secretary of State, and that, according to the usage of the War Office, the patent is no impediment; and states that upon the whole the line of demarcation at present existing between the two offices, as regards first appointments, is satisfactory, and works well for the public service.

"Mr. Herbert states that the Secretary of State has no voice in the selection for first commissions; that this branch of patronage at the Horse Guards is unchecked by the Secretary of State, that he has no means of forming a judgment on the subject; that the grounds of preference are not stated in the list, and that 'the Secretary of State does not pretend to exercise any control over selections made for first appointments.'

"But Mr. Herbert admits that it is the duty of Sir Edward Lugard to bring under the notice of the Secretary of State any objections which occur to him on examining the submission list; and if grave, the Secretary of State would point them out to the Commander-in-Chief.

"General Peel differs from Sir Edward Lugard with respect to the circumstances which brought the Commander-in-Chief to the War Department, when His Royal Highness discovered the deception which had been practised on him with respect to a first commission improperly obtained.

"General Peel says that His Royal Highness applied to the Secretary of State for the purpose of instituting prosecutions, which would entail expense. He adds, however, that if the circumstances of this case had come to his knowledge before the submission paper had been laid before Her Majesty, he should have communicated with the Commander-in-Chief, and have pointed out the reasons why the name ought to be withdrawn. He considers such interference not at variance with the reservation respecting first appointments.

"Mr. Herbert, when Secretary at War, with the entire concurrence of Lord Hardinge, introduced the sale of 100 first commissions, and the proceeds were carried to the 'Reserve Fund.'

"In 1858, none but ordinary sales of commissions were made. General Peel objects to extraordinary sales on principle, and thinks 'that in time of peace the number of commissions without purchase would be hardly sufficient to supply the persons who are entitled to commissions without purchase.' His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge also declares that he has the strongest opinion against the sale of first commissions, as adopted by Lord Hardinge and Mr. Herbert. 'The commission itself,' he says, 'is worth nothing.'

"Sir Edward Lugard, on the other hand, sees no objection whatever, quite the contrary, to the prevalence of sale, as a general rule, in circumstances such as those which led Lord Hardinge and Mr. Herbert to sell 100 first commissions in 1854.

"It has been already mentioned that the produce of these sales was applied to the 'Reserved Fund.' This fund is always fluctuating, and is under the sole control of the Secretary of State for War. It is used by him for the purpose of diminishing the dead weight of the Half-pay List, and is now employed in aid of the reduction of the cost of cavalry commissions. Every officer of cavalry who sells out receives from this fund the difference between the old and new price of his commission. The sum still in hand and available amounts to 160,000*l*. It is, moreover, constantly replenished by the difference on the sale of the commission between the less value, on account of short service, and the regulated price, which sum, with the cognisance of the Commander-in-Chief, is carried to the credit of the 'Reserved Fund.' But His Royal Highness has no voice in the disposal of the fund, though under the direction of the Secretary of State he has issued a public order notifying the new arrangement to which it is now applied.

"The Secretary of State contends that in practice this fund is of eminent advantage both to the Army and to the public. He argues that it stimulates promotion, and relieves the dead weight without any charge to the public. He admits, however, that Parliament, in the strict sense, is not cognisant of the existence of this fund; it is not voted; no account is rendered; no constitutional checks are imposed; the Secretary of State may apply it to any purpose he thinks fit: and Mr. Herbert says, 'that in principle there is no doubt the existence of this fund is wrong.'

"Your committee have endeavoured to discharge their duty by calling the attention of the House of Commons especially to this subject. It will be for the House to determine whether a large sum of money, raised by the sale of commissions, shall be applied even to useful purposes at the present moment, without Parliamentary sanction or direct Parliamentary knowledge.

"If this 'Reserved Fund' be permitted to continue for the sake of the useful purposes to which it may be applied, at least an account of the receipt and expenditure should be laid before Parliament every year, when the Army Estimates are presented; and this account should be submitted year by year to an independent official audit.

"For the purpose of obviating objections as to the large amount of patronage at the Horse Guards, and the number of first commissions given away, the Commander-in-Chief opened a plan, whereby henceforth there should be only one entrance into the Army, and that through the medium of a military college. His Royal Highness is of opinion 'that this would be the most desirable thing which could be introduced into the Service.' He gave the outline of a plan in great detail, which will be best explained by reference to the evidence and to the questions and answers specified in the margin. Mr. Herbert, who heard that evidence, and who took part in the examination of His Royal Highness, declared that, in his opinion, the advice given by the Duke of Cambridge was sound; that if it were adopted the whole dispute as to first commissions would be entirely at an end, and that one entrance into the Army, through the door of a military college, would terminate the controversy respecting patronage.

"He stated, further, that he had himself made the same proposal some years ago in the House of Commons; that he had a plan now before him submitted by the Council of Education; that, with the Commander-in-Chief, he was now considering it; and that, in the event of the fusion of the European Indian Army with the Queen's Army, many difficulties with respect to the enlargement of the patronage at the Horse Guards would be removed by the establishment of this military college.

"The plan being thus avowedly incomplete, and the details not yet being matured, your Committee do not think it expedient to pronounce a decided opinion on the subject; but the measure proposed is well worthy of the most careful consideration.

"The recruiting of the Army, which involves the expenditure of public money, has always been controlled by either the Secretary at War or by the Secretary of State. In 1857 three battalions of infantry were raised by one brevet-lieut.-colonel, who was brought back to full pay, by a lieut.-colonel who had sold out, and by a major who had also sold out; and by a return presented to the House of Commons it appears that each man in these three battalions was raised at a cost of more than 10*l*. per man, when the rate of bounty and kit in the open market was not more than 6*l*.; and the whole transaction appears to your Committee to have been irregular.

"Again, in the same year, a Canadian battalion was raised in Canada, composed of 197 English, 93 Scotch, and 307 Irish; and out of 865 rank and file, only 268 were Canadians. The cost of raising these men, and of bringing them, their wives and children, together with their officers, across the Atlantic to England, amounted to a charge of more than 15*l*. per man.

"Your Committee cite these instances as proofs that the best economy is not always exercised in the recruiting of the Army. At the same time it should be borne in mind that these regiments, raised under such exceptional circumstances, were raised at a moment of great emergency, and were of essential use in our garrisons abroad, when it would have been difficult to supply other troops for the Service; and in the case of the Canadian regiment, the determination to raise it rested on grounds of public policy.

"The strength of the Queen's Army, exclusive of Militia, both embodied and disembodied, is now about 230,000 men. With reference to recruiting, there must be added 16,000 Marines and the European Indian Army of 15,000.

"This is the peace establishment, and to maintain it, at least 10 per cent. of the whole force must be recruited annually to the extent of 26,000 men. Mr. Herbert expresses a confident belief that this number can be rated year by year by volunteering. The force of the Militia at this moment is 70,000 men, their quota being 120,000; and ballot has fallen into desuetude. In the event of war the Queen's army, the Marines, and the Militia must be largely and suddenly augmented. This subject has been submitted to the consideration of a Royal Commission; publicity has not yet been given to their Report. It is a grave question whether reliance can be safely placed in such an emergency, however large may be the bounty, on voluntary enlistment only. If volunteering failed, the danger to the State would be imminent; but the existing legal machinery for bringing ballot into operation is cumbrous in the extreme; and if in peace no provision be made for such an extremity, much precious time would be lost at the critical juncture, and the danger might be great.

"The transfer of the military command of the Artillery to the Horse Guards on the whole has worked well. Sir James Kempt, Sir Hussey Vivian, and Sir John Burgoyne before the Commission in 1837 protested strongly against placing the Engineers under the Horse Guards. Sir James Kempt's expressions were:—'The military and civil duties of the Ordnance corps, particularly of the Engineers, are so mixed up and blended together, that they could not be separated in the manner proposed without prejudice, in my opinion, to the public service. They would be placed under two masters; and a divided authority would, I apprehend, give rise at times to great jarring and inconvenience to the Government. 'Again,' he says, 'I believe that difficulties, and delays will arise in conducting public business under two masters. I think that a divided authority ought always to be avoided whenever it is practicable.' This is the substance also of the objections urged at the same time by Sir Hussey Vivian and Sir John Burgoyne. Sir John Burgoyne was not then the Inspector-General of Fortifications, to whom the separate command of the Engineers was confided. He was, however, in command of this corps when the transfer took place; and he has stated to your Committee that the evils which he anticipated from the change have been realised, and that experience has confirmed his early objections. He thinks it a pity that the transfer was made; he should very much prefer its being as it was before.

"Mr. Herbert also admits that the late transfer of the military command of the Engineers to the Horse Guards has not hitherto worked to his satisfaction, that harmonious action is wanting, that the corps is under two masters, and that the predictions of 1837, so far as the Engineers are concerned, have in some measure been verified.

"Mr. Herbert intends to apply a remedy:—'He thinks that he can make arrangements between the two departments, which will obviate the collision which has taken place hitherto.'

"Your Committee have inquired at considerable length, into the Commissariat, which is the connecting link between the civil and military administration of the Army. The evidence of Commissary General Smith presents a full and clear view of the changes which have been effected in this department, since it was transferred from the Treasury to the War Office. In the first instance, the severance from the Treasury was complete; but in 1856 the banking business of the Commissariat was retransferred to the Treasury, with the entire consent and approbation of the Commissary-in-Chief. It has worked practically well ever since, and Mr. Smith considers the new arrangement excellent. A more military character has been given to this department, and by a system which came into operation in October, 1858, non-commissioned officers are admitted from the army to the subordinate corps, and commissioned officers of the army are eligible to the superior appointments, if they think fit to volunteer. In the camps at Aldershot, the Curragh, Shorncliffe, and other places, all the bread in daily use is baked by the Commissariat artisans, to whom the regiments in camp furnish assistants. The beasts also are slaughtered and flayed in camp; and the effect is that in each camp there are trained men, accustomed to bake, to slaughter, and to distribute meat, sufficient for the supply of large bodies of men. Forage also, for cavalry, is daily distributed at Aldershot, for between 4000 and 5000 horses. Officers and men are acquiring a knowledge of the distribution of food and provender, which would be valuable to them in the field; and Mr. Smith, who has Crimean experience, is very confident that many defects which were then proved to exist in the system of the Commissariat have been rectified. Mr. Smith demurs with regard to the policy of the large transfer of Commissariat duties to the Military Train; he is of opinion that there should be no division of responsibility as to Commissariat transport. In the field the Commissary-General could not be responsible for the supply of food if he were dependent on another officer for the means of transport: and he impugns with much ability and force the new arrangement, by which, as he contends, with an army in the field, the Commissary-General would be dependent on the Commandant of the Military Train.

"Sir John M'Neill was present during the examination of the Commissary-in-Chief. Sir John had been sent to the Crimea to report on the Commissariat, and he imputes the miscarriages which occurred there very much to that department. The camp arrangements described by Mr. Smith, respecting baking, slaughtering, and the distribution of

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forage were generally approved by Sir John, except that he would have been better satisfied if a certain number of soldiers from each regiment were thoroughly instructed as bakers and as butchers, and that remaining in the ranks of the regiments, not classed as supernumeraries, they should be competent to act for the regiment in their calling, in the event of being separated from the Commissariat corps.

"Sir John M'Neill's solution of the question, whether the Commandant of the Military Train, or the Commissary-in-Chief, should in the field have the exclusive power over the means of transport, is, 'that neither one nor the other should be trusted with it;' but that the French 'intendance' should be introduced into our military system. Were this view adopted, in addition to the Quartermaster-General and the Adjutant-General, in the field there would be a staff officer attached to head-quarters, whose special duty it would be to control and direct both the Commissariat and the Military Train, under the immediate orders of the General Commanding-in-Chief.

"It is worthy of notice that Captain Gordon, the principal military storekeeper at Woolwich, has arrived at this same conclusion from different premises. He, too, served in the Crimea as Ordnance Storekeeper, and from his experience at Balaklava and at head-quarters before Sebastopol, he is of opinion that a superior officer should be added to the staff abroad, who should control all the civil departments of the Army, both the commissary-general and the storekeeper. When he is reminded that the French system is very like this, he says that it is much better than our own; but it did not strike him at first in that light, though on reflection he sees the resemblance.

"Your Committee beg to direct serious attention to this suggestion. It bears directly on the causes of the sufferings of the British Army in the Crimea.

"Your Committee have passed under review all the principal branches of the civil service in the war department. They have called before them Sir Benjamin Hawes, the permanent Under-Secretary of State, and Mr. Godley, his permanent assistant. There are many imperfect arrangements which are susceptible of improvement; there are many defects which remain to be supplied. But when it is remembered with what haste and in what trying circumstances the consolidation of these departments was effected in 1854 and 1855, when the immense magnitude of the establishment is considered, and when the work done is brought to account, there is more reason to wonder at how much has been achieved than to complain of what remains still to be accomplished.

"Mr. Herbert has been present at this investigation. Already he has corrected some imperfections, which have been pointed out. He has declared his intention of amending others. The late Government appointed a committee of the Treasury to examine into the account branch of the War Department. The present Government reconstituted this committee. Their labours have hitherto been confined to Pall Mall, and have not yet reached the manufacturing establishments at Woolwich, Enfield, and Waltham Abbey. In the accountant's branch the subsidiary books were too much curtailed, and the Accountant-General was not consulted in the preparation of the Estimates. A clerk was specially appointed for the purpose, who was not connected with the Account Department. The subsidiary books, as settled by Mr. Anderson, of the Treasury, are now nearly perfected; and Mr. Herbert has decided that henceforth the Accountant-General shall take the principal part in framing the Estimates.

"The state of the account between the British Exchequer and Indian territory is most unsatisfactory. The account for the Persian expedition is not yet closed. The account of the first China war is hardly yet completed.

"The account of the second China war, which ended in 1856, is not yet balanced. There are four or five different accounts still open, with disputed balances to a large amount; and with respect to the new expedition to China, India, in the midst of great financial difficulties, has been required to make advances in the current year for all expenses incurred in taking up transports in India, in paying the men, and in providing cattle, horses, and other necessaries, as well as equipments for the Army.

"In the Estimates for the China vote of credit, just laid upon the table of the House, these advances are now included; but while Indian territory is overwhelmed with debt, it will be unseemly that Great Britain should make war on China out of Indian resources. The repayment of these advances ought to be prompt, and within the present financial year.

"The attention of the House must also be specially directed to the fact, that native troops having been sent from India to China on this last expedition, the whole British Army in China is now on the Indian scale of allowances. This scale is higher than British pay. In accordance with previous practice, no estimate has been presented to Parliament in detail on this account, and no vote has as yet been taken with respect to it. The money for these extras, in ordinary course, is not brought under the review of the House of Commons until it has been actually disbursed. It is drawn in the first instance from the commissariat chest at Hongkong. The commissariat chest has a capital of about 1,300,000*l.*, placed, like civil contingencies, at the disposal of the Government, subject to account, but not controlled in detail by previous estimate and vote. The effect of this is that a large portion of the expense of the China expedition is not submitted to the immediate control and cognisance of Parliament.

"On the other hand there is a sum of 60,000*l.* a year paid by territory to the British Exchequer for retired pay, pensions, &c. of officers and men invalided home from the Queen's army in India. This composition is fixed by Act of Parliament, and was computed when the army then serving in India was less than 30,000 men; and the commuted payment was considered at the time very favourable to the East India Company. Now, when 80,000 men is to be the British force permanently stationed in India, this composition of 60,000*l.* a year is quite inadequate. A Committee of Treasury has reported that instead of 60,000*l.* the annual contribution from India, on this account, should henceforth be something like 500,000*l.*

"The Act of George IV. ought to be repealed, and a new arrangement fixed by Act of Parliament with respect to this contribution, whenever the reorganisation of the British force in India shall be finally settled.

"There is also another Act of Parliament which is construed to provide that the depôts in England of regiments serving in India shall be paid by territory; the strength of these depôts has sometimes amounted to 25,000 men. It is now nearly 15,000 men, and India complains of being compelled to pay for so large a force while serving in England.

"This Act also requires revision, and the fit opportunity would seem to be the approaching legislative settlement respecting the European force to be maintained in India.

"It would be tedious, in this Report, to specify the various minute details in the conduct of the daily business of the War Office, which your Committee have closely investigated, and which are fully disclosed in the evidence of Sir Benjamin Hawes and Mr. Godley, and of Messrs. Anderson and Arbuthnot. It is admitted that the establishment of clerks requires revision and arrangement; that the number of temporary clerks, now 160, is much too large; that promotion ranging throughout the whole department, without reference to its subdivisions, is inexpedient; that the accountants and the book-keeping branches should be kept specially distinct from the rest of the establishment, and that no temporary clerks should be employed in these two branches, and that removals from this peculiar work should be rare and at long intervals.

"It is admitted also that the system of writing minutes on the passage of papers through different branches of the same office is carried to excess; that more frequent personal conference between the heads of departments would be advantageous; and that the political Under-Secretary might, with the best effect, bring these heads of departments together on fixed days, under his presidency, disposing promptly of questions of secondary importance, but reserving the doubtful and more important for the decision of the Secretary of State himself.

"All this is well known to Mr. Herbert. These changes are entirely within his power. Some of them are already accomplished; others are in progress of execution.

"For instance, the Medical Department is not under the roof of the War Office; its correspondence, which is principally with the Horse Guards, is separately recorded, but not in Pall Mall; and the Director-General of the Medical Department communicates with the Secretary of State by letter as if he belonged to another office. These letters, as Mr. Godley expresses it, 'are regularly entered and registered, and copied, and all the rest.' Mr. Herbert thinks that with respect to this correspondence some improvement is feasible; that it might be recorded with advantage in the War Department, and that it would be desirable to communicate by minute rather than by correspondence. After these admissions there can be no doubt that the necessary changes will be promptly made.

"The inquiries of the Treasury Committee are still proceeding in the office in Pall Mall, and the willingness of Mr. Herbert to perfect the great establishment now under his care, aided by the advice and researches of this Treasury Committee, affords the best pledge of the early adoption of every sound and reasonable improvement.

"This Treasury Committee has not yet extended its inquiries to the manufacturing establishments at Woolwich, Enfield, and Waltham Abbey. Want of time has hitherto prevented this most necessary investigation.

"Your Committee have gone at large into this inquiry. They have had before them Captain Gordon, the Storekeeper at Woolwich; Sir William Armstrong, and Mr. Anderson, the heads of the gun factory; Major Boxer, the superintendent of the Royal Laboratory; Colonel Tulloh, now at the head of the carriage department; and Colonel Dixon, the director of the small arm factory at Enfield. An abridgment of the evidence of these officers which goes into minute detail, would not be satisfactory; but the evidence itself is well worthy of attentive consideration. The scale on which these various manufactures are conducted is enormous. The number of labourers on day pay is nearly 10,000, the imprests for their wages have amounted to 40,000*l.* a month. In the gun factory alone the number of labourers has been doubled since November last, and now amounts to nearly 3000. There is no general cashier, no general paymaster. Each head of each department pays his own labourers, and fixes the rate of their wages without authority previously given. In some instances the public money passes through private banks to the credit of the heads of these departments, some of whom being officers, do not find security; and the number of the labourers employed is regulated only by the demands from the War Department for a certain amount of work to be executed within a given time. To present an idea of the cost of some portion of these manufactures it may suffice to state, that each 10-inch shell, with Moorsom's fuse, costs 14*s.* 3*d.*; each 8-inch shell, 9*s.* 10*d.*; and each 32-pounder shell (Moorsom's fuse included), 7*s.* 7¾*d.* This, too, at Woolwich, before shipment and conveyance for distribution. Having heard the evidence of these heads of the manufacturing departments, your Committee are in justice bound to state that, so far as they can judge from the oral testimony of these witnesses, the work is well done, and at a price, on the whole, advantageous to the public. But still the precautions taken as to the money payments and accounts are by no means satisfactory. Captain Gordon says, 'that the present system of several imprest accountants for so many sets of labourers ought not to be continued.' Sir Benjamin Hawes wishes to 'alter the system of keeping the accounts at Woolwich, to create a chief clerk, and to have one account;' and on this Mr. Herbert says, 'although in regard to production these manufactures are very efficient, there is an amount of control and check, with reference to financial matters, which might be introduced with advantage. I should have done so myself before this time; but as the Treasury Committee is about to examine into the state of the Woolwich departments, I would not make any changes before they make their report. They are far more competent to advise me than anyone else, and I might have made erroneous changes if I had made them before the report.'

"It is to be hoped that this inspection and report will not be much longer delayed. Your committee are convinced that an early change is necessary in the mode both of paying and of accounting in these large manufacturing establishments.

"The gun factory has been mentioned, and it is necessary to call particular attention to the evidence of Sir William Armstrong. 3000 men are now employed at Woolwich exclusively in the making of guns on Sir William Armstrong's principle, and under his superintendence. Sir William is the paid servant of the Government, receiving 2000*l.* a-year. He has also already received 6000*l.*, and his salary is to be continued for seven years from the present time.

"It appears that the Armstrong guns are of a construction so peculiar, and so much depending on the mode of putting them together, that it would not be safe to contract for them in the open market. The consequence is that they are made at Woolwich only, excepting a supply under contract from one single factory, and that factory is at Elswick. The effect of this exclusive supply is to give a close monopoly to the Elswick factory. Sir William Armstrong, while in the Government service, has large engineering works of his own at Elswick. A new factory has been set up at Elswick apart from the old concern, but in its immediate neighbourhood; and this new concern is conducted by two of Sir William's partners, with the addition of a third. Sir William has no share or interest in the new concern, but he has advanced them money on security, and has reserved to himself the right of joining them in the event of his leaving the public service.

"Two of the partners in the new concern are still Sir William's partners in the old factory. The contract for the supply of Armstrong guns from Elswick has been made with the new concern. The construction of these guns is a very refined process. The putting together requires to be very carefully done. Mr. Anderson, Sir William Armstrong's assistant at Woolwich, deposes that 'if these guns were made by contract, it would be necessary to have some inspectors constantly at the place where they were made, to see that they were properly put together; no inspection, after they had been put together, would be satisfactory.' Yet these guns are made by contract at Elswick. They come up from Elswick to Woolwich put together. There is no Government inspector at Elswick to watch their construction; but Sir William Armstrong says that the guns are manufactured at Elswick under his own inspection, and that he goes down there continually. But at Woolwich also there are 3000 men at work under his superintendence, and he admits that at Elswick he inspects guns made by his own partners in a neighbouring concern.

"Sir William Armstrong is well worthy of confidence, and has acted generously towards the public by the free surrender of his patent rights, but he is placed by these arrangements in a false position; he cannot watch two great concerns distant from each other more than 300 miles; he ought not to be the inspector of the work of his own partners, although the guns are proved on their arrival at Woolwich by an Artillery officer.

"This large and exclusive manufacture of Armstrong's guns is proceeding on the assumption that they are proved to be the best. But Mr. Anderson admits there would be a difficulty if Mr Whitworth's guns were proved to be better. Mr. Herbert says 'that when Armstrong's guns were first adopted, he had no competitor; and if we had waited until the great question should be decided what is the best possible gun to be made, it would not in this year, nor will it be in next year that we should commence to make that which other nations have got, and which we *should* then be without.'

"It is to be remarked that Sir William Armstrong and Mr. Anderson, who are at the head of the gun factory at Woolwich, are both civilians; and Mr. Anderson states that no artillery officer, no military authority, visits the establishment officially; Captain Cuffyn, R.N., and Sir Benjamin Hawes come down occasionally. Mr. Herbert also admits that this great gun manufacture is conducted without military supervision; but he adds, 'we are about to place a military officer as a captain instructor in that factory, as well as in others.' He then goes on to state that the want of an officer of the highest standing in connection with the artillery is a defect in the arrangements of the War Department. He says that, as an adviser, Colonel St. George, the Chairman of the Ordnance Committee, is very efficient; but he still thinks that there should be an artillery officer of high position to overlook all the *matériel*, and to aid the Secretary of State for War, by transacting a great deal of other business.

"The office of Director-General of Artillery was abolished in 1858; important duties had been specially assigned to this officer in a Memorandum by Sir George Murray when he was Master-General. The Director-General was personally responsible for all the artillery and the armament of all the fortresses. Lord Panmure had retained this appointment when the military command of the artillery was transferred to the Horse Guards, and the prudence of the abolition of the office is questioned by Sir John Burgoyne, Sir Edward Lugard, and Mr. Godley. It has, however, been done, and the vacancy leaves an opening for new arrangements which time and experience may prove to be necessary.

"It is a grave question whether the military element enters sufficiently into the composition of the governing body in the War Department.

"In the play of parties, and by force of the constitutional action of Parliamentary government, the Secretary of State for War must frequently be changed, and be often not a military man. The permanent staff of the department ought to be regulated with a view to this necessity. At this moment the Secretary of State for War, both the Under Secretaries, and the Assistant Secretary, are all civil servants. Mr. Godley does not think that the department, as now constituted, works satisfactorily; and he is of opinion, 'that in a great war it would be almost certain to break down.' Not unreasonably also he arrives at the conclusion 'that the time of peace is the moment for remedying the defects.' Mr. Godley offers a plan of reconstruction of the department according to his own views, by which a military officer of tried abilities and high standing should be placed at the head of each branch, but always in strict subordination to the Secretary of State. This plan is fully developed in Mr. Godley's evidence; injustice would be done to it by abridgment. He sums it up by saying that, in his view, the Secretary of State for War ought to be a statesman, assisted and advised by soldiers.

"Earl Grey takes a somewhat different view, although in the main he practically arrives very nearly at the same conclusion. Mr. Godley recommends a council; Lord Grey suggests a board, presided over by a Cabinet Minister, very

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much on the model of the Board of Admiralty. But Lord Grey objects to the Secretary of State for War being the president of the board. He would abolish the office of War Secretary, and restore the ancient powers and full controlling authority to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. His lordship has formed no detailed plan for the constitution of the military board; but the outline would be a Cabinet Minister at the head, with four members at least, principally military officers, some holding their appointments for fixed periods; others, like the head of the board, removable on a change of Administration. The board, he says, should be represented in both Houses of Parliament, either by the chief, and one or two members of the board, or by one or two secretaries.

"But the question always returns—What, then, will be the position of the Commander-in-Chief, and what becomes of the reservations in the patent of the Secretary of State for War?

"Notwithstanding the reservations in the patent, His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief admits the supreme control of the Secretary of State over the Army. Mr. Herbert, in the presence of His Royal Highness, reiterated before your Committee an opinion previously expressed by him in the House of Commons, that the Commander-in-chief is an officer 'subordinate' to the Secretary of State for War. Mr. Herbert added that his experience in the office confirmed this opinion, and he appealed to the evidence given by the Duke of Cambridge himself before your Committee, in proof that His Royal Highness coincides in this opinion. Mr. Herbert is then pressed to state how he reconciles the powers which he exercises, with regard even to discipline and the movements of the Army, with the reservations in his patent. The answer is remarkable:—'I do not think that it is possible to reconcile them strictly; but, in fact, whatever you may put into a formal patent, the Minister who holds the purse-strings of the Army, and who represents it in the House of Commons, will always have the power in his hands.'

"Is this sound constitutional doctrine? The late Lord Grenville thought that it is, and recorded his opinion in a letter to the late Earl Grey, who assented to it. The terms of the letter are these (the letter was written in 1812): 'As to the Duke of York's situation, and the arrangement of the Army, I do not see how we can consent that the new reign by our advice should be established on the same footing as the former, that of keeping the military administration distinct and independent of the civil government. It is a bad principle even under an absolute monarchy; it is totally incompatible with the principles of a limited Crown.'

"Is there danger in this doctrine? May not the Army thus cease to be Royal, and become a Parliamentary Army? Lord Grey answers both these questions. He says, 'The whole notion of there being anything unconstitutional in bringing the Army more under the Ministry of the day seems to me to arise from a confusion between the powers exercised by responsible Ministers of the Crown and powers exercised by Parliamentary committees, or some mode of that kind. Undoubtedly it was very unconstitutional in the Long Parliament that all the powers of the State should be assumed by committees of the House of Commons; but that power over the Army should be exercised by a responsible servant of the Crown appears to me to be an absolutely essential principle of our constitution.' Lord Grey is then asked whether changes such as he recommends would not bring the Army more under the influence of the House of Commons than it had been in times past. Observe the answer:—'The truth is, that the House of Commons always has exercised, and always ought to exercise, a great control over the administration of the Army. It cannot be called on to provide for the expense of the Army without inquiring in what manner the money granted is applied.'

"Nay, the very existence of a standing army depends on the annual Mutiny Act. The Army would be disbanded *de facto* at the end of the year if the Mutiny Act were not renewed.

"Mr. Herbert also has dealt with this same subject in a striking manner. When asked whether there was not a divided authority between the Secretary of State and the Commander-in-Chief in matters of discipline under the patent, he denied the existence of any such division. In case of difference of opinion, the Commander-in-Chief, he says, must yield; and he illustrates the necessity by the course recently taken by His Royal Highness with respect to the proposed promotion of lieut.-colonels to the command of regiments by selection, instead of purchase or seniority. The Duke of Cambridge gave evidence before the Commission on Purchase in terms so strong, that he declared he could not undertake the duty of selection, if it were imposed on him. The Cabinet decided that the plan of selection should not be abandoned. The Duke of Cambridge was heard by the Cabinet, and stated his objections; but when he found that these objections did not prevail, he declared in the House of Lords, that although he saw great difficulties in the measure, he would do his utmost to carry the views of the Government into effect.

It was then suggested to Mr. Herbert that, to avoid conflict of opinion and division of authority, it might be expedient to vest in the Commander-in-Chief the entire command, both civil and military, of the British Army on his sole responsibility. Mr. Herbert said, 'In France they have a field-marshal as Minister of War, with committees under him, headed by general officers; but in a constitutional Government this appears to me to be impossible, because you must have the administration of the army made responsible to Parliament, and what is done must be done through some Parliamentary officer.' When asked whether he saw any constitutional objection to the subordination of the Commander-in-Chief to a civil officer in England, he replied that 'he saw a constitutional necessity for it,' and that in a Parliamentary form of Government this subordination is right.'

"General Peel takes a somewhat different view of the relative position of the Secretary of State for War and of the Commander-in-Chief. He contends that 'the Secretary of State is directly responsible for the administration of all that portion of the Army which is mentioned in his patent, and indirectly responsible for every act of the Commander-in-Chief.'

"This supplementary patent of 1855 constantly presents itself. While, however, it has been shown that the reservations in the supplementary patent have not prevented the occasional and necessary interposition of the Secretary of State in questions of discipline in which principles have been involved, nor diminished his responsibility by restraining his authority as regards the approval of the selection of officers for the higher and more responsible appointments and commands, your Committee are of opinion that the maintenance in some form of rules which shall regulate the authority of the Secretary of State, and define the extent of the departmental functions of the Commander-in-Chief, is advisable. At present the Secretary of State exercises over the first appointments and ordinary promotions of the Army none but a nominal supervision. In point of fact, so long as the fitness of the candidate is tested by an examination, there is nothing to supervise. Nor does he interfere in any way with the ordinary routine administration of the discipline of the Army. That is left to the military authorities, aided by the legal knowledge of a parliamentary officer—namely, the Judge-Advocate. The Army is thus enabled to feel assured that the patronage of the Army, as regards first commissions and the ordinary promotions and appointments, other than those which are self-regulated by purchase or seniority, will not be distributed with a view to political objects, or to the necessities of successive Governments. Nor will the discipline of the Army, as daily administered, vary in its character with each change in the civil department. Your Committee think that the introduction of any system which shall shake this reliance on the part of the Army would be prejudicial to the efficiency of the Service, by introducing doubt and dissatisfaction where confidence should exist.

"It appears from the evidence of Mr. Herbert that in his opinion some regulation is necessary, as pointing out to the Secretary of State the necessity of not invading the province of the officer who has the military command of the Army intrusted to him.

"Your Committee have shown that the introduction of the reservation into the patent is of late date, and did not exist in the patents of the Secretaries of State for War and Colonies; in their case, indeed, the necessity for it could not well arise, as the authority exercised by them was during peace of a very formal character, except as regarded the colonial military commands, and they took no part whatever in the detailed administration of the army, which was left in the hands of the Secretary at War, an officer who possessed, however, very limited powers. In his case the restriction existed, but not in a patent, as the Secretary at War was appointed by commission. His powers, however, were defined and limited by a document or minute drawn up and signed by Lord Liverpool, after obtaining the approval of His Majesty King George IV., a copy of which document will be found in the Appendix.

"Your Committee are of opinion that this document points out the best and most satisfactory form for regulating the authority of the Secretary of State, and for defining the extent of the departmental functions of the Commander-in-Chief.

"Your Committee have already expressed a doubt whether these supplementary patents are needed, the power of all Secretaries of State being alike, and each having the authority to transact the business of the other. But at any rate your Committee recommend that in whatever document the reservations now in these patents be recorded, the wording of them should be reconsidered, and the limitation be more accurately defined, in consonance with existing usage, so as to avoid the anomaly of usage and the exigencies of the service, necessitating the exercise by the Secretary of State of a direct authority beyond that which the reservations in his supplementary patent by its letter imply.

"Your Committee consider that there is public advantage in the first appointments and promotions being conducted by an officer independent of political pressure; Sir Edward Lugard, whose opinion is described by Mr. Herbert as invaluable in military affairs, states that he had a strong opinion, founded on experience, with reference to the relative pressure for political considerations upon the Secretary of State for the gift of commissions, or with reference to first appointments, as compared with pressure on the Horse Guards. He says, 'I consider that the pressure upon the Secretary of State would be very great; the political pressure upon the Horse Guards is *nil*; that continual letters have been received from members of both Houses of Parliament on subjects connected with promotions and appointments, and that I feel convinced that if the first appointments were with the Secretary of State, if he had more direct control, being a political officer, he would be obliged to give way in many instances where the Commander-in-Chief is not.

"It would be well if the War Office and the Horse Guards could be brought under the same roof. General Peel earnestly recommends this union. He says that it would be the greatest possible convenience and the greatest advantage to the Service if there were one building which could contain both offices so immediately connected. Though the distance which now divides them be small, yet the separation engenders the belief that they are two distinct departments. Public opinion confirms the error, and necessarily leads to divided action, if not to antagonism on the part of military men against the supremacy of the civil power.

"It is never prudent to push changes one inch beyond the length which is absolutely necessary; and therefore your Committee do not recommend that the existing practice should be altered with respect to the three instances in which alone the Queen's pleasure is now taken by the Commander-in-Chief. The first is in regard to the amount of force, when the Army Estimates for the year are under preparation. The decision on this point is taken in Cabinet by the confidential servants of the Queen. It is then communicated, in an official letter, to the Commander-in-Chief by the Secretary of State. His Royal Highness has no voice in the matter. His duty in taking the pleasure of the Sovereign is purely ministerial, and he is not responsible for the advice.

"The second instance is with regard to patterns of Army clothing, but where any change is contemplated which involves an increase of expense the previous consent of the Secretary of State for War is indispensable; and practically, no great change in uniforms can be made without his concurrence. The ancient usage is that the patterns shall be submitted for the approval of the Sovereign by the Commander-in-Chief; and your Committee see no adequate reason for disturbing the established usage in this respect.

"The third instance is with regard to promotions and appointments.

"On this matter of patronage your Committee have already reported at considerable length. In fact, the Secretary of State has now the power of exercising a veto on every promotion and appointment in the Army, excepting first commissions; and with respect even to these the existence of an indirect control has been clearly demonstrated.

"There is still a question of minor importance respecting courts-martial. The proceedings are transmitted, after the termination of each trial, to the Horse Guards, and thence to the Judge-Advocate-General. It is the duty of this civil officer, who is a lawyer and a Privy Councillor, to lay the report of these proceedings before Her Majesty, and to tender his advice as to the legality of the sentence, giving his opinion whether the proceedings have been conducted according to law. He then returns the proceedings to the Commander in-Chief, with a memorandum of the advice offered to Her Majesty; but this advice is strictly confined to the legality of the proceedings and of the sentence.

"Your Committee see no reason to desire an alteration of this practice. The Judge-Advocate General is generally a Member of the House of Commons; he is responsible for the advice given to the Sovereign, and no one is more competent to advise than a lawyer deemed worthy of elevation to the Privy Council.

"The last and the great question still remains to be considered—how is the Army to be governed? Earl Grey recommends a Board, with a Cabinet Minister at its head, but not the Secretary of State. He seeks to restore the supreme power to the Secretary of State for War and Colonies. This Board would be a new experiment. It undoes all that has been done. It throws aside all the advantages of growing experience and improved practice, which the last five years have not failed to afford. Instead of concentrating responsibility, it redistributes it. The machinery of Boards is known to be cumbrous and uncertain in its operation. It only works well when the head of the Board acts as if he alone were responsible. A Board, therefore, would be a retrograde measure which your Committee cannot recommend.

"A council is a board in a modified form, and the same objections apply, though in a less degree.

"Mr. Herbert has given a scheme for reorganising the War Department.

"He proposes that there shall be one Commander-in-Chief, as at present;

"A Parliamentary Under-Secretary, two permanent Under Secretaries, one of whom shall be a military officer, and also an Assistant Under-Secretary;

"A Director of 'materiel,' an officer of Artillery, to superintend the manufacture of all warlike stores;

"An Inspector-General of Fortifications, an officer of Engineers, as at present;

"A military officer to overlook the commissariat, the clothing, and all stores not called 'warlike stores,' to be called 'Director of Supplies;'

"A Director-General of the Medical Department, as at present;

"A Storekeeper-General, as at present;

"A Commissary-in-Chief, as at present;

"An Inspector of Militia and Volunteers, reporting to the Parliamentary Under-Secretary;

"An Accountant-General, having charge of the finance.

"The scheme thus proposed would secure an infusion of new military blood into the War Department, which would give vigour to the system and confidence to the Army.

"The Secretary of State would have around him professional advisers, whose opinions he might consult, either separately or collectively, according to his view of the exigencies of each case.

"On the whole, your Committee are of opinion that this scheme proposed by Mr. Herbert has the merit of reducing change to the *minimum*, while it promises an increase of real efficiency.

"Mr. Herbert has also declared it to be his opinion, if one or more of these military heads of departments had seats in the House of Commons, the public advantage would be great. When the Secretary of State is a civilian, unaided and unsupported by military colleagues in the House of Commons, he is exposed to serious difficulties, and his administration of the Army is inadequately defended. When he speaks on military subjects, his authority is questioned; when he answers professional questions, it is known that he retails the opinions of others rather than that he is pronouncing his own. His position in the House of Commons would be far different if he had by his side a colleague, a soldier of distinction, at all times ready to sustain his answers and to uphold his authority.

"'With reference to any difference that might arise as to the relations between the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief, your Committee cannot do better than refer to the memorable observation of the Duke of Wellington. He thus sums up his evidence before the Commission of Military Inquiry in 1837:—'There can be no doubt that the officer at the head of the Army, if he wants to incur any expense would naturally go to the Secretary at War, and know from him whether he has any objection to incurring the expense proposed. He must know that if it be not approved by the civil authorities of the Army such expense will not be voted in Parliament, and will not be allowed. On the other hand, if the Secretary at War should think that any expense which was incurred ought to be discontinued, he would naturally inquire from the Commander-in-Chief whether he thought such expense might be discontinued without inconvenience to the Service. That is the way in which business is generally transacted. There may be such a rule as that referred to; but I have never myself thought much of such rules; they must be departed from when the Service renders a departure from them necessary These can be but general rules, as landmarks by which the official arrangement of the Service ought to be conducted. The best rule is the mutual good temper and forbearance of the parties.'"

By direction of the Secretary of State for War, Aldershot will be in future a distinct commissariat charge, and the senior commissariat officer will report direct to the War Office.

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THE ILLUSTRATED HORSE-DOCTOR.*

Mr. Mayhew's volume will, we imagine, meet with a hearty welcome. It is just such a good, practical work on the veterinary art as most of us horse-using (and not unfrequently, we fear, abusing) Englishmen have long felt the need of.

We have always been at a loss to comprehend why veterinary surgeons should persist in involving their remarks in a sort of professional mystery, and why, whilst professing to write for general information, they should consider it desirable to adorn their pages with *'ossy* technicalities which can have no other effect than that of rendering their works unintelligible to a large body of readers. Veterinary-Surgeon Mayhew apparently reasons in the same way, for in his Preface he especially congratulates himself upon having written his book in plain language, and upon having "eschewed hieroglyphics and avoided technicalities;" "the meaning," he tells us, "has shaped the terms employed, and all the graces of style have been intentionally discarded." The result of this unusual mode of proceeding is that we have the valuable opinions and experience of a very able practitioner, embodied in a concise and readable book, which every farmer may understand, and which no horse-owner will peruse without pleasure and profit.

Another scarcely less novel, though perhaps even more satisfactory, feature in this work is the force with which the author argues in favour of humanity towards animals, "if not from any higher motive, because it is certainly the truest economy. To make this fact plain," he says, "is the intention of the present publication. To prove that horses are gifted with something beyond the mere sensation which is common to all moving things, is the object of the present work. To convince the public, by appealing to the eye and to the understanding, through the means of engravings and letterpress, that the equine race inherit higher feelings than the vast majority of mankind are prepared to admit, is the purpose of the book now in the hands of the reader. To demonstrate how closely Nature has associated man and horse in their liabilities and in their diseases; to induce men, by informing their sympathies, to treat more tenderly the timid life which is disposed to serve, and is also willing to love them, is the highest reward the author of the following pages can picture to himself." (Pref. p. xii.)

And a very laudable ambition, too, Mr. Mayhew; if no books were written with worse motives, our library shelves would be somewhat emptier.

Of late years, it is true, Mr. Rarey has convinced most of us, by ocular demonstration, that kindness is the best discipline. But until that gentleman's appearance there were very many among us who regarded the theory as Utopian perhaps, and charming but unpractical; while even now, in spite of Mr. Rarey and his system (which has scarcely done more towards training the horses than their owners, Mr. Mayhew's able reasoning on the subject will not be thrown away. With the strictly professional portion of the work we will not be so presumptuous as to meddle; if the name of the author is insufficient to recommend it, any remarks of ours will be equally thrown away.

Perhaps, if we are to take exception to any portion of this work, we might refer to one or two passages in which the author, with questionable taste, and still more questionable justice, hurls philippics at the higher classes. He only weakens a strong case; and although, perhaps, Mr. Edwin James, Mr. Ernest Jones, and a few ultra-radicals might delight to read how "gentility has no feeling either for itself, or with any of the many lives by which it is surrounded" (p. 91), they would probably confess, like ourselves, their previous entire ignorance of this singular fact; nor do we believe that it is generally known that "firmly as nature may have united man and horse, gentility would dissever them; it is not polite in society to speak of man's most patient companion and most faithful slave" (p. 121). We can only say that "gentility" is either very lax about enforcing her laws, or that we have not had the advantage of moving in that extremely select society, of whose grim etiquette Veterinary-Surgeon Mayhew speaks with such confident familiarity; or may not an explanation, perhaps, be found in the presumption that the rare, but commendable delicacy of Mr. Mayhew's genteel friends having suggested to them his possible dislike to "talking shop," they have always studiously avoided the subject in consequence?

Allons—these are blemishes, which we hope in future editions (and the work we cannot doubt will pass through several) Mr. Mayhew will be inclined to remove.

We must not close our remarks without commenting on the numerous woodcuts with which the volume is embellished. It is truly, as it professes to be, an Illustrated Horse-Doctor; and, if Mr. Mayhew has hitherto, as his publishers seem to insinuate in their Preface, hidden his light under a bushel, he has certainly made up for lost time in the work before us, and thrown it all upon his present volume with admirable effect; for although in some cases we consider the sketches a little extravagant and exaggerated, still, on the whole, they assist materially to a proper comprehension of the text, and add considerably to the value of this very useful work.

* *The Illustrated Horse-Doctor.* Being an accurate and detailed account, accompanied by more than 400 pictorial representations of the various diseases to which the equine race are subjected; together with the latest mode of treatment, and all the requisite prescriptions. Written in plain English. By Edward Mayhew, M.R.C.V.S., author of "The Horse's Mouth," "Dogs; their Management," &c. &c. (London: W. Allen & Co., 1860.)

MILITARY ABUSES.*

There is an aristocratic game much in vogue at Epsom and similar meetings, called "Aunt Sally." Probably very few of our readers will need to be reminded that the amusement consists in sticking up the wooden figure of a black doll, christening it "Aunt Sally," whoever that amiable and much-enduring lady may be, representing her nose by means of an inverted tobacco-pipe, and then setting to work to demolish that organ by throwing sticks at it, *ad infinitum*.

The "Army, the Horse Guards, and the People," very forcibly reminds us of this amusement.

"A Soldier," who has apparently acquired considerable proficiency in the art, makes up his mind that the Horse Guards and War-Office combined will make a good, hardy "Aunt Sally," sufficiently black; and, accordingly, having set up this image, he sticks into it, appropriately enough, a succession of pipe-clay noses, in the shape of Army abuses, and at these he discharges a quantity of sticks with various success, and in a manner which will always afford amusement, and generally satisfaction, to the lookers-on; for, if he misses the nose, he very seldom misses "Aunt Sally."

The first nose which he tries his skill upon is certainly not a very becoming feature in "Aunt Sally's" face, and is a very brittle one; indeed, for our own parts, we believe it to have been cracked long before our author began to throw at it,—we refer to the old Crimean story, that sad, old weary tale of mismanagement, and want, and misery, which of course "A Soldier," when he once begins, soon makes short work of. However, in spite of some very sensible reflections which he makes over the fragments, and fitting introduction as these two opening chapters form to those which follow, we are not sorry when we get to the end of them and come to a rather tougher subject, and one which promises much more amusement. Nor are we disappointed; the purchase system takes a good deal of throwing at (as we might have learned from the debate on the 6th of March last); and we hear a good many sharp, telling "thwacks," as the sticks fall thick and fast upon poor "Aunt Sally's" battered face; but we do not know that her nose is damaged very seriously after all—chipped and knocked about a good deal perhaps, but not wholly demolished. It is such hard work that our author gets a little exhausted, and throws his sticks about rather wildly; you must be on your guard or you may get an ugly crack from one of these stray sticks; see, there are my Lords Panmure and Grey limping away together from the effects of one of these random shots, and Mr. Sidney Herbert too is rubbing his shin and wondering if the skin is broken.

Joking apart, the pamphlet contains the opinions of an honest thinking man on two or three of the most important military questions, couched in language singularly vigorous and to the point. To the purchase system, and to a double military government, as at present exists, he is especially averse; and, although we think that several of his arguments admit of refutation, and others are somewhat one-sided, it would scarcely be fair to the author or interesting to our readers to discuss any of them separately—to take the text without the context; and we prefer, therefore, to leave the whole to the judgment of those who may devote themselves to a perusal of the pamphlet.

In the main we agree with the opinions advanced; and although, especially on the question of purchase, we consider our author to be, as we have before stated, somewhat bigoted; it is impossible not to concede the force and justice of a great part of his reasoning. We would point out to him, however, that the strongest supporters of the purchase system are ready to admit that there are very many and great objections to it; and that the essence of their special pleading in its favour is not, as he states at page 22, "that it works well"; but that as yet no plan has been proposed, which, everything considered, would be likely to work better. The purchase system is an anomaly, no doubt; and we know to our cost that it is bad. Since we have read this pamphlet we think it even worse than we did before; but damaging as are our author's arguments against it, he fails to show that the purchase scheme is inferior to either of its two rival systems of promotion—seniority and selection, or to propose a substitute combining the advantages of all the three, while it avoids their numerous imperfections. If "A Soldier" can suggest any such plan he will have rendered a very important and lasting service to the Army, and to the country at large. At present he appears much in the light of a doctor, who demonstrates to his patient in the most forcible manner that his complaint is a very serious one, and then walks out of the house without attempting to prescribe for him. It is always something, however, to find a doctor who does not flinch from telling his patient the true state of the case, and who is willing and able to do so in the plain and vigorous language of this little pamphlet; it may at least have the good effect of inducing him to pay more attention to his regimen; and it is looking on it in this light that we wish heartily to recommend "The Army, the Horse Guards, and the People," to our readers.

* *The Army, the Horse Guards, and the People.* By A Soldier. (London, 1860.)

An exceedingly good portrait of Lord Clyde has just been published by Mr. Mitchell. It has been taken from a most happy and successful painting made ere Sir Colin Campbell went out to India, by Mr. H. W. Philips; but it is in expression and in detail an exceedingly vigorous truthful likeness of the gallant soldier, who has suffered less than many a younger man from the campaign he has brought to such a successful termination.

SEAT OF WAR IN SICILY.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Naples, 21st July.—The position of public affairs is becoming more and more critical daily; and it does not require any supernatural power to perceive that the present state does not exhibit the elements of stability. The royalist party, desirous of impressing the public with the conviction that all is right, speaks in the ministerial journals of the constitution, the formation of a national guard, and the approaching elections, in a strain of laudation, and with a height of enthusiasm considerably above the market value of these boons (?), and contrasting strongly with the coldness and seeming ingratitude of the far more numerous popular party. The fact is, the people so completely distrust any promise emanating from the Bourbon family, that the late concessions, even were they greater, would not appear of certain duration; and as for the constitution, it displeases the high Bourbonists by its liberality, and the friends of reform by its containing two objectionable clauses, one of which reserves to the king unlimited control over the army, and another the right of creating peers. In the exercise of the latter it is supposed danger would arise to the liberties of the subject from the king's being able to command a majority in the upper house. That the public mind is far from being as calm and desirous of enjoying its new liberties insecurity as official organs represent, may easily be deduced from the well-known symptoms of popular discontent, a feeling which manifests itself here as in Palermo, in the tendency of men to group themselves together in the streets, to fill the cafés with animated talkers, and to surround them with crowds of eager listeners. Even were the secret police now in existence here, it would be impossible for them to take note, much less arrest everyone who expresses an opinion unfavourable to the present administration, so general has the enjoyment of freedom of speech become. A still more surprising novelty is the new-born liberty of the press; a liberty which, to judge from the tone of the opposition papers, politicians are determined to avail themselves of as long as it may last, the government in the meantime allowing plenty of rope, in the humane hope that journalists may hang themselves. The most daring of the daily papers is the Neapolitan *Punch*, yclept the *Brighella*; its former name of *Arlecchino* was suppressed by order of the minister of police, in which political caricatures appear daily.

Pictures of Garibaldi are to be seen at every turning, and at prices suited to the finances of the million, side by side with these, and to match, are likenesses of the King of Sardinia. The public sale of these, and of narratives of torture and suffering, professing to be those of prisoners lately liberated—and there is no reason to doubt their authenticity—are such a wonderful change from what would have been possible in Naples some time ago, that one can scarcely realise the fact that it is Naples, or that one's eyes and ears do not deceive. Since the removal of the deposed police, heavy patrols are constantly passing up and down the streets, the sentries are very numerous, and there is every appearance of complete military occupation.

On Sunday last, the 15th inst., a most wanton and cowardly attack was made upon the people by the soldiers, the particulars of which I subjoin as gathered from the account of the affair given in the columns of *Il Tuono*, one of the daily papers. It appears that the affray began at Porta Capuana, where a man and woman were only disputing; into this dispute a soldier rushed uninvited, and struck the male disputant in the face; this blow was naturally resented, whereupon the soldier drew his sabre and began a vigorous onslaught upon his unarmed antagonist. This was the starting of the general attack, which now began; soldiers, wherever they happened to be, drew their swords, and began cutting and slashing men, women, and children as they met them. From the Porta Capuana they branched off into different streets, pursuing the same courses, beating and wounding inoffensive citizens, until they finally reached the Royal Palace. The number of wounded exceeds one hundred, and of these forty went for treatment to the hospital of the Pellegrini, others to the hospital of Borgo Loreto, and the remainder were charitably received into private houses. Several deaths are spoken of. Of those received at the Ospedale dei Pellegrini, eleven were found to be mortally wounded, others though severely wounded have since been removed to their own houses. The names of those actually in hospital on the day following that of the dastardly attack, were the following—Antonio de Donato, Luigi de Magistris, and Luigi Russo, all three wounded in the Quartiere Mercato; Michele Avia, and Giuseppe Meglio, in the Quartiere S. Vicaria; Luigi Ruzzi, and Giovanni Salvi, in the Quartiere S. Giuseppe; Luigi Marco at Porto, Domenico Lubrano at S. Fernando, and Niccola Giutto at Montecalvario; Salvatore Lardo does not remember in what locality he was when wounded. The most melancholy case was that of a poor woman, who saw her child of eight or ten years murdered before her eyes, whilst she was endeavouring to save it from the ruffian soldiery. Several shops were broken into, and plundered of their contents. It must, however, in justice to some of the Neapolitan officers be mentioned that they endeavoured to restrain the violence of their men by every means in their power. On the evening of the 15th inst. a deputation, composed of citizens of note, waited upon D. Liborio Romano, the Minister of Police, and requested him to lay their complaints in reference to this outrage before the king; with which request he complied, and a council of state was held in consequence, the result of which was that a notification

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has been made to the effect that the regiments complained of would be disbanded and punished, and that the process necessary for the carrying out of this determination had already begun. Rumour is busy with the future of Naples, and Garibaldi is confidently expected at no remote day. Meantime the national guard seem to present the sole spectacle of any public interest, and their patrols are followed by a mob of lazzaroni and half-naked children, huzzaing and cheering them as they pass along the streets. The most important aspect in which the establishment of this national guard can be regarded is that it supplies the townspeople with arms, which I am inclined to think would in case of an outbreak be used against rather than in favour of the present government. The chief office connected with the administration of the police has been rendered vacant this week by the appointment of D. Liborio Romano to another post, and the vacancy thus caused has been filled up by the appointment of S. Raffaele Farina, who has already issued a manifesto, copies of which are posted up in all directions; but it strikes me very forcibly that it will require more than manifestos from ministers of police to establish complete tranquillity. Naples has at present a very large garrison, and reinforcements arrive daily. Heavy patrols are constantly passing through the streets, exhibiting all the indications of a state of siege. It is a significant fact, and one worthy of note, that foreign subjects have already begun to post up on their doors notices of their respective nationalities, in anticipation of a rising of the townspeople, and some go the length of mentioning the 25th inst. as the day on which it is expected to occur. News arrived here yesterday from Sicily to the effect that an engagement has taken place between 500 of Medici's brigade and 3000 Neapolitan troops under Bosco; as usual, both sides claim the victory, but as the royal troops, instead of advancing, were content to take up their position in a town named Milazzo, near Messina, and as Garibaldi immediately on receipt of this intelligence left Palermo by steam for the scene of action, taking with him 3000 men, the affair is in all probability over by this time, although I cannot vouch for the certainty of the report that Garibaldi, after fifteen hours' hard fighting, captured the town and made prisoners of the whole force it contained. The only improbable part of the report is that the Neapolitans held out against an equal force for fifteen hours! *Apropos* of this subject, there is a story current here which, if true, almost carries one back to the days of chivalry. It seems that the Veloce, the steamer that deserted to Garibaldi a short time since, had on board a sword for Bosco, presented by the queen; this, of course, fell into the hands of the Sicilians when the ship was given up, but when its destination was made known to Garibaldi, he, without loss of time, forwarded it to its proper owner. In this and a thousand other instances Garibaldi has exhibited a loftiness of mind and generosity worthy of all praise and becoming to a just cause.

Obituary.

The colonelcy of another regiment, the 17th Foot, is rendered vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General Thomas James Wemyss. The gallant officer died on Thursday week at his residence at Bath. The deceased officer had nearly completed his sixtieth year of service in the Army, his commission as ensign being dated in October, 1800. He accompanied the Walcheren expedition in 1809, and the following year proceeded to the Peninsula as major of brigade to the brigade under Lord Howard, composed of the 50th, 71st, and 92nd Regiments, with which he served during the remainder of the war until its final embarkation at Bordeaux in 1814. During the war he was present in the different affairs during the retreat to the Lines near Lisbon; actions of Pombal, Redinha, and Foz d'Arouce; battle of Fuentes d'Onor, surprise of Marshal Gerard at Arroyo de Molinos, stormings of Fort Napoleon and the Bridge of Almaraz, action of Alba de Tormes, defence of Bejar, battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees; at Maya, Lesaca, and Donna Maria, where he was severely wounded; the battles of Nivelle, Cambo, Nive, St. Pierre (again wounded), Hellette, Garris, St. Palais, Tarbes, Arriveriette, Orthes, Aire, and Toulouse, besides numerous minor affairs. Subsequently he served with his regiment, the 99th, in India, and served against the Kandians in Ceylon. In recognition of his military services he was in 1838 made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and had received the silver war medal and seven clasps for Fuentes d'Onor, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. In further acknowledgment of his professional services the gallant veteran was in May, 1854, appointed colonel of the 17th Regiment of Foot. The deceased general's commissions bore date as annexed:—Ensign, 14th Oct., 1800; lieutenant, 1st March, 1804; captain, 30th Nov., 1806; major, 21st June, 1813; lieut.-colonel, 21st Jan., 1819; colonel, 10th Jan., 1837; major-general, 9th Nov., 1846; and lieut.-general, 20th June, 1854. General Wemyss was a distinguishedly gallant soldier in the field, and was always observed to display an ample share in the noble bearing of the chivalric Barnes, under whom he so worthily acted as Major of Brigade. Such was his character in the field: his services at home were of a highly important and useful character in conducting for twelve years, in times of very considerable difficulty, the military arrangements necessary for the support of the civil power in the vastly populous district around Manchester, and including the whole of Lancashire. After this service he was paid the distinguished compliment of being appointed to a command in Ireland, when the partially insurgent movement of 1848 took place.

Commander Frederick Holland (1846), on reserved half-pay, died on the 21st inst. By the death of Commander Holland, Commander John Barnes (1847) is advanced to the half-pay of 10*s.* per diem.

The death of Mr. James Rusden, Master (1851), has been announced. Mr. Rusden was serving at the time of his demise in the steam-frigate Mersey, belonging to the Channel fleet.

The Navy has lost another popular and well-known officer in Rear-Admiral William Frederick Lapidge, on the reserved half-pay list. The death of this excellent officer took place at Devonport on the 17th inst., where he had long resided. The late Rear-Admiral entered the Service in 1803, served in the expeditions to Copenhagen and Walcheren, and he was actively employed until the peace in 1815, and since then he never lost an opportunity to serve afloat. Admiral Lapidge was connected by marriage with the family of the late Sir William Elliott, R.N.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Bent—July 23, at Athlone, the wife of Captain Bent, 1st Battalion 25th Regiment, of a son.

Cadman—July 8, at Tapton Mount, near Sheffield, the wife of W. E. Cadman, Esq., 5th West York Regiment, of a daughter.

Cassidy—July 17, at Fermoy, the wife of John Cassidy, Esq., Captain 68th Light Infantry, of a daughter.

Cookson—July 19, at Anglesey, near Gosport, the wife of Major William Cookson, Durham Militia Artillery, of a son.

MacLean—July 17, at the Barracks, Omagh, county Tyrone, Ireland, the wife of Captain A. MacLean, of a daughter.

Robson—July 22, at Farnham, the wife of Henry Robson, Esq., Captain 12th Regiment, of a son.

Stormont—July 20, at No. 9, Upper Grosvenor Street, the Viscountess Stormont, of a son.

Walker—July 14, at Banks of Clouden, Kirkcudbrightshire, the wife of Major Walker, of Crawfordton, Dumfriesshire, of a daughter.

Ward—July 20, at Dawley Lodge, Hayes, Middlesex, the wife of Lieutenant C. Y. Ward, H.M.'s Indian Navy, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Batty—Stebbing—July 24, at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the father of the bride, the Rev. Robert Braithwaite Batty, M.A., Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, elder son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Batty, of the Grenadier Guards, and of Ridgmount Place, Ampthill Square, and grandson of the late Sir John Barrow, Bart., to Beatrice, eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Stebbing, D.D., rector of St. Mary's, Upper Thames Street.

Biggs—Saunders—July 19, at St. Luke's Church, Cheltenham, by the Rev. Morley B. Saunders, brother of the bride, James A. M. Biggs, Lieutenant H.M.'s Bengal Army, youngest son of the late Major-General J. A. Biggs, Bengal Artillery, to Augusta Katherine, youngest daughter of the Rev. James T. C. Saunders, of Cheltenham.

Clements—Hall—July 24, at St. Jude's Church, Southsea, by the Rev. T. R. Brownrigg, the incumbent, William Henry Clements, Royal Marines, to Mary, second daughter of the late Lieutenant John Hall, Royal Navy.

Dashwood—Fowler—July 19, at Rathmblyon Church, by the Rev. Luke Fowler, James Edd. Dashwood, Esq., son of Vice-Admiral Dashwood, to Anne Mildred, daughter of Robert Fowler, Esq., of Rahinston House, county Meath, Ireland.

Farquhar—Fisher—July 18, at St. Mark's Church, Pennington, Hampshire, by the Rev. William Lambert, uncle of the bride, Thomas Farquhar, Esq., M.D., H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Captain A. S. Fisher, H.M.'s 72nd Highlanders.

Festing—Todd—July 24, at St. Mark's, Albert Road, by the Rev. George Arthur Festing, M.A., curate of Ashbourne, Derbyshire, Henry Blathwayt Festing, Esq., eldest son of Captain Festing, K.H., Royal Navy, of Fern Cottage, Exeter, to Mary Eliza, eldest daughter of R. J. S. Todd, Esq., of Glocester Road, Regent's Park.

Heathcote—Lang—July 21, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Michael Edensor Heathcote, of H.M.'s 22nd Regiment, only brother of John Edensor Heathcote, Esq., of Apedale, and Longton Halls, county Stafford, and Grenville Street, London, to Maud, third daughter of James Lang, Esq., of Greenford, Middlesex.

Helsham—Clark—July 18, at the church of the Holy Trinity, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, by the Rev. the rector, Carey H. Booner, M.A., Hector Helsham, M.D., of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, to Amelia, fourth daughter of John Clark, Esq., R.N., of Hurstpierpoint, lately of Yarmouth.

Hunter—Dodgson—July 24, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Perth, by the Rev. William Blatch, Lieut.-Colonel James Hunter, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Alexa, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Dodgson, of Comely Bank, Perth.

Lanchester—Dimsdale—July 21, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. A. B. Whatton, F. W. Lanchester, of Bognor, Sussex, Solicitor, to Caroline, widow of the late Henry F. Dimsdale, of the 11th Hussars.

Lyon—Patten—July 24, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, assisted by the Rev. R. Greenall, M.A., Thomas Henry Lyon, of Appleton Hall, Cheshire, to Vanda, daughter of Colonel Wilson Patten, of Bank Hall, Lancashire.

Prendergast—Malcolm—July 24, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. J. Young, vicar of Eatington, Warwickshire, Captain Lenox Prendergast, Scots' Greys, to Marion, eldest daughter of the late Neill Malcolm, Esq., of Poltalloch.

Quin—Stewart—July 25, at the Congregational Church, Holloway, by the father of the bride, Rear-Admiral Michael Quin, of Albion Villas, Albion Road, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Alexander Stewart, of Palmer House, Holloway.

Smith-Neill—Wood—July 25, at St. James's, Dover, by the Rev. W. E. Light, M.A., William James Smith-Neill, Esq., Royal Artillery, of Barnweill and Swindrige-Muir, Ayrshire, eldest son of the late Brigadier-General Neill, C.B., H.E.I.C.S., to Jessie Gideon, youngest daughter of George Leighton Wood, Esq., Bath.

Tucker—Abbott—July 25, at the district church of St. James's, Croydon, by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Rev. Charles Dallas, vicar of Farncombe, St. George Tucker, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Frances Margaret, only daughter of Major-General Sir Frederick Abbott, C.B., Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe.

DEATHS.

Carmichael—June 14, at Government House, Madras, Jane Theophila, aged 25, the beloved wife of D. F. Carmichael, Esq. (Civil Service), Private Secretary to His Excellency Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B.

Davis—June 1, at British Honduras, Lieutenant W. Davis, 2nd West India Regiment.

Hallifax—July 21, at Southsea, Henry Fitzwilliam, eldest son of the late Brigadier R. D. Hallifax, 75th Regiment, aged 22.

Holland—July 21, at the Victoria Hotel, Euston Square, Captain Frederick Holland, R.N., of Ashbourne Hall, Derbyshire, aged 45.

Horton—July 24, aged 78, Lieut.-Colonel Horton, of Leamington, and of Moseley Hall, Staffordshire, a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county and an old Peninsular officer.

Hunter—June 8, at Neemuch, Bombay Presidency, Rosina Burnley, the beloved child of Captain W. Francis Hunter, H.M.'s 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, aged 9 months.

Lyster—July 25, at the R. N. Hospital, Plymouth, aged 24, Catherine Isabella, second daughter of Captain Henry Lyster, Superintendent of the R. N. Hospital and R. W. Victualling Yard, Plymouth.

Poley—July 25, Mary Philippa, aged 9 months, the elder twin daughter of Captain Weller Poley, of 33, Eastbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.

Row—March 21, at sea, in the Bay of Bengal, Lieutenant George Home Row, H.M.'s 75th Foot, son of J. Row, Esq., late Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal, aged 25.

Rusden—July 14, at Bantry Bay, on board H.M.S. Mersey, James Rusden, Esq., Royal Navy.

Silver—July 24, at Duncan Terrace, Islington, John Bye Silver, surgeon, late of the Bombay Army, eldest son of the late Rev. Samuel Silver, vicar of All Saints', Fulbourne, Cambridgeshire.

Smith—July 20, at Green Royd, near Ripon, Yorkshire, Sarah Bradney, the wife of Captain William Slayter Smith, Adjutant of the Yorkshire Regiment of Hussar Yeomanry, and formerly of the 13th Light Dragoons and 10th Hussars.

Stephen—July 5, at the Boschetto, Malta, after a protracted illness, Sarah Elizabeth, wife of James Stephen, Esq., M.A., Naval Instructor, Royal Navy, and daughter of J. V. Allen, Esq., Royal Engineer Department.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has directed that in future there shall be the distance of a hand's breadth between the pouch and knapsack of the infantry soldier, instead of four fingers' breadth, as at present, between the pouch and elbow.

General officers commanding brigades are permitted to give leave of absence to field and regimental staff-officers for 14 days, as they have hitherto been allowed to do with

Advertisements.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Patron—Her Majesty the Queen.

Vice-Patrons.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., &c., Commander-in-Chief;

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

President—The Earl of Shaftesbury.

Chairman of Committee—Wm. Angerstein, Esq., M.P.

Besides the ordinary demands on the Association, the embarkations of the season are now going on, and more than 800 women, left behind the regiments ordered out to quell the Indian mutiny, are now proceeding to be reunited to their husbands. Three years' separation has forced these poor creatures through sad straits, and now, when clothing and preparations for a long voyage are needed, their private means are utterly exhausted. True, Government gives to each a small grant, but the Emigration Commissioners (who make the arrangements) require much more.

The Committee hope the generous public will not let this juncture pass without strengthening their hands for this most necessary occasion. The funds are very low.

Subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P.; at Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, & Co.'s, 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.; and by the Hon. Secretary, Captain S. F. Jacson, at the office, No. 7, Whitehall, S.W.

Subscriptions and Donations since January 1, 1860.

Major-General A. J. Lawrence, C.B.	a	£10	0 0	Captain G. Fishbourne, R.N.	a	£2	0 0
J. H. Ramsay	a	1	0 0	Col. Stransham, R.M.,	a	1	1 0
Rev. R. W. Lambert		0	15 0	Rev. A. Delamare (1859-60)	a	2	2 0
Mrs. Mary S. Montgomerie		1	1 0	Mrs. Irvine	a	1	1 0
Rev. G. T. Ward		2	2 0	Rev. M. R. Scott		1	1 0
G. C. Courthope	a	1	1 0	H. Sawyer, Esq.		1	1 0
Heathfield Smith, Esq.	a	2	2 0	The Ladies' Association, per Mrs. Wm. Angerstein		10	12 0
Rev. W. S. Jacson		0	10 0	E. S. Carus Wilson, Esq.		1	1 0
Rev. H. G. Currie		2	0 0	Miss Geddes		0	10 6
Colonel Lord West (anl. 1859-60)		2	2 0	Ensign R. C. Brook, 40th Regiment		0	10 0
Ditto, don.	a	1	1 0	Lady Jervis		1	1 0
Col. Congdon	a	1	1 0	Collected at Annual Public Meeting		18	9 9
Major Hon. H. L. Powys	a	1	1 0	The Bishop of Oxford		10	0 0
Rev. W. S. Dear,	a	0	10 0	Lady Willoughby D'Eresby		10	10 0
M. Mott, Esq. (anl. 1859-60)		6	6 0	Major-General A. Upton		10	0 0
Lieut.-Col. Dering, E.K.M.	a	1	1 0	The Rev. E. J. Edwards		0	2 6
Mrs. E. K. Forman	a	1	1 0	C. McGarel, Esq.		10	0 0
Ditto, don.		1	1 0	Colonel Lefroy, R.A.	a	1	1 0
Commissary-Gen. Wilson	a	1	1 0	Ladies' Association, 1860, per Mrs. Wm. Angerstein		25	13 0
Rev. J. Carr		3	0 0	Capt. R. P. Oldershaw	a	1	1 0
Capt. Nolloth, R.N. (anl. 1859-60)		2	0 0	Rev. E. Marsh	a	1	1 0
The Ladies Scott,	a	3	0 0	Rev. T. Blackburne	a	1	1 0
J. S. Harrison, Esq.		1	0 0	Rev. E. Jacson		0	10 0
L. A. S. H.		0	10 0	Colonel Hogg (anl. 1859-60)		2	2 0
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Chatham Ladies' Association, per Mrs. Fielding		5	18 2	H. St. Vincent Ames, Esq.		1	0 0
Rev. C. Langton		10	0 0	J. S. Harford, Esq.		3	0 0
Rev. T. Grantham		2	2 0	Col. Tulloh, R.A. (anl. 1859-60)		2	2 0
Lady Buckley		3	0 0	Rev. J. Budgen,	a	1	1 0
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Lady Buckley	a	1	0 0				
Anonymous, per £10 note		10	0 0				
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FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.—The Committee of the Shipwrecked Mariner's Society are aware that many LIVES have been LOST for WANT of MEANS of COMMUNICATION from a WRECKED SHIP to the SHORE; they, therefore, offer the above reward for any INVENTION that shall be found to secure so desirable an object. Cheapness and simplicity indispensable. Described plans or models to be sent to the undersigned on or before the 20th October. The Committee will not be bound to accept even the best plan submitted for approval. Francis Lean, Secretary.

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TUESDAY, JULY 31, LE PROPHETE.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, GRAND MORNING CONCERT IN THE FLORAL HALL.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, LE PROPHETE.
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GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—CHEAP EXCURSION TO THE WEST OF ENGLAND, offering facilities for visiting Tavistock, Truro, Penzance, Land's-End, &c. On SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, an EXCURSION TRAIN will leave Paddington at 6·45 a.m. for Weston-super-Mare, High bridge, Bridgewater, and Taunton (fares 20*s.* and 14*s.*), Tiverton and Exeter (22*s.* 6*d.* and 16*s.*), Barnstaple and Bideford (30*s.* and 20*s.*), Starcross, Dawlish, and Teignmouth (25*s.* and 17*s.*), Newton, Torquay, Paignton, and Totness (27*s.* and 18*s.*), and Kingsbridge and Plymouth (30*s.* and 20*s.*); returning on Monday, August 13, from Plymouth at 6 a.m., and intermediate stations as per handbills. Passengers wishing to proceed to any station on the Tavistock, Cornwall, or West Cornwall Railways, will be furnished at Plymouth, on producing their excursion ticket, with first, second, or third class return tickets available up to the 12th August, at a single fare for the double journey.

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The 1st and 2d class tickets will be available by all through trains except the limited mail.
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On Saturday evenings tourists can be booked by the 9·15 p.m. train only to Edinburgh or Glasgow.
Tourists may break their journey at Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Perth. W. CAWKWELL, General Manager.
Euston Station, N.W., June, 1860.

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AND

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JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA

AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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WE heartily congratulate the officers of the Navy upon the modification which has been made in the new scheme of Naval Retirement. Mate's time (which we mentioned last week was probable) is to be allowed to count after the first two years. We do not know whether this time is to be allowed to all officers, whatever their other services may be; but at any rate, whatever may be the details, mate's time is not to go for nothing; and we trust, therefore, that our correspondents "who have served with Nelson," "Blue Jacket," and others, will now be satisfied, and admit the wisdom of the advice we ventured to give upon this subject some time ago, namely, to accept what was then offered, as an instalment at least, and not go on rejecting everything. It should also be borne in mind, that neither the present nor any recent Board of Admiralty is answerable for the state of things as regards the numerous officers necessarily left unemployed since Trafalgar. The question is, What prospects does the scheme hold out for the future retirement of officers! and how does it affect the Active List now? We shall have three immediate promotions to the rank of Captain, R.N., (equal to Colonel in the Army), and 18 to the rank of Commander; while hereafter "the state of the Lists of Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants will admit of a promotion in every vacancy, instead of only one in three as at present."

We find that the Board of Admiralty, by a recent Circular, have also conferred another boon upon naval officers, in allowing them, after 1st October next, to be paid a portion of their full-pay every month, in order to meet their mess expenses and other current expenditure, and thus prevent their running into debt. This privilege will give great satisfaction, especially to the junior officers.

By the same Circular an addition is made to the amounts paid monthly to the seamen and marines on account of their wages, and the privilege of remitting to their families or for deposit in savings' banks is extended to ships at home as well as to those abroad; while in future they are to be allowed to allot portions of their wages to their wives and others, not merely at one uniform rate, as now, but at various rates, as they may judge proper. In consideration of these increased privileges, the system of "paying down" or settling the wages of the seamen in ships at home every six months, is to be discontinued; but, to prevent a complication of accounts, a regular yearly balance and adjustment of wages is to take place on the 31st of March, throughout the whole fleet; when the sailor is to be encouraged by his officers to send part of his money home to his family, if wanted, or to deposit it in the savings' banks at the ports. Only when men are discharged, or when the ship is paid-off, and the men go on long leave to visit their homes, is the balance of their wages to be paid to them. This arrangement, we presume, is intended to secure for the seamen, what some of our correspondents have stated they like, a "good pay-day." It gets rid also of the periodical unsettling of the men's minds, by paying them their wages every six months at home; and we trust we shall hear no more of disturbances about leave and anxiety to get ashore, such as occurred after these periodical payments in the *Princess Royal* and *Edgar*.

It will thus be seen that the Board of Admiralty is not idle or averse to improvement, as regards the *personnel* of the fleet. We only wish we had to record that they had also found a solution of the difficulties relating to the Discipline of the Navy, and an adequate Reserve of seamen. But it is not surprising if they are sorely puzzled what to do. Besides what is to be found in several Blue Books bearing upon the subject of Manning the Navy and Naval Reserves, every week almost brings out some new pamphlet on the subject—all more or less complicated and contradictory. We have had one recently sent to us by a "Rear-Admiral," printed for private circulation, entitled "Suggestions for the Establishment of a Permanent Reserve of Seamen," but of which by far the most important part—like the postscript of a lady's letter—is contained in the last three pages, upon Discipline. His plan for a reserve is simply a system of "half-pay" for seamen after 10 years' service, allowing the men to enter the merchant service (which short-service pensioners can do already), and to allow such service to count for pension. The difference between this plan and the present Admiralty scheme for a naval reserve is chiefly—that the "Rear-Admiral" would place on "half-pay" regularly trained men-of-war's-men, paying them their short-service pension of 6*d.* a day as a retainer, or 9*l.* 5*s.* a-year; whereas, under the present system, untrained men are paid a retainer of 6*l.* a-year, and a further cost of 6*l.* each is incurred, in providing them "with a course of drill of 22 days (not necessarily consecutive) in the year." The "Rear-Admiral's" plan professes to be based partly on the existing continuous service and short-service pension system, originated by Mr. Pennell of the Admiralty, and the plan of Vice-Admiral Martin, propounded in his recently published "Memorandum on Naval Reserves." The latter was bold enough,—namely, to give the short-service pensioners the 6*l.* retainer, *in addition* to their pension of 9*l.* a year, and as a condition, to keep them employed in the coasting trade, always ready to rejoin the Navy when required. This is intelligible, but appears to be one of those expensive schemes that never emanate from men while in office, but only when their responsibility ceases. As regards the "Rear-Admiral's" cheaper mode of securing the same men, he altogether omits to state how you are to make compulsory, without any *quid pro quo*, the service of these short-service pensioners when merely placed on his "half-pay and mercantile marine list." They would doubtless prefer remaining as they are; and we cannot now break faith with those already pensioned, or even with the 10 years' men who have entered under similar expectations. These men, too, he would allow to go upon voyages of 18 months, and not keep them at home available to man the Navy, as Admiral Martin would. The whole scheme, when you try to close your fingers upon it, vanishes and eludes your grasp, like the dreamy hand that appear under the auspices of Mr. Home, at his so-called "spiritual *scéances*."

We have now some 80,000 seamen and boys afloat. To carry out the "Rear-Admiral's" scheme we should have to begin by weeding out of these all men of 10 years' service, and "encourage" them to leave the Navy and enter the merchant service for three years, replacing them with fresh men. We doubt if naval officers generally would recommend this to be tried, especially at the present moment. We do not know—if it could be done and were done—what amount of "Reserve" it would then give us; as if many of the men went off upon "18 months' voyages," how "would they come to us from the vasty deep," when necessity required us to "call for them?"

But let us ask, if this plan were practicable, and not by far too complicated and expensive, What effect would be produced upon the discipline of the Navy by this systematic weeding out of our best men-of-war's men from the fleet, to replace them with such as we can now get? Should we not have inevitably a large influx of gaol-birds and increase of the convict element into the Navy, which a "Rear-Admiral" so properly deprecates? To fill the merchant navy to a great extent with men-of-war's men would doubtless secure to us the best Reserve; but could not this be done, without short-service pensions or "half-pay," by simply raising the pay of the Navy till we have the command of the market, and the choice of the best men, out of the 350,000 that compose our Navy and mercantile marine? Secure this, and we can then afford to clear out of the service the "blackguards," "gaol-birds," and "convict element," which are at present ruining the discipline of the fleet; and we could then gradually pass our good men into the merchant service, putting good men in their places, to be trained in turn, and afterwards transferred into merchant ships;—thus accomplishing, in our own way, all that the French accomplish, imperially, by their much-lauded *Inscription Maritime*.

An important alteration is about to take place in the police arrangements of our naval arsenals and dockyards. The whole of these national establishments will, it is expected, soon be placed under the supervision of the Metropolitan force. The necessary steps to produce this change are now being taken by Parliament, and by the end of the present session the new plan may come into operation. It may appear to a casual observer that the substitution of one set of policemen for another in our dockyards is a matter of no consequence; but, in reality, that is not the case. For the duties required from the dockyard policeman are special, and sometimes very difficult to perform. Any new set of men, unaccustomed to the task of watching the ingress and egress of thousands of workmen entrusted with the manipulation of the valuable materials scattered about these great establishments, will find their labours neither light nor easy of performance. As an instance of what will be expected from them, it is only necessary to mention that at Portsmouth five thousand workmen of all sorts, from labourers to first-class artisans and mechanics, enter the dock-gates every morning at six o'clock, and it is the duty of the police to see that none but workmen belonging to the establishment do enter. This immense throng leaves again at twelve o'clock for dinner, returning at half-past one, and finally leaves the yard at a fixed hour, varying with the season, in winter and summer. Now, it is the business of the police stationed at the gates to have a facial knowledge at least of every man of this vast host of labourers, and the necessity for their being able to detect a stranger is evident when we remember the interests that are at stake in such an establishment as that at Portsmouth. Only imagine the havoc that would arise if another "Jack the Painter"* managed to elude the vigilance of the "new arrangements," and secrete himself in some of the enormous sheds belonging to the ropery. What might not be the consequence of a single lucifer-match in such felonious hands? Of course we do not anticipate any such calamity to occur, for doubtless the old hands will not be discharged until the new ones are well up in their duty. Still, it is difficult to understand what advantages are likely to result from the proposed alterations, and at Portsmouth they are considered very problematical. It is also further asserted that if the Government had granted similar powers to the present police force of the dockyards as those given to the intended force, there would have been no necessity for any change at all. A contemplated change will fling a considerable amount of patronage into certain hands, and will extend the power of the metropolitan police very materially. Whether any national advantage will arise from that circumstance remains to be seen. Portsmouth dockyard, alone, is vigilantly watched and guarded by a police force under a lieutenant of the Navy, with the style of director of police, and he has about 100 men under his command. A third part of this number is constantly on duty by night and by day. This force is altogether exclusive of the military guard, which consists of one captain, three sergeants, five corporals, two drummers, and sixty-three privates, of which twenty-one sentinels are constantly on duty.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* informs us that an extraordinary activity prevails at Toulon in getting ready for sea the ships that are intended to proceed to the coast of Syria. It mentions that the Vauban, L'Aube, Le Finisterre, L'Yonne, Le Mogador, and L'Asmodée, are nearly ready to receive artillery horses, horses for the 1st Regiment of Hussars, the 3rd and 13th regiments of infantry of the line, and the 16th battalion of *Chasseurs à pied*. Le Fontenoy is also preparing for service.

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* This incendiary was hung for setting fire to and destroying greater part of Portsmouth Dockyard in 1777.

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THE ARMY.

Royal Horse Guards. The regiment marched on Wednesday from Aldershot to Windsor to be stationed.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Captain Neave is attached to the depôt at Canterbury.

5th Dragoon Guards. The regiment has moved this week from Aldershot to Brighton and Shorncliffe. One squadron left camp for Brighton on Wednesday, one for Shorncliffe and one for Brighton on Thursday, and the remaining squadron for Brighton yesterday.

2nd Dragoons. This fine regiment was inspected at the Curragh last week by Major-General Lawrenson, the Inspector-General of Cavalry, who expressed great pleasure at its condition.

3rd Light Dragoons. On Saturday last Major-General Lawrenson, Inspector-General of Cavalry, made his first inspection of this regiment under the command of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. H. M. Monckton, at the Curragh, and expressed his high satisfaction at the discipline and appearance of the corps.

5th Lancers. Lieutenant Edgeworth and Cornet Ewing have been before a board of field-officers at Aldershot this week, for examination as to their fitness for promotion.

12th Lancers. Colonel Balders, the Commandant of the cavalry depôt at Maidstone, who has just exchanged from this regiment to the 17th Lancers, will shortly vacate that command on promotion to the rank of Major-General.

14th Light Dragoons. Colonel Ainslie has been placed upon half-pay in consequence of the reduction of the Second Lieut.-Colonel upon the return of the regiment from India.

Royal Artillery. The substitution of the Armstrong guns throughout the brigade of Royal Horse Artillery is at present complete, Major G. Le M. Tupper's A battery having been supplied with a full complement of six new guns and appliances from Woolwich on Saturday. The exchange was effected at Kingston, to which place the new guns were conveyed, and handed over to Major Tupper by Quartermaster Marvin. The two trains, consisting of 150 horses, conveying the old and new guns, &c., returned, the one to the stores at Woolwich, and the other to the camp at Aldershot.

The Commandant, Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B., inspected the field-batteries of the Horse and 4th brigades on Saturday morning, in marching order, on the review ground at Woolwich. They were supplied with ammunition, and went through several evolutions incident to a field day.

The following lieutenants of Royal Artillery, who received their commissions as the result of the last Midsummer examination, by the Duke of Cambridge, at the Royal Military Academy, have been appointed to batteries at foreign stations, as under, and joined the regiment at Woolwich on Thursday, to be in readiness for embarkation, viz.: Lieutenants H. W. L. Hime, J. W. Bernard, T. M. Crutwell, and F. C. Nicolas—Bengal; R. Walkey and R. D. Lockhart—Bombay; E. A. Fitzroy and T. Wood—Madras; and C. Jones—Halifax. The under-mentioned joined their respective batteries during the present week at the following stations: A. B. Brown, H. A. Barker, C. D. E. Smith, T. M. Hitchins, and J. F. Jenkin—Woolwich; L. Downes and B. R. Greig—Aldershot; J. B. Ormsby and G. A. French—Alderney; F. A. Hand—Curragh; J. W. Inge, W. A. Cook, and M. M. Lane—Dover; A. E. England—Shorncliffe; H. W. Brown and J. A. Campbell—Cahir; E. H. Holley and R. J. Hazlett—Plymouth; F. H. Milner—Cork; F. Galloway—Portsmouth; and P. E. Blackwood—Ballincollig.

Captain Mackenzie has removed from Eastbourne to Manchester, on his appointment to the command of No. 1 Division of the Coast Brigade, which will be composed of the non-commissioned officers and men of the force stationed in the northern and midland districts. The south-eastern and Medway districts will form No. 2. Division of the force, under the command of Captain Sweeny.

Many non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the Royal Artillery at Woolwich have been granted three months' leave of absence for the purpose of seeking and providing themselves with suitable occupations on obtaining their discharge from the service, having nearly completed the full term of 21 years in the regiment. The majority of the men are of exemplary character, and some of them possess medals for long and good conduct, and, with but few exceptions, they are stated to be men of good education, and capable of holding situations of trust and responsibility.

The following sergeant-majors of Royal Artillery, stationed at Woolwich, are to be appointed as adjutants in Artillery Volunteer corps—viz., Sergeant-Majors Bailey, Woolwich Dockyard; Nelson, Dover; and Osborn, Glasgow. These officers will receive 10*s.* per diem.

Military Train. Ensign Benthall, of the 3rd battalion, has been examined for promotion this week at Aldershot.

Coldstream Guards. On Monday Lord Clyde for the first time met his new regiment as their Colonel, when there was a review of the 1st battalion in Hyde Park. Although no public notice was given that the review was intended, several thousands of persons assembled at an early hour, most of whom were animated by a desire to catch a glimpse of Lord Clyde. Shortly before ten o'clock the men belonging to the battalion left the Wellington Barracks in St. James's Park, and marched up Constitution Hill. As soon as they had taken up their position on the large open space at the north-western corner of the park, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Clyde, Lord Frederick Paulet, Lord Rokeby, and other officers rode up. Lord Clyde was loudly cheered as he proceeded through the park, and he frequently acknowledged the compliments paid to him by touching his hat. The men were put through various evolutions, which they performed with rapidity and skill, and the firing, which was kept up with great vigour, was marked with the greatest possible precision. At twenty minutes before twelve the National Anthem was played by the band, and the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Clyde left the ground. They were followed by an immense crowd who cheered them until they arrived in Piccadilly, and rode rapidly away. The Guards having fallen into marching order, proceeded to Wellington Barracks. The morning was beautifully fine for such a display, and although an immense number of persons were present, there was no confusion, the ground having been most admirably kept. It is understood that the other battalion will be reviewed by Lord Clyde at Windsor in the course of a few days.

8th Regiment. The depôt of the 1st battalion, in consequence of the regiment's arrival from India, after 16 years service in Bengal, left Chatham on Thursday, for Chichester. The depôt consists of 370 of all ranks, under command of Major William Bayley, Major C. Edward Baynes, Captain F. W. J. Dugmore, Lieutenant C. N. Fry, Ensign Robert Handcock, and Ensign William A. Bridge.

10th Regiment. The 1st battalion leaves Plymouth next week for Aldershot.

12th Regiment left Aldershot on Wednesday morning, and embarked on board the Himalaya, 6, screw, Captain John Seccombe, from the Portsmouth dockyard jetty, for Plymouth.

36th Regiment embarked yesterday at Plymouth on board the Himalaya for Dublin. They will be stationed at the Curragh.

Royal Marine Light Infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel S. N. Lowder has been appointed to the Chatham division of Royal Marines, having been permitted by the Admiralty to exchange divisions with Lieut.-Colonel H. Marriott, who has been appointed to Woolwich. Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, Royal Artillery, Commanding at Woolwich, and Colonel Stransham, Commandant of the local division of Royal Marines, with the principal officers of the garrison, and their families in large numbers, on Wednesday assembled in the Plumstead Marshes to witness a scientific shooting match, between officers and men belonging to the division of Roya, Marines. The match was proposed by Captain Sutherl musketry instructor to the corps, and was carried out under his direction and superintendence. The competitors, 200 in number, repaired to the Marshes at 7 a.m., and the proceedings commenced shortly after, and continued, with slight intermission, until 6 p.m. The place was crowded with spectators throughout the day. The band of the division was in attendance, and the necessary provisions were copiously supplied and comfortably served under a number of tents erected for the accommodation of the competitors and their friends. The prizes, contributed by the officers of the corps, ranged from 7*l.* to 15*s.*, the highest of which was closely contested, having been twice won by ties, or an equal number of points, and was consequently shot for a third time, and eventually awarded to Private Keenan. The second prize of 5*l.* was taken by Sergeant Banks, as well as the third, of 2*l.*, and the fourth, of 30*s.*, was obtained by Sergeant Urquhart. The distance was 900 yards, and the firing was of the first order, Private Keenan having made nine points in five rounds over the extreme range of 900 yards. Colonel Stransham, the Commandant, competed for various minor prizes with several of his officers, by firing at Aunt Sally over a range of 100 yards; and, as a remarkable instance of his own proficiency, he carried off three prizes of 15*s.* each, which he handed over to Captain Suther, to be fired for by non-commissioned officers, as an additional prize, and which was subsequently won by Corporal Westall. On returning to quarters the successful competitors were granted leave of absence to visit their friends.

53rd Regiment. The removal of the 53rd depôt from Chatham is in consequence of the regiment arriving in England, it having been in Bengal 16 years. A detachment of 320, all ranks, under command of Captain Sidney G. Quicke, with Ensigns George B. Deare, Charles H. Bonney, and Herbert B. Osborne, left Chatham on Tuesday for Plymouth, to relieve the 10th, which goes to Aldershot. The depôt of the 53rd, 200 strong, under command of Captains John H. Lothian and William F. Coleman, and Ensigns Samuel J. Nicholls, Henry D. Rooke, and W. E. S. Battiscombe, leaves for Chichester.

58th Regiment. Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Thompson is on leave to the 16th inst., and Captain Townley to the 11th. Ensign Webb is about to exchange into the Military Train.

73rd Regiment. Orders have been received at Chatham for the following officers to proceed to Bengal, with a draft of 260, all ranks, in command of Captain George Renny, Lieutenant W. Clarke, and Ensigns Bolton J. Monsell, C. W. Richardson, and Henry Synge. They are to embark immediately a vessel has been chartered. The route for the 73rd is very unexpected, as the regiment was under orders to return to England.

Rifle Brigade. The Tyburnia has the following for Calcutta:—2nd battalion, Ensigns Reid, Hon. A. Hood, Harington, 1 drummer, and 145 rank and file. 3rd battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Hardinge in military command, Captain Ruthven, and Ensigns Caulfield and Innis, 2 drummers, and 32 rank and file.

St. Helena Regiment. A rifle match, which has excited great interest in the island, has been fired by the officers composing it, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and St. Helena Regiment. There were sixteen competitors. The first prize, a rifle, was won by Lieutenant Haughton, Royal Artillery, who took the lead at the commencement, and kept it throughout; he made 52 points in 60 rounds of independent firing from 150 to 900 yards. The second prize consisted of a revolver, and was won by Lieutenant Nash, St. Helena Regiment; the third prize, a field glass, was won by Lieutenant and Adjutant M'Namee, St. Helena Regiment.

In the House of Commons on Thursday evening Mr. Freeland asked the Secretary of State for War whether the death rates in the different regiments of the Army and the causes of death could not in future be given in the Registrar-General's quarterly reports. Mr. S. Herbert said that the death-rates of the Army would now be put into an annual report which he intended to lay upon the table of the House. The report would soon be ready. He attached great value to the publicity of those rates, believing that they would have the effect of keeping the different bodies up to their duty. It would be in the power of the Registrar-General to adopt those death rates and consolidate them in his general quarterly reports.

The whole of the available garrison troops, with the Horse Artillery from Hilsea, were had out on Southsea Common on Saturday last, and went through several field manœuvres in presence of the Lieut.-Governor, Lord Paulet.

A parliamentary return states that 93 non-commissioned officers and 233 privates of the late East India Company's armies, took their discharge with pensions as time expired men, subsequently to the order whereby they had granted to them the benefit of two years' service on account of their not having already taken their discharge under the above-mentioned order of the Governor-General. Without pensions 59 non-commissioned officers and 292 privates took their discharge.

The Under-Secretary of State for War, Sir Benjamin Hawes, has issued the following Circular Memorandum, dated the 23rd ult.:—"Mr. Secretary Herbert having had under his consideration the subject of the payment of fees by the troops attending army schools, has, with a view of further encouraging the general education of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army, been pleased to remit the payment of fees for all students who may be included in the third-class of adult schools, hitherto required under Circular 146, dated War Office, September 28, 1857."

The Adjutant-General, Sir James Y. Scarlett has issued a Circular Memorandum, wherein the General Commanding in-Chief "desires when regiments or detachments leave barracks which are not to be reoccupied, that the sick soldiers who are unable to accompany their corps may not be sent into billets, but that a suitable lodging be hired for their accommodation."

The annexed General Order has been issued:—"Horse Guards, July 24.—With a view to prevent the unnecessary correspondence and labour of discharging soldiers who claim their release from the Service on the termination of their limited engagement, with the intention of re-enlisting at some future time, His Royal Highness will allow such as may be willing, and are considered fit to be retained, to receive a furlough—not exceeding three months—on their renewing their engagement for a further period of service."

THE LAST OF THE GERMAN LEGION.—The German Legion has at last been disbanded, and permission is granted to any able-bodied men to enlist into any of Her Majesty's regiments, but it does not seem that many have accepted this offer. A large proportion of the Legion is spreading over the country, and obtaining employment in the several towns and amongst the rural population. An attempt has been made to draw them towards Cape Town by offering 300 men employment on the Cape Town and Wellington Railway. Thus the original object of the scheme is defeated. They were sent to Kaffraria as a means of defence to the colony; portions of land were allotted to them, but very few succeeded. The whole scheme is, therefore, little better than a failure.—*Cape and Natal News.*

SHORNCLIFFE CAMP.

The 5th and 7th batteries of the 4th Brigade, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. G. T. Devereux, marched from camp on Thursday the 2nd instant, to relieve the 8th and 7th batteries at the camp near New Romney, for the purpose of going through a course of shot and shell practice with the Armstrong 12-pounder batteries. The following was the detail of the batteries: 12 officers, 32 non-commissioned officers, 248 gunners, drivers, and artificers, 120 horses, 12 Armstrong guns, 12 *ammunition waggons*, hospital waggons, and store carts. The 8th and 9th batteries, in addition to two batteries of 9-pounders, work with four 18-pound field-battery guns, with which some exceedingly good practice has been made at 1000 yards' range. During the time the batteries have been under canvas the health of the men has been exceedingly good, and the officers have endeavoured to relieve the tedium of life under canvas, by giving two very ageeable picnics to the ladies of the surrounding neighbourhood, including Hythe, Sandgate, &c., the last having occurred on Tuesday last.

Lieutenant A. E. England has joined the 5th battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, from the Royal Academy, Woolwich, vice Lieutenant J. Tucker, promoted.

A party consisting of 1 non-commissioned officer and 8 privates of the 5th Dragoon Guards marched into camp on Thursday last, for the purpose of taking up quarters for a squadron expected from Aldershot in the course of the week.

Lieutenant Bridger of the 4th Battalion, Military Train, has left Shorncliffe and joined the squadron of that battalion at Aldershot.

Lieutenant E. Horrocks joined the 90th Stirlingshire or Highland Borderers on the 1st inst., on appointment.

The officers of the 2nd Royal Cheshire gave a farewell ball to a large party, upwards of 100, in the mess-room, on Friday the 27th ult, in anticipation of the regiment leaving Shorncliffe, but the order is countermanded.

COLCHESTER CAMP.

The heavy drafts, numbering in the aggregate nearly 900 men, which have left the camp within the past fortnight, have so reduced the strength of the garrison as to remedy the much complained of crowded state of the huts. According to the last return the strength of the depôt battalions was 68 officers, 1948 rank and file, 185 women, and about 300 children, irrespective of upwards of 100 men in hospital.

It is generally believed that the depôt of the 5th Fusiliers, nearly 600 in strength, will send out a considerably augmented draft in the course of a few weeks, and the 54th are likely to dispatch 100 men on foreign service, in addition to those who have just sailed.

Private Jones, of the 56th Regiment, whose savage attack upon the brigade-major, and his subsequent escape from the railway-train, we noticed last week, has been brought to trial before a garrison court-martial for general insubordination and striking at a superior officer. He, together with a comrade named Burns, who took part in the fray, has been found guilty, and when their sentence has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief it will be promulgated before their depôt battalion. A drummer of the 66th, named Lawler, has been convicted before a court-martial of an attempted atrocious offence, and he also awaits the confirmation of his sentence.

On Tuesday, through the kindness of the officers and men of the camp, the children of the garrison schools had quite a gala fête upon the site of the old barracks, the whole concluding with a display of fireworks.

It is understood that the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of State for the War Department, will shortly

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visit a resident gentleman of considerable influence, to attend a grand Volunteer inspection, when it is expected he will officially visit this camp.

We last week drew attention to the contemplated new camp, and expressed an opinion that no works of any magnitude would be commenced at present. We are now, however, in a position to state, upon the authority of the Secretary for War, that although the greater portion of the money originally granted has been spent in the purchase of land, the buildings will be commenced at the beginning of the financial year; and in the course of eighteen months from the commencement they will be completed, and in a habitable state. That this will be the locality for a corps of observation appears to be strengthened by the fact, that the only money intended to be spent in the fortification of the Essex coast will be for the defence of Harwich harbour, the several martello towers which skirt the shore being allowed to remain in their present useless condition.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY, 31.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards—Assistant-Surgeon Frederick George Kerin, from the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, to be Surgeon, vice Tardrew, deceased.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Cornet Cecil Edward Martyn to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bolton, who retires.

4th Dragoon Guards—James Alexander Tait, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Lord Seymour, who has retired.

5th Dragoon Guards—Richard Francis Chaplin, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Scarlett, promoted.

4th Light Dragoons—William Langton Coke, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Kennedy, promoted; Samuel Charles Newton, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Bradshaw, promoted.

5th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant John Henry Waterfall, from the 95th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Malcolmson, who exchanges.

7th Light Dragoons—George Ernest Paget, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Viscount Royston, promoted.

8th Light Dragoons—Henry Philips, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Palliser, promoted.

11th Light Dragoons—Lionel Beauchamp Cole, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice the Hon. J. D. Drummond, promoted.

15th Light Dragoons—James Le Messurier, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Pearson, promoted.

Royal Artillery—Major-General Henry Alexander Scott, to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Dyneley, deceased; Brevet-Colonel Charles Vansittart Cockburn to be Colonel, vice Gostling, retired upon full pay; Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel William Alexander Middleton, C.B., to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Cockburn; Brevet-Major Lewis William Penn to be Captain, vice Middleton; Lieutenant Oswald Carr to be Second Captain, vice Penn.

TO BE ADJUTANTS.

Second Captain John Wheler Collington, vice Woolsey, promoted.

Second Captain Charles Paulet Rotton, vice Forbes, promoted.

Second Captain Robert James Cairnes, vice Hay, promoted.

Second Captain William Carey, vice Harrison, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

Second Captain James Meredith Collingwood Vibart, vice Lukin, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

Second Captain Major Francis Downes, vice Le Mesurier, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

Second Captain Edward Keate, vice Penn, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

Second Captain Maurice Henry Fitzmaurice, vice Campbell, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

Second Captain Ernest Courtney Vaughan, by augmentation.

Second Captain Joseph Hanwell, vice Byrne, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

Lieutenant Henry Brackenbury, by augmentation.

Second Captain James Barton, vice Close, promoted.

Second Captain Frederick George Ravenhill, vice Taylor, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

Second Captain Henry Plantagenet Prescott Phelips, vice Simpson, promoted.

Acting Veterinary-Surgeon Greatrex Naden to be Veterinary Surgeon.

Royal Engineers—Brevet-Colonel George Burgmann to be Colonel, vice Sandham, removed as a General Officer; Brevet-Major James William Gosset to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Burgmann; Second Captain William Hatt Noble to be Captain, vice Gossett; Second Captain Hugh Williams, from half-pay, to be Second Captain, vice Noble.

Military Train—Lieutenant George Faulkner Wilkinson, from the 68th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Burke, who exchanges.

5th Regiment of Foot—Arthur Manley Hill, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mackinlay, promoted.

8th Foot—The Christian names of Gentleman Cadet Crawley, appointed to an Ensigncy, without purchase, in the *Gazette*, of the 10th of July, 1860, are Thomas Georges, and not Thomas George, as there stated.

9th Foot—Farquhar Glennie, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Elmhirst, promoted.

12th Foot—Charles Isham Strong, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Magee, promoted.

18th Foot—Lieutenant Jacob Francis Bryant to be Captain, without purchase, vice Cannyan, deceased.

22nd Foot—Ensign William Farley, from the 48th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Hatton, who exchanges.

23rd Foot—Lieutenant John Tilly to be Captain, by purchase, vice the Hon. Nathaniel Fiennes, who retires; Ensign Robert Cæsar Bacon to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tilly.

25th Foot—Lieutenant Charles Edward Gore Browne, from the 82nd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Ellis, who exchanges.

The promotion of Ensign Henry James Harvey to a Lieutenancy, without purchase, to bear date the 1st of April, 1860, instead of the 4th of May, 1860, as hitherto stated.

26th Foot—Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Francis Carey to be Lieut.-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Andrew T. Hemphill, appointed to the Staff as a Brigadier-General; Captain William Thomas Betts to be Major, without purchase, vice Carey; Captain James Young, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice Betts.

29th Foot—Lieutenant Edward Gorton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Colyill, who retires; Ensign Alfred Fawcett to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gorton.

37th Foot—Lieutenant Charles Pressly Pender, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Evered, who exchanges; Ensign John De Rune Dick, from the 11th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Kirkwood, whose appointment has been cancelled.

48th Foot—Ensign Walter Benson Hatton, from the 22nd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Farley, who exchanges.

60th Foot—Cecil Henry Paulet, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Brodrick, who retires.

68th Foot—Lieutenant Bernard H. Burke, from the Military Train, to be Lieutenant, vice Wilkinson, who exchanges.

82nd Foot—Lieutenant Henry Abigail Ellis, from the 25th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Browne, who exchanges.

87th Foot—Captain Patrick Cahill, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice John Theophilus Ussher, who exchanges.

95th Foot—Lieutenant Alexander Malcolmson, from the 5th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Waterfall, who exchanges.

97th Foot—Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. James Pierce Maxwell, from half-pay, Unattached, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Fowler Burton, appointed to a Depôt Battalion; Major Septimus Moore Hawkins, to be Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase, vice the Hon. J. P. Maxwell, who retires; Brevet-Major Archibald Richard Harenc to be Major, by purchase, vice Hawkins; Lieutenant Robert Thomas Francis Hamilton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Harenc; Ensign Robert Gray to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hamilton; George Moore Picken, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Williams, appointed to 92nd Foot.

99th Foot—Ensign Albert Lancelot Walker to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Black, promoted; Lieutenant Henry James Day, to be Adjutant, vice Black, promoted.

Rifle Brigade—Lieutenant George Mark Leycester Egerton to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Windham, promoted.

1st West India Regiment—Lieutenant Charles Edward Ascough Evered, from the 37th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Pender, who exchanges.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surgeon-Major George Gordon Robertson, M.D., who retires upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

BREVET.

Major-General Sir Harry David Jones, K.C.B., to be Lieut.-General, vice Sir George Judd Harding, K.C.B., deceased.

Colonel H. Sandham, of the Royal Engineers, to be Major-General, vice Sir H. D. Jones.

Colonel Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B., retired full-pay Royal Engineers, to be Major-General, in consequence of the promotion of Colonel Sandham, who stood below him in the corps at the date of his retirement.

Colonel Charles Gostling, retired full-pay Royal Artillery, to be Major-General, the rank being honorary only.

Colonel Second-Commandant George Evans Hunt, retired full-pay Royal Marines, to have the honorary rank of Major-General, under Her Majesty's Order in Council of Nov. 13, 1858.

Lieut.-Colonel Edward S. Browne, retired full-pay Royal Marines, to have the honorary rank of Colonel, under Her Majesty's Order in Council of Nov. 13, 1858.

Lieut.-Colonel Thomas D. Fosbroke, retired full-pay Royal Marines, to have the honorary rank of Colonel under Her Majesty's Order in Council of Nov. 13, 1858.

Paymaster William Summerfield, Depôt Battalion, to have the honorary rank of Captain under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 27, 1860.

The Brevet Commissions of the following officers to be antedated, and the undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the promotion of Colonel Charles Wright, Royal Engineers, to be Major-General in succession to Major-General D. Bolton, Royal Engineers, who died on the 16th of May, 1860:—

To be antedated to May 17, 1860:—

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Ibbetson, Captain, half-pay 89th Foot.

Brevet-Major E. T. P. Shewen, Royal Marines.

To be antedated to June 3, 1860:—

Brevet-Colonel F. A. Whimper, Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, Unattached, Major of the Tower of London.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. C. Somerset, Captain, half-pay 27th Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners.

Brevet-Major C. E. Thornton, half-pay, Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners.

To be antedated to June 15, 1860.

Brevet-Colonel G. A. F. Sulivan, 5th Light Dragoons.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel F. Carey, 26th Foot.

Brevet-Major G. Lambrick, Royal Marines.

To be antedated to June 19, 1860.

Brevet-Colonel H. E. M'Gee, 3d West India Regiment.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Savage, 91st Foot.

Brevet-Major C. E. Astell, half-pay 45th Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Hector Harvest, Major half-pay, Unattached, to be Colonel.

Major William Little Stewart, of a Depôt Battalion, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain James Baillie, half-pay, Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the promotion of Colonel Henry Sandham, Royal Engineers, to be Major-General, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir George Judd Harding, K.C.B., deceased July 5, 1860:—

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel William R. Preston, 45th Foot, to be Colonel.

Captain and Brevet-Major Arthur Pigott, half-pay 20th Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain James Duncan M'Andrew, 78th Foot, to be Major.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Major-General Godfrey Charles Mundy, Colonel on the Staff and Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, which took place on the 10th of July, 1860:—

Brevet-Colonel Richard French, from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, Unattached, to be Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Conyngham Kelly, C.B., 47th Regiment, to be Colonel.

Major Abraham Collis Anderson, half-pay, Unattached, Fort-Major at Edinburgh, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Barclay Lawson, Royal Artillery, to be Major.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieutenant-General Arthur W. M. Lord Sandys, Colonel of the 2d Dragoons, on the 16th of July, 1860:—

Major-General Edmund Finucane Morris, C.B., Colonel of the 97th Regiment, to be Lieutenant-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel William Parlby, Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay 10th Light Dragoons, serving on the Staff of the army in Ireland, with the temporary rank of Major-General, to be Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Essex F. Holcombe, 1st Foot, to be Colonel.

Major Charles Murray, half-pay, Unattached, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Andrew Pellett Scrimshire Green, Royal Artillery, to be Major.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, AUG. 3, 1860.

2nd Regiment of Dragoons—Lieutenant-General A. K. Clark Kennedy, C.B., from Colonel 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General the Lord Sandys, deceased.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant-General Sir James Jackson, K.C.B., from Colonel 6th Dragoons, to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General A. K. Clark Kennedy, C.B., removed to the 2nd Dragoons.

6th Regiment of Dragoons—Major-General William Beckwith to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Sir James Jackson, K.C.B., removed to the 6th Dragoon Guards.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Lieutenant-General Sir John Mark Frederic Smith, to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Sir George Judd Harding, K.C.B., deceased.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—Thomas Joseph Walker, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Glyn, promoted.

17th Light Dragoons — Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Charles William Morley Balders, C.B., from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Royal Artillery—Brevet-Colonel John Henry Francklyn, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Pickering, retired on full pay; Brevet-Major James Robert Gibbon, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Francklyn; Second Captain William Morris to be Captain, vice Gibbon; Lieutenant Henry Whitby Briscoe to be Second Captain, vice Morris.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant John Barrett Lennard has been permitted to resign his Commission; Lieutenant George Goodall has been permitted to resign his Commission.

Military Train—Captain George Joy, from the 59th Foot, to be Captain, vice Wolrige, who exchanges.

3rd Regiment of Foot—Henry Drinkrow Harrison, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Elwes, promoted.

4th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Moreton Frederick Thrupp, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Wright, appointed to the 83rd Foot.

7th Foot—Robert Henry Maude, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice John Graydon Smith, promoted.

8th Foot—The names of one of the Gentlemen Cadets appointed to an Ensigncy, without purchase, in the *Gazette* of the 10th of July, 1860, are Bowland Garrard Moffat, and not Bowland Ganard Moffatt, as then stated.

11th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Frederick Fitzroy Gibbons, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Dick, appointed to the 37th Foot.

14th Foot—George Frederick Green, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Day, who retires.

18th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel John Thornton Grant, C.B., from the 49th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Clement Alexander Edwards, C.B., who exchanges.

22nd Foot—William Thomas Slater Hull, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Pilsworth, promoted.

25th Foot—Ensign Richard Webster to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Terry, promoted to a Company.

30th Foot—James Cooke, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Nagle, promoted.

33rd Foot—Francis Wilmot, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Shipton, promoted.

35th Foot—William Angier Brock, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, in succession to Lieutenant Massey, deceased.

40th Foot—Albert Simeon, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Clarke, promoted.

41st Foot—Arthur Drummond Currie, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Boulderson, appointed to the 97th Foot.

47th Foot—Lieutenant Charles Van Renen Conway-Gordon to be Captain, by purchase, vice Palmer, who retires; Ensign John Frederic Bell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Conway-Gordon.

48th Foot—Lieutenant James Farquhar to be Captain, by purchase, vice Latham, who retires; Ensign John Walter Keyworth to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Farquhar.

49th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Clement Alexander Edwards, C.B., from the 18th Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel John Thornton Grant, C.B., who exchanges.

55th Foot — Gentleman Cadet Sidney Cargill, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Nunn, who resigns.

56th Foot—Ensign Caleb Coote Lloyd to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hill, promoted; Gentleman Cadet William Frederick Hillat Jones, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Lloyd.

58th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon Arnold Royle, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Worthington, who exchanges.

59th Foot—Captain Henry Ridge Wolrige, from the Military Train, to be Captain, vice Joy, who exchanges.

76th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Douglas Campbell De Wend, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Austin, promoted.

83rd Foot—Ensign Frederick Augustus Wright, from 4th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Healey, promoted.

90th Foot—Surgeon William Lapsley, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Clarke, appointed to the Staff.

91st Foot—Gentleman Cadet Henry Robert Rolfe, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Harvey, promoted; Lieutenant Charles Lacon Harvey to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Hall, who has resigned that appointment.

The surname of the Gentleman appointed to an Ensigncy, by purchase, in the *Gazette* of the 21st February, 1860, is *Caudwell*, and not *Candwell*, as then stated.

94th Foot—Charles Hensman Heycock, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Pilkington, promoted.

99th Foot Gentleman Cadet Henry Robert Eyre, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Walker promoted.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Francis Sandys Dugmore, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wilson, promoted; Capel Henry Miers, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Whyte, promoted.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Major and Brevet-Colonel Edward Angier Godfrey Muller, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Deverell, retired upon full pay, under the 37th clause of the Royal Warrant of 14th October, 1858; Captain and Adjutant and Brevet-Major Hercules A. Welman to be Major, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Muller.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Commissariat Clerk Thomas John Hume to be Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surgeon Patrick Joseph Clark, from the 90th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Lapsley, appointed to the 90th Foot; Assistant-Surgeon Richard Jukes Worthington, from the 58th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Royle, who exchanges.

BREVET.

Colonel William Henry Pickering, retired full-pay Royal Artillery, to be Major-General, the rank being honorary only.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Clement Deacon, C.B., 46th Foot, having completed five years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding a Regiment, to be Colonel in the Army.

The under-mentioned promotions to take place, consequent on the death of Lieutenant General Thomas J. Wemyss, C.B., Colonel of the 17th Foot, on the 19th July; 860.

Major-General Henry Colvile to be Lieutenant-General.

Brevet-Colonel George Congreve, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay 20th Foot, Quartermaster-General in the East Indies, to be Major-General.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel James Ramsay, Major half-pay Unattached, to be Colonel.

Major Edward Lynch Blosse, half-pay Unattached, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Edward Arthur Williams, Royal Artillery, to be Major.

The Christian names of Brevet-Colonel Crawford, C.B., of the Royal Artillery, appointed to the temporary rank of Brigadier-General in China, in the *Gazette* of the 24th July, 1860, are William Thomas, and not Robert Fitzgerald, as then stated.

MEMORANDUM.

For Lieutenant Sydney James Timbrell, Paymaster on half-pay 58th Foot, to be Paymaster to the Invalid Depôt at the Cape of Good Hope, and to have the honorary rank of Major, under the Royal Warrant of the 27th January, 1860, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 24th July, 1860.

Read, Paymaster Thomas Richardson Timbrell, from half-pay 58th Foot to be Paymaster to the Invalid Depôt, &c., &c., &c.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Corrected up to 4th August, 1860.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depôt is stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Regent's Park
2nd do.—Hyde Park
Royal Horse Guards—Windsor
1st Dragoon Guards—Bangalore; Canterbury
2nd do.—Lucknow; Canterbury
3rd do.—Mhow; Canterbury
4th do.—Aldershot
5th do.—Brighton
6th do.—Meerut; Maidstone
7th do.—Sealkote; Canterbury
1st Dragoons—Dublin
2nd do.—Curragh
3rd do.—Curragh
4th do.— Dublin
5th do.—Aldershot
6th do.—Kirkee; Maidstone
7th Hussars—Umballa; Canterbury
8th do. — Nusseerabad; Canterbury
9th Lancers—Exeter.
10th Hussars—Aldershot
11th do.—Birmingham
12th Lancers—York
13th Light Dragoons—Piershill
14th do.—Newbridge
15th Hussars—Curragh
16th Lancers—Aldershot
17th do. — Secunderabad; Maidstone
18th Hussars—Aldershot
Royal Artillery [Head-Quarters]—Woolwich
Do. [Horse Brigade]—Woolwich
Do. [1st Brigade] Garrison Artillery—Woolwich
Do. [2nd do.] Garrison Artillery—Dover
Do. [3rd do.] Garrison Artillery—Plymouth
Do. [4th do.] Field Artillery—Woolwich
Do. [5th do.] Garrison Artillery—Gibraltar
Do. [6th do.] Garrison Artillery Malta
Do. [7th do.] Garrison Artillery—Quebec
Do. [8th do.] Field Artillery—Portsmouth
Do. [9th do.] Field Artillery—Dublin
Do. [10th do.] Garrison Artillery—Guernsey
Do. [11th do.] Field Artillery—Bengal
Do. [12th do.] Garrison Artillery—Mauritius
Do. [13th do.] Field Artillery—Bombay
Do. [14th do.] Field Artillery—Bengal
Do. [depôt]—Woolwich
Coast Brigade [Head-Quarters]—Woolwich
Royal Engineers [Head-Quarters]—Woolwich
4th Company—Bengal
8th do.—Bombay
21st do.—Bengal
Do. A Troop, R. E. Train—Chatham
Do. [1st Company]—Malta
Do. [2nd do.]—Gibraltar
Do. [3rd do.]—Gibraltar
Do. [4th do.]—India
Do. [5th do.]—Woolwich
Do. [6th do.]—New Zealand
Do. [7th do.]—Halifax, N. S.
Do. [8th do.]—China
Do. [9th do.]—Corfu
Do. [10th do.]—China
Do. [11th do.—India (ordered to Mauritius)
Do. [12th do.]—Cape of Good Hope
Do. [13th do.]—Dublin (survey)
Do. [14th do.]—Kelso (survey)
Do. [15th do.]—Chatham
Do. [16th do.]—Newry (survey)
Do. [17th do.]—Malta
Do. [18th do.]—Weymouth
Do. [19th do.]—Glasgow (survey)
Do. [20th do.]—Swan River
Do. [21st do.]—India (ordered to Mauritius)
Do. [22nd do.]—Mauritius (ordered home)
Do. [23rd do.]—China
Do. [24th do.]—Gibraltar
Do. [25th do.]—Cape of Good Hope
Do. [26th do.]—Bermuda
Do. [27th do.]—Chatham
Do. [28th do.]—Malta
Do. [29th do.]—Corfu
Do. [30th do.]—Dover
Do. [31st do.]—Curragh Camp
Do. [32nd do.]—Alderney

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Do. [33rd do.]—Chatham
Do. [34th do.]—Shorncliffe
Do. [35th do.]—Aldershot
Do. [36th do.]—Portsmouth
Military Train [1st bat.]—China
Do. [2nd bat.]—Woolwich
Do. [3rd bat.]—Aldershot
Do. [4th bat.]—} Depôt at Aldershot
Shorncliffe }
Do. [5th bat.]—Curragh } Do.
Do. [6th bat.]—Woolwich
Do. [7th bat.]—Aldershot
Grenadier Guards [1st bat.]—St. George's Barracks
Do. [2nd bat.] Portman St. Barracks
Do. [3rd bat.]—Curragh
Coldstream Guards [1st bat.]—Wellington Barracks
Do. [2nd bat.]—Windsor
Scots Fusilier Guards [1st bat.]—Aldershot
Do. [2nd bat.]—Tower
1st Foot [1st bat.]—Madras; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—China; Birr
2nd do. [1st bat.]—China; Walmer
Do. [2nd bat.]—Cephalonia; Walmer
3rd [1st bat.]—China; Limerick
Do. do. Malta; Limerick
4th do. [1st bat.]—Bombay; Chichester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Corfu; Chichester
5th do. [1st bat.]—Allahabad; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Mauritius; Pembroke
6th do. [1st bat.]—Benares; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Cork
7th do. [1st bat.]—Peshawur; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Walmer
8th do. [1st bat.]—(on passage Home) Chichester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Templemore
9th do. [1st bat.]—Corfu; Limerick
Do. [2nd bat.]—Corfu; Limerick
10th do. [1st bat.]—Devonport
Do. [2nd bat.]—The Cape
11th do. [1st bat.]—Portsmouth; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Portsmouth
12th do. [1st bat.]—N. S. Wales; Walmer
Do. [2nd bat.]—Plymouth
13th do, [1st bat.]—Gorruckpore; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Cape; Fermoy
14th do. [1st bat.]—Jamaica; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Ordered to New Zealand
15th do.—Curragh; Pembroke
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Pembroke
16th do. — Aldershot; Templemore
Do. [2nd bat.]—Curragh
17th do.—Quebec; Limerick
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
18th do.—Secunderabad; Buttevant
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
19th do.—Dinapore; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
20th do.—Gondah; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Curragh
21st do.—Barbadoes; Birr
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
22nd do.—Malta; Parkhurst
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Parkhurst
23rd do.—Lucknow; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Walmer
24th do.—Ferozepore; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Mauritius
25th do.—Gibraltar; Athlone
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
26th do.—Curragh; Belfast
27th do.—Umballa; Buttevant
28th do.—Bombay; Fermoy.
29th do.—Newcastle; Devonport
30th do.—Jersey; Parkhurst
31st do.—China; Chatham
32nd do.—Dover; Devonport
33rd do.—Deesa; Fermoy
34th do.—Fyzabad; Colchester
35th do.—Meerut; Chatham
36th do.—Devonport; Athlone
37th do.—Ghazepore; Colchester
38th do.—Bareilly; Colchester
39th do. — Bermuda; Templemore
40th do.—N. S. Wales; Birr
41st do.—Aldershot; Devonport
42nd do.—Bareilly; Stirling
43rd do.—Madras; Chatham
44th do.—China; Colchester
45th do.—Aldershot; Parkhurst
46th do.—Jullundur; Buttevant
47th do.—Dover; Cork
48th do.—Allahabad; Cork
49th do.—Aldershot; Belfast
50th do.—Ceylon; Parkhurst
51st do.—Mean Meer; Chichester
52nd do.—Sealkote; Chatham
53rd do.—On passage Home; Plymouth
54th do.—Cawnpore; Colchester
55th do.—Aldershot; Devonport
56th do.—Bombay; Colchester
57th do.—Poona; Cork
58th do.—Aldershot; Birr.
59th do.—Cape; Athlone
60th do.—[1st bat.]—On passage Home; Winchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—China; Winchester
Do. [3rd bat.]—Jackatalla; Winchester
Do. [4th bat.]—Curragh; Winchester
61st do.—Ordered Home from Mauritius; Pembroke
62nd do.—Nova Scotia; Belfast
63rd do.—ditto; Belfast
64th Foot—Kurrachee; Canterbury
65th do.—New Zealand; Birr
66th do.—Madras; Colchester
67th do.—China; Athlone
68th do.—Rangoon; Fermoy
69th do.—Madras; Fermoy
70th do.—Allahabad; Canterbury
71st do.—Morar; Perth
72nd do.—Mhow; Aberdeen
73rd do.—Dinapore; Chatham
74th do.—Bellary; Aberdeen
75th do.—Allahabad; Chatham
76th do.—Dublin; Belfast
77th do.—Benares; Chatham
78th do.—Edinburgh; Aberdeen
79th do.—Mean Meer; Stirling
80th do.—Saugor; Buttevant
81st do.—Rawul Pindee; Chatham
82nd do.— Shahjehanpore; Canterbury
83rd do.—Belgaum; Chichester
84th do.—Manchester; Pembroke
85th do.—Cape; Pembroke
86th do.—Aldershot; Templemore
87th do.—China; Cork
88th do.—Delhi; Colchester
89th do.—Seronje; Fermoy
90th do.—Seetapore; Canterbury
91st Foot—Kamptee; Chatham
92nd do.—Jhansi; Stirling
93rd do.—Rawul Pindee; Aberdeen
94th do.—Nowshera; Chatham
95th do.—Neemuch; Fermoy
96th do.—Curragh; Parkhurst
97th do.—Jubbulpore; Colchester
98th do.—Peshawur; Canterbury
99th do.—China; Cork
100th do.—Gibraltar; Parkhurst
Rifle Brigade [1st bat.]—Aldershot; Winchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Subathoo; Winchester
Do. [3rd bat.]—Agra; Winchester
Do. [4th bat.]—Malta; Winchester
1st West India Regt.—Bahamas
2nd do.—Jamaica
3rd do.—Barbadoes
Ceylon Rifles—Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles—The Cape
Canadian Rifles—Toronto
St. Helena Regt.—St. Helena
Royal Newfoundland Co.'s—Newfoundland
Malta Fencibles—Malta
Gold Coast Artillery—Cape Coast Castle

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

1st Depôt Battalion, Chatham, 1st bat. 7th, 1st bat. 24th, 35th, 43rd, 53rd, and 77th depots
2nd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 20th, 1st bat. 23rd, 31st, 52nd, and 73rd depots
3rd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 8th, 1st bat. 19th, 75th, 81st, 91st, and 94th
4th do., Canterbury, 64th, 70th, 82nd, 90th, and 98th
5th do., Parkhurst, 1st and 2nd bats. 22nd, 30th, 45th, 50th, 96th and 100th
6th do., Walmer, 1st and 2nd bats. 2nd, 2nd bat. 4th, 2nd bat. 7th, and 1st bat. 12th
7th do., Winchester, Rifle Battalion 1st, 2nd, and 3rd battalions of the 60th Rifles, and the four battalions of the Rifle Brigade
8th do., Pembroke, 2nd bat. 5th, 15th, 61st, and 85th
9th do., Colchester, 1st bat. 1st, 54th, 56th, 66th, and 88th
10th do., Colchester, 1st bat. 5th, 34th, 37th, 38th, 44th, and 97th
11th Depôt Battalion, Plymouth 10th, 32nd, 41st, and 55th
12th do., Athlone, 25th, 36th, 59th, and 67th
13th do., Birr, 2nd bat. 1st, 21st, 40th, 58th, and 65th
14th do., Belfast, 26th, 49th, 62nd, 63rd, and 76th
15th do., Buttevant, 18th, 27th, 46th, and 80th
16th do., Templemore, 2nd bat. 8th, 2nd bat. 18th, 16th, 39th, and 86th
17th do., Limerick, 1st and 2nd bats. 3rd Buffs, 1st and 2nd bats. 9th, and 1st bat. 17th
18th do., Fermoy, 2nd bat. 11th, 2nd bat. 13th, 14th, and 28th
19th do., Fermoy, 1st bat. 13th, 33rd, 68th, 69th, 89th, and 95th
20th do., Cork, 2nd bat. 6th, 47th, 48th, 57th, 87th, and 99th
21st do., Chichester, 2nd bat. 4th, 51st, and 83rd
22nd do., Stirling, 42nd, 71st, 79th, and 92nd
23rd do., Aberdeen, 72nd, 74th, and 93rd

STATIONS OF THE EMBODIED MILITIA.

ENGLAND.

Bedford—Portsmouth
2nd Cheshire—Shorncliffe
Durham Artillery—Gosport
Hampshire Artillery—Pembroke
Lancashire Artillery—Liverpool
Northumberland Artillery—Kinsale
Norfolk Artillery—Woolwich
1st Stafford (King's Own)—Portsmouth
2nd Stafford (King's Own)—Dblu.
Suffolk Artillery—Gosport
Sussex—Aldershot
Tower Hamlets (King's Own)—Hackney
1st York, (W. R.)—Ayr

SCOTLAND.

2nd Lanark—Glasgow
Fifeshire Artillery—Devonport
Forfar and Kincardine Artillery—Sheerness
Stirling—Shorncliffe

IRELAND.

Antrim Artillery—Shorncliffe
Donegal—Yarmouth
Dublin City Artillery—Portsmouth (Haslar)
Fermanagh—Dublin
Tipperary Artillery—Sheerness

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, July 28.

APPOINTMENTS.

Master—T. A. Hull to be additional to the Firefly.
Clerk—H. E. W. Roberts to the Firebrand.
Third-Class Assistant-Engineer—H. Duncan to the Indus as supernumerary.

July 30.

Master's Assistant—F. Seaton to the Gorgon.
Clerk—L. L. Needham to the Hawke.

July 31.

Commander—J. H. Cave to the Styx, vice Vesey, promoted.

Lieutenants—Archibald C. S. Blackett, to the Neptune; Edward Pilkington, to the Diadem; Henry J. Carr, to the Trafalgar; Francis Durrant, to the Centurion; the Hon. Richard Hare, to the Hornet; William St. J. Hornby, to the Algiers; Alfred Luckraft (additional), to the Pembroke, for service in the coast-guard.

Chaplain—The Rev. Nathaniel Procter, 1840, to the Indus, 78, ordinary steam-reserve ship, Devonport.

Second Masters—John Riches to the Asia; Ramsey Cooke, to the Dee.

Assistant-Surgeons—Croft G. Symons to the Cumberland; Robert Hogue to the Emerald; and Bradley Gregory confirmed in the Amphion.

Third-Class Assistant-Engineer—William Miller to the Industry.

August 2.

Lieutenant—Richard H. D. King to the Orion.
Paymaster—Edwin Harris to the Impregnable.
Assistant-Paymasters—J. Moore to the Wellington; John Harvey to the Royal Adelaide.
Clerk—J. K. Bell to the Diadem.

COAST-GUARD OFFICE, August 2.

APPOINTMENT.

Chief Officer—Mr. William C. Buck, Master, to command 36 Tower Station.

REMOVALS.

Chief Officers—Lieutenants the Hon. Henry W. Chetwynd from Uzon to Westhaven; James A. Hodgskin from Garrison Point to Southampton, as Inspecting Lieutenant, vice Geary.

Ariadne, 26, screw-corvette, Captain E. W. Vansittart, arrived in company with the Hero at St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 23rd ult., and was to leave for Canada on the 26th.

Assistance, Commander Balfour, was lost about the 7th of June; but, as was anticipated in this journal a fortnight since, the catastrophe was unattended with any loss of life.

Barracouta, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander W. Wood, sailed from Plymouth Sound on Saturday last for Halifax.

Coquette, 4, screw dispatch-vessel. This craft has been opened up more in her midship section, and has been found even more defective than was expected. As she appears at present, it seems a waste of sound materials to use them in patching her up; indeed, we understand that although a small draft of moulded timber is now placed under her shed to be used in her repairs, yet all further "cutting" is suspended until further orders. It is the outer face of her timbers (in the wake of her boilers), next to the inner face of the planking, that has now been found defective.

Cuba, schooner, tender to Imaum, was in Port Royal harbour on the 9th of July.

Emerald, 51, screw frigate, Captain A. Cumming, has been removed from the dock at Keyham steam-yard, and is rapidly progressing in her refitting.

Fire Queen, iron paddle steam-vessel, Master-Commander F. W. Paul. Lord Palmerston, accompanied by Lady Palmerston, left Osborne on Monday morning at ten, and embarked on board this vessel for conveyance to Portsmouth. On arrival the commander-in-chief's barge and carriage were in attendance, and Flag-Lieutenant Loftus C. H. Robinson escorted the noble lord to the terminus at Landport. His lordship proceeded by the direct line to London by the 11 a.m. train. This vessel also embarked Her Majesty's Ministers at Portsmouth on Wednesday, and steamed over with them to Osborne, where they attended a Privy Council; she then returned with them to Portsmouth, where they were landed in time to reach London the same evening.

Gladiator, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander Henry D. Hickley, was at Greytown on the 9th of July.

Griper, old coast-guard hulk, has been cut down in No. 6 Dock at Portsmouth to about the dimensions of a mooring lighter, for the purpose of having affixed on her deck Jones's angular steel and iron-plated target, representing the section of a ship or "ram's side," at an angle of nearly 45 degrees, from the water line, and upon which practice will be made from the Stork gun-boat, in Porchester Lake, under the superintendence of Captain R. S. Hewlett, C.B., commanding Her Majesty's ship Excellent. The practice will, take place to-day.

Hero, 91, screw-liner, Commodore G. H. Seymour, C.B., arrived with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on board at St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 23rd of July, and was to leave again for Canada on the 26th.

Himalaya, screw steam-ship, Captain John Seccombe, arrived at Spithead on Saturday last, after a fine passage of 46 hours, from Santander, having on board the Astronomer-Royal and the gentlemen composing the expedition which has visited Spain for the purpose of observing the recent solar eclipse. Shortly after the Himlaya's arrival the steam-tender Pigmy, Master-Commander Johnston, was dispatched to her at Spithead, and, having received the distinguished party, with their luggage, on board, returned with them into the harbour, where they were immediately landed, and proceeded by the evening up-train to London. On landing from the Himalaya several of the members of the expedition expressed in the strongest terms their gratification at the accommodation and the attention they had received while on board that vessel. She embarked on Wednesday at Portsmouth 36 officers and 920 men of the 2nd battalion 12th Foot, and 6 officers and 321 men of the 53rd Foot, with the usual number of women and children. The Himalaya sailed from Portsmouth on Thursday for Plymouth, where she will disembark the troops she has now on board, and convey thence to Dublin the 36th Regiment, returning from Dublin to Spithead with the 10th regiment.

Hornet, 17, screw, Commander Elphinstone, got up steam to prove machinery in the steam-basin at Portsmouth on Monday. She will test her speed at the measured mile in Stokes Bay early next week.

Hydra, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander Richard V. Hamilton, was at Antigua on the 13th July.

Icarus, 11, screw-sloop, Commander Nowell Salmon, V.C., was in Port Royal Harbour on the 9th of July.

Imaum, 72, receiving ship, Commander Henry J. Grant, was in Port Royal Harbour on the 9th of July.

Immortalité, 51, screw, 600 horse power, in the steam basin at Portsmouth, has shipped her lower masts and bowsprit, and has been taken in hand by the riggers of the yard to complete for the first-class steam reserve.

Kingston, schooner, tender to Imaum, was at Santa Martha on the 29th of June.

Megæra, 6, iron screw steam-sloop, Commander S. H. Henderson, from Portsmouth, which arrived in Plymouth Sound on Thursday week, with some soldiers, supernumerary seamen, and Marines, left again on Saturday last for the Mediterranean. She will, after discharging stores, troops, and supernumeraries at the various ports for which they are destined, return to England, and may be expected in about a month from this time.

Melpomene, 51, screw-frigate, Captain C. Ewart, sailed from Spithead on Wednesday for Tangier, with his Excellency the Moorish Ambassador and suite on board. At 11·30 a.m., Vice-Admiral Bruce's private carriage, with Flag-Lieutenant Robinson in attendance, was in waiting to receive His Excellency at his hotel, where a guard of honour from the 1st battalion of the 11th Foot, under the command of Major Roe, with the band and colours of the regiment, was drawn up to do honour to the distinguished visitors. His Excellency and suite having entered the carriages in attendance, were conveyed to the dockyard, where they were received, in the absence of Admiral Bruce, at Spithead, by Rear-Admiral Superintendent Grey, Lord W. Paulet, C.B., and other military and naval authorities of the port. The Sprightly, steam-tender, Master-Commander Allen, was lying in readiness alongside the King's stairs, and on board of it the Ambassador and his suite immediately embarked and left the harbour for Spithead, under salutes from the ships and garrison. On nearing the Melpomene, which had steam up and was hove short, the frigate hoisted the Moorish ensign, and fired a salute of 19 guns. Vice-Admiral H. W. Bruce, who was returning to the harbour in a gun-boat from inspecting the Tribune, boarded the Sprightly on her passage out, and accompanied His Excellency on board the Melpomene.

Nimble, at Pembroke, sister ship to the Espoir, is in an advanced state, and will be ready for launching in a short time.

Pelican, 17, which was launched on the 19th ult., left Pembroke for Portsmouth on Thursday, the 2nd, under the command of Master-Commander Paul.

Prince Regent, 90. This ship is progressing slowly. Her stern-post is in position, and a gang of workmen are about to raise her body-post. The whole of her cant frame has been removed.

Queen, 86, screw-liner, Captain Charles F. Hillyar, arrived at Malta on the 21st of July from Zante, where she left Admiral Martin on the point of leaving for the coast of Syria. The Queen was ordered to rejoin the Admiral with as much dispatch as possible after taking on board stores and supplies for the fleet.

Racer, 11, screw-sloop, Commander A. M'L. Lyons, sailed from Jamaica for Carthagena on the 7th of July.

Racoon, 22, screw-corvette, Captain W. C. Chamberlain, sailed from Malta on the 24th of July to join Admiral Martin.

Southampton, 50, sailing-ship, was on Saturday last taken into dock at Sheerness, to be fitted for the pendant of Captain Charles Wise (Superintendent of Sheerness dockyard), and as guardship of the ordinary.

Torch, 5, screw gun-vessel, Commander F. H. Smith, steamed into Portsmouth Harbour on Tuesday from Spithead to make good some slight defects. This vessel only left Chatham and Sheerness last week. She had an experimental trial before she was declared ready for sea; yet she could not run down Channel as far as Portsmouth without calling for assistance.

Tribune, 31, screw-frigate, Captain G. T. P. Hornby, arrived at Spithead on Monday from the Pacific. She hove in sight at an early hour in the morning off the roadstead under canvas, with wind and tide against her. The wind fell light, and she drifted away to the eastward. Steam was afterwards got up on board, and she anchored at Spithead late in the afternoon. She has since gone into Portsmouth harbour for the purpose of being paid off. The following is a short account of some performances of the Tribune during the time she has last been in commission. She sailed from England July 26, 1856, went to Rio, thence to Valparaiso and Callao, then to China, which she left December, 1858, and arrived at Vancouver's Island February, 1859, from which place she sailed for England Jan. 31, 1860. Distance made good from Hong-Kong to Vancouver's Island 8014 miles, 62 days at sea. Distance made good from Vancouver's Island to Valparaiso 8293 miles, 58 days at sea. Distance made good from Valparaiso to Rio 4029 miles, 33 days at sea and a week in the Straits of Magellan, during which time repairs were made in the stern, which was found to be in a defective state. Sailed from Rio de Janeiro June 9. July 20 passed a French screw-frigate under sail and steam, with a commodore's pendant, standing to the southward. Saluted with eleven guns, which was instantly returned. July 6, 7, and 8, about seven p.m., observed a comet in lat. 25 N., long 37 W. Passed the coast-guard fleet on Sunday at five a.m. off the Eddystone. The Tribune brings home some invalids from Vancouver's Island and Rio.

Undaunted, 51, screw-frigate, 600 horse-power, building at Chatham, is ordered to be completed at that dockyard with all dispatch, in order that she may be launched and fitted for the steam reserve. When completed she will be one of the finest frigates in the British navy.

Valorous, 16, paddle steam-frigate, Captain William C. Aldham, C.B., was at Vera Cruz on the 2nd of July.

Wanderer, 4, screw steam-sloop, 200 horse-power, has been taken into No. 4 dock at Sheerness, to undergo repairs.

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THE COAST-GUARD SQUADRON.—The Coast-Guard squadron, under the command of Commodore Yelverton, was spoken by H.M.S. Tribune on Sunday; and at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning was observed from Plymouth, steering a mid-channel course to the eastward.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE NILE,—Wednesday last, the 1st inst., was the sixty-second anniversary of that proud achievement of Nelson, the battle of the Nile. Time has made sad havoc among the officers who fought there, and we believe that the following are about the only survivors: Admirals—Sir George Mundy, K.C.B.; Sir James Alexander Gordon, G.C.B.; and the Hon. Sir George Elliot, C.B. Rear-Admirals—Rowland Mainwaring and Sir John Hindmarsh, Knt., K.H. Captains—John Pearse and John George Philipps. Commander—Richard L. Conolly. Lieutenant—William Parker. Medical officers—Sir William Burnett, M.D., K.C.B., K.C.H., F.R.S. (retired), Director-General of the Medical Department. Surgeon (retired)—George Bellamy. Royal Marines: First Lieutenant—John Scobell.

THE OFFICIAL NAVY LIST.—The compilers of the "Official Navy List" may or may not be obliged to us for the trouble we have taken in endeavouring to ensure to the public something like a correct return of naval and marine officers, as well as of the strength of the ships, &c., we possess; but we have satisfied ourselves in rendering their task during the current quarter a comparatively easy one, and therefore we should be deserving of their thanks. Before, however, quitting the subject we would again call the attention of the editor, to the absurdity of giving under the "list of the effective ships of the Royal Navy, with their present stations," a number of old hulks and store ships, which it would be impossible to move from their moorings without danger to all involved in the operation.

Mr. John Way, who recently passed his examination for lieutenant, at Portsmouth, was immediately rewarded with his well-earned commission by the Lords of the Admiralty. Lieutenant Way served in the Naval Brigade under the late Captain Sir William Peel, and was present at the capture of Lucknow, and at other scenes of operation during the Indian Mutiny, in which the seamen proved by their gallantry and discipline that they were not to be despised by an enemy, whether they were serving afloat or ashore.

Lieutenant Edward Pilkington's name has been omitted in the seniority list of officers of the Royal Navy for the July quarter of the "Navy List."

The ships of the Channel fleet are still distributed in the manner mentioned by us last week, one portion with Sir Charles Fremantle, at Holyhead, and the other, under Rear-Admiral Erskine, at Queenstown.

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, JULY 31.

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

It is intimated in this *Gazette* that the distribution of the proceeds received and tonnage bounty awarded for the schooner Kingston, late Cortes, captured on the 14th of April, 1858, by Her Majesty's steam gun-boat Forward, will commence on Monday next, the 6th of August, Somerset House.

The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flag share	54	15	5	Sixth class	37	1	9
Lieutenant-Commanding	130	1	11	Seventh class	24	14	6
Fourth class	74	3	6	Eighth class	12	7	3
Fifth class	41	4	2	Ninth class	8	4	10
				Tenth class	4	2	5

It is also stated that preparations are being made for the intended distribution of proceeds received and tonnage bounty awarded for the slave bark, name unknown, captured on the 9th of April, 1859, by Her Majesty's ship Heron, and for the schooner Angeline, of Prospect, captured on the 13th of June, 1858, by Her Majesty's ship Conflict.

LIGHTHOUSE ON THE COAST OF SPAIN.

A notice from the Hydrographic-office, Admiralty, is published in this *Gazette* announcing that from and after this day (the 1st of August) a light will be exhibited from the lighthouse recently erected on Punta Negra, the western point of Port Aguilas, in the province of Murcia, on the south coast of Spain. The light will be a fixed white light, placed at an elevation of 48 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be visible in ordinary weather at a distance of five miles.

This notice affects the following Admiralty charts:—Mediterranean Sea, No. 2158; and Spain, South Coast, Sheet 1, No. 1186; also Mediterranean Lights List, No. 15.

ADMIRALTY, AUGUST 1, 1860.

Corps of Royal Marines—First Lieutenant John Michael de Courcy Meade to be Captain, vice J. B. Butcher to half-pay; Second Lieutenant John Dudley Fosbroke to be First Lieutenant, vice Meade, promoted.

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

With the dates of Commission of the Officers in Command.

Aboukir, 90, sc., Capt. D. Curry, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Acorn, 12, Com. R. B. Pearse, 1856, East Indies.
Actæon, 26, surv.-v., Com. J. Ward (b), 1858, East Indies.
Adventure, sc. store-ship, Com. E. Lacy, 1856, East Indies.
Agamemnon, 91, sc. Capt. T. Hope, 1852, Mediterranean.
Ajax, 60, sc. Capt. J. M. M'Niell Boyd, 1856, Coast Guard.
Alacrity, 4, sc., Com. J. K. E. Baird, 1857, Mediterranean.
Alecto, 5, st.-ves., Com. H. J. Raby, V.C. 1855, Coast of Africa.
Alert, 17, sc., Com. W. A. R. Pearse, 1855, Pacific.
Algerine, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Arthur, 1854, East Indies.
Algiers, 91 sc., Capt. G. W. D. O'Callaghan, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Amethyst, 26, Capt. S. Grenfell, 1853, Pacific, ordered home.
Amphion, 36, sc., Capt. T. Cochran, 1857, Mediterranean.
Archer, 13, sc., Capt. F. A. B. Crawfurd, 1856, Coast of Africa.
Ardent, 3, st.-v., Com. J. E. Parish, 1857, S. E. Coast of America.
Argus, 6, st.-v., Com. H. F. W. Ingram, 1856, Mediterranean.
Ariadne, 26, sc., Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1856, special service.
Arrogant, 47, sc., Commodore W. Edmonstone, Ascension.
Asia, 84, steam-ordinary ship, Capt. G. T. Gordon, 1846, Portsmouth.
Assurance, 4, sc., Com. C. M. Aynsley, 1856, Mediterranean.
Atholl, 4, Com. E. Wilson, 1845, Greenock.
Bacchante, 51, sc. Rear-Admiral Sir J. Maitland, C.B., Capt. D. M. L. Mackenzie, 1859, Pacific.
Banshee, 2, steam-vessel, Com. C. A. Campbell, 1858, Mediterranean.
Banterer, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. P. Knevitt, 1855, East Indies.
Barracouta, 6, st.-v., Com. W. Wood, 1854, West Indies.
Beagle, 4, sc., Com. E. Hay, 1858, East Indies.
Black Eagle, st.-yac., Mast.-Com. J. E. Petley, 1844, particular service
Blenheim, 60, sc., Capt. E. Tatham, 1854, Coast Guard.
Bloodhound, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. F. W. Bennett, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Boscawen, 70, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, K.C.B., Capt. R. A. Powell, C.B., 1855, Cape of Good Hope, ordered home.
Bouncer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Owen, 1852, East Indies.
Brilliant, 20, Com. C. H. Gardner, 1848, Naval Reserve Training Ship.
Brisk, 16, sc., Capt. A. F. R. D'Horsey, 1857, Cape of Good Hope.
Britannia, training-ship, Capt. R. Harris, 1849, Portsmouth.
Buffalo, screw, Mas.-Com. A. Brown, 1854, particular service.
Bulldog, 6, st.-ves., Capt. Sir F. L. M'Clintock, Kt., 1854, Coast o Iceland.
Bustard, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. F. W. Hallowes, 1856, E. Indies.
Buzzard, 6, st.-v., Com. F. Peel, 1855, S.E. Coast of America.
Cadmus, 21, sc., Capt. H. S. Hillyar, C.B., 1854, N. America, and W. Indies.
Cæsar, 90, sc., Capt. T. H. Mason, 1849, Mediterranean.
Calypso, 18, Capt. F. B. Montresor, 1851, Pacific.
Cambrian, 40, Capt. J. J. M'Cleverty, C.B. 1848, East Indies.
Cambridge, gunnery-ship, Capt. A. W. Jerningham, 1851, Devonport.
Camilla, 16, Com. G. T. Colville, 1855, East Indies.
Caradoc, 2, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. C. M. Buckle, 1847, Mediterranean.
Castor, 36, Com. J. Palmer, 1855, Naval Reserve Training Ship.
Centaur, 6, st.-v., Com. E. D'o, D'a, Alpin, 1853, East Indies.
Centurion, 80, sc., Capt. H. D. Rogers, C.B., 1846, Channel Squadron.
Chesapeake, 51, sc., Vice-Admiral J. Hope, C.B., Capt. G. O. Willis, 1856, East Indies.
Clio, 22, screw, Capt. T. Miller, 1855, Pacific.
Clown, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. F. Lee, 1855, East Indies.
Cockchafer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. L. Holder, 1854, East Indies.
Colossus, 80. sc., Commodore H. R. Yelverton, C.B., Capt. F. Scott, C.B., 1848, Coast Guard.
Conqueror, 101, sc., Capt. E. S. Sotheby, C.B., 1852, Channel Squadn.
Cordelia, 11, sc., Com. C. E. H. Vernon, 1855, Australia.
Cornwallis, 60, sc., Capt. G. G. Randolph, C.B., 1854, Coast Guard.
Cossack, 20, sc., Capt. R. Moorman, 1857, N. America and W. Indies.
Cressy, 80, sc., Capt. the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, C.B., 1841, Meditrn.
Crocodile, 8, rec.-sh., Com. W. Greet, 1854, off the Tower.
Cruiser, 17, sc., Com. J. Bythesea, 1856, East Indies.
Cumberland, 70, Capt. C. F. Schomberg, 1851, Sheerness.
Curaçoa, 31, screw, Capt. A. Phillimore, 1855, S.E. Coast of America.
Cyclops, 6, st.-ves., Capt. W. J. S. Pullen, 1856, East Indies.
Dasher, 2, st.-ves., Com. P. De Saumarez, 1845, particular service.
Dauntless, 31, sc., Capt. L. G. Heath, C.B., 1854. Coast Guard.
Dee, 4, tr.-sh., Mast.-Com. T. C. Pullen, 1844, particular service.
Diadem, 32, sc., Capt. J. H. Cockburn, 1850, Channel Squadron.
Donegal, 101, sc., Capt. H. Broadhead, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Doris, 32, sc., Capt. E. Heathcote, 1852, Mediterranean.
Drake, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Blane, 1856, East Indies.
Edgar, 91, sc., Rear-Adm. J. E. Erskine, Capt. J. E. Katon, 1853, Channel Squadron.
Edinburgh, 58, sc., Capt. E. C. T. D'Eyncourt, 1849, Coast Guard.
Elk, 12, Com. H. Campion, 1855, Australia, ordered home.
Emerald, 51, sc., Capt. A. Cumming, 1854, Devonport.
Encounter, 14, sc., Capt. R. Dew, 1858, East Indies.
Esk, 20, sc., Capt. Sir R. J. Le M. M'Clure, C.B., 1850, East Indies.
Euryalus, 51, sc., Capt. J. W. Tarleton, C.B., 1852, particular service.
Excellent, 46, gunnery-ship, Capt. R. S. Hewlett, C.B., 1850, Portsmouth.
Exmouth, 90, sc., Capt. J. A. Paynter, 1854, Mediterranean.
Fairy, screw-yacht, tender to Victoria and Albert yacht, Portsmouth.
Falcon, 17 sc., Com. A. G. Fitzroy, 1857, Coast of Africa.
Fawn, 17, sc., Com. R. P. Cator, 1858, Australia.
Ferret, 3, Com. W. E. Fisher, 1856, tender to Sanspareil.
Firebrand, 6, st.-ves., Com. J. M. Bruce, 1855, particular service.
Firefly, 4, st.-ves., Com. A. L. Mansell, 1855, Mediterranean.
Firm, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. R. Boulton, 1854, East Indies.
Fisgard, 42, Commod. Hon. J. R. Drummond, C. B., Woolwich.
Flamer, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. M. Bingham, 1851, East Indies.
Flying Fish, 6, sc., Com. C. W. Hope, 1854, Special Service.
Forester, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. J. Innes, 1853, East Indies.
Formidable, 84, Vice-Admiral W. J. H. Johnstone, Capt. W. G. Luard, 1857, Sheerness.
Forte, 51, sc., Rear-Admiral Hon. Sir H. Keppel, K.C.B., Capt. E. W. Turnour, 1857, Cape of Good Hope.
Forward, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. C. R. Robson, 1851, South America.
Furious, 16, st.-ves., Captain O. J. Jones, 1855, East Indies.
Fury, 6, st.-v., Com. J. C. Wilson (acting), East Indies.
Ganges, 84, Rear-Admiral Sir R. L. Baynes, K.C.B., Capt. J. Fulford, 1848, Pacific, ordered home.
Gannett, 11, Com. E. H. G. Lambert, 1854, Mediterranean.
Geyser, 6, st.-ves., Com. G. M. Jackson, 1855, Devonport.
Gladiator, 6, st.-ves., Com. H. D. Hickley, 1858, N. America and W. Indies.
Gorgon, 6, st.-v., Com. B. C. T. Pim, 1858, Portsmouth.
Grappler, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. A. P. H. Helby, 1849, Pacific.
Grasshopper, sc. gunboat, Lt.-Com. J. C. Tucker, 1855, East Indies.
Greyhound, 17, sc., Com. F. W. Sullivan, 1859, Mediterranean.
Growler, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. E. Crozier, 1854. Mediterran.
Hannibal, 91, sc., Rear-Admiral G. R. Mundy, C.B., Capt. A. Farquhar, 1849, Mediterranean.
Hardy, 2, sc. gunboat, Lt.-Com. A. G. Bogle, 1855, East Indies.
Hastings, 60, sc., Com. C. M. Luckraft, 1855, Naval Reserve Training Ship, Liverpool.
Haughty, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. D. Broad, 1851, East Indies.
Havock, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. C. Fairholme, 1851, East Indies.
Hawke, 60, sc., Capt. W. Crispin, 1852, Coast Guard.
Hecate, 6, st.-ves., Com. A. H. Hosken, 1858, Pacific.
Herald, 8, sur.-ves., Capt. H. M. Denham, 1846, Fcejee Islands, ordered home.
Hero, 91, sc., Capt. G. H. Seymour, C.B., 1844, special service.
Hesper, sc. st.-ship, Master-Com. J. Loane, 1846, East Indies.
Hibernia, rec.-ship, Rear-Admiral H. J. Codrington, C.B., Com. Hon. A. C. Hobart, Malta.
Highflyer, 21, sc., Capt. W. A. Heath (acting), East Indies.
Himalaya, sc. store-ship, Capt. J. Seccombe, 1859, particular service.
Hogue, 60, sc., Capt. R. J. J. G. Macdonald, 1854, Coast Guard.
Hornet, 17, screw, Com. W. B. Elphinstone, 1856, Portsmouth.
Hydra, 6, st.-ves., Com. R. V. Hamilton, 1857, North America and West Indies.
Icarus, 11, sc., Com. N. Salmon, V.C., 1858, North America and West Indies.
Illustrious, 72, Com. H. C. Harston, 1845, Portsmouth.
Imaum, 72, Commodore H. Dunlop, Com. H. J. Grant, 1855, Receiving Ship, Jamaica.
Impregnable, 104, Vice-Adm. Sir A. Fanshawe, K.C.B., Capt. Lord F. H. Kerr, 1852, Devonport.
Imperieuse, 51, screw, Rear-Admiral L. T. Jones, C.B., Capt. R. Maguire, 1854, East Indies.
Implacable, 72, Com. J. W. Dorville, 1853, Training Ship, Devonport.
Indus, 78, steam-ordinary ship, Capt. A. C. Key, C.B., Devonport.
Industry, st.-v., 2, store-ship, Mast.-Com. G. J. Hodges, 1841, particular service.
Inflexible, 6, st.-v., Com. G. A. C. Brooker, 1856, East Indies.
Intrepid, 6, sc., Com. J. H. Marryat, 1855, Mediterranean.
Iris, 26, Commodore W. Loring, C.B., Australia, ordered home.
Jackal, 4, st.-v., Lieut.-Com. J. Simpson (C), 1845, particular service.
James Watt, 91, screw, Capt. E. Codd, 1831, Mediterranean.
Janus, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. D. G. Davidson, 1855, East Indies.
Jasper, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. H. Pym, 1849, West Indies.
Kestrel sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. Huxham, 1855, East Indies.
Lapwing, 4, screw, Com. M. F. O'Reilly, 1856, Mediterranean.
Leopard, 18, st.-v., Rear-Admiral Sir S. Lushington, K.C.B., Capt. F.B. Wainwright, 1856, S.E. Coast of America.
Leven, 1, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. S. Hudson, 1854, East Indies.
Liffey, 51, sc., Capt. G. W. Preedy, C. B., 1855, Mediterranean.
Locust, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. J. B. Field, 1846, particular service.
London, 90, sc., Capt. H. Chads, 1848, Mediterranean.
Lynx, 4, sc., Lieut.-Com. H. Berkeley, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Lyra, 9, sc., Com. R. B. Oldfield, 1855, Cape of Good Hope.
Madagascar, store-ship, Capt. R. D. White, 1856, Rio Janeiro.
Mæander, 44, Capt. W. F. Burnett, C.B., 1854, Ascension.
Magicienne, 16, st.-ves., Capt. J. E. Commerell, V.C. (1859), E. Indies.
Majestic, 80, sc., Capt. W. R. Mends, C.B., 1852, Coast Guard.
Marlborough, 131, sc., Vice-Admiral W. F. Martin, Capt. W. H. Stewart, C.B., 1854, Mediterranean.
Mars, 80, sc., Capt. J. N. Strange, 1854, Channel Squadron.
Medina, 4, st.-ves., Capt. T. A. B. Spratt, C.B., 1855, Mediterranean.
Megæra, 6, sc., Com. S. H. Henderson, 1855, particular service.
Melpomene, 50, sc., Capt. C. J. F. Ewart, 1855, particular service.
Mersey, 40, sc., Capt. H. Caldwell, C.B., 1853, Channel Squadron.
Mohawk, 4, sc., Com. E. H. Howard, 1857, Mediterranean.
Monarch, 84, Capt. Charles Wise, 1847, Sheerness.
Monkey, st.-tug, Sec. Mas. G. Syndercombe (act.), Woolwich.
Mutine, 17, sc., Com. W. Graham, 1858, Pacific.
Naiad, 42, store-sh., Mas.-Com. W. W. Dillon, 1843, Callao.
Nautilus, 6, Lieut.-Com. W. B. Grant, 1852, Apprentice Ship.
Neptune, 91, sc., Capt. F. A. Campbell, 1857, Mediterranean.
Nereus, 42, store-depôt, Mas.-Com. J. C. Barlow, 1853, Valparaiso.
Niger, 14, sc., Capt. P. Cracroft, 1854, Australia, ordered home.
Nile, 90, sc., Rear-Admiral Sir A. Milne, K.C.B, Capt. E. K. Barnard, 1857, North America and West Indies.
Nimrod, 6, sc., Com. R. J. Wynniatt, 1859, East Indies, ordered home.
Oberon, 3, st.-vcs., Lt.-Com. F. G. C. Paget, 1852, South-East Coast of America.
Odin, 16, st.-ves. Capt. Lord J. Hay, C.B., 1854, East Indies.
Opossum, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. D. Bevan, (acting), E. Indies.
Orion, 91, sc., Capt. J. B. E. Frere, 1854, Channel Squadron.
Osborne, st.-ves., Mas.-Com. C. H. K. Bower, 1842, Portsmouth.
Pearl, 21, sc., Capt. J. Borlase, C.B., 1855, East Indies.
Pelorus, 21, sc. Commodore F. B. P. Seymour, 1854, Australia.
Pembroke, 60, Capt. E. P. Charlewood, 1855, Coast Guard.
Perseverance, 2, troop-ship, Com. E. R. Power, 1850, particular service.
Persian, 12, Com. E. Hardinge, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Pioneer, 6, screw, Com. H. A. Reilly, 1858, East Indies.
Plumper, 9, screw, Captain G. H. Richards, 1854, Pacific, ordered home.
Porcupine, 3, st.-ves., Capt. C. H. Otter, 1854, particular service.
Princess Charlotte, receiving-ship, M.-Com. H. G. Thomsett, 1854, Hong-Kong.
Prometheus, 5, st.-ves., Com. S. S. Skipwith, 1856, Coast of Africa.
Pylades, 21, sc., Capt. M. de Courcy, 1852, Pacific.
Quail, 2, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. N. Osborn, 1856, Mediterranean.
Queen, 86, sc., Capt. C. F. Hillyar, 1852, Mediterranean.
Racer, 11, sc., Com. A. M'L. Lyons, 1858, North America and West Indies.
Racoon, 21, screw, Capt. W. C. Chamberlain, 1856, Mediterranean.
Ranger, 5, sc., Com. H. R. Wratislaw, 1858, Coast of Africa.
Recruit, 8, st.-ves., Com. D. Spain, 1856, Mediterranean.
Redpole, 1, Capt. Warden, C.B., 1845, Gibraltar.
Renard, 4, sc., Com. J. G. Goodenough, 1858, East Indies.
Renown, 91, sc., Capt. A. Forbes, 1846, Mediterranean.
Retribution, 28, st.-ves., Commod. H. E. Edgell, C.B., East Indies, ordered home.
Rhadamanthus, 4, st.-ves., Master-Com. F. R. Sturdee, 1843, particular service.
Ringdove, 4, sc., Com. R. G. Craigie, 1856, East Indies.
Roebuck, 6, sc., Com. F. Marten, 1854, East Indies.
Rolla, 6, Lieut.-Com. C. G. Nelson, 1854, Portsmouth.
Royal Adelaide, 104, training-ship, Capt. W. K. Hall, C.B., 1853.
Royal Albert, 121, sc., Rear-Admiral Sir C. H. Fremantle, K.C.B., Capt. H. J. Lacon, 1856, Channel Squadron.
Russell, 60, sc., Capt. G. Wodehouse, 1854, Coast Guard.
St. George, 90, sc., Capt. The Hon. F. Egerton, 1855, Liverpool.
St. Jean D'Acre, 101, sc., Capt. T. P. Thompson, 1847, Mediterranean.
St. Vincent, 102, Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. Grey, Capt. T. Wilson, 1853, Portsmouth.
Sampson, 6, st.-ves., Capt. G. S. Hand, 1852, East Indies.
Sanspareil, 70; Capt. A. P. E. Wilmot, C.B., 1854, Greenock.
Saracen, 4, Master-Com. W. Stanton, 1852, East Indies.
Satellite, sc., 21, Capt. J. C. Prevost, 1856, Pacific, ordered home.
Saturn, 72, Capt. G. Ramsay, C.B., 1843, Pembroke.
Scourge, 6, sc., Com. W. G. Jones, 1854, Mediterranean.
Scout, 21, sc., Capt. J. Corbett, 1857, East Indies.
Scylla, 21, sc., Capt. R. Lambert, 1855, Mediterranean.
Sharpshooter, 8, sc., Lieut.-Com. C. Gibbons, 1848, Coast of Africa.
Sidon, 22, st.-ves., Capt. R. B. Crawford, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Simoom, 8, sc., Com. J. M. Cooke, 1852, East Indies.
Skipjack, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. Murray, 1848, West Indies.
Slaney, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. K. Leet, 1855, East Indies.
Snake, 4, sc., Com. H. Harvey, 1857, East Indies.
Snap, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. O. Butler, 1855, East Indies.
Sparrowhawk, 4, sc., Com. J. C. Byng, 1856, East Indies.
Sphinx, 6, st.-ves., Com. G. F. Day, V.C., 1855, East Indies.
Spitfire, 5, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. C. O' D. Allingham, 1856, Coast of Africa.
Spy, 3, Lieut.-Com. J. Hanmer, 1848, S. E. Coast of America.
Starling, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. A. Whitshed, 1854, East Indies.
Staunch, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. E. J. Pollard, 1855, East Indies.
Styx, 6, st.-ves., Com. J. H. Cave, 1855, North America and W. Indies.
Supply, store-ship, Mast.-Com. W. H. Balliston, 1845, particular serv.
Termagant, 25, sc., Capt. R. Hall, 1855, Pacific.
Terrible, 21, st.-ves., Capt. F. H. H. Glasse, C.B., 1846, Mediterranean.
Terror, 16, Capt. F. Hutton, 1844, Bermuda.
Topaze, 51, sc., Capt. the Hon. J. W. S. Spencer, 1854, Pacific.
Torch, 5, Com. F. H. Smith, 1858, Coast of Africa.
Trafalgar, 91, sc., Capt. E. G. Fanshawe, 1845, Channel Squadron.
Tribune, 30, sc., Capt. G. T. P. Hornby, 1846, paying off at Portsmouth.
Triton, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. R. H. Burton, 1849, Coast of Africa.
Urgent, sc. tr.-ship, Com. H. W. Hire, 1854, East Indies.
Valorous, 16, st.-ves., Capt. W. C. Aldham, C.B., 1853, West Indies.
Victor Emmanuel, 91, sc., Capt. W. J. C. Clifford, C.B., 1847, Mediterr.
Victoria and Albert, 2, st.-yacht, Capt. the Hon J. Denman, 1841, Portsmouth.
Victory, 101, Vice-Admiral H. W. Bruce; Capt. R. Coote, 1854, Portsmouth.
Vixen, 6, st.-ves., Com. F. W. Richards, 1860, Pacific, ordered home.
Vulcan, 6, sc. tr.-sp., Com. A. C. Strode, 1856, East Indies.
Wasp, 3, sc., Com. C. Stirling, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Watchful, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. F. W. Inglefield, 1857, East Indies.
Weazel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Howorth, 1856, East Indies.
Wellesley, 72, Capt.-Sup. G. Goldsmith, C.B., 1842, Chatham.
Woodcock, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. S. Bosanquet, 1855, East Indies.
Wrangler, 4, sc., Com. H. H. Beamish, 1858, Coast of Africa.

THE MILITIA.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY 31.

3d or Royal Westminster Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia.—The Hon. George Henry Cadogan to be Lieutenant, vice Willcocks, promoted.

Resignation.—2d Regiment of the Royal Surrey Militia.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of Captain William Richard Barnes.

Royal East Kent Regiment of Mounted Rifles Yeomanry Cavalry—Cornet Edmund Pepys, to be Lieutenant, vice Mackay, resigned; Cornet Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart., to be Lieutenant; Augustus Saville Lumley, Gent., late 2nd Life Guards, to be Cornet, vice Burra, resigned; William Hall Willats, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Pepys, promoted.

WAR OFFICE, AUGUST 3, 1860.

4th or Duke of Lancaster's Own (Light Infantry) Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—Captain William Knott to be Quartermaster, from the 17th of April, 1860.

Prince of Wales's Royal Regiment of Renfrew Militia—Henriquez Melhado, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Abraham Thompson, struck off the strength of the Regiment.

This notice of Lieutenant Melhado's appointment supersedes the one which appeared in the *Gazette* of 12th June last.

3rd or Royal Westminster Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia—George Horatio Brand, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Bulkeley, resigned.

MEMORANDUM.

1st or Royal East Middlesex Regiment of Militia—The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the Commission held by Captain John Annah Ambrose in this Regiment being cancelled.

King's Own Light Infantry Regiment of Militia — Llewellyn Edmund Traherne, late of the 60th Rifles, to be Captain, vice Lowry, who retires.

Fife Artillery Militia—David Balfour Ogilvy to be Second Lieutenant.

5th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—Lieutenant Henry Drury, having absented himself, without leave, from the training in the years 1859 and 1860, to be removed from the strength of the Regiment.

Leicestershire Regiment of Militia—The Queen has been pleased to accept of the resignation of Surgeon William Unwin of the Commission he holds in the above Regiment.

The full quota of the Militia for the United Kingdom is 82,634; the number of men enrolled is 44,986, namely:—in England, 29,473; in Scotland, 4372; in Ireland, 11,141. The number of men present at the training this year has been 38,872, namely:—in England, 25,455; in Scotland, 3783; in Ireland, 9634. After making a deduction for men whose absence is accounted for by illness, the number absent has been:—in England, 3652; in Scotland, 541; in Ireland, 1418. But three English and 13 Welsh regiments have not yet assembled for training.

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VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

22ND MIDDLESEX (QUEEN'S WESTMINSTERS).—This corps met at Carlton Ride on Saturday last, for the purpose of a march to Battersea Park for battalion drill and firing blank cartridge; to each member was served out ten rounds, but the weather being unfavourable, the members were only put through battalion drill in the Ride by the Adjutant (Major Mayne), and afterwards marched out, headed by their band, up Regent Street, and back to the Carlton Ride. Lord Grosvenor announced to the corps that the official inspection, by Colonel M'Murdo was to take place on the 11th of August, and that it would be their last battalion drill of the season, and would be either in London or at Bushy Park, as the members wished. The corps unanimously decided upon Bushy, and the arrangement so stands. Lord Grosvenor added that they should make a jollification day of it, and every member would therefore provide himself with the refreshments he would require for the occasion. After the inspection, racing, jumping, and other amusements will follow. On Tuesday last the St. John's division partook of the hospitality of the chairman and treasurer to the committee, Joseph Carter Wood, Esq., at his seat, Marden Park, Surrey, and passed a day of great enjoyment, the weather being delightful. The company mustered about sixty men, and under the command of their esteemed captain (the son of the chairman) some very interesting manœuvres were performed, ending with the taking of a castellated house, which had been as gallantly defended by the host, and a few of the visitors and men of the division, but who were eventually compelled to succumb to the fierce attack of the company. The undulating and wooded character of the park, and the extremely steep ascent to the defensive post, interposed real obstacles and difficulties, which were overcome in a determined manner by the Volunteers. This company is probably one of the best drilled of the "Queens, and reflects great credit on Drill-Sergeant Reynolds and Sergeant Herod of the Coldstream Guards, who, in the first instance, drilled the division.

28TH MIDDLESEX (LONDON IRISH).—This body assembled in large numbers on Saturday evening, at Hungerford Hall, but owing to the inclemency of the weather they were drilled there instead of marching to some of the parks, according to custom. The Marquis of Donegal, one of the most constant attendants, was present, watching with deep interest every manœuvre, correcting defects, and encouraging in the blandest manner the members of the corps. The drill being over, the noble marquis announced that he would present four Whitworth rifles, of the value of twenty-five guineas each, to be shot for at Hythe on the 24th December next; also five silver medals, being one for each company, and a sixth (gilt) to be competed for by the whole corps, but to be the subject of competition on three successive Easter Mondays. The first company then adjourned to Mr. Pullen's tavern, Duke Street, Adelphi, at the request of Captain Jones, who had previously intimated his intention of presenting a ten-guinea prize to be shot for by the company, and he left it to themselves to decide the nature of the prize, the time of contending for it, and the range. After some conversation it was decided that the prize should be a medal, bearing the likeness of the gallant captain, the range 100, 200, and 300 yards, five shots each, and the time about the end of September.

15TH MIDDLESEX (LONDON SCOTTISH).—On Saturday last this corps assembled at their head-quarters, Adelphi Terrace, for marching out. The words of command "Fours right, march," having been given, the regiment, headed by their band, and preceded by the kilt company, marched through the Strand, *vid* Waterloo Place, Regent Street, &c., to Regent's Park, with the intention of practising skirmishing drill. A violent storm of thunder and heavy rain, however, precluded all such manœuvres properly taking place. The excellent playing of the band and the steady marching of the men attracted some attention. The muster was about 250 rank and file, commanded by Captain and Adjutant Arbuckle.

EAST AND WEST INDIA DOCK COMPANY.—On Saturday the directors of this company officially announced their intention of inaugurating a rifle corps consisting of the men in the employ of the company.

9TH (WEST) MIDDLESEX RIFLES (MARYLEBONE).—On Saturday the members of this corps, who have been told off for ball practice, under the system adopted at Hythe, went to Wormwood Scrubs to practice at their newly-erected butt. There will be a grand field-day with this corps on Saturday (to-day), on Hampstead Heath, Major Compton, acting in the absence of the colonel, Lord Radstock, having very kindly invited the 29th (North Middlesex), and the 14th (Highgate), Hampstead, and Hornsey Rifles to join them on the occasion.

29TH (NORTH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES (ST. PANCRAS).—On Saturday afternoon the corps marched to the Great Northern station, and proceeded in company with several other companies, to perform battalion drill. Battalion and general drills are to take place at the Regent's Park Barracks, Albany Street, every evening, at seven o'clock, during the present week, except Saturday, when there will be a muster on Hampstead Heath, to have a field day and fire blank cartridge.

INSPECTION OF VOLUNTEERS AT BARNET.—On Saturday afternoon the 20th (Euston Square), 26th (Custom House), and 29th (St. Pancras) Middlesex Volunteer Corps assembled at their respective head-quarters, and marched to the North-Western Railway Station. Thence they proceeded to Barnet, where a general inspection and field-day took place.

VOLUNTEER CORPS OF OLD BLUES.—This corps musters in considerable numbers for drill in the grounds of Christ's Hospital. The uniforms are finished, and wait only for the buttons to be cast. The uniform is dark grey with blue facings, and a narrow edging (around collar and cuff) of red. The cap is the same as worn by the South Middlesex Rifles, with the addition of a narrow band of blue, much resembling those of the Eton Volunteers.

WORKMEN'S VOLUNTEER BRIGADE.—We understand that a corps bearing this name, on the plan recommended by Alfred B. Richards, Esq., hon. sec., is now being enrolled at 86, Great Tower Street, by Lieutenant Hyland, Queen's Own Light Infantry. It is to be under the command of a distinguished general, well known for his services in India and the Crimea, and is to consist of industrial and labouring men of good character, testified by their employers residing in and near the metropolis. The brigade will be supported by voluntary subscriptions. It has already met with warm approval in various influential quarters, and we have no reason to doubt that it will be one of the most popular features of the Volunteer movement. It is proposed to adopt a cheap uniform, something in the Garibaldi style, and is intended to comprise riflemen, engineers, sappers and miners, and artillery in its ranks.

BERKSHIRE.

A few days since Colonel Loyd Lindsay, commanding the Berkshire Volunteer Rifle Corps, submitted to the lord-lieutenant of the county (the Earl of Abingdon) the expediency of encouraging, for several reasons which he named, a county gathering of the rifle corps in the autumn, when, in addition to such prizes being shot for as may be offered by the liberality of the county, athletic games and exercises may be held, and the amusements of the day be concluded by a ball and distribution of the prizes won during the morning. The gallant colonel concluded his communication to the Earl of Abingdon by a request that his lordship would preside at a county meeting which would be called to consider the whole subject, and intimating that Her Majesty's leave had been obtained that the first county gathering, if determined upon, might be held in Windsor Great Park, where the beauty of the scenery and the excellence of the shooting ranges, gave every reason to anticipate the success of the meeting. His lordship expressed, in reply, his willingness to preside at a meeting at Reading, for the purpose named, on Saturday last, the 28th inst., provided he could leave London on that day, and accordingly a meeting was held in the Council Chamber, Reading, on Saturday afternoon last, when there was a numerous and influential attendance. The High Sheriff (Sir Paul Hunter, Bart.) presided, in the absence of the lord lieutenant, and amongst those present were Major-General Seymour, Colonel Loyd Lindsay, Mr. J. Walter, M.P., Mr. R. Benyon, M.P., Colonel Fraser, Mr. M. G. Thoyse, Mr. H. M. Bunbury, Mr. J. Matthews, &c. Several resolutions were passed, and a committee was appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements for the meeting, which will be held in Windsor Great Park in September next.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The proposed review of the Cambridgeshire corps on Monday, has been postponed, and there appears to be a desire that it should not take place until the close of the long vacation, as the University Corps would form a valuable addition to the assembled force. A subdivision of Cambridgeshire Volunteers has been formed at Upwell. The Wisbeach and March Companies continue sedulously at drill, and the movement is making satisfactory progress in the county generally.

CUMBERLAND.

THE 5TH CUMBERLAND RIFLE VOLUNTEERS were inspected on Friday week by Major and Adjutant James Fairclough, at the ancient seat of Lord Brougham. Among the healths that were drunk with much enthusiasm were those of the commandant of the corps (Mr. Brougham) and of Lord Brougham, whose name was cordially greeted as a zealous promoter of the Volunteer movement, and especially as a volunteer himself of 1804. The exhibition of the sword he then wore was received with shouts of applause.

DURHAM.

SUNDERLAND VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. — On Monday evening there was a general parade of the 3rd Durham Rifle Corps, to meet Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, the newly appointed Major. On the arrival of his lordship, who wore the uniform of the Rifles, and had the Crimean medal on his breast, the corps was drawn up in line and they saluted, the band playing the National Anthem. They were then formed into companies and marched past his lordship, headed by the band, each company saluting as they passed his lordship. The corps then went through various evolutions, under the command of Captain Chapman, and afterwards under his lordship's command. They were then drawn up in a square, when his lordship, addressing them, said he had taken the earliest opportunity of coming amongst them to express to them his appreciation of the high honour which they had done him by electing him Major of the Third Durham Rifle Corps, and his thanks for the distinguished position in which they had placed him. He might announce (as he had no doubt many of them had already heard) that the application to attend the review at Edinburgh had met with acceptance from the Secretary for War; and he proposed to do himself the honour of commanding the corps. He should deem it an honour to ride at the head of a corps which would do honour to their country at that second exhibition of Volunteer loyalty and patriotism.

ESSEX.

CHIPPING-ONGAR.—On Saturday last a meeting held at Chipping-Ongar, Essex, determined on the formation of a volunteer company in that neighbourhood. The members for Colchester, Mr. T. J. Miller and Mr. P. O. Papillon, have signified their intention of offering prizes for the best shots among the Volunteers of that town; and Mr. Watson, of Thorpe-le-Soken, has offered a prize of 10*l.* for the best shot in the Tendring Hundred company. This latter prize will not, however, be available until next year.

The absorbing topic during the week with the Volunteers of this county has been the grand assemblage of men under arms, which is to take place this (Saturday) morning, in Hyland's Park, near Chelmsford, for review and a sham fight. Lieut.-Colonel Palmer commands the oldest Volunteer force in this county, embracing cavalry and artillery, with six field-pieces, which will be supplemented on this occasion by the Uxbridge Yeomanry, and nearly 4000 Volunteers from the various corps in and around the county. It is understood that his grace the Duke of Wellington will take the command for the day. The brigading of all branches of the service in this manner in review, cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon those young men whose acquaintance with arms has been confined to the drill-field or the rifle practice-ground.

HAMPSHIRE.

THE WINCHESTER VOLUNTEERS.—The non-commissioned officers of the corps raised in Winchester met on the 25th July, at the Government butts near that city for the purpose, of having their first bout of prize shooting with their short Enfields, the prizes being given by the sergeant-major, Mr. W. Budden, who at the conclusion of the affair gave the competitors a supper at the Black Swan Hotel. The prizes were won by Corporal Brown and Armour-Sergeant Cox, and a sweepstakes was gained by Sergeant Morris, Corporals C. O. La Croix, Flight, and J. S. Parmiter. The following are the names of those who shot, and the points they gained: Corporal Brown, 12; Sergeant Cox, 11; Sergeant Morris, 10; Corporal La Croix, 9; Corporal Parmiter, 9; Lance-Corporal Flight, 9; Colour-Sergeant Mason, 8; Lance-Corporal Blanchard, 7; Bandmaster Condent, 6; Sergeant Tanner, 5; Sergeant Taylor, 5; Colour-Sergeant Rawlinson, 4; Corporal W. H. Jacob, 4; Corporal Runnacles, 4; Corporal Fleet, 2; Corporal Turner, 2; Quartermaster Sherry and Corporal Huggins, *nil.*

PORTSMOUTH (CIVIL SERVICE) VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—A meeting of the members of the above corps was held on Thursday, to enable the Captain-Commandant to communicate the Lord-Lieutenant's approval of the formation of the corps, and to arrange other important business. At a recent meeting to elect a commandant, a severe contest took place between Mr. Sturdee, the commandant-elect, and Mr. Edwards, who was the popular but, as it turned out, the unsuccessful candidate for the honour of commanding the corps. Mr. Sturdee is the master-assistant-shipwright of the Dockyard, and the votes of the members being equal, and the master-shipwright being in the chair, he gave his casting vote in favour of his own department. Since then another meeting has taken place to elect a permanent committee, in lieu of the temporary committee, which is now dissolved; and the establishment of the nucleus of a powerful Volunteer Artillery force of the workmen of this great national dockyard may now be considered as accomplished.

KENT.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL.—The several Artillery and Rifle companies, comprising the force at the Royal Arsenal, under the command of Colonel Tulloh, have, from constant application to drill and other practice, obtained a state of efficiency which has been highly commended by various experienced military officers.

PLUMSTEAD ARTILLERY.—This corps has now commenced practice with the guns comprising the battery recently erected for the use of the Volunteers on Plumstead Common, and which commands an extensive range, both for the defence of the Thames and the Royal Arsenal.

WOOLWICH DOCKYARD ARTILLERY. — The whole of the officers of this newly-formed corps having received their commissions, the use of the battery on the wharf, at the dockyard facing the river, has been granted for exercise.

THE FOLKESTONE OR 1ST CINQUE PORTS ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS continue to practice at Nos. 1, 2, and 3 martello towers every Thursday evening with solid shot. Next week the company will be exercised in shell practice. Considerable efficiency has been attained, and the range and elevation very creditable, and such as would not disgrace well-drilled artillerymen. The rifle corps are vigorously pursuing their drill, under the superintendence of a qualified drill instructor trained at Hythe, a sergeant in the 47th Regiment, now quartered in Dover. Captain Perceval spares neither time nor trouble in his endeavours to perfect the corps, and has succeeded in improving both the appearance and drill of the men.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

GREAT BERKHAMPSTEAD.—The members of the Ashridge, Berkhampstead, Hemel-Hempstead, and Tring companies dined together in the picturesque grounds of the old castle, at Berkhampstead, on Tuesday last. The chair was ably filled by Lieut.-Colonel Smith Dorrien, supported by Earl Brownlow, General the Hon. J. Finch, the Rector of Berkhampstead, Captain P Cust, Brice Pearse, Esq., the Rev. Arthur P. Cust, the officers of the respective companies, and the gentry and clergy of the neighbourhood. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were most enthusiastically received. Captain Cust made the gratifying announcement that the companies present, with those of St. Albans and Watford, were about to be formed into the 1st Hertfordshire battalion, and an arrangement was made for a battalion drill, to take place in Ashridge Park, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Smith Dorrien, on Wednesday next. The meeting was most successful, and forms another step in the quick march of the West Herts Volunteers.

LANCASHIRE.

LIVERPOOL.—The 1st Company Lancashire Volunteer Rifles are now bivouacked in the Sandhills, at Crosby, near Liverpool, where they perform the usual duties of camp life. Other corps will pass their evenings at Crosby as soon as the tents, &c., can be procured.

THE 21ST LANCASHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, as an incentive to their becoming skilful marksmen, have just been offered by their Captain-Commandant Eckersley, the sum of 250*l.* to such member of the corps as shall succeed in winning the Queen's prize of the National Rifle Association, at their meeting next year. This munificent offer is well calculated to promote its object.

The Earl of Derby has already received acceptances of his invitation to the review at Knowsley from 4000 Volunteers. His lordship is making very liberal arrangements for their reception, and is giving the public every facility for witnessing the proceedings without cost.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—The three town companies of the Leicestershire Volunteers (1st, 4th, and 5th Leicestershire) were reviewed on Leicester racecourse on Thursday week by Earl Howe. The whole strength of the regiment is about 600 members, and the town companies number 200. The attendance at the review was pretty good. On arriving at the ground the men were put through a variety of evolutions, which they accomplished with a readiness and precision most creditable to them.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

STAMFORD VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—A few days ago colours were presented by the ladies of Stamford to the corps of this town. The men were reviewed on the occasion by Lord Burghley, in Burghley Park, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. After a series of evolutions had been performed, the colours (which are elegantly worked

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in silk) were presented by Lady Burghley. The corps has already been presented with a silver bugle by the ladies of the town, and after defraying the cost of the colours a considerable balance remains in hand, with which it is intended to offer prizes for target-shooting.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

3RD NORTHUMBERLAND ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS. — A corps of Artillery Volunteers has been formed at Blyth, Northumberland, under this name. The first drill of the company took place on Saturday evening last, in the central hall at Blyth, a drill-sergeant having been temporarily engaged until the arrival of the officer appointed by the war authorities; and on Monday evening a meeting was to be held for the election of officers. The ground chosen for the practice with great guns is the Sands, which are three miles in length, and have been approved by the War Office.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

THE NOTTINGHAM ROBIN HOOD RIFLES are progressing satisfactorily towards efficiency. The corps now numbers upwards of 750 effectives, and the companies regularly assemble for drill on several evenings during the week. A silver bugle to each company (nine), and a charger for the use of the adjutant, will shortly be presented to the corps by the ladies of Nottingham.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

1ST SOMERSET OR CLEVEDON VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—The first parade of the Clevedon Artillery Corps took place on Wednesday last, when the Volunteers assembled for the first time in uniform. The appearance of the corps was very steady and soldierlike, more especially when we bear in mind that at this busy season of the year attendance at drill has necessarily been somewhat irregular. Captain Sir Arthur Elton addressed the corps at the Public Hall, urging the Volunteers to remember that it was not enough to wear a handsome uniform; an honest, loyal, and courageous heart must beat beneath that uniform to insure the efficiency of the corps. Clevedon was a small place, the corps comparatively few in number, but let every man remember that it was in his power to do somewhat towards rendering his native land secure against invasion. Sir A. Elton added that he had not been idle during the last few weeks. Their drill shed and parade ground had been begun; an engineer non-commissioned officer had that day arrived in Clevedon, to superintend the construction of the battery on Wain's Hill. Sir A. Elton had every confidence that the Clevedon Volunteers would zealously endeavour to learn their duties, and would never be ashamed to obey Her Majesty's summons, whether to attend a parade or to encounter any enemy who might venture to put foot on these shores. The corps then issued from the hall under Sir Arthur's command, and, preceded by the band playing inspiriting tunes, marched through the principal streets of the town to the great gratification of the inhabitants. The Volunteers were dismissed by Sir A. Elton in front of the Public Hall, and after giving several hearty cheers for Her Majesty Queen Victoria, departed for their homes, much encouraged by the success of their first parade, and accompanied by the good wishes and warm approval of the people of Clevedon. The corps will dine with Sir A. Elton next week at Clevedon Court.

SUFFOLK.

The movement continues to find great favour in this county. On Saturday evening a meeting was held at Ipswich to promote the formation of a Scotch company in that town. The Sudbury Corps, which was formed rather late, is increasing in number, and has now upwards of 70 members. The gentlemen composing a company just formed at Hadleigh have been sworn in during the past week, the circumstance being commemorated by a public dinner at the Town Hall. The services of a duly qualified musketry instructor from Hythe have been engaged for the Halesworth Company.

SURREY.

1ST SURREY.—The annual meeting of this corps took place on Saturday evening last at the head-quarters, Hanover Park, Peckham—Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald presiding. The members having gone through battalion drill, assembled to receive the report of the financial position of the corps. The gallant colonel congratulated the corps upon the successful manner in which the difficulties incidental to its formation had been overcome, and upon the general efficiency it had attained. The report showed a very favourable comparison with any other Volunteer corps, the expenditure having been kept within very moderate limits. The corps now numbers 800 members, according to the Government return. The regiment is under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald, late Bengal Artillery, the second in command being Major Jones, late 5th Fusiliers, and the adjutant being Captain Freeman, late 16th Foot. The battalion possesses head-quarters, club-house, and drill-ground, admirably adapted for the purpose. The corps comprises nine companies, meeting for drill at Clapham, Wandsworth, Brixton, Kennington, Newington, Dulwich, and Camberwell. A cadet class has been commenced in connection with the corps, the expense being only 10*s.* for entrance, and 1*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* for clothing.

7TH SURREY RIFLES.—The annual meeting of the members of this corps was held on Saturday last at the Sessions House, Newington Causeway, Mr. Johnson in the chair. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, congratulated the members upon the strength of the corps, and said that the corps this time last year consisted of only a few members, and one officer, Major Beresford, and in consequence of that gentleman's energy and perseverance, the corps had attained its present position. Major Beresford then read the report, which stated that the income for the first year, arising from donations and subscriptions, amounted to 1105*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, and, after providing for all expenses, such as rent of office, payment of drill-sergeant, printing, advertising, &c., a balance of 364*l.* 11*s.* was left in hand. He proceeded to state that the corps now numbered 360 effective members, and that during the present month no less than 50 members had joined the corps. He would impress upon the officers the necessity of using every exertion to increase the number of effective members, as he was most anxious to increase the numerical strength of the corps, and the amount of subscriptions. The report having been adopted, Mr. John Locke, M.P., and Mr. W. Williams, M.P., were re-elected members of the committee. The meeting separated with a cordial vote of thanks to Major Beresford and his officers, and to the chairman.

19TH SURREY RIFLES.—On Saturday evening the inauguration dinner of the Borough of Lambeth or 19th Surrey Rifles was held in the great hall of the Surrey Gardens. Mr. Roupell, M.P., the Major-Commandant, presided, and among the guests on the platform were Mr. Craufurd, M.P., Colonel French, M.P., Captain Esmonde, M.P., Captain Greene, M.P., Mr. H. Ingram, M.P., Dr. Brady, M.P., Mr. Frederick Doulton, Captain Stackpoole, M.P., Messrs. H. and F. Chester, &c. The hall was gaily decorated with flags, and the galleries were filled with ladies. The riflemen made their appearance, shortly after 7 o'clock, drenched to the skin from a long march in the rain. The chairman, in proposing the toast of "the Volunteers of Great Britain," said he had from the very first been impressed with the necessity of avoiding all invidious distinctions between class and class, and of rendering the movement, in the strict sense of the term, a national one. The toast was responded to by Cornet Frederick Doulton, Surrey Mounted Rifles. The health of the "Ladies" having been proposed and honoured, Miss Roupell stepped forward, and presented the corps with a silver bugle from the ladies of East Surrey. The chairman returned thanks for the gift, and then, in the name af the corps, presented Captain Truman, the acting adjutant, with a handsome silver salver and a purse containing 100 guineas. On separating, the Volunteers, led by Toastmaster Toole, gave nine hearty cheers for Major Roupell. The 19th Surrey now musters 500 strong, four of the eight companies of which it consists having been equipped by the Major at his own cost. The dinner and wines were provided by Messrs. Bishop and Caldwell.

SUSSEX.

Mr. James White, the newly-elected member for Brighton, has enrolled himself an honorary member of the 1st Sussex Volunteer Artillery Corps.

WARWICKSHIRE.

BIRMINGHAM RIFLE CORPS.—The rifle corps in Warwickshire have progressed rapidly during the last few months, and the impetus may in some degree be attributed to the patriotic energy of Captain Ratcliff, of Birmingham, who was the first in England to raise and equip 100 men at his own cost. On Thursday, Captain Ratcliff assembled his company of Rifle Volunteers at the residence of his brother, Sir John Ratcliff, Wyddrington, for the purpose of awarding prizes to those who should prove the most efficient in manual, platoon, position, and company drill. The Volunteers were commanded by Adjutant M'Innes, and after a severe and lengthened drill, which lasted upwards of two hours, the following prizes, given by Captain Ratcliff, were adjudged by the adjutant: To the most efficient sergeant, 2*l.* 10*s.*, to Sergeant O'Neill; for the best drill of the whole company, 10*l.*, to Corporal Graves; for the second best, 7*l.*, to Sergeant O'Niell; third best, 5*l.*, to Corporal W. Jones; for regular attendance at drill, 2*l.*, to Private Rodway. The prizes were handed to the successful parties by Lady Ratcliff.

YORKSHIRE.

LEEDS.—An excellent movement has been commenced in Leeds to increase the strength of the Volunteer Rifle Corps belonging to that town, namely the formation of artisan companies. Already two large firms, namely, Messrs. Kitson & Co, of the Monk Bridge Iron Works, and Sir Peter Fairbairn & Co., of the Wellington Foundry, have each furnished a sufficient number of men to constitute one company. The mayor and other gentlemen in the town have subscribed for the purchase of a number of rifles to be offered as prizes for competition among the members of the corps.

BRADFORD.—The West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteers (Bradford) assembled for the first time a few evenings ago for drill. The muster was very good, and it is expected the corps, which at present meets in a schoolroom, will soon be in a fit state to be drilled in the Bradford Peel Park, the use of which has been promised for that purpose. The formation of a corps of Rifle Volunteers at Low Moor, near Bradford, is contemplated, and preliminary steps have already been taken for carrying out that object.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY 31.

London Scottish Rifle Volunteer Corps.—George Benjamin Vaughan Arbuckle, Esq., to be Adjutant, from the 24th of April, 1860.

3d Company of Dorsetshire Artillery Volunteers.—The Rev. Henry Rawlinson to be Hon. Chaplain.

6th Company of Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteers.—The Rev. Charles Onslow to be Hon. Chaplain.

4th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers.—John Gage Saunders Sebright, gent., to be Ensign.

2nd Suffolk Rifle Volunteers—George Edwards Jeaffreson, Gent., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

3rd Suffolk Rifle Volunteers—John Stearn Gissing, Gent., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

4th Suffolk Rifle Volunteers—Edward Barman Adams, Gent., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

6th Suffolk Rifle Volunteers—Spencer Freeman, Gent., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

7th Suffolk Rifle Volunteers—Frederick Haward, Gent., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

8th Suffolk Rifle Volunteers—John Mitford Ling, Gent., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

5th Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Samuel Johnson Butler, to be Hon. Chaplain.

6th Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—Steward Carson, Gent., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. William Nash Snowe, to be Hon. Chaplain.

10th Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—John Stirling, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Barker, Gent., to be Ensign.

11th Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—Anthony Berwick Were, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Osmotherly Barwis, Gent., to be Ensign.

Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—17th Company—Thomas Baverstock Merriman, Esq., to be Captain.

4th Company of Leicestershire Volunteer Rifles—The Queen has been pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Captain George Henry Hodges; George Bankart, Esq., to be Captain, vice Hodges, resigned.

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—5th Company (4th battalion)—Ensign Henry Underhill to be Captain, vice Walton, resigned. 24th Company (2nd battalion)—William Browne, Gent., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon. 33rd Company—The Rev. Francis Theophilus Blackburne, clerk, to be Hon. Chaplain.

City of Norwich Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Addison John Cresswell to be Lieutenant, vice Seaman, resigned; Augustus Frederick Coke Bolingbroke to be Ensign, vice Cresswell, promoted.

East Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteers—1st Corps (Burlington)—First Lieutenant Robert Crowe to be Captain; Martin Richardson, Esq., to be First Lieutenant.

5th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Frederick Brownhill, Esq., to be Surgeon.

North Lonsdale or 37th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Spencer Compton Cavendish, Marquis of Hartington, M.P., to be Major.

56th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Captain George Augustus Hill to be Major.

66th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—John Robertson, gent., to be Ensign.

Memorandum.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Captain William Harrison in the 2nd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers.

3rd Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteer Corps — Alexander Halcomb, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; John Knight, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

1st Corps of Northumberland Artillery Volunteers—John Ismay, Esq., to be Captain.

20th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry Carter, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

12th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Francis Irvine, Esq., to be Captain; John Watt, jun., Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Crombie, jun., Gent., to be Ensign.

South Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry Edmund Cartwright, Esq., to be Captain.

Memorandum.—Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this corps by Captain Daniel Dowling.

The following is substituted for the notice which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 24th inst., with reference to the appointment of the Hon. G. H. Cadogan:

Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers—11th Company—John Skey, Esq., to be Ensign.

The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 26th of June last:—

Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers—11th Company—Mervin George Walker Coates, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 22nd of June, 1860:—

East Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteers—1st Corps (Burlington)—Edward Foster Holden, Esq., to be First Lieutenant.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, AUGUST 3, 1860.

South Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Spence Derington Turner, Esq., Captain half-pay Bengal Army, to be Adjutant, from the 11th July, 1860.

2nd Durham Artillery Volunteers—Serjeant-Major Charles Michael McCafferty, late of the Royal Artillery, to be Adjutant, from the 18th of June, 1860.

10th Corps of Kent Artillery Volunteers—Brevet-Major Charles Cheetham, retired full-pay Royal Artillery, to be Adjutant, from the 10th May, 1860.

1st Glamorgan Artillery Volunteers—George Padley, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon, vice Williams, resigned.

Renfrewshire Artillery Volunteers — 1st Company — Lieutenant Robert Sinclair Scott to be First Lieutenant, vice Leitch, resigned; Robert MacBride, Gent, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Scott, promoted.

Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteers—10th Company (Greenock Highlanders)—Ensign John Rennie to be Lieutenant, vice Maclean, resigned; John Kincaid, Gent, to be Ensign, vice Rennie, promoted.

8th Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteers—Joseph George Churchward, Esq., to be Captain; George Fielding, Esq., to be Lieutenant.

City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps—Mr. Alexander Nicolson to be Ensign, vice Stuart Robertson, resigned.

Mid-Lothian Coast Artillery Volunteer Corps—Kenmure Maitland, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps—John McGrigor Augustus Thomas Croft, Esq., to be Captain.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—1st Battalion—George Walkup Congdon, late Captain 28th Corps, to be Major; William Carr, Gent., late Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 3rd Corps, to be Surgeon; William Scott, Gent., late Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 13th Corps, to be Assistant-Surgeon.

28th Corps (1st Battalion)—Stephen Hudson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Caryl, resigned; William Caryl, Gent., late Ensign 28th Corps, to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

3rd Battalion—The 1st, 9th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 20th, 22nd, 31st and 38th Corps, have been formed into a Battalion, and which has been numbered as the 3rd Battalion in the county of Kent. The several Corps composing such Battalion will retain their present numbers and designations.

Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignations of the following Commissions:—

3rd Corps.—Honorary Assistant-Surgeon William Carr.

13th Corps.—Honorary Assistant-Surgeon William Scott.

28th Corps.—Captain George Walkup Congdon; Ensign William Caryl.

The following Commissions should have been Gazetted as follows:—

33rd Corps—2nd Battalion—The Honourable John Charles Pratt (commonly called the Earl of Brecknock), to be Ensign.

25th Corps—1st Battalion—John Anthony Rucker, Gent., to be Captain, vice Blaxland, resigned.

12th Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Captain William Marshall Cochrane to be Captain Commandant; Lieutenant Frederick Montague Arnold to be Captain; Ensign Edward William Browne to be Lieutenant, vice Arnold, promoted; George Thompson Pressly, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Morris Gent., to be Ensign, vice Browne, promoted; Samuel Ranyard, Gent., to be Ensign.

7th Argyllshire Rifle Volunteers—George Stirling, Gent., to be Ensign.

6th Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteers—William Hay, jun., Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Frederick David Rait, promoted.

2nd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Anderson, Esq., to be Captain, vice William John Macquorn Rankine, promoted.

6th Administrative Battalion of Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (consisting of the 25th, 26th, 27th, 40th, 68th, 69th, 70th, and 71st Corps)—Captain William Rigby to be Major; the Reverend Alexander McEwen, to be Honorary Chaplain.

7th Administrative Battalion of Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—(Consisting of the 5th, 21st, 34th, 58th, 59th, 64th, 65th, 66th, and 90th Corps)—William Stirling, jun., Esq., to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain John Boag to be Major.

16th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant John Austine to be Captain, vice Samuel Simpson, promoted; Ensign Henry Donaldson Muirhead to be Lieutenant, vice Austine, promoted; John Martin, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Muirhead, promoted.

17th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—Alexander James Watson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice George Cunninghame Monteath, resigned.

37th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—James Lindsay, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; the Reverend James Laing to be Honorary Chaplain.

85th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—Alexander Ewing, jun., Gent., to be Ensign.

86th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Darwin Humphreys, Gent., to be Ensign, vice David Boyd, resigned.

Dundee Rifle Volunteer Corps—Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., M.P., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

1st Company Stirlingshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—Patrick Graham Morison, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Wilson, resigned on promotion.

Weston-super-Mare or 2nd Somerset Company of Volunteer Artillery Corps—Major-General Henry Chambers Murray Cox to be Captain-Commandant; Hugh Rockett, Esq., to be Captain; Edward Bisdee, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; John Hugh Wadham Pigott Smith-Pigott, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; Anthony Hammond, Esq, to be Second Lieutenant; William Henry Davies, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant: Joseph Stringfield, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; the Reverend Edward Henry Powell, Clerk, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

6th Fife Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Lawson, jun., to be Ensign.

8th Fife Artillery Volunteers—James Hay Erskine Wemyss, M.P., to be Captain-Commandant; John Haig, to be Captain; Robert Balfour and George Johnston to be First Lieutenants; Andrew Wilkie and Peter Kininmouth to be Second Lieutenants; Neil Alexander Kennedy to be Assistant-Surgeon.

9th Fife Rifle Volunteers—Peter Hay Paterson to be Lieutenant; A. Walker Russell to be Ensign.

19th Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—William Sloggatt Rosevear to be Lieutenant; William Sloggatt Hawker to be Ensign.

11th Subdivision of Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteers — Edwin Josiah Miles, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 31st July last.

56th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Frederick Brownbill, Esq., to be Surgeon.

A CATHEDRAL AUTHORITY AND THE VOLUNTEERS.—The precentor of the Lincoln cathedral (the Rev. R. Pretyman) has forbidden the attendance of the lay vicars at drill on Saturday afternoon since he came into residence. There are four of them members of the rifle corps, and they used to attend drill two and two alternately, having permission so to do; but the precentor's disapproval has effectually stopped their soldiering for the present.—*Stamford Mercury.*

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THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE
AND
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EDITED BY W. H. RUSSELL, ESQ., LL.D.,
(Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

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It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a general rule the EDITOR *cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.*

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., *and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, Mr. Archibald Graham, and not to the* EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1860.

All sound military reformers will have learned with satisfaction that the Commander-in-Chief has proposed, and the Secretary of State for War in the main approved of, a plan, by which in future all first appointments to commissions in the Cavalry, Guards, and Infantry, will be made from a Military College. The details we have not yet before us; but, if the regulations of the new college be of a practical character, not aiming at too much, we are convinced that a more wholesome step could not be taken to secure to the country a supply of officers qualified to do their duty. There is no shutting one's eyes to the fact, that the present system of examination does not work as satisfactorily as could be wished, either as regards the interests of individuals, or the efficiency of the Service. In saying this we do not desire to speak otherwise than in terms of high respect of the Council of Military Education; but we cannot help thinking that what is required as a preliminary entry into the Service is a good sound practical probation, instead of an examination. In the latter it is difficult to avoid undue severity on the one hand, and, on the other, a system which makes success attainable by mere cramming. We insert a letter to-day from a gentleman connected with an establishment devoted to the preparation of young gentlemen for the military professsion, complaining that his pupils are warned to go up for their examination next Monday upon a week's notice, and he appears to consider it as unfair a proceeding as if a trainer were called upon to run his horse for a stake a month before the time stipulated in the articles. We do not admit the justice of his comparison, or the ground of his complaint. The object of the trainer is to have the animal in the best condition for running upon a certain day, and if that day be suddenly anticipated, he has every reason to protest against the change, inasmuch as all his efforts and calculations have pointed to the day first announced. Not so with the candidate for a commission, who can go up whenever he reports himself ready for examination, and whose business is not to be ready to accomplish a particular feat at a particular moment, but to show that he possesses an amount of education which permanently benefits him, and exercises a lasting influence upon his conduct and capability as an officer. The reason that candidates are so suddenly called upon is, that at the last examination at Chelsea, out of about 140 candidates who came up, only 60 passed the ordeal of the Military Council, the remainder being sent back to study for three months, and make up the deficiencies which caused their rejection on this occasion. The 60 candidates who passed not being sufficient to supply the vacancies in Her Majesty's regiments, the young gentlemen following them on the list have been warned for examination next Monday, but we believe that about one-half of them decline, stating their inability to pass without a further period of study. This is certainly not a satisfactory state of things, and we believe that the cure which would be most useful to the candidates and the most beneficial to the Service would be a probation such as the Duke of Cambridge has suggested.

The aim and end of all these tests should be the competency of the candidate for the duties he is likely to be called upon to perform. It appears to us that the College through which entry into the Service must lie should be especially devoted to this purpose, leaving any higher intellectual attainments to work their way—as superior brains and knowledge will generally work their way—to the higher prizes of the Service. The examination to secure entrance to the college should be as simple as possible, merely comprising such subjects as are really necessary to show that the education of the candidates has been fairly attended to. Writing well from dictation, expressing ideas on paper with tolerable clearness, the rules of arithmetic as applied to accounts, and a general idea of the leading points of history and geography, would form quite an adequate programme; and the examiners should particularly seek to ascertain that the candidate's knowledge was general upon these subjects, and not the result of cramming for the occasion. Once admitted to the college the cadet should be for one year instructed in the practical duties of a soldier, and in an advanced educational course bearing directly upon a knowledge of the theory of his profession. At the end of a year with ordinary attention he should be fit to discharge the duties of a company officer and proceed to join his regiment, not for the purpose of learning his business as at present, but fit to take his place among his brother subalterns, and if necessary to assume the charge of a company. This is what should be aimed at and no more. With the inducements to education of a higher class now held out to the officers of the Army by the Staff Regulations, there would be no deficiency of that more accomplished element which is necessary in some, though not in all members of the military profession. An institution such as we describe might be made self-supporting, and with a well-chosen staff to direct the drills and studies, it would be a more effective means of giving us competent officers for the Army, more than any other plan that we have heard put forward.

Some recent remarks of ours respecting the large prices beyond regulation, which we have reason to know are still generally given for promotion in cavalry regiments, have evidently been misunderstood by some of our readers, judging by communications addressed to us upon the subject. We by no means advocated that men who had invested large sums of money in the purchase of their steps, should be made to lose it in selling. Although large proportions of these payments were, strictly speaking, illegal, yet the Government were notoriously aware of the practice—connived at it, we may say—and consideration ought to be shown to those who made the investments, in accordance with what was the universal custom of the Service. One of the greatest authorities upon military administration, Lord Grey, is a decided supporter of this theory. Before the Purchase Commission in 1857 Lord Grey contended that, in any change that might be made in the existing system, the vested interests of officers should be considered, even with respect to sums paid beyond regulation prices. "You have," he said, "tacitly sanctioned, by repealing the former declaration, the system of selling commissions for prices far beyond the regulation price; and that system having been sanctioned, and having gone on without any effort being made to check it for many years, I cannot conceive anything more unjust to the officers who have given these prices than that you were suddenly to make a change that would reduce the value of the commissions, without giving them some compensation." This was sound and honest doctrine, and we are sure that the present Secretary of State would not be likely to make any sudden change without acting up to it. Still less should we be inclined to counsel any such step on his part. But we would wish to impress upon those interested, that the authorities have publicly declared their intention of taking measures to bring about a decrease in the large extra prices paid, especially in the cavalry regiments,—that they are at present indirectly taking these steps,—and though their progress may be purposely gradual, their object will most certainly be accomplished. We disclose no secret when we say this. Mr. Sidney Herbert has openly declared it, and his acts give abundant indication that he is in earnest. The lowering of the regulation prices in the cavalry to the amount prevalent in the infantry was avowedly for the purpose of bringing into the former branch of the Service officers, of about the same means as infantry officers. For the last three or four years a number of the cornets appointed have not the means of giving the large extra prices hitherto prevalent, and when these officers as well as the cornets now purchasing their commissions at infantry rates, come to stand next for their troops, the retiring captain will find great difficulty in obtaining anything like the sums formerly paid, and we fear still paid, for that step of promotion. We firmly believe that in five or six years from this the cases in which over 3000*l*. will be made up for a troop will be rare exceptions, and that those who now purchase in the expectation that any higher price will be maintained, are shutting their eyes to facts which will come upon them in a disagreeable shape when they dispose of their commissions. At present, an officer who cannot obtain the price he wants in his own regiment, exchanges, and retires from another regiment, where it is made up for him. But we have every reason to believe that in future the military authorities are determined to exercise a more strict supervision upon exchanges, with a view to prevent transactions of this kind; and that where an officer exchanges and sells out in a suspiciously short time afterwards, the step will not be given in his new regiment. Thus, instead of getting the perhaps moderate and fair sum offered in his old corps, he finds himself credited with only the regulation price. We are not much inclined to sympathise with people who take a course like this for the purpose of forcing purchasers up to their price, and we would witness a rule of the kind without regret, because it would not be likely to interfere with ordinary exchanges, than which we do not know any transactions more legitimate or more wholesome to the Service. If exchanges can be accomplished without expense to the public, we think they are useful, because they enable officers to go into the kind of regiment which suits their means or inclinations, and they are always voluntary acts on the part of both parties. A rich man may not like to serve in India, and he accommodates a poor man, who relishes the Indian pay and allowances, and finds the sum which he obtains for the exchange useful, perhaps to the extent of enabling him to remain in the Service. We cannot see any harm in this kind of traffic, while there is a great deal of what is useful both to individuals and to the Service. We should be sorry, then, to see any active interference with it on the part of the authorities, as long as it is not turned into a means of morally compelling junior officers to pay extra sums for promotion, larger than they can reasonably hope to get back on their own retirement.

We have expressed our anticipation that after the new changes begin really to work, the price obtainable for a troop will seldom be more than 3000*l*. Of course captains who purchased their steps under the old scale of prices have, in round numbers, 1500*l*. additional to receive out of the reserve fund, making 4500*l*. altogether. This is several hundreds under the conventional price hitherto prevalent; and we would counsel officers to treat the next few years as a transition period, during which there must be a gradual lowering of the market value of their commissions, and that each one retiring should make some moderate reduction to his successor, thus spreading and making less serious the loss which must inevitably take place in time.

Inclination or necessity will always lead a certain number of either enthusiastic or poor men to devote themselves to the education of the young, and it would be cruel indeed if this step on their part should be visited as a sin, instead of being rewarded as a merit. It is true that on shore we make Bishops and Deans of the head-masters of a few of our public schools, but the men who are thus distinguished have, in the majority of cases, to thank their friends, and not their profession, for the prize which falls to their lot. But how different is the position of the Naval Instructor, that useful individual, to whom we entrust the rearing of the future commanders of our fleets and defenders of our coasts? There is no bishopric in store for him; there is no snug comfortable deanery

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in the distance, to welcome him within its inviting walls after a manhood spent in foreign and health-destroying climates. We give him plenty of work, and a very moderate amount of pay. We can scarcely believe that the Lords of the Admiralty will allow the coming recess to pass away without passing some regulations by which a better scale of remuneration and a more dignified position be awarded to a set of gentlemen whose value is admitted by the duties imposed upon them. The present rates of pay of a Naval Instructor are as follows: Above 10 years' service at sea, 10*s.* per diem; above 7 years, 8*s.* 6*d.*; above 3 years, 7*s.* 6*d.*; and, under 3 years, 7*s.* In addition, the munificent sum of 3*d.* is allowed him for every pupil that he may daily have under his tuition, and these three pences are to be paid by the pupil, whose allowance of pocket-money is curtailed to meet the demand. The natural consequence is that he looks upon his preceptor as an ogre, who weekly devours some eighteen pennyworth of the little luxuries which midshipmen delight in. Sir John Pakington has distinctly stated that it was his intention, if allowed to remain in office, to have dealt with the pay allotted to the civil branches of the Navy; and it is to be hoped that party jealousy will not interfere to prevent his successors from following out his scheme, or somethiug of a similar character. It may be asked, what do the Naval Instructors require? We would say that their public pay should be substantially increased, in accordance with their standing as educated gentlemen; that the capitation money should be abolished, a becoming regulation uniform substituted for the anomaly alluded to in the Circular of the 3rd of last month, and a retirement, after fifteen years' service, on full-pay, be permitted to them. We have only about eighty Naval Instructors on the Active List, forty of these are chaplains, and these should have enough to do in that good-sized parish a line-of-battle ship, without having their minds tortured by the numerous vexations always attendant upon a school-room. We have made the examination of a midshipman for the rank of lieutenant more difficult than ever; we have reduced the period for his acquiring the necessary knowledge from six years to five, yet we treat with indignity and reward like a menial the gentleman who is expected to prepare him for an ordeal which, if successfully gone through, would stand a fair comparison with that to which men are exposed who take high rank at Cambridge. We cannot understand how the Admiralty can expect highly fitted individuals (for such they must be) to be sufficiently patriotic to serve their country on the terms which are laid down for the treatment of Naval Instructors.

An Order in Council has been issued, sanctioning some new and very important regulations for paying the Navy, which are to be brought into operation on and after the 1st day of October next, or in ships abroad as soon thereafter as they are received on board. It is resolved that the system of paying down ships at home every six months be discontinued, and there be established a rule of striking an annual balance, or an adjustment of wages, at the end of each financial year, viz., 31st March. On these occasions the commanding-officers of Her Majesty's ships are to take care that the crews are fully satisfied as to the state of their accounts, and that they fully understand they have that special opportunity of remitting, or investing their money, or of leaving it undrawn till the ships are paid off. It is further to be explained to the seamen, that as payment of monthly advance will be made as it becomes due in ships newly commissioned the payment of two months' advance immediately before proceeding to sea will be discontinued; but in every case, when men have recently joined and not been paid any monthly advance, each man, before sailing, may receive one month's advance, although it be not then due. By these regulations the paymaster of every ship will be authorised to make monthly advances to officers and men, according to their different grades. It has been decided that all officers in the Navy, who are at present entitled to be paid their full pay quarterly under existing regulations, may in future be paid a proportion thereof every month, out of which it is to be clearly understood that all mess debts are to be defrayed on board. These monthly advances on account of pay are be paid to such officers as may desire it, as soon after the expiration of each month as may be convenient. They are to be paid by the paymaster of the ship upon a simple list, showing the officers' names and rank, with their signatures against the sums received by them. The lists to be signed by the paymaster and approved by the captain. Upon any officer's first appointment to a ship at home, from half-pay or harbour service, the amount of three such advances may be paid to him together, if he wishes it, at his first joining, under the captain's authority, and may be paid whether such officer has been three months on half-pay or not. When officers are so appointed to ships abroad a similar advance will be paid to them, upon application to the Accountant-General of the Navy, as at present. The three months' advance on first appointment from half-pay must be adjusted on the full-pay account of the succeeding quarter. The regulations are not to interfere with existing rules as to advances to flag officers at home and abroad on their first appointment; but they may afterwards be paid monthly. The advances to be made to officers vary from 160*l.* to 10*s.* monthly, and to men from 1*l.* 4*s.* to 5*s.* when they do not allot, and from 18*s.* to 5*s.* to men who have an allotment in force.

The Lords of the Admiralty have decided upon establishing a superior class of persons to perform the duties of master-at-arms and ships' corporal on board Her Majesty's ships, and have directed all captains and other commanding officers to report to them the names of men who may be properly qualified. The object in view is to gradually introduce into the Navy a better system of police than now prevails. Masters-at-arms must be from 30 to 40 years of age, and ships' corporals from 25 to 35. They must write well, and be able to keep accounts correctly. They will be subjected to an examination by a naval instructor, and will also be subjected to a strict medical examination. They must be men of good character, and have served either in the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, or some police establishment. The pay of a master-at-arms is to vary from 4*s.* a day to 6*s.*, and that of a ship's corporal from 2*s.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*, according to servitude. The number of these useful men appropriated to each ship will range from 7 in a first-rate down to 1 in a sloop. Every troop-ship is to have 2 allotted to her. This plan is at first to be tried experimentally, and, if successful, will be generally adopted; and then, in order to carry it out effectually, a small reserve will be kept at each of the home ports. The present police instructions for ships in commission appear to be simple and sufficient, and will not therefore be disturbed.

Some experiments which have been tried against certain iron plates supplied by the Thames Iron Ship Building Company, have just terminated at Portsmouth. It appears that the Lords of the Admiralty were not satisfied with the iron coating with which it was at first intended to clothe the Warrior, and intimated the fact to the above-named company. This led to the manufacture of some highly-tempered plates, a number of which were attached to the sides of the Sirius in Porchester Creek, and Captain Hewlett, of the Excellent, was ordered to fire at them. The result, we understand, has been so far satisfactory, that at the ordinary ranges used for trials of the kind the shot failed to penetrate the plates, which were arranged on the "dove-tail" principle. It has, therefore, been recommended that the Warrior should at once be fitted with them, and that the "dove-tail" plan should be used.

We regret to hear that dissensions have sprung up among the members of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the Dockyards, &c., and that Mr. Ricardo, M.P., the chairman, has resigned. He will be succeeded by Mr. F. Peel, M.P. The remaining members of the Commission are for the present pursuing their labours, which promise to be of a lengthened character.

All the accounts from the North justify us in anticipating that the Volunteer Review at Edinburgh on Tuesday next, will be signalised by an attendance almost, if not completely, as numerous as the great gathering of the 23rd of June in Hyde Park. Not only from the neighbouring Scotch counties, but from Cumberland, Northumberland, and Durham, applications have been received for permission to be present; and so numerous have they been that the War Office has been obliged to notify that no more will be received, looking to the limited space available. We understand the general arrangements will be under the direction of Lieut.-General Sir George Wetherall, K.C.B., Commanding the Northern District, and that the Volunteers will be in two divisions, respectively commanded by Major-Generals Lord Rokeby and Cameron.

By the death of General Sir Henry Murray, K.C.B., Lieut.-General Sir John Aitchison, K.C.B., Colonel of the 72nd Highlanders, becomes a General; Major-General E. W. Bouverie, Colonel of the 15th Hussars, a Lieut.-General; and Colonel J. T. Hill, a Major-General in the Army. The promotions gazetted on Tuesday last are at variance with the Royal Warrant, according to which Lieut.-Colonels Deacon, 46th, Kelly, 47th, and Holcombe, 1st Royals, should have been previously promoted to the rank of Colonel, they having each completed five years' service as regimental Lieut.-Colonels, at different periods, in the months of May and June last. Nevertheless, Lieut.-Colonels Kelly and Holcombe were promoted in the Tuesday's *Gazette*, in succession to deceased general officers, while Lieut.-Colonel Deacon, their senior, got his step last night. As we read the Warrant —and its language is clear enough—the three officers we have named should be made Colonels, with their commissions antedated to the day upon which they had completed their five years' qualifying service; while Lieut.-Colonels James Ramsay, Unattached; Thomas Donovan, Cape Mounted Rifles; Henry F. Ponsonby, Grenadier Guards; and Charles Sillery, half-pay, 30th Regiment, should be appointed Colonels, in succession to Generals Mundy, Lord Sandys, Wemyss, and Murray.

The vacant cavalry regiment, as we anticipated in our impression of the 21st ult., has been conferred on Major-General William Beckwith, whose service and seniority very fairly entitle him to the preferment. Lieut.-General Clark Kennedy is transferred from the Carabineers to the Scots Greys; Sir James Jackson gives up the colonelcy of the Inniskilling Dragoons for that of his old corps, the Carabineers; and the Inniskillings will be filled by Major-General Beckwith. The death of Sir Henry Murray renders vacant the colonelcy of the 14th Light Dragoons, to which in all probability Major-General Maclean will succeed. His services are more distinguished than those of any other cavalry general not yet appointed to a regiment. The 17th Regiment, vacant by the death of Lieut.-General Wemyss, remains unfilled.

The command of the Cavalry Depôt at Maidstone may be expected to become vacant very soon, as Colonel Balders stands second on the list for promotion to the rank of Major-General. Although the Canterbury Depôt comprises the depôt troops of six cavalry regiments, and the Maidstone but three, the commandant of the latter receives double pay, while the former is simply remunerated as a lieut.-colonel of cavalry. Clearly the officer who has the larger work and responsibility ought to receive the larger remuneration; and we trust that upon Colonel Balders' vacation of Maidstone, either Colonel Gibsone, the present excellent commandant at Canterbury, will be appointed to it, or that the pecuniary advantage may be associated with the more onerous appointment which he now holds.

The command of the force at Colchester Camp will shortly be vacant, in consequence of the promotion of Major-General R. Blucher Wood, C.B., to his present rank.

Captain E. M. Jones, 20th Regiment, who has recently passed through the Staff College, has been appointed Brigade-Major to Major-General Craufurd's Brigade at Dover, in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Barnard, Grenadier Guards, resigned on promotion.

Captain W. Palliser, 18th Hussars, has been appointed Brigade-Major to the Cavalry Brigade at Dublin, in succession to Major A. J H. Elliot.

Captain Eteson, 3rd Buffs, and Captain E. N. Hill, 30th Regiment, have been appointed Aides-de-Camp to Lieut.-General Sir George Wetherall, K.C.B., commanding the Northern District.

Captain R. H. Graham, of the 4th battalion Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Aide-de-camp to Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, Governor of Malta; Captain Sir William Fairfax, of the 2nd battalion, 15th Regiment, is acting as extra Aide-de-camp to Sir Gaspard.

Brevet-Major S. P. Jarvis, of the 82nd Regiment, has been provisionally appointed Adjutant of the Staff College.

Captain W. Congreve, 4th Regiment, has been appointed Major of Brigade at Chatham.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief will hold a levee on Wednesday next, the 8th inst.

The decoration of the Victoria Cross has been conferred on Captain John Augustus Wood, 20th Bombay Native Infantry, for an act of valour at Bushire; and on Lieutenants Arthur Thomas Moore and John Grant Malcolmson, of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, for distinguishing themselves during the Indian mutiny; also on William Odgers, leading seaman of H.M.S. Niger, for gallantry during the recent operations in New Zealand.

According to the *Moniteur de la Flotte* we find that the Emperor Napoleon intends to take a sea cruize in his yacht L'Aigle; and the screw-steamers La Sèvre and L'Isère are, it is stated, to be prepared to attend on His Imperial Majesty.

Some of our daily contemporaries have stated that the Orion, 91, Captain Frere, has been ordered to join the Channel fleet. We have reason to believe that this is not the fact, but that the Orion has proceeded to the Mediterranean to strengthen Vice-Admiral Martin's squadron.

In another column will be found, extracted from our leading contemporary, an account of a series of interesting electrical experiments which have been carried out at Portsmouth during the last few days, under the direction of Professor Way, preparatory to those which the Government proposes to extend under the supervision of the Scientific Committee at Woolwich for lighthouse and other maritime purposes.

We read in *L'Océan de Brest* that the dispatch-vessel Souffleur has left Brest with 364 officers and seamen for Bordeaux, from which port they will be forwarded by railway to Toulon. We are also told that the steamer Le Tage was ordered to leave Brest immediately for the Mediterranean.

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THE MILITARY AIDE-MEMOIRE.*

We are glad to see that the latest volume of the Aide-Memoire is likely to sustain the character of its predecessors; and we congratulate Captain Binney on the able manner in which he is conducting a revised second edition of this very useful work to a successful termination.

The volume now before us contains a number of interesting articles; we have one by the late Colonel Williams of the Engineers on "Military Mining;" one on "Muskets and Musketry" by the editor; and one on the "Construction of Ordnance," of which the portion referring to brass guns is written by the gentleman to whom we are indebted for some of the most beautiful and ingenious machines in Woolwich Arsenal,—Mr. John Anderson. We are sorry to observe, however, that all reference to the manufacture of the Armstrong guns has been omitted.

There are several other articles, generally by authors as well qualified to treat the subjects on which they have respectively undertaken to write as those whom we have named; perhaps the remarks on "Mountain Artillery" are a little antiquated, their author, Colonel Colquhoun, having been dead several years. We presume that Captain Binney will plead in reply the difficulty of procuring any more modern information on the subject, or of finding any one qualified to treat of it, owing to the length of time which has elapsed since artillery has been employed to any great extent in this form. Nevertheless, we think that he might advantageously have got a hint or two from some of our Indian officers, as mountain batteries are still employed in some parts of India, particularly toward the Punjaub and Affghanistan.

This volume, like its predecessors, is embellished with a number of excellent plates and drawings; and the work, when completed, will be a valuable addition to our military and scientific libraries, recent improvements in military science and *matériel* having rendered the older edition of the "Aide-Memoire" somewhat obsolete.

Mr. Thomas Carter, who has already made some excellent and interesting additions to our military literature, has commenced a series of essays called the "Medals of the British Army, and How they were Won," published by the Messrs. Groombridge. The first section now before us contains the Crimean Campaign. It is embellished with a fac-simile of the medal, ribbon, and clasps, awarded for the campaign, and contains a very well arranged collection of some of the leading incidents of that great and prolonged contest.

BANQUET TO LORD CLYDE.

The members of the United Service Club paid a handsome tribute of respect on Tuesday evening to General Lord Clyde, the "Pacificator of India," on his return home. A more enthusiastic appreciation of his gallant labours could not have been displayed by both Services, military and naval. The spacious coffee-room of the noble club-house in Pall Mall, the largest and most eligible apartment in the house, was selected for the entertainment. The tables were so arranged that the one at which Lord Clyde sat formed the principal one. All were sumptuously adorned by a profusion of plateaux and ornamental plate. The chief groups in silver were selected from English history. That before the president's chair represented the figure of Victory upon a pedestal, holding a wreath of trophies with emblematical figures, with inscriptions in commemoration of the battles in the Crimea. A great variety of beautiful specimens of art in silver and gilt cups, vases, tazzas, &c., filled with the choicest flowers, relieved the tables. The delicious fruits, clusters of grapes, &c., were interspersed with the flowers, which gave a beautiful effect to the *ensemble*. The banquet was of a princely character.

By half-past seven o'clock the company began to assemble, the "dinner committee" being in attendance rather earlier. The Secretaries of State for India and War (Sir Charles Wood and the Hon. Sidney Herbert), who came together, arrived early. General Lord Clyde, accompanied by his late military secretary (Colonel Sir A. Sterling), arrived punctually at eight o'clock. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by his aide-de-camp, Colonel Tyrwhitt, came shortly afterwards.

As the Duke of Cambridge and the other gallant members of the party, who had congregated in one of the upper saloons of the club house, descended down the staircase to pass into the banqueting room, the military band played the familiar air of "The Roast Beef of Old England."

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presided on the occasion, having seated on his right hand General Lord Clyde, G.C.B., the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart, M.P., and Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, G.C.B.; and on his left the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.; General Sir William Gomm, G.C.B., and General Sir John Burgoyne, G.C.B.

Major-General Stanhope, Lieut.-General Sir James Jackson, K.C.B., Major-General Sir W. Brereton, C.B., Colonel Gilpin, M.P., Colonel Blois, and Colonel De Bathe, officiated as vice-presidents at the different tables.

Lieut.-Colonel Norman, Colonel Metcalfe, and Major Alison, recently on the staff of Lord Clyde in India, were the only strangers present at the banquet, and were invited expressly in compliment to Lord Clyde.

Covers were laid for 160 persons, and the annexed were the members of the club present: Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., Lieut.-General Sir John Aitchison, K.C.B., Lieut.-Colonel Thomas St. Leger Alcock, Colonel Allix, Major-General Philip Anstruther, C.B., Colonel H. Armytage, Captain William Armytage, R.N., Colonel H. D. Baillie, Lieut.-General C. A. F. Bentinck, Lieut.-General Sir H. J. W. Bentinck, K.C.B., Right Hon. W. Beresford, Hon. Thomas Bert, R.A., Colonel William Blois, Sir E. Borough, Bart., Major-General Sir W. Brereton, C.B., General Sir T. W. Brotherton, K.C.B., Lieut.-General E. P. Buckley, Vice-Admiral Ryder Burton, K.H., Major Henry Calley, Colonel Patrick FitzRoy Campbell, Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, K.C.B., Lieut.-Colonel James D. Carmichael, C.B., Vice-Admiral S. H. D. Chads, K.C.B., Lieut.-General Sir James C. Chatterton, K.H., Admiral Sir T. J. Cochrane, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral H. T. Browne Collier, Colonel Corbet Cotton, Colonel Charles Crutchley, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. P. Cust, Major-General Sir R. J. Dacres, K.C.B., Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. Davison, K.H., Colonel H. P. De Bathe, Lieut.-General Peter de la Motte, C.B., Captain S. H. Derriman, R.N., Colonel R. De Salis, General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., G.C.B., Major-General R. P. Douglas, Colonel C. H. Doyle, Captain the Hon. J. R. Drummond, R.N., Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir R. S. Dundas, K.C.B., Colonel Philip Dundas, Captain Hugh Dunlop, R.N., Major-General G. M. Eden, Captain C. Eden, R.N., C.B., Major-General P. Edwards, Major-General W. H. Elliott, K.H., Major-General Eyre, Vice-Admiral George Ferguson, Captain E. G. Fishbourne, C.B., R.N., Lieut.-Colonel Lord Charles Fitzroy, Captain John Forbes, R.N., Major-General W. F. Forster, K.H., Lieut.-General C. R. Fox, Major-General Sir T. H. Harte, K.C.B., Colonel Lawrence Tyler, Colonel John Garvock, Major G. O. Gavin, Colonel R. T. Gilpin, Colonel T. Gloster, General Sir W. Maynard Gomm, G.C.B., Captain G. T. Gordon, R.N., Colonel the Honourable Alexander Gordon, C.B., Colonel Henry Hope Graham, C.B., Captain W. H. Hall, R.N., C.B., Lieut.-Colonel Henry Hammer, Colonel Hon. Percy Herbert, C.B., Rear-Admiral W. A. Herringham, Colonel Charles Hind, Colonel Sir Alfred H. Horsford, K.C.B., Colonel Hon. H. H. Hutchinson, Major-General E. H. Hutchinson, Lieut.-General Sir James Jackson, K.C.B., Major-General John N. Jackson, Major W. F. D. Jervoise, Major-General Sir H. D. Jones, K.C.B., Colonel H. Richmond Jones, C.B., Colonel Sir John Jones, K.C.B., General Thomas Kenah, Colonel J. C. Kennedy, Captain W. H. Kennedy, R.N., Captain G. St. Vincent King, C.B., Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Knox, Vice-Admiral Sir G. R. Lambert, K.C.B., Colonel John A. Lambert, Major F. R. Hastings Lawrie, Colonel the Earl of Longford, C.B., General Sir L. B. Lovell, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel John Luard, Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan, K.C.B., Major-General Edward M'Arthur, C.B., Captain G. G. M'Donald, R.N., Lieutenant-General Sir A. F. Macintosh, K.H., Major-General M'Leod, Lieut.-General R. M'Neil, Lieut.-General Henry Viscount Melville, K.C.B., Colonel Herbert Mends, Lieut.-Colonel Montgomerie, Captain M. S. Nolleth, R.N., Lieut.-Colonel J. S. D. North, Lieut.-General John Oldfield, K.H., Lieut.-Colonel G. F. Paschal, Lieut.-General Sir C. W. Pasley, K.C.B., Colonel Lord F. Paulet, C.B., Major-General J. Peel, Major-General Sir J. L. Pennefather, K.C.B., Major-General Sir. B. Travell, Captain T. Porter, R.N., Sir W. Pym, K. C. H., Colonel E. H. Greathead, C.B., Rear-Admiral Michael Quin, Commissary-General A. Ramsay, Captain John Reeve, R.N., Captain J. R. Rodd, R.N., Major-General Lord Rokeby, K.C.B., General Sir H. D. Ross, G.C.B., Colonel David Russell, Colonel John St. George, C.B., Major-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., Colonel Richard Shulrick, Lieut.-General Sir Harry G. W. Smith, G.C.B., Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Smith, K.H., Lieut.-Colonel F. S. Sotheby, C.B., Lieut.-General John Spink, K.H., Major P. S. Stanhope, Lieut.-Colonel S. Cowell Stepney, K.H., Colonel Sir A. C. Sterling, K.C.B., General Sir Frederick Stovin, G.C.B., General W. J. Sutherland, Colonel Thomas Tapp, C.B., Major-General H. D. Townshend, Colonel Thomas Tulloch, Colonel Alexander Tulloh, Major-General H. N. Vigors, Major-General Sir Robert J. H. Vivian, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin W. Walker, K.C.B., Major James Waller, K.H., Colonel Richard Westmore, Colonel F. A. Whimper, Captain Sir William S. Wiseman, Bart., R.N., Major-General Thomas Wood, Colonel Sir David Wood, K.C.B., Lieut.-Colonel Charles Wyndham, Colonel E. G. Wynward, &c.

The dinner having been removed, and dessert commenced, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge rose and proposed "The Health of the Queen." Band, the National Anthem.

His Royal Highness then proposed "The Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal family," and, in doing so, referred to the trip of the Prince of Wales to Canada and America, which he believed would be productive of satisfactory results.

The noble duke, in giving "The Army and Navy," testified to the efficiency of those Services, and expressed his belief in the propriety of keeping them so, for the more prepared we were the more distant would be danger.

Sir T. Cochrane returned thanks for the Navy, and took occasion to pay a high tribute to the distinguished qualities of their noble guest.

Sir W. Gomm acknowledged the compliment paid to the Army.

The noble chairman now rose to submit the toast of the evening, and in the course of a soldierly and characteristic speech of some length graphically depicted the leading events or landmarks in the career of Lord Clyde. After adverting to the incidents in the Crimean war, His Royal Highness described with much power that striking episode in the recent struggle in India—the relief of Lucknow by his lordship, in the face of a powerful enemy, when, with a comparatively small force, he rescued the women and others who had almost failed to hope for succour. The noble chairman bore evidence to Lord Clyde's subsequent conduct in India, and the satisfactory manner in which difficulties, at first apparently insurmountable, had become gradually lessened, thus contrasting the state of affairs upon the arrival and departure of his lordship. The duke also, in the heartiest terms, declared his unqualified admiration of the private worth of Lord Clyde, and again testifying to the eminent services which their gallant guest had rendered to his Queen and country, he concluded by proposing "The health of Lord Clyde."

The toast of the evening was rapturously applauded by the assembled friends of the gallant general, the ovation paid to his honourable professional exertions being most enthusiastically repeated on the band striking up the well-known "See the conquering hero comes."

General Lord Clyde, who for some moments appeared to be overcome by his feelings, replied to the toast in what was evidently the language of his heart. He seemed modestly to aim at setting aside all the compliments which the noble chairman had passed upon him; and in doing so, spoke most eulogistically of Lord Canning. Before resuming his seat he solicited the privilege of proposing "The health of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, their gallant chairman."

The duke replied, complimented Mr. Sidney Herbert upon his efficiency as the Secretary at War, and, having proposed his health,

Mr. Sidney Herbert replied, and referred to the great interest which His Royal Highness invariably takes in everything that appertains to the welfare of the Army.

In giving the toast of "Sir Charles Wood" the illustrious chairman remarked upon the importance of the affairs under the guidance of Sir Charles, and declared his belief that those duties would be ably performed.

The party adjourned to the drawing-room at about half-past eleven.

On leaving, Lord Clyde was cordially cheered by the numerous persons assembled outside the club house.

The proceedings passed off with the greatest *éclat*, and all the toasts were given upstanding and with cheers.

The Prime Warden and Worshipful Company of Fishmongers celebrated the return of Lord Clyde to England by a magnificent banquet in their hall at London Bridge on Wednesday night. In returning thanks for the Army, Lord Clyde, who appeared to be deeply moved by the enthusiasm with which his health had been received, said: "Mr. Prime Warden, my Lords, and Gentlemen—I rise to return to you and to the members of the Fishmongers' Company my sincere thanks for the great honour you have done me in proposing my health, and for the kind manner in which the toast has been received. Being totally unaccustomed to the making of speeches, I trust you will pardon me for any omission or any deficiency that may occur on my part. It appears to me, and I feel it to be of great value, that entertainments like the present form an important part of the reward which public servants receive from their fellow-countrymen when they return from their services abroad. They are proud of such distinctions, and no one more proud of them than myself. I have received many honours, conferred in the most gracious manner by Her Majesty—honours which were far beyond my merits, and far beyond anything which I ever dreamt of receiving. The kind reception I have met with to-day from my countrymen in this hall—men holding a high position in the metropolis—convinces me that they do not think me altogether unworthy of the honours which Her Majesty has bestowed. You speak of soldiers, Mr. Prime Warden. I have been fifty years a soldier, and I can tell you that the men of England, Ireland, and Scotland, have not deteriorated; I say it boldly, that they are as obedient soldiers, when properly officered, as ever served in the British Army. The Prime Warden has been pleased to pay me some handsome compliments respecting the late war in India, but I must say that to one man above all does England owe a great debt of gratitude, and that man is the present Governor-General. Lord Canning, throughout the whole trying period of the war, was brave, cool, and self-possessed, exhibing all the qualities of a great administrator. I had the honour of maintaining intimate relations with his lordship during the whole of the three years I remained in India, and I believe that it was the support which his firmness of character gave me that enabled me to fulfil the expectations which my countrymen had entertained of my mission. Therefore, whilst receiving with gratitude the compliment which is now paid me, I think it only right that England should know the merits of the great, and, I may say, gifted man, whose prudence and calmness in difficulty, whose never disturbed self-possession, exercised so powerful an influence on the suppression of the mutiny." The noble and gallant lord, in conclusion, again thanked the company for the toast.

CAPTAIN BLAKELY'S RIFLED CANNON.—Captain Blakely last week tried some of his cannon near Liverpool, where they were made by Messrs. Fawcett, Preston, and Co. One cannon, a breech-loader on a French system, 6 inches in diameter of bore and 8 feet long, gave results very similar to those obtained by Captain Blakely on a former occasion with a muzzle-loading gun of the same size, the advantage in facility of loading being decidedly in favour of the muzzle-loader in these large guns. With another gun 6¾ inches in bore and 11 feet long, the firing was better still—better, in fact, than any which had before been accomplished. At 5 deg. elevation the enormous range of 2740 yards was attained, with a hollow shell weighing only 65 pounds. Mr. Whitworth's solid 80-pound shot only ranges 2600 yards with this elevation, and Sir William Armstrong's only 2400. In lowness of trajectory, therefore, Captain Blakely stands now unrivalled. Captain the Hon. F. Egerton, of the St. George, and Captain Luckraft, of the Hastings, were present at the trials, as well as several distinguished foreigners—Russians, Austrians, French, and Piedmontese. The shells fired were those invented by Mr. Bashley Britten, which Captain Blakely declares to be in his opinion the only ones really applicable to muzzle-loading rifled cannon which have yet been brought out.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

Some experiments are shortly to be made upon the Whitworth and Armstrong breech-loading artillery guns, some officers and others qualified to give an opinion being doubtful whether the Whitworth and Armstrong breech-loaders will be found equal to the actual contingencies of war. In order to test this question by the only practicable method, it is intended to make some trials of both kinds of guns by firing some shots at the breech-loaders, for the purpose of ascertaining the effects produced upon them when struck by shot.

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* *Aide-Memoire to the Military Sciences.* Framed from contributions of officers and others connected with the different Services, and originally edited by a Committee of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 1847-1849. Second Edition, revised and enlarged, 1857-1860. Vol. II., Part II., comprising MET to PAL.

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THE NEW SCHEME OF NAVAL RETIREMENT.

ADMIRALTY, AUGUST 3, 1860.

CAPTAINS.

All captains who have attained, or shall hereafter attain, the age of sixty, without having served in their present rank, to be placed on a retired list, and receive retired pay as follows :—

If on 10*s.* 6*d.* half-pay list when retired	18*s.* per diem.
If on 12*s.* 6*d.*	20*s.* ,,
If on 14*s.* 6*d.*	

Such officers to assume the rank and title of Rear-Admiral at the time they would have obtained their flag by seniority, had they remained on the active list.

Captains who may arrive at the head of the list without having served in that rank, to be placed on the list of reserved flag officers, with the pay of 20*s.* per diem.

Captains now on the 14*s.* 6*d.* half-pay list not to be affected by these arrangements unless by their own desire.

COMMANDERS.

All Commanders on the active list who have attained the age of sixty, or who may hereafter attain that age, to be placed on a retired list with the rank and title of retired captain, and to receive half pay according to their length of sea-service, on the scale hereinafter mentioned.

Commanders, on the active list, who have not been employed either afloat, in command of revenue vessels, in the Coast-Guard, or as mail or transport agents, within a period of fifteen years, to be placed on a retired list, and to receive retired pay according to their amount of sea-service, also on the same scale as hereinafter mentioned ; such officers to be permitted to assume the rank and title of retired captain on reaching the age of sixty, but without further addition to their retired pay.

SCALE OF RETIRED PAY.

Total sea-service in the rank of— Commander and Lieutenant	Pay per Diem.
Under 9 years	Half-pay they may be receiving at the time when Retired
Above 9 years and less than 12 years' service...	10*s.* 6*d.*
Above 12 years, and less than 15 years' service...	12*s.* 6*d.*
Above 15 years, and less than 20 years' service...	14*s.* 6*d.*
Above 20 years' service...	16*s.* 6*d.*

Officers, after twenty years' service in these ranks, or who are physically incapable of service, to be eligible for this retirement, with the rank and title of retired captain, irrespective of age, at the discretion of the Board of Admiralty.

Time served in command of revenue vessels to count as sea-time.

Time served in the Coast-Guard on shore, or in transport service on shore, to count as sea-time in the scale of retired pay, in the proportion of three years in the Coast-Guard or transport service as one of sea-service.

Time served as mail or transport agents afloat or abroad to count for the above purpose as sea-time for the first three years, and after that, in the proportion of three years' agent's time as two of sea-service.

For every year's service as acting lieutenant, mate, or passed midshipman, after the completion of two years' service or combined service in those ranks, an officer to be allowed 3*d.* per diem additional.

Commanders who have been promoted to the reserved list of captains under the Orders in Council of 25th June, 1851, and 30th January, 1856, will be entitled to increase of pay, on the above scale, according to their length of service.

LIEUTENANTS.

Lieutenants on the active list, who have attained or who may hereafter attain the age of sixty, to be placed on a retired list with the rank of retired commander, and to receive pay according to their sea-service on the hereinaftermentioned scale.

Lieutenants on the active list, who have not been employed, either afloat, in the Coast-Guard, in command of revenue vessels, or as mail or transport agents, within a period of fifteen years, to be placed on a retired list, and to receive pay also on the same scale as hereinafter mentioned. These officers to be permitted to assume the rank and title of retired commander on attaining the age of sixty, but without further addition to their retired pay.

SCALE OF RETIRED PAY.

Total sea-service in the rank of— Lieutenant.	Pay per diem.
Under 6 years	Half-pay they may be receiving at the time when retired.
Above 6 years and less than 9 years' service	7*s.* 0*d.*
Above 9 years and less than 12 years' service	8*s.* 6*d.*
Above 12 years, and less than 15 years' service	10*s.* 0*d.*
About 15 years	11*s.* 6*d.*

Officers, after twenty years' service in this rank, or who are physically incapable of service, to be eligible for retirement with the rank and title of Retired Commander, irrespective of age, at the discretion of the Board of Admiralty.

No further additions from the active list to be made to the present retired and reserved lists for commanders and lieutenants.

Time served in command of revenue vessels to count as sea-time.

Time served in the Coast-Guard on shore, or in the transport service on shore, to count as sea-time in the scale of retired pay, in the proportion of three years in the Coast-Guard, or transport service, as one of sea-service.

Time served as mail or transport agents afloat, or abroad, to count for the same purpose as sea-time for the first three years: and after then in the proportion of three years' agent's time as two of sea-service.

For every year's service as acting-lieutenant, mate, or passed midshipman, after the completion of two years service or combined service in those ranks, an officer to be allowed three pence per diem additional.

Officers who may in future be recommended for the annual promotions on account of good service in the Coast-Guard or revenue cruisers, or as mail agents, whom it may not be considered desirable to promote to the active list, to be promoted to the retired list, and be paid according to sea-service on the above scale.

Lieutenants who have been promoted to the reserved list of commanders, under the Orders in Council of 25th June, 1851, and 30th January, 1856, will be entitled to increase of pay on the above scale, according to their length of service.

HALF-PAY OF LIEUTENANTS ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

The half-pay of lieutenants to be in future fixed according to sea-service in that rank, on the following scale :

Under 3 years' sea-time ...	4*s.* per diem.
Above 3 ,, ,, ...	5*s.* ,,
,, 6 ,, ,, ...	6*s.* ,,
,, 9 ,, ,, ...	7*s.* ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, ...	8*s.* 6*d.*

Time served in command of revenue vessels in the Coast-Guard, and as mail and transport agents, to reckon as sea-service, in the same proportion as regulates increase of retired pay to officers on the retired lists.

The present rates of half-pay to be abolished for the future ; but no officer, now in the receipt of 6*s.* and 7*s.* a day, to receive less than his present amount of half-pay. Lieutenants, however, may be allowed half-pay, at the rates of 5*s.* a day ; if, through illness contracted in the Service, they shall have been unable to serve three years at sea in that rank.

GREENWICH OUT-PENSIONERS.

All officers on the active list who accept the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital to be placed on the retired list of the rank which they may then hold ; and to be permitted to assume a step in rank on reaching the age of 60, but without further increase of pay.

1. All officers retired under this scheme to be eligible for the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital for the rank that they held on the active list, provided that they shall have served the following periods of commissioned time afloat :—
   Captains, 15 years, including time as commanders and lieutenants.
   Commanders, 12 years, including time as lieutenants.
   Lieutenants, 9 years in that rank.
2. Officers who have received, or who may hereafter receive, severe wounds in action, or disabling hurts on actual service, are to be exempt from the above rule respecting time of service.
3. Officers on the existing reserved and retired lists of captains or commanders to be eligible for the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital, on the conditions stated in Articles 1 and 2 of this section.
4. The regulations laid down in the scheme of retirement respecting time served in the coast guard, transport, or mail service, to apply to the time required to be served for Greenwich outpension.

WIDOW'S PENSIONS.

The following pensions will be allowed to the widows of officers retired under this scheme, viz. :

	£
1. Captains of three years' standing and upwards	90 a-year
2. Captains under three years' standing ...	80 ,,
3. Commanders retired with the rank of captain	75 ,,
4. Lieutenants retired with the rank of commander	60 ,,

THE WHITWORTH GUN.

We subjoin a complete list of the ranges attained with Mr. Whitworth's rifled guns last week at Southport.

12-POUNDER GUN.

Date.	Description of Shot.	Elevation.	No. of Round.	Range. Yards.	Deviation. Yards.
July 25	Solid shot	1°	1	787	2 right
,,	,,	,,	2	843	¼ left
,,	,,	,,	3	771	¼ right
,,	,,	,,	4	794	¼ left
,,	,,	,,	5	757	1½ ,,
,,	Shell	,,	6	875	On the line
,,	,,	,,	7	829	¼ left
,,	,,	,,	8	827	On the line
,,	,,	,,	9	823	¼ left
,,	,,	,,	10	886	On the line
,,	Solid shot	3°	1	1739	2¾ left
,,	,,	,,	2	1755	1 ,,
,,	,,	,,	3	1810	¾ ,,
,,	,,	,,	4	1678	2½ ,,
,,	,,	,,	5	1721	¾ ,,
,,	Shell	,,	6	1828	½ right
,,	,,	,,	7	1810	1¾ ,,
,,	,,	,,	8	1826	3½ left
,,	,,	,,	9	1733	¾ right
,,	,,	,,	10	1824	¼ ,,
,,	Solid shot	5°	6	2560	6½ left
,,	,,	,,	7	2502	7½ ,,
,,	,,	,,	8	2603	¾ right
,,	,,	,,	9	2557	2½ left
,,	,,	,,	10	1975(?)	4 right
July 26	Shell	,,	1	Doubtful	
,,	,,	,,	2	2618	1¾ right
,,	,,	,,	3	2606	4¾ left
,,	,,	,,	4	2658	1¾ ,,
,,	,,	,,	5	2616	7 ,,
,,	Solid shot	7°	1	3305	2 ,,
,,	,,	,,	2	3250	2¾ ,,
,,	,,	,,	3	3192	10¾ ,,
,,	,,	,,	4	3250	7 ,,
,,	,,	,,	5	3317	3 ,,
,,	Shell	,,	6	3357	5 ,,
,,	,,	,,	7	3386	5½ ,,
,,	,,	,,	8	3288	7 ,,
,,	,,	,,	9	3315	1¾ ,,
,,	,,	,,	10	3252	On the line
,,	Solid shot	10°	1	4500	3 left
,,	,,	,,	2	4523	3 ,,
,,	,,	,,	3	4498	5 ,,
,,	,,	,,	4	4515	5¾ right
,,	,,	,,	5	4464	5 left
,,	Shell	,,	6	4556	12 ,,
,,	,,	,,	7	4524	19 ,,
,,	,,	,,	8	4576	13 ,,
,,	,,	,,	9	4555	6¾ right
,,	,,	,,	10	4562	11 left
July 27	Solid shot	35°	1	9900	These are estimated ranges, as shot fell into the sea a few hundred yards beyond the observers.
,,	,,	,,	2	10,000	
,,	,,	,,	3	10,150	
,,	,,	,,	4	10,000	

80-POUNDER GUN.

Date.	Description of Shot.	Elevation.	No. of Round.	Range. Yards.	Deviation. Yards.
July 25	Solid shot	1°	1	799	¼ left
,,	,,	,,	2	737	1 ,,
,,	,,	,,	3	727	¾ ,,
,,	,,	,,	4	769	1¾ ,,
,,	,,	,,	5	774	¾ ,,
,,	Shell	,,	6	876	2 ,,
,,	,,	,,	7	994	On the line
,,	,,	,,	8	959	2¾ right
,,	,,	,,	9	999	2¼ ,,
,,	,,	,,	10	1008	1¾ left
July 26	Solid shot	2°	1	1277	On the line
,,	,,	,,	2	1283	,,
,,	,,	,,	3	1301	1¾ left
,,	,,	,,	4	1321	1¼ right
,,	,,	,,	5	1301	¼ ,,
,,	Shell	,,	6	1588	3¼ ,,
,,	,,	,,	7	1441	3 ,,
,,	,,	,,	8	1409	¾ ,,
,,	,,	,,	9	1561	5 left
,,	,,	,,	10	1472	3½ ,,
,,	Solid shot	3°	1	1801	2½ right
,,	,,	,,	2	1797	3½ ,,
,,	,,	,,	3	1784	On the line
,,	,,	,,	4	1758	1¾ left
,,	,,	,,	5	1793	2½ ,,
July 27	Solid shot	10°	1	4745	
,,	Shell	,,	2	5043	

BREECH-LOADING 80-POUNDER, FIRED AS A MUZZLE, LOADER.

Date.	Elevation.	No. of Round.	Range. Yards.	Deviation. Yards.	
July 26	2°	1	948	¾ left	Half charges of powder were used to show the effect of ricochet.
,,	,,	2	960	On the line	
,,	,,	3	919	1½ left	

A correspondent who witnessed the experiments writes, "Considering that the guns were for the first time worked by Royal Artillerymen, and naval gunners, new to the gun, new to the practice-ground, and naturally unsteadied by the excitement of the whole affair and the presence of the great officials, the results are on the whole very good. Both soldiers and sailors took to the guns most kindly, and seemed to work them without any difficulty whatever. They only had to use their eyes, and required little or no special instruction ; and though men so well trained of course would perform their part well, it I think said much for the guns, that they were able at first sight to load and fire them in the style they did.

"The ranges of the 12-pounder are on the average greater than those we witnessed at Southport last February. This is partly owing to the excellent practice of the Whitworth guns with shells, which of course at low elevation beat the heavier shot in range, and lastly to the superior quality of the powder now used. It is the 'A 4 powder' manufactured at Waltham Abbey Mills for the Armstrong guns, and which has been used in the official experiments with those guns. It is very good. The *Morning Post*, through its correspondent, contends that it is a mistake to expect better things from improvement in powder ; but this is an error—it is precisely in the chemicals (as I think you observed in a former article) that improvement is now wanting. In the mechanics it would seem that all has been done that could be done. Mr. Whitworth has for the last five years been labouring to reduce his system to the simplest elements that are practically admissible, and certainly the guns are as simple in their working arrangements as they are efficient in practice. The use of the breech-loading 80-pounder as a muzzle-loading gun was perfectly successful, and the conversion was an impromptu arrangement, no sooner said than done. In fact, the guns may be fired alternately, or at will, as breech-loaders or as muzzle-loaders."

NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT.

(*From the Times.*)

Some exceedingly interesting experiments took place on Tuesday evening off Osborne House, the beautiful marine residence of Her Majesty, in the Isle of Wight, and also in Cowes Roads, with Professor Way's electric light, and which we believe are preliminary to more important experiments about to be carried out by the Government. The principle of the light is simply the application of electricity to a column or running stream of quicksilver—in this instance as fine as the point of a lady's needle. So long as the voltaic battery retains power to act with its wires upon this column so long must the light burn—the strongest and purest light in the known world, and the nearest approach to sunlight that the skill of the chemist and man of science have yet produced, and this without actual combustion taking place or the quanity of the mercury being reduced, the supply of acids to the battery being its sole expense after its first cost, excepting wear and tear. The professor with his apparatus left Portsmouth harbour in a steamer shortly before dark on Tuesday evening, and steered direct for Cowes. On the sponson of the steamer was placed the battery. Abaft the foremast hung one of the professor's simple apparatuses as a masthead light. On a moveable circular platform, placed on the vessel's after-hatch, a similar apparatus to the one hung up aloft stood, to which was attached a lens, but both of them as yet unlit. The apparatus is of the simplest possible form, consisting merely of an oval-shaped pair of tubes connected at each end, a round hollow globe about the size of an orange, in which is placed the mercury. The mercury runs from a point to a cup in the centre, enclosed within a glass tube, and here the subtle liquid is heated to a white heat as it flows in a fine stream from the upper ball into the cup, and thence into the lower one, thus producing an indestructible wick. The wires which connect the battery with the apparatus were made by Messrs. Silver, and are, perhaps, the most perfect of their kind yet constructed. These wires are coated with silver enclosed in India-rubber, and have an outside coating of braided hemp, the whole pliable as common packthread. To look at the light, with a view to a close inspection of the cup, with the naked eye, would be about as useless as to look at the sun at noonday. A pair of coloured glasses, however, show that this light, which can only be compared to the sun for its brilliancy and power, is only of the same circumference

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as the cup itself—the size of a threepenny silver piece, and of little more diameter. Midway between the aftermost light and the voltaic battery is a brass standard a few inches high, with which the wires are connected, and by pressing a button on the top of this, simple as the key of a piano, the light can be given in flashes of as long or as short a duration as the operator pleases. This is, however, more beautifully and correctly carried out by a small instrument of Mr. Way's. It consists of a piece of clock-work, having in front a revolving disc, the face of which is covered with numerous holes with pins to fit in as may be required. In front of the disc are two small cylinders with pistons and arms attached. As the disc revolves the pins in its face lift the pistons in the cylinders and cut off the connection between the battery and the lighting apparatus, producing flashes of light of any duration that may be required, with their accompanying intervals of darkness, and admirably adapted for a revolving light, or as a code of signals for night service. In fact, there would appear to be no limit to the uses to which this discovery may be applied, and so simple is it in its manipulation that the choicest music of the great masters may be henceforth accompanied by expressive flashes of electric light. When the steamer arrived off the Mother-bank the light aloft was lit by attaching to it the ends of the wires from the voltaic battery. So soon as the glass tube became sufficiently heated to throw off the mercury from its surface the light exhibited its power and beauty, the steamer's usual masthead light, which was hoisted in its usual position, appearing but a dull red speck alongside it. Its effect upon the human countenance was, however, by no means favourable, casting on all on board the steamer a strange unearthly hue. Mauve colour, as it has become fashionable to term it on the ladies' dresses or bonnets, was brought out by the light with astonishing brilliancy. On reaching Cowes Roads, crowded with yachts, and all displaying lights, the contrast between the electric light and those shown by the yachts was something wonderful. The electric light was shining in its pale pure brilliancy aloft, while the hundreds of lights displayed by the yachts and by the town of Cowes, its club-house and hotels, dwindled down to dull red specks. The lens applied to the after light threw broad pathways of light to and fro as the lens might be directed, bathing the low black hulls of the craft that were in the line of light with a flood of sunshine, as also the delicate tracery of their spars and rigging. A boat which left the steamer here for one of the yachts was lighted on its way by the lens. On the steamer's return Norris Castle was passed, and the light thrown on its picturesque front. Ivy-covered towers, walls, and parapets, were illuminated as with a stroke from an enchanter's wand. Off Osborne House the steamer was stopped for some time, and the light must have shown itself with good effect on the still waters of the Solent, in front of the beautiful marine residence of Her Majesty. The experiments, which, as already stated, are only preliminary to more important ones, were considered to have been fully satisfactory. With a light on this principle under her bows the Great Eastern herself might have lighted her path across the waters of the Atlantic.

RIFLE-SHOOTING AT PRESTON.

The Committee of the Lytham regatta and sports having kindly placed a sum of money at the disposal of Captain Lennock and the officers of the 29th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, to be distributed in prizes for rifle-shooting, they made the following arrangements for carrying out their wishes.

On the first day of the regatta, Wednesday, the 1st of August, 34 competitors appeared for the first match, viz., 400 yards—5 rounds: 1st prize, 5*l.*; 2nd, 2*l.* 10*s.* Confined to Lancashire Rifle Volunteers.

The following scores were made:—

Lieutenant Yates, 2nd Lancashire... ...	6
Adjutant Heaton, 3rd Manchester... ...	6
Private W. Dagger, 29th Lancashire ...	6

In shooting off the tie—

Lieutenant Yates, 2nd Lancashire, Blackburn, 1st

Private W. Dagger, 29th Lancashire, Lytham, 2nd

The weather was unfavourable—the wind being strong and squally from the left front with showers of rain, which eventually prevented the second match being fired on the first day as intended. Taking the state of the weather into consideration the shooting was good, and the following average was made by the different corps engaged:—

Blackburn	4·50
Southport...	3·80
Lytham	3·60
Manchester	3·50
Bury	3·50
Liverpool	3·00
Preston	2·33
Waterfoot	2·00
Stackstead	2·00
Wigan	1·33

It should however be added that the winner, Lieutenant Yates, Blackburn R.V., passed 10 weeks at the School of Musketry, Hythe; whilst the second, Private W. Dagger, Lytham R.V., has been only instructed in the company to which he belongs. Some of the corps also, as for instance, the Wigan, had never practised beyond 300 yards.

On the second day the weather was also very unfavourable and threatening; and, it being doubtful whether it would permit the three remaining prizes to be shot for, the Visitors' Prize of 5*l.* 5*s.* was amalgamated with the first prize, which then appeared as follows:—600 yards—5 rounds: 1st prize, 15*l.*; 2nd, 7*l.* 10*s.*; 3rd, 3*l.* 3*s.*; 4th, 2*l.* 2*s.* There were 33 competitors, and the following scores were made, viz.:—

Sergeant Brown, Southport R.V.	5
Lieutenant Yates, Blackburn R.V.	4
Sergeant-Major Greaves, 5th Lancashire R.V.	4
Corporal W. Fisher, Lytham R.V.	4

This prize also was confined to Lancashire Volunteers.

In shooting off the ties, the following was the final result:—

Sergeant Brown, Southport	1st
Corporal Fisher, Lytham	2nd
Sergeant-Major Greaves, Liverpool ...	3rd
Lieutenant Yates, Blackburn	4th

The wind was very strong right ahead, and the shooting altogether very fair.

The third prize was open to all comers, with any description of rifle, and was, 500 yards—5 rounds: prize, 5*l.* 5*s.*; won by Adjutant Heaton, 3rd Manchester, 7 points, who shot with a Whitworth rifle; Sergeant Ratcliffe and Lieutenant Yates, both of the Blackburn Rifle Volunteers, made 5 each with the Enfield. The Whitworth missed fire several times, but, when it did shoot, shot well.

The committee for shooting consisted of Captain Lennock and the officers of the Lytham Rifle Volunteers, assisted by Captain Lake, Adjutant, 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia. The marking was performed to the satisfaction of all parties by sergeants from the permanent staff 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia. The Volunteer prizes were shot for with the Enfield rifle, and the Hythe rules adhered to.

EXAMINATIONS FOR COMMISSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to the fact that the examinations of candidates for direct commissions in the Army are entering upon a new phase. They are becoming extempore.

On Saturday last, 28th July, notice was given that an examination would be held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, commencing on Monday, 6th August. Thus only a week was allowed to finish preparing for the examination. On previous occasions, at least a month's notice has always been given. As it was generally understood that the examination took place every two or three months, the time thus allowed was sufficient to put the finishing touches to the studies of the candidates. If an examination is not a farce, at least a month's notice is required to prepare for it. No tutor nor trainer can keep his charge for weeks in such condition that he shall be able to run in his best form at a week's notice. There is no standing still in the education or training, whether of mind or body. The individual trained must go off or on. In either case he does not do nearly so well as he ought.

Perhaps it is objected that these military examinations must not be likened to a race, as they are not competitive. True; but they are races against time, for the candidate has to get 1800 marks in a given time.

Or, it may be said the examination is so easy that any one can pass with a week's notice. However easy a thing may be, there are always plenty who find a difficulty in doing it. Many candidates barely pass. It is no easy matter for them. Why throw extra difficulties in their way? If they are not wanted, let the number of marks required be raised.

I conclude with a petition to the military authorities at the Horse Guards, that, as they themselves may hope for more than a week's notice as to when a certain mighty letter-writer may try to provide for a few thousands of his ill-fed and overcrowded people by landing them on our fat shores, so they will in mercy grant the like to the painstaking though slower candidates and their hard-worked tutors.—I am, &c.,

CANTAB.

ADJUTANTS OF VOLUNTEERS.

The following Royal Warrant has been promulgated, having reference to the appointment of Adjutants to the Volunteer Artillery and Rifle corps:

"VICTORIA, R.

"Whereas we have adjudged it expedient to grant commissions under our sign manual to officers who may be appointed adjutants in the Artillery and Rifle Volunteer forces, raised under the Act 44th of George III., chap. 54, and to make provision for the grant of retired pay to such officers; our will and pleasure is, that this our Royal warrant, to be administered and interpreted by our Secretary of State for War, shall be the sole authority for the issue of such retired pay, which shall be governed by the following rules and regulations:—

"1. Retired pay shall be granted to adiutants of Artillery and Rifle Volunteer corps after they shall have completed the undermentioned periods of service in our regular or Indian forces, our Marines, embodied Militia, or the army of the East India Company, and in a Volunteer corps, viz.:—15 years, 5 years of which as adjutant of Volunteers, 3*s.* per diem; 20 years, 7 years of which as adjutant of Volunteers, 4*s.* per diem; 25 years, 10 years of which as adjutant of Volunteers, 5*s.* per diem; 30 years, 15 years of which as adjutant of Volunteers, 6*s.* per diem.

"2. Such pay shall be granted to those adjutants who may through age or infirmity become unfit for the performance of the duties of their commissions, or whose services may cease to be required by reason of the reduction of their corps by our order; but no adjutant of a Volunteer corps whose corps may dissolve of its own accord, or otherwise fall below the establishment entitling it to an officer of that description, shall have any title to retired pay.

"3. And no adjutant on the retired list who shall accept any military office or employment of profit under Government shall be entitled for the period during which he holds such office to claim any portion of the said retired pay.

"4. Every adjutant who shall claim the retired pay to which he may become entitled under the provisions of this our Warrant shall, previous to receiving the same, produce to the Paymaster-General of our Forces a declaration, taken and subscribed before a justice of the peace or some other person authorised by law to administer such declaration, in the words or to the effect following:

"'I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely declare that I was serving as adjutant in ——— Volunteer Corps from the ——— to the ———, and that I now claim to receive retired pay at the rate of ——— a-day from the ——— to the ———, during which period I did not hold or enjoy any office or employment of profit, civil or military, under the Crown, or any other Government, besides the retired pay of —— a-day now claimed, except my half-pay as ———.'

"Given at our Court at St. James's this 19th day of June, 1860, in the 23rd year of our reign. S. HERBERT."

An Order has been issued that soldiers are to salute chaplains, paying them the compliment due to their relative rank.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Navy Discipline Bill passed through committee and was ordered to be read a third time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

INDIAN PRIZE MONEY.

Sir Minto Farquhar wished to know what progress had been made towards the settlement and distribution of the Delhi and Lucknow prize money, and of Indian prize money generally.

Sir C. Wood said that the question had been referred to Commissioners, and he expected their report in a day or two. Some hesitation had prevailed as to which system of distribution should be adopted—the old Indian system or that which had been followed after the Crimean war. The latter was of the two more favourable to the soldier, and the Indian council had expressed their concurrence in it.

NAVAL RETIREMENT.

Mr. Dunn asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether, in the contemplated scheme of naval retirement, time served in a revenue schooner for the suppression of smuggling, and therefore in Her Majesty's service, was to count as sea time?

Lord Clarence Paget replied in the affirmative, and took the opportunity of directing the attention of naval officers to an order respecting retirement which he had published in that day's *Gazette*.

DOCKYARD INQUIRY.

Lord Clarence Paget stated, in answer to a question from Sir J. Packington, that Mr. Ricardo had resigned the chairmanship of the Royal Commission to inquire into the management of Her Majesty's dockyards, and that he would be succeeded by Mr. Frederick Peel.

MILITARY ORGANISATION.

Sir Frederick Smith asked the Secretary of State for War whether Her Majesty's Government contemplated taking any proceedings on the report of the Select Committee on Military Organisation.

Mr. Sidney Herbert said that it would be his duty to submit to his colleagues in the Government the changes which he might think it desirable to make in the composition of the War Office. When examined before the Committee he expressed an opinion that there should be a greater infusion of the military element in that department, for the Army was naturally jealous of being managed exclusively by civilians. It would be impossible to propose any alteration during the present session.

ENFIELD RIFLES.

Colonel Dickson, after referring to the efficient manner in which the Enfield manufactory was conducted, asked for an explanation of the circumstance that the stocks of the rifles at present being manufactured there were shortened by one inch.

Mr. Sidney Herbert explained that it had been determined to have stocks of two lengths, in order to suit men of different sizes. Eighty-seven regiments had been consulted, and the great preponderance of opinion among the men was in favour of two lengths.

PROMOTION OF COLONELS.

Colonel Lindsay asked the Secretary of State for War whether any decision had been arrived at with respect to the Colonels promoted to that rank for distinguished service in the Crimea, who were, upon the revision of the lists by the Commissioners of 1858 unfortunately omitted from consideration in the report of that Commission.

Mr. Sidney Herbert said that he had submitted a proposal on the subject to the Commander-in-Chief, under whose consideration it was.

The report of the Committee on Fortifications was brought up and agreed to.

Obituary.

The colonelcy of the 14th Light Dragoons has become vacant by the death of General the Hon. Sir Henry Murray, K.C.B., which gallant officer died on Sunday last at his residence at Wimbledon. He was one of the few surviving Waterloo officers, and had been sixty years in the Army, his commission as Cornet dating as far back as May, 1800. In 1806-7 the gallant deceased served in Naples, Sicily, and Calabria; and in March in the last-mentioned year he accompanied the expedition to Egypt as Aide-de-camp, and was present at the attack on Alexandria, siege and storming of Rosetta, and on every other occasion when our troops were engaged. He was also in the Walcheren expedition in 1809, and was at the siege and surrender of Flushing. In January, 1813, he went as Lieut.-Colonel with his regiment, the 18th Hussars, to the Peninsula, and was present at the crossing of the Eslar, and commanded the regiment in support of the 10th Hussars at the action of the Morales de Toro. The deceased served in the campaign of 1815, in command of his regiment, which was in the 6th brigade of cavalry, under the command of Major-General Sir Hussey Vivian. He commanded the rear regiment of the column in the retreat the day after the battle of Quatre Bras, and at Waterloo took part in the brilliant charge of his brigade at the conclusion of the action. For his services at Waterloo he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and on the 18th of May last was made a Knight Commander of that most honourable order of knighthood. On the 18th of March, 1853, he was appointed Colonel of the 14th (the King's) Regiment of Light Dragoons. The late General's commissions were dated as follows:—Cornet, May 16, 1800; Lieutenant, June 11, 1801; Captain, August 24, 1802; Major, March 26, 1807; Lieut.-Colonel, January 2, 1812; Colonel, July 22, 1830; Major-General, June 28, 1838; Lieutenant-General, November 11, 1851; and General, February 6, 1855. The late Hon. Sir Henry Murray was a Commissioner of both the Royal Military College and the Royal Military Asylum, and had held for the usual term the military command of the western district. The deceased was the youngest son of David, second Earl of Mansfield, and the Hon. Louisa Catheart, Countess of Mansfield, and was born August 6, 1784. His youngest son, Captain Arthur Stormont Murray, of the Rifle Brigade, died in August, 1848, from wounds received in leading an attack against the Kaffirs.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Bligh—July 26, at Sandrock, near Farnham, the wife of Major George Waldegrave Bligh, late 60th Royal Rifles, of a daughter.

Burton—June 24, at Stony Hill, Jamaica, the wife of Henry Augustus Burton, Esq., 14th Regiment, of a son.

Dunbar—August 1, at Chatham, the wife of Brevet-Major T. C. Dunbar, 75th Foot, of a daughter.

Gibb—July 24, at 22 A, Westbourne Park, Bayswater, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel William Ed. Gibb, of a daughter.

Hare—July 30, prematurely, the wife of Steriker E. Hare, Esq., Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, of a daughter.

Holder—July 28, at 23, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Holder, of a daughter.

Le Hardy—July 25, at 5, Porchester Terrace, Kensington Gardens, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Le Hardy, of a daughter.

Lindsay—At 49, Rutland Gate, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lindsay, of a son.

Rainier—June 27, at St. Helena, the wife of Captain J. B. H. Rainier, H.M.'s St. Helena Regiment, of a daughter.

Read—July 31, at Eastgate, Rochester, the wife of Captain Constantine H. Read, 2nd Royal Middlesex Militia, of a son.

Sanctuary—July 31, at Walmer, the wife of Commander Sanctuary, R.N., of a daughter.

Syme—May 25, at Dum Dum, near Calcutta, the wife of Captain P. M. Syme, of the Bengal Artillery, of a daughter.

Thorne—July 24, at 1, Eden Villas, Pembury Road, Lower Clapton, the wife of Captain J. N. Thorne, of a daughter.

Tritton—July 30, at Parkhurst Barracks, Isle of Wight, the wife of Major Frederick Biscoe Tritton, 5th Depôt Battalion, of a son.

West—March 22, at Ellicombe Dunster, the wife of Captain D. West, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Campbell—Stuart—August 2, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. Michael Maxwell Heron, rector of Heddon-on-the-Wall, Charles Hallyburton Campbell, Esq., H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, son of the late Sir George Campbell, of Edenwood, Fifeshire, to Evelyn, eldest daughter of Henry Stuart, of Crosbie, West Galloway, N.B., and grand-daughter of Admiral the late Lord George Stuart, K.G., &c.

Deas—Hepburn—July 31, at Hollycot, Lasswade, by the Rev. Dr. Veitch, Dr. David Deas, C.B., &c., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late William Hepburn, Esq.

Little—Thackwell—July 26, at Aghada, county Cork, by the Rev. W. Townsend, the Rev. T. P. Little, vicar of Pauntley, and P. C. Oxenhall, Gloucestershire, to Annie Esther Maria, second daughter of the late Lieut.-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., late Inspecting-General of Cavalry, &c.

McNair—Dixon—July 26, at the parish church, Rotherfield, by the Rev. G. K. Flindt, incumbent of St. Jude's, Glasgow, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. E. V. Bligh, rector of Rotherfield, G. B. McNair, Esq., youngest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel McNair, K.H., of Greenfield, Lanarkshire, to Frances Dorothy, third daughter of the late Rev. J. Dixon, vicar of Garton, Yorkshire.

Phillips—Brocklehurst—August 1, at the parish church, Prestbury, by the Rev. Hugh Stowell, Honorary Canon of Chester, and the Rev. Thompson Phillips, M.A., Charles D. F. Phillips, Esq., M.D., son of the late Captain Robert Phillips, 40th Regiment, to Martha Ann, second daughter of Thomas Brocklehurst, Esq., of the Fence House, Macclesfield.

Redman—Clark—August 2, at St. Mary Magdalen's Church, Oxford, by the Rev. Richard St. John Tyrwhit, Captain Gabriel J. Redman, of the Trinity House, London, to Mary Clark, daughter of the late T. Clark, Esq., of Cheltenham.

White—Booker—August 2, at the Abbey Church, Great Malvern, Worcestershire, by the Rev. Frederic Haggitt, rector of Wallasea, Cheshire, Archibald White, Esq., M.D., H.M.I. Service, Bengal, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Richard Booker, Esq., Liverpool.

Woods—Lang—July 27, at Sittingbourne, Kent, by the Rev. H. T. Walford, M.A., vicar, Horatio Thomas, second surviving son of George Woods, Esq., formerly of H.M.'s Dockyard, Gibraltar, and late of Ordnance Terrace, Chatham, to Margaret Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William R. Lang, Esq., late of H.M.'s Dockyard, Woolwich, Kent.

DEATHS.

Addis—July 29, at the Osborne Villas, Stoke, Devonport, Elizabeth, the affectionate wife of Captain Addis, R.N.

Bowerbank—July 30, at South Square, Gray's Inn, John Bowerbank, Esq., Commmander, R.N., aged 69. He had seen much active service in the early part of his life, and was desperately wounded in an attack by the boats of the Plantagenet and Rota frigate, in Fayal Harbour, on the 26th September, 1814, having been shot through the body and his ribs broken. He was also Lieutenant of the Bellerophon, on board which ship Napoleon Bonaparte surrendered after the Battle of Waterloo.

Burghersh—July 31, at the Marine Hotel, Worthing, Lord Burghersh, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Westmoreland, aged 1 year and 10 months.

Carpenter—July 24, at Froxfield, Wilts, Catherine, widow of the late Major Francis Carpenter, H.M.'s 6th Foot, aged 88.

Foster—July 29, at Landport House, Portsea, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of Major-General Foster, commanding Royal Engineers, in the south-western district, and eldest daughter of the late Richard Hetton, Esq., of Great Berwick, Salop.

Jennings—Fell while gallantly leading on his men in an attack upon the rebels at Ragooghur, near Goonah, Central India, W. H. John Jennings, Lieutenant in H.M.'s 2nd European B. L. Cavalry, and attached to Mayne's Horse, elder son of the late Rev. M. J. Jennings, M.A., Chaplain of Delhi, aged 22.

Knox—July 23, at Torbay, on board H.M.S. Dauntless, Robert Knox, Esq., R.N.

Macdonald—July 28, at 31, Lansdown Crescent, Cheltenham, the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Wylde, aged 85, Frances Maria, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel John Macdonald, of Summerlands, Exeter, and daughter of the late Sir Robert Chambers, formerly Chief Justice of Bengal.

Maclagan—June 27, at Ruatan, Bay Islands, Honduras, Dr. David Philip Maclagan, Assistant-Surgeon H.M.S. Icarus, eldest son of Dr. Douglas Maclagan, F.R.C.S., Ed.

Metcalfe—July 27, at 3, Kent Terrace, Old Kent Road, aged 85, Mrs. Margaret Metcalfe, widow of the late Captain John Metcalfe.

O'Neill—July 27, at her residence, Rockville, county Donegal, Mary, relict of the late Captain Charles O'Neill, and eldest daughter of the late Samuel Hobson, Esq., Newton Heath, aged 69.

Simpson—July 27, at Weymouth, Major William Henry Simpson, C.B., aged 54. He maintained the honour and interest of his country in three wars in the East, and his last distinguished commander, the veteran Lord Gough, said of him that he had served with the greatest credit to himself and the greatest benefit to his country.

Advertisements.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—REDUCTION of PASSENGER FARES and TOURIST TICKETS to SCOTLAND.

On and after the 1st JULY, the 1st and 2nd class Express and ordinary fares between King's Cross and the principal stations in Scotland were reduced.

TOURIST TICKETS to SCOTLAND for ONE CALENDAR MONTH are issued from London (King's Cross Station), as under:

From King's cross Station.	Fares 1st Cls.	2nd Cls.	3rd Cls.	From King's cross Station.	Fares. 1st Cls.	2nd Cls.	3rd Cls.
To	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	To	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Edinburgh and Back	110 6	79 6	40 0	Dundee & Back	120 0	90 0	46 0
Glasgow „	111 0	80 6	42 0	Forfar „	120 0	90 0	46 0
Stirling „	118 6	87 0	44 0	Brechin „	120 0	90 0	46 0
Dunkeld „	120 0	90 0	44 0	Montrose „	120 0	90 0	46 0
Perth „	120 0	90 0	44 0	Arbroath „	120 0	90 0	46 0
				Aberdeen „	120 0	90 0	46 0

First and second class Tourist Tickets are issued only by the 9 a.m. and 9.15 p.m. trains from King's Cross, and third-class Tourist Tickets only by the 9.15 p.m. train. Holders of Tourist Tickets may break their journey at Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Perth.

Tickets are issued daily at Edinburgh and Glasgow stations for excursions through Scotland, which include every charge for conveyance throughout the journey.

For further particulars see bills.

SEYMOUR CLARKE, General Manager.

London, King's Cross Station, August, 1860.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—TWELVE DAYS EXCURSION TO THE WEST OF ENGLAND, offering facilities for visiting Ilfracombe, Tavistock, Truro, Penzance, Land's End, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, a TRAIN will leave Paddington at 8 a.m., and Reading at 9·10 a.m., for Weston-super-Mare, Highbridge, Bridgewater, and Taunton (Fares 20s. and 14s.); Tiverton and Exeter (22s. 6d. and 16s.); Starcross, Dawlish, and Teignmouth (25s. and 17s.); Newton, Torquay, Paignton, and Totness (27s. and 18s.); Kingsbridge Road and Plymouth (30s. and 20s.); and Barnstaple and Bideford (30s. and 20s.); returning on MONDAY, AUGUST 27, from Plymouth at 6 a.m. Return tickets at single fares, available for return up to August 26, inclusive, will be issued at Plymouth for stations on the Tavistock, Cornwall, or West Cornwall Railways to holders of Excursion Tickets. Passengers by this train will be able to attend Plymouth Regatta, August 16 and 17, and Plymouth Races, August 21 and 22.

PARIS.—LONDON TO PARIS DAILY.—SPECIAL DIRECT SERVICE BY THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY, viâ Newhaven and Dieppe. First class, 28s.; second class, 20s. Return tickets (available for one calendar month), first class, 50s.; second class, 36s. A steward's fee of 1s. and 6d. respectively is also charged on board. Passports and visas for Paris may be had of the respective agents at Newhaven. Luggage booked through from London to Paris.—For tickets or further information apply at the London Bridge and Pimlico Termini; 43, Regent Circus, Piccadilly, W.; 4, Arthur Street, East, London Bridge, E.C.; or at any of the stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO THE LATE SIR JAMES McGRIGOR, BART., K.C.B., &c., late Director-General of the Army Medical Department.—The Committee connected with the above object having decided to erect a FULL-LENGTH STATUE in marble to the memory of this deceased officer, DESIGNS and SPECIFICATIONS, which must be transmitted free of expense, will be received by the Honorary Secretary, addressed to No. 6, Whitehall Yard, S.W., who will also furnish any other information connected with the subject.—JOHN WYATT, Coldstream Guards, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

TO EMPLOYERS.—THE ARMY & NAVY PENSIONERS EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, No. 22, Parliament Street, S.W., has on its registry men of unexceptionable character, who have served as non-commissioned officers and privates in different branches of Her Majesty's Army and Navy. They are still in the prime of life, and besides the advantage of their military training and discipline, possess the material guarantee afforded by a pension, and are satisfied with moderate wages. Among them will be found men of every qualification, and fitted for situations of trust and responsibility. They are peculiarly fitted for places of the following description:—Hall and door-keepers to public and private establishments, messengers to ditto, grooms, helpers, and occasionally in-door servants and gardeners, porters, watchmen, gate, office, and time-keepers, constables, storekeepers, and park-keepers. No fees or expenses to employers or employed. N.B. The men belonging to the London Division of the Corps of Commissionaires have been obtained at this office.

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A PARAGRAPH recently went the round of the newspapers on the subject of naval mismanagement in France, which seems to have afforded some people a strange satisfaction. It was facetiously headed, in some instances, "Nuts to Crack"—in others, "Consolation—for Sir Charles Napier;" as if two blacks could make white, or mismanagement across the Channel could change the character of the same thing in England. Perhaps we hear too much of "their doing things better in France," whenever any blunder occurs at home; the fact being, that we know all about our own shortcomings and very little about our neighbour's. And we have not here the faculty of painting everything so *couleur de rose* as they have in Paris, especially under the imperial *régime*. It is not only to the landscape that distance "lends enchantment." This is equally experienced in all comparative views of what is far off and what is near home. Even in our own affairs, nothing can exceed the beauty and substantial look of an air-built castle; and so it is always, whenever we draw upon our imagination for our facts, whether as regards the history of the past or present. Our readers were doubtless surprised at the recent account in this journal of the almost sleepy aspect of affairs at Cherbourg, where they doubtless imagined all was always bustle and preparation; and all Europe has been astonished to learn recently, from the very highest authority, not only that the French navy does not number now as many steamers as there were sailing-vessels under Louis Philippe, but that only 300,000 French soldiers are under arms, after abating nearly the 100,000 in Algeria, Rome, and China, and those who are sick. But Louis Napoleon does not wish us to believe he intends to keep either his army or his navy weak. He says, "I desire also to organise the forces of the country on the best possible footing; for, if foreigners have only seen the bright side of the last war, I myself, close at hand, have witnessed the defects, and I wish to remedy them."

Louis Napoleon is quite right. We have alluded to these several matters, not in order to console ourselves, that we have nothing to do, that we manage as well as our neighbours, and that we have nothing to fear from France; but quite the contrary. While we are anxious that our preparations should not be fitful and regulated by panic; we are also most anxious that, after the fit is over, and the panic discovered to be uncalled for, we may not fall asleep and leave things to muddle on anyhow as before. "Fas est et ab hoste doceri;" but that does not mean because France has steamers that cannot carry their engines and full cargo of coals, without sinking their lower ports within a foot of the water, that we should learn the same lesson. Some of our newest screw vessels, indeed, prove that already we have accomplished so much! We may depend upon it our rotten gun-boats will not be imitated across the water. We ought also to be able to rely upon our own Naval Department, for henceforward making due and timely preparation for ample supplies of timber for our ship-building requirements. The Dockyard Commission should have something to say on this subject. We shall see.

But France is not satisfied, it seems, even with its military organisation. And yet we know with what "marvellous rapidity," at a time too when "France was not armed," 150,000 men were thrown by land and by sea upon Lombardy. It is well, therefore, that our own War Department is now to be re-organised in accordance with the principles laid down by the late Select Committee, over which Sir James Graham so ably presided. Mr. Godley, in his evidence before that Committee, gave it as his opinion that in case of war the Department, as now organised, "would almost certainly break down." In France, on the contrary, a committee of the *corps législatif* has recently reported in favour of the war administration, which, incomparable as it is, does not yet satisfy its astute master. The Committee says, "Sûre de la force incomparable de notre armée, n'ayant que des éloges pour la bonne organisation de l'administration de la guerre, il est naturel qu'elle tourne ses regards vers la marine." Now, what her Army is to France, our Navy is to England. But we fear the revelations of this Session of Parliament will prevent any Committee or Commission reporting that "they have nothing but eulogy for the excellent organisation of our Admiralty administration." Indeed, we have something very positive, from those who can best judge, utterly condemnatory of it. In the Duke of Somerset's Memorandum on the late Committee on Dockyard Economy, we had a severe *exposé* of continued Admiralty mismanagement, culminating in the appointment of a Comptroller of Steam Machinery, "tending rather to impede than to advance the progress of the Steam Navy":—so wretched is the system of naval administration! In the last naval debate in the House of Commons, we had another specimen, first-hand from the Duke's predecessor, of what little knowledge and wisdom are thought requisite for the governing of our Navy. Sir John Pakington was twitted by Lord Clarence Paget, that in his plans for naval retirement he had only pleased the surgeons, and that his scheme for the chaplains was so absurd that he supposed he would not himself now attempt to defend it. Now, what answer did Sir John make to this? He confessed his utter ignorance of the class of persons for whom he attempted to legislate; and it was only after an intricate scheme had been drawn up, and the assent of Her Majesty in Council was obtained to what was set forth as a great boon to the chaplains of the Navy, that the First Lord of the Admiralty discovered the whole to be like a puff-ball—its supposed advantages all dust! Now, although Sir J. Pakington, as a civilian new in office, could not know much of naval affairs, still he had a Board of naval officers to assist him, but none probably well versed in what relates merely to "chaplains, R.N.," while the permanent officials who did know something about them, would not be consulted. Nor is this an unusual matter, as Sir J. Graham has informed us. In his able report on Army Organisation he would not hear of a Board for the War Department. Having been six years at the Admiralty, he knows what a "Board" is. He says, "The machinery of Boards is known to be cumbrous and uncertain in its operation. It only works well when the head of the Board acts as if he alone were responsible." (And not always that, as Sir John Pakington has informed us.) "A Board therefore would be a retrograde measure which your Committee cannot recommend." No, and nothing like a Board would he sanction. "A Council is a Board in a modified form, to which the same objections apply, though in a less degree."

In place, therefore, of a Board, which, "instead of concentrating responsibility, redistributes it,"—and distributes it, too, among members all equally inexperienced and uninformed about the business they profess to manage—the new organisation for the War Department, as proposed by Mr. Sidney Herbert, is to be a "responsible Secretary of State, who is to have around him as his professional advisers the permanent Heads of Departments, whom he may consult either collectively or separately, according to the exigencies of each case." He is also to have one parliamentary under-secretary, but with two permanent under-secretaries (one civil, one military), and an assistant under-secretary, also permanent.

If, then, we are to have this organisation for the management of the Army as the best that can be devised by the ablest of our administrators, aided by an able Committee, including the present and late Secretary for War, Mr. Walpole, and several other eminent military men and civilians, let us ask, Is the Navy still to be "managed" by a Board? Is "a cumbrous and uncertain machinery" to be considered good enough for the Navy, though not to be tolerated for the Army? Is a First Lord still to have as coadjutors men as inexperienced as himself, instead of being surrounded with permanent officers, whose opinions he might take collectively or separately to guide his decisions? Is the present, or is it not, to be the last year of Admiralty mismanagement? Is it still to be a proverb, "That inventors have no chance at the Admiralty," and that a series of Committees and Commissions and Opposition speeches are required, to secure or attempt an annual reform of naval affairs? We have all witnessed our naval defects, and we wish them to be remedied.

The accounts which we continue to receive of the China expedition, and its preparations for the rather up-hill task it is about to execute, are of a very satisfactory character. We hear of no defects of consequence in the organisation or administration of the expedition; the staff is thoroughly competent, the men thoroughly confident, and all in good case. At the end of May the number of our troops constituting the expedition was 18,230, and there were those to arrive who would make it up to 20,000, a force not very much inferior to that with which we first encountered our enemy in the Crimea in 1854. It was generally anticipated that the expedition, to the number of about 10,000 English, and a similar number of the French, would proceed to the north about the 30th of May, assemble at the mouth of the Peiho, and land mud-boats and all material calculated for the service being provided in abundance. The general opinion derived from reports about the country was, that the enemy would offer every resistance to the landing, and were prepared for at least one encounter in the open plain, on learning which probability considerable apprehension appears to have seized the expedition that Lord Elgin might arrive and spoil the game of war by some inopportune diplomatic arrangement. The wreck of the Malabar, and the delay of the Minister, however, must have quieted the fears of those who were alarmed lest peace might "break out;" and doubtless by this time the expedition has given a good account of its foes.

We are sorry to hear general accounts of instances of the most childish jealousy on the part of our allies. At one time a flagstaff of ours excites their envy, because it is two or three feet higher than their own; at another, the British flag is larger and more imposing than the French *drapeau* close to it, and a request is made that it be reduced in size. Indeed, the stories which we hear of these littlenesses are almost incredible when told of grown men; and but for the authority upon which they are related to us we should never think of making allusion to them. We have before made mention of the shortcomings of the French as regards their capacity for taking the field, and we may now state in addition that they are, notwithstanding the character of the climate and the rapidly changing temperature, no better supplied with clothing than if they were in garrison in Paris. We ought to add, however, that the north-easterly winds greatly impeded the progress of a number of store ships, and for the same cause we ourselves were beginning to suffer from the want of coals. We trust the next mail will bring us news that the first step has been taken to wipe away the stain of the Peiho disaster of last year.

Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince Consort will, according to present arrangements, embark in the royal yacht, at Gravesend, on the 22nd of September, for Antwerp, *en route* to Berlin. Her Majesty will, as usual, be attended by the usual escort of steamers, and will remain absent about three weeks.

We understand that the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the state of the gun-boats built for Government by private contract, met yesterday for the purpose of considering their report.

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THE ARMY.

5th Dragoon Guards. The squadron detached to Shorncliffe is commanded by Captain Garrard, and Lieutenants Richardson, Balders, and Scarlett are attached to it. The remaining three squadrons are at Brighton.

6th Dragoons. Captain Renshaw has joined the regiment at Kirkee.

10th Hussars. Will move from Cove Common on Monday and occupy the lines in the North Camp, Aldershot, vacated by the Royal Horse Guards.

16th Lancers will move from Cove Common on Monday, and occupy the South Cavalry Barracks, Aldershot.

17th Lancers. Lieut.-Colonel White has obtained 18 months' leave to England; Major Knight is on 4 months' leave to Calcutta; and Cornet Bruce has sick leave to England.

Royal Artillery. Captain A. F. Connell is on sick leave to Simla to Nov. 15th; Lieut.-Colonel Middleton, C.B., has leave in extension to Nov. 2.

The Royal Artillery band gave an entertainment on Tuesday evening, at the Woolwich Theatre, for the benefit of the wife and children of Corporal Coombes, a member of the band recently deceased. The house was crowded by the military, and the performances were frequently encored.

Royal Engineers. The death of Major G. M. Stopford, which took place on the 7th, at his residence, Brompton Barracks, after a very short illness, has caused a vacancy in the adjutancy of the Royal Engineers. Although the deceased officer has only been comparatively a short time in the corps of Royal Engineers he has seen a great deal of service, having served during the whole of the Crimean campaign, including the battles of Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol.

Captain Murray is on leave from Aldershot to Sept. 6th, and Lieutenant Salmond to Sept. 14th.

Military Train. Lieutenant James is about to retire from the Service.

4th Regiment. The depôt of the 1st battalion has moved from Chichester to Chatham, to be stationed Captain Ansell is in command, and the depôt consists of 3 officers and 180 rank and file.

5th Regiment. A draft of 203 men embark for Calcutta on the 17th instant.

6th Regiment. Captain J. J. Kendall, is on leave to Neilgherry Hills, from June 1 to October 15; Ensign D. D. D. Cotter to the Doomree Hills, from June 1 to July 31.

10th Regiment. The 1st battalion arrived at Aldershot from Plymouth on Thursday, comprising Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Longden, C.B.; Majors H. R. Norman and S. F. C. Annesley; Captains J. V. H. Montagu, C. D. Patterson, W. K. Orme, R. C. Clifford, J. B. Lucas, J. Byron, W. J. Hales, A. C. Bogle, G. W. Graham; Lieutenants St. A. B. St. John, W. M'P. Battye, R. S. Bagge, C. W. Matthews, W. Betson, T. Scott, John Rudge, C. J. Barnett, J. B. Corballis, M. Coke; Ensigns T. H. Powell, F. Robertson, J. B. Marston, W. Whitla, E. A. H. Roe, H. E. Poole, N. E. Bleuett, C. C. Oldfields; Paymaster James Murphy; Adjutant Percy Beale; Quartermaster, James Darker; Surgeon H. B. Franklyn; Assistant-Surgeons, John Tulloch and T. J. Tucker; 789 non-commissioned officers, men, women, and children.

12th Regiment. A draft of 83 of the 1st battalion embarked for Sydney yesterday.

14th Regiment. The 2nd battalion 14th Foot will embark at Cork about the 20th inst., in the Robert Lowe and the Boanerges, for New Zealand. The 2nd battalion is to be augmented to 1200 men by volunteers from the 65th Regiment.

16th Regiment, 1st battalion. Paymaster Higginson is on leave to the 22nd inst.; Lieutenant Brabazon has joined at Aldershot from the depôt.

18th Regiment. Lieutenant Hall is on leave to the 14th of October.

19th Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel G. V. E. Mundy is on leave to Mussoorie, Landour, and Simla, from May 26 to Nov. 26; Brevet-Major F. M. Alison to England, under new rules, for 18 months, from June 4; Ensign F. H. Evans, from July 1 to August 1, in ext.

35th Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel J. M'N. Walter, C.B., is on leave to Mussoorie from May 12 to October 15. Lieutenant Ross is on leave to Nynee Tal to October 15.

37th Regiment. Major H. M. Sall is on leave to Neilgherries from May 18 to October 30; Captain J. D. Collum to Neilgherries, from June 1 to October 30; Captain W. J. Bazalgette is on leave to England on medical certificate; Lieutenant J. F. Reyne is on leave to Madras, from May 18 to October 31.

41st Regiment. Captain Haydock is on leave to the 30th instant, and Assistant-Surgeon Hinde to the 30th September.

45th Regiment. Lieutenant Pearson is on leave to Oct. 15.

48th Regiment. Captain W. H. Knight and Lieutenant E. Feneran are on leave to Simla from May 1 to October 31. A draft 89 strong has embarked for Melbourne, to join the Service Companies.

52nd Regiment. A very handsome mural monument has just been erected by the officers of the 52nd Foot, on the north aisle of the nave of Rochester cathedral, to the memory of Captain Moorsom, late of the 13th Light Infantry, who was killed by the mutineers during the capture of the city of Lucknow. The tablet, which is a very beautiful piece of sculpture, is composed of a base of black marble, on which a scroll of white marble is laid, containing the following inscription:—"To the memory of William Robert Moorsom (eldest son of Captain Moorsom, C.E., late of the 52 Light Infantry), who while a lieutenant in the 52nd Light Infantry, acting first as aide-de-camp, and afterwards as assistant-quartermaster-general to Sir Henry Havelock, and finally as quartermaster-general to the division of Sir James Outram, was engaged in nine pitched battles and numerous skirmishes; wounded twice, honourably mentioned in thirteen public despatches, including the thanks of the Government of India, and promoted to a company in the 13th Light Infantry for distinguished services. He was killed on the 11th of March, 1858, in the 24th year of his age, at the head of a column of attack on the rebel posts of the city of Lucknow. As a tribute of their affection and regard, the officers of the 52nd Light Infantry devote this tablet." The monument is surmounted by the arms of the 52nd Light Infantry, beneath which are the arms of the Moorsom family.

53rd Regiment. The remaining depôt companies of this regiment, numbering 200 non-commissioned officers and men, vacated Chatham garrison, where they have been quartered since 1844, and proceeded by special train to Chichester, to await the arrival of the head-quarters and service companies of the regiment, now on their passage home from India. The officers who proceeded with the depôt were Captain J. H. Lothian, Lieutenant J. Macneill, Lieutenant R. F. Stoney, Ensign H. D. Rooke, and Ensign W. E. S. Battiscombe. The 53rd Regiment, which is now on its passage home from Calcutta in the Lady Clarendon, in which vessel it embarked on the 17th of April last, has been 16 years in India, having left England in August, 1844. Owing to the hard fighting it has gone through and the number of volunteers—amounting to about 500—given by it to other regiments serving in India and China, including 200 to the 99th Regiment in China—the service companies have been much reduced, and now only number a little more than 300 men. The depôt, however, is about 500 strong, and as recruiting for the 53rd is proceeding at the rate of about 50 per month—the staff being open and recruits enlisted by every recruiting party in the kingdom—the regiment will shortly be raised to its required strength of 1000 bayonets.

55th Regiment is to be attached to the 1st brigade at Aldershot.

56th Regiment. William Jones, James Burns, and Thomas Ingham, privates of the 56th Regiment, have been convicted before a district court-martial of gross acts of insubordination while under orders to proceed with a draught from their regiment to India. Jones struck at Brigade-Major Cooch, who attempted to quell a disturbance, and, with a view to desert, he afterwards jumped from a train running at the rate of 30 miles an hour. The Commander-in-Chief has confirmed the sentence of 168 days' imprisonment and the infliction of 50 lashes upon each prisoner, which will be carried into execution on board the Istamboul, to which the men were yesterday removed, under a strong escort, for conveyance to India. Lieutenant A. W. Massy is on leave to England for 18 months, from date of embarkation.

57th Regiment. Captain F. S. Schomberg has leave to England, for 6 months, from June 1.

58th Regiment. Lieutenant Archibald is on leave to September 30; Paymaster Rundle to the 31st inst.

60th Rifles. The head-quarters and band of the 1st battalion of the 60th Royal Rifles arrived at Gravesend on Monday morning from India, in the troop-ship Aliquis. The battalion has been absent from England fifteen years, having sailed for India in July, 1845, and has seen considerable service. The number of troops who embarked at Calcutta was 400, together with the following officers:—Captain R. J. E. Robertson, Brevet-Major C. Jones, Captain G. B. Mac-Queen, Captain A. Carlisle, Lieutenant and Adjutant G. C. Kelly, Lieutenant W. F. Carleton, Lieutenant A. Morgan, Lieutenant C. H. Borrer, and Surgeon E. W. Young, M.D. Nineteen deaths and two births occurred on board during the voyage. On the disembarkation of the head-quarters the battalion proceeded to Dover, where it is to be stationed.

69th Regiment. Ensign G. E. Brace to England for six months, from date of departure from his regiment.

71st Regiment. Brevet-Major F. W. Lambton is on leave to England from June 1 to December 1; Captain W. F. Segrave is on leave to Simla, to October 15, in extension.

72nd Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel A. D. Thellusson is about to retire from the service.

73rd Regiment. The strong draft, under orders for India, will embark on the 18th inst. for Calcutta.

75th Regiment. Captain G. W. Muriel is on leave to Calcutta from April 26 to June 25, thence to England, under medical certificate; Captain Pym has passed an examination in Hindostanee.

79th Regiment. Lieutenant F. P. Campbell, has obtained an extension of leave from June 13 to December 12.

83rd Regiment. The depôt has moved from Chichester to Chatham, to be stationed. It consists of 7 officers and 200 rank and file.

88th Regiment. Lieutenant R. Miller is on leave to Mussoorie from May 9 to July 9, on medical certificate.

98th Regiment. Colonel H. Bates has leave to England on medical certificate.

Rifle Brigade, 3rd battalion. Captain S. S. Windham is on leave to Hills, north of Deyrah, from May 1 to August 31. Assistant-Surgeon J. Storey is on leave to Mussoorie, from June 1 to October 31, on medical certificate.

THE NEW K.C.B.—The honour which has just been conferred on a very old, worthy, and useful servant of the Crown, in the person of Colonel, now Sir George Lloyd Hodges, K.C.B., should not pass without a word of notice. In early life Sir George was in the Army, and served through the greater part of the Peninsular war, as well as the Waterloo campaign; and in 1830 and 1831 he commanded the British and Foreign Legion in Portugal under Don Pedro. Since 1837 he has been constantly employed in the diplomatic service. In that year he was appointed Consul, and subsequently Consul-General in Servia, and in 1839 became Political Agent and Consul-General in Egypt. In the following year he took part in the operations in Syria, for which he received honours from the Sultan. Colonel Hodges became in 1841 the British Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General at Hamburg, which appointment he has since held to the great satisfaction of the Government as well as of the community among whom he dwelt, and whose good wishes were warmly expressed on his recent retirement from that office.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, AUGUST 7.

17th Regiment of Foot.—Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Thomas J. Wemyss, C.B., deceased.

THE CIVIL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The recent order of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, denying to civil officers the right to claim, or to be given through courtesy, the formal salute of a soldier—unless he holds a commission—has been pretty well discussed by all classes far and wide, and the published opinions of many of the civil staff go to show the extent of dissatisfaction that has been produced through that order, which, however, it is not my present purpose to complain of.

It is extremely unpleasant, however, to find that a spirit so ungenerous, and withal so devoid of feeling, should have been exhibited in the complaint of your correspondent "An Ex-Linesman," in your issue of the 21st ult., towards that branch of the Civil Service to which I have the honour to belong,—a branch which it has been admitted, from the onerous and responsible duties devolving on its members, is not less valuable in the services rendered to the public than either the barrack or store branches of the War Department. The distinction accorded to clerks of works of the Engineer Department, of comparative rank with military officers, in common with barrack-masters and store-keepers, is nothing new, as it has existed from their first establishment many years since. At present, under authority of Her Majesty's Warrant, dated April 28th, 1858, there are three classes, the first having the comparative rank of captain, the second that of lieutenant, and the third that of ensign.

The "rushing" of such officers into "gold striped trowsers," and to "clank about with a steel scabbard," which appears to have so much disgusted "An Ex-Linesman," has been the result of the gracious pleasure of Her Majesty, who, it cannot be doubted, was wisely counselled before the Warrant was signed and issued which, under date of 4th December, 1858, prescribed that uniform now so much sneered at and despised, as well as its wearers, by "An Ex-Linesman."

Notwithstanding the assertion to the contrary of your correspondent, there are few civil officers of the War Department, with the exception of barrack-masters, brought more "into contact with the troops" than the engineer clerk of works attached to districts, divisions, and sub-divisions, both at home and in the colonies, and sometimes in the field, as they were during the war in the Crimea. Acting under the orders of the commanding engineers they have, in conjunction with engineer officers, and very often alone, to make frequent inspections throughout the quarters of both officers and men, as "An Ex-Linesman" ought to know, if he has had any experience as a barrack-master; and they have not unfrequently in the discharge of those inspectional duties—under the civilian's garb—encountered obstructions or received gross insults, which they had not the power to remove or resent, nor even to complain of with the hope of obtaining satisfaction. Therefore it was that a befitting uniform according to their comparative ranks became essential, and was accorded in order to give those officers a status in effect calculated to protect them from the contumely to which they had been hitherto subjected.

The "Ex-Linesman" broadly hints that it was the "glorified carpenters," as he pleased in his military indignation to designate the civil officers of the Engineers' Department, or else *Messieurs les gratte-papiers*, meaning, no doubt, the "store-clerks," whom he appears to have an equal aversion to, that have been the cause, somehow, of the non-saluting order. Be that as it may, or whoever or whatever may have given rise to that order, the fact of a civil officer appearing in uniform and conducting himself by acts unbecoming a gentleman, ought of itself to be presumptive evidence that he was not fit for his position, and therefore as an example to others ought to be publicly degraded or dismissed altogether from the service; but to stigmatise a whole body on account of the reprehensible acts of a few unworthy members, and hold them up to public derision and consequent degradation, seems to be, to say the least of it, a very harsh measure.

As a constant subscriber, though indirectly, to your valuable journal, and in justice to that branch of the Civil Service to which I belong, I therefore beg a place for this in your next issue, in the hope that it will tend to move the prejudice sought to be raised against us, and that when it meets the eye of your correspondent and subscriber "An Ex-Linesman," he will be induced to take a more charitable and common-sense view of the question than he has done in attempting to fling dirt at his brethren in the common service of our Queen and country.—I am, &c.,

A FIRST-CLASS CLERK OF WORKS, R. E. D.

THE COMPANY'S TROOPS AT DELHI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Mr. Vansittart, in a speech in the House of Commons recently, spoke about the "Queen's troops" having reconquered India, and especially referred to their having taken Delhi.

A correspondent of the *Times* has pointed out that at all events the whole of the Artillery at Delhi belonged to the Indian Army, and that the 1st and 2nd Bengal Fusiliers had a fair share in the dangers of that siege. He might have gone much further, but it is ungenerous and unsoldierlike to make comparisons with respect to troops, all of whom (Queen's and Company's) did their duty in a memorable and trying struggle.

As Mr. Vansittart, however, claimed that great exploit (the capture of Delhi) for the Queen's troops, it may not be out of place to give the relative casualties of the two Services during that siege, as taken from the official reports:—Out of 46 officers and 983 of other ranks who were killed, or died of their wounds at the siege of Delhi, 16 officers and 321 men belonged to the Royal, and 30 officers (European) and 662 men to the Company's Army. Of 140 officers and 2655 of the ranks wounded, 45 officers and 887 men were of the Royal Service, and 95 officers and 1818 men belonged to the Company's Army.

No comparison such as Mr. Vansittart thought proper to make was necessary to prove the propriety of amalgamation, but the above statement will I think clearly show that the Company's troops had a considerable share in the capture of Delhi.—I am, &c.

AN INDIAN OFFICER.

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THE ARMIES OF THE CONTINENT.

AUSTRIA.

Unlike the Russian Empire,* which is compact, the Empire of Austria consists of a heterogeneous amalgamation of divers races, religions, and languages. Austria proper (*Oester-reich*, that is to say, eastern domain or power some translate *reich* empire) consists of two small districts extending along the Danube from the country of Salzburg to within two or three miles of Presburg, on the confines of Hungary. It is subdivided into two provinces divided by the river Ems. Linz is the capital of one; Vienna, of the other. The population of the two provinces does not exceed 2,400,000 inhabitants. The Austrian Empire comprises a territory of 12,000 square miles (in round numbers), and a population of 38,000,000.

Thus, in a military point of view, the very strength of Austria, as regards numbers, constitutes her weakness as soon as the love of liberty and the spirit of independence are aroused in her possessions. We have recently had an example of this in Lombardy; and Hungary is only biding her time. Garibaldi took a solemn oath on the dead body of Colonel Turkery that, as soon as Italy was free, he would make common cause with Hungary. He is a man to keep his word. The Italian portion of the Tyrol is also disaffected, and the contagion would soon spread to the other provinces of the empire.

The Austrian army is made up from draughts from her various provinces. These are:—

1, The so-called Archduchy of Austria; 2, Styria; 3, Tyrol and Voralberg; 4, Bohemia; 5, Moravia, and a portion of Silesia; 6, Illyria; 7, Galicia and Lodomeria; 8, Venetia (Lombardy was ceded to Sardinia at the peace of Villafranca); 9, Hungary, with Croatia, Sclavonia, and Dalmatia; and 10, Transylvania.

The races of the Austrian Empire are subdivided into Sclaves (16,870,000), Germans (6,750,000), Italians † (4,956,000), and Magyars (4,820,000). To this must be added also 1,820,000 Wallachians, Bulgarians, and 485,000 Jews, 11,000 gipsies, 14,000 Armenians, 4000 Greeks, &c.

Thus it will be seen that the Sclavonic element prevails. If we take a steady glance, retrospective as well as prospective, Austria has good cause to tremble for her future position. It is true she *is* a member of the German Confederation, which is her sheet anchor.

After these preliminary observations, which are indispensable to a correct idea of the strength of an army which contists not in its numerical force but in how much it may be relied upon in the field, we now come to the actual organisation, efficiency, and system of the Austrian army of the present day.

The actual strength of the Austrian army may be given in round numbers at 400,000 men on the peace footing, 800,000 on the war footing.‡

The Emperor is Commander-in-Chief. His authority, like that of the Czar, is supreme.§

In the recent war with Sardinia, the Emperor assumed the command for a short time.

THE STAFF.—The staff of the Austrian army consists of 4 field-marshals, 18 generals of cavalry (feld-zeugmeisters), 18 ditto reserve; 112 lieutenant field-marshals, 91 ditto reserve; 130 major-generals, 147 ditto reserve; 266 colonels, 262 ditto reserve.

In addition to the generals and superior officers attached to the different troops, the staff comprises:

A Corps of Adjutants.—4 generals, and 143 officers.

Quartermaster-General's Staff.—3 generals, and 130 officers.

Corps of Military Engineers.—1 general, and 38 officers.

Military Chancellory.—142 officers-commandants of towns and fortresses, 26 generals, and 250 officers.

Inspectors of Military Baths.—16 officers.

Inspectors of Hospitals.—40 officers.

Transport Department.—19 officers.

Clothing Department.—1 general, and 135 officers.

Inspectors of Buildings.—67 officers.

The expense of the staff is very considerable, and the organisation faulty. Since the recent lamentable occurrences connected with the suicide of General Eynatten and other high-placed personages, a reform has been decided upon. In his financial report, presented to the Emperor last month (July, 1860), M. de Plener, who has succeeded the unfortunate Baron de Bruck, as Minister of Finances, dwells especially upon the undue number of officers on the staff, which is out of proportion to the numerical strength of the army, and entreats his majesty to reduce the estimates from 91 millions to 75 millions. Whether this will be done or not has still to be seen.

THE GUARDS.—The Austrian guards are composed of the so-called German Guard,—which consists of 8 generals, and 84 officers; the Body-Guard (1 general and 72 men); the Gendarmerie of the Guard (6 officers, and 116 men); and the Palace Guard (5 officers, and 300 men).

INFANTRY.—The infantry consists of 62 regiments of the line. The strength of a regiment on the peace footing is 2830 men; on the war footing, 6886 men. This gives the strength of the Austrian infantry in time of peace at 175,460 men, and in time of war 426,932 men.

There are, moreover, 14 regiments so called, *Grenzer*, or frontier regiments, giving on the peace footing 40,000 men, which in time of war is increased to 54,254 men. Each of these regiments has two field-batteries, and a reserve battalion.*

To the above must be added 1 regiment of Jägers, 4883 strong, peace footing, 7563 war footing; 30 battalions, each of 4 companies; and 14 santary companies, 2728 men.

CAVALRY.—The Austrian cavalry consists of 8 regiments of cuirassiers of 6 squadrons, and 1 depôt squadron; 8 regiments of dragoons; 12 regiments of hussars (8 squadrons, and 1 depôt squadron); and 12 regiments of Uhlans: giving a total in men on the peace footing of 66,120 men, and 55,552 horses; and on the war footing 70,912 men, and 60,992 horses.

The Austrian cavalry is equal to any in the world. It is chiefly officered by men from the best families, and amongst them will be found many Englishmen and Irishmen. Some awful blunder took place during the late war in Italy; with one brilliant exception the Austrian cavalry retired without fighting.

ARTILLERY.—The Austrian artillery consists of 12 regiments (regulars), 1 regiment coast artillery, 1 regiment rocket batteries. The strength of an artillery regiment on the peace-footing is 2000 men (for the regulars), 1854 men for the coast artillery, 2099 men rocket batteries; on the war footing it is 3878 men (regulars), 3439 coast artillery, and 3850 rocket batteries. The total strength of the artillery is, on the peace footing, 27,953 men and 4864 horses; on the war footing, 54,503 men and 29,944 horses. The number of guns in time of war is 1344.

The ENGINEERS form a body of 6936 men on the peace footing, and 11,232 men on the war footing. The PIONEERS are 4373 strong, peace footing, 10,000 war footing, with 3636 horses. To these numbers must be added the military train, transport, baggage train, &c. &c.

For the internal safety of the country, Austria has 19 regiments of gendarmerie, together above 18,000 men; the military police counts more than 3000 men; the arsenals, military dockyards, &c., employ between 5000 and 6000 men. There are 6 military breeding studs (*haras*), where nearly 3000 men are employed, and 4500 horses taken care of; and, finally, there is a hospital staff, invalid staff, &c.

The Austrian army is officered chiefly from the so-called Cadetten-corps. They correspond to our Woolwich, Carshalton, and Addiscombe. The Austrian army is the most aristocratic army of the continent. The pay is bad, the discipline severe; but there is a high gentlemanly tone amongst the officers, and a great *esprit de corps* amongst the men. Led by a man like Radetzky, the Austrian soldiers will stand comparison with any troops in the world. Radetzky endeavoured, and in great part succeeded in making the soldier look upon the army as his country, his regiment as his home. At the same time the policy of having Hungarian troops and Croats in Italy, and Italian troops in Germany and Hungary, was as far as possible adhered to.

THE AUSTRIAN NAVY.

Austria is the only maritime power of Germany. Prussia has a few ships, but no navy. The Austrian navy comprises 135 vessels of all descriptions, 852 guns, and 8707 men. Of these there is 1 line-of-battle ship (screw of 800 horse-power and 91 guns), 3 screw-frigates (300 horse-power and 31 guns each), 4 sailing-frigates. The rest are schooners and small craft. There are 3 new screw-frigates on the stocks, the Francis-Joseph, Narenta, and Kerba.

Pola, in the Adriatic, is the great naval station of Austria. It belongs to the German confederation, which Venice does not.† The Arch-Duke Maximilian is lord high-admiral.

The question of army reform is now universal. Rifled cannon and the Minié rifle are being introduced into the Austrian army, and in the event of a great European war Austria will take the field better armed than she was at Solferino.

* *Vide* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE of 17 March, "Armies of the Continent—Russia."

† These statistical returns, which are official, were published before the peace of Villafranca.

‡ The Vienna *Militär-Zeitung* of the 7th July (1860) publishes the following figures:—"The numerical strength of the army is 384,555 men; 48,796 horses, and 1636 mules, &c., &c., the army and navy estimates are 91,000,000 florins, or 9,100,000*l*.

§ The Emperor's powers are thus defined:—The Emperor is holy and inviolable, and without any accountability before men. He is the source of all dignities, privileges, and immunities. He alone can call and dismiss an assembly of the provincial states. He decides in the administration of the public or state property, or on the amount or increase of the state expenditure, and of the imperial palaces and court. He has supreme command of the military forces and power (*militär macht*), declares war, and makes peace, has supreme direction and control over all the foreign affairs of the empire, &c. &c.

* The Austrian frontier line is very extended. The Austrian territory borders on Saxony, Prussia, Cracow, Russia, Moldavia and Wallachia, Servia, Turkey, the Adriatic, the Papal States, Modena, Parma, Piedmont, Switzerland, and Bavaria.

† The Austrian territory which forms part of the German confederation consists of the following provinces: Austria Proper; Styria, Carniola, Carinthia, Trieste, Tyrol, Bohemia, Moravia, a part of Silesia, and of Galicia=3588 square miles, and a population of 12,300,000.

OFFICIAL TRIAL OF ARMSTRONG GUNS.

A series of experiments was commenced on Tuesday with three of the Armstrong guns, with the view of testing their breaching powers at short ranges. The place selected for the trial was the watering-place of Eastbourne, on the Sussex coast, and the object of attack was one of the old martello towers with which this part of the south coast is studded.

There was a large muster of officers of all branches of the Service present, among the most prominent of whom were His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commanding-in-chief, Colonel St. George, President, and Sir William Wise, Bart., Vice-President of the Ordnance Select Committee; General Sir Richard Dacres, Lieut.-Colonel Tulloh, of the Royal Carriage Department, Woolwich; General Mansell, Lieut.-Colonel Boxer, Captain Hayman, Commander Gough, R.N.; Lieut.-Colonel Coppage, P.G., Commandant of the district; Sir William Armstrong, General Bingham, &c., &c. The ground was kept with a strong line of sentries and constabulary.

As has already been stated, the object of attack was a martello tower, the one nearest the Eastbourne Redoubt, and about 500 yards from it. This tower is very old and solid. It is about 35 feet high, and of corresponding diameter. It is built of brick, set in grey lime. The sea face is nine feet thick, and the land side wall is about six and a-half on an average. This side was marked with three perpendicular lines, at equal distances, and one horizontal line, to make it a target. General Bloomfield, Inspector-General of Artillery, was the superior officer in command, but his subordinate officer was Colonel Cuppage, conducting the day's proceedings. Sir William Armstrong was also present to render any assistance that might have been requisite. The range decided on was 1,032 yards, and the experimenting ordnance consisted of a 100-pounder howitzer of 75 cwt.; an 80-pounder, of 65 cwt.; and a 40-pounder carriage gun, of 32 cwt. In the early part of the morning, before the general practice began, some six or seven shots were fired from all the guns, in order to ascertain the range, and most of the shots left their mark upon the tower. At length the guns having been laid, the battering commenced at 10·45 a.m., by the 40-pounder. The charge was 5 lbs. of powder, and the elevation 22 deg. The two first friction-tubes did not explode, and Sir William Armstrong examined the vent. A third was then tried, and the piece went off, the shots striking obliquely the upper right-hand side of the tower, facing the battery, and glancing into the sea. The next was the 100-pounder howitzer, which was placed between the two smaller ones. The charge was 9 lbs. of powder, and the elevation 3 deg. The shot struck the middle of the tower, on the place of a former shot, making a large indentation in the brickwork, and penetrating the wall. This was followed by the 80-pounder, with a charge of 10 lbs. of powder, and an elevation of 2·22 deg. The shot struck right above the centre line, and brought down a quantity of brickwork. A round out of each gun having been fired, the practice ceased for a short time, in order to enable a photograph of the damage to be taken, a Government apparatus being on the ground for that purpose. The time of flight of each shot was timed to be 3·1 sec. On the practice being resumed, the 40-pounder shot struck on the left side of the tower, near the centre, the 100-pounder below the horizontal line, about 5 feet from the ground, and the 80-pounder on the upper right side. By this time the wind had freshened considerably, and blew at right angles to the line of flight; of course a proportionate amount of lateral deflection had to be allowed for on this account. There was one thing that now became apparent, namely, the trouble which appeared necessary to clean the guns with the greatest care. Some military men to whom this was remarked said, in reply, that unless the grooves were very carefully sponged after each round was fired it would interfere materially with their working. The guns were again loaded and fired; the 40-pounder struck in the place of a former shot, and made sad havoc among the brickwork. This time it was with shell, stated to be some of a new construction by Colonel Boxer, R.A.; but that as they are extremely sensitive in handling they were merely being tried as an experiment for their destructive powers. The charge was the same as for the solid shot, namely, 100-pounder shell 9 lbs., the shell having a bursting charge of 8 lbs.; the 80-pounder, with a charge of 10 lbs., an 80-pound shell, and a bursting charge in the shell 6 lbs.; and the 40-pounder shell with a charge of 5 lbs., and a bursting charge of 2½ lbs. The first shot was from the 40-pounder, and flew straight to the mark, the trajectory being very low. It struck right in the centre of the tower, in the same place as a former shot. The 80-pounder was next fired, and it also struck a former indentation, and the 100-pounder went also direct to a former mark. These three shots were magnificent practice, and, striking as they did on former shot-marks, three large holes were now plainly visible. The shell-firing was continued, as the Duke of Cambridge was desirous of seeing the most that could be done in as short a space of time as was consistent with the safety of the large number of people who, do what the sentries could, still persisted in trying to stand dangerously within the line of fire. The same places were hit again and again, and the three holes began to get wider and more jagged looking. A report from the markers at the tower stated the shells were exploding inside, and the land face of the tower was literally split from the top to the bottom. Six more shots were fired, the 80-pounder this time striking a port-hole on the extreme right, and glancing inside. A breach was made by the last shot, and it was really admirable to see the precision with which the shells were thrown inside the building, exploding with a deep smothered noise. In the next round from the guns the 100-pounder did fearful execution; but the 80-pounder shell burst on leaving the muzzle, happily without any further damage than tearing up the earth about 200 yards ahead, and darkening the air with it. The large rent in the face of the tower looked perfectly ruinous. The three guns were now fired at once, and the bugle sounded a rest, in order that the exact amount of damage might be ascertained. The members of the committee and the staff proceeded to the spot to see what effect had resulted from the practice. Upon examination, it was found that all the hits, with the exception of five, had been planted in a space some 15 feet wide by 12 feet high. The top of the tower which the arched roof joins to the front wall, was cracked like an old plate, and a portion of the crest of the arch of the roof was also blown away.

In the practice up to this time some twenty-three shots had been fired in all, and everyone of them hit the mark, except the shell that burst when leaving the muzzle. The blows of the 100 lb. shot were frightful to look at, striking as they did the same place over and over again. It was positively terrific to see these fearful messengers of destruction speeding through the air to their object. A number of other officers came in during the day, amongst them Sir F. K. Abbott, Colonel Kennedy, Colonel Gordon, R.E., General Crauford, Colonel Walker, and Colonel Lennox. After a cessation of an hour and a-half the firing was resumed. The report of the guns was comparatively light, and the recoil was not more than ten feet. The two larger guns worked on slides. At the conclusion of the day's practice the land face of the tower was completely destroyed. The upper section presented a breach about 15 feet wide and 7 feet high, which gradually narrowed to some 4 feet across and 3 feet deep.

On Wednesday morning, despite the unfavourable weather, the thundering of the 100-pounder gun and the loud crack of the exploding shell on the fated tower announced the renewal of operations. The artillerymen and their officers were at their posts working away in the midst of the terrific rain and wind as if it was the finest morning imaginable. Sir William Armstrong was also on the battery.

The principal object of attack in the day's firing was the sea face of the tower, a mass of brickwork nine feet thick. As shot after shot and shell after shell were hurled against it, it was astonishing to see the firmness with which the old wall held together. After some time volley firing was tried, and the shells told with terrific effect upon the brickwork; the pillar supporting the roof was blown away, and gaps, like broken embrasures, made their appearance along the parapet line. A course of masonry, clamped with strong iron clamp ties, banded block to block and stone to stone of

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the masonry, but the incessant bolts and shells thrown against this part of the wall ripped them up as if they were so many pieces of deal planking.

The firing ceased at six o'clock, when the photographic party took the appearance of the tower, and reported that, in addition to the parapet being blown away, the sea face was so damaged from several large rents running down from the top, that it was unsafe. Before leaving the ground Colonel Lefroy conveyed to Colonel Mackay, chief-constable of the county, the thanks of the Ordnance Select Committee for the admirable manner in which the police discharged the arduous and novel duty assigned to them.

In the course of the evening printed notices were circulated through the town, forbidding any person to enter the tower on any pretence whatever, as several unexploded shells were believed to be inside.

VOLUNTEER SHAM FIGHT AT HAMPSTEAD.

The Volunteer s of the northern and western portions of the metropolis met at Hampstead Heath, on Saturday last, for the purpose of having a field-day and sham fight. The military ardour of the Volunteers has been awakened to some effect by the sham fight which took place a short time since at Bromley; and as that affair went off with great *éclat*, the notion appears to have become general, that a field-day of this sort is a perfectly easy and manageable affair, and that nothing more is wanting to ensure success than to fix the hour and place of meeting for these rifle tournaments. The experience obtained on Saturday at Hampstead will not be thrown away, if it leads to a conviction of the absolute necessity of agreeing beforehand to some plan of action, and taking precautions which will ensure its being carried out. The plan of the campaign was supposed to be the following:—The 9th (West) and 3rd (Hampstead) Middlesex Rifles, under the command of Major Compton, were the defending force, and at the outset were to skirmish in the valley on the extreme northern side of the heath with the enemy, whose skirmishers were to be driven in. The defenders then appear in force in a commanding position on the brow of a hill facing to the northward, and supported by the road between the Spaniards and Jack Straw's Castle. The attacking force, consisting of the 7th (Islington) Middlesex, under Captains Hebbert and Dennis, and the 29th (North) Middlesex, commanded by Captains Ross and Cameron, marched on to the ground by a circuitous route leading from the Spaniards, sheltered by the trees and brushwood, and took up their position under a heavy fire from the skirmishers of the defending force at the bottom of the valley on the northern side, where, after some manœuvring, they formed into line, and were saluted by a well-directed volley from two companies of the 9th Middlesex on the ridge of the hill. The attacking force then sent out its skirmishers. The first company selected for this service was the 7th Middlesex. Their manœuvring amongst the furze and brushwood was exceedingly steady and soldierlike, but the well-directed fire of the 9th and 3rd Middlesex compelled them to retire, and their positions were then taken up by the 1st company of the 29th Middlesex, which had previously been acting as a covering force in case of necessity. This company now advanced in skirmishing order, whilst the 7th Middlesex acted as the covering battalion, and kept up a well-directed volley firing, some of the volleys being delivered with a precision that elicited great applause. The great point on the part of the commanders of the attacking force appeared to be to drive the defenders from their position on the hill, and, as the attacking force advanced, the gallant major who had the command of the defending force observed a movement of the reserve, consisting of two other companies of the 29th Middlesex, and acting upon the principle that "discretion is the better part of valour," shifted his quarters to the north-east side, whence he made a most determided defence, until at the end being overpowered and short of ammunition, he beat a rapid though steady retreat by the only loophole left for escape, namely, the opening into the Hendon Road, on the north-western side of the heath. Whatever might have been the original intentions of the commander-in-chief, the gallant major and those who acted with him must have been marvellously surprised if they were carried into effect. The crowds of spectators swarmed in thousands over the north-eastern portion of the heath, and crowded every part, so much so, that it was wholly impossible to distinguish the Volunteers from the spectators, to say nothing of friend or foe, in the desultory attack which took place. The 9th Middlesex occupied a position on one of the ridges of the heath, and took the best mode of defending the position by attacking the enemy, rather than wait for the delivery of the attack from the other side. How it came about no future Napier of the Volunteers can tell. But so it was. The gallant corps retired from their vantage ground, and formed up with the rear protected by a long, low paling, which formed the boundary of the heath on that side. Here they delivered several volleys, and made some rapid file-firing. On the extreme right they were, however, assailed by the 7th Middlesex (Islington), who fired several volleys in splendid style, each volley like a single shot, and for which they were loudly cheered by the spectators. There was one very novel and most effective movement by a company of the 29th Middlesex. These were supposed to be a portion of the defending party, in danger of an attack of cavalry. They accordingly threw themselves into square, and such was the vigorous resistance they offered that they fired volleys simultaneously from each of the four sides; one of which discharges would have mown down their comrades of the 7th Middlesex, already defeated by the attacking party. The gallant resistance of the square was rendered still more unnecessary by the fact that the only appearance of cavalry was two or three familiar and well-known Hampstead donkeys, who, disturbed by the unusual sound of firing, made a rush with empty saddles to what they considered to be a place of safety, which strangely enough happened to be in the exact direction of the line of fire from the 29th Middlesex. It is believed that upon no previous occasion has there ever been such a concourse of people on Hampstead Heath, the numbers being computed at from 50,000 to 60,000 persons, who, if they did not witness all the perfection they might have been led to expect in a military sense, must, nevertheless, have experienced a pleasant evening's amusement.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, August 7.

PROMOTIONS.

Commanders to be Captains—H. Trollope, 1852, from half-pay; J. A. P. Price, 1854, Commander of Cæsar, on the Mediterranean station; W. Armytage, 1855, from half-pay; R. H. Risk, 1855, Commander of Indus, ordinary steam-ship, Devonport; T. M. S. Pasley, 1855, from half-pay; the Hon. F. A. Foley, from half-pay.

Lieutenants to be Commanders—J. B. Field, 1846, now in command of H.M.S. Locust, although the Official Navy List, with its usual accuracy, has D.Y. against his name, which would show that he is serving in a dockyard; Loftus C. H. Robinson, 1847, Flag-Lieutenant to Vice-Admiral Bruce, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth; Philip Saumarez, 1847, First Lieutenant of Persian, on the Cape of Good Hope station; Stapleton J. Greville, 1847, now Senior Lieutenant of Melpomene, on particular service; Charles M. Buckle, 1847, commanding Caradoc dispatch steam-vessel, in the Mediterranean; Edwin C. Symons, 1848, now in command of the steam-tender Coromandel on the China station; Cortland H. Simpson, 1848, from half-pay; Lewis J. Moore, 1848, now serving as First Lieutenant of the Vixen, on her passage home from the Pacific; Edward Nares, 1848, First Lieutenant of Victor Emmanuel, on the Mediterranean station; Augustus J. Kingston, 1848, from half-pay; James E. Bickford, 1848, First Lieutenant of Majestic, coast-guard ship; Edward H. L. Ray, 1849, First Lieutenant of St. George; Charles T. Jago, 1849, from half-pay; Charles J. Wrey, 1850, First Lieutenant of St. Jean d'Acre, on the Mediterranean station; Charles Fairholme, 1851, commanding gun-boat Havock, on the China station; Francis R. Purvis, 1852, First Lieutenant of Highflyer, on the China station; William H. Edye, 1853, First Lieutenant of Conqueror, on the Channel station; Louis H. Versturme, 1853, First Lieutenant of Himalaya, screw storeship; the Hon. E. F. L. Cochrane, 1854, from half-pay; Charles R. F. Boxer, 1855, now Third Lieutenant of St. George; James S. Graham, 1855, commanding gun-boat Boxer on the Mediterranean station; James Simpson (b), 1845 (Commander Simpson's commission is dated back to the 31st of July).

Acting-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants—Henry John Carr, who was Flag-Lieutenant to Vice-Admiral Arthur Fanshawe, C.B., in the Marlborough, 131, in the Mediterranean, from February to April, 1860; and Richard Henry Duckworth King, Acting Mate of July, 1859, and Acting Lieutenant of February, 1860.

Mate to be Lieutenant—Mr. A. T. Powlett.

Assistant-Paymaster to be Paymaster—Edwin Harris (1851), who served in the Euryalus, 51, in the Baltic and on the North American and West India Station, from January, 1854, to April, 1857, and has been employed as secretary's clerk in the Impregnable, 104, flag-ship, at Devonport, of Vice-Admiral Sir Barrington Reynolds, K.C.B., and Sir Arthur Fanshawe, K.C.B., since May, 1857.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—C. W. Bonham to the Victory; E. H. L. Ray to the St. George; John E. F. Risk to Indus, vice R. H. Risk, promoted.

Lieutenants—E. F. Lodder to command the Jackal, vice Simpson, promoted; Francis G. Suttie to be Flag-Lieutenant to the Victory; R. G. S. Pasley to the Cressy; C. Le Mesurier to the Orion; G. Powys to the Royal Albert; J. E. M. Wilson and H. T. Gammell to the Conqueror; J. A. Hodgskin to be additional to the Dauntless; James D. Curtis to the Majestic; Henry Golden to the St. Jean d'Acre; Grantham R. Y. Rattray to the Impregnable; William Spratt to the Blenheim; Henry L. C. Robinson to the Cumberland; Herbert R. Holmes to the Donegal; J. B. Scott to command the Caradoc, vice Buckle, promoted; Mervyn B. Medlycott to Royal Albert.

Masters—Thomas Bourchier and John G. Boulton, additional, to the Pelorus; H. W. C. Wise to the Gorgon; J. Waye to the Jason; and E. L. B. Williams to the Indus, for service in the Desperate.

Chief Engineers—W. G. Wootton to the Cumberland, for service in the Atlas; and E. Boulton to the Asia, for service in the Princess Royal.

Paymaster—Edwin Harris, 1860, to be additional to the Impregnable, 78, at Devonport.

Mate—R. B. Lambert to the Marlborough, for disposal.

First-Class Assistant-Engineer—Mr. Thomas Scott, for temporary service to Cumberland, for service in Myrtle.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineer. Edward Ingledew to the Emerald.

Third-Class Assistant-Engineer—James Ritchie to the Indus, for charge of the machinery of the Procris.

Assistant-Surgeon—R. Burrowes to the Royal Adelaide.

Acting Assistant-Surgeons—G. V. Hart, G. Muir, and C. L. Cunningham, to the Impregnable, for service at Plymouth Hospital; W. E. Dillon, C. P. Mulhany, and F. Egan, to the Victory, for service at Haslar Hospital.

Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineers—William Jeffrey Grant, John Sleigh, and Edward Last to the Asia, as supernumeraries; George Frederick Gossage, to the Fisgard, additional, for service in the Monkey; Henry Swiss, to the Fisgard, additional, for service in the Bustler; W. H. Annesley, to the Melpomene.

Midshipmen—Henry Suddy and Charles Mason to the Hornet.

COAST-GUARD OFFICE, August 9.

APPOINTMENTS.

Inspecting Commander—Commander Montagu B. Dunn to Skibbereen Division, vice Jackson, appointed to the Formidable.

Chief Officer—Lieutenant Alfred Luckraft to command Clacton Wash Station.

REMOVAL.

The order for the removal of Lieutenant Chetwynd from Uzon to Westhaven has been cancelled.

Acorn, 12, sailing-sloop, Commander R. B. Pearse, was at Amoy, according to the latest accounts.

Acteon, 26, surveying-vessel, Commander J. Ward, was in the Gulf of Pecheli when the last mail was dispatched from China.

Adventure, screw store-ship, Commander Lacy, was on the north coast of China, according to the last advices.

Algerine, screw gun-vessel, Lieut.-Commander W. Arthur, was in the Gulf of Pecheli when the last mail left.

Ardent, 3, paddle steam-vessel, Commander J. E. Parish, was at Pernambuco on the 16th of July with certain commissioners, who had been appointed to inquire into some charges that had been brought against Her Britannic Majesty's consul at that port.

Ariadne, 26, screw frigate, Captain E. W. Vansittart, in company with the Hero, left St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 26th ult. for Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Banterer, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander H. P. Knevitt, was on the north coast of China by the last accounts.

Beagle, 4, screw gun-vessel, Commander E. Hay, was in Hong Kong harbour on the 7th of June.

Blenheim, 60, screw coast-guard-ship, Captain Edward Tatham, arrived in Plymouth Sound from Portland on Wednesday. As soon as she has filled up her stores and coal, she will proceed to her station at Pembroke.

Bouncer, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander A. R. Owen, was at Hong Kong on the 7th of June.

Bustard, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander F. W. Hallowes, was by the last advices at Chusan.

Buzzard, 6, paddle steam-vessel, Commander F. Peel, was at Rio de Janeiro on the 10th of July.

Cambrian, 40, sailing-frigate, Captain J. J. M'Cleverty, C.B., was on the north coast of China by the last dispatches.

Camilla, 16, sloop, Commander G. T. Colville, was at Shanghai according to the last advices.

Centaur, 6, paddle-steamer, Commander E. D'o D'a Aplin, was in Hong Kong harbour on the 7th of June.

Chesapeake, 51, screw-frigate, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral J. Hope, C.B., Captain G. O. Willis, was at Hong Kong on the 7th of June.

Childers, 12, one of the vessels attached to the reserve ordinary at Chatham, is being fitted for the reception of the engines and machinery of the various steam-vessels at that port as they arrive from the contractors.

Clown, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander William F. Lee, was on the north coast of China by the latest accounts.

Cockchafer, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander H. L. Holder, was in Hong Kong harbour on the 7th of June.

Coquette, 4. This vessel has been further opened up and the planking found pretty good. The timbers are also well squared and the scantling of the proper size, but there is more sap than was expected. The worst feature in the vessel is the bolting, as some of the fore wood butt bolts have been found short. One of these important bolts has been found as short as 5½ inches, its proper dimensions being a foot for a vessel of the Coquette class. An official report upon this vessel may be expected shortly.

Coromandel, steam-tender, was in Hong Kong harbour on the 7th of June.

Cruizer, 17, screw-sloop, Commander J. Bythesea, V.C., was in the gulf of Pecheli by the last accounts.

Curaçoa, 31, screw-frigate, Captain A. Phillimore, left Montevideo for Buenos Ayres on the 30th of June.

Cyclops, 6, paddle-steamer, Captain W. J. S. Pullen, left Trincomalee on the 22nd of June for the Great Basses, and was expected to be absent about a month, and would then return to port.

Drake, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander Arthur R. Blane, was on the north coast of China by the last advices.

Duncan, 101, screw, made several runs at the measured mile in Stokes Bay on Tuesday, and the trials were very satisfactory. She is the fastest screw line-of-battle ship afloat, having made 13¼ knots an hour.

Elk, 12, sloop, Commander Hubert Campion, from Australia, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Thursday afternoon. After landing invalids, she proceeded to Chatham, where her crew will be paid off.

Emerald, 51, screw, Captain A. Cumming, at Devonport, got up steam on Tuesday, and went outside to try her machinery. She subsequently returned to and anchored in the Sound.

Encounter, 14, screw, Captain Roderick Dew, left Chusan about the 25th of May, with an additional party of marines on board on some secret expedition.

Esk, 20, screw-corvette, Captain Sir R. J. Le McClare, was at Hong Kong on the 7th of June.

Euryalus, 51, screw, Captain J. W. Tarleton, sailed from Rio on the 7th July for the Cape of Good Hope with His Royal Highness Prince Alfred on board.

Firm, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander William R. Boulton, was at Chusan by the last accounts.

Flamer, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander Henry M. Bingham, was on the north coast of China by the latest advices.

Forester, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander A. J. Innes, was on the north coast of China when the last mail left.

Furious, 16, paddle-frigate, Captain O. J. Jones, was at Shanghai when the last mail was dispatched.

Fury, 6, paddle-steamer, Commander J. C. Wilson (acting), was at Hong Kong on the 7th of June.

Grasshopper, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Tucker, was at Hong Kong on the 7th of June.

Hannibal, 91, screw-liner, Captain Arthur Farquhar, with the flag of Rear-Admiral Mundy, C.B., was in the Bay of Naples on the 2nd inst.

Hardy, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Bogle, was at Hong Kong on the 7th of June.

Haughty, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander G. D. Broad, was at Hong Kong on the 7th of June.

Havock, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander Charles Fairholme, was on the north coast of China by the last accounts.

Hero, 91, screw-liner, Commodore Seymour, C.B., with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on board, left St. John's, Newfoundland, for Halifax, on the morning of the 26th of July, and was expected to reach the latter port on the evening of the 29th.

Hesper, 2, screw store-ship, Master-Commander J. Loane, was at Chusan by the last accounts.

Highflyer, 21, screw-frigate, Captain W. A. Heath (acting), was in Canton River on the 7th of June.

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Himalaya, screw store-ship, Captain Seccombe, returned to Devonport on Tuesday, and on Wednesday embarked the 10th Regiment for Aldershot, and arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday.

Hornet, 17, screw-sloop, Commander W. H. Elphinstone, steamed out of the steam basin at Portsmouth on Tuesday, and will also go out of harbour for trial of her engines when the weather permits.

Imperieuse, 51, screw-frigate, Captain Rochefort Maguire, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Jones, C.B., was at Chusan by the last advices.

Inflexible, 6, paddle-steamer, Commander G. A. C. Brooker, was in Hong-Kong Harbour on the 7th of June.

Janus, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander D. G. Davidson, was at Hong Kong on the 7th of June.

Kestrel, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander C. D. Robinson, was at Chusan by the latest advices.

Leopard, 18, paddle steam-frigate, Captain F. B. Wainwright, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir S. Lushington, K.C.B., was at Rio de Janeiro on the 10th of July.

Leven, 1, screw gun-vessel, Lieut.-Commander J. S. Hudson, was at Chusan by the last accounts.

Madagascar, store-ship, Captain R. D. White, was lying in Rio harbour on the 1st of July.

Magicienne, 16, steam-paddle frigate, Captain John E. Commerell, V.C., was at Chusan by the latest accounts.

Majestic, 80, screw coast-guard-ship, Captain W. R. Mends, C.B., arrived in Plymouth Sound on Wednesday. She will complete stores and fuel, and return at once to her station in the Mersey.

Nimrod, 6, screw-sloop, Commander R. J. Wynniatt, was at Shanghai according to the latest accounts. This vessel has been ordered home for some time past.

Oberon, 3, paddle-steamer, Lieut.-Commander F. G. C. Paget, was lying off Montevideo on the 30th of June.

Odin, 16, steam-paddle frigate, Captain Lord John Hay, C.B., was at Chusan by the last advices.

Opossum, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander G. D. Bevan (acting), was at Shanghai by the latest advices.

Pearl, 21, screw-corvette, Captain John Borlase, C.B., was at Chusan when the last mail left.

Pelican, 17, screw-sloop, arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday from Plymouth, and came into harbour on Monday to be dismantled of her jury-rigging, to have her engines fitted, and to be brought forward for sea service.

Pioneer, 6, screw-steamer, Commander H. A. Reilly, was at Hong Kong on the 7th of June.

Renard, 4, screw steam-vessel, Commander J. G. Goodenough, was at Hong Kong on the 7th of June.

Retribution, 28, paddle steam-frigate, Commodore, H. E. Edgell, C.B., was at Trincomalee on the 2nd of July, refitting and preparing for her homeward passage. She should be looked for in all October.

Rhadamanthus, paddlewheel steam-vessel, Master-Commander Frederick R. Sturdee, having landed machinery and boilers for the screw steam-ship Gibraltar, was taken from Keyham basin on Wednesday to the Royal William Victualling-Yard, Plymouth, to receive stores for Woolwich. She sailed on Thursday afternoon, and may be expected at Woolwich to-day.

Rinaldo, 17, screw-sloop, was taken out of the steam basin at Portsmouth on Tuesday.

Ringdove, 4, screw-steamer, Commander R. G. Craigie, was at Hong Kong on the 7th of June.

Roebuck, 6, screw steam-vessel, Commander F. Marten, was at Shanghai by the last accounts.

Sampson, 6, paddle-steamer, Captain G. S. Hand, was at Chusan by the latest advices.

Scout, 21, screw-corvette, Captain John Corbett, C.B., was at Chusan when the last mail left.

Scylla, 21, screw-corvette, Captain Rowley Lambert, was at Messina on the 31st of July.

Simoom, 8, screw troop-ship, Commander J. M. Cooke, was at Hong Kong on the 7th of June.

Slaney, 1, screw gun-vessel, Lieut.-Commander Henry K. Leet, was at Chusan when the last mail left.

Snake, 4, screw-steamer, Commander H. Harvey, was at Hong Kong on the 7th of June.

Snap, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander William O. Butler, was on the north coast of China by the last advices.

Sphinx, 6, paddle-steamer, Commander G. F. Day, V.C., was at Hong Kong on the 7th of June.

Spy, 3, brigantine, Lieut.-Commander J. Hanmer, was at Rio de Janeiro on the 10th of July.

Starling, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander J. A. Whitshed, was at Hong Kong on the 7th of June.

Staunch, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander E. J. Pollard, was in the Canton river on the 7th of June.

Sutlej, 51, is receiving her anchors in the steam basin, Portsmouth.

Torch, 5, screw, Commander F. H. Smith, went out of Portsmouth Harbour on Wednesday, and anchored at Spithead.

Tribune, 31, screw, Captain G. T. P. Hornby, paid off on Thursday morning, alongside the Portsmouth Dockyard jetty, in most creditable order, under the inspection of Captain Gordon, of the Asia, 84. A finer or more steady ship's company has never returned to England, and such was the confidence reposed in the men that they were allowed leave of absence on Sunday and Wednesday, and to a man they returned to their ship steady and sober.

Urgent, 6, screw troop-ship, Commander H. W. Hire, was at Hong Kong on the 7th of June.

Vulcan, 6, screw troop-ship, Commander A. C. Strode, was at Hong Kong on the 7th of June.

Watchful, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander F. W. Inglefield, was lying in the Canton river on the 7th of June.

Weazel, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander W. Howorth, was in Hong Kong harbour on the 7th of June.

Woodcock, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander George S. Bosanquet, was at Chusan by the latest accounts.

The first complete set of lamps forming the numerical code of signals, invented by Mr. W. H. Ward, of Auburn, United States, and termed the "Ocean Telegraph" (one of which was tried six months ago), having been made according to Admiralty instructions for experiments on board the Channel fleet, was on Thursday received at Woolwich, and was tested last night at 9 o'clock at the mast-head of the flag-ship Fisgard, under the inspection of Commander Hawker, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Petley, and other officers of the yard, who directed the transmission of a course of signals, which were replied to from different points on shore. It was stated that the lights reflected as signals by this new and ingenious method were distinctly read at the distance of two miles. The improvement now effected in operating with the various red, white, and dark shades from the deck of the ship appeared to satisfy the committee as to the facility with which messages may be despatched from ship to ship and shore, as well as the brilliancy of the lights; and they stated that the invention was perfect, with one exception—namely, the weight of the lamps, each of which exceeded 30lbs., and it was their desire that this slight drawback should, if possible, be remedied. Further experiments are ordered to take place on a future occasion. But, before arriving at any decision in reference to Mr. Ward's invention, it is to be hoped that the Lords of the Admiralty will wait for the completion of certain experiments which are about officially to take place with Professor Way's beautiful electric signals. It will be in the recollection of our readers that Mr. Way, about ten days since, exhibited his marvellous light from the mast-head of a private yacht in the Solent; and on that occasion, it was admitted by distinguished seamen, to be perfect for the purpose of conveying instantaneous and intelligible night messages.

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, August 7.

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

Notice is given in this *Gazette* that preparations are being made for the intended distribution of the proceeds received and tonnage bounty awarded for the brig, name unknown, captured on the 12th of January, 1859, by Her Majesty's ship Archer; also for the intended distribution of the proceeds received and tonnage bounty awarded for the brigantine, name unknown, captured on the 16th of January, 1859, by Her Majesty's ship Sharpshooter.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

This *Gazette* contains a notice to mariners, the object of which is to enable captains of vessels calling at the Island of Ascension to find the error and rate of their chronometers, according to Greenwich time.

THE NAVAL DISCIPLINE BILL.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday evening, the third reading of the Naval Discipline Bill was moved, and the Earl of Hardwicke remarked, that although he admitted the bill was calculated to make some advantageous changes in the manner in which discipline had hitherto been enforced on board men-of-war, there were some of its provisions not altogether free from objection. The chief alteration now proposed to be introduced was to substitute imprisonment for corporal punishment, in accordance with the state of public feeling on the subject; but it was to be borne in mind that it would be impossible when a fleet was in sight of an enemy, or when the strict demands of the Service interfered to prevent the weakening of a ship's company, to carry out this system, and it would therefore be necessary to revert to the old plan of maintaining order. The noble earl objected to the formation of courts of inquiry, consisting of the officers of a particular ship for the trial of offences, and contended that the captain should be made responsible for the existence of discipline among those under his command. Moreover, that it would be difficult in some ships of a small class, such as gun-boats, &c., to obtain a sufficient number of officers of proper standing to constitute a court. He also objected to the Lords of the Admiralty being formed into a court of appeal, as they could not possibly understand a case so well at a distance, when all the evidence adduced before them must be in writing, as those officers who had the opportunity of investigating it in an oral form. He finally alluded to the clause by which it is empowered to punish seamen for flagrant misconduct on shore, in the same manner as if they had misconducted themselves on board ship, and expressed a hope that this and the measure generally would answer the expectations which the authors had in view.

The Duke of Somerset expressed a strong hope that, by the clause to which Lord Hardwicke had last alluded, a great improvement in our system of naval discipline would be effected. In reference to the clause by which a court of inquiry was to be formed before a man could be flogged, he was of opinion much good would result from it, from the fact that merchant seamen would look upon this as an additional inducement for them to enter the Royal Navy, while at the same time no relaxation of discipline would be the consequence. His Grace added that the clause would by no means take away in an important sense the authority which a captain exercised on board his ship, inasmuch as he might, whenever he pleased, set aside on his own responsibility the recommendations which might be proposed by the members of the contemplated courts of inquiry. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

It is undoubtedly gratifying to us to find a recommendation which we brought forward adopted by the framers of the Naval Discipline Bill; but our pleasurable feelings are much diminished when we discover that if the finding of a court of inquiry is distasteful to a captain, he may at once reject the sentence, and inflict one according to his own judgment. We hope we are mistaken in supposing this to be the case, but the words of the Duke of Somerset seem plain enough, and we must only hope that the Bill will be amended in the House of Commons for as it stands now it will be fruitful of innumerable disagreements between a captain and his officers—a state of affairs which all well-wishers to the welfare of the Navy would desire to see avoided.

In the House of Commons on Thursday evening, Sir M. Peto called attention to the expediency of discontinuing the Ordnance survey on the 25-inch scale till the survey on the one-inch scale shall have been completed.—Mr. Sidney Herbert explained that Government did not intend to prosecute either the 25-inch or the 6-inch survey this year, as the whole of the staff would be required for military purposes.

A letter has been received from Captain Allen Young from the Faroe Islands giving a good account (notwithstanding a tedious passage) of the beginning of the operations of the expedition for laying down the North Atlantic Telegraph.

THE MILITIA.

The Antrim Artillery, consisting of 350 men, in command of Lieut.-Colonel Viscount Massereene, having arrived at Woolwich to be quartered, the majority took possession of quarters in the Royal Artillery Barracks.

The Norfolk Artillery, quartered at the Royal Marine Barracks, Woolwich, during the last three months, on Wednesday left Woolwich in command of Lieut.-Colonel L'Estrange Astley, for Yarmouth, for the purpose of being disbanded. Preparatory to their departure they were paraded in the square, in order to give the men an opportunity of volunteering into the ranks of the regular Army, but a small number only displayed any inclination to that effect, from a desire, it was stated, to visit their friends before entering on permanent service. Seven, however, volunteered on the spot for the 7th Fusiliers, and four for the Royal Artillery; two of the latter, failing to pass the medical examination, were rejected. The head-quarters proceeded by train, and the remainder of the corps embarked by the Yarmouth packet from London.

On the 31st ult. the Kerry regiment was paraded in the Barrack Square, Tralee, and the order for disembodiment was read by Captain and Adjutant Spring. Lieut.-Colonel Hon. D. B. de Moleyns, Majors Crosbie and O'Connell, and the other officers, with very few exceptions, were present. Colonel de Moleyns addressed the assembled corps shortly, to the effect that it was not necessary for him to speak of their soldierly qualities, as a regiment; that was borne full testimony to by the General Orders of the several officers under whom they had served during their embodiment, and particularly on the occasion of their last inspection by Major-General Dalzell. But he wished to thank them for the good conduct which they had shown as a body; and more particularly since they returned to their own county, where so many temptations beset them. After some short formal proceedings were gone through, the men were dismissed, and thus was disembodied one of the most efficient militia regiments in the United Kingdom, numbering 700 bayonets.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 7.

2d Devon Regiment of Militia—George Marker to be Lieutenant, vice Walston, resigned; George Edmund Allen to be Lieutenant, vice Rodd resigned; Edward Holberton to be Lieutenant, vice Farwell, resigned; John Carpenter to be Lieutenant, vice Burnett, resigned.

Artillery Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—James Chambers Ferguson, Esq., M.B., to be Surgeon, vice John Betham, resigned.

90th Regiment of British Militia (Highland Borderers)—Lieutenant Charles Brodie Macalister to be Captain, vice Graham resigned.

6th Regiment of West York Militia—Lieutenant Henry Fox Davis to be Captain, vice Rhys, struck off the strength of the Regiment.

Memorandum—West York Rifle Regiment of Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Assistant-Surgeon William Fletcher Bowman in this regiment.

Westmoreland and Cumberland Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—Henry Spencer, Esq., to be Captain, vice Philip Musgrave, deceased; John Harris, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Spencer, promoted; Richard Courtenay Musgrave, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Harris, promoted.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 10.

Royal South Gloucestershire Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Francis William Fitzhardinge Berkeley, Esq., M.P., late Honorary Colonel of the said Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant, vice Newman, resigned (who retires with Her Majesty's permission to retain the rank and wear the uniform of Lieutenant-Colonel).

Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles Yeomanry Cavalry—The name of Cornet Willats (Commission dated 22nd July), should have been William *Hale* Willats instead of William *Hall* Willats.

Royal Ayrshire Rifles—Lieutenant Blair Fullarton to be Captain vice Wallace, resigned.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT DOVER.

A fearful accident occurred at Dover on Thursday evening, by the bursting of a gun at Archcliffe Fort, at which the Dover Volunteer Artillery Corps were practising. Ten rounds had been fired safely, but at the 11th the cannon exploded, scattering its fragments in all directions.

When the excitement consequent on such an unlooked-for occurrence had abated, it was found that the lieutenant of the corps had been killed, and several others severely injured.

The following is a list, so far as can at present be ascertained, of the killed and wounded :—

KILLED.

Lieutenant G. T. Thompson, (solicitor, and coroner of the borough,) killed instantly, having been blown into the trench.

Gunner Monger (tobacconist), fatally injured, and expired after being conveyed to the military hospital.

WOUNDED.

A nephew of Captain Wollaston, not connected with the corps, conveyed to the military hospital, dangerously wounded.

Gunner Boulding, ankle dislocated.

Gunner Adlow, finger blown off.

Gunner Gilfillan, arm broken.

Trumpeter Tucker, blown into the trench, but not severely hurt.

The whole of the injured men, Gilfillan excepted, were blown into the trench, which is 30 feet deep, by the violence of the explosion.

Lieutenant Thompson was the coroner for the borough, and was held in the highest esteem by all classes of his fellow-townsmen. It is believed that the accident arose from a defect in the gun, and not from its being imperfectly loaded, as the ball discharged from it reached within a few yards of its proper range, which would not have been the case had there been any defect in the ramming of the charge.

No event has occurred in Dover for many years which has cast such profound sadness over the town.

Major-General Bloomfield, Inspector-General of Artillery, recently paid an official visit to Colchester Camp, and inspected the batteries of eight 26-pounders stationed there for the protection of the coast, with which he has expressed himself perfectly satisfied.

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VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE.—At a Court of Lieutenancy held at Guildhall on Wednesday, at which the Lord Mayor presided, commissions were signed promoting Major Close, late of the 9th Light Infantry, to be Lieut.-Colonel of the 2nd battalion of the London Rifle Brigade, and Captain Alderman Rose to be Major in his stead. Some dissatisfaction, it is said, exists out of doors at the tardy recognition of the merits and services of other officers of the corps who have been identified with it since its formation, and have been conspicuous for devotion to their regimental duties; and this is contrasted with the hot haste with which the appointment of field officers in the brigade is pushed on, while the proper complement of subaltern officers, on whom the really hard work of the service devolves, is still wanting.

1ST MIDDLESEX VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.—Last week the 1st Middlesex Volunteer Engineers were experimentalising on the Serpentine with a new pontoon, the invention of Captain Fowke, R.E.; and on Saturday last the Commander-in-Chief attended, as also did General Sir J. Burgoyne, R.E., Major Keene, Colonel Gordon, Captain Donnelly, R.E., and numerous other officers. His Royal Highness arrived on the ground at four o'clock, when operations were at once commenced—the Volunteer Engineers being under the command of Captain Macleod of Macleod, and the detachment of Royal Engineers present being in charge of Lieutenant Micklem. The pontoon to be tested consists of an oblong framework of wood and iron, over which, when fixed for use, is drawn a surface of prepared canvas—each pontoon being portioned into eight compartments, all water-tight, so that while one of these divisions remain perfect the boat can never sink. When thus canvassed over it has the appearance of a large ship's boat, and can be at once launched. On its upper surface rafts are now fitted, and on those again are run the chesses or boards. Each pontoon being now complete, it will float with 80 men on its top, and then it only draws 16 inches of water; while the time requisite to build a bridge of 6 pontoons is 10 minutes, and to again dismantle the same 5 minutes. To each float of 6 pontoons is apportioned an extra one to serve as a boat, in which is accommodation for 12 oarsmen. After the proceedings were over the Commander-in-Chief expressed himself much pleased with the success of this invention. Perhaps one of the most commendable points of the exhibition was the soldierlike way in which the Volunteers handled the gear and tackle of the pontoons; whilst the rapidity evinced by them in launching, marching over, and then as suddenly dismantling the whole fabric, was something wonderful to behold. On marching back to their quarters they were met by a large number of recruits, workmen in the employ of Mr. Morsam, engineer, bringing with them also an organised band of 14 performers. The whole were at once sworn in and became effective members of this useful body.

13TH MIDDLESEX VOLUNTEERS.—On Saturday last the little village of Hornsey and its neighbourhood were enlivened by a muster of Volunteer riflemen, and a considerable gathering of people to witness a pleasing ceremony of the presentation of a handsome silver bugle to the Hornsey (13th Middlesex) Rifle Volunteers, by the ladies of the village, which took place in the extensive grounds of William Bird, Esq., Crouch Hall, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. Between the hours of three and four, the various corps which took part in the proceedings made their appearance upon the ground, whereupon the Hornsey corps, commanded by Captain Warner, the commandant, between 80 and 100 strong, marched in review order in slow time, the other corps consisting of the 14th (Highgate) and 33rd (Tottenham) Middlesex Rifles, the former under Captain Wilkinson, and the latter under Captain Goss, forming a guard of honour, and were drawn up in line to receive the handsome testimonial. Mrs. Bird, of Crouch Hall, at the head of a brilliant assemblage of ladies, then presented the bugle to the 13th, with some appropriate remarks, for which the commandant of the corps (Captain Warner) returned thanks. After the interesting ceremony of presentation had terminated, the various corps were put through the manual and platoon exercises by Captain Wilkinson. The force was next marched off the ground to commence the sham fight. The principal feature of the engagement was an attack on the high ground, on which stand buildings usually called the Sheepcotes. The formation of squares to resist cavalry, and various other evolutions incident to the occasion, were executed with creditable military precision, and appeared to give general satisfaction to the large concourse of people assembled from London and the surrounding districts.

20TH MIDDLESEX RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—About 350 members of the 20th Middlesex, assembled at head quarters on Monday evening, where they were joined by the 37th Middlesex, after which they marched to the King's Cross terminus of the Great Northern Railway, and, by Her Majesty's previous permission, performed the duties of guard of honour on the occasion of Her Majesty proceeding to Scotland. A similar duty was assigned to the 7th Middlesex (Islington) Volunteers at the Holloway station.

29TH NORTH MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—This corps attended Divine Service on Sunday afternoon at the church of St. Pancras, Euston Square. One particular feature on the march to and from church was that the whole of the music played by the band was of a sacred character, an example that might be more generally followed.

A WORKING MAN'S VOLUNTEER CORPS. — A company has been raised, under the direction of a committee of artisans, in connection with the 19th Middlesex. The secretary states that it has been found practicable to obtain a good uniform—grey, with red facings—for thirty shillings, payable by instalments, which, in addition to a small entrance-fee and monthly subscriptions, forms the entire charge to effectives. From the assistance liberally given towards the object in view, pouches and belts are provided free—returnable if a member leaves the corps. For the purpose of battalion drill the Working Man's Company is attached to the 19th Middlesex.

ESSEX.

THE 6TH (COLCHESTER) ESSEX VOLUNTEERS.—On Thursday afternoon the Colchester Volunteer Rifle Corps assembled at Alresford Hall, the seat of W. W. Hawkins, Esq., late M.P. for the borough of Colchester, when a handsome silver bugle, purchased by the ladies of the county, was presented by Lady de Crespigny, lady of the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Essex Brigade. The corps, about 100 in number, then went through a variety of military evolutions, and were subsequently officially inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Ibbertson, who has been appointed Inspector of Volunteer Corps in the Eastern District. There were several thousand spectators present, and a most distinguished company, including Lord Braybrooke, Vice-Lieutenant of the county, the High Sheriff, the members of the borough, and the northern division of the county, Colonel Dixon, C.B., Colonel Holland, R.E., a large staff of officers from Colchester camp, and nearly 200 of the neighbouring clergy and gentry. The proceedings concluded with a splendid luncheon, provided by Mr. Hawkins, which was attended by the chief members of the families within the district.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—On Wednesday last the 2nd Battalion mustered for battalion drill to the number of 600, under the command of Colonel Purnell, C.B., assisted by Major Noel and Captain Marshall, the adjutant. The muster took place in the "Ham" field, Gloucester; and a more admirable place could not be found. It will be suitable in every way for the grand review to be held there on the 18th of September, of which the day's proceedings were, in a sort of way, a rehearsal. The Right Hon. Earl Ducie, was upon the ground on horseback in his uniform, as lord-lieutenant, and an immense number of visitors, who appeared thoroughly to enjoy this the first military turn out of Gloucestershire for a number of years. The men were formed into nine companies in the following order:—No. 1, the Gloucester Dock (Captain Guise); No. 2, the Gloucester City (Captain De Winton); No. 3, the Stroud (Captain Hunt); No. 4, the Stroud (Captain Hallewell); No. 5, the 7th and 13th Cheltenham (Captain Gibney); No. 6, the Cotswolds (Colonel Wood); No. 7, the Dursley and Tewkesbury (Captain Sargeaunt); No. 8, the Dean Forest (Captain Sir Martin B. Crawley); and No. 9, the 14th Cheltenham (Captain Morphy). The first movement was to march past in companies, as at the review in London, and this was executed in a very splendid manner by all the companies. Where all were so good it is almost impossible to select the best, but the palm must be given to the two Gloucester companies—more perfect marching it would be impossible to witness; next come the Cotswold and the Stroud companies; and indeed the marching of all was perfect. The companies having again and again marched past at half and half distances, Colonel Purnell formed square, and officers to the front. The general salute was given with great precision. The gallant colonel then said he was requested by the lord-lieutenant to compliment the whole body on the perfect manner in which they had acquitted themselves, and he was sure the Guards themselves could not march better. His lordship then left the ground, and the battalion was put through, for nearly two hours, a variety of light infantry movements, all of which, to use Colonel Purnell's words in dismissing them, they performed in a manner to reflect the highest praise upon the county, and he had no doubt that, at the forthcoming review, they would, if possible, acquit themselves still better. Previous to the dismissal, Major Noel, in a very kind and courteous manner, presented the Cotswold company with a very handsome silver bugle, made by Distin; it is of great beauty, and will be highly prized by the fortunate company. The different companies left the ground soon after six o'clock, each headed by their respective bands. On the whole line of the return a large concourse of people awaited them, and cheered and hurrah'd them in every direction. These battalion drills are likely to become very popular, and we hope Stroud and Cheltenham will each have one allotted to them previous to the review.

HAMPSHIRE.

NEWPORT RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—On Thursday evening last, a meeting of the above company took place at the Queen's Rooms, for the purpose of filling up the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Major Sir John Simeon, Bart. It was proposed, seconded, and unanimously carried, that Lieutenant Estcourt should fill the office of Captain; following which it was also proposed, seconded, and unanimously carried, that Ensign Tooke should fill the vacancy of Lieutenant. The ensigncy was then balloted for by the effectives, including the band. The honorary members as a general rule are excluded from voting on such occasions. Four candidates appeared in the field, and, after a long contest, it fell to the lot of Mr. Francis Pittis, jun. At the commencement of the evening it was proposed, seconded, and unanimously carried, that the Rev. Allen Wallace, M.A., be appointed Chaplain to the company.

KENT.

2ND KENT (SANDWICH) VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY COMPANY.—Another large gun has been received for this corps, the members of which are assiduous at drill, and promise ultimately to rank high amongst the Volunteer body.

14TH KENT (WOOLWICH DOCKYARD) ARTILLERY.—This corps, having now reached five companies or batteries, has been consolidated into a battalion, under the command of Major Thornton. Batteries Nos. 1 and 2, having completed a course of carbine drill, have commenced garrison gun exercise with the four 32-pounder guns mounted on the battery, or near the landing-stairs at the dockyard, and are making good progress under the direction of Sergeant-Major Osborne, Royal Artillery.

4TH KENT VOLUNTEERS (WOOLWICH DOCKYARD BATTALION), in command of Major Thornton, assembled last night on the parade, in a body exceeding 300 men, and were sworn in before the Commodore-Superintendent of the yard, the Hon. James R. Drummond. It is stated to be in contemplation to revert to the system recently abolished—namely, of re-establishing the Royal Dockyard Corps, in which case the commissions will be issued by the Queen, instead of by the Lord-Lieutenant, as at present.

24TH KENT VOLUNTEERS.—On Monday the village of Woodnesborough, about two miles from Sandwich, was the scene of an interesting ceremony, which was witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen from the vicinity, viz., the presentation of two silver bugles, the gifts of Mrs. Godden, the wife of Captain Godden, and Mrs. Gillow, wife of Lieutenant W. Gillow. The ceremony took place in the grounds of Lieutenant Gillow, which were gaily decorated with flags, banners, &c., for the occasion. The corps being duly drawn up the two ladies referred to came forward, and the Rev. Mackarness, vicar of Ash, addressed the Volunteers on behalf of the fair donors, complimenting the corps warmly on their spirit and energy, as well as the progress they have made. His address was very cordially received, and, at the close, the two buglers were summoned to the front, and a bugle was placed round the neck of each by Mrs. Godden and Mrs. Gillow. Mr. Sladen acknowledged the gift on the part of the corps, and Captain Godden, in a brief speech, thanked the officers and Volunteers of the Sandwich Artillery for their attendance. Shortly after which the proceedings were brought to a close.

LANCASHIRE.

MANCHESTER VOLUNTEER CORPS.—On Saturday last the members of the 1st Regiment assembled at the Infirmary, and marched to their field for drilling, in Hullard Hall Lane, Stretford Road. The drill consisted chiefly of blank firing, and each member was supplied with five rounds of ammunition. There will also be blank firing practice on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday this week. This will give every member of the regiment at least two drillings in firing blank cartridges before going to the review at Newton this week, where the 1st will form an independent battalion, and their evolutions will depend upon the movements of the brigades as directed by General Wetherall.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

THE RUGELEY RANGERS—21ST COMPANY.—This corps assembled with their brass band at the depôt at half-past 12 on Friday last, to take up arms previous to marching to Shugborough Park, the seat of their president, the Right Honourable the Earl of Lichfield, about four and a half miles from Rugeley, for the purpose of honouring an invitation given to them by him to be present at a cricket match played between the All England Eleven, and twenty-two of Shugborough. On arriving in the park his lordship met them, and directed them where to take up ground to pile arms; after which he expressed the pleasure he had in their presence, and bade them partake of a bountiful luncheon provided in a tent adjoining the cricket-ground. After luncheon the corps dispersed about the grounds, assembling again for departure at half-past 6, returning home by way of Great Haywood, highly gratified by the courtesy and liberality of their noble and esteemed president. The company was halted at Wolseley, both going and returning, and through the liberality of the officers, Lieutenant Landore and Ensign Gardner, were refreshed. The Captain, Josiah Spode, Esq., is still staying in the Isle of Wight, but is expected to join the company shortly.

15TH (SOUTH) STAFFORDSHIRE VOLUNTEER CORPS.—On Wednesday week the 15th (South) Staffordshire Volunteers were presented with a silver bugle, purchased by the ladies of the locality. The ceremony took place at Brierley Hill, and was considered an occasion for a gala or holiday, there being a great display of flags and decorations.

SURREY.

THE SURREY RIFLES.—On Saturday last, the 4th, 7th, and 10th Surrey Rifles, after mustering at their respective head-quarters, marched to London Bridge, whence they proceeded by special train to Streatham Common, for the purpose of being reviewed by Colonel Lysons, Deputy-Adjutant-General. Shortly before six o'clock, the 7th Surrey Rifles, under the command of Major Beresford and Major Parrott, arrived on the ground. They were followed by the 4th Surrey (Streatham) Rifles, under the command of Captain Eman, the 10th Rifles being already on the ground. A troop of the Surrey Mounted Rifles was also present. The Volunteers numbered in all 800. Everything being in readiness, the Volunteers went through various evolutions, such as marching past in open column to slow and quick time, marching past by fours, forming into line, preparing to receive cavalry, &c. The inspection having lasted about two hours, they were formed into a hollow square and addressed in flattering terms by Colonel Lysons, and were dismissed.

19TH SURREY RIFLES.—On Sunday morning this corps assembled at their head-quarters, South Place, Kennington, and under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Roupell, M.P., with Captain and Adjutant Truman, Captain Roupell, &c., accompanied by their band, marched to the church of St. Mary, Lambeth, where Divine Service was performed, and a most eloquent and impressive sermon preached by the Rev. J. Lingham, the rector. The sacred edifice was filled to overflowing, and hundreds were unable to obtain admission. At the conclusion of the service the regiment was marched back to quarters and dismissed. The muster was about 250 rank and file.

SUSSEX.

The Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Sussex, reviewed the Chichester, Westbourne, and Bognor Volunteer Rifle Corps on Monday last at Goodwood. The different companies having assembled on the lawn in front of the mansion, the Duke devoted a considerable period to an inspection of their evolutions. At the conclusion of the manœuvres His Grace congratulated them on the progress they had made in their drill and exercise. The Duchess of Richmond, the Countess of Bessborough, Lord and Lady Cecilia Bingham, and Dr. Hare were present. The Duke and Duchess received both officers and volunteers at a *déjeuner*, which was served up in the large ball-room of the mansion.

YORKSHIRE.

THE SKIPTON AND NORTH CRAVEN, with a detachment of the Ingleton Rifle Corps, forming part of the 2nd battalion of West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers, assembled on the 2nd inst. at Malham Tarn, near Settle, to shoot for a silver bugle, to be held by the winning corps. The conditions of the match were that the five best shots of each corps should fire five rounds each man, at a regulation target of 6 feet by 4 feet, standing, at 200 yards, and five rounds at a target of 6 feet by 8 feet, kneeling, at 400 yards, the weapon to be the long Enfield rifle, with Government cartridge, the firing to be conducted according to the rules of the School of Musketry at Hythe. The shooting took place during a storm of wind and rain, which rendered it impossible to make good practice. The prize was won by

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the North Craven Rifle Corps, whose representatives made 39 points—viz., 17 at 200 yards, and 22 at 400 yards; Skipton being second, and Ingleton third. Captain Thompson, of the Guiseley Rifle Corps, acted as umpire.

LEEDS.—Another artisan company, consisting of persons in the employment of Messrs. Greenwood and Batley, of the Albion Foundry, has been added to the Leeds Volunteer Rifle Corps, and the officers for it were selected on Saturday last. The formation of a Volunteer Artillery Corps is making considerable progress in Leeds. The corps is entitled the First West Volunteer Artillery, and already numbers nearly 150 members, about 80 of whom took the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty yesterday, in the presence of the Rev. J. A. Rhodes and Mr. F. Darwin, justices of the peace for the West Riding. Mr. Rhodes afterwards suitably addressed them. Captain R. D. Chamberlain, the captain of the corps (and formerly of the 4th West York Militia), spoke in high terms of the perseverance at the drill which the members manifested.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, AUGUST 7.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—26th Corps, 2d Battalion—William Henry Kebbel, Esq., to be Adjutant, from the 25th of June.

26th Corps, 2d Battalion.—William Henry Kebbel, Adjutant, to serve with rank of Captain.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—10th Corps (Battalion)—Major Charles Cheetham, Adjutant of 10th Corps, to serve with rank of Captain.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—17th Corps, 2d Battalion—Ensign Charles Robert Fletcher Lutwidge to be Lieutenant, vice Wigg, resigned; Henry Grace Wilson Sperling, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Lutwidge, promoted.

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—1st Battalion, 10th Company—The Rev. Sir Lovelace Tomlinson Stamer, Bart., to be Honorary Chaplain. 13th Company—The Rev. John James Robinson, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain; Samuel Franceys Gosling, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

2d Battalion—7th Company—Lieutenant John Gretton, late 8th Company, to be Captain, vice Tennant, resigned. 24th Company—Robert Thomas Kennedy Levett, Esq., to be Captain, vice Parker, resigned.

3d Battalion—15th Company—William Lascelles Morris, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon. 20th Company—Lieutenant Henry Williams to be Captain, vice Bagnall, resigned; Ensign Edwin Hooper to be Lieutenant, vice Williams, promoted; Edwin Luther Bullock, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Hooper, promoted. 27th Company—Ensign the Right Hon. William Walter, Earl of Dartmouth, to be Captain, vice Legge, promoted. 35th Company—Robert Woodward, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Joseph Lee Stenson, Gent., to be Ensign; Thomas Holyoake, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

24th Devon Rifle Volunteers.—Robert Appleton to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

26th Devon Rifle Volunteers—John Henry Square to be Lieutenant; John Elliot, jun., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

18th Devon Rifle Volunteers—Richard Hodges to be Ensign, vice Morris, resigned.

10th Devon Artillery Volunteers—Alexander Henry Robertson to be Captain; William Henry Webb to be First Lieutenant; John Hurrell Hill to be Second Lieutenant.

7th Devon Mounted Rifle Volunteers—John Bargus Yonge to be Lieutenant; Joshua Adkins, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Rev. William Pollexfen Bastard to be Honorary Chaplain.

1st Devon Battalion Rifle Volunteers—Courtenay Henry Clarke to be Captain.

6th Devon Mounted Rifle Volunteers—John Longworth Dames to be Captain; John Vowler Tanner to be Lieutenant; John Buckingham to be Ensign; Frederick Gardiner to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Rev. William Heberden Karslake to be Honorary Chaplain.

17th Devon Rifle Volunteers—Richard Huxham Watson to be Lieutenant; Frederick Kellock to be Ensign.

11th Devon Artillery Volunteers—Charles Henry Brooking to be First Lieutenant; Christopher Green to be Second Lieutenant.

14th Devon Rifle Volunteers—William Willoughby Cole Burton to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon (gazetted in error as Assistant-Surgeon).

5th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Company—Ensign Charles Richard Robinson to be Lieutenant, vice Swire, resigned.

17th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Escricke John Inman, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Cayley, resigned; Reginald Arthur Cayley, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Fife, resigned.

3d Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—John James Spedding, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant, vice Wake, promoted.

2d Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant James Johnston to be Captain; Ensign James Yates to be Lieutenant, vice Johnston, promoted.

7th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Robert Nicholson Featherston, B.A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

48th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Lewis William Sampson, M.A., Vicar of Prescot, to be Honorary Chaplain; Thomas Morris, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

7th Company of Dumfriesshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—Hugh Dobie, Esq., to be Lieutenant, vice Church, resigned; William Johnstone Carlyle, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Dobie, promoted.

Memorandum—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept of the resignation of the commission held by Lieutenant James Church in this corps.

4th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Alfred Blackmore Camplin, Gent., to be Ensign.

12th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—James Watson, jun., Gent., to be Ensign, vice Robinson, resigned.

3d West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Bradford)—The Rev. John Burnet, LL.D., Vicar of Bradford, to be Chaplain; John Little McMichan, Esq., to be Surgeon.

7th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Leeds)—Thomas Pridgin Teale, jun., Esq., to be Surgeon.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, AUGUST 10.

45th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Ensign Thomas Henry Bowen to be Captain; Frederick William Promoli, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Bowen, promoted.

49th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—John Webb Watkins, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Battalion Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers—G. M. Scholy, Second Lieutenant, to be First Lieutenant, vice Tyssen, resigned; John Clark, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Scholy, promoted.

London Rifle Volunteer Brigade—Major Vere Henry Close to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain William Anderson Rose to be Major, vice Vere Henry Close, promoted.

6th Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant William Henry Scott to be Captain; Ensign Harold Augustus Ernuin to be Lieutenant, vice Scott, promoted; Thomas Robert Evans, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Ernuin, promoted: Frederick Parsons Smith, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Edmund Telfer Yates, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

Leicestershire Volunteer Rifles—6th Company—John Henry Eddowes to be Lieutenant; Isaac Blunt Dobell to be Ensign; William Grines Palmer to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

4th Buckinghamshire Rifle Volunteers—Acton Tindal, Esq., to be Lieutenant.

Northamptonshire Rifle Volunteers—The Right Honourable Henry William FitzRoy, commonly called Earl of Euston, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the several Corps.

East York Rifle Volunteers—10th Company—Lieutenant John Joseph Thorney to be Captain; Edward Lucas, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Gilbert Wilkinson, Esq., to be Ensign; Frank Wood Casson, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

7th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Robert Burgess Sayer, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant John Phillpotts.

1st Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Francis Poole Lansdown, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

14th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers—Major Hugh Kennedy, late of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, to be Lieutenant; William Gardner, Gent., to be Ensign; Thomas James Cottle, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

18th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Harvey, Esq., to be Captain.

10th, 11th, and 12th Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. David Wauchope, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

Erratum.—11th Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Sadler Freame, Esq., to be Lieutenant, and not Ensign, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 13th July last.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—4th Corps—1st Battalion—George Hudson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Butler, promoted; Augustus Allinson, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—1st Brigade—The 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 9th, 11th, 12th, and 13th Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps have been formed into a Brigade for drill and administrative purposes, and which is numbered as the 1st Administrative Brigade. The several Corps composing such Brigade will retain their present numbers and designations.

West Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant John William Bridgman to be Captain, vice Oliphant, resigned.

36th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Thomas Henry Baylis to be Lieutenant; Joshua Bird Allen, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Baylis, promoted; Edward Pitt Bisshopp Smith, Gent., to be Ensign.

39th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Assistant-Surgeon George Carrick Steet to be Surgeon.

Memorandum.—4th and 8th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve the amalgamation of these Companies into one Corps, which is numbered 4, in the county of Middlesex.

Civil Service Corps of Rifle Volunteers—The Reverend Charles Kingsley, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

London Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry Valentine Edmonds, Gent., to be Ensign.

5th Company of Ayrshire Artillery Volunteers—Reverend Daniel Thomson to be Honorary Chaplain; Alexander Marshall, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Company of Ayrshire Artillery Volunteers—Reverend James Sommerville to be Honorary Chaplain.

1st Administrative Battalion of Suffolk Rifle Volunteers, consisting of the 6th, 10th, 11th, 13th, and 16th Companies—James Hamilton Lloyd Anstruther, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

13th Suffolk Rifle Volunteers—Captain Fuller Maitland Wilson to be Captain-Commandant; Lieutenant John South Phillips to be Captain, vice Wilson, promoted; Ensign George Anthony Partridge to be Lieutenant, vice Phillips, promoted; Frederick Aston Oakes, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Partridge, promoted; Edward May Dewing, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Walsham, Gent., to be Ensign.

14th Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteers—Ebenezer Walker Henry, Esq., to be Captain; James Aitken, Gent., to be First Lieutenant.

4th Administrative Battalion of Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers, consisting of the 30th, 31st, 38th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 75th, and 84th Corps—Captain Alexander Crum Ewing (of 30th Corps) to be Major; Robert Telfer Corbett, Esq., M.D., to be Surgeon; Robert Perry, Esq., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon; The Reverend Robert Gillan, D.D., to be Honorary Chaplain.

19th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—George Knight, Esq., to be Captain, vice Moncrieff Mitchell, resigned.

26th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—Ensign John Dowall to be Lieutenant, vice James Mc Intyre, resigned; Henry Brock, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Dowall, promoted.

61st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant George Munro Kerr to be Captain, vice Hugh Reid, resigned.

1st Kirkcudbrightshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant George Hamilton to be Captain, vice Laurie, promoted; Ensign David Tennant to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton, promoted; Thomas Rainsford McLellan, Gent., to be Ensign.

5th Aberdeenshire Artillery Volunteers—Alexander Cruicksbank Grieve to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

3rd [Kincardineshire Artillery Volunteers (St. Cyrus)—David Kinnear, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; James Adamson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteers—3rd Battalion, consisting of the 4th, 7th, 8th, 16th, 19th, 21st, and 23rd Companies, formed into a Battalion for administrative purposes. Captain John Graham, of the 7th Company to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—2nd Battalion—21st Company—The Reverend Edward Rogers Pitman, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain; Charles Lawrence Edwardes, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of Tuesday the 7th instant.

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—3rd Battalion—15th Company—William Lascelles Norris, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Battalion Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers (Birmingham)—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant-Colonel William Sanders.

PRESTON ARTILLERY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Will you allow me to occupy a few lines of your space to state that an Artillery Volunteer Corps is now being raised in Preston? My reason for requesting this favour from you is because within the range of your circulation there are now resident many natives of Preston who, there is little doubt, would gladly contribute to an object like this, connected with their native town, were they aware of its having been commenced. We are now raising a fund for the establishment of an Artillery Volunteer corps here, and if distant Prestonians will assist us, any contribution to our funds will be very gladly received. I am, &c.,

ROBERT CLARKE, Hon. Sec.

THE PROPOSED VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT KNOWSLEY PARK.—A letter from the Earl of Derby upon the subject of this great Volunteer demonstration, which is to take place on the 1st of September next, was read at the meeting of the Liverpool Town Council on Wednesday, and a resolution proposed that the Volunteers in the employ of the corporation should be granted a holiday on the occasion. Mr. R. Gladstone, brother to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, vehemently opposed the motion, and during the course of a long speech, took occasion to criticise, with great severity, the Volunteer movement, its importance and character. He said that the anticipations of a French invasion were as groundless now as ever they were; that exchange of commodities was the best guarantee of peace; that the Volunteer armament would defeat the very object it professed to accomplish, and that the whole affair was an exhibition of ridiculous personal vanity. Mr. Gladstone's remarks were answered by several members, Mr. Bramley Moore, amongst others, contending that the movement was patriotic and honourable, and that it had, in a great measure, tended to preserve England from foreign attacks. He was quite as much in favour of exchange of commodities as Mr. Gladstone or any one else, but he did not undervalue the importance of the Volunteer movement.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW AND SHAM FIGHT IN ESSEX.—The Volunteers of Essex mustered in force on Saturday at Hylands Park, the demesne of Mr. Pryor, near Chelmsford, and under the command of Colonel Palmer passed in review before General Wood and his staff. They then engaged in conflict with an imaginary foe, whom they dislodged from position after position, until they finally drove him off the field, and were gladdened by finding the result of their martial daring celebrated in triumphant strains. The first troops upon the ground were the West Essex Yeomanry Cavalry, and the Essex Yeomanry Artillery. These were soon followed by the Chelmsford and Braintree corps. The other troops upon the ground were the corps of Colchester, Witham, Dagenham, Brentwood, Romford, Tower Hamlets, the Victoria Rifles, Artillery Company, and some few soldiers of the West Essex Militia. As these men were drawn out in line—the cavalry, flanked by the artillery, being upon either wing—the *coup d'œil* was very imposing. But still more so was their march as, first in fours, and subsequently in close columns, they passed in review before the general and his staff. These manœuvres constituted the review, and, these over, the sham fight, the expectation of which had brought fully 12,000 people upon the ground, commenced. The battle was opened by some of the West Essex Militia advancing from a wood upon the advancing foe, and the noise of their firing quickly brought the rest of the force into action. The cavalry, in detached parties, scoured the extremities of the demesne, firing upon the enemy lurking in the wood. The artillery came quickly to their assistance, and, by a well-sustained cannonade, dislodged their opponents from their strongest position. The Victoria Rifles and the Artillery Company then threw forward a body of skirmishers, who pressed the retreating foe until he took up a fresh position, formidable enough, but still not quite so terrible as that from which he had been a short time before driven with loss. An order to lie down, promptly obeyed, was now passed to the skirmishing troops, and the general body of the force went into action, while the artillery, again brought into play, completely turned the flank of their antagonists. While this manœuvre was being executed, it became evident that a large portion of the hostile troops were lodged in the entrenched plantations, and as the victory, now almost achieved, was in jeopardy so long as they held such strongly fortified positions—from under shelter of the trees they were supposed to be pouring a murderous fire upon the Tower Hamlets, Witham, and Braintree corps—a strong body of the Chelmsford, Colchester, and Brentwood companies was ordered to drive them from these positions, an order which they gallantly executed. Beaten on all sides, the enemy determined to make one last stand, so as to keep open his communications with the town of Chelmsford; but defeat had already demoralised his forces, and they fled like chaff before the wind when the Braintree corps charged them at the point of the bayonet. Such is a brief outline of the engagement of Saturday, in which the 3000 men who were on the ground behaved admirably.

THE UNIFORM OF THE SICILIAN ARMY.—The *Nazione* gives us a few particulars respecting the uniform of the Sicilian army, which is novel enough. With the exception of the engineers and the artillery, who are attired as in Piedmont, the other troops offer a singular spectacle. Those of the line wear a red tunic and cap, and trowsers of brown holland. The Cacciatori of the Alps have red tunics and Calabrian hats with black feathers. The Cacciatori of Etna wear deep coffee-coloured blouses, red caps, and trowsers of unbleached canvas. The "Sons of Liberty" have on white jackets and trowsers, and red Suliote caps trimmed with white. The cavalry are in red tunics with blue facings, red and green caps trimmed with silver lace; their trowsers are wide and tucked up like the Turkish ones were formerly. All the battalions are supplied with good and full bands.

According to the latest accounts, the English and French ambassadors had arrived safely at Singapore. It seems that the 11th Regiment of Sikhs has now received orders to proceed forthwith to China. This regiment, which is one of the finest in the service, had been astounded, on reaching Singapore, to find orders to disembark, and to proceed no further. The Sikhs did not like this, the more so as no explanations had been given, and great satisfaction has been caused by the conduct of Lord Elgin, who has requested the governor to forward this regiment to China by the first opportunity. The Chinese are extravagantly inflated with their success of last year, and it will obviously be necessary to strike a severe blow, in order to avoid any repetition of these unhappy wars.

On Tuesday evening a large and influential meeting was held in the Lecture Hall, Wimbledon, with a view of eliciting the opinions of the inhabitants as to the retention or otherwise of the butts on Wimbledon Common, which had been used in the late shooting matches of the National Rifle Association. It being pretty well understood that the leading gentry of the neighbourhood were in favour of the removal of the butts, while the middle-class men were known to be equally strong in the opinion that they ought to be retained, a great deal of discussion was anticipated, and it was generally predicted that the meeting would be of a very stormy character. But these expectations were not realised, and resolutions in favour of the removal of the butts were carried without a dissentient voice.

We have already recorded the principal appointments to the Staff of the China expedition. By the last mail we learn that the following additional ones have been made:—Major Pownall, 1st battalion 3rd Foot, to be a member of the allied commission at Canton; Lieutenant Steer, 2nd battalion of Royals, to be aide-de-camp to the Governor of Hong Kong; Lieutenant Perreau, 47th Bengal N.I., to be deputy assistant-commissary-general; Lieutenant Moorsom, Royal Artillery, to be fire-master and inspector of stores; Lieutenant Howarth, 44th Foot, Ensigns Butler, 31st Foot, and Treeve, 3rd battalion 60th Rifles, to the Coolie Corps; Major Cooper, 1st battalion Military Train, to command horse-transport service; Lieutenants Bannerman, 3rd Bombay N.I., J. Ramsay, 5th Bombay N.I., and N. J. Murray, 21st Madras N.I., to the same corps.

Mr. Gibbs, late military storekeeper at Edinburgh, has relieved Major Agnew of his charge of the powder magazines at Tipnor, near Portsmouth, after a service there of more than 40 years. The gallant major embarked from Portsmouth in 1808 for the Peninsula, and after following the late Duke of Wellington through some of his greatest battles, lost his leg at Vittoria, in 1813, and was subsequently appointed by the Duke to the post he has filled for so long a time.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—RIFLEWOMEN.—A SPIRITED ILLUSTRATION OF A GROUP OF LADY VOLUNTEERS, in full uniform, is given in THIS DAY'S LADY'S NEWSPAPER AND PICTORIAL TIMES. Price 6d. stamped. May be had through all Newsagents, or direct from the Publisher, W. J. JOHNSON, 83, Fleet Street, London, E.C., on receipt of Six Postage Stamps.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE
AND
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(Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

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SILVER BUGLES, for Presentation, from TWENTY GUINEAS.
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BUGLE and TRUMPET-MAJOR DUTY-BOOKS, 3*s.* each, giving instructions, and all the regulation sounds.
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PERCIVAL HUNTING HORNS in Copper and Sterling Silver.
RUDALL & CO.'S PRICE LIST, with Guide for the Formation of Bands, and Corps of Flutes and Drums, and Estimates of Cost, sent free per post.
Military Musical Instrument Manufactory, 20, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Correspondent who writes to say that we are in error respecting the Cavalry depôt at Maidstone is himself in error. The depôts at Maidstone are three, viz., the Carabiniers, Inniskilling Dragoons, and 17th Lancers; those at Canterbury are six: the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 7th Dragoon Guards, and the 7th and 8th Hussars. We cannot at all agree with him in thinking there will be but one Cavalry depôt, considering the very limited accommodation at Maidstone.

CONSTANT READER.—We should say that 21 years in the ranks, and 3 years commissioned, does not give a right to go on half-pay, but it entitles a subaltern of that standing to receive the full value of his commission.

A VOLUNTEER.—The maximum age for a commission in the Cavalry is now 25 years.

In our last number the Rifle contest at *Lytham* was inadvertently headed "Rifle Shooting at Preston."

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, Mr. Archibald Graham, and not to the EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1860.

All the world now knows that the new Naval Discipline Bill, as amended by a Select Committee of the House of Lords, has passed that branch of the Legislature. The *Times*' article of Wednesday last must have created a fearful sensation on the subject. We suspected that our leading contemporary had omitted some *ifs* and *ors* in its startling Black List of offences punishable by "DEATH"; and we are glad that we are able to assure the general public that the bill is not quite so Draconian or "iron," as brilliant rhetoric painted it. Perhaps some martinets will regret this; and it may be the article was indited in good nature on behalf of the discipline of the fleet; for we have recently gathered many naval opinions on this subject during a pleasant cruise round and about Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, where we have heard that the only effectual penalty that has moral force upon the idiosyncrasy of a sailor, is "hanging by the yard-arm," or the "DEATH, DEATH, DEATH!" of the *Times!* Really we wish that people would consider that "sailors," after all, are men of like passions with ourselves. We had recently propounded in our columns a theory of improving the *morale* of the sailor by merely keeping him well supplied with pocket-money; and now we hear that the terror of death hanging over them is the only moral force to penetrate blue jackets! We are afraid all evidence is against both nostrums. At all events, though we need not deny that nautical minds have a logic of their own, surely Jack is not such a fool as to believe in daylight "bogies." Between two and three thousand men desert annually from the Navy, and hundreds of them are apprehended, but none of them ever hanged. Yet in the leading journal we are informed that the mild Duke of Somerset's new "iron Act" has only this punishment for "desertion—DEATH."

The fact is, that in the Articles of War contained in the Naval Discipline Bill, there are only three crimes for which the punishment of "death without alternative" is awarded. First, for failing to fight, or surrendering to the enemy when capable of resistance; second, for failing to pursue the enemy or aid an ally; and third, for disobedience to command, and all "in presence of the enemy." But even in these cases "death" is only awarded IF the offender "has acted traitorously." If not, the punishment may be imprisonment or dismissal from the Service, or some minor punishment. Desertion is only punishable by death if it be "desertion to the enemy," and even then it is "death, penal servitude, *or*" some minor punishment. Even "traitorous correspondence" with the enemy is not punishable absolutely by death, but "death *or*" some other punishment. Indeed, the enactments are far from being over-rigorous; and we are glad of it, for we believe that the law of mutual kindness and interest would best secure the thorough discipline of the Royal Navy. We are glad that the *Times* wound up the leader we refer to with almost the same words with which we closed our article on Naval Discipline in the GAZETTE of 21st of July, namely, that the Navy will not be all we would wish "till we clear out the blackguards from the Service, *and till dismissal from a Queen's ship is viewed by the British seaman as his greatest misfortune, and a punishment he dreads.*"

In the GAZETTE of the 16th ult. we pointed out some strange oversights in the bill as originally prepared; the most glaring of which was its excluding "petty officers" from the category of officers in the interpretation clause, and thus preventing the operation of those clauses which the Duke of Somerset stated had been introduced for the main purpose of giving protection to petty officers. This has been remedied in the Revised Bill, but in a somewhat peculiar manner. Now, as before, "officer" shall "include a subordinate and a warrant officer, but shall not extend to petty officers"; but a new interpretation clause is added that "'superior officer' shall include petty officers"! This is elevating the petty officer even beyond Lieut. Stewart's aspirations. But we must not be merely critical. Upon glancing at the clauses of the bill in which the words "superior officer" occur, we are now satisfied that a "petty officer" cannot any longer, when he goes ashore, get a black eye from some blackguard he has trounced, without a remedy.

There are many other minor alterations and some improvements in the Revised Bill, bearing evidence of the Duke of Somerset's anxiety to make it perfect, but also woeful evidence of the carelessness with which it was originally drawn. There are still in it marks of culpable oversight, which we have discovered in the mere hurried glance we have been able to give it. We had no wish to notice such points at all; but one cannot help it when we find for instance, that in Clause IV., while all about "arrears of wages" has been struck out of the enactment itself, it has been allowed still to remain in the marginal heading. A strange omission also occurs in the new bill, for which we cannot imagine the reason. The "definition of mutiny" (which was rather stiff in the original bill) is now omitted altogether. We know there were differences of opinion whether the disturbances on board the Princess Royal, Edgar, &c., were mutinies, or vulgar rows; but we were told that one special merit of the new bill was to call a spade a spade, and give offences their real names and penalties. But this is really a question for the lawyers. We cannot help thinking, however, there will be an awkwardness in not knowing what "mutiny" is, when a man comes to be tried under the new Act. There is time, even yet, to set this matter right in the Commons. But have the Admiralty "heads" all gone out of town already? We find also that the offence of "striking a superior officer" is removed from the heading "insubordination" to that of "mutiny"; so that giving a petty officer ("included in superior officers") a black eye on shore may now be "construed" as "mutiny" owing to the vagueness of this "Amended Bill"! The clause relating to "disobedience to officers' commands" in the original bill is now omitted from the Revised Bill altogether; whether intentionally, or through the "cumbrous uncertainty" of the "Board machinery," we do not know. One curious enactment is, that "absence without leave" is to be considered as a crime, "notwithstanding it may not have been voluntary"! But the mulct for the offence is reduced from 1*l.* or 3*l.*, which we believe has long been the fine for "straggling," or "deserting," to two days' pay after ten weeks' absence, and six days' pay additional after every additional 25 hours' absence without leave. The imprisonment for desertion is also altered from six months to three, and for straggling from ten weeks to six in the bill as amended.

There are many other points which really require to be noticed in the Amended Bill, which, however, we are compelled to defer till next week. But we hope that it will be properly amended in Committee in the Lower House, and that we may be saved such an invidious task. These blemishes are attributable, not to the Duke of Somerset, but to those who have been entrusted with the details; and we should gladly have limited our remarks to the essential alteration and improvements in Naval Discipline which the bill is intended to effect.

The North has nobly done its part in the Great National Defensive Movement; and the account which it gave of itself to Her Majesty at Edinburgh on Tuesday last may well make Old Scotland proud again. As a picturesque display it was beyond all comparison with our Southern parade on the tame, unvaried plain of Hyde Park, which in point of effectiveness yielded in anticipation to a gathering of the clans amid the romantic beauties surrounding the Modern Athens. To the superiority of the Scottish display in this respect we were at once ready to submit, but its superiority in another way we were not equally prepared to anticipate. Greatly to the credit of our northern fellow-countrymen, and we fear a little to our own discredit, the number of Volunteers before the Queen at Edinburgh exceeded the gathering of all England in Hyde Park on the 23rd of June last. The official statement on that occasion showed that 20,890 Volunteers of all ranks marched past the Queen. At Edinburgh a similar document registered 21,514, but we have the best reason for knowing that some 300 men who were present were not included in the official list; and thus it happens that the Scotch "gathering of the Clans" was nearly one thousand more numerous than that which took place in the most populous city in the world in June last.

In every respect our Scotch brethren had a right to feel pride in presenting such a spectacle to their Sovereign—pride in their numbers, pride in the place where they were congregated, pride in the success of the day, untinged by a single cause for regret. It was a magnificent spectacle, with the heights towering above the plain covered with countless multitudes, clustered together like great swarms of bees, and giving out every now and again a hoarse hum, meant to be a cheer, for their Queen and the brave men who marched before her in stalwart pride.

But the Northerns had another reason to feel proud which we had not. The superintendence and arrangement and success of the whole display were in the hands of a countryman of their own, and, looking to the difficulty of his task, the total absence of failure was something marvellous. The ground was irregular to a degree, and could scarcely have been more unfavourably contrived for military movements. With sharp slopes and knolls, the ground actually covered by the troops was all that was really available, and how such immense masses were moved in such a space was quite a strategical puzzle. In another respect difficulties existed which did not present themselves in Hyde Park. Most of the regiments had never seen each other or the commanding officers before. They could not have done much in the way of rehearsal; and the railway companies did not exhibit very laudable punctuality in bringing the Volunteers up to time; whereas in Hyde Park, many of the corps belonging to the immediate neighbourhood of London had been acting together, more or less, during the winter and spring, and there was no ground of complaint against even the Eastern Counties as regards time. Nevertheless, in Colonel M'Murdo's hands difficulties seemed only to exist to be overcome; and everything passed off to the high satisfaction of the Queen, and the great credit of all concerned in one of the most magnificent demonstrations of our time.

We live in an age of progress. The novelty of to-day so rapidly supersedes that of yesterday that he is a safe prophet who predicts that to-morrow's discovery will supersede its predecessor. We are scarcely familiarised with the power of the Whitworth gun before we are promised a shield to protect our ships from its terrific force. The invention we are about to describe is applicable to the construction of ships of war which are required to be invulnerable, or nearly so; and during the past week the principle has been severely tested at Portsmouth by the most powerful ordnance known, under the able direction of Captain Hewlett, C.B., of the Excellent, gunnery-ship, at that

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port. Before proceeding to narrate the experiments, it is necessary to describe the principle of the angulated plate, of which Mr. Josiah Jones, junior, of Liverpool, is the patentee. A ship built upon the inventor's plan differs from all vessels hitherto attempted to be made shot-proof, inasmuch as its sides are inclined at an angle of about 45°, while the sides of the floating-batteries up to the present time have been nearly vertical. The inventor proposes to give an angle to the sides of a ship, and covering the frame with protecting plates of metal, and by this means to divert the shot and prevent its penetrating the vessel's side. The angle of inclination being alike both above and below the water line of flotation, a shot striking any part is diverted, and rendered harmless to those aboard; and as the two angles unite at the line of flotation, where they form an apex of increased strength, a vessel so constructed might be used as a "ram" for running down ships, if required. When we remember that the plates of all vertical floating batteries have been penetrated over and over again by the same description of gun as that fired at the "angulated plates," we shall have said all that is required to prepare the reader for the scientific triumph achieved by the inventor and patentee.

The target practised upon at Portsmouth measured 13 feet by 9, and was composed of four plates—one of 4½ inch soft steel, one of 3½ inch soft steel, and two of 4½ inch iron, but of different manufactures. The plates were supported by timber of great strength, but being made of deal, did not afford that backing up to the plates that would be given to them by the scantling of a ship of war of moderate dimensions, which would be not only thicker, but be constructed of much harder wood. Each plate was divided into 8 squares, making 32 small compartments altogether. The gun used was an 8 inch smooth bore; the shot a solid 68-pounder; the powder was full-service charge; and the range 195 yards. The Arctic brig Griper served as a float, upon which the target was fixed, and being lashed alongside the Sirius target-ship, the Stork gun-boat took up a position at the close quarters before mentioned, and the firing commenced.

We have been thus circumstantial because the results have been extraordinary. The first shot was directed against one of the 4½ inch iron plates, and struck full and fair, but without penetrating; the shot, contrary to all expectation, flying into fragments, leaving the plate comparatively in a shower of splinters. The second and third shots were also directed against and struck the same plate, and nearly in the same spot, with similar results. The fourth shot missed the target, but struck the framework, and damaged it materially. The fifth shot was pertinaciously directed against the same plate; but the missile was shattered into fragments, which flew up and carried away a portion of the railing of the old Sirius. The sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth shots were all aimed at and struck the same plate with similar results, the shots being shattered, and the plate, although severely hammered, still shot-proof, and capable of offering resistance to the heavy shot hurled against it.

The experiments ended at this stage of the proceedings, but were resumed on Monday, when the tenth shot was directed against that portion of the plate that had been previously battered, but the blow was struck at the junction of the two iron plates. The next shot hit the plate where it had been so repeatedly assailed, but the shot flew into fragments, while the plate, from the repeated hammering exhibited an appearance of beginning to spread out. And it must be remembered that this appearance was quite natural, for after being struck so continuously in the same place the effect produced was to reduce the thickness of the iron so that in the course of time a 4½-inch plate may be beat down to two, or even one inch. Nevertheless the next shot was again directed against the old spot, with no other apparent effect than producing a white metallic lustrous look, and shattering the shot to fragments. The next shot had the effect of causing the upper edge of the plate to spread out, and to lose the original straight outline. Another shot at the same spot with similar results. The next shot at this plate was driven against the most crippled section of the plate, and although it is difficult to over-estimate the accuracy of the fire, yet it was by no means so remarkable as the extraordinary tenacity of the plate, or the correctness of the principle of the invention. The last shot struck in the same spot, and the shot flew into fragments, and carried away the planking and railing of the frigate. Further practice at this plate was discontinued for the day, after having broken every 68-pounder shot fired against it, without being penetrated in any part; not a splinter passed through, and had a man been stationed behind it he would have been protected. We believe this is the most severe trial that any plate has ever sustained. The firing on the following day was directed against the 3½ inch soft steel plate, and struck it on its extreme upper edge, which was not considered a fair blow, for it follows as a mechanical result that the plate so struck must be chipped. The next missile, however, struck the soft steel plate full and fair, and again proved the correct principle of the invention, for the plate showed only a slight indentation, while the shot flew into a thousand fragments, and carried away a portion of the chain-plate of the Sirius.

On Wednesday the firing was resumed, when two more shots were driven against the iron plate, which had been so severely tested before, the iron still holding out and smashing the shot. There were also three shots fired at each steel plate, but the general impression is that they did not stand so well as the iron. It should, however, be remembered that all steel plates, tested at Portsmouth, up to the present trial, have been broken up by the same gun fired against Jones's angulated ones, and their standing the trial they did is another proof of the soundness of the principle of the invention.

On Thursday the firing recommenced at the old plate, which had been already struck by 14 shots, when 3 more were directed against it, making 17 shots in all, with the same results, the plate still exhibiting an appearance of being able to sustain almost any amount of additional hammering. The average indentation of each shot is about an inch and a tenth.

To sum up the whole of the various trials during the past week, the success of the principle of the angulated plate has been proved beyond a doubt, and a ship, coated with Mr. Jones's armour, would be, for all practicable purposes, invulnerable.

The Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the gun-boats built during the Russian War, must be nearly ready for the public. We are enabled from personal observation to anticipate some portion of it. In order to enable the members of the Committee to make a thorough investigation of the quality of the wood employed by Messrs. Green, Pitcher, and the other builders of these vessels, the authorities had ordered that a plank above the "fillings" should be removed from each side of forty-seven gun-boats hauled up at Haslar; and it must be most gratifying, not only to the constructors themselves, but to the Comptroller of the Navy and the officers serving under him, that the result of a severe examination has been to prove that, with the exception of two, all these boats have been built in a faithful, workmanlike manner, in accordance with the terms of the different contracts. This is more than we could reasonably have expected, when we take into consideration the anxiety which prevailed in this country during the years 1854 and 1855, in reference to the construction of gun and mortar boats. The builders were at that time told to hurry on their work, and turn it out of hand with the best materials at command; and we cannot but help thinking that more noise has been made about the matter than the case warranted. The establishment at Haslar is in perfect order; and by the aid of additional cradles, which have been lately supplied, at least ten of the gun-boats could be launched per diem, and as the guns, shot, and other stores are ready on any emergency, however sudden, to be put on board, they could be sent to sea with an expedition that would surprise not only seamen of the old school, but those who pique themselves upon their modern education. The Superintendent subjects all the engines to a rigid inspection; and there is therefore no probability of any derangement being allowed to exist. The establishment has been visited by the Committee collectively and individually, and from what we have ourselves witnessed, we are satisfied they must have gone away impressed with a proper idea of the extreme regularity which prevailed throughout the whole of its branches. In order to show the vigilance which exists in the gun-boat department, we can state that the rottenness of the timbers and the presence of short bolts in the condemned craft were discovered on one of their ordinary inspections by the officials, and reported accordingly to the proper department, long before the subject was noticed in the newspapers.

We understand that the Commission, which has been sitting to settle the details of the arrangements under which the amalgamation of the Local Indian-European force with the Imperial Army will take place, have so far progressed in their deliberations that their report may be shortly expected to be made public. We do not believe that any very formidable difficulties presented themselves, notwithstanding the anticipations to the contrary which were indulged in when the fusion of two armies, whose systems possess so little in common, was at first proposed. It is certainly very desirable that, as soon as possible after the passing of the bill before Parliament, the officers affected by it should be made acquainted with the nature of their new position; and the Government deserve credit for arranging that the details should be settled contemporaneously with the passing of the Bill through Parliament. All branches of the Service are fairly and efficiently represented on the Commission, and we have no doubt that a proper and generous consideration will be shown to every interest involved.

In the *Morning Post*, of Thursday, we read the following statement:—

"We have received information from a quarter on which reliance may be placed, that the Ordnance Select Committee have sent in their report concerning the Whitworth guns. That report, we are given to understand is condemnatory. Mr. Whitworth's ordnance are stated to be ineligible for Her Majesty's service. Four causes of objection are said to be especially insisted upon—namely, great irregularity and uncertainty of range; difficulty of extracting the expended cartridge; danger to be apprehended from the launching rearwards of the friction tubes; wildness of the ricochet."

We have the best authority for saying that the question has not been referred to the Ordnance Select Committee; and that the statement quoted from our contemporary is entirely without foundation.

Some useful changes are being carried out in the arrangements for the inspection of the Volunteers. The old plan first adopted of apportioning the Assistant-Inspectors to the several military districts has very wisely been abandoned, and their distribution will henceforward be regulated by the population of the different localities. The staff of the department has also been increased. Lieut.-Colonel Erskine of the Military Train will be Deputy Inspector-General, and, in the absence of Colonel M'Murdo on duty, the business of the department will thus be provided for. Major Douglas Jones, late Aide-de-Camp to Lord Melville, has been appointed an Assistant-Inspector in the room of Major Eagar, just promoted to the 10th Depôt Battalion. Major Dick, late of the Military Train, has also been appointed an Assistant-Inspector, and three more will be speedily nominated.

It will be remembered that Colonel Lindsay, lately moved for a Select Committee of the House of Commons, to which was referred the claim to full pay of the seven Generals who went on half pay in 1826, upon the understanding that their position as Generals was not to be prejudiced thereby. The Committee we understand has made its report, entirely sustaining the claim of the officers in question, and recommending not only that their position should be restored, but that their arrears of back pay should be made good.

The colonelcy of the 14th Light Dragoons, vacant by the death of General the Hon. Sir Henry Murray, K.C.B., will be filled, as we intimated in our last number, by Major-General Allan T. Maclean. His seniority on the list, and his conspicuously distinguished war service in the Peninsula, at Waterloo, and in India, combine to render his appointment hardly a matter of choice on the part of the authorities. The colonelcy of the 11th Hussars has also become vacant by the death of General Sir Henry Wyndham, K.C.B. Lord Cardigan will be transferred from the 5th Dragoon Guards to the 11th, which he commanded so many years. We believe that in all probability Major-General Sir James Y. Scarlett will obtain the colonelcy of his old corps, the 5th Dragoon Guards; and no appointment could be more appropriate and deserved, than that by which the Commander of the Heavy Cavalry Brigade at Balaklava would again be placed at the head of his old companions in one of the most gallant and creditable feats of arms in which a British force was ever engaged.

The death of General Sir Henry Wyndham will cause another batch of promotions in the higher ranks of the Service, by which Lieut.-General William Jervois, Colonel of the 76th Regiment, becomes a General; Major-General the Honourable T. Ashburnham, C.B., Colonel of the 82nd Regiment, a Lieut.-General; and Colonel J. Longfield, C.B., late of the 8th Regiment, a Major-General. Lieut.-Colonels Donovan of the Cape Mounted Rifles, and Henry F. Ponsonby, of the Grenadier Guards, become Colonels; and Majors W. Pym Young, of the 65th Regiment, and J. Nugent, of the 36th Regiment, Lieut.-Colonels, in succession to Generals Murray and Wyndham. With reference to an observation in our last respecting the recent promotions to the rank of Colonel, a correspondent calls our attention to the fact, that Colonels Holcombe, 1st Royals, and Kelly, 47th, were each on half pay for eight months, and were thus ineligible up to the present for the rank of Colonel from the fact of their not having served five years on full pay as Lieut.-Colonels.

The Deputy Quartermaster-Generalship at the Horse Guards will shortly be vacant, in consequence of Colonel Gordon's time having expired. Colonel O'Brien, the Assistant Quartermaster-General, also relinquishes his appointment for the same reason.

Lieut.-Colonel C. S. E. E. Gordon, 23rd Fusiliers, lately Brigade-Major at Chatham, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Eyre, commanding that garrison.

The command of the troops in Ceylon is vacant, as we are sorry to learn Major-General Lockyer's state of health obliges him to return to England immediately.

The office of Assistant Adjutant-General to the division at Aldershot, which is vacant by the appointment of Colonel Stewart Wood, C.B., to the Deputy Inspector-Generalship of the Irish constabulary will, very probably, be filled by Lieut.-Colonel Hallewell, now Deputy Quartermaster-General at Malta, whose ability and experience on the staff very well qualify him for the exceedingly onerous duties at Aldershot.

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THE COMMAND OF THE CHANNEL.*

We are always glad to welcome the writings of officers, whether of the Army or Navy, but especially when they are devoted to the discussion of important matters in connection with their immediate professions. We have, it is true, been somewhat busily engaged of late in running through a goodly number of pages, in which we have been enlightened as to the best modes how our shores should be protected, how an enemy should be prevented from landing, and how he should be dealt with if audacious enough to put *pied à terre;* but we are not satiated; on the contrary we can always turn with a keen appetite to the examination of any work when it emanates from the pen of an intelligent and experienced officer. We have just perused a small pamphlet from the pen of Lieut.-Col. Alexander, C.B., of the Royal Marine Artillery.

Colonel Alexander has served with distinction, and his opinions are therefore not to be lightly passed over. He advocates the maritime defence of England in preference to any other, and he does so, because he firmly believes that the command of the sea is the only secure basis upon which the safety of this country can be made to rest. He supposes that the decision which has been arrived at for building fortifications is founded upon the chance of our losing, by a combination of events, the command of the Channel, but he contends, if our ships are only adapted to contend with the new engines of destruction which science and ingenuity have introduced, we are better able to defend our shores than at any previous period of our history. We are in possession of an ordnance of tremendous power. We have means of exchanging intelligence with squadrons at a distance which our fathers would have looked upon as magical; and our author indeed most particularly alludes to the wondrous effects produced by Professor Way's electric light, which, from its extreme brilliancy, its simplicity, and the ease with which it can be adapted to telegraphic communication, must be invaluable to the commander of any squadron, where extreme vigilance will be called into existence. Colonel Alexander, without conceding to the iron-cased ships now building by ourselves and our neighbours a degree of perfection over other vessels that may be constructed, agrees that it has been absolutely necessary for us to possess ships of the kind, pending the invention of something better, so that we may successfully contend with any foe who may bring such armour-cased leviathans to bear against us. He takes into consideration the probability of our having to oppose two powers, the naval forces of which combined would be superior to our own, and he argues on this that after preparing for the defence of our colonies and our extended commerce, we should have a fleet large enough to meet that of the enemy in the "open," and still have a flotilla composed of vessels of a peculiar construction, propelled by steam only, and manned by a force which he terms the "Maritime Militia," the peculiar duty of which would be to guard our coasts. He states that in our steam three-deckers we have vessels possessing immense power and great speed; and it must be remembered that the description of duties which the vessels composing the flotilla will be called upon to perform, will permit of our dispensing with the aid of sails, and to our trusting entirely to steam for our motive-power. The advantages we gain by this are manifold; we get rid of a heavy weight aloft,—a vast amount of combustible stores below; there is less resistance to progress under steam, and our speed is proportionably increased; there are no tell-tale masts to betray our whereabout in action when our position would be otherwise concealed by smoke; and there is no danger of our screw being rendered useless by entanglement in the wreck of our rigging and fallen spars.

A screw three-decker cut down to the lower deck, fitted with shot-proof iron sides, and armed with breech-loading rifled cannon on the non-recoil principle, would answer well, and the expense of conversion would in a short time be more than covered by the saving which would be effected in masts, yards, rigging, and sails, and in the greatly reduced crews which would be required to man it.

The mechanical construction of such a vessel might probably be greatly improved upon, and curvilinear sides might be substituted with good effect for rectilinear ones; but these may be considered as matters of minor detail rather than points affecting the general principles at issue.

Colonel Alexander, like a sensible man, ever alive to passing events, touching upon his profession, alludes to the value of a patent lately taken out by Mr. Josiah Jones, of Liverpool, of which we have taken notice in another column. He asserts that Mr. Jones's plan is a great step in advance of anything that has yet been done in the way of armour casing, and it possesses the peculiar merit of endeavouring to obtain increased powers of resistance, by the application of principles derived from natural laws rather than by the mere augmentation of the resisting medium employed.

Here is the opinion of one who has thought profoundly on the subject he handles, and we therefore see no reason why it should not be equally favourably entertained by those in whom we have vested the power to construct "our national defences." Colonel Alexander proposes as his plan to have built twenty heavily-armed large vessels, and one hundred smaller ones—the latter carrying one gun, which, with the crew, might be protected by a shield, on the plan proposed by Captain Cowper Coles, R.N. This fleet he would distribute in the Downs, Portland, at Plymouth or Falmouth, and "a portion of our sea-going fleet would watch the movements of the enemy, while the main body would be held in readiness to follow him, in the event of his leaving port, in whatever direction he might sail." Colonel Alexander is certain that 11,000 men would be sufficient to man a flotilla of the kind; and we agree with him that, if it be decided we should have it, there would be no difficulty in this maritime country to find good crews wherewith to man it. We recommend a perusal of this little unpretending *brochure* to all who would wish to see England properly defended.

* *The Command of the Channel and the Safety of Our Shores.* By Lieut.-Col. Alexander, C.B., Royal Marine Artillery. (London: Bradbury & Evans, 11, Bouverie Street.)

STANDING ORDERS OF THE 13TH LIGHT INFANTRY.*

Lord Mark Kerr has published a revised edition of the Standing Orders of his regiment, and in doing so has produced a code of instructions, which may be profitably perused by others than those for whom it is immediately intended.

Standing Orders are usually very uninteresting things to everyone except to those whom they concern; they frequently consist of a few trite axioms from the Queen's Regulations, a pet crotchet or two of the commanding officer's, some sufficiently stale military truths, a quantity of dry regimental statutes —*et voilà tout!* Lord Mark Kerr sees no particular advantage in adhering to this beaten track, and the not the least important point in which his orders differ from those ordinarily issued, is in the kindly and familiar manner in which they are expressed. A great deal depends upon the *tone* in which an order is given, and Lord Mark Kerr, speaking temperately, but firmly, as he does in these pages, is more likely to meet with ready obedience than the blustering martinet, with a threat and an oath at every other word.

We are glad to see his Lordship recognising the necessity for encouraging at all times a strong feeling of *espirt de corps;* this spirit prevades the whole of this little pamphlet.

He directs particular attention to the subject of cooking, until lately much neglected throughout the Army; and he seeks diligently to foster a taste amongst officers and men for every description of active amusement and manly sport. We are glad to find an officer of Lord Mark Kerr's experience laying so much stress upon this point.

It is not, however, our intention to attempt anything like a review of the various topics upon which these regulations touch; it will be sufficient for us to remark that, while they embody a very complete and excellent system of interior regimental economy, they exhibit a solicitude for the health, comfort, and well-being of the men, which we doubt not has tended in a great measure to raise the 13th Regiment to the state of efficiency and dicipline for which it is now remarkable.

To any who may desire a hint as to the management of a regiment we would recommend this little book; while those who would form some notion of what the dicipline and system of a good regiment really is, who would learn the relation in which the officers and men of the British army stand to one another, and the harmony which with good management should exist between the different ranks,—those, in short, who would learn something of the inner life of the English soldier, will do well to look over Lord Mark Kerr's "Standing Orders."

* *Standing Orders of the 13th, The Prince Albert's, Light Infantry*, by Lord Mark Kerr.

THE ROYAL VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT HOLYROOD.

(*Abridged from the "Scotsman."*)

It is not beyond truth to say that no demonstration—at least for many years—has called forth an equal or more general amount of real enthusiasm than that of Tuesday did in the shape of flag and floral decoration.

At eleven all the heights of the Queen's Park were dotted with spectators, looking like covenanter scouts for the patches of spectators on the hill slopes. By one the ridges were regularly serrated with gazers, and the white tents on Salisbury Crags had ceased to be prominent objects owing to the masses of drapery and broadcloth which had congregated, not only around them, but in every spot that commanded a specially excellent view of the review ground. The Calton Hill, too, was speckled with clusters of spectators.

A most conspicuous object in the Park was the Grand Stand, with its accommodation for nearly 4000 persons. This structure, with the official decorations liberally sprinkled over the city, was designed under the auspices of the Town Council Committee of Taste. The front of the stand, which was about 1000 feet in length, was covered by stripes of white and red jaconnet; and, with the exception of the centre part, was draped with Royal Stuart tartan. In the centre (slightly elevated above the extremities) crimson cloth was substituted for the tartan. The poles supporting the roof, and dividing as it were the platform into compartments, were decorated with tasteful wreaths of evergreens, filled in with heather, which were suspended in an easy and artistic manner; and the poles were linked together with festoons of evergreens—a drooping combination of the same completing the decoration. A refreshing and elegant addition was made to each alternate pole in the form of a bouquet, gracefully disposed in small japanned vases. The picturesque and martial element in the structure consisted in a judicious arrangement of the county militia flags, placed at intervals over the roof—the Union Jack in the centre, the Royal Standard fluttering in the breeze in front.

Patiently the mighty assemblage—for Her Majesty did not manifest her usual punctuality—waited; whilst through the three entrances of the park corps after corps defiled, sinuated like bright-scaled sea-serpents, undulated like spangled billows over the parade-ground, formed into solid masses, stacked arms and scattered like "let-out" school-boys, whilst also red-coated, white-plumed field officers, provoking from their sheeny greys and glossy bays the curvets they seemed to chide, galloped hither and thither with that seemingly frantic purposelessness which always excites the wonderment of civilians at reviews. Rain, moreover, rattled down smartly in this patience-trying interval of waiting. The hills seemed instantly to burst into a growth of mammoth mushrooms, so suddenly extensive was the opening of umbrellas. Umbrellas being, however, by no means universal possessions, many a silk hat and dress were spoiled. No discontent resulted. At length the bugles sounded, the truants rushed back to their ranks, there came genuine Queen's weather, and with it came the Queen. As soon as her scarlet liveries doubled the angle of the Palace-garden palisade myriads of *mouchoirs* fluttered like doves just taking wing, a universal clapping of hands ran across the hills like peal after peal of riflery, almost drowning the boom of the minute-guns; and lusty Scotch lungs gave a right loyal Scotch welcome to Scotland's Queen.

Among the mounted officers who took part in the review movements, or were in attendance on Her Majesty, were—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort; Lieutenant-General Sir George Wetherall, K.C.B. and K.H.; Lieutenant-General the Marquis of Tweeddale; Major-General Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., Adjutant-General; Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General; Major-General Lord Rokeby, K.C.B.; Major-General Cameron, C.B.; Col. Sir J. Douglas, K.C.B., Assistant-Adjutant-General; Capt. Fitzroy Somerset, R.E.; Col. Skyring, commanding the Royal Engineers in Scotland; Colonel M'Murdo, Inspector-General of Volunteers; Major Nelson, &c. Lord Elcho, Lieut.-Colonel of the London Scottish Rifles; Sir David Baird, Major; Captain M'Gregor, and Captain M'Kenzie, of the Highland company of this noted corps, were also present. The Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Leven, the Earl of Selkirk, Lord Belhaven, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Colonel Kinloch, &c., were present in their uniforms as lord-lieutenants or deputy-lieutenants of counties. The Queen's Body Guard of archers, numbering between fifty and sixty, was drawn up beside the Royal Standard, and attracted general attention from the quaintness of the garb, as well as from the social position of most of the gentlemen composing it. It was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Viscount Melville, K.C.B.; and among the members present were Sir Wm. Gibson-Craig, Bart., Professor Swinton, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. Forman, Rev. Dr. Smith, chaplain, &c.

The company on the Grand Stand, and the officers' stalls in front of it, included—The Duchess of Buccleuch, the Countess of Leven, the Countess of Rothes, Viscountess Strangford, Lady Belhaven, Lieut.-General Sir Thomas E. Napier, K.C.B., the Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Neaves, Lord Ardmillan, the Solicitor-General, Principal Sir David Brewster, Professor Syme, Professor Balfour, Mr. Hope Vere, Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., Major Alison, Sheriff Glassford Bell, the Magistrates and Town Council of Edinburgh, the Lord-Provost of Glasgow Mr. Miller, M.P., &c.

Up till towards one o'clock, the contrast between the flats on which the Volunteers were to assemble and the surrounding ground, was very striking. Every spot beyond the kept ground from which any view of the proceedings could be obtained, was occupied—slope, peak, and crag. On the low ground, excepting the narrow margin of the gallery on the north side, all was bare and vacant. Between one and two the different corps began to arrive, Fifeshire, in more than one sense, taking a foremost place. The first men on the ground were the Fifeshire Mounted Rifles, flaming in scarlet and gold, and with them the Fifeshire Artillery and the Fifeshire Rifles, both of them smartly dressed and well-drilled bodies of men. Soon afterwards appeared the two Engineer corps of Lanarkshire and Edinburgh, in scarlet uniform, these and the Fifeshire Mounted Rifles showing the only gay colours among the whole Volunteer force, bright colours being of course quite incompatible with the Rifle service, to which the great mass of the Volunteers belong, and the medium and modest patterns offered by the regular army being very closely adhered to by all the Artillery corps. The next corps to take up position was, as far as we could observe, about 800 of our English friends from the county of Durham, under the command of Sir John Fife. Next appeared the Royal Company of Archers, the Queen's Body Guard for Scotland, commanded, as some sarcastic Fate would have it, by Lord Melville, one of the Ensigns-General, late Commander of the Forces for Scotland, and author of a remarkable speech about the ridiculous nature of the Volunteer movement. After two, the corps began to appear on the ground from both ends with such rapidity that it is impracticable to name them in their proper order, especially as, excepting the few corps that wisely carried bannerets telling who they were, none of them could be recognised till they had taken their position, and even then could not receive certain identification. As each corps reached the ground, most of them headed by a band of music, the enthusiasm of the spectators and the grandeur of the scene grew rapidly. Such of the corps as, in order to reach position, had to near the base of the hill and the Crags, were enthusiastically cheered by the mighty masses which covered all the slopes. The favourite air with the bands in marching upon the ground was, whether by chance or arrangement, "Bonnie Dundee." The 1st Brigade of the 2nd Division was the last to be formed, owing to the railway detentions suffered by the men of Renfrewshire and Ayrshire. Indeed, their arrival was almost despaired of, and conjectures arose how an exceedingly large gap immediately in front of the right of Her Majesty's position was to be filled up, when loud and cheerful music was heard at the eastern entrance, and the battalions of the Renfrewshire Rifles came in at quick march,

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1200 strong. After all, they were little, if at all, later than the Northumberland Rifles, forming the 3rd Battalion of the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division, who, by a railway failure, had been detained three hours beyond their appointed time.

All were now arrived except the Ayrshires, forming the 3rd Battalion of the 1st Division of the 2nd Brigade; and even before the arrival of the Renfrewshires, alterations in the arrangements seemed to be begun on the presumption that one or more of the corps would be prevented from keeping their appointment. One of those alterations seemed to be the withdrawal of the Sutherland men from the 3rd Brigade of the 1st Division, and the ranging them alongside of the county Durham Rifles, the two geographical extremes of the force to be reviewed being thus placed in contiguity. It was now considerably past three o'clock, the hour fixed for Her Majesty's appearance on the ground, and it seemed that the review must proceed somewhat marred of its fair proportions, when music was heard to the north of the ground, and a few minutes afterwards the men of Ayrshire came into the Park at the east entrance, and proceeded at a hard run, but in good order, to their allotted position. The corps which had made application in time were now all assembled, and more than 20,000 leal and stalwart men, in all the panoply of war, stood waiting for the Sovereign.

At twenty-five minutes to four o'clock, the battalions being all in line, with the officers at the front, Her Majesty left Holyrood Palace in an open carriage and four, and two or three minutes afterwards the royal *cortége* entered the park amid the rapturous cheers of the congregated myriads of spectators, and the firing of a royal salute from the Queen's Drive on the east.

On Her Majesty's arrival at the position assigned the Royal Standard was hoisted, and the Volunteers gave a royal salute. After the salute the officers returned to their places, and Her Majesty, attended by the Prince Consort and the Duke of Buccleuch on horseback, with the royal children and members of the court also following in carriages, the *cortége* being preceded and followed by the whole of the staff officers on the field, proceeded slowly round in front of the troops, who stood in the attitude of salute. Though the Volunteers, in obedience to military rule, were silent during this operation, the spectators on the platform and on the hill hailed Her Majesty with enthusiastic acclamations as she passed along. The effect of the cheering on the hill side was not less than sublime. Peal after peal broke forth in thunder, carried away by the strong wind, to be again and again renewed.

When Her Majesty had resumed her place in front of the Royal Standard, the bands of the 78th Regiment, of the 29th Regiment, and of the West York Rifles, advanced in front of the line opposite to Her Majesty, and under the direction of Mr. J. Deacon, of the West York Rifles, supplied the music to which the Volunteers marched past.

Precisely at four o'clock, the staff officers took post with their respective divisions, and gave the order, "Take ground to the right in fours," when the whole of the battalions were put in motion—The Fife Mounted Volunteers leading, the Artillery coming second, the Engineers third, and then following the enormous mass of Rifles. As the vast force began to move with measured tread, the scene assumed new splendour, no small portion of which, at least, as to the earlier part of the movement, was due to the gaiety and variety of colours arising from the Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers in front.

The van was worthily led by the Mounted Rifles of Fifeshire, dressed in bright scarlet tunics, black helmets, and Hessian boots. This corps, at whose head rode their commander, Lieutenant-General the Earl of Rosslyn, was greatly admired—both men and horses. It is composed of the gentry and gentlemen farmers of Fifeshire—a fine body of men; and their "mount" was such as no cavalry regiment in Her Majesty's regular service could approach.

Then came the 1st Artillery Brigade, having in front the Edinburgh City Artillery, followed by a strong force from Tynemouth, Alnwick, Sunderland, and Whitehaven; but the mass of the three battalions of this brigade, about 1500 strong, were made up, in addition to the large quota furnished by Edinburgh, of seven companies from Forfarshire. Special mention, however, is due to the very smart companies from the geographical extremes—the Berwick-on-Tweed, and the 1st Caithness. The 2nd Artillery Brigade was headed by the Greenock corps—a tall and apparently well-trained body, who were followed by companies from Ayrshire, Galloway, and Argyle. Eight corps from Fifeshire made an excellent appearance, but not better than the Inverness, Stirling, and Nairn, forming part of the same battalion. The third battalion, composed entirely of Lanarkshire and almost all of Glasgow corps, drew forth special cheering, by their handsome appearance and the steadiness of their march; their execution of the wheel in coming into the alignment of the saluting base being particularly lauded by military men.

The Engineers, in number nearly 200, came next, and were loudly applauded, especially the 1st Lanarkshire—tall, straight men, in very handsome uniform.

The Rifles, forming of course the great mass of the force upon the ground, had in front two battalions of "Edinburgh City"—the Company of Advocates, which was, we believe, the first Volunteer company formed in Scotland, if not in the United Kingdom, marching in front. They were very loudly cheered, and all our city companies, which immediately followed, marched with great steadiness. The 1st Highland Company, headed by Sheriff Gordon, received special marks of popular favour. As the Highland companies approached, the bands ceased playing, and the pipes of the 78th struck up, an arrangement adhered to as each Highland Company neared Her Majesty's position. The rest of this brigade was chiefly made up from East-Lothian and the counties of the eastern borders; and the different hues of their uniforms, and the evidence which most of them afforded of good drill, were much admired.

Forfarshire had the place of honour in the next brigade, sending about 700 fine-looking men—a large proportion of them attired in the Government grey, and exhibiting a great variety in facings and caps. Our Dundee friends had also a company in the Highland garb, who made a very good appearance. After Forfar came its neighbour Fifeshire, no whit behind in dress or drill. The third and fourth battalions of this brigade were made up of nearly 1500 of our English neighbours, stout and straight, from Northumberland, Durham, and Cumberland, who received loud welcomes wherever they were recognised, the welcome, it need scarcely be said, being made specially cordial for a Northumberland corps, composed we presume of exiled Celts, in the Highland garb.

The Stirlingshire Volunteers, who made up the bulk of the 3rd Brigade, were a fine body of men, and their cap, surrounded by a band of the Gordon tartan, elicited loud cheers. The Alloa and Tillicoultry men, coming from the Ochils, might be taken as smart and buirdly specimens of the inhabitants of those districts; and they had also evidently paid good attention to their drill. The Aberdeen companies, all clad in dark grey, had a compact and steady, though somewhat sombre appearance, to which the Inverness men, headed by Provost Sutherland, furnished a pleasant contrast by their neat light grey uniforms and green or red facings. The Sutherland men, who followed, were also loudly cheered—partly, no doubt, in consequence of the great distance from which they had come to the review, both they and the Nairn and Inverness companies having had to travel all night, and having to travel all night back again on their return. Next came the Perth and Kincardine companies, furnishing nearly 700 men. Their uniforms, which were neat and tasteful, were generally admired. The fourth battalion of this brigade was to a great extent composed of the Marquis of Breadalbane's Argyll and Perthshire Highlanders. They numbered fully 500, and about half the companies wore the Celtic costume. They seemed a fine, spirited, active set of men; and both they and the noble marquis at their head were loudly cheered. Eight pipers strode in front of the first company, who made sufficient "music" to supersede the regimental bands on the ground.

The 2nd Division came next, under the command of Major-General Cameron. Among the officers who preceded this division rode Lord Elcho, in the uniform of the London Scottish. The 1st Brigade here, commanded by Colonel W. Hamilton, C.B., was composed of Renfrewshire and Ayrshire corps, with very neat dresses, including those of one or two Highland companies among them.

Glasgow and Lanarkshire furnished the whole of the next two brigades (with the exception of a corps from Rothesay), numbering in the aggregate fully 4000 men. They attracted universal attention, not more by their numbers than by the neatness of their various uniforms, and their high proficiency in all the movements which they had to perform. Many particular companies were warmly and deservedly cheered.

The first and last battalions of the 4th Brigade were also furnished by Lanarkshire; and the remainder came from Dumbarton and Dumfriesshires.

The glorious cheer which the Volunteers gave at the end of the review—far louder even than the hurrah of the more than tenfold more numerous spectators at its commencement—was a thing to be enjoyed, not merely by those on Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags, but on the Pentland Hills. Again and again it was repeated, and when the Queen moved off the ground numbers of the Rifles elevated their caps upon their guns, waving them with an ardour which made them look in the distance like the brandished brushes of ecstatic sweeps; whilst many of the excited soldiers threw discipline in the cause of loyalty to the winds, broke from their ranks, and crowded cheering round the royal carriage, just like a mob of Eton boys hurrahing the late duke.

Almost as wonderful as the way in which the heights were occupied was the rapid manner in which they were evacuated. A patch of green appeared here and there near the summits, rapidly widened as the multitudes thawed down the slope—then came an avlaanche, and they all were in the plain. Thanks to the admirable police arrangements, which the good tempered regulars who kept the ground only relaxed in favour of certain ladies, the Volunteers were able to leave the ground without the slightest embarrassment; the mighty mass of spectators also dispersed without any other inconvenience than an amount of squeezing not greater than that experienced in an ordinary railway crush, and a very considerable amount of dust which made black broadcloth drab and raven tresses prematurely grey.

Among the Volunteers but one sentiment of satisfaction and becoming pride in the proceedings of the day seemed to prevail.

The march off the ground was equally interesting to the march to it. The crowds that accompanied every battalion were very great; and in the principal thoroughfares, such as Waterloo Place and Princes Street, the solid line of spectators on either side through which the Volunteers passed suggested strongly the questions as to where so many men, women, and children had come from, and where they were to go to.

Lieutenant-General Wetherall, after riding for some distance beside the royal carriage, returned, and, addressing the staff and battalion officers, said he had been commanded by Her Majesty to express her admiration of the steadiness and precision which characterised the large body of Volunteers whose movements she had witnessed. Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to say that their appearance and numbers reflected the highest credit both upon their officers and themselves; and further, that she would take an early opportunity of expressing her satisfaction more formally in a General Order. This announcement was received with enthusiastic applause.

The troops were then marched off the ground by four exits in admirable order, and in accordance with the programme issued by Colonel M'Murdo.

To set an army in the field is a basis of solid praise, and if so, there is most certainly no man more thoroughly entitled to main eulogium than Colonel M'Murdo, who made the arrangements and dispositions in accordance with which the whole magnificent spectacle was carried out from beginning to end without, in our opinion, a single hitch. We merely wish to direct attention to the fact that by the accurate and judicious activity of one mind, perfectly familiar with the business before it, the Sovereign and the people were gratified by a demonstration of loyalty and power which has no parallel in ancient or modern history.

Sir George Whitlock has been offered, and has accepted, the command of the Northern Division of the Madras Army, in succession to General Tulloch, who vacates in a few months.

EXPERIENCE OF THE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

The following note comprises the experiences of a distinguished general officer now on the Staff:—

Although the question of purchase in the Army is pretty well exhausted, it may not be amiss to lay before the public my own experience of its practical working, the said experience being based upon a service on full pay of beyond forty years, more than thirty of them in one regiment.

My practice, therefore, may not unfairly be pitted against the mere theory—for it is little better—of the opponents of a system which most assuredly works well in our Service.

A leading journal would appear to lay it down as an axiom, that the man who purchases must necessarily be a worse officer than he who obtains promotion in his regular turn. This objection, however, is now met by the examination of candidates for promotion.

The advocates of a routine system for the most part look upon purchase in but a narrow spirit; nor indeed is the question altogether fairly considered even by those who desire to retain it.

It has been insisted upon as one of the "hardships" of doing away with purchase, that even an officer who has paid beyond the regulated price of promotion will lose all chance of recovering that money. But in what consists the hardship? No officer purchases with an idea of again selling. True, circumstances may ultimately occur to induce him to retire, but it by no means follows he will obtain a shilling beyond the regulation. In my own case, had I sold out as lieutenant-colonel I should have been 1600*l.* poorer than at the outset of my career, and a service of thirty years thrown away. Yet where would have been the hardship of this? I wanted rank, and paid for it willingly. Had the speculation failed, I might have termed it "bad luck," but surely nothing worse. As I am entirely unable to understand why the possession of a little money should interfere with the qualities necessary in an officer, or why, because he obtains promotion in four or five years, instead of waiting ten or fifteen, he should be worse than his less lucky neighbour, I shall pass this objection without further comment.

Then, as to supersession, it must and ever will exist in some shape or other; nor can it greatly matter whether it occurs through purchase by a brother officer, or by the transfer of a man from another corps. To avoid it, it would be necessary that promotion should be general in the Army, the inconveniences of which would be excessive; often so even to those promoted, and who would naturally prefer as seniors awaiting the chance in their own corps.

People who exclaim against supersession lose sight of the promotions in the Crimea, when mere boys became captains superseding subalterns of twelve or fifteen years' standing in regiments in India, some of whom had seen a deal of hard work.

But the only fair way of arguing the subject of purchase is to consider the poor man alone; and in this view only shall I look at it.

Now, I had myself been rather more than five years an ensign, and should have continued there nearly two years longer had I not purchased; thereby giving a step to all below me. As third lieutenant and five years in the rank, I induced a captain to sell out instead of taking half-pay, and, although I passed over two, who certainly were none the worse for it, it gave the others a step, besides saving the half-pay to the country. I again went over two as captain, after three years and a-half. Now, these very men recommended me to offer one of the majors a large sum to take an unattached lieut.-colonelcy. In fact, they preferred a brother officer to a stranger from the half-pay.

As major I purchased for the regulation after five years and some months; thus being 19½ years to lieut.-colonel, through purchase, when, without it, I should have been 22 years before even obtaining a majority; and considerably longer had not purchase existed in the Army. I declined to give more for the last step, and equally refused to allow a junior to pass over me; and I may here remark that, although I have known cases of prevention of a step through such refusal, I am not aware of any instance in which a "slur" was fixed upon the individual. It were indeed monstrous in a commanding officer to permit such an opinion to be expressed. The officer who submits to one supersession of the kind, might come into the predicament of having to do so a dozen times.

From lieutenant-colonel to major-general, I was twenty years. Nine-and-thirty years to that rank during the purchase system, where should I have been without it?

In those days, however, promotion from lieutenant-colonel was at least progressive, whereas under the present rule, men holding the brevet rank may be years to the rank of colonel; being passed in the interim by men vastly their juniors in the Service.

But in reality the whole question of supersession is sheer nonsense. Everyone upon entering the Service knows that in some way or other he is liable to it. He may d—n his own ill-luck, or say of his neighbour that he is a lucky dog, ever falling on his legs—the utmost expression of "soreness" I am aware of. The poor man knows he will be purchased over, but, on the other hand, equally considers the advantage to himself of an ultimate sale of his commission for the benefit of his family should circumstances oblige him to retire.

In some shape or other purchase will always obtain. In the late Company's service each officer below the one retiring was expected to pay towards the step; and I have known 90,000 rupees (9000*l.*) to be in course of payment at one time and in the same corps, to the serious hampering of the juniors, caused by the retirement of three men at the same moment. According to my experience the system of purchase is eminently favourable to the poor man. Not only does he often gain materially through the retirement or purchase of those above him; he may feel that with a family, or with precarious health, or from any other cause, he would do wisely to retire. Now, by selling out he realises a certain sum which he can invest; while to take half-pay, which, moreover, he cannot do under 20 years, he is in a worse position than before. Though even in this money would pass, for of course he would expect something from those gaining the step.

Deprive such men of the chance of selling, and you compel them to hold on to their own excessive disgust, and consequent injury to the Service. I fear that, as a rule, there are not very many men who after 20 years in the junior ranks—

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and if purchase be abolished, half the Army will be so—do not become pretty well wearied of the work. They may continue to carry it on conscientiously, but surely with slackened energy.

During the outcry upon the condition of the Army in the late war, it was insisted that officers should be shelved at sixty—as stupid an idea as could enter the brain of the most radical of innovators. It is certainly something new to hear that an Englishman becomes broken down at that age. I only wonder that men like Napier, Gough, Clyde, and others of that class were not quoted in proof of the assertion. But, under the proposed changes, few men would become lieut.-colonels under forty years; those from the ranks rarely ever. What, then, will be done with these men? Under the present system, every man sets out with hoping at some time or other to become at least a field-officer, whereas, if purchase should be discontinued, it will be a lucky chance if he rise beyond captain; while, if obliged to retire, he has a mere pittance to fall back upon, and that only during his, perhaps few, remaining days.

There seems to be a conviction among certain theorists—for among the anti-purchase people hardly one takes a practical view of the subject—that purchase alone favours the aristocrat or the moneyed man. This, again, is a great mistake; I have known many men who have commenced upon their pay, yet contrived to purchase in the upper ranks. It is, moreover, urged that these moneyed men make a mere convenience of the Service. Whereas, in reality they are the very men who hold to it. Is it a common sense view of the thing to believe that a man buys rank merely to sell it again? True, some there are who discover in no long time they have mistaken their profession. These retire, and the Service is the better for it; on the other hand, those of the poorer class, who chance to come to the same conclusion, would have no alternative but to continue on; and, disliking their work, is there not a chance of their doing it unwillingly and in a slovenly fashion?

In short, nothing is more certain than that purchase is the best of "weeders." It permits the retirement of the old and worn-out officer upon more advantageous terms than the country could afford. It gets rid of men who don't like the Service, and who are consequently next to useless. And lastly, it is an immense advantage to a corps in which are any "black sheep"—men who are a pest to the regiment, perhaps, yet not to be caught by a court-martial; but who will retire, if offered the price of their commissions. During my own long regimental command I saw enough of this. There are indeed stations where to cashier a man is little better than to hang him outright; for, without a sixpence in his pocket, how is he to exist? how get home? Not, however, that I should consider this if the case really required a court-martial.

Theorists dwell upon the constitution of other armies, but these have little in common with our own. The difference between the French peasant and the gentleman is trifling compared with that of the corresponding classes among us. The French gentleman is compelled to enter the ranks, the Englishman seldom does so, and of those who do few turn out well. I have had several to deal with; one of them did well enough as a colour-sergeant, but, in an evil moment for him, and in opposition to my own advice, his father purchased an ensigncy for him, and in no long time he went altogether to the bad. The really valuable class in the ranks are the sons of farmers, tradesmen, &c., but few of these will enlist with the hopeless prospect before them of so many years before the chance of a commission falls to them. Doubtless the peasant is a fine fighting fellow, but then he seldom possesses much of an education until after enlistment, when he is given the alternative of learning to read and write or going before a court-martial. How far this is compatible with British liberty may perhaps admit of dispute. The working of the system is bad, for it crams the school with idlers, interfering greatly with the attention the master could otherwise give to the more industrious.

It is insisted that, by improving the condition of the soldier, we shall obtain a better class of men. A dozen years ago I had a conversation upon the subject, and what I then said has been verified to the letter. Notwithstanding the many improvements, or what have been intended as such, the men of the present day are not, in a single respect, better than those of thirty years ago. There may be rather less drinking, perhaps, but of the more serious offences of desertion, stealing from a comrade, and some other crimes, we have as much, if not more. In time of peace we may, to a very limited extent, have something of a choice of men; but none during war, when we must perforce take all who offer. Moreover, it must not be overlooked that a vast number of those who would formerly have enlisted are entirely lost to us through emigration, and of course this evil—for to the Service, it is so—will continue, for the hard-working respectable man will naturally prefer high wages and independence in Australia or Canada, to India as a private.

Upon the subject of purchase, I must add one further remark. It has been proposed to limit it to the majority; the lieut.-colonel to be selected from the Service generally. But to what monstrous favouritism and injustice would not this lead, and in what a position would it place the Commander-in-Chief? The evils of such a system must be palpable to every one, soldier or civilian, and do not require discussion. This much, however, may be done, and which has not hitherto been sufficiently attended to; namely, that in every case of a field-officer being reported inefficient; a searching inquiry should be made into his character, and if the individual be shown unfit for command, he should be passed over, or compelled to retire. Yet even this system would have its difficulties so long as general-officers report "most favourably" of men notoriously worthless; of which I have seen not a little.

But in hardly one point of view is it easy to see a better system than the present one for a time of peace; for in what way is a man to show out his more superior qualities until tried in the field? On the other hand, any radical change is unnecessary during war, for valuable men will then come to the surface fast enough.

A system of shelving officers merely because old and unlucky, would do infinite harm to the Service, to say nothing of the enormous expense to the country. Such men may have worked honestly and well. Why then throw them aside like an old hound that has had his day? And how would it work in the case of men from the ranks, who could rarely become ensigns under thirty years of age?

Of course, very few gentlemen born would enter the Service at all with so poor a prospect before them. We should in fact have an army from the lower classes; and then what becomes of the higher scale of education? of the sort of men to command an army? of the higher rank of staff?

I say, therefore, leave purchase alone, and, for the credit of the British Army, while, of course, pushing on any men from the ranks who possess the needful qualities, take the majority of the officers from the upper classes. I, a mere commoner, insist, and this from long experience and thought, upon the advantage of such men to the Service.

It is true that, among the "scions of nobility," so bedaubed by one of the journals, we do occasionally meet with a bad one, though why the one unlucky fellow should be so hounded at where a dozen as bad commoners are allowed to pass out of the Service without remark, is best known to those who, for their own purposes, would gladly annihilate the aristocracy altogether; yet, with some little inconsistency, rejoice when a title is bestowed upon a gallant and clever soldier, particularly if he has risen from among "the people," forgetting that the sons of such men equally fall into the category with these same "scions." Would a single one of these enter the ranks, from which their fathers had, nevertheless, risen? I think not.

Such, then, are the opinions of one who at least has had practical experience for his guide. They are disinterested, also, for the only connection I have in the Service is a non-purchaser.

M. G.

COMPARATIVE RANGES OF SHOT AND SHELL.

It is well known that at low elevations shell will, *cæteris paribus*, range farther than solid shot, because the *vis inertiæ* of the lighter projectile is more easily overcome, and it is driven at a greater velocity. At high elevations the solid shot has the advantage, because the areas of the resistance of the air being the same, the heavy solid shot having the greater momentum, is less retarded. A comparison has lately been made in some of the papers between a gun firing a comparatively light shell and the Whitworth 80-pounder firing solid shot, at low elevations; but the conditions are manifestly not equal. The range of the Whitworth 80-pounder firing shell at 5° of elevation, was tested at Southport last week. The charge used was 10lbs. of powder, and the following ranges were obtained with 10 rounds:—

No. of Round.	Range in Yards.	Deviation, Yds.	
1	3057	1 R	The wind blew strong from R. to L. across the range, slightly from the front.
2	2959	7 L	
3	3043	3 L	
4	2947	1 R	
5	2930	1 L	
6	2932	4 L	
7	2922	3¾L	
8	2965	4¼R	
9	2974	3 L	
10	2973	4¾L	

Mean Range ... 2970 yards.

It appears from this table that the mean range of the Whitworth 80-pounder, firing 10 rounds of shells at 5°, with 10lbs. of powder was 2970 yards, and its extreme range was 3057 yards.

The writer of the paragraph quoted in last week's ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, was therefore not correct in stating that the so-called "enormous range of 2700 yards," obtained by Captain Blakely's gun, was superior to that of all others, including the Whitworth.

It would be well in claiming any particular range for any gun to give the exact ranges and deviations of all the shots fired, which should be sufficiently numerous to enable an opinion to be formed. It is scarcely fair to the public to publish the range of any single shot as the range of a gun.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

EAST INDIA FORCES AMALGAMATION BILL.

The second reading of this bill gave rise to a discussion, which, although marked by the ability which usually characterises debates in their Lordships' House, necessarily involved merely a repetition of the arguments used for and against the measure in the other House. The Duke of Argyll moved the second reading, and in doing so went over the topics with which Sir Charles Wood's repeated speeches on the subject have rendered the public familiar. —Lord Ellenborough, on the other hand, in an eloquent speech, urged the reasons which Lord Stanley originally advanced against the bill. He felt his opposition to be useless, but it was a satisfaction to him to have that opportunity — it might be the last — of showing his attachment to the Indian Army and people of India, to the advocacy of whose interests he had devoted thirty-two years of his public life.—Lord de Grey and Ripon followed in support of the measure, and was succeeded by the Duke of Cambridge who spoke remarkably well. He had considered the subject with the greatest care, and had consulted military authorities of eminence, and the result at which he had arrived was that the time had come for settling this great question. The bill was a necessary complement of the change already made in Indian administration. One great advantage of the measure would be the addition of 5000 tried officers to the British Army, and the difficulty could not hereafter arise which occurred during the Crimean war, relative to the employment of Indian officers. —The Earl of Derby said he would not take on himself the responsibility of advising their lordships to reject the bill, but he received it with some doubt and misgiving, and thought that Parliament had been called upon to legislate in this matter in the absence of sufficient information.—Lord Clyde briefly addressed the House in support of the measure, and was received with cheers on rising. He declared that what he had witnessed of the conduct of the local Army in India, satisfied him that the bill now proposed was absolutely necessary.—After a few words from Earl Granville the bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

No question connected with the Services came under discussion in this House.

NAVAL FORCES IN THE BAY OF NAPLES.—According to the *Moniteur de la Flotte* we find that at the beginning of this month there were lying before Naples the following number of ships-of-war of different nations. Five English line-of-battle ships under the command of Rear-Admiral Mundy, C. B.; five French line-of-battle ships under command of Vice-Admiral de Tinan and Rear-Admiral Paris; one Russian line-of-battle ship; the American corvette the Iroquois; the Austrian frigate Schwartzenberg, and one dispatch-vessel of the same power; the Spanish corvette City of Bilbao, also attended by a dispatch vessel. The French dispatch steam-vessel Prony was likewise in the bay. The same paper states that the Neapolitan royal navy consists of 1 screw line-of-battle ship, in the course of construction; 16 steam-frigates and corvettes, among which are such vessels as the Bourbon, Hector, Ercole, Fiera-Mosca, Fulminante, Guiscardo, Stromboli, Capri, and Vesuvio; 18 steam dispatch-vessels, 2 sailing line-of-battle ships, 5 sailing frigates, 2 sailing corvettes, 7 brigs, and 50 gun-boats; making together about 100 vessels, carrying upwards of 900 guns, and propelled by a steam-power of about 7000 horses. In addition to these the Neapolitan government has chartered several steamers belonging to different French companies. We agree with our French contemporary when he states that it is a matter of surprise the king of Naples did not make use of so powerful a squadron, which, when efficiently worked, would have been no contemptible auxiliary to his army of 80,000 men.

The reserve Channel fleet, under the command of Commodore Yelverton, C.B., has arrived in Portland from a cruise, and has been inspected by the Lords of the Admiralty. The ships will now return to their respective districts, having completed the exercise and cruise for which they had been assembled.

The orders of the Admiralty for the whole of the iron-plated steam floating batteries lying in the Medway, at Chatham, with the few others at the remaining ports, to be docked and examined, in order that any defects discovered in them may be repaired, cause a considerable amount of activity in the smiths' department at Chatham dockyard, the workmen employed in which have commenced working overtime until a late hour in the evening.

His Russian Majesty's screw steam-frigate Great Admiral, 60, and a corvette, both from the eastward, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Thursday afternoon.

BLUEJACKETS IN NEW ZEALAND.—I can only, in passing, notice the gallant exploit of Captain Cracroft, of the Niger, and his band of bluejackets. This feat has done much in the way of intimidation; the Maori now dreads the sight of a sailor. Cracroft, however, had a narrow escape. As he and his men were entering the pah, pell-mell with the insurgents, a native took deliberate aim at him, and was in the act of firing when a sailor, who saw him, cut him down. An amusing episode, it is said, took place in the pah. 10*l.* reward had been proclaimed for the man who took the rebel flag. Four sailors got hold of it simultaneously, and in their eagerness to secure the prize they temporarily forgot the hubbub around them, and their own danger, and began to pummel each other with their fists.—*New Zealand Examiner.*

The following are the casualties by death in the armies of India reported by the last mail:—H.M.'s Forces: Captain Evelyn Leslie, H.M.'s service, at Calcutta, June 18. Bengal: Captain E. Willoughby, Bengal Artillery, at Brighton, aged 29, July 27; Lieutenant James W. Wylie, Bengal Horse Artillery, at Muttra, aged 20, June 17; Dr. Moline, Senior Surgeon, 54th Foot, suddenly, of cholera, at Cawnpore, June. Madras: Lieutenant James Campbell, H.M.'s Madras Engineers, at Salt Hill, near Windsor, aged 28, July 25; Ensign C. C. G. Murray (doing duty 43rd Madras L.I.), at Madras, June 18; Major F. Vardon, 25th Madras N.I., at Mercara, about June 27; Captain W. Dent, 22nd Madras N.I., at sea, on the steamer Nemesis, June 5. Bombay: Major B. K. Finnimore, Bombay Artillery, of cholera, at Mazagon, aged 35, June 24; Colonel J. Cooper, 7th Bombay N.I., at Bath, aged 58, July 31.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—War-Office, August 7.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned soldier of Her Majesty's army, whose claim to the same has been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, on account of an act of bravery performed by him in India, as recorded against his name, viz.:—2nd Battalion Military Train, No. 201, Private Samuel Morley. On the evacuation of Azimgurh by Koer Sing's army, on the 15th of April, 1858, a squadron of the Military Train and half a troop of Horse Artillery were sent in pursuit. Upon overtaking them and coming into action with their rear-guard, a squadron of the 3rd Sikh Cavalry (also detached in pursuit), and one troop of the Military Train, were ordered to charge, when Lieutenant Hamilton, who commanded the Sikhs, was unhorsed, and immediately surrounded by the enemy, who commenced cutting and hacking him whilst on the ground. Private Samuel Morley, seeing the predicament that Lieutenant Hamilton was in, although his (Morley's) horse had been shot from under him, immediately and most gallantly rushed up, on foot, to his assistance, and in conjunction with Farrier Murphy, who has already received the Victoria Cross for the same thing, cut down one of the Sepoys, and fought over Lieutenant Hamilton's body, until further assistance came up, and thereby was the means of saving Lieutenant Hamilton from being killed on the spot.

By our private advices from St. John's, Newfoundland, we find that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had to contend in the Hero with contrary winds during the passage out, and these were frequently very strong. The only remarkable incident that occurred after leaving Plymouth was the death of the gun-room steward, who, in a fit of temporary insanity, committed suicide by jumping overboard. His Royal Highness was in the enjoyment of excellent health and appeared to have enjoyed the cruise, notwithstanding the rough weather which he had encountered. The Hero, just before reaching St. John's, had run short of coal, owing, it is believed, to the patent fuel not having been of good quality. This composition had been specially prepared with a view to produce very little smoke, but in attaining this very desirable end the heat-producing capabilities were seriously affected.

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Obituary.

The last West India Mail brought the intelligence of the death at St. Thomas's of Lieutenant John Barclay Scriven (1810). Lieutenant Scriven had been suffering from the effects of the West India climate, which, considering his advanced age, was not surprising. He had left his cabin for the purpose of taking a little air, and it is supposed from sheer weakness fell overboard and was drowned. Lieutenant Scriven, we presume, was not born with a "silver spoon" in his mouth, for he was at the time of his death just 50½ years a lieutenant; he had seen a good deal of Service in the Channel from 1803 to 1809, and was an energetic, resolute officer, always sought employment and never shirked it.

We are sorry to announce the death of Mr. Robert Knox, master (1841). Mr. Knox's death was sudden, as he was serving at the time of its occurrence in the Dauntless coast-guard ship, on her summer cruise in the Channel.

The death of Commander John Bowerbank, on the retired list, has been recorded. The deceased officer entered the Service in 1804, and served off Brest in the Latona frigate; he subsequently accompanied Lieut.-General Sir John Moore's expedition to Portugal, and was present at the re-embarkation of the troops after the battle of Corunna. He saw some hard service in the North Sea, and participated in a desperate encounter with 20 Danish gun-boats, which were repulsed in a dark night from an attack on the Melpomene, Captain Fred. Warren, but not before they inflicted a loss of 5 men killed and 29 wounded on the British ship. Commander Bowerbank was serving as Lieutenant of the Bellerophon when Napoleon the Ist surrendered to the late Sir Frederick Maitland.

General Gustavus Nicolls, of the Royal Engineers, died a few days since at his residence, near Southampton. The deceased general, who stood third on the list of his branch of the service, obtained the rank of second lieutenant in 1794. He had seen much active service in his early life, having gone out with several regiments as reinforcements to Gibraltar, on the war breaking out with Spain in 1796, and remained blockaded in that fortress two years and a-half. In 1799 he proceeded to the West Indies. In 1808 he accompanied Sir George Prevost to Nova Scotia as commanding engineer, under expectation of hostilities with America, and remained there until the war broke out in 1812, and was actively employed in the protection of the frontiers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He was present at the capture of Moose Island, Castine, and Belfast. The late general was also commanding engineer in Canada part of 1814 and 1815. In July, 1851, he was appointed a Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Engineers. His commissions bore date as follows:—Second Lieutenant, November 6, 1794; First Lieutenant, March 3, 1797; Captain, March 30, 1802; Brevet-Major, June 4, 1813; Lieut.-Colonel, September 1, 1813; Colonel, July 29, 1825; Major-General, January, 10, 1837; Lieut.-General, November 9, 1846; and General, June 20, 1854. The gallant officer was in his 80th year.

Major-General Hassell R. Moor, formerly in the Royal Artillery, died on Friday week at his residence in the neighbourhood of Farnham. The deceased general served in the Peninsula from January, 1811, to October, 1813, and was present at the battles of Busaco, Fuentes d' Onor, and Salamanca, also at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, the action of Castrajon, and numerous other affairs with the enemy. For his services in the Peninsula he had received the silver war medal and five clasps. He was appointed Second Lieutenant 22nd of December, 1803; Lieutenant, 1st of May, 1804; Captain, 1st of December, 1812; Major, 22nd of July, 1830; Lieutenant-Colonel, 22nd of July, 1840; and Colonel, 11th of November, 1851. He had retired upon full-pay.

We regret to announce the death of Sir John Hindmarsh, which occurred in London a few days since. Sir John entered the Navy in 1793. He served in the Bellerophon in Lord Howe's action, June 1, 1794; in Cornwallis's retreat, and at the battle of the Nile. For his conduct in this latter action, when in temporary command of the Bellerophon, he received the public thanks of Lord Nelson, and was presented with a sword by the officers of his own ship. He served under Sir James Saumarez in the battle of Algesiras and the Straits of Gibraltar, and as lieutenant at Trafalgar. He also served under Lord Cochrane at the Basque Roads, Flushing, and the capture of the West India Islands. He was the first Governor of the colony of South Australia, and was Governor of Heligoland from 1840 to 1856. He had received a medal and seven clasps, and at the time of his death had attained the rank of Rear-Admiral.

Major G. M. Stopford, Royal Engineers, died at Brompton barracks, Chatham, on Tuesday. The deceased officer, who was the son of Admiral Stopford, served throughout the whole of the campaign in the Crimea, and was present at the battles of Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, where he served as Aide-de-camp to General Sir John Burgoyne. He also superintended the laying down the field electric telegraph in the Crimea. Major Stopford was twelve years in the corps of Royal Engineers, his commissions bearing date:—Second Lieutenant, October 1, 1847; First Lieutenant, July 14, 1851; Captain, February 23, 1856; and Major, September 22, 1858. In addition to the Crimean medal, the deceased officer was decorated with the French war medal, the Sardinian medal, the 4th class of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal.

We regret to announce the death of General Sir Henry Wyndham, K.C.B., Colonel of the 11th Hussars, which took place at Cockermouth Castle on Thursday week. He had been somewhat indisposed for some time back, but his illness did not appear to be of a character to raise serious apprehensions in the minds of his friends as to its result. However, on Thursday evening his death took place. The deceased was about seventy years of age. He was second son of the third Earl of Egremont, who died in 1837, and succeeded to the lordship of the barony of Egremont, and the honour of Cockermouth, as well as to the other estates belonging to his father in this county. The deceased general was one of the few surviving Waterloo veterans. He served in the Peninsula campaigns of 1808-9, 1811, and 1813, including the actions of Robia, Vimiera, Benevente, Albuera, Usagre, Morales de Toro, Villena, and the Pyrenees. He was also present at Waterloo, where he was severely wounded. He entered the service in 1806, and became a general in 1854. He had been Colonel of the 11th Hussars since 1847, and by his death that appointment is now vacant.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—August 4, at Douglas, Isle of Man, the wife of Captain Anderson, 32nd Light Infantry, of a daughter.
BOSTOCK—August 8, at 54, Chester Square, London, the wife of J. Ashton Bostock, Esq., of a son.
CRIPPS—August 5, at Stone, near Berkeley, Gloucestershire, the wife of Captain J. M. Cripps, H.M.'s Bengal Army, of a daughter.
FRASER—August 3, at 7, Wellington Terrace, Sandgate, the wife of Dr. J. Fraser, C.B., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, of a son.
HEATH—July 29, at Fawley, the wife of Captain L. G. Heath, R.N., C.B., of a daughter.
LAMOTTE—August 7, at Brighton, the wife of Captain Charles Wyndham Lamotte, of a daughter.
M'GILL—July 25, at Benver Hall, Montreal, Canada East, the wife of Captain M'Gill, Royal Canadian Rifles, of a son.
PARKER—August 1, at Hoo, Meary House, near Tavistock, the wife of Captain George Parker, R.N., of a son.
PILGRIM—August 6, at Naish House, Somersetshire, the wife of Captain Pilgrim, of a daughter.
ROSS—August 6, at Buckingham Villa, Southsea, near Portsmouth, the wife of Captain W. A. Ross, H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, of a son.
SALWEY—August 4, at Southsea, the wife of Lieutenant Salwey, R.N., of H.M.S. Excellent, of a daughter.
SHUTTLEWORTH—June 14, at Springdale, Nainee Tal, India, the wife of Lieutenant Shuttleworth, 42nd Royal Highlanders, Station Staff-Officer, of a daughter.
SMITHETT—June 21, at Benares, the wife of Hamilton Smithett, Esq., Horse Artillery, of a son.
STAINFORTH—June 23, at Kamptee, C.I., the wife of Captain C. R. Stainforth, of H.M.'s 4th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, of a son.
WOOD—August 9, at 35, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, the lady of Major-General Robert Wood, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CLARKE—SCOTT—August 7, at St. James's Church, Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, by the Rev. W. Wilson, assisted by the Rev. J. Cothan, incumbent of St. Saviour's, Walworth, Henry Clarke, Esq., Assistant-Commissary-General, to Eliza, third daughter of Commander C. K. Scott, R.N., of Burseldon House, Brighton.
CORBETT—COLWELL—August 7, at St. Jude's, Southsea, by the Rev. T. R. Brownrigg, incumbent, assisted by the Rev. Beresford Harris, Chaplain to the Forces, Augustus P. M. Corbett, Esq., M.D., 68th Light Infantry, eldest son of Thomas A. Corbett, Esq., High Sheriff, Kingston, Canada, to Sarah M., only daughter of John Colwell, Esq., Paymaster-in-Chief, R.N.
EYRE—EYRE—June 19, in the Catholic Church of St. Thomas, Calcutta, by the Rev. H. Everard, and afterwards in Stephen's Church, Fort William, by the Rev. J. Rofe, Colonel Vincent Eyre, C.B., Royal Bengal Artillery, to Catherine Mary, only daughter of the late Captain Thomas Eyre, R.N.
GARDINER—BALLARD—August 2, at Monkstown Church, county Cork, by the Rev. F. De M. St. George, T. Gardiner, Esq., 98th Regiment, to Nannie, eldest surviving daughter of the late James B. Ballard, Esq., of Glenbrook Passage West, county Cork.
GODFREY—FITZHUGH—August 7, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Captain Godfrey, 31st Regiment H.M.I.A., to Emily, youngest daughter of the late Thomas FitzHugh, Esq., of Plâs Power, Denbighshire.
HAMILTON—DEACON—August 4, at St. Pancras, Euston Square, by the Rev. C. H. Andrews, William, eldest son of the late Major John Hamilton, of H.M.'s 42nd Royal Highlanders, to Henrietta Anne, daughter of Wm. Deacon, Esq., of Carlton Terrace, Westbourne Grove.
HINDE—WILSON—August 7, at Trinity Church, Paddington, by the Rev. Charles E. Donne, Captain Jacob William Hinde, of Elme Grove, Dawlish, late of the 15th Hussars, to Emily, eldest daughter of the late Daniel Wilson, Esq., of Gortmore, Omagh, county Tyrone, Ireland.
JARDINE—SCHÖN—August 4, at St. John's, Chatham, by the Rev. J. L. Roberts, M.A., assisted by the father of the bride, James Bell Jardine, Esq., Staff-Assistant-Surgeon H.M.'s Forces, to Harriett Cordelia, second daughter of the Rev. J. F. Schön, chaplain of Melville Hospital, Chatham.
STAMPER—FAWCETT—August 7, at St. Paul's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. W. Le Fanu, grandfather of the bride, assisted by the Rev. C. Abbott, the Rev. John A. Stamper, Assistant-Chaplain in the Bengal Army, and of Monaline, in the county of Wicklow, to Charlotte Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Fawcett, Esq., J.P., of Strand Hill, in the county of Leitrim.
TROUGHTON—SHAW—July 31, at Tottington, Norfolk, by the Rev. S. C. Hooley, the Rev. J. E. Troughton, to Isabella Henrietta, youngest daughter of Colonel C. Shaw, R.A., and grand-daughter of the late General A. Shaw, Governor of the Isle of Man.
WEST—DODWELL—August 7, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, Captain the Hon. William Edward Sackville West, Grenadier Guards, youngest son of the Earl and Countess De La Warr, to Georgina, youngest daughter of the late George Dodwell, Esq., of Kevinsfort, county Sligo, Ireland.
WILKINSON—HANBURY—August 6, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Derry, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Green Wilkinson, Scots' Fusilier Guards, to the Hon. Louisa Catherine Bateman Hanbury, youngest daughter of the late and sister of the present Lord Bateman.

DEATHS.

ARCHDALL—August 3, at Orleigh Court, Bideford, Philip Hugh, second son of Captain Audley M. Archdall, aged 2 years and 2 months.
BRADSHAW—August 5, at his residence, Drayton House, near Norwich, Francis Green Bradshaw, Esq., aged 75, a magistrate for the county of Norfolk, formerly of the 5th Dragoon Guards, in which regiment he served while it was engaged in the Peninsula.
DICKSON—August 4, at 9, Clarendon Road, Kensington Park, of consumption, Archibald William Dickson, late Captain H.M.'s 17th Foot, aged 37.
FINNIMORE—June 24, at Bombay, of cholera, Major B. K. Finnimore, of H.M.'s Bombay Artillery, aged 36.
IMPEY—August 6, at her residence, Barrington Cottages, East Brixton, Fanny, relict of Admiral Impey, aged 69.
MOOR—August 4, at Fareham, Hants, Major-General Hassell R. Moor, R.A., aged 74.
NICOLLS—August 1, at his residence at Southampton, General Gustavus Nicolls, Colonel-Commandant Royal Engineers, aged 80.
OLDMIXON—August 3, at Torquay, Anne, the wife of Captain Oldmixon, R.N., and widow of the late John Lyon, Esq., of Hetton House, in the county of Durham.
PHILIPS—August 4, at 19, Marine Square, the residence of his mother, in Brighton, Charles George, the only son of the late Charles F. Philips, Esq., of H.M.'s 40th Regiment, aged 21.
RENDALL—July 30, at 111, Euston Road, William Rendall, Esq., after a very long illness. He was surgeon in the Army in the Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington; he also served in the Walcheren Expedition, and in Canada.
SHAKESPEAR—August 2, at Hastings, Louisa, widow of Lieutenant Arthur Shakespear, R.N., aged 73.
STOPFORD—August 7, at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, Major Stopford, R.E., son of Vice-Admiral Sir Montagu Stopford, K.C.B.
VARDON—June 20, at Mercara, Madras Presidency, aged 45, Brevet-Major Frank Vardon, 25th Regiment Madras Infantry, third surviving son of the late Samuel Arthur Vardon, Esq., formerly of Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park.
WELLAND—July 22, at Clifton, Sophia Welland, widow of the late Major Frederick Welland, of the H.E.I.C.S.

The decision of the authorities at the Horse Guards, with regard to the late court-martial held at the Cork Barracks, on Staff-Assistant-Surgeon James G. Creasy, on a charge of having been in a state of delirium tremens, brought on by the excessive use of ardent spirits, has just been received. It confirms the decision of the court before which the charge was tried, acquitting Dr. Creasey, who, in consequence, has been released from arrest, and has resumed his official duties.

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THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
39, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.—A.D. 1834.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, Cash Account, Balance Sheet, &c., are now ready, and may be had on written or personal application.
CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The INTRODUCTORY LECTURE will be delivered by Dr. CHARLES COOTE, late Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, at Eight o'Clock on Monday Evening, October 1.
The Middlesex Hospital contains 305 beds, and has Special Wards for Cancer, for Venereal, and Uterine Diseases.
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The opportunities for gaining practical knowledge have been recently increased. There are now FIVE Appointments, with residence within the Hospital, and free commons, for which Students who have completed their education in the College are, under certain conditions, eligible.
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C. DE MORGAN, Treasurer.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO THE LATE SIR JAMES McGRIGOR, BART., K.C.B., &c., late Director-General of the Army Medical Department.—The Committee connected with the above object having decided to erect a FULL-LENGTH STATUE in marble to the memory of this deceased officer, DESIGNS and SPECIFICATIONS, which must be transmitted free of expense, will be received by the Honorary Secretary, addressed to No. 6, Whitehall Yard, S.W., who will also furnish any other information connected with the subject.
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GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—OXFORD RACES, AUGUST 16TH AND 17TH.—RETURN TICKETS to Oxford issued at Paddington on Wednesday, the 15th of August, will be available for the Return Journey on any day up to Saturday, the 18th August inclusive. Trains run to Oxford as under:

Leave Paddington	a.m. 6·0	a.m. 7·15	a.m. 8·30 (3d cl)		a.m. 9·45	a.m. 10·40	a.m. 11·45
Arrive at Oxford	8·25	11·0	11·15 (3d cl)		11·15	12·50	1·32
Leave Paddington	p.m. 2·0	p.m. 2·45	p.m. 3·0	p.m. 4·50	p.m. 6·30	p.m. 7·0	p.m. 8·10
Arrive at Oxford	4·15	4·32	5·40	6·40	7·48	9·40	10·20

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Dover, Folkestone, & Hythe	10s. 0d.	15s. 0d.	20s. 0d.
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Canterbury and Sturry ...	8s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
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C. W. EBORALL, General Manager.

London Terminus, August, 1860.

PARIS.—LONDON TO PARIS TWICE EACH WAY DAILY.—SPECIAL DIRECT SERVICE BY THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY, viâ Newhaven and Dieppe. First class, 28s.; second class, 20s. Return tickets (available for one calendar month), first class, 50s.; second class, 36s. A steward's fee of 1s. and 6d. respectively is also charged on board. Passports and visas for Paris may be had of the respective agents at Newhaven. Luggage booked through from London to Paris.—For tickets or further information apply at the London Bridge and Pimlico Termini; 43, Regent Circus, Piccadilly, W.; 4, Arthur Street, East, London Bridge, E.C.; or at any of the stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

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Edinburgh and Back	110 6	79 6	40 0	Dundee & Back	120 0	90 0	46 0
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Stirling ,,	118 6	87 0	44 0	Brechin ,,	120 0	90 0	46 0
Dunkeld ,,	120 0	90 0	44 0	Montrose ,,	120 0	90 0	46 0
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For further particulars see bills.

SEYMOUR CLARKE, General Manager.

London, King's Cross Station, August, 1860.

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Mr. T. Fraser,	9th ,,	Mr. C. W. E. Murphy.
Mr. H. M. Hayes,	13th ,,	Mr. C. F. B. Grey.
Mr. R. G. Scott,	17th ,,	Mr. W. H. Rathborne.

The number of successful candidates direct from Mr. De Burgh being greater than that from any other Establishment in the United Kingdom.

At the Examination held in January, 1860, the following gentlemen (the only candidates direct from Mr. De Burgh's) passed on first trial:—

Mr. W. J. Galway.	Mr. R. A. Livesay.
Mr. J. L. Morgan.	Mr. C. Greer.

Mr. Galway obtained 4432 Marks and the Tenth Place; and Mr. Morgan 4108 Marks and the Fourteenth Place. These high Marks were obtained without the aid of Classics, their Marks for Mathematics alone having been 2555 and 210 respectively.

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Mr. H. Hardinge	...	...	... 2nd Place.
Mr. L. F. Boileau	...	...	... 12th ,,
Mr. T. R. Disney	...	...	... 25th ,,

At the above Examinations, the successful candidates direct from Trinity College, Dublin, had been under Mr. De Burgh's tuition.

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA

AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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WE are not aware whether the ordinary forms in which the vote for Coast Defences has been taken, admit of any subsequent alteration in the plans intended to be carried out when the money was asked for. If not, the necessary modifications had better be made before the bills finally pass through Parliament, as it is evident that it would be most unwise that Ministers should be so hampered, or prevented from laying out the money so freely granted, in the very best manner calculated to secure the safety of the kingdom. We make these remarks, not merely on account of the letter of Major-General Napier, which appeared in the *Times* in the course of this week, pointing out two weak points in the Commissioners' scheme of defence for Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight; though, of course, any suggestion coming from so high a quarter ought to receive due attention from the authorities, which we may presume would be the case, whether made publicly or, as we must say we think would be the more proper course, if made confidentially to the War Department. There are, however, some things bearing on such subjects which cannot be kept secret for ever; and among these nothing can be regarded of greater importance in war, since the discovery of rifled ordnance, than what has now been *proved* can be done, by means of iron and steel, to neutralise a cannonade. When the Coast Defence Commissioners made their report, and even when the vote was taken in the House of Commons for six millions sterling, to be applied in carrying out their recommendations as regards the sea defences of our dockyards, it was supposed—a supposition, indeed, based upon all experiments made up to that time—that iron-sided vessels could not resist shot, and that "masonry work" was after all the best thing for our money. But the recent experiments made at Portsmouth, of which we gave an account in last week's number, upon Jones's angular target, have completely altered the whole problem. Parliament voted the money for the defences of our dockyards to seaward, believing the Government to have obtained the best opinions on the subject; but a discovery having since been made which must revolutionise the main principles of fortification, Government is bound, in the spirit of the grant made to them for the defences of the realm, to make use of that discovery, and expend the grant in the way which may now appear to be most effectual.

Mr. Jones, of Liverpool, who has patented his invention of angulated armour-cased sides for ships of war, has behaved with great public spirit. At a large expense he prepared a target, sloped at an angle of 45 degrees, for diverting shot, and invited the authorities to do their best to penetrate or smash it—as they had invariably done when firing at the wall-sided floating-battery Trusty. These plates were subjected to a test tenfold more severe than was ever attempted against iron plates before, and they stood the test. They were only fixed upon deal instead of oak or teak; they were fired at with a 68-pounder gun, and at but 200 yards' distance; and the only result of 17 shots, striking exactly on the same spot, was to hammer out the iron a little, but the plates were neither penetrated nor broken. When the Trusty was fired at, even at 400 yards, sometimes the shot went clean through at the first stroke; or, if not, at the second shot the plate was penetrated, or broken and started off from its timbers. In fact, as was stated in the *Times* of the 10th instant, "this plate manufactured in the Mersey must be one of the finest plates ever forged to have stood so successfully the very severe tests to which it has been subjected." What masonry work, let us ask, would have stood anything like such a concentrated battering? A martello tower has since been tried, and crumbled to dust from a distance of upwards of 1000 yards!

But we must hasten to point out some of the obvious results that must flow from the success of these experiments. That the bolts from an Armstrong or Whitworth gun can be diverted by means of 4½-inch iron and 3½-inch steel plates, if properly constructed, is now a public fact. The French know it as well as we do. If we do not apply it, they will. And let it not be supposed that, although we recently described affairs at Cherbourg as all very quiet, the French Emperor has been doing nothing towards discovering what Mr. Jones has proved can be accomplished. We know that no effort has been wanting across the Channel to perfect the manufacture of the iron armour intended for their new floating-batteries; and so far back as February, 1859, it was stated in *Galignani* that attempts had been even then made so to shape such armour as to cause the shot to glance. Well, then, we take for granted that the building of the Warrior and Mars on the old principle, with vertical sides, will at once be suspended, and that the new principle will be applied to them. It has been recently stated that all the old floating-batteries are to undergo examination, and be furbished up, with the view of their being immediately brought into use in aid of the coast defences. To this, as a temporary measure, there can, of course, be no objection. In fact, the Trusty, moored at No Man's Land, would perhaps be as effective as the stone battery they proposed to build there. But this brings us to the all-important question—now that we can have invulnerable floating-batteries, capable alike of maintaining a fixed station and manœuvring in a general engagement, and which can be constructed with tenfold the rapidity of any masonry, and be almost as durable,—whether we should not defend our dockyards and coasts by means of these, as our second sea-line, instead of by fixed fortifications?

Let us see what the Royal Commissioners have said in their Report bearing upon this question. In the first place, what has been the effect of our latest improvements in artillery upon fixed fortifications? "The invention of artillery of longer range and more accurate aim, has rendered all defences designed for the earlier state of war incapable, without very extensive additions, of defending the places for the protection of which they were designed." (Report, § 19.) So, if you advance your works to meet the improvements of to-day, some fresh discovery is made, a gun of still longer range is invented, and your advanced works are thrown away. It is true that by carrying out these to an enormous extent, in anticipation of the improvements of years, you can meet that objection; but then the extent of garrison and of the expense become so great that this is impracticable. But that is not all. Throughout the evidence taken by the Commissioners, every naval officer gave it as his opinion that even wooden ships-of-war could now steam in past any fixed batteries you could build, and would probably sustain very little damage in doing so. The Commissioners, therefore, especially recommended the building of iron moveable floating batteries, as "highly efficient for defensive purposes," and "most serviceable as auxiliaries to the permanent fortifications for the defence of harbours and inner waters." (§ 23.) If they could speak thus of wall-sided batteries built on the old plan, intended to resist shot by mere strength of material alone, what would they not say of scientifically constructed vessels, off the sides of which the most powerful shot would bound or glance, and do no damage whatever?

The able Committee of Naval Officers over whom Sir Thomas Maitland presided, who furnished the Royal Commissioners with this idea of iron moveable floating batteries, proposed that these vessels should have their guns mounted on turn-tables under shot-proof cupolas (the invention of Captain Cowper Coles, R. N.); and that they should be capable of steaming about 10 knots an hour, and that the iron-plated floating-batteries already existing should also co-operate with them. (§ 23.) Here, then, is the germ of a perfect system of sea defences. Let us have the Isle of Wight, the Needles, and Spithead protected by invulnerable vessels of new and scientific construction, without masts, with guns under cover, capable of accomplishing a speed of 10 or 12 knots an hour, and what enemy will dare approach us? These floating movable batteries would lie at bay in such positions as to bar the approach of any vessel, and keep the enemy beyond the range of any guns either now existing or which may hereafter be invented. They could stand across the path of any venturesome commander, and if passed by any chance, they would follow after the enemy, and give him plenty to do behind, or sink him, before he could get into harbour. This would be our reply to Cherbourg. Besides our ordinary Channel fleet, we should have a second and elastic line of defence, of invulnerable vessels, cautious about moving at all from certain bounds, but ready also when the enemy should be found in full force, to concentrate an overwhelming destruction upon him. Would not six millions sterling give us eighteen or twenty such vessels, to guard our shores far around our principal dockyards, to render any landing impossible, and secure also London from all possibility of attack? If so, shall we waste this money upon masonry-work and immoveable fortifications? And when might we expect to see these built? Or who shall stop the way, and prevent us now taking the lead in the scientific application of iron and steel for all defensive purposes? We have had a Scientific, or War Invention Committee for several years, who have given special attention to iron plates; but they have discovered nothing. Their *forte* seems to have been in resisting all suggestions for experiments, except upon the devoted Trusty. From her they seemed determined to extract some good. Like Balaam and Balak, going from place to place in order to curse Israel, they have taken the Trusty hither and thither—to Portsmouth, to Shoeburyness;—they have fired at her at a distance, and then they have gone to another place, even nearer; but always with the same success. Her clumsy dead-wall sides have been smashed and broken; and they have been forced "to curse her altogether!" A private gentleman, with money and pluck, has however done what the War Department ought to have accomplished. The necessary experiments have at last been made—all honour to Mr. Jones! But the next step must be taken by Government. The matter is in the hands of the Admiralty. How soon might we have a sufficiency of invulnerable steamers? Or, are we to be surprised, by the expected European crisis, in the midst of jog-trot building and building, and only woke up to our desperate folly, by the arrival of vessels from France, all cased in invulnerable angulated armour, quietly copied from English inventions, neglected by the Government of England?

We publish in another column a letter from the Minister for War to the Lord-Lieutenants of counties, inclosing the expression of Her Majesty's pleasure at the brilliant sight witnessed by her at Edinburgh on the 7th of this month. The two great demonstrations of the North and the South respectively, at Holyrood and Hyde Park, are enough to make the year memorable in the history of the country; and the minor manifestations of the popular strength and patriotism at Newton-le-Willows last week, and those at Knowsley and Gloucester, which have yet to take place, are only numerically less gratifying than the Royal displays in question. We believe that in future we may look forward to one or two similar inspections by Her Majesty; and it ought to be the aim of each of the national corps to take a conspicuous position among its fellows on these occasions.

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THE ARMY.

1st Life Guards. A squadron under the command of Captain Lord MountCharles is doing duty at Hampton Court.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Captain J. C. Boucher has obtained sick leave to England.

6th Dragoon Guards. Lieut. Buchanan has obtained sick leave to England; Lieut. Gifford is on sick leave to Mussoorie to November 1; and Lieut. Pereira to Deyrah to October 15.

7th Dragoon Guards. Captain J. V. Cleland has arrived home in charge of invalid detachments from Kurrachee. Cornet Drake is on sick leave to Murree to November 18.

1st (Royal) Dragoons. On Wednesday the non-commissioned officers and privates assembled in the garrison schoolroom, Arbour Hill, Dublin, to present the following address, the accompanied by a very handsome silver cup and salver, to Rev. Mr. Halpin. The address was read by Sergeant-Major Norris. "Reverend Sir,—We, the non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 1st (Royal) Dragoons, beg most respectfully that you will accept this small token of our esteem and respect as a memento from us. You having been our pastor and kind adviser for a period of nearly four years, we cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing our deep and heartfelt regret at your departure from amongst us. We also offer up our prayers for your safety and prosperity on this earth, and may every blessing and happiness await and attend you when in a foreign land, is the fervent hope of your humble servants. Signed on behalf of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 1st (Royal) Dragoons, John Norris, Sergeant-Major." This is the second testimonial from the Royal Dragoons to the Rev. Mr. Halpin, several of the sergeants' wives having presented him last month with a very beautiful silver inkstand, to testify their esteem, and regret at his departure from Dublin.

6th Dragoons. Lieutenant the Hon. W. O. B. Annesley is about to retire from the Service.

7th Hussars. The depôt has moved from Canterbury to Maidstone. Lieutenant R. D. Steuart has been appointed to act as adjutant vice Lieutenant Topham, appointed to the command of the Rohilcund Horse. Assistant-Surgeon Slaughter has passed in Hindostanee.

10th Hussars. Cornet Holford has been examined as to his fitness for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant.

17th Lancers. Cornet Young and Assistant-Surgeon Clery have sick leave to England. The leave to Calcutta granted to Major Knight is cancelled at his own request.

Royal Artillery. The following officers of the Royal Artillery, arrived from England, have joined their respective batteries in India:—Lieutenant Hornsby to Lucknow, Lieutenant Graves to Seetapore, Lieutenant Glasgow to Agra, on first arrival in India. Captain Warren has been appointed deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general to the Royal Artillery in Bengal, vice Addington. Lieutenant L. de Cetto has leave to England under new rules, medical certificate. The following postings and removals of officers of Royal Artillery are ordered to take place:—Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel C. Smith, No. 6 battery, 11th brigade, is appointed to H battery, horse brigade, in Madras Presidency, and will proceed to join. Lieutenant T. R. Oliver will proceed from Allahabad to Madras to join H battery horse brigade, to which he has been appointed. Lieutenant Salmon, from Calcutta to Seetapore, to join No. 3 battery 11th brigade. On the arrival of this officer at Seetapore, Lieutenant W. Smith, from Seetapore to Meerut, to join F battery horse brigade, on being relieved by Lieutenant Salmon. On arrival of Lieutenant Smith at Meerut, Captain Arbuthnot will proceed to Calcutta, *en route* to England. Lieutenant Ford is posted to No. 3 battery 14th brigade, and will remain at Fort William and do duty with depôt Royal Artillery. Captain Whinyates, of the Horse Brigade, is on leave from Aldershot to the 15th of October. Captain Higgon is also on leave from camp to the 14th of September.

Royal Engineers. The 4th company under Lieutenant G. S. Berkeley has arrived home from India, where it had been employed during the mutiny. The memorial arch to the officers and men of the Royal Engineers who fell in the Crimea, which has been some time in progress at Brompton Barracks, is nearly completed; the entire work, with the exception of a few of the ornaments, being finished. The arch, which is one of the handsomest structures of the kind in this country, is surmounted by a broad pedestal, on which appears the following:—"The corps of Royal Engineers to their comrades who fell in the war with Russia, 1854-5-6." The name of every officer and man of the Engineers who lost his life in the Crimea is engraved on the arch. It is understood that Her Majesty will be present on the occasion of the ceremony of "opening" the memorial arch.

Scots Fusilier Guards. The 1st battalion has moved from the camp at Aldershot to Wellington Barracks, to be stationed.

6th Regiment. The following committee of paymastership, consequent on the death of Paymaster M'Donald, has been appointed—Major Catty, Captain Unwin, and Captain Powell; Major Catty to perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee. Captain W. T. Bartley has leave to England on medical certificate. Ensign F. Helyar has leave to England, under new rules, for four months, from date of leaving the regiment.

7th Regiment. Lieut. Gardner is about to retire from the Service.

8th Regiment. A portion of the 1st battalion has arrived at Gravesend from India with Captains Meade and Stebbing and Lieutenant Moynihan, V.C. The head-quarters will be stationed at Sheffield. Brevet-colonel F. P. Haines, 1st battalion, has resigned his appointment as military secretary to Sir P. Grant, Commander-in-Chief at Madras, from the date of his embarkation, the battalion to which he belongs having been struck off the strength of the Indian establishment from May 5, 1860.

13th Regiment. We are sorry to record the death of Captain Segrave, of the 1st battalion, which occurred in Wales on the 8th inst. He had been in the Service since 1850, and was present during the latter portion of the operations in the Crimea. By his death Lieutenant H. L. FitzGerald and Ensign Jenkins obtain respectively a company and lieutenancy without purchase. Captain A. Bainbrigge has leave to Ceylon, from June 25 to September 30.

16th Regiment. The 1st battalion is ordered to be attached to the 3rd brigade, at Aldershot.

17th Regiment. The 2nd battalion left Aldershot yesterday morning for Shorncliffe, to be stationed.

18th Regiment. Leave of absence has been granted to Captain G. A. Elliot to England. The 2d battalion is ordered to be attached to the 3d brigade at Aldershot. Lieut.-Colonel Sir H. Havelock is on leave to the 23rd of October.

24th Regiment, 1st battalion. Captain R. G. A. de Montmorency has leave to Murree, from June 1 to October 15. Surgeon R. Gamble is on sick leave to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, from May 16 to September 30.

27th Regiment. Lieutenant H. M. Caine has passed in Hindoostanee.

38th Regiment. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Loftus is on leave from April 14 to October 20. Ensign W. W. Miller is ordered to act as instructor of musketry to his regiment.

42nd Regiment. Lieutenant the Hon. R. H. Stewart has passed in Hindoostanee.

43rd Regiment. Lieutenant H. C. Talbot has leave to England viâ the Cape of Good Hope.

45th Regiment. Ensign Caldwell has leave from Aldershot to September 30.

48th Regiment. Captain W. H. Knight has passed in Hindoostanee.

51st Regiment. Major W. Agg is on leave home for eighteen months from date of quitting the regiment under new rules. Captain R. G. Mason and Lieutenant L. C. Hamilton have leave home on medical certificate. The depôt is ordered to move from Chichester to Chatham.

52nd Regiment. Quartermaster Knott has arrived in England.

57th Regiment. Colonel H. J. Warre has reported his arrival and assumption of his duties as Acting Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

58th Regiment. Captain Hall is on leave from Aldershot to October 31. Ensign Dane is ordered to be examined as to his fitness for promotion.

60th Rifles. Ensign Barker, who is under arrest at Winchester, has sent in an application for leave to sell.

69th Regiment. Captain J. W. H. Anderson has leave to England under new rules for eighteen months from date of leaving the regiment.

70th Regiment. Lieutenant Backhouse is acting as Quartermaster to the regiment.

71st Regiment. We hear from India that a court-martial, assembled at Morar, has sentenced George Campbell, a private in this regiment, to imprisonment with hard labour, in the fortress of Agra for two years, for stabbing a comrade. Agra Fort is the hottest prison in India, and, according to to an Indian paper, "the sentence is equivalent to death."

73rd Regiment. The reinforcements for this regiment, to the number of 259 non-commissioned officers and men, will embark at Gravesend to-day in the Gosforth. Lieutenant J. W. Miles has leave to England for eighteen months.

77th Regiment. Captain M. W. Dickson is on leave to Darjeeling, from May 6 to November 6, on medical certificate.

81st Regiment. Lieutenant Harnett and Quartermaster Correll have arrived home from India. Lieutenant H. J. Faircloth is ordered to act as instructor of musketry to his regiment. Lieutenant G. F. Jellicoe has leave to Murree, in extension, from May 14 to October 30, on medical certificate.

82nd Regiment. Lieutenant T. Acton (on civil employ) has leave to England for six months, from date of embarkation. Ensign C. Worthy is to proceed to sea for six months, on medical certificate.

83rd Regiment. Captain Wright has taken command of the depôt at Chatham.

88th Regiment. Brevet-Major E. D. Radcliffe is on leave to Mussoorie, from June 1 to November 1 on medical certificate; Lieutenant J. B. Whitla is on leave to the hills north of Deyrah, from May 23 to August 22, 1860, on medical certificate; Lieutenant E. A. Perceval has leave to Simla, from 10th June to 24th August, on medical certificate.

91st Regiment. Lieutenant F. Pike is to act as Brigade-Major to the Queen's troops in Madras, during absence of Brevet-Major Sir C. W. Cuffe, Bart.

93rd Regiment. Captain R. S. Williams has leave to Cashmere from June 10 to October 10. Lieutenant A. O. Tabuteau has leave to Cashmere from June 20 to September 20.

98th Regiment. Captain S. H. H. Edwards has arrived home from India in command of invalid detachments of various regiments in Scinde, the Punjab, &c.

100th Regiment. We find the following in a Canadian paper:—"We regret extremely to notice in the *Gazette* issued by the War Office on the 3rd of July, the appointment of two gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military College to Ensigncies in this regiment. The names of these young men, H. W. Ashford and G. W. Prior, are quite unknown to us, and we shall be happy to learn, what at present we very much doubt, that they are so connected with Canada as to warrant their appointment to this, our own peculiar regiment, raised by ourselves from among our own people. The commissions, in short, we were led to believe, would be conferred upon Canadians alone." The 100th Royal Canadians are not exclusively officered from the natives of Canada, no more than the ranks are exclusively filled from the same colony, which only contributed about one-fourth of the regiment.

Rifle Brigade. Lieutenant C. E. Buckley, of the 3rd battalion, has passed in Hindoostanee. Colonel Macdonell, C.B., is on leave to the 28th February, 1861. Lieutenant C. G. Slade, 1st battalion, is on leave from Aldershot to September 30.

Cape Mounted Riflemen. The depôt of this regiment (forming a portion of the Cavalry Depôt at Canterbury) is now upwards of 100 strong, and consists for the most part of fine lads of 18 years of age and under. The rule as to age and standard (the latter not exceeding 5 feet 3 inches) insures a body of men well adapted to this popular corps, of which the late Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, on first seeing one of its squadrons ride out to skirmish with the enemy, remarked "It was the only regiment of light cavalry in Her Majesty's service." Lieutenant Talbot de B. Hughes has arrived home on leave from the Cape.

Cavalry Depôt, Canterbury. The troops of the Cavalry Depôt paraded on Wednesday, for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of medals with gratuities for long service and good conduct to Troop Sergeant-Major James E. Hampton, 8th Hussars, and Sergeant Malley, of the Cavalry Depôt Staff. Colonel Gibsone, on the occasion, in an eloquent and impressive manner, pointed out to the young soldiers of the garrison what was attained by good conduct. The troops, previous to being dismissed, marched past in an admirable manner.

Colonel John Stewart Wood, C.B., who has just been appointed Deputy-Inspector-General of Constabulary in Ireland, has returned to Aldershot, where he discharges the duties of Adjutant-General. After to-day he will commence his duties in the constabulary. Colonel Wood has seen a great deal of military service in India and in the Crimea, has several medals for distinguished conduct, is a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and a member of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie of the Fourth Class. Entering the army as ensign in 1831, he served with the 48th Regiment in the Coorg campaign, in India, in 1834, and in 1838 and 1839 he served as aide-de-camp to Sir Robert Sale in the Affghanistan campaign. In the subsequent campaign in Affghanistan, in 1842, he was present in nearly every battle, including those of Jellalabad and Tezeen, and at the capture of Cabool. Colonel Wood also served during the Crimean war as Assistant-Adjutant-General to the third division of the Army, and for the last five years has been Adjutant-General to the Aldershot division.

The subject of the new knapsacks was mentioned in the House of Commons on Thursday evening by Colonel French, who asked the Secretary of State for War whether the present regulation knapsacks were ever under trial before they were ordered to be adopted in the Line; if so, by what regiments, and for how long a period; who invented or recommended the adoption of the stick which now passes along the upper portion of the knapsack next the men's shoulders; who were the contractors who furnished these knapsacks with the sticks across them; from whom did the contractors receive the orders for their supply to the troops; and what proportion of these knapsacks was given to each contractor to supply. Mr. S. Herbert said the following was the report on the knapsacks:—"The present pattern knapsack with stick was sealed on the 11th of May, 1857. It had been previously tried by regiments and depôts at home. The stick was introduced at the recommendation of Lieutenant-General Sir George Wetherall, then Adjutant-General, the idea being taken from a Swiss knapsack. The knapsack being an article of necessaries, the property of the soldier, the addition of the stick to the pack was made by degrees by the men at the recommendation of the Adjutant-General. The knapsacks are supplied by the *Government* to recruits only, and for this purpose contracts were entered into with the following tradesmen for the new pattern of 1857:—Messrs. Grover & Co., Marks & Co., Prater, Dolan, & Co., Ireland & Sons, Hibbert & Co., Gilpin & Co., Isaac & Campbell, Bryan & Co."

SHORNCLIFFE CAMP.

Major Bell, of the 37th Company of the Kent Rifle Volunteers, has joined the 2nd Royal Cheshire Militia at Shorncliffe, for the purpose of going through a complete course of squad, company, and battalion drill with the above corps.

Ensign Carmichael has joined the regiment, on appointment.

Nine hundred and seventy rank and file and 36 officers marched into camp on the 17th inst., occupying the C Range, lately vacated by the Royal Antrim Artillery, who have marched to Woolwich.

COLCHESTER CAMP.

The announcement of the removal of Major-General Wood from the command of this camp has occasioned considerable regret amongst the officers of the staff and of the several depôts, by whom he was highly esteemed for the gentlemanly and courteous yet firm manner in which he conducted the command of the camp.

The total number of men who have within the past few weeks left the camp for foreign service has been about 1000 rank and file. Inconvenience having been experienced in forwarding married men and their wives and families with the drafts from this camp, they have been sent on by other ships from time to time. On Wednesday several married soldiers belonging to the 34th and 54th Regiments, with their wives and children, embarked on board the Conway at Birkenhead to proceed to India.

During the week several changes have taken place in the staff of this camp. Major C. C. de Morel will relieve Brevet-Colonel E. A. G. Muller at Stirling Castle, and His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has appointed Major H. A. Welman, Acting Adjutant of the 5th Depôt Battalion, at Parkhurst, to join the 9th battalion here, and supply the vacancy occasioned by Major de Morel's removal. Staff-Surgeon H. A. M'Dermott, in medical charge of the 10th depôt battalion, has proceeded to the Gold Coast, relieved by Staff-Surgeon J. M. G. Laing. Deputy-Commissary-General Napier has received orders to proceed to India, and will leave immediately on the arrival of Deputy-Commissary-General Marsh from Malta, his successor.

Drafts of men are now periodically sent to Landguard Fort for rifle practice, and for some months about 200, gleaned from the several depôts, have been placed under canvas. The weather has been by no means favourable to this mode of encamping troops, drenching rains having fallen almost daily for weeks; nevertheless, the men are in a healthy condition, and, under the command of Major Westhead and a body of rifle instructors, are making most satisfactory progress. The practice ground, situated upon a tongue of land running into the sea, opposite Harwich, is admirably suited for the purpose, its situation being highly promotive of the physical condition of the troops.

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DOVER.

The 1st battalion of the 60th Rifles joined the Dover garrison in the early part of last week from India. The whole of the men bear the impress of hard fighting in the late unfortunate outbreak in our Indian possessions. We may add that sickness is not at all prevalent with them, and that they have been fêted to an extensive amount by the inhabitants of this borough.

On Thursday, the 16th inst., a numerous assemblage of the Artillery and Rifle Volunteers of Kent took place at Dover for the funeral of Sergeant Monger of the Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers, who was unfortunately killed by the explosion of a gun at Archcliff Fort whilst engaged in his duties as a Volunteer artilleryman on the previous Thursday. Nothing that has occurred for some years raised such an excitement in Dover, and at an early hour on the above morning evidence of something unusual taking place was shown by the whole of the flags displayed on the vessels in the harbour, at the Sailors' Home, and other places being displayed half-mast high; 2 o'clock p.m. being arranged for the funeral to take place, the 1 p.m. train to Dover brought many corps, both Volunteer Artillery and Rifle corps, to take part in the mournful ceremony. The road from the general hospital to the end of Snargate Street was lined both sides by detachments of the 47th Regiment, the 1st battalion of the 60th Rifles, and the Royal Artillery, whilst next them were arranged detachments of the Folkestone, Hythe, Sandgate, Ramsgate, Margate, and Sandwich Volunteer Artillery and Rifle corps; besides many from other districts in Kent. The weather was, unfortunately, very wet. In passing through Snargate Street, on the way to the cemetery, the procession was met by the mayor and town council in their robes of office, who fell into the procession, and proceeded to the ground where the funeral service was read by the incumbent of St. James's Parish, after which a salute was fired by a firing party of the Royal Artillery detailed for that purpose. The shops in the line of the procession were closed, and business was universally suspended during the continuation of the ceremony, which was under the direction of Major Field of the Royal Artillery.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, AUGUST 14.

14th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Major-General Allan T. Maclean to be Colonel, vice General the Hon. Sir Henry Murray, K.C.B., deceased.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Duncan Anderson Farquhar, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Royds, promoted.

Military Train—Ensign Edward William Henry Webb, from the 58th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bodkin, who retires.

2d Regiment of Foot—William Edward Montague, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bennitt, appointed to the 6th Dragoons.

3d Foot—Surgeon Alfred Crocker, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Barker, appointed to the Staff.

4th Foot—Ensign James Henry McEwen to be Lieutenant, without purchase; Lieutenant Henry Arthur Grey Todd to be Adjutant, vice Ensign Francis Robert Sandys, who resigns the adjutancy only; Charles Greenlaw Leggett, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Studdert promoted.

12th Foot—William Stewart Hamilton, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Wallace, appointed to the 6th Dragoons.

16th Foot—Horatio John Thomas Walpole, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Bell promoted.

18th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon William Orr, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hyde, appointed to the Staff.

19th Foot—Charles Gilbert Fryer, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Rogers promoted.

20th Foot—Stewart Abercrombie Wroughton, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gibaut, promoted; Charles Ramsay Gibb, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Vernon, promoted.

21st Foot—James Whitton, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Thorburn, promoted.

25th Foot—William Bigsby Brown, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase.

29th Foot—Richard Alexander Oswald, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fawcett, promoted.

34th Foot—Ensign Thomas Howard McDougall Murray, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Rutledge, deceased; Ensign Philip Walker, from the 3d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Murray.

53d Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel William Parke, C.B., from the 72d Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Payn, who exchanges.

55th Foot—Lieutenant Percy Lytton Bellamy to be Captain, by purchase, vice Parke, who retires; Ensign George Wildman Yates Fitzgerald to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bellamy.

57th Foot—Captain John Robert Wilmot has been permitted to take and henceforth use the surname of Grimston only, in lieu of that of Wilmot.

58th Foot—Leonard James Wilkinson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice M'Crae, who retires.

65th Foot—Duncan Chisholm Oliver Spiller, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice White, promoted.

72d Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel William Payn, C.B., from the 53d Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Parke, C.B., who exchanges; Captain and Brevet-Major Charles John William Norman to be Major, by purchase, vice Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Dalton Thellusson, who retires; Lieutenant Edward James Upton, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Norman; Ensign Albert Tanner to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Upton; Cornet James Elmsley Macaulay, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be Ensign, vice Sherlock, promoted.

73d Foot—Surgeon Gordon Kenmure Hardie, M.D., from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Booth, deceased.

75th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon William Millar, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Reid, deceased.

77th Foot—Captain James Lazenby, from half-pay unattached, to be Captain, vice Fosbury, appointed Captain of a company of Gentlemen Cadets, Royal Military College.

89th Foot—Thomas Bedford Urquhart, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Osler, who retires.

91st Foot—John Breadalbane Campbell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Elrington, appointed to the 2d Dragoon Guards.

93d Foot—Captain John Bond from half-pay unattached, to be Captain, vice Edward Welch, who exchanges.

95th Foot—Charles William Fiddes, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Knipe, promoted.

96th Foot—Ensign Frederick Hanniker to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice French promoted.

UNATTACHED.

Lieutenant James Bunbury Hamilton, from Adjutant Recruiting District, to be Captain without purchase.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Acting Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General Herbert Taylor Ussher, having completed the required service on the Western Coast of Africa, to be confirmed in the rank of Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Christian name of Fourth Class Chaplain Butler is Edward and not Edmond, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 1st of April, 1859.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surgeon Francis Oliver Barker, from the 3d Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Crocker, appointed to the 3d Foot.

Assistant-Surgeon Richard Armstrong Hyde, from the 18th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Orr, appointed to the 18th Foot.

BREVET.

Major Augustus C. Honnor, 1st Bombay Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

Captain and Brevet-Major Pearson Scott Thompson, 14th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

Brevet-Assistant-Surgeon Joseph Walter Raleigh Amesbury, of the Bengal Army, to be Surgeon in the Army.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It may be gathered from the debate that took place in the House of Lords on the 10th inst., relative to the local European force in India, that the astounding announcement which appeared in your well-informed paper of the 28th ult., will prove to be but too correct as to the extinction of half that force.

Besides the artillery, the local European force of the Indian Army consists of twelve regiments of Infantry—six at Bengal, three at Madras, and three at Bombay—together with five regiments of European cavalry in Bengal. It appears by your statement intended to abolish half the infantry regiments, and two out of the five regiments of cavalry.

Such a measure is unnecessary as regards the requirements of the Service, and would prove most injurious and unjust towards a large body of officers. To annihilate half the regiments of infantry and supply their places with new corps from the Royal Army, which must be increased to do so, is to stigmatise them in such a manner as a recollection of their past distinguished services ought to have saved them from. For although great dissatisfaction prevailed among the men of this force in 1858, yet it was caused entirely by the mismanagement of Government, and not the fault of their officers. The Commander-in-Chief could not have considered their conduct mutinous at that time, or he would not have permitted upwards of 2000 of those very men who had taken their discharge to enlist immediately on their arrival in England.

Before the mutiny there were ten regiments of regular native cavalry in Bengal, which were disbanded early in 1858. Five regiments of European cavalry were then formed of 818 men each, to which the officers of every two of the late native cavalry regiments were appointed. In July of that year (1858) the Governor-General represented "That it is very desirable that the cavalry regiments (European) should be ten of 440 sabres each rather than five of 818 sabres each. . . . Should this proposal be complied with it will be necessary that not less than three regiments of cavalry from the English Army should be retained at Bengal for the present."

In the Memorandum from the Horse Guards, dated the 27th of December, 1858, the Duke of Cambridge states in reference to Lord Canning's recommendation above quoted, "In deference however to the opinions so strongly expressed, I would propose a middle course, by forming the ten local regiments of three squadrons each into eight regiments of 500 sabres . . . Four regiments of the line with the eight local corps, would give 6800 men."

It thus appears to be the opinion of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and the Governor-General of India that about 6500 European cavalry are requisite for Bengal alone, whether line or local, in twelve regiments. Should therefore only three of the five regiments of the local cavalry be added to the line, as appears to be contemplated, a considerable increase will require to be made in Her Majesty's Light Dragoons to meet the demand for Bengal. It would surely be the most just and simple course to pursue, to amalgamate the present five local regiments, complete in officers, horses, and equipments, with the Royal Army.

Should it be determined, however, to obliterate one-half of the local European Army of India, it is difficult to understand how "the rights and privileges of the officers are to be preserved," as has been asserted by the Secretary of State for India they would be. He will find it a difficult problem to solve, unless amalgamation and not destruction be adopted.—I am, &c., QUI HI.

RECOVERY OF SUNKEN TREASURE.—An interesting experiment is in progress for recovering treasure from the 36-gun frigate Lutine, which foundered off Terschelling, on the Dutch coast, sixty-one years ago. The Lutine had been captured by the British from the French, and had been selected to convey an amount of specie, supposed, according to some statements, to be nearly 2,000,000*l.*, partly for the pay of British and Russian troops, and partly for the assistance of Hamburg merchants. During the past thirty or forty years various attempts have been made to recover the treasure, and about 50,000*l.* had, at considerable expense, been obtained, but the wreck ultimately sanded up, and her position was not re-discovered until some fishermen accidentally found a portion entangled in floating ice. Within the last few weeks the parties interested have resolved to employ Heinke's diving apparatus, and the result is that an examination has been effected, which shows that the wreck is at present unusually free from sand, although still buried to a great extent, and that hopes are held out of the possibility of a considerable portion of the treasure being recovered this season.—*Times.*

THE CAMP LIFE OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—A letter from the camp from Châlons, of the 13th, says:—"The weather is so bad manœuvres are not possible; but some experiments with rockets of long and short range have been made before the Emperor, and they, on the whole, succeeded. After dinner yesterday the Emperor took the young Prince to see a balloon with which Godard made several experiments. The spectacle appeared to interest greatly his imperial highness. I can give you some details of the fire in the Emperor's quarters—an accident which, no doubt, rumour will exaggerate. The fire commenced in the pavilion, which on one side touches the residence of the Emperor, and on the other, that of the Prince Imperial. The room in which the conflagration took place was occupied by the women in the service of the Prince, and was occasioned by a flue being too near some woodwork. At the first cries of alarm the Emperor hastened to the Prince's room, and carried him to his own apartment, his imperial highness not being even awakened. The fire was happily extinguished in time to prevent it from reaching the adjacent constructions, which are of wood. The Emperor at once distributed recompenses to the men who exerted themselves in putting out the flames. Part of the wardrobe of the Prince was destroyed, and this morning he had only one pair of bottines left. The gouvernante and the female servants have lost the greater part of their clothing. The prolongation of the stay of the Grand Duke of Baden has prevented the Emperor's departure for Plombières, as he had intended."

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, AUGUST 16.

PROMOTIONS.

Acting Lieutenant to be Lieutenant—Herbert R. Holmes, who served as mate of the Siren, 16, sloop, on the south-east coast of America station, from May, 1857, until promoted to Acting-Lieutenant, 19th May, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon to be Surgeon—Robert Creighton (1850), who served in the Hawke, 60, in the Baltic, and who has been employed in guard ships at Portsmouth and Woolwich since June, 1856.

Second Masters to be Masters—Charles M. Hughes, Francis Hixson, Frederick Howard, George A. F. Day, Edawrd P. Bedwell, Edward Spence, Robert Gilpin, Richard T. M. Pearce, Robert Brown, Dover Farrant, John A. N. Petch, George Patterson.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—J. M. Hayes, to the Tartar.

Commanders—Sholto Douglas to the Espoir; E. W. Shaw to the Curlew.

Lieutenants—Edmund L. Strangways to the Impregnable, 78, at Devonport; Edward M. Hankinson to the Amphion, 36, in the Mediterranean; Herbert R. Holmes to the Donegal, 101, Channel Squadron; John L. Way to the Donegal; C. B. Powell and B. S. Hamilton to the Tartar; Henry Fox to the Curlew.

Masters—Adolphus E. Parks to the Curlew; John E. Chapple to the Tartar; Henry C. Selmond to the Firebrand; Francis B. Henwood to Asia, for service in Shannon; Wm. P. Harris to Amphion; Dover Farrant to Lapwing.

Surgeons—Dr. George Mason to Tartar; Robert Creighton to Curlew.

Mate—Somerbed M'Dougall to the Royal Albert, 121, Channel Squadron.

First-Class Engineer—Henry Brown to the Fisgard, for charge of the machinery of the Spiteful.

Assistant-Surgeons—John Bishop to the Icarus, 11, on the North America and West India station; John Fisher (additional) to the Fisgard; Peter Comrie to the Centurion; James R. Anderson to the Cambridge; W. N. Bennett (additional) to the Victory; W. D. Smyth to Haslar Hospital; Thomas N. Warren to Plymouth Hospital; W. T. Carr and Richard Eustace to the Portsmouth division of Royal Marines; Henry Haddow, confirmed in Scylla; John Cruikshank, confirmed in Aboukir.

Acting Assistant-Surgeons—Charles P. Mulvany to the Gorgon, 6, at Portsmouth; Francis Egan, George Muir, and George V. Hart to the Chesapeake, 51, at China, as supernumeraries; Arthur I. Ireland, to the Lizard.

Acting Second-Class Assistant-Engineer—Matthew Lilt to the Cumberland, for temporary charge of the machinery of the Victor.

Third-Class Assistant-Engineer — Thomas P. Potts to Hornet.

Acting Third-class Assistant-Engineers—Owen Douglas and Thomas Gees Sanders to the Asia; John Richardson to the Asia, as supernumerary.

Midshipmen—John Bradford to the Amphion; Richard W. Hope to the Hannibal.

Assistant-Paymaster—Alfred L. Eversfield to the Asia.

Master's-Assistant—Joseph Southwick to the Espoir.

Clerks — Harry Langsworthy to the Impregnable; Richard Olivey to the St. Vincent; W. H. Bowen to the Blenheim.

COAST-GUARD OFFICE, AUGUST 16.

APPOINTMENTS.

Inspecting-Commanders.—H. G. St. John Mildmay, vice Risk, appointed to the Indus; G. M. Balfour, vice Bowie, placed on the retired list; J. M. Jackson, vice Shaw, appointed to the Curlew.

Ajax, 60, screw guard-ship, Captain John M'Neill Boyd, left Plymouth Sound on Saturday last for her station, Kingstown, which she has safely reached, and resumed her old moorings.

Alecto, 5, paddle steam-sloop, Commander Henry J. Raby, V.C., sailed from Lagos on the 10th of July in search of a notorious slaver sailing under American colours. This craft had, it is stated, made three successful trips. Mr. Brand, the British consul at Lagos, died on board the Alecto on the 16th of June.

Anson, 91, screw liner. According to present arrangements this fine ship will be launched from Woolwich yard on Saturday the 15th of next month.

Archer, 13, screw corvette, Captain A. B. Craufurd, bearing *pro. tem.* the broad pendant of Commodore Edmonstone, while attempting about the latter end of June to ascend the river at Cameroons, got on shore, and was not floated off again until the coals, guns, and other heavy stores, had been thrown overboard. She was subsequently towed to Fernando Po with damaged machinery by the screw steam-sloop Falcon, Commander Arthur E. Fitzroy.

Ariadne, 26, screw frigate, Captain E. W. Vansittart, was at Halifax as part of the royal squadron, on the 1st inst.

Bacchante, 51, screw frigate, Captain Donald M. Mackenzie, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B., was spoken with on the 18th of July in 6° north latitude, 27° west longitude.

Blenheim, 60, screw coast-guard ship, Captain Edward Tatham, arrived at Milford Haven on Sunday last, and took up the moorings formerly occupied by the Eagle.

Briton, target vessel, has been docked at Portsmouth.

Cadmus, 21, screw corvette, Captain Henry S. Hillyar, C.B., was in Port Royal harbour on the 25th of July.

Chanticleer, 17, screw, is rapidly approaching completion at Portsmouth; her decks are being laid, and would be ready for launching at an early date if required.

Cornwallis, 60, screw coast-guard ship, Captain George G. Randolph, passed through the Downs on Monday last from the westward, and has safely arrived in the Humber, and has resumed her station in that river as coast-guard ship.

Cuba, schooner, tender to Imaum, was lying in Port Royal harbour on the 21st of July.

Dryad, 50, screw. This frigate, recently laid down at Portsmouth, has her keel and futtocks in position.

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There are not many shipwrights employed upon her or upon the Royal Alfred, 80, in the adjoining slip, the strength of the yard being engaged upon the Glasgow and Chanticleer.

Elk, 12, gun-brig, Commander H. Campion, is nearly dismantled of her masts and rigging, and her stores cleared. She is ordered to be paid off at Chatham on Monday next.

A court of inquiry was held on board on Tuesday, by Vice Admiral W. J. Hope Johnstone, in consequence of reports having been made by Commander Campion respecting insubordination and drunkenness on board.

Firebrand, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander James M. Bruce, was inspected at Sheerness last Saturday by the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Hope Johnstone, and on Monday passed through the Downs. On Tuesday this vessel arrived in the River Colne, off the village of Brightheysea, having been sent down by the Admiralty to confer with the collector of customs, as to certain alleged breaches by the boats of that port of the fishery convention, which prohibits the catch of deep sea oysters within what are called "the fenced months." She left the river on Wednesday, and will continue to cruise off the coasts of Essex and Kent and in the Channel, for the more rigid enforcement of the terms of the fishery convention.

Flying Fish, 6, Commander Charles W. Hope, was at Halifax on the 1st inst. as part of the royal squadron.

Gibraltar, 101, screw-liner, was launched at the top of high water on Thursday afternoon, from one of the building slips at Devonport dockyard. Mr. Peake, the master-builder of the yard, had charge of the launch, which was most successfully performed. Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart., was present, as were also His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Comtesse de Persigny, Lord Churston, and many other distinguished persons. The ship was christened by Miss Edgecumbe, daughter of the Hon. George Edgecumbe.

Geyser, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander George M. Jackson, has left Portsmouth Sound, and will, it is stated, be attached at present to the Channel Fleet.

Gladiator, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander Henry D. Hickly, was at Greytown by the latest accounts. We find that the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company has presented to Commander Hickley a silver tea service, and a chronometer; to Lieutenant Gilby, the first lieutenant, a chronometer; and to the petty officers and crew a sum of sixteen hundred and fifty dollars, for the assistance rendered to a brig called the St. Mary, on the 5th of October, 1859.

Glasgow, 50, screw, will soon be ready for the caulkers. This vessel is a very fine specimen of the 50-gun class; a good many hands are employed upon her, and she is expected to be launched in about two months.

Gorgon, 6, paddle steamer, Commander Bedford P. C. Pim has been docked at Portsmouth.

Hawke, 60, screw coast-guard ship, Captain W. Crispin, after having received stores at Plymouth, left for Queenstown, where she has safely arrived and taken up her old station.

Herald, 8, Captain Henry M. Denham, was at Sydney when the last mail was despatched to England. The following is an extract of a letter from her:—"My voyage to England is to terminate at Spithead, where I am to be, if what is cut out for me can be accomplished in February next. Nevertheless, as the lines of deep soundings in reference to electric cables and chronometric distances to be measured from this to Timor, Singapore, Ceylon, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and Ascension, will eat up time, I shall be lucky to reach England by the end of March."

Hero, 91, screw liner, Commodore George H. C. Seymour, C.B., was at Halifax on the 1st inst. The following is an extract of a letter from her, dated the 30th of July:—"The Prince left the ship in one of the boats, and at a few minutes before noon landed at the dockyard amid the thunder of salutes from the six British war steamers in port. He was accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle and Governor-General Bruce. He was received at the landing-steps by Lord Mulgrave, who was introduced by the Duke of Newcastle, and with whom he shook hands with self-possessed ease and cordiality, at the same time uttering a few words of gratification, while a pleasant smile lighted up his happy-looking countenance. The mayor and aldermen of the city were introduced on the spot by Lord Mulgrave, when their speaker read an address of welcome to him. The Prince listened calmly and attentively, and at the end read a reply. His utterance was as clear and unfaltering as his mother's, and the expression of face meanwhile just as bland and mposed."

Himalaya, screw steam-ship, Captain Seccombe, left Plymouth on Monday evening for Liverpool.

Hogue, 60, screw coast-guard ship, Captain Reginald J. J. Macdonald, was placed last Monday in the basin at the Keyham steam-yard, and has since been taken into dock in order to ascertain what repairs she may require before returning to her station.

Hornet, 17, screw sloop, Commander William B. Elphinstone, tested her speed at the measured mile, in Stokes Bay, on Tuesday. At the conclusion of the trial she came into harbour to prove her compasses, take in stores, &c. It is supposed her destination is China.

Immortalité, 51, screw frigate, which is fitting out in the steam-basin at Portsmouth, is expected to be shortly commissioned.

Leveret, gun-boat tender, has sailed from Portsmouth for Portland.

Megæra, 6, screw troop-ship, Commander Henderson, arrived at Malta from England, and last from Gibraltar on the 9th inst. She will proceed in a few days to Corfu and Cephalonia, and will convey the 2nd battalion of the Queen's Royals from the latter place to Gibraltar. She will then return to England.

Nile, 90, screw liner, Captain Edward K. Barnard, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., was at Halifax on the 1st inst.

Octavia, 51, screw. This frigate has been lengthened amidship and aft. Her stern and body-posts are in position, and her futtocks are laid ready for her cant timbers. She retains her original bow. She promises to be a fine addition to the converted 40-gun frigate class.

Pembroke, 60, screw coast-guard ship, Captain Edward P. Charlewood, passed through the Downs from the westward on Tuesday for Harwich, where she arrived the same evening, and took up her old moorings.

Perseverance, 2, iron screw troop-ship, Commander Edward R. Power, left Madeira on the 1st inst., for Barbadoes.

Pioneer, paddle steam-vessel, built by Mr. Thompson, of Greenhithe, for the Colonial Department of the Government, arrived at Woolwich on Saturday, to be completed with all dispatch for the Zambesi expedition.

Prince Regent, 131, screw, has been undocked at Portsmouth. The body part of this ship is now in position, and her after futtocks laid on that portion of her stern, where she is being lengthened. She will soon be ready to receive her cant timbers, which are moulded, and appear to be composed of better seasoned wood than has been used lately in Portsmouth Yard.

Prince of Wales, 131, is receiving her machinery in No. 7 dock, Portsmouth.

Prometheus, 5, paddle steam-sloop, Commander Sidmouth S. Skipwith, got on shore in the Sherbro river in the month of June, and had landed her guns and stores with the view of being beached, so that the injuries she had received might be ascertained. The slave trade appears to be flourishing while the number of our cruisers have been diminished. We have two disabled on the coast, with another in attendance on one of the "lame ducks," and another, the Torch, which should before this have been on her cruizing ground, scarcely clear of the Channel. Mr. Buxton has a fair ground of complaint against the Admiralty, and he should at once urge upon their Lordships the necessity of reinforcing the squadron, not on the coast, but at the point of debarkation—Cuba.

Rhadamanthus, steam-vessel, was paid down on Wednesday, and the crew granted leave of absence.

Russell, 60, screw coast-guard ship, Captain George Wodehouse, arrived in Falmouth harbour on Saturday last from Portland, and has taken up the moorings at her old station.

Shannon, 51, screw, is expected to be commissioned shortly at Portsmouth.

Sparrowhawk, 4, screw steam-vessel, Commander John C. Byng, arrived at Hong Kong on the 10th of June.

Styx, 6, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Commander John H. Cave, was at Halifax on the 1st inst., and had been employed in conveying His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from one point of interest to another.

Supply, steam-vessel, Master-Commanding Balliston, has discharged several cases containing ancient mosaics and sculpture, which were excavated from the supposed site of Carthage, under the direction of the Rev. Nathan Davis. These antiquities were on Wednesday forwarded from Woolwich to the British Museum.

Tartar, 20, 250-horse power and 1296 tons, at Sheerness, has been commissioned, and is to have a complement of 250 officers and men. Captain John Montagu Hayes, who has been appointed to her command, entered the Navy in 1829. He has served in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Africa, South America, East Indies, and commanded the Phœnix, 6, in the White Sea during the late Russian war.

Torch, 5, screw steam-vessel, Commander F. J. Smith, sailed from Portsmouth on Sunday for Plymouth and the West Coast of Africa. It is to be hoped that the Torch will now be able to get away to her station without any further necessity of repairs.

Valorous, 16, paddle steam-frigate, Captain William C. Aldham, C.B., was at Halifax on the 1st inst., and had on one occasion embarked His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Wizard, screw gun-vessel, built by Messrs. Smith, of Newcastle, arrived at Woolwich on Wednesday for completion. Five other vessels of this class, viz., the Britomart, Lee, Mullet, Dart, and Snipe, are now in a forward state at Woolwich, and when completed will, it is reported, be furnished with an armanent of rifled ordnance for service in China.

A court-martial was held on board the Impregnable guardship in Hamoaze, Devonport, on Saturday last, to try Mr. John James Patterson, third-class gunner of the Geyser, 6, paddle-wheel sloop, Commander George M. Jackson, on the following charges:—1st. Neglecting to obey orders when directed, first, by Commander Jackson, and secondly, by Senior Lieutenant Silverlock, to give in a written statement of the powder, shells, and arms in the Geyser, having stowed the stores in a manner unsatisfactory to Commander Jackson. 2nd. For having on the afternoon of the 6th instant been drunk and unfit for duty, and when asked by Commander Jackson for the keys of the magazine, being unable to recollect what he had done with them. 3rd. For having two stone jars, each holding about three pints of shore rum stowed in his cabin, without first having received permission from Commander Jackson to bring them on board. The prisoner pleaded not guilty to the first charge and to that part of the second which involved drunkenness; but pleaded guilty to not having known where the keys of the magazine were (they were in the possession of a gunner's mate) and also to the third charge. The court having taken into consideration the high character of the certificates produced by the prisoner did only adjudge him to be dismissed from the Geyser, and to be rendered ineligible for promotion for three years.

At a "Competitive Examination for Marine Cadetships," held at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th inst., cadetships were awarded to Messrs. Peters, Mathias, Cassan, Campbell, Armstrong, Tupman, Spalding, Moore, and Gibson. Two of the foregoing were prepared at the establishment of "North Grove House," by Messrs. Bell, Barrow, and Johnson, who also prepared Mr. Mountsteven, first at the last competitive examination.

Mr. John Creasey has been appointed store-keeper at Sheerness Dockyard, vice Bedford, removed to the office for the affairs of India.

Fifty-four boys from the Hastings, at Liverpool, arrived last week at Plymouth, and were entered immediately on board the flagship Impregnable, in Hamoaze.

The China mail, with dates from Hong Kong to the 23rd June, Amoy 17th, Foochow 15th, and Shanghai 14th, which was delivered in London on Monday last, brought us very little news in connection with our naval forces, beyond that which we gave in our impression of last week. The following were the stations of Her Majesty's ships, and those lately belonging to the Hon. East India Company by the last accounts:—At Hong Kong: the British steamers Arracan, Australian, Beagle, Esk, Feroze, Pioneer, Ringdove, Sphinx, and Sydney; the gunboats Bouncer, Cockchafer, Grasshopper, Hardy, Haughty, Insolent, Janus, Sparrowhawk, Starling, and Weazel.—At Canton River: the British steamer Highflyer, and the gunboats Staunch and Watchful.—At Amoy: the British sloop Acorn.—At Shanghai: the British steamers Cruiser, Furious, and Nimrod, and the gunboat Woodcock.—At the North: the British frigates Cambrian and Actæon; the steamers Adventure, Atalanta, Bentinck, Berenice, Centaur, Chesapeake, Coromandel, Encounter, Fury, Hesper, Imperieuse, Inflexible, Magicienne, Odin, Pearl, Roebuck, Sampson, Scout, Simoom, Snake, Urgent, Vulcan, Waterman, and Zenobia; and gunboats Algerine, Banterer, Bustard, Clown, Dove, Drake, Firm, Flamer, Forester, Havre, Kestrel, Leven, Opossum, Reynard, Slaney and Snap.

The following letter has been addressed to our leading contemporary: "Sir,—Permit me through the medium of your journal to return my sincere and heartfelt thanks on behalf of myself and 27 of my crew to Captain Hornby and the officers of Her Majesty's steamship Tribune, for their manly, generous, and humane conduct in rescuing us from the ship Sarah and Emma, of Liverpool, when foundering in latitude 47 S., longitude 85 W., on the 8th of May last. By giving this a place in your columns, you will much oblige, sir, yours faithfully, R. Walker, Master.—Liverpool, Aug. 10."

In the House of Lords on Monday evening last, the Earl of Shrewsbury moved for the production of certain correspondence between captains on the Reserve List of the Navy and the Board of Admiralty, commencing November, 1859. In doing so, the noble earl stated that the object he had in view was to bring under their lordships' attention the case of a number of officers to whom he believed injustice had been done by the new scheme of the Admiralty, which proposed giving to officers who retired after 60 years of age a retiring allowance of 18*s.* a-day. The officers whose interests he advocated were not included in that plan, and desired to participate in it.—Lord Chelmsford also supported the claims of the officers adverted to.—The Duke of Somerset explained that, in the present case he had followed the uniform practice of the Board of Admiralty and the rule laid down by all Orders of Council since 1851 with regard to captains on the Reserved List. His Grace remarked that Lord Chelmsford had argued the question like a sea-lawyer, and he was not prepared to encounter him with an equal amount of legal knowledge. He would, however, have no objection to produce the correspondence moved for, provided that he should at the same time give that which had subsequently occurred.—After a few observations from the Earl of Hardwicke, who strongly supported the case of the captains on the Reserve List, the Earl of Shrewsbury consented to the amendment suggested by the Duke of Somerset, and the motion was agreed.

A correspondent of the *Moniteur de la Flotte* states that the destruction by fire of the Reine des Clippers, was owing to the carelessness of a man who accidentally set fire to a cask of brandy with a naked light, which he was holding in his hand. The crew had barely time to escape with their lives, losing all their effects as well as arms. The man who was the cause of the catastrophe was severely burnt.

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, August 14.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE IN THE ADRIATIC.

This *Gazette* contains a notice from the Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, stating that official information has been received that a light has been exhibited since the 10th of July from the lighthouse recently erected on Monte dei Cappucini, to mark the position of the port of Ancona, on the western coast of the Adriatic. This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Adriatic Sea, sheet 2, No. 200; and Ancona, No. 1880; also Mediterranean Lights List, No. 207.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 17.

The *Gazette* announces that the distribution of proceeds and tonnage bounty of the slave-vessel Kate Helen, captured on the 15th September, 1858, by Her Majesty's ship Viper, will commence on Thursday the 23rd instant, at Somerset House.

The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flag share	51	18	2	Sixth class	20	5	8
Lieutenant-Commanding	123	5	10	Seventh class	13	10	6
Fourth class	40	11	2	Eighth class	6	15	3
Fifth class	22	10	8	Ninth class	4	10	3
				Tenth class	3	6	0

Notice is also given that the distribution of proceeds and tonnage bounty of the slave vessel Rufus Soule, captured on the 11th October, 1858, by Her Majesty's ship Viper, will commence on Thursday, the 23rd inst., at Somerset House.

The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flag Share	37	8	5	Sixth class	14	12	4
Lieutenant Commanding	88	17	6	Seventh class	9	14	10
Fourth class	29	4	9	Eighth class	4	17	6
Fifth class	16	4	10	Ninth class	3	5	0
				Tenth class	1	12	6

NAVAL GOOD-CONDUCT BADGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—When every nerve is being strained to make the Naval Service more popular with the men, I cannot but think that if the following suggestions were carried out by the Admiralty, it would be esteemed a great boon to the sailors.

On the detachment of Marines being embarked, an embarkation-sheet accompanies them, with the information, which is read over to the men before leaving barracks, when they will become entitled to one or more badges, provided their subsequent conduct merits the distinction, the pay which accompanies it, and a consideration when their pension becomes due.

I would ask why should not the same information be afforded to the seamen? Nothing would be easier than to transmit before leaving England, after the complement be completed, a duplicate of the description-book, when a list could be prepared at Somerset House, and forwarded to the ship, to be read to each man on his passing at muster after its receipt. As the case now stands, the routine is for a man to inquire from the clerk how his servitude stands. There is, I venture to state, a great deal of grumbling on this head on the lower deck of most of our men-of-war. A sailor takes for gospel all that comes from the "Admiralty."—I am, &c.,

CHISPA.

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IRON-CASED SHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It is almost unnecessary for me (having already published my opinions) to express how entirely I agree with Colonel Alexander in his general views and proposals, for the necessity of a second line of defence, as a coast patrol, for the safety of our shores, irrespective of our sea-going fleet.

Allow me to express my great pleasure in reading your able review of this "unpretending brochure," giving an importance to the subject through your valuable and widely-circulated GAZETTE, that cannot fail to draw the attention of the country to the development of our natural resources for "maintaining command of the Channel," which is now admitted by all to be of such vast importance to the country.

You have kindly made allusion to my shield. but as it might be inferred that my shield is only adapted for small vessels, may I ask you to quote the following paragraph? "This most valuable invention can be applied, not only to small vessels, but to ships of the largest size." Again, in a lecture at the Royal United Service Institution, I stated that a ship with my shields, of the same dimensions as the Warrior, would have a broadside of 26 guns, in lieu of only 18, as the Warrior now has, and also of bringing 4 guns right ahead and astern.

I see in the *Times* that the present floating-batteries are to be put in order, and placed for the protection of our dockyards; this, although but a small step in advance, shows that the Government are aware of the importance of iron-cased floating-batteries.—I am, &c.,

COWPER P. COLES, Captain R.N.

THE MILITIA.

MILITIA ESTIMATES COMMITTEE.—The select committee appointed to prepare estimates of the disembodied Militia of Great Britain and Ireland for the year ending the 31st of March, 1860, consisting of Mr. Sidney Herbert (chairman), General Peel, Mr. Headlam, Sir G. C. Lewis, Mr. Ellice, Sir J. Ramsden, Mr. Clive, Colonel Kingscote, Colonel Wilson Patten, Colonel Smyth, Colonel Pinney, and Colonel North, have had two sittings. At the first it was ordered that all Lieut.-Colonels Commandant of Militia should be added to the committee; and at the second the committee considered the estimates, which were agreed to, and the chairman was directed to report them to the House. The committee then broke up.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, AUGUST 14.

Royal North Lincoln Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Captain William Longstaffe.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL AUGUST 17.

Northamptonshire Regiment of Militia—Ensign Henry Charles Chaves Lucena to be Lieutenant.

Worcestershire Regiment of Militia—John Barber, Esq., to be Lieutenant.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.—An estimate has just been published of the sums required to be voted for the ensuing financial year for fortifications at home and abroad. The fortifications required abroad are not expensive, and 49,832*l.* only are asked on their account. For the fortifications at home the sum required is 545,523*l.* Of the items which make up this amount the largest is 80,000*l.*, required for the western defence of Devonport Dockyard. This sum is, of course, only the first instalment of that which will be required to complete the work, namely 240,000*l.*; and the same remark may be applied to all the items mentioned in the estimate. Among the larger items are the following:—70,000*l.* for the improvement of the defences of Dover, 16,000*l.* being also required for a casemated officers' barrack in the citadel of the same place; 50,000*l.* for the sea defences of Pembroke; 65,000*l.* for the intermediate forts for the defence of Portsmouth, in addition to which 15,000*l.* will be required for the Stokes Bay lines; 35,000*l.* for the Helsea lines; 12,000*l.* for the Southsea lines; 2500*l.* for improvements in Cumberland Fort; and 300*l.* for a battery at Hurst Castle. The sum required for the defences of commercial harbours, including the Humber, is 75,000*l.*, a sum to which, however, 347,000*l.* will have to be added before the work is complete; and 5000*l.* is required for Volunteer batteries.

SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG AND HIS WORKPEOPLE.—On Monday evening a most interesting meeting took place at the Elswick Engine and Ordnance Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, very little short of 4000 people attending a tea party there to celebrate the anniversary of the mechanics' institute, reading-room, and school of art, supported by Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co. and their workpeople. This firm now employ 2000 men and lads, the men, from the very nature of their occupation, being of the highest class of skilled workmen. Classes, it seems, are kept open during the winter for the instruction of workmen and their sons, teachers being employed by Sir W. G. Armstrong and his partners. Seventy-eight young lads had attended the ornamental free-hand drawing class, and sixty the mathematical class; and one of the most interesting features of the meeting was the distribution of prizes amongst those who had excelled as students. A silver watch, gold chain, and box of tools, purchased by the managers and workmen, were also presented to Henry Gurnell, one of the apprentices, who had exhibited great personal heroism in rescuing a drowning lad from the river Tyne. Sir John Fife, the Rev. W. Maughan, Mr. Barkas, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Glynn, and other gentlemen delivered speeches to the large assembly.

The Dutch squadron, under the command of Commodore W. Wipff, which made its welcome appearance in Malta harbour during the early part of the month, has received orders by telegraph to proceed to the coast of Syria, in order to protect the subjects of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and to obtain reparation for the insult and injury done to the Dutch consul at Damascus The commodore's vessel, the Zeeland, left for Beyrout on the 5th inst.

M. de Baulincourt, the French military attaché at Berlin, has been killed in that city by a fall from his horse.

VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY.—A good proportion of the members of the City of London Hon. Artillery Company, accompanied by the regimental band, have left for Sandown, in the Isle of Wight, where it is the intention of the corps to establish its head-quarters during the next fortnight, for the purpose of carrying out a course of ball practice on the sands of its bay. The marching of this celebrated regiment though the town of Portsmouth created great enthusiasm amongst its inhabitants, every one appearing to be determined on giving them a warm reception.

LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE.—On Saturday afternoon the members of this brigade assembled in the Guildhall, and preceded by their splendid band, marched to the Waterloo station of the South-Western Railway, from whence they proceeded by train, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Hicks and Major (Alderman) Rose, to Bushy Park, to keep the ground for the Queen's Westminster Volunteer corps, during their inspection by Colonel M'Murdo, Inspector-General of Volunteers. The brigade now numbers upwards of 1600 effective members, and for some time past preliminary musketry inspection has been given in the grounds of the Crystal Palace, where their armoury and butt have been erected. The latter is now completed, and it is positively asserted that targets will be placed there immediately, to enable the members to commence ball practice.

QUEEN'S WESTMINSTERS.—The announcement that this corps would be reviewed at Bushy Park on Saturday attracted a large number of persons to the locality. The corps left town by the half-past two o'clock train, and arrived on the ground shortly after three o'clock. They took up their position in an open space in the park, under the command of Earl Grosvenor, amidst the cheers of the visitors. Colonel M'Murdo, who was appointed to inspect the corps, was in attendance, accompanied by Colonel Hicks, Major Rose, and other officers. The evolutions of the corps were most satisfactory; and Colonel M'Murdo expressed himself highly pleased with them, observing that in the event of an invasion of this country they would be found to be an efficient defence. The corps subsequently enjoyed themselves in hurdle jumping and such-like amusements, and the review terminated in a most satisfactory manner. TheSt. Margaret's Corps. On Monday evening upwards of 80 gentlemen connected with this corps supped at Gibbon's King's Arms Hotel, Bridge Street, Westminster. Captain Elliot presided. The occasion of the supper was the presentation to Lieutenant Crawford, of the Royal Artillery, the original drill-master of the corps, of a beautiful claret cup, bearing an appropriate inscription. The supper was magnificently served, and the evening was agreeably passed.

THE VICTORIA RIFLES.—On Saturday evening last the Victoria Rifle corps (Colonel the Duke of Wellington), the oldest of all the Rifle Volunteer corps, mustered at their practice-ground, Kilburn, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Colville, to receive a silver bugle at the hands of the Duchess of Wellington. Shortly after six o'clock a numerous and fashionable assembly of ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom were many of the nobility, having assembled on the ground at Kilburn, the corps was formed into three sides of a square, when the Duchess of Wellington, escorted by a bevy of ladies, advanced towards the centre of the square, the silver bugle, worth upwards of 50*l.*, bearing an inscription commemorative of the presentation, being borne on an elegantly embroidered silk velvet cushion, and the Duchess being met at this point by the officers. Her Grace, in a few brief but appropriate observations, presented the instrument to the corps, handing it to the senior captain, who, having addressed some suitable acknowledgments to the Duchess and the ladies by whom Her Grace was accompanied, its reception was announced by a general salute, and the band struck up a spirit-stirring air.

ST. GEORGE'S RIFLES.—The prizes shot for during the annual course of the present year are to be awarded on the 20th of October. The principal prizes are as follow:—A challenge cup, the property of the corps for ever, to be held for one year by the member who has the honour of winning it. The first prize, the gold medal of the St. George's, will be awarded to the winner of the challenge cup. The second prize, a silver tankard, value 10*l.* will be awarded to the member who gains the greatest aggregate number of points throughout the course in the first period, with a proviso that he is a marksman with a minimum of seven points. The third prize, a silver goblet, value 7*l.* 10*s.*, will be awarded to the best shot in the third class, standing. The fourth prize, a silver cup, value 5*l.*, will be awarded to the best marksman in each company. The fifth prize is a Whitworth rifle, presented by a lady on certain conditions. Ties will be shot off in the usual manner according to the class of the range to which they refer.

LONDON IRISH.—On Saturday this corps marched out from head-quarters, Hungerford Hall, headed by its band. During the week the ordinary drills have taken place.

9TH (WEST) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—The advanced members of this corps, to the extent of nearly 100, have been recently engaged in musketry instruction at Wormwood Scrubbs, whilst the general members have been attending, as usual, company drill. An additional establishment has been opened by the corps, at Allen's Riding School, Seymour Place, and the cadet company just formed is progressing very satisfactorily. The corps went through a series of evolutions on Saturday at their head-quarters, Lord's Cricket Ground. About 250 rank and file were present.

7TH (ISLINGTON) MIDDLESEX.—On Saturday afternoon the members of this corps assembled at head-quarters, and marched, headed by the drums and fifes of the Coldstream Guards, to the Albany Street Barracks, where the 29th (North) Middlesex were already mustered. The two corps then proceeded to the Regent's Park, where they were put through several battalion movements by Captain Ebsworth of the 7th Middlesex, who expressed his satisfaction at the steady and soldier-like bearing of the men. At the conclusion of the drill, the two corps marched to the head-quarters of the 29th Middlesex, where a plenteous supply of refreshments was provided by the members of that corps. In separating for the night, the 7th Middlesex expressed their thanks for the handsome treatment they had received, by giving three cheers for their brother Volunteers of the 29th, which were most heartily responded to by that corps.

12TH (BARNET) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—On Saturday last this corps mustered in the barrack square, Barnet, and preceded by the excellent band of the 2nd Edmonton Militia regiment, marched to Hadley Hurst to be sworn in. This ceremony, which has been delayed by a variety of local circumstances, was completed with considerable *éclat* under the presidency of Lord Radstock. The corps afterwards partook of a sumptuous dinner, provided by the liberality of Captain Wilbraham Taylor, whose unavoidable absence in the north of England was a subject of deep regret. The day's proceedings were brought to a close with some volley firing, which was effected with great steadiness and precision, the result of the extensive practice in musketry which the local advantages enjoyed by this corps enables it to secure.

19TH (WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE) MIDDLESEX.—The drill is continued every evening at head-quarters, in Queen's Square; and the St. Luke's and St. Ann's Soho companies drill in their respective localities.

37TH (BLOOMSBURY) MIDDLESEX. — On Saturday afternoon the members assembled at the Foundling Hospital, and marched out to Hornsey for ball practice for advanced members.

We learn that a new corps for the Metropolis, under the title of the London Volunteer Fusiliers, is being organised; and we understand that it will be under the auspices of officers of long standing and experience before the enemy.

BERKSHIRE.

5TH (MAIDENHEAD) COMPANY OF BERKSHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—On Thursday this corps mustered 70 rank and file at their parade ground, and headed by the drum and fifes of the Reading corps, marched through the town to the residence of their Quartermaster, Mr. R. W. Grenfell. There a large assemblage of the neighbours were gratified by a sham fight on a small scale.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

THE 4TH (AYLESBURY) RIFLES.—On Monday the general muster of this corps was made the occasion of festivities for the inhabitants of the district. The grounds of Velvet Lawn, the property of Lady Frankland Russell, afforded an excellent scene for the evolutions, which, besides the ordinary manœuvres, included a miniature sham-fight, a skirmishing party being detached into the woods, and defending a position so selected as to afford cover for the retreat. The most interesting feature of the day, however, was the presentation to the corps of a silver bugle, which Lady Frankland Russell, in the name of the ladies of Aylesbury, handed to Captain Irby, the commanding officer. The scene was enlivened by the presence of many Volunteers from other corps, including the 1st City of London, 13th Somersetshire, 6th Westmoreland, London Scottish, Civil Service, St. George's, St. Alban's, &c. Captain Charles Murray, Captain-Commandant South-West Middlesex, the senior Volunteer officer of the district, took the orders of Lieut. Colonel Caulfield Pratt, the reviewing officer, who, at the banquet after the review, expressed his high sense of the efficiency of the corps.

CORNWALL.

CORNWALL RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—The 1st, 2nd, 7th, 11th, 12th, 15th, and 17th companies, from Penzance, Camborne, Helston, Truro, Hayle, and Redruth, under Major-General Tremenheere, commanding the 1st Battalion, were assembled on the 7th instant in the grounds of Trevethow, near Hayle, the seat of Mr. W. Praed Tyringham, for inspection by Lord Vivian, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county. The meeting was one of unusual interest, and attracted a large concourse of spectators. At the conclusion of the review Lord Vivian expressed his great gratification at the efficiency of the battalion, and addressed to the men some suitable remarks on the Volunteer movement generally, and on the necessity of meetings for battalion exercise, such as he had just witnessed. He also suggested that measures should be taken for an early inspection of both the battalions of the county, in brigade, by Major-General Hutchinson, commanding the western district. All on the ground seemed highly pleased, and the proceedings closed with cheers for the Queen and the Lord-Lieutenant, such as Cornishmen know how to give.

The members of the 19th Cornwall Volunteer Rifle Corps took the oath of allegiance on Friday last at the Town Hall, Camelford. One and all appeared full of spirit, and expressed themselves as determined to work hard and do their utmost to qualify as efficient soldiers. Before separating three cheers for their Queen, Lord-Lieutenant, and corps were given.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Devon County Volunteer Association, which has been formed through the instrumentality of Earl Fortescue, the Lord-Lieutenant of Devonshire, and other noblemen and gentlemen, has announced its intention of offering prizes of 100*l.* and downwards to be competed for in a short time, at some eligible place in the county, by Volunteers connected with the various corps in Devonshire and elsewhere. A large muster of Volunteers and a spirited competition are anticipated.

Through the exertions of Mr. Thomas Dyke Acland, son of Sir T. D. Acland, about 40 officers and non-commissioned officers belonging to various Volunteer corps in the West have assembled during the past week in Exeter for musketry practice and drill, on the principles adopted at Hythe. Mr. T. D. Acland inaugurated the meeting by an address on the Hythe practice. The members have been constant in their attendance each day, and have made gratifying progress.

ESSEX.

ESSEX RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—The members of the Ilford or 2nd Essex corps have just had a competition for a Jacob rifle, given by Mr. John Davis, of Cranbrooke Park, to the best shot in the first class at 700 yards; two silver cups to the best shot in each wing, given from the funds of the corps, the winner of the rifle not being allowed to compete; a silver cup of the value of 5*l.* 5*s.*, given by Lieutenant Clifton, for the best shot in the second class, at 400 yards; a silver flask of the value of 5*l.* 5*s.*, given by Mr. Harvey, for the best shot in the first class at 500 yards; and a field glass given by Mr. Doublett, for the best shot in the first class (winners of previous prizes excepted) shooting from the

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shoulder at 300 yards. The first prize was carried off by Mr. Edward Agar, who obtained four points; the second by Mr. S. W. Fry, who made three points; the third by Mr. Knowles, who made two points; the fourth (Lieutenant Clifton's) by Mr. R. Wilson, who made five points; the fifth (Mr. Harvey's) by Mr. J. Hart, who made five points; and the sixth (Mr. Doublett's) by Mr. F. Mitchell, who made six points.

1st (Romford) Essex Rifles.—For some time an unpleasant feeling with regard to the commanding-officer has existed in this corps, which was one of the earliest formation in the county. In consequence, Captain Hamilton has resigned the command, and Champion Russell, Esq., of Upminster, Major in the West Essex Regiment of Militia, has been elected captain in his stead.

5th (Plaistow) Essex Rifles.—This rifle corps, which is of recent origin, has chosen the following gentlemen as officers, subject to the approval of the Lord-Lieutenant:—Captain, H. Sewell, Esq.; Lieutenant, F. Robinson, Esq.; Ensign, J. Bell, Esq. Dr. Williams has undertaken to act as honorary secretary, and the full complement of non-commissioned officers has been made up.

6th (Colchester) Essex Rifles.—The members of this corps are now actively engaged in preparing for the rifle match for a magnificent silver cup, given by J. Gurdon Rebow, Esq., of Wyvenhoe Park, which is shortly to take place, and from the skill which has been displayed before the target, there is every prospect of some very superior shooting. The question of the formation of a second company has been again revived, and should it be carried out, there is a probability of the command being undertaken by J. H. Errington, Esq., of Leaden Park, the present High Sheriff of the county.

7th Essex Rifles. — This corps was on Tuesday inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Ibbetson, Assistant-Inspector of Rifle Volunteers.

Grays.—An Artillery corps has been formed for this town, under the auspices of R. B. Wingfield Baker, Esq., of Orsett; and the War Office has undertaken to supply the men with two field-pieces for practice. It already numbers about 50 effective Volunteers, and will immediately proceed to the election of officers. The most fraternal feeling exists between this corps and the 1st Kent Artillery Volunteers, the officers of which are kindly lending their aid to the organisation of the force.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

The 4th Glamorgan Volunteer Artillery. — On Monday the prizes offered by this corps were shot for at Cardiff. The prizes were—1st, a handsome silver cup; 2nd, a breech-loading pistol; 3rd, a silver medal. There were upwards of 40 competitors from the Glamorgan and Monmouth Corps. The first prize was won by Private John Owen, of the Dowlais Company, 2nd Glamorgan. An informality in conducting the shooting caused some doubt as to the winner of the second prize. The difficulty was got over by the officers of the Volunteer Artillery handsomely presenting a duplicate of this prize to the second claimant. The winners of these prizes were Private William J. Jenkins, of the Dowlais Company, 2nd Glamorgan (who won the first prize at the last competition at Cardiff), and Lieut. Gethin, of the Newport Company, Monmouthshire. The third prize was won by Sergeant Thomas, of the Swansea Company, 3rd Glamorgan.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Gloucestershire is likely to be well supplied with Volunteers. We hear that the Duke of Beaufort contemplates raising a corps of mounted Volunteers, to be armed with rifle carbines. They would not interfere with the Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry. This mounted corps would enable Gloucestershire to supply Volunteers of all arms—horse, foot, and artillery. The Duke gives 25*l.* towards the prize fund for the rifle shooting in the county; the Earl of Ellenborough also gives 10*l.* and Lord Dynevor 10*l.* 10*s.* to the same fund.

Lord Northwick called a meeting of his neighbours and gentlemen possessing property in and around Moreton-in-the-Marsh, where the counties of Gloucester and Worcester intermingle, with the view of raising a corps of Volunteers for the district. The meeting was held at Northwick Park, and there were present, besides his lordship, the Earl of Harrowby, the Rev. C. E. Kennaway, G. B. Dodwell, H. Bromfield, and G. H. Chance, with several laymen. It was resolved to get up a corps, and Lord Northwick offered the use of some of his fields for target practice. The new corps will take the name of the "North Cotswold," and it is understood that gentlemen are ready to undertake the duties of captain, lieutenant, and ensign.

HAMPSHIRE.

Portsmouth Civil Service Volunteer Corps.—The Lord-Lieutenant of the county having expressed a wish that the drills of this corps should commence as early as practicable, a general meeting of the members was held on Monday evening last to take the necessary steps to carry his lordship's wishes into effect. The chairman having explained to the meeting the wishes of the Lord-Lieutenant, and having stated that as the members now mustered two hundred and twenty men it was necessary that the captains of the different companies should be elected to assist him in the drills; but that before the officers were appointed the resolution passed at a former meeting, viz., that "no officer should be appointed until some progress had been made in the drills" should be rescinded. The resolution having been accordingly rescinded, the members proceeded to nominate the candidates, when the meeting was taken by surprise by the chairman reading to the members the nomination of three candidates, which he stated had been sent to him some days previously. The papers were signed by several members, but as the names upon them were nearly the same, the effect produced upon the meeting was that it was a party manœuvre. The gentlemen proposed were Messrs. Rogers, Conolly, and Forey; but on their names being read Mr. Helby was immediately proposed from the body of the meeting, and duly seconded, and a ballot proposed. The result of the ballot was, that Mr. Rogers, Mr. Helby, and Mr. Conolly, were re-elected as captains of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th companies. The election of Mr. Helby gave great satisfaction to the meeting, if we may judge from the enthusiastic manner his short but earnest address was received. After giving cheers to the captain-commandant, and three cheers for the Queen, the meeting separated. The drills commenced on Wednesday evening last; for the future the evenings for drill will be Tuesdays and Thursdays, with voluntary drill every evening excepting Saturday. To facilitate the progress of this important corps a large shed, and room over, has been placed at the disposal of the members by the kindness of the superintendent for drill, and which, being near to the factory gate, is welcomed as a very great boon, particularly during the winter months. The Civil Service Corps at Portsmouth, if we may judge from the rapid progress it is making, is extending, and being composed of the artisan class, the men will possess an amount of muscular power and endurance equal to the best Volunteer battalions. This is a step in the right direction, for it has been remarked that the movement up to the present time has been mainly recruited from the middle ranks of society. Indeed it was to be expected that the initiative would be taken by that class which possessed money and a certain amount of leisure. It speaks well for the patriotism of the country that from that class alone the Volunteer force musters about 150,000 men. Nevertheless it is felt necessary to extend this number, and to recruit from the artisan class as much as possible. But the difficulty of working this all but untouched strata of our population, has been that time and money to the labouring classes are very serious considerations, which have been instrumental in keeping them from joining the movement. For this reason the Portsmouth Civil Service Corps, composed of artisans and working-men solely, deserves encouragement, as it opens a wide field for imitation. It is suggestive of what may be done not only in the other Government yards, but will afford information as to the manner in which their clothing and equipment are raised to the artisan classes of all England. In the different Royal Dockyards there are from 15,000 to 20,000 strong men employed, to whom toil is familiar, and to whom the military duties of a Volunteer would be mere sport and pleasureable excitement.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

St. Alban's Rifle Corps.—A rifle corps rural fête has been organised to take place at St. Alban's on Monday, in a meadow commanding a view of the far-famed abbey; and a review of the Hertfordshire and several metropolitan corps, under the command of Colonel Bigg, is announced as one great feature of the proceeding, which will also include sports, pastimes, and amusements on an extensive and liberal scale, concluding with fireworks, balloon race, and grand ball.

KENT.

Kent Rifle Volunteers.—On Thursday last, the officers of the 1st battalion of the Kent Rifle Volunteers dined together, to the number of forty-six, at the Trafalgar, Greenwich, Lieut.-Colonel Thorold in the chair. Viscount Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart., Lieut.-Colonel of the West Kent Militia, were also present; and among the officers were the Adjutant, Captain S. F. Jacson; Majors — Farnall and Congden; Captains—Hillyard, Montgomerie, Rucker, Carter, Harris, Wilkinson, &c., &c.; Ensigns—Walmsley, Marchant, Barnes, Barnett, &c., &c.; Honorary Chaplains—Rev. W. H. Smithers and Rev. E. J. Selwyn. The dinner was served in Mr. Hart's usual first-rate style, and afterwards the customary loyal and other toasts were given and cordially responded to. The band of the Charlton company played at intervals during the entertainment.

The 13th Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps (Sheerness Dock-yard), under the command of Captain Robinson, Commandant of the corps, marched, for the first time under arms, several miles up the island on Monday, preceded by their band. The corps presented a very soldierlike appearance, due, chiefly, to the instruction of their Acting Adjutant, Lieutenant Gillies, R.M. The corps are making excellent great gun practice both with shot and shells; and great satisfaction is felt by the superintendent, Captain Charles Wise, A.D.C., having become an honorary member.

The 17th Kent Rifles.—The ladies of Tunbridge Wells have presented a silver bugle to this corps. The task of presenting the gift devolved upon Mrs. Fisher, the wife of the Captain of the corps, who stated it to be a token of the warm interest the ladies of the neighbourhood had taken in the formation of the corps. The event was celebrated by a public dinner at the Sussex Hotel, at which Captain Fisher presided, and among the company were Viscount Hardinge, Sir Walter Stirling, Mr. Alderman Salomons, M.P., and other gentlemen.

A review of the several artillery and rifle volunteer corps of West Kent, comprising Woolwich, Greenwich, Deptford, Blackheath, Lee, Lewisham, Bromley, Dartford, Eltham, Plumstead, Charlton, &c., is fixed to take place to-day before Viscount Sydney (Lord-Lieutenant of Kent), in the park of Sir Thomas M. Wilson, Bart., at Old Charlton.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The Robin Hood Rifles.—Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford, commander of this corps, called a meeting of the manufacturers and tradesmen of Nottingham on Monday afternoon for the purpose of considering the propriety of permitting the young men in their employ (members of rifle corps) to have a holiday on Thursday afternoon weekly for drill exercise. The attendance being very limited no definite arrangements were made, and the meeting adjourned.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

An inspection of the North Staffordshire Battalion of Rifle Volunteers — eight companies being present — took place in Trentham Park on Tuesday last, in presence of thousands of spectators from the Staffordshire Potteries and Newcastle and adjoining places. The inspection was conducted by Colonel Buller, the colonel of the regiment, assisted by Captain Buchanan, the adjutant. Each company was accompanied by its band. As this is only the second time the companies have been brought together for battalion drill, the way in which they executed the various manœuvres was highly creditable to them, and frequently elicited expressions of admiration from the spectators. At the close of the inspection the colonel, in addressing the officers and men, said he had been quite taken by surprise with respect both to the numbers present and the efficiency to which they had attained, and he should have the pleasing task of forwarding to the lord-lieutenant of the county a flattering report of their efficiency. The North Staffordshire battalion of rifles is a very fine body of men, nearly of uniform height, and they looked remarkably well on parade.

SURREY.

6th Surrey Rifles.—Last Saturday this corps assembled on Esher Green for the purpose of presenting the prizes that had been shot for to the successful competitors. A ten-guinea cup was gained by Mr. R. Bainbridge, and two valuable rifles by Ensign Few and Mr. Henry Burnett. A handsome silver bugle having been subscribed for by the ladies of the neighbourhood, they appointed Lady Duff Gordon to present it to the corps, which her ladyship did in a clear and effective speech:—"Captain Sir Henry Fletcher, officers, and men of the 6th Surrey Rifle Volunteers. The ladies of Esher and its neighbourhood have desired me to present to your corps a silver bugle subscribed for by them. We earnestly hope that it may never sound but for your training in those martial exercises by which you are qualifying yourselves to act as our defenders. But if the day should come when its notes must ring on a field of battle, I assure you (in the name of the subscribers to this bugle) how confident we feel that it will stir up true and gallant hearts ready to shed their blood in defence of our country, of our freedom, and of the Queen who so faithfully serves, and so truly represents our happy constitution—that constitution which has fostered the spirit of unanimity and self-reliance which has once more called out the Volunteers of old England. Already a moral triumph has been achieved. The frank assurance of renewed friendship lately made to our Government by the French Emperor, proves that the British nation has found the way to win his regard. Let us on no account relax in our efforts to deserve it. Defence, not Defiance is your watchword. But should an enemy ever stand on these shores, and so defence become defiance, may this our bugle be the first to sound the advance, and the last to sound the retreat."

SUSSEX.

The 3rd battalion of the Sussex Rifle Volunteers, comprising the following corps, 1st (Brighton), 2nd (Cuckfield), 4th (Lewes), 7th (East Grinstead), and 16th (Battle) met, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel R. Moorsom, at Brantridge, near Balcombe, the seat of Captain Meek, the Commandant of the 2nd Sussex corps. The battalion mustered very strong, and at the conclusion of the drill the commanding officer expressed his approbation of the way the men and officers had gone through their evolutions. Each man had had 10 rounds of blank ammunition served out to him, and the volley and file-firing, considering the short time the men have had arms, were very good.

YORKSHIRE.

The 16th (Harrogate) Company of the West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers.—This corps assembled at the Stray, High Harrowgate, on Wednesday last, when a handsome silver bugle, which cost 60 guineas, was presented to the corps by Mrs. Robert Reynard (the sole donor), widow of Captain Reynard, of Harrogate. There was a large assemblage of military and other persons on the occasion. The corps was under the command of Captain Harrison, who put them through several evolutions, which they performed in a very creditable manner.

The Bradford Rifles.—The Misses Rawson, of Nidd Hall, ladies of the manor of Bradford, have offered to lease to the Bradford Battalion of Rifle Volunteers, at a nominal rent, a field conveniently situated at the town for the site of an armoury, drill-room, and offices of a permanent character, which it is proposed to erect for the use of the corps. It is estimated that the buildings will cost about 1000*l.*, and the money is to be raised by a bazaar, to be held in St. George's Hall next spring. A committee is forming to carry out the project. It is stated that the Low Moor Iron Company intend establishing a company of Rifle Volunteers, to wear the same uniform as the Bradford corps, and to be attached to that battalion.

Hull.—The Volunteers of Hull, both Artillery and Rifles, have been for the past few weeks actively pursuing their drill, for the purpose of being enabled to put in a creditable appearance at the review at Hull on Monday, the 27th inst., before Lord Wenlock, on the occasion of the great demonstration then to take place in connection with the ceremony of the Mayor of Hull (Mr. Pearson) giving to the town 27 acres of land for a people's park. The Rifle Volunteers of Hull now comprise five companies, with an average of 70 men to each company. The whole of the companies, with the exception of the last-formed one, have had silver bugles presented to them by the ladies of Hull, and about three weeks ago the whole of the men were reviewed at Hesslewood.

1st Battallion West York Rifle Volunteers.—The rifle shooting by the head-quarter (York) companies of this battalion is progressing famously; and much interest is manifested in the approaching rifle contest, to be held on the 9th and 10th of October next, on Bootham Stray, at the superior 1000 yards' range in the possession of the corps. Already the following prizes have been offered for competition; and it is expected more will be announced. A splendid challenge cup, to be shot for at 700, 800, and 900 yards' range, given by Lady Nay Thompson, of Sheriff Hutton Park, near York; a silver tankard, value 10 guineas, given by Major Briggs; a silver cup, value 10 guineas, given by the Sheriff of York; a silver cup, value 5*l.*, given by Captain Lloyd; another silver cup, value 5*l.*, by the same officer; a silver cup, value 5*l.*, given by Captain Meek; another silver cup, value 5*l.*, given by the same gentleman; a silver cup, value 5*l.*, given by the subalterns of No. 1 Company; and a silver cup, value 5*l.*, given by the subalterns of No. 2 Company. The rifles used in the shooting to be the long and short Enfields used by the respective companies. A very good prize list, but hardly enough diversified in the awards.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 14.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—26th Corps, 1st Battalion—Edward Vaughan Arbuckle, Gent., to be Adjutant from the 3d of July, 1860.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—26th Corps, 1st Battalion—Edward Vaughan Arbuckle, Gent., Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, 26th Corps, to serve with the rank of Captain.

17th Corps, 2d Battalion—The Rev. Edward Hoare to be Honorary Chaplain.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—4th Battalion—The 5th, 6th, 16th, 24th, 29th, and 36th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps have been formed into a battalion

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for drill and administrative purposes, and has been numbered as the 4th Administrative Battalion in the county of Kent. The several corps composing such battalion will retain their present numbers and designations.

2d Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain Thomas Willis Fleming to be Major.

20th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Charles Bovill Smith, Gent., to be Ensign.

Stogursey or 11th Somerset Volunteer Rifle Corps—Alfred Howse, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Taunton or 3d Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—Francis Wheat Newton, Esq., to be Lieutenant, vice Allen, resigned.

West Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Charles Dear to be Captain, vice Compton, promoted; Ensign James Williamson to be Lieutenant, vice Bridgman, promoted; Ensign John Barber to be Lieutenant, vice Dear, promoted; Goodwin Marriner, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant.

1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps—John Dennis Caulcher, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

London Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps—Peter Charles Duncan, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Major Weston Cracroft Amcotts as Captain-Commandant.

1st Battalion of Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Weston Cracroft Amcotts, Esq., to be Major.

4th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—William Garfit, Esq., to be Captain, vice Hopkins, resigned.

6th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Henry Peake, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Peacock, promoted.

3d Essex Rifle Volunteers—Robert Growse, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

5th Essex Rifle Volunteers—Samuel Lloyd Howard, Esq., to be Captain; Charles Raymond Pelly, Esq., to be Captain; James Kayess, Esq., to be Captain; George Archer Hilleary, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Barclay Reynolds, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Philip Savill, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Charles William Tanner, jun., Esq., to be Ensign; Walter Geere, Esq., to be Ensign; George Tyser, Esq., to be Ensign.

13th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers—Patrick Rose Innes, Esq., to be Captain; William Cruickshank to be Lieutenant; James Grieve to be Ensign.

Roxburgshire Rifle Volunteers—No. 2 Company—The Rev. James Smith to be Honorary Chaplain; William M'Lean M'Kenzie, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Second Lieutenant Daniel Stephen M'Guinniss to be First Lieutenant.

4th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Samuel Ashton Thompson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

17th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—John McCabe, Esq., to be Captain.

23d Lancashire Rifle Volunteers.—William Gardiner, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

56th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Hankinson Barrett, Esq., to be Captain; William Slater, Gent., to be Ensign.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignations of the Commissions held by Lieutenant John Fishwick Leeming, Lieutenant Thomas Dale, and Ensign Thomas Lewis Williams, in the 2d Manchester, or 28th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers.

4th Company of Cheshire Artillery Volunteers—Alfred Parr, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

15th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Edward Moloney Gleeson, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon. 22d Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas George Dixon, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteers—George Hasband M'Leod, Esq., M.D., to be Surgeon; John M'Micken Pagan, Esq., M.D., to be Surgeon.

21st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant John Robertson to be Captain, vice John Boag, appointed Major of the 7th Administrative Battalion of Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers; William Henry Hill, Gent., to be Lieutenant., vice John Robertson, promoted; Hamilton Ramsay Buchanan, Gent., to be Ensign, vice William Robertson, resigned.

40th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—James Mc Intyre, Esq., to be Captain, vice William Rigby, appointed Major of the 6th Administrative Battalion of Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers.

7th Surrey (or Southwark) Rifle Volunteer Battalion—Lieutenant Owen Clutton to be Captain, vice Crowe, resigned; Ensign Albert Francis Jackson to be Lieutenant, vice Cox, resigned.

8th Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Ensign Edward James Rickards to be Lieutenant; Norbury Pott, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Rickards, promoted; Nathaniel Charles Alexander, Esq., to be Ensign.

19th Surrey (or Lambeth) Rifle Volunteer Battalion—Lieutenant Henry Plews to be Captain; Ensign Frederick Thomas Prewett to be Lieutenant, vice Plews, promoted; John Richards, gent., to be Ensign; Henry Knight, Gent., to be Ensign.

Memorandum—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignations by Captain Robert Crowe, Lieutenant John Pope Cox, and Ensign John Sebastian Christie Renneck, of the Commissions held by them in the 7th Surrey (or Southwark) Rifle Volunteer Battalion.

1st Flintshire Battalion of Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant-Colone Herbert Watkin Williams Wynne, M.P., to be Major.

4th or Holywell Company of Flintshire Rifle Volunteers—Jesse Conway Davies, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 17.

1st Battalion of West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (York)—Captain Charles Edward Preston, half-pay 18th Royal Indian Regiment of Foot, to be Adjutant, from the 25th June last.

3rd Battalion of West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Bradford)—Francis Lepper, Esq., late Captain 81st Foot, and 7th Lancashire Militia, to be Adjutant with the rank of Captain from the 29th May last.

Memoranda—The 18th (Pontefract), 19th (Rotheram), and 20th and 21st (Doncaster), Corps of West Riding Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers, have been united in a battalion for administrative purposes, with a Staff consisting of 1 major and 1 adjutant; the battalion is numbered the 4th, in the said West Riding, and the several corps composing it will retain their present numbers in the County Force.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (York)—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation by Major George Briggs of his commission as Captain-Commandant of this corps.

12th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Skipton)—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Captain Mathew Wilson in this corps.

6th Westmoreland Rifle Volunteers—Captain Jasper Selwyn to be Captain-Commandant, vice Ruxton, resigned.

East York Artillery Volunteers, 3rd Company—Christopher Wharton Mawn, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers, 2nd Battalion—Captain Henry James Scobell, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captain Sir Henry E. F. Lambert, to be Major.

No. 1 Company—William Cowen, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

No. 7 Company—Daniel Timmins, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

No. 14 Company—William Woodward, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

No. 17 Company—William Smith, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; the Reverend George Frederick Fessey to be Honorary Chaplain.

Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—17th Company—Francis Edward Thompson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Jenner Hillier, Gent., to be Ensign.

2nd Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Frederick Perkins, Esq., to be Captain, vice Fleming, promoted.

2nd Buckinghamshire Rifle Volunteers—William Charles Small, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. James Poulter to be Honorary Chaplain.

3rd or New Radnor Company of Radnorshire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Baskerville Mynors, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Steven Duggan, Gent., to be Ensign; Henry Osmond Brown, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

16th Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant William Amhurst Tyssen Amhurst to be Captain; Ensign Anthony Hamond to be Lieutenant, vice Amhurst, promoted.

8th Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant George Fearn to be Captain; Lieutenant William Brooks to be Captain; Ensign William Birt to be Lieutenant; Ensign John Rea to be Lieutenant; John Robinson Gibson, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Robert Farr, Esq., to be Ensign; William Kitson, Esq., to be Ensign.

1st or Duke of Manchester's Mounted Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Frederick Polhill Turner to be Captain; Robert Wigram Arkwright, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Cornet George Onslow Newton to be Lieutenant, vice Turner, promoted; Crewe Alston, Esq., to be Cornet; Francis Day, Esq., to be Cornet, vice Newton, promoted.

1st Newcastle-upon-Tyne Rifle Volunteers—William Weallens, Esq., to be Captain; Ebenezer Budden, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Henry Morton, Gent., to be Ensign.

5th Westmoreland Rifle Volunteers.—William Fell, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. Henry John Marlen to be Honorary Chaplain.

Memorandum—6th Westmoreland Rifle Volunteers—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this Corps by Captain Augustus Ruxton.

London Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. Robert Heys Atherton to be Honorary Chaplain.

Memorandum—40th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of Captain James Maxfield Walters bearing the title of Captain-Commandant in the above corps.

Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers (No. 5)—James McKissock, Gent., late Lieutenant in the London Scottish Volunteers, to be Captain; Alexander Beatts, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Thomas Morland, Gent., to be Ensign.

Suffolk Artillery—Octavius Daniel Weld, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Thomas Bolger Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

2nd Cumberland Artillery Volunteers—John Giles Mounsey, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant, vice Salkeld, promoted.

42nd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—The Reverend Thomas Chambers, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

23rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—The Reverend Thomas Parkes, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

4th Aberdeenshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Robert Beveridge, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps—James D. Gillespie, Esq., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon. Lieutenant Thomas Graham Murray to be Captain, vice Anstruther, resigned.

1st City of Edinburgh Artillery Volunteer Corps—James Maclean fo be Captain. John de la Condamine to be First Lieutenant; Alexander Lauder Stobo to be Second Lieutenant.

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—1st Battalion, 36th Company—Clement Wedgwood, Gent., to be Lieutenant; the Rev. George Ferris Whidborne, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain; William Haslam Davis, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

[The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of Tuesday the 7th inst.]:—

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—3rd Battalion, 35th Company—Robert Woodward, the younger, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

1st Berwickshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by First Lieutenant Bowhill.

THE LONG ENFIELD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Colonel M'Murdo, no doubt, reads your paper, so I write this to suggest to him the advisability of his ordering the long rifle drill to be substituted in the Volunteer regiments and companies for the short rifle drill, now practised by those corps. They are armed with the long piece, and they ought, in my humble opinion, to be drilled accordingly. The men are much distressed by being made to carry the long rifle at the advance and trail, when they might be carrying it, as soldiers of the Line do, at the shoulder and slope. There is no probability that the Volunteers will ever be furnished with the short rifle, therefore it is a mistake to drill them to the manual of that arm. The long Enfield is the better of the two, and every soldier of the Line is now a rifleman.—I am, &c. N. P.

The Volunteer Review at Edinburgh.—The following War Office Circular has been issued to Lords-Lieutenant of counties:—"War Office, 13th August, 1860. I have the pleasure of enclosing a copy of a General Order, in which the Adjutant-General has been authorised to express Her Majesty's admiration of the soldierlike bearing of the Volunteers reviewed by Her Majesty at Edinburgh on Tuesday last, and of the high state of efficiency to which they have attained in an incredibly short space of time, and in which Her Majesty finds another proof that she may at all times rely upon their patriotism and loyalty. In communicating this document to you, and requesting you to enclose copies of it to the commanding officers of the different corps in your county, I avail myself of the opportunity to express to you the high gratification with which Her Majesty's Government have observed the rapid success of the Volunteer movement throughout the country, the zeal and public spirit which were displayed by the corps present at the late review, and the very efficient manner in which they went through the various movements that they were called upon to perform on that occasion. I have also to convey to you the thanks of the Government for the assistance which you have afforded me in the raising and organisation of this force, and for the zeal with which you have discharged the onerous duties which have devolved upon you in connection with it.—I have the honour to be, &c., S. Herbert."—The following General Order has been issued from the Horse Guards:—"The Adjutant-General has received the Queen's commands to convey her thanks to the several corps of Artillery and Rifle Volunteers assembled at Edinburgh on the 7th inst., and to assure them of the satisfaction and gratification with which Her Majesty beheld the magnificent spectacle there presented to her. Her Majesty could not see without admiration the soldier-like bearing of the different corps as they passed before her, and she finds in the high state of efficiency to which they have attained in an incredibly short space of time, another proof that she may at all times surely rely on the loyalty and patriotism of her people for the defence, in the hour of need, of the freedom and integrity of the empire.—By order, J. Yorke Scarlett, A.-G."

Review of the Lancashire and Cheshire Volunteers.—The review of the Lancashire and Cheshire Volunteers at Newton-le-Willows on Saturday proved a great success. The review took place upon the racecourse, about two miles and a half from Newton station, and the Volunteers and the public began to assemble upon the ground simultaneously a little after three o'clock. From this time to half-past five o'clock, when Lieut.-General Sir George Wetherall opened the review, the arrivals were incessant. The rains of several previous days had rendered the ground wet and uncomfortable; but up to this hour only a few light showers had fallen to check the general desire of the public to witness the proceedings on Saturday. At the moment of opening the review the spectacle presented was a magnificent one. In the centre of the ground the Volunteers were drawn up in four brigades. The second, third, and fourth Manchester regiments, 1800 strong, covered the front, forming a line of 300 to 400 yards. In the rear of this line was the remainder of the first brigade. In the rear of these, again, were massed the three other brigades, the third occupying the centre. The cavalry, 300 strong, occupied a position on the right flank to the front. The grand stand was crowded by the rank and fashion of the neighbourhood, including a great number of ladies, and swelled considerably by visitors from a distance. The other stands were also very crowded, and a dense mass of people lined the sides of the racecourse, extending to a considerable distance right and left of the stands. In front of the troops, and between them and the stands, were the general and his staff. Among the lookers on were some hundreds of gentlemen in the various uniforms of the Line and of Volunteers not taking part in the proceedings. The evolutions indicated in the programme occupied about two hours. All the movements of the troops were effected with an ease, coolness, and regularity which astonished the public, and drew forth praise from soldiers of the Line. The firing which took place by the covering companies while the change of front was effected brought down a shower of rain, and when the marching past took place, which concluded the review, the water fell in torrents upon the poor fellows. Nevertheless the Volunteers went through the operation with a coolness and displayed an amount of perfection which showed that they had paid excellent attention to drill since their embodiment. The whole spectacle was one reflecting the highest credit upon them, and the Liverpool companies especially drew repeated marks of approbation from the lookers-on, owing to the soldierly bearing they presented. A portion of the Manchester and some other troops also shared in this mark of public approbation. About half-past seven the public began to disperse, owing to the rain, but the troops requiring refreshment some of them remained on the ground to a much later hour. The review was most creditable to the Volunteers, and a great success. The review being over, Sir George rode with his staff towards the troops, and complimented them upon the military knowledge they had displayed.

The Volunteer Encampment at Crosby.—The greatest novelty in connection with the Volunteer movement in this part of the country is the encampment amongst the sandhills at Crosby, under the personal supervision and command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bousfield. The men in camp belong exclusively to the 1st battalion of Lancashire Rifles, the majority being members of the first company. The tents were pitched upwards of a fortnight ago, the object being to inure the Volunteers to the hardships of camp life, as well as to bring them near the shooting ground on the shore, where they may, by constant practice morning and evening, learn to become expert marksmen. A rather sheltered site has been fixed upon amongst the hills, about five minutes' walk from the railway station, and each tent appears to have been planted so as to avoid the damp which accumulates in some parts of the ground. Altogether there are 41 tents, including the "canteen establishment," where refreshments are supplied according to a fixed tariff. Viewed from the most elevated of the sandhills the encampment has rather a picturesque appearance, although the visitor on first seeing it cannot fail to be reminded of some of those gipsy gatherings that are to be met with in eastern countries. The "lines" enclosing the camp are indicated by small flags, inside of which no Volunteer is permitted to enter without being in uniform. At night sentinels guard the ground by watches, and in other respects strict military discipline is enforced. The men rise at five o'clock in the morning, and then prepare for drill, rifle shooting, skirmishing, &c., which generally begin at six o'clock. Breakfast is afterwards had, and the majority of the Volunteers return to town about nine o'clock to engage in the business of the day, leaving the tents in charge of a few men and boys, who attend to the victualling and cleaning departments. The same routine of training is observed in the evening. On every alternate Wednesday there is battalion drill, when the "campaigning" is enlivened by two or three bands of music from Liverpool. The tents, on the whole, are pretty snug, every care being taken to make them "weather-tight." In some instances, small iron bedsteads are introduced, but the majority of the men sleep on mattrasses laid on straw. The muskets and the usual accoutrements are piled in the centre, whilst in some instances barrels of Allsopp's best pale ale and baskets of Champagne adorn the interior. The "canteen establishment" is large, but still it is quite inadequate in size to meet the requirements of the camp, and an enlargement will in consequence be effected. The late heavy rains have rendered camp life rather disagreeable, and several of the tents are now deserted in consequence; but on the whole the men have endured exposure to wind and rain with an extraordinary amount of fortitude and perseverance. Slight colds have prevailed; but these have soon disappeared. The Volunteers will remain at Crosby two or three weeks longer.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

A Hint for Marksmen.—There is good news for our rifle Volunteers at home. The ancient town of Cologne, emulous of throwing Wimbledon into the shade, has proposed to give a prize to expert shots, such as probably was never before offered to the masters of cross-bow or rifle. The prize consists in nothing less than a splendid castle on the banks of the Rhine—a castle of modern build, but in the style of the middle ages, with crenated towers, deep moats, drawbridges, cisterns, fountains, verandas, grottoes, and all the other appurtenances of an ancient knightly mansion. English travellers up the Rhine, who have kept a sharp look out, will have perceived, just opposite the town of Coblentz, close to the frowning fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, a *Burg*, surrounded by extensive vineyards and wooded domains, looking proudly down on Rhine and Moselle, and almost rivalling in beauty of situation the neighbouring Stolzenfels. Well, it is this splendid property, called the *Schützenberg*, which the town of Cologne promises to the best shot in the forthcoming rifle-match within its walls. The match will be open to all nations of "Germanic" origin, including the British. Numerous invitations have already been sent for this great meeting, which, it is expected, will be numerously attended by deputations from all parts of Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium and England. The Prince-Regent, it is stated, has accepted the presidency of the meeting, and various other German Sovereigns, foremost among them the former ruler of Bavaria, Ludwig, the poet-king, have promised their assistance and contributions.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE
AND
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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In reply to a Subscriber, we believe that the 23rd Fusiliers at present are composed of men from all parts of the kingdom, but no doubt the Welsh element prevails to an extent far above the average in other regiments.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the Editor cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the Editor.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the Army and Navy Gazette, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, Mr. Archibald Graham, and not to the Editor.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1860.

The discussion which has arisen respecting the means of attracting artisans and labourers to the Volunteer corps, obliges us to consider what was the origin of the movement, and what is its legitimate position among the different bodies constituting the defensive army of the realm. Hitherto the force has been in the main composed of the upper and middle classes reaching down (if we can so decidedly stratify society) to the lower-middle class—to shopmen and small clerks and tradesmen. Except where some patriotic employer or magnate has undertaken the equipment of his own labourers or tenants, the Volunteer body contains hardly any members of what, for want of a better name, we must describe as the lower classes. It is now felt by many that it is desirable to make available for national defence the immense numbers comprised under that designation; and during the week Lord Elcho, Sir John Shelley, and several of our daily contemporaries, have been debating the best means of achieving that most desirable object. One suggestion is that existing corps should adopt a cheap, workmanlike dress, suited for service, with which alone the Volunteers should be asked to supply themselves, leaving the more opulent or fanciful to use a "swell" costume for private display, if it so please them. Another is that artisan companies, more cheaply clad, should be attached to the present corps. A third, that in large districts general corps should be formed upon such economical foundation, and with such arrangements as regards payments by instalments, &c., as would bring them fairly within the means of the class now practically excluded from the movement. A fourth plan is the formation of distinct artisans' corps on the cheapest possible footing, in part sustained by public contributions. Active steps are at this moment being taken to carry out this last suggestion; and it is in opposition to it that the three first-mentioned ideas have been thrown out by Lord Elcho.

We have strong objections to every one of these proposals; but there is one most wholesome argument to be drawn from all, and that is, the necessity for economy. The means of the poorest, and not of the richest members of every corps should be borne in mind in devising their uniform and equipments. Commanding officers should take care that once the uniforms are obtained, they should be made to go as far as possible, by not having them worn too frequently or under circumstances likely to cause them unnecessary damage. Lord Elcho has most truly said that the test of the permanence of the Volunteer movement will be the number who will provide themselves with a second outfit when the present is no longer presentable on parade. It should be the object of all to render the necessity of a new supply as little frequent as possible. When he has done his utmost in this respect, and when he has made the uniform as economical in cost as is consistent with efficiency and that soldierlike appearance which all experience shows to be essential to the well-being of any military body, the commanding officer will have done the best he can to secure the permanence and welfare of his regiment. A policy of this kind is required, and we shall be rejoiced that the present discussion has arisen if it only end in bringing about so desirable a result.

As regards the social classification of Volunteers, it is not so much a question of rank as one of means, and the point is when we reach a class whose means do not allow them to purchase uniforms and equipments, how are we to deal with them so as to make them available for national defence? To our minds, when we come to this class, it is the province of the Government to step in and give clothing and equipments from the national funds, and the best way of doing it is by such a reconstruction of the Militia as will make it popular with those next in point of means and social position to the Volunteers. The distinctive character of the Volunteer force, as compared with the other military bodies of the State, is that each man should place himself properly dressed and equipped at the disposal of the State. When his means do not permit him to do so, he had better seek another channel of military usefulness than by joining a force which is essentially self-sustaining. Public subscriptions are, after all, but public payments in a particular form, and ought to be exceptional, unless in the instance of the first start of the movement, when many expenses were of necessity incurred beyond those appertaining to each particular individual. The present Militia system has been a failure so far as the maintenance of a large defensive force is concerned; and in the present session of Parliament the Minister for War gave some excellent indications of a desire to effect wholesome reforms. Let him carry these reforms further with a bold hand; let him thoroughly and really localise the Militia, make it suitable to the respectable artisans of each locality, and the difficulty which is now being so warmly discussed will be, after a very short time, satisfactorily solved. A Volunteer should be able to present himself dressed and equipped for service at his own expense. A man who is too poor to do that need not be ashamed, under fair conditions harmonising with the pursuits by which he gains his subsistence, to avail himself of the assistance of the country given in the regular and legitimate way.

We feel some difficulty in pursuing our criticism of the Naval Discipline Bill, in order to give our readers a succinct view of its main provisions, from our uncertainty whether some of its apparent alterations of previous enactments are not simply blunders, like others we have already pointed out. We cannot tell, for instance, whether striking a petty officer, being in the execution of his office, *or not being in the execution of his office*, and whether afloat *or on shore*, is, or is not, intended to be regarded as "mutiny" in future. This offence is certainly placed under that heading in the Amended Bill, having also been specially removed from under "insubordination;" and therefore there cannot be a doubt (more especially in the absence of the definition of "mutiny" which the bill contained before it was amended) that as the bill now stands the offence in question is "mutiny," though this can scarcely have been intended. The introduction of the words "or not being in the execution of his office," which were not in clause 18 of the original bill, is of itself enough to show that the clause as amended (§ 16) must have been placed under mutiny through some unaccountable oversight.

Clause 21 of the original bill has also undergone a strange transformation as clause 18 in the Amended Bill; inasmuch as the offence of quarrelling or fighting with any other person than an officer—but with this addition, "*whether such other person be or be not subject to this Act*"—is still allowed to remain under the heading "insubordination," though it is manifest that fighting or quarrelling with a person on shore totally disconnected with the Service cannot possibly be "insubordination," however wrong it may be, or deserving of punishment, otherwise. We can also imagine circumstances in which Jack's fighting or quarrelling may have been provoked, where he has been more sinned against than sinning; and, at all events, if this quarrel has not occurred with those of higher grade than himself, or in their presence and contrary to their orders, it is not in the nature of things that it can be regarded as "insubordination," and there can be no advantage in calling it so.

We regret to find that the abominable offence we alluded to in a previous article still stands in Clause 38 with the sole punishment of penal servitude against it, contrary to the ordinary law of the realm, which this section of the bill professes to follow. If this is allowed to stand, it will necessitate an alteration in the ordinary criminal law of the country, which we would earnestly deprecate; and if the object of this injudicious modification of existing law has been to bring the offence within Clause 49, as not capital, and render it triable by the commanding officer of a ship, we think that only makes the matter worse. In the first place, this is not an offence which should be left to the captain to deal with. Most officers would rather it went before another tribunal; and 2ndly, the only punishment awarded for this crime being penal servitude, and the commanding officer being restricted from awarding that penalty, if he did try it, he could not punish it.

There is an important alteration in the Amended Bill as regards corporal punishment. Clause 16, § 8, stood originally, "No officer, petty or non-commissioned officer, shall be subject to corporal punishment." Now it stands, "No officer shall be subject to corporal punishment: no petty or non-commissioned officer shall be subject to corporal punishment, except in case of mutiny." Now, although in no instance whatever in the bill is corporal punishment, *eo nomine*, awarded as a penalty for any offence—not even for mutiny—in Clause 48 it is laid down that "corporal punishment shall be deemed equal to imprisonment, and may in all cases be inflicted as a substitute for or in addition to imprisonment." The amended clause, therefore, subjects "petty or *non-commissioned* officers" to corporal punishment *in case of mutiny*; but warrant officers and subordinate officers, as well as commissioned officers, are exempt, under the definition of "officer" in Clause 76; for, as we pointed out last week, "petty officer" is not included under "officer," but under the term "superior officer" only! "Non-commissioned officer" here evidently applies to Marines; as otherwise, both the warrant and subordinate officers would be subject to corporal punishment, since they are not "commissioned officers."

By Clause 49 the commanding officer of a ship may try, summarily, any offence not capital, under the Act. But except in case of "open mutiny," no man can be sentenced by him to corporal punishment till his offence has been inquired into and reported on by one or more officers appointed by him. He is not, however, held bound by their "opinion," but may thereupon act as, according "to his judgment, may seem right."

We think it unnecessary to touch upon the new court-martial regulations. As a rule, discipline in the Navy must be maintained on board each ship through its own officers, as order in a great city is secured through the police and magistracy. Courts-martial, like the higher criminal courts on shore, are only useful for extreme offences, and should only be had recourse to exceptionally. Indeed we might well say, that when a court-martial is necessary, except to try officers, the ordinary and best means of enforcing discipline has already failed. We regret to find, not only from printed pamphlets, but from written communications with which we have been favoured, that a very general accusation is put forward against certain captains of the Navy themselves, as in a great measure the cause of defective discipline in the fleet. It is said that "smart fellows," who are, however, simply "blackguards," are too often made petty officers, and continued in their position after being guilty of disgraceful conduct. Also, that lieutenants and junior officers are not duly supported by their captains, and their authority is, consequently, despised by the men. This results from "the popularity dodge" practised by "an officer who winks at offences, or, what is almost worse, only half punishes them, that he may be called a nice fellow by the ship's company, and who, with a view to popularity, grants demands made by the men which ought not to be granted, and takes their part, even when they are wrong, against his

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junior officer."—So it is stated in the Letters of Lieut. D. Stewart, R.N., to Sir John M'Neill, G.C.B., which we have quoted on previous occasions. We find an allusion to the same thing in the recently published Suggestions of a "Rear-Admiral," who says, "If greater attention were given to the higher object of raising the seaman's character, instead of vainly attempting to render the naval service popular by pandering to his lowest propensities, it is probable that by degrees the amount of corporal punishment would be greatly reduced." We have also, from an independent source, in MS., that "the first step to restore the discipline of the Navy must emanate from the captains, and that the perversion of discipline, followed by many of the 'popular captains,' of sacrificing the officers to the men must cease" before anything effectual can be hoped. We are further informed that this system not only disgusts and renders uncomfortable the junior officers, whilst it puts discipline out of the question, but is disliked by the "good men" on board. In the evidence before the late Manning Commission several petty officers gave evidence in accordance with this view. They all, without exception, stated that strict discipline was not disliked by the best men, to whom it is indeed a protection, but only by the blackguards.

The suggestions of a "Rear-Admiral" on the subject of establishing naval prisons are well worthy the attention of the Admiralty, especially as imprisonment is now the most common punishment for ordinary offences, and will continue to be so under the new bill. It appears that out of 317 male prisoners recently in Hants county prison, only 112 were civilians, and 205 were soldiers or sailors, but chiefly the latter, as soldiers are generally confined in the military prisons, and are only sent to the common gaols when their discharge from the Army is intended. A "Rear-Admiral" also states, that in the year ended 31st July last, about three per cent. of the whole seamen and marines of the Channel Squadron have been prisoners in the gaols of Winchester, Exeter, and Dorchester; and in fact that the number of "jail-birds" in the Service is gradually tainting it with the "convict element" and "all the evils which must arise from association with felons."

We must close our remarks on this most important subject with another extract from Mr. Stewart's pamphlet, in order to show how much of these evils can at once be remedied by efficient commanding-officers: "I served about four years with an officer, who was remarkable as being one of the best in the Service. He left a ship, in which I served with him, in the perfection of good order, and in three or four months after his leaving her we had a 'mess-trap row.' He joined a small ship as commander; and, from being one of the worst specimens of a British man-of-war, she became an ornament to the Service. After he left her she again relapsed into the old state." Here we have the converse of the proposition that "manners make the man." It is clearly upon "the man" that good manners and morals on board ship most chiefly depend. We have another proverb that "Good masters make good servants;" and we doubt not that this is especially true on board ship, and that more could be done to restore the discipline of the Navy, by the earnest endeavours of competent officers, than by any code of laws whatsoever.

Mr. Mare did his country good service when he constructed that very fine specimen of naval architecture, the Himalaya; and the Lords of the Admiralty of the day, who purchased her from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, completed one of the best bargains ever effected by any public board, and are therefore deserving of the best thanks of all who take an interest in the united services. We say united services, for the Himalaya has from the time she was first brought into the Navy been, with the slight exception when she conveyed the astronomer royal and party to the coast of Spain, employed in conveying troops and supernumerary seamen from one end of the world to the other. She has steamed to the east and to the west, to the north and to the south; and it has been our pleasing duty, from the time this journal has been established up to the present moment, to record a series of brilliant passages made by her. We have scarcely time to note her movements. To-day she sails from Portsmouth for Plymouth, and her arrival there is reported simultaneously with her departure. We hear, again, she has left the latter port for Liverpool, and a few hours later the telegraph flashes up a notice of her safe entrance into the Mersey. We cannot say too much in praise of this noble vessel. She has always done the work cut out for her in an admirable manner; and with this staring us in the face we ask, why have we not a dozen Himalayas? It is true we have the Vulcan, Urgent, Perseverance, Megæra, Simoom, and Adventure; they are capital vessels of their kind, but are small and confined in comparison with the Himalaya, and not one of them averages much more than half her tonnage; still they present a great improvement over the wretched vessels which the old transport commissioners were in the habit of taking up for the conveyance of soldiers to our distant possessions. Many of our military readers must shudder when they look back upon the tedious days and the suffocating nights passed on board one of those ships, belonging to an owner standing high in the estimation of the late "Meek" authorities at Somerset House, and probably ranking A 1 at Lloyd's, but very low in the opinion of the three or four hundred unfortunate fellows doomed to find a home in her during a passage of some five or six months to the banks of the Hooghly. It would not be difficult to conjure up a recollection of the abominable cooking, the monotonous conversation of the master and his mates, the rust-stained water, the fiery liquids denominated port and sherry, the rolling of the unwieldy tub day after day under a vertical sun, and the pestiferous lower deck at night. What the middle passage is to the poor unfortunate African, these horrible voyages, in a somewhat less degree, were to the officers and men who were ordered to undertake them. We have done much in the way of improvement, but we are sadly behindhand. The sufferings of the discharged soldiers of the Indian Army on their passage home are still fresh in our memory; and the miseries endured in that charnel-ship, Accrington, are not all yet made known, and we have to wait for another mail from Calcutta for the latest intelligence connected with her. We therefore boldly suggest to the authorities, especially to Sir Charles Wood, the necessity for at once building a number of vessels of the Himalaya class, with all the improvements which have risen up since she was launched. We do not want Leviathans at a cost of half a million sterling; but we do require ships sufficiently large to convey, if necessary, one thousand souls to any quarter, however distant, on board of which all necessary requirements, nay, comforts, can be had for the men; for we hold that it is better to land in India one good sound man at a cost of say 100*l.* than to disembark any number at a less cost only fit for the hospital, and incapable of resisting the first effects of climate. We are about to incur a vast outlay of money in erecting a sanatorium at the Cape of Good Hope. We are not sorry for this, although we question if spots in Penang and Ceylon might not have been found equally healthy, and not so far afield. Time will show us the number of patients received into this building who could date their first symptoms of physical debility from the sufferings endured between the British Channel and the shores of India. We feel thoroughly convinced that in proposing the immediate construction of a fleet of steam transports, we carry with us the Horse Guards and the Medical Department of the Army; for the reports from their officers abroad must have convinced them of the necessity of a change in a system which can only be upheld by antiquated men, who look back with fond regret upon the palmy days when "John Company" flourished, and sea-captains made splendid fortunes in three voyages,—"nous avons changé tout cela." We are more alive to the justice of the old adage "live and let live." We want to train up men for the Army and Navy at a just estimation of their value. We are willing to pay well, and therefore expect to be served well. We do not hold out golden prospects to our naval captains, but we promise them an honest remuneration for the exercise of their professional knowledge, and we expect them to discharge their duty. We hold that the institution of an extended transport service would be an invaluable auxiliary to the executive branch of the Navy. At present we have some 1200 men belonging to Her Majesty's troop ships. Now, if we were only to treble the number of such vessels, we should have some 4000 seamen, well-disciplined and, above all, accustomed to "the Service," ready on an emergency to take their part, without further drill or preparation, against an enemy. We have said enough, we are sure, to enlist the attention of the Duke of Somerset and his colleagues to a question which is attracting much notice in the mind of the public.

It is stated that Mr. Ward (of Auburn, United States) has received instructions from the Admiralty to carry out a final series of experiments at Woolwich Dockyard, preparatory to his system being adopted in the Royal Navy. We shall indeed be glad if all possible latitude be granted to Mr. Ward, as our great desire is to see an improvement made in the mode of conveying messages from ship to ship, both at sea and at an anchorage; but we doubt if the Lords of the Admiralty will arrive at any decision in reference to Mr. Ward's invention, pending the trials which are by authority to be made also at Woolwich with Professor Way's new electric light, especially when it is taken into consideration, that experience has shown us that a flash of white light is seen at a greater distance than any coloured one that has as yet been exhibited. We cannot believe that their Lordships will act hastily in a matter of such extreme importance.

The steam iron-cased floating batteries, which were built in the last year of the Russian war, are undergoing inspection and repairs at the various dockyards near to which they are stationed, and we are glad to find that, up to this time, the reports as to their soundness are highly satisfactory. We have no doubt, from the writings of Captain Cowper Coles, R.N., Colonel Alexander, R.M.A., and other very distinguished officers, that these batteries will form an invaluable arm of defence in case of any attempted invasion; and it is quite apparent to us that, if they are cased with the new angular plated sides, which have successfully withstood all the firing which Captain Hewlett, of the Excellent, with all the appliances which he has so liberally at command, they would be invulnerable. This is a point most worthy of the consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty.

The ships which were stationed at Queenstown under the command of Rear-Admiral Erskine have joined the Commander-in-Chief at Milford Haven. The stay of the fleet at its present anchorage is uncertain; but letters addressed to it up to Monday will find it there.

The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the dockyards has suspended its labours, and will not resume its sittings until the 16th of October.

We have heard with much satisfaction that, notwithstanding the suddenness of the last examination for direct commissions, 61 candidates have passed, out of 84 presenting themselves. Some will, doubtless, imagine that from the superiority of this result, as compared with that of the last examination, there has been a change; but we have been informed that, with the exception of a more practical character being given to some of the arithmetical questions, there was no difference in the style of the two examinations.

A great deal has been said and done as to the advisability of keeping a proper proportion of the Commissariat in Great Britain, and of maintaining a sufficient supply of officers at home, to form a nucleus for an exigency. Nevertheless we are informed that the Chatham, South Wales, and London districts are without officers, because there are none at home to occupy them. No wonder that we hear of failures and shortcomings in the department at these stations.

The improved arrangements for the inspection of the Volunteer corps, to which we have already alluded, are now nearly completed. The present Assistant-Inspectors will have the head-quarters of their respective districts fixed as follows: Major Nelson, London; Lieut.-Colonel Luard, Reigate or Guildford; Lieut.-Colonel Ibbetson, Cambridge; Major Hume, Exeter; Major Dick, Birmingham; Major Harman, York; Major Jones, Edinburgh. Assistant-Inspectors have yet to be appointed to three districts—the North-Western, whose head-quarters will be Liverpool; the Welsh, at Swansea; and the South Scottish, Glasgow. In all probability three Majors of Depôt Battalions, who are about to be reduced, will be selected for these appointments.

We hear that Major-General Lockyer is likely to be succeeded in the Ceylon command by Colonel O'Brien, now Assistant-Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards. Colonel O'Brien, although never engaged actively in the field, has rendered useful service in almost every part of the globe: he is a capital linguist, an efficient administrator, and a popular officer.

We learn that the Second Majors of about four or five of the Depôt Battalions are about to be reduced, one officer of that rank being considered sufficient for the discharge of the duty.

Captain P. A. A. Twynam, of the 1st battalion 15th Regiment, has been appointed Brigade Major to the 3rd Brigade at Aldershot.

We are sorry to hear that Sir Harry Smith, Lieut.-General Lautour, and Lieut.-General Broke, are all suffering from severe indisposition.

A subscriber requests us to put the following question to the Indian Army Amalgamation Committee to decide:—"When officers are transferred to the proposed Staff Corps in India from the late Company's Regiments, will they be compensated for the price of their commissions in consequence of its being really a retirement from the regiment, a gain to their juniors, but a pecuniary loss to themselves? This may be considered one of the rights or privileges so lately guaranteed by Parliament. Those now in the Service may claim it, but not those who may hereafter join." We think we can answer that the Commission would decidedly decline to give "compensation," such as our correspondent alludes to. An appointment to the Staff Corps is a valuable promotion to the officer who obtains it; and it is not usual to compensate a man by money for advancing him in his profession to a higher and more remunerative position. Even in the Queen's Army, where money is openly paid for promotion, it would not be done; and certainly it is not likely to be done in the case of the old Company's Service, whose payments are all illegitimate, secret, and unrecognised by the State.

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A MANUAL FOR NAVAL CADETS.*

Few but professional men can appreciate all the industry and ability necessary to be the writer and compiler of such a work as Captain Boyd's "Manual for Naval Cadets." A second edition of it has just appeared; and although we think the title by no means explains its general usefulness to sailors of every age and standing, we cannot help pointing it out as containing much information most necessary to those young spirits who are daily quitting the firesides of our English homes to go and tread in the footsteps of Blake, Rodney, Howe, and Nelson. We do not believe that this book, excellent as it is, or its worthy fellow, recently published by the Messrs. Routledge, and entitled "Seamanship and Naval Duties," will of themselves make thorough sailors of our youngsters; practice alone in sea-going vessels can accomplish that. Captain Boyd knows full well, that had he as a boy, fresh from irksome Latin and Euclid, eager for the great future of a sailor life, been thrust into some den on board of a ship, and given the 500 pages of his own Manual as the first great barrier to be mastered before he could aspire to be a sailor, the probabilities are he would have been utterly, disheartened; and even had he remained in the Navy have eschewed all books, after he had mastered that one Manual, for the rest of his days. On behalf, therefore, of our sons, who go to sea, not because they dislike books, but rather that they are sick of school, and desire to embrace a life of activity and energy, we raise a warning note against the young sailors of the Navy being drilled, schooled, and examined into mere automatons; whilst we cheerfully hail such books as this Manual as of incalculable value to the sailor, whether he be young or old. It will be a treasure to the youngster, because he will always in it have a friend who will enlighten him on all points on which he may desire information; and it will be a companion to the oldster, who, feeling aware of his deficiencies, would, but for such a book, live on in ignorance, rather than divulge to his superiors that he did not know what he ought to have acquired earlier in life. When we say oldsters, we mean not only mates, but even lieutenants, commanders, and captains, for they all may need frequently to turn to such a vade mecum as this Manual. Captain Boyd has evidently had this in view in the compilation of his work, and has avoided saying so because he doubtless knew the indignation with which self-sufficient ignorance would visit any such atttempt to divulge the fact, that the admiral of the present day may know less than one of his own midshipmen, and that many a commander is often at the mercy of his engineers or gunners. We can only thus account for the presence of such chapters as those upon Mechanical Power, Floatation, the Telescope, Organisation of a Man-of-War, the Theory of Winds, and the Steam Engine. All these are far too abstruse for boys of from fourteen to sixteen years of age, who have, God knows, enough to do apparently in acquiring a knowledge of the more practical feats of knotting, splicing, steering, rigging, working boats, ships, and guns, as well as practising the art of navigation with the naval instructor, keeping their regular watches, and spending one day in the week under the chaplain for religious instruction. It must be, therefore, as a general manual, that the Admiralty have patronised this work, and in some respects it might have been better to have divided it into two parts, separating the purely rudimentary portion from that adapted to those who are more advanced in sailor knowledge. This suggestion would be worth consideration, in the event of the Manual reaching a third edition, and that it will do so we doubt not.

On the rudimentary portion of this Manual, that is, the portion strictly intended for the cadets and midshipmen of the Navy, we need not dwell; every knot, bend, hitch, and all the mysteries of rigging are not only well explained, but so illustrated by a series of excellent plates that the difficulties of the embryo sailor are very much lessened. The chapter on the handling of boats is one which may profitably be studied by not only royal and mercantile naval officers, but by every yachtsman, nay, by every civilian who aspires to put foot into even a punt upon our shores. They may, by taking heed to Captain Boyd's counsel, save not only their own lives, but avoid risking those of their fellow-men, and in many cases be able to give assistance to people in need.

But when we come to those chapters in which Captain Boyd treats of subjects adapted to the senior branches of his gallant profession, we find much to ponder upon. He is an officer well known as having been an old and excellent first-lieutenant, one who fills in a man-of-war the office of adjutant in a smart regiment, where all is not left to the sergeant-major and non-commissioned officers. The opinions of one so experienced must be of value, and we only regret that they should be so curt. Here, in future editions especially, if the Manual be divided, we think important additions might be made, especially on the mode of carrying on duty in command of a ship, whether as first-lieutenant or officer of the watch, with the proper words of command, and necessary precautions in executing every evolution. There is, we hear, a sad tendency amongst young officers now-a-days to shorten sail or handle a ship in the manner of the piratical heroes of Fennimore Cooper's time. They do not, it is true, with the Red Rover, wait for the squall to strike them, and then shout out, "Clew up, clew down, and cut away;" but the new mode is little better; it runs somewhat thus: "Bausan's mate, watch in studding sails!" It is piped, "Are you ready?" "All ready, sir." "Haul taught! "In stud sails." Now we have no hesitation in saying that we could make a wooden doll work ship, or make and shorten sail, if this constitutes seamanship; and without entering into technical details, Captain Boyd will see to what we point as an essential in his Manual. Commander Forsyth's work, now out of print, contained, amongst much that was useless, some very needful information upon this head for young naval officers.

In taking leave of thisvaluable work we must be allowed to allude to the present unsettled condition of the naval officers, and the men of our Navy, and to express an earnest hope that before very long a more harmonious working of the Servicewill prevail abroad and at home. Routine or system, and discipline are essentially connected with each other. System is the grand machinery of a man-of-war; it produces discipline or order, and that system can no longer be left to the whim or caprice of every officer. We agree with the remark made by the gallant author, that it is an error to suppose that a scale should be laid down in which every minute is to bring its specified labour, or that a man-of-war's man's existence is to be tabulated upon a routine board; but we cannot help thinking that it is high time that amongst naval officers there was one established plan as to the hours of labour, the hours of rest, the punishments and recreations of their men, the amount of exercise and proficiency requisite in gunnery and seamanship, the degree of obedience and subordination to be exacted, and a just and general definition of crime. This we fear is far from the case at present; we have reason to know that it is one of the grievances of which our men now very justly complain, and we see no remedy for it, except in the establishment of a Standing Navy, officers always in harness, and the formation of one uniform school, based upon the experience gleaned during the thirty years in which the man-of-war's man has been tossed to and fro between the discipline of the past and a happy-go-lucky system of popularity-hunting, which many weak officers have supposed to be the system of the future.

Discipline and seamanship are the two anchors by which that proud Service, the safeguard of England, will ride out all the storms that may ever assail it. Seamanship and a love of the ocean are born in us, but it was not till discipline was joined to seamanship that we became the terror of England's foes, and eventually swept them from the seas. In the last war discipline was maintained with the strong arm and by fear. Let naval officers now turn their attention how to attain the same perfect discipline, perfect obedience, by uniformity of system, based on early training, and mutual confidence arising from a thorough appreciation of the high principles by which their officers are actuated. If men like the gallant author of this Manual will turn their attention in an independent spirit to the solution of this problem, they will indeed render their country good service. It is quite as important as the rigging and efficient handling of their ships; and it is worthy of their deepest, heartiest, and most generous consideration. The present state of actual poverty in which the working-men of the Navy—the officers born without silver spoons in their mouths—are kept, has a tendency to break down the nobler impulses of their nature, and to make those who know most of the subject waive all independence of thought or action to those in whose hands are invested all the high places of the Royal Navy, but who are as supremely ignorant of its requirements, as of the tastes and dispositions of the seamen. This is a sad fact, which is pressing itself upon public attention: and the remedy will come before long. During the coming recess time will be given to naval rulers to amend and reform, to relieve an overburdened list of officers, and to root out the canker of a long peace. If they fail to do so, we feel assured that such pressure will be brought to bear in the session of 1861, that a sweeping change of system will be insisted upon. This country does not require that officers who have given their best abilities to the acquiring of such knowledge as may fit them to command her ships of war, should have to impoverish themselves or incur debt to be able to occupy the post of captain; and on the other hand she will not submit to see a Service, whose watchwords are zeal and devotion, prostituted by what seamen call "beefsteak officers"—men who look about and bid solely for those appointments where money, not honour, shall be the guerdon. Sordid feeling is ever born of the experiences of great want. The naval officer must not be able to justify the former by being subjected to the latter. This country and her legislature must look to that; but on the other hand let us remind the naval officers, and we say so to those of all classes, that they joined the Navy to defend Great Britain against her enemies. War is their profession, and to win victory in the day of their country's need, the great question to the solution of which all grades and classes have pledged their energies, ability, and zeal. It was not to earn the one or two good prizes of a pecuniary character which hang high up the tree of naval Service that our admirals, we hope, when young, doffed a blue jacket; and a struggle for honours and personal risk, not greed of the money bags, must be the example to be set to the younger spirits of the profession, if the Navy is to be what it should be. And at any rate, let the poor naval officer lay this comfort to his heart, that the man who said he died happy when twenty sail of the French line struck to him, and yet left his only child a pauper, earned an imperishable glory in his country's history, and an imperishable monument in the love of every English sailor.

* *A Manual for Naval Cadets.* By John M'Neil Boyd, Captain, R.N. Second Edition. (London: Longman, Green, Longman, & Roberts.)

NEW ZEALAND.*

Considering that, as Surgeon-Major Thomson tells us in his Preface, "ninety volumes, two hundred pamphlets, and nearly a hundred weight of Parliamentary papers have been printed" about New Zealand, it is surprising how little real knowledge we English people generally have of this interesting colony. We most of us know that the climate is good; and remembering Sidney Smith's witty advice to Bishop Selwyn, on his departure for that country, to have constantly a good supply of "cold curate and roasted clergyman on the sideboard," with a view to conciliating the chiefs, we easily recollect what we have heard about the cannibal propensities of the natives. But beyond this the generality of us know little or nothing. It is possible that the late disturbances in the colony will have the effect of inducing us to turn our attention that way; but as some of our readers may feel puzzled about making a selection from the mass of works to which we have referred as treating of the subject, we wish to recommend to their notice one which we consider supplies us with the required information in a peculiarly agreeable and reliable form.

"The Story of New Zealand" is the work of a gentleman who, during the eleven years he was in the country, enjoyed every facility for acquiring a knowledge of the aborigines, and of their history; he had access, he tells us, to unpublished official documents, and intercourse with representative men; he sojourned for months among the natives in the interior; and, last not least, had the benefit of the society of an "enlightened friend" with a hard name,—Wiremu Maihi te Range-katreke.

It is not surprising that a man thus situated should resolve upon writing a History of New Zealand; but there are many who, even with these advantages, would have bungled over the task, and produced voluminous work, too dry to afford us amusement, and too shallow to afford us instruction. Luckily however, Dr. Thomson is not a bungler, and his work is both amusing and instructive.

He gives us some interesting particulars respecting the zoological curiosities of New Zealand, one of the most remarkable of which is the absence of indigenous quadrupeds, whose places were supplied by a gigantic race of birds destitute of wings, and averaging thirteen feet in height. It was with the leg-bone of one of these birds called a Moa, that Professor Owen achieved his most remarkable triumph; from no other data than a thigh-bone which was brought to England in 1839, Professor Owen drew up a wonderfully correct notion of the bird. "The conclusions arrived at were so improbable, that Mr. Owen's friends tried to suppress the publication of the paper, from an impression that it would shipwreck his scientific reputation. Since then Professor Owen has established, on the evidence of fossil remains sent to England by various settlers, the former existence of fourteen species of wingless birds in New Zealand, and not the least curious objects to be seen in the mighty city of London are the skeletons in the Royal College of Surgeons and the British Museum of two of New Zealand's feathered giants. The British Museum skeleton has only lately been discovered, and was built up by Professor Owen from bones sent from the Middle Island; it belongs to a species distinguished from all its gigantic kindred by having a foot resembling that of an elephant." (I., p. 32.)

These gigantic birds have now become entirely extinct, none having been seen since 1650. The evidence as to their former existence is complete, and it is one of the peculiarities of all birds with imperfect wings, says Dr. Thomson, that they are making rapid strides towards extinction.

Our author confirms the opinion commonly entertained respecting the climate of New Zealand, which, from a sanitary point of view, he regards as nearly approaching perfection. "No single locality in Europe," he says, "has a temperature during the whole year like that experienced in New Zealand. The north island, in short, possesses the summer heat, tempered with a sea breeze, of Paris, Brussels, and Amsterdam, with the winter cold of Rome; while the middle island has a Jersey summer, and a winter in mildness resembling that of Montpellier" (I., pp. 38, 39); and accordingly he recommends it as "an invaluable residence for Europeans who have lost their health in India, China, or the warm districts of Australia."

The opinion of Dr. Thomson, as a medical man, on this point is of course extremely valuable; and the more so as he supports his views by a quantity of tabular information in the Appendix which would gladden the hearts of the Statistical Congress.

Dr. Thomson's history of the aborigines is complete

* *The Story of New Zealand; Past and Present, Savage and Civilised.* By Arthur S. Thomson, M.D., Surgeon-Major 58th Regiment. Two Volumes, with Illustrations. (London: Murray, 1859.)

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and interesting; weaving their quaint traditions into the information of a more solid character which he has gathered elsewhere, he produces a narrative at once pleasing and instructive, and shows us that the New Zealander, in his various stages of civilisation, from the early days when the rude Malay proas set sail from Sumatra, and skimmed over the waters of the Eastern Archipelago, bearing to the shores of New Zealand the wild savages who were to people them, down to the present day, when allusions to cannibalism are disagreeable, and natives living among Europeans laugh when reminded of their having used pumpkins for drinking cups, shells for knives, and rivers for looking-glasses." (II., p. 297.)

The cannibalism which in early times militated so effectually against intercourse with these strange islanders, and the thought of which even to this day exercises a pernicious influence upon the colonisation of the country, is now, Dr. Thomson tells us, entirely a thing of the past, the latest authentic instance of it having been in 1843; "and to the credit of the present generation of New Zealanders be it said, few willingly admit to strangers that they ever shared in a cannibal feast." (I., p. 148.) The notions commonly entertained respecting this horrible custom would appear to be extremely erroneous: "*Human flesh was never eaten by the New Zealanders as food* . . . . the fact of it having been sacred, and forbidden food to women (one half of the population), is a strong argument against human flesh having been used as a substitute for animal food" (I., p. 147); and in the preceding page Dr. Thomson states that "it was such a disgrace for a New Zealander to have his body eaten, that if crews of Englishmen and New Zealanders, all friends, were dying of starvation in separate ships, the English might resort to cannibalism, but the New Zealanders never would." (I., p. 146.) There are one or two traditions respecting the origin of cannibalism, which indicate pretty plainly that revenge was the New Zealander's principal motive for indulging in it; "human flesh was eaten by the New Zealanders from motives of revenge and hatred, to cast disgrace upon the person eaten, and to strike terror" (I., p. 145); and it must be admitted that the possibility of your enemy seating himself before your trunkless head, and indulging in such a grim chuckle of triumph as the following (which Dr. Thomson says was actually addressed by a chief to the head of his opponent), would tend considerably to aggravate the horrors of war: "What! you wanted to run away, did you? but my *meri* overtook you, and after you were cooked you were made food for my mouth. And where is your father? he is cooked! And where is your brother? he is eaten! And where is your wife?" &c., &c., &c. (I., p. 130.)

But we can devote no more space to this strange and horrible custom, nor can we do more than refer to the numerous other subjects of interest which Dr. Thomson discusses at length: the religion of the country, the extinction of slavery, the games and amusements of the people, their literature, their domestic ceremonies, and their quaint traditions and superstitions,—respecting all these our author has something new and interesting to tell us, thus throwing considerable light upon the early history of the natives.

The power usurped over the people by sorcerers, who were supposed to be capable of conjuring up the spirits of the dead, seems to have been very great; and there is something extremely unnatural and barbarous in the superstition that the "spirits of dead infants were most dreaded, because from their short residence on earth they had acquired no attachment to mankind." (I., p. 117.) The idea is worthy of a people who ate their enemies from motives of revenge, and who danced triumphantly over the fields of battle, scooping out and swallowing the eyes of the prostrate wounded. (I., p. 256.) The second part of these volumes is devoted to the history of the discovery of New Zealand by Europeans; and when we come to our own part in the transactions which followed, we hardly know whether to be proud or ashamed of it; proud undoubtedly we must be of the work which has been done in this benighted land, of the noble labours of our missionaries, and the just but firm policy pursued by successive governors, particularly by Sir George Grey,—and traced in the volumes before us in a lucid and masterly manner; but there is much to blush for in the conduct of our countrymen: the different massacres of boats' crews, which we have been taught to look upon as evidence of the bloodthirsty and savage nature of the New Zealanders, generally turn out to have been provoked by our own disgraceful conduct: even the terrible massacre of the Boyd was the result of our ill-treatment of a native called Tarra, or George, who having been shipped to work a passage from Sydney to Wangaroa, was twice severely flogged for refusing to work when sick. The traffic in preserved human heads, then in great request in European museums, and carried on to a terrible extent by our traders, was the indirect cause of much bloodshed. Our unauthorised and unsolicited interference in native feuds, our rapacity, our arrogance, our intolerance, all contributed in a greater or less degree to promote bad feeling, and ultimately resulted in quarrels and carnage; and the advice of one of their chiefs to a missionary who had preached a sermon in the native camp on the text "Whence come wars and fightings?" to deliver the same discourse in the English camp, where it would be much more applicable, seems not to have been wholly unnecessary.

Taranakai, the scene of the recent disturbances, appears always to have been unfortunate in this respect; in early days it was the arena in which quarrels between ourselves and the natives were fought out, the cause being generally then, as now, some dispute about the sale of land; a subject, indeed, which throughout our residence in the colony seems to have been a constant and fruitful cause of dissention.

The third and concluding part of Dr. Thomson's work contains some interesting remarks respecting "the decrease of the New Zealanders, their progress in civilisation, with hints to emigrants," nor is this the least valuable portion of this very interesting book.

There appears to be no doubt that the natives are sensibly decreasing in numbers; and the reasons which our author assigns for this are—"1st, Inattention to the sick; 2nd, Infanticide; 3rd, Sterility; 4th, New Habits; 5th, New Diseases; and, lastly, the evil effects arising among men from intermarrying with scrofulous blood-connections, or what is better expressed by the term 'breeding in and in.'" (II., p. 285.) The rate of decrease produced by these causes Dr. Thomson considers to be one per cent. annually, "a rate of mortality," as he justly observes, "which if it goes on unchecked, must soon blot out the race from the land."

Let us hope that our legislators will turn their attention to this important subject, and introduce such compulsory sanitary and other reforms as will preserve the colony from this grievous result. It is satisfactory, however, to learn that the natives are advancing surely, though slowly perhaps, in civilisation; and Dr. Thomson, being fond of statistical proofs, gives us some tables in his text and in the Appendix, showing the strides which the country has made since 1770, exhibiting a progress which is sufficiently remarkable.

Here, with a few useful hints to emigrants, Dr. Thomson concludes his—we had almost said his labours; but if the compilation of his work afforded him half the pleasure which we have derived from its perusal, his task must have been a very pleasant one indeed.

We must not omit to do justice to the excellent plates and plans with which these volumes are embellished; they enhance materially the value of a work which we hope such of our readers as have a desire to improve their acquaintance with New Zealand will be induced by our remarks to peruse.

At this period, when public attention has been drawn by the debates in the House of Commons to the increased expenditure in our dockyards, fortifications, and the Naval Estimates generally, any work likely to afford useful information upon these national objects ought to be considered welcome. In this light we view a "Hand-book of Portsmouth and Guide to the Dockyard and Fortifications," published by Lewis, of the High Street in that town. This little, unpretending shilling volume, contains a great deal of useful and reliable information, as well as graphic descriptions of the points of interest in the locality, including the new defences, &c. We recommend this hand-book of our chief naval arsenal to such of our professional and non-professional readers as may take any interest in these matters.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN SICILY.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

The prospects of Sicily seem brightening daily, and are already sufficiently promising to have attracted a French company of capitalists, and another of Genoese; agents from both of which have already arrived at Palermo, with a view to the construction of railways into the interior. The constant successes attending the progress of Garibaldi's arms do not seem to have blinded the war minister as to the importance of coast defences, and he is now busily engaged in the construction of two fortresses for the protection of the city of Palermo. Minotti Garibaldi, the son of the Dictator, has arrived at the above-named city wounded, but is reported as progressing favourably. Amongst the anecdotes related of the recent engagement at Milazzo is one recounting the capture of a Neapolitan cavalry officer by a volunteer named Angelo Nobile, belonging to the battalion of sharpshooters of Cosenz, under circumstances so creditable to the captor, that Garibaldi, who was present at the time, is reported to have allowed Nobile to retain the sword of his captive as an honourable souvenir of his meritorious bravery. Every day makes an addition to the naval force at the disposal of the Dictator; another English steamer, of 800 tons and 300 horse-power, has arrived from England, which, with the Elvezia, Amsterdam, Belgunce, and a couple of steam tugs, as well as the reinforcement presented by the desertion of the Veloce and the captures, present a respectable appearance. The whole military force at present in Sicily is as follows: 1 brigade of the line, regular; 4 battalions, commanded by General Nino Bixio; 2 brigades, commanded by General Medici; 3 brigades, commanded by General Cosenz; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th battalions of Cacciatori dell' Etna; all the Sicilian volunteers bound to serve during the time the war may continue; 1 company of Cacciatori Genovesi; 1st and 2nd batteries of artillery; 1 battalion of engineers; 1 squadron of "Guides;" 2 battalions of Cacciatori dell' Alpi Scelti; 1 battalion of the Figli della Liberta, about 900 strong, raised and commanded by Colonel Dunn—in this there are many foreigners. Of the above force 3 brigades, a section of artillery, 2 companies of engineers, and 4 battalions of the Cacciatori dell' Etna are in the direction of Syracuse, Milazzo, &c. In addition to the existing army as just stated, the following are expected to be complete in a few days: the 4th and 5th brigades of the regular line regiments, the 1st regiment of cavalry commanded by Signor la Cerda, for which saddles, &c., are hourly expected from France by Captain Vassallo; the 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, and 10th Cacciatori dell' Etna; and the 3rd and 4th batteries of artillery. Besides this growing force there are 200 "guards of internal security;" a squadron of Compagni d'Armi; and several battalions of militia of the first class, corresponding to the National Guard Mobile, and dressed in blouses. Twelve hundred men are encamped near Catania, and the force conducted into the interior remains there. The enrolments are open for the 1st regiment of artillery (field), for the marines—pay 1 franc 3 sous—for two battalions of regulars, commanded by Majors Badia, Bolla, and Ponesberg, and for the corps of Sicilian carabineers, commanded by Colonel Calderari. The lists for a second regiment of cavalry, and for additional batteries of artillery, are in course of formation. The Sicilian military uniforms, with the exception of the artillery and engineers, who are dressed similarly to the same corps in Piedmont, exhibit great varieties of the picturesque in costume. The regiments of the line wear a tunic of scarlet cloth, with a cap of the same colour and trowsers of brown unbleached linen; the Cacciatori dell' Alpi wear also the scarlet tunic, but instead of a cap of corresponding colour, wear a Calabrian hat with plume of black feathers; their trowsers are of black cloth. The Cacciatori dell' Etna resemble no other corps, and combine with a dark coffee-coloured blouse, unbleached trowsers; and to crown all, a scarlet forage-cap. The "Sons of Liberty" (Dunn's regiment) wear a jacket and trowsers, suit of white, and a flat scarlet cap with white band and without peak. Scarlet seems to be a favourite colour in Garibaldi's army, arising in all probability from the great successes that attended the red clad volunteer bands of Italians in 1858, and the no less remarkable terror inspired by the reappearance of the same scarlet tunics on the shores of Sicily. The royal troops still hold the fortesses at Syracuse and Messina, at the latter place by virtue of the convention the present state is likely to continue for some time. But how long? Meantime the national force is growing every hour, and 600 men have arrived in one steamer. Several Neapolitan officers have deserted to Garibaldi, and report states that many others are inclined to follow their example.

Naples, 11th August.—The all-absorbing topic here is the approaching elections of representatives for the National Parliament. This subject affords to journals of all political shades a good property article as often as topics of local interest are scarce. The most exalted patriotism, the most uncorrupted faith, and the most supreme disinterestedness are professed on all sides, by constitutionalist, liberal, and Garibaldian sympathisers. Meantime a new question has arisen, that touching the rights electoral of returned exiles; and more particularly such as may have become naturalised during their residence in foreign countries. No more effective apple of discord could possibly have been thrown on the political stage at the present time than this. It serves, in the first place, to exhibit the unmitigated dislike of the old absolutists against the exiles, as well as their jealousy of the preponderance the liberal members, recruited from the ranks of such sufferers for the cause of liberty, would be certain to exercise in the parliament if once admitted; at the same time that the tenacity with which the opposite side of the question is adhered to by the popular party proves no undervaluing of the importance of the interests concerned. Amongst the candidates for senatorial distinction is the Duca Di San Donato, whose former career may be sketched in a few words. He was a political prisoner in 1847; major in the Neapolitan National Guard, 1848; exiled in 1849: he has returned on the faith of the amnesty. As the duke is a consistent adherent to the national cause, his right of admission to the new parliament will of course be warmly contested, and will in all probability decide the question for many others who are similarly situated. The present state of Naples, as far as the deluge of pamplets and newspapers is concerned, fast approximates to that of Paris in 1787, as it is described in Carlyle's "History of the French Revolution," "flooded with pamphlets *regorge de brochure*, flooded and eddying"—in figurative language it is a sheer snowing of them, and like to snow up the government thoroughfares. It would seem as if great political changes ever usher into existence hosts of ephemeral publications, single sheets, political songs, and cheap newspapers of every sort. One would suppose that in such a state of affairs any attempt at censorship or supervision of their contents would be hopeless; notwithstanding, this Herculean labour is, we perceive, performed; in proof of which I have but to cite the case of three papers lately suppressed, the names of which are, *Il Filibustiere*, *L'Omnibus*, and *La Liberta*. No special reason for this act has been as yet vouchsafed, nor have any particular articles they contained been noted as the cause of government displeasure. It would be impossible to give your readers even a per-centage of the flying reports one hears every day in every part of the city, often inconsistent with each other, and almost always of such a nature, or proceeding from such source as is not altogether reliable. Take, for example, that of an attempted descent by Garibaldi's men at Reggio, which, although published in the constitutional papers, and copied from the official journal, many gravely doubt, and the more so as the expedition is said to have consisted only of 200 men! Those who appear to know most of the Italian and Sicilian question say that if Garibaldi determines to attack Naples he will do so first under cover of a feigned landing elsewhere, but certainly on a larger scale than that reported to have attempted a descent on Rezzio. As the resistance here would to a certainty be much greater than any hitherto met with, the invaders, however daring, will require a much stronger force than that necessary for the reduction of such places as Syracuse or Messina. There is no doubt but great numbers would flock to join the Dictator's standard,—which, in case I have not before mentioned it, I may tell you is a tricolor, green, white, and red, with the Sardinian arms in the centre,—and a large accession to his strength would be caused by desertions from the king's army; yet, at the same time, it must not be forgotten that Royalists are more numerous here than at Palermo, and the victory would be by no means a walk over. It is stated, on good authority, that at a cabinet council held on the night of the 9th inst., there was a

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division amongst the councillors of the king, and the opposite opinions were these—the first, to disarm the National Guards and disband that force—its author, my informant cannot name; the other was that of Liborio Romano, who advised the king to give up all the forts and strongholds to the National Guard, to go at the head of his army against the Austrians, and endeavour to oust them from Milan, and by thus identifying himself with the national cause of Italian unity and liberty, deserve well of his people, and be their king by choice, rather than as it now is, by might—a tenure that becomes more and more endangered every hour.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

A Report from the Examiners appointed to decide the merits of the respective candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, at the last competitive examination at Chelsea Hospital, has just been issued, to which is appended some observations by the Council of Military Education. The following are the most important items of the document:—

Mathematics: Examiner, Rev. Canon Heavyside, M.A., late of Haileybury College.—"Instead of any improvement in the general attainments of candidates in relation to the examination for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, there is a visible deterioration. All the faults I have before adverted to seem to me to be now exaggerated. The candidates or their tutors have not been impressed with the necessity of a good grounding in the elements of pure mathematics before the mixed mathematics are attempted." Ditto: Examiner, Mr. T. Todhunter, M.A.—"I cannot speak favourably of the papers of the candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy. I observe the same deficiency which I have remarked on former occasions, namely, imperfect knowledge of the lower subjects, and extreme inaccuracy in the work."

Notes by the Council.—The Council cannot allow the remarks of the Rev. Canon Heavyside and T. Todhunter, M.A., to pass without observation. From the commencement of the system of competitive examination, the want of a proper acquaintance with the earlier and more practical parts of mathematics has been complained of, and it cannot be doubted that the large number of failures at the last examination is in a great measure attributable to the loose manner in which candidates have been hurried through their studies.

Classics: Examiner, Rev. M. Pocock.—There was much foolish guessing and vague writing in answer to questions in history and geography, and (which is worth attention) those individuals most distinguished in language do not also gain high marks in history.

French: Examiner, M. Esquiros.—The examination was more conspicuous for the quantity of papers handed in than for their quality. It falls far short of what might have been expected of so large a competition. A good deal of mediocrity prevailed through the whole.

Experimental Sciences: Examiner, F. A. Abel, Esq.—The general deficiency in chemical knowledge which I had to notice on a former competitive examination was again observable in the result of the last examination.

The examiners in German and some other branches reported favourably of the progress made by the candidates.

The Report concludes by a notice, signed by the Council of Military Education—Major-Generals Rumley and Portlock, Lieut.-Colonel Addison, Colonel Elwyn, and Canon H. Mosely—to the effect that the cause of the great number of failures appeared to be that candidates were not well grounded in the lower branches of mathematics, and had been hurried through their studies, but the Council trusted that these failures would have some effect as regards the preparation of future candidates.

THE FATAL OCCURRENCE AT DOVER.

The Town Council having assembled on Wednesday morning and appointed a coroner to succeed the late Mr. Thompson, the inquiry into the circumstances attending the melancholy catastrophe which took place at Archcliff Fort on Thursday week, and resulted in the death of Lieutenant Thompson and Sergeant J. Monger, of the Dover Volunteer Artillery Corps, was opened at the New Sessions House at noon.

The Coroner, Mr. W. H. P. Payn, having sworn the jury, addressed to them some brief remarks on the circumstances attending the accident, when they proceeded to view the bodies of the deceased and the scene of the occurrence.

Captain Wollaston, commanding the Volunteer Artillery Corps, Captain Astley, Lieutenant Stilwell, and Lieutenant Court, officers of the corps, were present at the inquiry. Major Field, of the Royal Artillery, was also in attendance.

The jury having returned to the Sessions House, the following witnesses were examined:—

Edward Ferrand Astley.—I am a captain in the Dover Volunteer Corps, and I was present at the Archcliff Fort Batteries on the evening of Thursday last. In consequence of hearing that some of the members of the Volunteer corps had fallen over into the trench I ran round, and after passing one who did not appear to me to be seriously injured, I came to Lieutenant Thompson, who was then lying on his back in a dying state. Upon examining, to ascertain the cause of the injury, I found the blood was flowing freely from a wound, or from two small wounds I should rather say, near the left groin, and on trying by pressure to arrest the bleeding I found the injuries to be of such a nature that it was quite impossible to hope to save his life. I remained with him until he died, and was present when his body was removed into the fort at Archcliff. I should say the time that elapsed from my first going to him till his death was ten or twelve minutes. Mr. Thompson was sensible. I spoke to him as soon as I got to his side, and he recognised me. He subsequently asked what it was all about, and wanted to get up. He then asked for some water, and in a few minutes afterwards for some brandy, after which he did not speak any more. He died, I have no doubt, from internal hemorrhage. The wounds were very slight. My own impression was that a splinter had struck him, occasioning the injury which proved fatal. I did not see Sergeant Monger previous to his death. He was being removed from the trench just as I got to Lieutenant Thompson. After Mr. Thompson was carried into the fort I went to the military hospital to see what was the nature of the injuries sustained by the persons who had been carried there, and I then saw Monger lying dead. I am a member of the Royal College of Physicians, and hold a surgeon's diploma. I believe that Monger died from internal injuries, occasioned by the fall and from another person falling on him.

By the Foreman—I could not say the length of time that elapsed before Mr. Thompson asked for water, everything was so confused. Brandy could not be got; but I sent into the fort, and Colonel Stotherd sent some wine, having no brandy at hand. I tried to administer a little, but found it impossible; indeed, if it could have been administered it would have been useless, except to prolong life a short time.

George Bennett, hatter, residing in Snargate Street, and a gunner in the Dover Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers.—I was No. 6 man of No. 3 gun on the evening of the accident. I was watching the shot discharged from No. 2 gun. I saw the shot fall a little short of the target. The order to fire No. 3 was then given, and directly the gun was fired I heard the screaming of women. I turned to look at the battery from which No. 2 gun was being fired, and saw Sergeant Matthews, the instructor of the corps, come out of the battery, and heard him say, "For God's sake go down into the trench, for the men are blown over!" As soon as I got into the trench I saw Sergeant Monger lying on his back, perfectly motionless, and groaning heavily. I saw also Mr. Thompson. A piece of the gun was lying between them. Bugler Tucker was standing by the side of Monger, who was quite unconscious. I then, with assistance, conveyed Mr. Monger to the hospital upon a hurdle, and he ceased to breathe very shortly after we had laid him on a bed.

By the Jury—As far as I could judge from my own observation the shot fell from 50 to 60 yards from the target; but my opinion should not be taken as a strictly accurate one. I observed no difference in the report when No. 2 gun was fired from an ordinary report.

Mr. William Fuller, a Trinity Cinque Ports pilot, residing at Bulwark Hill, Dover, deposed as follows:—About half-past six o'clock on Thursday evening I went with my two sons to witness the target practice of the Volunteers. I was standing in a field overlooking the South Eastern Railway, about 100 yards in advance of the guns that were being fired, and at an angle of about 40 degrees from the line of fire On No. 2 gun being fired for the fourth time I saw from 50 to 60 pieces blown upwards from the gun, and in the midst of them a huge fragment, which ascended higher than all the rest. It rose at least fifty feet into the air. At the same instant I saw four individuals swept off the parapet, the nearest to me, whom I have since ascertained to be Mr. Thompson, turning several summersaults in the air before falling. I also saw two falling together, and the fourth descending singly. I immediately went to the trench, which I reached within forty seconds after the explosion I first saw one of the Volunteers reclining on the ground close to the wall. With assistance I lifted him up, and found that it was Mr. Thompson. He was groaning, and breathing heavily. I felt satisfied he was dying. With the assistance of some other persons I removed him to the centre of the trench on the north side of the bastion. My attention was then called to Sergeant Monger, who appeared to be in the agonies of death, and who was lying in the centre of the trench. I found the large piece of gun I have before mentioned within four or five feet from Mr. Thompson's legs. From seven to eight minutes elapsed before getting assistance from the fort. From the time of Mr. Thompson's falling till he died, five-and-twenty or thirty minutes elapsed.

Edward L. Wollaston, captain of the 1st Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers, examined.—An order was given for gun practice by the corps on the evening of Thursday last. I gave the orders to fire. I heard No. 3 fire, and saw the shot strike the water. Looking to my left I saw James Hadlow, who was No. 7 on No. 2 gun, coming towards me with his hands up to his face wounded. The smoke had hardly cleared away at that time. I said, "What's this?" I then saw that an explosion had taken place, and my attention was directed to Gunner Gilfillan, who was more seriously wounded. Captain Astley came up immediately and examined him, and said he thought his arm was broken, but that otherwise he was not materially injured. Captain Astley then asked me to hold his arm in a position that would not be painful to him, and we placed him on a hurdle to carry him off. He seemed to be groaning and in much pain; but he said, "Oh, captain, I think I can walk," and he was assisted away. My attention was now directed to our drill-instructor, Sergeant Matthews, who was on the parapet, looking down into the trench. He said to me, "There are some people hurt in the ditch, sir!" I stepped into the parapet, and saw that Sergeant Monger was on a hurdle, being carried away; also a relative of my own. I then ran round through the fort to the ditch, and found Lieutenant Thompson lying on his back. Life was not quite extinct; but after about five minutes he ceased to breathe.

By the Jury—Not more than the usual charge was fired from the gun on this occasion. The flannel bags used for holding the charge would not contain more than the necessary quantity. I cannot say I noticed particularly whether the charge had been rammed home in this particular gun; but if it had not been, the cartridge could not have been pricked.

Gunner John Penn—I am a baker, living in High Street, Charlton, and belong to the Artillery Volunteers. I was No. 3 at No. 2 gun on the evening of Aug. 9. It was my duty to load. The cartridge was supplied to me by No. 7, and I placed it in the gun, giving it the whole length of my arm. The shot was supplied by No. 5, together with the grummit wad. I placed both in the bore, and took up my position to assist No. 2 in ramming home. We rammed home in two distinct motions, and drew back a pace, as is usual. I have performed the same duty as on this occasion several times before from this gun as well as others, and it was rammed home on Thursday in the same way as on other occasions. There is a difference in the force required to ram home different guns, but this gun was very easily rammed. The man who served the vent and pricked the cartridge did not cry out, or we should have rammed again.

Sergeant John Matthews, of the Royal Artillery, quartered in Dover, and instructing-sergeant to the Dover Volunteer Corps, having given similar evidence as to the proper loading of the gun, proceeded to say:—The practice commenced as usual from right to left, and so went on till the accident happened, at the fourth round of No. 2 gun. After the gun was fired I found myself covered with dirt and shingle. I thought, knowing the high elevation of the gun, that something must be the matter. I looked to my left and saw No. 7, who had fired the gun with his hands up over his head, and the blood running down his face, and on turning my eye to the gun I found there had been an explosion. I exclaimed, "My God, there is an explosion, and some men are over into the ditch." I then went to the battery No. 3 gun and gave the alarm, when every man left the gun, and went to render assistance. I then got upon the parapet, and looked over into the trench, where I saw Mr. Thompson and Sergeant Monger both lying. I consider that every man at No. 2 gun knew his duty, and did it. We had not a young hand at the gun.

By the Foreman—I did not see the shot alight, my attention being taken up by the accident.

John Leigh, silk mercer, Snargate Street, Dover—I am a gunner in the 1st Cinque Ports Volunteers. I was told off on the evening of the explosion as one of a range party. The shot from the exploded gun fell 100 yards from the target. Three other shots were also 100 yards distant. The shot from No. 2 gun, previous to the discharge with which it exploded, went within two yards of the target. We were not aware from any circumstances that an accident had taken place, and remained on our station till it was quite dark.

Lieutenant William Rooke, Royal Artillery, deposed he had seen the gun loaded, and that the numbers of the gun all performed their duties steadily and correctly.

By the Jury—I had attended the practice of the Volunteers twice before, and in my opinion that gun was loaded quite as well as it had been previously.

James Stilwell, solicitor, residing in Dover, and a lieutenant in the 1st Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers, said: I was in the battery with Captain Wollaston on the evening of Thursday last. I was ordered by Captain Wollaston to see after No. 2 gun, the second gun from the right. Three rounds were fired from it. The two men who rammed home the charge did their duty very well. There was no difficulty in ramming the gun as there sometimes is. The charge went home easily, and from the mode in which the ramming was done I should say the charge was well home.

The inquiry was then adjourned until Tuesday next, when scientific evidence as to the cause of the explosion will be adduced.

ARTISAN VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Lord Elcho, in a letter to the *Times*, discusses a question which has probably occupied the attention of most sincere friends of the Volunteer movement. The Volunteer force includes representatives of all ranks of society. It is impossible, however, to ignore the fact that the working classes furnish a comparatively insignificant quota,—a circumstance which arises neither from a want of loyalty on the part of our working men, nor from a fear on the part of the authorities that it would be unsafe to convert the masses into expert riflemen. Money has been, and is, the great difficulty. Lord Elcho thinks "we cannot calculate with any degree of certainty upon the permanent amount of our force until we see what number pay for a second uniform." It has been proposed to form special corps of working men, but the objection to this suggestion is, that it would strike at the very root of the movement, that it would create class distinctions where feelings of perfect unity and brotherhood should exist. What is required is a less expensive system, and the three modes suggested by Lord Elcho of remedying this acknowledged evil are—

1. By existing corps adopting a cheap, comfortable, working-dress, which should be the uniform of the corps, and the cost of which should be under 3*l*., and therefore within the means of the working-men, while at the same time there might be a more ornamental and expensive dress, which any member of the corps might or might not get, according to his state and fancy, but in which he would never appear on parade. 2. By having artisan companies attached to existing corps, whose dress, though the same in colour and general appearance, might be less ornamental and expensive. 3. By establishing a corps confined to no class or district, but the expenses of which would be limited—say to 3*l*., so as to enable artisans to join.

Artisans might be allowed to pay for their outfit by instalments; the entrance-fee might, in their case, be remitted; while the Government might, in addition to a rifle, deal out to each Volunteer a fixed allowance of ammunition.

Lord Elcho's letter has, as might be expected, evoked some critical comments. Sir John Shelley writes to the *Times*:—

"Lord Elcho proceeds to read a lecture to Volunteer corps of the metropolis, and to point out that in order to admit the best working men into their ranks, an alteration must take place in their system, the extravagance of the present day must be given up, and Volunteers must be content to wear an inexpensive uniform on parade; but that if the taste or fancy of any member of the corps should induce him to get a more ornamental or expensive dress, that the smarter uniform must never appear on parade. Why, sir, in my opinion here will at once arise one difficulty; the artisans of the metropolis will not, as I believe, enter in any numbers any corps into which they are not received on perfect equality with their fellows. The fact of one man being permitted to wear an expensive uniform for highdays and holidays, which the artisan would not be able to afford, would at once create a distinction fatal to a feeling of equality; and, setting aside the fact of such a proposition being most unsoldierlike and as smacking of playing at soldiers, I say let no man be allowed to wear a dress in which he does not appear on parade, and no invidious distinction can exist."

Captain Montgomerie (commanding the 34th Kent Rifle Volunteers) writes to the same effect on the same point:—

"Of the three modes suggested by Lord Elcho I cannot but consider the first two objectionable, as perpetuating that distinction between different classes which I am sure it is the object of his Lordship and of all those who have at

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heart the permanence of the Volunteer movement to do away with. Any artisan who finds members of the corps he may join allowed to wear (even off parade) a 'more ornamental and expensive dress,' which his own means preclude him from adopting, must be constantly reminded thereby of his own inferiority in social rank—at least, in one of its principal symbols, the purse. The third mode, that of establishing corps confined to no class, but with limited expenses, is much more advisable, and has been carried out with signal success in various metropolitan districts, as well as in some provincial towns."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

DEFENCE OF LONDON.

Sir De Lacy Evans gave notice that on Thursday next he would move an address to Her Majesty praying that she would be pleased to give directions to have carried into effect the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the National Defences in paragraphs 156 and 158 of the report to Her Majesty for the construction of a fortified work on Shooter's Hill, calculated for a garrison of 1500 men, with a view to the protection of Woolwich Dockyard and Arsenal, and as an important element of the defences of the metropolis. Also praying Her Majesty to be pleased to direct that a Royal Commission be appointed to examine and report to Her Majesty on the lines of march available to an invading army advancing against London; on the obstacles or positions which may be occupied or prepared to obstruct or defeat an enemy on these lines of advance, and on the points of *appui* or support of the national forces in their operations or manœuvres in the vicinity, and for the defence of the metropolis of the empire.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT DOVER.

Mr. H. B. Sheridan asked the Secretary of State for War whether the gun which recently burst at Dover had been inspected by a Government officer, with a view of ascertaining whether there were imperfections in the metal sufficient to account for the explosion which took place. Whether the Government had any means of knowing how often the gun had been previously fired during the long period it seemed to have been in use. Whether it was the intention of Government to make any investigation, with the view of deciding, on scientific grounds, how often guns of similar calibre might with safety be fired. Whether Government supplied to each Volunteer Artillery Corps an efficient officer at the Government expense capable of superintending and instructing the Volunteers in artillery practice. And whether it was the intention of Government to aid in the efforts of the local authorities to compensate the representatives of the unfortunate persons who had thus lost their lives in their endeavour to serve their country; relying upon the supervision of the Government with reference to the material supplied.

Mr. Sidney Herbert stated that Captain Hardy, of the Royal Artillery, had examined pieces of the gun which had burst, in order to ascertain whether any flaw had existed in it, but he had found none. On the contrary, nothing could appear more sound than the metal. The gun had been sent from Woolwich, and had been used for practice by the Rifle Artillery, but not to a degree that could have injured it; 100 rounds only had been fired from it, whereas a gun was not thought in a state likely to be dangerous until after 1000 rounds had been fired from it, though frequently 3000 or 4000 rounds were fired from sound guns. An officer and a non-commissioned officer of the Royal Artillery were present when the accident occurred. If the persons who had suffered had been non-commissioned officers, the rules of the Service would not provide any relief for their widows and families. As it was, inquiry should be made as to whether the widows of the unfortunate gentlemen who had been killed were in circumstances which required assistance, and if so, their cases would receive the most favourable consideration from Government.

On the order of the day for going into a Committee of Supply, Sir De Lacy Evans complained of the determination of the Government not to allow Volunteer corps to be enrolled in Ireland, and reminded the House that the Duke of Wellington, when Secretary for Ireland in 1808, encouraged the formation of these corps, and attributed great value to them as a defence against invasion.

Mr. Griffith expressed an opinion that it was unjust to officers of cavalry, and discreditable to the country, that a stoppage should be made from their pay of 8½*d.* per horse per day—the forage supplied to horses which they are required to keep for the performance of their regimental duty.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, the sum of 560,000*l.* was voted for defraying the charges for the embodied Militia from the 1st of April 1860 to the 31st of March 1861.

The next vote, 595,355*l.* for works, buildings, and repairs for fortifications at home and abroad, gave rise to a desultory conversation, but no serious objection was taken to the estimate, which was ultimately agreed to.

The following notes for the Non-effective Services were then agreed to:—25,390*l.*, Rewards for Military Services; 75,860*l.*, Pay of General Officers; 492,357*l.*, Pay of Reduced and Retired Officers; 184,523*l.*, Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances; 44,123*l.*, Pensions and Allowances to Wounded Officers; 30,638*l.*, In-Pension; 1,144,895*l.*, Out-Pension; 136,837*l.*, Superannuation Allowances, &c. This completed the Army Estimates.

The Italian papers state that the steamer the Queen of England has brought to Garibaldi the following contributions in aid of the Sicilian cause:—Seven of Blakesley's cannon, 1150 Enfield rifles, 80 common rifles, 40 pistols, 16 other cannon (two rifled, with the carriages complete), 40 cases of bombs, 389 cannon-balls; to which are added 1125 cases of Colt's revolvers, sent to Garibaldi from America by Major Hartley. The entire freight of the vessel represents a value of 50,000*l.* The same vessel which thus conveyed the "bane" carried, as we learn, also the "antidote" of war, in the gifts of "The Ladies' Garibaldi Benevolent Association," namely, 25 hospital tents, four large boxes of medicines, supplies of splints and bandages, and lint, and numerous air-beds and air-cushions, for the use of the wounded volunteers.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BETHUNE—August 3, at Luss, Loch Lomond, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Bethune, 9th Regiment, prematurely, of a son, stillborn.
BISSETT—August 8, at Heathfield Park, county Donegal, the wife of G. E. L. Bissett, Esq., late Captain 19th Regiment, of a daughter.
BUCKLE—August 13, at Crow Hill, Nottinghamshire, the wife of Captain Buckle, H.M.'s 40th Regiment, of a son.
BURRARD—August 12, at Lady Burrard's, in the Isle of Wight, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Sidney Burrard, of a son.
CLOSE—August 13, at Langley Villa, Clifton Hill, Brighton, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Close, of a son.
DICKSON—July 31, at 9, Lansdown Place West, Bath, the wife of Captain J. B. Dickson, R.N., of a daughter.
DOUGLAS—August 12, at Kensal Manor House, the wife of Major-General R. P. Douglas, of a daughter.
FLOWER—August 14, at Banstead, Epsom, the wife of Captain Lamorock Flower, 3rd Regiment Royal Surrey Militia, of a daughter.
HAWLEY—August 10, at 32, Lower Bagot Street, Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Hawley, 60th Rifles, of a son.
INGLIS—August 7, at Choisey, Wallingford, Berkshire, the wife of Dr. John Inglis, H.M.'s Bengal Army, of a daughter.
LYON—August 15, at 7, Queen's Terrace, Hyde Park, the Hon. Mrs. Claude Lyon, of a son.
MAXWELL—June 20, at Mussoorie, East Indies, the wife of Colonel G. Vaughan Maxwell, C.B., 88th Regiment, of a son, stillborn.
MUNDY—August 11, at Southsea, Hants, the wife of Colonel Pierrepont Mundy, Royal Artillery, of a son.
SCARMAN—August 9, at Durham, the wife of Thomas Scarman, Captain and Adjutant North Durham Militia, of a daughter.
SCOTT—June 22, at Bareilly, India, the wife of Captain F. Cunninghame Scott, 42nd Royal Highlanders, of a daughter.
SHERLOCK—August 12, at Dundee, the wife of Captain Sherlock, 74th Highlanders, of a son.
SKINNER—July 1, at Alighur, Bengal, the wife of Lieutenant Russell Morland Skinner, Adjutant of Military Police, of a son.
THOMPSON—August 14, at Odlham, the wife of Edward Percy Thompson, Esq., of a son.
THRING—August 4, at Nutwell, Woodbury, Devon, the wife of E. B. Thring, Esq., H.M.'s Indian Army, of a son.
WILLIAMS—August 9, at Athgarvan Lodge, Curragh Camp, county Kildare, Ireland, the wife of Major Williams, 3rd Light Dragoons, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ARBUTHNOT—WOOD—August 15, at St. Luke's, Cheltenham, by the Rev. P. C. Law, rector of Northrepps, Norfolk, uncle of the bridegroom, Captain George Alexander Arbuthnot, H.M.'s 8th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, eldest son of Colonel George Bingham Arbuthnot, H.M.'s Madras Light Cavalry, to Fanny Isabella, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Herbert William Wood, late of H.M.'s Madras Army.
CHADWICK—BRODERICK—May 19, by special licence, by the Rev. C. H. Blumbhart, Richard Augustus, second son of the late Major Chadwick, Chetnole, Dorset, and Lieutenant 5th M.N.I., to Rachel, eldest daughter of J. Broderick, Esq.
CONYERS—CURTEIS—August 14, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. Thomas Henry Lane Fox, rector of Stourminster, uncle of the bridegroom, the Lord Conyers, to Mary, elder daughter of the late Reginald Curteis, Esq., and step-daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Fitzroy Campbell.
HALL—ELPHINSTONE—August 15, at Sidbury, by the Rev. H. Gibbes, M.A., assisted by the Rev. S. Walker, M.A., Angus William Hall, Esq., Captain H.M.'s 58th Regiment, eldest son of Colonel Hall, of Killean, Argyllshire, to Amelia Anne, second daughter of Captain Elphinstone, R.N., Livonia, Devonshire.
JONES—VAUGHAN—August 6, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, by the Rev. W. H. Hawker, I. Inglis Jones, Esq., late Royal Horse Guards, of Derry Ormond, Cardiganshire, to the lady Elizabeth Mallet Vaughan, eldest daughter of the Earl of Lisburne, of Crosswood Park, Aberystwith.
LACY—MANNERS—August 8, at Parsonstown, by the father of the bridegroom, Gilbert de Lacy Lacy, Esq., of H.M.'s 12th Regiment, eldest son of the Rev. Charles Lacy, rector of Allhallows, London Wall, to Maria, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Manners, late 59th Regiment, of Chesterfield, King's County, Ireland.
MACONOCHIE—BAKER—June 2, at Etawah, N.W.P., India, by the Rev. F. Clinton, George B. Maconochie, Esq., youngest son of Captain Maconochie, R.N., K.H., to Heppy, youngest daughter of the late George Baker, Esq.
MORGAN—SMITH—June 20, at Waltair, Captain Osborne Morgan, H.M.'s 38th M.N.I., to Anna Maria Harris, eldest daughter of Dr. Charles Irving Smith, Garrison Surgeon, Vizagapatam.
MURCHISON—URQUHART—April 11, at Kenisdale (the residence of the bridegroom), Victoria, Australia, by the Rev. J. Singleton, A.M., Roderick Impey Murchison, Esq., to his cousin, Julia Rose, only daughter of Captain J. Urquhart, H.M.'s 27th Regiment (Inniskillings.)
PRATT—BONHAM—August 14, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, by the Rev. F. Vincent, uncle to the bride, Captain Henry Hamilton Pratt, late of the 94th Regiment, only surviving son of the late J. Pratt, Esq., to Annie Blanche, daughter of the Rev. John Bonham, of Ballintaggart, county Kildare.
ST. GEORGE—EVANS—August 15, at the parish church, Lyminster, by the Rev. Howard St. George, M.A., incumbent of Billinge, Lancashire, brother to the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. O. P. Oakes, M.A., rector of Hawksdown, Suffolk, brother-in-law to the bride, Colonel St. George, C.B., Royal Artillery, to Elizabeth, Marianne, youngest daughter of Thomas Evans, Esq., Lyminster House, Arundel, Sussex.
SWETE—SWEENY—August 7, at St Thomas's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Edward Lewis, rector of Knockmark, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. D. O'Sullivan, the Rev. Charles John Swete, 22, Barrington Crescent, Loughborough Park, Brixton, to Frances, daughter of the late Major Sweeny, 70th Regiment.

DEATHS.

BEEVOR—June 1, at Adelaide, South Australia, Ellen, widow of the late Captain Horace C. Beevor, of the 13th Regiment, Madras Army, and fifth daughter of the late Rev. Holt Okes, D.D., of Woodford, Essex, aged 43, leaving seven children to lament her loss.
HOLLINGS—August 12, at Bath, Fanny Louisa, relict of the late Captain Henry Hollings, of the 66th Bengal Native Infantry.
LUARD—August 9, John Dalbiac Luard, Artist, late Lieutenant 82nd Regiment, second son of Lieut.-Colonel Luard, in his 29th year.
MARRYAT—August 11, at the Manor House, Mapperton, aged 46, Georgiana Charlotte, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Marryat, and daughter of the late Rev. Townshend Selwyn.
OLDHAM—August 12, at By-dorp House, Hanwell, the residence of his son-in-law, Lieut.-Colonel John Field Oldham, aged 77.
PIGOT—August 5, in Queen Square, Bath, Mrs. Elizabeth Pigot, relict of the late Major George Pigot, of H.M.'s 9th Light Dragoons, aged 69.
SEGRAVE—August 8, at Croft-y-Bwla, Monmouthshire, from the effects of sun stroke, O'Neil S. Segrave, Captain 13th (Prince Albert's) Light Infantry, eldest surviving son of O'Neil Segrave, of 28, Glocester Place, Portman Square.

THE REVIEW AT KNOWSLEY.—The review at Knowsley promises, says the *Liverpool Albion*, to be a very brilliant gathering of Volunteers. Up to the end of last week 5772 officers and men had accepted the invitation of the Earl of Derby; and this does not include the numerous and efficient regiments of the city of Manchester, with the exception of the 40th Lancashire (the 3rd Manchester), who have already signified their intention to be present, 500 strong. The other regiments have been wholly engaged by the Newton review; but now that splendid meeting—the largest yet attempted in this part of the country—is over, we may anticipate their speedy acceptance of the courteous invitation of the noble earl. Lord Derby seems to wish the Volunteers to regard the meeting at Knowsley more in the light of a holiday than a day of military business, and that the men will during the evening be "dismissed" to the enjoyment of the park and pleasure-grounds of Knowsley.

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Stirling ,,	118 6	87 0	44 0	Brechin ,,	120 0	90 0	46 0
Dunkeld ,,	120 0	90 0	44 0	Montrose ,,	120 0	90 0	46 0
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AND

ARMY NAVY GAZETTE

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA

AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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THE Ministry have made a great mistake, if they imagine that, because they were supported in their Defence of the Realm Bill, either the House of Commons or the country was quite satisfied with what was proposed. They were so far content to find that the Government did not propose to carry out the whole scheme of the Royal Commissioners as regards their land defences for the Royal Dockyards. But no class in the country, save the disloyal Manchester party, wished the Dockyards to be left unprotected to sea-ward. Then all parties worth reckoning were anxious that something should at once be undertaken; and the proposal of the Ministers for the year seemed to be the very least that should be done. What was asked for was therefore freely granted, to be laid out upon the responsibility of Government.

The speech of Lord Ellenborough, however, in the House of Lords, with its ominous reference to the defence of Woolwich being left unprovided for, and the motion of Sir De Lacy Evans for a fresh commission to organise the defence of the Metropolis, are evidences of the real dissatisfaction that remains in the legislature and throughout the country, notwithstanding the passing of the Bill for the Defence of the Realm. The fact is, Lord Palmerston, in his "chaffing" speech in support of his Bill, was guilty of an *ignoratio elenchi.* There has been no disposition in Parliament or out of doors, on the part of unprofessional people—excepting always Mr. Bright—to judge this matter apart from the opinions of military authorities. The noble viscount tried to make out, that it was only sailors who called out for ships, and soldiers for an army in the field; but that Ministers had been guided by a mixed Commission, of soldiers, sailors, and engineers, and by the evidence taken on the subject. Now, the public, as represented by the press, have very seldom advanced a word not founded upon the Commissioners' own Report. Their conclusions were found fault with upon their own showing. They were not appointed by Her Majesty to provide for the defence of the Dockyards, but "for the security of the United Kingdom." If a writer in a popular magazine threw out a scheme for the defence of London, it was because the Commissioners themselves emphasised the point, and complained that the defence of London was not properly brought before them. Whether they were right or wrong in thus interpreting their functions, and limiting the scope of their inquiry in accordance with the main drift of the instructions of the Secretary for War, instead of fulfilling all that Her Majesty's Commission seemed to require of them, need not now be discussed. Both their Report itself and the evidence appended to it, made the general public acquainted with the paramount importance of London in case of invasion. Not that we mean to say this was not a question which unprofessional persons could have judged of before, as well as the military. Besides, we had been told it long ago by the French. They have never talked of invading us, without saying they would push for London. But supposing the general public so ill-informed as Lord Palmerston imagines, and incapable of judging rightly in such a matter of their own knowledge, we say the the Commissioners' Blue Book itself has been the basis of public opinion. That it did not agree with the conclusions of the Report of the Commissioners is very true. But the Report was not based on the evidence. And, moreover, Her Majesty's Government did not themselves propose to carry out the Commissioners' views. A vote was taken, not to carry out their recommendation, but only a limited scheme, in accordance with the views of the Cabinet. Of course, what was proposed was partly recommended by the Commissioners. How could it have been otherwise? Doubtless even Sir John Burgoyne will approve of much, if not all, that is now about to be done. The general public, also, guided by such opinions and common sense, have no objections to offer. But still people are not satisfied. Though they do not wish to hamper the Government in doing anything to increase our security, they are perfectly certain that more must be done than what Ministers have proposed.

No man could have given stronger evidence in favour of "an army in the field" than Sir John Burgoyne, though he is "an engineer." The supporters of the Government plan, too, cannot deny the importance of it. Nay, they now declare that this is the sole defence intended for London; and that the fortifications of the Dockyards are really intended to make them secure, chiefly that our army in the field may not be distracted in looking after them, but may concentrate its whole efforts to secure the capital! Very good,—could fortifications only take care of themselves; but Sir John Burgoyne's great objection to extensive fortifications round the Dockyards to landward was, the "*army*" *they would require to defend them,* and the consequent weakening of our disposeable army for the field. Of course, should any question arise, whether the Dockyard fortifications are to be fully garrisoned and London left undefended, or every effort made to save London, even if one or two Dockyards might fall, we all know what will be determined —London must be saved, at all hazards. And we put it to any man of sense, whether it is not a dangerous thing, for the country to build extensive fortifications, which we may not be able to hold—and Sir John Burgoyne has great fears that we could not hold all the fortifications which were proposed for Portsmouth —whether, in short, it is not the very means, and the only means, which would enable a foreign foe, once landed, to retain his footing?

But to come to Woolwich. The defence set up for the Government for omitting Woolwich from their plan—though the Royal Commissioners were specially directed to report upon it, keeping in mind its bearing upon the defence of London—is the worst argument possible. We are to remove our arsenal from Woolwich! We are at once to retire to Cannock Chase! In the first place, this is not true. In the next place it is cowardly. Like most acts of cowardice, also, it is the most dangerous step we could take. We may now, indeed, regard it as a fortunate circumstance that Woolwich is where it is. It is part of London; and as the occupation of London by an enemy MUST NEVER BE, let us hope that Woolwich is safe. We have been wont to regard all the soil of Britain as sacred. We were not much pleased therefore with the land-side fortifications for the Dockyards; because their existence assumed an enemy was to be allowed to land, to march unmolested, and sit down to open fire upon them without interruption. Having got rid of this hypothesis, we are not likely now to be contented with one in which Woolwich—and if Woolwich, the Metropolis—is coolly tabooed-off, as a land of promise for the enemy.

But it was not proposed by the Royal Commission, and cannot be intended by Government, to remove everything away from Woolwich. Cannock Chase was proposed as an *additional* arsenal; not to take the place of Woolwich altogether. Be this as it may, however, while London stands, it is clear Woolwich MUST be made perfectly secure. Let those acquainted with Government works, and indeed who know the cost of all extensive buildings and machinery, think for a moment of the probable expense of the new establishment at Cannock Chase, and say whether the outlay had not better be devoted to rendering Woolwich and London safe? We care not whether it be by masonry work or earth-work, by floating batteries or an army in the field, or the latter combined, but Woolwich must be defended. To leave it, and run off to Cannock Chase, would be a lasting national disgrace, whether invasion is attempted or not. Coming after the Premier's defiant speech, introducing the Bill for our Defence, to do so would have but one parallel in our history with which we are acquainted. It would be like the act of *the little boy who chalked up a certain defiant phrase upon the wall, and then ran away!*

A very interesting letter has been addressed to the *Times,* in which the writer gives an account of his experiences at Cherbourg during the present month. We perfectly agree with our contemporary's correspondent, and can vouch for the accuracy of his statements; but it should not be forgotten that invariably at this season of the year, when curious visitors abound in France, a dullness pervades the Imperial arsenals and yards. The busy periods are the winter and spring months.

We learn from the *Moniteur de la Flotte* that La Gloire, an iron-plated frigate, has been completed at Toulon, and has proceeded to sea in order to test her various qualities. M. Dupuy de Loine, the designer of the vessel, proceeds to sea in her. It is stated that the best results are expected from the trial-performances of La Gloire; and if they prove to be satisfactory, several ships of large dimensions will be immediately laid down on the same principle. L'Invincible, a vessel similar in all respects to La Gloire, is progressing rapidly towards completion at Toulon.

THE CHANNEL FLEET AT MILFORD HAVEN.

The Channel Fleet arrived in these waters on Friday, the 17th, about noon, and came to anchor opposite the town of Milford. On Monday, the admiral and some of the chief officers landed in the dockyard. The Hampshire Artillery fired a salute from the fort on the heights when he came on shore, and a guard of honour from the 8th Depôt Battalion was also in attendance.

The fleet had a very rough passage across the Channel, which enabled them to appreciate Milford Haven, as the moment they entered they found themselves in smooth water, which shows what an admirable harbour of refuge this would form for vessels bound up or down St. George's Channel, &c. It can be entered at any time of tide, as there is plenty of water even at the lowest spring-tide to take the largest ship in the Navy up to the dockyard, a distance of about eight miles from the entrance, under St. Anne's Head.

The superficial area of Milford Haven is greater than any harbour in Britain, as it extends over, at high water, 7778 acres, and at 3 fathoms below low water, 3158 acres, this latter being greater than the high-water area of any other harbour. There is great facility in coaling, as at the new pier of Milford any ship could be brought alongside; and when a railway which is in contemplation is completed, coals can be put on board at once from the railway truck. The Act is already obtained for opening this small line of about eight miles, which will communicate at once with the local districts, also joining the South Wales Railway, which is in connection with the Great Western through to London.

The fortifications at Popton Point, and the one opposite, are beginning to show themselves, and when all are completed will render the passage of the Haven secure against shipping. Some other works ordered on the heights round Pembroke Dock, recommended by the Committee of the House of Commons, will be commenced immediately on both sides the water.

The Mayor of Pembroke, with the principal inhabitants of that ancient town and its vicinity, entertained the admiral and officers of the fleet at a ball and supper in the Town Hall; the company was select and numerous; the room was so full as to make dancing rather a difficult operation. The supper, laid out in the market-place, was most excellent. The *coup d'œil* was remarkable from the variety of uniforms of Army, Navy, Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers. All parties seemed to enjoy themselves exceedingly, and did not break up before sunrise. This quiet old town has not witnessed such gaiety for many years; perhaps, not since the days of the celebrated Longbow.

The admiral and principal officers were invited to dine with Lord Cawdor on Thursday, at his beautiful mansion of Stackpole Court.

It is not yet known when the fleet will depart, but is supposed it will go early in the ensuing week.

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THE ARMY.

5th Dragoon Guards. Captain Godman, Brigade-Major, Cavalry Brigade, at Aldershot, is on leave to the 12th of September.

7th Dragoon Guards. Captain Blinkhorn has arrived home from India on sick leave in the Earl of Balcarras troop ship.

4th Light Dragoons. The following account of the plight in which this gallant corps is at the Curragh Camp has been published. "The Scots Greys, 3rd Light Dragoons, and three batteries of Artillery arrived in camp about three months ago, and were followed towards the middle of July by the 4th Light Dragoons. From the time that the first detachment arrived until now, the weather has been more or less inclement, scarcely a day passing without rain; and you may imagine the discomfort of being under canvas when the atmosphere within one's tent resembles something between a vapour bath and a Scotch mist, while the floor is thoroughly saturated with moisture. As regards the two first-named regiments and the Artillery, they were permitted to make themselves as comfortable as circumstances would allow; liberty being accorded them to raise turf walls, make drains, gravel paths, &c., and the situation of their camps lying on a considerable declivity, it may be said of them that 'their lines were laid in pleasant places,' and indeed would almost realise all that the sunny haze of a young lady's imagination might conceive. Not so, unfortunately, with the 'Fourth Lights;' the site of their camp is the worst that could possibly have been chosen on the Curragh, being literally a bog, a swamp of the dismallest kind encircling more than half of it. Within a week after their arrival half the regiment were washed out of their tents, and forced to 'change position to the right.' On Friday morning at *réveille*, we were surprised to find that after only a few hours' continuous rain a lake of considerable width (I speak without exaggeration) had formed round two sides of the camp. This has since encroached still further, cutting off all communication between the men's tents and their camp kitchens, latrines, &c. The miserable state of both horses and men, unless seen, can hardly be imagined; the latter are crammed 10 or 12 in a tent, hardly as many yards in diameter—while the horses, poor beasts! patiently stand up to their hocks in a lake of liquid mud which rivals that once existing in the neighbourhood of Balaclava. The destruction of men's clothing is necessarily very great, and really it seems extremely hard that the poor fellows should be thus forced into debt, which it will take months to pay off."

9th Lancers. The regiment will shortly move to Aldershot from Exeter.

10th Hussars. Lieut.-Colonel Baker is on leave to the 16th of September.

11th Hussars. The regiment has moved from Birmingham to Manchester, to be stationed.

12th Lancers. The left wing, including the remaining troops of the 12th Lancers, about which some anxiety began to be felt, arrived at Gravesend on Wednesday in the troopship John Temperley, from Calcutta. The left wing includes 117 non-commissioned officers and men, with the following officers:—Lieut.-Colonel T. G. A. Oakes, Captain Chandos F. Clifton, Lieutenant Robert Edward Roe, Lieutenant Francis T. Blunt, and Assistant-Surgeon Edward M. Wrench. They sailed from Calcutta on the 10th April last.

16th Lancers. Lieutenant Cowtan has leave of absence from 13th August until his retirement from the service shall take place. A medical board has been ordered to examine and report upon the state of health of Lieutenant Webster.

Royal Artillery. We are sorry to learn by the last Bombay mail of the death of Lieutenant Power De La Poer Trench of the Royal Artillery, which occurred at Gorruckpore on the 3rd of last month. Lieutenant Rait has sick leave to England. The following moves from Aldershot are ordered:—No. 8 (Major Du Plat's) battery to Christchurch; No. 1 (Captain Morris's) battery to Horfield; No. 5 (Major Green's) battery to Dorchester.

Royal Engineers. Lieutenant Haslett, Royal Engineer Train, has leave from Aldershot to the 19th September, on private affairs. General Nicoll's death will promote Colonel Williams, now commanding at Chatham, to major-general; Brevet-Colonel Chaytor to colonel; Brevet-Major Baillie to lieut.-colonel; and Second Captain Schaw, to first captain. By Brevet-Major Stopford's death the adjutancy at Chatham becomes vacant; and Lieutenants Gossett and Grant, the latter on the staff in Canada, will be promoted to second captains. General Nicoll's death also promotes Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Pasley to the rank of general, and Major-General Ward to the rank of lieut.-general and colonel-commandant. We understand that Captain C. E. Harvey will succeed the late Major G. M. Stopford as senior adjutant at the Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham, and that Lieutenant W. B. Gossett will be the junior adjutant, vice Captain Harvey. On Wednesday, the 8th of August, Sapper Hercules Wright, 35th Company, received from the Royal Humane Society, through the Coroner of the Aldershot district, a handsome testimonial on parchment, for having plunged into the Basingstoke canal, and saved the lives of three Riflemen, on the 25th June, 1860. The Coroner presented him with a sovereign at the same time.

Grenadier Guards. The 1st battalion will move to Dublin on the 1st of October, relieving the 3rd battalion. The 3rd battalion is ordered to march from the Curragh to Dublin next week.

2nd Regiment. The 2nd battalion has been ordered from Corfu to Gibraltar, but it is now doubtful if the move will take place.

5th Regiment. A draught from the 1st battalion from the camp at Colchester, embarked on Monday for India. The draught comprised Brevet-Major Arthur Scott, Lieutenant G. A. Shegog, Ensign W. C. Ormond, and 203 rank and file.

8th Regiment. Another detachment of this regiment has arrived home from India. It consists of 179 rank and file, with Captain F. Longfield, Lieutenant Corfield, and Ensign Brown. The Depôt of the 1st Battalion will move from Chatham to Templemore, to join the 16th Depôt Battalion.

10th Regiment. Lieutenant Scott, 1st battalion, is on leave to the 26th of September, on private affairs.

14th Regiment. On the embarkation of the 2nd battalion for New Zealand, the Depôt will proceed to Fermoy to be stationed.

16th Regiment. The 1st battalion has received orders to hold itself in readiness to remove from Aldershot to Shorncliffe.

17th Regiment. The 2nd battalion of the 17th Regiment were officially inspected by General Mansel on Tuesday, 21st instant, on their arrival at Shorncliffe Camp; the general expressed himself much pleased with the soldierlike appearance of the battalion.

19th Regiment. Lieutenant Smith, 2nd battalion, is on leave to 30th September.

21st Regiment. Lieutenant Blakesley, 2nd battalion, is on leave from the 15th of August to the 29th of September.

25th Regiment. The 1st battalion has been held in readiness to leave Gibraltar for Dublin. It is now, however, uncertain whether the move will take place. Lieutenant Hanley, 2nd battalion, is on leave to the 18th of September.

27th Regiment. The Depôt is ordered from Buttevant to Cork, to join the 20th Depôt Battalion.

43rd Regiment. Captain Glover is appointed aide-de-camp to Sir Henry Ward, the new Governor of Madras.

50th Regiment. Major Tupper is acting as Military Secretary to the new Governor of Madras.

53rd Regiment. The troopship Lady Clarendon, with the head-quarters of the 53rd Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Colonel English, C.B., arrived in Plymouth Sound on Wednesday. The head-quarters of the 53rd include 362 men, 20 women, and 20 children. Officers,—Lieut.-Colonel F. English, C.B., Major Buck, Captain Frederick A. Walter, Lieutenants Alfred K. Ffrench, George Porter, John Bell, Robert Prince, Charles Bagnall, and Wm. Auchinleck; Ensign F. Rolls, Adjutant Charles Pye, and Assistant-Surgeons Richard Hungerford and Robert Beale. The 53rd will be quartered in the Raglan Barracks, Devonport. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Maycock and wife were left at the naval hospital in Simon's Bay.

68th Regiment. Captain C. C. Fitzroy has been appointed aide-de-camp to Sir Henry Ward, Governor of Madras.

73rd Regiment. On Saturday the officers and reinforcements for this regiment, consisting of Captain G. Renny, Lieutenant W. Clarke, Ensign B. J. A. Monsell, Ensign H. Syne, Ensign C. W. H. Richardson, and 259 non-commissioned officers and men embarked on board the Gosforth troop ship, for Calcutta, to join the service companies of their regiment.

Rifle Brigade. Lieut.-Colonel Lord A. G. Russell, 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, has leave of absence from 24th August to 7th October, 1860, on private affairs.

The following Circular has been issued from the War Office:—"War Office, August 9, 1860.—As the use of white metal plugs for shells has been discontinued, and the metal of which they are composed can be made available for the manufacture of bullets for diaphragm shells in the royal laboratory at Woolwich, Mr. Secretary Herbert desires that the storekeepers at the various military store stations will send all plugs of the above description which are in their charge to Woolwich by the earliest public opportunity, in order that they may be made use of accordingly. —J. Crawford Caffin, Director of Stores."

The following Circular has been issued:—"War Office, August 17, 1860.—Instances having occurred in which barrels of ball cartridges have been issued without percussion caps, Mr. Secretary Herbert has decided that in future when ball cartridges are issued for practice, the proportion of 110 caps per 100 cartridges shall be retained in each barrel, instead of, as at present, taking the whole number of surplus caps from one or more barrels. The barrels are to be marked with the letter P before issue, in order to show that the ammunition is for practice. Military store officers must be careful to adopt this course for the future.—J. Crawford Caffin, Director of Stores."

Tenders will be received at the Royal Engineer Office, Woolwich, in September next, for the immediate erection of a new military hospital, on a site of Government land, for the use of the Royal Artillery, it being intended to convert the present Ordnance Hospital into barrack-quarters. The site of the new hospital has been selected by the Army Sanitary Committee. The new Royal Marine Hospital—a specimen of modern architecture of exceeding merit—is now rapidly approaching completion: it embraces numerous wings, each of which contains wards, lofty and well ventilated; and asphalted promenades are connected with the windows for the use of the patients.

Lieut.-General Sir Harry Smith, G.C.B., is, we are happy to learn, nearly recovered from his recent indisposition, which at first occasioned some uneasiness among the gallant general's friends.

The Adjutant-General, Sir James Yorke Scarlett, has issued a Circular Memorandum, dated the 6th instant, of which the following is a copy:—"By the regulations of the Service a soldier is required to keep his cap on in the presence of a superior; but as the contrary usage prevails in civil life, the General Commanding-in-Chief directs that in a civil court and before a magistrate, a soldier, not under arms, shall remove his cap."

The following Circular Memorandum has been issued, addressed to the Army at home and abroad:—"Horse Guards, August 7. With reference to paragraph 4, page 178, of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, the General Commanding-in-Chief desires that, in preparing the discharge-documents of a soldier already in possession of one or more good-conduct badges, the Board will invariably state, at the foot of the first page of the proceedings thereof, the date (when within a month or two) on which he may be entitled to an additional badge. His Royal Highness also requests that when a soldier has been wounded in action during any part of his military career, the name of the engagement and description of wounds received may likewise be inserted on the first page of the proceedings of the Board held to verify and record his services.—By command, James Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant-General."

National Rifle Association.—The council of the association, in reference to the next annual prize meeting in 1861, have decided that Her Majesty's prize and the gold medal of the association shall be competed for on the same terms as those of the present year, and also invite the gunmakers of the United Kingdom to a competition with rifles of a minimum bore of ·451, and a maximum weight of 9½lb., the pull of the trigger being not less than 3lb. This competition will take place at Hythe in February, the notice of the day appointed being previously given. Each competitor will have to bring six rifles of the same description and quality. The rifles will be fired from fixed mechanical rests, and the one that gives the best figure will be selected as the description of rifle with which the Queen's prize, together with the gold medal of the Association, shall be competed for, subject to the condition of the manufacturer undertaking to supply the number of rifles required by the council within a time specified, and of their being in every respect equal to the one chosen.

Army Medical Department.—The following is a list of the successful candidates at the competitive examination for Commissions in the Army Medical Service, Aug. 20.

Order.	Name.	Degree.	Place of Education.
1.	Godwin, C. H. Y.	—	London, St. Bart. Hos.
2.	Walters, John	M.B.	London, King's College.
3.	Gillespie, F.	M.D.	Cork.
4.	Gore, A. A.	M.D.	Dublin.
5.	Maunsell, T.	—	Dublin.
6.	White, G. F.	—	London, University Col.
7.	Wilson, F. R.	M.B.	Dublin.
8.	Jones, W. H.	M.D.	Cork.
9.	Alcock, N.	—	Dublin.
10.	Davidson, D. M'G.	M.D.	Glasgow.
11.	Heath, R. E.	M.D.	Dublin and Belfast.
12.	Adams, Robert	M.D.	Glasgow and Dublin.
13.	Lever, R. C.	—	London, King's College.
14.	Jazdowski, B. J.	M.B.	Aberdeen.
15.	Thompson, James.	—	Dublin.
16.	Wills, C. S.	—	Dublin.
17.	Riordan, R. B.	—	Dublin.
18.	Hope, Samuel	—	London, St. Mary's Hos.
19.	Baker, Thos. Y.	—	London, St. Bart. Hos.
20.	Bracken, J. H. N.	—	Dublin.
21.	Quinlan, P.	—	Dublin.
22.	Pent, Frank	—	London, King's College.
23.	Baxter, C. P.	M.B.	Dublin.
24.	White, S. G.	M.D.	Edinburgh and Belfast.
25.	Lamb, Henry	—	Dublin.
26.	Harvey, H. O.	—	London, St. Geo. Hos.
27.	Grant, E. B.	M.B.	Aberdeen.
28.	Wall, W. R.	—	Dublin.
29.	Flynn, T. P.	—	Dublin.

Portsmouth Commissioners.—At the monthly meeting of this Board which was held on Monday, Mr. E. Emanuel proposed, and Mr. Ogburn seconded, "That the thanks of this Board are due, and are hereby given, to Major-General Foster, Commanding Royal Engineer, on relinquishing his command of that department in the garrison, in acknowledgment of the consideration, attention, and courtesy given by him on all occasions to applications and recommendations of the Commissioners in support of public improvements." Carried unanimously. *It was also agreed that* the clerk should forward a copy of the resolution to General Foster.

SHORNCLIFFE CAMP.

During the past month working parties of the 90th Stirlingshire or Highland Borderers, and the 2nd Royal Cheshire Regiments of Militia, have been engaged in constructing a four-gun battery, and other field works, at the north-east corner of the camp, in rear of the C range, in the angle of and at the summit of the hill commanding the ravine running up from Seabrook.

The battery has been constructed under the directions of the 34th or Captain Gordon's Company of the Royal Engineers, now stationed at Shorncliffe. A noticeable feature in the construction of this battery is the use made of the new pattern gabions, the invention of Sergeant-Major Jones, R. E., now stationed at Chatham. As these gabions are of novel construction, a short description of them may not be out of place here. They are formed of 10 bands of sheet iron, about 6 feet long and 3¼ in. wide, and 10 pickets formed—at Shorncliffe at least—of ash; each band has two buttons at one end, and corresponding slots at the other, which when fastened together form a circle. The advantages arising from the use of these gabions are the following—facility and quickness of construction, also being very portable, and being applicable for the purpose of binding luggage together without unfitting them for their ulterior object; in forming gabions from these prepared bands, nothing further is wanting than to drive the ten pickets into the ground in a circular form and at a convenient distance apart, the circles of sheet iron are then slipped upon them, in and out of each alternate picket, and so on till the ten bands are fixed on the pickets, when the gabion is ready for use. Two men can thus complete one in about five minutes after some practice; whereas the old-fashioned wicker gabions take three experienced sappers three hours to complete one. The gabion bands are also available for the construction of suspension bridges for the transport of men and light ordnance across rivers, by merely hooking them together with the buttons and slots, doubling them, stretching them across the river by means of a windlass, and laying boards upon them for a roadway. Much credit is due to Sergeant-Major Jones for these novel and useful inventions. The battery is very substantially constructed on the most improved principles, having a magazine constructed in the embankment; it is also proposed to form a covered way connecting this battery with another one thrown up some two years ago at another angle of the high ground at this part of the camp.

General Mansel and staff inspected the works on Monday last, and stated himself to be highly pleased with their construction, expressing a determination to have guns placed in position in them for battery practice. Timber platforms are therefore being now fitted for the purpose of traversing the guns.

A detachment of the 9th battery of the 2nd brigade of Royal Artillery went to New Romney on Tuesday last, for the purpose of bringing to Shorncliffe the 18-pounders that have been in use for shell and shot practice at the Range at

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Romney camp. The two Armstrong batteries returned to camp from Romney on the following day.

The 17th Regiment arrived in the camp on the 17th inst. The number of this regiment was omitted in the statement given in this journal last week.

A wrecked barque lying in the range of the gun practice at New Romney, it has been proposed by Colour-Sergeant Tucker, of the Royal Engineers, to remove it. The sergeant is sanguine of being able to effect this desirable object, and General Mansel is favourably inclined towards the project.

The detachments of the Royal Antrim Militia Artillery, left at the grand redoubt and Fort Twiss when the regiment marched for Woolwich, have been ordered to join headquarters forthwith.

COLCHESTER CAMP.

The following is a summary of the present total strength of the Camp :—Major-General Wood, Commandant. Staff-Officers, 9th Depôt Battalion—Colonel Dixon, C.B., Major De Morel, Major Westhead (in charge of Languard Fort), Captain-Adjutant Dunning, and Quartermaster Hendry. Staff-officers, 10th Depôt Battalion—Colonel Street, C.B., Major West, Captain-Adjutant Munro, and Quartermaster Anderson. Medical Staff, J. H. Ker Innes, C.B., chief medical officer. 9th Depôt Battalion—Assistant-Surgeons J. Smith Chartres, in charge, assisted by Assistant-Surgeons N. Avent and Wales. 10th Depôt Battalion—Assistant-Surgeon B. Lane in charge, with Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Brown, who will shortly leave the Camp for another station. The present strength of the battalions is—

NINTH BATTALION. Regiments.	Rank and File.	TENTH BATTALION. Regiments.	Rank and File.
1st Royals	87	5th Fusiliers	254
6th Regiment	167	34th Regiment	112
54th ,, ...	122	37th ,, ...	230
56th ,, ...	99	38th ,, ...	98
66th ,, ...	123	44th ,, ...	126
88th ,, ...	173	97th ,, ...	134
Total	771	Total	954

Giving an aggregate of 64 officers, 1725 rank and file, 191 women, and 254 children. There are only 128 in hospital, being at the present season of the year below the usual amount of sickness.

During the present week a few of the best behaved men in the Camp have been allowed by the authorities to engage themselves, after their ordinary parade, to a large farmer to assist in getting up his corn.

The heavy rains which have recently fallen, have by no means increased the comfort of the Camp, the drainage being inadequate for the purpose, and the ground being almost level. In the formation of the new Camp, and in laying down a more extensive system of sewerage, this will doubtless be remedied. The extensive site of ground purchased for the erection of the new barracks, is now being cleared of the growing crops, and the tenants, we understand, have notice to give up possession, and to place the property in the hands of Government by Christmas next.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, AUGUST 24.

11th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieutenant the Honourable James David Drummond to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant McLoughlin, who has resigned that appointment.

14th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Edward Essex Digby Boycott, from the 21st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Beamish, who exchanges; Lieutenant Robert Cuninghame Cuninghame Graham, from the 78th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Jackson, who exchanges.

Royal Artillery—Griffith Evans, Gent., to be Veterinary-Surgeon; James Joseph Meyrick, Gent., to be Veterinary-Surgeon.

Grenadier Guards—Surgeon Charles R. Nicoll, having completed a period of twenty years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under the Royal Warrant of 1st October, 1858.

4th Regiment of Foot—Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel George Henry Tyler, from the 13th Foot, to be Major, vice Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Thomson, who exchanges.

10th Foot—Captain William Cooke O'Shaughnessy, from the 2nd West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice Manners, who exchanges.

13th Foot—Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel George Latham Thomson, from the 4th Foot, to be Major, vice Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Tyler, who exchanges.

14th Foot—Captain and Brevet-Major Maxwell Lepper, from the 86th Foot, to be Captain, vice Fenton, who exchanges.

15th Foot—William Nangle, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Garnett, promoted.

21st Foot—Lieutenant William Henry Slingsby Beamish, from the 14th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant (receiving the former difference between Cavalry and Infantry), vice Boycott, who exchanges.

26th Foot—Augustus Des Montiers Campbell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice the Honourable George Grimston Craven, promoted in the Scots Fusilier Guards.

33rd Foot—The Commission as Lieutenant of Lieutenant James Maurice Shipton has been antedated to the 21st February, 1860.

39th Foot—Sergeant-Major Joseph Jobberus to be Quartermaster, vice Blurton, appointed Paymaster 2nd Foot.

46th Foot—Ensign William Gordon McCrae to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Carlow, who retires; William Long, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice McCrae.

54th Foot—John Simeon, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Loveridge, promoted.

56th Foot—The third Christian name of Ensign Jones is Hillatt, and not Hillat, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 3rd August, 1860.

63rd Foot—Assistant-Surgeon John Henry Hunt, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Odell, who exchanges.

72nd Foot—Ensign Thomas Bedford Urquhart, from the 89th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Tanner, promoted.

73rd Foot—Ensign Hugh Francis Hacket Gibsone to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Greatrex, who retires.

78th Foot—Lieutenant Standish Radley Jackson, from the 14th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant (receiving the former difference between Cavalry and Infantry), vice Graham, who exchanges.

83rd Foot—Ensign Michael Murphy, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Minhear, promoted; Ensign James Edmund Brymer to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gore, promoted.

86th Foot—Captain Edward Dyne Fenton, from the 14th Foot, to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Lepper, who exchanges.

88th Foot—Lieutenant Ernest Augustus Perceval, to be Captain by purchase, vice Riley, promoted, by purchase, to an Unattached Majority; Ensign Lewis Mansergh Buchanan to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Perceval.

2nd West India Regiment—Captain Douglas Ernest Manners, from the 10th Foot, to be Captain, vice O'Shaughnessey, who exchanges.

Gold Coast Artillery Corps—Ensign James Thomson, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Smyth, deceased; Robert Gilchrist Marshall, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Thomson.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Captain William Clive Justice, from the 75th Foot, to be Adjutant, vice Brevet-Major Welman, promoted; Captain W. H. Peter Gordon Blaett, of the 10th Foot, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Captain J. M. Lyle, promoted to a majority in the 29th Foot.

UNATTACHED.

Captain John Edward Riley, from the 88th Foot, to be Major, by purchase, vice Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Edward Osborne Broadley, who retires; Lieutenant Henry Augustus Williams, from the Gold Coast Artillery Corps, to be Captain, without purchase.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant-Surgeon Francis Odell, from the 63rd Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hunt, who exchanges.

BREVET.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the decease of General the Hon. Sir Henry Murray, K.C.B., Colonel of the 14th Light Dragoons, on the 29th July, 1860 :—

Lieut.-General Sir John Aitchison, K.C.B., Colonel of the 72nd Foot, to be General.

Major-General Everard William Bouverie, Colonel of the 15th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut.-General.

Brevet-Colonel John Thomas Hill, from Lieut.-Colonel half-pay, 80th Foot, to be Major-General.

Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Donovan, Cape Mounted Rifles, to be Colonel.

Major William Pym Young, 65th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Captain Neil M'Innes Mackay, Royal Artillery, to be Major.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the decease of General Sir Henry Wyndham, K.C.B., Colonel of the 11th Light Dragoons, on the 2nd August, 1860 :—

Lieutenant-General William Jervois, Colonel of the 76th Foot, to be General.

Major-General the Honourable Thomas Ashburnham, C.B., Colonel of the 82nd Foot, to be Lieutenant-General.

Brevet-Colonel John Longfield, C.B., from Lieut.-Colonel half-pay, 8th Foot, to be Major-General.

Captain and Lieut.-Colonel Henry Frederick Ponsonby, Grenadier Guards, to be Colonel.

Major James Nugent, 36th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Joseph Clarke Childs, Royal Artillery, to be Major.

The Commissions, as Brevet-Majors, of Captain and Brevet-Major George Gooch Clowes, 8th Light Dragoons, and of Captain and Brevet-Major Cecil Rice, 72nd Foot, have been antedated to the 7th December, 1858.

Memorandum—The undermentioned exchange, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 3rd August, 1860, has been cancelled :—

Military Train—Captain George Joy, from the 59th Foot, to be Captain, vice Wolrige, who exchanges.

59th Foot—Captain Henry Ridge Wolrige, from the Military Train, to be Captain, vice Joy, who exchanges.

CLERKS IN MILITARY STAFF OFFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—There are many staff clerks, as well as myself, who concur in the statement made by your correspondent "X. Y. Z.," in your impression of the 21st ult., and who anxiously look forward for a change in the Circular 321, dated War Office, 21st September, 1858, which regulates the position of clerks in military staff offices.

I was a staff sergeant of the second class with my regiment at the time the Circular above quoted came into operation, and regret to say offered myself as a candidate for a vacant clerkship, under the impression that all staff clerks would be recognised as staff sergeants, more especially as the minimum rank of all other military clerks is that of a second class staff sergeant; but judge of my utter disappointment in now finding myself obliged with my family to reside in lodgings, the cost of which, together with fuel and light, more than absorbs the extra pay allowed for the appointment I hold.

I am also given to understand that whilst there is a spare cot in a soldier's barrack room at stations where ordinary sergeants' quarters have not been provided, the staff clerk cannot even draw the minimum allowance of 1*s.* 2*d.* per week, usually granted to soldiers married with leave, and permitted to reside out of barracks.

I therefore trust that the publicity of these facts in your widely-spread journal will show the great necessity which exists for revising that portion of the Circular which fixes the rank of the lower grades of staff clerks; and will also be of service to other non-commissioned officers who may be under the foolish impression that they will benefit their position by leaving their regiments to obtain a military clerkship; whereas, in reality they will, under the present system, do so to their own detriment, as I did.

The classification of the soldier clerks in the commissariat corps, and military staff offices, depends upon the extent and importance of the duties upon which they are employed, but whether their rewards are equal the following statement will show :—

RANK OF SOLDIER CLERKS.

In the Commissariat Corps.			In Military Staff Offices.
1st class clerk	rank as	sergeant-major ...	sergeant-major
2d ,,	,,	quarterm.-sergeant ...	sergeant*
3d ,,	,,	2d class staff sergeant ...	sergeant*

I am, &c.,

AN UNFORTUNATE SCRIBE.

MILITARY STAFF CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I would beg to be allowed, through your valuable journal, to offer a few remarks on the subject of the Military Staff Clerks of the 2nd class, in the hope that the frequent agitation of the question, will, eventually, move the authorities to grant us a position equal to that of our brethren of the Commissariat Corps.

A Military 2nd Class Clerk generally has the responsibility of an extensive office upon him, and in many cases several clerks under him, holding the same rank as himself, and even senior to him as non-commissioned officers; it therefore becomes unpleasant, and I may add almost impossible for him to conduct the business of his department efficiently, as, being on an equality, they do not regard him in the light his responsible position demands; then arises the question so frequently mooted: Why not make him a Quartermaster-Sergeant, as are the 2nd Class Clerks of the Commissariat Corps? Has he not as much responsibility? Has he not been as long in office? In fact, many questions might be put, as to why he has not been placed on a par with the Commissariat Clerk.

Another, and an all-important feature presents itself in his case, *i. e.*, with regard to pension. He may, and many probably will, serve their time as 2nd Class Staff Clerks; and what are their prospects on retirement? They must retire on serjeant's pension; whereas, had they remained with their regiments, they might, in that time, have obtained the rank of quartermaster or ensign. But I do not wish to draw too many comparisons, or express discontent with my position, as I consider our pay to be very good; but would merely urge the propriety and justice of placing us on an equal footing with the 2nd Class Staff Clerks of the Commissariat Department.—I am, &c.,

A 2ND CLASS STAFF CLERK.

* These clerks are often placed in charge of extensive military staff offices, and are not even recognised as 2d class staff sergeants.

USELESS POUCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I wish, through the medium of your columns, to bring to the notice of those specially concerned the following circumstance.

A new description of pouch has recently been issued to the infantry as part of their accoutrements. Several of these pouches have been received in the garrison in which I am at present serving, accompanying the supply of new stands of arms.

The pouch in question is made of ordinary buff leather, the same material as the crossbelt and waistbelt, and like them is meant to be kept white and clean by pipeclay. It is carried on the waistbelt in front on the right side, and is intended to be used as a ball-bag or expense pouch, in which the cartridges when taken from the large pouch in rear are carried loose, so as to be handier for loading. From the size of the pouch, I fancy that it would hold two rows of cartridges, but the outer portion of each row would be in direct communication with the sides of the pouch.

Knowing that buff leather is not usually a very waterproof substance, and that pipeclay rather assists saturation by wet than otherwise, I was induced to put the pouch to the following test, to ascertain its capabilities for preserving the cartridges from the effects of damp.

I subjected the pouch for a period of 30 seconds to the fall of water beneath an ordinary shower-bath. I cannot state precisely the amount of water which fell, but I imagine that the shower was not heavier than a good thunder-shower in our own climate. I then examined the pouch and found that it was thoroughly saturated, the water having made its way through the seams, and having percolated through the material itself, so that the interior was completely damp and moist.

As, when campaigning, one is always at the mercy of the elements, and as a soldier may at any moment be exposed to a drenching shower of rain without a chance of shelter, how can he hope to keep his ammunition dry and ready for use in this porous and spongy receptacle?

In these days when waterproof substances of almost every description can easily be obtained, it seems a pity that the safety and efficiency of a man's ammunition should be sacrificed to the pretty appearance of a pouch clean and pipeclayed?—I am, &c.,

A. G.

THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

In the House of Lords on Monday, on the second reading of this bill, an interesting speech was made by the Earl of Ellenborough, who said that the measure was a very important one, inasmuch as it no doubt materially contributed to the security of the country—and it was also important, inasmuch as it showed the spirit in which Her Majesty's Government now contemplated the state of things in Europe. He viewed the introduction of the measure with the greatest satisfaction, because he had endeavoured during the last thirteen years to draw the attention of the House and of the country to the almost defenceless state in which they stood, earnestly desiring that they should not remain unarmed in the midst of armed Europe. He had to regret, however, that although the report on which the Government were now proceeding had been in their hands since the 1st of February, it was only now, at the end of August, that the House were called upon to give any opinion on this most important subject. They had lost four or five months of long days, during which the greatest amount of work would have been effected, and they were practically thrown back a whole year by the delay which had taken place. The works which were now contemplated had no doubt been rendered necessary by the improvement in artillery, but especially the alteration which the introduction of steam had effected in the old mode of warfare. It gave the greatest advantage to the power that took the initiative, and enabled an enemy to effect an invasion of the country at almost any point whatever. They should therefore take care that every bay or creek which could hold a fleet, or form a *tête de pont* for an enemy, was protected by a fort which could not be easily taken, and which would prevent the invading force from using the advantages which the coast might present. That was a principle, he considered, which ought universally to be acted upon; but it was not acted upon by this country. He voted for this measure most willingly, because he entertained that distrust of the French Government which Lord John Russell told the French Government months ago the whole world would entertain of it if the scheme for the annexation of Savoy and Nice were persevered in. He adhered to that statement of Lord John Russell, and he could not overlook the events which had since taken place. They now knew that before the expedition to Italy was undertaken there was a secret compact between the Emperor of the French and the government of Piedmont, by which compact the Emperor of the French was to receive Savoy and Nice upon the annexation to Piedmont of Lombardy and Venetia, there being at that time no quarrel whatever between Austria and Piedmont and France, the aggression of Austria having subsequently been provoked by Piedmont, instigated thereto and assisted by France. He could not forget these things, because when a man had once so committed himself by his conduct as to give reason to suppose that he did not act from pure or disinterested motives, those who believed him afterwards deserved the misfortunes that might follow upon their too great faith. There had been poets who had imagined a golden age in which the lion and the lamb should lie down together, peaceful and secure; but no poet whatever had at any time allowed his imagination to carry him to the extent to which the imagination of the Emperor of the French had carried him. No poet had ever imagined a state of things in which the lion would not lie down with the lamb, without first taking security for the good behaviour of the lamb. But that was what the Emperor of the French had done in the face of Europe, in insisting upon the annexation of Savoy and Nice as a protection against Sardinia. The result of that conduct on the part of the Emperor of the French had been the Volunteer movement in this country, and while the Government had done nothing, the people had added 70,000 to the rifle corps. That was the answer of the people of this country to the Emperor of the French, and he was satisfied that if the Emperor proceeded further, further answers of a similar kind would be given by them. They saw, also, the

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esult which the conduct of the Government of France had produced on the rest of Europe. They saw, and most fortunately saw, the commencement of a good understanding between the Powers of Germany, so long separated from each other, and they saw also an indication of that distrust which, he admitted, prompted him to vote most cordially for the measure, on the part of all the powers, in the jealousy with which they viewed the forwardness of France in her armed preparations. Let him consider for a short time the measure itself and what it proposed to effect. There could be no doubt the Emperor of the French thoroughly understood the art of war, and they might depend upon it that he would never venture to throw an army in this country without first securing a *tête de pont* to cover his communications. Of all such positions the Isle of Wight was the best. Sandown Bay was the key of the Isle of Wight, and he had therefore seen with regret that the new fortifications there were not to be considerably stronger than those contemplated. He also regretted to see that Woolwich was omitted from the plan, not only because the defence of Woolwich would very materially affect the fortunes of the battle that was expected to be fought in front of London, but also because Woolwich was essential to the defence of London. They might regret that Woolwich should be where it was, but while it was there they should take advantage of it, and make it absolutely safe. It should be the citadel of London, and when so fortified and defended by an entrenched camp, no enemy would attempt London. The commissioners had asked the opinion of Lord Overstone as to what would be the effect of the presence of an enemy in London; but if London should ever be in the possession of an enemy, its sack would stand in history by the side of the sack of Rome by the troops of the Constable of Bourbon, and would equal, if not surpass it, in every horror and every outrage. It was to prevent that that he asked Government to avail itself of the means that were at hand, and to render Woolwich secure, in order that if they fell they might fall with arms in their hands, and with honour and dignity. There could be no doubt that the country had derived great benefit from the Volunteer movement. He trusted that they would have still greater numbers of Volunteers, and that they would attain still greater efficiency. It was impossible to speak too highly of the conduct of the parties who had carried forward the movement, or to overrate its immense importance. It was by far the most important event that he could recollect since the battle of Waterloo. It had added to the strength and the consideration of the country, but it was contrary to reason to expect that the Volunteers, however brave, could contend against regular troops in the open field. They would act admirably as light troops; but, after all, it was upon the regular army that ultimately the fate of this country would depend, in the event of that terrible misfortune occurring—the misfortune of invasion. He on that account regretted that the regular army was not much larger, because he felt that if an enemy remained but three weeks in the country, no matter how often that enemy might be beaten, it would be impossible for them practically to re-establish the constitution under which they lived. He believed that in such an event the people, indignant with the Government, would insist upon great and vast alterations, and whether those alterations would be on the side of revolutionary and republican institutions, or what was equally common, in the direction of the Crown, they would still be equally fatal to civil liberty and destructive to the constitution, which had made them what they were.

Earl de Grey and Ripon said it should be a natural source of satisfaction to Her Majesty's Government to find their measure supported by such high authority as that of the noble earl, and he assured his noble friend and the House that the interval between the report and the measure had not been wasted. He agreed with the noble earl that they should look to their regular troops in a moment of such danger as that contemplated; but while he did not wish to exaggerate the importance of the Volunteer movement, he believed that when the hour of peril came, the Volunteers would be found of the greatest service, and that many of their battalions would even meet the enemy in the open field. It should be remembered, however, that the sole object of those measures was purely defensive. They were made against no Government—they were directed against no country. They were founded on the changes which had taken place in the science of artillery and in the art of war. They were a threat to no other nation; they were purely for defensive purposes; and he believed they were not to be regarded so much as warlike measures, as measures which were best calculated to ensure and maintain the peace of Europe. The bill was then read a second time.

GARIBALDI'S YOUNG VOLUNTEERS.—It is an inexplicable mystery to me how these young soldiers can sleep so unconcernedly during the day on the sand, which, even as you walk over it, burns your foot—nay, that they can even sleep soundly beneath the fiery darts of the sun at full mid-day without any covering. A marvellous change has been wrought in their appearance; they are no longer the elegant and perfumed youths who were wont to lounge in the Corso of Milan, the Corso, of Rome; the Contrada and Portici of the Po at Turin; the Piazza Carlo Felice of Genoa, the Via Calzajoli, the Café Doney, of Florence; and the Square of St. Mark at Venice. A red or blue blouse, or rather a blouse that has once been red or blue, supplies the place of their former elegantly-cut coats. Thick, hobnailed shoes have come in lieu of the bright-polished boots; large pantaloons of brown holland, and a blue bonnet or felt hat complete their toilette. The cravat is a mere rag, generally a red cotton handkerchief; and this is by far the most striking article in the whole costume. At a first glance, one is apt to suppose that they all wear dark brown gloves, but it is only from their hands being so tanned that they have got that appearance. And their faces have precisely the same colour as the hands. Notwithstanding this extraordinary metamorphosis, which at one time would have been regarded as the greatest of all possible calamities, they never leave off singing—never, never. They awake singing, they breakfast singing, they walk singing, they march singing, they bathe singing, they sleep—no, they don't actually sleep—singing, but, excepting the hours when they are sound asleep, they are singing all day long.—*Letter from Messina.*

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, AUGUST 21.

PROMOTIONS.

Commander to be Retired Captain.—Henry Lloyd, who entered the Navy Feb. 3, 1828, and has served on the North America and West India station; at Devonport; on the Coast of Africa; commanded the Triton and Wasp in the Mediterranean from May, 1852, to the close of 1855; and has served in guard-ships at Sheerness since August, 1856.

Acting Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.—George Rodolph Trefusis, who was mate of the Scourge, 6, in the Mediterranean from March, 1859, until promoted to Acting Lieutenant 24th April, 1860; Cottrell B. Powell, who was mate of the Vixen, 6, in the Pacific, from August, 1858, to August, 1859; Blair S. Hamilton, who became Acting Lieutenant in November, 1859; and Henry Fox, who was mate of the Vixen, 6, in the Pacific, from August, 1858, to August, 1859.

Mate to be Lieutenant—John L. Way.

Assistant Engineers to be Chief Engineers—W. L. Robinson, A. W. Buist, James Mangnall.

Second Masters to be Masters—Robert Brown, who has served in the Rolla, 6, brig, tender to the Victory since July, 1855; Charles Maurice Hughes, 1847, who has been employed in the coast-guard service at Devon since March, 1855, and was granted a pension for wounds, June 26, 1855; Augustus G. Whichelo.

Assistant-Surgeons to be Surgeons—James Johnstone, 1849, of the Monarch, 84; James Sproule, 1851, and William G. J. Ayre, 1851, of the Portsmouth Royal Marine Infirmary; William H. Woods, M.D., M.A., 1851, of the Plymouth Royal Marine Infirmary.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—Oswald Borland to the Cumberland.

Lieutenants—L. W. Peyton to the Pembroke, for service in the Coast-Guard; G. R. Trefusis to the Algiers; H. W. Mist to the Royal Albert; Reginald T. Clark and Charles J. Vidal to the St. George; Frederick Hammond to the Centurion; F. J. D'Aguilar, to Imaum.

Masters—Robert Brown to the Firebrand; George A. Stable to the Russell; Edward P. Bedwell (additional) to the Plumper; Frederick J. Ray to the Fisgard, for surveying duties; Augustus G. Whichelo to the Black Eagle.

Surgeons—James Long to the Firebrand; Henry Richardson to the Eagle.

Chief Engineers—John T. O'Bree to the Tartar; Archibald Bain to the Indus, for the Gibraltar; John M. Smith to the Cumberland, for the Meanee; Henry Newton to the Indus, for the Brunswick; William L. Robinson to the Cumberland, for the Orestes; A. W. Buist to the Cumberland, for the Goliath; James Mangnall to the Cumberland, for the Challenger.

Assistant-Surgeons — C. H. Slaughter to the Espoir; Henry Richard to the Cambridge; William E. Dillon to the Tartar.

Second Master—John G. O'Connell to the Rolla.

Naval Cadet—E. W. F. Boxer to Melpomene.

Clerks—Henry G. Barlow to the Formidable; William Nottidge to the Cambridge.

First-Class Assistant-Engineers — James Ross to the Curlew; A. M'Leod to the Indus.

Second-Class Assistant Engineers—Henry A. Henri to the Indus; George Thompson, John Osborne, and Alfred J. Mason to the Asia; John Lanksbury to the Orion; John Moir (acting) to the Algiers; William H. Tweedy to the Colossus; Charles Freeborne to the Espoir.

Third-Class Assistant-Engineers—George Paul and Thomas Russell (acting) to the Tartar; Albert R. Hersee and Edwin Jackson (acting) to the Espoir; John William Elliott to the Asia, for temporary charge of the machinery of the Grinder; John Gordon and John Robertson (acting) to the Curlew; John Austen Crawley (acting) to the Cumberland, for service in the Myrtle; Alexander Gillanders (acting) to the Indus, as supernumerary; Thomas M. Thompson (acting) to the Centurion; R. Ditchburn (acting) to the Conqueror; James Jack (acting) to the Aboukir; Hugh Aitkin (acting) to the Edgar; Angus M'Intyre (acting) to the Mars; John Pickles (acting) to the Mersey; Thomas S. Grice (acting) to the Amphion; Andrew Cornish to the Fisgard, as supernumerary.

COAST-GUARD OFFICE, AUGUST 23.

APPOINTMENTS.

Chief Officers—Lieutenant Lumley W. Peyton to command Penzance; Mr. Geo. A. Stabb, Master, Gorran Haven Station.

Assurance, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander Charles M. Aynsley, left Malta on the 16th inst., for Beyrout.

Dee, 4, paddle steam-ship, Master-Commander Thomas C. Pullen, on her way from Woolwich to one of the western ports, was compelled, owing to the violence of the gale on Wednesday, to put back to the Downs.

Elk, 12, Commander H. Campion, was paid off on Tuesday at Chatham; the ship was cleared by 12 o'clock. Quartermaster Turner, for long service and good conduct, was presented by the commander with a medal and the gratuity of 10*l.* which had been awarded to him by the Admiralty. The Elk goes into the ordinary of the sailing division.

Exmouth, 90, screw liner, Captain James A. Paynter, was at Beyrout on the 8th instant, but under orders to leave for Candia, as the Mahomedan population of that island was in a very unsettled state. A court-martial was held on board to try Lieutenant the Hon. Frederick J. Boyle on a charge of being absent below while having the watch on deck. The proceedings were very short, occupying only an hour, when the sentence of the court was that he be dismissed the Service.

Firebrand, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander James M. Bruce, on her way from Harwich to Portsmouth, was obliged, in consequence of the heavy gale of Wednesday, to put back and anchor in the Downs.

Firefly, 4, paddle steam-vessel, Commander Arthur L. Mansell, employed on surveying duties, was at Beyrout on the 8th instant.

Greyhound, 17, screw steam-sloop, Commander F. W. Sullivan, arrived at Malta on the 13th inst., from Plymouth.

Herald, 8, surveying vessel, Captain Henry M. Denham, was at Sydney by the latest accounts. The subjoined letter in connection with the movements of this ship during her prolonged and useful commission, will be found to possess many points of interest:—"To the Editor of the 'Army and Navy Gazette.'—London, 20th August, 1860.—Sir,—Perhaps you may be pleased to insert the following extract from a letter received from Her Majesty's surveying vessel Herald from Sydney: 'I have solved the problem, a clear passage can now be made by postal steamers, even without lighting the reefs, upon three courses for the 1700 miles from Sydney to Torres Straits through the coral sea,—a channel free of current, and 150 miles wide, thus bringing Singapore or Point de Galle within 23 days by steamers one-third the size of those now employed to do it by the Cape Lewen route in 32 days. The colonists hail it as next to the gold discoveries in importance to commerce and and prosperity: thanks from all quarters!' A piece of intelligence of great importance to the mercantile world.—I am, &c. Charles G. Robinson, Captain R.N."

James Watt, 91, screw, Captain E. Codd. By recent advices from this ship she was at the island of Candia, on her passage to Malta, with damaged machinery. Her crank pin is broken, and it is expected that she can be repaired at Malta.

Jason, 21, screw corvette, Devonport. The coppering of this new vessel at Devonport is completed, and the crew are receiving spare spars, and rattling down the rigging.

Lapwing, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander Montagu F. O'Reilly, was at Beyrout on the 8th inst., but under orders to leave for Alexandria.

Liffey, 51, screw frigate, Captain George W. Preedy, C.B., was at Beyrout on the 8th inst.

Marlborough, 131 screw, three-decker, Captain William H. Stewart, C.B., bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral William Fanshawe Martin, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet, was at Beyrout on the 8th inst.

Megæra, 6, iron steam troop-ship, Commander S. H. Henderson, left Malta on the 13th inst., with troops.

Mohawk, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander Edward H. Howard, was at Beyrout on the 8th inst., but under orders to leave for Alexandria.

Neptune, 90, screw liner, Captain Frederick A. Campbell, was at Sidon on the 8th instant.

Orestes, 21, screw corvette, was launched on Saturday last from Sheerness dockyard, and notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, the wind blowing very strongly at the time from the south-west, the ceremony was witnessed by numerous spectators, among whom were the Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness, Vice-Admiral W. J. Hope Johnstone, Capt. Wise, aide-de-camp to the Queen, and superintendent of the dockyard; Captain Schomberg, chief of the steam reserve; Capt. Luard, of the flagship; and other officers of the Royal Navy. The vessel was christened by Miss Hope Johnstone, the daughter of the Commander-in-Chief. The following are the dimensions of the vessel:—Length between perpendiculars, 225 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 196 feet 8½ in.; extreme breadth, 40 feet 8 in.; breadth for tonnage, 40 ft. 4 in.; breadth moulded, 39 ft. 8 in.; depth in hold, 24 ft.; burthen, 172 tons; draught of water forward, 9 ft. 4 in.; aft, 15 ft. 11 in. Her engines will be of 400-horse power, and are being constructed by Messrs. Napier of Glasgow. She will carry 20 8-inch guns, 9 ft. long, each weighing 60 cwt., besides one 68-pounder 10-ft. pivot-gun, weighing 95 cwt., which can be removed at pleasure to either the forecastle or quarter-deck.

Racoon, 21, screw, Captain W. C. Chamberlain, left Malta for Beyrout on the 24th July last with a large quantity of provisions for the fleet. She sailed the whole distance, and arrived at Sidon on Saturday, the 4th of the present month at 6 p.m. She found at Sidon Her Majesty's ship Neptune, and a large Turkish frigate. The Racoon lay too all night, and on the following morning made sail for Beyrout, and anchored there at 8·30 a.m. on Sunday the 5th. At 10 a.m. on the same day, Her Majesty's ship Lapwing arrived at Beyrout with the mail for the squadron, and at noon a Dutch frigate dropped her anchor. On Monday, the 6th, a Sardinian sloop arrived. There were then at Beyrout the French ships of the line, Donawerth, Redoubtable, and Montebello; two large Turkish pirates, a Greek corvette, and two Sardinian frigates. It was expected that the Racoon would proceed to Sidon to relieve the Neptune. The following changes have taken place in the Racoon's officers: Lieutenant Charles R. Gayer to the Exmouth, vice George Medd, who exchanges; Silas Waymouth, assistant-paymaster to the Exmouth; Mr. Turner, carpenter to the Liffey, superseded by an officer recently promoted.

Victor Emmanuel, 91, screw liner, Captain Wm. J. C. Clifford, C.B., was at Jaffa on the 8th inst.

Violet, gun-boat. The trial of the machinery of this vessel having proved satisfactory, she has left Plymouth for her destination, Pembroke, where she does duty as tender to the screw steam-coast-guard ship, Eagle. The commander of the gun-boat, Lieutenant Eugene C. Batty, who burst a blood-vessel while on duty, and was obliged to go into the Royal Naval Hospital, is so far recovered as to be able to proceed on six weeks' leave of absence, after which he will rejoin the Violet. The Violet has since put into Falmouth for coals, and will proceed as soon as the weather moderates.

Wasp, 3, screw steam-sloop, Commander Charles Stirling, from Plymouth to the Cape of Good Hope, was spoken on the 17th of July, in 36° north latitude, and 27° west longitude.

In consequence of the rapid manner in which stout able-bodied boys have for some weeks past come forward to serve in the Navy, orders have been transmitted from the Admiralty to the dockyard at Woolwich to reduce the entry of candidates from fifty per week, as at present, to thirty until further orders.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* of Sunday last has five of its columns occupied with the names of naval officers and others connected with the sea service, who have been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour and with the military medal of 1852.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* announces the death of Vice-Admiral Baron de la Susse, a distinguished officer of the French imperial navy.

NAVAL COURTS MARTIAL.—A naval court-martial assembled on Wednesday morning on board the Wellesley, 72,

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guard-ship of ordinary at Chatham, for the trial of Lieutenant James Walter O'Grady, late second lieutenant on board Her Majesty's sloop Elk, 12, and Mr. John Burridge, boatswain on board the same ship. The court was composed of the following officers, viz :—Captain G. Goldsmith, C B., superintendent of Chatham Dockyard, president; Captain C. Wise, of the Monarch, 84; Captain C. F. Schomberg, of the Cumberland, 70; Captain J. M. Hayes, of the Tartar, 21; and Captain W. G. Luard, of the Formidable, 84. Mr. G. Essel, solicitor, Rochester, officiated as Judge Advocate. The court first proceeded to the trial of John Burridge on the following charges :—"1st. For that he, the said Mr. John Burridge, being boatswain of Her Majesty's sloop Elk, did, on or about the 24th day of October, 1859, refuse to do any more duty, and did persist in his refusal after three days had been given him to consider his conduct. 2nd. For that he was, on or about the 30th day of June, and on the morning of the 1st day of July, 1860, absent from his duty, and when called by Private Thomas Farrance, on the 1st day of July, 1860, did say that the first lieutenant might 'go to —— and all his fraternity,' or words to that effect." The prisoner, who was defended by Mr. W. W. Hayward, solicitor, pleaded not guilty to both charges. The court having heard the evidence for the prosecution, and also the prisoner's defence, read by his solicitor, found the prisoner guilty of both the charges and sentenced him to be deprived of his warrant, and to be reduced to the rating of an able seaman, in which rank he is to serve for three years. The court then proceeded to the trial of Lieutenant J. W. O'Grady on the following charges :—"1st. For that the said Lieutenant J. W. O'Grady, being a lieutenant of, and belonging to, Her Majesty's sloop Elk, did, on or about the 24th July, 1860, in the presence of his messmates, make use of the following expressions to Lieutenant George Robert Bell, first lieutenant of the said sloop :—'I consider your conduct blackguardly; that you are taking advantage of your position; and that you are a blackguard for so doing,' or words to that effect. 2nd. For that he, Lieutenant J. W. O'Grady, being in actual service and full pay in Her Majesty's fleet, and a lieutenant of, and belonging to, Her Majesty's sloop Elk, did refuse to apologise to the said Lieutenant G. R. Bell for making use of the said expressions when recommended to do so by Commander H. Campion, of the said sloop." After the evidence for the prosecution and the prisoner's defence, in which he admitted the first charge, but pleaded not guilty to the second, the court deliberated, and at its termination announced that the prisoner was acquitted on the second charge, and for the first was sentenced to lose two years' time as a lieutenant, and to be severely reprimanded.

Our Malta correspondent, writing on the 18th instant, informs us that several French ships with troops and horses had arrived there during the previous week from Toulon, *en route* to Beyrout. The following are their names, and the number of troops they are conveying :—August 9, Borysthene, M.I. steamer, 28 officers and 406 soldiers; August 11, Amerique, M.I. steamer, 39 officers and 1034 soldiers; August 13, Gange, M.I. steamer, 39 officers, 810 soldiers; August 14, Ceres, French line-of-battle ship, 28 officers and 817 soldiers; August 14, Mogador, French frigate, 13th Regiment, 13 officers and 399 soldiers; August 15, Simois, M.I. steamer, 15 officers and 567 soldiers; August 15, Asmodée, French transport, 17 officers and 483 soldiers; total infantry, 179 officers and 4516 soldiers. August 14, Yonne, French transport, 230 horses, 11 officers, and 250 soldiers; August 16, Aube, French frigate, 400 horses, 12 officers, and 241 soldiers; August 18, Finisterre, French frigate, 400 horses, 6 officers, and 400 soldiers; total artillery, 29 officers, 891 soldiers, and 1030 horses. Grand total, 208 officers, 5407 soldiers, and 1030 horses.

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, August 23.

Corps of Royal Marines—Second Lieutenant Owen Thomas Jones to be First Lieutenant, vice Brookes, placed on half-pay.

THE MILITIA.

The Fifeshire Militia. This fine regiment embarked on Saturday evening last on board the Foyle, merchant steamer, for Glasgow. They reached Falmouth the same day, when the detachment doing duty at Pendennis Castle joined the head-quarters. It is impossible to speak too highly of the conduct of this regiment during the time they have been stationed in this garrison. The following general order, dated Government House, Devonport, August 17, was issued by General Hutchinson, commanding the western district, on their departure, prior to disembodiment :—"Under ordinary circumstances the Major-General commanding avoids expressing his opinion of a regiment on its quitting his district; but the Fife Militia Artillery leaves to-morrow to be disembodied in Scotland, and before its embarkation the Major-General is desirous of stating in orders that he greatly regrets their departure—and why? That it is efficient is shown by the fact that it has always furnished an unusual proportion of men for the duties of the garrison; that it is in a high state of discipline, by the fact that during the four months it has been stationed here it has only had one garrison court-martial, and that rarely has any man been taken up by the military police. The creditable conduct of all ranks in private life is spoken of by all who know them; and the Major-General willingly bears testimony to their professional attainments. He much regrets that such good soldiers do not all volunteer for the regular service."

Norfolk Militia Artillery. This regiment was disembodied at Great Yarmouth on Monday.

Tipperary Artillery Militia. Seven hundred men of this regiment, accompanied by their fine band and corps of trumpeters, are to go from Sheerness on Monday next, the 27th inst., to the Crystal Palace, where a grand banquet is to be given to them by their officers, as a mark of their estimation of the good conduct of the men, who have been now two years serving in England in a state of efficiency and freedom from crime almost unknown to military bodies. The physical appearance of the men will much please those who see them.

Rutland and Northampton Militia. With a view to the convenience of the Service, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that the quota of Militia now furnished by the county of Rutland shall be amalgamated with that of Northampton, and that the united establishment shall consist of the following numbers, viz. :—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 12 captains, 12 lieutenants, 12 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 surgeon, 1 assistant-surgeon, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 sergeant-instructor of musketry, 1 bugle-major, 1 orderly-room clerk, 1 paymaster-sergeant, 1 assistant hospital-sergeant, 36 sergeants, 36 corporals, 12 drummers, 1083 privates.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 21.

5th Regiment of West York Militia—Lieutenant John Whitacre Allen to be Captain, vice Sir C. H. Ibbetson, promoted.

1st Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia—Lieutenant William Henry Medley to be Captain, vice Sumner, resigned; Ensign Charles Anderson Pelham Bullock to be Lieutenant.

Northumberland Regiment of Militia Artillery—Captain Robert Cairnes Bruce to be Major, vice Reed, resigned; Second Lieutenant William St. Laurance Gethin to be First Lieutenant.

Memorandum—King's Own Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Captain George Alexander Warburton.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 24.

Royal North Lincoln Militia—Lieutenant William Cosby to be Captain, vice Taylor, promoted; Ensign Charles William Joseph Taylor, to be Lieutenant, vice Cosby, promoted.

2nd Regiment of Royal Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry—Cornet Charles Seymour Grenfell to be Lieutenant, vice Leicester Hibbert, resigned; the Right Honourable Viscount Kirkwall to be Lieutenant, vice Matthew Samuel Grenville Knapp, resigned; the Rev. William Andrewes Uthwatt to be Honorary Chaplain.

Royal Cumberland Regiment of Militia—Fielding Trimmer, Esq., to be Captain, vice Western, resigned.

The Great Eastern.—The "gridiron" at Milford Haven, for the beaching of the Great Eastern, is now nearly completed. It has been in course of construction for the last two months, giving employment at such times as the tide permitted to about 200 men, both by day and night. It is formed on the northern shore of the haven, a few hundred yards from the terminus of the South-Wales Railway, fronts the Royal Dockyard, and lies as nearly due east and west as possible. The beach, to the distance of 550 feet, has been excavated and levelled to within a few feet of low-water-mark at spring-tides, which at high water will give a depth of 25 to 27 feet. The beaching place itself is composed of two "grids," 50 yards distant from each other. Each grid is 150 feet long, constructed of 40 strong transverse "baulks" (or beams) of 45, 35, 30, and 25 feet long by 13 inches square. They are laid down in four lots, ten of each length, with an interval between each beam of 3 feet. Each baulk of timber is firmly fixed in its place by three iron-shod piles, of from 3 to 4 feet long. The longest of these lots is laid nearest amidships, and the rest according to their length, thus tapering off to the stem and stern, so as in some degree to correspond with the beam of that part of the ship that will be immediately about them. Two "dolphins," 30 feet in height, made of four baulks, each 13 inches square, firmly clamped and belted together, strongly supported by back and diagonal struts, have been driven in at about 300 feet apart. These are for the ship's side to lie against, as well as to act as guides in the actual operation of beaching. One of these dolphins will be just forward of the starboard sponson, and the other near her starboard quarter. These, together with the mooring tackle and other necessary gear (all of which are provided) will keep the vessel in her position. It being intended that while beached the ship's head shall be to the westward, she will have to be swung before she goes on the gridiron, which, with a craft of her size, will be a delicate operation well worth seeing. The Great Eastern being 650 feet long, it will thus follow that when in position she will be supported for 550 feet of her length—viz., 300 on the two grids and 250 on the levelled beach, leaving only 50 feet of her bow and stern projecting beyond the timbers and excavations. The engineers of the South Wales Railway are also constructing a pier of loose stones (found on the beach, and forming part of those excavated in preparing the gridiron), to enable visitors to the big ship to have a ready mode of ingress and egress at all states of the tide. The whole structure has been made at the expense of the South Wales Railway Company, and will cost upwards of 1000*l*. Captain Ramsay, C.B., superintendent of the dockyard, has given all the facilities in his power to the proceedings.

Pembroke Defences.—It may not be generally known that the site selected by the War Department for the fortifications in the course of erection at Popton Point was probably an old encampment; as in making the excavations there the contractor found an old coin, dated 1571, *temp.* Elizabeth, bearing the fleur-de-lis and lion rampant.

A telegram confirms the intelligence of Garibaldi's disembarkation on the main land. He is accompanied, it is said, by 8000 men, and had already taken Reggio, on the south-west coast of Calabria, and about ten miles distant from Messina, the point of departure in Sicily. It is impossible to speculate on the result of this extraordinary enterprise; but though Garibaldi carries with him the *prestige* of success, and has a powerful ally in Bourbon tyrannny, the forces still at the disposal of the King of Naples are far from contemptible. The capture of Reggio is an important step, for it ensures him free communication with Sicily, supposing always that the Neapolitan men-of-war are content with firing at stranded vessels.

M. Peyrat, the well-known French journalist and the main support of *La Presse*, has published a paper on French and English armaments, in reply to that of M. Clarigny, on the same subject. M. Peyrat remarks that France has a considerable army because she is a great continental power, and that England has a powerful navy because she is the chief of the maritime nations.

In the House of Commons on Saturday last, on the vote of 7,000*l*. for the expedition under Captain M'Clintock, Lord Palmerston said that the question of the monument to be erected to the memory of Sir. J. Franklin was not yet decided. It was intended to consult the widow of Sir J. Franklin on the subject. The vote was then agreed to.

VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

London Rifle Brigade.—The Regimental Committee of the London Rifle Brigade has decided that the first of the annual Rifle gatherings, in connection with the corps, shall take place some time next October, when challenge medals and other prizes will be competed for. The completion of the butt at the Crystal Palace has been much retarded by the unfavourable weather; but it is now nearly finished, and ball practice by those members who have gone through the course of musketry instruction will probably soon commence. Every facility will also be given for private practice. In compliance with a wish very generally expressed, the commanding officer has sanctioned the formation of cadet companies, and as the subscription will be almost nominal and the cost of uniform moderate, it is expected the measure will be attended with the same success as in other corps. The concert in aid of the band fund realised a profit; and the commanding officers of the various regiments to whom invitations were sent have expressed much gratification at the attention shown them.

9th (West) Middlesex Rifles.—Mr. G. Marriner, the secretary, has been gazetted as supernumerary Lieutenant and Quartermaster, in recognition of his services to the corps, the members of which have practised assiduously of late in musketry and drill, with a view to the competition for medals, &c., which is to take place in October next. A large muster of the members forming the A and B Classes met in the Regent's Park on Monday last at 7 A.M., and commenced their course of musketry under first-class Hythe instructors. Nearly 300 members, in addition to the above, have now passed through the course, and the number of points made are considerably over the average made at Hythe. The members seem fully determined to qualify themselves for the prize meeting in October next, and from the sharp competition displayed already it is anticipated that the contest will be severe. The practice ground is now open at all times, and has been well frequented during the past week. Several companies are now forming in different parts to join the West Middlesex, the late liberal offer of the Council to abolish the entrance fee and receive the subscriptions half-yearly, has enabled many to join in a corps where all are on an equality, in preference to forming artisan companies. The ammunition is provided free, from the funds of the corps, the subscription covering every expense. The uniform, a strong Cheviot tweed, with scarlet and black trimmings, belts, gaiters, &c., complete for 3*l*. 15*s*.

11th Middlesex (St. George's) Rifles.—This admirable corps, which continues daily to increase in its numerical force, has lately been paying strict attention to the different branches of musketry instruction. Messrs. Sandford and Cocks, who proved themselves such skilful marksmen at the late competition at Wimbledon, together with one of the Hythe instructors, initiate the members in the several descriptions of rifle practice, who are divided into three classes, and under the careful supervision of their Adjutant, Captain Thompson, and their indefatigable commander, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, are commencing to make steady progress.

26th Middlesex (Custom House) Rifles.—On Tuesday evening this corps left the quay of the Custom House and marched to the Tower under the command of Major Ralph William Grey, their commandant, where, by direction of the Secretary of State for War, they were inspected by Major A. A. Nelson, assistant-inspector of the district. At the conclusion he stated, that although an old inspecting officer in Scotland, this was the first Volunteer corps he had inspected in England, and that he should be perfectly satisfied if he found the other corps of his district equal in appearance and efficiency to the 26th Middlesex. He praised most highly the condition of the arms, and mentioned that the most important part of a soldier's duty was to keep his rifle always in a clean and efficient state, without which accurate firing was impossible. He further stated that, although there might be exceptional cases, no commanding officer was, as a general rule, justified in permitting the Government arms to be taken out of the authorised armoury of the corps, or to be kept by the men at their own homes. Major Nelson, after addressing a few words to the officers on their relative duties in a Volunteer corps, quitted the parade ground, the regiment marching off to head-quarters at the Custom House. It was a subject of much regret that the St. Katherine's company, lately united to Her Majesty's Customs Corps under Rule 2 of the War Office Circular, were unable to join their comrades, on account of the uniforms and accoutrements being still in the hands of the outfitters. This company has already attained great proficiency in drill under the able instruction of the sergeants of the 2nd battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

29th (North) Middlesex Rifles.—On Saturday the members of this corps had a march out, accompanied by their band, to Tottenham, for field exercise with the 7th Middlesex (Islington). The two corps met at the Manor House, Green Lanes, and were loudly cheered on their route. The St. John's Wood, or Marylebone company of the North Middlesex, it is believed, will be in uniform by the 1st of September, from which day the Saturday half-holiday in the large West-end establishments commences. The whole of the fine company of Messrs. Brooks's pianoforte manufactory, one hundred strong, are also to be in uniform by Saturday week, when a march out of the entire corps is to take place, and it is expected that there will be a muster of something like five hundred strong on the occasion.

36th Middlesex (Paddington) Rifles.—A cadet company in connection with this corps is in progress of formation, composed of youths from 12 to 16 years of age. A handsome bugle has been presented to the corps by Mr. G. H. Penny, and subscriptions are received towards offering prizes for rifle practice. Drill takes place, as usual, at head quarters; and on Wednesdays the band is in attendance at seven p.m.; and on Fridays the corps proceeds to Wormwood Scrubs for skirmishing, &c.

Projected Field-day and Sham Fight.—A gathering of the various metropolitan Volunteer corps with a view to a field day and sham fight, is in contemplation for Tuesday, the 28th inst., to take place in the estate recently purchased

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by the Muswell Hill Palace Company. Special train by the Great Northern Railway will, on that day convey the Volunteers and spectators to the scene of action, and the occasion is likely to be very attractive to all who take an interest in the Volunteer movement.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

2ND (WYCOMBE) BUCKINGHAMSHIRE RIFLES.—This subdivision was inspected by Lieut.-Col. Ibbetson on Wednesday last, when, in spite of the unfavourable state of the weather, the rain pouring during the greater part of the time, the corps executed their movements most creditably. The general efficiency and soldier-like bearing of the members elicited high encomiums from the gallant colonel. The inspection took place in the park of Wycombe Abbey, the seat of Lord Carington, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, who has, from the formation of the corps, most liberally granted its use for the drill of the members, together with a practice range in the grounds of 600 yards. A large gathering of the county Volunteers will take place at Wycombe early in October, to compete for three silver cups, of the aggregate value of fifty guineas, offered as prizes by his lordship, as well as to witness the presentation of a silver bugle, the gift of Lady Carington. Lieutenant Williams, the commanding officer of this corps, was the sole representative of the county in the contest at Wimbledon, and had the honour of being placed third in the competition for Her Majesty's prize.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

DENBIGHSHIRE RIFLES.—A silver bugle was presented to this corps on Tuesday evening by Lady Williams Wynn, in Wynnstay Park, near Wrexham. The proceedings terminated with a banquet at Wynnstay, given by Sir W. W. Wynn, at which about 200 were present.

DEVONSHIRE.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION AT EXETER.—A class for instruction in musketry has been recently assembled in Exeter, under the authority of the Devon Volunteer Association, consisting of 37 members of Volunteer corps from all parts of the county. The course of instruction followed was that prescribed by the Secretary of State for Volunteers, printed in page 75 of the "Volunteers' Manual," requiring a minimum of 15 hours, but the course at Exeter averaged 7 hours daily for 5 days:—15 members attended 35 hours; 10 members attended 30 hours; 10 members attended 25 hours. The object of the course was not merely to teach a few Volunteers to shoot, but more particularly to impart to officers the power of teaching others. Although, therefore, the principal attention was devoted to position drill, and to the correction of individual faults in aiming, several lectures were given by the Volunteer officer instructors, viz., Colonel Acland, Captain Courtenay, and Lieutenant Lillifant, officers in the Volunteer corps in the county of Devon, for the purpose of explaining the reasons and principles of drill. Owing to the want of a good range close to Exeter, the majority of the members of the class returned to their homes at the close of the first week, but 17 members went by railway to a range offered by Sir T. D. Acland for the use of the corps, and were able to complete their target practice in the 1st periods: 14 out of the 17 passed out of the 3rd class. Their shooting, as compared with the averages given in the "Hythe Papers," speaks for itself. Points gained by 17 Volunteers in the 1st period at the Exeter Musketry Class:—At 150 yards 100 points; Exeter average, 5·91; Hythe average, 5·94. At 200 yards 94 points; Exeter average, 5·52; Hythe average, 4·80. At 250 yards 78 points; Exeter average, 4·58; Hythe average, 3·72. At 300 yards, 64 points; Exeter average 3·76; Hythe average, 3·25. Total, 17 men, 20 shots per man. Average of Volunteers at Hythe in February, 17·18.

DURHAM.

3RD DURHAM RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—On Friday evening week colours were presented to this corps by Lady Susan Vane Tempest. Her ladyship arrived in Sunderland from Seaham Hall, accompanied by the Marchioness of Londonderry, and drove to the Garrison Parade Ground in an open carriage drawn by four grays. The corps, under the command of major Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, were drawn up in line, and after giving the salute and executing a few movements, the ceremony of presenting the colours was proceeded with, when her ladyship presented a spirited address, to which the major replied in suitable terms. The corps, headed by their band, afterwards accompanied the distinguished party for a short distance on their way to Seaham Hall.

ESSEX.

2ND BATTALION OF ESSEX VOLUNTEERS.—This battalion was officially inspected on the afternoon of the 20th by Lieut.-Colonel Ibbetson, Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers. The hour of inspection was 5·15 p.m., at which time exactly the gallant colonel arrived on the ground, where the battalion was drawn up in line in review order, under the command of the senior officer, Captain Birt, in the absence of Colonel Capper from illness to receive him. After the usual salute the inspecting officer was joined by Captain Birt, and accompanied by him made a minute inspection of the men and their equipments. This done, he took up his post in the centre of the ground, and the battalion having closed up was at his desire put through in the first instance the manual and platoon exercises, and then a variety of field evolutions, concluding by throwing out the first company as skirmishers, to all of which he paid the most marked attention. The men were then at his desire formed into an open square, when he came forward and addressed them. He said—"Second battalion of Essex Volunteers, I regret very much that your Colonel is prevented by illness from being present, that I might congratulate him on commanding so fine a body of men, and express how highly satisfied I am with the excellent and steady manner in which you have acquitted yourselves to-night. It shows to me that you have been properly drilled by competent instructors, and that the best system has been adopted. Practice alone is required to make you as perfect as any troops can be. I do not say you are perfection—nothing short of the utmost perseverance can make any one that; therefore I advise you to persevere with your drill, so that each man may not only be efficient himself, but able to instruct others who have not yet joined your ranks; for should the occasion call for it, remember that three times the present number of Volunteers will be required. It has afforded me great satisfaction to hear from your commanding officer, Captain Birt, the high character he gives of all the battalion, of your regular attendance at drill, and orderly conduct when there. I have to thank him for the attention he has shown me." The gallant Colonel, accompanied by Captain Birt, then left the ground, and the battalion was marched to its head-quarters.

NORTH ESSEX BORDERERS.—The company formed at Saffron-Walden is to be designated the "North Essex Borderers." The number of effective members already enrolled is 50.

COLCHESTER.—More than 50 members of this corps have entered the lists to compete for the prizes to be offered at the approaching shooting match at Wyvenhoe Park. There will be a preliminary competition, when the 12 members who score the greatest number of points will be entitled to shoot for the chief prize, an elegant silver cup, which will afterwards be presented to the successful Volunteer by Lady Georgina Rebow, at a grand entertainment to be given by J. G. Rebow, Esq., to a large party of military officers from the Camp and civilians from the town and neighbourhood.

EPPING.—On the 17th inst. a meeting of this corps was held in the town of Epping, under the auspices of Sir W. B. Smyth, Bart., a gentleman of considerable influence in the neighbourhood, when 40 members were enrolled, and the corps was declared duly formed, subject to the approval of the Lord-Lieutenant. The sum of 250*l.* has been collected; the uniform has been determined upon; the ground for ball practice selected; and a committee of management has been chosen to carry out all the details. There is little doubt the number of Volunteers will soon be increased to 60.

GRAYS.—On Tuesday the effective members of the 3rd Essex Volunteer Artillery Corps assembled for the election of officers. R. B. Wingfield Baker, Esq., was chosen captain, R. Meeson, Esq., first-lieutenant, and C. Asplin, Esq., of East Tilbury, second-lieutenant, and an influential committee was elected to carry on the management of the affairs of the corps. The dress, which is a very smart uniform, consists of blue tunic, with red cuffs and collar, with white grenade, blue trousers with red stripe, and the ordinary hat worn by the artillery corps. There is a prospect of a large increase in the strength of the corps from the numerous villages surrounding Grays.

HARWICH.—The corps of Volunteer artillery in this town, which we believe was the first of that branch of the Service formed in the county, has now risen into a most efficient body of men, and under the course of training with heavy guns to which the men are subjected, they are likely to become of great service in augmenting any force which may be formed for the important purposes of protecting Harwich Harbour, and preventing a descent upon that portion of the coast.

ONGAR.—In this quiet little inland town the Volunteer movement has progressed somewhat remarkably. Nearly 400*l.* has been raised in donations, and the annual subscriptions have reached 60*l.* Between 40 and 50 members are enrolled and are satisfactorily prosecuting their drill.

ROCHFORD.—The rifle corps in this town, near Southend, has been inspected by Major-General Wood, Commandant of Colchester Camp, and Lieut.-Colonel Ibbertson, Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers, the manner in which they executed their several manœuvres eliciting the approval of the gallant inspecting officers. There was a large concourse of spectators, and the artillery band of Captain Travers's battery at Shoeburyness was present on the occasion.

TENDRING HUNDRED.—Captain Goderich having declined the command, J. Cardinall, Esq., of Tendring Hall, has been elected Captain of the corps, which now numbers 70 members, with alternate drill at Bentley and Thorpe. An excellent range for rifle practice has been offered upon the estate of Mrs. Weeley, at Weeley, and having been officially approved by the military inspector, the necessary preliminaries for the formation of the butts have been proceeded with.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARTILLERY.—This corps was inspected on Saturday afternoon by Col. M'Murdo, C.B., Inspector-General of Volunteer Corps, and Major Gustavus Hume, inspector, for the district. Each battery fired four shots and two shells. The firing was excellent; in fact, two of the shots were so good that Col. M'Murdo expressed warm approval, and in one instance went down from the position from which he viewed the practice and personally complimented the sergeants, who laid the guns, on their success. At the conclusion of the firing the detachments were drawn up, and, having been formed into three sides of a square, were addressed by Col. M'Murdo, who expressed his satisfaction with the proficiency they had attained.

HAMPSHIRE.

2ND HAMPSHIRE RIFLES.—An official inspection took place on Wednesday evening, in the Western Park at Southampton, by Lieut.-Colonel Luard, district inspector of Volunteers. In pursuance of a battalion order, the corps paraded at half-past six o'clock, and went through a variety of evolutions, which were all performed in a highly satisfactory manner. At the close of the inspection the gallant officer expressed his satisfaction at the efficiency to which the corps had attained, and was loudly cheered by the Volunteers. The ground was kept by the members of the 8th Hampshire (Bittern) Volunteer Rifles, who attended for the purpose, under their commanding officer, Captain Robert Richardson, accompanied by their splendid band. The band of the Southampton corps was also in attendance, and the inspection was witnessed by several thousands of spectators. Colonel Luard was assisted by Captain Rodney O'Shea, the Adjutant of the 2nd Hampshire, and Major Lacy.

1ST AND 3RD COMPANIES OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT VOLUNTEERS.—On Thursday last these corps assembled on the Esplanade at Ryde at half-past four o'clock, and from thence proceeded to Ryde House Park, kindly lent for the occasion by Miss Player, where a couple of very handsome silver bugles were presented to them, the gift of the ladies of Ryde. The Honourable Artillery Company, now stationed at Sandown Fort, as well as the Portsmouth and Gosport Rifle Volunteers, assembled to do honour to the occasion. The day was fine, but breezy, and the whole affair passed off very well. In the evening a grand ball came off at the Victoria Rooms, under the patronage of the Right Honourable Viscount Eversley, Governor of the Isle of Wight, at which the Rifle Volunteers were requested to attend in their uniform. The following are a few of the lady patronesses of the ball:—Her Highness the Princess Hohenlohe, Lady Lees, Lady Simeon, Lady Oglander, Lady Sterling, Lady Burleigh, Lady Pigott, Lady Keene, Her Highness the Princess Bariatinsky, Lady C. Harcourt, Lady Martins, Lady Montague, Lady Georgiana Pigott, Dowager Lady Bowyer Smith, &c., &c. A full quadrille band was in attendance, and dancing was kept up with great spirit.

5TH HANTS RIFLES.—A demonstration of Volunteers of the Portsmouth district took place on Wednesday afternoon on the Lieutenant-Governor's green, when the 5th Hants corps was presented with eight silver bugles, subscribed for by the ladies of Portsmouth. A large concourse of persons assembled on the green and the surrounding ramparts. The Volunteers present comprised four companies of the 5th Hants, two companies of artillery, one company of the Gosport corps, and detachments from Fareham and Havant, together with a division of the Hants Yeomanry Cavalry. The Volunteers were drawn up so as to form three sides of a square, and the bugles were then presented by Mrs. Vallancey, wife of Major Vallancey, the Captain-Commandant of the corps. Major-General Lord W. Paulet, the Lieut.-Governor of the garrison, attended by a numerous staff, was present; and at the conclusion of the ceremony the gallant general delivered a short address to the Volunteers, who afterwards marched past the staff in open and close column, and the proceedings then terminated.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

1ST HUNTINGDON RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—This corps is to be shortly presented with a silver bugle, with banner attached, as well as camp colours, by the ladies of that locality.

KENT.

1ST BATTALION KENT RIFLES.—A review of the companies comprising this battalion took place on Saturday afternoon in the beautiful park of Sir Thomas M. Wilson, at Old Charlton. About half-past 4 o'clock, Viscount Sydney, accompanied by Sir Thomas M. Wilson (Colonel of the West Kent Militia) and other officers, arrived on the ground, and were received by a general salute from the whole of the battalion, which was drawn up in review order. At the termination of the proceedings, which occupied about two hours, his lordship complimented the officers and members of the battalion upon the efficient manner in which the evolutions had been carried out.

11TH (SANDGATE) KENT VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—This corps commenced firing blank cartridge on Tuesday last, at Nos. 6 and 7 martello towers, Shorncliffe, under the command of Captain Taylor. After the firing, the company, with the officers, adjourned to the Duke of York Hotel, where they spent a pleasant and harmonious evening together.

22ND KENT RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—This corps proceeded to Queenborough from Sheerness, by train, on the afternoon of Saturday last, and having been exercised in skirmishing and firing blank cartridge, were afterwards entertained at dinner by Captain Comyn. The 4th Kent Artillery Volunteers under Captain Magnus, were drawn up as a guard of honour, when the rifles marched down the street towards the Castle Inn, where the dinner was prepared in Mr. Hall's usual good style.

LANCASHIRE.

1ST MANCHESTER VOLUNTEERS.—This corps has become very popular, in consequence of the admirable manner in which they acquitted themselves at the Newton review, and the applications from new Volunteers, and from Volunteers in other corps, for admission render it likely that the strength of the regiment will be much increased. They have now 11 companies, and on forming the 12th will be entitled to a junior, or second major. The 143rd Lancashire, or Rusholme, Volunteers, Manchester, which aimed from the first at becoming a "crack" regiment, is making very satisfactory progress. It is composed of gentlemen who have agreed to purchase their own arms and clothing, adopting the short Enfield. They have built their own butts, and had them certified by the appointed officials. They maintain their own drill sergeant, resident near the ground; are training up a band (fife and drum) composed of youths, with a competent instructor, at a rather heavy cost, and the corps is consequently rather expensive to its members. The obect, however, is to make it an efficient one. The young men admitted hitherto are tall, and of pretty uniform height. They spare no pains at drill, and attracted much attention by their soldierly bearing at Newton.

3RD MANCHESTER RIFLES.—This corps, which already musters about 750 rank and file, has received another strong company, and a tenth is being rapidly formed. One of the chief characteristics of this regiment is that its ranks are filled by both wealthy merchants and mechanics, who attend their drills with equal regularity. The regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Algernon Egerton, M. P., has already gained a high state of efficiency. Besides the regular evening drills, there is always a strong muster for battalion drill once a week. Captain Brooks is now arranging a grand rifle contest, which is to take place in Lancashire about the 25th of September and the following days. As there is a large sum (the surplus of the fund received at the Newton Review) to offer for prizes, and the plans are already very complete, it is fully expected that the meeting (which is intended to be an annual one) will be second to none but that at Wimbledon. There will be liberal prizes offered to "All Comers."

The review in Knowsley Park on the 1st of September, promises to be a very successful affair. It will be strictly confined to the Lancashire Volunteers; but already the acceptances amount to 10,500 men. Lieutenant-General Wetherall will command.

Lieut.-Colonel Gladstone and Major Tinley, of the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, are making arrangements for a county rifle contest on their ground at Highstown, near Liverpool. The meeting will commence on the 29th of October, and is likely to last three days. One day will be devoted to all comers. It is intended that on this occasion there shall be a prize for Artillery Volunteers, who will contest with carbines.

Lieut.-Colonel Bousfield's 1st battalion Lancashire Volunteer Rifles, are still encamped at Crosby, near Liverpool, and appear determined, notwithstanding the very bad weather, to remain there for some time to come.

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LEICESTERSHIRE.

MELTON MOWBRAY RIFLES. — This corps had a field-day on Thursday last, and were inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Turner. The men were put through a series of movements, which they executed in an admirable manner, and the gallant colonel complimented them on their approaching efficiency. After the inspection the members of the corps were entertained at dinner by their officers.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

8TH (SLEAFORD) LINCOLNSHIRE RIFLES.—A few days ago the ceremony of presenting colours to this corps was gone through at Leasingham Rectory by the ladies of the above town. There was a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen on the occasion to witness the presentation. The Volunteers received the hearty applause of all present on their soldierly appearance.

MIDDLESEX.

24TH (UXBRIDGE) MIDDLESEX RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—This corps was officially inspected on Tuesday afternoon by Lieut.-Colonel Ibbetson, Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers, in the parade ground attached to the Royal Elthorne Militia Barracks at Hillingdon. After the usual salute, the inspecting officer (who was accompanied by Captain Hilliard), made a minute inspection of the men and their equipments. This done, he took up his post in the centre of the ground, and the members of the corps were at his desire put through the manual and platoon exercises, and, after marching past, went through numerous evolutions, such as forming square to receive cavalry, &c. They were then formed into line, and Lieut.-Colonel Ibbetson, after congratulating Captain Hilliard upon having the command of such a body of men as the 24th Middlesex, and expressing the pleasure he should receive in making a favourable report to the authorities, thanked the Volunteers for their attention, and urged them not to relax in their zeal and attention to their duties, and stated that he looked forward with pleasure to meeting the corps another time. The usual salute was given, and, by permission of the inspector, three cheers for the Queen, and afterwards three cheers for Lieutenant-Colonel Ibbetson. The band of the 5th Royal Elthorne Militia was in attendance, and played at intervals during and for some time after the inspection.

NORFOLK.

NORFOLK RIFLES.—The Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk, has appointed Tuesday, the 18th of September, for a general review of this corps at Norwich. The review will take place on Mousehold Heath, and will commence at 3 p.m. Major-General Wood, commandant of the camp at Colchester, will be the inspecting officer, and the manœuvres will comprise both battalion and light infantry movements. About 1000 to 1200 Volunteers will probably be assembled on the occasion, as the Norwich and Yarmouth corps are 700 to 800 strong, and companies more or less numerous will also be present from Lynn, Fakenham, Aylsham, Swaffham, Reepham, Loddon, North Walsham, and other parts of the county. The proceedings altogether promise to be of an interesting character.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NOTTINGHAM (ROBIN HOOD) RIFLES.—This corps assembles twice a week for battalion drill, and the companies separately for ordinary and position drill every evening. In addition to the nine companies which at present constitute the corps, mustering nearly 800 members, it is proposed to embody a tenth, to be called the "Armstrong" company, in order to complete the regiment. The latter company is to be formed from among those who are not wholly able to equip themselves. Each member, however, will be called upon for 30*s.*, or one-third of the cost of the equipments, and a monthly subscription of 10*d.* The outfit, the cost of which is 4*l.* 10*s.*, is to be the property of the company, unless the Volunteer pays 3*l.* before the expiration of three years. A subscription has been commenced, and a number of gentlemen have already guaranteed to provide two-thirds of the funds necessary to equip 30 men.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Lord Portman, Lord-Lieutenant of Somerset, is completing arrangements for placing the Volunteer corps of that county on a more complete military footing. For this purpose the county is to be divided into three districts—an eastern district, a western district, and a central district—and a colonel and adjutant will be appointed to each. It is intended to hold occasional divisional parades and reviews in each district.

SURREY.

19TH SURREY RIFLES.—This corps assembled in good force on Saturday last, at the head-quarters, South Place, Kennington Park, for the purpose of marching out, but the state of the weather being so unpropitious, it was deemed desirable to postpone it. On Sunday the battalion will march to St. Giles's church, Camberwell, when a sermon for the occasion will be preached by the officiating clergyman. We have also much pleasure in announcing that the Rev. Mr. Statham, of St. Peter's, Walworth (to which place of worship it is intended to pay an early visit) has kindly offered himself as chaplain to the corps; and that Dr. Ladd of Kennington and Brixton, has been appointed surgeon.

A very well-contested match took place between the 5th Surrey (Reigate) and 14th Surrey (Dorking) on Monday at Reigate. The terms were 12 men from each corps to fire 10 rounds each at 200 yards, and 10 at 300 yards. The aggregate score of Dorking was 225 points; Reigate, 221. The highest scores on the part of Dorking were made by Messrs. Shearburn and Fuller, 28 and 27 points; on the side of Reigate, Messrs. Porter and Blakeston made 26 and 25 points; Sergeant King, 24.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

1ST, 3RD, 4TH, 5TH, AND 8TH WORCESTERSHIRE RIFLES.—These corps, under Lieut.-Colonel Knight, M.P., commanding the 1st battalion, were assembled on Saturday in the grounds of Spring Grove, the seat of Mr. Walter C. Hemming, late High Sheriff of the county, for battalion drill and inspection by Lord Lyttelton, Lord-Lieutenant of the county. Each company was accompanied by its band, and upwards of 400 men were under arms. The battalion having gone through the manual and platoon exercise and marched past, went through several manœuvres with great steadiness and precision. At the conclusion of the review Lord Lyttelton and the Lieut.-Colonel addressed the men, and expressed their great satisfaction at the efficiency of the battalion.

The various Worcestershire Rifle Corps continue their daily and weekly drill with great regularity. Colonel Winn Knight, M.P., at the head of the Wolverley corps, the first that was established in the county, is most zealous in the movement, and has rendered great service to the Volunteer cause.

YORKSHIRE.

YORK RIFLES.—On Tuesday evening last there was a general parade of the members of this corps in the Guildhall, York. They were marched, preceded by the band, to the field known as the Railway Cricket Ground, situate without North Street postern, where they joined the recruits recently added to the corps, and a series of battalion manœuvres were gone through. At the conclusion of drill, the following regimental orders were read to the three companies by Capt. and Adjutant Preston:—1. The following announcements having appeared in the War Office *Gazette* of the 17th inst., are hereby notified: 1st battalion (West Riding) of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers, Capt. Charles Edward Preston, half-pay 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment, to be Adjutant from the 25th of June last. 1st Corps (West Riding) of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (York)—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation, by Major George Briggs, of his commission as Captain-Commandant of this corps. 2. Whilst notifying the second of the above announcements to the York Rifle Corps, it is desirable to explain that it does not appear in consequence of any resignation sent in by Major Briggs, but in consequence of an intimation from the Secretary for War, from which it seems that the acceptance of the command of an administrative battalion involves the resignation of the commission of Captain-Commandant of a corps. The York companies, though forming a distinct corps in their financial and internal arrangements, constitute also the head-quarter companies of the first battalion, and therefore, for all military and administrative purposes, remain as heretofore under the command of Major Briggs. 3. In consequence of a letter received from Lady Mary Thompson, the days of shooting for prizes will be the 11th and 12th of October, instead of the 9th and 10th as previously announced. The following promotions in No. 3 company were then notified:—To be sergeants, privates W. H. Howlden, Coney Street, and John Cope Richardson, Holgate Lane; to be lance-sergeants, privates William Taylor Dent, St. Clement's Terrace, and William Russell Brown, Fossgate; to be corporal, private E. Grayson, Belle Vue Street.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, AUGUST 21.

3d Administrative Battalion of Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—Walter Henry Gill, Esq., late Captain 2d Royal Lanarkshire Militia, to be Adjutant.

7th (late 11th) West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Leeds)—Henry Leslie Hunt, Esq., late Lieutenant 67th Foot, to be Adjutant, from the 19th June, 1860.

Kent Rifle Volunteers, 1st Battalion—Simon Fitzherbert Jacson, Esq., to be Adjutant, from June 30, 1860.

Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers, 2d Battalion—Edward Edwards, late Sergeant-Major in the Scots Fusilier Guards, to be Adjutant.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteers (Leeds)—Sir John William Ramsden, Bart., M.P., to be Captain-Commandant; Richard Dyneley Chamberlain, Esq., to be Captain; Joseph Whitham, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; John Pepper, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Walter Holdforth, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Frederick Horatio Parr, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

2d Battalion of West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers—Matthew Wilson, Esq., to be Major.

16th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers—William Henry England, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Memorandum—5th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Wakefield)—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Captain Joseph Hulme Holdsworth.

31st Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Mottram, Esq., to be Captain; Alfred Thornely, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Frank Thornely, Gent., to be Ensign.

7th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers—Mr. Edward Hall to be Ensign, vice Andrew Welch, resigned.

11th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. George Alexander Magrath Little, A.M., to be Honorary Chaplain.

3d Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteer Corps—William Bishop Cooke, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

12th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Sir James Campbell, Bart., to be Captain, Edwin Crawshay, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Osman Barrett, Gent., to be Ensign; Herbert Jones, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—1st Brigade—William Gladdish, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

9th Corps—1st Brigade—First Lieutenant William Tongue to be Captain.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—1st Battalion—Simon Fitzherbert Jacson, Esq., Adjutant of 1st Battalion, to serve with the rank of Captain. 2d Battalion—James Hogg Baker, Gent., to be Surgeon. 3rd Battalion—Major Edward Scott to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., to be Major; Frederick Fry, Gent., to be Surgeon. 4th Battalion—John Dixon Dyke, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

1st Corps—3d Battalion—Lieutenant William Moore to be Captain, vice Scott, resigned, and appointed Lieutenant-Colonel 3d Battalion; Lieutenant Lewis Davis Wigan to be Captain; John Hollingworth, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Moore, promoted; Ensign William Hoar to be Lieutenant, vice Wigan, promoted; Leyson Lewis, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Hoar, promoted; Horace Cutbush, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Scratton, resigned.

14th Corps—2d Battalion—Lieutenant Henry Dorien Streatfeild, late Captain 1st Life-Guards, to be Captain; Ensign Henry Talbot Moore to be Lieutenant, vice Streatfeild, promoted; William Carr, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Moore, promoted; the Rev. William Owen to be Honorary Chaplain.

28th Corps—1st Battalion—Lieutenant George Hall Graham to be Captain, vice Congdon, resigned.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the following Commissions:—

Kent Artillery Volunteers, 1st Corps—Captain William Gladdish.

Kent Rifle Volunteers, 1st Corps—Captain-Commandant Scott, Honorary Assistant-Surgeon Frederick Fry. 16th Corps—Captain John Dixon Dyke. 31st Corps—Captain Charles Wykeham Martin.

3d Aberdeenshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—David Fiddes, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

11th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Oswald Lister Swainson, Esq., to be Captain; William Walter Taylor, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

56th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Fenton, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

71st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Cargill Fyfe, Gent., to be Ensign.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Supernumerary Lieutenant John Isaac Mawson in the 1st Manchester or 6th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers.

3d Montgomeryshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Jasper Wilson Johns, Esq., to be Captain; Benjamin Piercy, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Savin, Esq., to be Ensign.

9th Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Thomas William Brograve Proctor Beauchamp to be Captain; George Rodwell, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

16th Norfolk Rifle Volunteers—Andrew Marcon, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Hamond, promoted; Edmund Reeve, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

18th Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Heath Jary, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Edward Gilbert, Gent., to be Ensign.

13th Durham Rifle Volunteers—Edward Moseley Perkins, Esq., to be Captain; Augustus Henry Hunt, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Isaac Lowthian Bell, Gent., to be Ensign; George Gibson, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Francis William Bewsher, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

4th Carmarthenshire Rifle Volunteers—Richard Price Edwards to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

2d Northumberland Rifle Volunteers—John Nicholson, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Ridley, resigned.

1st Northumberland Artillery Volunteers—Robert Munson, Esq., to be Captain; John Shield, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; First Lieutenant William Frederick Pilter to be Captain.

3d Battalion of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—William Hopkins, Esq., to be Surgeon. 20th Company—The Rev. Benjamin Willmore, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

Langport, or 21st Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—Vincent Stuckey Wood, Esq., to be Lieutenant, vice Louch, resigned.

1st Cambridgeshire Mounted Rifle Volunteers—Charles Watson Townley, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Edward Hicks, Esq., to be Ensign.

Haddingtonshire Rifle Volunteers—No. 1. Haddington Company—William Martin, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Haddingtonshire Artillery Volunteers—No. 1. Dunbar Company—James Dunlop to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteers—1st Battalion—William Carter Hoffmeister, M.D. and F.R.C.S., to be Honorary Surgeon.

1st Berwickshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—James Forsyth, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of Tuesday, the 17th inst.:—

Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers (No. 5)—Alexander Beath, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, AUGUST 24.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Hallamshire Rifles)—Henry Cockburn, Esq., late Captain 60th Rifles, to be Adjutant, from 14th May, 1860.

2nd Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Rodney Payne O'Shea, Esq., late Captain 20th Regiment, to be Adjutant, from 11th July, 1860.

3rd Sussex Artillery Volunteer Corps—James Mackay Cunningham, Esq., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

3rd Battalion of Sussex Rifle Volunteers—The Reverend H. H. Wyatt to be Honorary Chaplain.

3rd Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—John Teather, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Spedding, promoted; John Fisher Crosthwaite, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Teather, promoted.

East York Artillery Volunteers—Hull Brigade—The Right Honourable William Henry Forester Denison, Baron Londesborough, to be Honorary Colonel; Edward Philip Manstead, Esq., to be Captain; Nicholas Frank Dobree, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; Charles Heaven, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant.

East York Rifle Volunteers—1st Battalion—Major Joseph Walker Pease to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captain Anthony Bannister to be Major, vice Pease, promoted.

4th Company—Ensign George Hall Ringrose to be Lieutenant, vice Thorney, promoted; John Harrison, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Ringrose, promoted.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by First Lieutenant James Coleman, in the 2nd East Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Somerset Volunteer Rifle Corps—The 1st, 2nd, 7th, 14th, 17th, 18th, and 22nd Somerset Volunteer Rifle Corps are united in a Battalion for administrative purposes, and it is numbered 1st Battalion.

The 3rd, 5th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 20th, and 21st Somerset Volunteer Rifle Corps are united in a Battalion for administrative purposes, and it is numbered 2nd Battalion.

The 4th, 6th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 19th, 23rd, and 24th Somerset Volunteer Rifle Corps are united in a Battalion for administrative purposes, and it is numbered 3rd Battalion.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—12th Corps. 1st Brigade—Augustus Alfred Arnold, Gent., to be First Lieutenant, vice Cotsell, resigned.

14th Corps—Stephen Harry Cornish, Gent., to be First Lieutenant.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—26th Corps—Thomas Skelton, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Smith, promoted.

7th Corps. 1st Battalion—Lieutenant Frederick Morris to be Captain, vice Jacson, resigned, and appointed Adjutant of the 1st Battalion; Ensign Richard John Walmesley to be Lieutenant, vice Morris, promoted; Henry Toms, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Walmesley, promoted.

12th Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Basil Sparrow, to be Captain; Ensign George Courtauld, jun., to be Lieutenant; John English Tabor, Esq., to be Ensign.

4th Battalion of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—5th Company—Arthur Winkles Wills, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Walton, promoted; Frank Nesbit, M.R.C.S., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon, vice Newnham, promoted.

19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Fotheringham, Esq., to be Captain.

20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Reverend Charles Henry Andrews to be Honorary Chaplain.

40th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Robert Cuff, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—George Daniel Bankes, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

20th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Samuel Peeling Brabner, Esq., to be Captain; John Bacon Stanley, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; George Francis Ihler, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

1st Battalion of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Joseph Wilding Twist, M.A., to be Hon. Chaplain.

1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Alfred King the younger, to be Captain, vice Bousfield, promoted; Ensign William Affleck Cookson, to be Lieutenant, vice King, promoted.

51st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—John Gerrard, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

5th Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. John James Needham, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

Dumbartonshire Artillery Volunteers—2nd Company—Second Lieutenant John Anderson to be First Lieutenant, vice William M'Cormick Fairie, resigned; William Lang, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice John Anderson, promoted.

3rd Hampshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Alfred Barnes Sturdee, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant.

10th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Kemp Welch, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

19th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Charles Allen King, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

1st Corps of Berwick-upon-Tweed Artillery Volunteers—The Reverend George Hans Hamilton to be Honorary Chaplain.

12th Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteers—John Gammell Houston, Gent., to be First Lieutenant.

13th Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteers—George Brown, Esq., to be Captain; Walter Graham Blackie, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; John Richard Cochrane, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; The Reverend Gustavus Kilpin Flindt to be Honorary Chaplain.

14th Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteers—John Grant Bulley Orrok, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

14th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—Ensign Robert Maclean Black to be Captain, vice George Guttridge Gunniss, resigned.

30th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—Dugald John Bannatyne, jun., Esq., to be Captain, vice Alexander Crum Ewing, resigned, appointed Major 4th Administrative Battalion of Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers.

35th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—George Wilson, jun., Esq., to be Captain, vice John Kerr Clark, resigned; Ensign Joseph Robertson to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Hope Robertson, resigned.

3rd Berwickshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant David Poppelwell to be Captain; Ensign David H. Somerville to be Lieutenant; Joseph Rowat to be Ensign.

Memorandum—4th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ensign Robert Wilson.

Lord Grosvenor, the Marquis of Donegal, and other officers commanding metropolitan rifle corps, have issued a notice stating that they decline to lend their countenance to the various "Volunteer Friendly Societies, &c." which have recently been formed. They intimate that a general scheme, approved by the Minister of War, and entitled to the support of the public and the Volunteers, is now under consideration.

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INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN ITALY.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

Naples, August 18th.—This has been a week of alarms and panics; it was ushered in with the reports of Garibaldi's forces having landed at no less than five different points in Calabria, of towns in full revolution, and whole garrisons having gone over to the people. One would have supposed that these were sufficient to occupy attention here for at least a week; not so however was it fated to be longer than Tuesday morning; when the staid, slow-going of the inhabitants were startled first with the sound of cannon in the direction of Castellamare, and afterwards by an account of the cause—the attempted "cutting out" of the Neapolitan ship Monarca. It appears that the ci-devant Veloce, now called the Tukari, steamed into the bay of Naples at about 12·30 a.m. on the morning of the 14th inst., and proceeded to Castellamare, where the Monarca was moored to the pier, with the intention of cutting her out. The sentry on board the Neapolitan ship, observing a strange steamer approaching, hailed her to keep off, and perceiving that she paid no attention to his warning, gave the alarm. The Tukari meanwhile was fast drifting athwart the hawse of the Monarca, and soon fouled her, smashing one of her own boats in the contact. As a fire was now opened upon the daring little steamer from the Monarca, the pier, and the fort, she was forced to retire, and did so cleverly by steering so as to get the British ship Renown between her and the enemy's fire. Whether she suffered any loss of life is not as yet known here, but the casualties on the Neapolitan side were one seaman killed and another wounded. The second captain of the Monarca, named Acton, was wounded, and has since been decorated by the king with the cross of valour.

Various proclamations, decrees, and public notices incident upon the recent attempt on Castellamare have been published, amongst others one sings the praises of the troops, and compliments the national guards, paying at the same time a tribute to the courage, &c., of Captain Acton. A goverment manifesto announces that the king is determined to distribute a further supply of 12,000 muskets to the national guards, and makes known that during the continuance of the present state of siege the fidelity and good sense of that force are much depended on. A proclamation has just been issued from the government, which, after the usual preamble as to the city being in a state of siege, &c., proceeds to denounce in six articles the following offences against the state:—1st, All public assemblies in the streets of more than ten persons, such to be, after the second warning, dispersed by force of arms. 2nd, All secret meetings, under pretext of being reunions of societies or clubs. 3rd, The carrying of arms, whether fire-arms or swords. 4th, The carrying of heavy sticks. 5th, denounces the throwing of stones; and the 6th, brings up the rear with a general denunciation of all seditious expressions and attempts to excite the people to acts of violence. A decree for the establishment of a new police force has also been published. This describes the force as consisting of 14 capo squadra, 38 sotto capo squadra, 296 guardie, and 52 guardie lanterniere, 1 capo marinaio, and 8 guardie marinai; in all, 409. Prince Luigi Conte d'Aquila has at last left Naples, and although the avowed cause of his departure, that published in the government journals, is a mission to London, yet report says, and not without very considerable appearance of truth, that the real cause of his highness's departure is the discovery of a reactionary conspiracy of which he is said to have been the head, and to have circulated money and procured arms in furtherance of its object; to seize upon the person of the king and declare himself dictator. Treason, however, as is proverbial, never flourishes; the appointed signal, the firing of a pistol in the Strada Toledo was made, but the conspirators did not rise; nor did the disappointments end here, for an accomplice, with the usual prudence of such high-principled individuals, resolved to communicate the whole circumstances to the government. The consequence of the information thus received was, that a quantity of revolvers, carbines, and pistols, consigned to one whom the newspapers cautiously describe in periphrasis as an "*altissimo personaggio*," has been discovered and seized; the whole plot is now exploded, and is said to have had for its object the seizure of the person of the king, the proclamation of Prince Luigi, Conte d'Aquila, as dictator. Altogether, if true, and few here seem to doubt its authenticity, it was about as pretty a scheme as could well be hatched by an uncle against his nephew at such a juncture, and will show that the position of the King of Naples is surrounded with more difficulty than might at first sight appear. It is stated that the Bourbonne, a Neapolitan frigate, was lately ordered to repair to the Calabrian waters, but on discovering that the crew were disposed to go over to Garibaldi if opportunity offered, the order has since been countermanded. Amongst the current reports is one to the effect that Garibaldi has visited Naples in person, and had an interview with the local committee. Romantic as it may appear, this report has much more foundation than several of its cotemporaries. The authorities are in the utmost fright, and a landing is said to have been attempted from a Sardinian vessel yesterday. One steamer, with Sardinian colours, which arrived in the bay on Thursday night, seems to be the principal object of their suspicions, and three military officers who landed at 2 p.m. yesterday in full uniform, swords, &c., were not permitted to enter the town, but were conducted back by a guard to the landing place.

The internal state of Sicily is already exhibiting evidence of a healthier tone, in proof of which the establishment of an hospital for invalids (military), with a revenue of 12,000 ducats per annum, and the transfer of 18,000 from the revenue of the suppressed orders of Jesuits and Liguorini may be quoted. The Sicilian Committee at Genoa presents a noble example of sympathy with their suffering *fratelli*, and without relaxing their exertions for the raising of reinforcements, they have opened a subscription for the relief of the children and friends of those slain or still combating for Italian liberty. There can be no doubt but that the Sicilian question is universally regarded in the light, not of a particular and isolated struggle, but as a part of the great struggle which must sooner or later terminate in the freedom of the whole of Italy from foreign rule as well as from that of the Bourbon dynasty. The National Society has contributed already to the seven Sicilian expeditions, as follows:—To the first (Garibaldi's), L.36,000; to the second (Agnetta), L.120,000.; to the third (Medici), L.261,045.; to the fourth (Malenchini), L.800; to the 5th (Cosenz), L.66,000; to the sixth (Lanzi), L.15,000; to the seventh (Siccoli), L.7,610 In addition, L.1475 have been spent by the Committee on the transport of arms, postage, telegraphs, &c., as well as on subsidies, expeditions of volunteers, enrolments, &c. In all, the expenditure amounts to L.520,930, and the receipts to L.454,128. Notwithstanding which, the Committee, nothing daunted, are unremitting in their exertions to raise funds and forward fresh supplies.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Victoria Rifleman is thanked for his correction, of which we should have been happy to avail ourselves, had it reached us in time to prevent a repetition of the inaccuracies copied from a contemporary.

A Lieutenant of a Militia regiment has no right, on retiring, "to wear the uniform, or assume the rank of Captain."

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the Editor cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the Editor.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the Army and Navy Gazette, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, Mr. Archibald Graham, and not to the Editor.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1860.

Mr. Gladstone has fought a tough battle throughout this session. We are not about to add to the number of his assailants, as finance is not exactly our business; but we may be permitted to say—apart from the merits of his varied struggles with the Opposition benches, with nominal supporters below the gangway, and alleged tussles in the Cabinet—that we cannot help admiring the perfect mastery he has shown both of the art of self-defence and of attacking all comers offensively. We must say also that there has been great unfairness exhibited towards him by some of the umpires of the press. The Estimates have been excessively heavy, there is not a doubt; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer's business is to provide the ways and means. But he cannot very well have been both the most extravagant and stingy of Chancellors. The French treaty cannot be laid at his door exclusively. He had the misfortune to be obliged to carry out its financial requirements; and if he hesitated to add to his budget also what would be wanted for fortifications and for India, this at least shows that he felt a tenderness, for which he does not now get credit, as to breaking all at once to the country the whole story of our wretched financial condition. On the other hand, he gave early notice to the House of Commons that our enormously increasing expenditure requires some check; in consequence of which there has not been a vote of money asked for or proposed, but some liberal member of Parliament, or equally liberal public writer, has alleged that more might and should have been given for this or that, "had it not been for Gladstone."

Perhaps in none of Mr. Gladstone's brilliant oratorical displays this session—and as to the merits of his eloquence, at least, there is no question—did he pour forth such a concentrated fire, than in his twenty-line speech of Thursday last week. It was delivered against the inconsistent "advocates of retrenchment." At the beginning of the session a committee was appointed, on the motion of Mr. Wise, to consider the estimates for civil contingencies, in order to reduce them if possible. The result was, as usual—a Blue Book! At the end of the session, when these estimates are passing through the House almost at the rate of a vote per minute (and only a few thousands knocked off them through the vigilance of Sir James Graham), the chorus of inharmonious grumbling, with Mr. Williams as contralto, was suddenly rendered more discordant by Mr. Butt and Mr. Coningham calling out for an increase of salaries to the officials of the British Museum. Of course, after all the votes that have passed the House this session, even to double the salaries of the officers of the British Museum would add comparatively little to our aggregate expenditure. But it is all these littles that make up heavy totals. The proposal was like the last straw that breaks the back of the overloaded camel. Mr. Gladstone has had his shoulders heaped up like any dromedary's; but he could not stand this:—

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer complained that the advocates of retrenchment were now showing themselves favourable to large augmentations of expenditure for salaries. The clerk in a public office was hard at work during the day; the officers at the Museum had to a great extent only to give their attendance. At all events their labour was much less exhaustive than that of clerks. There was hardly an officer in the British Museum who was not now receiving a higher salary than that he had a right to expect at the period when he sought his engagement. The whole of these departments, however, required reform. They were worked with indecision, inefficiency, vacillation, costliness, extravagance, meanness; all the most conflicting vices were mixed up together. There was a total want of authority in the departments. Reference had been often made from departments to the House of Commons, thence to committees and commissions; years passed away, the public were disappointed, and the public money wasted. The whole matter was arriving at such a state that some revolutionary movemement would be necessary in order to put these various museums of art and science and interest in a proper state of efficiency."

It is manifest that all this fire was not expended merely upon "museums of art and science and interest." The parish-vestry system of attempting to govern a great nation and manage its affairs by means of irresponsible committees of the House of Commons and commissions must cease. What a picture Mr. Gladstone has drawn of the administrative system generally of England in the present day! "There is a total want of authority in the departments." Our readers will remember what the Duke of Somerset testified as to the Board of Admiralty making it the duty of the Surveyor of the Navy to visit the Dockyards, but leaving him without any authority to interfere. Sir James Graham's Committee on Army Organisation has unfolded a similar picture of "How not to do it" goes on in the War Department. "The whole of these departments require reform. They are worked with indecision, inefficiency, vacillation, costliness, extravagance, meanness: all the most conflicting vices mixed up together. Reference is made to the House of Commons, thence to committees and commissions; years pass away, the public are disappointed and the public money wasted." Perhaps our readers will recollect having read something very like this before in the Army and Navy Gazette. We are afraid, however, to follow Mr. Gladstone to his conclusion. What "revolutionary movement" he can mean we do not know. We hope he had not an eye to the House of Lords; for we verily believe that in the matter of ineffectual committees and commissions they are less guilty than the House of Commons.

But the remedy for this lamentable state of things is not a revolution—but responsibility. Ministers should be held responsible as a whole for their general measures. The open question system does not do as a rule. A squeezable Government must always be contemptible, even if the state of parties saves it from immediate dissolution. The Minister for War must be held responsible for failures in war matters, else why are all the departments placed under his control? The Board of Admiralty, or First Lord as its head, must be held responsible for the Naval

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Administration in *all* that relates to the Navy. These two departments will this year spend nearly forty millions between them—more than half our whole enormous expenditure. *How will they do it?* "With indecision, inefficiency, vacillation, costliness, extravagance, meanness?" That will be their easiest course. They can follow precedent and routine;—obstruct improvement; discourage zeal and intelligence; bolster up the merest shams in persons and things;—and in nine cases out of ten they will be able to fall back upon some sub-authority, some opinion, some committee or commission, to justify, as they may call it, all they do or leave undone. But, as sure as England is England, this kind of thing in in matters of war, in matters of life and death; with a Napoleon on the throne of France, and the politics of Europe and of the East such as they are; with our very existence, probably, and the liberties of the world at stake,—this kind of thing, we say, cannot go on in England for another year, and the doers escape with impunity. We do not talk of impeachment. Our politicians are not so sincere. The very word has become one of our shams. But we do say, that if our expensive system of government fails, in the very least, to give us security in the coming struggle, for which we pretend to be preparing, Mr. Gladstone's "revolutionary movement" will speedily follow; not to raise up a Bright to snivel over us and make degrading terms with the enemy, but to give us rather another Cromwell to lead us in arms, and to re-establish a Government that will be worth the name.

A medical witness was once interrogated as to the effect upon a man's health of spending several hours up to his neck in water. He replied that it very much depended upon the previous habits of the patient; if he had been all his life accustomed to be so placed, it was impossible to say how long he might remain immersed without harm. From the representations received during the past week from the Curragh Camp, it would appear that the authorities are trying the question practically upon Her Majesty's Dragoons now quartered in that well-watered locality. It is not however just, humane, or economical, to have such a cavalry brigade as the Greys, and 3rd and 4th Light Dragoons, made a *corpus vile*, and we trust to hear soon that there is an end of the experiment. We can easily understand that, up to a certain point, the Government has not been so much to blame in the matter. The calendar has registered the months of June, July, and August; but the weather steadily declines to be influenced by any arrangement of the kind, and March and November have alternately usurped the place of the months composing the summer quarter. Every one of us has been day after day, and week after week, fondly but vainly expecting the summer which comes not, and we cannot blame the Government for picketing Dragoons in a manner which, in an ordinary season at this time of the year, would afford no room for complaint. However, we have now arrived at a period when it is idle to expect matters to mend for more than a brief period, and it is high time to stop these experiments upon the capability of human life to stand the most severe hardships. We trust that the next week will have witnessed a break-up of the Curragh Camp, so far as those regiments are concerned which cannot be hutted after the winter fashion, and that we shall have no further repetition of the painful details with which the columns of our contemporaries have been incumbered during the present week. If voluntary enlistment should continue to be the means of supplying our Army with recruits, we must not wantonly expose men to disease and death. Already perhaps we have suffered to some extent from the isolation to which the men are subject, who are left for so long a time in these military back-settlements, away from the enjoyments associated with quarters in England under the old system; and it may perhaps be worthy of the consideration of the authorities, whether we might not with advantage confine these monster encampments to the few summer months, during which only manœuvres on a large scale can with advantage be carried on.

A correspondent, a field-officer, sends us the following proposition of a very simple reform in the present system of officers purchasing Unattached Promotion, that is, a step of rank on half-pay, by the retirement of officers by colonisation. The case stands thus—"Major A. of the —— Regiment wishes to purchase an Unattached Lieut.-Colonelcy (that is, a Lieutenant-Colonelcy on half-pay). His only means of so doing, is by finding a lieut.-colonel who wishes to retire and colonise—a most tedious matter. When he has found one, the War Department allows the promotion to take place. In the same way a captain wishing to purchase an Unattached Majority, a lieutenant an Unattached Company, the simple solution to this "vexata questio" would be to allow half-pay officers to retire without the insuperable nuisances of colonising or waiting for an opportunity of being brought into a regiment to sell. In 1851 my proposition was followed in the case of Major Biddulph, late 1st Life-Guards, on his being appointed Manager to the Queen's Household. He was allowed to obtain a lieutenant-colonel to retire without colonisation, or without waiting to be brought in to sell (vide *Gazette*, October, I think, 1851). Colonel Toovey was the officer. I have never seen a case since. In carrying out my suggestion I should suggest this 'proviso,' that the purchasing officer should be older than the retiring officer, thus assisting the half-pay list, and I am sure it would clear the half-pay list of many young lives. In addition to this advantage to the half-pay list, the boon to half-pay officers would be very, very great to be thus allowed to retire quietly, without a trip over some ocean, or the tiresome delay of waiting for an opportunity of being brought into a regiment to sell. The original intention was to obtain officers as 'settlers' in our colonies; and the Colonial Office in those days, to encourage the then so desirable an object, granted land free to these officers; but now that our colonies are so prosperous, the Colonial Office have backed out of their part of the agreement, and make officers pay for the land, though at a lower rate. What I propose is simply this—'Major A., from the —— Regiment, to be Lieut.- Colonel vice B., who retires'—a simple way of settling a most tiresome regulation."

We would suggest to the Lords of the Admiralty the propriety of appointing to the Rhadamanthus, Dee, and other vessels of the class, which are continually at sea, a certain number of naval cadets, who would there learn more of their duties in one month than when boxed up in guard-ships for a year. We know that an antiquated prejudice prevails at the Admiralty against such a step being taken; but we hope that its days are numbered, for it must be admitted on all sides that to give our young officers every opportunity of acquiring not only the rudiments of their profession, but experience in its details as early as possible, is of great importance. We are aware that the charge of these young gentlemen would add to the responsibilities of the masters commanding; but we have too high an opinion of the feeling possessed by these officers to suppose that they would throw any difficulty in the way of giving a fair trial to an experiment, which in our opinion must result in great advantages to the lads themselves and to the Service generally.

Another iron-plated frigate, the Pallas, was successfully launched on Saturday last at Lorient. She is to mount 34 rifled guns, and her engines are to be 600 horse-power. France now has three of these formidable engines afloat. One of them, La Normandie, is fitting out at Cherbourg; the second, La Gloire, is now on her experimental cruize, and the Pallas is to be got ready with the utmost dispatch. The French have got the start of us, but we shall not suffer for the delay, as we shall be able to take advantage of all the improvements which have been made recently, not only in the manufacture of iron plates, but in the mode of placing them on the ships' sides.

The Lords of the Admiralty will, according to present arrangements, leave town by railway on Friday, the 31st inst., for Holyhead. The Osborne, their Lordships' yacht, Master-Commander Bower, has been ordered round from Portsmouth to meet them, and will be in attendance to convey them to Queenstown, should they decide upon visiting that port. The Osborne will afterwards proceed to Plymouth, their Lordships returning to London to hold a Board; which duty being performed, they will proceed to make their annual inspection of all the Dockyards.

We mentioned some weeks since that the military authorities were determined to put a stop to the system of officers exchanging for the purpose of selling out of a new regiment at a greater pecuniary advantage than they could do from their own corps. Like our monitions upon the subject of the high prices paid above regulation in the cavalry with which the Government will before long interfere in a way that will rudely shock those who still heedlessly pay large sums, we are afraid our remarks were disregarded. We find, however, that an instance has already occurrred to which it would be well for officers to pay attention. An officer recently exchanged into a corps from which he could retire more advantageously as regards the price of his commission than in the corps in which he had been serving. After the exchange he asked permission to retire, but was told if he did so he must retire from his old regiment. Accordingly the exchange is cancelled, the officer is put back to his old regiment, in which the step will probably go at the regulation value, no doubt much to the disgust of the officer in question, and to the caution of others, who will find a transaction of this kind anything but a "good thing."

It is very probable that Colonel Gordon will be succeeded as Deputy-Quartermaster-General at head-quarters by Colonel Percy Herbert, who, both in the field and in the elucidation of questions of Army Administration in Parliament, has shown himself eminently qualified for the office. We believe that, upon the expiration of Sir Richard Airey's term of service, a consolidation of the offices of Quartermaster-General and Deputy-Quartermaster-General is likely to take place—a commendable piece of administrative reform. There is no difficulty in the way of Colonel Percy Herbert's retention of his seat in Parliament as Quartermaster or Deputy-Quartermaster-General. But two or three years since Captain Laffan was, if we mistake not, on the head-quarters' staff while he was a member of the House of Commons. Although Colonel Herbert does not share in the political views of the present Government, doubtless his namesake, the Secretary of State for War, would be glad to have his assistance in administrative matters, respecting which the want of a more military element in the House has been made matter of official complaint.

We understand that on relinquishing the office of Deputy-Quartermaster-General, Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon will be appointed to the command of the troops at Colchester, vice Major-General R. B. Wood, who vacates it on promotion. The camp at Colchester is a camp of instruction for young officers and soldiers, and Colonel Gordon's fitness for the post may fairly be questioned, considering that his highest regimental experience has been acquired as captain of a company. If he must be "provided for," surely it would be better to place him in some office where he might be more appropriately employed than in teaching men that which he himself has yet to learn.

Colonel J. W. Armstrong, C.B., of the 4th Depôt Battalion, and formerly of the 49th Regiment, has been appointed to succeed Colonel Stewart Wood as Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Aldershot Division.

The offices of Assistant-Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards, and Assistant-Quartermaster-General at Cork, are vacant; the former by Colonel O'Brien's appointment to the Ceylon command, and the latter by the lamented death of Colonel Pack.

Lieut.-Colonel Burnaby, of the Grenadier Guards, has been appointed British Military Commissioner at the head-quarters of the French Army in Syria.

It is probable that Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B., of the Coldstream Guards, will be the new Inspector of Militia, in succession to Major-General Douglas.

Lieut.-Colonel Kirby, 94th Regiment, has been appointed Military Secretary to Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief at Bombay.

Colonel Owen, C.B., now Deputy-Inspector-General of Fortifications, has been appointed Commanding Royal Engineer at Devonport, in succession to Major-General Wright, resigned on promotion.

Major-General Foster has been appointed Deputy-Inspector-General of Fortifications.

Colonel Chapman, C.B., has been appointed Deputy-Adjutant-General to the Royal Engineers at the Horse Guards, in succession to Colonel Gordon.

Colonel J. W. Gordon, C.B., will succeed Major-General Foster, as commanding Royal Engineer at Portsmouth.

Colonel Harness has been appointed Director of the Royal Engineer establishment at Chatham.

Major Eagar, Major Buchanan, and Major Yonge, all from Depôt Battalions, have been appointed Assistant-Inspectors of Volunteers. We believe that Major Eagar will be stationed at Swansea, Major Buchanan, at Liverpool, and Major Yonge, at Glasgow.

We have received several inquiries respecting the movements of the cavalry regiments from Aldershot. We believe that the final arrangements are not yet made respecting all the regiments. The 9th Lancers are to move from Exeter to the camp at Aldershot, and it is probable, though not certain, they will be replaced by the 10th Hussars. The 4th Dragoon Guards in all likelihood will go to Birmingham, succeeding the 11th Hussars gone to Manchester, and the three Lancer regiments, the 5th, 9th, and 16th, will remain at Aldershot.

The Himalaya was to have left Portsmouth to-day with drafts for various regiments in the Mediterranean, taking the 2nd battalion of the 2nd Royals from Corfu to Gibraltar, and the 1st battalion of the 25th Regiment from the latter garrison to Dublin. We believe however that a countermand to the order has been given, and it is now a matter of doubt if the moves in question will take place.

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THE ACCIDENT AT DOVER.

(From the Daily News.)

The public will be disposed, so far as the evidence tendered enables it to form any opinion, to agree in the main with the verdict of the inquest upon the late fatal accident at Dover. The history of the gun by which it was caused was traced in the records of the Dockyards and Arsenals with great minuteness and accuracy. It was cast in the year 1805, and immediately placed in His Majesty's ship Edgar. After going through an amount of service which required that it should twice be searched for defects, it was transferred in 1812 to the Barham. It was put on board another man-of-war before it was again examined on shore, and in 1835 it was placed in the Asia and despatched on foreign service. In 1845 it was returned to Woolwich, and found to have been so much enlarged at the vent that reventing was necessary. After this had been done it was issued to Dover in 1853. Of the number of rounds which had been fired from it during this long period of service no information, however, could be given. Captain Noble, the assistant-inspector of artillery at Woolwich, could only conjecture that it could not have borne more than 600 rounds before it was ordered to be re-vented, as that operation became necessary when 500 rounds had been fired. But he stated that he observed small cracks near the vent which, to an experienced eye, indicated that the gun was going, and that these must have arisen since the gun was revented, else they would have been seen at the time. This evidence seems rather inconsistent with the theory that a gun ought to stand it least 1000 rounds without the slightest danger. But it is not improbable that both propositions are reconcileable by the fact of the great age of the gun. In the present state of our knowledge on the diminution of the cohesive force of metals under repeated blows, it is quite conceivable, though it has not yet been scientifically established, that mere lapse of time may aid the tendency to crystallisation which concussion develops, and to which the loss of strength is due. It may be that a gun which, when tolerably new, could safely bear its thousand rounds, may, if laid aside for long intervals, become dangerous at the eight hundredth round. As no peculiar flaw appeared in the gun at the place where it gave way, and as it was conclusively established that no carelessness in the matter of loading was attributable to the Volunteers by whom the gun was used, the jury were unquestionably right in drawing attention to the great age of the piece as at least one of the elements which might have contributed to the melancholy result.

But in a case in which the public interests are so closely involved it is certainly unfortunate that no better evidence was adduced than that from which the Dover jury were left to draw their conclusions. The obscurity of the cause of the accident is exactly the circumstance which makes an investigation most necessary. Till we know, or at least can form some tolerably fair guess, what was the circumstance which made this gun burst at Dover, neither our regular artillery nor our Volunteers can have any confidence that a similar mischance may not at any moment befall them. It was suggested by the various witnesses examined at Dover, that the cause lay in the hardness of the iron, in the number of rounds fired, or in the due recoil being prevented by the bad state of the platform. Any one of these suppositions may possibly furnish the true explanation. But the data upon which they rested were not clearly established, and the inferences were deduced by no higher authorities than an operative chemist and a practical engineer living at Dover, neither of whom had ever before seen a like accident. In such a case as this the country had a right to require that the highest knowledge and the largest experience it can furnish should be brought to bear on the inquiry. We are perilling our defence and the lives of our defenders in the use of weapons, of which one has just given way under circumstances which, for aught we know, may already have made hundreds of others equally unsafe. It might at least have been expected that if the true cause could not be discovered, it should have been searched for with more care than the science of a country town can be trusted to supply. We sincerely hope that the matter will not be suffered to rest where it is, and that Government will be compelled to institute an inquiry, at the hands of persons in whom confidence can be placed, into the sources of an accident which has given us so terrible a warning.

The practical conclusion of the Dover jury is, however, in any view one which is plainly correct. It appeared from Capt. Noble's evidence that inspection by an experienced eye would have detected indications that the gun, whatever might be the cause, was becoming unsound. That provision for such an inspection at frequent intervals should therefore be made, is obviously a very important means of greatly diminishing the chance of a similar misfortune again occurring. If anything has been thoroughly established by what has taken place it is that within a very short period, whether counted in lapse of time or in service done, after a gun has been pronounced sound, it may present indications of being unsound, and, if these are neglected, may burst. It may be that we shall be able to discover other circumstances which shall give us notice of impending danger. It is possible that we may find that a peculiar quality of iron is untrustworthy, and that this quality can be detected even in old guns. Science may demonstrate that after a certain number of years a gun made of the best iron becomes as surely dangerous as a railway girder is known to become from the lapse of time and exposure to use. It may be put beyond a doubt that after a definite number of rounds, whether fired at once or at long intervals, reliance can no longer be placed in a gun, and a more accurate mode of recording the number than by guessing from the state of the vent may be devised by the authorities. But in the meantime we have possession, on the authority of a government officer, of the fact that inspection would have discovered that this gun was going, at a very short time after inspection had warranted it as sound. We have, therefore, a right to demand that this one fruit of our sad experience shall not be thrown oway, and that means will be found for establishing at brief intervals an inspection which would have saved us this loss at Dover, and which may be the means of saving us from a loss for the future which at present no man can venture to calculate.

THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

In the House of Lords this week the Earl of Malmesbury called attention to the expense and inconvenience of calling out detached corps of Volunteers in rural counties to a distance from their head-quarters for the purpose of inspection during times of peace. He took occasion to say that he thought everything which would tend to cool down the noble ardour which the Volunteer force had displayed or to discourage the movement, would be extremely to be regretted. It was, in his opinion, of the utmost consequence that the movement should not be a mere temporary or feverish effort, but that it should assume a solid and permanent character, reflecting, as it had hitherto done, the highest honour upon the country in the eyes of Europe. Now, it appeared to him that, in order that it should maintain that character, the exhibition of the greatest tact and judgment, not only on the part of the commanding officers of the various corps, but also on the part of the Government, was demanded—a tact and a judgment which his noble friend opposite (Earl De Grey and Ripon), to whose superintendence the movement had been more especially committed, had in an eminent degree displayed. It was supposed by some persons, and not unnaturally, that the various Volunteer corps were of a uniform character, but while that might be true of the metropolitan corps and those which were raised in larger and populous towns, which were composed for the most part of the sons and relations of our richest tradesmen, and of gentlemen possessing a certain amount of fortune, to whom the expenditure of time and money in devoting themselves to the Service were matters of comparatively little consequence, it was not the case with the detached corps in the rural districts, which were formed from among the sons of small tradesmen and farmers, to whom their time was invaluable, and the expenditure of anything over a certain amount of money a question of importance. In rural districts, where the population was not large enough to form any body of men beyond a company, each corps was several miles distant from another, and if it were attempted to bring them together and battalionise them at a central point—say the capital of the county—those who were most distant would be put to a considerable expense in marching to and from that central point. He had recently received a letter from the Lord-Lieutenant of his county, informing him that after some correspondence between the War Office and the Horse Guards, the authorities were of opinion that it would be a great advantage if the detached corps were brought together and inspected as battalions. No doubt if it could be done conveniently and without expense to the corps, that course would be most advantageous; but still it must be recollected that these companies had never met together, that they could not act in battalions, and that when inspected they would have to be inspected as so many separate companies. If it were meant that the corps should meet together several days before the inspection, so as to practice together in battalions, it would be impossible that the plan could be carried out without great expense and inconvenience to the men. For instance, it would cost every man of the company to which he belonged some 25*s.* or 30*s.* to march to Winchester and back — that was a considerable sum to tradesmen in a small country town, particularly after they had just gone to the expense of clothing and equipping themselves. He should be glad to hear whether the Secretary for War had the power of ordering these corps out in times of peace. His impression was that he had not, except in times of disturbance. He understood that the War Office had appointed a very competent staff of inspectors; they would fulfil all the purposes for which they were appointed by inspecting the various detailed corps at their own head-quarters. That was all that was required at the present moment.

Earl De Grey said the Government had no desire to compel these small rural bodies of Volunteers to take steps which, in many cases, would be extremely inconvenient and expensive; nor, if they had that desire, was it in their power to compel those corps in ordinary times to attend at a distance from their head-quarters. It was only in case of invasion, actual or impending, that this body became part of the regular military force, subject to martial law and treated as any other military body. The origin of the correspondence to which the noble earl had alluded was very simple. A considerable number of Volunteer Corps, not only in the metropolis and in large populous districts, but even in some parts of the rural districts, had expressed a great desire to be inspected, and some of them had intimated what a great satisfaction it would be if they could have the advantage which the corps in London and Edinburgh had enjoyed, that of being reviewed by Her Majesty. It was impossible, of course, with the demands on the Royal time, that all these requests could be complied with. The reviews which had already taken place, so far from checking the progress of the movement, had, on the contrary, been a great encouragement to it. They had been the means of bringing the corps together, and making them acquainted with each other, and they had brought prominently before the public eye the great progress which these corps had made. Under these circumstances, feeling that the assistant inspectors, though very efficient officers, were not of that rank which would enable them to review large bodies of Volunteers, he had written to the Commander-in-Chief, requesting him to take such steps as would enable commanders of districts to hold reviews of Volunteers: but it was distinctly laid down in the correspondence that there was no power by law to compel corps to attend. If there were corps which desired to come together to be inspected, opportunities were to be afforded them for the purpose, and commanding officers of districts were desired to inspect them. Since that arrangement there had been a large review in the county of Lancaster, and he was informed that Lord Derby intended to have a review at Knowsley on the 1st of September, which he had no doubt would be most successful. Certainly it would be a much more agreeable occupation than any other which gentlemen were likely to have this year on the 1st of September.

A Manual of Military Law, by Colonel Pipon and Mr. J. F. Collier of the Inner Temple, is about to be published by Messrs. Allen. It appears to comprehend almost every subject comprised under the title, and we have little doubt that it will prove useful and acceptable to the military profession.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GARIBALDI'S EARLIER LIFE.

It may without exaggeration be asserted, that there is no man who at this moment attracts more universal attention, or is regarded with more general interest, than the illustrious dictator of Sicily. Amiability of character, the possession of high intellectual gifts, and great personal bravery, all combine to place Garibaldi in the most exalted position before the eyes of the whole world. It cannot be unprofitable under such circumstances to give a brief outline of that part of this victorious general's life which, being antecedent to his appearance in Italy in 1848, is less generally known. Joseph Garibaldi was born at Nice, July 4th, 1807. His father is variously described by biographers as descended from an ancient honourable family, and as being a fisherman. Either or both of these accounts may be true, and will harmonise with the fact that his earlier years were spent on the seashore, and in the companionship of seafaring people. It is said that even as a boy the future dictator gave promise of future greatness in the exhibition of ability, a high sense of justice and personal courage, a combination which, at that early age, enabled him to obtain considerable influence over his youthful playmates, and whether at school or at play he was always distinguished as the protector of the weak against the injuries or injustice of their stronger companions. As is the case with most boys of an active, stirring disposition, study did not present much attraction to the youthful hero, and mathematics are said to have been the object of his special aversion. Fortunately, minds as great as his are capable of much application at a later period of life, and by this means, during a season of inactivity in his subsequent career, he applied himself diligently to his neglected studies, so as to master them. A good knowledge of practical seamanship, however, before the period just alluded to, obtained for him the grade of an officer in a Sardinian ship, which, although confined to cruising on the Italian coasts, did not prevent his exhibiting both courage and ability sufficient to mark a consistency with the promise given by his boyhood.

In 1834 Garibaldi was at Genoa when "Young Italy" raised the banner of independence; but having been concerned in an abortive conspiracy, he was obliged to seek an asylum in France. He crossed the mountains which separated Genoa from Nice at night and on foot, and was, on his arrival in the latter city, concealed during two days in the house of his friend, M. Geaume, through whose kindness he was subsequently supplied with a peasant's dress, by means of which disguise he safely passed the Var and reached Marseilles, where he resided two years. Inactivity, however, soon became so irksome to him, that he embarked on board an Egyptian corvette, and went to serve as an officer in the navy of the Bey of Tunis. Being immediately placed in command of a small vessel, Garibaldi found it necessary to increase the labours of his crew, in order, if possible, to overcome their habitual indolence; and a mutiny resulting, he was forced to shoot the ringleader before order was finally and permanently restored. After a service of some months, failing to find field for his active spirit, he quitted the service of the Bey and sailed for South America. Rosas was seriously menacing the independence of the South American states at the time of *the young adventurer's* arrival; so that he at once determined to make an offer of his services to the Military Governor of Uruguay. This offer was accepted; and Garibaldi soon afterwards married at Rio Janeiro a beautiful Brazilian lady named Annita Leonata, who nobly shared his subsequent dangers, and whose melancholy death from fatigue and suffering after the siege of Rome will be still fresh in the recollection of many. At Montevideo, Garibaldi was received with enthusiasm, and appointed commander-in-chief of the squadron directed against Buenos Ayres. The contest lasted for two years, during which period, by prodigies of valour, he succeeded, although with a greatly inferior force, in keeping the enemy in a state of rout and confusion, in consequence of which the natives of the country were wont to exclaim, "that he was not a man, but a devil!" Superstition extended his fame; and the singular good fortune that for a considerable time protected his person from wounds obtained for him the reputation of being invulnerable.

Throughout all South America, the name of Garibaldi proved, as it did lately at Palermo, a terror to his enemies. Nor were his resources and intrepidity overrated, as will abundantly appear from the following incident recorded by M. Anatole de la Forge:—One day whilst Garibaldi was on board a little fishing smack with twelve men, he set about making a recognizance of the enemy's squadron. The fog, which had at the first protected his enterprise, suddenly cleared away, and left him in a manner surrounded by his enemies. Being closely pursued by an armed brig of six guns, he took refuge in a little bay, trusting that, as it was then evening, he would soon be protected by the darkness of the night. The brig closed the entrance of the bay, and was contented to await the arrival of the following morning before completing the capture. The bay into which the fugitives had retired was bounded on one side by a long, narrow promontary of about a quarter of a league in breadth, on the further side of which was the open sea. The only means of escape was by crossing this piece of land; but how then to proceed was a question the answer to which soon suggested itself to the fertile brain of Garibaldi, who with the aid of his twelve men transported the little vessel to the opposite side of the promontory. A common adventurer would have been satisfied with this, but not so our hero, who, after allowing his men a few moments' repose, proposed to them to take the brig by boarding whilst the darkness of the night still remained to favour their undertaking. Not a moment's hesitation ensued before this plan was put in execution, the audacity of which electrified the little crew and no less surprised the enemy, who were made prisoners almost without thought of resistance; whereupon Garibaldi, on board the vessel that was to have proved his captor, returned to his own squadron in triumph. Subsequently, at the head of a small body of troops, he attempted to surprise a strong detachment of Rosas' army, but was severely wounded at the commencement of the action, a misfortune which spread dismay amongst his followers; some devoted officers meanwhile hastily placed their wounded leader upon a horse, and holding him on the saddle, conveyed him without loss of time to Guateguay, in the province of Entre Rios. Here Garibaldi found himself under a most arbitrary and tyrannical

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rule; resolving, in consequence, to make his escape his design was unfortunately made known to Leonardo Millan, the chief officer of police, who had him arrested, and condemned to two hours' suspension by the wrists upon the public piazza, where he was exposed to the insults of the populace. After which he was subjected to the imprisonment of eight months.

At length the day of his deliverance arrived, and he returned to Montevideo, where his reappearance was enthusiastically hailed. Soon after these events, and following the Anglo-French intervention, Garibaldi sustained an obstinate contest on the shores of the Uruguay, near Goyaz, when, worsted by the squadron of Admiral Brown, he had to give way before a force so much superior to his own; but yet succeeded in landing his crews, with the wounded and the dead, and then with his own hands burned his own vessels, to prevent them falling into the hands of the British Admiral.

Meanwhile, as there were at this time many Italian exiles in Montevideo, and an especially great proportion were refugees from Nice, Garibaldi, in a few days, collected a force of 630 men, of whom he formed the nucleus of the famous Italian legion that was soon to become so celebrated. At the head of this handful of men he gained several important actions. Amongst which may be mentioned Las Tres Cruces and La Bayada. One of the greatest of his victories was that achieved on the plains of St. Antonio, where, with four small companies, he fought for twelve hours, and in the end put to flight the forces of General Servando Gomez, consisting of 1200 men. At Salta he was, when only accompanied by 300 men, surrounded by a hostile force of three thousand. He stood the fire of the enemy without moving, until they had advanced close to the spot occupied by his apparently devoted band; and then, suddenly charging with the bayonet, he completely routed them. The Government of Montevideo, in consequence of this heroic act, decreed that "the Italian Legion had deserved well of the country, and was ever afterwards, and under all circumstances, to take the right of the country's troops." Grants of money and lands were offered, but the latter only were accepted by the followers of Garibaldi. He, however, declined both; so that his disinterestedness was as remarkable as his intrepidity was proverbial. The real state of matters was, that Garibaldi, from the formation of the Italian Legion, regarded his native land as their ultimate destination, and saw in the distance that Italy itself would furnish a field for their brilliant achievements, to the fulfilment of which purpose nothing could have been more favourable than the warlike training they were receiving in America. Still mindful, however, of his ultimate purpose, he at once offered his services to the Pope's Nuncio, Monsieur Bedini, at Rio Janeiro, as soon as that pontiff's liberal intentions had become generally known. The Nuncio received Garibaldi in a most complimentary manner; but, before any answer arrived from Rome, the revolution broke out in Lombardy, and with it commenced the war between Sardinia and Austria. Garibaldi in consequence quitted Montevideo on the 1st of April, 1848, and returned to his native country, to which point in one of the most eventful careers of modern times it was our purpose to conduct the reader. The Austrio-Sardinian war, and the brief but exciting history of Rome during the year 1848, are of too recent date to need detailed mention; whilst the still later invasion of Sicily bids fair to form by far the most interesting and important chapter in the history of a man who has seen more hard fighting than perhaps any other man living.

THE NAVAL DISCIPLINE BILL.

On Tuesday evening, in a Committee of the House of Commons on the Naval Discipline Bill, Lord Clarence Paget expressed his regret at the late period of the session in which the bill was brought forward, considering its very great importance. He congratulated himself and the House on the presence of Sir John Pakington, so that they might have the benefit of his advice and assistance. The noble lord, after stating the object with which the bill had been framed, proceeded to say that one of the greatest defects in the old Act was the difficulty which existed of forming courts-martial under it, for it was necessary in order to constitute one, that five ships should be in presence, consequently the public Service frequently suffered, as a fleet was sometimes detained when its presence was required elsewhere. Another defect was this, that supposing twenty line-of-battle ships were actually attached to one fleet, it was impossible to hold two courts-martial simultaneously, for as the law existed, one case could only be tried at a time, and a second offender would have to wait till the first was disposed of. It was now proposed to remedy this by reducing the required number of ships to three, and to extend the privilege of sitting on courts-martial to lieutenants. It had also been resolved to classify crimes. Lord Clarence, after referring to the cruel execution of Admiral Byng, said that they intended to deal with the class of offences before the enemy by dividing it into three categories. To treachery, death would be awarded, and no one would be bold enough to oppose this. For cowardice, it was proposed that the offender should suffer death, or be imprisoned and dismissed from Her Majesty's Service; and for neglect of duty, which may arise from remissness, carelessness, drunkenness which may incapacitate a man from discharging his duty, or for a variety of other causes, it was intended to inflict punishments of a less degree. An anomaly had existed in the former Articles of War which would now be abolished: a court-martial could inflict death, but it had no power to mitigate a sentence to penal servitude or imprisonment. The bill would remedy this. In alluding to flogging, Lord Clarence dwelt upon the unwillingness which officers exhibited to have recourse to this degrading mode of punishment, which was only retained in deference to the positive necessity which the Service, as at present constituted, demanded, for such means of maintaining discipline. He contended, notwithstanding the disturbances which had taken place in different ships, that the state of efficiency and discipline reigning in the fleet was perfectly marvellous, and great credit was therefore due to its officers. In referring to the courts of inquiry which would always precede the infliction of corporal punishment, he made the extraordinary announcement that it was intended that the decision of such courts should not be binding upon a captain, but that he might abide by it or not as he pleased. Lord Clarence made the admission that this was not strictly in accordance with the usage of courts of justice, but still contended for the construction of the clause with this strange reserve. He concluded his speech by favouring the House with the following flogging statistics. In 1856 there were in the Navy 55,000 men liable to corporal punishment; of these, 1397 were flogged, being in proportion of one in 39. In 1857 the proportion of those flogged was one man in 42; in 1858, it was one in 48; and in 1859, with 64,000 men liable to the lash, 957 were flogged, being in proportion to one in every 67. He said he was positive that the decrease would keep pace with the improved condition of the men, especially if the House would support the Government in its endeavours to train up a large number of boys, who, if entered at an early age, would become attached to the Service, and, in the majority of instances, turn out skilled and valuable seamen.

Sir John Pakington after, in a good-natured manner, having replied to some taunts of Lord Clarence Paget, bore testimony to the value of the bill, and to the tone with which the previous speaker had brought it before the notice of the House; he also expressed his conviction that a gallant admiral who had served under him when at the Admiralty (Sir Richard S. Dundas) must have given Government the benefit of his lengthened experience, for he had himself given that gallant officer directions to draw up an altered and revised scheme to be submitted to the Board for the amendment of our system of naval courts-martial, and he could therefore not be taunted with having made no attempt during the fifteen months he was in office to deal with the question. Sir John expressed his satisfaction that the present Admiralty had thought proper to grapple with so important a subject.

Mr. Williams expressed his regret that a measure involving matters of such grave consideration should be brought under notice of the House at so late a period of the session, and contended that the proposed courts of inquiry were useless, as there would be no protection afforded to the men when a captain was inclined towards the exercise of severity.

Sir Charles Napier said that twenty years ago he called the attention of a deaf House to the Articles of War. He was resolved to speak the truth, and he would therefore give a most distinct contradiction to the statement made by Lord Clarence, that the discipline of the Navy had very much improved. The information which he had received from various officers led him to a very different conclusion. At no time since the termination of the last war had there been so much drunkenness, irregularity, and insubordination. The vice of drunkenness had in his opinion increased very much. The amount of this which had gone on in the Edinburgh was perfectly abominable. He complimented the Admiralty for bringng forward the bill, and expressed his opinion that the discipline of the Navy would be much benefited by it. Sir Charles, assisted by Mr. Williams, made a struggle to abolish the punishment of death for cowardice. The former contended that it was unjust and contrary to religion to hang a seaman for cowardice. The House thought differently; it also differed from Sir Charles Napier when he was desirous of retaining the punishment of death for a person deserting his post, or sleeping upon his watch, &c. Sir Charles was likewise defeated in an attempt to punish absence without leave by penal servitude. Several propositions by different members were favourably received by Government; and among these was one which suggested that "In any case of corporal punishment not more than 48 lashes shall be inflicted."

Sir James Graham took part in the deliberations of the Committee, and expressed himself as deeply interested from the position he formerly held at the Admiralty in all that concerned the Navy; he gave his support to the Government measure, but at the same time he expressed his anxiety in reference to one or two points on which he looked for explanation from the professional members of the House, more especially Sir Charles Napier and Sir Michael Seymour.

These gallant officers having given utterance to their opinions on a few minor points which did not tend to any alteration in the bill, the whole of the clauses were agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be reported.

On Wednesday at the early sitting of the House the Report on the bill was brought up, and in reply to Mr. Henley, Sir George Lewis stated that the operation of warrants signed by officers authorising a search for supposed deserters would be limited to the case of persons who were under the Act, and that the words protecting persons from liability for damage to life and property in executing such warrants would be struck out; the power would not extend to breaking into a house, or using force, but only to apprehending seamen who had deserted and were found in the streets. Mr. Henley was satisfied, and the Report was agreed to.

On Thursday the bill was read a third time, and passed.

THE FATAL OCCURRENCE AT DOVER.

The coroner's inquiry into the circumstances attending the melancholy death of Lieutenant G. T. Thompson and Sergeant J. Monger, of the Dover Volunteer Artillery Corps, by the explosion of a gun at Archcliff Fort while the corps were engaged in ball practice, on the evening of Thursday, the 9th inst., was resumed at the New Sessions House on Tuesday morning.

The proceedings were regarded with an interest not at all inferior to that which was excited in the earlier stage of the occurrence; and this feeling there can be no doubt is shared in throughout the country, not only by Volunteer corps, but by the regular artillery force, who are not less interested in the points which the present investigation is calculated to determine.

Captain Wollaston, the captain commanding, and other officers of the Volunteer Artillery Corps, were in attendance, and Major Field was present on behalf of the Royal Artillery. Mr. E. Knocker, the town clerk, attended at the request of the Mayor on behalf of the town authorities.

Before the proceedings were commenced, the coroner read a letter from Colonel Stotherd, stating that Captain Noble, Inspector of Artillery, from Woolwich, would attend to give evidence, instead of Captain Hardy. The following witnesses were then called:—

John Gange examined—I was lately military storekeeper in the War Department, at Dover. Two guns were issued from my store on the 13th September last, but I cannot say whether that is one, as the Artillery had the arrangement of them. The age is sometimes placed on the trunnions of guns; but I cannot say whether it was so in the case of the gun which exploded. The initials "G. R." were upon it, and I have no doubt that this, and most of the 32-pounders at Dover, were cast in the reign of George III. I do not obtain any record of the age of a gun on receiving it into store. The gun in question had certainly been used before it was issued by me in September last, as it had been re-vented with an iron vent.

By the Foreman—I apprehend it was then "re-proved." No doubt it was fired a great many times before requiring re-venting; but as it was then re-proved it must have been perfectly sound. This gun was vented with iron, and marked "I. V." Guns are usually re-vented with copper, and then they are marked "C. V."

The Coroner—Do you consider the age of the gun deteriorated it?

Witness—No, I do not. There are thousands of guns in use cast at the same period as the gun in question.

By Mr. Knocker—I know nothing about the gun carriage. That was not given out of store by me. It is a teak carriage, and quite a new one. It was the new pattern, with elevation screw, which works with a lever. The carriage must have been very recently made.

Captain Andrew Noble, Assistant-Inspector of Artillery, and a captain in the Royal Artillery, said—I have been directed by the Commander-in-Chief to attend and inspect the battery at which this explosion took place. I have looked at the exploded gun. From the fact of the gun having burst in the way it did, the metal could not have been very suitable for a gun. I know the age of the gun exactly. It was cast by Walker and Co., and was proved at Woolwich on the 18th of May, 1805. The present mode of testing is by a double charge of powder and a service projectile, firing two rounds. Formerly, I believe, guns were put to a rather severer proof. I have ascertained the date of the gun from reference to the records. After the gun was proved, it was issued in the same year to Her Majesty's Navy, and placed in the ship Edgar. The gun was searched at Plymouth in 1808, when it still belonged to the Edgar. It was again searched and painted in 1809, at Porsmouth, and it still belonged to the Edgar. It was put on board the Barham at Chatham, in 1812. It served again in the Navy before it was put on shore. It was placed in Her Majesty's ship Asia, at Chatham, in 1835. That ship must have gone on foreign service. It was returned from Portsmouth to Woolwich in the month of September, 1845, and passed the examiners on the 8th of October, 1845. The vent was found 2·75—rather full, and the gun was sentenced to be re-vented. It was selected to be issued at Dover on the 21st of June, 1850, and reported to the principal military storekeeper for that purpose on the 26th of August, 1853.

The Coroner—Is there any time when a gun would be thought unfit for service?

The Witness—Oh, yes; but examination is the general test. A gun is not re-tested by gunpowder; examination alone is sufficient.

The Foreman—That examination, I suppose, is by surveying?

The Witness—We can always tell when a gun is in a dangerous state.

Examination resumed—Proper provision for recoil is always made in the construction of platforms. Stone platforms are considered best, because most durable. I do not consider the recoil of the gun is in any way connected with the explosion.

By the Foreman. The carriage used on this occasion was of the usual description for this kind of gun.

By the Jury—I consider the metal of this gun was not suitable, because, first, if it had been the gun would not have burst, considering the stage it is in; and, in the second place, the fracture is not such as usually takes place in a gun made of good metal. The bursting of all cast-iron guns is only a matter of time. Exposure to different climates would have no effect on the metal.

A Juror—Then, if a gun would burst sooner or later from necessity, how is it the charges are not registered?

Witness—From the condition of the vent of a gun, we can say very closely the number of rounds that has been fired from it; but both the Adjutant-General and the Inspector of Artillery have some time had under their consideration increased means of obtaining a more accurate register of the number of rounds each gun fires. It is my opinion that this gun has not fired many rounds. It has not fired 1000, I am certain. 500 rounds is the usual number a gun fires before being re-vented; but, as this was a hard iron gun, it might have fired 600. It has not fired more than 800 altogether.

By Mr. Knocker—There is great conflict of opinion as to the suitableness of hard or soft metal for guns. I do not find this gun perfectly sound. I find indications of its going. I observe small cracks near the vent which only an experienced eye would detect. We find that all guns go in the same way, and upon examination we can tell within a few rounds what a gun will bear. If the cracks I have spoken of had existed at the time the gun was examined at Woolwich they would have been detected. They must have arisen since. Examinations of ordnance vary very much with the requirements of the service. During war, guns will fire perhaps 2000 or 3000 rounds without being examined; but when put on board men-of-war they are always examined at the outports.

By the Jury—If this gun had been tested at Woolwich within six months I have no doubt this defect would have been discovered.

A Juror—You have said that guns are examined on being placed on board men-of-war: are guns so examined when placed in forts?

Witness—Guns placed in forts are very little fired from, and they are therefore examined as the officers in command think requisite.

By Mr. Knocker—No record is kept of the number of rounds fired from a particular gun, but the condition of a gun is an index to the number of rounds it has fired. Recently iron guns have been re-vented with copper, but the new vent of the gun in question was of iron. Gunpowder has much less effect on copper than on iron. The state of

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the vent does not give a decisive indication of the number of rounds fired, but it indicates within limits sufficient for practical purposes. My opinion is that if the shot were very much removed from its seat by defective loading it would tend to cause a gun to burst; but a few inches I should think would make no difference. The cartridge could not have been pricked unless the charge was pretty well home. I think if it had been any great distance from the seat of the cartridge the ball would not have reached where it did, and the gun would have exploded at a different part. It would have exploded where the shot was, and not at the breech. If the cartridge had not been pretty well home, the fuse would not have fired it, and the gun would not have gone off; therefore, in my opinion, the charge must have been home.

James Pell, grocer, and a gunner in the Dover Volunteer Artillery Corps, examined—He was at No. 2 gun on the evening of the accident, and was No. 2 at the round of the explosion. He was certain the cartridge was rammed home. He saw the pricker checked.

Alexander Bottle, practical chemist, residing in Townwall Street, Dover, said he had examined the pieces of the gun, and believed from what he there observed, and from the evidence he had heard that morning, that the explosion of the gun arose from the absence of recoil. He differed from Captain Noble, that the recoil had nothing whatever to do with the gun bursting. The same amount of force equal to that expended in the propulsion of the ball is exercised on the bottom of the bore of the gun, which in fact produces the recoil, and if recoil does not take place that force would expend itself in bursting the gun or removing it from its carriage. He was led to infer that such was the case in this instance by the unusual circumstance of the gun being split at the trunnion, the part by which the gun would be held to the carriage, and the point at which the carriage was held by its sinking on the platform. He knew the platform, and three months ago it was in a very shaky condition.

By the Jury—He found no indication of flaw in examining the fragments of the gun. He attributed the explosion to the platform preventing recoil. Immediately he heard of the accident it occured to him that it arose from the defective platform.

John Thomas, an engineer and worker in metal, living in Dover—Had examined the wreck of the gun, and considered the metal of which it was composed of middle quality. He detected no signs of flaw.

This concluded the evidence, and the coroner summed up.

Before retiring one of the jurymen asked Captain Wollaston if any complaint had ever been made to him as to the condition of the platform from which the exploded gun was fired.

Captain Wollaston—I have received no complaints. I have observed from the first that these platforms have been very springy; but I do not consider that that was a cause for complaint. Of course the authorities would be left to exercise their proper discretion in renewing the platforms. But this platform could not have been rotten because it was elastic.

The juror—Then you do not consider it was unsafe?

Captain Wollaston—No. When the trucks of the guns went from one plank to another the planks they passed over would sink down; but they did not break. Had they been rotten they would not have sprung, but broken. The platform of one battery (No. 3) was bad, but that was not fired from.

The coroner having summed up, the jury retired for about an hour, and on their return into court the foreman handed in the following verdict:—"The jury are of opinion that the death of Lieutenant George Thompson and Sergeant John Monger was caused by the bursting of a gun at Archcliff Fort, on the evening of the 9th instant, while at ball practice, and that the said accident was accelerated by the long use of the gun, and from the metal not being of a quality suitable for the casting of guns for artillery practice. The jury are unanimously of opinion that a periodical inspection of all guns used in forts should take place."

We are glad to state that the sufferers by the accident are progressing favourably. The injuries to the young gentleman who has hitherto been described as Mr. Harris (but whose real name, as it appears, is Mr. Hoel Pattisson), and which at the time of the occurrence were thought to be extremely dangerous, are subsiding in the most satisfactory manner. Mr. Pattisson is a cousin of Captain Wollaston, with whom he was spending his vacation at the time of the shocking occurrence by which he had been so severe a sufferer.

It is not thought that any application will be made to the Government for assistance to the survivors. Such an application was not at all contemplated in the case of Lieutenant Thompson, but in that of Serjeant Monger it has been ascertained that some pecuniary aid would be of service to the widow and family. The Volunteer Artillery Corps, however, seem anxious to carry out the Volunteer principle in its integrity, and have resolved that whatever funds are raised for the purpose in question shall come from voluntary sources alone. A circular has therefore been issued by the captain commanding, and addressed to the different Volunteer corps in England, suggesting that in this and all future cases of a similar nature, should any such unfortunately occur, each Volunteer should contribute a sum not exceeding sixpence for the relief of the families of those whose lives may have fallen a sacrifice, and of those who may have received injuries while in the performance of their duty. In reply to this appeal a large number of letters have already been received, all heartily concurring with the suggestion; and it is believed that a sum sufficient for the purposes aimed at will in this manner be collected. Several subscriptions have also been received from the general public.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.—Friday.

Nothing connected with the Services transpired in either branch of the legislature to-night. After a conversation on the subject of foreign affairs—in the course of which Mr. Kinglake referred to circumstances which would warrant the inference that recent events in Syria had been fomented by a continental potentate, and Lord Palmerston declared his opinion that the conduct of France and Sardinia relative to the cession of Savoy, had given just cause of dissatisfaction to the rest of Europe—the House of Commons was counted out at a quarter past 7 o'clock. The House of Lords, after transacting some routine business, adjourned at half-past 8 o'clock.

THE FRENCH AT CHERBOURG.

A letter from Cherbourg, printed in the *Times*, indicates (as we did in this journal some weeks since) that there is no warlike activity at Cherbourg, and no warlike preparations:—

"For two weeks past I have resided behind those stupendous fortifications which make Cherbourg alike the marvel of the empire and a wonder of the world. Daily perambulations over forts, piers, docks, and breakwater have familiarised me with the doings—military and otherwise—of this great naval station; and some of your readers may, perhaps, like to know the position in which things stand. To use the words of a Marine officer with whom I spoke the other day, 'we are surprisingly quiet in Cherbourg, Sir, but that doesn't show our weakness.' I have counted all the war ships in the docks. Of these, numbering in all 15, only one, the Arcole, is equipped and ready for active service, and while I write this vessel is cruising in the Rade, experimenting with some newly-invented machinery, preparatory to leaving the port. They say she is 'Partant pour la Syrie,' but my information on this point is not authentic. The Arcole, as you may be aware, is of second rank only, and carries 90 guns. The remaining naval forces here consist solely of second or lower rate vessels, and not one of these is armed, though it is said that two days' notice would suffice to place them all upon a war footing. We have in the arsenal arms and ammunition, rifled guns and conical ball included, sufficient to supply the entire navy of the empire. The armoury alone contains 30,000 stand of arms. At present we have few troops in Cherbourg. The infantry of the Line numbers about 1500, and the Marines upwards of 3000 men, but I need not say that, if occasion required, 50,000 men from the stations of the interior could with facility be collected in the town before to-morrow's sunset. The Marines, from what I have seen of them, are an inferior set of men, badly selected, and lacking both that activity and solidity which characterise our British tars. Even the inhabitants of the town are apt to indulge in contrasts unfavourable to the Marines when they see half-a-dozen English merchant sailors pass by. That great marine terror (as foreigners imagine), La Normandie, is, speaking temporarily, a good year from completion. She has not only to be coated with iron plates, but between her decks there is an immense amount of carpentering yet to do, and not one of her masts is fixed or ready for fixing. I cannot give an opinion as to her bearing in a heavy sea. This, of course, will depend upon the thickness of her plates, and the amount of ironwork in her interior; but I am assured by naval men here, who have given some attention to the capabilities of La Normandie, that she will be perfectly manageable in rough weather. They express doubts, too, as to the vessel ever being able to do much damage in battering, and some officers of the marine have informed me that there is no intention of fixing any steel blade or pointed horn to her prow. She will be armed with the new rifle cannon, and this circumstance, added to the fact that the plates are to render her ball-proof, will be quite sufficient to make her an ugly opponent. The Normandie exceeds only by a few yards the length of the Arcole, and her lines are extremely sharp and symmetrical. Altogether, she appears at the first glance not adaptable to rough service, but on close inspection the stranger cannot fail to be much impressed with the great strength and care with which every inch of her planks is knitted together. In the dockyards, access to which is only to be obtained by a written pass from the office of the Port-Admiral, or personal introduction by an officer of the marine, there is no perceptible activity. The great steam-hammers, rivalling in power those in the foundries of South Staffordshire, are mostly silent; and when I last visited the extensive workshops, only one was in operation. The only department where you find an appearance of pressing business is the plank-cutting hall, which, like all the port establishments, is constructed on a vast scale. But one vessel is on the slips, and the three other sheds, whose gigantic proportions and massive masonry strike the visitor with wonder, are totally deserted. There appeared to be somewhere about 1000 men working in the dockyard in the various departments; and, in passing, it may interest your readers to learn that upwards of 9500 men are receiving daily or monthly pay from the government in the dockyards, forts, and offices of Cherbourg. The *ouvriers* in the dockyard and arsenal commence work at half-past seven, a.m., dine on the spot at half-past twelve, and leave in the evening shortly before seven. The Digue, or breakwater, that magnificent and marvellous construction, reposes in silent majesty nearly two miles away from the shore. I visited it yesderday. As you approach, the long white line of granite, which at intervals is relieved by towering forts bristling with guns, its dimensions become most imposing, and while walking through the vaulted corridors of the largest fort, it is with difficulty that you can imagine you are on a breakwater situated in an angry sea, full sixty-five feet deep at low water. There were only about twenty men, including several officers, on guard, but there are spacious barracks within each of the four great ports, possessing accommodation for several hundreds of men. The walls of the Digue forts are of inconceivable thickness, and, indeed it is said by some old 'Cherbourgeois' who know the history of this work from the beginning, that it would have been well to have spent more time and care upon an artificial foundation upon which so stupendous a weight of stone was placed. I met an old Marine pensioner on the Digue, who showed me through the barracks; a veritable 'Pickwickian' in face and form. He showed me, with pride, the Napoleon Helena medal, with the great Emperor's 'last thoughts' written thereon, and said he had been kept prisoner at Plymouth in the last war. I remarked that English prison fare had not severely injured his health, and the sturdy old veteran replied that he had had good fare, and been better treated than he could have expected, but that the English gave him only rations 'for an ordinary man,' and it was of this that he complained. 'You will not make me prisoner again, monsieur,' he iocosely added, pointing to the fort in whose Herculean protection he stood. I may mention that there are very nearly 100 guns in position on the Digue; but counting the cannon of the forts, there are altogether more than 300 pieces. Of this number not one is rifled. The lengthening of the breakwater at the east end is in rapid progress, and also some extensive additions are being made to one of the forts on the west. *Apropos* of new undertakings at Cherbourg, another huge battery is being constructed on the west, midway between the Digue and Fort Querqueville; but the foundation, or artificial isle, is far from completion. I cannot say whether this will add to the impregnability of the station. My opinion is that Cherbourg, as a defensive port, is compact and formidable enough, and needs no further increase of strength. The Armstrong and Whitworth guns, whatever damage their long ranging shot might do to the shipping in the docks and the material in the arsenal, would assuredly be harmless against those Titanic works, the granite brows of which frown defiance from every point.

"This morning, in presence of the Port-Admiral and several military and naval officers, some experiments took place with the cannon on the breakwater, to test the accuracy and length of range, but I have not had an opportunity of ascertaining the results or the precise nature of the experiments. The thunder of the repeated discharges has perfectly astonished the natives, who, though accustomed daily to hear salutes from the military port, are at a loss to account for the 'noises loud and ruinous' which have boomed over Cherbourg all the morning from the seaward.

"In conclusion, I may state that there is positively nothing, or next to nothing, doing in this great stronghold. There are no war preparations; nothing but daily reviews of the troops in the redoubts, or reviews of the Marines in the grounds of the long naval *caserne*, which lies 'many a rood extending' behind the huge Napoleon dock. Neither is the talk here of war. Every evening I dine with a dozen jovial good-humoured officers, who are all ready to say a word in favour of England, French soldiers though they be; and the general theme of table conversation over their Bordeaux and nuts, is not as to when the fleet will receive orders to assemble in the Manche for a French campaign in Albion, but as to the excellency of the music played the yesternight in the Place d'Armes, in view of the forts and the great sea, for the amusement of the good citizens and their English or German guests."

THE INDIAN NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1860.

Sir,—With reference to the almost inevitable "amalgamation," I would beg to offer a few remarks on a small service generally but too little known in England to be appreciated, and that is, the "Indian," or more properly, the "Bombay Navy." The vessels composing that small but important Service are frequently employed in various parts of the Indian and China seas on warlike and political duty, and the officers commanding have from their long and unbroken experience invariably shown themselves to be second to none, either in ability, courage, education, or zeal. Why, then, I would wish to inquire, have they been so long passed over, and their little service remained year by year so underpaid and so badly managed? During the former China war a squadron of the vessels of the Indian Navy were placed under the orders of the gallant old Admiral Sir W. Parker, who throughout the expedition never tired of sounding the praises of Commanders Ormsby and Ethersey, and Lieutenant Harry Hewett, with others also I could name. A few years subsequent to this, a sloop-of-war belonging to the Indian Navy, under the command of a very talented officer (now, alas! no more) was sent to New Zealand to assist Her Majesty's ships in quelling the rebellion which had broken out, headed by the three celebrated chiefs, Houi, Heké, and Cowati. For the brilliant manner in which the gallant commander, James Young, his officers and seamen discharged their duty on this occasion, I would refer you to the Bombay Government letter, No. 552, of the 30th September, 1846, and Extract, paragraph 6, from a dispatch from the Honourable the Secret Committee, dated August 18, 1846.

In the late Burmah War a squadron of Indian naval vessels was dispatched from Bombay under the command of Commodore H. B. Lynch, I.N., C.B., to co-operate with the British naval force under Commodore Lambert, R.N., who had each a good word to say for the officers commanding and belonging to the Feroze, Moozuffer, Sessatris, and others. Still much more recently during the Persian War, in which happily not a single vessel belonging to the Royal Navy was engaged, how ably were the operations (both military and naval) carried out under the auspices of the gallant Outram and Commodore Young, C.B., respectively. From the very commencement to the cessation of hostilities, all would have been well had it not been for the absurd and disgusting piece of bombast at the taking of Bushire, where the Indian Naval Fleet was under the immediate command of Sir Henry Leeke, who, by the bye, as a reward for all his mismanagement, was created a K.C.B., and brought on the strength of the active list of admirals. Had I not been for this piece of "bombast," to call it by no harsher term, which caused the officers of the Indian Navy to blush with shame for the veracity of their chief when comparing the fire from a trumpery three or four-gun Persian battery to a small Malakoff, or something similar, all, all, I repeat, would have been well done.

The gallant manner, however, in which Commodore Young disposed of his ships and shelled Mohamrah, or Commanders Rennie and Selby dashed up the Aluvaz, and with their little combined force put to flight the whole Persian Army, plainly showed that Indian naval officers are well competent to hold the chief command in time of action. Why, then, in the name of all that's just and rational, should they not be granted relative rank with their brother naval officers in the Royal Service?

For the scientific or surveying qualifications of Indian naval officers I would refer you to the beautifully elaborate and correct charts of the Red Sea by Moresby, and to those compiled from the labours of Jones, Selby, Grieve, Constable, Taylor, Sweeny, and a host of other talented and devoted officers, some of whom have lost their lives while actually in the discharge of the above arduous duties. Are not such men in every respect fit to take rank with the officers of the Royal Navy? I need scarcely inform you, as you are doubtless already aware, how that every Indian naval lieutenant, commander, and captain ranks with, but junior to those of the respective grades in the Royal Service.

Some of the lieutenents of the Indian Navy are men of

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two or three-and-twenty years' standing; how very absurd and unjust is it therefore that such officers should, when in service, be obliged to obey the orders of mere boys, who perhaps may have entered the Royal Navy at a time when the former had attained to their present rank? This is a point I would bring to your especial notice; another is, the paucity of officers in the Indian Navy, and also the very slow promotion. It is a common occurrence in this Service to find a vessel entitled to a captain, three lieutenants, master, &c., officered by a lieutenant-commanding, and three mates appointed as acting-lieutenants. In fact, at the present moment, scarcely a ship in the Service has her proper complement of officers; and, unless the Service is largely augmented (say by the addition of 4 captains, 8 commanders, and 32 lieutenants), even the present number of ships in commission cannot be efficiently officered. Owing to a report, still in circulation, that the Indian Navy is shortly to be abolished, and its officers pensioned, promotion has been at a dead stand ever since the government of this country fell into the hands of Her Majesty's Ministers. It is unnatural to suppose that officers will retire under ordinary circumstances, when perhaps by holding on a few months longer they may, at the breaking up of the Service, do so under more favourable terms. But is the Indian Navy to be abolished? Is it to be amalgamated with the Royal Navy? Or, is it to be largely augmented, and kept up as a local marine force? Either the former or the latter should be done, and that very speedily. Indian naval officers very naturally are somewhat discontented and annoyed at all this unnecessary delay and uncertainty with reference to their future prospects. To wait for the great question to be decided, "*In Re* Local Indian Army *versus* British Line and Horse-Guard Rules and Regulations," is simply absurd, as the "To be or not to be" of a local Indian naval force does not in the slightest degree bear on the former question, and could be settled between the Admiralty and Council for India in a very few days, if the gentlemen composing those honourable boards would only be good enough, "just for once," to interest themselves in this little overworked, underpaid naval service. Should the government of India be at all desirous of retaining the services of men accustomed to the climate, hard work, and an intimate acquaintance with the Indian seas, the best thing that they can do will be to make the Indan Navy what many years since it should have been, namely the Navy *par excellence*, of the Eastern hemisphere, and no longer remain as the Navy of Bombay, under the yoke of the Bengal Government, which knows nothing, and, if possible, cares still less for the Service, as Indian Naval vessels, until latterly rarely if ever visited the "City of Palaces." At present, the sum total of the expenses of the Indian Navy are debited to the Bombay Presidency; but, as that unfortunate "younger brother" is obliged to refer to Bengal for sanction to any improvement, suggestion, &c., entailing an extra outlay, the Indian Navy, as might be supposed, has fallen into a chronic crippled state. We have our old-fashioned tubs of 35 and 40 years of age, and if new vessels are recommended to be built, the reply from Bengal is, "Make the best you can of those you have!" Thus matters go on year after year, and it is high time it was put a stop to. If the Service is to be kept up it must be (as I would repeat over and over again) made the "Indian," and no longer remain the "Bombay Navy." The head-quarters should be Calcutta, at which place the Indian naval commander-in-chief should reside and occupy a seat in council. A commodore of the second class should be under him, and have the whole of the seas to the eastward of Cape Comorin under his careful and immediate surveillance.

Bombay should remain the Naval Port of India and a division of the Indian Navy under a first-class commodore there stationed, who should have the entire charge of the seas westward of Comorin, and eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. The vessels composing the Indian Navy should be divided into two branches—the fighting and the transport. For the former duty I would recommend two 50-gun screw frigates, one at Calcutta and one at Bombay, as sea-going flag-ships, and the remainder need not be larger than from 12 to 22-gun screw corvettes, with a few screw gun-boats for service on the rivers and creeks. None of these vessel's armaments should be of less calibre than from 8 to 10-inch. When, however, we receive our batch of Armstrongs, that now proposed may be modified.

The other branch of the service required, and above alluded to, is a class of good strong roomy, and in every way efficient auxiliary screw transports. They should be built so as to be made capable of mounting a few long range heavy guns in time of war, though while building it should be remembered that the duties required of them will be rather to run away than to fight. Let us have a goodly number of these stately ships as soon as possible. "But what in the world are we to do with them in the piping time of peace?" I imagine will be exclaimed by many. "Nous verrons." We should keep them actively employed carrying stores of every description, troops, &c., &c., between India and England, and in five years I will engage, provided the vessels have fair play and are properly worked, they will more than pay their expenses; and when war does break out, which there is every reason to fear will be long before the five years alluded to have expired, we shall then have a class of armed transports ready for any duty connected with India which may be required, and not be as at present entirely dependent on the merchant service for ships, and saddled with an enormous outlay for the hire of our transports connected with the China expedition.

There is one more point I will touch upon before closing, and that is, the whole system of the Service relating to pay and accounts must be thoroughly broken up or broken into. First, the secretaries to the governments of Bengal and Bombay in the marine departments must not, as at present, be military men; neither must it be the military auditor-general who is to audit and pass the naval cash and store accounts; nor yet is there any necessity for the military paymaster to have anything to do with the payment of the vessels, and the branches on shore connected with the service. All this will still remain wrong if this system is continued, as the jealousies and heart-burnings now existing will remain. The above appointments should be filled up by qualified naval men, and they will as easily be found, as if search were made from among the military. Should, however, my latter proposal be reckoned in some cases inexpedient, let the posts adverted to be held rather by uncovenanted civilians, and all connection between the Army and Navy of India in this respect be at once and for ever dissolved, as it has never yet been found to work well, and what is more, it never will.

"Spero Meliora si Fortuna Juvat."

Obituary.

We regret to announce the death of Colonel Arthur John Reynell-Pack, C.B., which took place on the 17th inst., at Cork, after a few hours' illness, at the early age of 43. The deceased officer served in the Eastern campaign from February, 1855, and was present at the siege of Sebastopol with the 7th Fusiliers, and was severely wounded when commanding that regiment at the assault of the Redan on the 18th of June, for which he received the medal and clasp, was created a C.B., Knight of the Legion of Honour, and 5th class of the Medjidie. His commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, Aug. 9, 1833; Lieutenant, May 5, 1837; Captain, June 23, 1843; Major, June 20, 1854; Lieut.-Colonel, June 19, 1855; and Colonel, Aug. 16, 1858. He was the eldest son of the late Major-General Sir Denis Pack, K.C.B., and at the time of his death held the post of Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the South-Western District of Ireland.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aplin—August 17, at Grove House, Hammersith, the wife of Philip Aplin, Esq., late Captain 3rd (the Buffs) Regiment, of a son.

Bennett—August 18, at Keil House, Campbeltown, Cantyre, N.B., the wife of John Bennett, Esq., late of H.M.'s 21st and 80th Regiments, of a son.

Biddle—June 7, on board the troop-ship Seville, on her homeward passage from Calcutta, the wife of Assistant-Surgeon T. J. Biddle, 8th (the King's) Regiment, of a daughter.

Craven—August 18, at Beauchieff Abbey, Derbyshire, the residence of her mother, the wife of the Rev. C. A. Assheton Craven, Chaplain to the Forces, of a son.

Drake—August 12, at Malta, the wife of Captain Mervin Drake, Royal Engineers, of a son.

Forbes—August 17, at Inverernan, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Forbes, C.B., 3rd Bombay Cavalry, of a daughter.

Granard—August 21, at 4, Rutland Square, Dublin, the Countess of Granard, of a daughter.

Gregory—August 15, at The Mount Hanbury, Worcestershire, the wife of Lieutenant William Filmer Gregory, R.N., of a daughter.

Harvey—August 22, at 2, Windsor Terrace, Plymouth, the wife of Frederic Harvey, Esq., Surgeon R.N., H.M.S. Hero, of a daughter.

Kippen—August 19, at 11, Napier Street, Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Horatio N. Kippen, Esq., Captain 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment, of a son.

Odell—August 17, at No. 10, Manchester Terrace, Liverpool Road, Islington, the wife of the late Brevet-Captain W. Odell, of a daughter.

Pollexfen—August 16, at the residence of H. W. Hall, Esq., H.M.'s Dockyard, Portsmouth, the widow of the late John James Pollexfen, Esq., of the 15th Native Regiment, Bombay Army, of a son.

Sangster—July 11, at Indore, Central India, the wife of Thomas Henry Sangster, Esq., H.M.'s 4th Bombay Rifles, of a daughter.

Urquhart—August 21, at Camberwell, the wife of Captain Urquhart, Bengal Artillery, of a daughter.

Ward—August 20, at Devonshire Street, Portland Place, the wife of Captain James Ward, of a son.

Wyatt—August 20, at Woolwich, the wife of Major J. H. Wyatt, Military Train, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Crutchley—Bellew—June 9, at Abbotabad, East Indies, Robert Logan Crutchley, Esq., Captain H.M.'s 24th Foot, and in temporary command of the 4th Sikh Regiment, to Emily, fourth daughter of Captain F. J. Bellew, Retired List H.M.'s 30th, and grand-daughter of the late Robert Bellew, Esq., Castle Martyr, Ireland.

Dawn—Blane—August 16, at St. Mary's Church, Bathwick, Bath, by the Rev. John Abbiss, W. J. McGrigor Dawn, Esq., late 1st Royal Dragoons, to Cecilia Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Archibald William Blane, Esq., formerly Deputy-Governor of the Australian Agricultural Company, member of Council and Collector of Customs in the Island of Mauritius.

Gilling—Gilbert—August 23, at St. Mary's, Bathwick, Bath, by the Rev. George Robert Gilling, brother of the bridegroom, J. Gilling Gilling, Esq., M.A., Wadham College, Oxford, and of H.M.'s 22nd Regiment, to Fanny Jane, second daughter of the late Thomas Gilbert, Esq., of Cotton Hall, Staffordshire.

MacDonell—Wilmington—June 2, at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, by the Rev. Dr. Evans, Ranald J. MacDonell, Esq., late H.M.'s 28th Regiment, to Sarah Mary Shorland, eldest daughter of William Wilmington, Esq., late of Yeovil, Somersetshire.

M'Corquodale—Begbie—August 18, at St. Paul's, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Leonard Shafto Orde, Alexander M'Corquodale, Esq., to Eleanor Stirling Begbie, eldest daughter of Colonel Thomas Stirling Begbie, late 24th Regiment of Foot.

Pearson—Furness—August 14, at St. Andrew's Church, Rugby, by the Rev. Assheton Pownall, rector of South Kilworth, Leicestershire, assisted by the Rev. W. Ridding, rector of Meriden, Wm. Pearson, Esq., Lieutenant 45th Regiment, eldest son of the late W. Pearson, Esq., of South Kilworth, Leicestershire, to Mary St. Clair, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. Robson Furness, vicar of Dinnington, Northumberland.

Quill—Howe—July 31, at St. John's, Newfoundland, by the Right Rev. Dr. Mullock, Roman Catholic Bishop, assisted by the Right Rev. Dr. Dalton, Roman Catholic Bishop of Harbor Grace, Arthur S. Quill, Esq., Royal Newfoundland Companies, to Mary Josephine Howe, niece of the Hon. L. O'Brien, President of Her Majesty's Council of St. John's.

Spurgeon—Burgoyne—August 22, at New Park Street Chapel, by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, the Rev. James Archer Spurgeon, minister of Portland Chapel, Southampton, to Emily Georgina, youngest daughter of General Sir John F. Burgoyne, Bart.

DEATHS.

Carter—May 27, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, seventeen days after his arrival, Robert Carter, Assistant-Surgeon, Bengal Establishment, only son of Rich. D. Carter, Esq., county Leitrim.

Colomb—August 14, at H.M.'s Dockyard, Devonport, Philip George Fanshawe, aged 10 months, the beloved son of Lieutenant P. H. Colomb, R.N.

Fuge—August 13, at 3, Alma Place, near Plymouth, Commander Edward P. Fuge, R.N., aged 43.

Jekyll—August 20, while on a visit to his cousins, the Misses Leir, of Weston, near Bath, Joseph Henry Storie Jekyll, Esq., of York Terrace, Regent's Park, London, the youngest child of the late Captain Jekyll, R.N., of Roundhill, Somerset.

Johnson—August 2, at St. Mary's Terrace, Walworth, George Johnson, Esq., of the War Office, Pall Mall, aged 54.

Kennedy—August 15, at Apedale Hall, Staffordshire, Anna Maria Kennedy, daughter of the late Hugh Alexander Kennedy, M.D., and sister of the late Sir Robert Hugh Kennedy, Commissary-General-in-Chief under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula.

Knox—August 12, at his residence, South Street, Greenwich, of consumption, the Rev. John Henry Knox, curate of St. Gabriel's and St. Margaret Pattons, Rood Lane, Fenchurch Street, City, and Chaplain to the Honourable Artillery Company, City Road, London, aged 33.

Morrison—August 16, at Claremont Terrace, St. Helier's, Jersey, Vice-Admiral Isaac Hawkins Morrison.

Pack—August 17, at Cork, aged 43, after a few hours' illness, Colonel Arthur John Reynell-Pack, C.B., the eldest son of the late Major-General Sir Denis Pack, K.C.B., and Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the South-Western District, Ireland.

Wight—August 17, in Dover Street, suddenly, of apoplexy, A. J. Wight, Esq., of Her Majesty's 51st M.N.I.

Advertisements.

CONTRACTS FOR SALT BEEF AND SALT PORK.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling,
Somerset House, 18th August, 1860.

THE COMMISSIONERS for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on THURSDAY, the 27th SEPTEMBER next, at half-past One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to contract for supplying and delivering into her Majesty's Victualling Stores at the undermentioned Ports, the following quantities of SALT MEAT, all of the cure of the present season, viz.:—

	Navy Beef.		Navy Pork.	
	Tierces.	Barrels.	Tierces.	Barrels.
Deptford...	2,500	2,300	10,000	10,500
Gosport	1,000	1,000	2,500	2,500
Plymouth	1,000	1,000	2,500	2,500
Haulbowline	1,500	1,500	3,000	3,000

When to be delivered.—The Beef and Pork to be delivered into the respective stores as follows—viz., one-third of each quantity for each place by the 31st day of January, 1861; another third thereof by the 20th day of March, 1861; and the remainder thereof by the 15th day of May, 1861; or any greater portion, or the whole, at any earlier period, if preferred by the party tendering, and to be paid for by bills at seven days after date, which will be sent to parties as usual.

Their Lordships reserve to themselves the power, when the Tenders are opened, of contracting either for the whole, or for such part thereof only as they may deem fit, or for a greater quantity, or of not contracting for any, and also an unlimited power of selection.

A separate Tender must be given for the Beef, and a separate Tender for Pork, and every Tender must specify where the meat is intended to be cured.

Tenders for Pork of the cure of the United States of America will not be admitted.

Persons tendering for more than one port must give a separate Tender for each port.

Parties tendering are desired to take special notice that the use of wooden hoops is abolished, and that iron hoops only will be required for the casks in accordance with the conditions of the contract.

A Form of the Tender may be obtained, and the conditions of the contracts, to which particular attention is called, may be seen at this office, at the Victualling Yards at Gosport and Plymouth, or by applying to the Agent Victualler at Haulbowline; or to the Collectors of her Majesty's Customs at Bristol, Limerick, Belfast, Waterford, and Newry; or to the Secretary to the Postmaster-General at Dublin; or to the Commander conducting the Packet Service at Liverpool; or to the resident Agent for Transports at Leith.

No Tender will be admitted for a less quantity than 100 tierces, or 100 barrels.

No Tender will be received after half-past one o'clock on the day of treaty; nor any noticed unless made on the printed form provided for the purpose; but it will not be necessary that the party tendering, or an agent appointed by him, should attend at this office, as the result of the offer received from each person will be communicated to him and his proposed sureties in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner of the envelope the words, "Tender for Salt Meat," and "Comptroller for Victualling," and must also be delivered at Somerset House.

FLORAL HALL, COVENT GARDEN. Last week but one of Alfred Mellon's Concerts. Band and Chorus of the Royal Italian Opera every evening.

RIFLE VOLUNTEER NIGHT ON MONDAY NEXT.

MONDAY 27th INSTANT, the Concert will be under the distinguished patronage of the Officers and Members of several of the Metropolitan Rifle Volunteer Corps.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.—Overture, Siege of Corinth—Rossini. Quadrille, The Campbells are Coming—Jullien. Glee, Hail to the Chief—Bishop. Symphony, Funeral March from the Eroica—Beethoven. Jullien's last Waltz. New Volunteer Song, Let every Man join heart and soul (first time), sung by Mr. Wilbye Cooper, 38th Middlesex (Artists), R. V. C.—Mellon. Garibaldi Polka, T. Browne. Solo, Trumpet, The Soldier Tired, Mr. Harper—Dr. Arne. New Part Song, Take heed, have a care (first time)—Mellon. Song, The Bird and the Maiden, sung by Miss A. Thomson. Oboe Obbligato, Mr. A. Nicholson, 38th Middlesex (Artists), R. V. C.—Spohr. Grand March, composed to celebrate the hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Schiller—Meyerbeer.

Part II.—Grand Operatic Selection, William Tell, with Band and Chorus—Rossini. Solos by Messrs. Barret, Waetzig, Levy, and Hughes. Song, The Power of Love, Miss Parepa—Balfe. Overture Fra Diavolo—Auber. Solo, Trombone, Mr. Winterbottom. Ballad, The Mountain Maid, Mr. W. Cooper—Sinclair. New Polka (The Artists' Corps), first time, Calcott, 38th Middlesex (Artists) R. V. C. Song and Chorus, Rataplan (Daughter of the Regiment), Miss Parepa—Donizetti. The Rifle Galop, H. Turner.

Conductor—Alfred Mellon, 38th Middlesex (Artists) Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Promenade, 1*s.*; Reserved Seats, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Stalls, 5*s.*; Private Boxes £1 11*s.* 6*d.* No charge for booking places. Commence at Eight.

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Pecuniary accommodation afforded to officers on full pay, on their notes of hand only, at a few hours' notice. Applications by letter promptly attended to.

Every description of army business transacted.

MONEY.—MONEY ADVANCED at a few hours' notice, on the most advantageous terms, to Noblemen, Officers in the Army, Heirs to entailed estates, and Gentlemen of property, on their personal security, also on security of reversions to landed estates, at 5 per cent., payment of which may be deferred until possession, on application to Mr. Dicker, 10, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.

MONEY.—Noblemen, Officers in the Army, Persons holding Government Appointments, Clergymen, and other Gentlemen, can have Advances upon their notes from a private channel without life insurance or delay, and with secrecy.—Appl to Mr. Hudson, 28, Regent Street, Piccadilly, W.

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GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—WARWICK RACES, on the 4th and 5th September.—First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS from Paddington to Leamington and Warwick will be available from Monday, 3rd, until Thursday the 6th September, inclusive. Trains leave Paddington at 6 a.m., 8·45 a.m. (3rd class), 9·45 a.m. (fast), 11.45 a.m., 2·45 p.m., and 6·30 p.m. (fast). Up trains from Warwick, 7·57 a.m., 10·10 a.m., 12·40 p.m., 2·0 p.m. (3rd class), 3·32 p.m., and 7·42 p.m. From Leamington five minutes later.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—The usual CHEAP SUNDAY EXCURSIONS to RAMSGATE, Margate, Dover, Canterbury, &c. Covered carriages, 4s.

MONDAY EXCURSIONS to the same places, at similar fares and times, commencing 3rd September.

SATURDAY to MONDAY at the SEASIDE and other stations. Cheap Trains every Saturday Afternoon.

CHEAP EXCURSION to GRAVESEND, Rosherville Gardens, Rochester, Chatham, and Sheerness, on MONDAY, AUGUST 27th, leaving London Bridge Station at 9·30 a.m., and returning from Gravesend at 9·30 p.m.

Fare to Gravesend and back ONE SHILLING, covered carriages.

For all particulars see bills.

C. W. EBORALL, General Manager.

London, August 22, 1860.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-COAST, &c., 4s. Covered Carriages, by the SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—On and after Monday, the 3rd September, EXCURSION TRAINS will run on MONDAYS to the same places and at similar hours and cheap fares as the Sunday Excursions, which will still be continued, viz.:—To Ramsgate, Margate, Deal, Sandwich, Sturry (for Herne Bay), Canterbury, leaving London at 5 minutes to 8 a.m.; and to Dover, Folkestone (for Sandgate and Shorncliffe), Hythe, Ashford, Hastings, St. Leonards, and Tunbridge Wells, leaving London at 8·30 a.m., at REDUCED FARES,

4s. 6s. 6d. 10s.

and to Gravesend, Strood, and Maidstone, at very low fares. For all particulars see bills.

C. W. EBORALL, General Manager.

PARIS.—LONDON TO PARIS DAILY.—SPECIAL DIRECT SERVICE, twice each way every day, except Sunday, by the BRIGHTON RAILWAY, via Newhaven and Dieppe. First class, 28s.; Second class, 20s. Return tickets (available for one calendar month), First class, 50s.; Second class, 36s. A steward's fee of 1s. and 6d. respectively is also charged on board.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—REDUCTION of PASSENGER FARES and TOURIST TICKETS to SCOTLAND.

On and after the 1st JULY, the 1st and 2nd class Express and ordinary fares between King's Cross and the principal stations in Scotland were reduced.

TOURIST TICKETS to SCOTLAND for ONE CALENDAR MONTH are issued from London (King's Cross Station), as under:

From King's cross Station.	Fares 1st Cls.	2nd Cls.	3rd Cls.	From King's cross Station.	Fares. 1st Cls.	2nd Cls.	3rd Cls.
To	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	To	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Edinburgh and Back	110 0	79 6	40 0	Dundee & Back	120 0	90 0	46 0
Glasgow "	111 0	80 6	42 0	Forfar "	120 0	90 0	46 0
Stirling "	118 6	87 0	44 0	Brechin "	120 0	90 0	46 0
Dunkeld "	120 0	90 0	44 0	Montrose "	120 0	90 0	46 0
Perth "	120 0	90 0	44 0	Arbroath "	120 0	90 0	46 0
				Aberdeen "	120 0	90 0	46 0

First and second class Tourist Tickets are issued only by the 9 a.m. and 9.15 p.m. trains from King's Cross, and third-class Tourist Tickets only by the 9.15 p.m. train. Holders of Tourist Tickets may break their journey at Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Perth.

Tickets are issued daily at Edinburgh and Glasgow stations for excursions through Scotland, which include every charge for conveyance throughout the journey.

For further particulars see bills.

SEYMOUR CLARKE, General Manager.

London, King's Cross Station, August, 1860.

BOGNOR.—INCREASED FACILITIES for REACHING this elegant Watering-place. Seventeen passenger trains, six of them express, now stop at the Bognor station (Woodgate) daily. Omnibuses from the station to any part of the town, fare 9d. inside, 1s. outside.—Bognor, Sussex.

EXCURSION TO SICILY AND NAPLES.—All persons (particularly Members of Volunteer Rifle Corps) desirous of visiting Southern Italy, and of AIDING by their presence and influence the CAUSE of GARIBALDI and ITALY, may learn how to proceed by applying to the Garibaldi Committee, at the offices of Captain EDWARD STYLES (of General Garibaldi's Staff), at No. 8, Salisbury Street, Strand, London, W.C.

GARIBALDI FUND.

Having been appointed by General Garibaldi to receive and forward subscriptions for "Il millione fucili" (the million muskets), I beg to state that I am ready to receive and duly remit any sums of money that may be subscribed for the above object. Subscriptions may also be paid to Messrs. Smith, Payne, & Smiths, Lombard Street, E.C., to be marked "For the Garibaldi Fund."

Subscriptions already acknowledged ...	£2931	12	0
From Glasgow, 12th instalment, per D. Kempt (in addition to £1,670 already received)	50	0	0
Burton-on-Trent, one shilling subscription, per Hamilton Woods	18	7	0
From the family of the late Sir William Domville	25	0	0
Bridgewater subscription, per W. Taylor ...	50	5	6
Mrs. Fortescue, per Captain Hall	20	0	0
From Derby, per W. Griffith, £1 15s. 4d.; and per W. J. Etches, £2 18s.; amounting with former remittances	22	9	10
A. S. Bolton	5	0	0
J. H. Watson	1	1	0
Thomas Smith	0	10	6
G. B....	1	0	0
J. H. B.	0	5	0
S. Gawthorp	1	1	0

6, Old Jewry, London, E.C. W. H. ASHURST, Treasurer.

GARIBALDI, OR, THE IRRESISTIBLE.

The perfume of the day. Price 2s., 3s. 6d., 5s., &c.

HENRY RIGGE, 35, New Bond Street, London, W.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS.
CHUBB'S FIRE & BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF STRONG ROOM DOORS.
CHUBB'S STREET-DOOR LATCHES.
CHUBB'S CASH AND DEED BOXES.
Illustrated Price List sent free.

CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.; 28, Lord Street, Liverpool; 16, Market Street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
AND
FIELD-MARSHAL
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT,
K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., & G.C.M.G.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Established A.D. 1837, for General Assurance on Lives, 13, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, S.W.

DIRECTORS.

Lieut.-General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., M.P., F.R.S., Chairman.
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ASSURANCES are granted upon the lives of persons in every profession and station in life, and are extended to Tropical and other Climates, on conditions more favourable (especially to the NAVY and ARMY) than heretofore have been deemed practicable.

WILLIAM M. JAMES, Secretary.

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ST. GEORGE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
118, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.
CAPITAL, 100,000l., in Shares of 5l. each.
Chairman—Henry Pownall, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Henry Haines, Esq.

The leading features of this office are—Every description of Life Assurance on the most favourable terms.

The Assurance of Defective Titles, thereby restoring the property to its full value.

Endowments for Husbands, Wives, or Nominees.

Endowments for Children on attaining a certain age.

Annuities of every description granted on terms peculiarly favourable.

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Age of the Life Assured admitted on all Policies, on reasonable proof being given.

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Loans on Real or Personal Security, repayable by monthly or quarterly instalments, from one to five years.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses, apply to F. H. GILBART, Secretary.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
29, Lombard Street, London, E.C., and Royal Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
Chairman in Liverpool.—CHARLES TURNER, Esq.
Chairman of London Board.—SAMUEL BAKER, Esq.

At the Annual Meeting of the 10th inst., the following highly satisfactory results were shown:—

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Notwithstanding the large accessions of business made annually through a long series of years, which obviously increase the difficulty of further advances, yet the Fire Premiums of the year 1859 rise above those of the preceding year by a larger sum than has been obtained by the increase of any single year since the formation of the Company, excepting the year 1853—disclosing an advance of 50 per cent. in three years. To this circumstance must be attributed the gratifying announcement that the accounts for the year show a profit of 42,488l. 3s. 4d.

The following figures exhibit the progress of the whole fire branch running over the last ten years:—

	Total Premuim received.	Increase of the Year above each preceding one.
1850	£44,027 10 0	£9557 19 8
1851	52,673 5 11	8645 15 11
1852	76,925 4 2	24,251 18 3
1853	112,564 4 4	35,639 0 2
1854	128,459 11 4	15,895 7 0
1855	130,060 11 11	1601 0 7
1856	151,733 9 6	21,672 17 7
1857	175,049 4 8	23,315 15 2
1858	196,148 2 6	21,098 17 10
1859	228,314 7 3	32,166 4 9

Placing the Company among the very largest offices in the kingdom. Indeed, it is believed that there are now only three offices in existence which equal it in fire revenue.

LIFE BUSINESS.

The Directors desire to call the especial attention of the Proprietors to the statements of the Life Branch of the establishment.

The Actuary's Report on this subject is accompanied by an appendix containing the fullest particulars of the investigation made, and is illustrated by two coloured diagrams, which make plain to the unprofessional eye the mortality experienced by the Royal, as indicated by curved lines, which contrast most favourably with the former averages of mortality, also displayed on the diagrams.

It is expected that these elucidations will attract a deep and profitable attention to the subject of Life Assurance in the minds of tens of thousands who have hitherto given no heed to its principles and advantages, and it is evident that this Company, as well as others, will not fail to reap much of the favourable consequences to be anticipated.

The bonus apportioned to the asssured, with participation, amounts to 2l. per cent. per annum, to be added to the original sum assured of every Participating Policy effected previously to the 1st of January, 1858, for each entire year that it had been in existence since the last appropriation of bonus thereon, and is one of the largest Bonuses ever declared.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.
JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary to London Board.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL FROM 3, OLD BROAD STREET, TO 64, CORNHILL, E.C.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY insures against all Accidents, whether Railway or otherwise. An Annual Payment of £3 secures £1000 at death from Accident, or £6 weekly from Injury. One Person in every Twelve insured is injured yearly by accident. No Extra Premium for Volunteers. For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or to the Head Office. This Company, without union with any other, has paid for compensation £65,000.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers Assurance Company,
Office, 64, Cornhill, E.C., August 25, 1860.

TO VOLUNTEERS.—The late melancholy accident at Dover has induced the suggestion of a Fund to meet similar casualties. It is, however, evident that no provision can be so complete, or cover so many various risks, as that offered by Life Assurance.

The Directors of THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' ASSOCIATION call attention to the fact that this Office was the first to offer the advantages of Assurance to Volunteers, free of all extra charge, whether employed on military service or not, within the United Kingdom. W. T. LINFORD, Secretary.

Chief Office, 15, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.,
August 17th, 1860.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The INTRODUCTORY LECTURE will be delivered by Dr. CHARLES COOTE, late Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, at Eight o'Clock on Monday Evening, October 1.

The Middlesex Hospital contains 305 beds, and has Special Wards for Cancer, for Venereal, and Uterine Diseases.

STAFF:—Dr. A. P. Stewart, Dr. Goodfellow, Dr. H. Thompson, Physicians; Dr. R. T. Frere, Physician-Accoucheur; Dr. F. Weber, Dr. C. Coote, Assistant-Physicians; Mr. Shaw, Mr. De Morgan, Mr. Moore, Mr. Henry, Surgeons; Mr. Nunn, Mr. Flower, Assistnt-Surgeons; Mr. Tomes, Dental Surgeon.

LECTURERS IN THE MEDICAL COLLEGE:—Dr. A. P. Stewart and Dr. Goodfellow, on Medicine; Mr. Shaw, on Surgery; Mr. De Morgan, on Physiology; Mr. Moore, on Anatomy; Mr. Nunn and Mr. Flower, on Practical Anatomy; Mr. Taylor and Mr. Heisch, on Chemistry; Mr. Sibley and Dr. Murchison, on Pathological Anatomy; Dr. Priestley, on Midwifery; Dr. H. Thompson, on Materia Medica; Dr. Woodham Webb, on Minute Anatomy; Mr. Henry and Dr. C. Coote, on Forensic Medicine; Dr. Lawrence, on Botany; Mr. Taylor and Mr. Heisch, on Practical Chemistry; Dr. T. Spencer Cobbold, on Comparative Anatomy. Instruction in Modern Languages by Dr. Buchheim. Ph.D. Vienna.

The opportunities for gaining practical knowledge have been recently ncreased. There are now FIVE Appointments, with residence within the Hospital, and free commons, for which Students who have completed their education in the College are, under certain conditions, eligible.

In addition to Prizes for general Proficiency, the Governors' Prize of Twenty Guineas is given for excellence in Clinical Reports.

For the Hospital Practice and Lectures required by the College of Surgeons and Society of Apothecaries, the fee is 88l. 4s., payable by yearly instalments, of which the two first are 35l. each. A full prospectus forwarded on application. T. W. NUNN, Dean.

C. DE MORGAN, Treasurer.

OVERLAND ROUTE.
COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., VIA EGYPT.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Ca-cutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Melbourne and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; or Oriental Place, Southampton.

OFFICERS PROCEEDING ABROAD can effect Assurances with THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY on favourable terms.
LOANS GRANTED.
LONDON { 81, Lombard Street, E.C.; and at Messrs. Paris & Co., 10, St. James' Street, S.W.
EDINBURGH, 5, George Street.
DUBLIN, 65, Upper Sackville Street.

FARMS, ESTATES, &c.

MESSRS. HEARLE & CO., LAND AGENTS AND SURVEYORS, 5, Crescent Place, Blackfriars, E.C., direct attention to the very great facility for Letting and Selling Farms and Estates, afforded by the extensive circulation of their printed Lists, containing upwards of 200 farms and estates, which are published twice per month, and distributed to some hundreds of applicants, free. These Lists contain estates throughout England to be let or sold, especially suitable to the requirements of noblemen and gentlemen of the Naval and Military profession.

GARDNERS' £2 2s. DINNER SERVICES complete, best quality. A large selection of patterns of the choicest description. Breakfast, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Services, at the lowest possible prices. Cut Wines, 3s. 6d. per dozen; Cut Quart Decanters, 7s. 6d. per pair.—H. & J. GARDNER (by appointment to Her Majesty, the Board of Green Cloth, Lords of the Treasury, Admiralty, Office of Works, Customs, and the other Government Offices), 453 and 63, Strand, Charing Cross, S.W. Established 108 years. Engravings free by post.

GLASS AND CHINA.

PELLATT & CO. have for more than thirty years had the honour to supply Officers' Messes with the above articles, and continue to manufacture the quality which has during that period given great satisfaction. Patterns and Estimates forwarded to all parts of the Country.—Address, Falcon Glass Works, Blackfriars, London, S.E.

MESSRS. OSLER, 45, Oxford Street, London, W., beg to announce that their NEW GALLERY (adjoining their late premises), recently erected from the designs of Mr. Owen Jones, is NOW OPEN, and will be found to contain a more extensive assortment of GLASS CHANDELIERS, Table, and Ornamental Glass, &c., than their hitherto limited space has enabled them to exhibit.

SKAIFE'S PATENT PISTOLGRAPH (Price Ten Guineas), "The greatest photographic discovery of the age," with hundreds of its chromo-crystal productions, including Hyde Park equestrians, and jewellery guinea portraits of babies, "the most beautiful instantaneous pictures which photography has yet produced."—*Brighton Gazette*. Now on view at SKAIFE'S Pistolgraph Depôt, 47, Baker St., Portman Sq., London, W. Articled pupils received at a moderate premium.

THE NEW DISCOVERY.—LINDORFF'S ingenious and wonderful invention for TAKING PORTRAITS and LANDSCAPES, by day or night, WITHOUT APPARATUS. The secret, with instructions and specimens, forwarded for 2s.—W. LINDORFF, Drawing Academy, 2, Denmark Hill, Camberwell, S.

CRICKET.—REGIMENTAL OUTFITTER, —JOHN LILLYWHITE'S CRICKET WAREHOUSE, 5, Seymour Street, Euston Square, London, N.W. Every article connected with British Sports may be had. Illustrated Lists of Prices post free. John Lillywhite has lately been specially appointed to supply several of H.M. Regiments at home and abroad.

CRICKET.—J. D. BARTLETT, Manufacturer of the Repercussive and Cane-handle Bats, which are acknowledged by our best Cricketers the best driving bats ever made. They have a beautiful spring in the handle, and are warranted not to break. Clubs, Schools, and Regiments supplied at reduced prices, wholesale and for exportation.—171, Waterloo Road, S.W.

THE GAME OF CROQUET, AUNT SALLY, LAWN BILLIARDS, SUMMER ICE, and all the fashionable games of the season, may be obtained at CREMER'S German Toy Warehouse, 27, New Bond Street, W.

STAR & GARTER HOTEL, PORTSMOUTH,
Adjoining the Floating Bridge.

JOSEPH SPENCER, Proprietor, many years manager, now sole proprietor of the above old established Hotel, has great satisfaction in assuring his numerous patrons that the remodelling of the establishment being now complete, he is enabled to offer increased accommodation at moderate charges. The attention of Officers of the United Services, Yachting Gentlemen, and Private Families, is very respectfully invited to this Hotel, which will be found replete with comfort.

A private Billiard Room. Hot and Cold Baths.

MR. MARKWELL, Wine Merchant to Her Majesty, Nos. 35 to 40, & 45, Albemarle Street, and 4, Stafford Street, Piccadilly, London, W. Naval and Military Messes supplied.

CAFÉ RESTAURANT DU QUADRANT (AND HOTEL), 62, REGENT STREET, W.
Private Rooms for Parties. Wedding Dinners, Soirées, and Hampers for the Races provided.
HILFREICH & GAFFINO, Proprietors.

BURGUNDY WINES.—The most delicious of French Wines in a state of high perfection; old choice Claret and Rhenish Wines, and most exquisite "old fine Champagne" Cognac Brandy, &c. &c. Priced lists sent free on application. Address to A. JOUBIN, 9, St. Benet's Place, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, HYTHE.—J. H. & J. BROOKE, WINE MERCHANTS, HYTHE and FOLKESTONE. Price Lists free per post. Goods forwarded to any Railway Station in England, carriage paid.

CONTINENTAL WINE COMPANY (LIMITED),
35, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
Wines bought of the growers, and sold at wholesale prices:—

Sherry	... 19s., 20s., 24s., 36s., 48s.	Per doz. for cash, bottles included, free, delivered in London, & 4 doz. free to any station in England or Wales.
Port	... 20s., 24s., 36s., 48s., 60s.	
Claret	... 22s., 24s., 36s., 48s., 60s.	
Hock	... 24s., 30s., 36s., 54s., 60s.	
Champagne.	32s., 36s., 42s., 50s., 60s.	

French Brandy as imported, 50s., 55s.

The Company's own Port and Sherry, 24s., highly recommended.

EAU-DE-VIE.—This Pure PALE BRANDY, though only 18s. per gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of veritable Cognac. In French bottles, 38s. per doz.; or securely packed in a case for the country, 30s.—HENRY BARRY & Co., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C. To be obtained only at their Distillery.

KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKY *v.* COGNAC BRANDY, advanced only 1s. per gallon at present.—This celebrated OLD IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French Brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London, or wholesale, at 8, GREAT WINDMILL STREET, HAYMARKET, W.—Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork branded, "Kinahan's L. L. Whisky."

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Bottle, recommended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, may now be had in the Finest Condition of Messrs. HARRINGTON PARKER, & CO., who have REDUCED the Price of this highly esteemed beverage to
4s. 6d. per dozen Imperial Pints.
2s. 9d. ditto Imperial Half-pints.
Address, HARRINGTON PARKER, & Co., 5½, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

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BAVARIAN TONIC BEER.—This highly popular Tonic Beer is now in its highest perfection; it is pure and refreshing, and is patronised by most of the leading members of the medical profession. Price, for cash, 4s. per dozen quarts, delivered to all parts of London free. Best Devonshire Cider, quarts 2s., pints 4s. Hereford Rough, quarts 3s., pints 4s. 6d.
C. SPIKINS & Co., Sole Agents for London, 9, Duke Street, Portland Place, W.

CYDER AND PERRY IN THE GREATEST PERFECTION.—Devonshire Cyder, 3s. qrts., 4s. 6d. pts.; Cockagee Somerset Cyder, 14s. qrts.; Old Field Perry, 18s. qrts., 10s. pts.; the real Taynton Squash Perry, 25s. qrts., 15s. pts. Hampers and bottles, 3s. per dozen extra, or can be returned at BENJAMIN VICKERS'S Stores, Hay's Lane, Tooley Street, S.E., and 8, Spring Terrace, Wandsworth Road, S.—Post Office Orders, 196, Tooley Street, S.E.

NOTICE.—"BEWARE OF IMITATIONS."

LEA & PERRINS' "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE" is pronounced by Connoisseurs to be a most agreeable addition to every variety of dish.
*** See the names of LEA & PERRINS upon every Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Sold by Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London; and by Dealers in Sauces generally.
Sole Manufacturers—LEA & PERRINS, Worcester.

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE, RELISH, SUCCULANTE, AROMATIC MUSTARD, &c.—These excellent Preparations, of which the *Lancet* in its sanitary analisation of Articles of Food reported so favourably of their Purity and Wholesomeness, are to be obtained of all Grocers and Italian Warehousemen in the United Kingdom. They are indispensable with Fish, Meat, Game, Poultry, Hashes, Stews, and all made dishes; impart also to Chops, Steaks, and Cutlets a most delicious flavour. Wholesale, CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, 21, Soho Square, London, W.

THE HABANA CIGAR COMPANY (Limited).

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The above Company invite public attention to their stock of real imported Habana Cigars, being the largest and choicest in Europe; also to their celebrated cut Tobaccos, and their newly-patented Pipe Cigars. Offices and Warehouse, 49, Pall Mall, St. James's, London, S.W.

RE-OPENING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ROOMS, HIGH HOLBORN.—The Proprietor begs to announce the completion of the alterations, decorations, &c., of the above popular and splendidly appointed BALL-ROOM, which, during the recess, has undergone a complete renovation; it is embellished in the most elaborate and elegant manner, including a new and beautifully painted ceiling, is also furnished in a novel and costly style, and is now RE-OPENED for the SEASON. The justly celebrated Band, conducted by Mr. W. M. Packer, will perform a new selection from Wallace's "Maritana," Jullien's last Waltz, &c. Doors open at eight o'clock, and close at twelve punctually. Admission, One Shilling.

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RIFLE REGULATION GLOVE.—W. TENT begs to inform those Gentlemen who have joined the different Corps, that he has had made for them expressly the BLACK BUCK REGULATION GLOVE that is being worn by the 7th Surrey and other Corps. To be had only of W. TENT, Shirt Maker, &c., 4, Birchin Lane, Cornhill, E.C. N.B. The Dress of the 7th Surrey to be seen on application.

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE

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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., *and Advertisements, should* NOT *be sent to the Editor, but to the Publisher,* MR. ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, *to whom remittances are payable. The subscription to the paper is 7s. 7d. per quarter, or 30s. 4d. per annum, payable in advance, postage included.*

THE question put almost on the last day of the Session respecting the intention of the Secretary for War, of carrying out the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Purchase System, to the effect that lieut.-colonels of regiments should be appointed by selection, was hardly necessary. But Sir De Lacy Evans is a strenuous opponent of purchase; and, though the modification in question falls far short of his desires, he is determined that the authorities shall not sleep upon their resolves. He will not allow them merely to add to the pavement of that place where good intentions are supposed to supply the place of footpaths. The object of the gallant general no doubt was to remind Mr. Sidney Herbert of his promise, and lead him to expect that next Session he would be taken to task respecting the progress made in effecting the change in the mode of appointing to regimental commands. The Secretary for War is indeed deeply pledged to carry it out. He was one of the Commissioners with whom the recommendation originated; and, as the Minister responsible for its practical embodiment, he has more than once undertaken that it shall be done. On this occasion Lord Palmerston answered for his absent colleague that no doubt he would fulfil his promise. The last time an interpellation took place upon the subject, Mr. Herbert himself said that he was only waiting for the establishment of a more effective system of inspection to carry out the change. For good or for evil, therefore, the Army must make up its mind to see one of the most important of the many important modifications of late years carried into effect very probably in the early part of 1861.

We have more than once in this journal expressed our views upon the policy of the selection system as regards lieutenant-colonels. Distasteful as it may be to the Service, violating as it does all the traditional ideas of regimental promotion, we fear we must consider it on the whole as beneficial and even requisite. The great failing of the Horse Guards appears to us to be the want of moral courage, and to this failure we are forced to attribute the desirability of the change. The Horse Guards has the power of stopping the promotion of an unfit or incompetent officer to the position of commanding officer of a regiment, but it has not — of late years at least — had the courage to exercise the power. The consequence is that some regiments—they are not, we are proud to say, very many—are badly commanded; and the Horse Guards, which avoided the ungracious duty of preventing an unfit officer obtaining command, has had within so many years the still more repugnant duty cast upon it of publicly turning three commanding officers out of their regiments. With such a state of things before us — with such evidence of the helplessness of the governing powers of the Army, we are forced to look with favour upon almost any alternative suggested which is likely to insure that a grossly improper man will not be placed in a position so delicate and important, so fraught with either the happiness and efficiency, or the discontent and disorganisation of so many men, as that of lieutenant-colonel commanding a regiment. We own that is all we expect from the adoption of the principle of selection. We can hardly hope it will obtain us the best man; but we do hope it will prevent us having a bad man for the position. The Duke of Cambridge at one time said he could not possibly carry out the scheme, but His Royal Highness has since expressed his willingness to do so. We are inclined to think the Commander-in-Chief's second views upon the subject are the more sound, looking to the large exercise of the power, not only of selection, but of rejection, he has already exercised during the four years he has been engaged in the administration of the Army. He has, as we have stated, turned away some three or four commanding officers, we believe for most cogent reasons, and he has selected some thirty officers to command regiments, upon what we consider to be on the whole excellent grounds. With this experience in the matter of selection, His Royal Highness will no doubt exercise the new powers with which he will shortly be invested, very much to the good of the Service. We are perhaps wrong in describing them as new powers, considering that to a great extent they already exist; but the area of selection will no longer be confined to officers having the means of purchasing; and the Commander-in-Chief will have to pick out good men, instead of vetoing bad men—a task that will be much more grateful to His Royal Highness. That he will have no difficulty in securing efficient commanding officers we can have no doubt, when we call to mind the many most accomplished and excellent officers from among whom the choice will lie.

We are afraid, however, that in carrying out his own recommendation, the Secretary of State for War will have to encounter some serious difficulties. The existing lieutenant-colonels will have to be compensated as they retire, and the country must make up to them in fairness the difference between the sums they have severally invested, and that which will accrue to them on resigning their commissions. Inasmuch as they will be succeeded (without purchase) by majors selected from they know not what regiment, all they can calculate upon is the regulation price of a majority, which will be contributed by the officers of the regiment gaining promotion, by the removal of its major to the lieut.-colonelcy of another regiment. Between this and the amount of their investments, therefore, the country will be bound to supply the deficiency. The Reserve Fund, we fear, cannot bear so heavy a charge. A vote of Parliament will doubtless be requisite to make up the sum; and thus, at the outset, the question of the recognition of extra payments beyond regulation price will be raised. As regards the equity of compensating for these extra and irregular investments, one of our leading military authorities has given an opinion before the Royal Commission on Purchase. Lord Grey said that, in the event of the abolition of the system, compensation ought, in justice, to be given, not merely for the money lost in the shape of regulation purchase, but of those extra sums which it has become customary to pay in addition, and which have been paid notoriously with the connivance of the authorities. Estimated, as we think it ought to be, on this principle, the claims of the existing lieut.-colonels would form in the aggregate a very considerable amount. Taking a moderate standard of these extra sums, we find the following results in the Line. Of the 34 lieut.-colonels of Cavalry, there are 12 who have purchased all their commissions. They have paid an average of 12,000*l.* each, and they would receive 3200*l.* each on retiring. The Government should therefore give them in equity 8800*l.* each, or 105,600*l.* altogether. Then there are 21 lieut.-colonels who, though not having purchased all their commissions, are yet in the position of having expended upon their steps various sums in excess of 3200*l.* each, and amounting in the aggregate to 106,500*l.* more. There is but one Cavalry lieut.-colonel—Seymour of the Bays, who had the rare luck of getting a regiment in eleven years without purchasing a step beyond his first commission—who would not have a large demand of this kind to make. In the Infantry the case is not financially so bad in proportion, but yet it is formidable enough. Of the 181 Infantry lieutenant-colonels, 113 have purchased so small a number of steps that the regulation price of a majority may be considered as fair compensation for their outlay. Ten of them indeed have attained their position without investing a shilling. These officers would of course have no demand upon the public on retiring from the Service, but there remain 78 lieutenant-colonels of infantry, who are in a different position. Of these latter 17 have purchased all their steps, and assuming the rate to be 6500*l.* a-piece, they would have each to receive 3300*l.* from the public, or over 56,000*l.* in all. The remaining 61, though not purchasing every step, may be considered as having invested to an amount in the whole exceeding by 84,000*l.* the sum they would have to receive at the hands of the officers promoted by purchase in succession to the majors appointed to their places. The total demand upon the national purse therefore will be something like 350,000*l.*, and this sum the House of Commons will have to vote as an earnest of its desire to modify the purchase system.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOTIONS FOR NEXT SESSION.—The following are the notices of motions relating to the two Services, which appear on the order book of the House of Commons for "next session:"—Sir De L. Evans.—Fortifications, &c. — That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct to be carried into effect the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the National Defences, in Paragraphs 156 and 158 of the Report to Her Majesty, for the construction of a fortified work on Shooter's Hill, calculated for a garrison of 1500 men, to assist in the protection of Woolwich Dockyard and Arsenal, and as an important element in the means of defence for the Metropolis; also praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that a Royal Commission be appointed to examine and report to Her Majesty on the lines of march available to an invading army advancing against London; on the obstacles or positions which may be occupied or prepared to obstruct or defeat an enemy on these lines of advance; and on the points d'appui or support of the national forces in their operations or manœuvres in the vicinity, and for the defence of the metropolis of the empire. Colonel Lindsay.—Colonels—That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to take into consideration the present position of the officers promoted to the rank of colonel for distinguished service in the field during the Crimean war, who, when the list of colonels was re-adjusted under the recommendations of the Royal Commission of 1858, were unfortunately overlooked, by which omission these officers have had their prospects in the Service seriously injured; and praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to restore them to a position approximate to that which they had held for upwards of three years before the alterations adverted to took place. Mr. A. Mills.—Colonial Military Expenditure—Select Committee to inquire and report in what proportions colonial military expenditure should be defrayed from imperial and colonial revenues respectively. Mr. McEvoy.—Army and Ordnance Corps—To call the attention of the House to the unsatisfactory system which at present prevails of denying to the combatant officers of the Army and Ordnance Corps promoted from the ranks the same advantages of retirement given to paymasters and quartermasters; and to submit a motion to the House thereon. Sir F. Smith.—War Department—Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the manner in which the financial accounts and correspondence of the War Department are conducted, with a view to effect such improvements as will conduce to greater efficiency, greater dispatch, and greater economy in that branch of the public service. Sir F. Smith.—Defence of Commercial Harbours—That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct that a royal commission, composed of experienced naval and military officers and other competent persons, be appointed to inquire into and report to Her Majesty the best means of rendering the commercial harbours of the United Kingdom secure against attack, having reference to the power of manning, either by Her Majesty's regular forces or by local Volunteers, such works and vessels as may be considered necessary for that purpose.

The number of Volunteers in Glasgow for Garibaldi, up to Wednesday night, was 205. A committee was elected, and drill commenced yesterday. About 400 persons attended the meeting in Glasgow on Wednesday night.

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THE ARMY.

2nd Life Guards. We have to record the death of Cornet Entwisle, of this regiment, which occurred on the 27th ult. at Southport. He entered the regiment on the 31st of December, 1858.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. Major Slade and Lieutenants Sidney and Hubback, and 62 men, have arrived at Hong Kong from Madras.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Colonel Smith is on leave to Sept. 30, on medical certificate. Cornet Dawson is ordered to join the detachment at Poonah from Kirkee.

7th Dragoon Guards. Colonel Forrest's leave is extended from July 14 to August 10. Cornet Goldsmith is on leave to Murree, to October 13, on medical certificate.

1st Dragoons. Three troops have moved from Dubin to Newbridge and the Curragh.

2nd Dragoons. The regiment has arrived at Island Bridge Barracks, Dublin, from the Curragh, to be quartered for the winter.

3rd Light Dragoons. The regiment has moved from the Curragh to Dundalk, detaching to Belfast and Belturbet, to be stationed.

4th Light Dragoons. This corps, whose bad condition at the Curragh, in consequence of the wet, has been the subject of much remark, was moved last week to Dublin, and is now more comfortably located in Portobello Barracks.

5th Lancers. Major Portal is on leave to September 30.

6th Dragoons. Lieutenant Inge has passed the required colloquial examination in Hindostanee.

10th Hussars. Cornet Bulkeley is on leave to the 14th instant from Aldershot.

15th Hussars. Has moved from Newbridge to Cahir to be stationed.

Royal Engineers. The following has been issued to officers commanding Royal Engineers: — "War Office, August 23.—Mr. Secretary Herbert having had under his consideration the allowance of foreign service pay granted to clerks of works and clerks of Royal Engineers, serving on the West Coast of Africa, in Schedule B of the Warrant of 28th April, 1858, Circular No. 274, and the regulations affecting service in those settlements, issued for the information of the Military Store Department on the 25th of January last, Circular 539, has decided, after consultation with the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that the provisions of Circular 539, as to pay, length of service, and leave, shall be extended to members of the civil staff of the Royal Engineers, and in accordance with this decision: 1. All civil officers of the Royal Engineer Department volunteering and being appointed for service on the West Coast of Africa shall be allowed to draw double the ordinary pay of their respective ranks during their stay on the coast, in lieu of the pay fixed for this service by the Royal Warrant of the 28th April, 1858. 2. A civil officer shall not be required to serve on the coast for a longer period than two years from the date of arrival to the date of departure. 3. Such two years' service on the coast of Africa shall be allowed to reckon for increased pay and superannuation as three years of an ordinary service, and if the officer should be permitted at his own wish to prolong his stay on the coast, his service shall be allowed to count in proportion. 4. The officer shall be entitled either to a tour of home service, on his return after two years' duty on the coast, or to six months' leave of absence for each two years he shall have served there. 5. Commanding Royal Engineers will make known these regulations to the officers under them, and transmit from time to time to this office the names of any clerks of works of the 2nd or 3rd classes who may be desirous of service on the West Coast of Africa on the above-named conditions.—B. Hawes." Captain Smith, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General at Aldershot, is on leave to September 15. Captain A. R. Lempriere, who has recently returned to England from the North American boundary expedition, under Lieut.-Colonel Hawkins, R.E., has been ordered to join head-quarters at the Royal Engineer establishment at Chatham.

Military Train, 3rd battalion. Captain M'Farlane is on leave to October 25th, on private affairs.

6th Regiment. A letter from Barrackpore, dated 2nd July, states that the 1st battalion of Her Majesty's 6th Royal Regiment had been inspected from half-past twelve to three o'clock, by the new Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency appeared much pleased, and praised the commanding officer, Colonel Robertson, for the appearance and discipline of his men. The Commander-in-Chief was accompanied by General Sir John Hearsay and the station staff; every barrack house was visited, and His Excellency appeared gratified with the regularity and system observed in the regiment, and the dinner tables spread with white cloths, covered with delf of the same colour, and very substantial food, to say nothing of the bouquets of flowers in honour of the occasion. This fine regiment has two hundred men in hospital with fever, but up to the present time without any casualties.

7th Regiment. Lieutenant Harrison has sailed to join the 2nd battalion at Gibraltar.

8th Regiment. The 1st battalion detachment, whose arrival from India we have already reported, is quartered at Parkhurst Barracks, awaiting the head-quarters, daily expected from India. Assistant-Surgeon Jay has sailed to join the 2nd battalion at Gibraltar.

9th Regiment. The 2nd battalion is about to be moved from Corfu to Santa Maura and Cephalonia, relieving the 2nd battalion, 2nd Royals.

10th Regiment, 1st battalion. Ensign Dickinson is on leave from Aldershot to the 30th of September.

15th Regiment. Assistant-Surgeon Hinton has sailed to join the 2nd battalion at Malta.

16th Regiment. The 1st battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel Peacocke, has removed from Aldershot to Shorncliffe to be stationed. The other officers who accompanied the battalion were, Majors Audain and A. R. Garrett; Captains Bostock, C. J. Magnay, G. C. Hogge, G. H. Twemlow, R. C. Healy, L. S. Rooke, A. Gibson, W. R. W. Lea; Lieutenants W. H. Carter (Adjutant), B. H. Westby, L. Le Fevvre, A. P. Powys, F. J. Rogers, C. J. Horne, F. Jefferson, C. T. Sheringham, P. McCann, C. H. Woodmass, B. C. Westby, L. B. A. Poynter, R. W. Robinson, J. R. P. Coffin; Paymaster Higginson; Second Master Dent; Surgeon W. G. Swan, M.D.

18th Regiment. The 2nd battalion left Aldershot yesterday for Shorncliffe, to be stationed. Lieutenant Noblett is on leave to the 29th instant.

19th Regiment, Captain St. John Griffiths has obtained sick leave to England; Ensign Dickenson (2nd battalion) is on leave to September 20th.

24th Regiment. 1st battalion. Lieutenant Scott has two months leave to Calcutta, to study Hindostanee.

25th Regiment, 2nd battalion. Lieutenant Lewis is on sick leave from Aldershot to December 14.

28th Regiment. Colonel Adams is raised to the rank of 1st class Brigadier, and appointed to the command of the Belgaum brigade.

33rd Regiment. Lieutenant Statham is appointed paymaster of the new general depôt at Colaba.

35th Regiment. Captain Ballingall is acting as Instructor of Musketry during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Lloyd.

51st Regiment. Lieutenant H. Steuart Thompson has come home from Bombay by the overland route, in charge of various detachments of men whose period of service has expired. This was, we believe, the first time men were sent home by this route, and the result is very satisfactory.

55th Regiment. Lieutenant Harrison is on leave to September 29.

57th Regiment. Captain Brown is appointed commandant of the Sanitarium at Colaba.

58th Regiment. Has moved from Aldershot to the northern district, and is quartered as follows:—head-quarters, with 15 officers and 250 men at Burnley; 9 officers and 300 men at Manchester, and 9 officers and 300 men at Preston.

61st Regiment. This regiment may now be daily expected to arrive at Plymouth, where it is to be stationed. It embarked from Cork in June, 1845, for India, where it remained until the summer of last year, when it was sent to the Mauritius, as it was considered necessary to increase the force in that island, and from whence it embarked for England in the Donald Mackay, on the 18th June last.

75th Regiment. From Allahabad we regret to learn that numerous deaths have occurred in Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, principally attributable to cholera. Lieut. Row's death is announced.

79th Regiment. Lieutenant S. G. Jones has three months' leave to Calcutta to study Hindostanee.

83rd Regiment. Captain Baumgartner has been appointed Brigade-Major at Neemuch.

86th Regiment. Is held in readiness to move from Aldershot to Ireland. Lieutenant Churchill is on leave to the 30th of September, Quartermaster Lane to the 14th, Ensign Jackson to September 30, and Surgeon Sawyer to October 30.

92nd Regiment. Lieutenant G. E. Campbell is about to retire from the Service.

93rd Regiment. A beautiful piece of sculpture has just been erected on the wall of the north aisle of the Cathedral, Glasgow, opposite the south entrance, to the memory of the officers and men of the 93rd Highlanders who fell in the Crimea. The memorial has been erected by the regiment, and bears the following inscription on the base:—"To the memory of Major Robert Murray Banner, Brevet-Major John Anstruther, Lieutenants William Lear Macnight, William Turner, James Wemyss, Robert Abercromby, Edward Alfred Ball, Franklin Knight Kirby, 13 non-commissioned officers, 4 drummers, and 298 privates of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, who fell in action, or died during the Crimean campaign of 1854-5-6." The monument was designed and executed by Mr. John Steel, R.S.A., Edinburgh, sculptor to Her Majesty for Scotland; and is (says the *North British Mail*) one of the most appropriate, elegant, and beautifully executed pieces of sculpture to the memory of departed worth which we have seen for many a day. It is 6½ feet from the base to the top, and 4½ feet in breadth. It is formed of the purest Carrara marble, cut in alto-relievo, the design being an allegorical representation of the fate of the heroes whom it is intended to commemorate. A dying soldier, in full Highland costume, is represented as having just fallen in battle, and behind is Fame, in the figure of a female, with outspread wings, who with her right hand supports the hero's head, while with her left she holds a trumpet, with which she is proclaiming victory. The dying soldier still firmly grasps the standard of his regiment, on which are inscribed its number and the names of the several actions in which it has been engaged—Cape, Alma, Balaklava, and Sebastopol—while the colours have been crowned by Fame with a laurel wreath. Projecting behind the folds of the colours is seen a portion of a gabion, and at the soldier's feet a Russian helmet, indicating that the enemy has submitted. The monument is alike creditable to the generous and patriotic feeling which prompted its erection, and to the talent and art displayed in its design and execution. We understand that permission has been obtained from the proper authorities to place the actual colours of the regiment on the monument, and which it is expected will be done in a few days. Paymaster Blake is on leave to Cashmere to October 10th.

95th Regiment. Lieutenant Bacon has passed the required colloquial examination in Hindostanee; the death of Captain Wield is announced, and Lieutenant Budgen obtains the vacant company.

100th Regiment. Captain Clery, Lieutenant Davidson, and Ensigns Lawrell and Tanner, have sailed to join head-quarters at Gibraltar.

Rifle Brigade, 1st battalion. Assistant-Surgeon De Chaumont is on leave to 28th September.

Ipswich Barracks, which have been recently occupied by brigades of the Royal Artillery, are now being completely renovated and cleansed, preparatory to receiving a body of cavalry. It is stated that the 10th Hussars will be stationed here, with head-quarters at Norwich. There does not appear to be any foundation for the recent rumour, that these barracks were to be immediately abolished, and the troops removed to Colchester.

Major-General Lawrence, C.B., commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade at Aldershot is on leave to the 11th inst.

In consequence of the amalgamation of the Indian with the Royal Army nearly all the recruits have left Warley Barracks, near Brentwood, and a draft of the 6th will leave, only the staff remaining.

COLCHESTER CAMP.

On Thursday week a rifle match took place at Landguard Fort between the sergeants of the 10th Depôt Battalion. The project, which originated with the rifle instructor, Sergeant Reid, was most cordially acquiesced in by the men, and handsomely supported by the officers, who contributed 13*l.* towards the prizes contended for. Without being at all invidious to the other officers, special mention ought to be made of Captain Chapman of the 34th regiment, who in carrying out the arrangements for the match, and in acting as umpire, evinced a strong desire to do all in his power to perfect the efficiency of those men upon whom the training of the young soldier so much depends. The principal prize was a very beautiful silver cup, which cost eight guineas, given by the officers of the battalion; 2nd, a time-piece, valued at 3*l.*; 3rd, a gold Albert chain, value 2*l.* 10*s.*; 4th, a gold signet ring, value 2*l.*; 5th, a gold pencil and pen case, with gold pen, value 1*l.* 10*s.*; 6th, a writing desk, worth 1*l.*; 7th and 8th prizes of three guineas each by the officers of the 10th Battalion, to the file who made the best shots in skirmishing, firing five rounds; 9th and 10th, two guineas each to the second best *ditto*.

The ranges varied from 400 to 600 yards, and each man was supplied with 20 rounds of ball cartridge. Unfortunately there was a very strong irregular breeze blowing, which militated against precision of aim, and prevented some of the men scoring as many points as might have been expected; upon the whole, however, the firing was satisfactory, especially at the longer range. The firing whilst skirmishing was very superior, and in this department the successful competitors proved themselves no novices. The proceedings were watched with considerable interest by a body of officers from the camp, under whose special auspices the match had been arranged, and at the close the following were the returns of each competitor:—

Names.	400 yds.	500 yds.	550 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Sergeant-Major Fitzgerald	5	1	3	1	10
2nd-Class Instructor, Sergeant Reid	4	4	3	0	11
Colour-Sergt. Phelan, 5th	4	2	2	3	11
Colour-Sergt. Lloyd, 34th	6	4	2	0	12
Colour-Sergeant Rodgers, 37th	5	4	1	2	12
Colour-Sergt. Rowe, 44th	2	4	3	2	11
Colour-Sergt. Sweeney, 97th	3	2	0	1	6
Sergeant Brittles, 34th	2	1	3	1	7
Sergeant Hopkins, 97th	2	3	3	1	9
Sergeant Moran, 38th	1	1	4	2	8
Sergeant Eaton, 34th	2	0	0	2	4
Colour-Sergt. Jarrett, 38th	2	4	1	4	11
Sergeant McAuliffe, 37th	3	1	0	1	5
Sergeant Brady, 37th	4	0	1	1	6
Sergeant Woodcock, 34th	3	2	2	0	7
3rd-Class Instructor, Sergeant Johnstone	6	3	2	3	14
Colour-Sergeant Illing	0	0	2	0	2
Colour-Sergt. Corcoran, 5th	0	0	1	0	1
Colour-Sergt. Pratt, 44th	1	0	1	3	5
Sergeant Paul, 38th	5	0	4	1	10
Sergeant O'Keefe, 97th	3	1	2	0	6
Sergeant Dogherty, 37th	5	1	2	1	9
Sergeant Moore, 44th	4	0	4	2	10
Sergeant Walsh, 37th	7	4	3	2	16
Sergeant Edlow, 44th	5	1	3	0	9
Sergeant Ward, Militia	1	1	0	1	3
Sergeant Handcock, 5th	0	0	1	1	2
Sergeant McGinlay, 97th	2	2	1	1	6
Sergt. Cunningham, 44th	1	0	1	0	2
Sergeant Fisk, 5th	0	0	2	0	2

The ties were then shot off, and the following were declared the winners:—The silver cup, Sergeant Walsh, 37th, 16 points; the time-piece, 3rd Class Instructor, Sergeant Johnstone, 14 points; the gold chain, by Colour-Sergeant Rodgers, 37th, 12 points; the gold ring, Colour-Sergeant Lloyd, 34th, 12 points; the gold pencil case, Colour-Sergeant Rowe, 44th, 11 points; the writing-desk, Colour-Sergeant Phelan, 5th, 11 points; three guineas (skirmishing), Sergeants Moran, 38th, and Cunningham, 44th, 9 points; two guineas, ditto, Colour-Sergeant Sweeney, 97th, and Sergeant Eaton, 34th, 7 points.

The affair was looked upon as making quite a gala day; and on their return the Sergeants were met by the band of their battalion, which escorted them through the town.

The prizes, except those given by the officers, were distributed at a supper in the evening, which terminated with a ball. The officers' prizes, however, were not presented till Friday morning, when that duty was undertaken by Colonel Street, C.B., commandant of the battalion, who highly complimented all the men for their efficiency and excellence of aim.

It is intended, if possible, to make this contest an annual trial of skill; and it is hoped some arrangements will be made for the use of a practice ground much nearer than that of Landguard Fort.

DOVER AND SHORNCLIFFE CAMP.

On Sunday last, a private soldier in the Royal Engineers, stationed at Dover, being in custody for some petty offence, escaped from the guard, and rushing towards the steep acclivity of Shakspeare's Cliff, succeeded in throwing himself over the edge; he then scrambled down the face of the cliff, which in that part is almost perpendicular. After some little time ropes were procured, and by means of them the guard descended, and found the prisoner sleeping very comfortably on a projecting ledge on the face of the precipice; 250 feet of rope were required to release the foolhardy man from his perilous position.

On Monday last Major-General Bloomfield arrived at Dover by the 2·30 p.m. train, and was received at the station by Colonel Cuppage, commanding the Artillery in the south-eastern district, and staff. Immediately on quitting the station the gallant general, who was not in uniform, proceeded to the citadel, and made a minute inspection of the guns, &c., &c. The inspection of the Artillery at this fortress by the general was continued on the following and subsequent days.

Shorncliffe Camp. — On Wednesday last the first division of the 90th Stirlingshire or Highland Borderers'

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Regiment of Militia, consisting of three companies, left Shorncliffe *en route* to Weedon. One field officer, 3 captains, 2 subalterns, 1 assistant-surgeon, and 280 rank and file, composed the strength of the regiment. The next day (Thursday) the 2nd and 3rd divisions marched, the former *en route* to Liverpool and the Isle of Man, and the latter to Chester. Two field officers, 3 captains, 5 subalterns, 3 staff, and 243 rank and file composed the first division; the detachment to Liverpool consisted of 1 captain, 1 subaltern, and 60 men; that to the Isle of Man, 1 subaltern, and 45 rank and file. The whole force of the regiment leaving Shorncliffe was 3 field officers, 7 captains, 9 subalterns, 4 staff officers, 34 non-commissioned officers, 12 buglers, 583 rank and file. The Stirlingshire Militia have, during their stay in Shorncliffe, by their exemplary behaviour, secured the esteem and respect of every class of the community in the neighbourhood, and they leave Shorncliffe with the best wishes of all who have become connected with them during their stay in the camp.

The 2nd Royal Cheshire left camp on Tuesday last in three divisions—the 1st, under the command of Major Legh, for Bradford, 3 captains, 4 subalterns, and 280 rank and file were in this division. The 2nd, under the command of Major Stuart, for Ashton-under-Lyne, with 3 captains, 2 subalterns, and 270 rank and file; and the 3rd, under Lieut.-Colonel Davenport, 3 captains, 6 subalterns, and the head-quarters with about 400 rank and file, for Bury. It is rumoured that these regiments are for disembodiment. The 2nd Royal Cheshire have earned, and most particularly deserve, the thanks of the inhabitants of Folkestone, as they, in conjunction with the Stirlingshire, have at all times made themselves most particular in giving the aid of their band, &c., to forward any philanthropic object on foot in the neighbourhood of the camp, and this public acknowledgment is due to both of those regiments.

Captain Chambers, of the 19th (or Rotherham) Company of Rifle Volunteers, is at present on the camp attached to the 17th Regiment, for the purpose of going through a course of company and battalion drill.

The 16th Regiment from Aldershot, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel George Peacocke, marched on the camp on Thursday afternoon; the strength of the regiment was as follows:—3 field officers, 9 captains, 10 lieutenants, 7 ensigns, 6 staff officers, 42 non-commissioned officers, and 805 rank and file.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, AUGUST 28.

5th Dragoon Guards—Major-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, K.C.B., removed to the 11th Light Dragoons.

11th Light Dragoons—Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, K.C.B., from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Colonel, vice General Sir Henry Wyndham, K.C.B., deceased.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Captain Frederick George Baylay to be Adjutant, vice Morris, promoted.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Brevet-Colonel John Chaytor to be Colonel, vice Williams, removed as a General Officer; Brevet Major George Clement Baillie to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Chaytor; Second Captain Henry Schaw to be Captain, vice Baillie; Lieutenant William Butler Gossett to be Second Captain, vice Schaw.

BREVET.

In consequence of the death of General Gustavus Nicholls:—

Colonel Montgomery Williams to be Major-General on the Fixed Establishment of the Royal Engineers.

General Sir J. F. Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B., Supernumerary on the list of General Officers in the Royal Engineers, to be placed on the Fixed Establishment.

Colonels Thomas Coryndon Luxmore and William Faris, retired full pay of the Royal Engineers, having been senior to Colonel Williams on the effective list of the corps at the date of their retirement, to be Major-Generals.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned days have been fixed for the examination of candidates for direct commissions in the army, to be held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, viz., the 29th of October, 1860, and the 28th of January, 1861.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Corrected up to 1st September, 1860.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depôt is stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Regent's Park
2nd do.—Hyde Park
Royal Horse Guards—Windsor
1st Dragoon Guards—Bangalore; Canterbury
2nd do.—Lucknow; Canterbury
3rd do.—Mhow; Canterbury
4th do.—Aldershot
5th do.—Brighton
6th do.—Meerut; Maidstone
7th do.—Sealkote; Canterbury
1st Dragoons—Dublin.
2nd do.—Dublin
3rd do.—Dundalk
4th do.— Dublin
5th do.—Aldershot
6th do.—Kirkee; Maidstone
7th Hussars—Umballa; Maidstone
8th do.—Nusseerabad; Canterbury
9th Lancers—Exeter.
10th Hussars—Aldershot
11th do.—Manchester
12th Lancers—York
13th Light Dragoons—Piershill
14th do.—Newbridge
15th Hussars—Cahir
16th Lancers—Aldershot
17th do.—Secunderabad; Maidstone
18th Hussars—Aldershot
Royal Artillery [Head-Quarters]—Woolwich
Do. [Horse Brigade]—Woolwich
Do. [1st Brigade] Garrison Artillery—Woolwich
Do. [2nd do.] Garrison Artillery—Dover
Do. [3rd do.] Garrison Artillery—Plymouth
Do. [4th do.] Field Artillery—Woolwich
Do. [5th do.] Garrison Artillery—Gibraltar
Do. [6th do.] Garrison Artillery Malta
Do. [7th do.] Garrison Artillery—Quebec
Do. [8th do.] Field Artillery—Portsmouth
Do. [9th do.] Field Artillery—Dublin
Do. [10th do.] Garrison Artillery—Guernsey
Do. [11th do.] Field Artillery—Bengal
Do. [12th do.] Garrison Artillery—Mauritius
Do. [13th do.] Field Artillery—Bombay
Do. [14th do.] Field Artillery—Bengal
Do. [depôt]—Woolwich
Coast Brigade [Head-Quarters]—Woolwich
Royal Engineers [Head-Quarters]—Woolwich
4th Company—Bengal
8th do.—Bombay
21st do.—Bengal
Do. A Troop, R. E. Train—Chatham
Do. [1st Company]—Malta
Do. [2nd do.]—Gibraltar
Do. [3rd do.]—Gibraltar
Do. [4th do.]—India
Do. [5th do.]—Woolwich
Do. [6th do.]—New Zealand
Do. [7th do.]—Halifax, N. S.
Do. [8th do.]—China
Do. [9th do.]—Corfu
Do. [10th do.]—China
Do. [11th do.—India (ordered to Mauritius)
Do. [12th do.]—Cape of Good Hope
Do. [13th do.]—Dublin (survey)
Do. [14th do.]—Kelso (survey)
Do. [15th do.]—Chatham
Do. [16th do.]—Newry (survey)
Do. [17th do.]—Malta
Do. [18th do.]—Weymouth
Do. [19th do.]—Glasgow (survey)
Do. [20th do.]—Swan River
Do. [21st do.]—India (ordered to Mauritius)
Do. [22nd do.]—Mauritius (ordered home)
Do. [23rd do.]—China
Do. [24th do.]—Gibraltar
Do. [25th do.]—Cape of Good Hope
Do. [26th do.]—Bermuda
Do. [27th do.]—Chatham
Do. [28th do.]—Malta
Do. [29th do.]—Corfu
Do. [30th do.]—Dover
Do. [31st do.]—Curragh Camp
Do. [32nd do.]—Alderney
Do. [33rd do.]—Chatham
Do. [34th do.]—Shorncliffe
Do. [35th do.]—Aldershot
Do. [36th do.]—Portsmouth
Military Train [1st bat.]—China
Do. [2nd bat.]—Woolwich
Do. [3rd bat.]—Aldershot
Do. [4th bat.]—Depôt at Aldershot; Shorncliffe
Do. [5th bat.]—Curragh } Do.
Do. [6th bat.]—Woolwich }
Do. [7th bat.]—Aldershot
Grenadier Guards [1st bat.]—St. George's Barracks
Do. [2nd bat.] Portman St. Barracks
Do. [3rd bat.]—Dublin
Coldstream Guards [1st bat.]—Wellington Barracks
Do. [2nd bat.]—Windsor
Scots Fusilier Guards [1st bat.]—Wellington Barracks
Do. [2nd bat.]—Tower
1st Foot [1st bat.]—Madras; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—China; Birr
2nd do. [1st bat.]—China; Walmer
Do. [2nd bat.]—Cephalonia; Walmer
3rd [1st bat.]—China; Limerick
Do. do. Malta; Limerick
4th do. [1st bat.]—Bombay; Chichester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Corfu; Chichester
5th do. [1st bat.]—Allahabad; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Mauritius; Pembroke
6th do. [1st bat.]—Benares; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Cork
7th do. [1st bat.]—Peshawur; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Walmer
8th do. [1st bat.]—(on passage Home) Chichester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Templemore
9th do. [1st bat.]—Corfu; Limerick
Do. [2nd bat.]—Corfu; Limerick
10th do. [1st bat.]—Devonport; Preston
Do. [2nd bat.]—The Cape; Preston
11th do. [1st bat.]—Portsmouth; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Portsmouth
12th do. [1st bat.]—N. S. Wales; Walmer
Do. [2nd bat.]—Plymouth
13th do, [1st bat.]—Gorruckpore; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Cape; Fermoy
14th do. [1st bat.]—Jamaica; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Ordered to New Zealand
15th do.—Curragh; Pembroke
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Pembroke
16th do. —Shorncliffe; Templemore
Do. [2nd bat.]—Curragh
17th do.—Quebec; Limerick
Do. [2nd bat.]—Shorncliffe
18th do.—Secunderabad; Buttevant
Do. [2nd bat.]—Shorncliffe
19th do.—Dinapore; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
20th do.—Gondah; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Curragh
21st do.—Barbadoes; Birr
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
22nd do.—Malta; Parkhurst
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Parkhurst
23rd do.—Lucknow; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Walmer
24th do.—Ferozepore; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Mauritius
25th do.—Gibraltar; Athlone
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
26th do.—Curragh; Belfast
27th do.—Umballa; Buttevant
28th do.—Bombay; Fermoy.
29th do.—Newcastle; Preston
30th do.—Jersey; Parkhurst
31st do.—China; Chatham
32nd do.—Aldershot; Preston
33rd do.—Deesa; Fermoy
34th do.—Fyzabad; Colchester
35th do.—Meerut; Chatham
36th do.—Curragh; Athlone
37th do.—Ghazepore; Colchester
38th do.—Bareilly; Colchester
39th do. — Bermuda; Templemore
40th do.—N. S. Wales; Birr
41st do.—Aldershot; Preston
42nd do.—Bareilly; Stirling
43rd do.—Madras; Chatham
44th do.—China; Colchester
45th do.—Aldershot; Parkhurst
46th do.—Jullundur; Buttevant
47th do.—Dover; Cork
48th do.—Allahabad; Cork
49th do.—Aldershot; Belfast
50th do.—Ceylon; Parkhurst
51st do.—Mean Meer; Chichester
52nd do.—Sealkote; Chatham
53rd do.—Plymouth; Chichester
54th do.—Cawnpore; Colchester
55th do.—Aldershot; Preston
56th do.—Bombay; Colchester
57th do.—Poona; Cork
58th do.—Burnley; Birr.
59th do.—Cape; Athlone
60th do.—[1st bat.]—Dover; Winchester
Do. [2nd bat.] — China; Winchester
Do. [3rd bat.] — Jackatalla; Winchester
Do. [4th bat.]—Curragh; Winchester
61st do.—On passage from Mauritius; Pembroke
62nd do.—Nova Scotia; Belfast
63rd do.—ditto; Belfast
64th Foot—Kurrachee; Canterbury
65th do.—New Zealand; Birr
66th do.—Madras; Colchester
67th do.—China; Athlone
68th do.—Rangoon; Fermoy
69th do.—Madras; Fermoy
70th do.—Allahabad; Canterbury
71st do.—Morar; Perth
72nd do.—Mhow; Aberdeen
73rd do.—Dinapore; Chatham
74th do.—Bellary; Aberdeen
75th do.—Allahabad; Chatham
76th do.—Dublin; Belfast
77th do.—Benares; Chatham
78th do.—Edinburgh; Aberdeen
79th do.—Mean Meer; Stirling
80th do.—Saugor; Buttevant
81st do.—Rawul Pindee; Chatham
82nd do.—Shahjehanpore; Canterbury
83rd do.—Belgaum; Chichester
84th do.—Manchester; Pembroke
85th do.—Cape; Pembroke
86th do.—Aldershot; Templemore
87th do.—Canton; Buttevant
88th do.—Delhi; Colchester
89th do.—Seronje; Fermoy
90th do.—Sectapore; Canterbury
91st Foot—Kamptee; Chatham
92nd do.—Jhansi; Stirling
93rd do.—Rawul Pindee; Aberdeen
94th do.—Nowshera; Chatham
95th do.—Neemuch; Fermoy
96th do.—Curragh; Parkhurst
97th do.—Jubbulpore; Colchester
98th do.—Peshawur; Canterbury
99th do.—China; Cork
100th do.—Gibraltar; Parkhurst
Rifle Brigade [1st bat.]—Aldershot; Winchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Subathoo; Winchester
Do. [3rd bat.]—Agra; Winchester
Do. [4th bat.]—Malta; Winchester
1st West India Regt.—Bahamas
2nd do.—Jamaica
3rd do.—Barbadoes
Ceylon Rifles—Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles—The Cape; Canterbury
Canadian Rifles—Toronto
St. Helena Regt.—St. Helena
Royal Newfoundland Co.'s—Newfoundland
Malta Fencibles—Malta
Gold Coast Artillery—Cape Coast Castle

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

1st Depôt Battalion, Chatham, 1st bat. 7th, 1st bat. 24th, 35th, 43rd, 53rd, and 77th depots
2nd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 20th, 1st bat. 23rd, 31st, 52nd, and 73rd depots
3rd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 8th, 1st bat. 19th, 75th, 81st, 91st, and 94th
4th do., Canterbury, 64th, 70th, 82nd, 90th, and 98th
5th do., Parkhurst, 1st and 2nd bats. 22nd, 30th, 45th, 50th, 96th and 100th
6th do., Walmer, 1st and 2nd bats. 2nd, 2nd bat. 4th, 2nd bat. 7th, and 1st bat. 12th
7th do., Winchester, Rifle Battalion 1st, 2nd, and 3rd battalions of the 60th Rifles, and the four battalions of the Rifle Brigade
8th do., Pembroke, 2nd bat. 5th, 15th, 61st, and 85th
9th do., Colchester, 1st bat. 1st, 54th, 56th, 66th, and 88th
10th do., Colchester, 1st bat. 5th, 34th, 37th, 38th, 44th, and 97th
11th Depôt Battalion, Preston 10th, 29th, 32nd, 41st, and 55th
12th do., Athlone, 25th, 36th, 59th, and 67th
13th do., Birr, 2nd bat. 1st, 21st, 40th, 58th, and 65th
14th do., Belfast, 26th, 49th, 62nd, 63rd, and 76th
15th do., Buttevant, 18th, 27th, 46th, and 80th
16th do., Templemore, 2nd bat. 8th, 2nd bat. 18th, 16th, 39th, and 86th
17th do., Limerick, 1st and 2nd bats. 3rd Buffs, 1st and 2nd bats. 9th, and 1st bat. 17th
18th do., Fermoy, 2nd bat. 11th, 2nd bat. 13th, 14th, and 28th
19th do., Fermoy, 1st bat. 13th, 33rd, 68th, 69th, 89th, and 95th
20th do., Cork, 2nd bat. 6th, 47th, 48th, 57th, 87th, and 99th
21st do., Chichester, 2nd bat. 4th, 51st, and 83rd
22nd do., Starling, 42nd, 71st, 79th, and 92nd
23rd do., Aberdeen, 72nd, 74th, and 93rd

STATIONS OF THE EMBODIED MILITIA.

ENGLAND.

Bedford—Portsmouth
2nd Cheshire—Bury
Durham Artillery—Gosport
Hampshire Artillery—Pembroke
Lancashire Artillery—Liverpool
Northumberland Artillery—Kinsale
Norfolk Artillery—Yarmouth
1st Stafford (King's Own)—Portsmouth
Suffolk Artillery—Gosport
Sussex—Aldershot
1st York, (W. R.)—Ayr

SCOTLAND.

Fifeshire Artillery—Devonport
Forfar and Kincardine Artillery—Sheerness
Stirling—Chester

IRELAND.

Antrim Artillery—Woolwich
Donegal—Dublin
Dublin City Artillery—Portsmouth (Haslar)
Tipperary Artillery—Sheerness

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, SEPTEMBER 1.

PROMOTIONS.

Commanders to be Captains on the retired list—William Robinson, who entered the Navy November, 1811; William Maxwell, who entered the Navy in May, 1810; and John James Keeling, who entered the Navy May, 1804.

Acting Lieutenant to be Lieutenant:—Charles Johnson Vidal, who was mate of the Lyra, 9, screw sloop, at the Cape of Good Hope from 1st of February, 1859, until promoted to Acting Lieutenant, 10th August, 1859.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—O. M. Crewe Read, to the Cumberland; W. C. F. Wilson, to the Spiteful; J. R. Alexander, to the Ariel; E. Field, to the Landrail; Frederick Thomas Chetham Strode, to the Eagle, 50, at Portsmouth, commissioned as a training ship.

Lieutenants—Lumley Woodyear Peyton, to be chief officer in command of the Penzance Coast-guard station; Francis Hewson, to be additional of the Hogue, 60, at Portland, for service in the Harpy tender; Alexander Thistlethwayte Collier, to the Cæsar, 90, in the Mediterranean; Charles St. Vincent Lake, to the Spiteful; Stanhope G. Price, to the Cambridge; W. J. Stevenson, to the Espoir; Henry Fairfax to the Ariel; W. A. de V. Brownlow, to the Tartar; F. M. H. Blair, to the Trafalgar; Charles G. M'Gregor, to the Wellesley; Richard B. Foster, to the Colossus; John B. Telfor, to the St. Vincent; Alexander Henderson to the Hogue.

Masters—George Arthur Stabb, to be chief officer in command of the Garran Haven, Coast-guard Station; Augustus J. Burmiston, to the Foxhound; R. T. N. Pearce, to the Spiteful; G. A. F. Day, to the Ariel.

Paymasters.—George Barnes to the Ariel; Charles W. Tuke to the Spiteful; John Burke (additional) to the Wellington; Edward W. Gordon (additional) to the Edinburgh; and Frederick O. L. Patch (in charge) to the Landrail.

Mates—R. M. Lloyd to the Terrible; R. H. Andoe to the Mars.

Assistant-Surgeon—William Roche (b) confirmed to the Falcon.

Second-Masters—Colman Mark Hammond to the Avon, 1, paddle, at Devonport; Thomas Henry Hayman to the Lizard, 1, paddle, at Sheerness; John Williams to the Rhadamanthus, 2, paddle, at Woolwich; John H. Tully to the Landrail.

Midshipman—Charles S. Broome to the Diadem.

Masters'-Assistants—Percy C. Smith to the Emerald, 51, at Portsmouth; John M. Lloyd to the Diadem, 32, Channel Squadron; Thomas J. Burghes to the Tartar.

Clerks—Edmund G. Ellis to the Blenheim; Augustus A. Syme to the Centurion; Thomas Mitchell to the Cornwallis.

Third-Class Assistant-Engineers—Thomas P. Potts to the Hornet; Albert Jolliffe (acting), to the Hannibal, 91, at Naples; Robert Winfield (acting), to the Neptune, 90, at Sidon; Robert H. Horne (acting), to the London, 90, in the Mediterranean; Georgo Duncan (acting), to the Cressy, 80, at Malta; Robert B. Turner (acting), to the Doris, 32, in the Mediterranean; Henry Darroll (acting), to the Scylla, 21, at Messina; Mark Hawkins (acting), to the Alacrity, 4, in the Mediterranean; James Butchart (acting), to the Gannet, 11, in the Mediterranean; James Warren (acting), to the Mohawk, 4, at Alexandria; Thomas G. Punnett (acting), to the Argus, 6, in the Mediterranean; G. Brewer (acting), to the Lucifer.

Alacrity, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander John K. E. Baird. A letter from Corfu, dated August 18, says:—"Her Majesty's gunboat Alacrity arrived here from the Adriatic on the 13th inst. His Excellency the Lord High Commissioner left Corfu at 3 p.m. on the 15th in the Ionian government steamer for a trip to the islands."

Anson, 91, screw, building at Woolwich. Workmen are employed over time on board this splendid ship in order to complete the arrangements for her launch on the 15th inst.

Ariadne, 26, screw frigate, Captain Edward W. Vansittart, was, by the last accounts, in company with the Hero, to which ship she had rendered good service by tugging her off a rock in Gaspé Harbour.

Ariel, 9, screw steam-sloop, has been commissioned at Portsmouth by Commander John R. Alexander, 1858.

Bustler, steam-vessel, with a party of riggers, has returned to Woolwich from Greenhithe, having been engaged in assisting to adjust the Pioneer, steam-sloop, which was to leave the river yesterday to join Dr. Livingstone's exploring expedition in the Zambesi. The Pioneer, on Thursday, tested her machinery, manufactured by Messrs. Penn, of Greenwich, at the measured mile, and the result was in every respect satisfactory.

Cressy, 80, screw, Captain the Hon. Charles G. J. B. Elliot, C.B., left Malta on the 24th ult.

Cruiser, 17, screw steam-sloop, Commander John Bythesea, V.C., was on shore on the 30th of June, a little below Shanghai, but was expected to be got off again without damage.

Dee, paddle, Master-Commander Pullen, has discharged her cargo of boilers and machinery at Portsmouth Dockyard, and has returned to Woolwich.

Desperate, 8, screw steam-sloop, is now coaling alongside the jetty in Keyham basin, Plymouth.

Devastation, 6, paddle steam-sloop, is now undergoing extensive repairs at Woolwich, and is to be brought forward for service.

Doris, 32, screw frigate, Captain Edmund Heathcote, left Corfu on the 15th ult., in company with the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, who was about to proceed on a trip to Cephalonia, Zante, &c. The cruize would occupy some three or four weeks.

Doterel, new screw gun-boat, at Devonport, has been dubbed for examining her plank, which was found perfect. The artisans commenced coppering her on Thursday.

Dove, screw gun-boat, tender to Actæon, Lieutenant Charles J. Bullock, had been ashore on the north coast of China, but had been got off again without receiving any damage.

Duncan, 101, screw, has unshipped her Griffith's propeller

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alongside the sheer jetty in Portsmouth Harbour, and has shipped her spare one—Maudslay's shifting blades—at the same pitch. The "Griffith" will be stowed below, and the ship will then be placed at moorings up the harbour as one of the second-class steam-reserve.

Emerald, 51, screw frigate, Captain A. Cumming, left Spithead at 9 a.m. on Monday, by the western passage, for Alderney, with reliefs of Royal Artillery, and returned on Wednesday with two batteries of Royal Artillery on board, under the command of Major Lennox. They were disembarked by steam-tug, and joined the head-quarters of the 15th brigade, stationed in Portsmouth garrison. The Emerald will have to be placed in dock, having on Tuesday morning, while getting under way in Alderney harbour, and in charge of a pilot, struck on a rock on the ebb-tide, where she hung until released by the returning flood. Her discharge-pipe is broken by the ship's straining while on the rock, but her other damages are not thought to be very serious. Hawsers were got out, and every precaution taken by Captain Cumming and the officers of the ship to prevent her receiving any more injury than was unavoidable while she lay in her perilous position. A correspondent from this ship says, "We expect to be at least a month or six weeks in dock."

Encounter, 14, screw steam-ship, Captain Roderick Dew, was at Talien-Wan Bay on the 23rd of June. On her way up she seized 24 junks laden with various articles of more or less value, including fur coats, tea, rice, beans, oil, cloth, and some bales of silk. They are now at anchor in the bay, and carry the "arms" of the commissariat department upon them, for whose special use they were brought here.

Flying Fish, 6, screw steam-sloop, Commander Charles W. Hope, was, by the latest accounts, within a few miles of Quebec, in company with the Hero and Ariadne. The Flying Fish has been actively occupied assisting the Hero, which ship had unfortunately grounded with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on board, on more than one occasion.

Forward, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commandant Chas. R. Robson, had, by the latest accounts from British Columbia, safely arrived at Esquimalt, last from Chili.

Grappler, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander Alfred P. H. Helby, had, by the last advices from British Columbia, safely arrived at Esquimalt.

Harrier, 17, screw sloop, in No. 2 dock at Portsmouth, is painting up on the completion of her repairs at the hands of the shipwright department, and is ready for immediate commission.

Hero, 91, screw, Commodore George H. Seymour, C.B., has been on shore more than once, owing, it is said, to the set of the tides, but more probably to defective pilotage. The last accounts left her within a short distance of Quebec.

Hind, screw steam gun-boat, from Falmouth, tender to the Russell, 60, blockship, arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday.

Hogue, screw steam coast-guard ship, Captain Reginald J. J. G. Macdonald, has been put out of No. 3 dock at Keyham steam-yard, and placed under the sheers, and has received her bowsprit.

Hornet, 17, screw sloop, Commander Elphinstone, was swung for the adjustment of her compasses on Monday in Portsmouth harbour, prior to going out to Spithead.

Immortalité, 51, screw frigate, in the steam basin at Portsmouth is getting up her lower and topsail yards, and will it is expected early next week test her speed at the measured mile.

Impérieuse, 51, screw frigate, Captain Rochfort Maguire, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Lewis T. Jones, C.B., was at Talien-Wan Bay on the 23rd of June. The following is an extract of a letter from this ship:—"We arrived on the 17th, with Sir Robert Napier on board, from Shanghai, and the Alfred, with Sir John Michell, both looking as well as ever. The bay is really most beautiful; it is almost surrounded with hills, which, laid out in terraces, are cultivated to the very tops; here and there, in the valleys and nooks and corners, the villages, peeping out from fine clumps of trees; notwithstanding all this, however, it does not seem to be thickly populated, and the fact of there being great scarcity of water confirms my opinion. Great efforts are being made to supply tools to the working parties which are sent on shore to dig wells. Some forty or fifty junks have been detained; they were making all sail towards the Gulf of Pecheli, where they would, I have no doubt, have given a pretty fair account of the whereabouts of the 'barbarians' to the Emperor. The rendezvous of the French troops is at Che-Fow-Taou, a large town to the west of the promontory of Shan-Tung, and due south of Ta-Lien-Hwan Bay. There is good anchorage and a plentiful supply of water and provisions—of course this gives rise to the old story, 'There are those Frenchmen getting the pull of us again.' To listen to these grumblers one would think that the French were always right and we always wrong; if they will only wait they will see with their own eyes who will be best provided with comforts and necessaries during the coming campaign, we or the French."

Industry, Master-Commanding Balliston, having had her defects made good at Woolwich, was undocked on Saturday last, and is ordered to proceed to Deptford, to ship stores for Ascension and Rio de Janeiro.

Landrail, 5, screw gun-vessel, has been commissioned at Woolwich by Commander Edward Field, 1859.

Megæra, 6, iron screw troop-ship, Commander Samuel H. Henderson, arrived at Corfu on the 15th ult. from Malta, with troops, and reached Malta again on the 20th. She left the latter island for England on Friday the 22th ult.

Melpomene, 51, screw frigate, Captain Charles J. F. Ewart, arrived at Malta on the 24th ult. from Gibraltar. She had previously landed the Moorish Ambassadors at Tangiers.

Nile, 90, screw, Captain E. K. Barnard, flag-ship of Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., had by the last advices from the station proceeded to Quebec, in order to be in attendance on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Osborne, 1, paddle steam-yacht, Master-Commander H. K. Bower, has left Portsmouth for the Irish Channel, to be in attendance on the Duke of Somerset and his colleagues.

Pioneer, screw steam-sloop, 350 horse-power, Mr. May master in command, left Woolwich on Wednesday morning, on the engineer's trial of machinery after repairs. The Pioneer has been fitted with peculiar care to join Dr. Livingstone's expedition in the Zambesi, and has been freighted at Woolwich with a heavy cargo of victualling and other stores for the use of Dr. Livingstone and the exploring party who accompany him. The Pioneer anchored at Greenhithe for the adjustment of her compasses, &c., under orders to sail immediately for Plymouth, whence she will proceed in tow or under convoy as far as Madeira, and will be there cast adrift to make her own way towards her destination. Before leaving Woolwich basin she underwent a most rigid examination and thorough survey, to ascertain her capabilities for the long and trying voyage the little ship is about to undertake. Mr. May, R.N., who has taken the command, and who has already served five years with Dr. Livingstone, came home from the Zambesi expressly to take out the Pioneer.

Pluto, paddle steam-vessel, built at Woolwich in 1831, and since employed on the slave-preventive service on the west coast of Africa, has been towed from Woolwich to Sheerness, to be fitted for service as a tug-vessel at that port.

Princess Royal, 91, screw, in the steam basin at Portsmouth, is getting aloft her lower and topsail yards.

Retribution, 28, paddle steam-frigate, Commodore Harry E. Edgell, was at Trincomalee on the 20th July, completing her fitting for the voyage to England. The commodore had made himself very popular during his stay in the port. It was intended to lay the first brick of a new lighthouse to be erected on Foul Point about the end of July, and Commodore Edgell was to perform the ceremony.

Rhadamanthus, paddle, Master-Commander Sturdee, put into Portsmouth on Tuesday to replenish her stock of coal. She has a heavy cargo of machinery on board from Woolwich yard, for ships fitting for the steam-reserve at Devonport. Her topsides are much strained from the effects of the late heavy weather in the Channel. She proceeded on her voyage on Wednesday, and has safely arrived at her destination. We noticed last week that the Dee had been compelled to put back to the Downs, after having in vain contended with the heavy sea running in the Channel; and here again is another vessel of the same class, employed on a similar duty, also forced to bear up for shelter. The officers and men of these particular ships have no easy berth of it. They are out in all weathers, and perform their duties in a manner worthy of all commendation.

Rochester, naval transport, Mr. Dyer, master-commander, having had her defects repaired, has sailed from Chatham with a full cargo of stores for Portsmouth and Devonport Dockyards.

Speedy, new gunboat, from Workington, in tow of the merchant-tug Rescue, has arrived at Plymouth, and has been delivered to the authorities of the Devonport Dockyard.

Spiteful, 6, paddle steam-sloop, has been commissioned at Woolwich by Commander W. C. F. Wilson, 1858.

Supply, steam-vessel, Master Commanding Balliston, left Woolwich on Wednesday for Deptford, to receive a cargo of provisions and other stores for the fleet at Malta and Gibraltar.

Termagant, 25, screw frigate, Captain Robert Hall, had, by the latest accounts, safely arrived at Esquimalt from Chili.

Torch, 5, screw, Commander Smith, which arrived at Plymouth last week, is ordered to fill up stores for foreign service. She has a few dry defects to make good, which it is supposed will detain her three or four days. This vessel has now been in commission ten weeks, and is still in the hands of the dockyard people. There must be "a screw loose" somewhere in reference to her equipment, and the delay which has taken place in her departure for her station should not be passed over without due inquiry.

Valorous, 16, paddle steam-frigate, Captain William C. Aldham, had according to accounts received by the last North American mail, proceeded to Quebec, there to await the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, August 28.

It is intimated in this *Gazette* that the distribution of proceed received and tonnage bounty awarded for the schooner Angeline, of Prospect, captured on the 13th of June, 1858, by her Majesty's ship Conflict, will commence on Tuesday next, the 4th of September. The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—

Flag share ...	... £38 12 2		Sixth class	... £6 16 11	
Commander ...	... 91 13 11		Seventh class	... 4 11 2	
Third class ...	... 21 5 9		Eighth class	... 2 5 8	
Fourth class ...	... 13 13 8		Ninth class	... 1 10 5	
Fifth class ...	... 7 12 1		Tenth class	... 0 15 2	

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

With the dates of Commission of the Officers in Command.

Aboukir, 90, sc., Capt. D. Curry, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Acorn, 12, Com. R. B. Pearse, 1856, East Indies.
Actæon, 26, surv.-v., Com. J. Ward (b), 1858, East Indies.
Adelaide, tender to flag-ship, Cape of Good Hope.
Adventure, sc. store-ship, Com. E. Lacy, 1856, East Indies.
Advice, st.-ves., tender to Sanspareil, Cork.
Agamemnon, 91, sc. Capt. T. Hope, 1852, Mediterranean.
Ajax, 60, sc. Capt. J. M. M'Niell Boyd, 1856, Coast Guard.
Alacrity, 4, sc., Com. J. K. E. Baird, 1857, Mediterranean.
Alecto, 5, st.-ves., Com. H. J. Raby, V.C. 1855, Coast of Africa.
Alert, 17, sc., Com. W. A. R. Pearse, 1855, Pacific.
Algerine, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Arthur, 1854, East Indies.
Algiers, 91 sc., Capt. G. W. D. O'Callaghan, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Alligator, at Whampoa, lent to Consular Department.
Amethyst, 26, Capt. S. Grenfell, 1853, Pacific, ordered home.
Amphion, 36, sc., Capt. T. Cochran, 1857, Mediterranean.
Archer, 13, sc., Capt. F. A. B. Crawfurd, 1856, Coast of Africa.
Ardent, 3, st.-v., Com. J. E. Parish, 1857, S. E. Coast of America.
Argus, 6, st.-v., Com. H. F. W. Ingram, 1856, Mediterranean.
Ariadne, 26, sc., Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1856, special service.
Ariel, 9, sc. Com. J. R. Alexander, 1858, Portsmouth.
Arrogant, 47, sc., Commodore W. Edmonstone, West Coast of Africa.
Asia, 84, steam-ordinary ship, Capt. G. T. Gordon, 1846, Portsmouth.
Asp, st.-ves., tender to Saturn, Bristol Channel.
Assurance, 4, sc., Com. C. M. Aynsley, 1856, Mediterranean.
Atholl, 4, Com. E. Wilson, 1845, Greenock.
Avon, st.-ves., tender to Impregnable, Plymouth.
Azov, schooner, tender to Hibernia, Malta.
Bacchante, 51, sc. Rear-Admiral Sir J. Maitland, C.B., Capt. D. M. L. Mackenzie, 1859, Pacific.
Bann, st.-ves., tender to Fisgard, Coast of Cornwall.
Banshee, 2, steam-vessel, Com. C. A. Campbell, 1858, Mediterranean.
Banterer, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. P. Knevitt, 1855, East Indies.
Barracouta, 6, st.-v., Com. W. Wood, 1854, West Indies.
Beagle, 4, sc., Com. E. Hay, 1858, East Indies.
Black Eagle, st.-yac., Mast.-Com. J. E. Petley, 1844, particular service
Blenheim, 60, sc., Capt. E. Tatham, 1854, Coast Guard.
Bloodhound, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. F. W. Bennett, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Boscawen, 70, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, K.C.B., Capt. R. A. Powell, C.B., 1855, Cape of Good Hope, ordered home.
Bouncer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Owen, 1852, East Indies.
Boxer, 1, sc.-gunboat, tender to Marlborough, Mediterranean.
Brilliant, 20, Com. G. H. Gardner, 1848, Naval Reserve training ship, City Canal.
Brisk, 16, sc., Capt. A. F. R. D'Horsey, 1857, Cape of Good Hope.
Britannia, training-ship, Capt. R. Harris, 1849, Portsmouth.
Brune, 2, paddle st.-ves., tender to Arrogant, Coast of Africa.
Buffalo, screw, Mas.-Com. A. Brown, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Bulldog, 6, st.-ves., Capt. Sir F. L. M'Clintock Kt., 1854, Coast of Iceland, particular service.
Bullfinch, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Britannia, Portsmouth.
Bustard, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. F. W. Hallowes, 1856, E. Indies.
Buzzard, 6, st.-v., Com. F. Peel, 1855, S.E. Coast of America.
Cadmus, 21, sc., Capt. H. S. Hillyar, C.B., 1854, N. America, and W. Indies.
Cæsar, 90, sc., Capt. T. H. Mason, 1849, Mediterranean.
Calypso, 18, Capt. F. B. Montresor, 1851, Pacific.
Cambrian, 40, Capt. J. J. M'Cleverty, C.B. 1848, East Indies.
Cambridge, gunnery-ship, Capt. A. W. Jerningham, 1851, Devonport.
Camilla, 16, Com. G. T. Colville, 1855, East Indies.
Caradoc, 2, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. J. B. Scott, 1846, Mediterranean.
Castor, 36, Com. J. Palmer, 1855, Naval Reserve training ship, North Shields.
Centaur, 6, st.-v., Com. E. D'o, D'a, Alpin, 1853, East Indies.
Centurion, 80, sc., Capt. H. D. Rogers, C.B., 1846, Channel Squadron.
Chesapeake, 51, sc., Vice-Admiral J. Hope, C.B., Capt. G. O. Willes, 1856, East Indies.
Clinker, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Indus, Plymouth.
Clio, 22, screw, Capt. T. Miller, 1855, Pacific.
Clown, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. F. Lee, 1855, East Indies.
Cockchafer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. L. Holder, 1854, East Indies.
Colossus, 80. sc., Commodore H. R. Yelverton, C.B., Capt. F. Scott, C.B., 1848, Coast Guard.
Conqueror, 101, sc., Capt. E. S. Sotheby, C.B., 1852, Channel Squadn.
Cordelia, 11, sc., Com. C. E. H. Vernon, 1855, Australia.
Cornwallis, 60, sc., Capt. G. G. Randolph, C.B., 1854, Coast Guard.
Coromandel, 5, st.-ves., Lieut. Symons, tender to Flag-ship, Hong-Kong.
Cossack, 20, sc., Capt. R. Moorman, 1857, N. America and W. Indies.
Cressy, 80, sc., Capt. the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, C.B., 1841, Meditrn.
Crocodile, 8, rec.-sh., Com. W. Greet, 1854, off the Tower.
Cruiser, 17, sc., Com. J. Bythesea, V.C., 1856, East Indies.
Cumberland, 70, Capt. C. F. Schomberg, 1851, Sheerness.
Curaçoa, 31, screw, Capt. A. Phillimore, 1855, S.E. Coast of America.
Curlew, 5, sc., Com. S. Douglas, 1859, Devonport.
Cyclops, 6, st.-ves., Capt. W. J. S. Pullen, 1856, East Indies.
Dasher, 2, st.-ves., Com. P. De Saumarez, 1845, particular service.
Dauntless, 31, sc., Capt. L. G. Heath, C.B., 1854. Coast Guard.
Dee, 4, tr.-sh., Mast.-Com. T. C. Pullen, 1844, particular service.
Diadem, 32, sc., Capt. J. H. Cockburn, 1850, Channel Squadron.
Donegal, 101, sc., Capt. H. Broadhead, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Doris, 32, sc., Capt. E. Heathcote, 1852, Mediterranean.
Dove, 2, sc.-gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Bullock, tender to Actæon, China.
Drake, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Blane, 1858, East Indies.
Eagle, 50, training-ship, Com. F. T. C. Strode, 1854, Portsmouth.
Edgar, 91, sc., Rear-Adm. J. E. Erskine, Capt. J. E. Katon, 1850, Channel Squadron.
Edinburgh, 58, sc., Capt. E. C. T. D'Eyncourt, 1849, Coast Guard.
Elfin, st.-yac., tender to Victoria and Albert, Portsmouth.
Emerald, 51, sc., Capt. A. Cumming, 1854, Portsmouth.
Encounter, 14, sc., Capt. R. Dew, 1858, East Indies.
Esk, 20, sc., Capt. Sir R. J. Le M. M'Clure, C.B., 1850, East Indies.
Espoir, 5, sc., Com. E. W. Shaw, 1857, Devonport.
Euryalus, 51, sc., Capt. J. W. Tarleton, C.B., 1852, particular service.
Excellent, 46, gunnery-ship, Capt. R. S. Hewlett, C.B., 1850, Portsmouth.
Exmouth, 90, sc., Capt. J. A. Paynter, 1854, Mediterranean.
Fairy, screw-yacht, tender to Victoria and Albert yacht, Portsmouth.
Falcon, 17 sc., Com. A. G. Fitzroy, 1857, Coast of Africa.
Fanny, cutter, tender to Victory, Portsmouth.
Fawn, 17, sc., Com. R. P. Cator, 1858, Australia.
Fearless, st.-ves., tender to Cumberland, Sheerness.
Ferret, 8, Com. W. E. Fisher, 1856, tender to Sanspareil.
Firebrand, 6, st.-ves., Com. J. M. Bruce, 1855, particular service.
Firefly, 4, st.-ves., Com. A. L. Mansell, 1855, Mediterranean.
Firequeen, st.-ves., tender to Victory, Portsmouth.
Firm, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. R. Boulton, 1854, East Indies.
Fisgard, 42, Commod. Hon. J. R. Drummond, C. B., Woolwich.
Flamer, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. M. Bingham, 1851, East Indies.
Flying Fish, 6, sc., Com. C. W. Hope, 1854, special service.
Forester, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. J. Innes, 1853, East Indies.
Formidable, 84, Vice-Admiral W. J. H. Johnstone, Capt. W. G. Loard, 1857, Sheerness.
Forte, 51, sc., Rear-Admiral Hon. Sir H. Keppel, K.C.B., Capt. E. W. Turnour, 1857, Cape of Good Hope.
Forward, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. C. R. Robson, 1851, South America.
Furious, 16, st.-ves., Captain O. J. Jones, 1855, East Indies.
Fury, 6, st.-v., Com. J. C. Wilson (acting), East Indies.
Ganges, 84, Rear-Admiral Sir R. L. Baynes, K.C.B., Capt. J. Fulford, 1848, Pacific, ordered home.
Gannet, 11, Com. E. H. G. Lambert, 1854, Mediterranean.
Geyser, 6, st.-ves., Com. G. M. Jackson, 1855, particular service.
Gipsy, cutter, tender to Sanspareil, Cork.
Gladiator, 6, st.-ves., Com. H. D. Hickley, 1858, N. America and W. Indies.
Gorgon, 6, st.-v., Com. B. C. T. Pim, 1858, Portsmouth.
Grappler, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. A. P. H. Helby, 1849, Pacific.
Grasshopper, sc. gunboat, Lt.-Com. J. C. Tucker, 1855, East Indies.
Greyhound, 17, sc., Com. F. W. Sullivan, 1859, Mediterranean.
Growler, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. E. Crozier, 1854. Mediterran.
Hannibal, 91, sc., Rear-Admiral G. R. Mundy, C.B., Capt. A. Farquhar, 1849, Mediterranean.
Hardy, 2, sc. gunboat, Lt.-Com. A. G. Bogle, 1855, East Indies.
Hart, cutter, tender to Formidable, Sheerness.
Hastings, 60, sc., Com. C. M. Luckraft, 1855, Naval Reserve training ship, Liverpool.
Haughty, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. D. Broad, 1851, East Indies.
Havock, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. C. Fairholme, 1851, East Indies.
Hawke, 60, sc., Capt. W. Crispin, 1852, Coast Guard.
Hecate, 6, st.-ves., Com. A. H. Hosken, 1853, Pacific.
Herald, 8, sur.-ves., Capt. H. M. Denham, 1846, Feejee Islands, ordered home.
Hero, 91, sc., Commodore G. H. Seymour, C.B., special service.
Hesper, sc. st.-ship, Master-Com. W. H. Harris, 1853, East Indies.
Hibernia, rec.-ship, Rear-Admiral H. J. Codrington, C.B., Com. Hon. A. C. Hobart, Malta.
Highflyer, 21, sc., Capt. W. A. Heath (acting), East Indies.
Himalaya, sc. store-ship, Capt. J. Seccombe, 1859, particular service.
Hogue, 60, sc., Capt. R. J. J. G. Macdonald, 1854, Coast Guard.
Hornet, 17, screw, Com. W. B. Elphinstone, 1850, Portsmouth.
Hydra, 6, st.-ves., Com. R. V. Hamilton, 1857, North America and West Indies.
Icarus, 11, sc., Com. N. Salmon, V.C., 1853, North America and West Indies.
Illustrious, 72, Com. H. C. Harston, 1845, Portsmouth.
Imaum, 72, Commodore H. Dunlop, Capt. O. Morrish, 1857, Receiving Ship, Jamaica.
Impregnable, 104, Vice-Adm. Sir A. Fanshawe, K.C.B., Capt. Lord F. H. Kerr, 1852, Devonport.
Impericuse, 51, screw, Rear-Admiral L. T. Jones, C.B., Capt. R. Maguire, 1854, East Indies.
Implacable, 72, Com. J. W. Dorville, 1853, training ship, Devonport.
Indus, 78, steam-ordinary ship, Capt. A. C. Key, C.B., Devonport.
Industry, st.-v., 2, store-ship, Mast.-Com. G. J. Hodges, 1841, particular service.
Inflexible, 6, st.-v., Com. G. A. C. Brooker, 1856, East Indies.
Insolent, 2, sc.-gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Seymour, East Indies.
Intrepid, 6, sc., Com. J. H. Marryat, 1855, Mediterranean.
Iris, 26, Commodore W. Loring, C.B., Australia, ordered home.
Jackal, 4, st.-v., Lieut.-Com. E. F. Lodder, 1854, particular service.
James Watt, 91, screw, Capt. E. Codd, 1831, Mediterranean.
Janus, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. D. G. Davidson, 1855, East Indies.
Jasper, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. H. Pym, 1849, West Indies.
Jersey, cutter, tender to Dasher, Portsmouth.
Kestrel sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Robinson, 1855, East Indies.
Kingston, schooner, tender to Imaum, Jamaica.
Kite, st.-tug, Bermuda.
Landrail, 5, sc., Com. E. Field, 1859, Woolwich.
Lapwing, 4, screw, Com. M. F. O'Reilly, 1856, Mediterranean.

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Leopard, 18, st.-v., Rear-Admiral Sir S. Lushington, K.C.B., Capt. F.B. Wainwright, 1856, S.E. Coast of America.
Leven, 1, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. S. Hudson, 1854, East Indies.
Liffey, 51, sc., Capt. G. W. Preedy, C. B., 1855, Mediterranean.
Lightning, st.-ves., tender to Saturn, Pembroke.
Lively, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Cumberland, Sheerness.
Lizard, 3, st.-ves., tender to Formidable, Sheerness.
Locust, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. J. B. Field, 1846, particular service.
London, 90, sc., Capt. H. Chads, 1848, Mediterranean.
Lynx, 4, sc., Lieut.-Com. H. Berkeley, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Lyra, 9, sc., Com. R. B. Oldfield, 1855, Cape of Good Hope.
Madagascar, store-ship, Capt. R. D. White, 1856, Rio Janeiro.
Mæander, 44, Capt. W. F. Burnett, C.B., 1854, Ascension.
Magicienne, 16, st.-ves., Capt. J. E. Commerell, V.C. (1859), E. Indies.
Majestic, 80, sc., Capt. W. R. Mends, C.B., 1852, Coast Guard.
Marlborough, 131, sc., Vice-Admiral W. F. Martin, Capt. W. H. Stewart, C.B., 1854, Mediterranean.
Mars, 80, sc., Capt. J. N. Strange, 1854, Channel Squadron.
Medina, 4, st.-ves., Capt. T. A. B. Spratt, C.B., 1855, Mediterranean.
Megæra, 6, sc., Com. S. H. Henderson, 1855, particular service.
Melpomene, 50, sc., Capt. C. J. F. Ewart, 1855, Mediterranean.
Melville, hosp.-ship, Hong-Kong.
Mercury, cutter, tender to Dasher, Portsmouth.
Mersey, 40, sc., Capt. H. Caldwell, C.B., 1853, Channel Squadron.
Mohawk, 4, sc., Com. E. H. Howard, 1857, Mediterranean.
Monarch, 84, Capt. Charles Wise, 1847, Sheerness.
Mutine, 17, sc., Com. W. Graham, 1858, Pacific.
Naiad, 42, store-sh., Mas.-Com. W. W. Dillon, 1843, Callao.
Nautilus, 6, Lieut.-Com. W. B. Grant, 1852, apprentice ship.
Neptune, 91, sc., Capt. F. A. Campbell, 1857, Mediterranean.
Nereus, 42, store-depôt, Mas.-Com. J. C. Barlow, 1853, Valparaiso.
Nettle, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Terror, Bermuda.
Niger, 14, sc., Capt. P. Cracroft, 1854, Australia, ordered home.
Nile, 90, sc., Rear-Admiral Sir A. Milne, K.C.B, Capt. E. K. Barnard, 1857, North America and West Indies.
Nimrod, 6, sc., Com. R, J. Wynniatt, 1859, East Indies, ordered home.
Oberon, 3, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. F. G. C. Paget, 1852, South-East Coast of America.
Odin, 16, st.-ves. Capt. Lord J. Hay, C.B., 1854, East Indies.
Onyx, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Terror, Bermuda.
Opossum, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Brine, E. Indies.
Orion, 91, sc., Capt. J. B. E. Frere, 1854, Mediterranean.
Osborne, st.-ves., Mas.-Com. C. H. K. Bower, 1842, Portsmouth.
Pearl, 21, sc., Capt. J. Borlase, C.B., 1855, East Indies.
Pelorus, 21, sc. Commodore F. B. P. Seymour, 1854, Australia.
Pembroke, 60, Capt. E. P. Charlewood, 1855, Coast Guard.
Perseverance, 2, troop-ship, Com. E. R. Power, 1850, particular service.
Persian, 12, Com. E. Hardinge, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Pigmy, 3, st.-ves., Mast.-Com. W. Johnston, 1856, Portsmouth.
Pioneer, 6, screw, Com. H. A. Reilly, 1858, East Indies.
Plumper, 9, screw, Captain G. H. Richards, 1854, Pacific, ordered home.
Porcupine, 3, st.-ves., Capt. C. H. Otter, 1854, particular service.
Porpoise, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Royal Albert.
Princess Charlotte, receiving-ship, M.-Com. H. G. Thomsett, 1854, Hong-Kong.
Prometheus, 5, st.-ves., Com. S. S. Skipwith, 1856, Coast of Africa.
Pylades, 21, sc., Capt. M. de Courcy, 1852, Pacific.
Pyramus, hulk, Halifax.
Quail, 2, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. N. Osborn, 1856, Mediterranean.
Queen, 86, sc., Capt. C. F. Hillyar, 1852, Mediterranean.
Racer, 11, sc., Com. A. M'L. Lyons, 1858, North America and West Indies.
Racoon, 21, screw, Capt. W. C. Chamberlain, 1856, Mediterranean.
Ranger, 5, sc., Com. H. R. Wratislaw, 1858, Coast of Africa.
Recruit, 8, st.-ves., Com. D. Spain, 1856, Mediterranean.
Redpole, 1, Capt. Warden, C.B., 1845, Gibraltar.
Redwing, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Cambridge, Plymouth.
Renard, 4, sc., Com. J. G. Goodenough, 1858, East Indies.
Renown, 91, sc., Capt. A. Forbes, 1846, Mediterranean.
Retribution, 28, st.-ves., Commod. H. E. Edgell, C.B., East Indies, ordered home.
Rhadamanthus, 4, st.-ves., Master-Com. F. R. Sturdee, 1843, particular service.
Ringdove, 4, sc., Com. R. G. Craigie, 1856, East Indies.
Roebuck, 6, sc., Com. Marten, East Indies.
Rolla, 6, Lieut.-Com. C. G. Nelson, 1854, Portsmouth.
Royal Adelaide, 104, training-ship, Capt. W. K. Hall, C.B., 1853, Devonport.
Royal Albert, 121, sc., Rear-Admiral Sir C. H. Fremantle, K.C.B., Capt. H. J. Lacon, 1856, Channel Squadron.
Russell, 60, sc., Capt. G. Wodehouse, 1854, Coast Guard.
St. George, 90, sc., Capt. The Hon. F. Egerton, 1855, Liverpool.
St. Jean D'Acre, 101, sc., Capt. T. P. Thompson, 1847, Mediterranean.
St. Vincent, 102, Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. Grey, Capt. T. Wilson, 1853, Portsmouth.
Sampson, 6, st.-ves., Capt. G. S. Hand, C.B., 1852, East Indies.
Sanspareil, 70; Capt. A. P. E. Wilmot, C.B., 1854, Cork.
Sapphire, hulk, Trincomalee.
Saracen, 4, Master-Com. W. Stanton, 1852, East Indies.
Satellite, sc., 21, Capt. J. C. Prevost, 1856, Pacific, ordered home.
Saturn, 72, Capt. G. Ramsay, C.B., 1843, Pembroke.
Scourge, 6, sc., Com. W. G. Jones, 1854, Mediterranean.
Scout, 21, sc., Capt. J. Corbett, 1857, East Indies.
Scylla, 21, sc., Capt. R. Lambert, 1855, Mediterranean.
Seagull, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Porcupine, Hebrides.
Seniark, 8, brig, tender to Britannia, Portsmouth.
Seringapatam, coal depôt, Cape of Good Hope.
Sharpshooter, 3, sc., Lieut.-Com. C. Gibbons, 1848, Coast of Africa.
Sidon, 22, st.-ves., Capt. R. B. Crawford, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Simoom, 8, sc., Com. J. M. Cooke, 1852, East Indies.
Skipjack, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. Murray, 1848, West Indies.
Slaney, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. D. Bevan, 1855, East Indies.
Snake, 4, sc., Com. H. Harvey, 1857, East Indies.
Snap, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. O. Butler, 1855, East Indies.
Sparrowhawk, 4, sc., Com. J. C. Byng, 1856, East Indies.
Sphinx, 6, st.-ves., Com. G. F. Day, V.C., 1855, East Indies.
Spiteful, 6, st.-ves., Com. W. C. F. Wilson, 1858, Woolwich.
Spitfire, 5, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. C. O' D. Allingham, 1856, Coast of Africa.
Sprightly, st.-ves., tender to Victory, Portsmouth.
Spy, 3, Lieut.-Com. J. Hanmer, 1848, S. E. Coast of America.
Starling, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. A. Whitshed, 1854, East Indies.
Staunch, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. E. J. Pollard, 1855, East Indies.
Stork, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Excellent, Portsmouth.
Styx, 6, st.-ves., Com. J. H. Cave, 1855, North America and W. Indies.
Supply, store-ship, Mast.-Com. W. H. Balliston, 1845, particular serv.
Sylph, cutter, tender to Impregnable, Plymouth.
Tartar, 20, sc., Capt. J. M. Hayes, 1855, Sheerness.
Termagant, 25, sc., Capt. R. Hall, 1855, Pacific.
Terrible, 21, st.-ves., Capt. F. H. H. Glasse, C.B., 1846, Mediterranean.
Terror, 16, Capt. F. Hutton, 1844, Bermuda.
Topaze, 51, sc., Capt. the Hon. J. W. S. Spencer, 1854, Pacific.
Torch, 5, Com. F. H. Smith, 1858, Coast of Africa.
Trafalgar, 91, sc., Capt. E. G. Fanshawe, 1845, Channel Squadron.
Traveller, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Asia, Portsmouth.
Triton, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. R. H. Burton, 1849, Coast of Africa.
Urgent, sc. tr.-ship, Com. H. W. Hire, 1854, East Indies.
Valorous, 16, st.-ves., Capt. W. C. Aldham, C.B., 1853, North America and West Indies.
Victor Emmanuel, 91, sc., Capt. W. J.C. Clifford, C.B., 1847, Mediterr.
Victoria and Albert, 2, st.-yacht, Capt. the Hon J. Denman, 1841, Portsmouth.
Victory, 101, Vice-Admiral H. W. Bruce; Capt. R. Coote, 1854, Portsmouth.
Vivid, st.-yac., Mast.-Com. Henry W. Allen, 1842, Woolwich.
Vixen, 6, st.-ves., Com. F. W. Richards, 1860, Pacific, ordered home.
Vulcan, 6, sc. tr.-sp., Com. A. C. Strode, 1856, East Indies.
Wasp, 3, sc., Com. C. Stirling, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Watchful, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. F. W. Inglefield, 1857, East Indies.
Weazel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Howorth, 1856, East Indies.
Wellesley, 72, Capt.-Sup. G. Goldsmith, C.B., 1842, Chatham.
Wellington, 72, Com. Fred. Cannon, 1842, Devonport.
Weymouth, hulk, Bermuda.
Wildfire, st.-ves., tender to Formidable, Sheerness.
Woodcock, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. S. Bosanquet, 1855, East Indies.
Wrangler, 4, sc., Com. H. H. Beamish, 1858, Coast of Africa.

A piece with the title of "Les Riflewomen, ou Les Volontaires femmes d'Angleterre," has been received at the Théâtre Beaumarchais, Paris.

THE MILITIA.

Anglesea and Carnarvon. Her Majesty has been pleased to direct that, with the view of increasing the efficiency of the service, the Anglesey regiment of militia shall be united to the Carnarvon regiment, so as to form one battalion. The title of this battalion is the Royal Carnavon and Anglesey Rifles, and its strength is as follows:—1 lieut.-colonel, 2 majors, 8 captains, 8 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 quarter-master, 1 surgeon, 1 assistant-surgeon, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 bugle major, 1 sergeant instructor of musketry, 1 paymaster-sergeant, 1 orderly-room clerk, 1 hospital sergeant, 22 sergeants, 22 corporals, 8 buglers, and 644 privates. This change took effect from the 1st ult., but the two wings, Carnarvon and Anglesey, will be called out for training at present separately. The Carnarvon wing of the regiment is under orders to assemble at Carnarvon on the 10th of September for 27 days' training. Several officers and soldiers are at present attached to the head-quarters' staff for a course of preliminary drill, under the command of the adjutant of the regiment.

The following Circular has been issued from the WarOffice to officers commanding regiments of militia:—"War Office, Aug. 25.—Sir, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to refer you to the fifth paragraph of the Circular 570, dated March 19, 1860, and to that part of the Circular of May 1, 1860, 585, which authorise a charge against the public of ½d. for marking each article of clothing and necessaries, and to inform you that it is not considered advisable that the boots, shirts, and socks which are taken away at the end of the training should be marked in the manner laid down in those Circulars, and that therefore no charge will be allowed for this service for the future.—I have, &c.,—De Grey and Ripon."

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 28.

1st or Royal East Middlesex Regiment of Militia—Henry Levett Boscawen Ibbetson, Esq., to be Captain, vice Northey, promoted.

Memorandum—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this regiment by Ensign Edward Steele.

The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 24th of August inst.—viz.:

Royal Cumberland Regiment of Militia—Fielding Trimmer, Esq., to be Captain, vice Weston, resigned.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 31.

Royal Glamorgan Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Erasmus Vaughton, Gent., to be Quartermaster from the 29th of June, 1860.

4th or Royal South Middlesex Regiment of Militia—Ensign George Robert Harriott to be Lieutenant, vice King, resigned.

Memorandum—Ensign Robert Fair Sproule, absent without leave from the last training, has been removed from the strength of the Regiment.

Brecknockshire Royal Rifle Regiment of Militia—Crawshay Bailey, junior, Esq., to be Lieutenant.

Northumberland Artillery Regiment of Militia—Frederick Stephen Steele, Esq., to be Captain, vice Stanhope, resigned.

Memorandum—Royal Cumberland Regiment of Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain William Henry Weston.

VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

Hon. Artillery Company.—The detachment of this corps stationed at Sandown, Isle of Wight, during the last fortnight left for London on Saturday afternoon. They left Sandown about noon, having sent their baggage on before with an advanced guard. Their splendid band played a march as they left, and again as they entered the old "Towne of Bradinge," where they halted in front of the Bugle Inn, and fell out for 15 minutes. The march being resumed, the band again struck up, and continued to play at intervals during the whole route. Arrived at the Esplanade, Ryde, they halted opposite the Royal Eagle Hotel, and fell out to refresh for half an hour. When the bugle sounded, about 3 p.m., they fell in, and marched down the pier to the strains of the Grenadier's March, discoursed by their band. Having reached the pier head they embarked on board the Princess Royal steamer that had been specially chartered for their transport. As they left the pier for Portsmouth they gave three cheers, which were most lustily and heartily taken up by the numerous crowd who had accompanied them down. During the sojourn on the island there was every evidence of its being an agreeable one. On Tuesday, the 21st inst., they patronised the Theatre Royal, Ryde; and on Thursday last gave an amateur performance at the same place for the benefit of the manager, Mr. J. H. Delafield. The piece selected for their efforts was "Charles II.," and the characters were cast as follows: *Charles II.*, Surgeon Skey; *Earl of Rochester*, Mr. Tapner; *Captain Copp*, Captain Field; *Edward*, Mr. Tingle. On the same evening many of the corps attended a ball given by the Ryde Volunteers, in honour of the 1st and 3rd companies of the Isle of Wight (Ryde) Rifles being presented with silver bugles by the ladies of the town. On Friday evening they gave a concert at Sandown, some of their own band being among the performers. The troop of Horse Artillery attached to the Hon. Artillery Company proceeded to Woolwich on Thursday, under the command of Captain Jay, to draw from Government stores two six-pounder guns, with harness, &c., which have been granted for the use of the troop. The gun division of the Hon. Company, under the command of Lieutenant Blockley, paraded at the Armoury House, Finsbury, on Sunday, and after attending Divine service at the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, returned to head-quarters, and fired a royal salute in honour of the birthday of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Captain-General and Colonel.

London Rifle Brigade.—The butt at the Crystal Palace, erected for the London Rifle Brigade, having been found to require some additions before it will be available for practice, the commanding officer is making arrangements for the use of another butt, at a convenient distance from town, where ball firing can commence without further delay. The exertions of the adjutant to organise a Volunteer bugle band have been attended with the most gratifying success. The band played for the first time at the head of the battalion, on Tuesday last, at the Regent's Park, and when it is considered that, three months ago, few of the Volunteers composing it were acquainted with their instruments, their performance of a few popular marches reflected the highest credit upon them. The brigade prizes will be competed for during the month of October; several of them are of considerable value. The members of this corps have already evinced much interest in, and given encouragement to, rifle shooting. It will be remembered that a handsome silver cup, value 50 guineas, was presented by them to the National Rifle Association, and was shot for at the Wimbledon competition. In addition to this, a sum of 40*l.* was subscribed for, and paid to the general fund of the Association.

2nd City (Spottiswoode's) Rifles.—On Sunday afternoon, shortly before three o'clock, this corps, Captain G. Spottiswoode, Commandant, marched to Westminster Abbey, preceded by their band, to attend Divine service. The abbey was very crowded, especially in the transepts, and the service was altogether one of great interest.

1st (Victoria Rifles) Middlesex.—This corps still manages to keep up a very creditable muster, the crack of the rifle being heard all day long, and under every variety of weather, in their spacious practice-ground at Kilburn. The evening parades are now chiefly devoted to the bayonet exercise, in which the men take the greatest interest. A strong desire exists among the Victoria Rifles to develope the study of this most formidable weapon upon the principles of the fencing school, whereby the musket and bayonet become capable of being wielded with nearly the same skill and *finesse* as the foil itself.

20th (Euston Square) Middlesex.—This corps will parade in full dress this afternoon, at the Euston Station, and, if the weather is fine, will, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Bigge, march from thence at 4·30, accompanied by its band, to Hampstead. The progress which the corps has made, and is still making, is highly satisfactory. Its present numerical strength is 600, which is daily increasing. From Sir William Cubitt's establishment there has been an increase of 90 men, 70 of whom have already been sworn in by the lieut.-colonel. There is at the present time a company forming from the following districts: Hampstead Road, Camden Town, Regent's Park, and Haverstock Hill, from which a great increase is expected. This company will be allowed to elect its own officers. Mr. M'Sweney, has already been appointed the lieutenant.

22nd (Queen's Westminsters) Middlesex.—Earl Grosvenor and the officers of this corps, having left town, it has been considered expedient to discontinue the meetings of the Volunteers for the present season, and the members, therefore, will not re-assemble for regular drill for several weeks.

29th (North) Middlesex.—Captain Wallen Jones, late of the 84th Regiment of Foot, has been nominated by the council of this corps, for recommendation to Her Majesty, as the Adjutant of the regiment. Sergeant Moreton has also been appointed as the permanent Sergeant-Major of the North Middlesex Rifles, and new head-quarters have been taken at Kent Lodge, Park Village, East Mornington Road, in close proximity to the new drill ground in the Mornington Road, Regent's Park. The Marylebone and St. John's Wood company is fast progressing towards completion. They drill on Tuesday and Thursday evenings in the spacious carriage factory, Lisson Grove. This corps having, in consequence of the Saturday half-holiday movement, recently received an accession of two most effective companies, namely, the Marylebone and St. John's Wood company, composed of the young men attached to several West End linendrapery firms, and Messrs. Brooks and Co., pianoforte manufacturers, intend to c lebrate this day, which is the first day on which the Saturday half-holiday movement commences amongst the large West End establishments, by a march out with their two new companies, in full uniform, to Cricklewood, where refreshments will be provided. The regimental orders are that the corps shall assemble at its present head-quarters, at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and march to the new drill ground.

36th (Paddington) Middlesex.—This corps is progressing very favourably, new additions in members being of daily occurrence. Classes are now being formed for rifle practice, under the tuition of an experienced musketry instructor; and from the assiduity with which the members attend to the drill, it is confidently expected that the corps will take a very prominent part in the next competition for prizes given by Her Majesty and the National Rifle Association. A series of prizes are being formed by the committee. G. J. Penny, Esq., has offered one of 5*l.* 5*s.*; and R. Boden, Esq., an Enfield rifle, value 5*l.* 5*s.*, to be competed for in the usual manner. Considering the advantages which will accrue from training the youth of the Metropolis to the use of arms, and the physical good to themselves by undergoing a course of strict drilling, the committee have decided upon forming a cadet company, to be attached to the corps, the annual subscription to be 1*l.* 1*s.*, and the uniform not to exceed 3*l.*

Tower Hamlets Rifles.—On Wednesday evening numerously attended public meeting was held at St. Peter's School-room, Essex Street, Mile-end Road, for the purpose of furthering the objects of the Tower Hamlets Rifles, No. 2 company, and more especially to increase the effective strength of the 3rd company. The proceedings created great interest in the district in which the meeting was held, a large body of the 2nd company having marched to the place of meeting headed by the band of the Scotch Fusilier Guards. Captain Hammart in the chair. The chairman expressed his gratification at the efficiency attained by the members of the corps. It was a capital thing for young men willing to undergo a course of military training. Lieutenant Gole proposed the first resolution, "That this meeting is of opinion that the vast district comprising the Tower Hamlets is, in point of numbers, inadequately represented in the Volunteer movement, and is therefore extremely desirous of promoting all efforts to increase the numerical strength of the 2nd Tower Hamlets Volunteer Rifle Regiment." The Rev. Mr. Igard seconded the motion, which was supported by the Rev. Mr. Barry and unanimously agreed to. Captain Towy then moved the next resolution, "That, in order to furthur the objects of the foregoing resolution, this meeting earnestly invites the young men of Mile-end at once to enrol themselves effective members of

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the 3rd Company of the 2nd Tower Hamlets Volunteer Rifles." Mr. King seconded the motion, which was carried with great cheering. Several young men having enrolled themselves, the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

WORKMEN'S VOLUNTEER BRIGADE.—This corps is rapidly increasing. It has already an amateur band of drums and fifes, who have attained great excellence under Bandmaster Farley. Nearly 250 men have enrolled their names within the last ten days. The head-quarters of the brigade are in Great Tower Street, City. The first drill takes place this day, September 1st.

LONDON VOLUNTEER FUSILIERS.—A circular has been issued inviting co-operation in the formation of a Volunteer corps under this title, the specific object of its promoters being to afford to gentlemen of the various professions, as well as those engaged in business occupations, means of joining in the laudable object of defending the interests of their common country at as small a pecuniary outlay as is compatible with military exterior. The uniform of the proposed corps, scarlet cloth tunics with blue facings, blue cloth trowsers with red stripes, has a most martial appearance; the cost of the whole is guaranteed not to exceed five guineas, while the annual subscription being one guinea, places it within reach of the many. From the preliminary arrangements now being carried out by the honorary secretary, an officer of twenty years' experience on active service, it is anticipated that this corps will rank with the most efficient of the Volunteer force. The minimum height is stated in the circular to be five feet six inches, and the temporary office is 36, George Street, Hanover Square.

CHESHIRE.

MACCLESFIELD RIFLES.—On Saturday, the first and second companies were each presented with a handsome silver bugle —one a present from the mayor of the borough, and the other a graceful token of the interest taken in this great national movement by the ladies of Macclesfield. The presentation took place in the Public Park, and in the presence of a large concourse of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. In addition to the two companies forming the Macclesfield corps, there were on the ground the corps from Congleton, Captain Sir Charles Shakerley; Leek, Captain Badnall; and the Alderley and Wilmslow corps, Captain E. H. Grey. Captain Pearson, 1st company of Macclesfield Rifles, commanded the corps, and put them through a variety of evolutions, including skirmishing and firing, the whole of which were performed in a most creditable manner. At the conclusion of the manœuvres, the corps formed three sides of a square in front of a raised platform, and Mis E. Clarke, in the name of her grandfather, the Mayor, presented a silver bugle to the first company of Macclesfield Volunteers. Captain Pearson, on behalf of the officers, and non-commissioned officers and members of the company, briefly acknowledged the gift; and, after a few remarks from the Mayor, Miss Marienne Brocklehurst, the daughter of the member for the borough, presented to the second company, on behalf of the ladies of Macclesfield, a handsome silver bugle. Captain T. A. Brocklehurst, having received the bugle, briefly responded on behalf of the company; after which hearty cheers were given for the Queen, the ladies of Macclesfield, for the Mayor, and for the officers and members of the Congleton, Leek, and Alderley and Wilmslow Rifle Corps.

DEVONSHIRE.

PLYMOUTH RIFLES.—*The Horse Guards* have appointed a board, before which Major Duperier has to pass prior to his undertaking the office of Adjutant of the Plymouth battalion. Colonel Ayles of the Royal Marines is nominated chairman of the board. Major Duperier has been very active in the formation of the Plymouth corps. It is not generally known that the Lord-Lieutenant of the county offered the colonelcy of the battalion in the first place to Major Duperier, and that after he had declined the appointment it was offered to Lord Valletort, who holds the command. The battalion includes the corps connected with Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and Tavistock.

ESSEX.

COLCHESTER RIFLES.—The Colchester Volunteers will compete next Thursday in Wyvenhoe Park, near Colchester, for a prize cup given by Mr. J. Gurdon Rebow. The ranges will be at 600 yards, five rounds to be fired; and ties will be shot off (two shots each) at 900 yards. The cup will be presented by Lady Georgiana Rebow, at three p.m., and the grounds are to be thrown open to the general public, for whom various amusements will be provided.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THE BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARTILLERY AND THE CITY OF BRISTOL RIFLES.—These corps were to have been inspected on Saturday last by Colonel M'Murdo, C.B., Inspector-General of Volunteers. Great preparations had been made for the event. The Duke of Beaufort dispatched the Stapleton and Doddington troops of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars to keep the ground. The ladies of Clifton and the vicinity had subscribed for some handsome silver bugles, which were to have been presented to the two corps by the Mayoress (Mrs. Bates) and Mrs. General Whish. The weather proved so unpropitious that the inspection was abandoned. The great Rifle Volunteer review, to take place at Gloucester on the 18th of September, is likely to be remarkable as a military display. Already about 40 corps have intimated their intention of attending, and to this number an addition of 40 more is expected. They will come chiefly from the county of Gloucester and surrounding counties. The Government has appointed Major Dick, Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers, to superintend the details; and excursion trains on the Great Western, Midland, South Wales, and Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester Railways will be run. The Gloucestershire Hussars will attend the review. The Duke of Beaufort has intimated his intention of "franking" the Badminton troop to and from Gloucester on the occasion.

CHELTENHAM RIFLES.—This corps was inspected by Colonel M'Murdo, Inspector-General of Volunteers, and Colonel Dick, assistant-inspector of the district, on Wednesday, in the College-grounds, kindly given for the occasion by the directors. The day being unusually fine, a very large number of visitors were present. All the four companies mustered, to the number of 250. Colonel Parnell, C.B., commanded, and put the companies through the movements, all of which the Volunteers executed with a quickness and military precision that surprised every one present, not excepting the Inspector-General, who at the conclusion of the evolutions addressed the companies, saying how very much pleased he was to find such a very fine body of Volunteers so well drilled and such good soldiers. He was pleased to see all the four companies together, and strongly recommended them to form themselves into a separate battalion.

HAMPSHIRE.

THE 1ST (SOUTH) HANTS ARTILLERY.—This corps assembled at Woolston on Saturday afternoon, and placed their guns in a position in a battery they have erected on a piece of ground the use of which has been kindly granted them by Mr. H. Buchan, of Southampton. The weather was very unfavourable, but this did not prevent the Volunteers mustering in good force under their respected captain, Mr. S. M'Naghten, of Bitterne Manor. The corps afterwards dined together at the Cliff Hotel to celebrate the event, and at the same time to make a wedding present to their drill instructor, Sergeant William Spinks, of the 10th brigade of the Royal Artillery, which consisted of an elegant tea and coffee service, spoons, &c., bearing a suitable inscription.

3RD HANTS (CIVIL SERVICE) ARTILLERY CORPS.—A. B. Sturdee, Esq., having received his commission from the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, read it to the corps, which had been drawn up for the occasion in the dockyard, previous to drill, on Tuesday evening. The efficiency of the men is progressing very rapidly, as they are very attentive, and exhibit a great desire to become proficient in the various drills. Tuesday and Thursday evenings are appointed for that purpose, although many of the artisans attend on other nights, which are voluntary drills. Four captains have been elected and were sworn in before Dr. Garrington, who is mayor of Portsmouth, and whose appointment as surgeon to the corps, gave the greatest satisfaction, and was carried by acclamation. The Rev. J. Phelps, chaplain to the dockyard, has been elected chaplain to the force. Candidates have been proposed for lieutenants, and Thursday last the requisite number of sergeants was elected. On the occasion of electing officers for the corps, the drums of the old dockyard Volunteers of 1803 were displayed, recalling recollections of that period when a dockyard brigade of great efficiency was raised. We hope very soon to see the present corps in their uniform, as the Lord-Lieutenant has approved of the slight addition proposed to adapt it to the Civil Service.

5TH HANTS RIFLES.—A general meeting of the effective members of this corps was held on Monday evening at the Guildhall, Portsmouth, for the purpose of electing officers for the 4th company, which has just been completed. The captain-commandant is now entitled to rank as a major, by which means a vacancy occurs for a captain in the first company. Lieutenant Ford was elected to supply this vacancy, and the senior ensign was elected to supply his place as lieutenant. The new officers elected were Messrs. Payne (of the National Provincial Bank), Palmer, Lush, and Sayer, all of whom will be ensigns, the previous ensigns rising to lieutenants by seniority.

KENT.

2ND KENT ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—On the occasion of the opening of a public recreation ground at Faversham, a few days ago, the ladies of that town and neighbourhood presented a set of drums and fifes to this corps. The presentation, which consisted of ten fifes, three small drums, and one large drum, was confided to the Hon. Mrs. Milles, who expressed the pleasure of herself and the other lady subscribers at the day's proceedings, their hope being that, whether in peace or war, the instruments would serve the corps in its duty. Captain Hall having acknowledged the gift, in a brief but suitable speech, the instruments were played upon; after which the mayor of the town proposed three cheers for the Hon. Mrs. Milles, Mrs. Captain Hall, and the ladies generally, which were heartily given, and the interesting proceedings terminated.

4TH (WOOLWICH) KENT RIFLES.—This corps has commenced target practice, which will be carried out at the Government practice range, Plumstead Marshes, on Monday and Wednesday evenings, in accordance with the regulations of the Hythe School of Musketry—viz., the ranges to be 150, 200, 250, and 300 yards.

9TH (PLUMSTEAD) KENT ARTILLERY.—The members of this corps have made rapid progress in drill and gunnery practice at the new battery erected on Plumstead Common, under the direction of an experienced non-commissioned officer of Royal Artillery.

13TH (GREENWICH) KENT.—The commanding-officer of this corps has intimated his intention of raising a company of cadets, formed of youths between the ages of 12 and 16. Already 20 names have been received, the annual subscription being fixed at 10*s.* 6*d.* A similar company is also now forming for the Hatcham (New Cross) Rifle Corps, the ages of the young gentlemen being fixed at between 14 and 16, and the annual subscription to be 5*s.*, with a cost of 1*l.* 18*s.* for clothing. When formed, this company is to be attached to the 1st Surrey Rifles.

ROYAL ARSENAL RIFLES.—In accordance with arrangements stipulated between the commanding officers of the corps and Viscount Sydney, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, a strong body of the Royal Arsenal Volunteers at Woolwich mustered on Saturday at three o'clock, for the purpose of a general inspection by his lordship. At half-past four o'clock Lord and Lady Sydney arrived at the Arsenal, and the inspection commenced shortly after. The men were drawn up in line to the number of about 1500 of all ranks, and extended the entire length of the avenue from the paper factory to the archway at the entrance of the royal gun factories. The Artillery Brigade was commanded by Capt. Ellis, in the absence of Colonel Fullom on leave, and the battalions of Rifles were in command of Colonel Parkyn and Colonel Anderson. His lordship, accompanied by Colonel Tulloh, brigadier of the corps, Colonel Morris, Colonel Luard, and Major Oram, rode up to the front of the column, upon which the men fell into open order, and presented arms. The three bands united and struck up the national air. His lordship and staff then rode down the front of the line, and went through the inspection, carefully examining the appearance and bearing of each man; and, having assembled the commanding officers, he desired them to make known the satisfaction which he had derived from the inspection of the corps, established for the protection of the Royal Arsenal, and to assure them he was confident that the trust which Her Majesty had so willingly confided to them would never be misapplied or disgraced by one among them. He could, he said, but admire and extol their ready and persevering loyalty, even under the adverse state of the weather, when so many were assembled, which was a good guarantee for their honesty of purpose. The corps then marched past, and proceeded up Wellington Street, along the front of the Artillery Barracks, and returned by the old Charlton Road, when they again asembled in the Arsenal and were dismissed.

The Kentish Volunteer *fête*, announced to take place in the park of Sir T. M. Wilson, at Old Charlton, on the 5th inst., has been postponed until the 12th.

LANCASHIRE.

LANCASHIRE RIFLES.—On Saturday the 1st battalion, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Bousefield, which, for the last month had been encamped at Blundell Sands, Crosby, near Liverpool, received orders to break up the camp and return to quarters. The day was fine, and the novelty of "striking the tents" attracted a large number of spectators. Before breaking up, the corps was addressed by Colonel Bousefield, who in a few words complimented the men on the uniform steadiness and aptitude they had evinced in discharge of the duties of camp life. They had shown, he said, an example to their fellow-Volunteers which every corps in the kingdom might with propriety follow. The advantages of such a course of training, he said, were numerous. It was in discharging the duties of the camp that an important portion of their military training must necessarily be acquired; and in camp they qualified themselves for the performance of outpost and sentry work. Considering that they had had extremely bad weather, it must be regarded as something to speak, if not to boast of, that they, civilian soldiers, had voluntarily left their comfortable homes to rough it under canvas; a fact which of itself was sufficient to prove that the Volunteer force is composed of men who in the hour of need were prepared and resolved to do their duty.

Lieut.-Colonel Gladstone and Major Tinley, of the 2nd battalion Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, are vigorously exerting themselves to render the Hightown Shooting-ground a model establishment. Already they have erected 15 perfect ranges, from 300 to 1100 yards in length, and they purpose erecting 15 more. If necessary the range can be increased to a mile with safety. In order to enable Volunteers to render themselves competent to shoot for the prizes at the county meeting in October next, the terms for the privilege of practising at Hightown have been arranged on a very liberal scale. Honorary members pay 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum; honorary effective members (that is, persons connected with any corps) pay 1*l.* 1*s.* only. Members of the 2nd battalion pay 10*s.* 6*d.* per annum. The object is to make the ranges as generally useful as possible. Very comfortable and healthy arrangements have been made for the early encampment of the 2nd battalion at Hightown.

On Saturday upwards of 800 Volunteers from Lancashire and Cheshire accepted the invitation of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, who gave them free and comfortable conveyance to Hull and Grimsby and back, with most hospitable entertainment during their visit.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

HOLBEACH RIFLES. — This corps assembled for ball practice a few days ago, when the result was most satisfactory, the number of points obtained by the three successful competitors being 30, 19, and 18. The average number of each member was 15½. There were also present detachments of the Boston, 11th Gloucestershire, Cirencester, and Westminster Rifle Corps on the ground.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

PETERBOROUGH RIFLES.—In a short time this corps will be presented with a silver bugle. The ceremony of the presentation is to be performed by Lady Vernon and the Hon. Mrs. C. W. Fitzwilliam. A butt is being erected for rifle practice at the expense of the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam (captain of the corps) on the Caistor Fields, in the neighbourhood of Peterborough.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NOTTINGHAM (ROBIN HOOD) RIFLES. — This corps has advanced to a very efficient state with respect to drill. The ladies of Nottingham have commenced a subscription for the purpose of presenting the nine companies of the corps with a silver bugle each, with banneret and colours; also with a horse for the use of the Adjutant. The amount of the funds raised now exceeds 130*l.*, but no specific date has yet been named for the presentation to take place.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

5TH (WOLVERHAMPTON) STAFFORDSHIRE RIFLES.—On Tuesday evening the 1st company was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Vernon, Commandant of the 4th battalion of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers, with a view to the company being authorised to commence rifle practice. Mr. Bernard Walker, a member of the company, who has undergone a course of training at Hythe, and has superintended the musketry instruction, reported 32 members of the company as having passed through the necessary preliminary drills, and they were called out, and went through the loading and firing practice with a promptness and accuracy which drew from Colonel Vernon a warm encomium on the men and their instructors. Owing to some delay in the official inspection of the Staffordshire Volunteers, the War Office has authorised Colonel Vernon to pass any companies in his battalion for rifle practice, and this was the first, being No. 1 of the battalion, so passed. In about a fortnight the number who passed will be increased by fully one-half. The practice-ground is at Wightwick, three miles from Wolverhamptom, and the range is only 250 yards, great difficulty having been experienced in finding a ground for safe practice in the vicinity of the town.

SUFFOLK.

3RD (WILFORD) SUFFOLK RIFLES.—On Friday last this corps was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Ibbotson. Although the day was very unfavourable, the corps in their regimental great-coats marched to their practice ground on Bromeswell Heath, nearly three miles from Woodbridge, and were put through a variety of evolutions by Captain Brooke, the commanding officer. Colonel Ibbotson expressed himself

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extremely pleased at the progress made by the corps, who have only been up since January last.

SURREY.

1ST SURREY.—The 1st Surrey Rifles assembled on Thursday evening in the grounds of the Surrey Cricket Club, Kennington Oval, for the purpose of marching out. Owing to the extreme fineness of the weather there was a very numerous attendance of members. Prior to the assembling of the corps, the newly-formed band of the regiment, under the direction of the eminent composer, Mr. J. G. Callcott, bandmaster, delighted the company present by playing numerous popular selections, one being a new march, composed by the bandmaster on the patriotic song of "Britons to arms!" At half-past six o'clock the command "Fours right" was given, and the regiment, under the command of Major W. P. Jones (late 5th Fusiliers), headed by the band, with the cadet company in the rear, marched through the Clapham Road, &c., to Clapham Common. A short halt here took place, after which the corps returned through Brixton, &c., to their place of starting, and were there dismissed.

19TH (LAMBETH) SURREY RIFLES.—This corps paraded at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning last, and marched to St. Giles's, Camberwell, to attend Divine service, and hear a discourse from the Rev. W. Cable. The text chosen for the occasion was the 3rd chapter, 17th verse of the 2nd Epistle to the Corinthians, "And where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." The main argument of the speaker was to draw attention to the liberty enjoyed by the people of this country, morally, socially, and politically. That such liberty was only to be retained by a perfect sense of justice, right, and honour, and this must be defended with an exceeding jealous heart and ready hand. He drew strong attention to the body of Volunteers then before him, and strongly advocated the necessity of those who were unable to devote the time to learning the art of "defence not defiance," to assist the movement—as he said, a peace movement—pecuniarily. He observed that if this had been made the means of forming a body of men into a force for the purpose of aggression and destruction, he as a minister of the Gospel should certainly have set his face against it; but as he saw nothing but peace in the great national feature of the day, he went with it in every way. After an exhortation to the battalion not to forget their duty to God, to the Queen, and their country, the Volunteers marched back to head-quarters, amidst immense crowds of the populace. Major Roupell commanded the battalion in person on this occasion.

SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON RIFLES.—It is announced that several prizes are shortly to be given to the Brighton Volunteers in rifle competion. Mr. White, the new M.P., has offered a ten-guinea cup to be shot for. The vicar, the Rev. H. M. Wagner, promises two prizes—a twelve-guinea and a six-guinea rifle. Mrs. Lushington offers a five-guinea rifle, and Mr. E. Bright intends giving a silver cup.

On Saturday a rifle contest took place near the village of Rottingdean, Sussex, on the property of Mr. Eliot Macnaghten, of Her Majesty's Indian Council, who kindly gave permission for the erection of targets. The prizes competed for were two silver cups, presented by Mr. Richard Ravenhill, the engineer, and Mr. James Allan, a managing director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, respectively. The competitors were members of various Volunteer corps, West Kent, Middlesex, Queen's Westminster, Cambridge University, Surrey, and Sussex, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Hillyard, of the 3rd Kent Corps. The weather was extremely unpropitious, but the shooting was on the whole satisfactory. Mr. Ravenhill's cup was won by private Hackett, of the 1st Kent battalion, and Captains Rucker and Morris, also of the 1st Kent battalion, tied each other for Mr. Allan's cup, the deciding shot being in favour of Captain Rucker. A second prize in the latter match, consisting of a beautiful statuette, presented by Captain Vacher, of the Queen's Westminsters, accordingly fell to Captain Morris. The ranges shot at were 200, 300, and 400 yards. About 50 picked men of the Naval Reserve, by permission of Captain Willoughby, R.N., kept the ground, and during the day shot for a handsome rifle, which was carried off by William Page, the wearer of several medals, who was lustily cheered and afterwards chaired by his gallant comrades. This interesting meeting was organised by Messrs. Olding and Bayley, members of the 3rd Kent Volunteers (Blackheath and Lee), who gave a similar entertainment about a month since in the same neighbourhood.

WARWICKSHIRE.

WARWICKSHIRE RIFLES.—The first official inspection of the Birmingham battalion took place on Monday evening in Calthorpe Park by Major Dick. Eleven companies mustered, under the command of Major Mason. The inspection and review in the park having terminated, Major Dick addressed the corps. He said:—"I have pleasure in expressing my congratulation to-day, for you have undoubtedly performed the movements in a very satisfactory manner. Your conduct in line has been admirable, your manual and platoon exercise has been very excellent, and quite calculated to prepare you for that firing practice to which I consider you equal. This is the first occasion on which I have had the honour of inspecting a corps in the district which has been allotted to me, and I shall be glad to find every corps under my inspection equal to you. I hope that you will go on as you have begun, in which case you will become a most efficient corps." This address was received with much applause, and the battalion immediately afterwards marched back to Bingley Hall. Adjutant M'Innis, who was thrown from his horse just previously to the arrival of the inspecting-officer, received severe injuries. Although not absolutely in danger, he lies in a precarious state.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

WORCESTERSHIRE RIFLES.—The Worcestershire Volunteers, which consist of eighteen companies, have been constituted two battalions—No. 1, consisting of 10 companies, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Knight, M.P.; and No. 2, consisting of eight companies, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Scobell. On Saturday a meeting of captains was held at Worcester to take steps for acquiring some proficiency in battalion drill, preparatory to the review at Glocester, at which the two battalions will attend. The Stourport company have commenced rifle practice at targets placed on Hartlebury Common. The other Worcestershire corps continue steadily their regular drills.

STOURPORT RIFLES.—On Monday the members of this corps had a general muster for the purpose of being "officially" inspected by Lord Lyttelton, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county. At 7 o'clock his lordship came on the ground, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Knight, M.P. for the western division of the county, when the company was drawn up in line in review-order to receive them. After the usual salute, the lord-lieutenant and the lieutenant-colonel went down the ranks and closely inspected the men and their equipments. The company were then put through their manual and platoon exercises, and some field evolutions, concluding with skirmishing, which was performed most admirably, and showed how much attention the men had paid to this part of their drill. At the conclusion the lord-lieutenant and lieutenant-colonel addressed the men and complimented them on their proficiency.

YORKSHIRE.

THE YORK RIFLES.—Some short time after the formation of the rifle corps at this place, Lady Mary Thompson, the wife of Leonard Thompson, Esq., of Sheriff Hutton Park, enrolled herself as an honorary member, and being the first lady who had done so, she consequently became the lady patroness of the corps. To mark their appreciation of this chivalric conduct on the part of the above estimable lady, the non commissioned officers of the first company presented her on Thursday last, at her residence, with a beautiful set of cross and waist belts, pouch, &c., made of blue silk velvet, trimmed with silver lace, and mounted with sterling silver emblems of the corps, manufactured by Mr. Cooper, saddler, of York. Her ladyship expressed herself highly pleased and gratified at the feelings that had prompted so munificent a mark of their approval of her conduct, and she then presented to the corps a large silver cup to be shot for at the ensuing rifle contest to be held in York in the month of October next. After a photographic picture had been taken of the party present, by Mr. Draffyn of York, they were all invited to dine at the hall. The repast was a most sumptuous one, and evinced the most generous liberality on the part of the worthy host. Earl Fitzwilliam, the brother of Lady Mary Thompson, and the Lord-Lieutenant of the West Riding, was present, and during the course of the evening he expressed his desire to have a review of the Yorkshire Volunteers at York. The hint will be acted upon, and energetic measures have been taken to hold the gathering about the third week in September.

THE 3RD WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE (BRADFORD) RIFLES.—This corps has been engaged in sections in ball-practice at Spring Wood, Bowling; and there is every reason to believe that as the members of the corps have displayed great diligence in learning their drill exercise, so they will not relax in their efforts to become good shots. A scheme of competitive prize shooting has been arranged for the battalion upon the following bases:—The five best shots of each company (there are six companies) to shoot for three prizes, value respectively,—1st, 25*l.*; 2nd, 15*l.*; 3rd 10*l.* The best shot of each company to get a prize, value 3*l.*; also a silver medal, the size of a florin, to be attached to the breast with scarlet riband, and having on one side the Queen's effigy, and on the other the Bradford arms. Medal to be held by the winner while best shot of his company. Badges as follows:—1. Best shot of regiment,—crossed muskets embroidered in gold with gold crown above. 2. Best shots of companies,—crossed muskets, embroidered in gold. 3. Those men who get seven points in the first class to be called marksmen,—crossed muskets embroidered in silver. The first and second prizes to be shot for at 600 yards, five rounds each man. Should the winner of the first, second, or third prize be the best shot of his company, the third prize to go to the second best shot of his company—the medal to the best shot. The best shot of each company to challenge the best shot of each company in any regiment in the West Riding for a sweepstake, to be subscribed for as follows:—By officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of each competing regiment—captain, 1*l.*; subalterns, 15*s.*; best shot, 10*s.* At the above rate the sweepstakes amount to 3*l.* a company. The first, second, and third prizes, amounting to 50*l.*, have been given by Mr. Titus Salt, M.P. for Bradford, who has promised a similar sum to be shot for next year. Major S. C. Lister, Commandant, presents the prize for the best shot of each company, and the medals and badges are given by the officers of the companies. In addition to the nine prizes to be shot for in October, as already stated, J. P. B. Westhead, Esq., M.P., has announced his intention of adding another prize, consisting of a silver cup of the value of 20*l.*

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, AUGUST 28.

The following is substituted for what appeared in the *Gazette* of the 21st of August, 1860:—

Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers—2d Battalion—Edward Edwards, late Sergeant-Major in the Scots Fusilier Guards, to be Adjutant, from the 15th of May, 1860.

1st Manchester or Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Robert Bridgford to be Captain, vice Samuel, resigned; Ensign Andrew Stirling to be Lieutenant, vice Glover, resigned; Ensign Thomas Walker Nelson to be Lieutenant, vice Bridgford, promoted; Henry Hartwright, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Stirling, promoted; James Abraham Wilson Teale, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Nelson, promoted.

3rd Oxfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Caparn, M.D., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

2nd Kincardineshire Artillery Volunteers (Johnshaven)—Hercules Scott, Esq., to be First Lieutenant.

Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—3rd Company—The Rev. Charles Pitt, Clerk, to be Hon. Chaplain.

19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Kingston George Woodham, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Alfred Allnutt, Gent., to be Ensign.

20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Brewster, Gent, to be Ensign.

38th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Francis Carr Beard, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

The following is substituted for the notice which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 24th inst., with reference to the appointment of Captain Fotheringham:—

Lieutenant John Fotheringham to be Captain.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—9th Corps, 1st Brigade—William George Dawson, Gent., to be First Lieutenant, vice Tongue, promoted. 1st Corps, 1st Brigade—Captain William Rosher to bear the title of Captain-Commandant; First Lieutenant George Edward Sharland to be Captain; Second Lieutenant Medhurst Albert Troughton to be First Lieutenant, vice Hilder, transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Company.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—1st Corps, 3rd Battalion—Captain William Moore to bear the title of Captain-Commandant. The Christian names of Ensign Cutbush, commission gazetted 21st of August, should have been "Horatio Richard," instead of "Horace."

4th Battalion of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—30th Company—Ensign James Prior to be Lieut., vice Stubbs, promoted; Thomas Evans, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Prior, promoted; the Rev. Edward John Wrottesley, Clerk, to be Hon. Chaplain.

1st Hampshire Mounted Rifle Volunteer Corps—William James Jamieson Higgins, Esq., to be Lieut.; Charles Sartoris, Esq., to be Ensign; George Joseph Perry, Gent., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

15th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieut. Robert Edward Wilmot, to be Captain; Ensign Lawrance William Reynolds, to be Lieutenant; William Thomas Edward Cox, Esq., to be Ensign.

1st Surrey or South London Rifle Volunteer Battalion—The Rev. Daniel Moore to be Honorary Chaplain.

The following appointment is substituted for that of Captain John "Ouchterlorry," which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 19th of June last:—

20th Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Capt. John Ouchterlony (Royal Madras Engineers), to be Captain.

The following appointment is substituted for that of Nathaniel "Charles" Alexander, Esq., which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 14th inst.:—

8th Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Nathaniel Combermere Alexander Esq., to be Ensign.

Wrentham 15th Suffolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Octavius William Hoffman to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, AUG. 31, 1860.

Honourable Artillery Company of London—Lieutenant John Blockley to be Captain; Ensign Joseph Eglese to be Lieutenant.

Memorandum—The 1st Battalion of Essex Rifle Volunteers, of which Sir Claude William Champion de Crespigny, Baronet, was Gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel on the 5th of June last, consists of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 17th, and 18th Companies, and the 2nd Battalion, of which Major Charles Capper was Gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel on the 22nd of June last, consists of the 5th and 9th Companies.

11th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Hamilton Thompson, Gent., to be Adjutant from the 14th May, 1860.

20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Charles Sole to be Lieutenant, vice Houghton, promoted.

36th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant-Colonel John Ward, late 91st Regiment, to be Captain.

1st Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Henry William Barlow, Esq., to be Captain, vice Egerton, resigned.

4th Brecknockshire Rifle Volunteers (Hay Sub-Division)—The Reverend William Latham Beavan, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

1st Newcastle-upon-Tyne Rifle Volunteers—John Watson, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Memorandum. The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Fothergill McNay, in the 1st Newcastle-upon-Tyne Rifle Volunteer Corps.

7th Berks Volunteer Corps—William Walker, late Captain 69th Regiment, to be Lieutenant; Edward De la Motte to be Ensign.

20th Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—Samuel Borlase, Esq., Major in the Cornwall Rangers Militia, to be Captain.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—1st Brigade—Captain-Commandant William Braham Robinson, to be Major.

1st Corps—1st Brigade—Edward Bryant, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Troughton, promoted.

19th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—John Isaac Mawson, Esq., to be Captain.

2nd Manchester or 28th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Fleming Denham, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Langton, resigned.

3rd Manchester or 40th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Isaac Hall to be Captain.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Assistant-Surgeon Ellis Jones, in the 39th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers.

19th Surrey (or Lambeth) Rifle Volunteer Battalion—John Plews, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

Memorandum.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation by Captain Thomas Eman, of the Commission held by him as Captain-Commandant of the 4th Surrey Rifle Volunteers.

Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers—2nd Battalion—The Reverend Thomas Sheepshanks to be Honorary Chaplain.

3rd Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Isaac Byerley, Gent., to Honorary Assistant-Surgeon

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—2nd Battalion—24th Company—The Reverend Philip Hayman Dod, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

3rd Battalion—17th Company—The Reverend William James Heale, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain

1st Peeblesshire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Hay, Esq., to be Captain; James Wolfe Murray, Esq., to be Lieutenant; John Gracie, Esq., to be Ensign.

2nd Peeblesshire Rifle Volunteers—James Tweedie, Esq., to be Captain; John Tweedie, Esq., to be Lieutenant; John Pretsell, Esq., to be Ensign.

3rd Peeblesshire Rifle Volunteers—Charles Tennant, Esq., to be Captain; George Watson Muir, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Robert Gill, Jun., Esq., to be Ensign.

City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps—Christopher James Connell to be Ensign, vice Peterkin, resigned. The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this Corps by Captain Allen Dalzell.

1st Inverness-shire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Mr. William Wells to be Second Lieutenant.

A RIFLE VOLUNTEER SUMMONED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.—At the Manchester City Police-court on Tuesday, James Kelly, a private in the 10th company of the 2nd Manchester Rifle Regiment, was summoned under the 51st section of the General Volunteer Act, for neglecting and refusing to pay on demand a certain sum of money, subscribed or required by the rules or regulations of the corps. Lieutenant Furniss produced the written contract of the defendant to pay 21*s.* as a subscription to the regimental fund, and 9*s.* to the company's fund, and explained that the defendant had paid 6*s.* towards this amount, leaving a balance of 24*s.*, which was now demanded. The defendant admitted his liability, but said that in consequence of having been out of work for a time it was not in his power to pay the money. Captain Percival, who commanded the company, had sent for his (defendant's) uniform and accoutrements, and as he had given them up, he did not think that he should have been pressed for payment. Mr. Ellison said there was no reason why the law should not be put into operation. The defendant had become liable to a double payment (48*s.*), and it must be levied upon him. Eventually on the defendant pleading for a little time, Mr. Ellison said the Bench had considered very seriously what the defendant had said, and they would go so far as not to allow the warrant of distress to issue for fourteen days. In the meantime Captain Percival would have an opportunity of deciding whether this was a fit case for mitigation of penalty, and if he thought it was, the Bench would mitigate it in some degree.

GLASGOW.—A meeting of the central committee was held on Wednesday, in the Council Chambers, Glasgow, Sheriff Bell in the chair. A report by the sub-committee was read and agreed to. It recommended the distribution of a portion of the funds to four artillery and a few rifle companies which had applied for assistance. No steps had been taken with regard to appointing a military staff for Glasgow, or the further equipment of artisan corps, as it was understood that Government would appoint adjutants, and that the extension of the movement among artisans would be discussed in the next session of Parliament. There is still the sum of 900*l.* in the Glasgow Central Fund.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE
AND
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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In reply to several Correspondents who inquire respecting the publication of the details of the amalgamation of the Indian and the Royal Armies, we have to say that we are not able to add anything to what we have already stated generally upon the subject. We can well understand the anxiety of our Correspondents, but no undue delay has certainly taken place on the part of the Commission, considering the variety and importance of the details they have to settle. We trust, however, before long to be able to give all the particulars.

Our correspondent Steel Pen must excuse us answering his question. It would be presumption on our part to attempt to define what, as he says, "the legislature have been unable to define, even when assisted by the best legal advice in the land."

An Englishman in Paris is requested to communicate more particularly with us upon the important subject referred to in his letter.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the Editor cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the Editor.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the Army and Navy Gazette, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, Mr. Archibald Graham, and not to the Editor.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1860.

The last words of the Secretary of the Admiralty to the House of Commons before the prorogation were, "that the French are building ten iron-cased ships, while we are only building four iron-cased frigates." We trust that when Parliament meets again his lordship may be able to announce that, at the very least, our armour-plated vessels equal those of France in number. Of our four which it appears are building, only two, however, are yet known to public fame—the Warrior and the Mars. But the former, though now well advanced, is yet far from being ready for launching, while the Mars is still less complete.

In noticing in last week's Gazette the successful launch of the Pallas at Lorient on the Saturday previous, as the third of the *frégates blindées* which France has already afloat, we drew such consolation as we could, considering this fact, that France is thus again a-head of us, by reflecting upon the important experiments which have recently taken place at Portsmouth, and are still going on, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the force of projectiles cannot be overcome, not as hitherto attempted, by positive resistance and the mere strength of a ship's sides, but by diverting their force by means of obliquely-placed metal surfaces. We may hope that the vessels we do build will now be invulnerable. Enough has already been done to show that the inventor has got hold of a right principle in his "angulated armour-cased sides for ships of war," the superiority of which over the wall-sided plates of the Trusty and Warrior has been already demonstrated, and we ought thoroughly to test and apply the principle by every means in our power. But let us not be too sure when we have done so, that the French will be far behind us. The following paragraph, taken from *Galignani*, appeared in the *Times* of February, 14, 1859.

"The intended transformation of the steam line-of-battle ship Jemmappes into a floating battery is the commencement of a new and important application of the system of floating batteries. The French Government has it in contemplation to fit out several of these steam fortresses, destined for the defence of the different naval ports, which they will shelter from all aggression. These enormous naval constructions will be, like the floating batteries which were used with such formidable effect against the fort of Kinburn, covered with a sheathing of wrought iron. Instead, however, of being like those batteries, wall-sided, a form which allows the new cylindro-conical balls thrown by the formidable Paixhan and Armstrong guns to penetrate the iron and to explode in the side of the vessel, causing thereby enormous damage, the new floating forts will have their sides built in a curve, and fluted at intervals, so that the shot will not one time in twenty strike on a flat surface, and will, consequently, fly off without doing any injury."

That was eighteen months ago, and yet it is only now that experiments have been authorised to be made in England, with a view to the same results. We shall watch with the greatest interest all further experiments at Portsmouth.

In the meantime, we must again refer to the great advance already made by France in building armour-clad vessels. La Gloire is at sea, making her experimental cruise; the Pallas has been launched; and La Normandie is fitting out at Cherbourg. We have heard nothing further of the Jemmappes; but in the daily papers of November last there was a description of the two iron-cased rams, Magenta and Solferino, on the stocks at Brest and Lorient, which shows that these vessels were then in a forward state, though only laid down some four months previously. The description is very interesting, though not so minute or definite as one might wish:

"Their hull below water is similar to that of ships in the old model; their scantling is that of our 80-gun ships. The novelty in their build consists in the form of the cutwater. It forms a straight line up to the surface of the water, forming an acute angle with the keel; it then recedes with a backward curve, and joins the bows, to which it is firmly attached, both above and below the water, by stout iron-cased timbers. The angular extremity of the cutwater, which is something like fifteen feet distant from the bows of the vessel, is a knee of well-seasoned oak-timber, which is to be fitted with a large conical spur in wrought iron."

Let us now consider some of the uses to which our neighbours intend to apply these formidable vessels. We resume our quotation from *Galignani:*

"These floating citadels, mounted with guns of the largest calibre, and manœuvring under steam at the entrance of a port or roadstead, will, when two or three are together, keep off the whole of an enemy's squadron, and protect the arsenals and towns from the reach of any projectile. They will, moreover, render powerless the fortifications which command certain important maritime straits. Two of those vessels, placed on the coast of Ceuta, would completely paralyse the guns of Gibraltar, and would be masters of the pillars of Hercules."

We need add nothing to that.

There is still another lesson we may profitably learn from what France is about, in the shape of an *aide mémoire*, derived from the names she has given to her first three iron-cased vessels. We fear the lesson may be wanted, when we remember the Emperor's letter to Count Persigny, and His Excellency's recent speech. Some excellent moral lessons, and no end of "wisdom of the ancients," have been extracted from mythological fables; and whatever they may have signified originally, the lessons have been worth the learning. The success, too, of industrious critics, of Shakspeare as well as of the Bible, in importing new meanings of great significance into passages never intended to bear such constructious, encourages us to indulge this fancy, not idly, but for a useful end. When we are informed that *pax in bello* and *bellum in pace* mean just the same thing, and that although the Emperor never intended to abolish war—of which, we believe, he was never suspected—yet the military *rôle* of France in Europe is now at an end, we may be apt to forget the existence of Brest, of Toulon, and of Cherbourg.

When we read therefore in future of La Gloire, it should keep us in mind that Glory is the great goddess across the Channel; that France is ever ready to go where Glory waits her, to make war merely "for an idea," and that an idea may mean, when the truth is known, a tract of your neighbour's territory, described as "provinces essentially French."

The name of Pallas is also appropriate to the second of these French armour-coated vessels. Pallas was the offspring of Jupiter's own brain, brought into existence with the aid of Vulcan. Would that England, too, had a Jupiter to devise many such a Pallas for us, and give employment to many a Vulcan. Pallas was also the goddess of wisdom and arms; and in sober truth it is impossible to deny either the politic wisdom or skill in war of the real author of the Pallas of France.

Last of all we have La Normandie, a name for us more pregnant still in signification. We cannot hear it and not think of invasion. Let us keep it well in mind.

But can we extract no moral from our own ships' names? Let us try first, Warrior. Well, that's generic. It may be applicable to every man-of-war; but still we may suppose it signifies—We mean to fight, and think it not unapt. Mars sounds well too, being the god of war; but when we recollect that his chariot was drawn by two furious horses, Terror and Flight, and that he is commonly represented as an old naked man, we can only regret to be reminded of recent panics, that old England's shores are unprotected, her capital not free from anxiety, and her chief arsenal actually on the move to Cannock Chase.

While the discussion upon Artisan Volunteer Corps still continues apparently without any satisfactory solution being arrived at, we are glad to find that two of our contemporaries who pay a good deal of attention to military affairs—the *Globe* and the *Spectator*—are thoroughly in accord with our view, that the real way of settling the difficulty is by adapting the Militia to those who are unable to equip themselves as Volunteers. Our contemporaries think as we do, that the peculiar distinctive mark of the Volunteer Army should be, that each member of it should be able to supply his own wants as regards clothing and equipment. When we reach a stratum of society in which this cannot be done, the expense clearly must be paid by somebody else, and the somebody should be the country. As has been said, the question is really one not so much of social position as of means; and if Mr. Sidney Herbert were to carry out to their full extent the reforms in the Militia system which he indicated during the past session, he would adopt the readiest and most feasible means of making available for national defence the class who find a difficulty in paying for their outfit as Volunteers. In another part of our impression of to-day we print an admirable speech, delivered by Colonel M'Murdo at Bristol, in which he said what he wanted in the force was not so much increased numbers as permanence. He is satisfied with 150,000 Volunteers, provided only that number be maintained. We are afraid, however, that the Inspector of Militia could not express himself in equally satisfactory terms respecting the numerical condition of the force under his care, and we know of no better way of filling the gaps in its ranks than by localising and adapting it to the tone and habits of the artisan class.

Our Telegraphic Communication with India, which at one time promised to be very complete and satisfactory, is now in a most disorganised state. The wires between the various presidencies appear to be in excellent working order, and the traces of the ravages committed by the mutineers on the inland stations are gradually disappearing, but the cable laid down in the Red Sea has for the moment failed us. We say for the moment, because we are firmly persuaded that the mechanical genius of this country will not be defeated by the provoking *contretemps* which has occurred, but will ultimately provide such means as will render an accident of a similar kind improbable. The event, however, has given rise to many opinions adverse to the policy of any Government which would encourage only one line of telegraph between England and India. It would be too much to calculate upon the strength of any cable, however cunningly manufactured, to resist for a series of years the wear and tear to which it must be exposed when submerged in an Indian sea, and we must therefore calculate upon being subjected to the annoyance which now exists. We need, therefore, only say that the value of such a mode of correspondence can only be estimated by the rapidity and regularity with which messages are transmitted.

The importance of a telegraph from London to Calcutta cannot be gainsaid. To the officials immediately connected with India, and to military men interested in that portion of our empire, the subject must be one of very deep interest. It consequently behoves us to secure a route independent of the one which has been tried by the Red Sea. Some years since a company was formed for the purpose of constructing a railway from Seleucia on the Mediterranean, by the plains of the Euphrates and Tigris, to Bussorah at the head of the Persian Gulf. The facility of carrying the wires along the line of railroad cannot

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be questioned, and the other portion of the task would be comparativhly free from difficulty. Mr. W. P. Andrew, the chairman of the company, who has had a more intimate acquaintance with Indian railways than any other man living, says:

"Placing India and England in hourly telegraphic communication is a first necessity, and this with a railway 800 miles in length, of singularly easy construction, would give England the first strategical position in the world.

"On behalf of this route I would remark:—

"1. It would save 1000 miles in distance, and half the time now occupied.

"2. That both its termini being on open seas, are easily defensible by England.

"3. That the Euphrates Railway throughout its whole length is far removed from the Asiatic frontier of Russia.

"4. This railway, taken in conjunctian with the system of steam transit, now being established in the valley of the Indus from Kurrachee to Lahore, the large force stationed in the Punjaub and Upper India would be rendered of incalculable importance by steamers in the Persian Gulf uniting the line of the Indus with that of the Euphrates, for in that case any hostile force advancing towards the Indus would not only be met on the line of that river, but would be threatened along the seaboard of the Persian Gulf and the line of the Euphrates and Tigris in the flank and rear.

"5. The Indus and Euphrates thus united, the dangerous isolation of Persia would be at an end, and the invasion of India by Russia or any other power would cease even to be speculated upon.

"6. By the Euphrates Railway, Persia would be afforded a short, cheap, and easy outlet on the Mediterranean for her trade with Europe, in place of the existing long, expensive, and difficult route to the Black Sea by the borders of Russia, and which is entirely at the mercy of that power.

"7. The resources of England being made promptly available on any emergency, Chatham and Southampton would become the basis of operations as easily as Kurrachee or Bombay, and would enable this country to anticipate or repel, whether in Europe or Asia, any attack with the rapidity and advantages of an irresistible force.

"8. On an emergency in India, troops could be landed at Kurrachee in two weeks, and in little more than another week at Lahore.

"9. The route proposed is at once the shortest and the easiest between England and India; the whole length of the Valley of the Euphrates is so free from impediment, that it would seem as if Providence had especially ordained it to be the great highway of nations between the East and West."

Without possessing the sanguine temperament which appears natural to a railway chairman, we must admit that Mr. Andrew has made out a strong and interesting case, and he further observes:

"An alternative route to India, always important, is now a pressing necessity. The navigation of the rivers Euphrates and Tigris may be made available pending the completion of the railway from sea to sea. From Seleucia to Jabor Castle on the Euphrates is 150 miles in length, and would cost 1,500,000*l*. All the physical difficulties on the route are between Seleucia and Aleppo, and the navigation of the Euphrates is very inferior to that of the Tigris below Bagdad. From Seleucia to Bagdad is 600 miles, and would cost four millions. From Seleucia to Bussorah, at the head of the Persian Gulf, is 800 miles, and would cost six millions. There is good reason to believe that there would be no difficulty in establishing steam communication between Seleucia and England, and the Indian Government are understood to be favourably disposed to granting the necessary support to the establishment of steam communication between Bombay, Kurrachee, and Bagdad, *viâ* Bushir and Bussorah. A railway from Bagdad to Seleucia, 600 miles in length, would at once give us a new and alternative route to India, far removed from the intrigues and interference of either our friends or enemies."

We do not anticipate any difficulty about steamers; these would ply under the auspices of that great thriving company, the Peninsular and Oriental, with the same ease as they go to and from Alexandria at present; and as regards the money, should the Government express their intention to support a route of the kind, it would be raised with ease. There exist ample means both in England and India to produce a much larger capital than the promoters demand for bringing to completion a work which, sooner or later, will bring into almost instantaneous communication our great Asiatic empire, and the seat of central authority from which it is ruled.

Just now when it is doubtful whether the defences of London or our chief naval arsenals are commanding most attention, it is interesting to know what is actually doing at Portsmouth in the way of fortifications. It will be in the recollection of many of our readers, that while describing in a former number of this journal the works at Hilsea, on the northern portion of the Isle of Portsea, we strongly advocated the necessity of taking advantage of Portsdown Hill, and throwing up a chain of forts to command the extensive line of bastions below that eminence, and also to protect the ships in the harbour, the dockyard, and at the same time to prevent this elevated plateau falling into the hands of an active enemy. Within the last few days the tents of the engineers have been pitched on Portsdown, and men are engaged stumping out the areas for the proposed redoubts. From what we can gather from a rapid scramble over the scene of operations it is intended to construct five forts upon the ridge of the hill, which is from five to six miles long, and overlooks the northern defences of the Isle of Portsea, and commands Portsmouth harbour and its dockyard. The areas stumped out indicate that a fort will be constructed in the locality of "The Fir Clump," another at Nelson's monument, one at the "Mill," one at or near Wallington, and one at Belmont. The forts will be near enough to support each other, and will, when armed, render Portsdown Hill a strong position.

The five redoubts above mentioned are, however, only a portion of the defensive scheme intended for the defence of Portsmouth. To the westward, on the Gosport side, the most western fort on the hill will be near enough to cross the fire of a similar one at Blackhouse, which will be in connection with one at or near Roome, and this last with one at Lee Farm, and so bring the chain of forts down to the neighbourhood of the new defences in the locality of Stoke, and thus entirely surround the harbour and dockyard on the northern and western faces.

This rapid sketch of the proposed works in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth would be very incomplete without noticing the sea defences on the southern extremity of the Island of Portsea. But before doing so, it should be mentioned that the littoral boundary in this locality has for many years been comparatively neglected, to the great loss of the land proprietors as well as the destruction of two old forts, one at Lumps, and the other at Eastney. It is now intended to raise two new batteries at these places; indeed the former is nearly finished, and the latter will be commenced in a few weeks.

The new fort at Lumps will mount 17 heavy guns, having 14 embrasures for 68-pounders, and three elevated circular bastions rising over all, upon which it is proposed to mount 10-inch, or Armstrong guns, as the case may be. The circular bastions have a very extensive range. From the eastern one the line of beach up to Cumberland Fort will be within its fire, while the one in the centre of the fort, as well as that at the western end commands the beach as far as Southsea Castle. The three guns in the circular bastions will have a sweep of 320 degrees, and will not only defend the entrance of the fair way into Spithead, but can be turned about to bear almost upon the land-side of the fort. There is accommodation for 40 men and officers, and the fort is surrounded by a deep and wide moat, in which there will be at low water spring-tides seven feet. At Lumps the sea front does not form the sea boundary without a ditch intervening; and it has been surmised, notwithstanding the sea-wall raised for its protection, that extraordinary gales may seriously affect it. And Fort Monckton, on the Gosport shore, has been instanced as a case in point where the natural beach is the boundary. However, upon this subject it is not our intention to enter at present, and we conclude our brief summary of this important addition to the sea defences of Portsmouth with the pleasing task of praising the admirable manner in which the earthworks, the masonry, and the men's quarters are constructed.

The French are adopting the recommendations which we have made to our own Board of Admiralty in reference to the construction of roomy and powerful transports. We are informed by the *Moniteur de la Flotte* that a large vessel for transport service is about to be built at Rochfort, and that her dimensions will exceed those of L'Aube and the Finisterre.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* states that its correspondent at Toulon, writing on the 23rd ult., gives a most favourable account of the experimental trials made by the iron-cased frigate La Gloire, and he adds that further and more complete trials would be made in a few days. The frigate is intended to make part of the squadron ordered to escort the Imperial yacht to Algiers, and would as soon as ready proceed to Marseilles to await the arrival of the Emperor and Empress. The correspondent of our French contemporary, in a subsequent communication, says that the definitive trials of La Gloire were not only satisfactory, but surpassed all expectation. The ship had made 13¾ knots, and her stability had proved to be of the most perfect character. She rolled a little, but easily. M. Dupuy de Lome, the constructor, left Toulon on Monday for Paris.

The Lords of the Admiralty left town on Thursday on an official visit to Holyhead. Their Lordships after making an inspection of the works going on at that important port intended to cross over yesterday to Dublin to pay a short visit to His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. They would then embark at Kingstown in the Osborne, and proceed to Cork, from which place they would go to Pembroke, where they are expected on Wednesday. The official duties at this place would consume two days; and Friday next will probably see their Lordships in London again. They will remain in town till Saturday next, and then will commence inspecting the different yards in the Thames, Medway, and Channel.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Richard S. Dundas, K.C.B., Captain Charles Frederick, and Mr. Romaine, C.B., the permanent secretary of the Admiralty, remain in London to form a Board for the dispatch of business in the absence of the Duke of Somerset and the other members of the Admiralty.

Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, Bart., the Comptroller of the Navy, will join the Lords of the Admiralty at Pembroke on Wednesday next, and will accompany them on their tour of inspection of the various dockyards.

Although it be somewhat late in the day, we are glad to observe that in devising some of the railways now placed before the public, regard has been had to considerations of national defence, and the facility for transporting troops. We have before alluded to this in reference to projects for connecting the metropolitan lines, and we now find the Cork and Macroom Company making prominent mention in their prospectus that their scheme has been submitted to the Duke of Cambridge and Sir John Burgoyne, and favourably viewed by them upon national considerations.

As in opening the Session of Parliament Her Majesty expressed her gratification at the institution of a Volunteer Army, so she has closed it by a graceful testimony to the progress and efficiency of which she has personally witnessed two such grand and signal instances. At the prorogation on Tuesday the Royal Commissioners, in the name of the Queen, expressed "the gratification and pride with which she has witnessed the rapid progress in military efficiency which her Volunteer forces have already made, and which is highly honourable to their spirit and patriotism."

The last mail from China has not brought us intelligence of any collision. Our active allies, it appears, are still backward in their preparations, and Sir Hope Grant is polite enough, or prudent enough, to wait for them. This is doubtless right and proper, but we should be glad to know how they would act if we were the laggards. We fear not so accommodatingly. The British portion of the expedition is in excellent health, and, as yet, has been singularly free from casualties.

As we led our readers to anticipate in our impression of the 11th ult., Sir James Scarlett has been appointed to the colonelcy of the 5th Dragoon Guards, vice Lord Cardigan, transferred to the 11th Hussars. The number of cavalry generals whose services would give them the first claim to the command of regiments is now very small. Of those who have been actively engaged there remain, we believe, only the following, whom we enumerate as they stand on the list:—Major-General Marten, late of the Royal Dragoons, who was at Waterloo; Major-General Lockwood, late of the 3rd Light Dragoons, distinguished in the Affghan and Punjab campaigns; Major-General Gough, of the same corps, who has served in China and in the Sutlej and Punjab campaigns; Sir Hope Grant, who, after an Indian career of extraordinary brilliancy, is now, we trust, reaping fresh laurels in the scene in which he first saw active service as Brigade-Major to Lord Saltoun; Major-General Robertson, who commanded the 7th Dragoon Guards in the last Kaffir war but one; and Major-General Lawrenson, the Inspector-General of Cavalry; and Major-General Parlby, each of whom served for a short time in the Crimea.

In announcing last week the appointment of Colonel Percy Herbert as Deputy-Quartermaster-General, in succession to Colonel Gordon, we expressed a hope that the appointment would not interfere with his retention of his seat in Parliament. We regret, however, to find that our hope is not fulfilled. Colonel Herbert accepted the Chiltern Hundreds before the close of the session. Notwithstanding the great interest now attaching to questions of military administration, the Members of the House of Commons who are able to bring useful information and ability to bear upon their discussion, are unfortunately so very few that we can ill afford a diminution of the number.

The Government of India has been pleased to allow officers serving in India, who may, under instructions from the Horse Guards, be ordered to England to join the Staff College, to be provided with a contract passage in one of the mail steamers.

Colonel Haythorne, 1st Royals, assumed the duties of Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's British forces in India on the 3rd of July.

The office of Quartermaster-General of Her Majesty's British Troops in India has become vacant by the promotion of Major-General Congreve to his present rank.

Captain W. Heywood, 2nd battalion 14th Regiment, has been appointed Major of Brigade at Sydney.

Captain G. E. Phipps Trent, of the 26th Regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Hemphill, commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade of the Dublin Division.

Captain W. R. Williamson, of the 48th Regiment, is acting as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General the Hon. A. A. Dalzell, commanding the Cork district.

Ensign Hill, 65th Regiment, is acting as Aide-de-Camp to Colonel Gore Brown, C.B., Governor of New Zealand.

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A VISIT TO CHALONS.

[From a Correspondent.]

There is rather a disposition at present on the part of English officers to "do" Chalons; with the vaguest ideas about its locality, never stopping to inquire as to its facilities for sight-seeing, whether accommodation, and of what nature, is to be had there; whether, in short, Chalons is or is not practicable. Captain Jones packs up his portmanteau, and sets off to see a French Aldershot and a French review, about as comfortably and as easily as if he were going to see a field-day in the Long Valley.

It is to future Captain Joneses, proposing to themselves such a trip, either this autumn or next, that, presuming upon the experience which I have gained rather painfully during the last week or so, I would offer a little advice, and give a few hints which they may find of service in their wanderings. I may at once frankly and honestly tell our friend Jones, that in paying a visit to Chalons he will find things very far from *couleur de rose*; it may damp his ardour somewhat, perhaps, to be told at the outset that the camp is situated nearly 18 miles from Chalons itself, at a little village called Mourmelon, which may be reached by a two-hours-and-a-half drive, or by an hour's travelling on probably the slowest and worst-conducted railroad in Europe. Woe betide the traveller who, having taken up his abode at Chalons, as the nearest habitable town to the camp, places his reliance upon the Mourmelon branch of railway, and depends upon any particular train to convey him to the camp in time for any particular review; the chances are, said train will be half an hour late in starting, and about an hour behind its time in arriving; and then our unfortunate will find himself deposited at a distance from three to four miles from the review ground, which may with difficulty be reached just as the battle is won, and the troops, having fired their last shot, are returning homewards. To go by an earlier train is impossible, for the manœuvres commence at 7 a.m., and there is no train professing to arrive before 7½ a.m. "Why not sleep at Mourmelon, then?" My dear Jones—you—well, well, do as you like; but before you make up your mind to sleep at Mourmelon, have the kindness to listen to what I have to say, and then judge for yourself whether the prospect of a night there is a pleasant one; and yet there is really no help for it, for on ordinary occasions, when the Emperor is not there, the reviews commence at 5 a.m., before the trains think of stirring, thus involving starting from Chalons between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, if you adopt the only other means of transit, viz., driving over; but, although under these circumstances, passing the night at Mourmelon becomes the only other alternative, I think it is but fair to let those who contemplate it know what they are about to undertake.

It is about 11 a.m. We have arrived at Chalons from Paris—a party of three or four—two of the party are detached to proceed on to Mourmelon, to inquire about beds, &c., and make preparations to enable us to see the review, which we understand is to take place on the morrow; they are to send us back word this afternoon what they advise, whether remaining at Chalons, or joining them at Mourmelon, whether beds are procurable, and the like. In the meantime we must kick our heels about Chalons, and wile away half-a-dozen hours as best we may. Chalons is a clean, proper little town enough, with a grand old cathedral, rich in coloured glass, carved archways and windows, and marble altarpieces, but decaying and uncared for withal; while its once beautiful doorway bears the indelible marks of the hammers of the destroying and godless revolutionists. Not far from it stands another church, large enough and beautiful enough for a cathedral also; and one may well spend an hour in strolling about the aisle of these two grand old houses of prayer, down which the warm rich light comes pouring in from the coloured windows, dancing rainbow-hued upon the walls, and playing about the altars and the glittering little chapels, which are set like gems in the building's massive sides; and from the solemn organ gushes a stream of solemn music, which disperses itself through the building like a heavy, scented breeze. The day looks pale and cold as we issue forth once more into the little streets of Chalons. What next to do or see? A very different sight, certainly, but one which should not be missed—the celebrated wine-vaults of M. Jacquesson, from ten to twelve miles of under-ground caverns, excavated in the soft chalky soil, and wherein are stored — list, oh ye bibbers! — four million bottles of Jacquesson's well known champagne, while the vines from which it is manufactured are growing overhead. But it is not my intention to give you a description of M. Jacquesson's establishment; were it so, I should have a great deal to say about his aviary, and his pheasants, and his two black swans, which cost him 100*l*., and his kennel of hounds, of every size and variety, from a mongrel terrier to a ditto mastiff. They were for pulling down boars, these hounds, and upon occasion they would hunt a fox. Whether with a view of whetting their appetites or not I do not know, but just within sight and scent of their kennel was caged a captive boar.

However, although M. Jacquesson does things which Mr. Assheton Smith would scarcely approve, he is evidently inclined to spend his money liberally, and do things on a better and a grander scale than Frenchmen generally have an idea of, and as a "sporting" gentleman he deserves the approbation of Englishmen.

Well, well, we have seen the wine vaults, and the "raræ aves," and the hounds, and the cathedral—what next? It is time for luncheon, so we go into the old Hotel de la Cloche d'Or, and make mincemeat of some cutlets, which we wash down wit a flask of M. Jacquesson's best; then for a cup of coffee and a cigarette, which we half fall asleep over, till it is time to go to the station to see if any message has arrived for us from Mourmelon. The train comes in, but brings us nothing, neither a message nor our detachment; so we wander about the town again, uncertain whether we ought to go on to Mourmelon, or remain here, only sure about one thing, that some message or another has been sent and miscarried.

It is difficult to know how to kill the time now hanging on our hands; we endeavour to accomplish it by wandering about the little streets once more, and admiring the Hotel de Ville, and leaning over the old grey bridge, watching the pretty little river Marne as it winds away between green wooded banks, till it is lost in the vine-clad plains beyond; and there is the avenue of trees which forms the promenade, pleasant and shady enough; and there is a clean, large market-place, and a canal, and a small steamboat upon it, belonging of course to M. Jacquesson, who reminds one of the "Sparrow Hawk" in Mr. Tennyson's "Idylls," or the Marquis of Carrabas. "M. Jacquesson" is always the answer to every question as to who is the owner of this, that, and the other, and to this moment I am not quite sure that he does not possess the whole of Chalons, —cathedral, river, promenade, shops, hotels, and all, complete.

Clean and quiet and pleasant as Chalons is—"diablement triste," a French officer whom we met there called it—it begins to pall upon you after you have walked about it for six hours; and we began, too, by this time to feel impatient about going on to Mourmelon. No message had come, no news of our detachment; and as we had all their baggage with us, they ran a good chance of passing a sufficiently uncomfortable night, unless we joined them this evening. So we decide upon doing so; but the last train has gone, and we may just as well have our dinner comfortably, and drive to Mourmelon afterwards. We will give the Hotel de la Haute Mère Dieu a turn this time. It is situated in the market-place, and is, I think, the cleanest, nicest little hotel I was ever in.

At 8 p.m. the machine (for I can dignify it by no better name), destined to take us to Mourmelon is at the door, and the operation of loading it with baggage commences; how this was accomplished at last must for ever remain a mystery; that the baggage and the machine, or any of us, ever arrived at Mourmelon at all is nothing short of a miracle. Cocher sacré'd and broke all his finger-nails, and the whole resources of the establishment were called into play to get a truly English allowance of portmanteaus into a space calculated to hold with difficulty a couple of carpet-bags. Eleven (I blush to say it), eleven packages in all, were at last, however, stowed away into that rickety old trap; the coachman, a jolly old fellow with a husky voice and a blouse, climbed up on to the top of the pile, and took what I imagine to have been the most uncomfortable and perilous seat that coachman ever occupied. He was a dear old man, that cocher; but of this more anon; his worth did not discover itself until later; at present we merely looked upon him in the light of a sordid old rascal, who was ready to risk his neck for the prospect of an extra franc.

It is a long, moonlight drive, and somewhat chilly; luckily the road is good and straight, and, thanks to a *petit verre* or two, the coachman keeps up his spirits wonderfully, considering his position and his horses, considering the state of their knees, and spins us along at a pace which I should have imagined they were incapable of attaining. Some lights are visible at last; we rattle on; there to the left is the Imperial pavilion; to the right stretches away the long, dark line of huts and tents which form the camp; a few hundred yards further and we are in Mourmelon. Here my powers of description fail me, and here our spirits failed us too. A straggling, filthy street of tawdry, mushroom cabarets and cafés; a dense crowd of French soldiers issuing from some place of amusement; a din which would awaken the dead; a smell which would send them to sleep again; smoking, singing, quarrelling, swearing; strange, dim, coloured lights flickering in the wind; flags, garlands, and other devices of welcome to the Emperor, who has arrived to-day, suspended from the windows and against the walls. Kadekoi gone mad; Algar's booth at Epsom delirious; St. Giles's more drunk than usual—such is Mourmelon, as we drive into it at 11 o'clock at night; and I may mention, *en parenthèse*, that our ideas about sobriety among French soldiers were somewhat altered by the scene we here beheld.

To one of these be-garlanded and tawdry cafés we drove up; beneath an awning are seated some fifty Frenchmen, soldiers and officers mixed up indifferently, drinking absinthe and *petits verres*, and vowing eternal friendship and no secrets; while from the interior of the building comes the sharp click of the billiard balls, as they rattle about the half-dozen pocketless tables, which we can catch a glimpse of through the windows. A lively, buxom, little hostess bustles out; she is *au désespoir;* she has no beds, not a hole or corner; she cannot even suggest where we may find a resting-place. No news of our detachment; we are pretty nearly *au désespoir* also; but, luckily our coachman is a grand old fellow, whom no difficulties can daunt; he lit another pipe (how he did smoke, that man!), cheered us up with the hopes of beds further on, and mounting once more into his uncomfortable seat, sets off through the noisy streets, through the same singing, half-drunken crowd of soldiers, till we get to a café, more noisy, more tawdry, more full of the absinthe-drinking crowd of *gens militaires* than the last. A fat old lady, driven nearly distracted by the excitement and confusion, comes out, and we have a consultation with her. Yes, we can sleep here if we wish; she makes a favour of it, and only consents to accommodate us because we are strangers; she will make up three beds for us on the floor, and charge us (good, moderate soul!) only ten francs; also, I suspect, because we are *étrangers*. Wearied as we are, and sleepy, we close with her offer; and, stowing away our baggage in the stable—where our coachman remains in company with two goats and seven horses, to take charge of it—enter the café to inspect our quarters. Anything to equal the scene in this place I never saw: four billiard-tables, at which French officers were playing and swearing; a bar, where more officers were drinking, and paying compliments to two pretty girls, who kept up the conversation and the supply of liquor in a sufficiently animated manner. An inner room—a very Hades, if we may judge from the glimpse which we catch of it through the thick veil of smoke hanging over the half-opened doorway. We ascend a staircase of the most ricketty description, but the defects of whose construction are thoughtfully concealed by a tricoloured flag wrapped tastily round the banister; and, arrived at the top, we are shown our rooms. Up to this moment they have been used as supper-rooms, and the *débris*, in the shape of chickens' legs and withered leaves of salad, is lying about the tables and under them; but it is no use quarrelling with one's bread-and-butter, though the former is very thick and hard, and the latter very thin and stale; and, as to clearing away the supper-table, that in the present disorganised state of the establishment is out of the question; so we pensively superintend the laying down of one or two of the dirtiest mattresses, and one or two pairs of the dampest sheets I ever saw, on the dirty supper-strewn floors, fortify the inner man with a glass of cognac, take off our hats, and gloves—nothing more—and go to bed.

I have dwelt minutely upon the troubles and miseries of a visit to the Chalons camp, because I hope, as I said before, that my worthy friend Jones, who is kicking his heels about the steps of the "Rag," may profit by my experience, and so lay his plans as to avoid undergoing the discomforts that fell to the lot of my friends and myself. It is *but fair*, however, to Mourmelon and its cafés to state that on ordinary occasions, when the Emperor is not there, better accommodation may be procured; but it would always be well to write beforehand for rooms, in which case the so-called Hotel de France is the best of the wretched cabarets of which Mourmelon is chiefly composed; but a sojourn there must always be an unpleasant one; and it will be for Jones to decide whether he will put up with all the disagreeables inseparable from a visit to the camp, or remain at home and be thankful with newspaper accounts of it.

Devonport Dockyard.—Mr. W. Thring, acting first-class clerk, has been confirmed to that class, and appointed to the accountant's office vice Allen, appointed accountant at Sheerness. The following superannuations have taken place:—W. Austen (millwright), on 59*l*. 19*s*. 10*d*.; J. Coggens (smith), on 52*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*.; B. James (sawyer), on 36*l*. 10*s*. 4*d*.; and P. Frost (shipwright), on 23*l*. 9*s*. 6*d*. per annum.

The Metropolitan Police (Dockyards) Bill, which received the royal assent on Tuesday last, and will immediately come into operation, provides for a uniform system of police supervision throughout the whole of the Government dockyards. A large number of the R division of Metropolitan police, who have for many years been on duty at the dockyards of Woolwich and Deptford, and at Woolwich Arsenal, will therefore be transferred to other Government establishments; and it is stated that the entire force will be placed under the command of Mr. Mallalieu, the present superintendent of the R division, who was (previous to the introduction of the Act) specially employed to visit the royal dockyards, and report as to existing police regulations.

A Correspondent writing from Talien-Wan Bay on the 23rd of June remarks:—"Talien-Wan Bay, which has been selected for the rendezvous of the English fleet, is situated in lat. 39° N., and long. 122° E., in the province of Lian-Tung or Ching-King, distant from the Peiho about 200 miles due W. The bay is admirably adapted in many respects for a large fleet, extending as it does, some eight miles from N. to S., and eight miles from E. to W., and is well protected from all winds except those ranging from S. to E. It was at first thought that scarcity of water and fresh provisions would form a serious disadvantage, but now there is no fear for a supply of water, and the absence of cattle is very likely to form a disagreeable necessity wherever you choose your anchorage. I am aware that some persons think the Miau-Tau Straits would have been an anchorage preferable to that of Talien-Wan; they say that there is plenty of fresh water easily obtainable, and a good supply of fresh provisions close at hand; however, the few cattle on the islands would probably dwindle down very considerably on our arrival there, and certainly would be insufficient to supply such a fleet as there will be here shortly, with fresh meat. In the chief point, that of good anchorage, it is doubtful if a better place could be chosen in the Yellow Sea, or the Gulf of Pecheli than Talien-Wan affords."

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INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN ITALY.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

Naples, 25th August.—The course of the past week has been as eventful as the most ardent lover of the novel could possibly wish for. Everyday has brought news of fresh landings of Garibaldi's forces. *Il Giornale Costituzionale* of the 21st inst., announces landings at Bognara, and other neighbouring localities; that "130 boats appeared on the coast of Calabria, of which 24 were captured, and the remaining 106 put to flight." Of this latter intelligence I am by no means certain, seeing that the journal in question saw fit lower down to apologise for the fact of other landings having taken place without molestation, owing to the impossibility of guarding the entire extent of the Italian coast. The provinces are, to judge by report, fast getting into a disturbed, or, as it might be more correctly styled, a revolutionary state. Accounts from Basilicata, Salerno, Cosenza, Catanzaro, Capo dell' Armi, all mention landings, and successful progress. Salerno is reported in full revolution, the troops gone over to the people; the telegraphs were cut, and the railway broken up; the 6th regiment of the line has refused to march against their fellow-countrymen, and every hour brings news of fresh deserters from the Royal troops to the standard of the invaders. The crowning event of the week is the capture of Reggio; as usual there was hard fighting, and many feats of personal daring were performed. Garibaldi, with his usual good fortune, cut off a battery of artillery, ammunition, carts, mules, and all appertaining to it. General Türr is once more with the army, and fighting bravely; he and Carini were both engaged in the recent struggle, as was also Bixio, who unfortunately in endeavouring to wrest a musket from a Neapolitan soldier, and whilst holding it by the bayonet was wounded in the arm by its discharge. Naples is in a state of the utmost excitement; heavy patrols traverse the streets in all directions. Whether the government distrusts the National Guards or deems their force not sufficient to protect the town, I cannot say, but merely note the fact, as also that several batteries of artillery have been again brought out; and to judge from these, and the forts being protected by sand-bags, an attack is regarded as imminent. The Caffé d'Europa is the centre of attraction for politicians and lovers of the latest news. Here in some altogether unaccountable way the latest and most reliable accounts, the publications of the republican committees, the most recent telegraphic messages and extracts from private letters, are all to be met with; and one has but to exercise an ordinary activity to become possessed of many pieces of intelligence that the government either does not know, or is unwilling to communicate. News arrived yesterday that a French merchant-steamer engaged in carrying the Neapolitan troops from Reggio, which they were vacating, was fired on by the Garibaldians from the Torre di Farro. The Imperial, line-of-battle ship, of the French navy left the Bay of Naples yesterday afternoon for the purpose of investigating the circumstances. The Neapolitan force is computed at 80,000 men, of whom about 25,000 were in Calabria, and 40,000 in or near the city of Naples, the remainder being in different other parts of the kingdom. The force in Calabria has lately been increased, it is said, to 40,000. Garibaldi's army is said to amount to 20,000 men, which, although inferior in numbers to that of the enemy, is wonderfully large when compared with the force that landed at Marsala, or, still more, with the handful of men that attacked and captured Palermo. If the past be a fair criterion for the future of this war, even 20,000 Garibaldians, already reinforced by 3000 Calabrians, will, through the desertions and cowardice of the enemy, as well as by their own bravery, and the impetuosity of their favourite bayonet charge, carry the day in Calabria as they did in Sicily. The loyal (?) subjects, the inhabitants of the city of Naples, are anxiously looking forward to the arrival of their deliverers; and although there is a royalist party here and there, there will, without doubt, be much harder fighting in Naples than there was in Palermo, yet Garibaldi will find many friends here. The lazzaroni, strange to say, are in favour of the king, as they would be of his conqueror to-morrow, did they expect to be better paid by him; whether the soldiers will continue to fight in case of the city being attacked is, I confess, a question that I can neither answer myself nor obtain a well-founded answer from anyone. As far as appearance and boasting go, one would be inclined to answer it in the affirmative; but having seen their force and great numerical superiority at Palermo, as well as heard the boasting of the officers who spoke of Garibaldi's force as a band of robbers already routed, and having afterwards seen 700 of these so-called routed robbers drive upwards of 20,000 disciplined men before them, I confess I stand rather in doubt of how their brethren-in-arms will behave when the dreaded hour and man arrive. The foreign ships in harbour are perhaps more numerous than they were when I last wrote, and amongst the additions are one or two Sardinian steamers with troops on board. The arrival of these was regarded with great jealousy by the authorities here; and although the explanation given by the Sardinians is that the men in question have arrived for the protection of their fellow-countrymen residents, in case the city being attacked, yet at the same time the possibility of their being here with a view to co-operate with the attacking party by a simultaneous landing has occurred to the authorities. The Sardinian officers who first landed from the ships in question were not permitted to proceed further than the landing-place, and, in consequence, had to return on board. This order has since been rescinded, as I opine, from the number of officers wearing the Sardinian military uniform, and to judge by their air and bearing, one would suppose the place belonged to them. The Neapolitan dislike to the Piedmontese exhibited itself in an unmistakeable way on the evening of the 21st, when some twenty Neapolitan soldiers set upon four bersaglieri (sharpshooters), Piedmontese, and attacking them with their drawn swords, quickly overcame them. The bersaglieri, having strict orders not to draw their swords when on shore, warded off the blows as well as they could with their arms, but were severely wounded, from the effects of which one has since died, and but for the opportune arrival of the National Guard, they would in all probability all have shared the same fate. The Marquis di Villamarina, the Sardinian minister, has already applied to the Neapolitan government demanding satisfaction; an answer regretting the occurrence and promising an inquiry into the circumstances will of course be returned, and the promised inquiry instituted; but cui bono? Similar events have occurred before, and will no doubt, ever occur, while troops so hostile to each other meet under the guise of a neutrality. Further discoveries connected with the late abortive plot of the reactionary party have been lately made here, and several well-known personages have had notice to quit—amongst others the Canon Caruso, whose opinions have been long identified with the most extreme on the side of arbitrary power. General Minziante having gone over to Garibaldi, the government intimated to the Duchess of Mignano, his wife, that she was to quit the country immediately; to which she spiritedly replied that she would not leave before she was compelled to do so by the gendarmes; hoping thus to prove the sincerity of the attachment to liberal principles professed by the executive. News reached Naples last night of an engagement at Piale, near Reggio, but further into the interior, in which 25,000 Neapolitan troops were defeated by the Garibaldians: no mention of the strength of the latter. The "Regi," as the King's troops are called here, are said to have been completely routed and driven from all their positions, which the victors are described as now holding. Whilst I write large bodies of military are passing *en route*, I suppose, to Calabria. It would be impossible to give an idea of the state of armed excitement existing in the city. The British line-of-battle ship Renown left this morning for Messina. The news from Sicily is satisfactory. All the old functionaries of 1848 are recalled to office. The only vestige of the Neapolitan rule is the continued occupation of the fortress at Messina; the evacuation is proceeding, however, although not as rapidly as might be. By next mail I shall have, I expect, some stirring intelligence to communicate.

PURCHASING OUT IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Gazette.

Sir,—In reference to the above heading I would beg to annex, for the information of many concerned, if you will kindly give it a place in your journal, a copy of a notification by the government of India on the subject, with an extract from a letter from the late Court of Directors relative thereto, by which you will oblige, yours, &c., Qui Hi.

"Simla, May 2, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India has much pleasure in publishing to the Army the following paragraphs of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, to the address of the Governor-General of India in Council, dated the 29th November last.

"Reply to Military Letter, dated 14th February, 1837:—Submit for court's favourable consideration, five memorials from officers of the Bengal army, praying that, for the reasons stated, the court will recall their orders of the 6th June, 1798, requiring from an officer, about to retire on pension, a declaration on oath, that he had not received, and would not receive, any pecuniary or other gratification or compensation for so retiring. Government consider, that the practice which has for some time obtained, although now for the first time brought to notice, of inducing time-expired officers, under the rank of lieut.-colonel, to retire from the Service, must conduce to the contentment of the officers, and to the efficiency of the Army.

"2nd Paragraph. . . . . and in reply to the remainder of this memorial, that we see no necessity for interfering with the arrangements which the junior officers of a regiment may make in individual cases, for adding to the comforts of a senior officer on his retirement from the Service, upon the pension to which he may be entitled."

ORGANISATION OF GOVERNMENT STEAM-TRANSPORTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Gazette.

Sir,—The great advantages to both Services and the country which would be derived from the system which you so ably advocate in your columns (of August the 18th), for the organisation of government steam-transports is too convincing to admit of any doubt. The advantages to the Navy, and importance of this to the country, is perhaps even greater than you can imagine; for, besides this great benefit that you describe, of supplying the Navy with 2000 trained able seamen in time of war, there would be the great experience gained by officers during peace time of handling ships under steam. At present, we have little or insufficient opportunities of doing so, as the expense of fuel is considered too great to admit of our fleets manœuvring at full speed under steam.

In future, all actions will be fought under steam; it will not be as it was in former days when victory was ensured to that fleet best handled under sail, but it will be that fleet the best and most rapidly handled under steam. I venture to affirm that there is more experience gained with regard to managing a ship under steam, and the duties of a steam captain, in the Himalaya and six steam transports we now have, than in all our fleets in commission. A comparison of the ships' logs would prove this fact.

One of the present and greatest evils is that in peace time captains and officers cannot get sufficient employment to keep up their professional knowledge, and to gain further experience; consequently, when called upon to take the responsibility and command of these gigantic engines of war, they are not so *au fait* as they should be. Then as the efficiency and success of our fleets must mainly depend upon the captains and those in command, is it not prudent that the attention of the authorities should be called to this point? attention of the authorities should be called to this point particularly in these times when we know that our ally across the water is leaving no stone unturned to ensure the efficiency and skill of his officers in manœuvring a steam fleet.

With regard to the 2000 men who would be employed in the transport service, I must add it is a well-known fact that the transport is a favourite service with Jack; so that you would have ready for emergencies 2000 picked men, such as it would be difficult to find in our present manned fleet.—I am, &c. A Post Captain.

One who has in vain been seeking employment to keep his hand in, after 25 years' continuous foreign service up to the end of the Russian war.

RIFLE SHOOTING IN THE NORTH.

On Monday Horatio Ross, Esq., of Netherley, and his son, Mr. Edward Ross, the champion shot of England; Captain Keith Stewart Mackenzie, of Seaforth; Captain Moir, Stirling, and others, shot at two distances—900 and 1800 yards—the targets being casks placed in cobles in the Montrose basin. A large number of gentlemen collected to witness the practice. The shooting of Mr. Edward Ross with the Whitworth rifle gained by him at Wimbledon was very precise, hitting the cask in regular succession seven times, and missing very seldom. He sits while he shoots, and although firing before many experienced shots, took it remarkably cool. His firing with the Whitworth at the long range was not so good, but with the Lancaster rifle he made some good shots at the 1800 yards' distance. Mr. Horatio Ross, his father, the celebrated deerstalker, made beautiful practice with the Lancaster at the furthest distance, and for many times struck the cask, while the shots invariably were in close proximity to the boat. His practice with the Whitworth and Westley Richards (breech-loader) at the same distance always fell short. His shots with these latter at 900 yards were, however, very accurate. Captain M'Kenzie's practice was very good, although not to be compared to that of the Messrs. Ross. Captain Moir, Stirling, made some good shots with the rifle won by Mr. Edward Ross, the prize of the ladies of Northamptonshire, which has subsequently been furnished with sights on Lord Elcho's principle, and seemed to be much appreciated by Captain Moir and the owner. The shooting became general towards the close, and some good shots were made. The firing clearly showed the Lancaster rifle to be the best adapted for long ranges; but the arrangement of the sights on the barrel seems to have something to do with this, and it was the opinion of many on the ground that, were the sights of the Whitworth, &c., further forward on the barrel, the defect would be removed.

Tuesday was the first regular day of the great Volunteer gathering of rifle competitors at Montrose. There was a numerous attendance of spectators, and great enthusiasm was manifested. The umpires were Lord Elcho, Colonel Kinloch, and Horatio Ross, Esq. Among the non-competitors present were: Edward Ross, Esq., "Champion of England"; John Duncan, Esq., of Parkhill; George Keith, Esq., of Usan; Colonel Orr, of Brigton; H. Scott, Esq., of Brotherton; Captain Fisher, of the London Scotch Brigade; Mr. Nicholson, younger, of Glenbervie; Dr. Renny, C.B.; George Taylor, Esq., of Kirktonhill; the Provost of Montrose, &c. The only two prizes competed for during Tuesday were: 1st. The "Scotland's Cup" (value 50*l.*), open to all Scotland, Volunteers or non-Volunteers. Shot for with any description of rifle not exceeding 10lb. in weight, from any position, but without any artificial rest. The entry money was 10*s.* A first-class rifle (Westley Richards), value 21*l.*, fell to the lot of the second best; and a first-class Lancaster rifle, value 10*l.* 10*s.*, presented by Mr. Lancaster, to that of the third best shot. The other competition was for "the ladies' cross," presented by the ladies of those burghs; competition open to all Volunteers in Montrose, Arbroath, and Brechin. There were 67 competitors for the cup, and the stipulations were five shots at 700 yards, five shots at 800, and five shots at 900. The result of the shooting was that Captain Moi (Stirling), A. Irvine (Aberdeen Highlanders), and J. Blackburn (Edinburgh), each gained 12 points. Two other competitors made 10 points. Moir, Irvine, and Blackburn being equal, shot off one round for the prize, with the following result: Captain Moir (Stirling), 1; A. Irvine (Aberdeen Highlanders), 0; R. Blackburn (Edinburgh), 0. Moir was therefore declared the winner of the cup. Irvine and Blackburn then shot off for the second prize, which was gained by Irvine, Blackburn taking the third prize. Moir used a Whitworth rifle, Irvine a Lancaster, and Blackburn a Whitworth. The ladies' cross was gained by Mr. John Gibb, of the 7th Forfarshire (Brechin) Company, who made 13 points. Six of the competitors made 11 points.

The rifle contest for prizes was resumed on Wednesday morning. The attendance of spectators was much more numerous than on Tuesday, and amongst those present were: The Earl of Camperdown; Lord Elcho; Horatio Ross, Esq.; Colonel Kinloch, of Kilrie; the Earl of Southesk; the Hon. Charles Carnegie, M.P.; Captain Fothringham, of Fothringham; Lady Charlotte Fothringham; Mrs. and the Misses Fothringham, &c.; Sir David Baird; Colonel Orr, of Brigton; Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., M.P.; Sir John Stuart Forbes, Bart., of Fettercairn; Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., of Newe. The programme for the day embraced the Counties' cup for skirmishers, open to all Volunteer Rifle Corps in the two counties; the Angus gold medal, open to all riflemen in Angus; the Mearns gold medal, open to all riflemen in the Mearns; the Angus and Mearns cup, open to all Volunteer Rifle corps in the two counties; the "ladies' cross" for the Mearns, presented by the ladies of Kincardineshire, open to all Volunteer Riflemen in that county; and the Montrose Cup, open to all Scotch Volunteers, rifles or artillery. The shooting commenced with the competition for the Angus gold medal, the Mearns medal, and the Montrose cup. For the latter there was a very large number of competitors. These were divided into nine squads, three shooting at a time. Captain M'Gregor, of Leith, was the winner, having made 15 points; Sergeant Walker, of Montrose, was the next, having made 12 points. The Mearns gold medal was gained by Mr. William Thomson, 5th Kincardine; and the silver medal by Mr. James Georgie, Banchory. The winner of the Angus gold medal was Mr. James Paton, Brechin; and the winner of the silver medal, Mr. Edward Boase, Dundee. The Counties' cup for skirmishers was gained by Mr. W. A. Mill, Arbroath; the second prize, a Westley Richards rifle breech-loader, value 12*l.*, being won by Major Renny, Tailyour. Sergeant Francis, Dundee, won the Angus and Mearns cup. William Brown, of the 5th Kincardineshire, won the ladies' cross for the Mearns. At the close of the competition on Wednesday there was a general parade of all the Volunteers, for the presentation of the prizes. The Countess of Kintore presented the ladies' cross for the Mearns to the successful competitor, William Brown. Lady Charlotte Fothringham presented the Montrose, Arbroath, and Brechin Cross. Lord Elcho presented Scotland's cup to Captain Moir, of Stirling, in a brief address. His lordship

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said they wished to make the rifle the familiar weapon of the British people, and they believed that such meetings as had been held on that and the preceding day would infallibly lead to that result. He recommended the training of cadet Volunteers, and urged the necessity of economical arrangements by the various Volunteer corps as the only means of placing the institution on a stable basis. Sir John Ogilvy, M.P., presented the Angus gold medal and remaining prizes.

COLONEL M'MURDO ON THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Saturday last was set apart for an inspection of the Bristol Artillery and Rifle Corps by the Inspector-General of Volunteers, Colonel M'Murdo, but the rain poured down almost continuously throughout the entire day, and, as a necessary consequence, the proceedings were reluctantly postponed till to-day. In the evening a grand banquet was given by the Mayor in the Victoria Rooms, Bristol, at which a large number of the aristocracy and gentry residing in Bristol and vicinity were present. The rooms were splendidly decorated for the occasion. Immediately after the removal of the cloth a large number of ladies entered the room and occupied seats allotted for them. From the moment that the fair sex had taken their seats the gathering might be said to be complete. At least 600 were present, and as a very large proportion were in uniform, and the ladies were in full evening dress, the appearance presented was at once gay, varied, and elegant.

In the course of the evening the Mayor proposed, "The Health of the Inspector-General of Volunteers, and the Volunteer Forces of Great Britain," coupling with the toast the name of Colonel M'Murdo.

Colonel M'Murdo, on rising, was loudly cheered. He said: Gentlemen, I rise to thank you for the honour you have done me. You have little to thank me for, for as regards myself personally I cannot deserve your praise, but I rise proudly to answer for the Volunteer service of Great Britain, and to express to you the honour you have done me this night, and the great satisfaction I have in seeing before me the Volunteers of Bristol, for whom I have, from old associations, a very great regard. Gentlemen, the Volunteer service of Great Britain comprises an army of 130,000 of the *élite* of England and Scotland—comprising in themselves all that is noble, all that is intelligent, and physically and morally excellent. It has been said, over and over again, and put forward, that we want increased numbers, but I say, "No," gentlemen, we have got enough if we have permanency—*permanency*. I say we have enough, if we have 100,000 men, and I will give you my reason. I want it as a nucleus of a large force which shall be self-supporting, not depending upon the pockets of our countrymen. I want them to be self-supporting and to be trained riflemen, and I know that in the hour of need, if that hour should ever come, that the numbers of the population will give in the proportion of one in ten of males capable of bearing arms, and that will give us upwards of 500,000 men. Having, as I said before, 100,000 trained riflemen, we should have one trained rifleman to four recruits; and who are these recruits, what are they to be? The National Prize Association and the National Rifle Association shall train them for war time, and bring them forward to the use of the rifle, though they do not belong to the Volunteer corps, so that when the time of need comes they shall know the use of the rifle, and little more is to be taught. Gentlemen, I need not dwell here on the objects of the Volunteer service, they are perfectly well understood and thoroughly appreciated, not only by our friends at home, but our enemies abroad. It is only on the relation that our Volunteers have with our Army—our gallant Army—that I would say one or two words. I have heard it in another place stated almost in explanation, and again almost an apology given—they thought it necessary to explain that it was to supplement the Army. But I have thought, why was such an explanation necessary? When I look around me, and see not only professional men but respectable merchants who have their daily occupations, I would ask how could they do otherwise than supplement the Army in the time of need? They cannot take the place of the Army, but if the Army is required abroad—we have comparatively few of the Army in this country—they would be required in the time of need to supplement them. Gentlemen, there is another point I wish to speak upon, that is, the efficiency of the Volunteers. I have had much experience of late. I have seen many corps separately and collectively. You, gentlemen, I had the honour of seeing some time ago at the Hyde Park review — the assemblage of 20,800 Volunteers of Great Britain. That was a grand national and historical fact. I have been to a later demonstration in Edinburgh, where a thousand more Volunteers were collected together under circumstances infinitely more difficult than you encountered in Hyde Park—difficult in this way, that they had no ground to move on like that on which you were reviewed in Hyde Park, and the evolutions were necessary to be improvised to keep the thing going, and prevent a check in the machinery, and such as the Volunteers before they came on the ground had no idea of. I knew, then, from the steadiness and composure with which the Volunteers moved in new and necessarily intricate evolutions, the science of the principles on which they moved, that they had acquired their drill solely on their own intelligence — that it was their intelligence which had brought them forward, and not the drill-sergeant. An hon. speaker, Mr. Hill, mentioned just how the intelligence of the Lawyer Corps brought them forward; and that reminds me of a friend of mine who is in the Inns of Court, and belongs to the "Devil's Own Corps." When drilled by the sergeant, being of an inquiring mind, he asked the meaning of the evolution he was being taught. The sergeant couldn't tell, but said, "You just do it; never mind what it is for, you just do it; I cannot give the explanation." And so it is the intelligence of the Volunteer jumps at the conclusion before the drill-sergeant of the line. But now comes the standard by which your efficiency is to be estimated. There are commanders, there have been great commanders, who have been content to win important victories by inexperienced and raw levies. I need not go back into history, but only point at the glorious career of Garibaldi in Italy. [The reception which greeted the mention of this Italian patriot's name was perfectly overwhelming; the vast assembly rose to their feet *en masse*, and hurrah'd for several minutes.] It is not necessary for me to mention any other instance to show you that with raw levies even, where a leader can inspire them with enthusiasm, and with perfect confidence in his leadership, they would go to victory. But I must not tire you. Where no such commander exists, if we have not the spirit of a Cæsar, of a Napoleon, of a Wellington, or of a Garibaldi as leaders, a higher standard of operation is necessary in the levy of volunteers; and this, I take it, must be our case, and we must progress to more than what raw descriptions of Volunteers would be. We must go on with our drill, and then I am assured we shall lead to victory. But I do hope that the standard will not be judged by the standard necessary and the rules and principles for standing armies, for nothing is more opposite in the constitution of things than the Volunteer service and that of the standing Army. Gentlemen, you would look very much surprised if I required that you should have a button stick, a brush and pipeclay, a sponge and blacking-ball, if I should require your buttons perfectly bright and glancing, or require you to mount guard, to troop colours, or a hundred other intricate manœuvres belonging to a regiment of the line. These are not necessary for the Volunteer service; you would almost smile if I required you to do them; but if I saw any soldier, or any number of soldiers, with buttons not bright, and in going through small and simple manœuvres in an unsoldierlike manner, I should say that the regiment to which these soldiers belonged was not in good order. But, I believe, gentlemen, that we should not be judged through the medium of the system of established standing armies, but ought to be judged by a standard of our own. I am prepared to mention from what I have seen of the Volunteer service in England and Scotland that if they were consolidated into battalions they would now be able to meet an enemy in the field. Gentlemen, I thank you for the honour you have done me.

The gallant colonel resumed his seat amid much cheering.

Our latest advices from China are Shanghai, 30th June, and Hong Kong the 7th of July. At the departure of the mail the following were the stations of the various British men-of-war:—The Acorn, Commander Pearse, Amoy; Actæon, Commander Ward, in the Gulf of Petchelee; Adventure, Commander Lacy; Algerine, Lieutenant Arthur, in the Gulf of Petchelee; Arracan† (ships marked thus † belong to Her Majesty's Indian Navy), Commander Brett; Australian†, Boon; Banterer, Lieutenant Knevitt; Beagle, Commander Hay; Bentinck†; Berenice†; Bouncer, Lieut. Owen; Bustard, Lieutenant Hallowes; Cambrian, Captain M'Cleverty; Camilla, Commander Colville; Centaur, Commander Alpin; Chesapeake, Captain Willes; Clown, Lieutenant Lee; Cockchafer, Lieutenant Holder, at Hong Kong; Coromandel, Lieutenant Symons, at Shanghai; Cruiser, Commander Bythesea, at Shanghai; Dove, Lieut. Bullock, in the Gulf of Petchelee; Drake, Lieutenant Blane; Encounter, Captain R. Dew; Esk, Captain Sir R. M'Clure, in Deep Bay; Feroze†, Commodore Tronson, at Shanghai; Firm, Lieut.-Commander Boulton; Flamer, Lieutenant Bingham; Forester, Lieutenant Innes; Furious, Captain Jones, at Shanghai; Fury, Commander Wilson; Grasshopper, Lieutenant Tucker; Hardy, Lieut. Bogle; Haughty, Lieutenant Broad, at Hong Kong; Havoc, Lieutenant Fairholme; at Hong Kong; Hesper, Master-Commanding Harris; Highflyer, Captain Heath, at Whampoa; Imperieuse (flag ship of Rear-Admiral Jones, second in command), Captain Maguire, at Kintang; Inflexible (temporary flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Hope, Commander-in-Chief), Commander Brooker; Insolent, Lieutenant Seymour, at Hong Kong; Janus, Lieutenant Davidson; Kestrel, Lieutenant Robinson, at Shanghai; Leven, Lieutenant Hudson; Magicienne, Captain Commerell; Melville, Mhor†, and Minden, all at Hong Kong; Nimrod, Commander Wynniatt, at Shanghai; Odin, Captain Lord John Hay; Opossum, Lieutenant Brine, at Shanghai; Pearl, Captain Borlase; Pioneer, Commander Reilly; Pilot; Prince Arthur†, Commander Twynam, at Hong Kong; Princess Charlotte, Master Commander Thomsett, at Hong Kong; Renard, Commander Goodenough; Ringdove, Commander Craigie; Roebuck, Commander Marten, at Shanghai; Sampson, Captain Hand; Scout, Captain Corbett; Simoom, Commander Cooke; Snake, Commander Harvey, at Chusan; Snap, Lieutenant Butler; Sparrowhawk, Commander Byng; Starling, Lieutenant Whitshed; Staunch, Lieutenant Pollard; Slaney, Lieutenant Bevan, at Kintang; Sphinx, Commander Day; Sydney†, Captain Neblett; Tonze†; Urgent, Commander Hire; Vulcan, Commander Strode; Watchful, Lieutenant Inglefield; Waterman, Master-Commander Phillips; Weazel, Lieutenant Howorth, at Hong Kong; Woodcock, Lieutenant Bosanquet, at Shanghai.

We have seen a breech-loading rifle, the invention of Mr. Thomas Wilson, which appears to be very simple in construction, but yet possesses several great advantages. The cartridge can be placed instantly in the barrel, and, there being no screws or complicated machinery, the rifle may be fired eight or ten times in a minute. Indeed it is stated that 20 rounds have been fired in about three minutes. It is impossible for an accident to take place with this rifle, because, although the charge may be inserted, the lock cannot act until another operation is effected, which can be done instantly. The barrel can be easily cleaned, and the breech plug can be replaced with great rapidity. It appears this breech-loader can without difficulty be applied to all ready-made Enfield guns. The simplicity, value, and effectual operation of this breech-loader are so obvious that a minute description of it is quite unnecessary.

Sir William Armstrong writes as follows:—"Permit me to correct a paragraph which has appeared to the effect that I had resigned the superintendence of the Royal gun factories. I have neither tendered my resignation nor had the slightest communication with the War Office on the subject; but I may add that, although my engagement is with the Government for a term of years, yet that I have no intention of retaining either the office or the emolument longer than my services may be required for perfecting the system of artillery which I have been the means of introducing. I may also be allowed to remark, lest certain words in the paragraph should give rise to a contrary impression, that, although the duties of the office which I have the honour to hold do not demand my constant attendance at Woolwich, yet they are such as to absorb my whole time and attention."

Obituary.

DEATH OF COMMANDER CHARLES ESTCOURT DAY, R.N.—The above gallant officer, whose death occurred a few days since at Melverton, Somerset, at the advanced age of 75 years, entered the Navy 1st November, 1798. He was present at the capture of the 32-gun frigate La Créole, and the 16-gun corvette Mignonne, in 1803, and in action with the 40-gun frigate La Poursuivante, near St. Nicholas Mole, St. Domingo. He was at the capture of four frigates off Rochefort, in 1806, passed the Dardanelles in February, 1807, and served on shore at the attack on the Island of Prota. He next served off Lisbon and in the Mediterranean, and commanded a gun-boat at the defence of Cadiz, and in 1812-13 was employed between Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, conveying dispatches and freights of Government money, and on other particular services.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CHARTERIS—August 27, at Titness Park, Sunning Hill, Berkshire, Lady Margaret Charteris, of a daughter.

COMBER—August 22, at Whitehaven, the wife of Lieutenant George M. Comber, R.N., of a son.

COOPER—August 28, at Pembroke Dock, the wife of H. Cooper, Esq., R.N., of a daughter.

FULLER—July 4, at Lahore, Northern India, the wife of Captain A. R. Fuller, H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, and Director of Public Instruction for the Punjab, of a son.

GORDON—June 23, at Secunderabad, the wife of Sir William Gordon, Bart., 17th Lancers, of a daughter, who survived her birth only a short time.

GREVILLE—August 23, at Putney, the wife of Major Greville, of a son.

HALE—July 14, at Umballah, the wife of George H. Hale, 6th Irregular Cavalry, of a daughter.

HALL—August 25, at 16, Gunter's Grove, Fulham Road, the wife of Captain W. King Hall, C.B., of H.M.S. Royal Adelaide, of a daughter.

HUNTER—July 8, at Shejehanpore, Rohilkund, the wife of Patrick Hunter, Esq., Captain 82nd Regiment, of a son.

MCMAHON—August 24, at 3, Merrion Square East, Dublin, the wife of Major McMahon, 14th (King's) Light Dragoons, of a son.

ORD—July 26, at Aldershot, the wife of Alfred R. Ord, Esq., 68th Regiment, of a son.

SOMERSET—August 23, at Heath Lodge, the wife of Colonel Poulett Somerset, M.P., of a son.

WINGATE—August 27, at Crofton House, South Hants, the wife of Major Wingate, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAILLIE—MAGENIS—August 28, at St. Peter's, Pimlico, by the Rev. J. B. Magenis, uncle of the bride, James William Baillie, Esq., late Royal Horse Guards, to Elizabeth Florence, daughter of F. R. Magenis, Esq.

BARING—GRAHAM—August 25, at St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, by the Rev. W. Graham, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Baring, Coldstream Guards, to Helen, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., M.P.

CUST—ALBEMARLE—August 29, at Ashridge, by the Hon. and Rev. Edward Keppel, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Peregrine Cust, uncle of the Earl Brownlow, to Frances, widow of Augustus Frederick, late Earl of Albemarle.

GILLING—GILBERT—August 23, at St. Mary's, Bathwick, Bath, by the Rev. George Robert Gilling, brother of the bridegroom, T. Gilling Gilling, Esq., M.A., Wadham College, Oxford, and of H.M.'s 22nd Regiment, to Fanny Jane, second daughter of the late Thomas Gilbert, Esq., of Cotton Hall, Staffordshire.

GRANTHAM—MASON—August 23, at Burton Pedwardine, near Sleaford, in the county of Lincoln, by the Rev. B. Snow, M.A., vicar, and brother-in-law of the bride, Henry Valentine Grantham, Esq., of Scawby, in the same county, Captain Royal North Lincoln Militia, to Emily Ann, second daughter of Richard Mason, Esq., of Atherston Place, Lincoln, formerly, and during many years, town clerk of the city.

GRIMES—LUND—August 23, at Patrington, near Hull, by the Rev. F. Sheppard, John Ralph, second son of Lieut.-Colonel John Grimes, Retired List Madras Army, to Mary Ann, only child of George Lund, Esq., M.D., Madeira.

HARRISON—PAIN—August 1, at All Saints', Fulham, by the Rev. R. Parkinson, assisted by the Rev. C. Baker, vicar, Arthur A. L. Harrison, fourth, son of the late Major James Hull Harrison, R.M.A., to Mary, second daughter of Edward Pain, Esq., of "The Lodge," Frimley, Surrey.

MANSBRIDGE—FLOWER—August 28, at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. C. H. Andrews, William Henry Mansbridge, of the Admiralty, Somerset House, to Margaret, second daughter of William Flower, Esq., of Argyle Square.

PEMBERTON—LAFONT—August 23, at Hinxworth, Herts, by the Rev. H. D. Heatley, George R. Pemberton, Esq., M.D., of H.M.'s Indian Army, eldest son of Major-General George R. Pemberton, of the same service, to Winifred, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Lafont, rector of Hinxworth, and of St. Ann's, Sutton Bonnington, Notts.

PERKINS—HANSARD—August 16, at Stoke Church, by the Rev. H. Marriott, P. S. Perkins, Esq., son of the late Captain Thomas Steele Perkins, R.M., to Sarah Story, daughter of the late James Hansard, Esq., of Darent Villa, Westerham, Kent.

ROBERTS—CRAFTER—August 23, at the parish church, Wimbledon, by the Rev. Charles Ingram Roberts, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. H. W. Haygarth, incumbent, Richard Willett Roberts, Esq., of Gray's Inn, and Surbiton, second son of the late Captain T. T. Roberts, H.E.I.C.S., of Llwynderw, Breconshire, to Annabella, only daughter of the late William Crafter, Esq., of Erith, Kent.

DEATHS.

BROWNING—August 22, at his residence, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the Rev. David Cunningham Browning, M.A., Chaplain of the Borough Gaol, and Honorary Chaplain to the Newcastle Volunteer Rifle Corps, aged 57.

DAY—August 21, at Milverton, Somerset, Charles Estcourt Day, Esq., Commander R.N., aged 75.

EDWARDS—August 22, at 19, Wharton Street, Lloyd Square, Thomas Edwards, Esq., formerly Lieutenant H.M.'s 20th Regiment of Foot, late of the 66th.

EDWARDS—August 26, at 19, Wharton Street, Lloyd Square, Alicia Adelaide, forty-four years the wife and four days the widow of the late Lieutenant Thomas Edwards, aged 69.

ENTWISLE—August 27, at Southport, William, the eldest son of William Entwisle, of Rusholme House, Manchester, and Cornet in H.M.'s 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, aged 21.

FORD—August 25, Captain John Ford, of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea late of the 79th Highlanders.

FRASER—August 27, at Beaufort Castle, Mrs. Fraser, of Strichen, relict of Captain Fraser, of Strichen, and mother of the Right Hon. Lord Lovat, aged 83.

HASELFOOT—August 22, at Boreham, Essex, Maria, relict of the late Captain William Henry Haselfoot, aged 74.

JACKSON—August 26, at 9, Hobury Street, Chelsea, Horatio Charter, third son of Captain W. and Mary Jackson, H.E.I.C. Service, aged 9 years 11 months and 2 days, of gastric fever.

JECKYLL—August 20, at Weston, near Bath, Joseph Henry Storie Jeckyll, Esq., of 46, York Terrace, Regent's Park, youngest son of the late Captain Jeckyll, R.N., of Roundhill House, Wincanton.

JONES—August 28, at his residence in Edward Street, Bath, John Jones, Esq., for many years Captain 1st Somerset Militia, aged 67.

KIRBY—August 24, at Richmond, Lieutenant Edward Goldsmith Kirby, R.N., aged 24, eldest surviving son of George Goldsmith Kirby, Esq., of 33, Great Cumberland Place, Hyde Park.

MAYCOCK—May 17, on board the ship Lady Clarendon, on her passage from India, Mabel, and, on June 14, Maud, the only daughters of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Maycock, 53rd Regiment.

MONCK—August 21, at Nice, Charles Edward Monck, Esq., aged 32.

RENNIE—August 21, on her passage home per P. and O. Company's steamer Ripon, Emily Sophia, the wife of Captain Rennie, C.B.

SHILLINGFORD—August 27, at Folkestone, Lucy, wife of Commander Shillingford, R.N., aged 64.

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Advertisements.

CONTRACTS FOR SALT BEEF AND SALT PORK.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling, Somerset House, 18th August, 1860.

THE COMMISSIONERS for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on THURSDAY, the 27th SEPTEMBER next, at half-past One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to contract for supplying and delivering into her Majesty's Victualling Stores at the undermentioned Ports, the following quantities of SALT MEAT, all of the cure of the present season, viz.:—

	Navy Beef.		Navy Pork.	
	Tierces.	Barrels.	Tierces.	Barrels.
Deptford... ...	2,500	2,300	10,000	10,500
Gosport	1,000	1,000	2,500	2,500
Plymouth ...	1,000	1,000	2,500	2,500
Haulbowline...	1,500	1,500	3,000	3,000

When to be delivered.—The Beef and Pork to be delivered into the respective stores as follows—viz., one-third of each quantity for each place by the 31st day of January, 1861; another third thereof by the 20th day of March, 1861; and the remainder thereof by the 15th day of May, 1861; or any greater portion, or the whole, at any earlier period, if preferred by the party tendering, and to be paid for by bills at seven days after date, which will be sent to parties as usual.

Their Lordships reserve to themselves the power, when the Tenders are opened, of contracting either for the whole, or for such part thereof only as they may deem fit, or for a greater quantity, or of not contracting for any, and also an unlimited power of selection.

A separate Tender must be given for the Beef, and a separate Tender for Pork, and every Tender must specify where the meat is intended to be cured.

Tenders for Pork of the cure of the United States of America will not be admitted.

Persons tendering for more than one port must give a separate Tender for each port.

Parties tendering are desired to take special notice that the use of wooden hoops is abolished, and that iron hoops only will be required for the casks in accordance with the conditions of the contract.

A Form of the Tender may be obtained, and the conditions of the contracts, to which particular attention is called, may be seen at this office, at the Victualling Yards at Gosport and Plymouth, or by applying to the Agent Victualler at Haulbowline; or to the Collectors of her Majesty's Customs at Bristol, Limerick, Belfast, Waterford, and Newry; or to the Secretary to the Postmaster-General at Dublin; or to the Commander conducting the Packet Service at Liverpool; or to the resident Agent for Transports at Leith.

No Tender will be admitted for a less quantity than 50 tierces, or 100 barrels.

No Tender will be received after half-past one o'clock on the day of treaty; nor any noticed unless made on the printed form provided for the purpose; but it will not be necessary that the party tendering, or an agent appointed by him, should attend at this office, as the result of the offer received from each person will be communicated to him and his proposed sureties in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner of the envelope the words, "Tender for Salt Meat," and "Comptroller for Victualling," and must also be delivered at Somerset House.

FLORAL HALL, COVENT GARDEN.—Last week of Alfred Mellon's Concerts.

It is respectfully announced that these Concerts will positively TERMINATE on SATURDAY NEXT, September 8, the Band and Chorus being engaged for the Worcester Triennial Musical Festival.

Full particulars of the arrangements for the last six nights will be duly announced.

On SATURDAY NEXT, September 8 (the last night), a GRAND CONCERT will take place, being for the BENEFIT of ALFRED MELLON.

Conductor—ALFRED MELLON.

Promenade, One Shilling. Commence at Eight.

TOLKIEN'S PIANOFORTES.—The Patent IRRESISTIBLE BOUDOIR PIANOFORTE is now acknowledged, by competent judges, to be an instrument of the finest tone yet manufactured in Europe. TOLKIEN'S COTTAGE AND PICCOLO PIANOFORTES, of elegant design, in walnut-tree and rosewood, from 25*l.* to 60*l.* Illustrated Catalogues sent post free to any part of the kingdom.

H. TOLKIEN, 27, 28, and 29, King William Street, London Bridge, E.C.

RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.—Barker's Picture. —Messrs. HAYWARD & LEGGATT beg to announce that the EXHIBITION of this GRAND HISTORICAL PAINTING (which lately closed at the West-end) will RE-OPEN at their establishment on Monday next. N.B. The portrait recently completed of Lord Clyde, from sittings afforded since his return from India, and other new portraits of Sir J. Outram, Sir John Inglis, the late Sir H. Havelock, Colonel Lawson, &c., will also be exhibited, with the picture. Admission free by private address card.—79, Cornhill.

ARMY AGENCY.—The undersigned receive and remit Full and Half-Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., purchase and sell Guard Supplies, effect Life and other Insurances, and act generally as Agents and Bankers for Officers. A detailed Prospectus sent on application.

R. LOOKER & Co., 12, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

MESSRS. A. K. KING AND COMPANY, ARMY & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 7, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. ADDISON & CO., ARMY AGENTS, 11, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W. Exchanges negociated.

Pecuniary accommodation afforded to officers on full pay, on their notes of hand only, at a few hours' notice. Applications by letter promptly attended to.

Every description of army business transacted.

MONEY.—MONEY ADVANCED at a few hours' notice, on the most advantageous terms, to Noblemen, Officers in the Army, Heirs to entailed Estates, and Gentlemen of property, on their personal security, also on security of reversions to landed Estates, at 5 per cent., payment of which may be deferred until possession, on application to Mr. DICKER, 3, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.

MONEY.—Noblemen, Officers in the Army, Clergymen, Persons holding Government Appointments, Solicitors, and other Gentlemen, can have ADVANCES on their notes from a private channel without life assurance or delay, and with secrecy.—Apply to HUDSON, 28, Regent Street, Piccadilly, W

INDIA OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1860.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that TWENTY JUNIOR APPOINTMENTS in the Engineer Establishment of the Department of Public Works in India will in the year 1861 be open to public COMPETITION.

Candidates must be not more than 23 years of age, and must have passed either not less than three years as articled pupils of a civil or mechanical engineer, or not less than two years as students in a school or college recognised by the Secretary of State in Council as possessing an efficient class for civil engineering, and, in addition, not less than one year in practice under a civil or mechanical engineer.

On these points they must be provided with satisfactory certificates, and they must also produce testimonials of good moral character and conduct from the Engineer or Professor under whom they have served or by whom they have been instructed, as well as certificates from the Examining Physician to the India Office of their being in a fit state of health for service in India. On applying with these documents at the Department of Public Works in this office, in the course of the month of May next (during which month only will applications be received) the names of the candidates will be registered, and they will be authorised to present themselves for examination, on an appointed day, at the Royal Indian Military College, at Addiscombe.

The Subjects of Examination, and the maximum number of marks to be awarded for proficiency in each, will be the following:—

Writing English correctly and legibly from dictation to be indispensable.	
Algebra — Elementary Principles, Simple and Quadratic Equations, Surds, Ratios and Proportion, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.	80
Euclid—1st, 2d, 3d, 6th, and 1st 21 Propositions of the 11th Book	80
Statics—Composition and Resolution of Forces, the Centre of Gravity, the Mechanical Powers, Roofs, Arches, and Bridges, Strength of Materials	260
Dynamics—Collision of Bodies, Uniformly Accelerated Motion, Circular Motion and Centrifugal Force	
Hydrostatics and Hydraulics — Pressure of Fluids, Specific Gravity, and Equilibrium of Floating Bodies, Elastic Fluids and Atmospheric Pressure, Hydrostatic Machines ...	
Making Working Drawings of Machinery and Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings ...	120
Framing of Estimates and Specifications from given Plans and Data...	80
Projects for Bridges, Locks, Dams, Roads, and other Engineering Works	140
Trigonometrical Surveying, comprising Plane Trigonometry, and Traversing with the Theodolite.	120
Land Surveying with Compass and Chain, and Plotting from a Field Book	60
Levelling and Use of the Instruments employed ...	60
	1000

No candidate will be passed who shall not obtain 600 marks, of which at least 140 must be awarded for mathematics; but the candidates who may obtain the prescribed number of marks will be ranked by the Examiners in the order of the numbers they may severally obtain, and as many of them as may be required at the time for the public service will be appointed "Probationers in the Public Works Department," the appointments being given to those who stand highest in the Examiners' list.

Each probationer must, within a month of his nomination, sign a covenant, describing the terms and conditions of his appointment, and must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State in Council, who will provide for the expenses of his passage. Any nominee not embarking when required will forfeit his appointment; otherwise he will be allowed pay at the rate of 170 rupees (which is about the equivalent of £17 in English money) a month, from the date of his appointment.

On arriving in India he will be placed in a Civil Engineering College, or in such other educational institution as the Local Government may appoint, in order to acquire a colloquial knowledge of the Native languages, and to receive further instruction in his profession. While thus studying he will be allowed free quarters, in addition to his monthly pay.

When pronounced sufficiently qualified by the President of the College or Institution, he will be transferred to the effective establishment of the Public Works Department, with the rank to which his attainments may entitle him, and with all the rights and privileges appertaining to that rank in respect of pay, promotion, furlough, retiring pension, &c., particulars of which will be furnished from this office, on application. (Signed) T. G. BARING.

N.B. All communications to be addressed to the "Under Secretary of State for India."

OVERLAND ROUTE.

COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., VIA EGYPT.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Melbourne and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; or Oriental Place, Southampton.

EDINBURGH, Twice a Week, from Irongate Wharf, Tower. Fares:—Saloon, 25*s.*; fore cabin, 15*s.*; deck, 10*s.* Return Tickets, available a month, 37*s.* 6*d.* and 22*s.* 6*d.* The cheapest and quickest sea route is by the splendid new STEAMSHIPS of the London and Edinburgh Shipping Company, sailing every Wednesday and Saturday at Ten, morning. Apply at the Spread Eagle, Regent Circus, W.; or at Irongate Wharf, E., to David Thomson, wharfinger. Passengers by these vessels going beyond Edinburgh will have the advantage of being in time for the first trains on Monday and Friday mornings to all parts of Scotland.

EXCURSION TO SICILY AND NAPLES.—All persons (particularly Members of Volunteer Rifle Corps) desirous of visiting Southern Italy, and of AIDING by their presence and influence the CAUSE of GARIBALDI and ITALY, may learn how to proceed by applying to the Garibaldi Committee, at the offices of Captain EDWARD STYLES (of General Garibaldi's Staff), at No. 8, Salisbury Street, Strand, London, W.C.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—WARWICK RACES, on the 4th and 5th September.—First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS from Paddington to Leamington and Warwick will be available from Monday, 3rd, until Thursday the 6th September, inclusive. Trains leave Paddington at 6 a.m., 8·45 a.m. (3rd class), 9·45 a.m. (fast), 11.45 a.m., 2·45 p.m., and 6·30 p.m. (fast). Up trains from Warwick, 7·57 a.m., 10·10 a.m., 12·40 p.m., 2·0 p.m. (3rd class), 3·32 p.m., and 7·42 p.m. From Leamington five minutes later.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—TOURISTS' SEA-SIDE & FAMILY TICKETS, available for a Month, or longer by extra payment, are now issued at Paddington and other principal Stations.

To Exeter, Bideford, Barnstaple, Dawlish, Teignmouth, Torquay, and Paignton—50*s.* first class and 35*s.* second class. Truro, 60*s.* and 40*s.*, and Penzance, 65*s.* and 45*s.* (to parties of not less than three persons).

To Weymouth, Dorchester, and Bridport, 35*s.* and 25*s.*, to parties taking three or more tickets.

To the Isle of Man, Bangor, and Beaumaris, viâ Chester and Liverpool, 70*s.* and 50*s.*

To Llandudno, viâ Liverpool, 67*s.* and 47*s.*

To Carnarvon, viâ Llangollen and Llanberis, and to Bala and Dolgelly, viâ Llangollen, 70*s.* and 50*s.*

To Narberth Road and New Milford, for Tenby and Milford Haven. Tourists' Tickets, 72*s.* and 50*s.* Family Tickets (to parties of not less than three persons), 63*s.* and 45*s.*

To Limerick and Killarney, for the South of Ireland, viâ Milford Haven and Waterford, 5*l.* 5*s.* and 4*l.*

Bills, giving full particulars, can be obtained at the Company's Offices and Stations, or upon application to the Superintendent at Paddington.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—The usual CHEAP SUNDAY EXCURSIONS to RAMSGATE, Margate, Dover, Canterbury, &c. Covered carriages, 4*s.*

MONDAY EXCURSIONS to the same places, at similar fares and times, commencing 3rd September.

SATURDAY to MONDAY at the SEASIDE and other stations. Cheap Trains every Saturday Afternoon.

CHEAP EXCURSION to GRAVESEND, Rosherville Gardens, Rochester, Chatham, and Sheerness, on MONDAY, leaving London Bridge Station at 9·30 a.m., and returning from Gravesend at 9·30 p.m.

Fare to Gravesend and back ONE SHILLING, covered carriages.

For all particulars see bills.

C. W. EBORALL, General Manager.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-COAST, &c., 4*s.* Covered Carriages, by the SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS every SUNDAY & MONDAY

To RAMSGATE, Margate, Deal, Sandgate, Sturry (for Herne Bay), Canterbury, leaving London at Five minutes to 8 a.m.; and to DOVER, Folkestone (for Sandgate and Shorncliffe), Hythe, Ashford, Hastings, St. Leonards, and Tunbridge Wells, leaving London at 8·30 a.m., at REDUCED FARES,

4*s.* 6*s.* 6*d.* 10*s.*

and to Gravesend, Strood, and Maidstone, at very low fares. C. W. EBORALL, General Manager.

PARIS.—LONDON TO PARIS DAILY.—SPECIAL DIRECT SERVICE, twice each way every day, except Sunday, by the BRIGHTON RAILWAY, viâ Newhaven and Dieppe. First class, 28*s.*; Second class, 20*s.* Return tickets (available for one calendar month), First class, 50*s.*; Second class, 36*s.* A steward's fee of 1*s.* and 6*d.* respectively is also charged on board.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—REDUCTION of PASSENGER FARES and TOURIST TICKETS to SCOTLAND.

On and after the 1st JULY, the 1st and 2nd class Express and ordinary fares between King's Cross and the principal stations in Scotland were reduced.

TOURIST TICKETS to SCOTLAND for ONE CALENDAR MONTH are issued from London (King's Cross Station), as under:

From King's cross Station.	Fares 1st Cls.	2nd Cls.	3rd Cls.	From King's cross Station.	Fares. 1st Cls.	2nd Cls.	3rd Cls.
To	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	To	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Edinburgh and Back	110 6	79 6	40 0	Dundee & Back	120 0	90 0	46 0
Glasgow ,,	111 0	80 6	42 0	Perth ,,	120 0	90 0	46 0
Stirling ,,	118 6	87 0	44 0	Brechin ,,	120 0	90 0	46 0
Dunkeld ,,	120 0	90 0	44 0	Montrose ,,	120 0	90 0	46 0
Perth ,,	120 0	90 0	44 0	Arbroath ,,	120 0	90 0	46 0
				Aberdeen ,,	120 0	90 0	46 0

First and second class Tourist Tickets are issued only by the 9 a.m. and 9.15 p.m. trains from King's Cross, and third-class Tourist Tickets only by the 9.15 p.m. train. Holders of Tourist Tickets may break their journey at Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Perth.

Tickets are issued daily at Edinburgh and Glasgow stations for excursions through Scotland, which include every charge for conveyance throughout the journey.

For further particulars see bills.

SEYMOUR CLARKE, General Manager.

London, King's Cross Station, August, 1860.

SCINDE RAILWAY COMPANY—SCINDE RAILWAY.—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the SCINDE RAILWAY, held at the offices of the Company, on Wednesday, the 29th August, 1860, W. P. ANDREW, Esq., in the Chair, the following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1. That the Directors be authorised, under the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to raise the sum of £83,000, in addition to the sum of £250,000 already authorised to be raised, by the issue of Bonds or Debentures bearing £5 per cent. interest, payable at the expiration of five years, with the option to the holders of such Bonds or Debentures, at any time within that period, of converting the same into Scinde Railway Capital Stock.

2. That the thanks of this Meeting are due to W. P. Andrew, Esq., for his conduct in the Chair this day.

W. P. ANDREW, Chairman.
THOS. BURNELL, Secretary.

Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C., August 29, 1860.

SCINDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS of SUMS of not less than £100 for the sum of £83,000 Debentures, payable in five years, about to be issued under the guarantee of the Secretary of State for India in Council, bearing £5 per cent. interest, and convertible into Stock at par, at the option of the holder.

By order of the Board, THOS. BURNELL, Secretary.

Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C., August 29, 1860.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 29, Lombard Street, London, E.C., and Royal Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

Chairman in Liverpool.—CHARLES TURNER, ESQ.
Chairman of London Board.—SAMUEL BAKER, ESQ.

At the Annual Meeting of the 10th inst., the following highly satisfactory results were shown:—

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Notwithstanding the large accessions of business made annually through a long series of years, which obviously increase the difficulty of further advances, yet the Fire Premiums of the year 1859 rise above those of the preceding year by a larger sum than has been obtained by the increase of any single year since the formation of the Company, excepting the year 1853—disclosing an advance of 50 per cent. in three years. To this circumstance must be attributed the gratifying announcement that the accounts for the year show a profit of 42,488*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

The following figures exhibit the progress of the whole fire branch running over the last ten years:—

	Total Premuim received.	Increase of the Year above each preceding one.
1850	£44,027 10 0	£9557 19 8
1851	52,673 5 11	8645 15 11
1852	76,925 4 2	24,251 18 3
1853	112,564 4 4	35,639 0 2
1854	128,459 11 4	15,895 7 0
1855	130,060 11 11	1601 0 7
1856	151,733 9 6	21,672 17 7
1857	175,049 4 8	23,315 15 2
1858	196,148 2 6	21,098 17 10
1859	228,314 7 3	32,166 4 9

Placing the Company among the very largest offices in the kingdom. Indeed, it is believed that there are now only three offices in existence which equal it in fire revenue.

LIFE BUSINESS.

The Directors desire to call the especial attention of the Proprietors to the statements of the Life Branch of the establishment.

The Actuary's Report on this subject is accompanied by an appendix containing the fullest particulars of the investigation made, and is illustrated by two coloured diagrams, which make plain to the unprofessional eye the mortality experienced by the Royal, as indicated by curved lines, which contrast most favourably with the former averages of mortality, also displayed on the diagrams.

It is expected that these elucidations will attract a deep and profitable attention to the subject of Life Assurance in the minds of tens of thousands who have hitherto given no heed to its principles and advantages, and it is evident that this Company, as well as others, will not fail to reap much of the favourable consequences to be anticipated.

The bonus apportioned to the assured, with participation, amounts to 2*l.* per cent. per annum, to be added to the original sum assured of every Participating Policy effected previously to the 1st of January, 1858, for each entire year that it had been in existence since the last appropriation of bonus thereon, and is one of the largest Bonuses ever declared.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.
JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary to London Board.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
AND
FIELD-MARSHAL
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT,
K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., & G.C.M.G.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Established A.D. 1837, for General Assurance on Lives, 13, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, S.W.

DIRECTORS.

Lieut.-General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., M.P., F.R.S., Chairman.
James Frederick Nugent Daniell, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Gen. Edw. Wynyard, C.B.
Archibald Hair, Esq., M.D., late Royal Horse Guards.
Wm. Chard, Esq., Navy Agent.
Maj. William Lancey, R.E.
Gen. H. G. A. Taylor, C.B.
Wilbraham Taylor, Esq.
Lt.-Col. F. S. Sotheby, C.B.
Gen. Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.
Rear-Adm. Michael Quin.
Vice-Adm. Sir G. R. Lambert, K.C.B.

ASSURANCES are granted upon the lives of persons in every profession and station in life, and are extended to Tropical and other Climates, on conditions more favourable (especially to the NAVY and ARMY) than heretofore have been deemed practicable.

WILLIAM M. JAMES, Secretary.

13, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

ST. GEORGE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 118, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

CAPITAL, 100,000*l.*, in Shares of 5*l.* each.

Chairman—Henry Pownall, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Henry Haines, Esq.

The leading features of this office are—Every description of Life Assurance on the most favourable terms.

The Assurance of Defective Titles, thereby restoring the property to its full value.

Endowments for Husbands, Wives, or Nominees.

Endowments for Children on attaining a certain age.

Annuities of every description granted on terms peculiarly favourable.

Notices of Assignments of Policies Registered.

Medical Referees paid by the Company.

Age of the Life Assured admitted on all Policies, on reasonable proof being given.

Stamp Duties on Life Policies paid by the Company.

Loans on Real or Personal Security, repayable by monthly or quarterly instalments, from one to five years.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses, apply to F. H. GILBART, Secretary.

OFFICERS PROCEEDING ABROAD can effect Assurances with THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY on favourable terms.

LOANS GRANTED.

LONDON { 81, Lombard Street, E.C.; and at Messrs. Paris & Co., 10, St. James' Street, S.W.

EDINBURGH, 5, George Street.

DUBLIN, 65, Upper Sackville Street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL FROM 3, OLD BROAD STREET, TO 64, CORNHILL, E.C.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY insures against all Accidents, whether Railway or otherwise. An Annual Payment of £3 secures £1000 at death from Accident, or £6 weekly from Injury. One Person in every Twelve insured is injured yearly by accident. No Extra Premium for Volunteers. For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or to the Head Office. This Company, without union with any other, has paid for compensation £65,000.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers Assurance Company, Office, 64, Cornhill, E.C., August 25, 1860.

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RIFLE REGULATION GLOVE.—W. TENT begs to inform those Gentlemen who have joined the different Corps, that he has had made for them expressly the BLACK BUCK REGULATION GLOVE that is being worn by the 7th Surrey and other Corps. To be had only of W. TENT, Shirt Maker, &c., 4, Birchin Lane, Cornhill, E.C. N.B. The Dress of the 7th Surrey to be seen on application.

RIFLE VOLUNTEERS AND THE PUBLIC.—The E. I. O. WATERPROOF will make Boots pleasurably soft for Summer wear, healthily impervious to wet, and improve the polish. Price 6*d.*, 1*s.*, and 1*s.* 6*d.* E. I. O. Royal Crimean Waterproof Company, 124, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

RIFLE CORPS CAPES AND KNEE PADS.—WARNE'S PATENT TUBULAR INDIA-RUBBER CUSHIONED KNEELING PADS, non-absorbent of moisture; also, the new make WATERPROOF RIFLE CAPES, permitting perfect ventilation and entirely free use of arms. Mineralised India-rubber Waterproof Sword and Bayonet Covers, Patent Tubular India-rubber Mattrasses for Voyagers, for the East Indies, and for Camping out. Wholesale of W. WARNE & Co., India-rubber Manufacturers, 9, Gresham Street West, E.C.

EDMISTON & SON, Sole Manufacturers of the only WATERPROOF CLOTHING guaranteed to withstand the climate of India. The POCKET SIPHONIA (weight 12 ounces), price 40*s.* This coat can be carried in the pocket. Shooting Boots, and every requisite for the Sportsman in India. Portable Folding Baths, Air-Beds, Water-Beds for Invalids, Pillows, &c. Portable Indiarubber Boats, to carry one or more persons, weighing from 40 to 50 pounds, price 7*l.* 10*s.*, 10*l.* 10*s.* and 18*l.* 18*s.*, folding in a compass of 3 ft.

THE SIPHONIA DEPOT, 5, CHARING CROSS, S.W., late 69, Strand, London.

H. J. & D. NICOLL'S Establishments for Gentlemanly and Moderate-priced Clothing, REGENT STREET, CORNHILL, & MANCHESTER.

THE CAPE PALETOT, INVERNESS CAPE, or SLEEVED CAPE, used in private life, as well as for Volunteer Corps.

H. J. & D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, 120, Regent Street, W.; 22, Cornhill, London, E.C.; and 10, St. Ann's Square, Manchester.

CLOTHING FOR YOUTH.—The KNICKERBOCKER, the Highland Dress, Ladies' Travelling Mantles, Riding Habits, and Pantalons de Dames à Cheval, with much novelty and general excellence, H. J. & D. NICOLL have for the remainder of this season at WARWICK HOUSE, 142 and 144, Regent Street, W. In the autumn this branch will be removed to the rear of the old Establishment.

VISITORS TO THE SEASIDE AND TOURISTS will find much ease and comfort in the NEUTRAL-COLOURED LOOSE COAT, fastened by one or more buttons, with Trousers and Vest, all of one material, as originally introduced by Messrs. NICOLL, of Regent Street, W., and Cornhill, E.C.; they recommend also a Black Velvet Coat, and for gentlemen seeking a kind of half-dress morning coat a fine black cloth is specially prepared; this garment is edged with braid and cut somewhat as a riding-coat, and is getting into general use.

MODERATE PRICES WITH GENERAL EXCELLENCE.

E. MOSES & SON can confidently assert, that they possess advantages and facilities which are quite beyond the reach of any other house in the trade, and are thereby enabled to offer a REALLY GOOD ARTICLE at a VERY LOW PRICE. The most skilful cutters are employed, and durability of material and workmanship may be relied on.

The BESPOKE TAILORING DEPARTMENT is almost daily replenished from the best home and foreign markets.

The READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS are furnished with an immense assortment of goods for all classes, and all occupations. Also a great variety of CLOTHING for JUVENILES of all ages.

The HOSIERY and DRAPERY, HAT and CAP, and BOOT and SHOE DEPARTMENTS, contain a carefully-selected stock of the best and newest Manufactures.

N.B. Should any article not be approved of, it will be exchanged, or the money returned.

Gratis on application, or post free, E. MOSES & SON'S Book for the Present Season, containing "The Growth of an important Branch of British Industry," with rules for Self-measurement, and List of Prices. Also, just published, an elaborate Plan of their City Premises.

CORNER OF MINORIES AND ALDGATE, AND NEW OXFORD ST., CORNER OF HART ST., ALSO BRADFORD & SHEFFIELD, YORKSHIRE.

TOURISTS AND EXCURSIONISTS are specially provided for at E. MOSES & SON'S, Merchant Tailors, Hatters, Hosiers, Bootmakers, &c.,

CORNER OF MINORIES AND ALDGATE, AND NEW OXFORD ST., CORNER OF HART ST., ALSO BRADFORD & SHEFFIELD, YORKSHIRE.

Uniforms and Outfits for the Army, Navy, and Volunteer Service.

N.B. Estimates on application.

E. MOSES & SON, Corner of Minories and Aldgate, E.C., and New Oxford Street, corner of Hart Street, W.C.

J. B. JOHNSTONE, MILITARY TAILOR & OUTFITTER,
34, SACKVILLE STREET, LONDON, W.
AND
50, DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN,

Respectfully informs his Patrons that he has transferred the management of the Dublin business to his Son, from whom the most careful attention to commands may be expected; and J. B. J. takes the present opportunity to return very earnest thanks for the favours he has hitherto received. Books, measures, and patterns having been carefully retained, orders (by letter or otherwise) can be executed in London or Dublin; and all accounts due to the house are payable to J. B. JOHNSTONE, at either address:

34, SACKVILLE STREET, LONDON, W.
OR,
50, DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

COLOURED FLANNEL SHIRTS.
SOLD BY
THRESHER & GLENNY, 152, STRAND, W.C.

THE GORGET SHIRT, Jos. FRYER & Co., Patentees. 6 for 42*s.* Next door to the Haymarket Theatre, S.W.

STAR & GARTER HOTEL, PORTSMOUTH,
Adjoining the Floating Bridge.

JOSEPH SPENCER, Proprietor, many years manager, now sole proprietor of the above old established Hotel, has great satisfaction in assuring his numerous patrons that the remodelling of the establishment being now complete, he is enabled to offer increased accommodation at moderate charges. The attention of Officers of the United Services, Yachting Gentlemen, and Private Families, is very respectfully invited to this Hotel, which will be found replete with comfort.

A private Billiard Room. Hot and Cold Baths.

MR. MARKWELL, Wine Merchant to Her Majesty, Nos. 35 to 40, & 45, Albemarle Street, and 4, Stafford Street, Piccadilly, London, W. Naval and Military Messes supplied.

CAFÉ RESTAURANT DU QUADRANT (AND HOTEL), 62, REGENT STREET, W.
Private Rooms for Parties. Wedding Dinners, Soirées, and Hampers for the Races provided.
HILFREICH & GAFFINO, Proprietors.

BURGUNDY WINES.—The most delicious of French Wines in a state of high perfection; old choice Claret and Rhenish Wines, and most exquisite "old fine Champagne" Cognac Brandy, &c. &c. Priced lists sent free on application. Address to A. JOUBIN, 9, St. Benet's Place, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, HYTHE.—J. H. & J. BROOKE, WINE MERCHANTS, HYTHE and FOLKESTONE. Price Lists free per post. Goods forwarded to any Railway Station in England, carriage paid.

KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKY *v.* COGNAC BRANDY, advanced only 1*s.* per gallon at present.—This celebrated OLD IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French Brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3*s.* 8*d.* each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London, or wholesale, at 8, GREAT WINDMILL STREET, HAYMARKET, W.—Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork branded, "Kinahan's L. L. Whisky."

CYDER AND PERRY IN THE GREATEST PERFECTION.—Devonshire Cyder, 8*s.* qrts., 4*s.* 6*d.* pts.; Cockagee Somerset Cyder, 14*s.* qrts.; Old Field Perry, 18*s.* qrts., 10*s.* pts.; the real Taynton Squash Perry, 25*s.* qrts., 15*s.* pts. Hampers and bottles, 3*s.* per dozen extra, or can be returned at BENJAMIN VICKERS'S Stores, Hay's Lane, Tooley Street, S.E., and 8, Spring Terrace, Wandsworth Road, S.—Post Office Orders, 196, Tooley Street, S.E.

IMPORTANT TO OFFICERS.—Have all your BOTTLED ALES, WINES, &c., PACKED IN SEYMER'S REFRIGERANT STRAW ENVELOPES, which entirely prevent Heating, Fermentation, and Breakage, will use repeatedly as Wine Coolers, prevent all litter on board ship or in quarters, and save 20 per cent. in space and freight. Supplied by all Wine Merchants at 9*d.* per dozen, and wholesale by THOMAS WHITEHEAD, 37, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

THE HABANA CIGAR COMPANY (Limited).

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The above Company invite public attention to their stock of real imported Habana Cigars, being the largest and choicest in Europe; also to their celebrated cut Tobaccos, and their newly-patented Pipe Cigars.

Offices and Warehouse, 48, Pall Mall, St. James's, London, S.W.

SAUCES.—Connoisseurs have pronounced LEA & PERRINS' "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE" one of the best additions to Soup, Fish, Joints, and Game. The large and increasing demand has caused unprincipled traders to manufacture a spurious article; but the "GENUINE" all bear Lea & Perrins' name on Bottle, Label, and Stopper.

Sold by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and all respectable Oilmen and Grocers.

Sole Manufacturers—LEA & PERRINS, Worcester.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, Purveyors in Ordinary to Her Majesty, invite attention to their PICKLES, SAUCES, TART FRUITS, and other Table Delicacies, the whole of which are prepared with the most scrupulous attention to wholesomeness and purity. C. & B. have for many years enjoyed the high honour of supplying Her Majesty's Table with their manufactures. A few of the articles most highly recommended are—Pickles and Tart Fruits of every description, Royal Table Sauce, Essence of Shrimps, Soho Sauce, Essence of Anchovies, Orange Marmalade, Anchovy and Bloater Pastes, Strasbourg, and other Potted Meats, Calf's-foot Jellies of various kinds for table use, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish, and Aromatic Mustard, Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, and Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce. To be obtained of all respectable Oilmen, Grocers, &c., and wholesale of

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, 21, Soho Square, London, W.

GARDNERS' £2 2*s.* DINNER SERVICES complete, best quality. A large selection of patterns of the choicest description. Breakfast, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Services, at the lowest possible prices. Cut Wines, 3*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; Cut Quart Decanters, 7*s.* 6*d.* per pair.—H. & J. GARDNER (by appointment to Her Majesty, the Board of Green Cloth, Lords of the Treasury, Admiralty, Office of Works, Customs, and the other Government Offices), 453 and 63, Strand, Charing Cross, S.W. Established 108 years. Engravings free by post.

GLASS AND CHINA.

PELLATT & CO. have for more than thirty years had the honour to supply Officers' Messes with the above articles, and continue to manufacture the quality which has during that period given great satisfaction. Patterns and Estimates forwarded to all parts of the Country.—Address, Falcon Glass Works, Blackfriars, London, S.E.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
AND PRONOUNCED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS TO BE
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.
WOTHERSPOON & Co., Glasgow and London.

THE GUINEA COAL COMPANY'S (double screened) WALLSEND COAL, One Guinea per Ton (All the Year Round). HORATIO MORGAN, Sole Consignee for London, Office, 17, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., where all orders are to be sent.

N.B. No Agents or Travellers employed.

TO EMPLOYERS.—THE ARMY & NAVY PENSIONERS EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, No. 22, Parliament Street, S.W., has on its registry men of unexceptionable character, who have served as non-commissioned officers and privates in different branches of Her Majesty's Army and Navy. They are still in the prime of life, and besides the advantage of their military training and discipline, possess the material guarantee afforded by a pension, and are satisfied with moderate wages. Among them will be found men of every qualification, and fitted for situations of trust and responsibility. They are peculiarly fitted for places of the following description:—Hall and door-keepers to public and private establishments, messengers to ditto, grooms, helpers, and occasionally in-door servants and gardeners, porters, watchmen, gate, office, and time-keepers, constables, storekeepers, and park-keepers. No fees or expenses to employers or employed. N.B. The men belonging to the London Division of the Corps of Commissionaires have been obtained at this office.

EDWIN KESTERTON, COACHBUILDER, 93 and 94, LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C.
Inventor and Builder of the AMEMPTON, and the AMEMPTON SOCIABLE, each forming a complete open and close carriage, well adapted for the colonies, being roomy, light, and airy. Sociable Driving Phaeton, forming the light driving Phaeton and the useful Waggonette. Patent two-wheeled Dog Cart, light, strong, and giving entire freedom from the action of the horse. E. K. invites inspection of the above, also to his light Sociable Landaus, Broughams in various sizes, Cabriolet and Park Phaetons, &c., &c.

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OFFICERS about to join their Regiments or proceeding abroad can be supplied at short notice with the REGULATION SADDLERY OUTFIT of the best quality at the lowest prices.

MILITIA OFFICERS, CADETS, SURGEONS, &c., are requested to apply to A. DAVIS for an Estimate for Complete Regulation or Private Outfit in Saddlery.

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H. PEAT,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
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SPORTSMEN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.—S. & B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., opposite the York Hotel. Portability combined with great power in FIELD, RACECOURSE, OPERA, and general out-door day and night powerful waistcoat-pocket PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, weighing only 4 ounces each, containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly persons to know them at two-and-a-half and three miles. They serve every purpose on the Racecourse and at the Opera House. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at eight to ten miles. They are also invaluable for Shooting, Deerstalking, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Coast Guards are making use of them as day and night glasses. The terms for them are powerful and brilliant Telescopes for both eyes. The most powerful Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary power that some, three-and-a-half inches, with an extra astronomical eyepiece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same telescope a person can be seen and known three-and-a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to sixteen miles. They are in endless variety, of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers, and are secured by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

FIELD GLASS.—The BEST is BURROW'S MALVERN LANDSCAPE GLASS, invaluable to Sportsmen, Military and Naval Officers, Travellers, &c. Compact, portable, and efficient, combining a wide field of observation with extraordinary defining power. In sling case, 3½ guineas. Sent free on receipt of post office order to W. & J. BURROW, Great Malvern, Worcestershire.

CABIN FILTERS.—The Last Improvement.—Dr. Ward says "I would strongly recommend every family going a distant voyage to take one of LIPSCOMBE'S SELF CLEANSING CHARCOAL CABIN FILTERS; it will be found invaluable." These Patent Filters can only be obtained of LIPSCOMBE & Co., Temble Bar, W.C.

CRICKET.—REGIMENTAL OUTFITTER, —JOHN LILLYWHITE'S CRICKET WAREHOUSE, 5, Seymour Street, Euston Square, London, N.W. Every article connected with British Sports may be had. Illustrated Lists of Prices post free. John Lillywhite has lately been specially appointed to supply several of H.M. Regiments at home and abroad.

CRICKET.—J. D. BARTLETT, Manufacturer of the Repercussive and Cane-handle Bats, which are acknowledged by our best Cricketers the best driving bats ever made. They have a beautiful spring in the handle, and are warranted not to break. Clubs, Schools, and Regiments supplied at reduced prices, wholesale and for exportation.—171, Waterloo Road, S.W.

THE GAME OF CROQUET, AUNT SALLY, LAWN BILLIARDS, SUMMER ICE, and all the fashionable games of the season, may be obtained at CREMER'S German Toy Warehouse, 27, New Bond Street, W.

SKAIFE'S PATENT PISTOLGRAPH (Price Ten Guineas), "The greatest photographic discovery of the age," with hundreds of its chromo-crystal productions, including Hyde Park equestrians, and jewellery guinea portraits of babies, "the most beautiful instantaneous pictures which photography has yet produced."—*Brighton Gazette*. Now on view at SKAIFE'S Pistolgraph Depôt, 47, Baker St., Portman Sq., London, W. Articled pupils received at a moderate premium.

THE NEW DISCOVERY.—LINDORFF'S ingenious and wonderful invention for TAKING PORTRAITS and LANDSCAPES, by day or night, WITHOUT APPARATUS. The secret, with instructions and specimens, forwarded for 2*s.*—W. LINDORFF, Drawing Academy, 2, Denmark Hill, Camberwell, S.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS.
CHUBB'S FIRE & BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF STRONG ROOM DOORS.
CHUBB'S STREET-DOOR LATCHES.
CHUBB'S CASH AND DEED BOXES.
Illustrated Price List sent free.

CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.; 28, Lord Street, Liverpool; 16, Market Street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

Has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession, as an excellent remedy for ACIDITIES, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION.

As a MILD APERIENT, it is admirably adapted for DELICATE FEMALES, *particularly during Pregnancy*; and it prevents the Food of Infants from turning sour during digestion. Combined with the

ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP,

it forms an *Effervescing Aperient Draught*, which is highly agreeable and efficacious.

PREPARED BY DINNEFORD & CO., DISPENSING CHEMISTS, (and General Agents for the *Improved Horse Hair Gloves and Belts*),
172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,
And Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

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*** Arthur E. Havelock, who gained the highest number of marks at the examination in June for admission to Sandhurst, passed from Holland House.

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Mr. J. L. Morgan.	Mr. C. Greer.

Mr. Galway obtained 4432 Marks and the Tenth Place; and Mr. Morgan 4108 Marks and the Fourteenth Place. These high Marks were obtained without the aid of Classics, their Marks for Mathematics alone having been 2555 and 210 respectively.

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Mr. H. Hardinge	2nd Place.
Mr. L. F. Boileau	12th ,,
Mr. T. R. Disney	25th ,,

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THE great experiment which an imperial necessity has rendered inevitable is to be tried at some indefinite period, under most difficult circumstances. The change in the constitution of the Indian Army, which, be it amalgamation or fusion, absorption or annihilation, is of primary and imperious importance whenever it be made, will find itself tested by the immediate pressure of the very circumstances and the results which have led to its introduction. In the immense empire wherein the crucial experiment must be made, there is meanwhile a grand chaos of broken military systems and fragmentary forces. When it is to be reduced to order we know not. "All that we know is, nothing can be known." The Commission have sat, and have prepared a Report, and have made up a scheme for the solution of the difficulties, which are not insuperable simply because they must be overcome. But the Commissioners have not encountered all the difficulties; they have not considered all the points which must be met and smoothed down;—in a word, there remains much for them to do ere the Government can frame any plan for carrying into effect the resolves of the Legislature and of the country for the creation of one army out of the fragments of the Company's forces, consisting mostly of officers already employed in divers capacities in India, conjointly with the Army which has, hitherto, been known in India under the distinctive appellation of "The Queen's." All argument in reference to the propriety of the reconstruction of these two armies into one, or the composition of the amalgam, is needless or unwise, for the country, right or wrong, determined it should take place. The officers whose reputation or fortunes were made under the banners of the Company, have in vain struggled to avert the process of legislative amalgamation, to which the large body of the younger men who are not saturated by the prejudices and traditions of the old Sepoy army, look forward with unanimous satisfaction. In fact, it was evident to the latter that the Mutiny had effectually destroyed the fame and the prestige, as well as the exclusive privileges, of an army which could only be what it was as long as the Company itself retained its distinctive rights and existence. The Indian sages still shake their heads; they cannot or will not see that theories must bend to prejudice—necessities.

A popular impetus, a universal prejudice, is a great fact. If the change be accompanied or followed by any of the more serious evils which the old Indian officers have indicated, the result will be not merely the loss of the Indian Empire at some time or other, but the certain degradation of the Imperial Army at a more precise and definite period.

We are now about to stand face to face with the people of India undisguisedly and openly as armed masters may stand before unarmed dependents. It is true that the attitude will be assumed under conditions which may or may not modify its effects on the minds of those who are principally concerned, because the word of the Queen of England is plighted to the principle of equality in India between Europeans and natives,—whether practicable or not we are less than able to determine. But this we do know, that equality is impossible in conjunction with what is called Anglo-Saxonism, and what is better defined as "Conquering-race-dom."

The mutiny, which destroyed the rule of the Company and annihilated the native army, has forced us, whilst we proclaim the equality principle, to show India that she is ruled with a white hand in a coat of mail. Even as we cry out that we are not proselyting Christians and lawless conquerors, that we do not seek to extend our territories, and that we respect Hindoo rites and Mussulman rights, we are compelled to open the camera obscura of Government and to show that we have discarded all native machinery, and that the whole engine is worked by European flesh and blood. The natives, whilst they congratulate themselves on the recognition of the right of adoption, and of a long roll of promises, see a wall of bayonets advancing on them in front of a sea of tax-gatherers.

We are by no means confident that the wall, strong enough now, will remain intact or upright. The general notion that we are in India by right of conquest is unfounded. We crept into India as subsidising chapmen. We expanded, and grew by courtesy till we were strong enough to fight; but we never yet encountered the full force of India, for we had always a portion of India fighting for us against another portion which opposed us. On that principle the old Company acted, and throve, and grew like a true oriental power. The Empire of England grows out of the ruins of the Empire of Leadenhall Street. We have to see if the genius, energy, and stupendous efforts which achieved and consolidated the one, will be developed or used in the service of the other. Assuredly they will be all required if the prophecies of the old Indians,—if the theories and experiences of men of great note and knowledge of the country be in any small degree realised. Concurrently with the new order of things, there must be brought to bear on India a considerable amount of public solicitude and of public opinion. The vulgar exultation which bursts from a few brutal men at the thought that they are to revel in the wild licence of their unchecked passions must be promptly rebuked, and for our own part we are heartily glad that Egypt has been made the scene of outrages which would have been perpetrated, if they had not been punished, in India. What can we say when a newspaper in the English language publishes in India such sentiments as these? We print them, that our readers in England may know how it is that Englishmen may disgrace their Christianity, their race, their very souls, in India, when removed from the influences of their civilisation, and their faith.

The Azimgurh correspondent of a contemporary (says an Indian paper) in discussing the Income Tax, observes, "I am sick of being told that we have this and that mission in India. Our mission is a plain one. In the first place press tight possession of every inch of ground you already have in India, and by degrees annex the rest. In the second place, make the country pay every available pice you can squeeze out of it, and that is about the Saxon mission in India. We look upon the conquered race with the most profound contempt, and treat them very summarily; but all glorious cant must be propitiated, and we, accordingly, wear white neckties, turn up the whites of our eyes, and say, 'our mission is civilisation and evangelisation!' Whereas our mission is actually rupees."

This is in the face of the Queen's proclamation, of our Company's promises, of our own professions, of our missions of daily teachings, and of the very word of God. Probably the sordid scoundrel who wrote these words calls himself a Christian; it is certain he believes he is a good subject, and a very good Englishman. Well may Sir James Outram be filled with the saddest forebodings if such men as these are allowed in India at all. At this moment we have grave discontent in many parts of Hindostan — we have actual rebellion in some — let us at least guard against the advent of a spurious Garibaldistic insurrection, which might find us in a transition state, in which the falsehood, cruelty, debasing avarice, and sordid love of gain of men who outrage our name and our faith, would be the most tremendous allies of our enemy.

Several appeals have been made to us to render such aid as we could render to those who are interested in raising volunteers in England for Garibaldi's Italian army. Our views on the matter may be unpopular; but as we think they are justified in morality, as they are assuredly simple and sincere, we shall state them. We think, then, that every man who joins an armed force for the purpose of killing, or assisting in killing, the soldiers and servants of a state with which the country to which he belongs is not at war, whether he does so because he has nothing else to do, because he "wants to see service," or "desires excitement," is little, if at all, better than a principal or accessory in murder. We do not at all pretend to discuss the political or ethical merits of the case. It is to be tried "in foro conscientiæ," whether the cause justifies the homicide. The appeal must be to a tribunal beyond this world; but human laws are dead against the offender if the "corpus delicti" be found in the battle-field. Lafayette and Decateur were justified or not as their feelings might lead them to feel in fighting as Frenchmen for the independence of America; but assuredly "in foro juris" their case had been very difficult if they had been taken by the English in arms, whilst France was at peace with England. We hope and believe "che Italia faro da se." If she needs Volunteers such as she can get at the eleventh hour, her resurrection must be a spasmodic jump from an open tomb. The principle of unauthorised volunteering is bad—it is in fact filibustering, and we do not believe that Garibaldi is desirous of such aid; "and least of all such aid as ye will give."

The Duke of Somerset, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Frederick T. Pelham, C.B., Captain Charles Eden, C.B., and Mr. S. Whitbread, M.P., arrived at Holyhead on Thursday week, from the metropolis, to commence, as Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, their customary autumn tour of inspection. Rear-Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, C.B., as First Secretary, joined their Lordships on Friday morning from his seat in the Principality. During several hours that day their Lordships were engaged in a thorough inspection of the public works in progress at that harbour. Their Lordships left Holyhead early on Saturday morning for Queenstown. They proceeded to Cork on Monday, where they arrived the same evening, and went on to Passage, passing the night on board the Admiralty yacht Osborne, which lay at anchor off that town. Shortly after ten o'clock on Tuesday morning she got under weigh and proceeded with them to Queenstown. Their Lordships, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Talbot, commander-in-chief on the Irish station, immediately proceeded to Haulbowline, where they remained for some hours inspecting the naval works there. At half-past one o'clock they returned in the admiral's barge to the Osborne. They arrived at Pembroke on Wednesday evening, where they were joined by the Comptroller of the Navy, Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, Bart.; and having gone through their official duties at that port, they re-embarked in the Osborne on Friday morning, and started for the Scilly Islands and Devonport, which latter place they are expected to reach this day. They will, after completing their inspection of this important naval arsenal, proceed to the Channel Islands, andthence to Portsmouth.

The Channel Fleet is still in Milford Haven, the capacity of which to shelter large ships during heavy weather has of late been amply tested. There was nothing known of the future movements of the fleet up to the evening of Thursday last.

Admiral Sir Charles Napier has written to us to say that he never intended, in his speech on the Naval Discipline Bill, to state that drunkenness existed in Her Majesty's ship Edinburgh, as he has reason to believe that she is a very sober ship, there having been only six cases of inebriety in her during the last six months. Sir Charles mentions that his remarks applied to Modern Athens, as being the reverse of a sober city so far as the sailors who inhabited it were concerned.

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POLITICAL AND LEGISLATIVE CONSIDERATIONS ON NATIONAL DEFENCE.*

Last winter Sir Robert Gardiner presented the people of England with a Christmas-box, in the shape of a pamphlet, entitled, "Political and Legislative Considerations on National Defence," which we noticed in these columns some months back.

This pamphlet provoked, it will be recollected, a good deal of discussion, in the course of which Sir Robert Gardiner considers that he was not always done justice to, and that his views were sometimes distorted and misconstrued; he, therefore, takes the opportunity of the appearance of a "third edition" of his little book to correct, in a lengthy Preface, some of the misapprehensions which have arisen, and of adverting to some events of European interest which have occurred since he first gave his considerations to the public. "A want of appreciation of the national importance and services of the Volunteer corps now in course of training in England" has, Sir Robert Gardiner tells us, been erroneously imputed to him. We certainly do not understand how such opinions could be charged to the gallant author by any one who has given his pamphlet an unbiassed perusal. All that was there insisted upon was the necessity for "a systematic training and permanently maintained discipline," which alone can qualify the Volunteers to occupy the post for which they are really intended, and where they will alone be valuable, viz., that of auxiliaries to the regular Army. The soundness of this doctrine we believe few will be inclined to dispute. On discipline must depend not only the efficiency, but the very existence of all large military bodies, whether those bodies be intended to fight in masses and battalions like regular troops, or in the more open and independent order which is proper for Volunteers.

The very term "loose fighting," which we so frequently hear used, is calculated to mislead people. The training which is required to make an efficient light infantry soldier is even stricter and more careful than that which suffices for the man who, to a certain extent, always has the support of comrades, and who is dependent, not so much upon his individual intelligence, as upon the movements of the mass of which he is an integrant part. We think that this line of argument, to the truth of which every military man will subscribe, might have answered Sir Robert Gardiner's purpose better than the one which he has thought fit in his defence—if we may so call it—to adopt, viz.: to adduce the examples of great victories to prove that it is not by "loose fighting" that battles have generally been won; for Sir Robert Gardiner cannot have failed to remark how the improvements of modern warfare all tend to give more work to the individual, less to the mass; and it should be borne in mind that it is not with battles past that we have to do, but with those yet to come, when we have no doubt that the improved range and precision of firearms will be found to have exerted a very remarkable influence upon the science and practice of war, and to have rendered a more open order of battle not only expedient, but absolutely necessary.

However, although Sir Robert Gardiner pursues a different method of proof, he arrives at the same conclusion as ourselves, and his explanation of his views cannot fail, we think, to be satisfactory to all, excepting perhaps those who determine wilfully to misunderstand him.

He reverts again to the subject of the Legislative Conscriptive Ballot; it is a pet hobby of Sir Robert's, but one in which we are inclined to differ from him. It should, however, be remembered, that Sir Robert proposes this plan only on the supposition that, in accordance with his advice, we increase our regular home Army very considerably, and keep up constantly an effective force for the immediate defence of these islands of something like 250,000 or 300,000 men.

"Do you seriously think," he asks, "that with the higher rate of salaries of our town and rural police, our railroad and domestic wages, not to mention the drain of emigration, that we can really find recruits under the present recruiting laws numerically adequate to the 'keeping up' of the vast Army required for our home and remote defences? It would be unreasonable to expect it. Yet every one admits our want of men, and that our recruiting laws are inoperative, and with strange inconsistency we sing, 'Cheer boys, cheer!' and seek by every means and inducement we can think of to encourage expatriation, while the Government of the country is absolutely without legislative power to raise and maintain an army adequate to its defence." (P. ix.)

For our own parts, we believe that the people of England would sooner see the Army Estimates doubled than submit to a conscriptive ballot, or have their personal liberty interfered with by any measure having for its object compulsory service.

We have thought it only fair to Sir Robert Gardiner that, having called the attention of our readers to his original pamphlet, we should also bring to their notice this explanatory Preface with which he has thought fit to supplement it; it will, we believe, answer its object, viz., that of placing the author and his views beyond the reach of misconception.

* *Political and Legislative Considerations on National Defence: addressed to the People of England.* By General Sir Robert Gardiner, G.C.B., Royal Artillery. Third Edition. (London.)

THE ARMY.

6th Dragoon Guards. The Indian papers say that this corps is to return home in the course of the autumn. The Bombay authorities had intimated that two regiments of British cavalry would be sufficient for the presidency, and had signified their intention of sending home either the 3rd Dragoon Guards or the Inniskilling Dragoons; but as the Carabiniers are the first for relief, one of the regiments now in Bombay will be sent to Meerut to take their place, and they will come back to England.

7th Hussars. We learn by the Indian mail an accident occurred to Cornet Kennard, of the 7th Hussars, on the 13th July, which was very nearly proving fatal. That officer was riding from Simla to Subathoo, accompanied by a friend, when suddenly his horse shied and went over the side of the road, which was very precipitous, and was dashed to pieces. Cornet Kennard, with great presence of mind, threw himself off his horse, and happily escaped unhurt.

9th Lancers. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 9th Lancers have just erected a beautiful monument in the cathedral at Exeter, in memory of their comrades who fell in the service of their country during the Indian mutiny. The design, which is executed by Baron Marochetti in his best style, consists of a massive slab containing the names of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates who fell during the mutiny, and on each side there is a figure of a mounted lancer in bronze underneath a palm tree. The air of repose about these figures is very beautiful, and the effect of the sombre bronze standing out in relief against the marble is strikingly grand. The whole is surmounted by a stained glass window into which are introduced scrolls containing the names of the battles in which the regiment has been engaged during its services in India. The 9th Lancers are very popular among the townspeople of Exeter, and universal regret is expressed at the rumour that they are about to be removed to Aldershot.

13th Light Dragoons. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 13th Light Dragoons have offered a reward of 100*l.* to any person giving such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered Elizabeth Slater on the 19th of last month in the Queen's Park. It will be recollected that some of the men of the regiment laboured under serious imputations, in consequence of the girl having been seen in the company of several of the 13th on the night of the murder.

Royal Artillery. By a General Regimental Order dated the 31st ult., issued by Colonel Charles Bingham, Deputy-Adjutant-General, the following information relative to the Royal Artillery has been promulgated:—The following exchanges have been sanctioned—viz., between Lieut.-Colonel J. Travers, of the 15th Brigade, and Lieut.-Colonel S. Cleaveland, of the 8th Brigade: between Captain and Brevet-Major Sinclair, of the 4th Brigade, and Captain and Brevet-Major Penn, of the 14th Brigade; between Captain and Brevet-Major A. Lennox, of the 10th Brigade, and Captain W. J. Wilson, of the 3rd Brigade; between Captain and Brevet-Major C. J. Oldershaw, of the 8th Brigade, and Captain W. Morris, of the 11th Brigade; between Second Captain C. E. Stirling, of the 9th Brigade, and Second Captain C. W. Wilson, of the 15th Brigade; and between Lieutenant Webber, of No. 3 Battery, and Lieutenant Maunsell, of No. 7 Battery, 15th Brigade. Second Captain Edward Courtenay Vaughan, to be Adjutant by augmentation; Second Captain Frederick George Bayley, to be Adjutant, vice Morris, promoted. Lieutenant Cobbold is transferred from No. 3 Battery, 7th Brigade, to No. 2 Battery, 2nd Brigade, and is to return to England to join the latter. His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, has (with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War) sanctioned the appointment of battery armourers for the field brigades of artillery, whose duty it will be to repair the Armstrong guns. The Secretary for War has approved of unserviceable guns being marked with a cross on the upper part of the face, and a second cross immediately below the broad arrow, in order to prevent unserviceable ordnance, when in use for drill purposes, being mistaken for service guns. Officers commanding Royal Artillery will, therefore, take the necessary steps to cause these marks to be cut accordingly.

Grenadier Guards. Colonel Hamilton becomes a general officer by the death of Major-General Lockyer. Colonel Lindsay obtains the command of the regiment, and Lieut.-Colonel Wynyard a battalion. Captain Alexander becomes Captain and Lieut.-Colonel, and Lieut. Bridges Lieutenant and Captain.

1st Royals. We learn that the 2nd battalion at Hong Kong has been very unexpectedly ordered home. It went on foreign service in 1853.

7th Fusiliers. It is reported that the 1st battalion will shortly move to Shajehanpore.

8th Regiment. The Clara arrived at Spithead on Monday evening from Calcutta, from which port she sailed on the 5th of May, with the head-quarters of the 1st battalion, 8th (King's Own) Regiment, comprising Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Robertson, Captain A. T. Welsh, Lieutenants R. Y. Stokes, A. G. Westby, J. W. Hughes, and C. D. Baynes; Ensigns R. Chute, J. G. Brown, C. B. Crease, A. Cook, and J. P. Jones; Assistant-Surgeon W. H. Yates; Quartermaster J. Keating; 291 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 11 women and 19 children. The regiment is quartered at Gosport.

13th Light Infantry. The 1st battalion will probably be shortly moved to Allahabad.

17th Regiment. The 1st battalion furnished a guard of honour on the Prince of Wales's arrival at Quebec.

18th Royal Irish. On Friday week the head-quarters of the 2nd battalion of the 18th Royal Irish, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Chapman, marched on the Camp *en route* from Aldershot; four companies, comprising the head-quarters, are stationed at Shorncliffe, whilst the remaining six companies are detached to Walmer and Deal, till alterations now in progress at the General Hospital are completed. The following officers marched with the division:—Brevet-Colonel Carey; Captains Anderson, Stacpoole, Taylor and Chapman; Lieutenants Adams, Thomas, Marsland, and Le Mottée, Ensign Herbert, Surgeon-Major G. W. Peake, M.D., Assistant-Surgeons Spencer and Coghlan; Paymaster J. Cornes, Quartermaster C. Godfrey, and 32 non-commissioned officers and about 400 rank and file.

19th Regiment. The 2nd battalion is ordered from Aldershot to Portsmouth to be stationed.

20th Regiment. The 1st battalion is likely to move this autumn to Lucknow.

23rd Fusiliers. The 1st battalion expect to be moved to Mean Meer.

27th Regiment. Likely to change quarters from Umballa to Ferozepore.

29th Regiment. The Regiment is ordered from the northern district to Aldershot.

34th Regiment expect to move to Bareilly.

38th Regiment. It is probable the corps will move to Banda.

42nd Highlanders, according to accounts from India, were about to move to Sealkote, relieving Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry.

48th Regiment. By the last Indian mail we learn the regiment was about to march to Gwalior.

51st Light Infantry were about to be quartered at Fyzabad.

52nd Light Infantry. Captain Adair, lately exchanged from the Coldstream Guards, has arrived in India to join the regiment at Sealkote. This regiment moves from Sealkote to Agra.

54th Regiment. It was expected that this regiment would march into the Punjab to be quartered this autumn.

55th Regiment. Captain Hobbs is on leave to Nov. 1.

57th Regiment is ordered from Poona to Belgaum. Lieutenant Russell has obtained a year's leave to enable him to study for the Staff College examination next June.

64th Regiment. The greater portion (about 750 men) of Her Majesty's 64th, proceed immediately from Kurrachee to Hyderabad by Government flotilla vessels, to be located there for the winter in the new European barracks, considered to be one of the finest-constructed buildings in the Bombay Presidency. This corps is expected to return to Kurrachee in February next, and from thence, it is rumoured will return direct to England. The 64th are suffering from ophthalmia; many men have been carried off by this fearful epidemic.

70th Regiment. Ordered to Calcutta and Barrackpore. Colonel Chute has been appointed a second-class brigadier on the Indian establishment.

71st Light Infantry. Ordered to Umballa.

75th Regiment. Ordered to garrison Calcutta and Barrackpore.

79th Highlanders. Ordered to Peshawur.

81st Regiment was about to leave Rawul Pindee either for Allahabad or Cawnpore.

82nd Regiment. Expected shortly to move to the Punjab.

83rd Regiment is ordered from Belgaum to Bombay.

86th Regiment. On arrival in Ireland the Regiment will be stationed at Newry in its native "County Down."

88th Regiment was about to move from *Delhi to Mean* Meer.

90th Light Infantry. The corps expected to be moved to the Punjab.

93rd Highlanders are reported as likely to change quarters from Rawul Pindee to Peshawur.

94th Regiment expect to change from Nowshera to Seetapore.

97th Regiment would relieve the 93rd Highlanders at Rawul Pindee.

98th Regiment. It was expected this regiment would move to Delhi.

Rifle Brigade. The 3rd battalion at Agra were expected to be moved up to the Punjab.

1st West India Regiment. Ensigns C. F. Barry and J. Sealy, 1st West India Regiment, left Chatham garrison on Saturday, and embarked on board the West India mail steamer for the Bahamas, to join head-quarters.

The following Circular has been issued from the War Office:—"War Office, Aug. 30, 1860.—Referring to the regulations which at present govern the supply of clothing to warders of military prisons, under which the warders who receive more than 2*s.* a day are called upon to pay for a portion of their clothing by stoppages from their pay, the clothing supplied being made up by contract, Mr. Secretary Herbert has decided that these regulations shall be abolished, and that the following system shall be adopted for the future:—At home stations the warders shall receive one great coat every three years, one forage cap every two years, one frock coat annually, three pairs of trowsers every two years. This clothing will be issued in material on requisition, at the public expense, the warders paying only for its being made up. At foreign stations the clothing will be supplied made up and free of expense to the warders. At Barbadoes, Bermuda, and Mauritius, the warders will receive one cloth suit every three years, three drab jean suits annually. At Gibraltar, Malta, and Ionian Islands, one cloth suit every two years, and two jean suits annually. In the North American colonies the same clothing will be issued to the warders as in this country.—B. Hawes."

The following Circular, numbered 620, has been issued from the War Office, for the guidance of officers connected with the Military Stores Department:—"Instances having occurred in which barrels of ball cartridges have been issued without percussion caps, Mr. Secretary Herbert has decided that in future, when ball cartridges are issued for practice, the proportion of 110 caps per 100 cartridges shall be retained in each barrel, instead of, as at present, taking the whole number of surplus caps from one or more barrels. The barrels are to be marked with the letter 'P' before issue, in order to show that the ammunition is for practice. Military store officers must be careful to adopt this course for the future.—J. Crawford Caffin."

The following Circular Memorandum, addressed to officers commanding cavalry regiments of the Line in the United Kingdom, has lately been issued:—"Horse Guards, S.W., August 20, 1860.—Officers commanding cavalry regiments of the Line serving in the United Kingdom will be pleased to send to the adjutant-general with as little delay as possible

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a return showing the names of cornets who, on joining their respective corps, since the publication of the Circular Memorandum dated November 16, 1857, have been furnished with chargers from the remount horses or regimental troopers.—By command, James Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant-General."

The annexed Circular Memorandum has been addressed to the Army abroad and at home:—"Horse Guards, August 24, 1860. — It has been decided by the Secretary of State for War, with the concurrence of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, that captains having brevet rank as field-officers at present holding certain staff situations, as pointed out by the 8th Clause of the Royal Warrant of October 14, 1858, are permitted to count their services in those situations towards the rank of colonel, but no captain holding brevet rank of field-officer, who may in future be appointed to such situations, will be allowed to count his services in them towards the rank of colonel.—By command, James Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant-General."

The following General Order has been promulgated:—"Horse Guards, Aug. 25, 1860.—The proper position of the officer commanding the Royal Artillery, and the commanding Royal Engineer at reviews, state, or other ceremonials, or when inspected by a general officer, not being clearly defined, His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief directs that upon such occasions, as a general rule, these officers receive the reviewing or inspecting officer at the head of their respective commands, but that they immediately afterwards join the staff. Field officers in command will not, however, be required to take the head of single batteries or companies under their own captains, but will join the staff. All general officers must be aware that the maintenance of close and confidential relations between themselves and the heads of the Artillery and Engineers under their command is essential to the performance of their duties as regards those great branches of the service. With an army in the field this principle is always recognised to the fullest extent, and this recognition should prevail at all times and in all places. His Royal Highness having fixed the place of these commanding officers at the formal reception of general officers on parade, would impress on the latter that he considers this arrangement as an interruption of the usual relations existing between themselves and the heads of the Artillery and Engineers, and he therefore desires to make this interruption as brief as possible. In so doing he consults alike the benefit of the Service and that of the general officers. In the case of a captain of a single battery or company being also the commanding officer of Artillery or Engineers on the spot, the general officer commanding will use his discretion as to this officer's position during a review.—By command of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, James Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant-General." The annexed General Order has also been issued:—"Horse Guards, August 27, 1860. — The General Commanding-in-Chief having intimated to the Secretary of State for War his opinion that, in consideration of the men of regiments of cavalry armed with Sharpe's breech-loading carbines being required, in addition to their special duties as cavalry, to be instructed in the theory and practice of musketry, and of their having much more labour than other branches of the Service, they should receive the rewards allowed for good shooting in the same manner as infantry soldiers; and Mr. Sidney Herbert having been pleased, in concurrence with Sir Charles Wood and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, to signify his assent to the proposed arrangements, His Royal Highness accordingly desires that the 1st and 2nd pecuniary rewards, and the supplementary prize for the sergeants of the best shooting troop be granted to regiments armed with breech-loading carbines, sighted up to 600 yards, subject to the conditions contained in the existing regulations, modified as follows, namely:—1st. That the best shot of the regiment shall be that dragoon who, in the practice of the 2nd class firing between 400 and 600 yards, both distances inclusive, obtains the greatest number of points over 12. 2nd. That the first shot of the troop will be the dragoon who, in the practice of the 2nd class of his troop firing between 400 and 600 yards, both distances inclusive, obtains the greatest number of points over 12. Should cavalry regiments hereafter be armed with carbines sighted up to 900 yards, they will then be allowed to contend for prizes according to the regulations heretofore applicable to infantry only.—By command of His Royal Highness, General Commanding-in-Chief, James Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant-General." The following Circular Memorandum has also been addressed to the Army abroad and at home:—"Referring to pages 63 and 64 of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief desires it to be notified for general information and guidance, that candidates for the appointments of assistant military secretary will have to undergo the same examination as is prescribed for that of deputy-assistant-adjutant-general. — By command, James Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant-General." The following Circular has also been issued:—"His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief desires that men who surrender themselves as deserters, and are retained in the corps in which they happen to be serving but are not brought to trial, shall be placed in the second class.—By command, James Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant-General."

The preparations for the destruction of the large cliff at Cuxton by the Sappers and Miners of the Royal Engineers having been completed, the attempt was made on Thursday afternoon to remove it by several immense charges of gunpowder. The operations for igniting the powder were at first totally unsuccessful, and continued so, in spite of all that could be done, for more than two hours. Not discouraged by repeated failures, the officers and men of the Royal Engineers continued their attempts to explode the charges, which after some time they succeeded in accomplishing, and a considerable portion of the cliff, estimated at several thousand tons, was blown down. The several galleries were fired by means of the voltaic battery, which, at the commencement of the operations, was fixed about a quarter of a mile from the mines. Subsequently, however, the battery was removed to within about 50 yards of the shafts, and at this distance the several charges were successfully ignited, the galleries in the large shaft being exploded first, and in about a quarter of an hour afterwards those in the second shaft, the effects of the explosions being very grand. The Earl of Darnley, General Eyre, General Sandham, and a number of other officers were present at the blowing up of the cliff, having remained until the explosions were effected.

A number of 40-pounder guns received from Sir W. Armstrong's factory at Elswick, were subjected to the usual description of proofs at the practice range at Woolwich, on Wednesday and Thursday, with the most complete success.

The usual brigading of garrison troops took place on Thursday on Southsea Common.

SHORNCLIFFE CAMP.

On Thursday last a grand review of all the troops in camp took place in honour of the visit of Viscount Sidney, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, visiting Sandgate for the purpose of inspecting the No. 11 (Sandgate) Company of Volunteer Artillery. His lordship arrived on the camp about 11 a.m., under a salute of eighteen guns from the Saluting Battery, stationed on the north-east point overlooking Sandgate; with General Mansel, commanding the South-Eastern District, and staff, consisting of Col. Taylor, Major Gamble, Major Forster, and Captain Carlton, brigade major. The Infantry Brigade, consisting of the 16th, 17th, and 18th regiments, were drawn up in line to receive his lordship; on the right were a squadron of the 5th Dragoon Guards and four batteries of the Royal Artillery; on the extreme left was drawn up the 4th battalion of the Military Train. Immediately on his lordship arriving on the ground, the whole line presented arms; after which he, accompanied by General Mansel and staff, proceeded slowly down the line, and minutely inspected them; the Lord-Lieutenant then stationed himself at the saluting point, and the whole of the troops marched past in quick time. The squadron of the 5th Dragoons then trotted past, returned at a canter, filed past by threes, and then galloped past in open order; the whole of the men performing the sword exercise, a manœuvre which was effectively performed. The Dragoons then left the ground, and the four batteries of the Royal Artillery were put through a series of interesting movements, during which they fired twenty-five rounds per gun, and concluded by filing past the Lord-Lieutenant. The infantry, under the command of G. W. Francklyn, Colonel of the 17th, were then put through a series of movements, commencing with the 18th Regiment, who were detached as skirmishers along the range of the camp; the 16th and 17th then advanced in columns, and on arriving at the brow of the hill, looking towards Folkestone, they deployed into line and commenced file-firing to check the advance of an enemy up the military road. The whole then retired and formed into squares, firing vollies whilst in square, which had a very picturesque effect; some further manœuvres were performed, when the whole formed into line, advanced and gave a general salute, which concluded the review. His lordship expressed himself highly pleased with the soldierlike appearance of the men, and the very creditable manner in which the troops acquitted themselves. His lordship then, after lunching with General Mansel, inspected the 11th company of Kent Volunteer Artillery, who for the first time fired solid shot at a target fixed at sea, some good practice being made; the company were under the command of Captain Taylor; Lieut.-Colonel Morris, C.B., unattached, being present during the inspection. On the same afternoon Lieut.-Colonel Morris, C.B., inspected No. 1 (Folkestone) Cinque Ports Volunteer Artillery, at the battery at Folkestone; the company were under the command of Captain Kennicott, who wore the medal for Trafalgar, Lieutenants Scholey and Clarke being also present. The gallant colonel at the conclusion of the inspection, had the company formed in a line, and expressed to the men the great satisfaction he felt in being able to compliment the captain, the other officers, the drill-sergeant of the company, and the non-commissioned officers, for the very efficient manner in which they had gone through their face and company drill, adding, he should be happy at all times to afford all the assistance in his power to forward the interests of the company, and concluded by wishing them all, officers and men, good day.

At 5 p.m., the No. 5 (Folkestone) Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteers under the command of Captain Percival, and the 4th (Hythe) Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteers, under the command of Ensign James Watts, were inspected at Park Farm by Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel R. A. Luard, unattached. The gallant colonel expressed some dissatisfaction with the Folkestone corps, attaching more blame however to the officers than the men; the Hythe company acquitted themselves very creditably, the colonel expressing his gratification at the manner in which they had acquitted themselves.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, SEPTEMBER 4.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Major-General Sir Harry David Jones, K.C.B., to be Colonel-Commandant, vice General Nicolls, deceased.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Cornet John Alexander Burn Callander has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

6th Dragoon Guards—Major Edward Lennox Jervis, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Major, vice Dickson, who exchanges.

5th Light Dragoons—Captain Edward Boyd, from the 13th Foot, to be Captain, vice Salis, who exchanges.

13th Light Dragoons—Major Alexander George Dickson, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Major, vice Jervis, who exchanges.

18th Light Dragoons—Thomas Fuller, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice O'Shea, promoted; Surgeon-Major Melville Neale, M.D., from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Docker, who exchanges.

Royal Artillery—For "Claudius Buchanan Piers, Esq., to be Paymaster," inserted in the *Gazette* of 25th of May, 1860, read Claudius Buchanan Piers, Esq., formerly a Captain in the Osmanli Horse Artillery, to be Paymaster.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Robert Grant to be Second Captain, vice Stopford, deceased; Second Captain William Butler Gosset to be Adjutant, vice Stopford, deceased.

Grenadier Guards—Sergeant-Major John Hockey to be Quartermaster, vice John Lilley, who retires on a military allowance.

2d Regiment of Foot—Surgeon John Hendley, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Doherty, appointed to the Staff.

3d Foot—Arthur William Hill Gelston, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Philip Walker, appointed to the 34th Foot.

4th Foot—The Christian names of Gentleman-Cadet Thrupp, appointed to an Ensigncy, without purchase, in the *Gazette* of the 3d of August, are Morton Frederic, and not "Moreton Frederick," as then stated.

6th Foot—Lieutenant John Augustus Staines to be Captain, by purchase, vice Parkinson, who retires; Ensign Jacob Biggs Hopkins to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Staines.

8th Foot—Lieutenant Edward Tanner to be Captain, by purchase, vice Gray, who retires; Ensign William James Watson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tanner.

12th Foot—Ensign Edward Fiddes to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Moorhead, who retires.

13th Foot—Captain Henry Norman Salis, from the 5th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Boyd, who exchanges.

14th Foot—Captain James Bunbury Hamilton, from half-pay unattached, to be Captain, vice Captain and Brevet-Major William Temple Parratt, who exchanges.

17th Foot—Captain James Creagh, from the 86th Foot, to be Captain, vice Lees, who exchanges.

19th Foot—Frederick Knowles, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Fryer, appointed to the 60th Foot; Lieutenant Edward William Evans to be Adjutant, vice Thomas Thompson, deceased.

27th Foot—Kennelon Digby Murray, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Cobbe, cashiered by sentence of a general court-martial.

38th Foot—Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Frederic Arthur Willis, C.B., from the 84th Foot, to be Major, vice Farrer, who exchanges.

40th Foot—Ensign John Thomas Whelan to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Tod, who resigns.

60th Foot—Ensign Robert Fitzwilliam de Barry Barry to be Lieutenant, without purchase; Ensign John East Hunter Peyton to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hodges, deceased; Ensign Charles Gilbert Fryer, from the 19th Foot, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Barry; Frederick Edward Lonsdale, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Peyton.

73d Foot—Ensign Henry Robert Eyre, from the 99th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Gibsone, promoted.

74th Foot—Ensign Charles John Rolleston to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice M'Crummen, promoted; John Francis Darvall, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Rolleston.

75th Foot—Captain William Henry Urquhart, from half-pay unattached, to be Captain, vice Justice, appointed Adjutant of a Depôt Battalion; Assistant-Surgeon Hampden Healy Maclean, from the 6th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Semple, appointed to the Staff.

79th Foot—Ensign Alexander Peter Baillie Baillie to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice M'Nair, promoted.

83d Foot—Herbert Grant Davies, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Whitlock, promoted.

84th Foot—Major James Steadman Hawker Farrer, from the 38th Foot, to be Major, vice Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Willis, C.B., who exchanges.

86th Foot—Captain Edward John Lees, from the 17th Foot, to be Captain, vice James Creagh, who exchanges.

89th Foot—Lieutenant William Drage to be Captain, by purchase, vice Beck, who retires; Ensign William Atthill to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Drage.

90th Foot—Lieutenant Francis Bernard Bleazby, from the 100th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Eyre, who retires upon half-pay.

Rifle Brigade—Lieutenant Alexander Angus Airlie Kinloch to be Instructor in Musketry, vice Moorson, who has joined the depôt.

2d West India Regiment—Edmund Ashton Ross, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Gow, who resigns.

3d West India Regiment—Captain Aylmer Strangford Craig, from half pay Gold Coast Artillery Corps, to be Captain, vice Metge, who exchanges.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—William Edmondes Harness, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Dunn, promoted.

STAFF.

Brevet-Colonel Frederick Edward Chapman, C.B., Royal Engineers, to be Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Royal Engineers, vice Brevet-Colonel J. W. Gordon, C.B., who resigns that appointment.

RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Lieutenant Francis John Connell, from the 30th Foot, to be Adjutant, vice J. B. Hamilton, promoted to an Unattached Company, without purchase.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Daniel John Doherty, from the 2d Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Hendley, appointed to the 2d Foot.

Surgeon Edward Scott Docker, from the 18th Light Dragoons, to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major Neale, who exchanges.

Assistant-Surgeon Charles William Semple, from the 75th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major Edward W. Stone, M.D., has been permitted to retire on half-pay under the Royal Warrant of the 1st of October, 1858.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Terence O'Brien, half-pay, Unattached, Assistant-Quartermaster-General at Headquarters, to have the local rank of Major-General in Ceylon while commanding the troops in that island.

Captain James Bunbury Hamilton, retired full pay, 14th Foot, to be Major in the Army, the rank being honorary only.

The following promotions which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 24th of July, 1860, to be ante-dated to the 19th of January, 1859:

To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.

Major Henry Boyé, of the 22d Bombay Native Infantry.

Major Lincoln Stephen Hough, 31st Bombay Native Infantry.

To be Majors in the Army.

Captain William Francis Hunter, 2d Bombay Light Cavalry.

Captain John Augustus Wood, 20th Bombay Native Infantry.

The date of the Brevet-Majority of Brevet-Colonel W. W. Davidson, 32d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to be changed from the 16th of January, 1849, to the 7th of June, 1849.

BARRACK ACCOMMODATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Through the medium of your valuable paper I would wish to draw attention to the humiliating position in which the wives and families of many worthy old soldiers are placed at Woolwich, many having recently returned to this country after long and faithful service abroad, and are now reduced to a state little short of utter destitution, consequent upon the paucity of married soldiers' quarters at Woolwich, which have never been sufficient for the requirements of the garrison.

The Government allowance in lieu of barrack accommodation, barrack furniture, bedding, fuel, and light, is 1*s.* 2*d.* per week; and may I ask, what kind of a domicile can a soldier procure for his family for the sum of twopence per night?

A compulsory residence in lodgings necessitates expenses upon these poor families, which the pay of a soldier, added to the scanty and uncertain pittance earned by his wife, is totally inadequate to meet; and what are the consequences? Why, the wife and family are compelled to live in a miserable cellar or garret, located in a neighbourhood far from respectable; the rates charged in Woolwich for lodgings, fuel, &c., are so very exorbitant, as to preclude the possibility of their obtaining a sufficiency of nourishing food or suitable clothing, and as the soldier must necessarily keep up his kit and appearance, debts are unavoidably incurred, which are now becoming an hourly source of pain and pressure, and if unrelieved, must either cause the families of many honest and worthy old soldiers to be cast forth from their homes, or lead to other results which would be still more deplorable.

If circumstances render it necessary for married soldiers to reside in lodgings, it surely is not fair or reasonable to give him a paltry pittance which compels him to expose his wife and children to the contaminating influences of a low lodging-house.

I therefore earnestly hope the authorities will now take this matter into their serious consideration, and devise some plan for the immediate provision of suitable quarters for the whole of the married soldiers serving at Woolwich, and thus enable them to exist in moderate comfort, which, I regret to add, is not the case at present.—I am, &c.,

BLACKHEATH.

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THE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I was much struck with the very able and interesting letter in favour of the Purchase System which appeared in your issue of the 18th ult., signed "M. G." The author had evidently studied his subject deeply, and adduced many sound arguments in support of his opinion. A study of his letter will, however, suggest some weak points, as, indeed, do all arguments in favour of the system. I have had upwards of twenty years' experience in the Service, and have purchased two of the not least expensive steps, so can have not much personal bias either way. "M. G." says, "the Purchase System assists the promotion of the non-purchasing officer." Very seldom, say I; merely the exception to prove the rule. There has been a great deal of non-purchasing promotion lately, incidental on the Crimean and Indian wars; but remember the vast number of non-purchasing officers in the subordinate grades. There were previous to 1854, captains of 30 or even 40 years' service, and subalterns of nearly 20 years, besides a host of unattached captains promoted from lieutenants for length of service, hopeless of employment. "M. G." gives some of his experience; I take leave to give mine. I had attained the senior lieutenancy of my regiment, and found it inconvenient to purchase; the consequence was that I was a subaltern of upwards of fifteen years' service before I succeeded to a company without purchase. I was purchased over by my juniors *fifteen times*, the last four having got their commissions in the regiment subsequent to my being senior lieutenant of it! How a system of this kind can be advantageous as a rule I cannot imagine. Had I purchased when the first opportunity offered I should have succeeded without purchase to a majority many years before I eventually did by purchase. Then the ignoble bargaining, higgling and juggling that it induces. A. will sell for 600*l.* over regulation. B. cannot afford to give more than 200*l.* C., the next on the list, gives B. 100*l.* to withdraw his name, and closes with A., &c. &c.

"M. G." adduces a case in his own history; he appears to have paid freely for his commissions up to major, but the lieut.-colonelcy he got for regulation. Are we to suppose that the lieut.-colonel sold for regulation out of regard for "M. G.?" Not exactly; after 30 or 40 years' service and probably great sacrifice of purchase-money, he, in all probability, threatened to exchange, and would have, if the money had not been made up to him. So the screw was applied sharply to the purchasing majors, captains, and lieutenants, even to the third and fourth on the list, and "M. G." got the command of his regiment at the expense of his subordinate brother officers. How can a system be right which is opposed to that of all the countries in the world? How can any system be upheld which holds up Her Majesty's commission to barter? No one can deny the soundness of "M. G.'s" argument in favour of men of birth and fortune being induced to enter the Army; all officers of experience are well satisfied of the danger to the public safety which an army of *bourgeois* officers would involve; but that desideratum will never be wanting as long as the nation endures.—I am, &c. F. C.

CAMP TEACHING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Is the withdrawal of the cavalry and artillery from the Curragh Camp, and their being placed in barracks, to be interpreted as a tacit admission on the part of the authorities that British cavalry and artillery are incapable of facing the acknowledged severities of field service?

If so, have we not here a key to the collapse of the cavalry force in the Crimea, without straining at explanations inculpatory of the departments of the Army?

This lamentable helplessness and ignorance of field duties on the part of the soldier, instead of being checked, and, if possible, obviated by proper instruction, is, I regret to find, rather encouraged by his removal from the scene of his failure.

The Curragh is a noble expanse of nearly 5000 acres of open plain, undulating in parts, covered with a fine turf of perennial verdure, with a substratum of gravel and sand, and the best formation possible for rapid drainage; it is therefore absurd to say that good camping ground of ample extent cannot be found there for three regiments of cavalry and three batteries of artillery.

I take it that a very important end to be gained by camp life is, to instruct the soldier not merely how to exist under adverse circumstances, but how to live in comparative comfort under all the difficulties to which a soldier is liable when on active service; and therefore it ought not to be considered absolutely necessary to keep the cavalry brigade together in an exceptional state of the weather, but considerations of strategy or tactics should give place for the moment to the more momentous object of keeping the force effective by choosing the best picketing ground on any part of the Curragh.

The British officer, generally speaking, pays too litte attention to these details which go to make up the efficient soldier, and in losing sight of the means whereby his men may be rendered really effective, he shows that want of professional common sense which has earned for us among continental nations the character of an unmilitary people.

If we cannot train our troops to field service at home in the centre of civilisation, and during a period of profound peace, can we expect any but the most disastrous results when these troops are suddenly called to encounter the asperities of a stern campaign? Are we for ever to be branded with the ignoble character of buying experience at the costly price of the lives of our sons wasted in thousands, and treasure scattered broadcast by millions, without having profited by the outlay?

Having had more than a year's experience of the Curragh Camp, I would venture to offer as my opinion that it is indeed but playing at soldiers when we let slip the best opportunities of teaching our men the most useful practical lessons of their profession.—I am, &c. KOSLOV.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—Every Soldier and Sailor should be in possession of the SOCIETY OF ARTS' 2s. PRIZE WRITING CASE. This Case was advertised for by the above Society, to meet the requirements of Soldiers, Sailors, and Emigrants. They selected that sent in by PARKINS & GOTTO, and awarded the Prize of 20 Guineas and their Silver Medal to them. The Case contains Writing Paper, Envelopes, Blotting Book with Black Lines, Metal Pen Case with Reserve of Pens and Pencil, and can be sent free by post for 28 stamps.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, SEPTEMBER 7.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—John L. Stokes to the Impregnable, additional, for surveying service.

Commander—Alfred Mitchell (1846) to Foxhound, at Sheerness.

Lieutenants—Frederick P. Doughty to the Foxhound; and James N. Croke to the Spiteful; C. G. M'Grigor to the Formidable; Henry R. L. B. Palliser to Landrail; Thomas M. Campbell to Castor.

Master—W. Barrett to the Sanspareil.

Surgeons—A. L. Archer, M.D., to the Ariel; J. Johnston, M.D., to the Foxhound; and J. Gray to the Spiteful.

Paymasters—John M. Sweatman to the Foxhound; Jas. Ray to the Ariel; and Thomas Bradbridge to the Colossus, additional.

Assistant-Surgeons—D. Portious to the Landrail; Fred. H. Rose to the Ajax; C. L. Cunningham (acting) to the Spiteful.

Master's-Assistant—R. F. Ellis to the Edgar.

Clerks—F. Sueter to the Tartar; Wm. Thorne to the Emerald; Harry Langworthy to the Curlew; and Adolphe Hunter to the Spiteful; F. J. P. Shapcote to Impregnable.

First-class Assistant-Engineers—H. Brown to the Spiteful, in lieu of a chief; W. D. Beaton to the Ariel; W. Dennison (acting) to the Foxhound.

Second-class Assistant-Engineers—S. Swan to the Landrail; J. Mather to the Pembroke for service in the Magnet; J. Snell to the Colossus; James Dobson and John Charles Wicks to Megæra; John Broad James to Trafalgar; Robert W. Watson to Royal Albert; J. V. Slade (acting) to the Cornwallis, for service in the Fly; William Binks (acting) to Buzzard.

Third-class Assistant-Engineers—E. E. Williams to the Spiteful; J. R. Agates to the Landrail; W. A. Houghton to the Foxhound; R. Dixon to the Ariel; A. H. Symes (acting) to the Spiteful; T. Wilmot (acting) to the Landrail; W. Allen (acting) to the Foxhound; J. T. Kelly (acting) to the Ariel; J. Jones (acting) to the Dasher; William Brenner (acting) to the Cumberland, for service in the Myrtle; William Scott (acting) to the Indus, for service in the Redwing; and Thomas Cape (acting) to the Algiers; Alexander Napier Miller (acting) to Fisgard, for service in Vivid.

Ajax, 60, screw coast-guard ship, Captain John M'Neill Boyd, at Kingstown. Captain Boyd was in attendance on Saturday last on the Lords of the Admiralty on their arrival from Holyhead. The Ajax saluted their Lordships in the customary manner as the steamer in which they were embarked rounded the East Pier.

Anson, 91, screw liner, Woolwich. Preparations are in a forward state for the launch of this noble ship. The first timbers were laid down on the 15th of February, 1858, under the superintendence of Mr. A. B. Sturdee, acting master-shipwright of the yard on the occasion. The launch will take place, as previously announced in this journal, on the 15th inst., when, according to the arrangements made for visitors, a very large number is anticipated, and tickets are already in great request. The dimensions of the ship are as follows:—Length between perpendiculars, 244 feet 9 in.; length of keel for tonnage, 210 *ft.*; breadth, extreme, 55 ft. 4 in.; breadth for tonnage, 54 ft. 6 in.; breadth, moulded, 53 ft. 8 in.; depth in hold, 24 ft. 6 in.; burden in tons, 3,317 78-94ths. Her armament will be 91 guns:—34 8-in., 65 cwt., 9 feet in length; 34 32-pounders, 56 cwt., 9 ft. 6 in. in length; 22 32-pounders, 45 cwt., 8 ft. 6 in. in length; 1 68-pounder, 95 cwt., 10 ft. in length.

Ardent, 3, paddle steam-sloop, Commander J. E. Parish, was at Rio de Janeiro, on the 8th of August.

Ariel, 9, screw steam sloop, Commander J. R. Alexander, has been towed down Portsmouth harbour and berthed alongside the dockyard, and has been masted.

Assurance, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander C. Aynsley, arrived at Beyrout on the 22nd of August with a mail from Malta.

Avon, steam-tender, Second Master Day commanding, returned to Plymouth from Portsmouth, on Saturday last.

Ætna, 16, 200 horse-power, another of the steam floating-batteries now undergoing repair at Chatham dockyard, has been completed at that establishment, and was hauled out of the second dock on Saturday last. During the time this floating battery was in the hands of the shipwrights she underwent a thorough repair, and every defect was made good. The iron sheathing with which the hull is covered has been removed, and the bottom coated with composition.

Black Eagle, Master-Commander John E. Petley, has arrived in Portsmouth harbour, and will probably remain there to be in attendance on the Lords of the Admiralty during their forthcoming official inspection, as the Osborne will be required to accompany Her Majesty the Queen to Antwerp, about the 22nd inst.

Boscawen, 70, sailing line-of-battle ship, Captain Richard A. Powell, C.B., bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Frederick Grey, K.C.B., arrived in Plymouth Sound on Tuesday night. She left the Cape of Good Hope July 7, St. Helena, July 22, and Ascension, July 30. She experienced fine weather all the voyage, and brought passengers Lady Grey and Mr. Bewicke and son. The Boscawen was put in commission on the 1st of April, 1857, and has been constantly engaged as flag-ship at the Cape. She spoke and signalised, July 7, off the Cape of Good Hope, the Clara, from Simon's Bay for England, with the 84th Regiment, and an English ship, 3rd distinguishing pendant 4786; on the 16th, a bark, 3rd distinguishing pendant 2160; on the 26th, the bark Philo; August 7, the ship Star of the North, from Foochow-foo, 91 days, for England; on the 8th, the ship Sir Robert Sale, from London, 24 days, for Madras, and an American ship, 3rd distinguishing pendant 3195; on the 10th, the bark Wentworth, from London for Calcutta; on the 11th, the bark Warrior; on the 13th, the bark Thebes, 105 days from Cochin for London; on the 20th, the bark Victoria, of London; on the 27th, a brig, 3rd distinguishing pendant 5379; on the 28th, the ship Castle Eden, from Moulmein; and Sept. 1, a ship, 3rd distinguishing pendant 720. The Boscawen is to be paid off on the 14th inst. at Devonport.

Boxer, 1, screw gun-boat, tender to Marlborough, Second Master-Commander Gulliver, was in Malta harbour on the 1st inst.

Buzzard, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander Francis Peel, was at Rio de Janeiro on the 8th of August.

Caradoc, 2, paddle steam-vessel, Lieut.-Commander John B. Scott, was in Malta harbour on the 1st. inst.

Carnation, gun-boat, Lieutenant Commander Godfrey Taylor, is now stationed off Shoeburyness, and will be at the service of the Royal Artillery when required for practice with rifled ordnance.

Chanticleer, 17, screw. This ship is now nearly ready for launching at Portsmouth, and, to all appearance, will be a remarkably handsome vessel.

Colossus, 80, screw, Captain Francis B. Scott, C.B., arrived at Spithead on Saturday last.

Coquette, 6, screw. The repairs required for this ship appear to be more extensive than even her decayed condition, bad as it was, at first seemed to indicate.

Cossack, 20, screw corvette, Captain Richard Moorman, was at Quebec on the 24th of August.

Cressy, 80, screw liner, Captain the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, C.B., left Malta on a short cruise on the 23rd of August, returned to port on the 25th, and has since gone to Naples with provisions and stores for the squadron there.

Curaçoa, 31, screw frigate, Captain Augustus Phillimore, was at Buenos Ayres on the 28th of July.

Cygnet, 5, screw steam gun-vessel, has been removed from the steam-basin at Portsmouth, and has made a very satisfactory trial at the measured mile.

Dee, 4, steam-vessel, Master-Commander Pullen, which arrived at Woolwich this week from Portsmouth, is now receiving a cargo of machinery for vessels fitting out at the western yards.

Emerald, 51, screw, Captain Arthur Cumming, went into Portsmouth Harbour on Sunday last, and was placed in No. 7 dock on Monday, in order that she may be thoroughly examined after her late accident at Alderney. On examination of the ship's bottom the only damages observable were three feet of the false keel amidships crushed upwards to about a foot, and another portion of her false keel, about 1 foot by 9 inches, riven some 50 feet from the "keel." Not a sheet of copper has been strained, and her whole body is as fair as when launched. At the time of the ship's grounding she was drawing 23 feet aft; few vessels have hitherto gone into Alderney with a greater draught than 15 feet. She has been again undocked and placed in the steam basin to refit for further service.

Espoir, 5, screw, Commander Douglas, at Plymouth, went out on Saturday last to try her machinery, and subsequently returned to the anchorage in the Sound.

Exmouth, 90, screw liner, Captain James A. Paynter, was, according to the last accounts from the Levant, at the Island of Candia, the population of which had not quite subsided into a quiescent state.

Firefly, 5, paddle steam surveying-sloop, Commander Arthur L. Mansell, was at Acre on the 22nd of August.

Flying Fish, 6, screw steam-sloop, Commander Charles W. Hope, left Quebec for Montreal on the 23rd of August.

Frederick William, 86, screw, is progressing rapidly in ner steam department.

Geyser, 6, paddle, Commander Jackson, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday last with invalids and supernumeraries from the Channel fleet.

Glasgow, 51, screw. This splendid specimen of a frigate of this class, now building at Portsmouth, is nearly ready for launching.

Gorgon, 6, paddle-wheel steam-vessel, Commander Bedford C. T. Pim, has been undocked and placed in the steam-basin at Portsmouth to complete her refitting.

Greyhound, 17, screw steam-sloop, Commander F. W. Sullivan, was in Malta harbour on the 1st inst., but was to sail for the coast of Syria that evening with the mails for the fleet.

Hawke, 60, screw coast-guard ship, Captain Crispin, left Plymouth on Saturday last for Ireland, to resume her station.

Hero, 91, screw liner, Commodore George H. Seymour, C.B., was at Quebec on the 24th of August.

Hibernia, sailing three-decker, Commander the Hon. Augustus C. Hobart, flag-ship of Admiral-Superintendent Codrington, C.B., was in Malta harbour on the 1st instant.

Himalaya, iron screw troop-ship, Captain John Seccombe, was spoken on the 31st ult., off the Rock of Lisbon by H.M.S. Megæra, arrived at Portsmouth.

Hind, steam-tender to Russell, left Plymouth, on Saturday last, for Falmouth.

Hogue, 60, screw steam coast-guard ship, Captain R. J. J. G. Macdonald, having had defects made good, and having been supplied with a new bowsprit, was removed from Keyham basin on Saturday last, and placed at her sailing moorings in Hamoaze.

Hornet, 17, screw-sloop, Commander Elphinstone. The commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, Vice-Admiral Henry William Bruce, proceeded to Spithead on Saturday last to muster and inspect this sloop. She sailed on Monday for the Cape of Good Hope and East Indies. She has a capital ship's company. She arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday.

Immortalité, 51, screw frigate, made her official trial of speed on Wednesday. The frigate left the steam basin at 1·30 p.m., in charge of Captain George T. Gordon, commanding the steam-reserve at the port, and steamed out of harbour for the trial ground in Stokes Bay. Messrs. Murray and Murdock, the chiefs of the dockyard ashore and afloat in the engineering department, were on board to superintend the trial on behalf of the Government, while Mr. Warrener represented the contractors of the machinery, Messrs. Maudslay, Field, & Sons. The Immortalité has had her bow lengthened by 16 feet, with the purpose, as stated by Sir John Pakington, when First Lord, of ascertaining what additional speed ships of war would gain by a longer bow and finer lines forward. Unfortunately, old principles could not be set aside altogether even in this instance, and the ship has now the same immense overhanging weight of bow-sprit, &c., outside her cutwater, as before her alteration, and what appears more preposterous still, her catheads, with her anchors and foremast, have been carried as much further forward as the ship has been lengthened. The Immortalité is of 600 nominal horse-power, but the engines have been constructed since 1855. They worked beautifully, and

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showed but very little variation in their revolutions. Under full steam, with little vibration, the ship raised but little sea under the bows; but she exhibited a great tendency to depress her bows in the water. Her steering qualities were very good indeed. Six runs were made at the mile, the ship drawing 21 feet forward, and 21 feet and 10 inches aft. The screw was Maudslay's adaptation of the common or Admiralty screw to their shifting blades, with the leading corners cut off. The average of the six runs gave a speed in knots of 12·533; revolutions of engines, 55; pressure of steam, 20; vacuum, 23. There was a total absence of hot bearings, and no machinery could have worked more evenly and satisfactorily.

Intrepid, 6, screw steam-sloop, Commander Joseph H. Marryatt, arrived at Malta from Naples and Palermo on the 26th of August, and returned again to Naples on the following day.

James Watt, 91, screw-liner, Captain E. Codd, was in Malta harbour on the 1st inst., having arrived the previous day from Candia, to repair damages to machinery. We understand she was relieved at Candia by the Exmouth, 90. the line.

Landrail, 5, screw gun-vessel, fitting at Woolwich. Commander Field has resigned the command of this vessel.

Lapwing, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander Montagu F. O'Reilly, was at Tripoli on the 22nd of August.

Leopard, 18, paddle steam-frigate, Captain J. F. B. Wainwright, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, K.C.B., was at Rio de Janeiro on the 8th of August.

Liffey, 51, screw frigate, Captain George W. Preedy, C.B., left Beyrout on the 21st of August for Cyprus, but was only to be absent for a few days.

Madagascar, 8, store-ship, Captain Richard D. White, was in Rio Harbour on the 8th of August.

Marlborough, 131, screw, three-decker, Captain W. H. Stewart, C.B., flag-ship of Vice-Admiral W. F. Martin, was at Beyrout on the 22nd of August.

Medea, 6, paddle steam-sloop, has been hauled out of the steam-basin at Portsmouth, and berthed alongside the north wall, where she will coal prior to testing machinery, &c.

Megæra, screw transport, Commander Henderson, arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday with military and naval invalids from Malta and Gibraltar.

Melpomene, 51, screw frigate, Captain C. J. Ewart, was in Malta harbour on the 1st inst., but was to leave the following day for Corfu.

Mohawk, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander Edward H. Howard, left Alexandria for Jaffa on the 17th of August, and was at Beyrout on the 22nd of August.

Neptune, 90, screw liner, Captain Frederick A. Campbell, was at Sidon on the 22nd of August.

Nile, 90, screw liner, Captain Edward K. Barnard, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., was at Quebec on the 24th of August.

Oberon, 3, paddle steamer, Lieutenant-Commander Frederic G. C. Paget, was at Buenos Ayres on the 28th of July.

Octavia, 51, is undergoing conversion in Portsmouth dockyard. She is rapidly progressing.

Orion, 91, screw liner, Captain J. B. E. Frere, arrived at Malta on the 25th of August from Plymouth; she left again on the 1st inst., on a cruise, but by the latest accounts she was still in sight of the island.

Pelican, 17, screw, is receiving her machinery in the steam basin, at Portsmouth.

Penguin, 5, screw steam gun-vessel, at Devonport, is to be fitted for the first-class steam-reserve.

Pigmy, 3, paddle, Master-Commander William Johnston, was employed last week in running from Portsmouth to the eastern ports with supernumeraries, and has since returned to her usual station at the former port.

Pioneer, paddle steamer, Master Commander May, sailed from Spithead on her voyage to join the Zambesi expedition on Sunday afternoon last.

Prince Regent, 90. Numerous gangs of shipwrights are busy upon this ship converting her into a screw.

Prince of Wales, 131, screw. This fine ship, now in the steam basin, Portsmouth, has all her heavy weights aboard, and her machinery is so far complete that we may daily expect to hear what she can do at the measured mile in Stokes Bay.

Princess Royal, 91. This ship, after undergoing most extensive repairs, having had her stern almost entirely rebuilt, is again all but ready for commission. All her machinery is quite complete, and she will soon be out of the hands of the riggers.

Quail, 2, screw gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Noel Osborn, was at Gibraltar on the 27th of August.

Queen, 86, screw-liner, Captain Charles F. Hillyar, left Malta on the 25th of August on a cruise.

Racoon, 22, screw corvette, Captain William C. Chamberlain, was at Latakia on the 22nd of August.

Rhadamanthus, 4, paddle steam-storeship, Master-Commander F. R. Sturdee, from Woolwich, with marine engine gear, &c., was hauled on Saturday last into Keyham basin, Plymouth, where her cargo was discharged, and she has been placed alongside the Royal William Victualling Yard to load provisions for that part of the Channel fleet which is at Milford.

Sanspareil, 70, screw liner, Captain Arthur P. E. Wilmot, C.B., flag-ship of Rear-Admiral of the Red Charles Talbot, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Sunday evening.

Satellite, 21, screw-corvette, Captain James C. Provost, had, according to the last accounts from British Columbia, left that station for England.

Scourge, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander William G. Jones, was at Gibraltar on the 27th August.

Scylla, 21, screw corvette, Captain Rowley Lambert, arrived at Malta from Messina on the 27th August, and returned to the same station on the 28th.

Sirius, target-ship, has been towed down Portsmouth Harbour, and berthed alongside the dockyard sheer jetty, where shipwrights are employed upon her, working extra hours, affixing to her side three iron plates for further shot experiments. An inspection of the interior of the Sirius affords abundant evidence of the terrific shaking the vessel's frame has received from the concussion caused by the shot striking the iron plates during the recent experiments in Porchester lake. Bolts are started along the greater portion of the ship's side, and one iron knee is broken clean through. At the back of the plates where they are fractured, but not penetrated by the shot, the broken plate has driven in timbers and all in a shattered mass before it. As this is the result of single shots on a frigate of the Sirius's scantling, it may reasonably be contended that concentrated firing from a frigate's 8-inch guns, at the same range, will be likely to produce equally disastrous effects even on a vessel of the solidity of the iron-cased frigates now constructing. Such damage to a vessel's side is irremediable at sea, and if near the water-line with any sea on there is nothing to prevent the iron-clad ship from filling and going down. There has been, up to this time, no official report published of the state of the Griper, after the trials of the plates constructed on the angulated principle, but we have gathered from private information that she is as intact as she was before the experiments took place.

Spiteful, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander Wilson, fitting at Woolwich, has received a portion of her shores for sea. The whole of the officers have been appointed. Lieut. Croke, Lieut. Lake, and Surgeon Gray have joined the commander at Woolwich, but she is very much in want of petty officers and seamen.

Spy, 3, brigantine, Lieut.-Com. John Hanmer, was at Rio de Janeiro on the 8th of August.

Stromboli, 6, paddle-steamer, is complete in her steam department, and ready for commission, at Portsmouth.

Styx, 6, paddle-steamer, Commander John H. Cave, left Quebec for Montreal on the 23rd of August.

St. George, 91, screw-liner, Captain the Hon. Francis Egerton, from Holyhead, arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday.

St. Jean d'Acre, 101, screw-liner, Captain Thomas P. Thompson, was in Malta harbour on the 1st. inst.

Sutlej, 51, screw, is expected to take her trial at the measured mile next spring.

Trusty, 14, 150 horse-power, another of the floating batteries, will be taken into the dock at Chatham, vacated by the Ætna to be overhauled and repaired. The Trusty is the battery against which the severe shot practice was made at Shoeburyness, and from the various accounts which we have received we should not be surprised if she required very expensive and lengthened repairs.

Valorous, 16, paddle steam-frigate, Captain William C. Aldham, C.B., was at Quebec on the 24th of August.

Victor Emmanuel, 91, screw-liner, Captain W. J. C. Clifford, C.B., was at Jaffa on the 22nd of August.

Vigilant, 6, screw, has been overhauled at Portsmouth, and is now re-shipping her machinery in the steam basin.

Vivid, Admiralty yacht, steamed down the river on Thursday to Sheerness, in order to try her machinery, and to subject to further tests the merits of Mr. Lee Stevens's patent regulating air-doors, which have been fitted with a view to remedy the smoke nuisance. The trial was pronounced to have been on the whole very satisfactory, but it is expected that further trials will have yet to take place.

Warrior, 36, iron-cased steam-frigate, building at Blackwall, had a very narrow escape from being utterly destroyed by fire last week, as a conflagration of a very serious character occurred in her immediate vicinity, and, as it is, the accident will, we are informed, cause considerable delay in the progress of the works connected with her building. This vessel should have been launched, according to the contract entered into by her builders with the Admiralty, last May, but by some causes which yet require explanation she is still in a very backward state, and it is extremely doubtful if she will be in a position to take the water for another six months. It is to be hoped that Mr. Napier will be better prepared with the Black Prince, the construction of which has been confided to his able management.

Several vessels taken up by the War Department are now shipping munitions of war at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for various foreign stations.

Industry and Supply, steam-vessels, are now receiving stores at Deptford—the former for Rio Janeiro and Ascension, and the latter for the Mediterranean stations.

Commanders Field and Jenner have been appointed Admiralty agents on the Southampton station.

A number of able seamen arrived at Woolwich Dockyard on Tuesday from Sheerness, having entered for service on board the Landrail and Spiteful steam-vessels, now placed in commission. The destination of these vessels will, it is expected, be the west coast of Africa, it being determined by the Government to make another strenuous effort to suppress the slave trade, which, notwithstanding the vast expense to which this country has been put of late years in maintaining a large squadron of men-of-war on the coast, is still very flourishing.

Greenwich Hospital.—A vacancy has occurred in the military department at the Royal Hospital at Greenwich for a Commander R.N., salary 300*l*., with apartments, stores, &c.; in consequence of the demise of that gallant and distinguished Trafalgar veteran, Commander Edward William Garrett. This vacancy will, however, remain in abeyance, like those caused by the deaths of Lieutenant Wylde and Mr. Elliot, until some decision has been arrived at in reference to the suggestions made by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the management of the Hospital.

A melancholy accident occurred on Friday afternoon, the 31st ult., at Portsmouth, owing to the upsetting of the cutter of the Sealark, naval apprentices' instruction brig, in which was a crew of eight. Six of the crew were saved, but two poor youths, named Chelvers and Dowling, met an untimely end.

Launch of a Russian Corvette. — On Tuesday afternoon the screw steam-corvette Hydamack, built by Mr. Henry S. Pitcher for the Russian government, was successfully launched at Northfleet dockyard, in the presence of the Admiral Count Poutiatine, Admirals Melline and Popoff, Captains Pestchouroff and Schwartz, of the Imperial Russian navy. The customary baptismal ceremony was performed by Mdlle. Poutiatine. The principal dimensions of the Hydamack are as follows:—Length between perpendiculars, 213 feet 5 in.; extreme breadth, 13 feet 4 in.; depth in hold, 14 feet 9 in.; burden in tons, 1000. Her armament will consist of three pivot 8-inch guns, 95 cwt. each, and four 32-pounders, 25 cwt. each. The engines of the Hydamack are direct acting, of 250 nominal horse-power, and constructed by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, & Field. After the launch Mr. Henry S. Pitcher entertained nearly 100 of the visitors in the capacious mould loft of the establishment, and in alluding to the event they had met to celebrate, observed that more than 70 years had passed since the first vessel, the Royal Charlotte, was built and launched from Northfleet dockyard—the reputation of which Mr. H. S. Pitcher would feel the greatest pride in sustaining. It was subsequently remarked by Mr. Joshua Field, of the firm of Maudslay, Sons, & Field, that having constructed a great number of the engines and boilers placed in the vessels built at Northfleet dockyard, it afforded him much pleasure to state that in no instance had any one of these vessels failed to sustain the builders' reputation, or to satisfy the fullest hopes of the owners. The launch of the Hydamack will soon be followed by that of the Amelia frigate, now building for the Greek government.

We have borne testimony to the efficient working of the Himalaya, and other of Her Majesty's steam troop-ships, but we regret to find that the very speed with which these vessels are worked have entailed upon their commanders and other officers considerable expense in the shape of postage, as letters follow them about from port to port. If a run-away husband or a fugitive lover have entered, either as a marine or sailor, a correspondence is immediately opened with the delinquent's captain. Again, if rumour announces the movement of a regiment from one station to another, it is supposed by the friends of the officer in command down to those of the drummer-boys, that the captain of the troop-ship has ample time at his disposal, and any quantity of stationery and postage stamps, wherewith to answer all queries addressed to him. We have abundant proofs that great courtesy has been exhibited by naval officers connected with the transport of troops, but we do think it presses hard upon them that no allowance exists for defraying the charges to which the nature of their employment exposes them. A properly represented case to the Admiralty would, we imagine, produce good effect.

Mr. Clark has been appointed inspector of caulkers, vice Banister, sen., superannuated; and Mr. W. Banister has been appointed leading man of caulkers, vice Penny, discharged from the service for losing time during working hours.

In general there are few matters in which masters of merchant vessels are more particular than in that which refers to the correct reporting of ships which they have met at sea; but a curious exception has lately taken place in the case of the list of ships furnished by the Royal Mail Company's steamship Tyne, Jellicoe, master, on her voyage from the Brazils to England. It is stated that on the 1st instant the Tyne spoke Her Majesty's ship Agamemnon, fifty miles south of the Start, steering north-west. This piece of information looked so genuine that it must have passed current among persons not intimately acquainted with the Service, and with the probable movements of Her Majesty's ships. The statement, however, is entirely erroneous, as at the time when the captain of the Tyne says he was speaking the Agamemnon she was some two or three thousand miles from the spot, at her station in the Mediterranean. The ship spoken by him was evidently the Boscawen, Captain Powell, C.B., flag-ship of Sir F. Grey, late Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, and which has since arrived at Plymouth.

Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart., second in command at Plymouth port, has struck his flag on board the Royal Adelaide, guard-ship of ordinary, and has proceeded on a month's leave.

Confession of a Murder.—An able seaman, named George Davies, serving in the Madagascar, store-ship, at Rio, has confessed to participation in the murder of a woman near Caermarthen, in June, 1855. According to the man's statement he witnessed the murder, which was committed by a man named Evan Thomas, at a place called Fountain Hall. Thomas, he adds, knocked the woman down, then kicked her, causing death in ten or twelve minntes. Davies looked on all the time, but did not interfere, because Evans was a much stronger man, and he afterwards assisted in burying the body in an adjoining field. The man Davies has been placed under arrest.

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, September 4.

The *Gazette* announces that the distribution of the proceeds received and tonnage bounty awarded for the brig, Name Unknown, captured on the 12th January, 1859, by Her Majesty's ship Archer, will commence on Monday the 17th September, inst., at Somerset House.

The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flag share	72	8	6	Sixth class	9	18	8
Captain	172	0	4	Seventh class ...	6	12	5
Second class ...	38	12	6	Eighth class ...	3	6	3
Third class... ...	30	17	11	Ninth class... ...	2	4	2
Fourth class ...	19	17	4	Tenth class ...	1	2	0
Fifth class	11	0	9				

Notice is also given that the distribution of the proceeds received, and tonnage bounty awarded for the brigantine, Name Unknown, captured on the 16th January, 1859, by Her Majesty's ship Sharpshooter, will commence on Monday, the 17th September inst., at Somerset House.

The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flag share ...	24	3	1	Sixth class ...	7	10	7
Lieutenant Commanding ...	57	7	6	Seventh class ...	5	0	6
				Eighth class ...	2	10	3
Fourth class ...	15	1	2	Ninth class ...	1	13	5
Fifth class ...	8	7	4	Tenth class ...	0	16	8

Also that the distribution of proceeds received and tonnage bounty awarded for the slave barque, Name Unknown, captured on the 9th April, 1859, by Her Majesty's ship Heron, will commence on Monday, the 17th September, inst., at Somerset House.

The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flag Share... ...	77	8	11	Sixth class ...	15	14	1
Commander ...	183	18	9	Seventh class ...	10	9	4
Third class ...	48	17	0	Eighth class ...	5	4	8
Fourth class ...	31	8	0	Ninth class ...	3	9	10
Fifth class	17	8	11	Tenth class ...	1	14	10

Notice is given in this *Gazette* that preparations are being made for the distribution of prize-money awarded for the brigantine, name unknown, captured on the 4th of February, 1859, by Her Majesty's ship Triton. Also for prize-money awarded for the schooner, name unknown, captured on the 4th of May, 1859, by Her Majesty's ship Triton. Also for prize-money awarded for the bark, name unknown, captured on the 15th of June, 1859, by Her Majesty's ship Antelope. Also for the distribution of proceeds arising from coals captured on board a Russian vessel, name unknown, by Her Majesty's ship Viper on the 26th of May, 1855, in the Sea of Azov.

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THE ROYAL MARINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your impression of the 30th June, a correspondent, calling himself "Poor Joe," gives "an extract from a letter just received from an officer of Royal Marines on board one of Her Majesty's ships in Malta Harbour," &c.

"Poor Joe" has violated, without leave or licence, the confidence implied in the perusal of private correspondence, addressed to a third person; he has also quoted inaccurately, and by the addition of his absurd remarks might make it appear that a few curt sentences, written in haste, and only intended to notify a certain occurrence, were designed for publication, in order to arrogate particular merit, to be a means of calling the attention of the powers that be towards the state of the corps, and of making odious comparisons with another Service. From all complicity in such things I am entirely free. "Poor Joe's" effort is spontaneous, and I should be sorry to deprive him of the full merit of the championship he has assumed. I would only recommend him if he belongs to the corps (though I should rather say "an enemy hath done this"), and is as desirous of its welfare and improvement as he ought to be, the next time he exerts himself, to use a little more common sense, and not emit a whine which will have at Whitehall about the same success as the "groans of the Britons" had whilom at Rome.

Convinced that the part of every individual in such cases as that alluded to is accurately reported and known to the highest authorities, and that the Service derives no benefit from long discussion of such matters in the public papers, I allowed to pass a paragraph which was copied into several papers, stating that the officers of Marines were absent from the ship when the disturbance took place, whereas they were all present; but this last matter is too personal to be passed over in silence without injury to myself, wherefore at this late period I am most unwillingly compelled to revive the subject, and to request you to favour me by the insertion of this in your next publication, which I should have done much earlier but that my ship has been detained in the Island of Crete, and I have been for some weeks without letters or newspapers.—I am, &c.,

PHILIP HARRIS, Captain Royal Marines.

Malta, 31st August.

THE MILITIA.

FLINTSHIRE.—The Royal Flintshire Rifle Militia wil assemble for 27 days' training at Mold, on Monday October 15.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, SEPTEMBER 4.

Royal Brecknock Rifle Regiment of Militia—Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, M.P., to be Honorary Colonel; Major Douglas John Dickinson to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant, vice Watkins, appointed Honorary Colonel; Captain William Bridgwater to be Major, vice Dickinson, promoted; Arthur Chilver Tupper, Esq., to be Captain, vice Bridgwater, promoted.

West York Rifle Regiment of Militia—Collins Curtis, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Bowman, resigned.

4th Regiment of West York Militia—Lieutenant Henry Irwin to be Captain.

1st or Western Regiment of Norfolk Militia—Memorandum—Her Majesty has been pleased to command that Lieutenant Reginald Octavius Day, who absented himself from the recent training of the Regiment, without leave, be removed from the strength of the Corps.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, SEPTEMBER 7.

Memorandum—Lieutenant William Orme, having obtained a First Class Certificate at the School of Musketry at Hythe, has been appointed by His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, to act as Instructor of Musketry to the Royal Sussex Light Infantry Militia, vice Captain Matthews, resigned.

Hertfordshire Militia—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Assistant-Surgeon Henry Francis Coley.

3rd Regiment of King's Own Staffordshire Militia—The Hon. William Monck Jervis, to be Lieutenant.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant Howard Thomas Spence Campion, in the 1st Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ensign Frederick Augustus White, in the 3rd Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ensign Patrick John Tiernan, in the 7th Regiment of Lancashire Militia.

Berwickshire, Haddingtonshire, Linlithgowshire, and Peebleshire Regiment of Militia—Norman Mitchell Innes, Esq., to be Captain, vice Thomas Alexander Hog, resigned.

Kent Artillery Regiment of Militia—Second Lieutenant John Curtois Adolphus Bones to be First Lieutenant, vice Cox, resigned; Second Lieutenant Henry Barham Scoones to be First Lieutenant, vice Denne, promoted; Second Lieutenant the Honourable Robert Marsham (Supernumerary) to be First Lieutenant.

West Kent Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Ensign Henry John Goodwin Robinson, to be Lieutenant, vice Webb, removed from the strength of the Regiment.

THE LATE GENERAL HAVELOCK.—Some time since a movement was set on foot for the purpose of raising subscriptions to place a statue of the gallant general Havelock in Trafalgar Square, and Lord Llanover, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Major Adair, Mr. Deputy Holt, and other gentlemen, have exerted themselves in carrying out this object. Subscriptions for the purpose having been obtained to a large amount, Mr. Behnes, the eminent sculptor, was engaged to execute a statue of the late general; and on Friday last the casting took place at Messrs. Robinson and Cottam's, bronze founders, of Pimlico, in presence of several of the nobility and other gentlemen interested in the execution of the work. The casting was in every degree successful, and the likeness to the deceased general has been much approved by Lady Havelock. The figure is twelve feet high, and we are informed the largest casting that has ever been taken in one piece. The deceased general is represented in a standing position, the right hand resting upon a sword, with a cloak loosely thrown over the shoulders. We understand that it will be shortly placed on a pedestal in Trafalgar Square, to the left of the Nelson Column, to correspond with the statue of Napier. The ceremony of inauguration is, we are told, postponed until November next. The cost of the work is 2000*l*.

VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

1ST (VICTORIA) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—On Saturday last, the members of this corps commenced a series of drills of a very useful and practical nature, viz., judging distances. Although the hour of parade (3 o'clock) was rather early, and at this time of year a very great proportion of both officers and men absent on leave, still one strong company (in undress uniform and forage cap, by special order) answered to their names at the appointed hour. The officers who attended were Captain Collins, in command, with Lieutenants Haworth and Sanders. The adjutant of the regiment, Captain Trew, and Sergeant-Major Abbott, accompanied the detachment, the instruction in judging distances, &c., being specially under their supervision, both of these officers having studied at Hythe. On Monday last, the finance committee presented to the general regimental committee a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the regiment during the past year, which is ordered to be printed and circulated among the members. The committee were enabled to congratulate the corps on the steady accession of members, and the satisfactory state of the finances, considering that this regiment is entirely self-supporting (the only one in the metropolis except the Honourable Artillery Company), and that the committee have had to incur many heavy and extraordinary expenses in draining the grounds at Kilburn, and building armoury, orderly, and dressing rooms, &c.

28TH (LONDON IRISH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—On Saturday afternoon the members of the London Irish Volunteers practised firing for the first time, and, considering all circumstances, the occasion passed off with the greatest *éclat*. The corps mustered at head-quarters, Burlington House, Piccadilly, at 5 o'clock, and the weather, which had been glorious throughout the day, bid fair to continue the same during the evening. The men were formed into five companies, and numbered, rank and file, nearly 300 strong, which would have been larger but for the number absent on their holidays. After some slight manœuvres they emerged from the gates of Burlington House under the command of Major Verner and Captain Daubeney (the adjutant), and headed by their excellent band proceeded along Piccadilly, accompanied by a vast number of people. Apsley House, however, was scarcely reached before the sun disappeared and the rain began to pour. Nothing daunted, the march was continued to the Knightsbridge Barracks, when the order was given to turn back. At first the men seemed much disappointed, believing that they were going to be taken back to head-quarters, but on reaching Albert Gate satisfaction beamed on every countenance on finding that they were marched into Hyde Park. Here the rain came down most pitilessly, but, instead of damping the ardour of the "London Irish," it only served as a fund of amusement. Arriving at the site of the great exhibition, the first four companies were formed into the two sides of a square, and at a three-pace distance executed some very excellent blank cartridge practice in file-firing. It is gratifying to state that the corps now numbers about 650, and in a few days they will be in possession of a first-rate practising ground with a range of 2000 yards. In future, the Tuesday and Thursday drills will be at Westminster Hall, at 7, and Burlington House will be the rendezvous for Saturday's parade. The following is a programme of the arrangements for the fortnight ending Sept. 22nd:—Company and position drill, snapping caps, aiming and blank firing — Mondays and Fridays at Messrs. Collard's establishment, Oval Road; Tuesdays and Thursdays at the Cattle Market, from 6 p.m., under an officer and musketry instructor—undress. Squad drills—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 7 to 9, p.m., at the Armoury, Euston Station, under Sergeant-Major Box, late of the 57th; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 6 to 8, p.m., at Sir William Cubitt's establishment, Gray's Inn Road—undress. General parade with band—Saturdays, to Hampstead Heath for battalion drill, leaving Euston Station at 3·30, p.m.—full dress, with shako.

7TH (SOUTHWARK) SURREY RIFLES.—This corps assembled in great force on Saturday afternoon on the parade ground, Sessions House, Newington Causeway, for the usual march out. The route taken was along the Walworth Road, Camberwell Park, Denmark Hill, and thence to the Greyhound, Dulwich, where they piled arms. After a halt of about two hours they returned to head-quarters. They were accompanied on this occasion by the band of the 3rd Surrey Militia, and the newly formed bugle band, composed entirely of members of the corps. Major Parratt, the adjutant, was unfortunately thrown from his horse just before leaving the Sessions House, but was not seriously injured, and was able to remount and proceed with his duty.

THE LONDON VOLUNTEER FUSILIERS.—A public meeting for the purpose of inaugurating the formation of "The London Volunteer Fusilier Corps" was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Hanover Square Rooms. Mr. W. Bolleart presided. In opening the proceedings he said he had in his younger days fought for freedom, and he was gratified that he could still promote the same object. Captain Shearman said the application for membership in the proposed corps had exceeded his most sanguine expectations. The corps was to be known as the "London Volunteer Fusiliers." The minimum height was to be five feet six inches, the uniform was to be scarlet, and was to cost about five guineas, and the annual subscription was to be one guinea. He wished to study economy in all the arrangements, so that there might be no exclusiveness about the corps. He was afraid that the expenses which some corps had incurred at the beginning would injure them in the future. He should like every able-bodied man in the kingdom to enrol, and then there would be no danger of molestation. A resolution, pledging the meeting to form a corps under the conditions described in Captain Shearman's speech, was then moved by Dr. Palmer, and seconded by Mr. Loveridge. Mr. Locke suggested that as the meeting was so thin, it would be better to adjourn it for a month, in order that a large meeting might be convened, at which the corps would be inaugurated with *éclat*. He warmly eulogised the early closing and rifle movements, and said the former had been greatly promoted by the latter. The Chairman thanked Mr. Locke for his suggestions, and after some conversation, in which the propriety of proceeding with the enrolment immediately was pretty generally mentioned, the motion was put and carried. Captain Shearman then announced that another meeting would shortly be held. After the meeting had been closed by a vote of thanks to the Chairman several enrolments were made.

CHESHIRE.

The Cheshire Rifle Prize Meeting, which takes place at Birkenhead on the 19th and 20th of this month, excites considerable interest in the vicinity. There are a number of prizes open to all England, and we doubt not that some excellent practice will be made. Some 300*l*. altogether is to be contended for, and from the list of patrons and the committee the meeting will be no doubt most creditable to to the county.

DORSETSHIRE.

10TH (VALE OF BLACKMOOR) DORSETSHIRE RIFLES.—On Saturday evening last the members of this corps appeared for the first time in full uniform. The dress, which is exceedingly neat, is somewhat different to the style adopted by other corps in the county, being faced with French grey instead of red.

ESSEX.

6TH (COLCHESTER) ESSEX RIFLES.—The members of this corps assembled on Thursday on the invitation of Lady Georgina Rebow, the wife of the member for the borough, in Wivenhoe Park, and went through a series of manœuvres in presence of their fair hostess and a large assembly of the gentry of the county of Essex. The review over, the members of the corps proceeded to show their skill as marksmen, Lady Georgina having liberally offered a silver cup as a prize to him who should prove himself the Robin Hood or Clym of the Clough of the day.

HAMPSHIRE.

3RD HANTS; OR, PORTSMOUTH CIVIL SERVICE (DOCKYARD) ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—The following promotions and appointments have taken place in the above corps, viz., Captain-Commandant Sturdee, to be Major, date of commission, 29th of August, 1860; Mr J. Souter, Brigade Sergeant-Major; Mr. William Brooks, Quartermaster Sergeant. The following appointments have taken place, subject to the approval of the Lord-Lieutenant, William Smith, Esq., to be 1st Lieutenant; William Short, Esq., 1st Lieutenant; J. S. Watson, Esq., 2nd Lieutenant; A. Moth, Esq., 2nd Lieutenant; and —— Chapman, Esq., 2nd Lieutenant.

5TH HANTS VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—This corps has received ammunition, and commences practice on Monday next. The clerks and others employed in the Dockyard, Gun-wharf, Customs, and Excise establishments belonging to the borough of Portsmouth, are about to form a company of Rifles to be attached to the 5th Hants.

PORTSMOUTH ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—This corps commenced firing blank cartridge on the Spur redoubt on Wednesday evening last.

WINCHESTER RIFLES.—On Monday, the 17th inst., a grand match of this corps will take place. Sir J. Easthope, Mr. Bonham Carter, M.P.; Sir J. East, M.P., and many others, have offered prizes.

KENT.

12TH (CHATHAM) KENT ARTILLERY.—*The first inspection* of this company was held on Saturday last by Viscount Sydney, the Lord-Lieutenant, who was accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Morris, Deputy Inspector-General of Volunteers. The company, numbering about 50 men, assembled at Fort Amherst, under the command of Captain J. E. Beveridge, and having been put through various evolutions, all of which were creditably performed, the Volunteers were marched down to the Cornwallis battery, for the purpose of being put through the great-gun drill. After several rounds had been fired from the 68-pounder siege-guns, the firing ceased, and the company having been re-formed, Viscount Sydney addressed the officers and men, complimenting them on the highly effective manner in which they had acquitted themselves, and the satisfactory appearance of the company.

4TH AND 13TH (SHEERNESS) KENT ARTILLERY.—On Saturday Viscount Sydney arrived at Sheerness for the purpose of inspecting the 4th (Sheerness) and the 13th (Sheerness Dockyard) companies of Artillery. The Lord-Lieutenant was accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Morris, R.A., the Deputy-Inspector-General of Volunteers and suite. The 4th company of Artillery under the command of Captain L. S. Magnus, and the 13th company under the command of Major W. B. Robinson, together numbering 220 men, were drawn up on the parade-ground, where they were inspected by Viscount Sydney and Colonel Morris, both companies marching past in slow and quick time. Since the companies have been formed, officers and men have been unremitting in their drill, the result of which has been that the companies have arrived at a point of efficiency not attained by scarcely any other Volunteer Artillery Corps in the kingdom. This has been in a great measure owing to the facilities afforded by the authorities at Sheerness, who not only allow the Volunteers to be drilled at the batteries, but also place at their disposal any amount of shot and shell for target practice that may be required. At the close of the target practice, which lasted some time, the companies were formed into three sides of a square, when Lord Sydney, in a highly complimentary address, expressed his unqualified satisfaction at the result of the day's inspection. A banquet afterwards took place at the Fountain Hotel, where covers were laid for 40 guests. The chair was taken by Major Robinson, and the vice-chair by Captain Magnus.

LANCASHIRE.

65TH (ROSSALL) LANCASHIRE RIFLES.—In the review at Knowsley this corps was represented by a company in the third battalion of the third brigade. We noticed in the spring the formation of this corps, the first which has been regularly enrolled from a public school. Their appearance on Saturday showed that they had been seriously at work since the period of their enrolment; and that they may fairly hope to take a creditable position among the Volunteers.

NORFOLK.

NORFOLK VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY AND RIFLES.—The Artillery Corps formed at Great Yarmouth is now 180 strong, and as soon as 200 are enrolled a battalion will be formed. Four ordinary companies of Volunteers have also been formed in the town. The members for the borough, Sir E.

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Lacon and Sir H. Stracey, have offered a purse of 10*l.*, to be contested for at 300, 400, and 500 yards; a cup, valued at 5*l.*, has been presented by the officers of the corps, to be shot for at 200 and 300 yards; Major Orde, the commandant of the battalion, has offered for competition a Turner patent rifle to be competed for at 500 to 600 yards; and the ladies of the neighbourhood have offered a splendid challenge cup, valued at 30*l.*, and a silver medal, to be contested for at ranges of 650, 700, 800, and 900 yards. The winner of the challenge cup is to hold it against all comers for three years, and, in the event of his still maintaining his position, the prize will become his absolute property. Should he lose the cup he will retain the medal.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE (ELSWICK) RIFLES.—One hundred and four of the workmen belonging to the Elswall Ordnance Engine Works have joined this corps, and will form a detachment to be called the Elswick Volunteer Engineers.

SHROPSHIRE.

2ND (MARKET DRAYTON) SHROPSHIRE RIFLES.—On Friday week a silver bugle was presented by Mrs. Silver, of Norton, on behalf of the ladies of that parish, to this corps. A copper bugle and trumpet, and a drum which had been in the battle of the Alma, were at the same time presented to the corps by Mr. Spencer Silver. The presentations took place on the parade-ground of the corps. The company formed three sides of a square, the presents being placed on a pile of drums in the centre. A suitable address was read by the Rev. Frederick Silver, rector of Norton, on behalf of the ladies, which was acknowledged by the commanding-officer, Captain Alfred Hill.

4TH (BRIDGENORTH) SHROPSHIRE RIFLES.—On Wednesday, the 5th instant, Colonel the Hon. Wm. Noel Hill, recently appointed Colonel of the South Division of the county of Salop, made his first inspection of the 4th Shropshire Rifle Volunteers, under the command of Captain John Charles Lloyd, of Dudmaston Hall. The corps assembled and marched to the inspection ground at half-past one o'clock, headed by their band. The colonel expressed himself much pleased with their state of efficiency, when he considered the period they had been formed. The company immediately afterwards formed, with the band in the centre, and Mrs. Henry Whitmore, accompanied by Henry Whitmore, Esq., M.P., then presented, on behalf of the ladies of Bridgenorth and its neighbourhood, the band uniform, instruments, and colours, which had been provided entirely at their expense. The Volunteers and their visitors assembled afterwards at the Crown Hotel, and sat down to dinner to the number of about 120, and in the course of the evening Lieutenant Smith, who presided in the absence of the commanding officer, presented a handsome silver cup to Mr. Bowen, of Dunval, from the officers and members of the corps, for his great exertions in obtaining subscriptions, which enabled them to form the very efficient band of this company of Volunteers.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

BRISTOL VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY AND RIFLE CORPS.—Saturday afternoon this corps were inspected on Durdham Downs, by the Inspector-General of Volunteers. After the inspection Colonel M'Murdo, addressing the men, said—"Volunteers of the Bristol Rifle Corps, I have witnessed your manœuvres to-day with a great deal of satisfaction, and, I will add, admiration, for I have a right to say so. Your manual and platoon exercise was admirably done, and I would not desire to see it better done. You don't require to do it better for the Volunteer service, but, in so saying, do not let me put it in your heads to give up the drill. Though you have reached such a state of efficiency, I hope you will not yet lodge your arms. I do not know anything more glorious than to see the Artillery and Rifle Corps of Bristol turn out as they have this day, and to do what they have done, and I hope you will carry it on. Forgive me if I am wrong, but I think I detected once or twice amongst your ranks some whom I thought had not been attending drill so frequently as others, which threw you out a little in the deployments. I hope that those few who have not been attending so steadily to drill will, for the honour of the corps, attend more regularly, for I am sure Colonel Bush will not press too hard on you to attend battalion drill, perhaps once a week in the long autumn that I hope is before us. I trust that this day is a guarantee of fine weather. You hold, in the estimation of the country, a high and honourable position; there cannot be a higher position than you, the citizens of England, turning out in her defence. I shall report favourably to the Secretary for War of the efficiency of the corps I have seen to-day, both artillery and rifles; and in conclusion I congratulate Colonel Bush in having so admirable a corps, and I congratulate the corps on being so well commanded."

SUFFOLK.

6TH (STOURMARKET) SUFFOLK RIFLES.—The first-class shots in this corps competed on Friday at Landguard Fort, Harwich, for a silver cup presented by the officers. The firing was at 800 and 900 yards, and the cup was won by Sergeant-Armourer Colson, who made 11 points. Sergeant Betts scored 10 points, the next best number.

SUSSEX.

RYE.—The following members of the Rye corps have finished the first four series of rounds at 150, 200, 250, and 300 yards' range. The number of points to be obtained in order to remove a Volunteer from the third to the second class is 15, consequently those in the following list who have attained that number are now second-class men. The number of shots fired at each distance was five:—Sergeant Grace, 23; Corporal Dawes, 23; Mr. Parsons, 20; Hon. Surgeon Davies, 17; Mr. Chapman, 16; Mr. Lindridge, 16; Colour-Sergeant Vidler, 15; Mr. J. T. Smith, 14; Mr. W. Neame, 14; Mr. Collyer, 13; Mr. W. Huggett, 13.

WILTS.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—An influential meeting has been held in the city of Salisbury, at the orderly-room of the 1st Wiltshire Rifle Volunteers, at which the desirability of establishing a County Rifle Association for Wiltshire upon the principles of the National Association, recently inaugurated by Her Majesty at Wimbledon, was discussed. The meeting resulted in a unanimous resolution to organise an association of this character, and a committee of gentlemen was appointed to carry out the movement. The general object sought to be attained will be—1, to promote the efficient and skilful use of the rifle among the members of the various Volunteer corps of the county, by offering prizes to be publicly competed for on stated occasions; and 2, to cultivate in a similar manner a taste for rifle shooting among residents in Wiltshire who may not be enrolled members of a Volunteer force.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, SEPTEMBER 4.

1st Battalion of Somerset Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieutenant-Colonel Inigo William Jones, late of the 3d West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

3d Battalion of Somerset Volunteer Rifle Corps—Henry Acland Fownes Luttrell, Esq., late of the Rifle Brigade, to be lieutenant-Colonel.

2d Battalion Rifle Volunteers—Hugh Adams Silver, Esq., late Captain 9th Corps, to be Major.

3d North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Joseph Teale Sigston, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

10th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Hon. Cecil Duncombe to be Captain.

1st Administrative Battalion of Brecknockshire Rifle Volunteers—Captain Henry Gore Lindsay to be Major.

3d Brecknockshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Frederick Ximenes Gwynne to be Captain; Ensign John Hotchkis to be Lieutenant, vice Gwynne, promoted; Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., to be Ensign, vice Hotchkis, promoted.

1st Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Sir Michael Robert Shaw Stewart, Bart., to be Lieutenant-Colonel; William M'Ilwraith, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Crawford, resigned.

[This notice of Mr. M'Ilwraith's appointment supersedes the one which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 13th of July last.]

5th Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Robert Charles Catling to be Captain; Ensign Robert Dawbarn to be Lieutenant; William Owen Pratt, Esq., to be Ensign.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—10th Corps—Henry William Barber, Gent., to be First Lieutenant, vice Tapp, promoted.

Memorandum—The Queen has been pleased to accept the resignation of the following commissions:—

Kent Rifle Volunteers—1st Corps—3d Battalion—Captain Lewis Davis Wigan; Ensign Joseph Scratton.

1st Hampshire Mounted Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. James Adair Griffiths Colpoys, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

2d Hampshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—The Rev. John Vanderstegen Stewart to be Honorary Chaplain.

3d Hampshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Captain Alfred Barnes Sturdee to be Major.

17th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Major George Wingate to be Lieutenant.

18th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Chaloner William Chute, Esq., to be Lieutenant.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has accepted the resignation of the following commissions:—Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—6th Corps—Captain Wildman Yates Peel. 7th Corps—Captain Henry Peter Delmé. 14th Corps—Captain Francis Lovell.

10th Norfolk Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Sir Willoughby Jones, Bart., to be Captain; Ensign Robert Nicholas Hamond to be Lieutenant, vice Jones, promoted.

11th Norfolk Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant James Holloway to be Captain.

City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Browne Innes to be Ensign, vice Mackenzie, promoted.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Ensign T. H. Douglas in the City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Bedfordshire Rifle Volunteers—4th Company—Frederick Farr to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Arthur Macnamara, as Captain of the 4th Company.

11th Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—Robert Tiffen, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. William Lyde to be Honorary Chaplain.

Westmoreland and Cumberland Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—John Bridson Smith, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Musgrave, promoted.

Memorandum—The 10th Cumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps (Egremont) has been united to the 1st Administrative Battalion of Cumberland Rifle Volunteers. The Staff of the battalion will now consist of one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, and one Adjutant; the corps will retain its present number and designation in the county force.

6th Campany of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant John Ireland Blackburne to be Captain; John Harvey Broadbent, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Bryan Johnson, Gent., to be Ensign.

30th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—John Mosford, Gent., to be Ensign.

28th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Hon. and Rev. Gilbert Chetwynd Talbot to be Honorary Roman Catholic Chaplain.

35th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this Corps by Captain Alfred Plantagenet Frederick Charles Somerset.

17th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Frank Bradshaw to be Ensign; Charles Benson Brearey, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Battalion of the Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteers, 2d Company—Lieutenant Arthur Harbottle Estcourt to be Captain, vice Sir John Simeon, Bart., resigned, and appointed Major; Ensign John Tooke to be Lieutenant, vice Estcourt, promoted; Francis Pittis, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Tooke, promoted. 8th Company—Hector Helsham, M.D. and F.R.C.S., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of Tuesday, the 21st inst.:—

1st Battalion of the Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteers—William Carter Hoffmeister, M.D. and F.R.C.S., to be Surgeon.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Captain Commandant Henry Atkins Bowyer, in the 2d Oxfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

The following commissions are substituted for those which appeared in the *Gazettes* of the 17th and 24th of August last:—

East York Artillery Volunteers, 1st Corps, Bridlington—Christopher Wharton Mann, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Hull Brigade—Edward Philip Maxsted, Esq., to be Captain.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, SEPTEMBER, 7.

1st Brigade of Sussex Artillery Volunteers—Robert Paisley, Gent. to be Adjutant from the 26th June, 1860.

11th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—John Dixon, Gent., to be Adjutant, from the 16th April, 1860.

Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. George Pardoe to be Honorary Chaplain in the 1st Administrative Battalion; 4th Company—Samuel Stretton, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon.

9th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers—Matthew Algernon Adams, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Battalion of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers, 37th Company—John William Philips, Esq., to be Captain.

4th Battalion of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers, 5th Company—Charles Frederick Clarke, Gent., to be Ensign.

Roxburghshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, 4th Company—George William Thomson, Esq., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

5th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—John Bell, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant.

2nd Battalion of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Ellis Jones, Esq., to be Surgeon.

8th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain John Hutchinson to be Major; Lieutenant Oliver Ormerod Walker the younger to be Captain, vice Hutchinson, promoted; Robert Kershaw, Esq. (late Captain in the 4th Royal Lancashire Militia), to be Captain; John James Mellor, Esq., to be Captain; Ensign Charles Walker to be Lieutenant, vice Oliver Ormerod Walker, promoted; Richard Kay the younger, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Samuel Kershaw, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Harper, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Charles Walker, promoted; Walter Whitehead, Gent., to be Ensign; Albert Fenton, Gent., to be Ensign; William Hartley, Gent., to be Ensign; William Townsend, Esq., to be Surgeon.

2nd Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteer Corps—John Francis Napier Hewitt, Esq., to be Captain.

4th Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Frederick William Goold, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—1st Brigade—Edward Young, M.D., to be Surgeon.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—4th Battalion—Charles Holttum, Gent., to be Surgeon.

Memorandum—Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to accept the resignation of the following Commissions:

Kent Artillery Volunteers—1st Corps—Honorary Assistant-Surgeon Edward Young.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—5th and 6th Corps—Honorary Assistant-Surgeon Charles Holttum.

28th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Major James Edward Verner, of the Bengal Army, to be Major.

Memorandum.—County of Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.—The following Corps have been united in Administrative battalions, viz.: The 4th and 7th forming the 1st battalion; the 3rd, 13th, and 14th forming the 2nd battalion; the 39th and 40th forming the 3rd battalion; the 20th, 29th, and 37th forming the 4th battalion; the 26th and 42nd forming the 5th battalion; and the 12th, 33rd, 35th, and 41st forming the 6th battalion.

Each of the abovementioned corps will retain its distinctive number in the County Force.

1st Administrative Battalion of Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteers—Captain the Hon. Frederick Courtenay Morgan to be Major.

Memorandum—That the 1st, 3rd, and 4th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps have been united in a battalion for drill and administrative purposes, with a Staff consisting of one Major and one Adjutant.

4th Essex Rifle Volunteers—John Thomas Gilson, Esq., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Brecknockshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Robert Raikes, to be Captain, Vice Lindsay, promoted; Ensign Penry Lloyd, to be Lieutenant, vice Rakes, promoted.

2nd Selkirkshire Rifle Volunteers—William Brown, Esq., to be Ensign.

5th Buckinghamshire Rifle Volunteers—The Right Honourable Lord Seymour, to be Captain, as a Special case.

13th Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Joshua Paterson, Esq., M.D., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

3rd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—(In which the 10th, 14th, 22nd, 54th, 82nd, and 87th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps are now incorporated)—Captain David Dreghorn to be Lieut.-Colonel; James Dunlop, Esq., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

84th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Andrew Ballantyne, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Findlay, resigned.

85th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Alexander Sinclair Mac Lagan, to be Lieutenant.

93rd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Dewer, Esq., to be Captain; Malcolm Coll McGregor, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The full name of Dr. Macleod, gazetted as Surgeon on the 14th ultimo, is George Husband Baird Macleod.

Memorandum—5th Cumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain William Brougham.

VOLUNTEER EFFICIENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As the permanent efficiency of good Volunteer battalions very much depends on the various companies being occasionally brought together for the purpose of being drilled together as a battalion, I venture to call your attention to some passages of a speech delivered by the Earl of Malmesbury, in the House of Lords, on the 18th ult., with a view of showing how the difficulties alluded to by him have been overcome in this county (Dorset). The noble lord seems to be of opinion, that it is at present unadvisable to bring companies together for inspection, and among other reasons for forming this opinion, brings forward the following argument: "If it were meant that the corps should meet together several days before the inspection, so as to practise together in battalions, it would be impossible that that plan could be carried out without great expense and inconvenience to the men."

The plan that has been adopted in this county is a very simple one, and one that has been attended with but very little expense to the men of the corps.

On the 15th ult. the 1st battalion of the Dorset Volunteers assembled at Sherborne for battalion drill. They went through a number of ordinary parade movements in a highly creditable manner, and without mistakes, and, I believe, to the satisfaction of all military men present.

The means adopted to bring about this result were these. The lieutenant-colonel commanding the battalion assembled together at Dorchester, on various occasions previous to the general muster at Sherborne, the officers and some of the non-commissioned officers of the various companies, and instructed them in a variety of battalion movements, by means of skeleton drill. He also instructed the covering sergeants in their duties. These gentlemen, on returning to their companies, drilled them in the same manner, so that on the day of the review each company was prepared to take any position in the battalion that might be allotted to it.—I am, &c. SOLDAT.

WOOLWICH.—The following excellent shooting was made by a party of officers of the 2nd Battalion Royal Arsenal Rifles, on the afternoon of Friday, the 31st August, at the practice ranges, Royal Arsenal:

Range	Names	Points obtained	How made
5 shots 500 yards	Captain Elliott	6	2 centres 2 outers
	,, Monk	7	2 ,, 3 ,,
	,, Sanson	4	1 ,, 2 ,,
	,, Martin	3	0 ,, 3 ,,
5 shots 400 yards	Captain Elliott	6	2 ,, 2 ,,
	,, Monk	7	3 ,, 1 ,,
	,, Sanson	6	1 ,, 4 ,,
	,, Martin	3	0 ,, 3 ,,
	Ensign Sutherland	6	1 ,, 4 ,,
5 shots 300 yards	Captain Elliott	6	2 ,, 2 ,,
	,, Monk	13	2 ,, 0 ,, 3 bull's eyes
	,, Sanson	3	1 ,, 1 ,, 0
	,, Martin	3	1 ,, 1 ,, 0
	Lieut. McDaniel	2	0 ,, 2 ,, 0
	Ensign Sutherland	2	1 ,, 0 ,, 0
	,, Burton	9	4 ,, 1 ,, 0
5 shots 200 yards	Captain Elliott	10	3 ,, 1 ,, 1
	,, Sanson	11	2 ,, 1 ,, 2
	,, Martin	7	1 ,, 2 ,, 1
	Lieut. Sandeman	7	2 ,, 3 ,, 0
	,, McDaniel	8	0 ,, 2 ,, 2
	Ensign Sutherland	9	2 ,, 2 ,, 1
	,, Burton	7	1 ,, 2 ,, 1

MALDON.—Mr. Alfred May, the mayor, in consequence of a requisition numerously signed, called a meeting for yesterday evening, for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming a Volunteer corps for Maldon and its neighbourhood.

INTENDED REVIEW AT YORK.—The Volunteer corps of the West Riding of Yorkshire are to be reviewed at York on Saturday, the 22nd instant. The Lord-Lieutenant of the West Riding (Earl Fitzwilliam) will be present, and the reviewing officer will probably be Lieut.-General Sir G. Weatherall. The corps belonging to Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Wakefield, are to assemble on the 15th instant at Kirklees Park, near Huddersfield, to practise certain field movements under the command of Major Harman, Inspector of Volunteer Corps.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE
AND
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EDITED BY W. H. RUSSELL, ESQ., LL.D.,
(Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

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THE LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE BAND of 21 performers, is provided entirely by H. DISTIN with his newly-invented VENTIL-HORNS. Distin's new RIFLE BUGLE, adopted and sealed as the Government pattern for the Army, can now be had, complete, price 2*l.* 2*s.*, from the Contractor, at his Manufactory, 9, Great Newport Street, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. Estimates for Bands post free. Retail Depot, 21, Tichborne Street, Regent Street, W.

RIFLE & ARTILLERY DUTY-BUGLES, TRUMPETS, &c.—Volunteer Corps are respectfully informed that the patterns approved by Her Majesty's War Department can now be had of the Makers, Messrs. RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE, & CO. Price, with Lines and Tassels complete, Two Guineas.
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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the Editor cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the Editor.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the Army and Navy Gazette, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, Mr. Archibald Graham, and not to the Editor.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1860.

In the last number of The Army and Navy Gazette we printed a communication from an intelligent and valued correspondent, who has promised to give us from time to time some information respecting foreign camps and armies of manœuvre, as well as his ideas on various strong places which he has visited and inspected with no unpractised eye in the course of the present year. The writer in the paper to which we allude detailed his experiences of the small difficulties which may beset one who intends to repair to the French camp at Chalons-sur-Marne for amusement or professional instruction. We have now the pleasure of placing before our readers the continuation of the paper, which will be found not less interesting or instructive than that which has already appeared in our columns:—

Having given you the dark side of Chalons, and told you what a visitor to the camp must be prepared to put up with, I will now proceed to give some account of what I saw during my visit there, in order that your readers may judge for themselves whether they think a trip thither likely to repay them whether, in short, *le jeu vaut la chandelle.*

We found our friends next morning, thanks to the good offices of our *cocher* and the potent influence of a five-franc piece, and proceeded to the parade-ground in front of the huts, to see the troops of the Syrian expeditionary force pass in review before the Emperor. One regiment and a battery of artillery had already gone, so that upon this occasion there were only two regiments (four battalions) of infantry and one squadron of cavalry to be inspected. The Emperor (who, by the way, looked worn and ill), attended by a staff neither numerous nor brilliant, rode down the line, the troops crying out "*Vive l'Empereur!*" as he passed; they then formed three sides of a hollow square, a movement which they executed in what to English eyes appeared a slovenly irregular manner, but with a celerity which was perfectly astonishing. Indeed, the same may be said of the movements of French troops generally; they are almost invariably performed in apparently a slack and unsoldierlike manner, but the result is achieved in half the time that would be occupied with us. So long as the end is gained, they care little for the means; and it is curious to see a regiment break up into a disorganised mob, from which it resolves itself a minute afterwards into a regular well "dressed" line. What we call "square" movements are with them almost entirely discarded.

The troops formed up, the Emperor addressed to them that remarkable and eloquent speech with which your readers must all be acquainted; he spoke in a low tone, but clearly and gracefully, and after he had concluded, he gave a sort of significant relish to the scene by distributing one or two medals and crosses to some soldiers and officers, whom he beckoned from the ranks; this done, he took up a position hard by to witness the troops march past; they were not long breaking into a column of two companies abreast, and they then marched by in quick time, each division as it passed receiving a signal from its commanding officer, and giving a "*Vive l'Empereur!*" or two; anything more automaton and unreal than these cheers could not be imagined. The French papers call them enthusiastic; but so devoid were they of heartiness that it was almost difficult to keep one's countenance as division after division went past, looking steadily to their fronts, and observing, in rather a loud tone, but unconcernedly, "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

The French have much improved their marching past since the old Crimean days; they keep time and step now, though scarcely with the precision or regularity of an English regiment; but it is evident that more attention is paid to this now than formerly. It is a pity that the saluting of the officers is not improved also; it is as stiff and inelegant as ever. After the infantry had gone by, the cavalry—hussars—galloped past, and it was a pretty sight to see them sweep by at a tremendous pace on their little wiry African horses: perhaps, at a gallop, the French cavalry look better than at any other time, not on account of their riding, which is generally indifferent, but because the defects and roughness of their equipment are not so remarkable then as when one has an opportunity of inspecting them more leisurely.

The review is over; the Emperor returns to his pavilion, and we proceed to make a tour of inspection about the camp. It is composed, like our Aldershot, partly of tents and partly of huts; but here the resemblance ceases: the huts are of stone, and are built, arranged, and decorated with true French neatness and taste, bearing about the same proportion in these respects to an English hut that a Swiss châlet does to an Irish cabin; while, doubtless, in the long run, they will be found to cost not more than a quarter of what has been expended upon those worthless wooden edifices of ours, which, after subjecting their occupants to every variation of temperature, and affording him an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with every nature of disease, from solar apoplexy to rheumatism, end by tumbling to pieces themselves, leaving nothing but a veritable—not very picturesque—"blackened ruin" to show for the sums of money which have from time to time been spent on them.

These stone huts are the only sort of barracks which the French have at Chalons; they do not, like ourselves, run into the opposite extremes of parsimony and extravagance, and build the most elaborate and everlasting barracks alongside the most unsuitable and perishable of huts; striking a happy mean between the two, they provide the soldier with a habitation which answers every purpose, while, as long as cleanliness is insisted upon, it secures to him the advantages of a barrack in a simpler form.

The tents, of which during the summer season there are a great many, are mostly the two-poled ones which they used in the Crimea; but a large proportion of "bell-tents" have been introduced recently, and are now in use; whether experimentally or permanently, I was unable exactly to discover. They are as nearly as possible the same as our own.

The huts occupy the centre of the camp, and from each extremity of this row runs out a line of tents, forming an angle with it of about 120 or 130 degrees, the right flank inclining to the front, the left flank towards the rear, thus giving the whole camp a rude, zigzag form. This arrangement is obviously a good one, affording as it does the means of enlarging or contracting the camp at discretion without interfering with its symmetry; swelling it by additional tents to the size which it attains during the summer, when a large number of troops are under canvas here, or reducing it to the row of stone huts which, in the winter, are alone occupied. At some little distance from the row of huts, and facing it, are the Emperor's Pavilion and the "Quartier Général," a broad, fine belt of parade-ground, lying between. The camp itself is kept scrupulously clean; I am sorry I cannot say as much for its immediate neighbourhood; possessors of the little blue and yellow riband will scarcely require me to explain myself more minutely, than when I state that an old and very unpleasant Crimean nuisance is observable even here, under, literally, the Emperor's very nose. There is little to learn in the camp, in its arrangements or interior economy; the cook-houses, &c., are not superior to our own; that *Deus ex machinâ* faculty of French soldiers which enables them to produce the most delicious soup and little delicate *entrées* apparently out of nothing, without stock, cookhouses, or anything else, is as remarkable here as it was of old, in the days when they licked their chops over their little *ragoûts* alongside the poor starving fellows, who were vainly trying to blow into a blaze the damp wood which was to cook the raw pork and the green coffee. It is curious to observe the almost entire absence of sentries about this immense camp, where some 30,000 men of all arms and ranks are quartered: perhaps few things strike an Englishman more than this. It seems as though the Emperor were endeavouring to do among his troops what he is doing to a very remarkable extent throughout his empire, viz., reducing to the minimum the number of officials and gendarmes. Any one who travelled in France a few years back, will not fail, on paying a visit to the country now, to be struck with this. Whether there is more freedom is another question altogether, and one which I scarcely feel is within my province to discuss; but I am inclined to think, looking at it merely from a military point of view, that Private Smith, with his guard every four or five days, and with a sentry at every corner of his hut, does very much more what he likes really, and is considerably better off than our friend Jacques Bonhomme there, who is singing "*toujours gai*" over his broth, careless of, because habituated to, the rod of iron with which he is ruled.

Private Smith doesn't sing "*toujours gai*," I know, but growls and grumbles *like a thoroughbred* Englishman, and sometimes, in a hasty moment, says that he'll "be darned" (or something stronger) if he'll do what he has been ordered to do; and I have known Private Smith so far forget himself as to strike a corporal, or a sergeant — let us say; and when in consequence he is brought early some fine morning to the halberds to suffer the punishment which he deserves—and he knows it—people raise an outcry and talk about the "instincts of humanity, and the nineteenth century," and that sort of thing. Why, my dear Private Smith, and my dear, kind, ill-judging public, do you know what the punishment for an offence of this kind is in France? Not a year or two's imprisonment and a whipping, perhaps, as with us, but in peace time as in war—*toujours La Mort!* They shot two men at Vincennes only the other day, the morning before I was there. But you need not even go to the trouble of striking your superior in France; if you wish to commit suicide with little personal exertion, tell him you will "punch his head" for him. It is quite enough—you may begin to set your house in order, and notch off your days upon a stick, for you have not much longer to live. And go, my good Private Smith and make friends with Jacques Bonhomme there, you will find him a jolly companion enough. Go and get drunk with him, you will find him ready enough to do that (never believe what is said to the contrary), and when you have had your fun you may as well sell your kit to pay for your debauch; it will not be the first time you have done it, Private Smith—I am sorry to say—and come back to-morrow morning and be tried; you will get perhaps eighty-four days' imprisonment, or less; but you must bid good-bye to your friend Bonhomme—it will be the last spree you will have with him for five years—he is going to prison for that time. Or, perhaps, in a moment of idleness, you have thought to hand your name down to posterity by carving it on a bench in the barrack-room. What will you get for doing this? At any rate not three years' imprisonment, as Bonhomme does, or a similar term on the public works (*travaux forcés*). And yet, with all this, it is not you but Bonhomme that keeps on singing "*toujours gai.*" Oh! my good red-coated Smith, it was surely for you that this air was composed, not for your French friend. You are the best

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fellow in the world I know, the finest, bravest soldier of all the millions now bearing arms; but you have your faults, and, among others, not the least, of grumbling and thinking yourself hardly used, and drawing comparisons which don't exist; try a year or six months in the Vingt-Quatrième de Ligne, for example, and then let me hear what you think of the two services.

I have wandered away from Chalons, I fear; but, as one strolls about its rows of tents, such reflections as these are apt to occur to one: if Private Smith and his comrades will only follow them out to the conclusion to which they lead, but to which my space will not permit me to extend them, I shall never have cause to repent my digression, and what I learned in my Chalons trip will not have been thrown away.

Probably no finer exercising ground than the one attached to the camp exists in Europe; it is about five miles square, and although so level as to offer no impediments to manœuvering, is sufficiently diversified to give an opportunity of displaying a little generalship in the judicious posting of troops behind the ridges, and in the shallow valleys and gullies which traverse it. It is remarkable, too—how an Aldershot man will prick up his ears at this—for an almost entire absence of dust! Mr. Truefit and his hair-wash would have but little custom here.

Few finer military sights can be imagined than a review on this great plain; nothing is wanting to give it in every respect the appearance of a real battle: the official programmes issued to generals of brigades beforehand are strictly adhered to; everything is done to give these movements a practical value beyond that of burning powder and playing at soldiers: a particular plan is laid down, a particular line of tactics decided upon, a particular result anticipated, and with these data the battle is fought out, and at its conclusion those who have taken part in it or watched it, instead of having a number of disconnected movements to study, have before them the plan of what, with the substitution of ball cartridge for blank, would have been a very scientific and interesting battle. There are the artillery blazing away from their judiciously chosen position: there behind that ridge are massed some 3000 or 4000 men in support; there is the crackling line of musketry fire; the riflemen dodging behind trees, and stones, and mounds, to avoid bullets, which to them are scarcely imaginary, so thoroughly do they enter into it; the enemy are keeping up a heavy fire from yonder village, it forms their centre; our attack is not upon their centre, no good wasting more powder upon it than is necessary to keep a portion of their forces employed, and make a diversion; shatter their right—true to the old Napoleonic plan of massing the artillery power—in such a *feu d'enfer* as few troops will be able to stand against; and now that they are getting unsteady, bring up that butterfly body of cavalry away down in the long green valley to our left, and send them at them. Away they go, a swinging charge of squadrons, wheeling "outwards and about," as they meet the enemy, and returning to charge again, always advancing little by little, always moving, always pressing forward, a very treadmill of glistening polished sabres and twinkling lance points, with the quick thunder of horses' hoofs upon the turf to mark the time. The left of the infantry is pushed forward now, and the crackle of the musketry has grown into a harsh streaming rattle; the smoke hangs heavy upon the air; troops are doubling to and fro, and taking up fresh positions; generals and their staffs are dimly seen stationed on little knolls, watching the movements through their telescopes; there is a general advance, a pressure of men to the front, the whole plain heaves with the breath of battle; the infantry complete the work which cavalry and artillery have begun; though the struggle has paled away there on the right and centre, it rages and blazes here furiously; not for much longer, though;—the enemy are in full flight already—their right is turned—the day is won—*Vive la Gloire!* And now to call the roll, and open the instrument cases, and dig out the dark holes, and fill them up, and cover them with the long low ugly roofs of damp earth. Happily no need of this to-day, it has been a bloodless victory, though it has flushed the cheeks of actors and lookers-on; and when the "bugles sing truce," and the dead calm follows, we find it hard to realise that upon this fair plain, there is not one shrieking, bleeding wretch—not one poor shot-riddled corpse—nor broken bayonets, nor torn standards to mark the scene of action.

Such is a field-day at Mourmelon—a battle, and nothing else; and yet in all this seeming chaos there is the most complete order. All those wild charges and those mad rushes—you can see them all on a map as in a photograph; and years hence the official camp journal will show you large and accurate plans, designed by the staff officers of to-day's, as of every other day's performances. This journal, which is kept most carefully, and which is one of the special duties of the staff, serves both for reference and instruction.

Not unfrequently some celebrated battle of old is fought out here. They were going to have had the battle of Rossbach two days afterwards, but I was unable to stay for it. On this occasion the plan of the fight had been designed by Marshal M'Mahon, who commands the camp. The Emperor, the Duke of Baden, and their respective staffs, were on the ground during the whole of the manœuvres. Throughout this engagement one thing was very remarkable, namely, the extremely prominent position occupied by the artillery. Both morally (if I may be allowed the expression) and physically, the artillery, so to speak, directed the battle, the infantry conforming in every instance to their movements, and coming up in support wherever the artillery decided upon placing themselves, which they did merely with reference to the general details of the plan, and the advantages of each particular position, and without attending to or regarding in any way the infantry formations. This principle is the one which the Emperor adopted with such singular success throughout the late Italian campaign; I need hardly remind your readers that in doing so he but followed the example of his uncle. The improvements in gunnery which are daily taking place tend undoubtedly to increase the value of this principle, and to give to the general who best understands the management of his artillery, and can develop its superiority to the fullest extent, an advantage over his opponent which it will be almost vain to contend against. I now, I believe, have given your readers such an outline of what they may expect to find at the French camp, on both the black and white sides of the paper, that they will not, I hope, have much difficulty in weighing the advantages, and disadvantages together and deciding accordingly.

I have but one more word of advice to offer to any of your readers who may contemplate a trip thither; it is this, if you are entitled to a uniform, wear it during your visit; by doing so you will secure respect, civility, and attention; by neglecting to do so you will have yourself to blame if your life becomes a burden to you, and if during the whole time you are there you are dodged about by a gendarme, who may not unlikely ultimately march you out of the camp altogether.

The Correspondent of the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, writing from Toulon on the 3rd instant, is loud in his praise of the performances of the iron-clad frigate La Gloire. He says that further trials have proved the great speed and the general superiority of the vessel. La Gloire was perfectly ready to form part of the Imperial escort.

We have some reason to anticipate that Colonel E. H. F. Pocklington, who was employed in superintending the passage of the troops through Egypt during the Indian Mutiny, will be appointed Assistant-Quartermaster-General at Head-Quarters in succession to Major-General O'Brien, whose appointment to the Ceylon command we announced some weeks since.

By the deaths of Lieut.-General Broke and Major-General Lockyer, the following Army promotions will take place:—Major-General White, C.B., Colonel of the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut.-General: Colonels C. W. M. Balders, C.B., Commandant of the Cavalry Depôt at Maidstone, and F. W. Hamilton, C.B., Grenadier Guards, to be Major-Generals; Lieut.-Colonels C. Sillery, on the Staff in New Zealand, and B. E. M. Gordon, 91st Regiment, to be Colonels and Majors; Porter, 67th Regiment, and Griffith, 45th Regiment, to be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army.

The Colonelcy of the 88th Regiment (the Connaught Rangers) is rendered vacant by the death of Lieut.-General Horatio Broke. The officer most likely to be recommended to Her Majesty for the appointment is Major-General Sir George Buller, K.C.B., now commanding in the Ionian Islands, of whose Brigade, the 88th formed part during the Crimean war.

As it has been found impossible to work a double staff of officers—one for what is still called the Indian Army, the other for Her Majesty's European regiments—in the Chinese expeditionary force, those officers who held appointments on the former establishment, such as Colonel Hubert Bruce, &c., have returned to India.

The Command of the Cavalry Depôt at Maidstone will become vacant on the 1st of October by the promotion of Colonel Balders.

The Committee appointed to superintend the Memorial now being erected in Waterloo Place to the memory of the Guards who fell in the Crimea, have been several times taken to task respecting the numerous inscriptions with which the monument appears likely to be defaced. It appears the Committee are blameless in the matter, and so far from approving, they join public opinion in condemning the taste of these inscriptions. General Stanhope writes—"Mr. Bell, who has designed and is executing the monument, offered the mottoes for the consideration of the Committee of Management in March last, who unanimously objected to them, and to the one in question (*Tria juncta in uno*) especially. Mr. Bell, however, had them painted on the pedestal, and was requested at once to remove them, as it was not the intention of the Committee to adopt any motto whatever, but simply the words 'Crimea, Alma, Inkermann, and Sebastopol,' with a short inscription, stating that it was raised to the memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the brigade of Guards who died in the late war with Russia in 1854, 1855, 1856. After the many remarks made against them, I hope Mr. Bell will speedily remove all that is painted on the pedestal, and attend strictly to the wishes of the subscribers on the matter in question." We venture to join in the hope expressed by the gallant general. Mr. Bell's three figures are to our mind very noble, and most creditable to his genius as a sculptor, but the inscriptions would be sufficient to dim the beauties of any work of art.

The office of Assistant-Quartermaster-General at Cork remains vacant by the death of Colonel Pack. Among those likely to succeed to it, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. C. Robertson, of the 100th Regiment, is named with, we believe, good reason.

We feel certain that every captain or officer in command of a man-of-war must always depend, in a great measure, for the discipline and order of his ship upon his warrant officers; in fact, we recollect the present Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, in proposing a toast to the health of his warrant-officers, saying that, taking them as a body, their value could not be too much appreciated, and that he would be too glad to promote their interests. This is high testimony, and it should not now be thrown aside. We have reason to believe that the warrant-officers are dissatisfied with the terms of the Circular recently issued in reference to their retirement. They complain of being compelled to serve until they are sixty years of age, and then being forced to retire. They appear to think that they should be entitled to retire after 5, 10, 15, or 20 years' service, on a scale in proportion to the sea-time they can show, and also to wear while serving a more fitting uniform than that now allowed them. As a warrant should always be held out as a high reward to deserving men, we would be glad if means could be taken so that it should be considered in that light on the lower deck.

A correspondent writes to our leading contemporary, bringing forward the claims of General Beckwith to the regiment vacant by the death of General Broke. The correspondent in question cannot be aware that the claims of General Beckwith have been already recognised, that officer having been appointed to the colonelcy of the 6th Dragoons.

We understand that the Commission appointed to settle the distribution of the Indian prize-money have recommended that each portion should be allotted to the particular force which was fortunate enough to acquire it. Thus the Delhi prize-money will be divided among those engaged in the siege and capture of that city, the Lucknow among those at the relief of Lucknow, &c. No official communication has yet been received respecting the largest prize of all, that belonging to the Kirwee and Banda force, under General Whitelock; but we believe it is probable that Sir Hugh Rose's army, who so materially, and with such tried gallantry and devotion, shared largely in those operations, will also justly share the gains. If we are not misinformed, the Commission has expressed an opinion that the subalterns' share should be increased, while that of the Commander-in-Chief should be diminished beyond the proportions hitherto prescribed. We may add that Lord Clyde and his Staff will not participate in the Delhi prize-money, and that the proposition for clubbing the different prizes for general distribution has been repudiated by the Commission.

We are informed by the *Phare de la Manche* that the name of Prince Napoleon's yacht has been changed from Le Cassard to Le Jerôme-Napoleon. His Imperial Highness intends to take a lengthened cruise this autumn; and yesterday it was announced that a French man-of-war, with a distinguished individual on board, had passed Woolwich with the intention of proceeding up the river as far as Deptford. It is understood that the personage referred to is Prince Napoleon, who, however, is visiting this country *incognito*, and solely with a view of gratifying his private curiosity.

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THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.*

We imagine that most persons who can read a spirited and amusing account of the Grand Volunteer Review in Hyde Park, will have found out Mr. Sala's narrative ere this; but for the benefit of those who may be still unacquainted with it, we may mention they can purchase for sixpence a little pamphlet with this gentleman's account of the Review and the Wimbledon Rifle Shooting, which will serve to bring these two very interesting events most vividly to the recollection of those who were present; and to those who were not so lucky, it will convey a more truthful and complete notion of what transpired upon these occasions than any account which we have as yet had the good fortune to meet with.

Every one who is acquainted with Mr. Sala's style, and his remarkable facility for imparting information in an entertaining and agreeable form, will admit that an account of the Volunteer Review was an admirable opportunity for the exercise of his powers of descriptive narrative That he has not neglected this opportunity the pamphlet in question abundantly proves; and, as a faithful record of two of the most significant and important events of our time, it is deserving of a place upon the bookshelf of every English home; while the moral which its pages silently convey will, we trust, be ever present before, and continue to influence the conduct of, Englishmen, long after the perishable pamphlet shall have ceased to exist.

"Jomini's Strategy," extracted from the "Précis de l'Art de la Guerre, ou nouveau tableau analytique," and translated by Ensign Fred. Adam, of the 22nd Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, price 4*s.* 6*d.*, has just been published by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN ITALY.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Naples, 1st September.—The topics of interest during the last week have been unusually numerous and exciting; the letter of S.A.R. the Count of Syracuse comes first upon the list, and has, now that it is published, surprised even the most knowing of the prophets. The Bourbon family has of late attracted considerable attention and obtained no little notoriety. The astonishment caused by the discovery of an abortive reactionary plot set on foot by the Count Aquilla, and his subsequent departure, although the latter was unsuccessfully covered by the official announcement of his being sent on a political mission to England, had scarcely ceased to be the topic of conversation here, when the letter of his brother, who is also uncle to the reigning sovereign, rushes into print as publicly advising his royal nephew to resign. He begins by regretting that his former warnings were not attended to, and then hoping for a more fortunate result from his present epistle, proceeds to inform the king that the changed condition of Italy, and the great strides of the public wish for Italian unity, have removed from his majesty the power whereby states are ruled, as well as made a bond with Piedmont impossible; that the population of Upper Italy, shocked at the slaughter that took place at Palermo, have repulsed the Neapolitan ambassadors, so that they (royalists) are now abandoned to the chances of combat without alliances, alone, and a prey to the resentments of the multitudes who, from all parts of Italy, raise themselves at the cry of extermination launched against their (Bourbons') house. Then, alluding to the civil war already begun in the provinces, and the useless shedding of blood that was likely to inundate all parts of the land, he informs the king that he who was once the hope and love of the people, would be regarded with horror, as the sole cause of a fratricide war; under which circumstances he urges upon him to save their house, while there is yet time, from the maledictions of all Italy; to follow the noble example of their royal relative of Parma, who, he states, at the first outbreak of civil war, realeased all her subjects from their obedience, and made them the abrbiters of their own destinies. Europe, he adds, and his own people will highly value so sublime an act, and he will be able to lift his face confidently to God, who will reward such magnanimity, and he himself will bless the day that he generously sacrificed himself to the greatness of Italy. This, with a suitable conclusion, constitutes the precious document in question, to which the king has not as yet, so far as I can learn, returned any answer, and but that the Count of Syracuse is well known and little trusted here, it might be attended with greater and more immediate results than those likely to follow it. The fact is, his royal highness has not always been a liberal, his conversion is late; and like many new converts his zeal exceeds that of the old and tried of the co-opinionists, amongst whom he presents himself, and with whom he wishes to be identified. It may, in his opinion, be a very deep game to attend the anniversary funeral ceremony of a patriot general, to be seen driving about the Chiaja with the Sardinian minister, Villa Marina, and, lastly, to write the above letter to the king; doubtless he thinks that such conduct will, in any case, ingratiate him with the King of Sardinia, who has already given orders to the Sardinian admiral here to put a ship at his disposal for the conveyance of his family in case it should be necessary, seeing that his wife is a princess of the House of Savoy. And in addition to this alternative, certain in case of minor success, and as his *rôle* is evidently that of Orleans in the French Revolution, he may draw a prize and be appointed regent. The Casa Borbonica is verily divided against itself, and the hapless "descendant of Carlo Terzo" will, in all probability, be the principal sufferer. Latest reports say that the king has resolved to withdraw all the troops from Calabria—as it may become necessary—and concentrating his forces in the capital, and dispute the question here till the last; meanwhile the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples has waited on the king to beseech him not to cause any damage to the city, urging in particular as the reason of his interference, that there are 180 monastic establishments here, all of which would be exposed "to grave risks and fears." *La Bandiera Italiana*, a daily paper, alluding to this visit, remarks that the reason urged by his Eminence is assuredly not the only one; but that reasons being often valued by their effect, should the one in question prevent a bombardment, they are satisfied to receive it as the best. The daily rumour of the king having left for Gaeta prevails every evening, and is regularly contradicted on the morning following, from all of which it may fairly be presumed that such is his ultimate intention, when matters will have reached the final struggle. Amongst the events since I last wrote must be noted the arrival of a Garibaldian steamer during the night of the 26th, with a flag of truce. It was found on examination that the steamer in question was the Franklin, and carried wounded officers and men, &c., and demanded in return for this kind office to be allowed to supply herself with water and coals, a request which was acceded to in the spirit of her coming, and she left on the night of the 27th, after performing her part in what appeared like a chapter in the days of old romance. Intelligence arrived here in the early part of the week from Calabria, from which we learn, through a despatch of Garibaldi to General Sirtori, as follows:—"The two brigades of Melendez and Briganti have surrendered at discretion. We are masters of their artillery, arms, horses, and material, as well as of the fort of Pozzo." The forts of the Straits are now fully in power of Garibaldi; the remainder of the royal troops, to a greater or less degree, follow the example of the other two brigades. From the provinces come the most exciting reports of revolt daily. Avellino is stated to be surrounded by numerous insurrectionary bands, who hold the troops in a state of perpetual anxiety. Citra, in Calabria, has declared itself in a state of insurrection, with the cry of Italy and Victor Emmanuel. In the city of Cosenz, the state of affairs is that of a festa. At Nuova Rotonda the Italian flag has been hoisted. Altamura has been abandoned. In the districts of Castrovillari the gendarmerie have fraternised with the people; at Rossana they have been disarmed; at Cosenz the troops make no opposition to the popular movement. There have been many desertions. General Caldarelli's brigade has surrendered, and are to be allowed to march from Castrovillari to Salerno by a prescribed route, conditions, &c. A landing of Garibaldians has been effected at Ostuni. Lecce has revolted and is in full revolution. Such are the particulars of the latest bulletins from Calabria; and the state of affairs in Southern Italy cannot be better described than by rendering the following despatch of the Dictator, written from Palmi, 25th August. "Our march is a triumph; the populations are wild with ehthusiasm; the royal troops are disbanding themselves. G. Garibaldi." The Central Committee of Order—as the recent Revolutionary Committee here is called—publish two or three bulletins containing the latest intelligence every evening; these are distributed by hand, and are stamped with the Societies' stamp, a precaution rendered necessary by the fact that the reactionary (old Absolutist) party have counterfeited these bulletins, or circulated spurious notices with the name of the committee affixed. The usual time for the distribution of these handbills is 8 p.m., and the place the Caffe di Europa, where their arrival is always followed by a general rush upon the possessor of the bundle, who is hustled and pushed about in the most friendly manner by a host of eager politicians, all of whom are anxious to hear the latest intelligence by telegraph or private letter, the hundred handed Briareus would not suffice to distribute for all. The committee of order has issued an address to the National Guard reminding them that they form a body specially constituted for the preservation of order—that there may be circumstances such that a soldier finds himself at a loss to decide between duty and inclination, but that when Italians meet Italians, not to fight is their only duty. The popular force has been augmented from nine to twelve thousand, and continues to merit and obtain the esteem of the citizens. It is to be regretted, however, that there has been one fracas between two individuals of the same battalion; as usual, words led to blows, when one of the contending parties drew a pistol from his belt and fired it at his opponent, but missing his aim, the ball struck the wall, glanced off, and struck a third man for whom it was not intended. I need scarcely say the matter is now undergoing investigation. Government has announced the gift of 20,000 francs indemnity to the two survivors of the three Bersaglieri Piemontesi, who were lately maltreated by the Neapolitan soldiery. Another reactionary plot has been discovered in the city; its scope was similar to that of Prince Luigi's (Count Aquilla). Several arrests have been made; and a cabinet council was held yesterday for the purpose of investigating this conspiracy, and has resulted, amongst other things, in the dismissal of General Cutroflano, commandant of the Piazza, who is to be succeeded by General Viglia, and of Prince Ischitella, from the command-in-chief of the National Guard; Desanget succeeds him. The cause of these changes, the first of which was very disagreeable to the king, and opposed by him until a resignation of the ministry was threatened, was their undoubted guilt in being concerned in a plot to attack the National Guard, and thus causing a conflict between them and the troops to have an excuse for disarming the National Guards, and so bring about a reaction; the pope's legate to the court of Naples is said to be implicated in the conspiracy in question, as is also Cardinal Antonelli, from whom it is said letters promising some millions of francs have been found, as well as other important documents, in the house of one of the conspirators. Many of the Neapolitan aristocracy have left the capital during the last few days, and doubtless others will follow their example. A letter was published last night from General Nunciante to the Neapolitan army, in which he declares that, having studied the state of all Italy and Europe, he is convinced that there is no hope of safety for the beautiful country but by belonging to the Italian family under Victor Emmanuel, whom Garibaldi proclaimed in Sicily, and who is, without doubt (he declares), the man elect of God for the execution of his inscrutable designs. General Melendez, with Torrenteros, the head of his staff, are in prison at St. Elmo. The Count of Trapani (prince of the blood royal) is about to quit Naples. Garibaldi's movements have again begun to envelop themselves in that peculiar mystery from which he always—as the sun from a cloud—bursts upon the public gaze in all the startling brilliancy of some new and daring success. The national army now amounts to 26,000 men, many of whom are trained and disciplined troops, formerly in the Sardinian and other services. All this force has been conveyed from Sicily to Calabria by transports, almost without convoy, and at a time when there are several Neapolitan steamers supposed to be cruising on the coast, and several others idle in harbour. If Prince Luigi, instead of plotting against his royal nephew—for plotting he was, whatever he may say or write to the contrary—had, as Admiral Commander-in-Chief, sent a strong steam squadron to Calabrian water, he must surely have succeeded in interrupting the transport of so large a force. The aspect of Naples changes daily, or rather nightly; on one evening there will be, as is usual, a gunboat imposition at St. Lucia, and heavy patrols of cavalry and infantry traversing the crowded streets, and perhaps the next scarcely more than a vestige of these defensive precautions apparent, and the streets almost deserted. So a stranger would require to see it under both phases of its existence.

* *A Narrative of the Grand Volunteer Review in Hyde Park, Saturday, June 23rd*, 1860. By George Augustus Sala. Second edition, revised and enlarged. To which is added an account of the Target Shooting at Wimbledon, and awarding of the prizes at the Crystal Palace, July 10, 1860. (London.)

THE HILL STATES, INDIA.

[From a Correspondent.]

The worst news I have to give you is that there is every prospect of a famine in the Punjab and north-west provinces. No rain has as yet fallen, and there are no signs of rain visible even in the Hills, where it always falls in greatest abundance. If rain were seen now to fall, Indian corn, might be saved, but there is no hope for the rice or sugar-cane crops. I am afraid this will seriously interfere with Wilson's financial schemes, and I should not be surprised to see Government compelled to open a loan to supply the deficiency in the revenue, which will be the inevitable consequence of a famine. The misfortune is that the granaries of the north-west are empty, in consequence of the havoc of 1857.

I have good grounds for stating that Government is not at all satisfied with its native troops. There is no question whatever but that it is in possession of information, clearly proving that intrigues are everywhere on foot to breed disaffection amongst our troops as well as amongst the people of the country. This last you may consider, as we say in India, *pucka*. I, myself, do not in the least apprehend any general rising either of the country or troops; but there is no doubt we are becoming more and more unpopular throughout the country, and that the income-tax is an extremely unpopular measure. It is all very well to say we have power to enforce any tax however unpalateable, and that we must have money. But we run a serious risk when we sow the seeds of aversion amongst the only—I verily believe the only—classes that view our rule with any degree of favour, I allude, of course to the trading classes. They are destitute of physical courage, and will nowhere openly oppose our financial measures, except perhaps at a place like Peshawur; but we shall constitute them our secret enemies, and then we shall indeed have the whole country against us.

I don't at all approve of Lord Canning's measures, which have for their object the creation of what is styled a middle class or aristocracy. In theory it sounds very well; but you may feel sure John Lawrence is a better guide in such a question than Montgomery. A little learning is said to be a dangerous thing. Whether it is or not, a little power certainly is; and, so far from making those entrusted with it content, will serve only to make them wish for more.

It is pretty generally believed that Lord Canning will visit Holkar in the autumn, and that Sir Hugh Rose will spend the remainder of the year at Simla. The officers are still at Simla, thereby causing much inconvenience and extra labour. If Lord Dalhousie was wrong in everything else, he was right when he urged the importance of the head-quarters of the Army being permanently fixed at Calcutta.

The Hills will lose us India, if we don't care. Everyone now goes to the Hills. We had the Governor-General there till he was compelled by Sir C. Trevelyan's indiscreet conduct, to leave. We had the Commander-in-Chief there. The new one is coming up as fast as he can. The Lieutenant-Governor of the north-west province is at Nynee Tall. The Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab is at Murree; the Chief Commissioner of Oude, at Simla. Hosts of military officers of all ranks are in the Hills. Civilians, including those in the highest appointments, swarm in the Hills. True, they can do the work as well, if not better, in the Hills, but the practice makes subordinates discontented, whether those subordinates be civilians, military men, or common soldiers.

From China I hear that our Indian troops are in first-rate order, but that the condition of the transports which brought them to China was scandalous. No sort of effort had been made at Calcutta to provide these ships with what may be considered absolute necessaries in a tropical climate, such, for instance, as main-deck awnings.

The French have no horses, and were not nearly ready to move. They viewed our superb cavalry and artillery horses with much jealousy. The Sikhs they admire extremely, and consider them far more soldierly-looking fellows than their Turcos.

English Riflemen at Cologne.—Two members of the 4th (Woolwich) Kent Rifles—Mr. Herbert Whomes, who won Mr. Gye's 100*l.* prize at Wimbledon, and Mr. Muller—were present at the grand rifle match at Cologne, and were both successful in competition for prizes. In the English match Mr. Muller won the first prize, a silver cup, having made twenty-one points in two shots; and Mr. Whomes the second prize, having made eighteen points. Mr. Muller also won the first prize in another match, having shot the wing off a wooden bird placed on a pole.

The famous castle and estate on the Rhine near Coblentz, which was to have been the prize of successful rifle marksmen, on the 3rd September, could not be alloted to the winner, the treasurer of the fund or purchase money having —levanted.

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THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT KNOWSLEY.

The Review of the Lancashire Volunteers at Knowsley took place on Saturday, and, owing to good management, passed off admirably. Over ten thousand Volunteers were present. It is a curious fact that on the first Saturday in September, 1859, the first public muster of Volunteers in this part of the country took place at Bidston, near Birkenhead, when the entire force consisted of three companies, one of Lancashire, and two of Cheshire. The most elaborate movements then gone through appear to have been "proving companies," with an attempt at skirmishing drill. A bare twelve months and Lancashire alone sends to a review 11,000 effective men, the majority of them ready to take their places by the side of, and without suffering materially in comparison with, regular troops.

The Volunteers began to arrive upon the ground soon after two o'clock, and continued to pour in in an almost unbroken line through the gates and along the various avenues for a considerable period, to the infinite delight of the crowds who thronged and lined each side of the paths. The troops fell in with the heads of the columns facing the ladies and the staff, with the commissariat department in the rear, as a support in case of necessity. On the left of the line of contiguous columns were the six guns of the 4th and 8th Lancashire Artillery (two of them Armstrongs) and 60 men, under Captain H. H. Hornby and Captain Clay. On the extreme right were formed the Lancashire Hussars (Yeomanry), under Sir R. T. Gerard, Bart., in number 200. The Lancashire Mounted Rifles, who should have fallen in with the cavalry division were, with some of the Liverpool Scottish, detached to keep the ground.

The line of contiguous columns was in length not far from half a mile, and presented a highly imposing appearance, for the uniforms, although generally sombre, and only in rare cases relieved by brilliant badges, when massed looked not very different from those of the Line. But although the troops afforded the spectators no insufficient or unpicturesque focus for their countless eyes, they themselves had decidedly the best of the day, so far as sight-seeing went. From their commanding position on the hill they overlooked the entire number of the spectators, who in a belt some 80 yards in width, and two to three miles in circumference, enclosed the Volunteers in a living wall, which gleamed resplendent with ribbons and other gay and lively articles of attire, and which was itself surrounded by another cincture formed of the vehicles which occupied the higher ground at the back of the pedestrians. Some idea may be formed of the number of conveyances from the fact that out of Liverpool alone 8000 carriages of various descriptions were, on good authority, reported to have passed. The other districts would afford about an equal number, making 16,000 vehicles in all. Each of these averaged at the least six passengers, which would give 100,000 as the number who entered the park, irrespective of pedestrians.

The review was announced for three o'clock, but for some time after that hour the troops had not all arrived, and the commencement was accordingly deferred until their appearance. A few minutes before five a flag, run up on the staff on the top of the hall, gave the signal for the salute of eleven guns from the artillery on the left of the line, which announced the departure of the staff from the mansion. Among those around Sir George Wetherall, the general commanding the district, were Lord Derby, who appeared in plain clothes, and wearing the ribbon of the Garter; Lord Sefton, in uniform, as lord-lieutenant of the county, &c. Of those forming the staff, and those who occupied seats upon the grand stands, were the following visitors to the hall, as well as many other ladies and gentlemen from the neighbourhood:—Lord Stanley, the Rev. Mr. and Lady Eleanor Hopwood, two Misses Hopwood, three Masters Hopwood, Sir T. and Lady A. Hesketh, Mr. and Mrs. Legh, Sir Robert Gerard, Colonel Patten, two Misses Patten, Colonel Shadwell, Colonel Wilbraham and lady, Colonel Crofton, Colonel Bourne, Sir George Wetherall, and aide-de-camp Captain Eteson, Sir James Scarlett, Colonel Lightfoot, Hon. F. Stanley, Lord Ranelagh, and Lord and Lady Skelmersdale. Lady Derby, Lady Emma Stanley, and several other noble ladies followed the staff in three carriages, the first drawn by four splendid horses. On their arrival at the reviewing point, amid the thunders of the guns and the equally sonorous cheers of the assembled thousands, the flags were run up, and the three stags' heads of the Stanleys floated in true baronial style upon the gentle evening breeze. Exactly at five o'clock the staff, followed by the carriages, departed to drive down the line. General Sir G. Wetherall inspected with evident interest the uniforms and the physique of the men. This inspection having been completed the general returned to the flagstaffs, Lord Derby and others of the staff remaining for a few moments to examine the Armstrong guns. As soon as the staff rejoined the general the march past commenced, the bands being massed in front of the grand stand, to which the fair and noble occupants of the carriages descended, and the vehicles were driven off to await the conclusion of the review.

The "marching past" was commenced by the Lancashire Hussars, a magnificent body of cavalry, splendidly mounted, and numbering nearly 200 troopers. The public were loud in their encomiums on this splendid body of men and horses, whom it would be, as regards physique, difficult to surpass by the finest regiment in the Service. Next came the artillery, four battalions, and numbering upwards of 2000, and of which, if it were possible to make a distinction, the palm must be given to Colonel M'Iver's 3rd Liverpool battalion, composed entirely of the artisans engaged in the great factories of the Cunard Company. The appearance of these men, the style of their marching, and the completeness of their equipments, left nothing to be desired. Conspicuous amongst the commanders of the artillery brigade was the venerable Colonel Brown, one of the prince merchants of the world, and who, it is said, contributes 3000*l.* a year to the maintenance of the efficiency of his battalion. After the artillery, came the "first brigade," four battalions, commanded respectively by Lieut.-Colonel Bousfield, Major Bourne, Captain Greenall, and Lieut.-Colonel Gladstone. Colonel Bousfield, the youthful commandant of the 1st Lancashire, was loudly cheered as he rode along at the head of his perfect corps. We were informed that for this officer may be claimed the honour of having practically originated the Volunteer movement in England. So far back as 1857 he tendered to the Government of the day the services of 120 young fellows, drilled by himself, for garrison duty. The offer was declined, but, nothing daunted, the young civilian soldier worked steadily at his organisation, and now has his reward in being colonel-commandant of one of the finest Volunteer corps in the world. His regiment it was that "camped out" at Crosby, and faced all the discomforts of the bivouac. On Saturday last they appeared to be the perfection of light infantry. This brigade mustered 2211 men.

The second brigade, which was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Crofton, was stronger in numbers, amounting to 2267 men, all told. This brigade included a perfect battalion from Manchester, commanded by Lord Grey de Wilton, and numbering nearly 700 men. The marching of this battalion was excellent, and was loudly cheered. The third brigade was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lightfoot, C.B., assisted by Lieutenant Wheatley, 84th Regiment, major of brigade. It included the youths from Rossall School, a very smart cadet corps, and the 11th Preston, accompanied by Major Pedder, who came, we trust, frankly to bury the tomahawk, and to reconcile the long-standing feud between the "proud" town and the Stanley family. The fourth brigade was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. P. W. M. Talbot, who, it is understood, is about to assume the most intimate relations with Knowsley Hall, and included contingents from all the great towns of the county. The marching of all was excellent. When the marching past, which occupied about an hour, had terminated, the Volunteer army, between 10,000 and 12,000, resumed its original position, and advanced in columns, the space not allowing of an advance in line. The united bands then struck up the national anthem, which was responded to by the vast multitude with enthusiastic cheering. The officers were now called to the front, and General Wetherall, accompanied by Lord Derby, who was most loudly cheered, proceeded to address to them a few farewell observations.

General Wetherall said: "Commanding officers and gentlemen,—I wish to express to you the entire satisfaction I have received—a satisfaction which I am sure everybody else who has witnessed it has experienced from this beautiful display. It must serve, I feel assured, to impress everybody with the conviction of the extraordinary progress which the regiments before me have made in those field movements which are necessary in actual war. I have had many opportunities of witnessing the great advance made by Rifle Volunteers, and nothing can, in my opinion, well exceed the rapidity of that advance. It keeps pace with the hopes of every Englishman, and I cannot express to you what happiness it gives me to be associated with these your patriotic gatherings. I do not think I can more appropriately bring to a close the few remarks which I have deemed it to be my duty on this occasion to make, than by suggesting that we should express our thanks after the good old English fashion for the princely hospitality of our noble host, to whose kindness we are indebted for this splendid spectacle."

In response to this appeal loud cheers, again and again renewed, broke forth. Lord Derby acknowledged them by bowing and taking off his hat. The line was then ordered to retire, which was done in good order, and, the arms being piled, the men were drawn up to receive the refreshments, to which they were now perfectly ready to do every justice. The baskets, each containing 60 pies and some rolls, with other eatables, for the use of single companies, were found to be in a very satisfactory condition. The pies were not only eatable, they were delicious. There was plenty for everybody, and everybody was consequently pleased. The men were not allowed to straggle; throwing themselves down between the lines of piled arms, they devoted themselves to a discussion of the provisions, the scene, and the hospitality of Lord Derby. The ale—of the good old Knowsley brew—which a Liverpool contemporary avers possesses the quality of making a man "talk in his sleep, and remember all his relations and friends," was brought from the tents in three-gallon cans, and, although the programme averred that the quantity for each Volunteer was limited to one pint, this portion of the regulations was by no means strictly attended to.

While the marching was going on a little episode occurred. The son of Garibaldi, who is at school in the vicinity of Liverpool, happened to be discovered in the middle of the dense crowd outside the barrier, and his name having been made known, the youth, much to his consternation, was cheered vehemently by the people, who cried out, "Garibaldi for ever!" and at last he was brought up to the principal booth, where he speedily became an object of great attraction. He, however, overcome by modesty, beat a hasty retreat with his companion, and it was only by coaxing, and almost force, that he could be induced to present himself to the Countess of Derby and the other ladies in the booth.

Every Volunteer was provided by the noble host with a large meat pie, a loaf of bread, and a pint of the renowned Knowsley ale, to which fame for years has attributed qualities which eclipse even the powers of the most skilful table-rapper. The pies weighed between five and six tons altogether, and had to be conveyed from Liverpool in ten carts, and the ale was contained in 25 hogsheads. Nor was the general public overlooked; water-carts, with drinking cups for the supply of that fluid gratuitously, being stationed in different places; and enterprising caterers from Liverpool were allowed to erect booths in the park for the sale at moderate prices of both food and drink.

On the north or elevated side of the enclosure, which was formed of posts at intervals, supporting a strong wire, stood ten refreshment tents for the Volunteers. On the opposite or audience side, and at each end, a long line of seats, in the shape of simple forms, had been put up outside the wire and signposts signified that they were "for ladies only." We were anxious to see whether, in such a mixed multitude, which no body of police could have controlled, where every one was anxious to see well, and where force of muscle could easily have prevailed, this modest notification would have any effect. To the great gratification of Captain Hornby, and of every person of proper feeling who was there, it had the desired effect, for from one end to the other of this interminable form not a man could be seen sitting. Do the "Lancashire witches" still exercise the potent spell over the rougher sex which made them so dreaded in past ages?—or was it their charms which captivated them into submission? Some will say that this abnegation by the males arose from good sense and consideration for the ladies; on the other hand, a cynic might attribute it to that fear of publicity which would certainly be given to his want of gallantry if a man trenched on the coveted precincts. The broad fact, however, remains for our admiration; and it would be well for the metropolitan authorities, when they come again to deal with multitudes, to take a leaf out of Captain Hornby's book, and turn to good account, as he has done, the amiable though sometimes latent characteristics of our nature.

The following is the official list of the force on the ground:—

REVIEWING OFFICER—GENERAL SIR GEORGE WETHERALL, K.C.B., K.H.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY AND MOUNTED RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

Sir R. T. Gerard, Bart., commanding—the Lancashire Hussars and the 1st Lancashire Mounted Rifle Volunteers. Approximate strength, 200.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Lieut.-Colonel James Bourne, 4th L.A.V., commanding; Major Chambres, Major of Brigade.

Captain Henry H. Hornby, 4th Lancashire, Liverpool. Approximate strength, 42.

Captain Clay, 8th Lancashire, Liverpool. Approximate strength, 21.

First battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Brown—1st Lancashire, Liverpool; 2nd, Crosby, 6th, 7th, 8th, 13th, 14th, 20th Liverpool. Approximate strength, 583.

Second battalion, Major Jackson—5th Lancashire, Blackburn; 9th, Liverpool; 10th, Kirkham; 12th and 17th Liverpool. Approximate strength, 450.

Third battalion, Lieut.-Colonel M'Iver—11th Lancashire, Liverpool; 15th, Garston. Approximate strength, 450.

Fourth battalion, Major Walter—4th Lancashire, Liverpool. Approximate strength, 585.

Total approximate strength, 2068.

RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

FIRST BRIGADE—Colonel Wilbraham, C.B., commanding; Captain Eteson, Major of Brigade.

First battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Bousfield—1st, 22nd, 66th, and 69th Lancashire; 1st battalion, Liverpool; 38th, Fairfield. Approximate strength, 580.

Second battalion, Major Bourne—15th, 25th, 51st, and 63rd Lancashire, Liverpool. Approximate strength, 496.

Third battalion, Captain Greenhall—9th Lancashire, Warrington; 13th, Southport; 32nd, 41st, 64th, and 74th, Liverpool; 54th, Ormskirk; 72nd, Old Swan. Approximate strength, 535.

Fourth battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Gladstone—5th, 19th, 39th, 42nd, 68th, 71st, and 14th Lancashire, 2nd battalion, Liverpool. Approximate strength, 600.

Total approximate strength, 2211.

SECOND BRIGADE—Colonel Crofton, commanding.

First battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Viscount Grey de Wilton—6th Lancashire, Manchester. Approximate strength, 670.

Second battalion, Major Cunliffe—33rd Lancashire, Ardwick; 56th, Salford. Approximate strength, 556.

Third battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Algernon Egerton—40th Lancashire, Manchester. Approximate strength 460.

Fourth battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Deakin—28th Lancashire Manchester. Approximate strength, 581.

Total approximate strength, 2267.

THIRD BRIGADE — Lieut.-Colonel Lightfoot, C.B., commanding; Lieutenant Wheatley, 84th Regiment, major of brigade.

First battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Gamble—47th Lancashire, St. Helens; 48th, Prescot. Approximate strength, 448.

Second battalion, Major the Marquis of Hartington—10th Lancashire, Lancaster; 37th, Ulverston. Approximate strength, 420.

Third battalion, Major Pedder—4th Lancashire, Rossendale; 11th, Preston; 29th, Lytham; 65th, Rossall. Approximate strength, 428.

Fourth battalion, Captain Eckersley—21st Lancashire, Wigan; 26th, Haigh; 44th, Longton; 61st, Chorley; 59th, Leyland. Approximate strength, 444.

Total approximate strength, 1700.

FOURTH BRIGADE—Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. P. W. M. Talbot, commanding; Captain the Hon. W. H. Herbert, 84th Regiment, major of brigade.

First battalion, Major Gray—27th Lancashire, Bolton; 49th, Newton; 55th, Leigh; 60th, Atherton. Approximate strength, 403.

Second battalion, Major Graham—2nd Lancashire, Blackburn; 7th, Accrington; 17th Burnley; 36th Accrington; 62nd, Clithero. Approximate strength, 478.

Third battalion, Captain Slingsby—8th Lancashire, Bury; 24th, Rochdale; 43rd Fallowfield; 70th, Droylesden; 73rd, Newton: 31st Oldham. Approximate strength, 454.

Fourth battalion, Captain Lees—23rd Lancashire, Ashton-under-Lyne; 46th, Swinton; 67th, Worsley; 76th, Farnworth. Approximate strength, 473.

Total approximate strength, 1808.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette.)

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 4.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the under-mentioned officer of Her Majesty's Army, whose claim to the same has been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by him in India, as recorded against his name, viz.:—

17th Lancers—Lieutenant Henry Evelyn Wood—For having, on the 19th of October, 1857, during action at Sindwaho, when in command of a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry, attacked with much gallantry, almost single-handed, a body of rebels who had made a stand, whom he routed; also, for having subsequently, near Sindhora, gallantly advanced with a Duffadar and Sowar of Beatson's horse, and rescued from a band of robbers, a Potail, Chemmum Singh, whom they had captured and carried off to the Jungles, where they intended to hang him.

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CALCUTTA.

[From our own Correspondent.]

July 20th.

This day the gallant Outram leaves the shores of India, to seek in England a renovation of that health and energy which he has so freely expended through a long and brilliant career in the East. But one feeling pervaded all classes of the community, upon hearing that illness necessitated him to leave; and a requisition, numerously signed and promptly responded to by the sheriff, convened a public meeting, which was held on Saturday last, the 14th inst., to frame an address, and to devise some means of testifying the esteem, respect, and honour in which he is so universally held. Never did Calcutta behold so numerous and so unanimous an assemblage. Men of every creed and every shade of colour crowded to do honour to the brave soldier who was about to leave us. I inclose a copy of the address, which will bear the signatures of thousands. Sir James's reply (which I also inclose) speaks for itself, and teaches the same spirit of self-abnegation which has marked every act of his life. In one day 1000*l.* was subscribed towards the testimonial fund, and it is certain to reach a very large amount. Lord Canning, with his accustomed liberality, headed the list with 100*l.*

Considerable excitement has prevailed amongst the European population of India, on account of an "Arms and Ammunition Bill," which was passed by the Legislative Council on Saturday last, and which makes no distinction, even in its penal provisions, between the undoubtedly loyal European and the sulky and disaffected native, should either have in his possession arms or ammunition without a licence, in any district or place to which the Act extends, after the 1st of October next—soldiers, sailors, police, and revenue officers, and Volunteers exempted. The Chief Justice and Sir Mordaunt Wells (the puisne judge) fought manfully for the exemption of *all* Europeans, as being not only loyal to a man, but ready to come forward (as they did in 1857) and take up arms in defence of British supremacy; they were however in a minority of two, and the bill becomes the law of the land after the 1st of October next.

It is rumoured that Mr. Wilson's "Income Tax" and the "Licensing of Arts and Professions" Bills, are likely not to be passed in their present shapes, and that Sir Hugh Rose has stated that more troops will be required to keep down dissatisfaction if they do. I do not vouch for the latter part of this, although it is generally believed. Certain, however, it is that, although in Calcutta, the gallant general abstains from attending Council, and so being placed in the embarrassing position of voting against the Government of which he is a member, or against his own convictions. Mr. Wilson has been suffering from ill-health lately, and is much altered in appearance; the difficulties which he has to grapple with, devoid of Indian experience, are enormous, and his mental anxiety must be very great.

The Indigo Commission is now sitting at Kishnaghur, and the planters are giving their evidence in opposition to that of the Ryots. I much fear, however, that the evident leaning of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal towards the latter has doomed a fearful loss of British capital in this particular branch of enterprise, whilst a tax upon river fisheries imposed by him without reference to the Council, has made the whole body of the fishermen, to say the least of it, discontented to the last degree.

Prince Jolam Mahomed has returned to Calcutta from amongst you; he will scarcely mix in such good society out here as he did in England. No special army news to relate. Brigadier Fordyce takes command of the station and artillery at Meerut, vice Brigadier Horsford, removed, it is said, for forwarding an impertinent communication from a junior officer to the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain C. D. Grant, late Deputy-Commissioner of Rangoon, has been permanently removed from civil employ by the Governor-General, and ordered to proceed to Madras to await further orders without delay. This is said to be in consequence of gross immoralities, committed at a period long antecedent.

The final orders as to the amalgamation of the late Indian Army with the Queen's are most anxiously looked for.

CHINA.

[From our own Correspondent.]

The greater part of the expedition has arrived at Talien-Whan Bay. This harbour is about 200 miles east of the Peiho. The Earl of Elgin, Admiral Hope, and Sir H. Grant, have not yet come up. It is said that the whole of the fleet will remain here about eighteen days. The transports, especially the ships with horses on board, are taking in water in Odin's Cove, which is nearly six miles from the remainder of the shipping. There is a party on shore digging wells.

The French are at Chefu Bay, about 120 miles from this. Admiral Jones of the Imperieuse left in his ship on the 21st (yesterday) to see the French Admiral.

Report says that the Russians are assisting the Chinese. I went ashore yesterday about one and a-half miles inland. We came across some villages full of men, apparently of Tartar origin, better looking, and a stronger race than the Chinese in the south. These villagers sent their wives and stock away as soon as our ships made their appearance. All we could purchase was a few eggs. The people were civil. One man told us the Russians were helping his countrymen. These people have acres of land planted with Indian corn, wheat, barley, beans, &c.; the country full of pigeons; the appearance of the land is not prepossessing—looks very dry; but I imagine their rainy season has hardly commenced. The weather is delightful; the thermometer for the last five or six days has ranged from 65° to 71°. The troops are healthy. The force consists of eight Queen's regiments, or Europeans, viz., the 1st Royals, 2nd Queen's, 3rd Buffs, 31st Regiment, 44th Regiment, 60th Rifles, 67th and 99th Regiments, also four regiments of Native Infantry. I do not think, after deducting men left behind at the depôt battalion, Hong Kong, and those transferred to the commissariat and doing duty in the Coolie corps, that we can have actually engaged 7500 men. All the delicate men were left in hospital at Hong Kong. However, with Marines and Artillery, we may have in all about 9000 men; and, with the French force, possibly 15,000. This I think will be found to be as many as we shall have at first starting; and I have not a doubt, after we have taken the forts, what with killed, wounded, and the force left behind to hold these places, our numbers will be very much less; and, if we have to fight Russians as well, may be inadequate to carry out the object in view as it ought to be; or possibly it may cause the campaign to last until November, 1861, instead of being over this season. No one knows where we are to land, or anything about what is to be done.

The French, I am told, have lost a good many men. I know before they got to the Cape a number had died, and they left a good many on shore at the above place, being unfit for service. I do not think they are so well looked after as our men, who are well fed, and every pains bestowed in preserving their health. The consequence is, I do not think we have lost any men to speak of. A few deaths have occurred, but I know two of the men died from disease of the heart; in fact, no expedition could be better provided for, and this accounts for the continued good health of the troops. The Coolies are Chinese from the south. They cannot understand the language spoken up here. There is no danger of their running away to the enemy; as, if caught, their heads will be taken off. They are very willing fellows. A mail will be despatched regularly from the north to England.

RIFLE SHOOTING IN THE CURRAGH.

This interesting military display, which had been repeatedly put off owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, took place on the 24th and 25th of August. Friday morning opened so unfavourably that fears were entertained lest the Lord-Lieutenant would be again obliged to defer his visit. Such, however, was His Excellency's eager desire to witness the proceedings, that he braved the weather and appeared on the Curragh at the appointed time, with the commander of the forces, being met by Lieut.-General Gascoigne, commanding the Dublin Division, in which the Curragh Camp is incorporated, and a brilliant staff, and from the moment of his arrival till after that of his departure the next day, not a drop of rain fell. After remaining for a short time at the head-quarters, where he was to be the guest of Lieut.-General Gascoigne, His Excellency proceeded to the ground selected for the rifle practice, at the end of the Curragh on the Kildare side. The prizes were open to officers and men of every branch of the Service, but the number of non-commissioned officers and soldiers was limited as follows: viz., for every regiment of infantry, or company of Royal Engineers, in the proportion of two non-commissioned officers a man per company; for every regiment of cavalry, or battalion of Military Train, in the proportion of one man per troop; every battery of Artillery, in the proportion of four men per battery. The non-commissioned officers and men were selected by commissioned officers from among the best shots of the regiments. The competitors shot with the long Enfield rifle, pattern 1853, with government ammunition gauge, 1855. The firing began at 11 a.m., and was discontinued at half-past 4 p.m. The following is a list of the winners of the prizes:—

First competition—Distance 300 yards, 5 rounds, standing. First prize 4*l.*, Private M'Vea, Fermanagh Militia, 8 points; second prize, 3*l.*, Captain Cookworthy, 60th Rifles, 7 points; third prize, 2*l.*, Ensign M'Murry, 15th Regiment, 7 points; fourth prize, 1*l.*, Sergeant Thompson, 20th Regiment, 7 points.

Second competiton—Distance 400 yards, 5 rounds, standing or kneeling. First prize, 4*l.*, Ensign Harris, 20th Regiment, 8 points; second prize, 3*l.*, Corporal Muller, 15th Regiment, 8 points; third prize, 2*l.*, Private Hill, 26th Regiment, 8 points; fourth prize, 1*l.*, Private Cooke, 16th Regiment, 7 points.

Third competition—Distance 500 yards, 5 rounds, standing or kneeling. First prize, 4*l.*, Private Hodgkinson, 20th Regiment, 7 points; second prize, 3*l.*, Lieutenant Story, 26th Regiment, 7 points; third prize, 2*l.*, Private Hewitt, 76th Regiment, 7 points; fourth prize, 1*l.*, Private Laird, 96th Regiment, 7 points.

Fourth competition—Distance 600 yards, standing or kneeling. First prize, 4*l.*, Private Head, Grenadier Guards, 8 points; second prize, 3*l.*, Private Laird, 96th Regiment, 7 points; third prize, 2*l.*, Private Burke, 26th Regiment, 6 points; fourth prize, 1*l.*, Private King, Grenadier Guards, 6 points.

The Lord-Lieutenant remained on the ground nearly the whole time of the practice, taking the keenest interest in the proceedings. At the close of them he returned to the head-quarters, where a select party had been invited to meet His Excellency at dinner.

On Saturday, the weather still continuing favourable, His Excellency's prizes were competed for. They consisted of 25*l.*, 15*l.*, and 10*l.* The competitors were to be the thirty best shots; that is, men who had obtained the greatest aggregate number of points at four distances in the prizes of the previous day. The distance was 700 and 800 yards, and the parties were to stand or kneel at pleasure.

First prize, 25*l.*, Private Saxley, Grenadier Guards, 14 points; second prize, 15*l.*, Private Hutchkinson, 26th Regiment, 11 points; third prize, 10*l.*, Private Washington, 14th Regiment, 10 points.

Besides the above there were two other competitions for file-firing and volley-firing, the prizes in each case being 15*l.*

The file firing took place at 400 yards' distance. The parties consisted of fifteen file, or thirty men, non-commissioned officers and privates only, each man being furnished with six rounds. The prize in this case was won by the 16th Regiment, who averaged 61·10 points.

The prize for the volley firing was competed for by the same class. The distance was 600 yards, the parties kneeling, and each man being furnished with six rounds. The Grenadier Guards won this prize, having averaged 5·06 points. There was also a pool target on both days, open to officers and men, at sixpence a shot—distance, 200 yards, the bull's-eye only to count. In this case Colonel Campbell of the 20th Regiment was most successful, he having hit the bull's-eye.

His Excellency having delivered the prizes, returned to the head-quarters to luncheon, after which, the successful competitors being drawn up in front of the hut, he proceeded to address them, and in a few eloquent and impressive words congratulated them on their skill and success, and expressed the great pleasure it had afforded himself to witness the proceedings of the last two days. Shortly afterwards His Excellency took leave of his hosts, and returned by special train to Dublin.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY IN ITS PRESENT ORGANISATION.

Under the above heading the *Militär Zeitung*, publishes the following data:—

As the Prussian army has undergone great reform it may not be uninteresting to consider those reforms, and the new means of defence placed at the service of the state.

The army still consists as heretofore of the standing army and militia (Landwehr), which latter will never be given up, but will not be called out to take the field in first line, which will be a blessing for thousands of families. Universal service, without substitutes, is the fundamental principle of the defensive power of Prussia, regulated by the law of 3rd September, 1814, and which can only be altered by a new enactment. The time of service in the standing army, therefore, is still five years, of which three are under the colours, two in reserve; then comes the transferment to the militia of the first levy, after seven years to the second levy. The date of service commences with the twentieth year, and lasts to the fortieth. Some slight alterations have been proposed, but they will not be brought forward till next session.

The effective strength of the army was calculated, according to the census taken 45 years ago, and has not risen with it; consequently, the number of serviceable young men is much greater than actually enrolled, numbers of young men escaping all military duty, even the militia service, so that the principle of every man serving only existed in idea. To remedy this, the number of troops in the regular army has been increased, and when all the arrangements are carried out it will be possible, when the first mobilisation of the army takes place, to allow the militiamen to remain undisturbed, until the defence of the country should render their services indispensable. The yeomanry (Landwehr-Cavalrie) will be done away with. The State is, it is true, well provided with horses; but horses broken in for cavalry use are not forthcoming in sufficient numbers, whilst the new conditions of warfare render it necessary to make the cavalry most efficient, an efficiency which the militia cavalry could not supply. It is therefore agreed to increase the cavalry of the line, and in this measure, that for every two yeomanry regiments abolished, one regular cavalry regiment will be formed. Of these, there will be eighteen, ten have only as yet been formed. The artillery has not received any increase, as the number of its batteries suffices for an army in the field. It is only in case the militia should be called out that such a step would be adopted, the regulations for which are laid down.

On the other hand the new conditions of warfare render an increase of the pioneers imperative, and this has been done. The military train for the conveyance and preservation of costly war *matériel*, the hospital and sanitary corps, have received a more complete organisation, and now forms its own distinct body of men, instead of drafting from the cavalry and artillery as before.

The newly-formed infantry regiments are taken from the frames of the militia regiments. The latter, whose officers and men in time of peace are on leave to a very small number, were, after the reduction of the army in the summer of 1859, brought up to a certain strength by drafts from regiments of the line and recruits, and for a time figured under the name of *Landwehrstamm battalions*. These battalions are now joined by threes into one combined regiment of the line. The new cavalry regiments have from drafts from the old ones, which at the time of the mobilisation formed a fifth or extra squadron, been regularly organised; they are called combined dragoon or Uhlan regiments; the Cuirassiers and Hussars will not receive any increase.

After these changes the strength of the army stands as follows:—

I.—Standing Army.

A. *Infantry.*

Garde.	2 regiments guards 2 combined ditto 2 regiments grenadiers 2 combined ditto 1 regiment fusilier guards. 1 battalion jägers guards. 1 ditto rifles guards.	of 3 battalions.
Line.	40 regiments infantry 32 combined ditto 10 battalions jägers.	of 3 battalions.
	255 battalions.	

B. *Cavalry.*

Garde.	6 regiments [gardes du corps, curassier guards, dragoon guards, hussar guards, and 2 regiments Uhlan guards.]	
	2 combined regiments [dragoons and Uhlans].	
Line.	32 regiments.	
	8 combined ditto, each of 4 squadrons.	
	192 squadrons.	

C. *Artillery.*

Garde.	1 regiment.	
Line.	8 regiments, each with 12 field-batteries, and a fortress division.	
	108 Field-batteries of 8 guns.	

D. *Engineers.*

Garde.	1 battalion, pioneers.	
Line.	8 battalions; as yet of 3 companies.	
	2 reserve companies.	
	29 Companies, Pioneers.	

E. *Train.*

Garde.	1 battalion.	
Line.	8 battalions. In time of peace only frames.	
	9 Train battalions.	

Special formations, such as combined fortress-divisions, the educational battalions, which only exist in peace-time, are not here taken into account; we refer solely to field-troops.

II.—The Militia, in the Infantry as hitherto:

First Levy.	4 Garde regiments 32 provincial do. 8 reserve battalions	of 3 battalions
	116 battalions	
Second Levy.	116 battalions also	
	232 battalions.	

The frames of the Militia Cavalry (Yeomanry) with the exception of the garde and reserve still partially remain, but, as already observed, will be done away with.

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Obituary.

We have to record the death of Lieutenant Edward Garrow Smith, R.N., who had been employed in the Coast-guard service at Kimmeridge, Corfe Castle, Dorset, since June, 1833. The deceased passed his examination in 1817, became lieutenant in 1827, and on occasion of the wreck of the Skylark, brig, off the Isle of Wight, in April, 1845, he rendered, at great personal risk, all the assistance that gallantry and humanity could suggest.

We have to announce the death, on the 30th ult., while on his way home from Alexandria, of Major-General Henry Frederick Lockyer, C.B., late Commanding the forces in Ceylon. The gallant deceased, who had held his command since December, 1855, was compelled to quit Ceylon by impaired health, and had remained at that dependency until too late for the restoration of his health. He sank under his disorder on his voyage home. The late General commenced his military career in March, 1813, as ensign in the 71st Regiment, and served with that gallant regiment from August that year in the Peninsula to the end of the war, and was present at the battles of Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Aire (where he was severely wounded), and at Toulouse, besides other minor engagements with the enemy. He afterwards removed to the 97th Regiment. In May, 1854, he accompanied his regiment as Colonel on the staff in command of the British contingent destined to act in conjunction with the French force for the occupation of Greece. In November, the same year, he joined the army in the Crimea, and was placed in the command of the 2nd Brigade of the 2nd Division, and remained with the Army the whole of the winter and spring of 1854-55. On leaving the Crimea he proceeded to Ceylon, to take the command of the forces in that Island. For his services in the Peninsula he received the silver war medal and three clasps. He had also the Crimean medal and clasp for Sebastopol, and was made in 1837 a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and in 1856 was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath. The late general had been made an Officer of the Legion of Honour of France, and had received the order of the Medjidie of the 3rd class from the Sultan of Turkey. In 1855, he was placed among the officers receiving reward for distinguished and meritorious service. The deceased officer's commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, March 25, 1813; Lieutenant, January 19, 1814; Captain, June 20, 1822; Major, June 12, 1835; Lieut.-Colonel, October 26, 1841; Colonel, November 11, 1851; and Major-General, October 26, 1858.

We have to record the demise of another of Nelson's gallant companions at the glorious battle of Trafalgar. Commander Edward Garrett (seniority 1809), who expired suddenly on Sunday morning, at Greenwich Hospital, to the inexpressible regret of his many friends and brother officers, by whom he was sincerely esteemed. This gallant officer was one of the four commanders on the establishment of Greenwich Hospital, appointed under the recommendation of the late illustrious Duke of Wellington, president of the royal commission of inquiry into naval affairs of 1838. The late Commander Garrett was an officer who had seen much service; his commission as lieutenant bears date 1801. He served as lieutenant of the Mars, 74, Captain Duff, at Trafalgar, in which battle he was wounded, and his gallant captain killed. While in the Mars he was at the capture of the French frigate Rhin, and four others. He served at Copenhagen in 1807, and was senior lieutenant of the Onyx in her gallant action with and capture of the Dutch brig-of-war Manly, in 1809, for which he received his promotion to the rank of commander, and afterwards commanded a sloop-of-war on the Channel station. Commander Garrett's death was awfully sudden, it having taken place instantaneously from an affection of the heart, while he was reading in the hospital library.

Commander Robert H. B. Rowley (1842), one of the members of the Mixed Commission to settle the claims of the English and French subjects with the Monte Video Government, died at Monte Video on the 2nd of July. Commander Rowley was son of the late Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, and was brother to the present Countess of Kinnoul.

We have to record the death of Lieutenant-General Horatio Broke, C.B., Colonel of the 4th Regiment, which occurred on the 30th ult. The deceased officer entered the Army in 1796, and accompanied the 52nd Light Infantry the following year on the expedition to Copenhagen. In 1808 he went to Portugal, and was present at Vimiera, the advance into Spain and retreat under Sir John Moore. After serving in the ill-fated Walcheren expedition he returned to Spain, and, in 1811, joined the Light Division, on the retreat of Massena from the lines of Lisbon, and served till the end of the Peninsular war. At the siege of Burgos he was aide-de-camp to Sir H. Clinton, and was shot through the lungs at Orthes. General Broke had received the war medal with four clasps. He was appointed Colonel of the Connaught Rangers in December, 1858, and the appointment is now vacant by his death.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BLAKE—August 29, at Southend, Essex, the wife of Dr. Ethelbert H. Blake, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
BOON—August 30, at No. 4, Atkinson Place, Brixton, the wife of Captain Sydney Gerald Boon, of H.M.'s steamer Australia, Calcutta, of a son.
DRAKE—July 26, at Murée, Punjaub, India, the wife of J. A. Drake, Esq., of H.M.'s 7th Dragoon Guards, prematurely, of a son, still-born.
GANDY—August 28, at Eden Grove, Westmoreland, the wife of Captain Henry Gandy, of a son.
GRANT—July 11, at Seetabuldee, the wife of Captain John Hayes Grant, H.M's Bengal Artillery, of a son.
HAWTAYNE—August 3, at St. George's, Bermuda, the wife of Captain Hawtayne, 39th Regiment, Fort Adjutant, of a son.
HORE—September 2, at 2, Rue Jean Goujon, Paris, the wife of Captain Hore, R.N., Attaché to the Embassy, of a son.
PIDCOCK—August 13, at Malta, the wife of Benjamin Wilson Pidcock, Esq., Naval Storekeeper, H.M.'s Dockyard, Malta, of a daughter.
WHITTALL—August 27, at Sheerness, the wife of J. Whittall, Esq., R.N., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CARTHEW—SARGENT—At St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, John Arthur Carthew, Esq., 13th Light Dragoons, to Annie Leigh, daughter of John Sargent, Esq., Liskeard, Cornwall.
D'HUART—GRANVILLE-ELIOT—August 25, at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. A. Gurney, assisted by the Rev. W. Hill, and afterwards at the Church Notre Dame des Victoires, the Baron Victor d'Huart, of Longwy, Moselle, to Isabella Frederica, daughter of the late Colonel William Granville-Eliot, R.H. Artillery, of Valebrook, Sussex.
JOHNSTONE—ALEXANDER—September 1, at the parish church, Staines, by the Rev. Edward Stokes, vicar, Frederick Charles, second son of the late Richard J. Johnstone, Esq., to Helen Kathleen, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Henry Alexander.
KIMBER—DIXON—September 4, at Trinity Church, Clapham Common, by the Rev. Alfred Peache, assisted by the Rev. Stewart D. Stubbs, Henry Kimber, Esq., of Wandsworth, Surrey, to Mary Adelaide M. Dixon, only daughter of Major-General Charles Dixon, R.B.E.
MACDONALD—LINDSAY—August 30, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, by the Rev. George Cole, of Rainham, Kent, Major W. D. Macdonald, H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders, eldest son of Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald, of Sandside, Caithness-shire, to Emma, youngest daughter of Colin Lindsay, Esq., and grand-daughter of the late Hon. Robert Lindsay, of Balcarres, Fifeshire.
RAMSAY—KERR—September 4, at the church of St. John, Notting Hill, by the Rev. Edwd. K. Kendall, Dr. Ramsay, R.N., to Robina, fifth daughter of the late David Kerr, Esq., Liverpool, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. David Ross, Burntisland, Fifeshire.
STEWART—McDOUALL—August 28, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, by the Rev. J. Oakley, Major Patrick Stewart, of the Royal Bengal Engineers, to Miss McDouall, only daughter of Colonel McDouall, of Logan, Wigtownshire, N.B., and formerly of 2nd Life Guards.

DEATHS.

BROCK—August 31, at 14, Brompton Square, London, of consumption, Caroline Mary, the youngest and beloved daughter of Dr. Henry Gordon Brock, R.N., aged 16.
CARFRAE—August 29, at Bower House, Dunbar, General Carfrae, of Bower House, H.E.I.C.S.
GARRETT—September 2, suddenly, at Greenwich Hospital, Commander Edward Garrett, R.N., Lieutenant of the Mars, 74, at the battle of Trafalgar.
GOODLAKE—September 1, at Wrottesley, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Goodlake, only surviving daughter of Lord Wrottesley, aged 28.
GREEN—July 4, at Zout Kloof, Cape of Good Hope, on the journey to Colesberg, Louisa Margaret Quilham, the beloved wife of Henry Green, Esq., Civil Commissioner of the district of Colesberg, and second daughter of Lieutenant Aitchison, R.N.
HAY—August 30, at 13, Rutland Street, Edinburgh, Lieut.-Colonel Humphrey Hay, late of the Bengal Cavalry, third and sole surviving son of the late Robert Hay, Esq., of Spott, East Lothian.
KECK—September 4, at Bank Hall, Chorley, Lancashire, George Anthony Legh Keck, Esq., fifty-seven years Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of Prince Albert's Own Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, and M.P. for the county of Leicester for thirty-five years, aged 86.
LOCKYER—August 30, on board the steam-ship Ripon, from effects of climate, Major-General Henry Frederick Lockyer, C.B., K.H., &c., late Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ceylon, and Acting Lieutenant-Governor, aged 63.
SMITH—August 30, Lieutenant E. G. Smith, R.N., for twenty-five years Chief Officer of the Coast-guard Station, Kimmeridge.

BERKS COUNTY RIFLE MEETING IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK.—The Queen and the Prince Consort take a most lively interest in the affairs of this important meeting, allowing the services of the labourers of the Great Park in the preparation. Her Majesty has also subscribed 50*l.*, and the Prince Consort 25*l.*, towards the expenses, and altogether the liberal sum of nearly 700*l.* has been contributed. A large arena has been determined upon in a convenient portion of the park near "the Hernery," about five miles drive from Windsor, where every accommodation will be afforded for those in carriages or on foot. A sumptuous dinner will be given by Lord Overstone, under a spacious tent, to the Volunteers, to which Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort will supply two fat bucks. The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards, will be in attendance. The ground will be kept partly by the county police and the Royal Horse Guards. The spot selected is the most picturesque part of the park; and to add to the interest of the scene the whole of the royal tents, including those of Tippoo Saib, will be erected on the ground. It is now determined that, in the first instance, every company of sixty will select ten of their best shots to compete for the prizes, and the subdivision of Wokingham and Windsor Forest will select six. After a competition of these, on Tuesday next five of each of the best ten will have their choice of shooting for the silver cup given by the ladies of Berkshire, or the Hon. Mrs. Lloyd Lindsay's prize of a beautiful breech-loading rifle; after which the two winners and the ten next best shots will compete for the County Challenge Cup.

Advertisements.

ARMY CONTRACTS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until Noon on the 20th of October, from persons who may be willing to enter into Contracts for the supply of FORAGE, in such quantities as may be required for 12 months from November 1, 1860, for the use of Her Majesty's Land Forces stationed at Aldershot Camp, and within the Command. Forms of Tender, and Conditions of Contract, may be obtained on application at this office, by letter or in person, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock. Tenders on the printed forms must be properly filled up and signed, and delivered at the undermentioned Office, under closed envelope (marked on the outside "Tender for Commissariat Supplies,") before Noon on the 20th October next.
J. S. DAVENPORT, Deputy Commissary-General.
Deputy Commissary-General's Office, South Camp, Aldershot, 1st September, 1860.

CHESHIRE RIFLE PRIZE MEETING, to be held at Leasowe Common, Birkenhead, on 19th and 20th September, 1860. Value of Prizes about 300*l.*

PATRONS:
The Marquis of Westminster, K.G., Lord-Lieutenant of the County.

Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere.	John Laird, Esq.
Earl Spencer.	Earl Shrewsbury and Talbot.
Lord De Tabley.	Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Earl Grosvenor, M.P.	Lord Egerton of Tatton.
Major-General Hay.	Lord Elcho, M.P.
Col. Wilbraham, C.B.	Colonel Clarke Kennedy, C.B.
John Tollemache, Esq., M.P.	Sir Philip Egerton, Bart., M.P.
Hon. Sir Edward Cust.	Cornwall Legh, Esq., M.P.
W. E. C. Egerton, Esq., M.P.	Sir Richard Brooke, Bart.
P. S. Humberston, Esq., M.P.	J. C. Ewart, Esq., M.P.
Hon. Captain Egerton, R.N.	J. R. Shaw, Esq.
Robert Vyner, Esq.	Sir Charles Shackerly, Bart.
	Lieut.-Colonel Fielden.

COMMITTEE.
John Laird, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. Sir Edward Cust	Capt. J. Cadell, 1st, C.R.V.
Capt. W. Chambres, 3rd C. R. V.	Capt. Edwards, 11th C.R.V.
Capt. H. A. Grey, 4th C. R. V.	Capt. G. Harrison, 1st C.A.V.
Capt. F. P. Jones, 4th C.R.V.	Capt. W. Hope-Jones, 14th C.R.V.
Capt. V. A. King, 2nd C.R.V.	Harold Littledale, Esq.
H. H. Laird, Esq.	Capt. W. Laird, C.A.V.
S. Ledward, Esq.	Captain Reynolds, 3rd C.A.V.
John Ravenscroft, Esq.	

UMPIRE: Colonel Clarke Kennedy, C.B.

Prizes open to all Volunteer Artillery and Rifle Corps in Cheshire. Entry 5*s.* each.

J. Laird, Esq.'s Prize ...	One Lancaster Rifle.
Do. Do. ...	One Westley Richards' Rifle.
Do. Do. ...	One Whitworth Rifle.
The Magistrates' Prize...	£50.
J. R. Shaw, Esq.'s Prize	Twenty-five Guineas.
Capt. V. A. King's Prize	£25.
3rd Cheshire Company's Prize, called the Wallasey Prize	£20.
R. Vyner, Esq.'s Prize ...	£15.
Do. Do. ...	£10.
Capt. H. M. Edward's Do.	£10.

Prizes open to All Comers bonâ fide residents in Cheshire or Members of Cheshire Volunteer Companies. Entry, 20*s.* each, one-half of which is to be appropriated to other Prizes.

S. Ledward, Esq.'s Prize ...	£25
J. Laird, Esq.'s Prize	One Whitworth Rifle.
George Francis Train, Esq. ...	A Colt's Revolver.

W. HADFIELD, Honorary Secretary.
Grangemount, Claughton, Birkenhead.

ARMY AGENCY.—The undersigned receive and remit Full and Half-Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., purchase and forward Supplies, effect Life and other Insurances, and act generally as Agents and Bankers for Officers. A detailed Prospectus sent on application.
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ARMY & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
41, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

TO OFFICERS, REGIMENTAL MESSES, &c.
MESSRS. SAUNDERS, OTLEY, & CO., East India Army Agents, 50, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, W., draw and remit Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., and transact every description of Financial Business. They purchase and forward Miscellaneous Supplies, and ship them to Officers, Regiments, and Messes in India and the Colonies. Letters and Parcels received and forwarded.—SAUNDERS, OTLEY, & Co., East India, Army, & Colonial Agents, 50, Conduit St., Hanover Square, London, W.

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Applications by letter promptly attended to.
Every description of army business transacted.

MONEY.—MONEY ADVANCED at a few hours' notice, on the most advantageous terms, to Noblemen, Officers in the Army, Heirs to entailed estates, and Gentlemen of property, on their personal security, also on security of reversions to landed estates, at 5 per cent., payment of which may be deferred until possession, on application to Mr. DICKER, 10, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.

MONEY.—Noblemen, Officers in the Army, Persons holding Government Appointments, Clergymen, and other Gentlemen, can have ADVANCES upon their notes from a private channel without life insurance or delay, and with secrecy.—Apply to Mr. HUDSON, 28, Regent Street, Piccadilly, W.

SKAIFE'S PATENT PISTOLGRAPH (Price Ten Guineas), "The greatest photographic discovery of the age," with hundreds of its chromo-crystal productions, including Hyde Park equestrians, and jewellery guinea portraits of babies, "the most beautiful instantaneous pictures which photography has yet produced."—*Brighton Gazette*. Now on view at SKAIFE'S Pistolgraph Depôt, 47, Baker St., Portman Sq., London, W. Articled pupils received at a moderate premium.

THE NEW DISCOVERY.—LINDORFF'S ingenious and wonderful invention for TAKING PORTRAITS and LANDSCAPES, by day or night, WITHOUT APPARATUS. The secret, with instructions and specimens, forwarded for 2*s.*—W. LINDORFF, Drawing Academy, 2, Denmark Hill, Camberwell, S.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—TOURISTS' SEA-SIDE & FAMILY TICKETS, available for a Month, or longer by extra payment, are now issued at Paddington and other principal Stations.
To Exeter, Bideford, Barnstaple, Dawlish, Teignmouth, Torquay, and Paignton—50*s.* first class and 35*s.* second class. Truro, 60*s.* and 40*s.*, and Penzance, 65*s.* and 45*s.* (to parties of not less than three persons).
To Weymouth, Dorchester, and Bridport, 35*s.* and 25*s.*, to parties taking three or more tickets.
To the Isle of Man, Bangor, and Beaumaris, viâ Chester and Liverpool, 70*s.* and 50*s.*
To Llandudno, viâ Liverpool, 67*s.* and 47*s.*
To Carnarvon, viâ Llangollen and Llanberis, and to Bala and Dolgelly, viâ Llangollen, 70*s.* and 50*s.*
To Narberth Road and New Milford, for Tenby and Milford Haven. Tourists' Tickets, 72*s.* and 50*s.* Family Tickets (to parties of not less than three persons), 63*s.* and 45*s.*
To Limerick and Killarney, for the South of Ireland, viâ Milford Haven and Waterford, 5*l.* 5*s.* and 4*l.*
Bills, giving full particulars, can be obtained at the Company's Offices and Stations, or upon application to the Superintendent at Paddington.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—WORCESTER FESTIVAL, September 11, 12, 13, and 14.—RETURN TICKETS to WORCESTER issued at any station, on MONDAY, September 10, and intermediate days, will be available for the Return Journey on any day up to Saturday, the 15th September, inclusive.

PARIS.—LONDON TO PARIS DAILY.—SPECIAL DIRECT SERVICE, twice each way every day, except Sunday, by the BRIGHTON RAILWAY, viâ Newhaven and Dieppe. First class, 29*s.*; Second class, 20*s.* Return tickets (available for one calendar month), First class, 50*s.*; Second class, 36*s.* A steward's fee of 1*s.* 6*d.* respectively is also charged on board. Passports and visas for Paris may be had of the respective agents at Newhaven. Luggage booked through from London to Paris.—For tickets or further information, apply at the London Bridge and Pimlico Termini; 43, Regent Circus, Piccadilly, W.; 4, Arthur Street East, London Bridge, E.C.; or at any of the stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—REDUCTION of PASSENGER FARES and TOURIST TICKETS to SCOTLAND.
On and after the 1st JULY, the 1st and 2nd class Express and ordinary fares between King's Cross and the principal stations in Scotland were reduced.
TOURIST TICKETS to SCOTLAND for ONE CALENDAR MONTH are issued from London (King's Cross Station), as under:

From King's cross Station.	Fares 1st Cls.	Fares 2nd Cls.	Fares 3rd Cls.	From King's cross Station.	Fares. 1st Cls.	Fares. 2nd Cls.	Fares. 3rd Cls.
To	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	To	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Edinburgh and Back	110 6	79 6	40 0	Dundee & Back	120 0	90 0	46 0
Glasgow ,,	111 0	80 6	42 0	Forfar ,,	120 0	90 0	46 0
Stirling ,,	118 6	87 0	44 0	Brechin ,,	120 0	90 0	46 0
Dunkeld ,,	120 0	90 0	44 0	Montrose ,,	120 0	90 0	46 0
Perth ,,	120 0	90 0	44 0	Arbroath ,,	120 0	90 0	46 0
				Aberdeen ,,	120 0	90 0	46 0

First and second class Tourist Tickets are issued only by the 9 a.m. and 9.15 p.m. trains from King's Cross, and third-class Tourist Tickets only by the 9.15 p.m. train. Holders of Tourist Tickets may break their journey at Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Perth.
Tickets are issued daily at Edinburgh and Glasgow stations for excursions through Scotland, which include every charge for conveyance throughout the journey. For further particulars see bills.
SEYMOUR CLARKE, General Manager.
London, King's Cross Station, August, 1860.

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29, Lombard Street, London, E.C., and Royal Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

Chairman in Liverpool.—CHARLES TURNER, ESQ.
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At the Annual Meeting of the 10th inst., the following highly satisfactory results were shown:—

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Notwithstanding the large accessions of business made annually through a long series of years, which obviously increase the difficulty of further advances, yet the Fire Premiums of the year 1859 rise above those of the preceding year by a larger sum than has been obtained by the increase of any single year since the formation of the Company, excepting the year 1853—disclosing an advance of 50 per cent. in three years. To this circumstance must be attributed the gratifying announcement that the accounts for the year show a profit of 42,483*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

The following figures exhibit the progress of the whole fire branch running over the last ten years:—

	Total Premuim received.	Increase of the Year above each preceding one.
1850	£44,027 10 0	£9557 19 8
1851	52,673 5 11	8645 15 11
1852	76,925 4 2	24,251 18 3
1853	112,564 4 4	35,639 0 2
1854	128,459 11 4	15,895 7 0
1855	130,060 11 11	1601 0 7
1856	151,733 9 6	21,672 17 7
1857	175,049 4 8	23,315 15 2
1858	196,148 2 6	21,098 17 10
1859	228,314 7 3	32,166 4 9

Placing the Company among the very largest offices in the kingdom. Indeed, it is believed that there are now only three offices in existence which equal it in fire revenue.

LIFE BUSINESS.

The Directors desire to call the especial attention of the Proprietors to the statements of the Life Branch of the establishment.

The Actuary's Report on this subject is accompanied by an appendix containing the fullest particulars of the investigation made, and is illustrated by two coloured diagrams, which make plain to the unprofessional eye the mortality experienced by the Royal, as indicated by curved lines, which contrast most favourably with the former averages of mortality, also displayed on the diagrams.

It is expected that these elucidations will attract a deep and profitable attention to the subject of Life Assurance in the minds of tens of thousands who have hitherto given no heed to its principles and advantages, and it is evident that this Company, as well as others, will not fail to reap much of the favourable consequences to be anticipated.

The bonus apportioned to the asssured, with participation, amounts to 2*l.* per cent. per annum, to be added to the original sum assured of every Participating Policy effected previously to the 1st of January, 1858, for each entire year that it had been in existence since the last appropriation of bonus thereon, and is one of the largest Bonuses ever declared.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.
JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary to London Board.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
AND
FIELD-MARSHAL
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT,
K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., & G.C.M.G.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
Established A.D. 1837, for General Assurance on Lives,
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Archibald Hair, Esq., M.D., late Royal Horse Guards.
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Vice-Adm. Sir G. R. Lambert, K.C.B.

ASSURANCES are granted upon the lives of persons in every profession and station in life, and are extended to Tropical and other Climates, on conditions more favourable (especially to the NAVY and ARMY) than heretofore have been deemed practicable.

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The Assurance of Defective Titles, thereby restoring the property to its full value.

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Endowments for Children on attaining a certain age.

Annuities of every description granted on terms peculiarly favourable.

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Loans on Real or Personal Security, repayable by monthly or quarterly instalments, from one to five years.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses, apply to F. H. GILBART, Secretary.

OFFICERS PROCEEDING ABROAD can effect Assurances with THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY on favourable terms.

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THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY insures against all Accidents, whether Railway or otherwise. An Annual Payment of £3 secures £1000 at death from Accident, or £6 weekly from Injury. One Person in every Twelve insured is injured yearly by accident. No Extra Premium for Volunteers. For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or to the Head Office. This Company, without union with any other, has paid for compensation £65,000.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers Assurance Company,
Office, 64, Cornhill, E.C., August 25, 1860.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE GENERAL SIR WILLIAM NAPIER, K.C.B.

At a Meeting held at the United Service Institution on the 8th May, 1860,

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G.C.B., in the chair,

It was proposed by His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G., and seconded by the Earl of Ellenborough, G.C.B.,

That the late General Sir William Napier, as a soldier and a military historian, merited the admiration and gratitude of his country.

Proposed by General Sir John Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B., and seconded by General Sir Thomas Brotherton, K.C.B.,

That he immortalised the glorious deeds of our Army in Spain, Portugal, and France, by his history of the war in those countries—a history that no true soldier can read without instruction and advantage, and without being inspired by the heroic sentiments and spirit-stirring language of the author.

Proposed by General Sir Robert Gardiner, G.C.B., and seconded by Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith, Bart., G.C.B.,

That a subscription be immediately opened for the erection of a statue to the memory of the chivalrous soldier and unsurpassed military historian.

A. LAWRIE, Hon. Sec.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge	£25	0	0
Col. Pitt Kennedy	20	0	0
Gen. Sir John Aitchison, K.C.B.	10	0	0
Gen. Sir Robert Gardiner, G.C.B.	25	0	0
Colonel Sir John M. Wilson, C.B., K.H.	5	0	0
Gen. Sir John Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B.	5	0	0
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harry Smith, Bart., G.C.B.	5	0	0
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Yorke, K.C.B.	5	0	0
Capt. Claxton, R.N.	20	0	0
The Widow of Major W. H. Jackson	1	1	0
Sir Duncan MacDougall	20	0	0
Capt. Frederick Robertson	1	1	0
Maj.-Gen. Wylde, C.B.	5	5	0
The Earl of Ellenborough	20	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Somerset	25	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Leinster	10	0	0
Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, G.C.B.	20	0	0
Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B.	50	0	0
Gen. the Right Hon. Sir G. Brown, G.C.B., K.H.	10	0	0
Col. P. Macdougall	25	0	0
Gen. Sir Thomas Brotherton, K.C.B.	20	0	0
Henry Bruce, Esq., M.P.	25	0	0
Col. Rathbone	10	10	0
Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Rowan, K.C.B.	10	0	0
Lieut.-Gen. J. S. Kennedy, C.B.	10	0	0
Gen. Sir James Ferguson, G.C.B.	10	0	0
Andrew Lawrie, Esq.	10	10	0
Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. R. Clayton, Bart.	15	0	0
Lieut.-Gen. Cator, C.B.	5	0	0
F. V. Ind, Esq., late 75th Reg.	1	1	0
Capt. John Norton, late 34th Reg.	1	0	0
Mrs. Butt	5	0	0
D. Perston, Esq., M.D., h.-p. 13th Light Dragoons	1	1	0
Maj.-Gen. Freer	1	1	0
Col. J. W. Fitzmayor, C.B., and Sundry Officers, R.A.	2	10	0
Lord de Grey and Ripon	25	0	0
Officers and Sergeants of 63rd Reg.	8	5	6
Lieut.-General H. Brooke, 88th Foot	5	0	0
Maj. A. Wombwell, Depôt Battalion, Winchester	5	0	0
Col. Horton	1	1	0
Col. Carey, 18th Royal Irish	1	1	0
Col. Bainbrigge	2	0	0
Officers 1st Batt. 22d Reg.	46	18	0
Maj.-Gen. Cameron, C.B.	5	0	0
General Sir H. Douglas, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.H.	10	0	0
Maj.-Gen. Dupuis, R.A.	2	2	0
Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. F. Love, K.C.B., K.H.	5	0	0
Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates 2d Batt. 6th Foot	4	16	0
Lieut.-Col. Anderson, 22nd Reg.	1	0	0
Dr. Hoskins, F.R.S., Deputy-Inspector-General	1	0	0
Rev. D. Dobrie	1	0	0
Lieut.-Col. Hall, Durham Artillery, subscription of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers	12	8	6
Subscription of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men 1st Batt. 9th Foot	£7	1	5
Hubert Hutchings, Esq.	2	2	0
Subscription of Officers and Men, 1st Batt. 10th Foot	4	12	4
Maj. Deshon, 2nd Depôt Batt., Chatham	5	0	0
Messrs. T. and W. Boone	5	0	0
John Aldridge, Esq.	5	0	0
Maj. D. G. Freer, late 43rd Reg.	2	2	0
Sir Charles R. M'Grigor, Bart.	10	10	0
The Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert	10	0	0
Lieut.-Col. Brown, 4th Light Dragoons	1	1	0
Lieut.-Gen. Beatson, K.S.F.	5	0	0
Maj. Gavin, M.P.	5	0	0
Lieut.-Col. Hort, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of 36th Reg.	24	7	2
Colonel Jeffreys, C.B., the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates, 5th Depôt Battalion, Parkhurst	3	6	4
T. Fortescue, Esq.	0	10	0
Lieut.-Col. George Hall, Durham Artillery	5	0	0
Lieut.-General Sir George Wetherall, K.C.B.	5	0	0
Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. Wood, Bart.	5	0	0
Rt. Hon. Lord John Russell	5	0	0
Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Charles Gore, K.C.B.	10	0	0
Capt. Wilson, 55th Reg.	1	0	0
Maj.-Gen. Sir H. D. Jones, K.C.B.	5	0	0
Gen. Sir H. Ross, Royal Artillery, G.C.B.	5	0	0
Sundry Officers, Royal Engineers	4	9	6
Dr. Andrew Ferguson, Inspector-General of Hospitals	2	2	0
Col. Willoughby	2	2	0
Lieut.-Col. Daly	1	1	0
Maj.-Gen. Watkins	5	0	0
Gen. Sir John Bell, G.C.B.	5	0	0
Rev. Edward Coleridge	5	0	0
Capt. Burgess	0	10	0
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle	10	0	0
Lieut.-Gen. Macintosh, K.H.	10	0	0
Col. Brock	1	0	0
Lieut.-General Sir W. G. Moore, K.C.B.	20	0	0
Anonymous	25	0	0
John Carrick Moore, Esq.	5	0	0
Lieut.-General Knollys	3	3	0
General Sir W. Gomm, G.C.B.	10	0	0
General Sir E. Blakeney, G.C.B., G.C.H.	5	0	0
Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. D. Jones, K.C.B.	5	0	0
Rev. R. P. Graves	2	0	0
Countess of Mount Edgcumbe	1	0	0
Viscount Chabot	5	0	0
J. S. Soden, of Bath, late 79th	5	0	0
Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates 16th Depôt Batt.	3	3	3
His Grace the Duke of Richmond	20	0	0
Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Codrington, K.C.B.	10	0	0
Subscription of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates Army Hospital Corps	1	9	6
Colonel Shadwell, 98th Foot	£2	2	0
S. Stern, Esq.	1	0	0
G. Drummond, Esq., late Rifle Brigade	1	0	0
From Assistant Adjutant-General's Office, Manchester	0	4	0
Gen. Lord Clyde, G.C.B.	£20	0	0
Major O'Leary, late 55th Regiment	2	0	0
Rev. Peter Carey	1	0	0
Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, 39th Reg.	12	16	6

Subscriptions are received by Messrs. Cox & Co., Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.; Messrs. Drummond, Charing Cross, S.W.; Sir Charles R. M'Grigor, Bart., & W. M'Grigor, Esq., 17, Charles Street, St. James's, S.W.; Andrew Lawrie, Esq., 10, Charles Street, St. James's Square, S.W.; The Secretary of the United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W.; and the City Bank, Threadneedle Street, E.C., London.

CAPTAIN COOK'S MONUMENTAL TESTIMONIAL.

Among the many claims of distinguished men for a national recognition of their services, there are few which surpass those of the great circumnavigator, Captain James Cook. A few of his relatives have taken the initiative in an attempt to raise a PUBLIC MONUMENT to his memory, with the fullest assurance that nothing more is required than the organisation of a legitimate channel through which the contributions of those who are ever ready to pay tribute to genius and moral worth may flow. A Committee is in course of formation, and a list of contributions will shortly be published. In the meantime subscriptions will be received, and specially acknowledged, by ISAAC BRESSEY SMITH, Esq., Hon. Sec., 5, Grove Road, Bow Road, London, E., and 26, Great St. Helen's Chambers, City, E.C.

The following sums have been placed at the disposal of the Honorary Secretary towards defraying preliminary expenses:—

Mrs. Ann Smith, widow of Captain John Smith (*b*), R.N.	(relatives)	£5	5 0
Charles Cook Smith, Esq.	,,	2	2 0
James Summers, Esq.		2	2 0
A Friend		1	1 0
Z. A.		0	10 0

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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., *and Advertisements, should* NOT *be sent to the Editor, but to the Publisher,* MR. ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, *to whom remittances are payable. The subscription to the paper is 7s. 7d. per quarter, or 30s. 4d. per annum, payable in advance, postage included.*

WE have already on several occasions called attention to the great importance of an efficient Transport Service. The amalgamation of the Indian Army with Her Majesty's other troops gives the subject a new importance; and the busy way in which our French ally is remedying his former deficiencies in that respect, affords us the necessary example which we may imitate. In his evidence before the late Select Committee of the House of Commons on Transport Service, Sir Richard Airey tells us, "We had to lend the French sea-transports for the Crimea;" and it may be remembered, that in the Baltic campaign, we made up for our small contingent of land forces by undertaking the sea conveyance of the troops of the French. This arrangement suited both parties very well then; but, as regards the French, they will never be again beholden to England for transport by sea. They did much in the Italian war, but not enough for Louis Napoleon. He is building a fleet of transports.

No doubt our mercantile marine furnishes us with enormous advantages, compared with France, for obtaining the services of transports on hire; and no probable deficiency in that respect compels us of necessity to do as the French are doing. Nay, it will be in the recollection of our professional readers, that in the lecture of Mr. Alexander Wood before the Royal United Service Institution, noticed in the GAZETTE of the 5th of May last, his valuable suggestions as to more frequent colonial reliefs, and especially for the troops employed in India, were based upon the assumption that the Transport Service would be performed by chartered vessels; and he appears to have been under the impression that this would be cheaper than by Government troop-ships. Since then, however, we have had the evidence taken by the Select Committee on Transport Service, which proves that even on the score of economy to have Queen's ships is better.

Mr. Wood was one of the Commissioners of Emigration before that Board was reduced, and he had previously been private secretary to Lord Hardinge while he was Secretary for War. He seems thus to have imbibed a notion, not unnaturally biased, in favour of the two departments in which he had served, and therefore to have come to the conclusion that the best organisation for an efficient Transport Service would be a Royal Commission like that of the Emigration Commissioners, but under the War Department. He had evidently imbued his late colleague, Mr. Murdoch, the chairman of the Emigration Board, with the same idea which we find exhibited in his evidence before the Transport Committee. If these views are correct, of course we should not only build or buy no more Himalayas, but all the troop-ships we now possess should be got rid of; for these gentlemen were actually of opinion that the Admiralty and naval officers ought to have nothing whatever to do with the management of the Transport Service.

Both Mr. Wood and Mr. Murdoch, however, are most clear in stating the grounds of their opinions, and their views can therefore be brought to the test of evidence and argument. Mr. Wood admits that it may seem hazardous to remove the superintendence of the Service from the Admiralty; but for what he calls a proof that the sea-transport of troops may safely be intrusted to a Board presided over by the Quartermaster-General, and subordinate to the War Minister, with a marine department composed exclusively of civilians, he "confidently refers to the operations of the East India Company and the Emigration Commissioners." He also complains of the present divided authority between the Quartermaster-General's office and the Admiralty, hinting at its many inconveniences; speaks of orders and counter-orders as frequently occurring, and says that the shipping not being under military control, troops are kept waiting for their ships and embark discontented. Mr. Wood will doubtless be glad to find, from the evidence of the Quartermaster-General himself, that these are only imaginary inconveniences, and not in the least realities. Sir Richard Airey points out a clear distinction between what the military department has to look to in transports, and what the Admiralty is concerned with:

"My department only treats them as floating barracks, and sees that the accommodation, the ventilation, the supplies, &c., and the military fittings, are all right;" and "that is quite distinct from the *conveyance* of the soldier." He adds, "At present I cannot make any complaint, or instance any failure in the existing order of things;" and thinks, "the Admiralty being professional men, acquainted with everything nautical, are just as capable of carrying out details as a newly-created Board would be. Instead of there being delays," he says, "I write letters addressed to 'the Secretary of the Admiralty,' but being marked 'for the Transport Service,' they go direct to that Department, and in many instances I have got a reply the very same day on which the letter has been written. A letter has been written in the morning, and before I have left the office I have got a reply."

Mr. Murdoch's views are most strong in favour of a Board of civilians with only one commissioner out of three attached to the Quartermaster-General's department; but he seems merely to have adopted these views at second hand, and he scarcely attempts to support them, when over-hauled with considerable skill by Lord Clarence Paget:

"There need not be a naval officer on the proposed Board, and there would be no communication with the Admiralty."

But when Lord Clarence points out how this would be likely to work in time of war at places abroad, Mr. Murdoch is obliged to confess:

"I have not considered that part of the question, and I do not feel competent to answer it off hand. It had not occurred to me as being so great a difficulty as you put it."

Then as to the authority in unloading and repairing transports by men-of-war's men, as in Balaclava Harbour during the Crimean war, he is asked,

"Do you think it is altogether divested of any naval considerations?"

The answer is strangely contradictory:

"It seems to me to be entirely a military question. The way in which the work should be done is a naval question, but the order in which it should be done is a military question."

In contrast with such speculative and confused ideas, we have the very clear evidence of the present Assistant-Quartermaster-General at Aldershot, who has seen a great deal of service both in the Crimea and China. He says:

"When application is made to the Admiralty, I have never found any difficulty whatever in having the transport supplied. . . I think it is a very great advantage in war time to have the transport department under the authority of the Admiralty. There were many instances in the Crimea where there was a very great advantage from the Admiralty having control over the shipowners and captains of ships, which I think would not have been the case if military men or civilians had had the superintendence. . . The Quartermaster-General's department in China was in direct communication with the Admiralty for the shipment of troops, through the Admiralty agents; I was the Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the force there, and I never found any difficulty myself in getting what transports were required for the troops. No obstacles whatever were at any time thrown in my way on account of being obliged to apply to the Admiral."

Sir Richard Airey confirms all this, and lets us know still further how necessary an Admiral's control is:

"We could not have got on without naval assistance. The transports were virtually under the Quartermaster-General; but there was a naval officer over the whole squadron of transports, who was in direct communication with the Quartermaster-General. Those captains of merchantmen are sometimes the most insubordinate set you can conceive. I remember a case where a man would not do what he was ordered, till Lord Lyons said, 'You may tell him if he does not do it, I will send a man-of-war and fire a broadside into him!' It is impossible to carry on the operations without the dominion of the flag."

This part of the question may be considered as more than exhausted.

Sir Richard Airey gives also a very decided opinion in favour of building more Government transports. "I have always thought that it would be very advantageous if the Admiralty had a certain number of what might be called military troop-ships, and under pennants, such as the Himalaya. The Himalaya is the finest transport we have." So much for the military opinion; and the Admiralty authorities prove that what the military desire as most conducive to the comfort of the soldier, is also by far the cheapest mode of conveying troops. Of course this is the main point. The "final cause" of a Transport Department is not to exhibit merely the relative administrative abilities of civilian and naval men. Why Mr. Murdock imagines that nautical knowledge need interfere with the other talents of a naval officer, we do not pretend to understand; but, whatever the constitution of the Board, or whether the transport Service is to be managed by a civilian or naval Comptroller, it is certainly proved that it ought to be under the Admiralty.

Captain Eden, the Lord of the Admiralty who now superintends the Transport Department, is clearly of opinion that we want eight or ten Himalayas to manage the Indian and colonial reliefs in future. The saving would be enormous. The Himalaya conveyed 850 men from England to Malta at a cost of 12,202*l.*, while the conveyance of 350 men by the Indiana liner-transport cost 16,880*l.* for the same voyage. From the questions Lord Clarence Paget asked a Committee, he evidently agrees with Captain Eden; and indeed how can there be two opinions to those who have considered the subject. Their views are supported by the evidence of the present Comptroller of Transports under the Admiralty, Mr. Richards, and by the valuable evidence and returns produced by Mr. Giffard, the Secretary to the late Transport Board, and Mr. Willis, the chief clerk. But there are many other considerations bearing on this question, which we must notice more fully on a future occasion.

The recent experiments at Portsmouth upon iron-plates for ship-armour, have furnished some important results. It appears that the slabs of scrap and puddled iron have been penetrated but in one place, and that as a general rule they withstood the impact of a 68-pounder solid shot at short range very well. So much so, that an ordinary observer might be led to imagine that a ship cased with them would be protected against the fire of our heaviest sea ordnance. However, an inspection aboard the Sirius, the largest ship upon whose side they are fixed, soon dispels the illusion. For where the shot has penetrated and passed through the iron plate as well as the vessel's side, less damage has been done to the hull of the Sirius than where the penetration has been less complete. In other words, where the plates resisted the shot, the timbers of the ship immediately behind them are riven to lathwood, bolts are drawn, and the massive iron knees of the vessel snapped asunder by the shock. The destruction is so extensive as not to admit of being repaired anywhere except in a dock, and until this was done, a ship so struck would leak like a sieve, and would be likely to founder, for from the nature of her outward covering it would be impossible to repair her outside, and to patch up her shattered timbers seems equally difficult. And when it is known that the plates we allude to are very good ones, indeed some of the best yet tried at Portsmouth, it is difficult to suppose that the casing of a ship upon the vertical principle can ever protect her from heavy shot at short range. We have alluded to this fact, because the framework behind Jones's angulated target, although weaker than any ordinary frigate's side, and subjected to a much more severe hammering than any plate placed vertically ever sustained, exhibited none of the alarming symptoms of weakness to be seen on board the target-ship Sirius.

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THE ARMY.

4th Dragoon Guards. A medical board is ordered to assemble at Aldershot to report upon the health of Surgeon Cooper.

6th Dragoons. Captain the Hon. C. W. Thesiger is in China, on the staff of Brigadier Pattle, commanding the cavalry.

10th Hussars. The regiment will move from Aldershot during the ensuing week, and will be quartered as follows: head-quarters and five troops at Ipswich, a squadron at Northampton, and a troop at Norwich.

16th Lancers. The regiment is ordered to move from Aldershot about the end of the month to Hounslow, detaching to Hampton Court and Kensington Gate.

18th Hussars. The death of Lieutenant Dane is reported, which leaves the regiment short of its complement of officers by two lieutenants and four cornets.

Royal Artillery. Captain Phelips has embarked for St. Helena; Major Boothby, Lieutenant Bicker, and Lieutenant Waddington, returned to their duties at Malta on the 5th of September, from a visit to the camp of General Garibaldi in Sicily and Calabria; Lieutenant M'Naughten was engaged in the operations against the rebels in New Zealand.

Royal Engineers. Lieutenant Cautley and a detachment of Royal Engineers are ordered to proceed from head-quarters, Chatham, to the School of Musketry at Hythe, on the 21st instant, to go through a course of rifle instruction at that establishment. Lieutenant Mould was engaged in the operations against the New Zealand rebels, which are reported in another part of our paper. A regimental court-martial, which had been sitting for some days at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, to inquire into certain charges against four non-commissioned officers, terminated on Monday. It appears that a party of the corps of Royal Engineers—sergeants, corporals, and privates, together with Colour-Sergeant Spalding—were out on leave on Saturday afternoon, the 1st instant, in a boat. Sergeant Jenkins, with a short loaded stick, struck Sergeant Macdonald so severely upon the hand as to disable him. Sergeant Macdonald turned round, and in mistake struck Corporal Hopper. There then arose a *mêlée* between the non-commissioned officers; Sergeant Macdonald's head was cut open, his face was disfigured, and he was otherwise seriously injured. The privates, not wishing to be mixed up in the *fracas*, got out of the boat into another. Sergeant Spalding and others cried out "Murder!" Two boats put off from Hythe with men, who separated the belligerents, and placed them in different boats. Colour-Sergeant Spalding's duty was to have put them at once under arrest, but this he omitted to do. Colonel Sir Henry James, the Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, was the president at the court-martial, the result of which was, that Colour-Sergeant Spalding was reduced to the rank of an ordinary sergeant, Sergeant Macdonald acquitted, Sergeant Jenkins reduced to the ranks, and Corporal Hopper also reduced to the ranks.

Military Train. On Wednesday the 3rd and 7th Battalion of the Military Train, in Camp at Aldershot, under the command of Major Mc Court and Major Hill (the whole under command of the first-named officer) were paraded in rear of the Club House, for the inspection of Lieut.-Genera Sir John Pennefather, K.C.B., who having minutely inspec ted them, expressed himself pleased with the state of efficiency of both battalions, and especially with the condition of the horses.

Grenadier Guards. 1st battalion to move on Oct. 2, from St. George's, Kensington, and Magazine barracks to Dublin; 2nd battalion from Portman Street and St. John's barracks to Wellington barracks; 3rd battalion, from Dublin to the Tower.

Coldstream Guards. 1st battalion to move on Oct. 2nd from Wellington barracks to Portman Street and St. John's Wood barracks; 2nd battalion, from Windsor to St. George's, Kensington, and Magazine barracks.

Scots Fusilier Guards. 1st battalion to remain at Wellington barracks; 2nd battalion to move from the Tower of London to Windsor on the 2nd proximo.

2nd Regiment—2nd battalion. As we have already stated, this battalion will remain at Corfu, the move to Gibraltar being countermanded.

8th Regiment.—Major Bayly, commanding the depôt at Chatham, has received orders from the Horse Guards for the removal of the depôt from Chatham in the following order:—4 sergeants, 4 drummers, and 350 rank and file, with Captain Frederic W. J. Dugmore, Lieutenant C. N. Fry, Ensign Robert Handcock, and Ensign William A. Bridge, in command of Major Bayly, to proceed to Portsmouth to join the service companies of the regiment, which has recently returned from India; and 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 100 rank and file, under command of Captain Astell T. Welsh, proceed to Templemore to join the 16th Depôt Battalion, then to form two companies, the 11th and 12th. The 8th was inspected on Tuesday by Major-General Eyre.

11th Regiment. One wing of the 1st battalion 11th Regiment has proceeded from head-quarters at Portsmouth on detached duty to Portland and Weymouth, relieving there a wing of the 1st Stafford Militia.

14th Regiment. The Robert Lowe, steam transport, having on board the first (head-quarter) division of the service companies of the 2nd battalion 14th Foot, consisting of five companies, sailed from Queenstown on the 7th instant for New Zealand. The following officers have embarked with this division:—Colonel Sir James E. Alexander; Major W. Douglas; Captains Edward W. Saunders, Alexander Strange, W. A. Dobie, A. Gresson, and Iver M'Iver; Lieutenants Kenrick Hill, G. H. Cope, James Anderson (instructor of musketry), John B. Frizell, and James S. Johnson; Ensigns John Lawrence, Charles Curtis, Cecil M'Mahon, and Aubrey Lisle Patton; Surgeon John E. Carte, M.B.; Assistant-Surgeon A. T. Carbery; Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Glancy, and Quartermaster James Spry. The Boanerges, sailing vessel, received on board at Queenstown on the 10th instant the second division, five companies, of the above regiment, the depôt of which has joined the 18th Depôt Battalion at Fermoy, from the Curragh camp.

19th Regiment. The 2nd battalion arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday from Aldershot. Captain Currie, Brigade-Major at Aldershot, is on sick leave to November 10th.

23rd Fusiliers. Captain W. M. Lees has been ordered from Chatham to join the 1st battalion in India.

25th Regiment. The 1st battalion will not return home from Gibraltar as previously notified.

29th Regiment has arrived at Aldershot from the northern district, and is attached to the 3rd brigade.

38th Regiment. Lieutenant Stokes has been appointed Regimental Instructor of Musketry.

40th Regiment. By detailed accounts in another part of our paper, it will be seen that the head-quarters under Lieut.-Colonel Leslie, have been dispatched to reinforce their comrades in New Zealand. The following officers have been engaged with the rebels:—Major Nelson, Captains Bowdler, Messenger, and Richards; Lieutenants Brooke (killed), Dowman, Jackson, and Rees; and Ensign and Adjutant Whelan. Lieutenant Brooke had been in the service since 1853. By his death, Ensign Whelan obtains a lieutenancy without purchase.

44th Regiment. Ensign Sunderland having qualified at Hythe, has been appointed Regimental Instructor of Musketry.

46th Regiment. Captain Waldy has arrived from India in command of detachments.

Royal Marine Light Infantry. The corps, which was recently ordered to be augmented by 1000 men, in order to raise its full strength to 18,000 men of all ranks, is still nearly 800 men short of its full complement, most of the divisions being considerably below their required strength. Additional recruiting parties are being sent out. The bounty is double that given to those in the regiments of the Line, the former receiving 4*l.* and a free kit, and the latter 2*l.* and a free outfit. The following changes have taken place, announced in the Woolwich division of Royal Marines:—Captain Frazer, appointed to proceed on board Her Majesty's ship Mars for service, vice Webb, ordered to Ascension; Captain Seymour, to Her Majesty's ship St. Jean d'Acre, vice Davies, returned to England, on recommendation, for two months' leave of absence; Captain Kennedy to Deptford, vice Seymour, to the St. Jean d'Acre; Lieut.-Colonel Parke, to recruiting at Bath, to relieve Lieut.-Colonel Lambrick, appointed to Plymouth division.

51st Regiment. The order for the depôt of the 51st to proceed from Chichester to Chatham to relieve the depôt of the 8th (the King's) Regiment at that garrison, has been countermanded. Lieutenant Lewes has arrived from India in charge of detachments.

64th Regiment. Lieutenant Sayers has arrived home from India in charge of detachments.

73rd Regiment. Captain F. Reeve has joined at Chatham garrison, and taken the command of the depôt-companies of that corps.

75th Regiment. Lieutenant Dawson has left Chatham for Eastbourne with a party for musketry practice.

81st Regiment. Corporal Chichester has left Chatham with detachments for rifle practice at Eastbourne. A detachment rejoined at Chatham from Eastbourne, under command of Ensign R. J. MacDonnell, having completed their annual course of instruction. Although the party fired in very wet and stormy weather, they made the large average of 46·21. A section of 11 men of No. 11 company, 81st, made 51·06. Orders have been received at Chatham, directing Captain A. Wright, 81st Regiment, Inspector of Musketry to the 3rd battalion, to embark for India to join the regiment.

88th Regiment. Lieutenant Dew, with a party, is ordered from the depôt for musketry instruction at Hythe.

St. Helena Regiment. A reinforcement for the St. Helena regiment of 175 non-commissioned officers and men, under the command of Captain J. H. Prenderville and Captain E. C. Barnes, have left Chatham for St. Helena.

Lieut.-Colonel Gibbon, R.A., has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery in the eastern district, and has joined the staff at the camp at Colchester.

The customary half-yearly muster of the Brigade of Guards is appointed on the 5th of November next.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, SEPTEMBER 11.

12th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Cornet Thomas Edmund Houghton, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Jackson, who exchanges.

15th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Stewart Davies D. Cartwright to be Captain, by purchase, vice Carnegy, who retires.

Cornet John Robert Heron Maxwell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cartwright.

17th Light Dragoons—Cornet Joseph Devonsher Jackson, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Houghton, who exchanges.

Military Train—Roger Forrest, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Percival, deceased.

3d Regiment of Foot—The surname of the Gentleman Cadet appointed to an Ensigncy, without purchase, on the 4th of July, 1860, is "Girdlestone," and not "Girdleston," as then stated.

5th Foot—Ensign John Leslie to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Shoolbred, who retires.

8th Foot—Surgeon John Irvine, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Annesley, appointed to the Staff.

11th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon Joseph Francis Ashby, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Divorty, placed on half-pay.

13th Foot—Lieutenant Henry Lewis Fitz Gerald to be Captain, without purchase, vice Segrave, deceased; Ensign Lloyd Picton Jenkins to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Fitz Gerald; Sergeant-Major Patrick O'Callaghan to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Jenkins.

21st Foot—Lieutenant Arthur Grey Hazlerigg to be Captain, by purchase, vice Coffin, who retires; Ensign William R. Macpherson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hazlerigg.

26th Foot—The second Christian name of Ensign Burton is "Blakeway," and not "Blakenay," as previously stated.

29th Foot—Ensign Robert Berkeley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cochrane, who retires.

37th Foot—Lieutenant Douglas Alleyne, from the 79th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Jones, who exchanges.

60th Foot.

To be Lieutenants, by purchase.

Ensign Julius Tottenham, vice Sainsbury, who retires; Ensign Reginald H. Beadon, vice Traherne, who has retired; Ensign John William Marshall, vice Fortescue, who retires; Ensign Richard Meade, vice Northey, promoted; Ensign Harcourt James Lees, vice Lovell, who retires; Ensign Pennyman White Worsley, vice Curtis, promoted; Ensign Astley Fellowes Terry, vice Knox-Gore, promoted.

To be Ensigns, by purchase.

Edward Burr, Gent., vice Terry; Arthur Richard Lees, Gent., vice Tottenham.

61st Foot—Lieutenant Leonard Knipe, from the 95th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Andros, who exchanges.

75th Foot—Ensign Wilmsdorf George Mansergh to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Row, deceased; Ensign Charles Henaman Heycock, from the 94th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Mansergh.

79th Foot—Lieutenant Thomas Sheridan Gore Jones, from the 37th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Alleyne, who exchanges.

95th Foot—Lieutenant John Budgen to be Captain, without purchase, vice Wield, deceased; Ensign Leonard Knipe to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Budgen; Lieutenant Edwyn Brenton Andros, from the 61st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Knipe, who exchanges.

1st West India Regiment—Assistant-Surgeon George Abraham Davidge, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Skues, appointed to the Staff.

UNATTACHED.

Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Owen Lloyd Ormsby, half-pay, unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major, without purchase.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Major Francis Charles Annesley, from the 8th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon-Major, vice Irvine, appointed to the 8th Foot.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon John Smith Chartres to be Staff Surgeon.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Benjamin Lane to be Staff-Surgeon.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Edward Walker Skues, M.D., o be Staff-Surgeon.

Assistant-Surgeon Frederick McKenzie Skues, rom the 1st West India Regiment, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Davidge, appointed to the 1st West India Regiment.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Walter Burt, Gent., to be Acting Veterinary-Surgeon.

BREVET.

Captain and Brevet-Major William Donald Macdonald, 93d Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the army.

Captain Charles Mordaunt Fitzgerald, 31st Bengal Native Infantry, to be Major in the army.

The following promotions take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the deaths of

General Sir Hopetoun Stratford Scott, K.C.B., Madras Infantry, on the 25th of June, 1860; and of

Major-General Frederick Blundell, C.B., Madras Artillery, on the 5th of July, 1860:—

To be General.

Lieutenant-General Edward Frederick, C.B., Bombay Infantry.

To be Lieutenant-General.

Major-General Archibald Brown Dyce, Madras Infantry.

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel Henry Goodwyn, Bengal Engineers.

Colonel William George White, Madras Infantry.

The undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces retired on full-pay to have a step of honorary rank as follows:—

To be Major-General.

Colonel Coghill Glendour Ottley, Madras Infantry.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Green, Madras Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Downes Shippard, Madras Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Boyé, Bombay Infantry.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Thomas Prendergast Walsh, Madras Infantry.

Major George Marryatt Gumm, Madras Artillery.

Major Bernard Cary, Bengal Infantry.

To be Majors.

Captain William Alexander Shaw, Bengal Cavalry.

Captain Francis John Mills Mason, Madras Infantry.

MILITARY DRESS REGULATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Most of your readers have heard, and in these travelling days many of them know, that Malta is a hot place—a very hot place, but I fancy few people in England who have not passed a summer there have any idea how hot a place it is. A few days ago the thermometer in the sun rose to 140°, and that in by no means the hottest part of the island; and yet in this heat, by the wise *ordination* of the military authorities, our soldiers are dressed in every respect as if they were in England;—*guards are mounted in* tunic, shako, pack, and stock; orderlies hurry through the streets in full dress; officers and men, obliged to be in the sun during the hottest part of the day, are dressed "strictly in accordance with the Dress Regulations of the Army," and forbidden even to protect their brains from the scorching heat by any more effectual means than the forage-cap itself affords. The consequences are just what any man of common sense might predict they would be. Officers are on the sick list, and the hospitals are full.

Did the British officers and British soldiers fight one whit the worse in the Crimea because their throats were unencumbered with stocks, and their brains protected by white cap-covers? I trow not. I am not one of those who would wish to destroy the distinctive character of the British Army, and make it a mass of irregular troops; on the contrary, I am all for drill, dress, and discipline, at proper times and in proper places; but I cannot see any advantage to be gained by torturing your officers and men, filling your sick lists and hospitals, and getting your work badly done, for I defy men to work "with a will" when under a constant apprehension of a

COUP DE SOLEIL.

CAMPS AND FIELD-DAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The massing of troops in England, unattained until the formation of Aldershot and other camps, is a good not dearly purchased, even at the price of the large sums that have been expended in the formation of camps of instruction. The position of a brigadier suddenly called upon to handle half-a-dozen regiments in the complication of the battle field and a campaign, must have been formerly anything but enviable. After a few years' training at Aldershot, a general would feel comparatively at home when before the enemy. That the soldier also individually and collectively derives much benefit from a taste of camp life will not be denied. But to assert that both commanders and the commanded receive the greatest possible amount of instruction would be untrue. It is the old tale at camps as elsewhere. What has been done once must be done again, and repetition is the order of the day.

The field-days at Aldershot, whoever may be the presiding genius, are so alike one another, that the anxious correspondent must be sorely puzzled to give the necessary variety to the stereotyped performance. Once, twice, or thrice a week do the troops in camp march by the same road to the same ground, fight the same battle, and return by the same road again to camp. The unfortunate Long Valley is trodden into a desert more bare and arid than that of Sahara, and the renowned Aldershot dust is caused solely by the continual marching over the same ground. The Government ground at Ash Common and Fleetpond both offer a capital field for occasional manœuvres, but strange to say no general has yet been bold enough to try the unaccustomed ground. I cannot but think that now and then the division of the force would be exceedingly instructive.

The movements of a supposed enemy are usually as inscrutable as those of the general who, in imagination, opposes

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him. But with an attacking brigade whose only known movements were that it should attack a certain point at a certain time, more talent would of necessity have to be employed; at all events, the brains of two generals instead of one would be called into play. Brigadiers should be pitted against each other, the general commanding the division bestowing the palm on the victor. During the summer, the brigades returning from route marching should always fight their way into camp.

Though soldiers, as a rule, care but little what has been going on even when they themselves have been the performers, yet there are doubtless many who would be glad to study the plan of operations after every field-day. The division orders are printed daily, and with little additional expense the plan of proposed or past manœuvres might be struck off and issued to the regiments in camp.

A few words of explanation would alone be necessary to point out the number of the troops engaged, the object to be attained, and the means employed to attain it. A map of the country for a few miles round, with the columns in red ink, would also be required. The drill season is now well-nigh over, but nevertheless these few hints may possibly not be altogether unavailing or forgotten, and may induce some slight deviation from the too-much-trodden tract of routine.
—I am, &c., A CAPTAIN AT ALDERSHOT.

THE NEW SHAKO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It is rumoured that an alteration is about to take place in the shako of the infantry. A pattern worn by the Rifle Brigade, and another by the 55th Regiment, have each their merits, but they have both the same defect, viz., the unsightly tuft or ball. Let any one wear a shako for half an hour with the ball, and again for the same period without the ball, and he will require no further proof that it destroys the balance and comfort of the shako. What I propose is a smaller ornament, and of a more elegant shape.

I think the sword-knot (rather larger than regulation), or a tapering decanter stopper, suggests the idea. In Belgium I saw a gold sort of shaving-brush; but, whatever it be, let weight and the present round shape be avoided.—Yours, &c.,
COMFORT AND ELEGANCE.

ARMY CIRCULARS.

The following General Order, dated the 6th inst., has been issued from the Horse Guards by order of the Duke of Cambridge:—"Many regiments and depôts having omitted to furnish the annual nominal return ordered by the Circular of the 7th of June, 1856, to be rendered to the military secretary, of casualties among officers, non-commissioned officers, and men appointed to the French Order of the Legion of Honour, the General Commanding-in-Chief calls the attention of commanding officers to the omission in question, and desires that it may be rectified by every corps in which it may have occurred. These returns are now and for the future to be transmitted by regiments and depôts direct to the Under-Secretary of State for War, instead of the military secretary. By command, James Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant-General."

The following Circular has been issued:—"War Office, August 30.—1. The arrangements under which the contribution for the messing of military officers and other public passengers on board ship, and also their families (when not in contract vessels), is brought to the credit of the public, having been under the consideration of Mr. Secretary Herbert, he has been pleased to direct that from and after the 1st of October next the settlement for such contribution shall be exclusively effected at the termination of the voyage; no deduction as heretofore being made from the pay advanced on embarkation. 2. At the termination of the voyage the paymaster or agent of the regiment to which the officer belongs, or paymaster, or acting paymaster of the depôt or detachment which he may first join, or other public accountant into whose payment the officer or other public passenger may be reported, will be held responsible for deducting from such person, and crediting in the public accounts, the amount of mess contribution which shall be shown to be due by the mess certificate to be produced by him. 3. Officers and others about to embark on board ship are to take care to provide themselves with the prescribed form of mess certificate, and to complete or cause to be completed the same in every particular, including the signature of the master or purser of the vessel, and of the officer commanding the troops on board, before going on shore, or of the officer himself when there is no commanding officer. 4. Military officers and other public passengers authorised to proceed in contract steam-vessels, or proceeding on service without troops from one foreign station to another, or from port to port within the same command, under special contracts made by the Commissariat, will be required, as at present, to pay to the owners for their families permitted to embark with them the sums for passage and messing prescribed in the contracts, of which notice should be taken in the certificate. 5. A copy of the form of mess certificate is annexed hereto, and all military accountants should forthwith obtain an ample supply of the form by application to this department.—B. Hawes."

The following General Order has been issued relative to the examination for the Staff College:—"Horse Guards, September, 4.—With reference to paragraph 5 of the Staff College Regulations published with the General Order, dated 23rd of January, 1860, officers of the army are hereby informed that the examinations in July, 1861, of candidates for admission to the Staff College, will comprise the following portions of military history, viz., Campaign of Marlborough, 1704; Campaign of Frederick the Great (concluding with the battle of Leuthen), 1757; Campaign of Napoleon (to capitulation of Mantua), 1796-7; Campaign of Wellington, 1812; Campaign of Napier—Scinde. In studying the above campaigns, candidates are recommended to avail themselves of every information that can be obtained both in the objects and detail of the operations from published orders, letters, and despatches, as well as from ordinary histories. A careful study of the topography and resources of the countries in which the campaigns took place is also on every account recommended, as questions will be particularly directed to these points. By command of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, James Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant-General."

THE MEDICAL OFFICERS IN INDIA.

The following petition has been sent through Dr. Linton, signed by the body of Army Surgeons in Bengal:—

Unto His Excellency the Right Honourable, the Earl Canning, Viceroy, and Governor General of India in Council, this the Memorial of the Medical Officers of the British Army serving in the Bengal Presidency,

Respectfully sheweth,—That—On the 1st of October, 1858, it pleased Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria to order the issue of a Royal Warrant greatly improving the position, pay, and general prospects of your memorialists.

2nd. That—Except in India, Her Majesty's warrant has been recognised and acted upon in every other country acknowledging British supremacy; and that, your memorialists serving in this country during the time that has elapsed since the publication of the warrant, have enjoyed none of the benefits of its provisions, not the least of which provide for a much improved status and scale of remuneration.

3rd. That on account of the exception just mentioned, the position and pay of your memorialists are anomalous and unsatisfactory. Illustrative of this your memorialists would adduce the following example: A medical officer serving in England, or in any of the British possessions, except India, takes precedence, chooses quarters, draws pay and allowances, and sits as president on a board or committee, according to its relative rank which is substantive. As soon, however, as he lands in this country he forfeits his position with the Indian scale of remuneration and other advantages attaching thereto, and so becomes virtually degraded.

4th. That this deprivation injuriously affecting all the members of the home medical departments serving in India, presses especially hard upon the assistant-surgeon, who, leaving home with the substantive rank of captain, and, therefore, drawing in full the pay and allowances of such rank, on landing in this country is recognised and paid only as a subaltern.

5th. That more than a year ago, the announcement of the issue of our warrant, gladdening as it did the hearts of your memorialists of all ranks, then serving in this country, was hailed by them as an acknowledgment, in some measure of the importance of their department, and of the value of those services which had been, and are yet to be rendered by it to the State; and led them to expect that this gracious expression of Her Majesty's esteem would speedily find its way into the general orders of this country, as it was certain to do everywhere else.

6th. That the health and physical efficiency of the British Army serving in Bengal being entrusted to your memorialists, their responsibilities are as grave as their duties are trying, both these implying an amount of labour and anxiety which are in the same ratio as the sickness in this country is, or from three to eight times as great as at home, or at most other stations.

7th. That—If therefore, besides it being deemed as absolutely necessary for ensuring the general wellbeing and efficiency of the Army, the warrant was considered but the due of men entrusted with the life and health of the British soldier in our other possessions, it cannot, surely, we humbly submit, be considered as less the due of those, whose grave responsibilities, withering anxieties, and ceaseless exertion of mind and body are the constant and inseparable accompaniments of a trust so important as that of the life, health, and efficiency of the same soldier in India.

8th. That—In its remuneration of all commissioned ranks, except those of the Army Medical Department, especially its more junior ones, your Government in adopting a principle bearing upon locality, climate and duty, acknowledged as a just one by the highest authorities, grants to these ranks an aggregate of pay and allowances from more than twice to five times that allowed at home; and that, in withholding the practical application of this principle from your memorialists, such is their remuneration, that, assistant-surgeons of five and ten years' standing, lose respectively by serving in India, from four to seven pounds sterling, per mensem, more or less—this loss, not including many allowances received at home but not in this country, being attributable to their inadequate Indian pay and allowances, and to the considerable extra expense to which they are put by a residence in India.

Wherefore in earnestly requesting the gracious consideration by your excellence of their grievances, your excellency's memorialists respectfully pray—

1st. That the expression of Her Majesty's will and measure, as contained in the Royal Warrant of October, 1858, may, at an early date, be caused to take full effect throughout her Indian empire.

2nd. That a new scale of Indian medical pay and allowances be made out, in which the amount of these shall be regulated according to the relative rank of your memorialists, which paragraph 8 of the warrant says, "Shall carry with it all precedence and advantages attaching to the rank with which it corresponds;" and not less in consideration of the serious responsibilities belonging to their trust, the vital importance of their office, and the trying nature of their duties, than in compliance with, what with great submission would humbly appear to be, the unmistakeable language and evident intention of the warrant.

3rd. That the provisions of the warrant regarding pay and allowances may be permitted to have a retrospective effect from the date of its publication at home, to meet the cases of such of your memorialists as may have served in India since that date.

And your excellency's memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

One of the most interesting events at Melbourne has been the marriage of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., with Miss Pratt, the only daughter of Major-General Pratt, Commander of the Forces in Australasia. The ceremony was performed in the most private manner at Christ Church, South Yarra.

The States of Jersey have presented to the widow of the late Lieut.-Governor of the island, Major-General Mundy, a letter of condolence upon the loss she has sustained in the death of her gallant husband.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, SEPTEMBER 14.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—William Mould to the Edinburgh (additional), for Coast-Guard Service.

Lieutenants—C. D. Broughton to the Megæra; Charles F. Ryder to the Agamemnon; H. Hathorn (additional) to Marlborough.

Paymasters—J. Ray (additional) to the Colossus; J. Bradbridge (additional) to the Dauntless; C. W. Tuke (additional) to the Edinburgh; T. W. Wells to the Ariel; E. W. Jordan to the Spiteful; J. W. Green (additional) to the Colossus.

Assistant Surgeons—Dr. John T. B. Torrance to the Impregnable, for Plymouth Hospital; John S. Dobbin (acting) to the Victory, for Haslar Hospital: Dr. Thomas Warde (acting) to the Exmouth.

Second Masters—J. H. Tully to the Edgar; S. S. Sugden to the Landrail; R. J. Barrett to the Rhadamanthus.

Master's-Assistant—Francis J. Palmer to the Landrail.

Assistant-Paymasters—M. Maxwell to the Ariel; John Chambers to the Spiteful.

Clerk—Adolp Hunter to the Trafalgar.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineers—W. Ross to the Foxhound; G. L. D. P. Keeling to the Asia, for service in the Harrier; M. Lilt (acting) to the Tartar; John King to the Spiteful.

Third-Class Assistant-Engineers—T. J. Walters to the Cumberland, for temporary charge of the Hasty; P. Blanch (acting) to the Edgar; E. S. Young to the Fisgard, for temporary charge of the Lee; G. Kaye to the Fisgard, for temporary charge of the Mullet; Charles B. Hargrave (acting) to the Firebrand; John Franklin (acting) to the Cumberland, for service in the Wildfire.

Acorn, 12, sailing sloop, Commander R. D. Pearse, was at Swatow on the 22nd of July.

Actæon, 26, sailing surveying-frigate, Commander John Ward (b), was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Adventure, 2, screw troop-ship, Commander E. Lacy, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Agamemnon, 91, screw, Captain T. Hope, has been ordered to Malta.

Alacrity, 4, screw sloop, Commander J. K. C. Baird, was at Corfu on the 8th inst.

Algerine, 1, screw gun-vessel, Lieut.-Commander W. Arthur, was in Ta-lien-whan bay on the 22nd of July.

Amphion, 36, screw frigate, Captain Thomas Cochran, was on the coast of Sicily on the 8th inst.

Argus, 6, paddle steam sloop, Commander H. F. W. Ingram, was on the coast of Sicily on the 8th inst.

Assurance, 4, screw, sloop, Commander C. M. Aynsley, was off the coast of Syria on the 1st inst.

Banshee, 2, paddle steam-vessel, Commander C. A. Campbell, was in the Black Sea by the latest accounts.

Banterer, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander H. P. Knevitt, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Beagle, 4, screw gun-sloop, Commander E. Hay, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Black Eagle, Admiralty yacht, Master-Commander John E. Petley, has left Portsmouth for the westward, and will, it is stated, embark His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief for the Channel Islands.

Bouncer, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander A. R. Owen, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Boxer, 1, screw gunboat tender, Second Master Commander C. F. Gulliver, was in Malta harbour on the 8th inst.

Bustard, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander, F. W. Hallowes, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Cæsar, 90, screw, Captain Thomas H. Mason, arrived in Malta harbour on the 7th inst. from Naples. Our correspondent furnishes us with the following account of the doings of a steamer once well known on the Thames. The termination of the affair will we imagine be of a more serious character than the owners contemplated when they dispatched their property upon a buccaneering expedition:—"H.M.S. Cæsar has arrived in port from Naples bringing a steamer, called the Orwell, formerly running between London and Ipswich as a passenger-boat. We understand that her owners, hoping to make a good bargain of her, sent her to Genoa, where the Garibaldian agents at first made arrangements to convey a body of volunteers to Calabria; but it was afterwards proposed to capture a new screw-frigate, mounting 51 guns. However, owing to the vigilance of the Neapolitan cruisers, she failed in the attempt, and was obliged to fly to the protection of the English vessels, rather than be captured herself by the Bourbon instruments of tyranny. Being pursued by five Neapolitan steam-frigates, she made for the British ships of war, and the gallant commander hoisted the jack. She was immediately boarded by the guard-boat of the fleet, and the admiral caused her to be taken possession of and conveyed to Malta."

Cambrian, 40, sailing-frigate, Captain J. J. M'Cleverty, C.B., was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Camilla, 16, sailing-sloop, Commander G. T. Colville, was by the last accounts at Shanghai.

Caradoc, 2, paddle steam-vessel, Lieut.-Commander J. B. Scott, was in Malta harbour on the 8th inst.

Centaur, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander E. D. D. Aplin, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Chesapeake, 51, screw-frigate, Captain G. O. Willes, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral James Hope, C.B., was in Ta-lien-whan bay on the 22nd of July.

Clown, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander W. F. Lee, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Cockchafer, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander H. L. Holder, was at Swatow on the 22nd of July.

Cruizer, 17, screw sloop, Commander J. Bythesea, V.C., was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Dee, steam-vessel, Master-Commander Pullen, has left Woolwich with a cargo of machinery for vessels fitting out at the western yards.

Doris, 32, screw-frigate, Captain E. Heathcote, was at Corfu on the 5th inst.

Drake, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander A. R. Blane, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

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Encounter, 14, screw corvetee, Captain Roderick Dew, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on 22nd of July.

Esk, 20, screw corvette, Captain Sir R. J. M. M'Clure, was at Hong Kong on the 26th of July.

Fairy, Royal yacht, has been placed in No. 6 dock at Portsmouth, to clean bottom, &c., in readiness to attend upon Her Majesty. Preparations have also been made to receive the Victoria and Albert in No, 7, for the same purpose.

Firefly, 4, paddle steam surveying-vessel, Commander A. L. Mansell, was on the coast of Syria on the 1st inst.

Fire Queen, paddle steam-vessel, Master-Commander Paul, arrived in Portsmouth harbour on Wednesday morning from Ryde, having on board their Royal Highnesses the Duc de Chartres and the Count de Paris, accompanied by General Count Dumas. The barge of Vice-Admiral Bruce, commanded by Commander Loftus Robinson, acting flag-lieutenant, proceeded alongside the Fire Queen, and disembarked the two Princes at the dockyard, when they waited upon Vice-Admiral Bruce at the Admiralty House; whence, after partaking of luncheon, they were escorted through the dockyard and over the shipping in the harbour by Commander Robinson. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards re-embarked on board the Fire Queen and returned to Ryde, wh re they are staying for a short time, with the ex-Queen of the French, at the beautiful villa of Sir Augustus Clifford.

Firm, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander W. R. Boulton, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Flamer, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander H. M. Bingham, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Flying Fish, 6, screw sloop, Commander Charles W. Hope. A frightful accident occurred on board this vessel while saluting on the 25th of August, on occasion of the disembarkation of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Montreal. Three men were blown away from the muzzle of a gun, and several others badly wounded.

Forester, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander A. J. Innes, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Furious, 16, paddle steam-ship, Captain Oliver J. Jones, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Fury, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander J. C. Wilson (acting), was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Gannet, 11, screw steam sloop, Commander E. H. L. Lambert, was at Constantinople according to our last advices.

Grasshopper, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander J. C. Tucker, was at Hong Kong on the 26th of July.

Greyhound, 17, screw-sloop, Commander F. W. Sullivan, left Malta on the 2nd instant for Beyrout.

Growler, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander H. E. Orozier, was at the Piræus by the latest accounts.

Hannibal, 91, screw-liner, Captain Arthur Farquhar, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Mundy, C.B., was in the Bay of Naples on the 8th inst.

Haughty, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander E. D. Broad, was at Hong Kong on the 26th of July.

Havock, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander C. Fairholme, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Hesper, 2, screw store-ship, Master-Commander H. W. Harris, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Hibernia, three-decker, Commander Hon. A. C. Hobart, flag-ship of Admiral Superintendent Codrington, C.B., was in Malta harbour on the 8th inst.

Highflyer, 21, screw corvette, Captain W. A. J. Heath (acting), was in the Canton River on the 26th of July.

Himalaya, 6, iron screw troop ship, Captain John Seccombe, five days from Portsmouth, with detachments of different regiments for Gibraltar, Malta, and Corfu, arrived at Gibraltar on the 1st inst., and sailed again for the East. She arrived at Malta on the 5th inst., and after landing drafts for various regiments she proceeded to Corfu on the 8th.

Hogue, 60, screw coast-guard ship, Captain Macdonald, sailed from Plymouth on Saturday last, to resume her station at Greenock.

Hornet, 17, screw sloop, Commander W. B. Elphinstone, left Plymouth on Sunday last for the Cape of Good Hope and Bombay. The Hornet was put into a commission nearly a month after the Torch, and although a vessel of double her tonnage, and of three times her complement of men and boys, yet gets away to her station within 24 hours of the former vessel.

Impérieuse, 51, screw frigate, Captain Rochefort Maguire, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral L. T. Jones, C.B., was in Ta-lien-whan bay on the 22nd of July.

Inflexible, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander E. A. C. Brooker, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Intrepid, 6, screw steam-sloop, Commander Joseph H. Marryat, was in the Bay of Naples on the 4th inst., but was expected to proceed to Malta with invalids from the squadron.

James Watt, 91, screw liner, Captain Edward Codd, was in Malta harbour on the 8th inst. This ship has been ordered home.

Janus, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander D. G. Davidson, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Kestrel, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant C. D. Robinson, was in Ta-lien-whan bay on the 22nd of July.

Lapwing, 4, screw sloop, Commander M. F. O'Reilly, was at Constantinople by the latest accounts.

Leven, 1, screw gun-vessel, Lieut.-Commander J. S. Hudson, was in Ta-lien-whan bay on the 22nd of July.

Liffey, 51, screw frigate, Captain G. W. Preedy, C.B., was off the coast of Syria on the 1st instant.

London, 90, screw liner, Captain Henry Chads, was in the Bay of Naples on the 4th inst.

Lucifer, 2, paddle steam-vessel, has left Portsmouth for the westward.

Magicienne, 16, paddle steam-ship, Captain J. E. Commerell, V.C., was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Marlborough, 131, screw three-decker (flag-ship of Vice-Admiral W. F. Martin), Captain of the Fleet, Rear-Admiral S. C. Dacres, C.B., Captain W. H. Stewart, C.B., was off the coast of Syria on the 1st instant.

Medina, 4, paddle steam-surveying vessel, Captain Thomas A. B. Spratt, C.B, was at Rhodes by the last accounts. The following is an extract of a letter dated from Smyrna on the 1st inst., which bears testimony to the decision of Captain Spratt:—"The inhabitants of Rhodes have recently had a narrow escape. On the morning of the 9th ult. an Ottoman steamer, the Malakoff, arrived there from Alexandria, having on board 500 irregular soldiers, scoundrels of the deepest dye, deserters from various parts of Syria, and most of them bandits and assassins that the Viceroy of Egypt had ejected *vi et armis* from his territory. These villains were all armed to the teeth, and on their arrival at Rhodes they declared their intention of proceeding no further on their compulsory voyage, and accordingly before any steps could be taken to prevent them, about 400 disembarked, to the utter dismay of the inhabitants. The rascals undisguisedly threatened the Christians with vengeance, and ascribed their expulsion from Egypt to the recent events in Syria. They openly declared their intention of attacking the inhabitants, on the arrival of a reinforcement of 500 more of their companions, whom they expected in a few days. The general alarm may be readily conceived; the Greeks to a man bolted into the interior and abandoned the town and environs. Thanks to the presence of Her Majesty's ship Medina, Captain Spratt, and the energy displayed by Mr. Campbell, Her Majesty's consul, seconded by the consuls of other powers, the anticipated mischief was prevented. The Pasha showed more energy and good-will than was expected of him. He called to his aid the colonel of a regiment of artillery, and they compelled the scoundrels to re-embark by absolute force with the bayonet, the Medina's armed boats superintending the re-embarkation. Had any riot been commenced, it is probable that the Turkish troops and inhabitants would have readily seized the opportunity to set upon the Christians. The expected arrival of more of these atrocious rascals from Egypt did not, happily, take place, the viceroy having sent them back to Palestine overland, where the major part of them will probably perish on the way."

Megæra, screw troopship, Commander S. H. Henderson, embarked on Wednesday at Portsmouth, for conveyance to Devonport, the City of Dublin Militia Artillery, comprising 2 field officers, 4 captains, 7 subalterns, and 4 staff; 25 sergeants, 7 drummers, 353 rank and file, 29 women, 52 children, and 5 horses.

Melpomene, 51, screw-frigate, Captain Charles J. F. Ewart, left Malta for Corfu, on the 2nd instant.

Mohawk, 4, screw gun-sloop, Commander Edward H. Howard, arrived at Malta on the 6th instant from Beyrout, and by her we learn that up to the 1st instant all was quiet there. The French army was still encamped outside the town, but was preparing to move on to Damascus. The English fleet under Vice-Admiral Martin was cruising along the Coast of Syria.

Neptune, 90, screw liner, Captain Frederick A. Campbell, was off the coast of Syria on the 1st inst.

Nimble, 5, screw steam gun-vessel, building at Pembroke. This vessel will be ready shortly for launching. The Diligence naval transport has removed from Devonport with the jury gear necessary to navigate her round to this last-named port.

Nimrod, 6, screw sloop, Commander R. J. Wyniatt, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July. This vessel is under orders to return home.

Odin, 16, paddle steam-frigate, Captain Lord John Hay, C.B., was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Opossum, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander G. D. Bevan, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Orion, 91, screw liner, Captain J. B. E. Frere, was still cruising in the vicinity of Malta on the 8th inst.

Osborne, 1, Admiralty paddle steam-yacht, Master-Commander G. H. R. Bower, arrived in Portsmonth harbour on Thursday with the Lords of the Admiralty and Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, Bart., the Comptroller of the Navy, last from Devonport and Portland.

Pearl, 21, screw corvette, Captain J. Borlase, C.B., was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Pelorous, 21, screw steam-sloop, Commodore F. B. P. Seymour, was on the coast of New Zealand on the 30th of June. Commodore Seymour had been wounded by a gunshot in the leg, in an engagement with the natives on the 27th of June, on which occasion Her Majesty's forces were compelled to retire. The other officers of the Pelorous who were engaged were First-Lieutenant Battiscombe, Midshipman Wadlow, Midshipman Garnett, and Lieutenant Morris, Royal Marine Artillery.

Pioneer, 6, screw sloop, Commander H. A. Reilly, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay, on the 22nd of July.

Queen, 86, screw liner, Captain Charles F. Hillyar. Our Malta Correspondent informs us that this ship was dispatched on the 3rd inst. to Tunis, in consequence of the representations of the British consul, who expected from the state of excitement under which the population was labouring that disturbances would break out. The presence, however, of this powerful ship would, it was supposed, have a beneficial influence.

Racoon, 22, screw corvette, Captain W. C. Chamberlain, was at Tripoli on the 1st inst.

Recruit, 6, screw gun-vessel, Commander David Spain, was, by the last accounts, at Galatz.

Renard, 4, screw sloop, Commander J. G. Goodenough, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Renown, 91, screw liner, Captain Arthur Forbes, was in the Bay of Naples on the 4th inst.

Ringdove, 4, screw sloop, Commander R. G. Craigie, was in Ta lien whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Roebuck, 6, screw sloop, Commander Francis Martin, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Sampson, 6, paddle steam-ship, Captain G. S. Hand, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd July.

Scout, 21, screw covette, Captain J. Corbett, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on 22nd of July.

Scylla, 21, screw corvette, Captain Rowley Lambert, was in the Bay of Naples on the 4th instant.

Simoom, 8, screw troop-ship, Commander J. M. Cooke, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Sirius, target-ship, lying in Porchester lake, was visited by the Lords of the Admiralty during their late inspection at Portsmouth, in order that they might examine various targets affixed to her side, and which have lately been experimented upon from the Stork's guns. Three new plates have been tried within the last few days, consisting of the "ridge and furrow" surface plate, and two plain iron plates, upwards of 11 feet each in length by 3 feet 3 inches in breadth, and 4½ inches thick. Of these the "ridge and furrow" stood the least knocking about, being broken, in fact, by the first shot fired against it. The two other plates are also broken, as all other vertical plates have been. The only results of importance that have been obtained have been the success of the Jones's angulated principle. In that instance the portion of the target representing the section of a vessel's side at the back of the plates, has been left perfectly undisturbed by the severe firing to which it was subjected, whereas in all other instances the broken plates have broken through planking and timbers, and in this way the broken plate has proved more injurious to the ship's side than the shot would have been had it carried a piece of the plate with it clear through.

Slaney, 1, screw gun-vessel, was in Ta-lien-whan bay on the 22nd of July.

Snap, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander W. O. Butler was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Sparrowhawk, 4, screw sloop, Commander J. C. Byng was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Sphinx, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Com. E. F. Day, V.C., was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

St. Jean d'Acre, 101, screw liner, Captain Thomas P. Thompson, left Malta on the 2nd inst. for a cruize outside the island.

Starling, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander J. H. Whitshed, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Staunch, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander E. J. Pollard, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Sutlej, 51, screw steamer, fitting in the steam-basin at Portsmouth, got up steam on Tuesday to test machinery at 20lb. pressure. The trial was very satisfactory. The Sutlej will be ready to make her official trial of speed at the measured mile during the next spring tides, and, although of 100 horse-power less than the Immortalité, recently tried in Stokes Bay, she is expected to realise a rate of speed quite equal to that vessel. The Sutlej was originally designed by the late Sir W. Symonds, during his period of office as Surveyor of the Navy, and her keel was laid down in 1848. On the accession to power of the present Board, under Sir B. W. Walker, the floors of the Sutlej, beyond laying which her building had not proceeded, were taken up, and her form throughout was considerably altered. After her launch she was towed round to Portsmouth, where she lay at harbour moorings until ordered to be cut in two, lengthened amidships and by the bow, with alterations to her stern, to convert her into a screw instead of a sailing frigate. The following will show the dimensions of this now handsome frigate before and since her conversion to a screw:—Dimensions when launched at Pembroke—length between perpendiculars, 180 feet; breadth extreme, 51 feet 8¼ inches; depth in hold, 16 feet 3 inches; burden in tons, 2067. Dimensions since conversion—length between perpendiculars, 254 feet 7 inches; breadth, same as previously; depth in hold, 17 feet 2 inches; burden in tons, 3066. The Immortalité is 251 feet between perpendiculars, 3 feet 7 inches less than the Sutlej. The machinery of both vessels is by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, & Field.

Terrible, 21, paddle steam-frigate, Captain F. H. H. Glasse, C.B., was at Smyrna on the 1st inst. The subjoined is an extract of a letter, dated the 1st, from Smyrna:—"On Monday last, a fearful fire broke out, which lasted some twelve hours, and destroyed nearly 3000 houses. It was purely accidental. The Pasha and his satellites did absolutely nothing in assisting to extinguish the conflagration, but remained passive, and I suppose exclaimed—'Mashallah! Kismet, let it burn, it is only the property of the Giaour.' Great credit, is, however, due to the exertions of the officers and crew of Her Majesty's ship Terrible."

Torch, 5, screw gun-vessel, Commander Frederick H. Smith, managed to get away from Plymouth Sound on Saturday last the 8th inst. for her destination, the west coast of Africa. The Torch was put into commission at Chatham on the 18th of June. Eighty-two days have therefore elapsed from the time proceedings were actively commenced to get her ready for sea till the period of her being actually dispatched on the service for which she was brought forward. If a vessel of the size of the Torch be reported ready for the pendant by the authorities at Chatham, and take nearly three months before she can proceed to sea, we should be curious to learn how long it would require to fit out the Thunder, a floating battery of three times the tonnage of the Torch, and which has been reported to the Admiralty as complete in every department. A similar account was rendered of the condition of the Torch, yet every port in the Channel has furnished a "small bill" for repairs, alterations, &c., against this vessel.

Urgent, 6, screw troop-ship, Commander H. W. Hire, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Valorous, 16, steam-frigate, Captain William C. Aldham, C.B. A lamentable accident took place on the 25th of August on board this frigate at Montreal. During the firing of the royal salute in honour of the landing of the Prince of Wales a man was blown to pieces from the muzzle of a gun.

Victor Emmanuel, 91, screw liner, Captain W. J. Clifford, C.B., was off the coast of Syria on the 1st inst.

Vulcan, 6, screw troop-ship, Commander A. C. Strode, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Watchful, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander F. W. Inglefield, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

Weazel, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander W. Howorth, was at Hong Kong on the 26th of July.

Woodcock, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander G. S. Bosanquet, was in Ta-lien-whan Bay on the 22nd of July.

COURT-MARTIAL ON A BOATSWAIN.—A court-martial was holden on Saturday last at Portsmouth, on board her Majesty's flag-ship Victory, to try Mr. George Kennedy, boatswain, for the loss of a five-inch hawser belonging to Her Majesty's ship Duncan, 101, screw, at Portsmouth, Mr. Kennedy at that time being in charge of the said ship. The inquiry resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner.

The timbers have been prepared at Woolwich dockyard for the keel of a new 91-gun screw steam-vessel, to be named the Caledonia. It will be laid on the slip from which the Anson is to be launched this day.

PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—Sir Richard Mayne and Mr. Superintendent Malladieu paid an official visit to the Portsmouth dockyard during last week, with the object of ascertaining the fitness, and to inquire which of the inspectors, sergeants, and others will volunteer into the metro-

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politan force, as in consequence of the bill passed through Parliament during the last session the local police will be superseded in its duties by members of the latter service. A correspondent pays a high compliment to Lieutenant Hall who, for many years, has been at the head of the Portsmouth dockyard police, and expresses a doubt as to the necessity of the contemplated change. We believe that no officer could have performed his duties in a more satisfactory manner than Lieutenant Hall, and it is to be hoped that he will not in any way suffer by the alteration which must now take place in his position. We are glad, from personal observation, to bear testimony to the good conduct, civility, and general attention to their duties of the men who have so long served under Lieutenant Hall.

The Shannon, freight vessel, taken up by the War Department, having shipped a cargo of machinery and materials, consisting of iron pipes, &c., required for improvements to be carried out at the Government establishments at Malta, left Woolwich dockyard on Saturday last for her destination.

A curious return was made to the Captain Superintendent of Chatham dockyard yesterday week of the number of workmen and others who were absent from the establishment on the afternoon of that day, from which it appeared that no less than 2000 of the *employés* of the dockyard absented themselves on the afternoon in question to attend the races on Chatham lines, a number stated to be unprecedently large.

Great progress is being made at Chatham dockyard in the construction of the large line-of-battle screw steamer Royal Oak, 91, building on No. 7 slip, which has been put in frame, and is to be pushed forward with all dispatch. Her dimensions will be 245 feet in extreme length, 55 feet 4 inches in breadth, and of 3320 tons burden. A 4-gun screw steamer, not named, has also just been commenced on one of the adjoining slips, and is being put in frame.

A general survey of stores and timber in Her Majesty's dockyard at Sheerness has just commenced, Mr. Archibald M'Dougal and Mr. W. Dickson having been appointed surveyors on the part of the Storekeeper-General's Department of the Admiralty; and Mr. C. Stewart and Mr. G. B. F. Jefferys on the part of the storekeeper of the Sheerness dockyard.

Greenwich Hospital.—The remains of the late much respected and lamented commander, Edward Garratt, whose demise we recorded in our last week's impression, were interred on Saturday last in the Royal Hospital Cemetery, in the Woolwich Road, with the usual military honours due to the rank of the deceased veteran. The governor, Admiral Sir James A. Gordon; the lieut.-governor, Rear-Admiral Sir William Carroll; and all the officers of the institution that health and duty permitted, together with many private friends, were in attendance. It was observed that the Trafalgar pensioners mustered unusually strong; and although 55 years have passed away since that ever-memorable and glorious battle, yet there were upwards of 30 men capable of following the remains of the departed commander; and some of these pensioners, we were informed, were his shipmates in the Mars; and last in the procession came Lord Nelson's servant in the Victory, the now venerable Mr. Drummond. Four Trafalgar officers, we believe, yet remain in the Royal Hospital—Captain Sweney, acting-lieutenant of the Colossus; Commander Thomas Colby, lieutenant of the Thunderer; Commander Henry Parker, midshipman of the Belleisle; and Lieutenant John Pollard, midshipman of Lord Nelson's flag ship the Victory.

The Channel Fleet.—Pursuant to orders received on Sunday last, the Channel Fleet, consisting of the Royal Albert, 121, Capt. H. J. Lacon, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle, K.C.B., commanding the fleet; the Conqueror, 101, Captain Edward S. Sotheby, C.B.; the Donegal, 101, Captain Henry Broadhead; the Edgar, 91, Captain James E. Katon, flagship of Rear-Admiral John E. Erskine; the Mars, 80, Captain James N. Strange; the Trafalgar, 91, Captain Edward G. Fanshawe; the Algiers, 90, Captain George W. D. O'Callaghan; the Centurion, 80, Captain Henry D. Rogers, C.B.; the Aboukir, 90, Captain Douglas Curry; the Mersey, 40, Captain Henry Caldwell, C.B.; and the Diadem. 32, Captain James A. Cockburn, got steam up by daybreak on Tuesday last, and sailed from Milford Haven at about 10 o'clock a.m. They are bound for a cruise of about three weeks or a month, and it is supposed will go round the Western Islands, after which they are to rendezvous at Torbay, previous to taking up their stations for the winter. Mr. Ward is on board the Admiral's ship with his new system of ocean telegraphs, which are to be thoroughly tried during the cruise. The fleet has been in Milford Haven for more than three weeks, and the conduct of the men has been most exemplary. The civil authorities have not had to interfere, except in one or two exceptional cases of drunkenness, together with a few cases of the not very heinous crime of overstaying leave. Rumour has it that three or four vessels of the fleet are to winter at Milford. A more secure berth could not be found in any case.

Captain Washington, the hydrographer of the Navy, is at present on the coast of Syria. The gallant officer, before returning to his official duties at Whitehall, will give his attention to the arrangements in progress for constructing, at the expense of the Pasha of Egypt, three new light-houses in the Red Sea. Commander Arthur L. Mansell, of Her Majesty's surveying-vessel Firefly, is the naval officer deputed by the Admiralty to superintend the erection of the buildings, and Captain Baker, of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's service, will be on the spot in command of one of the Company's steamers to render a helping-hand. Captain Baker is the officer who so much distinguished himself at the wreck of the Alma.

Royal Naval Reserve.—We are authorised to state that the proposal to admit officers of the mercantile marine to honorary rank in the Royal Naval Reserve has been very favourably entertained by the Admiralty, and that on the return of Her Majesty from Scotland an Order in Council will be obtained, and a proclamation issued setting forth the terms on which this loyal tender of service will be accepted.

The following laudatory account of La Gloire and her performances appears in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*; we must of course make every allowance for the *esprit de pays* of the writer, but we must not conceal from ourselves that La Gloire would be a very dangerous kind of vessel for any wooden vessel, however large, to fall in with. We have no fear of the lesson now taught us being lost on the Lords of the Admiralty. The first steel-plated steamship, La Gloire, has just taken possession of the sea; she is a magnificent vessel, 77 metres long and 16 metres large (250 by 51 feet English). Her aspect is imposing by the severity of her lines and by the mass of her iron cuirass. At the height of 1·82 metres (barely 6 feet) above the water, she presents a battery of 34 guns of the most powerful effect; on the forecastle two long-range pieces; on the quarter-deck an iron redoubt to protect her commander at his post during the action. The reduced masts and the wide funnel indicate that the vessel is not intended to go to a distance from our ports, but that she is made for operations in the seas where henceforward the great differences of European policy will be settled. The frigate has been thrice to sea, and it may now be said that she has gloriously terminated her trials. In calm weather she parts the water without shock, and it may almost be said without foam, showing thereby how perfectly her proportions have been conceived. Her speed, measured on a fixed basis of nearly eight kilometres, reached 13 1-10 knots, which is the finest result ever ascertained in a ship of war. In a ten-hours' trip, her average rate was 12 31-100 knots, with all her fires lighted, and 11 knots with half her fires. In a rough sea she behaved perfectly. She pitches very gently, and rolls with a regularity that leaves nothing to be desired. The engineer's programme is therefore in all respects carried out—carried out fully, but not exceeded; the whole does the greatest honour to his skill, and gives the measure of the precision of his intelligence, of the certainty of his foresight, and consequently of the confidence the country may place in him. One understands now how he dared to take the responsibility of laying down several vessels of an entirely new type without having waited the trial of the first; and the reproaches of temerity which were not spared to him now recoil on those who ventured them. In 1850, the Napoleon engaged the navy in a new phasis; it extended its destinies by assuring henceforward its assistance to the army, to escort its convoys of troops, to protect their landing, to reach in good time a hostile fleet, and all that at a given moment, so as to be able to figure in strategical combinations without risk of delay. Thus it was that in the last Italian campaign, while the army marked its march across Lombardy by the glorious stages of Magenta and Solferino, the steam fleet of Admiral Romain Desfosses cruised in the waters of Venice, to insure the disembarkation at the first signal of another *corps d'armée* which was to take the Austrians in the rear; and already previously, during the events in the Black Sea, the Napoleon had passed the Dardanelles, while the English fleet, detained by contrary winds, remained at the entrance of the Straits, an impotent witness of our success. England was moved at this, and soon her dockyards were seen full of steam line-of-battle ships, pretending to the utmost speed But hardly had she followed us upon this path of progress when, behold arise a new maritime element much more formidable than the Napoleon, a terrible ship, which could of itself alone confront a whole steam fleet, the steel-plated steamship, who glorious trials we have just exposed. Again, then, a new era opens for the navy; it is no longer only wooden citadels that the fleet may attack; henceforward it may brave with impunity, the most powerfully defended coasts. No granite fort exists that can resist the destructive effects of the new artillery, and our steel-plated ships will carry this formidable artillery under the enemy's fire. It is a complete revolution in the destinies of maritime powers. Thus, twice in ten years our proud ally, England, has been vanquished in these pacific struggles, in which the efforts of genius alone contend, but in which the blood of victims is spared, and in which the resources of nations, far from exhausting themselves, do but increase—increase to the point of rendering war impossible between them by the threat of the terrible disasters it must entail; increase to the strengthening of the ties of the great nations which seem called to combat together for the cause of civilisation. Let us do homage to the Sovereign who has raised up these glorious victories of peace, and to the engineer whose sure and elevated views have thus borne the *matériel* of the French navy higher than did even the genius of Sané! Let us hail these admirable floating citadels, more terrible than the fortifications of Vauban!

The Retired Admirals List.—By the death of Vice-Admiral George Hewson, on the retired list, Rear-Admiral William Luckraft, on the 18*s.* per diem list, becomes entitled to the 20*s.* list, after upwards of 64 years' service in Her Majesty's Navy. He, having entered in June, 1796, became Lieutenant, Dec., 1807; Commander, July, 1825; Captain, 4th Nov., 1840; and Rear-Admiral (retired), 18th Dec., 1858. Admiral Luckraft was Senior Lieutenant of the Sheldrake in 1811, and was officially mentioned for his valuable services at the defence of Anholdt, when attacked by a powerful Danish flotilla; and was Commander of the Bellerophon, 80, at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840.

The late Captain Joseph Francis Stirling, R.N.—The above officer whose death occurred at Bath, on Tuesday last, was youngest son of the late Vice-Admiral Stirling. He entered the Navy in June 1811, and obtained his first commission in July, 1824. He served in the Prince Regent, 120, flag-ship at the Nore. Was Flag-Lieutenant of the St. Vincent, 120, and Alfred, 50, in the Mediterranean; and was advanced to the rank of Commander, Jan. 2, 1843.

Admiral Superintendent Sir Thomas S. Pasley, Bart., struck his flag on Wednesday evening on board the Royal Adelaide, at Plymouth, and proceeded on leave of absence. The Master-Attendant, Commander James Brown, does duty during the absence of Sir Thomas.

The experiments to test the relative efficiency of the Armstrong and Whitworth guns, which have been delayed for various reasons, will, it is stated, take place during the present month at Shoeburyness, in the presence of the Ordnance Select Committee. Two experimental guns have been turned out at Sir W. Armstrong's factory, on the muzzle-loading principle, which is considered by many experienced artillery officers to be preferable to the new system of breech-loading, especially during a period of active warfare.

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, September 13.

Corps of Royal Marines—Captain and Brevet Major George Lambrick to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Shewen, retired on full pay; First Lieutenant George Oliver Evans to be Captain, vice Lambrick, promoted; Second Lieutenant Francis Harwood Poore to be First Lieutenant, vice Evans, promoted.

THE NAVAL DISCIPLINE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NVAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—In your paper of the 25th ult., alluding to the speech of Lord Clarence Paget on the Naval Discipline Bill, you remark on the anomaly in the former one that, though a court-martial had power to sentence a prisoner to death, it had no power to mitigate it to penal servitude; but the present bill was to remedy this.

Having read Lord Clarence Paget's speech on that occasion, in the *Standard* of the 22nd instant, it appears to me that there is an anomaly in the present bill which ought to be remarked on, not only by you, but by the public at large.

Lord C. Paget states:—"The next class of crime with which they dealt was that of 'mutiny,' with respect to the definition of which the highest legal authorities differed. By this bill 'mutiny' was at first attempted to be defined as a combination contrary to naval discipline by two or more persons; but the measure had been very carefully considered not only in the House of Lords itself, but by a select committee of Lords, which had been attended by the highest legal authorities in the realm, and before which men of high naval position had been examined; and the result was, that their lordships recommended that no precise definition of the word 'mutiny' should be given. The definition had therefore been expunged, and crimes of that class were dealt with in the bill under the head of 'mutiny' and 'insubordination.'"

Either the framers of the bill, or Lord Clarence Paget, must have been great friends, if not related to the celebrated Sir Boyle Roche, to judge by his lordship's speech. He says the crime of "mutiny" could not be defined by the above-named committee, therefore it was expunged from the bill; and he then adds, crimes of that class were dealt with under the head of "mutiny" (the very thing they could not define) and "insubordination." How their lordships could legislate in one clause of a bill for the crime of mutiny, which it went beyond their powers to understand or define in the bill, is not easily understood; and how it could be expunged when crimes of that class were provided for in Clause 10, under the head of "mutiny," is certainly past understanding. John Bull appears to have made a bull in making the bill.

But that is not much; a bull is of no consequence, but the bill is of great, for Clause 10 deals with mutiny; and the punishment is death and corporal punishment. Still we have Lord C. Paget's words to show that the united wisdom, learning, knowledge, and experience not only of the House of Lords itself, but of a select committee, aided by the highest legal authorities in the realm, and assisted by naval officers of high position, have failed to define the crime of mutiny. Still they make laws to punish it in the same bill, though it is stated they expunged the definitions from it.

The question then is—what is mutiny? Who is to define it? Is the captain who forms the charge, or the admiral who orders a court to try it? Or are the court (officers certainly not as well up to legal definitions as the highest legal authorities of the realm) to define it? If the trial took place in England, how is the judge-advocate to explain to Her Majesty that it was mutiny, and that she should confirm the proceedings? How is all this to be done in the face of the above—nay, how is the poor sailor to know what constitutes mutiny? Do you, Mr. Editor, can you, define it from the above? and it is under that bill the man must be tried and punished for a crime not laid down in it.

Sir Charles Napier objected to Clause 10, and said, "Mutiny ought to be more clearly defined. He doubted whether the evidence of one witness was sufficient to convict a man of mutiny who had struck his officer." The Navy ought to feel grateful to Sir Charles, and thank their stars that—

> "One little cherub sat smiling above,
> To watch o'er the life of poor Jack."

And well might Sir Charles object to the clause that, by the evidence of one witness (no matter how ignorant or how prejudiced), would sentence a man to death on that man's simple word or idea of what constituted a crime—what the House of Lords and the highest legal authorities in the realm were unable to explain or define!

Is this a sample of the law of England? Lord Clarence Paget shows that Admiral Byng was tried for cowardice, negligence, and disaffection, but only found guilty of an error of judgment; but the court had no power to mitigate his sentence, under the 12th Article of War, and he was shot. In this bill, meant to improve on the old one, we have mutiny (the crime which cannot be defined) coupled with insubordination. Now, how can insubordination be defined when mutiny cannot be, when both are in the same clause? The Lords apparently don't know what's what, how then can members of a court-martial? So there may be a second case of Byng, a second error of judgment, and all this because the legislature of England cannot define a crime in a bill, though they provide death as a punishment for it. When the mutineers of the Bounty were tried at Portsmouth, there being no evidence against one man, another prisoner claimed a right to examine him on his behalf; but the court refused to permit it, by the advice of the judge-advocate, and the prisoner was sentenced to death. The king, however, stayed the execution, and referred the case to the judges, who all were of opinion that the sentence was illegal on the ground of improper rejection of evidence, and the prisoner was discharged. This shows the nicety of the case;—the prisoner was the person who defined the law, the court knew nothing of it; the case was referred to the highest legal authority in the realm, and now the highest legal authority in the realm leaves the definition of mutiny to the court.

Lord C. Paget also says, "When a man commits a crime which subjects him to corporal punishment, the case must be inquired into and reported on, but the captain is not bound to abide by the decision, but may punish the man if

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he likes." What, then, is the use of the inquiry? Lord Clarence also says, "There would be a salutary check imposed on the captain, who, though he might be otherwise disposed to inflict corporal punishment, would now find that the guilt or innocence of the accused must be satisfactorily proved before anything further could be done to him." This is contradicted by the foregoing, which shows the captain could overrule the decision if he liked. What does Lord C. Paget mean by "This system might not be considered to be in strict accordance with the usage of courts of justice, but it was quite consistent with the practice of the Service"?

The highest authorities in the realm are from courts of justice, and if they legislate for mutiny, surely, they do so for other crimes; and how can the usages of the Service supersede what is laid down by the law of the land? But it seems that they do. It is odd Lord Clarence Paget and Sir Charles should so completely disagree as to the improvement in the conduct of the Navy, particularly in drunkenness. Who is right?

It is plain there is something very wrong in the details and wording of the bill. My attention was drawn to it by the remarks on it in your paper of the 18th ult., which pointed out clearly that the bill was far from explicit or satisfactory, and Lord Clarence Paget's remarks have certainly proved that such is the case.—I am, &c.

LANDSMAN.

NAVAL MEDICAL SUPPLEMENTAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The fate of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund is a subject of deep interest to every medical officer in the Service; and, therefore, although your space is much occupied, I trust that you will grant admission to a few observations regarding it.

The capital of the Fund amounts to 65,000*l.*, and the interest to above 2000*l.* per annum.

"A Director," in his published letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty (a copy of which you have no doubt received), finds fault with the committee for proposing to "sink and sacrifice" the whole of this capital and interest for the benefit of 300 living individuals, viz., the present widows and the prospective widows of the insured members; and he submits that a stop should be put without delay to a scheme so violent and uncalled for, and ventures to suggest a more moderate course of procedure, by which the capital may be saved for the benefit of the widows of the medical officers of the Navy in all time coming, without any other claim on their part than the fact that they are the widows of medical officers who have served Her Majesty in the Navy—no matter in what rank.

The annuities derivable at present from the Fund are made up to 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* by the premiums of insured members and Government securities, together with small compulsory contributions from the medical officers generally. The great grievance is this small amount of compulsion, to do away with which so great a sacrifice as that of the whole capital of the Fund has been recommended.

Now, let us see what benefit the capital alone would confer upon the widows were it preserved, as "a Director" proposes, and then we shall be better able to see the extent and amount of the sacrifice recommended by the committee. The interest is 2000*l.* per annum. "He who runs may read," and see that this alone would give to 100 widows, each an annuity of 20*l.* per annum; and it is probable that the really necessitous widows would never exceed that number.

I will not further refer to the painful and humiliating reason assigned for the attempt to waste so much valuable property, but ask, with all submission, if some plan should not be devised and energetically carried out for the purpose of preserving such a nucleus of benevolent help to the needy in all time coming. The gradual termination of the fund with the view of preserving the capital, is surely deserving of the deepest consideration by the medical officers themselves, as well as by the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary of the Admiralty—the patron and president *ex officio*.

Let us hope that the wiser class of medical officers will secede from the rash and inconsiderate, and assist the well-meant proposal of "A Director."—I am, &c., A READER.

THE MILITIA.

Suffolk Artillery. A detachment proceeds from Fort-Gomer to Marchwood, to relieve the Durham Militia Artillery stationed here.

1st Stafford Militia proceed from Portsmouth to Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Durham Artillery has left Portsmouth for Plymouth.

The City of Dublin Artillery has moved from Portsmouth to Devonport. Its strength is 2 field-officers, 4 captains, 7 subalterns, 4 staff, 25 sargents, 7 drummers, and 353 rank and file.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, SEPTEMBER 11.

Royal Sherwood Foresters, or Nottinghamshire, Regiment of Militia—Captain Donald Sinclair to be Quartermaster, from the 9th of June last.

Denbighshire Wing of the Royal Denbighshire and Flintshire Militia—Hallam Moore Dixon, Esq., L.R.C.P., to be Surgeon, vice Churchill, resigned.

5th Regiment of West York Militia—Lieutenant Edward Conyers Dawson to be Captain, vice Littlejohn, resigned.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, SEPTEMBER 14.

Northumberland Regiment of Militia Artillery—Resignation.—Her Majesty has accepted the resignation of Captain Weston.

Memoranda—3rd Regiment (Light Infantry of West York Militia)—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant Gordon James Douglas.

4th Regiment of West York Militia—Lieutenant Henry Barrow, and Ensign Edward Litton Holmes, who were absent without leave from the recent training of this Regiment, have been removed from the strength of the Corps.

Memorandum—The following is substituted for the Notice which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 7th instant:—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Surgeon Henry Francis Coley in the Hertfordshire Militia.

VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

1ST CITY OF LONDON RIFLES.—This corps, to the number of some 400 or 500, marched out on Saturday from head-quarters to the Regent's Park, for battalion and light infantry drill, and field exercise, under the command of Colonel Hicks, and acquitted themselves with their usual excellence.

1ST (VICTORIA) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—On Saturday a detachment of this regiment again assembled at Kilburn at three o'clock, and marched out to Wormwood Scrubbs, under the command of Captain Greenhill (who has qualified at Hythe as a marksman), to repeat the practice in judging distance, &c. The instruction was conducted by Sergeant-Major Abbott. Some of the volley firing was very good, and would not have disgraced the "regulars." The regiment dispensed with the attendance of their band, being preceded by some half-dozen buglers only, who played them to and from the ground; and they have also dispensed with their own full-dress uniforms and shakos generally worn on all marchings out, substituting for them the undress and forage cap, which to our taste has a smarter and more serviceable look about it, and must certainly conduce to the comfore of the men themselves.

7TH MIDDLESEX (ISLINGTON) RIFLES. — On Tuesday afternoon the interesting ceremony of the presentation of a silver bugle to this corps by the ladies of Islington came off in the grounds of Thomas Hale, Esq., Lawn House, Holloway Road, in the presence of a large number of persons, amongst whom were a brilliant assemblage of ladies. About half-past five, p.m., the corps, accompanied by their company of cadets, and headed by their band, under the command of Captain Ebsworth, marched into the ground to the part where the presentation was arranged to take place, and having formed three sides of a square, Mrs. Hale, attended by Mr. H. W. Elder, of Topsfield Hall, Hornsey, entered the square, followed by a select number of ladies, and gracefully presented the bugle, with the appropriate remarks.

20TH (EUSTON SQUARE) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—Five companies of this corps, accompanied by their band, marched out to Hampstead Heath on Saturday last, where they were put through battalion and light infantry drill by their Commandant, Lieut.-Colonel Bigge. The following is the programme of the arrangements for the ensuing week:—Company and position drill, snapping caps, aiming and blank firing—Monday and Friday at Messrs. Collard's establishment, Oval Road; Tuesday and Thursday at the Cattle Market, from 6 p.m., under an officer and musketry instructor—undress. Squad drills—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 7 to 9 p.m., at the Armoury, Euston Station, under Sergeant-Major Box, late of the 57th; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 6 to 8 p.m., at Sir William Cubitt's establishment, Gray's Inn Road—undress. General parade with band—Saturday to Hampstead Heath for battalion drill, leaving Euston Station at 3·30, p.m.—full dress, with shako.

22ND (QUEEN'S WESTMINSTERS) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—This corps, which seems for the last week or two to have devoted itself rather to the enjoyment of field sports than to active drill on Saturdays, mustered strongly on Saturday last at the Crystal Palace, to witness races and sports of various descriptions for prizes amongst the cadets.

28TH (LONDON IRISH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—The men of this fine corps marched out on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of practising blank cartridge firing in Hyde Park.

29TH (NORTH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—On Saturday this corps marched out from its new head-quarters in the Mornington Road, Camden Town, to the Regent's Park, for battalion drill, and there was a very good muster. The cadet corps is progressing very favourably, and the youths are attentive to the drill.

1ST SURREY (JUVENILE) RIFLES.—This successful little corps, now numbering upwards of 80 in its ranks, passed Friday at Greenwich, being honoured with the special permission of the Governor of the Hospital, Admiral Sir G. Gordon, to march with its colours and band playing through the hospital, greatly to the gratification of the boys, and also of the veterans, who congregated to witness the spectacle, after which the band played in front of the Governor's house by his own wish. After receiving the commendations of the Governor on their performance and general appearance, these juvenile riflemen marched to Blackheath, where they spent the remainder of the day at cricket, &c.

7TH (SOUTHWARK) SURREY RIFLES.—This corps assembled on the parade ground in front of the Sessions-house, Newington, on Saturday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, as usual. Major Parratt, the adjutant, was present, and appeared to have entirely got over the effect of his recent fall.

19TH (ROUPELL'S) SURREY RIFLES.—The members of this corps, about 400, commanded by Major Roupell, accompanied by their own band and the drum and fife band of the Scots Fusilier Guards, marched to Streatham Common on Saturday afternoon, where they went through various evolutions and fired several volleys.

CHESHIRE.

The great Cheshire rifle prize meeting is advertised to be held on the 19th and 20th of September at Leasowe Common, on the practice-ground of the 1st and 2nd Cheshire Rifle Companies. It is patronised by the Lord-Lieutenant of the county (the Marquis of Westminster), Lord Combermere, Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, the Members for the county, and other influential noblemen and gentlemen connected with the county. There is a local committee, consisting of the officers of the different Volunteer companies in the neighbourhood, and other persons interested in the movement. The value of the prizes that will be offered is nearly 300*l.*, presented by various persons in and about Birkenhead.

DURHAM.

2ND (SEAHAM) DURHAM ARTILLERY.—This corps is now making steady and satisfactory progress in drill. A permanent adjutant (Mr. M'Cafferty), late of the Royal Artillery, has been appointed, and he appears to be taking a most active and efficient part in instructing the officers and men in their duties.

3RD (GATESHEAD) DURHAM RIFLES.—On Saturday evening the presentation to this corps—by the sisters of the officers—of a silver bugle took place. Having formed a hollow square, the bass drum being turned up in the centre, Lieutenant Banning (in the absence of Captain Wailes, from indisposition) stepped forward, when Mrs. Kirwood presented the bugle with a very appropriate address.

GLASGOW.

CITIZEN RIFLES.—At a meeting of the committee promoting the cheap uniform movement, for the purpose of making the Volunteer institution a permanent one, open to all classes, which was held at Glasgow on Thursday, a uniform was produced, worn by a well-known captain of Volunteers, the expense of which was only 14*s.* 6*d.* The uniform consisted of a green tunic, trousers, and cap, faced and trimmed with red. It has a smart and soldierly appearance, and will wear well. The whole equipment, which was exhibited on the occasion, including a serviceable waist-belt, with bayonet frog, ammunition service pouch, and cap pouch, can be had at the cost of 21*s.* 6*d.* A corps under the name of the "Citizen Rifles," will be immediately enrolled, and commence drill forthwith. This corps will be composed of all classes, and be, as it well may, entirely self-supporting.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

CHELTENHAM.—A rifle shooting competition is to take place here on the 26th of this month, and the rules and conditions appear well calculated to ensure a successful issue. The prizes are numerous, and the arrangements generally have evidently been made with tact and care. Captain J. G. D. Marshall, Adjutant of the 2nd battalion of Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers, is the honorary secretary.

HAMPSHIRE.

2ND HANTS ARTILLERY.—This corps has commenced practice with blank cartridge. The guns placed at their service by their authorities are five 32-pounders on the Spur Redoubt, Portsmouth. They are 53 years old, having been cast at the Carron Works in 1807. No record of the number of times they have been discharged has been kept from the date of their casting until the practice of this corps on Wednesday last, when a record of that event was made, evidently in consequence of an order issued from head-quarters. It is certain that these guns have seen some service, for their vents have all been enlarged. They have not, however, as far as we can learn from inquiries made upon the spot, been searched, an operation which, since the late lamentable accident at Dover, where the bursting of an old 32-pounder killed two artillerists, and severely wounded many others, ought to be performed previous to putting them into the hands of our Volunteers. This corps, which is fast getting into serviceable order, will commence firing shot at Southsea Castle on Wednesday next.

3RD (PORTSMOUTH CIVIL SERVICE) HANTS ARTILLERY.—The following appointments have been confirmed by the Lord-Lieutenant, under Her Majesty's approbation:—Date of commission 5th September, 1860, viz.: George Rogers, Esq., Captain, James Helby, Esq., Captain, and H. C. Conolly, Esq., Captain; Mr. G. Slater, 1st Lieutenant, Mr. E. C. Warran, 1st Lieutenant, Mr. William Smith, 1st Lieutenant, and Mr. William H. Short, 1st Lieutenant; Mr. J. J. Watson, 2nd Lieutenant, Mr. A. Mott, 2nd Lieutenant, and Mr. R. S. Chapman, 2nd Lieutenant. W. H. Garrington, Esq., Mayor of Portsmouth, has been appointed Surgeon, and the Rev. E. S. Phelps, B.A., Honorary Chaplain to the corps. The following appointments will take place on the 7th of September next, subject to the approbation of the Lord-Lieutenant of the county:—William Brain, Esq., Captain 4th company; Mr. H. Miller and Mr. J. Brooks, G. Boghurst, and William White, Sergeants. The corps numbers at present 360 men and officers, and commenced battalion drill for the first time on Tuesday last on the parade-ground in front of the Long Row in the dockyard. The clothing of the men will soon be complete in every department. Sixty suits of uniform arrived on Wednesday, and forty on Thursday; and the corps furnished a Guard of Honour to the Lords of the Admiralty on their recent visit to Admiral Bruce, on the occasion of their lordships dining with the gallant Admiral at his official residence in the dockyard.

KENT.

THE 1ST B. (FOLKESTONE) CINQUE PORTS ARTILLERY.—This corps still continues weekly drill, and has attained, by the exertions of the drill instructor, Bombardier Currie, of the Coast Defence Brigade, considerable proficiency. Great gun drill is also carried out on Tuesday evenings.

5TH (FOLKESTONE) CINQUE PORTS RIFLES.—Lieut.-Colonel Charles G. Perceval, captain of this corps, has tendered his resignation. No other officer has as yet been named to succeed the gallant captain, who leaves Folkestone on this day (Saturday).

THE 11TH (SANDGATE) KENT ARTILLERY.—This corps assembled at Sandgate Castle on Tuesday last for shot practice, but, in consequence of a great number of vessels lying wind-bound in Sandgate Roads, the intended practice was not carried out.

On Wednesday afternoon a volunteer *fête* on a most extensive scale, in aid of the funds of the 26th Kent Rifles, took place in the park of Sir Thomas M. Wilson, Bart., at Old Charlton. At least 3000 persons were present, and amongst these were Mr. Angerstein, M.P., for Greenwich; Colonel Tulloh, Commandant of the Royal Arsenal Volunteer Artillery and Rifle Force; the commanding officers of various Volunteer corps of the 1st Kent Battalion, and numerous officers of Royal Artillery, Royal Marines, and other branches of the Service.

NORFOLK.

ATTLEBOROUGH.—The result of efforts made here to promote the organisation of a Volunteer corps has been a subscription of 270*l.* and an enrolment of 52 "effectives." A company is to be at once formed which will, in all probability, be commanded by Sir R. J. Buxton, of Shadwell Court.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

THE 19TH (GLASTONBURY) SOMERSET RIFLES.—The first official inspection of thise orps by Major Hume, the Government Inspector for the Western Counties, took place on Monday afternoon the 3rd inst. Captain Hood having put the corps through various movements and evolutions, which were executed in a highly successful manner, the Inspector

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addressed them, saying that he was particularly pleased with the very satisfactory manner in which they had performed their duties that day. Theirs was only the third corps in the county he had inspected in which all the members were present, and he had inspected only two corps who were equal to them, and no other corps in the county which had loaded and fired as a double file kneeling. Their manual and platoon exercise and skirmishing was extremely good, and quite calculated to prepare them for firing practice, as he felt sure they might safely do so under the guidance of so able and experienced a commander as their captain. He was glad he should be able to give so very favourable a report of their efficiency to head quarters.

FROME RIFLES.—On Thursday evening the members of this corps were presented with a massive silver bugle, valued at 40 guineas, by the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Cavendish Townshend Boyle.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—About 50 gentlemen have been enrolled as members of a proposed "Scotch Company" here, but the lord-lieutenant of the county has declined to sanction the corps as a separate company in consequence of the difference of the contemplated uniform from that of the present Ipswich corps. The subject is to be brought under the notice of the Secretary-at-War.

SUSSEX.

16TH (BATTLE) SUSSEX RIFLES.—On Wednesday last this corps, having received an invitation from the Rev. B. Hayley, Catsfield Rectory, assembled in front of the George Hotel, at six p.m., and, headed by the Battle band, marched to Catsfield, under the command of Captain Combe. On their arrival they were met by the Catsfield detachment of the corps, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

WARWICKSHIRE.

BIRMINGHAM.—Company ball practice has been pursued in a spirited manner at the rifle range at Bourne Brook. The title which the local Volunteers have hitherto borne—namely, "1st Battalion of Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers," has been altered by the authorities of the War Office to that of "The Birmingham Rifle Volunteer Corps," and by it they will henceforward be officially recognised. The ladies of the town are engaged in embroidering colours for presentation to the corps. Major Mason has also entered into a correspondence with the railway authorities for the conveyance of such of the Volunteers as are desirous of being present at the review for the Midland and Western districts, before His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, at Gloucester. He has been informed in answer that the Midland Railway Company will run a special train, to arrive in time for the review and to return the same evening, at the fare of 3*s.* 6*d.* per head for the double journey, with the privilege, of those who may desire to be present at the ball at night, of coming back the next afternoon on the payment of an additional shilling. It is expected that there will be a large muster of the Birmingham corps on the occasion.

WILTS.

THE NEW SWINDON RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—The presentation of a silver bugle by Earl Sherburne to the 11th Wilts, or New Swindon Rifle Volunteer corps, took place on Tuesday in the cricket-field adjoining the Great Western Railway, Swindon. His lordship also presented the corps with a set of drums, and advantage was taken of the occasion for the presentation of a set of colours to this corps by Mrs. Gooch, wife of Captain Gooch. The day was observed as a general holiday.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The provisional committee of the proposed Wiltshire Rifle Association are taking energetic measures to carry out the resolutions passed at the preliminary meeting held a short time since in the City of Salisbury. The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary for War, has just kindly signified his willingness to act as president of the association.

YORKSHIRE.

QUEENSHEAD.—Steps are taking for the formation of a Rifle Corps in this district in the West Riding. It is proposed that the corps shall consist of 100 men, and be called the Shibdendale Rifle Volunteers; and Mr. M. Stocks, of Catherine House, Halifax, has generously offered to completely equip them all at his own cost. Above 30 Volunteers have already been enrolled at Queenshead.

YORK.—On the 4th and 5th proximo prizes given by the citizens of York, of the value of 50*l.*, 15*l.*, and 5*l.*, will be shot for at York, by rifle Volunteers from any part of the county.

THE REVIEW IN KIRKLEES PARK.—It is now definitely arranged that the Leeds, Bradford, Wakefield, Halifax, and Huddersfield Rifle Corps shall be reviewed in Kirklees Park, by Major Harmond, on Saturday, the 15th inst. This was announced to the Wakefield corps on Wednesday evening last by Major Holdsworth. The major announced at the same time his intention of bearing the whole of the expense himself of taking the corps to and from the park.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, SEPTEMBER 11.

1st Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Watkins Froeman, Gent., to be Adjutant.

Robin Hood Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Wilson, Gent., to be Captain; Nathan Pratt, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Laslett John Pott, Gent., to be Ensign.

Dumbartonshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—2d Company—The Rev. David Shanks to be Honorary Chaplain; George Thomson Gossling to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

19th Surrey (or Lambeth) Rifle Volunteer Battalion.—Fowell Watkin Watkins, Gent., to be Captain; William Henry Watkins, Gent., to be Lieutenant; the Rev. Francis Statham, B.A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

7th Surrey (or Southwark) Rifle Volunteer Battalion—William Charles Knight Clowes, Gent., to be Captain; Ensign Joseph John Smithies to be Lieutenant, vice Brander, promoted.

Surrey Rifle Volunteers—1st Administrative Battalion—The 2d, 8th, 4th, and 20th Surrey Rifle Volunteers have been formed into a battalion for drill and administrative purposes, numbered as the 1st Administrative Battalion in the county of Surrey. 2d Battalion—The 6th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 15th, and 16th Surrey Rifle Volunteers, have been formed into a battalion for drill and administrative purposes, numbered as the 2d Administrative Battalion in the county of Surrey. 3d Battalion—The 5th, 13th, 14th, 17th, and 18th Surrey Rifle Volunteers have been formed into a battalion for drill and administrative purposes, numbered as the 3d Administrative Battalion in the county of Surrey.

1st Administrative Battalion of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Colonel James Hunter Campbell, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

1st Brecknock Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry De Winton, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Lloyd, promoted.

17th Norfolk Rifle Volunteers—William Charles James Campbell, Esq., to be Captain; John de Courcey Hamilton, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Woolley Preedy, Gent., to be Ensign; Rowland Flockton, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Henry Hugh Bridgwater, clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

Memorandum—11th Norfolk Rifle Volunteers—The name of the Lieutenant promoted to be Captain in this corps is James Hollway, and not Holloway, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 4th inst.

Kent Artillery Volunteers, 10th Corps—Captain Charles Anthony Ellis to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Fullom, resigned; First-Lieutenant John Kellow to be Captain, vice Ellis, promoted; Second Lieutenant William Lamerton to be First Lieutenant, vice Kellow, promoted.

Kent Rifle Volunteers, 28th Corps, 1st Battalion—Daniel Sharpe, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Graham, promoted.

31st Corps, 3d Battalion—Cornwallis Wykeham Martin, Esq., R.N., to be Captain, vice Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., resigned, and appointed Major 3d Battalion.

Memorandum—Kent Rifle Volunteers, 2d Battalion—The following notice of commission to be substituted for the insertion in the *Gazette* on the 22d August, 1860:—Joseph Hogg Baller, M.D., to be Surgeon.

Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to accept the resignation of the following commission:—

24th Corps, 4th Battalion—Captain Frederick Mares Godden.

Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers (No. 2)—Lieutenant Charles William Laws to be Captain, vice Ward, resigned; Ensign Edward Stillard to be Lieutenant, vice Laws; Samuel William Linden, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Stillard.

Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers (No. 4)—William Edward Spencer, Gent., to be Captain; Ephraim Sparrow, Gent., to be Lieu enant; William M'Nab Soul to be Ensign.

1st Battalion Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—William Brougham, Esq., to be Major.

Memorandum—The 11th Cumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps (Wigton) has been united to the 1st Administrative Battalion of Cumberland Rifle Volunteers. The corps will retain its present number and designation in the county force.

3d Hampshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—George Rogers, Gent., to be Captain; James Helby, Gent., to be Captain; Henry Charles Lawrence Connolly, Gent., to be Captain; George James Slater, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Edwin Caleb Warren, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; William Smith, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; William Henry Short, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Joseph Smart Watson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Andrew Mott, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Richard Sands Chapman, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; William Hawkins Garrington, Gent., M.R.C.S., to be Surgeon; the Rev. Edward Spencer Phelps, B.A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

5th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain (Major) George Preston Vallancey to be Major.

21st Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Cecil Rivers, Esq., to be Lieutenant.

10th Suffolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, to be Captain, vice Michell, promoted; Ensign the Hon. John Major Henniker, to be Lieutenant, vice Kerrison, promoted; John Allen, Gent., to be Ensign.

15th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers—Hobart Anderdon, Esq. (late Captain 21st Fusiliers), to be Lieutenant, vice Reynolds, resigned.

16th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers—Meynell Horton Miller Mundy, Esq., to be Captain; Edwin Whitehouse, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Philip Potter, Gent., to be Ensign.

59th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Patrick Robertson to be Lieutenant, vice John Baukier, resigned; Moses Provan, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Robertson, promoted.

26th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Ingleton)—Richard Elletson, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

28th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Goole)—Ensign Robert Storr Best to be Lieutenant, vice Rockett, who retires; Thomas Eadon, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Best, promoted.

Memorandum—The commission (signed by the Queen) of Captain Francis Lepper, as Adjutant, is to the 3d West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Bradford), and not the 3d Administrative Battallion of the Riding, as gazetted.

Memorandum—7th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Leeds)—The proper description of the Adjutant appointed (by Her Majesty's Commission) to this corps is Henry Leslie Hunt, Esq., late Lieutenant 67th Foot, and Captain Royal Wiltshire Militia.

1st Battalion Leicestershire Volunteer Rifles—Frank Fullagar, Esq., to be Surgeon.

1st Company of Ross-shire Volunteers—James Vass, M.D., Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

11th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain Henry Newsham Pedder to be Major; Lieutenant James Catterall to be Captain; Ensign Hugh Dawson to be Lieutenant; Charles Wilson, Gent., to be Ensign; Richard Dickson, Gent., to be Ensign; Robert Clarke, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by Lieutenant George Henry Garratt and Ensign Frederick Allender, in the 32d Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps; by Lieutenant John Holgrate, in the 33rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps; and by Captain Edward Lister Glover and Ensign Arthur David Foulkes, in the 3d Manchester, or 40th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

3d Durham Rifle Volunteers—George Jackson Hay, Gent., to be Ensign.

8th Durham Rifle Volunteers—William Thomas Wailes, Esq., to be Captain; Ensign George Greene to be Lieutenant, vice Brooksbank, resigned; Robert Joseph Banning, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Frederick Springmann, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Greene, promoted; Edward Davidson Milvain, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st Administrative Battalion of Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers—The Most Noble Archibald, Marquis of Ailsa, K.T., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

1st Company of Ayrshire Artillery Volunteers—William Shields to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

4th Elgin (Rothes) Rifle Volunteers—Alexander Bremner Thomson, M.R.C.S.L., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Taylor to be Ensign, vice Ballantyne, promoted.

Memorandum—8th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ensign James Hamilton Irvine.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, SEPTEMBER 14.

1st Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edward Penderill King, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon, vice Morris, resigned.

9th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Charles Hill, Esq., to be Captain; Cornelius Lloyd, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Richard Baker Gabb, Gent., to be Ensign; Robert Smythe, Gent, to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

19th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Francis Richard Gibbes, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

5th Essex Rifle Volunteers—Robert Gordon Ferguson, Esq., to be Captain; Henry Sewell, Esq., to be Captain; Edward Cruse, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Francis Robinson, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Winship Dixon, Esq., to be Ensign; Thomas Leslie Gregson Bell, Esq., to be Ensign.

The following are substituted for the appointments which appeared in the *Gazette* of 14th August last:

5th Essex Rifle Volunteers—"Robert Barclay Reynolds," instead of "Barclay Reynolds, Esq.," to be Lieutenant; "George Walter Tyser," instead of "George Tyser, Esq.," to be Ensign.

21st Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry Spencer Smith, F.R.C.S., to be Surgeon.

Memorandum.—2nd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this Corps by Lieutenant the Lord Ashley, M.P.

Memorandum.—22nd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this Corps by Major Richard Radcliffe Twining.

Memorandum.—37th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this Corps by Lieutenant Francis Robert Warren.

1st Company of Cheshire Artillery Volunteers—First Lieutenant William Jackson, jun., to be Captain, vice Thomas Hughes Jackson, resigned.

19th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—John Taylor Pearson, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Memorandum.—1st Company of Cheshire Artillery Volunteers—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission of Captain Thomas Hughes Jackson.

Memorandum—1st Corps of Northumberland Artillery Volunteers—William Alexander Falconar, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

2nd Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Joseph Scholfield Radcliffe, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Yates, promoted.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—2nd Corps—1st Brigade—The Reverend Charles Collins, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

3rd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Turnbull, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Reid Kerr, resigned; John Mackinnon, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Robert Maclean Black, promoted.

3rd Administrative Battalion of Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—Major Samuel Simpson to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

19th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Burn, Gent., to be Lieutenant vice Alexander Buchanan Dick, resigned.

93rd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Robinson Irvine, Gent., to be Ensign.

6th Buckinghamshire Rifle Volunteers—Samuel Newman, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st Administrative Battalion of West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers—Major George Briggs to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

6th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Huddersfield)—Lieutenant Joseph Batley, Jun., to be Captain; Thomas Rymer Webb, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Broughton Dyson, Gent., to be Ensign.

7th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Leeds)—Lieutenant D'Arcy Stanfield Blackburn to be Captain; Frederick William Kitson, Esq., to be Captain; Ensign Andrew Fairbairn to be Captain; Thomas Greenwood, Esq., to be Captain; Ensign Robert John Hudson to be Lieutenant; Ensign William Lyndon Smith to be Lieutenant; Grosvenor Talbot, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Pollard, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Stuart Kennedy, Gent., to be Ensign; George Greenwood, Gent., to be Ensign; Edward Bishop, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Administrative Battalion of West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers—The 31st (Tadcaster) corps of West Riding of Yorkshire Volunteers has been united to this Battalion, the Staff of which will consist of 1 Lieutenant-Colonel and 1 Adjutant. The Tadcaster Corps will retain its present number and designation in the County Force.

3rd Administrative Battalion of West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers—The Commission of Major Joseph Hulme Holdsworth has been antedated to 26th June, 1860, instead of 11th August as previously gazetted.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (York)—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Captain James Meek, Junr., bearing the title of Captain-Commandant of this Corps.

6th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Huddersfield)—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ensign Joseph Acheson Harrison.

1st Battalion of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers (3rd Company)—The Reverend Francis Bazet Grant to be Honorary Chaplain.

15th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers—Reverend Charles Rawlins to be Honorary Chaplain; Joseph German, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

REVIEW IN WINDSOR PARK.—The meeting of the Berkshire Volunteers took place on Thursday in the Great Park, when the Windsor, Reading, Wokingham, Abingdon, Newbury, and Maidenhead corps competed for the prizes which were offered by the county. The day was observed as a general holiday, the shops were all closed, and flags and banners were displayed. The whole county was stirred, and every town and village sent forth its people to swell the aggregate, which could not be far short of 30,000 persons. The whole way from Windsor to the shooting-ground, a distance of about four miles, resembled the road leading to Epsom Downs on the Derby-day. The shooting for the first prize, a silver cup, given by the ladies of Berkshire, took place at distances of 300, 400, and 500 yards, five rounds each distance. The cup was won by Private Salter, of Reading, who obtained 13 points. To the cup were added prizes of 3*l.* and 2*l.* for each distance. Mr. Bembridge, of Windsor, won the 3*l.* prize, and Mr. G. Smith, of the same place, the 2*l.* prize. At the 400 yards' distance, Private Hounslow gained the 3*l.* prize, and Private Accup the second prize of 2*l.* At the 500 yards' distance, Private Salter, the winner of the cup, made five points, and won the first prize of 3*l.*, and Private Hounslow made four points, and won the second prize. The first prize, for all comers, was won by Mortimer of Abingdon; and the second prize by Sergeant-Major Palmer, of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. At 400 yards Mortimer gained the first prize, and Sergeant Green, of the Coldstream Guards, the second. At 500 yards Sergeant Brown gained the first prize, and the second prize of 2*l.* was won by Mr. Cartwright. Mortimer having made the highest aggregate score—viz., 14 points, won an extra prize of 10*l.* The competition for the breech-loading rifle, by Westley Richards, given by the Hon. Mrs. Loyd Lyndsay, the wife of the gallant colonel of the Berkshire Volunteers, took place by skirmishing, the first occasion on which it was ever attempted at a prize meeting. The trial proved eminently successful. Mr. Blatch, of Reading, won the rifle and case; Mr. May, of same town, gained the second prize, 6*l.*; Mr. Wheeler, 4*l.*; and Mr. Jackson, 2*l.* For the county challenge cup Mr. Jackson obtained the first prize, Mr. Snowden the second, and Mr. Blatch the third. The firing terminated shortly after three o'clock, and the review took place at four o'clock, in a portion of the park which was admirably suited for the purpose, and the scene presented was most striking. From the valley where the evolutions took place the ground was gradually on the ascent, giving the appearance of an amphitheatre, and affording an excellent view of the spectacle. At least 10,000 persons occupied this space, and a grand stand was thronged by spectators, whilst a large number of tents, marquees, and refreshment booths were also filled to overflowing. The following companies assembled at the hour named, accompanied by the bands of the Fusilier Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the drum and fife band of the Coldstream Guards, and the Reading and Windsor Volunteer bands, viz.:—1st Reading, Captain-Commandant Sir C. S. P. Hunter, Captains Stevens and Atkins, Lieutenants H. B. Blandy, H. A. Simonds, and W. Eall, Ensigns B. Simonds, J. T. Morris, and L. Cooper; 2nd Windsor, Captain the Hon. A. L. Ruthven, Lieutenant S. T. G. Evans, Ensign R. H. Cooper; 3rd Newbury, Captain H. R. Eyre, Lieutenant G. C. Cherry, Ensign B. Pinniger; 4th Abingdon, Captain J. S. Bowles, Lieutenant J. B. Jenkins, Ensign E. Morland; 5th Maidenhead, Captain R. Vansittart (Lieutenant-Colonel late of the Coldstream Guards), Lieutenant E. Sawyer, Ensign H. Micklem; 6th Wokingham, Lieutenant-Commanding J. E. L. Grover, Ensign F. L. Soames. The force, after being inspected, went through various evolutions with the utmost precision. At six o'clock, the Commandant and officers of the force, with numerous officers of other branches of the service and influential residents of the county, amounting to 800 guests, sat down to a dinner provided in a spacious tent erected on the ground, and the old park was a scene of animation until a late hour.

WILTSHIRE.—By permission of Sir Frederick Hutchinson Bathurst, Bart., a grand review of the Rifle Volunteers of Wiltshire and the adjoining counties will take place at Clarendon Park, near Salisbury, on Wednesday, Sept. 26.

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NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN ITALY.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Naples, September 8, 1860.—The events of the week are without doubt the departure of the King on Thursday the 6th inst., for Gaeta; and the arrival of General Garibaldi on the 7th. These, as may well be supposed, surpass all others in interest, and completely occupy the attention of the metropolis. The reports from the provinces during the early part of the week were more and more discouraging to to the royalist party, fresh provisional governments forming in all directions, desertions from the army, and capitulation of the troops, boded ill for the descendants of the Bourbons; to add to the confusion, the ministry resigned, and the King was left to his own counsels. On Wednesday it was reported in the city that Garibaldi had arrived at Salerno; a telegraph message sent from the Palace to inquire what was the real state of affairs at Salerno was intercepted by the Garibaldians at an intermediate office, from which the clerks had fled; they immediately insisted upon the return of the officials, and caused a telegraph to be sent in answer, as if from the authorities at Salerno, announcing the successful entry of Garibaldi at the head of a large force the surrender of the troops, all of whom were represented as having laid down their arms. This intelligence, although at that time untrue, being so like what had taken place in many other localities, was implicitly believed, and had the effect of precipitating matters here and hastening the departure of the King for Gaeta. Francesco Secondo, thus beset with doubts and dangers, finally determined to embark; and, quitting Naples in a Spanish war-steamer, stopped for a short time off Baia, steamed out, an Austrian steamer following him. As soon as this event, so long expected, was certainly known, a deputation composed of the principal inhabitants of Naples left by train for Salerno, to wait on Garibaldi, and request his immediate presence in the capital. A second and a third deputation are said to have followed, urging upon him the nesessity of this step to the preservation of quiet and good order. To all these the Dictator, as is his wont, returned courteous answers. It was soon known in Naples that he would arrive about half-past 1, p.m., upon Friday, the 7th, yesterday. At an early hour the town was in a state of great excitement, and the whole force of the national guard was under arms. Banners were hastily made by sewing pieces of coloured stuff together in the order of green, white, and red, and no sooner made than they were displayed from all the windows and balconies; pocket-handkerchiefs and everything else exhibiting by any combination a union of these colours were eagerly bought up; and striped ribands of every description flowed in streamers from poles, or were worn scarf-wise by the ladies. Persons possessed of private carriages were requested by notice posted on the walls to send these vehicles to the railway terminus to be put at the disposal of the Dictator and his suite, as it was not known in what number they might come. At length, punctual to the hour, the train arrived, and with it the expected visitors; the crowd of spectators awaiting it may be more easily imagined than described. It was no easy matter to extricate the carriages from the crowd, but once out of it the drive was a rapid one. The General put up first at the Palazzo della Foresteria, and there, from a balcony addressed the immense crowd (that his name had in a few minutes collected) in a brief speech, of which the following is the translation:—"You are right to rejoice. I have come here to vindicate your rights. This is indeed a day of exultation for all Italy, of which you are the most beautiful portion—Italy, a great nation, but nevertheless unfortunate. This is a period in which you quit the days of tyranny in order to commence those of liberation. I thank you for this solemn act, not only in my name and that of the Italians, but in the name of humanity, and of all Europe."

At the close of this speech, which was received with unbounded applause, the general was forced to remain upon the balcony for some time, to gratify the anxiety of the multitudes that desired to catch a glimpse of the deliverer, of whom not only they, but the whole civilised world, have heard so much. About half-an-hour afterwards Garibaldi left the Palazzo della Foresteria, which is in the Palace Square, and drove through the Via Toledo to the Palazzo di Augri, where he has taken up his abode for the present. The passage of the Toledo was a triumphal march, slow by necessity, owing to the crowded state of the streets; and, in consequence, every one had an abundant opportunity of seeing the famous warrior as he passed. The waving of banners and cheering were unceasing along the whole route, and it must have been no little relief when the palace was at last reached. The noise now became deafening, and Garibaldi was forced to show himself upon the balcony. The triumphal cars, processions, waving of banners, shouting and cheering, were kept up until a late hour, excepting only in the neighbourhood of the Palazzo di Augri, where, when it was known that the general was reposing, the intelligence spread like lightning, and a silence, as if produced by magic, was the result. The town was brilliantly illuminated last night, and several decrees from the Dictator posted on the walls; one declaring that all the Neapolitan men-of-war at present in harbour were handed over to Admiral Pesano (Sardinian) for the King of Sardinia. The Neapolitan ships saluted Garibaldi, after which the forts also saluted. The royal palace and several other places are still guarded by the royal troops, but few in number, and all will be, it is expected, surrendered to-day. The names of a provisional government were published yesterday, but at a later period a notice appeared to the effect that this had taken place without authority, as no government had as yet been formed. The King still reigns at Gaeta, and has 8000 troops; it is said he is going to make a junction of forces with Lamoricière, and give the war steamers he has at Gaeta to Austria.

On Tuesday morning last Vice-Admiral Hope Johnstone, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, arrived at Chatham in his steam yacht, and proceeded on board the Wellesley, 72, Captain G. Goldsmith, C.B., where he inspected the officers and crews of the whole of the ships in ordinary, who were mustered for that purpose. After making an inspection of the vessel, the admiral re-embarked on board his yacht, and returned to Sheerness.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE
AND
JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.
EDITED BY W. H. RUSSELL, ESQ., LL.D.,
(Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

O. E. M. D.—The 61st Regiment is daily expected home, but we do not know the exact date of its departure from the Mauritius.

A correspondent from Portsmouth writes to correct an error in our last. The "clerks and others" employed in the Gun Wharf, however much they may admire the Volunteer movement, are too fully occupied in the performance of their official duties to take any active part in it, and are not about to join the local Volunteer Rifles.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the Editor cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the Editor.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the Army and Navy Gazette, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, Mr. Archibald Graham, and not to the Editor.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1860.

It is well worth while to draw attention to a question which may be rudely solved for us, if there be any foundation for our suspicious and ill-concealed apprehensions. It is a question indeed which cannot be said to be new or neglected. The Admiralty are supposed to be considering it. The *Times* has more than once, and again very recently, discoursed of it; but as yet there is but experimental tentatives to guide us towards any result; and it is because we think the experiments have been taken to mean too much and too little, because we are of opinion the arguments founded on them are fallacious, that we propose to offer a few observations for the consideration of those who take an interest in the most important problem which can affect the naval power, and with it the whole power, of England. With the political calculations and chances of war with France we have nothing to do. It is enough to remark that we are reasonably jealous of the efforts made by France to raise her Navy to a magnitude which, as we contend, is beyond her legitimate requirements; and that the Admiralty, in which the nation confides, not merely for its defence, but for the maintenance of its naval supremacy, and to which, in virtue of that confidence, enormous estimates and all but absolute irresponsibility are freely given, is engaged in the work of capping the Emperor as hard as it can. Paper returns show that the Admiralty has not been unsuccessful. We have more ships afloat than the French, so many more that we can almost claim the attainment of our old ratio of preponderance in pendants and seamen afloat; and although we may not show to the same advantage in ships on the stocks and in ordinary, we have a decided substantial superiority over our ally in all respects, with the exception of our naval reserve, of the machinery for manning our ships, and of one matter which we shall advert to immediately. Our fleet consists of wooden ships, armed with smooth-bored guns. Whatever the cause may be, there is delay and difficulty in procuring the new breech-loading cannon of precision, whether they are Whitworth's or Armstrong's, for our ships of war. There is, indeed, reason to fear that these new species of ordnance give better results in the small diameters, and that it will be a long time ere large guns, like our old 95-cwt. smooth-bores, or our 10-inch guns, can be manufactured and tested satisfactorily in sufficient numbers to meet the wants of our Navy. The larger breech-loaders seem to have a facility in bursting—at least we read of the Elswick guns going off the wrong way very frequently. If we are to judge by the published results of practice at low elevation, obtained from Mr. Whitworth's 100-pounder at the official trial, we should be little disposed to concur in the extreme satisfaction which the officers are said to have expressed thereat; and we know that the gun, however excellent it may be, is rather short, though it weighs four tons, for good sea-service. Be that as it may, our ships are armed with smooth-bore guns, and very few of the Armstrongs, and none of the Whitworths, as far as we know, have yet found their way to the deck The heavy guns on board our fleet, whether they be 68's, or 95 cwt., are most formidable ordnance. No combination of wood can stand them; if men will stick to them and work them with precision, the target which does not return their fire as rapidly and as truly must be smashed. Neither can stonework resist them long if they can be brought close enough. It has been found, however, that iron or steel plates of sufficient thickness placed on wood, either at an angle of 45 degrees, as Mr. Jones proposes, or at the usual inclination of a ship's sides offer the most formidable opposition to the flight of the heaviest shot fired at very short ranges, and that therefore—mark this!—at ordinary ranges vessels covered with such plates, and properly constructed, may be considered proof in the hull against the horizontal fire of smooth-bore guns. Now, what we wish to point out is the important question involved in the words "short" and "long ranges." The Admiralty experiments, ably conducted and costly as they have been, are necessarily limited. A section of some inventor's realised idea is bolted to a ship's side, and then from a distance of 200 yards or so the best gunners in the service send shot after shot to the same mark—to the very same bull's eye—within a few inches of each other. If the invention does not stand that test it appears to be laid down that the plates are useless, and that the project is worthless—so at least we read the judgment pronounced in public after the experiments. Now, it may so happen that a vessel covered with plates of iron, though these plates individually could not resist the continuous fire of 68-pounders on the same spot at 200 yards, may be a tremendous antagonist, capable of destroying a fleet of wooden first-rates with something like impunity, provided she can steam thirteen knots an hour, carry a week's coal for full speed, and be armed with guns at least as heavy as those of her antagonists. We will go so far as to admit that Mr. Whitworth certainly, and Sir William Armstrong probably, could pierce the plates on that ship's sides at 400 yards, and that some of their guns may be on board the fleet to be assailed. The broadside of a line-of-battle ship is very formidable, but if it were delivered at a distance of 500 or 600 yards against an iron-plated ship, the probability is that a number of shots would go for nothing, and that few plates would receive even two shots at once. It must be remembered that broadsides are delivered in running fire, and that salvos would soon shake a ship to pieces. The return fire of the iron ship on the wooden ship would be tremendous, because at 500 or 600 yards heavy shot would tear open the heart of oak as if they were of paper. But suppose that the cuirassed floating battery carried heavy rifled guns, firing from exceedingly small ports, covered with proof mantlets, what resistance can an ordinary liner hope to make? She cannot come to close quarters, for the speed we have given to our man-of-war-in-armour, and which is claimed for one specimen of the class in possession of our neighbours, can only be attained by a few exceptional liners. She cannot get away for the same reason. The enemy, in fact, holds the same relation to his antagonists, that the knight clad in mail of proof, bore to the half-naked press of footmen through which he ploughed his way as he chose in chivalric battle-fields, except that he professes far greater relative speed than his prototype. She can select her mark—doubtless the weakest and worst will come first; and

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there is really no reason why a steel-cased floating battery, under the conditions we have named, might not destroy a whole fleet of wooden ships, unless they were provided with some extraordinary and unindicated means of destroying their awful opponent. Such, we maintain, would be the result, if the battery were covered with plates, which might be pierced indeed by Whitworth's bolts at short ranges, but each of which would give way to nothing less than fifteen or twenty rounds of a 68-pounder at 200 yards. If her opponent had no Armstrong or Whitworth, the case becomes all the stronger. If she be cased in plates which can resist the only arms of precision we can hope to see on board our ships for years to come, we confess that she is a tremendous engine, more formidable than an armada — a political machine which may change the destiny of empires. Can such a vessel be made? The French say "Yes;" the Admiralty (which is here in effect England), say, "We don't know—we think about it—we are busy trying the question." Is there such a vessel? The French say "Yes." The Admiralty diffidently say, "Certainly not in England." But the Warrior is getting on, not off the stocks though, and we are making experiments.

The Gloire, which is now afloat, is represented to us as completely and astonishingly successful. The Normandie has not yet a plate on her sides. But at Brest and Toulon there are, it is stated, six sister ships to the Gloire in various stages of forwardness. The experiments on iron plates have long been carried on in France. We have reason to believe indeed that a composition of metal more tough, light and elastic than iron or steel has been discovered in France, whereas our plates have been broken, except when placed at angles, or prepared with great care and at much expense. It is assumed that our new guns are far better than the French canons rayés; but our personal knowledge induces us to doubt if the advantages in range and precision of the Armstrong over the new rifled gun of our neighbours are very considerable, and the French gun has pierced the English plates submitted to the test with disagreeable facility, if we are to credit our informants. In America, Steevens's steam-ram is by no means given up. On the contrary, the whole mechanical skill of the navy department has been exercised in fitting the machine for service; and when war arises, she will be ready for it. The only occasion on which iron-plated vessels were actually exposed to an enemy's fire was at Kinburn, when the French had the honour of mooring their floating batteries, the Devastation, Lave, and Tonnant, within 500 yards of the sea-face of the fort, and received a fire which might as well have been of snipe-dust, whilst their broadsides brought down masses of masonry; and so far the experiment was successful. Solferino and Magenta have borne witness to the excellence of the new system of warfare adopted by the Emperor of the French. We do not believe he is an infallible guide, but if he really entertains the designs which are attributed to him, we ought to fix our eyes on the machinery which he is preparing to carry them into effect. It is conceded that the money consideration goes for very little in considering the means of assuring our superiority at sea. It would be a small satisfaction to the nation to have the Board of Admiralty in its power if we lost the Channel fleet; nor would it be accepted as an excuse for catastrophe, that Captain Hewlett's experiment had not been completed when the war broke out. We should like, in fact, to see iron-cased vessels, as good as we can make them, launched and on the stocks, one for one as France puts her cuirassed men-of-war to sea or on the slips. The precaution may be expensive, but events may prove that it has been adopted in a spirit of the wisest economy.

With reference to the animadversions of some of our contemporaries upon the conduct of Colonel Gold in the affair with the New Zealand rebels, we may mention that that officer returns to England upon his promotion by seniority to the rank of Major-General, which took place in June last. It is already known that Major-General Pratt had proceeded from Melbourne to take the command, which he had a right to do, New Zealand being included in the Australian military command. In taking this step Major-General Pratt only anticipated the wishes of the home government, from whom instructions had been sent out some time since that he should repair to the disturbed colony. We may add that a regiment (the 2nd battalion of the 14th) sailed last week to augment the force in New Zealand.

Whenever a military disaster, great or small, happens to our Army, there is good reason for believing that the commander was incompetent, or the arrangements made by him were deficient. No one ever can for a moment question the gallantry of the men—even the disgraced officers dare not openly impute want of courage to their soldiers. In this unfortunate affair in New Zealand it would seem as if Colonel Gold, who was near the scene of an action then going hard against our soldiers, did not hasten up to their relief with the proportionably considerable force under his command. It is intimated that there was a river between him and Major Nelson's party, and if it was not fordable, or could not be turned, there is an end of the question. Let us suspend our decision on that point. On another part of the intelligence there is, however, no need to speak hesitatingly.

The Grenadier Company of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, if accounts be true, seems to have been annihilated; for, if thirty-three men of it fell in the engagement, very few can have survived. The disaster would have been impossible if the whole force had been kept together, and advanced with its guns, instead of being split up into three small parties, so separated that one appears to have been of little use to the other. Armed with fowling-pieces and towahawks, the natives not only repulsed the charge with the bayonet, made by one party of infantry under the fire of their artillery, but attacked the guns, and killed some of the artillerymen. Now, it is rather ridiculous to insinuate that the troops were beaten because they were disciplined. It might as well be argued that they should have been armed with hatchets and fowling-pieces instead of rifle and bayonet. As far as we can make it out, the natives managed to outwit us. It is very likely that our men advanced confidently to the stockade, thinking the enemy were cowed by the artillery fire, and that they found themselves suddenly confronted with a much larger force of the New Zealanders, who started up out of the trenches, and attacked them vigorously. We may well suppose the fight was stoutly maintained by our men, but we are struck with the disparity of the losses among the sailors, who numbered 60, and who had 10 casualties, and that in the two companies of the 40th, which lost 46 killed and wounded. One officer was unfortunately killed in the retreat, which was necessarily precipitate. The largest estimate of the number of the natives is 1000, and it is something astonishing and mortifying to learn that 347 British soldiers and sailors, led by experienced officers and supported by the fire of grape, and shot, and shell from regular artillery, were obliged to retreat before three times their number of men armed with tomahawks and fowling-pieces, and to leave their dead and wounded in the hands of men whose immediate ancestors were barbarous savages.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the principles laid down by the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army in the General Order of 26th July, which all our readers must have perused with great satisfaction. The very atmosphere of Simla was, no doubt, laden with protests against Sir Hugh Rose's doctrines, heard for the first time in the head-quarter bungalows. We have known more than one appointment to have been bestowed there on very different principles from those which are, we are told, henceforth to guide the new commander. We have heard of regiments being moved to pleasant stations by the influence of a few soft words, to the astonishment and indignation of the unfortunate battalions which did not possess such fair advocates, and which were in consequence sent to military limbos out of their turn. Those who are acquainted with the peculiar forms of interest which are developed in India more largely than at home, will not require to be informed how potential they have been, and in what varied shapes they exercise their influence. But now they will be submitted to a rigid alchemy, and must all pass through the same alembic. The testimonials required from candidates for appointments, if given in the spirit in which they are asked for, are as satisfactory tests of fitness as the most elaborate competitive examinations, and will go far to secure the highest efficiency in the military service of India.

Sir Hugh Rose is assuredly bidding high for the regard of his countrymen by adding to his brilliant military services in the great Indian campaign, administrative successes, the career of which has been inaugurated. His moral victories will be as remarkable as his strategy, if he carries out his programme in the face of the traditions and impediments, of which all who are acquainted with India must appreciate the strength. It must not be forgotten that the Commander-in-Chief is a man who has given many proofs of sagacity, as well as of other mental powers. His energetic and excellent dispatch to Admiral Dundas when, left as consul at Constantinople at the period of the Menschikoff mission, he urged that gallant officer to bring up the fleet from Besika Bay, is better known than many of his more important writings; but Sir Hugh Rose was esteemed as a valuable diplomatic servant of the Crown ere he achieved the reputation of being one of the first soldiers in the British Army. We shall watch with great interest the course of appointments in India, as the names will now be a sort of calendar of good officers, and we trust that Sir Hugh Rose will soon find himself able to leave Simla, and to inaugurate the camps of instruction which he has promised, and from which the greatest benefits may be expected to accrue to the Service.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Richard Saunders Dundas, K.C.B., left London on Monday last for Devonport, and Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. T. Pelham, C.B., returned to the Admiralty. The members forming the Board at Whitehall during the week have been Rear-Admiral Pelham, Captain Charles Frederick, and Mr. W. G. Romaine, C.B.

In our last number we mentioned it as probable that Major-General Sir George Buller would succeed to the colonelcy of the 88th, vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General Horatio Broke. The gallant general's appointment will be shortly gazetted.

Colonel Percy Herbert, the newly appointed Deputy-Quartermaster-General, will not we believe enter upon his duties until the 1st of November, when Colonel Gordon will be relieved. Colonel Pocklington, whose nomination to be Assistant-Quartermaster-General in succession to Major-General O'Brien we have already announced, will at once undertake his new duties at the Horse Guards.

A respected contemporary, who has the advantage of appearing six times for our once, has rather pleasantly and learnedly taken us to task for expressing our opinion that, unless a soldier felt himself justified *in foro conscientiæ*, and by the belief he was fighting for liberty, he had no business to join the Italian army of Garibaldi; and that, if from the mere "desire of excitement," or of "seeing service," and without any other motive or excuse, he fought in the field against the regular troops of a State with which we were not at war, he was committing something very like murder as accessory or principal. We quite agree with Mynheer Grotius on the matter; and, though we have not consulted either him or Puffendorf, or Vattel, on the subject, we are quite sure that the principles laid down by us were in strict consistence with international law, and the *publicum jus gentium*. As to fighting for liberty, well and good. Heart and hand fight for it and support it. But then we must be prepared for the application of the doctrine and the use of the right in other quarters. Our definition of liberty may not be accepted by others—Our contemporary will understand what we mean.

The Anson, 91, screw liner, is to be launched this day, at the top of high-water, from Woolwich dockyard. It is expected that a vast concourse of people will be present to witness the ceremony, and tickets for admission to the yard have been liberally granted by the authorities. We would, however, suggest to those persons who have not been so fortunate as to obtain tickets, that they will obtain a capital view of the launch from the Essex shore, to which trains will run from the Fenchurch Street Station during the morning.

We are sorry to learn that the illness under which we stated that Lieut.-General Sir Harry Smith was suffering, has assumed an aspect serious enough to cause great anxiety as to the result.

The following gentlemen passed their examinations as naval cadets and masters'-assistants at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th inst., and have received their certificates accordingly:—For naval cadets, in the order named—Between 14 and 15 years of age——Messrs. J. D. B. Pryce,† E. H. Holdham, G. S. M'Ilwaine, M. D. Daubenay,* E. S. Ensor, G. Worth,† and E. Darval. Between 13 and 14 years of age—B. Watson. Between 12 and 14 years of age (new system)—Messrs. A. W. Hamilton, E. W. Turner,* D. G. Boyes,* W. H. Fawkes, C. L. Rooke, H. C. Bigge, R. Custance, Hon. R. Bingham, T. H. Hemery, J. Hicks, G. Mainwaring, C. Harding,* Hon. H. L. Culfe, D. O. Murray, W. C. Haynes, T. T. Hodgson, A. C. Carew, C. R. Congreve,* J. J. L. Sisson, A. D. Fanshawe, E. H. M. Davis, E. J. Foljambe, E. V. Bridgman, C. T. Turner, S. S. H. Dickens,* H. M. Barkley, C. H. Herring,* E. M. S. Claremont,* H. E. S. Cruttwell,* A. C. B. Bromley,* H. T. G. Tipping, R. L. Smart, W. B. Kennell, C. C. de Crespigny, A. Carpenter, Hon. E. T. Needham, S. J. Johnstone, O. F. Glanville, J. D. B. Lopez, J. P. de la Pole Beresford, C. K. Hope, W. D. Morrish, J. H. Jacob, E. J. V. Pritchard, R. B. Clements,* A. K. B. Granville,† H. N. Lowe,* L. A. de Saumarez, and J. E. F. King.* For masters'-assistants.—First Section.—A. Douglas and F. G. Freeman.† Second Section.—Messrs. L. B. Palmer, C. Brent, G. S. Brodie, F. H. Smith, F. N. Maxwell,† G. A. Broad, J. E. Petley, M. S. Bell, and H. J. Parker. Third Section.—Messrs. N. Child, F. C. Baker, G. G. MacEvan,† and J. A. Jones.† There were 88 candidates in all for examination. Those marked † passed from the Eastern Parade, Academy, Southsea; and those marked * from North Grove House, Southsea.

Mr. Sidney Smith Dickens, who figures in the list of young gentlemen who have lately passed as naval cadets at Portsmouth, is the son of the eminent author, Mr. Charles Dickens.

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THE ORGANISATION AND USE OF CAVALRY.

(*From the posthumous papers of the late* FIELD-MARSHAL RADETZKY, *written in* 1837 *to* 1838.)

Under the above title the last number of the Austrian Military Review* publishes the following document, which, from the name attached to it, acquires an importance of no common order. We have translated the document literally, without omission or condensation:—

Since I entered the army, now more than 50 years ago (writes the late Field-Marshal), cavalry was that branch of the service for which I had the greatest predilection, not because one weapon should necessarily have a positive preponderance over another, but because its peculiarities and practical working were most in keeping with my inclination and character. I have, therefore, often made the cavalry, its organisation, its use, its perfection, the favourite subject of my study.

In the great and warlike epoch through which I have lived I have acquired much experience. Often have I seen the cavalry achieve brilliant successes, but much oftener I have seen it improperly used or not brought into action at all, either because the commander did not possess that falcon glance which, like lightning, sees and takes advantage of the propitious moment, or because it was at the outset badly placed, and when wanted, not at hand; but especially because it was scattered, placed here and there, and thus, like a giant, deprived of its strength.

It is the fault of many generals—I except those of the Austrian army—that they fancy they cannot do anything without cavalry. If the commander-in-chief gives in to this weakness, the result is a scattering of the cavalry, which is decidedly detrimental to the operations.

The strength of cavalry lies only in attack; is so far only in defence when it drives back the attacks of an opponent. Standing still, it can never fight; consequently it is most erroneously employed when made a sort of military display of, a rhodomontade of the battle-field, ordered up into position, and exposed to the enemy's artillery. How many regiments have I not seen decimated, which would have decided the fate of a battle.

If in the history of warfare it is seldom found that a victory has been gained by cavalry alone, it is also equally true that victories gained without the proper employment of cavalry, have never led to decisive results. Troops should fight, not for the honour of the day, but for the advantages to be derived from victory, and the whole advantage of a victory lies in the further advantages that are derived from it. Victory itself is often a chance; the use of a victory never; for that alone proves that the general had an object clear in view. Many a general gains a battle and does not know himself how he did it, and consequently is at a loss to know how to turn it to account; he is like a poor man who has suddenly fallen into a rich inheritance.

Cavalry, from its very nature, is a weapon which achieves a quick but not a lasting success, because its power though destructive is not permanent. Armies of cavalry, of which history gives us many examples, have never achieved conquests of duration; they sweep over the earth and vanish as quickly as they appear. The most permanent conquests made by any people are those of Rome! It might be said that their effects may still be traced in the political structure of Europe, as well as in modern strategy. But Rome did not owe her victories to her cavalry, but to her immortal legions. The East has always been distinguished for its splendid cavalry, for where a country produces many and excellent horses the people naturally acquire a particular predilection for that weapon; constant company with horses makes a good rider, and a good rider makes a good and daring cavalry soldier. The Persians, Parthians, the Saracens, the Tartars, the Turks, and the numerous Bedouin tribes of the desert prove this; and should even the modern tactics of war, with all the science which is brought into play, reach those tribes, their predilection for serving on horseback would still prevail, for nature is more powerful than art. The Greeks and the Romans, the two great nations of antiquity who soon gave a scientific organisation to the art of war, did not, like the barbarians, follow a natural impulse or national peculiarities; they introduced art and order into the organisation of their armies, and endeavoured to organise their cavalry in proportion to the numerical strength of their infantry.

With the Greeks we soon find light and heavy cavalry (kataphrakt); the Thracian and Ætolian horse were celebrated; the early development which this arm acquired with the Greeks is to be attributed to their intercourse with the East, and in the care they bestowed on breeding horses, which was encouraged by warlike games.

The Roman cavalry was, as regards the moral elements of which it was constituted, a perfect model of perfection; for all that was noble in Rome served in the horse, and so much so that later the cavalry formed a third class between the patricians and the people; but, as regards equipment and mounting, it was inferior to the cavalry of many other nations whom the warlike genius of Rome nevertheless subjugated. It was, proportionally, too weak. A legion only numbered 300 horsemen; hence, in a usual consular army of four legions only 1200 horsemen. This proportion was afterwards increased.

In its early wars Rome had no enemy to meet whose cavalry it need have dreaded; it was only when it came in contact with Hannibal that it learnt to appreciate the value of efficient cavalry. The Numidian horse, which may probably be compared to the Bedouin cavalry of the present day, was not to be compared, as regards its moral value, to that of Rome; but it was much more numerous, and the horses were better and more ably handled, for Rome has never produced any great cavalry commanders. The only one who deserves mention in this respect is Lælius, the noble friend of the great African, and this general developed and formed his genius in the wars against Hannibal.

To its want of good cavalry Rome must attribute many of her defeats, and I believe that it is to this want especially that it is to be attributed that she did not extend her conquests beyond the Euphrates; and I am also convinced that any conqueror of our own day, who would wish to follow in the steps of Alexander, would have to organise a complete reform in the present European cavalry system. Crassus, not his legions, was conquered by the Parthians, because he dared to enter the plains of Mesopotamia without cavalry in proportion to that of the enemy. Under a broiling sun, emaciated by thirst, harassed by the numerous cavalry of the enemy, the legions let drop their unconquered sword, and he was defeated without a battle. To this was added, that the equipment of the Roman infantry—so terrible against infantry—was not efficient against cavalry, as the short sword was of no avail against cavalry clothed *cap-à-pie* in steel, and armed with a long lance. The ancients had regular fixed rules for placing their cavalry and infantry. Thus it was a universal plan always to place the cavalry on the wing of an army. This rule is deserving of some consideration. The battle-fields of the ancients were in a much smaller space than those of modern times. The heavy masses, the short distances that could be left, as there were no weapons to sweep over large vacuums, crowded the armies of the ancients into a small space. Thus it was difficult to find efficient points of support for the wing, and the ancients employed their cavalry to make up for the deficiency, as the wing of an army is always its most difficult point.

On the wings the cavalry has free scope for its movements, and does not interfere with those of the infantry. It cannot be driven back upon its centre, and throw the infantry into confusion, and hurry it along in its flight. If it succeeds in routing the enemy's cavalry it at once attacks the enemy in flank and rear. This is what made the defeat of Rome at Cannæ so decisive; and if Römer, in the battle near Mollwitz, had followed the example of Hasdrubal, the battle would have been won, and the lucky star of Frederick the Great would perhaps have been extinguished at its rise.

The ancients rightly understood that it is useless, erroneous, and contrary to the calling of cavalry, to order it to advance against the front and columns of bodies of infantry not yet shaken by battle.

Let us take an historical leap into the Middle Ages, and we find that the armies of those days consisted almost exclusively of cavalry; the infantry were a mere handful, and not considered of importance. The cause of this was the rise and development of chivalry, chiefly advanced by the Crusades, and kept up by tournaments. The predilection for cavalry was not however a national peculiarity; for the strength of the German tribes who defeated Rome did not lie in their cavalry, but in their infantry.

As regards the moral element, the cavalry of the Middle Ages was again the most perfect institution that could be conceived, for it consisted exclusively of the nobility, who from childhood were brought up to the use of arms, and knew no other ambition or occupation.

On the tactics of those days we have only uncertain data: so much however is certain, that they were very imperfect. The cavalry always fought in the first rank, as it was deemed cowardly to fight in the second. This rank was also thin, that each individual knight might have space to manage his horse, for each individual wished to conquer, not the whole body. The second rank consisted of pages and squires, whose sole occupation consisted to bring weapons and horse to the knight, and help him on again if unhorsed. The employment of the cavalry was equally faulty. A battle was a great duel. No man thought of taking advantage of a victory, as they only fought for the honour of chivalry. A miserable castle, a small circumvallated town, which now-a-days could not resist a battalion for an hour, would stop a victorious army. If a river was to be crossed, a permission was requested—a small noble would beard a powerful monarch. With all the noble elements of chivalry, with the many personal and great qualities which the history of those times has handed down to us, their wars can only make us smile; they do not provide anything for the advancement of science. It is usually asserted that the invention of gunpowder, and the revolution it caused in warfare, was the death-blow of chivalry and all its accessories, and its influence on the organisation of armies, and that it drew forth infantry from the oblivion and contempt into which it had sunk. This assertion is only partially true, for the greater portion of this change is to be attributed to the revival of the sciences and the study of classical antiquity. I am of opinion that infantry has not gained in power by the introduction of fire-arms, and that cavalry has not lost by it. The legions of Lucullus, who discomfited the kataphrakt cavalry of Tigranes, had no fire-arms; the Swiss who broke through the ranks of the Austrian chivalry had none either; and the Count Carmagnola could only conquer the Swiss battalions by making his cavalry dismount and fight on foot as best they could. Cavalry had fallen back again into its old position; from being the only and principal arm, it has become an influential side support.

Nevertheless, the invention of gunpowder had a decisive influence upon the spirit of warfare,—feudal armies gradually vanished, and standing armies took their place. The cavalry was no longer simply an institution for the nobility, it was formed from the same elements as the infantry; but centuries passed before the dislike to serve in the infantry was overcome, before men could be persuaded that cavalry without good infantry was a powerless arm: and the genius of great generals was required to solve this problem.

A marked change took place in the equipment and arming of cavalry. Over-estimating the value of fire-arms, the lance was taken away, and the cavalry armed with useless carbines, the calling and character of cavalry being lost sight of. The strength of fire-arms lies in its power of doing harm at a distance; but the duties of cavalry do not consist in fighting at a distance, it must meet its enemy face to face; its strength lies in cold steel, and in the rapidity and efficiency of its movements in getting out of range. Actuated by the same false views it was gradually deprived of all defensive weapons, forgetting that the horseman has to fight not only against bullets, but also against the bayonet, lance, and sword, and that a well cuirassed breast, a shielded head and hand give protection and confidence to the warrior in the fight. Extremes meet, and it is difficult to hit upon the *juste milieu*.

There was a long groping in the dark before a clearer view was taken in this chaos. At last it was seen that a horseman cannot be heavy and light at the same time, and that it is consequently necessary to keep those two qualities apart, and thus the necessity presented itself of forming light and heavy cavalry. In this manner (if I may so express it) the map-model of cavalry was drawn which we now find in all European armies, which was organised without regard to nationality, without a sufficiently clear conception of object and requirement: every army wished to have hussars, because they were once the dread of the enemy.

Every branch of science when it falls into the hands of learning loses in simplicity in proportion as it gains by many sided investigations. So it happened with the science of war; but there is nothing so dangerous as to attempt to improve strategy at the cost of simplicity. Nothing can be more useful than a study of the examples of great men; but to imitate them with slavish exactitude will assuredly not produce us great men. Gustavus Adolphus for instance mixed up small bodies of infantry with his cavalry, and is said to be indebted to this piece of military tactics for the victory at Leipzig. I will not challenge the authority of history, but should never follow such an example, for nothing would be more likely to throw the ranks into disorder. Why the formidable Imperial cuirassiers did not put a line thus composed to rout, the generals of that day must answer; but it is probable that they were badly placed and badly employed.

If the history of warfare were divided into epochs, the "Seven Years War" is incontestably the period where the history of modern warfare commences, whether it is that strategy, which hitherto slumbered in the genius of the commander, henceforth acquired a scientific treatment, or because the organisation of armies and their tactical development acquired a firm foundation.

For a long time the Austrian cavalry justly maintained a distinguished renown, in consequence of the many first-rate elements which Austria possesses for the formation of this branch of the service.

A castle won, and turned to good account, could advance the affairs of Frederick the Great in such guise that, with his comparatively small resources, no hopes could be entertained of retrieving the loss. He had the more to fear from the superiority of the cavalry of his enemies as his new infantry sorties, his quick-firing system, had not yet stood the proof, and then the belief in the superiority of cavalry over infantry was deeply rooted in the army. He therefore devoted the greatest care to the organisation of his cavalry, and the happiest success crowned his efforts. Aided by distinguished cavalry officers, his cavalry acquired the highest perfection according to the wants of that period. When enterprises of warlike princes are usually supported by distinguished commanders, the fact must be attributed less to their lucky star, than to their talent in discerning qualities in individuals, and selecting them from the masses. For many of his victories, but especially for that of Rossbach Frederick is indebted alone to the able manner in which his cavalry was handled.

(*To be continued.*)

* Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift, 1860. Dritter Heft.

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MANNING THE NAVY.*

Captain Coles has been accustomed to a stirring life, and cannot remain idle. One day he appears before us as an artist possessed of no mean merit; on another he figures as a public lecturer, urging his plans for national defence with a degree of earnestness which proves his own conviction of their practicability; again, as at present, comes forward with a scheme to solve the problem of how our navy ought to be manned. Captain Coles tells us that he has had twenty-five years' experience in continuous and active employment at sea, and that he has never lost an opportunity that presented itself of interrogating seamen as to their predilection for the Royal or Mercantile Navy.

We have in this journal from time to time advocated the policy of entering, training, educating, and apprenticing boys in the Navy, and we are glad to find that our recommendations have found a warm advocate in Captain Coles, who, however, goes further than ever we dreamt of doing, for he actually advises the keepers of the public purse to maintain at a cost of about one million and-a-quarter sterling, a sufficient number of boys, who would always be at hand to supply the demand for lads, whether coming from Her Majesty or from our merchants.

"When the market is overstocked with any mercantile commodity, that commodity is cheap, but on the other hand, if scarce, the price is much raised. Just so with a sailor, he is always in the market, goes where he fetches the best price, and where he thinks he can better himself; in fact, taking advantage of the price of sailors in the market.

"The first point I would consider, and lay down as a rule, is, *that we must pay the market price!* But let us see if we cannot reduce the market price to a minimum.

"The Government being great consumers, will be repaid with interest by the cheapness and quality of the article—a sailor—by meeting the demand or overstocking the market.

"For example, suppose that we require 200,000 men for the navy and mercantile marine, I would keep up the supply for 210,000, thus having 10,000 seamen, or 5 per cent., always seeking employment in the market.

"The populace of the United Kingdom supplies the raw material, the boys, which must be collected by the Government and manufactured into a saleable shape at the expense of the country.

"To do this we must not trust, as at present, to the dregs of the seaports for boys, but get a good wholesome stock from the hardy, able-bodied, healthy country-people.

"A sufficient number of these boys must be educated in training ships or schools to supply the market with 210,000 seamen, or whatever number would be necessary to supply the demand for British seamen according to the annual return. These training ships or schools would be in certain numerous ports for the boys, who would be taken from twelve to thirteen years of age, and trained until fourteen or fifteen. According to their capabilities, they should be taught discipline, truth, cleanliness, reading, writing, cyphering, and the duties of a sailor; any of them showing a decided turn for mechanics, to be instructed as artificers, &c. Above all, let them be made good gunners, small-arm men, and swordsmen; teach them to be right good shots. The very idea of firing at a mark (which would only be done for the last six months of their schooling) for a few prizes and medals with our beloved Queen's head upon them, would greatly stimulate them to perfect themselves in the dry or less exciting part of a seaman's and a gunner's education, and create among them a loyal and a martial spirit.

"On leaving the training schools, let these boys be given their free choice of entering the Royal Navy or the Mercantile Marine, taking care that the different advantages of both services shall have been clearly put before them."

We fear that the free-trade arguments adduced by the gallant writer will be among the strongest that can be brought against the adoption of his views. Our knowledge of seamen would lead us to infer, that in the majority of cases the temptation of high wages held out, if not in our own merchant service, in those of the rapidly increasing American and colonial commercial navies, would be too great, and that we should find, as in the case of the Excellent, gunnery ship, which has given our transatlantic cousins a succession of naval gunners, we had taken another step to provide our most dangerous competitors in the commerce of the world with a ready supply of a body of men, the value of which to ourselves could be duly estimated by considering the money and time devoted to them. We would rather see a plan devised for the certain manning of our Navy, plain and simple in its bearing, and entirely free from complication. We would desire to have an ever-flowing stream of boys from our training ships, and a thoroughly well-organised fleet of transport vessels of the Himalaya class. Thus provided, we should have no fear of a dearth of able-bodied disciplined seamen.

We have in the present day statesmen of vast administrative powers, a staff of officials endowed with great capacity, and naval officers of unquestioned talents. There can therefore be no valid reason why we should not very shortly set at rest all doubts as to "How our Navy is to be Manned?" We will conclude our notice of Captain Cole's letter by indorsing, with all possible goodwill, the following recommendation, which he makes while dwelling on the necessity of encouraging trained men in the Service:

"*A consideration of this magnitude must not be dealt with by mere makeshifts to meet present difficulties, but by a permanent, systematic, and well-organised supply of seamen gunners.*"

* *A Letter on Manning the Navy. Addressed to His Grace the Duke of Somerset, First Lord of the Admiralty.* By Captain Cowper Phipps Coles, R.N. (London: Bradbury & Evans, 11, Bouverie Street.)

THE NAVAL POWER OF AUSTRIA.

In proposing the estimates for the Austrian Navy, His Imperial Highness Archduke Ferdinand Max of Austria recently laid before the Council of the Empire a report on the origin and rise of the Austrian navy, pointing out the urgency of keeping the maritime strength of Austria on as efficient a footing as possible. This document is of considerable interest as an historical document, and, moreover, contains reliable data on the actual strength of the Austrian navy.

Already the great Empress Theresa, whose keen glance ranged far beyond an every-day policy, entertained the idea of founding a colony, and with that view sent an expedition to the Nicobar Islands to form a commercial settlement. With her death this plan fell to the ground; and Austria found herself in the sad position of possessing an unprotected coast.

The French wars inundated Europe, and the defenceless sea provinces fell a prey to the enemy, and in the vicissitudes of war Austria acquired a large portion of the inheritance of Venice. Long lines of coast became incorporated into the kingdom, and with them arose the feeling of the necessity of a navy. The task was however badly taken up, badly conceived, and badly carried out. Instead of laying the ground-work for a strong Austrian navy, the Venetian republican naval administration was continued without energy or foresight; instead of creating a new system, an old rotten one was engrafted upon. It may be observed, *en passant*, that a far greater political fault was committed at the same time: from a dislike to maritime innovations, with the most impolitic blindness, Wellington's proposal that Austria should take Corfu and the Ionian Islands was rejected. The above inherited marine was up to 1848 carried on under a slovenly organisation. Nevertheless this decaying body rendered good service in advancing the position of Austria and the then flourishing trade, in the Greek insurrection, and in the war in Syria—services which were acknowledged in the English Parliament. After passing in review the events of 1848, the Imperial writer dwells with bitterness on the fact that a Piedmontese admiral, with a small squadron, was able to command the Adriatic and blockade Trieste. Naval reform was then taken up by Schwarzenberg, Radetzky, Hess, Nugent, and others, and the appointment of Admiral Dahlerup gave a new impulse to the Austrian navy.

What (continues the Archduke) ought then to be the object of an Austrian navy? Its duty should be to defend the coast line, which, including the numerous islands, has almost the extent of that of France, to give impulse to commerce, to foster and protect it, to protect the honour, lives, and property of Austrian subjects abroad, and finally to attain a position which would render great service to either of the two great maritime powers by an alliance in the Mediterranean. By thus holding the balance Austria would be prevented sinking to a second-rate power.

Recently the naval question in Austria has, in a statesmanlike point of view, entered a still more important phase. The long coast-line and tracts to be defended remains the same, but in the Mediterranean, and especially in our inland sea, a first-rate power is being formed under the blinded eyes of Europe, with a long extent of coast, a numerous body of excellent seamen, and well-developed pirate principles. This power will soon count, with the Sardinian and Neapolitan fleets, 2 screw-liners, 16 steam-frigates, and 40 other steamers and sailing vessels; it will command the strong points on the Adriatic.

If Austria after these considerations should neglect to develop her naval resources, she will inevitably fall to the rank of a second-rate power; it will be optional for Italy to plant its victorious tricolor in Istria and Dalmatia. It is an unquestionable fact, that from any point of the Italian coast an invading army of 15,000 to 20,000 men can, in less than twenty-four hours, be landed on any one of our maritime provinces, unless prevented by a powerful steam squadron.

We must then come to the conclusion that Austria must either raise her naval strength to that point which will enable the state to do its duty towards its subjects, towards commerce, and towards its own dignity and position as a great power, or that, like Germany, it must bring its ships under the hammer; for a small navy is for a great state simply a piece of luxury which leads to inconveniences.

But then, let Austria at once abandon her whole line of coast. It is more honourable to give them up betimes, than have to yield them in the next war.

But, if Austria can get up a fleet capable of defending her coasts, which would in time of peace protect her commerce far and wide, our maritime provinces would become flourishing and prosperous, and our maritime commerce would assume that high position Nature intended for it, and the great political result be attained, that England and France would court our alliance; for, in a European war, it could not be indifferent to France or England that a well organised steam squadron should be stationed a few hours from Corfu and the Italian coast.

Let us now take a glance at the possibility of achieving this object. It must fill every true Austrian with joy to find what excellent ports, what good materials, what able sailors, we possess.

What is wanted then to attain this desired end, except sufficient funds? Let not the Imperial councillors start at this assertion! The navy does not require large sums down at once; it is a body which develops itself gradually, that wants a reliable budget to count upon. As to form a navy time is requisite, the great works must be divided into periods; to render this possible we must be able to rely upon certain well-divided sums.

Already do we possess, thanks to the exertions made during late years, few, it is true, but excellent ships. We have a ship of the line produced exclusively from home resources; we have 3 steam-frigates, and steam-corvettes and sailing vessels. Docks on a large scale are being erected at Pola; we have a floating battery to protect the entrance to Venice; we have gun-boats of the most recent construction on the Garda Lake and on the Lagunes of Venice.

Despite these outlays we have as yet on the average not used more than 2 per cent. of the state's revenues.

As will be seen from our budget, we have, I may publicly state it, saved money to construct, which cannot be said of any other branch of the service in Austria.

With a bleeding heart we only estimated the navy budget for 1861 at 5,000,000 florins (500,000*l.*)—Owing to the wants of the army we have put down the budget of the flotilla at 1,000,000 florins (100,000*l.*); and, despite this, we hope by hard exertions, and unhappily without being able to attend to the commercial marine, to put on the stocks the ship-of-the-line Œsterreich, and to complete the steam-frigate Habsburg, of 51 guns, to build 2 large and 1 small gun-boats, to convey the material and machines for building from the dockyard of Venice to Pola, and to make Venice simply the port of the Lagunes. To do all this with such little means, we have reduced the staff of admirals to three, and introduced the strictest economy.

The present condition of our navy now stands as follows:—

The navy counts 6952 men, viz.: 3 admirals, 215 staff and commanding officers, 161 midshipmen, 7 chaplains, 7 commissaries, 6 auditors, 48 surgeons, 95 engineers, 119 surveyors, 125 servants, 1990 sailors, 1225 artisans, 1616 marines, 71 supernumeraries, and 1264 civilians.

Vessels in ordinary: 3 frigates, 4 corvettes, 12 steamers, 4 brigs, 8 schooners, and 1 sloop; the ship-of-the-line Kaiser, and 2 sailing-frigates have their guns in; 1 screw-frigate and one screw-frigateare nearly ready, and 2 brigs and 1 sloop are preparing as transports for 1861.

The flotilla in the Lagunes and on the Lake of Garda count 56 superior officers, 4 surgeons, 14 officials, 1851 men (crews); and the flotilla on the Danube, 22 officers, 2 surgeons, 13 officials, and 853 men. The vessels of the flotilla are: On the Lagunes and Garda Lake—the steamer Gorzkowsky, an iron steamer for transport; the gun-boat Galatea, as guard-ship at Chiogia: the Vesuvio, as guard-ship at Alberoni; the steamer Franz-Josef, on the Garda Lake; 1 boat on the Mantua Lake; and the steamer Verona, on the Po. Of the Danube flotilla, the steamer Albrecht is at Pesth, the steamer Schlick, at the mouth of the Danube, and 2 steam gun-boats at Semlin.

THE NATIVE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

(From the *Sydney Morning Herald.*)

By the Prince Alfred mail steamer we have papers from New Plymouth (Taranaki) to the 30th of June.

She brings news of a very painful and disastrous character. An advance upon the rebels' pah at Waitara has been made, and, after fighting for more than four hours with great gallantry against large numbers of natives, covered by their entrenchments, our forces were obliged to retreat, leaving 29 dead and 33 wounded on the field. The die is cast. It is plain that we have a foe to deal with who is not to be despised; it is equally so that he must be put down at all cost. Major Nelson and Captain Seymour, with the whole of their men, appear to have behaved with great gallantry, and in a manner equally removed from over-caution or foolhardiness. The *Taranaki Herald* says:—

"While last Saturday's sheet was printing guns were heard at Waitara; and the Tasmanian Maid on Tuesday brought intelligence that a reconnoitering party of the 40th had been fired on by the natives from the pah restored at Puketakauere. This act of aggression loosened the hands of our military commander, and steps were taken to punish the insurgents for their growing boldness. Wednesday morning was fixed for attacking the pah. Guns and reinforcements of the 40th Regiment and of the blue-jackets were dispatched from town, and plans of proceeding canvassed by men with and without authority. Weather of the most inclement kind that this country knows added to the hardships of this preparing for the rough business. The reinforcements waded out through a sea of mud, under south-west squalls and showers. The Puketakauere pah consists of two stockades; one upon the intrenchments of the old pah of the same name, the other new, and apparently without entrenchments. They stand on a ridge formed by two small gullies. These gullies meet a little below the pah, and open on a swampy ground in the Waitara Valley, forming a sort of long Y, the stalk towards the river, and the stockades in the fork. The main body, consisting of the grenadier and light companies of the 40th Regiment, under Captain Richards, and 60 blue-jackets under 1st Lieutenant Battiscombe, of the Pelorus, with the artillery, approached the pah by the directest road from the camp, and at 6 o'clock a.m. the guns were brought to bear, and the men extended on the north-west or seaward side of the pah, the smaller gully between them and it. With this division were Major Nelson and Captain Seymour, of the Pelorus. A second division of about 50 men, under Captain

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Messenger, was posted, on the flat of the Waitara, to cut off the retreat on that side; and a third, under Captain Bowdler, passed along the river banks, and attempted to take the pah in the rear. The natives were aware of the movement, and on the alert. The first firing was on the rearward party, and a Maori informant states that, finding the troops advancing on that side, many of the natives went out of the stockade, some of them endeavouring to escape, and some occupying the entrenchments of a second old pah, to the rearward of—that is to say, nearer to the Waitara than—the two stockades. It could be seen that the party under Captain Messenger was doing great execution on the stragglers who attempted to escape, and for a time it appeared as if the attack in the rear would succeed; but, after a short space, a large reinforcement from the inland settlements of Wi Kingi arrived among the high fern, and a fierce battle ensued, the natives greatly outnumbering the troops. The grenadier company of the 40th Regiment and the blue jackets formed the right wing of the main party in front, and extended beyond the head of the gully facing partly round towards the south-west side of the pah. Large numbers of the enemy came to the brink of the gully, and the pah was probably almost empty. The combatants were about 150 yards apart, divided by the gully, firing briskly and steadily, but not able to close except where the right wing overlapped the head of the gully, and here a desperate struggle took place with a party of natives who had a trench at one of the outworks of the old fortifications. Here was the hottest fighting and the greatest loss sustained by this division. Early in the day a messenger of the rebels was seen to start from the rear, and between 9 and 10 o'clock large reinforcements came from inland, part of which, as we have already said, attacked the 2nd and 3rd divisions, and the remainder outflanked the main body in front. Having held his ground for some time without reinforcements arriving, or any signs of a diversion appearing, Major Nelson gave orders to sound the 'retire.' Some attempt to follow was checked by a murderous fire from the artillery, and the main body retreated in order, and without serious molestation, and arrived in camp at 1 p.m. The other divisions were much harassed in their retreat, not having heavy guns to support them. We believe it was in retreat that Lieutenant Brooke and the other gallant fellows of these divisions were killed. They endeavoured to retire as they had advanced, but we fear some misunderstanding or mistake of the ground was partly the cause of the serious loss on this side. They had to fight their way back to the camp. There were men present cool enough to see that the British honour was not only sustained but exalted by this fierce struggle. The great numerical superiority of the natives alone made it necessary for our troops to retire. Officers and men fought with steadiness and energy under a fire which an Indian officer compares to that of Ferozeshah and Sobraon, and which a soldier of the Crimea states to have been hotter than that in the Redan. The gallant Captain Seymour, of the Pelorus, received a bullet in the leg. Lieutenant Brooke sold his life dearly, and fell only when his sword arm was helplessly wounded. Non-commissioned officers and privates were recognised in some cases singly and coolly firing on large bodies of the enemy, and then as coolly retiring. The enemy, too, showed unexpected resolution, and have proved the first body of men able to meet the British bayonet. It must not be omitted, either, that thoughtful preparations had been made by the excellent commander of the 40th for the day's work. Double rations of food were cooked; carts, bullocks, ammunition, everything was punctually at its place; and the excellent plan of operations and gallant conduct of the attack did fresh honour to the name idolised by Britons. This sanguinary fight would have been the annihilation of the native force at Waitara had more troops been present. The large army assembled about Kingi is a fine comment on the policy of our government, which stands trifling with mild addresses and Maori parliaments, while the men whom it seeks to conciliate gather by the thousand, with arms in hand, to give that dignity to the deliberations of their senators which belongs to a sense of their power. The blazing houses of Tataraimaka, in the rear of our retreating column on that side, are a further illustration of the system of pausing between every blow in a struggle to make overtures to the foe, and ascertain if he has made up his mind to continue the contest. Clemency is the privilege and embellishment of vigour. India might have taught what New Zealand is repeating, that the most tremulous hand makes the bloodiest work. The officers engaged were:—Naval Brigade.—First Lieutenant Battiscombe, Midshipman Wadlow, Midshipman Garnett; Lieutenant Morris, Royal Marine Artillery. Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant Mould. Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant M'Naughten. 40th Regiment.—Major Nelson, Lieutenants Brooke (killed), Dowman, Jackson, and Rees, and Ensign and Adjutant Whelan."

On the reception of this news at Melbourne, the fast steam-ship City of Hobart was dispatched for New Plymouth, carrying Lieut.-Colonel Leslie and 210 officers and men of the 40 Regiment. Major-General Pratt, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in Australasia, proceeded to the seat of war, with his staff, and the head-quarters of the 40th. The Volunteer Rifles have responded in the most loyal manner to the call to take up the garrison duty hitherto performed by the military. The Assembly took up the subject simultaneously with the arrival of the dispatches, and, on the motion of Mr. Wilson Gray, one of the ultra-democratic members, voted an additional sum of 5000*l.* to provide prizes for the best marksmen among the Volunteers, the erection of butts, the formation of bands, &c.; while the Ministry brought in a bill to increase the number of the Volunteer force from 2000 to 10,000, and announced that, should an emergency arise during the recess, they would be prepared to meet any expenditure that might be called for, trusting to the loyal feeling of the House for a bill of indemnity next session. Victoria therefore, at this moment, is without a single military representative of Her Majesty, and is engaged in her own defences, in the most loyal spirit to the crown.

Messrs. Pinches, the medallists, have prepared a die for striking prize medals, to be presented to the best shots of the various corps. One side represents a rifleman in the act of firing; the obverse is intended to contain the name, &c., enclosed in a wreath of laurel.

THE PROGRESS OF THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

On Thursday the 6th inst. the Lords of the Admiralty proceeded in Her Majesty's steamer Lightning, and steamed round the whole of the Channel Fleet; all of which, together with the blockship Blenheim, 60, Captain Tatham, manned yards in splendid style, presenting a spectacle seldom seen anywhere, much less in Milford Haven. Their Lordships then went on board the flagship Royal Albert, 121, and soon after left under a salute of 19 guns from the fleet. The result of the visit to the Admiral was soon apparent by the signal being made to "hoist in boats and prepare for sea." This, followed by an order for all the fleet to be "hove short" by 4 a.m. next morning, made it generally known throughout the fleet that Friday was to be a day of exercise and evolutions before their Lordships, outside the haven. Accordingly, a little after 6 o'clock a.m., on Friday, the order was made to "weigh in succession" and "stand out to sea," which they did in the following order, viz.:—The Diadem, 32, Captain James H. Cockburn; the Mersey, 40, Captain Henry Caldwell, C.B.; the Mars, 80, Captain James N. Strange; the Algiers, 90, Captain George W. D. O'Callaghan; the Trafalgar, 91, Captain Edward G. Fanshawe; the Aboukir, 90, Captain Douglas Curry; the Edgar, 91, Captain James E. Katon, flagship of Rear-Admiral Erskine; the Centurion, 80, Captain Henry D. Rogers; the Conqueror, 101, Captain Edward Sotheboy, C.B.; the Royal Albert, 121, Captain H. J. Lacon, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle, K.C.B.; and the Donegal, 101, Captain Henry Broadhead. In about one hour and a half the whole were under weigh, and steaming out to sea. Shortly after 7 o'clock a.m., the Osborne, with the Admiralty flag at the main, slipped her moorings and went down the haven, accompanied by the gun-boat Violet and Her Majesty's ship Lightning, with the Earl of Cawdor on board.

The ships having made an offing of about seven miles, the Osborne, which had previously joined, with the Lords of the Admiralty on board, made the signal for the fleet to form a double line. They accordingly broke into two divisions; the starboard one, consisting of the Royal Albert, 121; the Donegal, 101; the Conqueror, 101; the Mars, 80, and the Trafalgar, 91, was led by Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle, K.C.B., in the Royal Albert. The port division, under Rear-Admiral Erskine, in the Edgar, 91, which was leading, comprised also the Algiers, 91; the Aboukir, 90; the Centurion, 80; the Mersey, 40; and the Diadem, 32. This manœuvre having been executed with great precision, the Osborne signalled for the fleet to make sail under easy canvas, followed by an order from the Admiral to bank up the fires. Having stood on thus for some time, the two divisions tacked in succession to the starboard, after which the order was given to form a single line of battle. This was effected by the ships of the starboard division standing on their course, and those of the port one tacking until they came into line, when they followed in the wake of their predecessors, an interval of two cables' length separating each ship. The concluding and most exciting manœuvre of the day was then made by the whole getting orders to make all sail that could be done with safety, and running before the wind. Studdingsail booms were then run out, and every inch of canvas both alow and aloft that would draw was set. The order was then given to make for the nearest port, on which the fleet bore up for Milford Haven. The Osborne then steamed up to the Admiral's ship, and Rear-Admiral Pelham, C.B., hailed Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle, K.C.B., and expressed, on the part of His Grace the Duke of Somerset and the rest of the Lords, the extreme satisfaction they all felt, not only in the appearance of the fleet, but also in the admirable precision with which all the manœuvres had that day been performed, and it is stated that Captain Ramsay, C.B., the superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard, was commissioned to convey the above opinion in writing to the Admiral of the Fleet. The Osborne then parted company, the Royal Albert giving the Lords of the Admiralty a salute of 19 guns, which the Osborne acknowledged by dipping her ensign, after which she stood to the southward. Nothing could have been more favourable than the weather; it was slightly hazy up to 8 o'clock, a.m., when it cleared up, and a fine fresh breeze came from the north-east, which lasted up to 3 o'clock p.m., when it died away. The whole of the signalling was done by bunting, and not by Ward's new system, as was generally supposed that it would be, and the brilliant flags had a very pretty effect as rapidly repeated by every third ship.

The whole of the fleet returned to port in the evening, and the ships took up their original position off the town of Milford, where they moored in single line. Their Lordships paid an official visit to the Scilly Islands, *en passant*, and steamed on to Fowey and Falmouth, which latter port they reached on Saturday last, and left again for Devonport on Sunday afternoon. The Osborne had on board his Grace the Duke of Somerset (First Lord of the Admiralty), Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. T. Pelham, C.B., Captain Charles Eden, C.B., and Samuel Whitbread, Esq., M.P.; the First Secretary, Rear-Admiral the Right Hon. Clarence Paget, C.B., M.P.; Captain Moore, C.B., R.N., Private Secretary to the First Lord; Rear-Admiral Sir B. W. Walker, Bart., K.C.B., Comptroller of the Navy; and Colonel Green, Director of Works. The usual salutes were given to the flag on the arrival of the yacht.

At eleven o'clock on Monday morning their Lordships landed at the dockyard, where they were received by Rear-Admiral Pasley, Bart. (Superintendent), who had returned from leave for the occasion, and the other principal officers of the establishment. A guard of honour, furnished by the second battalion of the 12th Regiment, was also in attendance. The Board then proceeded to the office of the Admiral Superintendent, where different subjects were submitted to their consideration. They subsequently visited the ships building, the new dock, the several workshops, &c., and at noon proceeded through the tunnel to the steam factory at Keyham, where they were received by Commander Biddlecombe, master attendant, and other officers. After the inspection of the various docks and works, their Lordships returned to the yacht to luncheon. They then visited and inspected the several ships in commission in harbour, as also those in advance. The Revenge, new screw ship of 91 guns, 800 horse-power, received special notice and inspection; it is therefore inferred she will be early brought forward for commission. The board also landed on the opposite shore, inspecting the land and sea bounding in the neighbourhood of Torpoint.

It is asserted that the work now done at Keyham steam-yard has been calculated at 25 per cent. only of what the place is capable of having done in it in case of a war emergency.

The Lords went up Hamoaze and visited the training-ship Implacable, 72, Commander J. W. Dorville; the gunnery-ship Cambridge, Captain Jerningham; and several other ships.

Their Lordships dined in the evening with Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Fanshawe, K.C.B., commander-in-chief, at the Admiralty House, Mount Wise, when the principal officers of the several departments were invited to meet them. Later they attended the ball in aid of the funds of the Royal British Female Orphan Asylum, at St. George's Hall, Stonehouse, which is annually patronised by the First and other Lords of the Admiralty.

On Tuesday morning His Grace the Duke of Somerset held a levée in the office of the Admiral-Superintendent at Devonport, which was attended by three admirals, seven captains, twelve commanders, and other officers, forty in all—a less number than usual, through the sudden arrival of the Osborne, and the consequent short notice.

During the morning the riggers of the yard appealed to the First Lord in reference to an alteration of the scale of time for superannuation. By the present arrangement a term of service at sea counts disadvantageously by comparison with a term ashore. Their Lordships promised to give the subject due consideration. Before leaving the yard the Duke inspected the screw steam gun-vessel Penguin, 5, fitting for foreign service, and examined the new dock in course of enlargement.

Shortly before 2 o'clock His Grace, accompanied by Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Dundas, Captain Charles Eden, R.N., Mr. Whitbread, M.P., Lord Clarence Paget, Captain John Moore, and Colonel Green, landed at Stonehouse Hard, and went to the Marine Barracks and inspected the Plymouth division. Their stay was very short, and they could not find time to witness the evolutions of the Light Infantry with the Artillery under Captain Wright, the gun-room captain. Their Lordships at 3 o'clock proceeded to the Royal Naval Hospital, where they were received by Captain Superintendent Lyster, Dr. Hilditch, inspector-general, Dr. Dunn, deputy inspector-general, and all the officers of the establishment. The number of patients in the wards is 205. The attention of the ward was directed chiefly to a recent proposal to erect improved receiving-rooms and baths for the sick. Shortly after 4 o'clock the Duke of Somerset, Captain Eden, and Captain Moore joined the gun-boat Redwing, tender to the gunnery-ship Cambridge, off the Victualling-yard, where they were received by Captain Jerningham, and were conveyed outside the Breakwater to witness the firing of the Armstrong guns from the tender. The Redwing, after lying a short time off Bovisand, proceeded along inside the Breakwater. On returning through the Sound she steamed round the screw steam gun-vessel Espoir, Commander Sholto Douglas, bound to the Coast of Africa. While the First Lord was holding his levée, Captain Eden, Superintending Lord of the Victualling Department, who was joined by the Comptroller of Victualling and Director of Works, went at half-past ten o'clock to the Royal William victualling-yard, where they were received by Captain-Superintendent Lyster, Commander Wheeler, the master-attendant, Mr. Samuel Triscott, storekeeper, and the clerk of the works. Captain Eden inspected the different stores and manufactories, and arranged with the officers respecting certain unimportant works proposed to be executed. He left shortly before 12 o'clock. The workpeople were not mustered.

At noon Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir R. S. Dundas, K.C.B., who had joined his colleagues on Monday, accompanied by Sir Baldwin Walker, Comptroller of the Navy, was conveyed by Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart., to his flagship, the Royal Adelaide, 104, Captain W. K. Hall, C.B., the guardship of ordinary in Hamoaze, which they inspected.

While His Grace the Duke of Somerset was in Hamoaze on Monday, and was attended by his private secretary, Captain John Moore, C.B., and accompanied by Captain Charles Eden, C.B., he went on board the Implacable, 72, Commander John W. Dorville, which has recently been established as a training-ship for above 400 boys, some of whom, second-class boys, formed the guard for the First Lord's reception. Their performance of several evolutions with great guns, rifles, and cutlasses, and the general condition of the ship, gave much satisfaction, which was increased on the departure of the visitors when they saw the Implacable quickly and skilfully placed under full sail by her youthful crew. Lieutenant Josiah H. Hatchard has been on duty on board since April last.

The Lords of the Admiralty dined on Tuesday evening at Moorshead's Royal Hotel, Devonport, and on Wednesday morning sailed in the Osborne from Plymouth for Portland.

Their Lordships, after making an inspection of the works in progress at Portland, started in the Osborne for Portsmouth, where they arrived on Thursday morning at 10 a.m. At 11 a.m. the First Lord, accompanied by Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir R. S. Dundas, C.B., Mr. Samuel Whitbread, M.P., Captain Charles Eden, C.B., Rear-Admiral Lord Clarence C. Paget, C.B., M.P., First Secretary; Captain John Moore, private secretary to the First Lord; Sir Baldwin Walker, Bart., K.C.B., Comptroller of the Navy; and Colonel Godfrey Greene, civil engineer and architectural works, landed at the King's Stairs in the dockyard. After paying a visit to the Admiral Superintendent's office, Captain Eden went on board the Megæra, lying alongside the jetty, embarking the Durham Militia. Afterwards their Lordships examined the new dock now constructing, and which is intended to unite No. 10 with No. 7 dock, which will be, when completed, available for three caissons. Their Lordships then inspected the Glasgow, 51-gun frigate, now building in No. 1 slip. This fine frigate is 250 feet in length, and is a remarkably fine specimen of her class. Two more frigates are to be laid down in Portsmouth, to be named the Barham and the Briton, upon the same lines as the Glasgow. The slipway under which this frigate is being built, has been prolonged 63 feet, the height

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of the new portion being about 72 feet. Their Lordships inspected the blacksmiths' shop, and examined the Chanticleer, 17, screw, built upon the plan of the Rinaldo. After surveying the Dryad, 50-gun frigate, and the Royal Alfred, both of which vessels are only in frame, their Lordships passed round the north corner and along the quays of the steam-basin, when Lord C. Paget went on board his old ship, the Princess Royal, now fitting for first-class steam-reserve. The Cygnet, gun-vessel, lying at the north wall, underwent an inspection, after which their Lordships examined the site of the proposed new dock on the north-east side of the steam basin. Afterwards the coal stores, wood-yard, and new foundry buildings underwent inspection. Returning again into the centre of the yard, their Lordships examined No. 4 dock, now all but finished lengthening, and then visited the Coquette, gun-vessel, undergoing very extensive repairs in her midship and fore body; her after body has not been opened up yet, and until this is done, it is impossible to say that the Coquette has been thoroughly repaired. Their Lordships then left the yard and embarked at the King's Stairs, and went on board the Osborne.

Their Lordships dined with Admiral Bruce at his official residence in the dockyard in the evening, and on the following day, after inspecting the Britannia training-ship, Captain R. Harris, their Lordships landed at Gosport, inspected the gunboats at Haslar and Forton Barracks, the head-quarters of the Royal Marines at Portsmouth. Their Lordships gave their official dinner at Dent's George Hotel last evening. The usual ball on the occasion of the annual visit of their Lordships in aid of the funds of the Royal Seamen and Marines Orphan Schools, and Female Orphan Home, was held at Hollingsworth's Rooms the same evening, and which was very well attended.

Their Lordships will, if the weather permits, proceed this day by sea to Newhaven, Dover, and Sheerness, but otherwise they will return to London by rail in the course of the morning.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

The special correspondent of the *Times*, writing from the rendezvous of the British force at Ta-lien-whan on the 12th of July, gives some interesting and gratifying details of the condition of the expedition, which we extract.

Admiral Hope anchored in the bay on the 25th of June, and found the English expeditionary force assembled and ready for action. The 25th of June was the anniversary of the disaster at the Taku Forts last year, and both Admiral and General would gladly have been before them again on that day. But they could not advance without our allies, and the French were not prepared. They are not ready now, but have undertaken that before the 20th inst. they will name a time by which their preparations will be completed. Their men are doing all in their power to make up for lost time, but the end of the month will arrive before they are in condition to start, and they will take the field with a much smaller force than was anticipated. They brought out no artillery horses, and the ponies purchased in Japan and Manilla have never seen a gun. They have just been despatched to Chefow, where every exertion is made to render them efficient as speedily as possible. Their gunboats were sent in pieces on board the transports. Some have turned up and are being put together, but many are still wanting. Now, let there be no mistake on this subject. The summer is waning fast, the time for prompt and immediate action has arrived, and yet our expeditionary force, which costs at least a million monthly, is lying idle at Ta-lien-whan. It could be embarked and sail to-morrow. It has been ready for days. The delay lies with the French, and with them alone. I readily admit the difficulties encountered by our allies at such a distance from here, and with no depôts at Hong Kong and in India. I make every allowance for the increase in difficulties from the loss of many of their transports. But the consequences of delay may be so serious, and the facts are so unquestionable, that I should fail in my duty did I omit to state them.

This bay was intended as a rendezvous only. It was never imagined that the troops would disembark. When Sir Hope Grant saw we should be kept back for some weeks he determined at once to get men and horses out of the ships, and put the men under canvas. This was accordingly done, and the whole force—horse, foot, and artillery—is now encamped on either side of the bay.

The effective force of this army consists of 6357 British, and 2178 Native Infantry, 1012 Cavalry, 1793 Artillery, 485 Engineers, and 286 Military Train; making a total of 12,111 men. There are two batteries of Armstrong guns (12-pounders), three batteries (9-pounders), two and a half Madras mountain train batteries, and a siege train, consisting of light 32-pounders and 8-inch howitzers; 1689 horses are in camp, besides a number of ponies and bullocks.

The climate is delicious. The thermometer in the shade has never exceeded 84, and a fine breeze springs up in the evening. August among the hills will give a fair idea of it.

The villages are peaceful, unarmed, and well-disposed, though terribly frightened at seeing the large force.

Most stringent orders have been issued by the Admiral and General against annoying the people. These orders have been well carried out, and supplies are consequently brought freely into camp.

The place is so safe and convenient, so near the Peiho and the scene of future operations, that the naval and military authorities have determined on making Ta-lien-whan a depôt for stores, provisions, and munitions of war, during the expedition. The Engineers are erecting two small forts to command the landing, and a battery of artillery, with some infantry, will remain behind in charge when we sail for the Peiho.

Let us land and see the camp of the first division. To the left of a rude jetty, thrown out by our men, are the tents of the Royal Engineers. They are busy directing Coolies at work sinking wells and obtaining a supply of water, which is more scarce here than on the other side. Turning to the right we come among the Royals—the weakest regiment of the force, being little more than 500 strong. Having garrisoned Hong Kong for nearly two years, the climate has produced its usual effect. But the fine brisk breeze from the bay is fast setting them right. A visible improvement has taken place, and their hospital list is sensibly diminished. Their band is playing before a host of lounger, naval and military, and the men are lying about their tents enjoying their *otium* after a hard day's work. The 31st are next to the Royals, and have the best camp in the army. Branches of fir-trees adorn their encampment, and the soldiers have made excellent walks between each row of tents, so that the place has all the air of being tenanted by old campaigners. The 31st is the strongest regiment in the force. Many of the men are volunteers from the 64th and other regiments distinguished during the Indian mutiny, and they evidently know how to make themselves comfortable. Half-an-hour's walk through the corn-fields brings us to the second battalion of the 60th Rifles, who are out for drill and exercise. Fine active fellows are they as eye could desire to look on, quick and ready in their light infantry movements, and steady as a wall in marching. The Sikhs are on an eminence beyond them. They have just killed a goat, and are cooking it for their evening meal. *Mirabile dictu!* not one of them has been up before the Provost-Marshal for looting. The 2nd Queen's are to the extreme west of the camp, just on the border of a large village where one of their sentries is stationed.

Crossing the bay, we reach Odin Bay, where the artillery and cavalry have been landed. The Armstrong guns are still on board ship, but some of the ammunition waggons have been landed, and are perfectly sound and good. The carriages have been shipped and transhipped some half-dozen times, but I am assured on all hands that nothing could be sounder than their condition, and they were well worked at Kowloon. The waggons I can vouch for myself. Ample supplies of ammunition have arrived, and Brigadier Crofton and Major Hay are perfectly satisfied of the entire efficacy of this most important arm. Beyond the Artillery are the King's Dragoon Guards, Probyn's Horse, and Fane's Horse. Both man and beast are in splendid condition. Indeed, out of 1689 horses there are but 40 sick. Colonel Mackenzie understands how to disembark horses; not one was lost, and but two or three suffered injuries of any consequence. What a *beau ideal* of light cavalry these irregulars afford, and how their marches would astonish our so-called Light Dragoons! Probyn and Fane started nearly at the same time from Cawnpore and Lucknow to embark at Calcutta. They marched one against the other, and performed the distance—700 miles—in less than a month. Probyn outmanœuvred Fane by leaving the main road about 200 miles from his destination, and making a flank march across country, but he only won the race by a couple of days. I have not had time to visit General Napier's division, but I hear it is most efficient. The 67th has but 1 per cent. on the sick list. The sanitary arrangements are excellent. There is no foul smell about the camps, which vie with each other in cleanly neatness. The natural consequences have ensued. There are but 13 officers and 648 men on the sick list out of the 12,000 composing the force. With the exception of 116 cases on board the hospital ships, the diseases are of a very trivial character. This speaks volumes in favour of Dr. Muir and the medical staff, and particularly of Dr. Rutherford, who is charged with all local sanitary arrangements. The Coolie corps has not been so successful as might be desired. Sir Hope Grant wished to raise a force of 6000 coolies, but rather less than 2000 have been secured. There is no hope of procuring any addition before we reach Tien-tsin. However, we shall never be far from the sea, and the Land Transport has a fine supply of ponies.

No plan of operations has yet been settled. Sir Hope Grant went to Chefow on Tuesday, and returned yesterday. The French admiral and general are expected to-morrow, and we hope they may be able to fix a day by which they will be prepared. This much, however, seems certain,—the French will land to the south, the English to the north of the Taku forts. The place selected by us is Peh-tang, about eight miles from the Peiho, and at the mouth of the river which Mr. Ward the American Ambassador ascended on his late journey to Pekin. A naval brigade will probably be formed from the blue jackets and the marines, which will act with the army, and while the troops attack the forts in the rear, the gunboats will tackle them in front.

THE EARL OF DERBY AND THE KNOWSLEY REVIEW.—The Knowsley review committee, representing the Volunteers of the county, have received the following letter from the Earl of Derby:—"Knowsley, September 4, 1860. Dear Colonel Bourne,—I cannot allow the proceedings connected with the Knowsley review to come to a close without begging of you to accept for yourself, and to offer on my part to all the members of your committee, and to their zealous and efficient secretary, my warmest thanks for their anxious and persevering exertions in arranging the multifarious details which had to be considered and settled. It is mainly to your and their efforts that we are indebted for the complete success which I think I may venture to say has attended this brilliant county gathering; but I am sure you will consider yourselves more than repaid for all the trouble you have taken if the result shall be, as I confidently believe, not merely the momentary gratification of a successful pageant, but an additional stimulus to the great and important national movement which has already added so greatly to the military strength of the country.—I am, yours faithfully, DERBY.—Lieut.-Colonel Bourne." The committee have resolved—"That this committee congratulate the Earl of Derby on the perfect success of the review on Saturday last, and beg to thank his lordship for his courteous hospitality. That the committee cannot separate without acknowledging the valuable assistance rendered by Captain Hornby, R.N., to whose judicious arrangements the success of the gathering must in a great degree be attributed."

VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT NAZING WOOD.—A volunteer encampment will be formed upon Nazing Wood Common, near Broxbourne station of the Eastern Counties Railway, on Saturday the 13th of October, when the West Essex Yeomanry Artillery and Cavalry, the Hon. the Artillery Company of London, and the Victoria Rifles, will meet: and should any of the other Volunteer Rifle Corps of the counties of Essex, Herts, or Middlesex, feel disposed to avail themselves of the advantage of brigading with artillery and cavalry by joining in the review, on making their wishes known through their commandants or adjutants, to Lieut.-Colonel Palmer, Nazing Park, Waltham Abbey, their desires will be complied with.

Obituary.

Commander Rowley, whose death was recorded in this journal last week, was the son of Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, Bart. (not of Sir Josias). The late gallant officer was born in 1817, entered the Navy in 1832, and became lieutenant June 1, 1837. He served in the President, 52, in the Pacific; the Formidable, 84, at Sheerness; and on Feb. 7, 1842, was advanced to the rank of commander. From December, 1843, to the close of 1847, he commanded the Satellite, 18, in the East Indies and on the south-east coast of America station, and had been employed for some time past as one of the members of the mixed commission to settle the claims of the English and French subjects with the Monte Video government.

Colonel John Richard Ward, C.B., late of the 2nd Dragoons, died a few days since at Strangford House, county of Down, in the 69th year of his age. The gallant deceased entered the Army at an early age, and was present with his regiment at most of the engagements of the Peninsular campaign. He was one of the few officers still surviving who obtained the gold medal for their services, having received that decoration and two clasps for taking part in the engagements at Salamanca, Badajoz (at the assault of which he was severely wounded), and at the Pyrenees; he had also received the silver war medal with one clasp for Busaco.

We regret to notice the death of the Hon. James Lyon Browne, late lieut.-colonel of the 21st Regiment, which took place on Wednesday last at Harrogate, at the early age of 38. The gallant deceased was the eldest son of Lord Kilmaine, and commenced his military career in 1842 as second lieutenant of the 21st Foot (Royal North British Fusiliers). On the war breaking out with Russia, Lieut.-Colonel Browne accompanied his regiment to the Crimea, and was present at the whole of the engagements in which it took part, including the siege of Sebastopol, for which he received the war medal and clasps, and was decorated by the Sultan of Turkey with the order of the Medjidie (5th class). The gallant officer's commissions bore date as follows:—Second lieutenant, Jan. 14, 1842; lieutenant, Nov. 8, 1844; captain, Dec. 22, 1848; major, Dec. 29, 1854; and lieut.-colonel, April 24, 1855.

We have to record the death of Lieut.-Colonel Martin George Thomas Lindsay, late commander of the 91st (the Argyllshire) Regiment of Foot, which mournful event occurred at Old Charlton, Kent, on Tuesday last, in the 66th year of his age. The deceased officer entered the Army as ensign, December 16, 1813, and served in Holland in 1814 and 1815, and was present at the bombardment of Antwerp. He became lieutenant December 5, 1818; captain, June 26, 1823; major, April 28, 1837; and lieut.-colonel, April 8, 1842.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BOURCHIER—August 29, at 1, Westbourne Grove West, Bayswater, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel E. F. Bourchier, C.B., Royal Engineers, of a son.

CASTLE—September 6, at Walmer, Kent, the wife of Major Castle, of a son.

CREYKE—September 8, at Luton Vale, near Chatham, the wife of Captain Creyke, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

DORRHILL—September 10, at Dover, the wife of Captain Dorehill, 43rd Light Infantry, of a son.

ELLIS—September 3, at Dover, the wife of Captain Ellis, 60th Rifles, of a daughter.

FORESTER—September 7, at Somerby, Leicestershire, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Forester, of a son.

GREEN—July 22, at Bunnoo, Punjaub, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Geo. W. G. Green, C.B., 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, of a daughter.

JENYNS—September 7, at Aldershot, the wife of Major Jenyns, C.B., 18th Hussars, of a daughter.

MCGRIGOR—September 5, at 2, Glocester Place, Portman Square, the wife of Sir Charles R. McGrigor, Bart., of a son.

OSBURN—September 11, at the Coast-guard Station, Swanage, Dorset, the wife of Lieutenant Francis Osburn, R.N., of a daughter.

ROBINSON—September 11, at Sheerness Dockyard, the wife of Mr. Braham Robinson, Esquire, Major 1st Brigade Kent Artillery Volunteers, of a daughter.

STOTT—September 5, at 37, York Place, Edinburgh, the wife of Captain Gibson Stott, 92nd Highlanders, of a daughter.

TAILYOUR—September 6, at Newmanswalls, Montrose, the wife of Major Renny Tailyour, of a son.

THACKWELL—September 7, at Queen's Road, Regent's Park, the wife of Edward Joseph Thackwell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, late Captain 50th Foot, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARTON—CLARKE—September 6, at Clonlara, county Clare, Ireland, by the Rev. J. Hastings Allen, M.A., uncle of the bride, the Rev. J. Yarker Barton, M.A., to Frances Jane, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel J. Clarke, formerly of H.M.'s 66th Regiment.

ECCLESTON—GREEN—September 5, at St. Peter's, Newton-in-the-Willows, by the Rev. Peter Legh, M.A., incumbent, assisted by the Rev. John Fearon, B.A., incumbent of St. David's, Holmbridge, Yorkshire, Thos. Birley Eccleston, Esq., surgeon 4th Royal Lancashire Light Infantry, to Elizabeth, only child of the late John Green, Esq., M.D., of Newton, J.P. for the county of Lancaster.

FOWLER—TUTTON—September 4, at the parish church, Horfield, Bristol, by the Rev. Wm. Barclay, brother-in-law of the bride, the Rev. Henry Fowler, second son of Charles Fowler, Esq., of Totteridge House, High Wycombe, Bucks, to Julia Frances, youngest daughter of James R. Tutton, Esq., late of the Royal Horse Guards Blue.

GLANVILLE—CARRERAS—September 3, at Gibraltar, Francis R. Glanville, Esq., Royal Artillery, to Conception, second daughter of Francis Carreras, Esq.

GOREN—READ—September 12, at St. Nicholas', Brighton, by the Rev. W. W. Godden, M.A., Amos Goren, Esq., Captain H.M.'s 19th Regiment, to Agnes Clayton, younger daughter of the late Berkeley Read, Esq., formerly R.N., and grand-daughter of the late Captain T. Read, R.N., of Fishbourne, Sussex.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—September 5, at Harrogate, the Hon. James Lyon Browne, aged 37, eldest son of Lord Kilmaine, late Lieut.-Colonel H.M.'s 21st Fusiliers.

CALDECOTT—September 8, at his father's house, Lieutenant Barnes John Caldecott, 3rd Regiment (The Buffs), eldest son of Barnes Caldecott, Esq., of Ormesby St. Michael, Great Yarmouth.

CARNIE—September 7, at Cheltenham, Mrs. Alicia Carnie, relict of the late Colonel Carnie, of the 12th Foot, aged 83.

CHERMSIDE—September 8, at Oxford, Sir Robert Alexander Chermside, M.D., K.C.H., K.L.H., K.R.E.

DANE—September 9, at Hollywood, county Dublin, of consumption, Lieutenant John Dane, 18th Light Dragoons, aged 24.

ELLIOTT—August 23, at New York, James Sutton Elliott, Esq., late Principal Military Storekeeper, in H.M.'s Service, aged 54.

FAWCETT—September 5, at Ealing, by railway accident, Charles Fawcett, Esq, of the Admiralty, Somerset House, aged 36, only son of Captain Fawcett, R.N.

FLETCHER—September 10, at Putney, at the house of J. J. Paul, Esq., M.D., Maria, relict of Captain Richard Fletcher, late of Oxford, aged 73.

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Advertisements.

ARMY CONTRACTS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until Noon on the 13th of October, from persons who may be willing to enter into Contracts for the supply of FORAGE, in such quantities as may be required, for the use of Her Majesty's Land Forces stationed in the following places, for 12 months from 1st November, 1860.

1. Hyde Park, Kensington, Regent's Park, and Horse Guards.
2. Hounslow and Kneller Hall.
3. Hampton Court.
4. Windsor.
5. Brighton.
6. Sandhurst.
7. Enfield.

Tenders must be made for each of the above-mentioned Stations as separately grouped and numbered.

Forms of Tender, and Conditions of Contract, may be obtained on application at this office, by letter or in person, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.

Tenders on the printed forms must be properly filled up and signed, and delivered at the undermentioned Office, under closed envelope (marked on the outside "Tender for Commissariat Supplies,") before Noon on the 13th October next.

W. T. Power, Deputy Commissary-General.

Commissariat Office,
5, New Street, Spring Gardens, London, S.W.,
1st September, 1860.

THE EXMOOR PONIES, COBS, AND GALLOWAYS.—The ANNUAL SALE of SIXTY EXMOOR PONIES, the property of F. W. Knight, Esq., M.P., and TWENTY-FIVE COBS and GALLOWAYS, the property of Mr. Robert Smith, will take place (as usual) at Bampton Pony Fair, on Thursday, October 25.—Catalogues will be prepared one month prior to the sale, and every information given by Mr. Smith, Emmett's Grange, Southmolton.—Sept., 1860.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—TOURISTS' SEA-SIDE & FAMILY TICKETS, available for a Month, or longer by extra payment, are now issued at Paddington and other principal Stations.

To Exeter, Bideford, Barnstaple, Dawlish, Teignmouth, Torquay, and Paignton—50*s.* first class and 35*s.* second class. Truro, 60*s.* and 40*s.*, and Penzance, 65*s.* and 45*s.* (to parties of not less than three persons).

To Weymouth, Dorchester, and Bridport, 35*s.* and 25*s.*, to parties taking three or more tickets.

To the Isle of Man, Bangor, and Beaumaris, viâ Chester and Liverpool, 70*s.* and 50*s.*

To Llandudno, viâ Liverpool, 67*s.* and 47*s.*

To Carnarvon, viâ Llangollen and Llanberis, and to Bala and Dolgelly, viâ Llangollen, 70*s.* and 50*s.*

To Narberth Road and New Milford, for Tenby and Milford Haven. Tourists' Tickets, 72*s.* and 50*s.* Family Tickets (to parties of not less than three persons), 63*s.* and 45*s.*

To Limerick and Killarney, for the South of Ireland, viâ Milford Haven and Waterford, 5*l.* 5*s.* and 4*l.*

Bills, giving full particulars, can be obtained at the Company's Offices and Stations, or upon application to the Superintendent at Paddington.

PARIS.—LONDON TO PARIS DAILY.—SPECIAL DIRECT SERVICE, twice each way every day, except Sunday, by the BRIGHTON RAILWAY, viâ Newhaven and Dieppe. First class, 28*s.*; Second class, 20*s.* Return tickets (available for one calendar month), First class, 50*s.*; Second class, 36*s.* A steward's fee of 1*s.* 6*d.* respectively is also charged on board. Passports and visas for Paris may be had of the respective agents at Newhaven. Luggage booked through from London to Paris.—For tickets or further information, apply at the London Bridge and Pimlico Termini; 43, Regent Circus, Piccadilly, W.; 4, Arthur Street East, London Bridge, E.C.; or at any of the stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-COAST, &c., 4*s.* Covered Carriages, by the SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS every SUNDAY and MONDAY to RAMSGATE, Margate, Deal, Sandwich, Sturry (for Herne Bay), Canterbury, leaving London at Five minutes to 8 a.m.; and to DOVER, Folkestone (for Sandgate and Shorncliffe), Hythe, Hastings, St. Leonards, and Tunbridge Wells, leaving London at 8·30 a.m., at REDUCED FARES,

4*s.* 6*s.* 6*d.* 10*s.*

and to Gravesend, Strood, and Maidstone, at very low fares. C. W. Edorall, General Manager.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—REDUCTION of PASSENGER FARES and TOURIST TICKETS to SCOTLAND.

On and after the 1st JULY, the 1st and 2nd class Express and ordinary fares between King's Cross and the principal stations in Scotland were reduced.

TOURIST TICKETS to SCOTLAND for ONE CALENDAR MONTH are issued from London (King's Cross Station), as under:

From King's cross Station.	Fares 1st Cls.	2nd Cls.	3rd Cls.	From King's cross Station.	Fares. 1st Cls.	2nd Cls.	3rd Cls.
To	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	To	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Edinburgh and Back	110 6	79 6	40 0	Dundee & Back	120 0	90 0	46 0
Glasgow ,,	111 0	80 6	42 0	Forfar ,,	120 0	90 0	46 0
Stirling ,,	118 6	87 0	44 0	Brechin ,,	120 0	90 0	46 0
Dunkeld ,,	120 0	90 0	44 0	Montrose ,,	120 0	90 0	46 0
Perth ,,	120 0	90 0	44 0	Arbroath ,,	120 0	90 0	46 0
				Aberdeen ,,	120 0	90 0	46 0

First and second class Tourist Tickets are issued only by the 9 a.m. and 9.15 p.m. trains from King's Cross, and third-class Tourist Tickets only by the 9.15 p.m. train. Holders of Tourist Tickets may break their journey at Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Perth.

Tickets are issued daily at Edinburgh and Glasgow stations for excursions through Scotland, which include every charge for conveyance throughout the journey. For further particulars see bills.

Seymour Clarke, General Manager.

London, King's Cross Station, August, 1860.

CRICKET.—REGIMENTAL OUTFITTER,—JOHN LILLYWHITE'S CRICKET WAREHOUSE, 5, Seymour Street, Euston Square, London, N.W. Every article connected with British Sports may be had. Illustrated Lists of Prices post free. John Lillywhite has lately been specially appointed to supply several of H.M. Regiments at home and abroad.

CRICKET.—J. D. BARTLETT, Manufacturer of the Repercussive and Cane-handle Bats, which are acknowledged by our best Cricketers the best driving bats ever made. They have a beautiful spring in the handle, and are warranted not to break. Clubs, Schools, and Regiments supplied at reduced prices, wholesale and for exportation.—171, Waterloo Road, S.W.

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HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
AND
FIELD-MARSHAL
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT,
K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., & G.C.M.G.

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Gen. Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.
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William M. James, Secretary.

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Age of the Life Assured admitted on all Policies, on reasonable proof being given.

Stamp Duties on Life Policies paid by the Company.

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For further particulars, Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses, apply to F. H. Gilbart, Secretary.

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Edinburgh, 5, George Street.
Dublin, 65, Upper Sackville Street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL FROM 3, OLD BROAD STREET, TO 64, CORNHILL, E.C.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY insures against all Accidents, whether Railway or otherwise. An Annual Payment of £3 secures £1000 at death from Accident, or £6 weekly from Injury. One Person in every Twelve insured is injured yearly by accident. No Extra Premium for Volunteers. For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or to the Head Office. This Company, without union with any other, has paid for compensation £65,000.

W. J. Vian, Secretary.

Railway Passengers Assurance Company,
Office, 64, Cornhill, E.C., August 25, 1860.

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THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Melbourne and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; or Oriental Place, Southampton.

EDINBURGH, Twice a Week, from Irongate Wharf, Tower. Fares:—Saloon, 25*s.*; fore cabin, 15*s.*; deck, 10*s.* Return Tickets, available a month, 37*s.* 6*d.* and 22*s.* 6*d.* The cheapest and quickest sea route is by the splendid new STEAMSHIPS of the London and Edinburgh Shipping Company, sailing every Wednesday and Saturday at Ten, morning. Apply at the Spread Eagle, Regent Circus, W.; or at Irongate Wharf, E., to David Thomson, wharfinger. Passengers by these vessels going beyond Edinburgh will have the advantage of being in time for the first trains on Monday and Friday mornings to all parts of Scotland.

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ERVO-ARTERIAL ESSENCE,' prepared only by Dr. WM. BATCHELOUR, M.R.C.S.E. 5, and M.L.A.C. 1834. It strengthens the vitality the whole system without reaction, and speedily oves nervous complaints. In bottles, at 2*s.* 9*d.*, 6*d.*, 11*s.*, and 33*s.*, at Goodyer's, 31, Regent Street, ; Butler & Crispe's, 4, Cheapside, E.C.; Sutton & , Bow Churchyard, E.C.; Barclay & Sons, Farring- n Street, E.C.: 12, Finsbury Place South, City, E.C., l all Chemists.

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[COPY.]
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"I have the honour to be, Sir,
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Works, Silvertown, Essex.

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ARMY GAZETTE NAVY

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA

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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., *and Advertisements, should* NOT *be sent to the Editor, but to the Publisher,* MR. ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, *to whom remittances are payable. The subscription to the paper is 7s. 7d. per quarter, or 30s. 4d. per annum, payable in advance, postage included.*

THE letter of "Landsman," which we published last week, and the letters of other correspondents, on certain defects in the Naval Discipline Act, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 123—the new Articles of War—force us to return to this subject, though, as the Act has now passed, these defects cannot be remedied till Parliament again meets. We did what we could, when the Bill was introduced, and while it was passing through both Houses, to have its errors corrected—and several amendments were introduced into it in consequence of objections we pointed out—but, when it passed, we said nothing more, although perfectly aware of the imperfections that remained, it being then too late to do any good, and because we have no wish to be pertinacious in obtruding the views we have formerly advocated, when they appear to have been considered and set aside. As we said in the GAZETTE of 11th August, we dislike being merely critical; and we did our best both to make the Bill perfect, and to defend it from alleged imperfections of which it was free. When it was stated that the new Articles of War were cruelly Draconian, and awarded "DEATH" for no less than sixteen offences, including desertion, we showed that only three offences were absolutely made capital, and only if "traitorously" committed. As Lord Clarence Paget repeated the same thing in the House of Commons, we thought it unnecessary to iterate the fact, although we observed with surprise and regret a subsequent *réchauffé* of the misrepresentation in a weekly contemporary. Considering the great mischief that must result to England's right arm by any disaffection towards the Queen's Service, we always write on these subjects with a deep sense of responsibility; and —to say nothing merely of the obligation of every journal to observe the truth and strictest accuracy —we are amazed that such subjects as the Articles of War, whether through wilful ignorance or unconcern, can be distorted.

We rather think a "Landsman" had not read the Naval Discipline Bill itself, or the Act, before writing his letter, and probably he may not have seen the articles in this journal of 14th and 21st July, and 11th August, in additon to that of 18th August, to which he refers. The headings of the Bill have been retained in the Act, and must certainly affect its working, as they will doubtless be used in construing or interpreting its meaning when persons come to be first tried under it. This will cause great inconvenience, for reasons pointed out by "Landsman" and others already noticed in our columns, such, for instance, as the 16th clause, relating to *striking a superior (including petty) officer, whether in the execution of his office or not,* still standing under "mutiny!" But the Act certainly does provide (section 41), as Lord Clarence Paget pointed out, against a repetition of cases like that of the unfortunate Admiral Byng; and "Landsman" may probably not be aware that in the old Articles of War "mutiny" was not defined, any more than in the recent Act.

It was doubtless the omission in the old Acts of Parliament of any definition of "mutiny," that induced the framers of the late Bill to strike out such a definition, after they had very properly introduced it, upon the first hint that there seemed to be some confusion as to what was intended by "mutiny" in other clauses of the Bill. What they ought to have done was to amend the definition; for, as we shall show, a definition cannot be dispensed with now, though it may not have been required under the old regulations, and when the captain of a ship could deal summarily with every offence. As the Act does not come into operation till the 1st of April, there will be time for the introduction of a short declaratory Act before then; and, if we are not greatly mistaken, either this or an amended Act will be absolutely necessary.

In the original Bill the "definition of mutiny" was as follows:—"If any two or more persons, subject to this Act, combine to resist the authority of their superior officer, and refuse on the first summons to obey his orders, they shall be deemed to be in a state of mutiny." This, we said, was somewhat "stiff" in allusion to the words "on the first summons." As we informed our correspondent "Steel-pen," we might well hesitate to define "mutiny," which, he said, "the Legislature had been unable to define, even when assisted by the best legal advice in the land;" but, being convinced that this great difficulty must be got over, for a more obvious and even stronger reason than any of those pointed out by "Landsman,"—who probably ought to have dated from Lincoln's Inn,—we are actually going to try what we can do towards solving this legal puzzle; and, in the first place we venture to say the above definition will be vastly improved if merely the "stiff" words are expunged. Indeed, perhaps if one other slight alteration be made, the definition then would serve most practical purposes under the Act. We venture to suggest that, if "superior officer" is changed to "commanding-officer," or "captain," the definition might do. It would then stand: "If any two or more persons, subject to this Act, combine to resist the authority of their commanding-officer, and refuse to obey his orders, they shall be deemed to be in a state of mutiny." That, we apprehend, is really a true definition of what mutiny is, as distinguished from mere "insubordination." The legal authorities who drew the Bill were not very far out; and we venture to say we have given the true explanation why the definition was omitted, instead of being made perfect. We doubt very much indeed whether "the best legal advice in the land" spent five minutes over the matter,—except as to its omission altogether.

Having regard, however, to the "Naval Discipline Act of 1860" as a whole, and as an Act of Parliament is really under no metaphysical disabilities in respect of its definitions, we would respectfully suggest that a definition of "open mutiny" as well as "mutiny," must be given in a declaratory Act, before the new Articles of War can be at all carried out on board Her Majesty's ships. By the new Act all offences, *except "open mutiny,"* are to be inquired into by a court of officers appointed by the captain, before any man is sentenced to corporal punishment; and petty officers and non-commissioned officers are now only subject to corporal punishment "*in case of mutiny;*" and, therefore, it will be seen, that it is simply absolutely necessary that a clear and distinct, and known definition of "open mutiny" and of "mutiny" must be promulgated, or the discipline of the Navy after 31st March next will be in the greatest jeopardy.

We venture, therefore, to say that early next session a short bill, something to this effect, must be introduced into Parliament:—"Whereas, by an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled 'The Naval Discipline Act, 1860,' it is enacted that 'no petty or non-commissioned officer shall be subject to corporal punishment except in case of mutiny;' and also that, 'except in cases of open mutiny, no man shall be sentenced by the commanding-officer to corporal punishment until his offence shall have been inquired into by one or more officers appointed by such commanding-officer,' it is now hereby declared, and be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, &c., &c., as follows:—

"That if any two or more persons subject to the said Naval Discipline Act combine to resist the authority of their superior officer or officers, they shall be deemed to be in a state of mutiny; and further, that if any person or persons, subject to the said Act, shall refuse to obey the orders of his or their commanding officer, he or they so refusing shall be deemed to be in a state of open mutiny, and every such person so offending shall be liable to such punishment or punishments as are provided in the said Naval Discipline Act," &c. A moment's consideration will show that a clear definition of "open mutiny" is necessary, as a commanding officer's hands are now tied in a way that might subvert all discipline whatever. We think that even a single individual should be regarded as guilty of "open mutiny," if he refuses to obey the officer in command, although we of course admit that something like combination or conspiracy enters into the idea of "mutiny." We think, as we have said, an Act may make its own definitions, irrespective of etymological or metaphysical accuracy; but if "the best legal advice" says otherwise, then we maintain that "insubordination in the highest degree," must be substituted for "open mutiny," and defined as we have defined the latter; and that such open insubordination must be made punishable summarily by the captain's own orders, without any previous inquiry, which in such overt cases would be superfluous and fatal to discipline.

We have been accustomed to dwell so much upon the fortifications, arsenals, docks, and breakwater of Cherbourg, that we have permitted our attention to be distracted from what has been going on for some years past at Toulon, a place once well-known to that generation of naval officers which is fast passing away from among us. Toulon is all important to France. The Emperor of the French, in a late speech, compared the city of Marseilles to the olive branch, and Toulon as a sword at its side, ready to avenge any insult that might be offered to it coming from what quarter it would. We can take many a lesson from what is going on in this Mediterranean port; and while not neglecting the instruction offered to us at Cherbourg, we should be equally alive to that which is offered to us in other quarters. We will allow the correspondent of the *Moniteur de la Flotte* to give the information which he has imparted to our French contemporary on the occasion of his visit during the late Imperial tour. He says that Toulon costs the Government as much as Lorient, Cherbourg, and Rochefort together, and as much as Brest, with anyone of these ports added to it. It consumed in 1859, 66,000 tons of coals. During the Italian war it received into its hospital of Saint Maudrier 5000 wounded French soldiers, and 500 Austrian prisoners. In less than six months 57 transports were loaded at this port with 35,000 tons of provisions, coals, and stores of all descriptions for the China expedition alone. Colbert, 200 years ago, bore testimony to the value of Toulon as a military station, by saying that in no port of France was so much dispatch and intelligence exhibited as there in the fitting out of warlike expeditions; and it still maintains its ancient reputation. All this may be well known to our own Government, but we are quite sure it is new to the general public.

The correspondent of the *Moniteur de la Flotte* at Toulon states that the Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by the Empress, paid a lengthened visit to the iron-clad frigate La Gloire, and adds that His Imperial Majesty perfectly delighted and astonished those on board by the knowledge he displayed in reference to the particular armament of this trial ship.

Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort will embark this day at Gravesend on board the Victoria and Albert, and proceed to Antwerp. The Royal squadron will be composed of the St. George, Emerald, Firebrand, Osborne, Vivid, and Black Eagle. The large ships will not accompany the Royal yacht the whole of the distance, but are to be considered as in attendance.

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THE ARMY.

2nd Dragoon Guards. Lieut.-Colonel Hutchinson is on leave to Simla from July 3 to October 15. Captain Grant is employed at Calcutta on a special committee. He has been appointed interpreter to the regiment.

3rd Dragoon Guards. This regiment is ordered from Mhow Division, but its station is not yet fixed. The probability is it will be transferred to the Bengal Presidency, relieving the Carabineers, about to return home.

4th Dragoon Guards. The regiment has moved from Aldershot to Birmingham to be stationed, replacing the 11th Hussars gone to Manchester. One squadron will be detached to Weedon and one to Coventry. Colonel Bentinck is on leave to the 14th of October, to purchase remounts, and on private affairs.

7th Dragoon Guards. Captain Cleland has leave from July 10 to Jan. 10, 1861, and has arrived in England.

6th Dragoons. We regret to have to record the death, at Kirkee, on the 19th of August, of Quartermaster John Kirkby Mountain, after a few days' illness, of dysentery. The remains of the deceased officer were interred at Kirkee with military honours on the following evening, and were followed to the grave by the Commander-in-Chief, the Major-General commanding the division, and a large concourse of officers (many of whom came over from Poonah), and the men of the regiment to which he belonged. Mr. Mountain served throughout the eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Balaklava, Inkermann and Tchernaya, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol, for which he received a medal and clasps.

8th Hussars. This regiment is ordered from Nusseerabad to Mhow to relieve 3rd Dragoon Guards, detaching one squadron to Nusseerabad, and one squadron to Neemuch.

9th Lancers. A squadron of the 9th Lancers left Exeter on Wednesday for Aldershot, under the command of Captain Marshall. A troop followed on Thursday, and the remainder, with head-quarters, yesterday. The regiment has been in Exeter since their return from India, where they served so long and gallantly, and bore the brunt of the Indian mutiny. They have left Exeter universally regretted by the inhabitants of that ancient city.

10th Hussars. A troop marched from Aldershot for Ipswich on Tuesday, another also for Ipswich on Wednesday. A third troop left for Northampton on Tuesday, a fourth for Norwich on Wednesday, and the remainder, with head-quarters, on Thursday.

16th Lancers moved from Aldershot yesterday, as follows: head-quarters and three troops to Hounslow; a squadron to Hampton Court, a troop to Kensington Gate, and a squadron to Woolwich.

Royal Artillery. The following officers, having reported their arrival at Calcutta, are at the recommendation of Colonel Sir G. Barker, posted to batteries as follows, and directed to join accordingly:—Brevet-Major Curtis to take over command of No. 3 battery, 14th brigade, at Decca, from Lieut.-Colonel Maude, C.B., who, on being relieved, will proceed to England; Captain Seale, to Futtyghur, to join No. 6 battery, 11th brigade; Captain Holsworth to Dum Dum, to take over command of No. 5 battery, 14th brigade, from Major Johnson who, on being relieved, will proceed to Madras, to join H battery horse brigade; Lieutenant Stirke to Raj Ghat, Benares, to join No. 2 battery 14th brigade. Major Johnson, royal horse artillery, remains for the present at Calcutta for employ upon a special committee. 2nd Captain Law is transferred from No. 7 battery, 13th brigade, to No. 4 battery of the same brigade, and has proceeded to join his battery in China. Captain Warren, deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general, is posted to No. 3 battery, 14th brigade. The leave to Europe for 12 months granted to Brevet-Major Bredin is cancelled at his own request. No. 7 battery is ordered from Poona to Nusseerabad.

Military Train. Captain Fletcher, 7th battalion, has leave from Aldershot from the 28th September to October the 12th.

Scots Fusilier Guards. On Thursday, the anniversary of the battle of the Alma was celebrated by the sergeants of the 1st battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, by a sumptuous dinner, to which a number of former sergeants of the regiment were invited. The chair was filled by Sergeant-Major George Sharp.

1st Royals, 1st battalion, Captain Versturme, has leave to England on medical certificate.

3rd Buffs. Lieutenant Joseph Haydock, while on a shooting excursion at Lord Clarina's, Elm Park, near Limerick, on Monday, shattered one of his fingers, which had to be subsequently amputated.

4th Regiment. Head-quarters wing is ordered to move from Ahmedabad to Ahmednuggur, detaching one company to Assurghur to relieve the company of the 28th, which will join its own head-quarters.

7th Fusiliers. Lieutenant Gardner, 1st battalion, is about to retire from the service, Ensign Keyser purchasing the step.

11th Regiment. A general court-martial has been assembled to try Quartermaster Napier, of the 1st battalion of the 11th Regiment, on a series of charges preferred by Lieut.-Colonel Jenner. Colonel Dunlop, of the Royal Artillery, is the president, and Major Peebles, of the 1st battalion of the 11th Regiment, officiates as the Deputy-Judge-Advocate.

15th Regiment, 2nd battalion. Captain Fitz Roy has leave from Malta to England, from September 1 to December 31.

22nd Regiment, 2nd battalion. Lieutenant Pocock is on leave to October 14. Ensigns Parke and Leader are on leave to Naples from the head-quarters at Malta.

43rd Light Infantry. By the death of Brevet-Major Disbrowe, Lieutenant Sargent and Ensign Garland, obtain promotion. Lieutenant Talbot and Assistant-Surgeon Madden, M.D., have arrived home with detachments from India.

45th Regiment has moved to the North Camp, Aldershot, replacing the 86th, and is attached to the 3rd brigade.

51st Light Infantry. The depôt companies arrived at Chatham garrison from Chichester on Monday evening, under the command of Captain C. Acton, and went into the quarters at the Hut Barracks vacated that day by the depôt of the 1st battalion of the 8th Foot, removed to Templemore.

52nd Light Infantry. Lieutenant C. O'L. L. Prendergast is attached to Kurrachee depôt, awaiting the arrival of regimental drafts expected from England, when his services will be availed of in conducting them to the head-quarters of their regiment.

56th Regiment is ordered from Poona and Ahmednuggur, head-quarters and four companies, to Bombay; three companies Ahmedabad, and three companies Sattara. The death of Captain J. F. Baxter, of Her Majesty's 56th Regiment, occurred rather suddenly at Ahmednuggur on the 20th of August.

60th Rifles. George Pigott, 3rd battalion, has sick leave to England.

61st Regiment. The hired troopship Donald M'Kay, arrived at Spithead on Saturday morning from the Mauritius with the 61st Regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Rainey. The 61st Regiment comprised, Lieut.-Colonel Rainey, in command; Major Redmond; Brevet-Majors Gordon and Burnside; Captains M'Donough, Thurston, and Sloman; Lieutenants Hutton, Griffiths, Boileau, Murphy, Casement, Rumsey, Sewell, Fane, Hamilton, and Ness; Ensigns Nugent, Atkinson, Cockle, Borton, and Fraser: Paymaster W. Dowler; Quartermaster J. Dowler; Assistant-Surgeons Hoyte and Mackinnon; Mrs. Burnside and two children, Mrs. Sloman and one child, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. W. Dowler, Mrs. J. Dowler, Mrs. M'Donough, and Mrs. Fraser and two children. Non-commissioned officers, 77; privates and drummers, 510; women, 29; and children, 34. The Donald M'Kay sailed from the Mauritius on the 20th of June, and from St. Helena on the 30th of July. The 61st Regiment on landing proceeded by railway to Plymouth.

64th Regiment. The order for the removal Her Majesty's 64th Foot from Kurrachee to Hyderabad has been countermanded, as the authorities at head-quarters considered it would be inflicting a hardship upon the men again to send them up country. This regiment has been twelve years in India, six of which have been spent in Scinde, and three in the field. It appears that this corps is to go to Poona or Belgaum in the approaching winter, and will be relieved by Her Majesty's 51st from Mean Meer, or the 57th from Bombay.

70th Regiment. Lieutenant Crozier has resigned his commission. Lieutenant Duff is about to retire from the Service.

74th Regiment. Lieutenant Magrath is about to retire from the service.

83rd Regiment. A wing is ordered from Kolapoor to Belgaum, to join head-quarters.

86th Regiment arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday from Aldershot, and embarking on board the hired steamers Foyle and Zephyr, sailed for Warrenpoint, for Newry, Ireland.

95th Regiment is ordered to move from Neemuch, but its destination is not yet fixed.

96th Regiment. The depôt arrived at Chichester from Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, on Monday evening, under the command of Captain Grant and the following officers:—Captain E. Cookson, Lieutenant E. Johnston, Lieutenant E. Hogg, Ensign A. Harcourt, and went into the quarters vacated that day by the depot of the 51st (King's Own) Light Infantry, removed to Chatham.

Rifle Brigade. Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain Windham, 3rd battalion, is ordered home from India without delay, for the purpose of joining the staff college. Lieutenant Chamberlain is appointed to act as instructor of musketry to the 3rd battalion, vice Captain Windham.

The first annual report of the "Soldiers' Home" at Gibraltar is satisfactory in every respect save one—the want of money to pay off a debt of about 1000*l.* which was incurred in its foundation, and we trust this will soon be supplied by those interested in the soldier's welfare. The institution pays its current expenses, is gratefully appreciated by the men, of whom 2300 are subscribers, and has brought about greatly increased comfort among those quartered in a place where some rational relaxation from the irksomeness of barrack life is especially required to induce the men to abstain from harm, and amuse and improve themselves.

A series of experiments for the satisfaction of the Ordnance Select Committee has been made during the past week in Woolwich Arsenal Marsh, with the important object of verifying the advantages of a new electric target invented by Lieut. Chevalier, 1st West India Regiment. The target, instead of being made in one solid piece according to the usual method of targets, is divided into a number of parts, thus—bull's eye, centre, and two outers. The ranges of firing varied from 400 to 700 yards, and the instant the target was struck a needle on the face of the dial indicated with perfect accuracy which part of the target was hit. The spot struck was clearly visible from a distance by the indication of the needle, and obviated the necessity of approaching the target, a circumstance which has been attended in many instances with accidents and loss of life. The result of the experiments was so successful, and exhibited advantages of such important character, that the Select Committee immediately ordered a number of the electric targets to be erected at Hythe and Aldershot, and, in a report to the Secretary of State for War, they have strongly recommended their immediate adoption for all the purposes of rifle practice.

We learn from the Madras *Times and Spectator* that Captain J. T. Clarke, of the 34th Calcutta Light Infantry, has been found guilty by general court-martial of having been in an unfit state, from the effects of intoxication, to appear before a Court of Inquiry on the 23rd of June last, which had been assembled to investigate certain complaints preferred against him by his commanding officer. The court sentenced him to suspension from rank, pay, and allowances for four months, and the sentence has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

THE HARVEST AND THE ARMY.—The annexed Circular Memorandum has been addressed to the Army at home:—"Horse Guards, S. W., Sept. 15, 1860.—There will be no objection on the part of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, to officers permitting a certain number of men to assist in the harvest on being applied to for such assistance.—By command, James Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant-General."

HER MAJESTY'S 60TH RIFLES.—The Indian medals were distributed to the officers and men stationed at Dover on Thursday last. Less fortunate than the Brigade in obtaining the decorations which were won so gloriously in the Russian war, the 60th displayed the highest qualities as soldiers when "hanging on to the noses" of the rebels at Delhi, and in subsequent operations, and their Indian medals and clasps were hardly earned in an ungrateful service in a dreadful climate. The officers entertained some guests after the ceremony.

SHORNCLIFFE CAMP.

Thursday, the 20th, the Anniversary of the Battle of the Alma, was celebrated at the Camp on this day by a review of the whole of the troops on camp, and a series of field-operations, representing a descent on the coast by an enemy met by the whole of the troops in garrison. The grand redoubt at Dimchurch, Forts Twiss and Sutherland, and the Martello towers to Sandgate, were manned by the Royal Artillery, who came from Dover for the occasion, and who commenced the sham-fight by firing ten rounds per gun from each of the above batteries. The 76th Regiment, under the command of Colonel Peacocke, was advanced in skirmishing order to repel the attack, the 17th Regiment being held in reserve to support; the troops then retired, covered by two guns at Hythe, and a squadron of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and two troops Military Train, who were mounted as light cavalry with their carbines slung at their backs. During this movement a barrel-pier bridge had been constructed across the royal military canal by the 34th company of the Royal Engineers, under the command of Captain Gordon; this was constructed of barrels floated from the land-side of the canal, fastened to baulks by ropes with planks laid transversely, the bridge being about seventy-five feet long, by about twelve feet wide; across this bridge the advanced skirmishers retired, covered on each flank by the supports. The cavalry and artillery then fell back along the turnpike road from Hythe to Sandgate, covered by skirmishers from the 16th and 17th Regiments, who manœuvred on the high ground flanking the Military Canal. The demolition of the temporary bridge across the canal then took place, which occupied about six and a-half minutes, in which time the whole were loaded on the waggons of the Military Train, which were in attendance for that purpose. Meanwhile the infantry had retired to the high ground fronting Shorncliffe, on the south-west, when the guns in position at that point opened fire, to cover their retreat. The troops then opened out in skirmishing order, lining the summit of the rising ground on the south-west part of Shorncliffe Cliff, a tremendous cannonade being kept up from the batteries lately erected at this portion of the camp, as well as from the Martello towers. The different regiments were then formed up on the plateau of Shorncliffe, and marched across it to the eastern extremity, where they were put through the evolutions of repelling the imaginary enemy, who had again attacked the camp from that quarter. General Mansel then proceeded to the saluting point, and the whole of the troops engaged marched past in quick time in the following order:—First, a squadron of the 5th Dragoon Guards, next two troops of the Military Train, followed by the Royal Artillery. *The Folkestone corps of* Artillery Volunteers next marched past, and then in succession the 16th, 17th, and 18th Regiments of the Line.

This terminated the day's proceeding. The weather, at the early part of the review, was very unfavourable, but, in spite of which, a numerous and fashionable assemblage were in attendance.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, SEPTEMBER 18.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Assistant-Surgeon John Crown Agnis, from the 3d Light Dragoons, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Kerin, promoted in the 2d Life Guards.

1st Dragoon Guards—Thomas Albert Quin, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Marsland, promoted.

3d Light Dragoons—Peter Hubert Daly, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Gore, promoted; Assistant-Surgeon James Parr, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Agnis, appointed to the Royal Horse Guards.

6th Dragoons—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas R. Crawley, from the 15th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice FitzWygram, who exchanges.

7th Light Dragoons—Francis Massy Drew, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice the Hon. A. W. E. M. Herbert, promoted; John Lawrence, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Scrope, promoted.

11th Light Dragoons—John Cecil Russell, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Saunderson, promoted.

12th Light Dragoons—James Stevenson, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, in succession to Lieutenant James Henry Bourdieux Vaughan, who retires.

13th Light Dragoons—James Alexander Ford, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Bagenal, promoted.

15th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Wellington John FitzWygram, from the 6th Dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Crawley, who exchanges; David Maxwell, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Ricardo, promoted.

18th Light Dragoons—William Owen Whiteside, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Filgate, promoted; Assistant-Surgeon Robert Brown Forsyth-Brown, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Collins, appointed to the Staff.

Grenadier Guards—Lieutenant and Captain William Earle to be Adjutant, vice Robert Anstruther, who resigns that appointment.

4th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant Charles Thomas Wilson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Boehmer, who retires; Ensign William Paul Bridson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wilson.

11th Foot—Lieutenant Francis W. Osborne to be Adjutant, vice Henry Joseph Webb, who resigns that appointment.

13th Foot—Ensign Dudley Thomas Persse to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ruck, who retires; Stephen Flower, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Persse.

22d Foot—Assistant-Surgeon William Ligertwood, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Adrien, appointed to the Staff.

23d Foot—Louis James Wainwright Hadden, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bacon, promoted.

25th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon Henry Thomas Sylvester, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Beaufoy, placed upon half-pay.

40th Foot—Ensign Henry Swanson, from the 73th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Whelan, promoted.

60th Foot—Major Peter Burton Roe to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Maurice Griffin Dennis, C.B., who retires; Captain and Brevet-Major Charles Alexander B. Gordon to be Major, by purchase, vice Roe; Lieutenant William F. Carleton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Gordon; Ensign John Gustavus Crosbie to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Carleton; Robert Dalrymple Elphinstone, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Beadon, promoted; Cecil John Shepherd, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Marshall, promoted; Thomas Henry Dunbrie, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Crosbie; Lieutenant William Grier Turle to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Northey, promoted.

64th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon Edwin Parsonage, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Lundy, appointed to the Staff.

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70th Foot—Lieutenant Alexander Charles Hughes Tovey to be Captain, without purchase, vice Jackson, deceased; Ensign Charles Clarke Richardson to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Tovey; Harvey Lambart Manning Ravenhill, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Richardson.

2d West India Regiment—Ensign George Massy Studdert to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Davis, deceased.

UNATTACHED.

Major Thomas Wright Hudson, from the 39th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant-Surgeon John Joseph Adrien, from the 22d Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Ligertwood, appointed to the 22d Foot.

Assistant-Surgeon Francis Collins, M.D., from the 18th Light Dragoons, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Forsyth-Brown, appointed to the 18th Light Dragoons.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Thomas William Fox, M.B., to be Staff Surgeon.

Assistant-Surgeon Edward Louis Lundy, from the 64th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Parsonage, appointed to the 64th Foot.

BREVET.

Brevet-Major Garnet Man, retired upon full pay, from Captain of Companies of Gentlemen Cadets, Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, the rank being honorary only.

Captain David Mortimer Murray, 64th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Captain John Palmer Caulfield, 4th Bengal European Regiment.

Captain Henry Le Poer Trench, 35th Bengal Native Infantry.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, SEPTEMBER 21, 1860.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards—Lieutenant John Henniker Lovett to be Captain, by purchase, vice John Glencairn Carter Hamilton, who retires; Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant Conwy Grenville Hercules Rowley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lovett.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant John Cuningham to be Captain, by purchase, vice Thomas Walter Still, who retires; Lieutenant Henry Marlow Sidney to be Captain, by purchase, vice Joseph Henry Anderson, who retires.

1st Dragoons—Cornet George Lake Harvey to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Finucane, who retires.

6th Dragoons—Charles Borlase, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Rathbone, who retires.

7th Light Dragoons—Richard Archibald Farquharson, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Johnes, promoted.

11th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Richard John Somers to be Captain, by purchase, vice James Affleck Stewart, who retires; Cornet Reginald Calvert to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Somers.

13th Light Dragoons—Philip Williams, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Johnson, promoted; Joseph Bonham Clay, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Wilson, promoted.

16th Light Dragoons—Cornet Francis Joseph Barron to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cowtan, who retires.

18th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Harmer Hardy to be Captain, by purchase, vice Loftus, who retires; Lieutenant Robert Cuninghame Cuninghame Graham, from the 14th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Shaw, appointed to the 7th Light Dragoons; Cornet Edmund Bernhard Liebert to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hardy; Edmund Lart, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Goldsmith, appointed to the 7th Dragoon Guards.

Royal Artillery—Staff-Surgeon, Frederick Bone, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Dassauville, appointed to the Staff.

Military Train—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Bird, from half-pay Unattached, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice George Erskine, appointed Deputy Inspector of Volunteers; Acting Veterinary Surgeon John Marshall Wilson, to be Veterinary Surgeon; Acting Veterinary Surgeon William Appleton to be Veterinary Surgeon; Acting Veterinary Surgeon Robert Marshall to be Veterinary Surgeon.

Grenadier Guards—Lieutenant and Captain John Murray to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Alfred Tipping, who retires; Ensign and Lieutenant Honourable Charles Ernest Edgcumbe to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Murray. The Honourable William Sholto Douglas Home to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Honourable C. E. Edgcumbe.

3rd Regiment of Foot—Ensign John Law to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Caldecott, deceased; Thomas William Carpenter, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Law; Lieutenant James H. Le Cocq to be Adjutant, vice Alfred Beuwoll Letts, who resigns that appointment. The second Christian name of the Gentleman Cadet appointed to an Ensigncy, without purchase, on 4th July, 1860, is *Girdlestone*, and not *Girdleston*, as then stated.

4th Foot—Charles Frederick Hooper, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bridson, promoted.

5th Foot—Captain Ernest Le Pelley, from the 75th Foot, to be Captain, vice John Barnett Barker, who exchanges; James Fergusson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Leslie, promoted.

6th Foot—George Sharp Grimble, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hopkins, promoted.

7th Foot—Ensign Frederick Charles Keyser to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gardner, who retires; Francis Johnston Murray, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Keyser.

8th Foot—John Dawson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Watson, promoted.

9th Foot—Captain John Martley, from Adjutant of a Depôt Battalion, to be Captain, vice Graham, appointed Adjutant of a Depôt Battalion.

11th Foot—Arthur Frederic Astley, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Ball, appointed to the 59th Foot; Richard Cumberlege, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Robinson, promoted.

12th Foot—Captain Arnold More Knight, from the Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Captain, vice Samuel Henry Harford, who exchanges.

14th Foot—Captain Charles Edward Stewart Gleig, from half-pay 92nd Foot, to be Captain, vice J. B. Hamilton, who has retired on full-pay; Ensign Francis Le Breton Butler to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Heaton, who retires.

15th Foot—Robert Reeves, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Grant, promoted.

16th Foot—Reinhold Baker Bald, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Busfeild, promoted.

17th Foot—George Augustus Cox, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice MacGregor, promoted.

19th Foot—The date of Lieutenant Edward William Evans' appointment as Adjutant, to be antedated to 19th March, 1860.

21st Foot—John James Rutherford, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Ralston, promoted; Edward John Butler, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice MacPherson, promoted.

23rd Foot—Assistant-Surgeon Richard Westrop Saunders, M.D., from the 8th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Morris, deceased.

29th Foot—Alfred William Matchett, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Berkeley, promoted.

30th Foot—John Peters Charles Lowder, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Boyce, who retires.

36th Foot—Ensign Hardinge Richard Stracey to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Le Mesurier, who retires.

47th Foot—Alfred Campbell Blair Hall, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Murphy, who retires; Lionel Wentworth Atkinson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bell, promoted.

48th Foot—William Bell Beatty, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Brown, promoted.

54th Foot—Major John Charles Hill Jones to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Charles Edward Michel, retired upon full pay; Captain James Sinclair Thomson to be Major, without purchase, vice Jones; Lieutenant Edward Cliffe to be Captain, without purchase, vice Thomson; Ensign Dudley B. Coppinger to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Cliffe; Serjeant-Major Lewis Purnell to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Coppinger.

60th Foot—Captain Joseph Cheese, from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps, to be Captain, vice Waters, who exchanges; Francis Seaman Blunt, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lees, promoted; Henry James Daubuz, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Barker, who retires.

63rd Foot—Ensign Francis Thomas Hulton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Vidth, who retires.

75th Foot—Captain John Barnett Barker, from the 5th Foot, to be Captain, vice Ernest Le Pelley, who exchanges; Lieutenant Montague Cholmeley Morris to be Captain, by purchase, vice William John James Smith, who retires; Ensign Charles Finnerty to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice M. C. Morris.

78th Foot—Alexander Herman Adam Gordon, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Swanson, appointed to the 40th Foot.

79th Foot—George Lyddon Morley, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Baillie, promoted.

83rd Foot—Edward Meyricke, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Murphy, promoted.

88th Foot—William Hibberd Brewer, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hatfield, promoted.

89th Foot—Luke Henry Jones, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Atthill, promoted.

94th Foot—Lieutenant Josiah Robert Rolls to be Captain, by purchase, vice Gardiner, promoted, by purchase, to an Unattached Majority.

96th Foot—James King, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Henniker, promoted.

97th Foot—Anthony Lynch, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gray, promoted.

98th Foot—Lieutenant Sidney Henry Heywood to be Captain, by purchase, vice Rhodes, who retires; Ensign Charles Graham Heathcote to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Heywood.

99th Foot—Marcus William Kelly, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Eyre, appointed to the 73rd Foot.

100th Foot—Cecil Edward Leny Lyon, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Ridout, promoted; Jeremiah Bingham Kersteman, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Davidson, promoted.

Rifle Brigade—Lieutenant Frederick Edward Sotheby to be Captain, by purchase, vice George Robert Saunders who retires; Ensign Lord Edward Cavendish to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sotheby; William Duberly, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Lord E. Cavendish.

1st West India Regiment—Assistant-Surgeon King John Parr, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Kelly, appointed to the Staff.

2nd West India Regiment—James F. Hopkins, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Studdert, promoted.

3rd West India Regiment—Ensign George Francis O'Grady to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Duncan, who has retired.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Captain Samuel Henry Harford, from the 12th Foot, to be Captain, vice Arnold More Knight, who exchanges.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Ensign and Adjutant David Miller to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign Ernest C. Wilford to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Suckling, who retires.

St. Helena Regiment—Ensign Anthony Edmond Donelan to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Furnell, deceased; Thomas Storrar Smith, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Donelan.

Royal Newfoundland Companies—Assistant-Surgeon Leslie Ogilvy Patterson, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Skues, appointed to the Staff.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Captain James Graham from 9th Foot to be Adjutant, vice Captain J. Martley, appointed to the 9th Foot.

CAVALRY DEPOT.

Quartermastor-Sergeant William Lowe to be Quartermaster, vice Jopn Thompson, who retires upon half-pay.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

Captain and Brevet-Major William Roberts Farmar, from 82nd Foot to be Captain of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Brevet-Major Garnet Man, who has retired upon full-pay.

Assistant-Surgeon F. Collins, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Surgeon Melville Neale, M.D., appointed to the 18th Light Dragoons.

UNATTACHED.

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Bird, from the Gold Coast Artillery Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase.

Captain Thomas George Gardiner, from 94th Foot, to be Major by purchase.

STAFF.

Captain and Brevet-Colonel Evelyn Henry Frederick Pocklington, half-pay, Unattached, to be Assistant-Quartermaster-General at Head-Quarters, vice Brevet-Colonel Terence O'Brien, Lieutenant-Colonel, on half-pay, Unattached, appointed to the command of the troops in Ceylon.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff-Surgeon-Major Gideon Dolmage, retired upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Staff-Surgeon-Major Robert Smith, retired upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Surgeon-Major William Alston Dassauville, M.D., from the Royal Artillery, to be Staff-Surgeon-Major, vice Stone, placed upon half-pay.

Staff-Surgeon John Ramsay Brush, M.D., from half-pay, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Hardie, appointed to the 73rd Foot.

Assistant-Surgeon William Mackenzie Skues, M.B., from the Royal Newfoundland Companies, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, vice Henry Walker, placed upon half-pay.

Assistant-Surgeon James Kelly, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, vice Patterson, appointed to the Royal Newfoundland Companies.

Dispenser of Medicines Frederick Philpot to be Apothecary to the Forces, vice Schembri, placed upon half-pay.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Charles Edward Michel, retired upon full-pay, 54th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Thornbrough Parker Shewen, retired full-pay, Royal Marines, to have the honorary rank of Colonel, under Her Majesty's order in Council of 13th November, 1858.

Captain and Brevet-Major William Follows, retired upon full-pay, late half-pay 18th Light Dragoons and Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, the rank being honorary only.

To be Majors in the Army.

Captain Charles Edward Stewart Gleig, 14th Foot.
Captain Henry Augustus Adams, 13th Bombay Native Infantry.
Captain Christopher Buckle, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.
Captain Robert Haydon Shebbeare, 60th Bombay Native Infantry.
Captain Frederick Roome, 10th Bengal Native Infantry.

Paymaster Henry Hollis Howett, 17th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain, under the Royal Warrant of January 27th, 1860.

Paymaster James Murphy, 10th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain, under the Royal Warrant of January 27th, 1860.

Quartermaster John Thompson, half-pay Cavalry Depot, to have the honorary rank of Captain.

The Brevet Commissions of the undermentioned Officers to be antedated, and the following promotions to take place consequent on the promotion of Colonel Montgomery Williams, of the Royal Engineers, to be Major-General, in succession to General Gustavus Nicolls, of the Royal Engineers, who died August 1st, 1860:—

To be antedated to 2nd August, 1860:

Brevet-Colonel H. F. Ponsonby, Grenadier Guards.
Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Nugent, 36th Foot.
Brevet-Major J. C. Childs, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver Paget Bourke, half-pay, 17th Foot, to be Colonel.
Major John Porter, 67th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
Captain G. Vanderheyden Johnson, Royal Artillery, to be Major.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieutenant-General Horatio George Broke, Colonel 88th Foot, on 30th August, 1860:

Major-General Michael White, C.B., Colonel 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant-General.

Brevet-Colonel Charles William Morley Balders, C.B., from 17th Light Dragoons, Commandant of the Cavalry Depôt at Maidstone, to be Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Sillery, half-pay Depôt Battalion, Deputy Quartermaster-General in New Zealand, to be Colonel.

Brevet-Major Henry Downe Griffith, 45th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Adolphus Frederick Connell, Royal Artillery, to be Major.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Major General Henry Frederick Lockyer, C.B., on 30th August, 1860:—

Brevet-Colonel Frederick W. Hamilton, C.B., from the Grenadier Guards, to be Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bertie Edward Murray Gordon, 91st Foot, to be Colonel.

Major Francis Gilbert Hamley, 50th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Sydney Darling, 9th Foot, to be Major.

For the notification in the *Gazette* of 18th inst, relative to Captains Caulfield and Trench, *read* Captain John Palmer Caulfield, 4th Bengal European Regiment *to be Major in the Army*; Captain Henry Le Poer Trench, 35th Bengal Native Infantry, *to be Major in the Army*.

Memoranda—Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Murray, upon half-pay Unattached, has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission, he being about to become a Settler in Canada.

The Christian names of Major-General Smyly, retired full-pay 99th Foot, are *Philip Austin*, and not *Philip* only, as hitherto stated.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, SEPTEMBER 22.

PROMOTIONS.

Master—Second-Masters Thomas Leetham and Roger M. Curry.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—Osmond de B. Brook to Indus; Wm. D. M. Dolben to Curlew; Arthur Bayley to Edinburgh, for service in Coast-Guard; the Hon. Victor A. Montagu to Foxhound.

Mates.—Wm. G. Scott to Tartar; Henry M. Ommaney to Royal Albert.

Midshipmen.—C. H. Hawkins to Royal Albert; Gerald C. Hunt to Edgar; Thomas V. Williams and Philip A. Davies to Tartar; Frederick Walter to Diadem.

Masters' Assistants.—W. H. Purves to the Spiteful; John E. Petley (supernumerary) to the Fisgard.

Clerks—A. Hunter (supernumerary) to the Fisgard; R. R. Hopkins, S. H. Scroggs, W. J. Mayne, G. A. F. C. Seebles, W. B. Inman, and R. J. M. Macleod to the Marlborough, as supernumeraries; T. A. Miller and J. J. Gormally to the Impregnable.

First-Class Assistant-Engineer—Richard Holman (supernumerary) to the Indus.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineers—George L. D. P. Keeling to the Indus, for service in the Lark; Thomas W. Saunders (acting) to the Asia, for service in the Harrier; David Longland to the Roebuck.

Third-Class Assistant-Engineer — William J. Hancock (acting) to the Rhadamanthus, as supernumerary.

Anson, 91, screw liner, launched on Saturday at Woolwich, has been towed down the river to be completed at Sheerness Dockyard. Her engines and machinery will be fixed by workmen in the employ of the contractors, Messrs. Maudslay and Co.

Argus, 6, paddle steam sloop, Commander F. W. Ingram, was, on the 14th inst., hourly expected at Malta from the coast of Sicily, and would, after coaling, proceed to make a survey of that extraordinary shoal which, at its first appearance was denominated Graham's Island, after Sir James Graham, who was First Lord of the Admiralty at the period of its discovery.

Ariel, 9, screw-sloop, Commander Alexander, is fast progressing towards completion in her outfit at Portsmouth, and is coaling alongside the dockyard. She has shipped an excellent crew, and is only seven hands short of her assigned complement. She appears to be more fortunate than the vessels recently commissioned at the eastward, as great complaints are being made as to the scarcity of efficient seamen.

Avon, 3, paddle-steamer, sailed from Portsmouth on Sunday last for Devonport.

Black Eagle, paddle-yacht, Master-Commander Petley, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday with the Royal standard flying at the main, having on board His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who received the customary salute from Her Majesty's ship St. George, lying at Spithead, on passing through that anchorage, and also from the garrison saluting battery and Her Majesty's ship Victory on entering the harbour. Shortly after the yacht had made fast, His Royal Highness landed at the dockyard, and proceeded, in the private carriage of Vice-Admiral H. W. Bruce, to the Government House, where, during his stay in the garrison, he will become the guest of the Lieut.-Governor, Major-General Lord W. Paulet, C.B. The Black Eagle sailed from Portland on Saturday for the Channel Islands, as announced in this journal last week, but the weather proved so boisterous in the Channel that she was compelled to anchor inside the Isle of Wight for shelter. The weather continued so unsettled that the Black Eagle received orders to return to the Thames.

Boxer, 1, screw gun-boat, tender to the flag-ship, Marlborough, was in Malta Harbour on the 14th inst. This gun-boat, which was about shortly to leave for England, will probably be dispatched to Marsala to protect British property thereat during the vintage, when the necessity for having large funds in hand attracts to the vicinity lawless bands from the interior, who have of late been carrying away parties known to have good means, for the purpose of exacting a ransom for their liberation.

Brunswick, 80, screw liner, which has been undergoing a thorough repair, has been removed from Keyham Basin, Devonport.

Cæsar, 90, screw liner, Captain Thomas H. Mason, was in Malta harbour on the 14th inst., but was under orders for the Coast of Syria, to which station she was expected to proceed in the course of a few days.

Caradoc, 2, paddle steam-vessel, Lieut.-Commander John B. Scott, was in Malta Harbour on the 14th inst.

Donegal, 101, screw liner, Captain Henry Broadhead, from the Channel fleet, arrived at Plymouth under steam on Saturday, with her steering apparatus damaged, and has gone up Hamoaze to repair.

Emerald, 51, screw frigate, Captain Arthur Cumming, has left Portsmouth for the eastward, to join the squadron forming the royal escort.

Espoir, 5, screw sloop, Commander Sholto Douglas, which left Plymouth Sound on Wednesday week for the west coast of Africa, returned on Sunday, having been compelled to put back in consequence of having experienced heavy weather off Ushant, where she sustained some damage. The Espoir is well manned with a smart crew, and will doubtless put off again with very little delay. She has since been towed from the Sound into Hamoaze to make good her damages.

Firebrand, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander J. M. Bruce, will form one of the squadron appointed to attend on Her Majesty from Gravesend to Antwerp.

Hibernia, sailing three-decker, Commander the Hon. A. C. Hobart, flag-ship of Admiral-Superintendent Codrington, C.B., was in Malta harbour on the 14th inst.

Himalaya, 6, iron screw troop ship, Captain John Seccombe, arrived at Malta from Corfu on the 14th inst.

James Watt, 91, screw liner, Captain Edward Codd, was in Malta harbour on the 14th inst.

Landrail, 5, screw steam gun-vessel, Commander Thomas H. M. Martin, (1859), fitting out at Woolwich, has

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entered a portion of her crew, but still requires petty officers and able seamen to make up her complement.

Liffey, 51, screw frigate, Captain George Preedy, C.B., was at Alexandria on the 10th inst., but under orders to return immediately to the coast of Syria.

Mars, 80, screw liner, Captain J. N. Strange, from the Channel Fleet, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Friday evening the 14th inst., and on Saturday morning saluted the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir A. Fanshawe, K.C.B., which was acknowledged by the Impregnable. The defects of the Mars are to be made good, and she is to be provisioned and stored, it is reported, at Devonport for foreign service in the Mediterranean.

Megæra, 6, screw troopship, Commander Henderson, refitting at Portsmouth, is having her bottom cleaned and coated with patent composition, her decks caulked, and sundry slight defects in her engine department made good preparatory to further service.

Orion, 91, screw liner, Captain J. B. E. Frere, was in Malta harbour on the 14th inst.

Osborne, steam-vessel, Master-Commander G. H. K. Bower, left Portsmouth harbour on Tuesday last for Gravesend.

Redpole, 1, paddlewheel steam-vessel (tender to Hibernia), Captain Frederick Warden, C.B., was at Gibraltar on the 14th inst.

Scourge, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander William G. Jones, was in Gibraltar bay on the 14th inst.

Snail, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander Noel Osborne, was in Gibraltar bay, on the 14th inst.

St. George, 90, screw liner, Captain Hon. Francis Egerton, arrived at Spithead on Sunday last from the westward, and exchanged salutes with the Victory, flag-ship of the Commander-in-Chief. She saluted as Her Majesty the Queen passed through Spithead on Tuesday morning. She sailed on Wednesday for the Downs, to form a part of the Royal Squadron.

St. Jean d'Acre, 101, screw liner, was cruizing off Malta on the 14th inst. Captain Thompson has been compelled to invalid, owing to ill health, and the ship is under the temporary command of Commander John D. McCrea.

Tartar, 20, screw corvette, of 250-horse power, and 1296 tons, Captain John Montagu Hayes, at Sheerness, having completed her complement of 250 officers and men, is shortly expected to sail for China. The following officers have also been appointed:—Lieutenants—William A. De V. Brownlow, Cottrell, B. Powell, Blair, S. Hamilton; Master—John E. Chapple; Surgeon—George Mason, M.D.; Paymaster—Thomas W. Haverfield; Clerk—F. Sueter; Assistant Surgeon—William E. Dillon; Master's Assistant—T. J. Burghess; Chief Engineer—John T. O'Bree; Acting Second-class Assistant Engineer—N. Lilt; Third-class Assistant Engineer—George Paul; Acting Third-class Assistant Engineer—Thomas Russell.

Trinculo, screw gun-boat, built under contract by Mr. J. Banks, at Queen Anne's Yard, Plymouth, was launched on Saturday last. Her construction was superintended by Mr. Godfrey, of the Devonport Royal Dockyard. Dimensions: Length between perpendiculars, 120 feet; ditto over all, 126 feet; ditto, keel for tonnage, 105 feet; breadth for ditto, 21 feet 10 inches; ditto, extreme, 22 feet; depth, 9 feet 6 inches; 268 tons; 60-horse power; draught of water, 7 feet 9 inches.

Trusty, 14, iron-plated floating battery is still in dock at Chatham, undergoing examination by the officers connected with the dockyard. The result of the survey up to the present time has been to discover that her timbers are in an exceedingly rotten state, and her bottom greatly damaged by the ravages of the marine insect. It has also been discovered that the interior has been very much injured by the great shaking she underwent from the concussion of the shot fired from the Armstrong guns during the recent experiments made upon her. It is not yet decided what will be done to her in the way of alterations and repairs until the decision of the Lords of the Admiralty arrived at during their late inspection of the Yard be made known.

Victoria and Albert, 2, steam-yacht, Captain the Hon. J. Denman, left Portsmouth harbour on Wednesday last for Gravesend.

Vivid, 2, paddle steam-vessel, Master-Commander H. W. Allen, will accompany the royal yacht to Antwerp.

Wellington, 72, guard-ship of steam ordinary, at Devonport, Captain Astley C. Key, C.B., has been shifted from her old moorings in order to make room for the Indus, which took hese up on Thursday last.

A Gunboat Voyage to China.—The following are extracts of a letter from an officer in command of one of Her Majesty's gunboats in the present expedition, dated Ta-lien-whan Bay, July 6:—". . . All the ships are up here now and everything ready. I should like very well to go home a commander at last after this affair is over, and get a better ship, for a gunboat is not a comfortable command at all, and the Admiral expects a good deal from them. You see, when they were built they were intended for gunboats only, to be convoyed and supplied by larger vessels; but our Admiral makes them quite independent commands, which is better than their being tenders to larger ships; yet they have not sufficient room for stowage as independent commands. However, I shall stick to her till I am promoted, which I hope will not be long first. Now I come to look back to our voyage out, it seems to me only wonderful that the gunboats—both these and the others that came out formerly—all arrived safe, for a very little would have sent them to the bottom, and at once, not like a large ship that takes a long time to fill. In a heavy gale the danger is that the sea, having once got the upper hand, by the boat broaching to or not being able to lay to might turn her right over bottom up in a moment; and from what I saw myself during a westerly gale we had for three days between the Cape and St. Paul's, 40° S., I should not like to bring another gunboat out. Not that I should be afraid; but when you have 39 people under your command, who look to you for the safety of themselves and for you to give the necessary orders, it makes one feel very anxious. . . . In the gale I was up day and night, and indeed, during the whole passage out I had not many nights between the blankets, as I found it better to turn in on the top of my bed with my clothes on, ready for a jump on deck in case of anything. One night I had gone below at 12, it being my custom to remain on deck till that hour, but about 2 a.m. I heard the officer in charge shortening sail, though apparently there was not too much wind; but a moment afterwards I turned out, for, hearing him give his orders in a quick and anxious manner, I supposed something was not quite right. I was instantly on deck, and found the boat struck with a very heavy squall—very fortunate it came up astern. She was being pressed into the sea forwards, so that the water was pouring over her bows, and she going through the waves at a tremendous pace. The hands were on deck in a moment, but it was difficult to shorten sail on account of the volume of wind; so when I saw what was the matter I put her dead before the wind, which by daylight was blowing a gale, and got all snug. At first, when I got on deck, I had such a sea right over me that I was myself nearly washed overboard. . . . . Well, this was our first gale. . . . . Our second was from the west, and as we were going east it helped us along. But it was an anxious time—very different when I was a lieutenant, keeping watch on other ships. I used then to go and turn in and forget all about the ship and her danger, if she was in any, as I had then given up charge of the deck to another. But here there is no giving up charge, unless I were sick and went on to the list; but who would do that as long as he could move about?"

The Duke of Somerset held a levée at the Admiralty House, in Portsmouth dockyard, on Saturday last. The Lords of the Admiralty afterwards returned to London. The men in the dockyard were granted on Saturday the usual half-holiday allowed on the occasions of their Lordships' annual inspection.

The Runnymede, hired transport, arrived at Spithead on Sunday last from Hong Kong and St. Helena, sailing from the last-named port the same day as the Donald M'Kay, which arrived at Spithead on the previous day. The Runnymede has 141 naval invalids on board (no military), who were landed from the ship and transferred to the Victory flagship; those cases which may require such treatment were sent to the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar. The following officers arrived in the ship:—Mr. Bowen, Master, R.N., Admiralty Agent, Dr. Carr, R.N., and Assistant-Surgeon Bartlett, R.N., in charge of invalids; Lieutenants Smith, Gilbert, and Kellett, R.N., and two warrant officers.

The launch of Her Majesty's screw steam sloop Nimble was successfully effected from Pembroke dockyard on Saturday last at about 5 o'clock. The ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Miss Cradock, daughter of the master shipwright. The Nimble has been built with extraordinary rapidity, having only been laid down on the 31st of October, 1859. She was designed by Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, K.C.B., the Comptroller of the Navy, and is sister vessel to the Espoir, recently launched from Pembroke dockyard. Her principal dimensions are as follows:—Length between perpendiculars, 145ft.; length of keel for tonnage, 127ft. 10½in.; breadth extreme, 25ft. 4in.; ditto moulded, 24ft. 6in.; ditto for tonnage, 25ft.; depth in hold, 13ft.; burden in tons, 425 14-94ths in.; horse-power, 80. Her armament is as follows:—One 68-pounder pivot gun, 95cwt., 10ft. long; and 4-5 24-pounder howitzers.

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, 20th September, 1860.

Corps of Royal Marines—Erratum in *Gazette* of 24th of August, 1860: Promotion of First Lieutenant Owen Thomas Jones should be dated 22nd instant.

LIGHTHOUSES IN THE RED SEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—My attention has just been called to a paragraph in your paper of the 15th, relative to the lighthouses now in course of construction for the Red Sea.

It is there stated that Commander Mansell, of H.M.S. Firefly, is the officer deputed by the Admiralty to superintend the erection of the buildings, with the assistance of Captain Baker, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

This is incorrect.

Neither the Admiralty, nor Captain Washington, nor Commander Mansell, has anything whatever to do with those lighthouses.

The whole undertaking is being carried out by the Marine department of the Board of Trade, under authority of the Viceroy of Egypt,—so far as concerns the buildings; and of Her Majesty's Treasury, so far as regards the lanterns and apparatus.

The sites and designs have been adopted by the Board of Trade, in concurrence with the managing directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and in accordance with the recommendations I had the honour to make after visiting the spots in February last; and the operations are being carried out entirely under my directions, as engineer, on the part of the Board of Trade. Captain Baker is the commander of the steamer which is provided by the Peninsular and Oriental Company to carry out the materials from Suez, and furnish quarters for the workmen, and he will of course have nautical command of the expedition. Mr. Chapman, C.E., has the engineering superintendence on the spot, and Commander Mansell only avails himself of the opportunity of a steamer, which can furnish him and his officers with quarters in those otherwise inhospitable regions, to make an improved chart of the localities. This is his sole connection with the expedition.

Captain Washington's visit to Egypt has not, so far as I am aware, anything whatever to do with the lighthouses, although his opinion upon the sites and designs has been asked, and his assistance in some matters of detail given with that courtesy and readiness which are never wanting with the gallant officer.

It may be interesting to such of your readers as are acquainted with the Red Sea to know that the lighthouses in question are to be placed, one upon the Dædalus Coral Reef near the centre of the sea, in latitude 24° 50′; one upon the Ushruffee Reef in the Straits of Jubal, which will allow those Straits to be passed by night, as is not the case at present; and one on Zafarana Point, 50 miles below Suez. The two former lighthouses are of wrought iron, and are now to be seen, nearly completed, in Messrs. Forrester & Co.'s yard at Liverpool. The third is being constructed on the spot, under the Engineers of the Egyptian Government. The lights lanterns, and apparatus, for the three, are being made by Messrs. Wilkins & Co.; and it is hoped that the whole will be shipped in the course of next month, and the lights exhibited early in the ensuing year.

This most useful and interesting undertaking is therefore being carried out by the co-operation of the Board of Trade, the Egyptain Government, and the Penisular and Oriental Company; and the officers of the Admiralty, though giving individually their hearty co-operation, have no official connection with the matter.—I am, &c.,

William Parkes.

THE OFFICIAL TOUR OF THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

On Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, comprising his Grace the Duke of Somerset (First Lord), Admiral Lord Clarence Paget (secretary), Vice Admiral Sir Richard Saunders Dundas, Admiral Pelham, and Mr. Whitbread, accompanied by Sir Baldwin Walker, surveyor of the navy, and Colonel Greene, director general of works, arrived at Woolwich, for the purpose of conducting the annual inspection of the several government departments under their control. Their lordships were received at the dockyard by a guard of honour, consisting of a detachment of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, and immediately proceeded to the east end of the establishment, accompanied by Commodore Superintendent the Hon. J. R. Drummond, and other officers. Having occupied about three hours at the dockyard and factory, their lordships, after partaking of refreshment at the residence of the commodore superintendent, proceeded to the Royal Marine Barracks, where the whole of the Woolwich division of Royal Marine Light Infantry, amounting to 1100 officers and men, were drawn up on the parade ground in review order, under the command of the commandant, Colonel Stransham. The division marched past at slow and quick time, and performed other evolutions, the band and colours of the corps being on the ground. At the termination of the review their lordships witnessed drill exercise with the field-pieces at the Marine Gun-drill Battery, and inspected the several departments of the barracks, as also the splendid new hospital, now approaching completion. Their lordships, on leaving, expressed to the commandant, Colonel Stransham, their utmost satisfaction with the discipline and appearance of the corps, and the present condition of the barracks, in which several important improvements of a sanitary nature have recently been effected. Their lordships then revisited the dockyard for the purpose of witnessing a series of experiments with a new description of pump, invented by Mr. Roberts from the firm of Brown and Lenox, anchor makers to the Admiralty. A pair of these pumps had been fitted to the steam-tug vessel Lucy, belonging to the East and West India Dock Company, and their lordships having boarded this vessel, the pumps were worked as fire engines by the brigade in the employ of Messrs. Lenox, throwing water at about five tons per minute, at a pressure of 95lb. per inch. Their lordships then took leave of the commodore superintendent, and proceeded to the Royal Arsenal, where they visited the Armstrong gun factories, the Royal laboratories, the storekeeper's department, and the Royal carriage department, the several objects of interest being pointed out by the superintendents. After at least seven hours' unceasing occupation, their lordships returned to town at six o'clock.

They also examined several smaller vessels which are in course of construction, as well as those ships fitting alongside the dockyard for the steam-reserve. Their lordships, after visiting the site of some new proposed docks, the iron gunboats, the various factories, and closely examining an improved diving apparatus, recently introduced by Mr. Heinke, proceeded to the Marine Barracks, where, under command of Colonel E. Rea, the annual inspection of the division took place.

On Thursday His Grace the Duke of Somerset, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir R. S. Dundas, K.C.B., Captain C. Frederick, Mr. S. Whitbread, M.P., Rear-Admiral Lord Clarence E. Paget, C.B., M.P., Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin W. Walker, Bart., K.C.B., Colonel G. T. Greene, and Captain J. Moore, C.B., arrived at Chatham Dockyard about about 12 o'clock. A guard of honour of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, with the divisional band and colours, under the command of Captain A. Butcher and Lieutenants Creighton and Mascall, was drawn up, and received their lordships with the customary honours. Their lordships were received by Captain G. Goldsmith, C.B., the Superintendent; Colonel E. Rea, Commandant of the Royal Marines; Commander Pope, Master-Attendant; Mr. O. W. Lang, Master-Shipwright; Mr. R. Laws, storekeeper; Mr. Clatworthy, accountant, and other leading officials of the establishment.

Passing along the various ships their lordships proceeded on board the iron-cased steam floating-battery Trusty, 14, 200-horse power, which is in dock for the purpose of being surveyed and repaired. Some time was spent by their lordships in examining the effects of the shot and shell upon her during the recent experiments at Shoeburyness with the elongated shot from the Armstrong guns. Mr. Lavie, the master-shipwright, pointed out to their lordships the ravages which the rot has made in the timbers of this powerful battery, several of which are so far gone that they will have to be entirely removed. Their lordships gave directions for the necessary repairs to be proceeded with. Their lordships then inspected the works in progress for lengthening and making a new entrance to No. 1 Dock. The alterations when completed will enable a line-of-battle ship to be docked with ease.

Their lordships inspected the Undaunted, the Belvidera, Bulwark, and Royal Oak, all in various stages of building.

Their lordships slept at Chatham on Thursday night, and proceeded early yesterday morning to Sheerness, where they made a minute inspection of the dockyard, and of the different works in progress, and returned to town last night.

A draught, consisting of 275 men, infantry and artillery, have left the Indian Army depôt at Warley, near Brentwood, for embarkation to Madras.

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LAUNCH OF THE ANSON, 91.

On Saturday last, a little after one o'clock, the flood-tide being at its height, the splendid two-decker, Anson, was successfully launched from a building-shed in Woolwich dockyard. As usual on such occasions, a vast concourse of persons poured into the yard from the metropolis and the surrounding districts. A number of visitors were accommodated with seats, which were reserved for their use, and about six hundred were permitted to go on board the ship, and were launched in her. The rest of the spectators, amounting to many thousands, took up the best positions which the nature of the ground allowed them, and evinced as much delight in the scene passing before them, as if they were comfortably placed in the cloth-lined benches appropriated to those whose official position or interest obtained for them the privilege of witnessing the amusement provided for them with the same amount of ease as if they were in a drawing-room, with the advantage of having a gay *parterre* of flowery bonnets spread beneath them. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the day, excepting the absence of Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge, who, in consequence of the death of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Streitz, was precluded from being present. The ceremony of christening was performed by Lady Sydney with great spirit and *éclat*; the bottle of champagne which her ladyship dashed against the Anson's bows was propelled with sufficient force to cause the sparkling fluid to splutter around them; and amidst the clang of music and the huzzas of the multitude, the noble ship took the water with graceful dignity; slowly but surely did she glide down the well-prepared "ways," with just that degree of impetus required to take her into the middle of the stream. A party of riggers were on board, and no time was lost in running out hawsers to the steam-tugs Monkey, Bustler, and Widgeon, which immediately towed her alongside the Hebe hulk, to which she was secured until Monday, when she was taken to Sheerness by Mr. Hall, master, Royal Navy.

In addition to the crowd of persons in the yard, a great number of sight-seers were received on board the Fisgard, Vivid, and Princess Alice. Several river steamers were also filled with passengers; and our advice of last week in reference to the Essex shore, was not apparently thrown away, for the banks of the northern side of the river supplied to many a capital view of all that was going on both in the yard and on the river.

THE MILITIA.

The Carnarvon wing, Royal Carnarvon and Anglesey Rifles, assembled for 27 days' training at Carnarvon on the 10th inst. About 385 men, exclusive of officers and non-commissioned officers, or nearly the whole strength of the wing, were present. A portion of the men are undergoing a course of preliminary musketry instruction daily, under the superintendence of the adjutant. The quota of men of the Carnarvon wing is quite complete, and almost every man enrolled is actually present at this training.

The Pembrokeshire Regiment of Artillery Militia has been ordered to assemble at Haverfordwest on the 3rd of next month, for 28 days' training.

The Royal Flint Rifle Militia will assemble for 27 days' training at Mold on Monday, the 15th of October.

Wexford Militia. The following appointments have been made:—Ensign George Gledstanes Richards to be Lieutenant, vice Devereux, promoted; Ensign Robert Roche to be Lieutenant, vice Huson promoted; Ensign Robert Neilson Goodall to be Lieutenant, vice Colclough, promoted; Clement James Woolseley, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Beatty promoted.

The Royal Cardigan Regiment of Militia has received an intimation from the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, that the annual assembly will be postponed until the 1st of October, in consequence of the lateness of the harvest. The muster will take place on that day at Aberystwith.

The Royal Carmarthenshire Militia will assemble for 20 days' drill, on Monday the 1st of October.

The Hampshire Artillery Militia has received orders to proceed to Portsmouth, there to be disembodied, prior to the 15th of October.

Hants Artillery. This fine regiment about 400 strong, now garrisoning Pembroke, will move to Gosport by the 15th of October to be disembodied.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, SEPTEMBER 18.

North York Rifle Regiment of Militia—Lieutenant Edward Kemp to be Captain, vice Woodall, resigned.

5th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—Ensign Andrew Dillon Browne to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Middleton, resigned; Ensign John Joseph Mills to be Lieutenant, vice Abraham Alfred Tweedale, promoted; Ensign John Witham Sutcliffe Witham to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Drury, superseded.

Leicestershire Regiment of Militia—Harby Barber, gent., to be Lieutenant.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, SEPTEMBER, 21.

Memorandum—2nd or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment of Middlesex Militia—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this regiment by Lieutenant Walter Stirling.

Northumberland Regiment of Militia Artillery—Alterations in dates of Commissions: Captain Robert Cairns Bruce to be Major, vice Reed, resigned, dated 14th July, 1860, instead of 4th August, 1860, as formerly gazetted; Second Lieutenant William St. Lawrence Gethin to be First Lieutenant, dated 1st April, 1860, instead of 7th August, 1860, as formerly gazetted.

On Tuesday last a grand display took place on Southsea Common before His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The troops assembled on that occasion consisted of the 10th Brigade of the Royal Artillery, a company of Sappers, the 1st and 2nd battalion of the 11th Regiment, the 2nd battalion of the 19th, and the Bedford Militia. A variety of manœuvres were performed, exhibiting upon a small scale what our neighbours call *la petite guerre*. It was, however, the subject of remark that the 5th Hants Volunteers did not show, and much disappointment was loudly expressed by many members of the corps who were upon the common as spectators.

VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE.—On Saturday afternoon Colonel M'Murdo, C.B., Inspector-General of Volunteers, reviewed the London Rifle Brigade in Hyde Park, in the presence of some thousands of people. The regiment, to the number of upwards of 700, mustered at 3 o'clock in the quadrangle of Christ's Hospital, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Hicks, and thence marched to the ground. The inspection took place on the northern side of the park in the open plateau fronting Park Lane, where the Queen on a recent occasion reviewed the Volunteer Corps. The ground was kept by the Queen's Westminster Volunteers. The review passed off admirably. Colonel M'Murdo, before taking his departure, spoke some spirited words of compliment and encouragement to the colonel in command of the brigade. The ceremony was alone marred by accidents to two members of the brigade, one of whom, Private Wilkins, of the F company, sustained an injury in the right cheek, though not serious, we believe, by the accidental explosion of his rifle; and Private Sampson, of the I company, had the forefinger of his right hand badly wounded from a similar casualty.

9TH (WEST) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—A new company of upwards of sixty members has been formed, to be called the Primrose Hill Company; and Messrs. Marshall and Snellgrove's assistants have resolved to form a company to join the West Middlesex Rifles, and 64 members were enrolled. Messrs. Marshall and Snellgrove have determined on presenting 100*l.* towards expenses, and to grant leave of absence to those who had joined on Saturday afternoons at 2 p.m. This corps is to be inspected by Colonel M'Murdo on Saturday, the 27th October.

11TH (ST. GEORGE'S) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—A member of this corps has given a beautiful statuette, value 100 guineas, to be shot for by the members of the St. George's, Victoria, and Queen's Westminster Corps. The subject of the design is in solid silver, and represents Her Majesty standing, and equipped in her cornation robes. The statuette is 10½ inches in height. It is Mr. Turner's intention that this silver statuette should assume the position of a *Challenge Plate*, to be shot for annually by between five and ten members, from each of the three corps, who will be selected by their Commanding Officers. The qualification to be confined to first-class men. The ranges to be 500, 600, and 700 yards; with five shots a man at each range.

22ND (QUEEN'S WESTMINSTERS) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—On Saturday this corps assembled at Carlton Ride, and, headed by its splendid band, marched to Hyde Park for the purpose of keeping the ground during the inspection of the London Rifle Brigade. The cadet corps is progressing satisfactorily, and the attendance at drill has been very good during the week.

28TH (LONDON IRISH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—This regiment mustered on Saturday afternoon at Burlington House, Piccadilly, to the strength of about 250 rank and file, under the command of Major Verner. Preceded by its band the regiment marched to Hyde Park, and again practised blank firing, consisting of file firing from right to left, and, *per contra*, company firing, concluding with a volley. Owing to the shortening of the days the corps will muster at Burlington House on Saturday (this) afternoon at four o'clock to march out.

29TH (NORTH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—It has been arranged that this corps shall march to the church of St. Paul, situate in Camden Square, on Sunday afternoon next, the Rev. A. R. G. Thomas, the incumbent, having kindly appointed a special service for the occasion. At a meeting of the council held on Monday evening it was resolved, in order to bring the operations of this corps within the reach of all classes, that the subscriptions for effectives for the remainder of the current year should be reduced, from and after the 29th of September, to 5*s.* 3*d.*, and for cadets to 2*s.* 6*d.*, without entrance fee. The corps has now nearly reached its present maximum strength of 600, and as there is a probability of the *employés* of two very large firms at once joining, an immediate application is about to be made to the Lord-Lieutenant for a further extension of members to 1000 men.

THE 19TH (LAMBETH) SURREY RIFLES. — This corps, having mustered strongly on Saturday evening, marched out under the command of Major Roupell, the districts of Camberwell, Peckham, New Cross, and the two Kent Roads being selected, returning home by the Elephant and Castle to Kennington. An arrangement has been made with the Peckham and Streatham corps to co-operate with them in the use of their rifle butts on Streatham Common, whereby the 19th Surrey may shortly be expected to commence ball practice. The immense piece of ground belonging to the battalion will in three weeks' time be entirely covered in and well lighted with gas, thus enabling the drill to take place independent of the inclement state of the weather that may be expected during the winter.

WORKMEN'S VOLUNTEER BRIGADE.—A parade and drill of this corps, now numbering close upon 500 men, took place on Saturday evening, from six to eight o'clock, in the Guildhall, kindly accorded by the Lord Mayor. It was expected that General Beatson, the colonel-commandant, would have inspected the battalion, but important affairs required his presence in the country, and he wrote to express his regret at not being able to attend, which, however, he purposes to do to-day (Saturday). Upwards of 400 men belonging to the corps, including the band, were present, and some gentlemen present remarked that they had never seen the London Rifle Brigade muster in such numbers at drill in the Guildhall. The battalion then marched, headed by the band, playing, from the Guildhall to the headquarters in Great Tower Street, in perfect order, where they were dismissed from parade. The first regiment of the brigade will soon be complete.

ROYAL NATIONAL RIFLES.—The members of the first battalion of this corps of artisans and others are making rapid progress in their drill, which takes takes place every morning and evening at the Wellington Barracks, the hours being for the present 6 till half-past 7 a.m., and 6 till 8 p.m. We are informed that for the winter evening drills the authorities will allow them a part of Westminster Hall. The drills are under the superintendence of the acting-adjutant and others of the officers elect, and are conducted by Drill-Sergeant Reynolds and Sergeant Herod of the Coldstream Guards.

LONDON VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.—On Thursday a meeting was held at the Thatched-house Tavern, St. James's Street, for the purpose of forming a Light Horse Volunteer Corps for London and its vicinity, Major J. F. Richardson, C.B., 8th Bengal Irregular Cavalry, in the chair. The chairman said that he had been asked as an Indian officer to aid in the formation of a Light Horse Volunteer Corps, and he should be very glad to afford any assistance towards that end which was in his power. He would recommend, however, the formation of a regiment of good irregulars with common hunting saddles, in preference to a Dragoon Regiment, which, he thought, without the regular training which the latter underwent, would turn out a failure. With regard to the weapons, he recommended lances and swords, which were essentially the arms of the cavalry soldier, in preference to the carbine, which he considered objectionable, except as regarded about 10 men per troop, who would be available as skirmishers, sentries, or escorts. Mr. J. Bowen May said he had put himself in communication with the Lord-Lieutenant, who had expressed himself favourable to the formation of the corps, and about 100 gentlemen had agreed to join it, among whom were the Earl of Bessborough, Lord Schomberg Kerr, the Count de Gendre, Lord Seymour, and Lord Powerscourt, the latter of whom had consented to take the command. A committee was formed, and several gentlemen having enrolled themselves as members of the corps, the business concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BERKSHIRE.

READING RIFLE CORPS.—On Monday the first prize meeting of the members of the Reading Volunteer Corps took place on the practice-ground at Coley. Musketry Instructor Turner won the rifle; Corporal Soper was the second best shot, and won the mayor's cup; and Private Stevens won the cup given by Lady Hunter. There was a large number of visitors on the ground.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

ETON SCHOOL RIFLE CORPS.—There has been fitted up during the vacation at Eton, under the direction of Mr. Harrison, architect, a commodious apartment as an armoury for the accoutrements of nearly 400 boys belonging to the rifle corps, which is under the command of Colonel Chapman; and John Long, one of the college officials, has been appointed armourer.

CORNWALL.

2ND CORNWALL ARTILLERY.—On Monday last this corps was inspected at Looe by Lieut-Colonel Gilbert. The men having acquitted themselves with great credit on their parade ground in their company and battalion drills, were then marched to the battery on the hill, where they were exercised with the 24-pounders sent for their accommodation. At the conclusion the gallant inspector briefly assured them that the ability which they had that day displayed had far surpassed his expectations.

ESSEX.

6TH (COLCHESTER) ESSEX RIFLES.—A marksman's badge of cross muskets, to be worn on the left sleeve, has been presented to three privates in this corps. Mr. Tayler (who recently won a prize at Wyvenhoe Park), Mr. Cole, and Mr. Fenning, all three gentlemen having made the requisite number of points in the regulation practice to entitle them to the rank of marksmen. An effort is being made to form another company of Volunteers in Colchester, and about 100*l.* has been subscribed for the purpose.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

4TH GLAMORGAN RIFLES.—On Friday afternoon the captain and members of this corps were entertained, by special invitation of the subaltern officers, Lieutenants Iltid, Thomas, and Hermann, and Ensigns Strick and C. Bath, to a cold collation at Cefn Garth Farm. About 200 members mustered.

HAMPSHIRE.

2ND HANTS (PORTSMOUTH) ARTILLERY.—At the termination of the review on Southsea Common on Tuesday last, his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief inspected this corps at their guns in the Spur redoubt on Portsmouth lines. The men were drawn up at the five 32-pounders placed at their service under their Commandant Major Hall and Captain Rogan. On His Royal Highness entering the redoubt the firing commenced, when His Royal Highness expressed his gratification at the manner the men handled their guns. After the departure of the duke Major Hall addressed the corps, and said he felt great satisfaction at the manner they had performed their drill in the presence of His Royal Highness and Staff. He further stated that the 2nd Hants was the first Volunteer Artillery Corps inspected by the Duke of Cambridge at their guns. Three ringing cheers were then given for the Cammandant and Captain Rogan, and another for the ladies. The brass band of the corps was in attendance, and previous to the arrival of the duke and during his stay played a selection of favourite military airs.

PORTSMOUTH CIVIL SERVICE ARTILLERY. — This corps held its first drill in uniform on Saturday last, when about 120 men attended. More would have fallen in, but the clothing had not arrived. A further supply has been received this week. It is expected that the corps will attend the inspection at Winchester of the Volunteer force of the county by the Major-General commanding the South-west district, which will take place early next month. The following appointment has been confirmed by the Lord-Lieutenant under Her Majesty's approbation, namely, W. H. Brain, Esq., to be Captain, vice Sturdee, promoted to be Major.

KENT.

1ST KENT (GRAVESEND) ARTILLERY.—About 90 members of this corps, with several of their officers and band, in command of Capt. Commandant Rosher, visited Sheerness on Thursday for the purpose of practice at heavy gun drill, this being the first time that they have had the opportunity of firing with shot and shell. The target was stationed at a range of 1500 yards from the centre garrison battery. During the practice the flag-staff was taken from the target three times, and the whole of the firing reflects great credit upon both the officers and the men of the corps, as well as

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upon their drill instructor, Master Gunner Alexander, R.A.

11TH (SANDGATE) KENT ARTILLERY.—This corps, under the command of Captain Taylor, has had great gun exercise from Sandgate Castle with marked success, the twentieth shot fired having completely destroyed the target (a small soda-barrel) which was obtained for the occasion.

FOLKESTONE RIFLES.—This corps commenced firing with ball-cartridge on Thursday morning last. Mr. W. Wightwick, a solicitor residing at Folkestone, a member of the corps, obtained the almost unprecedented number of nineteen points in ten rounds of firing. This at once removed that gentleman from the second to the first class.

LANCASHIRE.

66TH LANCASHIRE RIFLES. — The Liverpool Borough Guard, or 66th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, on Saturday afternoon last, embarked on board the Rock Ferry steamer, and on arriving at the other side of the Mersey marched, with their new brass band at their head, to the residence of their Commander, Captain Mayer, whence they marched into a field adjoining the Bebington Railway Station, where two large tents had been erected for their accommodation. Tables were laid for the accommodation of 120 persons, and were well loaded with good substantial English dishes.

NOTTINGHAMSIHRE.

THE ROBIN HOOD RIFLES.—The ladies of Nottingham, with a spirit of liberality and patriotism which is beyond all praise, have determined upon testifying their approval of the gallant "Robin Hoods" by presenting them with colours, a silver bugle, and charger for the use of the Adjutant. The presentation will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 3rd, at the Cricket Ground, Nottingham, and will doubtless be the means of drawing together from the neighbouring counties, a large concourse of those who feel interested in the movement. The procceds arising from the sale of tickets for admission, will, we understand, be applied in aid of a fund for the erection of an armoury and drill-room for the use of the corps in the Castle Grounds near that town. Members of the Regular and Volunteer forces will be admitted free.

YORKSHIRE.

SALFORD RIFLES.—On Saturday afternoon the four companies at present composing the Salford Rifle Regiment assembled at Peel Park, for the purpose of being presented by the ladies of the borough with silver bugles, as a token of admiration for the Volunteer movement. The Volunteers formed an aggregate of not less than 500 strong. Mrs. Pochin presented the bugle to the 1st company, Miss Heelis to the 2nd, Mrs. P. C. Nicholson to the 3rd, and Miss Ross to the 4th, each lady reading an address as an accompaniment.

4TH (WEST) YORK RIFLES.—The first annual shooting match of the Halifax Rifle corps commenced on Monday. The list of prizes, consisting of silver and bronze medals, silver cups, Westley Richards's rifles, silver snuff-boxes, timepieces, &c., is a long one; and among those who offer prizes are the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Mr. James Stansfield, M.P., Mr. F. Crossley, M.P., the Mayor of Halifax, Major Akroyd, Mr. M. Stocks, and others.

1ST WEST RIDING ARTILLERY.—On Saturday afternoon there was a good muster in the yard of the White Cloth Hall, Leeds, of this corps of Volunteer Artillery. The members were in full dress, including their busbies, which they wore for the first time, and presented both a soldierlike and formidable appearance. Sir John W. Ramsden, Bart., M.P., the captain-commandant of the corps, was introduced to the members by Captain Chamberlain, the acting-captain. Sir John thanked the corps for the honour they had conferred upon him by offering him the post of captain-commandant. His parliamentary duties would prevent his taking an active part in the management of the corps; but he trusted that, under an officer of military experience like Captain Chamberlain, it will grow in numbers day by day, and increase in efficiency, and occupy that position in the Volunteer army of the West Riding, which the artillery arm of the service ought to do.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

1ST KIDDERMINSTER RIFLES.—On Saturday the ceremony of presenting a silver bugle to the 1st Kidderminster (3rd Worcester) Rifle Corps took place at Greenhill, the residence of the captain, A. Talbot, Esq. Lord Lyttelton, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county was present on the occasion, and the presentation was made by the Hon. Miss Lyttelton. Lord Lyttelton warmly congratulated the corps on their appearance and proficiency in the evolutions they had gone through. He said he had received a communication from the National Rifle Association—an association deserving the confidence and support of the country—suggesting there should be county associations formed subsidiary to the general association. It was a subject which he hoped to mention next week at Gloucester, and he should bring it before the corps of his own county. It would be well that there should be legal societies in connection with the general body, and he did not doubt, with regard to rifle practice, that it was a desirable and proper course to adopt. He urged upon the corps the importance of making permanent the Volunteer system, if it really was to be of use to the country. He desired to see the movement advance without excitement, and so become a permanent part of the institutions of the country.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, SEPTEMBER 18.

3d West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Bradford)—William Henry Ramsden, Gent., to be Ensign.

12th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Skipton)—Lieutenant George Robinson to be Captain, vice Wilson, resigned.

Memorandum—3d West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Bradford)—The commission of Surgeon John Little M'Michan has been antedated to the 16th of February, 1860, instead of the 19th of July, as previously gazetted.

East York Rifle Volunteers (1st Battalion)—Albert Kaye Rollit, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Winkley, promoted.

Bedfordshire Rifle Volunteers (7th Company)—Robert Henry Lindsell, Lieutenant-Colonel, late of the 28th Regiment, to be Captain; Frederick Hogge, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Frederick Gresham, Gent., to be Ensign.

East Mendip or 22d Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—William Benjamin Nuish, Esq., to be Captain; Wallington Coates, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Jacob Frederic Young Mogg, Gent., to be Ensign; the Reverend Charles Otway Mayne, Clerk, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain; Charles Howell Collins, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

2d Battalion of Somerset Volunteer Rifle Corps—Major George Templer Graham, late Bengal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

12th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers—Frederick Peter Delme Radcliffe, Gent., to be Captain.

Herefordshire Rifle Volunteers—1st Company—The Venerable Archdeacon Richard Lane Freer, Doctor of Divinity, to be Honorary Chaplain.

Ross or 2d Company—The Rev. William Hulme, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain, vice the Rev. George Porter, resigned.

Bromyard or 4th Company—Edward Werg Howey, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

South Archenfield and Forest Border or 5th Company—William Joseph Milrad, Esq., to be Lieutenant.

Leominster or 6th Company—John Hungerford Arkwright, Esq., to be Lieutenant, vice George Vincent Fosbery, Esq., resigned.

Kington or 7th Company—Anthony Temple, Esq., to be Ensign; William Langston, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

22d Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain George Russell to be Major, vice Twining, resigned.

28th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Ward, Esq., Captain Royal North Lincoln Militia, to be Captain.

29th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign William Stoneham to be Lieutenant, vice M'Swiney, resigned; George Porter, Gent., to be Ensign; William Reynolds Hayne, Esq., M.D., to be Surgeon.

41st Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Charles Sendey to be Captain; William Charles Barnes, Esq., to be Captain; Ensign Robert Eager White to be Lieutenant, vice Sendey, promoted; Charles Frederick Hayes, Gent., to be Lieutenant; David Hopkins, Gent., to be Ensign, vice White, promoted.

2d Manchester or 28th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Charles John Edwin Souchay to be Lieutenant; William McMurtrie, Gent., to be Ensign.

3d Manchester or 40th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Rose, Gent., to be Ensign.

33d Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Wheatley Kirk to be Captain, vice Cunliffe, promoted; Ensign Thomas Harrison Kirkman to be Lieutenant, vice Kirk, promoted; Ensign Charles Leopold Schwabe to be Lieutenant, vice Holgate, resigned; Henry Albert Schwabe to be Ensign, vice Kirkman, promoted; Ralph Oldham Hughes, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Charles Leopold Schwabe, promoted; the Rev. Nicholas William Gibson, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

Memorandum—Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—The 1st Administrative Battalion now consists of the following corps, viz.:—the 1st, 22d, 38th, 45th, 66th, and 69th. The 2d Administrative Battalion consists of the 5th, 14th, 19th, 39th, and 71st corps.

7th Argyllshire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Walkinshaw Young, Esq., to be Captain, vice MacLaren, resigned.

1st City of Edinburgh Artillery Volunteer Corps—William Maximilian George Maconochie Wellwood to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain William Ramsay to be Lieutenant; Ensign Thomas Mackenzie to be Lieutenant; Charles Stewart Law to be Ensign.

13th Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps—James Angear, Gent., to be First Lieutenant, vice Secombe, resigned; Henry Morgan, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Tucker, resigned.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—1st Corps, 3d Battalion—Lieutenant John Hollingworth to be Captain, vice Wigan, resigned; Ensign Leyson Lewis to be Lieutenant, vice Hollingworth, promoted.

24th Corps, 4th Battalion—Lieutenant William Gillow to be Captain, vice Godden, resigned; Ensign Thomas Trusson Collett to be Lieutenant, vice Gillow, promoted; Valentine Hoile, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Collett, promoted.

22d Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Bettesworth Pitt Shearer, Esq., to be Lieutenant.

5th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Henry Ford to be Captain; Lieutenant Alexander Hellard to be Captain; Ensign Josiah Joseph Webb to be Lieutenant; Ensign William David King to be Lieutenant; Ensign George Rake to be Lieutenant; William Payne, Gent., to be Ensign; George Greetham Palmer, Gent., to be Ensign; Joseph Lush, Gent., to be Ensign; Wellington Harrison Sayer, Gent., to be Ensign; Assistant-Surgeon William Augustus Raper, M.D., to be Surgeon.

14th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Alexander Hugh Leyborne Popham, to be Captain, vice Lovell, resigned.

21st Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Battin Coulthard, Esq., to be Ensign; Dr. Louis Leslie to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

2d Hampshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Memorandum—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission of First Lieutenant William Hooper.

Lowestoft Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edward Leathes, Gent., to be Captain; Thomas Lucas, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Johnson, Gent., to be Ensign.

3d or Ardudwy Company of Merionethshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Casson, Esq., to be Captain; William Blackden, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Davies, Gent., to be Ensign.

Northumberland Rifle Volunteers—2d Corps—John Oswald Head, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Ridley, resigned; Thomas Stainthorpe, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon. 7th Corps—Thomas Sopwith, Esq., to be Captain; Joseph Coats, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Armison, Gent., to be Ensign.

The following Notices are substituted for those which appeared in the *Gazettes* of the 13th of July and the 10th of August last:—

1st (C) Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers—Henry Blyth Hammond to be First Lieutenant; Benjamin Sicklemore to be Second Lieutenant.

1st (B) Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers—G. M. Scholy to be First Lieutenant; John Clark to be Second Lieutenant.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, SEPTEMBER 21.

1st Devon Administrative Brigade of Artillery Volunteers—Sir Warwick Hele Tonkin to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

2nd Devon Administrative Battalion Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Dyke Acland to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

3rd Devon Administrative Battalion Rifle Volunteers—Viscount Valletort to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

10th Devon Artillery Volunteers—Samuel Reeves to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

11th Devon Artillery Volunteers—Christopher Green to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Reverend R. F. Elrington to be Honorary Chaplain.

20th Devon Rifle Volunteers—George Matthews Charlton Saunders, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

5th Devon Battalion Rifle Volunteers—Baldwin John Pollexfen Bastard to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

3rd Devon Mounted Rifle Volunteers—Honorable William Wells Addington to be Captain, vice Bernard, resigned.

Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers (No. 7)—George Edmund Ludbrook, Gent., to be Captain; John Barrett Jenkins, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas John Ludbrook, Gent, to be Ensign.

3rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Winter, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

4th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain-Commandant the Lord Truro to be Major.

20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—George Plucknett, Esq., to be Captain; William Rodrigues Rogers, Gent, to be Lieutenant.

29th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry Sale Goode, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Porter, Gent, to be Lieutenant.

Memoranda—21st Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this Corps by Captain William Ennis, Senior.

22nd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this Corps by Lieutenant Richard Hayter Jarvis.

75th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Robert Rawlinson, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

32nd Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Samuel Johnston McGeorge, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

70th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Griffiths, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; The Reverend Philip Thompson, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

Memorandum—The 4th, 7th, 17th, and 26th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps have been united in an Administrative Battalion to be numbered the 3rd in the county, with a Staff, consisting of a Major and Adjutant, such several Corps retaining their present numbers and designations in the County Force.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Second Lieutenant John Park Robinson, in the 15th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

3rd Hampshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—William Henry Brain to be Captain.

1st Newcastle-upon-Tyne Engineer Volunteers—Percy Graham Buchanan Westmacott, Esq., to be Captain; Edward James Leonard, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Henry Robinson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

2nd Artillery Volunteer Corps—Richard Baker Wingfield Baker, Esq., to be Captain; Richard Meeson, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; Charles Aspliu, Esq, to be Second Lieutenant.

5th Rifle Volunteers—Captain George Raymond Birt to be Major.

14th (late 15th) Rifle Volunteers—Charles Spencer Owen, Esq., to be Lieutenant, vice Cocker, resigned.

30th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Birstal)—Frederick Hartley Knowles, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Arthur Knowles, Gent., to be Ensign; Robert Rayner, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

34th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Saddleworth)—Francis Frederick Whitehead, Esq., to be Captain; Joshua Hirst, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Frederick Buckley, Gent., to be Ensign; Beckett Bradbury, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Battalion of Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—Adjutant Robert Hanson Coldwell to serve with the rank of Captain.

1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Assistant-Surgeon George Carr to be Surgeon; George Rainy, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Carr promoted.

1st Battalion Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers (Birmingham).—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant Edward Armfield.

1st City of Edinburgh Artillery Volunteer Corps—Captain F. W. Bond, of the Madras Artillery, to be Adjutant.

City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Samuel Flood Page, of the 2nd Madras European Light Infantry, to be Adjutant.

City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Samuel Flood Page, Adjutant, to serve with the rank of Captain.

1st Corps of Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Captain Arthur Trollope to be Captain-Commandant; Lieutenant Joseph Shuttleworth to be Captain, vice Amcotts, resigned; Ensign John Swan to be Captain; Ensign Nathaniel Clayton to be Lieutenant, vice Shuttleworth, promoted; Robert Swan, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Robert Haldenby Keyworth, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Swan, promoted; Frederick Shaw, Gent., to be Ensign; the Reverend Thomas Sherlock Nelson to be Honorary-Chaplain, vice Larken, resigned; Septimus Lowe, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Walsh, resigned.

5th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Ensign Joseph Phillips to be Lieutenant, vice Newcomb, resigned; Spencer Pratt, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Phillips, promoted.

20th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—The Reverend George Sanford Scobell to be Honorary-Chaplain; Henry Edward Turnour, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Battalion of Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Samuel Trought, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

2nd Battalion of Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—John Mitchell Heward, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

5th Devon Mounted Rifle Volunteers—Henry Carew Hunt to be Lieutenant; Henry Shaw, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

RIFLE RANGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Allow me to suggest for ranges a contrivance which has been found useful. A looking-glass, fitted like those placed outside of windows for observing the street, hung on a pole with a foot to it, and fixed by a screw, will enable the marker to see what is going on at the firing station. Instead of being obliged to make it his duty to stare continually at the target, he will be able to see when the shot is really about to be delivered, and will then look at the target; and when he hoists his red flag he will see at once whether it is answered. This appliance has been found to be a great relief to the marker, and a saving of time to all parties, at a range at which I have made the experiment.—I am, &c.,

F. J. J.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—On Tuesday a grand review of upwards of 6000 Rifle Volunteers took place on the Maisemore Ham, at Gloucester, by General Hutchinson, commanding officer of the western district, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators from the adjoining counties, and many of the nobility and gentry. A spacious gallery capable of holding 2000 persons was filled to overflowing, and every available spot whence a view could be obtained covered with human beings. Among the nobility on the ground were Earl Ducie, Lord Lieutenant of Gloucestershire; Lord Lyttleton, the Lord-Lieutenant of Brecknockshire; Colonel Watkin, Lord-Lieutenant of Glamorganshire; Lord Dynevor, Mr. and Lady Charlotte Screiber, Mr. Talbot, &c. The Volunteers began to march on to the Maisemore early in the morning, and took up their respective positions, 450 Cavalry, under Lieut.-Colonel Milne, and 380 Artillery, commanded by Major Saville, being placedon either wing. The Rifle Corps were formed into brigades. The first, under the command of Colonel Peverell, consisting of the Bristol, Gloucestershire, and Worcester battalions, numbered 2155 rank and file. The second, under Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. Scott, composed of Welsh and Warwickshire Volunteers, mustered 1240; and the third, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel G. Vouse, formed of corps from Stafford, Somerset, Monmouth, Hereford, Pembroke, Carmarthen, and Radnorshire, was 1768 strong—giving a total strength in the field, including officers of 6300. As General Hutchinson, attended by his Staff, rode on to the Maisemore, the Volunteers formed line, officers in front, and bands in rear, and gave a general salute. General Hutchinson rode slowly through the ranks, minutely inspecting the uniform, arms, and accoutrements of each corps, and having returned to the front, and taken up his position at the flag-staff, the brigades formed columns of companies, and, headed by their bands, deployed past at the slow and double-quick. This display was followed by all the evolutions of a sham fight, skirmishing, retreating, reforming, charging, forming a space to receive cavalry, &c., each arm of the entire force performing the particular duty allotted with extraordinary steadiness, rapidity, and precision, the review concluding with the entire force again forming line and giving the general salute, the bands jointly playing the national anthem. General Hutchinson, having ordered the commanding officers to the front, expressed his high gratification at all he had witnessed, and complimented both officers and men on the soldier-like manner in which the different manœuvres had been performed. After the review the great bulk of the Volunteers marched into Gloucester, and partook of abundant refreshments provided for them at the different hotels. The greatest excitement seemed to pervade all classes, and it is long since the town of Gloucester witnessed such a display.

NORFOLK.—A competition for a silver cup, valued at 50 guineas, given by the High Sheriff of Norfolk (Mr. H. Birkbeck), and three prizes of 25*l*., 15*l*., and 10*l*., offered by Mr. J. Middleton, a gentleman living at Haynford, near Norwich, took place on Monday afternoon on Mousepold-heath. The competitors were 36 in number, and were selected from the Volunteers formed in Norwich, Yarmouth, Harleston, Holkham, Lynn, Aylsham, Diss, Loddon, Fakenham, Eynesford, Stalham, and East Dereham. The

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highest score was obtained by private Read, who made 13 points; Private Bussey came next, with 11 points; Private Burrell, of Fakenham, made 10 points; and Captain Middleton, Private Gunn, Sergeant Fox, and Sergeant Burton made nine points each. These four ties were afterwards shot off, the result being that Private Gunn made a centre, while his competitors added nothing to their scores. The cup was, therefore, awarded to Private Read; the 25*l.* prize to Private Bussey, the 15*l.* prize to Private Burrell, and the 10*l.* prize to Private Gunn. On Tuesday afternoon a review of the Norfolk Volunteers took place on the heath, Major-General Wood, commander of the camp at Colchester, attending as inspecting officer. From 1100 to 1200 Volunteers were collected on the occasion.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—The following circular has been sent by Sir John Fife, Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Newcastle Rifle Volunteers, to the commanders of all the northern corps:—"Having received intimation that, in the opinion of the staff officers appointed to give efficiency to the Volunteer movement, great advantage has been gained by district reviews, and that a district review of the Volunteers of Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne might be held with much benefit to the cause upon the Town-moor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne towards the end of October, I beg to know your opinion upon the subject, and, if favourable to the project, to request you may state whether your corps can be present, and with what number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates." The feeling, both among Volunteers and others in the north of England, is highly in favour of the proposed review, and it is fully expected that it will take place at the time appointed.

YORKSHIRE.—Mr. M. Stocks, of Catherine House, near Halifax, has taken steps for establishing a corps of Rifle Volunteers in the district of Queenshead, West Riding of Yorkshire, to be called the Shibdendale Rifles. The corps, 100 strong, is now completely formed, and has been fully equipped at the charge of Mr. Stocks.

OXFORD.—On Thursday evening a grand entertainment was given by Sir J. Morrell, Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of Oxford, to Colonel North, M.P., and the Oxford City Volunteers. The dinner, which was served on a scale of great magnificence, was attended by the Bishop of Oxford, the Lord-Lieutenant, the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Abingdon, Lord Norreys, the Hon. Mr. Fiennes, Mr. Hanley, M.P., Mr. Harcourt, M.P., Mr. J. H. Langston, M.P., Mr. J. T. Norreys, M.P., the high sheriffs of Oxford and Berks, the vice-chancellor of the University, several of the heads of colleges now resident in Oxford, a large number of deputy-lieutenants and magistrates, and most of the principal gentry of the counties of Oxford and Berks.

The 4th battalion of Kent Volunteer Rifles, comprising the companies formed at Canterbury, Ashford, Sittingbourne, Ash, and Wingham, were inspected on Thursday in the St. Lawrance Cricket-ground at Canterbury, by Viscount Sydney, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Kent. The various companies having assembled in the Cathedral precincts, marched thence to the ground. At the time appointed the inspecting-officer arrived, accompanied by Colonel Luard, the Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers, and the commandant of the 4th battalion, Colonel Dixon Dyke (who took the command), and a numerous staff. The ground was kept by a detachment from the Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles. The battalion having been formed in line, and inspected in the ranks by the Lord-Lieutenant, they were put through various evolutions, and the precision with which each was executed, particularly the marching past, elicited marks of approbation from most of the spectators. At the close of the review the battalion advanced in line and formed in close columns, and was then addressed by the inspecting officer, who highly complimented them on their efficiency.

The members of the Winchester Volunteer Corps, in number about 140, assembled on Monday last, despite a violent wind and occasional rain, at Teg down, for the purpose of competing for the various cups, rifles, &c., provided by private persons and public subscription. The first range fired was 10 rounds at 300 yards, the result being as follows:—Private Fernie, 12 points; Private P. Cross, 12 points; Sergeant T. S. Morris, 11 points; Corporal J. S. Parmiter, 11 points; Private Bunce, 11 points. The ties being shot off the result was as follows:—1st Prize, Mrs. Simonds's Cup—Private Fernie; 2nd Prize—Private Cross; 3rd Prize—Corporal Parmiter; 4th Prize—Sergeant Morris; 5th Prize—Private Bunce. At 400 yards, five rounds, the winners and their scores were as under:—1st Prize, Mr. J. B. Carter's, M.P., Cup—Ensign Godwin, 8 points; 2d Prize, Sir J. B. East's Lancaster rifle—Private Pigott, 7 points; 3d Prize, A field-glass given by the College Corps—Private Bunce, 6 points. At the chief range, 600 yards, 10 rounds, the winners were as under:—Lieutenant Simonds's Cup—Private F. Fielder, 10 points; The Ladies' Cup—Private Munday, 9 points; A Lancaster Rifle—Sergeant Morris, 8 points; An Enfield Rifle—Corporal White, 7 points.

A MAN'S HEAD BLOWN OFF AT STOURPORT.—On Tuesday morning, about half-past six o'clock, as the Stourport Volunteers were starting off to the Gloucester review, a frightful accident occurred, and one which induced several of them to abandon the journey. This corps went to Worcester by water, and thence proceeded to Gloucester by rail. The barge which conveyed them to Worcester was mounted with a small cannon. This was fired twice as they were about to start, and at the second time of firing the accident occurred. In the starting, of course the vessel rocked a little, and just as the cannon was fired the second time, the motion of the vessel raised the mouth of the cannon in such a way that instead of the material with which the gun was rammed being stopped by the bank of the river, it unfortunately went above, where a great number of persons were assembled. The charge caught a man named Felton, and took off all the upper part of his head, bespattering his blood and brains over the horrified spectators of this lamentable affair. The vessel containing the Volunteers was stopped when the cry was raised that a man was killed, and the utmost gloom was cast over the whole party by the sad accident. Felton was an engineer, and his master was amongst the Volunteers who were in the vessel.

REVIEW IN PEEL PARK, BRADFORD.—On Saturday last a grand review of Volunteers took place in Peel Park, Bradford. About 1400 mustered on the occasion. The ground selected for the review was at the south entrance of the park—the summit of a hill. The review ground was kept by a detachment of the 12th Royal Lancers (who came over from Leeds by the kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Oakes), under the command of Lieutenant Morant. On the extreme left of the platform were the 2nd Royal Cheshire Militia, 200 strong, under the command of Captain Stephens and Adjutant Kelsall; attached to them was the band of the 2nd West Yorkshire Yeomanry. Proceeding to the right there were first the Bradford Regiment of Volunteers, with the Eccleshill company attached, 311 strong, under the command of Major Lester; second, the Dewsbury and Wakefield Volunteers, 185 strong, the former under the command of Captain T. H. Cooke, the latter, Major Holdsworth; third, the Huddersfield and Holmfirth Volunteers, 304 strong, the former under the command of Major Beaumont and Adjutant Captain Greer, the latter, Captain Morehouse; fourth, the Leeds Volunteers, 300 strong, under the command of Captain Horsfall and Adjutant Hunt. The Dewsbury and Wakefield Volunteers each brought a band; the other divisions had one band attached. In the unavoidable absence of Major Harman, District Inspector of Volunteer Rifle Regiments, Captain and Adjutant F. Lepper undertook the duties of Acting-Brigadier. The movements, which were exactly similar to those which will be gone through at the coming York review, were well executed.

REVIEW OF THE KENTISH VOLUNTEERS.—An imposing spectacle took place on the fine open surface of Chatham Lines on Wednesday afternoon, on the occasion of the review of the Kentish Volunteer Rifle Corps, by Viscount Sydney, the Lord-Lieutenant of Kent, as well as the principal officers of Chatham garrison and some thousands of spectators. The corps included the 1st (Maidstone) company, the 9th (Chatham), 19th (City of Rochester), 20th (Northfleet), 22nd (Sheerness), and 31st (Leeds Castle), all of which are formed into the third battalion. At the close of the review Viscount Sydney highly complimented the officers and Volunteers on the excellent manner in which they had acquitted themselves. In the evening Viscount Sydney was entertained at a splendid banquet by the officers of the battalion.

THE VOLUNTEERS—GENERAL ORDERS.

The Government is paying much attention to the Volunteer movement, and, with a view to advance the various corps in efficiency, an order has recently been issued, not only for holding county and district reviews, under the direction of field officers of rank, but various corps, where they are not a battalion of themselves, have been directed to be formed into administrative battalions. This latter order has, however, admitted of so many interpretations that the War-Office authorities have felt it necessary to issue explanatory orders, which were received by the various commanding officers of the metropolitan corps on Saturday.

ON THE FORMATION OF BATTALIONS.

The document, which is of a very important character, is subjoined:—

"War-Office, Sept. 14, 1860.

"Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to forward you the accompanying enclosure.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, DE GREY AND RIPON.

"The officer commanding ——— Volunteers."

"MEMORANDUM.

"The object of the formation of an administrative battalion is to unite the different corps composing it under one common head, to secure uniformity of drill among them, and to afford them the advantage of the instruction and assistance of an adjutant; but it is not intended to interfere with the financial arrangements of the separate corps, or with the operation of their respective rules, or to compel them to meet together for battalion drill in ordinary times, except with their own consent.

"In order to secure this amount of independence to the various corps composing an administrative battalion, it is necessary that each should remain a distinct corps in the meaning of the Volunteer Acts; for if this were not the case, the funds of all the corps would at once become vested in the field-officer commanding the battalion, under the 44th Geo. III., cap. 54, sec. 50; and the powers specially conferred by those Acts on commanding officers will therefore remain vested in the officer commanding each separate corps.

"The chief of these powers are as follow:—

"1. Commanding officers may grant leave of absence to Volunteers.

"2. They are required to grant certificates to effective Volunteers resident, or liable to be balloted for the militia, in any other county.

"3. They may discharge Volunteers for disobedience of orders, or any other sufficient cause, when not on actual service; and in case of misconduct not provided for by the rules of the corps, may disallow the day, as a day of attendance, or direct the forfeiture of a day's pay if otherwise due.

"4. They may order Volunteers disobeying orders during exercise into custody.

"5. They may appoint places for depositing arms and accoutrements, and persons to take care of them.

"6. All monies subscribed for the use of any corps, and all articles not being the property of Her Majesty's Government, or of any particular individual, belonging to, or used by, the corps, are vested in the commanding officer.

"As the rules of each corps must also, in accordance with the Acts of Parliament, remain in full force, any powers which those rules may confer on the commanding officer of the particular corps will continue to be possessed by him after his corps has become part of an administrative battalion as much as before. These rules can of course be at any time modified as the corps may wish, provided the alterations obtain the sanction of the Lord-Lieutenant and the approval of Her Majesty, in the usual way; but until so modified, they will remain in full force and legal operation. An administrative battalion cannot have rules having legal force under the Act 44 Geo. III., cap. 54, distinct from those of the separate corps of which it is composed; and no authority except that of Her Majesty can override the rules of any corps until they have been altered in the manner above alluded to.

"FIELD-OFFICER COMMANDING.

"The position of the field-officer commanding an administrative battalion is under these circumstances very similar to that of the colonel of a brigade of Royal Artillery. Subject to the limitations imposed by the law as above indicated, he will have the general charge of the drill and discipline of the several corps composing his battalion; he will inspect them from time to time, and will be responsible that the provisions of the law are obeyed, and the orders of the Secretary of State for War relating to the use of the arms, the regulations about clothing, distinctive marks of rank, &c., are adhered to, and that uniformity in drill, and as far as can be attained consistently with the rules of the separate corps, in interior economy, also is preserved. When present at the drill or parade of any corps he will invariably take the command. If two or more corps in the battalion should wish to meet together for united drill, or if any corps should desire to attend the field-day of another battalion, or of any corps out of its own battalion, the permission of the field officer commanding must first be obtained, and the drill, movements, &c., as far as corps under his command are concerned, will be arranged by him.

"The field-officer commanding the battalion will also be the channel of communication between the officers commanding corps and the Secretary of State for War or Lord-Lieutenant.

"When there are two field-officers to an administrative battalion the junior will discharge such portion of the above duties as the field-officer commanding the battalion may from time to time assign to him, and, in the absence of the commanding officer, he will take the command of the battalion.

"ADJUTANT.

"The adjutant is under the orders of the field-officer commanding the battalion; but he is bound to conform to all instructions which he may receive from the War-Office, through the Inspector of Volunteers; such instructions will be transmitted to him through his commanding-officer. He will also comply with the requisitions of the assistant-inspector of his district, and will attend him on his inspections if required. Besides the ordinary duties of an adjutant, with which it is ascertainned by examination that every officer appointed to that post in a Volunteer battalion is acquainted, it will be his duty to visit the different corps composing his battalion as often as may be practicable consistently with their local distribution, and in accordance with the orders of his commanding-officer. He should have a copy of the muster-roll of each corps, and should keep them correctly filled up to the end of each month, with all the alterations entered from the originals in the possession of the commanding-officers of corps. He will conduct the correspondence of the battalion under the direction of the field-officer commanding, and he will be required to keep a diary according to a form to be issued shortly, open at all times to examination by the Inspector or Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers. He will prepare and furnish all such returns as may from time to time be called for by the Secretary of State for War.

"CORRESPONDENCE AND RETURNS.

"The commanding officers of corps forming part of an administrative battalion will correspond with the War Office or with the Lord-Lieutenant through the field officer commanding their battalion, and all letters addressed to them from the War Office or Lord-Lieutenant should be transmitted through the same channel. All returns required by Act of Parliament to be furnished by the commanding officers of Volunteer corps should be sent in in a similar manner, except that ordered by the 44th Geo. III., cap. 54, sec. 11, to be delivered to the district surveyor of taxes, which should be sent direct to him by the commanding officer of each corps. The responsibility imposed by section 15 of the same Act rests with the commanding officer of each corps, and not with the field officer commanding the battalion. All returns other than those required by law, which may be ordered by the Secretary of State, will be furnished, as above directed, by the adjutant.

"ARMS AND STORES.

"The commanding officer of each separate corps will be held responsible for all arms and other stores issued by the Government for the use of his corps, and for all payments which may become due on account of such stores, but the correspondence relating to these matters will, like all other correspondence, be transmitted through the field officer commanding the battalion.

"Sept. 4, 1860." "DE GREY AND RIPON."

RIGHT OF SALUTES.

The following was also received at the same time upon the subject of regulations to be observed by Volunteers when engaged in rifle-shooting, and from the Horse Guards as to the honour due to Volunteer officers and Volunteer regiments under arms for officers and soldiers of her Majesty's Guards, the Line, and Militia:—

"War-Office, 27th August, 1860.

"MEMORANDUM.

"As instances may arise where Volunteers belonging to separate corps may find themselves accidentally brought together under arms at rifle shooting matches, or for other purposes, it is desirable that it should be generally and clearly understood that the senior officer present is to be considered as in command of all the Volunteers on the ground; and that, although his position in this respect does not involve any authority for his interference in the arrangement of the meeting, yet he will be held responsible for the due maintenance of order and discipline among the Volunteers under arms. "DE GREY AND RIPON.

"Officers Commanding Volunteer Corps."

"CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

"Addressed to the Army at Home and Abroad.

"Horse Guards, S.W., Aug. 16, 1860.

"All officers of Volunteers holding commissions are entitled, when in uniform, to the same salute as officers of Her Majesty's Guards and Line and Militia, according to their rank.

"All guards are to pay the same honours to Volunteers, under arms, as are laid down in paragraph 24, page 33, of Her Majesty's regulations.—By command,

"JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, Adjutant-General."

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ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

At the usual monthly meeting of the committee of this Institution, held on Wednesday last, Thomas E. Baker, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair, the following cases were brought under notice, and rewarded by them to the various persons who at the risk of their own lives have rescued others from drowning, viz.:—Mr. A. Cooper, second officer, ship Agincourt, saved W. S. Gardner at Hobson's Bay, South Australia, on the 26th of March, 1860; referred to the General Court with the recommendation for the silver medal. Anastacio Romualdo, seaman, saved J. Brown, a seaman, in the river at Para, Brazils, in June, 1860; referred to the General Court, with recommendation for silver medal. Private F. Madge, R.M., saved Corporal Hughes, R.E., in Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the 21st of June, 1860; a bronze medal awarded. Thomas Davis, gunner's mate, H.M.S. London, saved a French seaman at Castelamare, Naples, on the 24th June, 1860; bronze medal awarded. Mr. J. Francis, boatswain, H.M.S. Indus, saved James Crabb in the harbour at Devonport, on the 25th August, 1860; bronze medal awarded. Michael Roberts, boatman, saved a female at Penzance, Cornwall, on the 24th June, 1860; thanks of the Society on vellum awarded. Henry Gornall, saved Samuel Lynn in the river Tyne, Elswick, on the 5th July, 1860; a bronze medal awarded. Petro Bonafacio, saved William Wilson in the London Docks, on the 11th July, 1860; a pecuniary reward of 1*l.* Robert Nash, saved a female in the Regent's Canal, Kingsland, on 24th August, 1860; a pecuniary reward of 10*s.* William Hall, saved a female in the River Thames, Lambeth, on the 17th of August, 1860; a pecuniary reward of 10*s.* Robert Lewis, waterman, saved a female who attempted suicide in the River Thames, Blackfriars, on the 18th of August, 1860; a pecuniary reward of 1*l.* James Allcorn, saved a boy in the Ornamental Water, Regent's Park, on the 1st of September, 1860, a pecuniary reward of 10*s.* Charles Hall, saved William Nash in the Regent's Canal, Hackney, on the 2nd of September, 1860; a pecuniary reward of 10*s.* Frank Kennedy, saved James Diver in the River Arndras, Glenties, County Donegal, on the 3rd of August, 1860; thanks of the Society on parchment. Hugh McCleary saved Mrs. and Miss Ellis, who were carried by the sea beyond their depth, while bathing at Portstewart on the 2nd August, 1860; a bronze medal awarded. Mr. Ryder Twy, saved a child at Nothesk, County Cork, on the 31st August, 1860; bronze medal awarded. Edward Brown, seaman, saved J. Stables at Whitehaven, on the 5th August, 1860; a bronze medal awarded. Henry Cole, waterman, saved M. A. Ward in the River Thames, Battersea, on the 24th August, 1860; a pecuniary reward of 1*l.* C. Hayward, landlord, received J. Horniblow, who attempted suicide in the Regent's Canal, Camberwell, on the 21st August, 1860; a pecuniary reward of 1*l.* Private William Lye, R.M., saved George Wright, boatswain, H.M.S. Roebuck, at Chusan, China, on the 31st May, 1860; a bronze medal awarded. The secretary also reported that the following legacies had been received since the last committee meeting, viz., from the late Benjamin Hawes, Esq., treasurer, 50 guineas; from the late Rev. J. Hinman, 19*l.* 19*s.*; form the late Miss H. Oliver, 2*l.*; from the late H. Goring, Esq., 1700*l.* After the dispatch of various other business the meeting then adjourned.

Mr. William Scamp, the Deputy Director of Engineering Works to the Admiralty, has been dispatched to Malta, in order to report upon the proposed scheme to extend the harbour accommodation at that island.

Captain Thomas P. Thompson, of Her Majesty's ship St. Jean D'Acre, on the Mediterranean station, is among the passengers on board the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's ship Ellora, which left Malta on the 14th inst., for Southampton, and is expected there in the course of to-morrow or Monday.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE
AND
JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.
EDITED BY W. H. RUSSELL, ESQ., LL.D.,
(Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

The subscription is 7*s.* 7*d.* per quarter, or 30*s.* 4*d.* per annum, payable in advance, postage included (excepting abroad, which varies according to the route and destination). All Editorial Communications should be addressed to W. H. Russell, Esq., and business letters and advertisements to Mr. Archibald Graham, to whom post-office orders, &c., are payable. Advertisements received up to Thursday evening. The Paper is published every Saturday in time for the Morning Mails.
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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Inquirer.—The Elthorne Militia has been disembodied for some months.

A Correspondent calls our attention in the hope that he may attract a larger and more influential glance to the condition of the canteens at Aldershot, and to the nature of the appointments made by the authorities. There are eighteen canteens at Aldershot, and of these only six are in the hands of persons who live in the canteens. He suggests that the canteens would be much improved if they were given to persons whose interests would be more bound up with and dependent on the success of the business department, in other words, to poorer and more hard-working men than those who now conduct them, and who are, our Correspondent thinks, too respectable for their post.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can alwa s be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the Editor cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the Editor.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the Army and Navy Gazette, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, Mr. Archibald Graham, and not to the Editor.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1860.

We know not what further evidence the late Committee on Transport Service can have wished for, before making up their minds to a report on the subject submitted to their consideration. The Blue Book they have already published is surely large enough, consisting of no less than 234 pages of oral evidence, and 237 pages of perhaps better matter still, in the shape of statistical and other papers bearing on the subject. It is, however, satisfactory to find this symptom of hesitancy on the part of the Committee, contrasting as it does very strikingly with the confidence in their own opinions exhibited by several of the witnesses; unless, to be sure, it may rather indicate a little of the "nothing like leather" bias, on the part of the members of the Committee themselves.

We have already alluded to the high opinion entertained by Mr. Alexander Wood and Mr. Murdoch of their own mode of doing business as Emigration Commissioners; and indeed it is quite amusing to read afterwards, with what perfect horror their system of management is regarded by the London shipowners. Mr. Phillips (of the firm of Phillipps, Shaw and Lowther) says they have not had a ship from him for the last seven years, and never shall have again; and although Mr. Mackay, a Liverpool shipowner, gives evidence which may be regarded as neutralising Mr. Phillipps's extreme condemnation; still it really appears to be a fact, that the service of ships for the Emigration Commissioners has been driven from London altogether to Liverpool.

Mr. Phillipps is as much in favour of the India House as he is against the Emigration Board, and gives also a favourable enough character of the system of the Admiralty. Mr. Mackay, however, complains of the Admiralty system of discouraging personal interviews between his clerks and those of the Transport Department, and speaks of some minor delays; but he afterwards writes to qualify his strictures as regards the present management under Mr. Richards. The Duke of Somerset explains why a public department, subject to be overhauled by such Committees as that he was before, must have some record to show when charges are made against it, and cannot always do business off-hand through the medium of clerks; while the heads cannot of course always, during the pressure of a war, find time to see every shipowner's clerk who calls. The shipowners themselves, it is in evidence, were never refused an interview.

As to the gradations of Mr. Phillipps's opinions of the three Departments of Government who now hire vessels, we have also a very simple explanation. The Indian Department are "most liberal," and best liked by the shipowners in consequence,—which is very natural. They engage their vessels at rates including the rations of the troops, who are allowed a very liberal scale of victualling, and all that is not consumed becomes clear additional profit to the shipowner. The Admiralty generally hire their vessels, excluding rations, and put victuals for the troops on board, and thus save all that are not consumed on the voyage. The Emigration Commissioners have a smaller scale of victualling, out of which it does not appear that anything can be saved; but their great offence in Mr. Phillipps's eyes is the way they feed the emigrants as it were upon air, by cutting outrageous holes in the decks for ventilation! But, as the Liverpool shipowners don't mind that, and even sometimes allow the holes to remain when their contract with the Commissioners is over; and as the emigrants seem to flourish under the system—judging from the small rate of mortality among them—we may consider that the Emigration Commissioners are not quite so bad as Mr. Phillipps has painted them. But we must guard ourselves from being supposed to mean that they turn out such a corpulent crew at the end of their voyages as the soldiers who go to India in his ships. They are "happy as birds," and their difficulty when they land, it seems, is how to get into their clothes,—the "liberal scale" of the India House serves to turn out so fat a lot, while the shipowner flourishes upon it also!

It seems not unreasonable to conclude, after weighing the pros and cons, that in this respect the Admiralty have hit upon the *juste milieu;* and as their management otherwise is not condemned in the City, and passes muster even at Liverpool, the Committee might have obtained some idea from the evidence what may be best for the public service.

In considering this subject as a whole, we are obliged to give prominence to the question, how the several Departments do their work; because if a general Transport Department under the naval authorities was not likely to work, it at once strikes at the root of the grand proposal for doing the transport service of the country in by far the most efficient and economical manner, by means of an increased number of Government vessels of the class of the Himalaya.

We have already seen—in our last number—that the Quartermaster-General's Department under the Secretary for War, repudiate the honour of conducting troops and stores across the ocean, which Mr. Wood wished to thrust upon them. They are perfectly satisfied with the Admiralty management. "They have nothing to complain of." And "they could not get on" (if Mr. Wood will allow them to judge, after some experience at Balaklava and China), "without the naval authorities." On the other side of the question, however, we have the evidence of the Duke of Newcastle, who was Secretary for War at the commencement of the Russian War. *We shall not analyse* his evidence; because, as the Duke of Somerset explains (in this case we have Duke against Duke!), His Grace of Newcastle must be thinking how things were before proper arrangements were made, and probably forgets that the Crimean difficulties arose, not from a deficient transport across the sea, but in the famous seven miles of slush between Balaklava and the front.

The balance of evidence—by that of one of our best administrators, too—is thus turned in favour of the Transport Service continuing under the Admiralty; but as the point is important, we may state that this is not all. We have balanced men; now we shall balance reasons. The Duke of Newcastle's view was, that the Transport Department must be in the closest communication with the Minister for War, in order to carry out the requirements of the Army with due efficiency. In this he is no doubt right; but that the service *was* so carried out we have had ample testimony, not from the Naval authorities, but by the Army officers. *How* this was accomplished Admiral Craigie tells us. He was chairman of the late Transport Board; and he actually "daily put himself in personal communication with Lord Panmure, the Minister for War, and took his orders direct from him," and commenced preparations after such *vivâ voce* communications, before even the necessary written orders had time to pass through the Departments. He called at Whitehall on his way to Somerset House, to let the Lords of the Admiralty know what was doing; and there never was any obstruction there, or practically any divided authority whatever. The result of this common-sense arrangement was, that not only the Transport Department was under the War Department, to fulfil its wishes, but all the influence of the Admiralty also, and of all the officers under it, was enlisted in the service of the War Department at home and abroad. At the same time, as the Duke of Somerset well points out, the necessary supplies of Naval stores and provisions for the fleet, required in all parts of the globe, were not neglected. It must, indeed, be very evident to all who read the Blue Book on transport service, that there are no departmental difficulties whatever, to interfere with improved arrangements for multiplying the advantages which will accrue to the country, from the

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possession of a special fleet of transports, of the best construction and of great speed, for carrying troops and stores between England, India, and the colonies.

The recent operations in the Papal States will not fail to attract the attention of our military readers.

It is estimated that General Lamoricière had some 20,000 men, for the most part in different troops, under his orders. With these small resources he had to defend the Papal country from Velletri to Pesaro, and from Orvieto to Ascoli. He appears to have weakened the force disposable for operations in the field by placing garrisons in several towns where disaffection was known to exist, and by locking up some 8000 (an over-estimate) in Ancona. With the rest, said to be about 10,000 men, he took post at Spoleto, a central garrison. The Piedmontese Government sent against him two columns, each consisting of 25,000 good troops. General Cialdini crossed the frontier of Urbino, and moved down the coast road as far as Sinigaglia, taking prisoners at Pesaro and Fano. His object was Ancona. General Fanti, moving out of Tuscany, entered the valley of the Tiber at Cita di Castello, and speedily captured Perugia, where a detachment of the Irish brigade made a stout fight in the streets, but were of course overwhelmed.

General Cialdini, after occupying Sinigaglia, had posted his troops about Ancona, on an extended line stretching from Jesi on the Esino, to Castel Fidardo on the road from Ancona to Loretto. Lamoricière seems to have thought that he could surprise Cialdini by suddenly appearing on his right at Castel Fidardo. He therefore left a garrison in Spoleto, and marched rapidly on Macerata, whence he threw himself on the Piedmontese. But Cialdini was too quick for him; he was prepared to give battle; he fought and defeated the Papal troops, capturing many prisoners, Pimodan, the second in command, and six guns. At the same time he drove back the Ancona garrison. Following up the blow, he moved towards Tolentino, and then the Papal army capitulated. General Lamoricière during the engagement on Tuesday managed to round the Piedmontese left flank, and passing through the ravines of Mount Conero, entered Ancona by the coast. But he had with him only a few horsemen.

Shortly after Lamoricière quitted Spoleto it was taken by Fanti, who had continued his march down the valley of the Tiber unopposed. Practically the war is at an end, for the troops in Ancona are surrounded on the land side, and blockaded by sea, for the Neapolitan fleet is there. The place is defensible, but a defence would be a waste of life, as help from any quarter cannot be obtained. Had Lamoricière succeeded in surprising and defeating Cialdini by cutting up his divisions in detail, he might have prolonged a campaign in which, from the outset, he was overmatched.

The medical officers of the Army, after a long struggle, which indeed might have been unsuccessful but that the Army wanted surgeons, obtained the recognition of their demands. The surgeons in the Navy have been equally fortunate in obtaining parliamentary declarations of their rights—in practice there is a long interval, we are told, between the platform on which they are supposed to stand and the planks they actually occupy. Our strange island spirit is never so strongly displayed as in reference to the civil departments of the Services. If the civil departments require too much, assuredly there are other departments which would give them too little. The English Army was about the last force of European states to which either surgeons, commissaries, or civil departments were regularly attached; and as late as 1808 we find Sir Arthur Wellesley in great perplexity, because there was an indisposition to give the commissariat officers he required in Spain from the Irish establishment either commissions or half-pay. There are old officers still alive who would prefer the hospital assistants of the last century to the highly educated military surgeons of the present day; but on the whole there has been a fair spirit exhibited very recently in the case of military surgeons, which is in contrast to the disposition entertained in high quarters towards their brethren in the sister Service, and we think that substantially they occupy a position to which they are entitled, and which is not below their merits. That some small reforms may be needed we do not deny, and we shall therefore point out a little matter which may easily be redressed, as it ought to be.

The new Warrant (of 1858) says, that no surgeon or surgeon-major of infantry shall in future be subjected to any stoppage for horses kept by him for the public service. No mention was made of the cavalry; and it seemed that in drawing up the Warrant they forgot all about that branch of the Service, the consequence of which is, that the surgeons and assistant-surgeons of cavalry have up to this time paid 8½*d.* a-day for each horse kept by them. Now, as their pay is exactly the same as in infantry, while the expenses are much more, it falls very heavily on them. Mr. Deedes put a question on the subject to the Secretary for War last Session, but did not obtain any satisfactory answer, and he was referred by Mr. Herbert to a Correspondence between the Treasury and War Office, in which the former refused to allow cavalry officers forage free of charge, because it would make the commissions more valuable, and cause a higher price to be asked. The prices of commissions now in cavalry and infantry are the same, while the pay in the cavalry of all officers, except the medical officers, is higher, to enable them to meet the expenses of the stoppage for forage. It is, therefore, unjust that they should be the only medical officers who do not share in the full benefit of the Warrant.

We regret to have to state that cholera, of a somewhat malignant character, has appeared amongst the troops at Gibraltar. This dreadful disease has for some time existed amongst the civil population in Spain, and gradually extended first to Algesiras, from thence to the Spanish lines, and subsequently to Gibraltar. On the 16th of August, about four days after the first appearance of the disease amongst the civil population, a soldier of the 2nd battalion, 8th Regiment, was attacked; and since that time up to the 12th of September twenty-five cases have occurred, fourteen of which proved fatal. The wife of a Sapper has also died, and two children of the 8th Foot. Every precaution that sanitary science could suggest to prevent the further spread of the epidemic has been adopted by Sir William Codrington, on the advice of the principal medical officer, Dr. Paynter.

By the death of Major-General Sir Michael Creagh the following promotions will take place:—Colonel Hastings Doyle, Inspector-General of Militia in Ireland, to be Major-General; Lieut.-Colonel Pattle, King's Dragoon Guards, commanding the cavalry, attached to China Expedition, to be Colonel; and Major John Henderson, 16th Regiment, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

The Command of the Cavalry Depôt at Maidstone, shortly to become vacant by the promotion of Colonel Balders, will be filled, as we intimated some time since, by the transfer of Colonel Hope Gibsone from Canterbury. Colonel Gibsone will be succeeded in the Command of the Cavalry Depôt at Canterbuy by Colonel Charles Hagart, C.B., late of the 7th Hussars.

The Colonelcy of the 73rd Regiment, to which Sir Michael Creagh was appointed but a few months since, is again vacant by the death of that gallant officer. No step has yet been taken for filling it; but, from his position on the list, as well as his very distinguished services, we are inclined to anticipate that Major-General Orlando Jones will have the appointment.

We fear that the state of affairs in New Zealand will render it necessary to dispatch another regiment to that colony. The 2nd battalion of the 14th, which sailed about a fortnight since, had been under orders before intelligence of the disturbances reached this country, being intended to relieve the 65th Regiment, whose period of Colonial service had more than expired. Although the battalion might do very well for ordinary service, yet it is only about two years in existence, and we fear that a regiment so young is not very well calculated to contend with enemies so formidable as the rebels have unfortunately proved themselves to be, and a seasoned regiment from India or from home would be invaluable to the interests of the colony which would be most seriously affected by anything like a prolonged contest.

It was stated by a contemporary some weeks ago that the Ordnance Select Committee had reported unfavourably of Mr. Whitworth's guns, and we at the time promptly contradicted the statement, which was not founded in fact. The result of the experiments which have taken place as yet, has been so far favourable that the Government have ordered two 80-pounders and two 12-pounders for further experiments. From the great facility of loading, and other advantages possessed by Mr. Whitworth's guns, it does not at present appear likely that the ultimate decision will be otherwise than favourable.

The death of Sir Harry Smith was announced, we are glad to say erroneously, in one of our professional contemporaries last week. We regret, however, that the gallant general still continues in a state that gives cause for anxiety to his many friends throughout the Service.

We have already stated the determination come to by the Commission appointed to settle the question of the Indian prize money, with respect to the distribution of the funds. In round numbers (besides the Kirwee and Banda prize money, which should be by far the largest of all) the sums available for the respective forces will be, for Delhi, 355,000*l.*, Lucknow, 148,000*l.*, Greathed's column, 500*l.*, Malcolm's, 1400*l.*, Major Evans's, 10,000*l.*, General Roberts's, 17,000*l.*, Sir Hugh Rose's, 77,000*l.*, for Dhar, and 60,000*l.*, for Jhansi.

MANŒUVRES AT SHORNCLIFFE.

Notwithstanding the great improvements which have been introduced into the working of our military system by the establishment of camps, we are now and then inclined to doubt that there are not serious drawbacks incidental to their present constitution, when our ears are assailed by the chorus of lamentations, groans, and abjurgations and complaints, which rise from Aldershot, the Curragh, and other dreary military settlements. But then comes the reflection that it is the nature of the Briton in arms to comfort himself by grumbling, and to content himself with the happy reflection that he is the most ill-used of mankind. And so, indeed, he has been more than once in historical times not very remote. It must be admitted the aspect of a British camp is not enlivening; the gaunt rows of hideous black huts, the dull waste of stony, muddy, gritty, sandy, sewer-scarred parade grounds; the mean, dumpy little public edifices, such as churches, bake-houses, and head-quarters; the ineffably melancholy air of the lines of iron chimney-pots, placed generally on some hopeless agricultural inferno, where not even geese could find a fattening fibre; all this is not calculated to cheer the morose subaltern, who is suddenly removed from the joys of a delightful garrison town, and sent off for months to listen to the howling of the wind down his chimney-pot, the pleasant practice of the infant musicians of second battalions, the regimental calls, and the regimental conversation of his mess-room friends, and who has only one topic of consolation left—that is, his leave-time is coming. From a longer point of view it must be confessed that the continental officers have a much better chance of learning their business in their camps than our officers can hope to obtain; one end of camps surely is the instruction of officers in handling masses of troops, and in teaching them to combine the movement of each arm, as well as to regulate the lines of evolutions. But the very small force at most of our camps does not permit the generals to do that which is really most instructive to themselves, as well as to their officers and men. They cannot divide their force into two respectable bodies, each complete in itself, with guns, cavalry, and infantry, which shall manœuvre against each other in the open country. As a general rule our field days are restricted to the movements of one corps, which acts against an invisible enemy, or a force represented by a few sappers who are the exponents of larger but impalpable bodies. To some of our officers it is said the difficulty of doing things on a grander scale is not ungrateful. For instance, one general is said to move infantry very well, but to entertain imperfect views as to the organisation and movements of cavalry. Another is very happy with his horse, but is quite heretical in his notions as to the uses of guns and of human legs, and so on. Certainly General Mansell is not one of these, for he made the most out of his small force on last Thursday, when a very useful and exceedingly pretty display was made by the Shorncliffe division, of which an account will be found in another part of our journal. Shorncliffe is now more than it was in the days of Moore and Abercrombie a proper site for a military camp, supposing that at any time an enemy should desire to land upon our shores. It has commanding positions over a line of beach which is accessible in moderate weather. The roads adjacent to it—some of them travelled by the iron horse—are important in their strategical directions and conditions. From the shore, of a clear day, the Boulogne monument can be seen like an arrow shaft standing against the hill side of France. The chain of Martello towers has short links here. They lie close together, supported by larger works, cast up by our forefathers, to which the labours of the present generation of the dwellers in camps have considerably added. Here stagnates the "military canal," still useful; and from Dimchurch to Sandgate the dull, black eyes of the old 24-pounders jealously peer out on the flat shingle. Of the Martello towers on which these guns were mounted we must speak with every respect, since their brother bore him so stiffly under the cruel inflictions of the Armstrong gun. Honour to the honest, conscientious Englishman who built them; who put good sound work into them, and did not vamp or sapwood them for the sake of greed, or out of pure carlessness and haste. Attacked on his weakest side, deprived of any power of reply, or disturbing ingredient in the action of artillery, he stood against 170 rounds of a new sort of enemy, and really

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does not show so badly in a photograph as might have been expected. Perhaps he would not have fared so well after 170 rounds of our honest old 68-pounders. We shall see very soon. At any rate, give the Martellos long 65 cwt. 32-pounders, and they will bite sharply and terribly ere they give in

Repeating with some modifications the demonstration which took place last year, General Mansel turned out his division to resist a descent upon the coast and the operations of an enemy, who, having landed, and taken us somewhat by surprise, were supposed to be advancing against the heights on which the camp is placed, and thus gain possession of the Dover Roads. There was no enemy, but some targets were moved at sea for the guns of the coast defences to fire upon, and at 10·30 in the morning the heavy reports of their guns rolled along the shore from Dimchurch, as the head of the column reached the low ground on which the enemy were landing. About 80 of the 5th Dragoon Guards and 60 of the Military Train formed a little cavalry force under the command of Major Forster, Aide-de-Camp, and executed several very pretty charges against the invading force. Not that we should have been much concerned at the attempts of the gallant heavy Dragoons, and their lighter, but not less soldierly-looking comrades of the Train, had we been an enemy backed by the fire of the shipping which must infallibly have swept away the horsemen with a few capfulls of grape. With the cavalry, however, were well-served artillery, and the 2nd battalion, 17th Regiment, 742 strong, which advanced towards the front, threw out skirmishers, seized the line of the coast and road, and lined the best positions in which to resist the advancing enemy. As he came on, the smart report of the field-guns mingled with the measured beat of the advance in the forts, and speedily the light spray of musketry beat along the coast line, and rolled over the black shingle where the undisguisable shako of the British soldier revealed its ugly presence. Two Armstrong batteries, and two batteries of ordinary field guns, were pounding away busily; and if the division was badly off in cavalry, it certainly had a good supply of artillery, as 48 guns splendidly equipped well testified. The 1st battalion, 16th Regiment (Colonel Peacocke), 680 strong, a particularly clean and fine-looking set of fellows, were thrown out beyond Sandgate, along the Military Canal, in support of the 17th. The head-quarters and the portion of the 2nd battalion of the 18th, under Colonel Carey, took post on the slope under No. 9 tower, on the junction of the Military Road with the Folkestone Road, and were backed by an Armstrong battery. Altogether 2547 men of all ranks were under arms. Although no publicity was given to the fact of the manœuvres, it became pretty well known that they would take place, and the visitors and residents at Dover, Folkestone, Sandgate, and the neighbourhood of the old chalk bulwarks of Kent, were attracted to the scene of action by the intense desire the members of the "Nation Boutiquier" have to witness military sights. Catch a Frenchman or woman who can help it going to Chalons! The Parisians, of course, like a review and a display, but Jean Jacques Agricole, and Madame Jeanne, do not care a pinch of snuff about your field-days.

There, venerable in knowledge, in the glorious sunset of his great career—in the years which have been passed in honour, "with all that should accompany old age," might be seen Lord Lyndhurst, happy in the thought that his exhortations have done much to render the actuality of the scene, of which he was regarding with such keen interest the harmless semblance, less than likely. Lord Hardinge was also on the ground; and the ladies of Kent, and stout squires and yeomen, looked upon the mimic fight with interest of a peculiar kind, which led them to brave the promise of a gloomy day made by the morning ratified to the letter by a soaking rain at noon.

Alas, what alarm, grief, and rage would there be if the movements which you were gazing upon took place in front of a foe—if those gallant regiments were driven back under a hail of shot and shell—if fort and Martello tower one after the other fell into the hands of the enemy, even though guns were spiked—if the clever little pontoon bridge surged to the feet of a retreating column of British soldiers on British ground—if squire and lady were flying over the hills through the deep chalk lanes, before the foe's advancing lines of horse and tirailleur!

If the foe were wise, indeed, he would scarce care to pursue the march of our columns upon its camp and on the strong position it has chosen; but he would quietly establish himself on the heights which command those of the camp, and keeping his communications open, operate along them as he pleased. In the midst of all the tumult of the cannon and musketry there are some there who remember a scene of dreadful reality. "Let us," says one of them, "let us drink to the memory of this very hour, this very day, just six years ago!" It was indeed just at 12·30 on the 20th September, 1854, that the whole line of that matchless British Infantry advanced to carry the heights of the Alma. Some old faces gleamed out on one through the smoke of this bloodless fight. There was the ex-colonel of the gallant 79th—Taylor—now Adjutant-General of the Division; Foster, scarred in Indian battles, and the gallant owners of well-won medals in the Crimea and in Hindostan. And as one thought of the chances why the scene should not be realised, and tried to make himself feel as he would feel supposing he read in the *Times* on a fine Friday morning—"A strong division of the enemy effected a landing this morning at Dimchurch, supported by a powerful fleet. General Mansel marched to attack them, but the enemy, under the fire of the guns, made good their disembarkation, and drove our troops into their intrenchments, which they are now defending. Our loss is heavy,"—it was comforting to know that the day would be brought to a close with a march past before the gallant General, and with the entertainment which his hospitality had provided for many guests.

ON STANDING CAMPS.

(*From the Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift.* By A Prussian Officer.)

For some years France has been in the habit of yearly concentrating large bodies of troops, 20,000 to 30,000 strong, in standing camps, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Boulogne and Châlons. Although the French enjoy the advantage of continually being able to employ a portion of their army on the battlefield in Africa, the government, nevertheless, takes great pains to give to the troops that remain in France every opportunity of improving their knowledge of welfare, with a view not only to accustom the men to the usages of war, but especially to make efficient officers. Even during the Italian campaign 23,000 men were exercised at Châlons. The cost is disregarded, because the advantages to be derived therefrom in case of a war fully counterbalance it. That these camps really exercise a decided advantageous influence upon the troops, was clearly proved in the Crimean campaign; for whilst the English had to contend against the greatest difficulties, the French made themselves comfortable under the difficult circumstances which the siege of Sebastopol occasioned in the winter. Nearly half the year in France is the rule; 4 to 5 months in the summer the soldier lives in these camps, and is thus kept away from the baneful influences of long quarters in a garrison which are so detrimental to the developement of his qualities as a soldier. In large garrisons these disadvantages are especially evident. Inspections, parades, sentry duty, all occupy a great portion of the soldier's time. And what is the result?

The education for war falls into the back-ground, and instead of being the great point aimed at, is gradually lost sight of. Inspections especially absorb much valuable time, and only half fulfil their object. The inspector can only form a very superficial idea of the efficiency and capabilities of the men, and forms his opinion rather upon the external appearance of the troops than on their real intrinsic merits. In camp these inspections are superfluous; the commanding officer has always the opportunity of knowing how to appreciate his men in every respect, and of forming an opinion what he has to expect from them in war.

Again, as war, with its numerous conditions, is continually brought before the soldier's eyes, he learns more to understand that this is his calling, and that he must consider his value to consist in his military efficiency. In a word, he feels himself a soldier. Deprived of the resources of a garrison, he is in many respects left to his own, and must look after himself; he thus acquires more confidence, more independence, which is certainly very necessary in war.

The so-called citizenising of troops, who, year after year are quartered in the same garrison, is thus put an end to, as it is not only during the stay in camp that they are taken away from a garrison life, because, when the manœuvres are over, it is very easy to employ the men making changes in the camp, in the dislodging of the troops, which would otherwise have to be neglected on account of the expense. If a good understanding with the citizens of a garrison town is very desirable, nevertheless nothing works so detrimentally on the military spirit as this same garrison life.

By living for a long time together the different branches of the service, which in time of peace are more or less separated from each other in distant quarters, become better acquainted with each other, and form a sort of comradeship; they begin to know each other, and find out that no individual branch of the service can stand alone, but that each of them participates in a victory which can only be gained when every individual does his duty, and all hold fraternally together.

The history of every army offers examples that divisions of different branches of the Service who during a campaign have fought side by side and encamped together, have formed a sort of companionship-in-arms which became of the strongest bonds, and bound them for life and death. One of the most brilliant examples of this brothership-in-arms is that which sprung up between the Prussian body-guard regiment of the line and the regiment of Brandenburg Hussars, the so-called "Heurichs," a name familiar to every one at the time of the War of Independence, and which has an immortal page in the annals of Prussian warfare.

Officers and men who in garrison only come in contact when on duty, become better acquainted with each other; they learn mutually to respect and esteem each other, and acquire that mutual confidence which in war can alone lead to and assure success.

A camp life is also beneficial to the health of the troops, for it will be admitted that if the locality is not unhealthy, a continual residence in fresh air must have the best results.

As far as the manœuvres, the special object of these camps, are concerned, they can in every respect be carried out on a scale much more near reality as soon as large bodies of troops are concentrated, and the one great object is kept in view, to prepare them for actual war. The manœuvres on a small scale, which take place annually in nearly every army, do not half fulfil their object, as, generally speaking, they are of short duration, and give but a weak picture of what actual warfare would be. What excellent opportunities does not a large camp offer to combine operations on a grand scale, to accustom men and horses, by keeping them always in activity, as if actually in the field, to all the fatigues of a campaign; and a body of troops thus hardened to fatigue and hardship, can always count upon success. Napoleon I. said, "La première qualité du soldat est la constance a supporter la fatigue; la valeur n'est que la seconde."

Namely, that most important duty in actual warfare, outpost duty, may be practised fundamentally and extensively, which would prove of the greatest service in actual warfare.

Another point which also comes into consideration here, is the care of the troops, which is of so much importance in war, that the success of operations in a great measure depends upon it. In time of peace, the commissariat has only opportunity of exercising its energies theoretically in its respective branches, and when war breaks out it is generally practically behind-hand. On the other hand, in many States the whole system has been organised in time of peace without any investigation as to how it would answer in time of war. Now, as at these standing camps large bodies of troops are concentrated with a view to make them efficient in war, the care bestowed on them and the supply for their wants must be on a war scale.

This enables the officials of the different branches to collect experience respecting the wants and necessities of large bodies of men, and it enables them to test the regulations and arrangements, and to remedy them where they are at fault.

Finally, these camps offer an excellent opportunity for making all sorts of experiments, whether as regards uniform, or the introduction of new weapons, trial of new carriages, &c.; and certainly there is no better means of ascertaining whether this or that is best suited for use in time of war.

Marshal Marmont, who in the second part of his memoirs gives a very interesting description of the camp at Utrecht in 1804, speaks in high terms of the advantages of a camp life. Amongst other things he says:—"The troops soon acquired a degree of perfection, which can scarcely be imagined, and what I had never seen attained by French soldiers. The regiments which had been schooled under my guidance always showed, even after many years and wars, traces of their residence in camp; they always distinguished themselves by excellent behaviour and willing performance of their duties."

If this declaration of the Marshal does contain a little self-praise, it may nevertheless be admitted, as Napoleon himself expressed his high appreciation of the Marshal's endeavours and of the efficiency of *his troops, that a camp* life with its manœuvres and exercise, had exercised a very beneficial influence on their development and efficiency as soldiers.

CHESHIRE.—A grand rifle prize meeting, held at Leasowe Common, near Birkenhead, commenced on Wednesday. Amongst those present at the shooting at Leasowe we noticed Colonel Wilbraham, C.R., Major-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust and party, John Laird, Esq., Wm. Jackson, Esq., M.P., the Rev. R. M. Feilden, Cornwall Legh, Esq., M.P.; Captain W. Chambers, 3d C.R.V.; Captain Edwards, 11th C.R.V.; Captain H. A. Grey, 4th C.R.V.; Captain W. Hope Jones, 14th C.R.V.; Captain V. A. King, 2nd C.R.V.; H. H. Laird, Esq., S. Ledward, Esq., Captain W. Laird, 5th C.A.V.; Captain Nicholson, 30th C.R.V.; John Ravenscroft, Esq., Captain Reynolds, 3rd C.A.V.; and William Hadfield, Esq. The shooting commenced at eleven o'clock, and in the first contest at three hundred yards, Mr. Watson, of the 1st or Birkenhead Company, and Mr. Beresford, of the 5th or Congleton Company, tied for seven each. They shot off, and Mr. Watson made a bull's eye, his opponent making an outer only. Mr. Watson was declared the winner. At 500 yards there was a tie between Sergeant Farrer and Private Frost. The tie was shot off; Farrer missed the target, and Frost scoring an outer, was proclaimed the winner. There was some exciting shooting in the 600 yards contest. Sergeant Geregory, of the 11th company, and Lieutenant Horner, of the 2nd or Oxton company, tied. The tie was shot off, two shots each, when Gregory scored an outer, and won the third rifle. The other prizes were for the largest aggregate, or total number of points made at the three ranges whilst competing for the three rifles given by Mr. Laird. Captain V. A. King's prize of 25*l.* was awarded to the best shot, Mr. Frost, who had scored 17 points for 13 hits out of 15 rounds. The steady shooting of Mr. Frost was admired by everybody. Sergeant Worthington, Lieutenant Horner, and Sergeant Farrer, having tied for 15 points each, shot off for the second or Wallasey prize of 20*l.*, which was won by Worthington. Lieutenant Horner won the 15*l.* prize, and Farrer the prize of 10*l.* The aggregate score at 15 rounds shooting—five rounds at each of the three ranges, A, B, and C—gives one man who scored seventeen, three fifteens, one fourteen, five thirteens, three twelves, and five elevens. Some ties, in which Mr. R. Webb, Mr. Ashworth, and Mr. Golborne were successful, and Mr. Gibbons and Mr. Shawcross were unsuccessful, concluded the labours of the Volunteers for the day; and they are to be congratulated on their very creditable appearance in public at Leasowe. The arrangements for the contest had been judiciously accomplished by a large and influential committee; and that they gave satisfaction may be inferred from the fact that, although about 1200 persons were present, the best possible spirit was manifested; there was universal good humour, and no complaints. The band of the 5th Cheshire (Captain William Laird's) Artillery Volunteers came upon the ground in the afternoon, and at intervals between the matches "discoursed sweet music."

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THE CAMPAIGN OF SIR HUGH ROSE IN CENTRAL INDIA.*

Among the campaigns undertaken during the great Indian rebellion, that of Sir Hugh Rose in Central India will always occupy a prominent place. It is remarkable for the completeness of the work effected with small means, for the length of the course over which the race of battle was run, and for the endurance of the general and his men on the march, as well as in the more exciting duties of the trenches and the field. Moreover, it exercised a most important influence on the collective combat in which our troops were engaged. It is therefore a theme worthy the pen of an historian; a story worth telling. Mr. Lowe, the medical officer of the Madras Sappers, has, at the request of friends, published this "Narrative of Operations;" but alas! it is not the narrative of the campaign in the proper sense of the word; it is Mr. Lowe's diary, describing what he saw and what he learnt; and while, therefore, it is valuable material for a history, it is far from being the history itself. Nevertheless, for those who are not tired of Indian narratives, this is a book well worth reading, for it is written with much life, and it does contain a great deal of information.

Practically the exploits narrated divide themselves into two campaigns; the first under Brigadier Stewart, the second under Sir Hugh Rose. The first was the necessary preliminary to the second, and the second must be always considered in connection with operations elsewhere. Mr. Lowe may be perfectly aware of the mutual dependence of the several campaigns one upon the other, but he does not let his readers share in the knowledge. It is this which we have to regret. Having the advantage of Sir Hugh Rose's supervision, and having plenty of information from other sources at command, it is a pity Mr. Lowe published his diary as it is, and missed an opportunity for writing a work of greater value. Yet we must not be too critical. Mr. Lowe's volume is the best narrative we have of really remarkable military achievements.

We have said that the campaign of the Malwa field force, under Brigadier Stewart, was a necessary preliminary to the larger work, which fell to the lot of Sir Hugh Rose.

In July, when Havelock and Neil were fighting their way to Cawnpore, the vast territories between the Jumna and Nerbudda were pretty well swept clear of British authority. Here and there small independent states were friendly; Saugor, Mhow, Neemuch, stood out like rocks in the midst of the Southern Pacific; the rest of the country was practically in rebellion. It was the business of such forces as Bombay and Madras could spare to re-establish British authority through this vast territory, restore direct communication between Bombay and Allahabad, and succour faithful princes like Holkar and Scindiah. The first object was to secure possession of Mhow as a base of operations, and as a vigilant watch-dog over the soldiery at Indore. The troops marched from Aurungabad on the 12th July, 1857, and crossing the Taptee and Nerbudda, reached and relieved Mhow on the 2nd of August. So far all was well. At this time Wilson was before Delhi, Havelock was fighting on the Ganges, Inglis was shut up in Lucknow. The line of communication between Calcutta and Delhi was by Bombay and Lahore. In the south the force at Mhow, and a weaker body near Jubbulpore, were the foremost points of the British power. One object of the campaign which Sir Hugh Rose was to accomplish was the relief of Saugor, and the destruction or submission of everything in rebellion between that place and Calpee. But before this could be attempted with success, it was necessary to clear the country to the north-west of Mhow, as far as Neemuch, so that rebellion gathering strength on that side might not overwhelm the garrison shut up at Neemuch, and attempt to break into the Deccan. By the time Delhi had fallen the force collected at Mhow were able to undertake this important task, and what is more, the weather, hitherto an impediment, now permitted operations. As soon as the force moved out, the bands who had been pillaging the country, took shelter in a fort at Dhar, and armed the place. Dhar was then the first obstacle. The little army arrived before it on the 22nd, and the siege guns came up on the 24th. Then followed a siege, of which Mr. Lowe has given a spirited account. It lasted a week, and ended, like so many other Indian sieges, in the escape of the enemy. The runaways made the best of their way to Mundasore, where they went to swell the number of the rebels who blockaded the Neemuch people. Brigadier Stuart, therefore, moved upon Mundasore, but not until the 8th of November. The enemy, although in force, and with the Chumbul in their front, did little to resist the advance of the troops. Brigadier Stuart carried his troops across the Chumbul, and turning Mundasore, interposed between the rebels at Neemuch and those in the town; then marching on towards Neemuch he encountered the enemy, and beat them in a downright battle, engaging at the same time the fellows who tried to fall upon the rear. The defeat was so complete that Neemuch was relieved as a matter of course, and Mundasore saved. This action, to use an expression of Mr. Lowe, "quieted" Malwa. The force returned towards Mhow, by Seeta Mhow and Oujein; entered Indore on the 15th of December, and disarmed the contingent. The force had been occupied in this work nearly two months. The regiments engaged were Her Majesty's 86th, the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, the Madras Sappers, the 14th Light Dragoons, a regiment of the Hyderabad cavalry, and Bombay and Hyderabad artillery. The work was very well done, and the native troops behaved splendidly. On the very next day after the completion of this Malwa campaign (the 16th of December), Sir Hugh Rose arrived at Indore, and took the command.

During this period of two months, Sir James Outram and Havelock had thrown themselves into Lucknow, and the garrison which they strengthened, as well as the women and the children, had been relieved by Sir Colin Campbell. The Gwalior contingent had fallen upon General Windham at Cawnpore, and the Commander-in-Chief, coming out of Oude, had arrived just in time to save Windham and rout the contingent, a great part of whom returned to Calpee. Greathed, coming down the Doab, was just in time to intercept a body of mutineers at Agra, and, though surprised in the first instance, he was victorious as soon as his men had seized their arms. Continuing his course down the Doab, he affected a junction with Sir Colin Campbell, and thus the line of communication between Delhi and Calcutta was re-opened. The enemy held Rohilcund, Oude, and the country to the east, but were kept in check there by Colonel Rowcroft and Captain Sotheby. Our possessions were the great line of communication as far as Lahore, but on the south of the Jumna there were few places in which British authority held its own. In the north, Lucknow had become what Delhi had been, a rallying point, but with this difference, that Oude swarmed with rebels, both on the south and north of the Goomtee. It was the task of Sir Hugh Rose to fight his way to the Doab, and communicate with Sir Colin Campbell through Cawnpore. While the rebels held Calpee and Jhansi in such force, they formed a standing menace to the communications of the Commander-in-Chief, as well as a defiance of our authority.

Sir Hugh Rose began his work early in January, 1858. He divided his force, now called the Central India Field Force, into two brigades, the second led by himself, the first by Brigadier Stewart, of the Bombay Army. These two bodies had two different but connected lines of operation. The general had to relieve Saugor, a work General Whitelock had vainly attempted from Jubbulpore. The second brigade, therefore, marched by Sehore on Bhopal, a friendly state, and thence to Ratghur, the first point where serious resistance was to be looked for. The first brigade was directed upon the left flank of the second, diverging from the common base at Indore, and marching upon Chandairee, a fortress belonging to Scindiah, but captured from his recreant troops by the rebels. As he went along, Sir Hugh did stern but strict justice upon such rebels and mutineers as fell into his hands. The worst obstacle to rapid movement was the difficult country through which the troops marched. On the 24th of January, while Sir Colin Campbell was impatiently waiting at Cawnpore for the Ghoorkas, Sir Hugh Rose sat down before Ratghur. This hill fort lay close on the flank of the road to Saugor, and it was therefore necessary not only to defeat its garrison, but to take and destroy it. Driving the enemy from the village and the open into the fort, Sir Hugh invested it on all sides. On two of the faces the fortress was inaccessible, on two others it was approachable. Sir Hugh occupied both the latter, and spread out his cavalry and a body of Bhopal troops on the remaining sides. The enemy showed some courage by contesting the advance, but it soon melted away, and the batteries were rapidly constructed and soon in action. On the fourth day of the siege a body of rebels, fellows in red coats and armed with our muskets, assailed the rear, but were speedily driven off. The breach was now declared practicable, preparations were made to storm, but in the morning it was found that the enemy had stolen away, slipping down one of the steep faces of the hill, and gliding through the lines of the Bhopal troops undisturbed. Sir Hugh followed with a compact little force, and the enemy, who stood for once, got well beaten. The road to Saugor was now open, supplies even came in from that place, under an escort of the 31st Native Infantry which had remained faithful. Saugor was reached on the 3rd of February, and the Europeans, who had been pent up in the fort there for eight months, were at length relieved. But before the brigade could set out on its main operation, the march to the Jumna, Sir Hugh, for the sake of securing Saugor, was obliged to take Gurrakotta, a fort south-east of Saugor, on a tributary of the river Beas. Here the enemy, two regiments of sepoys, fought with great courage, twice charging almost up to the muzzles of the guns; but here the same thing occurred as at Ratghur, when the storming column approached the breach, the enemy had fled. Gurrakotta was partially demolished, and the country delivered from a troublesome foe; but the task had taken a week to accomplish. Returning to Saugor, Sir Hugh Rose rested his troops, and prepared for the final move. He had secured his communications with Indore and Mhow, by demolishing Ratghur and Gurrakotta, and he could now move forward. On the 27th of January, the day that Sir Colin's troops were massed on the left bank of the Ganges, Sir Hugh Rose set out from Saugor. He had a long march before him, through a country swarming with rebels; and at the end, if not before, he was certain to encounter the whole of the Gwalior contingent. His course lay nearly north, Jhansi being his first point; the rapidity of his movements depending somewhat on the success of the first brigade, which after taking Chandairee, would rejoin him. Sir Hugh marched forward towards the Malthon Pass, his movement being signalled to the enemy by rockets fired in Saugor, and being answered by beacon fires in the jungle. As usual, the rebels had prepared for a front defence at the Pass of Malthon; but Sir Hugh sending a small body to make a feint here, moved rapidly to his flank with the main body, and carrying the Mudanpore Pass, a less formidable position, won both, though not without some severe fighing. Deposing the rebel Rajah of Shahgurh, the general moved upon Baunpore and Tal Behut, and crossed the Betwa on St. Patrick's day, the 17th of March, at the very time when Brigadier Stewart stormed Chandairee, and thus ensured the junction of the two brigades.

While Sir Hugh was carrying the Mudanpore Pass, Sir Colin Campbell was before Lucknow; Colonel Franks was coming up with his splendid little brigade between the Goomtee and the Ganges, and defeating the rebels in two brilliant actions. Colonel Rowcroft and the sailors were facilitating the passage of the Ghoorkas; and the day after Sir Hugh Rose crossed the Betwa the enemy were cleared out of Lucknow. The chances of the rebel force at Calpee now lay wholly on the south of the Jumna, for on the north the day had gone against their friends.

The heat now became very great—110° in the shade, 130° in the open—and the men suffered severely, but they kept on. By the 21st the second brigade sat down before Jhansi, and by the 24th the first brigade entered the camp. Jhansi was a very strong place, with plenty of guns, men, and munitions. The rebels had cut down all shelter, and the British troops had to fight in the sun. The characteristics of this siege were not the determined resistance and comparative skill shown by the rebels, but the attempt to relieve the place made by Tantia Topee. Aware of his proximity, Sir Hugh Rose had established a telegraph post towards Calpee, and from this he received a warning of the coming foe. Tantia Topee—it was the only real bit of military skill he showed—had taken the wise resolution of bringing down the whole Gwalior contingent to overwhelm the British force between himself and Jhansi. It was a critical moment in the Central Indian campaign. Here was the general, with a small force, engaged in a desperate siege with a numerous garrison, and he was now threatened by a relieving force of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, the bulk of which consisted of the best drilled contingent in India. A general of less resolute temperament would have quailed, perhaps raised the siege. But Sir Hugh did not flinch. With a courage worthy of a Clive, a Lake, or a Wellesley, confident in his science and the pluck of his soldiers, he determined to keep up the fire of his batteries, and to meet the enemy in the field. He led 1200 men, only 500 of whom were British soldiers, against a force estimated at 20,000; but he made skill do the work of numbers. In the night he placed a body of troops on their flank, and when morning dawned the rapid fire of our artillery, the home charges of the handful of cavalry, led by Sir Hugh and Captain Prettyjohn, and the unfaltering rush of the 86th and 25th B.N.I., swept them from the field. Then came the turn of the second line, destined like the first to be assailed on its right flank, and, like the first, to be crushed. Tantia Topee, holding fast his reserve, retired, but "fought his guns well," until the men had crossed the Betwa, leaving the cannon in our hands. It was one of the most brilliant actions in the whole war. Three days afterwards Jhansi fell by storm, one party mounting the breach, a second clearing the walls by escalade, both showing the most splendid courage and resolution. An immense number of the rebels were slain, and, on the whole, the siege and storm of Jhansi is one of the few complete exploits in the war. The enemy stood to fight, and he was fought with and slain for four long days.

This striking achievement broke the back of the enemy's courage. The terrible sun, the paucity of fodder, often the want of water, were more deadly foes than the sepoys. The victory on the Betwa, and the capture of Jhansi, were the turning points of the campaign. The rebels had lost heart. They fought at Koonch on the 6th of May, and at Gowlowlee on the 22nd; they so far impeded the march as to prolong the operations for nearly a month; but the sun, making less a mere handful of hardy warriors every day, was a more deadly foe. In the battle at Koonch Sir Hugh Rose himself was three times stricken down by the sun; yet he would not give in. The fiercest fighting was in front of Calpee; but here again, by the skill of the general, the rebel positions were turned, and their numbers alone made them dangerous. By a flank march Sir Hugh approached the Jumna, communicating at last with Colonel Maxwell and the 88th, who crossed from the Doab, and played a prominent part in the final actions which gave Calpee to soldiers who had endured so much and fought so well. They

* *Central India During the Rebellion of* 1857 *and* 1858: a Narrative of Operations of the British Forces, from the Suppression of the Mutiny in Arungabad, to the Capture of Gwalior, under Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B. &c., and Brigadier Sir C. Stuart, K.C.B. By Thomas Lowe, M.R.S.C.E., L.A.C., Medical Officer of the Corps of Madras Sappers and Miners. (London: Longman & Co.)

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had swept the land from the Nerbudda to the Jumna, and in his farewell address Sir Hugh Rose thanked them in language as eloquent as it was true. They had conquered, because they were led upon the good old Indian principle of warfare—that of fighting your enemy wherever you meet him, no matter what the odds.

By this time Sir Colin Campbell had returned from Lucknow, and before Calpee was captured he was marching on Bareilly. Whitelock had come up into the Allahabad country, but Koer Singh had returned to his old haunts in Shahabad, and there sorely troubled our troops. At this moment the mutineers driven from Calpee performed a most daring exploit—they marched upon and carried the town and fort of Gwalior, sending Scindiah flying to Agra! Not an hour was to be lost. Sir Hugh Rose, ill as he was, did not flinch. By a rapid march he led his exhausted followers upon Gwalior, and after a hot fight of four days he chased the enemy out of a position in which he threatened the whole of central India, and our line of communications in the Doab. The capture of Gwalior forms a romantic and dramatic finale to the splendid campaign of Sir Hugh Rose, who had opportunities enjoyed by few, and whose merit it is that he made the most of them.

GUN AND MORTAR BOATS.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the circumstances which have caused the alleged defective state of a considerable number of the gun and mortar boats and vessels of the Royal Navy have agreed to their report, and, as anticipated several weeks since in this Journal,—the Committee have separated without giving the public any additional news to that which it was already in possession of before the members met to take evidence. The pith of the report lies in the following paragraph:—

"The evidence brought before your Committee shows that a considerable number of the gun and mortar boats were found, on examination, more or less defective. In several boats unseasoned and sappy timber had been extensively used, and in a few of them short bolts were driven, and some bolts were unclinched which ought to have been clinched. Nevertheless, highly improper and contrary to the stipulations of the contract as these departures from the specification undoubtedly were, the dockyard authorities have expressed an opinion that none of the vessels examined, except the two mortar boats, Nos. 30 and 32, that were broken up, were actually unseaworthy. The Cherokee, Coquette, Caroline, and Mackerel are reported to be in the worst condition of all those boats examined up to this time. It is stated by the witnesses that these vessels, and all, indeed, against which the most serious complaints have been made, were built in the winter, and in very bad weather, the men frequently working after dark, and that the vessels were planked and covered in while the timbers were wet. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising, to your Committee, that decay should have appeared in many of these boats."

The Committee have been more quiet than was expected on the question of short and unclinched bolts, but they have leaned to mercy's side, and have made allowance for the haste which existed to prepare the vessels at a time when a *grand coup* was contemplated in the Baltic.

A great outcry was raised against the Admiralty for permitting the gun and mortar boats to be hauled up at Haslar. The Committee have settled this point as follows:—

"It certainly has not been proved to your Committee that there is any great difference in the result of the treatment in respect to the vessels hauled up and those kept afloat, with the exception of that portion in which elm timber was used; and your Committee are of opinion that it would be most desirable, whenever practicable, to keep up a ventilation through every part of the vessel, whether hauled up or afloat, especially when constructed under such unfavourable circumstances as existed in respect to the defective gun and mortar boats which have been under our consideration."

On the whole, the nation may congratulate itself upon having a force, against which great pains have been taken to create a strong impression, but which, in the face of all the obloquy aimed at it, is doing, and will do, good service when called into action. We do not, therefore, regret the expense which has been incurred in eliciting from a Committee of the House of Commons the subjoined declaration:—

"Your Committee are also of opinion that when the whole of the defects in the gun and mortar boats shall have been repaired they ought to be carefully watched, to prevent any extensive recurrence of dry rot, and that it may be fairly expected that these vessels will be a valuable addition to the naval force of this country."

The Committee conclude their labours by giving utterance to a recommendation which every Englishman having the best interests of his country at heart will not fail to join in.

"In conclusion, your Committee would observe that, from the experience which late events have afforded, it seems important that the establishment of timber in Her Majesty's dockyards should be increased, and a large supply kept in store to meet sudden and unforeseen emergencies."

THE ORGANISATION AND USE OF CAVALRY.

From the Papers of the late FIELD-MARSHAL RADETZKY, *written* 1837-8.

(*Continued from p.* 638.)

When the war of the Revolution burst upon astonished Europe, Austria possessed a comparatively numerous and, from its war against the Turks, efficient cavalry. We might have turned this to the greatest advantage against a people that, by its revolution, had annihilated the elements of its army, and whom we should not have allowed time to reconstruct and reorganise. With our numerous and excellent cavalry, we might have waged so offensive a war that we might have entered the very heart of France like a thunderbolt.

But things went the old way, hesitation and slowness prevailed, time was lost in sieges, and the noblest element of our army remained unemployed. Split into detachments, it had often to contend against the enemy's cavalry on the most disadvantageous ground, lost many men and horses in battles which were not decisive, and thus destroyed an arm which might have achieved for us the greatest victories, if we had only been careful in properly employing it. The history of that period is replete with brilliant cavalry feats, which, however, had no or very little influence upon the main operations. The cause of this is to be found in the then prevailing spirit of conducting war; the placing of armies required an immense ground; they spread over whole provinces; the consequence was that there was no strength for attack or for defence; if a gap was made in this network, discomfiture resulted. This, naturally, was most detrimental to cavalry, for deprived by this splitting of their whole offensive strength, it never had the chance of striking a decisive blow. Another great and essential fault was the inefficiency of cavalry tactics. The regulations were confined to the management of a regiment, and even here want of conformity was visible. Even when a considerable number of squadrons were collected, no advantage was derived from it, as they were not properly employed. The consequence was that only small detachments were brought into action, which were too weak to produce great results. This game was often repeated; finally, they were contented with small advantages, made a display towards the enemy as if on parade, exposed the cavalry to the enemy's artillery, lost a number of men, and so ended the day.

I am not exaggerating, for during my long career I have often found myself in the precise position, and speak from experience. The necessity was never admitted of collecting large masses of cavalry together to accustom the eye of the commander to them, and the result was that the qualifications of those generals to whom large cavalry divisions were to be entrusted, were not known. Under the expression, "good cavalry officers," those men were meant who were up in the details of their service, and perhaps had made a lucky charge with one regiment at the outside. But no one asked whether they possessed that self reliance and firmness of character which, without waiting for orders, seizes upon the right moment, and turns it to account; that falcon-eye, which in a twinkling discovers a weak point in the enemy, and strikes immediately. In every battle the cavalry has but a few moments' chance of action; if the opportunity is lost, it is irretrievable.

Another fault lay in the want of concerted action between the different branches, and this is especially applicable to the cavalry and artillery. In times of peace they are never brought together, as there is no occasion of working together. The artilleryman was ignorant of the peculiarities and tactics of those troops whose attack he had to prepare and support; the cavalry did not know what task the artillery had to perform. To avoid the risk of losing a battery it was sooner withdrawn from the field, and thus the most powerful means lost for preparing the path of victory to the cavalry.

The appearance of Napoleon on the world's stage gave suddenly an impulse to the art of war, unprecedented; the principles of the old school fell to pieces like a house of cards, and the wisdom of old commanders paled before the genius of a stripling. It has often been maintained that Napoleon owes his victories to numerical superiority: this may be questioned. In his campaigns in Italy and in Egypt he was weaker than his opponents, and only after the year 1805, when he appeared as a conqueror, did he begin to lead those large masses to battle. But he possessed the talent with his ever ready army to anticipate his enemy, and wherever he attacked wished to be the strongest, as he never allowed himself to be deprived of the initiative, and never lost his strength by splitting his forces. No one then need be astonished that the French army, under a teacher like Napoleon, and in a school such as his epoch was, soon acquired a high degree of perfection, which must be sought for perhaps less in its material than in its moral elements.

Although Napoleon had no peculiar predilection or talent for this branch of the service, he nevertheless appreciated its full value, and the advantages to be derived from it in achieving and completing his victories. True to his maxims, he kept his cavalry together in large masses, and hence it happened that the French cavalry on many occasions had the superiority over us; as especially as regards cavalry the less numerous are dispersed by the greater force.

Napoleon had many distinguished cavalry-generals; but I do not consider Murat, who generally commanded the great cavalry reserve, as a great cavalry officer. I think that the personal bravery of this man has often been mistaken for talent as a commander; for I cannot call to mind one single victory of Napoleon, for which he is indebted to the overwhelming strength of his great masses of cavalry. Kellerman deprived us of the all but certain victory at Marengo by a few hundred horsemen, although we might have brought a thousand against him. In this instance, then, it was not numerical superiority, but the talent of the general who keenly siezed upon the decisive moment, and the faulty management of our own cavalry, which we had not at hand at the very moment it was wanted.

It is easy to talk of bringing large masses of cavalry into action, but not so easy to carry it out. Cavalry can only fight on peculiar ground, and that ground must be selected. Battle-fields abound, but there are not battle-fields everywhere which correspond to the material disposition of our armies. The commander must know how to select his own battle-ground, according to the prevailing elements of his army.

It is faulty to throw cavalry upon an unbroken front; seldom have such attacks been attended with success. The attack of the French cuirassiers on our centre at Aspern is an example of this. On the other hand, the success of a cavalry charge is certain, if made at the proper moment, when some point of the enemy's line is in disorder, when it can come down upon the flank of the enemy's infantry, or charge the head of advancing columns.

After the loss of a battle the cavalry has the most difficult and most important task to perform, for this is the moment for it, by repeated and daring attacks, to keep the enemy back, and gain time to save the *matériel* and restore order. If we take the opposite view, and we are victorious, the propitious moment has come for the cavalry to be massed together to harass the enemy's retreat; for the duties of cavalry consist far less in gaining a victory than in making it complete.

This, then, is the real moment when the reserve cavalry ought to be brought into action. The order must rest exclusively with the commander-in-chief; for it only happens too often, and the history of battles offers examples enough, that the commanders of cavalry follow up any advantage they may have gained, not caring one whit about the infantry, gallop on in pursuit, and on their return find the battle lost, or on a retreat leave the battle-ground too soon, and thus leave the tired and worn-out infantry to their fate

Much depends upon a skilful division of cavalry, for we cannot tell beforehand what point of the enemy's line will be broken. *We must therefore always have* cavalry ready at hand to take quick advantage of such an opportunity, for the seed of victory is often to be found in small events.

Hence it follows that considerable precaution must be observed in carrying out the maxim of concentrating large bodies of cavalry; for, if all our cavalry is concentrated on one point, we deprive our line of an element necessary to victory; 10,000 to 12,000 horse are perhaps the maximum of a cavalry corps; they will do as good service as 30,000 horsemen, for where is the battle-field where more could be employed? And of what use are powers that cannot be made use of, and which in case of defeat would only add to the general confusion? To bring 10,000 horse quickly into action requires no ordinary eye; a commander cannot manage or lead a larger number; and even with this number he will stumble upon obstacles which he must leave to the intelligence of his subordinates to overcome; for it is not the crowding together of the mass, but the skilful disposition of the troops and their mutual support, which leads to victory.

If we look upon how cavalry ought to be employed, we find that its use is threefold, namely, for light duty, for the line, and for the reserve, and that we require three sorts of cavalry, for watching over the safety of the Army, for the support of our lines, and for the reserve or chief cavalry corps.

I deem it necessary that these three different divisions should be clearly distinct, as upon this depends the army equipment and manœuvring with larger divisions.

This threefold use of cavalry was pretty generally admitted, but the distinction was in so far disregarded, as whatever cavalry happened to be nearest at hand, was employed without regard to the nature of its equipment. Thus we have seen cuirassiers doing the duty of tirailleurs, whilst hussars were standing in reserve.

The costly materials from which cavalry must be formed, the long time that it requires to respond to its calling, renders it necessary for the commander to spare it as much as possible; the safest way of doing this is not to employ it wrongly, but according to the service it was originally intended for.

The cause of this often false employment of cavalry lies clearly in the confusion of ideas which took place at the transition when fire arms took precedence. The most extraordinary formations were made out of the heavy cavalry of the Middle Ages; armies offered samples of every description; cavalry was formed and equipped without any distinct idea of the duties it had to perform; there were cuirassiers without cuirass; gendarmes half equipped, grenadiers and jägers on horse-

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back, carabineers, chevaux-légers, dragoons, hussars, uhlans. Most of these troops originated in the system of military parade, for which, during the last century, many a military object was neglected. Many of these different sorts of cavalry gradually quite lost their original calling; thus Dragoons, from being mounted infantry, became heavy cavalry. If at the transition point of the art of war from the Middle Ages to modern days, the simple ideas of classical antiquity had been adhered to, much confusion of ideas would have been avoided, and an army organisation more in keeping with true strategy would have been attained, for the distinction between heavy and light cavalry was completely lost, and even now this idea is by no means firmly established. Light cavalry is called upon to do the duties of heavy cavalry, and *vice versâ*. There is now but one regulation for cavalry, their organisation is the same; the commanders of light cavalry will not and must not be behindhand with the heavy cavalry, and *vice versâ*. Heavy cavalry is sent against light cavalry, light cavalry against heavy cavalry, and both are expected to do equally well. If we were to examine to-day into the difference between light and heavy cavalry, we should find that the whole distinction consists in a German saddle or a Hungarian saddle, a straight or a crooked sword, a German or a Hungarian horse, and perhaps a heavy carabineer. But do these unimportant *nuances* characterise heavy and light cavalry? We shall endeavour to analyse their requirements closer, to ascertain in how far the present organisation of this weapon responds to its calling and to our views.

(To be continued.)

Obituary.

We have to record the death of Major-General Sir Michael Creagh, K.H., who died at Boulogne on Friday week last. The deceased officer entered the Army in 1802, and had seen much active service in India, Africa, and the West Indies. The following is a summary of his military services:—Served in the expedition under Sir David Baird against the Cape of Good Hope; was wounded in the action of the Blue Bourg. In 1810 accompanied the expedition (as brigade-major) which sailed from Madras against the French islands; desperately wounded by a cannon shot, which carried away a part of his left shoulder and killed six of his men, at the attack of the batteries before St. Denis, Isle of Bourbon; was thanked in general orders and favourably mentioned in the despatches. In 1817 and 1818 served, in the command of the 86th flank companies, during the Mahratta and the Pindarree wars in India. In 1818 served in the Kandyan country, interior of Ceylon, during that harassing war, in command of the flank companies of the 86th and other detachments, receiving the repeated thanks of General Sir Robert Brownrigg for his services in the enemy's country. For ten years he was Lieut.-Colonel of the 86th Foot—namely, from February, 1832, to 1842, when he was appointed to the 11th Foot, a command he held up to 1845, in which year he exchanged to half-pay unattached. In 1832 he was made a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and created a Knight Bachelor of William IV. The late General's commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, May 9, 1802; Lieutenant, February 28, 1804; Captain, November 25, 1809; Major, October 24, 1821; Lieut.-Colonel, December 31, 1830; Colonel, November 9, 1846; and Major-General, June 20, 1854. On the death of Lieut.-General C. G. Falconer, in January last, the gallant deceased was appointed Colonel of the 73rd Regiment, which becomes at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief by the General's death.

We regret to announce the death of Brevet-Major J. G. C. Disbrowe, of Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry, which took place at Suez on the 4th instant, upon his return home from Madras. This gallant officer had been sixteen years in Her Majesty's service, and was present with his regiment during the whole of the late operations in Central India. His death was caused by dysentery, and his loss will be deeply deplored by his brother officers of the 43rd, among whom he was most deservedly popular.

We regret to notice the death of General Frederick Rennell Thackeray, C.B., Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Engineers, which took place on Wednesday, at Windlesham, Surrey, in his 85th year. The gallant General entered the Army in 1793, and commenced his military career as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers. He had seen considerable service, having been present at the capture of Surinam in 1709, and at St. Martin's and St. Bartholomew in 1801. He directed the siege of Scylla Castle in 1806, and that of the fortress of Santa Maura in 1809. He served with the army in Spain in 1812, and was present at the battle of Castella and siege of Tarragona in 1813, and remained with the army until 1814. In recognition of his services the gallant deceased had been made a Companion of the Bath. The gallant General's commissions bore date as follows:—Second Lieutenant, September 18, 1793; First Lieutenant, June 18, 1796; Captain, April 18, 1801; Brevet-Major, May 9, 1810; Lieut.-Colonel, July 21, 1813; Colonel, June 2, 1825; Colonel-Commandant, April 29, 1846; Major-General, January 10, 1837; Lieut.-General, November 9, 1846; and General, June 20, 1854.

On Wednesday afternoon Lord Hatherton, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Stafford, inspected the two companies of Rifle Volunteers organised at Burton-upon-Trent. The inspection took place on the cricket-ground, about a mile from Burton, and was witnessed by several thousand persons. Capt. Abram Bast commanded, and the number of Volunteers reviewed was about 150. At the close of the review Lord Hatherton delivered a brief address of congratulation and encouragement, and afterwards inspected the rifle butt which has been erected at Burton, where the Volunteers possess the advantage of having a ball practice range of 1050 yards.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CAMERON—September 12, at Hea House, Christchurch, Hants, the wife of Major Gordon Cameron, 4th King's Own Regiment, of a daughter.

CHAMPION—August 8, at Mhow, the wife of Major J. H. Champion, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Mhow Division Bombay Army, of a son.

CLIPPERTON—September 15, at 29, Stanley Gardens, Kensington Park, the wife of Captain Clipperton, of a daughter.

CRASTER—September 15, at Barrack House, Colchester, the wife of J. T. Craster, Esq., Captain 38th Regiment, of a daughter.

CURRY—September 17, at Chettle Lodge, Blandford, the wife of Captain Douglas Curry, of H.M.S. Aboukir, of a son.

DRYDEN—September 16, at Plymouth, the wife of T. C. J. Dryden, Esq., Paymaster, R.N., of a son.

DUNCOMBE—September 16, at Hillingdon Court, Uxbridge, the Hon. Mrs. Cecil Duncombe, of a daughter.

FOWKE—September 14, at Park House, South Kensington, the wife of Captain Fowke, R.E., of a daughter.

GRANTHAM—September 18, at Frimley Green, Surrey, the wife of Captain F. R. Grantham, 45th Regiment, of a son.

GREY—September 13, at Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Grey, 85th Light Infantry, of a daughter.

MONK—September 16, at Newport, Isle of Wight, the wife of Captain Arthur Lloyd Monk, 22nd Regiment, of a daughter.

NEED—September 13, at Mansfield Woodhouse, the wife of Walter Need, Esq., Commander, R.N., of a daughter.

ROBERTS—September 6, at Marseilles, the wife of Captain Richd. Boberts, P. and O. Company's ship Massilin, of a son.

ROBERTSON—September 15, at 13, Clevcland Square, Hyde Park, the residence of Charles Maynard, Esq., the wife of Major Robertson, 25th King's Own Borderers, of a daughter.

SIMPSON—September 14, the wife of Commander James Simpson, R.N., of a son.

WILLIAMS—September 13, at "The Holt," Hants, the wife of Laurance Williams, Esq., of the 5th West York Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRENCHLEY—VAUGHAN—September 13, at Llangoedmore Church, by the Rev. Rhys Lloyd, assisted by the rector, the Rev. William North, Thomas Harman Brenchley, Esq., to Emily Sarah, only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Vaughan, of Llangoedmore Place, Cardiganshire.

BURGESS—BALLARD—September 11, at St. Luke's Church, Cork, by the Rev. J. Hamilton Ballard, brother to the bride, Captain B. Burgess, late H.M.'s Indian Army, to Elizabeth Anne, only daughter of John Ballard, Esq., of 10, York Terrace, Cork.

BUTTLER—PENFOLD—September 14, at the parish church of Botolph, by the Rev. J. C. F. Tufnell, rector of Edburton, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. T. Grantham, rector of Bramber, Captain W. H. A. Buttler, of the Madras Army, to Ellen, daughter of the late Hugh Penfold, Esq., of Annington, Sussex.

CAMPBELL—BRUCE—September 13, at All Souls', Langham Place, by the Rev. George Marsh, rector of Sutton Benger, Wilts, Henry Campbell, Esq., second son of Sir James Campbell, of Stacathro, Forfarshire, to Sarah Charlotte, only daughter of the late Major-General Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.B.

CECIL—SCOTT—September 18, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of York, Captain Lord Eustace Gascoyne Cecil, Coldstream Guards, third son of the Marquis of Salisbury, to Lady Gertrude Louisa Scott, fourth daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Eldon.

CHALDECOTT—HARPUR—September 15, at Frant, by the Rev. Sir Henry Thompson, Bart., Gervas Herbert, only son of the late J. G. Chaldecott, Esq., of Leyton, Essex, to Emily, only child of Major Harpur, late of the 2nd West India Regiment.

COCKBURN—PEARCE—August 28, at Trinity Chapel, Edinburgh, by the Rev. V. Grantham Faithfull, incumbent, Charles La Coste, younger son of the late David Cockburn, Esq., of Westbourne Park Villas, to Caroline Jane, elder daughter of Thomas Pearce, Esq., Military Storekeeper, War Department, Edinburgh Castle.

GILMORE—MORRIS—September 18, at St. Mary's Church, Leyton, by the Hon. and Rev. H. Bertie, LL.D., vicar of Ilford, assisted by the Rev. J. Gilmore, M.A., incumbent of Trinity Church, Ramsgate, brother of the bridegroom, Lieutenant Arthur Hamilton Gilmore, R.N., youngest son of J. Gilmore, Esq., of "The Priory," Walthamstow, to Isabella, third daughter of the late William Morris, Esq., of Woodford Hall, Essex.

JOHNSON—BOYSER—September 18, at Wirksworth, by the Rev. Chas. A. Johnson, rector of Enborne and Hamstead, brother of the bridegroom, Major W. T. Johnson, Commandant of H.M.'s 12th Irregular Cavalry, to Mary Amelia, only daughter of the late Thos. Boyser, Esq., Wirksworth, Derbyshire.

MITCHELL—WILDMAN—September 13, at Trinity Church, Sloane Street, by the Lord Bishop of London, uncle of the bride, Charles Cecil Mitchell, Esq., son of the late John Mitchell, Esq., and late Lieutenant, R.N., to Montague Marion, eldest daughter of Richard Wildman, Esq., of Lowndes Square.

MOLEYNS—WAUCHOPE—September 12, at Niddrie House, by the Rev. Henry Joy Tombe, M.A., brother-in-law of the bridegroom, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Darrolles Blakeney de Moleyns, eldest son of the Lord Ventry, of Burnham House, county Kerry, to Harriet Elizabeth Frances, elder daughter of Andrew Wauchope, Esq., of Niddrie Marischal.

SCOTT—LOCKE—August 1, at Madras, R. Reginald Scott, Esq., eldest son of Commander Charles K. Scott, R.N., of Burseldon House, Brighton, to Justa, daughter of the late Major Locke, of Madras.

SLADE—CUTHBERT—September 6, at the Church of St. John Ley's, Northumberland, Alfred Frederick Adolphus Slade, Esq., Captain H.M.'s 100th Foot, eldest son of Sir Frederick Slade, Bart., Q.C., to Mary Constance, second daughter of William Cuthbert, Esq., of Beaufront Castle, Northumberland.

STEELE—BLAKE—September 12, at Swanage, Dorset, by the Rev. Duncan Travers, Captain Frederick Stephen Steele, eldest son of Captain Mathew Fredk. Steele, of Sutton, Surrey, to Martha, eldest daughter of the late Sir Francis Blake, Bart., of Twisel, Northumberland.

WAKEFIELD—SNOOKE—September 18, at the Church of St. Peter's, Chichester, by the Rev. Hargood Snooke, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Brown, rector of St. Peter's, Captain Julian Wakefield, of the 83rd Foot, to Florence Elizabeth, elder daughter of Matthew Snooke, Esq., of North Street, Chichester.

WALKER—SLESSOR—September 18, at Sidmouth, by the Rev. G. E. Deacon, assisted by the Rev. George Shaw Munn, rector of Madresfield, Worcestershire, Charles Henry, son of the late Rev. T. Horatio Walker, vicar of Bickleigh, Devon, to Emily Jane, daughter of the late Major-General Slessor.

WILLIS—YOUNG—September 13, at Aston Church, Yorkshire, by the Hon. and Rev. William Howard, rector of Whiston, assisted by the Rev. E. Bucknall Estcourt, rector of Eckington, Lieut.-Colonel Frederic A. Willis, C.B., son of Major-General Willis, R.A., to Augusta Emma, eldest daughter of John G. Young, Esq., of Brighton.

WORTHINGTON—COOPER—September 18, at the Old Church, Scarborough, by the Rev. Dr. Whiteside, J. Yorke Worthington, Esq., of Llancaiach, Glamorganshire, Captain in the Bengal Artillery, to Henrietta Charlotte, widow of the late Rowland E. Cooper, Esq.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—July 18, at Bater Ford, Australia, Henry Aliday William Alexander, aged 27, youngest son of Lieut.-Colonel Henry Alexander, Staines, Middlesex.

ANDERSON—September 16, at St. Germains, East Lothian, Scotland, David Murray Anderson, late of the Highland Borderers, aged 26, eldest son of David Anderson, Esq., of St. Germains.

BROWNSON—September 13, at Devonshire Terrace, Plymouth, Eliza Brownson, relict of the late Major Brownson, formerly of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, aged 70.

DISBROWE—September 4, at Suez, on his passage home from Madras, Brevet-Major John George Cavendish Disbrowe, 43rd Light Infantry, aged 32, only son of Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Disbrowe.

DONEGALL—September 14, at Paris, the Marchioness of Donegall.

MOORE—September 7, at 55, Albert Street, Mornington Crescent, Eliza Tudor Moore, widow of the late Major Edward Moore, aged 86.

RYND—August 31, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Arthur Hampden, the infant son of Major McKay Rynd, 62nd Regiment, aged 6 months.

STRATON—July 24, at Macao Fort, of fever, Robert George Straton, Ensign H.M.'s 5th Bombay N.I., aged 19, fourth son of the late John Warde Straton, Esq.

TURNER—At Chudleigh, Devon, Margaret, eldest daughter of Lieut.-General Turner, Royal Artillery.

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ARMY CONTRACTS. — FORAGE. — The TENDERS for the supply of Forage for the use of Her Majesty's Land Forces stationed at Aldershot Camp, and within the command, will be received at the undermentioned office until NOON on the 10th of OCTOBER next, instead of the 20th, as stated in Deputy Commissary General Davenport's Advertisement, dated South Camp, Aldershot, 1st September, 1860.

ALFRED SALWEY, Assistant Commissary General.

Deputy Commissary General's Office,
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THE EXMOOR PONIES, COBS, AND GALLOWAYS.—The ANNUAL SALE of SIXTY EXMOOR PONIES, the property of F. W. Knight, Esq., M.P., and TWENTY-FIVE COBS and GALLOWAYS, the property of Mr. Robert Smith, will take place (as usual) at Bampton Pony Fair, on Thursday, October 25.—Catalogues will be prepared one month prior to the sale, and every information given by Mr. SMITH, Emmett's Grange, Southmolton.—Sept., 1860.

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA

AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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IT is not to be supposed, because we noticed last week the small rate of mortality in the vessels hired by the Emigration Commissioners, that the troops sent out by the Indian Department and Admiralty Transport Board are less healthy on their voyages. On the contrary, they are rather more so. On the other hand, it would not be fair towards the Emigration Commissioners to point in any such comparison to the unfortunate case of the Accrington, in which the great mortality was exceptional, and which we therefore purposely passed by. Neither do we think the unaccountable loss of their vessel, the Guiding Star, is sufficient to bear out the strong views, as to the unseaworthiness of their vessels arising from their decks being cut up for ventilation, entertained by Mr. Phillipps and Mr. Marshall.

In fact, in order to come to a satisfactory decision as to the constitution or working of any new Transport Department, there is no necessity to dwell upon any imperfection in existing departments at all, except, indeed, to learn from the past how to perfect their management for the future. The general question whether all the sea-transport required by Government should or should not be conducted by one department, ought to be considered on general grounds, and on the assumption that the new department would be equal to its work.

It is somewhat strange that a difference of opinion was expressed, as to the proper constitution of such a department, not merely between gentlemen belonging to different offices under Government, but among the shipowners examined by the Transport Service Committee. The strong views of Mr. Murdoch and Mr. Wood in favour of a predominance of the civilian element, received a degree of support from Mr. Mackay, who now deals largely with the Emigration Commissioners; only he goes beyond them, in the way at least in which he expresses himself. He is doubtful whether either naval or military men could be fit to manage such matters; but "without any doubt a civilian should be at the head;" and his "beau ideal of a person of that kind" is "Mr. Murdoch." Mr. Marshall has also a feeling in favour of civilians instead of naval and military men, though he is by no means, it will be remembered, complimentary in his opinions of the civilian Emigration Board. Mr. Phillipps, on the other hand, is in favour of a naval officer having the entire control; at least he would not have a military man; and though "many civilians are competent, he would prefer a man who had had experience of the sea." So here again we have to weigh and balance evidence or, rather, opinions.

The military think naval management to be absolutely necessary, and that the service should be conducted under the Admiralty. Nobody proposes that the military should have the control (except that Mr. Murdoch and Mr. Wood would associate one military man with civilian commissioners); and besides the various opinions in favour of civilian management, excepting the Commissioners of Emigration, we have actual civilian management at present, both under the Admiralty and Indian Departments, very highly praised by mostly all the witnesses.

Upon the whole, it is not unreasonable to conclude that the sea transport business should certainly be conducted under the Admiralty; that if a Naval officer having good business qualifications can be permanently spared for the office, he might well be appointed Comptroller; but, if not, that it will not be very difficult for any able Civilian to get up such nautical knowledge as may be useful for conducting the office-management of a service, in which he will have constantly a staff of officers for carrying on all its technical details in port and at sea.

We shall not here enter deeply into the question whether the transports still required by the Emigration Commissioners should be provided by the same department as those for troops and stores for the Army and Navy, including what is wanted for India. We rather lean to the Duke of Somerset's opinion, and think that, at least for the present, the Emigration Board had better not be disturbed. They differ materially in their system from the other two departments; their regulations for increased ventilation are not of many years standing; and emigration is less extensive than it was. They had probably better be allowed to complete their experiments. Were we to suggest any change affecting them, it would be—as a second commissioner has recently been again appointed—to hand over to them the management of the transport of convicts also, without exactly meaning to say, "Fiat experimentum in corpore vili."

By thus eliminating from the question both the emigrant and convict elements, we naturally feel that we get upon our own more legitimate ground—the Naval and Military services of the country; and we certainly think that, as a first step, it will be no inconsiderable thing to do, to amalgamate under a single management the whole Transport Service for the Indian and other imperial forces of the nation.

The only objection which requires to be noticed, is that the expenditure for India must be met out of Indian revenue; and it was not unnatural that objection should have been taken by Mr. Mason, as representing the Indian department. The objection, however, amounts to nothing; as it would be easy for the Transport Department to charge to a separate account, either quarterly or at the end of each financial year, the proportion of expense they have incurred for the Indian Department, by whom it would be repaid. But, if more is required, as a guarantee to the Indian auditors that Indian interests shall not be neglected, some gentleman—like Mr. Mason himself—connected with the Indian Office, could be attached to the Transport Department, as one from the Horse Guards probably would be, either as a Member of a Board, or—as Boards are now in disfavour—as an Assistant to a Director or Comptroller of Transports.

We can scarcely doubt that this will be the decision to which the Government must come.

Confidently assuming, then, that we shall have such a Department, we now proceed to consider by what means the Transport Service of the country ought to be performed, in order to insure the greatest efficiency and economy.

As regards the size of vessels best adapted for the conveyance of troops, there are not two opinions among the witnesses, naval and military, examined by the Transport Committee. The Himalaya has been a great success since the day she was purchased by the Admiralty from the Peninsular and Oriental Company. She is nearly double the size of any other of Her Majesty's troop-ships, being of 3453 tonnage, horse-power 700, and her total cost was 130,000*l*. The average tonnage of the other seven Government troop-ships is only 1815, their average horse-power 387, and their average cost was no less than 85,208*l*. This is the fairest way of making the comparison; but it may be observed that the Simoom, of 1980 tons, horse-power 400, cost 106,190*l*. She, however, was built by contract by Mr. Napier and originally intended for a war frigate; but the Urgent which was purchased from Mr. Mare (who has also the honour of being the builder of the Himalaya) cost 89,406*l*., her tonnage being 1981, and her horse-power also 400.

So much for the first cost of the largest and smaller vessels; as regards their annual expense, the contrast is still greater in favour of the Himalaya.

The Simoom, for instance, requires a complement of 200 officers and men, and her annual expenses, for wages, victuals, wear and tear, coals, &c., amount to 35,484*l*.; while the Himalaya does with four men more (complement 204) notwithstanding her great size, and her annual cost is but 54,272*l*. While among these figures we cannot but notice, though we are not now comparing Queen's ships with hired vessels, that 1400 troops were conveyed from England to Malta, in the Himalaya and Perseverance, at a cost (including the victualling of the troops and every other expense) of 19,755*l*.; whereas, if the same number had been carried in hired steamers at the rate actually payed for conveying in the Indiana 350 men who could not be accommodated in Queen's ships, the hire would have been the almost incredible sum of 67,520*l*., that is, three and a half times as much as the service actually did cost in Government troop-ships!

These figures relate to no mere cheese-paring, but exhibit all the difference between an immense economy and flagrant extravagance. Without them the following question might be misunderstood, bearing upon the efficiency of the Himalaya, and therefore we have been anxious to premise that the great economy of having such vessels is no less established. Mr. Longfield asked Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon his opinion as to the prudence, in a military and political point of view, of adding to the present eight Admiralty troop-ships, four, or six, or eight vessels of the quality and burden of the Himalaya, adding to the question, "I do not now speak of economy." The answer is plain enough:

"More vessels of the size of the Himalaya would be a great convenience to the Army; and in a strategic and prudential point of view of very great advantage."

Colonel Brownrigg also says:

"There is no man-of-war steam-transport to be compared with the Himalaya. Six or eight Himalayas, for the colonial reliefs, would be a most desirable thing."

Sir Richard Airey says even more:

"For the conveyance of troops the Himalaya is the finest ship we have. It would be a very great advantage if every vessel were to take, like her, 1000 men, or a full regiment."

In short, as to the advantages, there is no question; and it appears from a very clear estimate worked out by Mr. Willis, the saving would be so great in conveying the ordinary estimated reliefs between England, India, and the colonies, that it would suffice in a very few years to pay the whole original cost of the vessels. It is like buying one's house, in fact, instead of renting it, or any other advantage that results from possessing money and a common-sense employment of it. As all this is abundantly proved by the Transport Committee's Blue Book, we cannot help again wondering what more the Committee could want, to enable them to come to a decision. Mr. Lindsay was chairman, and he must know very well, that in hiring vessels from ship-owners, the Government have at least to incur the additional expense of all the profit that must go into the shipowners' pockets. These profits are not inconsiderable, when it is in evidence that they are in the ratio of the difference between 67,520*l*. and 19,755*l*. If Mr. Lindsay, therefore, and the shipowners are in any doubt what is best for the country, at all events the Government ought not to be so. If we can save nearly 50,000*l*. merely in conveying 1400 men to Malta, how much might not be saved every year in the whole transport of our troops? Is Mr. Gladstone content to rail merely at "extravagance in the Departments?" Are the hands of the executive tied; and must we wait till Mr. Lindsay and his Committee are reappointed, and another large Blue Book

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is published, at the end of another session, before the most enlightened of Governments will do aught to stop a manifest waste of public money, that can ill be spared—that can very ill be spared, either by the Imperial or Indian Exchequer?

Mr. Sidney Herbert's scheme for filling up the ranks of the Cavalry subalterns by reducing the prices of commissions has now been some six or eight months in practical operation. Estimated by the results up to this time, its success has been of a moderate character, but as far as it goes it is satisfactory. The sixty-five vacancies among the cornets which existed in the early part of the year have now diminished to thirty-three; and this in the face of a large number of retirements—larger, we are inclined to think, than the average. In 1859 we were only able to get about fifty young gentlemen to accept cavalry commissions, although fully twenty of them were given without purchase. This year, up to the present time, we have gazetted some seventy, notwithstanding that, with with very few exceptions, they were purchased. Of the thirty-three vacancies now existing some have only been created within a short time; and it is not fair to attribute them all to unwillingness to select the Cavalry; and if we were to put down the real vacancies at about twenty, it would give a more correct idea of the progress made in filling them up since the reduced prices have come into operation. The following is a list of the number of subalterns by which each regiment is now deficient in its establishment:

1st Dragoon Guards	4	6th Dragoons	2
2nd ,,	1	7th Hussars	1
3rd ,,	2	8th ,,	2
4th ,,	1	11th ,,	1
7th ,,	3	12th ,,	1
1st Dragoons	1	14th Light Dragoons	1
2nd ,,	1	15th Hussars	1
3rd Light Dragoons	2	16th Lancers	1
4th ,,	1	17th ,,	3
5th Lancers	3	18th Hussars	4

The 5th and 6th Dragoon Guards, 9th Lancers, 10th Hussars, and 13th Light Dragoons, have their full complement of officers.

Turning to the Household Cavalry, in which no change in the prices of commissions has been carried out, we find the 1st Life Guards at its full strength, the Blues with one vacancy; while in the 2nd Life Guards there is not a single cornet. That a Household regiment should be in such disfavour that no fit person can be induced to accept a commission in it, is certainly very disgraceful, and it is high time that the cause should be inquired into, and if possible removed. That it cannot be altogether the examination is tolerably clear; for if it were, why should the 1st Life Guards and the Blues present such contrasts to the other corps, which is constituted in precisely the same way? It is of course entirely superfluous to say that the chief colonel, Lord Seaton, is a soldier under whom it should be a pride for any one to serve; but at Lord Seaton's time of life, when he has just retired from a command which was quite sufficient to engross his attention, it is perhaps too much to expect him to work a regiment into favour that apparently occupies a hopeless position in public estimation, unless some change occurs. But we must say that the time has now arrived when the Commander-in-Chief and Lord Seaton, who are both responsible to the public for the efficiency of the corps, should no longer delay seeking for a remedy and applying it promptly and fearlessly. If extraordinary steps be necessary let them be taken. If the regiment be badly commanded, let a fit Cavalry officer be found who will devote himself to its regeneration, and take a pride in seeing it regain its old position under his hands. The page of the Army List which proclaims that the 2nd Life Guards cannot muster more than half its strength of subaltern officers is a disgrace which ought to be removed. The Duke of Cambridge looks for public support in carrying out reforms. He has never taken a bold step in this direction in which he has not been cordially supported; let him do so now, and he will find himself again sustained by public opinion.

Some of our daily contemporaries contained a dispatch stating that three vessels from England were expected at Malta with reinforcements. We can only account for such a statement by supposing that some mistake of the telegraph has made it appear that reinforcements for Garibaldi were for the garrison of Malta, which is now fully manned, and which there is no intention of reinforcing.

The Rev. H. E. Maskew, Assistant-Chaplain at Aldershot, has been removed to Chatham, and will be succeeded by the Rev. W. Sturges.

THE ARMY.

16th Lancers. Mr. Edwin Cowlan, late Lieutenant and Adjutant of this regiment, has retired from the Service, having received the appointment of Governor of Hereford county gaol. He joined the regiment in 1839, and on leaving it has received from his late brother officers, as a mark of their esteem, a magnificent silver tea-service.

Royal Artillery. The Deputy-Adjutant-General Colonel Bingham, announces in a General Regimental Order, dated the 20th inst., the following information relating to the Royal Artillery:—Lieutenant J. M. Douglas, of the 11th brigade, is raised to increased pay therein, vice P. D. Le Poer Trench, deceased. The following exchanges have been ordered, viz.:—Between Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel St. John T. Browne, of the 13th brigade, and Lieut.-Colonel John Travers, of the 14th brigade; Colonel Browne will assume the command of the Royal Artillery in South Wales (head-quarters, Pembroke Dock), and Lieut.-Colonel John Travers will embark for Bombay on the 12th November next. Also, between Captain W. T. Barnett, of the 1st brigade; and Captain G. R. C. Young, of the 6th brigade; also between Captain and Brevet-Major F. M. M. Ommanney, of the 11th brigade, and Captain A. Sievwright, of the 3rd brigade; also between Second Captain W. L. Yonge, of No. 3 battery, 14th brigade, and Second Captain F. G. E. Warren, of No. 9 battery, 4th brigade; also between Second Captain L. F. Hall, of No. 6 battery, 6th brigade, and Second Captain C. B. Le Mesurier, of No. 7 battery, 14th brigade. Lieut.-Colonel Gibbon, C.B., has assumed command of the Royal Artillery in the Eastern District (head-quarters, Colchester). Lieut.-Colonel Middleton, C.B., has been ordered to do duty at Woolwich until further orders. Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Goodenough has been removed from Aldershot to Horfield, Bristol; and Lieut.-Colonel M. O. Nixon from Aldershot to Christchurch. Lieut.-Colonel Burrows has been removed from Alderney to Portsmouth, and Lieut.-Colonel M. C. Dixon from Gosport to Alderney. Lieut.-Colonel S. Cleveland has been ordered to do duty at Gosport. Captain P. W. Phillipps has embarked for St. Helena to join his battery. Assistant-Surgeon Hepworth has proceeded from Woolwich to Hurst Castle, to relieve Staff-Assistant Surgeon Fagan, who has been placed under orders for India. His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has approved of the appointment of Captain and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Smith to H Battery of the Horse Brigade, and he has been ordered to join it accordingly. Captain Seale is therefore posted to the 11th brigade vice Smith. The undermentioned riding-masters have been posted to the brigades as follows:—Lieutenant and Riding-Master Everett to the Horse Brigade; Riding-Master Donald, to the 4th Brigade; Lieutenant and Riding-Master Bishop, to the 8th Brigade; and Riding-Master Barnett, to the 9th Brigade.

Royal Engineers. The death of General Thackeray, C.B., colonel-commandant, promotes Major-General Ward to a colonel-commandant; Colonel Stotherd, now commanding at Dover, to major-general; Brevet-Colonels Sir William Denison, K.C.B., Governor-General of Australia, and Durnford, assistant-adjutant-general at Dublin, to colonels; Brevet-Major Collinson, lately returned from Corfu, to lieutenant-colonel; Second Captain Edward Heygate, employed on the survey, to captain; and Lieut. Grant, aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir Fenwick Williams, K.C.B., Bart., in Canada, to Captain. Lieut.-Colonel Collinson will succeed Lieut.-Colonel Ross at Chatham as second in command. The appointments at Dover and assistant-adjutant-general at Dublin are rendered vacant. It is rumoured that Lieut.-Colonel Lafian proceeds to Malta. Captain Gray, R.E., is ordered to Halifax. Colonel Walpole, commanding Royal Engineers at Woolwich, is about to withdraw from the service on a retiring pension, and will be succeeded by Colonel Edward Twiss Ford, Royal Engineers. The 35th company, now at Aldershot, will join head-quarters, and will be succeeded at Aldershot by the 33rd company, from Chatham.

4th Regiment. Ensign Innes, 1st battalion, has 18 months' leave to England.

13th Light Infantry. Captain H. L. FitzGerald is coming home from India in charge of invalids.

17th Regiment, 2nd battalion. The officers of this regiment on Wednesday last gave a grand *matinée musicale* to the *élite* of Folkestone, Sandgate, &c., in the mess-room in the D range. Luncheon was served at 2 p.m, and dancing commenced immediately afterwards in the new reading-room, which was fitted up in a most tasteful manner for the occasion. The string band of the regiment, under the leadership of Mr. Holt, the bandmaster, played during the afternoon a variety of the most popular music of the day. By the permission of the commanding officer the non-commissioned officers opened their weekly ball in the room at the conclusion.

22nd Regiment. We are sorry to read the following in a letter from Malta:—"There has been a good deal of military insubordination of late among the troops in garrison, and a few days ago a man of the 22nd Regiment was tried by general court-martial for striking his captain. Robberies and other offences, committed by soldiers, are becoming quite common, the object alleged in many cases by the culprits being to escape military duty."

32nd Light Infantry. The veterans of the 32nd Regiment, who immortalised themselves by the memorable defence of Lucknow, were invited to spend a day at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday. The band of the regiment, of whom six or seven were at Lucknow at the time, came with them. There were in all about 150 men under the command of Brevet-Major Edmondstoune, accompanied by Captain Giddings and Quartermaster Stribling. Although the invitation was limited to those non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment who shared in the heroic defence, there were many officers present in civilian's dress, who seemed heartily to join in the pleasures more particularly provided for the elect. The tempestuous weather of the morning threw a gloom over the out-door proceedings, and put a stop to sundry sports and pastimes, which would otherwise have been celebrated in the grounds. About twenty-four sergeants, and the wives and children of some of them, partook of a substantial dinner provided by Mr. Strange, and a magnanimous officer of the regiment stood sponsor for many additional ports and sherries to improve the occasion.

34th Regiment. Assistant-Surgeon Pennington has 18 months' sick leave to England.

Royal Marines. A Circular Memorandum from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty has been issued at the head-quarters of the Woolwich Division of Royal Marines to the following effect:—"With reference to the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 11th of January, 1859, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have signified that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to extend the benefits of such Order in Council as follows, viz.—1. All Marines who shall have fulfilled the conditions of the regulations relating to the award of the medal and gratuities for long service and good conduct, but who are precluded from being the recipients of the medal with a gratuity, in consequence of the aggregate amount to be annually awarded being already appropriated, shall be granted the said medals without gratuities, to the extent of three for each division. 2. Non-commissioned officers, drummers, privates, and gunners, who may have been qualified before discharge, shall be eligible to receive medals without gratuity, if recommended by their former commanding officers within three years after their discharge. 3. Non-commissioned officers on the permanent staff of the Militia, or filling corresponding situations in the naval service, who were eligible previously to their discharge from the corps, for the medal with gratuity, shall also be eligible to receive medals without gratuities, and no limit shall be placed on the grant, as regards the date of discharge in the case of such men so serving. Four commandants of divisions will therefore be authorised in future to make annual applications for the limited number of medals without gratuities, in the same form as that now used, but on a separate sheet. By command of their Lordships, J. R. M. Wesley, Deputy-Adjutant-General."

52nd Light Infantry. Captain Champion is appointed to act as interpreter to the regiment, and Ensign J. C. W. Lever is appointed to act as instructor of musketry during the absence of Lieut. Keyworth.

54th Regiment. Mr. Purnell, of this regiment has just been promoted to an ensigncy for nearly twenty years' active service at home and abroad, for which he has been awarded several decorations. He was invalided from India in October of last year, and since that period has acted as sergeant-major at Landguard Fort. This promotion has reference also to the gallantry he displayed on board the unfortunate ship Sarah Sands, which it will be remembered was destroyed by fire.

71st Light Infantry. Lieut. R. J. Isacke has passed an examination in Hindostanee.

75th Regiment. Captain Malan and Lieut. Hammill have 18 months' leave to England on medical certificate. Lieut. Allfrey is on sick leave to Mussoorie to Nov. 6.

81st Regiment. Lieut. Rochfort is about to retire from the Service.

95th Regiment. A handsome monument of white Carrara marble is now in course of erection at All Saints' Church, Derby, to the memory of the officers of the above regiment who fell in the Indian mutinies and the Russian war. The monument, which is by Mr. T. Gaffin, the sculptor of the Quadrant, Regent Street, is most elaborately carved. It is surmounted with military trophies, and a wreath, containing the names of the different engagements in which the regiment has taken part, and at the base is the badge of the regiment, and the words, "The 95th Derbyshire." The following is the inscription:—"In memory of those officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 95th Derbyshire Regiment, who fell in action, or died from disease during the war with Russia, 1854-56, and in the suppression of the Indian mutinies, 1857-58, the tablet is erected by their surviving comrades:—Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Champion, died of wounds; Major T. Davis, died of disease; Captains G. J. Dowdell, J. G. Eddington, S. Frazer, F. H. Dymock, killed in action; Lieutenants R. G. Polhill and E. W. Eddington, killed in action; Lieutenant and Adjutant J. C. G. Kingsley, killed in action; Surgeons Brown and Smith, died of disease; Lieutenant W. L. Braybrooke, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, attached, died of wounds; and 31 serjeants and 606 rank and file, 1854-56. Captain Evelyn Bazalgette, killed in action; Lieutenant Alexander Fawcett, killed in action; Assistant-Surgeon Robert Fergusson, died of disease; 1 sergeant and 48 rank and file, 1857-58."

Royal Malta Fencibles. Instructions have been received for converting the Royal Malta Fencible Regiment into an Artillery Corps, to be designated the "Royal Malta Artillery Corps." An increase of pay has been sanctioned by the War Office. The officers will receive the same pay as officers of the Line, and 2½*d.* per diem will be added to the non-commissioned officers and men. The regiment is also to be increased by two companies—that is, from 600 to 800 strong.

Good Conduct Regulations.—The following Circular has been issued:—"War-office, Sept. 10, 1860. To remove any doubt as to the extent of the benefit intended to be conferred on the well-conducted soldier by the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 1st March, 1860, the annexed copy of the revised good conduct regulations, embracing the aforesaid provisions, is circulated for the information and guidance of officers charged with the administration of these regulations. The Secretary of State for War considers it necessary to point out that, as the good conduct regulations as now revised are equally applicable to every branch of the service, no deviation therefrom can on any account be permitted, and, in calling attention to their provisions generally, he directs especial attention to the rules laid down in the 10th and 11th paragraphs, page 5, relating to forfeiture and restoration of good conduct badges, and the pay attached thereto.—B. Hawes." The more important of the regulations referred to are to the following effect:—Non-commissioned officers, recommended for a commission without purchase, will be allowed in aid of their outfit 150*l.*, if appointed to the Horse Artillery or Cavalry; 130*l.*, if appointed to the Military Train or Cape Corps; and 100*l.*, if appointed to other corps. Sums, not exceeding 4400*l.*, are distributed in annuities as rewards for meritorious service, to sergeants, and the recipients are entitled to a silver medal, bearing on one side the

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words "Meritorious service." A reward of additional pay and distinguishing marks for good conduct is granted, under the following rules, to every corporal, trumpeter, drummer, fifer, bugler, piper, and private soldier (excepting the corporals of the Life Guards and Horse Guards), enlisted or re-enlisted into the Cavalry or Infantry on or after the 1st September, 1836, and into the Artillery or Engineers on or after the 1st November, 1836, always providing he shall have been uniformly well-conducted for two years preceding each claim. Having served 3 years, provided his name shall not have been entered into the regimental defaulters' book for at least two years immediately preceding his claim, 1*d.* a-day; 8 years, and having been in the receipt of 1*d.* a-day, 2*d.*; 13 years, and having been in the receipt of 2*d.* a-day, 3*d.*; 18 years, and having been in the receipt of 3*d.* a-day, 4*d.*; 23 years, and having been in the receipt of 4*d.* a-day, 5*d.*; 28 years, and having been in the receipt of 5*d.* a-day, 6*d.*; There are various conditions accompanying the granting of the privileges and benefits embraced by the Warrant, the most important being that which very properly debars all but the steady soldier from any chance of participation in the advantages especially prepared as rewards for "good conduct" only. It is as follows:—"As this reward is strictly an honourable distinction, to be conferred only upon the well-conducted soldier, the commanding officers of regiments are strictly enjoined to enter in the regimental defaulters' book the name of every soldier who shall be convicted by court-martial, or who, in consequence of misconduct, shall be subjected to forfeiture of pay, either with or without imprisonment, or any other punishment beyond seven days' confinement to barracks; and the commission of every offence which shall impose upon the commanding officer the necessity of recording the soldier's name in the regimental defaulters' book shall render the man ineligible for this reward for two years from the date of such entry, should no imprisonment be inflicted, and in case of imprisonment from the date of release; and, if he be already in possession of this distinction, shall deprive him of his distinguishing mark and good conduct pay for one year; and a second recorded offence within twelve months shall render two years of uninterrupted good conduct necessary to obtain a restoration of such reward."

The following Circular Memoranda, signed by Sir James Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant-General, have been issued from the Horse Guards:—"Commanding officers of regiments serving abroad, are desired to make known to the men under their command, and commanding officers of depôts will also understand, that non-commissioned officers coming home for discharge, either at their own request as an indulgence, or on claiming it on completing their limited term of service, if allowed to alter their mind and to continue in the Service, can only do so as privates, unless vacancies for non-commissioned officers exist at the depôt; the vacancies with the Service companies being filled up at head-quarters on the departure of those sent home for discharge.—The General Commanding-in-Chief, in concurrence with the Secretary of State for War, desires that schoolmasters be allowed to take out of the military libraries, without payment of fees, such works of reference as they may require to assist them in preparing lectures for delivery to the troops; the schoolmasters being held strictly responsible for the safe return of the same."

The Government has given directions for a new and commodious messhouse to be erected at Fort Pitt, Chatham, the present messrooms having been found inadequate for the accommodation of the increased number of medical officers attached to that establishment since the formation of the new army hospital school at Fort Pitt. A number of Royal Engineers commenced marking out the ground and clearing away the trees on the site selected yesterday, and the building is to be at once proceeded with.

On Friday (yesterday) there was a grand display of all the available troops of the garrison on Southsea Common, Portsmouth. An attack was made upon Southsea Castle, which was of course well defended, after which the retreat was sounded, and the men slowly retired under the protection of the guns from the ramparts surrounding the town. The 5th Hants Rifle Volunteers was brigaded with the troops, and the whole of the manœuvres were executed under the command of Major-General Lord William Paulet, C.B., the Governor of Portsmouth.

Soldiers' Home, Gibraltar.—Few persons have any just idea of the trying nature of the soldier's position at Gibraltar; but we may mention that without a pass no soldier can ascend the Rock, or pass beyond the barrier at the extremity of the inundation at the North Front. The present Governor, Sir W. Codrington, has endeavoured to render the confinement less irksome, by permitting the men, under certain wholesome restrictions, to row about the bay, and this is almost the sole opportunity afforded them of passing their leisure moments free from temptation. Those men, therefore, who have neither money nor inclination for this amusement, must spend their time either in barracks, or else in the abominable wine-shops and other villanous resorts in the town. The actual good already done by the Home, is immense. Some surprise has been expressed at the absence from the Report, which has been issued by the praiseworthy originators of the Soldiers' Home of any signs of approval on the part of the superior military authorities; but it must be remembered that the institution is at present a private affair, the sole property of the philanthropic founder. The Governor highly approves of the Home, and assists it in every way, and military and civil authorities take equal interest in its welfare. The committee was formed of individuals, in most cases the personal friends of the founder, and they all are anxious to assist in elevating the soldier's social position. Although up to the present time the institution has been private property, it is the wish of the founder to secure it permanently, if possible, to the garrison, and to a certain and limited extent for the Navy also; and it is hoped that this may eventually be effected by public aid.

Chatham.—Dr. Langenbeck, Professor of Military Surgery in the Prussian Army Medical School at Berlin called the Pepiniere, and of general surgery in the university of that tity, visited Chatham and dined with the officers of the Medical Staff at Fort Pitt on Monday last. The medical officers of the Royal Navy doing duty at the station were invited to meet him at dinner. Professor Langenbeck, who was Surgeon-in-Chief of the German Army during the war in Schleswig-Holstein, is at present regarded as one of the first, if not the first surgical authority and operator in Germany.

The New Army Medical School at Fort Pitt.—The building which has been some time in progress at Fort Pitt, Chatham, for the new Army Medical School about to be formed at that establishment, is now completed, and will be immediately opened, the professors together with a number of the students having already arrived. Thirty-five additional candidates are expected to arrive at the hospital on Monday next, and these, together with the students now at Fort Pitt, will attend the lectures to be delivered by the professors, in order to qualify themselves for commissions as army surgeons, after competitive examinations. The formation of this medical school is looked forward to with much interest.

SHORNCLIFF CAMP.

On Wednesday last His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief paid a visit to Shorncliff. His Royal Highness, who arrived at Folkestone station by the 10·40 a.m. train, attended by Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., Quarter-Master-General; Major-General W. F. Forster, K.H., Deputy-Adjutant-General, and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel T. H. Clifton, A.D.C., was received at the station by Colonel Taylor, Major Gamble, and Major Forster, staff from Shorncliff, who escorted His Royal Highness to the camp. On arriving at the ascent of the Military Road a saluting battery of Armstrong guns stationed at the south-eastern plateau overlooking Sandgate, fired a royal salute of 21 guns, and then limbering-up, galloped across the ground to their station on the right of the line of troops which was already formed, stretching from the C range of huts to near the main-guard house. The troops under arms consisted of a squadron of the 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon guards, under the command of Captain Garrard; 4 batteries of the 4th brigade of Royal Artillery, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Hon. G. T. Devereux; the 34th company of Royal Engineers, under the command of Captain Gordon; the 1st battalion 16th (Bedfordshire) Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel G. J. Peacocke; the Headquarters and 4 companies 2d battalion 18th (Royal Irish), Lieut.-Colonel Carey; the 17th (Leicestershire) Regiment, under the command of Colonel G. W. Francklyn—who also commanded the brigade in the absence of Brigadier Williams, through illness—and on the extreme left the 4th battalion Military Train, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel B. O'Brien. As soon as His Royal Highness arrived at the saluting point a royal salute was given, the bands playing the national anthem; the duke and his numerous staff then rode slowly down the line, and minutely inspected the whole of the regiments. The troops then broke up into open columns of companies right in front, and marched past quick, the 5th Dragoons leading; the Dragoons next filed past by threes, the Artillery and Military Train trotted past, and the infantry marched past in columns of battalions, quarter-distance. The 5th then galloped past in open columns of threes, cutting the sword exercise, which was admirably done. At the conclusion of this the manœuvres of a field-day commenced, His Royal Highness giving directions for all the movements, which were done without any previous preparation, thus making them more interesting. The object of the movements was repelling an attack on the camp up the gorge, leading from Sandgate; for this purpose the 18th were thrown out as skirmishers with supports, and descended the hill, spreading out on the right so as to command the approach by the Military Road, the 16th and 17th being kept as a reserve. The Artillery were placed on the brow of the acclivity, so as to enfilade the approach. The battery on the right then commenced to cannonade the approaching enemy, and then retired; the firing was continued by the battery on the left, near the permanent barracks, after which they retired, and the battery placed in the centre, took up the firing; the guns then retired, upon which the 16th advanced in line, and commenced file-firing from the right of companies; they then retired by fours right in front, and the 17th, who were in line on their left rear, opened file-firing from the right of companies, the Dragoons making repeated charges between the intervals; the troops, the 16th and 17th, then formed in line, with their left resting on the mainguard house, the right extending towards the C range under cover of the 18th skirmishing, the Artillery being formed upon each flank, and the Dragoons on their left rear. The line then fired a volley by subdivisions of battalions, the Artillery also pounding away on each flank, after which the Dragoons advanced through the interval between the left of the line and the Artillery, and wheeling to the right made a splendid charge along the whole front, cutting the sword exercise, and returned by the right rear. The battalions were then formed up in contiguous columns, and the commanding officers being called to the front, His Royal Highness addressed them, but the public were too distant to catch what was said. The troops were then marched to their quarters. The number of troops under arms was 2547 men, and about 160 officers, with 413 horses. His Royal Highness then retired to General Mansel's to luncheon, and afterwards inspected the General Hospital and the huts in B range, at present in use as a hospital. He afterwards proceeded to Hythe to inspect the School of Musketry, and returning from thence, went to Dover by the 7 p.m. train, for the purpose of reviewing the troops there on Thursday.

[We have inserted these accounts from our correspondents at length, in order to show the activity of the authorities along the south-eastern coast, where General Mansel is indefatigable in his exertions. The Duke of Cambridge in these inspections really put the officers and men to thorough practical tests, and it was admitted on all hands that the manœuvres which were commanded, and in some instances led in person by His Royal Highness, were exceedingly beautiful and accurate, and showed that the General Commanding-in-Chief not only handles troops in a very able manner, but that he can combine the movements of the various arms of the Service with great skill and judgment. He developed the artillery fire most admirably, and very old officers—very good judges—declared that there could not be a more complete little field-day and a better conducted operation than the defence of the Shorncliff Camp, and the manœuvres incidental to it under the duke's command.—Ed.]

An inquest was held at the Camp by Mr. Delasaux, on Monday last, on the body of Peter Ward, a private soldier of the 18th Regiment, whose body was found floating in the canal on the previous day. The deceased had been missing from Sunday week, and it was supposed he had deserted. An open verdict of "Death by drowning," was returned.

DOVER GARRISON.

On Monday last Major-General Mansel, Commanding the South-Eastern District, arrived here by the morning train, accompanied by Colonel Taylor, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Major Gamble, Assistant-Quartermaster-General; Major Forster, A.D.C., and Captain Carleton, Major of Brigade; and was met at the station by Major-General Craufurd, Colonel Stotherd, R.E., Colonel Cuppage, R.A., Colonel Inglefield, R.A., Major Field, R.A., who escorted the General to the new exercise-ground on the Deal Road, where the 2nd brigade of Royal Artillery, a company of the Royal Engineers, the 47th Regiment, under the command of Colonel Kelly, C.B., and the 1st battalion of the 60th Rifles, under the command of Sir John Jones, K.C.B., were drawn up in line. After marching past, the evolutions of a field-day commenced under the direction of the General. The rain, however, a great foe to military spectacles, now began to come down very smartly, preventing the manœuvres of an intended attack upon the Castle, the guns of which had in the meanwhile been manned by the Royal Artillery. The order was given for the troops to return to their quarters; as the men marched down the steep incline of the castle hill, the guns from that fortress (an 8-inch gun was fired from the top of the Keep as a signal), and the numerous outlying works surrounding it, commenced their fire, and presently from the top of the Keep came forth the flash and roar of guns, surprising even the "oldest inhabitant," who, we opine, had never before beheld the sight; from the East Demi-bastion—where the cannonade commenced—the East Battery, Bell Battery, Spur Battery, and from the four guns from the top of the Keep, a rapid fire was kept up during the whole time of the march of the 47th and 60th Rifles along the Deal Road. The gallant general, with his staff, then entered the Castle under a salute of thirteen guns from the saluting battery. Practice was afterwards carried on at a target placed in the sea, about 1800 yards from the right hand gun, in the East Battery, and from a gun on the Keep; two rounds were also fired from a 13-inch mortar to test the new platforms lately erected for these heavy guns at a range of nearly 3000 yards. The practice was very indifferent, and the mortar experiment was not very felicitous. Notwithstanding the state of the weather, General Mansel made most minute and protracted investigation into the state of every inch of the works in progress and completed. The 47th Regiment is considered a "show corps," and looks as well as in its best and most famous days before the Alma.

On Thursday His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge inspected the western fortifications and reviewed the troops quartered at Dover. His Royal Highness arrived from the inspection at Shorncliff on Wednesday evening by the train of the South Eastern Railway due at Dover at 7·10 p.m., accompanied by Major-General Sir R. Airey, K.C.B., the Quarter-Master-General of the forces; Colonel Foster, R.E., Colonel Clifton, and Dr. Gibson. A royal salute was fired from the Castle in honour of the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, who was received at the railway station by Colonel Cuppage, R.A., Colonel Stotherd, R.E., and other officers of the garrison. His Royal Highness passed the night at Birmingham's Royal Ship Hotel, where he was joined on Thursday morning by General Mansel, commandant of the district, attended by his aide-de-camp, Major Forster; General Craufurd, commandant of the garrison; Colonel Stotherd, R.E.; Colonel Cuppage; Colonel Inglefield, R.A.; Major Field, R.A.; Major Simpson, R.A.; Brigade Major Jones. The Duke proceeded to view the progress made in the extensive fortifications at the Western Heights. Having carefully examined those important works, His Royal Highness went on to the Castle to review the troops stationed in the garrison, consisting of Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, the 47th Foot and 60th Rifles, four companies of H.M.'s 18th, in addition to the depôts from Walmer, the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, the 12th, the 7th, the 2nd Foot, &c. &c. A variety of manœuvres were executed, 20 rounds of blank cartridge per man being allowed. The heavy ordnance then opened fire from the Castle, and an attack on the Castle was directed by the infantry from the north-west side—its assailable quarter. The whole of the evolutions were witnessed with great interest by a large number of spectators. His Royal Highness (who was, it is believed, satisfied with the result of his inspection) and staff, left Dover by express train at a quarter to four under a salute of 21 guns.

The regiment of Antrim Militia Artillery assembled on parade at seven o'clock on Thursday morning, and after inspection by the commanding officer marched to the Royal Arsenal Station of the North-Kent Railway, accompanied by the band of the corps, and proceeded thence to London, *en route* to Pembroke, where the regiment is to be stationed.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, September 25.

88th Regiment of Foot—Major-General Sir George Buller, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Horatio George Broke, deceased.

Corps of Royal Engineers—For Major-General Sir Harry David Jones, K.C.B., to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Nicolls, deceased, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 4th September, read Lieutenant-General Sir Harry David Jones, K.C.B., &c.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Robert Soames, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Gist, promoted.

6th Dragoons—Assistant-Surgeon Valentine Mumbee M'Master, from the 78th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Burton, appointed to the Staff.

7th Light Dragoons—The appointment of Mr. Richard Archibald Farquharson to a Cornetcy, by purchase, which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 21st inst., has been cancelled.

18th Light Dragoons—Cornet Edmund Bernard Liebert to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Dane, deceased; Cornet Charles Arthur Tisdall to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Liebert, whose promotion, by purchase, has been cancelled.

Royal Artillery—James Graham, Gent., late Quartermaster Forfar

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and Kincardine Artillery Militia, to be Paymaster, vice Robins, resigned.

Royal Engineers—Captain Charles Pasley, from the Seconded List, to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Francis Du Cane, resigned.

The following to be substituted for the appointment of Second Captain C. A. Rice, which was notified in the *Gazette* of the 2d of March, 1860:—

Second Captain Charles Augustus Rice, from temporary half-pay, to be Supernumerary Second Captain; Second Captain Charles Augustus Rice, from the Supernumerary List, to be Second Captain, vice Warren, promoted.

Military Train—Captain Thomas Sutton Kirkpatrick, from the 28th Foot, to be Captain, vice John Blake, who exchanges; Ensign John Matthew Benthall to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice James, who retires.

Grenadier Guards—Major and Brevet-Colonel the Hon. James Lindsay to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel F. W. Hamilton, C.B., promoted, to be Major-General; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Edward G. Wynyard, to be Major, without purchase, with the rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Brevet-Colonel the Hon. James Lindsay; Lieutenant and Captain Claud Alexander to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Wynyard; Ensign and Lieutenant Edward Smith Bridges to be Lieutenant and Captain, without purchase, vice Alexander.

5th Regiment of Foot—The appointment of Lieutenant Netterville J. Barron as Adjutant, vice Sutton, resigned, to be antedated to the 16th of December, 1858.

9th Foot—Lieutenant William Harris Burland to be Captain, by purchase, vice Marston, who retires; Ensign Richard Fenton to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Tayler, deceased; Ensign Arthur Henry Josselyn to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Burland; James Edward MacDonnell, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Fenton.

19th Foot—Ensign John Campbell Taylor Humfrey to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Thomas Thompson, deceased; William Robert Thornhill, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Humfrey.

25th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon William Tydd Harding, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Sylvester, whose transfer from the Staff in the *Gazette* of the 18th of September, 1860, has been cancelled.

28th Foot—Captain John Blake, from the Military Train, to be Captain, vice Kirkpatrick, who exchanges.

32d Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Robert Sanders, C.B., from half-pay 19th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice James Dodington Carmichael, C.B., who exchanges; Major Granville George Chetwynd Stapylton to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Sanders, C.B., who retires; Captain John Birtwhistle to be Major, by purchase, vice Stapylton; Lieutenant Charles Edward Lane Bluett to be Captain, by purchase, vice Birtwhistle; Ensign Charles E. Le M. Cherry to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bluett.

43d Foot—Lieutenant Samuel Tomyns Sargent to be Captain, without purchase, vice Captain and Brevet-Major Disbrowe, deceased; Charles William Pole Warner, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, in succession to Lieutenant Sargent, promoted.

44th Foot—George Bain, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Maguire, promoted.

45th Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgeon William Cherry to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Bartley, promoted on the Staff.

48th Foot—James Talbot, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Keyworth, promoted.

64th Foot—Lieutenant F. Du Blois Lukis to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hinchliff, promoted to an Unattached Majority, by purchase; Ensign Charles Hamilton Sams to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lukis.

71st Foot—Quartermaster James Twigg, from half-pay of the 1st Light Infantry, British Swiss Legion, to be Quartermaster, vice Anderson, appointed Paymaster.

94th Foot—Ensign John Mackinlay to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Brinckman, who retires; Ensign John Joseph Blake to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Rolls, promoted; Quartermaster William M'Call, from the Military Train, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Heycock, appointed to the 75th Foot; Henry Jones, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mackinlay; Francis John Hassard, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice M'Call, who retires.

3d West India Regiment—James Frederick Cousins, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Stewart, promoted in the Gold Coast Artillery Corps.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ensign Guy William Frederick L'Estrange has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

Gold Coast Artillery Corps—Ensign Robert John Stewart, from the 3d West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Williams, promoted to an Unattached Company, without purchase; Thomas Davies, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Marshall, whose appointment has been cancelled.

UNATTACHED.

Captain Chamberlain Henry Hinchliff, from the 64th Foot, to be Major by purchase.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Fisher Bartley, from the 45th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon, vice Kelaart, deceased.

Assistant-Surgeon Robert Graves Burton, M.D., from the 6th Dragoons, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hoile, placed upon half-pay.

Assistant-Surgeon William Ashton, M.B., from the 53d Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Cherry, appointed to the 45th Foot.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Thomas Channon, Gent., to be Acting Veterinary-Surgeon.

STAFF.

Frank Potter, Gent., to be Paymaster for General Service.

BREVET.

Captain Herbert George Deedes, 60th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Captain Henry Wray, of the Royal Engineers, to have the local rank of Major in Central America.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Major-General Sir Michael Creagh, Colonel 73d Foot, on the 14th of September, 1860:—

Brevet Colonel Charles Hastings Doyle, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay unattached, to be Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Pattle, 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Colonel.

Major John Henderson, 16th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain John Lindredge Elgee, Royal Artillery, to be Major.

Memoranda—Major William Forbes has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of an Unattached Majority, he being about to become a settler in Nova Scotia.

The Hon. Artillery Company of London—Sergeant Richard Dawes to be Lieutenant; Sergeant William Jacobs to be Ensign.

MILITARY STAFF CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I beg to call attention to the very extraordinary disparities which at present exist between the ranks of staff clerks appointed under the provisions of War Office Cir. 321, which are as follows:—1st class clerk—rank of sergeant-major; 2nd class clerk—rank of sergeant; 3rd class clerk—rank of sergeant.*

Now, sir, would it not have been fair to have given the 2nd class clerk a higher rank than the 3rd class clerk—say the intermediate rank of quartermaster-sergeant? whereas under existing regulations he is actually inferior in rank to any other clerk (except the 3rd class clerk) in the Service, an orderly room clerk having after a certain period the rank of company sergeant, or troop sergeant-major.

The additional rank would not cause any additional pay to be granted to the 2nd class clerk; and as the change required only regards his position, perhaps the authorities may soon revise the Circular in question.—I am, &c.

A SECOND-CLASS STAFF CLERK.

* The clerks of the Commissariat Staff Corps are in 3 classes, but the 2nd class has the rank of quartermaster-sergeant, and the 3rd class clerk has the rank of 2nd class staff sergeant. Thus a 3rd class clerk of the Commissariat Staff is actually higher in rank than a 2nd class Military Staff Clerk.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, SEPTEMBER 24.

PROMOTIONS.

Assistant-Paymaster C. A. Shapcote, promoted to the rank of paymaster.

Acting Second-Class Assistant-Engineer H. F. Saunders, promoted to the Cordelia.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—The Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, C.B., to the St. Jean d'Acre, vice Captain T. P. Thompson, invalided; and Thomas Harvey to the Cressy, vice Elliot.

Commanders—J. M. Reeve to the Cæsar; Commander W. Swinburn to be Inspecting Commander of Coastguard, vice W. H. Jones, superseded at his own request.

Lieutenants—C. W. S. Blount to the Ariel; John Burgess to the Eagle; G. Y. R. Rattray to the Marlborough, for disposal; William B. Pauli to the Impregnable; Richard S. Bateman to the Cumberland.

Master—E. J. Kemp to the Brisk.

Chaplain and Naval Instructor—The Rev. W. C. P. Baylee, M.A., to the Victory.

Surgeon-Superintendent—Dr. Alexander Watson to the Palmerston, convict-ship.

Paymasters—S. H. L. Giles to the Hogue; A. Robinson to the Wellington; G. P. Rickards to the Victory; T. C. J. Dryden and W. H. Reeves to the Donegal.

Assistant-Surgeon—John J. Dodbyn (acting) to the Landrail.

Second Master—John Riches to the Landrail.

Midshipman—H. Freeling to the Hannibal.

Master's-Assistant—Charles Brent to the Sanspareil.

Assistant Paymaster—J. S. Daniell (in charge) to the Firefly.

Assistant Clerk—Edmund H. Key to the Formidable, for Admiral's office at Sheerness.

First-Class Assistant-Engineers—W. Donneson to the Cumberland, as supernumerary; J. Langrish to the Fox-hound; and H. Payne to the Mersey.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineers—G. Thompson to the Cornwallis, for service in the Ruby; J. Hansford to the Colossus, for service in the Biter.

Third-Class Assistant-Engineers—F. Grundy to the Megæra, as part complement; A. Wilkins (acting) to the Megæra as supernumerary; William Allan to the Cumberland, for service in the Fisgard.

Agamemnon, 91, screw liner, Captain Thomas Hope, formed part of the squadron under Rear-Admiral Mundy at Naples by the last accounts.

Alert, 17, screw steam-sloop, Commander W. A. R. Pearse. This sloop was at Vancouver's Island when the last mail was dispatched to England, and it would appear by letters received from her that another court-martial has taken place on one of her officers, which has resulted in the dismissal from the Service of Mr. C. H. Carpenter, mate (1855). The charge brought against this officer was insubordination and general misconduct. It is now to be hoped that the Alert will be a peaceable well-disciplined ship, as her previous state was anything but satisfactory and creditable to the Service.

Ardent, 3, paddle steam-sloop, Commander John E. Parish, was at Pernambuco on the 16th of July, having been dispatched to that port from Rio de Janeiro by Rear-Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, with Captain Wainwright, his flag-captain, who was authorised to institute inquiries into circumstances connected with that fatal passenger ship the Accrington, as also with the loss of the British ship John and Lucy.

Argus, 6, paddle-wheel steam-sloop, Commander Herbert F. W. Ingram, was at Marsala on the 1st inst. On Wednesday, the 29th of August, the officers gave an entertainment to the English residents of that place, which consisted of private theatricals very ably performed by some of the crew; the pieces played were "My Wife's Daughter," "The Secret," and the amusing farce of "The Village Lawyer," interluded by comic singing and some astonishing feats of tumbling performed by two sailors, complete acrobats. The company afterwards sat down to an excellent supper laid out under a tasteful canopy of flags, and illuminated by some pretty, and at the same time warlike-looking chandeliers on the quarter-deck. Supper was followed by a few quadrilles, after which the guests departed, highly delighted with their evening's amusement.

Bacchante, 51, screw frigate, Captain Mackenzie, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B., commander-in-chief on the Pacific Station, arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 9th of August, and sailed again on the 16th for her station.

Black Prince, 36, iron-clad screw steamship building at Glasgow. An immense forging, drawn on two huge trucks by a team of about 40 horses, passed through the streets of Glasgow on Tuesday, on its way from Parkhead Forge to the ship-yard of the Messrs. Napier and Son, at Govan. The fabric was the stern-post and part of the keel intended for the steam-ram Black Prince, now in course of construction at the building-yard of Messrs. Robert Napier and Son. The stern-post, which springs to a height of about 40 feet, was forged apart from the keel-piece, and the two welded together in a novel and powerful manner, by improved mechanical appliances, in the Parkhead Forge of Mr. Rigby. As the whole forging contained upwards of 30 tons of metal, its removal from the forge to the ship-yard was necessarily attended with much labour and anxiety. Upwards of five tons were added to its weight by the wood and iron fixings and lashings requisite to secure its safety, and not fewer than 200 engineers and carters attended the marine prodigy in its passage. They were ably officered by Mr. Rigby, assisted by Mr. John D. Napier, and Mr. Ryder, from Messrs. John Penn and Son, engineers, London. We expressed a hope a short time since in this journal that the Black Prince was in a more forward state than the Warrior, but from all we hear it is to be feared that both ships are equally backward in their construction. The time originally fixed for the launch of these ships was May last. An extension of time was then granted, and a confident expectation was held out that the end of this year would see the ships afloat. There is now not the slightest chance of this being realised; and we shall be fortunate, we are told, if they are ready for trial by the fall of 1861. This is most unsatisfactory.

Brisk, 16, screw corvette, Captain Algernon F. de Horsey, had, according to the last accounts from the Cape of Good Hope, gone on a cruise to Zanzibar, with Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Keppel on board.

Brunswick, 80, screw liner at Devonport, went out of harbour for the trial of her machinery on Monday. On her return she was placed in the first-class steam reserve.

Buzzard, 6, paddle steam-sloop, sailed from Rio de Janeiro on the 23rd of August for Monte-Video. Commander Francis Peel has been invalided from this vessel, and Lieutenant John Trevenen (1850) has been appointed Acting-Commander. Lieutenant Trevenen has been serving as First Lieutenant of the Curaçoa since December, 1857. A court-martial was held on board the Madagascar on the 15th of August, Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, president, for the trial of John Martial, quartermaster, and William Brooks, ordinary seaman, both of the Buzzard, for a breach of the second article of war. Martial was sentenced to be disrated, to receive fifty lashes, and to be discharged from Her Majesty's service with disgrace; Brooks to receive fifty lashes, and also to be discharged with disgrace.

Cæsar, 90, screw liner, Captain Thomas H. Mason, sailed from Malta on the 16th inst., for Beyrout, with provisions and stores for the ships stationed on the coast of Syria.

Cuba, schooner, tender to Imaum, was lying in Port Royal harbour on the 8th inst.

Curaçoa, 31, screw steam-frigate, Captain Augustus Phillimore, was at Monte-Video on the 20th of August.

Dee, steam-vessel, Master-Commanding Pullen, left Woolwich on Thursday, with a full cargo of machinery for vessels fitting out at the western yards.

Donegal, 101, screw-liner, Captain Henry Broadhead, has been taken into No. 8 dock at Keyham steam-yard.

Doris, 32, screw steam-frigate, Captain Edmund Heathcote, will, it is reported, be stationed on the coast of Syria during the winter months.

Espoir, 5, screw steam-sloop, Commander S. Douglas, having had her defects made good, was towed on Wednesday, by the Confiance, from Hamoaze into Plymouth Sound.

Euryalus, 51, screw frigate, Captain J. W. Tarleton, C.B., with His Royal Highness Prince Alfred on board, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 24th of July. The Euryalus was to leave for England in the early part of this month, and may be looked for about the 10th to the 15th of October.

Fire Queen, paddle steam-yacht, Master-Commander F. W. Paul, with the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Henry William Bruce, went out of Portsmouth harbour on Wednesday afternoon.

Forte, 51, screw steam-frigate, Captain Edward W. Turnour, was lying in Simon's Bay on the 21st of August.

Foxhound, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander Alfred Mitchell, fitting out at Sheerness, is nearly ready for sea. She is ordered to the Mediterranean.

Gorgon, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander Pim, is completing in her rigging department at Portsmouth, and otherwise preparing again for foreign service.

Hannibal, 91, screw liner, Captain Arthur Farquhar, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral George Rodney Mundy, C.B., was at Naples by the last advices. It is reported at Malta that the Commander-in-Chief would shortly relieve Rear-Admiral Mundy at Naples, and that the latter officer would proceed to the coast of Syria. On the 10th inst. Garibaldi visited this ship accompanied by a very numerous and picturesque staff of officers. The admiral received his distinguished visitor at the entrance port of the ship with every mark of respect, the band playing, and the marines under arms under the command of Captain Pickard, but no salute was fired either on the General's arrival or departure.

Harrier, 17, screw, in No. 2 dock, Portsmouth, having undergone extensive repairs, is now nearly out of the hands of the artificers and ready to leave the dock.

Hecate, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander Hoskins, arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 14th of August, and sailed for Vancouver's Island on the 20th to relieve the Plumper, Captain Richards, Commander Hoskins exchanging vessels with the latter officer.

Hibernia, 104, sailing three-decker, Commander the Hon. Augustus C. Hobart, was in Malta harbour on the 22nd inst. On the 21st, being the anniversary of the birth of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, she fired a royal salute and hoisted the Imperial Russian standard at the mizen. This compliment was paid to the Russian nation in consequence of the presence in the harbour of the Imperial screw frigate Gromoboy.

Himalaya, 6, iron screw steam-ship, Captain John Seccombe, was at Malta on the 22nd inst., waiting further orders.

Imaum, 10, receiving-ship, Captain Samuel Morrish, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Hugh Dunlop, was in Port Royal Harbour on the 8th inst.

Intrepid, 5, screw steam-sloop, Commander Joseph H. Marryat, was at Naples by the last accounts.

Landrail, screw steam-vessel, Commander T. H. Martin, recently launched at Deptford, and completed at Woolwich Yard, having received the whole of her crew and stores, left on Thursday for Greenhithe to adjust compasses, before proceeding to her destination on the West Coast of Africa.

Lapwing, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander F. M. O'Reilly, was at Latakia by last advices.

Liffey, 51, screw steam-frigate, Captain George W. Preedy, C.B., will, it is stated, winter on the coast of Syria.

Liverpool, 51, screw frigate, is ordered to be launched from Devonport dockyard on the 30th of October.

London, 90, screw liner, Captain Henry Chads, was at Naples by the latest accounts.

Lynx, screw tank-vessel, proceeded out of Portsmouth harbour on Tuesday evening for trial after repairs.

Marlborough, 131, screw three-decker, Captain Wm. H. Stewart, C.B., flag-ship of Vice-Admiral W. F. Martin, was, according to our latest correspondence from Malta, daily expected there from Beyrout, and it was reported she would proceed to Naples for the winter after a short stay at the island.

Mars, 80, screw liner, Captain James N. Strange, is still fitting at Devonport for foreign service. It is stated that a number of her crew are absent without leave.

Megæra, 6, iron screw troop-ship, Commander Henderson, has completed coaling from the Malabar, and has hauled alongside the dockyard at Portsmouth for further service.

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Newcastle, 51, screw frigate. Arrangements are now being made at Deptford dockyard for the launch of this fine frigate, which is ordered to take place at the first spring tides in October; and the 15th of that month is mentioned as the day.

Oberon, 3, iron paddle steam-vessel, Lieut. and Commander F. G. C. Paget, was at Buenos Ayres on the 9th of August.

Orion, 91, screw liner, Captain Frere, after anchoring for a few days in Malta Harbour, left again on a cruise on the 19th inst.

Orlando, 50, screw, having had her engines altered, made a trial of her machinery at Devonport, on Tuesday, after which she was placed in the first-class steam-reserve.

Osborne, 2, paddle steam-yacht, Master-Commander George K. Bower, arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday afternoon from Antwerp and Dover, having called at the latter port to land some of the Royal household.

Pantaloon, 11, screw steam-sloop, was launched at Devonport on Wednesday afternoon.

Philomel, 8, sailing brig, has been placed alongside the dockyard at Devonport to be fitted for the preventive service at Sheerness.

Princess Royal, 91, screw, was removed from the steam-basin at Portsmouth yesterday.

Quail, 1, screw gunboat, Lieut.-Commander Noel Osborn, was in Gibraltar Bay on the 18th inst.

Queen Charlotte, 104, now in No. 8 dock, Portsmouth, undergoing repairs, was the flag-ship of Admiral Lord Exmouth at the battle of Algiers. She was built at Deptford in 1810, after a plan by Sir William Rule, and is 2289 tons burden. She has served altogether about four years in commission, and is a fine specimen of a three-decked ship of what must now be considered a by-gone period; for although only a few years have passed away since the Queen Charlotte bore an admiral's flag in action, yet the improvements in naval architecture and the colossal development of steam-ships have been so great as to make this fine ship appear as though constructed in the middle ages. Her future destiny, however, will not be less useful than the one short passage of her short naval career was glorious. She is intended to take the place of the old Excellent gunnery-ship, formerly the Boyne, 101 guns, built in 1810, and now moored off the north end of the dockyard at Portsmouth. For the special duty to which she will be appropriated, the Queen Charlotte is nearly ready, having been in the hands of the artificers for some mouths past, who have adapted her for a gunnery-ship in a most efficient manner. From a personal inspection of her, we bear willing testimony that nothing has been left undone that will facilitate the novice and the seaman gunner in that branch of their naval education, upon a thorough knowledge of which the fate of all future actions at sea will depend. The internal fittings of the ship are also well arranged, every convenience that can add to the comfort of the officers, men, and boys has been attended to. Indeed in this respect the ship is well worthy of a visit. The ward room—the marine cadets' berth, as well as the "studys" of the lieutenants and the cadets, are tastefully fitted up. Nor have the warrant officers been forgotten, for perhaps their mess-berth is one of the best, as it is certainly the largest in the ship, and is fitted up with that attention to comfort unknown in those days when Lord Exmouth hoisted his flag in the ship. Their cabin is 14 feet by 42 feet, and will "mess" 60 warrant officers. There is also a seamen's schoolroom where those who study gunnery will write their books previous to receiving their warrants. The boys of the ship have also a schoolroom fitted up with desks and forms, and the usual conveniences for study. The men will sleep on the lower deck, and the boys on the middle deck, so that the mess-deck will be perfectly free from all closeness. To the other excellent arrangements to be found in the Queen Charlotte must be added the seamen's washhouse, which is fitted up with every sort of lavatory convenience, including a bath. The "head" is also well sheltered and housed, and the hawse holes are glazed, comforts, which add much to the well-being of the men in the winter. The orlop deck is fitted up with a "street" of cabins, extending fore-and-aft, for the lower grade of officers, and the snug little cribs have mahogany lockers and cupboards. To facilitate the transmission of orders, "speaking-pipes" are fixed up in profusion. Some of them lead both to the fore and aft magazines. The above remarks by no means include all the novelties to be found in the future "Excellent" gunnery-ship, but only those that are most prominent, and we have only to notice in concluding our rapid survey, that the captain and commander's cabins, although very pleasant berths, are, perhaps, the most unpretending in this well-found ship. The Queen Charlotte, although an historical ship, is not honoured with a place in the official Navy List. We presume the compilers of the book have neglected to notice her while in a state of transition.

Racoon, 21, screw corvette, Captain W. C. Chamberlain, left Smyrna on the 12th inst. for Rhodes, Kos, Samos, and Khios. She was under further orders for Syria.

Renown, 91, screw liner, Captain Arthur Forbes, was at Naples by the last advices.

Sanspareil, 70, screw liner, Captain Arthur P. E. Wilmot, C.B., having been provisioned, and having taken on board supernumeraries and stores for screw steam coast guardship, Hawke, left Plymouth Sound on Monday. She was towed into an offing by the steam-tug Thais, and then made sail for Queenstown.

Scourge, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander William G. Jones, was in Gibraltar Bay on the 18th inst.

Scylla, 21, screw steam-corvette, Captain Rowley Lambert, arrived at Malta on the 20th inst., from Messina, and the Malta papers state that a marine officer and a private marine belonging to her were to be tried the following day by court-martial. Our private correspondence down to the 22nd makes no allusion to this circumstance.

Sidon, 22, paddlewheel steam-frigate, Captain R. B. Crawford, was, by the latest advices, at the Mauritius.

Spiteful, 6, steam-sloop, Commander Wilson, at Woolwich, has received the whole of her crew and stores, and was removed on Thursday from the basin to the river. She is under orders to leave this day for the slave preventive service on the West Coast of Africa.

Spy, 3, brigantine, Lieut.-Commander John Hanmer, was leaving the harbour of Rio de Janeiro on the 25th of August.

St. George, 91, screw, Captain the Hon. F. Egerton, arrived at Spithead on Wednesday from the eastward. She is reported to have been ashore on the banks of Flushing for some hours while in charge of a pilot.

St. Jean d'Acre, 101, screw liner, Acting Captain John D. McCrea, was off Malta on the 22nd inst. Captain the Hon. Charles G. J. B. Elliot, C.B., has been transferred from the Cressy to the command of this ship.

Supply, steam-vessel, Master-Commander Balliston, having received a full cargo of provisions and other stores at Deptford, for the fleet at Malta and Gibraltar, arrived at Woolwich on Tuesday for the purpose of coaling, which, having completed, she proceeded on her voyage.

Terrible, 21, paddle steam-frigate, Captain F. H. H. Glasse, C.B., was at Smyrna according to last advices, but under orders for Salonica.

Trusty, 14, iron-cased steam floating-battery, in dock at Chatham, has a number of shipwrights employed on her in removing those portions of her hull which are found to be decayed from the ravages of the marine worm. During the progress of the work the timbers have been found to be considerably decayed, but every portion of the bottom found to be infested with insects is carefully removed, and new planks substituted, in order that none of the insects may be left in the wood to continue their destructive ravages. It is admitted by the most ardent admirers of wooden ships that the Trusty was exposed, during the experiments at Shoeburyness, to as severe a "pounding" as could be brought to bear against her, and they must, therefore, be astonished at the comparatively small injury inflicted on her frame. The result of the opening out of the Trusty should give rise to serious reflections as to the chances in the event of an engagement of Wood *versus* Iron.

Wasp, 13, screw steam-sloop, Commander Charles Stirling, was running into Table Bay on the 22nd of August.

DOCKYARD POLICE.—Sir Richard Mayne, chief commissioner of the metropolitan police, and Mr. Mallalieu, superintendent of the R division, are now actively engaged in carrying out the details of the Dockyards Police Act, under the authority and direction of the Home Secretary. One sergeant and two constables from each division of the metropolitan police have been appointed for service at Portsmouth dockyard, under four inspectors from the R division, who have already proceeded to that establishment. When the arrangements for Portsmouth are complete, the provisions of the act will be applied to the dockyards at Plymouth, Pembroke, Sheerness, Chatham, &c. The members of the existing constabulary force at these establishments will, if fit for service, as stated in a previous number of this journal, be afforded every facility for entering the metropolitan police, and it is understood that a number will be superannuated. The dockyards at Woolwich and Deptford, and also Woolwich Arsenal, will not be affected by the new regulations, as these establishments have been for many years under the police superintendence of the R division. Sir Richard Mayne and Mr. Mallalieu visited Devonport dockyard in the early part of this week, and inspected the police force. Sir Richard, in his address to the force, stated that the whole would be subjected to medical inspection by the surgeon of the dockyard, and those eligible would be transferred to the Metropolitan Board; it was merely a transfer from the Admiralty department to that of the Secretary of State. No man would be removed from the town, but they would not be permitted to keep any kind of business, or exercise the elective franchise. In all other respects it would be the same; those ineligible would retire on pension, or otherwise, according to their several circumstances.

THE NAVAL RESERVE IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.—The naval reserve on the north-eastern coast continues to progress most satisfactorily, the total strength of the force from Blyth to Hartlepool being now 1000 men, all of whom are advanced very considerably in their drill. A few days ago a couple of floating targets were moored off the battery at Roker, and so excellent was the practice made by a number of the reserve men with shotted guns, that both targets were destroyed. The men of the reserve who are at present being drilled on board the Castor frigate in the river Tyne were exercised on Thursday week with the life-rockets at Priors Haven, near Tynemouth.

The Admiralty have recently made the appointment of a second-class boatswain to some of the yards at home, for the purpose of assisting the boatswain of the yard in landing timber and stores. This officer will be borne on the books of the guard-ship, and receive 1*s.* 6*d.* per day in lieu of provisions, and his time will be allowed to count as sea time.

Vice-Admiral (retired) Arden Adderley, who entered the Navy on the 4th June, 1796, and who served in the ever-memorable action off St. Domingo in February, 1806, becomes entitled to the 1*l.* 5*s.* per diem list, in consequence of the demise of the Hon. Henry Dilkes Byng, which occurred at Southsea on the 23rd instant.

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, SEPTEMBER 28.

Notice is given that the distribution of the proceeds received and tonnage bounty awarded for the brigantine, Name Unknown, captured on the 4th February, 1859, by Her Majesty's ship Triton, will commence on Monday, the 8th October, 1860.

The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flag share	58	0	6	Seventh class	12	5	9
Lieutenant commanding	137	16	6	Eighth class	6	2	11
Fourth class	36	17	4	Ninth class	4	1	11
Fifth class	20	9	6	Tenth class	2	0	11
Sixth class	18	8	8				

Notice is also given that the distribution of the proceeds received and tonnage bounty awarded for the schooner Name Unknown, captured on the 4th May, 1859, by Her Majesty's ship Triton, will commence on Monday, the 8th October, 1860.

The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flag Share	101	11	4	Sixth class	35	0	4
Lieutenant Commanding	241	4	7	Seventh class	23	7	0
Fourth class	70	0	8	Eighth class	11	13	5
Fifth class	38	18	3	Ninth class	7	15	8
				Tenth class	3	17	9

ADMIRALTY PATRONAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As you take a great interest in everything connected with the Navy, I should like to draw your attention for a few moments to the recent Admiralty appointments, and I think you will find that their usual boast in the House of Commons, that they always do justice to the Naval Service, is anything but borne out. Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Fanshawe, who returned from ill-health, from being Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, has had interest enough to get himself appointed Port-Admiral at Devonport, after having been nearly three years in command; and is now to have a further three years, so that an invalid can do the duty of Port-Admiral; Vice-Admiral Sir Fanshawe Martin, a cousin, I believe, of the former, has just succeeded him as Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, after having the good berth of a Lord of the Admiralty for some time.

Vice-Admiral W. James Hope Johnstone has but recently returned from a three years' command at Rio de Janeiro, and is now re-appointed to another three years' command at Sheerness. Admiral Hope Johnstone (whose family name was Hope, and who has been one of the most fortunate men in the Service), has received a command so enviable, and so justly deserved by many;—so that some of the best commands are made subject to family interest, when there are 26 Vice-Admirals and 48 Rear-Admirals on the Active List, many of whom are very meritorious officers. NAUTICUS.

THE MILITIA.

The Antrim Artillery has moved from Shorncliff to Pembroke to be stationed-

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, SEPTEMBER 25.

Hertfordshire Militia—Augustus Dixey, Gent., to be Surgeon, vice Henry Francis Coley, resigned.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by Ensigns Richard Carr, Thomas Bolton Ogden, and William Style Doria, in the 3d Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 28.

Memorandum.—Royal Cumberland Regiment of Militia—Her Majesty has been pleased to signify Her pleasure, that Captain Beetham, who retires, his services not being further required, be removed from the strength of this Regiment.

3rd Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia—Charles Birch, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Hargreaves, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

Memorandum.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ensign John Berkeley Michell in the 2nd Regiment of King's Own Staffordshire Militia.

INCREASED PAY TO MILITIA STAFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Knowing the great interest which you have always evinced in the welfare of the regular Army, and also its twin sister, the Militia of the United Kingdom, I beg leave to call your attention to the provisions of the Circular Memorandum dated 1st September, 1860, addressed to commanding officers of militia regiments, granting an increase of pay to certain individuals on the permanent staff, and excluding others from this much-required boon. One shilling and twopence per diem has been added to the rank of sergeant-major, bringing the militia of this grade on the same pay as the sergeant-major of the line (beer money excepted). Next is the militia quartermaster-sergeant, whose pay increased, and five shillings per week added as store allowance, being something more than the non-commissioned officer of equal rank in the line receives. Twopence per diem is also added to the ranks of orderly-room and paymasters' clerks. Both of the latter officials much required something in remuneration for all the work expected from them, especially in an embodied state.

On perusal of this long-looked-for document I was much surprised to find that nothing has been granted in excess of the usual eighteenpence to the remainder of the non-commissioned officers composing the permanent staff. It is thought that there must be an error in the wording of the document alluded to, as some paymasters of militia are paying their staff-sergeants at the rate of one shilling and tenpence per diem, fourpence in excess of the old scale, which rate does not come up to the sergeants of the line, minus threepence; while the ranks before alluded to (viz., sergeant-majors and quartermaster-sergeants) are equal if not in excess of the line (beer money excluded). But if the pay of the staff-sergeants of militia is to remain at the usual rate of eighteenpence per diem, the corporal of the line of five years' service is in receipt of a penny per diem more than the veteran staff-sergeant of militia, who has encountered the climate of all the British colonies and her foes on perhaps many a hard-fought field. Why this great distinction as regards pounds, shillings, and pence? The militia staff-sergeants have often important and laborious duties to perform, especially in the winter season of the year; they are often sent out recruiting from one extremity of the county to the other; and it matters not how often they accompany (or conduct) their recruits to head-quarters, they are not allowed a farthing as travelling expenses, whilst the ranks who have received the increase of pay are never called out upon those duties.

It is expected that staff-sergeants must know drill and be competent to impart instruction to others, to keep accounts, and have a thorough knowledge of military forms, &c. &c., and to keep themselves respectable,—how can all this be done for eighteenpence per diem; many of the staff are not pensioners, especially in the Irish regiments. We have been a long time in anticipation of an increase of pay, but this half measure has caused discontent.

Having already trespassed too long on your valuable time, in conclusion I feel convinced that the militia in place of being benefited by this measure will shortly sustain a severe loss in the greater part of its most efficient and serviceable staff-sergeants. You will find that on the expiration of their present engagements they will in most all cases seek some more lucrative employment; and I am sorry to think that few, very few indeed, old non-commissioned officers will be likely to tender their services to the militia-staff, except to serve in the capacity of sergeant-majors or quartermaster-sergeants.—I am, &c., ONE OF THEM.

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VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

9TH (WEST) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—Upwards of sixty new members from the firm of Marshall and Snelgrove of Oxford Street, attended their first drill at Allen's Riding-School, on Wednesday evening, and the number of recruits having greatly increased during the past fortnight, it is determined that drills shall take place every evening, except Thursday, at the Orderly Room—Allen's Riding-School. It is intended also to establish classes for instruction in fencing, bayonet exercise, single-stick, &c., during the winter months. A reading-room will also be opened free to members, several officers having signified their intention of supplying the daily papers, periodicals, &c., at their expense. On Tuesday evening about three hundred members of the corps marched from head-quarters to St. John's Wood Barracks, headed by a Volunteer drum-and-fife band; and to-day the corps will muster at Lord's Cricket Ground, at 4 p.m., for a general parade and march out. Lieut.-Colonel Lord Radstock has added a prize of a Westley Richards's breach-loading rifle to the best shot in skirmishing, to the list of prizes already announced. Upwards of 300 members have passed through the course of musketry, and the several classes during the week have progressed very satisfactorily. Drills will continue as usual at head-quarters on Mondays and Thursdays, 7 a.m.; and Tuesdays and Fridays, 7 p.m; also at Portman Barracks on Mondays and Thursdays, 7 p.m.

28TH (LONDON IRISH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES. — It was intended that this corps should have marched out on Saturday afternoon last; but in consequence of the very unpropitious state of the weather, the officers in command decided on not going out, much to the disappointment of many of the men who have almost become used to wet Saturdays. The strength and efficiency of the corps continue daily to increase, and the men look forward with much pleasure to the opening of the practice ground, near the Victoria Dock, which will be in the hands of the corps in a very short time.

29TH (NORTH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—Under the title of the North London Collegiate Cadet Company of the 29th Rifle Volunteers, between fifty and sixty of the young gentlemen of the North London Collegiate School, at Camden Town have been attached to this corps, and it is expected that the company will be speedily made up to 100. The general cadet company is also progressing most favourably, and it is intended to form a bugle cadet band.

WORKMEN'S VOLUNTEER BRIGADE. — This corps assembled in the Guildhall on Saturday at six p.m., for the purpose of being inspected by General Beatson, under whose command it was understood the brigade would fall in. General Beatson, who was accompanied by Colonel Claremont, after carefully inspecting the battalion, said that having been invited by the council to be honorary colonel of that regiment and general of the brigade, he felt pride in accepting the command. He regretted that as he was under orders for India he should not be able personally to take an active interest in the development of the brigade, but an officer would be found to represent him, and when he returned he hoped to find them 10,000 strong, and he would lead them then against any enemy in the world. General Beatson warmly complimented the adjutant, Captain Geddes, on the progress which the battalion had made. The Workmen Volunteers number now nearly 600 enrolled, and with the companies who have signified their intention to join them, the muster-roll of a regiment 1000 strong will be complete.

The Lumber Troop, more correctly called the "Lombard Troop," from having been originally an organisation of the Association of the Lombard Merchants for the defence of their banking establishments, has been now a long time upon the peace establishment; but there is, it is rumoured, an intention on the part of its members to again place the troop upon an effective footing—not as a convivial club, which it lately became, but as a cavalry Volunteer corps. The military chest, the sword of state, and all the other portions of the regimental pharaphernalia are still preserved at the club-house, the Falcon Tavern, Fetter Lane. General Thompson is the senior military officer upon the troop roll.

CHESHIRE.

2ND CHESHIRE RIFLES.—On Saturday the members of the Oxton and Claughton Company, Captain V. King, proceeded to Leasowe Common, for the purpose of competing for three prizes, which were contributed by the ladies of Oxton and the neighbourhood. At the close of the contest the prizes were awarded—the first to Private Loftus, who had scored 13; the second (after shooting off a tie for 8) to Private Ashburner, and the third to Private Sill.

CUMBERLAND.

CUMBERLAND RIFLES.—A return shooting match took place between the Workington (7th Cumberland) Rifle Volunteers and the Skiddaw Greys (3rd Cumberland) on Friday last at Workington, ending in a victory for the Skiddaw Greys, who in the first match in the beginning of the present month were beaten by two points by the Workington. In the evening a silver bugle, subscribed for by the ladies of Workington, was presented to the 7th Cumberland, who now muster about 70 strong, in the new market-hall.

ESSEX.

3RD (BRENTWOOD) ESSEX RIFLES.—This corps assembled on Friday last, by invitation of Mr. C. T. Tower, a private in the corps, and proprietor of the beautiful Park of Weald. This veteran Volunteer, now in his 86th year, commanded a Volunteer brigade in 1803, and was reviewed by His Majesty George III. in Hyde Park, and at the review in June last marched before Her Majesty as a private. The corps marched into the park about 12 o'clock, and shot for prizes. We give the scores of the five best shots:—Private Morris (prize), 15 rounds 24 points; Corporal Bush (prize), 15 rounds 23 points; Sergeant Hill (prize), 15 rounds 19 points; J. Hill (cadet corps), 15 rounds 17 points; Private Dawson, 15 rounds 16 points.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE RIFLES.—The first great meeting of the 2nd battalion took place at Cheltenham on Wednesday morning. The competition was restricted to three members of each of the 14 companies of the 2nd battalion, and the prizes competed for were the county prize of 25*l*., 15*l*., 10*l*., and 5*l*., at 300, 500, and 600 yards' range. These prizes were won by Gloucester and Cheltenham in the following order:—First prize, Private T. A. Washbourne, 3rd company (Gloucester); second prize, Ensign Gregory, 13th Cheltenham; third prize, Private Jack, 7th company (Cheltenham); and fourth prize, Private Riddeford, 3rd company (Gloucester). There were five prizes for the 200 and 300 yards' range—viz., 15*l*., 10*l*., and three of 5*l*., and these were won by the following gentlemen at the points of 16, 12, 10, 10, 10, viz., Private Box, 11th company, Private Riddeford, 3rd company; Sergeant Smith, 6th company; Private C. O. Smith, 5th company; and Sergeant Davis, 2nd Gloucester.

HAMPSHIRE.

5TH HANTS RIFLES.—This corps paraded at their armoury yesterday at 2 p.m., and proceeded to Southsea Common, and were brigaded with the troops of the Line on the occasion of an attack upon Southsea Castle. The whole of the garrison turned out on that occasion, and executed a variety of manœuvres in a very soldier-like manner, Major-General Lord Wm. Paulet, C.B., commanding the South-Western District, accompanied by a brilliant staff, commanded in person.

KENT.

2ND (RAMSGATE) KENT RIFLES.—The inspection of this corps took place on Friday week last. At the conclusion Colonel Luard expressed his high satisfaction at the appearance and discipline of the corps, which reflected great credit on the captain and drill-sergeant, adding that it would be his duty to report most favourably of the corps to the authorities at the War Office.

The 1st Battalion was reviewed on Saturday afternoon last by Colonel M'Murdo, Inspector-General of Volunteers, in the park of Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart., at Old Charlton. The usual battalion evolutions were carried out, and at the conclusion of the proceedings Colonel M'Murdo complimented the officers commanding upon the efficiency attained by the several companies present.

LANCASHIRE.

8TH (BURY) LANCASHIRE RIFLES.—On Saturday last this corps assembled at Chesham, the seat of O. O. Walker, Esq., under the command of Major Hutchinson, for the purpose of receiving silver bugles, which the ladies of Bury had subscribed for the 1st and 2d companies. Mrs. Hornby, the wife of the rector of Bury, on the captains of the 1st and 2d companies being called to the front, presented the bugle to the 2d company, and Miss Walker, daughter of William Walker, Esq., to the 1st company. The prizes in the late rifle contest were then presented to the successful competitors.

11TH LANCASHIRE RIFLES.—This corps, under the command of Major Pedder, marched on Saturday afternoon from their depôt to the grounds of Mr. John Cooper, "the Oaks," Penwortham, to receive a silver bugle, subscribed for by the ladies of Preston. Mrs. Cooper presented the bugle.

A Volunteer Artillery Corps, in addition to the Regiment of Riflemen, is in the course of formation in Preston. About 100 young men have already enrolled themselves, and their services have been offered to Her Majesty through the mayor, Mr. Thomas Walmsley.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NORTHUMBERLAND RIFLES.—On Saturday evening last the Stephenson companies of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Volunteers met in the Corn Exchange of that town for the purpose of presenting to the successful competitors at a shooting-match lately held at Tynemouth the silver medals given by the officers of the companies for the best shots at 200 yards. Sir John Fife, the Major-Commandant of the Newcastle Rifle Corps, presented the medals to Sergeants Usher and Shepherd, and Privates Innes and Broadbent, the successful competitors.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The Robin Hood Rifle Volunteers, who, it may be recollected, were especially remarked for their fine appearance at the Queen's review in Hyde Park, are to be presented on Wednesday next, the 3rd prox., by the ladies of Nottingham with colours, a bugle, and a charger for the adjutant. Lady Belper, and other ladies, will take part in the ceremony, which will be doubtless impressive and attractive.

SHROPSHIRE.

7TH SHROPSHIRE RIFLES.—This corps met on Friday last at the Wrekin, to contest for a rifle, the gift of Captain Eyton, which after a severe contest was won by Corporal M'Kenzie, making 13 points. Ranges—300, 500, and 600 yards; five rounds at each distance.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

21ST (RUGELEY RANGERS) STAFFORDSHIRE RIFLES.—On Friday week last this corps was inspected by Lieut.-Col. Newdigate, who said he was very proud to be connected with such a company; that it was as good, if not the best he had inspected; he could see by the colour of the belts that the men had frequently attended drill.

STAFFORDSHIRE RIFLES.—An inspection of the 1st battalion by Lord Hatherton and the inspector of the district took place at Trentham on Wednesday last. When the inspection had been about half gone through the sun suddenly disappeared, and the rain came down in torrents, greatly interfering with the latter half of the inspection; both cavalry and infantry, however, stood the pelting of the storm bravely, and, if as steady under fire as they were under water, they will make first-rate soldiers. The inspection was very satisfactory.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

2ND STIRLINGSHIRE ARTILLERY.—This corps, under the command of Lieutenants Murrie and Ash, was inspected on Saturday last by Captain J. M'Gillivray, of the Coast Guard Artillery, the inspecting officer of the district, who expressed his satisfaction with their appearance.

YORKSHIRE.

3RD (BRADFORD) YORKSHIRE RIFLES.—Major S. C. Lister, Major-Commandant, has been promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. He has also been appointed to the command of a brigade at the review of the Yorkshire Rifle Corps at York on the 28th inst.

4TH WEST YORK RIFLES.—On Friday last this corps was publicly presented by two ladies with a silver bugle and marching colours. The bugle was presented by Mrs. Akroyd, the wife of Mr. Edward Akroyd (formerly M. P. for Huddersfield), the major of the regiment, and the colours by Mrs. Bury, on behalf of the ladies of Halifax.

VOLUNTEER ARMOURIES.—A correspondent calls attention to the fact that by the Act 44, Geo. III., cap. 54, sect. 42, it is provided that commanding-officers may appoint places for the deposit of arms and persons to take care of them, that two deputy-lieutenants shall view them, and the expense shall be paid by the receiver-general of the county, "provided always that no expense to be incurred shall exceed in amount such sum as His Majesty shall be pleased to authorise." But the Secretary of State issues conditions before he will sanction the formation of any rifle corps, and among them is the following: "That accommodation for the safe custody of the arms and a competent person to keep them in good order, be provided at the cost of the corps, and that the expense of keeping the same in repair be borne by the funds of the corps." This condition of course relieves the county from the expense and throws it exclusively upon the Volunteers. Had not the Act of Parliament provided that the Volunteers should be relieved from this burden, there would be no ground of complaint. The annual cost to each corps for the proper custody of the arms, is not less than 200*l*. per annum, to say nothing of the expense in many cases of erecting a suitable armoury.

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.—A very remarkable article, translated for the "Volunteer Review," has appeared in a German military paper, the *Allgemeine Militär-Zeitung*, upon the Newton Volunteer Review, and the organisation and condition of the English Volunteer force, the former of which appears to be well comprehended by our German neighbours, while on the latter the writer, taking a very fair and sufficiently approving view of what we have done, points out some defects and suggests some improvements. He makes the observation, that the drill of the men has produced results and efficiency as satisfactory as could possibly be expected. But he thinks the training of the officers is yet under par, and upon that subject he has the following remarks:—"If the whole movement is to lead to something, this is the point where Government will have to step in. All companies which are still existing—singly, or by twos and threes—ought to be compelled to combine together in permanent battalions, to engage adjutants from the regulars. These adjutants should be bound to give to all the officers of their respective battalions a regular course of instruction in elementary tactics, light infantry service in all its branches, and the regulations affecting the internal routine of service in a battalion. The officers should be bound, besides attending Hythe, to do duty, for at least three weeks, with a regiment of the Line or Militia in some encampment, and finally, they should, after a certain time, be all made to pass an examination, proving that they have learnt at least the most indispensable part of their business. Such a course of instruction and examination of the officers; further, a medical examination of the men, in order to weed out those who are physically unfit for field service (and there is not a few), and an annual revision of the company lists, for the removal of those men who do not attend drill, who only play at soldiers, and will not learn their duty—if this was done, the 120,000 men now existing on paper would be considerably reduced, but you would have an army worth three times the one which now counts 120,000 men on paper."

MOUNTED RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—Her Majesty's Government being anxious to encourage the formation of the Mounted Rifle Volunteer corps, the Secretary of State for War has addressed the Lords-Lieutenant of the different counties in England and Wales upon the subject:—"War Office, Sept. 10.—My lord, I have the honour to state for your information that I shall be prepared to sanction the appointment of a sergeant-instructor to every corps of Mounted Rifle Volunteers which is not entitled to the service of an adjutant. The sergeant-instructor so appointed will receive pay at the rate of 1*s*. 10*d*. per diem with an allowance of 4*d*. per diem in lieu of lodging, fuel, and light, and will, under the provisions of the 21st clause of the Act 44 George III., cap. 54, be subject to the Mutiny Act and to Articles of War, and will be liable to be tried by a court-martial for any offence committed against that Act or Articles of War. The qualifications of a sergeant-instructor of a mounted rifle Volunteer corps should be as follows: 1. Five years' service (three of which as a non-commissioned officer) in the regular army, or in the army of the late East India Company, or in Her Majesty's Indian forces. 2. A complete knowledge of mounted drill. 3. A good character, as established by satisfactory testimonials. 4. The age of the sergeant-instructor is not to exceed fifty years. He will be required, if necessary, to be attached to a regiment of infantry of the line to learn mounted drill. He will also be required to pass through a course of musketry instruction at Hythe if he has not already done so. Recommendations of sergeant-instructor for mounted rifle Volunteer corps should be made by commanding officers to the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, and, if approved by him, should be submitted for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War. I have to add that in cases where the corps consist of more than 100 enrolled members a second sergeant-instructor will be allowed, and where the numbers exceed 200 a third sergeant on the same terms. And in every case the sergeant-instructors should be mounted by the corps on all mounted duties. I have the honour to be, my lord, your obedient servant, Sidney Herbert. To the Lord-Lieutenant of the county of ——."

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—The Northamptonshire Rifle Association held their first meeting on Thursday in Althorp Park, the seat of Earl Spencer, on which occasion the first competition for the prizes for rifle shooting and a grand review of the whole of the corps in the county by the Earl of Euston took place. The association is the result of the extensive support which the Volunteer movement has received in the county, and is founded on the plan of the National Rifle Association, most of the regulations of which they have copied. Earl Spencer was the first to recommend the adoption of the movement by the county, and to establish a corps, of which he is the captain. His example was followed by Earl Pomfret, who raised a corps at Towcester; and by Lieut.-Colonel Loyd

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Lindsay, son-in-law of Lord Overstone. The number of competitors had been originally fixed at five men, distinguished for proficiency in the use of the rifle, from each of six corps; but as one of the corps declined to compete, their number was equally distributed throughout the other five corps. The challenge cup, value 25*l.*, and several other prizes, were won by Sergeant Presland, of the Towcester corps. This cup, however, will not be retained by the winner permanently, but is open to annual competition. A cup, value 10*l.*, was also offered as a prize to all comers, and was won by Mr. J. Biggs of Elkington. The shooting of the successful competitors was remarkable for steadiness, but many others, who are accounted good shots at ordinary practice, appeared to have lost some of their self-possession. As the time that could be given to shooting was necessarily short, the number of competitors was limited, and to furnish amusement for all, the committee of management had organised athletic games, such as running, leaping, &c. Earl Spencer entered the lists for some of these, and won a second prize for a running jump. There was also some archery, the prizes for which were well contested. The review was held in a very suitable portion of the park, the Volunteers being in a valley formed by extensive and gently descending slopes on either side, and was witnessed by about 15,000 people. It passed off most successfully, and Lord Euston congratulated the Volunteers on their creditable appearance.

WILTSHIRE.—A grand review of the Rifle Volunteer forces of Wilts and some of the adjacent counties, under the authority of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of War, took place in Clarendon Park, near Salisbury, the seat of Sir F. H. H. Bathurst, on the afternoon of Wednesday last. A variety of evolutions were gone through, according to an official programme, in the presence of the reviewing officer, General Lord William Paulet, C.B., at the conclusion of which there was a general salute, the bands playing the National Anthem. The General afterwards addressed the Volunteers in complimentary terms.

DEVON COUNTY VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION.—The association have just issued the programme of prizes to be competed for at the grand shooting match at Newton Abbot, on Tuesday, the 9th of October, and succeeding days. The rifle ranges are within half-a-mile of the station.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, SEPTEMBER 25.

1st Battalion of Dumbartonshire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Graham, Esq., to be Adjutant, from the 2d of July, 1860.

1st Battalion of Elgin Rifle Volunteers—Kenneth MacKenzie, Esq., to be Adjutant, from June 28, 1860.

4th Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Ensign Robert Payne to be Lieutenant, vice Clarke, resigned; John Stewart Oxley, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Payne, promoted.

19th Surrey (or Lambeth) Rifle Volunteer Battalion—The following appointment is substituted for that of Fowell Watkin Watkins, Gent., which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 11th inst.: Fowell Watkins Watkins, Gent., to be Captain.

Memorandum—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of Lieutenant Woodthorpe Charles Clarke of the commission held by him in the 4th Surrey Rifle Volunteers.

10th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign John Henry Phillips to be Lieutenant, vice Bower resigned; Peter Gauntlett Carter, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Phillips promoted; John Ness, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon.

19th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Henry Rutson to be Lieutenant; William Fowle, Gent., to be Ensign.

Northamptonshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—7th Company—Henry Minshull Stockdale, Esq., to be Captain.

1st Suffolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Robert Nicholas Sanderson, clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

8th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers—Mr. George Beardmore to be Ensign, vice Holland, deceased.

19th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Alexander Macandie Campbell, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Joseph McKeand, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Manchester or 6th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William McConnell, Gent., to be Super. Lieutenant.

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—2d Battalion, 38th Company—Robert Hargreaves, Esq., to be Captain; Basil Fitzherbert, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Robinson, Gent., to be Ensign; the Rev. Charles Patten Good, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain; Arthur Neville Hawthorne, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Haddingtonshire Rifle Volunteers—1st Administrative Battalion—George Warrender, Esq., younger, to be Major-Commandant.

29th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edward Houghton, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Stoneham promoted.

Memoranda—35th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this corps by Lieutenant Henry Carington Bowles Bowles.

4th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this corps by Captain Alfred Alexander.

Lyncombe, or 17th Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—Edward Dumergue, late Captain in Madras Army, to be Captain, vice Hewitt, resigned.

Kent Rifle Volunteers, 3d Corps, 1st Battalion—John Sutton Sams, to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon, vice Carr, resigned, and appointed Surgeon of the battalion.

1st Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteers—John Savery, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon,

Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—4th Company—Marshall Hall, Esq., to be Lieutenant; William Rogers, Gent., to be Ensign.

Bedfordshire Rifle Volunteers—8th Company—John Thomas Green, late Lieutenant 2d Company, to be Captain; William Frederick Green, late Ensign 2d Company, to be Lieutenant; Henry Russell, Esq., to be Ensign; Benjamin Lawrence Hawkins, M.R.C.S. and M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

6th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain Richard Purvis, R.N., to be Captain, vice Peel.

19th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry Ledgard, Gent., to be Ensign; William Allis Smith, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

4th Administrative Battalion of Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—Major Alexander Crum Ewing to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

7th Administrative Battalion of Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—James Drummond, Esq., M.D., to be Surgeon.

34th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Thomas Russell to be Captain, vice John Clark Crawford, resigned.

61st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Allan Houston, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice George Munro Kerr, promoted; Henry Monteith Hannan, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Malcolm Coll M'Gregor, resigned.

73rd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Brown, Gent., to be Ensign, vice William Smith Kerr, resigned.

4th Subdivision of Wigtownshire Rifle Volunteers—Mr. John Ewart to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

[The following appointments are substituted for those which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 17th of August last:—]

1st or Duke of Manchester's Mounted Volunteer Corps—Crewe Alston, Esq., to be Ensign; Francis Day, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Newton, promoted.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, SEPTEMBER 29.

7th Cornwall Artillery Volunteer Corps.—William Thomas Alexander Pattison, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

8th Berks. Volunteer Corps—Daniel Bennett, Esq., to be Lieutenant; George Frederick Crowdy, Gent., to be Ensign.

12th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers.—George Edward Hughes, Gent., to be Lieutenant; the Rev. Samuel Cheetham, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain; Richard Rickman Shillitoe, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Brecknockshire Rifle Volunteers—The Reverend John Daniel Williams, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain, in the first part of the 1st Battalion; Howell Gwynne Howell, Esq., to be Lieutenant in the 5th Corps, vice Rice Bligh, resigned.

12th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Allaway, Gent., to be Ensign.

Memorandum.—2nd Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteer Corps—The correct names of Captain Hewett, is John Frederick Napier Hewett and not John Francis Napier Hewitt, as gazetted the 7th of September, instant.

19th Rifle Volunteers—Sir William Bowyer Smyth, Bart., to be Lieutenant; Loftus Wigram Arkwright, Esq., to be Ensign.

21st Rifle Volunteers—Sir Kingsmill Grove Key, Bart., to be Captain.

6th Oxfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Thomas Morris, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Worcester Rifle Volunteers—2nd Battalion—The Reverend Richard Williamson, D.D., to be Honorary Chaplain.

No. 10 Company—Lieutenant Shekell to be Captain, vice Scobell, promoted; Ensign Ball to be Lieutenant, vice Shekell, promoted.

2nd Cumberland Artillery Volunteers—George Hodgson Dixon, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

8th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieutenant John Clay to be Captain; Second Lieutenant Edward Cox to be First Lieutenant; Joseph Bond Morgan, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; William Rathbone Duncan, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

3rd Manchester or 40th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Alfred Knowles to be Captain, vice Glover, resigned; Ensign Vernon Cochrane to be Lieutenant, vice Knowles, promoted.

14th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Anderson, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

32nd Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Blissett, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Guest Barritt, Gent., to be Ensign.

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—1st Battalion—37th Company—John Adamthwaite, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles John Blagg, Gent., to be Ensign.

2nd Battalion—4th Company—The Reverend John Bailey, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

3rd Battalion—1st Company—The Reverend Herbert Richard Peel, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

25th Company—Lieutenant Robert William Hand, to be Captain, vice the Viscount Sandon, resigned; Ensign John Lea to be Lieutenant, vice Hand, promoted; Charles Chester Mort, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Lea, promoted.

27th Company—Charles Edward Molineux, Gent., to be Ensign.

Memorandum—Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—That the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Monmouthshire Rifle Vnluntеer Corps have been united in a Battalion for drill and administrative purposes; which Battalion is numbered as the 2nd in the county of Monmouth.

2nd Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Captain Richard Brown Roden bearing the title of Captain Commandant.

James Essex, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; William Adams, Esq., to be Captain; Henry Laxton, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Hughes, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Josiah Richards, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Brown, Gent., to be Ensign; John James, Gent., to be Ensign; George Coates, Gent., to be Ensign; Henry Tothill, Gent. to be Ensign.

3rd Volunteer Rifle Corps—George Barkley Gething, Esq., to be Captain; Ensign Lorenzo Augustus Homfray to be Lieutenant; William Jenkins Webb, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Homfray, promoted.

Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteers—1st Battalion—The 5th, 10th, 11th, and 22nd Companies have been added to the 1st Corps, consisting of the 1st, 2nd, 13th, and 18th Companies, and the whole united in a Battalion for drill and administrative purposes.

Sir Michael Robert Shaw Stewart, Bart., to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Battalion.

15th Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Robert Hay Murray to be Captain; Ensign Francis Lewis Dowling to be Lieutenant.

3rd Montgomeryshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Powell Wilding, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

7th Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers—William Ludlam Ollard, Esq., to be Lieutenant; William Elworthy, Esq., to be Ensign; John Hemming, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Dundee Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry Jones Pearce, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Bell, junior, resigned.

12th Forfarshire Rifle Volunteers—The Right Honourable the Earl of Airlie to be Captain; James Brodie, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Robert Forrest, Esq., to be Ensign.

6th Perthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Grahame, Esq., to be Captain.

Memorandum—Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers (No 4)—In the Appointment of William McNab Soul to be Ensign, on the 11th September, 1860, read, William McNab Soul, Gent., to be Ensign.

Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers (No 2)—In the Appointment, in same Gazette, of Samuel William Linden, Gent, to be Ensign, read, Samuel William Linder, Gent., to be Ensign.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN ITALY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NAPLES, 22nd September.—On Sunday, the 16th inst., Garibaldi left Naples for Palermo on a mission of importance relating to affairs of state, and after a stay of six hours in the latter city, returned on the Tuesday following. The post of pro-Dictator was filled by General Sirtori; during his absence Generals Trivulzio and Cosenz were spoken of at the first, but the final choice was wisely made in favour of Sirtori, who is a Neapolitan. Many appointments have been made to public offices, and amongst others Dumas, the novelist, appointed honorary director of the institution lately called the Museo Borbonico, now the "Museo Nationale." He, the decree of appointment states, will submit to the Dictator a project for compiling from the archives connected with Pompeii and Herculaneum an archæological and historical record of these cities and their inhabitants, choosing such assistants as he may deem best fitted to the work of assisting him. All objects in the museum connected with the fine arts are henceforth to be under the direction of the Minister of Public Instruction. All civil *employés*, dismissed for political causes in 1848, will, if they have not since accepted office under the Bourbon dynasty, be regarded as having served the intervening time, so far as regards their becoming entitled to pensions. The remaining punishment is remitted to the following: Raffaele Verre, condemned by the Court of Salerno, 10th March, 1852; Francesco Matarazzo di San Biase, condemned 25th June, 1851; Antonio Venturini, condemned 31st March, 1859, for the occurrences of Sapri; Raffaele Turain, condemned 19th December, 1859; Giuseppe Averardi, condemned 20th November, 1858; and Francesco Romano, condemned in consequence of the events at Sapri. In addition to the above notices, the official journal publishes a proclamation from the Minister of Police to the effect that, as certain ecclesiastics have been of late abusing their sacred office, by disturbing the public peace, circulating false accusations against men high in office, and otherwise producing disturbances, it is found necessary to repress such attempts, so that, whilst the Dictator is desirous of advancing the cause of religion, he is, at the same time, determined not to permit any person or persons to disturb the common weal under guise of religious zeal, or any other pretence. Deputations from Basilicata and Polenz waited upon the Dictator during last week, and presented congratulations and professions of sympathy and identity of feeling of the most gratifying nature.

Some anxiety was felt for several days before the arrival of the 19th instant, known as St. Januarius' day—when, as is well known to the faithful, the blood of the saint liquefies—in consequence of a rumour having got abroad that the miracle would not take place this year in consequence of the misfortune of its patron, Francesco Secondo. At length the eventful day came, and salvos from the forts and castle proclaimed to the world of Naples that the miracle had taken place, and was this year an hour before its usual time. It was expected that some reactionary move would have been attempted through the credulity of the people; and whether this, if at all entertained, were deemed unwise or unsafe, I do not profess to say, but merely notice it as an event of political significancy. The daily papers of the same date contain the form of oath taken by Liborio Romano, Minister of the Interior, as follows:—"I, Liborio Romano, Minister of the Interior, swear fidelity and obedience to Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy, and his successors. I swear to observe and cause to be observed the statute and every other law of the state for the inseparable benefit of the king and the Italian country." After swearing himself in, Romano administered a similar oath to the other ministers, and they in turn to their subordinates. Now as the statute of Piedmont before decreed on the 14th has thus become law of the land, it may not be out of place to say that its general purport and contents might be briefly described as follows:—Article 1 declares the Roman Catholic the established religion, but all others tolerated according to law. Article 2 declares the government to be monarchical and representative. Article 3, that the legislative power be exercised by the king and two chambers, the senate and deputies, collectively. Article 4, that the person of the king is sacred and inviolable. Article 5, that the executive power belonged to the king, as well as the right to declare war, make peace, &c., &c. Articles, 6, 7, and 8, declare severally that the king names officers of state, sanctions and promulgates laws, and can grant grace of pardon, remission of punishments. Article 9 binds the king to convoke the two chambers every year; and, whilst it gives him power to prorogue the sittings of parliament, and dissolve the chamber of deputies, yet enjoins that in case of such right being exercised, he is to summon another before the expiration of three months. Article 10 enjoins the presenting of propositions relating to imposts to the lower house first. Articles 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, relate to the majority of the king, and the provisions for regency during his minority, or incapacity to govern. Article 17 gives the queen-mother the guardianship of the minor until the age of seven, after which the regent becomes his guardian. Article 21 provides for the support of the hereditary prince, and all princes and princesses of the royal blood. Article 22 defines the king's oath. Article 23 the regent's oath. Article 24 guarantees the equality of citizens in the eyes of the law. Articles 26 and 27 guarantees respectively personal liberty and inviolability of the residence. Article 28 grants freedom of the press, and enjoins that bibles, liturgies, &c., are not to be printed without the permission of the bishop. Article 29 declares property inviolable. Article 31 guarantees the public debt. From Article 33 to Article 38 inclusive, relates to the formation of the Senate. From Articles 39 to 64 refers to the constitution of the chamber of deputies. From Articles 65 to 74 relates to the ministry. From 75 to 81 relates to Despositioni Generali; and from Article 82 to Article 84 relates to Dispositions Transitoires. The above may be regarded as the general features of the statute under which it is expected the whole kingdom of Italy will soon be governed. There is no disguise maintained as to the ultimate purpose of uniting all Italy under the sceptre of Victor Emmanuel; and the programme, as far as I can make out, from reliable authorities, is to first complete the Neapolitan affair, and then pass on to the Roman States, after which an attempt will be made to drive the Austrians out of the country. The policy is evidently to prevent the annexation of Naples to Sardinia at present, and the reason for this course was plainly stated by Gavazzi in one of his public lectures, to be the fear that were Naples annexed now, a similar bad result would follow to that which would have followed the too sudden annexation of Sicily, namely, that the movement would have stopped short of the total liberation of Italy. It seems that those who most desire annexation, now see the necessity of retarding it; whilst the absolutists or re-actionary party, with the utmost desire to upset the revolution altogether, profess to desire immediate annexation, well knowing that nothing would more retard, if not neutralise altogether, the desire of liberating the Continent. A telegram from the Intendant of Terra di Livoro announced in the course of the week, that a re-actionary demonstration had taken place at Mola di Gaeta, which although encouraged by the presence of two Bourbon princes, D. Luigi and D. Alfonso, was suppressed by the exertions of the National Guards, an exhibition of zeal and patriotism, which so far from eliciting the praise it merited, was rewarded by the general disbanding of the force in question, and the appearance of a proclamation placing the city in a state of siege. Meantime, the first engagement since the flight of the king from Naples has taken place near Caserta. Garibaldi, wishing to occupy a commanding position by reaching Cajazzo, crossed the river near Capua for that purpose, and, in order to carry out his purpose effectually made a feigned attack on the left; in consequence of this latter part of the plan being misunderstood, the small force stationed there converted their false into a real attack, and, advancing to the very walls of Capua, were received with a discharge of grape, and a charge of cavalry, and had to retire with loss. With the exception of this mishap the project of Garibaldi was carried out successfully, the river passed, and the desired position at Cajazzo occupied. It is stated that the Neapolitans have driven out the troops of Garibaldi and reoccupied Cajazzo. The state of affairs is now as follows:—Garibaldi has some 30,000 men in the field, and so disposed as to have not only a force between Naples and Capua, but also a large body of troops between Capua and Gaeta; in consequence of this arrangement the retreat of the garrison of Capua is completely cut off, and as they do not amount to more than 14,000 men, and without any prospect of relief, their surrender is inevitable.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE
AND
JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.
EDITED BY W. H. RUSSELL, ESQ., LL.D.,
(Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

The subscription is 7*s.* 7*d.* per quarter, or 30*s.* 4*d.* per annum, payable in advance, postage included (excepting abroad, which varies according to the route and destination). All Editorial Communications should be addressed to W. H. Russell, Esq., and business letters and advertisements to Mr. Archibald Graham, to whom post-office orders, &c., are payable. Advertisements received up to Thursday evening. The Paper is published every Saturday in time for the Morning Mails.
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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the Editor cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the Editor.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the Army and Navy Gazette, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, Mr. Archibald Graham, and not to the Editor.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1860.

We are happily either above or below the regions of "la haute politique," which must be not only hazy, but stormy just at present—in a sort of North Sea breeze, with no lights in sight and a good deal of sea on, and sand-banks and shoals everywhere—but we cannot be indifferent to the military aspect of the affairs which are commanding the attention of the world. It may be true, as we are informed, that in this free and constitutional country we are living under the mild dictatorship of the noble member for Tiverton, and that, therefore, it is not much matter what individual atoms may say or write; but there can be no harm in directing our eyes to incidents which may materially affect the course of our policy, or, at all events, the fame and reputation of the country in the estimation of Europe. On the one side we have had the Pope's brigade of Irishmen, who must be spoken of in the præterite tense—the *spolia opima* or *pessima*, as the case may be of Spoleto—who fought, or were engaged to fight, all for religion and a little for pay and bounty, and who to the world are British subjects, though they certainly violated all claim to British protection when they enlisted to serve a foreign prince in defiance of the laws. On the other hand, there are the Garibaldian excursionists, who are not the less outside the pale of the law because they have sought merely to turn its flank by a pretext which can scarcely be called ingenious, and who may meet with rough usage, should they by any fortune of war fall into the hands of the Neapolitan troops. In both of these little armies there have been feather-bed soldiers, who cried out because their rose-leaf beds hurt their tender sides, and whose martial ardour was quenched by a slash of sea-water, or a draught of sour wine of Orvieto. Whatever these men do, in some sense the character of this country in its relation to European states is concerned in their acts. Then there is a third class of British subjects abroad who are in a *mezzo termine*—the tourists, the sight-hunters, the excitement-seekers, the popularity-hunting lawyers, who haunt the edges of battle-fields, and sniff the smoke of powder from convenient distances. That most of these will behave like stout-hearted Britons in the time of danger we are quite certain; and already they have shown the metal of which they were made in the actual shock of battle, and in the trying fire of a panic We shall not stop to speculate on the curious complications which might arise, if gallant Mr. Evelyn Ashley had been conducted hot from the fight of Santa Maria, into the presence of Francis II. But what would have happened if Mr. Edwin James had been taken prisoner, and if the unaccredited envoy or the "officious" ambassador of England to Dictator Garibaldi, had actually been carried off in that sweeping charge of the royalist horse? He, the bosom friend of Garibaldi, the chronicler of his toilet-table doings, the leaky recipient of the Dictator's confidences, and the dangerous guardian of his private thoughts concerning the Emperor Napoleon; he, who had sat in council with Cavour, had been the honoured cargo of a Sardinian war steamer, and had received the addresses and honorific gratulations of the liberal bar of France—he, in the hands of the King of Naples! Why, it would have been hard to persuade Francis and his friends that such a captive was not equal to a kingdom's ransom, and that it was not more than a counterpoise to Castelfidardo. We are glad the capture was not effected; for, after all the learned gentleman's special correspondence in the papers, after his pompous progress, his interviews with the Prime Minister of Sardinia, and with the Dictator, and his boasted relations—as well as those suggested, rather than indicated—with the leaders of the movement, it would have been very difficult for Mr. James to have persuaded the Neapolitans he was only out for a lawyer's holiday, and that he was merely airing his lungs for *Nisi Prius* juries and the Marylebone stump. Anyhow, he could not deny he was a Member of the House of Commons, and the aspirant for an office which would make him a member of the British Government. Vain would it be for even the learned gentleman to try and swallow his sheets of letter-paper; vainer still to argue that according to the letter of the law of nations he was quite justified in all he had done; vainest of all to seek to persuade the "brutal despot, the tyrant of Naples," that he, Mr. James, was no friend of Palmerston—quite the contrary, that he was his sworn foe, and the plague of his life in Parliament—*vide* Hansard, if Hansard could be found in Gaeta. With admirable celerity, however, Mr. Edwin James solved all the difficulties by the simple process of running away, not merely from Santa Maria but from Italy. Faster than the royalist horse, faster than panic itself, than the dispatches, and as fast as the telegraphic messages, the learned enthusiast rushed from the fated land, and arrived panting at Boulogne, filled with dreadful visions of the Garibaldians in full rout, and a storm of furious horsemen, and the black horrors of cannon shot, and the blazing eyeballs of bursting shells. Those rifled cannon throw their balls a perilous way! What a pernicious marksmen it was who pulled the friction fuse of the deadly barrel which sent its screaming messenger to tear off the door-step of the carriage, on which the Honourable Member's valuable foot had rested but an instant before! Are we to have the life of an embryo Solicitor-General put in peril because of his chivalrous gallantry in running to battle-fields, or his equally dangerous tardiness in getting away from them? Is Marylebone content to allow her champion to trifle with his life? If necessary, let some steps be taken to keep him at home. At all events, we can better lose his letters than his life. And we can assure him that notwithstanding all he saw—or thinks he saw—the cause in which he once evinced such touching enthusiasm, and of which he now takes so gloomy a view, is not yet lost, even though he may have left Garibaldi to himself.

If, as appears now to be the fashion, all important measures are to be initiated by committees and commissions, while the responsible Government is to sink into a mere paid executive, then it is surely time to bethink us, whether something ought not to be done to improve the status and composition of the committees which are thus becoming practically our chief instruments of government. They must have a wider range of functions; so that they may be enabled to deal thoroughly with what is remitted to their consideration. They must have a longer tenure of office, and not be dissolved at the end of each session; in order that they may not be hurried to precipitate conclusions. Only the few thoroughly good men of business in the House should be considered eligible to be nominated upon them; that the members may be fully competent, and gain constant experience by being frequently engaged upon investigations which are more or less cognate. And, lastly, it may be necessary to inquire if they should not be paid.

We are led to make these reflections, not because they have only now struck us for the first time, but because of an instance of the grave inconvenience to the real business and best interests of the country, arising from the present practice, which has been pressed upon our notice in considering the Report of the Transport Service Committee. It comes out in the evidence of Mr. C. A. Wood, that the late East India Army Commission only examined a single witness on the all-important question of the frequency of the reliefs and the transport of troops for India; and that witness, Sir Alexander Tulloch, happening to express an opinion diametrically opposed to a resolution of Sir De Lacy Evans's Committee of the preceding year, the question was simply "shirked," and neither further gone into, nor reported on! And yet our present system is, to send regiments to India for ten years—often after long periods of previous colonial service—while it has been abundantly proved by the statistics of the Army, that from the casualties affecting the troops in India, a regiment becomes exhausted long before 10 years,—in fact, "there is a fresh army every eight and a half years!"

What with deaths and invaliding, what with men's period of service expiring, and the purchase of discharges, a regiment that is sent to India has changed entirely its whole composition long before the ten years have expired. And yet the system continues! It continues; and we send out the men's wives and children with them or after them, to be in like manner brought back again, or carried to their long homes, in the course of a very few years. There is, too, an enormous mortality among the poor children who are thus foolishly shipped abroad. Not to take the shocking case of the Accrington, in which the mortality was frightful, it appears, from a return of the mortality in twelve vessels (not including the Accrington), that out of 476 deaths which occurred on board, only 18 were adults, and the remaining 458 children. Of these poor victims no less than 388 were under three years of age. In fact, about half the soldiers' children of that age who are sent to India are known to die. In these twelve vessels, 861 were embarked, of whom 388 died!

The absurdity of supposing that the soldiers themselves become more healthy the longer they are retained in an unhealthy climate, was sufficiently exposed in the recent debates on the amalgamation of the Indian and British Armies. Of course there is a certain truth underlying what is called being "acclimatised." After the first shock to an English constitution—the first fever or attack of cholera or dysentery—no doubt when the person recovers—which, however, sometimes does not happen at all—he is, for a time, less likely to have a second attack, and he regains a degree of health which may only afterwards suffer from a gradual enervation and weakening of his constitution, till its vital energy is exhausted. Some constitutions are tough, and can bear this slow deterioration for many years; but with most Englishmen, especially among the common soldiery, neither wise nor prudent as to how they live, it leads rapidly to death or utter prostration.

As a remedy for these known and half-acknowledged evils, Mr. Wood and others humanely propose to shorten the term of Indian service to five years, and to dispense with sending out the soldiers' wives and children to India altogther. The result would be a large saving of the soldiers' own lives, and the lives of the greater number of their children. If this plan were adopted, a reasonable addition to the pay of those soldiers whose periods of service expired before the five years, would probably induce them to postpone their return, till their regiment was coming home; the regiment would be kept together; and we should no longer have melancholy evidence how few soldiers require transport back to England, compared with those who have been conveyed to India. The soldier going on this five years' Indian service would be placed in an analogous position to the sailor whose ship remains five years in commission on a foreign station. Their absence from their families would be alike. And, indeed, if the period were reduced to four, or even to three years, it might not be unwise. Nothing is more expensive than a bad system of management, which kills our soldiers in hospital, instead of reserving them for the field of

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battle, or for an honoured retirement after a long service.

Perhaps no argument of greater weight has been used against the proposition for having about eight additional troop-ships all as large as the Himalaya, for conveying troops to and from India and the colonies, than the fact that, as things are now managed, there are so much fewer men to bring home than we carry out. Compared with the hired transport system, there is no doubt but it would be even cheaper to have such ships and bring them home almost empty, than to go on as we are doing. But the proposed system of more frequent reliefs and shorter service abroad, supplies the answer to the only argument apparently of consequence against having a proper service of Government troop-ships. It does so in the most gratifying way. We must not always be harping upon the saying that "the Channel has been bridged by steam," and always only thinking of the French. Let us look to our colonies and India. The whole ocean has been bridged by steam. And it will be to the everlasting disgrace of England, if we do not make use of the means which science, under Providence, has given us, for shortening the weary years of foreign service hereafter to be required from the bravest, most devoted, and most deserving troops in the world.

We hope, too, that the Government will have more self-respect than to wait till a Parliamentary Committee "recommends" this justice to be done. We are not arguing for the Committee and Commission system of governing the country. All we say is, if we are to have it, let us not always have raw hands set to every subject, and not time allowed them for their work. But we prefer the constitutional system. We have the Cabinet; we have the Secretary for War, the Under-Secretaries, and all their permanent coadjutors, including the Commander-in-Chief; we have the Secretary for Indian Affairs and his Council; we have the Duke of Somerset and the Lords of the Admiralty; the Secretary for the Colonies and all his staff. If these men are altogether incompetent to settle such questions, or apathetic, or simply idle, we are certainly in evil case, and must look to Mr. Gladstone's threatened "revolution" for some rough remedy. But, if the Ministry have any ambition to be indeed our rulers, they have only, in this and a thousand other matters, to read, mark, think, and *act*, and the voice of Parliament and the people will go with them.

The Admiralty must fairly wish the faculty of invention had never been invented, or that it had ceased to act since the beginning of this present century. Here are all the crafty, silly, wise, and ignorant men in the country, mechanical, or non-mechanical, applying themselves to the study of what are called improvements, and assailing the Board with demands for the trial of all sorts of hobbies, not one in a thousand of which has the smallest puff of breath within its ribs. Why could not the world be content with handy old liners, which "went round like a top" in tacking with nice, comfortable jackass frigates, and sturdy, old bomb-ketches, impelled by the natural and obvious agency of the winds and canvas? Since steam was invented there has been nothing but trouble; and, because the inventors' detestable race stumbled upon one good thing they think they have acquired a right thereby to disturb the repose of departments for ever. With steam came the long range, and with the long range came the armadillo battery, floating in a shell of iron on the ocean. The Admiralty must be more than mortal not to be angry; not that we assert they are, only we think it is likely they consider "*quieta non movere*," a very wholesome rule. As to the armadilloes, first doubts were hinted that they could be built, and then dislikes were hesitated as to such innovations at all; and finally, when their existence could not be gainsaid, it was suggested that English cannon were more powerful than French guns, or that the French were throwing away their hopes and their money on a practical humbug and monster iron rams. The readers of this journal were at all events warned, from the very commencement, not to put too much faith in the results of the experiments at short ranges against the iron armour of various projectors, although some of them were ridiculous enough; and we raised the true issue several weeks ago, in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, in an article in which it was pointed out that the real question was, not whether Sir W. Armstrong and Mr. Whitworth could pierce the iron mail of a *frégate blindée* at 200 yards, or at double that distance, but that it was whether a swift iron-coated man-of-war, with a heavy armament, could not destroy a fleet of wooden ships no matter how they were manned, from a distance, which would secure her sides from the return fire. Since that time the question has been re-opened by a remarkable letter from Capt. Halsted, which it would be superfluous to reprint in our columns. It appeared just at the very day that some of our contemporaries had committed themselves to a great deal of nonsense in reference to thundering broadsides, and hearts of oak, and the penetrating power of our new artillery, which the letter of Captain Halsted gave an ethereal touch unto at the moment. Then the sterling hard-headed sense of Captain Sherard Osborn came in to lighten the way of our great contemporary, who had rather yawed in giving his broadside on the matter, and had consequently failed somewhat in hitting what he aimed at, so that he luffed up more than once and trained his guns anew.

A "Captain, R.N." brought in a few Sebastopol experiences about those terrible shells; and though he rather overlooked the fact that the shells which did more moral execution than we care to talk about among our men, on 17th October, 1854, were fired from very large guns in casemated embrasures with a plunging fire, and that therefore their effects were more powerful than would be the horizontal fire from ships' decks. We say with him emphatically, "For God's sake keep out the shells." "Observer" if not following the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE sailing on a parallel line, points out that there is an issue yet to be decided between the experiments of Captain Hewlett and the statement of Captain Halsted, but we know that officers in actual command have very different moral perceptions from those officers who live *en retraite* in Perthshire solitudes. There is one issue which must be settled. Can we build a ship like the Gloire to steam 13½ knots an hour, to carry seven days' coal, 500 rounds per gun for a heavy armament of rifled cannon, and steel-plated sides with port-holes six feet clear of the water in an ordinary seaway? If we cannot, we must be prepared to show at an enormous risk that our great rivals cannot do so either. We believe the Admiralty are not indifferent to the gravity of that issue.

The correspondence which has appeared in the columns of the leading journal on the subject of iron-clad ships during the week, proves that the time has come when a decision must be arrived at as to whether we are to be satisfied with large fleets of wooden line-of-battle ships, or, if we are to take advice from our neighbours, and adopt the system which they are bringing into play of having armour-cased vessels wherewith to fight our future battles. We believe that the Comptroller of the Navy is most anxious not to be behind in the race which France bids fair to run with us in the building of iron steam-ships; and we are certain that any apparent delay which has taken place in giving orders for the construction of a further number of these formidable but most expensive ships, proceeds merely from a desire on his part to be convinced that he possesses the plans and models of vessels best calculated not only to act as engines of warfare, but as safe sea boats. The Lords of the Admiralty have also, we believe, felt reluctant to hazard any more of the public money in what might have been considered a hazardous experiment, and have been desirous first of testing all the various qualities of the Warrior and Black Prince. These ships should, according to contract, have been ready for sea at the very moment we are writing, but from delays which have arisen from various causes, the time mentioned for their being fit for service is precisely the autumn of next year. We have taken pains to ascertain the reason of this serious breach of covenant, and find that the authorities have a right to complain of the tardy conduct of the contractors, although, on the other hand, the latter excuse themselves by saying that they are not to blame for the alterations which have been made by the Admiralty during the time the ships have been building, and for which they have claimed an extension of the period originally allowed them.

The Royal Commissioners have prepared a series of questions having reference to the sanitary condition of Her Majesty's troops, and of the local European and native troops in India. To these questions answers are required from every station throughout India and its dependencies. It is the expressed wish of the Commissioners that these questions should be filled up and signed concurrently, by the commanding officer, the engineer, and the medical officer at every station. The first section relates to topography, and a series of questions are given, calculated to elicit the fullest information on the topography of the station, embracing everything which can be brought under this comprehensive head. The 2nd section relates to climate. The 3rd section refers to the sanitary condition of the station, embracing all the points usually included under this head. The 4th section contains minute inquiries into the health of the troops. The 5th section contains questions intended to elucidate the effect of total abstinence, temperance, and drunkenness on the amount of sickness, mortality, and crime at the station. Diet is dealt with in the 6th section. Dress, accoutrements, and duties come under the 7th section. Instruction and recreation constitute the 8th section. Military prisons and everything relating to them are disposed of in the 9th. The subject of field service and all that relates to the conduct of the line of march of troops, bivouacking, camping, billeting, all medically considered, are embraced in the 10th section. Section 11 relates to statistics of sickness and mortality, and the large subject of military hospitals is exhausted in the 12th section, while the burial of the dead forms the concluding part.

We regret to hear that an order has been issued in India—at least in the north-west provinces—waging war, not against vice and immorality, but against "soldiers' pets." It is a cruel and foolish order, as we understand it; and people in England will scarcely wonder that the Indian Service is unpopular, when they hear that the military authorities have issued orders—First, that all pictures, engravings, and decorations of the sort, are to be removed from the barrack-rooms; Secondly, that private lights are not to be used by the soldiers, to whom indeed oil lamps, fed with very bad oil, which give little light and much smoke, are issued. Thirdly, that all "pets" are to be removed out of the barracks, and that the out-houses which have been built for them are to be pulled down and destroyed. An edict of extermination has gone forth against the parrots, monkeys, dogs, pigeons, and other mute friends of the poor soldier, and if some kindly officer does not shelter them in his compassion for his men, they are killed or driven forth. Verily this is the way to nurse discontent, and to feed the spirit of mutiny.

As some misunderstanding appears to exist, in spite of the statement in the recent numbers of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, that the officers to whom the question had been referred had sent in their report to Government in reference to the disposal of Indian prize money, we think it as well to repeat, that the principles on which the prizes shall be disposed of have been settled as far as the Commissioners are concerned. By far the largest amount of prize made by any of the columns in India was secured by the force under General Whitelock at Kirwee and Banda in the summer of 1858. The proceeds seem to have been quietly absorbed by the Indian government, who have preserved such a judicious silence in reference to the transaction, that not one paper or document could the Indian Board at home lay before the Prize Commissioners, who made their report accordingly, without referring to the very large sum which must sooner or later—we fear it will be later—distributed to the force.

The French army seems to avail itself largely of the columns of the *Moniteur de l'Armée* for the expression of individual desires, and each week there is a long list of wants, which are curious enough in their way. For instance, "a chef de bataillon desires to exchange with a major of two or three years' rank, address, &c.;" "The paymaster captain of 7th Chasseurs à Cheval at Chalons-sur-Marne, desires to change with a captain of the first-class of a regiment of Chasseurs in France;" "M. Radet, captain, 1st Cuirassiers, at Sarreguemines, asks to change with a captain of Chasseurs d'Afrique or of Spahis;" "A lieutenant of Chasseurs d'Afrique desires to change with one of his colleagues in France, the cavalry of the reserve excepted." "At the competition for the post of master tailor of the 46th Regiment on 10th September, there being only one candidate, a new competition will be held at Soissons, on 5th November." These notifications are inserted as advertisements.

The following Circular which has been recently issued from the Admiralty, reflects credit on their Lordships; it is a step in the right direction, and should take effect among the class of men to which it is directed.

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having had under their consideration the periods of service hitherto prescribed to entitle well-conducted Seamen to the several rates of good conduct pay, are pleased to direct, under the authority of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 10th instant, that the period of service to entitle such Seamen to the first grant of good conduct pay shall be three years instead of five years; and that the successive additions shall be, as heretofore, after every further period of service of five years, subject to the conditions prescribed by the Good Conduct Regulations established by Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 15th of January, 1849.—By Command of their Lordships, C. PAGET.

Major General W. Freke Williams has resigned the command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade at Shorncliff, his period of Staff service having expired. He will be succeeded by Colonel Garvock, who, to the claims of active and varied service, adds the strong recommendation of being at a time of life when he will be able to fulfil the physical duties of the office—a consideration, we may remark, which has not been invariably attended to of late in the selection of officers to give practical instruction in field movements on a large scale.

On Friday week some trials were made before the Committee of a new large gun with a charge of 25 lbs. of powder, and firing an elongated shell 174 lbs. weight, which are said to have given satisfactory results; but we have not heard of the conclusion of the experiments this week.

Lieut.-General Gascoigne resigns the Dublin command to-day, when he will be relieved by Major-General the Hon. A. A. Dalzell, who will in turn be succeeded in the Cork district by Major-General C. W. Ridley.

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THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Warsaw, Sept. 19th, 1860.

The intended visit of the Czar to this place, and to the great camp which is its chief attraction, has been postponed. It was to have taken place about the middle of the present month, but political complications have caused it to be deferred. The accouchement of the Empress, and the non-completion of that portion of the St. Petersburgh railway, upon which the Czar will be the first passenger, are assigned as the causes of this delay; but the unsettled state of Europe, the amount of business now upon the hands of the Emperor of Russia, as upon those of all other crowned heads at this moment, together with—last, though not least—a desire to take advantage of this visit to Warsaw, to accomplish in *propriis personis* the reconciliation of the two Emperors of Russia and Austria, the latter of whom is to be invited hither upon the occasion,—such are the considerations which have had more to do with the delay than babies or railroads.

This same visit of the Emperor of Austria will be somewhat a strange affair—a reconciliation rather of the head than of the heart, at least, if one may judge from the bitter tone in which the Russians speak of the Austrians. It will be long indeed before the latter recover the prestige and position which they lost by the part which they thought fit to play during the Crimean War, a part which has given far deeper offence to the Russians than if they had openly declared themselves upon one side or the other, and boldly waged war against the Russians if they could not conscientiously act as their allies.

Everything here bespeaks preparation for the Czar's visit; the troops are being rubbed up to a state of efficiency, which makes one hope that in another war they may be our allies instead of our enemies; the summer exercises in the "polygon" have ceased, and the troops are employed in making up cartridges instead of burning them, and in repairing the batteries, and mounds, and trenches, which, by way of practice, they have, hitherto, been busy destroying. The great camp, now occupied by about 40,000 men and 112 guns, is being furbished up to an unwonted pitch of cleanliness; it is almost difficult to find one's way about it, now that the old land-marks of dirt and the old pest heaps are removed. At the Emperor's palace at Lazienki lamps hang from the trees; and wooden edifices and scaffoldings, suggestive of fireworks and illuminations, block up the avenues. At the great fortress of Modlin (or the "New Georgien") about twenty miles north of this, the casements erst occupied by the Czar Nicholas, and still containing his uncomfortable plain camp-bed, have been polished up until every one of them looks like a little boudoir, and it is difficult to believe that those delicately painted walls, with festoons of mauve and pink flowers hanging over them, are boomproof, or, that those charming little windows, with their rich curtains, are embrasures. The fortress (which is, I believe, the largest in Europe, or in the world, having accommodation for 40,000 men) is at present commanded by General Brümmer, who commanded the Russian Artillery at the Siege of Kars.

And so all Warsaw and its environs are on the *qui vive* for the Czar. Prince Gortschakoff (commanding-in-chief here) has just returned from leave to receive him; and General Kotzebue, his chief of the staff, has more work on his hands than he knows how to get through. You must know that the preparations of a Russian army for a review are more extensive than ours. The men must have coats which are not threadbare and in rags, served out to them for the occasion, and arrangements have to be made (on a pretty large scale, too) to ensure the peculation and corruption of those in authority being kept secret; the poor, cheated, patient, half-starved soldier, has to get up a cheerful appearance, and look happy for the nonce; and this is no easy matter, let me assure you. Something, too, has to be done to replace the sham cartridges with gunpowder ones; and it is sometimes a matter involving a good deal of consideration and intricate calculation to account for all the artillery and cavalry horses, still more so for a large portion of the forage, which anyone knows more about than the unfortunate quadrupeds who should have eaten it. This is no exaggerated case, I can assure you. Persons unacquainted with the Russian system may be excused if they are a little sceptical about the amount of roguery and peculation prevailing among the officials in that most corrupt country; but to those of your readers who know more of the Russians, what I have said will be neither new nor incredible. It would be interesting to relate one or two little anecdotes which I have collected, bearing upon the subject; but I should be swelling my letter to too great a bulk by doing so. Perhaps on some future occasion, should I have the opportunity of chatting over the Russian army, I may return to this subject.

After this it will not be surprising to learn that the private soldier is the only one who anticipates the Czar's visit with any real satisfaction; his conscience at least is easy; poor fellow, there is nobody for him to cheat, and so he has no *exposé* to fear. The exhaustive process of peculation ceases at this stage, and the result is that the man's mind is easy, and his coat threadbare; besides there is a direct benefit to him in the Czar's visit; every man reviewed upon these occasions receives half a rouble (about 1*s.* 7*d.*), and, small as it is, this sum is no mean one to a man whose nominal pay is only 1 rouble and 20 copecks (or about 3*s.* 11*d.*) a quarter; while (thanks to the system I have above referred to) he actually receives not more than 30 or 40 per cent. of that amount. The poor devil will go and spend his wretched half-rouble in "vodka" when the reviews are over; who can blame him if he gets as drunk as he can for the money? At least his noisy "God save the Czar" will be a heartier one than those more decorous protestations of loyalty uttered by the sleek courtiers and generals over their champagne; and the liquor at any rate will have been honestly earned.

Owing to the Czar's visit being so late this year, it is probable that there will not be as much manœuvring as usual, and that the visit will be a shorter one; but though short, it promises to be brilliant; in addition to the Emperor of Austria, the Prince Regent of Prussia, the King of Bavaria, the Grand-Duke of Baden, and other of the German princes are expected to be present.

At this moment there are, as I have above stated, about 40,000 men in the camp, but during the Emperor's visit between 65,000 and 70,000 will be collected; it was at first intended to have had 100,000 men present, but the unsettled state of Europe has rendered it desirable to employ a large number on the frontiers and in the different forts, added to which the lateness of the season would make it difficult for so large a number of troops to get back to their respective cantonments and quarters before the bad cold weather set in.

Anyone wishing to visit Warsaw should undoubtedly do so during this Imperial visit, when there is much to interest and amuse—particularly military men; at other times I imagine it to be about the stupidest and most unsatisfactory town to sojourn in in Europe.

I may, however, as well mention, for the benefit of any of your readers who may contemplate a trip hither, that they must make up their minds to exorbitant charges and meagre fare.

The Hotel de l'Europe, which is undoubtedly the only habitable hotel, is a magnificent establishment, but infamously managed, particularly the cookery department; the Hotel d'Angleterre boasts a better *cuisine*, but the charges are enormous.

This is the more to be regretted, as a trip to Warsaw during the Imperial visit would otherwise be agreeable enough, and the fact of the camp and exercising ground being only about three miles from the town, and of the manœuvres not beginning until a reasonable hour—nine o'clock or thereabouts—facilitate matters considerably, and enable the visitor to get to the scene of action comfortably without hurry.

THE ORGANISATION AND USE OF CAVALRY.

From the Papers of the late Field-Marshal Radetzky, *written* 1837-8.

(*Concluded from p.* 657.)

LIGHT CAVALRY.

The best light cavalry in the world is that of those people whom we call barbarians, as the Bedouins, Tartars, Cossacks. I mean here by light cavalry those skirmishers whose duty it is to watch over the safety of positions, marches, and to keep open communications &c. The value of these troops consists less in their scientific drill, than in their natural instincts, in the self-reliance which each individual gains in a roving life, in the cunning which their practical warfare acquires, in their facility of movement guided by the signs which nature gives them, in their endurance of hunger, thirst, and all sorts of hardships, in their knowledge of their steed with whom they have almost been brought up. These qualities are of incalculable value for the outpost service of an army, and cannot be drilled into a man. States which possess tributary tribes of this description have an immense resource in them, because with their help they can spare their regular cavalry, reserve it for the decisive battle, and save it from being distributed. But it is not in our power to form cavalry of this description, because we cannot transplant the habits and customs of barbarians into the centre of civilisation. All that we can do is to make our regular light cavalry respond as much as possible to the duties it has to perform.

The amount of our light cavalry in proportion to the cavalry of the line is great; hence it ensues that we are obliged to use our light cavalry as cavalry of the line. In fact it were a pity if we were only to use our fine hussar and uhlan regiments as outpost troops; these regiments have done deeds on the battle-field which would not disgrace the noblest squadron of chivalrous knights. Nevertheless, the important duty of watching over the safety of the army must be done, and consequently there is no other means but to entrust it to the hussars and uhlans. The question then arises: Is there no means to be found to prevent our excellent light cavalry from being dispersed and scattered? The Hungarian insurrection fell before the spirit of the age and the art of war, like everything which belonged to the feudal system. In the last campaigns so called Veliten were embodied. If this system was organised, a certain number of these troops might be added to each regiment, to form an outpost cavalry which would do as good service as the Cossacks.

The war which the French are waging in Africa is a great school for them, if they can adopt the peculiarities of their opponents, which they must do if they wish to succeed. They will thus be enabled to bring a light cavalry into the field against us, which, despite the superiority of the elements which we possess, may prove most formidable.

CAVALRY OF THE LINE.

By cavalry of the line I mean that cavalry which is destined to form in line of battle, to support the attack of the infantry, to turn quickly to account any advantage obtained, to keep the enemy's cavalry in check, to cover the wings of the line of battle where it is wanting in *points d'appui*, and on a retreat to charge the advancing and pursuing enemy, to facilitate the reforming of the infantry. It is the middle between the light cavalry and the reserve cavalry. For this service the chevaux-légers are best suited. All cavalry should be provided with pistols, for a fire-arm is often of great service to a horseman for personal defence, and quite indispensable to give an alarm or signal; for though we should use light cavalry exclusively for outpost duty, still occasions do happen when the cavalry of the line must take this duty upon itself, and replace the light cavalry. As in the general rule the cavalry of the line fights with the infantry, it is very necessary for both arms that they should be accustomed to each other. Consequently, on the dislocation of troops care should always be taken that the cavalry of the line should be so distributed, that wherever one or more army divisions meet for grand manœuvres in peace time, a portion of the cavalry of the line should always be with them.

This cavalry is not destined to act united in large masses, but is divided according to the wants of the *corps d'armée*. But with the *corps d'armée* itself it must never be scattered, but kept together as carefully as possible, for it is only by united strength that a battle can be fought with success.

The cavalry of the line should not be brought into action too soon, or employed in isolated, not deciding attacks, as thereby it is only weakened, fatigued, and demoralised. It must patiently wait for the moment that the infantry has opened it a path; and therefore this cavalry must not engage a battle, as it would be irretrievably exposed to the enemy's artillery, nor ought it to deploy in front until ready to charge. A display of strength to impose upon an enemy is a military gasconade, which can only tell upon a cowardly foe; and such a foe need never be feared.

When the battle is engaged the cavalry of the line should remain in columns, and, if possible, out of sight of the enemy. Forming in columns is the only serviceable one for cavalry, because in this position it is always able to manœuvre at a moment's notice; and a manœuvre must always precede a charge, for cavalry cannot and must not fight standing still. I have always found double columns with intervals, or what is called the manœuvring column, most serviceable; its development on every side is easy; it is a compact form, which the general has in hand, which he can easily direct either to attack the enemy in front or to fall upon his flank.

No fixed position can be assigned to the cavalry of the line in a line of battle, as it depends upon the locality, whether it is placed on the wing or in the centre of the corps. In positions where the wings want support, it is best placed upon the wings, because it here covers best the weak points of our line of battle, has free action, and can easily fall on the enemy's flank, especially if the enemy's wing is exposed to a cavalry attack.

No rules can be laid down for what must be left to the genius of the commander; he alone must decide when to bring his cavalry into action. By a surprise, as occurred in the battle of Rossbach, a charge of cavalry often decides a battle. But the happy opportunity lost, and if the enemy has had time to take up position in order, then it is a mistake to bring the cavalry at once into action; it must be kept quiet until the enemy's infantry is shaken by battle and is disconcerted, when a successful charge of cavalry may rout the enemy, or gain us breathing time. It is true there may be moments in a battle when a cavalry commander may strike a decisive blow by a sudden impetuous attack, but, as a general rule, the cavalry must be under the command of the commander of the corps, as he alone is able to judge when the moment has arrived for the cavalry to go into action.

If there are examples in the history of wars that single squadrons have done wonders, even decided battles, this does not alter the fundamental rule that care should be taken not to scatter the cavalry, and allow isolated attacks; their losses are so difficult to replace, and nothing demoralises so much as thoughtless and unsuccessful attacks, and yet this is one of the commonest faults. In my career I have witnessed it over and over again, and I feel it a duty to warn cavalry against this great mistake, which is totally opposed to the very nature of cavalry. Cavalry cannot protect itself behind ground; it is deprived of that great auxiliary of the infantry; it requires freedom for its movements, or else it cannot act. Its element is attack, movement—its ruin a passive position.

(*To be continued.*)

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PATRIOTS AND FILIBUSTERS.*

We think that on the whole the columns of *Blackwood's Magazine*, in which it originally appeared, perhaps showed off this narrative to greater advantage than does the separate volume in which it is now given to the public; there is an inartistic want of arrangement about it—a sort of jerky unconnectedness—which was scarcely of so much consequeuce in the columns of a monthly periodical, and which was certainly much less apparent there than it is in the little volume before us. On the very title-page there is a foreshadowing of this fault; the leap from patriots to filibusters is sufficiently abrupt, and the manner in which, in the body of the work, we are hurried about in search of one or the other is anything but pleasant. Mr. Oliphant is such a great traveller himself, and has become so accustomed to "roughing it," that he judges of his readers' feelings by his own; not a moment is allowed us to expostulate against being dragged about in this ruthless manner. Mr. Oliphant takes hold of us by the arm and hurries us over half Circassia, across giddy mountain ranges, through all sorts of dangerous passes and doubtful fords, along four several routes—all beset with difficulties and hardships—to Khiva; here, there, and everywhere, in fact, in Central Asia where Russian influence is felt, and her aggressive policy observable, which is saying a great deal; and having thus filled up one-half his book with Asia, he starts off, in Part II., to America, does the "Great Dismal Swamp," follows for some distance the footsteps of Longfellow's "Evangeline," and the fortunes of General Walker, and eventually dismounts from his fiery, but somewhat exhausted, Pegasus at the door of a house in Panama, where he leaves us, almost inclined to register a vow never to travel with him again. But, after we have slept off our fatigue, we are disposed to modify this opinion to a great extent; it was very hard work while it lasted, certainly, and we should probably have enjoyed ourselves considerably more had we travelled over less ground; had we devoted ourselves to patriots, for example, and left out filibusters altogether, or *vice versâ*; but still it has not been an unpleasant or unprofitable ramble on the whole. Mr. Oliphant is an able and intelligent guide; he points out to us the beauties of the landscape in a very satisfactory manner; he tells us as we go along little anecdotes of Circassians, and Russians, and Kirghis, and negroes, and others of the cosmopolitan population whom we catch glimpses of during our travels. He has a keen eye for a pretty face, and the only occasion upon which he seems inclined to loiter at all, is, we blush to say, in a harem, where "a charming little creature . . . with soft lustrous eyes, and long jet lashes" fed him with chestnuts, and very nearly proved fatal to his peace of mind.

But it is not merely for the sake of giving picturesque sketches of Circassian valleys, or of introducing us to little girls with soft eyes, that Mr. Oliphant carries us over so much of the eastern and western worlds. "Patriots and Filibusters" is happily not so aimless; it is instructive as well as amusing; and while Mr. Oliphant tells us a good deal respecting the social habits and character of the people among whom he has travelled, he points his narrative with some extremely able and interesting speculations relative to the policy of Russia and the United States. As the former more immediately concern ourselves, and as the views of Lord Elgin's ex-secretary are those of a gentleman who has travelled with his eyes open, we think we may profitably give a few extracts from his pages, as conveying a very good general notion of what are the schemes and intentions of Russia in this part of the world.

In the first place, Mr. Oliphant considers that we committed a great fault in not making the independence of Circassia one of the clauses of the last treaty of Paris; our position in the East is more nearly affected by this than may at first be imagined. "The whole question of Eastern aggression by Russia hinges upon the existence" of the northern line of forts by which the independence of Circassia can alone be secured; "without them Russia could never have hoped to subdue Circassia, any more than she could have taken Kars if she had left one gate open. The success of the Russian war in the Caucasus depended upon the efficacy of the blockade, that could only be secured by the reconstruction of these forts. Now that these are rebuilt, Schamyl has been captured, and Circassia has been again thrown upon its own limited resources, the latter must soon be exhausted; and, when the besieged country has entirely capitulated, the only barrier to Russian aggression in the East will have been swept away. . . . When she has thoroughly incorporated Circassia into her dominions she will in all probability proceed to annex those provinces of Ghilan and Mazanderan to the south of the Caspian, which will have been mortgaged to her by Persia. If she had intended to relinquish her Eastern policy she would not have cared for the subjugation of Circassia, as the country itself is too impracticable to be of any intrinsic value; but the continuance of the Circassian war leads us to infer that she has not relinquished that policy, and that she intends again to threaten Turkey when a convenient season offers—not only upon the banks of the Danube, but on those of the Araxes. It is supposed that the rectification of the Bessarabian frontier will secure us against a repetition of the siege of Silistria. The non-construction of the Circassian forts was the only guarantee we could have had against the recurrence of the siege of Kars. It is a pity that the work was left half done" (pp. 73, 74).

It is thus easy to see how the possession of Circassia would facilitate Russia's further designs upon Turkey; the manner in which its possession is connected with the growth of Russian power in Central Asia now remains to be shown, and this, together with the extent to which these changes would affect ourselves, is then considered in two very interesting chapters. The mode by which Russia would be likely to execute her designs is as follows:—holding Circassia, she would proceed to obtain possession of Khiva, the frontier of which is "conterminous with that of Persia from Herat to Astrabad, for a distance of four hundred miles. If Khiva became a Russian province, the whole northern frontier of Persia,—from its most easterly to its most westerly point, from Boukhara to Turkey,—would form the southern boundary of the Russian empire" (p. 129). Persia would thus be placed in imminent peril, while means of making this conquest subservient to Russia's designs upon her would not be wanting; an excuse for commencing hostilities against her is easily found, and, if we may credit Mr. Oliphant, Russia would not have any difficulty in finding willing allies under these circumstances, for "the most bitter enmity has ever existed between the Khivan tribes and the Persians, fostered by the fanaticism consequent upon their professions of opposite Mohammedan creeds, and they would gladly seize this opportunity of avenging themselves on a power which has incessantly persecuted them, while even Cabul might be incited to join in a crusade against the heretical Sheas" (pp. 129, 130). All this would affect us directly, perhaps, to but a small extent: the further advance of a Muscovite army occupying Khiva "through Cabul and the Hindoo Koosh would be attended with almost insurmountable difficulties. Bjornestjerna, the Swedish general, in his work on the East Indies, says it will require four campaigns before a Russian army could possibly arrive at the Indies by this route; and, indeed, the slightest acquaintance with the nature of the country to be traversed, will be sufficient to justify our discarding the notion of a Russian army invading India from Orenburg and Khiva" (p. 127); but indirectly the effect of a Russian occupation of Khiva would be immense. Mouraviev says, unreservedly, "Masters of Khiva, many other states would be under our rule. The possession of it would shake to the foundation the enormous commercial superiority of those who now rule the sea" (p. 127); while it is easy to see that the entire submission of Persia to Russia would be a calamity which we could hardly over-estimate. "The independence of Persia," says Mr. Oliphant, quoting from another author, "is the only apparent obstacle to a position by Russia which would enable her to destroy in Asia the power of the Sultan, already shaken in Europe; to annihilate our commerce in Central Asia; to force us to diminish our revenues, and largely to augment our expenditure in India, where our finances are even now embarrassed; to disturb the whole system of government in that country during peace; to threaten it with invasion in war; and to oppose to our maritime and commercial superiority her power to shake our empire in the East" (pp. 128-9).

All these things considered, Mr. Oliphant arrives, we think, at but a natural and just conclusion when he observes that, "If we had during the last war, by a prompt conveyance of troops to the seat of war in Georgia, and a strict blockade of the eastern shores of the Black Sea, in conjunction with the Ottoman and Circassian armies, driven out the Russian forces at present occupying them, we should never again have heard rumours of a Russian army being at Khiva" (p. 130).

We have been betrayed by the importance of the subject into so much longer an exposition of our author's views than we had at first intended, that we have left ourselves no space for a consideration of the other multifarious topics of which he treats: our opening remarks will perhaps have sufficiently indicated the nature of these topics; that they are crowded and frequently unconnected we have also stated, but beyond this we have little or no fault to find; willingly do we concede the ability which characterises the work as a whole, while such considerations as those of which we have just given our readers an outline are, we think, sufficiently valuable and interesting to outweigh any minor defects of inartistic grouping, and an overcrowded canvas.

Patriots and Filibusters; or, Incidents of Political and Exploratory Travel. By Lawrence Oliphant, Author of "Lord Elgin's Mission to China and Japan," "Minnesota and the Far West," &c. (Blackwood, London and Edinburgh, 1860.)

NEW ZEALAND.

The following is an exact return of the losses in the recent repulse of our troops:

40TH REGIMENT. — *Killed:* Lieutenant C. F. Brooke; Sergeant O'Callaghan; 4 corporals; 22 privates.

Wounded: 21 privates.

NAVY. — *Wounded:* Captain F. B. Seymour, R. A.; 1 Royal Marines; 8 seamen.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—*Wounded:* 4 gunners.

OFFICIAL INSPECTION OF DEPTFORD DOCKYARD.

His Grace the Duke of Somerset, accompanied by Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Richard S. Dundas, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral the Hon. Frederick Thomas Pelham, C.B., Mr. Whitbread, M.P., Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, Bart., K.C.B. (Comptroller of the Navy), Colonel Greene (Director-General of Works), and Captain John Moore, C.B. (Secretary to the First Lord), arrived at Deptford on Tuesday morning at half-past 11 o'clock, for the purpose of conducting the annual inspection of the dockyard, the Royal Marine Barracks, and the Royal Victoria Victualling-yard. Their lordships were received at the latter establishment by Captain Superintendent Buckle, and a guard of honour composed of the Dockyard Battalion of Volunteer Rifles, under the command of Captain Wilkinson, accompanied by the band of the corps. Their lordships first visited the superintendent's office, and then proceeded to inspect the several departments of the victualling establishment, comprising the implement stores, the rum stores, the surgery, the wine, soap, and salt provision stores, every necessary information being afforded by Mr. Jameson, store-keeper, and Mr. Wilkinson, receiver. Their lordships next visited the transport stores, and minutely inspected the immense stock of blankets, seamen's clothing, &c., which are forwarded from this depôt to the various stations of the Royal Navy. Having viewed the cooperage and steam saw-mills, their lordships proceeded to inspect the manufacturing portions of the establishment, consisting of the mustard mills, the chocolate mills, and the bakery, the whole of the workmen being at the time employed, and the powerful steam machinery with which these departments are fitted being in full operation. After concluding the inspection of the victualling establishment, their lordships partook of refreshments at the captain-superintendent's residence, and subsequently proceeded to the dockyard, where they examined the steam saw-mills, planeing machines, joiner's shop, smitheries, the several building-slips and vessels in progress, and the powerful hydraulic cranes recently constructed on the line of wharves for the purpose of loading transport vessels with stores. Their lordships, accompanied by the captain-superintendent, Mr. Fincham, master shipwright, and Mr. Pearn, master-attendant, then went on board the Zebra, 17, screw-sloop, now in a forward state, and the screw-frigate Newcastle, of 51 guns, which their lordships ordered to be launched on the 15th of October. Having inspected the dry docks, the moulding-loft, the mast-house and spar stores, their lordships were much interested by viewing a remarkable specimen of ancient naval architecture which, it has been stated, has been in store at this yard 220 years, namely, the royal state barge used by the Sovereigns of England from the period of James the First to that of Queen Anne. This vessel is clinker-built, of great length, beautifully carved and decorated; and although unused for the last century is in a tolerable state of preservation. Their lordships also inspected the slaughter-houses used for killing beasts for the service of the Navy during the Crimean war, and which are again to be used for a similar purpose, the Admiralty having decided upon such an alteration from the present system in order to improve the quality of meat stored for the Navy. Having viewed the extensive site of land which has recently been purchased by the Government, and is now walled in as an enlargement of the establishment, their lordships decided upon the erection of various new storehouses, and proceeded to the barracks occupied by a detachment of the Royal Marine Light Infantry. The various departments of this establishment having undergone examination, their lordships took leave of Captain Buckle at four o'clock, and left the dockyard, accompanied by Mr. John Penn, for the purpose of paying a visit of inspection to the immense engineering factory of that gentleman, at Coldbath, Greenwich, where a large portion of the machinery for the steam-ram vessel, building at the Thames Iron Works, Blackwall, is now in course of preparation. Having occupied some time for this purpose their lordships left for town about six o'clock.

HOW PRIZE MONEY IS MADE UP.—The plundered property seems to have been of a most miscellaneous character. The booty gathered together at Awah, for example, comprised the most heterogenous articles, usually sold at absurdly low prices. The largest sum given for a horse was 43 rupees, while a grey pony was purchased for 1 rupee 8 annas. Buffaloes averaged about 3 rupees each; cows varied from 1 rupee 8 annas to 5 rupees 8 annas; bullocks from 1 rupee to 17 rupees 8 annas; and asses from 8 annas to 3 rupees; while a ram fetched 3 rupees 8 annas. Coats of mail were to be had for 8 annas to 2 rupees 8 annas; tulwars for 1 rupee to 2 rupees 12 annas; tents from 1 rupee 12 annas to 450 rupees; and tom-toms for 10 annas to 3 rupees. A bird-cage fetched 2 annas, a drum 9 annas, a shield 12 annas, and a group of figures 5 annas. Three elephants, however, realised 1700 rupees, and a tonjohn and palanquin 390 rupees. The sale list of the property captured at Kotah embraces a still greater variety of articles. Lots of bedding, fans, clothing, carpets, silver ornaments, parrots, boxes, a leather bag, brass idols, looking-glasses, rope, a velvet pillow, a pistol box, brass and copper pots, lace cloth, a stone idol, silver thread, iron wire, brass wire, cowrie ornaments, sabre leather, hookas, silver cloth, ponies, horses, bullocks, an umbrella, chairs, a book, betel-nut, quilts, a turban, a cat, a clock, an American watch, a sword, a copper inkstand, copper vessels, copper dishes, a musket box, lotahs, tape, a palanquin, sandal-wood, a writing-desk, opium, a large durbar tent, an elephant howdah, country paper, cups, spices, wheat, elephant armour, scales, gold ornaments, couches, hides, flags, brass guns, silver parrots, peacocks, cows, and fish, silver toys, shawls, tables, chair-armour, and quantities of native manufactures, form a strange and barbarous medley, and prove the sagacity of the troops in ferreting out whatever could be turned into money, from a small sword that was knocked down at two annas to a bedstead, that realised 500 rupees. The amount of misery and ruin represented by these fantastic columns of the prize agents is appalling to conceive. How many thousands of individuals were reduced to abject want to make up that total of 46,726 rupees, 2 pies, that appears at the foot of the Kotah tables, it is terrible to contemplate. We may, however, hence learn to form some idea of the anguish and wretchedness that would fall on myriads of Englishmen if ever a French army were to burst into our metropolis.—*Allen's Indian Mail.*

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THE WARFARE IN NAPLES.

King Francis is not yet altogether driven from the Field. Indeed, as we have several times explained, he occupies in Gaeta and Capua a fine position. He has two fortresses, one commanding a river at an important point, the other capable of standing a lengthened siege. He has an army, and we gather from the letters that reach us from various quarters that his regiments are recruited by numbers of disbanded soldiers, who make their way from Naples to Gaeta. He has also a large arsenal in the latter place, and, really, assuming that his troops will fight, he has in his hands powerful means of resistance, his only weak point being a want of war-ships, the Parthenope constituting, so far as we can gather, the whole of the royal navy. Under these circumstances anything that throws a light on the means at the disposal of Garibaldi to defend Naples or force the line of the Volturnus, and invest Gaeta by land, is of extreme interest.

The royal army, as we know, held Capua in force. This town, originally fortified by Vauban, stands on the left bank of the Volturnus, so that the bridge in rear over the river is protected by the fortress, and the royal army was able to advance if it should seem desirable or to retreat on Gaeta. All the other bridges over the river had been broken down, and the boats withdrawn to the right bank. The fords were watched by parties of infantry, supported by guns, and the reserves were at hand to reinforce any threatened point. The royalist left was at Cajazzo close upon the hilly country, but on the right bank of the Volturnus. The outposts were on the left bank, in front of Santa Maria, and at other points. The possession of Capua thus barred the advance of Garibaldi, who had the option of taking it or turning it by throwing himself to the right among the hills, a movement which would uncover Naples.

Garibaldi's position was at Caserta and Santa Maria, two points commanding all the roads leading into Capua, and those diverging to the north-east towards Campo Basso and the upper course of the Volturnus, and also in advance of Aversa, whence a road leads up to the river and thence to Capua. General Türr commanded the troops on the 19th, the day of St. Januarius, whose blood liquefied in honour of Garibaldi, to the great delight of a superstitious people. Seeing the strength of the enemy's position in front, and unwilling to try the nerves of his troops in the ordeal of a forced passage of the river on pontoons or in boats, he conceived the idea of adopting Calabrian tactics, and occupying the mountains above Cajazzo, in order to support the insurrection, and alarm the garrison of that place. A small body was therefore sent through the hills to the north and across the Calore, an affluent of the Volturnus, and the commander reported the feasibility of driving the Neapolitan troops from Cajazzo. He was immediately reinforced and directed to carry the place. To prevent the army in Capua from succouring Cajazzo General Türr determined to advance upon several points, and thus keep the enemy employed. On the right Türr in person, with the brigadiers Saulis and Eber, moved through the hills upon the river in two places, one the passage to Cajazzo itself, and engaged the enemy, who justified the foresight of the general by marching reserves to the assistance of the outposts. Nothing occurred in this quarter which throws any doubt upon the bravery of the troops, but their impatience led them into unnecessary peril. On the extreme left, the column moving up the Aversa Road by La Foresta to attract the enemy, was judiciously held in hand, and did exactly what was required without incurring loss. But in the centre it was otherwise. Here the column, destined to drive in the vedettes in front of Capua, advanced from Santa Maria along the main road. But they did more than was needed. Provided with guns to sustain any conflict outside the walls, it never could have been intended that with two twelve-pounders they should batter the walls of Capua. When the royalists fell back the attacking column remained within gunshot, and of course lost men. None but case-hardened veterans, acting under an absolute order, could be expected to stand so unequal a combat, and it is to be regretted that Colonel Rostoff did not withdraw his men in good order while they held together. Unhappily, he stayed too long, and when his soldiers should have retired, they broke and fled. Of course the Neapolitans poured out of their stronghold and inflicted considerable loss upon the fugitives; but when the panic was restrained and the troops got together, they again drove back the enemy as far as the line he formerly held. In spite of the loss in the centre, the object of the combined movements was accomplished, for the expeditionary column had rushed upon and seized Cajazzo, and had up to the 22nd prevented the enemy from retaking it.

The whole affair must have caused Garibaldi some serious reflections. He must have felt that work was before him more severe than that of marching upon Naples. The royalist gunners proved themselves to be proficient in the management of their arms, for all accounts speak of the quickness and accuracy of their fire. Their reserves were smartly handled, and in no case do they appear to have committed the blunder of leaving outposts too long in the front. Nor, on the other hand, is there much to complain of in the conduct of Garibaldi's young soldiers. The main mistake was in the exposure of the central column in masses to the cannon of the place. The whole is covered by the achievement of the object of the extended movement, the capture of Cajazzo, and by the practical experience acquired of the extent and strength of the enemy's position. It should have shown to Garibaldi that his military work is incomplete, and that he would be better employed in completing it than in political squabbles. The means at his disposal, and the position he held, do not inspire one with any apprehension of a successful offensive movement from Capua; but it is clear that the day is not yet won by Garibaldi.—*Globe.*

The *Times* correspondent sends an account of the affair at Voltorno. The main object of the movement was the capture of Cajazzo, and that being done the other advances, intended to mask that operation, were given up.

"The movement of Eber's column having been observed from Capua several large columns of infantry and cavalry, besides a battery of artillery, were seen approaching in haste to support the forces concentrated on these points. Towards noon General Türr sent the order to the Brigade Saulis to retire, the news having arrived that the operation towards Cajazzo had been successful, and that Catabene and his riflemen had driven the enemy from that position. This retreat was effected in perfect order.

"When the Neapolitans saw that our riflemen retired they took courage, and came down to the edge of the river, shouting 'Viva il Re!'—nay, three of them swam across to turn the farm-house which had afforded a *point d'appui* to our riflemen. Garibaldi, seeing this, gave the order to occupy the house and keep the Neapolitans within due bounds. Twenty riflemen and 20 of the Swiss company of the Brigade Eber were sent down, who cleared the shore in less than ten minutes, in spite of the heavy cannonade which was opened upon them, and which soon set the whole house in a blaze. Towards 2 p.m. this brigade likewise received the order to withdraw. The Neapolitans, as soon as they saw the movement, began shelling, and with so accurate an aim that several shells burst right amidst the troops, but by a miracle hurt not a single man.

"The advance on the high road from Santa Maria to Capua had likewise begun soon after the others. The Neapolitans followed their usual tactics, drawing the advancing column within the range of the guns of the fortress. They succeeded better than ever before, for one of the brigades engaged got out of hand and advanced without order till it came within range not only of the guns of the fortress, but likewise had to sustain an offensive return which the enemy made with artillery and cavalry. In vain did our two guns try to oppose the superior force; the commander being wounded, and many of the artillerymen and horses, the guns had to be dragged back by the infantry. The Brigade Tuppi was sent in support, but unfortunately its commander was mortally wounded in the very outset. This threw the column into confusion, and for a moment the enemy had time to retake part of the position lost and burn the farm-houses, which had been of great assistance to our men in their advance. But this was only for a short time, for, order having been restored, the Neapolitans were again driven back to the border of the olive wood, close to the glacis of the fortress.

"By 2 p.m. all was over on this side too, but not without the loss of a hundred men.

"The column to the left from La Foresta advanced similarly, but was more fortunate in keeping within its instructions, attracting the enemy's attention on that side, but without engaging in a combat.

"On the whole our loss in wounded and dead amounted to 160 men, but the object of the movement was obtained by the taking of Cajazzo.*

"Sept. 22.

"On this side nothing new since the 19th, the Neapolitans in the outskirts of Capua firing away a great deal of artillery ammunition on all who show themselves. We, on our side, are waiting for the development of the movement towards Cajazzo. This latter place was, according to the last accounts, threatened by the Neapolitans, and the Regiment Vachieri, of the Division Medici, was sent to assist."

* As has been remarked, in reference to our own Correspondent's letter, the news that Cajazzo has been retaken by the Neapolitans, if true, shows that the whole movement has been a *coup manqué*.

MARRIED SOLDIERS.

The following Circular, relative to the erection of separate barrack-rooms for married soldiers, has been just issued from the War Office:—

"The Secretary of State for War has had under his consideration the question of the accommodation in barracks for married non-commissioned officers and soldiers. Special quarters for this object are being erected year by year as funds can be made available, but some time must necessarily elapse before such quarters can be provided throughout barracks generally. With the view, therefore, of at once improving the condition of married soldiers in those cases where special quarters do not exist, Mr. Secretary Herbert has decided, in concurrence with His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, and with the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, upon the following regulations:—

"1. The allowance of lodging money to 3 per cent. of married soldiers, which has been hitherto permitted to be charged in the regimental accounts irrespective of the accommodation available, will cease from the 1st of October, 1860, and lodging money will only be granted when accommodation in barracks on the scale hereafter laid down cannot be afforded.

"2. Every married soldier not in excess of the number hereinafter specified, living in barracks, shall, when a separate room has not been specially and permanently provided for his accommodation, be entitled to the amount of accommodation usually allotted to four single soldiers,—*e. g.*, a room lettered for 12 men shall be available for three married men, and one room's issue of fuel and light in kind shall be issued to the three families collectively. The number of women to be admitted into barracks to which this regulation shall apply shall not exceed the following scale:—The wives of the regimental staff-sergeants, the wives of the sergeants of each troop, battery, or company in the following proportions, viz:—3 out of 4 or 5 sergeants, 4 out of 6 or 7, 5 out of 8 or 9, and 6 out of 10 or upwards. The wives of all other non-commissioned officers and men in the proportion of 5 to 60 men, and above that number of men at the rate of 8 per cent. of the whole number of the regiment, battalion, troop, battery, company, or detachment, as the case may be.

"3. As a rule, unmarried soldiers should be first accommodated in barracks; any surplus accommodation should then be allotted to married soldiers in the foregoing proportions, and any married soldiers, not in excess of the above number, still remaining unprovided with quarters, should receive lodging allowance; it being clearly understood that the sergeants and soldiers having at present a separate room permanently set apart for their use are not included among the number of married soldiers entitled to the advantages of this Circular, and that in no case are the numbers of those accommodated in barracks or drawing lodging-money for want of accommodation to exceed the number referred to in Article 2.

"4. The lodging-money of married soldiers for whom room cannot be found in barracks will be increased from 2*d.* to 4*d.* a-day. This allowance will be claimed on form No. 1 of Circular 13 of the 1st of September, 1856, to which must be added the joint certificate of the commanding-officer and the barrack-master that the number of married sergeants and soldiers included therein do not, with the number accommodated in barracks, exceed those fixed by Article 2.—B. HAWES."

THE PRINCE CONSORT'S LIBRARY AT ALDERSHOT.

The following General Order to the Army has been issued from the Horse Guards by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief:—

"In announcing to the officers of the Army and Militia the opening of the library at Aldershot, presented for their use by His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Duke of Cambridge congratulates them on this additional proof of the interest which the Prince Consort takes in their welfare, and commends to their especial care the preservation of a gift so graciously bestowed and so highly beneficial to the Service.

"By order of his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief,

"JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, Adjutant-General.

"1. The library will be under the management of a committee, consisting of—1. The General Officer commanding the camp. 2. The Assistant-Adjutant-General of the camp. 3. The Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the camp. 4. The officer commanding the Royal Artillery. 5. The commanding Royal Engineer. 6. Two officers specially selected.

"2. The committee will report direct to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort every quarter on the general state and efficiency of the library, and they are requested to submit to His Royal Highness any changes which they think it desirable to introduce, either in the system of management, in the rules and regulations, or in the fittings of the buildings, &c.

"3. The librarian will receive his instructions from and be entirely under the orders of the committee.

"4. At present Second Corporal Watson, Royal Engineers, has, on trial, been appointed librarian, and the committee are requested to report from time to time, on his general conduct and efficiency.

"Rules and Regulations of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort's Military Library at Aldershot:—

"1. Every officer of the Army and Militia will have free access to the library.

"2. Civilians will be permitted to attend, on obtaining a card of admission from any one of the members of the Library Committee.

"3. The library will be open daily, viz.:—On week days from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., in summer; from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. in winter; and on Sundays from 3 p.m. to 6·30 p.m. On Wednesdays the library will be closed at 1 p.m., to admit of cleansing the rooms.

"4. The librarian will be in constant attendance, excepting during his dinner, from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m., to afford the officers every information as to the books, and to give them every assistance in his power.

"5. Officers will not be allowed to smoke in any other part of the building than the smoking-room.

"6. Officers wishing to take a book to the smoking-room are requested to leave their names and the number of the book, with the librarian, and to return the book to the librarian when done with.

"7. No book is to be taken out of the building for any purpose whatever.

"8. It is particularly requested that the books should not be left in the smoking-room, but be returned to the librarian when done with.

"9. It is expected that no marginal notes, annotations, or marks be made in the books.

"10. It will materially assist to preserve the efficiency of the library if officers would be good enough to report to the librarian any defects in the books or missing pages; and the librarian will at once take the necessary steps to have such defects replaced.

"11. No presents of any kind to be made to the librarian."

A circular has been lately issued, calling the attention of medical men in India to the therapeutic properties of narcotine or anarcotine. Dr. Palmer, the opium agent, at Ghazeepore, has prepared a large quantity of it from the adulterated opium. His account is exceedingly interesting, and it would appear that his success in the treatment of remittent fever by the employment of this drug has been very marked; obstinate cases of hemiciania appear also to succumb to the influence of this drug. We hope many of our readers will furnish us with the results of their experience in this preparation, with a view to giving publicity to a medicine apparently second only to quinine and cobweb in the treatment of malarious fevers.—*Indian Lancet.*

Amongst the distinguished personages recorded as having been presented to the Prince of Wales at Quebec we see at the head of the list the name of Lord Aylmer, a descendant of Sir Matthew Aylmer, Rear-Admiral of the Red, one of the heroes of La Hogue, and Governor of Greenwich Hospital, who escorted to this country the first sovereign of the House of Brunswick, in his journey from Hanover to take possession of the throne. In tracing his descent from this ancestor, the present lord counts in the line many other ancestors in the naval and military service of the Crown. There is certainly nothing more interesting than to find the same gallant race who, in other times, served their Sovereign in camp, in council, and on the quarter-deck, now represented by one whose energy has helped to create a nation spreading over the wide territories of England in America.

GEORGE IV. FIGHTING AT WATERLOO.—Elliston the actor, when the *Coronation* was performed, in which he took the principal part, used to fancy himself the king, burst into tears, and hiccup a blessing on the people. I believe it is certain about George IV., that he had heard so much of the war, knighted so many people, and worn such a prodigious quantity of marshal's uniforms, cocked-hats, cocks' feathers, scarlet and bullion in general, that he actually fancied he had been present in some campaigns, and, under the name of General Brock, led a tremendous charge of the German legion at Waterloo.—*Cornhill Magazine for October.*

The Indian and China mails bring little news of importance, and the telegrams require elucidation. The news sent us from Shanghae, dated August 2, is that the allies left for the Peiho on the 26th of July, or, in other words, two days later than, according to the previous intelligence, the attack was to have been made. The French are said to have been landing simultaneously at Peihang; and, finally, we are told that a severe engagement had taken place with pirates, that 200 had been slain, and two European leaders captured.

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Obituary.

he naval service has just lost one of its t popular officers of the old war, in the on of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Henry Dilkes g (on the retired list), who died at his lence in Queen's Terrace, Southsea, after a t illness, on the 23rd inst. The deceased ır was fourth son of the fifth Viscount ington, and grand-nephew of the unfortu- Vice-Admiral Hon. John Byng, who was ated the 14th of March, 1757. The ised officer entered the Navy in March, , on board the Arrow sloop. He next d as A.B. and volunteer the St. Alban's, nd the Topaze, 36, on the Halifax station; me midshipman in 1799 of the Madras, and proceeded in her to China; served wards as mate in the Imogene, Galatea, aur, and Texel; was nominated in 1803 cting-lieutenant to the Sulphur bomb, confirmed to the Sagesse in the West es; subsequently served in the Hindostan, Lancaster, 64; Centurion, 50, and Bream oner. Was engaged towards the close of in the Rio de la Plata, and intrusted by Home Popham with the command of the m hope in the first unsuccessful attack on te Video, and on the morning of its assault capture (Feb. 3, 1809) he entered the ch at the head of the 38th Regiment. He wards aided in seizing the men-of-war and t vessels in the harbour. On the 12th of mber he was confirmed in the command e Goree, sloop of 18 guns, 9-pounders, in h he afterwards had a very long running with the American brig Tom of Baltimore, ing 20 24-pounders and 200 men. In he joined the Mohawk, 13. In the brilliant scenes which were about that enacted in the Chesapeake, under Sir ge Cockburn, Captain Byng took a very guished part, which gained him the cly expressed thanks of the Commander- ief. Assisted in the attack upon Craney d; was nominated captain of the Diadem, was appointed captain of the ordinary at mouth in 1833, and from the 17th of uary, 1842, to the end of 1843 was em- d as commodore at Jamaica, but was elled to return home from ill health. placed on the retired list of captains, ; rear-admirals, 1849, and vice-admirals, The daughter of the gallant deceased, Hon. Beatrice Byng, has been for several one of the maids of honour to Her Majesty Queen.

e death of Captain Joseph C. Cammilleri, e reserved list, has been announced. The at deceased was a native of Malta, and ed the Navy in the month of November, on board the Spider brig. Captain nilleri saw much service during the war. was on board the Active at the gallant off Lissa, and also, in the same ship, at capture of the Pomone, French frigate. erved on the American lakes, and at the cessful attack on New Orleans. Captain ailleri was at all times a most active and is officer, and never neglected an oppor- of distinguishing himself; his promotion, ver, was of very slow growth, he was made tenant in 1815, a commander in 1829, as shelved with the rank of captain on 8th of July, 1851. Captain Cammilleri a Companion of the most distinguished of St. Michael and St. George, and up day of his death was only in receipt of *d.* a day, and when he claimed the increase half-pay to 12*s.* 6*d.*, which he was led to t when he was selected for promotion by rancis Baring in 1851 for his "good es," the Admiralty of the present day informed him that they had no funds for a purpose. In a letter to a brother on this subject, dated October last, he ides with this modest remark, "It is time the Admiralty did something for us ave seen so much service." He lived twelve months after this was penned, is last hours were not cheered by the tion of his hopes and just expectations. v thousands annually devoted to the se of the half-pay of the veterans of the ır would go far in making any Board of alty popular, and would tell well with the s and men now serving.

following Circular has been addressed e commanding-officers of all Volunteer :—"1st A, Cinque Ports Artillery Volun- Dover, August 14. The great sympathy has been evinced by all classes for the ers by the late melancholy accident to the under my command, induces me to sub- rough you to your corps the propriety in and all similar cases, should any such unately occur, of each Volunteer con- ing a sum not exceeding sixpence for the of the families of those whose lives have a sacrifice, and of those who have ed injuries while in the performance of duty. Trusting you will approve of this stion, Mr. Steriker Finnis, the treasurer s corps, will thankfully acknowledge any unication you may please to address t. I have the honour to be, sir, your ent servant, E. L. Wollaston, Captain- mandant."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BALLARD—September 23, at Pembroke, the wife of Commander J. B. Ballard, R.N., of a son.
BRADFORD—September 25, at 33, St. George's Road, Eccleston Square, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Bradford, Grenadier Guards, of a son.
BRISE—September 21, at Spains Hall, Essex, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Ruggles Brise, of a son.
CHAMBERS—September 21, at Everton, Lancashire, the wife of Major J. H. Chambers, 6th Royal Lancashire Militia, D.L., J.P., of a daughter.
CHAMPION—August 8, at Mhow, India, the wife of Major J. H. Champion, Assistant-Adjutant General, Mhow Division, of a son.
CORNWALL—At Rawul Pindee, Punjaub, East Indies, the wife of Major Cornwall, 93rd Highlanders, of a daughter.
COX—September 24, at 17, Upper Eccleston Place, Belgravia, the wife of Major W. H. Cox, Royal Artillery, of a son.
DALE—August 12, at Kamptee, Central India, the wife of Captain J. Douglas Dale, 40th Regiment, Madras Army, Cantonment Magistrate of Kamptee, of a daughter.
DUFF—September 22, at Nairn, the wife of Major R. W. Duff, Depôt Battalion, Aberdeen, of a daughter.
HULEATT—September 21, at Stoke, Devon, the wife of the Rev. Hugh Huleatt, Chaplain H.M.'s Forces, of a son.
KELLY—September 21, at the Western Heights, Dover, the wife of Colonel Kelly, C.B., 47th Regiment, of a son.
KNOX—September 23, at 55, Inverleith Row, Edinburgh, N.B., the wife of Henry Needham Knox, Esq., R.N., Lieutenant Commanding H.M.S. Louisa, of a son.
LARKINS—September 22, at Byfleet, Surrey, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Larkins, late of the Bengal Army, of a daughter.
MAYERS—September 21, at Heavitree, Exeter, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Mayers, of a son.
NAPIER—September 21, at 4, Queen Street, Mayfair, the wife of Captain Gerard J. Napier, R.N., of a son.
SPARROW—July 27, at Woodbine Villa, Wellington, Nitginis, East Indies, the wife of George W. Pennington Sparrow, Esq., M.D., 3rd Battalion 60th Royal Rifles (née Pickering), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BLAKENEY—ASHBROOK—September 25, at Durrow Church, Queen's County, by the Rev. W. Moore Brabazon, assisted by the Rev. R. Deverill, Major Robert Blakeney, 48th Regiment, to the Honourable Mary Sophia Flower, eldest daughter of Viscount Ashbrook.
CHEKE—TAYLOR—August 7, at Simla, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, George Nicholas Cheke, Esq., Bengal Medical Staff, to Isabel Agnes, daughter of the late Captain Taylor, H.M.'s Indian Army.
DICK—ESPIE—September 20, at No. 12, Antigua Street, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Sir Henry Wellwood Moncreiff, Bart., William Dick, of H.M.'s Customs, London, to Agnes Gilmour, only surviving daughter of the late George Espie, M.D., of Brousterland, East Kilbride, Lanarkshire.
GODFREY—MANTELL—September 20, at St. Mary's Church, Bitton, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. D. R. Godfrey, rector of Stow Beadon, Norfolk, and brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. H. N. Ellacombe, vicar of the parish, W. H. R. Godfrey, Esq., Lieutenant and Adjutant of H.M.'s 35th Regiment, Madras Army, son of the Rev. Dr. Godfrey, of Bath, to Marianne, youngest daughter of F. R. Mantell, Esq., of Westover House, Bitton.
HALL—THEOBALD—September 22, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Edward Hall, Esq., 18th Royal Irish Regiment, to Augusta, fifth daughter of James Theobald, Esq., of Hyde Abbey, Winchester.
LOW—HALLOWES—September 25, at Milton Church, by the Rev. H. W. Redknapp, John Low, Esq., 15th Regiment, to Catherine Louisa, youngest daughter of Captain Hallowes, R.N., of Milton House, near Portsmouth.
PALMER—DAWSON—September 20, at Rochester Church, Staffordshire, by the Rev. Charles Palmer, rector of Withcote, Captain Thomas Palmer, late of the 47th Regiment, to Harriet Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Edward Dawson, Esq., of Whatton House, Leicestershire.
STEWART—TOWNSHEND—September 25, by the Rev. John Armistead, William Frederick Stewart, Esq., Captain in H.M.'s Bengal Irregular Cavalry, to Cornelia Jane, third daughter of Lee P. Townshend, Esq., of Wincham Hall, Cheshire.
STEWART—WHITEHOUSE—September 25, at Instow, N. Devon, by the Rev. A. Lloyd, rector, Captain Charles Thornton Stewart, of H.M.'s Bengal Engineers, to Eliza Maria, relict of the late E. S. Whitehouse, Esq.
WILLIAMSON—DEANE—August 7, at Bellary, by the father of the bride, Benjamin Williamson, Esq., M.B., Assistant-Surgeon, Hydrabad Contingent, to Charlotte Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. B. O'Meara Deane, B.A., Chaplain on the Madras Establishment.

DEATHS.

BAKER—September 24, Jane, wife of Captain W. H. Baker, R.N., aged 63.
BAXTER—August 20, at Ahmednugger, Captain J. F. Baxter, H.M.'s 56th Regiment, eldest son of James Baxter, Esq., Sibdon Castle, Salop.
BENNETT—August 22, at Maldivia, St. Helena, Eleanor Lock Bennett, relict of Captain James Bennett, of the late H.E.I.C.'s St. Helena Regiment, aged 80.
BROOKE—June 27, killed in battle, at Waitara, New Zealand, Charles Francis Brooke, Lieutenant 40th Regiment, aged 25, youngest son of William Brooke, Esq., Master in Chancery, Dublin.
BUNDOCK—September 16, at Paignton, near Torquay, Devonshire, Mrs. Bundock, widow of the late Lieutenant John Bundock, R.N.
BYNG—Septemberr 24, at Southsea, Vice-Admiral the Hon. H. D. Byng, aged 78.
COODE—September 25, at Locking, Weston-super-Mare, Charles Penrose Coode, Major in the Royal Marines, and eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir John Coode, K.C.B., aged 40.
DAVIES—August 3, at Kaira, Bombay Presidency, Captain Henry Freshfield Davies, of H.M.'s 29th Bombay N.I., aged 35.
GOLDSMITH—September 24, at Blenheim Lodge, Northfleet, Edward Goldsmith, Esq., aged 79, for many years in the H.E.I.C.S.
HAWES—September 21, Maria Gurney Hawes, youngest daughter of Sir Benjamin and Lady Hawes.
MOORE—September 5, at "The Aloes," Gibraltar, Eliza, wife of the Rev. Charles Moore, Chaplain to the Forces, and of Garlennick House, Cornwall.
ROSS—September 21, at Clifton, Mary Fitzgerald, last surviving daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Ross, 4th Dragoon Guards.
SYNGE—September 22, in Cambridge Street, Eccleston Square, Robert Follett Synge, Esq., Major 1st West Indian Regiment, aged 39.
TELFER—September 14, at Malta, Buchan Fraser Telfer, of Edinburgh, Esq., and Deputy Commissary-General, son of the late Archibald Telfer, of Kimmergham, Esq., aged 78.
WOOLER—August 7, at Calcutta, after seven hours' illness, of cholera, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon William Alexander, aged 26, youngest son of Dr. Alexander Wooler, Northumberland.

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CONTRACTORS.

Ex. Senor Don Jose de Salamanca. | Worthy S. Streator, Esq.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF—Thomas W. Kennard, Esq., C.E.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—11, St. Helens Place, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY—378 miles in length—is the middle link of a Grand National Line of 6 feet gauge, 1200 miles in length, from New York through the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to St. Louis; of which about 800 miles have been many years in operation. It possesses extraordinary facilities for construction, having no tunnels, no deep cuttings, few bridges, and no ferries; avoiding the Alleghany Mountains on the South, and occupying the natural channel of trade between them and the Lakes on the North. It traverses some of the most fertile portions of New York, Pennsylvania, and the "Garden of Ohio." It passes through the large shire towns or centres of 14 Counties in the State of Ohio, with more than one million of inhabitants, and a taxable property of 260 millions of dollars, and accommodates 17 cities and towns in New York and Pennsylvania, heretofore without Railway facilities.

The differing laws of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, through which the line runs, render separate organisations necessary, though practically the whole is one line The present issue is confined to the Bonds of "New York," that section being now finished; a considerable portion of the works in "Pennsylvania" is also finished, and the "Ohio" section is in a very forward state, and can be completed in 1861. As each of these sections is opened, the Bonds will be issued to the public, all the funds being provided in the meantime by calls on Stock and advances by the Contractors.

The Atlantic and Great Western connects with the New York and Erie (of which it is a continuation) at "Salamanca," about 400 miles from New York; and the New York and Erie Railway Company deem "the connection to be of such importance, from the large and valuable traffic which it will concentrate and throw on their road, that they have covenanted to pay to the Atlantic and Great Western a bonus of 10 per cent. on the gross receipts from Freight and Passengers, during five years from completion; and 5 per cent. for another term of five years thereafter." This bonus is especially appropriated to securing the interest on Bonds.

The association of M. de Salamanca with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, is a voucher that the merits of the enterprise are not overstated, and an assurance that the whole line will be rapidly completed and its resources developed.

The Bonds are secured by a first registered mortgage, constituting a lien on the income and all corporate rights, privileges, lands, franchises, plant and property of the Railway; and give the holder the right of conversion into shares at par until the 1st of January, 1864.

The Bonds of the present issue are of 1000 dollars each, redeemable at par in twenty years, are transferable without stamp or endorsement, with Interest coupons attached, and will be paid on the 1st of January and 1st of July in each year, at the Bank of London, Threadneedle Street, London, and at the Banking House of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman, & Co., New York.

The Bonds will be issued at 80 per cent., or 180*l.* sterling per Bond—to include the coupon due 1st January, 1861, and will be delivered on 1st November, or earlier at option of buyers.

The road represented by these Bonds is finished, its cost is known and liquidated, and its interest and dividends will be paid from its actual earnings.

The value of the security offered may be best appreciated by comparison with the four great lines of the same system.

The total Income of these lines for the last four years has been as follows.

	Erie. Dollars.	Pennsylvania. Dollars.	Baltimore and Ohio. Dollars.	New York Central. Dollars.
1856	6,349,050	4,720,193	4,385,951	7,773,169
1857	5,742,606	4,855,669	4,616,993	8,027,251
1858	5,151,616	5,185,330	3,856,485	6,528,412
1859	4,482,149	5,362,355	3,618,618	6,200,848

And these receipts, divided by the mileage obtaining traffic, give the following receipts per mile:—

	Erie. Dollars.	Pennsylvania. Dollars.	Baltimore and Ohio. Dollars.	New York Central. Dollars.
1856	11,237	12,722	11,572	12,848
1857	10,164	13,088	12,182	13,268
1858	9,117	13,976	10,175	10,790
1859	7,933	14,453	9,547	10,249
Average ...	9,612	13,559	10,869	11,788

The contract cost of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway is 37,000 dollars per mile, say 7400*l.* sterling. Hence, an average receipt per annum equivalent to that of these four great lines, of one of which it is a continuation—will give an annual return upon the whole cost, Capital and Bonds, of 17·35 per cent., allowing 50 per cent. for working expenses.

Copies of Prospectus, with Reports of Engineer-in-Chief and Maps, will be forwarded on application to the Brokers or to the Offices of the Company No. 11 St. Helens Place, London.

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SCINDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—Scinde Railway, Indus Steam Flotilla, and Punjaub Railway.—At the Ninth Half-yearly General Meeting of the above Company, held at their offices, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C., on Tuesday, September 25, 1860, W. P. Andrew, Esq., in the chair, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

1st. That this meeting adopt the report of the directors.

2nd. That the best thanks of the meeting be tendered to the chairman and directors for the zeal and ability with which they have conducted the business of the company.

3rd. That the cordial thanks of this meeting are due to W. P. Andrew, Esq., for his courteous conduct in the chair this day. W. P. Andrew, Chairman.

London, Sept 25, 1860.

SCINDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for LOANS on Debentures of sums of not less than 100*l.* and upwards for five years, at 5 per cent. per annum interest, payment of both principal and interest being guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, and convertible into Scinde Railway Stock at par, at the option of the holder at any time within that period. By order of the board,

Thos. Burnell, Secretary.

Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C., Sept. 15, 1860.

ST. GEORGE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 118, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

CAPITAL, 100,000*l.*, in Shares of 5*l.* each.

Chairman—Henry Pownall, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—Henry Haines, Esq.

The leading features of this office are—Every description of Life Assurance on the most favourable terms.

The Assurance of Defective Titles, thereby restoring the property to its full value.

Endowments for Husbands, Wives, or Nominees.

Endowments for Children on attaining a certain age.

Annuities of every description granted on terms peculiarly favourable.

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Medical Referees paid by the Company.

Age of the Life Assured admitted on all Policies, on reasonable proof being given.

Stamp Duties on Life Policies paid by the Company.

Loans on Real or Personal Security, repayable by monthly or quarterly instalments, from one to five years.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses, apply to F. H. Gilbart, Secretary.

OFFICERS PROCEEDING ABROAD can effect Assurances with THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY on favourable terms.

Loans Granted.

London { 81, Lombard Street, E.C.,; and at Messrs. Paris & Co., 10, St. James' Street, S.W.

Edinburgh, 5, George Street.

Dublin, 65, Upper Sackville Street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL FROM 3, OLD BROAD STREET, TO 64, CORNHILL, E.C.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY insures against all Accidents, whether Railway or otherwise. An Annual Payment of £3 secures £1000 at death from Accident, or £6 weekly from Injury. One Person in every Twelve insured is injured yearly by accident. No Extra Premium for Volunteers. For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or to the Head Office. This Company, without union with any other, has paid for compensation £65,000.

W. J. Vian, Secretary.

Railway Passengers Assurance Company, Office, 64, Cornhill, E.C., August 25, 1860.

VOLUNTEERS' ASSURANCE FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Patron—His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G.

The object of this Society is to raise a fund to be applied to the benefit of Volunteers in sickness or disability, and of their families in the event of death from accident on duty. The Society is under the management of Volunteers, and is protected by the Friendly Societies Acts, 18 & 19 Vict., c. 63. Donations received by the Treasurer, Captain Cameron Geddes, V.R., Volunteer Service Club, and 26, Great Tower Street, City, E.C., and at the Union Bank, Temple Bar, E.C., or at the offices of the Society. Member's contribution, 10*s.* 6*d.* per annum, ensuring the benefits detailed in the prospectus, may be sent by post-office order, payable at Charing Cross, to the Treasurer, or paid to the Bankers. The prospectus free on application to Mr. C. Barlow, Secretary, Chandos Chambers, 22, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 39, King St., Cheapside, E.C.—A.D. 1834.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, Cash Account, Balance Sheet, &c., are now ready, and may be had on written or personal application.

Charles Ingall, Actuary.

THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The NEXT QUARTERLY MEETING of this Society, instituted 1739, for affording Relief to Officers (being subscribers) of the Royal Navy, their Widows and Families, under circumstances of misfortune and consequent distress, will be held at the Thatched House, St. James's Street, S.W., on MONDAY, October 15th, at twelve o'clock precisely.

James T. Riccalton, Secretary.

Office, 18, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.—JOHN KOHLER, Military Musical Instrument Manufacturer to Her Majesty's Army and Navy, and Her Majesty's Indian Army, the Royal Militia, and the Volunteer Forces of Great Britain, 35, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C. Price Lists, Drawings, and Estimates for Köhler's celebrated Band Instruments sent post free on application.

ANTOINE COURTOIS' NEW MODEL SILVER BUGLES, for Presentation to Rifle Corps.—A. CHAPPELL & HAMMOND (late Jullien & Co.) forward on application a List of Prices of the above Bugles, which have been adopted by the Victoria Rifles, and numerous other Corps.

A. Chappell & Hammond (Sole Agents for Antoine Courtois), 214, Regent Street, London, W.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES FOR AUSTRALIA.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS 319 and 320, Strand, W.C. (opposite Somerset House) continue to give the highest price in cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothes, Regimentals, Underclothing, Boots, Books, Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Property. Letters attended to. Parcels sent from the country, either large or small, the utmost value returned by post office order the same day. Reference, London and Westminster Bank.

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COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., VIA EGYPT.

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For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; or Oriental Place, Southampton.

UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO HER MAJESTY'S COUNCIL FOR INDIA.—To SAIL punctually on the 10th OCTOBER, for BOMBAY, the well-known teak ship, HEREFORDSHIRE, 1355 Tons Register, newly metalled, W. ESCOTT, Commander, lying in the East India Docks. This ship has a full poop, with superior accommodation for passengers, and carries a surgeon. For freight or passage, apply to the owner, George Marshall, Esq., 3, Cross Lane, E.C.; or to Phillipps, Shaw, & Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.

FOR SHANGHAI, the British Clipper Barque ANTAGONIST, A 1 13 years, 436 Tons N.M. Register, G. EVANS, Commander. Loading in the St. Katharine Docks. This beautiful vessel will have every dispatch, and has superior accommodation for passengers.—Ellis, Son, & Fickling, 132, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

EDINBURGH, Twice a Week, from Irongate Wharf, Tower. Fares:—Saloon, 25*s.*; fore cabin, 15*s.*; deck, 10*s.* Return Tickets, available a month, 37*s.* 6*d.* and 22*s.* 6*d.* The cheapest and quickest sea route is by the splendid new STEAMSHIPS of the London and Edinburgh Shipping Company, sailing every Wednesday and Saturday at Ten, morning. Apply at the Spread Eagle, Regent Circus, W.; or at Irongate Wharf, E., to David Thomson, wharfinger. Passengers by these vessels going beyond Edinburgh will have the advantage of being in time for the first trains on Monday and Friday mornings to all parts of Scotland.

PARIS.—LONDON TO PARIS DAILY.—SPECIAL DIRECT SERVICE, twice each way every day, except Sunday, by the BRIGHTON RAILWAY, viâ Newhaven and Dieppe. First class, 28*s.*; Second class, 20*s.* Return tickets (available for one calendar month), First class, 50*s.*; Second class, 36*s.* A steward's fee of 1*s.* 6*d.* respectively is also charged on board.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, AND OF SCIENCE APPLIED TO THE ARTS.

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During the Session 1860-61, which will commence on the 5th of OCTOBER, the following COURSES of LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given—

1. Chemistry.—By A. W. Hofmann, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.
2. Metallurgy.—By John Percy, M.D., F.R.S.
3. Natural History.—By T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.
4. Mineralogy. } By Warington W. Smyth, M.A., F.R.S.
5. Mining.
6. *Geology.*—By A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.
7. Applied Mechanics.—By Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S.
8. Physics.—By J. Tyndall, F.R.S.

Instruction in Mechanical Drawing, by Mr. Binns.

The fee for Matriculated Students (exclusive of the laboratories) is 30*l.* in one sum, on entrance, or two annual payments of 20*l.*

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the laboratory of the School) under the direction of Dr. Hofmann, and in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Percy. Tickets to separate courses of lectures are issued at 1*l.*, 1*l.* 10*s.*, and 2*l.* each. Officers in the Queen's service, her Majesty's Consuls, acting mining agents and managers, may obtain tickets at reduced prices.

Certificated schoolmasters, pupil teachers, and others engaged in education, are also admitted to the lectures at reduced fees.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has granted two Exhibitions, and others have also been established.

For a Prospectus and Information, apply at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, London, S.W. Trenham Reeks, Registrar.

ARMY, NAVY, AND COLONIAL AGENCY.—From and after 1st January, 1861, Messrs. W. R. Looker & Co. offer the services of their Agency to Officers and Members of the above Services at a fixed charge of ONE GUINEA per annum.

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REMITTANCES TO INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.—The undersigned GRANT DRAFTS and LETTERS OF CREDIT on Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Melbourne, and Sydney, at the exchange of the day. Rupee Paper and Interest Bills negociated.—Grindlay & Co., East India Army Agents, 55, Parliament Street, S.W.

RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.—Barker's Picture.—This Grand Historical Picture is now on view at 79, Cornhill, E.C. N.B. The new Portraits of Lord Clyde, Sir J. Outram, Sir J. Inglis, the late Sir H. Havelock, Colonel Alison, &c., will also be exhibited. Admission free by private address card.

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M. M. KEANE, late Secretary of Royal Northern Yacht Club, at the request of several yachting friends, has established himself in West Cowes, Isle of Wight, as AGENT for the BUYING and SELLING of YACHTS, and as SUPERINTENDENT of their building, lengthening, and repairing; as also for marine insurance thereon. In support of his ability to fulfil these duties properly, and in respect of his being held worthy of confidence as regards integrity, he begs leave to state he holds testimonials of service speaking to these qualifications and others of a similar nature, which can at any time be shown if required. Any sale of yachts effected in conjunction with secretaries of royal yacht clubs or yacht agents generally. The commission to be considered as divisional. And, at the risk of appearing self interested, M. Keane feels bound to point out to the various owners of yachts in the far-off parts of Great Britain and Ireland the greatly increased prospect of both a speedy and satisfactory sale of their vessels if laid up in such a splendid yacht rendezvous as Cowes, so easily approachable from London and the whole south of England. Owners of yachts placing them in M. Keane's charge, at Cowes, for sale, after their crews have moored them, will have simply to pay a charge of 1*s.* per day as compensation for their safe keeping until sold; damage from fire and violence of weather or collision, M. Keane not being responsible for, these being necessarily covered by insurance; but security for the price of any yacht placed in his hands for sale can be fully given if demanded, or advance in cash on proposed amount of sale.

Be pleased to address Captain M. Keane, No. 10, Bath Road, West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

Terms of Agency for the Buying and Selling of Yachts:—Up to 1000*l.*, 2 per cent.; from 1000*l.* to 2000*l.*, 1½ per cent.; from 2000*l.* upwards, 1½ per cent. For constant superintendence on the building a new yacht, of Class A 1, 2 per cent.; this to include designs for interior accommodation, &c. For constant superintendence on the repairing or lengthening a yacht, if amounting to the sum of 200*l.*, 3 per cent.; and, if amounting to 300*l.*, 400*l.*, or 500*l.* or upwards, 2 per cent. Any expenses incurred by agent in advertising yachts for sale or purchase, at the desire of owners, or in forwarding telegrams, as also such travelling expenses as may be incurred at owners' request, to be defrayed by such owners.

THE EXMOOR PONIES, COBS, AND GALLOWAYS.—The ANNUAL SALE of SIXTY EXMOOR PONIES, the property of F. W. Knight, Esq., M.P., and TWENTY-FIVE COBS and GALLOWAYS, the property of Mr. Robert Smith, will take place (as usual) at Bampton Pony Fair, on Thursday, October 25.—Catalogues will be prepared one month prior to the sale, and every information given by Mr. Smith, Emmett's Grange, Southmolton.—Sept., 1860.

CHAMBERLAIN'S ROYAL PORCELAIN WORKS.—Admission of Visitors to the Works to be had on application at the Show Rooms, from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. each day, except Saturday from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M.—W. H. Kerr & Co., "Proprietors," Worcester, successors to Messrs. Flight, Barr, & Co., and Messrs. Chamberlain & Co.

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PELLATT & CO. have for more than thirty years had the honour to supply Officers' Messes with the above articles, and continue to manufacture the quality which has during that period given great satisfaction. Patterns and Estimates forwarded to all parts of the Country.—Address, Falcon Glass Works, Blackfriars, London, S.E.

GARDNERS' £2 2*s.* DINNER SERVICES complete, best quality. A large selection of patterns of the choicest description. Breakfast, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Services, at the lowest possible prices. Cut Wines, 3*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; Cut Quart Decanters, 7*s.* 6*d.* per pair.—H. & J. Gardner (by appointment to Her Majesty, the Board of Green Cloth, Lords of the Treasury, Admiralty, Office of Works, Customs, and the other Government Offices), 453 and 63, Strand, Charing Cross, W.C. Established 108 years. Engravings free by post.

CABIN FILTERS.—The Last Improvement.—Dr. Ward says "I would strongly recommend every family going a distant voyage to take one of LIPSCOMBE'S SELF CLEANSING CHARCOAL CABIN FILTERS; it will be found invaluable." These Patent Filters can only be obtained of Lipscombe & Co., Temble Bar, W.C.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—E. Moses & Son's Establi ments will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDA October 1st and 2nd, and will be re-opened as us on Wednesday morning.

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE

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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., *and Advertisements, should* NOT *be sen to the Editor, but to the Publisher,* MR. ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, *to whom remittances are payable. The subscription to the paper is 7s. 7d. per quarter, or 30s. 4d. per annum, payable in advance, postage included.*

OF course it is very gratifying to learn that the Admiralty has at last given orders for building more iron-cased frigates. On September 1st, we called special attention to the startling last words of Lord Clarence Paget in the House of Commons, announcing—almost as a boast—that France would have ten such vessels to our four; and we then expressed a hope that, when Parliament should next meet, his lordship would be able to state that at the very least our armour-plated vessels equalled those of France. Since then the subject has been incessantly before the public, and has been treated in the *Times* both in leaders and leaded correspondence, we might say, of the heaviest metal. We cannot think, however, that the manner in which this important matter has been handled in England redounds much to our credit. Everybody appears to have their own pet theory about it—that is, everybody except the authorities. Not that they have therefore thought it a duty to enact the part of impartial judges, anxious to arrive at the truth, and not caring in what quarter they might find it. On the contrary, they have rather acted as if it were capital fun to set the inventors by the ears, and point at their various contradictions. We had four iron-plated vessels laid down to be built—laid down in fact so firmly upon the stocks, that it looks as if they are never to quit them. They were ordered by the Admiralty, because "France was doing something of the sort,"—some called them "Pakington's folly"—and their merits were not believed in at the Admiralty. In this free country it was not surprising that some said they would be of no use except as rams to run down line-of-battle ships; some others laughed at the idea of the line-of-battle ships calmly waiting to be "pitched into" in such a rough manner; some said they would not swim; others that they would roll like tubs; some that they would have no speed; some that they would be shaken by the concussions of broadsides and fall to pieces; some that they would be set on fire through their open port-holes; some that they could not carry heavy guns; and the mischief is, there has been nobody earnestly and heartily engaged in hearing and weighing the evidence on every side, and obviating objections and difficulties. Sir George Sartorius, although a British Admiral, could get no hearing at the Admiralty; and even now, in October, 1860, when the French have the La Gloire and the Pallas on the water, the La Normandie ready for her armour, and the Magenta and the Solferino and the other five we know not how far advanced, we have Halsted *versus* Whitworth still pleading as to facts before the general public, like contending suitors in the outer courts of Westminster Hall.

We hinted in the GAZETTE of 15th September, that we had reason to believe the French had discovered a composition of metal, more tough, light, and elastic than iron or steel for their blindage. We must not therefore rest contented with vessels which are unquestionably better than wood, even if not entirely invulnerable; we ought, while those now to be laid down are building, to strain every nerve to discover the French composition, or otherwise to devise other vessels that will be quite invulnerable. On 1st September we gave a description of the Magenta and Solferino, which was published in November, 1859; we now beg to call attention to the following extract from a letter of the French correspondent of the *Standard*, published 22nd of October last, which will show that what is now being discussed in England, had then been already settled in France, after five years diligently spent in the necessary experiments:—

"While on the subject of these floating batteries, allow me to point out a terrible mistake which our naval authorities have fallen into. From sundry paragraphs which have recently appeared in the London papers, it appears that the old floating batteries which were built at the time of the Crimean war have been used as targets to test the Armstrong guns, and the shot having gone through the iron plates, it is given out that the Armstrong gun renders iron plates nugatory. This is a mistake that may cost us very dear when comes the tug of war. It is highly probable that the old iron plates that have been rusting for the last five years on the sides of the Trusty afford no resistance to the new conical shot; but the plates which are used in the French service, and which have been exposed to the severest tests during the last five years, tell a very different story. *In the first place these plates are not iron, but an amalgam of iron, steel, and another substance, the nature or name of which I have, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts, been unable to ascertain. But the composition is much lighter than iron, enables the thickness of the plates to be immensely increased, while their impenetrability to shot, conical or otherwise, has been fully proved.* The experiments took place in this fashion:—A target was formed with great care, exactly like the section of a ship's side, and was covered with these new plates. *It was then for six months fired at three times a week at various ranges, the maximum of which was a hundred, and the minimum twenty-five yards, by unrifled 90-pounders throwing a round shot, and by rifled 50-pounders throwing a conical shot weighing 100 lbs. One shot only* (a conical one) *penetrated the plates;* the head of the ball lodged in the plate; and the concussion was such that the remainder of the shot broke clean off as it had been shaved by machinery. It is with these plates that the floating batteries, the gunboats, and the steam rams are now protected; and it is quite obvious, whatever may be the merits of the Armstrong gun, that the shot from it passing through the old plates by no means proves that it would be so successful against the new description of *blindage*."

Surely this should make us think. And is it not a pity that we have no Board of Construction under the Admiralty, to have thought of all this long since, before it is now thrust upon our notice by the busy doings of our neighbours across the Channel? It is very true the Royal Commissioners on the Defences of the Kingdom recommended floating batteries, with guns mounted under shot-proof cupolas, as part of their scheme. And it is very gratifying to find the press has such influence, that by incessant "nagging" on the subject, another tardy step is now taken. But after all, we are sorry to say the press is not very highly instructed, or quite "posted up," on the subject. To say nothing of the almost antiquarian lore of the *Saturday Review*, even on Thursday last our leading contemporary, doing its best to sum up between Mr. Whitworth and Captain Halsted, speaks of the flat-fronted Whitworth bolts, as similar in their action to round shot, and having less power of penetration than if pointed, when we thought it was notorious that the flat-fronted, elongated shot's specific merit was its power of punching clean holes through the metal. When a bolt is thus flat-fronted, and strikes fair "end on," its whole force is brought to bear equally upon the whole surface of the part it strikes, and all must yield to the stroke, if it cannot resist and the shot is not diverted. But when a pointed elongated ball strikes "end on," it impinges with its whole force only upon a very small point, and as it begins to enter the plate a surrounding lateral pressure is obliquely brought to bear against the force of the bolt, which therefore cannot on mechanical principles make its way by a clean "punching," like the flat-fronted missile. A round shot has an effect between the two. It has not the sharp "punching" penetrative power of the flat-fronted bolt; but any part of its circumference being flat—so to speak—for a few inches round, it has almost an equable and direct action, and batters in, if it cannot cut through, the plates. As the initial velocity of round shot from 10-inch guns exceeds that of any Armstrong or Whitworth bolt, the firing of the round shot at short distances, such as 200 yards, is of course the severest test that can be applied to prove the strength of metal plates. It was such a test that was recently applied by Captain Hewlett to numerous plates at Portsmouth, the effect of which was stated in the *Times* of 14th September last in the following words: "The only results that have been obtained have been the success of the Jones's angulated principle." All the plates struck direct were smashed or broken, and the framework behind them was loosened and shattered. By diverting the shot, the effect of the heavy concussions was avoided; and the problem is, how far that principle can be carried out and applied.

There is one other most important point that appears to be generally overlooked in the discussion of iron *versus* wood, and armour-clad frigates *versus* line-of-battle ships. Many, almost all writers, have dwelt upon the overwhelming power of the liner's guns, *if* she could only safely approach to turn round and bring her broadside to bear. Could nothing then be done to shield the bows and bulwarks of a wooden line-of-battle ship, or a heavy armed wooden vessel like the Mersey, or similar vessels with still greater speed and the highest sailing qualities, while they approach an iron-cased frigate, till near enough to fire a salvo or concentrated broadside into her? This would meet Mr. Whitworth's objection, that vessels wholly iron-clad cannot carry their heavy armour and a heavy armament besides. These vessels would carry the minimum extent of iron casing at their bows, with guns of the heaviest calibre at their sides. They might be as invulnerable as the iron-cased vessels while both were "end on," approaching one another; but when they came to close quarters, the wooden vessel (if Mr. Whitworth's hypothesis is correct) would, with her heavy armament, have altogether the advantage.

The Members of the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Royal Dockyards will resume their labours, under the presidency of the Right Honourable Frederick Peel, on Tuesday the 16th instant.

The authorities at Whitehall have, during the week, had under their serious consideration the necessity of building a further number of iron armour-clad ships; and, although we believe nothing definitive has as yet been resolved upon as to the exact plans which are to be used in their construction, we have reason to know that several of these ships will be laid down. It is further proposed that one of these shall be built at Chatham Dockyard. We shall, consequently, be in a position to judge as to the respective merits of the work performed in public and private establishments.

The following changes and appointments among the superintending officers of recruiting districts have recently taken place. Lieutenant Oldham, 51st Light Infantry, has moved from Clonmel to Reigate, vice Lieutenant Fagan, 4th Regiment, and is succeeded at Clonmel by Lieutenant Hawker, 47th Regiment. Lieutenant Eyre, 48th Regiment, has moved from Preston to Manchester, vice Ensign Emerson, 8th Regiment, and is succeeded at Preston by Lieutenant Hartwell, 2nd battalion 17th Regiment. Lieutenant Bell, 1st battalion 16th Regiment, has been moved from Limerick to Lincoln, vice Lieutenant Gilby, 32nd Light Infantry, and is succeeded at Limerick by Lieutenant O'Connor, 2nd battalion 6th Regiment. Lieutenant Browne, 1st battalion 19th Regiment, is appointed superintending officer at Aberdeen, in succession to Lieutenant Carew, 29th Regiment, who rejoins his corps.

The following officers have been awarded good service pensions of 100*l.* a-year each, viz.: Major-General C. W. M. Balders, C.B., who has just retired from the command of the cavalry depôt at Maidstone; Colonel E. B. Brooke; Colonel Pole, 12th Lancers; Colonel Little, C.B., 9th Lancers; Colonel W. Parke, C.B., half-pay, 53rd Regiment, late of the 72nd Highlanders; Colonel W. J. D'Urban, on the staff at the Cape, and Colonel W. D. Deverell, retired full pay.

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THE ARMY.

1st Life Guards. Captain Bateson and Lieutenant Lord Powerscourt are on leave of absence for an extended tour in India.

1st Dragoon Guards. Captain Crewe has left England to join the head-quarters at Bangalore.

7th Hussars. At a general court-martial assembled at Umballa, June 23, Cornet Richard Simmons was arraigned on the following charges:—1st. With having at Umballa, on May 12, failed to appear at the place appointed by his commanding officer for parade, for watering order, although duly warned to attend. 2nd. With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having at Umballa, on May 12, after having been directed to attend at the commanding officer's quarters to account for his absence, as stated in the first charge, appeared there in a state of intoxication. 3rd. With having at Umballa, on the night of May 12, before being set at liberty by proper authority, broken the arrest in which he had been placed by his commanding officer, by quitting his quarters and proceeding to those of the acting adjutant of the regiment. 4th. With behaviour in a manner unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having, on the occasion of his proceeding to the quarters of the acting adjutant, as above stated, presented a pistol at that officer, and endeavoured to compel him by intimidation to return his, Cornet Simmons's, sword. *Finding.*—The Court is of opinion that the prisoner, Cornet Richard Simmons, of Her Majesty's 7th (the Queen's Own) Light Dragoons (Hussars), is guilty of the charges preferred against him. *Sentence.*—The Court sentences the prisoner, Cornet Richard Simmons, to be cashiered. Approved and confirmed, Hugh Rose, General Commanding-in-Chief in India. *Recommendation to Mercy.*—The Court begs to recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the ground that his present position, recently attained, proves former meritorious service. *Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.*—The finding and recommendation of the court to mercy are just. It would not be for the good of the Service that the prisoner should remain in his regiment, to which he has given an example of very great insubordination and irregularity; on the other hand, the prisoner's very good and gallant services do not allow Sir Hugh Rose to abandon him to his fate. The benevolence of His Excellency the Viceroy enables him to provide Mr. Simmons with a useful and honourable livelihood, and to afford him an opportunity of regaining the esteem of his superiors, which he won by his devotion and his bravery.—Cornet Simmons had been recently promoted from the ranks for gallantry in the field.

9th Lancers. A squadron arrived at Aldershot from Dorchester on Tuesday, one from Exeter on Wednesday, a third on Thursday, and the head-quarters yesterday. The regiment is quartered in the South Cavalry Barracks. Cornet Hepburn is on sick leave to Oct. 15.

10th Hussars. Captain Levett is in command of the squadron at Ipswich. Colonel Baker is in Italy, observing the military movements of the combatants in Naples.

12th Lancers. Lieut.-Colonel Fyler and Captains King and Allen have been placed on half-pay by the reduction of the strength of the regiment from the Indian establishment.

16th Lancers. The officers with the squadron at Woolwich are Captains Dynon and Stewart, and Lieutenants Stoodley and Barron.

Royal Artillery. The K battery, Royal Horse Artillery, has removed from Aldershot to Dorchester, and No. 5 field battery from Aldershot to Exeter, to be stationed. Colonel St. John G. Browne arrived at Pembroke Dock on Thursday last, to take command of the Artillery in the district, in succession to Colonel Burnaby, who leaves with his corps. The R battery, commanded by Brevet-Major C. G. Arbuthnot, and No. 5 battery of the 8th brigade, under the command of Captain A. Green, have left Aldershot, the former to be stationed at Dorchester, and the latter at Exeter.

Royal Engineers. The following alterations have occurred in this corps, viz.:—Colonel Twiss, appointed Commanding Royal Engineer at Chatham; Lieutenant-Colonel Laffan, ordered to Portsmouth; Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, C.B., removed to Devonport; Lieutenant-Colonel Baillie, lately arrived from Newfoundland on leave; Lieut.-Colonel Bourchier, C.B., arrived from the Bahamas on leave; Captain Pasley, late on the seconded list, placed on the effective list, and ordered from Melbourne to New Zealand; Captain Stuart, appointed to the Inspector-General of Fortifications' office; Captain J. H. Smith, appointed deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general at Aldershot; Captain Murray, ordered from Aldershot to Newfoundland; Captain Gray, to New Brunswick; Captain Scratchley, to Melbourne; Captain Savage, to the West Indies: Major Armit, to Guernsey; Captain Moggridge, from the West Indies, on sick leave; Lieutenants Bolland and Salmond, removed from Aldershot to Pembroke; Clive from Aldershot to Portsmouth; and Bond, from Dover to Chatham; Swetenham, on leave in India; Frankland, on leave from Gibraltar; and Wheatley, ordered to Gibraltar. Colonel E. T. Ford, at present in command at Pembroke, will succeed Colonel Walpole, who is about to retire from the Service on Major-General's pay as Commanding Royal Engineer at Woolwich. The 33rd company, Captain Stevens, will relieve the 35th company at Aldershot, the latter being under orders to proceed to New Zealand.

Grenadier Guards. The 3rd battalion, numbering about 800 of all ranks, under Colonel the Hon. H. H. M. Percy, V.C., has arrived at the Tower from Dublin to be quartered, and the 1st battalion, of the like strength, under Colonel Lambert, has proceeded to the Royal Barracks, Dublin, to be quartered for one year.

10th Regiment. Captain J. M. Smyth of the 1st battalion is about to retire from the Service. Surgeon Franklin is on leave to November 30.

11th Regiment. The 1st battalion of the 11th Regiment, under the command of Colonel Moore, was on Wednesday inspected at Portsmouth by Major-General Lord W. Paulet, C.B. The regiment formed in line on Southsea Common, and received Lord W. Paulet on his arriving on the ground with the usual military honours. The regiment then formed into columns of companies in open order, and were closely inspected by his lordship, passing along the front and rear of each rank. Marching past in slow and quick time followed, together with a variety of evolutions which were all gone through with steadiness and precision. The bayonet exercise, with and without the word of command, was most excellent. At the conclusion of the inspection his lordship, addressing the regiment, alluded to the fact of there being as is always the case, some men in the regiment, whose numbers, he said, did not exceed three or four, but who had given a good deal of trouble, and whose perversity he was determined to conquer before he had done with them. "Barring this," said his lordship, "I have no fault whatever to find with the regiment. It is all I can wish. I know how you can do your work, as I have had you under my command previous to your arrival in this garrison."

24th Regiment. The *Port Louis Gazette* says:—"The 24th Regiment has now been in our island nearly two months. It has often happened that when a regiment lands in a strange country after a three months' voyage, there are some irregularities and disorders committed by a few out of so large a number of soldiers. It is with satisfaction that we announce that nothing but favourable reports reach us of the soldiers of this regiment; and their conduct so far reflects credit not only on themselves but on their colonel and officers also. As we have not been sparing of blame towards another regiment when we thought it was well deserved, we shall be excused for having noticed the orderly conduct of the men of the 24th Regiment since their arrival. Let us add that we have not had to record for some time any complaints against the soldiers of the 5th Regiment, which leads us to think that a good example has not been lost on them."

26th Regiment has moved from the Curragh to Dublin, to be stationed for the winter.

36th Regiment has left the Curragh for Richmond Barracks, Dublin, to be stationed for the winter.

41st Regiment. On Saturday last the quarters of this regiment at Aldershot were the scene of two awful murders. It appears that about half-past 1 o'clock, Owen Chipp a lance-sergeant, and John Coles, a lance-corporal of the 41st Regiment, were sitting at the table immediately after dinner, playing draughts, when, without the slightest provocation on their part, a private named James Johnson, deliberately walked behind Sergeant Chipp, and placed the muzzle of his rifle in the middle of his back, and fired; the bullet, after going through the unfortunate man's body, entered the breast of his comrade, Corporal Coles, passed through his body, and fell flattened against the wall. Sergeant Chipp rose, staggered three or four paces, and fell dead between two bedsteads. Corporal Coles fell backwards and died instantly. The murderer was immediately secured and taken to the guard-house, from whence he was conveyed by two policemen, escorted by two privates and a corporal, to the police-station. The only cause given for this dreadful occurrence was, that the murderer had been sentenced to three days' confinement to barracks for insubordination, both the deceased having appeared against him. At the inquest the prisoner endeavoured to make out that the occurrence was accidental, but a verdict of wilful murder was returned.

47th Regiment. His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, after the review of the troops at Dover on Thursday last, expressed his gratification at the manner in which this regiment manœuvred on that occasion. The following is the substance of the Regimental Order issued by Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, C.B. "The colonel commanding has much pleasure in making known to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment, the remark of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, relative to the efficiency of the regiment, which was expressed in the following terms—'I consider the 47th one of the best regiments in the service.' The commanding officer has therefore much pleasure in thanking the officers and non-commissioned officers for the able support they have rendered him in bringing the regiment to its present state of proficiency, which elicited from the Commander-in-Chief the above remark, which he considers must be highly gratifying to all ranks."

60th Rifles. The 4th battalion has moved from the Curragh to Richmond Barracks, Dublin, to be stationed.

96th Regiment has moved from the Curragh to Ship Street Barracks, Dublin, to be stationed.

With the view of encouraging the cultivation of a knowledge of the Hindustani language among the officers and troops belonging to the East India depôts at Chatham, the authorities at the Horse Guards have appointed a teacher of that language to be stationed at the garrison.

On Thursday detachments of troops belonging to the 1st battalion, 19th, 75th, 81st, 91st, and 94th Regiments, arrived at Chatham garrison from Eastbourne, where they have been stationed for some time, in order to go through a course of long-range rifle-firing previously to embarking for India.

THOMAS'S GUN.—The trial of Thomas's rifled cannon was concluded last Tuesday with the most satisfactory results. Five rounds were fired; two at ten degrees, and three at 37 and a half degrees of elevation. The charges of powder were 23 lbs., 25 lbs., 25 lbs., 25 lbs., and 28 lbs. It was ascertained the first day that the velocity was about 1200 feet a second, and the time of flight of the last shot was 40 seconds. One of Armstrong's guns was lately fired with the same elevation, when a range of over 8000 yards was obtained, the time of flight being 32 seconds; but as the velocity of his shells is nothing like 1200 feet a second, the range obtained on Tuesday must have been considerably greater. There was no sign of the slightest strain upon the gun after this enormous test—a quarter of a hundredweight of powder, and an expanding projectile of 174 lbs. weight—a test to which no other gun has ever been subjected. Both Mr. Whitworth and Sir W. Armstrong had numerous private trials before their guns were publicly tried, but the construction of this large gun was based upon a system developed by thousands of experiments, and Mr. Thomas felt so assured of its truth that he refused all attempts that were made to have a private trial at Stockport before the gun was sent to Woolwich.

The medical students for commissions as army surgeons, who have been ordered to join the new Army Medical School established at Fort Pitt, have arrived at head-quarters, Chatham, in order to be present at the formal opening of the school.

Frequent reports having been made to the military authorities at Chatham of the great danger of accidents occurring to the public and military from the want of caution exhibited by the parties engaged in rifle firing at the practising-ground, St. Mary's, an order has been issued by Major-General Eyre to the troops under his command, directing that no rifle matches are to be made without notice having first been given to the instructors of musketry of the several battalions, who will fix the day and hour at which such matches may take place.

SHORNCLIFF.

At the recent visit of the Duke of Cambridge to the camp, His Royal Highness inspected most minutely every part of it; the Artillery mess-room at the permanent barracks drew his attention from its very limited extent, as also the very imperfect fittings of the kitchen, and requested an estimate might be made of the cost of a new mess-room, as also a new and improved stove for the kitchen. This shows the desire His Royal Highness has to increase the comforts of both officers and men in the Army.

4th brigade Royal Artillery.—The half-yearly inspection of the above brigade by Lieut.-General Mansel, K.H., commanding the south-eastern district, took place on Thursday last, the gallant general made a most minute inspection of the brigade. A foot undress parade took place at 2 p.m., when the men being drawn up in line in open order, the general passed down both ranks, and expressed his entire approbation of the appearance of the men, and the efficient state of the brigade. At the close of the inspection the general partook of luncheon in the mess-room, with Lieut.-Colonel the Hon G. L. Devereux and the officers of the brigade.

The 4th battalion of the Military Train, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien, paraded on Tuesday morning last for the purpose of presenting a medal and a gratuity of 15*l.*, for long and meritorious service and good conduct, to Regimental Sergeant-Major John Gibbon. The colonel, in making the presentation, addressed a most eulogistic speech to the sergeant-major, and afterwards called the attention of the younger soldiers present to the proud position in which the sergeant-major stood on that occasion, reminding them at the same time that the like course was open to one and all of them.

Captain F. A. Hawker, No. 1 Company, Civil Service Rifle Volunteer Regiment, and Ensign T. B. Robertson of the 1st (Victoria) Middlesex Rifles are at present doing company and battalion duty with the 17th Leicestershire Rifles at this camp.

The new reading-rooms in the D and E ranges have been opened, the former for the use of the 17th Regiment, and the latter for that of the 4th brigade of Royal Artillery.

A few pounds might be very judiciously expended in levelling the south side of the camp, opposite the saluting point, which with some beech, or other material scattered over it, would admit of better marching past than that which occurred on the late visit of inspection of the General Commanding-in-Chief, when, although His Royal Highness shifted the point to a more favourable spot, the ground, from the heavy rain of the preceding day was so muddy that it was next to impossible for good marching to be made, the men slipping about in all directions.

The repairs of the General Hospital are still protracted, and it will be winter before the invalids on the camp are accommodated in their own comfortable quarters once more; of course nobody is to blame for the delay that has taken place, but all engaged in the hospital from the inspector downwards have suffered from the inconvenience thereby occasioned.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Corrected up to 5th October, 1860.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depôt is stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Regent's Park
2nd do.—Hyde Park
Royal Horse Guards—Windsor
1st Dragoon Guards—Bangalore; Canterbury
2nd do.—Lucknow; Canterbury
3rd do.—Mhow; Canterbury
4th do.—Birmingham
5th do.—Brighton
6th do.—Meerut; Maidstone
7th do.—Sealkote; Canterbury
1st Dragoons—Dublin.
2nd do.—Dublin
3rd do.—Dundalk
4th do.— Dublin
5th do.—Aldershot
6th do.—Kirkee; Maidstone
7th Hussars—Umballa; Maidstone
8th do. — Nusseerabad; Canterbury
9th Lancers—Aldershot
10th Hussars—Norwich
11th do.—Manchester
12th Lancers—York
13th Light Dragoons—Piershill
14th do.—Newbridge
15th Hussars—Cahir
16th Lancers—Hounslow
17th do. — Secunderabad; Maidstone
18th Hussars—Aldershot
Royal Artillery [Head-Quarters]—Woolwich
Do. [Horse Brigade]—Woolwich
Do. [1st Brigade] Garrison Artillery—Woolwich
Do. [2nd do.] Garrison Artillery—Dover
Do. [3rd do.] Garrison Artillery—Plymouth
Do. [4th do.] Field Artillery—Woolwich
Do. [5th do.] Garrison Artillery—Gibraltar
Do. [6th do.] Garrison Artillery Malta
Do. [7th do.] Garrison Artillery—Quebec
Do. [8th do.] Field Artillery—Aldershot
Do. [9th do.] Field Artillery—Dublin
Do. [10th do.] Garrison Artillery—Portsmouth
Do. [11th do.] Field Artillery—Bengal
Do. [12th do.] Garrison Artillery—Mauritius
Do. [13th do.] Field Artillery—Bombay
Do. [14th do.] Field Artillery—Bengal
Do. [15th do.]—Gosport
Do. [depôt]—Woolwich
Coast Brigade [Head-Quarters]—Woolwich
Royal Engineers [Head-Quarters]—Woolwich
Do. A Troop, R. E. Train—Chatham
Do. [1st Company]—Malta
Do. [2nd do.]—Gibraltar
Do. [3rd do.]—Gibraltar
Do. [4th do.]—India
Do. [5th do.]—Woolwich
Do. [6th do.]—New Zealand
Do. [7th do.]—Halifax, N. S.
Do. [8th do.]—China
Do. [9th do.]—Corfu
Do. [10th do.]—China
Do. [11th do.]—Mauritius
Do. [12th do.]—Cape of Good Hope
Do. [13th do.]—Dublin (survey)
Do. [14th do.]—Kelso (survey)
Do. [15th do.]—Chatham
Do. [16th do.]—Newry (survey)
Do. [17th do.]—Malta
Do. [18th do.]—Aldershot
Do. [19th do.]—Glasgow (survey)
Do. [20th do.]—Swan River
Do. [21st do.]—India (ordered to Mauritius)
Do. [22nd do.]—Chatham
Do. [23rd do.]—China
Do. [24th do.]—Gibraltar
Do. [25th do.]—Cape of Good Hope
Do. [26th do.]—Bermuda
Do. [27th do.]—Chatham
Do. [28th do.]—Malta
Do. [29th do.]—Corfu
Do. [30th do.]—Dover
Do. [31st do.]—Curragh Camp
Do. [32nd do.]—Alderney

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Do. [33rd do.]—Aldershot
Do. [34th do.]—Shorncliffe
Do. [35th do.]—Chatham
Do. [36th do.]—Chatham
Military Train [1st bat.]—China
Do. [2nd bat.]—Woolwich
Do. [3rd bat.]—Aldershot
Do. [4th bat.]—Shorncliffe
Do. [5th bat.]—Curragh
Do. [6th bat.]—Woolwich
Do. [7th bat.]—Aldershot
Grenadier Guards [1st bat.]—Dublin
Do. [2nd bat.] —Wellington Barracks
Do. [3rd bat.]—Tower
Coldstream Guards [1st bat.]—Portman St. Barracks
Do. [2nd bat.]—St. George's Barracks
Scots Fusilier Guards [1st bat.]—Wellington Barracks
Do. [2nd bat.]—Windsor
1st Foot [1st bat.]—Madras; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—China; Birr
2nd do. [1st bat.]—China; Walmer
Do. [2nd bat.]—Cephalonia; Walmer
3rd [1st bat.]—China; Limerick
Do. do. Malta; Limerick
4th do. [1st bat.]—Bombay; Chichester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Corfu; Chichester
5th do. [1st bat.]—Allahabad; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Mauritius; Pembroke
6th do. [1st bat.]—Benares; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Cork
7th do. [1st bat.]—Peshawur; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Walmer
8th do. [1st bat.]—Gosport; Chichester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Templemore
9th do. [1st bat.] — Corfu; Limerick
Do. [2nd bat.]—Corfu; Limerick
10th do. [1st bat.]—Aldershot; Preston
Do. [2nd bat.]—The Cape; Preston
11th do. [1st bat.]—Portsmouth; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Portsmouth
12th do. [1st bat.]—N. S. Wales; Walmer
Do. [2nd bat.]—Plymouth
13th do, [1st bat.]—Gorruckpore; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Cape; Fermoy
14th do. [1st bat.]—Jamaica; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—On passage to New Zealand
15th do.—Curragh; Pembroke
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Pembroke
16th do. —Shorncliffe; Templemore
Do. [2nd bat.]—Curragh
17th do.—Quebec; Limerick
Do. [2nd bat.]—Shorncliffe
18th do.—Secunderabad; Buttevant
Do. [2nd bat.]—Shorncliffe
19th do.—Dinapore; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Portsmouth
20th do.—Gondah; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Curragh
21st do.—Barbadoes; Birr
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
22nd do.—Malta; Parkhurst
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Parkhurst
23rd do.—Lucknow; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Walmer
24th do.—Ferozepore; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Mauritius
26th do.—Gibraltar; Athlone
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
26th do.—Dublin; Belfast
27th do.—Umballa; Buttevant
28th do.—Bombay; Fermoy.
29th do.—Aldershot; Preston
30th do.—Jersey; Parkhurst
31st do.—China; Chatham
32nd do.—Aldershot; Preston
33rd do.—Deesa; Fermoy
34th do.—Fyzabad; Colchester
35th do.—Meerut; Chatham
36th do.—Dublin; Athlone
37th do.—Ghazepore; Colchester
38th do.—Bareilly; Colchester
39th do. — Bermuda; Templemore
40th do.—New Zealand; Birr
41st do.—Aldershot; Preston
42nd do.—Bareilly; Stirling
43rd do.—Madras; Chatham
44th do.—China; Colchester
45th do.—Aldershot; Parkhurst
46th do.—Jullundur; Buttevant
47th do.—Dover; Cork
48th do.—Allahabad; Cork
49th do.—Aldershot; Belfast
50th do.—Ceylon; Parkhurst
51st do.—Mean Meer; Chichester
52nd do.—Sealkote; Chatham
53rd do.—Plymouth; Chichester
54th do.— Cawnpore; Colchester
55th do.—Aldershot; Preston
56th do.—Bombay; Colchester
57th do.—Poona; Cork
58th do.—Burnley; Birr.
59th do.—Cape; Athlone
60th do.—[1st bat.]—Dover; Winchester
Do. [2nd bat.] — China; Winchester
Do. [3rd bat.] — Jackatalla; Winchester
Do. [4th bat.] — Dublin; Winchester
61st do.—Plymouth; Pembroke
62nd do.—Nova Scotia; Belfast
63rd do.—ditto; Belfast
64th Foot — Kurrachee; Canterbury
65th do.—New Zealand; Birr
66th do.—Madras; Colchester
67th do.—China; Athlone
68th do.—Rangoon; Fermoy
69th do.—Madras; Fermoy
70th do.—Allahabad; Canterbury
71st do.—Morar; Perth
72nd do.—Mhow; Aberdeen
73rd do.—Dinapore; Chatham
74th do.—Bellary; Aberdeen
75th do.—Allahabad; Chatham
76th do.—Waterford; Belfast
77th do.—Benares; Chatham
78th do.—Edinburgh; Aberdeen
79th do.—Mean Meer; Stirling
80th do.—Saugor; Buttevant
81st do.—Rawul Pindee; Chatham
82nd do.— Shahjehanpore; Canterbury
83rd do.—Belgaum; Chichester
84th do.—Manchester; Pembroke
85th do.—Cape; Pembroke
86th do.—Newry; Templemore
87th do.—Canton; Buttevant
88th do.—Delhi; Colchester
89th do.—Seronje; Fermoy
90th do.—Seetapore; Canterbury
91st Foot—Kamptee; Chatham
92nd do.—Jhansi; Stirling
93rd do.—Rawul Pindee; Aberdeen
94th do.—Nowshera; Chatham
95th do.—Neemuch; Fermoy
96th do.—Dublin; Parkhurst
97th do.—Jubbulpore; Colchester
98th do.—Peshawur; Canterbury
99th do.—China; Cork
100th do.—Gibraltar; Parkhurst
Rifle Brigade [1st bat.]—Aldershot; Winchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Subathoo; Winchester
Do. [3rd bat.]—Agra; Winchester
Do. [4th bat.]—Malta; Winchester
1st West India Regt.—Bahamas
2nd do.—Jamaica
3rd do.—Barbadoes
Ceylon Rifles—Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles—The Cape; Canterbury
Canadian Rifles—Toronto
St. Helena Regt.—St. Helena
Royal Newfoundland Co.'s—Newfoundland
Malta Fencibles—Malta
Gold Coast Artillery—Cape Coast Castle

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

1st Depôt Battalion, Chatham, 1st bat. 7th, 1st bat. 24th, 35th, 43rd, 53rd, and 77th depots
2nd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 20th, 1st bat. 23rd, 31st, 52nd, and 73rd depots
3rd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 8th, 1st bat. 19th, 75th, 81st, 91st, and 94th
4th do., Canterbury, 64th, 70th, 82nd, 90th, and 98th
5th do., Parkhurst, 1st and 2nd bats. 22nd, 30th, 45th, 50th, 98th and 100th
6th do., Walmer, 1st and 2nd bats. 2nd, 2nd bat. 4th, 2nd bat. 7th, and 1st bat. 12th
7th do., Winchester, Rifle Battalion 1st, 2nd, and 3rd battalions of the 60th Rifles, and the four battalions of the Rifle Brigade
8th do., Pembroke, 2nd bat. 5th, 15th, 61st, and 85th
9th do., Colchester, 1st bat. 1st, 54th, 56th, 66th, and 88th
10th do., Colchester, 1st bat. 5th, 34th, 37th, 38th, 44th, and 97th
11th Depôt Battalion, Preston 10th, 29th, 32nd, 41st, and 55th
12th do., Athlone, 25th, 36th, 59th, and 67th
13th do., Birr, 2nd bat. 1st, 21st, 40th, 68th, and 65th
14th do., Belfast, 26th, 49th, 62nd, 63rd, and 76th
15th do., Buttevant, 18th, 27th, 46th, and 80th
16th do., Templemore, 2nd bat. 8th, 2nd bat. 18th, 16th, 39th, and 86th
17th do., Limerick, 1st and 2nd bats. 3rd Buffs, 1st and 2nd bats. 9th, and 1st bat. 17th
18th do., Fermoy, 2nd bat. 11th, 2nd bat. 13th, 14th, and 28th
19th do., Fermoy, 1st bat. 13th, 33rd, 68th, 69th, 89th, and 95th
20th do., Cork, 2nd bat. 6th, 47th, 48th, 57th, 87th, and 99th
21st do., Chichester, 2nd bat. 4th, 51st, and 83rd
22nd do., Stirling, 42nd, 71st, 79th, and 92nd
23rd do., Aberdeen, 72nd, 74th, and 93rd

STATIONS OF THE EMBODIED MILITIA.

ENGLAND.

Bedford—Portsmouth
2nd Cheshire—Bury
Durham Artillery—Gosport
Hampshire Artillery—Pembroke
Lancashire Artillery—Liverpool
Northumberland Artillery—Kinsale
Norfolk Artillery—Yarmouth
1st Stafford (King's Own)—Portsmouth
Suffolk Artillery—Gosport
Sussex—Aldershot
1st York, (W. R.)—Ayr

SCOTLAND.

Fifeshire Artillery—Devonport
Forfar and Kincardine Artillery—Sheerness
Stirling—Chester

IRELAND.

Antrim Artillery—Woolwich
Donegal—Dublin
Dublin City Artillery—Portsmouth (Haslar)
Tipperary Artillery—Sheerness

CAVALRY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In alluding, in your issue of the 22nd ult., to the manifest injustice of deducting 8½*d.* a day from the pay of cavalry medical officers for every charger kept by them for the public service, seeing that the Warrant of 1858 exempts surgeons of infantry regiments from such deductions, you omit mentioning that, prior to the passing of the said Warrant, cavalry medical officers were in receipt of an allowance of 1*s.* per day for every such horse kept for the public service. Directly the Warrant passed, this sum was disallowed the cavalry surgeons, though it is still granted to the Horse Artillery medical officers.—I am, &c.

OBSERVER.

CAVALRY EXPENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—You glory in the success of Mr. Sidney Herbert's scheme so far, and well you may. Nevertheless, I fear many cornets that have lately entered must soon leave the Service on account of having been deceived as to the choice of chargers. The original Order of Council said, "Troop or remount horses." Now the choice is confined to the latter, and cornets on joining have every obstacle thrown in their way, and (should they be allowed a horse at all) find that they must pay within six days 30 guineas each, besides the expenses and risk of breaking for young horses that will not be fit for parade for ten or twelve months, thus raising the price to 47*l.* or 50*l.* This is bad enough, but after all, the cornetcy, outfit, &c., may be got over for 1000*l.* But the mess expenses are much more than any young man ought to be called upon to pay, whatever his means may be, *as a soldier.*

The mess account amounts to from 190*l.* to 250*l.* per annum, and the young officer cannot lower it; he has also to pay and clothe two men, with one woman, and two horses; this with washing will take another hundred: add to this replacing uniforms, plain clothes, boots, subscriptions to balls, and fifty other calls, with—what is worse than all—drink allowance to the troops, instruments to the band, champaign to the mess, &c. If the cavalry is to be kept up at all, cornets ought to be enabled to live on their pay (144*l.*) with a private allowance of 150*l.* or 200*l.* a year, and the infantry regulations as to wine ought to be insisted on, dinner and after-dinner wine being a separate charge. I, as a guardian of an officer who does not run into debt, shall persuade him to leave the Service sooner than submit to such a foolish expenditure. Country gentlemen with landed property ought not at the commencement of life to be taught to squander money away in mere eating and drinking. Will such a course teach them to improve their estates? I have not the least objection to the Minister for War or Commander-in-Chief knowing my name, if you are called upon for it.—I am, &c.,

A GUARDIAN.

VOLUNTEERS AND REGULARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—An order has been issued to the effect, that all Volunteer officers are to be saluted when in uniform. Without questioning the propriety of this, may I ask as an officer in the regular Army, whether the compliment is to be reciprocated by privates of Volunteers? If not, you may be prepared to hear of a great deal of bad feeling being excited between those who are not already as united as they might have been, had the Volunteers adhered to the original intention of the great "movement."—I am, &c. CENTURION.

A Circular Memorandum has been issued from the Horse Guards quoting reports from the Ordnance Select Committee, relative to Martin's liquid iron shell, for the information and guidance of officers of artillery. Further experiments have been ordered to be carried on with the view of ascertaining—1. The maximum charge the shells will stand. 2. Their effect against fascines, gabions, platforms, and carriages. 3. Their fitness for enfilading works. 4. Their effect when filled one hour before being discharged. The destructive effects of this shell are fully detailed in the reports accompanying the Circular. In the latest experiment five 8-inch shells, filled with molten iron, were fired from a 68-pounder at the Undaunted, frigate, at distances varying from 200 to 350 yards. Four set the ship on fire, which was extinguished. The fifth, fired at 350 yards with 8 lb.-charge, set fire to her so effectually that it was found necessary to sink her.

A grand review of Portsmouth garrison took place on Southsea-common on Thursday afternoon. The troops engaged consisted of a field battery of Royal Artillery of six guns, a squadron of Yeomanry Cavalry; 2nd Hants Volunteer Artillery Corps, 5th and 6th Hants Volunteer Rifles, 10th brigades of Royal Artillery, 1st and 2nd battalions of the 11th Regiment, the 19th Regiment, the Royal Marine Light Infantry, from Gosport, and the Bedfordshire Militia. After they had been inspected by Major-General Lord W. Paulet and a numerous staff, the troops marched past in review order, and afterwards executed a series of movements of attack and defence. They advanced towards the beach to the eastward of Southsea Castle, and commenced a vigorous fire, being supported by the heavy guns on the Castle ramparts, which made some good practice with shell and shot. The troops finally retired into the garrison, which commenced a tremendous cannonade from all the guns commanding Southsea Common and the approaches to the King William Gate, the fortifications being also manned by the troops of the line, who took up their position as they entered the garrison. The guns on the Spur Redoubt, which command the harbour channel, were manned by the Artillery Volunteers. A vast concourse of persons assembled to witness the spectacle.

The Swedish corvette Lagerbjelkie, Captain Melander, arrived at Spithead on Wednesday morning, and exchanged salutes with the garrison and Victory flag-ship. She is from Stockholm, bound for the Mediterranean.

Vice-Admiral of the White, William James Hope Johnstone, the commander-in-chief at Sheerness, inspected the crews of the flag-ship Formidable, 84, and the Cumberland, 70, guard ship of steam ordinary, on Tuesday.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, OCTOBER 2.

PROMOTIONS.

Commanders to be Retired Captains—John Neilson Gladstone, who entered the Navy in 1820; and Alexander John Græme, who entered the service in 1813.

Commanders, retired, of 1830, to be Retired Commanders of 1816—Henry Nason, who entered the Navy in 1803; and Dey Richard Syer, who entered the Navy in 1803.

Chief Engineer—Frederick W. Brown, with seniority from the 24th September, 1860.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—H. C. Glyn to the Miranda.

Lieutenants—Thomas W. Oliver to the Cornwallis; Osmond de B. Brock to the Royal Adelaide; Logie A. Whimper to the Impregnable.

Masters—Jabez H. W. Rowlett to the Brisk; Arthur Thomas to the Miranda.

Surgeon—Henry Slade to the Miranda.

Paymasters—Thomas Leccombe (additional) to the Impregnable; James C. Meagher (additional) to the Formidable; George Barnes to the Miranda; John Burke (additional) to the Wellesley.

Second Master—W. R. Cronin to the Rhadamanthus.

Midshipmen—The Hon. Edward Dawson, Charles Johnstone, Andrew Wauchope, and Francis D. Radcliffe to the St. George; John Fellowes to the Ariel; Henry A. Digby to the Tartar.

Naval Cadets—W. Sherborne to the Racoon. The following appointments are to be dated the 1st inst.:—G. B. Bedford, R. G. Fairfax, Lord A. S. Pelham Clinton, F. R. Dicken, and A. P. Patton, to the Royal Albert; H. J. T. Hildyard, H. H. Wilding, M. W. Abbott, Edward Ramsey, W. F. S. Manor, A. S. and J. Leacock, C. W. Herbert, and G. F. Trollope to the Marlborough; R. J. Fortescue and W. E. B. Atkinson to the Cressy; A. M. Causton and A. P. Watson to the Renown; David G. Proby, Nathaniel Cotton, H. W. S. Gibson, and E. A. Cooper to the Victor Emmanuel; E. Riddle and C. E. Gissing to the Centurion; A. J. Ballantyne and E. J. Wingfield to the Nile; J. W. Sunderland to the Agamemnon; H. F. Kemble and W. M. Annesley to the Amphion; C. W. Atkinson, P. H. Rickman, and C. Langford to the Hannibal; G. W. M. Eliot, G. R. C. Eyres, G. S. Lindeman, and C. G. Horne, to the Algiers; Thomas H. W. Beddoe and H. A. Coventry to the Exmouth; H. J. G. Garvett, H. T. Wright, and R. H. Ramsden to the Liffey; A. P. Pascoe, H. S. Price, and A. B. Jenkyns to the Doris; C. H. Warren to the Orion; G. H. R. Willis and Charles E. Wood to the Melpomene; W. W. King, A. C. Loveridge, and J. Swan to the Conqueror; W. M. Carey to the Aboukir; L. W. Hyman to the Mersey; F. A. Moysey and J. A. Fraser to the Trafalgar; F. C. Brown, N. L. H. Clark and F. Coddington to the Sanspareil; A. A. Duffield and H. M. Milman to the Emerald; R. C. Gorst to the Ariadne; James Hazel and A. A. Lee to the Edgar; J. T. Harding, A. E. Bancroft, and H. G. Stevenson to the Mars.

Masters' Assistants—John B. Palmer, George S. Brodie, Thomas H. Smith, R. H. M. Maxwell, and George Alexander Broad (additional) to the Marlborough; Miles S. S. Bree to the Aboukir; Herbert George T. Packer to the Diadem; Nathaniel Child to the Centurion; Edgar C. Baker (additional) to the Victory, for the Rolla; George G. M'Ewen to the Tartar; John A. Jones (additional) to the Britannia for the Scalark.

Clerks—C. P. Walker to the Blenheim; Henry Ellis to the Ajax; Arthur Hughes to the Victory as supernumerary; H. J. Nash to the Illustrious; Adolphe Hunter to the Trafalgar.

Clerks' Assistants—J. J. Gormully to the Trafalgar; Thomas A. Miller to the Donegal; G. R. Johnson to the Victory, as supernumerary; E. M. Jago to the Miranda.

Chief Engineers—Patrick J. Lambert to the Cornwallis; Charles Tucker, promoted to be chief engineer and appointed to Indus for service in Narcissus.

First-Class Assistant-Engineers—John Grey (promoted) to the Hogue; Robert Anderson (a) (promoted) to the Snap; Samuel Swan to the Landrail.

Acting First-Class Assistant-Engineers—Wm. Farquharson (promoted) to the Valorous; George M. Dooley (promoted) to the Niger; Archibald Gillies (promoted) to the Furious; John Langlands (promoted) in the Alert.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineer—Richard Henry Jenkyn, promoted to the rank of second-class assistant-engineer in the Indus as supernumerary.

Third-Class Assistant-Engineers—Thomas Barker to the Foxhound; William A. Naughton to the Dee.

Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineers—Edward Highman to the Indus as supernumerary; Adolphus Andrews to the Blenheim, for service in the Violet.

Acorn, 12, sloop, Commander Richard B. Pearse, was at Swatow by the latest accounts.

Actæon, 26, sailing frigate, Commander John Ward (b), was in the Gulf of Pecheli by the latest advices.

Adventure, 2, screw troop-ship, Commander Edward Lacy, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July for the Peiho.

Algerine, 1, screw gun-vessel, Lieut.-Commander William Arthur, was at Ningpo on the 1st of August.

Ariel, 9, screw steam-sloop, Commander Alexander, fitting for foreign service at Portsmouth, has been again placed in dock, and opened up on her port side amidships for examination, it having been suspected, from a circumstance that occurred in repairing one of her midship ports, that some of her timbers must be in a defective state. The planking has been stripped off from her port gangway to her fore rigging to below her water-line, and eight of her timbers are found to have been destroyed from the effects of dry rot. Workmen are employed in removing them, and new timbers are being prepared for her. She is expected to be out of dock again and complete in her repairs in about eight days' time.

Banterer, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander H. P. Knevitt, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July for the Peiho.

Beagle, 4, screw gun-vessel, Commander Edward Hay,

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was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay for the Peiho on the 26th of July.

Bouncer, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander A. R. Owen, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay for the Peiho on the 26th of July.

Bustard, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander F. W. Hallowes, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July for the Peiho.

Buzzard, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Acting Commander John Trevenen, was at Monte Video, on the 31st of August.

Cambrian, 40, sailing frigate, Captain J. J. McCleverty, C.B., was in Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 25th of July, but was to leave for the Peiho on the 26th.

Camilla, 16, sloop, Commander George T. Colville, was at Shanghai, on the 1st of August.

Centaur, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander E. D. D. Aplin, was at Shanghai on the 1st of August.

Chesapeake, 51, screw frigate, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Hope, Captain G. O. Willes, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay for the Peiho on the 26th of July.

Clown, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander William F. Lee, was in the Canton River on the 10th of August.

Cockchafer, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander Henry L. Holder, was at Swatow, by the last advices.

Coromandel, 5, steam-vessel, tender to Chesapeake, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July, for the Peiho.

Cruiser, 17, screw steam-sloop, Commander John Bythesea, V.C., was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay, on the 26th of July, for the Peiho.

Curaçoa, 31, screw steam-frigate, Captain Augustus Phillimore, was at Monte Video on the 31st of August.

Dee, 4, paddle steam-vessel, Master-Commander Pullen, has discharged a cargo of boilers and machinery for the Tribune and other vessels in the steam basin a Portsmouth, and has returned again to Woolwich.

Donegal, 101, screw liner, Captain Broadhead, at Plymouth, having had her defects made good, was taken out of the basin on Wednesday.

Dove, 1, screw gun-boat, tender to the Actæon, Lieutenant C. J. Bullock, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay for the Peiho on the 26th of July.

Drake, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander A. R. Blane, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July for the Peiho.

Driver, 6, paddlewheel steam-sloop, having undergone a thorough repair at Woolwich, has been removed into the basin, ready for the pendant when required.

Encounter, 14, screw steam-ship, Captain Roderick Dew, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July, for the Peiho.

Enterprise, 4, one of the exploring ships of the Arctic Expediton, now laid up in ordinary at Chatham, has been selected by the Admiralty to proceed to the coast of Scotland, where she is to be used as a coal depôt for the lighthouse at Oban. As soon as she has undergone the necessary fitments and alterations at Chatham she will be towed to her destination.

Esk, 21, screw steam-corvette, Captain Sir Robert J. Le M. M'Clure, was at Hong Kong on the 10th of August.

Espoir, 5, screw steam-sloop, Commander Sholto Douglas, got away again from Plymouth Sound for the Coast of Africa on the 27th ult.

Firm, 1 screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander William R. Boulton, was at Shanghai on the 1st of August.

Flamer, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander H. M. Bingham, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July for the Peiho.

Forester, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander Arthur J. Innes, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July for the Peiho.

Foxhound, 4, screw steam-sloop, 200-horse power, Commander Alfred Mitchell, was on Wednesday officially inspected, with very satisfactory results, by Vice-Admiral W. J. Hope Johnstone, accompanied by the Flag-Lieutenant, Thomas A. Mackenzie, prior to the vessel leaving Sheerness for Spithead, there to await further orders. Her destination will be as previously stated in this journal the Mediterranean, unless urgent circumstances should require her presence on a different station.

Furious, 16, paddle steam-frigate, Captain Oliver J. Jones, was at Shanghai on the 1st of August.

Fury, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Acting Commander J. C. Wilson, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July, for the Peiho.

Geyser, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander George M. Jackson, from Madeira, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Friday, the 28th ult. She left Plymouth on September 9 with the Pioneer in tow, and arrived at Madeira on the 18th. She departed again on the 19th. The Geyser has experienced very variable winds with heavy rains. On the 15th of September she lost an able seaman, Walter H. Brown, of Plymouth, who was washed overboard and drowned. Spoke, September 26, lat. 45·59 N., long. 7·10 W., the French ship Volner. The Geyser brings home Captain Pole and the crew, 39 in all, of the ship Conway, belonging to Messrs. Baines & Co., of Liverpool, which left that port August 24, with 366 troops and passengers for Calcutta. She encountered very heavy gales and cross seas, and on the 8th of September was dismasted and abandoned about 230 miles N.W. by N. of Madeira, in consequence of her dangerous leaks. The passengers and troops were rescued by the ship Summer Cloud, from London for Sydney, and all safely landed at Madeira. Captain Pole, the officers and crew of the Conway were the last to leave the ship, which then had 8 feet 4 inches of water in her hold; and the water-casks and general cargo were all adrift through her terrific rolling. Every one of the boats was broken to pieces when the mast fell. The crew of the Conway were dispatched for Liverpool on Friday week from Plymouth by the hon. agent of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society.

Grasshopper, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander John C. Tucker, was at Hong Kong on the 10th of August.

Haughty, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander George D. Broad, was at Hong Kong on the 10th of August.

Havock, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander Charles Fairholme, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay for the Peiho on the 26th of July.

Hesper, 2, screw store-ship, Master-Commander W. H. Harris, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July for the Peiho.

Highflyer, 21, screw corvette, Acting Captain W. A. J. Heath, was in the Canton River on the 10th of August.

Hind, 1, screw gun-boat, tender to the Russell, 60, at Falmouth, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday last to collect Coast-guard Volunteers for conveyance to Falmouth to attend drill, and returned to Falmouth on Monday.

Hornet, 17, screw steam-sloop, Commander William B. Elphinstone, on her passage to the Cape of Good Hope and East Indies, was at anchor in Funchal Bay on the 19th of September.

Icarus, 11, screw steam-sloop, Commander Nowell Salmon, V.C., was at Truxillo on the 22nd of August. The following is an extract of a letter referring to the very energetic conduct of Commander Salmon in dealing with the Filibuster Walker:—"The career of Walker and his filibustering companions in Central America has, by the display of a little spirit and energy on the part of Commander Salmon, of the British sloop of war Icarus, been brought to a speedy and not very honourable termination. On the 20th of August the Icarus appeared before Truxillo, and at the summons of her commander Walker and his gang took immediate measures for evacuating the town, which they accomplished the following morning in good order. The force consisted of about 80 men, well armed and provided with ammunition, and after leaving Truxillo it proceeded in the direction of Cape Gracias, where it was attacked by the Honduras troops, losing a few men in the encounter. Subsequently, it appears, the fugitives encamped on the Rio Negro, but here they were met by a force under the command of Alvarez, which had been conveyed thither by the boats of the Icarus. In the action which ensued Walker sustained a complete defeat. He and the 70 men remaining with him surrendered at discretion, and being carried to Truxillo, were delivered to the Honduras authorities, who determined upon making short work of the notorious chief and his aide-de-camp, Colonel Ruttler, by shooting them both."

Imperieuse, 51, screw frigate, Captain Rochefort Maguire, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Jones, C.B., was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay for the Peiho on the 26th of July.

Inflexible, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander G. A. C. Brooker, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July for the Peiho.

Insolent, 2, screw gun-boat, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July for the Peiho.

Jackal, 4, paddle steam-vessel, Lieut.-Commander E. F. Lodder, was at Greenock on the 25th ultimo. The Jackal has been very active of late in putting down illegal fishing on the west coast of Scotland. The subjoined refers to some of her last proceedings. She arrived on the 20th of September at Greenock from the Kyles of Bute, for the purpose of coaling. She left again on the following Saturday evening, but instead of anchoring in Rothesby Bay, she steamed to Lochfine, and was brought to at the mouth of the East Loch Tarbet. It appears that the trawlers, having learned that the Jackal was at Greenock, had made all preparations for a raid upon the herrings, and had their boats ready on the Saturday night for the purpose—a fact that the Commander of the Jackal suspected. On arriving off Tarbet the steamer's boats were sent into the harbour, where they succeeded in capturing fourteen trawl boats, with nets on board. These were quietly cut out and brought alongside the Jackal, which arrived at Greenock on Sunday with the flotilla in tow. No fishermen were present at the capture, and their surprise on finding next day that their boats had vanished mysteriously over night must have been considerable. The value of the boats and nets taken is upwards of 300*l.*, and their seizure will throw about sixty men idle. The nets have been put into store. The following is an extract of a letter on the subject, dated Tarbet, September 24:—"Yesterday (Sunday) morning, H.M.S. Jackal made a raid into this bay and seized boats and nets to the value of 300*l.*, an action that has greatly shocked the moral feeling of the place. From first to last it seems to me, even on the supposition that trawling is injurious, which I do not grant, that the trawlers have been treated, not only with want of consideration, but with positive injustice. Everything which harsh and injudicious laws inconsistently executed could effect to stir up in them the spirit of revenge and lawlessness has been already done, and as if that were not enough, they must also be taught that the profanation of a day of rest is a thing to be commended. That the nets taken will be forfeited is certain; but what is to become of the boats is not equally so, indeed no one in the village had any idea that they were liable to be seized. Will not some champion of the oppressed who can make himself heard in the councils of the nation, insist upon having the whole question of trawling rigorously examined, either by procuring the appointment of a Royal Commission, or in some other way? An impartial investigation of their claims is all that the trawlers demand, and in a matter of such importance as that of a regular and cheap supply of herring to our large towns, is due to the country that it be granted."

Janus, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander D. G. Davidson, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July for the Peiho.

Kestrel, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander C. D. Robinson, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July for the Peiho.

Landrail, 5, screw steam-sloop, Commander T. H. M. Martin, went over the measured mile, on a trial of her new engines, supplied by Mr. Humphreys, of Deptford. The trial having been perfectly satisfactory, the Landrail proceeded on her way to Portsmouth, to join the Channel Squadron.

Leopard, 18, paddle steam-frigate, Captain J. F. B. Wainwright, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, K.C.B., was at Rio de Janeiro on the 8th of September.

Leven, 1, screw gun-vessel, Lieut.-Commander Joseph S. Hudson, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay, on the 26th of July, for the Peiho. On the 13th of July, at 1 o'clock, John Dalliger, the marine who shot at Lieutenant Hudson and the second master of the Leven, paid the penalty of his crimes. Punctually at that hour a boat from every vessel in the fleet assembled about the flag-ship, the Leven being moored just astern. A large open space was kept, and at a signal from the Admiral the boats approached the Leven in two equal divisions. A rope was extended on either side, to which the boats were strung after all the bowmen had gone on board. The rigging of every ship was then manned by all hands to witness the execution. At half-past 1 the prisoner was brought out, stripped of his uniform. He was deadly pale, but his step was firm, and he walked without support. A rope was passed round his neck, the signal given, and in two seconds the bowmen had run him up to the fore-yardarm. There a loop was loosed and the body fell with a tremendous jerk, at least six feet. A couple of struggles, and all was over. There is no doubt he was astonished at his sentence; for as neither of his intended victims had died, he expected to escape with seven years' transportation. He fully deserved his fate, for his crime was attended with most aggravating circumstances. He joined the Leven about five months ago from the Marine Battalion with a bad character, the corner of his certificate being cut off. Lieutenant Hudson, in the hope of enabling him to re-establish his character, took him as his own servant. On the 8th of July Lieutenant Hudson missed some brandy and wine from his cabin, charged Dalliger with the theft, and told him he should be punished. Next morning, as he lay on the sofa after breakfast, Dalliger stole round and shot him in the back of his neck, after which he shot the second master. Before being executed he made a statement confessing his crime, for which he was heartily sorry, regarding his death as only too little punishment, and "begging pardon of those two whom he had so nearly destroyed in his anger." Lieutenant Hudson is going on satisfactorily, but is compelled to leave for England; and the second master is nearly cured. He had a narrow escape. The ball cut off the tip of his ear, and passed into his shoulder, whence it was extracted without great difficulty.

Madagascar, sailing frigate, store-ship, Captain R. D. White, was in the harbour of Rio de Janeiro on the 8th of September.

Magicienne, 16, paddle steam-frigate, Captain John E. Commerell, V.C., was in Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 25th of July, but was to leave on the 26th for the Peiho. In reference to the arrangements for the embarcation of the horses for the expedition, the correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The horses were shipped on the 23rd, and I went over to the bay to witness the sight. The transports were anchored in the bay, and paddle-box boats, rafts, and horse boats were all in requisition. The best device came from the Magicienne. Two of her paddlebox boats were boarded over and carried thirty-two horses at a time. There was no crowding, no confusion, no orders and counter-orders. The arrangements had been carefully made and were properly carried out."

Mars, 80, screw liner, Captain J. N. Strange, left Plymouth on Tuesday for the Mediterranean.

Nimrod, 6, screw steam-sloop, Commander R. J. Wyniatt, was at Shanghai on the 1st of August.

Oberon, 3, paddle steam-vessel, Lieut.-Commander F. G. C. Paget, was at Buenos Ayres on the 27th of August.

Odin, 16, paddle steam-frigate, Captain Lord John Hay, C.B., was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July for the Peiho.

Opossum, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander George D. Bevan, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July for the Peiho.

Orion, 91, screw liner, Captain J. B. E. Frere, was by the last accounts from the Mediterranean stationed at Marsala to protect British interests.

Pearl, 21, screw corvette, Captain John Borlase, C.B., was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay for the Peiho on the 26th of July.

Pelican, 17, screw, has been placed in No. 8 dock at Portsmouth, to copper and fit her valves, &c. This vessel is being fitted with engines of 200 horse-power, nominal, by Messrs. Napier of Glasgow.

Pembroke, 60, Captain Charlewood, Coast-guardship in Harwich harbour, has during the past week received on board a strong body of Royal Coast Naval Volunteers, for the purpose of undergoing their annual training. The gallant captain has also permitted the 1st Essex Volunteer Artillery (Harwich) to exercise at ball practice on board, and detachments of men, under the command of Lieutenants Daniel and Barker, have made their first attempt at firing round shot. The target was fixed in the river Stour at a range of nearly 1500 yards, and some very excellent firing took place, the flag having been struck twice by the ball.

Pioneer, 6, screw steam-sloop, Commander Hugh A. Reilly, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July for the Peiho.

Princess Royal, 91, screw, in the first-class steam reserve at Portsmouth, was on Wednesday taken out of harbour to test machinery, &c. The ship drew 21 feet 10 inches forward and 22 feet 9 inches aft. She has a common screw, with a diameter of 17 feet, and a pitch of 21 feet 6 inches. Speed was not tested at the measured mile, the machinery being merely tested at a revolution of engines of 59 maximum. At the conclusion of the trial she was brought into harbour and placed at moorings.

Queen, 86, screw liner, Captain Charles F. Hillyar, was still at Tunis by the last accounts. The following is an extract of a letter from her:—"The dervish, or sceriff, who had been exciting the people against the Christians, has been arrested, taken to the Bardo under a strong escort, and beheaded by order of the Bey."

Renard, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander J. G. Goodenough, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July for the Peiho.

Retribution, 28, paddle steam frigate, Commodore Harry E. Edgell, was at Trincomalee on the 24th of August, but was about to proceed to Madras. She was however to return to Trincomalee within a fortnight, and then prepare at once to start on her homeward voyage to England.

Rhadamanthus, 4, paddle steamship, Master-Commander R. Sturdee, having undergone repairs which the hard work to which she was for many months exposed rendered necessary, has been undocked at Woolwich, and is preparing to load with machinery for vessels fitting out at the Western dockyards.

Ringdove, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander Robert G. Craigie, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July for the Peiho.

Roebuck, 6, screw steam-sloop, Commander Francis Marten, was at Shanghai on the 1st of August.

Sampson, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Captain G. S. Hand, C.B., was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July for the Peiho.

Scout, 21, screw steam-corvette, Captain John Corbett,

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was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July for the Peiho.

Simoom, 8, screw steam troop-ship, Commander J. M. Cooke, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July for the Peiho.

Slaney, 1, screw gun-vessel, Lieut.-Commander was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July for the Peiho.

Snake, 4, screw steam gun-vessel, Commander Henry Harvey, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay for the Peiho on the 26th of July.

Snap, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander W. O. Butler, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July for the Peiho.

Sparrow, 5, screw steam gun-vessel, has been undocked at Woolwich, to be coppered, and otherwise fitted for commission.

Sparrowhawk, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander J. C. Byng, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July for the Peiho.

Sphinx, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander G. F. Day, V.C., was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July for the Peiho.

Spy, 3, brigantine, Lieut.-Commander John Hanmer, was at Bahia, on the 12th of September.

St. George, 91, screw liner, Captain the Hon. F. Egerton, arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday for Portsmouth.

Starling, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander James H. Whitshed, was at Hong Kong on the 10th of August.

Staunch, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander Edwin J. Pollard, was in the Canton River on the 10th of August.

Supply, steam store-ship, Master-Commander Balliston, which arrived at Plymouth on Sunday for Portsmouth, *en route* for Malta, was obliged to be taken into dock, and a new blade fixed to her screw. She was taken out of dock again on Tuesday morning, and reported ready for sea, and has sailed for her destination.

Swinger, screw gun-boat, has been temporarily masted and fitted for the purpose of attending upon the ships of the Channel squadron during their stay at Spithead.

Urgent, 6, screw steam troop-ship, Commander H. W. Hire, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July for the Peiho.

Vulcan, 6, screw steam-troop ship, Commander A. C. Strode, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July for the Peiho.

Watchful, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander F. W. Inglefield, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July for the Peiho.

Weazel, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander William Howorth, was at Hong Kong on the 10th of August.

Woodcock, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander G. S. Bosanquet, was to leave Tah-lien-whan Bay on the 26th of July for the Peiho.

The correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, on the 9th of August, bears such strong testimony to the necessity of keeping up for the present a strong squadron on the north-west coast of America, that we cannot show how we agree with him more strongly than by quoting his own words :—"For some little time we had a strong squadron in Esquimalt harbour, presenting a sight for which I trust England will always keep herself pre-eminent. Her wooden walls were represented by the Ganges flag-ship, Admiral Sir R. Lambert Baynes, whose newly-acquired honour of a K.C.B. afforded universal satisfaction both afloat and on shore; the Topaze, the Satellite, the Termagant, the Alert, the Plumper (surveying-ship), and the two gunboats Grappler and Forward. The squadron is now dispersed. The Termagant is at Nanarimo coaling. She struck against a rock in Plumper Pass, on her way up, by reason of her having to go through at slow speed; but her damage is not serious, and is being repaired by the artificers of the fleet. The Alert has gone on a cruise up the coast, and will proceed as far north as Sitka, in the Russian territory. The Plumper has returned to the coast of British Columbia to resume her surveying operations. The Satellite has left for England, and the gunboat Grappler is stationed in Victoria harbour, as a 'demonstration' against the Northern Indians encamped on the shore, and to disarm them as they arrive. The other gunboat is occasionally employed in the same service, and has just returned from Nanarimo. The services of these gunboats are most useful to both colonies, and the sending them on the station was a proper and necessary course, for which the Government deserves a grateful acknowledgment. The flag-ship and the Topaze are still here. Uninformed people at home may think so large a squadron as we have on this coast an unnecessary display and a useless expense. I venture respectfully, but very confidently, to combat this opinion. It is true our neighbours are not at this moment in a threatening aspect; but nothing tends so much to keep them on their good behaviour as the knowledge that we are prepared for them, and that 'the chances are against them.' I exonerate the American Government from entertaining a wish to quarrel with England; but a considerable body of the more adventurous, needy, and reckless of their countrymen are always ready to assist an unscrupulous instrument like General Harney in any enterprise which will promise fame, or gain, or notoriety, and to their ears no cry is so grateful as that of 'a war with the Britishers.' And this danger is increased by the fact that the government has no control over this numerous class, nor even, as evidenced in the case of General Harney, over its own military officers, when the latter happen to be rich and unprincipled, and at the same time ambitious of renown, however questionable. This is a sad and uncomplimentary commentary, but it is well that the truth should be freely told in these cases. Another very important use we have for a squadron here, is to watch the Indians for a time, now that they are breaking themselves loose from the control which their exclusive trading with the Hudson's Bay Company imposed on them. General Harney is gone at last. His conduct towards the Hudson's Bay Company was so outrageous, that his government repudiated his proceedings, and promised to make amends for the injuries he inflicted upon the Company. In fact, the authorities at Washington appear to have become ashamed of him, and he has been recalled, it is said, to undergo 'an inquiry.' The American force on San Juan remains as he left it. Our Marines are also still stationed on the island, and it is much to be regretted that they cannot be spared to be placed on points of Vancouver's Island, where their presence is rendered necessary to protect our settlers from the Indians. The savages, it is true, have not as yet molested any of the whites, but their frequent fierce and bloody frays among themselves terrify the settlers."

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

With the dates of Commission of the Officers in Command.

Aboukir, 90, sc., Capt. D. Curry, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Acorn, 12, Com. R. B. Pearse, 1856, East Indies.
Actæon, 26, surv.-v., Com. J. Ward (b), 1858, East Indies.
Adelaide, tender to flag-ship, Cape of Good Hope.
Adventure, sc. store-ship, Com. E. Lacy, 1856, East Indies.
Advice, st.-ves., tender to Sanspareil, Cork.
Agamemnon, 91, sc. Capt. T. Hope, 1852, Mediterranean.
Ajax, 60, sc. Capt. J. M. M'Niell Boyd, 1856, Coast Guard.
Alacrity, 4, sc., Com. J. K. E. Baird, 1857, Mediterranean.
Alecto, 5, st.-ves., Com. H. J. Raby, V.C. 1855, Coast of Africa.
Alert, 17, sc., Com. W. A. R. Pearse, 1855, Pacific.
Algerine, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Arthur, 1854, East Indies.
Algiers, 91 sc., Capt. G. W. D. O'Callaghan, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Alligator, at Whampoa, lent to Consular Department.
Amethyst, 26, Capt. S. Grenfell, 1853, Pacific, ordered home.
Amphion, 36, sc., Capt. T. Cochran, 1857, Mediterranean.
Archer, 13, sc., Capt. F. A. B. Crawfurd, 1856, Coast of Africa.
Ardent, 3, st.-v., Com. J. E. Parish, 1857, S. E. Coast of America.
Argus, 6, st.-v., Com. H. F. W. Ingram, 1856, Mediterranean.
Ariadne, 26, sc., Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1856, special service.
Ariel, 9, sc. Com. J. R. Alexander, 1858, Portsmouth.
Arrogant, 47, sc., Commodore W. Edmonstone, West Coast of Africa.
Asia, 84, steam-ordinary ship, Capt. G. T. Gordon, 1846, Portsmouth.
Asp, st.-ves., tender to Saturn, Bristol Channel.
Assurance, 4, sc., Com. C. M. Aynsley, 1856, Mediterranean.
Atholl, 4, Com. E. Wilson, 1845, Greenock.
Avon, st.-ves., tender to Impregnable, Plymouth.
Azov, schooner, tender to Hibernia, Malta.
Bacchante, 51, sc. Rear-Admiral Sir J. Maitland, C.B., Capt. D. M. L. Mackenzie, 1859, Pacific.
Bann, st.-ves., tender to Fisgard, Coast of Cornwall.
Banshee, 2, steam-vessel, Com. C. A. Campbell, 1858, Mediterranean.
Banterer, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. P. Knevitt, 1855, East Indies.
Barracouta, 6, st.-v., Com. W. Wood, 1854, West Indies.
Beagle, 4, sc., Com. E. Hay, 1858, East Indies.
Black Eagle, st.-yac., Mast.-Com. J. E. Potley, 1844, particular service
Blenheim, 60, sc., Capt. E. Tatham, 1854, Coast Guard.
Bloodhound, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. F. W. Bennett, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Bouncer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Owen, 1852, East Indies.
Boxer, 1, sc.-gunboat, tender to Marlborough, Mediterranean.
Brilliant, 20, Com. G. H. Gardner, 1848, Naval Reserve training ship, City Canal.
Brisk, 16, sc., Capt. A. F. R. D'Horsey, 1857, Cape of Good Hope.
Britannia, training-ship, Capt. R. Harris, 1849, Portsmouth.
Brune, 2, paddle st.-ves., tender to Arrogant, Coast of Africa.
Buffalo, screw, Mas.-Com. A. Brown, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Bulldog, 6, st.-ves., Capt. Sir F. L. M'Clintock Kt., 1854, Coast of Iceland, particular service.
Bullfinch, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Britannia, Portsmouth.
Bustard, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. F. W. Hallowes, 1856, E. Indies.
Buzzard, 6, st.-v., Com. F. Peel, 1855, S.E. Coast of America.
Cadmus, 21, sc., Capt. H. S. Hillyar, C.B., 1854, N. America, and W. Indies.
Cæsar, 90, sc., Capt. T. H. Mason, 1849, Mediterranean.
Calypso, 18, Capt. F. B. Montresor, 1851, Pacific.
Cambrian, 40, Capt. J. J. M'Cleverty, C.B. 1848, East Indies.
Cambridge, gunnery-ship, Capt. A. W. Jerningham, 1851, Devonport.
Camilla, 16, Com. G. T. Colville, 1855, East Indies.
Caradoc, 2, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. J. B. Scott, 1846, Mediterranean.
Castor, 36, Com. J. Palmer, 1855, Naval Reserve training ship, North Shields.
Centaur, 6, st.-v., Com. E. D'o, D'a, Alpin, 1853, East Indies.
Centurion, 80, sc., Capt. H. D. Rogers, C.B., 1846, Channel Squadron.
Chesapeake, 51, sc., Vice-Admiral J. Hope, C.B., Capt. G. O. Willes, 1856, East Indies.
Clinker, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Indus, Plymouth.
Clio, 22, screw, Capt. T. Miller, 1855, Pacific.
Clown, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. F. Lee, 1855, East Indies.
Cockchafer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. L. Holder, 1854, East Indies.
Colossus, 80. sc., Commodore H. R. Yelverton, C.B., Capt. F. Scott, C.B., 1848, Coast Guard.
Conqueror, 101, sc., Capt. E. S. Sotheby, C.B., 1852, Channel Squadn.
Cordelia, 11, sc., Com. C. E. H. Vernon, 1855, Australia.
Cornwallis, 60, sc., Capt. G. G. Randolph, C.B., 1854, Coast Guard.
Coromandel, 5, st.-ves., Lieut. Symons, tender to Flag-ship, Hong-Kong.
Cossack, 20, sc., Capt. R. Moorman, 1857, N. America and W. Indies.
Cressy, 80, sc., Capt. J. Harvey, 1849, Mediterranean.
Crocodile, 8, rec.-sh., Com. W. Greet, 1854, off the Tower.
Cruiser, 17, sc., Com. J. Bythesea, V.C., 1856, East Indies.
Cumberland, 70, Capt. C. F. Schomberg, 1851, Sheerness.
Curaçoa, 31, screw, Capt. A. Phillimore, 1855, S.E. Coast of America.
Curlew, 5, sc., Com. E. W. Shaw, 1857, Devonport.
Cyclops, 6, st.-ves., Capt. W. J. S. Pullen, 1856, East Indies.
Dasher, 2, st.-ves., Com. P. De Saumarez, 1845, particular service.
Dauntless, 31, sc., Capt. L. G. Heath, C.B., 1854. Coast Guard.
Dee, 4, tr.-sh., Mast.-Com. T. C. Pullen, 1844, particular service.
Diadem, 32, sc., Capt. J. H. Cockburn, 1850, Channel Squadron.
Donegal, 101, sc., Capt. H. Broadhead, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Doris, 32, sc., Capt. E. Heathcote, 1852, Mediterranean.
Dove, 2, sc.-gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Bullock, tender to Actæon, China.
Drake, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Blane, 1856, East Indies.
Eagle, 50, training-ship, Com. F. T. C. Strode, 1854, Portsmouth.
Edgar, 91, sc., Rear-Adm. J. E. Erskine, Capt. J. E. Katon, 1856, Channel Squadron.
Edinburgh, 58, sc., Capt. E. C. T. D'Eyncourt, 1849, Coast Guard.
Elfin, st.-yac., tender to Victoria and Albert, Portsmouth.
Emerald, 51, sc., Capt. A. Cumming, 1854, Channel Squadron.
Encounter, 14, sc., Capt. R. Dew, 1858, East Indies.
Esk, 20, sc., Capt. Sir R. J. Le M. M'Clure, C.B., 1850, East Indies.
Espoir, 5, sc., Com. S. Douglas, 1858, Coast of Africa.
Euryalus, 51, sc., Capt. J. W. Tarleton, C.B., 1852, particular service.
Excellent, 46, gunnery-ship, Capt. R. S. Hewlett, C.B., 1850, Portsmouth.
Exmouth, 90, sc., Capt. J. A. Paynter, 1854, Mediterranean.
Fairy, screw-yacht, tender to Victoria and Albert yacht, Portsmouth.
Falcon, 17 sc., Com. A. G. Fitzroy, 1857, Coast of Africa.
Fanny, cutter, tender to Victory, Portsmouth.
Fawn, 17, sc., Com. R. P. Cator, 1858, Australia.
Fearless, st.-ves., tender to Cumberland, Sheerness.
Ferret, 8, Com. W. E. Fisher, 1856, tender to Sanspareil.
Firebrand, 6, st.-ves., Com. J. M. Bruce, 1855, particular service.
Firefly, 4, st.-ves., Com. A. L. Mansell, 1855, Mediterranean.
Firequeen, st.-ves., tender to Victory, Portsmouth.
Firm, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. R. Boulton, 1854, East Indies.
Fisgard, 42, Commod. Hon. J. R. Drummond, C. B., Woolwich.
Flamer, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. M. Bingham, 1851, East Indies.
Flying Fish, 6, sc., Com. C. W. Hope, 1854, special service.
Forester, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. J. Innes, 1853, East Indies.
Formidable, 84, Vice-Admiral W. J. H. Johnstone, Capt. W. G. Luard, 1857, Sheerness.
Forte, 51, sc., Rear-Admiral Hon. Sir H. Keppel, K.C.B., Capt. E. W. Turnour, 1857, Cape of Good Hope.
Forward, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. C. R. Robson, 1851, South America.
Foxhound, 4, sc., Com. Alfred Mitchell, 1856, Sheerness.
Furious, 16, st.-ves., Captain O. J. Jones, 1855, East Indies.
Fury, 6, st.-v., Com. J. C. Wilson (acting), East Indies.
Ganges, 84, Rear-Admiral Sir R. L. Baynes, K.C.B., Capt. J. Fulford, 1849, Pacific, ordered home.
Gannet, 11, Com. E. H. G. Lambert, 1854, Mediterranean.
Geyser, 6, st.-ves., Com. G. M. Jackson, 1855, particular service.
Gipsy, cutter, tender to Sanspareil, Cork.
Gladiator, 6, st.-ves., Com. H. D. Hickley, 1858, N. America and W. Indies.
Gorgon, 6, st.-v., Com. B. C. T. Pim, 1858, Portsmouth.
Grappler, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. A. P. H. Helby, 1849, Pacific.
Grasshopper, sc. gunboat, Lt.-Com, J. C. Tucker, 1855, East Indies.
Greyhound, 17, sc., Com. F. W. Sullivan, 1859, Mediterranean.
Growler, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. E. Crozier, 1854. Mediterran.
Hannibal, 91, sc., Rear-Admiral G. R. Mundy, C.B., Capt. A. Farquhar, 1849, Mediterranean.
Hardy, 2, sc. gunboat, Lt.-Com. A. G. Bogle, 1855, East Indies.
Hart, cutter, tender to Formidable, Sheerness.
Hastings, 60, sc., Com. C. M. Luckraft, 1855, Naval Reserve training ship, Liverpool.
Haughty, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. D. Broad, 1851, East Indies.
Havock, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. C. Fairholme, 1851, East Indies.
Hawke, 60, sc., Capt. W. Crispin, 1852, Coast Guard.
Hecate, 6, st.-ves., Com. A. H. Hoskins, 1858, Pacific.
Herald, 8, sur.-ves., Capt. H. M. Denham, 1846, Feejee Islands, ordered home.
Hero, 91, sc., Commodore G. H. Seymour, C.B., special service.
Hesper, sc. st.-ship, Master-Com. W. H. Harris, 1853, East Indies.
Hibernia, rec.-ship, Rear-Admiral H. J. Codrington, C.B., Com. Hon. A. C. Hobart, Malta.
Highflyer, 21, sc., Capt. W. A. Heath (acting), East Indies.
Himalaya, sc. store-ship, Capt. J. Seccombe, 1859, particular service.
Hogue, 60, sc., Capt. R. J. J. G. Macdonald, 1854, Coast Guard.
Hornet, 17, screw, Com. W. B. Elphinstone, 1856, East Indies.
Hydra, 6, st.-ves., Com. R. V. Hamilton, 1857, North America and West Indies.
Icarus, 11, sc., Com. N. Salmon, V.C., 1858, North America and West Indies.
Illustrious, 72, Com. H. C. Harston, 1845, Portsmouth.
Imaum, 72, Commodore H. Dunlop, Capt. O. Morrish, 1857, Receiving Ship, Jamaica.
Impregnable, 104, Vice-Adm. Sir A. Fanshawe, K.C.B., Capt. Lord F. H. Kerr, 1852, Devonport.
Imperieuse, 51, screw, Rear-Admiral L. T. Jones, C.B., Capt. R. Maguire, 1854, East Indies.
Implacable, 72, Com. J. W. Dorville, 1853, training ship, Devonport.
Indus, 78, steam-ordinary ship, Capt. A. C. Key, C.B., Devonport.
Industry, st.-v., 2, store-ship, Mast.-Com. G. J. Hodges, 1841, particular service.
Inflexible, 6, st.-v., Com. G. A. C. Brooker, 1856, East Indies.
Insolent, 2, sc.-gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Seymour, East Indies.
Intrepid, 6, sc., Com. J. H. Marryat, 1855, Mediterranean.
Iris, 26, Commodore W. Loring, C.B., Australia, ordered home.
Jackal, 4, st.-v., Lieut.-Com. E. F. Lodder, 1854, particular service.
James Watt, 91, screw, Capt. E. Codd, 1831, Mediterranean.
Janus, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. D. G. Davidson, 1855, East Indies.
Jasper, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. H. Pym, 1849, West Indies.
Jersey, cutter, tender to Dasher, Portsmouth.
Kestrel sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Robinson, 1855, East Indies.
Kingston, schooner, tender to Imaum, Jamaica.
Kite, st.-tug, Bermuda.
Landrail, 5, sc., Com. T. H. M. Martin, 1859, Coast of Africa.
Lapwing, 4, screw, Com. M. F. O'Reilly, 1856, Mediterranean.
Leopard, 18, st.-v., Rear-Admiral Sir S. Lushington, K.C.B., Capt. F.B. Wainwright, 1856, S.E. Coast of America.
Leven, 1, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. S. Hudson, 1854, East Indies.
Liffey, 51, sc., Capt. G. W. Preedy, C. B., 1855, Mediterranean.
Lightning, st.-ves., tender to Saturn, Pembroke.
Lively, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Cumberland, Sheerness.
Lizard, 3, st.-ves., tender to Formidable, Sheerness.
Locust, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. J. B. Field, 1846, particular service.
London, 90, sc., Capt. H. Chads, 1849, Mediterranean.
Lynx, 4, sc., Lieut.-Com. H. Berkeley, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Lyra, 9, sc., Com. R. B. Oldfield, 1855, Cape of Good Hope.
Madagascar, store-ship, Capt. R. D. White, 1856, Rio Janeiro.
Mæander, 44, Capt. W. F. Burnett, C.B., 1854, Ascension.
Magicienne, 16, st.-ves., Capt. J. E. Commerell, V.C. (1859), E. Indies.
Majestic, 80, sc., Capt. W. R. Mends, C.B., 1852, Coast Guard.
Marlborough, 131, sc., Vice-Admiral W. F. Martin, Capt. W. H. Stewart, C.B., 1854, Mediterranean.
Mars, 80, sc., Capt. J. N. Strange, 1854, Mediterranean.
Medina, 4, st.-ves., Capt. T. A. B. Spratt, C.B., 1855, Mediterranean.
Megæra, 6, sc., Com. S. H. Henderson, 1855, particular service.
Melpomene, 50, sc., Capt. C. J. F. Ewart, 1855, Mediterranean.
Melville, hosp.-ship, Hong-Kong.
Mercury, cutter, tender to Dasher, Portsmouth.
Mersey, 40, sc., Capt. H. Caldwell, C.B., 1853, Channel Squadron.
Mohawk, 4, sc., Com. E. H. Howard, 1857, Mediterranean.
Monarch, 84, Capt. Charles Wise, 1847, Sheerness.
Mutine, 17, sc., Com. W. Graham, 1858, Pacific.
Naiad, 42, store-sh., Mas.-Com. W. W. Dillon, 1843, Callao.
Nautilus, 6, Lieut.-Com. W. B. Grant, 1852, apprentice ship.
Neptune, 91, sc., Capt. F. A. Campbell, 1857, Mediterranean.
Nereus, 42, store-depôt, Mas.-Com. J. C. Barlow, 1853, Valparaiso.
Nettle, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Terror, Bermuda.
Niger, 14, sc., Capt. P. Cracroft, 1854, Australia, ordered home.
Nile, 90, sc., Rear-Admiral Sir A. Milne, K.C.B, Capt. E. K. Barnard, 1857, North America and West Indies.
Nimrod, 6, sc., Com. R. J. Wynniatt, 1859, East Indies, ordered home.
Oberon, 3, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. F. G. C. Paget, 1852, South-East Coast of America.
Odin, 16, st.-ves. Capt. Lord J. Hay, C.B., 1854, East Indies.
Onyx, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Terror, Bermuda.
Opossum, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Brine, E. Indies.
Orion, 91, sc., Capt. J. B. E. Frere, 1854, Mediterranean.
Osborne, st.-ves., Mas.-Com. C. H. K. Bower, 1842, Portsmouth.
Pearl, 21, sc., Capt. J. Borlase, C.B., 1855, East Indies.
Pelorus, 21, sc. Commodore F. B. P. Seymour, 1854, Australia.
Pembroke, 60, Capt. E. P. Charlewood, 1855, Coast Guard.
Perseverance, 2, troop-ship, Com. E. R. Power, 1850, particular service.
Persian, 12, Com. E. Hardinge, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Pigmy, 3, st.-ves., Mast.-Com. W. Johnston, 1856, Portsmouth.
Pioneer, 6, screw, Com. H. A. Reilly, 1858, East Indies.
Plumper, 9, screw, Captain G. H. Richards, 1854, Pacific, ordered home.
Porcupine, 3, st.-ves., Capt. C. H. Otter, 1854, particular service.
Porpoise, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Royal Albert.
Princess Charlotte, receiving-ship, M.-Com. H. G. Thomsett, 1854, Hong-Kong.
Prometheus, 5, st.-ves., Com. S. S. Skipwith, 1856, Coast of Africa.
Pylades, 21, sc., Capt. M. de Courcy, 1852, Pacific.
Pyramus, hulk, Halifax.
Quail, 2, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. N. Osborn, 1856, Mediterranean.
Queen, 86, sc., Capt. C. F. Hillyar, 1852, Mediterranean.
Racer, 11, sc., Com. A. M'L. Lyons, 1858, North America and West Indies.
Racoon, 21, screw, Capt. W. C. Chamberlain, 1856, Mediterranean.
Ranger, 5, sc., Com. H. R. Wratislaw, 1858, Coast of Africa.
Recruit, 8, st.-ves., Com. D. Spain, 1856, Mediterranean.
Redpole, 1, Capt. Warden, C.B., 1845, Gibraltar.
Redwing, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Cambridge, Plymouth.
Renard, 4, sc., Com. J. G. Goodenough, 1858, East Indies.
Renown, 91, sc., Capt. A. Forbes, 1846, Mediterranean.
Retribution, 28, st.-ves., Commod. H. E. Edgell, C.B., East Indies, ordered home.
Rhadamanthus, 4, st.-ves., Master-Com. F. R. Sturdee, 1843, particular service.
Ringdove, 4, sc., Com. R. G. Craigie, 1856, East Indies.
Roebuck, 6, sc., Com. Marten, East Indies.
Rolla, 6, Lieut.-Com. C. G. Nelson, 1854, Portsmouth.
Royal Adelaide, 104, training-ship, Capt. W. K. Hall, C.B., 1853, Devonport.
Royal Albert, 121, sc., Rear-Admiral Sir C. H. Fremantle, K.C.B., Capt. H. J. Lacon, 1856, Channel Squadron.
Russell, 60, sc., Capt. G. Wodehouse, 1854, Coast Guard.
St. George, 90, sc., Capt. The Hon. F. Egerton, 1855, Channel Squad.
St. Jean D'Acre, 101, sc., Capt. The Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, 1841, Mediterranean.
St. Vincent, 102, Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. Grey; Capt. T. Wilson, 1853, Portsmouth.
Sampson, 6, st.-ves., Capt. G. S. Hand, C.B., 1852, East Indies.
Sanspareil, 70, sc., Rear-Admiral C. Talbot, Capt. A. P. E. Wilmot, C.B., 1854, Cork.
Sapphire, hulk, Trincomalee.
Saracen, 4, Master-Com. W. Stanton, 1852, East Indies.
Satellite, sc., 21, Capt. J. C. Prevost, 1856, Pacific, ordered home.
Saturn, 72, Capt. G. Ramsay, C.B., 1843, Pembroke.
Scourge, 6, sc., Com. W. G. Jones, 1854, Mediterranean.
Scout, 21, sc., Capt. J. Corbett, 1857, East Indies.
Scylla, 21, sc., Capt. R. Lambert, 1855, Mediterranean.
Seagull, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Porcupine, Hebrides.
Sealark, 8, brig, tender to Britannia, Portsmouth.
Seringapatam, coal depôt, Cape of Good Hope.
Sharpshooter, 8, sc., Lieut.-Com. C. Gibbons, 1848, Coast of Africa.
Sidon, 22, st.-ves., Capt. R. B. Crawford, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Simoom, 8, sc., Com. J. M. Cooke, 1852, East Indies.

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Skipjack, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. Murray, 1848, West Indies.
Slaney, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. D. Bevan, 1855, East Indies.
Snake, 4, sc., Com. H. Harvey, 1857, East Indies.
Snap, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. O. Butler, 1855, East Indies.
Sparrowhawk, 4, sc., Com. J. C. Byng, 1856, East Indies.
Sphinx, 6, st.-ves., Com. G. F. Day, V.C., 1855, East Indies.
Spiteful, 6, st.-ves., Com. W. C. F. Wilson, 1858, Coast of Africa.
Spitfire, 5, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. C. O' D. Allingham, 1856, Coast of Africa.
Sprightly, st.-ves., Master-Com. G. Allen, tender to Victory, Portsmouth.
Spy, 6, Lieut.-Com. J. Hanmer, 1848, S. E. Coast of America.
Starling, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. A. Whitshed, 1854, East Indies.
Staunch, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. E. J. Pollard, 1855, East Indies.
Stork, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Excellent, Portsmouth.
Styx, 6, st.-ves., Com. J. H. Cave, 1855, North America and W. Indies.
Supply, store-ship, Mast.-Com. W. H. Balliston, 1845, particular serv.
Sylph, cutter, tender to Impregnable, Plymouth.
Tartar, 20, sc., Capt. J. M. Hayes, 1855, Sheerness.
Tarmagant, 25, sc., Capt. R. Hall, 1855, Pacific.
Terrible, 21, st.-ves., Capt. F. H. H. Glasse, C.B., 1846, Mediterranean.
Terror, 16, Capt. F. Hutton, 1844, Bermuda.
Topaze, 51, sc., Capt. the Hon. J. W. S. Spencer, 1854, Pacific.
Torch, 5, Com. F. H. Smith, 1858, Coast of Africa.
Trafalgar, 91, sc., Capt. E. G. Fanshawe, 1845, Channel Squadron.
Traveller, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Asia, Portsmouth.
Triton, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. R. H. Burton, 1849, Coast of Africa.
Urgent, sc. tr.-ship, Com. H. W. Hire, 1854, East Indies.
Valorous, 16, st.-ves., Capt. W. C. Aldham, C.B., 1853, North America and West Indies.
Victor Emmanuel, 91, sc., Capt. W. J. C. Clifford, C.B., 1847, Meditern.
Victoria and Albert, 2, st.-yacht, Capt. the Hon J. Denman, 1841, special service.
Victory, 101, Vice-Admiral H. W. Bruce; Capt. R. Coote, 1854, Portsmouth.
Vivid, st.-yac., Mast.-Com. Henry W. Allen, 1842, Woolwich.
Vixen, 6, st.-ves., Com. F. W. Richards, 1860, Pacific, ordered home.
Vulcan, 6, sc. tr.-sp., Com. A. C. Strode, 1856, East Indies.
Wasp, 3, sc., Com. C. Stirling, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Watchful, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. F. W. Inglefield, 1857, East Indies.
Weazel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Howorth, 1856, East Indies.
Wellesley, 72, Capt.-Sup. G. Goldsmith, C.B., 1842, Chatham.
Wellington, 72, Com. Fred. Cannon, 1842, Devonport.
Weymouth, hulk, Bermuda.
Wildfire, st.-ves., tender to Formidable, Sheerness.
Woodcock, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. S. Bosanquet, 1855, East Indies.
Wrangler, 4, sc., Com. H. H. Beamish, 1858, Coast of Africa.

THE MILITIA.

The Royal Radnor Rifles, Major L. H. Peel commanding, are under orders to assemble at Prestigne on Tuesday, the 30th inst., for 27 days' training.

The Antrim Artillery are under orders to replace the Hampshire Artillery at Pembroke dock. The volunteering from the Hampshire Artillery was concluded last week, and resulted in 34 men volunteering for the 15th battalion Royal Artillery, and five to the 12th Lancers and 14th Dragoons. This, with 43 given last year to the Royal Marines, makes a total of 82 men since their present embodiment. A rather novel feature occurred in several men wishing to volunteer into the Navy.

The Bedfordshire Light Infantry, under the command of Colonel R. T. Gilpin, was inspected this week on Southsea common. The troops marched out of quarters at the conclusion of the men's dinner hour, and formed. Major-General Lord W. Paulet, C.B., commanding the South-West District, and his staff, soon afterwards arrived on the ground, and was received by the troops with a general salute. After his lordship had closely inspected the whole of the men the *regiment marched past in slow and quick time, wheeled into* line upon the original alignment, and performed several other evolutions. The regiment at Lord Paulet's desire was then drawn up at quarter-distance column, right in front. At the conclusion Lord William advanced to the front and said,—"Colonel Gilpin, I can but say how pleased I am with what I have seen to-day of your regiment, more especially as your inspection was quite unexpected, you only having had notice of it last evening. The steadiness and soldierly bearing of the men in the field, and the manner in which they have gone through their work this day, are beyond all praise. The internal economy of the regiment is equally good. Your books are well kept; your barracks are in first-rate order, and in a thorough state of cleanliness; in fact, nothing could be better. The conduct of the men of the Bedfordshire while they have been in this garrison reflects all possible credit on you, your officers, your men themselves, and the county to which you belong." The Bedfordshire since they have been embodied have given 640 men to the Line, and are now only 33 short of their assigned complement.

First Staffordshire Militia. On Wednesday, the 19th ult., Colonel Talbot arrived at Newcastle, where the head-quarters of this regiment is stationed, and the officers presented him with a handsome silver salver as a token of their esteem and regard, on which the following inscription is engraved:—"Presented to the Hon. W. P. Talbot, Lieut.-Colonel of the King's Own Stafford Militia, by his brother officers, on his marriage with Lady Emma Stanley."

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, October 2.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the following commission:—

Hampshire Militia Artillery—Second Lieutenant Frederick Ponsonby Cammilleri.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, October 5.

2nd Regiment of King's Own Staffordshire Militia—Ensign Thomas Bradney Shaw Hellier to be Lieutenant, vice Coldwell, resigned.

Huntingdonshire Militia—Morgan Vane, Esq., to be Lieutenant, vice Jones, promoted.

2nd Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia—Thomas Hillier Percival, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain Roger Forrest, in the 6th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

Memoranda.—2nd or North Durham Regiment of Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the Resignation of the Commission held by Captain Percival Spearman Wilkinson.

Lieutenant Francis G. Suttie, lately serving in the Royal Albert, has relieved Commander Loftus Robinson in his duties as Flag-Lieutenant to Vice-Admiral H. W. Bruce, the Naval Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.

Commander Francis Peel, late in command of H.M.'s steam-sloop Buzzard, on the Brazils station, who has been compelled to invalid owing to the state of his health, has arrived in England.

VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

9TH (WEST) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—The leave of absence to officers and members having expired, the usual parades of this corps have been resumed. The majority of the officers have been attached to regiments at Aldershot and Winchester, and have obtained a knowledge of military duties. On Tuesday the corps marched for battalion drill to St. John's Wood Barracks, and a number of persons assembled to hear the band and see the movements.

11TH (ST. GEORGE'S) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—The following prizes for the annual course of 1860 will be awarded at the conclusion of it, on the 20th inst.:—A Challenge Cup—the property of the corps for ever—to be held for one year by the member who has the honour of winning it; the qualification for entry to be confined to those who have passed into the first class in the second period. First Prize: The Gold Medal of St. George's will be awarded to the winner of the Challenge Cup. Second Prize: A Silver Tankard (presented by the Right Hon. Sir Hamilton Seymour), to the member who gains the greatest aggregate number of points in the three classes throughout the course, with the proviso that he is a marksman with a minimum of seven points. Third Prize: A silver goblet, value 7*l.* 10*s.*, to the best shot in the third class, standing. Fourth Prize: A silver cup, value 5*l.*, to the best marksman in each company. In addition to the above, the following prizes will be shot for, at the conclusion of the course: A Whitworth rifle (presented by a lady). The qualifications are—that every competing member should have attended eight full dress parades since the 1st of June; have completed his course of musketry instruction in the corps; be in the first or second class in either of the three periods; and use the Lancaster rifle. No member eligible who has enjoyed the advantages of a recognised course of instruction at Hythe or elsewhere. The distances to be 300, 400, and 500 yards. A Lancaster (·453 bore) rifle, presented by Mr. Charles Lancaster, for the best shot at 200, 300, and 400 yards, on the Hythe principle.

15TH (LONDON SCOTTISH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—There are now 800 enrolled members in this corps, and the numbers continue to increase. A company of cadets is being formed of boys from ten to fifteen years of age. Besides the prizes offered to the corps for rifle shooting by Lady Elcho and other ladies, as well as by officers and members of the corps, the sum of 50*l.* has just been presented to the prize fund by Mr. Frank Morrison, in whose establishment there are about 60 Volunteers. Shooting has been steadily practised at the Wimbledon targets during the summer. Several members of the corps intend to compete at the rifle meeting in Paris.

29TH (NORTH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Camden and Kentish Towns was held on Tuesday evening at the British School Rooms in the Kentish Town Road, for the purpose of giving support to the 29th North Middlesex Rifles, and taking steps for the formation of a Camden and Kentish Town and Haverstock Hill company. A committee was formed, and a number of members enrolled.

METROPOLITAN RIFLES.—On Wednesday evening the Metropolitan Rifles, to the number of 400, together with 100 cadets, met at the yard of the Reformatory Institution, Euston Road, and performed a number of evolutions, under the direction of Sergeant Pettit, of the London Scottish. Lord Elcho and a number of gentlemen who take an interest in the Volunteer movement were present. At the close of the evolutions his lordship said he could not refrain from complimenting them on the proficiency they had attained, which was alike creditable to them and Sergeant Pettit. While he had been away they had selected a dress which looked extremely neat. They knew he had peculiar, or, at least, strong opinions on dress. He saw that they preferred a tight dress to a loose one. It was thought that if men were to look smart they must be tightly dressed; and if they were determined to look smart and be uncomfortable, then they must just be so. The corps already numbered 400; but it could not be said to have a regular existence until the sanction of the Lord-Lieutenant to its organisation had been obtained, and he promised to do his best to secure it. The corps was designed to be open to all classes of society. The cost for the uniform would not exceed 55*s.*, so no man need be deterred from joining on the score of expense. The corps was to rest on an independent basis—every man was to pay for his own uniform.. His lordship concluded by stating that during the short time he remained in London he would do his utmost to get the Metropolitan Rifles efficiently started, and retired amid loud cheers.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BEDFORD RIFLES.—This corps, under the command of Captain W. Crosbie, met for rifle practice on Friday week, in their ground, situated near the Kimbolton Road. They shot for three prizes—about thirty entered. The practice commenced with five rounds to each man, at 200 yards, and afterwards four rounds at 300 yards. At the conclusion it was found that there were three ties for the highest score, and the competitors were Mr. Gillions, jun., Mr. S. Carter, and Captain Maley. It was decided that they should have three shots each at 300 yards, to see which should claim the head prize. The result was that Mr. Gillions obtained the first, Mr. S. Carter the second, and Captain Maley the third prize. Major Hastings Russell, M.P., the Commander of the Corps, reviewed it on Friday afternoon, and said that it was a corps that the county might be proud of.

DURHAM.

GATESHEAD RIFLES.—On Saturday afternoon last the members of this corps mustered in full force at the drill-ground, West Street, to receive a very handsome silver bugle, the gift of the ladies of that borough. The gentry of the town and neighbourhood assembled in considerable numbers, and the Newcastle Volunteers, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Sir John Fife, were also present on the occasion. The various companies were formed into open square, and the bugle was formally presented to the corps by Mrs. Green in a graceful speech. Captain Hawks, the commanding officer, received the bugle amid the hearty plaudits of the bystanders, and read the inscription engraved upon it. Accompanying it were a handsome rosewood case, and a parchment scroll, containing an address to the corps.

EDINBURGHSHIRE.

CITY OF EDINBURGH ARTILLERY.—This corps is about to complete a battalion by the formation of an eighth company. In reply to a letter addressed to him by the secretary, Lord Clyde has expressed his willingness to be enrolled as an honorary member of this company.

ESSEX.

7TH (ROCHFORD) ESSEX RIFLES.—This corps has had a competition at Southend for a silver cup, presented by Mrs. Tawke, and a silver cream ewer, provided from the funds of the corps. The competitors for the first prize, which was shot for at 400 yards, were 13 in number. Messrs. R. Hill and H. Allen each made four points, and had to shoot off their tie at 300 yards, when Mr. Allen proved himself superior. For the second prize 22 gentlemen competed at 300 yards. Sergeant Knapping and Mr. W. Cause each scored four points, but in shooting off their tie Mr. Cause was the victor. The prizes were awarded on the beach, Mrs. Tawke presenting them.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

17TH GLAMORGANSHIRE RIFLES.—On Saturday, the 29th ult., this corps made its appearance in public, equipped in gray uniform, green facings, shakoes with raven plumes, black patent leather belts, and cartouche box, bronze ornaments; the cost of each suit is 4*l.*, the whole of which is paid for by Mr. Evan Evans, proprietor of the Vale of Neath Brewery and captain of the corps. From Cadoxton they proceeded to Neath, headed by their brass band amid the acclamations of the inhabitants. The 15th company (Neath) Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers, under the command of Captain Rowland, were drawn up in front of the Town Hall and saluted the 17th company. After marching through the principal streets of the town they returned to Cadoxton, where they were joined by the 15th company and the Briton Ferry Volunteer Artillery company, and went through battalion drill in a very praiseworthy manner.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARTILLERY.—This corps held a meeting to compete for various prizes on Friday. The first match was for the ladies' prizes, open to the 1st Gloucestershire (Bristol) Artillery Volunteers, and Volunteers of any other artillery corps who may be members of the club. This match was shot for with the artillery rifled carbine, Government pattern, at ranges of 100, 200, and 300 yards, five rounds at each range, standing. The first prize, a silver claret jug, was won by Sergeant Nattriss, who made 19 points; the second prize, a silver tankard, by Private Gilford, 17 points; third prize, a Westley Richards's rifle carbine, value 15*l.*, by Sergeant Hanson, 15 points; fourth prize, a silver beaker, Private Stanton, 15 points; fifth prize, a silver cup, Lieutenant Bean, 15 points. The second match was open to all members of the club and to representatives of any company of Volunteers, and was shot for with the long Enfield rifle, Government pattern, at ranges of 300, 500, and 600 yards, five rounds at each range. The first prize, 15*l.*, was won by Viscount Fielding, *who scored 13 points;* the second, 10*l.*, by Sergeant Baker, 12 points; and the third, 5*l.*, by Sergeant Hanson, who made the same number of points as Sergeant Baker; but in consequence of the latter scoring the largest number in the long ranges he took the higher prize. The third match, for prizes of 10*l.* and 5*l.*, was open to all comers, and was shot for with the Whitworth rifle, at ranges of 600 and 700 yards, five shots at each range. The majority of the competitors in this match retired from the contest after firing the first range. Sergeant Bingham and Private Hanson, who each made seven points, agreed to divide the stakes, and fire for the honour at 700 yards, when Sergeant Bingham was the victor. The lord-lieutenant and officers on the ground expressed themselves as very well satisfied with the firing. On Saturday the competition for the regimental challenge gold medal, which was not completed on the second day of the rifle contest of the Bristol Rifle Volunteers, was concluded. The shooting was at ranges of 800 and 900 yards, 10 rounds at each distance, and there were 12 competitors. Ensign Pinney and Private C. Thomas, both of No. 3 company, each made eight points, and in firing off the ties Ensign Pinney won at the sixth shot. The medal, which is a very handsome one, is to be held for one year, and to become the property of any member winning it two years in succession.

HAMPSHIRE.

2ND (PORTSMOUTH) HANTS ARTILLERY.—On Thursday last, pursuant to regimental order, this corps paraded at 2 p.m. for the purpose of taking part in the field-day on Southsea Common, on which occasion the whole of the available troops in garrison assembled, and performed the usual evolutions and attacks upon the castle, &c. The whole being under the command of Major-General Lord William Paulet, C.B., commanding the south-west district.

5TH HANTS RIFLES.—This corps had a preliminary parade on Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, and another at 2 o'clock on the same day, at their armoury, after which the regiment proceeded to Southsea Common, and were brigaded with the troops of the garrison under the command of Major-General Lord William Paulet, the governor of Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH (CIVIL SERVICE) ARTILLERY.—The clothing of the men has now arrived, and nearly 300 of the stout artisans of the dockyard are enrolled. They marched on to the Common on Thursday last, and will attend divine service on Sunday (to-morrow) next.

KENT.

5TH AND 6TH (CANTERBURY) KENT RIFLES.—These companies have been presented with banners by Mrs. and the Misses Austen (the wife and daughters of Captain Austen). The banners are composed of silk and velvet, and are embroidered with the Kentish horse and the motto "Invicta." Captain Austen presented the banners to the two companies in the names of the donors, and their reception was briefly acknowledged by Captain Plummer of the 5th, and Lieutenant Fielding of the 6th company.

TUNBRIDGE.—An influential meeting of the residents of Tunbridge was held a few days ago, Mr. T. Hallowes, R.N., in the chair, for the purpose of forming a company of cadets to be attached to the company of Volunteer rifles belonging

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to the town, the 17th Kent. In the course of the discussion which followed, it was stated that the parents of 42 youths had given in the names of their sons as being anxious to join, and they were accordingly accepted for enrolment; it being also decided that the age for admission to the corps should be between 9 and 17, the subscription being likewise fixed at 12*s.* per annum.

LANCASHIRE.

On Saturday last, by permission of the Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire, the Kirkham Artillery, the Lytham, and the Rossall Rifles were reviewed by Colonel Patten, M.P., at Rossall. A large number of ladies, of Volunteers, and others, assembled to witness the manœuvres. When the review was over the officers were called to the front and complimented on the style in which the movements had been executed. The troops then formed three sides of a square, and Colonel Patten, in the name of the Rossall Rifles, presented the captain of that company with a handsome sword as a recognition of his services in the formation of the corps. The Volunteers and their friends, to the number of nearly 400, afterwards sat down to dinner in the great hall, where complimentary toasts were drunk to Colonel Patten, to the Kirkham and Lytham corps, as the guests of the day, and to Mr. Osborne, head-master of Rossall. The Newton Review rifle contest at Southport was concluded on Saturday with decidedly the best and most exciting shooting that had occurred during the five days' matches. Indeed, we are assured that the scores made exceeded anything done at Wimbledon; and we heard many expressions of regret on Southport Sands that Mr. Ross, junior, was not present to maintain, if he could, the honours which he won at the national gathering. We are told that Mr. Ross, at the three ranges of 800, 900, and 1000 yards, scored 24, with 10 shots at each range, or 30 in the whole; but on Saturday, at the same ranges, with 15 shots, Captain Ick, who is rifle instructor to the 2nd Cheshire Militia, and Mr. J. Leece, of Manchester, each scored 15; and in shooting off the tie, they produced some real excitement by each getting an outer three times in succession, Captain Ick missing the target the fourth time, while Mr. Leece got an outer, and thus won the Southport cup. Captain Ick had previously made 16 under the same circumstances for a prize of 50*l.*; while Mr. Marriott, 4th West York Volunteers, made 15, and Mr. Leece 13; all these scores being above Mr. Ross's average. The weather on Saturday was as unfavourable as on any day during the contest. The beach was not so sloppy as on Thursday, nor was the wind as strong; but the day was exceedingly dull and bleak, the wind, which was rather to the north of east, being bitingly cold. The targets did not stand out well against the heavy sky; and the excellent shooting was therefore all the more praiseworthy. The tide was again inconveniently high; and although some of the targets had been removed still more landward than on Friday, and the shooting was not commenced until nearly half-past twelve o'clock, only six of the ranges were usable.

An official inspection of the 45th, 66th (Borough Guard), and 69th Lancashire Volunteer Companies, forming part of the 1st Lancashire Battalion, took place on Tuesday evening at the Corn Exchange, Liverpool. Among the officers present were Lieut.-Colonel Bousfield, Captain Robertson (instructor of musketry to the battalion), Captain Bowen (45th), Captain Mayer (66th), Captain Tristram (69th), Adjutant Holden, and other officers of the companies. Major Buchanan, assistant inspector of Volunteers for the western district (successor to Major Harman, lately removed to York), was the inspecting office. The companies having been put through their drill a hollow square was formed. Major Buchanan then called the officers around him, and briefly addressed them.

MIDDLESEX.

12TH (BARNET) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—A rifle-shooting match between the members of the 12th Middlesex has recently taken place. The following was the result:—Mr. Hammerton, 16 points; Mr. J. Brooks, 14; Sergeant Baines, 12; Mr. Scarlett, 11; Mr. Schmidt, 10. The remainder of the competitors did not succeed in scoring double figures. Sergeant G. Brooks, belonging to this corps, who was a prize winner at Wimbledon, was not a competitor on this occasion. At the conclusion of the match Mr. Hammerton, whose shooting was excellent, as shown by the large score he obtained, was warmly congratulated on his victory.

NOTTINGHAMSIHRE.

THE ROBIN HOOD RIFLES.—On Tuesday a grand review of the Robin Hood Rifles took place at Nottingham, when the presentation of colours to the corps, in addition of a charger to Adjutant White, and a silver bugle, took place. The colours were presented by Lady Belper; the charger by Mrs. Storey (wife of the captain of the Castle Company); and the bugle by Mrs. Enfield (wife of the town clerk). The demonstration was considerable, and the success decided.

SURREY.

5TH (REIGATE) SURREY RIFLES.—The prizes given by the Hon. Captain Monson, M.P., were shot for on Wednesday by the members of the 5th Surrey Rifle Corps. Mr. F. Blackiston was the successful competitor for a very handsome rifle, making 14 points out of ten shots at 200 and 300 yards. The second prize, a silver cup, was won by Mr. Hughes, Jun., who scored 11. A ladies' purse was won by Sergeant James Nicholls, who scored five points from five shots at 450 yards.

14TH (WOTTON) SURREY RIFLES.—On Wednesday a *fête* was given to this corps at Jayes, the seat of Lee Steere, Esq. The meeting opened at 10 o'clock, with military evolutions, on the beautiful green of Ockley village, including marching, slow, quick, and double time, skirmishing, &c., all of which were pronounced, by many well able to judge, to be most efficiently performed. These evolutions were completed by 1 o'clock p.m., when the corps adjourned to an excellent dinner, provided by their liberal entertainer. The afternoon was spent in athletic sports in the park surrounding Jayes. The day was beautiful—sunshine and blue sky—a real rarity this year. Most of the gentlemen and ladies in the neighbourhood of Dorking and Horsham were present; and we doubt not but the popularity of the Volunteer movement in these parts will be much increased by these and such like gatherings.

SUSSEX.

ROTTINGDEAN.—On Saturday last, the 29th ult., two additional valuable handsome cups were shot for by Volunteers of different corps at Rottingdean, near Brighton, on the same spot which had been lent on a previous occasion by Mr. Elcot M'Naghten, the ranges being, as on the former occasion, 200, 300, and 400 yards. The first cup contested for was presented by Captain Rucker, of the 25th Kent, the winner of a cup at the previous match. It was won by Corporal Bayley, of the 3rd Kent, who also was the winner of the second prize attached to the other cup, given by Ensign Barnes, also of the 25th Kent. The second cup (of Mr. Bowes) was then shot for, and was won by Mr. Sergeant Winser, 3rd Kent; Captain Rucker's second prize falling to Mr. Seppings, of the Civil Service Brigade.

INSPECTION OF STAFFORDSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.—On Monday afternoon last the fourth battalion of Rifle Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Vernon, was inspected on the drill ground, Wolverhampton, by Major Dick, Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers, in the presence of Lord Hatherton, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, and his staff. The day was fine, and the town wore quite a holiday appearance. Thousands flocked to the scene of the review, and among the spectators were some of the principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. Seven of the eight companies comprising the battalion were represented, and the Volunteers, who numbered about 300, presented a fine appearance. The inspection then took place, and after an address from Major Dick, Lord Hatherton addressed the battalion.

HAMPSHIRE.—A general review of the Hampshire Volunteers is intended to take place shortly. We understand that Lord Palmerston has expressed his willingness, and even his desire, that the review should be held at Broadlands, and that the committee of the local corps (the 11th Hants) have urged the Lord-Lieutenant to appoint the premier's park as the place of meeting for the Hampshire companies.

VOLUNTEER CAMP NEAR CHELMSFORD.—On the 13th inst., a Volunteer encampment will be formed upon Nazing Wood Common, about two miles and a-half from the Broxbourne station of the Eastern Counties Railway, when the West Essex Yeomanry Artillery and Cavalry, the Hon. Artillery Company of London, and the Victoria Rifles. will meet together, and any other rifle corps of Essex, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex, disposed to avail themselves of the advantage of brigading with artillery and cavalry by joining in the review and field-day of that afternoon.

DEVONSHIRE.—The Second Devon Battalion of Volunteer Rifles, under the immediate command of their colonel, Lord Valletort, was reviewed on Wednesday in the park of the paternal estate, Mount Edgcumbe. It consisted of seven companies, in the following order:—1st Company, Plymouth, commanded by Captain Bewes; 2nd Devonport, Captain Beer; 3rd, Stonehouse, Lieutenant Rodd; 4th Tavistock, Lieutenant Perry; 5th, Plymouth, Lieutenant Collier; 6th, Devonport, Captain Cutliffe; and 7th, Stonehouse and Maker, Lieutenant Vallack. They mustered about 400, and having formed line saluted, formed square, and performed various evolutions, to the satisfaction of Major-General Hutchinson, the Commander of the Forces in the West, who were present; they piled arms, and were regaled by their colonel on the ground with refreshments, which included a large supply of pasties made with venison, the produce of the park. Major Duperier did field duty as Adjutant. The Volunteer bands of Plymouth and of Tavistock were in attendance. The weather was fine; and the spectators, among whom was a large proportion of the relatives and friends of the battalion, were much gratified by the exhibition.

VOLUNTEERS AND TOLL-BARS.—A case of considerable importance, as affecting the privileges of Volunteers, was heard in the County Magistrates' Court, Liverpool, on Saturday. Henry Parkinson, collector of tolls at Walton-on-the-Hill, was summoned under the General Turnpike Act, for having, on 14th July, "demanded and taken from Hugh Neill the sum of twopence, for the toll of the horse he was riding, he being exempt from payment of toll, being an officer of the Liverpool Volunteer Artillery, in uniform and on duty." On the day in question Dr. Neill was acting as aide-de-camp to the Inspector-General, Colonel M'Murdo. As they passed through the toll-bar, Dr. Neill, by way of claiming exemption, said, "Officers in uniform on duty," and they rode on. When Dr. Neill's groom came up, however, the toll-collector said, "Now, then, let's have the money," and required payment from him for his master and Colonel M'Murdo also. "Why," said the groom, "officers don't pay." "Oh," said the collector, "everybody pays to-day," and insisted on being paid. After hearing the case, the magistrates retired to deliberate, and, on their return into court, Mr. Rathbone said that the bench were unanimously of opinion that the case had been proved, but they did not wish to inflict anything like a vindictive penalty, and they hoped that a fine of 5*s.* and costs would be sufficient to show all toll-collectors throughout the kingdom the course they ought to adopt with respect to Volunteers passing through their gates with their arms and accoutrements.—*Edinburgh Courant, September* 27.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, OCTOBER 2.

1st Nottinghamshire or Robin Hood Rifle Volunteer Corps—Jonathan White, Gent. (late Sergeant-Major 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment), to be Adjutant, from the 13th of March.

4th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain John Granger, half-pay Land Transport Corps, to be Adjutant, from the 12th of May.

12th Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Robert Dunlop, Esq., to be Captain; John Robert Swan, Gent., to be First Lieutenant, vice John Gammell Houston, resigned; Samuel Browne Harper, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

21st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Matthew Mather, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Roxburghshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—No. 1 Company—James Falla, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

East York Artillery Volunteers—1st Corps (Burlington)—William Thomas Makins, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant.

4th Corps (Hull)—First Lieutenant George Christopher Roberts to be Captain; Second Lieutenant Charles James Todd to be First Lieutenant, vice Roberts, promoted; Second Lieutenant Henry Cooper Gleadow to be First Lieutenant, vice Coleman, resigned; Second Lieutenant Herbert Archibald Gibson Mends to be Supernumerary First Lieutenant.

2d Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Richard King, Gent., to be Captain; Richard Stride, Gent., to be Captain; Ensign Henry Dennett Cole to be Lieutenant; Richard Coles, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Robert Harfield, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Emilius Le Feuvre, Gent., to be Ensign; Edmund Sharp, Gent., to be Ensign; Henry Abraham, Gent., to be Ensign.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the following commission:—7th Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—Ensign George Stevens Butler.

Kent Artillery Volunteers (12th Corps, 1st Brigade)—James Winch, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bruce, resigned.

13th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. William Moore, D.D., to be Honorary Chaplain, vice the Rev. Edward Moore, resigned.

10th Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Arthur Palmer, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Hamond, promoted; Edward Drosier Rudge, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

11th Suffolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Sir William Parker, Bart., to be Captain.

7th Suffolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Andrew Johnston, Esq., to be Captain, vice Rant, resigned.

Long Melford Troop of Suffolk Yeomanry—Her Majesty has accepted the resignation of the commission held by Cornet Nathaniel Barnardiston.

2d Pembrokeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edgecumbe Chevallier, Esq., to be Captain; Alister Andrew McAlpin, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Allen Long, Gent., to be Ensign.

3d Pembrokeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edmond Stanley Stanley, Esq., to be Captain; Nicholas Adamson Roch, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Henry Joseph Adams, Gent., to be Ensign; Joshua Whittaker Paynter, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon.

8th Company of Leicestershire Rifle Volunteers — Alexander Hadden, Esq., to be Captain; Henry Etherington Smith, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Fisher, Gent., to be Ensign; the Rev. John Denton, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain; Perry Dicken, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, OCTOBER 5.

London Rifle Volunteer Brigade — Robert William Smith, 1at Captain 30th Regiment, to be Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion.

1st Battalion of Sussex Rifle Volunteers—Frank Paul Matthews, Esq., to be Adjutant, from the 14th July, 1860.

16th Essex Rifle Volunteers—John Cardinall, Esq., to be Captain; Maurice Levett Manthorp, Esq, to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

2nd Hereford or 8th Company of Herefordshire Rifle Volunteers—Richard Arkwright, Esq., late Lieutenant 1st Company Herefordshire Rifle Volunteers, to be Captain.

Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps — 1st Company — The Reverend Thomas Hammond Tooke, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

Royal Carnarvonshire and Anglesey Militia (Carnarvonshire Wing)—Ensign Henry Knoeshaw to be Lieutenant, vice Allen, resigned.

16th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers — The Reverend George Scarl Ebsworth to be Honorary Chaplain; George Blake Norman, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

5th Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—Frederick Cowper, junr., Esq., to be Captain-Commandant; William Wilkinson, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Cowper, promoted; Thomas Gibson Cant, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Wilkinson, promoted.

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—2nd Battalion—7th Company—Ensign Richard Ratcliff to be Lieutenant, vice Gretton, promoted; Robert Ratcliff, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Richard Ratcliff, promoted.

8th Company—Frederick Gretton, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice John Gretton, promoted.

39th Company—William Henry Worthington, Esq., to be Captain; Josiah Thomas Poyser, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Drewry, Gent., to be Ensign; The Reverend William Jones, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain of the 7th, 8th, and 39th Companies.

1st Huntingdonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Francis Gerald Vesey, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

2nd Battalion of Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteers—Charles Henry Bird, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

5th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Richard James Pye Steel, Esq., to be Captain; Charles Conway, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain Charles Henry Bird, in the 5th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

2nd or South Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—John George Nicoll, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

4th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Edward Russell Cummins to be Captain, vice Lord Truro, promoted; Samuel Leith Tomkins, Esq., to be Captain, vice Alexander, resigned; William Redman Orger, Gent., to be Ensign.

11th Middlesex or St. George's Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Hamilton Thompson, Esq., Adjutant, to serve with the rank of Captain.

19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—George Upton Robins, Esq., to be Captain.

20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Martin Ward to be Lieutenant; William Marriott Dunnage, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Ward, promoted.

26th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Reverend Thomas Jackson, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

London Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Lord Ashley, late Lieutenant South Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, to be Captain.

36th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Assistant-Surgeon William Fenton to be Surgeon.

49rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Clement Robert Archer, Esq., late Captain 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain.

Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—3rd Company—Matthew Moggridge, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Richards, resigned.

Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteers—1st Battalion—6th Company—St. George Lowther, Esq., late Lieutenant 69th Regiment, to be Lieutenant.

7th Company—George Wythe Daniel, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Tower Hamlets Artillery Volunteer Corps—John William Marsh, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; William Vevers, Gent, to be Second Lieutenant; Samuel Kitching Ellison, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; the Reverend Robert Charles Vaughan, A.M., to be Honorary Chaplain.

Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers — (No 6) — William Thomas Hemming, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas James Stubbs, Esq., to be Captain; William Aubin, Esq., to be Captain; William Ogilvie Cameron, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Moreton Johnson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Mowbray Walker, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Ben Jones, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Adolphus Andrew De Metz, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Edward William Perry, Gent., to be Ensign; Frederick William Laxton, Gent., to be Ensign; Robert Lidgard Stubbs, Gent., to be Ensign; Charles Lee, Gent., to be Ensign; John Hayball Paul, Esq., to be Honorary Surgeon; The Reverend William Rogers, A.M., to be Honorary Chaplain.

18th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Charles Webb, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

7th Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant James Cunningham to be Captain, vice Graham, resigned; Ensign Francis Heys to be Lieutenant, vice Cunningham, promoted; James Buchanan, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Heys, promoted.

22nd Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Duncan Darroch, younger, to be Captain, vice Darroch, resigned; Ensign John Munsie to be Lieutenant, vice Darroch, younger, promoted; William Robertson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Munsie, promoted.

Dundee Rifle Volunteer Corps—David Barrie, Esq., to be Captain; Alexander Miller Kay, Esq., to be Lieutenant, vice Barrie, promoted; William Kerr, Junr., Esq., to be Ensign, vice Kay, promoted; James William Miller to be Assistant-Surgeon.

8th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—William Bartlett, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

19th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Thomas Heelis, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

21st Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Thomas Wilson, Esq., to be Captain.

74th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant George Turner to be Captain; Ensign Joshua Ashley to be Lieutenant; Richard Foil Stoble, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Joseph Goodman Kitchen, Gent., to be Ensign; Samuel White, Gent., to be Ensign.

Memoranda—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignations of the Commissions held by Ensign Joseph Jervis, in the 1st Manchester or 6th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps, and of Honorary Chaplain the Reverend William Francis Taylor in the 51st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers.

The 7th, 10th, 11th, and 13th Durham Rifle Volunteer Corps, have been united in a Battalion for administrative purposes, which Battalion has been numbered as the 1st in the county of Durham. The several Corps composing it will retain their present numbers and designations in the county force.

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OPENING OF THE NEW ARMY PRACTICAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The opening of the New Practical School for candidates for commissions in the Medical Department of the Army, took place on the 2nd inst., at Fort Pitt, Chatham. The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of State for War, accompanied by Dr. Gibson, C.B., Director-General of the Medical Department, and Dr. Sutherland, one of the Royal Commissioners for inquiring into the sanitary condition of barracks and Army hospitals, arrived at Fort Pitt about noon, and were received by Dr. Hume, the principal medical officer, and staff of the establishment. The Commandant of the Garrison, General Eyre and his staff, together with Colonel Twiss, commanding the Royal Engineers, arrived shortly afterwards. An inspection was then made of the hospital wards, bath-rooms, cook-house, and other parts of the Invalid Hospital, with the condition of which the Secretary for War expressed himself fully satisfied. The visitors then proceeded to the hospital for lunatic officers and soldiers, and minutely examined every part of the establishment. They then adjourned to the mess-room for luncheon. At 2 o'clock the visitors before-named, together with the medical officers of the Army and Navy doing duty in the garrison, the professor of the school, and the candidates, assembled in the new lecture-room, when an introductory address was delivered by Deputy-Inspector-General Longmore, the Professor of Military Surgery. At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. Sidney Herbert spoke to the candidates, pointing out the advantages which were expected to be derived from the practical courses of study into which they were about to enter, and expecting them to turn the opportunities afforded of acquiring useful knowledge to the fullest account. He stated that just before leaving London he had been perusing a diary kept by the Adjutant-General of the Army in China, and that the Adjutant-General expatiated on the great advantage which had evidently been experienced in the improved healthy state of the Army, in consequence of the appointment of a medical officer with the special function of a sanitary inspector. This was the first time that such an officer had existed with a British force, and was one of the results of the new Army medical regulations. The Adjutant-General had observed that good not only sprung from the personal inspection of the sanitary officer himself, Dr. Rutherford, but also from the medical officers; those doing duty with regiments following his example, and paying greater attention to preventive, as compared with curative measures for health, than had ever perhaps been before devoted to the subject. After Mr. Sidney Herbert, Major-General Eyre and Dr. Gibson briefly addressed the candidates, and the Secretary for War and other visitors shortly afterwards separated.

The new buildings connected with the School consist of a lecture-room, hygienic laboratory, microscopical room, and model museum room. Professor Parkes was to commence the course on practical hygiene on the following day, and Professor Aitken the course on practical pathology on the 4th instant.

The following changes have been made in the officia *Navy List* for the past quarter: — Vice-Admirals, retired, Henry Jenkinson and Edward Saurin have been removed from the 1*l.* to the 1*l.* 5*s.* per diem list. Rear-Admirals, retired, William Shepheard and William Luckraft have been removed from the 18*s.* to the 20*s.* per diem list. Captains, retired, Samuel P. Pritchard, Henry Stroud, William Hext, and William Haydon, from the 18*s.* to the 20*s.* per diem list. Captains retired under Order in Council of 1st August, 1860: John MacDonell, 1846, David Peat, 1847, Thomas V. Watkins, 1847, William Radcliffe, 1848, James Anderson, 1849, James A. Stevens, 1850, Edward Herrick, 1855, and James Rawstorne, 1855. Commanders J. G. Bickford, W. E. A. Gordon, E. G. Hore, C. Vesey, H. Trollope, J. A. P. Price, W. Armytage, R. H. Risk, T. M. S. Pasley, and the Hon. F. A. Foley, have been raised to the rank of captain. Commander C. G. Phillips, 1848, has been placed on the reserved half-pay list. Commanders retired with the rank of Captain under Order in Council of August, 1860: Henry W. Hill, Thomas Mitchell (b), George Drew, William Prowse, Horatio Jauncy, C. A. Johnston, E. B. Stewart, T. Smith (c), W. Robinson, G. Hewett, W. Marshall (b), H. Tause, B. Haines, W. Pretyman, W. Robson, J. T. Nott, H. J. Jones, J. Bowie, J. Harding, J. Stephen, G. Caswell, W. Critchell, G. Spong, W. V. Read, C. E. Wilmot, G. Goldfinch, R. Dowse, W. Hamley, E. E. Gray, G. Howes, J. H. Helby, G. Oldmixon, C. H. Baker, T. Kisbee, J. Hains, L. Roberts, T. Thompson, W. K. Nicolas, S. R. Protheroe, J. E. Knight, J. W. Brown, W. Maxwell, G. F. Westbrook, J. Bulley, M. F. Brownrigg, W. J. Scudamore, C. Simmons, W. H. Baker, J. J. Keeling, R. Joachim, H. Lloyd, F. N. Clerk, and J. S. Keatley. Lieutenants to be Commanders: W. H. Blake, R. G. Douglas, J. Simpson, H. West, W. Strickland, D. Herbert, J. W. Pike, J. T. M. Nicholl, J. B. Field, L. C. H. Robinson, P. Soumarez, S. J. Greville, C. M. Buckle, E. C. Symons, C. H. Simpson, L. J. Moore, E. Nares, A. J. Kingston, J. E. Bickford, E. H. L. Ray, C. T. Jago, C. J. Wrey, C. Fairholme, F. R. Purvis, W. H. Edye, L. H. Versturme, Hon. E. G. L. Cochrane, C. R. F. Boxer, J. S. Graham, and W. S. Brown. Lieutenants G. Y. Paterson (1841) and John Reid (1842) have been placed on the list of commanders on reserved half-pay. Commanders retired under Order in Council of the 1st of August, 1860: Edward Littlehales, E. H. Kenney, A. C. T. Dickson, G. T. M. Purvis (a), C. E. Tennant, Hon. C. St. Clair, J. C. Bynon, T. Woodgate, J. J. Robinson, W. S. Cooper, J. F. L. Wood, M. Thomas, J. Sankey, and J. V. Willyams. Lieutenants retired with the rank of Commander: E. Haswell, E. Digby, B. G. S. Day, A. Aitkin, E. Hill (a), O. Swan, and T. R. Fowler.

The port division of the Channel fleet, under the command of Rear-Admiral John E. Erskine, arrived in sight of Portsmouth on Wednesday morning at half-past seven o'clock. The squadron consists of the Edgar, 91, screw, Captain James E. Katon, bearing the Rear-Admiral's flag; the Trafalgar, 91, screw, Captain E. G. Fanshawe; the Algiers, 91, screw, Captain G. W. O'Callaghan; the Mersey, 40, screw, Captain Henry Caldwell, C.B.; and the Diadem, 32, screw, Captain James H. Cockburn. The ships came in under sail and steam, and anchored at Spithead at ten o'clock.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE
AND
JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.
EDITED BY W. H. RUSSELL, ESQ., LL.D.,
(Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

The subscription is 7*s.* 7*d.* per quarter, or 30*s.* 4*d.* per annum, payable in advance, postage included (excepting abroad, which varies according to the route and destination). All Editorial Communications should be addressed to W. H. Russell, Esq., and business letters and advertisements to Mr. Archibald Graham, to whom post-office orders, &c., are payable. Advertisements received up to Thursday evening. The Paper is published every Saturday in time for the Morning Mails.
Office, 16, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

RIFLE VOLUNTEER BANDS.—Officers in command are invited to apply to BOOSEY & SONS for a LIST OF THEIR MILITARY MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, forwarded free.—Boosey & Sons, 24, Holles Street, W.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the Editor cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the Editor.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the Army and Navy Gazette, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, Mr. Archibald Graham, and not to the Editor.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1860.

The second summer of the year is giving us for the first time a few gleams of sunshine; it is lighting up the camps of instruction at Aldershot, the Curragh, and other pleasant places, where there are dreams of "birds," and shadows-before-coming of the fox and the pheasant, in flight and in death, where there is a present excitement about "leaves," not thick as those in Vallombrosa, but nevertheless not inordinately sparse, or rigidly refused.

It would be unjust to our officers to suppose that they are not fond of their profession, because they are not averse to getting away from camp. And hereby hangs many a tale! As we write the Camp at Chalons is being broken up. The 6th French are moving from the banks of the Marne to a pleasant sort of place called Paris; the 23rd to the neighbourhood of partridges and hares at Langres; the 44th to Paris and Charenton; the 7th Chasseurs to the joys of Besançon; the 13th to the pleasures of Toulouse; the 19th to Vincennes—ah! Versailles and Paris are so near; and so on. Artillery, cavalry, all are on the move, and the camp at Chalons will cease to be a geographical expression of the present. Another portion of the French army is moving from Lyons to spend the autumn and winter—the fashionable season, in fact—at Rome. There are two brigades of these lucky fellows, commanded by General De Gerandon, the 3rd battalion of Chasseurs, the 19th Foot, the 51st of the Line, under General Chambarlhac; the 39th, the 71st, the 4th Hussars, the 8th field battery of the 16th Regiment of Artillery, the 5th company of the 2nd Regiment of Engineers, under General Micheler. Just think where their English co-relatives are! Ponder, too, on the fate of those who, for the next four, five, or six months may be doomed to contend against the mud, the rain, the snow, the cold, and the railway fares of the camps, in which our troops must live. The value of those camps is no doubt very considerable, but it might be quite as great, and very much greater, without any of the disgust and irritation which are the concomitants of camp life in England and Ireland. It must be remembered, after all, that our Army is but the paid, ancient, and tested definition of the Volunteer principle; and that although the public service must be performed at any cost somehow or other, it would be unwise to force gentlemen of independent fortunes to ask themselves why they were undergoing all the inconveniences and social discomforts of a military life, which they think rightly or wrongly to be attended by no military advantages, when they might be enjoying the pleasures of country or town life, and the more certain enjoyment derived from the fulfilment of their duty in civil life as country gentlemen. A British officer has fallen on evil days when, in his own land, he has no stable in which to put up his poney, and where his dog-cart must stand out in the open. Of course, Monsieur le Sous-Lieutenant Casseralle would laugh at the notion of such luxuries; but his early experiences of life were by no means like those of the son of our rector, who has been led by a bit of red cloth into the Line. We are very far indeed from feeling any sympathy with the "grumblers" of our Army, but "grognards," old or new, may have some show of reason on their side; and we do not see why the authorities should not take heart of grace, and take steps to render the inconveniences of camp life, as it is likely to present itself this winter, a little less intolerable. We do not propose a medal for two winters at Aldershot, or a clasp for a Shorncliff campaign; but we are of opinion that without any increase of expense such improvements could be effected in camp life, that it would not be so repulsive as it is to many officers at present. What might not be done, for example, if the "authorities" would but order permanent roofs to be put to the stables of some of the horses at Aldershot, instead of the canvas coverings, which cost a great deal of money, and must be renewed every three or four months? What would be the saving in horseflesh if they would put up bars between kicking chargers, or of nosebags and corn if they would but erect mangers? Such small miseries from a legion which is strong as many devils,—small boons would go a great way to alleviate their tortures and cast them out; and even though they went into the swinish herd of the economists they could not do much harm. "All drill" and "no play" must make your soldier a very dull and perhaps a very wicked boy. Imagine the life of the man—the private above all—who from towns remote, without any resource or pleasant sauntering ground—with nothing but the regimental reading room or the canteen—has the long British winter to face—leaveless, wifeless, sportless, on the muddy swamp of his camp! It is a moral Inkerman in which he must fight without hope of aid. Is it so? In India our soldiers get up private theatricals. So do our officers; and many a night is passed pleasantly by means as innocent as can be desired. The Russians have their singing-schools, and chorus, and parts-song evenings. The officers join and direct the men, just as our officers did in India. If encouragement, or, rather, initiation, were to be given, the results must be good for the men, and for the officers there are some judicious changes; and there is also a little consideration to come into play which will deprive the word Aldershot or Curragh of its terrors. As to the purely military questions connected with these camps we shall speak on a future occasion.

The deficiency of military and naval historians in old times does not permit us to know what was the general sentiment of the fighting world when some ingenious blacksmith invented the cuirass or the rostrum; but we venture to think that there were grey-headed marshals and admirals in the armies and navies of the ancient world who, at the time of those innovations, were firmly convinced that a good stout javelin or arrow could strike through any coat of mail, and that a heart-of-oak trireme, impelled by stalwart slaves, would send these new-fangled galleys to the bottom. We have at the present moment, for good or for evil, in this country an agency more powerful than that of any council of chiefs, terrestrial or marine—it is called Public Opinion; and it is not necessarily either the representative of the writers of the press, of the clacque of parliamentary leaders, or of the momentum of temporary popular excitement. It may be the solid

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residuum cast down by the fermentation of these influences, or it may be the spirit which comes out of the *caput mortuum* of the distillation; but it surely differs from its original components in the soundness, wholesomeness, and permanence of its characteristics. In the columns of our great daily contemporary we generally find, by careful analysis, not only the actual product of the various processes by which public opinion is formed, but the exact action set forth day by day of the processes which lead to the result. It is in no vain spirit of boasting that we say, the conclusions which the *Times* has, with gigantic power, enforced in its recent articles on steel or iron-clad vessels were arrived at and enforced in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE at a time when they were not only exceedingly unpopular, but when they were opposed to the supposed knowledge and experience of our Governmental departments, as well as to the prejudices of the profession. Not very long ago it was believed that armour of proof was of no use, because, if the plated warrior came within the penetrating range of your cross-bow, he might be hit by a lucky bolt; but no one seemed to consider that if the hero kept beyond that range he could, without danger, shoot clean through the naked flesh and blood opposed to him. Hampered with his iron plates, it was difficult to suppose the warrior could keep his distance or move with agility; but then steam, like a war-horse, was called in to aid the knight, and by careful training he learned how to carry the ponderous armament. In order to meet this formidable antagonist, the use of special ordnance, provided with special missiles, was proposed; and it was shown that, if the enemy remained stationary at a short distance, his sides could be pierced by great efforts, whilst it is not yet determined that those are wrong who affirm similar results could be produced by the heaviest sea-service artillery. When we saw the *Times* inclined to support the views of those who declaimed against the utility of cuirassed vessels, because they were not shot-proof under certain conditions—little likely to occur in action—and to argue against any outlay in building them, we feared that the authorities might be induced to adopt the opinion which was prevalent at the time; and it was with much satisfaction, therefore, we perceived the discussion to which the columns of our contemporary were thrown open, had exercised its natural influence, and that the propriety of entering upon the competition which the activity of our ally presented to us was fully recognised and enforced. The last article on the subject, however, would convey the notion that La Normandie is a failure, and that the non-success of that ship is a drawback to the triumph claimed for the builders of La Gloire. We have no information to corroborate the statement; on the contrary, we believe La Normandie is still in the basin at Cherbourg, and that she never has been to sea—indeed, we doubt if her iron plates are on her sides yet. "Unhappily we cannot," says the *Times*, "refuse the obligation of the cost of the new fabrics if it is imposed upon us." And so say the Admiralty, we are glad to believe. Mr. Whitworth would no doubt be better pleased to see the money spent in more rifled guns; but, notwithstanding his admirable mechanical skill and the great results he has achieved, we are inclined to doubt the soundness of his judgment when we see him gravely writing what sounds very like nonsense, about hitting the axis of a ship's screw, or her port-holes, under impossible conditions. Mr. Whitworth seems to think that a seaman in action can work his tangents, scales, and sights, as coolly as if he were a trained mechanic experimenting in his workshop, and that his aim can be as steady and true on board a ship at sea, amid the smoke and turmoil of battle, as would be Mr. Whitworth's own on the sands of Lancashire on a calm, still day.

The absurdities spoken and written about "concentrated broadsides," have been disposed of by Captain Halsted, who has knocked some other notable fallacies and follies on the head; and we would suggest to those who think there is nothing like leather, and who contend that little gun-boats, with big rifled guns, would dispose of the cuirassed giant, steaming 13·5 knots, and armed as heavily as themselves, to go to sea in one of their darlings, and see the gun cast loose, and some practice made in the least possible sea way, 'ere they are quite so confident. For ourselves, with some experience, we must say we never yet saw very good practice from a gun-boat under return fire. On one occasion we were on board a heavily armed steam-sloop, flying the flag of a British Admiral, and attended by some four or five steam gun-boats, when a field battery opened upon us from some 1500 yards. Sloop and gun-boats replied, but our fire could not silence the field-guns, and we drew out of range at last. An iron-coated ship could have run in close, and swept off guns and gunners by a few shot and shell. We leave our readers to draw the moral for themselves.

We were somewhat startled on Saturday morning last, to find in the daily papers the announcement of the total loss of the Conway, chartered by the Emigration Commissioners to convey soldiers, women, and children, for Calcutta, coincident with the article in this journal, in which we said we did not think "the unaccountable loss of the Commissioners' vessel, the Guiding Star, sufficient to bear out the strong views, as to the unseaworthiness of their vessels, entertained by Mr. Phillipps and Mr. Marshall." The language used by these gentlemen before the Transport Service Committee was certainly very strong; so strong, indeed, that it appeared as if it were in a measure coloured by some degree of animus towards the Emigration Board, arising from a difference of opinion as to the best mode of ventilating transport vessels. We therefore only slightly alluded to it; but the dismasting and abandonment of the Conway, compel our attention to the serious warning given by both the eminent shipowners above named, that such an occurrence would probably happen.

We observe that Messrs. Baines have written to the *Times*, stating, that they have claimed a full investigation by the Board of Trade, in order to prove the perfect sea-worthiness of the Conway. We do not wish to prejudge the result; but, of course, with the Conway at the bottom of the sea, 300 miles north-west of Madeira, much *ex post facto* light cannot possibly be thrown upon the matter by any such inquiry now.

We apprehend that the weakening of a vessel by cutting holes in her deck for ventilation, in the manner objected to by so many ship-owners, would chiefly be felt in the want of support for the masts in a heavy gale, such as that encountered by the Conway. Captain Sabiston, of the Summer Cloud, who, providentially fell in with her, and nobly managed to receive all on board, thus writes:

"On Sunday, 9th of September, we fell in with the ship Conway, dismasted, and full of women, troops, and children. It was our duty to stand by them, in the state they were in, till morning, when we took off 416 souls. We began at 8 a.m., and finished at 9 p.m., all in our three boats, without a single accident, and the Conway rolled fearfully. I never yet saw such a fearful scene of wreck and destruction in my life before; her masts all lying over her stern, and men, women, and children rolling about the decks."

In the midst of such a scene of distress as this, it cannot be expected any satisfactory evidence will be obtained from the rescued master and crew. While the storm was bursting over them and their masts were falling, it could scarcely be critically observed how far the decks yielded or withstood the strain. It can, however, be ascertained in what respect the Conway was considered unsafe by the India Council's surveyor; and also whether her decks were afterwards cut up when she was engaged by the Emigration Commissioners.

It was in the early part of July last, it seems, that the India Council rejected the Conway, and a few weeks afterwards that she was accepted by the Emigration Commissioners, whose mode of doing business was so lauded by Mr. Mackay, partner of Messrs. Baines & Co.'s firm. Mr. Phillipps gave his evidence on the 13th July, Mr. Mackay on the 20th of that month.

Although it appears that the Commissioners of Emigration are less strict in their survey of vessels than the India Council or Admiralty, Mr. Phillipps is of opinion that their "vexatious restrictions" cause an increase of price for transport, and is "decidedly of opinion that the cost to the country of taking out emigrants has, in consequence of the management of the Commissioners, increased to a considerable extent." This, however, is of minor consequence, compared with the safety of the passengers. But one obvious question suggests itself. The Conway was engaged by the Commissioners of Emigration, not to convey emigrants, but to take 364 soldiers, women, and children to Calcutta; and she was taken up by them a few weeks after the officer of the India Council had surveyed her, and rejected her as unfitted for such service. Here we have a revived specimen of "divided government" in its very worst form—not between the Indian and English officials, and at some decent interval of time, but between two public offices in London, engaged in doing similar duties, and at the same moment. It only wanted such a proof of the absurdity and great danger of the present system to confirm the strong testimony received by the Transport Service Committee, that an efficient single Transport Department is a public necessity. The lives of our soldiers, their wives and children, ought no longer by any possibility be risked in vessels like the Conway; and we cannot help asking, who is responsible for permitting the Emigration Board to take up that vessel, and risk upwards of 400 lives, after she had been rejected and reported unfit by a competent officer?

Major J. T. N. O'Brien, 20th Regiment, has been appointed provisionally as Military Secretary to Major-General O'Brien, commanding the troops in Ceylon. Captain O. H. A. Nicolls, R.A., is appointed Aide-de-Camp to General O'Brien.

Captain Milligan, 39th Regiment, is Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Lord William Paulet, commanding the South-Western district.

Lieutenant F. G. Coleridge, 25th Regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Governor Keate of Trinidad.

Captain James Paul, 65th Regiment, has succeeded Captain Stack, of the same corps, as Brigade-Major at Auckland, New Zealand.

Captain Gascoigne, Grenadier Guards, is acting as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General C. W. Ridley, C.B., the newly-appointed commander of the troops in the Cork district.

Captain J. T. Chandler, of the 47th Regiment, has been appointed Staff Officer of Pensioners at Waterford, in the room of Captain Driver.

Captain E. Welch, late of the 93rd Highlanders, has been appointed Barrack-Master at Montreal.

Captain C. M. Creagh, late 80th Regiment, has been appointed Barrack-Master at Dundalk, vice Shrapnel, transferred to Quebec.

The correspondent of the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, writing from Toulon on the 30th of September, says:—"Ship-building here is not very active. At this moment the attention of the authorities is chiefly devoted to the construction of the Invincible, an iron-plated frigate, building on the same model as the Gloire—a vessel which has shown such brilliant results." It would appear from this that our intelligent neighbours are thoroughly satisfied with the performances of the Gloire, and that they are resolved not to be left behind in the race for the reconstruction of their navy.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle, K.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet, transacted business yesterday at the Admiralty, and subsequently left for Plymouth. The gallant admiral will, however, on arrival there, strike his flag, and proceed on leave of absence.

According to existing arrangements, Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort will embark on board the royal yacht, the Victoria and Albert, at Antwerp this day week, the 18th inst.

The following paragraph has appeared in the *Times*:—

"We regret to learn that in consequence of continued and increasing illness, Vice-Admiral of the White Sir Arthur Fanshawe, K.C.B., recently appointed Port-Admiral at Plymouth, is obliged to resign that appointment. The gallant Admiral had a severe attack on Tuesday. On Wednesday he was visited by Staff-Surgeon Robert T. C. Scott, of the flag-ship Impregnable. The second in command, Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir Thomas S. Pasley, is at present absent on leave, and his duties as Superintendent of the Dockyard are performed by Commander James Brown, R.N., the master-attendant. At the present moment, the flag-ship Royal Albert being in the Sound, it is possible that the Lords of the Admiralty may appoint the Captain of the Fleet, Rear-Admiral Robert F. Stopford, to undertake the duties temporarily of the Port-Admiral at Plymouth. Vice-Admiral of the White Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., is spoken of as successor to Admiral Fanshawe."

We share in the regret exhibited by our contemporary in reference to the state of Sir Arthur Fanshawe's health, as no officer could be more popular in the Service than he is. We, however, hope, in the event of a vacancy occurring, that the Duke of Somerset will pause before he confers the appointment on his relative, Sir Houston Stewart, who has only within the last few months returned from the enjoyment of a lucrative command. Surely, the Vice-Admirals' list can supply another name besides that of Sir Houston's.

The Starboard Division of the Channel Fleet, consisting of the Royal Albert (flag), 121, Conqueror, 101, Centurion, 80, Aboukir, 90, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Wednesday. It is stated that the Aboukir will have to go up Hamoaze to undergo some repairs. In the event of Sir Charles Fremantle proceeding on leave—which, owing to private affairs, will probably be the case—the command of this portion of the Fleet will devolve on Rear-Admiral R. F. Stopford.

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INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN ITALY.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Naples, 29th September.—The cause of events is progressing here, but not with its characteristic rapidity. This week, however, has not been without its incidents; amongst which ranks first in local interest the loss of a Garibaldian position at Cajazzo, and its subsequent recapture by the Calabrese troops, but not without loss on both sides. I have, through the kindness of General Militz, a native of Poland, had an opportunity of inspecting the country in the vicinity of Caserta and Capua. An aide-de-camp of the general accompanied the party to which I belonged, and pointed out the different positions, including those of the Garibaldians at Cajazzo, and the Neapolitans at Capua. I was thus enabled to obtain a much more satisfactory and comprehensive notion of the whole relative position than I could otherwise have had. My first impression (and in all probability the impression of many others) was, that on arriving at Caserta I had but to go on to Santa Maria and find Garibaldi's followers in great force, whilst opposite would be the advance posts of the Neapolitans thrown out some distance in advance of Capua. Former war experiences in the Crimea, and even in Sicily, led me to expect this. So that, leaving Naples at 10 a.m., I expected to have completely inspected the ground, and returned the same evening. Trains from Naples to Caserta and Santa Maria run all day long, and convey munitions of war as well as troops, with a mixed freight of nondescripts, consisting of amateurs, recruits, &c. Tickets are dispensed with almost altogether, or at least if purchased, a work of supererogation is performed thereby. On reaching Caserta, which may be regarded as the head-quarters of the Garibaldian force, the train stopped a short time, depositing recruits, &c., and then went on to Santa Maria. Arriving here the carriages were soon emptied, and a motley crowd, in which red shirts and rifles were numerous and conspicuous, set out in their simplicity for "the front." After passing some little way along a hot, dusty road, I came to a barricade with two field-pieces in position, and expected to have had a "parlamento" before being allowed to pass; to my surprise, however, no prohibition was made, and I pursued my way until I reached the most advanced post on that road. Here an officer very civilly informed me that further progress was prohibited. On my representing to him that I wished to get to the front he, *more Hibernico*, replied that there was no front, or at least nothing more to see than outposts such as the one he was in charge of. Under these circumstances there was nothing for it but to return to Caserta, where through the kindness of the general, as I have mentioned above, a very satisfactory view of the whole position and ground was afforded us. There are several large bodies of Garibaldians in the neighbourhood, between Caserta and Capua, but there does not appear to be any such concentration of them as one might expect, or such as will without doubt be made when the time of making the assault arrives. The king is said to have been seen upon the walls at Capua, so that he is evidently encouraging the garrison as much as possible by his presence. Garibaldi's troops are becoming impatient of the delay, and are all desirous of getting the orders to storm at once; it is well known that their artillery, without being in first-rate force, is sufficient to make a breach, and the orders to attack are daily expected. *Notizie de Capu*, or news from the actual seat of war, are published daily in Naples, and vended through the streets, but as yet these flying sheets contain nothing of interest. The enrolment of a national army is progressing at an astonishing rate, and has already advanced to a considerable height.

Garibaldi has appointed a commission to inquire into the state of the Neapolitan prisons, with a view to the classification of prisoners and other reforms, all of which are much needed. He also published an address to the Venetian refugees, directing them to form a corps, and organise themselves for purposes of war. A decimal coinage is also ordered, which will come into circulation on the 1st of January, 1861. The Bishop of Ariano, of the order of "Predicatori," has given in his adhesion to the new government, and in the most solemn manner sworn allegiance to the King of Sardinia. A decree of the Dictator's has appeared for the purpose of warning clerical agitators of the consequences of persisting in their former evil ways; it announces that every such offence of disturbing the minds and consciences of the people will, on proof, be punished with an imprisonment of from three months to two years; if the offence be committed by means of written or published instructions, the penalty will be from six months to three years' imprisonment, and in all such cases there will be a further punishment of a fine to extend as far as five hundred ducats; if the counsels given be calculated to produce disobedience to the laws of the state or to public authority, the punishment will be imprisonment of duration not less than three years, and a fine of not less than five hundred ducats; and, moreover, if the instructions alluded to as seditious, be, on publication, followed by a revolt, the originators will be considered as accomplices, and treated accordingly. The Cardinal Archbishop having proved contumacious has thought fit to absent himself without leave, and his property is in consequence confiscated and devoted to public use as follows — 300*l.* a-year is allotted as the stipend to be paid to his successor, and the remainder goes to increase the stipends of the inferior orders of the clergy of the diocese. A ladies' benevolent committee has been formed for the purpose of collecting money and medical comforts for the sick and wounded, as well as lint, bandages, and old linen, for the same charitable purpose; and Gavazzi concluded his lecture on Thursday last with an appeal to the sympathies of the audience assembled in the square of St. Francis de Paul, adding that if they were prepared now to testify their patriotism, to at once contribute to the urgent need by throwing in every one his pocket handkerchief! The consequence was, that in a few minutes several thousands of these useful articles were collected, and many donations of linen and money as well.

The national fleet amounts now to a considerable strength, The vessels remaining at Gaeta are, the sailing-frigate Partenope, and the paddle-wheel brigantines Saetta, Messaggiero, and Delfino. The Neapolitan officers who have, with the exception of those at Gaeta, all given in their adhesion to the new government, have proposed to the authorities to allow them to navigate the ships round the coast for the purpose of recruiting men, they themselves meanwhile serving as seamen until the new crews be raised. This proof of patriotism on their part is highly lauded by the Neapolitan journals. Our attention here is divided between the expected attack on Capua and the news from the Papal States. The French force at present in the Roman territory has assumed the title of Division of Occupation, commanded by General Count de Goyon, and is composed of the 1st brigade, General de Noue; 25th Regiment of Infantry, Colonel Floyd; 40th Regiment of Infantry, Colonel Peyssard; 20th battalion of Cacciatori-a-piedi, Commandant Lepage des Longschamps. 2nd brigade, General Ridouel; 7th Regiment of Infantry, Colonel de Maussion; 62nd Regiment of Infantry, Colonel Aymard. Cavalry—half a squadron of the 4th Regiment of Hussars. Artillery—4th and 7th batteries of the 16th Regiment of horse artillery; 4th company of the 4th squadron of the artillery train; 4th company of the artillery artificers. Engineers—3rd company of 2nd battalion of 2nd Regiment of Engineers. Further reinforcements were spoken of by last advices.

The following is the latest proclamation from the Dictator, and bears date the 27th September, 1860:

"The head-quarters is at Caserta. Our brethren of the Italian army, commanded by the brave General Cialdini, combat the enemies of Italy, and conquer.

"The army of Lamoricière has been cut to pieces by these brave fellows. All the provinces subject to the Pope are free. Ancona is ours. The valorous soldiers of the army of the north have passed the frontier, and are upon Neapolitan territory.

"In a short time we shall have the good fortune to grasp those victorious right-hands. "G. Garibaldi."

The daily papers in publishing the above order of the day express their satisfaction thereat, and congratulate the city on its tenor and import.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

By the China mail, which arrived in London, we have accounts of the Allied expedition. We learn that the British forces quitted Tah-lien-whan Bay for the Peiho on the 26th July, at which date the French expedition was to have left Che-fow. It is satisfactory to be assured that our forces are complete in every respect; though unhappily the same cannot be said of our allies, who are represented as defective in numbers, short of artillery, and without cavalry or sufficient means of transport. Expectations are entertained that the display of force will alone suffice to bring the Celestial Government to terms; but Lord Elgin has determined upon striking a blow before treating, and for this purpose the first division of the Army will be landed at Peh-tang, and advance on the forts, upon which a combined attack will be made by land and sea. We make the following extracts from the letter of the special correspondent of the *Times* with the expedition:—

"Since I last wrote the plan of attack has been changed. In April last reconnaissances were made by the English and French, which resulted in an arrangement that the French force should land south of the Peiho, at a place called Chi-kau, while the English proceeded to Peh-tang, twelve miles north of that river, and there disembarked. The Taku forts would thus be taken in reverse on either side. However, on the 16th instant, Colonel Schmitz, the *chef d'état major* of the French army, returned from a more extended reconnaissance, and reported that it was impossible to effect a landing at any place to the south. The water is so shallow, and the mud so deep, that, though the men might possibly be landed, the shore is quite impracticable for horses and artillery. Sir Hope Grant and Admiral Hope left next morning for Che-fow, and a council of war was held at General Montauban's head-quarters on the 18th, when it was determined that the whole force, French and English, should land at Peh-tang, and that the attack from the south should be abandoned. General Montauban named the 26th as the day when he should be ready to start, and accordingly we sail to-morrow morning.

"On Friday, the 13th, the French General and Admiral Charner paid a visit to the English camp. Sir Hope Grant had made arrangements for an inspection of the artillery and cavalry, and at 11 a.m. Lord Elgin accompanied the English and French Commanders-in-Chief and the French Admiral to Odin Bay. The troops were drawn up on the beach; King's Dragoon Guards, Probyn's Horse, Fane's Horse, and half a battery of Armstrong guns. It was a lovely summer's day, as the bright morning sun glistened on the spears of the wiry Sikhs and the heavy sabres of the stalwart King's Dragoon Guards. The bright scarlet coats of the dragoons were in happy contrast with the blue-black tunics and turbans of Probyn's Irregulars, while the red turbans and light blue dress of Fane's Horse, relieved the more sober hues of the Artillery uniform.

"A salute of 19 guns welcomed Lord Elgin, and two of 13 guns each, greeted the French Admiral and General. Lord Elgin, General Montauban, Sir Hope Grant, and their brilliant staffs, were mounted on some 30 magnificent Arabs, and cantered along the front of the cavalry drawn up in line two deep. They then ascended a hillock, and the cavalry and artillery defiled before them. The King's Dragoon Guards turned out clean and soldierlike as if they were stationed at Aldershot instead of being encamped in Manchuria. Probyn's and Fane's Horse were models of light cavalry soldiers, wiry and active, hand and seat equally easy. The Royal Artillery looked as usual,—ready to go anywhere and do anything. There were upwards of 1000 sabres, and I unhesitatingly say, that in no part of the world could 1000 horses be found in finer condition or more suited to their work. It is more than probable that no one of them had ever been inside a stable, yet they looked as blooming and fresh as the flower of the Pytchley or the front rank of the Quorn will turn out soon after this letter reaches England. Why do not the military authorities utilise these Sikh Irregulars elsewhere than in India? They have no prejudices of caste or race; they will eat and drink whatever you give them, are hardy and robust, accustomed to a climate much like our own, and, when properly looked after, not inordinately given to loot. Their conduct here has been exemplary, and they are the very men for outpost and picket duty. France has her Spahis, and Russia her Cossacks. The Sikhs are superior to either, and India will afford many a Probyn and Fane to lead them. After the cavalry had defiled we had tilting at the tent-peg. A peg is hammered firm into the earth, about three inches only being visible; at this the horseman, armed with a long spear, rides full tilt, his object being to pierce the peg *en passant*, and bear it off on the point of his lance. This exercise requires a firm hand, a good eye, a steady seat, and a strong wrist. A "muff" will stick his spear into the ground, and will then either bring its point between his horse's legs or its top against his own head, his wrist being violently sprained into the bargain. Your accomplished tilter raises the spear as he pierces the peg, and waving it round his head rides on triumphant. Probyn led and Fane followed, but both missed the peg, their horses being out of practice. Then came a Sikh, with body extended and spear all but sweeping the ground. His shouts and yells urged his horse to the very top of his speed. As he passed the peg he struck it right in the centre, and bore it off amid great cheering. Both officers and men soon got into practice, carrying off the trophy five times in succession. A stick was then stuck loosely in the ground, with a small piece of cucumber at the top. Probyn, at full gallop, sliced off the top; Fane made an equally good cut; and a third officer completed the work —the stick never having been moved. Their sabres are like razors, they have never been acquainted with a steel scabbard, and in the hands of such swordsmen are most deadly weapons.

"It was then announced that a few shots would be fired from the Armstrong guns, and a rush was made to the beach. General Montauban and the officers of his staff inspected the guns most minutely; their principle and mode of working being explained by Captain Brabazon, Royal Artillery. Practice commenced at 900 yards, the object being a small tree on the side of the hill. A percussion shell was fired, which burst with terrific force on striking the ground, about six feet in advance of the tree. Had a column of infantry been near that spot its effect would have been frightful, for the pieces were scattered far and wide in every direction. The next shell struck the ground and exploded seven or eight feet above the tree. Other shots were fired with good effect, and the last two were at long range. In the first of them the gun was too much elevated, the shell flew hurtling right over the hill, and was lost to sight and hearing. The last hit the hill precisely at the spot to which it was directed. I shall abstain from offering any opinion whatever on the gun until it has been tested in action; but I have a word to say about the carriages. I minutely examined those which were out to-day. They are made of the best teak, and most substantially put together, having been ordered expressly for withstanding the wear and tear of China, where the roads are few and bad and the sun frightfully hot.

"A force of 1500 men and one or two ships will be left to guard Tah-lien-whan, where the stores will be kept and hospital marquees erected for the sick. Here they will remain until, the unhealthy months of September and October being past, they can be sent to Hong Kong, and thence to the Cape. An hospital ship will also remain *en permanence* in the bay to receive the more serious cases, while two others will accompany the expedition to the Gulf. We count 39 French ships in port at Che-fow, some of them transports of the largest size. The Dryade, the Enteprenants, and one or two others, were originally intended for large frigates, and then cut and lengthened. They brought 900 and 1000 soldiers each, and lost very few men on the voyage. The Rhone, Loire, Rhin, &c., are steamers of another class, built expressly for the service, and not excelled by any transports afloat. The Rhone carried 950 men, with provisions for six months. She is upwards of seven feet high between decks, and admirably fitted in every particular. But the transport service is not popular with the officers of the French navy, who naturally desire to take a part in the more active service of their profession. There are but six despatch gunboats in the bay, and they are the only French vessels that can cross the bar of the Peiho. On shore the scene is busy and bustling. Large shears have been set up close to the water, and the crews of the different men-of-war are busily engaged in landing and putting together the three iron gunboats which came out in the Weser. Fifteen of these gunboats have been sent from France in different ships, but three only have arrived. The Chinese question will, therefore, be settled one way or other before the missing boats reach their destination.

"These gun-boats are made of iron, and sent out in 15 pieces. The bow and stern pieces form two compartments, the remainder of the vessel a third. They are 78 feet long, and 18 feet beam, with two rudders, one at the stem, another at the stern. Each boat is 75 tons burden, carries one rifled 30-pounder, and draws five feet water. The boiler weighs six tons and a half. For eight days past the French blue-jackets have been busy landing these boats, and yet two are lying disjointed as they came out of the ship, while the third has seven pieces joined together. The officers who command them have done all that energy and skill could devise, and the men have worked with a will. But it is one thing to make experiments in a dockyard with everything at hand, another to work in a deserted bay on the coast of China. At Toulon the boats are put together in 36 hours. Not one of them will be completed here under a fortnight, if then.

"The good health of the troops continues. Less than four-and-a-half per cent. are on the sick list, including therein all the men who have cut their feet with oystershells while bathing. There are not more than one per cent. of serious cases. One regiment, the 99th, is 598 strong, and has but two men absent from duty. The hospital ships are models of comfort, and even luxury. No want of "medical comforts" here. Whatever the patient requires is at hand, from champagne and sherry to sago and arrowroot. The consequence is that Sir Hope Grant has embarked 11,194 men for service at the Peiho, in as good condition as though they were taken from the healthiest rural district at home.

"The arrangements for embarking reflected the greatest credit on Colonel Mackenzie, Colonel Walker, and the Quartermaster-General's Staff, as well as on Lord John Hay and the naval officers. 2000 cavalry and artillery horses, and nearly 3000 ponies and baggage-horses, were embarked without a single accident. As each transport was filled, a

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saucy little gun-boat walked up to her—a pigmy beside a giant—hooked her on, and carried her whither she listed. There is nothing afloat like these English gun-boats. They turn within their own length, poke their noses into every creek along the coast, and are the school in which some of the best men in our Navy have been trained.

"The infantry embarked on the 24th, and in the afternoon I walked over the ground occupied for a month by the First Division. The trenches and field ovens marked the spot where each regiment had been, and the Chinamen were hunting about for bottles, old boots, bones, firewood, and whatever they could lay hands on. As soon as the soldiers were embarked, Sir Hope Grant requested the "notables" of the nearest village to assess the damage which had been done to their property by the six regiments which had just left the ground. They made a careful survey, and presented a claim for 180 dollars, about 40*l.* of our money. This modest demand bears unquestionable testimony to the good conduct of the men and to the honesty of the country people. In fact, looting up here has been all but unknown."

THE ORGANISATION AND USE OF CAVALRY.

From the Papers of the late FIELD-MARSHAL RADETZKY, *written* 1837-8.

(*Concluded from p.* 670.)

RESERVE CAVALRY.

The reserve cavalry forms the real, great, distinct cavalry corps of an army. It is not, therefore, placed like the cavalry of the line, in line of battle, but stands behind it in reserve. It has a distinct commander, and is under the immediate orders of the commander-in-chief. It appears on the field of battle when the battle is nearly decided. Its task is to complete the victory or save us from defeat.

Much depends upon the prudent and determined command of this body of men. Every army may number good cavalry officers amongst its generals, but it is not easy to find a commander for a cavalry reserve corps. It requires a man of great physical powers, with a keen military eye, full of fire and even impetuosity, yet combined with great command of temper so as never to allow himself to be led into a hasty fruitless attack. But as soon as he seizes the proper moment, and orders his squadrons to advance, then hesitation must be cast aside, nothing must stop his impetuous onslaught, he must only consult his own courage and determination, and lead on his men chivalrously sword in hand.

It is clear that it is not easy to find men of this stamp to combine so many qualities; but when the materials are to be found, they ought to be cultivated, and opportunities given to practice in the management of large bodies of cavalry, for practice alone sharpens the eye. As the reserve cavalry is meant to act only in large masses, it must be accustomed to it. I cannot admit the principle that a brigade or a division is to be handled the same as a regiment. Such a body requires a larger space, and it is more difficult to form a judgment of a large space than of a small one. Moreover, there are more difficulties massed together in a large space than in a small one. When and where the reserve cavalry is to be employed—that must be left entirely to the discretion of the commander-in-chief. But here again the principle holds, that it must not be brought too soon into action, and its action reserved for the decisive moment. Desperate charges of cavalry seldom succeed, unless the enemy's infantry has first been broken.

All cavalry, whether successful in the charge or not, gets into disorder. But this disorder becomes a chaos if it allows itself to follow up victory or takes to flight. In this condition a comparatively small division may snatch victory from it. It is, therefore, a general—especially for reserve cavalry—practical rule, that it must never follow too far in pursuit. For pursuit, light cavalry is better suited than heavy cavalry; and it must take up the task while the victorious heavy cavalry re-forms again in order to continue its action to strike a still more decided blow. Hence it follows, that the reserve should always have light cavalry attached to it, which follows close upon it in columns, covering its flank, or retreat if worsted, and endeavouring always to command the enemy's flank, and bring him to a stand by a bold attack.

Most cavalry attacks are made in parallel fronts, because they are the most natural. But here the victory is most sanguinary, as both parties fall upon each other with all their might. If, therefore, we can possibly manage to fall upon our enemy's front *en oblique*, this manœuvre alone ought to be sufficient to give the victory. But it is no easy task to carry out this manœuvre, as our opponent has taken his precautions. We must therefore take him unawares; he exposes himself most easily to this danger, if he allows himself to be led into too hasty development of his forces, whilst we are still in column, and have not shown our intentions. Once developed in front, we begin to manœuvre; for to break up a long front into columns again, demands time, and is a dangerous manœuvre in presence of a watchful enemy. A precipitate advance of cavalry is a great and evident proof that the commander has no eye for his task.

If we succeed in driving the enemy's cavalry from the field, it will not soon reappear there; our attack must now be directed against the exposed wings of the infantry, whilst we send our light cavalry in pursuit of the flying enemy. But it is a difficult thing to stop one's own victorious cavalry; therefore, they must be accustomed in time of peace never to follow too far in pursuit. The position of our reserve cavalry must, as much as possible, be kept concealed from the enemy, that he may not guess where our strength lies. But it must always be near the point where the decisive struggle will take place, whether it is that we may then attack or act on the defensive, until the strength of the enemy has been broken against our position. It is always the task of the reserve cavalry to strike the decisive blow.

The position of this cavalry must be in concentrated and condensed order, as it is only in such a position that the troops can be held in hand and managed, either totally or in part according to circumstances. Brigade double columns, the light cavalry in columns in second line on the wings, appears to me the best suited position that can be selected. Thus placed I am able to await the development of my opponent's intentions, I can easily handle every individual brigade, and whilst I threaten the enemy's front with one brigade, I can gain his flank with another.

As the present observations are not intended to lead us into the details of cavalry tactics, it is not necessary here to describe individual manœuvres; I simply wish to point out the importance of the principle of concentrated power upon which depends the whole effect of a cavalry corps. The reserve cavalry must be composed morally and physically of the best elements of the army. The personality of the individual must be visible everywhere. But as the system of picked troops has its advantages and its drawbacks, its *pros* and *cons*, let at least the physical element be considered. The men and horses must be strong and healthy. I should give them a back and front cuirass, a well-made helmet, a hand and shoulder guard; as offensive weapon a lance. Montecucculi justly styled the lance the queen of weapons; that this claim has not yet been disowned is proved by the fact that even at the present day our muskets with the bayonet are nothing more than firearms with a lance at the end. Besides the lance every horseman should have sword and pistols.

As we have divided cavalry into light, line, and reserve or heavy cavalry, it will be naturally understood that the latter ought not to be employed in petty warfare and skirmishing. Each body therefore ought only to be employed against another body when perfectly competent to meet it in point of arms and efficiency.

Quick movements are beautiful, and at times necessary; but as regards heavy cavalry, measure and time must be considered, for the horses must not be blown, and above all things order must be maintained.

To every heavy brigade we should annex a regiment of light cavalry, for which service the uhlans are well suited. The duty of this regiment is to keep a careful eye on the brigade's movements, after a successful attack to pursue the enemy whilst the heavy cavalry pulls up and rallies; it covers its retreat, and by bold attacks on the enemy's flank endeavours to stop an enemy in pursuit.

From these organic principles it is clear that, as regards heavy cavalry, it is not the regiment but the brigade which forms tactical unity, which, however, may be divided according to necessity. Army divisions, as long as they operate together with the main body of an army, have, it is true, no reserve cavalry; but when one or more corps are detached from the army to act as seperate armies they ought to have a cavalry reserve brigade.

I have not alluded here to the co-operation of artillery; but this is naturally understood, for no arm stands more in need of the support of artillery than the cavalry, because its strength is offensive, and not defensive, and without artillery would have to succumb to defensive elements. When, therefore, the organisation of an army does not allow cavalry always to be accompanied by artillery, it would be advisable when manœuvres are held to send artillery to take part in them, so that they may become acquainted with each other, and get accustomed to work together.

The quick and rapid movement of cavalry will not give its commander time to concert measures with the commander of the artillery. It is the duty of the latter to prepare the way for the cavalry, and to support it; he must act as quickly and decidedly as the cavalry. But great practice and careful study are requisite to do this well.

One of the greatest duties of a commander is to husband his strength for a decisive blow. This implies great skill in employing the troops according to their equipment, and according to the nature of the ground. Every locality is suited for infantry, not so for cavalry. A general who sends his cavalry into a mountain gorge must not be surprised if they are defeated. If he weakens and ruins his cavalry by making them do light work, he has no select body to rely upon in the hour of battle by which he might assure a victory.

It is therefore necessary that a clear idea should be formed as to the use of different sorts of cavalry, and that cavalry should be organised according to their special services, and the requirements of an army. By so doing their power will be doubled, and their efficiency increased.

Napoleon is reported to have said, "Take a horse, put a rider on him, and you have a cavalry soldier." With all respect for so great an oracle, I look upon it as a piece of absurdity, for the man and the horse may form the elements of a rider, but by no means make the cavalry soldier.

Tactics have now become a science; but, as I have already observed, the dark side of every science is an attempt at erudition. Simplicity is the greatest problem to be solved in the organisation and management of an army. All erudite manœuvres are unpractical, and half of them ought to be struck out of the regulations as superficial tomfoolery. As regards infantry, they give additional work, without any benefit to the Service; and as regards cavalry, they are highly dangerous and detrimental, for they ruin the horses. Speed, firmness, determination, can only go hand in hand with simplicity.

MALTA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

29th September, 1860.

H.M.S. St. Jean d'Acre came into this port on the 22nd, from a cruise off Malta, and sailed again on the 24th instant. She is still cruising in sight of the island. H.M.'s steam corvette Argus came in on the 23rd inst. from Messina and Syracuse, bringing 37 officers and sailors from the English squadron.

The Russian frigate Gromoby, which had been lying in this port for several days, left on the 23rd for Beyrout. The Austrian corvette Santa Lucia arrived on the 23rd inst. from Gaeta, and proceeded on the following day for Trieste. It is said that all the Austrian ships of war stationed in the Mediterranean and on the coast of Syria, have been ordered to repair to Trieste, in consequence of the state of affairs in Italy.

It is reported that counter-orders have been received by Admiral Martin, and consequently the flag-ship Marlborough will remain at Beyrout. A survey of the site proposed for the extension of the Malta Great Harbour is now being made, with the object of contracting for the works required to be done. Mr. Winder, an eminent civil engineer, has lately arrived in Malta to act on behalf of the contractors. Mr. Scamp and other professional gentlemen, acting on the part of Government, have also taken up their temporary residence in Valetta.

Lieutenant T. Dolmage, of H.M.'s 22nd Regiment, has entered the service of Garibaldi with the rank of Major. The gallant officer left Malta a fortnight ago, after being allowed to sell his commission. When on leave of absence from the 22nd Regiment he took an active part with Garibaldi's troops at the battle of Melazzo, and attracted the notice of the hero of Italy by his courageous conduct in the field.

THE RIFLE CONTEST AT SOUTHPORT.

(From the *Manchester Guardian.*)

This great rifle contest was concluded on Saturday with decidedly the best and most exciting shooting that had occurred during the five days' matches. Indeed, we are assured that the scores made exceeded anything done at Wimbledon; and we heard many expressions of regret on Southport Sands that Mr. Ross, jun., was not present to maintain, if he could, the honours which he won at the national gathering. We are told that Mr. Ross, at the three ranges of 800, 900, and 1000 yards, scored 24, with 10 shots at each range, or 30 in the whole; but on Saturday, at the same ranges, with 15 shots, Captain Ick, who is rifle instructor to the 2d Cheshire Militia, and Mr. J. Leece, of Manchester, each scored 15; and in shooting off the tie they produced some real excitement by each getting an outer three times in succession, Captain Ick missing the target the fourth time, while Mr. Leece got an outer, and thus won the Southport Cup. Captain Ick had previously made 16, under the same circumstances, for a prize of 50*l.*; while Mr. Marriott, 4th West York Volunteers, made 15, and Mr. Leece 13, all these scores being above Mr. Ross's average.

The weather on Saturday was as unfavourable as on any day during the contest. The beach was not so sloppy as on Thursday, nor was the wind as strong; but the day was exceedingly dull and bleak, the wind, which was rather to the north of east, being bitingly cold. The targets did not stand out well against the heavy sky, and the excellent shooting was therefore all the more praiseworthy.

The tide was again inconveniently high, and although some of the targets had been removed still more landward than on Friday, and the shooting was not commenced until nearly half-past 12 o'clock, only six of the ranges were usable.

The first match was for the

PRIZE OF 50*l.*, open to all comers of any nation, with 20*l.* as the second prize, and 10*l.* as the third; any rifle and any position; five shots at each of the three ranges of 800, 900, and 1000 yards; entrance 5*s.*

There were 88 entries, and 67 gentlemen contested with the following result:—

	Yards Range. 800	900	1000	Points Made. Total.
Hillkirk, Lieutenant, 3rd Manchester	2	2	0	4
Marriott, 4th West York	3	5	7	15
Holroyde, Lieutenant, 4th West York	4	3	1	8
Brown, W.	4	1	2	7
Lathbury, W., 3rd Manchester	1	0	0	1
White, Captain	2	1	2	5
Mowbray, K., Oldham	1	1	1	3
Keeling, T. J., 10th Staffordshire	0	0	1	1
Haddock, George	2	0		
Stewart, R., 23rd Middlesex	1	1	2	4
Pole, C. Chandos, 5th Lancashire	1	1	1	3
Alexander, F., 3rd Mddlesex	0	1	0	1
Thornby, D. F., Victoria Rifles	1	1	0	2
Shaw, H. O.	2	2	2	6
Lacy, Lieutenant, 12th Regiment	5	1	2	8
Heaton, Lieut.-Adjutant, 3rd Manchester	7	3	0	10
Leece, J., Manchester Rifle Club	6	4	3	13
Bainbridge, John, 1st West York	5	4	2	11
Edwards, G. H., 4th West York	3	5	1	9
Birch, George	0	1	3	4
Wood, Lieutenant	3	2	1	6
Colbourn, E. R.	0	5	4	9
Jaques, Captain	1	1	2	4

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	Yards Range. 800	900	1000	Points Made. Total.
Prince, W., 7th Surrey	4	1	7	12
Philips, Edward	6	2	1	9
Pinkney, Lieutenant, London Rifle Brigade	0	0	0	0
Salmon, J., 3rd Durham	2	0	0	2
Brooke, E., 3rd Suffolk	0	0	0	0
Thompson, Lieut., 78th Highlanders	1	1	2	4
Rawson, G. E.	0			
Ward, Robert	0	0	0	0
Brooks, Marshall, Manchester	4	0	0	4
Goodwin, Dr., Harpurhey	2	0	3	5
Holland, Charles	0	0	0	0
Newton, G. E.	3	1	0	4
Wilson, C., 11th Lancashire	0	0	1	1
Hesketh, Thomas	0	0	0	0
Kirkwood, W.	2	4	0	6
Beaumont, Manchester Rifle Club	0	0	0	0
Hutchinson	2	0	3	5
Harper, Ensign	0	0	0	0
Parker	0	0	0	0
Hulme, Thomas	2	0	0	2
Petty, I. W.	1	2	0	3
Wilbraham	2	1	1	4
West, Lieut., St. Helen's Volunteers	1	1	2	4
Hodgson, Major, St. Helen's	3	0	0	3
Buxton, E. C., sen., Waresbury Hall	2	1	0	3
Ick, Edward, Captain 2nd Cheshire Militia	6	6	4	16
M'Mechan, D., 2d Manchester	1	0	2	3
Sheppard, Captain, Blackburn	0	0	0	0
Radcliffe, Ensign, Blackburn	2	0	0	2
Greg, Captain, Wilmslow Volunteers	3	4	1	8
Booth, Tempest	1	0	2	3
Rollett, W. H., 3rd Cheshire	0	0	0	0
Yates, Lieutenant, Blackburn	2	4	2	8
Evans, Thomas	3	0	0	3
Pillans, Craig, Whitworth Rifle Company	4	4	2	10
Brierly, J., jun.	0	0	0	0
Brown, F., Southport Volunteers	5	5	1	11
Lawley, Hugh, Derby Volunteers	3	4	2	9
Harper, Derby Volunteers	3	4	1	8
Fernley, 19th Cheshire	0	2		
Archibald, Lieutenant, 58th Foot	2	2	2	6
Collinson, G. F. L., Scarborough	1	2	4	7
Hall, Gracchus, 13th Cheshire Volunteers	0	0		
Hall, Basil, 13th Cheshire	1	2	0	3

Where blanks are left the competitors ceased firing.

Lieutenant Heaton took the lead at the 800 yards range, scoring seven with his five shots, as follows, two representing a centre and one an outer hit :—0, 2, 2, 1, 2 ; while Mr. Leece, Mr. Philips, and Captain Ick, each made six, hitting the target with each shot, the first two getting a centre with their fourth shots and the last with his fifth, Lieutenant Heaton fell off at 900 and 1000 yards, and was not placed ; while Captain Ick raised his score by six at 900 yards, making 1, 1, 2, 2, 0, or 12 at the two ranges, and as he ended with 1, 0, 1, 1, 1 at 1000 yards, he got a total of 16, and thus secured the first prize. Mr. Marriott, who gained the second prize, did so by scoring seven at the 1000 yards range (1, 0, 2, 2, 2) ; and Mr. Leece, for the third prize, got four outers at 900 yards, missing once ; and three at 1000 yards, missing twice. Mr. Prince's seven at 1000 yards was made up of 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, which was justly considered very capital work. The official declaration was First prize, Ick, 16 points ; second, Marriott, 15 ; third, Leece, 13. Mr. Ick and Mr. Leece used Whitworth rifles, and so, we believe, did Mr. Marriott.

The other match was for

THE SOUTHPORT CUP, value 35*l.* ; second prize, 15*l.* ; third, 5*l.*

The ranges and conditions were the same as for the 50*l.* prize. There were 87 entries ; the competitors numbered 59 and 14 ranges were used. The total score was as follows :—

	Yards Range. 800	900	1000	Points made. Total.
Hillkirk, Lieutenant, 3rd Manchester	3	2	1	6
Marriott, 4th West York	0	3	4	7
Holroyde, Lieutenant, 4th West York	4	2	2	8
Browne, Wilse	3	3	0	6
Heaton, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 3rd Manchester	5	4	0	9
Leece, Joseph, Manchester	4	5	6	15
Bainbridge, John, 1st West York	4	3	1	8
Edwards, G. H., 4th West York	4	4	0	8
Birch, George	2	2	3	7
Thompson, Lieutenant, 78th Highlanders	0	3	1	4
Brooks, Marshall, Manchester	0	1	2	3
Goodwin, Dr., Harpurhey	0	0	1	1
West, Lieutenant, St. Helen's Volunteers	1	1	1	3
Buxton, E. C., sen.	4	1	0	5
Buxton, E. C., jun.	0			
Ick, Edward, Captain	6	6	3	15
Harper, 8th Lancashire	0	0	0	0
M'Mechan, 2nd Manchester	1	1	0	2
Sheppard, Captain, Blackburn	0	0		
Greg, Captain, Wilmslow Volunteers	0	1		
Lawley, Hugh, Derby Volunteers	4	6	4	14
Harper, Derby Volunteers	0	0		
Lathbury, W., 3rd Manchester	0	1	1	2
Kirkwood	1	1	0	2
Pillans, Craig, Manchester	2	3	1	6
White, Captain	0	3	2	5
Mowbray, K., Oldham Volunteers	1	1	0	2
Palmer, H., 36th Staffordshire	0	2	0	2
Stewart, R., 23d Middlesex	3	1	0	4
Pole, C. Chandos, 5th Lancashire	2	0	0	2
Alexander, F., 3d Middlesex	1	0	0	1
Brierley, S., jun.	0	0	0	0
Beaumont	2	2	0	4
Hutchinson	0	1	1	2
Shaw, H. O.	5	3	3	11
Lacy, L., Lieutenant, 12th Foot	1	1	3	5
Wood, J.	3	3	1	7
Hall, Basil, Astley Volunteers	1			
Hulme	0	1	0	1
Pelty, I. W., 1st Manchester	2	0	0	2
Brown, Southport	4	1	0	5
Hall, G., Astley Volunteers	0	0		
M'Inroy, Captain, Southport Volunteers	0	0	1	1
Colbourn, E. R., 1st Lanarkshire	1	1	0	2
Parker, S., 8th Lancashire	1	0	1	2
Vaughan, 13th Lancashire	0	0	0	0
Booth	0	2	1	3
Jaques, Captain	3	2	0	5
Prince, W., 7th Surrey	5	4	4	13
Pinkney, Lieut., London Rifle Brigade	1	0	0	1
Salman, J., Durham Volunteers	0	1		
Brooke, 3d Suffolk	1	1	0	2
Yates, Lieut.	3	2	1	6
Wilbraham	4	3	4	11
Holland, Charles	0	0	0	0
Wilson, Charles, 11th Lancashire	1	0	1	2
Hesketh, Thomas	1	0	0	1
Archibald, Lieut., 58th Foot	4	2	4	10
Collinson, G. F. L.	3	0	5	8

Where blanks are left the competitors ceased firing.

Very great interest was shown throughout the shooting, from the fact of all those who had made the best scores again entering the lists. There was a general feeling that Captain Ick would bear off all the honours of the day, and be the only competitor who had won two first prizes. This feeling was based not alone upon the facts that the gallant captain had throughout the contest shot more regularly than any of his opponents, and that he was evidently in excellent condition, for it had become known that that morning he had carefully resighted his rifle somewhere in the neighbourhood of Southport, and thus remedied a matter about which there were many complaints on each day—the varying sights of the rifles, and the want of opportunity for testing them according to the condition of the weather. Although for a long time, however, Captain Ick looked a very likely winner of the cup, he was destined to be beaten, after a bravely sustained struggle, and the honour of victory was gained for Manchester by Mr. Leece. Captain Ick made six at 800 yards, by 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, and six also at 900 yards, by 2, 1, 2, 1, his last bullet ricocheting, and, therefore, not counting, although it hit the target. At 1000 yards he made three (1, 0, 1, 0, 1) ; and thus scored a total of 15. Mr. Leece got only nine at the first two ranges ; but at the 1000 yards he started with a centre (2), and followed it up with four outers, thus making six with his five shots, and tieing Captain Ick at 15. Mr. Lawley's best shooting was at the middle range of 900 yards, where he made six (four outers and a centre, the latter being with the fourth shot) ; and he ended with 14, making 0, 1, 1, 0, 2, at the 1000 yards. He thus secured the third prize.

Great was the anxiety shown when Captain Ick and Mr. Leece came to the post to shoot off. The former, who fires from the knee, and has an exceedingly firm and steady left arm, got his sight and fired almost instantaneously. Sharply rang out the blow of the bullet upon the target ; and the white flag showed that an outer had been made. Mr. Leece had hit the target at 1000 yards five times in succession. Could he do it a sixth time? It seemed to be doubted, as Mr. Leece quietly seated himself and dug his heels into the sand, so as to make himself firm for his aim ; but again the bullet rang out against the target, and the white flag was shown by the markers. For a second time Captain Ick knelt, fired, and got an outer ; and for a second time Mr. Leece squatted and did the same. Shooting off for a prize, under any circumstances, must be trying work, and it was impossible in this case for the antagonist to escape the contagion of the excitement among the spectators. Each of them showed that he felt his position to be critical ; but each of them shot a third time and got an outer. The pent-up feelings of the spectators were relieved by a burst of cheering, when Mr. Leece's shot was known to have "told and tied," rendering all the more marked the breathless silence which reigned when Captain Ick again knelt. He fired, and he bent forward, listening most anxiously for the sound of the bullet against the target ; anxiously, too, each spectator strained his or her ears ; but the sound came not, no flag was shown, and Captain Ick rose, uttering in a low tone, "Missed!" Now, there was a manifest feeling that Mr. Leece would also miss. He seated himself, aimed, and dropped his rifle ; he was not satisfied, and the fears of his missing were strengthened. Again he aimed, but there being a movement among the spectators he again brought down his rifle, and looked quietly round, as if to assure all concerned that he was not going to shoot until he was thoroughly content with his sight. Up and off went the rifle at last ; and faintly came back the sound of a ball from the target. But opinions differed as to whether the markers had given signs of a hit ; almost all maintaining that no flag had been shown. The waiting was, indeed, painful ; for as none doubted hearing the sound of the ball, it could only be concluded that although it had hit it had first ricocheted. The "danger flag" was shown from the mantelet, and the markers went out to the target, thus confirming the notion that there was some doubt as to the shot ; but presently Captain Brooks was seen galloping down the range, and the spectators in a body moved up to meet him. He settled the matter speedily. The ball had hit fairly ; an outer had been made ; the markers had never entertained a shadow of doubt upon the point. Thus Mr. Leece won the cup ; and the second prize, so well gained, became the property of Captain Ick.

So ended the "Newton Review" Rifle Contest, 1860. It had been well managed throughout, every competitor, we believe, being thoroughly satisfied with the arrangements made by the honorary secretaries. The shooting was as a whole better than could have been anticipated. The contest closed with perhaps the most hardly-fought match on record ; and it has stirred up a spirit of strong but friendly emulation, which will, we are convinced, result, during the next twelve months, in making crack shots of many hundreds of the Volunteers of Lancashire and Cheshire.

The following calculation with regard to the shooting at Southport have been handed to us. We publish them from a belief that they are reliable, and a conviction that they will prove generally interesting :—

GRAND CUP.—15 rounds ; 300, 500, and 600 yards. 188 competitors ; 896 points ; average per man, 4·76.

50*l.* PRIZE (Mr. W. C. Brooks's).—All comers. Any rifle. 15 rounds ; 300, 500, and 600 yards. 118 competitors ; 1152 points ; average per man, 9·75.

WHITWORTH RIFLE—All comers. Range, 900 yards ; 10 rounds each. Analysis of shooting :—

	Competitors.	Points.	Average.
Whitworth rifle	26	119	4·62
Westley Richards	6	15	2·50
Birmingham small bore	6	13	2·16
Enfield	86	108	1·25

50*l.* PRIZE.—All comers. 15 rounds ; ranges, 800, 900, and 100 yards.

	Competitors.	Points.	Average.
Whitworth	26	186	7·15
Birmingham small bore	6	39	6·50
Westley Richards	6	32	5·33
Enfield	26	51	1·96

SOUTHPORT CUP.—All comers. 15 rounds ; 800, 900, and 1000 yards.

	Competitors.	Points.	Average.
Whitworth	20	150	7·50
Birmingham small bore	5	28	5·60
Westley Richards	8	35	4·37
Enfield	23	41	1·78

THE WHITWORTH AT WIMBLEDON AND AT SOUTHPORT.—The following is a comparison between the total and average scores made at Wimbledon by the 40 competitors who shot for the Queen's prize with the Whitworth rifle, and those made by the competitors at Southport (using Whitworths) in the two open contests on Saturday, the total of the two latter being 46 :—

	Rounds.	Competitors.	Total points.	Average.
Wimbledon	30	40	386	9·65
Southport	15	46	336	7·30

This shows a marked superiority at Southport ; the average being 7·30 per man as against 9·65 at Wimbledon, although at the former each competitor had only half the number of rounds that were fired by each at Wimbledon.

FRENCH NATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.—The committee of the Tir National Français have issued the following address to the Volunteer riflemen and sportsmen of England :—Gentlemen, the high importance that you justly attach to the establishment of national rifle matches in England, and the remarkable skill which your marksmen have displayed in these contests, have inspired us with the desire of inviting you to be present at the practice of the Tir National Français, which the government has allowed to be carried on near the Chauteau of Vincennes. As soldiers of the two great nations who have achieved glory in fighting together on far-off shores in favour of civilisation and of humanity, let us unite, gentlemen, on the peaceful field where skill alone will triumph ; where victory will excite emulation without disturbing that harmony which ought to exist between two peoples destined to appreciate and esteem each other. We hope that English riflemen and sportsmen will feel a pleasure in answering to our call, and that they will, by their presence, add to the splendour of this international *fête*. The prizes offered amount to more than 50,000 francs (2000*l.*). The Tir National Francais will open on the 7th of October inst., and will last twelve days. Receive gentlemen, &c. (by order of the committee), J. F. Augier, Administrateur. The particulars of the matches and prizes, which are very numerous and diversified in character, have appeared in the *Times*, which has called attention to them in a leading article.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BLYTH—September 29, at Clapham, the wife of H. J. Blyth, Esq., of the Admiralty, Somerset House, of a daughter.

CURTIS—September 26, at Aldershot, the wife of Captain Curtis, the Carabineers, of a daughter.

FERGUSSON—September 28, at Edinburgh, Lady Edith Fergusson, of a daughter.

HADFIELD—October 2, at Woolwich, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Hadfield, Royal Marines, of a daughter.

HAYWARD—September 30, at Cork Barracks, the wife of George Hayward, Esq., Suffolk Militia Artillery, of a daughter.

HOPETOUN—September 25, at Hopetoun House, Linlithgowshire, the Countess of Hopetoun, of a son and heir.

MAYCOCK—August 10, at Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope, the widow of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Maycock, 53rd Regiment, of twin daughters, one stillborn.

MOCKLER—September 28, at Herbert Villa, Cheltenham, the wife of Edward Mockler, Esq., Surgeon-Major, Staff, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BACON—KEATE—September 27, at Margart, Florence, fifth daughter of General and the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Bacon, to Captain Edward Keate, R.A.

BUCKLAND—HAVERFIELD—October 2, at St. Mary's, Woolwich, by the Rev. A. De La Mare, the Rev. S. Buckland vicar of Great Torrington, Devon, to Isabella Elizabeth, daughter of the late Captain Haverfield, Royal Navy.

BURDER—TREGEAR—July 17, at St. John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev. J. E. W. Rotton, W. Howley Burder, Esq., Lieutenant the Carabineers, to Eliza Matilda, second daughter of the late Vincent Tregear, Esq.

CAMPBELL—KINNEAR—September 12, at St. Luke's Church, Halifax, Nova Scotia, by the Rev. William Bullock, assisted by the Rev. R. Heber Bullock, John T. Campbell, Esq., Captain 7th Royal Fusiliers, to Mary Augusta, eldest daughter of T. C. Kinnear, Esq., of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

DEATHS.

BROPHY—September 24, Florence Nightingale, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Brophy, of the Royal Body Guard, St. James's Palace, aged 5.

CALAMY—September 23, at Cheltenham, Elizabeth Harriet Calamy, relict of the late Colonel Calamy, R.M.

COCKERELL—On or about August 7, of cholera, at Bangalore, Henry Wellesley, of the Madras Cavalry, fourth surviving son of C. R. Cockerell, Esq., R.A., in his 19th year.

CROWHURST—September 24, at 23, East Street, Brighton, Hannah Crowhurst, aged 71.

DINSDALE—June 18, at sea, on his passage to England for the recovery of his health, Captain John Dinsdale, 22nd Madras Infantry, eldest son of the late John Dinsdale, Esq., H.E.I.C. Home Service, aged 34.

DURNFORD—September 27, at Bath, Major Durnford, late of H.M.'s 39th Regiment.

JENKINS—October 2, at Brompton, near Chatham, after seven months' acute suffering, Fanny Rose, the beloved youngest child of Lieut.-Colonel Richard Jenkins, Staff-Officer of Pensioners, aged 13.

MAIN—September 29, at Blyth Hill, Ravensbourne Park, Robert Main, jun., Esq., only son of Robert Main, Esq., of Ravensbourne Park, and late of H.M.'s 58th Regiment.

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Advertisements.

HE LANCASHIRE RIFLE CONTEST AT HIGHTOWN,

e miles from Liverpool, on the Southport Railway, ommencing on MONDAY, 29th OCTOBER, 1860, and ensuing days.

PATRONS.

Lord Lieutenant.
High Sheriff.
Earl of Derby.
Earl of Ellesmere.
Marquis of Hargton.
d Stanley, M.P.
Hon. Algernon Egerm, M.P.
Robert T. Gerard, art.
Thomas G. Hesketh, art.
Wilson Patten, M.P.
J. Legh, Esq., M.P.
3. Horsfall, Esq., M.P.
. Ewart, Esq., M.P.
The Worshipful the Mayor of Liverpool.
Weld Blundell, Esq., Ince Blundell.
Major Blundell, Crosby Hall.
T. B. Crosse, Esq., Shaw Hill, Chorley.
Col. Ireland Blackburne, Hale Hall.
J. P. Heywood, Esq., Norris Green, West Derby.
William Brown, Esq., Richmond Hill.
William Preston, Esq., Rock House.

UMPIRE—Colonel Clarke Kennedy, C.B.

HONORARY SECRETARY—R. G. Bushby, Esq.

PRIZES.

—The HIGHTOWN STAKES, value 50*l*. Second e, 20*l*. Third Prize, 10*l*. To be competed for by Regiments of the Line quartered in the County. Militia and Volunteers of Lancashire. Two from Company. Distances 300, 500, and 600 yards. g or Short Enfield, Government pattern. Five ts at each range. Entrance, Five Shillings.

.—A PURSE OF 25*l*., presented by Lieut.-Colonel liam Brown. Second Prize; 15*l*.; Third Prize, 10*l*. ed by the Committee. For the LIVERPOOL ARTILR VOLUNTEERS, to be competed for with the Regum Carbine. Distances, 200 and 300 yards. Five ts at each range. Entrance, Five Shillings.

I.—A SILVER CUP, value 50 Guineas, presented William Preston, Esq. Second Prize, value 12 neas, presented by Messrs. Webb and Hunt. To competed for by the Rifle Volunteers of Liverpool. ances, 300 and 500 yards. Five shots at each ge. Entrance, Five Shillings.

V.—A CHALLENGE CUP, value 50 Guineas, pre- ted by the Earl of Ellesmere. To be competed for Delegates from the Volunteer Battalions of the nty. Two from each Company. To become the perty of the Winning Battalion when twice gained he Delegate. Distances, 300, 500, and 600 yards. e shots at each range. Entrance, Five Shillings.

.—A PURSE of 50*l*., presented by J. Pemberton ywood, Esq. For the best Company in the town of erpool, Volley Firing. Ten from each Company. e Rounds, at 400 yards. Eight Targets. Entrance e Shillings.

r. Heywood promises to give a prize of the same ne as the above for three consecutive years.

VI.—A PURSE of 50*l*., presented by J. Pemberton ywood, Esq. *Open for all Comers*, with any Rifle any position. Second Prize.—A Breech-loading le, value 20 Guineas, presented by Westley Richards, . Distances, 800, 900, and 1000 yards. Five shots ach range. Entrance, Five Shillings.

VII.—A PURSE of 50*l*., presented by the Mayor of erpool, T. D. Anderson, Esq. In Five Prizes of each, to be competed for by Volunteers of the wn of Liverpool, earning weekly wages. Distance yards. Ten Shots. Entrance, Two Shillings and pence.

VIII.—A CUP or PURSE, value 100 Guineas, pre- ted by the Lord Lieutenant of the County; and Bronze Medal of the National Rifle Association, sented by that body. Second Prize, 20*l*.; and Third e, 10*l*., added by the Committee. To be competed by Volunteers of the County. Distances, 300, 600, 800 yards. Five Shots at each range. Entrance, e Shillings.

IX.—A PRIZE of 100 Guineas, presented by Members of the Liverpool Stock Exchange, in te or Money, at the option of the Donors. Second e, 20*l*.; and Third Prize, 10*l*., added by the mittee. To be competed for by effective Volunteers Lancashire and Cheshire. Distances, 300, 600, and yards. Five Shots at each range. Entrance, Ten llings.

X.—A PURSE of 80 Guineas, presented by the nbers of the Liverpool Corn Exchange. First e, Fifty Guineas; Second Prize, Twenty Guineas; d Prize, Ten Guineas. Open to all Comers, with Rifle, any position. Distances, 300 and 600 yards. Shots at each range. Entrance, Ten Shillings .

XI.—A PURSE, value 50*l*., presented by the Cotton kers of Liverpool. Second Prize, a Whitworth e, value Twenty-five Guineas, presented by Joseph itworth, Esq. Open to all Comers, with any Rifle, position. Distances 1000 and 1100 yards. Ten ts at each range. Entrance, Ten Shillings.

XII.—A CUP, value 12 Guineas, presented by Messrs. son and Mallett. Being the proceeds of the sale of Official Card at Knowsley; to be competed for by Volunteer whose Corps was present at the owsley Review. Distances, 200 and 300 yards. e Shots at each range. Entrance, Five Shillings.

XIII.—A SILVER CUP, value 50 Guineas, presented William Preston, Esq. To be competed for by the unteer Artillery of Lancashire, with CANNON of calibre. Second Prize, 25*l*.; and Third Prize, —added by Lieut.-Colonel William Brown.

SIGHTING TARGET will be available two days re the meeting to aid in sighting the Rifles, for use of which One Shilling per Shot will be charged.

fits as at Hythe up to 900 yards, after which no tres will be scored.

ll Comers may use any description of Rifle not ghing more than 10 lbs. No hair triggers or gnifying sights allowed.

ll Comers' Prizes may be contested for with any munition, and competitors must bring their own.

olunteers must appear in uniform, and Volunteer zes will be contended for with the long or short field only, Government patterns, as issued to unteers, and their ammunition must be made up artridges.

HOOTING to commence each morning at Ten o'clock ctually.

DJUTANTS or paid instructors not allowed to compete Volunteer Prizes.

he RULES of the "National Rifle Association" pted, where not otherwise specified.

he ENTRIES will close on Saturday, 20th October, , at Four o'clock, after which none can be received.

LL ENTRIES to be made in writing to the Hono- y Secretary, R. G. BUSHBY, Esq., 11, Rumford Place, whom all Post Office Orders must be made payable, ompanied by a stamped envelope, with the name d full address of the sender, otherwise no attention ll be paid to the application,

R. G. BUSHBY, Hon. Sec.

Liverpool, October 3, 1860.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN,

Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON, Sole Lessees.

The Management have the honour of acknowledging the same brilliant reception of the Romantic Opera, "Lurline," that attended its production during the last Season. Its increasing nightly popularity justifies the announcement of this great English Musical Work every evening until further notice.

FIFTH OPERATIC SEASON.—MONDAY, OCTOBER 8th, and during the Week, W. Vincent Wallace's popular Romantic Opera of LURLINE. In addition to the scenery of last Season, will be added an entirely new Mechanical and Scenic Effect, by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin. Characters by Messrs. H. Wharton, H. Corri, G. Kelly, Lyall, and W. Harrison; Misses Leffler, Albertazzi, and Louisa Pyne. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon; Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray. Doors open at half-past Seven, commence at Eight. Stalls, 7*s*.; private boxes, 4*l*. 4*s*.; 3*l*. 3*s*.; 2*l*. 2*s*.; 1*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*.; 1*l*. 1*s*.; dress circle, 5*s*.; amphitheatre stalls, 3*s*.; pit, 2*s*. 6*d*.; amphitheatre, 1*s*. Arrangements have been made for families visiting the theatre to let private boxes, on the first tier, to hold four persons, at 1*l*. 5*s*. nightly, and on the second tier for 10*s*. 6*d*. four persons. No charge for booking, or fees to box-keepers.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., VIA EGYPT.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Melbourne and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; or Oriental Place, Southampton.

UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO HER MAJESTY'S COUNCIL FOR INDIA.—To SAIL punctually on the 10th OCTOBER, for BOMBAY, the well-known teak ship, HEREFORDSHIRE, 1355 Tons Register, newly metalled, W. ESCOTT, Commander, lying in the East India Docks. This ship has a full poop, with superior accommodation for passengers, and carries a surgeon. For freight or passage, apply to the owner, GEORGE MARSHALL, Esq., 3, Cross Lane, E.C.; or to PHILLIPPS, SHAW, & LOWTHER, 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.

FOR SHANGHAI, the British Clipper Barque ANTAGONIST, A 1 13 years, 436 Tons N.M. Register, G. EVANS, Commander. Loading in the St. Katharine Docks. This beautiful vessel will have every dispatch, and has superior accommodation for passengers.—ELLIS, SON, & FICKLING, 132, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

EDINBURGH, Twice a Week, from Irongate Wharf, Tower. Fares:—Saloon, 25*s*.; fore cabin, 15*s*.; deck, 10*s*. Return Tickets, available a month, 37*s*. 6*d*. and 22*s*. 6*d*. The cheapest and quickest sea route is by the splendid new STEAMSHIPS of the London and Edinburgh Shipping Company, sailing every Wednesday and Saturday at Ten, morning. Apply at the Spread Eagle, Regent Circus, W.; or at Irongate Wharf, E., to David Thomson, wharfinger. Passengers by these vessels going beyond Edinburgh will have the advantage of being in time for the first trains on Monday and Friday mornings to all parts of Scotland.

THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The NEXT QUARTERLY MEETING of this Society, instituted 1739, for affording Relief to Officers (being subscribers) of the Royal Navy, their Widows and Families, under circumstances of misfortune and consequent distress, will be held at the Thatched House, St. James's Street, S.W., on MONDAY, October 15th, at twelve o'clock precisely.

JAMES T. RICCALTON, Secretary.

Office, 18, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION.—The Committee of this Institution earnestly APPEAL to the public for PECUNIARY ASSISTANCE to aid them to meet the present heavy demands on the limited funds of the Society. It has now 106 lifeboats, some of which have saved this year 120 persons from a watery grave.

THOMAS BARING, Chairman.
THOMAS CHAPMAN, Deputy Chairman.

No. 14, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., Oct., 1860.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Willis & Co.; Coutts & Co.; Herries & Co.

SCINDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for LOANS on Debentures of sums of not less than 100*l*. and upwards for five years, at 5 per cent. per annum interest, payment of both principal and interest being guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, and convertible into Scinde Railway Stock at par, at the option of the holder at any time within that period. By order of the board,

THOS. BURNELL, Secretary.

Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C., Sept. 15, 1860.

MONEY.—MONEY ADVANCED at a few hours' notice, on the most advantageous terms, to Noblemen, Officers in the Army, Heirs to entailed estates, and Gentlemen of property, on their personal security, also on security of reversions to landed estates, at 5 per cent., payment of which may be deferred until possession, on application to Mr. DICKER, 10, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.

MONEY ADVANCED at a FEW HOURS NOTICE, AND IN STRICT CONFIDENCE.—Gentlemen of property, or with good expectations, officers in the army, and other responsible parties requiring an immediate advance, on reasonable terms, can be accommodated with any amount on their note of hand without securities. Also at 5 per cent. interest on reversions. Property under wills or marriage settlements, &c.—Apply in confidence by letter only to Mr. PORTLAND, 22, Newman Street, Oxford Street, W.

MONEY.—Noblemen, Officers in the Army, Persons holding Government Appointments, Clergymen, and other Gentlemen, can have ADVANCES upon their notes from a private channel without life insurance or delay, and with secrecy.—Apply to Mr. HUDSON, 28, Regent Street, Piccadilly, W.

THE

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

CONNECTING NEW YORK AND ST. LOUIS,

BY THE JUNCTION OF THE NEW YORK & ERIE, AND THE OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAYS.

A CONTINUOUS SIX-FEET GAUGE,

TWELVE HUNDRED MILES WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARRIAGES.

ISSUE OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Bearing Seven per Cent. Interest.

Payable half-yearly, on the 1st of January and the 1st of July, at the Bank of London, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C., and at the Banking House of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman, & Co., New York. The four Coupons first maturing will bear the guarantee of the Bank of London, duly endorsed, thus guarding the investment against any possibility of default during the construction of the Lines in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

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William Reynolds, Esq., Meadville, Pa., President.
Hon. Gaylord Church, Meadville, Pa.
Nathaniel Marsh, Esq., New York, Director and Receiver New York and Erie Railway.
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Hon. John Dick, M.C., Meadville, Pa.

TRUSTEE IN NEW YORK—Samuel Marsh, Esq.

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The Bank of London, London.
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M. L. De Cuadra, Paris.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Heseltine & Powell, London.
Messrs. Hope, Dodgson, & Co., London.
Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite, London.
M. Philip Nicholas Schmidt, Frankfort.

CONTRACTORS.

Ex Senor Don Jose de Salamanca. | Worthy S. Streator, Esq.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF—Thomas W. Kennard, Esq., C.E., 36, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—11, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY—378 miles in length—is the middle link of a Grand National Line of 6 feet gauge, 1200 miles in length, from New York through the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to St. Louis; of which about 800 miles have been many years in operation. It possesses extraordinary facilities for construction, having no tunnels, no deep cuttings, few bridges, and no ferries; avoiding the Alleghany Mountains on the South, and occupying the natural channel of trade between them and the Lakes on the North. It traverses some of the most fertile portions of New York, Pennsylvania, and the "Garden of Ohio." It passes through the large shire towns or centres of 14 Counties in the State of Ohio, with more than one million of inhabitants, and a taxable property of 260 millions of dollars, and accommodates 17 cities and towns in New York and Pennsylvania, heretofore without Railway facilities.

The differing laws of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, through which the line runs, render separate organisations necessary, though practically the whole is one line. The present issue is confined to the Bonds of "New York," that section (length 48 miles, capital 750,000 dollars) being now finished; a considerable portion of the works in "Pennsylvania" is also finished, and the "Ohio" section is in a very forward state, and can be completed in 1861. As each of these sections is opened, the Bonds will be issued to the public, all the funds being provided in the meantime by calls on Stock and advances by the Contractors.

The Atlantic and Great Western connects with the New York and Erie (of which it is a continuation) at "Salamanca," about 400 miles from New York; and the New York and Erie Railway Company deem "the connection to be of such importance, from the large and valuable traffic which it will concentrate and throw on their road, that they have covenanted to pay to the Atlantic and Great Western a bonus of 10 per cent. on the gross receipts from Freight and Passengers, during five years from completion; and 5 per cent. for another term of five years thereafter." This bonus is especially appropriated to securing the interest on Bonds.

The association of M. de Salamanca with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, is a voucher that the merits of the enterprise are not overstated, and an assurance that the whole line will be rapidly completed and its resources developed.

The Bonds are secured by a first registered mortgage, constituting a lien on the income and all corporate rights, privileges, lands, franchises, plant and property of the Railway; and give the holder the right to conversion into shares at par until the 1st of January, 1864.

The Bonds of the present issue are of 1000 dollars each; redeemable at par in twenty years, are transferable without stamp or endorsement, with Interest coupons attached, and will be paid on the 1st of January and 1st of July in each year, at the Bank of London, Threadneedle Street, London, and at the Banking House of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman, & Co., New York.

The Bonds will be issued at 180*l*. sterling per Bond of 1000 dollars—to include the coupon (value 7*l*.) due 1st January, 1861, and will be delivered on 1st November, or earlier at option of the purchaser. Each Bond will bear 14*l*. per annum interest, estimating the dollar at 4*s*.

The road represented by these Bonds is finished, its cost is known and liquidated, and its interest and dividends will be paid from its actual earnings.

The contract cost of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway is 37,000 dollars per mile, say 7400*l*. sterling. Hence, an average receipt per annum equivalent to that of the four great lines now running east and west, will give an annual return upon the whole cost, Capital and Bonds, of 17·35 per cent., allowing 50 per cent. for working expenses.

A notarial copy of the mortgage of the New York section, duly attested, may be seen at the offices of the Company; the original being duly recorded in New York by the trustee.

Applications for Bonds must be made to the Brokers. Copies of Prospectus, with Map and Reports of the Engineer-in-Chief, can be had from the Brokers; or at the Offices of the Company, No. 11, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C.

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ST. GEORGE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
118, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.
CAPITAL, 100,000*l.*, in Shares of 5*l.* each.

Chairman—Henry Pownall, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—Henry Haines, Esq.

The leading features of this office are—Every description of Life Assurance on the most favourable terms.
The Assurance of Defective Titles, thereby restoring the property to its full value.
Endowments for Husbands, Wives, or Nominees.
Endowments for Children on attaining a certain age.
Annuities of every description granted on terms peculiarly favourable.
Notices of Assignments of Policies Registered.
Medical Referees paid by the Company.
Age of the Life Assured admitted on all Policies, on reasonable proof being given.
Stamp Duties on Life Policies paid by the Company.
Loans on Real or Personal Security, repayable by monthly or quarterly instalments, from one to five years.
For further particulars, Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses, apply to F. H. GILBART, Secretary.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—FINAL NOTICE.

BONUS YEAR.—SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

All Policies effected before 15th November next will participate in the Division of Profits to be made as at that date, and secure a year's additional Bonus over later entrants at subsequent Divisions.

THE STANDARD WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1825.

The First Division of Profits took place in 1835; and subsequent Divisions have been made in 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1855.
The profits to be divided in 1860 will be those which have accumulated since 1855.

Accumulated Fund	...	... £1,634,598 2 10
Annual Revenue	...	... 289,231 13 5

The new Assurances effected during the last ten years alone amount to upwards of Five Millions sterling.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager.
H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.

The Company's Medical Officer attends at the London office daily at half-past One.

London	... 82, King William Street, E.C.
Edinburgh	... 3, George Street (Head Office).
Dublin	... 66, Upper Sackville Street.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
AND
FIELD-MARSHAL
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT,
K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., & G.C.M.G.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
Established A.D. 1837, for General Assurance on Lives,
13, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, S.W.

DIRECTORS.

Lieut.-General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., M.P., F.R.S., Chairman.

James Frederick Nugent Daniell, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Gen. Edw. Wynyard, C.B.	Wilbraham Taylor, Esq.
Archibald Hair, Esq., M.D., late Royal Horse Guards.	Lt.-Col. F. S. Sotheby, C.B.
Wm. Chard, Esq., Navy Agent.	Gen. Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.
Maj. William Lancey, R.E.	Rear-Adm. Michael Quin.
Gen. H. G. A. Taylor, C.B.	Vice-Adm. Sir G. R. Lambert, K.C.B.

ASSURANCES are granted upon the lives of persons in every profession and station in life, and are extended to Tropical and other Climates, on conditions more favourable (especially to the NAVY and ARMY) than heretofore have been deemed practicable.

WILLIAM M. JAMES, Secretary.

13, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
39, THROGMORTON STREET, BANK, E.C.

Chairman—William Leaf, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—John Humphery, Esq., Ald.

Richard E. Arden, Esq.	Saffery Wm. Johnson, Esq.
Edward Bates, Esq.	W. Ladler Leaf, Esq.
Professor Hall, M.A.	Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq.
Rupert Ingleby, Esq.	Lewis Pocock, Esq.

Physician—Dr. Jeaffreson, 2, Finsbury Square, E.C.

Surgeon—W. Coulson, Esq., 2, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.

Actuary—George Clark, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.

The premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security.
The Assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital—an assurance fund of 480,000*l.*, invested on mortgage, and in the Government Stocks—and an income of 85,000*l.* a year.

Premiums to Assure £100.			Whole Term.	
Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
20	£0 17 8	£0 19 9	£1 15 10	£1 11 10
30	1 1 3	1 2 7	2 5 5	2 0 7
40	1 5 0	1 6 9	3 0 7	2 14 10
50	1 14 1	1 19 10	4 6 8	4 0 11
60	3 2 4	3 17 0	6 12 9	6 0 10

MUTUAL BRANCH.

Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, after five years, to participate in nine-tenths, or 90 per cent., of the profits.
The profit assigned to each policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be received in cash.
At the first division a return of 20 per cent. in cash on the premiums paid was declared; this will allow a reversionary increase, varying, according to age, from 66 to 23 per cent. on the premiums, or from 5 to 15 per cent. on the sum assured.
One-half of the "Whole Term" Premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for life as a debt upon the policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any time without notice.
Claims paid in one month after proofs have been approved.
Loans upon approved security.
No charge for Policy Stamps.
Medical Attendants paid for their reports.
Persons may, in time of peace, proceed to or reside in any part of Europe or British North America without extra charge.
No extra charge for the Militia, Volunteer Rifles, or Artillery Corps on Home Service.
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THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 39, King St., Cheapside, E.C.—A.D. 1834.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, Cash Account, Balance Sheet, &c., are now ready, and may be had on written or personal application.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL FROM 3, OLD BROAD STREET, TO 64, CORNHILL, E.C.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY insures against all Accidents, whether Railway or otherwise. An Annual Payment of £3 secures £1000 at death from Accident, or £6 weekly from Injury. One Person in every Twelve insured is injured yearly by accident. No Extra Premium for Volunteers. For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or to the Head Office. This Company, without union with any other, has paid for compensation £65,000.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers Assurance Company,
Office, 64, Cornhill, E.C., August 25, 1860.

VOLUNTEERS' ASSURANCE FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Patron—His Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON, K.G.

The object of this Society is to raise a fund to be applied to the benefit of Volunteers in sickness or disability, and of their families in the event of death from accident on duty. The Society is under the management of Volunteers, and is protected by the Friendly Societies Acts, 18 & 19 Vict., c. 63. Donations received by the Treasurer, Captain Cameron Geddes, V.R., Volunteer Service Club, and 26, Great Tower Street, City, E.C., and at the Union Bank, Temple Bar, E.C., or at the offices of the Society. Member's contribution, 10*s.* 6*d.* per annum, ensuring the benefits detailed in the prospectus, may be sent by post-office order, payable at Charing Cross, to the Treasurer, or paid to the Bankers. The prospectus free on application to Mr. C. BARLOW, Secretary, Chandos Chambers, 22, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.

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C. W. EBORALL, General Manager.

October, 1860.

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JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA

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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., *and Advertisements, should* NOT *be sen to the Editor, but to the Publisher,* MR. ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, *to whom remittances are payable. The subscription to the paper is 7s. 7d. per quarter, or 30s. 4d. per annum, payable in advance, postage included.*

IT is always interesting, and sometimes instructive, while you are engaged in setting your house in order, improving the locks on your street-door, and sharpening the spikes of your area railings, to spend a leisure hour in having a chat with your next-door neighbour on the subject; his judgment is cooler than your own, flushed as you are with the bustle, expense, and excitement, and half-blinded with the dust which the workmen are raising; so you are glad to hear what he has to say in a friendly way about the repairs which you are making; whether he regards them in the same light as yourself—whether, in short, he approves of them or condemns both their intention and execution.

Now, a certain M. Alphonse Esquiros, known probably to many of our readers as the author of several very excellent papers called "L'Angleterre et les Anglais," which have from time to time appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, is engaged at present in affording us an opportunity of learning the opinion of an observant and well-informed Frenchman upon the repairs which we are making, and have been making for some time back, in this busy little house of ours. As some of our readers may be unaware of this fact, and ignorant that M. Esquiros is a very agreeable gentleman to talk over the subject with, we wish to call their attention to an article which appeared on the 15th of last month in the magazine above referred to, under the title, "L'Armée et les Volontaires." As this article seems to us, from the familiarity of the subject and the absence of national prejudices which it displays, to be likely to prove interesting to many of our readers, and as it affords a fair promise that the succeeding articles of the series of which it forms the commencement will be equally so, we propose devoting a short space to a consideration of it.

Hardly have we commenced its perusal, when we are attracted by the following sentence, which we scarcely expected from the mouth of a Frenchman: "L'Anglais n'est point belliqueux par goût; il n'aime point la guerre pour la guerre, il n'entrétient point une armée pour le mineux plaisir de voir briller des baïonnettes et flotter des drapeaux. Il a une armée pour defendre son territoire, son commerce, l'immense réseau de ses relations extérieures et de ses affaires." Well said, M. Esquiros! At least our motives are not universally misconstrued! No one, whether Englishman or Frenchman, ever spoke fairer or truer words for England than these; no special pleader of the Volunteer cause has ever expressed more aptly the spirit and intention of the movement.

After this we feel quite satisfied that the subject is in the hands of a gentleman well qualified to handle it, and we resign ourselves fearlessly to his guidance, and in his company enjoy a very agreeable stroll through the military colleges and arsenals of the country; for to these subjects is this particular article devoted; thus forming a fitting introduction to those remarks which he proposes to make hereafter about the Army and the Volunteers.

Of our military colleges, the Woolwich Academy is the one on which our author dwells at greatest length; and he shows a knowledge of the subject far beyond that of an ordinary collector of information. The inner life of a Woolwich cadet is laid bare—the nature of his studies, his athletic games, his leadcutting, the silver challenge-bugle which the conqueror received, the conservative jealousy with which he saw introduced a different order of things, and heard the silver bugle blow the last pæan of victory, and the busy hum of study succeed—all these things M. Esquiros talks to us about with a familiarity which we are tempted to believe must be the result of a more intimate acquaintance with the institution than he chooses to tell us.

But, however the information may have been acquired, we are delighted to find it is made such good use of, and woven so skilfully into the clear and interesting narrative of the origin, progress, and present condition of this Academy, which we have here before us.

It is satisfactory, too, to find a Frenchman attaching the importance which M. Esquiros does to our English custom of establishing all public schools in the country instead of in the town. Count Montalembert, if we recollect rightly, insisted in his "Political Future of England" that much of our national greatness was deducible from this cause, and M. Esquiros inclines to a similar opinion: "Il est à remarquer," says he, "que les Anglais ont généralement choisi pour leurs grandes écoles civiles et militaires des points de vue pittoresques. Le paysage est, selon eux, un moyen d'éducation: les rustiques beautés de la nature disposent l'âme au récueillement et l'air libre des champs et des bois, en même temps qu'il développe les forces physiques, imprime une sorte de vigueur à la santé de l'esprit."

To descriptions of Sandhurst and Addiscombe, M. Esquiros devotes a few pages; and after conveying a very just idea of the nature of the education in these colleges, and of the principles upon which military education in England is at present conducted, he remarks, and we believe with truth,—"L'Angleterre jouit d'un système d'éducation militaire qui peut subir la comparaison avec celui de toutes les autres nations de l'Europe."

The second part of this article is no less able and interesting than the first; it treats of our arsenal at Woolwich, and the powder and small-arm manufactories at Waltham Abbey and Enfield respectively. In connection with the origin of Woolwich Arsenal, M. Eqsuiros tells us a curious anecdote, which may be as new to our readers as it was to ourselves: Before the reign of George I. there existed at Moorfields, a foundry of cannon. In 1716, this foundry was employed to recast a number of the guns captured by Marlborough from the French. Among the crowd assembled to witness the cast was a young German, by some said to have been a Swiss, called Andrew Schalch, who happened to be travelling in England at the time; his keen eye detected that the moulds into which the metal was to be run were damp, and he immediately foresaw that the steam generated by the contact of the molten metal with the damp mould would cause an explosion. This result, which every tyro in a foundry at the present day would be able to predict, under similar circumstances, seems to have been unknown in those days, for when Schalch expressed his fears to the workmen, to Colonel Armstrong, Major-General of Artillery, and, finally, to the Duke of Richmond, who was at that time head of the department, he was looked upon as an officious ignoramus, and snubbed for his pains. However, Schalch was wise enough to retire from the scene, and the cast was proceeded with, resulting, as he had predicted, in a violent explosion, which caused the death of several of the workmen and bystanders.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and though the workmen were blown to pieces by this sudden gust, Schalch's fortune was made by it. He was immediately sought for and invited to appear before the Artillery Committee then sitting in London. So high an opinion was formed of his talents, and so creditable did he pass an examination to which he was subjected, that the superintendence of a new cannon-foundry, the site of which he was requested to decide upon, was offered to him.

Schalch accepted the appointment, and set to work to discover the spot best suited for the foundry; at last he decided upon Woolwich, where a foundry was soon afterwards established, and Schalch eventually received the appointmeut of Master-Founder, an appointment, we presume, similar to that of "Superintendent of Royal Gun Factories," which Sir William Armstrong now holds.

Such, M. Esquiros tells us, was the origin of Woolwich Arsenal.

We cannot follow our author through this vast Arsenal, which from the small cannon foundry has grown into the magnificent establishment which at the present day covers 260 acres of ground.

We are not surprised, however, to find M. Esquiros spending a considerable time in these wonderful workshops and stores, and occasionally standing aghast at the whirling, clattering machinery, at the restless, noisy life of the whole place, and at the great stream of munitions of war, which it pours forth continuously into the ships and conveyances which carry them to all the corners of the globe. What wonder, too, that he moralises a little after his visit to this unequalled establishment, and to the scarcely less complete ones of Enfield and Waltham! However, M. Esquiros is not in the habit of moralising to no purpose; his reflections take a practical form, and find vent in the following weighty paragraph:—"Toute nation du continent, quelle qu'elle soit, qui voudrait se heurter à la Grande-Bretagne, devra y regarder à deux fois: avant tout, elle trouverait devant elle le vieux mur de bois de la vieille Angleterre, qui a jusqu'ici couvert les côtes d'un boulevard impénetrable,— derrière les vaisseaux, des soldats qui s'accroissent et se réorganisent de jour en jour—derrière ces soldats le pays armé." We shall be infinitely obliged to M. Esquiros, if he manages to impress his fellow-countrymen with the truth of this observation; it might some day save a vast deal of trouble. Let us hope that, taking warning from the story of Andrew Schalch, they will not disregard advice thus honestly offered, for we may confidently assure them that any attempt to pour French metal into English moulds would result in an explosion far more disastrous to the workmen than any of which history or anecdote tell.

By an Imperial Decree, dated the 25th of September, the French Emperor has ordered that the following officers be added to the strength of the fleet: 2 Engineers in Chief; 8 Principal Engineers of the 1st Class; 30 Principal Engineers of the 2nd Class. The Engineers in Chief are to be promoted by selection, but must previously have served three years at least as Principal Engineers of the 1st Class. The 1st Class Engineers are to be taken from the 2nd Class, half by selection and the remainder by seniority, and these must also have served three years at least at sea. The 2nd Class are to be taken exclusively from the list of those Engineers who during three years have had charge of an engine at sea. The Engineers in Chief are to be attached to the particular naval ports designated by the Minister of Marine. The 1st Class Principal Engineers are to be employed on shore according to the exigencies of the service. The 2nd Class Principal Engineers are to be employed on shore and at sea. They are to embark on board a ship carrying an Admiral's flag, or a broad pendant, or on board any other ship to which the Minister of Marine may choose to appoint them. The remainder of the Decree contains directions as to the retirement of these officers, and as to their uniforms, which are, by the way, exceedingly pretty and simple.

The Lords of the Admiralty have at length decided upon entertaining a scheme for the formation of a National Transport Service; and the sooner it assumes a practical form the better will it be, not only for the Royal Navy, but for the troops ordered abroad.

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THE ARMY.

12th Lancers. A detachment left Chatham on Thursday morning, *en route* for York, to join the head-quarters.

13th Light Dragoons. In reference to a paragraph which lately appeared in the *Scotsman*, reflecting upon some officers of this regiment, that paper has published the subjoined :—"We are requested to state, on authority which we cannot question, that the statement in a paragraph appearing on Saturday relative to the expulsion of certain of the officers of the 13th Light Dragoons from the United Service Club, Edinburgh, was in one or two particulars somewhat exaggerated, and that those officers have, after explanation and proper apology, been reinstated as members of the club."

Royal Artillery. Preparations for the erection of the testimonial about to be raised at Woolwich to the memory of the officers and men of the Royal Artillery who fell in the Crimean war were commeneed on Saturday; and the monument, which has been executed by Mr. John Bell, the sculptor who produced the Guards' Memorial also, is expected to be in its place during the early part of next week. Some delay has been occasioned in its erection by a difficulty in procuring appropriate blocks of granite to form the pedestal, one of which, unfortunately, was damaged while under transport to Woolwich. The 5th Field Battery, Royal Artillery Depôt, consisting of 240 non-commissioned officers and gunners, in command of Captain Jones, at headquarters, Woolwich, received their route this day week for Sheerness, where they are to be stationed for the winter. In consequence of the multifarious duties performed by Adjutants of the Brigades of Artillery, it is in contemplation to appoint a Staff Captain to each district, who will relieve the adjutants of a great deal of office-work, and leave them free to give more attention to the drill and discipline of the regiment. It is expected that Boards will be held to test the qualifiations of candidates who may present themselves for these appointments, according to the orders laid down in the Queen's Regulations for the rank of Assistant-Quartermaster-General, in addition to a thorough professional knowledge on regimental matters, which will be required from each officer.

Royal Engineers. Lieut.-Colonel Charles Ford has arrived at Woolwich from Barbadoes to succeed Colonel Walpole as Commanding Royal Engineer at that garrison, the latter officer having retired from the service with the rank and pay of major-general. Lieut.-Colonel A. P. Ross, R.E., who is at present in Prussia, where he has been employed in the negociation of business connected with the Government, will, on his return, proceed to Portsmouth, to take the command of the Royal Engineers at that station. The route for the A troop of the Royal Engineer Train, under the command of Captain Duff, has been received at Aldershot camp, and they will at once commence their march to join head-quarters at this garrison. The half-yearly inspection of the corps of Royal Engineers at Chatham was made on Thursday, Major-General H. Eyre commanding the garrison. The companies now at head-quarters, together with the detachments of Royal Engineers, were formed on the parade-ground of Brompton barracks at ten o'clock; and shortly afterwards Major-General Eyre, attended by his aide-de-camp, Major Congreve, brigade-major, and the other officers of his staff, arrived at the Royal Engineer establishment, where he was received by Colonel Harness, C.B., director of the Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Colonel Stanton, C.B., Assistant-Adjutant-General, and the other heads of departments, the Royal Engineers, who were drawn up in line, receiving him with the usual military honours. Major-General Eyre then commenced the inspection of the companies, passing along the front and rear of each rank. At the close of this portion of the inspection General Eyre had the entire body formed into square, when he addressed the men, and invited any one who had a complaint to make to do so. Two or three men at once responded to the invitation, the ground of complaint, we understand, being relative to some compensation to which they considered themselves entitled during the period they were serving in India, from which they have recently returned. After hearing their complaint the major-general promised that it should be investigated. The companies were then put through a course of company drill, and the manual and platoon exercise, by several officers selected by the major-general for that duty, when both officers and men acquitted themselves in an exceedingly creditable manner. The Royal Engineers were afterwards dismissed, and Major-General Eyre proceeded to inspect the barrack-rooms, libraries, halls of study, school-rooms, &c., and afterwards the books, the unfavourable state of the weather not premitting the corps to be exercssed in any field-day movements on the Lines, as had been originally intended. Before leaving head-quarters, General Eyre was understood to express his satisfaction with the result of the inspection, and there is no doubt that a very favourable report will be made by him to the Duke of Cambridge. In consequence of the large contracts for works about to be thrown up round Portsmouth, agreeably to the recommendations of the Royal Defence Commissioners, a number of Engineer officers are directed to report themselves to the officers commanding the south-west district. It is probable that Lieut.-Colonel Ross will take charge of the new works on Portsdown Hill, and Lieut.-Colonel Bouchier, C.B., those on the Isle of Wight and Hurst Castle. Colonel Simmonds, C.B., having resigned his appointment of British consul at Warsaw, will, when relieved, join and take command of the Royal Engineers at Aldershot. We believe his successor at Warsaw is not yet named.

6th Regiment, 1st battalion. Captain Thompson and Lieutenant Kelson are on leave from the depôt at Colchester to Dec. 31.

21st Regiment, 2nd battalion, at Aldershot, is under orders to proceed to Dover in the ensuing week.

22nd Regiment. Captain Thursby and Captain Winthrop, of the 1st battalion, are on leave from Malta for this month, to proceed to Naples.

23rd Fusiliers, 1st battalion. Captain Lees is under orders to proceed to India overland. Captains Norton and O'Connor, V.C., have joined the depôt at Chatham. 2nd battalion. Major Gubbins is on leave from his battalion at Malta to the 31st of January next.

37th Regiment. Ensign Holton is on leave from the depôt at Colchester to Dec. 31.

38th. Brevet-Major H. P. Vance, is on leave to Dec. 31, from the depôt at Colchester.

44th Regiment. Ensign Overton is on leave to Dec. 31 from the depôt at Colchester.

56th Regiment. Captain Eccles, Lieutenant Gubbins, Ensigns Barnett and Wood, have leave from the depôt at Colchester to Dec. 31.

61st Regiment. A draught of this regiment, consisting of four ensigns and 154 men, women, and children, from the 8th Depôt Battalion, left Pembroke Dock yesterday week to join the service companies of the regiment at Plymouth. The names of the officers are Ensigns Madden, Hon. E. J. Chetwynd, Dashwood, and Long. The whole are under the command of Captain Ashe, 85th Light Infantry, who rejoins on the completion of the above duty.

74th Highlanders. A detachment left Chatham on Saturday last for Gravesend, and there embarked on board a Scotch steamer for Leith.

78th Highlanders. On Friday week Major-General Cameron, commanding the forces in Scotland, attended by the officers of his staff, inspected the barracks and stores of the 78th Highlanders in the Castle at Edinburgh. An order had been issued for the regiment to parade in the Queen's Park between 8 and 9 o'clock, but in consequence of the inclement and threatening state of the weather at that hour the order was countermanded.

79th Cameronian Highlanders. A detachment left Gravesend on Saturday last on board a steamer for Leith.

81st Regiment. Captain Browne has joined the depôt at Chatham.

14th Depôt Battalion. Staff Assistant Surgeon Thomas Butler O'Brien is on leave of absence to 31st of October. This officer has recently returned from service in the West Indies. Staff Assistant-Surgeon Jackson has exchanged with Assistant-Surgeon Hyde of the 12th Depôt Battalion.

The entire force of Chatham garrison was engaged on Saturday morning last in a series of manœuvres, having for their object the instruction of the officers and men in defending the garrison from a supposed attack by an invading army advancing from the river and the direction of the Dover Road from New Brompton. The forces engaged in the attack and defence of the garrison included the Royal and Indian Engineer corps, the depôts of the several East India regiments, composing the three battalions of infantry, together with the division of Royal Marines, the whole of the arrangements being under the immediate superintendence and direction of Major-General Eyre, commanding the garrison and Chatham district. The operations supposed an attack to be imminent at three different portions of the line of defences, extending from St. Mary's creek to the Spur Battery and Fort Amherst, a distance of about two miles, the whole of which were defended by strong bodies of troops, aided by the siege guns. The attacking party was also very strong, and consisted of three divisions, each of the men being supplied with 10 rounds of blank cartridge. At a given signal the three attacking parties commenced their march on the garrison, one emerging from the military road to attack Fort Amherst; the second from the Dover Road and New Brompton, on the sally-port; and the other from Lower New Brompton and St. Mary's Creek, on St. Mary's Casemate Barracks. On the arrival of the several parties at the points of attacks, the assault was made simultaneously on all points of the defences, when, notwithstanding the appearance of a most determined resistance on the part of the defenders, they were driven from their guns and works, as arranged in the orders, the Engineers scaling the ditches with their ladders, and the attacking parties making themselves masters of the garrison.

In consequence of a serious accident, which happened about a month ago, to His Excellency Major-General Slade, Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey, and by which he is confined to the Government House, Major-General Douglas, Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, will inspect the garrisons of Guernsey and Alderney in his place. We hope General Douglas will also extend his inspection to a review of the Royal Guernsey Militia, who were sadly disappointed a short time since in not receiving an expected visit from His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. As General Douglas has just completed this work in his own command, it will give him an opportunity of observing that the Guernsey Militia are now armed with the Enfield rifle, and that the men have already, under qualified instructors, made very considerable progress in acquiring proficiency in the new arm, while their brothers-in-arms in the sister island are still, to their great chagrin, armed with old Brown Bess. In truth, these two islands, standing in the van of England's weakest points, and long coveted by France, should have had the first advantage of scientific improvement in arms and projectiles. Should war break out, they must be left mainly to their own resources; and with the temporary loss of the command of the Channel, their fate would be instantly sealed, although we doubt not from the well-known loyal spirit which animates the inhabitants, that the resistance offered to an aggression would be desperate. Not an Armstrong gun has yet been sent to them, nor has a single islander had the benefit of the Shoeburyness instruction, although we know that the late General Mundy was urgent with the authorities to remedy these deficiencies. Moreover, we may remark that the islands are of more value to ourselves than is generally known. The coasts of France bordering the Channel labour under the disadvantage of tidal harbours, from which their cruisers can issue and return only at certain periods, well known as a matter of course. But with the Channel Islands in their possession, where the bays afford shelter in deep water, they would cripple our commerce on the one hand at will, and save themselves from capture on the other. We think the matter merits consideration. The under-water work of the great breakwater at Alderney has been completed to the latest already contracted for; consequently the operations have been discontinued and numbers of workmen and quarrymen discharged.

Army Hospital Corps for China.—A detachment consisting of 35 non-commissioned officers and privates left Chatham on Tuesday, and embarked at Gravesend on board the transport Strathallan for China.

A Good Idea.—We are told that with the desire of promoting a more intelligible intercourse between our own troops and those of our foreign allies, when called into the same sphere of action, Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, with the sanction of the General Commanding-in-Chief of the Army, has established a French class at the Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich, for the instruction of the non-commissioned officers of the corps in that language. M. Baron, who has been attached for some years to Dr. Bridgman's and other military academies at Woolwich, has been appointed instructor to the class, which promises to be very numerously attended. The assembling of the class will commence to-day.

The "Old Westminsters'" Crimean Memorial.—For several days past many persons passing by the Broad Sanctuary have been attracted by the beautiful column, which is being erected in front of the entrance to Dean's-yard, to Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, G.C.B., and eight other distinguished "Old Westminsters," who fell in the Crimea. The first stone was laid, we believe, nearly, if not quite, two years ago, and it is only within the last few weeks that any signs of an erection have appeared above the unsightly hoarding. The cause of the delay has been the desire of the committee to procure three large blocks only of Aberdeen granite for the column, and after all the time wasted this has been found impossible, and smaller blocks have been sent up. The column is now about 33 feet high, and is to rise to 66, or within four inches of the topmost turrets of the new houses in Broad Sanctuary. The Aberden granite, itself three feet six inches in diameter, presents a most beautiful appearance. At about 25 feet from the base are eight shields, which will contain the coats of arms of the departed officers, Lord Raglan's being by itself nearly at the bottom of the structure. Mr. G. G. Scott, of Spring-gardens, is the architect, and Mr. Phillip, of Roehampton-place, Vauxhall-bridge-road, is engaged on a splendid representation of St. George and the Dragon, which is to surmount the column. It is expected that the memorial will be finished by the end of the year.

Troops from India.—The military invalids and troops belonging to the Indian service, who arrived at Gravesend in the troop-ship Cossipore, 730 tons, Captain Vallacott, were disembarked on Saturday morning last at the Custom House quay, Chatham. The military invalids consisted of the 3rd, 6th, and 7th Dragoon Guards; 28th, 31st, 64th, 66th, 79th, and 98th Regiments; and were in charge of the following officers—Captain Anderson, Native Infantry, with Lieutenant G. N. Pepper, 31st, instructor of musketry. After the invalids had been medically inspected five men were forwarded to the invalid hospital, Fort Pitt. Those convalescent were sent to the invalid depôt, St. Mary's barracks, Chatham. The ship also brought home 33 women and 56 children belonging to the 31st Regiment, which has gone to China. Dr. Kitchen, who was appointed at Bombay by the Emigration Commissioners, had medical charge of the women and children. The whole of them were forwarded in vans to Chatham. The following native troops also disembarked, viz.:—54 men of the 1st Fusiliers, 51 men of the 2nd European, and 19 men of the Bombay Artillery. The ship, in addition, has on board the whole of the officers' baggage of the 31st Regiment, with the plate belonging to the mess, which is valuable, and also 14 beautiful Indian tablets belonging to the regiment. Sergeant-Major Foley had charge of the property during the passage. The baggage, plate, &c., is to be deposited in the Tower until the return of the head-quarters to England.

Military Disturbance at Stonehouse.—Yesterday week, between one and two o'clock, a disturbance occurred among a number of privates belonging to the Royal Marines and the 53rd and the 12th Regiments. Most of the men used their belts to a fearful extent, and the marines ultimately got the worst of it, several of them being seriously cut and bruised. All the streets in the neighbourhood were crowded with people; a strong force of the police under the direction of Sergeant Hogan, and picquets from the different regiments amounting to between two and three hundred men, arrived on the spot, and eventually succeeded in quelling the row, most of the aggressors being captured, the police having searched the beer-houses for that purpose. One of the 12th Regiment is stated to be severely injured, his face and head being cut and contused in several places. This is the first military disturbance that has occurred for two or three years, which is attributable probably to the strict vigilance of the picquets; but the authorities have given notice that in future stronger picquets shall be sent out. The stronger picquets were sent out on Friday evening, and again on Saturday, but there was no attempt to renew the *fracas* as had been apprehended.

Poisonous Paperhangings.—The Royal Engineers have received orders from the War Department no longer to permit green paper to adorn the walls of officers' quarters, and of other Government buildings. In some countries on the Continent, the police are stringent in refusing permission to decorators of the beautiful tints now brought out in this favourite colour; and the attention of our own authorities has been drawn to it, from the circumstance of medical men being called upon to treat officers for complaints, to account for the contraction of which they were completely at a loss. It is said that a gallant colonel at Woolwich, who breeds and keeps a large stock of choice canaries, was greatly annoyed in finding the most valuable birds drooping and dying by threes and fours at a time. At length his family being attacked repeatedly by throat and mouth complaints, apparently caused by arsenic, it was suspected that the deleterious substance was evaporated by the heat of the room from the green paper on the walls; and this suspicion proving, on examination, to be well founded, the order above alluded to, was promulgated for future observance.

Isle of Wight.—The War Department has just concluded an agreement with the directors of the new Suspension Bridge thrown over the Yar on the west coast of the Isle of Wight, who, for the annual sum of 35*l.* yearly, permit the free use of their property to all military purposes, and a free passage to all men, women, and children quartered in the Freshwater district, whether walking, riding, or driving. The Yar running up towards Freshwater Fort, is a creek of considerable width, and great

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depth of mud, almost insulating the Needles Promontory from the rest of the Isle of Wight. So, when it was determined to build the Forts at the Needles' entrance, the Yar became a strong military feature on the plan; and although it was attempted in Parliament to carry the bill for driving the causeway right away across the mouth, and by blocking the stream to reclaim the mud; yet the Government happily would not permit it to pass, and obliged the Company to build a moveable suspension bridge across the stream to connect the causeways. As soon as the work was completed, the Government boat which carried the soldiers and their families across was withdrawn, and these people were exposed to the heavy tax of twopence whenever they went into Yarmouth for supplies. After a long delay and much correspondence, the War Department took the matter into consideration, and to the great satisfaction of the military quartered at Freshwater, their only market town is again free of access.

SHORNCLIFF CAMP.

On Wednesday evening last the officers of the 16th Regiment gave a ball and supper to the visitors and gentry of Folkestone, Sandgate, and the vicinity. The guests began to arrive soon after eight o'clock, directly after which dancing commenced. The ball took place in the new reading-room recently erected in the A range, one of the huts being connected with it by two or three marquees which were fitted up as refreshment and retiring rooms, the supper being laid in one of the huts in the range communicating with the ball-room through the marquees. Amongst the company present were the *élite* of Folkestone, Hythe, Sandgate, and the surrounding neighbourhood, who seemed delighted with the very great exertions made by the officers for their entertainment.

Eleven privates of the Army Hospital Corps stationed at Shorncliff for instruction in hospital duties, have recently been detached to head-quarters at Chatham for the purpose of proceeding to China on service.

A General Order was issued on the 11th instant, that the sentries doing duty at the main guard and regimental guards, should be provided with the new great coats issued last year, to protect them from the inclemency of the weather during the winter months.

The 4th battalion of the Military Train was inspected by Lieut.-General Mansel on Monday last; the battalion, after parading, was minutely inspected, and the gallant general was pleased to express to Colonel O'Brien the great satisfaction he felt in being able to report that the battalion was in a high state of efficiency.

A divisional field-day took place on Wednesday morning last of the whole of the troops in camp by Lieut.-General Mansel and staff; in spite of the inclemency of the weather, the field day was carried out in a similar manner to that which took place on the recent visit of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief.

A most gratifying testimonial has been forwarded to Mr. W. H. Mason, Scripture reader to the 16th Regiment at Aldershot, by a few of the non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the 16th, lately removed to Shorncliff from Aldershot. The testimonial consisted of three volumes of "Barnes' Notes on Isaiah," with a suitable address signed by all the members of the class belonging to the above regiment.

The repairs of the general hospital being now completed, the invalids of the different regiments will be removed from the B range, which has for some time past been occupied by them as a temporary hospital. We regret to hear that some cases of flagrant insubordination have occurred recently in some of the regiments at this quiet and orderly camp.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, OCTOBER 12, 1860.

73rd Regiment of Foot—Major-General Benjamin Orlando Jones, to beColonel, vice Major-General Sir Michael Creagh, deceased.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—James Colquhoun, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Marriott, promoted.

6th Dragoons—Captain Thomas Edward Gordon, from the 14th Light Dragoons to be Captain, vice Chapman, who exchanges.

9th Light Dragoons—Assistant-Surgeon George Carleton Clery, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Fuller, who exchanges.

14th Light Dragoons—Captain Frederick Barclay Chapman, from the 6th Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Gordon, who exchanges.

17th Light Dragoons—Assistant-Surgeon Samuel Fuller, from the 9th Light Dragoons, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Clery, who exchanges.

18th Light Dragoons—Captain George Harmer Pering, from the 21st Foot, to be Captain, vice Gifford, who exchanges.

Royal Artillery—Second Captain Henry Renny to be Captain, vice G. R. C. Young, placed on temporary half-pay; Lieutenant William George Martin to be Second Captain, vice Renny.

Royal Engineers—Brevet-Colonel Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., on the Seconded List, to be Colonel; Brevet-Colonel Edward William Durnford, to be Colonel, vice Stotherd, removed as a General Officer; Brevet-Major Thomas Bernard Collinson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Durnford; Second Captain Edward Nicholas Heygate to be Captain, vice Collinson; Lieutenant Edward Harding Steward to be Second Captain, vice Heygate.

Military Train—Lieutenant C. W. Farwell to be Captain, by purchase, vice Wolrige, who retires; Ensign George Edward Brace, from the 69th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Farwell; Thomas Gerard Lockyer, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase; Quartermaster-Serjeant Frederick Luttrell to be Quartermaster, vice McCall, appointed to an Ensigncy in the 94th Foot.

1st Regiment of Foot—Luke Edmonstone Miller, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Frings, superseded for being absent without leave.

2nd Foot—Ensign Thomas Kelly, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Nicholetts, who retires.

7th Foot—Ensign Edward Wynne Griffith to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Keyser, whose promotion, by purchase, has been cancelled.

9th Foot—Captain Charles J. Cramer Roberts, from the 49th Foot, to be Captain, vice Grimston, who exchanges.

11th Foot—Ensign Edward Henry Hare to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Webb, who retires.

13th Foot—Lieutenant Aubrey Henzell has been superseded for being absent without leave.

21st Foot—Captain John Wynter James Gifford, from the 18th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, receiving the former difference between a Lieutenancy of Cavalry and a Lieutenancy of Infantry, vice Pering, who exchanges.

29th Foot—Captain Richard Coote, from the 46th Foot, to be Captain, vice Gordon, who exchanges.

32nd Foot—The Honourable James Bruce Ogilvy, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cherry, promoted.

40th Foot—Ensign John Thomas Whelan to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Brooke, killed in action; Ensign Frederick Dudgeon to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Whelan, whose promotion of the 4th of September, 1860, has been cancelled.

46th Foot—Captain John James Hood Gordon, from the 29th Foot, to be Captain, vice Coote, who exchanges; Ensign Richard Fletcher Armytage Howorth to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mullen, who retires.

49th Foot—Captain Rolland V. S. Grimston, from the 9th Foot, to be Captain, vice Roberts, who exchanges.

59th Foot—Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Arnold Edward Burmester to be Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Henry Hope Graham C.B., appointed Inspecting Field Officer of a recruiting district; Captain and Brevet-Major Robert William Romer to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Burmester; Lieutenant Herbert Edward G. Crosse to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Romer; Ensign Charles Wollaston Hutton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Crosse.

60th Foot William Warren, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Worsley, promoted; James Blakie Keith, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Meade, promoted. The appointment of Lieutenant James S. H. Algar as Adjutant, vice Tilford, resigned, to be antedated to 7th February, 1860.

75th Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Mackay to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Woods, who resigns.

76th Foot—Staff-Surgeon Arthur Bell to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major Scott, who exchanges.

90th Foot—Ensign John Williamson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice C. B. Wynne, promoted; Ensign William Stewart Hamilton, from the 12th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Williamson.

Rifle Brigade—Lieutenant Hector S. Vandeleur to be Captain, by purchase, vice the Honourable J. F. Pennington, who retires; Ensign Fitz Roy Wilson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Vandeleur.

Gold Coast Artillery Corps—Captain and Brevet-Major Thomas Cochrane to be Major, without purchase, vice Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, promoted to an Unattached Lieutenant-Colonelcy, without purchase; Lieutenant Francis John Bolton to be Captain, without purchase, vice Cochrane.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Major Robert Thomas Scott, from the 76th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon-Major, vice Surgeon Bell, who exchanges.

BREVET

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles William Pasley, K.C.B., Royal Engineers, to be General, vice Thackeray, deceased.

Major-General William Cuthbert Ward to be Lieutenant-General, vice Sir C. W. Pasley.

Colonel Richard John Stotherd to be Major-General, vice Ward.

Major-General Charles Dixon, and Major-General Sherburne Williams, retired full pay Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Generals, in consequence of the promotion of Major-General Ward, who stood below them on the Effective List of the Corps at the dates of their retirement, and Colonel Thomas Hore, retired full pay Royal Engineers, to be Major-General, in consequence of the promotion of Colonel Stotherd.

VICTORIA CROSS.

Erratum in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, June 19, 1860—In the notification of Her Majesty's intention to confer the Victoria Cross on three soldiers of Her Majesty's Army,

For, 1st Battalion, 5th Regiment, Sergeant Robert Ewart,
Read, 1st Battalion, 5th Regiment, Sergeant Robert Grant.

CAVALRY EXPENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The leter of "A Guardsman" in your journal of the 6th, divested of the exaggerations of a youthful spendthrift, merits attention. There is reason to believe that his complaints relative to the selection of chargers will be remedied. As regards the compulsatory practice of drinking wine (existing in some regiments of cavalry only), the authorities at the Horse Guards have only to enforce the excellent theoretic orders of His Grace the Duke of Wellington on that head, which, to the best of my recollection, are as follows:—"His Grace does not pretend to say what wines the officers of the Army shall drink; but this His Grace does insist upon, that no officer shall be compelled to pay for wines he does not drink, or entertainments he does not wish to give." His Grace then directs that in all projected entertainments a circular shall be sent for the assent or negative of each, the assents only paying. The support of the commanding officer, as I can testify from many years' experience, is alone required to give effect to it, and every commanding officer in his half yearly confidential report pledges himself that he has so done. A very small effort on his part will insure reasonable entertainments, in which all will cheerfully acquiesce. I am aware, as "A Guardsman" states, that a practice does still exist in some regiments of cavalry of compelling officers to drink or pay for a pint of wine daily. If the authorities are resolved on enforcing obedience to their own orders as expressed by the Duke of Wellington, depend on it that the object of Mr. Sidney Herbert, aided by the Duke of Cambridge, will eventually be accomplished, viz: rendering the English cavalry an efficient and economical branch of the public service.—I am, &c., DROIT.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—Although the weather has been so unfavourable during the entire summer, and especially discouraging on Sundays, we understand the number of Sunday excursionists in the season about to close has exceeded that of any previous year. To the South-Eastern Railway company, long identified with cheap excursions, we believe the credit is due of taking the first step at the beginning of the year in lowering their fares for the public accommodation. They reduced the fare to Hastings, Canterbury, Dover, Ramsgate, and Margate, to 4*s*., thus giving the opportunity at that low rate of 200 miles of pleasant travelling, and of spending several hours at these favourite places on the coast, or in the cathedral city of Canterbury. The traveller on these occasions is carried by express trains with regularity and comfort through the most beautiful part of the country adjacent to London. The facilities for exchanging the scenes of week-day life for the freshness and variety of a railway trip have a most healthful influence both as regards mind and body on the dwellers in the metropolis. It is gratifying to learn that the result, in a financial point of view, has justified the experiment, and that the great boon which the Company has conferred on the public, especially the working classes, is not inconsistent with the interests of the proprietors. Should settled weather continue, large numbers will probably avail themselves of the Sunday and Monday excursions from London Bridge on the remaining days of the excursions, viz.:—Sunday the 14th, 21st, 28th, and on each succeeding Monday. In a country so thickly wooded as that of Kent, the varied tints of the autumn foliage give a beauty to the landscape, which is surpassed perhaps by no other aspect of the year, and the present month is therefore not the least favourable time for visiting that charming district. Residents in London, who may desire an opportunity of seeing their friends in town will note, and perhaps mention the fact to those friends in the country, that there are excursions also on the last two Sundays of the month to London, from nearly all stations on the South Eastern Line. We trust that many a pleasant reminiscence will be treasured out of these trips to cheer the gloom of the long months that must lapse before excursion-trains can be again welcomed.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., to be commander-in-chief at Devonport, vice Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Fanshawe, K.C.B., superseded on account of ill-health.

Lieutenants—Henry W. Mist to be flag-lieutenant to Rear-Admiral R. F. Stopford, for temporary service; Sackville W. H. Thompson to the Diadem; Hamilton Dunlop to the Trafalgar; David Boyle to the Centurion; W. H. Elton to the Miranda.

Master—Henry W. Inglis to the Mersey.

Surgeon—Daniel J. Duigan to the Mersey.

Paymasters—E. W. Milman to the Doris.

Masters'-Assistants—Thomas J. Morris to the Miranda; Thomas G. Freeman to the Dasher.

Clerks' Assistants—G. R. Johnson and James E. Gowland (acting supernumerary), to the Victory.

Chief Engineer—John H. Bishop to the Miranda.

Second-Class Engineer—Richard H. Jenkyn to the Indus, for charge of the Charm.

Third-Class Engineers—Thomas Lewis to the Cumberland, for charge of the Cochin; William Watson to the Indus, as supernumerary.

First-Class Assistant-Engineers—John Snell to the Asia, for service in the Blazer; James Ross to the Indus, as supernumerary; Alexander M'Leod to the Curlew.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineers—Thomas Edgar to the Miranda; Thomas Brown to the Colossus; Charles Bonwick promoted to the rank of acting second-class assistant-engineer to the Satellite; John Singer to the St. Jean d'Acre.

Third-Class Assistant-Engineer—Richard Oliver to the Miranda.

Acting Third-Class Assistant-Engineers—G. F. Gossage to the Miranda; Alexander Gillanders to the Donegal; James Torkington and George Alexander to the Indus, as supernumeraries.

Aboukir, 90, screw liner, Captain Douglas Curry, has gone up Hamoaze to have her defects made good. Her crew have been paid wages, and leave has been granted to as many as can be spared from the ordinary duties of the ship.

Algiers, 91, screw liner, Captain George W. D. O'Callaghan went into Portsmouth harbour from Spithead on Monday to undergo an examination and to repair whatever defects may be discovered.

Assurance, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander C. M. Aynsley, was at Alexandria on the 25th of September.

Banshee, 2, paddle steam-vessel, Com. C. A. Campbell, arrived at Malta from Constantinople and Syria early on the morning of the 3rd inst., having on board His Excellency Mirza Jaffer Khan, Muchir Dovle, or President of the Council of Ministers, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Shah of Persia to the Court of St. James; Fazli Ali Khan, his grandson, and a suite of eleven individuals, who left for England in her Majesty's screw steam-troop ship the Himalaya on the 6th inst.

Biter, screw gunboat, Lieutenant Foster, Commander, tender to the Colossus, has been cruising round the Channel Islands; and her spirited commander, taking advantage of the muddy bottom of the Albert Pier, which is left bare by the receding tide, in the harbour of St. Helier, Jersey, is having her keel and sides cleaned from the accumulation of weeds and barnacles which had seriously impeded her steaming powers.

Cameleon, new screw steam-sloop, to carrry 17 guns, left Woolwich on Thursday, and proceeded down the river in charge of the officers of the steam reserve, on trial of her machinery. She went over the measured mile satisfactorily, and will be placed in the steam reserve.

Centurion, 80, screw liner, Captain Henry D. Rogers, C.B. The crew of this ship at Plymouth have been paid wages, and a certain number have been granted leave. In the meantime the defects of the ship will be made good in Hamoaze.

Curlew, 9, screw sloop, Commander Shaw, at Plymouth, is ready for sea. She will sail shortly for the Brazils.

Dee, paddle steam-vessel, Master-Commanding Pullen, is now in Woolwich Basin, receiving a cargo of machinery for vessels fitting out at the western yards.

Donegal, 101, screw liner, Captain Henry Broadhead. It is expected that the repairs of this ship will be completed at Plymouth this day.

Doris, 32, screw steam-frigate, Captain E. Heathcote, was cruising off Beyrout on the 23rd of September.

Fairy, Royal screw yacht, Master-Commander David N. Welch. The following is an extract of a letter referring to the movements of this pretty little yacht: "An event, which has caused some conversation among the owners of vessels on the Rhine, and others interested, has just taken place in connection with one of the squadron of vessels which accompanied Her Majesty to Antwerp. The screw steamer, the Fairy, was detached from the squadron at Antwerp, and dispatched to Cologne, to attend the orders of the British consul. On her way up the Rhine she passed Emmerich, in the Prussian territory, without submitting to the usual custom-house inspection, on which the authorities there telegraphed to the authorities at Cologne, informing them of what had taken place. The Fairy being armed with some guns, her captain looked upon her, it appears, as a ship of war, and held himself justified in dispensing with the cuscustomary inspection. The authorities at Cologne found themselves equally in doubt, and telegraphed to Berlin, but immediately received orders that the inspection should not be required. Upon this the Fairy continued her passage up the Rhine to Mayence, where it is expected Her Majesty will embark on board of her on the return journey to England, and will thus steam down the Rhine under the Royal standard of England."

Firefly, 4, paddle steam-surveying-sloop, Commander A. L. Mansell, was at Beyrout on the 23rd of September.

Geyser, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander Jackson, left Plymouth yesterday week with the Philomel, old sailing brig, in tow for Sheerness, and has arrived in safety with her charge at the latter port.

Gladiator, 6, paddle wheel steam-sloop, Commander Henry D. Hickley, had, by the latest accounts from the United States, arrived below New Orleans with the remnant of Walker's filibuster force. Walker was executed on the 12th of September. It is stated that ten shots were fired at him

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amid the cheers of the native spectators. His remains were subsequently buried by foreigners, the natives refusing to take any part in the ceremony. Colonel Rudler was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

Goshawk, screw gun-boat, at Plymouth. Steam has been got up on board this vessel to try her machinery.

Greyhound, 17, screw steam-sloop, Commander F. W. Sullivan, was at Sidon on the 23rd of September.

Himalaya, iron screw steam-ship, Captain John Seccombe, left Malta on the 6th inst. for England. The Himalaya had some 140 naval invalids on board, in addition to a number of military sick. The Persian ambassador, Mirza Jaffer Khan, also embarks in the Himalaya. A correspondent from Malta says: His Excellency leaves in the Himalaya, which has been placed at his disposal to carry him and his suite, 13 in number, to England. The immense proportions of this fine vessel cannot fail to strike the ambassador and his officials with astonishment and admiration, and it is a happy circumstance that so commodious a ship should have been selected for the purpose.

Icarus, 11, screw steam-sloop, Commander Nowell Salmon, V.C., was at Truxillo by the last accounts. The American papers have taken different views as to the conduct of Commander Salmon in reference to the execution of the filibuster Walker. Some of these publications have heaped endless abuse on him, while others approve his conduct, as the following extract from the *New York Times* will show:—"Commander Salmon of the Icarus, far from showing any unnecessary cruelty, did all in his power to save the wretched man and his deluded followers. In a letter dated the 21st ult., Walker then being in possession of Truxillo, Captain Salmon informed him that the Custom-house receipts of the port of Truxillo were mortgaged to his government for the payment of a debt, and that, to protect the interests of Great Britain, he must re-establish the legitimate authority of Honduras. In the same communication he offered Walker the protection of the British flag if he would lay down his arms, refund the money that he or his followers had taken from the Custom-house, and leave the country. These terms were formally accepted by Walker in a letter addressed to Captain Salmon; but while they were in course of arrangement the filibusters surreptitiously evacuated Truxillo, and thereby forfeited all claim, if they ever had any, to mercy or consideration. The Icarus, with a force of Hondurenos, followed in pursuit, and on the 3rd instant they were captured and brought back to the city. Walker, of course, with his usual effrontery, protests 'before the civilised world,' against being delivered over to the tender mercies of the Hondurenos. He claims that he surrendered to the British officer, but as he himself violated the conditions which were proposed to him, and which he engaged to fulfil, there was clearly no surrender at all. As a band of desperate freebooters, roving about the interior of Honduras with no other objects than those of robbery and murder, the extermination of every filibuster would have been a perfectly justifiable act; and they have to thank the British commander of the Icarus that they did not receive this punishment at the hands of the Hondurenos, whose homes they had invaded, and whose national independence they had attempted to destroy. The action of Commander Salmon will, we doubt not, be approved, not only by his own government, but by the government and people of the United States. In the very disagreeable task that it became his duty to perform, he has displayed judgment, discretion, and humanity. We trust that the service he has rendered to common justice in the capture of an outlaw so wedded to deeds of blood as Walker will be fully recognised, and that it will be the means of stopping, for a time at least, these piratical invasions of peaceful and unoffending states, which have reflected such disgrace upon the American character."

Implacable, 72, training-ship, Commander J. W. Dorville, was removed on Saturday last from her moorings in Hamoaze to moorings off Wilcove.

Industry, steam-storeship, which vessel put back to Woolwich on her way to Ascension and Rio, was on Thursday admitted into basin, and on examination the entablature of her engines was found to have given way. The damage will be repaired, and she will resume her voyage in a few days.

Landrail, 5, steam gun-vessel, Commander Martin, which lately left Greenhithe for the west coast of Africa, on arriving in the Channel met with a heavy gale, which compelled her to put back for repairs.

Lapwing, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander M. F. O'Reilly, was at Tripoli on the 23rd of September.

Leveret, screw gunboat, tender to the Dauntless, coast-guard ship in Southampton Water, was, on Thursday, hauled up on the landing-cradle at Haslar gunboat-yard for the purpose of having her ringston valves repaired and being re-coppered, &c., which was completed by 2 p.m., and the boat ready for launching off again, had the tide suited. No better illustration could be given than the present one of the suitability of Haslar-yard as a building and repairing yard for this class of boats. In this case no dock was vacant in Portsmouth-yard to receive the Leveret. Besides relieving the dockyard at Portsmouth in a matter in which its accommodation is most stinted, a gunboat can be hauled up at Haslar-yard, for repairs, at one-fourth the expense it would cost to dock her. Haslar-yard has, however, many defects. With its one launching cradle, and its one locomotive, it would take nearly a month to get all the boats stored in the yard into the water. A private bridge spanning Haslar-creek is a great obstruction to communication with the yard, every gunboat passing under it having to take down its masts. At certain times of the tide, owing to the peculiar set of the tide just at this point, it is a difficult matter to get a boat clear through the passage under the bridge without jamming her broadside on to the piles, or against that portion of the arch supporting the roadway above, in which case either the centre of the bridge must be carried away or the gunboat sunk. The Admiralty have been for some time in treaty for the purchase of this structure, but we believe have refused to agree to the terms demanded by the proprietors. We have on a former occasion alluded to the admirable manner in which the duties of the service are carried on at Haslar, and it is to be hoped that, by the alterations now suggested, the Admiralty will render the place more convenient than it now is.

Liffey, 51, screw steam-frigate, Captain G. W. Preedy, C.B., was cruising off Beyrout on the 23rd of September.

Lizard, 3, iron paddlewheel steam-vessel, 150 horse-power, Lieut-Commander E. E. Maunsell, has returned from Sheerness to Scotland and Berwick-upon-Tweed, where she has been engaged for the last three months protecting the fishing.

Marlborough, 131, screw three-decker, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral W. F. Martin, Captain W. H. Stewart, C.B., was cruising off Beyrout on the 23rd of September.

Megæra, 6, iron screw troop-ship, Commander Henderson, has completed her refit at Portsmouth, and is again reported ready for further service.

Neptune, 90, screw liner, Captain F. A. Campbell, was at Beyrout on the 23rd of September.

Orion, 91, screw liner, Captain J. J. B. E. Frere, was at Malta on the 6th inst. She had arrived from Marsala since our former advices.

Osborne, 1, paddlewheel steam-yacht, Master-Commander George H. K. Bower, has left Portsmouth for Antwerp, to be in attendance on the occasion of Her Majesty's crossing over from the Scheldt to Gravesend.

Partridge, screw gun-boat, at Plymouth. Steam has been got up on board this vessel to try her machinery.

Queen, 86, screw liner, Captain Charles F. Hillyar, arrived at Malta on the 3rd inst. from Tunis, and was under orders to proceed to Naples.

Racoon, 21, screw corvette, Captain W. C. Chamberlain, was at Beyrout on the 26th September last. On the 20th the officers of the ship gave a grand ball to the *élite* of the English and American inhabitants of Smyrna. Dancing was kept up with great spirit throughout the night. The ship left Beyrout on the 20th for Latakia, to join the Admiral. At the time of sailing the Racoon left at Beyrout two French line-of-battle ships, two troop-ships, a Turkish line-of-battle ship, the large Russian man-of-war the General Admiral, and several other small steam-vessels of war (foreign).

Rhadamanthus, paddle steam-vessel, Master-Commanding Sturdee, has arrived at Woolwich from Portsmouth to reload with a cargo of machinery for vessls fitting out at the western yards.

Rose, surveying cutter, having had defects made good, and having been newly rigged, was put out of the basin in Devonport dockyard on Saturday last.

Ruby, 51, screw, went out of Portsmouth harbour on Saturday last for trial of her boilers and engines.

St. George, 91, screw, Captain the Hon. F. Egerton, went into harbour at Devonport on Saturday last to make good her defects.

St. Jean d'Arc, 101, screw liner, Acting Captain J. D. M'Crea, entered Malta harbour on the 3rd inst. from a cruise off the island. This ship had been unusually sickly. Captain M'Crea has the ship in excellent order. She is nicknamed the "Happy Acre" throughout the fleet, and it is a matter of congratulation that so popular an officer as Captain Elliot is appointed to take command of her.

Supply, screw store-ship, Master-Commander Balliston, has left Plymouth with stores for the Mediterranean.

Sutlej, 51, screw, converted from a sailing frigate, steamed out of Portsmouth harbour on Saturday last, and proceeded to the trial ground in Stokes Bay to test her speed at the measured mile, under the official superintendence of Captain G. T. Gordon, commanding the steam-reserve at the port. The Sutlej has been fitted with engines of 500 horse-power (nominal) by Messrs. Maudslay, Field & Co. The ship drew only 17 feet 3 inches forward and 20 feet 3 inches aft, consequently she was in very light trim, and the immersion of her screw was incomplete by nine inches. A comparison of the results of her trial with that of the Immortalité, tested at Portsmouth on the 5th ult., proves, as had been anticipated from her graceful lines forward and aft to be highly favourable to the Sutlej, taking into consideration the fact of her being 100 horse-power less than the Immortalité. The latter ship realised on her trial trip a mean of 12·533 knots, at a draught of water of 21 feet forward, and 21 feet 10 inches aft. The Sutlej, in her trial on Saturday, used Griffiths' propeller, with a diameter of 17 feet 6 inches, and a pitch of 20 feet. The pressure of steam was 20lbs. on the gauge; vacuum, 23; revolutions of engines, maximum 72, mean 71. Six runs were made, the mean of which gave the ship a speed of 13·067 knots. The machinery and boilers worked perfectly, the latter furnishing an ample supply of steam. There was an entire absence of any raised body of water under the ship's bows when at full speed, and the trial was altogether as could be desired.

Tartar, 20, Captain J. M. Hayes, arrived on Saturday last at Spithead from Sheerness. Salutes were exchanged with flag-ship Victory.

Terrible, 21, steam-vessel, Captain F. H. Glasse, C.B., arrived at Beyrout from Salonica on the 20th September last.

Victor Emmanuel, 91, screw liner, Captain W. J. C. Clifford, C.B., was at Caiffa on the 23rd of September.

Warrior, iron steam-ram, building at Blackwall. The engines for this ship have been manufactured by Messrs. John Penn & Sons, and promise to be as fine a pair as were ever turned out of hand. They will be ready to be put on board the moment the ship is ready to receive them.

The following are the names of those officers whose deaths have been officially reported since 20th of June last:—*Flag-Officers on Reserved List:* Vice-Admiral Sir George R. B. Pechell, Bart., 1857; Rear-Admiral William F. Lapidge, 1857. *Flag-Officers on Retired List:* Vice-Admiral Isaac H. Morrison, 1856; Vice-Admiral Rowland Money, C.B., 1857; Vice-Admiral George Hewson, 1857; Rear-Admiral George Lloyd, 1855. *Captains:* Harry Eyres, C.B., 1841; Rundle B. Watson, C.B., 1842. *Captain on Reserved List* (F.G.): Thomas P. Dobree, 1854. *Captains on Retired List* (H.I.K.): James E. Huggins, 1852; Robert Ingram, 1856. *Captain on Retired List* (U.): Joseph F. Stirling, 1860. *Commander:* Edmund Webber, 1857. *Commander on Reserved List* (M.N.): Edward P. Fuge, 1857. *Commanders on Retired List of* 1816: John McDougall, 1844; Charles Beales, 1859. *Commander on Retired List of* 1830: Thomas Rawlins, 1853. *Commander of Greenwich Hospital:* Edward Garrett, 1809. *Commanders from Masters' List,* (Q.): John Town, 1846; Joseph N. King, 1857. *Lieutenants:* John B. Scriven, 1810; Lawrence Dennehy, 1824; Jacob Pitfield, 1824; James Pratt, 1825; William A. V. Royse, 1852; Richard P. Gresham, 1854; James W. L. Oakes, 1856. *Lieutenants on Reserved Half-Pay:* John A. Moore, 1815; Henry Reid, 1815; John Carthew, 1815; Edward G. Kirby, 1857. *Lieutenant of Greenwich Hospital:* Edward Wylde, 1814. *Masters:* Robert Knox, 1841; James Rusden, 1851; Mark Netten, 1856; Charles E. H. Farrant, 1858; Richard C. Drew, 1859; *Masters on Reserved List:* Edward Denison, 1804; John James, 1811. *Chaplain:* Rev. Thomas C. E. Warcup, 1851. *Naval Instructor:* Thomas Eastman, 1836. *Surgeons:* Howard R. Banks, 1843; John Sole, 1855. *Surgeons on Retired List:* William Evans, 1808; Henry Towsey, 1810; John L. Doolan, 1811; John Drew (*b*), 1815; Robert Maxwell, 1830; Salter Livesay, 1846. *Assistant-Surgeons:* William H. Carter, 1852; David Campbell, 1853; David P. Maclagen, 1859. *Paymasters:* Arthur G. Thomas, 1855; Octavius N. Spong, 1860. *Paymasters on Retired List:* John Elliot, 1804; James Dawe, 1832; John Lord, 1835. *Chief Engineer:* Robert M'Ewen, 1857. *Second Master:* Oscar Samson (acting). *Assistant-Paymasters:* Henry Tucker, 1850; Charles B. Sevecke, 1860. *Royal Marines:* Captain Thomas Moore, 1826. *Retired Captain:* Charles Miller, 1846. *Lieutenants on Reserved List:* Henry Elliot, 1805; Richard Couche, 1808.

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, October 12th.

Notice is given that preparations are now being made for the intended distribution of the proceeds received and tonnage bounty awarded for the brig, name unknown, captured on the 16th July, 1859, by Her Majesty's ship Pluto and the cutter of Her Majesty's ship Vesuvius.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 32).—Mediterranean.—Coast of Venice.—*Temporary discontinuance of Lights.*—The Maritime Inspector of Venice has given notice, that the lighting of the lighthouses on the Venetian Coast was discontinued on the 20th September, 1860, and will remain so until further orders.

West Coast of Italy.—*Fixed Variable Light at Civita Vecchia.*—The Minister of Commerce and Public Works at Rome has also given notice, that on and after the 10th of July, 1860, a new light would be exhibited from a lighthouse at Civita Vecchia. The light is stated to be a *fixed* variable *white* light, the *fixed* light being followed by a greater light, which gains its full splendour in four seconds and lasts throughout an interval of forty seconds; it is then succeeded by the lesser light as before. Being a light of varying brilliance and 120 feet above the level of the sea, the greater light will be visible at the distance of 19 miles, but the lesser light may not be seen so far. The document containing this information being deficient of certain other particulars required by seamen, farther notice of it is postponed until they are received.—By command of their Lordships, *John Washington,* Hydrographer, Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, 28th September, 1860. This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Plan of Civita Vecchia. No. 1882; Coast of Italy, sheets 2, No. 1490, and 3, No. 158; Mediterranean General, No. 2158. Also, Lights List, No. 133.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 33.) South America—Coast of Brazil.—*Fixed Light at Rio Grande do Norte.*—The Secretary of State for the Marine Department at Rio de Janeiro has given notice, that the light exhibited from the light tower on the Fortress of Santos Reis Magos, at the bar of Rio Grande do Norte, has been improved. The light is a *fixed white* light, elevated about 43 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 12 miles The light tower is cylindrical, and is built on the platform of the above Fortress. Its position is given as lat. 5° 45′ S., long 35° 13′ 15″ West of Greenwich.—By command of their Lordships, *John Washington,* Hydrographer, Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, 8th October, 1860. This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—South Atlantic, No. 2203; South America, Index Chart, No. 1800; East Coast, sheet 4, No. 522. Also South American Lights List, No. 2*.

NAVAL RETIREMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Like many who take in your paper, I feel assured we have in you an advocate. I would therefore call your attention to the late scheme of "naval retirement," as set forth in the last quarter's Navy List, particularly that part relating to the captains on the Reserved List, promoted in 1851; and I think, if I read the article right, you will agree with me that we have a grievance, as unfairly and unjustly dealt by, who, after our memorial to His Grace of Somerset, and Lord Clarence Paget's reply to the Member for Portsmouth, Sir J. Elphinstone, were led to expect otherwise. Lord Clarence is reported to have said when dealing with this subject, that Sir James, "were he in his place, would be glad to hear the reserved captains' prayer had been granted," or words to this effect. Now, sir, this memorial presented to the House by the Member for Portsmouth, be it remembered, was, that they might have the advantages of the active service in rise of pay and rank, with their more fortunate brethren, as their commissions were the same, and they were led to believe themselves entitled to. So far as those promoted in 1851, no stipulations were made otherwise, while those advanced by Sir James Graham were expected to give up all claims to Greenwich. By this recent order we are to be dealt with only as commanders. Look at this injustice! Many, and at least two-thirds of these officers, were by their services justly entitled to their rank on the active list, had they been fairly used. All to a man, I will venture to say, only accepted the offer to be placed on the reserved list, in good feeling to the Service, that younger men may advance. All these things considered, I cannot but believe we may still get some independent Member in his place to stand up for the justice of our claim, to be put on a par with our more fortunate brethren, and allowed to retire with the same advantages. Our best days have been devoted to the country's service, and, that our latter may be free from contumely and neglect. My only wonder is that men can be found in office to advocate so harsh a step as to offer the mere pittance of 3*d.* per diem, as has been in instances awarded officers on the reserved list of captains, by depriving them of their war services as midshipmen and coast-guard time; as once in three years they have been by these means brought within this scale of allowance, giving only this 3*d.*, while others are given the benefit of packets and guard-ship time, with an increase in proportion, making no allowance to those who have drudged for years on the coast of Africa and within the tropics, beyond their time, so served, in too many instances now suffering from effects of climate. It would be folly to compare the two servitudes; and yet Mr. Editor, there are men, by this recent arrangement, who have had more canvas spread over their heads, I mean absolute days and nights at sea, than half our admirals can boast of, who will be doomed to pass their few remaining days in almost want, or accept this poor pittance, a disgrace to their rank to do so. We would urge it on the Board; we would urge it on the country to rescind this order, so far as it relates to the reserved rank in particular. If your attention to this be worth your while, I feel assured you will oblige a deserving set of officers.—I am, &c.

Trafalgar.

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STEAM-TRANSPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The repeated articles which have appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE in favour of a national fleet of steam-transports mark how strongly you advocate this scheme. I have no objection to it if from past experience it is found in all respects the best, and an inquiry before a parliamentary committee next session will get at the truth. I am certainly not prepared to accept it on the score of economy from Captain Eden's figures, for I proved in a letter to the *Times* some ten days ago that the data on which you argued lately relative to the comparative expenses of the Himalaya and Indiana were entirely fallacious.

In your publication of the 6th instant, you mix up the Conway with the Emigration and Transport Services in a most damaging medley. As for the mode of ventilation adopted by the Emigration Commissioners being dangerous to ships, can there be a more unanswerable argument than the fact, that out of 883 ships dispatched, within the last thirteen years, by these officials, only 1 has been lost, and that one, if there is any value in circumstantial evidence, from a collision in the ice. I might add my own experience, for the ships of the Black Ball Line have carried upwards of 60,000 emigrants to Australia during the last nine years, with quite as many openings in their decks, and have never thereby lost a life.

You seem to lean very strongly to Mr. Phillipps' evidence. Might I inquire the number of people he ever carried to Australia? I believe you will find his objections are simply theoretical. As there will be a public inquiry into the loss of the Conway, I shall not attempt to anticipate the result; but I am quite prepared to abide the verdict of the official tribunal; and I think it would have been more generous had you deferred your opinion until the investigation was held.—I am, &c., T. M. MACKAY.

[NOTE.—We have inserted the above letter, and would have given place this week, had we received it in time, to a communication from Mr. Phillipps, on the principle of affording a fair hearing to all sides; but we shall not fail to remark on the arguments which have been used by our correspondents. At present we shall only say, that the functions of the press would be reduced to those of a mere court of registration of official decisions, if the view expressed in the last sentence of the letter of our respected correspondent, Mr. Mackay, were to be adopted.—ED.]

THE MILITIA.

The Carnarvon wing, Royal Carnarvon and Anglesey Rifles, under command of Lieut.-Colonel J. MacDonald, was inspected on the 5th inst. at Carnarvon by Colonel Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B., Inspector of Militia. About 386 (or almost the whole quota of men) were on parade, exclusive of officers, staff, &c. After a minute inspection of the regiment by companies, a long course of field movements, with light infantry work, was performed under the direction of the inspecting officer, who afterwards examined the regimental and company books, armoury stores, &c. At the conclusion of the inspection, Lord F. Paulet expressed his great satisfaction at the efficiency, most creditable both to officers and men, with which the field-work was performed, as well as with the interior economy of the regiment; he also stated on parade that he would be able to make one of the most favourable reports possible of the general appearance and efficiency of the corps, and of the manner in which the men had mustered for training, nearly every man borne on the strength of the regiment being actually present. Two-thirds of the men have gone through a course of preliminary musketry instruction, under the Adjutant, Captain Nares, during the period of 27 days' training, which terminated on the 6th inst.

On the occasion of the head-quarters of the Royal Antrim Artillery Militia leaving Woolwich for Newport, Monmouthshire, on the 27th ult., the following General Order was issued by Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, commanding the garrison:—"The Major-General Commanding cannot allow the Royal Antrim Artillery Militia to leave this garrison without expressing to Lord Massereene, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, his high sense of their orderly conduct and soldier-like appearance since they have been in this command."

The Tipperary Artillery underwent a half-yearly inspection by Major-General Eyre at Sheerness yesterday week. The General expressed his entire satisfaction, and, as to the conduct of the men, stated that "good" was too weak a word, and that he should designate it as "exemplary." Two detachments of this regiment will leave Sheerness on Wednesday,—one consisting of 60 gunners, under Captain Sargint, for Tilbury Fort; the other, numbering 95 gunners, under Captain Sheppard, for Purfleet.

The Pembrokeshire Artillery are now out for 28 days' training under Lieut.-Colonel Owen. They are much below their strength, but are recruiting very rapidly, as the men appear to prefer a voluntary enlistment to being drawn under the new Militia Ballot Act.

The Hampshire Artillery left Pembroke Dock on Tuesday last, for Gosport, under the command of Colonel Burnaby. They numbered 17 officers, 302 men, 9 women, and 24 children. They are to be disembodied this week.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, OCTOBER 9.

West York Rifle Regiment of Militia—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Captain William Lewes.

5th Regiment of West York Militia—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Major William Drake Hague.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Ensign Richard Richards Carver in the Carmarthenshire Royal Rifle Regiment of Militia.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, OCTOBER 12.

1st or Western Regiment of Norfolk Militia—Walter Stirling, Esq., late Lieutenant Coldstream Guards, to be Captain, vice Fountaine, resigned.

2nd Devon Regiment of Militia—Albert Praed Halifax to be Lieutenant.

1st Devon Regiment of Militia—Francis Bernard Shervington Beamish to be Lieutenant, vice Halifax, deceased.

VOLUNTEERS.

There has been raging—we believe it yet burns—a fierce controversy, between several gentlemen in reference to the origin of the Volunteer Movement; and assuredly it would be a proud position for any man, if he could prove he had struck out the idea, had developed it from its birth, and had seized it and put it beside him without aid, help, or suggestion from precursor or contemporary. We do not know how many rivals there are. Nine cities contended for the merit—with which none of them could have anything to do—of being the birthplace of Homer, who, if born in any of them, was born therein because his mother was in the place at the time. We do not know who originated the Volunteer Movement of 1800, but we shrewdly suspect that the parent bore a very strong likeness to the probable progenitor of the splendid corps which constitute a great fact for England in 1860. It was the sense of public danger from which sprung the armed committees of public safety in the former year; and depend on it, no mere excogitations in a closet, or sudden inspirations of an undiscovered truth, ever acted on the mind of any one man in reference to the desirableness of preparing for the worst, and of stirring up the English people to arms, in face of the dangers which were possible, if not probable, a year ago. Sir Duncan MacDougall, who seems to correspond with everyone about everything, and particularly with ministers of state, has appeared on the scene whereon many combatants have been figuring, and in a very curious letter claims for Mr. Bousfield, the active and energetic Lieut.-Colonel of a Liverpool Volunteer corps, the credit of leading Lord Derby to issue the Circular from which the success of the Volunteer movement resulted. But the ingenious Sir Duncan does not conceal the fact that he, Sir Duncan, had, in his own opinion, a good deal to do with the matter also. It appears that Mr. Bousfield's friends in Liverpool are engaged in getting up a substantial testimonial, which now amounts to nearly 1500*l*. They wrote to Sir D. MacDougall on September 29, and he sent them ten guineas and a letter to the Mayor of Liverpool, which, at the request of the committee, Sir Duncan consents to have published. Mr. Bousfield, who must unquestionably have had his heart in the matter, offered to form a Volunteer corps in 1857, but the offer was rejected by the Government. On 28th April, 1859, Sir Duncan MacDougall forwarded Mr. Bousfield's renewed offer to Colonel Peel, and expressed his belief that, if it were accepted, hundreds of thousands of Volunteers would enrol themselves; and Sir Duncan thinks that the result of his communication was a letter addressed to him from the War Department, on the 13th of May, 1859, informing him that "a Circular had been issued, informing Lord-Lieutenants of counties of the conditions on which the Queen's Government will accept the services of Volunteer corps." It was, says Sir Duncan, therefore, Lieut.-Colonel Bousfield's offer of service that led the Government of the Earl of Derby to issue the circular from which has resulted the success of the Volunteer movement. Where is the voice of "T?" where the thunder of the *Times?* Will Mr. Richards accept the challenge? Will Mr. Hans Busk permit the autocrat of 112 Eaton Square, to issue such a ukase in peace? There are, possibly, hundreds of others who can prove they said, thought, or wrote, early in the century, that a Volunteer movement would be a good thing, and the official pigeon-holes probably teem with papers on the subject. There is, besides, a letter in our issue of to-day which is not destitute of the merit of bearing on the discussion.

METROPOLITAN.

THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY.—A detachment of this body, under the command of Captain Field, instructor of musketry, and accompanied by Lieutenant Gopell, have just completed a period of eight days' rifle practice on the Essex coast, and returned to London. The spot selected was the quiet watering-place of Walton-on-the-Naze, on the most eastern part of the county, where a suitable practice-ground was placed at their disposal by Mr. J. Hicks, the sea-wall forming an excellent butt; and here, during the week there has been some very superior shooting. On their return, the gallant Volunteers marched from Walton to Colchester, a distance of 18 miles, and having dined together at one of the principal hotels, the journey to London was continued by train. Arrangements are in progress for the visit to Walton of a strong force of the Victoria Rifles, for a similar period of rifle-practice.

2ND (SOUTH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—The members of this large and important corps are fast returning to London. No less than eight of the members have been with Garibaldi, and three of them were in the late action of Capua. Lord Ranelagh recommences his Saturday drills the end of this month. In the meantime great activity prevails at Beaufort House. The butt, with its 22 targets, the finest thing in Europe, is in daily use. Upwards of 25 to 30 prizes are to be shot for in the months of November and December. A cadet corps is in the course of formation; and a new company, to be called the Experimental Service Company, is about to be formed, to be armed with Westley Richards's breech-loading rifle. The object of forming this company is to bring together gentlemen whose independent means will enable them to try and adopt the wants, suggestions, and improvements that have arisen out of the Volunteer movement, and thus be an example of what a company ought to be when fully prepared for active service. The uniform, whether Zouave or otherwise, will be left to the decision of the members. On Saturday, the 27th, at Beaufort House, there will be various experiments with breech-loading rifles, and electric telegraph targets. One company of 100 men are ordered to throw up a sand-bag battery, Captain Norton's late inventions, &c. The grounds of the South Middlesex are always open to inspection, and will well repay the visits of Volunteers and others.

9TH (WEST) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—At a meeting of the council held on Wednesday evening, it was reported by Lord Radstock that Mrs. Sapsford of Queen Anne Street, had presented three magnificent battalion colours to the regiment. They are made and embroidered entirely by the donor, and are formed of red and black silk with the initials W.M.R., and a crown richly embroidered in gold, and a wreath of laurel worked in grey silk. The chairman in commenting on the excellent example now set, stated he had no doubt but the example would be followed by other ladies in the West Middlesex District, either in the shape of a Ladies' Prize in the forthcoming rifle contest, or the now popular presentation of silver bugles. It was resolved unanimously that the thanks of the council be written and presented to Mrs. Sapsford for her munificent gift. Mr. Bridgman presented a very handsome chased silver challenge cup, given by himself, his son, and Mr. Phillips, to be competed for. Mr. Compton (Major) also handed in a silver tankard for the members of the second company. The following rules were agreed to in reference to the prize meeting: 1st. That it commence on Tuesday, Nov. 26. The 8 company prizes of 5*l*. each, shall be competed for by members who have obtained 15 points in the first period of firing; ranges, 200 and 300 yards, 5 shots each range. The battalion prizes of 20*l*., and the silver medal of 10*l*. and bronze medal, and a 10*l*. prize given by T. Hughes, Esq., shall be competed for by the 30 men who make the greatest score in the Company Prizes—five shots each at 400, 500, and 600 yards. The Challenge Cup shall be shot for by the 12 men who make the highest score in firing for the Battalion Prizes—10 rounds at the 700 yards range at a target six feet square and two feet centre. The cup to become the property of any member who wins it three years in succession. For the Westley Richards rifle each company shall send in their 10 best runners to go through judging distance drill at five distances. The 24 men who make the highest score shall then fire five rounds at 300 and 400 yards range. Entrance fee for each prize 1*s*. All shooting for the above prizes shall be made with the long Enfield rifle with Government ammunition, and in Hythe position. Lord Radstock reported that he had nominated Sergeant Syers, who is at present qualifying for a musketry instruction at Hythe, to an ensigncy. The Council then examined several patterns of cadet uniform, and finally approved of a patrole jacket, trousers, and forage cap, supplied by Messrs. Silver, price 36*s*. complete, similar to the London Rifle Brigade Cadet Corps. A subscription for a Ladies' Prize is now open. Communications respecting the same to be addressed to Lieut. Marriner, Orderly Room, Seymour Place. The Council passed unanimous votes of thanks to the Hon. Architect and Hon. Solicitor to the corps for their services. The new orderly-room, Seymour-square, is now open from 11 till 4 o'clock for drill, bayonet exercise, &c. The inspection of the West Middlesex by Colonel McMurdo will take place on Saturday Nov. 10th. Further notice will be given.

28TH (LONDON IRISH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—There was no march out for drill exercise by the members of this corps on Saturday, in consequence of the announcement of the recent melancholy death by drowning in Clew Bay, on the western coast of Ireland, on Tuesday last, of Captain Richard de Freyne Jones, of the 1st company. The announcement of Captain Jones's death cast a sad gloom over those assembled at Burlington House. His kindly feelings and great personal worth, together with the extraordinary interest taken by him in the furtherance and welfare of the corps, made him a universal favourite in the regiment. By every one, from Colonel the Marquis of Donegal to the humblest man in the ranks, Captain Jones was held in the highest esteem. Associated with those who composed the regiment from its very origin, he felt the greatest pride in taking a part in securing its permanent existence, and he considered it an obligation to devote some hours every day to fit himself for the duties he had undertaken as captain in the regiment. It is only a few months back that he offered a prize medal to be shot for by the members of his company, and the shooting was to come off shortly after his return from Ireland. Captain Jones has left a young widow and two children to mourn his loss. He was a fond and affectionate husband, and a sincere friend, whose loss will be long deplored by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance and friendship. In his own profession, as engineer, he was highly esteemed, and for some years past, though he has only just completed his 29th year, he discharged the duties of engineer to the London Gas Company, by the directors of which he was much respected. The following Regimental Orders relating to this sad event have been forwarded to us for insertion in these columns:—"Regimental Order, 6th Oct., 1860.—Lieut.-Colonel the Marquis of Donegal sincerely regrets having to announce to the corps the very melancholy intelligence he has just received of the death of one of its most valued and zealous officers, Captain Jones, No. 1 company, who, it appears, was drowned off Clew Bay, West of Ireland, on Tuesday last, when on his return from rifle shooting. In consequence of the above, and as a mark of respect to so highly-esteemed an officer, the general parade ordered for this afternoon is countermanded.—By order, T. Daubeney, Captain and Adjutant."—"Regimental Order, 8th Oct., 1860. Lieut.-Colonel the Marquis of Donegal cannot refrain from again expressing his deep and sincere regret, a feeling which he is confident is shared by every individual in the regiment, at the loss they have sustained in the death of Captain Jones, an officer who took so deep an interest in the prosperity of the corps, whose every exertion was used to promote its welfare and efficiency—who set an example to all others by endeavouring to make his company superior to all—and whose vacancy it will be difficult, if not impossible, to fill up.—By order, T. Daubeney, Captain and Adjutant." On Sunday, at one o'clock, the body of Captain Jones was, after much perseverance, recovered from the "tomb of the sea," being found immediately adjacent to the scene of the fearful tragedy; an inquest was held before Mr. John F. Bourke, and a respectable jury. On Tuesday, at two o'clock, the remains were conveyed to the family

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burying-ground at Oughavale, accompanied by the band of the South Mayo Rifles and a party of the gallant corps, who paid the last tribute to the memory of the noble fellow who was a credit to his country and his mourning friends. As the splendid band heading the melancholy procession played at intervals the "Dead March in Saul" and the "Funeral Hymn," the numerous assembly scarce restrained the stifled sob and heaving sigh, for the three brave youths who were snatched off in the prime of life. The remains were carried to the grave by the non-commissioned officers of the Rifles, all under the command of Lieutenant Dodd, whose arrangements were most perfect and soldier-like. A preliminary meeting of the London Irish Rifle Volunteers was held on Thursday evening for the purpose of taking immediate steps to testify by a suitable memorial, the loss they have sustained by the death of their late companion, when a very handsome sum was subscribed on the spot.

29TH (NORTH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—A festival of the effectives of the above corps took place on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of celebrating the recent large accession of numbers, at the Victoria Tavern, Mornington Road, Camden Town. The secretary of the corps presided; and Captain Ross, captain-commanding, Lieutenant Porter, and other officers were present. After the usual loyal toasts were given, "The 29th (North) Middlesex Rifles, with the Health of its Commanding-Officer," was proposed, and enthusiastically responded to. Captain Ross, in returning thanks, referred to the gratifying fact that the regiment had now reached 600 men, and he believed that before Christmas they would number 1000. The estimation in which the corps was held could not be better exemplified than in the fact that the honour had been conferred upon it by his gallant friend Captain Wilkinson, of inviting a detachment of the 29th to keep the ground on Saturday week next on the occasion of the presentation of a silver bugle to the Highgate Rifles by a lady of very high distinction (Miss Burdett Coutts). He felt highly gratified at the accession of so good a company as Messrs. Brooks's, and the further accession consummated that day of the enrolment of the *employés* of the firm of Messrs. Hopkinson, the pianoforte manufacturers. "The First Three Companies, coupled with the Health of Lieutenant Porter;" "The Fourth Company (Brooks's), with the health of its present senior officer, Colour-Sergeant Spinks;" "The Fifth (Marylebone and St. John's Wood Company), and the Healths of its Founders, Messrs. Spencer, Turner, & Co., of Lisson Grove;" "The Sixth Company, and Messrs. Hopkinson" (responded to by Mr. Gowland), and other toasts, brought a pleasant evening to a close.

40TH (CENTRAL LONDON) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—The members of this corps will assemble in Gray's-inn, on Sunday morning next, at ten o'clock, for church parade, the rector of St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, having kindly consented to preach a special sermon.

2ND TOWER HAMLETS RIFLES.—A meeting took place 9th October, at the Schoolroom, Upper Clapton, for the purpose of raising an additional company from amongst the inhabitants of Upper Clapton, Stamford Hill, and the adjoining neighbourhood. Mr. D. A. Gibbs, who took the chair, opened the proceedings by saying, that he thought that such an influential neighbourhood as Upper Clapton should furnish a company, composed of residents in the place, and he felt sure that it was only necessary to inform them of that project to secure its complete and permanent success. Mr. S. Pulley then moved, and Captain Lowry, the adjutant of the corps, seconded a resolution, which was carried unanimously, to the effect that it was expedient to form a company of Rifle Volunteers for Upper Clapton and its vicinity, to be attached to the 2nd Tower Hamlets Rifles, and to invite the co-operation of the residents in forwarding that object. Mr. Bateman moved and Mr. J. Parnell seconded a resolution, which was likewise carried *nem. con.*, to the effect that the gentlemen who had kindly agreed to constitute a committee be requested to continue their services. After votes of thanks to the Rev. C. J. Heathcote for the use of the schoolroom, to the chairman, and to Captain Lowry, the meeting terminated. Nearly forty gentlemen enrolled themselves as members during the evening. A company of the 2nd Tower Hamlets was present during the proceedings.

THE WORKMEN'S VOLUNTEER BRIGADE.—This corps, mustering nearly 1000 strong, assembled on Saturday evening last in the Guildhall, City of London, for drill practice and parade, and, considering the difficulties they have had to encounter in obtaining suitable places for drill, their marching and general deportment reflected much credit on the body. In the course of the evening Major Richards addressed the men and stated that Colonel Sir William De Bathe was present, and that that gallant officer had accepted the command of the 1st battalion, which announcement was received with great enthusiasm. Sir William then presented himself, and expressed his gratification at being selected to take charge of so fine a body of Volunteers. It had been his lot to serve under the illustrious Wellington in some of his glorious campaigns, and he therefore thought that he might be in some way qualified for the important post to which they had appointed him. It would be his pride to render the corps all the aid he could, and he had no doubt, from the proficiency they had shown, they would become equal to any Volunteer corps in the country. The gallant officer was loudly cheered during his address. The battalion then formed in marching order, and headed by their band, proceeded through the principal streets in the city to their head-quarters.

19TH (LAMBETH) SURREY RIFLES.—The members of this corps marched out on Saturday afternoon last, under the direction of their Major-Commandant; the course taken being Kennington, Brixton, Streatham, and Clapham, the band enlivening the districts through which they passed with martial music. The gallant Major (Mr. Roupell) in dismissing the men informed them that the rifle butt was now at their service at Streatham, and on Wednesday and Friday ball practice would take place. Drill takes place in the finely-lighted grounds of the battalion on Mondays and Thursdays, and on Saturday evenings battalion drill, on which occasions the band, which is now getting into excellent condition, attends. This corps is rapidly increasing in numbers. A large firm in the neighbourhood perceiving the interest taken in the movement by their workmen, have formed a company of 80 men in conjunction with the 19th Surrey; also an 8th company is now in a state of completion. The corps has recently adopted the lime light for the purpose of lighting up their drill-ground at Kennington. This ground, which is about 230 feet in length, and upwards of 100 in width, making an area of 2300 square feet, is lighted by four lamps, containing eight jets of lime light, consuming 60 feet of gas per hour at a maximum, and equal in illuminating power to 400 fish-tail gas lights, consuming at a maximum 2000 feet of gas.

ESSEX.

PLUMSTEAD VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—A band has just been attached to this corps, the members of which are now furnished with the cavalry sword, and are also to be supplied with the short artillery carbine.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THE COTSWOLD RIFLES.—On Wednesday last this corps marched to the practice-ground at Southam to shoot for various prizes presented to the company. The day was miserably wet, and it was the general opinion that the shooting would be put off; but soon after nine o'clock Captain Swiney arrived at the station, and the order was given to start, and a little after ten o'clock the company left the station headed by their now capital band, playing the whole way, the rain falling in torrents, which continued nearly the whole day. The prizes to be competed for were a very beautiful silver goblet, presented by Mr. C. Andrews, of High Street; another very handsome silver goblet, presented by subscription; and two money prizes. The ranges were 200, 300, and 450 yards, the longest range that the ground would permit; five shots at each range. There were thirty-two competitors, who were divided into two subdivisions, the one under the command of Captain Swiney, and the other of Colour-Sergeant Philipps. The firing commenced at twelve o'clock, and terminated about three. The fortunate winners were Sergeant Shirer, 16 points, Corporal Packwood, 14 points, and Private Taylor, 14 points, and Private Darby, 14 points, the last three being ties. The places were given according to the points made at the longest range. The company are all very pleased at Sergeant Shirer's success, as, since the formation of the company in March last, in which he took a leading part, he has been most indefatigable in his exertions to forward the interests of the corps.

HAMPSHIRE.

PORTSMOUTH CIVIL SERVICE ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—The senior master-gunner of the South-West District, an old Artillery officer of 24 years' standing, has been appointed adjutant to this corps. A notification has been received from the War Office, granting permission to the Civil Service Volunteers of the dockyard to take part in the review of the county Volunteers at Winchester on the 24th inst. About 230 men are expected to attend muster on that occasion. This appears but a small number for the dockyard establishment of the chief naval arsenal in England to turn out. In fact, it is so. But, by a simple arrangement on the part of the Government and the Admiralty, upwards of 2000 able-bodied men belonging to the yard might be readily armed, drilled, and equipped at a trifling expense, where it is evident that such a body of men is very much needed, especially when we remember that very extensive fortifications are in course of construction in the neighbourhood. The objection to the arrangement seems to be a dislike on the part of the Admiralty to interfere with the daily labour of the men belonging to the yard. But surely a necessity for some sort of arrangement will eventually force itself upon their lordships.

2ND HANTS ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—This corps is under orders to proceed to Winchester to join in the county demonstration on the 24th inst. The men will be armed with carbines, in consequence of not being able to obtain field-pieces, there being none, even in the garrison town of Portsmouth, for their use.

5TH HANTS RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—This corps is working hard, preparing for the great county gathering at Winchester, on the 24th inst., when the available Volunteer force of Hampshire will be reviewed by Major-General Lord W. Paulet, C.B., the Governor of Portsmouth, in the presence of the Marquis of Winchester, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county.

KENT.

CINQUE-PORTS ARTILLERY.—The head-quarters of the No. 1 Battery has been lately removed from the depôt in Mill Lane, Folkestone, to one of the houses in Fountain Street; the captain of the corps, Captain Kennicott, has thereupon arranged that the different detachments of the corps will avail themselves of the opportunity now afforded for the acquiring of carbine drill. From the favourable report given of the efficiency of the corps by the Inspector, Colonel Morris, an order has been received by Captain Kennicott from the Secretary of State for War that the smooth bore carbines served out to the corps will be exchanged for short rifle carbines on his requisition for such; this has given much satisfaction to the corps, as it will enable them to commence practice with ball cartridge, which they have not been enabled to accomplish with the smooth bore carbine.

12TH (DARTFORD) KENT RIFLES.—The members of this corps are just now placed in an awkward position. At a late inspection of the corps some dissatisfaction was expressed at its inefficiency, and this led to a requisition being signed by thirty-seven of the effective members, expressing their regret at the inefficiency and want of interest in the corps displayed by the officers, and the wish of the members to discuss, and if possible remove, the cause, and requesting the secretary to call a meeting of the committee to sanction a general meeting of the corps for the discussion of the matter. The secretary accordingly announced a meeting of the committee, when, after a warm discussion, the proposition for a general meeting was lost by the casting vote of the chairman. The effective members, however, feeling dissatisfied at this result, convened a meeting among themselves, which was accordingly held, and at which a determination was expressed not to remain any longer under their present officers. The result of the meeting has been that about fifty of the members have sent in their resignation, as also have the band. This result is the more to be regretted as the men had attained considerable proficiency in their drill.

WOOLWICH WORKING MEN'S RIFLES.—A public meeting is to be held at Woolwich to promote the formation of a working man's Volunteer corps. A number of members have already been obtained, and the uniform will consist of a Garibaldi blouse, black trousers, patent leather waist-belt and turban, the whole cost being fixed at 35*s*.

FAVERSHAM ARTILLERY.—The members of this corps are now busily employed in the construction of a new battery about four miles from the town, and which will afford protection for all points of the creek.

DOVER ARTILLERY.—The captain of the Dover Volunteer Artillery Corps has given directions for Mr. W. R. Mowll, one of the members of the corps, to be fined 5*s*. for insubordination, the circumstances under which the alleged infringement of military discipline took place being as follows:—It appears that a week or two since Mr. Mowll had a particular engagement at a certain hour on one of the compulsory drill evenings, and that prior to the muster he mentioned to his commanding officer that although he should be able to be present at the commencement, he should be obliged to leave before drill finished. It does not seem, from what can be gathered, that any objection was raised by Captain Wollarton at that time, but that on the evening in question, at the appointed hour, on Mr. Mowll applying for permission to retire, his application was refused, whereupon Mr. Mowll remarked that his engagement was so important that he must fulfil it any risk, and then left the drill-ground. For doing so he has been fined 5*s*., which, however, he declines to pay unless it is legally enforced.

LANCASHIRE.

ROCHDALE RIFLES.—The presentation of a bugle to this corps took place this day week at Belfield Hall, an ancient building near Rochdale. This corps has been brought into an efficient condition by Lieutenant Fishwick. Captain Fenton made it a point of duty to lead his men, who having been drawn up in front of the hall, in double line, with the band in their rear, Miss Phillippi, daughter of Mr. F. T. Phillippi, stepped from the Hall, and presented the bugle in a neat little address, in the course of which the young lady declared she thought one of the finest features of the volunteer movement was seeing men of all ranks standing shoulder to shoulder, impelled by a sense of duty, and a spirit similar to that which prevailed at Agincourt and Crecy, showing that the lion heart still exists. Captain Fenton acknowledged the gift, and at his call Bugler Scott stepped forward and blew a first blast. Mr. Phillippi and his father subsequently addressed the members of the corps, who were regaled with wine from the Belfield Hall cellars.

MIDDLESEX.

24TH (UXBRIDGE) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—This corps met on Saturday last at Cowley House, the residence of the captain, to receive a set of drums and fifes presented to the corps at the cost of the Hon. Miss Georgina Irby, a descendant of the first Earl of Uxbridge, and sister of the present Lord Boston. The presentation was to have been made by Miss Irby in person, but to the great regret of all she was unavoidably absent, owing to the sudden death of a near relative. Mrs. Hilliard was deputed by Miss Irby to represent her, and in an appropriate address to the corps she presented the instruments, expressing the warm sympathy of the ladies generally in the movement, and Miss Irby's hope that the band might prove a source of enjoyment and encouragement in their loyal and patriotic undertaking. The meeting was also made the occasion of the distribution of prizes for which the members of the corps had contended on Thursday and Friday. Each man fired five rounds at the four ranges—150, 200, 250, and 300 yards. A challenge cup subscribed for by the corps was awarded to Private Rafferty, who made 32 points in the 20 rounds. Other prizes, given by the officers, were awarded to Nicholson, 28 points; Sherwin, 27 points; and W. Rayner, 26 points; two other men, Hallowes and Youens, made each 26 points, but in shooting off the tie Rayner won. Prizes were also awarded for the best score at each separate range. Murray made 8, at 300 yards; Phillips 9, at 250; Hallowes 9, at 200; and Corporal Woodbridge 9, at 150. The ladies of Uxbridge also gave two handsome cups for the greatest number of hits in the 20 rounds; these fell to the lot of Rafferty, 19 hits, and Youens, 18 hits. Nicholson tied Youens for the second ladies' prize, and nine other men made 17 hits each.

NOTTINGHAMSIHRE.

THE ROBIN HOOD VOLUNTEERS.—The first rifle contest has been held in this corps at the Nottingham rifle butts, in which the following Volunteers took part:—Eleven members of No. 1 company Robin Hood Rifles, two of No. 3 company, two of No. 4 company, ten of No. 5 company, four of No. 6 company, five of No. 7 company; also Lieutenant Philips, Stamford, and Corporal Goddard, 1st Leicestershire Rifles. Each member fired three rounds at 200, 250, and 300 yards. Subscription, 5*s*. each, which was divided into four prizes. Ties were shot off at 300 yards. Sergeant Simkins and Sergeant Henson made ties for the second prize. The following is the result:—Private Brownsword (No. 5 company), first prize, 15 points; Sergeant Simkins (No. 1 company), second prize, 12 points; Sergeant Henson (No. 7 company), third prize, 12 points; and Private Hedderley (No. 1 company), fourth prize, 11 points.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

12TH (BILSTON) STAFFORDSHIRE RIFLES.—This corps was on Tuesday afternoon presented with a standard, purchased for them by the ladies of Bilston. The ceremony took place in the drill-ground of the company, situated on the road to Willenhall, and was witnessed by a large number of ladies of Bilston, and several distinguished lay and clerical residents of the neighbourhood, as well as by a numerous concourse of the general public. The fair subscribers had gracefully selected Mrs. Bagnall, the wife of the captain of the company, to make the presentation. About fifty of the company mustered at two o'clock in the police yard, and proceeded thence to the place of presentation, under the command of their captain, and headed by the band. Captain Bagnall having received the standard, proceeded with it to the Rev. H. S. Fletcher, the Vicar of Bilston, who was upon the ground in his surplice. The reverend vicar then read the usual service of consecration. The prayers offered contained the following passage:—"We implore thy blessing on the standard which is presented this day by the beloved consort of Captain

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Bagnall to the 12th corps of Staffordshire Volunteer Rifles, and with all lowliness of mind and humility of spirit we now consecrate it in Thy holy name to the cause of peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety." The band then played the National Air, during which the colours were unfurled—the bugle horn surmounted by the Royal crown, and in its centre the Staffordshire knot, all in different colours, embroidered in silk on both sides, upon a green silk ground. A small Union Jack was in the staff corner of the standard, with the numerals XII. upon it, and "Staffordshire and Bilston Rifle Volunteers," was worked in the embroidery, which represented a ribbon, beneath the design. The standard cost about 22*l*. After firing several volleys with creditable regularity, and going through other evolutions, the Volunteers marched back into the town, and the company dispersed.

SUFFOLK.

13TH SUFFOLK RIFLES.—Having received from Captain Phillips an invitation to his residence at Barton, upwards of 100 members of the corps, including the officers, assembled at the Militia Barracks at twelve o'clock, and marched, preceded by the militia band, through the town, and out by the east gate. Arrived at Barton, the body halted on the lawn, and after giving the general salute, went through the marching past in quick time, manual and platoon exercise, and other drill. After this the whole piled arms, seated themselves on the ground in squads, and were speedily supplied by their non-commissioned officers with welcome refreshments, in the shape of meat pies and porter, which Captain Phillips had hospitably prepared for them, and conveyed to a marquee on the spot. The services of the commissariat having been thus well performed and greatly enjoyed, the corps, when all had been sufficiently rested, and some had tried their strength at jumping, racing, &c., again fell in, and were put by Captain M'Gregor, of the West Suffolk Militia, through a variety of manœuvres, for some of which, such as extending and skirmishing, the extent of the ground gave peculiar facilities. After some capital practice in light infantry drill and snapping caps the men were drawn up in column in front of the house, and Captain Wilson expressed on their behalf their hearty thanks to Captain Phillips for the pleasure they had received that afternoon through his kindnesss and hospitality. He also announced to them the handsome offer made by Lieutenant Partridge, of prizes to the amount of 10*l*. for ball practice, to be given in the following manner, viz.:—3*l*. and 2*l*, respectively, to the two Volunteers in each company who in the course of the target practice about to commence, shall make the greatest and next greatest aggregate number of points in their respective companies, provided that the shooting of each entitles him to be placed in the first class, the shooting to be with long Enfields, according to the Hythe rules, and to be open to all ranks; the ties to be shot off as decided by the commanding officer, to whom all questions must be referred for final decision. The 13th, before leaving Barton, gave three cheers for Captain Phillips, Captain Wilson, Lieutenant Partridge, and Captain M'Gregor, after which they set off for their homeward march, and arrived at the barracks about seven o'clock, where, before depositing their arms, Captain Phillips told them it had given him much pleasure to receive them at his residence, and he hoped they might enjoy many such afternoons. It is expected that the shooting butt will be completed in about three weeks, when ball practice in sections, according to the Government regulations, will at once commence.

SURREY.

5TH (REIGATE) SURREY RIFLES.—A very interesting match took place at Reigate on Friday week, between several members of this corps, who competed for prizes given by the Hon. W. Monson, M.P., the captain of the regiment, and other prizes. The prizes given by Captain Monson were a very handsome rifle, a silver cup, and a field-glass, and these were to be given to the three best shots, five rounds each, at 200 and 300 yards each. F. Blackstone won the rifle, making 14 points; F. Hughes, the cup, making 11 points; and R. Killick, the field-glass, making 9 points. The two best shots then competed for the blue ribbon of the day, namely, a purse containing twenty guineas, made and subscribed by the ladies of Reigate, five rounds at 500 yards. This was carried off by Sergeant Nicholls, who made five points. A great many of the inhabitants, among whom were a number of ladies, were present at the trial of skill, and the proceedings appeared to create very general interest.

Result of a competition for a challenge silver bugle between the companies of the 1st Gloucestershire (City of Bristol) Rifle Corps, September 26th and 27th, 1860; each company being represented by 1 officer, 1 sergeant, and 2 men, firing 20 rounds, in the third class; and 10 in file, 10 in volleys, and 10 skirmishing. Won by No. 3 company, whose figure of merit was 62·50.

Company.	3rd Class.	File.	Volley.	Skirmish.	Figure of Merit.
No. 3	26·75	15·75	11·00	9·00	62·50
No. 10	29·50	13·50	9·00	7·00	59·00
No. 4	25·75	12·00	6·75	9·50	54·00
No. 9	22·75	13·75	8·25	7·00	51·75
No. 6	21·00	10·00	12·75	7·75	51·50
No. 7	22·25	12·25	7·50	8·75	50·75
No. 1	21·50	11·50	8·25	8·50	49·75
No. 8	21·25	10·00	6·75	9·00	47·00
No. 5	17·75	11·25	6·00	4·00	39·00
No. 2*					
Averages	23·16	12·22	8·47	7·85	51·69

It will be seen by this return that in the 3rd class No. 10 company made each time the unprecedented average of 29·50. In skirmishing No. 4 company showed a pair of targets averaging 9·50 points per man; No. 8 company showing a single target which averaged 12·50 per man. This we believe has never been exceeded. The practices were conducted strictly in accordance with the Hythe regulations, under the superintendence of Captain M'Leod, 12th Regiment, who had kindly consented to act as umpire.

* Left blank in consequence of the absence of the officer.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the formation of a Mounted Volunteer Corps for the west end of London was held on Tuesday at Willis's Rooms, Major J. F. Richardson, C.B., of the 8th Bengal Irregular Cavalry, in the chair. Among those present were Colonel Seymour, Messrs. Bowen May, E. Tattersall, W. Boyle, J. M. Garrard, Dymoke Green, &c. Letters were read from Colonel Douglas, Adjutant-General of Cavalry, regretting his inability to join the London Light Horse, as he held a commission in a Volunteer corps in his own county, but stating that he should recommend the corps to his friends; from Captain Wedderburn; and from Captain Alexander, Bengal Irregulars, offering to assist in the organisation of the corps in any way in his power. The chairman having read the minutes of the last meeting, said that the immediate object of the present was to decide upon the uniform to be adopted. He did not consider that at present it would be necessary to have a full dress, as it would be found to be very expensive, and he wished to accommodate the outlay required to the means of the poorest man among them. He would suggest, therefore, that the corps should first be organised, and then the question of the full dress could be decided. In answer to questions the chairman said that the arms proposed were swords and pistols, but that he thought that it would be advisable, perhaps, to have a few lances and carbines distributed among the non-commissioned officers of the regiment; the horses were to be from fifteen to sixteen hands high; hunting saddles were to be used, with wallets and straps, and the bridles of Nolan's pattern, with silver-plated buckles. It was then agreed that the uniform should consist of a loose blue jacket, with blue velvet facings and silver cord embroidery, pantaloon breeches of white Melton cloth, Napoleon riding boots of patent leather, plated hunting spurs, a blue forage cap with silver band and crown ornament, and without peak; and that the sword should be the light cavalry sword with scroll hilt, and the belts and pouch of Russia leather, with silver-plated ornaments. It was also agreed that the subscription should be for effectives two guineas per annum and one guinea entrance, and that honorary members should subscribe one guinea per annum, a donation of 10 guineas to constitute a life member. Thirty-six gentlemen have already enrolled themselves, and nearly 100 more have promised to join, and it was agreed to communicate with the Lord-Lieutenant (the Marquis of Salisbury) forthwith, offering their services to Her Majesty. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—The volunteers of Hertfordshire have been invited by Lady Marian Alford to compete for prizes for rifle shooting at Ashridge Park, Berkhampstead. Her ladyship will afterwards entertain the Volunteers at a banquet, to be provided by Mr. Strange, of the Crystal Palace.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, OCTOBER 9.

1st Midlothian Coast Artillery Volunteers—Captain William Elliott, half-pay Royal Artillery, to be Adjutant.

16th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Joseph St. John Yates, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Henry Sidney Armitstead, resigned. 25th Company—Joseph Compton, jun., Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Ashton Marler Gardiner, resigned; Thomas Milne, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Robert Kershaw Gardiner, resigned. 32d Company—William Vigor Fox, Esq., to be Captain; Charles Frederick Bennett, M.D., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Draper, Gent., to be Ensign; William Brigham, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

11th Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—James John Wynniatt, Esq., to be Lieutenant, vice Hollway, promoted; Hugh Robert Rump, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Randle Barwick Brereton, Clerk, to be Honory Chaplain.

West Essex Yeomanry Cavalry—Thomas Duff Cater, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

Leith Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Pringle to be Captain; John Hutchison to be Lieutenant; William Scott to be Ensign; John Henderson to be Assistant-Surgeon.

2d Company of Dorsetshire Artillery Volunteers—Uriah Perrin Brodribb, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

7th Company of Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Edward Harston, Clerk, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain; William Henry Williams, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

3d Manchester or 40th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Charles Durham, Gent., to be Ensign.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignations of the commissions held by Captain Robert Munn, in the 4th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps, and of Supernumerary Lieutenant Frank Harding Jewsbury, and Ensign Joseph Stephen Blair, in the 33d Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

3d West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Bradford)—Major Samuel Cunliffe Lister to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieutenant Benjamin Farrer to be Captain.

Memoranda—The 24th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer (Eccleshill) Corps has been incorporated with the 3d West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Bradford).

1st Surrey Mounted Rifle Volunteers—William Field, Gent., to be Honorary Veterinary Surgeon; Thomas Henry Wakley, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

19th Surrey or Lambeth Rifle Volunteer Battalion—Benjamin James Truman, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st Surrey or South London Rifle Volunteer Battalion—Charles Phare, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st Glocestershire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieutenant Francis Tothill to be Captain.

7th Glocestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant-Colonel William Pearce, late of the Coldstream Guards, to be Major.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—3d Corps, 1st Battalion—Ensign William Harold Loodilow Barnett to be Captain; Louis Christian Lémmé, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Alfred Ferguson, Gent., to be Ensign.

Memorandum—Captain Henry Temple Hillyard to bear the title of Captain-Commandant.

10th Cornwall Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Quiller Couch to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

6th Fife Rifle Volunteers—Charles Anderson, Esq., to be Lieutenant.

7th Fife Artillery Volunteers—John Erskine Douglas Stewart, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant.

4th Fife Artillery Volunteers—Robert Bartholomew, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

4th Fife Mounted Rifle Volunteers—James Stenhouse, jun., Gent., to be Ensign.

9th Fife Artillery Volunteers—William John Normand, Esq., to be Captain; James Pye, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Thomas M'Laren, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

1st Battalion Fife Rifle Volunteers—Sir Thomas Erskine, Bart., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 2d of October inst.:—

8th Company of Leicestershire Rifle Volunteers—Percy Dicken, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, OCTOBER 12.

City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Hills, late Serjeant-Major, of the School of Musketry, Hythe, to be Adjutant.

1st Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteer Corps—William Mc Adam, Gent., to be Adjutant, from the 15th May, 1860.

3rd Battalion of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers, 15th Company—The Reverend Samuel Franklin, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

5th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Granville Wells to be Lieutenant, vice Ramsden, resigned.

1st Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Adjutant William McAdam, to serve with the rank of Captain.

Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers—13th Company—The Reverend Robert Sarjeant to be Honorary Chaplain.

7th Durham Rifle Volunteers—William Robson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Smales, deceased.

15th Durham Rifle Volunteers—George John Scurfield, Esq., to be Captain.

18th Devon Rifle Volunteers—Lewis Powell Madden to be Captain; Richard Hodges to be Lieutenant, vice Madden, promoted.

6th Devon Rifle Volunteers—Edward Bourchier Savile to be Captain-Commandant; John May Miller to be Captain; Richard Davie Gould to be Lieutenant; James Newman Woolmer to be Lieutenant; Henry Gribble to be Ensign; John Lovering Cotton to be Ensign.

2nd Devon Artillery Volunteers—John George Galloway Radford to be First Lieutenant, vice Ede, resigned.

1st Devon Administrative Brigade Artillery Volunteers—Edward Vivian to be Major.

3rd Devon Artillery Volunteers—William Henry Kingdon to be Second Lieutenant.

11th Devon Artillery Volunteers—William Pollard Murche to be Second Lieutenant.

1st Monmouthshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Charles Lyne, Esq., to be Captain; John Phillpotts, Esq., to be Captain; James Brown, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; William Clark, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; William West, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; James Henshaw Davis, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Captain Lyne bearing the title of Captain-Commandant.

1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps—John Samuel Erlam, Esq., to be Captain; Charles Wyndam, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Charles Augustus Hanley, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

Memorandum—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Captain McGregor Croft bearing the title of Captain-Commandant in this Corps.

19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Pollard Pattison, Gent., to be Ensign.

35th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edward Setchworth, Esq., to be Captain, vice Somerset, resigned.

39th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Blankley, Esq., to be Captain; Ensign John Milne to be Lieutenant; Henry Thomas Turney, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Cotter Gash, Gent., to be Ensign; William George Margetts, Gent., to be Ensign; Robert Rolfe, Gent., to be Ensign.

10th Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Ninian Bannatyne Stewart, Gent., to be First Lieutenant, vice Robert Lyall, resigned.

1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain Charles Hutchison Smith, to be Major, vice James Robertson, resigned.

19th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—In this Corps are now incorporated the 23rd, 24th, 28th, 36th, 41st, 51st, 67th, 74th, 80th, 81st, 83rd, 85th, 89th, and 91st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, the whole forming a Regiment of two Battalions; Major-General Duncan Alexander Cameron, C.B., Commanding the forces in Scotland, to be Honorary Colonel; David MacBrayne, Esq., to be Major; Frederick McCall, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant; Michael Jamieson, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant.

94th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps (Douglas)—Thomas Rennie Scott, Esq., to be Captain; James Gillespie, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Archibald Dunlop Scott, Gent., to be Ensign.

11th Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Richard Haigh, Esq., to be Captain; David Balfour Ogilvy, Esq, to be Lieutenant.

1st Lancashire Engineer Volunteer Corps—James Newlands, Esq., to be Captain Commandant; James Alanson Picton, Esq., to be Captain; Christopher Obee Ellison, Esq., to be Captain; Arthur Forrester Orridge, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Walter Devereux Whitty, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; John Evans, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; George Enoch Grayson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Thomas Haigh the younger, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Charles Henry Beloe, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

3rd Battalion of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Munn the younger, Esq., to be Major.

1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edward Harpur, Gent., to be Ensign.

56th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Robert Haukinson Cox, Esq., to be Captain.

77th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Knight, Esq., to be Captain; James Hallows, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Reginald Young, Gent., to be Ensign.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignations of the Commissions held by First Lieutenant Robert McConnell in the 15th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps, and of Lieutenant Samuel Blain Greenshields in the 19th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—The 38th Corps (3rd Battalion) of the Kent Rifle Volunteers has been disbanded.

THE SALUTE TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The recent order that Volunteer officers shall be saluted by the regulars, naturally suggests the inquiry, Have the authorities power to compel Volunteer non-commissioned officers and privates—1st, to dress so as not to be mistaken for officers; 2nd, to salute the officers of the regulars?

To judge by appearances Volunteers are, in the matter of dress at all events, remarkably independent of control. One sees privates wearing long swords; sergeants, in defiance of Her Majesty's regulations, sporting gold lace chevrons; and an attempt is even being made—for the special edification, it must be presumed, of the uninitiated in general and servant-maids in particular—to introduce the wearing of prize-shooting medals on the left breast.

As long as the relation between the regulars and Volunteers was left, as it were, to find its own level, these vagaries of an exuberant patriotism might have been of little real importance; but the saluting order has raised questions which it may be difficult to answer, and may possibly lead to complications which had better, on all accounts, have been avoided.—Yours, &c. LET WELL ALONE.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Modesty and merit generally go together, and it may well be doubted whether a gentleman who advertises himself, day after day "as the well-known originator of the Volunteer Movement," does not *ipso facto* dispose of his own claims to that distinction. Still, persistent puffery does sometimes, to a certain extent, and with a certain class of persons, attain its objects; and it seems time that attention should be called to the circumstance, that the pretensions set up by Mr. Hans Busk are by no means justified by the facts of the case. On the contrary, it ought to be, if it is not, "well known" that long before Mr. Busk commenced the task of enlightening his fellow-countrymen on the benefit of Volunteering, the construction of rifles, and the art of war, various attempts had been made to get permission to start Rifle Corps.

To mention one instance: in 1854, Mr. Evelyn of Wotton (then one of the county members), in conjunction with Mr. M. F. Tupper, and the writer, were actively engaged in getting up a Rifle Corps, and had in fact purchased a number of rifles, when the scheme was promptly nipped in the bud by the Government of the day. With the getting up of the only two corps authorised at that time—the South Devon and the Victoria Rifles, Mr. Busk had nothing whatever to do.—I am, &c., ONE WHO KNOWS.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE
AND
JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.
EDITED BY W. H. RUSSELL, ESQ., LL.D.,
(Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, MR. ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, and not to the EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1860.

If the article on "Our National Defences" in the last number of the *Westminster Review* was really written by Sir John Burgoyne, to whom it is generally attributed, it affords a curious study, both with reference to the line it takes, and the tone in which it is written. It begins with a series of remarks as to the freedom with which a strictly professional question has been discussed, especially by civilians "who know nothing about it;" and it might be described as a sermon to enforce the text, "There is after all nothing like leather." But the civilians have no sooner been thus put down for differing with the military, than the writer is obliged to take notice of the notorious differences of opinion which exist among the military themselves. In fact, we will venture to repeat, that the great differences of opinion are really traceable to the military, and not to civilians at all. When Lord Overstone said that the occupation of London "must never be," he did not presume to go into the question how it should be defended, and he only, after all, answered the questions put to him by the Naval and Military Commissions appointed by Her Majesty's Ministers. Moreover, the only specific view which may claim a distinctive civilian parentage is perhaps that of Mr. Fergusson as to the "perils of Portsmouth," which he agitated for so many years, while the military in office—including even "the Engineers"—seemed to be asleep; and this view of all others is that which has at last received the fullest share of attention both by the Royal Commissioners and the writer of the article in the *Westminster*.

But these differences of opinion among the military—which are very natural, and which, in our opinion, ought to be of the greatest use to those in authority, who must finally decide upon what the security of the nation is ultimately to rest—are regarded with great disfavour in the *Westminster Review*, especially as tending to distract the military authorities in deciding what should be done. Yet they are as nothing to the differences of opinion between Sir John Burgoyne and himself—if he be really the writer of the article,—differences, too, which have all been enunciated by him publicly within a very short period. Now, if the *tot homines quot sententiæ* is a source of difficulty to the authorities, how completely must they feel distracted if one of their principal advisers changes his opinions every few months!

We all remember Sir John's article in the *Cornhill Magazine* on "Our Volunteers," which contained opinions he shortly afterwards had to alter, and very frankly modified, and which we now find have faded away into very small points indeed in the article in the *Westminster Review*. In that article he defends the extensive fortifications to landward around Portsmouth; while his evidence before the Royal Commissioners as to the impossibility of holding the Portsdown lines with less than an army of 20,000 men, is still fresh in our recollection. If, then, this article is indeed written by him, it is to be regretted that he did not put his name openly to it, and explain upon what grounds his views have so materially changed. When doctors disagree it is at least of the greatest consequence that people should know who speaks, if we must be content with the *argumentum ad verecundiam* in lieu of logic. But if this be not a question for the general public and civilians, as well as for military men, let us ask, What has the *Cornhill Magazine*, or the *Westminster Review* to do with it?

We must pursue our criticism of the article on "Our National Defences," irrespective, then, of its reputed author, who, probably after all, will turn out to be a late Royal Commissioner who has somewhat changed his opinion as to the proper number of our regular troops. In every other respect it agrees with the Commissioners' Report, and that was certainly not in accordance with the evidence of Sir J. Burgoyne. The article advocates a greatly-increased army in the field as the sole feasible defence for the metropolis—meaning by that also, that to defend London is really to defend the kingdom. In this conclusion it will be observed that the writer, Lord Overstone, Colonel Jebb, Captain Fowke, and, perhaps, all civilians and military men are agreed. He, however, differs from the officers we have named as to the practicability of fortifying London; and is against the Shooter's Hill and Sydenham range of forts, as well as against preparations for defending the chalk ridge further off from the metropolis. He is, however, in favour of a thoroughly organised scheme for manœuvring the army that must defend London, by means of our network of railways and telegraphs, taking advantage of the natural conformation of the country, and extemporising earthworks, &c., against an advancing enemy; which is also advocated most strongly in an article on "England's Future Bulwarks," in the *Cornhill Magazine* for October. The army in the field, he thinks, ought to consist of at least 200,000 "good troops," in order to be able to resist the French, whom he supposes could land in very great force; "every fishing-boat being available" for carrying troops; and this motley fleet of transports he imagines are to run backwards and forwards for more, rather as if they had to cross the Thames at Battersea than the Channel at Dover. Two-thirds of these troops should be regular, and one-third, or perhaps a-half, militia. The Volunteers are at this point ignored! Mounted yeomanry or Volunteer artillery he also thinks would be scarcely worth their cost; but the pensioners—notwithstanding certain very well-known disqualifications for steadiness and sobriety of conduct—would be available probably within fortifications. The regulars therefore must be not less than 120,000 ("150,000 would be far better"), of whom 80,000 or 90,000 could take the field, and these numbers would secure us.

This increase of the Army is advocated notwithstanding the expense, which is so far in opposition to the Report of the Royal Commissioners; and the argument recently put forward by the *Times* on the other side is apparently intended to be answered, and probably is, satisfactorily. The writer justly says, that whatever may be the great aggregate expense of the Army, the pay of the officers and men is certainly small; and "this fact is put forward as an argument for an increase to the regular Army, because an addition to the *personnel* of the forces by no means carries with it a proportionate increase to the great aggregate of the military expenditure." The *Times*, it may be remembered, assumed that to double the *personnel* would double the army estimates.

The writer in the *Westminster Review* also says:—"The great Volunteer movement affords a new source of strength of a most promising nature." He repeats what has been frequently urged in this journal, that irregulars—meaning by that troops wanting in organisation—must always, *pro tanto*, be inferior to regular troops, and unable to cope with them. He does not notice, however, how steadily the Volunteers have been giving themselves to drill, which Sir John Burgoyne publicly noticed shortly after his first unfavourable opinion was expressed regarding them. He goes on to say that the most "serious defect in the Volunteers will be in the qualities of their officers and non-commissioned officers:" and this is doubtless a point well worthy of consideration. Many of the internecine squabbles among the Volunteers would have been impossible, if all the officers had been chosen from among gentlemen regularly trained as soldiers; and it was probably to this having been the general rule in the "Devil's own," that the great efficiency they have attained is to be attributed.

But of that hereafter. A good deal more requires to be said with reference to the Volunteer movement as it now developes itself.

The language used in another part of the paper with regard to the Volunteer corps is a little peculiar. It is said that they "are provokingly near being a most effective force." Why, "provokingly;" unless their offence is to have belied some off-hand under-estimates of their capabilities, put forth by certain eminent professional writers? "They could not leave their businesses and ordinary occupations, except when the crisis arrived." Government clerks, again, "would more injure than serve their country by leaving their desks to ramble over the country in search of a foe." Then it is said, "A force of essentially local Volunteers, raised in the immediate neighbourhood of our ports, and not to be removed from thence, has not yet been organised." We cannot agree with any of these "facts" or inferences. We apprehend every Volunteer corps is essentially local, and intended for local defence; and we are not aware that the neighbourhoods of our ports are behind any other districts throughout the country. The Government clerks, too, in London, would be like the other metropolitan corps, especially for the defence of London, and are not intended to go rambling over the country. And, although the writer pleads a little for "routine," we cannot imagine he would venture to say, that if an enemy was on the march for London, the Civil Service corps—which is a credit to themselves and their officers—had better, or indeed could possibly sit quietly, with their pens in their hands, instead of taking up their rifles! The Volunteers are doubtless intended as a last corps of reserve (for what is "the army in the field" of regulars and militia to be about?); but depend upon it, if a hostile foot ever touches our soil, and our reserves are called out, it will have become rather desperate work, and there will then at least be no question whether a man should be wielding his pen or yard-stick, or his rifle and sword.

The only other point in the article relates to the relative advantages of iron vessels, and ordinary fortifications, for attack and defence. It scarcely does justice, however, to the employment of iron vessels for defensive purposes, which ought at least to be equal to the same vessels brought against us; but it bears a striking testimony to the great importance of iron, as the necessary antidote to rifled ordnance, in the following words:—"There is little doubt that iron *revêtements* will eventually be provided for all the more vulnerable parts of a battery." This view, it will also be found, has been thrown out in the article already referred to in the last *Cornhill Magazine*. The *Times* has also now come to the conclusion that the days of wooden ships are numbered, and that iron-plated vessels must take their place. There is great consolation in knowing—whether the writer be Sir John Burgoyne or not—that the difficulties of coming up the Thames are shown to be so very great, and the means of defence so many and effective, that perhaps after all it may be safe to leave Woolwich where it is. But if not, we beg to ask, as we have asked before, what then is to become of the metropolis? We may spend millions upon fortifications, and millions upon iron-plated vessels; but if, after doing so, London may yet be taken, all this money will only be wasted; and we must add that if the organisation of our army in the field, in co-operation with our fleet and floating batteries, is not such as may be relied on to prevent a landing, it would be better and safer far to lay out all our money on fortifications

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that will secure the capital. If we are partly to rely on ships, with an anticipation that they may be out of the way; partly on fortifications, which will leave hundreds of miles where thousands of soldiers can land without difficulty; and partly on an army in the field, not thoroughly organised, and not large enough for its work, we shall certainly remain in danger. Such a mixture of incomplete systems will be our ruin if invasion should be attempted, while it is the most ruinous now on the score of expense alone.

We have received of late numerous letters from naval officers complaining of the scheme of retirement which the present Board of Admiralty has carried into effect. The captains on the reserved list, to which they were promoted in 1851, appear to feel that they have been particularly hardly dealt with. This list consists of officers who served long and well, not only during the war, but subsequently, and whose advancement in the Service was retarded when political interest had more weight at the Admiralty than professional attainments. One of our correspondents says: "At least two-thirds of these officers were by their services justly entitled to their rank on the active list, but only accepted the offer to be placed on the reserved list in good feeling to the Service, that younger men might advance." Surely it would be worth while to reconsider the position of these officers, and to allow them to advance in seniority and in pay in the same manner as if they were on the active list. The cost to the country would be trifling, and the satisfaction which it would afford to the veterans, whose best days were devoted to its cause, would be an ample reward for the requisite disbursement.

Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., has been officially appointed to the command at Devonport, vacant by the resignation of Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Fanshawe, K.C.B. Sir Houston Stewart is a very able and popular officer, and we have no doubt he will most efficiently discharge the responsible duties of Commander-in-Chief of one of the most important naval arsenals, though, as we said before, there will be some dissatisfaction on account of his good fortune.

We have reason to believe that Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle will resign the command of the Channel Squadron, and pending the appointment of his successor, Rear-Admiral Erskine will have charge of the port division, and Rear-Admiral R. F. Stopford the starboard division of the fleet.

A vacancy of an important character has just occurred at the steam branch of the Admiralty, in consequence of the death of Mr. Robert Hughes, Assistant-Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy. It is to be hoped that the Duke of Somerset will, in the present contemplated "reconstruction" of the Royal Navy, take care that the right man be selected to succeed the deceased gentleman.

The Channel Squadron is at present divided into two divisions. The starboard is still under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle at Devonport, and consists of the following ships: Royal Albert, 121; Donegal, 101; Aboukir, 90; Conqueror, 101; Centurion, 80. The Port division at Portsmouth, under the command of Rear-Admiral Erskine, is composed of the subjoined: Edgar, 91; Trafalgar, 90; Algiers, 91; Diadem, 32; Mersey, 40.

During the week a series of very interesting and successful experiments have been carried out, under the authority of the Government, at Plymouth, of Professor Way's electric light. We understand that the Right Honourable the Secretary for War and Earl de Grey had some short time since an opportunity of observing the simple manner in which this apparatus could be manipulated; Mr. Herbert ordered a staff of scientific officers to examine into its merits, and it is expected the report will be satisfactory.

There is a great man who has landed on the shores of England so gently that the land has not been conscious of the presence of one of her most distinguished soldiers and statesmen. We regret deeply to hear that the cause which led to General Sir James Outram's retirement from the Council Board at Calcutta still exists, to such an extent as to prevent his receiving the marks of public respect and private homage and affection which the distinguished services and the personal character of "the modern Bayard" have richly earned. We only give expression to the feelings of all who know either the man or his services, when we venture to say we hope the day will soon come when Sir James Outram will be restored to the full possession of his strength, and that he may enjoy for many years the honours he has won, in a field where honour is indeed hardly won.

The colonelcy of the 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade is vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith. Although his name is not exactly next on the list, Major-General John Cox will in all probability be the successor of Sir Harry. General Cox served from the beginning to the end of the Peninsular War with the regiment, then the "old 95th," and we doubt not that the wholesome principle of appointing officers to the command of regiments with which they have been honourably associated, and which was well exemplified in the recent appointments of Sir John Inglis to the 32nd, and Sir James Scarlett to the 5th Dragoon Guards, will not be departed from in this instance.

The following Army promotions will take place consequent upon the death of Lieut.-General Sir Harry Smith:—Major-General John Scott, Colonel of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut.-General; Colonel Frederick Horn, C.B., half-pay, 20th Regiment, commanding a Brigade at Malta, to be Major-General; Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Urquhart, 1st Royals, to be Colonel, and Major Dennis, 76th Regiment, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

As we led our readers to anticipate in our impression of the 22nd ult., Major-General Orlando Jones was last night gazetted to the colonelcy of the 73rd Regiment, vacant by the death of Sir Michael Creagh.

A contemporary had a statement last week to the effect that the 7th Dragoon Guards, 1st Royal Dragoons, Scots Greys, and Inniskilling Dragoons were about to be made Lancer regiments. As credulity upon subjects of the kind has reached a very high point, it may be advisable that we should say there is not the slightest foundation for the paragraph in question.

It is no disparagement to the majority of the military members of the House to say that their party feelings, strong prejudices, or personal incapacity, often deprive the Service of the force which it would gain if its representatives in the House were less eager as politicians, and more capable as men of business and speakers. Independently of any sympathy in his views, we regretted when Captain Vivian lost his seat, because an earnest man, who could express his thoughts in good English on military matters, and who knew something about them, and took interest in them, was for the time lost to the House. Except on the occasion of a "row," when there is a babel of tongues after the Estimates have been discussed, and when the Senior and Junior, and the Army and Navy, contribute their full quota of belligerents, we have rarely any discussion raised by military members on questions deeply affecting the profession, and, *à fortiori*, very deeply affecting the country. We do not now allude to veterans of rank, like Sir De Lacy Evans, who, in their wider political sympathies, never lose sight of the interests of the Service, or of what they conceive those interests to be—but to the younger members. We are, therefore, very much gratified to learn that Captain Edward Walter has presented himself to the electors of Reading as a candidate for the seat which was, it would be supposed, intended to be handed over, like an easy chair, from the late member to his relation. Captain Walter has shown his zeal for the Service by the interest he has taken in the maimed soldiers, who, mainly by his trouble, energy, and admirable management, have been enabled to earn their bread, and to perform very useful services to the public of London. Actuated solely by his desire to do good to his unfortunate comrades, Captain Walter has devoted much of his time to the formation and management of the Corps of Commissionaires, and that single work, accomplished as it has been, is a guarantee for the faithful performance of any duty he may seek to discharge. We do not deal with any politics, save those of the two Services, but we heartily wish Captain Walter success; and we are certain the electors of Reading, and the House of Commons, will have no reason to regret the result, if our wishes are gratified, at the same time that the interests of the Army will have gained an independent and intelligent advocate.

GENERAL GASCOIGNE.

The General Commanding the Forces in Ireland, Sir George Brown, in a very complimentary Order has marked his sense of the zeal and ability with which the Dublin division has been commanded by General Gascoigne, and as we can add nothing to the force of the testimony, or to the strength of the language, we reproduce the Order in question, with the simple remark, that we are satisfied the eulogy was as well deserved as it is heartily bestowed, and that the "just and judicious commander" will scarcely be less regretted than the "valued friend," in the garrison which has been deprived, by promotion, of General Gascoigne's firm hand and kindly heart.

"Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin,
"1st October, 1860.

"General Order.—Lieutenant-General Gascoigne having on this day relinquished the command of the Dublin division on promotion, the General Commanding the Forces in Ireland feels himself called upon thus publicly to record his sense of the admirable manner in which the lieutenant-general has fulfilled the important duties with which he has been entrusted during the last three years and a half.

"The proper control of, and the maintenance of discipline in a force averaging seventeen thousand men, has necessarily required a constant attention and sacrifice of leisure on the part of the officer commanding it; a sacrifice and devotion to duty which is not always sufficiently appreciated.

"Lieutenant-General Gascoigne has not only ruled wisely and well, but with such tact and kindliness, that Sir George Brown feels convinced that all those who have served in the Dublin division will feel with him, that they are losing a valued friend, as well as a just and judicious commander.

"By order of the General Commanding the Forces in Ireland. "J. S. Brownrigg, D.A.G."

The gallant officer was entertained by the Commander-in-Chief ere he departed, but it was not by any means the only banquet which was given to do him honour ere he left the country in which he made and keeps so many friends.

JAMES'S POWDER.

It would appear that our estimate of the value of the honourable and learned Member for Marylebone's evidence as to the battle of Santa Maria, and of his own importance and share in the struggle, was not by any means infelicitous. The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who seems to have had a little more nerve and a larger experience of the vicissitudes of fight than Mr. Edwin James, thus alludes to the extraordinary correspondence and eccentric behaviour of the great unaccredited ambassador of the English people to Garibaldi, who has returned at least with the credit of Horace, if not with any other reputation, from the unpleasant neighbourhood of Neapolitan cavalry and war's alarms, to deliver his poor prisoners at Brighton, who ought to pray to Santa Maria di Capua at every revolution of their mill; and we prolong the quotation inasmuch as at the conclusion it denounces with painful truth the miserable filibusterism which has neither the merit of courage, nationality, patriotism, or devotion, and which is bringing the name of some of our countrymen into contempt. It were better even to fight as hardly as the Irish Brigade—to have at least 3 killed and a doubtful 10 wounded out of 600, under a "dreadful fire" in a "treacherous attack," than to exhibit the eccentricity of swash-buckler delirium tremens in the Toledo. It may not be out of place to remark for Mr. Edwin James's instruction, that without acting the part of frightened Fouquier Joinvilles and running away to denounce run-away soldiers, the correspondents of the press, whom he set out to supersede, have remained in the front, where, indeed, a valued friend of ours is a General, commanding a brigade of Garabaldi's most forward division. Another, M. Arrivabene, has died in the cause of the country he loved so well, and for which he fought with sword and pen, alike fearlessly and nobly. Listen to our friend:—

Naples, Oct. 5th.

I open this to say that we in Naples have just received the *Times* of September 29, in which we find a letter, which, if I had met with it in another paper, I should have considered as a hoax. It is said to be from the pen of Mr. Edwin James, and is dated Santa Maria, September 21, two days after the battle, when I imagine the learned gentleman was comfortably settled in his hotel at Naples, for nothing short of most decided love of discomfort could keep a man at Santa Maria, a little village abounding in fleas, where there is no food or rest. This letter is headed the "Reverse of Capua," and is indeed the reverse of several other things. I must congratulate the writer, whoever he may be, on his merits as a composer. Of the whole story, I willingly say, "E ben trovato," and great allowance must be made for the feelings of youth under fire; but the writer is, I think, unduly influenced by those sensations. I would call to his mind that much may be done between twelve o'clock and seven p.m., when the sun does not set before the latter hour. I had the pleasure of meeting the learned M.P. (whom I knew by sight), as he returned, like Monckton Milnes's hero, from "wandering to the mill," and I can assure you that had he turned again, to speak technically, to his "proper front," he would have found that the "wild flight of officers," was entirely stopped. I suppose it had met the "retiring ebb," to which the writer of the letter so aptly refers; at least, I went up with several regiments who were advancing, and with good heart and spirit, though they knew they were fighting with muskets *versus* guns, cavalry, and stone walls, a fact that seems to have escaped the "correspondent of the *Times*," which we must in no way confound with the "*Times* correspondent." That cavalry and artillery should be terrible to young troops—especially to mountaineers like the Calabrese—is not a new thing. I would recommend the perusal of "1745," by Lord Mahon, an entertaining and instructive book, price 1*s.* 6*d.* "Garibaldi was far from the scene." Generals do not usually lead forlorn hopes or appear in the van of an attack. I have reason to know that Garibaldi was all day within range of his enemy's guns. I am not so sure that when they were burying those dead that it was "the troops" that the "panic seized;" and if the Sicilian officers in the cart shouted "Cavalry is coming—we shall all perish," the cry must have fallen echoless. I for one do not hesitate to say that I can't believe Mr. Edwin James, M.P., ever wrote that he "did not request as a personal favour, but he certainly did suggest, that 'certain private soldiers' should be marched out and shot." I am sure no Englishman would have done so, much less a lawyer, accustomed to weigh evidence, who if he had made one inquiry must have known that any hesitation in troops that occurred on the 19th certainly did not originate in the "men." To quote the Neapolitan proverb, "The fish always begins to smell at the head." It was so then. One word more. The writer of the letter gives advice to Giuseppe Garibaldi on the construction of his army! He says that no step has been made to organise his *matériel*. Is this so? I think not. He says officers from England have volunteered to lead his troops, but they remain unemployed and are lounging in the cafés. I will appeal to any one in Naples to say if they do not think that "the café" was the best place for a number of men, *soi-disant* soldiers, who have infested Naples for the last three weeks, to the disgrace of the name and manners of an Englishman. All these fellows call themselves on "a general's staff," till the word "staff" is a jest and byeword. All these—many, doubtless, spirited youths, and abounding in practical jokes—were willing to "take a command"—I quote literally; but while General Garibaldi has Bixio, Milvitz, Türr, Eber, Peard, I, for one, think him justified in not giving a command to any erratic unknown Englishman—be his name Nokes or Styles, Pickwick or Johnson. Giuseppe Garibaldi may be no lawyer, but I pledge you my word that I believe, in a military matter, he would give good advice even to a silk gown. In speaking thus of the English who have come here, I beg most distinctly to state that they are entirely different from the "Volunteers" who are daily expected, and who, to judge from the commanding officer and working-staff already in Naples, will consist of a regular

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body of plucky fellows come out to fight for a good cause, who volunteered like Englishmen and will fight like men, and are not to be confounded with the dreary swaggerers who infest the cafés, and under fictitious titles disgrace the "red shirt" which Garibaldi has made classical. Be it remembered, also, that there are other gallant English already here—far removed from this unsatisfactory gang—witness the names of Windham, Dowling, Jervis, and several more, whose names ought to be inscribed in the "Ore Alieno," of which I fear the other class is but too covetous.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN ITALY.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Naples, 6th October, 1860.—The news of a general action having taken place on the 1st inst. reached Naples the same evening, but there was little further known than the fact of a cannonade having been heard in the direction of Capua, and the currency of a vague rumour to serve as a foundation, and with *matériel* of this sort a victory might as easily be claimed as a defeat admitted. Next day, however, the matter was put beyond all doubt by the appearance of a proclamation from Garibaldi himself, dated 1st October, announcing a victory along the whole line. This was soon followed by another from General Sirtori to the Secretary-General in Naples, conveyed by telegraph from the front, and arriving at 11·30 a.m. Its contents were as follows: "We have conquered on the whole line, a column of the royal troops detached from the main body (*isolati*) is near Caserta; we hope to make them all prisoners. Finally comes a telegram from General Türr to the Minister of War at Naples, asking for ammunition for six-pounder howitzers—those taken from the enemy on the preceding day—and communicating intelligence of an engagement at S. Tammaro on the morning of the 2nd inst., and the capture of prisoners. Notwithstanding the publicity given to these authoritative notifications, which were posted up on all the walls, there were some in Naples who expressed doubt as to the certainty of the general action, and still more of its having proved a victory on the side of Garibaldi's forces; but the arrival of numbers of wounded by train proved the reality of the first, and of prisoners from Caserta established a belief in the latter; nor was the incredulity itself left altogether unaccounted for by the discovery of a reactionary plot, which was to have broken out in case the fortune of war should have favoured the cause of Francis II. Several arrests have been made, so that the most prominent of the sympathisers are at present secured from further participation in the restoration of a king whose territory grows narrower daily. The arrival of the wounded by train from Caserta on Tuesday, the 2nd, necessitated the government to resort to the justifiable expedient of pressing into the public service all carriages, cabs, and other vehicles, public or private, for the conveyance of the poor fellows from the terminus to the city hospitals. Some were borne on stretchers through the streets; and the sight of their youth and evident suffering excited the most lively pity. Wednesday seems to have been devoted to the duty of sending the prisoners of war in by train. On their arrival at Naples, they were marched, under a strong escort, to the castles, the officers in front, and the men following. As often as a train arrived from Caserta, a fresh batch of prisoners was forwarded to Naples. The number of the dead was roughly estimated at about 3000, both sides taken collectively. All the Piedmontese troops in Naples were moved out to Caserta, and the National Guard took sole charge of the city. Such was the state of affairs up till Wednesday morning, when some detailed account of the fight was attainable. Lieut.-Colonel Sprovieri and Colonel Corao were the first to fall; and their death seemed, instead of disheartening their followers, to have inspired them with greater fury. The fight continued at different points until 4·45 p.m., when it ceased. The engagement was general along the whole line, and, although Garibaldi commanded in person, Bixio, Millitz, Eber, and the other generals, had each a separate *rôle* to sustain. Garibaldi, as usual, is said to have had hair-breadth escapes and wonderful adventures. A musket ball passed through the leg of his trowsers; a grape-shot carried away one of his spurs, killing the charger on which he was mounted; a second horse was also killed under him before the close of the day. The superior officers all set a good example of personal bravery, as well as of good generalship; and, when this is the case, the inferiors and the men fight well. It would be invidious to mention the names of some where all fought well. The number of wounded is great; and amongst the officers the name of Colonel Dunn is returned as having received a gunshot wound in the leg. Several English sailors on leave from the Renown were present at the front, and of course to remain idle under such circumstances was more than could be expected from them; so, seeing two guns deserted by the enemy, the tars resolved that, although the attempt would be made under fire, yet that it was quite possible to capture these guns. In consequence of this conclusion, one of their party was deputed to make the requisite proposal to one of Garibaldi's officers; so Jack, making his way with that inimitable rolling gait peculiar to the true blue-jacket, and touching his hat, made some such speech as, "If you please, sir, me and my messmates will go out and bring in them there two guns, if so be as you gives us permission to go for them." The requisite permission being freely given, out rushed the tars to the performance of a work so congenial to them, and, with a sailor's luck, they were able under a heavy fire to replace the wheels on the gun carriages, to limber up, and run out with the guns as if it was the finest sport in the world. They also did good service at the advance post, and one seaman on French leave from the Scylla, a gunner's mate, served two guns that were in position, alternately. The loss to the Garibaldians in dead is slight compared with the great number of wounded. The enemy's loss is great, and their cavalry almost cut to pieces. On the morning of the 3rd, a sortie was made by the Neapolitans for the purpose of relieving the isolated column to which I have before alluded, but was unsuccessful. The column in question was surrounded by Garibaldi, Bixio, and Brigadier Lacchi. It is said that the prisoners taken will be sent hence to Genoa, to be incorporated with the Italian Army. At least 3000 have arrived already from Caserta, and some of those now in St. Elmo once formed part of its garrison.

The most important government changes, grants of pensions, &c., all fade into insignificance in comparison with the particulars of the late struggle; but still time is found to provide for those who lose their lives for the common cause. Amongst the notices of pensions was one for the mother of Agesilao Milano of 30 ducats a month, and a dowry of 2000 ducats to each of his sisters. Now, as this Milano was the man who attempted the life of King Ferdinand, stepping out of the line on parade, and courting every publicity, and for which offence he was executed, the announcement of the gift of a pension in his case was rather startling, as setting a sort of premium upon assassination. On inquiry, however, it was found not to have emanated from Garibaldi at all, but to owe its origin to Bertani, whose connection with the government has ceased. Nothing could be less in accordance with the lofty character of Garibaldi than to reward one who, how great soever his provocation—and it was great—should have attempted the life of another. The fact is, Garibaldi's name is much too freely used; and as many of the Bourbon party desirous of a reaction are still in Naples, and many of them very forward, it became their plan, as extremes often meet, to join the Mazzinists in calling out for a republic; hence the memory of Milano was dragged from the grave, he was pronounced a martyr, portraits of him put side by side with the heroes of the present movement, and finally it was declared that a pension had been granted to his surviving relatives. The drift of this was to identify Garibaldi with red republicanism in the minds of the public, to disgust moderate people here, so that they might desire the return of the King of Naples, and at the same time shake the confidence of Europe in Garibaldi, and forfeit for him their sympathy. To judge by the recent articles in some English papers, they have not been altogether unsuccessful, and whilst good people in England are deploring the existence of supposed differences and misunderstandings between Garibaldi and the Sardinians, the troops of both are fighting side by side at Santa Maria, and Garibaldi announces by public proclamation that the troops of Cialdini have entered Neapolitan territory, and that in a few days his own followers will have an opportunity of grasping the hands of their victorious brethren. Whatever purpose it may serve to represent Garibaldi as republican in feeling, or so weak as to become the dupe of Mazzini, it is untrue, as a more constitutional or loyal mind does not exist than that of Garibaldi, who, from first to last, placed the name of the King of Sardinia at the head of the Italian movement, and now the appointment of the Marquis of Pallavicini Trivulzio, who has arrived from Turin, to the office of Pro-Dictator, is a guarantee that no serious difference of opinion exists between the Dictator of central and southern Italy and the King of northern Italy, and it seems the latter sends his own nominee to be appointed to the second post in the realm. Mazzini has got notice to quit Naples, the reason assigned being that both England and France were incensed at his presence, and the popular cause was, in consequence, losing their sympathy. Under these circumstances, it was suggested to him, if he really loved his country, to absent himself from it. This step is said to have been amongst the first official acts of the Pro-Dictator Pallavicini, and was, report says, accompanied by an intimation to the effect that, in case of its not being complied with, more forcible means would be used. News from Ancona of the 1st inst. announces Lamoricière's surrender of himself as prisoner of war to Admiral Persano, commander-in-chief of the Sardinian fleet there. The barge of the admiral conveyed the illustrious soldier on board the flag-ship, where he was received with all the honours of war. The admiral placed his own cabin at the service of the general, who expects to proceed without delay to Genoa. A telegraph from Paris of the 1st inst. announces that the French government will not prevent the Sardinian army from going to Naples for the purpose of concluding the annexation, nor will diplomatic relations be interrupted, save in case of a Sardinian attack on Venice. Admiral Persano's arrival at Turin, where Count Cavour received him at the railway station, is also announced here by telegraphic message; and the telegraph from Ancona, date 5th of October, makes known that the King of Sardinia has assumed the command of the army in person, and published the following proclamation:—"Soldiers! I take the command. It has cost me too much (*mi costava troppo*) not to find myself first wherever danger is." It is expected that the deputation from Naples to the King of Sardinia will leave this city for Ancona immediately, and that the purport of their mission is to request the king's presence in Naples without delay for the final accomplishment of annexation. These comprise the whole amount of public news up to this, the moment of posting my letter.

Iron-Plated Frigates.—A vessel of immense proportions in the course of building upon Messrs. Palmer Brothers' extensive works at Jarrow is attracting a great deal of attention from persons passing up and down the Tyne in the packet-boats between Shields and Newcastle. The vessel is the iron-plated ram frigate Defiance, building under contract for our Government. She is making most satisfactory progress; and is intended to carry 36 heavy Armstrong guns. Her iron casing will be 4½ inches thick on the outside. Next that will be 20 inches of timber, and inside that the iron framing of the ship, which will be as strong as any already used for the largest-sized vessels in the merchant-service. Her deck-beams are made of Butterby's patent beam-iron, and the decks to be laid thereon will be of iron. The vessel will have water-tight wing-passages, with water-tight doors, so that in case a shot should be driven through the immense sides of the vessel men may pass through the doors into the compartment, and plug up the hole. Failing to do that, they can close the doors and cut the chamber off from the other parts of the ship, keeping the water within it. The stern post of the ship will be one of the largest, possibly the largest forging ever made in this or any other country. The stem of the vessel will also be of enormous strength, and will, in addition, be fortified with plating, so that the ship may run any timber-built ship down with impunity. With the exception of the ends, which have been kept back by the difficulty in forging such a mass of iron as that necessary for the stem and stern, the whole is plated. Many of the armour plates are on the premises. Feathering and grooving those plates will be commenced at once.

GENERAL PEEL ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Last week, at the Huntingdonshire Agricultural Association, General Peel made some noticeable remarks upon naval and military matters, in returning thanks for the Army. He said—The compliment that you have just paid to the army and navy and the volunteers includes some 600,000 individuals. That branch of it to which I have the honour to belong, and for which it is now my duty to return thanks, namely, Her Majesty's regular army, comprises alone, with the magnificent addition which has just been made to it of the local European army of India, no less than 250,000 men. The volunteers, the pensioners, the militia, and the yeomanry swell the number to 500,000, and if we add our gallant sailors and the royal marines—than which there is not a finer body of men in the world—the total number will reach at least 600,000, all of whom are prepared to defend the possessions of Her Majesty. And yet, gentlemen, we are told that we are not a military nation. For the purposes of aggression I trust we may never be. I sincerely hope that we shall never be induced to interfere with the affairs of other nations, and I trust, at all events, that we shall never go to war for an idea. But for the purposes of defence I hope we may ever be found a very military nation, and that it will be seen that upon that point we entertain some very strong ideas, which we are prepared to fight for if necessary. One of those ideas I take to be this—that if a foreign foe were ever to be allowed to land in this country, we have an idea that he would never be allowed to go back again. In carrying out that idea I am perfectly certain that the regular army would receive every assistance from all those other branches of the Service which I have just mentioned. I have not, however, the slightest idea that such a contingency will ever arise. The Volunteer movement has now become a great and established fact, and I trust that it will long continue to be so. I trust that those who have come forward with so much spirit will not only continue their own services, but do all in their power to encourage others to follow their example. This has been truly a voluntary movement. I give the Government every credit for the assistance and encouragement they have afforded to it—an assistance and encouragement greater than I was able to afford to it, because the rifles were not in existence when I was in office, though I have the gratification of knowing that they were all ordered by me. But you may depend upon it, the movement would never have assumed the magnitude it has done if it were not for the exertions of individuals in different localities. You all know in this county how much you are indebted to the noble duke in the chair and to others for the corps which now do you so much credit, and though it would be invidious to mention the names of individuals, it is impossible not to admit that Lord Elcho and other young noblemen who came forward to form the corps which they now so worthily command, are entitled to the thanks of the country. The establishment of the National Rifle Association was also a most praiseworthy object, and I am glad to see that the plan of offering prizes for competition is rapidly extending throughout the whole country. At the same time I hope I may be allowed to say a word to the Volunteers in reference to these prize meetings. Let no man be discouraged because he has failed to obtain a prize. If you cannot obtain the accuracy necessary to enable you to secure good prizes, do not let it dishearten you for a moment, or induce you to think of withdrawing from the corps. You may depend upon it that there are very good soldiers who are very indifferent shots. To fire at a bull's-eye and at a battalion are two very different things. No great battle was ever won by the dexterity of individuals, but by the steadiness and valour of the masses, and the confidence that each places in the other. Those are the means by which great results are attained. Perhaps, as I was for 16 months responsible for the security of the country from attack, inasmuch as the Minister for War, whoever he may be, is responsible to the country for its security, it will not be out of place to mention one fact which makes me think that this Volunteer movement is of far greater consequence than many persons imagine. It is admitted by everybody that the great security for the defence of the country must always rest upon our maritime superiority. It is imagined by many that our navy ought not only to be equal to that of any other country, but equal to that of all other countries combined, and that if it be not so we must always maintain in the country a large military force, and that without the Volunteers we should not have such a force. Now, it is somewhat disheartening that after all the exertions we have made during the last two years, and the money we have lavished upon the navy, to say that a great doubt has arisen whether the ships we have built and the money we have expended have not been thrown away. It is now supposed that a new war-vessel—the iron-cased frigate, has been established and that it will render almost all the exertions we have made and the money we have spent useless. Upon this subject I may state an opinion which within the last eight days was given to me by one to whose judgment with respect to projectiles I attach great importance—I mean Sir William Armstrong. He told me that he considers this question as merely one of naval architecture, and that if you can produce iron-cased vessels attaining anything like the same speed and as seaworthy as the ordinary men-of-war, no other vessel will have the slightest chance against them. If this be true, and I do not doubt it for a moment, what will be the consequence? Why, the entire reconstruction of our Navy. To give you an idea of the expense which would attend such a reconstruction allow me to inform you that two vessels which were ordered by Lord Derby's Government, and which are now in the course of construction, will cost no less than a million of money, 500,000*l.* each. But whatever the cost may be this country cannot afford to be behind any other either with regard to the superiority of its ships or of weapons of defence generally. I perfectly believe that we are at least equal in point of soldiers and sailors, and in the name of the former I beg to return you my thanks for the honour you have done them in drinking their healths.

Another Arrival of Timber for the Navy.—The Olga Maria, Captain Reedman, has arrived in the Medway from Dantzic, with a full cargo of oak plank and timber for the Royal dockyard at Chatham.

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INSPECTION OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

Major-General Lord William Paulet, C.B., has been making his biannual inspection of the South-western District during the last fortnight; and on this occasion his attention has been particularly directed to the augmentation of the defences recommended by the Royal Committee, and sanctioned by the late parliamentary votes. Accompanied by Colonel Somerset, C.B., and Colonel Thackwell, his Assistant Quartermaster and Adjutant-General, by Colonel Gordon, C.B., and Colonel Dunlop, C.B., commanding the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, and of other artillery and engineer officers, he proceeded on the 6th inst. in the Sprightly, Master-Commander Allen, to inspect the Needles passage, and the forts which guard it. The defence of this, the western entrance of Portsmouth harbour, occupied much consideration at the hands of the Commissioners, who, after receiving evidence on the impracticability of booming the passage on account of the strength of the tide running through, finally recommended that additional redoubts and batteries should be added to those already existing. At Hurst Castle, which the general first visited, the guns were trailed on their racers to the extreme angles of their ranges, and the calibres of the pieces carefully compared with the length of the various channels they are intended to rake. The principal addition to be made here consists in case-mating the heavy batteries on the west of the spit. The contracts are taken up, and it is expected the work will be immediately commenced. The Sprightly then steamed across the Channel, and landed the general at Cliff End fort, as it is called, but which really is nothing more than a brick four-decker, built on a rock at the point where the cliff approaches nearest to the opposite shore. Above, a mud redoubt prevents it being taken in reverse, and the guns of the brick ship sweep the channel between Hurst and the Wight, as well as the long flat sand called Colwell, and Totland Bays. Although the channel here is little more than 1400 yards across, yet remembering the speed at which a man-of-war can now pass at flood-tide, the Committee recommended additional batteries to be built on each side of this redoubt, at a height of 130 feet above the sea level. Heavy batteries are also to be placed at Hatherwood Point and at the old light tower on the Needles cliff; but as the one is 240 feet and the other 450 feet above the sea, it is very questionable whether any advantage can be hereby gained, the more so as vessels can pass at a distance of 2000 yards; and if even they approach nearer, it only entails in an increased ratio the notorious uncertainty of a plunging fire. A fort of a larger size is also to be built, about half a mile inland from Cliff End, which will contain the men to serve these batteries and guard the road to Newport and Ryde in the event of an enterprising enemy effecting by a successful dash a landing on the sands of the adjacent bays. From Cliff End the general proceeded to Fort Victoria at Sconce Point, an erection which, if it cannot be said to be the pride of Englishmen, is at any rate the wonder of all foreigners entering Southampton waters. In each of these forts he narrowly inspected the magazines and shell-rooms, inquiring into the number of rounds ready for immediate service, and examining the state of the guns, carriages, fuses, borers, bits, bursters, and all other artillery "plant." From Victoria he proceeded across the peninsula to the little fort at Freshwater Gate, which, cut out of the solid chalk on the top of the cliff, commands the little bight which forms this extremity of the valley of the Yar. Here the 68-pounders were manned, and fire opened with diaphragm shell on the perpendicular chalk cliffs. It has, however, been asserted that these heavy guns on the sea face are somewhat misplaced, as, although they might oblige an enemy's frigates to keep at a respectful distance—of little consequence in itself—yet they could not prevent their boats from stealing under the high cliffs, and landing under the western corner of the bay, where even the flanking howitzers could do them little harm. In truth, all batteries or forts which guard a landing-place should have a cross-fire, and if another small chalk redoubt were placed on the opposite Down, it would sweep the cliffs below the present fort, and at the same time guard the head of the muddy Yar, where the road crosses from Cliff End to Newport, and thus render the large fort before alluded to superfluous. The general concluded his tour of inspection by visiting Yarmouth Castle, a remnant of the old Tudor days of Henry VIII. A small body of artillerymen still garrison it, but as its use has been superseded by Victoria and Cliff End forts, its batteries will be dismantled and the guns removed. His lordship returned to Portsmouth late the same night, apparently satisfied with the result of his inspection.

We are informed that the shipwright department at Woolwich, under the superintendence of Mr. Turner, has completed the preparation and laying down the blocks to receive the keel of the 91-gun ship, Caledonia, to be constructed under the shed from which the Anson was launched last month. The Caledonia will be of nearly similar dimensions; her length between perpendiculars is to be 244 feet, and her armament to consist of 56 32-pounders, one 68-pounder, and 34 8-inch guns.

The Lords of the Admiralty have given directions for an extension of the Royal Marine barracks at Chatham, towards the dockyard, in order that additional quarters for the officers and men may be erected in that direction. The new buildings will necessitate the taking in of a portion of the dockyard, including the official residence of the master ropemaker, which will be required to be taken down, and also a part of the private garden belonging to the Captain-Superintendent.

The Lords of the Admiralty have determined upon the construction of an iron screw tank-vessel, to be employed in supplying water to the fleet at Spithead, &c. The vessel will be 300 horse-power, and tenders for her construction have been invited from several eminent shipbuilding and engineering firms.

A number of 40-pounder Armstrong guns, after being proved at the Government practice range, have been forwarded to various home stations, and also for the service of the coast brigade of Royal Artillery. The utmost activity now prevails at the gun factory department of Woolwich Arsenal, in the manufacture of heavy rifled ordnance, consisting of 80 and 100-pounder Armstrong guns, intended for the naval service.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following General Order relative to the granting of leave of absence to officers and furloughs to soldiers, has been issued from the Horse Guards by direction of the Duke of Cambridge:—

"His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief is pleased to approve of general officers commanding districts and divisions in Great Britain, and officers commanding in garrisons not included in any military district, granting leave of absence to officers, and furloughs to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, under the following regulations and restrictions, viz.:—

"1. Leave of absence granted under this order to officers may commence as soon as the half-yearly inspection shall have been made. Furloughs granted to non-commissioned officers and soldiers may commence from the 1st of the next month.

"2. These indulgences are to terminate on the 10th of March next, when, agreeably to Her Majesty's regulations, all officers and soldiers are to be present with their respective regiments and depôts.

"3. One field officer, one half of the captains, and one half of the subaltern officers are always to be present.

"4. No officer (except in the performance of duty, or for the purpose of joining his regiment) is to quit the United Kingdom without having first received Her Majesty's special permission, according to the regulation on that head.

"5. Officers employed on the recruiting service or upon the Staff of the army are not to be included in the number hereby fixed for the constant duty of the regiment or depôt.

"6. The applications for leave for regimental paymasters and medical officers are to continue to be made in the mode prescribed in the regulations and orders for the Army.

"7. In cases of short leave of absence being requested by adjutants, ridingmasters, quartermasters, or veterinary surgeons of regiments, it will be necessary that a special report be made as to the mode in which their duties are to be performed during their absence, and that the commanding officer is satisfied.

"8. The proportion of non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, drummers, and private men to whom furloughs may be granted is not to exceed 20 per battery of Horse and Field Artillery, or 10 per troop battery of garrison Artillery or company. Commanding officers of regiments returning from India may exercise a liberal discretion in granting furloughs to soldiers who come home with their corps.

"When corps are now stationed in garrisons or military districts the officers commanding are at liberty to use their discretion in granting the indulgence of leave of absence under the foregoing restrictions to the officers and soldiers under their command, reporting the same to the Adjutant-General.

"His Royal Highness expects that the general and other officers who are empowered to grant leave of absence under the provisions of this order will strictly confine that grant to the proportion of officers herein specified.

"By command of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief,
"JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, Adjt.-Gen."

The following Circular Memorandum to the Army, dated October 2, 1860, has been issued from the Horse Guards by order of the Duke of Cambridge:

"His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief notifies, for the information and guidance of the Army with reference to the exemption from the payment of tolls, that it appears by a communication received from the War Office, that the Secretary of State for the Home Department has been requested to cause the magistrates generally to be informed that the meaning and intention of the words 'on duty,' introduced in the 71st clause of the Mutiny Act, are to exempt officers driving or riding, whether in private vehicles or not, if on duty. Also, that in considering the Mutiny Act for the ensuing year, steps will be taken to remove all ambiguity in the clause.

"By command,
"JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, Adjutant-General."

TRIAL OF LIFE-BOATS.— On Monday some interesting trials were made, in the canal at Limehouse, with two life-boats which the National Life-boat Institution is about to send to Aldborough, Suffolk, and to Margate, Kent. The trials were made in the presence of Captain Ryder, R.N., Mr. Henry Wilberforce, Captain Ward, R.N., inspector of life-boats to the institution; Mr. George Ryder, Richard Mr. Lewis, the Messrs. Forrestt, life-boat builders, and many other persons. The life-boat for Aldborough is 39 feet long, and rows 14 oars. She is a very powerful boat, and apparently capable of successfully contending with any seas. She underwent the usual experiments on those occasions of self-righting and self-ejecting the water she shipped. It required 31 men to stand on one gunwale, or side of the boat, before it was brought to the water's edge, thus showing her great stability, and how difficult it would be to upset her. The Margate life-boat, which was the munificent gift of Miss Burdett Coutts, and which she had named the Angela and Hannah, is 36 feet long, and rows seven oars single banked. She underwent her trials in a very satisfactory manner. She was afterwards tried on her new transporting carriage, which answered admirably. It was built by Mr. Robinson, of Camden Town. Messrs. Forrestt have about a dozen life-boats in different stages of building. Some are nearly ready to be sent to Buckie and Thurso, in Scotland, Portrush in Ireland, St. Ives in Cornwall, and other places. Most of the boats are the gift of benevolent persons. The large life-boat for Llandudno, near Liverpool, was called the Sisters' Memorial, being the gift of two sisters resident in Liverpool, in memory of a departed sister.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Captain and wardroom officers of Her Majesty's ship St. Jean d'Acre, have forwarded through Lieutenant Mc Hardy, R.A., 4*l.* in aid of the funds of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution. We trust that this laudable example in support of so good a cause will be followed in many of Her Majesty's ships, for who better than officers of the Royal and mercantile navies can appreciate the value of a life-boat when on a lee-shore? The Life-Boat Institution has now upwards of 100 life-boats under its charge; and to keep up this large life-saving fleet —the importance of which cannot be overrated on the shore of a country like England—requires a large permanent annual income—averaging 40*l.* a year on each boat.

NAVAL ENGINEERS.

[The subjoined letter refers to so valuable a class of officers, that, although longer than prescribed by the rule which we have laid down for ordinary correspondence, we have great pleasure in giving it insertion in our columns.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have watched with much interest the struggle of the Naval Engineers against their anomalous position amongst the defenders of our country, more especially the Navy; and whilst I own the propriety of their doing the best they can for themselves, I feel convinced that the attempt is looked upon at head-quarters simply as a very natural occurrence, which does not require present attention. This idea is strengthened by the fact that all correspondence, proposals, and complaints (with the exception of the valuable but not over-ready help given them by the Press, in the way of articles, and without which they cannot expect much progress) have hitherto emanated from themselves, and have not met with that cordial support from the tax-paying and grumbling community at home which they might reasonably have expected.

I am a landsman, and have no more interest in the Navy than any other Englishman; but I know how utterly powerless our Navy would be without its present 1200 unappreciated engineers. Now in 1822 a steam navy was a new thing, "taken on trial," and the engineers' fate was of course dependent on that of the steam system; this latter has now been long looked upon as a thing certain and indispensable, and improvements and extensions have been made in it every day. Not so with the engineers—their condition has not improved with that of their engines; the few half-educated men who were taken on at first have indeed disappeared, and a much superior class of officers has succeeded them. The great sore, and the one that calls for immediate attention, is, that this moral and intellectual improvement has not been adequately recognised by the Admiralty. When steam was only a tentative sort of thing, they could but expect little notice; but that state ceased many years ago, and I can't see why the honour and rank bestowed on engines should so far have exceeded that given to engineers, without whom the machinery is only so much ballast. A naval engineer now ranks with, "but after," a master. Well; supposing that in one ship the masters were removed by accident while on a foreign station, and in another ship all the engineers were lost, also on a foreign station, which ship, do you think, would be in the worse plight? Most certainly that without its engineers. Then why not let the rank be equal to the value?

In the French navy, where they manage things better, they find it expedient for the chief engineer to rank with a captain of a line-of-battle ship; while in our own, the Navy of which we are so proud (and in some respects justly), he ranks with, "but after," a master. Then, again, the third-class assistant; with our wary neighbours he is considered equal to a midshipman of the line and to a lieutenant of the Army; whilst behind our wooden walls the incipient chief has virtually no rank at all, no cabin, no nothing, and to eat with him is an abomination to gun-room officers. These, the engineers, are men who have passed very strict examinations in a great variety of subjects, from mechanical drawing to quadratic equations; and, after the examination, they are entitled to no rank at all. In good sooth, it is to be wished that the Admiralty would study official equations now and then.

The proposal for a reform, given in one of your numbers, which I presume will be accepted as satisfactory by the persecuted ones, contains much matter for consideration, and were it not for fear of trespassing too much on your space, I should like to consider each clause separately. I gather from it, however, that a young gentleman, having passed an examination in arithmetic as far as decimals, writing English from dictation, and having qualified himself to be a peripatetic "History of the Steam-Engine, with Copious Notes," and being able to make mechanical drawings, will receive from a grateful country, when appointed to a ship and on a foreign station, the sum of 127*l.* 8*s.* per annum! This sum is subject to large deductions when he is not wanted, and this must last for a period of four years; then, after proving his further acquirement of knowledge of a fearful array of ologies and ometries, he may, if lucky, become an assistant-engineer at the age of 25. If luck still follow him, he may be a chief at 29 years of age, with a salary (if working hard away from home, perhaps from his wife and children) of 273*l.* This he may enjoy until he is 35 years old! Then he may have 309*l.* 8*s.* per annum by an uninterrupted series of hard work and unusual luck, until he is 40; from this time, until he attains the mature age of 45, he may have 345*l.* 16*s.*, after which he may have—by working for it of course—400*l.* 8*s.* until he is 50, when, if he is not discharged as unfit for service, he may have 455*l.* for an indefinite period, having served 29 years in all. Or, after he has served eight years as chief (16 years from entry), he may, if he can, qualify himself to act as inspector of machinery at a salary of 455*l.*; but, how many of these inspectors are wanted in the Navy? I see in 1858 there was one appointed, and since 1854 there have been six appointed in all.

Now, considering the extra hardships and actual risk attending the profession, what provision can an engineer make for a family out of the foregoing salaries, even supposing he attains the post of chief engineer at 50, with a salary of 455*l.* per annum? On land the prospect would be tolerable, but on sea there should be very much more margin left for contingencies to make the thing even bearable. The scheme is too moderate and too modest for my notions; but, if the engineers are satisfied with it, I should think there can be no doubt as to the ultimate, and not very remote, adoption of it, by the Admiralty. I feel sure that were any one lord, or other high official, to give the matter half-an-hour's serious and unbiassed consideration, he would be so thoroughly convinced that their last grant in February was worse than nothing, that his convictions would be forthwith so forcibly audibly, and well-expressed in council as to ensure the passing of the scale in question, or perhaps even of a more liberal one. I am sure that your assistance will not be withheld from a cause which you evidently feel to be a good one.
—I am, &c.,
PERSEUS.

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THE CAMP AT CHALONS-SUR-MARNE IN 1860.

[By an Austrian Officer.]

(Translated for The Army and Navy Gazette from the *Osterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*).

In the French army, where the fundamental principle of all peace-manœuvres is to organise them so as to represent as nearly as possible the various conditions of actual war, long marches, and camps on a large scale must necessarily play an important part. For some years such a part has fallen upon the camp at Chalons.

Whilst I leave apart those political considerations which doubtless had something to do with the French Emperor's resolution to turn the plain near Chalons into a large exercise camp, in describing the said camp I shall simply take into view the military points which are interesting enough to warrant a detailed description.

From Chalons in a north-easterly direction there is a railway, about 30 kilomètres in length, which leads to Petit-Mourmelon, a small village, which, with the exception of large store-houses for the railway service, and a few recently erected inns, counts but few houses. From this hamlet, in an easterly direction, the front of the so-called Camp of Chalons extends as far as Grand-Mourmelon, a distance of about five kilomètres. Grand-Mourmelon is a larger place than the first-named village; it boasts of a church and a castle with a fine park; but it consisted chiefly of miserable cottages until the establishments arose which have to provide for the comforts, wants, and luxuries of the camp. At present these establishments have increased in such number that whole streets have been formed. These houses are, without exception, shops, wine-houses, inns, and places of amusement; and the life which is visible there during the months the camp is assembled, dies off as soon as the tents are struck and the bugles sound the departure of the troops.

Before I enter into the details of the camp, I will first give its preliminary composition, according to the division of the troops. I say preliminary, for it is more than probable that in the course of the summer and autumn the troops actually in camp may be changed, at least in part, as with a view to combine the camp manœuvres with the long exercise marches, the troops are mutually relieved. It was thus decided that a large portion of the Imperial Guards should proceed to the camp at the time the Emperor was to take up his quarters there, which was fixed for the commencement of August; but as political considerations influence such matters, this has not as yet taken place, and the original programme has not been carried out.

The troops of the Camp at Chalons form a combined corps under the chief command of Marshal M'Mahon. His general staff consists of—Brigadier-General Lebrun, chief of the general staff; Brigadier-General Rochebuet, chief of the artillery; Captain Weynaud, chief of the engineers; a military intendant as chief of the administrative service; Captain Trouselle of the Gendarmerie, Grand Prevost and head of the safety department.

The troops are divided into 3 Divisions of Infantry, and 1 Division of Cavalry.

The 1st Division of Infantry is commanded by General D'Autemarre d'Ervillé. It consists of the brigades:

1. *O'Farell, with the 6th and 10th regiment of infantry, and the 7th battalion of Chasseurs.*

2. De Laveaucoupet, with the 2nd and 23rd regiments of infantry, the 1st and 2nd battery of the 9th horse artillery, and the 3rd company of the 1st battalion of the 1st regiment of engineers.

The 2nd Division of Infantry is under the command of General Marulaz, and comprises the brigades:

1. O'Neill De Clonard, with the 5th and 13th regiments of infantry, and the 19th battalion of Chasseurs.

2. Chalou, with the 20th and 42nd regiments of infantry, the 1st and 2nd battery of the 6th regiment of horse artillery, and the 6th company of the 2nd battalion of the 3rd regiment of engineers.

The 3rd Division of Infantry is commanded by General Walsin-Esterhazy with the brigades:

1. (Brigadier not appointed), with the 44th and 52nd regiments of infantry, and the 13th battalion of Chasseurs.

2. Douay, with the 85th and 97th regiments of infantry, the 1st mounted, and 2nd foot battery of the 8th regiment of artillery, and 1 company of engineers.

The Cavalry Division consists of the brigades:

1. Dalmas de la Pérouze, with the 1st and 5th regiments of Hussars.

2. Vernon, with the 4th and 7th regiments of Chasseurs-à-Cheval, and the 1st mounted battery of the 17th regiment of artillery.

It is well known that the manœuvring unity of the French army is the division. This compact system of organisation prevents splitting, and from the fact that the general of division has complete command over the division batteries, which are only administratively connected with the 2nd brigade, it renders it possible for him to throw a heavy force into the balance. The Chasseurs, also, who are set down as forming part of the 1st brigade, do not belong exclusively to that brigade, but must be looked upon as advanced troops of the whole division, and are actually employed as such. The introduction of Chasseurs is of recent date in the French army, and their want was less felt than in any other army; for, where the whole infantry in its spirit and mode of fighting, bears the stamp of light troops, the introduction of a special branch was rather a piece of military caprice than a necessity. Moreover, the French Chasseurs, although called *troupes d'élite*, have never distinguished themselves by any particular performances which, with all due acknowledgment of the Austrian infantry, has been the case with our Jägers. The Chasseurs de Vincennes, for whom normal rifle galleries and gymnastics are provided, are better armed, better marksmen, and better climbers, perhaps, than the infantry of the line; but the whole spirit and character of the troops bear no marked difference from those of the line, as they are all subject more or less to the same drill.

After this little discursion I will now conclude the numeration of the troops and establishments which are concentrated in the camp, and then come to the description of the camp itself.

The camp contains in reserves and parks:—The 1st and 2nd battery of the 13th regiment, horse artillery. The 2nd mounted battery of the 17th regiment. A division of artillery workmen. The 5th company of the 2nd battalion of the 1st regiment of engineers. The 5th company of the 4th squadron; and the 1st company of the 5th squadron of the military train. I do not enumerate the hospital and medical staff here. For preserving order in the camp there is a detachment of the 23rd legion of gendarmerie.

The conformation of the ground where the camp is placed is the same as prevails in the Champagne country, and consists of a chalky lime soil which dries very speedily, even after the heaviest fall of rain; a few hours of warm sunshine and all traces of wet disappear. Of vegetation there is little, as all the ground is trodden bare.

There is no running stream near the camp, which must be looked upon as a drawback, as it does away with the opportunity of swimming the horses. For the men there is excellent and abundant drinking water from numerous pumps; the water for the horses is conveyed through a wooden aqueduct of running water right through the centre of the camp. This aqueduct, which also serves as a trough, takes in the greater part of a small rivulet, which runs almost parallel with the front of the camp, and divides the camp, as it were, into two halves; the banks of this rivulet are low and often under water. Here there is vegetation enough, bushes and trees, which grow thicker towards the village of Grand-Mourmelon, and end in a shady grove, where the speculative genius of the wine shop owners has succeeded in making an agreeable place of amusement. The line of the stream is the deepest line of the camp; from it in a southerly direction (almost in a straight line to the front) the ground rises gradually to an elevated plateau, where, amongst a number of booths, is situated the so-called Pavillon de l'Empereur, with newly planted trees round it. The camp chapel is also here, where high mass is performed. The said booths, which are made of wood, with slated roofs, are roomy enough, and form the quarters of the cavalry, of the Emperor, adjutants, staff, &c., and there is also stabling for horses. Between this pavilion and the camp front lies the regular manœuvre or parade ground; a broad plain, wherein 30,000 men, which I saw reviewed there, scarcely make any show.

From the Emperor's pavilion, roads, more or less macadamised, diverge in various directions; one of the main roads leads almost in a direct line to the middle of the left wing of the camp, another to the centre of the camp. These roads are not yet quite completed, and men are still employed working at them. To the north the ground rises somewhat more abruptly, with a hill here and there, without however losing its character of undulating ground.

The communication between Petit- and Grand-Mourmelon, the two wings of the camp, is kept up by a good road, which, starting from Petit-Mourmelon,—which, as regards the camp line towards Grand-Mourmelon, lies only a little in the rear,—has a gradual descent, crosses the stream, and continues in an easterly direction almost parallel with the stream and line of camp.

The front line of the camp retrogrades in the centre, so that its advancing wings run into a broad angle. The camp itself is, as already stated, cut into two halves by the rivulet. The upper space is occupied by the infantry, the cavalry in first line, then the park of artillery and engineers in second line. The lower space is set apart for magazines, military train, barracks, hospitals, &c. Of the upper camp I will endeavour to give a more detailed description. On both wings are pitched the tents of the Chasseurs and infantry of the line. The tent rows of the infantry consist of five tents in two lines, and about twenty-five to thirty yards from each other. They form the first tent line of the camp, and have advanced tents for sentries.

Close to the infantry tents a hut-camp is now being formed. Some 120 huts have already been erected, and the main street through them is called Rue de Solferino.

Close upon the hut camp come the four cavalry regiments which form the centre of the first camp-line. The cavalry tents, which are of circular form, are divided on the same plan as those of the infantry. Each of these tents holds six men, so that the double row of tents comprises sixty men—that is to say, half a squadron. A strong rope is run the whole length of the street of tents, with a strap for attaching each horse by the fore-foot. This is all that is adopted to secure the horses.

The four regiments of light cavalry actually quartered here are mounted on Arab stallions. They are first-rate regiments, and have served in Algeria.

The French soldier is fond of amusements. The great rendezvous for dances and open air concerts is at Grand-Mourmelon.

At nightfall the *retraite* is beaten, then the lamps are lit on the high beacons which mark the front line of the camp; and the noise of men on horse, or foot, or cabriolet, returning from some place of amusement, begins anew.

The Official Navy List.—The October number of the *Navy List* published "By Authority," is now before us, and although some of the inaccuracies existing in the July list, which we took the trouble to point out, have been remedied, yet there still remains a sufficient quantity of blunders. We made the experiment, and at page 189 we found that the Ruby gun-boat was numbered 692. The next vessel was the Sandfly, numbered 695. Then from the Skylark, numbered 702, there is a jump to the Snap, 704. Again, the Violet has the figure 707 before it, and the next gun-boat to it is the Watchful, with 730 prefixed to it. We made another trial, and the leaves fell back to page 179. We there found the Southampton, a 50-gun frigate, and the Sparrow, a new screw steam gun-vessel, without any number, and a ship deficient between the Spartan and Speedwell, and one between the Sphinx and Spiteful. The Seringapatam coal depôt, at the Cape of Good Hope, is retained in the list of ships in commission, instead of being placed in that of vessels used for harbour service. She is not, however, honoured with a number, nor is the Sealark immediately above her better distinguished. At page 11 we are informed that we have 25 vice-admirals on the retired list, but on counting them up we can only discover 21; the other 4 unfortunate old officers cannot be found at present, but it is to be hoped they will turn up between this and the 1st of January. We have said enough to attract attention; and if the next number be not more accurate than the present, we would seriously suggest that means be taken to remedy the evil.

Prize Shooting at Hastings.—The beautiful little valley near Hastings, known as Ecclesbourne Glen, has been the scene of a rifle match, or rather a series of rifle matches on a large scale. The contest was chiefly among the members of the Cinque Ports Corps, but others joined in the competition for some of the prizes. The first prize was a Lancaster rifle, value 10 guineas, which was won by Mr. Webb, who scored 15 points in ten shots at 200 and 300 yards. Mr. Crake and Messrs. Penhall and Hildred gained 14 points each; and in shooting off the tie for the second prize (a silver medal) and the third prize (a bronze medal) Mr. Hildred won the second and Mr. Penhall the third prize. A contest then took place between 12 members of the 1st Company of Cinque Port Rifles (Hastings) and 12 members of the 3rd Company (Rye), ranges 200 and 300 yards, 10 shots at each distance, when the Hastings Company proved victorious, making 119 points to the Rye Company's 115. A prize cup was also shot for, value 17 guineas, and a second prize of five guineas, which, after a close contest of four shots at 300 and one at 400 yards, resulted in Mr. Webb winning the cup and Mr. C. Brittenden the guineas. The Countess of Waldegrave presented the prizes. There was an immense assemblage of persons to witness the shooting.

Newton Rifle Prize Shooting.—The meeting for the shooting for the prizes offered by the Devon County Volunteer Association was opened at Newton on Tuesday; Earl Fortescue, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, presiding at the inauguration. On the slope adjoining the road from Newton are erected tents for the council, and for the refreshment of visitors, and a temporary office for the secretaries; and on the opposite side of the valley, amidst the furze in the glades of the hills are placed the targets for carrying out the firing, with earthen mounds for the protection of the markers. About noon, the Lord-Lieutenant having arrived at the station, a procession was formed, consisting of an advanced guard of two troops of the Devon Yeomanry, under the command of the Earl of Devon and Captain W. J. Watts. Several carriages accompanied the procession—one containing the Lord-Lieutenant, and another the Grand Duke Michael of Russia. The streets were gaily decorated with flags, evergreens, and triumphal arches—one of the latter bearing in prominent letters the motto, "Defence, not Defiance." Along the sides of the streets in several places young fir-trees were planted for the occasion. At the station, long lines of flags were also suspended, and the new platforms, which are under completion, were promptly cleared and arranged for the reception of the Volunteers by their energetic builder Mr. Matcham, who deserves much credit for the rapid progress he is making in the extensive alterations and additions to this station. On the arrival of the procession on the ground the troops formed in an extended line along the valley facing the council tent, the Lord-Lieutenant and a large party occupying that tent. An address was presented by the Earl of Devon, the chairman of the council of the Devon Volunteer Association, to the Lord-Lieutenant, thanking his lordship for his kind assistance and countenance in support of the efforts of the Association. Earl Fortescue replied, eulogising the objects of the Association, and then declared the meeting opened. The troops then marched by, and were shortly afterwards dismissed to the amusements of the day. The shooting began about three o'clock.

Sham Fight on the Norfok Coast.—Yesterday week a novel affair took place at Cromer, on the Norfolk coast, in the shape of an invasion by a supposed hostile force, who were attacked by another party of Volunteers. The Volunteers comprising the "enemy" were the 2nd Norwich Company, under the command of Captain Patteson, 73 strong; the Cromer Company, 40 strong, under the command of Captain Lord Suffield; and the Fakenham Company, 60 strong, under the command of Lieutenant Hammond, Captain Patteson, having the general command. The defending force was composed as follows: the Stalham Company, 30 strong, commanded by Captain Cubitt; the Aylsham Company, 67 strong, commanded Captain Scott; and 20 gentlemen on horseback, commanded by Captain Chapman, of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, and presumed to represent an irregular troop of horse. Captain C. Buxton, M.P., who wore the uniform of one of the corps raised in connection with the brewery of Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Co., directed the movements of the defending party. It was taken for granted that the "enemy" had effected a landing; some crab-boats provided for this purpose not having been put into requisition as the sea was rather rough. The defenders were posted on the Lighthouse cliff, and commenced a brisk fusillade against the "enemy," upon whom, however, they did not succeed in making much impression, and after a short interval the order was given to fall back. The "enemy" scrambled up the cliff in excellent style, and gradually drove their opponents before them. The latter, however, soon took up some fresh positions, and some animated skirmishing followed, in which the mounted irregulars took part, the "enemy" by degrees finding their way into the town, where it is to be presumed they surrendered at discretion. As 36 rounds of ammunition were served out per man, some idea may be formed of the continued firing with which the ears of the spectators were assailed. Some of the firing was carried on at disagreeably close quarters, from behind hedges, or any favourable shelter, and one member of the Norwich company was slightly wounded in the forehead with a cartridge. The whole affair passed off with much spirit. The "engagement" concluded with a dinner given by Captain Buxton, M.P., in a marquee near the Hotel de Paris. About 300 Volunteers sat down. The hon. and gallant host presided, being supported by Captain Lord Suffield, Captain Windham, R.N., Captain King, R.N., Captain Micklethwaite, Adjutant of the Norwich battalion of Volunteers, Lieutenant Windham (Norfolk Militia), Mr. J. Gurney Hoare, and the Volunteer officers who took part in the proceedings of the day. Several members of the Victoria Rifles and Oxford and Cambridge corps were also present. Lord Suffield, in complimentary terms, proposed the health of the hon. and gallant chairman, thanking him for the munificent hospitality with which he had entertained the party. The toast was drunk with enthusiastic cheers, and the chairman acknowledged the toast in appropriate terms. Several other toasts were given in the course of the proceedings, which passed off very agreeably and successfully.

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REVIEW ON NAZING COMMON.—The following is the programme of the review to be held this day on Nazing Common. The Volunteer brigade will consist of the following: Artillery.—West Essex Yeomanry, 6 guns, 6 field-guns; the Hon. Artillery Company, 2 guns Horse Artillery; and 2 field-guns; swivel guns in position, 4. Cavalry.—About 200. Infantry.—The Hon. Artillery Company, Major Robinson; 1st (Victoria) Middlesex Rifles, Major Whitehead; 33rd (Tottenham) Middlesex Rifles, Captain Goss; 2nd Tower Hamlets Rifles, Colonel Walker; 4th Tower Hamlets Rifles, Captain Bale; Enfield Rifles, Captain Monro; Cheshunt Rifles, Captain Goodliffe; Bishops-Stortford Rifles, Ensign Nash; 7th (Rochford) Essex Rifles, Captain Tawke; 8th (Eastern Counties) Essex Rifles, Major Love. It is proposed that a signal gun shall be fired at half-past 1 o'clock p.m., as a signal for all troops to fall in, and at a quarter before 2, two guns, when the parade line is to be formed to receive Major-General Robert Wood at 2 p.m. After inspection of ranks, the whole to march past twice, and infantry to wheel into line on the original ground, when an enemy will be shown on the left flank. The supposed right wing of the enemy coming marching from the direction of Epping, which will be routed by the artillery and cavalry, when the enemy will attack with their centre and left. The 1st and 3rd brigade will advance supported by a half battery of guns each, form lines, and repulse the enemy, supported by the 2nd brigade, as a reserve, with a half battery of three guns; on all ammunition being expended, a new line to be formed, when the whole will advance in parade order and salute.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—A meeting of this institution was held on Thursday week at its house, John Street, Adelphi; Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., presiding. Mr. Lewis, the Secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting. A report was read of the services of the Northumberland prize life-boat, belonging to the Ramsgate harbour trustees, in conjunction with their steam-tug, early on the morning of the 25th, ult., in rescuing at great risk of life the crew of nine men from the barque Linda, of Whitby, and thirteen men from the Hanoverian barque Ariel, of Gottenberg, wrecked on the North Sand Head of the Goodwin sands during a heavy gale of wind on the night of the 24th ult. The Ramsgate life-boat is built on the same principle as the boats of the National Life-boat Institution. She will self-right if upset, and will self-eject immediately any seas she may ship, as was often proved during the stormy night and morning in question, when she had to cross the Goodwin in shallow water and in terrific seas. The coxswain of the life-boat on landing at Ramsgate said he was certain that some of her planking had been shaken owing to the heavy thumping the boat had received while crossing the sands; but upon examination it was found that she had sustained no injury. Since she has been on this important station she has been instrumental in saving 110 shipwrecked sailors from a watery grave. Her crew will be rewarded by the harbour commissioners, in addition to receiving salvage for their intrepid and important services. A reward of 4*l.* was voted to the crew of the Dundalk life-boat, belonging to the National Life-boat Institution, for putting off and rendering important services to the fishing-smack John James, of the Isle of Man, which in a heavy sea and a thick fog had stranded on Dundalk Bar on the 18th ult. The life-boat was reported to have behaved very well on the occasion. A reward of 16*l.* was also voted to the crew of the lugger Diana, of Deal, and the silver medal of the Institution to Thomas Trott, one of her crew, for their gallant and prompt services in putting off and saving, at considerable risk of life, the crew of ten men of the Norwegian brig Poseidon, which during a heavy gale of wind had sunk on the Goodwin Sands very early on the morning of the 25th ult. The rigging of the ship having got foul of the lugger's mast must have caused the upsetting of the latter, had not Thomas Trott instantaneously jumped on board the wreck and cut away the gear. A reward of 14*l.* was likewise given to the crew of a Pakefield yawl for putting off recently, in the night, and rescuing, at much risk of life, and after repeated attempts, the crew of four men, of the schooner Adam Young, of North Shields, which, during a strong gale of wind and thick weather, with rain, had recently sunk on the Holm Sand on the Suffolk coast. Various other rewards were also voted for saving lives from shipwrecks. It will thus be seen that, even during the heavy gales of the last few weeks about 40 of our fellow-creatures have been literally snatched by life-boats and shore-boats from an appalling death by shipwreck. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of such services as these; but they are properly appreciated by the poor men themselves, and by many who, in the absence of these laudable services, would to-day be widows and orphans. The Committee expressed their sympathy with the family of the late Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*. He was a warm friend of the life-boat cause, to which he had for many years past rendered important service, through the medium of his well-conducted journal. One of the most dangerous parts of the English coast is his native county, Lincolnshire. We should be glad to see on it a life-boat, to be called the "Herbert Ingram," in memory of one of the most industrious and generous men of the county. During the past month the Society had forwarded life-boats to New Quay, in Cornwall; Banff and North Berwick, in Scotland; Tyrella, in Dundrum Bay; and Newbiggin, in Northumberland; the last-named to replace a life-boat which had become unfit for service. It was stated that the Institution had expended during the present year upwards of 7500*l.* on new life-boat establishments, and the maintenance of its previously formed stations in a state of efficiency. As the demands on its limited funds continue to be unusually heavy, the support of the public is urgently requested, otherwise the Institution will be compelled to sell out a portion of its small funded capital. Payments amounting to 1027*l.* having been made on various life-boat establishments, the proceedings closed.

The following are the names of officers removed from the list of the Royal Navy since last June:—*Lieutenants:* Robert Deane (resigned), 1851; the Hon. Maurice R. Wingfield (resigned), 1859; Charles R. Macdonell (name removed), 1859; Philip J. Patrickson (name removed), 1860; the Hon. Frederick J. Boyle (dismissed), 1858. *Assistant-Surgeon:* Robert Murphy (dismissed), 1854. *Assistant-Paymaster:* Joseph F. Allen (dismissed), 1858.

Obituary.

We regret to announce the fact that the long illness of Sir Harry Smith terminated fatally yesterday morning, at five minutes before eight, at his residence in Eaton Place West. We quote from *Hart's Army List* the following account of the distinguished officer's services:—Sir Harry Smith served with the Rifle Brigade at the siege, storm, and taking of Monte Video, under Sir S. Auchmuty, and at the assault upon Buenos Ayres, under Brigadier-General Craufurd. Employed with the troops in Spain, under Sir John Moore, from the battle of Vimiera to the embarkation of the troops at Corunna. Embarked for the Peninsula under Major-General Robert Craufurd in 1809; was seriously wounded in the action upon the bridge of Coa, near Almeida. Commanded a company in the pursuit of Massena from the Lines of Lisbon; at the actions of Redhina, Condeixa, and Foz d'Arouce. Appointed Brigade-Major to the 2nd Light Brigade in the Light Division, and was present in the action of Sabugal, battle of Fuentes d'Onor, siege and storm of Ciudad Rodrigo, siege and storm of Badajoz, battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, attack of the heights of Vera and passage of the Bidassoa, battle of Sarre, attack upon the position of St. Jean de Luz and heights of Arcanguez, battle of Orthes, affair at Tarbes, and battle of Toulouse. Appointed Assistant Adjutant-General to the troops under Major-General Ross destined against Washington, and was present at the battle of Bladensburg and destruction of Washington. Brought home despatches, and went out again immediately under Sir Edward Pakenham, and was present at the attack upon the enemy's lines near New Orleans. After the death of Sir Edward he was appointed Military Secretary to Sir John Lambert, commanding the army, and was present at the siege and taking of Fort Bowyer, Appointed Assistant-Quartermaster-General to the 6th Division of the army under the Duke of Wellington, and was present at the Battle of Waterloo. In 1828 he was appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General at the Cape of Good Hope, and commanded a division under Sir Benjamin D'Urban throughout the operations against the Kaffir tribes in 1834 and 1835. In 1840 he proceeded to the East Indies as Adjutant-General, and was nominated a K.C.B. for the action of Maharajpore, in which battle he was present as Adjutant-General; and for his distinguished services in the campaign on the Sutlej and brilliant victory over the Sikhs at Aliwal, he was nominated a G.C.B., and afterwards created a baronet. Finally, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, he attacked and defeated the Rebel Boers at Boem Plaats, 29th August, 1848. Sir Harry has received the war medal and twelve clasps.

News has been received of the decease of Major-General Sir Henry George Roberts, K.C.B., of the Bombay army, which happened a few days since at his residence, Hazeldine House, near Redmarley, Worcestershire, in the 61st year of his age. The deceased general was the second son of the late Mr. W. Roberts, of Gloucester, and was born in 1800. He entered the military service of the East India Company in 1818, on the Bombay establishment, and attained the rank of Major-General in 1854; he was also colonel of the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry. He married, in 1838, Julia Maria, daughter of the Rev. Robert Raikes, rector of Longhope, Gloucestershire, by whom he has left a family to lament his loss.

Lieut.-Colonel James Spence, C.B., late of Her Majesty's 31st Regiment, who died at Bath on Monday last, entered the Army at an early age, and had seen much service. He was present with his regiment in the action of Stuola, near Genoa, on the 13th of April, 1814, and in the subsequent attacks upon the city of Genoa until its surrender, and also at the surrender of Corsica in the same year. In 1815 he served with the Army in Naples. In 1825 he was present at the burning of the ship Kent, in the Bay of Biscay, on the 1st of March. He commanded the 31st Regiment throughout the campaign on the Sutlej, for which he received the war medal and three clasps; at the battles of Moodkee (soon after its commencement), Ferozeshah (for which he was appointed a Companion of the Bath), Buddiwal, and Aliwal, and the 1st Brigade of Sir Harry Smith's division at the battle of Sobraon, and was one of only five officers out of thirty who escaped being wounded in all these actions. At Ferozeshah and at Sobraon he had his horse shot under him.

We have to announce the death of Lieutenant Benjamin Peyton Sadler, R.N., which occurred at Clifton on Thursday week, in the 61st year of his age. The deceased entered the Navy in July, 1811, as first-class volunteer, on board the Stork, 18, employed on the Irish station. He became midshipman in June, 1813, and from January, 1814, to April, 1815, served on the coast of North America, and was present at the capture of the United States ship President. After he had been about three years attached at Portsmouth and the East Indies, he was promoted May 25, 1818, to the rank of lieutenant. From 1818 to 1826 he was employed for periods of about three years each in ships on the Irish and Jamaica stations, since which time he has not been afloat.

We have also to record the death of Staff-Surgeon Harvey Morris, R.N., who died at his residence, Wickham Villa, Newcross, on Thursday week. He obtained the rank of surgeon, July 20, 1838, and from the following September until 1843 served in the Racer, 16, on the North America and West India station; and from February, 1855, until 1858, served in the Impregnable, 104, flag-ship at Devonport.

We have to record the demise of Admiral Charles Gordon, C.B., brother of the late Admiral Henry Gordon, who died on the 3rd instant, at his residence at Bath, aged 79. The venerable deceased was educated at the Royal Naval Academy, and entered the service as midshipman, in June, 1796. For three years he was signal officer to Admiral the Hon. Wm. Cornwallis, in command of the Channel fleet. At the close of that service he was appointed to the command of the St. Lucia, sloop, off Antigua, until May, 1807, when, we believe, he had the misfortune to be captured. The gallant admiral was afterwards appointed to the Caroline, 36, one of the squadron employed in the destruction, during November, 1809, of more than eighty piratical vessels at Ras-al-Kyma, and other ports in the Persian Gulf, rendering the most effectual assistance to his senior officer, Captain Wainwright. He was next appointed to the command of the Ceylon, adopted Indiaman of 40 guns, in which vessel he fought, in September, 1810, a gallant night action off the Isle of France with the French ships Venus, 44 guns, and Victor, 16 guns. Captain Gordon was among the wounded, and owing to his ship being disabled by the enemy he was compelled to surrender. The Ceylon was, however, retaken the same day by the Boadicea and the Otter brig. Captain Gordon and his crew were afterwards honourably acquitted by a court-martial of all blame. Since then the gallant deceased has been on half-pay. In 1840 he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath. The late admiral's commissions bore date as follows:—Lieutenant, March 11, 1803; commander, May 20, 1806; captain, December 21, 1807; rear-admiral, November 23, 1841; vice-admiral, December 17, 1852; and admiral, January 20, 1858. Admiral Gordon was on the list of admirals which the Admiralty call "reserved half-pay." The term would imply that these officers form a reserve in case the number of active officers should require to be recruited. This reserve is but a sham; it is no reserve at all, it simply occupies a few pages in the Navy List, on which, when officers once find their names, they may bid adieu to all further solid advancement in the service. The term should at once be abolished, and officers should be told in plain English that they are "retired" and not "reserved." The present Board of Admiralty have to their credit distinctly told the service that officers who come under the terms of the Order of Council of the 1st of August, 1860, are "retired now and for ever."

We regret to announce the death of Vice-Admiral (on the retired list) the Earl of Leven and Melville, which took place on Monday last, at his residence, Melville House, in his 75th year. The deceased, David Leslie-Melville, was son of the 7th earl, by the daughter of Mr. John Thornton of London, and was born in London on June 22, 1785. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father on the 22nd of February 1820., as 8th Earl of Leven and 7th Ear of Melville. In 1824 he married the daughter of Sir Archibald Campbell. He entered the Royal Navy at an early age, and commanded a boat at the capture and destruction of a convoy in the Bay of Rosas in 1809, and became a vice-admiral in 1858. The deceased nobleman was one of the representative peers of Scotland, and a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Fife. The 1st Earl of Melville was a distinguished Minister in the time of William III., and the 1st Earl of Leven was an eminent Republican General.

On Friday week, Mr. Robert Duncan, mariner, died at Southampton, aged 93. He was present as a seaman at Admiral Lord Howe's victory over the French fleet, "the glorious 1st of June," 1794.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ASHTON—October 1, at Dresden, the wife of Major J. T. Ashton, late of Madras Horse Artillery, of a son.

BILLS—September 15, at Chatham, the wife of Mr. J. W. Bills, Chief Engineer, H.M.S. Thunderbolt, of a daughter.

MONTRESOR—September 30, at Denne Hill, Kent, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Montresor, Grenadier Guards, of a daughter.

WEST—September 29, at 8, Berkeley Terrace, Plymouth, the wife of Captain W. H. H. West, R.M., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BELL—RENDELL—September 28, at Kingston Church, Mr. Joseph Bell, to Emma, daughter of Mr. Henry Rendell, R.N., of Prince George's Street, Portsea.

BUCKLAND—HAVERFIELD—October 2, at St. Mary's, Woolwich, the Rev. S. Buckland, to Isabella Elizabeth, daughter of the late Captain Haverfield, R.N.

CLEVELAND—BARROW—September 11, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. J. Spring, Henry Cleveland, Esq., to Effie Magdalene, eldest daughter of Major Barrow, Commandant Marine Battalion.

JAMESON—BRIAN—At St. Mary's, Islington, Thomas Jameson, Esq., of Egremont, Dublin, to Jane Sarah, youngest surviving daughter of the late Robert Brian, Esq., M.D., R.N., of St. Mary's Road, Canonbury.

LEWER—TALFORD—October 3, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. J. Sorley, Dr. Robert Lewer, Royal Horse Artillery, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Captain Joseph Talford, 96th Regiment, and niece of the late Major Welsford, 97th Regiment, and of Wellesley Pole Fletcher, of Dublin, Esq.

MOORE—LEE—October 1, at Kingston Church, Mr. Moses George Moore, R.N., to Harriet, daughter of Mr. Francis Lee, of Fining Street, Landport.

NELSON—MORICE—October 4, at St. James's Church, Holloway, by the Rev. J. K. Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Esq., M.D., R.N., to Jane, second daughter of Commander G. F. Morice, R.N., of Arundel Square, Barnsbury Park, Islington.

PRINGLE—PRINGLE—October 3, at St. Peter's Episcopal Chapel, Galashiels, by the Rev. Henry G. W. Aubrey, B.A., Oxford, Charles Pringle, Esq., late 71st Highland Light Infantry, to Mary, third daughter of the late Vice-Admiral James Pringle, of Torwoodlee, Selkirkshire.

RENNIE—RENNIE—October 3, at St. John's, Paddington, William Rennie, Esq., to Wyndham Georgina, eldest daughter of the late Captain George Lucas Rennie, R.N.

TURNER—DENNYS—October 3, at St. Pancras Church, Henry J. Turner, Esq., to Fanny A., second daughter of Commander Lardner Dennys, R.N.

VACHELL—BARTHORP—October 4, at Hollesley, Suffolk, by the Rev. E. I. Lockwood, assisted by the Rev. J. B. Tweed, uncle and cousin of the bride, Henry Tanfield Vachell, Esq., of the Bombay Horse Artillery, to Mary Grace, only daughter of John Barthorp, Esq., of Hollesley House.

WALKER—VARDON—October 6, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, John Walker, Esq., of Hawkhills, in the county of York, and late 7th Dragoon Guards, to Emily Laura, younger daughter of Thomas Vardon, Esq., of the Palace, Westminster.

WELCH—ENGLAND—October 4, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, by the Rev. W. Marker, M.A., Captain Edward Welch, late 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, second son of G. A. W. Welch, Esq., of Arle House, near Cheltenham, to Sophia Anne, eldest daughter of Major J. H. England, 75th Regiment.

DEATHS.

CALAMY—September 23, at Cheltenham, Elizabeth Harriet Calamy relict of the late Colonel Calamy, R.M.

CRELLIN—October 1, at Forest Hill, Sydenham, Frederic Crellin, Esq., surgeon R.N., aged 59.

DUPONT—September 30, at Naples, Madame Dupont. She was the second daughter of the late Sir Andrew Snape Douglas, Kt., and sister of the last Lady Bowyer.

GORDON—October 3, at 1, Duke Street, Bath, Admiral Gordon, aged 79.

MILNER—September 25, at Southport, Edmund Milner, Esq., eldest son of the late Captain Milner, R.N., of Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts, aged 40.

NIXON—September 29, at Ramsgate, Lydia Mary, relict of the late Captain Nixon, R.N., aged 66.

PROWSE—October 1, at Enham House, near Andover, Captain W. J. Prowse, R.N., aged 70.

THOMPSON—September 5, at her grandfather's, Longparish, Hants, Emma Elizabeth, the eldest child of Captain Charles Thompson, o the Indian Army.

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Advertisements.

THE LANCASHIRE ARTILLERY AND RIFLE CONTEST, promoted by the 2d Battalion Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, to be held at their Ground, at Hightown, Nine Miles from Liverpool, on the Southport Railway, Commencing on MONDAY, 29TH OCTOBER, 1860, and ensuing days.

Under the Patronage of the Nobility and Gentry of Lancashire. The number of Prizes to be shot for is Thirteen, amounting to 930*l*. Full particulars will be given on application to the Secretary.

The ENTRIES will close on Saturday, 20th October, 1860, at Four o'clock, after which none can be received.

ALL ENTRIES to be made in writing to the Honorary Secretary, R. G. BUSHBY, Esq., 11, Rumford Place, to whom all Post Office Orders must be made payable, accompanied by a stamped envelope, with the name and full address of the sender, and number of Prize as per programme (advertised in *The Army and Navy Gazette* of the 6th, *The Times* and *Morning Post* of the 8th instant, &c.), for which he intends to contest, otherwise no attention will be paid to the application.

R. G. BUSHBY, Hon. Sec.

Liverpool, October 3, 1860.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN,

Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON, Sole Lessees.

The doors to open at Seven, performances to commence at Half-past Seven, with Wallace's grand Opera of LURLINE. Messrs. H. Wharton, H. Corri, G. Kelly, and W. Harrison; Miss Leffler, Miss Albertazzi, and Miss Louisa Pyne. After the Opera, the unrivalled Orchestra of the Royal English Opera will perform Herold's popular OVERTURE to ZAMPA. Conducted by Mr. Alfred Mellon; Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

Stalls, 7*s.*; private boxes, 4*l.* 4*s.*; 3*l.* 3*s.*; 2*l.* 2*s.*; 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; 1*l.* 1*s.*; dress circle, 5*s.*; amphitheatre stalls, 3*s.*; pit, 2*s.* 6*d.*; amphitheatre, 1*s.* Arrangements have been made for families visiting the theatre to let private boxes, on the first tier, to hold four persons, at 1*l.* 5*s.* nightly, and on the second tier for 10*s.* 6*d.* four persons. No charge for booking, or fees to box-keepers.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN,

Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON, Sole Lessees.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15th, and during the Week, in consequence of the request of numerous patrons of the Royal English Opera, the performances will commence at Half-past Seven, doors opening at Seven. This arrangement will continue up to Christmas. At Half-past Seven, the Opera of LURLINE. The performances will conclude with Herold's popular OVERTURE to ZAMPA, performed by the unrivalled Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Alfred Mellon.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER MUTUAL ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Lord Chancellor.
Marquis of Salisbury.
Earl of Carlisle.
Earl of Durham.
Earl of Eglington.
Earl De Grey and Ripon.
Earl of Lichfield.
Earl Mount Charles.
Lord Brougham and Vaux.
Right Hon. Sir Hamilton Seymour.

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Captain Lord Seymour.
Captain J. C. Templer.

The objects of the Association are to provide medical attendance, weekly allowance during sickness, pensions after a certain age, and a sum payable at death. Time will be made available (by means of a separate fund) towards claims for pensions and payments at death. Communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, 5, Bedford Square, W.C. By order of the Committee, G. MONTAGU HICKS, Chairman.

JOHN ROSE CORMACK, M.D., F.R.S.E.,
London, October 1, 1860. Honorary Secretary.

SCINDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for LOANS on Debentures of sums of not less than 100*l.* and upwards for five years, at 5 per cent. per annum interest, payment of both principal and interest being guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, and convertible into Scinde Railway Stock at par, at the option of the holder at any time within that period. By order of the board,

THOS. BURNELL, Secretary.

Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C., Sept. 15, 1860.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
AND
FIELD-MARSHAL
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT,
K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., & G.C.M.G.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Established A.D. 1837, for General Assurance on Lives,

13, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, S.W.

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ASSURANCES are granted upon the lives of persons in every profession and station in life, and are extended to Tropical and other Climates, on conditions more favourable (especially to the NAVY and ARMY) than heretofore have been deemed practicable.

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For further particulars, Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses, apply to F. H. GILBART, Secretary.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—FINAL NOTICE.

BONUS YEAR.—SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

All Policies effected before 15th November next will participate in the Division of Profits to be made as at that date, and secure a year's additional Bonus over later entrants at subsequent Divisions.

THE STANDARD WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1825.

The First Division of Profits took place in 1835; and subsequent Divisions have been made in 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1855.

The profits to be divided in 1860 will be those which have accumulated since 1855.

Accumulated Fund ...	... £1,084,598	2 10
Annual Revenue ...	... 289,231	13 5

The new Assurances effected during the last ten years alone amount to upwards of Five Millions sterling.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager.
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October, 1860.

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ARMY GAZETTE NAVY

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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WE are accustomed to read in every newspaper free criticisms of the "official" mode of judging of things, and of doing business, with the usual taunts of "routine, and red tape, and circumlocution." What the "authorities" do has thus become to mean the worst mode of doing business, or, rather, as it is called, "how not to do it." No doubt this bad character has, in a measure, been earned, and is often deserved; but, still there must be a limit to this mode of talking. If public writers do not proceed upon the homely principle of sometimes "giving the devil his due," but adopt, once for all, the less just precept, "give a dog a bad name, and hang him;"—if they do not discriminate between what is well done and what is bungled, not only will their censure fail to operate beneficially upon men in office, and the conduct of public affairs, but it may come in time to be reckoned as praise. That we ought to have the best men in the public service is true. But still we cannot hope that no failures can ever occur in administrating the complicated affairs of the State machine: and we ought to keep in mind that no such severe test as that applied to men in office, is ever brought against the management of commercial undertakings, which are too often assumed to be governed by absolute wisdom and infallible judgment. There is an optimist exaggeration in favour of mercantile management, as there is the pessimist view of official administration. The numerous mercantile frauds of the last two or three years have only the single Exchequer bill forgeries — on a much smaller scale, and most clearly exceptional—to match them on the part of officials. We will not adduce the Crystal Palace as a commercial failure; but what would have been said if an undertaking so ruinously grand as the building of the Great Eastern had been undertaken by Government? And who can deny that the defects in the gun-boats built for the Russian war are much more discreditable to the private ship-builders in whose yards they were "scamped," than to the public department which failed to find an adequate amount of superintendence to detect such frauds? In making this allusion to the gun-boat scandal, we recognise with the greatest pleasure the general faithfulness with which Mr. Laird and the majority of the contractors fulfilled their contracts. But in doing so we cannot help observing that the fact at once takes away all real excuse from the few contractors in whose yards green timber was allowed to be used, and short bolts to be driven. We also think that those inspectors who observed and in some cases checked these evils, utterly failed in their duty—according to our idea of what their proper duty was—in not reporting to headquarters that men had dared to drag unseasoned timber through the mud to cover its defects. By failing to do so, in fact, the inspectors allowed the Admiralty Department itself to be hauled through a considerable amount of dirt. We do not adopt the *Saturday Review's* theory of what such inspection ought to be; namely, that the form of weekly report by the inspectors ought to have contained a column "to specify whether the materials used were sound or worthless;" because, as we think, no worthless materials ought to have been allowed by the inspectors to be used in building the vessels. Our learned contemporary is great in scholastic matters, obscurely grand upon politics, and "superfine" upon morals and social propriety; but, of late especially, he has not been quite up to the mark in reference to the branches of mechanical science which relate to shipbuilding and projectiles. If the Admiralty had had a form to specify how far the gun-boats were built of sound timber, or of worthless materials, we apprehend no censure of the press would have been sharper against such a manifest sanction of the use of green and sappy timber, than that of the *Saturday Review* itself. Instead, then, of considering an inspector to be merely a recorder of how the work he is inspecting is done—we consider his especial duty to be, to see that it is always and only done properly; but inasmuch as he cannot always see every inch of timber used, and every bolt or nail driven, we think it the more incumbent upon him to take serious notice of the least attempt at fraud; and that the contractors, moreover, should be also held responsible for the quality of the work. The inspector ought not to be considered as relieving the contractor in any degree, but only as being present on the part of Government as an additional security that the public will be well served. We should not have had the press teaching the Board of Admiralty that it was now about time to think of building at least as many invulnerable vessels as the French, if Sir Baldwin Walker had not infinitely more on hand than any one man or any three men could do with any credit; nor should it have been left to the press in October, after a month's discussion, to grope its way from wall-sided vessels at last to recommend to the Admiralty to try another form of iron-clad frigate more effectual for resisting shot, in accordance with actual experiments made by officers under the Admiralty in August last, and the results of which had doubtless been officially reported to their lordships and the Comptroller of the Navy long before the additional vessels—wall-sided, like the Warrior — were recently ordered to be laid down. We trust that the Comptroller of the Navy will not be afraid to order the building of iron-clad vessels, protected over-head, and without masts, because the naval critic in the *Saturday Review* thinks they would be "like logs in the water," if so built. When a sailing vessel's masts "went by the board" in a storm, it has been a stock phrase for describing her condition, and then very true, that she had become "like a log upon the water," without stability, and driven hither and thither by the waves; but it is ridiculous to apply this to a vessel moved by steam power. Her oscillations may be somewhat slower (like the slower vibrations from the greater length of a pendulum), but they will also be somewhat greater. We notice this at present, not with the view of discussing the point scientifically (and by the way this has been done very effectively by Captain Gardiner Fishbourne, R.N., in more than one able lecture published in the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution), but because it is of consequence to call attention to antiquated and erroneous opinions. This observation in the *Saturday Review* occurs in the last number, in which Mr. Hans Busk is severely taken to task for somewhat loosely describing the progressive increase of velocity arising from continuous force applied to a moving body as "a force that increases progressively." In the same article we also find the following very rare specimen of sharp practice in criticism, which does not however seem to us to have hit very truly: "Mr. Busk, in happy ignorance of the law of the composition of rotatory velocities, assumes that the effect of resistance would be the same on a bullet that does rotate, and on an arrow that does not!" What has become of the feathers on the shaft of the arrow?

But to resume our more general reflections upon public departments, we must refer to the letter of Mr. Mackay in last week's GAZETTE, in which he says that he "proved" in a letter to the *Times*, that the data on which Captain Eden's evidence was founded relative to the comparative expense of the Himalaya and Indiana, were entirely fallacious. We think Mr. Mackay proved nothing of the sort in his letter to the *Times;* and if the letter had been sent to this journal we should have pointed out that the fallacy was all his own. His argument was that the Himalaya and Perseverance could carry more than 1400 troops—the number they conveyed to Malta on the occasion in question—when the Indiana conveyed 350 at a rate 3½ times greater than the cost in the Government transports. Mr. Mackay assumed that the two troop-ships had no other freight than the troops they then conveyed —just as illogically as if any one had said that his vessel, the Conway, only sailed with some 400 women and children, when she had coals, and other stores besides, amounting to no less than 759 tons. Mr. Phillipps also wrote to us to impugn the data in the comparison of the relative expense of these vessels, on the ground that wear and tear and seamen's wages were not included in the estimate produced by Captain Eden before the Transport Committee. But this criticism is equally wrong, and we must express our surprise that men of business of great reputation should be so completely out in a matter where it was so very easy to be right. The estimate is plainly given in detail in the Blue Book; in which, also, Mr. Mackay will find other estimates based upon facts, and proving the same thing, independently of the freight actually paid for the Indiana, and the space available for troops in the Himalaya and Perseverance. Mr. Mackay also blames us for making much of Mr. Phillipps' evidence, when, on the contrary, we really did not imagine that what he certainly did venture to prophesy as regards the danger of cutting up the decks of vessels, would be so soon in a measure proved by the fate of the Conway. We shall not now go further into the case of that vessel till the result of the official inquiry is known; but we may observe that after the vessel was rejected by the Indian department she had a new main mast put into her, with the various yards and spars; and it must be plain to everybody, that if these were necessary in the middle of July, before the Emigration Commissioners accepted her, they must surely have been equally wanted only one or two weeks before, when offered to the Indian Council by Messrs. Baines, or Mr. Mackay, on their behalf. As a Service journal, while we do not shrink from freely criticising "officials," or public departments, when necessary, at any time, we consider we have equally a duty to perform in criticising their critics when at fault; and Mr. Mackay must excuse us if we are perfectly free in judging his firm, especially when their proceedings affect the public service and the safety of the wives and children of our troops.

The members of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the Royal Dockyards assembled, on the 16th inst., as previously announced would be the case in this journal, and on Thursday and yesterday Sir Baldwin Walker, the Comptroller of the Navy, was examined. It is expected that the evidence tendered by some of the officials will differ very much from that offered by others, but we question if the result will be in any way profitable to the public.

We are informed that at a Cabinet Council held a few days since at St. Cloud, at which the Emperor presided, it was resolved that important works should be immediately commenced, to strengthen the fortifications of Cherbourg and Algiers, and likewise that a number of steel-cased frigates should be constructed on the model of La Gloire. Admiral Hamelin, Vice-Admiral Bouet-Willaumez, and Rear-Admiral Dupony spoke in favour of these measures. There is a report current in naval circles in this country that La Gloire has proved a failure, and that during her late experimental trip to Algiers she was very nearly foundering. The decision at which the government of Louis Napoleon has arrived does not, however, support the statement.

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THE ARMY.

6th Dragoon Guards. A Board of Examination assembled at Aldershot, at the mess of the 9th Lancers, at 11 a.m., on Tuesday the 16th instant, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon Cornets Fryer and Dakin, as to their qualifications for promotion to the rank of lieutenant.

7th Hussars. Lieutenant and Adjutant Mould goes out by the White Eagle on Thursday next to join the service troops in India.

9th Lancers. This distinguished regiment was inspected by the Duke of Cambridge on Wednesday the 10th inst. at Aldershot. Each troop according to seniority came into the riding school, and was most minutely inspected. The duke was delighted with the appearance of the men and horses, and told Colonel Little "that he commanded a splendid-looking regiment." The 9th landed in England on the 1st of October, 1859, after a long career of most brilliant services in India.

13th Light Dragoons.—The officers, whose case was alluded to in exaggerated terms by our respected contemporary, the *Scotsman*, have been reinstated in the club; but General Cameron is holding an inquiry into the circumstances which led to the publicity given to the affair, and there is no doubt he will do justice.

Royal Artillery. The Deputy-Adjutant-General, Col. C. Bingham, has issued a General Regimental Order, in which the following changes, &c., of the Royal Artillery are announced:—Major G. T. Field to be Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General to the Royal Artillery on the staff at Woolwich, vice Captain Freeth, whose period of staff service has expired. Major Field will assume the duties of his appointment on the 1st proximo, when Captain Freeth will join his battery in the 1st Brigade. Second Captain F. G. Ravenhill to be Assistant-Adjutant-General to the Royal Artillery in the Bengal Presidency, vice Calvert, who resigns that appointment only. Second Captain O. H. A. Nicolls to be Aide-de-camp to Major-General O'Brien, commanding the troops in Ceylon. The following removals of batteries have been ordered:—Major Arbuthnot's K battery, Horse Brigade, from Aldershot to Dorchester; Major Green's No. 5 battery, 9th brigade, from Aldershot to Exeter. The exchange of batteries ordered between Second Captain W. L. Yonge and Second Captain F. G. E. Warren has been cancelled. An exchange of batteries has been ordered between Captain and Brevet-Major D. S. Greene, of the 1st Brigade, and Captain G. H. Colomb, of the 9th Brigade. Paymaster Graham is posted to the 9th Brigade, and Surgeon Bone, M.D., to the 13th Brigade. When men are sent home from foreign stations, the paymaster, or officer acting as such, is invariably to send a No. 1 report to the officer or non-commissioned officer in charge of the party, and a duplicate thereof by post to the Paymaster, 2nd Division, Depot Brigade, in order that no delay may occur in adjusting the men's accounts on their arrival. A detachment arrived at Woolwich on Saturday from Sheerness.

Royal Engineers. The 35th company under the command of Captain J. E. Cornes, marched from the South Camp Aldershot, to North Camp Station, Aldershot, at 7·15 a.m. on the 16th inst., and proceeded by the 8·10 a.m. to Chatham. The A troop, Royal Engineer Train, marched from Aldershot on Tuesday 16th instant, to Guildford, *en route* to Chatham, and the dismounted portion of the troop marched from the South Camp at 7·15 a.m. on Thursday, the 18th inst., and proceeded by the 8·10 a.m. train to Chatham. The 33rd (Capt. Lempriere's) Company of Royal Engineers was inspected on Monday at Brompton Barracks by Colonel H. D. Harness, C.B., director of the Royal Engineer establishment, prior to its departure for Aldershot Camp, where it arrived on Tuesday. Major-General Eyre has forwarded an order to Colonel Harness directing him to announce to the officers and men of the Royal Engineers his complete satisfaction with the state of the corps on the occasion of the half-yearly inspection. The whole of the staff belonging to the deputy-adjutant-general's office, at the head-quarters of the Royal Engineers' establishment, at Brompton, is to be removed to Whitehall Gardens. Some of the clerks have already left, and Colonel J. W. Gordon, C.B., Deputy-Adjutant-General, and Colonel Edward Stanton, C.B., Assistant-Adjutant-General, will both leave in the course of a few days, as soon as the books and documents connected with the corps are packed up and sent to London.

1st Regiment, 1st battalion. Captain White has leave of absence from his depôt at Colchester until December 31st.

6th Regiment, 1st battalion. Captain R. Thompson and Lieutenants Kelson and Whyte have leave of absence to the end of the year.

8th Regiment. The 1st battalion was this week officially inspected on the parade ground in the rear of their barracks at Gosport by Major-General Lord W. Paulet, C.B., commanding the South-Western District. His lordship on arriving on the ground, was received with the customary honours. After passing along the lines and minutely inspecting the men, the regiment passed in slow and quick time in a remarkably steady and soldier-like manner, then closed to quarter distance, when his lordship addressed the regiment in the following terms:—"I had the pleasure, immediately before you left this country for India, of being quartered in this same garrison with you, as I then commanded the 68th Light Infantry. You were then equal to any regiment in the Service; in fact you were one of the smartest in every way, as any one must have observed who had seen you. You always have borne a good name in those days, and since then you have, if possible, acquired a better one. Since your arrival from India you have given me no trouble whatever, and I trust that it may continue so. I am aware that a great many of you have brought home sums of money from India which I hope you will spend in a proper manner, neither getting drunk yourselves, nor making your comrades drunk. Treat the latter if you like, but do so in a right way, and stop when you have given them enough. I have great respect for this regiment, and am glad to see it again in the manner I now do." His lordship then dismissed the regiment from parade, and visited them at their dinners, afterwards inspecting their kits, the hospital, school-room, and barrack rooms, and regimental accounts, &c., with the whole of which he expressed his entire satisfaction. The conduct of the men of this distinguished regiment since they have been quartered in the garrison on their arrival home from India has won for them the esteem and respect of all with whom they have come in contact.

37th Regiment. Captain Luxmore and Ensign Holton have leave of absence until the end of the year.

38th Regiment. Brevet-Major Vance, Lieutenant Bicknell, and Ensign Skinner, have leave of absence from Colchester Camp till the 31st of December.

44th Regiment. Ensign Walsh is about to proceed to Landguard Fort, Harwich, to relieve Ensign Michell of the 66th, who will return to the Camp. Captain Fleming and Ensign Overton have leave of absence to the end of the year.

Royal Marines. On Wednesday morning, Captain J. Stewart, First Lieutenant G. W. T. Hemmans, and Second Lieutenant E. M. Messiter, with 100 non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, and the band and colours of the division, proceeded to Gravesend to serve as a guard of honour on the occasion of the disembarkation of Her Majesty at the Terrace Pier.

54th Regiment. Lieutenant Wood and Ensign O'Brien have leave of absence from their depôt at Colchester till the 31st of December.

56th Regiment. Captain Eccles, Lieutenant Gubbins, Ensign Wood, Ensign Burnett have leave of absence to the end of the year.

66th Regiment. Captain Walker and Ensign Addison will be absent on leave from Colchester Camp till December 31st.

88th Regiment. Ensign Bowen has leave of absence from his depôt in Colchester Camp till the 31st of December.

91st Regiment. Ensign Robert B. Wesley, in charge of detachments from the 3rd Depôt Battalion, at Brompton has proceeded to Eastbourne, where the men, consisting of drafts of non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st battalion 19th Regiment, 51st (King's Own) Light Infantry, and 75th and 91st Regiments, will undergo a course of instruction in rifle firing at long ranges previously to embarking for India.

9th Depôt Battalion. Major Westhead, on the staff of this battalion, in command of Landguard Fort, has been granted leave of absence from that station till the 31st of December.

10 Depôt Battalion. Staff Quarter-Master Anderson has leave of absence from the present time to 30th of November.

The following Circular has been issued:—"War Office, October 9.—Questions having arisen as to the extent to which the beds of soldiers, who may be temporarily absent from their barrack-rooms, shall be occupied by other soldiers, who may, for want of barrack accommodation, be necessarily in the receipt of lodging money, Mr. Secretary Herbert has decided that in future the beds of men who may be in hospital, in cells, or on short furlough, not exceeding a fortnight, shall be considered as occupied, and consequently not available for the accommodation of other soldiers. Barrack-masters will be guided by this in certifying claims for lodging money, and in preparing the monthly occupation returns.—B. Hawes."

The *Friend of India* publishes a general order issued by the Commander-in-Chief, directing every officer who applies for leave to Europe to send in with his application a statement of his services, and a detailed history of his whole official life, with a declaration that he has never been the subject of a court-martial, or, if so, giving the facts of the case. According to the Calcutta *Englishman* the order was issued in obedience to instructions from England. The authorities there wish an authentic record of the services of each officer, that they may be able to meet applications for employment.

As some misunderstanding has arisen at Woolwich with reference to the duties required of the Deputy-Inspectors General of the Royal Artillery Infirmary, and his position on the staff, Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B., commanding at Woolwich, has issued a garrison order, desiring it to be clearly understood that the position of the Deputy Inspector-General is precisely the same as that laid down at page 42 in the code of "Medical Regulations" for principal medical officers in a general hospital.

The military invalids from Corfu, Malta, and Gibraltar, who reached Portsmouth in the screw steamer Himalaya, Captain J. Seccombe, arrived at Fort Pitt Hospital, Chatham, on Thursday afternoon, in charge of Lieutenant D. B. Moriarty, 2nd battalion 6th Regiment. The number of invalid troops who reached Chatham was 105 non-commissioned officers and men. No death occurred among the troops on board during the voyage. On their arrival at Fort Pitt yesterday afternoon the invalids were medically inspected by the staff at that establishment, when 27 non-commissioned officers and men were taken into hospital for medical treatment, and the remainder forwarded to the invalid establishment, St. Mary's.

Nominal returns of men who were employed in the Field Works at Cæsar's Hill, under the Royal Engineer Department, are required to be sent to the Assistant-Quarter-Master-General's Office for signature, to enable the men to receive the 4*d.* a day allowed for wear and tear of clothing.

The garrison of Marseilles is about to be reinforced by two battalions of the 12th Regiment of Infantry and by two squadrons of the 6th Hussars.

Lieut.-General Sir J. F. Love, Inspector-General of Infantry, has decided that officers shall take their leave of absence, and non-commissioned officers and men receive their furloughs, from the 1st of November, without waiting for his annual inspection.

It appears from some correspondence read at the last meeting of the Great Yarmouth Town Council that the Government propose to take four acres of land for the proposed batteries at the mouth of that harbour. Accommodation is to be provided in connection with the batteries for 100 men.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief having directed that in future lieutenants of the Royal Artillery shall, before being promoted to the rank of captain, undergo an examination as to their qualifications, in the same manner as laid down in the "Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army," page 71, paragraph 30, the same is notified for general information and guidance. The subjects on which the officers will be examined, in addition to those enumerated in the regulations referred to, will be chiefly of a professional nature, and a programme is in the course of preparation which will be published when complete. The examination will commence on the 1st of April, 1861, with the then thirty senior lieutenants, and will continue from time to time with every officer as he becomes the thirtieth from the top of the list of lieutenants.

A company of artillery has arrived at Landguard Fort, Harwich, for the purpose of practically testing the qualifications of a new canon-ball, manufactured by Messrs. Ransomes and Sons, of Ipswich.

A party of sick and disabled troops belonging to various regiments at Aldershot Camp arrived at Fort Pitt Hospital, Chatham, on Tuesday evening, for medical treatment at that establishment. Notwithstanding the exceedingly unfavourable state of the weather, the troops in camp are generally healthy, and there is comparatively little sickness existing among the men of the several corps.

LANDGUARD FORT.—In consequence of the continuance of bad weather, the encampment formed upon the shore near Landguard Fort, has been broken up, and all the soldiers who cannot be accommodated in the fort, have been recalled to the Colchester Camp. The tents were erected in the month of June, and from that time drafts of men have been periodically sent down from Colchester Camp for rifle practice, under a well-organised staff of rifle instructors, the command of the encampment having been ably sustained by Major Westhead.

ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS.—Another draft is ordered for China. The draft proceeds to Southampton, to embark in the mail steam packet, their route being overland to Hong Kong. An order has also been received at the head-quarters at Brompton, from the War Office, for the Army Hospital Corps to discontinue recruiting or receiving volunteers.

THE DEVONSHIRE RIFLE CONTEST.—The *Exeter Gazette* publishes in its second edition of Saturday the following results of the rifle contest held at Newton Abbot during the week:—The 100*l.* prize was carried off on Friday by Sergeant Gulston, of the 12th Regiment of Foot, who made 7 points at 700 yards, and 3 at 900 yards. Private Honnsell, Dorset Volunteers, made 1 point at 700 yards, and 5 at 900 yards. Lieutenant Richardson, Royal Artillery, 3 at 700 yards, and 3 at 900 yards. Sergeant-Major Park, 2 at 700 yards, and 4 at 900 yards. Sergeant Hook, 3rd D.R.V., is expected to win the challenge cup.

REWARD FOR GOOD CONDUCT.—The following extract from the Good Conduct Regulations, published for general information throughout the Army, has been circulated:—"A reward for good conduct is granted under the following rules:—Every soldier having served three years, provided his name shall not have been entered in the regimental defaulters' book at least two years immediately preceding his claim, is to receive 1*d.* per day; after eight years, having been uninterruptedly in the receipt of 1*d.* a day for two years preceding his claim, he will receive 2*d.* per day; after 13 years, in like manner, he will receive 3*d.* per day; after 16 years, 4*d.*; after 23 years' service, 5*d.* per day; and after 28 years, 6*d.* per day. All soldiers who shall have completed 16 years' service, and whose names have not been entered in the regimental defaulters' book for the last 14 years preceding his claim, may receive the rates of good conduct pay after 16, 21, and 26 years respectively.

TROOPS FROM INDIA.—The head-quarters at the invalid depot, St. Mary's Barracks, have received notification that the ship Tudor, having on board 106 invalids and limited service men belonging to regiments in Bengal, from Calcutta, may be expected daily at Gravesend.

THE WIDOW OF SIR HARRY SMITH.—In the obituary notices of the late gallant general which have appeared, it has been briefly mentioned that Sir Harry Smith married a Portuguese lady. A most romantic story is told of the manner in which he became acquainted with that lady. After one of the actions in the Peninsula, in or about 1813, a Spanish officer of high rank and great gallantry, with whom Sir Harry happened to have a slight acquaintance, was found mortally wounded on the field. He lived for two or three days, and while in the hospital, to which Sir Harry had him conveyed, he sent for his wife, to whom he had been married only a few weeks, and who was a Spanish beauty of between 15 and 16 years old. The dying officer entrusted the lady to his gallant English friend, with a request that he would see to her welfare. How well he discharged the confidence thus reposed in him was shown by the fact that no sooner was the war in Spain at an end than he made the Donna Susanna de Leon Mrs. Colonel Smith. The marriage was never blessed with issue. The gallant general has left a brother and a sister to lament his loss. His remains were interred yesterday at Whittlesea, very privately, but it was not possible to prevent the Volunteers and others joining to do honour to his memory.

SHORNCLIFF CAMP.

On Friday the 12th inst. the officers of the 16th Regiment gave a variety of prizes. Several capital races, some excellent high jumping, and a variety of sports, such as wheelbarrow races run blindfolded, running in sacks, jingling, took place, affording much amusement to the spectators. Lieutenant Toogood, R.A., won a handsome hunting whip in the officers' hurdle race, and Lieutenant Le Feuvre, 16th, won the officers' flat race; Lieutenant Sheringham, second, and Dr. Kehoe, third. Private Berry, 16th, won several of the foot races for privates, including one 300 yards in full marching order, with rifle and kit complete. The officers gave a luncheon to the visitors after the races, and wound up by a ball in the evening. On Saturday evening the non-commissioned officers, by permission of the Lieut.-Colonel commanding, opened their winter evening parties in the new reading-room, to which a large number of the non-commissioned officers of the other regiments in the camp were specially invited. Several of the officers joined the party, and danced in several sets of quadrilles.

The non-commissioned officers of the 1st battalion 16th Regiment, on Monday last, assembled in the new reading-room for the purpose of dining and presenting a testimonial to Sergeant and Bandmaster George Carr, who has completed his service and is leaving the regiment. The testimonial consisted of an elegant silver cup, purchased by subscription amongst the sergeants of the battalion, and bore the follow-

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ing inscription :—"Presented to Bandmaster George Carr by his brother non-commissioned officers of the 1st battalion 16th Regiment, as a mark of the esteem and respect in which he was held by them, after a service of 28 years." The presentation was made by Sergeant-Major Ramsden, who, in the name of his brother non-commissioned officers, expressed the regret they felt at his leaving the regiment, and the hope that success would attend him in his future career, to which Sergeant Carr made a suitable reply.

A general court-martial assembled in the officers' mess room of the B range on Thursday last, of which Lieut.-Colonel Carey, 2nd battalion 18th Regiment, was president; Major Gamble, deputy-judge-advocate; and Captain G. B. Atkinson, 17th Regiment, prosecutor; for the purpose of trying two private soldiers of the 2nd battalion 17th Regiment, on the following charges :—Private S. Darkley, for desertion, and attempting to strike Major M'Kinstry, of the 17th Regiment; and Private Watson, for breaking out of camp, and for striking Surgeon Clutterbuck whilst under medical inspection. The finding will not be made known until approved of by the Commander-in-Chief.

Brigadier-General Garvock, half-pay unattached, has taken command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade, vice Major-General W. Freke Williams, K.H., retired from ill-health.

The half-yearly inspection of the Infantry Brigade was held by Brigadier Garvock, who expressed the satisfaction he felt in being able to report on the very efficient state in which he found each of the three regiments inspected, the first battalion of the 16th and the second battalions of the 17th and 18th regiments.

The six companies of the 18th Regiment, stationed at Deal, marched into camp and joined head-quarters on Friday last, and took up their quarters in the B range, lately occupied as a temporary hospital during the extensive repairs which have been carried out at the General Hospital, more particularly in the drainage.

Ten invalids of the 2nd battalion, 25th Regiment, and five invalids of the 29th Regiment, proceeded by the 10·34 a.m. train on Tuesday last the 16th instant, from the North Camp Station, Aldershot, *vid* London Bridge to Chatham.

COLCHESTER CAMP.

The command of this camp will shortly be surrendered by Major-General Blucher Wood to Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon, who has paid a visit to the garrison, and made the necessary arrangements previous to formally taking command, on or about the 1st of November. It has not yet transpired to the command of what station General Wood will be removed. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has approved of the recommendation of General Wood, Commandant of this garrison, and granted leave of absence to Brigade-Major Cooch until the 17th December. Captain Craster, of the 38th Regiment, will be acting Brigade-Major during his absence. The Hon. Col. Gordon will assume the command on the 1st of November, and has visited the camp to make the preliminary preparations to succeed General Wood. In consequence of the camp being infested with rats, orders have been issued to lay poisoned food about the ground, and the troops are cautioned not to touch it. These troublesome creatures have by some means effected an entrance beneath the floor of the huts, and their extirpation seems almost impossible.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, October 16.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—Captain James Ainslie to be Major by purchase, vice Michael Stocks, who retires; Lieutenant Walter Balfe to be Captain, by purchase, vice Ainslie; Cornet William Lawrence Gentyman to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Balfe.

2nd Dragoons—Thomas Jessop, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Herbert, who has retired.

10th Light Dragoons—Captain Edward Levett to be Major, by purchase, vice Richard Plane Smith, who retires; Lieutenant Esdaile Lovell to be Captain, by purchase, vice Levett; Cornet Thomas Rees Williams Bulkeley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lovell; Honourable John Cecil Russell, from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Bulkeley.

Military Train—Captain Charles B. Wynne, from the 90th Foot, to be Captain, vice Henry Richmond Hoghton Gale, who exchanges.

Grenadier Guards—Ensign Charles James Herbert, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bridges, promoted.

4th Foot—Ensign William W. Madden to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Leeson, who retires.

5th Foot—John King Dooner, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fiddes, promoted.

9th Foot—Ensign Richard Fitzgerald King to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Henzell, superseded for being absent without leave; Lieutenant Edward Lutwyche England to be Adjutant, vice Bird, promoted to an unattached company.

13th Foot—Ensign Charles Henry Stevenson to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Theobald, deceased; Ensign George Augustus Hollis to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bryant, promoted.

17th Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgeon Joseph Henry Thomas King to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Cameron, appointed to the Staff.

30th Foot—Lieutenant Edward Dorrien Newbolt to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Le Mesurier, who resigned that appointment.

35th Foot—Lieutenant and Adjutant Henry Williams to be Captain, without purchase, vice Baxter, deceased; Donald James Gordon Stewart, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, in succession to Lieutenant Williams.

37th Foot—Ensign William James Hall to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant William Bolton, who resigns that appointment.

44th Foot—The second Christian name of Ensign Blunt is "Lawen," and not "Seaman," as stated in the *Gazette* of the 21st September, 1860.

60th Foot—Ensign Rodney Stuart Riddell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Crozier, who retires.

84th Foot—Lieutenant Robert Frederick Martin to be Captain, by purchase, vice Charles Wylde Sherlock, who retires; Ensign Norman Magnus M'Leod to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Martin; Ensign Henry Smith Andrews, from the 12th Foot, to be Ensign, vice M'Leod.

89th Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Watt Beveridge, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice M'Master, appointed to the Royal Dragoons.

90th Foot—Captain Henry Richmond Hoghton Gale, from the Military Train, to be Captain, vice Charles B. Wynne, who exchanges.

Rifle Brigade—Anthony Cope, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Herbert, appointed to the Grenadier Guards.

1 West India Regiment—Ensign Robert Straker Turten to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant George William Reade, who resigns that appointment.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Major Charles Carew de Morel to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel James Wells Armstrong, retired on half-pay.

UNATTACHED.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Spalding S. Evans Gordon, from the 23d Foot, to be Major, without purchase.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant-Surgeon John M'Leod Cameron, M.B., from the 27th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Bradshaw, to be placed upon half-pay.

TARGET PRACTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The Regimental Returns show the following average number of points and classification per cent. of men at target practice on 30th September, 1860.

Regiments.	Average Points. 1st Period.	File Firing.	Volley Firing.	Skirmishing.	Figure of Merit. Battalion.	Best Company.	Average Points. 2nd Period, 2nd Class.	3rd Period, 1st Class.	Final Classification of Men Per Cent. 3rd Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	Marksmen, Per Cent.
32nd Regiment	17·39	11·53	8·90	5·41	42·29	46·74	8·50	*	9	60	31	11
55th Regiment	18·01	10·54	8·04	5·64	43·13	46·04	9·24	6·31	7	49	44	3
45th Regiment	16·44	10·09	9·23	5·64	40·69	44·04	7·73	5·06	14	66	20	1
Royal Engineers	15·32	9·96	7·62	4·83	37·07	42·31	9·28	0·30	22	60	28	4
29th Regiment	12·46	7·97	6·03	4·17	30·93	38·84	7·21	4·25	36	55	9	1
18th Regiment	17·90	...	...	4·52	...	...	10·20	4·54	9	54	37	6
41st Regiment	15·56	...	...	...	...	...	9·86	6·92	16	47	37	8
2nd Battalion 21st Fusiliers	14·81	...	...	...	...	...	9·79	5·59	22	44	34	7
2nd Battalion 25th Regiment	14·03	...	...	...	...	...	8·65	5·08	20	56	24	5
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade	14·38	...	...	...	...	...	7·69	6·58	23	62	15	4
Royal Sussex Militia	13·33	...	...	...	...	...	8·16	*	14	70	16	...
1st Battalion 10th Regiment	13·08	9·92	6·47	...	...	...	7·81	5·26	33	52	15	2

Captain W. H. Rowland's Company, 55th Regiment, shows the highest Figure of merit, viz., 46·04.

* Not practised.

By Order,

(Signed) J. W. ARMSTRONG, A.A.G.

THE BOMBAY CAVALRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have heard that orders have been dispatched to India to convert the Bombay (Regular) Cavalry into Irregulars forthwith, each regiment to have six officers. As I also hear that it is not in contemplation to raise any European cavalry for service in India, I feel quite at a loss to conceive how it is proposed to employ the remaining officers of these regiments.—I am, &c.,

AN INDIAN OFFICER.

[NOTE.—The information which our correspondent has received is not altogether correct, and it is probable the year will have closed ere any decisive steps shall have been carried into effect. In reference to the organisation of the Indian Army, vested interests will always be safe.—ED.]

INVASION OF YORKSHIRE BY THE DUTCH.

At the East Riding sessions, held at Beverley, on Tuesday, a most unwarrantable invasion of the east coast by a party of 700 Dutchmen was brought to light. After the reading of the report of the chief constable (Colonel Layard), Mr. Barton, one of the magistrates, said he had listened with great attention to the report, but he was very much surprised to find that there was no mention in it of a recent invasion of the Yorkshire coast by Dutchmen. He was informed that on Sunday week a body of upwards of 700 Dutchmen landed in their vessels at the village of Kilnsea, near Spurn Point. They demanded food, and the villagers being very much frightened were compelled to supply them with it. Afterwards, however, they conducted themselves in a very riotous manner, and commenced what he believed to be a most unprovoked attack upon one of the villagers. The incumbent of the parish was passing to church at the time, and he was compelled to interfere in order to prevent bloodshed. Having done considerable damage in the village, the men again embarked in their vessels, and set out for sea. Colonel Layard said he believed the statement of Mr. Barton was substantially correct. Last Sunday week 75 dutch fishing vessels, having on board ten men each, landed at Kilnsea, and demanded food and vegetables of the inhabitants, in exchange for their herrings and fish. Many of the Dutchmen went to the village public-house, but as soon as the bells began to ring for church the landlord requested them to leave, as he wished to close his house. This some of the men refused to do, and a disturbance then took place. The windows of the house were broken, and an attack was made upon one of the villagers. The incumbent, as has been stated, had to interfere, as he was proceeding to church, in order to prevent serious injury being committed by the Dutchmen. He believed it had been the custom of these Dutchmen to exchange their herrings and fish for the bread of the villagers on the coast. On the present occasion the coast guardsmen stationed at Kilnsea were present during the disturbance, but they could scarcely interfere, inasmuch as their number was so very small compared with that of the 700 Dutchmen. The subject then dropped. Our Hull correspondent was subsequently informed that those Dutchmen paid a visit to Bridlington, along with a number of French fishermen. There were upwards of 300 foreign vessels in Bridlington Bay at one time. The foreigners went to church at Bridlington, but they conducted themselves in a very peaceable manner. In Bridlington, however, the greatest excitement and interest was awakened by the visit of so large a number of continental fishermen.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, October 16.

PROMOTION.

Lieutenant to be Commander on the Retired List—John O'Reilly (1828), who entered the service in March, 1812.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—Cornwallis W. Martin, George R. Bell, J. W. O. Grady, E. E. Richards, R. F. Broadrick, J. H. M. Calcraft, W. F. Gregory, G. R. Keene, W. G. H. Morgan, G. M. F. Molesworth, T. C. Cholmeley, and R. H. Thompson, to the Marlborough, additional, for disposal; John Brasier Creagh (who was rewarded with the Crimean medal, the foreign orders of Knight of the Legion of Honour, and the Medjidie of the 5th class, and promoted from mate of the St. Jean d'Acre, 101, screw, for his valuable service in the Black Sea fleet throughout the Russian war) to be additional of the Royal Albert, 121, flag ship, Channel squadron; T. D. Williams to Marlborough, for disposal.

Secretaries—Arthur Jones, to Sir Houston Stewart; Henry Perry, to Vice Admiral Johnstone; Charles A. Pritchard, to Admiral Stopford.

Surgeons—Lewis Carmichael Urquhart, M.D., to the Conqueror, 101, screw, Channel squadron; John H. Carruthers to the Formidable.

Paymasters—James C. Meagher to the Desperate; Edward C. Tuomine (additional) to the Cumberland.

Mates—N. S. F. Digby to the Emerald; J. S. Eaton to the Edgar; and Robert S. Hunt to the Spiteful.

Acting Assistant-Surgeons — Robert Harding to the Miranda; Wm. Johnston to the Victory; C. H. Reeson to the Nile.

Midshipmen—John E. Pringle to the Forte, 51, flag-ship at the Cape of Good Hope; A. J. W. Musgrave to the Miranda, 15, screw-sloop, at Sheerness; Thomas V. Williams to the St. Jean d'Acre; Francis Mason to the Emerald; J. C. Burnett to the Tartar; A. L. Trevor to the Edgar; S. H. Rickman to the Hannibal; R. H. Hammond to the Victor Emmanuel; Edward Day to the Trafalgar; C. S. W. Willis and J. R. Marsden to the Diadem; F. J. J. Eliott to the Spiteful; E. L. Trafford to the Doris; C. J. Doxat and C. R. Smith to the Marlborough.

Master-Assistants—John W. H. Allen to the Mersey; Richard O. Jones and Arthur Douglas to the Bacchante; W. Scriven to the Himalaya.

Clerks—Henry J. Ray, Assistant Paymaster, to be Secretary's Clerk to the Victory; Francis A. Carter to be Clerk to the Hogue.

First-class Assistant Engineer — William Stacey to the Mersey, 40, Channel squadron.

Acting Third-class Assistant-Engineers—William Rowley and E. H. Willey to the Indus, 78, guard-ship at Devonport, as supernumeraries.

Acorn, 12, sailing sloop, Commander R. B. Pearse, was at Amoy on the 21st of August.

Actæon, 26, sailing frigate, Commander John Ward (b), was at Pehtang on the 13th of August.

Adventure, 2, screw troop ship, Commander E. Lacy, was in the gulf of Pecheli when the last mail was dispatched.

Alecto, 5, paddle-wheel steam-sloop, Commander Henry J. Raby, V.C., left Fernando Po on a cruise on the 29th of August. The Alecto had captured a slaver off the Cameroons on the 17th of August.

Algerine, 1, screw gun-vessel, Lieutenant-Commander William Arthur, was at Ningpo on the 18th of August.

Archer, 13, screw steam-corvette, Captain F. A. B. Crawfurd, was at St. Paul de Loanda on the 15th of August, all well, and was shortly to leave for St. Helena, to recruit the health of the ship's company, and for Ascension to refit. The weather this year appears to be very extraordinary in all parts of the world, for by letters from the Archer, the ship's company in 8 degrees south latitude, found it so cool, in fact cold to them, that they were glad to wear cloth clothing, and sleep in blankets at night. The slave trade is described to be very thriving, and the American men of war very successful in capturing their countrymen. As the law stands, the Britishers cannot touch a *bonâ fide* American, though full of slaves.

Banterer, 1, screw steam-gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander H. P. Knevitt, was in the Gulf of Pecheli by the latest accounts.

Beagle, 4, screw gun-vessel, Commander E. Hay, was in the gulf of Pecheli by the last advices.

Black Eagle, paddle-wheel steam-yacht, Master-Commander John E. Petley, returned to her moorings at Woolwich on Thursday, from service with the Royal squadron.

Brisk, 16, screw corvette, Captain Algernon F. De Horsey, with the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir H. Keppel on board, captured off Johanna, on the 10th of August, a fine slave vessel named the Manuela, of 700 tons, with 800 slaves on board.

Bouncer, 2, screw steam-gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander A. R. Owen, was in the Gulf of Pecheli by the latest advices.

Bustard, 2, screw steam-gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander F. W. Hallowes, was in the Gulf of Pecheli by the latest accounts.

Cadmus, 21, screw steam-corvette, Captain Henry S. Hillyar, C.B., was at Carthagena on the 24th of September.

Cambrian, 40, sailing frigate, Captain J. J. MacCleverty, C.B., was at Pehtang on the 13th of August.

Camilla, 16, sailing sloop, Commander G. T. Colville, was at Shanghai on the 18th of August.

Centaur, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander E. D. D. Aplin, was in the gulf of Pecheli by the latest accounts.

Chesapeake, 51, screw frigate flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Hope, Captain G. O. Willes, was in the gulf of Pecheli according to the last accounts.

Clown, 1, screw steam gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander W. F. Lee, was in the Canton River on the 26th of August.

Cockatrice, screw gun-boat, is preparing for commission in the basin at Woolwich.

Cockchafer, 1, screw steam gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander H. L. Holder, was at Hong Kong on the 26th of August.

Coromandel, 5, paddle steam-vessel, tender to Chesapeake, was in the gulf of Pecheli by last advices.

Cossack, 20, screw corvette, Captain Richard Moorman, arrived at Barbadoes on the 20th of September, in 28 days, from Halifax, North America, and was there on the 26th.

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Cruizer, 17, screw steam-sloop, Commander John Bythesea, V.C., was in the gulf of Pecheli by the last advices.

Curlew, 9, screw steam-sloop, Commander Shaw, left Plymouth Sound yesterday week, under steam, for Rio Janeiro.

Cyclops, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Captain William J. S. Pullen, has been ordered home from the East Indies. She was at Trincomalee on the 12th of September, having arrived there from completing a survey of the harbour at Point de Galle.

Dee, 4, steam-vessel, Master-Commander T. C. Pullen, arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday morning from Plymouth.

Diadem, 32, screw frigate, Captain James Cockburn, was placed in No. 8 dock at Portsmouth, on Wednesday afternoon, for repairs.

Donegal, 101, screw liner, Captain Henry Broadhead, left Hamoaze yesterday week under steam, and went into Plymouth Sound, where, on Saturday, she received her powder.

Dove, 1, screw-gun-boat tender to Actæon, Lieut.-Commander J. Bullock, was in the Gulf of Pecheli by the last advices.

Drake, 1, screw steam-gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander A. R. Blane, was in the Gulf of Pecheli by the last accounts.

Driver, 6, paddle-wheel steam-sloop, having undergone a thorough repair, is now ready for the pendant at Woolwich.

Duke of Wellington, 131, screw, steamed out of Portsmouth harbour on Wednesday morning, in charge of Captain G. T. Gordon, of the steam reserve, to make a trial of her machinery, previously to being docked for the examination and cleansing of her copper. It is rumoured that she will be commissioned to receive the flag of Vice-Admiral W. Fanshawe Martin, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet, and take the place of the Marlborough. The latter vessel, however, has not been in commission three years until February next.

Emerald, 51, screw-frigate, Captain Arthur Cumming. The men of this ship during her late stay in the Scheldt, gave the Belgian authorities some little trouble. On one occasion about two hundred seamen from her and from the Firebrand had leave, and according to the *Précurseur d'Anvers*, public order in the good old city of Antwerp was very much disturbed by their presence. A row broke out in a drinking shop, in consequence of a seaman, maddened we presume by the influence of the bad liquor, beginning to break the furniture of the place. The police were called in, and after an ineffectual attempt to overpower the man, who is described by our foreign contemporary as a perfect Hercules, it was found necessary to appeal to the military for assistance. The result was that at length the unfortunate fellow was carried off on a stretcher, having received in the *mêlée* some severe injuries. During the rest of the evening, it is stated that the sailors were either fighting among themselves or with the townsmen. Several of the former were again badly wounded; twelve were arrested by the police, and the following morning five of these were taken to the house of correction. The remainder of the men who had not returned to their duty were sought for by the local police, who were aided in their efforts by the officers of the ships to which the culprits belonged.

Encounter, 14, screw steam-ship, Captain Roderick Dew, was in the gulf of Pecheli by the last accounts.

Esk, 20, screw corvette, Captain Sir Robert J. Le M. M'Clure, was at Hong Kong on the 26th of August.

Excellent, gunnery-ship, at Portsmouth, Captain R. S. Hewlett, C.B., having completed her outfit and shipped her stores and armament in the steam basin, has moved out and taken up her moorings off the north part of the dockyard.

Firm, 1, screw steam-gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander W. R. Boulton, was in the Gulf of Pecheli by latest advices.

Flamer, 2, screw-gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander H. M. Bingham, was in the Gulf of Pecheli by the latest advices.

Forester, 2, serew-gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander A. J. Innes, was in the Gulf of Pecheli by the last accounts.

Foxhound, 4, screw, Commander Alfred Mitchell, having completed her repairs, was undocked at Portsmouth on Wednesday afternoon.

Furious, 16, paddle steam-frigate, Captain Oliver J. Jones, was in the gulf of Pecheli by the last accounts.

Fury, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander (acting) J. C. Wilson, was in the gulf of Pecheli by the last advices.

Gorgon, 6, paddle-wheel steam-sloop, B. C. T. Pim, got up steam in the basin at Portsmouth on Monday last to try her machinery. She has received a thorough overhaul in both hull and machinery, and her upper deck has received new planking throughout.

Gladiator, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander H. D. Hickley, had, previous to her trip to New Orleans with the remnant of the wretched Walker's filibustering force, towed the Cuba schooner, tender to the Imaum, from Port Royal to Honduras. The Cuba was laden with coals, &c., for the use of Her Majesty's screw steam-sloop Icarus, Commander Nowell Salmon, V.C. By a late arrival from America we hear that Commander Hickley had been exposed to an unwarrantable attack, made upon him in New Orleans by an admirer of Walker. It is stated that he had been knocked down on the 29th of September in the public room of an hotel, and that the occurrence had created considerable excitement. In reference to the gross insult offered to Commander Hickley, a New Orleans paper remarks: "Captain Hickley, after the outrage, respectfully declined the proffered protection of the city authorities, and retired to his ship, stating that after what had occurred he believed his ship was the safest place for him. We much regret that this thing has taken place in our midst; for there are other things to show that Captain Hickley is a gallant officer and a humane and kind-hearted man. The mercantile and shipping community may remember a circumstance which occurred about a year ago. Her Majesty's steamer Gladiator, Captain Hickley, fell in with an American vessel, the St. Mary, dismasted and totally disabled. Captain Hickley boarded her in his own boat, in a heavy sea, to tender what assistance he could. His aid was gladly accepted, and he towed the wrecked vessel to the harbour of St. Thomas, distant some 800 miles. For this the captain refused any compensation, and his gallant conduct was, we understand, recognised in a most marked manner by the New York Board of Underwriters."

Grasshopper, 2, screw steam gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander John C. Tucker, was at Hong Kong on the 26th of August.

Hardy, 2, screw steam gun-boat; Lieut.-Commander A. G. Bogle, was at Hong Kong on the 26th of August.

Haughty, 2, screw steam gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander George D. Broad, was at Hong Kong on the 26th of August.

Havock, 2, screw steam gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander Charles Fairholme, was in the Gulf of Pecheli by the last accounts.

Herald, 8, surveying-vessel, Captain Henry M. Denham, had, by the last accounts from Australia, left the colonies for England, *viâ* Batavia.

Hesper, 2, screw steam storeship, Master-Commander W. H. Harris, was at Shanghai on the 18th of August.

Highflyer, 21, screw corvette, Captain W. A. J. Heath (acting), was in the Canton river on the 26th of August.

Himalaya, iron screw troop-ship, Captain John Seccombe, arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday from Malta and Gibraltar, with the Persian ambassador on board, and military and naval invalids. The Himalaya, as usual, has not allowed the grass to grow under her since she last left England.

Hydra, 6, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Commander Richard V. Hamilton, was at Grenada on the 24th of September.

Imaum, 72, Commodore Hugh Dunlop, Captain Samuel Morrish, was in Port Royal harbour on the 24th of September.

Imperieuse, 51, screw frigate flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Jones, C.B., Captain Rerhibort Maguire, was in the gulf of Pecheli by the last advices.

Inflexible, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander G. A. C. Booker, was in the Gulf of Pecheli by the last advices.

Insolent, 2, screw gun-boat, was in the Gulf of Pecheli by last accounts.

Janus, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander D. G. Davidson, was in the Gulf of Pecheli by the last accounts.

Kestrel, 1, screw steam gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander C. D. Robinson, was at Shanghai on the 18th of August. This gun-boat had a short time previously made a cruise with a party of military on board, said to be composed of French and English troops. She fell in with some junks which were taken for pirates, and which she attacked and destroyed. Several men on board the Kestrel, including the commander, were severely wounded, and the chief engineer was mortally wounded by the blowing up of one of the junks which had been boarded. He died afterwards at Ningpo. It was subsequently discovered that these junks were trading vessels, and had been assailed on erroneous information.

Landrail, 5, screw gun-vessel, Commander Martin, discharged her powder at Spithead on Tuesday, and went into Portsmouth harbour.

Leven, 1, screw gun-vessel, Lieut.-Commander Hudson, was in the Gulf of Pecheli by the last accounts.

Liverpool, 51, screw steam-frigate, was launched on Tuesday afternoon from Deptford dockyard; and, although the weather was very unfavourable, the attendance was very large. The preparations made by the captain-superintendent of the yard were in every way satisfactory; stands were erected at the bows for members of the Admiralty and naval and military officers who accepted the invitations to attend, and stages were also erected for the general visitors who might obtain tickets. In addition to these, the public were admitted to choose the best spots they could to obtain a view of the interesting ceremony. The hour appointed for the launch was two o'clock; and, all preliminaries having been arranged, the dog-shores were knocked away, and in a few seconds the magnificent vessel glided easily and gracefully down the ways. This was one of the most successful launches that has taken place for some time past; the vessel showed an inclination to start before the word was received, and on the signal being given she ran down the ways in a most admirable manner, and two hydraulic rams placed at the bows were not even called into requisition. The vessel, which is of great length, was then taken up by the tug, and amidst loud cheers and the playing of the National Anthem by the band of the Deptford Dockyard Volunteer Rifles, was towed to Sheerness to have her engines fitted. The following are her dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 250 feet; ditto, over all, 284 feet 9 inches; extreme breadth, 52 feet; depth of hold, 19 feet 2 inches; burden in tons, 3027 40-94; horse-power, 600. The armament is as follows:—Main deck, 30 8-inch guns 9 feet long, weighing 65 cwt.; upper deck, 20 32-pounders 9 feet 6 inches long, and 58 cwt.; and 1 68-pounder pivot, 10 feet long, and weighing 95 cwt. She has been about two years building, and is one of the finest additions which have been made to the navy of England for many years past.

Lynx, 4, screw steam gun-vessel, Lieutenant and Commander Henry Berkeley, was at Sierra Leone on the 20th of September. This vessel has been ordered home.

Lyra, 9, screw steam-sloop, Commander R. B. Oldfield, captured a slave vessel, name unknown, of 350 tons, on the 8th of August.

Magicienne, 16, paddle steam-frigate, Captain John E. Commerell, V.C., was in the Gulf of Pecheli by the last accounts.

Nimrod, 6, screw steam-sloop, Commander R. J. Wynniatt, was at Shanghai on the 18th of August. This sloop is ordered home.

Odin, 16, paddle steam-frigate, Captain Lord John Hay, C.B., was in the Gulf of Pecheli by the last accounts.

Opussum, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander G. D. Bevan, was in the Gulf of Pecheli by the last accounts.

Pantaloon, 11, screw steam-sloop, at Devonport, was taken into dock on Monday to be coppered.

Pearl, 21, screw steam-corvette, Captain John Borlase, C.B., was in the Gulf of Pecheli by the latest advices.

Perseverance, 2, iron screw steam-troop-ship, Commander Edward R. Power, arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, on the 17th of Sptember, from Honduras, with a detachment of the 2nd West India Regiment.

Pioneer, 6, screw steam-sloop, Commander H. A. Reilly, was at Shanghai on the 18th of August.

Porcupine, 3, paddle-wheel steam-surveying vessel, Captain Henry C. Otter, was at Loch Maddy on the 5th inst. It appears that the Porcupine has for some time past been engaged in taking soundings off St. Kilda, and being caught there in the hurricane of the 2nd and 3rd, had what seems to have been a narrow escape from destruction. On the island itself the effects of the storm were appalling, and most disastrous for the unfortunate inhabitants. Every house has been unroofed, and the scanty crops blown into the sea, so that the poor people have nothing now to depend upon, except a few potatoes and salted birds. Captain Otter expresses a hope that charitable people in the south will enable him, on his return to St. Kilda, about the end of this month, to carry with him some means of relieving the distress which must otherwise ensue from the loss of the crop, and other ravages of the storm.

Prometheus, 5, paddle-wheel steam-sloop, Commander Sidmouth S. Skipwith, left Sierra Leone on the 20th of September, having in tow the screw steamer Cleopatra, the latter vessel having broken her main shaft.

Racer, 11, screw steam-sloop, Commander Algernon M'L. Lyons, was at Greytown (Mosquito) on the 18th of September.

Ranger, 5, screw steam gun-vessel, Commander H. R. Wratislaw, left Fernando Po on the 29th of August for the southern division of the station.

Renard, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander J. G. Goodenough, was in the Gulf of Pecheli by the last accounts.

Retribution, 28, paddle steam-frigate, Commodore Harry E. Edgell, was at Trincomalee on the 11th of September, to which place she had just returned from Madras. She was to sail for England a few days subsequent to our advices. The following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board. "We are rather in a queer state; the commander, acting-lieutenant, and mate, are all sick, as well as some forty-six men, but we hope a change of climate will put all to rights. Dr. McSweney has just joined from England; he describes the heat as so great in the Red Sea that they lost three passengers from sheer exhaustion. The last has been the most sickly season ever known in India. We have just left Madras, where cholera and fever are carrying off both Europeans and natives. We have struck our upper-deck guns below, and hope to make a good passage, and to be at Spithead before Christmas.

Rhadamanthus, 4, paddle-wheel steam-vessel, Master-Commander F. R. Sturdee, arrived at Woolwich on Sunday from Plymouth, with the effects of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle, who has relinquished the command of the Channel Fleet.

Ringdove, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander R. G. Craigie, was in the Gulf of Pecheli by the last advices.

Rosario, 11, screw steam-sloop, 150 horse-power, was successfully launched on Wednesday afternoon at Deptford dockyard, under the direction of Mr. Fincham, master shipwright. Several thousands of spectators attended, and ample accommodation to witness the launch was afforded on platforms erected at the bow and sides of the vessel. The band of the Dockyard Volunteer Rifles was stationed in an orchestra, and by invitation of Captain-Superintendent Buckle about 1000 children from the charity schools of the district were present to view the proceedings. The ceremony of christening was performed by Miss Warde, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Warde, staff-officer of Pensioners, and, all being ready, the string was cut with a mallet and chisel in the usual way, and the vessel quickly glided from the building slip into the Thames amidst the repeated cheers of the assembled multitude. After launching, the vessel was towed to Woolwich dockyard, where she will receive her machinery, and be completed for service. The dimensions are—Length between the perpendiculars, 160 feet; breadth, 34 feet; and depth in hold, 15 feet. At the termination of the proceedings, the school children present were provided with refreshments by the liberality of Captain, Superintendent Buckle.

Sampson, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Captain G. S. Hand, C.B., was in the Gulf of Pecheli by the last accounts.

Scout, 21, screw steam-corvette, Captain John Corbet, was in the Gulf of Pecheli by the last accounts.

Sharpshooter, 8, iron screw steam-vessel, Lieutenant and Commander Charles Gibbons, left St. Paul de Loanda on the 15th August, leaving there the United States ship of war Niagara, having on board the Japanese embassy *en route* for Japan. The Niagara called at St. Paul de Loanda for coals and water.

Simoom, 8, screw steam troop-shoop, Commander J. M. Cooke, was in the Gulf of Pecheli by the latest accounts.

Slaney, 1, screw gun-vessel, was in the Gulf of Pecheli by the latest advices.

Snake, 4, screw steam gun-vessel, Commander Henry Harvey, was at Shanghai on the 18th of August.

Snap, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander W. O. Butler, was, by the last accounts, in the Gulf of Pecheli.

Sparrowhawk, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander J. C. Byng, was in the Gulf of Pecheli by the last advices.

Sphinx, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander G. F. Day, V.C., was in the Gulf of Pecheli by the latest accounts.

Spitfire, 3, paddle steam-vessel, has been ordered home from the west coast of Africa.

Starling, 2, screw steam gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander James H. Whitshed, was at Hong Kong on the 26th of September.

Staunch, 2, screw steam gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander E. J. Pollard, was in the Canton river on the 26th of August.

Triton, 3, iron paddlewheel steam-vessel, Lieutenant and Commander R. H. Burton, was at Lagos on the 12th of September. This vessel has been ordered home.

Urgent, 6, screw steam-troop-ship, Commander H. W. Hire, was in the Gulf of Pecheli by the last accounts.

Victoria and Albert, Royal yacht, Captain the Hon. J. Denman, arrived at Gravesend on Wednesday afternoon with Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Princess Alice. The yacht has returned to her moorings in Portsmouth harbour.

Vivid, paddle-wheel steam-yacht, Master-Commander H. W. Allen, returned on Thursday to her moorings at Woolwich from service with the Royal squadron.

Vulcan, 6, screw steam-troop-ship, Commander A. C. Strode, was in the Gulf of Pecheli by the latest advices.

Watchful, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander F. W. Inglefield, was in the Gulf of Pecheli by the last advices.

Weazel, 1, screw steam gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander William Howorth, was at Hong Kong on the 26th of August.

Woodcock, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander G. S. Bosanquet, was in the Gulf of Pecheli by the latest advices.

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ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—On Monday a quarterly court of the governors of this charity was held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James s, for the purpose of receiving the report and statement of accounts, and also to vote certain grants. Lord Colchester occupied the chair. The secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. He then read the statement of accounts for the quarter ending September 30. It showed the balance in hand on the 1st of July was 455*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; received for annual subscriptions, 38*l.* 4*s.*; and interest on invested property, 553*l.* 15*s.*; making a total of 1047*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* The contra side showed—grants, 469*l.*; office rent, salaries, printing, and other disbursements, 98*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; leaving a balance of 480*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* The amount of stock in the Three per Cent. Consols was 36,916*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* The secretary informed the governors that the late Rev. F. Cooke had left a legacy to the society (supposed to be over 10,000*l.*) contingent on his brothers and sisters dying without children. He had been informed there were five in the family, that they were all married, but none of them had any children. The board then voted various sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to 350*l.*, in grants; and, after some routine business, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

A naval court-martial assembled yesterday week on board the Formidable, 84, in the Medway, for the trial of Private James Crosbie, Royal Marines, serving on board the Formidable, on the following charges:—"1. For that he, the said James Crosbie, being in actual service and full pay in Her Majesty's fleet, and private Royal Marine serving on board Her Majesty's ship Formidable, was, on or about the 2nd day of October, 1860, drunk on board the said ship while on guard. 2. For that he, the said James Crosbie, did, on or about the 2nd day of October, 1860, make use of threatening language to Lieutenant George Augustus Brine, of the said ship, while in the execution of his duty, by saying, 'I'll give it you, old Channel Fleet, directly,' or words to that effect, at the same time attempting to draw his bayonet. 3. For that he, the said James Crosbie, did, on or about the 2nd day of October, 1860, on the quarter-deck of the said ship, strike Sergeant William Harney, Royal Marines, his superior officer." The court was composed of the following members, viz.—Vice-Admiral W. J. Hope Johnstone, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, president; Captain C. Wise, Southampton, 50; Captain C. F. Schomberg, Cumberland, 70; Commander R. Studdert, Wellesley, 72; and Commander O. Malcolm C. Read, Cumberland, 70. Mr. G. H. Knight, of the firm of Essell, Knight, & Arnold, solicitors, Rochester, officiated as Deputy Judge-Advocate. The prisoner, who bears the character of being one of the worst men in Her Majesty's service, conducted himself so violently that when before the court he had to be kept handcuffed the whole time, and during his trial attempted to break away from the custody of the master-at-arms. He pleaded "Guilty" to the first and third charges, and "Not guilty" to the second. The several witnesses having been examined in support of the prosecution, the prisoner was asked if he wished any time allowed him to prepare his defence, but he sullenly replied that he had no defence to make. The court was then cleared to enable the members to agree to their finding, in which they were engaged nearly two hours. On the re-opening of the court the sentence was read by the Deputy Judge-Advocate, the prisoner being found guilty of all the charges, with the exception of attempting to draw his bayonet. The court sentenced him to be reduced to the second-class, to receive 50 lashes on board the Formidable, and to be imprisoned in Maidstone gaol, with hard labour, for six months; and at the end of that period to be dismissed Her Majesty's service. The prisoner has been tried by court-martial no less than seven times.

THE CONWAY.—Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners chartered on the 8th inst. the Chatsworth, 1037 tons, belonging to Messrs. James Baines and Co., of Liverpool, to sail from Birkenhead about the 20th inst., at 13*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* per statute adult; to proceed to Madeira to embark and carry on to Calcutta the passengers landed in that island from the Conway.

Vice-Admiral Bruce, the commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, will preside at the general annual meeting of the Royal Seamen and Marines Orphan School and Female Orphan Home, which will be held at the Queen's Rooms, Portsea, on Monday, October 22nd, next.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—At the monthly meeting of the Committee of this Institution, held on the 17th inst., —T. E. Baker, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair,—a number of cases of various persons who, at the risk of their own lives, have rescued others from drowning, were brought under notice and rewarded; amongst them were the following:—On the 16th July last, H.M.S. Cadmus, when proceeding under steam, at the rate of eight knots, on her passage to Port Royal, George Mitchell, boy (2nd class), accidentally fell overboard, when Mr. W. W. Anderson, Master's-Assistant, immediately jumped overboard, swam to his assistance, and saved him. Mr. Anderson also saved three seamen by jumping overboard at sea on the 13th and 15th June, 1860. Recommended to the next General Court for Silver Medal.—At Spithead, on the 4th September, 1860, Private M'Kimmings, while attempting to close the sash of one of the stern-ports of the troop-ship Clara, fell into the sea; fortunately the splash attracted the attention of some persons on board. Ensign Chute, of the 8th Regiment, and Private Quigley jumped overboard from off the ship's poop, a distance of 18 feet from the water. The tide was running strong, and long before the quarter-boat could be lowered the three swimmers were swept astern and lost sight of by those on board. The drowning man was first seen by Quigley, but Ensign Chute, who was nearest him, reached him first, and pushed a life-buoy towards him, but the man, who could not swim, was already too exhausted to cling to it. Ensign Chute then seized the body, and, assisted by Private Quigley, managed to support it until picked up by the boat, at a distance of about 300 yards from the ship. Recommended to the next General Court for Silver Medal to each.—The Rev. S. M. Dill, D.D., for having, by swimming, saved a lunatic who attempted suicide by jumping into the sea at Portstewart, Coleraine, on the 14th September, 1860. Recommended to next General Court for Silver Medal.—Donald Urquhart saved four persons whose boat upset in the Kyle of Sutherland, on the 19th August, 1860. Recommended to the next General Court for Silver Medal. The other rewards given comprised seven bronze medals, the thanks of the Society on vellum, and pecuniary rewards amounting to 5*l.* 10*s.*; and after the dispatch of various other business, the meeting adjourned.

Lieutenant W. F. Robinson, R.N. (1841), has been promoted to the rank of Commander, on the retired list.

LIGHTS IN THE ADRIATIC.—In reference to the statement which has appeared to the effect that the lights had been extinguished in the Adriatic, we are enabled to state that the Austrian Government has issued an order by which they have been re-established.

The Narcissus, 51, screw steam-frigate, is ordered to be brought forward and completed for the reception of a flag-officer.

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, 12TH OCTOBER, 1860.

Corps of Royal Marines—Gentleman Cadet Henry John Lawrence Norcock to be Second Lieutenant; Gentleman Cadet Samuel Hamilton Bunce Northcote to be Second Lieutenant; Gentleman Cadet Thomas Delves Broughton to be Second Lieutenant; Gentleman Cadet Joseph Edward McNeale to be Second Lieutenant; Gentleman Cadet Jasper Nicolls Harrison to be Second Lieutenant; Gentleman Cadet James Lindsay Maccall to be Second Lieutenant; Gentleman Cadet Charles Morton Barham to be Second Lieutenant; Gentleman Cadet Somers Reginald Lewis to be Second Lieutenant; Gentleman Cadet Edward Thicknesse Richards to be Second Lieutenant; Gentleman Cadet William Frederick Mcllwaine to be Second Lieutenant.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 34.) England.—South-East Coast.—Dover Strait.—*Revolving Light near Varne Shoal.*—The Corporation of the Trinity House of London has given notice (in pursuance of their advertisement, dated the 24th February last), that a light vessel has been placed near the west end of the Varne Shoal, in Dover Strait, and that a light is now exhibited therefrom, and will be so continued from sunset to sunrise. The light is a *quick revolving red* light, elevated 38 feet above the level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of about 10 miles. The light-vessel carries a ball at her masthead by day, and lies in 16 fathoms at low water springs, with Dungeness lighthouse bearing W. by N. ¼ N. distant 11¾ miles; Folkstone Church North (westerly), 9 miles; South Foreland high lighthouse N.E. ¾ N. 12½ miles; N.E. Varne buoy, N.E. by E. ¼ E. 5 miles; and Cape Gris Nez lighthouse S.E. ¼ E 12½ miles. Also, that the *red beacon* buoy, heretofore lying near the Varne Shoal has been removed to the north-eastward, and marked N.E. Varne. This buoy now lies in 13 fathoms at low water, with Dungeness lighthouse bearing West (northerly) distant 16 miles; Folkstone Church, N.W. ¾ N. 8 miles; South Foreland high lighthouse, N.N.E. 8 miles; Cape Gris Nez lighthouse S.S.E. ¼ E. 11¾ miles; and the Varne light-vessel S.W. by W. ½ W. 5 miles. The Bearings are Magnetic. Variations 20° 45′ West in 1860. By command of their Lordships, *John Washington*, Hydrographer, Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, 9th October, 1860. This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—English Channel, No. 2675A; England, South Coast, Sheets 6 and 7, Nos. 2452, 1895; North Sea, Sheet 1, No. 1406; and France, North Coast, Sheet 14, No. 2610. Also, Channel Pilot, Part 2, page 175; and British Islands Lights List, No. 51*.

THE MILITIA.

The Anglesey wing of the Royal Carnarvonshire and Anglesey Rifles assembled at the head-quarters Beaumaris, under the temporary command of Captain Pearse, adjutant of the corps, on the 15th inst., for the purpose of receiving 27 days' exercise and instruction. The Inspector of Militia, Colonel Lord F. Paulet, C.B., has notified his intention of inspecting the corps on the 6th November, by which time it is expected the present strength of volunteers will have been considerably increased.

The Hampshire Artillery was finally disembodied on the 15th after having served exactly 2 years, during which time they gave, in 1859, 43 volunteers to the Marines, in September last 39 to the Royal Artillery, and on the days of disembodiment 27 more to the Royal Artillery, and 12 or 13 to the Marines, most of whom will go into the Artillery corps, and 5 to the Light Dragoons, making in all near 126 approved men all good artillerymen. The corps maintained a very high state of discipline to the last. Each man on being disembodied received a gratuity of 14 days' pay, so that when finally settled with they got on the average 25*s.* to 35*s.* per man.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, OCTOBER 16.

76th, or Highland Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—D. D. M. M'Leod to be Lieutenant.

1st Durham Regiment of Militia—Captain John Haverfield to be Major; Lieutenant William Chaytor to be Captain, vice Fairless, resigned.

5th or Royal Elthorne Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia—Adjutant Antony Delacombe Bell to serve with the rank of Captain; Ensign Aubrey Howard James to be Lieutenant, vice Blake, resigned.

Memoranda—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this regiment by Lieutenant John Richard Blake.

4th or Royal South Middlesex Regiment of Militia—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this regiment by Captain George Barrington Godbold.

[The following appointments are substituted for those which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 28th of September last.]

3d Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia—John Hargreaves, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Birch, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, OCTOBER 19.

Royal South Gloucester Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Lieutenant John Robert Fenn to be Captain, vice Millett, resigned.

Essex Rifles Militia—Captain Frederick William Kirby to be Major.

Memorandum.—2nd or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment of Middlesex Militia—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this Regiment by Lieutenant Charles Lennox Peel.

4th Regiment of West York Militia—Ensign Eustace W. Roxby to be Lieutenant; Ensign John Henry Steere Harrison to be Lieutenant; Ensign John Parkinson to be Lieutenant; Henry Alcock, Jun., Gent., to be Lieutenant.

West Kent Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Charles Gustavus Whittaker the younger, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Popplewell promoted; Peter William West to be Lieutenant.

Great excitement has been occasioned at Coldingham, Berwickshire, by an unlooked-for revelation which may lead to the clearing up of the murder in Queen's Park, Edinburgh, in August last; and circumstances have arisen which may fix the murder upon an individual named Woolthorpe, a dissipated Yorkshire tailor, who left Coldingham for the purpose of witnessing the review, and who, according to the confession of a companion to whom he revealed the secret, was thrown into the company of the unfortunate girl, and murdered her for the sake of a small sum of money which she had in her possession.

VOLUNTEERS.

[We have received from Sir Duncan MacDougall and from Mr. A. Richards two long letters, which we are obliged to hold over for a more favourable opportunity of publication, convinced that the matters therein expressed and advocated will not lose by the delay which, on our part, is involuntary.]

METROPOLITAN.

1ST (VICTORIA) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—A numerously attended full dress parade of this regiment took place at the head-quarters, Kilburn, on Wednesday last: six companies under command of Major Whitehead marched thence for St. John's Wood Barracks, where after a march of 7 or 8 miles they lodged arms. Previous to dismissing, the major addressed a few appropriate remarks to the men, expressing his hope that they would by their constant and punctual attention to their duties during the coming winter, make up for the inactivity rendered compulsory by the unpropitious weather for out-door drill of the past summer and autumn. He gave notice that during the winter months the parades would be held in the Riding School, St. John's Wood; on Wednesday evenings at 7, (bugle sounding punctually at that hour,) when he himself would take command of the batallion, and there would not for the present be any squad drill on that evening: but that on Mondays at 7 and Saturdays at 4 the Adjutant (Capt. Trew) would take command, on which occasion there would be in addition to the usual company and positon drill, bayonet exercise, &c., squad drill for recruits and cadets, as also every day in the week at Kilburn from 9 till nightfall. On Thursday, a firing party of 40 men attended at Kilburn, and, though it was a most unpropitious day for the object in view both from the very high wind and heavy rain, proceeded under command of the Adjutant to Harrow for a day's practice at the long ranges, permission having been kindly granted by Capt. Templar. We understand there was some very good shooting, among others by Capts. Greenhill, Trew, and Collins, Lieut. Sanders, and Messrs. Gedge, Fuller, Baddeley, &c.

2ND (SPOTTISWOODE'S) CITY RIFLES.—This corps, under Captain-Commandant G. A. Spottiswoode, assembled on Saturday last, October 13, at the drill ground, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and proceeded to Gray's-inn square, where it was inspected by Major Nelson. The corps subsequently marched to head-quarters, preceded by its band, composed entirely of Volunteers.

4TH (NORTH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—On Saturday evening this corps, commanded by the Right Hon. Lord Truro, and headed by the drums and fifes of the Foot Guards, marched out. Notwithstanding the unsettled state of the weather, they proceeded along Islington, Stoke Newington, Kingsland, Stamford-hill, to Tottenham turnpike, returning by the Seven Sisters'-road, through Highbury to head-quarters, where his lordship, who appeared much pleased, complimented the men on their behaviour and soldierly performance. On Thursday, the 11th inst., an instrumental concert was given by the band of this corps at the Myddleton Hall, Islington, on which occasion many of the leading inhabitants of the district, and several eminent musical professors were present. The attendance of the latter may be ascribed to the circumstance that this fine band is composed exclusively of the *élite* of the instrumentalists of London, who have been brought together through the exertions of Lord Truro the commandant of the 4th Middlesex Rifles, to form for the National Volunteer Force a complete and thoroughly efficient band, whose services may be available for all specia occasions, such as grand reviews, &c. The success, in a musical sense, that has already attended Lord Truro's spirited undertaking is most satisfactory, as evinced by the performance of the band at the concert. The overtures, "Guillaume Tell" and "Oberon," as well as the operatic selections, &c., were played with a precision and a correctness of intonation attainable only by bands consisting entirely of finished instrumentalists. The conductor of the band, Mr. E. Hanson, has exhibited great musical judgment in the composition of the band, which numbers more than 50, and which will soon afford the London public an opportunity of deciding whether the praise bestowed on it is deserved.

9TH (WEST) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—A school of arms for instruction in broadsword exercise fencing, bayonet exercise, &c., has been started in connection with this corps, under the patronage of Lieut.-Colonel Lord Radstock and the officers of the regiment, at the new Orderly Rooms, 70, Seymour Place, Bryanstone Square. First-class instructors will be engaged. The expenses will be covered by a small quarterly subscription from members who wish to join. The foils, masks, pads, single-sticks, &c., are provided from a fund raised for the purpose by the officers and honorary members. The rooms will be open daily from 11 o'clock until 4, and from 6 to 10 o'clock during the winter months. A large reading-room is also attached, which will be well supplied with periodicals, &c. Lord Radstock has provided at his own cost a complete military library for the use of members. The following permanent alterations have been made in the hours of drill. The commanding-officer's parade for field-exercise will take place for the future every Saturday: muster at Lords' Cricket Ground at 4 p.m. The adjutant's parade will be held every Tuesday at 7 p.m., at St. John's Wood Barracks. Company drill for Nos. 1, 2, and 4, at St. John's Wood Barracks, on Thursdays at 7 p.m.; and for Nos. 3, 6, and 8, at Allen's Riding-School, on Wednesdays at 7 p.m., and on Mondays and Thursdays at the same hour at Portman Barracks. No. 5 Company drill twice in the week at University College, and No. 7, or the Primrose Hill Company, at Haverstock Hill. The Cadets drill on Wednesdays and Saturdays at Allen's Riding-School. Musketry instruction in classes, daily. The practice-ground, Wormwood Scrubbs, is also open every day to members who have passed through the musketry course. The inspection by Colonel McMurdo will take place November 10th, and the prize meeting, November 20th. On the latter occasion a number of prizes of considerable value—medals, money, challenge-cup, and a rifle—will be offered for competition.

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22ND (QUEEN'S WESTMINSTERS) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—An interesting ceremony in connection with the Queen's cadet corps was witnessed at Carlton Ride on Saturday evening last by a numerous assemblage, when prizes to the value of 20*l.* were distributed. The winners were the successful competitors in various athletic games, instituted to promote the health, strength, and enjoyment of the juveniles. The contests took place at the Crystal Palace some weeks since. Mrs. Cross, of New-street, Spring-gardens, who has taken the greatest interest in the formation of this corps, now numbering nearly ninety effective members, gave out the prizes with a short address to each lad.

87TH (BLOOMSBURY) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—This corps is rapidly increasing in numbers, having recently received into its ranks an entire company from the establishment of Messrs. Feetham and Co., of Oxford Street, and a considerable force from that of Messrs. Strode. Target practice at long and short ranges has for some time been carried on constantly by the members, who are to contend this month in a match for a gold challenge medal and two silver medals, the property of the corps.

1ST SURREY ARTILLERY. — This newly-formed corps, whose head-quarters are at the Lambeth Institution, Lambeth Road, marched out on Saturday last, accompanied by the fifes and drums of the Scots Fusilier Guards band, and by their soldier-like bearing, set off by an admirable uniform, showed themselves to be a very picturesque, as they are likely to become a most useful accession to the patriotic movement now making such triumphant progress throughout the land. The 1st Surrey is the only artillery corps in the county of Surrey, and is the 55th artillery corps in Great Britain.

DEVONSHIRE.

11TH (NORTH) DEVONSHIRE RIFLES.—The second battalion was inspected on Southsea Common, Portsmouth, on Saturday. Owing to the state of the weather the proceedings were of a very limited character.

EDINBURGHSHIRE.

CITY OF EDINBURGH ARTILLERY.—On Saturday last the City of Edinburgh Artillery paraded at Leith Fort for the purpose of receiving their newly-appointed lieut.-colonel, Captain Maconochie Welwood.

ESSEX.

NORTH ESSEX (BORDERERS) RIFLES.—This corps, in the northern extremity of the county, has just made choice of the following officers:—The Hon. C. C. Neville, Captain-Commandant; Captain Henry Byng, R.N., Lieutenant; Captain Lane, R.A., Ensign; A. N. Jones, Esq., Surgeon; and the Rev. J. L. Oldham, Chaplain. The uniform is a dark grey, with black and red braid, and black accoutrements.

COLCHESTER RIFLES.—A match has just been concluded between two elevens of this corps, in which the merits of the short and long Enfields were tested. The firing consisted of five rounds each at 300, 600. and 900 yards' distance, and the total number of points made was, long rifles, 72 points, short, 75—in favour of short rifles, 3 points. On Thursday afternoon this corps had a march into the country to the village of Ardleigh, accompanied by their officers, where they went through a variety of evolutions, and returned home early in the afternoon.

1ST ESSEX ARTILLERY.—This corps was officially inspected at Harwich on Friday week, by Colonel Gibbons, R.A., Colonel-Commandant of Artillery in the Eastern District. The men who have been regularly trained to large gun exercise at the redoubt, Harwich, were put through their trial with a 32-pounder in position, and at the close of the inspection were entertained at a cold collation given by Major Bowness, commandant, and Lieutenants Daniells and Barker.

HAMPSHIRE.

3RD (LYMINGTON) HAMPSHIRE RIFLES. — This corps, which is justly considered to be one of the best drilled companies in the county, has received orders to hold itself in readiness for the 24th of October, on which day a grand review of the whole regiment, 1700 strong, will take place at Winchester, when we flatter ourselves that No. 3 will do their duty in gallant style, and in all probability they will be selected to skirmish, a post of honour that requires every attention to be paid to the proper performance of its duties.

3RD (PORTSMOUTH CIVIL SERVICE) HAMPSHIRE ARTILLERY.—The following promotions have taken place in the above corps, bearing date the 12th instant: 1st Company—Gunners—J. Brooks, G. Blundell, J. M. M'Diarmid, J. Mason, and J. Lee, to be Bombadiers. 2nd Company—Gunners—G. Loutet, C. Richards, and J. Purkiss, to be Bombadiers. 3rd Company — Gunners — J. Purkiss, J. Richardson, and E. Burke, to be Bombadiers. 4th Company—Gunners—R. James, H. Simmonds, and J. Knight, to be Bombadiers.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

THE 1ST (DUKE OF MANCHESTER'S) HUNTINGDON MOUNTED RIFLES.—This corps was inspected at Kimbolton Castle, on the 15th, by the Earl of Sandwich. Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Huntingdon, and Colonel McMurdo, C.B., Inspector-General of Volunteers. Notwithstanding a pouring rain, the corps mustered strong, only 14 effective members being absent. They fell in at first in cloaks, but as the weather showed a tendency to improve, they were taken off and rolled and strapped on to the saddles. The two troops were formed as squadrons in rank entire, the 1st squadron led by Lieutenant R. W. Arkwright, with Lieutenant G. O. Newton and Ensign F. Day as troop leaders. The 2nd squadron was commanded by Captain F. Polhill Turner; the troops into which it was divided, by Ensign Crew Alston and W. H. Baynes, Esq. (Sergeant)—the whole under the command of the Duke of Manchester. When the Lord-Lieutenant and Colonel McMurdo came on the ground they were received in the usual manner. The parade movements and sword-exercise were then performed according to the Cavalry Regulations. The corps was then moved out into the more open part of the park, in column of troops from the left. When they arrived on suitable ground they "formed line on the leading troop, half right back." They advanced between two clumps of trees, and "changed front half right." They then advanced by threes from the right of squadrons, formed line on the move, and charged, afterwards retiring by alternate squadrons at the suggestion of Colonel McMurdo. When the line was reformed, it was again advanced. They were moved on to some better ground by the advance in column of troops from the left, passing through a gate by files from the left of troops. The troops were reformed, and then wheeled into line. The "sword exercise" and "pursuing practice" were now performed at the gallop, also at the request of Colonel McMurdo, who rode among the men, the better to judge of their efficiency. The corps then retired in column of troops from the right at the trot, and afterwards at the gallop, to the original parade ground, where they wheeled into line without halting or even slackening the pace. The whole of the movements were performed surprisingly well, considering the constitution of the corps, and the short time they have been formed, but the last movement was perfect; the troop distances, squadron interval, and the covering of the pivot files, were found to have been maintained with mathematical exactitude, and the dressing had not to be corrected. The line then advanced in review order, and, having saluted were addressed by the Lord-Lieutenant, and afterwards by Colonel McMurdo, in terms extremely flattering to the corps, its officers, and its commander. Lunch was provided for the members of the corps by the Duke of Manchester in the great hall of the castle. Volunteers of other corps in uniform on the ground were also invited. After lunch the corps were addressed by their most justly popular commander. In returning thanks for the toast of his health, which had been proposed by Captain Polhill Turner, and most enthusiastically received, his Grace impressed upon the Volunteers the necessity of continued exertions, in order to attain that high degree of efficiency which he wished them to possess, and reminded them that their drills, and even the inspection, was not for mere display, but was a matter of duty. That the object with which military bodies were formed was not for show and amusement, but to face the enemy. That, they could only do so effectually when skilled in the use of their weapons, and that they could only attain skill by perseverance, and maintain it by constant practice.

LANARKSHIRE.

85TH LANARKSHIRE RIFLES.—On Saturday last the members of this company were sworn in by Sheriff Strathern in the drill hall, Glasgow. The 51st (Press) Company Lanarkshire Rifles were present as a guard of honour to the sheriff, under the command of Captain Crawford. They were drawn up in military order at the entrance to the hall, and saluted the sheriff in thorough soldierlike style on his entering the hall. The youthful members of a cadet corps at present in course of formation in connection with the battalion were in attendance during the proceedings. The oath of allegiance having been administered in due form, Sheriff Strathern addressed the company. He congratulated them upon having consummated by the oath of allegiance that patriotic profession they had assumed in taking up arms, and concluded a very appropriate and patriotic speech by stating that the Government would be cheaply served if they clothed and armed the Volunteers free of cost.

LANCASHIRE.

THE LIVERPOOL IRISH RIFLES.—On Tuesday evening the members of the 64th company of Rifle Volunteers, better known as the Irish Rifles, were sworn in at the Corn Exchange, Liverpool, by Lieutenant-Colonel Gladstone, whose battalion, the 2nd, the Irish Rifles have lately joined. The officers present were Captain Plunkett, commanding, Lieutenant Powell, and Ensign Bidwell. After the oaths had been administered in the usual form, Lieutenant-Colonel Gladstone briefly addressed the men. He urged upon them, first, the necessity of thoroughly learning their drill, and afterwards making themselves familiar with the use of the rifle. A great deal had been said about the number of Volunteers. They had about 140,000 or 150,000; but they were not satisfied with this. They wanted to see some half a million enrolled, and then there was no fear of their country and their homes. Their motto was "Defence, not defiance." After the swearing in had been completed, the corps marched to their quarters in Devon Street, and there at an excellent supper the men were entertained by the officers.

WORSLEY RIFLES.—This corps was on Saturday presented with a handsome silver bugle, in Worsley Park, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere. The 3rd Manchester Regiment, numbering about 500, and commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Egerton, M.P., assisted on the occasion, proceeding to Patricroft by train, and marching thence to the park. After a variety of field evolutions had been performed with considerable skill, three sides of a square were formed, and Captain Topp then stood forward. The Countess of Ellesmere, in presenting the bugle, said she did it as a mark of her sympathy with the loyalty and patriotism which had induced the Volunteers to enrol themselves in defence of their Queen and country. Confident as she felt that they would always be ready to obey its call, she devotedly trusted that it might never summon them to more arduous duties than those in which they had just been engaged.

LIVERPOOL VOLUNTEER PRESS GUARD.—A numerous and influential meeting of newspaper proprietors, printers, and others connected with the literary and practical departments of the printing, engraving, and lithographic trades of Liverpool, was held on Saturday evening, in one of the law courts, St. George's Hall, to consider the propriety of forming a Volunteer corps or guard. The Mayor presided, and resolutions in favour of the organisation having been adopted, the details as to uniform and other matters were confided to a committee.

SUFFOLK.

BUNGAY RIFLES.—Colonel Adair has presented 100*l.* to the funds of this corps. An artillery company, formed at Walton, has just been organised, and throughout Suffolk the interest in the movement is well sustained.

SURREY.

9TH (RICHMOND) SURREY RIFLES.—This corps finished on Saturday last a contest for a medal and silver challenge cup on their range on East Sheen-common. The distances fired were 300, 500, and 600 yards; but owing to the cold and blowing weather during the week the scores were but small; one of the unsuccessful competitors had made in private practice the preceding week 19 points in the same ranges, but for the cup the highest score was only 11, made by Captain Ommanney, Private Hertslet scoring 10 points for the second place. The cup is of silver, handsomely chased, of nearly 25*l.* value, bearing the names of the donors, who are honorary members, and it is to be annually shot for by the effective members of the corps, a medal being given each year. After the firing was concluded the cup and medal were presented to Captain Ommanney by Mr. E. Penrhyn, one of the donors, in the presence of the corps and of many ladies and gentlemen, who had assembled to witness the proceedings.

SUSSEX.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, HURSTPIERPOINT.—A cadet rifle corps, already 120 in number, has been recently formed of the boys receiving their education at the Hurstpierpoint College, in Sussex; and Friday week may be said to have been its inaugural day, and first appearance in public. The site of the proceedings was the quadrangle in front of the college, and after they had gone through various evolutions, Mrs. Campion, of Donny Park, in the neighbourhood, presented the corps with a set of colours. The flag was of scarlet silk, with the crown and V. R., and the following appropriate inscription:—"Exultatio juvenum. fortitudo eorum." The company, comprising many members of the various corps of Sussex Volunteers, afterwards lunched in the College Refectory, by invitation of Dr. Lowe, the head master of the college.

YORKSHIRE.

7TH (WEST) YORK RIFLES.—The colonelcy of this corps having been offered to Captain Markham, of Becca Hall, the gallant officer has intimated his willingness to accept the appointment, and the pleasure it will afford him to devote himself to the regiment, with the hope of making it one of the best in the north of England. The selection is one which will afford general satisfaction, Captain Markham having served in the Crimea, and won deserved laurels for his bravery. We understand that Major Armitage and Captain Horsfall have withdrawn their resignations for a month. The shooting for the prize rifles was resumed on Thursday, at the 200 yards range. The scoring was about an average of the first day, the crack shots being again at fault, and making only low scores. The shooting concluded about five o'clock.

HALLAMSHIRE RIFLES.—This corps had on Monday the honour of receiving six cast-steel side drums, the gift of Charles Atkinson, Esq., the ex-mayor of Sheffield, at the hands of Lady Fitzwilliam. The corps having marched up to the front of Wentworth House in line, and given a general salute, Lady Fitzwilliam proceeded to make the presentation, which was briefly acknowledged by Mr. Overend. Mr. Atkinson expressed his obligations to Lady Fitzwilliam for making the presentation, and his hope that the drums would long remain in the possession of the corps without ever sounding in the ears of an enemy. He was sure, however, that if called upon to meet an invader, the Hallamshire Rifles would show that they were "Sheffield made both haft and blade."

CLERKENWELL WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening the Rev. R. Maguire, M.A., incumbent of the parish, gave a lecture in the parochial school-rooms, Amwell Street, Clerkenwell, in aid of the funds of the above institute. The subject chosen by the Rev. gentleman was the "Volunteer Movement, treated politically, physically, and socially." There was a numerous audience, among which were a large number of riflemen of various corps. Major Colvill, commandant of the 39th (Middlesex) Rifle Corps, occupied the chair, and was supported by Captain Blankley, Lieutenant Poley, Lieutenant Hislop, and Ensigns Rolfe and Margets, and the Rev. Messrs. Herbert and Tindal. The chairman, in introducing the lecturer, said he need not commend the lecturer or the subject, as they were well aware that they had no desire to be annexed to France. They loved their Queen and Government, and were prepared to risk their lives if necessary. Their corps continued to progress, and they now numbered between 500 and 600, and he hoped it would go on increasing. The rev. lecturer, after a few preliminary remarks, observed that although the battle of Waterloo was a bloody one, it obtained for us a 40 years' peace. He then proceeded to refer to the incidents that had occurred during the war in the Crimea, from which he passed on to the rumours that had sprung up about an invasion from France. Our coasts were defenceless, while Cherbourg rose in dangerous proximity, and the French navy was fast approaching the strength of our own. Having taken a rapid view of the present position of European nations, he said there was but one man who could unravel the "entangled skein" of politics, and that man was Garibaldi. That great man had introduced a new system of warfare, so merciful that the peace party would do well to imitate it, for that fine general was more kind to his enemies than many of the peace party were to their creditors and workpeople. To the peace party he would say that if they had any faith in their power of suasion, why did they not send a deputation to the late King of Naples and induce him to empty the dungeons of the wretched prisoners he tortured there? If they had done so they would have saved Garibaldi the trouble of doing that work, but they had neglected their duty if there was any efficacy in it, and they had now no right to say a word against warfare. Europe was at this moment bristling with arms, and it was time that England should have a breastwork for her defence, and that breastwork must be the breasts of her brave sons. He explained the reason why he and the commandant had ordered that the band should not procede the corps to church on Sunday, which was that it was likely to cause complaint of an appearance of disturbing the Sabbath, and might bring the movement into disrepute. This would be wrong, for socially it was most important. It was for the defence of society; it was ornamental and useful; it occupied their leisure time, and obtained an able ally in the early closing movement. They had obtained the Saturday half-holiday in the west-end of London, and the movement was now progressing satisfactorily in the south and east of London. He believed when that was achieved they would be able to obtain national holidays for the working classes. Referring to the colours that had been presented to other regiments, he informed them that Captain Berdoe was about to present a pair of colours to the 39th Middlesex Rifles, and he recommended that the ladies should present them with silver bugles, and form a fund for prizes. The rev. gentleman, at the conclusion, was greeted with vociferous cheering.

A VOLUNTEER BRIGADE. — The review at Nairn on Saturday, the 13th instant, proved highly instructive, although the weather was unpropitious. An encampment

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was formed on the brow of the hill in the centre of the common, with tents collected from the neighbourhood, and sentries and outlying picquets posted in all accessible directions, thus showing to the newly-formed Volunteers how a camp, town, or village is to be protected in the event of an enemy being actually in the field. From 1 to 2 o'clock the various corps marched on to the ground, with their bands, amounting altogether, of all arms, to about 2000 men, with 13 guns, viz. :—*Artillery*—The Honourable the Artillery Company, 2 Horse Artillery guns, Captain Jay, and 2 Foot, Lieutenant Richard Dawes; West Essex Artillery, 6 field 6-pounder guns, Captains Edenborough and G. Palmer; in position representing an enemy, 3 swivel guns. *Cavalry*—3 troops of the West Essex Yeomanry Cavalry, Major Watlington, M.P.; and a detachment of the Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry, who kept the ground in a very efficient manner. *Infantry*.—The Hon. the Artillery Company, under the command of Majors Robinson and Snell; 2nd Tower Hamlets Rifles, Lieut.-Col. Walker; 33rd (Tottenham) Middlesex, Captain Goss; 41st (Enfield) Middlesex, Captain Munro; 11th (Cheshunt) Hertfordshire, Captain Goodliffe; 6th (Bishops-Stortford) Hertfordshire, Ensign Nash; 1st (Victoria) Middlesex Rifles, Major Whitehead; 8th (Eastern Counties) Essex, Major Love. Lieut.-Colonel Palmer, as the senior Volunteer officer on the ground, commanded. The whole were officially inspected by Major-General Robert Wood, and several other officers from the camp at Colchester, Colonel Dixon, of the Royal Artillery, Major Gore, Captain Onslow, &c. The troops marched past in quick time twice; and notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, the original programme was carried out by the artillery, supported by the cavalry and the 2nd Tower Hamlets, and more especially by the 33rd Middlesex, under Captain Goss, whose manner of manœuvring his men excited much attention. The troops looked remarkably well, and made a great sensation in thus assembling under considerable difficulties, and when they arrived upon the ground their officers showed great promptness and intelligence in taking up the positions to which they were directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Ibbetson, one of the inspecting officers of Volunteers. A very brisk fire was kept up for a considerable time, when one of the enemy's batteries was stormed by the 33rd Middlesex, led by Colonel Dixon, and the colour carried off. A very large number of spectators were upon the ground.

LORD CLYDE AND THE EDINBURGH ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—In reply to a letter addressed to him by the secretary of No. 8 Company City of Edinburgh Artillery Volunteers, General Lord Clyde has consented, as the following letter shows, to be enrolled as an Honorary Member. —"London, August 4.—General Lord Clyde presents his compliments to Mr. Macmillan, and will be happy to be enrolled as an honorary member in the Company of Artillery Volunteers, to which he is secretary.—Donald Macmillan, Esq., 36, Barony Street, Edinburgh, N.B."

IRREGULAR MOUNTED RIFLES.—(An Extract from a Letter from Martin F. Tupper, Esq., of Albury, Surrey.)—"And now that my old hobby of 'Volunteer Riflemen Everywhere' has come to be a great national fact,—now that every one of Tom Wydewake's recommendations has been universally adopted, [see my sixpennorth at Routledge's, with Rifle matter in it from sixteen years old to one] —now that through this wholesome movement we stand out before the world a manly, sensible, loyal, and united people, not yet effete in spite of the mean treasons of B—— & C——,—there remains yet one part of our defensive wisdom, that seems to me to call for an expansion; as thus: we want more Cavalry Volunteers. The difficulties of this part of the movement are very great, if the idea of troops and regiments of charging horse is too ambitiously entertained: neither money, men, nor horses are to be found on any large scale locally: we cannot hope to get more than a few picked men here and there, willing to mount and arm and equip themselves properly, and capable of cross-country outpost service. So, what I have to propose is this: let every corps encourage a few such mounted volunteers to be attached to it—the more the better,—uniformed (with riding differences) as their special corps, and subject to it rules and officers. Their horses must be trained to stand fire, and carry a spring tether at the saddle,—which should also have holsters for a revolver and the day's commmissariat, a waterproof cloak, and a bag of oats: the chief arm a breech-loading carbine: duties, those of the outpost, and the aide-de-camp: place in marching, van, flanks, or rear, according to circumstance: at a review, perhaps as a small squad in the rear. Now, this sort of Bashibazouk patriotism combined with good riding and no marching drill, (albeit I would have some proper instruction too,) would be very acceptable to many of our hunting-men, to young squires, who would fain have been officers, but are privates, and to old squires, with plenty of wind for the saddle, but no stomach for the march. There are very few corps that could not furnish a dozen such willing cavaliers; and the aggregated dozens would amount, all over the country, to a very fair figure of Volunteer cavalry. It would be hopeless to find large local masses irrespectively of such collected units; for it is no joke, financially, to raise a troop of horse,—and, except in gentlemen's stables, neither animals nor men are easily to be seen fit for such a service. Thus, then, I throw out crudely for your consideration, this substitute for regular cavalry; let every corps encourage for itself a squad of mounted riflemen for outpost service. And, if you think the idea a good one, by all means make it known."

THE ROYAL NATIONAL RIFLES.—On Monday evening a public meeting was held in the Great Hall of the Whittington Club, Arundel-street, Strand, for the purpose of promoting the success of the Royal National Rifles. Sir J. V. Shelley, M.P., occupied the chair, and the room was crowded. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said it would be a waste of time for him to enter into any defence of the Volunteer movement. A year ago it might have been necessary for him to have made such a defence, but now the country was fully alive to the necessity of showing other nations that Englishmen were determined to defend their hearths and homes from all hostile attacks. That was now an established fact. Wherever they turned they would see that at all meetings and dinners where the Army and Navy were toasted, that the health of the Volunteers was also added, and heartily responded to. One result of the movement was that they heard no more of the flourishes and the bombast of the French colonels who had thought it worth their while to talk of invading this country. The colonels had thought us a nation of shopkeepers, but now they found we were well armed with weapons, and that we knew right well how to use them. So, without alluding to any particular part of the world, he might say the foreigner had found we had adopted the motto of the Scotch thistle, "The less I am touched the better." As chairman it was his duty to say that the meeting was called to support the Royal National Rifles, now in the course of formation. He had not hitherto taken any part in the movement in London, as he believed that it was his first duty to assist the movement in the county in which his property was situated. He said that to exonerate himself from the charge of popularity-hunting in appearing before them, but in helping the movement in town he was just doing again what he had before done in the country. His experience had convinced him that if the movement was to be permanent, it must be composed of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. He thought it a sine quâ non to success that the expenses should be such that no class would be prevented from joining. He had had some correspondence on this question with Lord Elcho, who had found fault with the proposal to enlist artisans. Lord Elcho had a great fear of the jarring of classes. His lordship had proposed that artisan companies wearing a different dress, should be formed; but he (the chairman) was averse to such an arrangement. It was said that they desired only to enrol artisans, and none else; but, on the contrary, they wished that all classes should join, and the expense would be such as would not cause any one to inconvenience themselves; in that way the movement was most likely to be permanent. They were, however, much obliged to Lord Elcho for the interest he had taken in the movement. Large sums of money had been voted for national defence; but without going into the question, he had been struck by one thing—namely, that the metropolis, as far as such expense was concerned, would remain undefended. It was therefore the more necessary that London should exert itself to increase the number of Volunteers. Five companies of the corps had already been formed, and other two companies were being formed. The Lord-Lieutenant had not yet given his sanction, on the ground, it was believed, that they had not completed their numbers; but that was likely soon to take place, and then there could be no doubt that his lordship would give his sanction to the National Rifles. It was most satisfactory to know that Lord Elcho had established the Metropolitan Rifles on exactly the same principles and terms which the National Rifles had adopted. —Mr. Berkeley, M.P., said there was nothing in history like the springing to arms spontaneously of so peaceable a body as trading Englishmen. It was, however, extraordinary that the movement had not taken place before. It was extraordinary that the words of the Duke of Wellington, recommending this country to stand on the defensive against an aggressive foe, had been disregarded. But at last the people had begun to reflect on the possibility that an enemy might be thrown on the shores of the kingdom. They had begun to reflect that an undisciplined body of the best men could not contend against a disciplined body of the weakest men in existence. They had been startled by the proceedings of the French Emperor, who had had some 600,000 neat roving gentlemen ready to follow out his bidding. Seeing this, and also what had taken place in naval affairs, through the introduction of the steam-engine, Englishmen had come to look at the matter seriously, and they had determined that their homes should be defended against the spoiler. He was one of the first who had pressed the movement on the attention of the Government. He had hoped that the Government would have treated this movement very differently from what it had done. He thought the least thing the Government could have done was to have found uniform, arms, and ammunition. Had such a course been adopted they would not have heard anything about the separation of classes by the breeches pocket reasoning; but, on the contrary, they would have seen all classes standing shoulder to shoulder. That appeared to be the great desideratum. Few men knew more about the working classes than he did. He was always prepared to stand by the fustian jacket, for he knew well the broad cloth could take care of itself. He begged to move "That this meeting considers it highly desirable to encourage the formation of rifle corps throughout the country; that it views the movement as one in every respect as national; and is of opinion that it should embrace every class of her Majesty's subjects." Mr. Walter seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation. A resolution, asserting that the Royal National Rifles offered peculiar advantages to all classes, and pledging the meeting to support the corps, was next moved by Mr. Bertolaci, seconded by Mr. Bradford, and carried with great enthusiasm. Mr. J. R. L. Walmisley, in moving that a committee be appointed to collect subscriptions, said the annual subscription was to be 10*s*. 6*d*., and the uniform and accoutrements were not to exceed 3*l*. 6*s*. The motion was seconded and adopted. The ordinary compliment to the chairman brought the proceedings to a termination.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A VOLUNTEER IN AN OMNIBUS.—On Monday evening, shortly before eight o'clock, Mr. John Donovan, a corporal in the 5th Company of the 20th Middlesex, got into an omnibus at the Britannia, Camden Town to proceed to Portland Place. The omnibus started, and had only reached Pratt Street, when a gentleman sitting next to him observed him suddenly sinking. He called to the conductor to stop, and Mr. Donovan was taken out and conveyed into Mr. New's Surgery, in High Street, where he was seen by a medical gentleman named Croft, who was passing, and pronounced life extinct. The unfortunate man, who resided in Hamilton Street, was single, and about 38 years of age. He was much respected by his colleagues. Spasmodic affection of the heart is the supposed cause of death.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, OCTOBER 16.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—37th Corps—Augustus Ruxton, Gent. (late Captain-Commandant 6th Westmoreland Rifle Volunteers), to be Adjutant from the 31st of July, 1860.

2d Company of Banffshire Artillery Volunteers (Banff)—Second Lieutenant James Sellar to be First Lieutenant, vice Walker, resigned; Robert Garland, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Sellar, promoted.

4th Company of Banffshire Artillery Volunteers (Portsoy)—James Moir, Esq., to be Captain; Alexander Allan, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; John Murray, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant.

3d Company of Banffshire Rifle Volunteers (Aberlour)—Robert Jones, Esq., to be Captain; Charles Grant, Esq., to be Lieutenant; William MacKenzie, Esq., to be Ensign; James Gerrard, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

2d Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Robert Goodenough Bassett, Esq., Gent., to be Captain.

6th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Horatio Compigné to be Lieutenant, vice Purvis, promoted; Henry Edward Cooke, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Compigné, promoted.

7th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lewis Conran, Esq., to be Captain.

14th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign William Clement Drake Esdaile to be Lieutenant; Walter Williams, Gent., to be Ensign.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—37th Corps—Augustus Ruxton, Adjutant of the 37th Corps, to serve with the rank of Captain.

1st Battalion, 3d Corps—Frederick John Turner, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Barnett, promoted.

1st Battalion, 26th Corps—Ensign George Rowe to be Lieutenant, vice Smith, resigned; Herbert Whomes, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Rowe, promoted.

2d Battalion, 11th Corps—Frederick Lubbock, Gent., to be Captain, vice Montagu Lubbock, resigned.

4th Battalion, 5th Corps—Ensign Herbert Tritton Sankey to be Lieutenant, vice Austen, resigned; William Deey Furley, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Sankey, promoted.

4th Battalion, 16th Corps—Lieutenant William Frederick Baring to be Captain, vice Dyke, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the battalion; Ensign William Whitehead Gascoyne to be Lieutenant, vice Baring, promoted; Richard Knight, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Gascoyne, promoted.

21 Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edward Enoch Tucker, Gent., to be Ensign.

Memorandum—The notice which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 28th of September last of a commission to Henry Tothill was an error, that gentleman having been previously commissioned.

1st Glocestershire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Second Lieutenant Henry Lucas Bean to be First Lieutenant; Edward James, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; John Henry Hirst, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

Memorandum—The 7th, 10th, 13th, and 14th Companies of Glocestershire Rifle Volunteers have been amalgamated into one corps, which is numbered the 7th in the county of Glocester.

2d Berks Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Samuel Thomas George Evans to be Captain; James Ellison to be Lieutenant, vice Evans, promoted; Captain the Hon. Alexander Leslie Melville Hore Ruthven to bear the title of Captain Commandant.

2d Sussex Artillery Volunteer Corps—Robert Vaile Skinner to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

17th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. A. Eden to be Honorary Chaplain.

18th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Mr. Frederick Morgan to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

19th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Freeman Frederic Thomas, Esq., to be Lieutenant.

4th Peeblesshire Rifle Volunteers—Charles Alexander, Esq., to be Captain; James Thom to be Lieutenant; William Sanderson to be Ensign.

4th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Robert Ogilvie Farquharson to be Captain; Harry Leith Lumsden Morrison to be Lieutenant, vice Leith, resigned; Farquharson Taylor Garden to be Ensign, vice Wilson, resigned; Charles Shaw to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

15th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Cosmo Gordon to be Captain; James Mackie to be Lieutenant; James Wilson to be Ensign; Alexander Fiddes Greig to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

16th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Hay Chalmers to be Captain; James Lickly Manson to be Lieutenant; James Wilson, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

3d Durham Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Christopher Thomas Potts to be Captain; Martin Warner, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers—6th Company—Thomas Moore, Esq., to be Ensign.

4th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers—James Sherwin Clarke, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Lewis, resigned.

1st Company of Surrey Artillery Volunteers—John Henry Great Rex, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; John Holliday Brown, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Dr. William Bachelor, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

[The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 12th of October inst.]

35th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edward Letchworth, Esq., to be Captain, vice Somerset, resigned.

Memoranda—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Captain William Purey Cust, in the 4th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Adjutant Richard Arcaibald Farquharson in the South Herts Yeomanry Cavalry.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, OCTOBER 19.

1st Oxfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Frederick Foxcroft Jones, Esq. (lately of the Wiltshire Militia, and the 52nd Regiment of Foot), to be Adjutant, from 21st August, 1860.

1st Battalion Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers—Peter McInnis, late Lieutenant of the 44th Regiment of Foot, to be Adjutant, from 25th July, 1860.

1st Corps of Northumberland Artillery Volunteers—Andrew Sulie, Esq., to be Captain; Second Lieutenant Cuthbert John Laws to be First Lieutenant, vice Pilter, promoted; David Ramsay Ramsay, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; William Allen, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

Lincombe or 17th Somerset Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps—George Brusafield Hodges, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Falkner, resigned.

7th Company of Northamptonshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—George Hobson Burnham, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Charles Trotman, Gent., to be Ensign.

5th Rifle Volunteers—Charles Gibson Taylor, Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon; the Reverend Abel John Ram to be Honorary Chaplain.

16th Rifle Volunteers—James Hardy, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Joseph Yellowby Watson, Esq. to be Ensign.

2nd Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Oswald James Augustus Grimston, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Grimes, resigned.

21st Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—James Paley, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Richard Gibson Threlfall, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

19th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Hugh Perkins to be Lieutenant, vice Greenshields, resigned.

Memorandum—Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—The 8th Corps, consisting of five Companies, has been separated from the 1st Brigade, and is now an independent Corps; the 1st Brigade being consequently reduced to seven Companies and one section, is entitled to a Staff consisting of one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Adjutant only.

Memorandum—2nd Manchester or 40th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Major Robert Adeane Barlow in this Corps.

1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps—William Marshall, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

40th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant William Fell Woods to be Captain.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteers (Bradford) William Clarke, Gent., to be First Lieutenant.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—10th Corps—Second Lieutenant William Rees to be First Lieutenant, vice Pym, resigned; George Thomas Jelley, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Rees, promoted.

1st Edinburgh City Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieutenant William Henry to be Captain.

2nd Pembrokeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Charles Vaughan Simmons Bennett, Gent., to be Assistant Honorary Surgeon.

7th Cornwall Artillery Volunteer Corps—William Smith to be Second Lieutenant.

Memoranda—8th Cornwall Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Francis Gilbert Enys has been permitted to resign his Commission; Ensign William Henry Lanyon has been permitted to resign his Commission.

14th Cornwall Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant William Gostwyck Gard has been permitted to resign his Commission; Ensign John Michael Sellers, M.D., has been permitted to resign his Commission.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE
AND
JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.
EDITED BY W. H. RUSSELL, ESQ., LL.D.,
(Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

The subscription is 7s. 7d. per quarter, or 30s. 4d. per annum, payable in advance, postage included (excepting abroad, which varies according to the route and destination). All Editorial Communications should be addressed to W. H. Russell, Esq., and business letters and advertisements to Mr. Archibald Graham, to whom post-office orders, &c., are payable. Advertisements received up to Thursday evening. The Paper is published every Saturday in time for the Morning Mails.
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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An Anxious Soldier is informed that the term of his enlistment has nothing to do with the punishment for his offence. An argument on a writ of *habeas corpus* would scarcely serve him.

Dinapore.—There is a probability that the regiment you have named will be sent home in an early relief, but as yet nothing has been decided positively so far as our information goes.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the Editor cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the Editor.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the Army and Navy Gazette, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, Mr. Archibald Graham, and not to the Editor.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1860.

There is an uneasy feeling in the minds of those interested in the permanence and efficiency of the Volunteer movement, composed we hope of the large mass of the intelligent population of Great Britain, which expresses itself in the formula, that the Volunteers are approaching the second phase of their existence, or that a trying crisis is coming, which will test very severely the strength of the elements that form one of the most wonderful developments of national sentiment ever exhibited to the world. The fever flush has passed away, and it has been feared a morbid lassitude would supervene and lead to fatal results. Stimulated by the warm approbation of the Queen and by her personal interest and favour, cheered by the voices of their fellow-countrymen, supported by the highest in the land, and borne along triumphantly by the great billow of popular favour, the movement was at the outset marvellously rapid in its progress, and the obstructions, impediments, and resistance timidly offered to its course, were overwhelmed and submerged by the depth and strength of the wave. But the rocks and quicksands lie below, and if the ebb should ever take place, their influence will not be unfelt.

At the present moment there is no sign of a re-action; but at the same time there is no appearance of progress, and the number of the Volunteer force is considerably short of that which the most moderate calculations assigned to its permanent effective. Let us be very thankful for what we have got, because it is sound, honest, lasting material. It is something more than a magnificent cadre; it is a vigorous, recognised arm of the national defence, in which there is tremendous bone and sinew, with some less useful adipose matters, to be got rid of by training. One hundred thousand Volunteers must not be spoken of as if they were so many regular soldiers, because it is quite uncertain what number of them would be available, first for concentration in any one spot, and secondly for concerted movements in the field. But wherever they may be, they will be of incalculable value if the danger ever comes upon us. Now, whilst we admit, with the greatest pride and satisfaction, the high condition of considerable bodies of the Volunteers, and the fixity of tenure they have established in the country, let us point out a few chinks in their suit of defensive armour, in the hope that they may be closed up ere the dreadful note of preparation shall be sounded.

The nonsense with which we were flooded at one time respecting the advantages of armed undrilled rabblement; erroneously supposed to be the same as irregular troops; over drilled disciplined regulars, has been talked, written, and forgotten. There are many of our Volunteers who have been out to see Garibaldi's army, a very extraordinary Volunteer force, in which has been absorbed an immense proportion of regular soldiery of all nations—the drilled modern condottieri of freedom. They no doubt will have observed at Caserta, or Santa Maria di Capua—if they did not join Mr. Edwin James in his retrograde movement to bring the runaway patriots to justice—how even the despised Neapolitans, confessedly the worst of regular armies, were able to make formidable demonstrations against Garibaldi, and to check him decisively before Capua, although he is now the possessor of an abundant and powerful artillery; nor is it to be overlooked that at this instant Messina, isolated as it is, holds out for the King of Naples. These facts are very instructive But in our desire to become efficient, we must not encroach upon the domain of the regular Army, nor must we forget the first principle of Volunteering and the spirit of the movement. We believe it to be quite impossible, even if it were desirable, to make all Volunteer corps as efficient and thoroughly drilled as regular battalions, and the attempt to do so can only have the result of doing injury to the movement. The amount of time—which with many Volunteers, particularly in towns, means money—given to drill, parade, and marching, constitutes a large sacrifice *ará patriæ*. The willing horse needs not the spur, and he assuredly should not be spurred to death. One corps may be so constituted that its members can afford to attend largely and regularly to their duties, and thereby arrive at the proficiency of any regiment in the Service; but it is evident that such cases must be exceptional. Can there be compulsory parades, drills, and marchings? Certainly not; for there can be no compulsion exercised on a large scale on a body, the essence of which is the voluntary principle. A glance at any newspaper will prove what an earnestness there is among the Volunteers, and how rapidly the practice of rifle-shooting is extending throughout the kingdom. Challenge cups, purses, bugles, rifles, medals, are offered largely and liberally, and competed for with genuine enthusiasm. In all honesty we are however compelled to notice the fact—and it is one of the most important of all facts connected with the Volunteers—that in one necessary and indispensable element of permanent success and efficiency, they begin to exhibit unequivocal signs of weakness. The men attend with praiseworthy regularity, although of course the per centage of absences at all the parades and marchings out asked of them is large enough in most corps. But the officers! What is to be said on that point? The gentlemen who accepted commissions must have been well aware that without attendance on their men, without qualifying for the discharge of their duties, they were doing positive mischief in taking parts for which they were unfit, and for which they had no desire to become fit in any way. Their dresses and accoutrements should remind them that they have broken the pledge which in most cases was implied to be taken on their part when they sought for the rank of officers. The outcry from the men and from commanding officers is so great, that the Government has been compelled to take notice of the matter, and steps will be taken very speedily to call on those gentlemen who hold the position of officers in Volunteer corps, and who are returned as absent or inefficient, to give an explanation of their conduct, and if they cannot satisfy the authorities that they had reasonable excuses, it is possible they may be required to resign their commissions. Without good and active officers the corps lose half their value. At the same time there are obvious and great dangers in Government interference. Many of the foremost men in the Volunteer movement have not been at all conspicuous for their attention to their duties as officers; in fact, they have given up to the movement itself what was meant for the benefit of their individual companies.

We continue to receive many communications upon the subject of the expenses of officers in Cavalry regiments, and the consequent difficulty in providing the proper complement of subalterns. We have more than once stated in these columns that the military authorities were thoroughly in earnest in their intention to make a sweeping reform in this respect. The alteration in the prices of commissions, and the new regulations as to the supply of chargers from the troop horses, were but the beginning of the new system; but although Mr. Herbert, in his published letter to the Treasury, stated as much distinctly, there appears to be a reluctance on the part of some of the officers to surrender whatever *prestige* may have resulted from a large and useless expenditure of money, and the alteration of "tone" which Mr. Herbert wishes to bring about will not be effected without obstructions. We recently inserted complaints that the Duke of Cambridge's order respecting the supply of chargers to young officers was sought to be practically set aside by certain commanding officers, and the matter has come before the authorities. A Circular has been sent out calling for returns upon the subject, and it will be followed by very effective measures for causing the Duke of Cambridge's order to be carried out fully and without reservation. The rule in some regiments which obliges an officer to pay for wine, whether he drinks it or not, is pretty certain to be abolished; and after a short time we anticipate that the conventional expenses of a cavalry officer will be brought down to something like those which suffice for the proper maintenance of an infantry man, whose position as a gentleman is, generally speaking, quite equal to that of his mounted brother-in-arms.

In drawing attention to the extraordinary and unfortunate position of the 2nd Life Guards, we feel bound to say that we have been informed that one of the reasons for the entire absence of cornets, is the examination which has recently proved fatal to the military aspirations of no less than four young gentlemen who had accepted commissions in this regiment. The public has a right to know this; but it has also a right to know what influence has brought the regiment to a position so pitiable as compared with the rest of the Army. In our previous remarks we spoke of the manner in which the regiment is commanded, as one of the possible causes. We did so mainly on the strength of common *rumour*; but common rumour may in this, as in other instances, be nothing better than a common storyteller. It is desirable, however, that the truth, whatever it is, should be known. If Colonel Martyn be what he ought to be, a courteous and efficient commanding officer, careful of the interests of those under him, devoted to his regiment, and the friend of his officers, he deserves every sympathy for a misfortune which arises from no fault of his. If, on the contrary, he does not possess some share of those very desirable qualities in a commanding-officer, all consideration for him individually should give way to the reputation and efficiency of such a corps as a regiment of the Household Cavalry. Clearly, apart from the examination, there is something wrong about the regiment. Let the cause be ascertained and remedied. We cannot afford to have a corps of the Queen's Guards in the position of a once plague-stricken ship, for which no seaman can be induced to enter.

It gives us unaffected pain to allude to a subject painful enough in its nature, because it affects the reputation of a distinguished officer whose gallantry had made him a man of mark in the profession, and whose social qualities had secured for him the regards

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of many friends. But it would be a dereliction of duty to be silent in reference to that subject because it is painful to the feelings of individuals to speak of it. If the story be untrue or exaggerated, it will put a stop to a gross public scandal everywhere spoken of, if the slanderers are refuted.

We have recently heard a great deal of the New Articles of War and Naval Discipline Act of 1860. They are to work wonders in Her Majesty's ships, when they come into operation on the 1st of April. We have been obliged to enter so many "blackguards" from the shore, while the quarter-deck law was so gentle and gentlemanly, and flogging was so disliked by the public, that it became absolutely neccessary to do something to restore good order and stem the tide of laxity in the fleet—to raise the *morale* of the common sailor to the level of the tone which distinguishes the officers in Her Majesty's Service. That this high tone was endeavoured to be kept up, we see from the awards of courts-martial from time to time, sentencing a few exceptional officers to reprimand, degradation, or dismissal from the Service, for drunkenness, and other minor immoralities, "unbecoming the character of officers and gentlemen." With officers of high character to carry out the new code, the naval service must be greatly benefited.

The following is one of the clauses in the Naval Discipline Act of 1860, to which we have not thought it necessary previously to advert:—

"All persons subject to this Act who are guilty of profane oaths, cursings, execrations, drunkenness, uncleanness, or other scandalous actions, in derogation of God's honour and corruption of good manners, shall be dismissed from Her Majesty's Service, or suffer such other punishment as is hereinafter mentioned."

Perhaps those who have lately read in the newspapers that Rear-Admiral the Honourable Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., who was appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope only some six months ago, is already about to be recalled, or transferred rather, according to other accounts, to another command, may imagine that till the 1st of April next there is no law under which a scandalous action, in corruption of good manners, in violation of the laws of hospitality and of social honour, attributed in clubs and in the streets to that very distinguished officer, can be adequately punished. But this is a mistake. The above clause of the Duke of Somerset's Naval Discipline Act exists *verbatim* in the old Acts of Parliament, which are still in force. If the gross delinquency to which we now publicly refer (as the details are in everybody's mouth) really took place, and is allowed to remain as a stigma on the pennants of England, it must be remembered that it is not because the Board of Admiralty are unable to do otherwise. This is not a case in which it may be said, "Oh, we cannot take into consideration a man's private character, while he does his public duty faithfully." Even this doctrine is very questionable, when private character becomes well known. With so long a list of unemployed flag-officers, even private character might be regarded, at least as much as private connections, or titles, or political influence, as a motive for selection. But we waive these considerations for the present, because they do not apply. The offence we speak of was not private. It was perpetrated, it is true, against the private honour of an English gentleman, who had the misfortune in a public capacity to be the guest of—we shall not shrink from saying, on the hypothesis that the charge is well-founded—a dishonourable British Admiral; but as the relative position in which the two parties were placed arose out of their official and public status, we must claim on behalf of the governors of our colonies, of our ambassadors, and other functionaries, who, in the course of their public duties, are liable to be placed in similar positions as the guests of naval officers in vessels carrying the flag of England, protection against such wrongs as occurred on board the Forte. Besides, the offence was public in another sense. It was coarsely committed; and it is almost to be regretted that the interference of the officers of the ship prevented that summary vengeance, which even the law allows, when the greatest injury a man can suffer is inflicted before his eyes.

If drunkenness and scandalous actions be proper grounds for dismissal from the Service, as we occasionally see they are regarded in the case of subordinate officers, what shall we say of a man in the highest position who cannot, or will not, observe even decency in regard to time, or place, or person, in the gratification of his passions? The press is often eloquent on the subject of the law's inequality as regards the rich and poor, when mere fines are occasionally awarded for gross offences. We beg to assure the authorities that we should be regarded by the Service at large—by those in whose hands the honour of their country, as well as of their neighbours' wives is safe—as very cravens, if we shrunk on the present occasion from demanding the same impartial enforcement of the laws for the discipline and good government of the Navy, against an offender of rank as against subordinate officers or common seamen. The public remember some years since the scandal occasioned by the discovery of immoral practices in one or two convict ships. We blush to think the conduct of a Rear-Admiral on board Her Majesty's flagship Forte has recalled such scandals to mind. The stain must be wiped out. The honourable K.C.B. must be replaced by a man of honour. If the same offence had been notoriously committed, and brought home to a common sailor against a messmate, he would have been discharged to the shore in disgrace, with the corner of his certificate (which is, as it were, his decoration) cut off.

One of the dangers to discipline which was said by Queen's (or King's) officers to be inherent in the composition of the armies of that Company which ruled India—first, by charter absolutely, and then by Act of Parliament vicariously, and in trust, as it appears, for the Crown—was want of obedience, or, in other words, lax discipline so far as the superior authorities were concerned. It was said, when amalgamation came upon the empire as an irresistible demon breathing flames of fire on the heads of departments, on traditions, and public offices, that the evils of Indian life would be as great in case of the Imperial as they had been as regarded the local regiments. Our semi-despotic state in India gives the world greater facilities for knowing what we are doing in military matters than are afforded to us by the kindly action of the War Office or of the Horse Guards. Making every allowance for the change of circumstances and scene, it is rather startling to read such a paragraph as follows in General Orders of the British Army:—

Adjt.-Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Hd. Qrs., Calcutta, Aug. 20, *No.* 118.—It having been brought to the notice of H.E. the C. in. C. that the regiments as follows: [2nd. drag. gds., 6th drag. gds., 7th drag. gds., 7th hussars, 5th, 6th, 13th, 20th, 23rd, 24th 27th, 34th, 35th, 37th, 42nd, 48th, 70th, 71st, 73rd, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 89th, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 97th, 98th regts. of foot, 2nd batt. rifle brig., 3rd batt., rifle brig.] have failed to comply with the circular letter from the military secretary's office, dated July 18, 1834; officers commanding these corps are requested to forward immediately to the military secretary to the C. in C. the documents therein called for, viz., muster rolls, casualty lists, family remittances, and account of the assets of deceased officers and men, and to be more punctual in the transmission of these returns for the future.

Here are 31 regiments which have neglected to do what they knew they ought to do. But the Commander-in-Chief does not venture to talk of the officers who are responsible; he speaks of corps as if corporations could act without officers. If there was a threat, which would be carried out, of suspension from rupees as command money, there would be a good deal more alacrity in obeying orders. Whatever shortcomings may be evinced in that Order, we cannot but congratulate the Commander-in-Chief on the sense and spirit of the following Order, though we deeply regret it should have been necessary to issue it.

PROTECTION OF NATIVES FROM MALTREATMENT.

Adjt.-Gen.'s Office, Simla, Aug. 24.—The commissary-general having brought to the notice of the C. in C. a recent case of maltreatment of an old and respectable servant of the State, attached to a regiment as commissariat-gomashtah, upon whom corporal punishment was summarily inflicted for the non-performance of a task erroneously imposed upon him, H. E. calls upon commanding officers and superior local authorities to prevent such unjustifiable treatment of departmental servants attached as agents to corps.

It must be obvious that no men of respectability will undertake to fill these situations if they are to be subjected to degrading punishment, and the treatment of menials, at the caprice of the regimental officers with whom their duties bring them in contact; and the C. in C. warns officers concerned that they will in future be held responsible for any such unbecoming conduct.

H. E. expects that officers commanding stations will afford their protection to the classes under reference, and invariably bring to notice all instances of harsh and improper behaviour towards them.

Hæ tibi erunt artes—parcere subjectis—debellare superbos."

Mr. Arthur Jones, who since last June has been officiating as Secretary to Vice-Admiral J. Hope Johnstone, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, has resigned this appointment, and has accepted a similar office under Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., the new Commander-in-Chief at Devonport.

It has been found very difficult to obtain the proper muster rolls of the Volunteer force from the various Clerks of Lieutenancy; the returns, which ought to have been made in accordance with the Act in August last, are not yet complete, and the War Office are taking steps to secure attention to this matter. The total number of Volunteers is understood to be under 130,000.

Major Roney, Depôt Battalion, is to be Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers, vice Major Eager, who is to be Assistant-Adjutant-General in Tasmania. Major Roney's division will be Wales.

Mr. Henry Perry, Paymaster (1856), lately serving as secretary's clerk at Portsmouth, has been selected by Vice-Admiral J. Hope Johnstone to perform the duties of his secretary, vice Mr. Arthur Jones, removed to Devonport.

Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., the new Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, arrived there on Monday last.

Lieut.-General Sir James Outram is so far restored to health that he is able to leave Brighton for the moment. It is the earnest hope of all his friends—and they are many—and of all his admirers—and they are all who ever served under his command, or have been brought into contact with him—that he may soon be sufficiently recovered to receive the congratulations and honours which are his due.

The King of the Belgians was so greatly impressed by the Volunteer Review in Hyde Park, that he has thought fit to inquire whether the elements of a similar movement may not exist in Belgium; and it is understood that he has applied, through the proper channels, to the War Office to ascertain by what organisation the result he witnessed was produced.

The whiskericide order at Aldershot must be looked at calmly as a matter of H.M. Regulations *v.* razors. There is no question about the precise formula. The Duke laid it down long ago, and "hair," as a military matter, is taken notice of in every European army.

We are glad to learn that in one camp at all events the remarks in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, which were only the utterance of many voices, have been heard so far that steps have been taken to give permanent covers to the stables, and protect at least the horses from inconveniences and injuries to which they ought not to have been exposed.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* states that the Minister of Marine has issued an order to the effect, that in future no further bronze screws shall be supplied to French men-of-war, but all screws shall be manufactured of cast or forged iron.

RETIRED CAPTAINS AND SUBALTERNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As a very great favour, I ask your powerful assistance towards obtaining the favourable consideration of the authorities, for the position of captains and subalterns who have, or may sell out, after a period of LONG and honourable service.

Some of us have served ten, fifteen, and even twenty years, on full pay! And yet, on retiring from the service, we find ourselves deprived of all rank, and our past services forgotten.

Many of the retired captains have served eighteen or twenty years; and there is actually one retired subaltern who has served fifteen years on full pay, mostly in India! Yet we do not possess any certificate from the authorities of our long and honourable service.

Of course we all wear a moustache, and many of us (I at all events) possess affectionate and glorious letters from our late commanding officers, showing how our mess-mates held us in a far higher estimation than we had imagined. But we have no right to rank of any kind to mark our past services. Many of us have wasted the best part of our lives in her Majesty's service, in the East or West Indies, or in China; and when our inclinations or affairs necessitated our retirement, we found ourselves considered by the authorities in the light of mere military outcasts, deprived of all *right* to rank, and the privilege of wearing our uniform at Court.

Surely, Mr. Editor, it could not possibly injure the service to allow honorary rank of captain on retirement to all officers who have served ten years on full pay! It really would be a great boon, and a well-deserved one; I am quite sure the public would never object. We see every day captains and majors in the Militia manufactured out of lawyers, doctors, and respectable graziers! And in the Army we behold honorary majors and captains constructed of paymasters and quartermasters.

Under such circumstances I ask you, sir, and with the most profound respect I also venture to ask the Right Hon. the Secretary for War, Is it right to withhold an honorary retiring rank from an old soldier? That very meritorious officer, the quartermaster (whose very laudable care of certain articles of clothing entitles him to military honours) is secured the honorary rank of captain on retirement. The paymaster (a warrior, of course), becomes a major without retiring at all! Surely we, who have spent our time in the ranks, have as good a claim as these!

I have the honour to enclose you my card as a pledge of my good faith; but as I object to publicity, I request you will be so kind as to suppress my name, and allow me to subscribe myself CONSTANS.

COOLNESS IN HOT WEATHER.—The following incident of the late engagement on the Volturno is given by the Italian journals:—"A soldier who had his kepi knocked off by a cannon-ball, exclaimed, 'What rudeness! Do you want me to go bareheaded in such broiling weather as this?' and so saying, he tied his handkerchief round his head, and continued firing."

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TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The promoters of the schemes for inducing seamen to join the Naval Volunteer and Reserve Forces deserve very great credit for the laudable attempts which they have made to provide men for our fleets in time of war, or on any sudden emergency. The first of these plans has now been some years before the public; and, however desirous we are to believe that it has been successful, we must reluctantly arrive at an opposite conclusion. The latter, however, has been scarcely long enough in operation to realise all that was promised to us by those who devoted time, energy, and no small amount of experience acquired in the Naval Service to devise ways and means by which our sea-faring population might be induced to come forward and assure us that in our hour of need we might rely upon a supply of sailors, not certainly regular men-of-war's men, but stout, hardy fellows, somewhat accustomed to discipline, and not altogether strange to great gun and small arms drill. We have reason to believe that several thousand of such men will have enrolled their names by the end of the year, but we question if the money devoted to the development of this scheme would not have been laid out to greater advantage for the public if it had been applied to the building and equipping, as far as it would go, steam transports. We should not only then have the men immediately at command, but we should possess the ships. The men would not be new to a man-of-war, but, on the contrary, they would be as valuable as if their whole time had been passed in a regular cruiser, and we could, without much difficulty, draft at least two-thirds of the crews of each vessel to fill up vacancies in the fleet, or to form cadres for fresh commissioned ships. The great bulk, however, of the money which we might depend upon for possessing more Himalayas must be diverted from the amounts which otherwise would annually be spent upon the hire of mercantile transports. When we once have the vessels we can make certain of possessing a body of valuable sailors, such as we should look for in vain from any other quarter. It is stated that we must make up our minds to the annual conveyance to and from India, of no less than 20,000 men. We should, therefore, want, for this service alone, at least eight ships of the size of the Himalaya, which appears to us about the most convenient that has as yet been hit upon. We have besides to provide for our Mediterranean, West India, and North American reliefs, in addition to those for all our minor stations, such as the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Mauritius, our Australian colonies, &c.

We have dwelt so frequently upon the subject as almost to exhaust it; and it afforded us great satisfaction when, in our last week's impression, we announced the fact that the Admiralty had resolved to carry into execution a scheme for the formation of a transport service. This plan will, doubtless, meet with opponents, but we have no fear of any serious obstruction being offered to its adoption; although we are very anxious indeed that fair play and a full hearing should be given to all who have anything to say against it.

THE NAVAL STRENGTH OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The equilibrium of the naval strength of France and England is made the subject of discussion in an article in the October number of the *Révue des Deux Mondes*, by M. Louis Reybaud (de l'Institut). The data are taken from our own military and naval statistics, and from French official sources. M. Reybaud deplores the rivalry which actually exists between the two nations on either side of the Channel, and regards the question as a financial as well as a naval one. The longest purse will finally obtain the superiority. Is France justified in keeping up a fleet equal to that of England? The situation of the two empires, very justly observes M. Reybaud, is not the same. Whilst England has but one issue, and runs risk only on the sea-side, France has to act and guard by land as well as by sea. Betrayed by the sea, England is, if not lost, at least disarmed. The Continental fortune of France survives disasters suffered at sea. French arms may have one theatre less without losing anything of their prestige. As regards England, her navy is her chief concern, whilst with France it is an accessory.

"We do not wish," says M. Reyband, "to overlook the serious motives which allow a belief in the duration of a good understanding between England and France; but, nevertheless, the symptoms which show themselves on either side of the Channel, denote that the long period of *entente* is about to be replaced by one not exactly of hostility, but of coolness. Comradeship on the battle-field has not done away with the prejudices of race." After these preliminaries, M. Reybaud examines into the condition of the two navies. We quote his own words:—

"In the session which has just closed, the English Government studied to maintain a certain alarm in the public mind with a view to a plan of defence, which Parliament in a calmer mood would with difficulty have acceded to. The object was to fortify the coast, and to prove that 300 millions francs devoted to that purpose was not too heavy a sacrifice for a country which in less than five years spent nearly 600 millions francs for its floating defences. The task was a difficult one, but the premier succeeded; the millions were voted. Amongst other motives brought forward as urgent, the condition of our Navy was one. Nothing is looked upon with so jealous an eye in England as our Navy. The premier did not fail to represent the development of the power of England as the consequence of the development of ours. Lord Clarence Paget came to the support by leaving out ten ships in his enumeration. These fictions are not thought unworthy to get a grant from Parliament. Very exact details have recently been published of the relative state of the armaments of France and England.* With the aid of those documents and those furnished by the Navy List of July 1, 1860, the actual condition of the two navies can be accurately given.

"In ships of war the English had then afloat 63 line-of-battle ships, and 41 screw frigates; we had 35 line-of-battle ships, and 38 screw-frigates; the difference is 28 ships and 3 frigates in their favour. This is, as nearly as possible, the proportion we stated last year. It is true the Admiralty made a great and costly effort to gain this advance. At a recent period the two navies balanced each other; equal in number, we were, however, superior in quality. The maritime *fêtes* at Cherbourg made England look closer into her resources. An investigation took place, and it was discovered that of the 50 screw-ships on the Admiralty list, 20 only were fit for active service. We had then 29 afloat, or ready to be launched. England had only 34 frigates; we had 46. So stood matters in 1858; the advantage was clearly on our side. A decree, moreover, of 1857 granted a credit of 170,000,000 francs on 10 budgets up to 1867 for new constructions, which are to bring up our fighting fleet to 40 ships of the line and 50 screw frigates. These facts made England ponder. In this distribution of forces she beheld a great public danger, and spared nothing to avoid it. Her awakening gave the measure of her activity and power. At the end of 1858 4 sailing ships had been transformed; in 1859, 6 new ships of the line were afloat; two steam-rams with blindage had been ordered from private companies; 5 new frigates and some accessory vessels completed this renewal of *matériel*. Never had such activity been displayed. According to the official returns presented to Parliament the new constructions comprised in the course of the two last years 46,284 tons, of which 20,210 for ships of the line, 21,608 for frigates. The orders for steam-engines amounted to 16,730 horse-power. In 1860-1861 there will have to be added to the above figures 13,216 tons for ships of the line, 13,500 tons for frigates, 4781 tons for corvettes, 8,045 for smaller vessels, and additional 12,800 horse-power of steam. It appears that succeeding cabinets urge on instead of slackening the impulse, and it is clear that however reasonable at first, the development of the English force commences to assume a character of exaggeration.

"And what were we doing all this time? Did we reply to this effort of the rival navy by a corresponding effort? A glance at the official returns will show that we did not push reprisals very far. We adhered strictly to the dispositions of the decree of 1857, prepared in 1855 by a committee, and fixing with the annual credits the proportions of our effective strength. Not one ship, not one million was added to that law which adjourns to ten years the complete establishment of our forces. To the 30 new or transformed ships which England set afloat in twenty-six months, we only opposed five or six of the same size. At three different times England asked for 200 millions for navy estimates, whilst we never went beyond the 17 millions annually granted for our navy.

"Money, after all," continues M. Reybaud, "is the essential term of the problem of naval superiority. Since a first-class ship costs five millions (200 000*l.*), and an iron-sheeted frigate six millions (240,000*l.*), and that these machines of war cannot move under a cost of from 3000 to 5000 francs per diem, the part to be played on the seas is according to the sums expended. The riches and credit of a state have much to say to it. It is a financial as well as a military duel; does it suit us to fight it out? Are we to oppose millions to millions? Are we to give to our Navy an equivalent, or nearly so, of the magnificent dotation which we give to the army? To every vessel constructed in England are we to reply by putting another vessel on the stocks? The question thus put resolves itself. Our resources, however abundant they may be, have limits, and it would be a sorry game to place them all on the hazards of war. It would be temerity to strive by force of money to assume the empire of the seas over a people who, by their commerce and industry, levy contributions on every country of the globe. Do what we will it is always in England's power to be a-head of us. The proportion may vary, but it will remain what England deems it prudent and useful that it should be."

M. Reybaud then advocates that in default of numerical strength, quality must be cultivated. This naturally leads to the "Iron-cased ships."

"It has been deemed expedient," says M. Reybaud, "to make our ships invulnerable. Will these *frégates cuirassées*, or steam-rams, as the English call them, respond to what is expected from them? We have only two afloat—La Normandie and La Gloire. There are four others on the stocks. These vary from 900 to 1000 horse-power, and are to carry from 36 to 40 guns of the heaviest calibre. The English have only 4; 2 afloat, the Warrior and the Black Prince, each of 6000 tons and 1250 horse-power, armed with 36 guns; 2 others of lesser dimensions are under construction. How comes it that England does not keep pace with us? She has but 4 iron-cased ships, whilst we have 6. Does she entertain doubts of their efficiency? Recent experiments have shown that Armstrong and Whitworth guns can send projectiles through iron plates 4 inches in thickness. Firing on shore, however, at a fixed object is different from firing at sea at a moving object, and a cuirass, with all its defects, is still a cuirass. Should it only turn off one-third of the shots fired against it, it would still maintain an enormous advantage over an adversary not armed like itself."

The relative strength of the crews of the rival Navies is thus given:—

"The manning of the English fleet is now on a war-footing. In 1836 its effective strength was 17,500 men; in 1859 it was 37,000; in 1860 it is 40,000; in 1861 it will be 58 000 men. To this must be added 18,000 marines, giving a total of 84,000 men afloat. This is about three times the effective strength of the crews of the French Navy."

Respecting La Gloire, M. Reybaud observes:—

"The attention of the English Admiralty must naturally be attracted to the trials with La Gloire. The frigate carries its heavy metal armour with ease; neither its nautical qualities, speed, or the regularity of its movements have been affected. In a calm sea she cuts through the water like a knife; in a heavy sea she can go from eleven to thirteen knots. The severity of her lines, the mass of iron that covers her, the height of her batteries, the calibre of her guns, give some idea of her power. Should these results remain after a long trial, it must be expected that our neighbours will not remain indifferent. We shall then have nothing but iron-cased fleets; the ships will act by their mass as well as by their artillery. It may then happen that the problem, settled as regards the resistance of the armour, will turn to those capacities which alone insure duration of service. To hold the sea longer, larger vessels will be required, and a nearer calculation will have to be made between the outlay made and the work accomplished. A vessel 225 metres in length, like the Great Eastern, would only burn one gramme of coal to convey a given weight to a fixed distance, whilst a vessel of 22·50 metres would burn a kilogramme to do the same service. Moreover the smaller vessel could only carry fuel for a few hours' navigation; the big ship could carry it for months. Thus Mr. Brunel's dream of giants of the seas would be realised. The effect of changes is to engender changes. Whatever innovations may take place now or in future, our neighbours will adapt their means of defence to maintain their advantages. It would be folly to suppose that they would be tired by continual changes, and reduced by surprises and discoveries."

M. Reybaud concludes as follows:

"One last reflection presents itself. It is an old axiom that to prevent war, the best way is to prepare for it. Never, in that case, had the world greater reason for counting upon a long repose. On every side there is the din of armament; in the dock-yards, foundries, arsenals—thousands of hands are busy at work making weapons of war; the coasts bristle with defences, the ships are getting in their full complement of men, inventions succeed each other to increase the energy of destruction. Are we to behold this spectacle with confidence and look upon it as a guarantee of peace? We may at least be allowed to entertain a doubt. This fever of preparation imposes heavy charges upon the countries which are infected *by it; with whatever* resignation they may support it, a re-action must take place.

"Perhaps, on looking closely into it, they will come to the conclusion that peace thus understood is less a blessing than a sacrifice, and that, everything considered, war would be more economical. Ever-increasing expenses and armaments carried to excess may lead to that. Governments should be on their guard; having carried along public opinion, it is possible that, in its turn, public opinion may drag them along, and that they will no longer be able to control this military movement and taste, from not having better regulated their march and more carefully superintended their initiative."

* *Budgets de la Marine en France et en Angleterre.*

WARRANT OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

[The following is a copy of a petition which gives utterance to the wants and wishes of a most valuable class of men whose influence in the British Navy, in its successful administration and in its organisation, can scarcely be exaggerated. The prayer of the petitioners deserves the most serious attention, and we believe they are at present receiving from the Admiralty the consideration they deserve. At present we rest satisfied with placing before the country the statement of the feelings and expectations of the body to which we have referred.]

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

The humble petition of the Gunners, Boatswains, and Carpenters of the Royal Navy,

HUMBLY SHOWETH,—That while your petitioners are truly grateful for the recent concessions made to them, they would with all humility submit to your lordships the grievances under which they still labour, and suggest such proposals, as would, if granted by your lordships, satisfy the claims of the warrant officers, and stimulate the seamen of the Royal Navy to aspire to that rank and position.

1st. The present position of warrant officers is not such as to command the respect due to the performance of their very responsible duties, and we beg especially to point out that the rank and position of warrant officers of the first class is no higher than that of those who are just warranted, so that there is no progressive rank, whatever the length of service, after once having attained the grade of warrant officer. We would therefore suggest that the following rank and position be granted to warrant officers, viz.:—

1st class warrant officers to rank with but after masters
2nd do. do. do. masters
3rd do. do. do. 2nd masters.

And that a relative army rank be granted them.

2nd. The warrant officers are the only class in the Navy who are required to serve on a reduced scale of pay, i.e., "Harbour Service Pay." The position of warrant officers when in charge of ships in ordinary is equally responsible, and their duties frequently as arduous as when serving at sea, they having to keep regular watch day and night, and being responsible for the whole safety of the ship and stores.

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We beg to remark, that the engineers, petty officers, and seamen serving under their orders are on full pay, and count their whole time so served for increase of pension, while the warrant officers are serving on reduced pay and count only three years for one.

We would therefore suggest that the present "sea-pay," be the standing pay of warrant officers, and that that of warrant officers of the first class be increased 5*l.* a-year until it reaches 150*l.*; but that warrant officers serving in ships in commission, or first-class reserve, should receive in addition to their pay as "store money":—

First class	£30	a year
Second class...	25	,,
Third class	20	,,

which would constitute the difference between "sea," and "harbour pay."

3rd. The present regulation as regards "widows' pensions," grants to the widow of a warrant officer of one year's standing, a pension of 25*l.* a-year, and no higher one to the widow of a warrant officer of thirty years' standing. We therefore suggest the following scale for widows' pensions, viz. :—

Widow of a warrant officer under 5 years standing	£25	a-yr.	
,, ,, ,, over 5 & under 10 yrs.	30	,,	
,, ,, ,, 10 ,, 15 yrs.	35	,,	
,, ,, ,, 15 ,, 20 yrs.	40	,,	
,, ,, ,, over 20 yrs.	45	,,	

4th. When a warrant officer is wounded or hurt, at present he is placed on the "Harbour Duty List," upon reduced pay and time, and all promotion ceases. We would therefore suggest that warrant officers who are rendered unfit for active service at sea, by wounds or hurts received in the Service, should be granted a pension according to their relative rank in the Service (*vide Art.* 1), and that the promotion of officers so pensioned, be continued by seniority.

5th. Promotion to the rank of warrant officer at present is frequently the cause of years of debt and misfortune to him, from the expense of his first outfit, as very few have the immediate means of meeting so heavy an expense, and they consequently are obliged to have recourse to an agent for pecuniary assistance; and we can adduce several instances of first-class warrant officers of long standing, who have never been able to clear themselves of the debt which their promotion to the rank of warrant officer entailed upon them.

We would therefore submit that the sum of 15*l.* at present allowed, is totally insufficient for the cost of an officer's outfit; and with regard to the commission and consequent 100*l.* for an outfit, *vide* Admiralty Circular, June 14th, 1853, as no warrant officer has yet been deemed eligible for this distinction (although five have been decorated with the Victoria Cross, for "distinguished acts of gallantry and daring in the Service"), we would cheerfully waive all claim to such promotion, and consider the rank of warrant officer, as in reality it is, the highest attainable to seamen in the Service, but at the same time render it more worthy of aspiring to.

6th. The whole time served as seaman and petty officer at present is lost on accepting a warrant, and there is no remuneration for such service, and although their lordships have been pleased to permit warrant officers to retire at the age of 60, without medical survey, so small and uncertain is the present scale of retirement, that they are compelled to serve on for their livelihood, until forced to retire by old age and infirmity.

Every class in the Service counts either whole or part time served in a subordinate grade, for retirement in the rank they may attain, and we would therefore suggest, that half the time served as petty officer and able seaman should count for retirement as warrant officers' time, and that warrant officers be permitted to retire at the age of 55 on the following scale, viz. :—

Warrant officers of 20 years' standing ...	6*s.*	per day.	
,, 25 ,, ...	7*s.*	,,	
,, 30 ,, ...	8*s.*	,,	
,, 35 ,, ...	10*s.*	,,	

and that the honorary rank of lieutenant be granted to them on such retirement.

Should any warrant officer be invalided as unfit for service before completing 20 years' service, he should be granted a pension of not less than 2*s.* 6*d.*, or more than 5*s.* a day.

7th. That the position of Chief Officer of the Coast-Guard be open to first-class warrant officers, with their relative rank of master.

8th. That a presentation to the Upper School at Greenwich be granted to one son of a warrant officer, on his reaching the required age.

9th. That warrant officers be admitted to the benefits of Greenwich Hospital, both as resident officers, and out pensioners.

10th. That boatswains be exempted from inflicting corporal punishment.

11th. That no warrant officer be dismissed the Service without trial by court-martial.

12th. And your petitioners would beg most respectfully to point out the position of warrant officers, with regard to messing, &c., the only place they have now to mess in or retire to being the cabin in which they sleep, and they would consider it a great boon were a mess place allotted to them in ships of the line and large frigates, in addition to their cabin, where they might be able to enjoy mutual intercourse and society.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the warrant officers of the Royal Navy,

James Cooper, Thomas H. Howels, Richard Spry, Henry Williams.	Gunners.
George Webber, James Bolt, John Dowrick, Colin Grant.	Boatswains.
Stephen Moore, Henry Hoar, Richard Earl, Michael Pascoe.	Carpenters.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN ITALY.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Naples, 13th October, 1860.—The coming of the King of Sardinia, or, as his admirers love to call him by anticipation, the King of Italy, is the all-absorbing topic in Naples at present; and, to judge by the preparations, it is considered as of far greater consequence than the fall of Capua—an event as yet *in futuro*. The municipality has voted a sum of 120,000 ducats (equivalent to twenty thousand pounds) to defray the expense of erecting triumphal arches, decorations, public illuminations, &c., on the arrival of the king. The more sanguine fix Monday next, the 15th inst., as the precise day on which he may be expected; others, however, give him two or three days' grace, to allow for the accidents and delays of the road. All seem satisfied that it will occur on some day in next week; and no little excitement pervades all classes of a people essentially royalist in anticipation of the arrival of a monarch, whom the newspapers, and even the poorer people, already call "*Il nostro Re.*" The dubious import of the term "*Il Re*" is thus got rid of, and it is amusing to remark the care taken to distinguish between the Bourbon and the king elect. Should there be any mention of the word king in conversation, it is at once asked which king you mean? By the Neapolitans themselves all ambiguity is avoided by calling the King of Naples "Francesco," and the King of Sardinia "Vittorio Emmanuele" or "*Il Re galantuomo.*" Meanwhile, the existing government of Naples issues its proclamation, signed by the Pro-Dictator, Pallavicini, annulling all diplomatic and consular appointments so called Neapolitan in foreign countries, at the same time praying the king, Victor Emmanuel, to give the necessary orders to his representatives in foreign countries to take charge of the interests of the inhabitants of southern Italy as of the northern parts of the same kingdom. The administration of Pallavicino seems to inspire universal confidence and security, and to have already imposed silence upon dissenting politicians, if not permanently put a stop to dissensions. His proclamations up to this date have all met with general approbation, and all must allow that they are terse and vigorous, of which the following may serve as a specimen:—"Citizens,—In the name of the Dictator I promise you a splendid future; I promise to these noble provinces, Victor Emmanuel reigning, order with liberty. And that signifies, O citizens, impartial administration of justice, the base of every civil government; careful re-organisation of the army and fleet; increase and better organisation of the National Guard; schools for the people; railways; encouragement of every sort to agriculture, to commerce, to industry, to the arts, to letters, and to sciences; respect to religion and to its ministers, wherever they be in truth the apostles of Christ, and not those of the Bourbon. But, above all, the new government will promote unity—the supreme want of Italy."

Then follows an exhortation to unity, and advice to arm, these constituting the components of the oriflamme and national palladium. The proclamation finally summing up with the usual "Viva Garibaldi! Viva il Re galantuomo! Viva L'Italia!" adds to the cry of "Italia Una," the term indivisible, and closes all with a new war-cry of "l'Italia degl' Italiani!" The appearance of the proclamation, of which with the exception of a few lines the above is a translation *in extenso*, was well received, and taken as a fair earnest of a wise and strenuous administration, than which nothing is now more needed in all the southern part of the kingdom.

The general vote regarding annexation is to be taken on the 21st inst., both in Naples and Sicily, and all men who have completed the age of 21 years, and are of sound mind and free of offence in the eyes of the law, are at liberty to vote. There is no doubt entertained as to the result; the "ayes" will have it with a vast majority. Meantime, the internal state of the kingdom is undergoing a thorough reform; old functionaries are made to retire gracefully and contentedly with pensions, the just reward of former services, whilst their places are being filled with younger and more vigorous successors; pensions are also granted to the surviving relatives of martyrs in the cause of Italian liberty. Remuneration to the amount of 450,000 francs is decreed payable from the public treasury of Naples to Raffaele Rubattino & Co., for loss sustained by the illegal capture and detention of the Cagliari; also the sum of 750,000 for the loss of the steamers Lombardo and Piemonte in May last, at the time of "the first and auspicious expedition to Sicily." This sum takes into consideration not only the value of the vessels in question, but the loss sustained by the owners in being deprived since May last of the revenue that would have arisen from the use of their vessels, they being without a remuneration to enable them to purchase others, as well as the loss sustained by the officers and seamen, whose effects were plundered or destroyed, and is granted not only as an indemnity, but to re-assure the commercial confidence of the country; of the latter sum, three-fourths are charged upon the treasury of Naples, and one-fourth upon that of Sicily. Several fresh military appointments have been made, amongst which the most important are those of Lieut.-General Roberto Desaguet to be commandant of the National Guards in the provinces, and General the Marquis Ottavio Topputi to be commandant of the National Guards in the city and province of Naples, vice General Mariano d'Ayala, called to other duties. The only remarkable decree of repression is that declaring all assemblies, whether called club (*sic*) or circoli, having a political scope as forbidden by law, adding that the offenders against the said decree will be prosecuted under provisions of the penal code now in existence. Of Garibaldi, personally, little more can be known than that having commanded in person in the late attack of the 1st inst., he is still at the front, reviewing, organising, and manœuvring his troops; his habits are as simple as ever, he is as easy of access as before, and seems to rest but little; he personally inspects every point of the position, and inspires courage amongst his followers everywhere.

Admiral Persano, now promoted to Vice-Admiral, arrived in the Bay of Naples on the 9th inst., his flag flying on board the ex-Borbone, lately belonging to the King of Naples, but now called Il Garibaldi. With the admiral came 2500 Sardinian soldiers, comprising cavalry as well as artillery and infantry; the transport conveying them was towed in, and the men landed without delay. The fortifications at the front have now assumed an aspect very different from that presented by them on the 1st of October; the number and size of the guns have been greatly increased, and siege guns, 36-pounders, are now in position. On the left of the railway another battery has been erected. Engineers are at work day and night at St. Angelo. An engagement took place on the 8th inst., but not of an important nature, the Garibaldians captured four guns. The prisoners—Bavarian troops, principally—taken on the 1st inst., have since been sent to Genoa. Rumour says, a brother of the king was taken on that occasion, and is now in the Castel d'Uovo; if such be the case, his rank is kept secret, all that is certainly known being that he is a prisoner of distinction. Garibaldi has published an address directed to the citizens of Molise, who were attacked and plundered in the foray of Saturday, 29th ult.; and, as it gives a good idea of his style as well as his purpose for the future, I translate it verbatim:

"To the Citizens of Molise.—Glory to the valorous! to the brave! who know how to defend their homes, their wives and children, from the wolf. Glory to the brave sons of Molise. They fought and conquered at Isernia. Eternal shame to those populations that fled at the approach of the depredator, and that abandoned all. When they return to their houses, their wives should spit in their faces, and refuse to touch the cowards. Italians! When you decide on fighting you conquer; and when you will have decided on fighting all the oppressive strangers who desolate your country with one pretext or another, they will not await your coming. Then to arms, manly inhabitants of the Peninsula! To arms! You have four months to accustom yourselves to a warrior life. The fifth! .... The month of March '61 will certainly echo the hymn of victory and regeneration throughout all the Italian land.

"G. Garibaldi."

Yesterday, the 12th instant, the whole city was in commotion, owing to a report of Pallavicino's resignation. Vast crowds of people traversed the streets, and were not satisfied until they learned that the report was unture. They then assembled outside the Palazzo D'Angri, and lustily cheered Garibaldi, who had just arrived from Caserta; and, after sundry vivas for Victor Emmanuel, for "Italia Una," &c., made their way through the Strada Toledo to the Palazzo della Foresteria, where the meetings of council are held, cheering Pallavicino loudly. Everyone carried a card with the letters "SI" (yes) in front of his hat, signifying his wish for annexation. A telegraphic message from Farini at Grottammare, announced to the Sardinian Minister, Villamarina, the arrival of the king at that place, and his purpose of entering the Neapolitan dominions on Sunday (to-morrow), and praying him to hasten to meet him as quickly as possible. The publication of this dispatch has given universal satisfaction. My next letter will, in all probability, contain an account of his triumphal entry into Naples; and as it is uncertain which of the royal palaces he will occupy, they are all being put in readiness for his arrival, and Alexander Dumas has, in consequence, received "notice to quit" that of Chiatamone. The *Independent*—Dumas' newspaper—has at length appeared, and has of course taken the only tone endurable at Naples, the out-and-out praise of Garibaldi, who seems, were it possible, now more than ever the idol of the people. Whilst I write the cheers and vivas of the crowds carrying banners, who are thronging the square opposite the Palazzo della Foresteria is almost deafening. The Minister of the Interior, Conforti, eloquently addressed the crowd this morning, and Palavicino also, requesting them to disperse quietly. Since then I have been engaged in writing the last twenty lines; and now, as the noise seems increasing, and everyone is moving towards the Palazzo della Foresteria, I must. Garibaldi has addressed the multitude from the balcony of the above-named palace; and as I reached the spot in time to hear all he said, I shall give you a brief epitome of it:—"There are some who have spread untrue rumours in Naples, disturbing the minds of the people. They are the same who advised immediate annexation of Sicily, to impede me in the work of freeing Italy; the same who prevented my muskets leaving Milan; and they are the same who prevented my coming last year with 25,000 men to combat your enemies. Despotism has its eye upon us; it wishes to spread the impression that Naples is in a state of anarchy, and to malign this brave population. Listen to no rumours, no false reports. If any real cause of discontent exists, come to me—come to me. Select your own deputation. It does not need to have a marquis or a prince as one of its members. Come to me—you have confidence in me. A report of the king's coming reached this city yesterday—to-day it has been confirmed. I this day received a letter from our king. His troops entered the kingdom of Naples on the 10th inst.; that he has followed his army, to put himself at the head of it, and will soon be here, when all disorder and dissension will cease, and we shall have Italy free, in spite of those who dislike it." During this speech the Dictator had frequently to pause, owing to the bursts of applause with which the various parts of his address were received; and at its close the cheering was renewed more loudly than ever. Garibaldi looked remarkably well, and wore a low-crowned wide-awake hat all the time he was speaking; and over the usual red shirt a loose cloak of light gray cloth, lined with red and black plaid. In speaking he threw the sides of the cloak back over his shoulders, so that it left his arms free. He did not use very much gesticulation, saving which difference his manner not only reminded me but several others of Gavazzi's style; his voice, however, is more musical, and of greater compass. The whole character and vigour of the man were visible as he warmed with the full feeling of the sentiments he uttered. I have seen Garibaldi frequently, but never to such advantage. I have had the honour of conversing with him, and heard his sweet, low, calm voice, but now see how wonderfully different he is when excited. The scene I have just now beheld would be the one above all others for a stranger to have seen in beholding Garibaldi for the first time. And now I must hasten to post the letter ere the mail goes.

A number of the most intelligent of the Sappers and Miners of the Royal Engineers have been selected from among the companies at head-quarters, Chatham, to proceed to Australia, for employment at the Royal Mint at Sydney.

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PROGRESS OF THE WARRIOR IRON-CLAD FRIGATE.

[From our own Correspondent.]

The completion of the Warrior is being pushed forward with as much activity as possible, and it is expected to be ready for launching in the month of December. With the exception of a small portion of the stern, the whole of the hull of the ship is completed. The girders for the decks are in position, and a greater part of the flooring is laid. In the engine-room the foundations for the engines, furnaces, and boilers are finished. The armour-plates require an immense amount of time for their manufacture and preparation, as they are formed of hammered and not of rolled iron, and are to be dove-tailed one into the other. At the experiments which were made some months since on the plates supplied by the builders of the ship, and which were attached to the side of the Sirius for testing from the guns of the Excellent, the resisting power of the plates was found to be highly satisfactory. At the ordinary range the shot failed to penetrate the plates; they were arranged on the dove-tail principle, and formed entirely of scrap iron, built up, and hammered. Plates of the description required—15 feet in length, 3 feet in breadth, and 4½ inches in thickness—are not formed without great trouble, and the process is, moreover, an exceedingly slow one. Each plate is made up of masses of iron, which are heated in the fire, and welded and incorporated piece by piece with steam hammers until the requisite dimensions are obtained. The plates have then to be planed on the surfaces and edges, moulded into shape, and grooved upon each side, so that the plates may fit one into the other. More than half of the plates are finished, and in a few days a commencement will be made of placing them in position. The teak covering of 18 inches thick on the broadsides of the ship is nearly all fixed. The fighting and iron-clad surface of the ship extends for 210 feet in length and 27 in depth, is five feet beneath the water-load line, presenting a surface on each side of 5670 square feet of iron 4½ inches in thickness. Behind this there are the two tiers of teak timber, each of nine inches square, one laid longitudinally and the other vertically over the iron hull of the ship, the skin of which is five-eights of an inch in thickness, and inside this again there is another surface of teak lining. The stern-post is one of the heaviest pieces of forged iron that have been made at the Thames works; it is one piece, and its weight is 43 tons; its height is 42 feet; thickness, 8 inches; and breadth 18 inches. The keel-plate is 1¼ inches in thickness, and from this the iron ribs of the ship's side spring. These ribs are of wrought-iron, made in joints of five feet in length by two deep, and securely bolted together. The ribs are forty-four inches apart, except at those parts where the sides are pierced for the port-holes, and in those parts the ribs equal in distance the most of the port-holes, viz., 3 feet 10 inches. At the bows and stern of the ship the iron used in the construction is of the ordinary thickness; but it is rendered of immense strength by a complete network of iron compartments, 27 in number, formed by the crossing and intersecting of plates of iron four-eighths of an inch thick. Any one or more of these compartments may be injured or pierced by shot without endangering the safety of the ship, and even if the whole of the bow and stern, which extends beyond the armour-covered surface were knocked away, the centre itself would still form an immense water-tight compartment in which the guns could be worked, and which could be for almost all practical purposes invulnerable. The engines are to be of 1250 horse-power, and their weight with boilers 950 tons. Her stowage for coal will be about 1000 tons, and her total weight including armament and stores will be upwards of 9000 tons. The speed expected is 14 knots, and there appears no reason to suppose that this rate may not be attained. The lines of the Warrior are remarkably fine and clean, and seem in every way suited for a fast ship. Her dimensions are 420 feet, over all, 380 feet between the perpendiculars, extreme breadth 58 feet, extreme depth 42 feet, tonnage 6100. She will be rigged as an 80-gun ship. The original intention of building the Warrior as a "ram" to run down other ships, and of disguising her real character by some artistic figure-head and false bows, has been abandoned. The notion that the ship will be a most expensive one is by no means well founded. The contract for building her has been taken at about 40*l.* per ton, or about the same cost per ton as an ordinary timber-built 80-gun ship, constructed in the Government dockyards. The engines will cost at the rate of 60*l.* to every horse-power, or, no more than engines of the same power supplied to any other ship. The armament, which will consist of Armstrong heavy guns, will cost no more than other guns of the same description. For its size, power, and durability, the Warrior will really be the cheapest ship in Her Majesty's Navy. Being of iron, she may fairly be expected to outlive La Gloire, or any of the French iron-plated frigates, which are merely old ships, covered with iron. The quality of the work, and of the material used in the Warrior, is assured by the constant superintendence of four Government inspectors; two of these are specially charged with the iron, and one with the timber portions of the work; the fourth has a general superintendence over the whole, and the disclosures relative to the "green wood" of the gun-boats appear to have made these gentlemen unusually lively and attentive to their duties.

ANGULAR IRON-CASED FRIGATES.

[Extract from the *Times*, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1860.]

Some months ago our naval intelligence recorded with considerable detail the results of experiments made by Captain Hewlett, of the Excellent, in order to test the shot-proof powers of a butt constructed by Mr. Jones, a Liverpool shipbuilder, upon principles which he proposed applying to the construction of invulnerable men-of-war, and which for that purpose he had covered by a patent. The butt, it may be recollected, represented a portion of a ship's side sloped from the water-line upwards at an angle of 52 degrees, and faced with plates of iron three inches thick. So successful were these experiments that one of the plates took 17 shots on a space of 5 feet by 2½ feet before any part of it was removed, and then the iron was not effectually penetrated, nor the woodwork behind it much injured. After this trial, yielding as it did results quite unparalleled, the next step for the patentee to take was to demonstrate in the usual way, by working drawings and models, that his plan was a perfectly practical one for ships of war, and capable of being combined in them with the other indispensable requirements of stability—fighting room on deck, moderate draught of water, stowage accommodations for engines and coals as well as the crew, and, above all, high velocity. Mr. Jones has accordingly produced two models with corresponding drawings, which leave no room for doubt in any mind of ordinary intelligence upon any of these points. Impressed with the importance of the subject, we have examined it with the greatest care, and we feel satisfied that the kind of mail-clad man-of-war which he proposes, will be practically invulnerable, and that his plan possesses decisive advantages over that which the Admiralty are at present carrying out. To make this clear let us take the largest of Mr. Jones's models, that of a frigate 350 feet long, 63 feet beam, 32½ feet in depth, of 6600 tons builders' measurement, intended to carry upwards of 50 rifled guns of heaviest calibre upon her fighting deck, to be propelled by engines of 1200 horses, and to have a draught of 20 feet. It is quite a moderate calculation that such a ship ought to do 14 knots an hour. She would, therefore, have the speed, and being able to carry coal for 10 days' consumption, might be made independent of sails and top gear, which must prove an immense obstruction and source of danger in any naval warfare waged under the new conditions imposed upon us by steam and rifled cannon and iron armour. Imagine a fleet of frigates of this class, rising only 12 feet above the water, and with plated sides sloping inwards from stem to stern, at an angle of 50 deg., long and low, painted it might be to elude observation, sweeping through the sea at an immense pace—a pace beyond that of the Royal Albert and Duke of Wellington, and yet able to go close alongside of these wooden sea-castles and receive with comparative impunity at least, if not absolute indifference, all the hammering they could inflict. If we want to insure our maritime power against any enemy, it would seem prudent to have some vessels of this description. The "Warrior" class are open to many serious objections. To get the requisite amount of displacement the depth of draught is 27 feet, the breadth of beam and the heavy-plated perpendicular sides seem much less favourable to stability than the corresponding conditions of the plan proposed by Mr. Jones. Then it cannot be doubted that the Whitworth 80-pounder can drive a flat-fronted homogeneous shot through wrought-iron plates in a vertical position, with even a wooden scantling of 22 inches behind them. Above all, the structural details of the design upon which the Warrior is built seem unnecessarily complicated. There are certain positions in which she could be raked by the fire of an enemy, when such ships as the Gloire would escape uninjured. She is not only a steamer but a sailing vessel—a combination which we cannot help thinking unadvisable from the very moment that practical invulnerability is secured; and to navigate and fight her a very large crew will be required instead of one of moderate strength. What is required is to be able to strike the greatest possible blow upon the sea with the smallest possible risk to the lives of our brave sailors. Our wooden walls no longer help us to a solution of that problem; but if we can get at it by the aid of steam and iron, and fail to do so, we deserve to lose our naval supremacy.

Proposed Foresters' Rifle Corps.—It has been considered by many members of the Ancient Order of Foresters that the Volunteer Rifle movement might be taken up by the members of this society. One district alone in the metropolis (the London United) comprises more than 250 places of meeting, termed courts. The number of members in the whole order is nearly 200,000. The first meeting for enrolling members will be held next Monday night, in St. Clement's Court-house, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. It is proposed that the uniform of the corps shall be the far-famed Lincoln green, trimmed with black, and a shako with a small plume of feathers. The cost of the uniform and accoutrements not to exceed 3*l.* 10*s.*, which it is proposed shall be paid by instalments, and the annual subscription to be 10*s.* 6*d.*, without any entrance fee. It is expected that at least 100,000 members will at once come forth and join the movement.

The Volunteer Movement and the Roman Catholic Clergy.—On Sunday last the Rev. Father Conway, of Oldham, preached a sermon in St. Anthony's Chapel, Liverpool. In the course of the sermon the rev. gentleman severely censured the conduct of the Emperor of the French, and doubted very much the assumed friendliness of that monarch to this country. He (Mr. Conway), however, congratulated this country on the Volunteer movement, and the organisation of such a body of men; and he felt confident that whenever the nation required the assistance of the Volunteers, or religion their co-operation, they would be ready to afford it. With such an organisation the people of this country had nothing to fear; and he felt great satisfaction in this reflection, because he firmly believed that the priesthood in this country, with the exception of those visiting gaols and workhouses, enjoyed more real freedom than in any other country at the present day.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Malta, 13th October, 1860.—H.M.'s troop-ship Himalaya sailed on the 6th instant for Gibraltar and England, having on board His Excellency Mirza Jaffer Khan, Persian Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and his suite; and 262 naval and military invalids.

H.M.S. Queen and Orion left this port on the 6th inst., the former for Naples, and the latter for Marsala. The Queen having broken her main yard on her way, returned on the 11th from Messina. The corvette Argus entered our port from Girgenti on the 10th inst.

Admiral H. T. Codrington, C.B., accompanied by Dr. A. Armstrong, Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, and Mr. W. Ladd, Master-Shipwright of the Naval Yard, has minutely surveyed H.M.'s ship St. Jean D'Acre, in order to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the sickness which has so suddenly made its appearance among the ship's company. After they had examined every part of the vessel by boring her timbers in several places, they came to the conclusion that the illness cannot be accounted for.

H.M.S. Exmouth is daily expected at Malta; she will be relieved at Candia by H.M.S. Cæsar, at present at Beyrout. H.M.S. Melpemone is still at Corfu. The Agamemnon expects to winter at Naples. Also, the Victor Emmanuel, Neptune, Liffey, and Assurance are at Beyrout.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

(From the *Sydney Morning Herald* of August 22.)

By the intercolonial mail steamer Lord Ashley we have papers from Taranaki (New Plymouth) to the 21st of July. The previous dates were to the 30th of June.

There had been no renewal of hostilities, but both parties were actively engaged in preparations for the coming—and, it is generally believed, final—struggle with the insurgents. It seems evident, however, that no movement of any importance will take place till after the arrival of Major-General Pratt, who has, doubtless, reached the seat of war ere this time.

Since the engagement on the 27th of June, Major Nelson, of the 40th, has not let the enemy repose at his ease, but has "kept pitching a shell in among the occupants of the Pah every now and then at uncertain intervals. Natives, adds the *Cross*, cannot bear harassing; they have strength under excitement, but little physical endurance. They cannot do without rest; they must have time allowed to recruit their strength. If this mode of annoyance be steadily continued, they will either quit the Pah, or fall sick of sheer vexation. This expression will sound strange to people at a distance; but not so to those who are acquainted with the idiosyncrasy of the race."

Limerick.—During the Munster Fair week the officers in garrison intend to give an amateur theatrical entertainment under the patronage of Colonel Barton, C.B., and the day selected is the anniversary of the Battle of Balaklava. There will be no doubt a good attendance in the Theatre Royal, for some of the amateurs have more than a local reputation, and there is a very *attractive programme* for the visitors.

Soldiers' Institute, Woolwich.—We regret to learn that this excellent institute, established in Frances Street about three years ago, for the non-commissioned officers and privates of this garrison upon the payment of the very small subscription of a penny per week, is about to be closed for want of funds, but we trust we have been misinformed; for surely in the town there are officers and civilians who have the moral, intellectual, and spiritual well-being of the British soldier sufficiently at heart to induce them to render the required aid for keeping open so desirable a place for the soldiers' resort in their leisure hours. The institute, which has a reading-room with newspapers and periodicals, a library, smoking-rooms, with refreshments at cost prices, such as coffee, tea, bread and butter, ginger-beer, &c., games, drawing and writing materials at cost prices, lecture and class-rooms, and which is open from 11 in the morning till 10 at night, has proved of great service to many of the men who have availed themselves of its privileges. We hear that the gallant General, Sir Richard Dacres, commandant of the garrison, who has recently paid a visit to the institute, has expressed himself in the most approving terms; and we earnestly hope that some means will be at once devised for aiding the committee, so as to prevent its doors being closed against the soldiers, who highly appreciate as a great boon the advantages which the institution offers to them.—*Kentish Independent.*

The Great Gun at Southsea Castle.—A working party of the Royal Artillery is at present employed in removing this enormous piece of ordnance from between the western seven-gun battery and the castle. It was placed in its present position at considerable expense about eighteen months ago; and it is now said that the gun is required for further experimental practice. The gun is 16 ft. 6 n. long from breech loop to muzzle; its base circumference 11 ft. 4 in.; muzzle circumference 7 ft. 1¼ in.; bore diameter 1 ft. 1 in.; thickness of metal at breech, 1 ft. 10 in.; ditto at muzzle, 7¼ in., and it weighs 22 tons. Weight of carriage, 3 tons 2 cwt.; weight of platform, 4 tons; weight of shot, 336 lbs.; weight of service charge of powder, 78 lbs.

The commodious range of buildings which has been for some time in progress at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, to be used as the mess-room for the officers of the Royal and Indian Engineers, is now completed, and will be opened on the 26th inst., on which occasion a grand banquet will be given by the officers, followed by a theatrical entertainment. The new mess-room, from its extensive size, will dine nearly 250 persons. The entire expense of the erection has been defrayed by the Government.

One of the French officers who took part in the recent battle between the Papal and Piedmontese troops relates a singular incident:—Captain de Charette found himself engaged in conflict with swords with a Piedmontese officer, and wounded him. On seeing his adversary fall, M. de Charette bent over him, and the Piedmontese officer was only able to press his hand and expire. They recognised each other at that supreme moment as old acquaintances, having been fellow pupils at the Military College of Turin.

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INSUBORDINATION.

Deputy Judge-Advocates-General have lately been doing a thriving business. Whether or not the contagion has been wafted by unlucky winds from sea to shore, where, like any other epidemic, moral or physical, it must have its fling, we are unable to say; but rumour, trumpet-tongued, from camp and garrison, assures us too painfully that the foul disease of insubordination is among us, and must at once be checked. Cases have lately occurred in Shorncliff, Dover, Portsmouth, Aldershot, and other places, where officers and non-commissioned officers have been struck and grievously hurt when in the strict discharge of their duty; where the madmen who so violated the rules of discipline had received no provocation whatever. But the worst case which has come to our notice lately is the ruffianly assault upon Colonel Cooper, commanding the 45th regiment at Aldershot. This officer was the district visitor of the military prison in the camp. While going his round in the prison he was informed by the warder that two of the prisoners wished to speak to him. Accordingly he went to them, and addressing the prisoners who were engaged at hard labour, asked "who wanted to speak to him?" whereupon, like a flash of lightning, two men turned round, one of whom struck him in the eye, and the other in the breast, inflicting savage and serious blows, observing, "That is all we want," and immediately resumed their work. So severe was the blow in the eye that the sight was for some time in jeopardy. The men belonged to some other regiment, and were perfectly unknown to this officer.

The questions naturally arise: 1st. To what can we attribute the growth of this complaint? and, 2ndly, what means can we adopt for its eradication? To the first of the questions we are almost at a loss to reply, for in no instance has any grievance been alleged against the officers assailed; yet we have a grave suspicion that the secret of the matter lies in the ill-judged remission of punishment awarded to notorious offenders. It is said that some of these men who have received sentences of penal servitude have been set at large with tickets of leave, and have been seen in the neighbourhood of camps and garrisons boasting loudly of their exploits, and enjoying the profits of some low yet lucrative trade. We cannot imagine anything more calculated to upset the slight hold which discipline, however strict, obtains over the minds of naturally ill-conducted men, or more fraught with evil to the well-being of the Service.

Where the remedy is to come from is almost equally perplexing; and although the Articles of War provide the severest punishments for insubordination, it is hardly probable that the sentence of death, although awarded in all due solemnity by courts-martial, will be carried into effect in this country in the time of peace. Yet we are by no means sure but that one example may be necessary for the safety and discipline of the Service, however terrible its infliction and severe to the public mind might be its shock. We call to remembrance how in the East the Commander-in-Chief was obliged by stern necessity to enforce the last penalty of the law, to check the frequent assault upon officers by men who sought transportation as a means of reaching the newly discovered gold-diggings. And again, we have not forgotten the case which occurred in 1852, when the late General Conyers commanded in Corfu, where several non-commissioned officers having been struck down on parade, he warned the men that he would carry the sentence of the law into execution on the next offender. Unhappily he soon had cause to uphold the firmness of his decision, for a non-commissioned officer being again knocked down, and the court-martial having sentenced the prisoner to death, the soldiers of the garrison were summoned one day to dig the grave of one of their comrades on the opposite island of Vido; when, in the prime of youth, and in the presence of detachments of all the regiments, as fine a young man as ever entered the British ranks was ignominiously laid in his last resting-place. This terrible example produced its effect; and deep as was the universal regret, as well as that of the gallant general himself, at the stern necessity which obliged him to vindicate the majesty of the law, the sound wisdom of his decision was soon apparent.

But leaving this momentous phase of the question to be settled by those who are responsible for the discipline of the Army, we maintain that it ought to be a well-grounded fact in the mind of every soldier, that not a day of a sentence of penal servitude can be on any account whatever recalled. At any rate, if men so sentenced are ever permitted to revisit their former scenes or re-appear before their comrades, it should not be enjoying the blessings of liberty, but as prisoners in chains, working in the public service in camp or garrison, when their presence may have a salutary effect upon that small portion of ill-conducted men who are to be found in all regiments, to the great detriment of the larger body of their comrades. For, although we know that the whole tone of the Service is now sound, and that the greatest difference exists between insubordination and mutiny, we are also warned of how great a fire a little spark may kindle, and how often it has happened, as well as in armies, among societies, that an evil disposed man has dragged many of his less strong-minded comrades after him to ruin and misery. We repeat, that acts of insubordination, accompanied by violence, are crimes of the gravest nature, and require the gravest attention at the hands of the authorities.

THE BATTLE OF VOLTURNO.—It was no unfitting spot for the closing act of such a struggle. The prize of victory—that fair city of Naples itself—was almost in sight of the combatants. Close at hand, and on one edge of the battle-field, is the splendid palace of Caserta, in which the ancestor of the young king had held royal state for more than a century past. It is the masterpiece of Vanvitelli, and amongst the most magnificent of royal palaces in Europe. Those who have visited the spot will remember the gardens with the cascades, and how the cascades are so arranged as to represent quaint combinations of statues and mystical emblems. The forests of ilex behind the palace swarm with game, and herein it was that the ancestors of the young king—being themselves Kings of Naples—used to take their pastime, and divert themselves with the slaughter of wild animals, when the affairs of state no longer claimed their attention. Francis II. all but played his last throw for empire in his own park.—*Once a Week.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BASSANO—October 10, at Belmont, Douglas, Isle of Man, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Alfred Bassano, 32nd Light Infantry, of a son.
BURDEN—October 3, at Malta, the wife of George Burden, Esq., 23rd R. W. Fusiliers, of a daughter.
CARTWRIGHT—October 9, at Kineton, the wife of Colonel Cartwright, of a son.
CAVAYE—October 6, at Edinburgh, the wife of Major-General Cavaye, of a son.
CHRISTIE—October 14, at 2, Princes Terrace, Hyde Park, the wife of Colonel John Christie, of H.M.'s Indian Army, of a daughter.
CROWE—October 13, at Ennis, Ireland, the wife of Captain Carlisle Crowe, Bombay Horse Artillery, of a daughter.
HAMOND—October 15, at Ashurst Lodge, East Grinstead, the wife of Captain Hamond, of a son.
HEATH—October 14, at Downpatrick, the wife of Captain A. H. Heath, H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, of a son.
LAWRIE—October 16, at Maidstone, the wife of Major Lawrie, Adjutant 3rd Battalion Kent Rifle Volunteers, of a son.
SHANKS—October 10, at Stonehouse, Devon, the wife of Hemsley H. Shanks, Esq., Secretary to Rear-Admiral Munday, C.B., H.M.S. Hannibal, of a son.
SPICER—October 15, at Hersham, near Esher, the wife of Major Spicer, of a daughter.
THOMPSON—October 11, at Woolwich, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Thompson, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLAKE—KERR—October 11, at St. Sidwell's Church, Exeter, by the Rev. Henry Bramley, George Lascelles Blake, Esq., Captain R.M.L.I., to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Beauchamp Kerr, Esq., of Westcliffe, Isle of Wight.
CLARKE—WORTHINGTON—October 11, at St. Bride's Church, Liverpool, by the Rev. Conway Joyce, John Clarke, Esq., of Brook House, Oswestry, son of the late Captain Hyde John Clarke, R.N., to Mary Ellen, daughter of the late Charles Worthington, Esq., of Rodney Street, Liverpool.
FISHWICK—BULLMORE—October 16, at the parish church, Truro, by the Rev. R. Vautier, vicar of Kenwyn, Henry Fishwick, Esq., only son of Henry Halliwell Fishwick, Esq., of Brown Hill, Rochdale, to Ellen, youngest daughter of W. H. Bullmore, Esq., M.D., and Surgeon to the Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners Artillery Militia.
FOX—LLOYD—October 9, at the parish church of King's Stanley, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. W. H. Lloyd, M.A., of Magdalen College, Oxford, brother of the bride, the Rev. Vaughan Simpson Fox, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, and of Stanley St. Leonard's, to Emily Frances, youngest daughter of the Rev. Saml. Lloyd, M.A., of Stanley Hall (formerly vicar of Horsley), and granddaughter of the late Vice-Admiral Young, of Barton End House.
HALL—ALLHUSEN—October 9, at Benwell Church, by the Rev. William Maughan, assisted by the Rev. Clement Moody, vicar of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Samuel Hall, Esq., 12th Regiment, second son of the Rev. Charles Hall, rector of Terrington, Yorkshire, to Emily, eldest daughter of Christian Allhusen, Esq., Elswick Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
HANMER—CAMPBELL—October 16, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, by the Rector, the Rev. Henry Howarth, B.D., Captain Francis Henry Hanmer, H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Mary Anne Catherine Campbell, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, and daughter of the late Charles Gordon, Esq., of Forres, N.B.
MOORE—HALL—October 10, at St. Ann's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Edward Richards, rector of Clenallen, county Down, Captain H. C. Moore, Royal Lancashire Artillery, fourth son of the late Henry Moore, Esq., of Liverpool, to Elizabeth Grace, second daughter of the late Rev. Savage Hall, rector of Loughgall, county Armagh.
MORIARTY—HAWKINS—August 15, at Seetapore, Oudh, by the Rev. P. W. Kellner, Marshall P. Moriarty, Esq., Lieutenant late 41st B.N.I., to Emily Casement, daughter of the late Major-General Francis Spencer Hawkins, C.B., of H.M.'s Bengal Indian Army, and late Commissary-General.

DEATHS.

CROCKER—September 23, at Malta, Alfred Delamain, youngest child of Surgeon Alfred Crocker, 2nd Battalion 3rd Buffs, aged 15 months.
CROWE—October 13, at Ennis, Ireland, Maria Moreton, infant daughter of Captain Carlisle Crowe, Bombay Horse Artillery.
GRAIN—July 29, at Fremantle, Western Australia, Charles, eldest surviving son of Captain Edwd. M. Grain, Royal Engineers, aged 2 years and 10 months.
HOYLAND—September 19, at Constantinople, Roynon Berkely Hoyland, third son of Dr. Hoyland, of the British Seaman's Hospital, Galata, aged 20.
HULKE—August 11, at Calcutta, of fever, Ellen, the beloved wife of Captain Thomas Manley Hulke.
LYNSLAGER—August 28, at Fernando Po, West Coast of Africa, Mr. William Lynslager, only son of J. W. B. Lynslager, Esq., Ex-Governor of Fernando Po, aged 27. His loss is greatly felt by his bereaved family and the inhabitants of the island of all denominations and colour, and this announcement will be received with the deepest sorrow by his many friends in England. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.
POPE—October 12, suddenly, at 6, Shaftesbury Villas, Kensington, Captain John Andrew Pope, Paymaster 67th Regiment, aged 39.
RYVES—August 30, at Barrackpore, Calcutta, of dysentery, William C. Lane Ryves, Captain H.M.I.S., second son of the late Hugh Massy Ryves, of New Garden, Castle Connel, county Limerick, aged 35. Captain Ryves commanded the 4th Punjaub Rifles at the relief of Lucknow, Bitthoor, Cawnpore, and Futtyghur, and distinguished himself throughout the mutiny.
SAWERS—October 12, at London, a few days after his arrival from India, Lieutenant John Lorimer Sawers, of H.M.'s Indian Army, Bengal Establishment, and the younger son of the late Simon Sawers, Esq., of Dunbar, formerly Commissioner of Kandy, Ceylon.
SCHAW—October 11, at Torquay, Anne Frances, the wife of Major Schaw, late Police Magistrate, &c., in Tasmania, aged 70.
STANFORD—October 10, at Cliftonville, near Brighton, Mary, relict of F. W. Stanford, Esq., formerly of the 1st Life Guards.
STURT—October 3, at Brighton, Frederick Maunsell Heath Sturt, eldest son of the late Captain O. F. Sturt, Madras Army, aged 32.
WYNNE—October 11, at the house of his uncle, Frederick Davies, Esq., No. 19, Upper Gower Street, Lowry William, posthumous son of the late Lieutenant L. W. M. Wynne, R.A., aged 16 years and 8 months.

AN ARTILLERY COMPANY FOR ETRURIA.—On Friday evening a public meeting was held at the National School-room, Etruria, for the purpose of furthering a project very recently set on foot for the establishment of a Volunteer artillery company in that thriving and important suburb of Hanley. The meeting was numerously attended, and was characterised by much spirit and earnestness. Mr. E. Keeling (an Etruscan volunteer of the invasion-panic period in the early part of the present century) presided, and opened the meeting with a brief history of the project they had in view in holding that meeting. At the close of the chairman's address the following resolution was moved by Mr. H. Cartledge, seconded by Mr. J. Bromley, supported by Mr. W. H. Yates (Hanley), and carried unanimously:—"That this meeting having received with great satisfaction the report of the deputation of their interview with W. S. Roden, Esq., of Etruria Hall, hereby fully recognise his appointment as captain of the Etruria Volunteer Artillery Company."

LONDON TEMPERANCE RIFLE CORPS.—On Monday evening a numerous meeting was held in the St. John's Hall, Corporation Row, Clerkenwell, with a view to enlist the sympathies and support of tectotallers in that district on behalf of the Volunteer movement, the object contemplated being the completion of a London temperance rifle corps. Mr. F. Gough, secretary to the corps, presided, and expressed himself strongly in favour of the Volunteer movement, and stated that his temperance brethren had offered their services as Volunteers to Her Majesty, and he had no doubt they would be graciously accepted.

Advertisements.

ARMY CONTRACTS.—TENDERS will be received at this office until NOON on the 3rd of NOVEMBER, from persons who may be willing to enter into Contracts to supply BREAD AND MEAT, in such quantities as may be required, for the use of Her Majesty's Land Forces stationed in the following places, from 1st December, 1860, to 31st May, 1861.

1. Brompton House, Hyde Park, and Kensington.
2. Regent's Park, St. John's Wood, and Portman Street Barracks.
3. Wellington Barracks, Horse Guards, Buckingham Palace, and St. George's Barracks.
4. Tower, Bethnal Green, Finsbury, and Hackney.
5. Hounslow and Kneller Hall.
6. Hampton Court.
7. Windsor.
8. Brighton, with Coast Forts from Newhaven to Shoreham.
9. Croydon.
10. Sandhurst.
11. Guernsey.
12. Jersey.
13. Alderney.
14. Pembroke, Pater, Stack Rock, Thorne Island, and Coast Batteries.
15. Brecon.
16. Newport.

Separate Tenders for Bread, and for Meat, must be made for each of the abovementioned stations or barracks as separately grouped and numbered. Forms of Tender, and Conditions of Contract, may be obtained on application at this office, by letter or in person, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock. Tenders on the printed forms must be properly filled up and signed, and delivered at the undermentioned office, under closed envelope, marked on the outside "Tender for Commissariat Supplies," before Noon on the 3rd of November next.

W. T. POWER, Deputy Commissary-General.

Commissariat Office,
5, New Street, Spring Gardens, London, S.W.,
1st October, 1860.

ARMY CONTRACTS.—Sealed TENDERS will be received at this office until NOON on the 10th of NOVEMBER, from persons who may be willing to enter into Contracts for the supply of PAILLASSE STRAW, in such quantities as may be required, for the use of Her Majesty's Land Forces stationed in any of the following places, and STRAW for Royal Engineer Services, from 1st December, 1860, to 30th November, 1861.

1. Brompton House, Hyde Park, and Kensington.
2. Regent's Park, St. John's Wood, and Portman Street Barracks.
3. Wellington Barracks, Horse Guards, Buckingham Palace, and St. George's Barracks.
4. Tower, Bethnal Green, Finsbury, and Hackney.
5. Hounslow and Kneller Hall.
6. Hampton Court.
7. Windsor.
8. Brighton, with Coast Forts from Newhaven to Shoreham.
9. Croydon.
10. Guernsey.
11. Jersey.
12. Alderney.
13. Pembroke, Pater, Stack Rock, Thorne Island, and Coast Batteries.
14. Brecon.
15. Newport.

Separate Tenders must be made for each of the above-mentioned stations or barracks as separately grouped and numbered. Printed Forms of Tender, together with the Conditions of Contract, may be obtained on application at this office between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, where every information which may be required on the subject will be furnished. The Tenders must be made on the printed forms, which should be properly filled up and signed, and delivered under sealed envelope at the undermentioned office, marked on the outside "Tender for Army Supplies," before Noon on the 10th November next.

W. T. POWER, Deputy Commissary-General.

Deputy Commissary-General's Office,
5, New Street, Spring Gardens, London, S.W.,
1st October, 1860.

ARMY CONTRACTS.—TENDERS will be received at this office until NOON on the 10th of NOVEMBER, from persons who may be willing to enter into Contracts to supply FLOUR AND MEAT, in such quantities as may be required from 1st of December, 1860, to 31st May, 1861, for the use of Her Majesty's Land Forces stationed at ALDERSHOT CAMP and within the Command. Separate Tenders are required for Flour and for Meat. Forms of Tender and Conditions of Contract may be obtained on application at this office, by letter or in person, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock. Tenders on the printed forms must be properly filled up and signed, and delivered at the undermentioned office, under closed envelope, marked on the outside "Tender for Commissariat Supplies," before Noon on the 10th November next.

ALFRED SALWEY, Assistant Commissary-General.

Deputy Commissary-General's Office,
South Camp, Aldershot,
15th October, 1860.

ARMY CONTRACTS.—Sealed TENDERS will be received at this office until NOON on the 10th of NOVEMBER, from persons who may be willing to enter into Contracts for the supply of PAILLASSE STRAW, and STRAW for Royal Engineer Services, in such quantities as may be required from 1st of December, 1860, to 30th November, 1861, for the use of Her Majesty's Land Forces stationed at ALDERSHOT CAMP and within the Command. Printed Forms of Tender, together with the Conditions of Contract, may be obtained on application at this office between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, where every information which may be required on the subject will be furnished. The Tenders must be made on the printed forms, which should be properly filled up and signed, and delivered under sealed envelope at the undermentioned office, marked on the outside "Tender for Army Supplies," before Noon on the 10th of November next.

ALFRED SALWEY, Assistant Commissary-General.

Deputy Commissary-General's Office,
South Camp, Aldershot,
15th October, 1860.

TENDERS FOR CLOTHING.—ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA, October 9th, 1860.—The Right Honourable the Lords and other Commissioners of this Hospital, do hereby give notice that they are ready to receive TENDERS and to treat with such persons as may be willing to Contract for Clothing the Invalid Soldiers, &c., belonging to the Hospital for Two Years, viz., WHOLE MOUNTING FOR 1861; HALF DITTO FOR 1862. Those persons therefore who may be disposed to treat for the same are desired to apply at the Secretary's Office, any day between the hours of eleven and three o'clock, for further particulars, where Patterns may be seen, and Forms of Tenders obtained, the latter of which must be filled up and delivered sealed, at the Board Room of the said Hospital, or by the party or parties tendering, or by an agent appointed on his or their behalf, on Tuesday, the 6th day of November next, at twelve o'clock, at which time the Commissioners will be prepared to receive and take the same into consideration.

A. J. MOORHEAD, Secretary and Registrar.

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ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA,
COVENT GARDEN,

Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON, Sole Lessees.

Second Appearance of Madame Palmieri and Alberto Lawrence.

Change of Opera each evening, and Selections of Grand Overtures by the unrivalled Orchestra.

On MONDAY, October 22d, TROVATORE. Messrs. Henry Haigh, Alberto Lawrence, Theodore Distin, Leslie; Madame Palmieri, Miss Leffler, Miss Albertazzi.

TUESDAY, Oct. 23d (1st time this season), CROWN DIAMONDS. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Thirlwall; Mr. W. Harrison, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. Horncastle, Mr. G. Kelly.

WEDNESDAY, the 24th, LURLINE. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Leffler, Miss Albertazzi; Mr. W. Harrison, Mr. H. Wharton, Mr. H. Corri, and Mr. G. Kelly.

THURSDAY, the 25th, DINORAH. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Leffler, Miss Thirlwall; Mr. W. Harrison, Mr. G. Chaple, Mr. St. Albyn, Mr. H. Corri.

FRIDAY, October 26th, TROVATORE.

SATURDAY, October 27th, CROWN DIAMONDS.

Conductor, Mr. ALFRED MELLON.

Each Evening, a POPULAR OVERTURE, by the Orchestra, concluding with a DIVERTISSEMENT.

Doors open at Seven, commence at Half-past Seven. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

Stalls, 7*s.*; private boxes, 4*l.* 4*s.*; 3*l.* 3*s.*; 2*l.* 2*s.*; 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; 1*l.* 1*s.*; dress circle, 5*s.*; amphitheatre stalls, 3*s.*; pit, 2*s.* 6*d.*; amphitheatre, 1*s.* Arrangements have been made for parties visiting the theatre to let private boxes, on the first tier, for 1*l.* 5*s.* nightly, for four persons, and on the second tier, 10*s.* 6*d.* for four persons. No charge for booking, or fees to box-keepers.

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, W.—MISS EMMA STANLEY, having returned from her Tour through America, California, Sandwich Islands, Australia, and India, has RECOMMENCED her LYRIC ENTERTAINMENT, entitled "THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN," Every Evening at Eight. Stalls, 3*s.*; area, 2*s.*; gallery, 1*s.*; which can be taken daily at the Hall from Eleven to Three.

PRINCE OF WALES' HALL, REGENT STREET, W.—CAPTAIN MORTON PRICE and MISS CATHARINE LUCETTE Every Evening, in a series of ENTERTAINMENTS, including "THE DOUBLE COURTSHIP," with which they achieved their recent great success in the United States and Canada. Doors open at Half-past Seven, commencing at a Quarter-past Eight. Admission 3*s.*, 2*s.*, and 1*s.*; children in arms, 1*l.* 1*s.* Tickets to be had at the Hall from Twelve to Four. CHAS. DUDLEY, General Manager.

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.—The Triumphant Meeting of Havelock, Outram, and Colin Campbell, surrounded by their brave companions in arms, ON VIEW at HAYWARD & LEGGATT's, 79, Cornhill, E.C. Admission free, by private address card.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION.—The Committee of this Institution earnestly APPEAL to the public for PECUNIARY ASSISTANCE to aid them to meet the present heavy demands on the limited funds of the Society. It has now 106 lifeboats, some of which have saved this year 120 persons from a watery grave.

THOMAS BARING, Chairman.
THOMAS CHAPMAN, Deputy Chairman.

No. 14, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., Oct., 1860.

BANKERS.
Messrs. Willis & Co.; Coutts & Co.; Herries & Co.; and at the Institution.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO *INDIA*, AUSTRALIA, &c., VIA EGYPT.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Melbourne and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; or Oriental Place, Southampton.

EDINBURGH, Twice a Week, from Irongate Wharf, Tower. Fares:—Saloon, 25*s.*; fore cabin, 15*s.*; deck, 10*s.* Return Tickets, available a month, 37*s.* 6*d.* and 22*s.* 6*d.* The cheapest and quickest sea route is by the splendid new STEAMSHIPS of the London and Edinburgh Shipping Company, sailing every Wednesday and Saturday at Ten, morning. Apply at the Spread Eagle, Regent Circus, W.; or at Irongate Wharf, E., to David Thomson, wharfinger. Passengers by these vessels going beyond Edinburgh will have the advantage of being in time for the first trains on Monday and Friday mornings to all parts of Scotland.

WITH DISPATCH.—For CALCUTTA, the splendid British built ship, HANOVER, A 1 13 years, 1045 tons register, H. R. RICH, Commander, lying in the London Docks. This ship has a full poop, with superior accommodation for passengers, and will carry a surgeon. For Freight or Passage, apply to the owner, GEORGE MARSHALL, Esq., 3, Cross Lane, E.C.; or to PHILLIPPS, SHAW, & LOWTHER, 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.

OFFICERS PROCEEDING ABROAD can effect Assurances with THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY on favourable terms.

LOANS GRANTED.

LONDON { 81, Lombard Street, E.C.; and at Messrs. Paris & Co., 10, St. James' Street, S.W.

EDINBURGH, 5, George Street.

DUBLIN, 65, Upper Sackville Street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL FROM 3, OLD BROAD STREET, TO 64, CORNHILL, E.C.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY insures against all Accidents, whether Railway or otherwise. An Annual Payment of £3 secures £1000 at death from Accident, or £6 weekly from Injury. One Person in every Twelve insured is injured yearly by accident. No Extra Premium for Volunteers. For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or to the Head Office. This Company, without union with any other, has paid for compensation £65,000.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers Assurance Company,
Office, 64, Cornhill, E.C., August 25, 1860.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
AND
FIELD-MARSHAL
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT,
K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., & G.C.M.G.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
Established A.D. 1837, for General Assurance on Lives,
13, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, S.W.

DIRECTORS.

Lieut.-General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., M.P., F.R.S., Chairman.
James Frederick Nugent Daniell, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Gen. Edw. Wynyard, C.B.	Wilbraham Taylor, Esq.
Archibald Hair, Esq., M.D., late Royal Horse Guards.	Lt.-Col. F. S. Sotheby, C.B.
Wm. Chard, Esq., Navy Agent.	Gen. Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.
Maj. William Lancey, R.E.	Rear-Adm. Michael Quin.
Gen. H. G. A. Taylor, C.B.	Vice-Adm. Sir G. R. Lambert, K.C.B.

ASSURANCES are granted upon the lives of persons in every profession and station in life, and are extended to Tropical and other Climates, on conditions more favourable (especially to the NAVY and ARMY) than heretofore have been deemed practicable.

WILLIAM M. JAMES, Secretary.

13, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
39, THROGMORTON STREET, BANK, E.C.

Chairman—William Leaf, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—John Humphery, Esq., Ald.

Richard E. Arden, Esq.	Saffery Wm. Johnson, Esq.
Edward Bates, Esq.	W. Ladler Leaf, Esq.
Professor Hall, M.A.	Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq.
Rupert Ingleby, Esq.	Lewis Pocock, Esq.

Physician—Dr. Jeaffreson, 2, Finsbury Square, E.C.
Surgeon—W. Coulson, Esq., 2, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
Actuary—George Clark, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.

The premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security.

The Assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital—an assurance fund of 480,000*l.*, invested on mortgage, and in the Government Stocks—and an income of 85,000*l.* a year.

Premiums to Assure £100.						Whole Term.					
Age.	One Year.			Seven Years.			With Profits.			Without Profits.	
20	£0	17	8	£0	19	9	£1	15	10	£1	11	10
30	1	1	3	1	2	7	2	5	5	2	0	7
40	1	5	0	1	6	9	3	0	7	2	14	10
50	1	14	1	1	19	10	4	6	8	4	0	11
60	3	2	4	3	17	0	6	12	9	6	0	10

MUTUAL BRANCH.

Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, after five years, to participate in nine-tenths, *or* 90 per cent., of the profits.

The profit assigned to each policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be received in cash.

At the first division a return of 20 per cent. in cash on the premiums paid was declared; this will allow a reversionary increase, varying, according to age, from 66 to 28 per cent. *on the premiums*, or from 5 to 15 per cent. on the sum assured.

One-half of the "Whole Term" Premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for life as a debt upon the policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any time without notice.

Claims paid in one month after proofs have been approved.

Loans upon approved security.

No charge for Policy Stamps.

Medical Attendants paid for their reports.

Persons may, in time of peace, proceed to or reside in any part of Europe or British North America without extra charge.

No extra charge for the Militia, Volunteer Rifles, or Artillery Corps on Home Service.

The Medical Officers attend every day, at a quarter before Two o'clock. E. BATES, Resident Director.

ST. GEORGE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
118, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.
CAPITAL, 100,000*l.*, in Shares of 5*l.* each.
Chairman—Henry Pownall, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Henry Haines, Esq.

The leading features of this office are—Every description of Life Assurance on the most favourable terms.

The Assurance of Defective Titles, thereby restoring the property to its full value.

Endowments for Husbands, Wives, or Nominees.

Endowments for Children on attaining a certain age.

Annuities of every description granted on terms peculiarly favourable.

Notices of Assignments of Policies Registered.

Medical Referees paid by the Company.

Age of the Life Assured admitted on all Policies, on reasonable proof being given.

Stamp Duties on Life Policies paid by the Company.

Loans on Real or Personal Security, repayable by monthly or quarterly instalments, from one to five years.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses, apply to F. H. GILBART, Secretary.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—FINAL NOTICE.

BONUS YEAR.—SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

All Policies effected before 15th November next will participate in the Division of Profits to be made as at that date, and secure a year's additional Bonus over later entrants at subsequent Divisions.

THE STANDARD WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1825.

The First Division of Profits took place in 1835; and subsequent Divisions have been made in 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1855.

The profits to be divided in 1860 will be those which have accumulated since 1855.

Accumulated Fund ...	...£1,684,598 2 10
Annual Revenue	289,231 13 5

The new Assurances effected during the last ten years alone amount to upwards of Five Millions sterling.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager.
H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.

The Company's Medical Officer attends at the London office daily at half-past One.

London	... 82, King William Street, E.C.
Edinburgh	... 3, George Street (Head Office).
Dublin	... 66, Upper Sackville Street.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 39, King St., Cheapside, E.C.—A.D. 1834.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, Cash Account, Balance Sheet, &c., are now ready, and may be had on written or personal application.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

SCINDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—
Chairman—W. P. Andrew, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Sir Herbert Maddock.
Government Director—Sir James C. Melvill, K.C.B.
J. Edmund Anderdon, Esq. | Harry Borradaile, Esq.
Lt.-Col. Sir F. L. Arthur, Bt. | Thomas Williams, Esq.
Auditors.
Philip Anstruther, Esq. | G. Gordon Macpherson, Esq.

The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for LOANS on Debentures of sums of not less than 100*l.* and upwards for five years, at 5 per cent. per annum interest, payment of both principal and interest being guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, and convertible into Scinde Railway Stock at par, at the option of the holder at any time within that period. By order of the board,

THOS. BURNELL, Secretary.

Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C., Sept. 15, 1860.

OPENING OF THE NEW VICTORIA TERMINUS, near Buckingham Palace.

Trains now run between the Brighton Railway Company's New Victoria Terminus and Brighton, Hastings, St. Leonard's, Eastbourne, Newhaven (for Paris and the Continent), Lewes, Horsham, Petworth, East Grinstead, Shoreham, Worthing, Arundel, Chichester, Bognor, Portsmouth (for the Isle of Wight), the Crystal Palace, New Wandsworth, Balham, Streatham, Lower Norwood, Gipsy Hill, Croydon, Carshalton, Sutton, Cheam, Ewell, Epsom, Leatherhead, and all other stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. The New Terminus is at the end of Victoria Street, adjoining the Belgrave Road, about 400 yards from Buckingham Palace.

The Pimlico Station on the Surrey side of the new Chelsea Bridge is Closed for Public Traffic, and a New Station adjoining thereto is Open for Crystal Palace and Suburban Traffic only.

Cheap Excursions to Brighton, Hastings, St. Leonard's, Eastbourne, Polegate, and Lewes, every Sunday and Monday, and to Portsmouth, Ryde (Isle of Wight), Chichester, Bognor, Arundel, and Worthing, every Sunday.

See Time Tables of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway for October.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-COAST, &c., 4*s.* Covered Carriages.

LAST MONTH OF THE EXCURSION SEASON BY THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS every SUNDAY and MONDAY to RAMSGATE, Margate, Deal, Sandwich, Sturry (for Herne Bay), Canterbury, leaving London at Five minutes to 8 a.m.; and to DOVER, Folkestone (for Sandgate and Shorncliffe), Hythe, Hastings, St. Leonards, and Tunbridge Wells, leaving London at 8·30 a.m., at REDUCED FARES,

4*s.* 6*s.* 6*d.* 10*s.*

and to Gravesend, Strood, and Maidstone, at very low fares.

An EXCURSION to LONDON from nearly all stations on the main line and branches on the 21st and 28th OCTOBER.

October, 1860. C. W. EBORALL, General Manager.

M. M. KEANE, late Secretary of Royal Northern Yacht Club, at the request of several yachting friends, has established himself in West Cowes, Isle of Wight, as AGENT for the BUYING and SELLING of YACHTS, and as SUPERINTENDENT of their building, lengthening, and repairing; as also for marine insurance thereon. In support of his ability to fulfil these duties properly, and in respect of his being held worthy of confidence as regards integrity, he begs leave to state he holds testimonials of service speaking to these qualifications and others of a similar nature, which can at any time be shown if required. Any sale of yachts effected in conjunction with secretaries of royal yacht clubs or yacht agents generally. The commission to be considered as divisional. And, at the risk of appearing self interested, M. Keane feels bound to point out to the various owners of yachts in the far-off parts of Great Britain and Ireland the greatly increased prospect of both a speedy and satisfactory sale of their vessels if laid up in such a splendid yacht rendezvous as Cowes, so easily approachable from London and the whole south of England. Owners of yachts placing them in M. Keane's charge, at Cowes, for sale, after their crews have moored them, will have simply to pay a charge of 1*s.* per day as compensation for their safe keeping until sold; damage from fire and violence of weather or collision, M. Keane not being responsible for, these being necessarily covered by insurance; but security for the price of any yacht placed in his hands for sale can be fully given if demanded, or advance in cash on proposed amount of sale.

Be pleased to address Captain M. KEANE, No. 10, Bath Road, West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

TERMS OF AGENCY for the Buying and Selling of Yachts:—Up to 1000*l.*, 2 per cent.; from 1000*l.* to 2000*l.*, 1½ per cent.; from 2000*l.* upwards, 1½ per cent. For constant superintendence on the building a new yacht, of Class A 1, 2 per cent.; this to include designs for interior accommodation, &c. For constant superintendence on the repairing or lengthening a yacht, if amounting to the sum of 200*l.*, 3 per cent.; and, if amounting to 300*l.*, 400*l.*, or 500*l.* or upwards, 2 per cent. Any expenses incurred by agent in advertising yachts for sale or purchase, at the desire of owners, or in forwarding telegrams, as also such travelling expenses as may be incurred at owners' request, to be defrayed by such owners.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF DOGS.—The first great EXHIBITION of SPORTING and other DOGS will be held at the Repository of Messrs. Bretherton & Harrison, Cheapside, Birmingham, on Monday and Tuesday, the 3rd and 4th of December next, the first and second days of the Cattle and Poultry Show. The entries will close on November 1st. Certificates of entry, price lists, and regulations, with the rules of the society, may be had on application to the Honorary Secretary.

F. BURDETT, Honorary Secretary.

Edgbaston, Birmingham, October 6, 1860.

HUNTERS AND CHARGERS, &c., &c.—TALLY HO!—Gentlemen requiring MOUNTS for the coming season will study their pecuniary and personal safety by sending address and postage for October Number of ROYAL BRITISH & FOREIGN HORSE REGISTER, in which will be found advertised some noted flyers in the stables of noblemen and private gentlemen declining hunting, &c. Wanted for sale immediately, sound horses of all kinds. Many applications for young, well-bred horses, likely to make hunters. Address, the Secretary, Horse Register, 70, Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, W. Some broke chargers and young high-bred horses, suited for officers' chargers, on sale, 50 per cent. under ordinary prices.

THE EXMOOR PONIES, COBS, AND GALLOWAYS.—The ANNUAL SALE of SIXTY EXMOOR PONIES, the property of F. W. Knight, Esq., M.P., and TWENTY-FIVE COBS and GALLOWAYS, the property of Mr. Robert Smith, will take place (as usual) at Bampton Pony Fair, on Thursday, October 25.—Catalogues will be prepared one month prior to the sale, and every information given by Mr. SMITH, Emmett's Grange, Southmolton.—Sept., 1860.

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JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA, NAVY AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., *and Advertisements, should* NOT *be sent to the Editor, but to the Publisher,* MR. ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, *to whom remittances are payable. The subscription to the paper is 7s. 7d. per quarter, or 30s. 4d. per annum, payable in advance, postage included.*

IN the numerous articles we have deemed it our duty to write on the subject of the Transport Service of the country, we never for a moment supposed it to be necessary to dwell on the manifest advantages of steamers over sailing vessels, or imagined there could be a question that all Government troop-ships at any rate should be propelled by steam, even though sailing vessels might very properly be occasionally hired to convey troops or stores to and from places abroad. The very strong evidence given by all the witnesses in favour of the Himalaya as a pattern troop-ship seemed to settle the question; unless, indeed, we are fated to illustrate the saying, "How not to do it," by ever fresh instances of failure—and this time, not merely by failing to find out what is best, but, after having found it, by deliberately choosing what is worse. But it would be placing the matter comparatively on very low ground, if we advocated the creation of an increased fleet of Government transports like the Himalaya, merely because of the great comfort experienced by the troops conveyed in that vessel. That is no unimportant consideration, of course; but in discussing matters relating to the efficiency of the Army and Navy at the present time, we confess still more important considerations force themselves upon us. Some few witnesses, indeed, pleaded before the Transport Committee in favour of sailing vessels, as generally more commodious and comfortable than steamers, making the comparison between the common steam and sailing vessels hired for conveying troops; but when cross-examined they were obliged to say, they excepted the Himalaya. This, of course, is giving up the point; for it might truly be said that it is only since our experience of the Himalaya that a strong feeling has arisen, that the Government ought to possess a larger fleet of transports. And even were the Himalaya less comfortable than it is, we should still say the same, because of her capaciousness and speed alone. Fortunately, large vessels like her have the advantage in every respect, and there is every reason to suppose that, as regards internal arrangements and comforts, even the Himalaya may be greatly improved upon in future vessels of her class, and also still greater speed attained; the result of which will be economy in health and time; and this, in the movement of armies, is of greater consequence than economy in money merely, while it has a pecuniary value besides.

The few witnesses, who said a word in favour of sailing vessels before the Transport Committee, and the little they had to say, rendered it in our opinion superfluous to discuss the point; but we observe that the proposals of one of the witnesses have lately been reprinted in the form of a pamphlet, and thus obtained a notice they could not have looked for while standing in the Committee's Blue Book, surrounded by all the evidence on the other side. This plan is nothing else than the formation of a Government transport service out of old sailing frigates, of which a list of thirty-eight is given (some built as far back as 1807 and 1809), from which sixteen might be selected to be fitted as troop-ships for service between England and India. Of course this plan would be nominally cheap and—we fear, that is all that can be said for it. But it purports to be based upon a recommendation of the Committee which sat in 1858 to inquire into the "transport of troops to the East Indies." That Committee were of opinion that "steamers should for the future be always made use of as far as possible in urgent cases; but for the transmission of the ordinary reliefs, the Committee would not recommend the adoption of so costly a mode of transport." On reading this, Mr. Rowley Richardson, of the Transport Department, considered that the Committee's views might be carried into effect by converting our old sailing frigates into troop-ships, and, as he estimates, at an annual saving of 115,000*l*. But we need not go minutely into this plan, as we find in the able paper of Mr. Willis of the same department, that he estimates a saving of 122,000*l*. a year on the transport service if performed in Government steamers; while he condemns the proposal to convert our old frigates (which have an average age of 38 years) into troop-ships, and points out the ruinous expense of fitting and keeping in repair such worn-out vessels, which would also sail very slowly and make long voyages, thus adding materially to the expense of conveying the troops, whose services would be lost the while. The most extraordinary thing is that such a proposal should be professedly based upon the recommendation of the Committee of 1858, while the most important part of this recommendation is utterly ignored. It was chiefly, perhaps, because of the outcry raised against empolying sailing vessels to a great extent in conveying troops to India on the outbreak of the mutiny, that the Committee was appointed; and nothing can be plainer than the words of their recommendation that, "steamers should for the future be always made use of, as far as possible, in urgent cases." What then becomes of a plan which leaves us just as we were, without providing us with the steamers necessary to be used in cases of emergency? It is because of our late Indian experience, and because we see a clear-headed administrator not far from our shores, proceeding rapidly to complete his projected fleet of 72 steam-transports, 32 of which are already afloat, that we think it essential even for our safety that our Government should possess some eight or ten additional Himalayas, which, "for the future, may be used in urgent cases." Having such a fleet, of course we should use it for ordinary reliefs, in ordinary times, and thus (as estimated by Mr. Willis) "utilise the service of three full regiments each year," from the mere shortness of the voyages made by such vessels. If, in addition to these vessels, we require others, let us hire troop-ships as we do now, and on ordinary occasions sailing vessels; but save us from these ancient slow-sailing frigates! We believe the recommendation of the Committee of 1858 had exclusive reference to hired vessels; but in these days, and in war matters, even two years become antiquity. We have also a few "ancient mariners" among us still maundering about wooden ships, and old soldiers "babbling of green fields," ignoring modern projectiles, and the rapid transport of troops and artillery, which we must now provide against. We need not therefore be surprised, notwithstanding what is going on across the Channel, if we find advocates for sailing transports to be cheaply manufactured out of old and useless frigates. We are thankful, however, to think that the Duke of Somerset has an opinion of his own in this matter, to which we may probably attribute the fact, that we are to have swift sailing and large steamers to convey our troops, instead of a conversion on a large scale of old sailing frigates into troop-ships. When any emergency occurs we shall then employ our permanent fleet of steam transports upon the most urgent services, at a moment's notice, and hire vessels for other purposes. And, if engaged in a lengthened war, we could gradually draw from our regular transports the seamen who man them, and fill their places with our new-raised men, by which means our transports will also become an efficient reserve for the Navy. In such vessels we could also have numbers of cadets and boys under training, with far better results than in the present training-ships in harbour; and as they would be continually making short voyages, like ordinary merchant ships, they might be used with the greatest advantage for drawing men for the first time into the Navy, and initiating them into all the comforts and regularity of a man-of-war.

The week has seen the celebration of the two famous cavalry charges at Balaclava by a dinner of some of the officers who survived the day, the privations, and maladies of the winter, and of some of those who have carried into private life the honours bestowed on their participation in those brilliant feats of arms, as well as their regrets, *ennui*, or satisfaction on leaving the Service. Although the rush among the Russian guns, and the heroic immolation of the Light Cavalry Brigade has secured for those daring and desperate horsemen the largest share of the admiration and sympathy of the country, and has monopolised the whole of the Laureat's eulogy, in a military sense the success of the charge of the Heavy Brigade, ordered by Lord Lucan and conducted by General Scarlett, was so complete, that we think the glory of their companions might have been as well purchased by the exhibition of less indiscretion. It is useless now to attempt to analyse the material results of that admirable exploit. Nor is it of much benefit to select for animadversion those who ought to have shared in the active combat, as they have participated in the honours and decorations of the day. The facts are known to the Army, and there is no advantage in going outside to speak publicly of such matters. But it would not be uninstructive to consider how it has been, that a very noble effort of discipline and courage should have been eclipsed by the blaze of the swords and lances which glittered fitfully and unavailingly for a few moments amid the smoke of the Russian batteries. There is many an honest "heavy," who struck many a good blow, and went deep into the heart of the Muscovite horse, at this moment little known or thought of, whilst his comrade of the Light Brigade is the "hero" of his circle, because he may have scrambled away from the Cossack lances by a frantic clutch to the neck of a loose horse, and then have retired altogether from the Service as soon as he could leave it. We are almost inclined to fear it was the amount of the butcher's bill that gave such flavour to the feast,—just as De Lacy Evans's most gallant and well-conducted repulse of the Russian sortie on Inkerman, on the 26th Oct., has been little regarded, because it was covered by the vulture's banquet on the sad but glorious 5th Nov. We do not for a moment pretend to say that the daring and self-devotion of the Light Brigade does not entitle it to the honours it has as a body received, but we think the public forget there were two charges on that day, and that one was as perfect in its action as the other was unproductive in its results. The memory of the day itself can never die; and it is some satisfaction to observe that all the officers who partook of its dangers or obtained its glories, are not alike in public estimation, or in their position in the eyes of the country.

We regret to hear that the yellow fever has been committing sad ravages at M'Carthy Island, River Gambia. Among the deaths which have to be deplored are those of Staff Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Clayton Beale, who was attacked on the 19th of July, and died on the 21st; Staff Assistant-Surgeon Trestrail, who was taken ill on the 2nd of August, and expired on the 7th; Staff Assistant-Surgeon Charles D. Campbell, who was seized on the 19th of August, and who sank under the effects of the scourge on the 25th. The only European remaining alive on the island up to the last accounts, which come down to the 19th of September, was Captain Frazer, who had also suffered from a severe attack, but was convalescent. The remittent fever, which is usually so prevalent in the island, had been observable, but no cause can be assigned for the outbreak of the pestilence which had assumed so malignant a form.

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THE ARMY.

Royal Artillery. In consequence of the destined removal of Captain Mercer's No. 3 field battery, 4th Brigade, from head-quarters, Woolwich, to New Zealand, Major G. Davis, V.C., commanding the 7th battery, 15th Brigade Garrison Artillery, at Gosport, is ordered to repair to Woolwich on receipt of further orders to that effect, and assume the command of a new battery to be organised for the purpose of replacing Captain Mercer's battery. The new battery will be equipped with Armstrong guns. —On Tuesday Lieut.-Colonel Mitchell, with Lieutenants Lane and Mackay, and 62 men of the No. 2 Brigade, arrived from Dover, via Hastings, at Bexhill, a station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, in order to make the necessary preparations for a new experiment with artillery on a Martello Tower, No. 49, about two and a-half miles from that station. One half of the men are billeted at Powell's Hotel, in the village of Bexhill, about a stone's throw from the station, and the remainder at a place, where there are a few houses, called Little Common, which is in the immediate vicinity of No. 49 Tower. They will be employed in fitting up a four-gun battery, consisting of two 68 and two 84-pounders of the ordinary description of cannon, the object being to compare their efficiency with that of the Armstrong guns lately tried at Eastbourne. Part of the *matériel* arrived yesterday at Bexhill from Dover at 4·50 p.m., and it is thought the preparations will occupy about a week. The operations are under the direction of Colonel Burke Cuppage, and as the presence of the Duke of Cambridge is anticipated, His Grace will doubtless fix the day for the experiment, which is as yet uncertain.—The following are the names of the recipients in the Royal Artillery of the medal and gratuity for "long service and good conduct" for the current year:—Sergt.-Major Henry Nelson, Sergt.-Major John M'Donald, Sergeant William Huggins, Sergt.-Major Charles Serbutt, and Gunner David Cupar, of the Depôt; Gunner-Sergt. Neil M'Beath, 3rd Brigade; Sergeant Bernard Doolan (10*l.*), Coast Brigade.—His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has approved the following promotions and appointments of master-gunners:—Master-Gunner J. Crabbe, of the second class, at Hurst Castle, to be master-gunner of the first class at Portsmouth, vice Naish, appointed adjutant of a Volunteer corps; Master Gunner Peter M'Leish, of the third class, at Portsea Lines, to be master-gunner of the second class at Hurst Castle; Sergeant J. Thornley, of the Coast Brigade, to be master gunner of the third class at Portsea Lines.—Michael Ryan and Henry Whitford, gunners of the 3rd brigade, underwent a final examination at the Royal Court, Guernsey, says the *Guernsey Star*, and were committed for trial on the following charges:—1. Of having, on the night of the 24th-25th of September, broken into the shop kept by Mr. Corrigan, at the Tourgand, and stolen therefrom six bottles of cordials, a box of cigars, and three shillings in money. 2nd and 3rd. Of having on the night of the 26th-27th September broken the shutters of Mr. Charles Lucas's shop, Pollet Street, and of the shop of Mr. Nicholas Martel, in the Bordage, with the intent of entering the several premises and committing a robbery therein.—The half-yearly inspection of the Royal Artillery in the South-West District has just been completed by Colonel F. Dunlop, C.B., in command of the force stationed in the district. The force comprises—Field Artillery, one mounted battery, and two batteries of the 8th Brigade. Garrison Artillery—10th Brigade, eight batteries; 15th Brigade, six batteries. Coast Brigade, one division, and the Suffolk and Dublin Militia Artillery Regiments. The guns now mounted on the various works are upwards of 700. There are also two field batteries of Armstrong guns, and one of smooth bore 9-pounders. Ten men from Woolwich have been embarked in the Megæra at Portsmouth for Gibraltar, and thirty-two men and two women for Malta. have proceeded in the Megæra to Malta.

Royal Engineers. The 35th company of the Royal Engineers returned to Chatham from the Camp at Aldershot on the 16th inst., having been relieved by the 33rd company. A portion of these latter men will be employed in instructing the infantry in throwing up field-works on the heights of Hungry Hill near Cæsar's Camp. A detachment of 3 officers and 100 men, are told off weekly for this duty in succession from each regiment in the camp. Nothing is likely to prove more useful to the soldier than instruction in the free use of the pick and shovel; and the work performed bears testimony to the advantage which the Service derives from the adoption of so sensible a system. While thus employed the men receive fourpence a day for wear and tear of clothes. The Royal Engineer Field Train left camp at Aldershot on the 16th inst., to return to their winter quarters at Chatham. In consequence of the representations made to the Government of the necessity of having an increased number of Sappers and Miners of the Royal Engineers stationed at Corfu, for the purpose of prosecuting the engineering and other public works now in progress at that island, the authorities have decided on augmenting the number of troops belonging to that branch of the Service now doing duty in the Ionian Islands, where the 9th and 29th companies of Royal Engineers are at present stationed. Orders have accordingly been forwarded to Colonel H. D. Harness, C.B., Director of the Royal Engineer establishment at Chatham, directing him to select a detachment of the most skilful mechanics and artisans from the detachments now at head-quarters, in order that they may be at once forwarded to Corfu, where there is a great demand for well-skilled men of the Royal Engineers. The men employed in this service will receive extra pay, in addition to several other advantages. The entire arrangements having been completed for the transfer of the department of the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Royal Engineers from Chatham to Whitehall, the whole of the officers of the staff attached to the Assistant-Adjutant-General's office, as well as the clerks, have been removed from Brompton barracks to the Horse Guards, where the duties connected with that department will for the future be carried on. The 27th company, under command of Captain A. William Durnford, having completed their course of field-work instruction, the company proceeds to Gibraltar to relieve one of the companies there, which returns to head quarters at Brompton. Orders have been received from the War Office for all the companies on the home stations to be called in to join the head quarters establishment. They are to be relieved by other companies at Brompton. It is also proposed to send an additional company to Portsmouth, and also to Plymouth, for the purpose of expediting the works carrying out at those places of the new fortifications.

1st Regiment, 1st battalion. Lieutenant Maxwell and Captain Willis, have leave of absence from the depôt at Colchester until the 31st December.

11th Regiment. It is rumoured in military circles that the 2nd battalion, now stationed at Portsmouth, will proceed to the Cape of Good Hope to relieve the 85th, which latter regiment will reinforce the forces in New Zealand. We trust this assistance will not arrive too late; and England, considering the size of her army in comparison to her immense possessions, may be congratulated that her mutinies and troubles do not come upon her all at once, but one at a time, when she is able to grapple with and overcome them.

16th Regiment, 1st battalion. Captain Annesley Cary died on Monday last, after a few days' illness, from disease of the heart. His body was interred on Wednesday last, with full military honours; the bands of the 16th and 18th Regiments attending, as well as detachments of officers from all the regiments in Shorncliff camp, as also the whole of the officers of the deceased's regiment. The corpse was borne to its last resting-place in Chinton Churchyard on a gun drawn by six black horses of the Royal Artillery, and his pall was borne by Captains Magnay, Bostock, Lea, and Rooke, the senior captains of the regiment. The mournful procession as it marched from the camp to the wailing notes of the "Dead March in Saul," had a singularly picturesque effect. A large number of the inhabitants in the immediate neighbourhood were spectators of the funeral, and the sudden death of this young officer has cast quite a gloom over his brother officers in the camp, amongst whom he was universally respected. A firing party of 100 men preceded the procession, under the command of Captain Healy, two subalterns and four sergeants forming part of it.

18th Regiment, 2nd battalion. The non-commissioned officers of this battalion, at Shorncliff, have lately presented to Sergeant-Major Hunter, who is retiring from the regiment, as a token of their esteem and regard, a silver tea and coffee service; also a pair of gold bracelets to Mrs. Hunter. The testimonial was handed to the gallant sergeant-major after a handsome supper, which was given on the occasion. Quartermaster-Sergeant McGuire officiated as president, and Sergeant-Major Mitchell occupied the vice-chair. The gallant chairman concluded an eloquent speech by the following complimentary sentence: "Sergeant-Major Hunter, you have left nothing undone that was capable of being done, and it must be a consolation to you, now retiring from the din and bustle of military life, to be able to say that your conscience will not upbraid you in the quiet calm of your old age with even the slightest act of neglect."

19th Regiment. We regret to hear that a very large number of prisoners are awaiting trial in Portsmouth garrison belonging to this regiment. For a long time past the 15th brigade of the Royal Artillery at Gosport had monopolised the honour of submitting the greatest number of bad characters to trial by court-martial, but it has now lost this not to be coveted distinction. We believe this brigade, on its first formation, had as many as 40 men at one time in the military prison for selling their kits; but under the vigilant eye of Colonel Franklin, C.B., good order and discipline are beginning to preponderate among the heterogeneous mass collected in April last from all the batteries on home service, and which was entrusted to the gallant colonel to lick into shape.

23rd Fusiliers. On the 16th inst., at Malta, about 7 o'clock p.m., three soldiers of this regiment assaulted Mr. Thomas Corlett, of the firm of Seddall and Corlett, who at the time was passing through Strada San Paolo, and snatched his watch chain from his person. They attempted to escape, but were immediately arrested by the police. On the 18th instant, John Murray, a private in this regiment, having been found guilty of theft, qualified as to time, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

25th Regiment, 1st battalion. Four officers and and 40 men from Athlone, have embarked in the Megæra, to join the service companies at Gibraltar.

45th Regiment. A very melancholy accident occurred on the 13th inst. at Aldershot, by which the life of a corporal of the 45th Regiment was sacrificed by the carelessness of another. It appears that while a detachment of that regiment was shooting for their annual prizes, the officers in charge, at the close of one part of the competition, proceeded to the target to compare the marks upon it with the register of the shots. While thus employed, the deceased complained to his comrade that he could not manage to hit the target at all that day; to which the other replied, "that it was owing to his not keeping the sight of his rifle upright." He therewith invited him to take some snap-shots at him, by which he might correct the adjustment. Unhappily, while doing this his own rifle, which he had, contrary to orders, loaded, and held at the trail, went off, and shot the other right through the temple, dead. The unhappy man could not account for the piece going off, nor did he know whether the hammer was at the full cock or not. Upwards of 60,000 men have already been trained to the use of the rifle at this station, and this is the first accident that has occurred, which, however, cannot in any way be attributed to the training which the soldier receives. We shall be glad to hear that Mr. Chevalier's electric targets are arrived at this and at all other stations where musquetry instruction on a large scale is conducted, as independently of the extreme accuracy of the registration of the hits, and the saving of time, they will prevent the necessity of officers leaving their men for the purpose of examining the targets at the termination of stated periods of the firing.

Royal Marines. Second Lieutenant Kinsman, of the Plymouth division of Royal Marine Light Infantry, has been promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, and appointed to the Woolwich division, vice Lieutenant Woodriff, placed on half-pay. The following memorandum has been received at Woolwich:—"With reference to the Royal Marine Circular of the 9th of May, 1859, referring to lodging money, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to signify that increased lodging allowance at the rate of 4*d.* a day shall be paid to the married non-commissioned officers, drummers, privates, and gunners of the Royal Marines, who are compelled to live out of barracks for want of accommodation, in the following proportions:—3 out of 4 or 5 sergeants per parade company, 4 out of 5 or 6, 5 out of 8 or 9, and 6 out of 10 or upwards, and to other married non-commissioned officers and men at the rate of 8 per cent. of the whole number on shore of married and single men, as well as all men who may happen to be in garrison belonging to other divisions. The remaining non-commissioned officers and married men are to receive the 2*d.* a-day lodging allowance as at present. By command of their Lordships, S. Robert Wesley, Deputy Adjutant-General."

50th Regiment. Captain Ellis, Ensigns Fleury and Rolleston, 62 men, 5 women, and 4 children, embarked yesterday at Portsmouth, on board the hired transport-ship, Herefordshire, for conveyance to Ceylon.

52nd Regiment, Light Infantry. Colour-Sergeant J. Thomas, of this regiment, who has recently returned from India, was, on Monday evening, at Chatham, presented with a silver sugar basin, cream ewer, cruet stand, six silver tea-spoons, a pair of salt spoons, sugar tongs, and two silver candlesticks, the proceeds of a subscription by the staff, colour-sergeants, and sergeants of the regiment in India, as a mark of their respect and regard. Colour-Sergeant Thomas was with the regiment at the taking of Delhi, and was severely wounded, and has upwards of twenty-one years' service. Sergeant-Major Pangburn presented the articles in the mess-room, in the presence of a considerable number of non-commissioned officers of the garrison. Sergeant Thomas leaves the 52nd to join the staff of the 1st Derby Militia.

66th Regiment. Lieutenant Spearman will be absent from the depôt at Colchester till the end of the year, and he has received permission to proceed to France during the period of his leave of absence. Ensign Mitchell, of this regiment, has been appointed Instructor of Musketry to the 9th Depôt Battalion, during the absence on leave of Lieut. Whyte, 1st battalion 1st Royals.

72nd Highlanders. A detachment left Chatham on Monday, and embarked on board a steamer at Gravesend for Leith, *en route* to Aberdeen.

75th Regiment. The *North West Gazette* states "that a court of inquiry is sitting upon H.M.'s 75th Regiment. It appears that the officer commanding entertains an idea that the whole of the officers of his regiment have entered into a combination against him. We are afraid that it must result either in the removal of the commanding officer or in the whole of the officers at present doing duty with the head-quarters being brought to a court-martial."

93rd Highlanders. A detachment left Chatham on Monday for Gravesend, to embark on board a steamer for Leith, *en route* to Aberdeen.

97th Regiment. Ensign M. Davies will be absent on leave from the depôt at Colchester until the end of the year.

100th Regiment. Seventy-six men, 3 women, and 4 children have embarked in the Magera, from Parkhurst Barracks.

9th Depôt Battalion. Staff *Assistant-Surgeon* Walls, of this battalion, has received orders to hold himself in readiness to embark for China on board the ship Sultana, off Tilbury, in medical charge of a detachment of the Military Train about to proceed to the seat of war. A large party of men belonging to the several depôts in this battalion have joined their respective quarters after service at Landguard Fort, the encampment there having been broken up. Staff Assistant-Surgeon Quinlan, attached to the 9th battalion, and Staff Assistant-Surgeon Mullen, to the 10th, having reported their arrival, have received orders to go on duty with their respective battalions.

Army Hospital Corps. Mr. Alfred Pope, at the purveyor's office at Fort Pitt, Chatham, has received orders to proceed to China in charge of a draught of the Army Hospital Corps.

Assistant-Staff-Surgeon Gaussen, from Walmer, has proceeded to Malta in the Megæra.

The next examination of candidates for direct commissions by the Council of Military Education is to commence on Monday next at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

By our last advices from China we find that Major Morrison, who had a snug staff appointment at Canton, had thrown it up, and had joined the service companies of his battalion in the field.

With a view of affording amusement and instruction during the long winter months, a General Order has been published, announcing that lectures would be given to the soldiers of the garrisons throughout the kingdom, and inviting such officers, who may wish to give their services for this purpose, to send a list of such apparatus as they will require for the explanation or elucidation of their subjects. We hope to hear that the invitation has been as freely accepted by the officers, as we are sure it will be gratefully apppreciated by the men.

Major-General Ridley, C.B., who lately succeeded Major-General A. Dalzell in command of the Cork district, is on a tour of inspection, and will visit Limerick on the 25th.

General Sir George Brown, G.C.B., who is visiting the coasts of Ireland, will inspect the forts on the lower Shannon on the 28th. He is at present inspecting Bantry and Valentia bays, being accompanied by Colonel Brownrigg, C.B., Assistant-Adjutant-General, and Colonel Wetherall, C.B., Deputy-Quartermaster-General.

The corporal-majors and staff of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards gave a supper at the Cape of Good Hope Tavern, in Albany Street, Regent's Park, on Wednesday evening, the 17th instant, to Corporal-Major Charles Champion, on his leaving the regiment, he having been appointed a yeoman warder of the Tower; on which occasion a handsome silver cream-jug was presented to him, as a farewell token of their espect and esteem.

Major-General Percy Douglas having notified his intention of inspecting the garrisons of Guernsey and Alderney, Commander Philip de Saumarez placed H.M.'s ship Dasher at His Excellency's disposal for this duty.

Mr. Samuel Pearson, Crescent Road, Plumstead, foreman of the Lancaster Shell Department, Woolwich Arsenal, writes as follows:—"I must now inform you that the Lancaster shells are not cast, but that they are wrought-iron, made out of plates 24 inches by 15 inches, and weighing 112

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pounds each. One edge of the plate is 1¾ inch thick. The first process is the scarving and bending the plate; second process is the welding and swaging them into the form of a cylinder, and nine men working at one furnace could weld and swage on an average eighty per day, at one shilling and eightpence per shell. Therefore, from the weight of the plates (and no cranes are used in the handling of them), and the quantity per day, likewise the intense heat required for making good the welding of the cylinder, you may form an idea as to the amount of physical exertion required. There are a number of other processes before the shell is completed, but those already mentioned are quite sufficient to speak about; suffice it to say that I have known seven men at one process to make 100 per day at one shilling and eightpence per shell. In conclusion, I beg to state that there are total abstainers in Woolwich who are ready to work with any men that the publican can bring, either at the forging of marine or Lancaster engines, and thereby prove whether or no the men who drink intoxicating drinks, or the total abstainers, can stand the most severe physical exertion."

LIEUTENANT WILLOUGHBY. — The *Bombay Gazette* of September 26, 1860, in a postscript, corrects the statement that Mrs. Willoughby, the mother of Willoughby of Delhi, is in pecuniary distress, as both she and her widowed daughter are in the receipt of comfortable pensions.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—We believe it was understood that on the formation of the new Coast Brigade of the Royal Artillery, no men should be transferred to it who were not old soldiers of proved good character. Judging, however, from the following, extracted from the Channel Islands papers, it would not appear that in all cases a very good selection had been made; and as these men are often placed in isolated positions, we think it is much to be regretted:—"We copy from a contemporary the following account of the manner in which the 'Coast Brigade' of the Royal Artillery execute their duty in Alderney, as displayed by a trial which took place before the Court of that Island on the 6th instant:—'John Dowraing, a gunner in the Coast Brigade, who is stationed at the fort called Houmet Herbé with another soldier of the same corps, was produced upon the charge of having, on the evening of the 25th ult., stolen a bale of tobacco, weighing 64 pounds, belonging to a certain Frenchman. From the evidence of several witnesses it appeared that there were three or four boats at anchor in the bay near Houmet Herbé on the evening alluded to, a French boat being among the number. The accused, the other occupant of the fort, and two other soldiers of the Coast Brigade, found themselves there—the whole of them being armed with their carbines, which were ball-loaded. They went alongside the French boat, and asked to be treated with liquor. A bottle of brandy was given them by the crew, and the accused became inebriated. After this he went to the back of one of the houses at Mannez, and hid himself amongst some furze. A Frenchman carrying a bale of tobacco, passed that way, and he fired off his carbine, upon which the Frenchman got frightened, dropped the bale, and hurried away. The accused took possession of it, and to several persons from Mannez who were present, he offered to dispose of the tobacco for 1*l.*, and declined to take a lesser sum, which was tendered, and which his comrades advised him to accept. Ultimately he carried the bale under his great coat to the fort, but omitted to make any report to his superiors, or to any one else, respecting the transaction. The next day the Frenchman went to the accused, and offered him ten shillings for the restoration of his property; but he refused to give it up for any sum under fifteen shillings. Indeed, it appeared that his design was to extort money for the complainant.' Notwithstanding that the charge against the prisoner was clearly proved the Court held they could not convict, because the stolen goods were not before the Court, and an acquittal was therefore pronounced."—*Guernsey Star.*

SHORNCLIFF CAMP.

It is one of the curious anomalies of the British Service that, although no expense is spared for carrying out the system, and the British soldier costs more in the abstract than the soldier of any other power in Europe, or perhaps in the world, yet in the matter of minor comforts for officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, a cheese-paring economy is practised, quite at variance with the liberal provision made by Parliament, and which is the result of what we may call a too literal rendering of what is put down as the law. In "the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, Edition December 1859," under the head of "Interior Economy of a Regiment," it is laid down as an axiom:—

Section 82: "That the commanding officer is also to form a sergeants' mess, as the means of supporting their consequence and respectability; there are few situations where this beneficial arrangement cannot be carried into effect; but where local circumstances may render it impracticable, the reasons which may have prevented its adoption are to be explained at the half yearly inspection. All articles to be supplied to the sergeants' mess are to be paid for on delivery." Common-sense people reading this Regulation would naturally suppose, as the commanding officers of regiments are thereby called upon to superintend the formation of sergeant's messes, that, in the permanent barracks built for troops; or if not there, at least in the model camps, such as Aldershot, the Curragh, Shorncliff, or Colchester, which have of late years been formed nominally for the improvement of the British Army; some endeavour would be made for carrying out this very desirable regulation by the War Department providing sergeants' mess-rooms for each battalion or regiment stationed in permanent barracks or in model camps. Will it be credited that, as far as observation goes on the part of the writer, in the majority of these model camps no sergeants' mess-room is provided, but in lieu thereof the sergeants are compelled to take one of the soldiers' huts, with no accommodation for cooking, save and except the stove which is served out from the barrack-master's stores, fixed, it may be, in the centre of the room; or if moved for convenience to either end, it is done so at the hazard of the sergeants being mulcted in barrack-damages by the barrack-master department when going over the quarters at a change of troops. It may be added that nothing is done to the hut or huts thus selected by the barrack authorities to make them more comfortable for the sergeants; anything required beyond the four bare walls must come from the mess-fund—thus entailing another drawback from the already scanty pay of the sergeants of the British Army.

In each range of huts at Shorncliff, however, a capacious room has been erected for the purposes of a regimental school; but the church at the south-west side of the camp has been lately fitted up to serve the purposes of a general school for the whole camp; advantage has therefore been taken of the schoolrooms by the commanding officers of two of the regiments on the camp, who have given them over as mess-rooms for their sergeants, whilst the others are obliged to content themselves with a solders' hut as stated above. What we would suggest, therefore, is this, that the barrack department would officially give over the schoolrooms in each range for the purpose of sergeants' messes, and that some effort would be made to give effect to Her Majesty's Regulations, by fitting them up in some comfortable manner for the purposes of sergeants' mess-rooms.

COLCHESTER CAMP.

The Hon. Alexander Gordon, C.B., unattached, whose commission dates 1854, and who stands in the Army List as Deputy-Quartermaster-General, will assume the command of this camp on Thursday next, November 1st, vice Major-General Blucher Wood, promoted.

Within the last few days Captain A. C. Gleig, Assistant-Inspector of Military Schools, has paid a visit to the boys' and girls' schools in this camp, with the general arrangement and conduct of which he expressed himself highly pleased.

With a view to the intellectual improvement of the men in camp, periodical lectures are delivered in the schoolrooms of the battalions upon popular and interesting subjects; and if the success of the experiment be judged of by the attendance and by the interest evinced in the entertainment, then it must be pronounced perfect.

During the week several men attached to the Army Hospital Corps have been ordered to Chatham, preparatory, it is thought, to embarkation for foreign service.

The intention of Government to greatly enlarge this camp, and make it the head-quarters of military strength for the eastern district of England, has brought into being a scheme for opening a more direct and rapid communication with the military depôt at Weedon, and with the whole of the midland counties. The North-Western Railway Company, by the formation of an extended line from Clare and Haverhill, propose to effect a junction with their own railway through Bedford; and they contemplate forming a branch line from the trunk of the Eastern Counties, crossing a valley before it reaches Colchester, and running that branch to the back of the camp. By this means troops will be forwarded to any of the Midland Counties, to Weedon, or to the North, without the necessity for passing through or near London. The land has been surveyed, and the promoters of the scheme appear sanguine of success, and hope to get the assistance of Government in carrying out the project.

The present strength of the garrison is—9th battalion, 23 officers, 86 non-commissioned officers and drummers, and 771 privates, making, with 76 in hospital, a total of 993; 10th battalion, 29 officers, 74 non-commissioned officers, 877 privates, and 83 in hospital—total, 1034: giving a grand total in camp of 52 officers, 160 non-commissioned officers, and 1967 rank and file.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, OCTOBER 23.

7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Ensign George Henry Bacchus, from the 12th Foot, to be Cornet, vice O'Dowd, promoted.

18th Light Dragoons—Edward Bacon, Gent., to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Liebert, promoted.

Military Train—Andrew Rutherford Warren, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase.

11th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant Francis Armstrong to be Captain, by purchase, vice Abraham Martin, who retires; Ensign George Coote to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Armstrong. The commission of Lieutenant Francis W. Osborne, as Adjutant, to bear date the 19th of August, 1860, instead of the 18th of September, 1860, as stated in the *Gazette* of the latter date.

13th Foot—Henry Hart, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice King, promoted.

14th Foot—Captain William Russell Russell, from the 58th Foot, to be Captain, vice William Alexander Dobie, who exchanges.

18th Foot—Albert James Alexander Jackson, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Stevenson, promoted; John George Butts, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Nicolls, promoted.

22d Foot—Ensign Percy Sandford Nevile to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dolmage, who retires.

25th Foot—Major Francis Fane to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Samuel B. Hamilton, who retires; Captain Charles James Stewart Wallace to be Major, by purchase, vice Fane; Lieutenant George Kirwan to be Captain, by purchase, vice Wallace.

26th Foot—Captain Edward James Upton, from the 72d Foot, to be Captain, vice Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William M'Donald, who exchanges.

29th Foot—Captain John Robert Grimston, from the 57th Foot, to be Captain, vice Edward Gorton, who exchanges.

39th Foot—Major and Brevet-Colonel John De Lacy, from half-pay unattached, to be Major, vice Thomas Wright Hudson, promoted, without purchase, to an unattached Lieutenant-Colonelcy; Captain and Brevet-Major William Leckie to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel John De Lacy, who retires; Lieutenant Thomas Westropp Bennett to be Captain, by purchase, vice Leckie; Ensign Richard Albert Vercoe Pope to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bennett.

40th Foot—Percy Cartwright, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Dudgeon, promoted.

49th Foot—Ensign Charles Cæsar Welman, from the 77th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Henry Topp, who exchanges.

51st Foot—Captain George Bliss M'Queen from the 60th Foot, to be Captain, vice Percy Chaplin, who exchanges.

53d Foot—Lieutenant William Henry James Clarke to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Maycock, deceased; Ensign Samuel James Nicholls to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Clarke.

54th Foot—Bennet Andrew Hume, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Purnell, whose appointment, on the 21st of September, 1860, has been cancelled.

57th Foot—Captain Edward Gorton, from the 29th Foot, to be Captain, vice John Robert Grimston, who exchanges.

58th Foot—Captain William Alexander Dobie, from the 14th Foot, to be Captain, vice William Russell Russell, who exchanges.

60th Foot—Captain Percy Chaplin, from the 51st Foot, to be Captain, vice George Bliss M'Queen, who exchanges.

72d Foot—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William M'Donald, from the 26th Foot, to be Captain, vice Edward James Upton, who exchanges.

76th Foot—Lieutenant John M'Dermid Allardice to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant John Henry Tripp, promoted.

77th Foot—Ensign Henry Topp, from the 49th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Charles Cæsar Welman, who exchanges.

79th Foot—Lieutenant William John M'Crawfurd to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet Major Henry Holford Stevenson, promoted to an unattached majority, by purchase.

82d Foot—Captain Frederick Richard Soly Flood, from half-pay unattached, to be Captain, vice Brevet Major William Robarts Farmar, appointed Captain of a company of gentlemen cadets Royal Military College.

83d Foot—Charles Lucius Smith, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Brymer, promoted.

1st West India Regiment—Captain James Shortall Macaulay to be Major, by purchase, vice Robert Follett Synge, who retires; Lieutenant George Augustus Vaughan, from the 33d Foot, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Macaulay.

UNATTACHED.

Captain and Brevet Major Henry Holford Stevenson, from the 79th Foot, to be Major, by purchase.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Neville Custance, C.B., 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Colonel in the army.

Major Sir Edward Fitzgerald Campbell, Bart., 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the army.

Captain Henry Scott, 18th Light Dragoons, to be Major in the army.

Captain George Dowden Dickson Cleveland, 98th Foot, to be Major in the army.

Captain Charles David Cuninghame Ellis, 60th Foot, to be Major in the army.

Captain Richard John Evans, 27th Foot, to be Major in the army.

Captain Charles David Rich, 9th Light Dragoons, to be Major in the army.

Captain Frederick Richard Solly Flood, 82d Foot, to be Major in the army.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the promotion of Colonel Richard John Stotherd, Royal Engineers, to be Major-General in succession to Major-General W. C. Ward, Royal Engineers, promoted to be Lieutenant-General, vice Lieutenant-General Sir C. W. Pasley, K.C.B., Royal Engineers, promoted to be General, vice General F. R. Thackeray, C.B., Royal Engineers, who died on the 19th of September, 1860:—

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Gregor Urquhart, 1st Foot, to be Colonel.

Major Morley Stratford Tynte Denis, 76th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Thomas William Prevost, half-pay 42d Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieutenant-General Sir Harry G. W. Smith, Bart., G.C.B., Colonel-Commandant Rifle Brigade, on the 12th of October, 1860:—

Major-General John Scott, C.B., Colonel 3d Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant-General.

Brevet-Colonel Frederick Horn, C.B., from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay 20th Foot, serving on the staff of the army at Malta, with the temporary rank of Major-General, to be Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Murray, 87th Foot, to be Colonel.

Major Charles Barnard Hague, 67th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain John Desborough, Royal Artillery, to be Major.

Memorandum—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Owen Lloyd Ormsby has been permitted to retire from the Service, by the sale of an unattached majority, he being about to become a settler in Canada.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, OCTOBER 26.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—Ensign James Henry Herbert Croft, from the 29th Foot, to be Cornet, vice Harvey, promoted.

4th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant William Hone Davis, to be Captain by purchase, vice Edward William Blackett, who retires; Cornet Charles Matthew Calderon, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Davis.

6th Dragoons—Sergeant-Major Charles Wooden, from 17th Light Dragoons, to be Quartermaster, vice Mountain, deceased.

8th Light Dragoons—Ensign Frederick Helyar, from 6th Foot, to be Cornet, vice Tonnochy, promoted.

17th Light Dragoons—Edward Corbett, Gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Goldsworthy, promoted.

18th Light Dragoons—Ensign Thomas Albert Bray Wright, from the 64th Foot, to be Cornet, vice Harris, promoted.

12th Regiment of Foot—Ensign Townsend George Gun to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice William Dummer Jarvis, who retires; Herbert Trist Cooper, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice William Stewart Hamilton, removed to 90th Foot.

13th Foot—Ensign Matthew John Bell to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Francis Drewe Edwards, who retires; Ensign George Kemmis to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Haslett, who retires.

22nd Foot—Captain James Falconer, from the 74th Foot, to be Captain, vice Henry George Lyon Campbell, who exchanges; Lieutenant Thomas Colclough McCormick, from the 3rd West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice George Hamilton French, who exchanges.

25th Foot—Ensign Charles Robert Leslie to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Abel Henry Woodroofe, superseded for being absent without leave; Ensign Robert Crossman to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Kirwan, promoted.

26th Foot—Lieutenant Lewis Cubitt, from 95th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Morris Robinson, who exchanges; Ensign Oswald Cresswell to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice the Honourable William Harry Bruce Ogilvy, who retires; Ensign Howard Molyneux Edward Brunker, from the 15th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Cresswell.

33rd Foot—Ensign Marcus Lynch to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Vaughan, promoted by purchase in the 1st West India Regiment.

43rd Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgeon Robert Alexander Peter Grant, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Charles Dodgson Madden, M. D., appointed to the Staff.

50th Foot—Ensign William Henry Barker to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Frederick L Barwell, who retires.

53rd Foot—Captain Frederick Arthur Walter to be Major by purchase, vice Thomas Moubray, who retires; Lieutenant John Maxwell Macneill to be Captain by purchase, vice Walter; Ensign Francis Tuach Rolls to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Macneill; William Norman Leslie, Gent, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Rolls; William Ainsworth, Gent, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Nicholls, promoted.

57th Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgeon John Alfred Illingworth to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice William Ferguson, appointed to the Staff.

60th Foot—Ensign Charles Bateman Prust to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice the Honourable Jenico Preston, who retires; Charles Gathorne Hardy, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Prust.

68th Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgeon Oliver Codrington to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Augustus Patrick Meyers Corbett, appointed to the Staff.

74th Foot—Captain Henry George Lyon Campbell, from the 22nd Foot, to be Captain, vice James Falconer who exchanges.

83rd Foot—Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Edwin Drew to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Edward O'Connell, appointed to the Staff.

95th Foot—Lieutenant Morris Robinson, from the 26th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Lewis Cubitt, who exchanges.

100th Foot—Captain and Brevet-Major Thomas Matthias Luz Weguelin to be Major, by purchase vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel James Henry Craig Robertson, who retires upon half-pay; Lieutenant Constantine McDougall Moorsom to be Capt., by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Weguelin; Ensign Horatio William Lawrell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Moorsom.

Rifle Brigade—Ensign Horatio John Thomas Walpole, from the 16th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Wilson, promoted.

1st West India Regiment—Lieutenant Angus William Mackay, to be Captain, without purchase, vice John Owens, deceased; Ensign George Frederick Gavin to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Mackay; Sergeant-Major Thomas Nicholson, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Gavin.

2nd West India Regiment—Ensign and Adjutant Robert Straker Turton to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice William Henry McCoy, deceased; Thomas Barker Knipe, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Turton.

3rd West India Regiment—Lieutenant George Hamilton French, from the 22nd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Colclough McCormick, who exchanges.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant-Surgeon William Ferguson, from the 57th Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, vice Oliver Codrington, appointed to the 68th Foot.

Assistant-Surgeon Augustus Patrick Meyers Corbett, M.D., from the 68th Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, vice Edwin Drew, appointed to the 83rd Foot.

Assistant-Surgeon Charles Dodgson Madden, M.D., from the 43rd Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, vice John Alfred Illingworth, appointed to the 57th Foot.

Assistant-Surgeon Edward O'Connell, from the 83rd Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, vice King John Parr, appointed to the 1st West India Regiment.

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For Assistant-Surgeon John McLeod Cameron, M.B., from the 27th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon, vice Bradshaw, placed on half-pay, as stated in the *Gazette* of 16th October, 1860, read Assistant-Surgeon John McLeod Cameron, M.B., from the 27th Foot, to be "Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, &c."

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Albert Denison, 52nd Foot, having completed 5 years service as Deputy-Adjutant-General at Madras, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel in the Army.

Paymaster Maxwell Reeve, of the Military Train, to have the honorary rank of Captain under the Royal Warrant of 27th January, 1860.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I beg to send you the subjoined table, in the hope that you may find it sufficiently interesting for your journal. You will note the great relative number of commoners in the Artillery, Engineers, and Navy, while the contrary is the case with the Infantry and Cavalry.—I am, &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

TABLE OF THE GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY IN OCTOBER, 1860.

Showing the relative numbers of Princes, Nobles, and Commoners. Compiled from the Prussian Army List for 1860.

Army.	Field-Marl., and Generals with F.M. rank.				Generals.				Lieut.-Generals.				Major-Generals.				Colonels.				Lieut.-Colonels.				Majors.			
	Prin.	Nob.	Com.	Total.	Prin.	Nob.	Com.	Total.	Prin.	Nob.	Com.	Total.	Prin.	Nob.	Com.	Total.	Prin.	Nob.	Com.	Total.	Prin.	Nob.	Com.	Total.	Prin.	Nob.	Com.	Total.
Infantry	1	...	...	1	6	10	...	16	3	16	1	20	1	47	2	50	1	76	6	83	...	85	10	95	1	292	45	338
Cavalry	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	15	5	7	...	12	2	13	...	20	3	35	2	40	3	18	...	21	6	92	9	107
Artillery	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	15	2	2	1	3	2	6	2	8	1	5	9	15	1	5	17	22	1	24	49	74
Engineers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	6	7	...	2	8	10	...	7	21	28
Landwehr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	8	5	13	...	58	26	84
Marine, Infantry, and Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	3	4
Total	2	1	...	3	21	10	...	31	8	27	2	37	8	68	6	82	6	118	23	147	3	118	40	161	8	475	151	634

Navy.	Admiral.				Vice-Admiral.				Captains.				Commanders.				1st Lieutenants.				2nd Lieutenants.				Midshipmen.			
	Prin.	Nob.	Com.	Total.	Prin.	Nob.	Com.	Total.	Prin.	Nob.	Com.	Total.	Prin.	Nob.	Com.	Total.	Prin.	Nob.	Com.	Total.	Prin.	Nob.	Com.	Total.	Prin.	Nob.	Com.	Total.
Total	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	3	...	1	5	6	...	...	19	19	...	8	13	21	1	3	8	12

9 of the Princes included in the table are of the Prussian Royal Family—viz., 2 Generals with F.M. rank, 2 other Generals, 4 Lieut.-Generals, and 1 Admiral.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Hythe and its system have been in active operation for some time, and with so good an effect, that if a soldier only obeys the orders laid down for his instruction, he cannot help hitting the object aimed at. The continental armies have, under different names, their corps of sharpshooters. "Licet et ab hoste doceri." Why should not our rifle regiments be modelled on a footing to equal them? During our Indian campaign we had recourse to the picked shots in the different brigades, who were sent forward to clear the front. Every man who now enlists into our infantry goes through an annual course of musketry instruction, and according to the number of points he obtains, is placed either in the 3rd, 2nd, or 1st class. Every man is also enlisted for a particular regiment, and the only difference consists in the standard height of each recruit. The same class of men are enlisted for the Line and the Rifles. It may not be generally known, but it is an ascertained fact, that the short rifle issued to our rifle regiments cannot compare at long ranges with the long Enfield. How, then, is it possible for rifle regiments to show their superiority (as marksmen) over others?

According to the order now in force, no recruit is forwarded from the depôt battalion to which he may be attached, to the head-quarters of his regiment, until he has completed a course of musketry instruction. What I would propose is, that, instead of the present system of enlisting for rifle regiments, the ranks of these regiments should be recruited by having posted to them the men of the depôt battalion who succeed in being placed in the 1st class. By taking men in this way before they have joined their respective corps, you would not endanger the *esprit de corps* which every soldier should have for the regiment in which he is to serve. Even as artisans are always paid according to their skill and superior style of workmanship, so should the pay of our rifle regiments exceed that of other corps. By this means an impetus would be given to men to distinguish themselves in their practice. How useful might our rifle battalions be made were the men all first-class shots. In comparing the different points of merit, as shown in the return from Aldershot, which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, we we cannot help remarking with surprise the extraordinary position assumed by the first battalion of the Rifle Brigade. This battalion, the pride of riflemen of yore, and the father of the existing brigade, might well be expected to head every list where shooting is a point of competitive honour. It is equipped with the short Enfield; and if it can be proved that this is an inferior weapon to the long rifle with which the Line are armed, no time should be lost in providing a rifle which will restore their ancient prestige to these gallant soldiers. Many a "Robin Hood" and "William Tell" among them may be labouring under disadvantages entirely beyond his power of rectifying; and if the battalion were called to take the field on active service, their duty would call them to the van wherever arms of precision were wanted to decide the fate of battles and perhaps of empires; and the country would have loud cause of complaint if they were unable, at such a momentous crisis, to sustain their ancient reputation. It is a matter to which the attention of H.R.H. the General Commanding-in-Chief cannot be too earnestly directed.—I am, &c.

A SUBALTERN.

PENINSULAR SOLDIERS' TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE LATE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Permit me to suggest through your columns a graceful act for the owners of Peninsular medals, or their eldest sons, who are entitled to wear them at ceremonials on the right breast. It is to request permission of the Duke of Richmond to attend the funeral obsequies of the late Duke, unto whom Peninsular heroes (or their descendants in numerous cases) are indebted for the tardy act of justice it remained for Victoria the First to consummate through the energetic, continuous, and, at last, successful appeals of the late Duke. Perhaps some Peninsular hero will take the initiative, and arrange where the medal-wearers are to meet, and fall in with the funeral *cortège*. The display would be as interesting as grateful.—I am, &c.

PENINSULAR MEDAL.

CAVALRY EXPENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I observe in your number of Saturday last, that you advert to the difficulty which the existing examinations are said to oppose to the officers of the 2nd Life Guards. No less than four young gentlemen who had accepted commissions in that regiment are said to have been rejected by the Board of Military Education. Some people will affirm that this fact tells fatally against the system of an educational test for admission into the Service; others will with more reason congratulate the Commander-in-Chief at having been thus protected from the intrusion of four dunces into the Army.

But it should be borne in mind that when a regiment earns the reputation which the 2nd Life Guards appears now to enjoy, no reasonable man will allow his son to join such a corps, and it can only recruit its officers from the class of ready-money men, anxious to obtain for their cash the social *status* which the fact of being a cornet of the household cavalry may confer upon them. Such a class as this are not very likely to be well, or even decently educated. If they succeed in entering the corps, they divide their time pretty equally for a year or two between lorettes, hunters, and race-horses, and then sell out and slope abroad insolvent—Hamburg and Baden-Baden being generally their first stage in foreign travel. It would be worth while to inquire how many cornets of this description have purchased into and sold out of the Household Brigade within the last ten years, before we attribute its present state of unpopularity to the dreaded educational test.

If the persons who condemn that test as excessive wish to obtain accurate information as to its intensity, I beg to refer them to "the Report of the Board of Military Education, 1860." They will there see that the existing test for admission is not a special test, that it is a general test framed with the concurrence, and by the advice of the masters of Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and Westminster, as "a moderate test for boys of average intellect," and that the Eton masters have actually protested against its lowness and insignificance, as encouraging idleness in boys who knew they were destined for the Army! The youths who are scared out of the Service by such an educational shadow as this, can scarcely have been very desirable recruits.—I am, &c.

H.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It is easy to quote the words of the Duke of Wellington, the intentions of the Minister for War and the Commander-in-Chief, but acts, not flimsy words, are wanted to restore the cavalry to an efficient state, and to save many cornets who, on joining, find their unavoidable expenses amount to 15*s.* or 16*s.* a day, whilst their pay is only 8*s.* (from which Income Tax is deducted). Their brother officers like to sit up and drink; so pay they must, if not a drop of wine passes their lips. How can one young man place himself in opposition to the colonel and officers (I say one, for he must not combine)? He dare not complain to the Horse Guards; what do they care about cornets? He would be hunted down by two packs in lieu of one. Where is all to end? His family have probably enough to do to pay for uniforms, plain clothes, and the endless entrées; be sure it will end in his running into debt; and not only one more officer will be lost to the Service, but he will become a sign-post to others not to enter. I lately called on the army agents and obtained the following reply, "No officer can live in the cavalry under 300*l.* a-year, besides his pay; some have 600*l.* In India 100*l.* may do, with a credit of 200*l.* on landing."—I am, &c.,

GUARDIAN.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, OCTOBER 25.

PROMOTION.

Lieutenant to be Commander on the Retired List—Samuel Hornigold Laston, 1815, who entered the Navy in 1806.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—John Francis Ross to the Desperate, 8, screw, at Devonport.

Lieutenants—Arthur Salwey to the Donegal; G. R. Bell and Thomas C. Cholmeley to the Hawke; Richard Chambers to the Southampton; Richard Fletcher Broaderick (additional), for disposal, and C. P. Davis to the Marlborough; Willoughby W. Howell to the Formidable; Charles E. T. Woodman to the Asia; Lieutenant Alfred J. Cheek to the Centurion.

Masters—Edward L. B. Williams, from the Indus, to the Desperate; John C. Salfleet (additional) to the Indus.

Surgeons—Daniel Saunders to the Desperate; John Andrews (b) to the Valorous; Edward H. Cree to the Orion.

Paymasters—Alexander Allen to the Industry; Henry Pengelley to the Atholl; Charles P. Fellow (additional) to the Chesapeake.

Assistant-Surgeons—C. H. Racon (acting) to the Nile; Dr. William Johnston (acting) to the Desperate.

Second Master—Selwyn S. Sugden to the Quail.

Midshipmen—Cæsar Hawkins, H. G. M. Dalbon, W. G. P. O'Callaghan, to the Miranda; F. M. S. Osborne and A. W. Benyon to the Bacchante, for disposal; B. F. Clarke to the Ariel; R. P. W. Powney and F. J. Eastaer to the Forte, for disposal.

Assistant-Paymaster—William Flood, from the Pembroke, to the Miranda, 15, screw sloop, at Sheerness.

Clerks—Edward H. Whyte to the Pembroke, 60, screw, coast-guard ship at Harwich; Arther Hughes to the Desperate.

Chief Engineer—James G. G. Dunn to the Desperate.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineers—Henry A. Henri and Hugh Duncan to the Desperate; John M'Cool (acting) to the Cornwallis, for the Fly.

Third-Class Assistant-Engineers—James Daly and Frank Holden (acting) to the Desperate, John Miller (b) (acting) and Joseph Stocker (acting) as supernumerary to the Indus.

Aboukir, 90, screw-liner, at Devonport, Captain D. Curry, was taken out of dock at Keyham on Thursday.

Agamemnon, 91, screw, Captain Thomas Hope, was in the Bay of Naples on the 19th inst.

Alacrity, 4, screw, Commander J. K. E. Baird, was at Beyrout on the 13th inst.

Amphion, 36, screw steam-frigate, Captain Thomas Cochran, left Naples on the 13th inst. for Palermo.

Ardent, 3, paddle-wheel steam-sloop, Commander John E. Parish, was in the harbour of Rio de Janeiro on the 18th of September.

Arethusa, 51, converting into a screw-steamer at Chatham, has had several additional hands placed on her in order that she may be completed by the month of March next.

Argus, 6, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Commander Herbert F. W. Ingram, has been ordered from Malta to Gibraltar to relieve the Scourge.

Bombay, 81, in dock at Chatham, undergoing the process of conversion from a sailing-ship into a screw steamer, has several hundred hands employed on her, in order that she may be completed early in the ensuing year. She is to be furnished with machinery of 400 horse-power.

Bulldog, 6, paddle-wheel sloop, Captain Sir F. Leopold M'Clintock, on special surveying service, on the coast of Greenland, rendered, in the month of August last, essential service to the American schooner Nautilus. The Nautilus visited Greenland, having on board Professor Chadbourne, with several young students from Massachusetts, who intended to pass their vacation in exploring the Arctic regions. The Nautilus had only two sailors on board, as the students preferred to do the whole duty of the ship; but on her arrival she was closely wedged into a field of floating ice, out of which she was fortunately assisted by Sir Leopold M'Clintock, who had arrived in that quarter to survey the proposed line of telegraphic communication, by the Faroe Isles, Iceland, and Greenland, to North America. Captain Young, with the Fox, having Colonel Shaffner, the proprietor of that line, on board, was also daily expected to arrive from Iceland, when the necessary steps would be taken to complete the survey.

Buzzard, 6, paddle-wheel steam-sloop, Acting Commander John Trevenen, was in the River Plate on the 14th of September.

Cæsar, 90, screw, Captain T. H. Mason, left Beyrout in company with the Neptune and Marlborough, on the 12th inst., for Malta.

Caradoc, 2, iron paddle-wheel steam dispatch vessel, Lieut. and Commander John B. Scott, left Malta suddenly on the 18th inst. with dispatches for Naples.

Coquette, 4, screw, has undergone very extensive repairs at Portsmouth. Nearly the whole of her planking is on her, and she has a gang of caulkers employed on her bottom. She will be ready to receive her boilers shortly.

Cressy, 80, screw, Captain Thomas Hervey, was on the 19th inst. shortly expected in the Bay of Naples.

Curaçoa, 31, screw steam-frigate, Captain Augustus Phillimore, was in the harbour of Rio de Janeiro on the 18th of September.

Desperate, 8, screw, which is at Devonport, has been commissioned by Commander John F. Ross (1856), and is to have a complement of 170 officers and men. Her present destination is unknown, but it is said that she will probably reinforce the North American Squadron. This ship has always hitherto been the command of a post-captain.

Donegal, 101, screw-liner, Captain H. Broadhead, at Devonport, was paid wages on Wednesday, and leave of absence granted to the crew.

Doris, 32, screw, Captain E. Heathcote, arrived at Beyrout on the 9th inst.

Edgar, 91, screw, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Erskine, Captain James E. Katon, is refitting alongside the jetty at Portsmouth. On Wednesday, a seaman fell from the mizentop; most fortunately his fall was broken by striking

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a post in his descent, and from thence into the water. A noble fellow (a messmate) instantly sprang overboard, and held the man up until further assistance was rendered, when both were rescued from their perilous position. The man, although severely bruised, is likely to recover.

Emerald, 51, screw frigate, Captain Arthur Cumming, anchored at Spithead on Monday last.

Exmouth, 90, screw liner, Captain James A. Paynter, was at the Island of Candia on the 28th of September.

Firebrand, 6, paddle-sloop, Commander J. M. Bruce, has returned to Portsmouth from the Scheldt.

Firefly, 4, steam-vessel, Commander A. L. Mansell, was at Beyrout on the Coast of Syria on the 13th inst.

Foxhound, 4, screw, Commander A. Mitchell, arrived at Plymouth on Monday, from Portsmouth, on her way to the Mediterranean, for which she sailed on the following day. She took out supernumeraries for the fleet.

Geyser, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander Jackson, having had her defects made good at Devonport, steamed out of harbour on Monday, and anchored in the Sound.

Greyhound, 17, screw, Commander F. W. Sullivan, was at Beyrout on the 13th inst.

Hannibal, 91, screw, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Mundy, C.B., Captain Arthur Farquhar, was in the Bay of Naples on the 19th inst.

Himalaya, 6, iron screw troop-ship, Captain John Seccombe, after landing the Persian ambassador at Portsmouth under a salute of 19 guns, entered the harbour on the 20th inst., and is now lying alongside for the purpose of effecting some repairs in her machinery, which will take a fortnight to complete. It is not improbable, however, that these will be hurried on, and that she may take a regiment out to New Zealand. His Excellency Mirza Jaffer Khan, who has before visited England, left behind him a most favourable impression on the minds of the English officers with whom he was brought in contact. He speaks English very fairly, and when at Woolwich, in 1845, commended himself to the authorities by the courtesy of his manners and bearing. We allude to this, regretting that our old guest should have complained that he did not receive at Malta that attention to which he considered his rank entitled him at the hands of the governor. But the fact is, of late years, our interests in the East have so largely increased, and so many ambassadors, rajahs, begums, beys, and khans, have passed through the Mediterranean on their way to the modern Rome, that these dignitaries "come and go" without the sensation to us which their progress through their own country causes. Steamers and railroads have destroyed all this romance for us, and it is very possible the Governor of Malta was not aware of having omitted any marks of civility, or respect, or honour, which his visitors receive in accordance with their rank and the custom of our service; and we are sure, at any rate, from a knowledge of the gallant general, that it was from no want of hospitality, but from inadvertence, that any possible mistake which may have occurred, was committed.

Industry, steam store-ship, Master-Commander Hodges, arrived at Plymouth on Monday from Woolwich, and sailed on Tuesday for Ascension.

Intrepid, 6, screw steam-sloop, Commander Joseph H. Marryatt, left Naples on the 17th inst. for Malta.

James Watt, 91, screw-liner, Captain Edward Codd, is ordered home, but a contemporary states that she has left Malta for Corfu.

Jason, 21, screw, at Devonport, went out for trial of her engines on Monday, but from the state of the weather was obliged to return into harbour without testing them. She went out again on Tuesday, when a successful trial was made. She returned to harbour in the evening.

Lapwing, 4, screw, Commander M. F. O'Reilly, was at Beyrout on the 13th inst.

Leopard, 18, paddlewheel steam-frigate, Captain James F. B. Wainwright, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, K.C.B., was at Rio de Janeiro on 18th Sept.

Liffey, 51, screw, Captain G. W. Preedy, C.B., arrived at Beyrout in company with the Doris and the Racoon on the 9th inst.

London, 90, screw, Captain Henry Chads, was in the Bay of Naples on the 19th inst., but was expecting to be relieved by the Queen from Malta.

Madagascar, sailing store-ship, Captain Richard D. White, was in the harbour of Rio de Janeiro, on the 18th Sept.

Marlborough, 131, screw three-decker, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral W. F. Martin, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, Captain William H. Stewart, C.B., left Beyrout on the 11th inst., for Corfu.

Mars, 80, screw, Captain J. N. Strange, sailed from Gibraltar on the 13th inst. for Malta.

Megæra, 6, screw troop-ship, Commander Henderson, embarked on Wednesday her troops for Gibraltar and Malta, alongside the dockyard at Portsmouth, and sailed on Thursday. The following officers accompany the detachment of the 1st battalion 25th Regiment:—Captain Everett, Ensigns Chisholm, Dawson, and Pender.

Mohawk, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander Edward H. Howard, arrived at Naples from Malta on the 17th inst. with dispatches.

Neptune, 91, screw, Captain F. A. Campbell, was at Beyrout on the 13th inst.

Oberon, 3, iron paddle-wheel steam-sloop, Lieutenant and Commander Frederick G. C. Paget, was in the River Plate on the 14th of September.

Orion, 91, screw liner, Captain John J. B. E. Frere, arrived on the 14th inst. at Malta, and left again on the 19th for Corfu, to join the Admiral.

Orpheus, 21, screw steam corvette, which has been fitted at Chatham, with engines of 600-horse power, by Messrs. Humphrey & Co., has been tried at her moorings, opposite to the dockyard, and everything has answered admirably.

Osborne, 1, admiralty yacht, Master Commander George H. K. Bower, arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday last from attending on Her Majesty.

Penguin, 5, screw steam gun-vessel, made a trial outside Plymouth Breakwater, on Wednesday, and returned to her moorings in the steam ordinary in Hamoaze. Her engines appeared to answer very well.

Queen, 86, screw, Captain Charles F. Hillyar, was by the latest accounts from Naples expected there with stores from Malta. It was stated that she would relieve the London. Her mainyard was repaired, and she got away from Malta on the 16th instant, with the expectation of making a rapid passage to Naples.

Racoon, 21, screw, Captain W. C. Chamberlain, arrived at Beyrout on Tuesday, the 9th inst., and found two French lines-of-battle there, viz., the Redoubtable and the Donawerth, and the frigate Descartes. A court-martial was held on board the Racoon on the 12th inst., to try Lieutenant Medd of that ship for sleeping on his watch, who was sentenced to be dismissed from the ship, and to be placed at the bottom of the list for two years. Messrs. Weston and Thomas, two of the Racoon's midshipmen, passed on the 12th inst., with the greatest honours. The Racoon is expected to winter on the coast of Syria.

Reindeer, 17, screw steamer, is progressing at Chatham, the shipwrights having commenced planking her.

Renown, 91, screw, Captain Arthur Forbes, was in the Bay of Naples, on the 19th inst.

Spy, 3, brigantine, Lieutenant and Commander Augustus Tabuteau, was at Bahia on the 14th of September.

St. George, 90, screw liner, Captain the Hon. Francis Egerton. The artisans of the Devonport dockyard are scraping the sides of this ship preparatory to her being painted, when she will complete her equipment.

St. Jean D'Acre, 101, screw-liner, Captain the Hon. Charles E. J. B. Elliott, C.B., was at Malta on the 19th inst. The following is an extract of a letter referring to the very sickly state of the crew, to which frequent reference has been made of late:—"It is found almost impossible to entirely clear out H.M.S. ship St. Jean d'Acre at Malta. They have cleared her holds, and got all they could on deck, but the boilers and engines remain in their place, so that for sanitary purposes she cannot be said to be sufficiently cleared. However, they have found quite sufficient sources of putrid smells to account for the diseases among the men. The vessel's planks are every way found to be perfectly sound; but between the vessel and the lining there was found a quantity of sawdust and shavings, which had apparently been there since the vessel was built, and much impeded the ventilation. Over two hundred of the crew have been sent from her with chest complaints. It attacked the strongest and healthiest men in the ship, and in many cases proved fatal; but its attacks were confined to those who slept in the influence of the bad smells; for instance, the chief engineer, who messed and slept with the ward-room officers, has kept in good health; while the others, who messed and slept within the influence of the smells, have all been attacked. It is not quite a week since the officers and crew were handed over to the Hibernia, and the change has been wonderful. Not only are there no new cases, but her sick list has sunk from 108 to 76, and the officers and men feel that they have escaped from its influence, look cheery, and have worked with a hearty good will in clearing the St. Jean d'Acre out. She is, by orders from England, to be sent immediately to Gibraltar.

Supply, 2, iron screw steam, store ship, Master-Commander W. H. Balliston, arrived at Malta on the 18th inst. from Woolwich and Plymouth, last from Gibraltar.

Tartar, 20, screw corvette, Captain John M. Hayes, which was reported as having sailed from Portsmouth for the Pacific station, is still at Spithead. She has been detained for the purpose of receiving a freight of specie, which she is ordered to convey to British Columbia.

Termagant, 25, screw steam-frigate, Captain Robert Hall. By accounts from San Francisco dated the 26th of September, we find that an attempt had been made to place the Termagant in the Government dry dock at Mare Island, when one of the sections gave way, followed by the others, and the whole dock soon became a complete wreck, from which the ship was with difficulty extricated. It would cost 200,000 dollars to repair the damage.

Trafalgar, 90, screw, Captain E. G. Fanshawe, went into Portsmouth Harbour from Spithead on Wednesday, to make good defects.

Undaunted, 51, improved screw frigate, 600 horse-power, building at Chatham, is progressing very fast, and is nearly completed, but no day has yet been named on which she will be launched.

Victor Emmanuel, 91, Captain W. T. C. Clifford, C.B., left Beyrout for Malta on the 12th inst.

Victory, 101, flag-ship at Portsmouth, Captain R. Coote. This time-honoured ship, according to custom, decorated her trucks and cap of her bowsprit, on Sunday last, in commemoration of the ever-to-be-remembered battle of Trafalgar. The Victory was built at Chatham nearly a century since, and the thorough repair she underwent at Portsmouth dockyard some few months back will render her useful for many years to come; her timbers being in a very sound state.

The old Undaunted, 36, sailing-frigate, has been placed in No. 1 dock at Portsmouth to be broken up. She would have lasted for some years as a floating target; but it will be remembered that on a recent occasion, after two 8-inch shells charged with molten iron had been fired into her amidships from the Stork, gun-boat, at 400 yards' distance, she was speedily on fire, and although several powerful floating engines were on the spot in readiness, they were not of the slightest use in subduing the flames, and the gun-boat was ordered to scuttle her to save as much of the hull as possible; and now, with her bare ribs exposed, and her planks covered with grass, and all manner of marine infusoriæ, glistening in the sun with a thousand brilliant colours, she presents a study for a painter's brush, of which a skilled hand would make a most effective picture. Was it not the Undaunted which, when commanded by Captain Usher, carried the great Napoleon to Elba? If so, will none of our living artists, as Turner did the old Temeraire, rescue this famous relic of the great French war from oblivion? It is said that other vessels of her class, now lying up in the harbour will soon be brought forward to undergo a similar fate.

Lieutenant Buller (flag-lieutenant to Vice-Admiral Fanshaw Martin, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean), invalided from the Marlborough, on the coast of Syria, passed through Malta on the 11th October in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam packet Ripon, from Alexandria, bound to Southampton. Mr. M'Dougall, master, R.N., employed during the last eight months in surveying in the waters of Ceylon, was a passenger by the same steamer. We understand that he has discovered several dangerous rocks not previously laid down in any charts.

Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart., has returned to Devonport from leave, and has re-hoisted his flag on board the Royal Adelaide, Captain Hall, and assumed the command of the port, pending the commencement of his official duties by the new Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart.

Rear-Admiral Stopford struck his flag on board the Royal Albert, at Plymouth last week, on a short leave, and left for London.

COURT-MARTIAL.—A court-martial was held on Thursday week on board the Impregnable, 104, guard ship, in Hamoaze, for the trial of John Kinsman, first-class gunner of the St. George, on a charge of having been drunk on board his ship on the morning of the 9th of October last. The court was composed of Captain Henry Broadhead, Donegal (president), third officer in command of Her Majesty's ships and vessels in the port; Captain Astley Cooper Key, C.B., Indus; Captain Arthur William Jerningham, Cambridge; Captain Edward Southwell Sotheby, C.B., Conqueror; Captain Lord Frederick Herbert Kerr, Impregnable; Captain W. King Hall, C.B., Royal Adelaide; and Captain Henry Downing Rogers, C.B., Centurion. William Eastlake Esq., officiated as deputy-judge-advocate, Mr. Hamilton (from the firm of Beer and Rundle) attended for the prisoner by the permission of the court. Mr. John Stirling, surgeon, deposed that on the 9th of October he went to the prisoner's cabin, where he discovered a strong odour of spirits. The prisoner was drunk, and he ordered a watch to be placed over him. The prisoner denied the charge of drunkenness preferred, and said he had taken only two glasses for the night. While at Portsmouth his wife died, leaving four young children; this preyed greatly on his mind, and produced nervous excitement. Certificates of character and service were then put in, and the court was cleared for a short time. Upon being re-opened the charge was declared to be proved, and the prisoner was sentenced to be reduced from the rank of first-class gunner to that of the second-class, and to be dismissed the St. George.

CHATHAM DOCKYARD POLICE.—Lieutenant John Wise, R.N., who has been 27 years director of the dockard police, is promoted to the rank of commander, and will retire on the receipt of his superannuation. Lieutenant Wise has been in the service since 1805; he served for many years in the coastguard and blockade service.

JAMAICA.—We have received the following in a private letter from Jamaica:—"There are no ships of war at present in Port Royal Harbour. The Perseverance and the Barracouta were here up to yesterday, the 21st September, and both have left with black troops; the former with the 5th and 6th companies of the 2nd West India Regiment for Africa, and the other vessel with the head-quarters of the regiment under the command of Colonel Whitfield for Nassau, New Providence; there the gallant colonel will likewise assume the duties of commandant. While the Barracouta was at the ordnance wharf, Kingston, embarking the soldiers to be transferred to the Perseverance, which latter vessel was coaling at Port Royal, a sailor fell from the main-yard, and the poor fellow died about twenty-four hours after. Major-General Pringle Taylor and his staff, as well as the heads of the civil departments of the Service, are nearly all now resident in the mountains, having deserted the hot stifling plains for the cooler air of the higher regions. The battery of the Royal Artillery has also been removed to Newcastle, several cases of yellow fever having suddenly broken out in Port Royal, where it is usually stationed. Commodore Dunlop, who was appointed to succeed Commodore Kellett, C.B., has not yet arrived out, although he has been expected for the last nine or ten months, and it is said that the public business is much impeded by his continued non-arrival."

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF TRAFALGAR.—The members of the Royal Naval Club of 1765 dined at Willis's Rooms on Monday night, to commemorate the great battle of Trafalgar. Admiral Sir Edward Chetham Strode, K.C.B., presided on the occasion, with all the spirit and energy of bygone days. This much-respected gallant officer is the last of Nelson's Agamemnons, having served as lieutenant of that celebrated ship in 1795. Although in his 86th year, Sir Edward did the honours with much effect, and paid, in the course of his proposing the toast of "The Duke of Cambridge and the Army," a high compliment to the Rifle Volunteer movement. The following officers were present at the meeting:—Admirals Sir George Back, H. Gossett, and E. Stanley; Captains T. V. Anson, T. B. Bond, Sir E. Belcher, R. Douglas (Trafalgar officer), J. Davies, C. Gayton, J. Hudson, C. H. Jay, H. Layton, W. M'Ilwaine, G. C. Mends, W. Morris (b), J. W. Noble, C. Rayley, J. Reeve (Trafalgar officer), R. Robertson, J. Sykes, M. H. Sweny (Trafalgar officer), T. D. Stewart, J. H. Brown, T. P. Clarke, T. Creser, Sir W. Dalyell, Bart., P. H. Dyke, L. Dennys, A. N. Fairman, J. Geary (Trafalgar officer), W. Greet, G. Howes, C. Haydon, J. J. Keeling, W. Miller, J. A. Mends, A. T. Mann, H. Pengelley, G. Spong, J. Sanders, George Sayer, F. C. Strode, James F. L. Wood, and T. Woods.

No further orders have been received at Chatham respecting the large steel-plated vessel of war which is to be constructed at that dockyard. The plans and drawings of the new frigate are still in the hands of the authorities at the Admiralty. Mr. Scamp, since his return from Malta, has been busily engaged with the proposed plans for enlarging the dock in which it is intended to construct the ship, but up to this moment these are not finally settled.

We learn from Beyrout that H.M.S. Marlborough left that place on the 11th of October for Corfu, where orders have been given for eight line-of-battle ships to assemble. The Dutch screw steam-frigate Admiral Van Wassanear came into Malta on the 18th inst. from Alexandria. After anchoring she saluted the flag of Rear-Admiral Codrington, which compliment was returned by his flag-ship, the Hibernia. All the Dutch vessels of war stationed on the coast of Syria will winter in Malta. The Prussian man-of-war steamer Loreley arrived on the 18th from Gaeta. A French transport, with reinforcements for Syria, arrived on the 18th, and proceeded on the day following.

A correspondent, writing from Malta on the 19th inst., says, "By the time this reaches you, Mr. Scamp, of the Admiralty Works Department, will be again in England, and will have laid before the authorities his report in reference to the contemplated improvements in this harbour. I suspect very erroneous impressions have been entertained as to the practicability of the work, and the cost; the

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arrangements, however, that have been made with Mr. Scamp during his stay here of a few weeks, have dispelled all doubtful apprehensions. The work appears to consist chiefly of deepening and extending the Great Harbour, by dredging and constructing plant-walls, and forming wharfs to the extent of nearly two miles, and forming a direct communication from the Grand Harbour to the Quarantine Harbour. There are three contractors here from England, who are obtaining the particulars for enabling them to estimate tenders for the work, and Mr. Scamp has adopted the following method for proving to the competing parties, with what facility, dispatch, and economy, works of that kind required can be executed in this island. To prove the capability of the two dredging vessels provided by Government, he has had one worked, and the mud, &c., raised, deposited in the required spot at sea. A portion of the wharf-work will be constructed in what is now land, but subject to the influence of water, and part will be constructed in the sea; he has had a sample of each constructed, to prove with what facility the materials can be obtained, and the work can be executed with both below and above water. Part of the stone has been excavated and removed by carting, to show the cost of such work. Stone has been excavated in two places in the edge of the canal, to show with what facility it can be obtained for the extension of the harbour. Mr. Scamp's intimate acquaintance with the material and people of the island, has enabled him to do all this with great facility and dispatch, and the examples shown will no doubt be of incalculable value by enabling contractors to know the lowest cost at which such extensive works can be done, by bringing into use the plant and appliances usually employed. The drawings and other particulars have been prepared by Mr. Scamp for the guidance of the contractors in forming the lowest estimates. We understand that in carrying out these works arrangements will be made for docking ships of all classes, and repairing their machinery."

A Glance at the Navy.—A correspondent of experience and practical knowledge writes to us as follows:—"We have often been lead to inquire the cause of the unpopularity among the British seamen of the Royal Navy; we have digested the Minutes of the Committee and Royal Commission on manning the Navy; we have gone into the company of the seamen afloat and on shore; we have recounted the number of desertions annually, the number of boys trained for the Service, the thousands of pounds paid as "bounty," the recent improvements granted; and yet with all these the Navy is still unpopular and deficient in numbers. And after our minute inquiries we draw our conclusions: First, the boys trained in the Navy have exceedingly good training, and are well adapted for every purpose as seamen and gunners, on board or in the field, none excelling them. But we don't train a sufficient number, and those we do train we let slip through our fingers, or, in other words, out of the Service, after their first period of service has expired; and, as the present term of engagement is rather long, viz., ten years after the age of eighteen, many desert ere they complete their engagement. Secondly, the seaman has nothing to look forward to beyond the rank of a warrant-officer, and in that capacity he can see no charms; plenty of hard work, anxiety, care, responsibility, everyone's blame but no one's credit, or, in other words, in everybody's watch but nobody's mess, and with no hope or chance of freedom till sixty years of age; and this must be a continuous service from the first entry, either actively employed at sea or in harbour, no half-pay, and then at that age their retirement is insufficient to keep them. Then we would ask, where is the stimulus to bind the seaman to the Navy? In fact, we have none; no admiral's flag in the distance; and the situation of a warrant-officer is more frequently despised than sought for. To prevent an annual waste of public money in training boys for other services, it would be much more beneficial to expend a proper sum to improve the position of the warrant-officers, and thereby keep your most efficient seamen in the Navy to aspire to that rank."

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, October 19.

Corps of Royal Marines—Second Lieutenant Edward Kinsman to be First Lieutenant, vice Woodriff, placed on half-pay.

NAVAL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Taking for granted that as your paper is called the Army and Navy Gazette you are as indefatigable in advocating the claims of the latter Service as the former, and in such a case as the following, you will endeavour to get the two Services put on an equal footing. The case I refer to is that of leave for officers. In the Army every officer is entitled to a certain amount of leave during the year, at least two months, and the Government clerk is also allowed his six weeks; but for the unhappy naval officer, who is either Channel-cruising or something worse there is no such indulgence. It is true that after a six months' cruise he may get ten days' leave, and that as a favour. I feel sure, sir, that this only requires to be respectfully pointed out to the Admiralty (and the press only can do that) to be remedied. A circular granting officers six weeks' leave during the winter months I am sure would meet with universal approbation and thankfulness from the profession. But for the antiquated idea were exploded that a lieutenant is required to pace an empty deck all night (the ship being safely moored in Portsmouth Harbour or Hamoaze), three out of six lieutenants might very well be spared during the winter.—I am, &c.,

A Naval Officer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Your advocacy of leaves of absence in the Navy would be well received by some of your readers. The injustice to naval officers is apparent. In fact no one ought to go into the Navy who is not from the south of England, owing to the present system of leaves. An officer having to go from 400 to 600 miles to see his relatives, is hardly there four days when it is time to go back, before his leave at the present rate expires. This is shameful, and is felt by all the Navy.—I am, &c.,

An Old Reader.

ROYAL NAVAL MEDICAL SUPPLEMENTAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—As the question of the abolition of this fund is giving rise to some rather unpleasant feelings among us, I would crave the indulgence of a short space in your widely circulated paper to say a few words on this subject. The great stumbling block in the way of settling matters amicably is the question as to what the annuitants, present and prospective, are entitled; some maintain they are only entitled to 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, while others say 40*l.* A brief sketch of the history of the fund may serve to put the matter in a clearer point of view. In 1817 the fund was established, under Order in Council, by which two things were decreed, viz., that the widow annuitants were to have 40*l.*, and that all naval medical officers were to contribute (*nolens volens*) a shilling per week to the fund. In course of time it was discovered that the fund was insolvent, and the directors (in 1845) applied to Parliament for relief from such portion of their liabilities as they were unable to meet, and so be able to carry on business; the relief was granted by an Act authorising, for a certain number of years, the patron and president to reduce the annuities to any sum they might think fit, down to two-thirds of 40*l.*, of which power they immediately availed themselves to their fullest extent. The Act in a few years expired, and the fund still being unable to meet its liabilities the directors were compelled to apply for a renewal, which was granted by Parliament for some years longer; this Act also expired, and was again renewed for a period of ten years in the session of 1859. While, however, the discussion was going on relative to applying for a renewal, it was strongly recommended by many to apply for a winding-up Act, and have done with the thing altogether. This proposition had many supporters, and a committee of six members was appointed to take it into consideration; the committee was to call in a seventh, as chairman, who was to be a civilian. The gentleman they selected was Mr. J. Tidd Pratt. It was he who proposed that a circular should be sent to every medical officer in the Navy, inviting each to record his vote for or against the winding-up. The majority voted for abolition; the committee, therefore, recommended that the fund should be wound up as soon as possible, having due regard for vested rights. A committee was, thereupon, appointed, Mr. J. T. Pratt being their chairman, to report upon the best mode of winding-up, having due regard to vested rights. The report was read at the last general meeting of the directors, but it was not adopted, so that the committee's labour and our time are thrown away. The reasons given for its non-adoption were numerous, but the chief were, that it assumed that 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was all that the annuitants were entitled to; that it ignored the fact that the Naval medical officers were bound to pay 1*s.* per week each as long as they lived; and that it proposed turning over the interests of the present insured members to an assurance company, of which, by the way, the worthy chairman of the committee is a director. This last I consider objectionable indeed; but the two former could be, and ought to be met in an amicable spirit. Let a number of us who are in favour of abolition form ourselves into a committee, and ascertain exactly the rights of all parties, and offer to those interested that which is likely to be accepted as a fair discharge of all obligations, and then, when all are agreed as to terms, we can go to Parliament for a winding-up Act, which, on the basis of the committee's report, I feel we could not get in the face of so much opposition. We are told that the president has given as his opinion that the fund cannot be wound up; but if my suggestion is carried out, I think there would be no difficulty in the matter; however, I feel that the offers or proposals should come from our side, and be made in all fairness and honour.—I am, &c.

An Abolitionist.

A WINTER IN THE CHANNEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I trust that you will use your influence to point out to the Admiralty the evil consequences that must follow from allowing the Channel Squadron to winter in such places as Portland, Spithead, or Plymouth Sound. The bare remembrance of last winter is sufficient to make one shiver, and also to look forward with apprehension to the results of another. It appears from all the ships refitting, and receiving new running rigging, and replacing stores, that it is the intention of the Admiralty of sending us somewhere. It is said that the reason the Admiralty will not allow the ships to winter in the harbours of Portsmouth and Plymouth is that there is no room! Why, sir, between the Victory and St. Vincent alone there is room for all the Portsmouth division of the fleet, viz., five ships. You may depend there never will be room as long as it is the dockyard officials' interest to keep them as far from their establishment as possible. Our harbours are full of old yellow hulks, which are of no earthly use, except when a ship is to be commissioned; and the necessity for that is now done away, as ships are commissioned already rigged and fit for service. The men are now paid monthly. Without giving them lots of leave during the winter, and plenty of sea work during the summer, there will be a great deal of discontent and drunkenness.—I am, sir,

A Lieutenant, R.N.

CAPTAINS ON RESERVED LIST, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—As "Trafalgar," in his letter which appeared in your Gazette of Saturday, 13th inst., has made a statement respecting the position of officers promoted to the rank of captains on the reserved list by Sir James Graham, which betrays his total ignorance of the subject, permit me to explain through your columns to him, when that noble baronet invited commanders to accept such promotions, he intimated to them that as reserved captains they would have to forego any claim they had previously advanced for the commanders' out-pension of Greenwich; but that it did not imply they would not become elegible for the pension attendant on the higher rank (which "Trafalgar" wishes it to be supposed by his remark). I beg to state for his information, that an officer, who was so promoted by Sir James Graham, only in May last applied for the captain's out-pension of Greenwich, and received the following answer:—"Admiralty, 9th May, 1860.—Sir,—I have received and laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 4th inst., and I am to acquaint you that your name is noted for the out-pension of Greenwich. (Signed) G. W. Romaine."

Now this, I trust, will satisfy "Trafalgar" that he has committed a grave error by the remark he made; and I hope it will also convince you of the real position of reserved captains, and induce you to deem the claims of those officers as a class, in their present struggle to obtain justice, worthy of your support in a manner that cannot be misconstrued.—I am, &c.

A Captain on Reserved List.

THE MILITIA.

MILITIA STAFF-SERGEANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—The staff-sergeants of militia have just had an increase of pay—an act of tardy justice. It came when the Government found out they could not get sergeants to join the staff of militia regiments for 1*s.* 6*d.* per day, that is to say, for half what they could earn as day-labourers working in the fields. Well, they have gone one step in the right direction; let them just take one more step; the cost will be very small, but the boon will be very gratefully accepted by an excellent class of non-commissioned officers. What I mean is, there are many deserving sergeants who were transferred from the line to the militia, whose pension is under 2*s.* per day—say from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 11*d.*—who, if they had not volunteered to join the militia staff by the promise of many benefits, would have remained in their regiments till they were entitled to a pension of 2*s.* per day:—why not let the five years these men have served in the militia make up for the time wanted to complete their time from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.*? the cost to the country would be about 200*l.* per annum, and it would be a great encouragement to good sergeants to join militia staffs. The same rule might apply to granting medals, at the cost of 100*l.* a year.—I am, &c.,

A Staff-Sergeant.

Channel Islands.—An official return has lately been made of the strength of the Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark militia; which we find, including all ranks, amounts to 4872 men. When it is remembered that the whole of this force is, with the exception of the Artillery, armed with the Enfield rifle, in the use of which the greater part of the men have already attained a fair degree of proficiency, it will be readily understood that the above total represents a defensive body equal to at least 10,000 men armed on the former system. Lady Panmure, on a recent visit to Guernsey this summer, offered a gold watch as a prize to the best marksman in the Militia; but by some unaccountable mismanagement, which no one seems able to explain, the competition, to the great chagrin of the Militiamen, has never come off; nor can they ascertain that any day will be fixed for the shooting. It is probable that the serious accident which happened to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor is the cause of the delay; as General Slade, taking the deepest interest in Militia matters, would very naturally wish to be present on the occasion. But as the gallant officer has had offered up in the island churches thanks for his lucky escape and recovery, we hope soon to be able to record the name of the fortunate yet skilful marksman in this journal.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, October 23.

Norfolk Artillery Regiment of Militia—John Stanley Mott, Gent., to be First Lieutenant, by augmentation.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, October, 26.

The Royal Midlothian Yeomanry Cavalry—Cornet John Turnbull, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Hay, promoted; John Alexander Born Callander, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Turnbull, promoted; Charles William Ramsay Ramsay, Gent., to be Cornet; Sholto George Watson Douglas, Lord Aberdour, to be Cornet.

Royal Flintshire Militia—Ensign Charles William Shackle to be Lieutenant; Ensign Ralph Richardson the younger to be Lieutenant.

Royal Brecknock Rifle Regiment of Militia—John Williams Morgan, Esq., to be Lieutenant.

Memorandum—King's Own Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by Captain Charles Mackinnon Walmisley and Lieutenant Edward Vernon.

Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignations of the Commissions held by Lieutenant John Digby Wingfield Digby, and Cornet John Newdigate Francis Astley.

Durham Artillery Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Second Lieutenant Arthur Munro.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignations of Captain John William Thomas Locke and Captain Thomas Peach, both of the 1st Derbyshire Militia.

The Wings and Fins of War-Ships.—When we recollect how many years it has taken to get the screw into use in the Royal Navy, and how hopeless it is to get such a change wrought by private individuals possessing the enterprise and capital requisite, and how vitally important it is to the nation to possess an undamageable means of propulsion in their warships, even though those means be more costly or less effective than the screw—it behoves the Government not to neglect the series of experiments which may set the question at rest. But there does not seem any reason why steam-power should be less economically convertible to the purpose of propulsion by an internal screw-pump out of the way of risk, than by an external screw-pump, exposed to risk, not only from the enemy's shot, but from its weak attachment to the vessel and its exposure to fouling any floating substance.—*Once a Week.*

The Elswick Ordnance Company have lately purchased above five acres of land to the east of their present works in Newcastle-on-Tyne, on which it is understood they purpose erecting a series of commodious buildings for fitting up and finishing the Armstrong guns before they are shipped to Woolwich. Heretofore the guns have been sent from Elswick in an unfinished state, the carriages and other fittings being added when they reached Woolwich. In the new works about to be erected it is intended that the guns for the future shall be fitted up and finished before they leave the Tyne.

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VOLUNTEERS.

A very convenient bottle and sandwich case, intended as a canteen for Volunteers, has been registered by the maker, Mr. Bussey, of Dunn's Passage, New Oxford Street. Although there is not much likelihood of the Volunteers being exposed to the vicissitudes of warfare, their experience of mimic campaigning at Camden Park will make those who were present appreciate any contrivance by which without adding any great weight or unsightly appendage to the uniform, they can in future carry a store of solid and fluid nutriment in long marches on field days. The canteen, of course, is not intended for the rough work of the horrid little wooden barrel which our soldiery are condemned to carry, but it is exceedingly well adapted for its purpose; and we think it will be found far more useful to tourists and Alpine travellers, and pedestrians in general, than the flasks and tin boxes now in use. It is, we are told, approved of by Mr. Sidney Herbert, Lord Ranelagh, Lord Grosvenor, and others.

METROPOLITAN.

2ND (SOUTH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—Several foreigners of high rank have lately visited the grounds at Beaufort House, narrowly inspecting the establishment. The magnificent butt, built of solid masonry, upwards of 300 feet broad by 40 feet high, excited their most unqualified admiration, and they departed evidently impressed with considerable respect for the permanency of the Volunteer movement. Great activity prevails at head-quarters, and the members of the corps, refreshed by their recent holiday, have returned full of vigour and determination to master thoroughly the most minute details of their new profession. Last Saturday witnessed a strong muster, the command being taken by the noble and popular commandant. Saturday, the 27th, will be a great gala day at Beaufort House. Inventors desirous of exhibiting their discoveries are invited to attend.

9TH (WEST) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—Regimental orders for the week ending November 3rd, 1860: Company drill, with manual and platoon exercise for Nos. 3 and 6 companies, at Portman Barracks, on Monday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 2, p.m.; Battalion drill and Adjutant's parade on Tuesday, 7 to 9, p.m., at St. John's Wood Barracks; Recruit and Company drill for No. 8 at Allen's Riding School, on Wednesday, at 7 p.m., and Saturday, 4 to 7 p.m. The New Orderly Rooms at 70, Seymour Place, are open daily from 11 till 4, and 6 till 9 p.m., for the instruction of recruits and cadets; Company drill for Nos. 1, 2, and 4 Companies on Thursdays at 7 p.m., at St. John's Wood Barracks; No. 5 Company drill two evenings at University College, and No. 7 Company at Haverstock Hill; Commanding Officers parade on Saturday, and march out for field exercise, with blank cartridge muster, at 4·15, punctually, at Lord's Cricket Ground. Classes for musketry instruction meet daily; the practice-ground is available for the use of members who have passed the course, every day except alternate Tuesdays. A large room at 70, Seymour Place, is now open every day from 11 a.m. till 10 p.m., for fencing, bayonet-exercise, single-stick, &c. The foils, masks, sword-sticks, &c., are supplied for the use of members, free of expense. A reading room is also attached.

14TH (HIGHGATE) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—On Saturday a magnificent silver bugle (subscribed for by the ladies of Highgate) was presented by Miss Angela Burdett Coutts to the Highgate Rifle Corps. The event came off on the grounds adjacent to Holly Lodge, the present residence of Miss Coutts, and formerly the residence of the late Duchess of St. Albans. The beauty of the day attracted a vast concourse of spectators, in addition to the gentry of the district, and it is computed that there were at least from 5000 to 6000 persons on the ground to witness the proceedings. Shortly before three o'clock, the battalion, under the command of Captain Wilkinson; the Highgate, under Captain Langdale; the Hornsey, under Captain Walker; and the Hampstead, under the command of Captain M'Innes; marched into the upper field, and immediately afterwards the guests at the mansion, preceded by the full band of the Coldstream Guards, in their state uniforms, started for the presentation tent, on arriving at which they were received with general cheering. Miss Burdett Coutts was accompanied by Mr. W. H. Bodkin, in his uniform as deputy-lieutenant of Middlesex, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, Archdeacon Sinclair, the Reverend Mr. Dalton (the rector of Highgate), and a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen. In front of the presentation tent was erected a projecting platform covered with scarlet cloth, at the end of which was a flagstaff, bearing a splendid union jack, and other decorations. The company having taken their seats, the battalion, after a few manœuvres, fell in in contiguous columns, and marched up in column, and on arriving within a short distance of the presentation tent, deployed and formed into line. The Hampstead and Hornsey companies then wheeled right and left, forming two sides of a square, the Highgate corps, in the centre, facing the tent, forming the third portion. The ranks were then opened, and the salute was given, the band of the 29th (North) Middlesex Rifles in the rear playing "Rule Britannia." Miss Burdett Coutts then came forward to the front of the platform, leaning on the arm of Mr. W. H. Bodkin, deputy-lieutenant, to present the bugle, amidst enthusiastic cheering, and addressed the Volunteers in the following terms:—"Captain Wilkinson and Gentlemen—The ladies of Highgate have honoured me by the request that I should be their spokeswoman on the present occasion. We feel that this local gathering is the faithful exponent of those sentiments of gratitude and respect which the far-sighted and sensitive patriotism of the Volunteer movement calls forth amongst the whole body of your countrywomen. It has allayed those fears, excited by repeated warnings, of the unprotected state of the country in the event of a general European war, or whenever the exigencies of Her Majesty's service required the presence of the Army in distant parts of her empire, or in the absence from our shores of that fleet of ours, through which (under God) I believe no enemy will ever force his way. These warnings, apparently unheeded, sunk deep into the national heart, and we see to-day the result, as we may see it through the length and breadth of the land, in the presence of a force whose services no gold could purchase, willing and able to stand side by side with trained and disciplined troops. We owe this (and deeply and gratefully do we acknowledge it) not to the sudden impulse merely of brave men under the pressure of immediate danger, but to the quiet determination of men ready to make sacrifices in time and to avert insult as well as disaster from all dear to them. We earnestly pray that Europe be long spared the calamity of war. May the sweet sounds of this silver bugle, which I now have the honour to present to you as a token of our esteem, and of the interest we feel in this corps, only mingle with the peaceful sounds and occupations of the neighbourhood, carrying a sense of security to every heart. But if, indeed, it must sound a harsher note, then we feel that the defenceless state of its donors will stimulate your courage to endurance and resistance, and I doubt not that these fields would soon echo to its blast of victory, for you will fight in an united people's most righteous cause—'the defence of their Sovereign, their liberties, and their homes.'" Several rounds of hearty cheering burst forth at the conclusion of this speech, and Miss Coutts, in the name of the ladies of Highgate, then presented the bugle to Captain Wilkinson, amidst reiterated applause. The bugle, which is an exceedingly massive and splendidly chased instrument, bore the following inscription:—"14th Middlesex (Highgate) Rifle Volunteers, the gift of the ladies of Highgate, presented by Miss A. Burdett Coutts, October 20th, 1860." Captain Wilkinson made the following reply: "Madam and Lady Subscribers—As commanding officer, it becomes my duty, as it is my privilege, to return you the grateful acknowledgments of the Highgate Corps for the very handsome present we have received at your hands. It has been the ruling principle of this corps to avoid as much as possible all affectation of the pomp and pageantry of soldiering. We have preferred simplicity both in uniform and accoutrements. It is not, therefore, the silver and gold—it is not the mere ornament conferred upon our parade display by your beautiful present—but it is the fact of its being, as you have said, the exponent of sentiments of affectionate approval of our exertions, of sympathy with our cause, which renders it of priceless value in our eyes. Our motto is 'Defence not Defiance,' our rallying cry 'Hearths and Homes.' We aspire to no higher glory than that which we receive to-day, the esteem and support of those whom we love and cherish, whom we are banded together to defend, who are the light and life of our hearths. You have made us truly express the motives which led to the formation of the corps, and the sentiments which animate us. Rely upon it we will endeavour to act up to both. No unworthy note shall ever be sounded from this bugle. In our parades of peace its tones will awaken the echo of respect and social virtue. We shall think of the givers, and remember that of all men the Volunteers are pre-eminently bound to maintain and illustrate the character of the Christian and the gentleman. In time of war, should that sad calamity arise, its tones will remind us of the responsibilities to which we have pledged ourselves. Our arms will be nerved with tenfold vigour, our hearts warmed with tenfold daring, by the thought of the loved and cherished, and as you have forcibly said, madam, the 'defenceless interests committed to us for protection.'" Captain Wilkinson then commented with much feeling upon the presence of the children of the National and British schools, who had been invited to attend; and said that whatever might be the opinion as to the discretion of extending the Volunteer movement amongst the very poor classes, there could be no question as to the propriety and advantage of asking their children to be present at such a spectacle—of asking them to recognise in the Volunteers their own defenders — of reminding them that the Volunteers are banded together, not to defend exclusively the palace of the noble and the mansion of the rich, but equally and emphatically the cottage of the poor. Captain Wilkinson (addressing Miss Coutts) continued: "I have said, madam, that the presence of these children to-day is strongly suggestive of your own personal sympathies. Forgive me if I dwell for a moment on a part of my subject which I approach with much delicacy, but which if I was to omit I should be justly reproached by my comrades for neglect of duty. You have been so long and so prominently at the head of all that is good and noble—you have so illustrated your name by deeds of pious charity and munificent liberality, that you have become, as it were, public property. Your name is known through the length and breadth of this vast empire, and where it is known it is loved and honoured. Next to the Queen on her Throne there is no lady in the land from whom we should have considered it a greater privilege to receive this gift, and while, to the multitude of subscribers, we gratefully acknowledge the universality of the kind sentiments you bestowed on us, we feel that the lady subscribers have conferred great additional value upon the present by permitting us to connect with it the individual association of the name of Miss Coutts." Captain Wilkinson concluded by again expressing his acknowledgments and his assurance that the future of the corps would prove it not to be unworthy of the favour and sympathy invariably shown to it by the ladies of Highgate. At the conclusion of this address, Captain Wilkinson resumed the command, and the battalion, having been ordered to retire some distance, broke into open column, and then into quarter distance column, marched past in slow and quick time, with the band of the North Middlesex playing "Should our praise of Freedom's Isle." Mr. W. H. Bodkin said he was deputed, in the name of Miss Coutts, to thank the whole of the Volunteers assembled for their attendance, and for the very great delight she had experienced in having had the honour to perform the part she had done that day. The way in which the evolutions had been performed would he was informed by military gentlemen of high standing in the Army, have been no discredit to any of Her Majesty's troops, and he had a still further pleasing duty to perform, and that was to announce that it was the intention of Miss Coutts to give two silver challenge cups to be shot for by the Highgate Rifles—one for the elder and more advanced, and another for the junior members of the corps. Miss Coutts not only entertained the rich upon this occasion, but the poor were not forgotten, and a stage was specially erected for the National School children of the district, who were also amply supplied with refreshments. On the march from Highgate to town, the Hampstead corps, which preceded the North Middlesex, drew up in the Kentish Town Road, prior to separating, and presented arms, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne," and the corps cheering each other as they passed.

20TH (EUSTON) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—On Saturday, at half-past two o'clock, the funeral of Corporal John Donovan took place. The mournful *cortége* started in the following order:—The band, the hearse, with on each side three members of the company of the deceased; the firing party, bearing their arms reversed, and with white scarfs and hatbands; the mourning coaches, with the family of the deceased; the remaining members of his company; a detachment of the London Irish, fifty in number, under the command of Lieut. Tully, who attended as a mark of respect to the memory of a fellow countryman; a company of the 29th (North) Middlesex, under Sergeant-Major Morton and Colour-Sergeant Spinks, of the 4th company; about five hundred members of the 20th, without arms; and bringing up the rear, all the officers and covering sergeants. At the gate of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery, Kensal Green, the body, which was here removed from the hearse and borne by his comrades, was met by the curate, and the procession again moved on to the chapel, where the coffin, on which was laid the cap, plume, and belts of the deceased, was deposited. The in-door service having been performed the procession moved to the grave, where, when the office was concluded, the firing party delivered three parting volleys over the last resting-place of their comrade.

28TH (LONDON IRISH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—On Saturday this corps assembled at Burlington House, at the usual hour, and under the command of Major Verner, proceeded, headed by the band, to Hyde Park, for blank cartridge practice. Six rounds were served out to each of those present, about 200 in number. On the arrival of the regiment at the park, the Queen's (Westminster) were seen ahead, and as the Irish corps passed, the Queen's drew up and presented arms, a compliment which the Irish returned by carrying their rifles. At the last volley of the London Irish the Queen's burst into a spontaneous cheer, which was taken up most enthusiastically by a large crowd. After the return to Burlington House, Major Verner addressed the men, urging them to devote themselves with more attention to their drill. After the customary drill on Tuesday evening of the members of this corps at Westminster Hall, a general meeting was held for the purpose of adopting immediate steps to found a suitable memorial of their late comrade, Captain Jones. In the absence of Colonel the Marquis of Donegal from London, Major Verner presided on the occasion, and in a very feeling manner stated the objects for which they had that evening assembled, and strongly exhorted those who regarded the memory of their late friend and companion to do that which he would have done, if still amongst them, to make their corps second to no other in the metropolis. After paying a deserved tribute to Captain Jones's memory, Major Verner concluded by calling on the Hon. Secretary to the meeting (Mr. Denis O'Connor) to read the reports of the preliminary meetings, and the letters he had received from the Marquis of Donegal, the Earl of Arran, Doctor West, Honorary Surgeon to the corps, &c. Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, in a very effective address, proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. R. H. Atherton, one of the chaplains to the corps, "That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that the London Irish Rifle Volunteers should record in some substantial manner their sense of the loss they have sustained in the recent melancholy death of their lamented comrade Captain Jones, of the 1st company, and that a subscription be forthwith opened to enable the members of the corps to erect a suitable memorial of a gentleman whose services have been already alluded to in such emphatic and well-merited terms in the regimental orders issued by Lieut.-Colonel the Marquis of Donegal." Mr. R. M. Montgomery, a member of the council of the corps, passed a high eulogy on Captain Jones, and concluded by proposing that a committee consisting of some of the leading members of the corps be appointed to carry the foregoing resolution into effect. The resolution was seconded by Mr. F. Bigg, F.I.A., &c. On the motion of Captain Ward, seconded by Dr. Allen, the Marquis of Donegal, Dr. O'Connor, Lieut. Tully, and Mr. Dines, were appointed trustees of the fund, to which the bankers of the corps, Messrs. Puget, Bainbridge, & Co., were appointed bankers, to whom all subscriptions are to be paid. The secretary announced that the subscriptions amounted to 120*l*. On the motion of Dr. O'Connor, seconded by Lieutenant Irwin, a vote of thanks was accorded with acclamation to Major Verner for his very courteous conduct in the chair, which the gallant gentleman acknowledged in a neat address. Since the meeting the subscription list has been considerably increased.

32ND (GUARDS) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—This corps, known to the public as the "Six-Foot Corps," have resumed their drill at Hungerford Hall under a special advantage, the officers having attached themselves during the vacation to line regiments at Aldershot and Southsea to qualify for their duties. One of them, Lieutenant Thompson, will attend the School of Musketry at Hythe during the next term, commencing December 5. Several military men and "six-footers" from other corps have applied to join for the ensuing year, and it is expected that the Volunteer Guards will by next season have doubled their present effective strength.

1ST (SOUTH KENSINGTON) MIDDLESEX ENGINEERS.—This young and promising corps, numbering now over 500 members, marched out the first time since the vacation, on Saturday last, under the command of the major (M'Leod of M'Leod), accompanied by its band, composed entirely of Volunteers. The regiment, which is daily increasing in strength, is making rapid progress in its drill, &c. The uniform (scarlet with blue facings), though the least expensive of any corps yet established, is remarkable for its simple yet soldierlike character, being almost identical with that of the Garibaldi Volunteers.

KENT.

1ST CINQUE PORTS RIFLES.—The ceremony of consecrating and presenting colours to this corps (Hastings and St. Leonard's) took place in the Music Hall, Hastings, on Tues-

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day. The hall was crowded, and large numbers of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood were present. The Countess of Waldegrave, in the name of the ladies of the borough, presented the colours, which consisted of a large white silk banner and two battalion aids. All three flags had the Cinque Ports arms in the centre, in gold and silver; the larger one having also the St. George's cross in red, according to the Royal order recently discovered in the Cinque Ports archives by Mr. Thomas Ross. The address was read by the Hon. and Rev. Samuel Waldegrave, Bishop of Carlisle (elect), on account of her ladyship suffering from a severe cold. The Rev. John Parkin, M.A., of Halton church, and private chaplain to the late Earl Waldegrave, performed the religious ceremony. The colours were received by Ensign Roch, and acknowledged by Lieutenant Crake.

LANCASHIRE.

LIVERPOOL (THE CUNARD) ARTILLERY.—For some time past the members of this corps, having completed their preliminary gun drill, have, whenever the weather and the state of the tide were favourable, been embracing the opportunity to improve themselves in ball practice. This has been afforded them at the Liverpool North Fort, which, being in close proximity, to the Cunard Company's works, the men have been enabled to turn out at short notice. This they have done in their ordinary working attire, and yesterday the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd companies turned out. The target was a barrel moored at 1800 yards distance, and from its position not more than six of the fort guns could be brought to bear. At an elevation of 4 deg. all the shots, spherical 32lb. balls, passed over the target, but most of them were in a good line, slightly to leeward of the target, a strong southerly breeze blowing at the time. On the previous practising day one of the shot cut the flagstaff right through, while another penetrated completely through both sides of the barrel. At the preceding day's practice the flag was also shot away. The general drill, efficiency, and the stalwart bearing of this corps meet with deserved commendation.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

3RD NORTHUMBERLAND RIFLES.—This corps underwent a satisfactory inspection at Morpeth on Monday afternoon. The review took place in the Brewery Field, near Howard Terrace. It began at 3 o'clock. The corps made a highly creditable appearance, and were complimented by Major Harman for their proficiency. There was a numerous crowd of spectators, including several clergymen of the town and some of the neighbouring gentry. The Bellington corps kept the ground.

WILTSHIRE.

1ST (SALISBURY) WILTSHIRE RIFLES.—The Committee of the 1st Wilts (Salisbury) Volunteer Rifle Corps have just passed a resolution with the view of increasing the numerical strength of their force, and at the same time accommodating a somewhat large class of persons, who from finding it inconvenient to provide the means of meeting the necessary expenditure for uniform and accoutrements all at once on first entering, have hitherto been unable to take part in the Volunteer movement.

YORKSHIRE.

The movement at this place has received considerable impetus from the recent rifle contest at York. The suggestion that the inmates of colleges, public schools, and other large educational establishments, should co-operate with and assist the Volunteer movement, is about to be carried out in York. The youths at St. Peter's college in this city have expressed a wish that a company should be formed out of the inmates of the school, and be then annexed to the York corps. The suggestion has been cordially responded to, and active steps are now being taken to bring about so desirable a result.

ST. GEORGE'S RIFLES.—In consequence of Lieut.-Colonel Lindsay not having received permission from the Ranger of Hyde Park to erect a small daïs, or anything else, upon which to display the various prizes to be presented by Sir Hamilton Seymour to the St. George's on Monday the 29th in Hyde Park, the ceremony will not take place there, and there will be no parade in the Park. The presentation will take place at the head-quarters of the corps in the grounds of Burlington House, Piccadilly. The tickets already issued are available.

FIELD DAY OF SUSSEX VOLUNTEERS.—On Friday week a grand parade and field-day of the 1st Battalion of Sussex Volunteers took place at Broadwater, near Worthing. The battalion comprised the 8th Sussex (Storrington), under the command of Sir Charles Goring, Bart.; the 9th Sussex (Arudel and Littlehampton), under the command of Lieutenant Evans, accompanied by Ensign Warren and Assistant Surgeon Dr. Evershed; the 10th Sussex (Chichester), under the command of Captain Raikes, accompanied by Ensign James Powell, Mr. Sturges Jones, assistant-surgeon, and Battalion Sergeant-Major Pratt; the 11th Sussex (Worthing) under the command of Captain Gaisford, accompanied by Lieutenant Crofts, Ensign Martin, and Assistant-Surgeon Dr. Sharpe; a small detachment of the 12th Sussex (Westbourne), under the command of Lieutenant Osmond; the 15th Sussex (Bognor), under the command of Lieutenant Fitzgerald, accompanied by Ensign O'Bryen Lomax. The battalion assembled at half-past one o'clock, p.m. As soon as the companies were equalised the Major-Commandant, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver Nicolls, took command, wheeled the battalion into line, and with Captain Matthews, Adjutant of the battalion, rode down the ranks to inspect the different companies. The battalion drill was much curtailed on account of the very unfavourable state of the weather, and at one time it was almost doubtful whether the light infantry movements which had been arranged should be carried out. But not to be daunted by a little rain, the black part of the battalion consisting of the Storrington, Chichester, and Westbourne Corps, marched off, and took up their position in a field to the north of Broadwater Common. Advantage was taken of a hedge to conceal the skirmishers, who were now thrown out; and another hedge near to the top of the hill covered the support from view. The white soldiers, consisting of the Arundel and Littlehampton, Worthing, and Bognor Corps (in light uniforms), formed the attacking party, and were not long in discovering where their enemy lay, and as rapidly threw out their skirmishers, who, advancing with much steadiness, soon dislodged their opponents from their place of concealment, whence they had commenced a sharp fire. The retiring blacks were closely followed up and pursued across the next field to behind the hedge, where the supports had been concealed and thrown out in skirmishing order to relieve their comrades, who had commenced the fight, the latter now forming the supports. The whites neared this edge, from which they again dislodged their enemy. The field-day being at an end, each party marched down by different routes to Broadwater-Green, where they formed column, and officers were called to the front and addressed by the commandant, who desired them to convey to their respective companies his approval of the steadiness of their movements, particularly as they were labouring under the disadvantages of so unfortunate a day for drilling. Order was then given to pile arms, when officers and men sat down together to a capital cold dinner awaiting them in a large tent pitched on Broadwater Green. The dinner was well served by Mr. Brown, landlord of the Malsters' Arms, Broadwater. Lieut.-Colonel Nicolls presided, and was supported by Captain Sir Charles Goring, Bart., Lieutenant Evans, Lieutenant Crofts, Captain and Adjutant Matthews, Lieutenant Fitzgerald, Lieutenant Osmond, Ensign O'Bryen Lomax, Ensign Martin, and Assistant-Surgeons Dr. Sharpe, Dr. Evershed, and Mr. Sturges Jones. At the conclusion of the repast, the Commandant proposed "The Health of Her Majesty the Queen," the gallant riflemen cheering lustily. "The Health of the Major-Commandant of the Battalion" (Lieut.-Colonel Nicolls) was then given by Sir Charles Goring, Bart., and was warmly responded to. Several other toasts were proposed, and cordially received. The bands of the 9th, 10th, and the bugle band of the 11th (Mr. Blackman and Mr. Bishop, masters of the two former), played as the several companies marched past, and gave "God Save the Queen" on the general salute being given. Private Frederick Sharpe, of the 9th Sussex, the winner at Wimbledon, of the silver medal and Whitworth Rifle (his portrait, it may be remembered, was presented to him by Her Majesty the Queen), was in the ranks. Corporal William Sadler, who won the 50*l.* prize at Wimbledon, in firing at a distance of 600 yards, was also in the ranks of his corps, the 10th Sussex.

VOLUNTEER CADET CORPS.—A very general feeling has been expressed that Volunteer Cadet Corps should be formed in connection with the different Volunteer battalions. This has not escaped the attention of the officers of the South Middlesex, and the Hon. Edward Curzon and the Hon. C. Vereker have been present at the drilling of the boys of the Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, at Horselydown. The inspection took place in the presence of the hon. the warden, Mr. Landell, one of the governors, who has been mainly instrumental in forming the cadet corps and band, and the Rev. Mr. Johnson, the head master. After hearing the cadet band play in their practice-room the lads were mustered in companies of 50 in the Cloisters. The senior companies were put through their manual, and platoon, and such evolutions as the space in the school grounds afforded. One company was then told off for sword exercise, into the spirit of which the youths seemed most fully to enter. The whole corps afterwards formed fours, and marched, with their band at their head, to the drill-ground, where, after parading past and going through some battalion drill, they returned to the school yard, and were dismissed. The Hon. E. Curzon and the Hon. C. Vereker both expressed themselves highly pleased with the steadiness and efficiency of the boys, and of the style of playing of the band. In consequence of the report of the two officers at their head-quarters at Beaufort House, Walham Green, the colonel, Lord Ranelagh, has authorised the engagement of the cadet band, lately formed at Kensington, for the South Middlesex Volunteers, and it is expected that their cadet corps will soon form a strong battalion.

On Wednesday a grand review and sham-fight by the Hants and Isle of Wight Volunteer corps took place on Compton Down, near Winchester. The troops composed a division as follow:—Hants Mounted Rifle Volunteers (Lieut.-Colonel Bower); Winchester College Rifle Corps (Captain Pound); Artillery Battalion, comprising Bitterne Artillery (Major Maguire); 1st Battalion 60th Rifles, Southsea Artillery (Captain Nicol, Hants Militia, Adjutant); 12th Hants, Bishops Waltham (Lieutenant Chawler); 4th Hants, Havant (Captain Davison); 2nd Hants, Southampton (Lieut.-Colonel Grimstone); 14th Hants, Lyndhurst (Captain Bassett); 17th Hants, Lymington (Captain Lefevre); 1st Hants (Colonel Faunce); 13th Hants, Andover (Captain Humphrey); 11th Hants, Romsey (Colonel Henderson); 15th Hants, Yeatley (Captain Mason); 21st Hants, Alton (Captain Rivers); 18th Hants, Basingstoke (Captain Hervey); 16th Hants, Alresford (Captain Marx); 7th Hants, Fareham (Captain Cowran); 5th Hants, Portsmouth (Major Valancey); 6th Hants, Gosport (Captain Purvis); Isle of Wight Battalion,—Cowes (Captain Graham), Newport (Captain Estcourt), Ryde (Lieutenant Randall), Ventnor (Lieutenant Fisher), Nunwell (Captain Sir Henry Oglander), Sandown (Captain Farnell), and a few from Freshwater. Lieut.-Colonel M'Donald, Rifle Depôt Battalion, was in command of the 1st brigade; Captain M'Donald doing duty as brigade-major; the 2nd brigade being under the command of Major Wombwell, also of the Rifle Depôt Battalion, Captain Stotherd, 60th Rifles, being brigade-major. The division was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Luard, assistant-inspector Rifle Volunteers, the inspecting officer being Lord William Paulet. The Marchioness of Winchester was on the ground in a carriage-and-four with outriders, and numerous members of the aristocracy and gentry were also present. The various corps having formed line an inspection took place, after which the entire body marched past in open column; they then formed in close column, and the sham fight began. The enemy, consisting of recruits; from the Rifle Brigade and 60th Rifles, under Captain Hill, were posted on a rising ground known as the Round Tower, and began by throwing out skirmishers, the staff reconnoitring. The attacking party then spread out in *échelon*, a skirmishing party preceding the artillery, then advanced, and, with the 14th and others, formed squares and prepared to receive cavalry. The Hants Mounted Rifles then charged the enemy, but the remembrance of the Balaclava disaster should have taught them not to charge past squares in *échelon*, the enemy having retreated and formed squares. Various manœuvres were then gone through with great success, and to the evident delight of the populace, who got in the way and out of it with marvellous celerity, the exertions of the troop of Lord Eversley's troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Captain Wyndham Portal, being inadequate to the task allotted to them of keeping the ground clear. The fight being over, the various corps formed three sides of a square, the public making the fourth, and Lord William Paulet, in an energetic speech, assured them that it was a source of great gratification to him, more particularly as a resident in the county, to see so fine a body of Rifle Volunteers as then stood before him, and bearing so soldierly an aspect. He had seen numerous bodies of Volunteer corps, but was proud to be able to say truthfully that the Hants Volunteers were second to none in the kingdom. It would be his duty and pleasure to report to the Secretary of State of the Hants Volunteers; but he was bound to remind them that constant drill was requisite, and as they had got over the drudgery of their profession continuous drill would be comparatively easy. With some further opportune remarks the noble lord thanked them for their attendance, and dismissed them to their respective parades. The troops gave three hearty cheers for the Queen, and paid a similar compliment to Lord William Paulet and Colonel Luard. Refreshments were provided at several of the hotels in Winchester at the cost of the Marquis of Winchester, and in the evening a grand ball took place, which was numerously attended. The total number of Volunteers on the ground was 2600, and the spectators were at least 10,000, many of whom were of different regiments.

In Essex the services of the Waltham Abbey, Loughton, and Buckhurst Hill Company have been officially accepted, and the corps has been numbered the 22nd in the county. The corps has attained a total of 80 effectives, and 300*l.* has been subscribed to meet the necessary expenses. Sir Charles Wake has granted an admirable site for a rifle range at Forest Side, Waltham Abbey. The Witham Company have had their last field-day for the season at Terling Place, the seat of Lord Rayleigh.

The Earl of Yarborough, Lord-Lieutenant of Lincolnshire, intends to give one or more prizes to each of the three battalions of Volunteers in that county, to be shot for in the spring of next year. The Countess of Yarborough will also offer a cup to each battalion, to be shot for at the same time as the Lord-Lieutenant's prizes.

A good deal of activity continues to be displayed in Suffolk in connexion with the movement. The 1st Suffolk battalion, consisting of the Sudbury, Hadleigh, Bury St. Edmunds, and Eye corps, are to be reviewed this week on Mellis Green. The Mayor of Eye (Mr. C. F. Costerton) has offered a silver cup to be shot for by the members of the Eye company.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, OCTOBER 23.

Honourable Artillery Company of London—The Rev. Thomas Hugo to be Chaplain, vice the Rev. John H. Knox, deceased.

1st Battalion of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—James Maxey Buchanan, Esq., to be Adjutant, from the 10th of July.

3rd Durham Rifle Volunteers—George Alexander Warburton, Esq., late Captain 19th Foot, to be Adjutant, from the 2nd of August.

City of Norwich Rifle Volunteer Corps—G. N. Micklethwait, Esq., to be Adjutant, from the 23rd of July.

1st Battalion Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—Robert Hallowell Carew, late Captain 36th Regiment, to be Adjutant.

2nd Battalion Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—John Osborne Barnett, late of the 42nd Regiment, to be Adjutant.

Prince Albert's Own Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry—The Right Hon. Richard William Penn, Earl Howe, to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant, vice Keck, deceased.

20th Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Sir Robert Jacob Buxton, Bart., to be Captain; Thomas Beevor, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Alfred John Edward Bowyer Smijth Clerk, to be Ensign.

21st Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edmund Hooke Wilson Bellairs, Esq., to be Captain; George Forrester, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Edmund Larke, Gent., to be Ensign; Robert James Tunale, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

3rd Durham Rifle Volunteers—John Masters, Gent., to be Ensign.

15th Durham Rifle Volunteers—Charles Hutton Potts, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Richard Benson, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st Battalion of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—28th Company—Edward Smith Walters, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Battalion of Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers—William Purey Cust, late Captain of the 4th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers, to be Major-Commandant.

1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteer Corps—Captain M'Leod of M'Leod to be Major; First Lieutenant Richard Burchett to be Captain, vice M'Leod of M'Leod, promoted; Second Lieutenant Edward Stanley Poole, to be Captain; Richard Anthony Thompson, Esq., to be Captain; Allen Ransome, Esq., to be Captain; James Kenyon Feile, Gent., to be First Lieutenant, vice Burchett, promoted; George Francis Duncombe, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Poole, promoted; Thomas Clack, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Henry Sandham, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Samuel William Worssam, Gent., to be First Lieutenant.

19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Philip Read, Gent., to be Adjutant, from the 6th of September, 1860; Lieutenant Frederick James Furnival, to be Captain; William Shaen, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Hastings Hughes, Gent., to be Ensign; Charles Synge Christopher Bowen, Gent., to be Ensign.

41st Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Samuel Green, Gent., to be Ensign.

45th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Frederick Witter, Gent., to be Ensign.

8th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Captain-Commandant William Clay to be Major; First Lieutenant Charles Inman to be Captain; First Lieutenant Edward Cox to be Captain; First Lieutenant Joseph Bond Morgan to be Captain; Second Lieutenant William Rathbone Duncan to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieutenant William Bartlett to be First Lieutenant.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieutenant Viscount Grey de Wilton in the Duke of Lancaster's Own Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, and of that held by Assistant-Surgeon Joseph Bray Gilbertson in the 11th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

1st Herefordshire, or Hereford Company of Rifle Volunteers—John Alexander Forbes Suter, Esq., to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Arkwright, Esq., promoted; Henry Childe Beddoe, Esq., to be Ensign, vice John Alexander Forbes Suter, Esq., promoted.

8th Herefordshire, or 2nd Hereford Company of Rifle Volunteers—Richard Clarkson, Esq., to be Lieutenant; James Phillipps, Esq., to be Ensign; Henry Vevers, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

2nd Cumberland Artillery Volunteers—The Rev. Rolla Charles Meadows Rouse to be Honorary Chaplain.

5th Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—Michael Waistell Taylor, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Honorary Assistant-Surgeon James Galloway in the 5th Cumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Kent Rifle Volunteers, 26th Corps—Lieutenant Farrell to be Captain, vice Storrie, deceased; Lieutenant Butter to be Captain, vice Toms, resigned; Ensign Bell, to be Lieutenant, vice Butter, promoted.

1st Battalion, 27th Corps—John Inman Fincham, Gent., to be Captain; Ensign Charles Stubbing, to be Lieutenant; George Brown, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Stubbing, promoted; Francis Sturgess, Gent., to be Ensign.

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1st Company of the Caithness Artillery Volunteers—Eric Sutherland Sinclair, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon, vice Ellison, resigned.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by James Ellison, M.D., as Honorary Assistant-Surgeon in the 1st Caithness Artillery Volunteer Corps.

22nd Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Walter Clark, Gent., to be Ensign.

Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—17th Company—Oliver Calley Maurice, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

2nd Oxford Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Thomas Mallam to be Captain, vice Bowyer, resigned; Ensign Alfred Green Holmes to be Lieutenant, vice Mallam, promoted; Colour-Sergeant Joseph Jones Bickerton to be Ensign, vice Holmes, promoted.

5th Oxfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Augustine Batt to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

[The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of the 19th October inst.:—]

1st Corps of Northumberland Artillery Volunteers—Andrew Leslie, Esq., to be Captain.

Memorandum—Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteers—1st Battalion—22nd Corps—The name of Ensign Robertson, who was gazetted on the 5th instant, is Robert William Robertson, and not William Robertson.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, October 26.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 19th October instant.]

1st Oxfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Frederick Foxcroft Jones, Esq. (lately Captain in Wiltshire Militia, and formerly Lieutenant 52nd Foot), to be Adjutant, from 21st August, 1860.

Memorandum—Oxford University Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignations of the Commissions held by Lieutenant Charles Thomas Luck and Ensign William Frederick Traill, respectively.

[The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 23rd October instant.]

19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Philip Read, Gent., to be Adjutant, from the 6th September, 1860.

19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign John George Cooke to be Lieutenant, vice Furnivall, promoted; Ensign George Tansley to be Lieutenant.

Memoranda—West Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this Corps by Lieutenant William Alldis Kinnebrook.

Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this Corps by Lieutenant Francis Beilby Alston.

Suffolk Artillery—Frederick George Wilkinson, Esq., to be Captain, vice Harvey resigned. Her Majesty has accepted the resignation of John Bolger, Gent., in the above regiment.

2nd Suffolk Artillery Volunteer Corps—John Elliott Snow, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Edward Henry Rust D'Eye, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant

17th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—William Rayner, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

7th Company of Leicestershire Rifle Volunteers—Theophilus John Levett, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

7th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edmund King, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Butler, resigned.

12th Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Edward William Browne to be Captain; Ensign Charles Morris to be Lieutenant.

5th Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—The Reverend Henry Simpson Blunt to be Honorary Chaplain.

3rd Manchester or 40th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Charles Henry Minchin, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Begg Shaw, Gent., to be Ensign.

43rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Frederick Melland, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Lancashire Engineer Volunteer Corps—William Hargreaves, Manifold, Gent, to be Assistant Surgeon.

11th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edward Livesey Dixon, Esq., to be Surgeon.

Memoranda—Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—The 9th and 12th Corps have been united for administrative purposes, and now form the 2nd Brigade; the 5th and 22nd Corps have also been united for similar purposes, and form the 3rd Brigade.

Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—The 12th Company of the 1st Manchester or 6th Lancashire having been transferred to the 46th Corps, the 46th has been united with the 67th and 76th for administrative purposes, and those three Corps now form the 4th administrative Battalion.

Erratum—In the *Gazette* of the 12th instant, for "Edward Harpur," read "Edward Harpin," appointed to an Ensigncy in the 1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

7th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant John Henry Willmett to be Captain; Ensign Henry Burton to be Lieutenant; Ensign Wyndham Jones to be Lieutenant; Philip Woodruff, Esq., to be Captain; Philip Thomas Woodruff, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Layburne, Gent., to be Ensign; James Edwards Gething, Gent., to be Ensign; John Brewer, Gent., to be Ensign.

Second Division of the Fourth Company of Northamptonshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieutenant William Griffiths Hollis to be Captain.

5th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Swire, Esq., to be Ensign.

21st Rifle Volunteers—William James Burgess, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Charles Thomas Burgess, Esq., to be Ensign.

1st Rifle Volunteers—Champion Russell, Esq., to be Captain, vice Hamilton, resigned.

3rd Durham Rifle Volunteers—Memorandum—The name of the gentleman appointed Lieutenant in this Corps is Martin Wiener, and not Martin Warner, as previously gazetted. And the name of the gentleman appointed Ensign in this Corps is John Marsters, and not John Masters, as previously gazetted.

Memorandum—London Rifle Volunteer Brigade—Major William Anderson Rose is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Battalion.

SIR DUNCAN MACDOUGALL AND THE ORIGIN OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

[We insert the following letter in reference to the remarks in the Army and Navy Gazette of last week on the Volunteer controversy. We wish "the autocrat," in all sincerity, the enjoyment of better health, and its ordinary concomitant, and many years extension of his long and useful life, notwithstanding the ferocity of his adjectives and substantives; and we are almost so far disposed to disregard the first law of nature as to desire he may become as he was in his younger days.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—The state of my health has prevented me from sooner addressing you.

I observe in the Army and Navy Gazette of the 13th inst.—to which paper I have hitherto been a subscriber—that some most uncourteous and unbecoming remarks have been made on my subscribing towards a testimonial to be presented to Lieut.-Colonel Bousfield, as one of the most deserving, enthusiastic, and successful promoters of the Volunteer movement; but I venture to feel assured that they obtained insertion inadvertently on your part.

No man possessing proper feelings could bring himself to publish in a newspaper insolent and flippant remarks on the proceedings of another, without making himself thoroughly master of all the circumstances of the case.

Those who knew "the autocrat of 112, Eaton Square," in his younger days, can inform the author of the remarks in question how that despot would have acted had such a paragraph appeared in a newspaper at that period.

The evident malignant animus of the writer has led him not only to give publicity to his impertinent remarks in a newspaper, but likewise to circulate the paper containing them, as appears by a letter I have received from Liverpool, from which the following is an extract:—

"I have had forwarded to me (marked) a copy of the Army and Navy Gazette of the 13th inst., in which there is a vulgar attack on you. The writer appears to be very ignorant, or he ought to have known that if your appeal on Colonel Bousfield's requisition had no influence in the matter, why should the War Department address a letter to you, informing you that 'a circular had been issued to Lord-Lieutenants,' &c.? I take it to be a simple question—did the War Department send a similar letter to any other gentleman? If not, Lord Derby's Government clearly acknowledged you to be the instrument that moved them to adopt the course pursued."

Any one who reads the proceedings of the meeting that was held in St. Martin's Hall on the 16th of April, 1859 (which appeared at length in the *Morning Advertiser* of the 18th, as well as in other papers), will, I think, readily allow that I have as legitimate a right as any other man to express an opinion regarding the promoters of the Volunteer movement.

That public meeting, the very first held on a subject so vitally important to the welfare and honour of Great Britain, instantly led the press to call the attention of the country to the defective state of our defences; and, without the slightest doubt caused, as the War Minister said twenty-four days afterwards, in his Circular of May 12, 1859, "Her Majesty's Government to consider the propriety of permitting the formation of Volunteer Rifle and Artillery Corps."

To Mr. Alfred Richards is due the entire merit of originating and convening that important meeting which gave the first great public impulse to the Volunteer movement, a measure that was at first sneered at and ridiculed by many persons who now profess themselves to be its warm supporters.

Lieut.-Colonel Bousfield's renewed offer of service having immediately followed that meeting, was, I think I am justified in saying, the immediate cause of the appearance of the Circular which at that period was under the consideration of the Government.

The "ukase" now "issued by the autocrat of 112, Eaton Square," is (as far as his present information enables him to judge), that the individuals who are the most entitled to national gratitude as promoters of the Volunteer movement, are Mr. Alfred Richards, Lieut.-Colonel Bousfield, and the Editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, as no other newspaper has so long, so zealously, and so powerfully advocated placing Great Britain in such an attitude of defence as would render her invulnerable against all the nations of the world combined in arms against her.

But the formation of Rifle and Artillery Volunteers only goes half the length of what I considered it to be my duty, as an old soldier, to urge on ministers for eight years, in consequence of my experience at home and abroad having made me perfectly acquainted with the great facility of giving intelligent men, in the course of a few days, an organisation and discipline sufficient to ensure their becoming efficient defenders of their country.

Should my long life be spared for a short period, I feel assured I shall have the gratification of seeing the remainder of my suggested defensive system, as far as regards the *personnel*, carried into full effect, *viz:*

That every man, without exception, from the prince to the peasant, should be by law compelled to take his full and fair share in the defence of his country, by contributing towards it either (according as he may think proper to select) by his personal service or by his purse, in the following manner:

1st. That the regular militia should be raised by ballot, and all men between the ages of 16 and 50 to be liable to it, with the exception of those serving in a Volunteer corps—a measure that would instantly lead to a large increase of the latter force—the Volunteers.

2nd. That all men not belonging to a Volunteer corps should be enrolled in a sedentary militia (as is the case in the North American Republic, as well as in our transatlantic provinces), and subject to a pecuniary penalty for non-attendance when legally called out, graduated according to the value of property protected by them from invasion, the amount arising from such penalties to be placed in a fund, which, I think, would prove sufficient to provide for the men cheap and serviceable blouses to be worn over their usual clothes, forage cap, and accoutrements; nothing further being required for a sedentary militia, with the exception of arms, which might be stored in securely protected depôts, together with the accoutrements, blouses, and forage caps, for the purpose of being issued for exercise, or in the event of actual or threatened invasion.

3rd. That, as was the case in Nova Scotia when I was inspecting field-officer in that province, the sedentary militia should consist of two classes, the first to be composed of men between the ages of 18 and 45, and the second of men between the ages of 16 and 18, and 45 and 60.

The first class was called out without pay 4 days annually, 2 days being allotted to company and 2 to battalion drill. The author of the impertinent remarks alluded to, and other persons who know nothing about the matter, may probably ridicule the idea of men acquiring in four days a sufficient degree of organisation and subordination (the latter a most important element) to render them valuable auxiliaries to our glorious regular Army, the regular Militia, and Volunteers; but for the information of such persons I shall now state that, in that limited period, the Militia of Nova Scotia, when under my command, moved in brigade with troops of the Line—the 52nd Regiment and Rifle Brigade—their formations being made as rapidly and as cohesively.

Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Love, who is at present Inspector-General of Infantry, was at the same time Inspecting Field-officer of Militia in the neighbouring province of New Brunswick, and he can testify to the Militia which was then under his command having become equally expert in the course of a training of four days.

It should be borne in mind that it is not only against a large invading force that we should be securely protected, but likewise against the predatory attacks of an enemy at all parts of our extensive coasts.

Under a general national defensive organisation such as is above alluded to, when every man's services would be rendered available for the protection of his locality, no enemy could assail any part of our coasts without his landing being instantly opposed and probably prevented; and if by any chance he effected a disembarkation, his destruction would be the result, instead of our being, as the Duke of Wellington said, "constantly liable to insult and to have contributions levied on us along the whole extent of our seaboard."—I am, &c.,

D. MacDougall.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—In the article headed "Volunteers" in your journal of the 13th inst., the writer says, with reference to the claims of Lieut.-Colonel Bousfield to be considered the originator of the Volunteer movement, and Sir Duncan MacDougall's commendation of that gentleman's efforts—"Will Mr. Richards accept the challenge?" In answer to this, I can only say that I am very happy to congratulate Lieut.-Colonel Bousfield on the part which he took in the movement, and on the gratifying acknowledgment made by those who are aware of it.

Far be it from me to detract from Lieut.-Colonel Bousfield's merits in writing to the Government to bring the agitation which existed throughout the country to a practical issue. Nor do I think it likely that Lieut.-Colonel Bousfield will seek to ignore my share in the initiation of the movement, or say as another gentleman, its sole patentee by advertisement, volunteered to state lately, that he had never till within a week heard my name in connection with the matter.

Sir Duncan MacDougall has said that he forwarded Lieut.-Colonel Bousfield's offer of service to the Government on the 28th of April, 1859. On the 16th of April the meeting convened by me at St. Martin's Hall took place, at which Sir Duncan MacDougall was himself present. Between the 16th and the 28th, that meeting had aroused all England; it had been reported throughout Europe, and I do not fear to incur the charge of exaggeration when I say that a hundred leading articles had been published on it by the newspapers of this country.

With regard to the sentiments and opinions which led me to convene that meeting, in spite of the sneers and ridicule with which I was assailed, I have an opportunity of submitting them to you, sir, and the public generally through the generous appreciation of a witness of my exertions. I send you herewith a copy of his pamphlet. Believe me, I do not wish to enter into a controversy. I am more than satisfied with Mr. Leverson's advocacy. I never sought to attack even Mr. Busk's pretensions, until he provoked it by a most friendly assassination of my humble efforts in the Volunteer cause, which he stated in one of your contemporaries to be a "quaint delusion." With regard to Sir Duncan MacDougall, I cannot help regretting the flippancy with which the writer in your able paper assails him. He avers of Sir Duncan that he "seems to correspond with every one about everything." I certainly am not aware that Sir Duncan has written on general topics; I thought he confined himself to military matters and the defences of the country. At all events, he came from a sick room to the meeting of the 16th April, 1859, and brought with him Sir Allan MacNab and General Pringle Taylor. I honour him for his patriotism, courage, and devotion.

For the rest, "*suum cuique*" be the motto. I certainly did rush into print to state that Lord Elcho was not, as I had the amusing privilege to hear him styled by Mr. Bernal Osborne, the "founder of the Volunteer movement." Had Sir Duncan MacDougall, Lieut.-Colonel Bousfield, Captain Busk, V.R., or myself, been the sole writer, speaker, urger, and promoter of the Volunteer movement, that movement never would have had birth, at least in this generation. Perhaps the Emperor of the French, as I long since suggested, has a better claim to dub himself the "founder" than anyone else.

As to the immediate cause or occasion of the movement, I do not hesitate to affirm that the meeting of April 16th alarmed the country, set the newspaper press at work, produced leading articles in the *Times* and other newspapers, and evoked the general question of "What is our position should we be invaded?" That meeting started Captain Busk lecturing, Lieut.-Colonel Bousfield memorialising, the War Office circularising, Tennyson singing, and "riflemen forming" throughout the land. How much of this would have occurred, or at what date, had the meeting of the 16th not taken place, it is not for me to consider, and it certainly never will be discovered individually. I remain satisfied with facts.—I am, &c.

Alfred B. Richards.

ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS IN FRANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—If the inclosed story of English Volunteers in France be true, the sooner, for the credit of the country, such absurd doings are put a stop to by public opinion the better.—I am, &c.

A Soldier.

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Boulogne Messenger*:—"You have no doubt seen lately in this town a number of English Volunteers parading the streets in full uniform. Will you be good enough to inform us what they are doing here in that garb, with swords, pouch, belts, &c.? The latter in cavalry and rifle regiments never worn except on duty. May I therefore ask if they are on duty here? Are they reconnoitering the different forts, batteries, approaches, &c. To say the least of it, it is excessive bad taste, displeasing and insulting to the French. The youngest ensign of the line would not be guilty of such weakness as to display his uniform, and armed, in a foreign country. There is now a panic in England of an invasion of the French, but that is likely to be reversed. These valiant heroes are actually invading France in squads, in uniform, and armed with swords, belts, and perhaps pistols. They ought really to be ashamed of themselves; their countrymen here are certainly ashamed of them, and they are well ridiculed by the French. I was asked by one who and what they were; and to save the English character, I said I thought they must be German musicians, which they certainly much resemble. It is really no wonder that the English are so much disliked on the Continent."

A Briton.

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THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AT PLYMOUTH.

In consequence of the determination of the Government to ascertain the utility, for military and naval purposes, of the electric light as improved by Professor Way, the authorities appointed Captain Ross of the second battalion of the 5th Foot, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General at Aldershot, and Lieutenant Philip H. Colomb, flag-lieutenant to Sir T. Pasley, Bart., to make experiments with the light.

These two gentlemen have, as a committee, been most industriously and sedulously occupied at Plymouth for the last three weeks (when severe weather has prevailed), in thoroughly testing the capabilities of the invention. Captain Ross has been on duty at the telegraph station in the redoubt, at Mount Wise, Devonport, and Lieut. Colomb on board the paddle-wheel steam-tug Confiance, J. Sleep, master. The lighting apparatus on shore was fitted inside the station window with the sash thrown up, and on board the steamer it was suspended by gimbals from a frame fixed right aft, on the taffrail; the battery being amidships, just abaft the funnel. In both cases the batteries (Bunsen's) consisted of about 40 Ebonite cells, inside which were amalgamated zincs, and the porous wedgewood cells for the charcoal. The sulphuric acid used was one to seven, the nitric acid in the porous cells, full strength. The cost of material, including the mercury, has been estimated at about 2*s.* per hour. The great peculiarity of the invention consists in the manner in which the electric fluid, from the battery, is made to operate on the mercury.

A cylindrical cistern, capable of containing many pounds of mercury, is suspended from above. It has underneath a trap to control the stream which passes through a nipple, having an orifice barely capable of receiving a very fine cambric needle. The stream of mercury drops into a small cup, which is enclosed in an air-tight glass funnel of the ordinary size used with lamps, and it is where the stream is falling into the cup that the light is exhibited. The cup is sustained on a perpendicular wire, which is wormed for the purpose of being raised or lowered. As the mercury overflows the cup it falls into a waste-pipe and is deposited below in a cistern, whence it is from time to time returned to the upper cistern. The size of the stream is regulated by the hole through which it passes, and the velocity of the current by the tap and the pressure in the cistern above; the distance through which it falls is regulated by the perpendicular wormed wire below.

The positive pole of the battery is attached to the lower cistern, the negative pole to the upper, and the electricity thus passes through the falling stream of mercury.

Were the electric fluid to be applied to an iron wire of the same size as the stream indicated, the wire would, as is well known, be fused and consumed immediately. It is not so with the mercury, which is volatilised and constantly distilled and re-distilled, and, with very little loss, condensed again in the lower reservoir, whence it is from time to time conveyed back to the upper cistern.

The light produced is about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, or the size of a silver threepenny piece. It possesses an intense diamond brightness; at a distance much like a star; near by, it casts a livid appearance over the countenance, and cannot be looked at without much inconvenience.

The operators have the means of checking and renewing the electric fluid, at will, and by the adoption of an agreed code can communicate with each other under ordinary circumstances with great facility. The usual course adopted was for the Confiance to come down Hamoaze and bring up near the Royal William Victualling Yard, which is about one-eighth of a mile from the Mount Wise redoubt. After a preliminary communication, if all was right, she would proceed to the merchant anchorage in Plymouth Sound, about two miles off, and occasionally go outside the Breakwater.

Some of the experiments have been witnessed by Major-General Hutchinson, Commander of the forces in the West, his family, and staff; by Lieut. H. M. Miller, flag-lieutenant to Port-Admiral Sir Arthur Fanshawe; Admiral Robert F. Stopford, of the Royal Albert; Commander Brown, Master-Attendant, and Commander Paul, Assistant-Master-Attendant, of the Devonport Dockyard; and on Friday last after his return from leave of absence, by Rear-Admiral of the Red, Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart., Superintendent of the Devonport Dockyard, doing duty at present as Port-Admiral at Plymouth.

Owing to a variety of circumstances the operations have been occasionally interrupted. The acids for the battery are not easily replenished in Plymouth, and the weather has been extremely boisterous, although on the part of the Government this was highly advantageous. The Confiance, which is constructed for towing, has very ponderous engines, which involve heavy rolling propensities. The effects of the rolling and pitching on the lighting apparatus were almost entirely counteracted by the gimbals of the lamp.

The means of telegraphing were, however, maintained on most occasions. Among others at 9 p.m., on the night of the 4th of Oct., the Confiance went into the Channel, south half-west from Mount Wise, more than 16 miles, when the light could be seen distinctly, and, on a later occasion, communications were made with facility at a distance of 12½ miles.

The experiments have been conducted throughout without the aid of a glass. During daylight, 4·30 p.m. on the 19th, it could be distinguished without the aid of a glass two and a half miles distant. The experiments on the 19th, the last made, were continued up to 11 p.m. under the immediate inspection of Admiral Pasley.

The report of the committee will be looked for with much interest—by military and naval officers especially. Professor Way alleges that, from positions sufficiently elevated, communications across the British Channel could be easily maintained with his invention.

Captain Ross and Lieutenant Colomb are to continue their services as a committee, for the purpose of establishing a system of communication, by night and day, with the light, between the land and sea forces.

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AND
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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the Editor cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the Editor.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the Army and Navy Gazette, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, Mr. Archibald Graham, and not to the Editor.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1860.

It was with no little astonishment we saw this week, in the columns of our great contemporary, that Mr. Whitworth had been so much neglected, or that he had found it so difficult to secure attention on the part of the Government, as to consider himself fairly entitled to offer his arms of precision to the notice of the Emperor of the French. Such, at least, might be taken to be the meaning of the statement to which we beg to direct notice,—if it were possible that on a matter of such importance any public or professional indifference should exist. All the world has heard of Mr. Whitworth. Every one of the trials of his artillery has been reported; his wonderful length of range, the merits of his system of construction, the advantages of his guns as compared with those of Sir W. Armstrong, and the precision and simplicity of his method, have been duly notified and settled; and those of the public who take an interest in such matters have no doubt been asking themselves why the Government did not secure the immense superiority which the results of the trials made known to them seemed to promise to the possessors of his weapons. Very likely their perplexity was acuminated by something like indignation, when they read that Mr. Whitworth had been so much impeded in his attempts to obtain the recognition and adoption of his arms by the Government of England, that he had been almost forced to lend his bow and arrows to Ulysses. Now, we must confess we are rather incredulous that the War Office would willingly incur the responsibility and unpopularity which would attach to any department of the public service, that impeded the attempts of such a man as Mr. Whitworth to bestow on his country the increment of force in war with which the possession of the advantages attributed to his guns and his rifles would incontestably bestow, if they were as they seem to be, fairly possessed by them.

In fact it remains to be proved, or rather it is on the face of it rather improbable, that any department of the Government would wittingly throw impediments in the way of the public service. If they did so, no censure can be too severe, and no unpopularity too great. We may add, that not less uncertain will be the exposure in store for them. It must be clearly understood, however, that the department of Government charged with the direction of public money for the national defence have judicial as well as administrative functions. It is not enough that a man should come to them and say he can effect a certain result. The officers of the department have a duty as well as a right to demand, not merely the proofs of his assertion, but to test the proofs by the machinery at their disposal. If Mr. Whitworth obtains the assent of the French Government to try his guns, he may be satisfied he will not be permitted to conduct the trial by his private machinery. We are aware that the Admiralty have been most anxious to buy the guns Mr. Whitworth has already made. We believe that the sanction of the War Office for the purchase has been given, and that Mr. Whitworth has been asked to sell the guns. There is no difficulty about the price, though the guns carry a very high figure. If our information be correct, the only impediment which has arisen to the possession by the Admiralty of these guns has not arisen from the action of the War Office. The public will remember that long ago there were rumours of a contest or competition between Mr. Whitworth and Sir W. Armstrong in the journals, and to this day no such crucical experiment has ever taken place. A programme was drawn out, but it was objected to in points of small detail, which were supposed to be satisfactorily met; but there has been a delay, not attributable to the War Office, so great, that the trial may be considered postponed *sine die.* It is surely not unreasonable that the authorities should ask for the possession of one of Mr. Whitworth's pieces of ordnance, to be tested by the only means they can recognise or admit? Have they had one of the Whitworth guns made over to them? Can they buy one? From whence come the obstacles to the Admiralty when they wish to procure a gun for trial on board the Excellent?

Supposing we admit the range and other properties of the Whitworth gun, are we to admit that Mr. Whitworth is to be the sole judge of the properties which constitute a perfect gun for service in the field? Is he to decide questions which require for their solution that practical knowledge and experience which we may fairly assume are more likely to be possessed by professional men, so far as service qualities are concerned, than by an amateur, however great his acquirements as a mechanician? If we allow Mr. Whitworth to do so, he will assuredly find that French artillerymen, at the head of whom is the Emperor, will not be so complaisant.

With regard to the rifles, we have reason to think that impediments have arisen which are not justly attributable to the War Office, or to the departments which are charged with the special consideration of such questions. Long ago, when Mr. Whitworth first sent a batch of his rifles to the Small Arms Department for trial, he did not permit the trial to take place, because he was

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anxious to effect some improvements and make some alterations in his rifles, and they were therefore at his request returned to him for that purpose. Very recently Mr. Whitworth made over to the Government a number of rifles for trial; but it was understood that each rifle would cost more than three times as much as the Enfield manufactured by the Government machinery. No trial which has taken place—and there have been many of various kinds—could at all warrant the result that, as service rifles, tho Whitworth was anything like three times as good as the Enfield rifle. But, even supposing that the Whitworth had some special excellence which would justify the Government in adopting it as an arm of precision for special corps of sharp-shooters, a question arose which merits grave consideration. If we assume the Whitworth rifle would cost 10*l.*, whereas the price of the Government Enfield was only 3*l.* odd, one can easily understand what was the force of the objection made by the Superintendent of the Government small arms manufactory to the adoption of the former, when he contended that at a far less cost he could produce at the Government works a rifle which would be equal to the Whitworth. The advantages of range, which imply a low trajectory as a general rule, may be counterbalanced by defects in the qualities of the piece for service in the field. We do not say the Whitworth is disqualified in that respect, but we do assert that Colonel Dixon has a fair right to test his improved rifles. Mr. Whitworth has an undoubted right to the fairest test, but he cannot be admitted as judge and referee in his own court, and in his own suit. If he has not had a fair trial the country will see that justice shall be done to him. We have no interest in the case, except that we desire to see the British soldier provided with the best arms for the field that the wealth and skill of the country can afford, and if we are mistaken in thinking that the Government has on the whole done its best to secure the same object, our columns shall be freely open to our own confutation.

When the Assistant-Surgeons were admitted into the ward-room, and were declared by the Admiralty entitled to cabins, an old officer of our acquaintance asserted that "the Service was going to the devil." Some years have now rolled on since these gentlemen have had an opportunity of contrasting the comforts of their present quarters with the privations and annoyances to which they were subjected in a midshipman's berth, and the efficient state to which Her Majesty's ships have been brought, proves that our friend has been mistaken in his gloomy forebodings. The Assistant-Surgeons are comfortable; the Navy is popular with the medical profession, and the voice of agitation, which for so lengthened a period was loudly raised in the successful endeavour to depict the wrongs endured by these gentlemen, has been stilled, and the Universities of Ireland and Scotland are not backward in complying with the demand made upon them by the Medical Director-General of the Navy, whenever the exigencies of his department warrant an appeal to them. We are no friends to combination except in cases which require the application of strong measures, when every reasonable effort has been exhausted to bring about a laudable object, and even then personal interests must be subservient to public good. The case of the Naval Instructors has been more than once alluded to in the columns of this journal, and we are inclined to think that had there been a McWilliam among them to press their claims for an impartial hearing on the First Lord of the Admiralty, there would have been no necessity on our part to step forward again as their advocates before a tribunal which holds their fate in its hands. The reforms that are needed, as far as we can gather from the observations we have made, are a different system of payment from that which now exists; the permission to retire after fifteen years' service, and a uniform corresponding with the rank to which, as educated gentlemen, they are entitled. We cannot suppose that there would be any real difficulty in making these slight concessions, and if the authorities at Whitehall are in earnest in their wish to retain this class of officer in the Service, they must give a willing ear to the mild remonstrances which have been addressed to them. We have ascertained that the Edgar, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Erskine; the Centurion, the Conqueror, the Cressy, and Aboukir, all large line-of-battle ships—and which should, under ordinary circumstances, have a large number of youngsters requiring scholastic aid on board—are without naval instructors. There are many smaller vessels, equally entitled to carry an officer of this rating, in a similar predicament; but the ships above named will answer the purpose of proving that a very considerable number of young gentlemen now being trained up for the naval service of their country are left without that instruction which it is supposed they are receiving. We are not surprised to hear that captains will occasionally be pleased at not having the extra anxiety of a schoolmaster, nor that the lads themselves prefer a long holiday to the tediousness attendant on a regular system of study; but we cannot afford to concede such indulgences. We have resolved that our young officers shall pass examinations before they become entitled to their commissions, of a character which embraces attainments unheard of in the olden time, and which cannot be mastered without the assistance of professors of no mean acquirements. There are three points which, in dealing with the question of naval instructors, should have weight with their Lordships. The time allowed to a midshipman to acquire all that is demanded of him to pass his examination for a lieutenant's commission has been reduced from five to six years. The nature of this examination has been made so difficult that no amount of cramming at the eleventh hour, as in former times, will avail the unfortunate candidate; and, strange as it may appear, we have actually thrown every possible impediment in the way of gentlemen from entering the Navy, who, with an equal amount of consideration shown to the medical officers, would have been glad to have removed the difficulty which threatens to be more serious than is probably contemplated.

We have received several communications in reference to the remarks which appeared in the last number of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE respecting the unfortunate occurrence, too public to be passed over, which is said to have taken place on board the Forte. Some of our correspondents assure us that the offence imputed to one of the most gallant officers in the Service was never committed, and that it was merely in intent, probably, they say, on one side only. Others aver that the conduct of another person justified the course of the gallant officer and gallant lady. We confess that we can only deal with the question on the grounds which induced us with great reluctance to allude to it at all; and that according to our light, the duty of a public journalist interested in the honour and welfare of the profession, was simply to discuss a matter which was the talk of every club house in its relations to the position a British officer sailing under his own flag, and acting as host to the wife of the Queen's representative, who was taking a passage on board his ship. Who that loves Nelson does not regret that he ever cast anchor in the Bay of Naples?

We understand that the Commission for settling the organisation of the Anglo-Indian Army is drawing up its second and final Report, or, rather, is engaged on the supplement of the original plan, which did not embrace many points of importance. The present regiments will be allowed to "die out," as enlistment is stopped, and we are rather curious to know what will ultimately become of historical regiments like the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay European Fusiliers according to the programme of the Commissioners; which, on these points, so far as we hear, will fail to be satisfactory to those interested in the reputation of these gallant corps.

It has been decided by the authorities at the War Office and the Horse Guards, that subalterns who have served for a twelvemonth in an embodied militia regiment, shall be entitled to pass into the line, by, or without purchase, as they may be entitled, without passing the examination which is required on the part of candidates coming from civil life, and that an examination of a modified form shall be substituted in their case, in consideration of the amount of experience of military duties which their career in the militia must have given them.

It gives us great satisfaction to observe that the ridiculous and unfeeling order for the removal and destruction of soldiers' "pets" which was issued in a divisional command in India has not received the sanction of Sir Hugh Rose, and that His Excellency has rebuked the indiscreet interference of the very gallant general who issued the ukase against monkeys, deer, parrots, and such "small deer" in a General Order from Head Quarters.

In reference to some reports which we have heard, and statements which have been circulated, that it is intended to send cavalry regiments to India, we think it not unnecessary to say that no such intention exists on the part of the authorities, and that it is more likely they are of opinion the number of cavalry regiments now in India is in excess of the proportion required for the Service.

General Lord Clyde, who is now in town, has experienced considerable benefit from his trip to Vichy.

Mr. Secretary Herbert is expected in town immediately on his way to pay a visit to Her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

The report of the Recruiting Commission has been submitted to Her Majesty, and has received her sanction.

In about two years, all the artillery in Great Britain will be provided with Armstrong guns.

The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the dockyards has been peculiarly unfortunate in losing its chairman. Mr. Ricardo, who promised to discharge his duties in a business-like and efficient manner, retired from the post to which he had been elected after a few days' experience of the work laid before him. Mr. Frederick Peel was nominated his successor, and he has been compelled to resign in consequence of his appointment to the responsible office of Secretary to the Treasury; and at present the Commission is doing its best without a president, although we do not imagine this state of things is intended to last, for if any good is really to result from the examinations of public servants which have already taken place, care must be taken to provide a proper person to fill the chair now vacant.

On Wednesday evening the Admiralty issued letters to the following iron-ship building firms, calling on them to send in tenders, on or before the 5th November, for the construction of two iron-cased frigates; viz., Messrs. Samuda, Messrs. Westwood, Baillie, Campbell & Co., and the Thames Yard Company, all of London; Messrs. Napier & Co., of Glasgow; Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, and Messrs. Palmer, of the Tyne. These two new ships are to be as nearly as possible similar to the Warrior, now in the course of building. The ship which it is intended to construct at Chatham dockyard, will also be of the same class.

There is on the 5th of December to be a competitive examination at Portsmouth for senior marine cadetships. At present we have reason to believe sixteen nominations have been made, so that there will be six disappointed candidates. The competitive system has the advantage of having received the recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons; and if it holds good in the case of marine cadetships, why should it not equally apply to naval cadetships? The subject is deserving of consideration.

Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., the new Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, left London yesterday afternoon, and will hoist his flag (white at the fore) this morning on board the Cambridge gunnery-ship. Sir Arthur Fanshawe will strike his flag, and hand over the duties of the port to his successor.

The annual promotions from the royal yacht have been decided upon, and this lucky vessel will supply another commander to the Navy List in the person of Lieutenant Samuel P. Townsend (1852) and three lieutenants in Messrs Henry Salmond, Arthur Williams and John H. Vidal, all of the seniority 1859.

We are informed, on authority which is perfectly reliable, that the Emperor of the French has decided upon building, with as little delay as possible, a number of steam iron-cased gun boats.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was expected to embark on board H.M.S. Hero, on his return from America, on the 17th instant, and if favoured with westerly winds across the Atlantic may be looked for in the Channel about the end of th month. The Royal Squadron consists of the Hero, the Ariadne, and Flying Fish; and it is currently reported that the division of ships belonging to the Channel Squadron, now lying in Plymouth Sound, will proceed to sea for a short cruise, with a view of falling in with the Prince, and offering him the first welcome on his approach to the shores of England.

It would appear that the manufacture of Red Tape in France has lately received a check, so far as the administration of naval affairs is concerned; for we find by *Le Toulonnais* that a commission, consisting of a Rear-Admiral, other officers, and two deputies has been nominated, with the view of removing many obstructions which have hitherto stood in the way of the rapid execution of public business at the French Admiralty.

MARTELLO TOWERS ON THE EASTERN COAST.—It has been officially announced that very shortly a body of Artillery will be sent down to the eastern coast to try experiments with new guns, and a new description of shot, upon the Martello towers which skirt the shore at the mouth of most of the large rivers. These circular buildings are generally supposed to be of great strength, but the experiments tried on the Sussex coast a few months since proved that they are incapable of resisting the fire of heavy artillery, and also exploded the old theory that this rotundity of form caused the balls to fly harmlessly off the surface. We shall in due time publish the results of the experiments as they are tried.

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INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN ITALY.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Naples, 20th October.—The event *par excellence* of this week is the arrival of the English legion of Volunteers, or excursionists, as they were facetiously designated when advertising for recruits. The steam-ship Emperor arrived in the Bay on Sunday last, at about 9 a.m., with a portion of the British Volunteers on board, and was followed later in the same day by the Milazzo, another steamer carrying the remainder of that force. The arrival of these disinterested sympathisers with the Italian cause has been looked forward to by the inhabitants of Naples as an event to be acknowledged by a grand festa, illumination, &c. The necessities of active service, however, have taken precedence of the festa, and the illumination is postponed *sine die*, or, at all events, until the return of the English from the front, whither they were sent on the morning of Tuesday last, at 2 a.m. To resume, however, the regular narrative:—As soon as the Emperor arrived orders were issued that her red-coat freight was to remain on board until the following morning. The only exception to this rule was in the case of an officer of some little notoriety, named Styles, then *pro tem.* Major—the brevet rank being rather owing to the upward pressure resulting from the number of captains beneath than *permissu superiorum*. The officer in question was sent on shore under arrest, and remained at the Hotel de Rome, pending the holding of a court of inquiry touching certain charges connected with his late mission to England. Between the arrest of Major Styles and the time of landing appointed for the next morning, rumour was very busy, and more than one false prophet predicted that the English would not disembark without Styles—in fact, that the very existence of the corps was wrapt up in the Styles question, and that it would become a mutinous rabble if deprived of the services of an officer so identified with its being. The course of time, however, so often unfavourable to modern prophets, saw the volunteers landing on Monday morning as was arranged, and marching past the Hotel de Rome, where the presence of one of their own number as sentry could not fail to have reminded them of the unpopular arrest. To the credit of their loyalty be it spoken, the English volunteers, numbering some 800 men, proceeded from the landing place by the Strada del Gigantea to the Palace square, followed by a large body of the National guards under arms, the procession being preceded by bands of music. A dense crowd, composed of the most respectable citizens, eagerly pressed forward to welcome the arrival of the long-expected British legion, and to crown several of the officers with garlands. The weather so good at times in favouring royal progresses and ovations, was strangely inauspicious, and a drizzling rain continued to fall during the whole progress of the march from the landing-place to the palace, and as almost every civilian present had gone out provided against the change of weather, a thousand green umbrellas were hoisted, and went moving about from place to place, protecting the owners without doubt, but by no means enhancing the scenic effect of the procession. At length the red coats were drawn up in line facing the royal palace, and the National Guards in rear of them. Padre Gavazzi, who was present, was requested by some of the principal citizens to convey to them in English an expression of welcome on the part of the inhabitants. This gifted orator,—whose popularity at Naples is almost unbounded, and who, notwithstanding the unmeasured abuse of the *Saturday Review*, is diligently advocating daily the union of Italy under the constitutional rule of Victor Emmanuel, and who ever speaks of Garibaldi in the highest terms of admiration, and is sustaining in his own way as important a part *in the* national struggle for liberty,—at once expressed his readiness to comply with their request. Unfortunately, however, Colonel Peard, was at Caserta with Garibaldi, and the officer in acting command either did not understand the purport of the application that was made to him for permission, or was "drest" in a little brief authority, and so refused; a mistake that would not have occurred had Colonel Peard been present, whose better management would not have kept his men exposed to a wetting rain for nearly an hour, half of which time they were standing in line in the square. When the men were tired standing, and the heavens were tired raining, a move was made to the barracks appointed for the reception of the volunteers, and their march was resumed. In passing through the Strada Toledo, and especially when opposite the Caffe di Europa, the cheering was loud and long; the balconies were filled with spectators, and the streets, notwithstanding the unfavourable nature of the morning, were crowded with multitudes of all classes, shouting themselves hoarse with the cry of "Viva Inghilterra," as they accompanied the Englishmen to their barracks. Orders were received during the course of the day from Caserta that the volunteers should march at 2 a.m. on the following morning, in consequence of which they have moved up to the front. A telegraphic dispatch from General Milvitz to General Türr, at Naples, the same day, ran as follows:—"The enemy has attacked the left of San Angelo, and has been repulsed. We are ready along the whole line to receive them in case of fresh advances.—St. Maria, 15th Oct., 11·45 a.m." The attack commenced about dawn. Two battalions of the Neapolitan troops, the 6th and 14th "Cacciatori," followed by two companies of another corps, began the attack upon the brigade of Basilicata, the latter being reinforced by the 1st regiment of the line (Piedmontese) and by a company of Bersaglieri, and were, after three hours of a brisk fire, successfully repulsed. A general attack along the whole line was expected, and the troops which, after fifteen days of advance post duty, had been allowed to fall back on Caserta, were rapidly brought up again. The loss on the National side was slight—4 killed and about 30 wounded. The Royalists' loss was greater, and they have left twelve prisoners in the hands of their enemies. From the prisoners it has been learned, if their account be true, that the Royalist force in Capua amounts to 16,000 men, and that there are five regiments of cavalry there, that is, two of hussars, two of dragoons, and one of lancers. Cajazzo is defended by foreign troops. The bread of the besieged is of the worst quality and condition, and many of the inhabitants of Capua have already begun to be in want. Francesco II. was in Capua on Thursday, the 11th. The population is favourably inclined to his cause; and as the order of routine is, that the whole garrison hears mass on Sunday, and afterwards has an exciting and bellicose sermon preached to them, it will not be wondered at that their sorties have almost all taken place upon Monday, especially as the sermon is reported as always winding up in the same way—namely, that Garibaldi will be soon crushed, and the faithful soldiers of the King will at the same time obtain victory, Naples, five days' sacking now, and heaven hereafter.

On the morning of the 16th instant, General Garibaldi reviewed the forces at Caserta, beginning with Türr's division, including the English regiment and another Hungarian. After a minute inspection of the different regiments, the officers belonging to all the corps were assembled around Garibaldi so as to form a square, when, turning to the Italians, he said, "Soldiers! it is a great satisfaction to see around me you, my valorous brethren in arms. We have till now driven away the enemies of the country with the rapidity of the wind. We are now under the walls of Capua, and in a short time we shall have purged the remainder of the soil. I depend upon you, and the thanks of the country belong to you." Then, pointing to the English officers, "We have there," said he, "as companions, a nation which entertains sincere sympathy for us, and has the courage of the lion: that nation has been from the very first on our side. Generous nation! you are amongst our sincere friends, and in the name of the country I thank you." Lastly, turning towards the Hungarian officers, he said, "Here is presented to us a no less noble and valorous nation, of which each representative is a hero, they joined us, and defended our cause with their blood and with their life. Our country not only feels the most profound gratitude, but assuredly regards it as a sacred duty to make their cause our own. And, *per Dio*, I shall make it mine." The general raised his hat as he pronounced the words I have italicised, all the officers present raising theirs also, cried with enthusiasm, "Eljen Garibaldi!" The troops now began to defile, passing before the general in beautiful order, viva-ingas they passed, until the Hungarian cavalry came, when raising their sabres towards heaven, they rent the air with their cry of "Eljen Garibaldi;" the whole ceremony closing with the playing of the Inno di Garibaldi, or hymn of Garibaldi, which is now not only sung in all the theatres, but played on all the military bands. Yesterday, Friday, the Neapolitans made another sortie, and were as usual, repulsed. Garibaldi had 50 killed and wounded: 2 officers and 6 men of the English regiment were killed. Of the two officers, one has been recognised as Mr. Tucker, interpreter to the brigade, shot through the forehead, and Captain Dickson is reported to be the other.

WOOLWICH.

Visit of the Grand Duke Michael.—On Wednesday the whole of the troops in garrison at Woolwich, comprising the Batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, the Foot Artillery, and Field Train Batteries, and a squadron of the 16th Lancers, assembled on parade at half-past 9 o'clock, every preparation having been made to carry out the complete details of a field-day, in the presence of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, and His Imperial Highness the Grand-Duke Michael of Russia. A guard of honour, with the colours and band of the regiment, was stationed in front of the barracks, and at ten o'clock His Imperial Highness the Grand-Duke Michael, attended by Count Zouboff, Comte Lewacheff, and Baron Wallem, with His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, was received by a royal salute of 21 guns and the usual presentation of arms. The Royal Horse Artillery and Batteries then took up a position in review order at the south end of the common, near the Royal Military Academy, the entire force being under the command of Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B., and the 16th Lancers being appointed to keep the ground. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who wore an undress uniform, and His Imperial Highness the Grand-Duke and staff, then took up a position at the royal standard, and the several batteries marched past at slow and quick time, the entire force being also minutely inspected front and rear in the usual manner. The batteries of Royal Horse Artillery and the field batteries then proceeded to carry out the evolutions of a field-day, five of the batteries on the ground being fully equipped with nine-pounder Armstrong guns, and a succession of firing with blank cartridge was kept up from various points of the common during the performance of the complete details of a sham fight—the several evolutions of attack, defence, retreat, and pursuit being carried out in a manner which elicited the marked admiration of the illustrious visitors. Only three of the batteries in action retained guns of the old service pattern, and the practice with nine-pounder rifled ordnance, although with blank cartridge, fully exhibited the wonderful power of these weapons, and the change which they are destined to effect in military tactics, especially on a battle-field. The field-day evolutions terminated about 12 o'clock, when the troops retired to barracks; and His Imperial Highness and staff, with the Duke of Cambridge, Major-General Sir R. Dacres, and other officers, then rode across the common to the Royal Military Repository, where the illustrious visitors inspected the various objects of interest, including numerous war trophies, and witnessed a series of drill practice by a detachment of the depôt brigade. Their Royal Highnesses then returned to the barracks, when, after taking leave of the commandant, the Duke of Cambridge left in his carriage for town, and His Imperial Highness and suite then inspected the several departments of the garrison, accompanied by General Dacres and staff. After viewing the monument now in course of erection to the memory of officers of the Royal Artillery, who fell in action during the Crimean war, His Imperial Highness and suite visited the Royal Military Academy, and proceeded thence to the Royal Arsenal, where they were received by Colonel Tulloh, R.A., superintendent of the royal carriage department; Major Clark, Captain Boxer, superintendent of the laboratory department, Mr. Anderson, of the Armstrong gun factories, and other heads of departments. The Grand-Duke and suite then proceeded through the numerous factories and workshops of the carriage department, minutely inspecting the powerful and complicated machinery with which the establishment abounds, and subsequently visited the Armstrong gun factories, where the utmost activity now prevails in the manufacture of heavy ordnance for the naval service. His Imperial Highness occupied about three hours in his progress through the numerous departments of this vast national manufactory and storehouse of warlike munitions, and appeared deeply interested by the scene. After taking leave of Colonel Tulloh and the officers who accompanied him through the Royal arsenal, His Imperial Highness and suite proceeded in carriages to town at half-past five o'clock.

Artillery Changes.—It is rumoured in this garrison that the brigades of field batteries now serving in the United Kingdom will be changed next spring in the following order:—The 8th brigade, whose head-quarters are now at Aldershot, will move to Ireland. The Irish brigade (the 9th) will go to Woolwich, and the 4th brigade, now serving there, will relieve the 8th at Aldershot. It is also said that the batteries of the 7th brigade, which are distributed over Canada, Bermuda, Halifax, the West Indies, and Jamaica, are to change round at the same time, if not before; and although the bracing climate of Canada will refresh men serving in the West Indies, the wisdom of sending their comrades, who have already passed through several Canadian winters, direct to tropical heat, which is never less than 84° in the shade at the best of times, may well be questioned. Yellow Jack, who feeds on the sudden contrasts of heat and cold, will not be able, we fear, to withstand a temptation thus offered; and we trust the fiat for his hideous banquet is not yet gone forth. We believe it is not intended to make any change in the lieut.-colonels commanding at the different stations.

Artillery for New Zealand.—Captain Mercer's battery of the 4th Brigade has been placed under orders to proceed to New Zealand at an early date. This battery has handed over their horses, and such non-commissioned officers and men as are too old for foreign service, to 2nd Captain C. P. Rotton, the first on the list for promotion to the rank of 1st captain, and he will when promoted proceed probably to Aldershot, and there form the nucleus of a new battery. Volunteers for this purpose, as well as for filling up Captain Mercer's battery, have been called for from the different field brigades. It is expected that the battery for New Zealand will proceed overland, and Veterinary-Surgeon Anderson, who has hitherto been attached to the batteries in the south-west district, is under orders to join it. We hope that Captain Mercer, with his 12-pounder Armstrongs, will persuade Messrs. Heki & Co. to hold our artillery in greater respect than they have hitherto done.

Recruiting Royal Artillery.—Orders have been transmitted to the different brigades of the Royal Artillery to furnish recruiting parties for the great recruiting stations of the regiment. Strong rumours of an increase to the regiment are afloat; and it is not improbable but that an augmentation will take place when the Militia Act expires in the spring, and the time for disbanding the Militia Artillery regiments consequently arrives. Several of the depôt companies are now 600 strong, and the Militia regiments of Artillery will furnish a large number of well-drilled men for the new brigades. The appointments of brigade-major at *Woolwich*, and firemaster at Biddy's Hard, Portsmouth, now held by Major Shaw, and Lieut.-Colonel Romer, R.A., will soon be vacant. There are an immense number of applicants for them, especially for the latter, which is one of the best things held by an artillery officer. Lieut. Cooke, R.A., has on the recommendation of a medical board, been granted leave of absence by the Commander-in-Chief until the 17th January, 1861.

Colonel Lake.—We learn with pleasure that that popular and esteemed officer, Colonel Lake, C.B., R.A., who while on duty some time back was struck down by a paralytic stroke, has almost entirely regained his usual health.

ALDERSHOT.

A miserable summer is now heralding in the prospect of a still more wretched winter. Although this is very properly the camp of instruction for the British soldier, and every regiment on joining is now well aware that an unusual amount of work and of zeal in performing that work is expected from it, yet there is a time and season for all things; and the old proverb of "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," applies to the soldier as fairly as to anyone else. At present there appears no prospect of the cessation of the usual field-days, which have ceased at all other stations with the usual half-yearly inspections. Not that the British soldier minds the work, and would very likely be as soon out manœuvring as lolling about the huts; but it is the wear and tear of his clothes which ought to be taken into consideration while learning his drill in a country long saturated with heavy rains, and which in many places is little better than a "slough of despond." In all this heavy work the men's shoes particularly suffer, and it would be nothing but fair that in a new place such as this, where stones and gravel are continually renewed on half-formed roads and parades, an extra pair of boots should be supplied to the soldier. Both the Secretary of State for War and the Prime Minister have each expressed in Parliament this season that there is "nothing like leather:" if, acting on their belief, they would authorise a little of that commodity to be baled out, they would probably prevent the men from falling back on their natural "buff," a resource to which many of them would gladly yield if permitted, considering the state of their accounts, which hold little prospect of Christmas cheer. There are few men in the camp who ever keep out of debt, and at the best of times a penny a day is all the soldier can claim. The musketry instruction which had been suspended during the drill season, has been resumed; and a pendant to the Order, authorising winter leave, directs that it is not granted until the target practice is completed. If this Order remains in force, a large slice of this indulgence will be consumed, and we suggest that an efficient officer with each company will fulfil every demand and requirement of the service, without infringing on the usual number of officers permitted to be absent at one time.

Ex Hujus Horto Carpere Flores Sis Memor.—We have much pleasure in noticing the great success which has attended that excellent institution the French Hospital, at Aldershot. Established about three years ago, with a view of affording assistance to the wives of soldiers labouring under the disadvantage of loving their lords

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"well but not wisely," the experiment has succeeded so well, that great desire was expressed to place it on a more permanent basis. A committee was formed, in which every regiment and department in the camp is represented; and it is a matter of great rejoicing to find that a working committee of ladies have nobly come forward to give their services as visitors. The Government originally provided the building, beds, utensils, &c., and the comforts which the institution affords were added by private subscription among the military in the station. Women (married) with leave have the first claim, and then urgent cases of distress among those married without leave are then considered. The funds of the hospital are in a most flourishing condition, permitting linen and clothes to be sold under cost price to women leaving the establishment; and we trust that the soldiers and their families fully appreciate the kindness which has prompted their superiors to establish this truly Christian charity, which, when well known, we doubt not will be imitated in other large military stations.

It has at length been determined to provide suitable huts in each camp for the general officers. One in the south camp has been lately completed with considerable taste and comfort, and the one in the north camp will also soon be fit for occupation. Plans are also proposed for erecting a residence for the lieutenant-general commanding. The site proposed is on the Farnborough road, opposite the north camp, commanding an excellent view of all the regimental lines, and affording easy access to the principal drill grounds. The estimate for this building is 9000*l.*, to which, judging from the usual value of other estimates, a considerable per centage must be added before we know the total damage. We suggest the question, whether it would not be better at once to purchase Aldershot Manor, which would offer an excellent residence for an officer of high rank. At present the lieutenant-general commanding has no less than three miles to traverse between his house and the camp, a distance entailing a time and an exertion which cannot tend to advance in any way the interests of the public service.

Preaching and Practising.—Great improvements are being made in the artillery range at Aldershot, in order to enable the gunners of the Royal Horse Artillery and field batteries there stationed, to practice with the Armstrong gun with safety to the surrounding neighbourhood. The targets being placed under the hill at Cæsar's camp, the line of fire tends most unpleasantly towards the Bishop of Winchester's schools, and the town of Farnham. A short time back some children near this school found a shell embedded in the sandy soil which is the chief characteristic of this part of the country, and unwittingly tossing it about as a plaything, it exploded, killing one or more, and wounding others dangerously. The slopes of the face of Cæsar's hill are therefore now being scarped in order to receive the shot and shell, and prevent them from ricocheting over the surface of the inclined slope. Not long ago, while the Artillery were at practice with the Armstrong gun, a number of spectators were at the top of Cæsar's camp to witness the precision of the fire, when—lo, to their amazement a shell went close by them, bounding over the surface of the hill. Amid the flutter which ensued, a gallant colonel galloped up to reassure their shattered nerves, protesting that such an occurrence was unprecedented, and could never happen again, when almost as he spoke another whizz announced the approach of a second of these unwelcome visitors. From a hasty glance at the enemy, their eyes reverted to their friend the colonel; when, alas! it was seen that his own belief was not quite equal to his preaching, for, like a spread eagle, on the ground, spurs upwards, he demonstrated the advantage of presence of mind combined with absence of body on these occasions. The present range, when completed, will afford practice up to 2500 yards, which, for particular purposes can be increased to nearly 4000.

MALTA.

We regret to hear that a misunderstanding, between the officers commanding the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers at Malta, has led to a rupture of the joint mess establishment which has prevailed among the officers of both branches for many years past. It was not without great regret and opposition that this was effected; nor is Malta the only place where mess separation of the two scientific branches has been the order of the day. Gibraltar, Chatham, Dover, and other places, have lately witnessed similar scenes; and it is certainly strange that men, educated as boys together, and continually brought into professional contact during their military career, cannot agree upon subjects where good taste and common sense ought to be sufficient guides, with perhaps a little forbearance and absence of party feeling, when privilege questions are raised on either side. It is the more to be wondered at, since it is to their mutual advantage that they should live together, in gaining a better and cheaper mess with increased numbers, and sharing the casual expenses of mess guests, inspection dinners, &c. Experience, however, would apparently show that practice and theory do not here coincide, and that it is better one of the two branches should hold the executive, and the other become honorary members of the established mess.

On Monday a review of the Volunteers of North Staffordshire, and Macclesfield, and Congleton (Cheshire) took place at Leek. About 1000 riflemen, together with the Leek troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, took part in the proceedings. The Volunteers were divided into two battalions, the first (Cheshire) under the command of Sir Charles Shakerley, Captain of the Congleton Volunteer Corps; the second (North Staffordshire), commanded by Captain Buchanan, Adjutant to the battalion. Lieutenant-Colonel Buller held the chief command, assisted by Major Walters (Liverpool Volunteer Artillery Corps), Lieutenant Campbell, and Captains Midgley and Adams (Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry). The movements were those of brigade, this being the first time the Staffordshire Volunteers ever took part in brigade drill. The movements were effected with very great precision and efficiency, especially the skirmishing by the Cheshire battalion. At the close of the review Lieutenant-Colonel Buller said he had been astonished, and so had Major Walters, a gentleman very well qualified to judge, at the way in which they had gone through their movements. The ground was covered with spectators, and the weather being fine, the review passed off very successfully.

ARMY ORDERS.

In consequence of the great changes produced in the Service by the abolition last year of the Boards of Respective Officers, who, consisting of the commanding Officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, and the Ordnance Storekeeper, conferred together on all points connected with the armaments and expenditures necessary for carrying on the public Service, the following Orders have been issued, and it will be seen they will supply a gap which has already been too long left open:—

Circular Memorandum.

Addressed to General Officers in Command of Troops, and Officers Commanding Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers.

Horse Guards, S. W., 13th October, 1860.

General No. 78.

It having been brought to the notice of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, that there are no definite instructions as to the points on which Officers Commanding Royal Artillery and Commanding Royal Engineers should confer when projects for additions or alterations to works of defence are being prepared; His Royal Highness has, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, approved of the following instructions on the subject, viz.:—

When an Engineer Officer receives orders to draw up plans for a battery, or for alterations to existing works of defence, he should consult with the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery as regards the position and relative importance of the work, the number and nature of the guns and their direction of fire, the number of traverses, and position of magazines, whether guns should be casemated or not, or whether they should fire through embrasures, or be mounted "*en barbette*;" all these being subjects for joint consideration.

The position of Artillery Stores, Shell-filling rooms. Side-arm sheds, their internal arrangements, the distance between the guns, and general form of embrasures, are points which perhaps belong more exclusively to the province of the Artilleryman than to that of the Engineer; but it is to be observed that the circumstances of the site may sometimes prevent the latter Officer planning the work precisely as the former would most desire; and a joint consultation is the best mode of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion.

Any remarks which the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery may have to offer upon the subject, should accompany the plan when transmitted for approval, should there be any difference of opinion.

All points of construction should be left to the Engineer, who is responsible for the proper execution of the work.

His Royal Highness cannot impress too strongly on the Officers of these branches of the Service the necessity for a cordial co-operation in carrying out these professional duties in which the services of Artillery and Engineering are so intimately connected.

By Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge,

James Yorke Scarlett,
Adjutant-General.

Circular Memorandum.

Addressed to the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers.

Horse Guards, S.W., 3rd Oct., 1860.

General Number 74. Staff College, 10—(1860).

Referring to the Circular Memorandum from this Department, dated 14th ultimo, No. 67, Staff College, 9—(1860), it is hereby notified that the Candidates will, in the first instance, report themselves to the Governor of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

By Command,

James Yorke Scarlett,
Adjutant-General.

Lucifer Matches.

The following Order is directed to be read at three separate parades in all forts, garrisons, and quarters.

General Order.—No. 767.

Horse Guards, S.W., 26th Sep., 1860.

Clothing for Store. 5—(1860).

Lucifer matches having been found in the pocket of a Great Coat recently returned into Store at the Tower, His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief finds himself compelled to direct attention to the Circular Instruction, dated War Office, 20th January, 1859, No. 375, and to desire that Commanding Officers will impress upon Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers under their command, the serious consequences that may result from inattention to the instruction referred to—an extract from which is subjoined for their special information and guidance, viz.:—

"Numerous instances having occurred of lucifer and other matches being found in the pockets of articles of clothing returned to Store, I am directed by Secretary Major-General Peel to request that you will cause all clothing to be thoroughly searched before sending it into Store, and to cause any matches or other articles discovered therein to be immediately removed."

By Command of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief,

James Yorke Scarlett,
Adjutant-General.

Royal Artillery.—434.

The following Orders have been issued in reference to promotions, removals, and alterations:—

Horse Guards, S.W., 20th October, 1860.

General Regimental Order.

1. Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, viz.:—

Second Captain Henry Renny to be Captain, vice G. R. C. Young, removed to the Half-Pay List.

Lieutenant William George Martin to be Second Captain, vice Renny.—Dated 27th September, 1860.

Second Captain Arthur Thornton Gratwicke Pearse to be Adjutant, vice Ravenhill, who resigns the Adjutancy only.—Dated 26th September, 1860.

2. Lieutenant F. L. G. Little, of the 7th Brigade, is raised to increased pay therein, vice Martin,—Dated 27th September, 1860.

3. His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has appointed Second Captain R. H. Newbolt to the Horse Brigade, vice Major Grylls, who resigns his appointment in that branch in consequence of ill health.

Second Captain T. P. Carey is transferred from No. 1 Battery, 6th Brigade, to No. 1. Battery, 11th Brigade, vice Newbolt, and Major Grylls is, therefore, posted to the former battery in the room of Carey.

Second Captain and Brevet Major T. S. P. Field is transferred to the Depôt Brigade, vice Pearse, and Second Captain Ravenhill is, therefore, posted to No. 5 Battery, 11th Brigade.

Second Captain F. G. E. Warren is transferred from Major Barstow's Battery, 4th Brigade, to Major Hastings' Battery, 11th Brigade, in place of Captain Renny, and Second Captain W. G. Martin will, therefore, join the former Battery.

4. Referring to the War Office Circular of 7th November, 1859, No. 498, His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, has appointed the following Officers to be Inspectors of Warlike Stores and Firemasters at the under-mentioned Stations, viz.:—

To be Inspectors and Firemasters—Captain R. Boyle, Malta; Captain C. Hardy, Halifax; Captain T. Mahon, Quebec; Lieutenant E. T. Warry, Gibraltar.

To be Assistant Inspector and Firemaster—Captain C. B. Le Mesurier, Corfu.

The appointment of Officers to the remaining Stations named in the Circular referred to will be notified as soon as the Officers have passed through the course of instruction, and received certificates of competency, from the respective Superintendents of the manufacturing departments.

As there are at the present time several vacancies not yet provided for, any Officers who may be desirous of the appointments are requested to submit their wishes to their Commanding Officers, who, (if they have no objections thereto) will forward the names to this Office.

5. The Secretary of State for War having decided that in all cases the Lodging Allowance to Instructors of Volunteer Artillery Corps shall be for the future paid by the public, the same is notified for general information and guidance.

6. Officers Commanding Royal Artillery at the Stations and in Districts concerned, will obtain the sanction of the Officers Commanding the Troops to the following removals, viz.:—

Captain Renny, from Bengal to Woolwich.
Major Field, from India to Woolwich.
Second Captain Carey, from Malta to India.
Major Grylls, from India to Malta.
Second Captain W. G. Martin, from Gosport to Shorncliff.

7. His Royal Highness The General Commanding-in-Chief has approved of the following promotion and appointment of Master Gunners, viz.:—

Master Gunner John Crabbe of the 2nd Class at Hurst Castle, to be Master Gunner of the 1st Class at Portsmouth, vice Naish, appointed Adjutant of a Volunteer Corps.

Master Gunner Peter McLeish of the 3rd Class at Portsea Lines, to be Master Gunner of the 2nd Class at Hurst Castle.

Sergeant Joseph Thornley of the Coast Brigade to be Master Gunner of the 3rd Class at Portsea Lines.

9. Referring to the General Regimental Order of the 7th July last, the following alterations are to be made in the names of recipients of the Medal and gratuity for "Long Service and Good Conduct," for the current year, viz.:—

Depôt Brigade.—For Sergeant John McKenzie *read* Sergeant Major Henry Nelson.
For Sergeant John McLernon, *read* Sergeant-Major John McDonald.
For Sergeant W. G. Lawson, *read* Sergeant William Huggins.
For Sergeant William Johnson, *read* Sergeant-Major Charles Serbutt.
For Gunner George Heycock, *read* Gunner David Cupar.
Omit Gunner John Crussells.

3rd Brigade.—For Sergeant Richard R. Reville, *read* Sergeant Neal McBeath.

Coast Brigade.—For Gunner Bernard Doolan, 5*l.*, *read* Sergeant Bernard Doolan, 10*l.*

10. A new Pattern Rocket Scale, adapted to all descriptions of Rockets—submitted by Captain Jerningham, R.N.—has been approved for service, and one of these new Scales, with bits, has been demanded for each Battery of the Horse Brigade on Home Service, in exchange for the Brass Scales and Bits now in possession.

Authority, dated War Office, 2nd October, 1860.

11. A New Vent Piece for 12-Pr. Armstrong Guns has been approved under authority dated "War Office, 22nd September, 1860, 80—a—827, and steps have been taken to have the Vent Pieces now in use exchanged for those of the new pattern.

Under the same authority Primers are to be discontinued as a part of the Ammunition of 12-Pr. Armstrong Guns, and application has been made for the return to Store of the Primers and Blue Bags now with the Batteries equipped with Armstrong's 12-Pr. Guns.

12. By authority, dated War Office, the 17th September. The Secretary of State has approved of the Carriages of Batteries of Field Artillery on Home Service being painted in the Spring instead of the Autumn, as heretofore directed under Circular dated War Office, the 26th June, 1858.

13. Two sets of Men's Harness, one heavy and one light, prepared under the direction of the Ordnance Select Committee, have been sealed as patterns to govern future supplies.

By Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge;

Charles Bingham,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

Barrack-Mastership of Fort George, Jamaica.—Mr. George G. Munro, who was out in the Crimea, under the Ordnance, has been appointed Assistant Military Storekeeper and Barrack-Master at Forts William, George, and Augustus. His name will be recollected in connection with Captain Gordon at Balaclava, where he was instrumental in saving valuable stores from destructive fires, supposed to be the acts of incendiaries.

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DEATH OF THE DUKE OF RICHMOND, K.G.

We regret to announce the death of the Duke of Richmond, K.G. That estimable nobleman expired at 20 minutes before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the family mansion in Portland-place. For some months past the duke's health has occasioned much anxiety to the members of the family. In August last he proceeded to Gordon Castle, but was unable to participate in the sports of his friends, and thus hopes that were entertained that change of air would prove beneficial were not realised. The lamented duke returned from Scotland about a fortnight ago in a still weaker state, and has since been gradually sinking. We believe he died from dropsy.

The deceased, Charles Gordon Lennox, Duke of Richmond, Earl of March, and Baron of Settrington, all in the county of York, in the peerage of England; Duke of Lennox, county Dumbarton; Earl of Darnley, county Renfrew; and Baron Methuen, of Torbolton, county of Ayr, in the peerage of Scotland; and also Duke d'Aubigny in the peerage of France (the second duke having inherited that dukedom from his grandmother, who received that title from Louis XIV. in 1683), was the eldest son of Charles, fourth duke, by Lady Carlotte Gordon, eldest daughter of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, and was born in Whitehall Gardens, 3rd August, 1791, so that his Grace was in his 70th year. The lamented deceased married, 10th April, 1817, Lady Caroline Paget, eldest daughter of the late Field Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey, by his first marriage with Lady Caroline Elizabeth Villiers, third daughter of George, fourth Earl of Jersey, by whom, who survives her devoted husband, the duke leaves surviving issue Charles Henry, Earl of March, M.P. for West Sussex (now Duke of Richmond); Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, M.P. for Chichester; Lord Alexander Gordon Lennox; Lord George Gordon Lennox, M.P. for Lymington; Lady Caroline Amelia, married to the Earl of Bessborough; Lady Augustus Catherine, married to his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar; and Lady Cecilia Catherine, married to Lord Bingham. The late duke succeeded to the dukedom on the 28th August, 1819, on the death of his father, who died from the effects of a bite of a dog in Canada, of which dependency he was Governor-General.

At an early age the deceased nobleman adopted the army for his future career, and entered the 52nd Regiment as ensign. He joined the army in Portugal in July, 1810, as aide-de-camp and assistant military secretary to the Duke of Wellington, with whom he remained until the close of the war in 1814, and was present in all the skirmishes, affairs, general actions, and sieges which took place during that period, amongst which were the battles of Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor; storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, storming of Badajos; battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees; the first storming of San Sebastian, action at Vera, and battle of Orthes. At the last-mentioned battle, having left in July, 1814, the Duke of Wellington's staff in order to obtain a practical knowledge of regimental duty in the field, he served with the 1st battalion of his regiment, the 52nd Light Infantry, and on which occasion he was severely wounded in the chest by a musket ball, which has never been extracted. He was sent home with duplicate dispatches of the battle of Salamanca, and the capture of Astorga by the Spaniards; and with the dispatches of Vera, and the entrance of the army into France. During the campaign in the Netherlands he was aide-de-camp to the Prince of Orange (the late King of the Netherlands), and was present with him at the battles of Quatre-Bras and Waterloo. After the Prince of Orange was wounded at Waterloo he joined the Duke of Wellington's staff as aide-de-camp, and remained with the illustrious duke during the rest of the campaign. The late duke, for his military services, had received the silver war medal and eight clasps for Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, and Orthes. The duke was mainly instrumental in obtaining that commemorative decoration for the officers who had participated in the series of victories during the Peninsular war from 1806 to the spring of 1814, by his energetic advocacy of their claims in the House of Lords. On the 1st of June, 1847, Her Majesty granted the silver war medals under a general order, which gave great satisfaction among the gallant officers whose claims had been for so many years passed over. The late duke was, with the exception of the Marquis of Exeter, the senior Knight of the Garter, having received that illustrious order in 1828. He was Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Sussex, Vice-Admiral of the coast of Sussex; Colonel of Royal Sussex Artillery and Light Infantry Battalions of the Militia, which his Grace had held from December, 1819; was an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, High Steward of Chichester, Chancellor of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and Hereditary Constable of Inverness Castle. On inheriting the large estates of his maternal uncle, the last Duke of Gordon, he assumed the name of Gordon by Royal letters patent for himself and all his then surviving issue.

In politics, of late years he was a supporter of the Earl of Derby and the Conservative party, and was a determined opponent of the repeal of the corn laws. The lamented duke had, however, sixteen years before, supported the Reform Bill, and held the office of Postmaster-General in Earl Grey's Administration, and formed a member of the Cabinet from 1830 to 1834. He also gave his support to Lord Melbourne's Government. On the Earl of Derby taking office as First Lord of the Treasury in March, 1852, the Duke of Richmond was solicited to take office, but declined the proffered honour, as he conceived that Lord Derby could find a more useful person in the conduct of public affairs. The late duke was a most useful member on the committees of the House of Lords, and for many years devoted much of his time in that public service.

The deceased nobleman was a zealous agriculturist, and was one of the founders of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, of which society he was a trustee. Both on his large domains in Sussex and in Scotland he was revered by his tenants as one of the best of landlords. His Grace was one of the princely supporters of the turf, the annual races at Goodwood Park affording scope for the display of his generous hospitality. By his honourable bearing and frank manners on all occasions he had endeared himself to a large circle of friends, who will never fail to cherish his memory.

The Earl of March, his successor in the dukedom and patrimonial estates, was born 27th February, 1818, and married, 28th November, 1843, Frances Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. Algernon F. Greville. The present duke was formerly in the army, and was aide-de-camp to the late Duke of Wellington and Viscount Hardinge. He has represented West Sussex in the House of Commons from July, 1841. In March, 1859, he was appointed President of the Poor Law Board, and was made a Privy Councillor. By his elevation to the House of Lords a vacancy occurs in the representation of the western division of Sussex, in the lower house of the legislature.

THE QUADRILATERAL FORTRESSES OF UPPER ITALY.

Under the heading "The Quadrilateral Fortresses of Upper Italy, their Importance for Germany, for Switzerland, and the Balance of Power in Europe," Captain Aresin, of the Austrian General Quartermaster's Staff, devotes an article of considerable length in the last number of the *Oesterreichische Militär-Zeitschrift*, to the four celebrated fortresses. Their possession is a vital question to Austria, and the writer endeavours to point out their importance as a frontier line to Germany. This article is, apart from the present critical state of the relations between Austria and Sardinia, important in two respects. Politically, it conveys the views of the Austrian government; strategically, it gives valuable information.

After a preliminary treatise on international law and the necessity of maintaining the balance of power in Europe, the Austrian writer enters fully into his subject.

Of all continental states, France possesses the happiest conditions of defence. Strong in her geographical position in case of a European war, she has but one front, and her battle-ground is only in one direction. In the south-east she has strong natural frontiers, the belt of the Maritime Alps; and by the annexation of Savoy and Nice, has placed one foot against Italy. The centre of this front is covered by the neutrality of Switzerland. She has made sure of one of the best entrances to that land through Porrentruy by her stronghold at Belfort. The other good entrance through the valley of the Rhone she has acquired by the annexation of North Savoy. The remainder of France's defensive front is covered by the Rhine, the Vogesen, and Ardennes, with the triple belt of fortresses, the chief points of which are Strasbourg, Metz, and Lille. Paris and Lyons form two centres in her defensive net-work. France is, moreover, compact, not intersected by slips of foreign territory; her population is brave, warlike, ambitious.

Prussia is geographically dismembered. Her territory runs far into that of other states, encircles them, or is encircled by them. If this configuration is favourable to attack, Prussia is, however, from her European position, a negative conservative state, and therefore, acting a defensive part, bears only the disadvantage of the geometrical form of her land frontiers.

Austria, as actually constituted, has, as regards defence, a somewhat happier configuration; but, like Prussia, placed between great military powers, she has on no side any secure natural line of defence.

Both states must therefore replace the want of natural barriers by an immense outlay of money and energy.

A state with a conservative policy, Austria limits herself strictly to the maintenance of her rights, and the fulfilment of her duties as a great power. True to this policy Austria has not deemed it necessary to cover by far the greater portion of her frontiers with artificial barriers. Only in Upper Italy, on a battle-ground upon which she has been repeatedly attacked by her western neighbour states, and where the most unfavourable conditions of the indirect defence of the south frontier of Germany threaten her military existence in the highest degree, she has by art formed a strong position, and thereby rendered possible a direct and easy defence of her German auxiliaries.

Between the Lake of Garda, the Alps, and the Pô, there is a strategical defile of from 7 to 8 miles * in width, through which any hostile operations against Tyrol or Vienna must pass to attain their object. On no other point can an enemy get through with his main army; he must go through this gate. Above the Lake of Garda, as long at least as Switzerland is able to maintain her neutrality, he can only make incursions with detached parties, sufficient to annoy the Austrian communications in the valley of the Adige, or likely to be annihilated. In the south, below the mouth of the Mincio, as far as the sea, the field for operations is narrowed by the rice-fields of Ostiglia, and the "Valli grandi Veronesi," flanked on both sides by fortresses, and even an attack on the Ferrara side would be extremely hazardous. This important gate of Austria and of South Germany is closed by the line of fortifications on the Mincio and Adige, by the celebrated Quadrilateral.

This barrier is of so formidable a nature that it will bring to a dead stand the operations of the finest army in the world; it would render it necessary for such an army to have recourse to all the processes of long weary sieges, and it could not advance further until all the fortresses were carried and the defile open. Tyrol and the whole plain of Venetia are now one immense intrenched camp. The defences of this strategical defile have cost more than 10,000,000*l.* sterling. The immense power of this capital transformed into fortifications has given strength to the Quadrilateral, namely: Mantua, Peschiera, Verona, and Legnano. These fortifications are concentrated within an area of fourteen square miles. They are so connected with each other, that they can act in concert and support each other against an enemy. As long as Austria has possession of these fortresses she can hold her own. A force of 100,000 men in the Quadrilateral is capable of keeping 200,000 men at bay for months. As long as Austria holds the Mincio line, she may look placidly upon every attack, and send her contingent, if necessary, to help Germany on the Rhine. By maintaining Venetia, Austria covers by a strong position the south frontier of Germany from the Stelfer-Joch to the mouth of the Isonzo.

A defeat of Austria in Italy (continues the Austrian writer) will be felt on the Rhine, throughout the whole of Germany, in Belgium, and even in Holland. With Austria conquered, Germany falls; should Austria lose the Quadrilateral, this side of Germany is open to receive the blow of the enemy. Without Venice and the coast-lands, Trieste and the Dalmatian littoral would not be tenable. The Adriatic would thus be lost, as also the connection with the Mediterranean one of the great pulses of the maritime existence of Austria.

The position of Switzerland is next considered.

The neutrality of Switzerland is guaranteed by the treaties of 1815. What have become of that neutrality now? It was instituted in the general interests of Europe for the maintenance of the balance of power.

The advantages which the occupation of Switzerland would give to France in case of a European war are so great that she could not eventually fail to make use of the strategic superiority it would give her. The two gates of Switzerland, the Porrentruy and the valley of the Rhone, are open to her. Savoy is already in her possession, and the neutrality of North Savoy, which was guaranteed by treaties, has been disregarded. From the Lake of Geneva, from the valley of the Rhine, the Jura is doubled, the high plains of Switzerland, so important for the defence of South Germany, easily attained, with the Upper Rhine open to attack from the rear. Without firing a shot, Baden and Würtemberg would be lost to Germany, the German line of defence thrown back on the strategic defile of Stockach and Ulm. On the other side, through the valley of the Rhone, France comes into possession of the passes of the Great St. Bernard, the valley of Dora-baltea, over the Simplon to the Tessin, over the St. Gothard to the Rhine and Inn, and threatens any army in the rear that might have made progress against its army in *the valley of the Pô*.

After pointing out the detriment which has occurred not only to Switzerland, but to all Europe, by the recent cession of territory to France, the Austrian writer maintains "that the political independence of Switzerland depends now only upon, and is intimately connected with, the fate of the Quadrilateral fortresses of Upper Italy."

Whoever holds those fortresses is master of the Tyrol. That land once in French hands, or in the hands of French allies, Switzerland would be separated from Austria, and the other conservative states, of which she is one, be isolated, surrounded by French armies, dominated by French influence, and fall under a French protectorate. That Switzerland feels this is proved by the fact that she is erecting forts against the Porrentruy, and organising a federal army of 72,000 men. But will this save her? Her only safety in the opinion of the Austrian writer is to be found: "In at once voluntarily abandoning her neutrality, and in reply to the annexation of North Savoy, to form a defensive alliance with the German Confederation."

The importance of the Quadrilateral to Germany is great:

1. Because in proportion to Austria's defensive position in Venetia, she can regulate the strength of the army she can send to assist her confederates on the Rhine.

2. Because the attack of the enemy, according to who holds the Quadrilateral, must take place either on the Rhine, or deep in the interior of Germany, at the passes of the Tyrol in Bavaria.

Germany and Austria are militarily to each other what a shield and sword are to the body. Germany without Austria, Austria without Germany—shield or sword must fall. The defensive strength of Austria is in this respect the defensive strength of Germany.

The proximity of war is not concealed by the Austrian writer.

In March, 1859, (he says) there was still a possibility of avoiding war if the moral re-action in Europe had come forward boldly against aggression. Even in May, 1859, the victory of 70 millions of Germans against France and little Piedmont, that is to say, against the warlike power of 44 millions of men, was certain. Now, in 1860, the power of both states has increased. In the next war the battle will be no longer against 44 millions, but against the armies of a population of nearly 60 millions of souls, united by a common interest, led by one will. Every delay, like the offer of the Sibyl's books, adds to the sacrifices which a by no means improbable war will cost—adds to the price that will have to be paid for victory.

* A German mile is equal to 3 English.

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STEAM RAMS.

Vice-Admiral Sartorius, to whom in a measure must be conceded the merit of bringing prominently under the notice of the country the peculiar advantages of iron-built vessels for warlike purposes, has written a long letter to our contemporary the *Times*, and we regret that our restricted space will not permit us to give it *in extenso*. We however subjoin a few extracts, the importance of which will be fully appreciated by naval men whether belonging to the Executive or the Engineering classes:—

As it is clear the iron walls must supersede wooden ones, let us examine which of the two actual arrangements of the former is the most efficient—the steam frigate, iron-cased, with the usual masts, yards, and sails, of a line-of-battle ship, only using her guns; or the modification of the steam frigate, which also uses artillery, and is expressly built for speed and strength, and weight sufficient to sink by concussion, and with a rig subordinate to that important quality. I give my reasons in the following observations to show why I think the latter (steam ram) is infinitely superior for service, less expensive in construction, and much less in maintenance.

The iron-plated steam ram can make use of guns as the steam frigate, equal in calibre, and if required, equal in number. She can use more guns from each extremity than the steam frigate from her bow or stern; therefore, whether retreating or pursuing, the steam ram is more formidable, even when she trusts to her guns alone.

A single steam ram can effect with her beak an amount of destruction in a few minutes which would take many steam frigates to effect very imperfectly in as many days, if at all. She could get in among a fleet at night, sink two or three ships and disperse the rest. She could run into a harbour, such, for example, as Cherbourg, by one entrance and out by the other, sink some of the ships at anchor in the outer road by her beak, and set fire to others by her incendiary projectiles.

The steam rams should have both extremities the same (I proposed a screw and rudder at each end, and also paddle wheels for Channel service); she could run in or out among the enemy's vessels, and advance or back with the same velocity and quickness. If attacking at night, with masts lowered, she could not be seen until felt, could launch out her incendiary projectiles into the town and harbour, and there would be no masts, sails, or rigging to obstruct their flight in every direction. Guarded by loop-holed and bullet-proof towers to afford refuge to her people when boarded, and boiling water made to be ejected from them, it would be impossible to take the steam ram.

No steam frigate could do all this. A steam ram, when prepared for action (she has, of course, no bowsprit), with her masts lowered, the rigging, the little she has, frapped in amidships, and without any kind of outside projection, can clear instantly any vessel she may fall alongside of, or that she has run into. If boarded, the boarders must be killed or scalded. As no wreck can hang overboard, her screw cannot be fouled. The steam-frigate falling alongside of her enemy, and either vessel losing masts and yards, they must get entangled, and their screws fouled by their wreck; there would then be nothing to prevent a fresh ship from running alongside and effecting an easy conquest of the steam frigate.

The steam ram cannot possibly foul her screw by the wreck of the vessel she destroys. Her working screw must be the whole length of the vessel from the locality of the wreck or the vessel struck, and every stroke of the screw backing removes her further from that locality. The foremost rudder and screw blades, in preparing for the attack, are placed and fixed fore and aft. I have the opinions of some of our ablest ship-constructors that the stern piece can be made so strong as effectually to protect screw and rudder from all harm where the concussion takes place. It has been said also that if the steam ram were going at a high speed against a large vessel the force of the blow or concussion would throw the engine out of gear and render it useless. This opinion is abundantly refuted by innumerable facts. We hear, unfortunately, almost every day of steamers, some that have run down other vessels, upon rocks, and going at 11 or 12 knots against stone walls, as at Birkenhead, or into a stone pier, mounting up the stones on either side as if it had been an earthquake, as at New York, and in every case the engines have never been injured or inutilised until either the bottom has been beaten in by the rocks or the fires have been extinguished by the water rushing in, but the engines have never, and even the stem of the vessel has but seldom, been much the worse for the shock. We must recollect that all these cases of collision or wreck have occurred with merchant vessels of ordinary construction and strength, and as such, therefore, are far inferior in solidity and strength to what the war steamers would be expressly built and prepared for purposely effecting what has been so often unintentionally done. The beak of the steam ram rushing upon a large ship with the momentum of 3000 or 4000 tons, can never encounter a sudden check; it is the gradual crushing blow—the side yielding to it, the vessel struck heels over, and is more or less driven before the blow. I am persuaded a man in the gun-room of the steam ram could hardly know that a collision had taken place. It is again said that the application of the principle of the steam ram has never been tried. I point out as my answer the cases of collisions I have alluded to. Every steam-vessel that has destroyed another by running into that vessel, is to all intents and purposes a steam ram.

The steam frigate has only one apparent advantage over the steam ram, and that will disappear on examination—namely, the line-of-battle ship's masts and sails enable her to make long voyages; but the steam ram has her five or six schooner-masts, and, if required for a long voyage, topmasts gafftop sails, stay-sails and square sails can be added, so that she will spread almost as many yards of canvas as the line-of-battle ship. To resist invasion or protect seaports and harbours the steam ram is tenfold more serviceable than the steam frigate or any other description of vessel or shore battery.

As protection for harbours the steam ram is unquestionably the most effective, indeed infallible, for no description of vessel can escape from its blow. Amid all the incongruities so abundantly occurring during and since the Russian War in public matters, particularly in military or naval matters, none can more readily excite a smile than when the Government wished to know from the sub-committee on coast defences what would be the most effective mode of protecting Portsmouth harbour and arsenal from being bombarded by shot-proof vessels coming into Spithead and throwing shells and incendiary projectiles over the town. A plan and estimate was seriously sent in for forming a complicated work of booms, chains, nets, and innumerable anchors, to spread over so large a place as Spithead, at a cost of 500,000*l.*! like a net for catching tunny fish. The difficulty of keeping all this cumbrous complication in working order in winter and storm, and the impossibility of spreading out the trap with sufficient quickness to catch the interlopers, who necessarily would come on very suddenly, the enormous inconvenience of embarrassing this important roadstead with all this mass of materials, seemed to have escaped the attention of the committee, as well as the simple remedy—namely, to oppose them by the same kind of vessels. As these would be constructed for harbour protection alone, they could be made more powerful and handy than those of the enemy.

PORTSMOUTH.

In consequence of the crowded state of the footpaths in the narrow streets and sallyports of Portsmouth, caused by the large body of its inhabitants inclosed within its ramparts, forbidding any expansion or improvement of the thoroughfares of the city, the following General Order has been issued by the Lieut.-Governor, Major-General Lord William Paulet, C.B., for the guidance of troops, who, in considerable bodies, are constantly, in the discharge of their duties, moving between the various barracks and parades within the walls:—"In wet weather, and when the streets are very dirty, commanding officers are to cause their men to walk in single rank on either side of the street, keeping off the curb-stone of the pavement. This order applies to regiments marching to and from chapel, as well as to parties marching to their respective guards. Guards, or other parties on fatigue, or other duties, will not be marched through a sally-port, but through the nearest large gateway."

Captain Sir William Wiseman, R.N., Bart., and Lieut.-Colonel F. Campbell, of the Royal Artillery, both of the Ordnance Select Committee, have been down at Portsmouth during the last week, for the purpose of witnessing experiments upon the Sirius, old frigate, fitted with the various iron-proof armour submitted to Government by inventors.

The Lines of Portsmouth.—The last field-day which Major-General Lord William Paulet, C.B., commanding the South-West District, held at Southsea, played the mischief with the embrasures of the heavy batteries of the Portsmouth lines facing the Common. The engineers assured his lordship that if he directed the artillery to open a general fire along the lines, he would cause great damage to the parapets; to which his lordship very properly replied that the parapets were intended for use, and that if the embrasures would not stand blank cartridge firing, they certainly could not be worth much. Accordingly a *feu d'enfer* was opened on the heads of the retreating garrison, as it fell back through King William's Ravelin, and the result, as the engineers predicted, has been the blowing away of a number of the faces of the embrasures in question, which workmen are now repairing, and which, like the carpenter's nails, John Bull will find in his next annual bill. But it is very questionable whether it is any longer worth while to undergo the expense of repairing these works, whose utility was of the time of Cromwell's Ironsides, and not of the present era of modern warefare. An enemy in possession of the beach would shell the dockyard by firing over them; and they contain in their *enceinte* neither arsenal, nor stores, nor magazines, nor anything worth defending. Every future shilling spent there is money thrown into the sea.

Orders have been received here from the War Department to subject the monster gun known as "Horsfall's" to a still further proof than that it has already undergone. In 1857, when first cast, it was subjected by Major Vandeleur to a proof of 40 lbs. charge, and then nearly 100 rounds were fired with an increased charge of 50 lbs. The experiments were then stopped in consequence of an ominous crack of three inches long appearing in the under side of the metal. The gun was mounted on the Clarence Esplanade at Southsea, to the west of the castle, and large parties of artillerymen have been for several days past digging holes for the purpose of receiving anchors for holding the fore and back gauge of a 40 feet shears, which will be used in lifting the monstrous brute from its present bed. When we add that the gun weighs 22 tons, and consider the labour of loading it with a 13-inch solid shot, and 28 lbs. of powder, the unlikelihood of a second shot ever being had at a passing vessel, the difficulty of moving it if disabled, and the enormous expense of the whole matter from the beginning, it will not excite surprise to hear that the principle is considered erroneous among scientific professional men. The "monster" will be removed to the neighbourhood of Lump's fort, and there proved with 80 lbs. of powder; and if it bursts, it is not probable that Government will invest in a second edition of the unwieldy brute. On Monday afternoon, the 22nd inst., a whole battery of the Royal Artillery was employed on the Esplanade to test the strength of the tackle. The falls and stoppers being duly prepared, and men laid on by detachments, the order to move round was given by Captain Torriano, R.A., under whose superintendence the work was done, to the parties at the crab capstans. In a short time it was apparent that the forty-feet shears had received the weight of the gun, but no sooner was it clear of the trunnion holes, than the straining and tremendous tension of the new tackle caused it several times to return to its original bed, before the ropes ceased to give. This being effected, the gun rose out of its trunnion holes, the falls and stoppers having been duly applied to the main fall tackle once, to renew the coil on the upper part of the capstan axletree. As everything appeared to hold well, the word was given to ease off gently, and the monster returned to its own bed again. The skidding is all ready for removing it to the barge, when orders arrive from London to that effect. Colonel Mundy, Commanding 10th brigade of the Royal Artillery, and many officers of Artillery and Royal Marine Artillery, were present during the operations.

Gosport.—Major-General Lord William Paulet, C.B., inspected the 15th brigade of the Royal Artillery on Haslar Common, on the 22nd inst. The brigade having gone through the usual evolutions, and marching past, were addressed by the General, who said he found no fault with their appearance on parade, but that he regretted to be obliged to advert to the conduct of the men during the past half-year, as evidenced by the extraordinary number of courts-martial which had been held for the punishment of offenders. The General further said that he was determined to break the neck of the insubordination and drunkenness which had pervaded to such a fearful extent; and warned the men they would sooner be tired of braving the law than he would be of applying it. It is but just to add that his lordship's remarks in no way reflected on Colonel Franklin, C.B., and the officers of the brigade. As it was raised in April last, from contributions from all the other heavy brigades; and as it is not probable captains of batteries would part with their best men, it was pretty soon ascertained that the selection was anything but agreeable to the feelings or pockets of the officers appointed to the new brigade. Men noted for bad character and conduct were soon seen strutting about with the stripes of the non-commissioned officers on their arm; and at one time there were no less than forty men in the military prison for selling their kits. This is a sample of the work which was cut out for the gallant colonel. We are already aware that a better order of things is beginning to prevail; so much so that we shall be very much mistaken if on his next inspection his lordship will not find occasion to use very different language to that in which he felt it his duty to address the brigade at the present inspection. The General inspected at the same time the No. 1 battery of the 10th bridage, stationed at Black Horse Fort, under the command of Captain Hodson, R.A.; and at the end of this day there remained only the Suffolk Artillery, Colonel Shafto Adair, to be reviewed, in order to conclude the whole of the present half-yearly inspection of the forts, barracks, hospitals, &c., of the S.W. district, which is now garrisoned by upwards of 14,000 men.

Three gunners of No. 2 battery, 10th brigade Royal Artillery, stationed at Fort Victoria, Isle of Wight, about three months ago, having a grudge against the landlord of a public house in Yarmouth, seduced him into a room where they were drinking, and on their locking the door, fell upon the unhappy man, and nearly beat him to death. We are glad to perceive that at the Winchester assizes just held these ruffians were found guilty, and each sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour; and only regret that there is no law which will rid the Service altogether of men who so disgrace it.

A very serious row occurred a few nights ago in one of the low public-houses in the back-slums in Portsea, in which several sailors belonging to men-of-war in the harbour were severely stabbed by others. A few nights previously one of the Suffolk Artillery was knocked down by a sailor, stabbed, and his head kicked in. We revert to these matters with a view of asking whether, considering that soldiers are no longer to walk about with their side-arms when off duty, it would not be equally advisable to keep Jack's knife on board ship, when he is out on the loose, and often quite incapable of taking care of himself?

Garrison Order.—*Portsmouth, Oct.* 18, 1860.—District Order.—In consequence of the inclement state of the weather, the Major-General Commanding sanctions the issue of the winter allowance of fuel for one week, commencing the 20th inst.—[N.B., A very considerate thing on the part of his lordship.]

H.M.S. ship Diadem, Captain Cockburn, is still in No. 8 dock, under the hands of the workmen, who are busily employed in caulking her deck and waterways; this being the first time she has undergone this operation since she was put into commission, upwards of three years ago. Her bows are found to be very leaky, and her condensers are out of order. She will probably be ready to leave the dock and enter the basin by Saturday next. The workmen employed in her, state that they have seldom seen a vessel so clean and in such thorough good order, everything down below being in its proper place, and up to the work in every way. She was reported before, by the Admiral, as one of the cleanest ships in the Navy; and we take leave to assert that an opinion from the working men of the dockyard is not less conclusive to the point, and perhaps even more complimentary to her officers and crew, who are temporarily turned over to the Bellerophon hulk, pending the Diadem's repairs.

The Hyacinth, once a crack corvette, and celebrated for her swiftness and sailing powers in the West Indies some 15 years ago, has been converted into a floating coal depôt, and is now lying in the harbour awaiting orders to proceed to Portland, where she will receive the cargoes of colliers, and supply with her derricks the requirements of the Channel Fleet. *Sic transit gloria mari.*

Staff College.—We learn with regret that some of the advantages which were likely to accrue to the public service from the establishment of the above institution, are likely to prove nugatory, in consequence of the principles on which it was first sought to attract officers to qualify themselves for the staff of the Army not being strictly adhered to; or rather, we should say, being set aside whenever a convenient opportunity presents itself. We take the case of officers who have studied at the college being promoted to the rank of Regimental Field Officers, when they must then elect either to serve with their own regiments, or to go on half pay, if still desirous of staff employment. Many officers choose the latter alternative, in the firm reliance that they will succeed to vacancies held by field officers. To the dismay, however, of many of the aspirants, these vacancies are filled up by officers who have never studied at the college, and the explanation given is that lieutenant-colonels are wanted for these appointments. We do not mean to assert that this is invariably the rule, but it is the stereotyped reply whenever a "put off" is convenient. It is, therefore, evident that no amount of qualification will enable some men to earn their bread without a due admixture of the old leaven of interest in it; and we should be glad to know how majors, who accepted the original conditions of the contract, and are now on half-pay, are to obtain the benefit of their labours. We affirm that the point is vitally connected with the welfare of the Staff College.

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MUNIFICENT LIFE-BOAT GIFTS TO SCOTLAND.

A benevolent gentleman, resident in Edinburgh, has just communicated to the National Life-boat Institution his intention to defray the cost, amounting to upwards of 500*l*, of a complete first-class life-boat station, including boat, stores, transporting carriage, and boat-house. The station will, at his request, be established on the Mull of Cantire, on the west coast of Scotland, where some fearful shipwrecks, with loss of life, take place nearly every winter, six wrecks having occurred in that neighbourhood during the past twelve months. Being mounted on a transporting carriage, the life-boat can easily be made available for all accessible points round that peninsula. The donor stipulates that the establishment shall hereafter be kept up in an efficient state, jointly by the National Life-boat Institution and the residents of the locality. A lady resident at Lasswade Bank has also promised the Life-boat Institution to pay the cost (200*l*.) of a new life-boat, to be planted at Irvine, which is likewise situated on the west coast of Scotland. Last February a frightful wreck of a French vessel, named the Success, of Nantes, occurred on Irvine Bar, when every one of her unfortunate crew perished from the want, as it was believed, of an efficient life-boat. The Institution forwarded a day or two ago a new life-boat and transporting carriage to Thurso, on the extreme north of Scotland. The cost of the boat is the munificent gift of A. W. Jaffray, Esq., of St. Mildred's-court. He also defrayed the cost of the St. Andrew's life-boat, which, during the heavy gale of the 3rd inst., rendered important services to several fishing-boats from Backhaven. Their crews have subsequeutly sent, with expressions of much gratitude, 3*l*. to help to defray the cost of the maintenance of the lifeboat. Mr. Jaffray has also, in conjunction with his father, paid the expense of the life-boat which the Society sent about a month ago to North Berwick, near Edinburgh, where again four or five poor creatures perished last winter from a wreck through the want of a life-boat. The Institution has another lifeboat, the gift of a benevolent lady, ready to be sent to Buckie, an important fishing town on the north-east of Scotland, near which place, three or four years ago, 42 poor fishermen perished. The Institution has now life-boats at the following places on the Scotch coast:—Ayrshire, Ayr; Caithness-shire, Thurso; Banffshire, Buckie, Banff; Elginshire, Lossiemouth; Aberdeenshire, Fraserburgh; Fifeshire, St. Andrew's; Haddingtonshire, North Berwick. It is a singular circumstance that nearly every one of these boats is the gift of private persons, who, with one or two exceptions, have no connection with Scotland. After a life-boat is established in a locality it is estimated that about 40*l*. a year are required to keep it in an efficient state and ready for instantaneous use. To enable, therefore, the Institution to accomplish and perpetuate its important and philanthropic objects, it earnestly solicits the pecuniary aid and the general co-operation of all humane persons who can feel for, and have the power to aid, those whom it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict by casting them helplessly on our coasts. Contributions are received by all the London bankers, and at the office of the Institution, 14, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

THE REGENT'S ALLOWANCE. — The Secretary of State for War has had under his consideration lately the position of officers quartered in the Channel Islands in respect to their Regent's allowance, which has hitherto been never granted to regiments or companies quartered there. It has, however, been represented to him that of late years, and more particularly since the new tariff on wine duties has come into operation, the difference between the expenses of messes stationed in England and in the islands is only very slight; and that railways and steamers have levelled all distinctions and advantages which some favoured localities once enjoyed. And, moreover, as by the new regulation the Regent's allowance is no longer to be exclusively devoted to the lessening of the first cost of wine, but to the decreasing of the general expenses of the mess, it would be invidious to exempt a small portion of Her Majesty's dominions from the benefit it is intended to effect. These considerations has at length weighed with the right honourable gentleman, and orders have been given to extend the allowance to troops quartered in Jersey, Guernsey, and their dependencies.

SHOEBURYNESS.—The Artillery officers who are now studying at Shoeburyness, and going through the "long course" there for the purpose of qualifying themselves under Colonel Gardner, R.A., for instructors of artillery to their different brigades, will finish their work at Christmas, and it is expected that a fresh batch of young officers will be required to volunteer their services to fill the vacancies in the studies. There has hitherto been no lack of gentlemen anxious to improve their opportunities of acquiring solid information in the practical part of their profession.

The entire force of the Chatham garrison was reviewed on Wednesday on Chatham lines by Major-General Eyre, in command of the district, each of the troops being furnished with ten rounds of blank ammunition. The movements of the day, which included a variety of brigade, light infantry, and other manœuvres, were under the direction of General Eyre, and occupied upwards of two hours.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, in reference to the War Office Circular of the 7th of November, 1859, No. 198, has appointed the following officers to be Inspectors of Warlike Stores and Firemasters at the undermentioned stations:—Captain R. Boyle, Malta; Captain C. Hardy, Halifax; Captain T. Mahon, Quebec; Lieutenant E. T. Warry, Gibraltar. To be Assistant-Inspector, Captain C. B. Le Mesurier, Corfu. The appointments of officers to the remaining stations named in the Circular referred to will be notified as soon as the officers have passed through the course of instruction, and received certificates of competency from the respective superintendents of the manufacturing departments. As there are at the present time several vacancies not yet provided for, any officers who may be desirous of the appointments are requested to submit their wishes to their commanding officers, who (if they have no objections thereto) will forward the names to the Horse Guards.

SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON ON RIFLE CORPS.

On Friday week the oath of allegiance was administered by Sir A. Alison in the City Hall, Glasgow, to the 60th, 61st, and 93rd Lanarkshire Highland Rifle Volunteers, and 14th Lanarkshire Artillery. A brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen occupied the platform, galleries, and the sides of the body of the hall, to witness the proceedings. The formal part of the proceedings being over, Sir Archibald addressed the companies. It was with feelings of the deepest interest that he rose to express his warmest thanks for the manner in which he had been spoken of on that occasion, and to them all for the kind reception they had given him. He had done no more than was his simple duty as a magistrate of the Queen. If there was one feeling more than another which must penetrate the soul of a lover of his country it was to see so large a body of men standing forth to defend his native land against its enemies, and to transmit to latest posterity its religion, its liberties, and its laws. He felt proud at the honour of being enrolled a member among their ranks. All his life he had a warm heart towards Highlanders, and he had no small share of Highland blood in his veins. His ancestors had fought at Bannockburn for the independence of Scotland, and he was happy to say that his sons had followed the example of their ancestors; they had won all their honour at the head of a Highland regiment. They (the Volunteers before him) had now discharged an important and a solemn duty; they had assembled to take the oath of allegiance to their Sovereign at a period of no ordinary difficulty — at a period when war was threatening in Europe, and no one could say how soon the mimic warfare of the late Volunteer review might be changed to the stern realities of war. But in such an event they would, he believed, show themselves not unworthy of the name of Highlanders in nobly standing forth in defence of their country. The sight before him forcibly recalled to his mind a similar scene which occurred eleven months before, when for the first time he had the pleasure of meeting a body of Volunteers in that room. There were 1200 Volunteers then assembled—by far the largest number that had been seen together in Great Britain; and it was thought at that time by the most sanguine supporters of the movement that 4000 men might be raised in Lanarkshire for the defence of our Queen and country. Before ten months had expired he had the pleasure of seeing 21,500 Volunteers defiled before the ancient palace of their kings, and whose gallant bearing and conduct showed them to be worthy of the high eulogium pronounced by our Sovereign, that she never had seen so noble a sight, and never expected to see such another. He must say that he regarded with no small pride and satisfaction the leading part this county and city had taken in this great movement. At Edinburgh 9000 men in arms arrived from Glasgow and the adjoining parts of the county out of a population of 700,000. Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire had turned out 1 in 70 of the whole population in arms, and 1 in 100 of the population of Scotland was turned out, while England had only turned out 1 in 190. If the whole country had turned out in the same proportion as Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire the Volunteers would number 300,000; and if in the same proportion as the whole of Scotland, the number would be 200,000; but at present there were only 130,000 in the whole empire. Scotland in general, and Lanarkshire in particular, had afforded a great and noble example to the nation. He did not assert with confidence that we were the originators of the movement, but we were the persons who adopted it and carried it first into execution. The detractors of the movement were at first overwhelmed, and said nothing for a long time; but now they were beginning to make themselves heard. They said the Volunteer movement was a menace of the country; it was raising up a warlike spirit among the population, distracting our youth from their civic occupations, and must lead to dangerous and ruinous consequences, by involving us in war with other countries. But the idea that the Volunteer movement was intended as an aggressive movement, or as a menace to others, was erroneous. The Volunteers were not to be employed out of the county in which they were organised, except in the case of actual invasion. He maintained that the Volunteers were the real peace-makers, and the real war-makers were those who opposed them. The real peace-makers were those who, to avert the horrors of war from our hearths, took arms in their hands, and used the motto of our Scottish kings, "*Nemo me impune lacessit.*" Look at the events of the last half century. After Waterloo we had 40 years of peace, and what followed? The nation, as Lord Palmerston had said, reposed upon its laurels. But under the policy of the peace-at-any-price party the nation would have been left absolutely powerless. Look at the Crimean War. Russia, whose ancestors had long had an eye upon Turkey, said that now was the time to take that country; the old English lion might roar, but it would not use its claws, and, therefore, now was the time to make war. A dreadful war arose, and that war was owing to the peace-at-any-price party. Nana Sahib, seeing the condition of this country in respect to our inefficiency of regular troops, said, now was the time to raise the standard of revolt, to drive the infidels into the sea, and murder every one they could find. The Indian revolt very nearly lost us our Indian possessions, and through the Manchester peace-at-any-price party that was brought about. But by the good providence of God another party appeared in the field and extinguished the dangers which threatened our country by the peace-at-any-price party. Who were they? They were the mountaineers of Scotland, and their leader Sir Colin Campbell. The 42nd behaved nobly at Cawnpore, the 76th at Jhansi, the 78th at the relief of Lucknow, and the 93rd extricated the captives from the hands of the Sepoys, and saved the women and children; and with a force of 5000 only, in the face of 60,000 entrenched to the teeth, brought them forth in safety. He wished there was the same prospect of security in Europe that we had now in India; but he much feared that the horizon in Europe was overcast, and perhaps a severe contest awaited us in our own quarter of the globe. That very day they had read in the papers that Russia and Austria had concluded an alliance offensive and defensive; and a war was beginning between the north and the south—in the south, headed by Napoleon, a man of great ability and great power, but actuated by one principle, which he proclaimed when he came from Strasbourg. He represented that principle to be universal suffrage, the dynasty of Napoleon, and the defeat of Waterloo. A gallant, a brave, and an honest man, a brave general, and an honest republican, overturned a monarchy; but he was put aside by Napoleon, and Sardinia stepped in and took possession of the country. He (Sir Archibald) was afraid a great war was arising on the Continent between the northern and the southern country—on the one side Austria and Russia, and on the other France, Spain, and Italy. He believed they would be very equally matched, but we had equal cause to dread both. The only way possible for this country to maintain her position in Europe was by assuming an attitude of defence. There was another reason why the Volunteer movement was of most essential importance. The whole army of Great Britain was 220,000 men. Of these 80,000 must be absorbed by India, 40,000 in the other colonies, leaving 100,000 in the British Islands; 30,000 were required in Ireland, and 35,000 at least in the fortified harbours to preserve our fleet, so that 35,000 only remained against a power who could bring 200,000 against us if he had command of the sea. There was another reason for maintaining a Volunteer force. A great discovery had been made lately in the naval art. He had the pleasure lately of going over the great war vessel now building in the Clyde, and he was informed by Mr. Napier, the builder, that the plates on the sides of that vessel would withstand the effects of a 68-pounder at a distance of 50 yards. Those iron-plated vessels might sail with impunity, dealing out death and destruction, through any ordinary fleet, and sink them without sustaining injury themselves. The French were increasing the number they possesed of such vessels, and these vessels, he held, were intended to be used against England. Therefore, the necessity was greater than ever that there should be no jealousy whatever between the regular Army and the Volunteers, for the best officer of the regular Army would be one who had the greatest respect and esteem for the Volunteers, and the best Volunteer would be he who most owned the value and importance of the regular Army. After a few more remarks on the high estimation in which he held the Volunteer force as a powerful defence of our country, Sir Archibald concluded by again expressing thanks at being enrolled a member of their corps, and if the time ever came when danger threatened this city, he would not be the last to join the ranks of the Glasgow Volunteers.

NAVAL COAST VOLUNTEERS.

[We have been favoured with copies of the following letters, which we make public with the greatest pleasure, as creditable alike to Mr. Llewelyn Turner of Carnarvon, whose praiseworthy exertions in raising Naval Coast Volunteers are recognised by the Board of Admiralty, and to their lordships, who have thus shown a proper appreciation of his services. It is most gratifying to find a gentleman of local influence and the officers of H.M. Ships Blenheim and Majestic thus co-operating heartily together, and we trust their good example will be generally followed in other Coast Guard districts.]

Admiralty, 16th October 1860.

SIR,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to express to you their Lordships' gratification at the accounts they have received from Captain Tatham of your zealous and patriotic exertions, in assisting, in raising and keeping together a fine body of Royal Naval Coast Volunteers belonging to the town of Carnarvon. I am, &c.,

W. G. ROMAINE.

Llewelyn Turner, Esq., Mayor of Carnavon.

Royal Welsh Yacht Club, Carnarvon, Oct. 20, 1860.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, conveying to me the gratifying announcement of the approbation of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of my conduct, and I have to assure their Lordships how highly I appreciate the honour they have conferred upon me.

Having filled the office of Rear-Commodore of this Club from the date of its formation in 1847, I have felt it my duty to do all in my power to raise men for the Naval service.

With this view I convened a meeting of seamen last summer, for the pupose of explaining the conditions of the "Naval Reserve," which I did in the course of an address, pointing out the folly of so many men joining the American service. The number of seamen in this port in winter being very considerable, I have arranged to hold meetings during the winter months, in which I have been promised the able co-operation of Captain W. R. Mends, C.B., commanding Her Majesty's ship Majestic, to whose district I understand Carnarvon is to be transferred.

It is due from me to Captain Tatham to mention to their lordships the high terms in which the volunteers speak of the judicious treatment they receive on board his ship.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
LLEWELYN TURNER.

W. G. Romaine, Esq., Admiralty.

The members of the 4th Surrey (Brixton and Streatham) Rifles have recently presented to Sergant-Major Baker and Drill-Sergeant Haylock, of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, a gratifying testimonial, in the shape of two powerful field-glasses, as a mark of the appreciation in which they hold their services in bringing the corps into its present efficient state. The corps is in possession of an excellent range, extending to 550 yards, and target practice is regularly carried on. Various prizes, including a Ladies' prize, a handsome silver challenge cup, presented by J. T. Oxley, Esq., a Westley Richards' rifle, and also several other prizes for shooting, and judging distance, are to be competed for immediately. We understand all the commissioned officers of this corps have been instructed in battalion drill, at the Guards' Barracks, and, indeed, that the rules of the corps require that they should obtain certificates of competency after attending some such course of instruction; such a rule is well calculated to increase the efficiency of any corps, and cannot be too highly recommended for general adoption. The enrolment of members and cadets still continues.

The Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge has presented a silver cup to be shot for by the Cambridge University Volunteers. The match will take place on 31st inst.

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THE BRITISH CEMETERIES IN THE CRIMEA.

The following correspondence has been addressed to the editor of our daily contemporary:—

(To the Editor of the "Morning Post.")

SIR,—It is proposed to raise a subscription for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Colonel Gowen, who has taken such great interest in the preservation of the tombs of British officers in the Crimea. He has caused several of them which were in a dilapidated state to be repaired, has planted cypresses and other ornamental trees around them, and has gone to considerable expense, for which he has refused to accept any repayment. I am confident that the relations and friends of those who so nobly fell in the Crimea in support of the honour of England, as well as all who admire the heroism displayed by those gallant men, will gladly join in offering a token of respect to Colonel Gowen for the trouble he has taken in protecting from desecration their last resting places.—I am, &c.,

MONTAGUE GORE.

Palace Chambers, St. James's Street, Oct. 20.

"29, Stanley Gardens, Kensington Gardens, Aug. 11, 1860.

"My Lord,—I have the honour to represent, with reference to the state of the cemeteries of British officers buried in the Crimea, that I received, in November last, instructions to proceed from Theodosia to Sebastopol, to examine into the condition of the cemeteries of the British Army.

"On my arrival there I found that a part of the cemeteries had been used by the inhabitants for cattle folds and vineyards. The gravestones in many instances were knocked down and broken, the walls destroyed, and, in one instance, the body of an officer had been exhumed.

"Colonel Gowen, of the United States army, was at that time engaged in rebuilding the walls, and resetting the tombstones, and he has since then expended a large sum in restoring various cemeteries to their original state, and in planting cypresses and other ornamental trees around the graves. I enclose copy of a letter I have since received from him, and can fully confirm what he says with regard to the restorations he has effected.

"A person has now, I believe, been stationed on the spot to protect the cemeteries from further injury.—I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

"ROBERT CHARLES CLIPPERTON,
H.M. Vice-Consul, Theodosia.

"Lord Frederick Paulet, &c."

(Enclosure.)

"Since my return from Odessa I have had the entire inclosure round Cathcart Hill Cemetery fully repaired and repointed with cement. I have also had a large portion of the kerb-stone inclosure around the Guards' Monument taken away, and fine hammered Inkerman stone reset, all the weeds pulled up, and the inscriptions on most of the head-stones repainted, that is the lettering in black paint, as they were before. The cemetery looks as well, if not better, now than when it was originally constructed. I have also prepared the concrete, over the remains of General Estcourt, to be fully ready for the reception of the kerb-stones, iron fence, &c., Lady Estcourt is about sending from England. There was much work on it, and I think I described it fully to you in my last.

"The Engineers' cemetery and the cemetery of the 2nd Division, near the Picket House, have been placed in fine condition. I have a man who is taking a photograph of Cathcart Hill, and also of the monument of the Guards today, which I shall send you by an English gentleman, who returns from a visit to the Crimea in the course of two weeks. Signed, JOHN GOWEN,
Colonel United States Army.

"To Her Majesty's Consul, Theodosia."

[The gentleman in question is, we believe, engaged in raising the Russian men-of-war which have been sunk in Sebastopol, and has already been very successful in his operations. The land on which we encamped is private property, and it is rather unfortunate the allies did not respect the Russian graves at Komara and elsewhere more religiously, as we should then have better grounds of complaint.—ED.]

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE ATTACK ON THE 27TH JUNE AT PUKETAKAUERE.

Royal Naval Brigade—Captain H. Beauchamp Seymour, R.N., wounded severely in leg; Lewis Delbridge, Sergeant, R.M., ditto ditto; Henry Baker, R.M.A., ditto in arm; Charles Churchill, A.B., ditto ditto; Isaac Cure, Leading Stoker, dangerously in arm and chest; John Tremain, A.B., slightly, in back; Samuel Jenkins, A.B., severely, in arm; Walter Hannaford, A.B., severely, in leg; James Belford, A.B., severely, in leg; John Minshall, A.B., severely, in leg.

Royal Artillery—Wounded.—Gunners W. Weir (since dead), Robert Rogers, William West.

40th Regiment—Killed.—Lieutenant C. F. Brooke, Sergeant E. O'Callaghan, Corporals S. McBurney, E. Ryan, D. Vahey; Privates J. Fillingham, J. Downs, Allen, P. Broderick, S. Abrey, James Byrne, J. Gill, W. Cliff, J. Gore, W. Hickey, T. Dumphy, Douglas, W. Hayes, A. M'Cann, G. Marsden, H. E. Martyn, F. F. Robinson, J. Webber, P. Fagan, P. Macabe, C. Gallagher, W. Smith, W. F. Perry, W. Markham, E. G. Harris.

Wounded.—Privates Charles Baker, Charles Smith, William Burgess, John Fisher, Thomas Brien, John M'Carthy, Michael Head, Jeremiah Lynch, James Hogan, John Channing, James Smith, J. Tomney, Thomas M'Guire (since dead), James Lucas, J. Murphy, James S. Plunket, J. Burke, P. O'Brien, James Newman, Thomas Logue, J. Motoen.

The officers engaged were—

Naval Brigade—1st Lieutenant Battiscombe, Midshipman Wadlow, Midshipman Garnett, Lieutenant Morris, Royal Marine Artillery.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Mould.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant McNaughten.

40th Regiment—Major Nelson, Lieutenant Brooke (killed), Lieutenants Dowman, Jackson, and Rees, Ensign and Adjutant Whelan.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BACON—September 4, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain Basil E. Bacon, late 50th Regiment B.N.I., and second Assistant Secretary to Government Military Department, of a son.

BARLOW—October 19, at Reading, the wife of G. Nelson Barlow, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

BEALE—September 13, at Nusseerabad, Bombay, the wife of Captain H. Yelverton Beale, of a son.

CAMPBELL—October 21, at Birchwood, Birnam, Perthshire, the wife of Napier Campbell, Esq., Captain Madras Horse Artillery, of a son.

CONEY—October 21, at Cote House, Gloucestershire, the wife of Rev. Thomas Coney, Chaplain to the Forces, of a son.

CRAIG—October 16, the wife of Captain Aylmer S. Craig, 3rd West India Regiment, of a son.

DAUNCEY—October 15, at Lorient, Brittany, the wife of Lieutenant P. S. Dauncey, H.M.'s 77th Regiment, of a son.

DAVIES—October 23, at Reading, the wife of John Davies, Esq., Surgeon-Major, Army Medical Department, of a daughter.

DRAKE—October 20, the wife of Rear-Admiral Drake, of a son.

HANBURY—September 14, at Neemuch, the wife of Captain Gurney Hanbury, of H.M.'s 8th Hussars, of a daughter.

JONES—October 23, at 8, Marine Parade, Brighton, the wife of J. Williams Jones, Esq., Lieutenant 51st Regiment M.N.I., of a daughter.

MACBEAN—October 14, at Florence, the wife of Alexander Macbean, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Leghorn, of a daughter.

MUNRO—September 4, at Rawul Pindee, India, the wife of William Munro, Esq., M.D., Surgeon 93rd Highlanders, of a daughter.

NICHOLAS—October 21, at Moore Place, near East Grinstead, the wife of Major Nicholas, retired full-pay, 5th Fusiliers, of a son.

OGILVIE—September 15, at Saugor, Central India, the wife of Captain Charles Stuart W. Ogilvie, of a daughter.

PACK—October 22, the widow of Colonel Reynell Pack, of a son.

RUSSELL—October 26, at 18, Sumner Place, the wife of William Howard Russell, LL.D., of a son.

SIBTHORP—October 23, at Canwick Hall, near Lincoln, the wife of Major Waldo Sibthorp, M.P., of a son.

STUART—October 18, at Southsea, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel William Stuart, M.P., of Kempston, Beds, of a son and heir.

WILSON—October 22, at Anglesey, Hants, the wife of Captain Thomas Wilson, of H.M.S. St. Vincent, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEAVAN—DAVIS—October 19, at the Cathedral, Manchester, by the Rev. W. W. Johnson, M.A., John Griffiths Beavan, Esq., of Sevenhampton House, Gloucestershire, to Emily, second daughter of John Davis, Esq., Captain Dorset Regiment of Militia.

BRADLEY—PEARSON—October 23, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. John Twells, M.A., rector of Gamston, W. H. Bradley, Esq., H.M.'s Hyderabad Irregular Cavalry, to Lucy, eldest daughter of Horatio Vachell, Esq., and widow of Hedry Pearson, Esq., barrister-at-law.

BURN—JAMESON—August 7, at Hingolee, India, George Alexander Burn, Esq., M.D., Assistant-Surgeon 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to Janet Marianne Woolsey, fifth daughter of the late Andrew Jameson, Esq., of Daphney House, county of Wexford.

MCDOUGALL—JACKSON—October 18, at Walcot Church, Bath, by the Rev. J. Steward, incumbent, of Edstaston, uncle of the bridegroom, Charles E. McDougall, youngest son of Mr. Justice McDougall, of Widcombe Crescent, Bath, to Mary Greir, only daughter of Major James Jackson, 14th Regiment M.N.I.

OUTRAM—DAVIDSON—October 20, at Inchmarlo, Kincardineshire, by the Rev. G. Hutchison, of Banchory Ternan, Francis Boyd Outram, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, only son of Lieut.-General Sir James Outram, Bart., G.C.B., to Jane Anne, eldest daughter of Patrick Davidson, Esq., of Inchmarlo.

PATTON—ISAACS—October 18, at Bishop's Hull, by the Rev. W. P. Williams, Lionel, fourth son of Captain Patton, R.N., of Bishop's Hull House, to Annette Maria, youngest daughter of George Isaacs, Esq., of Hillmore, near Taunton.

PEDDER—FELLDEN—October 23, at the British Embassy, Turin, Captain Richard Newsham Pedder, 10th Hussars, eldest son of Edward Pedder, Esq., Ashton Park, Lancashire, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir William Henry Fellden, Bart., Feniscowles, Lancashire.

PENNEFATHER—DE LA POLE—October 23, at the Brititish Consulate, Ostend, H. V. Pennefather (late Captain 41st Regiment), to Margaretta, only daughter of Sir John De La Pole, Bart.

ROBINSON—HARRISON—October 18, at Knaresborough, by the Rev. Charles Bury, uncle of the bride, the Rev. John Robinson, M.A., of Settle, to Catherine, second daughter of Captain Harrison, of Arlington House, near Knaresborough.

SMITH—HUNT—October 18, at St. Saviour's, Paddington, by the Rev. T. Marsland Hopkins, M.A., Frederick Hodgkinson, Assistant-Surgeon H.M.'s Bombay Army, fourth son of Samuel Smith, Esq., of Westbourne Terrace Road, London (late of Calcutta), to Frances Harriet, second daughter of the late William Henry Hunt, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., of Beulah Lodge, Norwood.

VARLEY—SINGLETON—August 21, at Trinity Church, Murree, India, by the Rev. Thomas Moore, Wm. Varley, Esq., 7th Dragoon Guards, to Mary Jane Henrietta, daughter of Hugh Singleton, Esq., Hazelwood, county Clare, Ireland.

WILKINSON—CUTHBERT—October 20, at St. John's, Lee, by the Rev. Edward Cookson, uncle of the bride, Lieut.-Colonel Frederic Green Wilkinson, 42nd Royal Highlanders, to Annie, eldest daughter of William Cuthbert, Esq., of Beaufront, Northumberland.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—October 19, at Sevenoaks, Kent, R. E. Adams, Esq., eldest son of the late Captain Adams, R.N., aged 54.

APLIN—October 21, at River, near Dover, Captain Benjamin Aplin, R.N., aged 69.

BINGLEY—October 20, at Kensington, Anne, widow of the late T. B. Bingley, Esq., Bengal Horse Artillery, and eldest daughter of the late Major-General Sir John Horsford, K.C.B., Bengal Artillery.

BYASS—October 18, at Lindfield, Sussex, Lucy, wife of Francis Byass, Esq., Captain 2nd Royal Middlesex Militia.

CLAYTON-EAST—September 15, at Ootacamund, Madras, after a few days' illness, of inflammation, consequent upon an attack of cholera, Frederick Richard Clayton-East, Esq., Captain 8th Madras Cavalry, youngest son of the late Sir E. Clayton-East, Bart., of Hall Place, Berks, aged 32.

COCHRANE—October 22, at 5, Osnaburgh Terrace, Regent's Park, Mary Ann, wife of the Hon. W. E. Cochrane, late Major 15th Hussars, aged 64.

COTTELL—October 18, at 5, Tufnell Park Terrace, Upper Holloway, Captain James William Cottell, H.M.'s Bombay Army, aged 37.

DANIELL—September 11, at Bangalore, East Indies, Charlotte Anne, wife of Captain Edward Staines Daniell, Madras Fusiliers, eldest daughter of Thomas Edward Scott, Esq., Upper Swanthorpe, Crondall, Hampshire, aged 23.

DURANT—September 20, at the Chateau Vert, Piscop, France, Elizabeth, the beloved and lamented widow of Bruce Ernest Alphonzo Durant, fifth son of the late Colonel Durant, of Tong Castle, Salop, and Childwick Hall, St. Albans, London.

ELIOTT—October 18, at Palermo, on board H.M.S. Cressy, Gilbert H. T. Eliott, Midshipman, son of Rear-Admiral Russell Eliott, aged 18.

GRINDLAY—October 4, at Nice, Maria Susanna, wife of Captain Robert Melville Grindlay.

MARTIN—October 24, at Lower Seymour Street, Rosa, youngest daughter of the late John Owen Martin, Esq., R.N., of Blackheath.

POTTER—September 20, at Paris, Mrs. Isabella Georgina Potter, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel John Herries, formerly of Cheltenham, aged 49.

ROERDANSZ—October 17, at Berlin, Maria Catherine, wife of Captain Rudolf Roerdansz, of the Prussian Royal Artillery.

SHARP—October 3, suddenly, at Vicarage House, Canterbury, Captain John Sharp, aged 69.

SPARKES—August 4, on board the P. and O. Company's steamer Granada, Peh-tang River, Gulf of Pecheli, China, William Sparkes, third son of Captain J. S. Sparkes, H.E.I.C.S., aged 27.

STURT—October 18, at Worgate, near Wareham, Captain Henry Richard Sturt, R.N.

SULLIVAN—October 16, at Brighton, Catherine, relict of the late Joseph Stapleton Sullivan, Surgeon Bengal Army,

TINMOUTH—October 13, at Charlton, Kent, Ann, relict of the late Commander Tinmouth, R.N.

WYLD—August 30, at Cawnpore, of dysentery, Captain Benjamin Wyld, of the 3rd Madras European Infantry, youngest son of the late James Wyld, Esq., of Gilston, Fifeshire, aged 33.

Advertisements.

CONTRACTS FOR SUGAR, TEA, SPLIT-PEAS, WHITE WHEAT, AND VINEGAR.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services,

Somerset House, 24th October, 1860.

THE COMMISSIONERS for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby GIVE NOTICE, that on TUESDAY, the 6th NOVEMBER next, at half-past one o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to contract for supplying and delivering into Her Majesty's Victualling Stores at DEPTFORD, the undermentioned articles, viz.:—

		When to be delivered.
SUGAR	400 Tons.	Half of each in three weeks, and the remainder in three weeks afterwards, or earlier if preferred by the party tendering.
TEA ...	100,000 lbs.	
SPLIT PEAS ...	800 Qrtrs.	
WHITE WHEAT	2,000 ,,	
VINEGAR ...	20,000 Galls.	Half in one month, and the remainder in one month afterwards, or earlier if preferred by the party tendering.

Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of the articles.

Their Lordships reserve to themselves the power, when the tenders are opened, of contracting either for the whole, or for such part thereof only as they may deem fit, or for a greater quantity, or of not contracting for any, and also an unlimited power of selection.

The Sugar and Tea to be exempted from the Customs' Duties, and parties tendering are to state where they are respectively lying.

Samples of the Split-Peas and White Wheat (not less than two quarts of each), and of the Tea (not less than two pounds from the bonded warehouse), must be produced by the parties tendering.

Samples of the Vinegar (not less than a quart) which the parties tendering may purpose to supply must accompany their tenders, as the delivery will be required to be made in accordance with the samples which may be accepted, and the Vinegar tendered to be No. 20, Trade denomination.

The Vinegar to be delivered in good, sound, strong, and substantial casks, which are to be retained as long as required by the said Commissioners or their Officers without payment thereof, but are to be taken back from the said Victualling Stores (when emptied), by and at the expense of the contractor.

Each tender for Sugar must specify the mark and landing number of each cask or package, the ship in which imported, and the country or place of its growth or produce, and an average sample (not less than two pounds for each import mark) must be produced by the parties tendering, and not an average of different marks or several imports, and any parcel that is found not to be of the same mark or average quality as the samples tendered and accepted, will be rejected by the Officers.

The samples produced by persons whose tenders are not accepted, are requested to be taken away by them immediately after the contracts have been decided.

No tender will be received unless made on the Printed Form provided for the purpose, and which may be obtained on application at the said Office, or to the Officer conducting the Packet Service at Liverpool, or to the Collector of Customs at Bristol.

Particular attention is called to the Conditions of the Contracts, which may be seen at the said Office, and at Liverpool and Bristol.

No tender will be received after half-past one o'clock on the day of treaty; and it will not be required that the party tendering, or an agent on his behalf, should attend at the Office on the day of contract, as the result of the offer received from each person will be communicated to him and his proposed sureties in writing.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words, "Tender for ," and must also be delivered at Somerset House.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN,

Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON, Sole Lessees.

COMMENCE AT HALF-PAST SEVEN.

The DOUBLE OPERATIC COMPANY will appear in the great Musical Compositions of the day, together with the Royal English Opera's unrivalled Orchestra of Eighty eminent Performers, powerful Chorus, magnificent Scenic arrangements, and a *mise en scène* perfect and complete.

On MONDAY, October 29th, and SATURDAY, November 3rd (First Time this Season), Balfe's popular Opera of THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Thirlwall, Miss Huddart (her First Appearance); Messrs. St. Albyn, Durand, H. Corri, Wallworth, and W. Harrison.

TUESDAY, the 30th, and Friday, NOVEMBER 2nd, Wallace's Opera of LURLINE. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Leffler, Miss Albertazzi; Messrs. W. Harrison, H. Wharton, G. Kelly, H. Corri, and Lyall.

WEDNESDAY, the 31st, Meyerbeer's celebrated Opera of DINORAH. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Leffler, Miss Thirlwall; Messrs. G. Chaple, H. Corri, St. Albyn, and W. Harrison.

THURSDAY, November 1st, will be repeated, in consequence of the numerous inquiries at the Box-office, Auber's CROWN DIAMONDS. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Thirlwall; Messrs. W. Harrison, G. Horncastle, H. Corri, St. Albyn, Lyall, and Wallworth.

To conclude, each Evening, with an Act of Verdi's TROVATORE. Madame Palmieri, Miss Albertazzi, Miss Leffler; Messrs. Henry Haigh, Alberto Lawrence, T. Distin, Lyall, and Wallworth.

Conductor, Mr. ALFRED MELLON.

Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

Stalls, 7*s.*; private boxes, 4*l.* 4*s.*; 3*l.* 3*s.*; 2*l.* 2*s.*; 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; 1*l.* 1*s.* Arrangements have been made for parties visiting the theatre, to let private boxes, on the first tier, for 1*l.* 5*s.* nightly, four persons; and on the second tier, 10*s.* 6*d.* four persons. Dress circle, 5*s.*; amphitheatre stalls, 3*s.*; pit, 2*s.* 6*d.*; amphitheatre, 1*s.*

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, W.—MISS EMMA STANLEY, having returned from her Tour through America, California, Sandwich Islands, Australia, and India, has RECOMMENCED her LYRIC ENTERTAINMENT, entitled "THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN,"

Every Evening at Eight, except Saturdays, and on Saturdays at Three Afternoon. Stalls, 3*s.*; area, 2*s.*; gallery, 1*s.*; which can be taken daily from Eleven to Three.

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Doors open at Half-past Seven. Admission 3*s.*; 2*s.*; and 1*s.*; children in arms, 1*l.* 1*s.* Tickets to be had at the Hall from Twelve to Four. CHAS. DUDLEY, General Manager.

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW. — The Triumphant Meeting of Havelock, Outram, and Colin Campbell, surrounded by their brave companions. This Grand Picture, by T. I. BARKER, Esq., is stil ON VIEW from 9 to 6 o'clock. Admission free, by private address card. N.B. In dark weather, and after 3 o'clock, the picture is brilliantly illuminated by artificial light.

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E. F. LEEKS, Sec.

LAST EXCURSIONS OF THE SEASON FROM LONDON-BRIDGE STATION.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

On SUNDAY, the 28th, and MONDAY, the 29th October, to RAMSGATE, Margate, Deal, Sandwich, Sturry (for Herne Bay), Canterbury, leaving London at Five minutes to 8 a.m.; and to DOVER, Folkestone (for Sandgate and Shorncliffe), Hythe, Hastings, St. Leonards, and Tunbridge Wells, leaving London at 8·30 a.m., at REDUCED FARES,

4s. 6s. 6d. 10s.

and to Gravesend, Strood, and Maidstone, at very low fares.

An Excursion TO LONDON from nearly all stations on the main line and branches on the 28th October.

October, 1860. C. W. EBORALL, General Manager.

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THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Melbourne and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

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W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers Assurance Company, Office, 64, Cornhill, E.C., August 25, 1860.

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THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—FINAL NOTICE.

BONUS YEAR.—SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

All Policies effected before 15th November next will participate in the Division of Profits to be made as at that date, and secure a year's additional Bonus over later entrants at subsequent Divisions.

THE STANDARD WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1825.

The First Division of Profits took place in 1835; and subsequent Divisions have been made in 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1855.

The profits to be divided in 1860 will be those which have accumulated since 1855.

Accumulated Fund ...	...	£1,684,598 2 10
Annual Revenue ...	...	289,231 13 5

The new Assurances effected during the last ten years alone amount to upwards of Five Millions sterling.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager.
H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.

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THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 39, King St., Cheapside, E.C.—A.D. 1834.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, Cash Account, Balance Sheet, &c., are now ready, and may be had on written or personal application.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF DOGS.—The first great EXHIBITION of SPORTING and other DOGS will be held at the Repository of Messrs. Bretherton & Harrison, Cheapside, Birmingham, on Monday and Tuesday, the 3rd and 4th of December next, the first and second days of the Cattle and Poultry Show. The entries will close on November 1st. Certificates of entry, price lists, and regulations, with the rules of the society, may be had on application to the Honorary Secretary.

F. BURDETT, Honorary Secretary.

Edgbaston, Birmingham, October 6, 1860.

HUNTERS AND CHARGERS, &c., &c.—TALLY HO!—Gentlemen requiring MOUNTS for the coming season will study their pecuniary and personal safety by sending address and postage for October Number of ROYAL BRITISH & FOREIGN HORSE REGISTER, in which will be found advertised some noted flyers in the stables of noblemen and private gentlemen declining hunting, &c. Wanted for sale immediately, sound horses of all kinds. Many applications for young, well-bred horses, likely to make hunters. Address, the Secretary, Horse Register, 70, Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, W. Some broke chargers and young high-bred horses, suited for officers' chargers, on sale, 50 per cent. under ordinary prices.

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AND

ARMY NAVY GAZETTE

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA

AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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WHAT have the Dockyards done that they are continually put upon their trial? It is true the Navy Estimates are large, and the country is far from satisfied that we get anything like value for our money; but it is equally true, and has been proved by abundance of evidence, although scarcely ever seriously questioned, that the work which is performed in the Dockyards is of the very best description. No one has ventured to say that the Marlborough or Royal Albert would have been better built in private establishments; and if they cost a little more per ton from having been built in the royal docks, ships of war are surely not such articles of commerce as fall under the maxim of political economists, to be bought in the cheapest market, as if intended to be re-sold. Besides, if true economy consists in buying not nominally the cheapest but really the best article for ordinary wear and tear, it must be manifest *à fortiori*, that in the matter of ships and ordnance, and all the implements and munitions of war, only what is the very best in material and workmanship ought to be considered tolerable for the public service. We remember the Brummagen pick-axes and spades which failed us in the Crimea; and if we do not instance the rotten gun-boats as another warning against the "cheap and nasty," it is because they were rather frauds which escaped detection for a time, and for which the defaulting contractors ought to have been held responsible, than simple cases of the purchase of inferior articles with open eyes. Was it from Dockyards mismanagement that our stock of seasoned timber was brought so low in 1854? Was it their fault if our ships of the line were allowed to die off one by one without being replaced, till Sir John Pakington's "re-construction of the Navy" became necessary? Was it the Dockyards' fault if steamers were built of a size and tonnage not suitable for the engines intended to be put in them? And now, what have the Dockyards to do with the tardy invitations given to some half-dozen shipbuilders, to tender for two more iron-cased vessels, in consequence of the alarm felt throughout the country, and expressed in the press, at the proceedings of the French Emperor and the apathy of our own Government?

The Dockyard Commission is again without a head. While we write, we have not heard who is to be Mr. F. Peel's successor; but we are more anxious to know whether the Commission has proposed to itself any definite object of inquiry, than to ascertain who is to be the new chairman. We fear they have sat themselves down to a game of table-turning; and that Mr. Ricardo — of whom so much was expected as chairman — fairly ran away in a fright, when he saw the commotion among official spirits, and heard the tapping of contradictory ayes and noes — here, there, and everywhere; whilst in vain he endeavoured to grasp some hand put forth from red-tape hangings, whose dreamy substance collapsed and vanished as he tried to close his fingers upon it. We think Mr. Ricardo was bound, as a public man, to give his reasons publicly for withdrawing from his position. He could never, as a Member of Parliament with a fair reputation for business, have shirked conducting such an inquiry merely because of its magnitude and importance. And if he was of opinion that, after all, the Dockyards have always been fairly obedient to those who really control them, and that they have done always what they were required to do, and have always undone what they were required to undo—no unimportant part of their work for several years!—if, in fact, he felt there was nothing to inquire about as regards the Dockyards, and therefore declined to act, why then we think that as a public man he was all the more bound to let the public know the grounds of his resignation. Mr. F. Peel has been taken away; as it would appear from a leading contemporary, because, great as the naval expenditure is, and foul as may be the corruption or mismanagement in the Dockyards, there is a still greater evil elsewhere which requires Mr. Peel's herculean strength to restrain it. We ought, it seems, to have had a Royal Commission to inquire into Mr. Gladstone, rather than into Dockyard management! The last is but a secondary affair, for which Mr. Frederick Peel cannot longer be spared. The Chancellor of the Exchequer requires looking after immediately!

Well, well! the chairman of the Royal Commission must, we suppose, be somebody not in office—why not Sir James Graham, or why not even Sir John Pakington? If Sir James's health would admit of his accepting the post, we believe it will be generally conceded that he is the very best man the country can produce—even comparing him with gentlemen now at the Treasury. Perhaps the most creditable report of last session was that of the Committee on Army Organisation, of which Sir James Graham was chairman; and we may be sure that were he on the present Commission he would go to the root of the matter, and might find perhaps that naval mismanagement is not to be primarily sought for in the Dockyards.

Of one thing we are perfectly certain, that let the chairman be who he may, or let the inquiry be ever so discursive, the remedy for Admiralty mismanagement will not be in the establishment of new systems of routine, but in the appointment of sufficient men of sufficient ability to do the enormous work now expected from one man. Let there be a Board of Construction, with the senior member in charge of the various Dockyards as chairman, and we need neither hear more of imagined Dockyard mismanagement, nor of newspaper articles being necessary, before we can hope to see new inventions adopted, or our Navy improved except by copying from the French. These gentlemen would be able to visit the Dockyards, not surrounded by Siren pleasures in the Admiralty yacht, as a holiday amusement, but really to do business, and to rival one another in the economical and efficient management of the establishments placed severally under their control. They would have time to consider improvements in ship-building, and all new inventions; perhaps they might invent something themselves; and England might take the lead from France in naval affairs. If the Dockyard Commissioners will only think what is expected of one man, and of what is mainly dependent upon his strength or weakness, they will know all, and may write their report at once.

We are glad our leading contemporary has again called attention to what we are doing with respect to iron-cased ships. On Wednesday last the matter was gone into with special reference to the present decision of the Board of Admiralty, to lay down three other vessels, all upon the model of the Warrior, although it is very "doubtful whether that model is the best." As this decision really followed upon the previous articles in the *Times*, calling for more iron vessels, it has a right thus plainly to say that it does not wish to be held responsible as to the particular form of the vessels the Admiralty have ordered. It complains that no experiments whatever have yet been made to test the sea-going qualities of the Warrior class; and that all the experiments have been confined to testing what plates could best resist shot; while after these experiments have been made, the successful angulated principle seems to be quietly ignored, and perpendicular plates, which were penetrated or broken, seem still to be adhered to. "If," says the *Times*, "a single vessel, such as the Warrior, had been laid down directly after the trial at Kinburn, we might by this time have had an iron-cased frigate at sea." In other words, if only a little of the common sense exhibited across the Channel had fallen to our lot, we should not cut the sorry figure we now do. But we see that the La Gloire is afloat, and has attained a speed greater than our wooden vessels. We hope we can at least depend upon the Admiralty being able to make the necessary calculations as to the displacement and probable qualities of the projected frigates. The problem need not be very difficult; or is it to be said we cannot set an egg on end, even after seeing it done? The contractors, we apprehend, are willing to accept some responsibility as to this point. It is well and popularly put in the able article on "Iron Sides and Wooden Walls," in the last *Quarterly Review*:—Look at a towering three-decker like the Marlborough; calculate the weight of her two upper decks, with their armament, fittings, and crew, and of her heavy masts and sailing gear; and find whether all this weight is or is not heavier than the armour necessary to coat her lower-deck-sides and cover in her deck with 4½-inch iron, and to fit her out as a frigate. The *Times* also calls attention to the great advantage of sloping-in the sides of such vessels, as in Jones's model; thus bringing the weight of the guns and armour more in the centre, and rendering the motion of the vessels easier, which can be done, we are told, without any difficulty in the way of working the guns or the ship. This shape was adopted for the Spanish batteries which attacked Gibraltar many years ago; and its advantages for giving stability were pointed out by Captain Gardiner Fishbourne in one of his valuable lectures at the Royal United Service Institution, to which we have previously referred. An objection has been raised, that the water would run up these sloped sides "as over a rock at half tide." This view disregards the fact that the rock is not afloat, and that the dashing of the waves out at sea are actually greatest against the parts of the vessel that slope outwards the other way. Amongst "breakers" it would certainly be different, but that is scarcely the point.

We trust the *Times*' article may not be seized upon by the authorities as a ground for countermanding the new vessels, until the Warrior can be launched and tried! Of course that was not intended by the leading journal; but neither did it intend that the Warrior should be merely copied and none of the improvements suggested by recent experiments adopted. If an angular-sided ship can be made so as to steam, or can be proved to be the best for resisting shot, we may calculate on being able to keep out the salt water; and we should certainly like to see the first of these vessels built in England, and not copied only, after the French have adopted the invention. In *Blackwood*, Captain Coles's shield-cupolas for guns are strongly advocated in connection with iron-cased vessels; but, strangely enough, nothing is said of the kind of vessels suitable for the cupolas! These, Captain Coles himself proposes, should have angulated sides, as on Mr. Jones's principle; and unquestionably, before the cupola-shields can be adopted, it will be requisite to have vessels in which to place them. In the *Quarterly Review* only the ships are spoken of; while the writer in *Blackwood* does not explain how the cupolas can be adapted to ships with perpendicular sides, having open port-holes; and perhaps the most complete view of this all-important subject will be found in the *Cornhill Magazine* for last October.

NEW EMBRASURES.—Very interesting and important experiments have lately taken place at Shoeburyness under the direction of the Ordnance Select Committee on various kinds of embrasures, artificially protected. One of them, proposed by a Mr. Thornecroft, resisted so successfully the attack of Armstrong's 40-pounders at 600 yards, that it is thought it will be adopted. The checks of this embrasure are faced with the hardest granite, and the exterior slopes lined with bars of five and ten-inch iron, dovetailing one into the other, and fastened into the granite face with long iron bolts. If we can make ships which are invulnerable to shore batteries, and shore batteries which are impregnable to ships, it is difficult to foresee the direction which future wars will take. To acquire for these iron vessels a superior rate of speed, so as to enable them to choose and keep their own distances, and to make sudden descents on unprotected places, would appear the only feasible plan left whereby to hold a sure advantage over an enemy. Will the proverb in future hold good that "the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong?"

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THE ARMY.

5th Dragoon Guards. On Monday last the whole of the 5th Dragoon Guards stationed at Brighton were drawn up in parade order, in Preston Barracks, to witness the presentation of medals to several men of the above regiment. The following men were then called to the front and the medals pinned on their breasts by Sir Thomas W. M'Mahon:—Sergeant Bryant, Private Tagg, Private Doherty, Private Williams.

1st Dragoons. Lieutenant Caldwell has leave of absence from October 16th to January 10th, 1861; Cornet Hay has leave of absence from October 12th to January 12th, 1861.

2nd Dragoons. The following officers have leave of absence: Captain Buchanan from October 11th until January 10th, 1861; Captain Price, from October 15th to January 14th; Captain Nugent, from October 11th to January 10th; Captain McNeill, from October 15th to January 10th; Lieutenant Dunbar, from October 11th to January 10th; Lieutenant Stewart, from October 11th to January 10th; Lieutenant Cleghorn, from October 11th to January 10th; Lieutenant Browning, from October 11th to January 10th; Lieutenant Parr, from October 11th to January 10th: Cornet Du Cane, from October 11th to January 10th; Cornet Hunt, from October 11th to January 10th; Veterinary-Surgeon Hart, from October 15th to December 30th.

4th Light Dragoons. The following officers have leave of absence: Major Cornwallis from October 14th to January 14th, 1861; Captain Ellis, from October 14th to January 14th; Captain Lindesay, from October 14th to January 14th; Lieutenant Jones, from October 14th to January 14th; Lieutenant Gist, from October 14th to January 14th; Lieutenant England, from October 14th to January 14th; Lieutenant Brooke, from October 14th to January 14th; Lieutenant Hodgkinson, from October 14th to January 14th; Surgeon-Major Alexander has leave of absence from October 18th to December 18th.

5th Lancers. Surgeon Huish has been granted leave of absence from the 30th of October to the 20th of December, on private affairs.

14th Light Dragoons. Brevet-Major Need has leave of absence from October 15th to December 10th; Cornet Eagle has leave of absence from October 27th to November 27th, 1860.

Royal Artillery. The following officers have leave of absence: Lieutenant Sandham, from October 12th to December 30th, 1860; Lieutenant Isacke, from October 15th to January 10th; Lieutenant Handcock, from October 17th to December 31st. Major Field will take up his appointment to-day as Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General to the regiment, at head-quarters, in succession to Captain Freeth, who retires from the office, after five years' service, and will resume the command of the 4th battery 1st brigade of garrison artillery. — The 3rd battery of the 4th brigade, under the command of Captain Mercer, was, on Tuesday, placed under orders to embark at Gravesend for New Zealand on the 10th November. The battery is equipped with Armstrong guns, and the non-commissioned officers have been fully instructed in the management of these weapons at the school of gunnery, Shoeburyness. On account of the long voyage, the horses belonging to the battery will not be taken out, but the requisite number will be purchased in Australia and forwarded thence to New Zealand, under the charge of an officer of the regiment selected for that purpose.—Second Captain F. G. Bayley, in charge of invalids from the Cape frontier, arrived in Southampton, in the mail steamer Athens, on the 28th ult., and proceeded to the head-quarters of his regiment, in the south-west district, in the Gun Wharf Barracks at Portsmouth, where the men were accommodated. Captain Bayley proceeded on the 30th ult. to Chatham, with 65 invalids and 6 women and children.

Royal Horse Artillery. Brevet-Major Newton has leave of absence from October 15th to January 30th, 1861.

Royal Engineers. The 27th company of Royal Engineers, under the command of Captain Durnford, will shortly proceed to Gibraltar, to be employed at that station. The Government has also decided on considerably augmenting the companies of Royal Engineers stationed at Malta and Corfu. Captain William H. D. Dumaresq, has joined the head-quarters of the Royal Engineer establishment, and taken over the command of the 4th company, recently arrived from India, from Lieutenant G. S. Berkeley, who has proceeded to Dublin for duty with the Royal Engineers at that station. In consequence of the few officers of the Royal Engineers available for duty, the authorities have considered it advisable to retain the commanding Royal Engineer at Dover, Colonel (now Major-General) R. J. Stotherd, in the command at that station until the important works now in progress at Dover have been completed. Colonel Stotherd, on his promotion to the rank of major-general, would, according to the rules of the Service, go on the unemployed list of officers of the corps. An inquiry by a board of officers into the conduct of a shoeing-smith of the corps of Royal Engineers, left in charge of the horses belonging to the detachment of the A troop of the Royal Engineer Train, at Chatham garrison, during the past summer, has resulted in a report to the authorities, accusing that individual of gross neglect of duty and disobedience of standing orders. The feet of the horses have been scandalously neglected, and improperly treated in the shoeing, and it is feared that several will be rendered permanently lame. It is expected that a severe punishment will be awarded the delinquent on the facts being investigated by the Duke of Cambridge. So great is the demand for the services of the Royal Engineers, that it is confidently expected a large increase will be made to the corps, as soon as officers can be procured, and are sufficiently advanced in their studies at the Royal Military Academy to be brought forward for their commissions.

1st Regiment, 1st battalion. Ensign Norman has leave of absence from his depôt at Colchester, until December 31. —2nd battalion. A detachment arrived at Chatham on Tuesday.

5th Fusiliers, 1st battalion. Captain Chapman of this depot has short leave of absence from Colchester camp, and Lieutenant Hoare will not return to his duties till December 31st.

8th Regiment, 1st battalion. Colonel Haines has proceeded on leave of absence, and the duties of the Gosport district are carried on by Colonel Anderson, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who is the next senior officer.

10th Regiment, 1st battalion. Colonel Longden, C.B., has leave from October 26th, 1860, to January 26th, 1861, on private affairs. Lieutenant and Adjutant Beale has leave from November 5th to December 30, 1860, on private affairs.

11th Regiment. A detachment arrived at Chatham on Tuesday from Portsmouth. The men have been turned over to the invalid depôt, to await the examination of a Chelsea board. The officers and men of this regiment, quartered at Anglesey barracks, Portsea, rendered important service at a destructive fire that occurred on Saturday last on the premises of Mr. Chamney, Commercial Road, Landport, bread and biscuit baker to the Queen. The fire originated over the ovens, and was so rapid in its progress, that in three quarters of an hour the stock and premises were destroyed. But even in this short space of time the exertions of the officers and men of the 11th Regiment, as well as a corps of Sappers, we most praiseworthy. We regret, however, to add, that several of the gallant fellows of the 11th were seriously hurt by the falling in of the walls, and were carried tothe hospital, where, however, they are in a fair way of doing well. The authorities of the hospital afforded every accommodation not only to the sufferers, but for the reception of the property saved from the fire. A general court-martial has been sitting at Portsmouth during the last fortnight, convened under the presidency of Colonel Dunlop, R.A., C.B., for the trial of Quartermaster Napier, of the 2nd battalion, accused of using threatening and insulting language towards his commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Jenner, in saying to the Adjutant that "if he saw him, Lieut.-Colonel Jenner, at the head of his regiment, he would pull him out of the ranks, and kick him before all the men." The prisoner grounded his defence upon provocations which he had received from the commanding officer, which induced him to make an application for half pay; and which, having placed in the colonel's hands, he then considered himself a civilian, and not amenable to military discipline, while his application was under consideration. It is believed that this view will not be borne out, and that the sentence of the court, when promulgated, will confirm the present general belief that no commissioned officer can, under any circumstances, sell, or resign, or retire from the Service, until the consent of the Crown has previously been obtained.

25th Regiment, 2nd battalion. Lieutenant Robertson has been granted leave of absence from the 27th of October to the 17th of April next, at the recommendation of a medical board.

26th Regiment. The following officers have leave of absence: Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel M'Donald, from October 15th to November 14th; Major Clerke, from October 16th to January 16th, 1861: Captain Kerrich, from October 16th to January 14th; Captain Mosse, from October 16th to January 14th: Captain Calcott, from October 18th to January 14th; Lieutenant Armstrong, from October 16th to January 14th; Lieutenant Fawkes, from October 16th to January 14th; Lieutenant Story, from October 16th to January 14th; Lieutenant Gregson, from October 16th to December 30th: Ensign Buchanan, from October 16th to December 30th; Ensign Sharp, from October 16th to December 30th; Ensign Cresswell, from October 16th to December 30th.

29th Regiment. Paymaster Longden has leave from November 4th to December 15th, 1860, on private affairs.

36th Regiment. The following officers have leave of absence: Lieut.-Col. Hort, from October 20th to December 31st, 1860; Captain Lloyd, from October 13th to January 14th, 1861; Captain Carr, from October 13th to January 14th; Captain Ingham, from October 13th to January 14th; Captain Biddle, from October 20th to November 14th, 1860; Lieutenant Willett, from October 13th to January 14th; Lieutenant Sale, from October 13th to January 14th; Lieutenant Scott, from October 13th to January 14th; Lieutenant Hawkes, from October 13th to January 14th; Lieutenant Taylor, from October 15th to January 30th; Lieutenant and Adjutant Kelsey, from November 1st to December 28th.

41st Regiment. A medical board assembled at the medical officers' consulting room, Aldershot, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon an injury received by Major Bush, at the battle of Inkermann.

Royal Marines. In consequence of the number of Royal Marines belonging to the light infantry companies who have joined the artillery division, into which they have been allowed to volunteer, the strength of the several companies has been considerably reduced, numbers of marines belonging to the ships comprising the Channel squadron having also volunteered for the artillery companies. Recruiting, however, is proceeding exceedingly satisfactorily, and the various recruiting parties stationed at the several seaport towns have been very successful in raising men for that branch of the Service. A number of fine young men arrived on Monday at head-quarters from Hull, and during the past week several parties of recruits were sent up to head-quarters from the other recruiting districts.

56th Regiment. Ensign Barnell has short leave of absence from his depot in Colchester camp.

60th Rifles, 4th battalion. The following officers have leave of absence: Lieut.-Colonel Hawley, from October 13th to January 14th, 1861; Captain Pemberton, from October 13th to January 14th; Captain Robinson, from October 13th to January 14th; Captain Cookworthy, from October 13th to January 14th; Captain Hinxman, from October 13th to January 14th; Captain Travers, from October 13th to January 14th: Lieutenant Hamilton, from October 13th to January 14th; Lieutenant Mulligan, from October 13th to January 14th; Lieutenant Poole, from October 13th to January 14th; Lieutenant Massy, from October 13th to January 14th: Ensign Mariette, from October 13th to January 14th; Ensign Miller, from October 13th to January 14th; Ensign Terry, from October 13th to January 14th; Ensign De Roebeck, from October 13th to January 14th.

64th Regiment. Although it had been almost arranged that the 85th Regiment should proceed from India to New Zealand, in the event of the Indian Government not being able to spare a regiment, we believe it has been decided that the 64th shall go to measure their strength with the brave natives of New Zealand. Remembering the fatal field of Cawnpore and the officers who fell there, we say, God grant these gallant fellows may be well commanded.

66th Regiment. Captain Walsh has leave of absence from his depôt till the 18th inst., when he will embark and join his regiment in India.

96th Regiment. The following officers have leave of absence: Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Honourable A. M. Cathcart, from October 16th to January 10th, 1861; Captain Mac Carthy, from October 17th to January 10th; Captain Cumberland, from October 16th to January 10th; Captain Douglas, from October 17th to January 10th; Lieutenant Houghton, from October 17th to January 10th; Lieutenant Reid, from October 17th to January 10th; Lieutenant Aytoun, from October 16th to January 10th; Lieutenant Henniker, from October 20th to January 10th; Ensign Josselyn, from October 16th to January 10th; Ensign Curteis, from October 20th to January 10th.

St. Helena Regiment. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred did the St. Helena Regiment the distinguished honour of presenting it with new colours on the occasion of his short visit to the island. This ceremony took place on the 29th of September in the Town Square, on the return of His Royal Highness from a visit to Longwood. He was received with a royal salute. The regiment then formed three sides of a square, with the company of Volunteer Rifles in subdivisions on either flank, the new colours being laid upon an altar of drums erected before a daïs covered with scarlet cloth, on which His Royal Highness stood; behind him were rows of chairs, filled with elegantly dressed ladies. The old colours then advanced in slow time, the band playing the regimental march. They were then saluted for the last time, cased, and marched to the rear. The ensigns then advancing to the daïs, the ceremony of consecration was performed by the Rev. W. Helps, garrison chaplain, the Lord Bishop of the diocese adding a short and feeling address and the blessing. The officers being called to the front, the new colours were handed to the Prince by Lieut.-Colonel Gahan and Captain Loudon, who presented them to the senior ensigns, Donelan and Drummond Hay, who received them kneeling. His Royal Highness then addressed the regiment as follows:—"I am most happy to present these new colours to the St. Helena Regiment, and do so with full confidence that if it is ever called upon to defend this important island, they will be borne with the same gallantry that has at all times distinguished the British infantry." To which Lieut.-Colonel Macbean replied:—"Your Royal Highness, in the name of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the St. Helena Regiment, I beg to thank you for the very great honour which you have this day conferred upon it, by presenting it with new colours, an honour which will be remembered by all to their last day; it is true they are not emblazoned with victories, although there are many amongst us who bear upon their breasts tokens of the favour of our Queen and country; but I trust I may assure your Royal Highness that should we ever be called upon to defend the colours you have now so graciously entrusted to our keeping, it will be found that we shall not be wanting in that gallantry which has ever been the proverbial characteristic of the British army. Once more I beg to offer to your Royal Highness the expression of our deep and devoted thanks." The colours were then saluted, and on the regiment re-forming line were trooped to their place in the centre, the band playing "Rule Britannia." The escort for the colours was composed of a division of men wearing the Crimean and other medals. The regiment then marched past in slow time, the Volunteer Rifles bringing up the rear. The ground was kept by the battery of Royal Artillery. A *dejeuné* was to have been given to the Prince by the officers of the regiment, but owing to the very hurried visit of His Royal Highness, it was necessarily dispensed with. His Excellency the Governor, the Honourable Lieut.-Colonel Beatty, R. E., commanding the troops; the whole of the civil and military authorities; the French officers from Longwood, and an immense crowd of spectators, were present. The whole ceremony was most gratifying to the regiment, and its remembrance will be cherished as long as a man remains who was present on the occasion. The children of the regiment were present, carrying banners on which were inscribed, "God Save the Queen," and "Welcome Prince Alfred;" the staves were surmounted with crowns, and were decorated with flowers. His Royal Highness afterwards added to the honour already conferred, by graciously presenting the officers of the regiment with portraits of her most gracious Majesty, His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

9th Depot Battalion. Staff-Surgeon Chartres, doing duty with this battalion in Colchester Camp, and who is about to be gazetted to the 100th regiment, is ordered to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Gibraltar to join that regiment, as soon as passage will be provided for him, and he has received leave of absence till the time of his embarkation. A detachment of 65 casuals and 25 recruits belonging to this battalion left for Landguard Fort at the early part of the week.

10th Depot Battalion. A draft, consisting of three officers and 105 men of all ranks, from this battalion, was relieved on Saturday from Landguard Fort by one sergeant and 33 privates from the same battalion.

11th Depot Battalion. Private Albert Plomer, Lance-Corporal Edwin Bickerton, and Private James Simpson, 2nd battalion 10th Regiment, tried at the Preston Sessions for robbing Major Creagh, Paymaster of this battalion, of nearly 80*l*., have been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, with hard labour, for two years, 18 months, and one year, respectively, in the House of Correction.

The Prince Consort visited his military library at Aldershot Camp on the 31st ultimo, evincing the warmest interest in the welfare of the establishment.

The following Circular Memorandum has been addressed to the infantry:—"Horse Guards, S.W., Oct. 20, 1860.—His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief is pleased to direct that when a regiment of infantry is formed in line, the band shall be drawn up in two ranks in rear of its centre, and shall march past and retain, whilst the regiment passes, the same formation, receiving the word of command 'left turn, right wheel,' when near the saluting point. The

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drummers will form a third rank. This does not apply to bands of a brigade massed whilst the brigade marches past. —By command, James Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant-General."

The following Circular Memorandum has been addressed to the Army at home and abroad :—"Horse Guards, S.W., Oct. 22, 1860.—Her Majesty having, by a recent Warrant, largely extended the indulgences conferred upon the married soldiers, His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief requests that officers commanding regiments will use their best endeavours to secure these benefits for deserving soldiers. His Royal Highness has reason to believe that, in some instances, these advantages have been conferred upon men of indifferent character, to the prejudice of those who by their good conduct and length of service have established a claim to these indulgences. It is the duty of commanding officers most carefully to consider these claims, and when deserving soldiers cannot be admitted on the strength of their corps as married men their applications should be registered.—By command, James Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant-General."

A new pattern oil-bottle for the use of the Enfield rifle is to be reported upon by order of the Right Honourable the Secretary at War.

SHORNCLIFF CAMP.

Just now the 2nd battalion of the 17th Regiment, stationed at Shorncliff, is making itself notorious for insubordination ; as within the last few weeks no less than three general courts-martial have been held for the purpose of trying three privates of this battalion for the high military offence of striking commissioned officers ; and on Monday last Private William Chatley being brought before a district court-martial for trial, used highly threatening, impertinent, and disgusting language to the president and members, refusing to be tried by the court; on which he was put back, and will be tried by a general court-martial for this offence. It would be satisfactory to both the officers and men of the 17th Regiment if a court of inquiry was holden to ascertain where the fault is, and thus remedy the evil, if possible.

A prolific cause of crime in the Army, and one that admits of an easy remedy, is the practice of allowing prisoners waiting their trial, and also those waiting the sentence of courts-martial, to be in the guard-room of the regiment, where they have the opportunity of corrupting the minds of young soldiers who may by chance be placed in the guard-room either as sentinels or perhaps prisoners for minor offences ; men who will not hesitate to strike or shoot down a superior officer ought to be prevented from poisoning the minds of many with whom they are thus brought into intimate connection.

COLCHESTER CAMP.

Major-General Wood, who has been in command of this camp since March last, and succeeded General Blomfield, attended at his office on Wednesday afternoon for the last time, and having signed the usual monthly returns, he surrendered the command into the hands of Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon, his successor. Within so short a period few military men have so won the confidence and respect of all classes in a camp, or have left an important command more sincerely regretted than Major-General Wood; his courteous affability securing the esteem of all classes of officers under his command, whilst in him the common soldier found a friend as well a rigid disciplinarian. As soon as it became known that the gallant officer would leave Colchester by the afternoon train, the Colchester Volunteer Rifle Corps, attended by their officers, assembled in the High Street, and marched to the railway station, to pay a fitting compliment to one who had always evinced a lively interest in their welfare. They were drawn up in a double line at the entrance to the railway station, when Major-General Wood, accompanied by Colonel Dixon, in command of the 9th battalion, Major Gore, Captain Clark, R.E., Sir William O'Malley, Barrack-Master, and several officers of depôts in the camp, drove up, and was received with a general salute, officers and men presenting arms. The men were then inspected by General Wood, who, walking to the front, said he was at a loss to find words to express himself for the high compliment they had paid him in attending there that day. It was but a few months since he came to Colchester, a stranger to them all, and that they should think him worthy of so high a mark of their respect, after so short a time, could not fail to make a deep impression on his mind. The support which he had always received, not only from members of his own profession, but from the civil authorities of the town, made him resign the command with great feelings of regret ; and it would always make him look upon his short residence in Colchester as one of the brightest and pleantest periods in his military career. Should he ever be called from retirement into active service he should be pleased and proud that the Essex Volunteer force should again be placed under his care. Three cheers were then given for the General, who immediately after left by the train, and the Volunteers returned into town, and were dismissed.

In the Garrison Orders for Thursday there was the following paragraph :—"Her Majesty, having appointed the Honourable Colonel Gordon, C.B., to succeed Major-General R. B. Wood, C.B., in command of this camp, all the reports will be made to that officer. The Major-General takes this opportunity of tendering his cordial thanks to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, for the support he has uniformly received, and he takes leave of all ranks with feelings of regret." The new commandant, who is a son of Lord Aberdeen, and connected by marriage with the family of his grace the late Duke of Richmond, has entered upon the duties of his office.

The Secretary for War having approved of the appointment of Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General Ward to this camp, vice Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General Marsh, ordered to proceed to the Curragh camp, that officer commenced his duties on Thursday.

In consequence of the coldness of the huts, the colonel-commandant has directed the issue of fuel to the several depôts in camp. This will shortly be much more necessary than now, the wooden erections being as miserably cold during the severity of winter, as they are intolerably hot in the months of summer.

ALDERSHOT.

Captain M. W. De la Poer Beresford, 49th Regiment, is appointed temporarily as Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, vice Captain Bent, East Middlesex Militia, who resigns that appointment.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General West being removed from the Curragh camp to Aldershot.

Major-Generals and officers commanding brigades and corps are ordered to practice their men in carrying out the orders connected with the alarm of fire ; those in the south camp and permanent barracks on the first Friday, and in the north camp on the first Wednesday of each month, from November until the end of April. The alarm to sound at 12 o'clock.

Two Boards of Examination will assemble at 12 o'clock on Friday next; one in the mess-room of the 9th Lancers, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon Cornet Ormerod, of that corps; and the other in the mess-room of the 41st Regiment, to examine and report upon Ensigns Gray and Wynne, of that corps, as to their qualifications for promotion to the senior grade.

Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. H. H. Clifford, V.C., Assistant Quartermaster-General, has leave of absence from 1st of November to 15th of December, 1860, on private affairs.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, October 30.

Rifle Brigade—Major-General Sir George Buller, K.C.B., from the 88th Foot, to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Lieutenant-General Sir Henry G. W. Smith, Bart., G.C.B., deceased.

88th Regiment of Foot—Major-General John Cox to be Colonel, vice Major-General Sir George Buller, K.C.B., transferred to the Rifle Brigade.

INDIA OFFICE, October 30, 1860.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., Colonel in the Corps of Royal Engineers, to be Governor of the Presidency of Madras.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, November 2, 1860.
Commissariat Department.

Deputy Assistant Commissary-General James Augustus Frederick Mitchell, having completed the prescribed period of service on the Coast of Africa as Acting Assistant Commissary-General, to be confirmed in the rank of Assistant Commissary-General.

THE SIXTH BENGAL EUROPEAN INFANTRY.

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Homeward Mail*, London :—

"Sir,—Your paper of the 16th instant contains, under the head of 'General Military Intelligence,' a statement, said to have been taken from the *Calcutta Englishman*, of the 6th Europeans having been ordered to Barrackpore, 'in consequence of great dissatisfaction having shown itself in the regiment regarding the bounty money. The men claim the bounty for being transferred to the Queen's Service.'

"I trust you will do me the favour to give this statement the most unqualified contradiction in your next issue.

"Her Majesty's 6th Bengal European Infantry, a young regiment (as yet *sans reproche*, and long may it maintain its good name), has simply been ordered down from Hazaree Bagh (one of the most healthy cantonments in India) for duty at the Presidency, where it is to relieve another corps that has of late suffered very greatly in health from the Calcutta climate, and has in consequence been directed to proceed up country.—I am, &c.,

"J. C. Macpherson,
"Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel, H.M.'s 6th Regt. Bengal European Infantry."

[We observe a statement in the telegraphic dispatches from India this week that the 6th Europeans have exhibited a mutinous spirit at Dinapore, and there may be some mistake between the two regiments.]

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Corrected up to 1st November, 1860.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depôt is stationed.]

1st Life Guards — Regent's Park
2nd do.—Hyde Park
Royal Horse Guards—Windsor
1st Dragoon Guards—Madras ; Canterbury
2nd do.—Bengal ; Canterbury
3rd do.—Bombay; Canterbury
4th do.—Birmingham
5th do.—Brighton
6th do.—Bengal; Maidstone
7th do.—Bengal; Canterbury
1st Dragoons—Dublin.
2nd do.—Dublin
3rd do.—Dundalk
4th do.— Dublin
5th do.—Aldershot
6th do.—Bombay; Maidstone
7th Hussars — Bengal ; Maidstone
8th do.—Bombay; Canterbury
9th Lancers—Aldershot
10th Hussars—Norwich
11th do.—Manchester
12th Lancers—York
13th Light Dragoons—Edinburgh
14th do.—Newbridge
15th Hussars—Cahir
16th Lancers—Hounslow
17th do.—Madras ; Maidstone
18th Hussars—Aldershot
Royal Artillery [Head-Quarters] —Woolwich
Do. [Horse Brigade] — Woolwich
Do. [1st Brigade] Garrison Artillery—Woolwich
Do. [2nd do.] Garrison Artillery—Dover
Do. [3rd do.] Garrison Artillery—Plymouth
Do. [4th do.] Field Artillery—Woolwich
Do. [5th do.] Garrison Artillery—Gibraltar
Do. [6th do.] Garrison Artillery Malta
Do. [7th do.] Garrison Artillery—Quebec
Do. [8th do.] Field Artillery—Aldershot
Do. [9th do.] Field Artillery—Dublin
Do. [10th do.] Garrison Artillery—Portsmouth
Do. [11th do.] Field Artillery—Bengal
Do. [12th do.] Garrison Artillery—Mauritius
Do. [13th do.] Field Artillery—Bombay
Do. [14th do.] Field Artillery—Bengal
Do. [15th do.]—Gosport
Do. [depôt]—Woolwich
Coast Brigade [Head-Quarters]—Woolwich
Royal Engineers [Head-Quarters] —Woolwich
Do. A Troop, R. E. Train—Chatham
Do. [1st Company]—Malta
Do. [2nd do.]—Gibraltar
Do. [3rd do.]—Gibraltar
Do. [4th do.]—India
Do. [5th do.]—Woolwich
Do. [6th do.]—New Zealand
Do. [7th do.]—Halifax, N. S.
Do. [8th do.]—China
Do. [9th do.]—Corfu
Do. [10th do.]—China
Do. [11th do.]—Mauritius
Do. [12th do.]—Cape of Good Hope
Do. [13th do.]—Dublin (survey)
Do. [14th do.]—Kelso (survey)
Do. [15th do.]—Chatham
Do. [16th do.]—Newry (survey)
Do. [17th do.]—Malta
Do. [18th do.]—Aldershot
Do. [19th do.]—Glasgow (survey)
Do. [20th do.]—Swan River
Do. [21st do.]—India (ordered to Mauritius)
Do. [22nd do.]—Chatham
Do. [23rd do.]—China
Do. [24th do.]—Gibraltar
Do. [25th do.]—Cape of Goo Hope
Do. [26th do.]—Bermuda
Do. [27th do.]—Chatham
Do. [28th do.]—Malta
Do. [29th do.]—Corfu
Do. [30th do.]—Dover
Do. [31st do.]—Curragh Camp
Do. [32nd do.]—Alderney
Do. [33rd do.]—Aldershot
Do. [34th do.]—Shorncliff
Do. [35th do.]—Chatham
Do. [36th do.]—Chatham
Military Train [1st bat.]—China
Do. [2nd bat.]—Woolwich
Do. [3rd bat.]—Aldershot
Do. [4th bat.]—Shorncliff; Woolwich
Do. [5th bat.]—Curragh
Do. [6th bat.]—Woolwich
Do. [7th bat.]—Aldershot
Grenadier Guards [1st bat.]—Dublin
Do. [2nd bat.] —Wellington Barracks
Do. [3rd bat.]—Tower
Coldstream Guards [1st bat.]—St. George's Barracks
Do. [2nd bat.]—Portman St. Barracks
Scots Fusilier Guards [1st bat.]—Wellington Barracks
Do. [2nd bat.]—Windsor
1st Foot [1st bat.]—Madras; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—China; Birr
2nd do. [1st bat.]—China; Walmer
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta ; Walmer
3rd [1st bat.]—China; Limerick
Do. do. Malta; Limerick
4th do. [1st bat.]—Bombay; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Corfu; Chichester
5th do. [1st bat.]—Bengal ; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Mauritius; Pembroke
6th do. [1st bat.]—Bengal ; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Cork
7th do. [1st bat.] —Bengal; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Walmer
8th do. [1st bat.]— Gosport ; Templemore
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Templemore
9th do. [1st bat.] — Corfu; Limerick
Do. [2nd bat.]—Corfu; Limerick
10th do. [1st bat.]— Aldershot ; Preston
Do. [2nd bat.]—The Cape; Preston
11th do. [1st bat.]—Portsmouth ; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Portsmouth
12th do. [1st bat.]—N. S. Wales ; Walmer
Do. [2nd bat.]—Plymouth
13th do, [1st bat.] — Bengal; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Cape; Fermoy
14th do. [1st bat.]—Jamaica; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—New Zealand; Fermoy
15th do.—Cork ; Pembroke
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta ; Pembroke
16th do. — Shorncliff ; Templemore
Do. [2nd bat.]—Curragh
17th do.—Canada ; Limerick
Do. [2nd bat.]—Shorncliff
18th do.—Madras ; Buttevant
Do. [2nd bat.]—Shorncliff ; Buttevant
19th do.—Bengal ; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Portsmouth
20th do.—Bengal ; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]— Curragh
21st do.—Barbadoes; Birr
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
22nd do.—Malta ; Parkhurst
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta ; Parkhurst
23rd do.—Bengal ; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta ; Walmer
24th do.—Bengal; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Mauritius ; Cork
25th do.—Gibraltar ; Athlone
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
26th do.—Dublin ; Belfast
27th do.—Bengal ; Cork
28th do.—Bombay ; Fermoy.
29th do.—Aldershot ; Preston
30th do.—Jersey ; Parkhurst
31st do.—China; Chatham
32nd do.—Aldershot ; Preston
33rd do.—Bombay ; Fermoy
34th do.— Bengal ; Colchester
35th do.—Bengal ; Chatham
36th do.—Dublin ; Athlone
37th do.—Bengal ; Colchester
38th do.—Bengal ; Colchester
39th do. — Bermuda ; Templemore
40th do.—New Zealand ; Birr
41st do.—Aldershot ; Preston
42nd do.—Bengal ; Stirling
43rd do.—Madras ; Chatham
44th do.—China ; Colchester
45th do.—Aldershot ; Parkhurst
46th do.—Bengal ; Buttevant
47th do.—Dover ; Athlone
48th do.—Bengal ; Cork
49th do.—Aldershot ; Belfast
50th do.—Ceylon ; Parkhurst
51st do.—Bengal ; Chatham
52nd do.—Bengal ; Chatham
53rd do.—Plymouth ; Chichester
54th do.— Bengal ; Colchester
55th do.—Aldershot ; Preston
56th do.—Bombay ; Colchester
57th do.—Bombay ; Cork
58th do.—Sheffield ; Birr.
59th do.—Cape ; Chichester
60th do.—[1st bat.]—Dover ; Winchester
Do. [2nd bat.] — China ; Winchester
Do. [3rd bat.]—Madras ; Winchester
Do. [4th bat.] — Dublin ; Winchester
61st do.—Plymouth ; Pembroke
62nd do. — Nova Scotia ; Belfast
63rd do.—ditto ; Belfast
64th Foot — Bombay ; Canterbury
65th do.—New Zealand ; Birr
66th do.—Madras ; Colchester
67th do.—China ; Athlone
68th do.—Madras ; Fermoy
69th do.—Madras ; Fermoy
70th do.—Bengal ; Canterbury
71st do.—Bengal ; Stirling
72nd do.—Bombay ; Aberdeen
73rd do.—Bengal ; Chatham
74th do.—Madras ; Aberdeen
75th do.—Bengal ; Chatham
76th do.—Waterford ; Belfast
77th do.—Bengal ; Chatham
78th do.—Edinburgh ; Aberdeen
79th do.—Bengal ; Stirling
80th do.—Bengal ; Buttevant
81st do.—Punjaub ; Chatham
82nd do.—Bengal ; Canterbury
83rd do.—Bombay ; Chatham
84th do.—Manchester ; Pembroke
85th do.—Cape ; Pembroke
86th do.—Newry ; Templemore
87th do.—China ; Buttevant
88th do.—Bengal ; Colchester
89th do.—Bengal ; Fermoy
90th do.—Bengal ; Canterbury
91st Foot—Madras ; Chatham
92nd do.—Bengal ; Perth
93rd do.—Bengal ; Aberdeen
94th do.—Bengal ; Chatham
95th do.—Bombay ; Fermoy
96th do.—Dublin ; Chichester
97th do.—Bengal ; Colchester
98th do.—Bengal ; Canterbury
99th do.—China ; Cork
100th do.—Gibraltar ; Parkhurst
Rifle Brigade [1st bat.]—Aldershot; Winchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Bengal ; Winchester
Do. [3rd bat.]—Bengal; Winchester
Do. [4th bat.]—Malta; Winchester
1st West India Regt.—Bahamas
2nd do.—Jamaica
3rd do.—Barbadoes
Ceylon Rifles—Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles—The Cape Canterbury
Canadian Rifles—Toronto
St. Helena Regt.—St. Helena
Royal Newfoundland Co.'s—Newfoundland
Malta Fencibles—Malta
Gold Coast Artillery—Cape Coast Castle

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

1st Depôt Battalion, Chatham, 1st bat. 7th, 1st bat. 24th, 35th, 43rd, 53rd, and 77th depots
2nd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 20th, 1st bat. 23rd, 31st, 52nd, and 73rd depots
3rd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 8th, 1st bat. 19th, 75th, 81st, 91st, and 94th
4th do., Canterbury, 64th, 70th, 82nd, 90th, and 98th
5th do., Parkhurst, 1st and 2nd bats. 22nd, 30th, 45th, 50th, 96th and 100th
6th do., Walmer, 1st and 2nd bats. 2nd, 2nd bat. 4th, 2nd bat. 7th, and 1st bat. 12th
7th do., Winchester, Rifle Battalion 1st, 2nd, and 3rd battalions of the 60th Rifles, and the four battalions of the Rifle Brigade
8th do., Pembroke, 2nd bat. 5th, 15th, 61st, and 85th
9th do., Colchester, 1st bat. 1st, 54th, 56th, 66th, and 88th
10th do., Colchester, 1st bat. 5th, 34th, 37th, 38th, 44th, and 97th
11th Depôt Battalion, Preston 10th, 29th, 32nd, 41st, and 55th
12th do., Athlone, 25th, 36th, 59th, and 67th
13th do., Birr, 2nd bat. 1st, 21st, 40th, 58th, and 65th
14th do., Belfast, 26th, 49th, 62nd, 63rd, and 76th
15th do., Buttevant, 18th, 27th, 46th, and 80th
16th do., Templemore, 2nd bat. 8th, 2nd bat. 18th, 16th, 39th, and 86th
17th do., Limerick, 1st and 2nd bats. 3rd Buffs, 1st and 2nd bats. 9th, and 1st bat. 17th
18th do., Fermoy, 2nd bat. 11th, 2nd bat. 13th, 14th, and 28th
19th do., Fermoy, 1st bat. 13th, 33rd, 68th, 69th, 89th, and 95th
20th do., Cork, 2nd bat. 6th, 47th, 48th, 57th, 87th, and 99th
21st do., Chichester, 2nd bat. 4th, 51st, and 83rd
22nd do., Sterling, 42nd, 71st, 79th, and 92nd
23rd do., Aberdeen, 72nd, 74th, and 93rd
Cavalry Depôt, Maidstone and Canterbury.

STATIONS OF THE EMBODIED MILITIA.

ENGLAND.

Bedford—Portsmouth
2nd Cheshire—Bury
Durham Artillery—Plymouth
Hampshire Artillery—Pembroke
Lancashire Artillery—Liverpool
Northumberland Artillery — Kinsale
Norfolk Artillery—Yarmouth
1st Stafford (King's Own)—Newcastle
Suffolk Artillery—Gosport
Sussex—Aldershot
1st York, (W.R.)—Ayr

SCOTLAND.

Fifeshire Artillery—Devonport
Forfar and Kincardine Artillery—Sheerness
Stirling—Chester

IRELAND.

Antrim Artillery—Pembroke
Donegal—Dublin
Dublin City Artillery — Parkhurst
Tipperary Artillery—Sheerness

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THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, October 29.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenants to be Commanders on the Retired List—Joseph Irwin, who entered the Navy in April, 1806; George Henry Heathcote, who entered the Service in 1812; Charles Horace Lapidge, who obtained his lieutenancy in 1824; Charles Moss, who entered the Navy in 1808; Richard Gunning Jeffreys, who entered the Service in 1812; Henry Wall, who entered the Navy in 1819; and Charles Orlando Henry Perkins St. John, who passed his examination in 1840.

Acting Assistant-Surgeons confirmed in the following ships—Henry A. Close, in the Clio, 22, in the Pacific; George W. Locke, in the Leopard, 18, flag-ship on the South-East Coast of America station; Thomas L. Bickford, in the Scout, 21, at China; John Ligertwood, M.D., in the Impérieuse, 51, at China.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—Sir Malcolm M'Gregor, Bart., to the Harrier.

Lieutenants—Alfred J. Cheek to the Desperate, 8, at Devonport; Robert H. Moubray, from Camber to Priory, Hastings Coast-Guard Station, vice Lapidge, promoted; Arthur Bagley, to be chief officer in command of the Queen's-ferry, Fife, Coast-Guard Station, vice Jeffreys, promoted; E. T. Nott to the Himalaya, and John H. Vidal to the Scourge.

Master—Henry C. Sedmond, to the Harrier.

Surgeon—William G. J. Ayre to the Harrier.

Paymaster—Silus W. Parker, from the Majestic, to the Harrier.

Assistant-Surgeons—David A. Moxey (acting), to the James Watt; W. F. C. Bartlett, to the Asia; William A. Turner, to the Harrier.

Second-Master—Vernon Jones to the Gorgon, additional.

Midshipmen—A. E. Hutchinson to the Bacchante; F. R. Brownlow to the Emerald; E. A. F. Baxter and C. S. W. Willis to the Mersey.

Masters Assistants—Edward Kearns to the Desperate; Edward J. T. Behenna to the Royal Albert; Henry G. Walsh to the Conqueror; Frederick K. Taylor to the Gorgon.

Assistant Paymaster—Charles H. Wells to the Majestic.

Chief Engineer—Robert Moore confirmed in the rank of chief engineer and appointed to the Asia, for charge of the machinery of the Tribune.

First-Class Assistant-Engineer—John P. Allen to the Harrier.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineers—Thomas W. Sanders (acting) to the Harrier; T. Redford to the Diadem; and J. Staley, to the Dauntless for service in the Leveret; Samuel M'Callum to the Asia, for charge of the Beaver; Samuel E. Derrick to the Cumberland, for charge of the Griper.

Third-Class Assistant-Engineers—John Dyson to the Harrier; C. H. Thompson to the Dauntless; James Imrie (for service in the Wellington), Thomas Sanders (for service in the Shannon), John Leigh (for service in the Princess Royal), and James Wootton (for service in the Immortalité) to the Asia (acting); Edward H. Willey (for service in the Revenge), Henry Bunting (supernumerary), William Thomas Bray (supernumerary), and N. F. Hockerston (supernumerary) to the Indus (acting); Edwin Last (acting) to the Himalaya.

ADMIRALTY, November 2.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—George Parker to the Charybdis.

Lieutenants—A. A. Hansom to the Centurion; A. Williams to the Firebrand; William H. Childers and Henry Salmond to the Charybdis; H. M. Miller (flag) to the Impregnable.

Masters—George Giles to the Charybdis; David Batt to the Emerald.

Surgeons—James Walsh to the Hogue; Christopher K. Ord to the Charybdis.

Paymaster—Edward J. Giles to the Charybdis.

Assistant-Surgeon—Benjamin Browning to the Victory (additional).

Midshipmen—Edward L. Trafford to the Royal Albert; R. A. Smith, A. R. Hewett, and V. E. J. B. Donop, to the Charybdis.

Naval Cadetship—Marcus L. Bridges (nominated).

Assistant-Paymaster—John Hay to the Porcupine.

Chief Engineers—Joseph Churcher to the Emerald; Felix Freeman to the Cumberland, for charge of the machinery of the Anson; John Hood (promoted) to the Asia, for charge of the machinery of the Medea.

Third-class Assistant-Engineers—William Fisher Rowe (acting) to Indus.

COAST-GUARD OFFICE, Nov. 1.

REMOVALS.

Inspecting Commanders—M'Leod B. Cockraft, from Kinsale to Malahide, Dublin Coast-Guard Station, vice Irwin, promoted; James P. Thurburn to Kinsale Division, vice Cockraft; John De C. A. Agnew to Leith, vice Wm. Mould, removed to Aberdeen.

Inspecting Lieutenants—Lieutenants E. J. B. Clarke, from Donaghadee Station, to Ballycastle (K.) Division, vice Shairp, promoted to Retired List; D. Elliot, from Clontarf, to Keel, vice Adam, removed; H. Bainbridge, from Whitby to Elie, vice Carey, promoted to Retired List; R. I. St. Aubyn, from Shoeburyness to Barton-on-Humber, vice Smyth, promoted to Retired List; C. E. Powys, from Lymington to Bournemouth, vice Parsons, promoted to Retired List; W. Bailey, from Brighton to Castletown, vice Hungerford, promoted to Retired List; John W. G. Dawson Damer, from Chidcock to Holbeach, vice Batt, promoted to Retired List; F. Parke, from Stokes Bay to Seafield, vice Morriss, promoted to Retired List; A. T. Freese, from Burghead to Patrington, vice Poynter, promoted to Retired List.

Inspecting Chief Officers—Captain William K. Shoveller, R.M., from Ballycotton to Mullaghmore Division, vice Elliott, promoted to Retired List; Messrs. F. C. Fitzgerald, from Townsend to Blackwater, vice Carr, promoted to Retired List; C. W. M. S. M'Kerlie, from Almouth to Howth, vice Prosser, removed; John Miller, from Tynemouth to Wrangle, vice Butcher, promoted to Retired List; T. Bate, from Rutland to Belmullet, vice Dawson, promoted to Retired List; John Adam, from Keel to Rutland, vice Bate; H. Prosser, from Howth, to Sheephaven, vice Collins, promoted to Retired List.

Chief Officers—Lieutenant J. C. Clark, from Polkerris to Greenbank, Falmouth, vice Pooley, promoted to Retired List; Messrs. H. B. Gawler, master, from Yealm to Teignmouth, vice Lawless, promoted to Retired List; Joseph Cutajar, master, from Atherfield to Brook, vice Goold, promoted to Retired List; William H. Williams, master, from Portwrinkle to Cawsand, vice Edwards, promoted to Retired List; Geo. A. Stabb, master, from Gorran Haven to Polkerris, vice Clark, removed; William Wood, master, from Ringsend to Crandfield Point, vice Petch, promoted to Retired List.

Chief Officer of Second Class—Mr. John C. Harry, from Erith to St. Ives, vice Pearson, promoted to Retired List.

Algiers, 91, screw, was paid wages alongside the slip in Portsmouth dockyard on Thursday, and the men were afterwards granted leave. A large body of women were waiting at the dock-gates to receive them, as they emerged from the pay-office.

Archer, 13, screw steam-corvette, Captain Frederick A. B. Crawfurd, was lying off the Island of Ascension on the 5th of October.

Ariadne, 26, screw frigate, Captain E. W. Vansittart, sailed from Portland on the 20th of October in company with the Hero for England.

Brisk, 13, screw steam-corvette, Captain Algernon F. De Horsey, with the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., on board, had not returned to the Cape from her cruise to Zanzibar, by the last accounts, which reach to the 22nd of September.

Clio, 22, screw steam-corvette, Captain Thomas Miller, was at Panama on the 7th of October.

Cossack, 20, screw steam-corvette, Captain Richard Moorman, was at Grenada on the 10th of October.

Cuba, schooner, tender to Imaum, was in Port Royal Harbour on the 10th of October.

Cygnet, 5, screw steam-sloop, steamed out of Portsmouth Harbour, on Wednesday, for trial of her engines.

Dee, 4, paddlewheel steam-ship, Master-Commander T. C. Pullen, went into Portsmouth Harbour on Monday, to discharge boilers and machinery for the several men-of-war fitting in the steam-basin.

Duke of Wellington, 131, screw liner, was placed in the steam-basin at Portsmouth on Tuesday, to be docked. It is rumoured that she will be commissioned to take the place either of the Marlborough, as the flag-ship of the Mediterranean fleet, or of the Royal Albert, as the flag-ship of the Channel squadron.

Emerald, 51, screw frigate, Captain Arthur Cumming, has been ordered from Portsmouth to Devonport, and will join that portion of the Channel squadron under Rear-Admiral Stopford, and will proceed to sea in company with the other ships.

Euryalus, 51, screw steam-frigate, Captain J. W. Tarleton, C.B., left Table Bay on the 19th of September, with His Royal Highness the Prince Alfred on board. The Euryalus was to touch on her passage home at St. Helena, Ascension, and Sierra Leone, but as her stay at each of these places would be very short, she may be hourly expected at Spithead.

Firebrand, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander James M. Bruce, went into Portsmouth harbour on Saturday last to coal and otherwise refit.

Firefly, 4, steam-vessel, Commander A. L. Mansell, was at Beyrout on the 21st ult.

Flying Fish, 6, screw steam-sloop, Commander Charles W. Hope, left Portland with the Royal squadron on the 20th of October.

Forte, 51, screw steam-corvette, Captain Edward W. Turnour, was at the Cape of Good Hope on the 19th of September. She had accompanied the Euryalus a short distance to sea on the occasion of the departure of Prince Alfred for England. Letters from this ship express deep regret at the stigma which has been cast upon her by the occurrences which led to a rupture between the Governor, Sir George Grey, and Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, and which caused the absence of the latter officer from the chief station of his command during the visit of Prince Alfred. The Duke of Newcastle will now in a very few days be in a position to place the information which during his absence has reached the Colonial Office on the subject before his colleagues.

Gorgon, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander Bedford Pim, made a trial of her machinery on Thursday at Portsmouth.

Greyhound, 17, screw, Commander F. W. Sullivan, left Beyrout on the 16th of October for a short cruise, and returned on the 18th, and sailed again in company with the Liffey and Doris for a cruise on the Coast of Syria.

Hero, 91, screw steam-liner, Commodore G. H. Seymour, C.B., embarked His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Portland on the 20th of October, and sailed for England at 4 p.m. on the same day, and was clear of the land by 7 p.m.

Hydra, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander R. V. Hamilton, was in Port Royal Harbour on the 10th of October.

Imaum, 72, sailing line-of-battle ship, Commodore Hugh Dunlop, Captain Samuel Morrish, was lying in Port Royal Harbour on the 10th of October.

Lapwing, 4, screw, Commander M. F. O'Reilly, left Beyrout on the 20th of last month for Latakia.

Liffey, 51, screw, Captain G. W. Preedy, left Beyrout on Saturday the 20th ult. in company with the Doris, 32, Captain Heathcote, and Greyhound, 17, Captain Sullivan, for a cruise along the Syrian Coast.

Liverpool, 51, screw frigate. This fine frigate was safely launched from Devonport Dockyard on Tuesday afternoon, shortly after 4 o'clock. Her principal dimensions are—length between perpendiculars, 235ft.; breadth extreme, 50ft. 1in.; ditto for tonnage, 49ft. 7in.; ditto moulded, 48ft. 9in.; depth in hold, 18ft. 5in.; burden in tons, 2654 46-47; armament on the main deck, 30 8-inch guns, 65cwt., 9ft. long; on the upper deck, 20 32-pounders, 58 cwt., 9ft. 6in. long; light draught—afore, 13ft. 6in.; abaft, 18ft. 3in.; load ditto—afore, 20ft. 11in.; abaft, 22ft. The lines of the Liverpool are the same as those laid down by the Comptroller of the Navy for the Liffey, 51, and Topaz, 51, which answer well both under canvas and steam. She was constructed by Mr. James Peake, the master-builder at Devonport, under the superintendence of Mr. William Mitchell, acting foreman of the yard. Considerable activity has been evinced in bringing her forward, as she was only commenced in November, 1859—she has been therefore completed in eleven months. This is a striking contrast to the old-fashioned doings in our own dockyards, as well as in those of America, as a reference to an account of the United States' Navy in another column will prove.

Lucifer, paddle steam-vessel, sailed from Portsmouth on Wednesday morning for Portland, with the Hyacinth, coal depôt, in tow, and has since returned to the first-named port.

Meander, 44, sailing-frigate store-ship, Captain W. F. Burnett, C.B., was lying at Ascension on the 5th of October.

Meteor, 16, iron floating battery, has been removed into the ship basin at Portsmouth to be docked for repairs, which it is expected will be of an extensive nature. This will undoubtedly be the case if it be intended to adapt this vessel for the purpose of coast defences.

Neptune, 90, screw liner, Captain F. A. Campbell. Letters received from this ship when off Beyrout, mention a gallant act on the part of two seamen belonging to that ship while engaged in one of the boats in watering the ship from the shore. A boat from one of the French men-of-war was similarly engaged, when, owing to the heavy surf running on the beach, she was capsized. Two of the Neptune's boat's crew, named Farlane and Fry, jumped overboard, and succeeded in bringing one of the Frenchmen on shore, two of the crew being drowned before assistance could reach them. The half-drowned French seaman, on being brought ashore by his preservers, nearly lost his life at the hands of the crowd assembled on the beach, who, in their haste to complete the work of resuscitation, held the man up by his legs to allow the water to run out of his mouth. The naval cadet in charge of the Neptune's boat, Mr. C. B. Anson, was fortunately observing the proceedings, and, recollecting the instructions contained in *Nares' Cadets' Guide*, applicable to such circumstances, and which he had learnt as a cadet on board the Britannia, he took the man out of the hands of the crowd, and gave proper directions for his treatment, which resulted in his recovery.

Prince of Wales, 131, screw liner, made an official trial of her speed at the measured mile in Stokes Bay on Wednesday. She made six runs, and averaged a speed of 12¼ knots, her machinery working remarkably well. Captain Gordon, of the steam reserve was in charge of the ship.

Princess Royal, 91, screw liner, in the first-class steam reserve at Portsmouth, on Monday, made her half-yearly trial of machinery, &c., which was satisfactory on every point.

Racoon, 21, screw, Captain W. C. Chamberlain, was at Beyrout on the 21st of last month with the Firefly, a French line-of-battle ship, a frigate, and two small craft, a Turkish line-of-battle ship, and a Russian frigate.

Serpent, 4, screw steam-sloop, of 200 horse-power, built by contract at Millwall for the Government, has been forwarded to Woolwich, and after inspection by competent officers, she will be completed for service. She is a smart vessel, having two funnels, and will prove a valuable addition to the Royal Navy.

Sidon, 22, paddlewheel steam-frigate, Captain R. B. Crawford, was at the Cape of Good Hope on the 19th of September. The Sidon escorted the Euryalus clear of the land on the occasion of the departure from the colony of His Royal Highness the Prince Alfred.

Sparrow, 5, screw gun-vessel, having been fitted with her machinery and engines of 80-horse power, proceeded down the river on Tuesday to the measured mile on a trial trip, under the charge of an officer from the factory department. The result was entirely satisfactory.

Tartar, 20, screw corvette, Captain John M. Hayes, sailed on Tuesday evening for the Pacific station.

Wasp, 3, screw steam-sloop, Commander Charles Stirling, having unfortunately got on shore, has been compelled to run down from the Cape of Good Hope to the Mauritius to be thoroughly examined and refitted.

The Royal Commission appointed to investigate and report as to the several Government dockyards, visited Woolwich on Thursday, and conferred with Commodore-Superintendent the Hon. J. R. Drummond. It is expected that the Commissioners will hold their first sitting and examination at Woolwich Dockyard on Monday next.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* states the steam-corvette Coligny has sailed from Lorient, to cruise on the coast of Spain and Portugal.

The *Moniteur* of Monday quotes the following from the *Gazetto di Genova*: "We know positively that the English admiral, Mundy, has received orders from his Government to place a vessel of war at the disposal of Francis II. and his family, for the purpose of conveying him away from the Italian States."

Royal National Life-boat Institution.—A special general meeting of the subscribers of this institution was held on Thursday at its house, John Street, Adelphi, to consider and pass some bye-laws under the Charter of Incorporation recently granted to the society by the Queen. Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., Chairman of the Institution, presided. The chairman having explained the objects of the meeting, the various bye-laws for the regulation of the institution were afterwards moved and carried unanimously. By its charter of incorporation the institution has become one of the most important benevolent societies in the country; and in order to enable it to perpetuate its humane and national objects, the charter has made special provision that any person may hereafter grant, sell, alien, or convey in mortmain, unto it, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, not exceeding 2000*l.* a year. The Third Service Clasp of the institution was voted to Captain Wasey, R.A., Inspecting-Commander of the Coast-Guard, who had, for previous gallant exertions, received its silver medal and Second Service Clasp—for his recent services in the Fleetwood life-boat, belonging to the institution, in saving 16 persons from the barque Vermont of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Payments amounting to 80*l.* were ordered to be made to the crews of the life-boats at Fleetwood, Appledore, Margate, Yarmouth, Fraserburgh, Silloth, Holyhead, Portmadoc, Barmouth, and Tyrella, for saving, or attempting to save,

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life from various wrecks during the recent heavy gale. It was reported that the St. Andrew's life-boat, belonging to the institution, had proceeded and rendered, in conjunction with a steam-tug, some important services to several fishing boats from Bachhaven, which during the hurricane of the 3rd ult. had drifted out of the Firth of Forth; and that the poor fishermen had sent 3*l.* a few days afterwards, towards the support of the life-boat, with expressions of much thankfulness. It was also reported that the cost of the new life-boat stations of the institution now in course of formation at Thurso, Margate, Buckie, Portwick, St. Ives, Silsey, Llandudno, Southport, Llandwyn, and Ponarth amounted to upwards of 3000*l.* To meet this large and important outlay the society earnestly appealed to the public for help. Various rewards were also voted to fishing and other boats for highly laudable services in saving life from different wrecks during the heavy storms of the past month. It was reported that the effect of those storms had been very destructive to ships; but in consequence of the noble services of life-boats, shore-boats, and the life-saving apparatus, the loss of life had been comparatively small on those fearful occasions. A communication was read from Mr. Lockhart Thomson, of Edinburgh, stating that a lady, resident in that city, was desirous of benefiting mankind by forming a life-boat station on some part of the west coast of Scotland; and that it was her wish that the life-boat should be called after her late husband. The cost of the station, when complete, would probably be upwards of 500*l.* A letter was also read from Henry Pease, Esq., M.P., stating, in reference to the suggestion of the institution, to build a life-boat, by public subscription, to the memory of the late Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., that Members of Parliament might appropriately contribute towards its cost in remembrance of their late co-adjutor, and as a lasting token of sympathy with those who had been suddenly bereaved by his untimely end by shipwreck. A lady from Staffordshire, who had already given the institution 400*l.*, to pay for two life-boats, had sent 10*l.* to it towards the cost of the Herbert Ingram life-boat. Payments amounting to upwards of 800*l.* having been made on various life-boat establishments, the proceedings closed.

Rear-Admiral J. E. Erskine struck his flag on board the Edgar, 91, at Portsmouth, on Tuesday evening, having obtained leave of absence.

We learn by the *Moniteur de la Flotte* that the sailing corvette-of-war, the Cornalie, sailed from Toulon last week for the Pacific Ocean, to reinforce the squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Larrieu.

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, NOVEMBER 2.

Notice to Mariners—(No 35.) Australia—East Coast—*Alternating Light near Cape St. George*—The Pilot and Steam Navigation Board of Sydney have given notice, that on and after the first day of October, 1860, a light would be exhibited from the lighthouse recently erected on a prominent headland, situated about 1¼ miles northward of Cape St. George, and 2½ miles southward of the south point of entrance to Jervis Bay, East coast of Australia. The light is an *alternating* light, showing consecutively a *red*, *green*, and *white* light at intervals of *thirty seconds*. It is elevated 224 feet above the level of high water and is visible seaward when bearing between S. S. W. ¼ W. and N. It is seen as far as N. by E. ¾ E., over a sloping hill situated south of the lighthouse; but then a vessel must be a considerable distance to the southward of it. In entering Jervis' Bay the light will be eclipsed by Bowen Island, forming the south point of entrance, when bearing S. ¼ W.; and it will only be visible from a portion of the bay, between the bearings of S.S.E. ½ E. and S.E. The white light will be seen in clear weather at a distance of about 19 miles, and the green and red lights at 14 miles. The illuminating apparatus is catoptric or by reflectors of the third order. The light tower is 61 feet high, built of white stone, and stands in latitude 35° 9′ 16″ S, longitude 150° 47′ 8″ East of Greenwich. *Directions.*—Vessels approaching Cape St. George from the southward, should always endeavour to make this light, to avoid being embayed in Wreck Bay, the deep indentation westward of the Cape. The light will first open over the sloping hill to the southward of it, bearing N. by E. ¾ E.; caution must, however, be observed in nearing the Cape, which is a low, dangerous, rocky point, on which the sea breaks. When within the distance of about 8 miles, the light should not be brought to the northward of N. by W.; for if the vessel should be near the land, to the south-westward of this bearing, the light will be partially, if not wholly obscured, but by standing to the eastward it will gradually open out, and when bearing N.N.W. ¼ W. it may be passed with safety at a distance of from one to two miles. In approaching from the northward the light will open of Crocodile Head, bearing S.S W. ¼ W., and by keeping it in sight a vessel will pass the Head in safety at a distance of from one to two miles. Jervis' Bay affords good and safe anchorage in all winds. The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 10¼ East in 1860.—By command of their Lordships, *John Washington*, Hydrographer, Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, 23rd October, 1860. This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Australia General, No. 1042; and East Coast, Sheet 2, No. 2142. Also Australia Lights List, No. 116; and Australia Directory, vol. 1, page 212.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 16th August, 1860.—His Excellency the Governor-General directs the publication of the following notice respecting the exhibition of a Light at the new Light House, near Jervis' Bay.—E. C. WEEKES.

New South Wales—East Coast of Australia—*Light-house near Jervis' Bay.*—The bearings given are magnetic, the distances are in nautical miles, and the variation is 10° 15′ E. A white stone tower has been erected on a prominent headland, situated 2½ miles south of the southern bluff (Bowen Island) of Jervis' Bay, and 2 miles north of the projection known as Cape St. George, on the coast of New South Wales, from which a light will be exhibited on and after the 1st of October next. The tower is 61 feet high and the centre of the light will be 224 feet above high water level, and will be visible in all directions of the horizon from north 27° E., round by the eastward to south 0° 40′ W. It will also be visible 19° 52′ further to the westward over a sloping hill, situated to the southward of the light-house, but only when at a considerable distance to the southward of the same. The light is on the catoptric principle of the third class, and revolving, exhibiting at intervals of 30 seconds, a red, green, and white light alternately. The intensity of the *white* light is visible from an elevation of 16 feet, in clear weather, at a distance of 20 miles, while its green and red rays vanish at a distance of 15 miles. The latitude is 35° 9′ 16″ S., and the longitude 150° 47′ 48″ E. Vessels coming from the south, will open this light over the sloping hill to the southward of it, on a bearing of north 20° 32′ E.; caution must, however, be observed in approaching Cape St. George (a low, dangerous, rocky point, on which the sea breaks), and when within a distance of 8 miles or thereabouts, the light should not be brought to bear to the northward of north 15° W., as, when a vessel is near the land, to the south-westward of this bearing, it will be partially, if not wholly, obscured, but by standing to the eastward it will gradually open out, and when bearing north 25° W., or N.N.W. ¼ W., it may be passed with safety at a distance of from one to two miles. Vessels from the southward should always endeavour to make this light, so as to prevent being embayed in the deep indentation lying to the westward of the cape designated "*Wreck Bay.*" Vessels approaching from the northward will open this light clear of "Crocodile Head," on a bearing of south 27° west, and by keeping it in view may pass in safety to the south, at an offing of from one to two miles. Vessels entering Jervis' Bay (a good and safe anchorage in all winds) will shut the light in with the north end of "Bowen Island," on a bearing of south ½ W.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—Messrs. WOODHEAD & Co., Navy Agents, have removed from 1, James Street, Adelphi, to 41, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

With the dates of Commission of the Officers in Command.

Aboukir, 90, sc., Capt. D. Curry, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Acorn, 12, Com. R. B. Pearse, 1856, East Indies.
Actæon, 26, surv.-v., Com. J. Ward (b), 1858, East Indies.
Adelaide, tender to flag-ship, Cape of Good Hope.
Adventure, sc. store-ship, Com. E. Lacy, 1856, East Indies.
Advice, st.-ves., tender to Sanspareil, Cork.
Agamemnon, 91, sc. Capt. T. Hope, 1852, Mediterranean.
Ajax, 60, sc. Capt. J. M. M'Niell Boyd, 1856, Coast Guard.
Alacrity, 4, sc., Com. J. K. E. Baird, 1857, Mediterranean.
Alecto, 5, st.-ves., Com. H. J. Raby, V.C. 1855, Coast of Africa.
Alert, 17, sc., Com. W. A. R. Pearse, 1855, Pacific.
Algerine, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Arthur, 1854, East Indies.
Algiers, 91 sc., Capt. G. W. D. O'Callaghan, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Alligator, at Whampoa, lent to Consular Department.
Amethyst, 26, Capt. S. Grenfell, 1853, Pacific, ordered home.
Amphion, 36, sc., Capt. T. Cochran, 1857, Mediterranean.
Archer, 13, sc., Capt. F. A. B. Craufurd, 1856, Coast of Africa.
Ardent, 3, st.-v., Com. J. E. Parish, 1857, S. E. Coast of America.
Argus, 6, st.-v., Com. H. F. W. Ingram, 1856, Mediterranean.
Ariadne, 26, sc., Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1856, special service.
Ariel, 9, sc. Com. J. R. Alexander, 1858, Portsmouth.
Arrogant, 47, sc., Commodore W. Edmonstone, West Coast of Africa.
Asia, 84, steam-ordinary ship, Capt. G. T. Gordon, 1846, Portsmouth.
Asp, st.-ves., tender to Saturn, Bristol Channel.
Assurance, 4, sc., Com. C. M. Aynsley, 1856, Mediterranean.
Atholl, 4, Com. E. Wilson, 1845, Greenock.
Avon, st.-ves., tender to Impregnable, Plymouth.
Azov, schooner, tender to Hibernia, Malta.
Bacchante, 51, sc. Rear-Admiral Sir J. Maitland, C.B., Capt. D. M. L. Mackenzie, 1859, Pacific.
Bann, st.-ves., tender to Fisgard, Coast of Cornwall.
Banshee, 2, steam-vessel, Com. C. A. Campbell, 1858, Mediterranean.
Banterer, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. P. Knevitt, 1855, East Indies.
Barracouta, 6, st.-v., Com. W. Wood, 1854, West Indies.
Beagle, 4, sc., Com. E. Hay, 1858, East Indies.
Biter, 2, sc. gunboat, tender to Colossus.
Black Eagle, st.-yac., Mast.-Com. J. E. Petley, 1844, particular service
Blenheim, 60, sc., Capt. E. Tatham, 1854, Coast Guard.
Bloodhound, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. F. W. Bennett, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Bouncer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Owen, 1852, East Indies.
Boxer, 1, sc.-gunboat, tender to Marlborough, Mediterranean.
Brilliant, 20, Com. G. H. Gardner, 1848, Naval Reserve training ship, City Canal.
Brisk, 16, sc., Capt. A. F. R. D'Horsey, 1857, Cape of Good Hope.
Britannia, training-ship, Capt. R. Harris, 1849, Portsmouth.
Brune, 2, paddle st.-ves., tender to Arrogant, Coast of Africa.
Buffalo, screw, Mas.-Com. A. Brown, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Bulldog, 6, st.-ves., Capt. Sir F. L. M'Clintock Kt., 1854, Coast of Iceland, particular service.
Bullfinch, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Britannia, Portsmouth.
Bustard, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. F. W. Hallowes, 1856, E. Indies.
Buzzard, 6, st.-v., Com. J. Trevenen (acting), S.E. Coast of America.
Cadmus, 21, sc., Capt. H. S. Hillyar, C.B., 1854, N. America, and W. Indies.
Cæsar, 90, sc., Capt. T. H. Mason, 1849, Mediterranean.
Calypso, 18, Capt. F. B. Montresor, 1851, Pacific.
Cambrian, 40, Capt. J. J. M'Cleverty, C.B. 1848, East Indies.
Cambridge, gunnery-ship, Capt. A. W. Jerningham, 1851, Devonport.
Camilla, 16, Com. G. T. Colville, 1855, East Indies.
Caradoc, 2, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. J. B. Scott, 1846, Mediterranean.
Castor, 36, Com. J. Palmer, 1855, Naval Reserve training ship, North Shields.
Centaur, 6, st.-v., Com. E. D'o, D'a, Aplin, 1853, East Indies.
Centurion, 80, sc., Capt. H. D. Rogers, C.B., 1846, Channel Squadron.
Chesapeake, 51, sc., Vice-Admiral J. Hope, C.B., Capt. G. O. Willes, 1856, East Indies.
Clinker, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Indus, Plymouth.
Clio, 22, screw, Capt. T. Miller, 1855, Pacific.
Clown, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. F. Lee, 1855, East Indies.
Cockchafer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. L. Holder, 1854, East Indies.
Colossus, 80. sc., Capt. F. Scott, C.B., 1848, Coast Guard.
Conqueror, 101, sc., Capt. E. S. Sotheby, C.B., 1852, Channel Squadn.
Cordelia, 11, sc., Com. C. E. H. Vernon, 1855, Australia.
Cornwallis, 60, sc., Capt. G. G. Randolph, C.B., 1854, Coast Guard.
Coromandel, 5, st.-ves., Lieut. Symons, tender to Flag-ship, Hong-Kong.
Cossack, 20, sc., Capt. R. Moorman, 1857, N. America and W. Indies.
Cressy, 80, sc., Capt. J. Harvey, 1848, Mediterranean.
Crocodile, 8, rec.-sh., Com. W. Greet, 1854, off the Tower.
Cruiser, 17, sc., Com. J. Bythesea, V.C., 1856, East Indies.
Cumberland, 70, Capt. C. F. Schomberg, 1851, Sheerness.
Curaçoa, 31, screw, Capt. A. Phillimore, 1855, S.E. Coast of America.
Curlew, 5, sc., Com. E. W. Shaw, 1857, S.E. Coast of America.
Cyclops, 6, st.-ves., Capt. W. J. S. Pullen, 1856, East Indies, ordered home.
Dapper, 2, sc. gunboat, tender to Majestic.
Dasher, 2, st.-ves., Com. P. De Saumarez, 1845, particular service.
Dauntless, 31, sc., Capt. L. G. Heath, C.B., 1854. Coast Guard.
Dee, 4, tr.-sh., Mast.-Com. T. C. Pullen, 1844, particular service.
Desperate, 8, sc., Com. J. F. Ross (1856), Devonport.
Diadem, 32, sc., Capt. J. H. Cockburn, 1850, Channel Squadron.
Donegal, 101, sc., Capt. H. Broadhead, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Doris, 32, sc., Capt. E. Heathcote, 1852, Mediterranean.
Dove, 2, sc.-gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Bullock, tender to Actæon, China.
Drake, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Blane, 1856, East Indies.
Eagle, 50, training-ship, Com. F. T. C. Strode, 1854, Portsmouth.
Edgar, 91, sc., Rear-Adm. J. E. Erskine, Capt. J. E. Katon, 1856, Channel Squadron.
Edinburgh, 58, sc., Capt. E. C. T. D'Eyncourt, 1849, Coast Guard.
Elfin, st.-yac., tender to Victoria and Albert, Portsmouth.
Emerald, 51, sc., Capt. A. Cumming, 1854, Channel Squadron.
Encounter, 14, sc., Capt. R. Dew, 1858, East Indies.
Erne, 2, sc. gunboat, tender to Edinburgh.
Esk, 20, sc., Capt. Sir R. J. Le M. M'Clure, C.B., 1850, East Indies.
Espoir, 5, sc., Com. S. Douglas, 1858, Coast of Africa.
Euryalus, 51, sc., Capt. J. W. Tarleton, C.B., 1852, particular service.
Excellent, 46, gunnery-ship, Capt. R. S. Hewlett, C.B., 1850, Portsmouth.
Exmouth, 90, sc., Capt. J. A. Paynter, 1854, Mediterranean.
Fairy, screw-yacht, tender to Victoria and Albert yacht, Portsmouth.
Falcon, 17 sc., Com. A. G. Fitzroy, 1857, Coast of Africa.
Fanny, cutter, tender to Victory, Portsmouth.
Fawn, 17, sc., Com. R. P. Cator, 1858, Australia.
Fearless, st.-ves., tender to Cumberland, Sheerness.
Ferret, 8, Com. W. E. Fisher, 1856, tender to Sanspareil.
Firebrand, 6, st.-ves., Com. J. M. Bruce, 1855, particular service.
Firefly, 4, st.-ves., Com. A. L. Mansell, 1855, Mediterranean.
Firequeen, st.-ves., tender to Victory, Portsmouth.
Firm, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. R. Boulton, 1854, East Indies.
Fisgard, 42, Commod. Hon. J. R. Drummond, C. B., Woolwich.
Flamer, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. M. Bingham, 1851, East Indies.
Fly, 2, sc. gunboat, tender to Cornwallis.
Flying Fish, 6, sc., Com. C. W. Hope, 1854, special service.
Forester, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. J. Innes, 1853, East Indies.
Formidable, 84, Vice-Admiral W. J. H. Johnstone, Capt. W. G. Luard, 1857, Sheerness.
Forte, 51, sc., Rear-Admiral Hon. Sir H. Keppel, K.C.B., Capt. E. W. Turnour, 1857, Cape of Good Hope.
Forward, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. C. R. Robson, 1851, South America.
Foxhound, 4, sc., Com. Alfred Mitchell, 1856, Mediterranean.
Furious, 16, st.-ves., Captain O. J. Jones, 1855, East Indies.
Fury, 6, st.-v., Com. J. C. Wilson (acting), East Indies.
Ganges, 84, Rear-Admiral Sir R. L. Baynes, K.C.B., Capt. J. Fulford, 1848, Pacific, ordered home.
Gannet, 11, Com. E. H. G. Lambert, 1854, Mediterranean.
Geyser, 6, st.-ves., Com. G. M. Jackson, 1855, particular service.
Gipsy, cutter, tender to Sanspareil, Cork.
Gladiator, 6, st.-ves., Com. H. D. Hickley, 1858, N. America and W. Indies.
Gorgon, 6, st.-v., Com. B. C. T. Pim, 1858, Portsmouth.
Grappler, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. A. P. H. Helby, 1849, Pacific.
Grasshopper, sc. gunboat, Lt.-Com. J. C. Tucker, 1855, East Indies.
Greyhound, 17, sc., Com. F. W. Sullivan, 1859, Mediterranean.
Growler, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. E. Crozier, 1854. Mediterran.
Hannibal, 91, sc., Rear-Admiral G. R. Mundy, C.B., Capt. A. Farquhar, 1849, Mediterranean.
Hardy, 2, sc. gunboat, Lt.-Com. A. G. Bogle, 1855, East Indies.
Harpy, st.-vessel, tender to Hogue.
Harrier, 17, sc. st.-sloop, Com. Sir Malcolm MacGregor, Bart., 1856 Portsmouth.
Hart, cutter, tender to Formidable, Sheerness.
Hastings, 60, sc., Com. C. M. Luckraft, 1855, Naval Reserve training ship, Liverpool.
Haughty, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. D. Broad, 1851, East Indies.
Havock, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. C. Fairholme, 1851, East Indies.
Hawke, 60, sc., Capt. W. Crispin, 1852, Coast Guard.
Hecate, 6, st.-ves., Com. A. H. Hoskins, 1858, Pacific.
Herald, 8, sur.-ves., Capt. H. M. Denham, 1846, Feejee Islands, ordered home.
Hero, 91, sc., Commodore G. H. Seymour, C.B., special service.
Hesper, sc. st.-ship, Master-Com. W. H. Harris, 1853, East Indies.
Hibernia, rec.-ship, Rear-Admiral H. J. Codrington, C.B., Com. Hon. A. C. Hobart, Malta.
Highflyer, 21, sc., Capt. W. A. Heath (acting), East Indies.
Himalaya, sc. store-ship, Capt. J. Seccombe, 1859, particular service.
Hind, 2, sc. gunboat, tender to Russell.
Hogue, 60, sc., Capt. R. J. J. G. Macdonald, 1854, Coast Guard.
Hornet, 17, screw, Com. W. B. Elphinstone, 1856, East Indies.
Hydra, 6, st.-ves., Com. R. V. Hamilton, 1857, North America and West Indies.
Icarus, 11, sc., Com. N. Salmon, V.C., 1858, North America and West Indies.
Illustrious, 72, Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. Grey, Com. H. C. Harston, 1845, Portsmouth.
Imaum, 72, Commodore H. Dunlop, Capt. O. Morrish, 1857, Receiving Ship, Jamaica.
Imperieuse, 51, screw, Rear-Admiral L. T. Jones, C.B., Capt. R. Maguire, 1854, East Indies.
Impregnable, 104, Vice-Adm. Sir H. Stewart, K.C.B., Capt. Lord F. H. Kerr, 1852, Devonport.
Implacable, 72, Com. J. W. Dorville, 1853, training ship, Devonport.
Indus, 78, steam-ordinary ship, Capt. A. C. Key, C.B., Devonport.
Industry, st.-v., 2, store-ship, Mast.-Com. G. J. Hodges, 1841, particular service.
Inflexible, 6, st.-v., Com. G. A. C. Brooker, 1856, East Indies.
Insolent, 2, sc.-gunboat, Lieut.-Com. E. H. Seymour, 1860, East Indies.
Intrepid, 6, sc., Com. J. H. Marryat, 1855, Mediterranean.
Iris, 26, Commodore W. Loring, C.B., Australia, ordered home.
Jackal, 4, st.-v., Lieut.-Com. E. F. Lodder, 1854, particular service.
Jackdaw, 2, gunboat, tender to Hogue.
James Watt, 91, screw, Capt. E. Codd, 1831, Mediterranean, ordered home.
Janus, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. D. G. Davidson, 1855, East Indies.
Jasper, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. H. Pym, 1849, West Indies.
Jersey, cutter, tender to Dasher, Portsmouth.
Kestrel sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. Huxham, 1855, East Indies.
Kingston, schooner, tender to Imaum, Jamaica.
Kite, st.-tug, Bermuda.
Landrail, 5, sc., Com. T. H. M. Martin, 1859, Portsmouth.
Lapwing, 4, screw, Com. M. F. O'Reilly, 1856, Mediterranean.
Leopard, 18, st.-v., Rear-Admiral Sir S. Lushington, K.C.B., Capt. F.B. Wainwright, 1856, S.E. Coast of America.
Leven, 1, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. S. Hudson, 1854, East Indies.
Leveret, 2, gunboat, tender to Dauntless.
Liffey, 51, sc., Capt. G. W. Preedy, C. B., 1855, Mediterranean.
Lightning, st.-ves., tender to Saturn, Pembroke.
Lively, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Cumberland, Sheerness.
Lizard, 3, st.-ves., tender to Formidable, Sheerness.
London, 90, sc., Capt. H. Chads, 1848, Mediterranean.
Louisa, 2, gunboat, tender to Edinburgh.
Lynx, 4, sc., Lieut.-Com. H. Berkeley, 1854, Coast of Africa, ordered home.
Lyra, 9, sc., Com. R. B. Oldfield, 1855, Cape of Good Hope.
Madagascar, store-ship, Capt. R. D. White, 1856, Rio Janeiro.
Mæander, 44, Capt. W. F. Burnett, C.B., 1854, Ascension.
Magicienne, 16, st.-ves., Capt. J. E. Commerell, V.C. (1859), E. Indies.
Magnet, 2, gunboat, tender to Pembroke.
Magpie, 2, gunboat, tender to Hawke.
Majestic, 80, sc., Capt. W. R. Mends, C.B., 1852, Coast Guard.
Marlborough, 131, sc., Vice-Admiral W. F. Martin, Capt. W. H. Stewart, C.B., 1854, Mediterranean.
Mars, 80, sc., Capt. J. N. Strange, 1854, Mediterranean.
Medina, 4, st.-ves., Capt. T. A. B. Spratt, C.B., 1855, Mediterranean.
Megæra, 6, sc., Com. S. H. Henderson, 1855, particular service.
Melpomene, 50, sc., Capt. C. J. F. Ewart, 1855, Mediterranean.
Melville, hosp.-ship, Hong-Kong.
Mercury, cutter, tender to Dasher, Portsmouth.
Mersey, 40, sc., Capt. H. Caldwell, C.B., 1853, Channel Squadron.
Miranda, 15, sc., Com. H. C. Glyn, 1855, Sheerness.
Mohawk, 4, sc., Com. E. H. Howard, 1857, Mediterranean.
Mutine, 17, sc., Com. W. Graham, 1858, Pacific.
Naiad, 42, store-sh., Mas.-Com. W. W. Dillon, 1843, Callao.
Nautilus, 6, Lieut.-Com. W. B. Grant, 1852, apprentice ship.
Neptune, 91, sc., Capt. F. A. Campbell, 1857, Mediterranean.
Nereus, 42, store-depôt, Mas.-Com. J. C. Barlow, 1853, Valparaiso.
Nettle, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Terror, Bermuda.
Niger, 14, sc., Capt. P. Cracroft, 1854, Australia, ordered home.
Nile, 90, sc., Rear-Admiral Sir A. Milne, K.C.B, Capt. E. K. Barnard, 1857, North America and West Indies.
Nimrod, 6, sc., Com. R, J. Wynniatt, 1859, East Indies, ordered home.
Oberon, 3, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. F. G. C. Paget, 1852, South-East Coast of America.
Odin, 16, st.-ves. Capt. Lord J. Hay, C.B., 1854, East Indies.
Onyx, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Terror, Bermuda.
Opossum, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Brine, E. Indies.
Orion, 91, sc., Capt. J. B. E. Frere, 1854, Mediterranean.
Osborne, st.-ves., Mas.-Com. C. H. K. Bower, 1842, Portsmouth.
Pearl, 21, sc., Capt. J. Borlase, C.B., 1855, East Indies.
Pelorus, 21, sc. Commodore F. B. P. Seymour, 1854, Australia.
Pembroke, 60, Capt. E. P. Charlewood, 1855, Coast Guard.
Perseverance, 2, troop-ship, Com. E. R. Power, 1850, particular service.
Persian, 12, Com. E. Hardinge, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Pigmy, 3, st.-ves., Mast.-Com. W. Johnston, 1856, Portsmouth.
Pioneer, 6, screw, Com. H. A. Reilly, 1858, East Indies.
Plumper, 9, screw, Captain G. H. Richards, 1854, Pacific, ordered home.
Porcupine, 3, st.-ves., Capt. C. H. Otter, 1854, particular service.
Porpoise, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Royal Albert.
Princess Charlotte, receiving-ship, M.-Com. H. G. Thomsett, 1854, Hong-Kong.
Prometheus, 5, st.-ves., Com. S. S. Skipwith, 1856, Coast of Africa.
Pylades, 21, sc., Capt. M. de Courcy, 1852, Pacific.
Pyramus, hulk, Halifax.
Quail, 2, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. N. Osborn, 1856, Mediterranean.
Queen, 86, sc., Capt. C. F. Hillyar, 1852, Mediterranean.
Racer, 11, sc., Com. A. M'L. Lyons, 1858, North America and West Indies.
Racoon, 21, screw, Capt. W. C. Chamberlain, 1856, Mediterranean.
Rainbow, 2, gunboat, tender to Ajax.
Ranger, 5, sc., Com. H. R. Wratislaw, 1853, Coast of Africa.
Recruit, 8, st.-ves., Com. D. Spain, 1856, Mediterranean.
Redpole, 1, Capt. Warden, C.B., 1845, Gibraltar.
Redwing, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Cambridge, Plymouth.
Renard, 4, sc., Com. J. G. Goodenough, 1858, East Indies.
Renown, 91, sc., Capt. A. Forbes, 1846, Mediterranean.
Retribution, 28, st.-ves., Commod. H. E. Edgell, C.B., East Indies, ordered home.
Rhadamanthus, 4, st.-ves., Master-Com. F. R. Sturdee, 1843, particular service.
Ringdove, 4, sc., Com. R. G. Craigie, 1856, East Indies.
Roebuck, 6, sc., Com. Marten, East Indies.
Rolla, 6, Lieut.-Com. C. G. Nelson, 1854, Portsmouth.
Rose, tender to Impregnable.
Royal Adelaide, 104, training-ship, Capt. W. K. Hall, C.B., 1853, Devonport.
Royal Albert, 121, sc., Rear-Admiral R. F. Stopford, Capt. H. J. Lacon, 1856, Channel Squadron.
Ruby, 2, gunboat, tender to Cornwallis.
Russell, 60, sc., Capt. G. Wodehouse, 1854, Coast Guard.
St. George, 90, sc., Capt. The Hon. F. Egerton, 1855, Channel Squad.
St. Jean D'Acre, 101, sc., Capt. The Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, 1841, Mediterranean.
St. Vincent, 102, Capt. T. Wilson, 1853, Portsmouth.
Sampson, 6, st.-ves., Capt. G. S. Hand, C.B., 1852, East Indies.
Sandfly, 2, gunboat, tender to Cornwallis.
Sanspareil, 70, sc., Rear-Admiral C. Talbot, Capt. A. P. E. Wilmot, C.B., 1854, Cork.
Sapphire, hulk, Trincomalee.
Sarnen, 4, Master-Com. W. Stanton, 1852, East Indies.
Satellite, sc., 21, Capt. J. C. Prevost, 1856, Pacific, ordered home.
Saturn, 72, Capt. G. Ramsay, C.B., 1843, Pembroke.

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Scourge, 6, sc., Com. W. G. Jones, 1854, Mediterranean.
Scout, 21, sc., Capt. J. Corbett, 1857, East Indies.
Scylla, 21, sc., Capt. R. Lambert, 1855, Mediterranean.
Seagull, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Porcupine, Hebrides.
Sealark, 8, brig, tender to Britannia, Portsmouth.
Seringapatam, coal depôt, Cape of Good Hope.
Shamrock, 2, gunboat, tender to Fisgard.
Sharpshooter, 8, sc., Lieut.-Com. C. Gibbons, 1848, Coast of Africa.
Sidon, 22, st.-ves., Capt. R. B. Crawford, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Simoom, 8, sc., Com. J. M. Cooke, 1852, East Indies.
Skipjack, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. Murray, 1848, West Indies.
Slaney, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. D. Bevan, 1855, East Indies.
Snake, 4, sc., Com. H. Harvey, 1857, East Indies.
Snap, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. O. Butler, 1855, East Indies.
Southampton, Capt. Charles Wise, 1847, Sheerness.
Sparrowhawk, 4, sc., Com. J. C. Byng, 1856, East Indies.
Sphinx, 6, st.-ves., Com. G. F. Day, V.C., 1855, East Indies.
Spiteful, 6, st.-ves., Com. W. C. F. Wilson, 1858, particular service.
Spitfire, 5, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. C. O' D. Allingham, 1856, Coast of Africa, ordered home.
Sprightly, st.-ves., Master-Com. G. Allen, tender to Victory, Portsmouth.
Spy, 3, Lieut.-Com. A. Tabutean, 1855, S. E. Coast of America.
Starling, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. A. Whitshed, 1854, East Indies.
Staunch, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. E. J. Pollard, 1855, East Indies.
Stork, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Excellent, Portsmouth.
Styx, 6, st.-ves., Com. J. H. Cave, 1855, North America and W. Indies.
Supply, store-ship, Mast.-Com. W. H. Balliston, 1845, particular serv.
Sylph, cutter, tender to Impregnable, Plymouth.
Tartar, 20, sc., Capt. J. M. Hayes, 1855, Pacific.
Termagant, 25, sc., Capt. R. Hall, 1855, Pacific.
Terrible, 21, st.-ves., Capt. F. H. H. Glasse, C.B., 1846, Mediterranean.
Terror, 16, Capt. F. Hutton, 1844, Bermuda.
Topaze, 51, sc., Capt. the Hon. J. W. S. Spencer, 1854, Pacific.
Torch, 5, Com. F. H. Smith, 1858, Coast of Africa.
Trafalgar, 91, sc., Capt. E. G. Fanshawe, 1845, Channel Squadron.
Traveller, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Asia, Portsmouth.
Triton, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. R. H. Burton, 1849, Coast of Africa.
Urgent, sc. tr.-ship, Com. H. W. Hire, 1854, East Indies.
Valorous, 16, st.-ves., Capt. W. C. Aldham, C.B., 1853, North America and West Indies.
Victor Emmanuel, 91, sc., Capt. W. J. C. Clifford, C.B., 1847, Meditern.
Victoria and Albert, 2, st.-yacht, Capt. the Hon J. Denman, 1841, special service.
Victory, 101, Vice-Admiral H. W. Bruce; Capt. R. Coote, 1854, Portsmouth.
Violet, 2, gunboat, tender to Blenheim.
Vivid, st.-yac., Mast.-Com. Henry W. Allen, 1842, Woolwich.
Vixen, 6, st.-ves., Com. F. W. Richards, 1860, Pacific, ordered home.
Vulcan, 6, sc. tr.-sp., Com. A. C. Strode, 1856, East Indies.
Wasp, 3, sc., Com. C. Stirling, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Watchful, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. F. W. Inglefield, 1857, East Indies.
Weazel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Howorth, 1856, East Indies.
Wellesley, 72, Capt.-Sup. G. Goldsmith, C.B., 1842, Chatham.
Wellington, 72, Rear Admiral Sir T. S. Paisley, Bart.; Com. Fred. Cannon, 1842, Devonport.
Weymouth, hulk, Bermuda.
Wildfire, st.-ves., tender to Formidable, Sheerness.
Woodcock, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. S. Bosanquet, 1855, East Indies.
Wrangler, 4, sc., Com. H. H. Beamish, 1858, Coast of Africa.

THE MILITIA.

The Royal Pembroke Artillery, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Owen, were inspected on the Portfield, Haverfordwest, on Saturday last, by Colonel Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B., Inspector of disembodied Militia. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the corps was drawn up and received the inspecting officer in the usual manner. He inspected the men, and after expressing himself in the highest terms as to their clean soldierlike appearance, and as to their progress in drill in so short a time, he ordered the regiment home. The corps now musters about 243 men, of whom 47 have joined during the present training, and the number of effectives on parade was 98 files. They broke up yesterday.

The Royal Radnor Rifles assemblage at Presteign on Tuesday under the command of Major Lawrence H. Peel. The muster represented as having been extremely good.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, October 30.

Forfar and Kincardine Artillery Regiment of Militia—John King, Gent., to be Quartermaster, from the 7th of September, 1860.

7th Regiment of Lancashire Militia—Edward Houlditch, Esq., late Captain King's Own Light Infantry Militia, to be Captain.

Cornwall Rangers Militia—Ensign John Morris Prepure to be Lieutenant; Ensign Owen Henry Morshead to be Lieutenant; Ensign Richard Hambly Andrew to be Lieutenant; Joseph Lyle, jun., Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant; Francis Rashleigh Rodd, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, November 2.

Royal North Lincoln Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by Lieutenant Lionel Wentworth Atkinson and Ensign Francis Johnston Murray.

Memorandum—The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of Robert Hindley Wilkinson, Esq., late Lieutenant-Colonel, in the Bedfordshire Militia, being allowed to hold Honorary Rank as Lieutenant-Colonel, and to wear his Uniform.

Most of our naval and military readers will regret to hear that Mr. Ezekiel Emanuel, of the Hard, Portsea, goldsmith to Her Majesty, died suddenly on Tuesday last. He was in his usual exce lent health and spirits up to a few minutes of his death. There are few officers either in the Army or Navy to whom Mr. Emanuel was unknown.

A new pattern of rocket scale, adapted to all descriptions of rockets, submitted by Captain Jerningham, R.N., has been approved for service, and one of these new scales, with bits, has been demanded for each battery of the Horse Brigade on home service, in exchange for the brass scales now in possession. A new vent-piece for 12-pounder Armstrong guns has been approved under authority, and steps have been taken to have the vent-pieces now in use exchanged for those of the new pattern.

Risum Teneatis?—An aged pensioner, by name Laughlen Morris, who served on board the Bellerophon, and is now resident in the village of Ballaghadereen, county Mayo, claims the honour of being father of the French General Lamoricière, he having, after the taking of Napper Tandy, married a French lady, of the name of De Grammont, by whom he had one son, and who Frenchified his name from Laughlen Morris to "La Moriciere." It is remarkable that the same individual was one of the party who conveyed Napoleon I. to St. Helena.—*Derry Sentinel.*

Erratum.—In our remarks last week upon the position of the Naval Instructors, it was stated that the time allowed for Midshipmen to qualify themselves for the rank of Lieutenant was reduced from "five to six years," instead of from "six years to five."

VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

City of London Rifle Brigade.—This brigade marched out on Saturday last to the Regent's Park for battalion drill, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Hicks, and there was a very good muster.

9th (West) Middlesex Rifles. — The inspection by Colonel M'Murdo will take place on the 10th of November, and the prize meeting on the 20th of November.

14th (Highgate) Middlesex Rifles. — There was an incident connected with the late presentation of a bugle to the above corps by Miss Burdett Coutts which is worthy of mention, as showing the graceful sympathy that lady has with the movement. Miss Coutts was attired in a silk dress, trimmed with green silk velvet, the bonnet, trimmed with the same material, both being the colour of the uniform of the corps.

21st (Civil Service) Middlesex Rifles. — There will be a full-dress parade of the regiment on the 9th of November, in commemoration of the anniversary of the birthday of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the hon. colonel of the regiment.

26th (Customs) Middlesex Rifles.—This corps will assemble on the Custom House Esplanade, this day, Saturday, and march out, under command of Major W. R. Grey, at 4 o'clock, accompanied by the band of the Guards. The new adjutant, Captain Elliot, will be present. The band of the corps will, it is expected, be provided with their uniform ready for their next march out. Three drums of the old Volunteers have fallen into their possession, in capital order, lettered "Royal Revenue Corps," and "G. R." The band (all officials and Volunteers) have attained considerable proficiency in a very short time, under the able management of Mr. Shapcott.

28th (London Irish) Middlesex Rifles.—This corps on Saturday last left Burlington House, at five o'clock, p.m., for their last blank cartridge practice this season, headed by their band, and under the command of Major Verner, who has become exceedingly popular among the members. Ten rounds of blank ammunition having been served out, the corps, on their arrival at the Exhibition Ground, Hyde Park, proceeded to fire volleys by companies, by wings, and as a whole battalion. So excellent were all the volleys that it is almost impossible to select for commendation any particular company, but the volleys of Nos. 1 and 4, the latter composed of members of the East End detachment, drew down the vociferous applause of the immense number of spectators who accompanied the regiment to the park.

29th North Middlesex Rifles. — On Saturday afternoon last, this corps marched out from its new parade ground, Mornington Road, to the Regent's Park Barracks, for battalion drill, under its captain commandant, Captain Ross. The ladies of the Regent's Park and the vicinity, have formed a committee for the purpose of presenting the corps with a silver bugle, and Lieutenant T. W. Lemmon, of 50, Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, has kindly consented to act as honorary secretary. During the week the sixth company—Messrs. Hopkinsons', who have augmented their numbers to nearly 100, its maximum strength—assembled for the purpose of nominating commissioned and non-commissioned officers. For captain the choice fell upon Mr. Boosey, one of the heads of the firm of Boosey & Co., the military band instrument makers to Her Majesty's forces, and for lieutenant, upon Mr. Gowland, the manager of Messrs. Hopkinson & Co.'s pianoforte establishment.

1st (South Kensington) Middlesex Engineers.—This corps, consisting of five companies, headed by its splendid band of 30 performers (all Volunteers), marched out to Beaufort House last Saturday, under the command of Major-Commandant McLeod of McLeod. On arriving on the ground, a certain number of men were told off, and in conjunction with some of the South Middlesex, constructed a formidable sandbag battery in the short space of 23 minutes. Arrangements have been concluded for the erection of a butt, with a range of 1200 yards, within an easy distance of head-quarters, where the corps will have ample opportunity of proving the efficiency of the Lancaster rifle, with which its members are armed. There is no doubt, in the event of the Volunteers being called into active service, this corps would be found of great assistance in its special department.

1st (South London) Surrey Rifles.—On Monday evening a numerous meeting of inhabitants of Walworth, Camberwell, Newington, and the neighbourhood was held at the Walworth Literary Institution, Carter Street, Walworth; the Rev. J. Going, incumbent of the district, occupying the chair. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, expressed his opinion that for many years the most important movement that had taken place was the Volunteer movement. It was to that that we owed our present prestige as a nation. There was a marked improvement in the behaviour of the young men who had joined the movement, both in health, strength, and manliness. Captain Howes, R.N., moved the first resolution :—"That this meeting, acknowledging the success which has hitherto crowned the Volunteer movement, and believing that under Providence it has been the main instrument of securing to this country the continuance of peace, and is of opinion that the system should be permanent, and that exertions should be made from time to time to keep the movement before the public mind, and to give accessions of strength to the various corps established in the various districts." The Rev. Mr. Smith briefly seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Smith, churchwarden of Newington, and carried by acclamation. Captain Dresser Rogers moved the second resolution, which urged the young men to join the 1st Surrey Volunteers, and those that could not join to subscribe to the funds of the corps. Mr. Noldwritt seconded the motion, which was also carried with enthusiasm. A vote of thanks to the chairman, moved by Lieut.-Colonel M'Donald and seconded by Mr. T. Clarke, was carried enthusiastically, and closed the proceedings.

19th (Lambeth) Surrey Rifles.—On Wednesday last the 7th company, under the command of Captain Watkins, met at the Streatham butts for ball practice, when several prizes were awarded to the men who obtained the highest number of points. The 1st prize was gained by Sergeant J. Tammadge; the 2nd by Private Emberg; the 3rd by Private Lever; the 4th by Private Garrad; the 5th by Sergeant W. Tammadge; the 6th by Private N. Shaw; the 7th by Corporal Davies; and the 8th by Private Briggs. The ranges were 150 and 200 yards. This regiment now consists of nine companies, its strength being greater than any other corps in the county, and is still increasing. There will be firing at the Streatham butts every Wednesday and Friday, to commence at 1 o'clock, military time.

Surrey Artillery (Brixton).—A company under the above title has just been formed, under the auspices of Captain Durnford, to meet the requirements of the immediate localities of Brixton, Clapham, Streatham, Dulwich, Stockwell, and Camberwell. The uniform adopted is similar to other Volunteer Artillery companies, with a slight improvement. The institution in the Gresham Road is fixed as the head-quarters of the company. The honorary secretary attends at head-quarters every Monday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evening from seven to nine o'clock, in order to enrol members and afford information to applicants.

DEVONSHIRE.

Woodbury Artillery.—The first field-battery of the Devon Coast Artillery Volunteers, under the command of Captain Brent, with First-Lieutenants Daw and Beedle, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals, four bombardiers, four acting-bombardiers, five drivers, and forty gunners, accompanied by the fife and drum band of thirteen members, proceeded from the barracks on the 25th ult., at half-past eight o'clock, and reached Budleigh Salterton at a quarter-past ten, performing the distance of upwards of six miles, over a hilly country, in the short time of one hour and three-quarters. Considering the gun and carriage being four tons in weight, the distance was performed most creditably and rapidly by six splendid horses, with new artillery harness and three drivers; the ammunition-waggon had four horses and two drivers. The appearance of the battery as a whole was most soldierlike and perfect; and at the entrance to Budleigh Salterton the 24th (Bicton) Rifles, under the command of Captain F. Blandy, mustered strong, and was in line on the left side of the road, and presented arms as the battery passed, which the battery returned by carrying swords. By that time the head of the battery had reached the gate of the residence of the worthy magistrate of the district, Gervas King Holmes, Esq., who complimented the gallant captain on the fine day and the splendid appearance of his battery. The Rifles then formed part of the main body, and after the Artillery and Rifles had been liberally supplied by the kind-hearted magistrate with a cup of good cheer each, the whole marched (preceded by the Artillery and Budleigh Salterton bands) to the beach on the left of the parade. The horses were then unhooked, and filed to the stables, and the men proceeded to the Rolle Arms for refreshment. In half an hour they were marched to the beach, the gun was unlimbered and brought into action, and firing commenced, under the superintendence of Captain Henry, Royal Artillery. Colonel Sir W. Hele Tonkin, 1st A.B., D.C.A.V., Lieutenant Wadge, 3rd D.C.A.V., Lieut. Wood, 7th D.C.A.V., Capt. Torriano, R.A., Colonel Philott, various other officers, and a large concourse of spectators, were present, comprising the leading gentry of the place and for many miles round. Shooting on the first day was at a target seven feet square, at 1020 yards. Sixteen rounds of shot were fired, and five went through the target; Nos. 7 and 9 by Captain Brent; 10 and 11 by Sergeant-Major Ware; and 15 by Bombardier Ekers. Five shells were fired — No. 3, by Captain Brent, placed a splinter in centre of target; No. 5, by gunner Bradbear, carried away flag-staff, and the firing ceased for the day. The gun was then limbered up, and the stores removed to a place of safety. The whole of the men were regaled at the Rolle Arms with a substantial dinner by the officers, and, after a sufficient time had elapsed, by seven o'clock the battery was on the march for Woodbury. Friday, October 26th.—The firing commenced at half-past eleven a.m., and continued until about three p.m. Ten shells were fired with precision, but all fell too short: forty-six rounds of shot were fired, and the following numbers placed in the target :—No. 7, by Bombardier Ekers; No. 9, by Corporal Blake; No. 11, by Captain Brent; No. 19, by Sergeant-Major Ware; Nos. 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 38, 40, 41, 43, and 46, by Captain Brent. The 46th carried away the iron support of the target, causing it to fall backwards, and thereby rendering it useless. The firing then ceased, and the captain was deservedly complimented on the practice, and more especially on his own success in having struck the target himself in the two days fifteen times out of twenty-nine shots. The battery then proceeded to the Rolle Arms, where they were provided with an excellent dinner, at the expense of the officers. Saturday, the 27th, the gun and waggon were conveyed by the drivers and horses, under the command of Instructor-Sergeant Smitherson, to the barracks at Woodbury; a party of men mounted on the waggon with the remains of the target paraded the village to the great gratification of the parishioners. It is very pleasing to know that the greatest order prevailed throughout the whole three days, and that no accident occurred.

KENT.

34th (Deptford) Kent Rifles.—On Saturday afternoon an interesting event in connection with the Volunteer rifle movement came off at Lewisham on the occasion of the inauguration by this corps of a new practice-ground for rifle-shooting. There was a large attendance of residents of the town and neighbourhood, including the Rev. C. F. S. Money, incumbent of St. John's Deptford; Captain Buckle, C.B., superintendent of the Royal Victoria Victualling and Dockyards, Deptford; Captain Jackson, adjutant of the 1st Kent Battalion of Volunteer Rifles; Captain Wilkinson, of the Deptford Dockyard Volunteer Corps; Ensign Marchant 13th (Greenwich) company, &c. At four o'clock the members of the 34th company, under the command of Captain Montgomerie; and preceded by an excellent band, entered the grounds, and shortly afterwards positions were taken at a distance of 200 yards from a target, and firing commenced, the applause of the spectators being evinced on each occasion of the target being hit. Some extraordinary shooting was displayed by Mr. Kerr, musketry instructor to the London Scottish Rifle Volunteer Corps, and the superin-

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tendent of the London Armoury, Bermondsey, who, with a Sharp's breech-loading gun of 7½lb. weight, struck the target nine times out of ten in succession, being loudly applauded.

HAMPSHIRE.

3RD (PORTSMOUTH CIVIL SERVICE) HANTS ARTILLERY.—In our notice last week of the review at Winchester, the presence of this very fine body of men was accidentally ignored. This corps has devoted much time after the usual hours to bring itself into a state of efficiency, and at the review in question, Major Sturdee had the satisfaction of receiving many congratulations on the appearance of his men, as also on the manner in which they went through the various evolutions of the day.

The cadets of the Collegiate Institution at Liverpool were on Saturday last inspected and reviewed in the grounds of Major Clay, Parkhill-road, and additional interest attached to the proceedings in consequence of the presentation which was made by the boys to Lieut.-Col. Bousfield, the commander of the 1st battalion of Rifles, of which the Collegiate Corps forms an integral portion. The young collegians mustered in the school-ground early in the afternoon, and commenced their march a little before three o'clock, under the command of their gallant colonel. The corps was headed for the first time by its capital band, twenty-five in number, and all collegians. During the proceedings the corps remained under the immediate command of Colonel Bousfield, and amongst the other officers on the ground were Lieut.-Colonel Gladstone, Lieut.-Colonel Brown, Major Walter, Captain Ellison, of the Engineer Corps; Lieut. Whitty, of the same corps; Lieut. Berry, of the Borough Guard; Captain King, 1st. Lancashire Rifles; Captain Duncan, 8th Artillery; Lieut. Stanley, of the 20th Artillery; Captain Chambres, 3rd Cheshire; Captain Faulkner, Inspector of Pensioners; Capt. M'Neile; and numerous other Volunteer officers. Among the directors of the Collegiate Institution present, we noticed the Rev. Rector Campbell, Rev. J. A. Wilson, Mr. Alderman Cooper, Mr. Josias Booker, and Mr. William Jones. In front of the saluting flag were Mrs. T. D. Anderson, Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mrs. Howson, Mrs. Gilbert Henderson, Mrs. Samuel Kearsley, and other ladies. After performing the usual evolutions, the band played the air known as "I am ninety-five," to which the 1st battalion marched past at Knowsley. The cadets were formed into a three-sided square, the principal officers in the centre, for the presentation to Colonel Bousfield of a richly-engraved silver flask, designed and executed by Mr. Mayer, and which is an elegant specimen of the silversmith's skill. Upon one side is the following inscription: "Presented to Lieutenant-Colonel Bousfield, 1st L.R.V., by the cadet corps of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution, in gratitude for his kind and cordial encouragement of their school drill, and with the proud reflection that the origin of the Volunteer movement of England is attributed to one who was formerly a pupil in the same institution." On the other side is inscribed, "The subscription towards this small birthday gift was begun on the field at Knowsley, the invitations to which the contributors owed to Lieutenant-Colonel Bousfield's courtesy. Oct. 13, 1860." Captain Cordeaux in an excellent speech presented the testimonial to the Lieutenant-Colonel, who made a suitable acknowledgment, and Colonel Wilbraham, C.B., the reviewing officer, then paid a high compliment to the corps for the manner which they had executed the various manœuvres of the day, and added that he was thoroughly convinced of the value which should be attached to the training of youths in our public schools in the Volunteer service.

THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE GROUNDS AT BEAUFORT HOUSE, FULHAM.—There was a perfect field day on Saturday last at Beaufort House, Fulham, the new and splendid practice-ground being specially thrown open on the occasion by Lieut.-Colonel Lord Viscount Ranelagh. His lordship was well supported on the occasion by Colonel Knox, M.P., the Hon. Mr. Curzon, Colonel Vereker, Captain Norton, Captain Wilde, Captain Thompson, Lord and Lady Rodney, Colonel Ferguson, Colonel Balls, Captain Turner, Mr. Napier Sturt, M.P., &c. Immediately after entering the vestibule of Beaufort House, within half an hour from the metropolis, you come to the spacious club-room, designed for the accommodation of a perfect army of rifle rangers, with the greatest architectural regard for light, convenience, and accommodation, furnished with all the London dailies, and a capital cuisine under the able management of Mr. Biglin. Beneath is a lavatory and mess-room, where an admirable dinner was done justice to in the evening, and adjacent to the club-room, the armoury, and accoutrement accommodation rooms. The club-room is artistically lit with pendant *jets de feu* of gas, after the manner of St. James's Hall. The club-room looks out upon a lawn of 2000 yards, seated in a valley beautifully sheltered from winter practice, and with a magnificent shooting range of 500 yards over the green sward, which terminates in a work—the butt—that must command the admiration of every Royal and civil engineer that sees it. It is the first of its kind in this country, and throws the Government practice-grounds at Aldershot and Hythe into the shade. The "butt" is a wall of brick and mortar, 40 feet high by 300 feet long, faced, or rather footed with a solid embankment of earthwork, grassed over at a comparatively economical cost; whereas had the facing been made as usual of iron it would have necessitated an expenditure of some 2000*l.* for that alone. Shouldering your rifle before this fine firing-screen or frontispiece, you find yourself in possession of no fewer than four-and-twenty iron targets to take aim at. As the grounds became gradually filled with many hundreds of visitors, with the gallant battalions with their bands of the South Middlesex, followed by detachments of the Engineer Volunteer Corps in their vermilion coats, the Scotch troop, and the members of the Artists' corps, altogether a splendid *coup d'œil* was presented. The *chef d'œuvre* of the day, however, in addition to the ordinary details of rifle drill and evolution, consisted of an admirably planned and protected piece of the simplest but most serviceable military fortification, to be improvised in the event of any invading emergency, in the shape of a sand-bag breastwork or battery, and which was so beautifully engineered under the command of Captain Hawker as to show that with a comparatively small regiment of riflemen in any of our metropolitan passes it would prove an almost impregnable means of defence. The "fatigue" party erected the sand-bag buttery, 5 feet high and 40 feet wide, in less than 25 minutes on the field. They then, as though in the face of an invader, fired volleys from behind the battery, and afterwards commenced file firing with a power and precision that would have charmed some of the best shots at Hythe or Chatham. Captain Hawker, who was assisted by Mr. M'Leod of M'Leod, and his comrades, was most agreeably greeted at the conclusion of the affair by the military and other spectators on the ground. The application of the electric telegraph to the science of war and for the purpose of field and rifle practice was exemplified on a practical and interesting scale by Professor Wheatstone, Lieut. Chevalier, of the 1st West India Regiment, and by Lord Ranelagh, who has constructed a simple and extensive rifle telegraph of his own, available at a very small cost by every corps in the kingdom. The communication on the field, or between the target and the gun, is maintained in the ordinary alphabetical language, by the most simple means, so that any person without previous instruction (provided he can read and spell) is able to work it—the speed of the transmission attained after a little practice being at the rate of 100 letters a minute. With a pair of these instruments, the position of the ball in striking the target is immediately indicated and registered with unerring accuracy by the simple combination and transmission of two letters, as AN, BC, BE, BQ, &c., according to the arrangement of the targets. Several targets can be registered at once by the same instrument, provided they are within range of vision. These telegraphs have already received the sanction of the Emperor of the French, who ordered four sets for his especial use at the commencement of the late campaign. It is said that the secret of the "Greek fire" has been lost in the lapse of ages, but Captain Norton was present to contradict the misconception, and to show us that with his luminous streams of liquid fire, he could burn with destructive certainty, not only the sails but the bodies of men of war that are not panoplied in steel. The commissariat department was well represented by Mr. W. H. Clarke, the partner of the late estimable Soyer, who since the Crimean campaign has been in attendance with the field-kitchen committee appointed by the War Office to inquire into and approve the best means of supply and cooking apparatus for her Majesty's troops on march or in camp, but upon which we understand no decision has yet been come to. Mr. Clarke is fresh from a visit to France, where he inspected the new arrangements adopted by the Emperor for the separate messes of officers' camp equipage and cookery in the French army, and his ambulance apparatus, applicable to trench-cooking, is unquestionably one of the most convenient and unique. It is susceptible of being worked in connection with any boiler or vessel for roasting or baking, mounted on an ordinary artillery waggon, accompanying the Army or the Volunteers whenever called on permanent duty; and amongst other ingenious contrivances, Mr. Clarke exhibited a small cooking apparatus for six persons, known as the *cordon bleu*, put into perfect operation at an expense of a halfpennyworth of fuel. The latest improvements in the rifle were represented by specimens of breech-loading by Colonel Colt and Dr. Maynard, of America. The seamless skin cartridge was also exhibited, said to be the best modern kind of ammunition on account of its easy loading, clean and correct fire. Mr. Bussey displayed his registered Volunteers' canteen, which has received the approval of the Secretary at War and the Volunteer corps generally as one of the neatest and most ingenious contrivances for carrying a Volunteer's rations on a march out. The principal officers of the various corps were entertained at an excellent mess-table dinner by Lord Ranelagh in the evening. The commanding officer has issued instructions to keep the ground for the West Middlesex corps, at their approaching review on the 10th proximo.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, OCTOBER 30.

1st Battalion Westmoreland Rifle Volunteers—Robert William Sanderson Roper Hunter, late Lieutenant 92d Highlanders, to be Adjutant, from the 23d of August last.

3d Battalion of Sussex Rifle Volunteers—Philip Primrose, Gent., to be Adjutant, from the 3d of September.

1st Corps of Northumberland Artillery Volunteers—Second Lieutenant John Shield to be First Lieutenant; John Hopper, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; James Henry Ingleden, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

Corrections—1st Northumberland Artillery Volunteers—Robert Morrison, Esq., to be Captain. (This was gazetted Munson.)

Duke of Lancaster's Own Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—The Hon. Arthur Frederick Egerton to be Lieutenant, vice Viscount Grey de Wilton, resigned.

12th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Captain Peter Thomson to be Major.

15th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Joseph Henry Robinson, Gent., to be 1st Lieutenant, vice McConnell, resigned.

4th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Servetus Aitken to be Captain, vice Munn, promoted; Ensign Samuel Hall to be Lieutenant, vice Servetus Aitken, promoted; John Aitken, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Hall, promoted; the Rev. Robert Smith, A.B., to be Honorary Chaplain.

47th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign William Blinkhorn, the younger, to be Captain; William Rigby, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Pilkington, the younger, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Blinkhorn, promoted; George Parr, Gent., to be Ensign.

68th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Alexander Forrest, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Phillips, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st Battalion Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteers—5th Company—Lieutenant Albert John Hambrough to be Captain; Ensign Charles Francis Fisher to be Lieutenant, vice Hambrough, promoted; William Mew Judd, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Fisher, promoted; John B. Martin, M.R.C.S., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Memorandum—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Captain John Brown Willes Fleming, in the 3d Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteers, and of that held by Lieutenant Maximilian Hodgson Geneste, in the 7th Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteers.

17th Rifle Volunteers—The Hon. Charles Cornwallis Neville to be Captain; Henry Byng, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Douglas Lane, Esq., to be Ensign; the Rev. John Lane Oldham, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain; Alfred Nicholas Jones, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

3d Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—George Hatfield Banks, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Peck Banks, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Morris Morgan, Gent., to be Ensign.

7th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Walter Henry Williams, Gent., to be Ensign.

2d Battalion of Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers—The Right Hon. the Earl Cowper to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

1st Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers—Jasper Gripper, Gent., to be Captain; Benjamin Young, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Augustus Hawks, Gent., to be Ensign.

12th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers—Charles Times, Gent., to be Ensign.

2d Midlothian Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieutenant David Young to be Captain, vice Taylor, resigned; Second Lieutenant George Vertue to be First Lieutenant, vice Young, promoted; Charles Morrison, jun., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Vertue, promoted.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of Captain William Edwin Cotton Fell bearing the title of Captain Commandant in the above mentioned corps.

7th Company of Leicestershire Rifle Volunteers—Arthur William Arkwright, Gent., to be Ensign.

South Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Henry Langley to be Captain, vice Lord Ashley, resigned.

20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—Assistant-Surgeon Horatio Sillifant to be Surgeon; Charles George Mott, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Sillifant, promoted.

15th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Company—Lieutenant Leonard Jaques to be Captain, vice Roper, resigned; Ensign George Roper to be Lieutenant, vice Jaques, promoted; Leonard Cooke, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Roper, promoted.

3d West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Bradford)—William Henry Shepherd, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Beach, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

36th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Rotherham)—Edward Robinson, Esq., to be Captain; Fretwell William Hoyle, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Matthew Edward Chambers, Gent., to be Ensign.

Memorandum—In the list forwarded on the 3d of March last, the undermentioned commissions should have appeared in the following order—viz.,

7th (now 4th) West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Halifax)—Joseph Moxon Kirk, Esq., Lieutenant John Richard Ingram, and John Crossly Sutcliffe, Esq., to be Captains; Ensign Charles Fuller, John Bailey Holroyde, Gent., and Charles Emmet, Gent., to be Lieutenants.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteers—Burlington Corps—First Lieutenant Edward Foster Holden to be Captain, vice Harding, resigned.

Memorandum—Kent Rifle Volunteers—1st Battalion, 27th Corps—Captain Edward Wilkinson to bear the title of Captain-Commandant.

3d Battalion, 38th Corps (disbanded)—Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to accept the resignations of the following commissions:—Lieutenant Leonard Barber Groves; Ensign John Cole Gubbins.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOVEMBER 2.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—William Temple Parratt, Esq., to be Adjutant. From 6th September, 1860.

3rd Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Patrick Thorn Thomson to be Ensign.

1st Surrey (or South London) Rifle Volunteer Battalion—Dr. William Parker, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon.

Memorandum—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the following resignations: viz., of that of Lieutenant Henry Hersee, of the Commission held by him in the 10th Surrey Rifle Volunteers.

Of that of Major William Prince Jones, of the Commission held by him in the 1st Surrey, or South London Rifle Volunteer Battalion, with the view of his receiving from the Queen the Commission of Adjutant of the 7th Surrey or Southwark Rifle Volunteer Battalion.

Of that of Captain Adam Stewart, of the Commission held by him in the 2nd Surrey Rifle Volunteers, with the view to his receiving from the Queen the Commission of Adjutant of the 1st Surrey Administrative Battalion of Surrey Rifle Volunteers.

Of that of Captain Frederick Andrew Durnford, of the Commission held by him in the 1st Surrey or South London Rifle Volunteer Battalion.

And of that of Captain Henry Plews, of the Commission held by him in the 19th Surrey or Lambeth Rifle Volunteer Battalion.

4th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Camplin to be Lieutenant.

19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Preston to be Lieutenant; Augustus Charles Lawrence to be Ensign.

39th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Joseph Beardoe to be Captain.

41st Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Jackson to be Lieutenant, vice Sendey, promoted.

Memoranda—1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignations of the Commissions held in this Corps by Captain-Commandant John McGrigor Augustus Thomas Croft, Captain John Samuel Erlam, and 1st Lieutenant Charles Wyndham.

20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this Corps by Ensign Charles Edward Phair.

39th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this Corps by Lieutenant Henry Flear.

City of Norwich Rifle Volunteer Corps—Major John Davy Brett to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

9th Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Richard Henry Gilbert to be Lieutenant, vice Beauchamp, promoted; William Burton, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Gilbert, promoted.

5th Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—2nd Company—Lawrence Harrison, Gent., to be Captain; Mark Nicholson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Burra Arnison, Gent., to be Ensign.

2nd Suffolk Artillery Volunteer Corps—John Rand, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

17th Suffolk Volunteer Rifles—William Woodham Webb, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—William Alfred Wood, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Clayton, promoted; William Pauli, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon.

2nd Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—William Blathwayte, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon, vice Trought, resigned.

11th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant Augustus Laurent; Ensign Higgins to be Lieutenant, vice Augustus Laurent, resigned; Lister Wilson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Higgins, promoted.

Bedfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—1st Battalion—Major Francis Charles Hastings Russell to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

2nd Company—Charles Stockdale Benning, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant.

4th Company—Thomas Grimstead, Esq., to be Captain, vice Macnamara, resigned.

5th Company—George Maule, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

Suffolk Rifle Volunteers—Frederic William Schreiber, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Colonel of 2nd Administrative Battalion.

18th Suffolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Gaskoin Stutter, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Joseph Robarts Bromley, Gent., to be Ensign.

Robin Hood Rifle Volunteer Corps—Samuel Watson, Gent., to be Captain, vice Morley, resigned.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—37th Corps—Ensign Henry Jeffreys Farrar to be Lieutenant; Anthony Whitford, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Farrar promoted.

1st Battalion Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers—Major James Hay Boyd to be Major.

10th Company Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers—William Cunninghame Cunninghame, Esq., to be Captain; William Brown, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John James Monrieff Blair, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Robert Leadbetter to be Captain, vice Charles Hutcheson Smith, promoted; Ensign Hugh Brown to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Leadbetter, promoted; Henry Watson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Hugh Brown, promoted.

3rd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Leitch Lang, Esq., to be Captain, vice William Morier, resigned; Robert Cassells, Gent., to be Ensign, vice James London, resigned.

4th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant John Fulton to be Captain, vice James Gilfillan Anderson, resigned; Ensign Archibald Pollock to be Lieutenant, vice John Fulton, promoted; John Coates, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Archibald Pollock, promoted.

5th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign James Alexander Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice John Wilson, resigned; Mungo Currie Graham, Gent., to be Ensign, vice James Alexander Wilson, promoted.

19th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—George Buchanan, Esq., to be Captain, vice Richard McCulloch, resigned.

94th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Robert Meikle, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Memorandum—37th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The name of the Honorary Assistant-Surgeon appointed to this Corps is John Lindsay, and not James, as stated in the *Gazette* of 3rd August last.

Memorandum—Oxford University Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Captain William Holding.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Ensign George Birt in the 4th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

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THE ORPHAN CHILDREN OF CAPTAIN T. TAYLOR, 17TH LANCERS.

This officer preceded his Regiment over-land to India in October, 1857, to assist in procuring and breaking horses, in which duty his unceasing energies enabled the 17th to be mounted and ready for the field long before the time anticipated. The anxiety and labour consequent in breaking 400 or 500 horses for immediate service, and the seven months campaign that followed in the pursuit and capture of the rebel chief Tantia Topee—neccessarily marching day and night, under circumstances of unaccustomed exposure and privation, in a climate so fatal to thousands at the time—he became worn down, and died at Jhansi, 26th May, 1859.

On an application to the War Office, through Colonel Learmonth, the children have been allowed 14*l.* each a year, until they become of age. This allowance, and the interest of 300*l.*, the proceeds of their father's effects, is all they have for the present and future of life, which materially lessens their condition. Such very limited means being inadequate to provide them with the common necessaries of life, even at their present early age of seven, nine, and eleven years respectively; therefore, under the impression that their case was one fully entitled to relief from the Indian Mutiny Fund, I solicited the committee on their behalf; but from their father's death having transpired subsequent to the 31st March, 1859, their case for that reason was not considered eligible for relief, although evident as the facts are, that, but for the mutiny, the services of the father would not have been required in India, and, in all human probability, he would now be living to comfort and provide for his children; and, though his death took place two months after the prescribed date, which limits the extension of relief from the mutiny funds, it is well known, that hard work and privation for months previous were the causes which deprived these poor children of their only parent; and under such circumstances, their case is one of extreme hardship, that, in charity, is fully exceptional to rule.

The children at present are under the protection of a female, who has had the care of them since their mother's death in 1853, and they are without relations or friends to afford them any care or assistance in their helpless state; and therefore I venture to submit their case to the consideration of the humane and charitable, in the hope that means may be contributed in sufficient measure to secure these orphans from difficulty and want, and insure them a moderate welfare in life. J. STEPHENSON, Major Paymaster, Cavalry Depôt, Canterbury. Late 17th Lancers.

[Contributions will be thankfully received at the Office.—ED.]

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

The interment of the mortal remains of the late Duke of of Richmond (Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, Lennox, and Aubigny) took place on Tuesday.

The late duke had especially directed that his funeral obequies should be conducted in a manner the most unostentatious considering his rank, and his wishes were carried out to the fullest extent.

The remains were conveyed to Goodwood Park on Monday night, and at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning left for Chichester Cathedral. There were only three mourning coaches. The first contained only the sons of the deceased, namely, the present Duke of Richmond (Earl March, M.P. for West Sussex); Lord Henry Lennox, M.P. for Chichester; Lord Alexander Lennox, and Lord George Lennox, M.P. for Lymington. The second carriage contained the husbands of daughters of the deceased, namely, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Earl of Besborough, and Lord Bingham. In the third carriage were the Marquis of Anglesea, brother of the Duchess (Dowager) of Richmond; Lord Arthur Lennox, brother of the deceased duke; and Lord Leconfield; and in an extra carriage were Captain Valentine, steward to the deceased; the medical attendant; Captain Peel and Mr. Arthur Peel (sons of Lady Jane Peel, sister of the deceased), and Colonel Maitland (son of Lady Sarah Maitland, another sister of the deceased). Lord Sussex Lennox was also present.

So much was the lamented nobleman beloved that every means were offered by the inhabitants of the city of Chichester in order to testify their deep esteem, but these offers were of course declined. The plain hearse and four, without trappings or plumes, started, followed by the few mourning coaches that bore the small band of mourners.

All along the road, three miles and a half, work was suspended, and at the various crossings and junctions of roads were assembled rustic groups of the country people to testify their love and respect. In Chichester all business was suspended. Every shop was closed, every house had the blinds drawn, and even the labourers' tenements had the outer shutter closed.

The bells of the various churches tolled, and crowds thronged the streets through which the simple *cortége* reached the gates of the cathedral yard. There the coffin was met by the dean, Dr. Hook, who officiated in a most impressive manner. He was accompanied by the bishop, Sir George Shiffner, and the rest of the cathedral clergy. The cathedral was densely packed with an attentive and sympathising audience, many of whom had attired themselves in mourning, and clearly showing how deeply they deplored their loss. During the Lessons the coffin was deposited in front of the altar, and at their conclusion was conveyed through the south cloisters, out, and round the extreme east end of the cathedral, to the north side, in which a door had been opened leading to the vault. Here the rest of the ceremony was performed. A circle was kept open for the mourners round the vault by the proper feeling of the large body of spectators.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, it is understood, expressed his desire to be present, but this was respectfully refused.

Among other spontaneous and touching marks of respect was the following:—The whole of the children of the workhouse, where the late duke laboured so many years in bringing into operation the new poor law, were drawn up by the side of the road, with the master, all bareheaded. It was altogether the most simple, the most striking, the most affecting scene to witness,

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE
AND
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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several questions referred to us by correspondents whom we are anxious to oblige by infringing on the rule which we have prescribed for ourselves, shall receive replies to their questions next week.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, MR. ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, and not to the EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1860.

It is extraordinary to find such adhesion to the traditions of wooden ships, with all their paraphernalia of heavy masts, yards, and spars, as are required for sailing vessels. If iron-cased ships are only formidable in the Channel,—that may be enough for our destruction. But it requires no great stretch of imagination to suppose these vessels towed out to more distant positions, and economising their coal till the fighting is close at hand; or that there might be coaling-jackals with which to provide these lions of the sea with fuel. Without these obvious aids, however, a good deal could be done in 8 or 10 days with an invulnerable vessel capable of going 13 knots an hour. A feeling similar to that which now exists as to iron-cased vessels, was exhibited at the Admiralty against steam for many years. The screw propeller was in like manner opposed by successive Boards, if the Boards are the real sinners. But then all the scientific and other journals laughed at the Whitehall obstructives. That was because steam and the screw were introduced into the mercantile marine, being useful in the service also of peaceful commerce. The public then knew well enough what it was talking of, though the officials continued obtuse. But in this matter of iron-cased vessels the general public cannot have similar knowledge. It is true they are aware what Louis Napoleon is doing, and they know he is no blockhead. They read the *Times*, of course. They know how two 8-inch shells set fire to the wooden Undaunted some twelve months ago at 400 yards, and that the fire could not be extinguished. They know that if such shells had struck the sides of even the half-rotten Trusty, her iron-casing would have cracked them like eggs, and she would have suffered no damage. They know, also, that round-shot at 200 yards, or Whitworth and Armstrong guns at greater distances, have penetrated the Trusty's sides, and smashed all 4½-inch plates, except those that were placed at an angle of 45 degrees, from which the shot glanced. They know the *Times* stated on the 14th of September, that "after trying various plates, under the direction of Captain Hewlett, the only result obtained was the establishment of the success of the Jones's angulated principle." But they know no more. The Admiralty appears only half convinced, and rather by the leaders of the *Times* than by official reports. Three additional iron-cased frigates, it appears from the newspapers, are ordered. But there is evidently no hurry about them. Only some half-dozen people are applied to to build them; and these include the names of the very contractors who have such difficulty and are so slow in building those already ordered. Yet we are told our means and appliances are so great that we shall soon distance the French Emperor. We can never distance him, if we do not order as many vessels as he does. The Emperor Napoleon has certainly earned the blue ribbon we lately gave him—if for nothing else—as the real Chief Constructor of the British Navy! He taught us to build batteries during the Russian war; but he beat us in building them, notwithstanding all our boasted means of working in iron. We have of course the means—all we want is a head with brains, like Louis Napoleon. He afterwards read us a lesson in building line-of-battle ships, at a time when the whole British Navy was fast becoming a mere shoal of gun-boats. He does not seem to have cared that we should follow him quite so close in building his new iron-cased vessels. He has kept his own counsel about them, and been very busy; and he is going on building and building, while we here in merry England are chaffing "inventors,"* and some old hands are found to declare they agree with the Board at Whitehall even yet as to the merits of wood. Meantime their lordships have become shaky in their views. Thanks to the press, three more iron-cased vessels are to be built. When they will be built is another point. The *Quarterly Review* thinks we shall not have one afloat till Louis Napoleon's ten are all finished! The whole business seems as if it were conducted by men whose hearts are not in it. Might not the Dockyard Commissioners call for the official documents bearing upon the whole question, as one that will sufficiently illustrate how the most important affairs of a great nation can be muddled and neglected? It would be interesting to know what Captain Hewlett has reported as to iron-plates, and how shot can be best resisted or turned-off; for how to keep shells out of ships, and an enemy off our shores, are the paramount questions of the day. What we do, or fail to do, in our Dockyards, will bear significantly upon both.

We continue to receive numerous letters on the subject of the unfortunate occurrence on board Her Majesty's ship Forte, to which we called attention the week before last. From these it would appear there was quite sufficient occurred on board to explain the putting back of the ship to Rio. We cannot go into all that may have previously occurred between the three personages concerned, which may, in a certain sense, account for, though it cannot justify, the sequel. We are sure the gallant Admiral would be the last to wish us to throw any of the blame off himself, and least of all upon one of the others. And it could do no good to correct any version of the transaction our readers may have heard, by stating the actual details, or saying more than we now do. If anything, however, were wanting

* We regret to find in a usually grave and scientific contemporary, the *Mechanic's Magazine* of last week, two articles and a letter all of this merely chaffing description. When we notice that the inventors thus treated include Lord Dundonald, Captain Norton, and Mr. Trotman, we need say no more. Perhaps the article relating to "angular" plates has gone beyond mere "chaffing." At any rate, its facts disagree with those related in the *Times* in many respects, and its deductions are unsatisfactory, being in favour of something that has not been tried, and which it only hints at, and against that which has been reported to have been tried successfully.

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to prove that we adopted the fairest course in referring publicly to such a universally talked-of scandal, it is the fact that we are, in consequence, now enabled to inform many who will hear the correction for the first time, that there has been exaggeration in the story, and that there were some extenuating circumstances in this miserable case. We are glad to be able to say so much, and we do so with unfegined pleasure. We heartily wish we could have added that the whole story was a fabrication. We decline to write either as casuists or moralists, and still less to treat this matter with metaphysical sentimentality. We do not think Admiral Keppel, in his maturer years, should be put upon a level with some weak-minded youth of twenty, in the pages of a French novel. We wrote of a British Admiral, having some experience of the world, occupying a public command, and we treated him as a man in such high position, who would have been little complimented, indeed, had we regarded him as a person not to be held accountable for his actions. It must be manifest, also, to all who have read our remarks, that if we did not extenuate, till we had some grounds for doing so, we have certainly set not down aught in malice in a single sentence we have written.

On further inquiry we find that the Commissioners for the Amalgamation of the Armies have not recommended that the European Regiments of the Indian forces should be allowed to "die out." We have also reason to believe that no further or supplementary Report has been called for on the important questions which have been submitted to the attention of the Commissioners.

On Wednesday the several Line regiments forming the garrison of Paris were supplied with *tentes d'abri*, and the usual tools and other articles generally used by troops when in camp or bivouac.

By the death of the Earl of Dundonald an Admiral's good service pension falls to the gift of the Duke of Somerset. The office of Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom is also at the disposal of His Grace. Admiral of the White Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., succeeds to the Red squadron; Admiral of the Blue William Bowles, C.B., to the White; Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir Barrington Reynolds, K.C.B., becomes Admiral of the Blue. Vice-Admiral of the White Sir Arthur Fanshawe is made Vice of the Red; and Vice-Admiral William Fanshawe Martin, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, will change his flag from Blue at the fore to White at the fore. Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., is promoted to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Rear-Admiral of the White Christopher Wyvill is advanced to the Red list, and Rear-Admiral of the Blue Frederick Bullock is advanced to be Rear of the White. Captain Thomas Matthew Charles Symonds, C.B., becomes Rear-Admiral of the Blue, vacating his captain's good service pension, which falls to the gift of the First Lord of the Admiralty. Captain Thomas Leeke Massie is now the senior captain for promotion to the rank of Admiral. Captain Sir George Graham Otway, Bart., is entitled to the increased half-pay of 14*s.* 6*d.* per diem; and Captain Edmund Heathcote, now in command of the Doris, will be entitled when paid off to 12*s.* 6*d.* half-pay. We give in another portion of our impression an abstract of the services of the deceased gallant nobleman.

It is with sincere regret that we announce the serious illness of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, M.P., who was seized early in the week with an attack of paralysis, at his seat, Murchistoun Hall, near Portsmouth, where he continues in a dangerous state. Sir Charles is in his 75th year.

His Grace the Duke of Somerset, First Lord of the Admiralty, quitted his official residence at Whitehall on Tuesday afternoon for Devonshire, but returned again to Whitehall on Thursday evening. The attention which the Duke gives to the discharge of his public duties cannot be surpassed.

The Comptroller of the Navy, Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, proceeded yesterday to Chatham for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the construction of the iron-plated ships lately ordered to be built at the Royal Dockyard.

Commander His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen has been promoted to the rank of captain. The command of the Fairy, Royal Yacht, will therefore be vacant. We have heard numerous officers named as the likely successors to the Prince, but until the pleasure of Her Majesty the Queen be known on the subject no appointment will take place. We hear that whoever is selected for the vacancy will be given to understand, that his promotion will be deferred for three years from the time of his nomination, instead of being granted, as lately was the rule, at the expiration of one year's service.

Lieutenant George Tryon (1854), who joined the Royal Yacht, the Victoria and Albert, previous to Lieutenant Townsend, and who, therefore, according to the rules which have been laid down for promotion of officers serving in this vessel, was entitled to receive the commander's commission, has been promoted, notwithstanding Lieutenant Townsend being senior to him in the Service. Lieutenant Townsend will, as a matter of course, be the next fortunate recipient of the prize. Commander Tryon is an energetic officer, and his promotion has given much satisfaction in naval circles.

Mr. James Wright, who for many years has been one of the principal draughtsmen in the steam department of the Comptroller of the Navy, in which position he has gained the esteem and support of his superiors has been nominated assistant to Mr. Lloyd, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, in succession to the late Mr. Robert Hughes.

The division of the Channel Squadron stationed at Plymouth, under the command of Rear-Admiral Stopford, has been ordered to proceed to sea. Some of the ships will proceed probably as far as the Tagus, while others will cruise in the chops of the Channel; so that the Hero, with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on board, cannot pass up unnoticed.

The China Mail will not arrive till after we have gone to press this week, and we are consequently unable to appreciate the value of the comments which have been made on the supposed nature of the operations, or on the cause of the losses of the expedition in taking the Taku Forts. As some 3000 men were engaged on the land side, and possibly a large number of the gun-boats in the sea attack, the loss of 400 men, though heavy, is not very surprising, particularly when we remember the disaster we met last year at the same place. It would, indeed, be deplorable if the Allied Plenipotentiaries were to consent, after their success, to approach Pekin in any other way than at the head of the allied armies side by side with the generals in command. There are many reasons, however, which might have induced them to abate their high pretensions, such as sickness, want of transport and provisions, or physical impediments of which we know nothing—all not the less to be regretted for their results. The loss of 400 men if divided with our allies is not very serious; and as no British officer has been killed, we almost believe our forces were not so seriously engaged as the telegraphic dispatch might lead us to believe at first sight.

A correspondent from China has written to us complaining of the irregularities existing in the management of the post-office at Hong Kong; and strange enough his own letter brought conviction to our minds as to the truth of his statements, for on the envelope distinct directions were written that the missive should be forwarded to us *viâ* Marseilles. These were utterly disregarded, and the correspondence, which might have been useful to us had it been sent by the channel indicated, was comparatively valueless when received by Southampton.

Up to a late hour last night there was no intelligence at the Admiralty of the arrival of either His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales or Prince Alfred. A sharp look out is however kept at Plymouth and Portsmouth, and the authorities are on the *qui vive* to render every attention to the young princes as soon as they approach the land.

We understand that further experiments with Professor Way's electric light will shortly take place before the members of the Ordnance Select Committee, prior to a report on the subject being laid before the Government.

The *Quarterly Review*, *Blackwood*, and the *United Service Magazine*, have taken up the great question of iron *versus* wood ship-building; and although they treat the subject from different points of view, they all bear testimony to the value of iron casings to men-of-war.

We stated last week that we had heard, upon good authority, that the French Emperor had ordered the construction of a number of iron-cased gun-boats. We now learn, through the *Nouvelliste de Rouen*, that it is resolved to build one hundred and fifty of these vessels by private contract, after the model of the gunboat designed by the Emperor at Bordeaux, each to be armed with a powerful rifled gun.

A letter from Toulon, received in Paris, states that in addition to the six iron-plated ships now building, ten more are ordered to be laid down with all dispatch, viz., two at Toulon, two at Brest, two at Rochfort, two at Lorient, and two at Cherbourg. This, if confirmed, will prove that a smart race is cut out for us, and it will undoubtedly be our own fault if we lose the stakes.

Le Phare de la Manche, a paper published at Cherbourg, gives, among other items of news of interest connected with the port the information, that another large steam transport is to be built immediately. She is to be of the same size as La Sarthe, now in progress of being built.

We learn from the *Moniteur de la Flotte* that the yacht Jérome Napoléon is fitting out at Cherbourg, and from the orders which have been received from the Minister of Marine respecting her, it would look as if a lengthened voyage were in contemplation. It is expected that Prince Napoleon will re-embark before long, and a report is current that he will circumnavigate the globe.

Le Pays de Caux states that a good deal of activity is observable along the sea-board of France in the formation of a reserve of seamen gunners. This force is to be composed of sailors who have not completed the necessary time at sea to enable them to demand their retirement, which they will be allowed to do under this new system of service. The men will not be permitted to proceed on long voyages, but are to confine their labours to the coasting and fishing trades, so that when required they can be assembled without difficulty at any given point for the purpose of being drilled and exercised.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* of November 1st publishes a seniority list of no less than 51 officers of instruction, who passed through the Ecole Impériale of cavalry on the 15th September last. It is understood that the cavalry instruction and exercises in the French army are undergoing very extensive and important changes and modifications.

In the list in order of merit of the 261 students admitted to the Imperial special Military School on the 11th August, there appear, among the noblest titles in France, the names of more than 30 private soldiers, and the second on the list is that of a private of the 18th Regiment of the Line.

GREAT SALE OF ARAB HORSES.

The following catalogue of horses which are to be sold at the Palace of Abassia, near Cairo, has been sent to the Government by Mr. Colquhoun, Her Majesty's Consul-General in Egypt, as being of importance to all breeders of blood horses in England:—

Catalogue of horses of known high breeding in the stud of His late Highness Elhamy Pacha, remaining from the stud of the late Viceroy Abbas Pacha.

33	Stallions. (One of these was bought of Colonel Blood for 4000*l.* sterling.)	
137	Mares of Arabian and Syrian Stock.	
170		
51	Colts entire	Produce of the above.
59	Fillies	
110		
2	Mares, highest Egyptian breed.	
52	Stallions do. do.	
54		

The above will be sold by public auction at the Palace of Abassia, near Cairo, on Monday the 10th of December, 1860; and the sale will be continued on two days of each week till the whole stock be disposed of.

By order of the official trustee, Edheen Pacha.
Alexandria, October 11th, 1860.

In our last Number we had a few words to say *apropos* of the Balaclava charge, and of the anniversary dinner, of which, by the by, little notice has been taken in the public journals, inasmuch, perhaps, as the officers who were present—though not indifferent to the *popularis aura* at the time of the war, and not altogether regardless of the influence of the trumpet-note of the press, which made the glories of their charge ring through the land and through the hearts of their country—have since found out that their laurels require no watering, and have grown quite fast enough. The establishment of the dinner is a good idea, but it would be still better if some steps were taken to provide those who contributed so much to the splendour of the charge of the 25th of October with an entertainment on that day by their various regiments. In reference to this subject we beg to call the attention of all those who are interested in the charge of Scarlett's brigade to a very spirited and very truthful engraving of the scene by Mr. Thomas Sherrett, from a drawing by Major—if not at last Lieut.-Colonel—Elliot, who was not only actively engaged, but severely wounded in the combat—published by Messrs. Graves. The nature of the ground is very well explained, and the difficulties with which our troopers had to contend in getting out of their own camping ground, tent ropes, and pegs, and heavy vines, can be understood by an inspection of the engraving, which represents the action of the brigade at the moment when Lord Lucan hurled the Greys and Inniskillings at the left centre of the Russians, who are advancing in formidable masses at reduced speed upon our position. The 4th and 5th Heavies are forming as fast as they can to meet the Russian right, which is overlapping the Scotch and Irish regiments as they cleave their way through the central squadrons of their opponents; and the confusion, tumult, and apparent disorder of the rapid, but admirably-managed dash of the British cavalry are exceedingly well-rendered—so much so, that Major Elliot scarcely would have the right to shelter himself from any criticism by the remark that he was an amateur.

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PRESENTATION OF PRIZES TO THE ST. GEORGE'S RIFLES.

On Monday afternoon Sir Hamilton Seymour distributed the prizes to those members of the St. George's Rifles who had been successful in the recent shooting competition. The prizes were to have been delivered in Hyde Park, but the ranger would not allow the erection of a daïs for displaying them, and it was then determined that the presentation should come off in the grounds of Burlington House, Piccadilly. About three o'clock the four companies of the regiment, commanded by Colonel Lindsay, entered the grounds, and were shortly followed by a detachment of the Paddington Rifles. A number of evolutions having been executed with a steadiness and precision which excited general admiration, the men were drawn up in line in front of the daïs on which the prizes were displayed. Sir Hamilton Seymour having ascended the daïs said: "I find myself occupying a place for which I am extremely unworthy, which I feel I do not occupy through my own merits, but owing to my good fortune of being in connection with the St. George's Rifles, of which I feel very proud. It is not necessary to detain you very long upon the subject of the great national movement which has given rise to the formation of this corps. I would only be saying ill what has so often been said well. You felt there was a necessity upon you to organise this movement. The necessity, although it was long overlooked, was at last universally admitted. The movement was carried on by your own exertions and by the expression of your own will. We were under no obligation to the Government—you will excuse me, being a member of the committee, speaking in the plural—I say we were under no obligation to the Government or the houses of parliament. Yourselves devised, and what you devised you carried into execution. And allow me to say that I believe it is true in this free and magnificent country that so often as a want is strongly felt and warmly expressed, so often will the wishes of the people be accomplished. When that fails to be the case—when the want is but partially felt and expressed—then I take the liberty of imagining that something differing very much from the Volunteer movement will be the result. But a certain number say that, although the movement is magnificent, we are not sure that it will continue. Now I am morally and positively certain that it will continue. It will continue, for one very good reason—because it has become an institution, because it has become part and parcel of ourselves. It will continue because it has become identified with our daily habits and with our daily amusements. You will not be able to give it up, supposing you should wish to do so. If you do not think there is reason enough in that, then I will give you a much better reason, and it is this. More or less we live under a tyranny—a tyranny which, although gently exercised, ir strongly felt—the tyranny of the gentle sex, who are so handsomely represented around me. I think if you desired to back out of the movement these ladies in silks, and satins, and crinolines would not let you. There is another good reason why the movement will not be given up. It is found to be so extraordinarily conducive to good health that it is already affecting the bills of mortality. You laugh, but such is really the fact. We have all benefited by the movement. There is only one class that has suffered from it, and that is the vendors of pills. Die no more, gentlemen. It is found that a good drill in Hyde Park, or good practice in the Scrubs, is infinitely better than pills for the constitution. Well, now, gentlemen, I will not trouble you with any more observations of this nature, but I shall come at once to the business that has called us together to-day. I must say that I never felt prouder than on this occasion, when circumstances have brought me into connection with the St. George's corps. The year has been very unfavourable to agriculture, and we hear that the farmers are very deeply and naturally complaining. But this inconvenience has not extended to you. Your harvest, gentlemen, has been fully cut, it has been well got in, and now its results are about to be presented to you." Sir Hamilton then presented the prizes, as follows:—1. A silver tankard (presented by the Right Honourable Sir Hamilton Seymour), to the member who gained the greatest aggregate number of points in the three classes throughout the course, with the proviso of his being a marksman with a minimum of seven points. Lieutenant Charles Savory (46 points). 2. A silver goblet, value 7*l.* 10*s.*, to the best shot in the third class, standing. Mr. Otto Klopp (27 points). 3. A silver cup, value 5*l.*, to each of the best marksmen in the four companies. P. Grey, A. N. Lavender, E. Ortner, E. Asper. 4. A challenge cup, the property of the corps for ever; to be held for one year by the member who gained it—Sergeant C. N. Peal. 5. The gold medal of the St. George's, to be awarded to the winner of the challenge cup—Sergeant C. N. Peal. 6. A Whitworth rifle (the gift of Miss Lintot, and presented by her), to the best shot at 500 yards—Mr. F. Crooks. 7. A Lancaster rifle (the gift of Mr. C. Lancaster) to the best shot at 400 yards—Mr. W. Sandford. A Westley Richards rifle was also presented to Mr. C. N. Peal. The Turner Plate, to be competed for annually by ten picked men from the Victoria, Queens Westminsters, and the St. George's, was presented to the St. George's, who had gained it; and the medal accompanying it was given to Mr. F. Crooks. When the distribution had been completed, Sir Hamilton Seymour made a few humorous remarks. A lady (he said) was to have distributed the prizes, but she had not had the courage to make her maiden speech. A good deal of brass was required for these things. Sir Hamilton then eulogised Mr. Turner for his liberality, hoped that his plate might long remain with the St. George's Rifles, and expressed his opinion that the members in their zeal for practising might not be led to forget their ordinary business. The Rev. Dr. Irons then presented the corps with a silver bugle, the gift of Mrs. Lincoln. The rev. gentleman, in a lengthened and fervent speech, advocated the Volunteer movement as a means of defence against foreign aggression. Colonel Lindsay then, in the name of the corps, thanked Sir Hamilton Seymour for distributing the prizes, and proposed that three cheers should be given in his honour. The request was readliy complied with, and the proceedings terminated with three enthusiastic cheers for the Queen. A public meeting of the members of the corps was held in the evening in the Hanover Square Rooms, for the purpose of considering the propriety of reducing the entrance fee and the annual subscription. Mr. George Smith presided, and briefly explained the object of the meeting. Colonel Lindsay, who was very cordially received, moved a resolution to the effect that the entrance fee be 10*s.* 6*d.*, and the annual subscription one guinea. He was thoroughly convinced the reason why the corps was so small was the very large expense attending enrolment. The muster-roll had been originally 500, but now it scarcely amounted to two-thirds of that number. He thought it was their bounden duty to meet the young men half-way, for if they did not get them they would have none to draw from. It was only the other day they missed obtaining a fine body of men in Vere Street on account of the expense. It had been proposed that the young men should pay by weekly instalments, to be guaranteed to the commanding officers by their employers, and he highly approved of such an arrangement. Lieutenant Savory seconded the motion. Mr. Cooper thought the entrance fee should be 21*s.*, like the annual subscription, and he moved an amendment to that effect. Mr. Cridle said he could not understand why the standard of St. George's should be reduced to meet the exigencies of the other men. He seconded the amendment. Mr. St. John supported the resolution most cordially. Captain Sir John Harrington thought the paucity of the corps was a disgrace to it. The expensive uniform kept out great numbers. The amendment was then put, but as only nine hands were held up in its favour, it was declared to be lost. Another amendment, proposing the abolition of entrance fees, and the substitution for them of weekly subscriptions of 1*s.* 6*d*, was also moved, seconded, put, and lost. The original motion was then declared to be carried by an immense majority.

Rifle Volunteer Statue.—Mr. Doherty, a young sculptor who is rapidly advancing to a high position in his art, has happily executed a statue of a Rifle Volunteer. It is a full-length standing figure, the head uncovered, and the hand of the extended right arm grasping the rifle at the muzzle, whilst the left arm carelessly crosses the body, and rests on the right arm, the right leg being thrown forward in an easy position so as to meet the butt of the weapon. The attitude is determined without being defiant; calm, but vigilant, as if the artist essayed to offer an emblem of England armed, not for attack, but defence, solemn and patient, abiding trustfully whatever issues Providence may have in store for her. The statue stands amid other poetic idealities of the artist's studio, the first dreams of youthful genius—two of which, "Gondoline" and "Erin," are already well known—and does no discredit to its beautiful companions.

Grand Rifle Fete at Rye of the Counties of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent.—On Monday a grand rifle fête of the members of the various rifle corps in the respective counties of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent took place at the practice ground of the 3rd Cinque Ports at Rye. The ground is admirably adapted for the purpose to which it is applied. The fête commenced with a match between 12 members of the Hastings corps and 12 members of the Rye corps, Lieutenant Crake and Ensign Bellingham respectively commanding. The competition was five shots by each party at 200, and five at 300 yards, and resulted in the Hastings men making 127 points as against 110 accomplished by the Rye. The Hastings Artillery were present by special invitation, headed by their band under Mr. Hermitage. The following corps were also present:—3rd Cinque Ports (Rye), Ensign Bellingham; 1st Cinque Ports (Hastings), Lieutenant Crake; 29th Kent (Ashford), Captain Groves and Lieutenant Burra; 37th Weald of Kent (Hawkhurst), Lieutenant Ayerst; 4th Cinque Ports Artillery (Hastings), Captain Scrivens; 4th Cinque Ports (Hythe), Ensign Watts; 5th Cinque Ports (Folkestone), Lieutenant Leith; 4th Surrey (Streatham); 9th Surrey (Richmond); 12th Surrey; 5th Sussex Artillery (East Grinstead); 5th Kent (Canterbury); 16th Sussex (Battle); 5th Surrey (Reigate); 3rd Kent, and several others. From these various corps about 120 members entered into competition for a silver cup as the first prize, and a silver medal and a bronze one as the second and third. After a highly-spirited contest, with five rounds at 300 yards, Sergeant Penhall, of the Hastings corps, was declared the winner with nine points; and Lieutenant Crake (Hastings), Sergeant Brittenden, and Private Kennett made eight points; and on shooting off the ties Mr. Kennett won the second prize, and Lieutenant Crake took the third.

Review at Kingston.—On Saturday last a review of the 2nd Surrey administrative battalion took place at Kingston, by Sir Henry Fletcher, the major commanding. They mustered and marched to the cricket-field, about two miles from the station. The Chertsey were commanded by Captain Murray and Lieutenant F. L. Dowling; Wimbledon, Lieutenant Richardson; Egham, Lieutenant Booth; Esher, Lieutenant Higginbotham; and Richmond, Major Yeatman. The Richmond corps were accompanied by the band, and the men having gone through a variety of field evolutions, were addressed by Sir H. Fletcher in complimentary terms, and marched back to their respective divisions, and were dismissed.

Workmen's Volunteer Brigade.—A deputation of the officers of the Workmen's Volunteer Brigade, consisting of Sir William De Bathe, Captain Geddes, Messrs. Nicholay, Richards, and others, attended at the Court of Lieutenancy, Guildhall, last week, to urge the court to recommend the acceptance by Government of the services of the brigade, numbering upwards of 1200 men. Sir W. De Bathe, in most impressive and emphatic terms, entreated the court to lose no time in deciding on the application. The deputation was asked if the Marquis of Salisbury (the lord-lieutenant of the county) had been applied to; the reply was such application had been made, and the marquis, in answer thereto, stated that it was not within his jurisdiction, but of the City Court of Lieutenancy. Mr. Nicholay urged immediate consideration and deliberation on this momentous question, as delay was most damaging to this enthusiastic, patriotic, and popular movement; and he wished to be informed if the deputation was correct in applying to this court, for if not, an aggregate meeting would be immediately organised to apply to and memorialise the Government. The chairman said he believed the deputation was adopting the proper course. The court ultimately fixed a special day—the 5th of November—to consider and discuss the proposition.

HAMPSHIRE MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—In your Correspondent's account of the review at Winchester on the 24th ult., the Hampshire Mounted Volunteers are said to have charged squares in echelon, regardless of Balaclava experience.

This seems a trivial matter for newspaper notice; but since the corps I have the honour to command has become an object of criticism, as well as of attraction, permit me to observe that infantry do not resort to squares unless threatened by cavalry; and when the Volunteer infantry had recourse to this formation, it was to be supposed that an attack of "imaginary cavalry" had to be repelled.

And then came my orders to charge this "imaginary cavalry," not the squares in echelon, which happening to have formed themselves on an exposed slope within range of some three thousand Enfields, would probably have got out of that, had actual bloodshed, and not the amusement of the populace been our object.—I am, &c.,

J. Bower,
Lieut.-Colonel and Capt. 1st Hants Mounted Volunteers.

PORTSMOUTH CIVIL SERVICE ARTILLERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Observing that the Army and Navy Gazette has repeated a mistake, made by most of the London daily journals in their reports of the grand review and sham-fight by the Hants and Isle of Wight Volunteer corps at Winchester on the 24th ult, in omitting, when enumerating the corps present, to mention the Portsmouth Civil Service Artillery (3rd Hampshire), it is my duty as the commandant of that corps to acquaint you that we were present, and took part in the evolutions of the day, our numbers on the ground being 230 of all ranks, including the adjutant, surgeon, and honorary chaplain; and judging from your usual efforts to encourage the Volunteer movement, I feel its unnecessary to ask you to publish and record the above fact in your valuable journal, the principal Volunteer Gazette, in order that the members of the 3rd Hants Artillery Volunteers, now one of the largest corps in this county, may not feel discouraged by the silence of the press, after their strenuous efforts to enable them to take part in this review, which took place exactly two months only after the corps was started. Their exertions to qualify themselves for the review, and their movements on the ground having already elicited the greatest praise in the proper quarter.—I am, &c.,

Alfred B. Sturdee.
Major and Commandant, 3rd Hants Artillery Volunteers, and Second in Command of the Artillery Battalion at the Review at Winchester on 24th ult.

Rifle Shooting Match.—A spirited rifle match was fired at Ash Common, Aldershot, on the 30th of October. The contest lay between the 29th and 45th Regiments, and 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade; these regiments compose the 3rd infantry brigade at Aldershot. Brigadier-General Russell, C. B. offered 3 prizes of 2*l.* 10*s.*, 1*l.* 10*s.*, and 1*l.* to be shot for by the best shots of each company, at the termination of the annual course. Five rounds were fired at 400, 600, and 800 yards. The gallant old Rifle Brigade, roused to emulation by late remarks on their position in the late official returns, held their superiority throughout, as shown by the following table of average points:—

	400 yards.	600 yards.	800 yards.
1st Batt. Rifle Brigade ...	3·64	2·18	1·18
45th Regiment	3·36	2·18	0·52
29th Regiment	2·18	1·64	0·36

The first prize was won by Sergeant Tubb, 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, who obtained eleven points at the three distances; the 2nd prize was awarded to Colour-Sergeant Strecelger, who gained 10 points; the 3rd prize was divided between Private Gorman, Colour-Sergeant Wood, and Private Wood, 45th Regiment, who each obtained 9 points. Unfortunately a fog prevented the tie from being shot off. It is a remarkable fact that the Rifles fired with the old short Enfield, which has gained them so little honour in their figure of merit for the past year, and to which we alluded in our last number. At the conclusion of the match the brigadier-general addressed the men in manly soldier-like terms, pointing out the advantage of acquiring dexterity in the use of firearms, exhorting careful attention to the excellent system of musketry instruction, as carried out by the present zealous and able instructor at the camp, enjoining the greatest care in keeping the rifles clean, and promising to renew the contest during the next season. This well-timed match and speech gave evident satisfaction, and the meeting broke up with the conviction that the best men had carried off the prizes. We compliment the men of the Rifles on their success and skill, also the gallant officer who generously gave them the opportunity of proving it.

Monthly Military Obituary.—General—Frederick R. Thackeray, C.B., colonel commanding Royal Engineers. Lieutenant-General—Sir Harry George Wakelyn Smith, Bart., G.C.B., colonel commanding Rifle Brigade. Colonel—Arthur John Reynell Pack, C.B., lieut.-colonel, half-pay 7th Foot. Lieut.-Colonels—Joseph Maycock, captain 53rd Foot; John Field Oldham, captain retired full pay, 5th Foot; Veterinary Battalion. Majors—Henry Draper Neville, 22nd Foot; Robert Follett Synge, 1st West India Regiment. Captains—William Webber Martin, 2nd Foot; Annesley Cary, 16th Foot; Alexander Edgar M'Gregor, 21st Foot; James F. Baxter, 56th Foot; John Owens, 1st West India Regiment. Lieutenants—Power Digby Le Poer Trench, Royal Artillery; William Haslett, 13th Foot; Charles William Quin, 70th Foot; William Henry M'Coy, 2nd West India Regiment; Charles Bury Cradock, ditto; Purefoy Poe, half pay, 39th Foot; James Whimster, half pay Sicilian Regiment. Paymasters—Hamilton Finlay, 56th Foot; John Andrew Pope (captain), 67th Foot; G. Augustus Durnford (major), half pay, 39th Foot. Quartermaster—John Kirby Mountain, 6th Dragoons. Deputy Commissary General—Buchan Fraser Telfer, half pay. Assistant Commissary General—William Robinson, half pay. Assistant Surgeons—Charles Bagot, M.B., 2nd West India Regiment; Thomas Chaytor Beale, staff; William Michael Trestrail, staff; Charles Drelincourt Campbell, M.D., staff.

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NAVAL INSTRUCTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As one who has derived no inconsiderable benefit from the ill-treated class, whose claims you advocated in your number of last Saturday—I mean the Naval Instructors of the Navy—I would, in gratitude, wish to say one word in their favour, and correct an impression which, if it gained ground, might be mischievous in the extreme to those officers, who, God knows, have already enough to complain of. You alluded to their desire to wear uniform. You are in error on this point. Their wish is that the uniform, although a voluntary one, now assigned to them, should be abolished, and that the obnoxious clause referring to it should be erased from the Navy List. This clause they consider a standing insult to them. Why should they be told, as Ward-Room officers, that they are allowed to wear the uniform of the most subordinate officer of the ship? Such treatment on the part of the Admiralty can only have one effect, that of lowering the Naval Instructors in the eyes of their pupils. I have been brought up by these officers, and to them I feel that much of my success in my profession is due. You will therefore, not wonder at my taking an interest in their well-being. I have studied their case thoroughly, and I am satisfied that at the present moment there is no class with higher claims on the consideration of their Lordships.—I am, &c.,

A POST-CAPTAIN.

NAVAL MEDICAL SUPPLEMENTAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—One of the most objectionable points in the recent report of the committee was the recommendation to deprive the insured members of their rightful security, and throw them into the hands of a certain London Assurance Company.

If "Abolitionist," in your last week's paper, is correct, we have a clue to the wherefore of this most unjustifiable recommendation. "Abolitionist" states that "The worthy chairman of that committee is a director of the Assurance corporation specially recommended." Can this be true? If so, the thing has an ugly look about it, and affords another stout reason why the noble president and patron should give the committee's report the treatment which it would deserve.—I am, &c., NOT AN ABOLITIONIST.

NAVAL CADETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Are the Admiralty going to allow the Britannia training-ship for naval cadets to become what the Naval College was?

Depend upon it, sir, that in a few months time the whole system of training will be condemned. There is time yet to save the Britannia from meeting with the same fate as the college.

When the Illustrious first commenced distributing her offspring, every one was full of praise of a system which so soon brought to the Service youngsters well trained and ready at once to be sent away in charge of a cutter, or stationed aloft, surpassing the mids of two years' standing in the theoretical knowledge of their profession, and becoming equal to them in practical knowledge in a few months.

"The right men are in the right place on board the Illustrious, at all events," was in every naval officer's mouth.

The new broom swept uncommonly clean, but it is now worn out; or you want more brooms, or rather, in plain English, a change is wanted. Instead of having one training-ship, have three. Let the captain and officers of the one at A say, "My youngsters shall turn out better than those at B or C." Take them away from Portsmouth. All they learn there had far better be deferred.

Competition in educating naval cadets is required as well as in anything else; and if the captain and officers of the Britannia are satisfied with their work, and think they have done all that is necessary, that they have wound up the clock, and now it must go, they are very much mistaken; and so will every commanding officer say who has taken the smallest trouble to observe.

The naval cadets you now receive would have been far better had they never seen the Britannia or Portsmouth. They have gradually deteriorated within the last year, but their run down hill has been alarmingly fast; they may have learnt how to colour a clay, but nothing better have they picked up on board the training-ship (?) in Portsmouth harbour.

A word in time from you may save, sir, one of the most important schools of Old England from destruction. I could write more fully on this subject, but your space is too well filled. Knowing the interest you take in our noble profession is the excuse I offer for thus trespassing on your valuable columns.—I am, &c.,

ONE WHO IS SERVING, AND HAS SERVED FOR TWENTY YEARS IN SUCCESSION.

THE VOLUNTEERS AND THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—At a meeting of the first anniversary of the Liverpool Early Closing Association, Major Walters, of the Liverpool Artillery Volunteers, in the course of his address said the Volunteer brigade of which he was the commanding officer consisted principally of young men employed in mercantile establishments; and it had been his duty to call at some of these establishments with a view of obtaining some modification of the hours of labour; and he said the relaxation obtained had been productive of good in every way. He had it also on the very best authority that the known haunts of vice which were frequented by the class of young men forming the Volunteer force of this town were now almost entirely deserted.

HUMBUG!—It was announced in the military and naval intelligence of *The Times* the other day that a trial was being made at Harwich of a new cannon-ball manufactured by Messrs. Ransome and Sims, of Ipswich. Mr. G. A. Biddell, of Ipswich, writes to our contemporary:—"The invention is exclusively my own, and the projectiles were made as a private experiment for my own use; but Messrs. Ransome and Sims are in no way interested in the matter, and on its coming to the knowledge of Messrs. R. and J. A. Ransome and Mr. Sims they have desired that the experiments should not be repeated at their works, as they object to be in any way engaged in the manufacture of war implements."

CAVALRY EXPENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—One word more to "A Guardian." Being myself a parent and guardian with sons in the Army, and having also been many years a commanding officer, I fully concur with him that the best theoretic orders are nugatory without obedience. I believe also as he states that many cavalry officers of the old school represent 300*l.* per annum as the minimum required for a subaltern; somewhere about equivalent, in truth, to the old and indispensable qualification for an M.P., 500*l.* a year. Doubtless it should be the object of a Minister of State presiding over the welfare of the National Army to correct every possible grievance which appears to be corrigible. No man who is practically acquainted with the Service, or who reads your journal, can deny that reforms have been periodically made, when inquiry has satisfied the authorities that complaints have been well founded. Witness the many reported in your own columns. Two, even in your last number, viz., "The selection of chargers," "the appropriation of the Regent's allowance to the general expenses of the mess," and thus repudiating factitious notions of respectability. Unhappily, however, my own long experience as a commanding officer convinces me that nine-tenths of those ruined in the Service are the victims of their own folly, indiscretion, or profligacy. Does a guardian suppose that there is any special virtue in the tutelary function of a commanding officer? Nay, does not our own more circumscribed office often convince us of the inefficiency of the words parent and guardian? Let but the authorities carefully remove all just reproach as to a necessity for the least compulsatory expenditure for personal gratification, and the officer of the Army must then, as is the case with every member of every other class in the community, be left to his own self-denial, energy, and independence of thought and character: virtues far more protective and defensive than the eternally invoked surveillance of the commanding officer.—I am, &c., DROIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As one who has paid some attention to the subject of the difficulty in procuring subalterns for the cavalry, to which you alluded in last week's ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, I am decidedly of opinion that, although the conventional expenses, whether for chargers, messing, or other extravagances, depending on the peculiar fancies or tastes of colonels, may have some effect in keeping candidates back, yet the principal obstacle is unwillingness to pay the great regimental sum above the regulation price that is required in advancing the young officer after he has bought his first commission at the regulated price. The lowering of the regulation price of cavalry commissions will not attain the object as long as this vile system is allowed to be; for, depend on it, there are many men who can well enough afford to give the regulation prices for their steps, and would gladly do so, who will not enter a service in which they must either risk much money to advance in it, or must remain without hope of promotion and see juniors pass over them.

The Commander-in-Chief has attempted much for the benefit of the cavalry officer, but he must do more; and until he strikes some great blow against this systematic breaking of the Queen's regulations in this way, his task will be but half done.

Very lately a case, to which my attention was called, serves well to demonstrate the pernicious effects the system has against the well-being of the Service. A step was going in a regiment in consequence of the retirement of one of the captains. Of course, as he had paid for his various steps, he wished to recover the sum. He looked to the lieutenant who was to succeed to his troop for the money, and he again looked to the senior of the next grade to make up his share. Unfortunately, in this instance the senior cornet, though a good soldier, was a poor man, but still he had sufficient money to purchase the step at the price authorised by the Queen, and was most anxious to do so. Such a thing was not to be tolerated, and after a good deal of disgraceful higgling, bargaining, and hard words, the poor man — in fact he had risen from the ranks — was obliged to give in, and to allow a junior, who was the fortunate possessor of the illegal but necessary five or six hundred pounds more than regulation, to pass over him, the only fortunate man in the transaction being the lieutenant, who actually made money by the deal, as by a lucky chance he had obtained his lieutenancy without this outlay. In consequence of the affair ill-feeling arose against the bold interloper who had dared to risk "to stick for regulation." Of course all the officers of the regiment were against him, and more especially some, who from the executive positions held by them should rather have assisted to carry out the Queen's regulations.

This is one of many instances where a real soldier, and one who must stick to the Service, being dependent on it for his living, is obliged to give way to others who probably intend amusing themselves for a few years till the coveted handle to the name is obtained, and then to leave the Service.—I am, &c. O.

Five hundred of the late Irish brigade passed through Paris last week on their way to Havre. They appeared to be fine manly-looking fellows, with abundance of beard and great breadth of shoulders, and in appearance the very stuff for soldiers. A large crowd attended them up to the railway station, but no cry or manifestation of opinion whatever was indulged in. It is to be hoped that the recruiting-sergeants in the south-west district have not lost the chance of securing some of these men, who, with ordinary good treatment, would make capital soldiers.

The Rev. C. Forman, Roman Catholic priest at Christchurch, Hants, has received notice from the Secretary of State for War that his services, for the spiritual charge of the Roman Catholic soldiers in the barracks, have been accepted; and that in future, when their numbers exceed twenty-five, his salary may be drawn through the district paymaster, according to the rates laid down in the War Office Regulations on that head.

We regret to hear that the crimes of desertion, insubordination, selling of kits, and drunkenness, are very rife in the south-western district, and that numerous courts-martial will be the consequence.

LUCKNOW PRIZE-MONEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—You recommend (and justly) brevity in correspondence. May I ask, is the prize-money for relief of Lucknow to be apportioned distinctly from that of the capture?—both being very different services, one with a handful of men, the other with an overwhelming force. Oblige with this information.—I am, &c., RELIEF.

[There was no prize taken by the relieving force under Havelock and Outram. Sir Colin Campbell escorted the treasures which had been saved in the Residency, and it was his second force which captured the city in 1859.—ED.]

CHINA PRIZE-MONEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—An officer who was at the capture of Canton, and is a subscriber to the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, presents his compliments to the Editor, and would feel much obliged to him if he he would inform him if the Commissioners of the Indian Prize Money have given their decision how the Canton booty is to be distributed; and when it is probable the booty, taken now nearly three years since, will be distributed, and what is the cause of the delay?—and why the £33,000, voted by Parliament for services in China three months since, has not been paid? S.

[The Canton Booty—naval share—hangs fire at the Treasury: a question of apportionment, we believe. The lists to pay the 33,000*l.* are nearly completed at Somerset House. In a month probably the notices will be issued.—ED.]

EXAMINATION FOR COMMISSIONS.—The Council of Military Education, composed of Major-General Rumley, vice-president, Major-General Portlock, Colonel Elwyn, and Lieut.-Colonel Addison, commenced the examination of candidates for direct commissions on Monday morning, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. There were above 140 candidates on the occasion. The examination will extend over the week, terminating to-day.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.—An order has been issued from the War Office, with reference to the regiments' allowance granted to the Channel Islands, to the batteries of Artillery there stationed, directing that this is only to be drawn at the rate of 25*l.* a-year per battery. As the allowance to all the other batteries of the kingdom is at the rate of 37*l.* 10*s.* a-year, being estimated for the consumption of five officers per battery, we are at a loss to understand why a difference should have been made as above stated. The allowance will commence from the 8th of September of the current year.

We hear that it is contemplated to arm the Rifle Brigade with a weapon resembling the Marine Artillery rifle, having five instead of three grooves, as the ordinary Enfield has. We can only hope that it is a first-class arm, as the country must claim that the best arms should be placed in the hands of this veteran corps, which, we hope, will one day consist of the best shots in each regiment in the Service, with privileges, arms, and pay proportionate to the men.

THE MONSTER GUN.—No further steps have been taken with regard to the removal of the monster gun on the Clarence Esplanade, near Southsea Castle, where the brace of 40-feet shears, like a pair of gigantic nutcrackers, hang over their cumbrous customer. The fact is, we suppose, the nut has proved rather too difficult, or else not worth cracking; we incline to the latter opinion, because it was expected that the brute would be removed by sea to Lump's Fort, but that the voyage was postponed on account of bad weather, which would render such a transport dangerous, if not impossible. But the Royal Engineers, to the great delight of the whole country, having succeeded in patching up the Zodiac, and given us the blessings of fine weather for the last week, it would appear that the report of its removal was premature. We therefore trust and suspect that the monster will remain where he is, a monument of the great work which the brawny arms of Englishmen can create; though, we regret, common sense and experience of the true requirements of the Service, are not present to guide their skill.

ALDERSHOT.—The Rev. M. Crooke having been ordered to Sheffield, is struck off the strength of the Division from this date.

A CONSIDERATE ORDER.—The Major-General commanding at Portsmouth has issued an order that in wet weather the Garrison Guards shall be paraded with leggings. Great-coats are to be worn by the picquets at the discretion of the Sergeants-major of the regiments.

A SENSIBLE REGULATION.—A divisional order has been issued at Aldershot, notifying that men quartered in huts can have an extra blanket on application to the barrack-master.

The Balaclava, war department steam-transport, for the conveyance of stores, arrived off the jetty of the gun department, Portsmouth, on the 1st inst., and landed there 2500 rounds of ammunition for Armstrong's 40-pounder guns, besides other war materiel; 20 carriages for these 40-pounder guns are ready for instant service, but the guns themselves have not arrived, owing to a defect in the breech having been discovered in the proof department at Woolwich, and which will take some time to remedy. Several 100-pounder Armstrongs, and their ammunition, are expected to be sent down to the South-Western district, and the manufacture of these tremendous weapons of war is being vigorously pushed on. The Excellent and Stork, gun-boat, have each a 40-pounder for practice; and 12-pounders have been issued to the Royal Marine Artillery at Fort Cumberland for the same purpose. There are upwards of 100 ships' armaments in the gun department, all ready for embarkation, and duly numbered and lettered with the name of Her Majesty's vessel to which they belong.

In military circles at Paris people are talking of a violent scene between General de Goyon and Lamoricière. A scene did take place, but there is a mistake as to the persons concerned. It was M. de Merode, not his brother-in-law, Lamoricière, who reproached Goyon with the treachery which had given up the Papal army to the tender mercies of the Sardinians.

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THE WHITWORTH RIFLE.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* has the following remarks on the performances of the Whitworth rifle at Vincennes :—

"During the late national rifle match, where the committee had to class no less than 80,000 shots, the Whitworth rifle was tried, in presence of Mr. Whitworth himself, and by one of his men, against a rifle in the French Chasseurs. It had a very decided advantage at all distances, but it must be mentioned that our rifle with a bore of 18 millimetres competed with one a bore half less. The Whitworth system seems, however, to be superior to ours, at least in theory, but it is as yet an experimental weapon, not a weapon for the soldier. Mr. Whitworth brought with him the rifle which was used in the trials ; it was made expressly for the English rifle match at Wimbledon. If we are not mistaken, General Guiod, president of the commission, struck with the results obtained, asked the inventor if he felt certain of obtaining the same results with two of his rifles belonging to the French government. He replied in the affirmative, but found himself greatly mistaken, for our Whitworth rifle, though fired by Mr. Whitworth's own man, an excellent shot, whom he had brought with him did not equal the French Chasseur's rifle. The inventor then examined the weapon, and finding several screws not tight enough, asked permission to put them right, which was at once granted. He then went to the workshop of the fort, took the rifle to pieces, put it together again in his own way, and came back with it in the afternoon. The results obtained were much better, being superior to those with the Chasseur's arm, but inferior to those given by the rifle which he had brought with him. Thus it appears that one of his rifles will carry better than another, and that the least negligence in putting the weapon together affects the accuracy of the aim. This is a great defect in a weapon of war, liable to be placed in the hands of so many men who may not be over-intelligent, or awkward, and at times tired and hurried. The cartridges are not admissible for the Army ; they absolutely require a small disc of grease which would melt in the soldiers' knapsack or cartridge-box and the rifle would then be useless. Nevertheless, the Whitworth rifle is a very remarkable weapon, and deserves serious attention ; for if means should be found to render it rather less delicate, less precise, and more capable to endure rough usage, it will give a fearful advantage to troops armed with it. It is easy to see that this invention will receive further improvements."

Major-General W. F. Forster, the military secretary at the Horse Guards, has issued the following Memorandum in reference to officers of militia who are candidates for commissions in the Army :—"Memorandum. It having been decided that officers of militia regiments, who are candidates for commissions in the Army, should not be required to undergo the same examination as that laid down in the Memorandum, dated Horse Guards, Oct. 1, 1859, the following regulations will be adopted henceforth in the cases of militia officers who have served continuously as such for 18 months. The examining board will consist (if possible) of three field officers. This board is to report* to the military secretary, for the information of the General Commanding-in-Chief, that the candidates possess the required qualifications as follows :—*Subjects of Examinations.* 1. English Spelling and Composition.—The candidates' proficiency in these respects will be estimated from their written answers to the examination questions. 2. Regimental Accounts and Regimental Savings Bank Accounts.—Candidates will be expected to be well acquainted with this subject, which is essential to qualification. 3. The candidates must have a thorough knowledge, and must give an account, of the duties they have to perform as regimental orderly officers, as officers commanding guards, or as subaltern officers of guards under officers of superior rank. 4. They must have a thorough knowledge of, and be able to put a company through, the manual and platoon exercise, and be capable of exercising both a squad and company in the drill and evolutions as prescribed in the first two parts of the regulations for the field exercise of the infantry. 5. They must know exactly the place of all the company officers in every situation of the battalion, and be able to command a company in battalion exercise. 6. They must be acquainted with such parts of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army as relates to the duties and conduct of a subaltern officer, and with the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, so far as is necessary for the performance of their duties as members of a court-martial. 7. They must be acquainted with the Queen's Regulations in regard to pay and messing of the troops and the supply of necessaries. 8. They must know the weight of the knapsack, the weight of the soldier's firelock, with and without the bayonet ; of his pouch, with and without ammunition, the quantity of ammunition it is calculated to carry, and the weight of his accoutrements. The Board of Examiners will ascertain by practical examination, and not by the acceptance merely of verbal or written answers to questions, whether the officer is instructed in the subjects specified in the above paragraphs 4 and 5. The general or other officer commanding the districts or stations will forward the report of the Board (with the written questions and replies) to the military secretary, accompanied by his own observations thereon."

The following Order has been issued by Major-General Hutchinson, commanding the Western district :—"The fact of officers in uniform omitting to wear the honourable decorations they have acquired by service in the field, and in some instances by proof of conspicuous personal gallantry, might materially tend to lessen the value which they should attach to such distinctions, the Major-General hopes that this consideration, without his taking any further notice of the matter, will prevent the recurrence of an omission which might be misconstrued into slighting decorations bestowed by Her Majesty."

A board of officers, under the presidency of Colonel Jenner, of the 2nd battalion of the 11th Regiment, composed of the officers who have served in New Zealand, is now sitting in the War Office, for the purpose of considering and determining the amount and nature of the stores, provisions, and clothing, &c., which shall be immediately sent to that colony for the use of Her Majesty's troops in conducting the present native war.

* N.B. The written questions and replies are to be sent with the report of the Board.

Obituary.

We regret to announce the death of the Earl of Dundonald, Rear Admiral of the United Kingdom, who died on Wednesday morning, at Queen's-road, Kensington, after a few hours' illness. The venerable nobleman retained all his faculties to the last. It will be in the recollection of many of our readers that his lordship, though in advanced years, underwent a painful operation for the stone, from which, by the skilful treatment of his medical attendant, and a naturally vigorous constitution, he had completely recovered. On Tuesday afternoon at half-past five o'clock he was suddenly attacked with alarming illness, and at one a.m. on Wednesday he expired. Owing to the suddenness of the attack several members of his family were unable to have the consolation of being present at his dissolution. The venerable and gallant deceased, Thomas Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald, Baron Cochrane, and Lord Cochrane of Paisley and Ochiltree in the peerage of Scotland, and a baronet of Nova Scotia, was the eldest of the six sons of Archibald, ninth earl, by his first marriage with Anne, second daughter of Captain James Gilchrist, R.N. He was born Dec. 14th, 1775, so that he was within a few weeks of his 85th year. At a very early age he was entered on the books of the Vesuvius, commanded by his uncle, Captain the Hon. Alexander Inglis Cochrane. He did not, however, go to sea until June, 1793, when he embarked as a boy with Captain Cochrane, in the Hind, 28. The following notice of his distinguished services is taken, slightly abridged, from O'Byrne's "Naval Biography" :—"Removing with his relative, in the course of the same year, to the Thetis, of 42 guns, and 261 men, Lord Cochrane sailed for the coast of North America, where, as acting lieutenant of that frigate, we find him on May 17, 1795, contributing to the defeat, in company with the Hussar, 28, of a French squadron of five sail, two of which, La Prevoyante, of 24, and La Raison, of 18 guns, were captured, after a close conflict of more than an hour's duration, and a loss to the Thetis of eight men killed and nine wounded. His lordship, whose confirmation to the Thetis took place May 24, 1796, subsequently joined the Africa, 64, Captain Roddam Home ; Resolution, 74, bearing the flag of Admiral Vandeput ; Thetis again, Captain Cochrane ; and Foudroyant, Barfleur, and Queen Charlotte, flag ships in the Mediterranean of Lord Keith. On Dec. 21, 1799, having taken command, with Lieut. William Bainbridge, of the boats of the Queen Charlotte and Emerald frigate, he was dispatched from Gibraltar Bay for the purpose of affording assistance to the Lady Nelson cutter, then surrounded off Cabritta Point by several of the enemy's privateers and gun boats, some of the latter of which he pursued and boarded with the utmost gallantry. On the capture, Feb. 18, 1800, of the French 74 gun ship La Généreux, Lord Cochrane was appointed her acting captain, and he appears to have conveyed her from Malta to Minorca under circumstances of great difficulty. Being promoted to the command, March 28 following, of the Speedy sloop, of 14 guns and 54 men, he commenced a series of operations against the enemy, unparrelleled for activity and success, becoming the personal captor, within the short space of 14 months, of 33 vessels, carrying altogether 128 guns and 533 men, besides assisting at the capture of many others. To particularise every dashing exploit performed by Lord Cochrane during his continuance in the Speedy would lend us far beyond our limits ; but there is one feat, from its transcendent heroism, that we cannot pass over in silence. On May 6, 1801, being off Barcelona, the Speedy fell in with the Spanish frigate El Gamo, of 32 heavy guns and 319 men, one of several vessels that had been sent to effect his capture. Undaunted by a force so comparatively enormous, her gallant commander instantly commenced a close action, and after a cannonade of 45 minutes, ran alongside his lofty antagonist, whom, at the head of only 40 men, he impetuously boarded and carried. The British vessel, whose force, as we have seen, consisted originally of not more than 54 men, sustained a loss on the occasion of 3 killed and 8 wounded ; and the Gamo (which although immediately afterwards attacked by a division of gun boats was ultimately conducted in safety to Minorca) of 15 killed and 41 wounded. On the 3rd July following, however, the Speedy was herself captured by a French squadron under M. Linois ; but not until she had exhausted every means of defence and had behaved in a manner so conspicuous, that on Lord Cochrane's presenting his sword to the captain of the 74-gun ship Dessaix, it was returned to him with the complimentary request that he would continue to wear what he had so nobly used. On the 6th of the same month it was his fortune to be present on board the French squadron when attacked by Sir James Saumarez, in the Bay of Algeciras ; but being soon afterwards exchanged, he returned to England, and on his arrival was presented as a reward for his wonderful gallantry in the affair of the Gamo with a post commission, dated August 8, 1801. From that period Lord Cochrane remained on half-pay until appointed, Oct. 5, 1803, to the Arab, 22, from which ship, after intermediately serving with great risk at the blockade of Boulogne, he removed, December 5, 1804, to the Pallas, 32. In the following March, being sent to cruise off the coast of Spain, he succeeded in capturing a galleon, Il Fortuna, laden with specie to the amount of 150,000*l.*, and with merchandise of nearly equal value ; but he generously returned 10,000 crowns of the spoil to the unfortunate sufferers, and restored them to liberty. On April 6, 1806, while her boats, with all but 40 of her crew were absent on an expedition up the Garonne, the Pallas gave chase to, and drove on shore, two corvettes and a large armed frigate-built store ship, mounting in the whole 64 guns. In May, 1806, Lord Cochrane distinguished himself by the destruction of the semaphores along the French coast, where he landed with the marines and boats' crews, and, notwithstanding the defence of the militia, demolished the posts at Pointe de la Roche, Caliola, and L'Ance de Repos, burnt down the buildings, and bore off the signal flags. He also carried by storm the battery at Pointe d'Equilon, destroyed its stores, and blew up the barracks and magazine. Four days after the latter event the Pallas, under a heavy fire from the batteries on Ile d'Aix, singly attacked the French 40-gun frigate La Minerve, in company with three 18 gun brigs, but, while preparing to board, she unfortunately ran foul of the former, and by the tremendous shock was reduced to a complete wreck. Assuming command, August 23, 1806, of the Impérieuse, of 44 guns, Lord Cochrane, in the short period of one month, took and destroyed 15 vessels, chiefly laden with wine and provisions. He was afterwards sent to co-operate with the patriots on the coast of Catalonia, and he there, on July 31, 1808, compelled the Castle of Mongat to surrender, by which the road to Gerona, then besieged by the French, had been completely commanded. In September, 1808, his lordship renewed his operations against the semaphores on the coast of France, where he completely destroyed those which had since been erected at Bourdique, La Pinde, St. Maguire, Frontignan, Canet, and Foy, with the houses attached to them, fourteen barracks belonging to the gens-d'armes, a battery, and a strong tower on Lake Frontignan. Indeed he kept the whole of the enemy's coast in a constant state of alarm, suspended their trade, and by the diversion he thus created prevented those troops which had been intended for Figueras from advancing into the Peninsula. Returning to the coast of Spain Lord Cochrane volunteered the defence of Trinidad Castle, attached to the fortress of Rosas, then besieged by the French, a thousand of whose picked men, at the head of 80 of his own people, and about an equal number of Spaniards, he repelled, Nov. 30, 1808, in an assault made by them on the castle. He protracted the siege for 12 days, and then finding further opposition useless in consequence of the citadel having capitulated, he blew up the magazines of Trinidad Castle and returned to his ship. The captain of the Impérieuse subsequently rendered the commander-in-chief the important service of presenting him with the key of the enemy's telegraph signals on the heights of Toulon, which enabled him to derive information twice a-day, not only of the movements of the enemy but of his own cruisers, from the south promontory of Italy to Cape Rosas, in Spain. In April, 1809, Lord Cochrane was selected by the First Lord of the Admiralty, in preference to many senior officers, to command a fleet of fire and explosion ships intended for the destruction of the French shipping as they lay at anchor in the road of Ile of Aix. The glowing success which attended his lordship's personal efforts will ever remain prominent in the page of history. On the night of the 11th he went on board one of the explosion vessels, containg 1500 barrels of gunpowder, which, being conducted close to windward of the boom that had been placed for the protection of the French ships, shattered that means of defence. Favoured by the wind and current, the fire vessels having a passage thus opened for them, rushed onward in blazing piles, carrying with them so much consternation that by the next morning it was found that seven line-of-battle ships had cut their cables and run on shore. Of these La Ville de Varsovie, 80, and Tonnant and Aquillon, 74's were afterwards destroyed, as were also also the Indienne, of 44, and Calcutta, of 56 guns, the latter after having been captured by Lord Cochrane, who, unsupported, approached in the Impérieuse, and commenced an action which lasted until she struck her colours. On the 26th of the same month, his Majesty, to testify the sense entertained by himself and by the country at large of the hero's conduct, conferred on him the dignity of a Knight of the Bath, the only instance but one (and that in the case of Sir John Jervis) in which so high an honour had been bestowed on an officer holding the rank of captain. Lord Cochrane continued in the Impérieuse until August 4, 1809 ; but, in consequence of feelings of hostility engendered against him by the opposition he had offered in parliament to a vote of thanks propose to Lord Gambier as commander-in-chief of the British fleet stationed in Basque Roads during the operations we have just recorded, and but for whose ineffectual support, it was asserted, the whole of the French shipping might have been destroyed, he was suffered to continue unemployed until Feb. 9, 1814. He then at length obtained command of the Tonnant, 80, as flag-captain of his uncle, Sir Alex. Cochrane, at that time commander-in-chief in North America, but he resigned the appointment on the 5th April following. On the general election in May, 1807, Lord Cochrane became a candidate for the representation of the city of Westminster, in conjunction with Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elliot, and Mr. Paull ; but at the eleventh hour, however, the late Sir Francis Burdett, who was confined by a dangerous wound which he had received in the duel with Mr. Paull, was put in nomination, even without his knowledge, and soon headed the poll. After severe contest of 15 days Sir Francis and Lord Cochrane were elected. At the ensuing general election in 1812 Sir F. Burdett and Lord Cochrane were again returned, on that occasion without solicitation or expense, so popular were the Radical baronet and his gallant naval colleague with the electors. In the early part of 1814 Lord Cochrane fell into the snare of some designing knaves, and was charged with fraudulent designs on the Stock Exchange. The fraud in which he was said to have been implicated was committed by a rascal named Random de Beranger, who contrived that, on Feb. 22, an express should be sent from Dover with the information that a French officer had arrived announcing the death of the Emperor Napoleon by assassination. The funds rose nearly 10 per cent, in consequence of the false news. The fraudulent speculators anticipated to realise a considerable amount by their nefarious conduct ; but they were disappointed in their evil gain, as all bargains on that account were nullified. Lord Cochrane and others were tried and convicted. His lordship was sentenced to pay a fine of 500*l.*, to be imprisoned for twelve months, and at the end of that time to stand in the pillory ; but this last disgraceful part of his punishment was remitted on account of his great popularity. He was expelled the House of Commons on his conviction, in which assembly he took, however, the oaths and his seat on his temporary escape from the King's Bench prison in July, 1815. The public, at least, did not believe him capable of the base act laid to his charge, for they re-elected him eleven days after his expulsion, and as a further proof of their belief in his innocence defrayed the fine imposed by the judges by "a penny subscription." That his lordship was the dupe of designing persons there is not the remotest doubt, but the popular belief at that time was that he was the victim of political or interested knavery. Perhaps the greatest indignity he had to suffer for his indiscretion was his degradation as a Knight of the Bath, for in August, after his conviction, his lordship's arms and banner were removed by the heralds with contumely, and kicked out of Henry VII.'s chapel in Westminster Abbey. His name was likewise removed from the *Navy List*. Lord Cochrane declined to come forward previously to the general election in 1818, having accepted the command of the naval force of the then new republic of

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Chili. Having become 'a sailor of fortune,' it was to be expected that by 'deeds of daring' he would maintain that reputation he had gained in the service of his country, and which none of the most bitter of his personal enemies could, in their malice, deprive him of. He took the command of the navy of the new state of Chili, and by his exertions and achievements finally secured the independence of that republic. He was mainly instrumental in the capture of the city of Valdivia, and the frigate Esmeralda, and in clearing the Pacific of all hostile vessels of war. His services were next sought by Don Pedro to assume the control of the Brazilian navy, and he so ably discharged those duties that in 1823 Don Pedro created him Marquis of Maranham, for he drove, amongst other acts, the Portuguese from the northern provinces of Brazil. After the peace between Brazil and Portugal, he returned home, to subsequently proceed to Greece, in which service he accepted employ during 1827 and '28. On the occasion of the accession of William IV. to the throne, that kind-hearted sovereign took into his generous consideration the case of Lord Cochrane. The result was the re-instatement of Lord Cochrane in his former position in the British Navy, an act of grace on the part of the sovereign so promptly done, that it did honour both to the monarch and to the subject. In January, 1848, he was selected for the command in chief of the North American and West India station, which he held up to November, 1853, when his lordship was succeeded by Rear-Admiral William Fanshawe."—The Earl of Dundonald had devoted much of his leisure in writing several pamphlets connected with the profession of which he was such a conspicuous ornament, and had acquired no mean reputation for his mechanical improvements; a newly-constructed boiler by him is now on trial by the authorities at Woolwich. To those desirous of a more detailed record of his career we refer them to "The Autobiography of a Seaman," the first volume of which, from the pen of the noble admiral, has been published, and the second and concluding volume has been announced as "nearly ready." In 1856 the lamented admiral was elected an elder brother of the Trinity House; was restored in 1847 among the knights of the Order of the Bath, being reappointed 22nd May that year a Grand Cross of that most honourable institution of knighthood. For his eminent services abroad he was decorated a Grand Cross of the Order of the Cruzero of Brazil, a Knight of the Saviour of Greece, and of Merit of Chili. The late admiral's commissions bore date as follows:—Lieutenant, May 21, 1796; commander March 28, 1800; captain, August 8, 1801; rear-admiral, May 2, 1832; vice-admiral, November 23, 1841; and admirtl, March 21, 1851, and was rear-admiral of the United Kingdom. The late Earl of Dundonald succeeded to the ancient honours of his house on the death of his father, who died in his 84th year, in 1831. The late earl married 8th August, 1812, Katherine Frances Corbett, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Barnes, and leaves surviving issue by her ladyship, who survives her husband, four sons and a daughter—namely, Thomas Barnes, Lord Cochrane (now the Earl of Dudonald), born 18th April, 1814, and married, 1st December, 1847, to Louisa Harriet, daughter of Mr. Wm. Alexander Mackinnon, M.P., formerly in the 2nd Foot; Hon. Horace Bernard William, born in 1818, and married to Frances Jacobina, only daughter of the late Alexander Nicholson; Captain the Hon. Arthur Auckland, R.N., C.B., born in 1824; Commander the Hon. Ernest Grey, R.N., born 4th June, 1834; and Lady Katherine Elizabeth, born Dec., 1821, and married to Mr. John Willis Fleming, of Stoneham Park, Hants.

The death of Captain Alexander Maconochie, Royal Navy, on the retired list, has been announced. This officer entered the Navy in August, 1803, and, according to O'Byrne, first served as first-class volunteer on board the Northumberland 74, Captain (afterwards Rear-Admiral) Hon. Alexander Cochrane, under whom he was for some time employed off Ferrol, and then proceeded to the West Indies in pursuit of a French squadron escaped from Rochefort. In September, 1805, he removed as Midshipman (a rating he had attained in March, 1804) to the Seine, 36, Captain David Atkins, also on the West India station, where, in September, 1806, he again joined Sir A. Cochrane in the Belleisle, 74. During the next two years we find him chiefly serving on board the Dispatch, tender to the ship last mentioned. He then became attached to the Ardent, 64, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral James Vashon in the Leith Roads; but being a third time, in March, 1809, placed under the orders of Sir A. Cochrane, in the Pompée, 74, was by that Admiral nominated Lieutenant, 15th September following, of the Ethalion frigate, Captain Thomas John Cochrane, stationed at first among the Leeward Islands, and then off Cadiz—an act which the Admiralty confirmed. In November, 1810, Mr. Maconochie obtained an appointment to the Grasshopper, 18, Captain Henry Fanshawe, in which vessel he continued until, in order to avoid being lost, as was her consort the Hero, 74, she surrendered to the Dutch fleet in the Texel, 24th December, 1811. The peace of 1814 restoring him to liberty, he once more, in the course of the same year, joined, on board the Tonnant, 80, his friend and patron Sir A. Cochrane, who, in January, 1815, invested him with the command of the Calliope, 10. He was officially promoted to the rank of Captain, 8th September in the same year, and has since been on half-pay. Captain Maconochie was nominated a K.H. on the 4th of May, 1836, and was well known as an advocate of improved prison discipline. He was also an author of some repute.

The death of Captain Nathaniel Rowe, on the retired list of the Royal Navy, has taken place. This officer saw much service during the French revolutionary war. He was present in the Ajax in Sir Robert Calder's action, and shared in the glories of Trafalgar. He was also a volunteer on board the Windsor Castle, in forcing the passage of the Dardanelles. We are unable to give this week a detailed account of the services of the gallant deceased, but hope to do so in our next number.

The Cawnpore and Lucknow Martyrs' Memorial of the 32nd (or Cornwall) Regiment of Light Infantry, about to be placed in Exeter Cathedral, is, together with models of former works, for a few days on view at the sculptor's (Mr. Richardson), Melbury Terrace House, Harewood Square, N.W., near Dorset Square, to officers and friends interested, by presentation of private card.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CROMARTIE—October 27, at Gosport, the wife of Captain F. Cromartie, R.A., of a daughter.

KNAGGS—September 2, at Fort Peddie, South Africa, the wife of Henry Knaggs, Esq., M.B., Assistant-Surgeon Cape Mounted Riflemen, of a daughter.

NICHOLLS—October 26, at Cleve Court, Isle of Thanet, Kent, the wife of Captain R. M. Nicholls, late 65th Regiment, of a daughter.

NORMAN—October 27, at 2, Berkley Pince, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Norman, C.B., Her Majesty's Bengal Army, of a daughter.

PIGOU—October 27, at Guildford, the wife of Captain A. Comyn Pigou, Royal Artillery, of a son.

STOKES—October 14, at Galatz, the wife of Major Stokes, R.E., H.M.'s Commissioner on the Danube, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BICKFORD—TOMLIN—October 27, at St. George's Chapel, Stonehouse, by the Rev. W. H. Nantes, Commander James E. Bickford, R.N., youngest son of the late Joseph Bickford, Esq., of Newport House, to Sophie Y., second daughter of the late Lieutenant George Tomlin, R.N.

CHEESMAN—HUNTER—October 30, at the church of St. Alphege, Greenwich, by the Rev. Lloyd Jones, Alfred, youngest son of the late Charles Cheesman, Esq., of Hampsteds, Sussex, to Elizabeth Amelia, youngest daughter of William Christopher Hunter, Esq., of Greenwich, and grand-daughter of the late Captain Patterson, R.N.

MATTHEW—YOUNG—October 27, at Flitcham, Norfolk, by the Rev. Wm. Leech, rector, Thomas Patrick Matthew, Esq., Army Staff Surgeon-Major, to Emilie Frances, fifth daughter of Dr. Young, late of Clapham Common, Surrey.

WALLACE—MILLIKIN—October 17, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, by the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, John K. Wallace, Esq., to Eliza Fryar, daughter of the late William Millikin, Assistant-Commissary-General.

DEATHS.

ATCHISON—October 27, at 63, Marine Parade, Brighton, Lydia, the beloved wife of Colonel Atchison, Royal Lancashire Artillery, and last surviving daughter of the late Rev. John Simons, rector of St. Paul's Cray, Kent, aged 65.

BASSANO—October 22, at Belmont, Douglas, Isle of Man, Mary, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Alfred Bassano, 32nd Light Infantry, aged 23.

CORNWALL—October 28, at Elstead, near Godalming, Surrey, John, eldest son of Captain Cornwall, R.N., aged 34.

DUNBAR—October 30, at New Brompton, Chatham, Kent, of bronchitis, Grace Wilhelmina Katharina Mary, infant daughter of Brevet-Major Dunbar, 75th Regiment, aged 3 months.

EMANUEL—October 30, at his residence, 3, The Hard, Portsea, Mr. Ezekiel Emanuel, senior partner of the firm of E. & E. Emanuel, of Portsea and Portsmouth, aged 59.

FOSTER—October 30, at the house of his father, of fever, Francis John Foster, Lieutenant 7th Royal Fusiliers, oldest son of John N. Foster, Esq., St. Andrew's, Biggleswade, aged 23.

HEWETSON—October 28, suddenly, at Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, William Hewetson, Esq., Commissary-General to H.M.'s Army, aged 71.

IRWIN—October 28, at Charlynch Rectory, Somerset, Emily, the beloved wife of the Rev. T. Nesbitt Irwin, and third daughter of the late Major-General James Alexander.

MACONOCHIE—October 25, at Morden, Surrey, Captain Maconochie, R.N., K.H., aged 73.

MANVERS—October 27, at Thoresby Park, Notts, the Earl Manvers, aged 82.

MARCHANT—October 25, at Laurel Cottage, Hampton Wick, Georgina Annie, the only child of the late Staff-Surgeon W. D. Marchant, aged 6 years and 5 months.

ROWE—October 24, at his residence, No. 3, Barrington Cottages, East Brixton, Captain Henry Nathaniel Rowe, R.N., aged 78.

SCOTT—October 11, at Malta, Martha, the beloved wife of James Edward Scott, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, Rifle Brigade.

SCOTT—October 11, at Malta, James Edward Montgomery, the infant son of James Edward Scott, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, Rifle Brigade.

STODDART—October 26, at 10, Bellevue Crescent, Edinburgh, Frances Sprot, relict of the late Admiral Stoddart.

TICKELL—October 24, at Brighton, of diphtheria, Major R. S. Tickell, Bengal Army, of 22, Leinster Gardens, aged 51.

WOLRIGE—October 29, at Chatham, Barclay Wolrige, youngest son of Major Wolrige, Royal Marines, aged 12.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—We have reason to believe that a tardy act of justice will soon be rendered to officers of the Royal Artillery in command of the great subdivisions and districts of the kingdom, where not only the brigades of the Royal Artillery, and the regiments of militia artillery, comprising generally several thousand men, are under their orders, but the whole of the materiel included in fortifications, armaments, guns, magazines, &c., and all kinds of warlike stores, are placed to their especial charge. The correspondence alone entailed is enormous; and hitherto it has all been performed by these officers without renumeration; or even without the rank corresponding to that attained by infantry or cavalry officers when in command of brigades, or of other large bodies of men. If we are rightly informed, the colonels of Artillery in command of districts, such as Plymouth, Portsmouth, Aldershot, Dover, &c., will soon be gazetted as Colonels on the staff of the army; which, although a step in advance, yet does not tally with the dignity and responsibility of the command with which they are entrusted. It is also probable that this step will eventuate another, in detaching the command of the districts altogether from that of the brigades, and making the former a permanent appointment for a period of five years; and not therefore necessitating the removal of the service officer, when the brigade which he nominally commands is ordered to another station—a plan fraught with obvious advantage to the public service; for the experience and knowledge of the resources and armaments of one of the important commands connected with the defences of our naval arsenals is not easily acquired, and should not be lightly abandoned. We further hear it rumoured that the officers in question are to be placed on the half-pay, of their regimental rank, and to draw the pay of the colonel of the staff. This arrangement will, it is hoped, if carried out, be accompanied by the rank of brigadier-general.—A party of the 3rd brigade of the Royal Artillery were a few days back at target practice at the Clarence battery, Guernsey, when from some at present unexplained cause, the gun, which was a new one, burst. Our informant states that not more than from 40 to 50 rounds had been fired from the gun since it was first bored. The muzzle was blown over the battery and fell on the works below; the after part of the breech was sent over the parapet in rear of the gun, and the under part of the breech was driven through the gun carriage, at the same time the carriage itself was thrown off the platform on to the lower part of the battery. The unfortunate gunner who pulled the lanyard was dangerously wounded, and the officer and other men had a very narrow escape.

We are informed that the conduct of the commanding officer of the Royal Artillery at Malta, in reference to the mess affair alluded to by us in our last week's impression, has met with the decided disapprobation of His Royal Highness Commanding-in-Chief, and, consequently, the bearing of the commanding officer of the Royal Engineers throughout the unpleasant business has been approved of.

Advertisements.

CONTRACTS FOR SUGAR, TEA, SPLIT-PEAS, WHITE WHEAT, AND VINEGAR.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services,

Somerset House, 24th October, 1860.

THE COMMISSIONERS for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby GIVE NOTICE, that on TUESDAY, the 6th NOVEMBER next, at half-past one o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to contract for supplying and delivering into Her Majesty's Victualling Stores at DEPTFORD, the undermentioned articles, viz.:—

		When to be delivered.
SUGAR	400 Tons.	Half of each in three weeks, and the remainder in three weeks afterwards, or earlier if preferred by the party tendering.
TEA ...	100,000 lbs.	
SPLIT PEAS ...	800 Qrtrs.	
WHITE WHEAT	2,000 ,,	
VINEGAR ...	20,000 Galls.	Half in one month, and the remainder in one month afterwards, or earlier if preferred by the party tendering.

Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of the articles.

Their Lordships reserve to themselves the power, when the tenders are opened, of contracting either for the whole, or for such part thereof only as they may deem fit, or for a greater quantity, or of not contracting for any, and also an unlimited power of selection.

The Sugar and Tea to be exempted from the Customs' Duties, and parties tendering are to state where they are respectively lying.

Samples of the Split-Peas and White Wheat (not less than two quarts of each), and of the Tea (not less than two pounds from the bonded warehouse), must be produced by the parties tendering.

Samples of the Vinegar (not less than a quart) which the parties tendering may purpose to supply must accompany their tenders, as the delivery will be required to be made in accordance with the samples which may be accepted, and the Vinegar tendered to be No. 20, Trade denomination.

The Vinegar to be delivered in good, sound, strong, and substantial casks, which are to be retained as long as required by the said Commissioners or their Officers without payment thereof, but are to be taken back from the said Victualling Stores (when emptied), by and at the expense of the contractor.

Each tender for Sugar must specify the mark and landing number of each cask or package, the ship in which imported, and the country or place of its growth or produce, and an average sample (not less than two pounds for each import mark) must be produced by the parties tendering, and not an average of different marks or several imports, and any parcel that is found not to be of the same mark or average quality as the samples tendered and accepted, will be rejected by the Officers.

The samples produced by persons whose tenders are not accepted, are requested to be taken away by them immediately after the contracts have been decided.

No tender will be received unless made on the Printed Form provided for the purpose, and which may be obtained on application at the said Office, or to the Officer conducting the Packet Service at Liverpool, or to the Collector of Customs at Bristol.

Particular attention is called to the Conditions of the Contracts, which may be seen at the said Office, and at Liverpool and Bristol.

No tender will be received after half-past one o'clock on the day of treaty; and it will not be required that the party tendering, or an agent on his behalf, should attend at the Office on the day of contract, as the result of the offer received from each person will be communicated to him and his proposed sureties in writing.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words, "Tender for ," and must also be delivered at Somerset House.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY FREDERICK LOCKYER, C.B., deceased.—Pursuant to an Act of Parliament, of the 22d & 23d years of the reign of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, cap. 35, intituled "An Act further to Amend the Law of Property and to Protect Trustees," all persons claiming to be CREDITORS of Major-General HENRY FREDERICK LOCKYER, formerly of Brompton, in the county of Kent, and late commanding Her Majesty's Forces in the Island of Ceylon (who died at sea on board the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamship Ripon, on the 30th day of August last, and to whose estate and effects letters of administration, with will annexed, were, on the 25th day of October inst., granted by the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate), are hereby required to send the particulars of their claims to the undersigned, Messrs. Hillyer & Fenwick, the solicitors of the administratrix, on or before the 31st day of December next, after which day the administratrix will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the administratrix shall then have had notice, and such administratrix will not be liable for the assets so distributed, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim she shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 28th day of October, 1860. HILLYER & FENWICK, 2 and 3, Philpot Lane, E.C., Solicitors to the Administratrix.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN,

Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON, Sole Lessees.

Popular Operas every Evening, supported by the English Operatic *artistes* and the unrivalled Orchestra and powerful Chorus.

On MONDAY, November 5th, and THURSDAY, 8th, last times of LURLINE. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Leffler, and Miss Albertazzi; Messrs. W. Harrison, H. Wharton, H. Corri, and G. Kelly.

On TUESDAY, 6th, and FRIDAY, 9th, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Thirlwall, and Miss Huddart; Messrs. W. Harrison, Durand, H. Corri, and A. St. Albyn.

On WEDNESDAY, 7th, CROWN DIAMONDS. Miss Louisa Pyne and Miss Thirlwall; Messrs. W. Harrison, G. Horncastle, H. Corri, Lyall, Wallworth, and A. St. Albyn.

On SATURDAY, 10th (first time here), Loder's Opera, THE NIGHT DANCERS. Madame Palmieri, Miss Leffler, Miss Thirlwall, Miss Huddart, Miss Morelle, and Miss Albertazzi; Messrs. Henry Haigh, H. Corri, Lyall, G. Kelly, and T. Distin.

To conclude with (on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY) the First Act of TROVATORE. Madame Palmieri and Miss Albertazzi; Messrs. Henry Haigh, Alberto Lawrence, and T. Distin.

To conclude with, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, a DIVERTISSEMENT.

To conclude with, on SATURDAY (after "The Night Dancers"), a new BALLET OF ACTION. Messrs. W. H. Payne, H. Payne, F. Payne, Mons. Vandris; Madame Pierron, Miss Clara Morgan, and the *Corps de Ballet*.

Conductor, Mr. ALFRED MELLON. Commence at Half-past Seven. Doors open at Seven. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

Stalls, 7*s.*; private boxes, 4*l.* 4*s.*; 3*l.* 3*s.*; 2*l.* 2*s.*; 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; 1*l.* 1*s.* Arrangements have been made for parties visiting the theatre, to let private boxes, on the first tier, for 1*l.* 5*s.* nightly, four persons; and on the second tier, 10*s.* 6*d.* four persons. Dress circle, 5*s.*; amphitheatre stalls, 3*s.*; pit, 2*s.* 6*d.*; amphitheatre, 1*s.* No charge for booking, or fees to box-keepers.

GRAND BALL, HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS.—Mrs. SAMS begs to announce that her GRAND FULL DRESS BALL will take place on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15th. Ladies' tickets, 7*s.* 6*d.*; gentlemen's tickets, 10*s.* 6*d.*; to be had at the Rooms. W. M. Packer's band. Commence at half-past Eleven.

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW. — The Triumphant Meeting of Havelock, Outram, and Colin Campbell, surrounded by their brave companions. This Grand Picture, by T. I. BARKER, ESQ., is still ON VIEW from 9 to 6 o'clock. Admission free, by private address card. N.B. In dark weather, and after 3 o'clock, the picture is brilliantly illuminated by artificial light.

HAYWARD & LEGGATT'S, 79, Cornhill, E.C.

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OVERLAND ROUTE.

COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., VIA EGYPT.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Melbourne and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; or Oriental Place, Southampton.

WITH DISPATCH.—For CALCUTTA, the splendid British built ship, HANOVER, A 1 13 years, 1045 tons register, H. R. RICH, Commander, lying in the London Docks. This ship has a full poop, with superior accommodation for passengers, and will carry a surgeon. For Freight or Passage, apply to the owner, GEORGE MARSHALL, Esq., 3, Cross Lane, E.C.; or to PHILLIPPS, SHAW, & LOWTHER, 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 39, THROGMORTON STREET, BANK, E.C.

Chairman—William Leaf, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—John Humphery, Esq., Ald.

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Edward Bates, Esq.	W. Ladler Leaf, Esq.
Professor Hall, M.A.	Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq.
Rupert Ingleby, Esq.	Lewis Pocock, Esq.

Physician—Dr. Jeaffreson, 2, Finsbury Square, E.C.
Surgeon—W. Coulson, Esq., 2, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
Actuary—George Clark, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.

The premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security.

The Assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital—an assurance fund of 480,000*l.*, invested on mortgage, and in the Government Stocks—and an income of 85,000*l.* a year.

Premiums to Assure £100.				Whole Term.	
Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
20	£0 17 8	£0 19 9	£1 15 10	£1 11 10
30	1 1 3	1 2 7	2 5 5	2 0 7
40	1 5 0	1 6 9	3 0 7	2 14 10
50	1 14 1	1 19 10	4 6 8	4 0 11
60	3 2 4	3 17 0	6 12 9	6 0 10

MUTUAL BRANCH.

Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, after five years, to participate in nine-tenths, or 90 per cent., of the profits.

The profit assigned to each policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be received in cash.

At the first division a return of 20 per cent. in cash on the premiums paid was declared; this will allow a reversionary increase, varying, according to age, from 66 to 28 per cent. on the premiums, or from 5 to 15 per cent. on the sum assured.

One-half of the "Whole Term" Premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for life as a debt upon the policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any time without notice.

Claims paid in one month after proofs have been approved.

Loans upon approved security.

No charge for Policy Stamps.

Medical Attendants paid for their reports.

Persons may, in time of peace, proceed to or reside in any part of Europe or British North America without extra charge.

No extra charge for the Militia, Volunteer Rifles, or Artillery Corps on Home Service.

The Medical Officers attend every day, at a quarter before Two o'clock. E. BATES, Resident Director.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—FINAL NOTICE.

BONUS YEAR.—SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

All Policies effected before 15th November next will participate in the Division of Profits to be made as at that date, and secure a year's additional Bonus over later entrants at subsequent Divisions.

THE STANDARD WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1825.

The First Division of Profits took place in 1835; and subsequent Divisions have been made in 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1855.

The profits to be divided in 1860 will be those which have accumulated since 1855.

Accumulated Fund ...	... £1,084,598 2 10
Annual Revenue ...	... 289,231 13 5

The new Assurances effected during the last ten years alone amount to upwards of Five Millions sterling.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager.
H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.

The Company's Medical Officer attends at the London office daily at half-past One.

London	... 82, King William Street, E.C.
Edinburgh	... 3, George Street (Head Office).
Dublin	... 66, Upper Sackville Street.

OFFICERS PROCEEDING ABROAD can effect Assurances with THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY on favourable terms.

LOANS GRANTED.

LONDON { 81, Lombard Street, E.C.; and at Messrs. PARIS & Co., 10, St. James' Street, S.W.
EDINBURGH, 5, George Street.
DUBLIN, 65, Upper Sackville Street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL FROM 3, OLD BROAD STREET, TO 64, CORNHILL, E.C.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY insures against all Accidents, whether Railway or otherwise. An Annual Payment of £3 secures £1000 at death from Accident, or £6 weekly from Injury. One Person in every Twelve insured is injured yearly by accident. No Extra Premium for Volunteers. For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or to the Head Office. This Company, without union with any other, has paid for compensation £65,000.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers Assurance Company,
Office, 64, Cornhill, E.C., August 25, 1860.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 39, King St., Cheapside, E.C.—A.D. 1834.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, Cash Account, Balance Sheet, &c., are now ready, and may be had on written or personal application.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
AND
FIELD-MARSHAL
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., & G.C.M.G.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
Established A.D. 1837, for General Assurance on Lives,
13, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, S.W.

DIRECTORS.

Lieut.-General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., M.P., F.R.S., Chairman.

James Frederick Nugent Daniell, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Gen. Edw. Wynyard, C.B.	Wilbraham Taylor, Esq.
Archibald Hair, Esq., M.D., late Royal Horse Guards.	Lt.-Col. F. S. Sotheby, C.B.
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Gen. H. G. A. Taylor, C.B.	Vice-Adm. Sir G. R. Lambert, K.C.B.

ASSURANCES are granted upon the lives of persons in every profession and station in life, and are extended to Tropical and other Climates, on conditions more favourable (especially to the NAVY and ARMY) than heretofore have been deemed practicable.

WILLIAM M. JAMES, Secretary.

13, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

SCINDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—
Chairman—W. P. Andrew, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Sir Herbert Maddock.
Government Director—Sir James C. Melvill, K.C.B.

J. Edmund Anderdon, Esq.	Harry Borradaile, Esq.
Lt.-Col. Sir F. L. Arthur, Bt.	Thomas Williams, Esq.

Auditors.
Philip Anstruther, Esq. | G. Gordon Macpherson, Esq.

The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for LOANS on Debentures of sums of not less than 100*l.* and upwards for five years, at 5 per cent. per annum interest, payment of both principal and interest being guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, and convertible into Scinde Railway Stock at par, at the option of the holder at any time within that period. By order of the board,

THOS. BURNELL, Secretary.

Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C., Oct. 15, 1860.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF DOGS.—The first great EXHIBITION of SPORTING and other DOGS will be held at the Repository of Messrs. Bretherton & Harrison, Cheapside, Birmingham, on Monday and Tuesday, the 3rd and 4th of December next, the first and second days of the Cattle and Poultry Show. The entries will close on November 1st. Certificates of entry, price lists, and regulations, with the rules of the society, may be had on application to the Honorary Secretary.

F. BURDETT, Honorary Secretary.

Edgbaston, Birmingham, October 6, 1860.

HUNTERS AND CHARGERS, &c., &c.—TALLY HO!—Gentlemen requiring MOUNTS for the coming season will study their pecuniary and personal safety by sending address and postage for October Number of ROYAL BRITISH & FOREIGN HORSE REGISTER, in which will be found advertised some noted flyers in the stables of noblemen and private gentlemen declining hunting, &c. Wanted for sale immediately, sound horses of all kinds. Many applications for young, well-bred horses, likely to make hunters. Address, the Secretary, Horse Register, 70, Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, W. Some broke chargers and young high-bred horses, suited for officers' chargers, on sale, 50 per cent. under ordinary prices.

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.—OVERLAND ROUTE.—Officers and Civilians returning from Furlough, or joining on first appointment, can secure their passage through Messrs. WHEATLEY & CO. (late Waghorn), West End Office, 23, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, S.W., and be thus spared the inconvenience, delay, and trouble of going to the City. Handbooks on application. Baggage collected and shipped at a through charge. Insurances effected. Files of the latest news in the Reading-room.

MESSRS. A. K. KING AND COMPANY, ARMY & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 41, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

TO OFFICERS, REGIMENTAL MESSES, &c.

MESSRS. SAUNDERS, OTLEY, & CO., East India Army Agents, 50, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, W., draw and remit Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., and transact every description of Financial Business. They purchase and forward Miscellaneous Supplies, and ship them to Officers, Regiments, and Messes in India and the Colonies. Letters and Parcels received and forwarded.—SAUNDERS, OTLEY, & Co., East India, Army, & Colonial Agents, 50, Conduit St., Hanover Square, London, W.

MESSRS. ADDISON & CO., ARMY AGENTS, 11, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

Exchanges negociated.

Pecuniary accommodation afforded to officers on full pay, on their notes of hand only, at a few hours' notice.

Applications by letter promptly attended to.

Every description of army business transacted.

REMITTANCES TO INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.—The undersigned GRANT DRAFTS and LETTERS OF CREDIT on Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Melbourne, and Sydney, at the exchange of the day. Rupee Paper and Interest Bills negociated.—GRINDLAY & Co., East India Army Agents, 55, Parliament Street, S.W.

MONEY.—MONEY ADVANCED at a few hours' notice, on the most advantageous terms, to Noblemen, Officers in the Army, Heirs to entailed estates, and Gentlemen of property, on their personal security, also on security of reversions to landed estates, at 5 per cent., payment of which may be deferred until possession, on application to Mr. DICKER, 10, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.

MONEY.—Noblemen, Officers in the Army, Persons holding Government Appointments, Clergymen, and other Gentlemen, can have ADVANCES upon their notes from a private channel without life insurance or delay, and with secrecy.—Apply to Mr. HUDSON, 28, Regent Street, Piccadilly, W.

MONEY.—REVERSIONS & ANNUITIES under Wills SOLD, or any amount ADVANCED thereon by mortgage, at 4 to 5 per cent. First-class bills cashed.—Messrs. WINTER & Co., Reversionary Property Agents, 12, Pall Mall East, S.W.

THE DUTY OFF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. CROGER'S CONCERT FLUTES, in Case, with Cleaner and Tutor included, 21*s.*, 25*s.*, 31*s.* 6*d.*, and upwards.

NEW PATENT CIRCULAR CORNETS AND HORNS, made expressly for Volunteer Corps' Bands.

Very superior BRASS and OAK DRUMS, with Belt, Sticks, and Bag, complete. Sides, from 42*s.*; Bass, from 6 guineas.

VOLUNTEER CORPS' BUGLES, with Royal Arms and Name of Corps elaborately engraved, 40*s.*

NEW PATENT BRASS FIFES, as used in the Military Bands. 1 key, 4*s.*; 4 keys, 10*s.*

Estimates given for Silver Bugles for presentation, &c.

See Testimonials at the Manufactory, 483, Oxford Street, W., and at the Office of this Paper.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.—JOHN KOHLER, Military Musical Instrument Manufacturer to Her Majesty's Army and Navy, and Her Majesty's Indian Army, the Royal Militia, and the Volunteer Forces of Great Britain, 35, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C. Price Lists, Drawings, and Estimates for Köhler's celebrated Band Instruments sent post free on application.

ANTOINE COURTOIS' NEW MODEL SILVER BUGLES, for Presentation to Rifle Corps.—A. CHAPPELL & HAMMOND (late Jullien & Co.) forward on application a List of Prices of the above Bugles, which have been adopted by the Victoria Rifles, and numerous other Corps.

A. CHAPPELL & HAMMOND (Sole Agents for Antoine Courtois), 214, Regent Street, London, W.

SPORTSMEN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.—S. & B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., opposite the York Hotel. Portability combined with great power in FIELD, RACECOURSE, OPERA, and general out-door day and night powerful waistcoat-pocket PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, weighing only 4 ounces each, containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly persons to know them at two-and-a-half and three miles. They serve every purpose on the Racecourse and at the Opera House. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at eight to ten miles. They are also invaluable for Shooting, Deerstalking, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Coast Guards are making use of them as day and night glasses. The terms for them are powerful and brilliant Telescopes for both eyes. The most powerful Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary power that some, three-and-a-half inches, with an extra astronomical eyepiece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same telescope a person can be seen and known three-and-a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to sixteen miles. They are in endless variety, of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers, and are secured by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

FIELD GLASS.—The BEST is BURROW'S MALVERN LANDSCAPE GLASS, invaluable to Sportsmen, Military and Naval Officers, Travellers, &c. Compact, portable, and efficient, combining a wide field of observation with extraordinary defining power. In sling case, 3½ guineas. Sent free on receipt of post office order to W. & J. BURROW, Great Malvern, Worcestershire.

TEA.—STRACHAN & CO.'S Strong Rough "Domestic" Black at 3*s.* 4*d.* per lb.—26, Cornhill, London, E.C.

TEA.—STRACHAN & CO.'S Fine "Intermediate" Black at 3*s.* 8*d.* per lb.—26, Cornhill, London, E.C.

TEA.—STRACHAN & CO.'S Matchless "Drawing Room" Black at 4*s.* 2*d.* per lb.—26, Cornhill, London, E.C.

BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS AND COFFEES IN ENGLAND

Are at all times to be obtained of
PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS, 8, King William Street, City, London, E.C.

Black or Green Tea, 2*s.* 8*d.*, 2*s.* 10*d.*, 3*s.*, 3*s.* 4*d.*, to 4*s.*

A General Price Current published every month, containing all the advantages of the LONDON MARKETS, and is sent free by post on application.

Sugars are supplied at Market Prices.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, AND PRONOUNCED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS TO BE THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

WOTHERSPOON & Co., Glasgow and London.

CANDLES, SOAPS, OILS, AND NIGHT-LIGHTS of all kinds.—Five pounds worth SENT FREE by railway.—WHITMORE & CRADDOCK, 16, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C. Lists of prices on application.

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE, RELISH, SUCCULANTE, AROMATIC MUSTARD, &c.—These excellent Preparations, of which the *Lancet* in its sanitary analisation of Articles of Food reported so favourably of their Purity and Wholesomeness, are to be obtained of all Grocers and Italian Warehousemen in the United Kingdom. They are indispensable with Fish, Meat, Game, Poultry, Hashes, Stews, and all made dishes; impart also to Chops, Steaks, and Cutlets a most delicious flavour. Wholesale, CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, 21, Soho Square, London, W.

SAUCES.—Connoisseurs have pronounced LEA & PERRINS' "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE" one of the best additions to Soup, Fish, Joints, and Game. The large and increasing demand has caused unprincipled traders to manufacture a spurious article; but the "GENUINE" all bear Lea & Perrins' name on Bottle, Label, and Stopper.

Sold by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and all respectable Oilmen and Grocers.

Sole Manufacturers—LEA & PERRINS, Worcester.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES FOR AUSTRALIA.—MR. and MRS. JOHN ISAACS, 319 and 320, Strand, W.C. (opposite Somerset House), continue to give the highest price in cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothes, Regimentals, Underclothing, Boots, Books, Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Property. Letters attended to. Parcels sent from the country, either large or small, the utmost value returned by post office order the same day. Reference, London and Westminster Bank.

J. B. JOHNSTONE, MILITARY TAILOR & OUTFITTER,
34, SACKVILLE STREET, LONDON, W.
AND
50, DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN,

Respectfully informs his Patrons that he has transferred the management of the Dublin business to his Son, from whom the most careful attention to commands may be expected; and J. B. J. takes the present opportunity to return very earnest thanks for the favours he has hitherto received. Both measures, and patterns having been carefully retained, orders (by letter or otherwise) can be executed in London or Dublin; and all accounts due to the house are payable to J. B. JOHNSTONE, at either address:

34, SACKVILLE STREET, LONDON, W.
OR,
50, DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ON TUESDAY, the 6TH of NOVEMBER, the NEW BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT of E. MOSES & SON, at the CORNER of TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD and EUSTON ROAD, will be opened with an immense and unrivalled stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, HOSIERY, BOOTS and SHOES, &c., for ADULTS and JUVENILES of all Classes.

E. MOSES & SON have endeavoured to render this Establishment worthy, in every respect, of the proud eminence they have attained among the Wholesale and Retail Houses of the Metropolis; and, while tendering their warmest thanks to the Public for the generous support and encouragement hitherto afforded them, they respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Every Department has been furnished with an entirely NEW STOCK of the most FASHIONABLE and SEASONABLE GOODS.

The BESPOKE TAILORING DEPARTMENT has been supplied with a splendid assortment of the latest home and foreign manufactures.

Cheapness combined with durability of material and workmanship will continue to be the prominent characteristic of the house.

The Establishment may be viewed at any time during business hours, without special invitation.

E. MOSES AND SON,
MERCHANT TAILORS, WOOLLEN DRAPERS, HATTERS, HOSIERS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

LONDON HOUSES:
Corner of Minories and Aldgate.
New Oxford Street, corner of Hart Street.
Corner of Tottenham Court Road and Euston Road.

COUNTRY ESTABLISHMENTS:
19 & 20, Thornton's Buildings, Bridge Street, Bradford, Yorkshire.
36, Fargate, Sheffield.

The Esteblishments are closed every Friday Evening at sunset until Saturday sunset, when business is resumed until eleven o'clock.

COLOURED FLANNEL SHIRTS.
SOLD BY
THRESHER & GLENNY, 152, STRAND, W.C.

THE GORGET SHIRT, Jos. FRYER & Co., Patentees. 6 for 42*s.* Next door to the Haymarket Theatre, S.W.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.—CARPETS.—LUCK, KENT, & CUMMING (late of Carpenters' Hall, London Wall, established upwards of 150 years), beg to offer their splendid stock of best BRUSSELS, TURKEY CARPETS, SILKS, DAMASKS, &c., at the most reasonable prices. Several thousand yards of Brussels and other Carpets, last year's patterns, at a very great reduction.—4, Regent Street, W., opposite Messrs. Howell & James's.

THE ROYAL DAMASK TABLE-LINEN MANUFACTORY (Established upwards of a Century), LISBURN, IRELAND. The Proprietors,

JAMES COULSON & Co.,

Beg to intimate that their only London Depôt is at

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THERE is still some uneasiness felt in reference to the result of the Chinese expedition; but it is due to the soldiers and sailors of the allied forces to declare their share of the work has been so perfectly done in nearly every department, that our apprehensions are devoid of any military impediment; and that if we feel a little uncomfortable it is only in reference to the issue of the diplomatic struggle and to the actions of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros. The former has already received some hints from "an influential quarter" of what he may expect if he makes any serious mistake; but the mischief may be done ere they reach his eyes. But he is many miles away, and he may be considered after all as a tolerably shrewd, clear-visioned, and intelligent judge of all that concerns his reputation; and it is needless to say that Lord Elgin's fame and fortune depend on the conduct of these operations and their final result. So far as the Chinese, or rather the Tartars, are concerned, we must give them the credit due to brave men. Rude horsemen—armed mainly with bows and arrows, and for the rest provided with the most cumbrous form of firearms; who not only stood the pounding of shot and shell from Armstrong guns, and the fire of a musketry which must have been almost miraculous to them, but who manœuvred in face and on the flanks of those tremendous enemies, and actually charged down upon a battery of English artillery, and got within a hundred yards of the guns—they showed they could do their duty bravely as soldiers; and their countrymen in the forts—who for four hours maintained their ground and stood to their guns under the most murderous, bombardment and horizontal fire for four hours, and who held the walls of their rude entrenchments against the best troops in the world, after heavy explosions of magazines and great loss of life had taken place around them—displayed the highest qualities of which a defending force is capable. Two facts are tolerably clear from the admirable narrative of the able "Special Correspondent of the *Times*." The Armstrong guns have achieved a sound, practical, demonstrative success, absolutely and entirely, as shell guns and field artillery. There were no means at hand for instituting a comparison between the Armstrong and the *canon rayé*, except as regards portability in the field; and the Correspondent, who is an active, keen-eyed, observing man, gives his award against the gun-carriages of the Armstrong in favour of those of the French piece. But the carriages sent out to China were of a peculiar pattern, and of a very heavy construction; and, though we are glad to hear they have stood the work so well, no doubt they will be changed for a better form of carriage when an opportunity arrives. We may just remark, that to go into action with only thirty rounds a gun against a civilised artillery would be hazardous in the extreme, and would lead probably to worse results than were caused to us by our want of ammunition for the horse artillery, on the 25th October, at Balaklava. Once in action, it was not quite practicable to cross over from the French to the English, and back again, to compare the practice; but, admitting every word that has been written in favour of the Armstrong gun to be true, it would not seem that its performance was so egregiously and exceptionally wonderful, according to the results given, as to deserve the extravagant praise accorded to those results. The range and accuracy of flight at high elevations—above all, the precision of the bursting of the shell, and the regular flight forwards and divergingly of the fragments, which are always uniform in number, constitute the great excellence of the Armstrong; and as these points are of the highest importance in field artillery, we may safely congratulate ourselves on having a gun which, so far as we know, nothing can beat. But our information respecting the power of the French rifled gun, as shown at Magenta and Solferino, was couched in language very like that of the *Times* Special Correspondent, who goes, it will be observed, considerably beyond the Commander-in-Chief in his praise. One who is now serving with honour in Italy told us that, at Solferino, the French rifled guns, at 2500 metres, threw their shot and shell with as much precision as the 56 cwt. 32-pounders, and that the havoc caused by the shell, which burst to the greatest nicety, was appalling. Of course, if shells from field guns or howitzers burst in front of groups of men, whether they be Austrians or Chinese, their fragments will blow those men to pieces and mutilate them more or less terribly. Against the regularity of the bursting pieces of the Armstrong shell, is to be opposed the consideration of the want of momentum of each small fragment as compared with that of a larger mass. Each bit may indeed kill or maim any man it strikes, but it will scarcely do what one large piece of a 32-lb. howitzer shell did in the Crimea—kill three and wound five men. At the very short distances at which the artillery was eventually used in the attack on the Taku forts, the fire of ordinary 6-pounders and 9-pounders would have been very precise, and in one respect the breaching power and shattering force of the Armstrong gun seems to have been so far inferior to that of the old field battery armed with gun and howitzer, that the latter was called into play to produce an effect which the former seems scarcely to have accomplished. Without insisting on these points we may congratulate the country on the possession of a gun to which as yet we know no equal for throwing shot and shell in the field.

The next point worthy of remark in the immediate operation of the troops is the persistency with which hard fortune attends our engineers and their apparatus. The very name of "bridge" and "scaling ladder" stinks in the nostrils of the soldier. It is true that our engineers are a highly scientific, extremely accomplished, and devotedly gallant body of officers—that the sappers and miners under them are unusually intelligent and brave men; but it is equally true that somehow or other in field operations and in sieges these qualities fail in securing any appreciable advantages to the soldiers who have to assault. The history of our sieges and attacks are full of failures arising from engineer mischances. Perhaps it would only be fair to admit that the engineers have to deal with organic and inorganic matter over which they possess only limited control; but ever since our ancestors long ago derived exercise for their risible muscles, and took grim sport out of the sight of an engineer mounting into the air under the influence of his own petard, down to the other day at the Taku, when our men, crowding across the ditch, stood on the berm of the parapet, to be shot down helplessly by the Chinese, some mischance attends our operations, which leads to deplorable loss of life at the very moment when victory seems in our grasp at a moderate price. Scaling-ladders will be found too short—or their bearers will fall on the way—or the bridges will not be long enough—or they will not be light enough—or they will not float at all; and so the infantry are pasted like flies on paper, and much gallant blood is shed which ought to be spared, if it could be so. We are by no means ready to join in the ignorant shout so often raised by other branches of the Service against the engineers, but we must say that there may well be some explanation asked of the circumstances which led to such a loss of life below the wall of the Taku fort after crossing the ditch the other day—how it was our men had to use the French bridge—how it was that more than one-half our killed and wounded fell at the ditch? The assault was very gallantly given and bravely resisted, considering the circumstances. Whether Sir Hope Grant or General Montauban was right in the point of attack is not much matter now the forts have fallen, but it is very clear that the French general's plan would have inflicted a much more serious loss on the enemy, as their retreat would have been much more difficult: it is possible it would also have led to a much more obstinate resistance, and to greater loss among the allies. The fame of Sang-ko-lin-sin has melted away like a vapour; but really, if our plenipotentiaries will trust themselves with a cavalry escort on the road to Pekin, where there may be many thousands of savage Tartars, we doubt if their success may not be rendered equally evanescent. It gives us satisfaction to observe that Sir Hope Grant is not disposed to quarrel with General Montauban—better still, that he is prepared to hold his own, and to abide by his own judgment. A few years since Hope Grant was colonel of the 9th Lancers; an officer of long service, but of no reputation beyond that which is acquired by the most perfect and punctilious discharge of the duties of a regimental officer. The Indian mutiny tested him. Sir Colin Campbell early discovered his admirable qualities, and General Mansfield said of him, emphatically, that he was almost the only officer in India who could be relied on implicitly to do exactly what he was ordered to do—that only—all that, and no more. Now he has attained a high position in our armies, and has evinced that he can bear himself well in one of the most difficult commands that can be imagined. With something of the grim old covenanting spirit in him, a high religious sense of duty, and strong convictions, Sir Hope Grant is still a man who respects the feelings and convictions of others, and who is not indifferent to the charms of music and of literature. He is a capital Frenchman; he can ride like an Indian; *patiens inediæ algoris*, he is just the man to set his troops a good example; should there be privation or unusual demands for vigilance and activity; and if he has a chance of a good pursuit he is not the man to lose it. To such a chief, Sir Robert Napier is an invaluable assistant, for he possesses all the good qualities of Sir Hope Grant, and superadds to them extraordinary sagacity, and immense resources, and practical knowledge as an engineer. We would almost wish that Lord Elgin might be temporarily removed by some kind dispensation, so that the diplomatic, as well as the military affairs, could be managed by generals and admirals at Pekin. The French are determined to put us on our mettle; they have run us hard in the race for glory. Jean Fauchard and Ensign Chaplin may shake hands together; nor must we forget the coolies who braved death in the ditch. The details of the marches towards Pekin, and the operations of the capture of the Taku, will be intensely interesting, and we are delighted to feel that we shall have full information from an impartial witness. Meanwhile, we should like to hear what the French have got to say about our Armstrong guns.

When the first Napoleon expressed it curtly as his opinion that all military tactics and strategy resolved themselves into "the art of being strongest," he uttered one of those simple yet startling truths which to some appeared too obvious to be profound, but which, though not disputed, had nevertheless really been overlooked amid the traditions and technicalities of the then existing science of war. In a measure, men were prepared for the revolution in warfare that followed the bold adoption of such a simple principle.

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Frederick the Great had previously cast aside many traditions, which had cramped the movements of generals in the field of battle, as if in fighting in reality they had been bound to observe a complication of artificial rules, like men at a game of chess. The System of Magazines had been got rid of, but the War of Posts was still practically in vogue, when Napoleon astonished his opponents by his rapid movements and the concentration of his forces upon important and vital points. At first, and indeed for long, this system was subjected to a kind of schoolboy criticism: Bonaparte was allowed to have won the battles that he gained, but it was stupidly added, "it was only because he happened to out-number his adversaries." It was overlooked that in frequent instances he only out-numbered his enemies at the particular point where he forced them to engage, while their aggregate forces in the field out-numbered his, but were scattered over too great an expanse of territory to be able to support one another. If he had only obligingly cut up his forces and sent them in small detachments against the several posts of the enemy, which were prepared for a gallant defence, no doubt the fighting would have lasted longer than it did. But he was fighting in earnest, and chose a more decisive system: he was content with taking the principal places, and all the minor ones became his without a blow. "The art of being strongest" does not mean that you must have altogether a larger army than your neighbours, or in naval warfare more men afloat and a larger fleet in commission, when every gun is numbered; but that you may be able to concentrate an overwhelming force on some central and important position, and be strongest there. In the words of General Jomini, "Le principe fondamental, par l'application duquel toutes les combinaisons sont bonnes, et sans lequel elles sont toutes vicieuses, consiste à opérer avec la plus grande masse de ses forces un effort combiné sur le point décisif."

There was a time, of course, when the slower and more cautious system was properly followed. There are regions where even now modern tactics do not apply. The march upon Moscow, through a half-cultivated and inhospitable territory, was a blunder; not at all like marching upon Vienna, or Madrid, or Paris. Let us add also, with reference to certain observations we have seen in print bearing upon the question of our own invasion, that by nothing we could do, could we ever imitate the Russian defence of their capital. An enemy's troops once landed on our shores, a march upon London would be the easiest thing they could then do; and we must defeat them by a stand-up fight, or yield. To talk of devastating our rich country so as to make it untenable by the enemy, is simply absurd—only less so than to speak of setting fire to London.

But if "the art of being strongest" is the grand thing for the triumph of armies upon land, where "the better part of valour" may to a considerable extent have the chance of displaying itself, and the fight be again renewed, how much more is a decisive blow all-important in naval warfare. Had Mr. Edwin James gone as an amateur to witness a naval triumph which unexpectedly turned into a fight, he could not have run away, and might not have escaped alive. That the present Emperor Napoleon has a due appreciation of his uncle's dictum we have plenty of evidence. But we, the while, are clinging fondly to our old traditions. We cannot give up our "Hearts of Oak." We cannot imagine armour-coated champions bearing down upon our three-deckers, bare and business-like, stripped of all superfluous upper gear, hard and cropped like prize-fighters, snorting and steaming straight upon a squadron of wooden ships, and throwing shells among them filled with molten iron, which, when thrown back can do them no harm, but burst outside, broken against their cuirasses. We say, Oh, they could never keep the sea as we can! They will roll and pitch dreadfully in rough weather! Let us only get safely within pistol-shot of them! Let us have them close to the high walls of a land battery, or under the sides of a line-of-battle ship! And then!—We are still dreaming of our Nelsons with a sailing fleet, waiting for the wind, or tacking about in the wide ocean in pursuit of a similar fleet, also dependent upon the elements for its movements. We forget the capacious basins near at hand, which on the stillest morning in June may be filled with a fleet that might sail out and move across a calm sea like glass, and in a very few hours reach our shores. Suppose the vanguard of such a flotilla to be ten iron-cased frigates like the La Gloire, and flanked with 150 iron-cased gun-boats, while behind and within these there are also three-deckers, and ordinary ships-of-war, with a fleet of transports in the centre. How should we go out to meet this enemy? Suppose we actually have the Warrior off the stocks in another year, with the Black Prince, the two smaller rams, and the three new frigates which we talk of having laid down. Shall we be strongest—strongest in the Channel? Or, is the Channel not a decisive point? If we rely on our line-of-battle ships, the enemy has these also. But the first onset will be between the iron-cased vessels. How are we to penetrate their advanced phalanx? And suppose they encounter our iron-cased vessels ship to ship, at a distance from the rest of their fleet, how are we to prevent those we cannot match (being outnumbered) from advancing towards our wooden vessels, and destroying them with shells before the favourite pistol-shot distance can be reached? A very obvious answer would probably be made by any daring sailor to this question. He would say, "I would dash through their line with our gun-boats, and shell their transports." But his iron-cased gun-boats, like little rams, might meet boat by boat at the closest quarters, and intercept them in performing this operation. Besides, we may imagine a similar attack, omitting the transports, which could remain under protection at Cherbourg till the end of the first act of the tragedy. But the fact is, if we are content to contemplate such a meeting, with such odds against us in the number of iron-cased vessels alone, we may go a step further, and say we do not require a single armour-coated ship to meet the enemy. If we require one, we require as many as our adversary. To give our fleet the strength it should have we in fact require more; but unless, at the very least, we have ship for ship, our enemy will have "the art of being strongest," and of being strongest upon a very decisive point. What might follow our defeat in the Channel, we need not say. The result of invasion by a surprise, while our fleet was away, might be serious, as London is so near the coast; but in that case the reprisals would be sudden and severe. But if the problem whether Iron or Wood is strongest, is first to be solved in the Channel—Heaven help us, if we do not help ourselves!

It is not improbable that the most valuable idea which has yet been struck out in connection with the Volunteer movement will be satisfactorily developed and carried into execution, and we believe that the scheme for organising "an Engineer Corps," in co-operation with, and in dependence on, the "Institution of Civil Engineers," has received the sanction of the proper authorities. The vast importance of the project will be seen at a glance. Suppose the country to be divided into districts, each of which shall have reference solely to a main line of communication with its branches, to be placed under a field-officer, who shall be the civil engineer of the main line of railway, with captains at first-class stations, subalterns at second-class stations, and so on, the whole system being under the surveillance of the Council in London, so as in case of necessity to be ready to concentrate troops at given points, or to destroy lines of communication; and see what an overwhelming power of attack and of defence is given to us in case of invasion! There are about 800 of the first engineers in the world, and of the greatest contractors, belonging to the Institution; and connected with them is the great army of "navvies" all over England, with their firemen, plate-layers, and skilled mechanics, who could construct platforms for men, horses, and guns, break up bridges and roads, or lay them down again. The whole country is covered with lines of rail, which, with such machinery, become so many strategical lines. It is not necessary here to point out the strategic curves which embrace the principal points of an enemy's attack, and the combinations of which they are susceptible by reason of the railway lines. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the importance of the organisation indicated, if there be any real reason for the Volunteer movement; and we sincerely hope that no difficulties will be interposed or arise in the way of its completion and permanent existence.

We regret that our private letters confirm the reports which have appeared in reference to the disorganised state of the British Legion, and to the discreditable conduct of some of its members who, in the city, are disgracing their country in the eyes of the Neapolitans, whilst their comrades are winning credit for gallantry and devotion in the field. General Garibaldi consulted his partiality as a friend, rather than the efficiency of the corps, when he appointed one of his bravest and most devoted followers, but assuredly not one of his best officers, to the command of a body of Englishmen who require most judicious handling in the field and in quarters. Very recently the whole force was taken into a position where it might have been cut off with ease, for the courage of the men knows no bounds, and is as great as the rashness and impetuosity of their leader.

THE ARMY.

1st Dragooon Guards. Captain Mitchell is about to retire from the service.

7th Dragoon Guards. Lieutenant W. B. Armstrong has passed a qualifying examination in Hindostanee.

2nd Dragoons, Assistant-surgeon Rudd is on leave to December 14.

6th Dragoons. Captain Dawson is about to retire from the service. Lieut. the Hon. E. R. Bourke purchases the vacant troop. The regiment expects to move from Kirkee to Ahmednuggur to be quartered.

18th Hussars. Surgeon-Major Neale is on leave to the 5th of January.

Royal Artillery. Captain Luellyn is attached to Major Craufurd's battery at Poona. Lieutenant Oliver, R.H.A., has sick leave to England from Calcutta. Captain Mercer's battery, under orders for New Zealand, will sail from the Royal Arsenal pier, Woolwich, according to present arrangements on the 17th of the present month. The total number ordered for embarkation consists of Captain Mercer and four other officers, 214 men, 22 women, and their children. Lieutenant Straubenzee, R.H.A., is on leave from Dublin to January 14.

Royal Engineers. It is announced that Lieut.-Colonel E. Stanton, C.B., R.E., the Assistant-Adjutant-General, will proceed to Warsaw on a Government mission, relieving Colonel J. L. A. Simmons, C.B., R.E., who has received an appointment at Aldershot Camp. Lieut.-Colonel W. O. Lennox, V.C., will succeed Colonel Stanton as Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Royal Engineers.

Military Train, 5th battalion. Lieutenant Hardy is on leave to the 28th February, 1861.

1st Royals, 1st battalion. Private M'Sulley, at present with the depot of his regiment in Colchester Camp, has, it is said, recently come into possession of a considerable sum of money, estimated at some thousands of pounds, through the decease of a relative. He has served upwards of twenty years in the army, and is daily expecting his discharge.

4th Regiment, 1st battalion. Captain T. D. Sheppard has leave to England for 18 months.

5th Regiment, 1st battalion. Major O'Meara has leave of absence from the depot of his regiment at Colchester from the 13th inst. until 31st December next.

19th Regiment. Lieutenant W. Bennett, of 1st battalion, is appointed interpreter to the corps.

25th Regiment, 2nd battalion. Lieutenant Annesley is on leave to December 31.

26th Regiment. Captain Upton is on leave to the end of the year.

33rd Regiment. Captain W. A. Parry has been granted leave to England for 18 months.

34th Regiment. Lieutenant Malcolm and Ensign Walsh have been granted short leave of absence from the depot of their regiment at Colchester. Ensign John M. O'Leary is about to retire from the Service.

36th Regiment. The following officers are on leave to the middle of January: Major Butler, Lieutenant Newbolt, Ensigns Tyrwhitt and Atkinson. Ensign Pigott has leave (in extension) to the 14th inst.

37th Regiment. Captain Pelly, of the Colchester depot, has received extended leave of absence.

44th Regiment. The intelligence of the war in China, and the losses sustained by this regiment, created no small excitement amongst the men of the depot, most of the killed and wounded being old comrades of those now quartered in Colchester Camp, who left this country with the drafts despatched in the early part of the summer. The 44th was the regiment almost cut to pieces in the Afghan War.

49th Regiment. Ensign Stevenson is on leave to January 30.

Royal Marine Light Infantry. Rumours are circulated at head-quarters of the Royal Marines that the battalion now serving in China would shortly farrive home, intelligence having been received that they would embark at Hong Kong for England on the 1st of October.

52nd Light Infantry. Lieutenant C. O. L. Prendergast is attached to the Kurrachee depot to await detachments from England, which he will accompany to Lealhote.

54th Regiment. Assistant-sugeon A. Reid was granted leave to Nynee Tal, from August 20 to November 20, on medical certificate.

60th Rifles, 4th battalion. Assistant-Surgeon Oliver is on leave to December 11.

73rd Regiment. Lieutenant H. Fraser is on sick leave to England. The leave granted to Lieutenant Pigott is cancelled at his own request.

75th Regiment. Major D. F. Chambers, paymaster, has leave of absence to England.

80th Regiment. Captain G. Sullivan has leave to England.

81st Regiment. Captain G. Betts has sick leave to England to July 30, 1861. Lieutenant H. J. Fane has been granted leave to England, viâ the Cape, on medical certificate.

84th Regiment. On Tuesday, the 6th inst., by permission of Major Spier Hughes, commanding the 84th Regiment, the non-commissioned officers gave a ball, on an imposing scale, at the Salford Barracks. It was in commemoration of the presentation to the regiment, a few days ago, of the Indian medals, which they so bravely earned in the siege and defence of Lucknow, and on many other occasions. The company numbered about 150, among them were several of the officers and their wives, and the evening passed off most successfully.

88th Regiment. Brevet-Major Gore, of the Colchester depot, has leave of absence till the 17th inst.

89th Regiment. Captain W. C. G. Pery and Assistant-Surgeon T. Walsh have obtained sick leave to England under new rules.

90th Regiment. Captain L. H. L. Irby has sick leave to England.

98th Regiment. Assistant-Surgeon W. Collis has passed his examination in vernacular at Peshawur.

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9th Depot Battalion. Staff Assistant-Surgeon Scott, having reported his arrival in Colchester Camp, has been attached to, and will do duty with this battalion. The detachment of this depot, stationed at Landguard Fort for garrison duty, will this day (Saturday) be relieved by a draft of 34 non-commissioned officers and men, and the detachment of the 10th battalion will be relieved by a draft of 68 non-commissioned officers and men; the total number of men returning to camp will be 123 rank and file and two officers.

Brigadier-General Brook Taylor is on leave from Aldershot to the 20th of December.

Major-General Lord William Paulet, C. B., commanding the south-west district, proceeds early next week on winter leave, and consequently the command devolves upon Colonel Paul Haines, of the King's Own, the next senior officer.

Brevet-Colonel George Bent, C. M., Royal Engineers, is to be Assistant Adjutant-General of Engineers in Ireland, vice Durnford, promoted to the rank of Colonel in the corps.

Colonel Blane, Assistant-Adjutant-General in Dublin, is on leave to the 15th of December. During his absence, his duties will be discharged by Major Daniell, Major of Brigade.

His Royal Highness has been pleased to approve Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Marsh being ordered from Colchester to the Curragh, vice Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General West, removed to Aldershot.

Prince Gortschakoff, a lieutenant in the regiment of dragoons of the Russian body-guard, and Captain Schak, of the staff, have been degraded and reduced to the ranks by sentence of a court-martial—the former for having killed Lieutenant Baron Vittinghoff in a duel, and the latter for having acted as second in the affair.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as General Commanding-in-Chief, has been pleased to direct that, hereafter, all subaltern officers, previous to assuming any staff appointment, must pass the examination for the rank next above that which they hold.

The annexed Circular Memorandum, dated the 26th ult., has been addressed to the cavalry:—"Numnahs being now supplied to cavalry regiments by Government, and being no longer articles of necessaries kept up at the expense of the dragoon, the General Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased, in concurrence with the Secretary of State for War, to decide that for the future numnahs shall be issued in the proportion of one for each horse only; and officers commanding regiments of cavalry and cavalry depots are accordingly requested to transmit to the War Office returns showing the number of numnahs thus rendered surplus, and what portion thereof will be required to meet the annual demands for the coming year."

In consequence of the difficulty of communication which has occasionally been felt to occur between the head-quarters of the south-west district and the troops quartered in the west of the Isle of Wight, the Secretary of State for War, on the recommendation of the Major-General commanding, has sanctioned the use of a boat and boat's crew for service between Fort Victoria and Hurst Castle, from which latter station there is telegraphic communication with Portsmouth. The boat has been sent from the Dockyard, and will be manned by the men of the Royal Artillery belonging to the Fort, who will receive 6*d.* a day remuneration (by no means too high a rate of pay, considering the sea and tide which generally is running between the Needles and the mainland). The Royal Engineers, who are busily employed under Lieutenant-Colonel Boucher, C.B., in building the new forts which guard the passage, will now also be able to maintain a communication with their district officer, which during the coming winter will be much required.

In consequence of the gratifying news which arrived on Saturday last from the seat of war in China, His Royal Highness the Colonel Commanding-in-Chief directed salutes of honour to be fired from all forts authorised to celebrate the triumphal anniversaries of our annals. In order that they should be fired at the same moment throughout the United Kingdom, the electric telegraph was put into requisition from the War Office, and at 1 o'clock on the 5th inst., the boom of the cannon resounded joyously from the batteries of the following places: Alderney, Brighton, Chatham, Cork, Dover, Dumbarton Castle, Edinburgh, Fort George, N.B.; Fort Victoria, I.W.; Guernsey, Hull, St. James' Park, Elizabeth Castle, Jersey, Landguard Fort, Liverpool, Pembroke, Pendennis Castle, Pigeon House Fort, Dublin; Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheerness, Stirling, Tilbury Fort, the Tower, and Woolwich. The guns of all the great naval stations assisted to swell the triumphal announcement of the success of our arms.

We have heard what we can scarcely believe, that an historian of long note, taking an interest in one of the candidates at a recent military examination, has been indiscreet enough to address a letter to each of the examiners, calling their attention to the claims for consideration which that candidate might be supposed to derive from the social position and wealth of his family. We are surprised, putting aside all other considerations as completely as this eminent historian appears to have done, that he should not have been aware that, as the condidates are only known by number and not by name to the examiners, his good offices thus exerted must necessarily prove fruitless.—*Times.*

One of the heavy Armstrong 100-pounder guns, being the first of that species yet completed, was on Wednesday proved at the Royal Arsenal butt, Woolwich. The gun was then fired ten rounds, loaded with the ordinary service charge of powder and shot, and, having been thoroughly searched and examined, was found to have withstood the test well. Sir William Armstrong, Colonel Tulloh, Inspector-General of Ordnance; Captain Lyons, Assistant-Inspector; and the members of the Ordnance Select Committee were in attendance. The gun was subjected to a second ordeal yesterday, and was again fired ten rounds, loaded with a double charge of powder and a 100-lb. shot, which it bore with a similar result. This species of gun has been manufactured according to the new principle, which has thus been pronounced an important improvement in the construction of heavy guns, as affording additional strength to the chamber. That section of the gun, by directon of Sir William Armstrong, is forged entire, instead of in coils, and, according to the judgment of the examining committee, will be found of infinite service.

THE COST OF THE ARMSTRONG GUN. — Now that the success of the Armstrong gun of small calibre has been placed beyond doubt by its destructive use against the Chinese forts, it may be well to estimate the cost of the new weapon. The present is an opportune moment for this purpose, inasmuch as it is only when its success is uppermost in our minds that the price we have paid for this gun will bear mentioning. It will be recollected that 2,000,000*l.* sterling have been voted by Parliament for the manufacture of Armstrong guns, and these 2,000,000*l.* will all be expended by the end of the current financial year. How many guns have we yet obtained for this immense sum of money? We are able to answer this question in detail from information, which is, we believe, perfectly reliable. There had been made at Woolwich and Elwick together, up to last week, the following Armstrong guns:—Of 100-pounders, 20 in number; of 40-pounders, (strengthened) 25 in number; 25-pounders, 36; 25-pounder "boat-guns," 16; 12-pounders, weighing 8 cwt., 330; 12-pounders, weighing 6 cwt., 16; and 6-pounders, 8—in all 451, of which it will be observed nearly the whole are small field-pieces, weighing only 8 cwt. each. Now, if of the 2,000,000*l.* granted by Parliament we assume that only 1,500,000*l.* are yet spent, and further assume that of this 500,000*l.* has been expended upon the plant at Woolwich and Elswick, thus leaving but 1,000,000*l.* to be accounted for as the cost of the guns already made, we then find that every Armstrong gun yet manufactured has cost the country no less than the amazing sum of 2000*l.* Unfortunately, too, the large guns have never yet stood the tests required by the Service successfully. Up to the present moment the naval authorities refuse to receive a single Armstrong gun above the 25-pounder for use in Her Majesty's ships. — *Mechanics' Magazine.*

CANTERBURY SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE.—The second annual meeting took place at Canterbury on Inkerman Day, Major Tomkinson in the chair, when it appeared that the success of the institution may now be considered as consolidated. For this the honorary secretary, the Rev. H. P. Wright, deserves a very great deal of credit, not merely for the zeal which he has devoted to it, but the good sense and sound discrimination he has brought to bear upon the institute. The Canterbury is the only undertaking of the kind that we believe has been successful, and the reason we will give in Mr. Wright's own words at the meeting on Monday:—"Why has this Canterbury Soldiers' Club been so successful, when, in so many other garrison towns, institutes for the benefit of the soldier have either utterly failed, or are now fast dwindling to decay? The reason I consider clear. Those who conducted them were men of heart, desirous of the soldiers' well-doing; but they were not men of sound common sense—they could not discriminate between a club and a church. Nothing is more important for the soldier than proper nourishment for his soul. That soul must be regularly fed with wholesome food, by means of classes for Bible instruction, and gatherings for prayer; but such spiritual sustenance must be supplied not in the Soldiers' Institute, but in the school-room and the house of God, or in some place secured especially for religious teaching. The committee of the Canterbury Soldiers' Institute has always kept it to its own work—that of providing the soldier tired of barrack duty with a retreat, in which he might find recreation for mind and body, and so be kept from those vices of the low public-house, which drag down and defile the soul. The committee knew full well that, were Bible teaching and prayer meetings permitted, an element of destruction would be introduced which would soon destroy the good a well-directed Home was so calculated to produce; and they, therefore, kept steadily to one line, and have gone on with marked success. I know full well, and those who hear me know, how all-important is religious training; but, to carry the matter home to all present, I will ask, what would be thought of the man who should propose for the "United Service Club," the "Athenæum," or any London Club whatever that it should have its Bible classes and prayer meetings weekly, for the benefit of the members? The universal answer of those members would be—the service of God is most necessary, but everything in its proper place; let it be done decently, and in order. I feel that this is not the view of the work of Soldiers' Institutes which earnest but mistaken enthusiasm would take; but I am convinced that it is the work for which alone they are calculated; and further, I feel sure that if the committee will go on steadily acting upon the principle that an institute is a club, and not a place for prayer meetings, the cause of true religion will be largely upheld, and the garrison of Canterbury will long possess a flourishing home for the amusement and recreation of the tired soldier.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOVEMBER 6.

7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Captain Jacob Carmac Murphy, from 3d Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice James Vance Cleland, who exchanges; Lieutenant Robert Bury, from 9th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Stewart Cleland, who exchanges.

3d Light Dragoons—Captain James Vance Cleland, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice Jacob Camac Murphy, who exchanges.

7th Light Dragoons—Cornet Arthur Jones, from 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Cornet, vice Farquharson, whose appointment has been cancelled.

9th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Robert Stewart Cleland, from 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Bury, who exchanges.

12th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Alexander Fletcher, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Henry Elmhirst Reader, who retires; Cornet Arthur L'Estrange Hamilton Holmes, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fletcher.

2d Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant John Croome, to be Captain, without purchase, vice William Webber Martin, deceased; Ensign Claude Scott Stewart Pinkerton, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Croome.

8th Foot—Ensign Jeremy Peyton Jones, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Robert Yallop Stokes, who retires.

11th Foot—Ensign Vyvyan Williams, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stuart James Shortt, who retires.

13th Foot—Ensign Richard Hare Home, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bond, promoted to an unattached Company, by purchase.

14th Foot—Ensign Henry Swanson, from 40th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Butler, promoted.

15th Foot—Lieutenant Richard Lewes Dashwood, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Augustus Frederick Warburton, who retires; Ensign George Onslow Churchill, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dashwood.

22d Foot—Captain Edward Simeon Webber Smith, to be Major, without purchase, vice Henry Draper Neville, deceased; Captain James John Dudgeon, from 80th foot, to be Captain, vice Charles Tucker, who exchanges; Lieutenant Robert Conway Dobbs Ellis, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Smith.

23d Foot—Captain Charles Hewett, from half-pay unattached to be Captain, vice Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Charles Spalding S. Evans Gordon, promoted, without purchase, to an unattached Majority.

25th Foot—Captain Thomas Edwin Blomfield, to be Major, by purchase, vice Mawdistly Gaussen Best, who retires; Lieutenant Horatio Bland, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Blomfield; Ensign Alexander Bain Chisholm, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bland.

31st Foot.—Lieutenant Frederick Young Cassidy, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Alexander Edgar McGregor, deceased; Ensign William Edward Tibbetts, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Cassidy.

45th Foot—Lieutenant Edward Gambier Eliot Atherley, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Henry Downe Griffith, who retires upon full pay; Ensign James Hett Tennant, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Atherley.

55th Foot—John Eastlake Lee, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice FitzGerald, promoted.

60th Foot—The second Christian name of Ensign Keith is Blaikie, not "Blakie," as stated in the *Gazette* of the 12th ult.

70th Foot—Ensign Charles Hamilton Prior, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Charles William Quin, deceased.

76th Foot—George Douglas Cookson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Pusey, promoted.

80th Foot—Captain Charles Tucker, from 22d Foot, to be Captain, vice James John Dudgeon, who exchanges.

95th Foot—Ensign Robert Anderson, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Knipe, whose promotion by purchase on the 22d of June has been cancelled.

2d West India Regiment—Ensign Sidney Watkin Williams, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Charles Bury Cradock, deceased; George Hibbert Anchitel Kinloch, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Williams.

STAFF.

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel the Honourable Percy Egerton Herbert, C.B., from the 82d Foot, to be Deputy-Quartermaster-General at head-quarters, vice Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel the Honourable Alexander Gordon, C.B., half-pay unattached, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

BREVET.

Major and Brevet-Colonel John Garvoch, half-pay unattached, to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, while in command of a brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Erskine, half-pay unattached, Deputy Inspector of Volunteers, having, on the 8th of August, 1860, completed the qualifying service for the rank of Colonel, under the 8th and 10th clauses of the Royal Warrant of the 14th of October, 1858, to be Colonel in the army.

Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Henry Downe Griffith, retired full pay, 45th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Colonel in the army.

Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel William Garstin, retired full pay, late Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to have the honorary rank of Colonel in the army.

Captain William Gray, 1st Bombay European Fusiliers, to be Major in the army.

A. S. Fraser, Esq., to have the local rank of Major in the army while employed in Syria.

Surgeon-Major Alexander Gibson, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, retired upon full pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals.

The following promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces consequent on the death of General John Carfrae, Madras Infantry, on the 29th of August, 1860; and of Major-General Sir Henry Gee Roberts, K.C.B., Bombay Infantry, on the 6th of October, 1860:—

Lieut.-General George Benjamin Brooks, Bombay Infantry, to be General.

Major-General John Wheeler Cleveland, Madras Infantry, to be Lieut.-General.

Colonel James Fitzgerald, Madras Infantry, to be Major-General.

Colonel Clement Clemons, Madras Infantry, to be Major-General.

The undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows:—

Colonel John Skardon Ramsay, Bombay Infantry, to be Major-General.

Lieut.-Colonel Norman Chester Macleod, Bengal Engineers, to be Colonel.

Lieut.-Colonel Philip Lewis Hart, Bombay Engineers, to be Colonel.

Major Henry William Preedy, Bombay Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Charles Henry Winfield, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain James Edward Taylor, Bombay Infantry, to be Major.

Memorandum—The exchange between Captains Douglas Ernest Manners, 10th Foot, and William Cooke O'Shaughnessy, 2nd West India Regiment, which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 24th of August, 1860, has been cancelled.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 8, 1860.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the under-mentioned Officers and Soldier of Her Majesty's Army, whose claims to the same have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their names; viz.:—7th Hussars (now of the 11th Hussars),—Major Charles Cranfurd Fraser, for conspicuous and cool gallantry on the 31st December, 1858, in having volunteered, at great personal risk, and under a sharp fire of musketry, to swim to the rescue of Captain Stisted, and some men of the 7th Hussars, who were in imminent danger of being drowned in the river Raptee, while in pursuit of the rebels. Major Fraser succeeded in this gallant service, although at the time partially disabled, not having recovered from a severe wound received while leading a squadron in a charge against some fanatics, in the action of Nawabgunge, on the 13th June, 1858.

78th Regiment—Surgeon Joseph Jee, C.B., for most conspicuous gallantry and important services, on the entry of the late Major-General Havelock's relieving force into Lucknow, on the 25th September, 1857, in having during action (when the 78th Highlanders, then in possession of the Char Bagh, captured two 9-pounders at the point of the bayonet), by great exertion and devoted exposure, attended to the large number of men wounded in the charge, whom he succeeded in getting removed on cots and the backs of their comrades, until he had collected the Dooly bearers who had fled. Subsequently, on the same day, in endeavouring to reach the Residency with the wounded men, Surgeon Jee became besieged by an overwhelming force in the Mote-Mehal, where he remained during the whole night and following morning, voluntarily and repeatedly exposing himself to a heavy fire in proceeding to dress the wounded men who fell while serving a 24-pounder in a most exposed situation. He eventually succeeded in taking many of the wounded, through a cross fire of ordnance and musketry, safely into the Residency, by the river-bank, although repeatedly warned not to make the perilous attempt.

93rd Regiment (late).—Colour-Sergeant James Munro, for devoted gallantry, at Secunderabagh, on the 16th November, 1857, in having promptly rushed to the rescue of Captain E. Walsh, of the same corps, when wounded, and in danger of his life, whom he carried to a place of comparative safety, to which place the Sergeant was brought in, very shortly afterwards, badly wounded.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 9, 1860.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B., commanding Her Majesty's Military Forces in China, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Vice-Admiral James Hope, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies and China, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—BAND OF THE ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.—We understand that a vacancy for a good CLARINET PLAYER will shortly occur in the above distinguished regiment. Candidates are requested to apply personally at Messrs. BOOSEY & SONS, 24, Holles Street, London, W., from eleven to four.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—THE NEW FRENCH TARIFF.—It has puzzled some people to find out how the French attained so good a knowledge of the names of the multitudinous articles specified at such length in their tariff. We, ourselves, believe that for this purpose they have for some time had agents inspecting the stocks of the leading manufacturers in this country. Where, for example, could better information have been obtained than from an examination of the varied and extensive assortment of cutlery and electro-silver plate, which is to be found at Messrs. Mappin Brothers' only London Establishment, King William Street, London Bridge, E.C. (Cutlers to the Emperor, &c.), where almost every article in cutlery and electro-plate may be met with, at prices so moderate that our continental neighbours must indeed have been astonished.

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INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN ITALY.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Naples, 3rd November.—News reached this city last night of the surrender of Capua, and as it was known that a flag of truce had been hoisted on the forts after a bombardment, that lasted from 4 p.m. on the 1st until 6 a.m. on the 2nd inst., the intelligence of the fortress having capitulated had every probability in its favour, and as no contradiction of the first intelligence arrived, illuminations, fireworks, &c., were the order of the night. The particulars of the Capua news are not yet known with any certainty; and even were it not so, the "order of their going" requires a notice of other events that have occurred antecedent to it. Amongst these are the arrival of the King of Sardinia at Santa Maria; of his having encountered the enemy by the way, and been victorious; and of his having had a most satisfactory meeting with the Dictator; all of which intelligence reached this too late for my last letter. Under these circumstances your readers may be prepared for a letter rather longer than usual, without which it were impossible to even allude to the subjects of which I have taken notes during the week. And now to rush at once *in medias res*—Victor Emmanuel on the 26th ult., at the head of the 4th corpo d'armata, left Teano, and, on reaching San Giuliano, encountered the Neapolitans in position on the heights, and after sustaining a musketry fire of two hours' duration, forced them to retire on Garigliano, leaving many prisoners in the hands of the Sardinians. The loss of the latter was very slight. The meeting between the Re Galantuomo and the Dittatore is thus described in the Naples journals:—"The meeting between the King and the Dictator was such as a meeting should be between a Victor Emmanuel and a Garibaldi; these two miraculous Italians comprehended each other at a glance, and Garibaldi, uncovering his head, spoke first, saying, 'Salute al Re d'Italia;' and Victor Emmanuel, stretching forth his hand to the hero of Varese and Palermo, replied, 'Salute al migliore Dei, mei amici!'" Here then, assuredly, was plain speaking enough. When we have Garibaldi, notwithstanding all the croaking of some, and the hasty condemnation of others, exhibiting himself true in his loyalty, and sincere in his attachment to his royal master, whom he salutes as King of Italy, and is, in return, himself addressed by Victor Emmanuel as "the best of his friends," one would suppose that all talk of disloyalty on the part of Garibaldi, or the no less irritating insinuation that he had lost his judgment, or that too much popularity had turned his head, will henceforth be heard no more. And it would look better if those who have of late been "keening" over the death of Garibaldi's fame, would at once acknowledge their mistake, instead of tamely endeavouring to get out of the fix by saying, that "if his head was not turned, it was very nearly so;" or, that "although they never doubted Garibaldi's personal courage or loyalty, yet that they feared the simple-minded soldier would have become the dupe and tool of designing men;" and then summing up with a sorrowing shake of the head, regretted that he had not retired in the zenith of his glory. Well, the fact of the matter is, that the newspapers were wrong on this phase of the Italian question, and the sooner it is earnestly admitted the better. Garibaldi, meanwhile, has pursued the same simple, dignified course as before, satisfied of his own single-mindedness, sincerity of purpose, and unswerving rectitude. To fully appreciate, or even to understand the character of Garibaldi, one must have seen him under varied circumstances—bivouacking at the head of an irregular, and by no means imposing force, sharing their short commons and hardships, and all the while setting an example of endurance and fortitude to all. Again, in the field of battle almost ubiquitous: whilst in the front he is invaluable as a leader, yet, should any one point elsewhere become suddenly weaker than the others, Garibaldi might be seen to have discovered it in an instant, and, galloping thitherward on his splendid charger, his sword glancing as he waved it on high, a signal to the bravest spirits to follow, he soon became the guiding-star, and the nucleus of a reserve was thus suddenly formed and brought up, and the wavering point supported. A third scene will present the victorious general as Dictator, easy of access to all, deciding political questions of the utmost moment, holding interviews with foreign ministers and representatives, the glorious red shirt being his only robe of office. Garibaldi visiting the sick and wounded in hospital, reviewing troops, addressing a multitude from a balcony, as well as Garibaldi in private life, all, or at least nearly all, these must be seen before a just estimate of the man can be formed, and, once formed, it will remain despite of all the unfavourable criticism from time to time made upon his motives or conduct. It need be no matter of surprise that I write thus strongly on the subject of Garibaldi's marvellous combination of good qualities. To have watched him from the first—to have seen him at Palermo—to have observed him from his entry into Naples until now—render it impossible not to be enthusiastic in his praise. He possesses wondrous power of attaching old and young to him; and, what is stranger still, even his enemies cannot seize upon any weak point in his character as a "set-off" against his shining abilities. To resume, however, the order of events:—A large body of Garibaldians, including the British volunteers, and numbering 7000 men, crossed the river Volturno, and met the army of Cialdini, and have since returned. What the object of this movement was, I cannot say; but those interested in the national struggle will be sorry to learn that in crossing the river General Bixio had his leg broken. Cialdini meanwhile has not been idle, and in the course of his advance at the head of 8000 men, reached a village named Bellona, situated on the right bank of the Volturno, and the slope of Mont Pioppitella, north-east of Capua. Bellona had been for some days previously occupied by the Bourbon troops, and after suffering a series of atrocities at their hands, has at length been delivered. Cialdini encountered the Bourbon army, 23,000 strong, commanded by General Barbalunga, at a place between Cascano and Sessa, about 3 p.m. The troops immediately disposed themselves in order of battle, and a sharp contest ensued. The result, as usual, was against the Neapolitans, who were routed, put to flight, and dispersed in all directions, leaving prisoners, cannon, waggons, and munitions of war in the possession of their enemies. Of this victory news reached Naples long before any detailed account at all reliable was attainable. The Calabrese and some Piedmontese troops have now relieved the English at the advance posts, so that the volunteers have gone into barracks, of which more anon. As the outposts are so near to Capua, it is no cause of surprise that sorties are frequently made from that fortress upon them. One of these occurred on the morning of the 27th ult., at 2 a.m., which proved at first successful, and the Calabrese were dislodged after a brave resistance, giving way only through disparity of numbers; but at 7 a.m., however, from being attacked and defeated, became the assailants, and recovered the position they had forfeited, pursuing the Bourbon troops up to the entrance of their own trenches. The loss on Garibaldi's side was small; the Neapolitans left several of their number dead on the field. News from Porta di Capua makes known that Capua was summoned to surrender by the King elect, on the 28th ult., and returned an answer in the negative. Later on the same day the Bourbons showed a flag of truce, and a "parlamento" of half an hour's duration ensued, but its subject and result have not as yet been made public. The King of Sardinia has lately been in the neighbourhood of Caserta and Santa Maria, and was reported to have been seen at S. Angelo yesterday; it is said he will not enter Naples until after the declaration of the result of the public vote taken on the 21st, and of which the returns have not as yet been received from all parts of the kingdom. Meanwhile the preparations for the reception of Victor Emmanuel are progressing rapidly, and a state carriage is already prepared. Triumphal arches are springing up along the whole line of the way by which the royal cortège is to proceed, and a regular programme is already published of its destined course. The carpenters, scene-painters, and decorators of Naples are all busily employed in removing the coats of arms of the Bourbons, and replacing them by the less elaborate crosses of Savoy. There is no doubt, owing to the long preparation, as well as national taste for processions and festas, the illumination awaiting the King will be a very magnificent one.

The 6th inst., the day named for the public declaration of the result of the popular vote, having been changed to the 3rd, this day, the King's arrival will in all probability be earlier than was expected. The National Guards are now mustering in great force in the Largo di Francesco di Paolo,—which English people would call the Palace Square—and as a large platform ornamented with tricolor drapery, flags, &c., has been erected, the result of the popular voice will in all probability be declared before post-time, and should such be the case I shall send it herewith. Meanwhile, as Victor Emmanuel may arrive at any moment, the ladies of Naples have been preparing a grand gift of some sort for the King elect. The élite of Naples have been busily collecting money for this purpose, and of 39 of their number named as collectors there are no less than 4 princesses, 4 duchesses, 3 marchionesses, 2 baronesses, 1 countess, &c., so there is every probability of the gift being one worthy of the fair donors as well as of the Royal recipient. A most imposing and interesting ceremony—the presentation of colours to the newly raised Hungarian Legion—took place, as was publicly advertised, in the Palace Square, on Wednesday last. The National Guards were present and drawn up in line. The Giribaldians were on the right, and the Hungarians, cavalay and infantry, on the left. In the centre of the square a large altar had been previously erected, on which Padre Pantales (Garibaldi's Chaplain and attached follower) celebrated mass, blessed the colours, and delivered them to the Dictator, who then presented them, amidst loud and prolonged applause, to the two corps of volunteers. This done, Garibaldi entered the Palazo della Foresteria, and appearing immediately afterwards upon one of the balconies, delivered to the assembled multitude an address, of which the following is the substance:

"Neapolitan people, this is one of the most glorious days that the most charming and generous metropolis of Italy will have to remember; because, to day the alliance of two nations sanctifies itself. And as the Hungarians have aided the Italians, the Italians must by federal compact bind themselves to aid the Hungarians. Many things have been done, but great things still remain to be accomplished. And serious obstacles remain as yet to be overcome. Our adverse principle is egoism, which masks itself under a thousand different forms. And to indicate our greatest enemy we must agree that the Pope of to-day (as he is now) is that very one. I speak to a people rich in lofty intelligences, and that can conscientiously diffuse a necessary instruction amongst the masses, in order that they may understand the distinction between the spiritual and the temporal. Every one knows that Jesus Christ came on earth to redeem the world from the slavery of the devil, and from every slavery; so that Christianity represents the principles of the regeneration of the people, and whoever labours for this purpose is the true follower of Christ. Then wo are true Christians; and the Pope, who promotes slavery and forms coalition with the most cruel despots, puts himself in contrast with Christ. The principle of good is represented by us. We are true Christians, true followers of the religion of love and liberty. We shall persevere in the holy work, and shall always say 'Viva l'Italia, viva il Re Vittorio Emmanuele, Viva Gesu Cristo, Viva la Redenzione Cristiana.'" The above is as near as translation can go to give the spirit and purport of a speech, which was frequently interrupted by the cheering of the masses assembled, and at its close the cheering was loud and continued. Now, touching the British volunteers, as I suppose many of your readers are directly or indirectly interested in their welfare, I shall give them a place in this. And first of all concerning Captain Styles; if ever there was a case in which *audi alteram partem* might with the greatest aptness be applied, it seems it is that of the gallant captain, who has been exonerated by the decision of a court of inquiry from all blame or even imputation, and been replaced in his former position in the corps, that of captain, the title of Major being nominal. It is only justice to a man whose name has been so much before the public to say that he is very popular both with officers and men; and some of the former have assured me that, although prepossessed against him at the first, they have since altered that opinion for one of the most favourable nature. Having thus done justice to one who it seems was blamed for the faults and dishonesty of others, I must next contradict the report of Captain Dixon's death; and how it came to be reported remains a riddle. My authority for mentioning it as a report was that I was told it was true by at least three English officers, not of the volunteers, and afterwards heard it from an Englishman resident in Naples; and to banish all doubt, the Neapolitan newspapers all published the name of Captain Dixon in full, as being the other officer who with Mr. Tucker was killed on the day in question. How to account for all this otherwise than by supposing it true, would not occur to anyone; and yet the possibility of its being a mistake caused me to mention it as reported, rather than positively true. The result shows I was right, as the gallant captain is alive and well, and can no more account for the universality of the report of his death than I can. As for poor Tucker, there is no doubt about his fate; his grave may be seen in the garden of the farm-house which the British occupied as outpost. The splendid palace at Caserta is now used as a barracks for the volunteers as well as for the Sardinian troops, and they have all room enough. It would not be reporting the real state of the case were I to represent the British volunteers as contented and happy; such is far from the fact. Much discontent, grumbling, and even desertion—or at least joining other corps without consent—have taken place; and in order to understand the whole question, the reader must carefully consider the following account of the original formation of the corps, and a description of its component elements may throw some light, not only upon the cause of its present condition, but of its probable future, and I do not write unadvisedly. The British Volunteers were composed of many noble and chivalrous spirits, as well amongst the men as the officers. But amongst the men there were, and unfortunately still are, many who were glad to leave London at any price, and having never served as soldiers before, are not inclined to do so now, nor—if they can prevent it—to allow others to do so. The characters to which I allude are men who make a hardship of everything, and grumble and express discontent not only where cause exists, but where cause there is none. The hardships of the Volunteers have, I admit, been great, but certainly not so great as those endured by the Garibaldians in Calabria. On the march in Calabria the usual fare was cheese and vinegar, not always accompanied with bread; meat at the first was out of the question, inasmuch as the peasants were afraid of the Bourbon wrath, if they sold cattle to his enemies. In progress of events the fare was better, but even under the most favourable circumstances it was of the very roughest, until the arrival of the Garibaldians in Naples, when, through the hospitality of the inhabitants, they had food and beds provided for them. The British volunteers have been since they landed, one whole day and a half, not without food, but without meat! and during that time they had biscuit enough. Now, if they are not able to sustain a hardship like this occasionally, for what purpose or with what expectations did they come out here? An officer of the corps told me that a man to whom he gave half-a-crown in pity, caused by the melancholy story of privation he told him, he has since remarked as the most discontented should a delay of half-an-hour—sometimes, in a war like the Italian one, unavoidable—occur. Five men of the British volunteers have been sentenced to three years' imprisonment by a military tribunal for theft; and if they had been Italians, they would to a certainty have been shot instead. One officer who left the corps has since been sentenced to two months' military arrest for attempting to induce men to desert or go over to other corps. It may occur to those who read this that there can be very little inducement to the men, if discontented with the corps they are in, to go to another; but the difficulty is of very easy solution, as will appear when they learn that there are Englishmen here desirous of obtaining a command, which they would obtain if they could get a certain number of men to obey them. Englishmen they must be of necessity, inasmuch as the would-be officers, through ignorance of the Italian language, could not command Italians; and hence an Englishman commands his price in the market, which is about 4*l.* bounty, and the promise of 16 dollars, 3*l.* 4*s.* a month; the consequence is, many have left the corps they belong to, and some of them were no great loss. Thus far I have given you, as far as I can learn from good authority, the real state of affairs, and now I shall urge all I can in defence of what has occurred. And first of all, there is nothing like discipline! They are all volunteers, and Jack is as good as his master. The only control that an officer can exercise over his men is *moral* control. There is no internal tribunal, no internal power of enforcing obedience or punishment, and in case of grave offences, the offenders are handed over to the Sardinian authorities and not tried by their own officers. How it will end I cannot take upon myself to say, but, however it terminates, I must in justice say that the men are not altogether to blame, as there are amongst them as brave fellows as ever trod a foreign soil, and many of them till lately had to tread it almost with naked feet. The officers, as far as I can observe, are fine hearted, dashing fellows, and since the appointment of Major Smelt, late 20th regiment, something like military order has begun to appear; were there a few more like him the corps would be saved from falling to pieces, or being sent home, either of which results might be its final fate. Now from all this it will be evident not only to your experience, but to that of many a military reader, that there must be some radical wrong at the bottom, the cause of all I have described, which being a *cause* and not an *effect* I do not consider it my province to determine. Whilst I write this the guns are booming away from all the forts of Naples announcing that the vote will soon be declared; and meanwhile I shall add a word or two on the subject of Capua, gathered from the flying leaves sold in the streets. The first contains a telegraphic message from Major-General Milvitz to General Türr in Naples, dated 2nd Nov. 4·30 p.m., Santa Maria. "I at this moment put in order the troops which are to occupy Capua, which has capitulated." The troops agreed to a surrender without honours of war, officers and men to go out en masse, depositing their arms within the gates. The vote has not yet, 12.30 been declared, and as there is but another hour till the mail closes, I shall, if possible, enclose the vote herewith, but cannot promise certainly.

The result of the national vote has just been declared by the Signor Niuta, first judge of the Supreme Court of Justice; after a speech of half-an-hour's length, during which I suppose he declared the relative proportion of 'Si's' and 'No's,' but which I was not near enough to hear; he con-

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cluded by declaring that the nation willed Italy to be one and indivisible under the constitutional sceptre of Victor Emmanuel and his legitimate descendants. During this declaration all the members of the Supreme Court of Justice who were present stood up and uncovered their heads, whilst the vast multitudes thronging the Palace Square rent the air with loud vivas for Italy, for Victor Emmanuel, and for Garibaldi.

QUARTERMASTERS OF THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In forwarding for your consideration the following remarks, I venture to hope that you will give them the powerful aid of your editorial influence, with a view to some improvement being made in both the pay and position of the quartermasters of the Army; as no one who is at all acquainted with their varied and responsible duties cannot but confess that they are, without exception, the most hardly used and neglected officers in the Army.

The medical officers, veterinary surgeons, paymasters, chaplains, and commissariat officers, have all received substantial additions and improvements to their pay and position; but the quartermasters have not even been mentioned.

On first appointment the quartermasters have the relative rank of subalterns, and by the existing regulations they must remain during their whole period of service as quartermasters in the enjoyment of the same rank; after a total period of thirty years' service they may retire with a half pay of 10*s.* per diem, and the honorary rank of captain. I forgot to mention that they must be ten years quartermaster before they can claim retirement.

If the quartermasters were allowed progressive rank, similar to that of the adjutant, and with the same amount of additional pay for performing the duties of quartermaster, it would be considered a great boon and a just appreciation of their services and position. I am quite confident that the bulk of the officers of the Army would be highly pleased with the arrangement, as it would not interfere to any great extent with their promotion; as the quartermaster, whatever rank he held, be it that of ensign or major, would be supernumerary of his rank, and always performing the duties of quartermaster.

As things are at present the quartermaster is shut out from all promotion—nothing but a dreary, monotonous prospect before him. A quartermaster once, a quartermaster always, with a slight addition to his miserable pay after five and ten years' service, and no additional rank. If a man is found useful as a quartermaster, why deny him encouragement of some description or another?

The only grade open for their promotion is that of paymaster, but fortunate is the man who succeeds in obtaining this much coveted berth, now that political interest and War Office favouritism succeeds in obtaining the appointment for either a civilian paymaster from the militia, or a clerk from the War Department, or some army agent's office, to the detriment of many clever and deserving quartermasters, who have to suffer the additional hardship and humiliation of seeing these gents join their regiment, taking a prior choice of quarters, and enjoying a superior rank, without having any claim to, or services for them, except the fact of their good fortune in having the influence to obtain it. These appointments cause great dissatisfaction to the quartermasters of the Army generally, more especially to those who have served many years, and naturally expect some time or another to obtain promotion.

Most quartermasters are perfectly qualified to perform the duties of paymaster even as it is; if the clothing, necessaries, arms, accoutrements, ammunition, and great-coats, for which he is responsible, were converted into money value, they would be responsible for a much greater amount than any paymaster. Their accounts and books are also numerous and intricate, and are becoming more so daily under the new organisation of departments at War Office; and if the authorities are determined to carry out their present unfair system of filling vacancies for paymasterships, it would be well that they would publish it as a general rule, besides saving them the worry and annoyance of the numerous applications made by quartermasters for the appointment, and settle the matter finally by putting quartermasters and paymasters on the same footing in every respect.

If the propositions of giving progressive rank, or putting them in the same position as paymasters, are considered out of place, the following improved scale of pay and relative rank might be adopted: by the first scheme the quartermaster would participate in whatever promotion took place in his own regiment; by the second, and following, the quartermaster would reap the advantage of his length of service, viz.:—On appointment to rank as subaltern, with a pay of 8*s.* 6*d.* per diem; after five years' service to rank as captain, and 10*s.* 6*d.* per diem.; after ten years' service, 12*s.* 6*d.* per diem.; after fifteen years' service, 15*s.* per diem., and rank of major; after twenty years' service, 17*s.* 6*d.* per diem. To retire, after a total service of thirty years in all ranks, at a half-pay of 15*s.* per diem. This scheme would give a sufficient amount of pay, and a respectable position while serving.

I must now bring my lengthy epistle to a conclusion, with a hope that my arguments and statements may be perfectly understood as a fair explanation of the claims of the quartermasters to some improvement to their pay and position. I need not descant on their labour, zeal, and utility to the well-being of a regiment; they are well known to all military men.—I am, &c. LITTLE ENGLAND.

PENSIONS TO WOUNDED OFFICERS.

The following is a copy of the Royal Warrant on the subject of pensions and allowances to officers:—

VICTORIA R.—Whereas it has been found expedient to revise the regulations under which pensions and allowances are granted to officers of our land forces on account of wounds received in action; and whereas we were pleased to issue a Warrant under our royal sign manual, dated the 13th of June, 1857; our will and pleasure now is that our said Royal Warrant of the 13th June, 1857, shall from henceforth be cancelled; and that this, our Royal Warrant, to be administered and interpreted by our Secretary of State for War, be the sole and standing authority upon the matters herein contained.

Given at our Court of St. James this 27th day of October 1860, in the 24th year of our reign.—By Her Majesty's command. S. HERBERT.

"PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES TO OFFICERS OF THE LAND FORCES, LIMITED TO WOUNDS AND INJURIES RECEIVED IN ACTION.

"1. If an officer shall receive a wound in action which shall occasion the loss of an eye or a limb; or shall lose thereby the total use of a limb; or shall receive bodily injury equal or nearly equal in its consequences to the loss of a limb, he may receive a gratuity in money of one year's full pay of the regimental rank or staff appointment held by him at the time he was wounded, for the loss of such eye, or limb, or for such injury.

"2. If an officer shall be wounded in action, and it shall be reported by a board of army medical officers assembled by order of the Secretary of State for War for the personal examination of such officer, that he has, in consequence of his wound, lost a limb, or an eye, he may be recommended to Her Majesty for a pension, at the rate fixed in the annexed scale for the rank held by him when he was wounded, and commencing one year after the wound was received.

"3. If the officer shall have lost more than one limb or eye, he may be recommended for a pension for each limb or for each eye so lost in action.

"4. If the wound received by an officer in action shall be so severe in its permanent effects as to be fully equal, or nearly equal to the loss of a limb, and the injury shall be so reported by the military medical board, he may be recommended to Her Majesty for a temporary pension, the continuance of which shall depend upon subsequent examinations before a military medical board.

"5. If any wound received in action shall be certified to be severe and dangerous, but in its permanent effects not nearly equal to the loss of a limb, the officer receiving such wound may receive a gratuity, varying according to the nature of the case, from three to twelve months' full pay of the regimental rank or staff appointment held by him at the time he was wounded.

"6. If an officer shall have held a pension for a wound received in action for a term of five years, and shall have been examined twice at the least before a board of Army medical officers, he may be recommended for the permanent continuance of such pension; but if the officer, before the expiration of the term of five years, shall have so far recovered that his wound or injury is not equal, nor nearly equal, to the loss of a limb, then he shall cease to receive such pension.

"7. If within the period of five years after a wound has been received an officer shall not apply for the pension, or on his so applying for it, the wound shall not have been proved to be permanently equal, or nearly equal to the loss of a limb, such officer's claim to a pension for such wound shall not at any subsequent period be entertained.

"8. No gratuity for any wound shall be granted after the lapse of five years from the time the wound was received.

"9. No pension for the loss of an eye from a wound received in action shall be granted unless the actual loss of vision shall have occurred within five years after the wound was received, and be solely attributable to such wound.

"10. As a general rule, the pension or gratuity shall be granted according to regimental rank; but in cases in which officers, with or without brevet rank, shall have been employed at the time they were wounded, in discharge of duties superior to those attached to their regimental commissions, the gratuities and pensions may be given in accordance with such duties.

"11. These pensions may be held together with any other pay and allowance to which an officer may be entitled, without any deduction on account thereof, and may continue to be held, should the officer leave the Service.

"12. Officers who are still suffering from wounds received since the 28th March, 1854, the date of the declaration of war with Russia, should such wounds be certified by a military medical board to be now equal or nearly equal to the loss of a limb, may receive pensions from the present time according to the provisions of this Warrant.

"RANKS.

"Field-Marshal, General, or Lieutenant-General commanding-in-chief at the time, to be specially considered.

"Lieutenant-General, 400*l.*

"Major-General, and officers holding equivalent relative rank, 350*l.*

"Colonel, and officers holding equivalent relative rank, 300*l.*

"Major commanding, 250*l.*

"Major, and officers holding equivalent relative rank, 200*l.*

"Captain, and officers holding equivalent relative rank, 100*l.*

"Lieutenant, and officers holding equivalent relative rank, 70*l.*

"Cornet, and officers holding equivalent relative rank, 50*l.*"

Something like a correct account of the interference of the French admiral with the Piedmontese squadron near Gaeta is given by the *Toulonnais*. On the 27th ult., that journal informs us, a small Piedmontese squadron of six sail attempted to effect a landing, but were compelled to sheer off by the command of Admiral Tinan. On the 30th Admiral Persano himself arrived off the same spot with ten men-of-war, and although a French squadron was sent to order him off he refused, and informed the French admiral that he was ordered to land troops at the mouth of the Garigliano, and would do so at all cost. On this the French admiral sent home for further instructions, and Admiral Persano, we presume, landed those troops who so successfully attacked the Bourbon flank in the late action on the Garigliano.

On Thursday the Royal Commissioners of Fortifications arrived at Chatham by the first train from London, and embarked at the Strood pier on board the paddle-wheel steamer Fearless, tender to the Cumberland, 70, which had been especially placed at the service of the Commissioners by Admiral Hope Johnstone, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. The Fearless proceeded at once down the river to Shoeburyness, where the Commissioners landed, and were engaged for some time in the inspection of the works of defence recently erected in that locality, and after transacting some other business returned to Chatham in the afternoon.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, NOVEMBER 7.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—G. Keane to the Charybdis, vice Parker, whose appointment is cancelled.

Lieutenants—H. C. Burleigh to the Charybdis; James Grant to the Desperate; H. J. F. Campbell (additional) to the Marlborough.

Masters—Henry W. Inglis to the Icarus; Thomas H. Fraser to the Mersey.

Surgeon—David Ramsay, M.D., to the Gorgon.

Paymaster—G. F. Norman to the Dasher.

Assistant-Surgeon—Henry Rickard (acting) to the Charybdis.

Cadet—Mr. Francis W. Sanders is nominated to a nval cadetship.

Assistant-Paymaster—John Hasler to the Royal Adelaide.

Clerks—A. G. Young and William Thorne to the Charybdis.

Assistant-Clerk—Robert Dinwiddie to the Emerald.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineers—William H. Green to the Indus as supernumerary; John C. Weeks to Cornwallis for service in Fly; John M'Cool (acting) to Cumberland, as supernumerary, for hospital treatment.

Third-Class Assistant-Engineers—Edward Oliver to the Cumberland, as supernumerary; Andrew Cornish to the Miranda; William Childs Archbold (acting), John Bolas (acting), and Francis H. Doninnson (acting), to the Indus as supernumeraries.

COAST-GUARD OFFICE, NOVEMBER 8.

REMOVALS.

Chief Officers—Lieutenant Frederick Williams, from the Eagle tender, to command Ilfracombe Station, vice Jones, promoted to Retired List; Lieut. G. W. Whiting, R.M., from Coal House Point to Herne Bay; Messrs. John Symons, from Portlooe to Looe; Hugh John Sclater, from Westgate to Newgate; John Douglas, from Mundsley to Bridport.

Acorn, 12, sailing-sloop, Commander Richard B. Pearse, was at Amoy by the last accounts.

Actæon, 26, sailing-frigate, Commander John Ward, was at the Peiho on the 26th of August. Commander Ward's services have been prominently noticed in reference to the manner in which he has discharged his surveying duties.

Adventure, 2, screw troop-ship, Commander Edward Lacy, was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of August.

Algerine, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander William Arthur, was at Ningpo on the 26th of August.

Assurance, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander Charles M. Aynsley, left Malta on the 31st ultimo, with the English mails for the fleet at Corfu.

Avon, 3, paddlewheel steam-vessel, has proceeded from Hamoaze to Plymouth Sound, where she will continue until the arrival of the Hero.

Banshee, 2, paddlewheel steam-vessel, Commander Colin A. Campbell, left Malta for Constantinople on the 20th ult.

Banterer, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander Herbert P. Kuevitt, was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of August.

Beagle, 4, steam gun-vessel, Commander Edward Hay, was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of August.

Bouncer, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander, Arthur R. Owen, was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of August.

Boxer, screw steam gun-boat, Lieutenant James S. Graham, tender to the Marlborough, was refitting at Malta on the 2nd inst., and was shortly to go outside to try her engines. After landing some officers at Tripoli (Barbary), who are to proceed on an antiquarian expedition to Cyrene, she is to be stationed at Marsala for the protection of the little English colony there, for which service her small draught of water renders her particularly well adapted.

Bustard, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander Frederick W. Hallowes, was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of August.

Buzzard, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander John Trevenen (acting), was at Monte Video on the 1st of October.

Cambrian, 40, sailing-frigate, Captain J. J. M'Cleverty, C.B., was at the entrance of the Peiho on the 26th of August.

Camilla, 16, sailing-sloop, Commander George T. Colville, was at Japan by the last advices.

Cæsar, 90, screw liner, Captain Thomas H. Mason, arrived at Malta on the 31st of October, in 20 days from Beyrout. She was under orders to refit and to ship stores prior to her proceeding to join the Admiral at Corfu.

Centaur, 6, paddlewheel steam sloop, Commander E. D. D. Aplin, was at Shanghai by the last accounts.

Chesapeake, 51, screw frigate, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Hope, Captain George O. Willes, was off the Peiho by the last accounts. At the attack on the 21st of August Captain Willes and Commander Robert Gibson, with a boat's crew of the Chesapeake, crossed the river in gallant style, under a heavy fire, spiked six or seven guns, and fired several junks. This was during the attack on Takonaw, for there was rather a galling fire from the other side.

Clown, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander William F. Lee, was one of the gun-boats ordered by Vice-Admiral Hope to attack the North forts at the Peiho on the 21st of August. Lord John Hay, C.B., Captain of the Odin, was on board the Clown. A shell from this gun-boat fell into the north-east angle of the outer fort, and immediately there was an awful explosion—it was one of the principal magazines.

Cockchafer, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander Henry L. Holder, was in the Canton river on the 12th of September.

Coromandel, 5, steam-vessel, tender to Chesapeake. Vice-Admiral Hope, Commander-in-Chief, had his flag on board this vessel on the occasion of the attack on the Peiho forts.

Cressy, 80, screw liner. This ship was at Naples by the last accounts, and was still under the command of the Hon. G. J. B. Elliot. C.B. Captain Thomas Harvey, who had been appointed to the Cressy in the event of Captain Elliot electing to take the St. Jean d'Acre, had arrived at Malta on the 2nd inst., and was waiting for the decision of the last-named officer.

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Cruizer, 17, screw steam-sloop, Commander John Bythesea, V. C., was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of August.

Curaçoa, 31, screw steam-frigate, Captain Augustus Phillimore, was at Rio de Janeiro on the 9th of October.

Curlew, 9, screw steam-sloop, Commander Edward W. Shaw, was in the Tagus on the 29th of October.

Drake, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander Arthur R. Blane, was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of August.

Encounter, 14, screw steam-ship, Captain Roderick Dow, was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of August.

Esk, 20, screw steam-corvette, Captain Sir R. J. Le M. M'Clure, was at Hong Kong on the 12th of September.

Exmouth, 90, screw steam-liner, Captain James A. Paynter, was at Corfu with the Admiral by the last accounts. As this ship lay off Canea, Crete, on the 24th of September, a sailor, who had been up the rigging, lost his hold and fell into the sea, a depth of 30 feet; one or two sailors jumped in after him, but their efforts were without effect; he sank to the bottom. At this moment Lieutenant G. L. Sulivan came up and jumped overboard, and it was thought that he, too, had sunk to rise no more; but after two minutes of breathless suspense he reappeared, much exhausted, but with the man he had so bravely risked his life to save, and it is satisfactory to know that both have now recovered from the effects of their long immersion. Lieutenant Sulivan was complimented and congratulated by Captain Paynter for his gallant deed, while the ship's company came forward with the noble-heartedness of true British tars grateful for the safety of their comrade, and expressed their desire to offer Lieutenant Sulivan a lasting testimonial of their esteem, and the sum of from 80*l.* to 90*l.* was at once handsomely subscribed by them, but their kindness was respectfully declined by Lieutenant Sulivan, who expressed himself sufficiently rewarded by saving life. In 1852 the same officer received the Humane Society's silver medal for rescuing a man from drowning who had fallen off Her Majesty's ship Megæra, when the ship was going at a speed of more than six knots an hour.

Firm, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander William R. Boulton, was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of August.

Flamer, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander Henry M. Bingham, was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of August.

Forester, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander Arthur J. Innes, was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of August.

Furious, 16, paddlewheel steam-frigate, Captain Oliver John Jones, was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of August.

Fury, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander J. C. Wilson (acting), was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of August.

Gorgon, 6, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Commander Bedford C. T. Pim, will, as soon as she can be got ready for sea, proceed to the Cape of Good Hope. The Gorgon will convoy the Swift, brigantine, lately fitted at Devonport as a mooring vessel at the Cape. The crew of the Swift will temporarily be borne on the books of the Gorgon.

Grasshopper, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander John C. Tucker, was at Hong Kong on the 12th of September.

Hardy, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander Archibald G. Bogle, was at Hong Kong on the 12th of September.

Haughty, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander George D. Broad, was at Hong-Kong on the 12th of September.

Hesper, 2, screw store-ship, Master-Commander W. H. Harris, was at Shanghai by the last advices.

Hibernia, 104, sailing three-decker, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Henry J. Codrington, C.B., Commander the Hon. Augustus C. Hobart, was in Malta harbour on the 2nd instant.

Highflyer, 21, screw steam-corvette, Captain W. A. J. Heath (acting), was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of August.

Impérieuse, 51, screw steam-frigate, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Lewis T. Jones, C.B., second in command, Captain Rochefort Maguire, was at the entrance of the Peiho on the 26th of August.

Inflexible, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander G. A. C. Brooker, was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of August.

Insolent, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander E. H. Seymour was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of August.

James Watt, 91, screw liner, Captain Edward Codd, was at Corfu with the Admiral, by the last accounts.

Janus, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander D. G. Davidson, with Rear-Admiral Lewis T. Jones, C.B., on board, led in the gun-boats to the attack on the Peiho forts on the 21st of August.

Kestrel, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander C. D. Robinson, was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of August.

Leopard, 18, paddle steam-frigate, Captain J. F. B. Wainwright, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, K.C.B., was at Monte Video on the 1st of October.

Leven, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant Commander Joseph S. Hudson, was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of Aug.

London, 90, screw liner, Captain Henry Chads, arrived at Malta on the 1st inst. in five days from Naples. This ship would proceed to join the Admiral at Corfu, as soon as she had undergone some slight repairs and had taken in the necessary stores.

Madagascar, store-ship, Captain Richard D. White, was in the harbour of Rio de Janeiro on the 9th of October.

Magicienne, 16, paddlewheel steam-frigate, Captain John E. Commerell, V.C., was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of August.

Marlborough, 131, screw three-decker, Captain William A. Stewart, C.B., carrying the flag of Vice-Admiral William Fanshawe Martin, was at Corfu, according to the last accounts which came down to the end of October.

Melpomene, 51, screw steam-frigate, Captain Charles J. F. Ewart, was at Malta on the 2nd inst., but it was expected would proceed to rejoin the Admiral at Corfu after the arrival of the next mail from England, and would take up with her the Admiral's wife and two daughters, lately arrived here from England. This fact does not bear out the report lately circulated, that it was the intention of the Admiral to throw up his command.

Neptune, 90, screw liner, Captain Frederick A. Campbell, was at Corfu with the Admiral, according to the latest accounts.

Nimrod, 6, screw steam-sloop, Commander R. J. Wynniatt, was at Shanghai by the last accounts. At the attack which the rebels made in August on the town of Shanghai, the Nimrod did great execution among them. The Nimrod has been ordered home for some time past, and as she can be well spared from the station after the signal success which has attended the allied arms, there will be no reason for detaining her any longer on the coast of China.

Oberon, 3, paddle steamvessel, Lieutenant-Com. Frederick G. C. Paget, was at Buenos Ayres on the 28th of September.

Odin, 16, paddle steam-frigate, Captain Lord John Hay, C.B., was at the entrance of the Peiho on the 26th of August. Lord John Hay was on board one of the gun-boats during the action of the 21st of August, as the Odin was not engaged.

Opossum, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander George D. Bevan, was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of August.

Orion, 91, screw steam-liner, Captain J. B. E. Frere, was at Corfu with the Admiral, according to the latest accounts.

Orpheus, 21, new steam corvette, fitting at Chatham dockyard for the steam reserve, is expected to be completed this day, when she will vacate No. 2 dock, where she is at present being coppered, and proceed to join the second-class steam reserve. The large dock in which the Orpheus is now lying will, on the removal of that vessel, have the necessary alterations commenced to adapt it to receive the large mail-clad iron vessel-of-war ordered to be constructed in it, if the Admiralty persist in their original intention of building another monster Warrior, of which, at present, as will be seen by a paragraph in another part of our journal, there is some doubt.

Pearl, 21, screw steam-corvette, Captain John Borlase, C.B., was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of August.

Pioneer, 6, screw steam-sloop, Commander Hugh A. Reilly, was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of August.

Renard, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander J. G. Goodenough, was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of August.

Ringdove, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander Robert G. Craigie, was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of August.

Roebuck, 6, screw steam-sloop, Commander Francis Marten, was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of August.

St. Jean d'Acre, 101, screw-liner, acting Captain John D. M'Crea, was in Malta harbour on the 2nd inst. The Cressy was expected up from Naples with Captain the Hon. G. J. B. Elliot, C.B., on board; but should this officer decline to leave his old ship, Captain Thomas Harvey will take command of the St. Jean d'Acre.

Sampson, 6, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Captain George S. Hand, C.B., was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of Aug.

Scout, 21, screw steam-corvette, Captain John Corbett, was at the entrance of the Peiho on the 26th of August.

Simoom, 8, iron screw troop-ship, Commander John M. Cooke, was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of August.

Slaney, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant Commander G. D. Bevan, was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of August.

Snake, 4, steam gun-vessel, Commander Henry Harvey, was at Shanghai by the latest accounts.

Snap, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant Commander William O. Butler, was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of August.

Sparrowhawk, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander John C. Byng, was in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 26th of August.

Sphinx, 6, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Commander George F. Day, V.C., led a division of rocket-boats at the attack on the Peiho forts on the 21st of August. We are informed that four French gun-boats, of the Emperor's invention, very good for firing from, but never intended to be hit, kept up a very smart cannonade on the left of ours. Unfortunately in their shell practice, through some unaccountable error, the shell burst nearly over Captain Day's boats, and the pieces flew about so sharply that by a miracle only no lives were lost.

Spiteful, 6, paddlewheel steam sloop, Commander F. C. Wilson, arrived at Plymouth from Portsmouth last week. She has since coaled and provisioned and proceeded to the chops of the Channel for the purpose of relieving the homeward, who, from being detained by the prevalence of easterly winds, may require assistance. The Spiteful will also keep a bright look out for the Hero.

Starling, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieutenent-Commander James H. Whitshed, was at Hong Kong on the 12th of September.

Staunch, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant Commander Edwin J. Pollard, was in the Canton river on the 12th of September.

Supply, 2, iron screw steam store-ship, Master-Commander William H. Balliston, was expected to leave Malta for England on the 3rd inst.

Victor Emmanuel, 91, screw liner, Captain William J. C. Clifford, C.B., was by the last accounts at Corfu with the Admiral, but a letter from Malta, dated the 2nd inst., states that she was expected there to take in supplies for the fleet.

Warrior, iron-plated screw steam-frigate, is slowly, but we hope surely, progressing towards completion at Blackwall. This ship has been pronounced to be, by naval officers highly competent to pass an opinion, a beautiful model of naval architecture, but an utter failure as a powerful battery. With all her faults it will be very desirable to have her afloat, and we shall then be better able to judge of her qualifications than we are while she is on the stocks.

Watchful, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander Frederick W. Inglefield, was one of the gunboats ordered by Vice-Admiral Hope to attack the North forts at the Peiho on the 21st of August.

Weazel, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander William Howorth, was at Hong Kong on the 12th of September.

Woodcock, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander George S. Bosanquet, was one of the gun-boats ordered by Vice-Admiral Hope to attack the North forts at the Peiho on the 21st of August.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW CROSS.—The Earl of Glasgow has kindly subscribed 10*l.*, in aid of the fund for covering in the swimming bath, to enable it to be used throughout the year, instead of only during the summer months; for which object about 300*l.* are required. Her Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince Consort headed the list in January last with liberal contributions.

As stated by us last week, Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, Bart., the Comptroller of the Navy, proceeded to Chatham on the 2nd instant, and on the following morning he met Mr. S. Whitbread, M. P., and they proceeded together to the Dockyard, where they were received by Captain G. Goldsmith, C.B., Superintendent, and the other officers and heads of departments of the establisment, who conducted the members of the Board through the yard to the several places which they were desirous of visiting. The chief object was to inspect the stone dock, in which the large new iron-plated iron frigate is to be constructed, in order to ascertain whether the basin presented adequate accommodation for building so large a ship, which is to be constructed on a scale never yet attempted in any of the Royal dockyards, her size being twice the length of many of our line-of-battle ships. The second dock, in which she is to be built, is larger than any of the docks at either of the naval establishments, being nearly 400 feet in length. The new mail-clad vessel of war, however, is to be 420 feet in length, but it was ascertained by the members of the Board on Saturday that a considerable addition could be made in the length of the dock by making some alterations to the entrance, whereby the required length would be obtained. The new vessel is to be 58 feet in breadth of beam, and upwards of 6000 tons burthen. Her armament will be the most powerful ever placed on board a vessel of war, and will consist exclusively of the long-range Armstrong guns. This is presuming that the decision originally arrived at by the Admiralty to build the vessel on the model of the Warrior is still maintained, but pending the state of uncertainty now reigning at Whitehall in reference to the plans which should be adopted, we presume the extensive alterations, which will involve a large outlay of public money, will not be commenced.

Some very fine specimens of the Pinus Kauri, or New Zealand pine, are now being worked into topmasts and other spars in Portsmouth dockyard. The trees from which these sticks are taken are magnificent vegetable productions, often reaching 90 feet without a branch, consequently there are no knots to weaken the spars. The wood is very light in its colour, and though hard, planes very smooth and works well. Its grain is remarkably close, and exhibits a small bird's eye appearance when polished off. The wood is well adapted for every purpose of house building, but for topmasts for our largest men-of-war, as well as for bowsprits, lower masts, and yards it has not its equal in the world. The stem of the tree is as straight as a carpenter's rule, and is of enormous girth, specimens of 12 feet diameter being by no means rare. Under the same mast-house in which the spars from the Kauri are to be seen, is the mainmast of the Tribune, 30, screw, recently returned from the Pacific ocean, under the command of Captain G. T. P. Hornby. This mast is another instance of the magnificent timber to be found in our own colonies. It was made out of a single tree felled in Vancouver's Island in 1859, and worked into its present form on the spot. The tree when cut down measured 167 feet in length, and was of 28 feet circumference for nearly 90 feet from the root. As the mast now lies in the store it is 100 feet 10 in. long, having a diameter of 2 feet 8½ in. from end to end, and is without doubt the finest lower-mast made from a single stick that ever has been seen in this country. It would, of course, have been possible to have made the mast of much larger proportions out of such a vast tree, as the surplus wood chopped away more than equalled what was left behind. A great many nautical and other visitors have been to see this very fine specimen of navy timber furnished by our own colonies. New Zealand and Vancouver's Island spars are now slowly finding their way into our home dockyards, where they are much wanted. We wish we could see some specimens of the Puriri or New Zealand oak introduced into this country, for it is, perhaps, the most valuable timber produced in the forests of that colony. The wood is wonderfully durable, works like oak, and appears to be invulnerable to the attacks of the weather. For shipbuilding purposes it is invaluable, and would be a great acquisition to our navy yards. It is a gnarled and knotted tree, and works well into timbers, knees, &c. It grows from 20 to 40 feet high without a beanch, when it spreads out with a fine head, the bole being often from 12 to 20 feet in circumference. The forest treasures of these fine islands have not received a full consideration, and it would be desirable if the timber brought from them was liberated from the many treasury orders relating to their measurement. This would be the means of introducing upon a large scale some of the finest wood for shipbuilding in the world, and would be a boon at the present moment, when we are experimenting with Green Heart, Teak, American white oak, and green oak from our own forests, to the detriment of the well-being of our material navy.

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 8, 1860.

The following promotions, dated the 1st instant, have this day taken place, consequent on the death, on the 31st ultimo, of Admiral of the Red the Right Honourable Thomas, Earl of Dundonald, G.C.B.:—

Admiral of the White Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., C.B., to be Admiral of the Red.

Admiral of the Blue William Bowles, C.B., to be Admiral of the White.

Vice-Admirals—Manley Hall Dixon and the Honourable Alexander Jones, on the Reserved List, to be Admirals on the same list.

Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir Barrington Reynolds, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue.

Vice-Admiral of the White Sir Arthur Fanshawe, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.

Vice-Admiral of the Blue William Fanshawe Martin to be Vice-Admiral of the White.

Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Rear-Admiral of the White Christopher Wyvill to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue Frederick Bullock to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Captain Thomas Matthew Charles Symonds, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Retired Vice-Admirals—George Henderson and Robert Worgan George Festing, C.B., are entitled to the rank and title of Retired Admiral, in pursuance of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 7th May, 1853.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 36).—MEDITERRANEAN.—WEST COAST OF ITALY.—*Revolving Light at Civita Vecchia.*—In reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 31, dated 28th September, 1860, information has been received at the Admiralty that the light exhibited at Civita Vecchia, West Coast of Italy, is an improved light, and not a new light, as stated in the official notice from the Minister of Commerce at Rome. The light is a *revolving white* light, which shows for *ten seconds*, and is eclipsed for

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thirty seconds. It is elevated 120 feet above the sea level, and is visible seaward between the bearings of N. by W. ¾ W. and S. by E. ¾ E. at a distance of about 16 miles. The eclipses are total beyond the distance of 10 miles, but within that range a faint light will always be seen. The illuminating apparatus is of the second order of Fresnel. The light-tower is of cylindrical form, and its colour is grayish white. Is stands on the south end of the breakwater, and its position is given at lat. 42° 5′ 25″ N. and long. 11° 47′ 6″ East of Greenwich, or 3 miles eastward of its position on the Admiralty Charts. *Note.*—The Ancona light, alluded to in Notice to Mariners, No. 21, dated 3rd August, 1860, is in all respects similar to the Civita Vecchia light, and not a flashing light as therein stated. ADRIATIC—COAST OF VENICE.—*Re-establishment of Lights.*—The Maritime Inspector of Venice has given notice, that on the 17th October, 1860, the illumination of all the light-houses on the Venetian Coast would be re-established. [The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 14½° West in 1860.] By command of their Lordships, *John Washington*, Hydrographer, Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, 26th October, 1860. This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Plan of Civita Vecchia, No. 1882; Italy, Sheets 2 and 3 West Coast, Nos. 1400, 158; and Mediterranean General, No. 2158. Also, Mediterranean Lights List, No. 133.

(No. 37.) SCOTLAND—WEST COAST.—*Fixed Light on Corran Point, Loch Eil.*—The Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses have given notice, that on and after the 20th day of November, 1860, a light will be exhibited from the lighthouse recently erected on Corran Point, the western point of entrance to Loch Eil, Argyleshire, west coast of Scotland. The light will be a *fixed* light, and it will show *red* towards the eastward and southward, between the bearings of about N.E. by E. and S.W. by W. ¾ W., and *white* in every other direction where it can be seen from Loch Eil and Loch Linnhe. The light will be elevated 36 feet above the level of high-water springs, and visible in clear weather from a distance of 10 miles. The light-tower is of stone and painted white, and its height from base to vane is 42 feet. *Fixed Light on Phladda Islet*—Also, that on and after the above date, a light will be exhibited from the lighthouse erected on Phladda Islet, about a mile from the west side of Luing Island, and 2½ miles S.W. from Easdale Island, Argyleshire, west coast of Scotland. The light will be a *fixed* light, and it will show *red* when seen from the northward, or in the direction of Bogha Nuadh rock, when bearing between S. by W. ¼ W. and S.S.W. ¾ W.; it will show *white* landward when bearing between S.S.W. ¾ W. and N.N.E. ¼ E.; and it will be *masked* seaward between the bearings of N.N.E. ¼ E. and S. by W. ¼ W. The mariner, however, must bear in mind that in approaching it from the southward, a faint light will be seen, varying with the state of the atmosphere, for some distance easterly of N.N.E. ¼ E. The elevation of the light will be 42 feet above high-water springs, and in clear weather it should be seen from a distance of 11 miles. The light-tower, of stone and painted white, is 42 feet in height from base to vane. [The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 26° 10′ West in 1860.] By command of their Lordships, *John Washington*, Hydrographer, Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, 30th October, 1860. This notice will affect the following Admiralty Charts:—Plan of Loch Eil, No. 1426; Scotland, West Coast, Nos. 2635, 2476; and Scotland, West Coast, sheet 3, No. 2159. Also, British Islands Lights List, Nos. 211, 213.

(No. 38.) NORTH ATLANTIC—WEST COAST OF FRANCE—*Fixed White Light at Entrance of River Adour.*—The Imperial Ministry for Public Works in France has given Notice, that on and after the 15th day of November, 1860, a light will be exhibited at the entrance of the River Adour, which falls into the south-eastern part of the Bay of Biscay, 3 miles below Bayonne. The light will be a *fixed white* light, and it will be shown from the platform of the finished portion of the south jetty, which is still in progress, the works at present extending about 220 yards farther seaward. The light will be elevated 38 feet above the level of high water, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 6 miles. Its position is given as lat. 43° 31′ 46″ N., long. 1° 31′ 28″ West of Greenwich. By command of their Lordships, *John Washington*, Hydrographer, Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, 2nd November, 1860. This Notice will affect the following Admiralty Charts:—France, West Coast, sheet 1, No. 2665; and Plan of Bayonne, No. 1343.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

[We regret that the letter we have received from Mr. Richardson, with reference to the notice, in this journal of the 27th ult., of the paper he laid before the Transport Committee is very much too long for insertion in our columns. This is, however, the less to be regretted, as he mentions that his views have been advocated elsewhere, besides appearing in the Blue Book alongside of Mr. Willis's paper, which he chiefly criticises. We insert the following extracts; though we still agree with the great majority of the witnesses, including the First Lord of the Admiralty, that it is highly desirable to have eight or ten additional Himalayas, and that our possession of these can alone enable us to meet quietly but with proper dispatch any "emergency" requiring the hasty movement of troops.]

"* * * My proposal relates only to the transmission of the ordinary reliefs, as I take it for granted that in cases of emergency the Government would have recourse to the overland route, or to the large fleet of first-class steamers belonging to the mercantile marine. * * * I certainly never intended to employ any frigates which are worn-out, neither would I use any that would sail very slowly. On the contrary, I would select fifteen or sixteen which are in excellent condition, and which are well known, and have proved, to be good sailors. * * * Not any of the influential witnesses examined before the committee appear to have alluded to the necessity of providing for India, during peace, a fleet of Government steamers to meet any urgent cases which may arise at some future time; but if for Imperial purposes it should be deemed desirable, irrespective of cost, to employ steamers instead of sailing-vessels in conveying troops to the East, why not adopt the suggestion made by Captain Ford, in August, 1857, and have a line of first-class screw "steam-ships of 5000 tons each, and fitted with engines of 1000 horse-power, which would perform the voyage to and from India with certainty in forty-one days"? Until I learn that such ships are actually on the way to India, I shall endeavour to get some of the fine frigates now lying idle employed on this service."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Although I quite agree with you that there is an impression abroad very unfavourable to the public departments, because, as is alleged, "they never do anything like other people," still I am not one of those who disbelieve in any good thing coming out of Nazareth. But the evidence of Captain Eden before the Transport Committee was such a palpable challenge to the merchant shipowners of England, that it was not likely to be overlooked. The gallant officer is lucky in having so good an advocate as you are, but "facts are chiels that wunna ding," and I must again bring you to book on the relative cost of the Himalaya, Perseverance, and Indiana. In the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE of the 20th ult., you say, referring to the capacities of the two first ships above named, that I assumed that because they only took 1400 men, instead of 1669, the number for which they measure, although they have carried many more, "that the two troop ships had no other freight than the troops conveyed." Now, if they had, it was Captain Eden's duty in the comparative statement which he volunteered to have given all the particulars of, their dead as well as living freight. But, admitting that cargo filled the space which would otherwise have accommodated about 300 men, where lay the necessity for taking up a steamer like the Indiana, when one of half the size would have sufficed? Perhaps she had freight also. Let us have all the facts, and then we can come to a proper decision; but in the meantime I don't see that Captain Eden's case is bettered, nay, the contrary; for unless in cases of great emergency, ordnance stores or munitions of war are not usually conveyed by such a costly transit as a steamer. It is important that the public should know if no tenders were asked for at a price per head for the service performed by the Indiana. I rather think there were; and it would be interesting to know the circumstances which led to the alteration in her charter.

With your permission, I shall take the liberty of addressing you next week on the subject you have broached, of substituting the Steam Transport Service for the Naval Volunteer and Reserve forces. It is one in which I take a deep interest, and however we may differ as to the means, our aim is alike.

The Conway inquiry finished on Saturday, and you wil soon learn how far you were justified in pre-judging the verdict.—I am, &c., J. M. MACKAY.

[Mr. Mackay should, as a critic, be a little more precise. He only assumes that the Himalaya and Perseverance were not full-freighted. If he proves this, no doubt the Indiana was taken up unnecessarily; but that is not the point. Again, no proposal to "substitute" the Steam Transport Service for the Naval Volunteer Force has been made in this journal. True, facts "wunna ding;" and what is the use hitting at shadows?—ED.]

THE NAVAL BRIGADE IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Although almost every regiment engaged in the late war in India have received their medals and clasps to which they are entitled for their services, not one officer or man of either the Royal Naval Brigades then serving in India have received theirs. As there were only two Royal Naval Brigades landed, one from the Shannon, the other from the Pearl, I think you will agree that the delay in serving out these slight acknowledgments of our services is most unnecessary and unaccountable.—I am, &c.,

ONE WHO HAS SERVED IN THE NAVAL BRIGADE IN INDIA.

THE MILITIA.

Renfrew Militia. The permanent staff of the regiment assembled on Wednesday to witness the presentation of a good conduct medal to one of their comrades. Quartermaster L. B. Barr, who is at present in command, after his inspection of the staff, presented a silver medal to Sergeant Robert Allan of the Royal Renfrew Militia, for long service and good conduct. Sergeant Robert Allan served 26 years in the regular Army, and was discharged from the 72nd Highlanders on a pension of 2s. per diem. He has two sons at present serving in the 72nd Higlanders now in India, one a pay sergeant, and the other a corporal. Sergeant Allan has been nearly six years in the Royal Renfrew Militia, and to all appearance is likely to serve many more. This is the second medal that has been presented to the permanent staff of the Renfrew Militia within this last fortnight, the former being a war medal and clasp, presented to Sergeant-Major George Young, for services in the Indian campaign—the clasp for the storming and capture of Delhi. Sergeant-Major George Young served in the 1st battalion 60th (King's) Royal Rifles, and was discharged on a pension of 2s. per diem, for services and wounds received in action.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOVEMBER 6.

Royal Flintshire Militia—Captain Robert Wills, to be Major, vice Jones resigned.

Northamptonshire Regiment of Militia—Francis William Eveleigh Savage, Esq., late of the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Captain.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ensign Richard Hanbury Miers in the Royal Carmarthenshire Regiment of Militia.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOVEMBER 9.

Northumberland Artillery Regiment of Militia—Robert Townley Woodman, Esq., late of the 14th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice H. Weston, resigned.

Bedfordshire Regiment of Militia—Lieutenant Richard Sambrook Crawley to be Captain, vice Judd, promoted; Ensign Thomas Joseph Sunderland to be Lieutenant, vice Crawley, promoted; Ensign Frederick Luck to be Lieutenant, vice Ellis, resigned.

Memorandum—The Queen has been pleased through the War-Department, by a communication dated the 31st October, to signify her pleasure that Lieutenants Henry Lahee Bayne and George Clapperton Bayne, who absented themselves without leave from the training of the First Royal Surrey Militia in May last, should be removed from the strength of that Regiment.

7th Regiment of Lancashire Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ensign John Rule Daniell. Captain Simeon Henry Stuart having absented himself without leave from the recent training, to be removed from the strength of the Regiment.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE CHANNEL FLEET FROM PLYMOUTH.—The ships composing the Plymouth Division of the Channel Fleet got under weigh on Tuesday afternoon. The Conqueror, 101, screw, Captain Sotheby, was the first to weigh anchor under canvas, three topsails and standing jib; next was the Centurion, 80, screw, Captain Rogers, followed by the Donegal, 101, screw, Captain Broadhead, both under canvas; the Aboukir, 90, screw, Captain D. Curry, and the Royal Albert, 121, screw, Captain Lacon, flag of Rear-Admiral Stopford, under steam till clear of Breakwater, when these all hoisted sail, and the whole then proceeded under canvas to the westward.

A BOON TO THE UNITED SERVICES IN CHINA.—A correspondent suggests that some relaxation in the post-office regulation which exacts twopence on every newspaper forwarded to China, *vid* Southampton, might be made in favour of the expeditionary force. In addition to our being personally interested in the matter, it would afford us great pleasure to hear that the Postmaster-General could consistently make some change, which would meet the case.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The Americans are following the example set them in Europe. They are turning their attention to the "reconstruction" of their Navy. The following statement is curious and interesting, and goes far to prove that the great improvements which have been made in naval architecture on the other side of the Atlantic can be traced more to private enterprise than to any steps taken by Congress. Annexed is a list of all the vessels to be examined by the United States' Naval Board of Inquiry:—

SAILING SHIPS TO BE EXAMINED AT PORTSMOUTH.

The line-of-battle ship, Alabama, put upon the stocks 42 years ago, and never launched. She was intended to be 2633 tons register, and to carry 84 guns. Her timbers are described as being in tolerable order, so that it is not unlikely she may pass muster.

The Franklin. This is the first American sailing man-of-war on which the novel process of "conversion" was tried. Some years ago a survey demonstrated the advisability of propelling her by steam, when the Navy Department ordered the change. For some unexplained reason, however, the operations flagged, and she has remained ever since in *statu quo*. It is believed that the Franklin will be at once taken in hand and altered.

The Cumberland. This is a first-class corvette with two decks, having been cut down from a frigate a few years ago. She is 1726 tons burden, carries 22 guns, and was constructed at Boston in 1842. She was a flagship of the African squadron, and has been ordered for a similar position on the home station. As it is at this port that her battery will be shipped, there is a probability that she will be surveyed here also. The Cumberland is in good order.

The Dale. This little sloop is 566 tons burden, carries 16 guns, and was built at Philadelphia in 1839. It is not likely that she will be deemed worth altering.

The Macedonian. The Macedonian returned a few weeks since from the Mediterranean squadron. She made a serviceable cruise of over two years, visiting all the harbours of Southern Europe. She is efficient, carries 22 guns, is 1341 tons burden, and was built at Gosport in 1836.

The Santee. This vessel is certain to be converted. She was on the stocks for several years, and was launched some time ago, but has never done any ocean duty. She is 1726 tons burden, is rated at 50 guns, and was built at Portsmouth.

VESSELS AT NORFOLK.

The United States. The conversion to a steamer of this vessel, known in the Navy as the "Old Wigwam," will perpetuate the existence of the first-born of the American Navy. The United States was built at Philadelphia in 1797, and was considered at the time she was launched as rivalling in elegance and perfection of naval architecture any ship of her size that had ever been built. She was launched amid the greatest rejoicings—40,000 spectators having been attracted to the scene. One hundred vessels were drawn out and anchored in the Delaware, the decks being covered with companies invited by their owners, and 500 boats and barges were filled with men, women, and children to witness the event. She is described as being partially rotten, but no thorough investigation having been made in regard to her, it is possible that a sufficient portion of her hull may be sound to justify the expense incident to the proposed alteration.

Old Ironsides. It is to be hoped that this splendid old ship will pass inspection. She was recently ordered from Portsmouth to Annapolis, to act as schoolship. She is now in the roads of the latter harbour. The Constitution, built at Boston in 1797, was also launched amid similar demonstrations of joy and in the presence of thousands of spectators. She was pronounced a superb specimen of naval architecture, combining the unity of wisdom, strength, and beauty. The useful service and brilliant career of this noble ship have verified the good opinion and confident predictions pronounced at her birth. It is a remarkable and interesting fact that these two ships—the United States and the Constitution, the first two built for our navy—after 62 years of unremitted, faithful, exposed, and successful service, are still existing, and in active and efficient employment. The first days of the Constitution were not her best days. Her glory was acquired, as all true glory is, by gradual and solid steps. She was at first, with the opponents of the Navy, a subject of reproach and slander, because she returned from a long cruise without having made any captures. The French ships of war were at this time depredating on American commerce, and the decrees of the French Directory subjected all American vessels to seizure which had on board British goods or products, or which had sailed from British ports. The good ship was judged unfairly, however, and her gallant commander (Nicholson) unduly reproached. She had been compelled to operate within prescribed limits, and really had no opportunity to distinguish herself.

The Pennsylvania. At the time the Pennsylvania was launched she was the largest naval vessel in the world. Being over 3240 tons burden, and destined to carry 120 guns, it is little wonder that the advent of her huge hull into the watery element, which took place at Philadelphia in 1837, drew thousands of spectators from all sections of the Union to the Quaker city. A brilliant future was anticipated for her, but was not realised. She never passed a harbour-light but once, and never was out of sight of land at all. Her total service consists in having sailed from Philadelphia for Norfolk, where she has been anchored as a receiving-ship since her arrival. She came near being lost on her short voyage, a fact that probably made the authorities nervous about sending her to sea again. She is said to be almost rotten, but a proper survey alone can determine whether she is really so or not.

The Columbus (liner). The Columbus is a 2400 ton line-of-battle ship, and has done some squadron duty in her day. She was the first large man-of-war ever constructed at Washington, and the last. Her launch took place over 40 years ago; yet it is supposed that the materials for a good steamer may be got out of her.

The Delaware. Like the Columbus, this is a ship of the line, 2633 tons burden, and was originally intended to carry 80 guns. We have not been able to learn the accurate con-

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dition of her hull, but fear that she will be condemned and broken up.

The New York. The New York is another of the unfinished liners. For nearly half a century she has occupied a huge ship-house in the Gosport navy-yard, no Administration ever deeming it advisable either to complete or break her up. She was to carry 80 guns, having been ordered at a time when there was a mania for 74's, as all big war-ships were called; but the enthusiasm of the Congress cooled down before her work had been three months going on, and no appropriations to finish her have since been made. A steamer can probably be constructed from the materials in her hull.

The frigate Columbia. The frigate Columbia is 1726 tons burden, was built at Norfolk in 1836, and carries 50 guns. She has been a most useful vessel, having cruised in every squadron. She was attached to the home station during her last service. It is thought that the Columbia is in good order, but the practicability of making a steamer of her is questioned by constructors.

The Raritan. This is another serviceable ship, and has done a great deal of active duty in the Pacific, Mediterranean, and Gulf Squadrons. She is 1726 tons burden, carrying 50 guns, and is said to be sound. The Raritan was built at Norfolk, in 1843.

The corvette Germantown. The sloop of war Germantown was built at Philadelphia, 14 years ago, is 939 tons burden, and has an armanent of 22 guns. She was recently ordered to be prepared for active squadron service; but whether the new edict will cause operations to be suspended has not transpired. The Germantown is in fair condition. She made a useful cruise on the Brazil station, in command of Captain Lynch, of exploration notoriety, and subsequently cruised in the Chinese seas.

NEW YORK YARD.

The North Carolina. This line-of-battle ship is probably unfit for conversion. She is said to be rotten. Her rate is that of a ship of the line, 2633 tons burden, and carrying 84 guns, of which only a few are on board.

The Potomac. The Potomac was built at Washington in 1821, carries 50 guns, and is 1726 tons burden. She has been in ordinary for a long time, and several officers have pronounced her worthless. A survey, however, may reveal a different result.

The corvette Vandilia. This is a sloop of war of the second class, 783 tons burden, and carrying 20 guns. She had served actively for several years, notwithstanding which she was recently found to be in fine condition. She is hardly worth conversion, however.

The Brandywine. This is another historic ship. Launched at Washington in 1826, her name is intimately associated with the earliest events of our naval history. In the *New York National Palladium* of August, 1827, we read of a famous race between the old United States and the Brandywine, on the Pacific station, in which the United States was the victor.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Jamestown and Saratoga. These are two sloops of war in tolerably efficient order, and both undergoing repairs for sea. Neither of them would be worth converting, in our opinion.

The St. Lawrence. The St. Lawrence is a first-class frigate, 1726 tons burden, and carries 50 guns; she was built at Norfolk in 1847, and has been actively employed most of the time since. She relieved the Savannah on the coast of Brazil in 1856, and was replaced there by the Congress in 1859. She is in good order, and may be converted.

AT CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

The Vermont (liner). The Vermont is a line-of-battle ship, 2633 tons burden, carrying 84 guns, Her condition has not been reported for years, so that it is impossible to predict what may be the decision of the Board with regard to her.

The Ohio. The Ohio is another 84, and has been a receiving ship at Boston for some years. As her timbers are supposed to be worn out it is not probable that she will be recommended for alteration.

The Virginia. This is a ship of the line, 2638 tons burden, which was put upon the stocks at Charlestown in 1818, where she has remained, like the New York, Alabama, and New Orleans, without having ever left the shiphouse. A steamer bearing her name will, possibly, be made from her materials.

The Vincennes. A second-class sloop of war, 700 tons burden, carrying 20 guns. She recently returned from the coast of Africa, in charge of a naval surgeon, all the other officers entitled to command having been unavailable. She was constructed in Brooklyn in 1826, and can hardly be in a state to pass inspection.

SACKETT'S HARBOUR.

The New Orleans. The New Orleans was never launched, having been on the stocks since 1815. She was the first line-of-battle ship contemplated for the Navy. As she occupies a ship-house, her timbers may possibly be used in the construction of a new steamer. The tonnage of the New Orleans was to have been 2805, and her armament 84 guns.

The above are all the vessels at the navy yards that will be brought immediately under the notice of the Examining Board. There are now in squadrons the corvette Savannah, frigate Sabine, sloop St. Louis, sloop Preble, sloop Cayane, sloop St. Mary's, sloop Levant, frigate Congress, sloop Constellation, sloop Portsmouth, sloop Marion, sloop John Adams, and the Independence, Warren, and Fredonia at San Francisco, of which about half-a-dozen will be considered worth converting. We have purposely omitted all mention of brigs and steamships as not coming under the head of the sailing ships to be overhauled.

If the Board should decide in favour of remodelling any considerable number of the vessels named, Congress must make extra appropriations for the purpose, as it would be impossible to liquidate the incidental expenses from the money at present at the disposal of the Navy Department. Work at the several navy yards promises to be brisk for years to come if the proposed changes are carried out.

VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE.—The sale of tickets for the ball at the Guildhall, on the 13th inst., is going on very satisfactorily, and it has been decided that, as soon as 2500 tickets have been disposed of, no more will be issued. Large numbers of the members of the metropolitan rifle corps, and many of the officers in the army, have been supplied with invitations, and it is expected that the ball will be one of the most brilliant description.

22ND (QUEEN'S WESTMINSTER) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—On Wednesday evening last the weekly battalion drill of the Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers took place at Westminster Hall, and was largely attended. At the termination of the evolutions the corps was formed into square by the commanding officer, when one of the captains took the opportunity in a short speech to express a "hope that no gentleman wearing the uniform of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers would make such a fool of himself as to go to Paris." This short and pithy address was received with loud and long-continued cheering and demonstrations of approval.

28TH (LONDON IRISH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—A handsome piece of plate has been presented to Captain Mahony, as a mark of respect and a recognition of his very zealous services and great efforts on behalf of the corps.

29TH (NORTH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—A general muster of the members of the 29th Middlesex Rifle Corps took place on Wednesday, in the Riding-school of the Regent's Park Barracks, for the introduction of Lord Enfield as Lieutenant-Colonel of the corps.

19TH (LAMBETH) SURREY RIFLES. — On Saturday last this regiment paraded at head-quarters under the command of the Major-Commandant, W. Roupell, Esq., M.P., who, in introducing Captain Graves, the Adjutant appointed by the War Office, made the following remarks:—"Volunteers of the 19th Surrey Rifles, I have the honour to acquaint you that Captain Graves has been appointed by the Government as Adjutant to this regiment. He is an officer who has seen service in India, and is, I am assured by the Lord-Lieutenant, in every way fitted for the post to which he has been appointed. I rely upon your strict attention to the instruction he is appointed to give in all matters of drill and discipline. He will now enter upon his duties; and whilst introducing him to you as our future Adjutant, I feel it due to Captain Truman, who has with so much zeal and intelligence filled that position since the formation of the corps, and also to you who have so fully availed yourselves of the means of instruction provided in a great measure by him, to congratulate the regiment at having arrived at a very creditable degree of efficiency—an earnest, I believe, of the perfection at which the 19th Surrey Rifles are bent upon attaining." Persons desirous of joining this regiment may obtain every information by applying to Captain J. W. Truman, Honorary and Regimental Secretary, 51, Newington Place, Kennington Park, S.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

6TH BEDFORDSHIRE RIFLES.—This corps, under the command of Captain Crawley, was inspected at Luton, on Wednesday last, by Lieut.-Colonel Ibbetson. Colonel Hastings Russell, Colonel Gilpin, M.P., Major Cooper, and other officers were present. The marching and various evolutions were performed very satisfactorily, considering the short period since the formation of the company; the entire inspection and manœuvres occupying about an hour and a half. At the conclusion the men were addressed by Colonel Ibbetson, who complimented them on the progress made by them in their drill, and observed that, though there was still much to learn, every difficulty would be overcome by perseverance.

BERKSHIRE.

READING RIFLES.—A meeting of this corps was held in the Corn-Exchange on Monday evening for the distribution of prizes which were offered for competition among those who had not taken part in any of the former contests. There was a good muster of Volunteers, and many of the inhabitants interested in the movement were also present. In the absence of Captain-Commandant Sir Paul Hunter the ceremony of distribution was performed by Lieutenant Blandy. The prizes were as follows:—1, a long Enfield rifle, to Private Stanfield; 2, a silver inkstand to Private Charles Clark; 3, a timepiece, to Private Ruddock, sen.; and 4, a silver cream jug, to Private Morris. Each gift was prefaced by some excellent remarks from Lieutenant Blandy, and altogether the meeting was of a satisfactory character.

HAMPSHIRE.

3RD (PORTSMOUTH CIVIL SERVICE) HANTS ARTILLERY.—The members of this fine corps having considerably augmented their numbers, the Major-Commandant (Sturdee) has offered two additional companies to the Marquis of Winchester, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, which offer has been accepted. By this addition the strength of the corps will be raised to six companies. The drill will be continued during the winter months on the same evenings as heretofore. A vote of thanks from this corps has been forwarded to Major Maguire of the 60th Rifles, who commanded the Volunteer Artillery battalion at the Great County Review at Winchester on the 24th of last month, for the very efficient manner in which he performed his duty on that memorable occasion, and which the gallant major has acknowledged in a very handsome manner, and highly complimentary to the 3rd Hants.

WORKMEN'S BRIGADE.—Although the services of this corps will not be accepted as a class regiment, it will be approved by the authorities as one of the London regiments. The corps now numbers over 1300, and one of the advantages of securing for its chief an officer of experience, has already been manifested in the excellent arrangements for clothing the corps. The uniform—red—will be exceedingly neat, substantial, and economical.

VOLUNTEERS AND THEIR RIFLES.—A communication has been sent round by the Earl de Grey and Ripon from the War Office to the commanding officers of the various corps with reference to the rifles given out to the Volunteers in their respective regiments. It alludes to two points: the first of which is the rifle to be used by those members nominated to be sent to the Musketry School at Hythe; and in this case the rifle used by the Volunteer on drill and firing with his corps is recommended, as the Volunteer is likely to have become accustomed to the sights, &c. The second part of the letter refers to the fact that it had come to the knowledge of the War-Office authorities that Volunteers had altered the locks of their rifles in order to reduce or increase the amount of the "pull." This practice was considered to have a very dangerous tendency, and in all cases where such alterations had been found to be made the officers in command were to request that such rifle should be returned to the armoury, and repaired at the cost of the man by whom the lock had been tampered with.

MR. SIDNEY HERBERT AND THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.—At a meeting of the Court of Lieutenancy of the City of London this week, a report from the deputation appointed to wait upon Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Secretary of State for War, to ascertain the views of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the formation of several additional Volunteer rifle corps, was read. It commenced by stating that, having waited upon Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Secretary of State for War, and having informed him of the several applications which the court had received for the formation of additional corps of Rifle Volunteers, Mr. Sidney Herbert informed the deputation, first, that he saw no objection to a second company being added to the No. 2 City of London (Spottiswoode's) Volunteer Rifle Corps, which, if sanctioned by the court, would no doubt receive the approval of Her Majesty; second, that the Government considered it objectionable to sanction the formation of Volunteer corps exclusively confined to any one class, whether of workmen or artisans, or even of peers' sons, or any other separate class; third, with respect to the Royal National Rifle Association, Mr. Herbert stated that the style of "Royal" could not be assumed without the sanction of the Queen, which it was not probable would be granted, as Her Majesty reserved that distinction for regiments of the Line as a reward for eminent services; that, moreover, any brigade or battalion of Volunteers must be formed under the authority of some one lord-lieutenant, and that it was objectionable and contrary to the spirit of the Volunteer Act, 44 Geo. III., cap. 58, to form separate regiments or battalions of the same brigade under different lords-lieutenant, as proposed by the prospectus of "the Royal National Rifles;" fourth, Mr. Sidney Herbert further stated that he thought there could be no objection to the formation of other distinct Volunteer corps within the City of London, besides the existing London Rifle Volunteer Brigade, which could claim no exclusive right by their earlier formation to enrol Volunteers in their brigade only, so that every class of persons desirous of joining in the Volunteer movement might not be deterred from doing so by the inconvenient expense of any particular corps; and he added a suggestion with a view to its permanence, that the London Rifle Brigade should adopt what modifications might be practicable in its present scale of expenses.

GREAT RIFLE SHOOTING-MATCH.—On Monday and Tuesday a spirited competition took place on Mousehold Heath, near Norwich, between the crack shots of the Norwich battalion—now 500 strong—for a series of prizes offered by the Rev. J. H. Steward, Mr. Charles Morse, and the local Choral Society. The prizes were—two breech-loading Westley Richards rifles, of the value of 13 guineas each, and money premiums of 10*l*., 5*l*. 10*s*., and 5*l*. each. The competition extended, as before stated, over two days, the first class men of the first, third, and fifth companies having their innings on Monday, and those of the second, fourth, and sixth companies on Tuesday. The competitors, who were no fewer than sixty-two, were divided in both days into four sections, and fired two sections at a time at two targets. Captain L'Estrange, of the West Norfolk Militia, acted as umpire. The ranges were 300, 400, 500, and 600 yards, and the highest scores on the first day were obtained by Corporal Pigott, 12 points; Private R. Breeze, 14 points; Private Filby, 12 points; Private Anderson, 12 points; Private Lloyd, 11 points; Corporal Bridgeman, 12 points; Private Todd, 12 points; Private Pyman, 11 points; Private Read, 11 points; and Private Sendall, 12 points. On Tuesday Private Kemp made 12 points; Private W. King, 11 points; Private Love, 12 points; Sergeant Sparke, 12 points; Private Fiske, 14 points; Private Browne, 11 points; Ensign Jolly, 11 points; Sergeant Ray, 11 points; and Private Geldart, 12 points. All others made only 10 points and under. The ties having been shot off, Private Breeze was awarded the first prize (Westley Richards rifle); Private Fiske, the second (Westley Richards rifle); Private Filby, the third (10*l*.); Private W. King, the fourth (5*l*. 10*s*.); and Private Grant, the fifth (5*l*.).

LONDON WELSH RIFLES.—The proposal to form a London Welsh corps has received great support from many of the leading families of the Principality. Sir W. W. Wynn, M.P., will preside at a public meeting which is to be held on Wednesday next to take the necessary measures for commencing operations.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL.—On Saturday afternoon last a rifle match took place at the long range Government practice ground, Plumstead Marshes, between the 3rd and 8th companies of Royal Arsenal Volunteer Rifles, the former being victorious by four points. Two of the artillery companies proceeded on the same afternoon to Park-hall Farm, Eltham, for ball practice. A large number of the short bayonet carbines, of the Royal Artillery regulation pattern, were served out on Saturday to various companies of the Royal Arsenal Volunteers, and the entire force is to be furnished with these weapons. In accordance with an order issued a few days since, the force will for the future be drilled in companies and detachments.

MOUNTED RIFLES.—On Thursday an influential meeting of gentlemen was held at Willis's Rooms, for the purpose of taking steps to organise a troop of Mounted Riflemen for the Metropolis; Lord Keane in the chair. Among those present were Lord Truro, Sir J. V. Shelley, M.P., Mr. W. F. Byng, Mr. Bowen May, Lieutenant Camplin, Major Richardson, and others. The chairman briefly opened the proceedings by stating that the meeting had been called for the purpose of taking measures to form regiments of Volunteer cavalry in the Metropolis. Lord Truro then said it had

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appeared to him for a considerable time that the requirements of the country were not met by the regiments of Volunteer infantry and artillery already enrolled. He had waited for some time in hopes that cavalry corps would be established and organised. In order to establish these troops he had gone over the map, and proposed that the Metropolis should be divided into six districts, a troop to be raised in each district. He was confident that a fine regiment might be established. With respect to the equipment, most of our regular cavalry were armed in such a manner as to be utterly useless. They did not want to go to the extreme either by adopting some novel plan of equipment or by adopting the old, antiquated system. That and other minor questions, he thought, ought to be left to the management of the committee. The whole expenses for each troop would be about 300*l.* a year, and if the troops were established in all the districts it would be expedient to reduce the amount of the subscription from 5*l.* to 3*l.* After some further remarks, he concluded by expressing a hope that the meeting would support the formation of the corps. Major Richardson advocated the formation of a body of irregular cavalry. He said it took from six to nine months for a dragoon to ride properly. Gentlemen could not find the time, even if they had the inclination to undergo that. They had better use the ordinary hunting-saddle. Resolutions were passed, several names enrolled (including the chairman), and the meeting separated.

TEMPTATION OF VOLUNTEERING.—The movement has already conferred substantial benefits, and it will prove of still greater value in this respect if those who hold positions of influence in the respective corps will take to heart the responsibilities of office, and determine to remove, as far as possible, every evil incidental to the gathering together of large numbers of the most active and jovial spirits, most of whom are in the very heyday of life. In plain truth, there is a good deal of beer drinking and dangling about the bars of taverns in the vicinity of every drill-ground, and evil must, more or less, be the result. That a Volunteer should enjoy a cool draught after having been twisted into all sorts of shapes, and made to bend his hitherto rigid vertebral column into a letter S, is but reasonable; but a habit of dallying among spirit-glasses and pewter-pots is downright mischievous, and to it must be attributed, in some measure, the growth of another evil for which, no doubt, somebody will ere long coin a name. Lowd women congregate in ominous force about the places of meeting, and we have, as an external wen of the Volunteer movement, the two old vices of drinking and prostitution; two out of the three furies that do more to decimate the ranks of Mars than their counterparts, steel and gunpowder. It is said that habits of gambling have taken root among the members of rifle corps; if so, the number of the furies is complete, and there is a power for evil to balance accounts with the power for good. We do not believe this, for, although in such mixed assemblies there may be many amateurs of whist and cribbage, we should not anticipate the growth of even the most innocent of sedentary recreations as a distinct feature of Volunteering, because service at parade and drill is eminently fatiguing, and there can be little table-play among men who are tired out.—*City Press.*

GARIBALDI'S ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS.—A concert was held on Monday last, on behalf of the English volunteers who have been wounded or disabled in serving the cause of Italian independence. This concert was not as successful as it was hoped it might be, but Signor Cosantini, who was the chief promoter of it, is determined to make another attempt. It is proposed that a new entertainment should be given, under the patronage of the Rifle Volunteers. We feel sure that such a proposition will be readily welcomed by the Volunteer corps. It is the best thing that can be asked at their hands, to do what in them lies towards alleviating the sufferings of that band of gallant Englishmen who have been ready to give up their lives in a cause which, if not their own, is dear to us all.

LANCASHIRE.—The county rifle meeting was brought to a conclusion on Thursday. The weather was fine, but the wind was high. The first prize was a purse of 50*l.*, presented by the Liverpool cotton-brokers; the second prize a rifle, value 25 guineas. Distances 1000 and 1100 yards, open to all comers. Lieutenant Ich was the most successful, making five points at 1000 and four points at 1100 yards. There were three ties of seven points for the second prize; namely, Mr. James Colquhoun, Musketry Instructor at Hythe; Mr. G. R. Dunbar, son of the baronet of that name, of Edinburgh; and Lord Fielding, of the 4th Denbighshire. The ties being shot off, resulted in Mr. Dunbar being declared the winner of the second prize. The Whitworth rifle again proved itself the most efficient weapon. The general score exhibited the following results:—Three sixes, two fives, two fours, two threes, six twos, five ones, and ten cyphers. There was some artillery practice during the day with a Blakeley gun, at a range of a mile, during which a bull's eye was made by Captain Blakeley. It is supposed that the difficulty experienced by the detachment of No. 4 gun in obtaining the correct elevation of the Blakeley gun on Saturday was owing to a defect in the cartridges. It is very creditable to all concerned that the Lancashire county meeting has gone off without an accident, excepting that to Colonel Gladstone. It is the more satisfactory when we consider that during the week some thousands of armed men have visited the ground.

The agitation for the establishment of Volunteer corps in Ireland has not subsided, and it will probably be increased by a remarkable letter from Mr. Sharman Crawford, who has addressed the Royal Irish Rifle Volunteer Association in a sort of historial argument for the right and expediency of permitting Volunteer corps to be formed in Ireland. We doubt whether the list of Acts of Parliament repealed or introduced by the English Parliament, in consequence of the pressure from the Volunteers, will not be regarded as a significant argument against his thesis, and whether it will not outweigh the force of the facts on which he relies to show that there would be no danger in giving to Ireland a power which she used loyally and patriotically in former days.

A public meeting was held at Selby, on Monday last, for the purpose of forming a Volunteer Rifle corps. Mr. J. Andus, one of the West Yorkshire magistrates, was called to the chair, and among those who took part in the proceedings were Sir J. W. Ramsden, M.P., Major Ward, Colonel Briggs, and the leading gentry of the town and neighbourhood. Resolutions to carry out the objects of the meeting were passed unanimously, upwards of 200*l.* was subscribed, and several Volunteers were enrolled.

On Wednesday evening a meeting took place in the Saleroom of the Devonport dockyard, for the purpose of maturing the plan for establishing an Artillery corps in connection with the Arsenal, Mr. J. S. Peake, master-shipwright, in the chair, when the following officers were elected and appointed:—First Company, Captain J. S. Peake, Lieutenants Simpson and Flexman; Second Company, Captain Brady, Lieutenants Morgan and Crealock; Third Company, Captain Beer, Lieutenants Morris and Oliver. Chaplain, the Rev. Joseph Briggs; Surgeon, Mr. John Reed. The number of men who have joined is about 150. The cost of the proposed uniforms is—captains, 24*l.* 12*s.*; lieutenants, 24*l.* 2*s.*; serjeant-major, 14*l.* 12*s.*; sergeants, 5*l.* 14*s.*; corporals, 4*l.* 12*s.*; bombardiers, 4*l.* 9*s.*; trumpeters, 5*l.* 6*s.*; privates, 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* At Keyham Steamyard above 80 men have entered. Mr. Corry, cashier, is doing duty there as secretary.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOVEMBER 6.

3rd Devon Mounted Rifles—Francis Frederick Taylor to be Lieutenant.

5th Devon Mounted Rifles—John Hayman Whiteway to be Ensign.

3rd Devon Artillery Volunteers—Edward Augustus English to be Captain, vice Sir W. H. Tonkin, promoted.

4th Devon Artillery Volunteers—Briscoe Hooper to be Captain, vice Vivian, resigned; John Alexander Hay to be First Lieutenant, vice Hooper, promoted; Slingsby Bethell to be First Lieutenant; Richard Henry Dansey Vivian to be Second Lieutenant.

1st Devon Rifle Volunteers—Courtenay Henry Clarke to be Captain (erroneously gazetted to an administrative battalion).

Exeter and South Devon Rifle Volunteers—William Henry Kitson to be Captain; John Thornhill Fisher to be Lieutenant; William Walkingham Macreight to be Ensign.

8th Devon Rifle Volunteers—George Newman to be Lieutenant, vice Lindsay, resigned; David Connor to be Ensign, vice Newman, promoted.

18th Devon Rifle Volunteers—Arscott Bickford Courtenay Coham to be Ensign, vice Hodges, promoted.

1st City of Edinburgh Artillery Volunteer Corps—Thomas Alexander Hog, Esq., to be Major; James Paton, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

1st Battalion of the Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteers (7th Company)—Ensign John Randall Mann to be Lieutenant, vice M. H. Geneste, resigned; James Binfield Bird, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Mann, promoted.

Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers—1st Battalion—William Cowan, Esq., to be Surgeon. 11th Company—James Loftus Marsden, Esq., to be Captain. 12th Company—Henry William Preedy, Esq., to be Captain, vice Workman, resigned. 19th Company—George Tennant, Esq., to be Captain; John William Empson, Esq., to be Lieutenant: Charles Braddon, Esq., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

Memorandum—Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers, 12th Company—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Captain Workman in the above Company.

37th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Samuel Smith Crosland Richards to be Lieutenant, vice Warren, resigned.

40th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. Henry George Blunt, M.A., to be Hon. Chaplain.

South Banffshire Rifle Volunteer Corps (Keith)—Robert Gordon, Esq., to be Captain Commandant; William Thinbam, Esq., to be Captain; James Gordon, Esq., to be Lieutenant; James Richardson, Esq., to be Lieutenant; George Kynoch, jun., Esq., to be Ensign; Alexander Smith, Esq., to be Ensign.

Memorandum—3rd Company of Banffshire Rifle Volunteers (Aberdour)—The commission to the Captain of this Company, dated the 29th of September, 1860, was in favour of Robert "Innes," and not Robert "Jones," as intimated in the *Gazette* of the 16th of October last.

22nd Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—William Pickup Pickup, Esq., to be Captain; John Stetfox, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Jonathan Westall, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignations of the commissions held by First Lieutenant Joseph Bond Morgan, in the 12th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps; Captain John Dugdale and Lieutenant Peter Hopwood Moore, in the 1st Manchester or 6th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps; and Ensign Samuel Pope Callender, in the 1st Lancashire Mounted Rifle Volunteer Corps.

18th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—William Henry Medd, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

31st Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Cooper Leah, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Memorandum—9th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission of Lieutenant William Bayley.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Captain Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., to be Major.

10th Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Captain Benjamin Glover, to be Captain Commandant; Lieutenant John Gooch, Hepburn, to be Captain, vice Sharpe, resigned; Ensign William Darnell, to be Lieutenant, vice Hersee resigned; Ensign Robert Knowstub Richmond, to be Lieutenant, vice Hepburn promoted.

9th (Wantage) Berks Rifle Volunteers—Edwin Martin Atkins, of Kingston Lisle, Esq., to be Captain; Edward John Hayward, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Percevall Parr, Gent., to be Ensign.

3rd Gloucester Artillery Volunteer Corps—John Heyworth, Esq., late of the 2nd Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps, to be Captain.

7th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Walter Jessop, Gent., to be Surgeon.

11th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Charles Holcombe Leacroft to be Honorary Chaplain.

1st Fifeshire Mounted Rifle Volunteer Corps—Robert Balfour Stewart to be Ensign.

2nd Fifeshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—William Moir, Gent., to be First Lieutenant, vice David Russell, resigned; James Walker, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

6th Fifeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Balfour, Esq., to be Captain.

8th Fifeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. Andrew Wilson to be Honorary Chaplain.

2nd Battalion Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers—2nd Corps—Ensign John Cleophas Ratliff to be Lieutenant, vice Caldicott, resigned; Henry Richmond Phillips, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Ratliff, promoted. 9th Corps—Richard Caldicott, late Lieutenant, to be Captain; Thomas Darlington, Gent., to be Lieutenant; David Hitchin, Gent., to be Ensign.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOVEMBER 8, 1860.

Civil Service Corps of Rifle Volunteers—William Emms, late Captain in this Corps, to be Adjutant from 27th August, 1860.

Kent Artillery Volunteers, 14th Corps—Henry David James Macleod to be Adjutant from the 31st August, 1860.

1st Brigade of Aberdeenshire Artillery Volunteers—James Kinnear, late 1st Class Master Gunner Royal Artillery, to be Adjutant.

Memorandum—The Secretary of State for War has authorized the formation of the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th Aberdeenshire Artillery Volunteer Corps, into a Brigade for administrative purposes, with a staff consisting of one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Adjutant. The Brigade has been numbered as the 1st Administrative Brigade in the county of Aberdeen.

West Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry Sam Syers to be Ensign, vice Barber, promoted.

35th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Samuel Smith Millar to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 2nd of November instant.

39th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Joseph Berdoe to be Captain.

14th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry David James Macleod, Adjutant of the 14th Corps, to serve with the rank of Captain.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteers (Leeds)—The Reverend Alfred Barry, B.D., to be Chaplain; Henry William Price, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

4th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Halifax)—Ensign Francis Robert Sowerby to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary), vice Haigh, who retires.

7th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Leeds)—William Thomas Markham, Esq., late Captain Coldstream Guards, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

35th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Keighley)—William Ferrand, Esq., to be Captain; William Lister Marriner, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Joseph Craven, Gent., to be Ensign.

Memorandum—2nd West Riding of Yorkshire (Hallamshire) Rifle Volunteers—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignations of the Commissions held by the following officers, viz.; Captain James George Antrobus Creswick, Captain Nathaniel Creswick, Lieutenant Henry Webster, Ensign Charles Smith, and Ensign Thomas Marshall.

16th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign John Hill to be Lieutenant, vice Legard, resigned; Samuel Harding Loy, Gent, to be Lieutenant, vice Hill, promoted; John Harrison Walker, Surgeon, to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

4th Aberdeenshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—The Reverend James Fraser to be Honorary Chaplain.

7th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Russell, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant; John Ferguson, Esq., to be Captain; David Cruden to be Lieutenant; John Mackie, to be Lieutenant; James Hall to be Ensign; James Milne to be Ensign.

14th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Andrew Robertson to be Lieutenant; John Grant to be Ensign.

14th Durham Rifle Volunteers—William Watson Pattinson, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant; John Foster, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Marriner Redmayne, Gent., to be Ensign; Richard Counsellor, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

8th Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers—George Leapingwell, Esq., LL.D., to be Captain; Charles John Clay, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Mr. Josiah Chater, Esq., to be Ensign; James Carter Esq., to be Honorary Surgeon; The Reverend Augustus Vaughton Hadley, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

1st Roxburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps—Reverend George Ritchie, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

London Rifle Volunteer Brigade—Lieutenant Thomas Davies Sewell to be Captain; Lieutenant George Simms to be Captain; Lieutenan Frederick George Finch to be Captain; Lieutenant George Dolland to be Captain; Lieutenant William Hopkinson to be Captain; Lieutenant William Maclachlan to be Captain; Lieutenant Walter William Bainbridge to be Captain; Lieutenant William Haywood to be Captain; Walter Lord, Esq., late Captain Indian Army, to be Captain; Ensign Reginald Hanson to be Lieutenant; Ensign Robert Pinkney to be Lieutenant; Ensign Christopher Hopkinson to be Lieutenant; Ensign Frederick Wellington Stretton to be Lieutenant; Ensign William Wrench Towse to be Lieutenant; Ensign James Alexander Carson to be Lieutenant; Ensign Henry Fletcher Vallance to be Lieutenant; Ensign Charles Mill Frodsham to be Lieutenant; Sergeant Thomas Dibdin Dighton to be Ensign; Sergeant Arthur Dodd to be Ensign; Sergeant John Gilbert Gilbert to be Ensign; Sergeant Samuel McCaul to be Ensign; Sergeant Albert Jourdain to be Ensign; Sergeant Edmund Penning Rowsell to be Ensign; Sergeant Samuel Goodman to be Ensign; Sergeant Edward Thomas Hammond to be Ensign; Sergeant Thomas Blanford to be Ensign; Corporal John William Barton to be Ensign; Private George Webb to be Ensign; Private William Clode to be Ensign; Private James Robert Christie to be Ensign; Private Charles Allen to be Ensign; Private Charles Octavius Humphreys to be Ensign.

2nd Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Tiping Woods to be Ensign.

25th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers (2nd Company)—William Marshall, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Marshall, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Smith, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

West Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieutenant Theobald Walsh to be Captain, vice Clark, resigned.

2nd Company of Dorsetshire Artillery Volunteers—Second Lieutenant William Powell to be First Lieutenant, vice Beaufort, resigned; John Gomersall Brown., Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Powell, promoted.

2nd Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Essex, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

4th Kincardineshire Artillery Volunteers (Bervie)—James Gilchrist Gibb to be First Lieutenant.

7th Forfarshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Alexander Rae, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; James Kirkland, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; Matthew Nimmo, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Memoranda—Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—The 63rd and 64th Corps have been united to the 4th Administrative Battalion which previously consisted of the 46th, 67th, and 76th Corps only. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignations of the Commissions held by Captain James Burnside Taylor, in the 1st, and Lieutenant John Slagg, in the 43rd Corps.

Memorandum—Worcestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant Dixon in the 3rd Company of the above Corps.

ARMY RANK UNDER GARIBALDI.—"It was a strange assemblage, as various in language as in rank and costume—French, English, Germans, Swedes, and Scotchmen—a cook, a general, a doctor, a runaway apprentice, and an Indian veteran. Grades and business are very indefinite in Garibaldi's army. "What is your position here, sir, may I be permitted to ask?" inquired a little man, who was poking about in the crowd, of my colonel. His face bore such a look of innocent inquiry, that my colonel could not resent the impertinence. "I give you my honour I don't know," said he. "When there's fighting, I fight. When I receive orders, I execute them. I'm on the staff, I take it. At least the general thinks so, I have some indistinct impression that my rank is colonel. I get my two francs a day, like everybody else, and it pays for my tobacco." "What is your position colonel, may I be allowed to inquire?" asked the little man, presently sidling up to Colonel Dowling. "Now, if you'll believe me, I haven't the remotest conception," replied that officer, who was hacking away at a lump of hard beef, placed upon a harder loaf, by way of platter. "Somebody mentioned that I was inspector-general of artillery. I haven't heard of anybody above me in that department, and I haven't had time to look out for those below. Major G—— constructs the batteries, and I find the guns." "And the men?" "I don't know precisely how I get the men. I always find a lot of chaps about me, and soon know whom to select. I lost my best man to-day, poor fellow. But here's a lad worth any two that are left." He pointed to an individual in a yellow stable-jacket and overalls. He was a livery stable keeper in Naples. He had never seen a shot fired until the battle of the 1st of Oct., when, being accidentally present, he took such a fancy to the "sport of princes" that he could not find it in his heart to quit the playground again. His great delight was a battery. He liked plenty of noise, and attached himself especially to Colonel Dowling's big thirty-twos; proving himself not only perfectly cool and self-possessed, but a very skilful and efficient gunner. There was a sad paucity of artillerymen, and such a hand was highly appreciated. A day or two before, the officer commanding a battery on the left which had lost several men, had applied to Dowling for assistance, adding, "And, for God's sake, send one Englishman."—*All the Year Round.*

Lieutenant Smith, Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant Porcher, R.N., are under orders to leave Malta in the gunboat Boxer, to proceed to Tripoli, there to pursue some researches of an antiquarian character.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE
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Le Phare de la Manche has a lengthened notice of the new victualling store-houses, now in course of erection at Cherbourg, and which it is expected will be completed at the end of next year, or at the commencement of 1862. These buildings are situated in the south-eastern part of the Arsenal, and stand out conspicuously from all the other edifices, from the close resemblance which they bear to the warehouses in the London docks; the cost will exceed four millions of francs. The ground upon which they are built presented great engineering difficulties, and it was found necessary to make use of piles, of which about 6000 have been sunk. They are four stories high, and will be provided with flour mills, ovens, stores for wines, and for all other descriptions of provisions.

We learn from Cherbourg that the ship of the line La Ville de Nantes, which was launched on the 7th of August, 1858, at the time when their Imperial Majesties were present to inaugurate the basin Napoleon III., is about to be fitted out. This ship is provided with a screw steam-power of 900 horses. Her engines were manufactured at Cherbourg and have been most successfully tested. She will be ready for sea in the spring.

L'Abeille de l'Orient informs all concerned that the prize money for the capture of Kertch in 1855, and for that of Canton in 1857, will be ready for distribution to those persons who can substantiate their claims.

By an imperial decree we find that the French Minister of Marine has been authorised to take an extraordinary credit of 33,354,500 francs (about 1,334,200*l.*) to meet the demands for conveying and provisioning troops intended for service in China and in Syria.

H.M.S. Hero and the Royal Squadron are making a long passage of it from Portland. They started on the 20th ultimo, and to-day at 4 p.m. they were twenty clear days at sea. The prevalence of easterly winds has been doutless the sole cause of the delay which has taken place in the arrival at home of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as it was fully calculated when the ships left the shores of America he would have been in England on the anniversary of his natal day. Yesterday evening there was a dispatch in London from Portsmouth announcing the appearance off the Nab of a large ship, which it was expected would turn out to be the Hero, and in that case the Prince would reach Windsor Castle in the course of the evening.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a letter from "a ward-room officer," defending Captain Seccombe of the Himalaya from an attack which did not appear in this journal. Those who are acquainted with Captain Seccombe will not require him or any of his friends to make a laboured defence against charges of cowardly and unofficerlike conduct; and the ground on which "a ward-room officer" rests his argument is not exactly of the nature which we should like to select on which to maintain a friend's quarrel. Strict compliance with the letter of the Queen's Regulations, whether "cap. 10, art. 20, p. 1120," or not, may still cover an offence against the spirit in which all the Regulations are conceived for the advantage of the Service. It would be an unworthy act, of which we do not think Captain Seccombe capable, to avail himself of the protection of the Regulations and of his own position on board his own ship to insult a number of officers of lower standing, who were taking their passage in the Himalaya.

Surely "Anti-Puritan" would not seriously ask us to print his letter? If he knows on good authority that "many" of the officers in question "are a set of lying, sneaking, hypocritical scamps," he should communicate his information to the proper quarter. If women go on board to hold prayer meetings it may be doubted whether the result is worse than if they went for other purposes, even though the chaplain objects to it. We are as much opposed as our correspondent to what he calls, rather pleonastically, "a spurious, unhealthy counterfeit of religion," but we do not attribute the mischief alluded to in his letter to the causes he assigns.

We have received a copy of a very long letter from Mr. R. Rayneford Jackson, Major-Commanding 3rd Brigade, London Artillery Volunteers, impugning the grounds on which Colonel Woodhouse based his decisions respecting the relative merits of the artillery practice at the Hightown competition; but as we do not see what good would be gained by its insertion, we must spare our columns for more useful matter. Without any offence, we think we may add that our knowledge of Colonel Woodhouse leads us to regard him as a safer guide in matters relating to artillery practice than Major Jackson.

H. R.—Our correspondent, who advocates the establishment of Volunteer gun-boats, is informed that the idea is not new, but that there is no prospect of its being carried into effect.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, MR. ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, and not to the EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1860.

Two hundred years ago a common seaman could rise to be an Admiral in the British Navy. What blue-jacket has not read of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, the Whittington of the sea, who, born in a hut in Norfolk, now rests in Westminster Abbey? Such things do not happen in our day. Are they now possible? Are they desirable? Are such prospects useful for drawing men into the Service? Can they have the least influence, when men wake up to the thought that, after all, such a case has not occurred for centuries?

These remarks have been suggested by the consideration of the petition of the Warrant-Officers of the Navy to the Board of Admiralty, which appeared in the GAZETTE of the 20th ultimo. There, the warrant-officers distinctly say they would rather have in view some certain attainable good and present advantages, than the distant hope of a possible commission. They refer to their Lordships' Circular, No. 121, of 14th June, 1853, which followed upon the report of the Manning Committee of 1852, signifying "that warrant-officers of exemplary conduct, who have *distinguished themselves by acts of gallantry and daring in the Service*, shall be considered eligible to hold commissions;" but they evidently regard this as of a somewhat pie-crusty character, though they express themselves with due regard to the *suaviter in modo*. They say, "With regard to the commission and consequent 100*l.* for an outfit—*vide* Admiralty Circular, June 14th, 1853—as no warrant-officer has yet been deemed eligible for this distinction (although five have been decorated with the Victoria Cross for 'distinguished acts of gallantry and daring in the Service'), we would cheerfully waive all claim to such promotion, and consider the rank of warrant-officer—as in reality it is—the highest attainable to seamen in the Service; but at the same time render it more worthy of aspiring to." There is a great deal of good sense in this; and we certainly think that to double the present allowance of 15*l.*, granted when the warrant is attained (but which is quite inadequate for rigging out the officer with a proper outfit, as is intended), would be a much more substantial benefit to a most deserving class of naval officers than this hung-up 100*l.*, so very far above their reach. A sail in the mirage does not frighten "Jack" in these days of increased knowledge; and it was not likely he would feel greatly flattered or very long pleased at being expected to keep up a hearty chase after a pecuniary prize, with so much of the Flying Dutchman about it!

There are several other matters in the petition of the gunners, boatswains, and carpenters of the Royal Navy, well worthy of the most earnest consideration of their Lordships. Some points we have our doubts about, chiefly because we so highly approve of others, with which they do not seem to be quite congruous: that, for instance, as to the rank of the proposed three classes, with masters, mates, and second masters. This to us does not appear to accord in spirit with what we have already specifically commended—the giving up all claim to commissions for acts of daring, which are, in fact, almost common in the Navy. Then, again, we do not know why they speak of "three years only counting as one," while they are on reduced pay, since the Circular already mentioned says, "In the cases of officers of exemplary character and conduct, two years' harbour service are to be considered as equal to one year's sea service."

Their request to be considered eligible for the position of chief officers in the Coast-Guard (where there are now several vacancies); to have presentations for their sons to the Upper School at Greenwich; and themselves to be eligible for admission to the benefits of Greenwich Hospital, both as resident officers and out-pensioners—we think all deserve the most prompt attention. As regards others, there may be greater difficulty; and, if so, we trust this will not be made an excuse for not granting quickly those respecting which there can scarcely be two opinions.

We cannot close this article without observing that we recognise the many difficulties which exist to dealing with what are called "naval grievances" affecting the *personnel* of the fleet. Each rank has its own traditions; and, besides the general *esprit de corps* of the Navy—which, notwithstanding what alarmists may say, we venture to declare is as true-blue as ever—there are numerous little troublesome spirits on board—only, however, after all, analogous to what induces John Bull's proverbial "grumbling" on shore—now in the ward-room, now in the gun-room, and now in the cock-pit and forecastle, which keep rapping incessantly at the Board of Admiralty, and send their Lordships and the clerks all running about their rooms, till the poor officials are at their wits' end. We would pray our naval heroes to sail easy, and, at all events, not to cross their fire in such damaging sort, though it may be capital fun to point broadsides at Whitehall and Somerset House. In the paragraph, "A Glance at the Navy," in the GAZETTE of 27th October, will be found a plea for the warrant-officers, put forward the week after they spoke for themselves, which is a specimen of this cross fire. Our correspondent complains on their behalf that there is "no Admiral's flag in the distance!" But the warrant-officers (and we agree with them) think it so completely "in the distance," that they would rather not have it counted as one of their prizes. Our correspondent also pictures, with a vivid imagination, a deficiency of seamen, "because we do not train a sufficient number of boys; *while those we do train we let slip through our fingers out of the Service after their first period of service has expired!*" This we call very fast sailing. He is aware the continuous service engagements are for ten years from the age of eighteen, but he has forgotten that this system only commenced in 1853; so that even if every boy entered had been full eighteen years old on entering, not a single "period of service" could possibly yet have expired! This "yarn" should not have been spun for three or four years yet to come!

We will only add that we do not wish it to be enacted that in no case can a seaman rise to a commission, however he may distinguish himself. If this could happen in the days of Elizabeth, we think it might even now; but when the occasion occurs, the hero so promoted may depend upon something better, from a grateful country, than merely the 100*l.* which he can claim by Admiralty Circular.

Our readers are aware that among the means recently adopted for the instruction and amusement of the soldier, the authorities have very much encouraged occasional lectures, and had contributed diagrams, magic-lanterns, &c., to assist the effect of these, to say the least of it, harmless *séances*. Some time since a letter from the Council of Military Education was issued, asking officers to come forward and deliver lectures upon subjects upon which they might possess information, and which might be suitable for the purpose. In the Dublin district this was made public by General Gascoigne, who added strong expressions of approbation, and we believe even ventured to say that it might be wholesome and useful to the lecturers themselves. In consequence, we presume, of this, an officer quartered in Dublin lately offered to deliver

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a lecture to the men of the garrison. But on his offer being submitted to the Commander of the Forces, Sir George Brown, it was met by the snub direct. The officer was told that it was his business to attend to the affairs of his company, not to take upon himself the duties of a lecturer or schoolmaster, and the permission solicited was peremptorily declined. We are sorry to find an officer so distinguished as Sir George Brown indulging in what we cannot help thinking a most reprehensible and unfortunate proceeding. If the officer in question neglected his first duty, namely, the charge of his company, it is of course quite right that he should be reprimanded. But if he chooses to devote a portion of his leisure to the recreation and instruction of his men, he ought at least to be protected from a rude assault of this description. So far we speak of the taste and policy of the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland in the matter. As a question of discipline, however, it must be considered as especially unfortunate that that which the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army have been encouraging in a most marked manner, should be reprobated, as it were, by an officer in very high, but still subordinate command. It cannot have a good effect upon the mind of either officer or soldier, to find that what is warmly approved at Aldershot is denounced at the Curragh, or in Dublin; nor is it calculated to inspire either with much respect for the heads of the profession, that the acceptance of the invitation of one general officer should be insultingly censured by another. The other day somebody in the name of Sir Hugh Rose issued a most vexatious order respecting soldiers' pets in India, which Sir Hugh disavowed, condemned, and revoked, on hearing of it. Discipline does not consist in a sulky obedience to the letter of an order with a violation of its spirit, and it is highly desirable that it should be distinctly known whether Her Majesty, through her Secretary of State and her Commander-in-Chief, or Sir George Brown, is to have the regulation of these matters. Clearly, unless the matter is defined, there must be a very unseemly and mischievous conflict of authority.

The following officers and men had the Victoria Cross conferred upon them yesterday at Windsor by Her Majesty. The acts of gallantry which earned for them the distinction were all performed during the Indian Mutiny, and have been already duly recorded: Mr. William Fraser M'Donnell, of the Bengal Civil Service; Major Fraser, of the 11th (late of the 7th) Hussars; Major Renny, Bengal Horse Artillery; Captain A. S. Cameron, of the 25th Regiment, late of the 72nd Highlanders; Lieutenant J. G. Malcolmson, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry; Surgeon Gee, C.B., 78th Highlanders; Colour-Sergeant G. Waller, 1st Battalion 60th Rifles; Colour-Sergeant S. Garvin, 1st Battalion 60th Rifles; Colour-Sergeant J. Munro, late 93rd Highlanders; Farrier George Hollis, late 8th Hussars; Bugler W. Sutton, 1st Battalion 60th Rifles; Private Morley, 2nd Battalion Military Train; Privates J. Kirk and D. Dempsey, 1st Battalion 10th Regiment; Private H. Addison, late 43rd Regiment; and Privates J. Thompson and J. Divane, 1st Battalion 60th Rifles.

A General Order has been issued by the General commanding the forces in Ireland, directing that "the infantry are at all seasons to attend morning parade in their tunics and chakos, and to appear in that dress when out of barracks until dinner hour, after which time shell jackets and forage caps are to be worn from the 1st of April to the 31st of October. During the period from the 1st of November to the 31st of March the use of shell jackets is altogether to be discontinued, excepting on duties of fatigue, unless when worn under the great coat. During the winter season, and in cold weather, the men are to be allowed to wear their great coats over their shell jackets or other clothing, whether on or off duty." We confess this order appears open to serious objection. Soldiers receive but one tunic in the year, and a chako every two years; and with the increased wear of these articles it will be almost impossible to keep the men decently clad. The order will prove vexatious and expensive to the soldier; and we are altogether at a loss to understand what compensating advantage can be gained to the efficiency of the Service or the interests of the public.

Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Fremantle, of the Coldstream Guards, has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary to Sir William Codrington, Governor of Gibraltar, in the room of Captain Earle, Grenadier Guards, who has been apointed adjutant of his battalion.

Captain R. K. Freeth, R.A., has been appointed for temporary duty in the Inspector of Artillery's department, to assist in the inspection of guns in store at the different stations in the country.

In consequence of the aproaching transfer of the Indian Army to the Horse Guards, Colonel Norman has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief.

We believe that the earliest opportunity will be taken of advancing Lieutenant Rogers, 44th Regiment, and Lieutenant Burslem, 67th Regiment, to the rank of Captain, and Ensign Chaplin to that of Lieutenant, for the gallant conduct exhibited by these officers in the attack on the Taku forts. Although they have been recommended for the Victoria Cross, we understand that the formal recommendation which must precede its bestowal has not yet been received in England.

The Secretary of State for War, having had under his consideration the advantage which would accrue to the Service, by furnishing the cabins of officers ordered on foreign duty in Her Majesty's transports (especially when such orders are transmitted too suddenly to permit officers to outfit themselves), has directed Commander Seccombe, R.N., of the troopship Himalaya, to report upon such articles of furniture as, after an inquiry, appear to him to be best suited to the purpose required. The great experience which the gallant officer has had in this sort of duty, peculiarly fits him to give advice on this matter.

The Army and Navy will learn with pleasure that Sir Hope Grant has been made a Grand Cross, and Admiral Hope a Knight Commander of the Bath. Although we are not yet as prompt as our allies in the distribution of honours—General Montauban was made a Senator some days ago—we must yet approve the acceleration of the official machine in this instance. Other rewards for service in China await the more detailed recommendations of the commander of the expeditionary force.

We believe that the results of the experiments at Hythe and Woolwich in 1857 were not sufficient to prove, or even to indicate, any superiority in the Whitworth over the Enfield rifle, in respect of its use as a military arm; and though the trials made by the Committee in 1859 gave much useful information upon the subject, the impossibility of testing the arm in respect to a most important particular, viz., as to the fouling of the barrel from repeated firing, under various circumstances, prevented the Committee from making any recommendation as regards a change in the system at present adopted. This arose from Mr. Whitworth's delay in supplying ammunition, and we believe that many other obstacles, which from time to time were occasioned to the investigations of the Committee, were owing to the same or similar causes. In regard to Mr. Whitworth's rifled cannon, we understand that in August last he was requested to send his 80-pounder and 12-pounder guns (which he had agreed to sell to the Government) to Woolwich, and that those guns have only been dispatched from Mr. Whitworth's works within the last few days.

With reference to the recent Circular respecting the examination of Militia officers for commissions in the Line, it may be well for us to say that no exception as regards age will be made in the case of officers who have served in the Militia. They must be within the age prescribed for civilians, and none are eligible for commissions who cannot comply with the regulations in this respect.

We lately announced that it was the intention of the Lords of the Admiralty to build three additional iron-plated steam war-ships, and that two of these ships were to be constructed by private contract. In accordance with this decision circulars were addressed to six extensive iron ship-building firms, calling upon them to send in to Whitehall tenders for the required work not later than the 5th inst. This was strictly complied with, as at 12 o'clock on the day named, each firm had lodged at the proper office every necessary document; and, as might have been expected, when the gigantic and expensive nature of the undertaking called upon to be executed is taken into consideration, much anxiety was displayed on the following day by the parties chiefly interested to ascertain the names of the fortunate and successful competitors; but great was the surprise of all to find that a change had come over the views of their Lordships, and to learn that at the twelfth hour the Warrior model with its upright sides had been rejected, in order that an opportunity might be afforded to investigate the plans which for some weeks past have been brought under the notice of the authorities by the press, as possessing greater powers of resistance to shot and shell than those hitherto approved of by the Admiralty. This decision will equally affect the vessel ordered to be built at Chatham Dockyard, so that, as the matter now stands, we are precisely in the same position as we were prior to the issue of the above-named circulars.

By the death of Admiral of the Blue Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., the following changes will take place. Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir Augustus William James Clifford, Bart., C.B. is advanced to the Admiral's list. Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, changes his flag from White at the fore to Red at the fore. Vice-Admiral of the Blue the Hon. Sir Richard Saunders Dundas, K.C.B., First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, becomes Vice-Admiral of the White. Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir Henry Byam Martin, K.C.B., is moved on to the list of Vice-Admirals of the Blue. Rear-Admiral of the White Henry Francis Greville, C.B., is promoted to the Red squadron. Rear-Admiral of the Blue John Elphinstone Erskine, now in command of one of the Divisions of the Channel Fleet, will change his flag from Blue at the mizen to White at the mizen, and Captain Thomas Leeke Massie is promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue, leaving Captain Sir Edward Belcher, C.B., the senior captain for advancement to the flag list. Captain James Robert Drummond, C.B., Commodore at Woolwich, will be entitled to half pay of 14*s.* 6*d.* per diem, and Captain Geoffrey Thomas Phipps Hornby to that of 12*s.* 6*d.* In addition to all these movements on the list, His Grace the Duke of Somerset will have at his disposal an Admiral's good-service pension, and a Captain's ditto.

The Admiral's good service pension, rendered vacant by the demise of Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, and which is in the gift of the First Lord of the Admiralty, has been bestowed upon Admiral of the Red Sir Edward Durnford King, Kt., K.C.H., who entered the navy in 1786, and served as midshipman in the Barfleur in Lord Howe's action. He was senior lieutenant of the Dryad at the capture of the French frigate Proserpine, in 1796, and for his services was gazetted. He was captain of the Leviathan at the capture of the Danish and Swedish West India islands in 1801, and was again gazetted; captain of the Endymion during the blockade of Cadiz, and employed watching the enemy's fleet prior to the battle of Trafalgar; and in the same ship assisted at the defence of Gaeta in 1806, and captain of the Monmouth at the capture of Tranquebar.

The good service pension vacant by the death of Sir Charles Napier will be awarded to an Admiral as soon as the First Lord of the Admiralty can decide upon whom to bestow it.

The Captain's good service pension, rendered vacant by the promotion of Captain Thomas Matthew C. Symonds, C.B., to flag rank, has been given to Captain Henry Mangles Denham, who has been employed in the Herald, surveying vessel, since February, 1852. Captain Denham was born in 1800, and entered the Navy in 1809 as a Volunteer on board the Daphne, 20; and, previous to his appointment to the Herald, assisted in the survey of the Channel Islands and the English and St. George's Channels, and also many of the harbours along the English and Irish coasts. He conducted the survey of the Bristol Channel throughout; was commander of the Avon, and conducted the survey of the West Coast of Africa from Cape St. Paul to the Niger.

Commander Henry Christian (1858) has been nominated to succeed His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen in the Royal Yacht. Commander Christian is now serving in the Euryalus; but, as His Royal Highness the Prince Alfred will now leave this vessel, she will no longer carry a commander. It is reported that the other officers and crew of the Euryalus will be turned over to the Immortalité.

Captain James J. M'Cleverty, C.B. (1848), now in command of the Cambrian frigate on the China station, has been appointed to receive the Captain's Good Service Pension, vacant by the promotion of Captain Massie.

His Royal Highness the Prince Alfred arrived yesterday morning in Plymouth Sound on board the Euryalus, Captain John W. Tarleton, C.B. The Prince landed without delay, and immediately proceeded by express train to Windsor Castle. The Euryalus is ordered round to Portsmouth.

AUSTRIA.

The new Austrian Minister of War, Lieutenant-Field-Marshal Count Augustus Francis John Christopher Degenfeld-Schönburg, Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa, of the Iron Crown, &c., &c., was born on the 10th December, 1798. He was actively engaged in the Italian campaign of 1848. At the battle of Novara, 1849, he greatly distinguished himself.

General Benedek has been appointed to the supreme command in the kingdom of Lombardo-Venetia, Carnsola, Carinthia, Tyrol, and the coast lands.

Archduke William of Austria goes to Italy as Commander-in-Chief of the Artillery, under Benedek; Archduke Albrecht as commander of the 8th *corps d'armée.*

The *Militär Zeitung,* of the 31st ult., published a martial ode in honour of Benedek and the Archduke Albrecht, pointing out the new laurels that await them on the Mincio.

The *Augsburg Gazette* learns from Verona that the garrison of Mantua consists of two battalions of the Regiment Don Miguel, two battalions of Hess, two battalions of Prohaska, one battalion of Baden, one battalion of Jagers, and two troops of Haller Hussars. As 12,000 loaves are distributed daily, it is to be supposed that the garrison of the fortress consists of about as many thousand men. On the right bank of the Po—at Suzzara, Gonzaga, Bondeno, Maglia, Polesina, and Poggio—are 6000 men. Marmirolo and Villafranca, on the line of the Mincio, have powerful garrisons. Immense quantities of ammunition, &c., are now sent from the terminus at Verona to Mantua. At Sebastiani, on the Po, there are the materials for two pontoon bridges, two large iron steamers, and one small tug steamer. The army in Venetia is now composed of 35 regiments of 3000 men, 19 battalions of Jagers of 900 men, and 30 batteries. Six of the batteries have rifled guns. The strength of the cavalry is not exactly known, but doubtless it is in proportion to the infantry and artillery. The 5th *corps d'armée* is about to enter Venetia. The strongest garrisons are in Verona and Venice.

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ENGLISH SOLDIERS THROUGH FRENCH GLASSES.

A few weeks back* we called the attention of our readers to the first of a series of articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on the English Army: since our remarks were penned, the second article of this series has made its appearance,† and as it is characterised by the same fair and impartial spirit, and by the same intimate acquaintance with the subject, for which its predecessor was so remarkable, we wish to introduce it to the notice of our readers, with a few remarks which may not be out of place.

In his first article M. Esquiros examined the condition of our military colleges and arsenals; the present article he devotes to a consideration of our system of regimental interior economy, the life and habits, and, generally, the social conditions of our soldiers. This difficult task he accomplishes with singular success. His insight into our military system and institutions is, indeed, very complete, and he touches upon the different points most worthy of note, with a judgment which is seldom at fault. He spares no pains to make himself acquainted with his subject; he travels down to Aldershot, and gives us a vivid and truthful account of it; he is struck with the excellent care taken of our soldiers, with the high rate of pay which they receive as compared with those of foreign armies, and with the attention paid to their physical and moral welfare; but he is not content with a mere superficial acquaintance with these facts. He wants to know the reason of all this; he searches about, and makes his observations and inquiries, and at last discovers it. "Il y a une principe tout Anglais," he tells his readers, "admis par la plupart des entreprises industrielles, c'est qu'un homme bien payé, bien nourri, bien entrétenu, en vaut deux;" he spies out the weak points in our system of pay, and very properly condemns our plan of stoppages and deductions, summing up the well-known arguments against it with considerable ability. He is opposed to flogging, but he states his objections with a moderation which some amongst us might do well to imitate; and he constantly bears in mind the fact, that some of the highest military authorities have held different opinions to himself upon the subject, and that those opinions deserve more respect than persons with a very superficial knowledge of military matters are in the habit of vouchsafing to them. M. Esquiros, knowing a good deal about military matters, admits the possibility of there being two sides to the question, and does not allow himself to be blinded with prejudice, or carried away helplessly by the flood of his own eloquence. The conclusion of his remarks upon this subject may be perused with advantage by his own countrymen, especially by those in authority; and the readiness with which he avails himself of the opportunity of breaking a lance for the freedom of the press, is only natural on the part of a Frenchman who has dwelt long enough in England to be alive to the advantages which we enjoy in this respect. "Une autre considération," he remarks, "et selon moi plus vraie, est que dans la Grande Brétagne la liberté de la presse et de la parole exerce une active surveillance sur le système, quel qu'il soit, de punitions militaires."

The number of married soldiers in the English Army attracts our author's attention, and his remarks upon the subject will be perused with interest. The opportunity for relating an anecdote, flavoured with romance, and pointed with conjugal infidelity, is too tempting for a Frenchman to let slip, and accordingly we have the story of "la frêle et inconstante" Margaret Burns, who, from being the most devoted of wives, seems to have become a very naughty young lady indeed.

Sometimes, it is true, M. Esquiros sees the advantages of a particular system without its defects, and *vice versâ*. When speaking of the bounty system, for example, he does not allude to its abuses, or to the evil results which those better informed are able to trace to this cause; on the contrary, having concluded, and not without justice, that to this system may be attributed, in a great measure, the rapidity and certainty with which we are able to recruit an army composed entirely of volunteers, and after admiring the simple machinery of raising the bounty and lowering the standard of height, or the reverse, which we bring into play, according as we desire to attract or repel recruits, he observes of the system, "Il n'y a donc point de raisons pour le changer." Unfortunately we cannot agree with our author on this subject.

We wish, too, that the malpractices of the recruiting sergeants were always as venial as those which M. Esquiros describes in a humorous sketch; we fear that they not unfrequently have a better reason for looking "un peu confus," as our author has seen them, when conducting a batch of recruits, than the reflection that many of these lads have been inveigled away from their homes by such over-coloured descriptions of the pleasures of soldiering in general, and of foreign services in particular, as we should imagine could only have been painted by Irishmen, if M. Esquiros did not, either innocently or designedly, indicate the contrary, by making them talk of "ale and *wisky*."

We are afraid, on the whole, M. Esquiros will hardly find favour with his Irish readers. Not content with omitting the all-important aspirate, he, further on, speaks of their country as "la terre classique de la misère," an expression which smacks so strongly of some used by Irish patriots in that celebrated speech to a French marshal, that we are half inclined to think that M. Esquiros must have picked it up on that occasion, and now applies it either from an innocent, though honest, conviction that he is making his statements on the best authority, or in a fine vein of sarcasm.

Nothing, on the whole, could be fairer, or more accurate than M. Esquiros' account of the life of the English soldier: he sees not merely the life as it appears to casual observers, but he places his hand on the very pulses in which it throbs, and over the heart in which it beats, and he shows such a thorough appreciation of our national habits and characteristics as could only be acquired by a lengthened residence in this country, and without which he would have been quite unable to produce the elaborate and faithful article which is now before us; we might instance especially his remarks upon the relative social position of the men and officers of the British Army, and his views upon the vexed question of rising from the ranks. With the latter subject, indeed, he proves himself so intimate, that those who are desirous of becoming acquainted with its pros and cons cannot do better than peruse M. Esquiros' remark; his concluding paragraph on the subject, and the simile which it contains, appear to us so apt and to the point that we will yield to the temptation of quoting it:—

"J'ai lu dans un récit Anglais que, lorsqu'un roi de l'Inde en voulait à un grand seigneur, il lui faisait cadeau d'un éléphant blanc. La distinction attachée à cette faveur royale exige en effet que l'animal se nourrise de l'orge la plus fine et des meilleurs fruits, de telle sorte qu' après un certain temps le grand seigneur ruiné se voit réduit à la nécessité de vendre ses domaines. Les intentions du gouvernement Anglais sont à coup sûr bien différentes des vues du monarque barbare: le sous-officier n'en a pas moins de très bonnes raisons pour envisager la commission qui lui est offerte comme un honneur calamiteux et, pour tout dire, comme un éléphant blanc qui dévorerait la substance du maître. Il est permis de regretter sous certain rapports cette forte division de l'armée Anglaise; mais au point de vue stratégique elle ajoute plus qu'on ne croit à la valeur des troupes. Habitué à regarder les officiers comme des êtres supérieurs, le soldat les suit avec une sorte de vénération enthousiaste et rougirait de ne point s'exposer lui-même toutes les fois qu'ils s'exposent au danger."

Our remarks upon M. Esquiros' admirable article have extended to a greater length than we had anticipated, and we must bring them to a conclusion; but before doing so we must make one more quotation, which will suffice to show, if we have not succeeded in doing so already, that M. Esquiros is master of the subject on which he writes, and that we may fairly commit the more delicate subject of the Volunteers (which he promises to discuss in his next article) to his hands:

"Le soldat Anglais est brave, mais il y a plus d'un genre de courage. Les Anglais ont un mot à eux qui n'est guère usité que dans le langage familier et qui pourtant exprime bien la nuance d'intrépidité qui distingue la race. Ce mot, derivé de l'ancien Saxon, c'est le mot *pluck;* il indique l'idée d'un effort énergique, et s'entend aussi bien de l'homme qui déracine un arbre que de celui qui arrache un obstacle dans l'ordre moral. On l'emploie pour signifier le courage, mais le courage uni à la fermeté, à l'obstination, au sang-froid, à une résolution croissante, et qui ne cède jamais. Les soldats Anglais ont d'autres ennemis à combattre que les armées étrangères; ils ont les tempêtes, les naufrages, les climats, les déserts; il leur faut être à la fois braves contre les hommes et contre les choses. Tout cela c'est le *pluck*. Le rude mot Saxon indique en outre un genre de valeur soumis à la réflexion et au contrôle du devoir."

It is very refreshing to find a Frenchman giving such a good account of us to his countrymen; and it is still more satisfactory to reflect that the pleasure which we derive from a perusal of this account is not produced by any neat, tickling flattery, or honeyed misrepresentation on the part of the author, but by his straightforward honesty and accuracy. For our own parts, from a comparison of the condition of our own with that of foreign armies, we are convinced that the military system of no other country would bear the scrutiny to which M. Esquiros has subjected ours, and come out of it with such flying colours. There are some persons, however, who are in the habit, if not of abusing, at least of disparaging wholesale our institutions. They may perhaps be tempted to think a little better of them after a perusal of M. Esquiros' remarks.

* Army and Navy Gazette, October 13.
† *Revue des Deux Mondes*, October 15th, L'Armée et les Volontaires.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER, K.C.B.

From the nature of the paragraph we penned last week our readers will not be surprised to find that Admiral Sir Charles Napier is no more. He expired on Tuesday morning at 5·40 a.m. at Merchistoun House, the gallant admiral's seat at Horndean, Hants. The late admiral was suddenly seized with his fatal illness about a fortnight since, and was thought to be going on favourably until the end of last week, when he had a relapse, which we regret to say terminated fatally.

The late Admiral Sir Charles Napier was the eldest son of the Hon. Charles Napier, second son of the sixth Lord Napier, and was born March 6, 1786, so that he was in his 75th year. The subjoined brief summary of his naval services is abridged from "The Men of the Time":—

"He entered the Royal Navy in 1799, as a first-class volunteer on board the Martin sloop of war, Captain the Hon. Matthew St. Clair, employed in the North Sea. Removed in the early part of the ensuing year to the Renown, 74, the flag-ship of Sir John Borlase Warren, he accompanied an expedition to Ferrol, and afterwards to the Mediterranean; where, in November, 1802, he became midshipman of the Greyhound, 32, Captain William Hoste. On his return from a visit to St. Helena in the Egyptienne, he joined successively in 1804-5 the Mediator and Renommée frigates. In 1805 he was appointed lieutenant of the Courageux, 74, which formed part of the squadron under Sir J. B. Warren at the capture, in 1806, of the Marengo, 80, the flag-ship of Admiral Linois, and the Belle Poule frigate, 40; and in March, 1807, being then in the West Indies, in the Prince George, 98, was nominated acting-commander of the Pultusk brig, to which vessel he was confirmed on the 30th of November following. On the 17th of July, 1808, having been present at the reduction of the Danish islands, St. Thomas and St. Croix, he assisted, in the boats of the Fawn sloop, at the cutting out of a Spanish merchantman, lying at Puerto Rico under the protection of two batteries, the guns of one of which he spiked. In August of the same year he commanded the Recruit brig, of 18 guns, in which he fought a smart action with the Diligente, a French corvette, of 22 guns; which, after he had had his mainmast shot away, many of his carronades dismounted, some of his men killed, and himself wounded, he succeeded in putting to flight. On this occasion, although his thigh was broken by a shot, he refused to leave the deck until the enemy was out of sight. In February, 1809, he assisted at the reduction of Martinique, where he gained considerable distinction, and shortened the duration of the siege by the manner in which, with only five men, he scaled the walls and in open day planted the Union Jack upon the ramparts of Fort Edward. In the ensuing April he assisted Sir Alexander Cochrane in a chase of three ships of the line, which lasted upwards of two days, and which terminated in the capture of the Haupolt, 74. He was made a post captain on the 22nd of May, 1809, but did not go afloat again till 1811. After performing many brilliant services his ship, the Euryalus, was paid off in June, 1815, and on the 4th of that month her gallant commander was nominated a C.B. He was not called into action again till the 8th of January, 1829, when he was employed on particular service on the coast of Portugal, in the Galatea, 42. On the retirement, or rather dismissal, of Sartorius from the command of the Portuguese fleet, it was offered to and accepted by Napier; and, in spite of the great difficulties by which he was surrounded, he soon managed to give a good account of the enemy.

"On the 1st of January, 1839, Captain Napier was appointed to the command of Her Majesty's ship Powerful, 84, fitting for the Mediterranean, in which ship he hoisted, in 1840, his broad pennant as commodore, and became second in command under Sir R. Stopford, of the fleet employed on the coast of Syria. On the 10th of September of that year he effected a landing at D'Journie at the head of 1500 Turks and British marines, and in this, his first operation on the Syrian coast, he displayed such indefatigable zeal as to elicit the warmest consideration from his admiral. On the 2nd of November, 1840, the commodore assisted at the siege of Acre, under the command of Sir Robert Stopford. With some few drawbacks, fully redeemed by his subsequent performances, Commodore Napier's services in Syria were of the most dashing and distinguished character, and were attended with great benefit to the civilised world. Both in land as well as sea operations he proved himself thoroughly up to his work. After the reduction of Acre, the commodore proceeded to take charge of the squadron off Alexandria, where he concluded an advantageous convention with Mehemet Ali. In acknowledgment of these really important services he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath on the 4th December, 1840. He was also included in the thanks of Parliament to the Commander-in-Chief and his subordinates; and was presented by the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia with the Cross of Maria Theresa of Austria, the Cross of St. George of Russia, and the insignia of the second class of the Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia. In the spring of 1841 he returned to England, and on the 30th of November of that year was appointed one of the naval aides-de-camp to Her Majesty. He had already been awarded (January, 1837) the captain's good-service pension. He also held for two years the command of the Channel fleet, with his flag on board the St. Vincent, 120. After a prolonged interval of life at home Sir C. Napier received the command of the Baltic fleet at the outbreak of the Russian war. The services of this fleet were not brilliant, but the admiral brought home his fleet in safety and good order."

The eccentric admiral, shortly after the passing of the Reform Bill, commenced his political career as a Radical of extreme views. He was a candidate at the general election of 1832 for Portsmouth, but was unsuccessful. In 1837 he made an equally unsuccessful attempt to represent the borough of Greenwich, where he was defeated by Mr. Attwood and Mr. Barnard. It was in 1841 he first entered the House of Commons, being returned for Marylebone in conjunction with Sir Benjamin Hall (now Lord Llanover), which borough he sat for up to 1847. In November, 1855, he was elected for Southwark, on the death of Sir William Molesworth, and was again returned at the last general election. A vacancy consequently occurs in the representation of that borough by his lamented demise.

The late Sir Charles's commissions bear date as follows: Lieutenant, May 3, 1804; commander, Jan. 22, 1806; captain, May 24, 1808; rear-admiral, Nov. 9, 1846; vice-admiral, May 28, 1853; and admiral, April 6, 1858. He was made a Knight Commander of the Bath in December, 1840 (as stated above); was in the receipt of an admiral's good-service pension, and had received the naval medal and four clasps for his services afloat. In recognition of his eminent services to the Crown of Portugal, the late Queen Donna Maria, Sir Charles was made a Count of Cape St. Vincent, and was a Grand Cross of the Tower and Sword of Portugal.

Sir Charles Napier married Eliza, daughter of Mr. Young, husband, and widow of Lieutenant Edward Elers, R.N., by whom he leaves an only child, a daughter, who married, in October, 1843, the Rev. Henry Jodrell.

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THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

The full details of the military operations terminating in the gallant capture of the Taku forts arrived in London last Saturday. The letter of the *Times'* correspondent is especially comprehensive and interesting. From it and from other sources we append the principal points of interest of this creditable exploit of the English and French forces :—

The allied forces left Peh-tang on the 12th, and took the road through the village of Sin-ho. There was a little preliminary skirmish with the Tartar cavalry. "At half-past nine the Tartar cavalry advanced upon our right wing to the number of three or four thousand. The Armstrong guns opened fire upon them, but had little or no effect in checking the Tartars, owing to the distance between these horsemen. On they came to the charge, but their ardour was rather checked by the rifle fire opened upon them by the infantry of the right wing. It is said, however, that they very nearly succeeded in taking one of the Armstrong guns, and sustained the charge of Fane's horse, with great courage, though quite unable to cope with their opponents from the small size of their ponies and the imperfection of their arms."

Meanwhile our left wing advanced and took two entrenched camps, the enemy retiring. On the next day (the 14th) the earthworks between Sin-ho and the Taku Forts were taken, also the village of Tang-ku on the river Peiho. On the 21st the great attack took place. It had been determined to attack the landmost of the two forts on the north side of the river, as that, in the opinion of the engineers, would command the forts on the south side.

THE ATTACK.

The Marines, with the 44th and 67th Regiments, and a proportion of French, were ready for the attack an hour before daylight, and advanced towards the forts under cover of a heavy fire from our Armstrong guns, 32-pounders, and 8-inch mortars, while the gunboats, shelling from the other side at the distance of 1800 yards from the forts, distracted the attention of the enemy. The ground up to the forts was perfectly bare and flat, offering not the slightest cover, but the fire of the artillery and of the rifles of the infantry was so heavy and well-directed as to afford good protection to the advancing force. Before the fort there was a ditch, which was crossed on pontoons, and both sides of it were thickly planted with sharp stakes about two feet long, which had to be torn up or knocked over before the fort could be reached, and the mud walls were about twenty feet high. About half-past nine or ten the walls were escaladed, a desperate resistance being made by the troops inside, who were Mantchus and Chinese. The French (so far as can be determined, for in such an affair it is not easy for any man to know more than what he is doing himself) were the first in the fort, pushing on with that frantic valour and recklessness of life which is their characteristic. One of their braves who was the first to mount was a mark for hundreds of spears and gingalls, while he fired down muskets that were handed up to him, and after miraculously sitting there untouched, he shouted "*Vive l'Empereur!*" and leaped down among the enemy and into death. Captain Prynne, of the Marines, was also one of the very first to mount; and, after shooting the mandarin commander of the fort, sat stride-legs on the wall and assisted his men to mount, escaping himself untouched, notwithstanding the extreme peril to which he was exposed. Lieutenant Chaplin, of the 67th, also distinguished himself by leaping into the fort, and planting the first colours upon the cavalier or most elevated part of the fort. Both Lord Elgin and Sir Hope Grant have promised to recommend him for the Victoria Cross. The first ladder planted against the wall was pulled up and taken in by the Chinese, who fought with desperation, but few attempting to escape to the fort beyond. There was no mercy for any of them who were unwounded, and even some of the wounded scorned the good offices rendered them. One wounded mandarin kicked an officer who tendered him some water, and was immediately run through. Many of the fugitives were also shot; and it is supposed that of the 1200 imperial troops (or thereabouts) who were in the forts, scarcely ten escaped alive and unhurt. Every one is loud in praise of our Chinese coolies, who were fearless and active, helping to cross the ditch, holding up the ladders, which were rather short, and carrying off the wounded. Of the English force 201 were killed and wounded.

The fighting ended with the taking of this fort. Prince Senn-ko-lin-sin was himself, the Chinese say, present in the Southern forts, and probably saw the futility of resisting our arms any further at present. Almost impregnable to the seaward, the forts were weak on the land side, and wholly unable to resist such a force as that by which they were attacked. The diplomatic arrangements are kept pretty quiet, but there can be little doubt that the Chinese have given in for the present to an extent that was hardly anticipated. The troops are now moving up to Tien-tsin, but the occupation is with the permission of the Chinese. It is also said, but this is rumour, that the imperial authorities have agreed to allow Lord Elgin to proceed to Pekin, for the purpose of ratifying the treaty, with a force of 2000 men.

THE ARMSTRONG GUNS.

These guns are declared to be a great success, both as regards their endurance of rough usage and their accuracy of fire. In one case we read :—

"The guns kept advancing through ground such as has seldom been traversed by artillery. Over and over again the horses' legs disappeared in the mud, and the carriage sank above the axle. Quick as thought, the horses were unharnessed, the guns unlimbered, ropes applied to the wheels, and, with a strong pull and a pull together, the men had the guns out of the hole. Then came large ruts, or rather small trenches, over which they had to be rattled at a gallop, and then mud, marsh, and slush again. For fully five miles were the guns knocked about before reaching hard ground. Arrived on the plain, General Napier halted the division, and ordered the cavalry to advance from the town. Captain Milward then made a careful examination of the Armstrongs—'those delicate weapons which would never bear the rough work of war.' Not one gun was a pin the worse, none of the 'gingerbread' was damaged; the sights were uninjured, the screws in good order, the carriages perfect."

THE ARMSTRONG GUNS IN ACTION.

"And now the Armstrongs in the centre were ordered to open fire on the Tartar cavalry. I stood by Captains Milward and Harrison as the first gun was fired, at 20 minutes to 11 a.m., at a range of about 1200 yards. The first shot was bad, the elevation was too great, and the shell passed harmlessly over the enemy. It was the only failure. The second shell burst right in the midst of the largest group, and half-a-dozen saddles were instantly empty. 'Three degrees,' shouted Captain Milward, and the range was got by every gun. For upwards of ten minutes the battery made magnificent practice. Not a shot failed, not a shell that did not burst in the exact spot to which it was directed. Right and left, at the cavalry in front, into the intrenchments on the flank, at 1200 yards, at 1600, at 2200, were the shells pitched with unerring accuracy. A good breeze and no file firing enabled the whole division to witness the effect of the Armstrong gun, now first tested in action, and there was but one opinion as to its absolute and unqualified success."

THE SIKHS AGAINST THE TARTARS.

"I galloped across to Stirling's battery, and was admiring his practice, when, to the surprise of every one, a body of 80 or 90 Tarters rushed from their front to take his guns in flank. On they came with the most wild and unearthly cries. So unexpected was this attack that Captain Stirling had barely time to fire two rounds of case, when they were within 100 yeards of the guns. There was no infantry near, but a guard of 25 of Fane's Horse, under the command of Lieutenant M'Gregor, was attached to the battery. Now was the time, now the chance to test the Sikhs against the Tartars. Without a moment's hesitation, and regardless of numbers, Lieutenant M'Gregor gave the word to charge, and away went the Sikhs in most gallant style. No flinching, no craning; every spur was well in the horse's side, when one-half of the Tartars met them in full shock. The effect was instantaneous. One of the leading Sikhs ran his spear right through the body of a Mongol horseman, the head entering at his chest and going out at his back. The spear broke in the middle, the Mongol fell to the ground, spitted, and never moved a limb. Lieutenant M'Gregor singled out his man, and was in the act of spearing him, when another Tartar fired his matchlock within ten yards point blank. The slugs hit the Lieutenant in five places, three lodging in the chest, two in the forehead. For a moment he was blinded by the fire, which burnt his face, but the work was done. The Tartars dispersed in every direction, the whole affair lasting little more than a minute. I am happy to say that Lieutenant M'Gregor is fast recovering from his wounds, which, though severe, are not in the least dangerous. Nothing could be more gallant than his conduct, for he had no supports, and but a handful of men. The Sikhs were delighted with the result, which naturally inspired them with the greatest confidence, and proved their unquestionable superiority over the Tartar cavalry."

Some amusing papers were found at Sin-ho. Extracts from the newspapers, and translation of the debates in the House of Commons were sent to Pekin, and also to Sang-ko-lin-sin, the Tartar General. Doubts are expressed as to whether the reported preparations of the allies are true, but, continues the report :—

"Notwithstanding that full confidence is not to be given to all this, still considering that Bruce and Bourbillon are inseparables in dishonesty, by nature sanguinary and treacherous, and seeing the ferocity and trickiness of their dispositions, when mention is made of their forces being increased with a view of taking the forts, it would not be right not to stand on our guard. Let Sang-ko-lin-sin therefore look to it, and let the extracts from the newspapers be given him to read."

The correspondence between the Tartar General and the Viceroy of the province since the landing of the allies at Pehtang was also found. The Governor-General also encloses a copy of Lord Elgin's letter, and offers a reward of 1000 taels (333*l.*) for the barbarian chiefs, dead or alive, 100 taels for each of the inferior leaders, and five for those of the common fellows. The chief rebel (Lord Elgin) was specially recommended for capture, as the war would be ended if he were taken.

THE ATTACK ON TANG-KOW.

The entrenched camp at Tang-kow was attacked on the 14th, under cover of artillery :—

The practice was magnificent both on the French side and our own, but the superiority of the Armstrong gun over the French rifled cannon soon became evident. The Chinese guns near Barry's battery were first silenced, the others soon followed suit, and such a fire was kept up through the embrasures that no man could work a gun. The infantry were then ordered to advance, the Rifles leading, with the Royals and the 31st close on their heels. Arrived at the ditch a dam was discovered, which prevented the water from escaping into the river. Here they crossed, Lieutenant Shaw, of the 60th Rifles, *celer et audax*, being the first man in the fort. Two guns from an angle of the entrenchment on the French attack still kept up a fire against our allies, who were obliged to construct a bridge in order to cross the ditch. This they did speedily and well, Lieut.-Colonel Schmidtz, Chef d'Etat Major, being the first Frenchman in the place. General Montauban promoted him next day, and thus gave a step to the whole of the French Staff. Colonel Schmidtz is one of the most rising men in the French army, and highly distinguished himself at Magenta. He would be the last to claim a merit due to another. The first man in the fort was Lieutenant Shaw, the first Frenchman was Colonel Schmidtz. The nature of the ground made the task of the Rifles much easier, and the angle may have prevented the French from observing the English entry. I saw the Rifles when they first waved their hats on the top of the parapet. For nearly ten minutes after that did the Tartars fire on the French, at the end of which time, their bridge being finished, the French entered. As they went through the gate the Rifles had come round the interior of the fort, and were being formed by Major Rigaud. The First Division and the French returned to the camp at Sin-ho, and the Second Division, under command of Major-General Napier, took possession of Tang-kow.

THE ATTACK ON TAKU.

From the further gate of Tang-kow our troops looked across the river to Taku and the Tua Yamun pagoda on the south side, where Sang-ko-lin-sin was supposed to have his head-quarters. Sir Hope Grant determined to get up the heavy guns at once, to throw a bridge over the Peiho, nearly opposite Sinho; and, after crossing with a portion of the force, to engage the north forts in the rear, while the navy attacked them in front. Some incidents of this attack are given.

Here Lieutenant Gye, of Milward's battery, a most promising young officer, son of the director of the Royal Italian Opera, was shot through the thigh. A gunner was wounded almost at the same moment. A lad of 15, on the Indian medical establishment, a soldier's son, and Fitzgibbon by name, was on the field as hospital apprentice, attached to the 67th. Without a moment's hesitation he rushed to the artilleryman and dressed his wounds under a tremendous fire. In so doing he was shot in the arm, but the bullet has been extracted, and the wound is healing. A more gallant lad never lived. His character is excellent, and he well deserves some promotion.

THE ENTRY INTO THE TAKU FORTS.

Two companies of the 44th, one commanded by Captain Gregory, the other by Lieutenant Rogers, had rushed to the ditch to keep down the enemy's galling fire of gingals and matchlocks. There was no cover against the bullets, spears, and arrows flying about in every direction, so Captain Gregory placed his men up to their middle in water, and commenced a fusillade against the Chinese on the parapets, himself seizing a rifle from a wounded soldier, and using it with excellent effect for thirty rounds. Man after man of the 44th continued to drop, and still there was no bridge. Lieutenant Rogers rushed through the ditch, pulled out the spikes, and succeeded in reaching the berm under the parapet wall. About the same time the storming companies of the 67th went at the ditches with a will. Some swam, some struggled through, and a few succeeded in reaching the berm. There they found the French, who had already crossed over light bamboo ladders carried by their coolies. These ladders bent when placed across the ditch. In jumped six coolies up to their necks. The ladders were supported across their shoulders, and the French quickly crossed over. "These men should have a riband," said Colonel Dupin, himself conspicuous in the front, "their gallantry is marvellous." A plank was now placed across the ditch in front of the main gate, over which very ricketty bridge many soldiers passed one by one. The English ladder party was also sent to the salient angle of the fort, near the spot where the French had crossed. Here their ladders were laid, and the troops got over.

All this time the fire of the enemy continued incessant. Cold shot, hand grenades, stinkpots, and vases of lime were showered on the crowd of besiegers who stood upon the berm. The ladders placed against the wall were pulled into the fort, or thrown over, and in vain did man after man attempt to swarm through the embrasures. If the defence was desperate, nothing could exceed the gallantry of the assailants. Between English and French there was nothing to choose. A Frenchman climbed to the top of the parapet, where for some time he stood alone. One rifle after another was handed to him, which he fired against the enemy. But his courage was unavailing, and he fell back, speared through the eye. Another, pickaxe in hand, attempted to cut away the top of the wall. He was shot, and Lieutenant Burslem, of the 67th, caught hold of his pick and continued the work. Lieutenant Rogers attempted to force his way through an embrasure, but was driven back. He ran to another, but it was too high for him. Lieutenant Lenon, 67th, came to his assistance, forced the point of his sword into the wall, and, placing one foot on the sword, Lieutenant Rogers leaped through the embrasure just after Jean Fauchard, drummer of the French 102nd, had got over at the right angle. Lieutenant Rogers acted with conspicuous gallantry. He was the first Englishman in the place, and was afterwards of the greatest service in assisting others through the embrasures. He was wounded in the side by a matchlock ball, but is doing well. Jean Fauchard was followed by many of his own countrymen, and by Lieutenant Pritchard, R.E., Lieutenants Lenon and Burslem, 67th, who assisted their own men across the ditch, and were both wounded; Captain Prynne, R.M., and Lieutenant Hume, R.E. In addition to them, among the first in the fort were Colonel Knox and Ensign Chaplin, 67th; Captain Gregory, 44th; Brigadier Reeves (wounded in three places), Lieutenant Kempson, 99th; Colonel Mann, R.E., and Major Anson, Aide-de-Camp. Colonel Mann and Major Anson cut the ropes, and lowered the drawbridge, over which the mass of the English crossed; and now after half-an-hour's tremendous fighting under the parapet wall, the allies were in the fort. Still the Chinese made a desperate resistance under cover of their casemates. Ensign Chaplin ascended the ramp almost alone, racing against a French soldier. Halfway up he was knocked over by a bullet, but, quickly recovering himself, he was up again and won by a head. A second shot struck him through the leg as he planted the Queen's colours of the 67th at the top of the cavalier, and private Thomas Lane, 67th, took his place by the flag. Lieutenant Kempson, who had a tourniquet in his pocket, bound up Mr. Chaplin's leg. Lieutenants Rogers and Burslem and Ensign Chaplin have been recommended for the Victoria Cross, which they right well deserve.

The correspondent of the *Times* adds :—"And now the fort was taken. It contained forty-two guns, many of them large, and was the key of the position. The lower northern fort, with its cavalier open in rear, lay at our mercy, and the whole of the southern forts were enfiladed by that just captured. The judgment of Sir Hope Grant was completely justified. Against the opinion of the French commander and engineers, who maintained that the attack should be made on the south, he resolutely and consistently maintained that the upper northern fort was the key to the whole, and so it turned out."

After some delay and negotiation, "Mr. Parkes dictated an absolute unconditional surrender of all the forts, guns, and *matériel*, and himself inserted a provision that no soldiers should be allowed to leave the town without a pass. The Viceroy signed, observing, 'My predecessor was degraded in '58, and so shall I be now.' It was night when

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Mr. Parkes returned from his important mission, by which time the whole of the southern forts were already in possession of the allies. Three hundred men, half English, half French, had been sent across the river to garrison them. The enemy was departing, and they entered the great fort of the Peiho without striking a blow. Thus, in a ten days' campaign, were the Peiho forts taken, the disaster of last year avenged, the Chinese war of 1860 brought almost to a close. The bridges, roads, batteries, earthworks—in short, all the preparations for attack, were made exclusively by the Second Division of the British Army, our Allies only arriving on the ground at the hour appointed for opening fire."

THE CASUALTIES AT TAKU.

The Chinese loss in killed and wounded cannot have been less than 1500 men. The English had 200 casualties—17 men killed, 22 officers and 161 men wounded. The 44th and 67th, having provided the storming parties, were naturally the greatest sufferers. The former had 10 men killed, 2 officers and 50 men wounded; the 67th had 6 men killed, 8 officers and 62 men wounded. Most of the wounded are doing well. The French list of casualties was a little over 100.

Corps.	Men.	Wounded.				Totals.
	Killed.	Mortally.	Dangerously.	Severely.	Slightly.	
Royal Artillery	—	—	1	4	6	11
Royal Engineers	—	1	2	—	—	3
1st Battalion 3rd Foot	—	—	—	1	1	2
44th Regiment	10	4	10	28	8	60
Royal Marines	1	—	1	15	8	25
67th Regiment	6	—	10	30	22	68
Madras Mounted Artillery	—	—	—	3	—	3
Chinese Coolie Corps	—	—	—	2	4	6
Total	17	5	24	83	49	178

Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were at Tien-tsin, and were shortly to start for Pekin, where the Chinese government has promised to receive them honourably. Lord Elgin will be escorted, it is believed, by the Cavalry Brigade, consisting of 300 men of the King's Dragoon Guards, Stirling's Artillery, and Fane and Probyn's Horse.

THE CHINESE INSURGENTS.

From Shanghai we receive the following account of the approach and the repulse of the Tae-ping insurgents:—

On Monday morning, the 20th of August, the enemy had advanced in greater strength than ever. It was really a curious sight to see them moving along every one of the little paths which run parallel to the city walls, each man carrying a flag, and all moving in Indian file, but in excellent order, and quite calm and steady. On they came without hesitation, perfectly within range, and seemed to direct their attention principally to the west gate. Lieutenant O'Grady had been sent there with some marines, to assist Captain Cavanagh, and the Madras artillerymen having rigged up a Chinese gun, a heavy fire was kept up, and the insurgents have to thank the nature of the ground that their loss was not very large. Strange to say, scarcely a shot was returned, and the Imperialist soldiers, after firing a couple of times, got up on the battlements of the wall, hung their legs over, and smoked away without any apparent fear, although the foe was lurking among the graves and rushes below. The cracking of the rifles seemed to have had no effect in changing the line of march of the insurgents, who now seemed to threaten the English settlement in great numbers. They actually planted some flags within a couple of hundred yards of the race-course stand, but were met with a shell or two from a gun commanded by Lieutenant Williams. Lieutenant Crease fired a couple of rockets at them, too, so that they gradually retired. During the night the dispatch boat Pioneer had proceeded up the river, and began dropping 13-inch shells in among the rebel flags. One of these exploded right in the centre of about 100 red banners, which immediately afterwards disappeared. About one o'clock the dispatch boat Nimrod threw a shell clean over the settlement away out into the fields an astonishing distance. This practice was kept up slowly for about two hours when the insurgents retreated out of range. The Pioneer continued firing until the evening had far advanced, but the enemy had had enough of it, and retreated so far out towards Zee-ka-wei that they were out of all possible danger.

On Tuesday but very little work took place, as the rebels had retreated quite out of range, and with the exception of one or two small bodies, none were seen near enough to fire at.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

The following additional dispatches and list of casualties are given in a *London Gazette Extraordinary*:—

War Office, November 4.

Mr. Secretary Herbert has received two dispatches with inclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to him by Lieut.-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., commanding the forces in China:—

No. 37.

Head-Quarters, Tangku, August 24.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that the allied forces were unable to leave Pehtang until the 12th of August, on account of the very heavy rain, which had made the country almost impassable.

On that morning, however, the troops marched according to the following dispositions, viz., the 2nd divison of infantry, an Armstrong battery, a rocket battery, Madras sappers, and the cavalry brigade, with three six pounders. The whole under Major-General Sir Robert Napier struck off to the right of the road leading from Pehtang to Sinho for the purpose of turning the left of the Tartar position. This column experienced the greatest difficulty in getting through the deep heavy ground, which extended for more than two miles out of Pehtang, and considerably delayed the departure of the main column, under Sir John Michel, which moved along the causeway leading directly from Pehtang to Sinho, and which was composed as follows, viz., the 1st infantry brigade, a company of Royal Engineers, an Armstrong battery, 1000 French infantry, and a French battery, all under Brigadier Staveley. This was followed by the 2nd infantry brigade, two 9-pounder batteries, and a rocket battery, succeeded by the main column of the French.

On approaching the entrenched camp the Tartar cavalry moved rapidly down to attack Sir Robert Napier, who was moved rapidly down to attack Sir Robert Napier, who was at this time about two and a half miles off, on my right flank. His report of that part of the engagement I beg to enclose.

Sir John Michel's division deployed at the same time in front of the enemy's works, and opened fire with Lieutenant-Colonel Barry's Armstrong battery and Captain Desborough's nine-pounders, a French battery being on the left, together with a French and an English rocket battery. These guns kept up such a heavy fire that the Tartars were unable to resist long, and they abandoned their works, being closely followed into their second entrenched line at Sinho, which they were unable to defend, and fled to Tangku.

I enclose Sir J. Michel's report of this affair.

The enemy's force was composed principally of cavalry, and numbered about 4000 men. At Sinho I was joined by Sir R. Napier's division, and the cavalry, who had cut up a good number of the Tartar horsemen.

The loss of the Chinese was about 100 men.

On the 13th I reconnoitered the ground along the banks of the Peiho leading to Tangku, and found it tolerably firm, though intersected with creeks and ditches. I ordered these to be bridged during the night, and on the morning of the 14th an allied force moved from Sinho towards Tangku, keeping their right flank on the bank of the river. The English part of the force consisted of the 1st Infantry division under Sir John Michel, and the artillery as per margin,* which formed one grand battery under Brigadier-General Crofton, R.A.

On arriving within a mile of Tangku, a battery and some junks on the right bank were silenced by two Armstrong and two 9-pounder guns; and a party of sailors who had been brought up for the purpose crossed the river and burned the junks.

The whole of the artillery was then advanced to within 600 yards of the entrenchments, and opened a heavy fire on the walls; two French batteries deployed on our left; the enemy replying with ten or twelve guns, and a brisk fire of gingalls and matchlocks. The artillery gradually advanced to within 350 yards, and the enemy's guns being silenced a breach was commenced, when a passage across the double wet ditch was discovered at the river's edge by the 60th Rifles, and an entrance was effected, the Chinese retiring with great precipitancy. At the same time the French advanced with great gallantry and entered by the main gate, which had been partially broken in by the artillery fire. The garrison of Tangku retreated, some into the north ports, and some across the river to Tangku.

I am happy to say that our losses in these two engagements were very slight, owing to the enemy being completely paralysed by the superior fire of our artillery.

Forty-five guns were captured in Tangku. My thanks are due to Major-Generals Sir John Michel, and Sir R. Napier, commanding divisions (the former had a horse killed under him on the 14th), also to Brigadier-General Crofton, commanding Royal Artillery, and Brigadier Pattle, commanding the cavalry, for the able way in which they exercised their respective commands; and the whole of the officers and soldiers acquitted themselves to my satisfaction.

I beg to enclose a list of casualties.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. Hope Grant,
Lieut.-General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in China.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War.

No. 38. Head-Quarters, Tangku, August 24, 1860.

Sir—I have the honour to report that, after the capture of Tangku on the 14th inst., I commenced bringing up siege guns and ammunition from Pehtang with a view to the reduction of the uppermost fort on the left bank of the Peiho, distant about two miles from Tangku.

The ground upon which it was necessary to advance was mostly of a very difficult nature, and intersected with broad and deep canals used in the manufacture of salt.

I placed Major-General Sir R. Napier in charge of the advance, his division being quartered in Tangku. Under his superintendence bridges were thrown over these ditches and canals by Lieut.-Colonel Mann, commanding Royal Engineers; and heavy guns as per margin, with a good supply of ammunition having been brought into Tangku, the 67th Regiment and an Armstrong battery were pushed forward on the evening of the 19th, to within 2000 yards, to cover the working parties making roads, bridges, &c. On the 20th, the road was made practicable to within 800 yards of the fort, batteries were traced, and the heavy guns were brought out ready to place in position by daybreak of the following day. The Chinese opened fire during the day, and were replied to by Captain Milward's Armstrong guns at 2000 yards' range with good effect, and the firing gradually ceased.

During the night batteries were constructed for the heavy guns and mortars, and for one field-battery, also for two 8-inch guns, which were brought up by the great exertions from Pehtang during the night; and the whole were placed in position by daybreak of the 21st August.

It had been arranged with the admirals that the gunboats should cross the bar that morning, and should engage the outer North Fort, and the flank of the outer South Fort, at the same time that the attack on the inner North Fort was commenced by the land forces.

At 5 a.m., however, the Chinese opened fire upon the troops from all their forts within range, and we were thus forced to reply an hour earlier than had been intended.

The artillery was disposed as follows:—A French 24-pounder battery of 6 pieces, one English 8-inch gun, and 2 Armstrongs, played on the inner South Fort to keep down the fire they might otherwise have poured on our right flank. Two Armstrong guns and two 9-pounders fired from Tangku across the river at an entrenchment which flanked the French right; three 8-inch mortars were in the centre at 600 yards range, and to their left rear an Armstrong battery, two 32-pounder guns, and two 8-inch howitzers, all of which played on the fort we were attacking. In addition to this, two 9-pounder guns, four 24-pounder howitzers, the remaining two Armstrong guns, and a rock battery were placed in the open ground about 800 yards in front of the fort.

The storming party of infantry consisted of a wing of the 44th, under Lieutenant-Colonel MacMahon, and a wing of the 67th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, supported by the other wings of these two regiments, and the Royal Marines, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gascoigne. A detachment of Royal Marines, under Lieutenant-Colonel Travers, carried a pontoon bridge for crossing the wet ditches, and Major Graham, R.E., conducted the assault. The whole were commanded by Brigadier Reeves.

The fire of the artillery was most effective, the guns of the fort (of which many were of very large calibre), were speedily silenced, and at about 7 a.m. the magazine blew up with a terrific explosion. A few minutes later the magazine in the outer North Fort was also exploded by a shell from the gunboats.

The field guns were all advanced to within 500 yards of the fort, and redoubled their efforts.

The fire of the forts having almost entirely ceased, a breach was commenced near the gate, and a portion of the storming party was advanced to within thirty yards to open a musketry fire, the French infantry being on the right, the English on the left.

The fire of our artillery being thus partially compelled to slacken, the enemy emerged from their cover, and opened a heavy fire of musketry on our troops.

The French, under General Collineau, immediately pushed on to the salient next the river, crossed the wet ditches in the most gallant manner, and established themselves on the berm, from whence they endeavoured to escalade the walls. This, however, they were unable to effect from the vigorous resistance of the Chinese.

The efforts of the Sappers to lay down the pontoon bridge were unavailing; no less than fifteen of the men carrying it being knocked over in one instant, and one of the pontoons destroyed.

At this juncture Sir R. Napier caused the two howitzers of Captain Govan's battery to be brought up to within 50 yards of the gate, in order more speedily to create a breach, and a space sufficient to admit one man had just been made when our storming party (now joined by the head-quarters' wing of 67th, under Colonel Knox), who had partly crossed by the French bridge and partly swam over, forced their way in by single file in the most gallant manner, Lieutenant Rogers, 44th Regiment, and Lieutenant Burslem, 67th Regiment, being the first to enter, when they assisted in the regimental colours of the 67th, carried by Ensign Chaplin, who first planted them on the breach (assisted by Private Lane, 67th Regiment), and subsequently on the cavalier, which he was the first to mount. At the same moment the French effected their entrance, and the garrison was driven back step by step, and hurled pellmell through the embrasures on the opposite side.

Here the same obstacles which had impeded our advance obstructed their retreat; in addition to two wet ditches and two belts of pointed bamboo stakes, there was swampy ground, and a third ditch and bank.

The storming parties opened a destructive fire on them from the cavalier, and this was enhanced by the canister fire of Captain Govan's guns, which had been moved to the left of the fort for this purpose.

The ground outside the fort was literally strewed with the enemy's dead and wounded; three of the Chinese were impaled on the stakes. A few fugitives reached the outer North Fort, which opened fire to cover their retreat, and was answered by the Armstrong guns with good effect.

About an hour after this the whole of the forts on both sides of the river hauled down their war banners and hoisted flags of truce. General Montauban and I sent each an officer to ask their meaning and summon them to reply, and were defied to come on to the attack.

Accordingly two fresh regiments, the 3rd Buffs and the 8th Punjab Infantry, having been brought up, I advanced to attack the outer North Fort. Two 8-inch guns were placed in position against it; the other siege guns could not be brought up. The field batteries were placed at 800 yards' range on an arc encircling the left and front, the French guns on our right. Not a shot was fired by the enemy, and the allied infantry pushed on, crossed the ditches, and scaled the walls, without meeting any opposition; the garrison of 2000 men being made prisoners.

This fort was stronger than the first. They are all constructed on the same plan, being redoubts with a thick rampart heavily armed with guns and wall-pieces, and having a high cavalier facing seawards, the guns of which were all turned in towards us. They have two unfordable wet ditches, between which and the parapet sharp bamboo stakes were thickly planted, forming two belts, each about 15 feet wide, round the fort, an abattis encircling the whole, and further covered by pieces of water, which form an advance to be made only on a narrow front.

Towards evening the garrisons of the South Forts were observed to be evacuating them, and detachments of English and French were passed over in ships' boats, and occupied them. There is not now the trace of an enemy near us, and the whole of the forts and entrenched camps are in our hands, containing about 400 guns, many of which are of very large calibre.

It was difficult to account for the confusion and uncertainty which seemed to pervade the enemy when the first fort fell; but it now appears that the general in command was killed, and second in command either killed or missing; and this confusion caused by this, together with the severe lesson received in the first fort, rendered them incapable or unwilling of further resistance.

I cannot conclude this dispatch without expressing my sense of the very valuable services of Major-General Sir Robert Napier, who conducted the attack, and whose assistance has been most useful.

The service of the artillery under Brigadier-General Crofton was most excellent; its effects I have already described.

The engineering operations were conducted by Lieut.-Colonel Mann; and lastly, I must bring to notice the gallan

* 2 Armstrong batteries, 2 9-pounder batteries, 2 rocket-batteries.

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conduct of the storming party, which was commanded by Brigadier Reeves, who, himself severely wounded in three places, did not quit the field until he had conducted his men into the fort.

The wounded were removed as soon as possible into Tangku, where every arrangement for their temporary reception was made by Dr. Muir, the principal medical officer.

Many others, both officers and soldiers, behaved in a manner deserving of being mentioned; but want of time does not permit me to treat of it in this dispatch, and on a future occasion I shall do myself the honour of bringing their names to your notice.

I would also wish to inform Her Majesty's Government how cordially and sincerely our French allies have co-operated with us, as well as the admiration I feel for their gallant conduct in the field.

General de Montauban has always shown every disposition to act thoroughly in concert with me, and to co-operate in every manner in his power.

The services of the gun-boats will doubtless be brought to notice by the naval Commander-in-Chief, and I beg here to record what a valuable and efficient colleague I have found in Admiral Hope, whose unwearying exertions throughout the whole campaign and in discharging the onerous duties of transporting this large force to the seat of war have contributed greatly to the success of the operations.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. HOPE GRANT,
Lieut.-General, Commanding her Majesty's Forces in China.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War, &c.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

NOMINAL LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED ON THE 3RD, 12TH, AND 14TH OF AUGUST.

KILLED.

1st Sikh Cavalry—Sowar Muttah Sing.

Fane's Horse—Sowar Nuzzeer Khan.

WOUNDED.

Staff—Captain Greathead, contusion of knee.

1st Sikh Cavalry—Ensign M'Cauley, slightly; Lieutenant Stuart, slightly; Duffadar Bergau Sing, slightly; Sowar Hero Sing, severely; Jemadar Kurrack Sing, slightly.

Fane's Horse—Lieutenant M'Gregor, severely; Jamadar Nidhom Sing, severely; Sowar Alloodeen Khan, severely; Sowar Buckhoda, slightly; Sowar Sacomda Shah, slightly; Sowar Mahomed Shah, slightly.

King's Dragoon Guards—Trumpeter Laylor, slightly.

Royal Artillery—Gunner M'Dowell, slightly; Gunner Mutton, severely; Gunner Travers, dangerously; Gunner William Jolliffe, severely (since dead); Gunner John George Hare, severely; Driver John Thomas, slightly.

Madras Sappers—Veneatachillum, missing; captured by cavalry, and supposed to be since dead.

1st battalion Queen's—Owen Cummins, slightly; gingall wound of fore arm—Thomas Reid, contusion of left arm.

3rd Foot—Private Patrick Shea, slightly.

44th Foot—Private Charles Sinclair, severely; Private John Berry, slightly; Private Robert Molloy, slightly.

2nd battalion 60th Rifles—John Wright, contusion of chest.

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED IN ACTION AT THE PEIHO FORTS ON THE 21ST OF AUGUST.

Staff.—Captain Brooke, 48th Regiment, Aide-de-Camp to Sir R. Napier, wounded severely; gunshot wound of thigh—Brigadier Reeves, 99th Regiment, severely; gunshot wound of foot, fore-arm, and shoulder—Lieutenant Kempson, slightly; contused wound of face.

Royal Artillery.—Milward's Battery.—Lieutenant Gye, severely; gunshot wound in thigh—Assistant-Surgeon Prescott, slightly; gunshot wound in neck—Driver Francis Wills, severely; gunshot wounds in arm and thigh.

Govan's Battery.—Gunner Edward Carey, dangerously; gunshot wound in arm (amputated)—Gunner John Welch, severely; gunshot wound in head—Gunner Edward Moran, severely; gunshot wound in chest—Gunner Michael M'Nalley, severely; gunshot wound in right arm—Gunner William Lawless, slightly; gunshot wound in left foot—Gunner Robert Harwell, slightly; gunshot wound in leg.

Pennycuick's Battery—Gunner John Troll, severely; gunshot wound in left shoulder-blade.

Barry's Battery.—Driver Charles Baxter, slightly; gunshot wound in right shin.

Rolton's Battery.—Driver G. Roberts, slightly; gunshot wound in right foot—Driver R. Coulter, slightly; contusion of right cheek.

Desborough's Battery.—Bombardier Henry Elliston, slightly; gingall ball in right shoulder.

Royal Engineers.—23rd company.—Brevet-Major Graham, severely; gunshot wound of thigh—Sapper James Chapman, dangerously; gunshot wound, abdomen (penetrated).

8th company—Corporal W. Willcox, dangerously; gunshot wound, shoulder and chest—Sapper William Edey, mortally; gunshot wound, abdomen (since dead).

3rd Foot—1st battalion—Lance Corporal Michael Forde, slightly; contusion over right hip—Private Edward Timbs, severely; gunshot wound, left knee.

44th Regiment.—Captain George Ingham, severely; contusion of back of right thigh—Lieutenant Robert Rogers, severely; gunshot wound in right side—Private John Biddle, killed—Private John Smith, killed—Private William Jolliffe, severely; gunshot wound, left shoulder—Private James Greyson, severely; gunshot wound, left leg—Private James Rodgers, severely; gunshot wound, head—Private Anthony Golan, slightly; contusion of right forearm—Private James Matthew, severely; gunshot wound of head—Private Henry Bridehope, severely; gunshot wound, left thigh—Private John Gaugh, severely; gunshot wound, left thigh—Private Robert Fitzgerald, dangerously; compound fracture, left arm—Private Alexander M'Carthy, severely; gunshot wound, right arm—Private George Shorton, severely; gunshot wound, left arm—Private Charles Taggart, slightly; contusion of right temple—Private Michael Mealy, killed—Private Joseph Claydon, dangerously; gunshot wound, left arm—Private Thomas Dyer, dangerously; gunshot wound, right side—Private John M'Clavarty, slightly; gunshot wound, right leg—Private Henry Boyle, slightly; contusion of right ankle-joint—Private Patrick Murray, slightly; contusion of left shoulder—Private William Moody, slightly; contusion back of neck—Lance Sergeant John Hassett, killed—Drummer James Bolwell, severely; arrow wound, right leg—Private Patrick Dynam, dangerously; musket wound, left leg—Private Jonathan Beavis, killed—Private Charles Cash, killed—Private Samuel Clarke, killed—Private Edwin Lenney, killed—Private Hamilton Mashall, killed—Private James Steward, killed—Corporal Armille Cottrill, mortally; gunshot wound in head (since dead)—Corporal John Murphy, dangerously; gunshot wound of chest—Private Robert Alcock, severely; gunshot wound, right shoulder and wrist—Private William Barret, severely: gunshot wound, back and shoulder—Private John Bamford, severely; gunshot wound, right wrist—Private Daniel Callaghan, severely; gunshot wound, chest—Private Emanuel Carlick, severely; gunshot wound, right shoulder—Private Thomas Carrigan, severely; gunshot wound, right temple—Private John Coffey, dangerously; gunshot wound, head—Private Charles Chapman, severely; gunshot wound, right shoulder—Private James Chilvers, mortally; shell wound of head (since dead)—Private William Cox, severely; gunshot wound, right arm—Private John Davis, severely; gunshot wound, hand—Private James Donnelly, severely; gunshot wound, left arm—Private Robert Durrant, dangerously; gunshot wound, head—Private Jeremiah Easton, mortally; gunshot wound, abdomen (since dead)—Private William Easton, severely; gunshot wound, left arm—Private Joseph Felton, dangerously; gunshot wound, head—Private Henry Forde, severely; gunshot wound, both legs—Private Francis Kelly, dangerously; shell wound, right knee—Private Wm. Lloyd, dangerously; gunshot wound, chest and arm—Private Wm. M'Cabe, severely; gunshot wound, hip—Private T. Murphy, mortally; gunshot wound, chest (since dead)—Private J. Pardoe, slightly; gunshot wound, left leg—Private J. Patterson, severely; gunshot wound, temple—Private Michael Power, severely; gunshot wound, side—Private Hugh Robinson, severely; gunshot wound, neck—Private John Harridine, severely; gunshot wound, right groin—Private Daniel Sanderson, severely; gunshot wound, right wrist—Corporal Thomas Straight, slightly; gunshot wound, left ear—Corporal James Clinton, severely; gunshot wound, thigh.

Royal Marines.—Private Hugh Swenney, killed—Lieut.-Colonel J. O. Travers, slightly; contused wound, right leg—Captain Carrington, slightly; gingall ball through lower hip—Lieutenant G. Mairis, severely; gingall ball, left shoulder—Lieutenant G. Barker, slightly; lacerated wound, right foot—Lieutenant Straghan, slightly; lacerated wound, right foot—Private Phillip Powell, severely; gingall ball, right hand—Private James Andrews, severely; gingall ball, left wrist—Private William Wintrip, slightly; contused wound of abdomen—Private John Malone, severely; gingall ball, right thigh—Private Charles Bishop, severely; gingall ball, left shoulder—Private Lawrence Crine, slightly; contused wound—Private Frederick Burke, severely; gingall ball, right ankle—Private Thomas Power, severely; gingall ball, shoulder—Private Wm. Maizin, severely; gingall ball, left thigh—Private Patrick O'Phelan, severely; gingall ball, shoulder and breast—Private Thomas Fitzwilliam, severely; gingall ball thigh—Private Dominick Gavin, severely; gingall ball, thigh—Private James Williams, severely; gingall ball, thigh and testicle—Private Richard Dear, dangerously; gingall ball, shoulder—Serjeant Henry Treat, severely; gingall ball thigh—Private George Edwards, severely; gingall ball, great toe—Private William Spencer, severely; gingall ball, right hand and leg—Lance Sergeant William Erle, slightly; gingall ball, right hand and leg—Private Richard Baker, severely; gingall ball, right shoulder—Lance-Corporal Thomas Smith, slightly; gingall ball—Private Philip Parnell, slightly; gingall ball—Private James Norman, slightly; punctured wound—Lance Sergeant John Thomson, slightly; gingal ball, right thigh—Private William Giles, slightly; contused wound by round shot.

67th Regiment—Lieut.-Colonel Thomas, severely; gunshot wound of face—Captain Miller, dangerously; gunshot wound, breast—Lieut. Kingsley, dangerously; gunshot wound, knee—Lieut. Burslem, severely; gunshot wound, shoulder—Lieut. Lennon, slightly; contused by shell arm—Ensign Turner, severely; contused by shell, arm and thigh—Ensign Chaplin, severely; contused by shell, arm and thigh—Ensign Fraser, severely; contused by shell, thigh—Hospital Apprentice Fitzgibbon, severely; gunshot wound of arm—Lance-Sergeant Richard Stokes, severely; gunshot wound of right leg—Private James Ford, dangerously; gunshot wound chest—Private Thomas M'Cormack, severely; gun-shot wound, both legs—Private James M'Coy, slightly; stake in foot—Private John Murphy, slightly; gunshot wound in shoulder—Private Patrick Power, slightly; shell wound, right leg—Private Owen Dolan, severely; shell wound, axilla—Sergeant Thomas Pritchard, slightly; gunshot wound, left shoulder—Private Wm. Barker, severely; gunshot wound, right thigh—Private Benjamin Brierley, severely; lance wound, left arm and neck—Private Charles Buckley, slightly; gunshot wound, right ear—Private Arthur Crooks, killed—Private John Carr, slightly; gunshot wound, left arm—Private Thomas Dignum, slightly; gunshot wound, left side—Private William Fuller, slightly; gunshot wound, left leg—Private John Gardiner, dangerously; gunshot wound, chest—Private Thomas Hall, severely; gunshot wound, left side of nose—Private John Sally, killed—Private James Rafferty, severely; gunshot wound, left leg—Private Matthew Ratcliff, severely, gunshot wound, right thigh—Private Michael Ryan, severely; gunshot wound, left breast—Private John Skeen, severely; gunshot wound, left leg—Private Henry Wade, slightly; gunshot wound, right armpit—Private Jeffrey Burke, dangerously; gunshot wound, right leg and knee—Private Lawrence Healey, severely; shell wound, right leg and knee—Private Wm. Johns, severely; gunshot wound, right leg—Private John M'Loughlin, severely; gunshot wound, right leg—Private John White, dangerously; gunshot wound, left knee—Private John Griffin, dangerously; gunshot wound, left shoulder—Corporal John Flynn, dangerously; gunshot wound, left arm—Private William Newbold, severely; gunshot wound, left side of head—Private Henry Spencer, severely; gunshot wound, right thigh—Private William Watson, dangerously; spear wound, right shoulder and forehead—Private Charles Webster, severely; gunshot wound, left side of head—Private William Graham, killed—Private James Beatty, slightly; gunshot wound, chest—Private Patrick M'Sally, dangerously; gunshot wound, chest—Corporal Timothy O'Connell, severely; gunshot wound, left knee—Private Thomas Beak, slightly; shell wound, right ear—Private John Brennan, slightly; gunshot wound, right temple—Private Owen Carron, slightly; gunshot wound, right shoulder—Private Stephen Corbett, dangerously; shell wound, right thigh and left foot—Private William Fallen, severely; round shot, right shoulder—Private William Fawn, dangerously; splinter, right knee—Private Owen Flynn, slightly; contusion of right shoulder—Private James Hetherington, severely; contusion of right eye—Private Thomas Mills, killed by round shot—Private Michael Brown, slightly; arrow wound—left side—Private John Beregan, slightly; arrow wound, left knee—Private Patrick M'Donald, slightly; arrow wound, left arm,—Private Andrew Connor, severely; arrow wound, right arm—Private Alfred Thompson, severely; shell wound of head—Private John Gleeson, severely; gunshot wound, right leg—Sergeant Patrick M'Grady, killed—Private John Delaney, killed—Private Thomas Burns, severely; gunshot wound, left arm—Private William Creeny, severely; arrow wound, right leg—Private Charles M'Gregor, slightly; gunshot wound, left leg—Private Robert Wakeham, severely; gunshot wound, left leg—Private John Scott, severely; gunshot wound, right hand—Private Daniel Cunningham, severely; gunshot wound, right hand—Private Thomas Lane, slightly; gunshot wound, left side of face—Private John Keeffe, severely; gunshot wound, left leg—Private Daniel Murphy, severely; gunshot wound, right cheek—Private William Campbell, slightly; gunshot wound, upper lip—Lance-Sergeant Alfred Elliott, severely; gunshot wound, right hand—Private Patrick Furry, slightly; gunshot wound, left side—Private James Hunt, slightly; gunshot wound, right thigh.

Madras Mountain Artillery—Private Arroomoogan, severely; gunshot wound, left arm and body—Private Norman Swanny, severely; gunshot wound—Private Velley Dunn, severely; gunshot wound.

Chinese Coolie Corps—Two severely and four slightly; gunshot wounds.

JOHN MUIR, M. D., Deputy Inspector-General,
Principal Medical Officer.

(True copy.) R. BIDDULPH, Military Secretary.

PARIS.

A French writer has remarked that reports are like mushrooms, which spring up during the night one hardly knows how. There is one of these vague reports abroad just now, but where or how it has originated I have been unable to discover. People do say that another *coup de état* is on the *tapis*, and that the same hand which has curbed in the church and state is about to try and lessen the power of his marshals, and so increase his own. We know that the uncle allowed no rivals, that he never forgave Kellermann his charge at Marengo, and hardly loved the brilliant Moreau; we know also that in diplomacy Napolean III. brooks no deviation from his own will and pleasure; so it is not impossible that having taken the chief military command, he may wish to exercise the same absolute power over his lieutenants as he wields over the other branches of the government.

The deliberations of the meeting of the marshals the other day have not been made public, but it has been resolved to add a fourth battalion to each regiment, as was the case before the breaking out of the last war. The Duke of Magenta proposed that an active division should be attached to each *corps d'armée*, and further, that the depots should be strengthened by a reserve. These propositions were not, I believe, immediately accepted, but the Marshal was asked by the Emperor to draw up a report on the subject, which he will take into consideration.

The principal object of the meeting was to discuss the formation of an army of reserve, a problem which has often been proposed and argued, but which has not yet been resolved. Neither the First Empire, the Restoration, nor the Government of July had a regular reserve—they all turned away from a system which presented so many difficulties. The *Union* is bold enough to demand why the present government wishes to adopt a measure which does not appear to be called for by any particular emergency. It remarks that the soldiers of Fontenoy and Marengo were brilliantly reproduced in those of Rome and Sebastopol, as well as *noblesse la bravoure oblige*. What do we want more?

There is a sort of idea here that some day England will be destroyed by one of her own inventions—that steam is to bring about our ruin whilst increasing the prosperity of every other country. I have just seen a brochure—"*Gare à nos vaisseaux.*" I was tempted to examine it, on account of its title, hoping to glean some information on nautical matters. Alas! it is only one long cry of agony against English perfidy, who, by constantly managing to destroy the fleets of other nations, lords it so haughtily on the ocean. She is again getting jealous of the French marine, and her far-seeing eyes are turned towards Algeria, which she has so long and so ardently coveted. I would give you some extracts were the pamphlet worthy of it; but when the author states that the Prince of Wales was sent to the United States to captivate "*leurs charmantes* ladies," and so insure the neutrality of America in case of our attacking France, one has had quite enough of M. Bobœuf and his political ideas. He, too, is amongst those who hope much from the aid of steam, which it delights him to call by such fine names as the "great apostle of the future," "intelligence substituted for matter," &c. &c.

The cannon of the Invalides have again been fired in commemoration of a victory gained by the Western Alliance. The French papers have all lauded the ability with which the campaign in China has been conducted, predicting that its effect will be the redemption of so much human matter, and another step taken in the path leading to civilisation. Of course so fine an opportunity to say something about the opium trade could not be allowed to pass. It is one of the sore spots upon which the Gallic journalist delights to place his finger and watch the British lion wince. The *Monitcur*, in its remarks upon the taking of the Chinese forts, says that "in the account given by General Montauban he dwells naturally upon the operations of the French troops under his command; the English government will give, without doubt, the same publicity to the reports of its generals; and thus will be completed the recital of an expedition in which the chiefs and the soldiers of the two nations have rivalled each other in courage and devotion."

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The following is the substance of the reports made by General Montauban. The first is dated from Sin-ho, Aug. 18.

"The allied army, marching from Peh-tang on the 12th, after having repulsed the enemy's cavalry and driven the infantry from its intrenched positions round Sin-ho, took up its position on the left bank of the Peiho.

"After much difficulty, owing to the manner in which the ground was traversed by canals, a position was reached from which it became possible to open an effective fire upon the forts before directing upon them our columns of attack.

"On the 14th the two armies moved forward in the following order:

"The English advanced in a parallel line with the river, whilst the brigades Jamin and Collineau were on their left, the whole line being preceded by artillery, who were the first to be engaged.

"The ground over which we had to pass was less firm than that assigned to our allies. Our march, however, was in no way retarded by this circumstance. Towards 8 o'clock two batteries of four deployed to the left of the English and opened fire at the same time as them, at a distance of about 1500 metres. Their fire was splendidly directed, notwithstanding the vigorous but ill-directed manner in which the enemy replied. A battery of mountain mortars, which entered in line as soon as Colonel de Bentzman, by a movement in advance, had diminished the distance, opened a very successful fire.

"During this time our infantry, which had been kept in the distance, executed a diversion on the extreme left, and accompanied by two pieces of cannon, destroyed the defences at the extremity of the road by which it was proposed to direct the column of assault.

"The artillery approached within 400 metres from the fort under a fire which diminished by degrees.

"Towards nine o'clock the fire of the Chinese had almost ceased. Only a few guns on their extreme right still continued to fire. The moment was come. After having entered into an understanding with General Grant, approaching all my infantry by a movement in advance, I gave the order to Lieut-Col. Schmidtz to form the troops of the advanced guard in columns of assault, and to storm the enemy's entrenchments.

"Followed by several other officers, Lieut-Col. Schmidtz plunged into the ditch filled with water, and arriving the first at the top of the parapet, planted on its summit the national colours.

"At the same moment an English column had penetrated into the place at another point, and we were masters of the entrenched camp. A bridge thrown over the ditch soon permitted the rest of our troops to finish the occupation."

The next dispatch is dated Sin-ho, 24th Aug., 1860, and after detailing the preparations made for the attack on the Tang-ku forts, thus proceeds:—

"General Collineau bivouacked at the camp of Tang-ku on the evening of the 20th, with a company of engineers, the 1st battalion of the 102nd, two battalions of marines, one battery of 12 "canons rayés," and a detachment of pontonniers.

"It was decided to attack on the following morning; the French being on the right, the English on the left.

"At break of day the enemy opened fire on the English artillery. To this cannonade our allies soon replied. At about seven o'clock a formidable explosion took place in the fort which we were attacking. General Collineau immediately ordered forward three companies of the 102nd, who took up position behind an *épaulement* at about 300 metres from the counterscarp.

"At half-past seven another explosion, more terrible than the first, blew up the 2nd fort on the left bank. The forts on the right still continued to gall us greatly. Two pieces of 12 and 2 mortars (English) were pushed forward in a line with the troops most advanced, and directed against them.

"The decisive moment was approaching. An aide-de-camp sent forward to reconnoitre, reported the obstacles as three ditches full of water traversing some muddy ground. The interval between the two last ditches and the foot of the ramparts, where the *fire of our artillery had not succeeded in making a breach*, was covered with accessory defences of every sort.

"Generals Napier and Collineau decided on an assault.

"The Voltigeur company of the 102nd was thrown forward, whilst the Coolies carrying the ladders advanced towards the counterscarp.

"This column, commanded by Colonel O'Malley, experienced considerable loss. The Coolies, several of them being struck down, hesitated, and a section of engineers had to carry forward the abandoned ladders. A struggle now ensued which it would be difficult to describe. The tambour Fauchard planted the French flag upon the crest. The soldiers were led by Colonel O'Malley, &c. &c.

"The fort was at last captured, the English on their side having equally penetrated it."

In this dispatch, besides the modesty with which the general speaks of his own services, there are some points worthy of remark. The Armstrong gun, whose extraordinary performance excited so much admiration amongst the English correspondents, is in no way alluded to. It is also stated that the Coolies were discomfited, and threw down the ladders. The *Moniteur* of to-day gives a letter from its correspondent, who also refrains from saying more than "the fire of the allied troops was splendid." The silence thus observed with regard to the Armstrong may be caused by not wishing to hurt the feelings of the inventor of the *rayé*. With this exception, both dispatches and letter are most impartial.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ALMANAC, 1861.—Never will either soldier or sailor lay out 2*d.* better than in purchasing this very excellent little book, which he can stow away in any place, and which will be a rich store of instruction for him. We do not pretend to deal with the religious portions of the almanac, or with the gems from Thomas à Kempis, but we can assure our readers that in secular matters—in information of great interest to the soldier—the almanac published by the United British Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society is exceedingly rich, and that the money's worth is more than had by those who purchase it merely as an almanac.

ITALY*

"Bis dat qui cito dat" might fairly be adopted for the motto of any work upon Italy which makes its appearance in this eventful 1860; and a far less able and elaborate history of that country than the one of which the first two volumes now lie before us might, if published under such circumstances, be expected to attract a large share of attention, and to find a large number of readers. However, Mr. Butt's is no ephemeral production, brought out to satisfy the craving of the moment—a rude dinner, set before the hungry public, from which at other times they would turn away with contempt. It bears the stamp of too much honest labour and careful research to be doomed to such a butterfly existence; and it is but a fair reward for the author's industry that his work should have appeared when we are happily in the best mood for appreciating it, and that the dish which he serves up to us should be thus not only palateable, but seasonable.

To attempt with our limited space anything like a review of this first instalment of so extensive a work would be impossible; to endeavour to give a brief analysis of its contents would be unprofitable; and our remarks must therefore necessarily be shorter than the subject of them deserves, and will be confined to such points as seem to us more especially deserving of attention.

Pregnant with interest as is the earlier history of Italy, fraught with glorious, and at the same time melancholy associations, as are the accounts of the once powerful republics of Venice and Genoa, of which Mr. Butt truly observes that "it requires all the strong confirmation of the indisputable testimony by which they are supported, to obtain implicit assent to the accounts which have come down to us, of their power, their liberty, and the spirit of their people;" impressive as is the tale of the greatest of the mighty German line of emperors—Frederick Barbarossa—of his struggles with the Papal power, of his triumphs, his defeats, and his humiliation; absorbing though we may find the story of the deeds and glories of the great House of Hohenstauffen, down to the cruel death of the last of the powerful race, the youthful Conradin; and much as we may feel inclined to linger over the graphic account which, in a few masterly chapters, Mr. Butt gives us, by way of introduction, of these romantic times—we feel that this is not the part of Italian history from which we have most to learn, or which has the most intimate connection with that of our own times.

The portions of these volumes, then, which will have the most immediate interest for readers of the present day are those in which the author follows the course of modern events, the rise and progress to power of the House of Savoy, and the vicissitudes to which the kings and kingdom of Naples seem ever to have been exposed; these Mr. Butt traces in clear, bold characters, conveying to the minds of his readers a vivid conception of the different steps by which Italy was brought to the condition in which it was found on the assembling of the Congress of Vienna, and of the important political changes which that Congress effected.

The progress of the House of Savoy receives particular attention at Mr. Butt's hands; and a remark which he makes at p. 250, appears to us to indicate so faithfully the causes which have mainly contributed to raise the princes of that house to the position which they now occupy in Italy, that we will yield to the temptation of quoting it: "Those who accept the lesson which all history teaches, and are accustomed to trace in the early events of nations and dynasties the evidences of a design that fits them for the part they are afterwards to perform, may, perhaps, in the incidents that have marked the origin and progress of the power of the House of Savoy—in their gradual acquisition of Italian territory—in their preservation of the spirit of loyalty and military chivalry—in their very isolation from the early struggles of Italian freedom—in their consequent exemption from Italian crimes—discern a long course of preparation which has qualified their dynasty for the position of defender of Italian independence which it has assumed." Further on again, after tracing accurately the process of annexation by which the territories of the House of Savoy had been gradually enlarged and had expanded "from the valleys of Susa and Aosta, until they included all the plains of Piedmont," our author sums up the result of his observations in the following sentence, which, when considered in conjunction with recent events, will be found to repay a careful perusal:—"Whatever is to be the future destiny of a kingdom whose origin and progress have been marked by so many strange adventures, we cannot but see in the long continuance of this dynasty another instance of that which seems the universal law of human affairs—a law that regulates small principalities as well as great. Power, to be permanent, must be slow in its growth. Empires that are rapidly constructed are almost as rapidly broken up. It is in slow and gradual acquisition that the foundations of permanence are laid. Rome had not conquered Italy at the end of 500 years. Russia has extended her frontier with slow, but sure, advance. The progress both of Savoy and Hapsburgh illustrates in modern times how power by degrees is surely consolidated and built up. On the other hand, the empire of the great Alexander can hardly be said to have survived himself. That of Charlemagne scarcely outlasted two generations of his descendants, and Napoleon lived to see all his mighty conquests scattered to the winds.

"In the period that has elapsed since the Congress of Vienna, the princes of Savoy have alone among Italian sovereigns maintained the Italian interest. All others represented not Italy, but one or other of the European powers. One Spanish Bourbon had been placed on the throne of the Sicilies. Lucca was assigned as the temporary possession of another. At Parma an Austrian archduchess occupied the seat of the Farnese. Tuscany had been handed over to the younger branches of the imperial line of Lorraine. In the archduke who ruled at Modena, no one thought of recognising a representative of the House of Este. From the roll of Italian sovereigns the old names of the country had disappeared. The princes of Savoy alone, among them all, could trace a possession in Italy for even one hundred years." (I. pp. 293, 294.)

"No portion of the recent history of Italy," as Mr. Butt justly observes, "presents to us incidents of deeper interest than those which are recorded in the modern annals of the kingdoms of Sicily and Naples," and, accordingly, we find the history of these unfortunate countries, since the commencement of the French Revolution, occupying a considerable space in these volumes. As we peruse it we are again and again struck with the similarity between certain events here recorded, and those which the present time is working out. There are passages in these volumes which we seem to have read in the *Times* of yesterday, or which we may expect to read in its columns to-morrow: the injustice, the cruelties, the dungeons where "no rays of the sun ever penetrate, and a gloomy twilight only makes visible the damp vapours that float, and the noxious animals that crawl, in its gloomy recesses;" the revolutions, the flight of a king, the promises made only to be broken, the successive proclamations rising each above the other in expressions of liberality and good-will—faugh! let us hope the Hercules in the red shirt will be able to cleanse these Augean stables thoroughly at last; the filth which has accumulated there is of long standing.

The story of poor Murat is told in these volumes at considerable length—his fortunes are followed through all the changing events of his memorable life, which, as Mr. Butt observes, "might be described as a series of hair-breadth escapes from safety," from his earliest, happiest days in the little village hostelry at the foot of the Pyrenees, down to the moment when having "touched the highest point of all his greatness," he fell before the flashing muskets in the narrow ditch of the Castle of Pizzo.

The remainder of the second volume is devoted to an account of the acquisition of the Papal States—the rise and progress of the Papal power in Italy—the proceedings of the Congress of Vienna, and to a consideration of the results towards which the settlement of Italian affairs which was then effected seemed to point. "With the arrangements of the treaty of Vienna," says Mr. Butt, "it seemed indeed that the independence of Italy was extinguished for ever. Of the old lines of Italian princes no sovereign occupied an Italian throne! In the extinction of her lost republics the last traces of Italian nationality were blotted out. Over all her sovereigns, with the one exception of the King of Sardinia, Austrian influence was supreme. A vast military power was entrenched in the very heart of the country. To the eyes of statesmen the tranquillity of Italy was secure. Italian patriotism could only be displayed in a prudent acquiescence in that subjection which it was no longer possible to resist. But there are elements in the life of nations that are indestructible as that life itself; there are passions and feelings which the lapse of centuries cannot suppress, and which they scarcely change. The Italian was not yet reconciled to the ascendancy of the German. The contest that had marshalled the bands of patriotism on the field of Legnano was bequeathed to a remote generation. In the new subjugation which the Treaty of Vienna imposed on Italy, another page of her history is opened; but a page still to be written over with the records of the undying struggle against the dominion of the stranger." (II., pp. 534, 535.)

It remains then for Mr. Butt to trace in his succeeding volumes the course of these later, and not less interesting events—to bring the story of Italy down to the point at which the newspapers and telegrams take it up—to travel with the ill-fated people through the long, dark night of their sufferings and their wrongs, only leaving them when the clouds begin to roll off the horizon, and the light of a clearer, brighter day is beginning to dawn.

The task will be a difficult and onerous one, but after the specimen which Mr. Butt has given us in the present volumes of his powers and his perseverance, we may safely leave it in his hands with confident and pleasurable anticipations as to the result.

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* *The History of Italy from the Abdication of Napoleon I., with Introductory References to that of Earlier Times.* By Isaac Butt, formerly Professor of Political Economy in the University of Dublin. Vols. I. and II. (London, Chapman & Hall, 1860.)

Most of the stragglers from the port division of the Channel Squadron have gone on board the screw steam-frigate Emerald, 51, Capt. Arthur Cumming, in Plymouth Sound, preparing to follow Admiral Stopford to Lisbon.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

HESTER—August 17, at Kussowie, the wife of Charles R. W. Chester, of the Extra Goorkha Regiment, of a son.

OUGLAS—November 4, at the residence of her father, Weymouth, the wife of Philip Heatly Douglas, Esq., Captain 1st Devon Militia, of a daughter.

OSSELIN—September 29, at Bermuda, the wife of T. R. Gosselin, Esq., 39th Regiment, of a daughter.

ALL—November 3, at 5, Victoria Place, Bath, the wife of Captain R. M. Hall, 13th Light Infantry, of a daughter.

ARES—November 2, at Beechwood, Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Meares, of a daughter.

NDOLPH—November 1, at Sutton, near Hull, the wife of Captain Randolph, of H.M.S. Cornwallis, of a daughter.

MMERS—October 13, at Brompton, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Summers, M.D., of a daughter.

URBURN—November 1, at Dover, the wife of Commander J. P. Thurburn, Inspecting Commander of the Coastguard at Kinsale, of a daughter.

OD—November 4, at 49, St. George's Road, Eccleston Square, the wife of Captain Joseph Wood, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FLECK—LANGRIDGE—September 29, at St. James's, Piccadilly, Gilbert Affleck, B.A., of No. 14, Duncan Terrace, Islington, only son of the late Colonel Gilbert Affleck, to Charlotte Ann Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Langridge, of Brighton.

MSTRONG—GRAVES—October 31, at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Dr. McDonnell, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, Thos. Priaulx St. George Armstrong, Captain 49th Regiment, and Knight of the Legion of Honour, eldest son of John Priaulx Armstrong, Esq., of Claremont, King's County, to Elizabeth Mary, second daughter of the late Robert Graves, Esq., M.D., of Cloghan Castle, King's County.

SHMAN—BROOKS—September 15, at Serampore, near Calcutta, by special licence, by the Rev. T. M. Ridsdale, John George Bushman, Esq., of H.M.'s 3rd European Light Cavalry, to Clara, second daughter of James Brooks, Esq., of Camden Town, London.

EW—HOTHAM—November 6, at Crowcombe, Somerset, by the Rev. Edwin Hotham, assisted by the Rev. Gerald Carew, Coventry Warrington Carew, Esq., of the Cottage, Crowcombe, second son of the late Thomas G. W. Carew, Esq., of Crowcombe Court, to Rosetta Anne, eldest daughter of William Hotham, Esq., of Upton, Bucks, and granddaughter of the late Admiral Sir William Hotham, G.C.B.

NT—BLAIR—November 1, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. R. Michell, B.D., Public Orator of the University of Oxford, Colonel J. Thornton Grant, C.B., of H.M.'s 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment, to Mary Rosanna, eldest daughter of T. Blair, Esq., of Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, and granddaughter of the late General Sir Robert Blair, K.C.B.

VE—ERSKINE—October 30, at Cardross, Perthshire, by the Rev. Hay M. Erskine, uncle of the bride, Captain Joseph Charles Ross Grove, 42nd Royal Highlanders, only son of Captain Grove, Inverarron, Ross-shire, to Emily Henrietta Hay, younger daughter of the late William David Erskine, Esq., of the Madras Army, and granddaughter of the late David Erskine, Esq., of Cardross.

LISH—THIRTLE—November 1, at St. Mary's Church, Islington, by the Rev. C. Strachn, John, youngest son of Lieutenant Mellish, of Winkfield, Berks, late attached to the Quartermaster-General's Department, to Jane, youngest daughter of William Thirtle, Esq.

TE—ANDERSON—November 1, at St. Mark's Presbyterian Church, Greenwich, by the Rev. G. J. C. Duncan, John Whyte, Esq., M.R.C.S., East Grinstead, Hon. Surgeon, 5th Sussex R.V.C., to Agnes Millie, youngest daughter of the late William Anderson, Esq., merchant, Dundee.

DEATHS.

ARDS—November 4, at 28, Princes Square, Kensington, Ann, wife of Mr. William Edwards, Inspector-General Post-Office, formerly of the 2nd Lagoon Guards, aged 46.

TCE—November 1, at 7, Campden Grove, Kensington, Captain Richard France, late 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, aged 68.

.KE—October 27, at Dawlish, Captain Rose Henry Miller, R.N., aged 71.

S—October 1, of yellow fever, on board H.M.S. Arrogant, Herbert William Hore, R.N., second son of Herbert Francis Hore, of Pole Hore, in the county of Oxford, Esq., aged 17.

REGOR—August 11, at Hong Kong, Captain Alexander E. McGregor, 31st Regiment.

ALFE—August 27, on board H.M.'s ship Arrogant, at St. Paul de Loanda, west coast of Africa, of Dysentery, Lieutenant Sydney Metcalfe, R.N., son of Charles Metcalfe, Esq., of Inglethorpe Hall, Emsh, Norfolk, aged 25.

TS—November 4, at Richmond, Surrey, of consumption, Emily Everette, youngest child of the late Lieutenant John Wells, R.N., aged 23.

DEY—October 31, at 1, Marine Terrace, Southsea, William Wallace Wildey, M.D., R.N., of Cosham, aged 38.

ALDERSHOT.

By a Divisional Order of the 5th of November, the whole of the *tentes d'abri* in possession of regiments and corps are directed to be returned to the military stores as soon as possible.

Assign Stevenson, 49th Regiment, is granted leave of absence on private affairs, from the 7th of November, 1860, to 31st of January, 1861.

By a Divisional Order of the 7th of November, Lieut.-General Commanding considerately authorises the Barrack-Master to issue to the troops occupying the hut barracks an extra allowance of fuel, to the extent of one-third, in accordance with the discretionary instructions contained in the War Office letter dated 25th January, 1856, and which the present bitter weather amply warrants his bringing into operation. He also gives notice that the heavy great watch-coats for the sentries will be ready for issue at the barrack office on Friday morning, the 16th inst., and takes the opportunity of directing the attention of Majors-General commanding brigades, and officers commanding distinct corps, to his orders of the 24th November, 1858, relative to the use of these comforts. In consequence of the early advent of winter, he has directed, in accordance with the expectations we expressed in our issue of the 27th ult., that all field days should be stopped until further orders, and that route marching into the country shall be instituted. The first march will commence on the 15th inst.

Advertisements.

SALE OF OLD STORES AT WOOLWICH.—Admiralty, Somerset Place, 6th Nov., 1860.—The Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on WEDNESDAY, the 14th INSTANT, at 12 o'clock at noon, the Commodore-Superintendent will put up to SALE, in Her Majesty's Dockyard at Woolwich, several lots of OLD STORES, consisting of Old Buntin, Leather Cordage, Hawser-laid and Cable-laid Canvas, and Hammocks in rags, &c., &c., &c., all lying in the said yard. Persons wishing to view the Lots must apply to the Superintendent for Notes of Admission for that purpose. Catalogues and Conditions of Sale may be had here and at the yard.

ALDERSHOT DISPENSARY.—A few Gentlemen have formed a Committee for establishing a Dispensary in the town. Advice and Medicine will be given gratuitously to the poor. The necessity of such an institution is keenly felt, especially as some have perished for lack of medical aid. A subscription has been commenced, but much more is needed before the Dispensary can be opened. Subscriptions of any amount will be thankfully received by the Rev. JAMES DENNETT, Incumbent of Aldershot; or by Messrs. MANGLES, West Surrey Bank, Aldershot.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Lieut.-General Sir J. Pennefather, K.C.B. ...	£5	0	0
B. Nichols, Esq.	5	0	0
Captain J. M'Crew...	1	0	0
Surgeon Barry	1	1	0
W. C. Humfrey, Inspector General of Hospitals	1	1	0
Rev. J. Dennett	1	0	0
Brigadier-General Russell, C.B.	3	3	0
Captain Ingram, Brevet Major	1	0	0
Captain Harding, A.D.C.	1	0	0
Major Lyle, 29th Regiment	1	0	0

GRAND BALL.—LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE.

Under the distinguished Patronage of

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Colonel of the Brigade.
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The Right Hon. the Earl de Grey and Ripon, her Majesty's Under-Secretary of State for War.
Lieutenant-General Sir George Bowles, K.C.B.
Major-General his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G., Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Victoria Rifles.
Major-General Hay, Inspector-General of Musketry.
Colonel M'Murdo, C.B., Inspector-General of Volunteers.
Lieutenant-Colonel Earl Grosvenor, M.P., commanding Queen's (Westminster) Volunteers.
Lieutenant-Colonel Earl Spencer, commanding 1st Northamptonshire Volunteers.
Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Ranelagh, commanding South Middlesex Volunteers.
Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Bury, commanding Civil Service Volunteers.
Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Colville, commanding the Hon. Artillery Company.
Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Elcho, M.P., commanding the London Scottish Volunteers.
Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, commanding the St. George's Rifles.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Montague Hicks, commanding London Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant-Colonel Vere Close, commanding 2nd Battalion London Rifle Brigade.
Major Beresford, commanding 7th Surrey Rifles.
Major Grey, commanding 26th Middlesex Volunteers.
Alderman Wm. Taylor Copeland, Esq., M.P.
Alderman Samuel Wilson, Colonel Royal London Militia.
Alderman Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P.
Alderman Sir John Musgrove, Bart.
Alderman Thomas Sidney, Esq., M.P.
Alderman Sir Francis Graham Moon, Bart.
Alderman David Salomons, Esq., M.P.
Alderman Thomas Quested Finnis, Esq.
Alderman Sir Robert Walter Carden.
Alderman David Williams Wire, Esq.
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Alderman William A. Rose, Major London Rifle Brigade.
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Herbert Lloyd, Esq., Deputy.
F. C. Finch, Esq.
} Members of the Board of Patrons, London Rifle Brigade.

A GRAND BALL, in aid of the General Funds of the Brigade, will take place in the GUILDHALL, on THURSDAY, the 15th November next.

Members of the Brigade and of other Volunteer Corps expected to appear in uniform.

Tickets (including refreshments), to admit a Lady and Gentleman or two Ladies, 21*s.*; Gentlemen's, 15*s.*; Ladies', 10*s.* 6*d.*; may be had of the Secretary, at the Headquarters of the Brigade, 8, Great Winchester Street, Old Broad Street, E.C.; of Messrs. Bengough Brothers, 4, Tichborne Street, Piccadilly, W.; of the Hall Keeper, Guildhall, E.C.; and of the following gentlemen of the Ball Committee:—

Major and Alderman Rose, 66, Upper Thames St., E.C.
H. Lloyd, Esq., Deputy, 26, Milk St., Cheapside, E.C.
T. J. Holt, Esq., Deputy, 63, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.
T. White, Esq., Deputy, 83, Upper Thames St., E.C.
W. Rathbone, Esq., Deputy, Trig Wharf, Upper Thames Street, E.C.
T. Dakin, Esq., Deputy, 23, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
G. Dollond, Esq., 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.
T. Burrowes, Esq., Paul's Wharf, Upper Thames Street, E.C.
G. Webb, Esq., 10, Addle Hill, E.C.
J. Parker, Esq., 11 and 12, Goldsmith Street, E.C.
W. S. Wheeler, Esq., 4, Ludgate Street, E.C.
R. N. Philipps, Hall Staircase, Inner Temple, E.C.
Lieutenant Hopkinson, Paul's Wharf, Upper Thames Street, E.C.
C. Allen, Esq., 23, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
S. J. Rowsell, Esq., 31, Cheapside, E.C.
J. E. Banister, Esq., 20, King Street, Finsbury, E.C.
R. Pinkney, Esq., 18, Bread Street Hill, E.C.
E. W. Glover, Esq., 31, Long Lane, Bermondsey, S.E.
H. W. Sewell, Esq., Mansion House, E.C.

N.B.—In consequence of the great demand for tickets, the number of which is limited, early application is necessary.

H. LLOYD, Chairman.
T. J. HOLT, Treasurer.

Committee Room, Guildhall, E.C., Oct. 24, 1860.

GRAND BALL, HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS.—Mrs. SAMS begs to announce that her GRAND FULL DRESS BALL will take place next THURSDAY, Nov. 15th. Ladies' tickets, 7*s.* 6*d.*; gentlemen's tickets, 10*s.* 6*d.*; to be had at the Rooms. W. M. Packer's band. Commence at half-past Eleven.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
AND
FIELD-MARSHAL
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT,
K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., & G.C.M.G.

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BONUS YEAR.—SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

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THE STANDARD WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1825.

The First Division of Profits took place in 1835; and subsequent Divisions have been made in 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1855.

The profits to be divided in 1860 will be those which have accumulated since 1855.

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Annual Revenue 289,231 13 5

The new Assurances effected during the last ten years alone amount to upwards of Five Millions sterling.

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W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers Assurance Company,
Office, 64, Cornhill, E.C., August 25, 1860.

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HUNTERS AND CHARGERS, &c., &c.—TALLY HO!—Gentlemen requiring MOUNTS for the coming season will study their pecuniary and personal safety by sending address and postage for October Number of ROYAL BRITISH & FOREIGN HORSE REGISTER, in which will be found advertised some noted flyers in the stables of noblemen and private gentlemen declining hunting, &c. Wanted for sale immediately, sound horses of all kinds. Many applications for young, well-bred horses, likely to make hunters. Address, the Secretary, Horse Register, 70, Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, W. Some broke chargers and young high-bred horses, suited for officers' chargers, on sale, 50 per cent. under ordinary prices.

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AND
50, DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN,

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A YEAR has now passed since Her Majesty "deemed it expedient that a Commission should forthwith issue for inquiry into the management of Greenwich Hospital." Exactly this day twelvemonths the Commissioners began to take evidence. They examined eighteen witnesses during as many days, between the 17th of November, 1859, and the 7th of February, 1860; the last examined being the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier, whose frequent representations in Parliament of the shortcomings of the institution mainly led to the Commission being appointed, but whose voice can never again be heard, either pleading on behalf of the seamen of the fleet, or rousing apathetic Boards of Admiralty from that dull sleep which appears to overcome wide-awake and out-spoken officers whenever they quit the Opposition benches and step into office. The Commissioners were directed to lose no time in the inquiry. It was to be completed at farthest in a year, but "sooner" if possible. And they duly obeyed the Royal command. They took two months only to digest the evidence they had collected in four; and their Report, which was completed on the 4th of May last, was immediately printed and laid before Parliament. Since then, however, nothing has been done. The Report is now in the Admiralty limbo. Not even the most obvious reforms have been attempted. The squabbling between the Governor and the Commissioners still goes on. The Secretary of the Admiralty, who began his career as a naval reformer with questions as to wasting millions of money, is now the contented instrument of a Board that wastes its time deciding whether the word "prime" may be inserted in the contracts for supplying butcher's meat to the pensioners at Greenwich, since the Commissioners will not agree with the Governor, that the suggestion of the Superintendent of Halls to have the best meat for the Hospital is desirable! His Grace the First Lord of the Admiralty, assisted by the other five commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, still chooses to go into questions whether, since beef will not always keep sweet for two days in summer, mutton may not be allowed on Sundays to the Greenwich pensioners, as Admiral Gordon, the Governor, desires, but as he cannot order, because it would be contrary to the "dietary approved and fixed by their Lordships," and the somewhat stiffly fixed opinions of Commissioners Tierney and Richards! Well might Sir James Gordon say, on submitting this grave matter to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on 17th March last, "It is with much regret I am compelled to trouble their Lordships with such trifles." But what can the public think of their Lordships themselves, thus allowing their time to be trifled with, when the remedy is in their own hands, and when they appear to have more than they can manage in somewhat more important matters connected with the strength of the Navy and the safety of England?

The Royal Commissioners began their Report with an eloquent passage from Macaulay as to the foundation of the Hospital, in accordance with the design of Queen Mary, and in commemoration of the victory of La Hogue, in 1692:—"The gentle Queen sleeps among her illustrious kindred in the southern aisle of the chapel of Henry VII The affection with which her husband cherished her memory was soon attested by a monument, the most superb that was ever erected to any sovereign." The historian afterwards designates it "the noblest of European hospitals." But what does the Blue Book of the Royal Commissioners reveal? An institution so shockingly mismanaged that, on 1st February last, there were 1124 vacancies not filled up, from an "unwillingness on the part of many seamen of the most valuable class to enter it under existing arrangements!" Instead of containing "between 2000 and 3000 meritorious seafaring men, expressly selected, to be lodged, clothed, fed, and cared for, so as to mark the gratitude of a great nation for their services;" we have little more than half the number of men—good, bad, and indifferent, mixed indiscriminately together,—"men who have been petty and even warrant-officers, with ordinary seamen and the refuse of the naval service. Distinguished seamen of many years' standing, who have been maimed or wounded in action, or otherwise disabled on duty, confounded with others who have never known service at all." Hence, "the disesteem into which the asylum has fallen!" Indeed one witness (the present chief clerk of the Admiralty) goes so far as to say that "the popular notion of Greenwich Hospital being an institution of great value to the country, and one which reflects much honour on its wisdom and munificence, is a delusion!" And he logically concludes that he would "abolish Greenwich Hospital altogether." So much for Lord Macaulay's noblest of European hospitals!

Unquestionably, since Greenwich Hospital has thus become a sham and a popular delusion, if its management cannot be remedied, it ought to be abolished. But the "if" is important. It is important also to discriminate whether the institution in its origin and design was or was not of great value, and one which reflected much honour on the wisdom and munificence of the country, and whether its bad character is not solely attributable to gross mismanagement in modern times. Knowing as we do how far at the present day the management of such institutions generally, and especially in England, excels all that was even possible one or two hundred years ago, we of course regard it as an astounding proposition, to say that Greenwich Hospital must in these days be abolished as an impossible institution. But even that would be better than to let it go on becoming more and more demoralised; and, instead of being an honour to the nation, allowing it literally to stink in the nostrils of the Navy. We are not complaining that the Board of Admiralty are not at once proposing or prepared to carry out every recommendation of the Commissioners. They will require the aid of Parliament in some things; but we do say, that many of the most offensive and objectionable things urged against the management at Greenwich were susceptible of immediate remedy, and these remedies ought not to have been left so long unapplied. Why has not the Governor been authorised to settle the dietary and such things without bothering the Board? Why is the offensive yellow-sleeve punishment yet retained? Why is some increase not made to the poor pensioners' pocket-money? Why is some classification with respect to character and rating not ordered to be made by the Governor, and "the refuse of the Navy" cleared away? Why are the boys of warrant-officers not at once allowed the privilege of admission to the Upper School? Why, in short, before all that should be done can be done, is not as much done as could be accomplished under the present management? "I believe," says Mr. Pennell, "the officers of the establishment do all they can at present to render it as comfortable as it can be made under the existing system; but their hands are tied in various ways." We wish to see their hands untied. Red-tape is the curse of the institution. The squabbles between the Governor and Commissioners are a disgrace to the Admiralty, who render them necessary by not delegating the proper authority to decide to the one or the other.

Greenwich Hospital has but one clear redeeming point in all its management. That one bright spot is the infirmary. "The present system of regulations in force there was organised and introduced by Sir John Liddell. It is a system which becomes the character of a great national institution. On all sides there are marks of his thoughtful, judicious superintendence."

And so it might have been in the Hospital itself, but for the mischievous tying of the Governor's hands. As Sir James Graham said, the Governors have always been officers of the greatest distinction:—Sir Richard Keates, Sir T. Hardy, Sir C. Adam, Admiral Fleming. But what can the ablest and most anxious Governor do, if not allowed to act? For twelve years the Governor contended with the Commissioners as to paying wages weekly, during which time the Board of Admiralty simply acted as potterers—"delaying," "referring," "declining to press the Commissioners," till at last they "authorised" what the Governor, Sir Charles Adam, had contended for so long and wearily. The correspondence is too much for our columns, but not too tedious for the successive Boards of Admiralty, before which the subject was brought again and again between 1846 and 1858. Their Lordships are not content with affecting to be the best judges of shipbuilding, of accounts, of timber and stores, and of medicine and sanitary regulations for the Navy; they must needs also know more at Whitehall about the beef and mutton at Greenwich than those who "nose it" on the spot! Really if they will claim such a power in their nostrils, need it be wondered if people consider they must have also uncommon long ears! We should have imagined that Sir James Gordon might have been safely intrusted to settle the *cuisine* of the establishment, and that he would be as fair a judge of beef as any of the Lords at Whitehall! Sir Charles Adam, when at the Admiralty, could have decided at once what he was not allowed to do when afterwards he was promoted to Greenwich, and sent down to "govern" the Hospital! The constitution of the management may be altered in any way whatever, but no good will result if the managers' hands are still to be tied with red tape. Considering the kind of things the Board of Admiralty require to be referred to them, we really know not whether they or the country are most to be pitied. The Blue Book on Greenwich Hospital tells less against that institution than it does against the High Commissioners overruling it at Whitehall.

It is with very great pleasure we are able to announce to our readers that His Grace the Duke of Somerset has recommended to Her Majesty the name of Admiral Sir Graham Eden Hamond, G.C.B., Bart., for the vacant post of "Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom." We much regret that our limited space prevents us from sketching the stirring events of the life of this distinguished man, himself the son of an eminent naval officer, further than to say that he entered the naval service in 1785 as a naval cadet in the Irresistible, 74, and after various skirmishes with the enemy in many parts of the world, was present with Lord Howe in the Queen Charlotte in the glorious victory of the 1st June, 1794. During the next seven years he was to be found in many places where actions with privateers, cutting out with boats, and such smart work, were common events; and we find him in 1801 commanding the Blanche frigate, 36, and leading her with Lord Nelson under the crown batteries at Copenhagen on the 2nd of April of that year. The Sunday following that memorable action, Captain Hamond had the satisfaction of holding the prayer-book of his immortal chief when returning public thanks to the Almighty for the extraordinary success with which He had been pleased to bless the British arms. From this date Captain Hamond was continually under fire in various sea-fights, and we still remember how, when captain of the Lively, frigate, 38, he was the terror of the Spaniards off Cape St. Vincent, and sacked their

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privateers of immense amounts of treasure, which, by legal quibbles, we believe, eventually proved little remunerative to his pocket or to those of his gallant crews. On the 29th May, 1805, he sustained a brilliant night action with the Spanish line-of-battle ship, Glorioso, 74, which he severely crippled, and would probably have captured on the following day, had the zeal of his officer of the watch in following the enemy during the night been equal to the occasion. Captain Hamond served in the reduction of Flushing, and held the command-in-chief as rear-admiral on the South American station from 1834 to 1838. This was his last command; but it is well known throughout the Service, that had it not been for the partial loss of his hearing (which faculty he never quite recovered after the fearful bombardment of Copenhagen) Sir Graham would have hoisted his flag long ago at one of our great naval stations. There are but very few men still living who fought the brave Danes under Nelson; and we observed that during his progress through the United States, the Prince of Wales particularly noticed two old English tars who still survived. Lord Nelson and his brave captains were refused the gold medal for that great event, although Lord St. Vincent, the First Lord, had promised repeatedly that it should be granted. Had Nelson lived to come home after Trafalgar, he would of course have insisted on it, otherwise he never would have accepted a Trafalgar medal, assuring his captains that he never would put on his medals for the St. Vincent and the Nile again, or for any other victory he might have the future good fortune to gain, until the gold medal was granted for the Copenhagen fight—and he never did wear them from that time. Nelson fell; and although the captains memorialised over and over again for their rights, they never obtained them, though it was no fault of King William that they were not successful. We are glad to add that the gallant subject of this brief but imperfect notice is still in the enjoyment of excellent health; and from his marine residence near the Needles, his ensign may often be seen flying as men-of-war pass from Spithead down the western passage of the Wight, and few there are but dip their flags in compliment to the brave old sea-king who, in the great days of the old war, so often led their fathers to victory and glory. We congratulate the gallant admiral on the compliment he has received from the hands of his Sovereign, and trust he may long live in the enjoyment of it.

The account in the *Times* of yesterday of the relative behaviour of Her Majesty's ships Hero and Ariadne on their voyage home from America, is suggestive of several important considerations bearing upon naval tactics with steamers. Suppose the Ariadne to be an enemy's frigate, name unknown, and being sighted by the Hero, and a chase commenced, the former running at quarter or two-thirds speed against the wind, thus forcing the Hero to follow at her full speed, also under steam, just keeping out of her reach till her small stock of coal is all exhausted. The Ariadne then turns upon her with her whole steam-power, out-manœuvring her, and raking her as she likes. Would not the Hero be, practically, a sailing vessel against a steamer in such a case? And of what real service can the "auxiliary screw" be to a vessel like the Hero, which steams very slowly at best, and can only carry a week's coal? Will not frigates like the Ariadne be really more formidable than line-of-battle ships that can neither sail nor steam better than the Hero? Also, how would the Hero be able to cope with a vessel like the La Gloire?

Orders have been transmitted to general officers commanding districts at home and abroad from the War Office, directing them to take measures with officers in command of the Royal Artillery for searching all ordnance, mounted or dismounted, in their charge. This order has been issued in consequence of the bursting of the gun at Dover, attended with such fearful havoc to the Volunteers who were then working it; and also in consequence of the still more unaccountable accident which occurred at Guernsey by the explosion of a new 68-pounder, 112 cwt., to which we lately alluded. We consider this measure prudent and precautionary; but although the thorough searching of ordnance, especially after rapid firing, may often detect flaws, and prevent disastrous consequences, yet, for all that, guns will burst occasionally from causes which cannot be ascertained, but which may mainly be attributed to the unequal cooling of the metal when subsiding from a state of fusion. The Americans have been of late years conducting important experiments in gun-founding in order to ascertain the surest mode of securing an even contraction of fused metal; and by means of a core of cold water, running through the centre of the bore, have obtained some very remarkable results, which we shall at an early date hope to lay before our readers. The searchers of the War Departments will be employed in this new service; and the artificers of the Royal Artillery, when qualified, will also be available at many stations.

The Comptroller of the Navy, Sir Baldwin W. Walker, Bart., has been on leave of absence from Whitehall during the week. It is expected that he will resume his official duties on Monday next.

THE ARMY.

5th Lancers. Lieut. Brown and Cornet Blake were yesterday examined before a board at Aldershot, as to their fitness for promotion.

7th Hussars. Lieut.-Colonel Sir William Russell has been granted leave in extension to the 31st of March, 1861.

17th Lancers. Assistant-Surgeon Johnson has been granted sick leave to England from Madras; Paymaster Belcher has sick leave to Bombay for two months.

18th Hussars. Cornet Wright is on leave to December 26th.

Royal Artillery. Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. D. M. Fraser has sick leave in extension to January 31, and Lieutenant Tracy to November 1, 1861. On Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, the available men of the depot brigade Royal Artillery assembled at the Riding-house establishment at Woolwich, to witness the infliction of fifty lashes upon Private John Wetherall, a gunner of the fourth brigade, who had been tried by court-martial and found guilty of various acts of insubordination, and also desertion. The prisoner's sentence having been read over, he was stripped and secured in the usual manner, when the punishment was fully administered in the presence of a surgeon from the Ordnance Hospital. The prisoner was then removed to the hospital, and when in a convalescent state will, in accordance with his sentence, undergo a term of imprisonment. It appears that the prisoner is a most incorrigible offender, and has previously undergone a similar punishment. The China mail brings news of the death of Veterinary Surgeon Cleaveland from the effects of the climate.

Royal Engineers. Lieut. Boyd has left Chatham for Plymouth to be stationed.

Military Train. We read the following in the last letter of the special correspondent of the *Times* in China, respecting the 2nd battalion of the corps:—"The Military Train fairly broke down for a time. Three years ago a detachment of the Military Train was sent to China, whence they were at once forwarded to India, in consequence of the demand for troops during the mutiny. There they acted as cavalry, and did excellent service. The present detachment joined this expedition with the full expectation of seeing similar service, and were much disgusted at being placed under the orders of the Commissariat to perform the duties for which they were created. In fact they were above their work. With all the trappings and accoutrements of Dragoons they did not relish the necessary, but by no means exciting, work of bringing up supplies from Pehtang, and guarding sheep and bullocks along the causeway. At length the matter reached a climax. Mr. Turner, the head of the Commissariat, had frequently complained of Major Cooper acting independently of his orders. He now officially reported that the baggage animals were not properly looked after, that sufficient exertion was not made in keeping them together on the road, or in giving assistance to the weak and disabled, that an opinion prevailed among the Military Train that they were employed on a duty derogatory to them, and that this was in a great respect due to the example of Major Cooper. The Commander-in-Chief at once relieved Major Cooper of his command, and he returned to England by the last mail. The Military Train is now commanded by Captain Gray, and works much better, as it acts in unison with Mr. Turner instead of against him."

1st Regiment, 1st battalion. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has approved of the removal of Ensign Norman from the 1st to the second battalion of this corps, and that officer will hold himself in readiness to proceed to China as soon as a passage has been provided for him. The 2nd battalion, may be expected home immediately upon the conclusion of the hostilities in China. We regret to hear of the death of Lieutenant Palliser in China. He entered the army in March 1856.

2nd Queen's Royal, 1st battalion, may be expected home immediately upon the conclusion of the hostilities in China.

3rd Buffs, 1st battalion, may be expected home immediately upon the conclusion of the hostilities in China. 2nd battalion. Major Burke has rejoined at Malta from leave of absence. We regret to hear of the death of Lieutenant Breedon in China. He was the senior of his rank; had entered the service in July, 1854, and he served in the Crimea, where he was wounded.

5th Fusiliers. Colonel Guy it is said is to be appointed Brigadier at Sealkote.

6th Regiment. The 1st battalion is to go to Hazareebagh, and Colonel Robertson is to command the camp of exercise.

7th Fusiliers. Lieutenant W. P. Brown, 1st battalion, doing duty with the 11th Punjab Infantry in China, has sick leave to England.

11th Regiment. After a very long delay, the result of the General Court Martial which, under the presidency of Colonel Dunlop, C. B., Royal Artillery, sat on Quarter-Master Napier, of the 2nd batallion of Her Majesty's 11th Regiment, has been promulgated in the regiment. The prisoner has been sentenced to be dismissed from Her Majesty's Service.

13th Light Infantry. Surgeon Jackson has obtained sick leave, to England, under new rules.

17th Regiment. The depot of the 2nd battalion, 17th Regiment, from Shorncliff, under the command of Captain Boyd, will arrive at Limerick, there to be stationed, on the 21st inst.

19th Regiment. Captain R. Martin has sick leave to England.

20th Regiment, 1st battalion. Lieutenant G. R. Gibbs is to remain for another season at Thomason College.

23rd Fusiliers, 2nd battalion. Major Vane has rejoined at Malta from leave.

24th Regiment. Lieutenant Birch, one of the Senior Lieutenants of the 1st battalion, is about to exchange into the 79th Highlanders.

27th Regiment. The following officers appear in Sirhind division orders to sit at Umballah on a day which will be hereafter named, for the trial of Captain Urquhart, Paymaster of this regiment, by court-martial: President: Colonel Reid, Bengal Horse Artillery. Members: Lieut.-Colonels—Fyers, C.B., Rifle Brigade; Ewart, 30th N.I.; Blunt, C.B., Bengal Horse Artillery; Dodgson, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Innes, Loyal Poorbeah Regiment. Majors—Bagot, Nusseree Battalion; Dallas, aide-de-camp; Haines, 92nd Highlanders; Freer, 27th Inniskillings; Bishop, Horse Artillery; Stevens, Khelsti-Ghilzee Regiment; Trevelyan, 7th Hussars; Stisted, 7th Hussars; and Fenwick, 30th N.I. Major Maisey will be prosecutor, and Major Hatch judge-advocate, by orders from army head-quarters.

30th Regiment. The anniversary of the glorious Battle of Inkerman was celebrated on Monday last at Fort Regent, Jersey, by the Colonel (Mauleverer) and officers of the 30th Regiment, which gallant regiment highly distinguished itself in the Crimean War. A grand banquet was given by the officers to a number of gentlemen residing in the island.

32nd Light Infantry. A large and elaborate marble monument to those who perished of the 32nd Regiment at Lucknow and Cawnpore (including 15 officers, 448 non-commissioned officers and privates, 4 ladies, and 96 soldiers' wives and children), is about to be placed in Exeter Cathedral. It has been designed and executed by Mr. Edward Richardson, of Melbury-terrace, Harewood-square, sculptor, the subject selected being a wounded lion crushing a viper. The regimental colours and badges form an appropriate background; the whole being of the finest Italian marble.

33rd Regiment. Brevet-Major F. S. Vacher has sick leave from India.

34th Regiment. Captain Stewart, of this regiment, has leave of absence from the depot at Colchester till the 26th inst. Some months since Private Josiah Ashton, of this regiment, was promoted to an office in the Army Hospital corps, but in consequence of gross misconduct he has been ordered again to join the regiment, and will be accordingly attached to it from the 30th inst.

37th Regiment. Ensign Hodgkins, who for some time has been absent from his depot, has received from the colonel-commandant an extension of leave, upon a medical certificate, until the 18th February, 1861.

38th Regiment. Lieutenant W. Hume has leave to England, under new rules, for 18 months, from the date of quitting the regiment. Lieutenant A. M. Grote has obtained sick leave to England under new rule; Surgeon D. W. Lawlor has sick leave to England.

45th Regiment. Lieuts. Beamish and Cosens were yesterday examined at Aldershot as to their qualifications for promotion to the rank of Captain.

46th Regiment. Lieutenant C. J. Burgess has sick leave from India.

48th Regiment. Lieutenant G. N. R. Goddard has sick leave to Nynee Tal, from September 3, 1860, to January 12, 1861.

Royal Marines. In the affair with the rebels at Shanghai, Captain Budd, the senior officer within the city, speaks highly of the steadiness of the Royal Marines and Madras Artillery, under Captain M'Intyre of the latter corps, and that of the company of Royal Marines, under Lieutenant O'Grady. The accuracy of the fire kept up at the various posts is proved by the loss which the rebels, it is ascertained, suffered.

52nd Light Infantry. Captain T. A. Champion is acting as Brigade-Major at Sealkote.

54th Regiment. Brevet-Major P. W. Gillum has leave, in extension, from 6th October to 6th February, 1861, to remain in England.

56th Regiment. Lieutenant J. W. Huskisson has been provisionally appointed Adjutant, vice Williams, promoted. Ensign Burnell has brief leave of absence from his depot at Colchester.

60th Rifles, 2nd battalion, may be expected home immediately upon the conclusion of the hostilities in China.

64th Regiment. Assistant-Surgeon C. E. Le Febure, has obtained sick leave to England, under new rules.

66th Regiment. Captain W. G. Margesson has sick leave from India.

79th Highlanders. Captain W. H. Mackesey is to remain another season at Thomason College. Lieutenant Lord Louth is about to exchange to the 1st battalion of the 24th Regiment, which is about to return to England from Indian service.

81st Regiment. Captain Chichester is appointed to act as interpreter to the corps.

87th Royal Irish Fusiliers may be expected home immediately upon the conclusion of the hostilities in China.

88th Regiment. In compliance with instructions received from the Quarter-Master General, Sir Richard Airey, Captain Baynes of this regiment, Instructor of Musketry to the 9th Depot Batallion, is about to proceed to Thetford, in Norfolk, and place himself in communication with Mr. R. E. Clarke, of Thetford, for the purpose of deciding upon a proposed rifle range for a company of Volunteers about to be formed at that station, of which he will report to the colonel commanding Colchester Camp.

91st Regiment. Captain W. R. D'Eyre has leave to England for 18 months from date of embarkation under new rules.

92nd Regiment. Lieutenant W. Kilvert and Ensign W. G. Hicks are on sick leave to Calcutta.

93rd Regiment. Major Cornwall is about to retire from the Service, by which Brevet Major W. G. A. Middleton, Lieutenant A. C. Nightingale, Ensign C. D. Potts, severally obtain a step of rank.

98th Regiment. Captain Batt has taken the duty of interpreter to the corps on the departure of Captain Stroud.

Rifle Brigade. Lieutenant G. L. Austin has leave to England, under new rules, from October 1 to March 31, 1862.

Woolwich.—Without pledging ourselves to the truth of the reports, we may mention that the on dits of the day continue to expect a large increase to the Artillery in the spring. It is reported that the 15th brigade, now at Gosport, will be turned into a field brigade, and that the 10th brigade will remove from Portsmouth to Woolwich at an early date to make room for the 16th brigade, to be formed and organised at the former place. If there be one place more than another which ought not to be selected for a young regiment it is Portsmouth, where in many streets the houses are either brothels or low publics, and where young soldiers, except by a miracle, always become corrupted. Col. Franklin, C.B.,

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has resumed the command of the 15th brigade after his continental travels; Col. P. Mundy proceeds on winter leave to his hunting seat in the western country. Considerable speculation is afloat as to the successor of Col. Romer at Priddy's Head, Portsmouth, and a gallant officer serving at Aden is the favourite. The 1st brigade will proceed to Gibraltar in the spring of the year. Other general changes are expected to take place right through the regiment, and which will be a very heavy drain on Mr. John Bull's purse.

A correspondent of the *Times* calls attention to the tablet recently placed in Waterloo Church, in honour of all ranks who fell gloriously in June, 1815. The monument, the existence of which is probably little known, is of white Carrara marble, and of extreme simplicity. Its adornments consist merely of a wreath of laurels, encircling the three national emblems, flanked and supported by military trophies in bas-relief. The following inscription is engraved beneath:—

"In Honoured Memory of
All British Officers,
Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers,
Who fell in Battle
Upon the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June, 1815,
This Tablet was erected
By a few Brother Officers and Countrymen,
A.D. MDCCCLIX.
'Glory encircles with the same noble diadem the humble as the exalted.'"

Dispatches have been received from Sir J. Hope Grant and Lieutenant Colonel March, commanding at Shanghai, describing the attack of the rebels on that city, and their repulse by the Royal Marines. Among the papers is the rebels' reply to the proclamation addressed to their commander by Colonel March, which is remarkable for its bombastic style. Their boasting notwithstanding, the rebels would clearly rather be friendly with us than hostile, and express a desire for an agreement, with the view to commercial transactions.

KERRY WAR TESTIMONIAL.—Extract of the proceedings of a meeting of the subscribers of the Kerry War Testimonial, held in the Court-house, Tralee, on the 20th Oct. 1860, William Talbot Crosbie, Esq., D.L., in the chair: Resolution No. IV.—"That this meeting would be obliged to the commanding officers of the regiments engaged in the late wars in the Crimea, India and China, and in the present war in China, if they would send in to their honorary secretary, Major-General Stokes, Lassinagh, Tralee, returns of the names of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, natives of Kerry, who fell in those wars, as suggested in a communication from the Horse Guards on the subject."—W. T. Crosbie, chairman.

The Emperor of the French is ceaseless in his endeavours to increase the strength of his forces. At a Cabinet Council held on Wednesday the plan for an army reserve was definitively settled, by which the present system of renewable furlough is abolished, and a reserve established, combining the system of the Prussian landwehr and the English militia. The result will be that, in addition to 500,000 men constantly under arms, there will always be in reserve 300,000 men ready for any emergency. This has very much the appearance of a counterpoise to our Volunteer movement. The Empress left St. Cloud on Wednesday for one of the country seats of the Duchess of Hamilton in Scotland, where she will remain for several weeks. Great secrecy was observed as to Her Majesty's departure, and she started on her journey before daybreak to avoid any demonstration.

The Secretary of State for War, having had under consideration the subject of the supply of coal to the various troops in the several barracks, whereby a considerable saving in that article is likely to be effected, has determined on adopting a new system, and accordingly a Circular on the subject has been forwarded to the generals in command at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Aldershot, where the proposed system is to be first tried before it is introduced into the army generally. During the past summer the whole of the barrack-rooms at Chatham have been furnished with new grates which possess a considerable advantage over those hitherto in use, each of the grates being much smaller than the old pattern, but supplied with a hot air shaft, whereby each room is better heated, at a less consumption of coals. The new cooking apparatus, fitted up in the garrison by Grant and Bentham, has also been found to answer admirably, and a considerable saving of coal effected by its use. The Circular issued by the Secretary of State for War will abolish the present system of issuing coals to each room, according to the number of men occupying it, a certain quantity being supplied in lieu thereof, whilst to each cooking apparatus there will be issued a quantity proportioned to the number of men. As soon as the system has been tried at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Aldershot, reports are to be made to the Secretary of State for War, after which the system will be adopted throughout the Army.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—We regret to hear that recruiting for the Royal Artillery in the Dublin and Suffolk regiments of Militia Artillery, about to be disembodied, has not been very successful, though the Hussars have succeeded in attracting a few to their standards. The truth is that the men know they can go home for nothing, and have a little money to spend with their sweethearts into the bargain. That will soon vanish; and so, if the recruiting-sergeants are on the look-out in Ipswich in about two months, we make no doubt they will pick up scores of men well drilled and trained, and admirably fitted to serve their Queen and country in any capacity where stout hearts and willing hands are wanted and appreciated.

COLCHESTER CAMP.—Mr. R. M. Lonsdale having arrived in this camp, has assumed the duties incidental to his appointment as head of the purveying department, vice Mr. White, who has proceeded to Dublin, and will at once proceed to make his periodical inspection of the barracks' hospital, accompanied by several commissioned officers. On Wednesday the 9th Depot Battalion assembled in heavy marching order upon the principal parade ground, and were for the first time inspected by the new commandant of the camp, the Hon. Alexander Gordon, C.B. The usual complement of men have left their several depots on furlough, but the strength of the camp has been but little diminished, for recruits are now beginning to arrive from various parts of England. The general state of the camp is satisfactory, and the physical condition of the men healthy and good.

Major-General Lord W. Paulet, C.B., Commanding the South-West district, has postponed proceeding on leave, from pressure of public business, at present. His lordship entertained a large and distinguished party of the neighbouring gentry and principal officers of the garrison at dinner on the 16th inst. He has shown himself during the whole of the past season a warm supporter of the Volunteer movement, and has on several occasions made his own convenience subservient to the necessities and wishes of this new yet important branch of the public Service, with whom he is highly and justly popular.

SHORNCLIFF.

An order has been received at the Camp to the effect that the head quarters of the 2nd battalion of the 21st Regiment will arrive on Camp from Aldershot, on Tuesday next, the 20th instant.

2nd battalion, 17th Regiment. A party of this regiment march on Monday next for Limerick, for the purpose of forming a depot in that garrison; this is almost indicative of a change of quarters for this regiment.

Captain Robertson of the Victoria Rifles is now, and has been for some time past, drilling with this regiment, and has gained experience in both company and battalion drill.

4th battalion, Military Train. Private John Mayhew of this corps, who was tried by a general court-martial some time back for attempting to fire a carbine at his comrades whilst in the guard-room, was brought before a general parade of the whole camp on Tuesday last, when his sentence was read by Brigade-Major Carlton. The prisoner was sentenced to four years' penal servitude. This prisoner has been waiting his sentence considerably over three months, having been tried exactly 109 days before his sentence was read, and being all that period confined in the guard-room. Privates Gillingham and Wilson, of the 1st battalion of the 16th Regiment, and Private Moune, of the 2nd battalion of the 18th Regiment, also had their sentences read at the same time (the offence being striking their superior officers). In each case, two years' imprisonment with hard labour was inflicted.

2nd battalion, 18th Regiment. The usual winter dancing parties of the non-commissioned officers of this corps commenced on Wednesday evening last at the sergeants' mess-room, when a large party assembled, consisting of visitors from the other regiments and civilian friends.

1st battalion 16th Regiment. Herr Carl H. D. Eckner has been appointed band-master to this regiment in the room of Sergeant George Carr, who has quitted the service. Mr. Eckner has been band-master for some years to the 9th Lancers, and to the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Thursday last was appointed for the troops marching out in heavy marching order, but the weather being very wet the order was countermanded.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOVEMBER 13.

7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Samuel James Dakin, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Wright, promoted in the 2d Dragoon Guards.

12th Light Dragoons—John Cavendish Orred, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Holmes, promoted.

17th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Charles Hope Gibsone, Commandant of the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Charles William Morley Balders, C.B., promoted to be Major-General; Assistant-Surgeon David Cullen, M.D., from the Rifle Brigade, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Yorke Hobart Johnson, appointed to the Staff.

Royal Artillery—Second-Captain Andrew Noble, from the Supernumerary List, to be Second Captain, vice James Lyons, removed to the Supernumerary List.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets to be Lieutenants, viz.:—

William Henry Wright.	Charles William Thomson.
Arthur Warry.	Frederick William Nind.
Charles Kirkwood.	Frederick William Carey.
John Andrew Kelso.	Francis Harry Emilius Day.
John Edward Toller.	William Henry Moore Duthie.
Henry Knollys.	Price Lewes.
William Alexander Day.	Allan Henry Maclean.
Spencer Gardiner.	Gerald Charles Hall Parlby.
Henry Robert Yates Browne.	Allan Bedford Davies.
Edward George Boughton Gattey.	Edward Woolcombe.
John Tyndale Greenfield.	

Royal Engineers—Gentlemen Cadets to be Lieutenants with Temporary Rank.

Percy Rix Barber.	Archibald Henry Kildahl.
Thomas Glancy.	Albert Charles Smith.
Arthur Clitherow Ward.	

4th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon Arthur Charles Gaye, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice John Lowe Erskine, M.D., appointed to the Staff.

9th Foot—Lieutenant William Augustus Elmhirst to be Captain, by purchase, vice William Henry Peel, who retires; Ensign Nathaniel Forte to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Elmhirst.

30th Foot—Lieutenant Charles James Palmer Clarkson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Edward Newstead Falkner, who retires; Ensign Henry Horace Eden to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Clarkson.

45th Foot—Ensign Forbes William Guernsey to be Quartermaster, vice Richard Power, who retires on half-pay.

46th Foot—Richard Lawrence William Moore Smith Maydwell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Howorth, promoted.

50th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon Owen Owen, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Johnston Ferguson, appointed to the Staff.

69th Foot—Ensign James Blaikie Keith, from the 60th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Brace, promoted in the Military Train.

88th Foot—Captain Shurlock Henning to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Gilling Maynard, who retires; Lieutenant Edward Hopton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Henning; Ensign Arthur Allen Owen to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hopton.

95th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon Arthur Herbert Orpen, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice John Clarke, M.D., appointed to the Staff.

Rifle Brigade—Ensign Lucius F. B. Carey to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice George Augustus Curzon, who retires; Assistant-Surgeon James T. Tulloch, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice David Cullen, M.D., appointed to the 17th Light Dragoons.

2d West India Regiment—Assistant-Surgeon Edward Joseph Boulton, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Charles Bagot, M.B., deceased.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Albert William Money, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wilford, promoted.

UNATTACHED.

Ensign Colin Macdonald, half-pay, 50th Foot, Town Major at Montreal, to be Lieutenant, without purchase.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant-Surgeon John Low Erskine, M.D., from the 4th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Arthur Herbert Orpen, appointed to the 95th Foot.

Assistant-Surgeon Johnston Ferguson, from the 50th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Edward Joseph Boulton, appointed to the 2d West India Regiment.

Assistant-Surgeon Yorke Hobart Johnson, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Arthur Charles Gaye, appointed to the 4th Foot.

Assistant-Surgeon John Clarke, M.D., from the 95th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice James Tulloch Tulloch, appointed to the Rifle Brigade.

BREVET.

Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Arthur Hay, Grenadier Guards, having completed five years' service as an Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel in the army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Pyndar Beauchamp Walker, 2d Dragoon Guards, having completed five years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel in the army.

Paymaster John Holland, Depot Battalion, to have the honorary rank of Captain, under the Royal Warrant of the 27th of January, 1860.

Paymaster Thomas Gough, Rifle Brigade, to have the honorary rank of Captain, under the Royal Warrant of the 27th of January, 1860.

Quartermaster Richard Power, retired on half-pay 45th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain.

Memorandum—His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Wylie Norman, C.B., Bengal Army, to be his Assistant Military Secretary.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1860.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of the Right Honourable Lord Foley, to appoint Captain George Lane, Royal Elthorne Light Infantry, one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Captain F. S. Daubeney, resigned.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1860.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of the Right Honourable Lord Foley, to appoint James Killery, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Sir Henry O. R. Chamberlain, Bart., resigned.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1860.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Lieutenant-General William Cuthbert Ward to be Colonel-Commandant, vice General Thackeray, C.B., deceased.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards—George Augustus Curzon, Gent., to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Entwisle, deceased.

5th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Arthur Murray to be Captain, by purchase, vice John Dynon, who retires; Cornet Boyle Vandeleur to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Murray.

8th Light Dragoons—Captain and Brevet-Major Clement W. Heneage to be Major, by purchase, vice Edward Phillips, who retires; Lieutenant Parry de Winton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Heneage; Cornet Edward Pulleyne to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice de Winton.

Royal Artillery—Second Captain Arthur Thornton Gratwicke Pearse to be Adjutant, vice Ravenhill, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

Military Train—Lieutenant Francis Roberts, from the 92nd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice James Malley who exchanges.

1st Regiment of Foot—Ensign Robert Cosens, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Jones, promoted, in the 2nd West India Regiment.

2nd Foot—Lieutenant Henry Pye Phillipps to be Capt., by purchase, vice Robert Charles William Stuart, who retires.

4th Foot—Lieutenant William Fagan to be Captain, by purchase, vice Richard Alexander Law, who retires; Ensign William Thomas Freeman to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fagan.

7th Foot—Ensign Vincent Upton Langworthy to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Francis John Foster, deceased; Sergeant-Major John Sidney Smith to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Langworthy.

10th Foot—Lieutenant Robert Theodore F. Stammers to be Captain, by purchase, vice John Montresor Smyth, who retires; Ensign John Lovell Kelly to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stammers.

16th Foot—Lieutenant William Henry Carter to be Captain, without purchase, vice Annesley Cary, deceased; Ensign Arthur Ewen Stabb to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Carter, promoted.

20th Foot—Captain and Brevet-Major Thomas Casey Lyons to be Major, without purchase, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Campbell, who retires upon full pay; Lieutenant the Honourable Adolphus E. P. Vereker to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet-Major Lyons.

36th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon St. John Killery, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Tobin, who exchanges.

58rd Foot—Major Archibald Richard Harenc, from the 97th Foot, to be Major, vice Frederick Arthur Walter, who exchanges.

56th Foot—Lieutenant Arthur Nassau Bolton to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Thompson, who has resigned that appointment.

59th Foot—Ensign Charles Albert Leslie Attila French, from the 34th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Hutton, promoted.

61st Foot—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Garner Rainey to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Brevet Colonel William Jones, C.B., who retires on half-pay; Captain and Brevet-Major Alexander William Gordon to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Rainey; Lieutenant Henry John Yonge to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Gordon; Ensign Charles Hercules Atkinson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Yonge.

63rd Foot—Major William Frederick Carter to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Thomas Harries, who retires; Captain and Brevet-Major Charles Le Mesurier Carey to be Major, by purchase, vice Carter; Lieutenant Stephen Moore to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Carey; Ensign James Stewart Smyth to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Moore.

64th Foot—Ensign Frederick Edward Wilson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Henry Davies, who retires.

82nd Foot—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel David Watson, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel the Honourable Percy Egerton Herbert, C.B, who retires upon half-pay; Captain and Brevet-Major Henry Christopher Marriott to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Watson; Lieutenant John Sidney Hand to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Marriott; Ensign James Johnston to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hand.

92nd Foot—Lieutenant James Malley, from the Military Train, to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Roberts, who exchanges.

97th Foot—Major Frederick Arthur Walter, from the 53rd Foot, to be Major, vice Archibald Richard Harenc, who exchanges.

100th Foot—Staff-Surgeon John Smith Chartres to be Surgeon, vice Barrett, placed upon half-pay.

2nd West India Regiment—Major Thomas Hardwick Smith to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Thomas Gibbings, who retires; Major Peter John Macdonald, from half-pay Unattached, to be Major, vice James Owen Bovill, who exchanges; Captain William Hill to be Major, by purchase, vice Smith; Lieutenant Horatio James Wise to be Captain, without purchase, vice James Lambert Byrne, deceased; Lieutenant Arthur Trefusis Jones, from the 1st Foot, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hill; Ensign Frederick Ludwig Mathews, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Wise; Ensign Henry Lowry to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Michael John Macnamara, deceased; Archibald Roger, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Mathews; Frederick Augustus Browne, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Lowry.

3rd West India Regiment—Captain Frederick George Nuttall Clarke to be Major, by purchase, vice William Beverley Robinson, who retires; Lieutenant H. C. De la Poer Beresford to be Captain, by purchase, vice Clarke.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff-Assistant-Surgeon John James Scott to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Knox, placed upon half pay.

Assistant-Surgeon John Richard Tobin, from the 36th Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, vice Killery, who exchanges.

BREVET.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Gilling Hallewell, halfpay Unattached, Deputy Quartermaster-General at Malta, having completed five years' qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel in the Army.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Campbell, retired full pay 20th Foot, to have the Honorary rank of Colonel in the Army.

The undermentioned officers having completed five years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonels in the Army, under the Royal Warrant of 14th October, 1858, viz.:

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur George Burrows, of the Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Stewart Beatson, of the Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned officers, upon retired full pay of the Royal Engineers, to have the honorary rank of Major-General under the Royal Warrant of 3rd November, 1854:

Brevet-Colonel Edward Vicars.

Brevet-Colonel John Hawkshaw.

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THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, NOVEMBER 15.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—George Hancock (1855) to the Immortalité; E. P. B. Von Donnop (1855) to the Jason.

Commander—N. B. Bedingfield to the Prometheus, vice Skipwith, invalided.

Lieutenants—A. T. Denham to the Jason; A. C. Dupuis, Richard Wells, Horatio Austin, and E. Poulden, to the Immortalité; H. T. Boyer to the Algiers; R. S. Hunt, additional, for disposal, and J. T. Swann to the Harrier; S. R. Huntley to the Arrogant. additional, for disposal; Edward L. Green and H. Eden to the Bacchante, additional, for disposal; Richard Onslow and A. B. Wodehouse to the Marlborough, additional, for disposal; George B. Evans to the Nile, additional, for disposal; John G. F. Leacock to the Chesapeake, additional, for disposal; R. Hoops to the Illustrious, for service of the ordinary.

Masters.—Charles G. Johnston to the Immortalité; John Waye to the Jason.

Paymasters.—H. Gray (A), additional, and H. G. Barlow, additional, to the Formidable; George Jeffery, additional, to the Indus; G. W. Anderson, to Immortalité; R. W. Warwick to the Jason.

Mates.—William Kellett to the Spiteful; J. S. Eaton to the Harrier.

Assistant-Surgeons.—A. H. Kelly to the Hibernia, as hospital ship at Malta; F. F. Flynn (acting) to the Argus; T. W. Orwin (acting) to the Doris; H. H. J. Sterling (acting) to the Hibernia; C. C. Mitchinsom (acting, additional) to the Victory; R. E. Fisher (acting, additional) to the Impregnable; J. Rogers (acting, additional) to the Nile.

Midshipmen.—C. J. Doxat and C. R. Smith to the Immortalité; Peregrine F. Bertie to the Charybdis; James V. Baker to the Desperate.

Naval Cadet.—J. H. Pauline is nominated to a naval cadetship.

Master's Assistants.—John E. Petley to the Immortalité; Allen C. Dennys to the Jason.

Assistant-Paymaster.—T. O. Joynson, in charge, to the Caradoc.

Clerks.—W. A. Westaway to the Russell; David Acheson to the Himalaya; Henry A. Scrivener to the Harrier.

Chief Engineer.—E. J. B. Bird confirmed in the Cadmus.

Acting First-Class Engineers.—R. Jago, to the Indus, as supernumerary; T. West and S. Broad, to the Cumberland, as supernumeraries.

Acting Third-Class Engineer.—W. Vincent to the Cumberland as supernumerary.

COAST-GUARD OFFICE, NOVEMBER 15.

The following removals have taken place:—

Chief Officers—Messrs. James E. Hamilton (of 2nd class), from Greencastle to Killough; Henry Bray (of 2nd class), from Tribane to Greencastle; Henry Baldwin, from Balbriggan to Tribane; George C. Jones, from Skerries to Ballygally; George Hamilton (of 2nd class) from Buncrana to Skerries; R. H. Warren, from Prussia Cove to St. Ives, vice John C. Harry (of 2nd class), who exchanges.

Agamemnon, 91, screw, Captain T. Hope, left Naples on the 2nd inst., for Palermo, where it is expected she will relieve the Amphion, Captain T. Cochrane.

Alecto, 5, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Cpmmander Henry J. Raby, V.C., was at Lagos on the 10th of October, all well.

Alert, 17, screw steam-sloop, Commander W. A. R. Pearse, has been ordered home from the Pacific station. The Alert was commissioned in November, 1857, but did not leave England till the month of February, 1858. The Alert, from some cause which requires yet to be explained, has not for some time been in that state of discipline which is so essentially necessary on board a British man-of-war.

Amphion, 36, screw, Captain T. Cochran, was at Palermo on the 2nd inst.

Ariadne, 26, screw-frigate, Captain E. W. Vansittart, arrived at Plymouth, on Thursday, in company with the Hero.

Ariel, 9, screw steam-sloop, Commander Alexander, left Spithead under sail on Monday at 10 a.m., by the Western Channel for Plymouth sound; and letters from Devonport have anounced her safe arrival, but in such a state that she has been compelled to go into harbour to be thoroughly overhauled.

Barracouta, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander William Wood, sailed from Jamaica on the 24th of October, for Barbadoes, with invalids from the Imaum and Icarus, in the hope that change would benefit them. The Barracouta had taken two Spanish brigs, slave prizes, off Cuba.

Brisk, 16, screw corvette, Captain Algernon F. de Horsey, was in the Mozambique Channel on the 1st of August last. By a letter received from an officer of this ship, it is stated that Admiral Sir H. Keppel was on board at that date, and that he was running round the eastern portion of his station while the Forte was being refitted at the Cape.

Britannia, training-ship, at Portsmouth. We regret to hear that one of the young gentlemen of this ship, on recovering from the measles, was seized with cold from imprudent exposure, and died of low fever at Haslar Hospital, to the sorrow of his comrades. The health of the ship continues steadily to improve.

Brune, paddlewheel steam-vessel, tender to Arrogant, was at Badagoy in the early part of October. She had been up the river with the British Acting Consul on board, for the purpose of endeavouring to prevent the outbreak of a native war by means of a "palaver," but without effect.

Bulldog, 6, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Captain Sir F. L. M'Clintock. According to *Saunders's News Letter* we find that—"Her Majesty's ship Bulldog arrived unexpectedly in Killybegs harbour on Sunday afternoon, under the command of Captain Sir Leopold M'Clintock, having encountered very severe weather on her return from the Arctic regions and North America. We understand that the important work intrusted by the Government to the charge of our distinguished fellow-countryman has been carried out to his entire satisfaction; and we may therefore hope that when his report of the several soundings between this country and America, *vid* the Arctic coast, has been laid before Parliament, the long looked-for telegraph by means of which the Old and the New World will be united, will be a work of a mere mechanical nature. Sir Leopold M'Clintock will probably pass through Dublin on his way to London."

Buzzard, 6, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Commander J. Trevenen (acting), has been ordered home from the south-east coast of America. The Buzzard has been upwards of three years in commission. She hoisted the pendant in July, 1857, and sailed from England in the month of September of the same year.

Cæsar, 90, screw liner, Captain J. Thomas H. Mason, was by the last advices in Malta harbour, undergoing a thorough refit.

Clio, 22, screw corvette, Captain Thomas Miller, was expected to leave Panama for the coast of Mexico on the 24th of October. In reference to this ship the *Panama Star* or *Herald* of the 23rd ult. has the following:—"An official question has arisen between the United States and British naval forces in this bay, which is of considerable interest. It has been occasioned by the order given to the guards from Her Britannic Majesty's ship Clio, stationed at the British and French consulates since the late riot, to hail all persons passing those houses. Several foreigners have been stopped by the sentry, and on Saturday an American officer, and subsequently an American citizen, have been arrested for refusing to respond to the sentry while passing through the public street. The matter was brought before Flag-officer Montgomery, in command of the United States' naval forces, who at once addressed a communication to Captain Miller, of Her Britannic Majesty's ship Clio, on the subject, the result of which was that the guards were at once withdrawn from both consulates, and ordered on board. We have not yet heard the final termination of the matter, and until we do we shall refrain from making any comments upon the proceeding."

Cossack, 20, screw corvette, Captain Richard Moorman, has been ordered home from the North America and West Indies station. The Cossack was only commissioned in June, 1859, and sailed from England in the month of August following. This is a very short period of service, and doubtless the Admiralty will take care that a full inquiry is instituted into the cause of so sudden a termination of this vessel's cruize. We hear that dissensions have arisen amongst the officers detrimental to the public service. If this is confirmed, we can only say that the official at Whitehall responsible for the appointment of the individual chiefly concerned in producing such a state of matters, should be more particular in future in his selection; this, perhaps, is the only reparation he can make for the blunder he fell into in this case.

Cressy, 80, screw, Captain T. Harvey, was at Naples on the 3rd inst.

Dee, 4, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Master-Commander Thomas C. Pullen, left Woolwich on Wednesday with steam gear for ships fitting at the western ports.

Desperate, 8, screw steam-ship, Commander J. F. Ross, was inspected last Saturday at Devonport by Captain Lord Frederick Kerr, of the flag-ship Impregnable. The crew were subsequently paid down.

Diadem, 32, screw frigate, Captain Cockburn, has been warped out of the steam-basin at Portsmouth, on the completion of her repairs, and berthed alongside her hulk in the harbour.

Drake, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander Arthur R. Blane, was, by the last accounts from China, up the Peiho. The Drake was one of the four gun-boats engaged at the reduction of the forts at the mouth of the river, and was complimented by the Admiral on the great precision of her fire.

Eagle, training frigate, Commander Strode, has proceeded from Portsmouth to her moorings in Southampton Water.

Emerald, 51, screw steam-frigate, Captain Arthur Cumming, having embarked men left behind from the squadron, sailed from Plymouth Sound on Friday afternoon, the 9th inst., under canvas for the Tagus.

Euryalus, 51, screw frigate, Captain Tarleton, C.B., arrived at Spithead at 7, p.m., on Tuesday. On Wednesday she was officially inspected at Spithead by Vice-Admiral H. W. Bruce, the naval commander-in-chief at the port. She has gone into Portsmouth harbour, and will pay off her crew, instead of turning them over to the Immortalité as first intended. Prior to paying off, her guns, coals, provisions, and other heavy stores will be discharged, but her rigging and fittings will remain undisturbed, it being in contemplation to recommission her shortly. She will join the first-class steam reserve.

Firebrand, 6, Commander Bruce, will undergo a thorough overhaul and repair in Portsmouth, and then proceed to the West Indies to reinforce the North American squadron. It is not expected that she will sail before Christmas.

Firefly, 4, paddlewheel, steam surveying vessel, Commander Arthur L. Mansell, arrived at Alexandria from the coast of Syria on the 2nd inst. It was expected that the Firefly would remain at Alexandria for about two months, as Commander Mansell had been ordered to proceed to the Red Sea in connection with some new lighthouses.

Flying Fish, 6, screw steam-sloop, Commander Charles W. Hope, parted company from the Hero and Ariadne shortly after leaving Portland, and did not rejoin during the passage home.

Hannibal, 91, screw, Captain A. Farquhar, flag of Rear-Admiral Mundy, C.B., was at Naples on the 3rd inst.

Hero, 91, screw-liner, Captain George H. Seymour, C.B., arrived at Plymouth on Thursday with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on board, all well.

Himalaya, 6, iron screw steam-ship, Captain John Seccombe. On Monday a telegraphic message was sent from Whitehall to Vice-Admiral Bruce, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, by which he was ordered to inform the Lords of the Admiralty of the state of the screw steam transport Himalaya, and the possibility of her being dispatched immediately to cruise in the hope of falling in with the Royal squadron. Captain Seccombe, on being communicated with, asked for 24 hours. This was granted, but that very efficient officer, at the expiration of 18 hours, reported his vessel ready for sea, and by that time the Himalaya was sailing and steaming down Channel with a favourable wind. The Himalaya was fortunate enough to fall in with the Royal squadron on Thursday morning at 2 o'clock, a short distance to the westward of Scilly. The ships, however, having a strong favourable wind, did not require that help which, in case of need, the Himalaya was prepared to give.

Hydra, 6, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Commander Richard V. Hamilton, was, by the last accounts from the West Indies, ordered to relieve the Racer, at Greytown.

Icarus, 11, screw steam-sloop, Commander Nowell Salmon, V.C., was at Port Royal, Jamaica, on the 25th of October. She had been very sickly, and had lost, from yellow fever, upwards of thirty men. Her second lieutenant, master, a warrant officer, a clerk, and two engineers were among those whose deaths have been reported.

Imaum, 10, receiving ship, Jamaica, Commodore Hugh Dunlop, Captain Samuel Morrish, was lying in Port Royal harbour on the 25th of October. The yellow fever had broken out on board, and the deaths of two officers, three men, and several boys, had been reported. Invalids from this ship had been sent to Barbadoes for change.

Immortalité 51. New screw frigate at Portsmouth, has been commissioned for the pendant of Captain George Hancock, 1855.

Industry, 2, iron screw steam store-ship, Master-Commander George J. Hodges, was at Madeira on the 2nd inst. on her way to Ascension.

Jason 21. New screw steam corvette at Devonport, has been commissioned for the pendant of Captain Edward P. B. Von Donnop, 1855.

Jasper, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander W. H. Pym, has been ordered home from the North America and West Indies Station. The Jasper was commissioned at Portsmouth in the month of July, 1857, and left for her destination in the September following. She has, therefore, more than completed her term of three years' commission.

London, 90, screw liner, Captain Henry Chads, was by the last accounts in Malta harbour, undergoing a complete refit.

Mars, 80, screw liner, Captain J. N. Strange, arrived at Malta on the 4th inst. from England, last from Gibraltar.

Meteor, 16, floating battery, has been placed in No. 1 dock, in Portsmouth yard, for overhaul and repair. A number of her timbers have been found very defective and will have to be removed. To enable the workmen to remove the timbers the iron bolts are being knocked out of her two upper rows of plates.

Mutine, 17, screw steam-sloop, Commander William Graham, was at Panama on the 23rd of October. She had arrived there on the 19th from Valparaiso and the intermediate ports.

Osborne, 2, yacht, Master-Commander George H. K. Bower, left Portsmouth on Wednesday morning for Antwerp, where she is to embark the Empress of Austria and suite, and convey them to Madeira. The Osborne will call at one of the Western Channel ports to fill up her coals prior to making a final start for the island.

Fairy, royal screw yacht, having completed her repairs at Portsmouth, has been undocked and removed to her moorings.

Orlando, 50, screw steam-frigate. Owing to the lengthened passage made by the Hero from the United States, orders were transmitted to Devonport from the Admiralty on Monday, to prepare the Orlando immediately for sea, and although, under ordinary circumstances, five days would have been consumed in fitting her out in the advanced state in which she was, yet with extra hands she was got away in less than 48 hours. Captain Astley Cooper Key, C.B., of the steam ordinary ship Indus, has taken temporary command of the Orlando, and she has been officered and manned from the various ships in port. The Orlando had orders to run 150 miles to the westward of Scilly, and endeavour to fall in with the Hero, supposing that ship was contending so near home with the easterly winds which have so strongly prevailed of late.

Perseverance, 2, iron screw steam troop-ship, Commander Edward K. Power. The following telegram from Lisbon has been received by the Secretary of the Admiralty from Lieutenant H. Waller, of Her Majesty's steam troop-ship Perseverance:—"Her Majesty's ship Perseverance totally wrecked on the 21st of October, off N.W. end of Mayo, Cape Verdes. All hands saved. Five hundred troops sent to Gambia by hired bark. One hundred men and officers of the Perseverance arrived in Portuguese steamer Africa under my charge; remainder of troops and crew left at Mayo in charge of Major and Senior Naval Lieutenant. Captain is expected here by mail on the 14th from St. Vincent."

Petrel, 11, screw steam-sloop, was launched from Devonport Dockyard last Saturday. The ceremony of christening was performed by Miss Brown, daughter of the master-attendant of the yard. The dimensions of the Petrel are—length between the perpendiculars, 160 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 139 feet 10 inches; breadth extreme, 30 feet 3¼ inches; breadth for tonnage, 29 feet 11¼ inches; breadth moulded, 29 feet 5½ inches; depth in hold, 15 feet 11 inches; burden in tons, 669 38-94; horse-power, 150. The Petrel was constructed under the directions of Mr. Peake, master builder, by Mr. Carter, foreman of the yard. She is sister ship to the Pantaloon, recently launched at Devonport.

Pylades, 21, screw corvette, Captain Michael De Courcy, has been ordered home from the Pacific station. The Pylades was commissioned in July, 1857, and sailed from England in the month of August following.

Queen, 86, screw, Captain S. F. Hillyar, was at Naples on the 3rd inst.

Racer, 11, screw steam sloop, Commander Algernon M'L. Lyons, was, by the last accounts from the West Indies, daily expected at Jamaica, having been relieved at Greytown by the Hydra.

Ranger, 5, screw steam gun-vessel, Commander Henry R. Wratislaw, had sailed from Fernando Po on the 28th of September, for Lagos.

Renown, 91, screw, Captain A. Forbes, was at Naples on the 3rd inst.

Rhadamanthus, 4, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Master-Commander Frederick R. Sturdee, left Woolwich on Wednesday, with steam-gear for the Western ports. She had on board 150 first and second-class lads for distribution.

St. Jean D'Acre, Captain the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, C.B. On Friday, the 2nd instant, the crew of this ship rejoined her from the Hibernia; her sick list was then reduced to about 60, and improving. On Monday, the 5th, the sick list was increased to 90, so that in about two days

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after the crew had rejoined the ship the sick list was increased fifty per cent., and the sick were not improving. She was to leave immediately for Gibraltar.

Scourge, 6, paddle-wheel steam sloop, Commander William G. Jones, was, by the last accounts from Malta, under orders to leave for the Island of Candia.

Undaunted, 51, one of the two improved screw frigates now being built at Chatham, is ordered to be launched on the 1st of January next, and every effort is being made to have her completed by that date. Her engines and machinery are intended to be of 600 horse-power (nominal), and her armament is intended to consist exclusively of Armstrong guns.

Victor Emmanuel, 91, screw liner, Captain W. J. C. Clifford, C.B., arrived at Malta from Corfu on the 6th inst.

Volcano, 6, floating factory, has been removed from the ship basin to the steam-basin in Portsmouth yard, where she will receive her machinery, &c.

Victory, flag-ship, Portsmouth, with the flag of Vice-Admiral Bruce, white at the fore, has lowered her topmasts, hoisted stump topgallant masts; and made all snug for the approaching winter season.

Warrior. There can be little doubt that this enormous steam battery will be launched on the 29th of December. She is about three times the size of the *fregate blindée* La Normandie. She will only carry the lower ranges of iron plates when she takes the water. The upper bulwarks will not be plated, but will be made musket proof. Relays of men are working on her night and day.

Zebra, 17, new screw steam-sloop, was launched on Tuesday from Deptford dockyard. The ceremony of christening the vessel was performed by Miss Emily Schmidt, and her principal dimensions are as follows:—Length over all 212 ft. 8 in.; ditto between perpendiculars, 185 ft. 4 in.; breadth, extreme, 33 ft. 2 in.; depth in hold, 17 ft. 5 in.; burthen in tons, 980 8-94. Her armament will consist of 17 guns—namely, 16 32-pounders, 32 cwt., 6 ft. 6 in. long, and one 32-pounder, 58 cwt., 9 ft. 6 in. long. Her engines will be nominally of 200 horse power.

Lifeboat Services.—At daybreak on the 10th of November the brig Flying Fish, of Whitby, from South Shields to Greenwich, laden with patent fuel, ran on shore at low water on Filey beach, in a sinking state, during a strong gale of wind from E.S.E., with a heavy sea. The lifeboat belonging to the National Lifeboat Institution was immediately got out and launched as soon as possible; some delay having taken place owing to a mishap occurring to her transporting carriage, which is a very old one. The lifeboat soon afterwards reached the wreck and took from it the whole of the crew, consisting of five persons, and safely brought them on shore. This valuable lifeboat has been instrumental during the past twelve months in rescuing three men from the sloop George and Mary, of Hull, and seven men from the schooner Olive Branch, of Colchester. She also succeeded in bringing to shore in safety the yawl Charles Wesley, during the terrific and destructive gale of the 28th of May last. About noon the same day three fishing-smacks from Topsham were seen crossing Teignmouth bar in a very heavy sea. The first boat took the bar, and passed in all safe. The second boat, running on the top of a very heavy sea, sheered to, filled, and the next sea completely turned her over. The life-boat of the National Lifeboat Institution was immediately manned and launched, and proceeded to the rescue of those in the water; but in the meantime the first boat, seeing the extremely perilous position of its companion, took on board from a near point S. Clarke a very active and daring pilot, and other men. She fortunately succeeded in reaching the drowning men without loss of time, and in picking them all up, but in a very exhausted state. Indeed, one of the poor fellows was so far gone, that some length of time elapsed before he could be brought round. The lifeboat, seeing the men had been saved, proceeded to the bar, and remained there, until the third fishing boat had safely crossed it. S. Clarke, the pilot, is a very brave man. He has always been afloat in the lifeboat on every occasion she has been off to save life from wrecks.

It is stated that a number of additional blacksmiths have been entered at Chatham for the purpose of being employed in the construction of the large mail-clad steel-plated iron steam-frigate ordered to be constructed at the dockyard in No. 2 basin. As soon as the necessary preparations have been completed for the vessel to be proceeded with, an entry of several hundred additional smiths will be required.

Commander Reid, promoted from Her Majesty's ship Cæsar, has arrived in England from Malta.

The Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness, Vice-Admiral W. J. Hope Johnstone, has received instructions from the Admiralty for the entry of fifty novices and boys of the first-class for training on board Her Majesty's ship Formidable, 84 guns, flag-ship at Sheerness, and also for the entry of as many as fifteen second-class boys from ashore for the same purpose.

Mr. W. Cole has been appointed one of the inspectors of shipwrights at Chatham dockyard.

The members of the Royal Commission of Inquiry now sitting in the Devonport dockyard are—Lord Gifford, Mr. Dalgleish, M.P., Admiral Robinson, and Sir H. Willoughby. Mr. A. Price is secretary.

The universal anxiety expressed regarding the delay in the arrival of the Prince of Wales—although not amounting to apprehension—was happily allayed on Thursday morning by a telegram which announced that the Hero and the Ariadne had come to anchor in Plymouth Sound at half-past nine o'clock.

We are informed that the crews of Her Majesty's ships on the home station have started a subscription, which is to extend throughout the Navy, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier. The movement originated on board the Excellent and the Cambridge, the gunnery ships at Portsmouth and Devonport, on the receipt of the news of Sir Charles's decease, and has since been warmly taken up by the other vessels in port, under the sanction of the respective commanding officers. It is, however, quite a spontaneous offering on the part of the men, and was simultaneously agreed to on board the Excellent and Cambridge, without any previous consultation or understanding. A committee has been formed temporarily on board the Excellent, composed of the petty officers and non-commissioned officers of the Royal Marine Artillery and Marines, who will forward subscription lists to every ship in commission, whether at home or abroad. In their circular accompanying the lists they state that—"The seamen, Marine Artillery, and Marines of Her Majesty's navy, having heard with deep regret of the decease of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, and bearing in mind his untiring energy in promoting their welfare, both on shore and afloat, are therefore desirous of raising a subscription to enable them to erect a public monument at Portsmouth in testimony of their gratitude for the many benefits his able advocacy has been the means of obtaining for them." The paymasters of the different ships are respectfully requested to forward the amount of the sums subscribed to Messrs. Grants & Co., bankers, High Street, Portsmouth, who have kindly consented to act as treasurers to the "Napier Testimonial Fund."

Novel Mode of Launching a Ship.—On Monday last the mooring lighter Nelly was safely deposited in the water at Devonport in the following manner:—Her slips run into the mast pond, which is too limited in size to admit of her being launched in the ordinary way. Round the Nelly slings of 15-inch rope were fastened, having inside them, on the most prominent parts, fenders to protect the sides from injury. To these slings were fitted, one on each bow, two treble-block teakles fastened in the mast-house to bollards, which were strengthened for the occasion; 9-inch ropes were run through the blocks, and by them the lighter, which burdens about 160 tons, was gently lowered into the pond. Miss Nelly Brown, daughter of the master-attendant, christened her namesake.

The following Circular has been issued by the Admiralty:—Admiralty, 30th October, 1860. ("Record of Conduct" Book.) With reference to Circular No. 428, of the 15th June, 1860, relative to the "Record of Conduct" Book, my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have subsequently issued a supply of such books, the form of which is to be adopted in lieu of that prescribed in the Watch, Station, and Quarter Bill Book. In the "Record of Conduct" Book thus established, the entry of a summary of grave offences, and their punishments, will be sufficient under these two heads, as details are given in the "Defaulter's Book," but should a man be guilty of repeated minor offences, it is to be briefly noted in the column for "General Remarks." The columns headed "Dates of Leave Granted," and "No. of Hours Over Leave," are to be altered to—

"Six-Monthly Record of"	
"Leave Granted"	"Total Time Over Leave,"

one notation being sufficient in each six months, as the "Liberty Book" furnishes all details with regard to leave of absence. One-third of a folio of a book is allotted to each man's name, but if in any case that should not be sufficient, the same man's name can be subsequently entered a second or even a third time in the book, the index of which will afford easy reference to each folio. It has not been thought necessary to devote a column in the book to a man's "former services," as such information is fully given in the "Description Book."—By Command of their Lordships, W. G. Romaine.

The following is a condensed account of the services of Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., who for his services in China has lately received a distinguished mark of honour. He entered the Royal Naval College in 1820, joined his first ship in 1822, and having served on the West Indian and Mediterranean stations, was promoted to lieutenant in 1827. He escorted Lord William Bentinck to India in 1828, became flag-lieutenant to the late Admiral Lord Northesk in the following year, and subsequently was employed on the West Indian and North American stations in command of the Racer (16). He obtained the rank of captain in 1838, and in November, 1845, while in command of the Firebrand steam-frigate, he enacted a conspicuous part in the battle of Parana, where a hard day's fighting resulted in the destruction by the combined squadrons of England and France of four heavy batteries belonging to General Rosas at Punta Obligado, as also of a schooner carrying 6 guns, and of 24 vessels chained across the river. "On that occasion having volunteered," says O'Byrne in his "Naval Biography," "Captain Hope gallantly pulled up in his boat and cut the chain which impeded the upward progress of the allies. At the close of the action he landed as aide-de-camp to the late Captain Sir Charles Hotham, the senior British officer, and assisted in giving the *coup de grace* to the defeat of the enemy, whose numbers originally consisted of 3500 men, in cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and whose batteries had mounted 22 pieces of ordnance." As a reward for his bravery on this occasion he was nominated a Companion of the Bath in April, 1846.

The Spanish Navy.—The *Correspondencia* of Madrid gives the following as the naval force of Spain, as fixed for the coming year:—A sailing ship of 84 guns, a frigate of 42, two corvettes carrying together 60 guns, two brigs with 32 guns between them, and two transports of 2748 tons. Screw steamers.—Three frigates, mounting in all 115 guns, and with machinery of the force of 1460 horse-power; four schooners, with 10 guns and 340 horse-power; and six transports of 7300 tons and 1310 horse-power. Six paddle-steamers, carrying together 40 guns, and moved by machinery of 1930 horse-power. In addition, the Coastguard service of the Peninsula includes two screw steamers with 4 guns, and of 764 horse-power; two dispatch boats, with 4 guns; two luggers, with a gun each; 25 feluccas and 73 other craft. The total force of Spain, then, colonies not included, may be taken at 25 armed vessels, carrying 393 guns, 10 transports, together of 10,000 tons burden, and 97 auxiliaries. The number of men to be provided for the navy and naval stations is given as follows:—4919 marines, 571 guards for the arsenals, and 7176 sailors—in all 12,661.

Funeral of the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B.—The funeral of Admiral Sir Charles Napier took place on Monday, at Catherington, near Merchistoun-hall, Hants. Beyond the fact of the deceased being borne to the grave by eight seamen who had served under his command during the greater part of his professional career, the whole proceedings were of a very private and unostentatious character. The mourners present comprised the Rev. J. Jodrell, General E. Napier, the Hon. William Napier, Colonel William Napier, Colonel M'Murdo, Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., Rear-Admiral Erskine, Captain G. T. Gordon, and Mr. William Grant. Messrs George and H. Turner, of Portsea, had charge of the arrangements for the funeral.

The New Foundry in Portsmouth Dockyard.—Our chief Naval Arsenal is on such a scale of magnitude that any increase of its working area would at first seem not requisite. The dimensions of this great national ship-building establishment covers 118 a. 5 r. 9 p., having, at various times, been enlarged, as the extent of public works and the exigencies of the naval service required. This space is now compactly covered with vast ranges of buildings, storehouses, mast-houses, sheds, steam-factories, public buildings, &c. And the time seems to be fast approaching when the working area of this vast establishment must be further extended. The increased dimensions of our ships of war, and the new motive power recently put into them, has rendered it necessary to enlarge our docks and building-slips, and to erect new factories and basins. That portion of the yard set apart for the steam service has, within the last dozen years, been totally altered. A steam basin, 900 feet long and 400 feet broad, as well as a steam factory, 687 feet long by 47 feet broad, having been constructed within that time. And now a new foundry of imposing dimensions has absorbed the last available bit of ground within the dockyard walls. This useful building is now all but finished and ready for use. It is unequalled in some respects in any dockyard in the kingdom. It has a frontage of 290 feet and a depth of 210 feet. There are three stories of splendid workshops, one over the other, at the western wing of the building, each of these flats or working departments being 203½ feet long by 41 feet wide, the whole being lit by ranges of windows, and ventilated in the best manner. Beneath these is a basement of corresponding dimensions applicable to the uses of a foundry, while upon the summit there is a tank containing 200,000 gallons of water available at all times in case of fire, and which, from its great elevation, may be forced upon the roofs of the loftiest buildings in the locality. In addition to the above suite of workshops there are two others at the eastern extremity of the building, each 116 feet in length, and about 44 feet broad. There is also under the same capacious roof a vast casting shop or foundry, 200 feet long by 47 broad, fitted up with moveable cranes, blast furnaces, and other necessary appendages, such as departments for boilers, engine-rooms, and coke stores, forming a vast collection of working buildings, which have been much wanted in this dockyard for some time past. A still further necessity, however, exists for other workshops, if we intend to keep pace with the increasing demands for the Navy, in fitting, building, and repairing our steam ships of war. The octagonal chimney shaft intended to carry away all smoky and sooty influences belonging to a large foundry, and which rises to 150 feet in height from the ground level, is a very handsome object, and commands general admiration.

The Duke of Somerset on the Navy.—At the dinner given to Her Majesty's Ministers at Salter's Hall on Wednesday, the Duke of Somerset returned thanks for the toast of the Navy in the following words:—"My lords and gentlemen, I rise to thank you on behalf of the Navy. The British Navy has at all times commanded the respect and attachment of Englishmen; but of late years more than usual attention has been directed to the progress of that service. I believe I may say that the Navy has advanced, and has answered the expectations of the country. I am not one of those who feel there is any danger that peace will be violated, but at the same time I think it is right that our Navy should be maintained in a position in which it may be able to uphold our interests and vindicate our honour. That, I believe, is the opinion of every man, of every profession and every party. In endeavouring, therefore, to keep up the efficiency of the Navy we are only doing that which every Englishman regards as a common duty, and to the discharge of that duty the Admiralty will of course earnestly devote themselves. I, gentlemen, may say this for the Navy, that if ever they should be called upon to defend their country in the serious battles that might have to be fought if a naval war were again to arise in Europe, whether those battles took place between ships of one kind or another, I believe you would find the English sailor to be of the same stuff as in former days; that he would be able and ready to face every danger, and far more eager to approach near to his enemy than to fight him at those long distances of which you hear so much in connection with some descriptions of naval artillery. I think the English sailor would like immediately to close with his enemy, and would be likely to make that enemy regret that he had ever encountered him. But whatever may be the future course of events, we ought to be prepared to meet it; and, therefore, although such preparations are attended with considerable expense, I am sure no Englishman will grudge the outlay when he knows that it is necessary for his country's safety and his country's honour."

Chatham Dockyard.—The following persons have been superannuated from this dockyard by order of the Admiralty:—Assistant-Surgeon H. Peacock, M.D., 146*l.* per annum, independent of his retirement of 6*s.* per day as a naval assistant-surgeon; J. Dyer, wood turner, 41*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* per annum; and T. Woolley, joiner, 19*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* per annum.

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, November 13.

The following promotions, dated the 7th inst., have this day taken place, consequent on the death, on the 6th inst., of Admiral of the Blue Sir C. Napier, K.C.B.:—

Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir Augustus William James Clifford, Bart., C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue.

Vice-Admiral of the White Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.

Vice-Admiral of the Blue the Hon. Sir Richard Saunders Dundas, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White.

Rear-Admirals Richard Augustus Yates, Charles Grenville Randolph, and Edward Richard Williams, on the Reserved List, to be Vice-Admirals on the same List.

Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir Henry Byam Martin, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Rear-Admiral of the White Henry Francis Greville, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue John Elphinstone Erskine, to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Captain Thomas Locke Massie to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Retired Vice-Admirals James Pattison Stewart, C.B., and the Honourable Edmund Sexten Pery Knox are entitled to the rank and title of Retired Admiral, and Retired Rear-Admirals John Pakenham, Henry Litchfield, and William Webb to the rank and title of Retired Vice-Admiral, in pursuance of Her Majesty's order in Council of the 7th of May, 1858.

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ADMIRALTY, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1860.

Naval Knights of Windsor—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hereby renew their notification to such Lieutenants in Her Majesty's Navy, as are desirous of being recommended for the appointment of Naval Knight of Windsor, under the will of the late Samuel Travers, Esq., that they must apply at this office on or before the 27th day of December next, when they will be informed of the nature of the certificates and testimonials which are required to show that they come within the meaning of the said will, which expresses that they "are to be superannuated or disabled Lieutenants of English men of war," and shall be single men, without children, inclined to lead a virtuous, studious, and devout life, to be removed if they give occasion for scandal.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 9th November instant.]

Civil Service Corps of Rifle Volunteers—William Ennis, late Captain in this Corps, to be Adjutant from the 27th August, 1860.

23rd Essex Rifle Volunteers—James Alexander Hamilton, Esq., late Captain 41st (the Welch) Regiment, to be Captain; Edward Hammond Bentall, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Sampson Hanbury, Esq., to be Ensign.

Worcestershire Regiment of Militia—Charles Edward Davis, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

Worcestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—6th Company—The Venerable Richard Brindley Hone to be Honorary Chaplain.

11th Company—The Reverend George Fisk to be Honorary Chaplain.

20th Company—John Dixon to be Lieutenant; Charles Dixon to be Ensign.

3rd Regiment (Light Infantry) of West York Militia—Ensign George Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Walker, resigned; Ensign Edward Henry Saunders to be Lieutenant, vice Bolger, resigned; Ensign William Parkin Brown to be Lieutenant, vice Douglas, resigned.

37th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Barnsley)—Walter Spencer Stanhope, Esq., to be Captain; Robert Couldwell Clarke, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Anbone Potter, Gent., to be Ensign; John Blackburn, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Division, 4th Company of Northamptonshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—Ensign George Norman Wetton to be Lieutenant.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 39).—MEDITERRANEAN.—SARDINIA.—*Fixed and Flashing Light on Cape St. Elias.*—The Sardinian Government has given notice, that on and after the 4th day of November, 1860, a light would be exhibited on Cape St. Elias, in the Gulf of Cagliari, south coast of Sardinia. The light is a fixed white light, varied every two minutes by a red flash. It is elevated 239 feet above the level of high water, and in clear weather the white light is visible at a distance of 14 miles, and the red flash at 11 miles. The light will open on a N.E. ¾ N. bearing when entering the Gulf of Cagliari from the westward, and on a N.W. ¾ W. bearing when entering from the eastward. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order. The position of the lighthouse is given as lat. 39° 11′ N., long. 9° 9′ 21″ East of Greenwich. [The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 15° 10′ West in 1860.] By command of their Lordships, *John Washington*, Hydrographer, Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, 6th November, 1860. This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Mediterranean General, No. 2158; Sardinia, South Coast, No. 164; and Cagliari Bay, No. 1130. Also, Mediterranean Lights List, No. 107.

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested therein, that preparations are now being made for the intended distribution of the proceeds received and tonnage bounty awarded for the slave barque, "Name Unknown," captured on the 18th September, 1859, by Her Majesty's ship *Conflict*.

THE MILITIA.

CHANNEL ISLANDS MILITIA.—Remembering the great importance of the Channel Islands, and their proximate position to the territories of our great ally, we are glad to learn that the 1st and 3rd Regiments of the Royal Guernsey Militia have completed a course of training in the use of the Enfield rifle. Although this is an entirely unpaid force, and their drill grounds lay at very considerable distances from their residences, yet there has been no slackness in their attendance, even at a heavy sacrifice of time, and therefore of money. The Hythe regulations have been completely carried out under the certificated instructors, and each trained soldier has now fired since the commencement of the course last spring, 90 rounds of ball ammunition; and as several of the non-commissioned officers and men have proved themselves excellent shots, we hope next year we shall hear of their competing with our English Volunteers for some of the national prizes. When are the Jersey Militia to be armed with the Enfield rifle? It is scarcely to be believed that our soldiers within nine miles of the coast of France are still shouldering the old Brown Bess!

As we promised our readers, we now have the pleasure of reporting that on Thursday last, the 1st instant, the watch presented by the Right Hon. Lady Panmure for the best shot in the Royal Guernsey Militia, was fired for on Lancresse Common. At the conclusion of the practice six men were found to be ties, having made three points each. By the rules drawn up they had to fire one round more, and the result was that private Peter Renouf proved himself the winner, having scored two points. It is gratifying to learn that the winner of the prize has, throughout the musketry instruction drill, proved himself the best marksman of his squad, thus proving that the system adopted is based upon certain and fixed principles. On the following day the Lieutenant-Governor presented the watch to the fortunate winner, at the government-office, who, in accepting the same, declared that he would never part with it, but that it should descend to his children. A second prize was got up on the ground by Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbins, amounting to 60 francs, which was won by Sergeant Le Page, of the 2nd Regiment. This is a move in the right direction, and we shall watch the progress of the Guernsey Militia with much interest.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOVEMBER 13.

4th or Royal South Middlesex Regiment of Militia—James Sutton to be Lieutenant, vice Burke, resigned.

Royal Flintshire Militia—Philip Pennant Pennant, Esq., to be Captain.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOVEMBER 16.

Hampshire Militia Infantry—Hugh Montolieu Hammersley, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

1st Derbyshire Militia—Joseph Paget Esq., to be Captain, vice Wilmot, resigned.

5th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—The promotions of Lieutenants John Joseph Mills and John Witham Sutcliffe Witham, which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 18th September, 1860, have been antedated from the 10th of that month, to the 10th of May, 1860.

The interesting and important lecture on shot-proof gun-shields, delivered by Captain C. P. Coles, R.N., last June, before the Royal United Service Institution, has been published separately with diagrams by Messrs. Mitchell & Son. We hope to find room for a fair consideration of his principles and proposals in our next number.

VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

2ND (SOUTH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—On the return of this corps from the inspection of the West Middlesex on Saturday, in Hyde Park, where the former corps had kept the ground, a general meeting of members was held in the cavalry barracks at Knightsbridge. After the transaction of some business of an important but private nature, Lord Ranelagh announced that the regiment had been presented with the perpetual use of a magnificent piece of ground adjoining the Caterham Station, having a clear range of 2000 yards; that a lease had been taken of the Caterham Hotel on behalf of the regiment, to be used as a club-room house for the members of the corps; and that the funds of the corps were free from any embarrassment, the present subscriptions being sufficient to cover all liabilities incurred. His lordship stated that arrangements were being made for a sham fight on a very large scale on Easter Monday.

3RD (HAMPSTEAD) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—On Saturday last a shooting match between the members of this corps came off at the practice-ground belonging to the corps, at Child's Hill, Hampstead. The first prize (a Whitworth rifle) was won by Private Donne, who made 14 points; Corporal Alexander also scored 14. The tie, on being shot off, resulted in favour of Donne; Alexander, as the next best shot, was presented with three guineas. The second prize was won by Private Field, who scored 15. This prize was also tied for by Private Field, Corporal Alexander, and Private G. Scott. Alexander, who scored 13, was presented with three guineas. The third prize was won by Private G. Scott. The money prize of three guineas was tied for by Corporal Pollar and Private Sharp, Pollar eventually being the winner.

9TH (WEST) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—This corps was inspected by Colonel M'Murdo in Hyde Park on Saturday, when, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, there was a very good muster of seven companies, No. 8, the last company formed, not having quite completed its drill or clothing. The colonel was received with the usual salute on coming on the ground, and by his desire the companies were wheeled back into open column, and the arms, accoutrements, &c., of each minutely inspected. The battalion then marched past in quick time, and closing to quarter distance on its leading division, changed front by the wheel and countermarch of subdivisions round the centre, and returned past the saluting point at the double. Then taking ground to the right flank by fours, opened out to wheeling distance from the leading division by the diagonal march of the rear companies, halted, fronted, and wheeled into line; and was put through the manual and platoon by the major or the lieut.-colonel resuming the command. The battalion loaded with blank cartridge, and advanced in line, halted, fired volleys from right to left, and then moved in column of companies from the right (after firing) along the rear, and in rear of the left. The open column again wheeled into line, and advanced in direct echelon of companies from the right, wheeled by companies, the quarter-circle to the left, and formed line on the left company, fired volleys by subdivision from flanks to centre, and then retired (with the exception of No. 1 and 7) by subdivisions from both flanks in rear of the centre; No. 1 extending from the right to skirmish, and No. 7 moving out to form the support, as the subdivision delivered their fire and retired towards the centre. The column continuing to retreat, the support extended to relieve the retiring skirmishers, and after the bugle sounded the advance, the double line of skirmishers relieved each other once or twice, until the column coming up at the double formed line on its two centre subdivisions, the skirmishers closing to their flanks, and the battalion firing volleys from centre to flanks; then a volley from the whole, and an advance in line and charge, followed by a sudden retreat from the right of companies by fours, and the formation of square on No. 2, prepare for cavalry, and volleys from both standing and kneeling ranks, on reforming column. The enemy who had occasioned the Volunteers being out in the wet and fog, *i. e.*, the inspecting-officer, expressed himself well satisfied on the whole, and complimented the corps on the firing, telling them from what he had seen he had no doubt but they would be in perfect order by the next inspection, if they would keep to their drill as steadily as they had hitherto done. The corps then gave three cheers for Colonel McMurdo, three cheers for Lord Ranelagh and the South Middlesex, who had kindly kept the ground, and marched back to their head-quarters at Lords' Cricket Ground, headed by their fine band.

15TH (LONDON SCOTTISH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—At the usual parade on Saturday, Lord Elcho stated that he had appointed a court of inquiry to consider the circumstances which appeared lately in the police reports where a member of the corps was related to have been seen in uniform walking in improper company in the streets late at night. This announcement of a prompt investigation was received with much satisfaction. Lord Elcho also announced that there would be a general muster of the corps this day, when arrangements for the winter, the formation of four additional companies, and other matters would be made known.

20TH (EUSTON) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—On Tuesday evening a crowded public meeting was held at Holborn Hall, Holborn-bars, for the purpose of furthering the formation of the Western Central company of this corps; Captain Houghton presided. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said the real object of the meeting that evening was to increase the number of the Western Central company. A great many names were enrolled.

32ND (VOLUNTEER GUARDS) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—This corps will muster to-day at Carlton Ride, the authorities having allowed them the use of that spacious building for drill.

39TH (NORTH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—Captain Ross and the officers of the 1st company of this corps, of which Lord Enfield, M.P. has just accepted the command as Lieut.-Colonel, have offered for competition, open to all the members of the 1st company, to be shot for on Friday next, the 23rd inst., a very handsome silver cup as the first prize, a Lancaster or Whitworth rifle as the second, and a short Enfield rifle as the third prize.

22ND SURREY RIFLES.—This corps made its first appearance in public on Saturday, under the command of Captain Hinxman, M.D. Having assembled at head-quarters (65, Westminster Bridge Road), they marched to Clapham Common. The 22nd Surrey is composed chiefly of workmen, and has been accepted by Government. The cost of uniform being moderate, and the subscription merely nominal, a large increase in their number may be expected.

2ND (BRIXTON) SURREY ARTILLERY.—The services of this corps have been accepted by Her Majesty. The officers in commission are—Mr. Frederick Andrew Durnford, of Park Lodge, East Brixton, captain commanding (late captain in the 1st (South London) Surrey Rifles); Mr. Frederick Hughes Gilbart, of Canterbury Villas (late of the Honourable Artillery Company), first lieutenant; Mr. Alfred Austin, of Adeline Villas, second lieutenant. The head-quarters are at the Institution, Gresham Road, Brixton, which possess every possible accommodation for a corps of this description. The corps has been formed in an incredibly short time, and is daily increasing in numbers. The uniform is blue, with scarlet facings, trimmed with silver lace, busby, white belts, and sling swords. Both as regards durability, comfort, and elegance, this uniform is complete. Considerable attention and consideration has been given to every subject connected with the corps. The appointment of non-commissioned officers is postponed until all seeking promotion have had sufficient time to qualify and pass a proper examination.

LONDON WELSH RIFLES.—On Wednesday evening an influential public meeting was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, for the purpose of forming a Volunteer corps of Welshmen; Sir W. W. Wynn, M.P., in the chair. A committee was appointed to organise the corps.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

6TH (ELY) CAMBRIDGESHIRE RIFLES.—The Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant of the county, reviewed this corps on Wednesday, in a large field near Littleport Road. At a dinner which took place after the review, the noble earl, in acknowledging the toast of his health, said, they must next turn their minds, not only to discipline and duty, but as to the mode in which, if called upon, they were equipped to take the field. If such a calamity were to arise it would be a sudden call; there would be little or no notice. The resources of other nations in Europe were such that no notice would be given in the event of a descent upon these shores. Should this occur, they would be at once called upon to rush to the railways, and what comforts were they supplied with? They had no knapsacks, no greatcoats, and without these their position would be extremely miserable indeed. They would require a change of linen, combs, brushes, and other little comforts: a greatcoat was an absolute necessity, and he should recommend it, with a knapsack, a mackintosh cloth coat, which, if properly cut, would well wrap them round, and in it they could sleep on the ground in defiance of cold and rheumatism. The Volunteers had undertaken a noble duty, and nothing connected with it should be half done. Their equipments up to the present time were next to useless. He should take an early opportunity of adopting the proper steps for making Her Majesty acquainted with what he had seen, and he should likewise take advantage of the position in which he was placed of putting all the county corps into one battalion under the command of an adjutant and paid officer of the Crown. In the course of the day a silver bugle, subscribed for by the ladies of Ely, was presented to the corps.

DURHAM.

1ST (SUNDERLAND) DURHAM ARTILLERY.—The anniversary of the Prince of Wales' birthday was celebrated by the Volunteers of Sunderland. At half-past two in the afternoon three detachments of the artillery (numbering thirty men, or ten for each of their three 24-four pounders) assembled on the garrison parade-ground, under the command of Lieutenant Hamilton, and fired a royal salute of twenty-one guns. In spite of the thorough November weather, there was a good attendance of spectators.

HAMPSHIRE.

2ND HANTS ARTILLERY.—In order to promote efficiency in firing with shot from battery guns amongst the members of this corps, the commandant (Major Hall), Captain E. Galt, and the rest of the officers, intend to give an elegant silver challenge cup of the value of 20 guineas, to which a gold medal will be attached, to the best shot in the corps. The conditions of the match, as at present arranged, are—that the winner is to hold the cup for a year, or longer, if he continues to be the best shot at the next trial of skill, but the gold medal he is to retain permanently. This novel essay with heavy guns will come off, to use a sporting phrase, next spring, at Southsea Castle, and the weapons will be the ordinary 32-pounders, with which its batteries are armed. The final arrangements respecting the firing, such as distance, &c., will be concluded shortly, under the direction of Major Hall and some of the officers of the Royal Artillery. This novel match is exciting much interest, not only in the corps, but also with the officers in the garrison. Messrs. E. and E. Emanuel, the goldsmiths to the Queen, at Portsmouth, have received orders to prepare the cup and medal.

3RD HANTS (PORTSMOUTH CIVIL SERVICE) ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—The two new companies, 5 and 6, recently added to this corps, have received their non-commissioned officers. One half of their number required having been appointed from the existing companies, and the other moiety were balloted for from the corporals and bombardiers. The vacancies of the non-commissioned officers elected from the existing companies will be filled up by promotion. The strength of the corps is six companies, and the following promotion has accordingly taken place—Major-Commandant Sturdee to be Lieutenant-Colonel. The promotion was made by the Marquis of Winchester, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, and bears date the 10th inst. A reading-room has been established in the dockyard for the use of the corps, as well as for the rest of the artisans and mechanics employed in the establishment. It is proposed to maintain the library by a twopenny subscription weekly. At present the expenses are defrayed by voluntary contributions in money, books, periodicals, and papers. The library was opened for the first time on Tuesday evening last, and it will continue open every evening for the future from 6 to 9 o'clock. It is

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unnecessary to dilate upon the advantages that will be likely to grow out of this effort, on the part of the Civil Service Volunteers, in establishing a library for their use. It is a step in the right direction, and may keep many a man from the canteen and the grog shop. Any donations of books, periodicals, or newspapers will be thankfully received by the officers of the corps, if directed to the Dockyard, Portsmouth, and would be placed in the library immediately. The Civil Service Artillery at this port has not been in existence six months, and yet it has achieved in that limited period a great deal, and is now fast extending not only in numbers but in efficiency, and bids fair to be the leading corps of this county. It is anticipated that the Lords of the Admiralty will soon be convinced of the necessity of further assisting the corps, by promoting those improvements by which the great body of the artizans and mechanics in Portsmouth dockyard may be induced to come forward and join the corps. A very little encouragement, and the removal of certain impediments, would add very materially to the Volunteer movement in our chief naval arsenal. There is every reason to believe that under judicious management two battalions of a thousand men each might be raised in this yard alone, and every man would be a stout and able Volunteer, fit to do duty anywhere, if his services were required.

5TH HANTS RIFLES.—The members of the first three companies of this corps met at Stokes Bay during the past week for target practice. The firing was at short ranges, but from the very careful training of the members at position drill some good shots were made.

KENT.

27TH (DEPTFORD) KENT RIFLES.—A second company in connection with this corps (which is composed of officials and men employed at the Royal Victoria Victualling Yard and Deptford Dockyard) has just been formed, to command which the following officers have been selected and approved by the Lord-Lieutenant for recommendation to Her Majesty for commissions :—Mr. Fincham, master shipwright, Captain; Ensign Stubbings, 1st company, Lieutenant; and Mr. Sturgess, clerk, and private of 1st company, to be Ensign. Mr. G. Brown, clerk, private of the 1st company, has been nominated Ensign of that company, in the room of Ensign Stubbings, selected for promotion to Lieutenant of 2nd company.

LANCASHIRE.

On Monday evening the competitors in the Lancashire rifle contest had the various prizes awarded them at a meeting held in St. George's Hall, Liverpool. Lord Stanley offered some excellent advice to the companies, both as to their drill and shooting, and warned them against suffering such a grand and noble movement to be tarnished or impeded by feelings so insignificant as local jealousies and rivalry. Lord Elcho recommended that they should form a county association to be connected with the national one, having its rules constructed on a similar basis.

NORFOLK.

MOUNTED RIFLES.—At a meeting held on Saturday at Norwich, Colonel Brett in the chair, the question of organising a mounted corps in Norfolk was brought under consideration. It was stated by Captain Gurney that the view of the Government was that mounted Volunteers should be treated, not as cavalry, but as mounted infantry, it being considered that cavalry were of no use unless highly trained, which was not to be expected of Volunteers; but it was thought that if expert riflemen could be moved rapidly from place to place their services would be extremely available. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

The members for King's Lynn—Lord Stanley and Mr. J. H. Gurney—having offered three cups for competition among the Volunteers of the town, a contest took place in the course of last week. The value of the first cup was 20*l.*, the second 10*l.*, and the third 5*l.*; and the successful competitors were Privates Agger, Potter, and Elliott. The ranges were two shots at 200 yards, two at 300 yards, three at 500 yards, and three at 600 yards. The highest number of points made by any of the 40 competitors was 11.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

4TH (MANSFIELD) NOTTINGHAMSHIRE RIFLES. — This corps, which has made considerable progress in drill, discipline, and target practice, has recently received a considerable addition to its numbers. Within the last week nearly 40 eligible recruits have presented themselves from Sutton-in-Ashfield, Kirkby, and elsewhere, so that the company has nearly attained its maximum complement of 100 effectives. They will shortly be inspected by the inspecting-officer of the district.

SHROPSHIRE.

4TH (BRIDGENORTH) SHROPSHIRE RIFLES.—On Wednesday the 7th instant this corps assembled under the command of Captain John Charles Lloyd, of Dudmaston Hall, and marched to the parade ground with their band and colours for inspection by Captain Coldwell, Adjutant of the 1st battalion of the Shropshire Rifles. The corps mustered 89 effectives, exclusive of the officers. At the conclusion of the evolutions the men formed a hollow square, when Captain Coldwell stepped into the centre and addressed them in very encouraging terms, and said he considered it his duty to report to Colonel Hill the great gratification he experienced in witnessing the manner they had acquitted themselves.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

3RD (SOMERSET) SOMERSETSHIRE RIFLES.—This corps had a grand shooting match on Tuesday at Orchard Portman. On the return of the party to Taunton, Mrs. Sanford, wife of the captain of the corps, presented the prizes to the successful competitors in the presence of a large concourse of spectators on the Parade. The prizes consisted of a handsome silver cup, the gift of Mr. G. C. Bentinck, M.P., and a gold medal, the gift of Mrs. Sanford, together with a number of "cross-rifles" for distinguished marksmen. The cup was won by Private Geale, and the gold medal by the honorary surgeon, Dr. Edward Liddon.

SUFFOLK.

6TH SUFFOLK RIFLES. — Another shooting match has taken place at Finborough-park, near Stowmarket, among the members of the corps, the first prize (a rifle given by Sergeant-Armourer Colson) having been won by private Oxer, who scored 19 points; the second by Sergeant Matthew, 16 points; and the third by Corporal Matthew, 14 points. The ranges were 200, 300, and 400 yards, and the shooting was, on the whole, very creditable. A public meeting has been held in the Bungay Corn Exchange to increase the interest felt in the movement in that neighbourhood, and 25 additional men have been obtained for the local corps.

Lord Elcho, in a letter to the *Globe*, combats Colonel M'Murdo's theory that the country may safely rely upon the powers of expansion possessed by our Volunteer force, and rest satisfied with a permanent nucleus of 100,000 men. "Aye ready" is the motto of the noble Lord, who deems it a false policy to "make our permanent defensive organisation dependent for its efficiency upon time being given us for preparation." Lord Elcho, at the same time, takes the opportunity of expressing his opinion that Colonel M'Murdo, in giving 130,000 men as the total of the present force, "greatly under estimated" its strength. We may here mention that Mr. Klotz Rowsell, in a letter to the *Times*, repeats, in the most positive terms, that his proposed Volunteer excursion to Paris has received the approval of both the Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Sidney Herbert.

An entertainment presenting several features of interest has just been given at Lowestoft by Messrs. Lucas Brothers, the metropolitan builders, who, on Wednesday night, invited all the members of the local Volunteer corps, formed principally from among the persons employed by them, with the other persons on their establishment, to an excellent dinner at the Royal Hotel. The company numbered no less than 260, and the *restaurant* of the hotel was decorated in military fashion for the occasion. Several visitors of note were present—viz., Major-General Sir R. Dacres, R.A.; Sir S. M. Peto, M.P. for Finsbury; Colonel Wingfield, Colonel Hockley, Captain Joachim, R.N., the Rev. F. Cunningham (the venerable vicar of the parish of Lowestoft); Captain Fowler, Captain Steward, Captain Leathes, Captain Morse, Lieutenant Lucas, Lieutenant Bazalgette, &c.

On Wednesday evening there was a great gathering in the Town-hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the occasion of Mrs. T. Headlam presenting a silver bugle on behalf of the ladies to the 1st Newcastle Rifle Volunteers. About 700 Volunteers were present, and also a large company of ladies and leading inhabitants.

A movement has been made to form a corps of mounted Rifle Volunteers for the county of Pembroke, the headquarters of which would be at Haverford-west.

There was a grand ball in connection with the London Rifle Brigade, on Thursday evening, at the Guildhall, under the patronage of the Lord Mayor and Corporation, and the leading commanding officers of the metropolitan rifle corps. The large hall was ornamented in a very tasteful style, the major portion of the decorations at the civic banquet on the 9th of November being retained. The Guildhall was crowded, but not to inconvenience, and dancing proceeded with spirit until a late hour in the morning.

At the dinner of the Salter's Company on Wednesday evening, Colonel M'Murdo gave some statistics of the Volunteers. He said, it had been his duty, with the co-operation of his staff, to test the value of these noble corps, and he could state that we had 78 solid battalions, comprising about 42,000 men, who, he could declare, would be fit in a very short time to take their place with the Line. Besides these there were upwards of 36,000 other Volunteers, who, although composing scattered corps, had already been brought into 68 different administrative battalions, which were also ready with their field officers and staff to take the field, if need were. True these corps had not often the means of coming together for drill; still when they did muster for that purpose the manner in which they had moved had astonished all who had witnessed the reviews at Hyde Park, Edinburgh, Knowsley, York, Gloucester, and many other places. These 68 administrative battalions, consisting of 36.000, could move almost as well as the 42,000 men constituting the 78 solid battalions which he had mentioned. Thus we had between 70,000 and 80,000 Volunteers equal to the conditions of the line of battle, and it was expected that in the course of next year the remainder of this large force would be brought into the same organisation of administrative battalions. Even now they were capable of doing their work in a campaign.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOVEMBER 13.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—2d Battalion—Alexander Valentine Bond, Esq., to be Adjutant, from the 3d of August, 1860.

Carnarvonshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—5th Company—Picton Jones, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Pugh, resigned.

1st Merionethshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Hugh Richard Pughe, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Jones, resigned.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Ensign Jones in the 1st Merionethshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

3d Merionethshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The appointments of the following officers of the above company, namely:—Captain John Casson, Lieutenant Walter Henry Blackden (whose name was inadvertently described as William Blackden), and Ensign William Davies will bear date subsequent to the 2d of November inst.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—2d Battalion—Alexander Valentine Bond, Esq., Adjutant of the 2d Battalion, to serve with the rank of Captain.

37th Corps—Arthur Charles Ramsden, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Philip Simpson, Gent., to be Ensign.

18th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Henville Hulbert to be Lieutenant.

Memorandum—West Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this corps by Lieutenant Alfred Wills.

3d Selkirkshire Rifle Volunteers—Henry Scott Anderson, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

3d Hampshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Major Alfred Barnes Sturdee to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

1st Cardigan Rifle Volunteer Corps—Evan Rowlands, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

2d Cardigan Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Jones, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

4th Cardigan Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Thomas, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

2d Company of Surrey Artillery Volunteers—Frederick Andrew Durnford, Esq., to be Captain; Frederick Hughes Gilbart, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Alfred Austen, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOVEMBER 16.

12th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—David Fernie, Esq., to be Captain; Robertson Fernie, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

15th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—John Towne Danson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

1st Battalion Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—James Burnside Taylor, Esq., to be Major.

4th Battalion Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—John Dugdale, Esq., to be Major; Daniel Dorning, Esq., to be Surgeon; Reverend St. Vincent Beechey, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant John Lord Howard to be Captain, vice Taylor, resigned; James Lister the younger, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Howard, promoted.

5th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Richard George Bushby to be Captain, vice Tinley, promoted; Ensign Samuel Saudbach Parker to be Lieutenant, vice Bushby, promoted; George Hampson Morrison, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Parker, promoted.

7th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Morris Gillespie, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

31st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Evans Lees, Esq., to be Captain; Daniel Greaves, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Joseph Rowland the younger, Gent., to be Ensign.

3rd Manchester or 40th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Slagg the younger, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

46th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Peter Hopwood Moore, Esq., to be Captain; Jonathan Waddington, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Robert Bindloss, Gent., to be Ensign.

73rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Reverend Peter Legh, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain

74th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain George Stanley Willings]to be Captain Commandant.

4th Manchester or 78th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Averley Lathbury, Esq., to be Captain; Robert Young, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Todd Mackie, Gent., to be Ensign.

Memoranda—Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—The 63rd and 61th Corps have been united to the 2nd Administrative Battalion, which previously comprised only the 5th, 14th, 19th, 39th, and 71st Corps. The two first-mentioned Corps were in the *Gazette* of the 9th instant, erroneously stated to have been united to the 4th Administrative Battalion, which still consists of the 46th, 67th, and 76th Corps only.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by Lieutenant John Tyson and Ensign Hugh McMonagle, in the 41st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

1st Nairn Artillery Volunteer Corps—Alexander Findlay Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel, late of the 3rd West India Regiment, and Captain in the 1st Nairn Artillery Volunteer Corps, to be Captain Commandant; John Mackintosh, Gent., to be Captain of the 2nd Company; James Wilson, Gent., to be First Lieutenant of the 2nd Company; James Squair, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant of the 2nd Company.

South Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Honourable Robert Bourke to be Lieutenant.

Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteer Corps—Arthur Styan to be Captain, vice Dowling, resigned.

43rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Robert Barton to be Ensign.

1st Kinross-shire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Patrick Adam, Esq., M.P., to be Lieutenant; Henry Maitland, Esq., to be Ensign; William Marshall to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Monmouthshire Volunteers—The Honourable James Fitzwalter Clifford Butler to be Major.

5th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Samuel Elmes Steel, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Farrant Williams, Gent., to be Ensign.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Captain Richard James Pye Steel bearing the title of Captain Commandant.

7th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Richard Laybourne, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Gething, resigned.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ensign James Edwards Gething.

Memorandum—8th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain the Honourable James Fitzwalter Clifford Butler.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of Ensign Charles Wilkinson of the 13th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers.

1st Battalion Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers (Birmingham)—Ensign Thomas Partridge Salt to be Lieutenant, vice Jefferys, resigned; John Palmer Phillips, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Salt, promoted; Ensign Thomas Turner Slaney to be Lieutenant, vice Armfield, resigned; William Septimus Harding, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Slaney, promoted; William Ledsam, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Scholefiel, resigned; Ensign Henry Rofe to be Supernumerary Lieutenant.

33rd Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Major Samuel Cross Starkey to be Captain; John Jasper Garnett, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

10th Cornwall Artillery Volunteer Corps—Charles Dacres Bevan, Esq., to be Captain.

11th Cornwall Artillery Volunteer Corps—Robert Snaith Hichens, to be Captain; John Newman Tremearne to be First Lieutenant; Charles Granville Grenfett to be Second Lieutenant; Daniel Freeman Stevens to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

5th Cornwall Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Brown to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

20th Cornwall Rifle Volunteer Corps—Richard Boyns to be Lieutenant; George Edward Tresise to be Ensign.

Resignation—14th Cornwall Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain Edward Williams has received permission to resign his Commission.

3rd Brecknockshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Peirce Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Jayne, Gent., to be Ensign.

14th Perthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Walter Cargill, Esq., to be Captain.

Memorandum—In the Notice of these Commissions as published in the *Gazette* of the 6th November instant:

In place of *South* Banffshire Rifle Volunteer Corps (Keith), it should have been *4th* Banffshire Rifle Volunteer Corps (Keith).

In place of William *Thinbam*, Esq., to be Captain, it should have been William *Thurburn*, Esq., to be Captain.

MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.—A corps of "Mounted Volunteers" has been formed in Austria. They were recently reviewed by the Emperor, who expressed great satisfaction at their efficiency. They are "light cavalry." Their horses are trained to leap, swim, and obey every movement of their riders. Man and horse know each other. An Austrian officer thus expresses himself on the subject of this new corps. "Broken ground which, hitherto, was regarded as an obstacle to cavalry, will, on the contrary, henceforth, be its proper battle-ground. It will advance, under cover, stealthily on the enemy, make a sudden attack, and, if not successful, retire again as quickly as it advanced. Acting on outpost duty it will render better service to an encampment than stationary outposts. On 'reconnaissances trusting to the strength and agility of their horses, they will be enabled to get so close to the enemy as minutely to ascertain his position." The Austrian government proposes creating two or three regiments of these mounted volunteers.

His Royal Highness the General-Commanding-in-Chief is shortly expected to visit Harwich for the purpose of inspecting the fortifications at that port and at Landguard Fort. The Local Volunteer Artillery corps will attend his Royal Highness as a guard of honour on the occasion.

Referring to our anomalous position with the Government of China, the correspondent of the *China Telegraph* points attention to the fact that at the very time the French and English troops were storming the Taku forts and bayoneting the Imperial troops on the banks of the Peiho, another body of the English and French troops were mounted on the walls of the Imperial city of Shanghai, and side by side with the Chinese soldiers were repelling the fierce onset of the Emperor of China's rebellious subjects, with the Chinese commander-in-chief standing on one leg in ecstasies of delight at the fearful havoc which M'Intyre's howitzers, of the Madras Artillery, were making amongst the rebels.

Messrs. E. and E. Emanuel, silversmiths to the Queen, Portsmouth, have received instructions to manufacture the Goodwood Cup for 1861.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE
AND
JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.
EDITED BY W. H. RUSSELL, ESQ., LL.D.,
(Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

The subscription is 7*s.* 7*d.* per quarter, or 30*s.* 4*d.* per annum, payable in advance, postage included (excepting abroad, which varies according to the route and destination). All Editorial Communications should be addressed to W. H. Russell, Esq., and business letters and advertisements to Mr. Archibald Graham, to whom post-office orders, &c., are payable. Advertisements received up to Thursday evening. The Paper is published every Saturday in time for the Morning Mails.
Office, 16, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Sariva.—The regiment in question will be among the first to come home if any can be spared from India. We cannot answer the second question, to which possibly a reply could be obtained by means of an advertisement.
It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.
As a *general rule* the Editor cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.
No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the Editor.
It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the Army and Navy Gazette, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, Mr. Archibald Graham, and not to the Editor.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1860.

No English journal can be insensible to questions which affect the character and reputation of whatever calls itself British, and stands with that name affixed to it before the eyes of the world. It is natural that a nation of freemen should feel and show the deepest sympathy with the efforts of less happy peoples to obtain the blessings which have been so long denied to them by their own passions and weakness, and by the coarse tyranny of powerful empires, but at the risk of some unpopularity we expressed our opinion a long time ago, that it would be as well for Englishmen to abstain from fighting in the Italian quarrel, unless they really felt they were in their consciences justified in what they were doing, and that they were animated by a sincere love of the cause, and by feelings of sympathy so strong for it as to render obedience to these feelings an individualduty. We had a painful experience of the rabble rout of swashbuckler blackguardism, of the vile led-captaincy of the gaming-tables, and of the chivalry of the infamous industry of all the capitals of Europe, which hangs on the skirts of an army like tattered braid on a new coat, and seeks to belong to it on the smallest thread of connection, and we were therefore anxious to warn men of honour against any approximation to the degrading association to which they would inevitably be subjected by the rejected of the army, the expelled and warned off of the turf, the swindling Pistols and rascally Bardolphs—the outcasts of society, among whom they were going to cast their lot. There is no sort of sentiment in common between these men and the professional soldiers of fortune of former days, any more than there is between them and men of honour—they must live, and there is only one way of doing it! They swarm in the cafés in the rear whilst the fighting is going on at the front. They are ever ready to gamble and drink, but they reserve their swords for each other. They have a noble readiness to help a countryman in distress—to accept a bill, or to decline an engagement.

The accounts which come to us from Naples made us anxious that the really gallant men of the British legion who were maintaining the name of their country, should be distinguished and kept apart from the swaggering brawlers who were the contemned even of the lazzaroni.

General Garibaldi, in the purity and nobleness of his nature, received every one "who came to fight for Italian freedom" as a man of honour and a gentleman; and to him repaired all the riffraffery of the world; the flow increasing in intensity in proportion as his success was augmented, and the dangers of his enterprise were diminished. He made little or no distinction between the true men and the men in buckram. The consequences were such as might be expected. A series of discreditable brawls have taken place, in which the highest names are introduced in very strange company. A Seymour, a Wortley, a Garibaldi, and a Cosenz figure in a transaction in which a London tailor, a money lender, a dishonoured bill, a number of intended duels, some accomplished assaults, H. de Stedingk, Esq., Colonel Leveson, late on General Türr's staff, Captain C. A. Scott, "well known on the British turf," and the words "base calumny," "lie," "swindlers," "scoundrels," &c., &c., are introduced with more dramatic effect of the lower sort, than elegance or propriety.

The story, as far as we can make it out from the documents, appears to be nearly as follows:—Last September a certain Captain Isaac, of the Northampton Volunteer Rifles came out to Naples, and was presented by Mr. R. Phillips, of London, to Colonel Leveson. The last-named gentleman describes himself as one who commanded several battalions in the expedition concentrated in the Gulf of Aranci, in an expedition which never took place, as an officer appointed to General Türr's staff by Garibaldi, as a soldier who served at Messina and throughout the campaign, till he was laid up with the fever caused by malaria, bad living, and fatigue, and as a colonel "late on General Türr's staff." Being informed that "Captain Isaac had just arrived from England with important dispatches from the different members of the Italian Committee in London for Garibaldi, which he was charged to deliver in person," Colonel Leveson gave Captain Isaac a seat in his carriage to the front, and introduced the enthusiastic Volunteer to Garibaldi at the railway station, "as a countryman and well-wisher of the cause, "who had brought dispatches from England." The unsuspecting Dictator asked the Northampton Volunteer to dinner, and Captain Isaac, who had kept back the most valuable of his little dispatches, accepted the invitation, and dined at Caserta with the Liberator. One of the great charms of Garibaldi is his unsuspecting nature, his charming simplicity of character; but Captain Isaac, if wise as a serpent, was not as harmless as a dove. In a weak moment after dinner Garibaldi invited his guest into another room, and then, "during a private interview" the perfidious captain of Volunteers put his hand into his bosom, and rushed upon his host "with a little bill for clothes," standing confessed not only as a captain of Northampton Riflemen and "well-wisher of the cause, a bearer of important dispatches, to be delivered in person," but asthe representative of "his house, Messrs. Isaac, Campbell, & Co., of London!" Can anything be finer than that little *coup-de-main?* Captain Isaac could not speak a word of French or Italian, but he could ask for the money due to "his house;" and Garibaldi, with a magnanimity which cannot be too much commended, signed an order on the Minister of Finance for the payment of the sum. Unhappily, however, the Minister of Finance took it into his head just at that moment to resign, and poor Captain Isaac, who had propitiated the Liberator and Dictator by a present of a couple of Isaac, Campbell, & Co.'s swords, and some "articles of dress," had to apply *adjuvante* Leveson, to the "Minister of War," who referred him to the "Director of Finance," who give him an order in Italian, signed by the Secretary-General which was presented next morning to the Director of Finance again, who gave Captain Isaac a cheque at sight on the Bank, which was duly dishonoured on being presented "as directions had been given," says Colonel Leveson, "to have the payment stopped on account of certain misrepresentations, most injurious to the house of Isaac, Campbell, & Co., having been made by certain parties." Among these parties were, it appears, Captain Sarsfield. It is no secret that this young gentleman is the only son of the Duke of Somerset, heir to one of the proudest titles and highest positions in the English peerage, with the free and warm impulses and genius of a Sheridan in his veins—who has gone out under a feigned name to fight for Garibaldi and Italian liberty, and who has won for himself the regard and admiration of his comrades in the field. He is no common enthusiast. In his desire to see service he accompanied the Persian Expedition under Sir James Outram, and was named by that gallant officer in his dispatches for his acts in the field, done *en amateur;* and not content with that, he visited India in the midst of the rebellion; attached himself to the 53rd regiment; distinguished himself by gallant conduct under Sir Colin Campbell's eye at the relief of Lucknow; and afterwards served at the storming of that city, and at several operations in the field in 1858. He entered a heavy cavalry regiment on his return home; and at the commencement of the Volunteer movement he worked with energy at his favourite scheme of mounted Volunteers, a troop of whom now bear his name in Devon. Though Captain Isaac's "house" was accused of "dishonourable conduct" by Lord Seymour, it does not appear that Captain Isaac thought it necessary to fight; but somehow or other Colonel Leveson was, he tells us, "accused of having shirked a duel with Captain Sarsfield;" and he therefore disproves the calumny by citing not only the evidence of his seconds—H. de Stedingk, Esq., and J. O'Brian, Esq., but a letter from Capt. Scott with whom Captain Sarsfield had "an affair," of which we shall hear more presently. Captain S. Isaac retires from the scene; but H. de Stedingk declares under his hand, "Hotel Vittoria, October 16," that he had several times pointed out to Captain Sarsfield's seconds that Colonel Leveson "could not fight with swords because his right hand was disabled," but that he was very anxious to take to pistols as soon as possible, which the seconds would not agree to till after a duel with swords as the weapons originally selected by them. H. de Stedingk on the 8th of October gave up the matter because nothing could be settled; "besides which, my time was imperatively demanded by my own private affairs, and" (we are sorry to hear) "did not admit of further delay." Colonel Leveson had applied to four medical officers for their opinion as to his thumb. We do not know when the, *casus belli* took place, but after it occurred, certainly on the 6th of October—the colonel dislocated his thumb at the second joint, and Dr. Brian, surgeon-general of the division Dunne, and Dr. Morange de Rosieres, two of the four doctors, certify that he was thereby rendered unable to grasp a sword, —in fact, we wonder how he could have managed a pistol. Captain C. A. Scott, who is described as over sixty years of age (a gentleman well known on the British turf, "as well as one of the staunchest supporters of Italian liberty"), now comes on the arena, and tells us that, in consequence of Lord Seymour's intolerable insolence, he consented to fight him in a duel with small swords at 7 a.m. on 8th October, although he regards duelling in general as a remnant of barbarism.

The curtain rises again, and "Garibaldi's Englishman," a Colonel Peard, walks upon the stage! He bears a letter in his hand addressed to Mr. C. A. Scott, which he reads for us, and the result of which is this, that Colonel Peard has forbidden his "military secretary," Lord Seymour, to meet Mr. Scott, on the ground that he (the said C. A. Scott) is a "usurious money lender," whose "word is valueless," and who "is unworthy of credit and belief," inasmuch as he had done a little bill of 1000*l.* at thre[illegible]onths for one

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Captain Hare, to whom he had given 900*l.*, and his promise to extend the time of payment, and whose body he then placed in durance vile, because a friend of his, a Mr. Lloyd, wished to ascertain the strength of Captain Sarsfield's sword play after the challenge had been given. Colonel Peard's letter is not very coherent, but his statement that he intended to arrest Captain Sarsfield if he attempted to fight a duel with Mr. C. A. Scott, is very decided. C. A. Scott rejoins in two letters more suitable in style to the position of a gentleman well-known on the turf, than an elevated friend of freedom and of Daniel Manin,—always supposing that such friendship may be connected with some slight knowledge of English composition. But he declares that Lord Seymour has been in such bad company that he has three times been struck by three different men, and that he will hold Colonel Peard responsible for his conduct when he returns to England, "unless your unfortunate mania should assume a still more violent character, and then I shall pity you still more." There are no further materials in our possession to continue this contemptible Iliad. Every one wants to fight every one, and no one is able to carry out his benevolent desires. Stay! here is a foot note by Colonel Leveson which exhibits the action of the *Deus ex machinâ*—"Captain C. A. Scott now lies in an almost precarious state, having been waylaid and cruelly beaten with a stick on the head by Captain Sarsfield."

It is with sincere regret that we see men like Lord Seymour and Major Wortley in such *galère*. It is with greater sorrow we see Englishmen bringing such disgrace on their country, themselves, and the cause they profess to serve. But pitch cannot be touched without defilement. Englishmen have legitimate missions to which they may devote all their energies without risk of such degradation.

In another place will be found some remarks respecting the Military Train, from the pen of the Special Correspondent of the *Times* in China, in which he bears heavily upon them for being above their work. It is certain, at all events, that Major Cooper, who commanded the battalion of the Military Train attached to the army in China, has been relieved of his command; but we are not so sure that the correct cause is assigned for his supersession. Before the officers and men of the Train are condemned for being above their work, it would only be fair to state what their work is, and to let them understand the nature of the duties they may be called on to perform. There are some of the most hardworking and meritorious officers in the Service attached to the corps; and the non-commissioned officers and old soldiers are equal to those of any regiment in the Service; so that it is scarcely probable they would wilfully neglect their duties, unless there is some grave mistake respecting them. In fact, it may not be unlikely that the Military Train —a combatant body—feel no little astonishment at finding themselves placed under the orders of a civil branch of the Service. Their position in the *Army List* is between the Royal Engineers and the Grenadier Guards. They are equipped, armed, and drilled as regular soldiers—and very nearly resemble the Train des Equipages Militaires, in France; and it is no disgrace to officers or men that they should seek to render the same distinguished services in China, that Colonel Robertson's second battalion performed under Outram in India. They should really be informed that they are to be under the orders of the Commissariat, and the sooner the thing is done at the camps where the Military Train battalions are stationed the better, for it is assuredly undesirable to acquaint them with the disagreeable fact for the first time when in face of an enemy. An arrangement like that proposed for the Land Transport Corps, and recommended for the Military Train; or, better still, some such arrangement as that of the French Intendance, might obviate those difficulties. For our own parts, without any inclination to prejudge the question, we must say that, if Sir Hope Grant placed officers and men of the Military Train under the direct controul of Mr. Turner and the Commissariat sub-officers and clerks, he gave them cause for great annoyance and disappointment. We doubt not when they know what their duties are at home they will readily perform them when called on to do so abroad.

Lord Hardwicke and Colonel M'Murdo have made two useful speeches in reference to the Volunteers and their efficiency. We must admit that the sailor did not speak quite as hopefully as the soldier; but then his lordship seemed to think it quite likely that without a moment's notice a descent might be made upon our shores, and that the Volunteers might be called on to turn out of their beds and take post wherever the railway trains disgorged them, "without change of linen, brushes, combs, or other little comforts," happy to sleep without great-coat, macintosh, or cape, *sub Jove frigido!* Cocks'-plumes, kilts, tufts, and knickerbockers; even shiny gaiters would avail them but little then. As the Emperor of France can be the only potentate capable, either physically or mentally, of such an enterprise, according to geographical possibilities and Lord Hardwicke's view of his morals, we beg to suggest to his lordship whether it would not be a good thing to throw a corps of Volunteers upon Hamilton Palace, and to make a sudden descent upon the Empress, who is understood to be residing there? There would be a "material guarantee" with a vengeance! Always supposing that the Emperor entertains for the mother of the Prince Imperial the deep and tender affection which even his enemies say he feels for his wife.

It is evident that in his Machiavellian subtlety Napoleon III. is seeking to throw Lord Hardwicke and others off their guard, by pretending to trust the Empress among us. Volunteers, pray get your macintoshes, combs, brushes, and other little comforts at once! The insidious nature of this last *coup* of the Emperor is the surest proof of his intention to invade us immediately; and those Dutch sailors who plundered our coast villages the other day, show how easily the whole thing can be managed. Colonel M'Murdo, indeed, gives us hopes that, if we have a little time, we may make a fair show of resistance; for we have, he says, 78 solid battalions of 42,000 men, who will soon be fit to take their place in line of battle by the side of regular battalions, to whom might be added 36,000 men, belonging to 68 administrative battalions, ready to take the field in case of necessity. Now, that is a result the country may feel proud of; but Colonel M'Murdo does not pretend to say that these 70,000 and odd men could be collected together, at even a pretty good notice, so as to form front of battle in position, or to take the field in the actual plain sense of the term. They are here, and they may be had under certain conditions when wanted; but it must be remembered, that they are not on hand as regular troops are. The spirit of Englishmen would animate them to meet the enemy in one grand struggle, even though they were destitute of Lord Hardwicke's little comforts; but it will be long ere the Volunteers can be regarded as an army *en mobilité*. Their highest praise is, that they have approached so closely to that perfection as to be capable of attaining it in time when more fully equipped; and much of the credit outside that due to their indefatigable spirit, is owing to the exertions of Colonel M'Murdo himself and of his officers, and the plain, honest purpose and sincerity of speech with which they have treated the Volunteers.

We are glad to find from the Official Report of Mr. Raffles, stipendiary magistrate at Liverpool, on the case of the Conway, that a satisfactory explanation is afforded how that vessel, after being rejected for the conveyance of troops, by the Surveyor of the Indian Department, was soon afterwards taken up by the Emigration Commissioners to convey the families of soldiers to India. Mr. Raffles states:—

"He had, however, the report of the Emigration Surveyor before him, and he found, from its perusal, that material repairs had been made in the ship since his inspection, and to a great extent in accordance with his own suggestions."

The only other portion of the Report which bears upon the points raised in the articles in this journal of September 29th, and October 6th and 20th last, is the following:—

"The fall of the mainmast had rent open the upper deck; through this rent the sea found its way into the passenger or lower deck, and thence by the scuppers into the lower hold. The quantity of water in the ship was thus as much attributable to internal as to external leakage, and appears to me to justify the conclusion that the vessel was to the last a good and staunch ship."

It is not, however, stated whether the decks had been weakened by the cuttings usually required by the Emigration Commissioners; so that we are left where we were as to whether Mr. Phillipps and Mr. Marshall of London, or Mr. T. M. Mackay of Liverpool, are right in their views as to such cuttings endangering a vessel, or otherwise.

But, though we do not know whether the rending open of the upper deck resulted from its having been thus weakened, it is clear that, since the leakage of the Conway was over-deck (or what Mr. Raffles calls "internal") leakage, this proves, not merely that the hull was sound, but also (as the London shipowners say) that the safety of a vessel is risked when her upper decks are too much opened. This was precisely the point on which they and Mr. Mackay were at issue in their evidence before the Transport Committee,—Mr. Mackay going so far as to say that it did not signify how much the decks were cut open, so that the hull of the vessel was left intact.

The artificers of the War Department at Portsmouth are now employed in the construction, or rather alteration, of a sea-service heavy gun-carriage for the use of the 40-pounder Armstrong gun, about to be introduced into the naval service of the country. The carriage for this gun, made at Woolwich Arsenal, is termed the non-recoil sliding carriage, because, by means of a self-acting arrangement, with a bar sliding in a groove, the recoil of the gun, when fired, is checked by the high angle at which the slide is inclined. This carriage has been some time under trial on board of the gunnery ship Excellent, where the only advantage it is found to possess over the old pattern is in the return of the gun after recoil to its original position. On the other hand the details of the manufacture of the new carriage are complicated with bars and screws, not easily removed in case of damage, india-rubber buffers, iron supports for handspikes, and such like innovations. Captain Hewlett has, therefore, adopted an old pattern carriage for the 40-pounder Armstrong, by substituting chocks for the rear-trucks, which it is anticipated will sufficiently check the recoil, and the gun will be run home again while the necessary loading and spunging is being effected. This carriage will be far more simple than the non-recoiling one; and it is very satisfactory to see the attention of scientific naval officers turned to such mechanical questions as vitally influence the welfare of the naval prestige of the country; the more so, because, although the work of the carriage department in Woolwich Arsenal is turned out in first rate style, yet the officers conducting it cannot be expected to understand the actual requirements of the sister service so intimately as to overcome at once all the difficulties of an entirely new system. With the wise king of old we may say, "In the multitude of counsellors purposes are established."

A paragraph has been going the round of the papers by which that portion of the public who have not referred to the GAZETTE may be led into error, as to the honour actually conferred on Rear-Admiral James Hope, C.B., the Naval Commander-in-Chief on the coast of China. It has been stated that the gallant officer has been elevated from the second to the first division of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. This is a complete mistake. He has been appointed an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knight Commander of the said order.

In compiling our Naval Intelligence we are naturally dependent upon the information which we receive from the various quarters of the globe at which the ships are stationed, and in the great majority of instances we have no occasion to find fault with the correctness of the statements conveyed to us. There is an exception however in the case of the shipping news from China, which, for several mails, has stationed vessels in the Canton River while they were actively employed at a very different part of the coast.

A committee, consisting of Commodore the Hon. James R. Drummond, C.B., Commodore the Hon. Hastings R. Yelverton, C.B., and William Hickman, Esq., have been sitting at the Admiralty, Whitehall, for the last few days, occupied with the task of revising the naval instructions.

Captain the Hon. J. Denman, R.N., will proceed to Antwerp on the 19th instant, for the purpose of receiving Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Austria, and will be in attendance during the time Her Majesty is under the British flag. Captain Denman will be accompanied by one of the officers of Her Majesty's household.

We believe that from economical reasons several of the changes of the regiments in India, which were anticipated this winter, will not take place.

The Colonelcy of the 13th Light Dragoons, vacant by the death of General the Hon. E. P. Lygon, is not likely to be filled up for some days; but we have reason to anticipate it will be conferred on Major-General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., a selection the propriety of which both the Army and the public will cordially ratify.

The following promotions in the higher ranks of the Army will take place consequent upon the death of General Lygon: Lieut.-General Sir F. Cockburn, Colonel of the 95th, to be General; Major-General Sir John Pennefather, Commanding at Aldershot, to be Lieut.-General; Colonel J. F. G. Campbell, C.B., to be Major-General. The Senior Colonel is now Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B., Coldstream Guards.

It is not unlikely, we hear, that Mr. Whitworth may be at present making 12-pounder guns for field service, and 80-pounder ship-guns for the Government. None of his guns were used in Italy by the Piedmontese or Garibaldians. A letter in another place states some facts in reference to the remarks in our late numbers, bearing on the relations between Mr. Whitworth and the Government, arising out of the *communiqué* which appeared in the Paris correspondence of the leading journal on that question. We have no interest in the matter—all we want, is to know the facts about the best gun, and to get that gun for the public service.

Not merely in the spirit of charity, but of prudence and economy, the attempt now being made to organise a dispensary at Aldershot, is one deserving every co-operation. The condition of the poor wretches who swarm round the Camp has been described to us as most horrible, and in endeavouring to give them the relief likely to be afforded by an institution such as that which is projected, its originators are exercising charity in a most discriminating way. Wretched outcasts as they may be, they surely do not merit the heartrending sufferings they undergo, ending sometimes in such a death as humanity must shudder to contemplate. We trust the Government will not withhold its assistance, as the indirect operation of the institution must be attended with results most beneficial to the sanitary condition of the soldier, and, of course to the public finances which suffer in proportion as they become unfit for service by disease. The Rev. J. Dennett, Incumbent of Aldershot, and Messrs. Mangles' Bank, Aldershot, receive subscriptions.

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OPERATIONS IN CHINA.

The late operations in China will probably be long and lasting in their effects; and day by day the civilised and especially the commercial world, will become alive to fresh benefits resulting from the gallantry of our troops and the skill of our generals in that sharp little battle before the Taku forts. But one result needs neither time nor diplomacy to complete it; it may be regarded as *un fait accompli*, of so satisfactory a nature, and so important withal, that we need make no apology for again alluding to it. We refer to the success of the Armstrong guns, and the part which they played in the action.

Our desire to direct attention to this subject does not arise from any apprehension that it is likely to be overlooked or neglected, but because in their over-eagerness to do justice to it, some of our contemporaries, quitting matters with which they were more competent to deal, have remarked upon it in a manner calculated rather to mislead than to instruct the public; and because we consider that the points upon which most stress has been laid have not always been those which artillerymen regard as the most important, and that we may, with a little pains, arrive at more valuable conclusions than any which have been hitherto deduced from the occasion in question.

The results, then, of this *baptême de feu* of the Armstrong guns appear to us twofold; for convenience we may class them as physical and moral results.

Of course, the importance of the former can hardly be overrated; but the undue prominence which has been given to the accurate practice made by these guns, and to their destructive effects, compared with the far more important discovery of their capabilities for enduring the rough work and usage of war, the continual shipping and unshipping (than which no severer test could be applied to guns of this description), and the troublesome transit across the pathless morass and over the unbridged ditches which lay before the camp at Senho, proves how little ground there was for the anxiety with which many experienced practical men saw these weapons introduced into the Service. As to their shooting qualifications, artillerymen have long ceased to be in doubt; a long and patient course of experiments at Shoeburyness had given incontestable proof of their excellence in this respect, as well as of the destructiveness of the terrible shell when furnished with the ingenious and beautiful fuze, which, like the gun, we owe to Sir William Armstrong. The range, the accuracy, the penetrating power of the weapon, had been laboriously spelt out and decided many months before we thought of dispatching it to avenge our Peiho disaster; the authorities would have been much to blame had it been otherwise. It is not necessary to have a Tartar or a Taku fort to practise at to determine the qualification of a gun in these respects; and we imagine that the moment of firing the first shot against the enemy was a far less exciting and anxious one for Captain Milward and the officers about him, than when the battery was halted after its struggle through the treacherous mud, and underwent the inspection to which we are told that officer subjected it. That inspection satisfactorily concluded, Captain Milward must have known that all would be well; and the fatal "three degrees" were doubtlessly given out in the cheery, confident tones of a man who feels he is handling a weapon superior to anything that will be brought against or alongside it. That the range and accuracy of the fire "excited the admiration of the whole force" we can readily believe; but that it excited any astonishment on the part of the artillerymen we are inclined to doubt. Each shot as it tore through the Tartar ranks,—each shell, bursting with deadly precision at the point of impact, scattering destruction and havoc around, but confirmed the experience of many months' experimental practice at home; and satisfactory as it undoubtedly is to find that we were not mistaken in our calculations, the real cause for congratulation lies in the trimpbant refutation which this trial has given to the gloomy forebodings of those who feared the weapon would prove too delicate and fragile for actual warfare, and in the fact of the dark shadows which passed at times across the bright horizon that bounded our view of the future of these guns having dispersed so completely, and passed away in the smoke of battle.

We do not think it necessary to allude to the question of the carriages, the pattern of which has long since been materially improved and lightened, while in other minor, though not unimportant details, improvements have been effected which render the Armstrong guns with which our home batteries are at present equipped, vastly superior to those which have just achieved such a signal triumph in China. But we may add that there is reason to think that *all* the carriages did not stand the work required of them.

As regards the comparative merits of the Armstrong gun and the French *canon rayé*, although, as was before observed in this journal, there were no means at hand upon this occasion for instituting a very exact comparison between the two—still, we imagine that now the question of the efficiency of the former on active service has been decided, nobody acquainted with the two weapons will hesitate to admit the superiority of our own, in all except portability. The success of our Armstrong guns may be considered as complete, and we may well congratulate ourselves upon the possession of so admirable and serviceable a weapon. In deciding upon its introduction, and in the energetic measures which they have taken to ensure its rapid manufacture, the authorities have had to overcome much opposition, and to take upon their shoulders a greater responsibility than is generally supposed. It was an anxious moment rattling the dice, for the stake was a heavy one: fortune has favoured us, and we have thrown "sixes."

So much for what we have designated as the physical results; there is, however, another lesson to be learned from the part which these guns played upon the occasion in question, a lesson which we shall do well not to neglect; and, in speaking of the moral results of this trial, we do not allude to the moral effect of the terrible weapon upon those opposed to it,—the effect by which we obtained possession of the remaining forts without a struggle, and which we are told has been such, that Sang-ko-lin-sin and his warriors exclaimed, "What use in contending with an enemy whose guns carry eight miles?"—we refer to the position which it is evident will henceforth be occupied by artillery on the field, and to the revolution which the introduction of rifled ordnance has effected in the relative importance of the different arms.

The prominence given by the French to artillery upon all occasions, the attention which the Emperor has constantly paid to its improvement and development, and the part which it was called upon to play in the late Italian campaign, will sufficiently indicate the readiness with which our military neighbours across the Channel have recognised and adopted the new order of things; while the importance which all continental nations are beginning to attach to the efficiency and organisation of their artillery makes it evident that the French are not singular in this respect, and that there is a general and settled conviction, that upon the comparative excellence and proper application of this arm the success of future operations will mainly depend.

Our own generals also in China, cannot certainly be accused of having overlooked this, or of having kept their artillery in the background, for they appear to have availed themselves to the utmost of the services of the guns at their disposal—with what result we all know; and we only hope that the brilliant success of their tactics upon this occasion, the example of other nations, and generally the teaching of recent events, will induce Government to spare no efforts or expense to promote the efficiency of our artillery, to complete as rapidly as possible the equipment of our batteries (both field and garrison) with Armstrong guns, and to take such steps as shall secure to us a numerous body of skilful and well-trained artillerymen for the service of these beautiful weapons.

When this has been done, and the necessary additions made to both the *matériel* and *personnel* of this branch of the Service, we may hope that the skilful management and judicious disposition of artillery in the field will be more insisted upon in the education of our staff officers than has hitherto been deemed necessary, and that the subject will receive that attention which the prominent position that artillery must henceforth occupy, and the increased importance of that arm, render imperative.

CHINA.

In addition to the official despatches, the letters of newspaper correspondents contain long accounts of the progress and experiences of the allied armies. The letters from Tien-tsin, September 9th, anticipate that the army will reach Pekin in seven days:—

There we are informed that Sang-ko-lin-sin is endeavouring to rally his beaten troops, but I hardly believe they will ever meet the allied army in the field. All the country people state that the men who escaped from the forts were completely panicstricken. "What is the use," said they, "of fighting against men whose guns carry eight miles?" Sang-ko-lin-sin himself arrived the night of the fight, with jaded horse and torn garments. He exchanged his coat with a villager, at a place three miles hence, and lost no time in proceeding on his journey to Pekin. He was said to have been degraded, but there is no certain information on the subject.

OUR SICK AND WOUNDED.

After visiting the hospital ships the correspondent of *The Times* reports the condition of the men as satisfactory, although in the case of the Mauritius the heights of the upper berths, and the smallness of the port-holes, are objectionable.

The men were hearty and cheery. Each man had good flannel clothing, and on every bed was a clean pair of sheets and a famous blanket. Each vessel was supplied with a complete file of the London papers, and a good selection of books. The men seemed most grateful for this, and nearly every one not too ill to read had in his hand a paper, arrived by the mail of the previous day. The newspapers will be continued as long as the army remains in China. "You had your work to do the other day," said I to a wounded 67th man. "Yes, sir, and we did it." "What will they think of it in England? Will the Queen know what a fight it was?" asked a 44th man with five gingal balls in him. I ventured to assure him that Her Majesty would be the first to appreciate the valour displayed at the storming of the fort. They were all anxious on the subject, for the Chinese war has excited so little interest at home that the soldiers fear they may not obtain that best salve for all wounds—the sympathy and admiration of their countrymen. Never did men deserve it more. Here, at 15,000 miles from home, were upwards of 150 44ths and 67ths wounded in the attack, and nearly all belonging to two companies of each regiment. There was no grumbling, no vain complaints. Every man was resigned to his fate, and an artilleryman, whose leg had been amputated, cheerily hoped to obtain a situation among the soldier *commissionaires* of London. Various games had been sent from the War Office—chess, backgammon, draughts, solitaire, &c.—of which the last was the favourite. As to stores and medical comforts, these ships contain a supply of everything that by the most remote possibility can be needed. The sick and wounded are tended with the same care and solicitude as in the best London hospitals, and the arrangements made by Dr. Muir and his staff leave little or nothing to be desired.

A TOWN ON THE ROAD.

Four miles' march brought us to another town, Kiang-kia-chwang, near which we determined to halt for the night. A large acacia at the entrance of the village shaded a strip of green by the side of some water, and here we pitched our tent. The whole population turned out to see us. They were soon assured that we meant them no harm, and became inconveniently inquisitive. They peered into our eyes, wished to know our ages, and our "honourable names," and were delighted at the materials of our garments. A tweed shooting-coat of mine excited special admiration. It was handled and fingered by all who could get near it. The watch and the compass they understood at once, but a copy of the *Times* which I spread open for their inspection, caused a wondering shout of "Aah yah!" Having bestowed sufficient attention on us, "the great Kings," they turned to the Sikhs, "the black Princes," as they are christened. They marvelled at their horses, stood by their side, and measured their height, inspected the saddles and trappings, touched the bridles, and kept at a respectful distance from the scimitars. The Sikhs were in their glory. They unsheathed their sabres, and ran their fingers along the keen edges, explained the theory of their double-barrelled pistols in unmistakeable pantomime, and showed how their lances had pierced the Tartar cavalry.

DESCRIPTION OF TIEN-TSIN.

Tien-tsin, on the south bank of the Peiho, 38 miles from the Taku Forts, and 68 from Pekin, is the largest port on the coast, north of Shanghai, not hitherto open to foreign trade. It is the terminus of the Grand Canal, which skirts the town and enters the Peiho outside the walls. By this canal all the produce and taxes for the use of the capital have been brought for centuries. Since it was "broken up" by the irruption of the Yellow River the produce and taxes have equally reached Tien-tsin, born by junks across the sea and then up the Peiho. All the salt for the use of the capital is stored here. An Imperial monopoly, the dreary salt flat on which we landed constitutes one of the most valuable appanages of the Crown. There, and all along the coast, may be seen innumerable salt hills. When the salt is evaporated it is brought to Tien-tsin, and piled in stacks covered with matting, large as the largest haystacks in England. Acres of them may be seen on the north bank of the river just below the town. A considerable trade is carried on in grain and rice. The river is thronged with junks, and the crowded, bustling streets, are full of life and motion. The position of Tien-tsin renders it one of the most important cities in China, and the key of the capital. Its population is said to be nearly half a million of souls. It is certainly upwards of 300,000. Though the Gulf of Pecheli be shallow, the Peiho difficult of navigation, and the bar at its mouth inconveniently large, yet ships of considerable burden can ascend the river. The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Granada, which brought up Lord Elgin and Sir Hope Grant, and draws 11 feet water, is anchored off the town at the mouth of the Grand Canal. The steamer Carthage, drawing 12ft., with commissariat stores on board, is moored just below, and Her Majesty's despatch gunboat Reynard, of the same draught, just above her.

THE COMMISSARIAT AT TIEN-TSIN.

Mr. Parkes heard that a committee of merchants had been appointed by Sang-ko-lin-sin to furnish supplies for the whole Chinese army in the north. He sought them out, and explained that, as their office had now become a sinecure, they must transfer their allegiance to the allies. The committee made no demur, and a tariff of prices was soon arranged. They rated the Mexican dollar at 1000 cash, which, at the present rate of exchange, gives 200 cash for a shilling. The pound avoirdupois is equal to the Tien-tsin catty, by which everything is sold. Bullocks are divided into three classes. The first weigh about 500 lb. and cost 25 dollars (5*l.*) per head; the second, weighing about 400 lb, are fixed at 20 dollars; the third, about 300 lb., are 15 dollars each. Sheep of all sizes cost 3 dollars per head. Beef and mutton are also sold by retail, the first at 3*d.*, the second at 4*d.* per lb.

Tea is 1*s.* 2*d.*, sugar 4*d.*, and flour 2½*d.* per lb.; onions, turnips, and pumpkins, five cash per lb.; fowls 9*d.*, and ducks 1*s.* 9*d.* each. The finest grapes may be had in abundance at 3*d.* per lb.; the largest peaches at 1*d.* each. Water melons—most refreshing of fruits and large enough for a dozen—cost 5*d.* each. Ice in large blocks of 25 lb., pure and clear as the finest Wenham Lake, is sold for 6*d.* a block. There is any quantity of forage of every description —hay, millet, stalk, green grass, paddy, peas, beans, and Indian corn. Coal costs ½*d.*, and charcoal 1*d.* a pound. Coolies receive 1*s.* per day per man. Supplies of every description are abundant and excellent.

THE ADVANCE TO PEKIN.

YUNG-TSUN, WITHIN 45 MILES OF PEKIN, Sept 11, 6 a.m. —I take advantage of the courier, who leaves this morning for Tien-tsin, to add a short postcript to my letter of the 9th. We reached this place yesterday, after two days' march through frequent villages, and over a flat alluvial plain covered with millet. Had we to contend with an enterprising enemy this march would have been attended with the greatest difficulties. In the first three miles out of Tien-tsin we crossed seven bridges over wide canals, not one of which had been broken. The road thence runs along the south bank of the river, and a few gingal men in the high millet on the opposite side might have galled us fearfully. Had barricades been made, or the roads been broken up in the villages, a serious obstacle would have been afforded, for the streets are narrow, and every inch of country, save only where the road is made or houses are built, is covered with millet 14 feet high. But the "enemy" is invisible, and, according to the villagers' account, the Tartars were too much alarmed in their flight to think of any-

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thing except their own safety. Soon after encamping here yesterday we had a tremendous thunderstorm. For seven hours the rain descended in torrents, and soon converted the country into a swamp. The road was quite impracticable for artillery, and the order was given that we should not march this morning. However, it cleared up at 11 p.m., and now the sun has risen with every promise of fine weather, and a fresh breeze is blowing which will soon dry the roads.

A flag of truce has just come in, borne by two Mandarins of the fourth class. They announce that the leading member of the war party, Tsai-wan, President of the Imperial Court of Punishment, and Mu-hyn, President of the Council of War, and a member of the clique which has of late directed the government, are coming down to Tien-tsin in order to treat. The order is given that we march at noon, which is the best answer to this announcement. Tsai-wan and Mu-hyn will be met on the line of march, and informed that the Ambassadors refuse to treat before arriving at Tung-chow. At last the fox is unearthed, and it will be our own fault if he be not killed in the open. The Pekinese will see an European force under the walls of their capital, and the leaders of the war party, unable to protect them, suing for mercy. Last night, during the storm, the drivers of the carts hired at Tien-tsin bolted with their horses. This was no doubt, done by order of the government, in hopes of delaying our march. The scheme will not succeed. A number of junks have been seized and manned by sailors, and, as the river runs up to Tung-chow, the baggage will be carried by water instead of by land.

NEW ZEALAND.

The following from a correspondent of the *Sydney Morning Herald* is the latest intelligence of the war in New Zealand:—

On Monday last a strong force of military, blue jackets, and militia, commanded by the general in person, proceeded to attack W. King in his stronghold, inland of Waitara. The force consisted of 40th, 65th, and naval brigade, and numbered upwards of 1400 men. The expedition left town on the afternoon of Monday, and camped at a pah named Mahoetahi, about four miles from the rebels' strongholds. On Friday morning they were joined by Major Nelson's division at Waitara, and at six a.m. attacked two strong pahs named Ngataiparirua and Kairau, which were found untenanted, and which were forthwith destroyed. The troops then proceeded to attack a pah called Hiurangi, situated on the edge of the forest. This was also found evacuated, but while in the act of destroying it a small party of skirmishers of the light company of the 40th, who were advancing towards the bush were fired upon by a party of natives in ambush, killing one man, named Ramsay (a private), and slightly wounding three others. The rebels allowed the skirmishers to advance within a few yards of them, when they delivered their fire from, it is supposed, one hundred muskets, and it is a surprise to every one that our casualties were so few. A skirmish now took place between the troops and the rebels, who kept up a smart fire from the bush, without effects the balls whizzing harmlessly over the heads of the men, but unpleasantly near, several shots falling near the general, who remained within range. The general would not allow the men to follow the enemy into the bush, and after pouring in shell, grape, canister, rockets, &c., the order for retiring was sounded, and the forces, after destroying Hiurangi and another pah near to it, marched to camp at Waitara, and next day to town. I am sorry to say that Ramsay's body was not recovered, but was taken by the rebels with his rifle and ammunition; also an officer's sword, which was dropped when the volley was fired.

A great many opinions have been expressed regarding the general's return with such a force at his command, without attacking King's stronghold (Mataitawa) in the bush, and leaving the field to the enemy. The natives will, no doubt, construe the affair of Tuesday into a victory on their part, for we did not dislodge them from the bush, and we left our dead in their hands. The general may have his own reasons, and it may be best, perhaps, not to find fault.

The enemy were supposed to be about 150 strong, as they were only King's immediate followers, the Waikatos having returned to their homes.

The southern rebels have returned to their pahs on the coast, and to their homes. The majority are prostrated with the influenza.

We have received the following from a correspondent:—"We understand it is rumoured in military circles that the officers commanding cavalry and infantry brigades will, in future, not be placed on the staff of the Army, but that these commands will be held by the senior regimental officers without any additional rank or allowances, and will not be permitted the assistance of paid brigade-major or aides-de-camp. This method of carrying on the duties in the Royal Artillery and Engineers (which are infinitely more numerous and responsible) has been found so satisfactory to the authorities at the War Office, that they have naturally considered it might be adopted in the rest of the Army. This would at any rate save considerable expense, and that prospectively; for it is impossible that the Government can much longer burk the just demands of the Ordnance officers to be placed upon the same level (whatever that may be fixed at) of the other branches of the Service."—[Although the above rumour is in circulation, we believe it is not altogether correct; and that the arrangements which we announced in one of our late issues have been again remodelled. We know that the whole question is under the anxious consideration of the Secretary of State for War, to whom it has been frequently referred by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and we believe we shall shortly be able to announce that it has received a solution at his hands which will be satisfactory to all parties. When we hear of young officers appointed to the command of two or three regiments in camp, and gazetted therefrom to the rank of brigadier-general, and know that in the same districts old greyheaded officers, who were at Waterloo and Salamanca before they were born, are still serving as colonels without staff rank, yet in charge of vast public stores, and of still larger bodies of men, we do but give expression to a feeling of common justice, when we hope that the balance of authority will soon be more evenly poised.—ED.]

ALDERSHOT.

Aldershot, Nov. 14th, 1860.

The following orders were issued for the 15th:—

The division will march from camp to-morrow morning, and occupy the defensive position extending from Warren Corner to the north end of Beacon Hill, facing westwards.

The cavalry brigade will patrol the roads leading to the front, on both flanks of the position, as far as Curley Hill Church on the right, and through Crondall village on the left, returning by the road leading from Crondall to Heath House.

The 1st brigade will occupy the ground between the northern extremity of Beacon Hill and Heath House, throwing out a line of picket sentries along the lane, running parallel to the front of the position.

The 3rd brigade will take up its position at Warren Corner, throwing forward advanced pickets a short way down the roads leading to the front and left flank.

The 2nd brigade will be in support in rear of the centre of the position.

The troops to be in position at 11 o'clock.

On a given signal, the firing of two guns, the cavalry will commence its retreat on Warren Corner.

The regimental returns show the following average number of points, and classification per cent. of men at target practice, on the 31st of October, 1860.

Regiments.	Average Points. 1st period.	File firing.	Volley firing.	Skirmishing.	Figure of Merit. Batt.	Figure of Merit. Best Company.	Average Points. 2nd period. 1st cl.	Average Points. 2nd period. 2nd cl.	Average Points. 3rd period. 1st cl.	Final Classification of Men per cent. 3rd cl.	2nd cl.	1st cl.	Marksmen per cent.
55th Regiment ...	17.75	10.89	9.29	5.00	42.93	47.81	9.37	9.18	6.23	7.49	44	44	11
32nd Regiment ...	17.62	11.11	8.99	4.75	42.37	45.84	8.71	8.14	4.30	9	61	30	4
49th Regiment ...	17.84	10.89	8.35	4.54	41.62	43.82	9.64	8.27	4.59	9	61	30	4
Royal Engineers ...	15.94	10.65	8.15	5.57	40.31	40.62	9.92	7.20	7.00	17	60	23	5
45th Regiment ...	16.27	10.22	8.80	4.66	39.95	44.02	9.57	7.92	6.13	15	57	28	6
2nd Batt. 21st Fusiliers	14.54	11.47	9.77	4.10	39.88	43.48	8.19	8.67	6.46	22	54	24	6
*41st Regiment ...	16.17	10.63	8.35	4.46	39.61	44.22	9.18		5.91	8	45	47	14
1st Batt. Rifle Brigade...	14.87	11.21	8.02	3.48	37.58	39.84	8.14	8.27	6.79	22	02	16	4
1st Batt. 10th Regiment	13.56	9.69	6.46	3.23	32.93	38.89	8.27	7.20	6.00	31	50	19	4
29th Regiment ...	12.45	7.97	6.03	4.52	30.97	37.84	7.92	5.23	5.23	36	55	9	1
Royal Sussex Militia ...	14.26	—	—	—	—	—	8.67	7.92	5.66	26	57	17	6
2nd Batt. 25th Regiment	13.92	—	—	—	—	—			4.74	25	53	22	3

* This regiment has counted ricochets.

Captain W. H. Rowland's company, 55th Regiment, shows the highest figure of merit, viz.:—47.81.

We still regret to observe that the Rifle Brigade do not take the position we might naturally expect them to hold; although the late opportune match, instituted by General Russell, C.B., proves that no fault is to be attributed to the short Enfields. We suspect we know where the blot lies; and in our public duty shall not hesitate, if necessary, to hit it. But we trust that the next publication will show that a vast stride ahead has been made both in the firing of this gallant regiment and in that of the 29th as well, where there is certainly much room for improvement.

A Board of Examination assembled in the mess hut of the 45th Regiment at 11 a.m. on Friday next, the 16th instant, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon Lieutenants Beamish and Cosens, of that corps, as to their qualifications for promotion to the superior grade:

Colonel Edwards, C.B., 49th Regiment, President.
Lieutenant-Colonel Hume, 55th Regiment } Members.
Lieut.-Colonel Allen, 2nd Batt., 25th Regt. }

The attention of this board was called to page 72, Queen's Regulations, and to section 31, Extracts from Divisional Orders.

Mr. Jenney, the Assistant Military Storekeeper, being now Treasurer for the Officers' Children's School, all unpaid accounts are to be paid to that officer.—The monthly fees in advance will also be paid to him instead of to Mr. Grant.

PORTSMOUTH.

RIFLE PRACTICE.—The following Return of Target Practice is promulgated for the information of Corps and Depot Battalions in the S.W. District. The regiments practising stand according to merit, as follows:

Number.	Corps.	1st Period. 3rd Class.	File Firing.	Volley Firing.	Skirmishing.	Figure of Merit.	2nd Period. 2nd Class.	3rd Period. 1st Class.
1	1st Batt. 11th Regt. ...	17·43	11·94	10·16	5·56	45·09	8·87	6·45
2	2nd Batt. 19th Regt....	15·10	11·19	9·32	4·58	40·19	8·76	6·36
3	2nd Batt. 11th Regt....	15·15	11·18	8·64	4·77	39·74	8·03	5·86
4	7th Depot Battalion ...	14·09	9·88	7·11	4·10	35·18	8·49	5·73
5	21st Depot Battalion...	14·70	9·07	7·18	4·15	35·10	8·08	5·60
6	36th Company Royal Engineers.....	13·08	10·61	7·28	3·35	34·32	6·57	8·40
7	5th Depot Battalion ...	13·89	8·76	6·83	4·08	33·56	7·93	4·94
8	Bedford Militia	12·46	8·92	6·95	3·53	31·86	7·35	8·48
9	1st Batt. 8th Regt.	10·75	—	—	—	—	—	—

We observe that the final classification of men, and the percentage of marksmen in the different regiments, have been omitted in this return. We should have been glad to have had it, in order to compare the firing with that of other districts; believing that such emulation and publicity is beneficial to the public service.

Lord William Paulet is not going on leave of absence.

Colonel Haines, 8th Regiment, is on leave of absence; and the statement that he was going to command the S.W. district during Lord William Paulet's absence, was, we are informed, incorrect.

The following Order has been issued at Portsmouth by Major-General Lord William Paulet, C.B., commanding in the S. W. district:—"Assistant-Adjutant-General's Office, Portsmouth, November 14, 1860. District Order.—With reference to paragraph 9, page 59, of the Queen's Regulation, the regiments and detachments of corps in this district will march out in the different roads in the vicinity of their quarters in heavy marching order once a week until further orders; with advanced and rear-guards, and flank guards when practicable. The whole distance marched is not to be less than eight miles. Whenever the country offers opportunity, pickets may be placed, and videttes thrown out while the regiment is halted. The advanced guards in open ground may be extended in skirmishing order, and an increased front shown by the regiment, or it may march in a double column of attack; side roads should be patrolled by the men from advanced and rear-guards, when flank guards are not thrown out; and the videttes posted till the main body comes up. Commanding officers will inspect the kits, and see that a full one is carried. A report showing the number of all ranks on parade, the hour of parade and dismissal, the distance marched in and out, to be settled by each corps, so as to arrive at this office on Monday morning of each week. The column of route or plan of march will be sent to the Assistant-Adjutant-General by each regiment, drawn out by such officer as the commanding officer may select; such selection to vary on each different occasion."

MALTA.

Her Majesty's line-of-battle ship London came in on the 1st inst., from Naples, where she was relieved by Her Majesty's ship Queen. The paddlewheel steam-corvette Scourge arrived on the 3rd from Gibraltar, having been relieved by the Argus. The store-ship Supply left on the 3rd instant for Gibraltar and England. Her Majesty's ship Mars arrived on the 4th from Gibraltar and Plymouth. The line-of-battle ship Victor Emmanuel came in on the 6th from Corfu; when she left, the following ships were in that roadstead:—Marlborough, Exmouth, Neptune, Orion, James Watt, and Alacrity, gunboat.

Her Majesty's troop-ship Megæra arrived on the 8th from Gibraltar and Portsmouth with artillerymen for this station. Sir W. Codrington, K.C.B., Governor of Gibraltar, and Colonel Elrington, R.B., arrived here by her; the former on a visit to his brother, Rear Admiral Codrington. She leaves in a few days for Corfu.

Her Majesty's ship Melpomene left on the 8th for Corfu, conveying Admiral Martin's family. She took a mail for the fleet at Corfu.

Captain J. Harvey, lately appointed to the Cressy, left on the 3rd inst. for Naples, to take command of that vessel. The St. Jean d'Acre leaves for Gibraltar on the arrival of Captain Elliot from Naples.

Her Majesty's ship Firefly arrived at Alexandria from Syria on the 2nd inst., and she was expected to remain there for about two months.

Orders have lately been given to have all the batteries in the garrison completely armed, and provided with every requisite for immediate action. All the men off duty have been ordered on fatigue to assist the Royal Artillery in carrying the above orders into effect.

The following are Her Majesty's ships of war at present in this port:—St. Jean d'Acre, London, Cæsar, Mars, and Victor Emmanuel, line-of-battle ships; Megæra, troop ship; Scourge, corvette; Boxer, tender; and Hibernia, receiving ship.

November 10th.

Great activity is now prevailing in the garrison to place everything on a war footing as quickly as possible. On the 3rd, inst. all drills were suspended and the entire garrison told off for fatigue parties to mount every gun and mortar in the fortress with piles for 1000 rounds for each gun in all the batteries. Sir Gaspard le Marchant was most anxious to effect this before, but was stopped by the intense heat of the autumn; and he aims to do it without any expense to the imperial treasury.

The Fleet are taking up their winter quarters; 10 sail of the line at Corfu, with the Commander-in-Chief; 2 sail of the line at Naples, under Admiral Mundy; 2 in rotation, repairing and refitting at Malta; and the St. Jean d'Acre goes to Gibraltar as soon as the weather settles. The Honorable Captain Elliot has joined the ship: and Captain Henry succeeded him in command of the Cressy. Captain Elliot is said to be immensely pleased with his new ship, which is looking first rate, and he has written to that effect to the Commander-in-Chief. Strange to say, no cause whatever can be discovered for the heavy and extraordinary sickness which has prevailed in the ship, and the medical men are all in the dark on the subject; there is but one opinion among them, that there never was a ship in which there was less apparent cause for it. The ship is now 300 short of her effective strength; but that includes 100 sick still on board. If the health of the men does not improve at Gibraltar, she will be ordered home.

The rumoured resignation of Admiral Martin is not believed in the fleet.

Melpomene sailed on the 8th for Corfu, with Mr. Martin and family; Mars on the 9th; and Megæra with supernumeraries to-morrow.

The Cæsar, London, and Victor Emmanuel, are refitting in port. The latter ship has been found to be very defective, and will be a long time in the hands of the dockyard. The cause is supposed to be building her in a hurry and using green wood, which has shrunk to such an extent that you can see daylight in several places between her seams!

The presentation of the freedom of the city of London, with swords, to Lord Clyde and Sir James Outram, which has been delayed principally on account of the visit of the former to the south of France, and the illness of the latter, will take place early in December. The presentation will be followed by a banquet, on a magnificent scale, at the Mansion-house.

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FUNERAL OF LORD DUNDONALD.

On Wednesday the mortal remains of the late Lord Dundonald were interred in Westminster Abbey. The procession was formed at Queen's Gate, Kensington, at half-past 11 o'clock, and the funeral *cortége* consisted of a hearse drawn by six horses and eight mourning coaches and four, followed by many of the carriages of the nobility and gentry. In the first carriage were the chief mourners, the new Earl of Dundonald and his three brothers; the second and third carriages contained the pall-bearers, the others being occupied by mourners immediately related to the family. The *cortége* proceeded by Piccadilly, St. James's Street, Pall Mall, and Parliament Street, to the Broad Sanctuary, arriving precisely at 1 o'clock. The doors of the Abbey were opened for the admission of those having tickets shortly before 12 o'clock, and, although the crowds around the entrances were considerable, everything connected with the external and internal arrangements was so complete that no unseemly pressure or confusion took place. The nave, nearly in the centre of which the grave had been dug, was occupied by spectators in mourning, leaving only sufficient space for the movement of the procession from the cloister door round by the grave into the choir. Just as the clock in Poets' Corner struck 1, the body of the deceased, followed by the chief mourners, was met at the cloister entrance by the Very Rev. Dr. Trench, Dean of Westminster, and the Canons—the Rev. Dr. Cureton, the Rev. J. Jennings, and the Rev. W. Nepean; and the Minor Canons—the Rev. Messrs. Haden, Lupton, Jones, and Arnold, preceded by Mr. Owen, High Constable of Westminster, and the Beadsmen belonging to the Abbey. The members of the choir, in their surplices and black scarfs, joined the procession as it entered the Canons' door, proceeding up the south aisle to the west end of the nave, when the organ commenced Croft's magnificent music, "I am the resurrection," &c. The effect of this, as the procession moved up the nave towards the choir, was most solemn and impressive. The pall was borne by Admiral Sir George Seymour, G.C.B., His Excellency the Brazilian Minister, Admiral Grenfell, Admiral Collier, Captain Goldsmith, C.B., Captain Schomberg, Captain Hay, and Captain Nolloth. The body being placed under the organ gallery, and the procession having entered the choir, which was entirely occupied by the chief mourners and friends of the deceased, the Psalms were sung to Purcell's chant in G minor. The Lesson for the burial service was most impressively read by the Senior Canon, the Reverend Mr. Jennings. The Reverend Mr. Haden then announced that the words of the anthem would be found in the 7th verse of the 140th Psalm, and the 6th verse of the 31st Psalm:—"O Lord God, the strength of my heart, Thou hast covered my head in the day of battle. Into thy hands I commend my spirit, for Thou hast redeemed me, O Lord thou God of truth." The anthem—composed for the occasion by Mr. John Goss, composer to Her Majesty, and organist of St. Paul's Cathedral—was most effectively given, and was singularly appropriate, as recognising at once the heroic character of the deceased, and ascribing the glory to Him alone "in whom we live, and move, and have our being," with trust in Him for the future—the sure and certain hope of acceptance through the Redeemer. The anthem being concluded, the procession was again formed, the body being moved from under the organ gallery towards the grave, into which it was lowered, and Croft and Purcell's funeral service was concluded, being rendered most effectively by the choir. The Dean read the prayers in a most impressive manner, after which, and before the Grace, Handel's appropriate anthem, "His body is buried in peace, but his memory shall live for ever," was admirably given. The effect of the whole was most impressive. The musical arrangements were under the superintendence of the Rev. J. C. Haden, the Precentor, and there were present, besides the young gentlemen of the Abbey, the following gentlemen of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal and the Choir of Westminster Abbey:—Messrs. Bradbury, Hobbs, Barnby, Benson, Brownsmith, Machin, Foster, M. Smith, Dawson, and Whitehouse. Mr. Turle presided at the organ, and Mr. Brownsmith conducted the choir.

Among the mourners we observed Lord Brougham, who, after the service was concluded, shook hands with Lord Dundonald, evidently labouring under deep emotion.

The coffin was covered with black superfine cloth and gilt furniture, the lid being ornamented with Earl's coronets and the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. It bore the following inscription:—"The Right Hon. Thomas, Earl of Dundonald, G.C.B. Born 14th of December, 1775; died 30th of October, 1860."

Among the carriages of the nobility and gentry which followed the funeral procession was that of Miss Burdett Coutts, daughter of the deceased earl's colleague in the representation of Westminster when he was expelled the House of Commons.

We understand that the banner of the late Earl of Dundonald was, by command of Her Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Great Master of the Order of the Bath, restored to its place in Henry VII.'s Chapel on the day previous to the funeral.

When the preparations for restoring the banner of the deceased hero were in progress, it was discovered that some enthusiastic admirer had, years ago, to all appearances, inscribed on the vacant socket from which the staff had been removed, "Chili, Cochrane, Liberty." It is also a curious fact, that the banner which Her Gracious Majesty had ordered to be restored was the identical one which, when party strife ran high, was so unceremoniously, and we may now say, vindictively, removed from the Abbey. It was some time since discovered, tattered, dusty, and torn, in an obscure dealer's shop by the present Earl of Dundonald, who has the melancholy gratification of preserving it for its original and present position. We may add that not only in naval, but in other circles, it was remarked, with some degree of bitterness, that the Admiralty was not represented on the occasion by any one of its members. The Queen had rendered honour to the departed; the Dean and Chapter of Westminster had testified their admiration of his deeds by granting to his remains a resting-place under their time-honoured roof; and the general public exhibited their strong admiration of his deeds of valour by a rush for tickets of admission to the Abbey, and by other unmistakeable tokens, shown in different ways. We therefore regret, in common with many others, that the surviving friends of the daring and skilful Cochrane should have occasion to feel that a slight had been passed upon the memory of one who in life was looked upon by his countrymen as second only to Nelson. We shall be truly glad to hear that the omission was accidental: but in the meantime we must award praise to Sir George Seymour, and the other naval officers, who by their presence at the solemn ceremony rendered this meed of homage to their illustrious chief. We have reason to believe that Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, would have been present had he not been detained by the expected arrival of the Prince of Wales.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The opening meeting of this society for the session of 1860-61 was held on Monday evening; Lord Ashburton, President, in the chair.

Among those present were Lord Clyde; Sir R. I. Murchison; Captain Collinson; Colonels Gawler, Hamilton, Gordon, and Ainslie; Captains Nolloth, Ommanney, Sherard Osborn, and Bedford, R.N., and W. H. Walker, Mangles, and Clarke; Lord Alfred Churchill; Lord Keane; Sir Thomas Fremantle; Major Cooke; Mr. Crawfurd; Mr. J. S. Roe, the Surveyor-General, and Mr. F. Gregory, Assistant Surveyor of Western Australia; Mr. Cave, M.P.; Mr. Gladstone; Drs. Hodgkin, Davis, Shea, Dobie, Kinkel, and Bennett; Mr. Charles White; Mr. Arrowsmith; Mr. Bentley; Mr. Muir; Mr. Osborne Smith; Mr. Gould; Mr. Duncan Macgregor; Mr. Silver; Mr. R. T. Cocks; Mr. Lockhart; Mr. Hogg, &c. &c.

Presentations.—Dr. Thomas Fox; Dr. A. D. White; T. Longridge Gooch; R. Biddulph Martin; J. Septimus Roe; and Thomas Wilson, Esqrs., were presented upon their election.

Elections.—Captain J. Grantham, R.E.; Robert Lush, Q.C.; James Alfred Lockwood, and Henry Cartwright, Esqrs., were elected Fellows.

Proposals.—The Rev. S. J. Bernays; the Earl of Dunmore; Major J. B. Edwards, Beng. Eng.; Lieutenant A. Giffard Glascott, R.N.; Colonels W. L. Grant, W. R. Haliday; His Excellency Lieut.-Governor R. W. Keate; Lieut.-Colonel W. K. Loyd; Rev. R. Comyn Lumsden; Captain Sir F. Leopold M'Clintock, R.N.; F. Perkins, Esq., Mayor of Southampton; Captain R. Lambert Playfair; Rev. G. Richards, D.D.; Lieut.-Colonel L. Shadwell, C.B.; Consul Don Ramon de Silva Ferro; Colonel Sir Anthony Sterling, K.C.B., Assistant Commissary-General; E. Strickland; T. S. Begbie; H. W. Birch; Amos Cave; J. Rodney Croskey; T. Devine, N. Gould, B. Handley, A. Jessop, Esqrs.; W. Richardson, M.D.; J. Sherin, J. Coysgame Sim, J. W. Sullivan, J. Irwine Whitty, D.C.L., LL.D., Esqrs., were proposed as candidates for election.

Accessions.—The accessions to the Library and Map-rooms since the former meeting were numerous, and the following were among the more important:—U. S. Reports of Explorations and Surveys; Marco Polo, edition by W. Marsden, presented by Mrs. Leake; Raleigh's "History of the World;" Ouseley's "Travels in the East;" Thorton's "British India;" Erman's "Siberia;" Tennent's "Ceylon;" Bowring's "Philippine Islands;" Brown's "Sequel to the N.W. Passage;" Swart's "Journaal van Tasman's Reis," and map; Black's, Blackie's, the Dispatch, Keith Johnston, and Van Carnbée's Atlases; sheets of the Government Map of Saxony; of the U. S. Map of Nebraska and Dakota; and Maps of Otago by J. T. Thomson, &c.

Exhibitions.—Colton's Map of North America and General Atlas, with descriptions, published in the United States; and a portrait of Baron Alexander Humboldt, were exhibited at the meeting, and greatly admired.

The minutes of the former meeting having bee confirmed, the chairman said that a letter would be read from Captain Burton by the Secretary. It would be a matter of pleasure to all present to know that Captain Burton was in good health. Dr. Shaw then read the following characteristic letter from that officer:—"Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, September 7, 1860. My dear Shaw,—You'll see my whereabout by the envelope. I reached this place about a week ago, and am living in the odour of sanctity, a pretty strong one it is too—prophets, apostles, '*et hoc genus omne.*' In about another week I expect to start for Carson Valley and San Francisco. The road is full of Indians and other scoundrels; but I've had my hair cropped so short that my scalp is not worth having. I hope to be in San Francisco in October and in England somewhere in November. Can you put my whereabouts in some paper or other, and thus save me the bother of writing to all my friends. Mind, I'm travelling for my health, which has suffered in Africa, enjoying the pure air of the prairies, and expecting to return in a state of renovation, and perfectly ready to leave a card upon Muata Yanvo, or any tyrant of that kind.—Meanwhile, ever yours, R. F. Burton."

The Papers read were:—1. *Proposed Exploration in North-Western Australia under* Mr. F. Gregory, F.R.G.S.—Dr. Shaw read a copy of a letter which, by the direction of the Council, he had written to the Colonial Office, advocating this expedition, which was intended to connect the travels of Mr. A. C. Gregory from the north on the Victoria, and those of Mr. F. T. Gregory from the west coast—a space of between 600 and 700 miles. The letter pointed out the advantages that this country and the colonies might hope to derive from the opening up of these parts, in the production of wool, cotton, rice, &c. Towards the expenses of this expedition Mr. Chichester Fortescue, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, had informed the Council that Government would consent to advance 2000*l.*, provided that an equal sum be contributed by the Government of Western Australia. The exploration is to extend from the FitzRoy river southwards. Mr. Roe and Mr. Burgess, belonging as they did to the colony of Western Australia, thought that the proposition of the Society included too great an extent of territory, and would have preferred that the exploration should, in the first place, have commenced from Nicol Bay, to which Sir Roderick Murchison explained that the exact limits of the exploration could not at present be strictly defined, but that Mr. Gregory, the leader, would, on his arrival at Western Australia, place himself in communication with the authorities there, and to a certain extent, be guided by their advice and wishes. It was at the same time highly desirable that an Expedition, one-half of the expenses of which was to be paid by the parent country, should not limit its proceedings to the mere outline of the colony. Colonel Gawler (late Governor of South Australia) next combated the opinions entertained by Mr. Jukes and others respecting the totally sterile character of Central Australia, to which a great expedition under Mr. Burke had lately started from Victoria attended by about twenty camels. This expedition was to rendezvous at Cooper Creek, and endeavour to cross the entire Continent. The President then mentioned that Sir George Bowen, Governor of Queensland, had communicated through the Colonial Office the discovery, by Mr. Dalrymple, of the mouth of the Burdekin River.

Mr. Galton read letters from Captain Speke, in command of the East African Expedition, conveying the gratifying intelligence that, through the kind assistance of Sir George Grey, Governor at the Cape of Good Hope, the party had been strengthened by the accession of a guard of twelve Hottentot soldiers and 300*l.* Admiral Keppel had conveyed the Expedition in Her Majesty's steamer Brisk to Zanzibar.

An interesting despatch from Sir George Grey on Mr. Chapman's and Mr. Andersson's late journeys in South Africa having been read,

The President finally announced that subscriptions would be received at the Royal Geographical Society, 15, Whitehall Place, in aid of Consul Petherick's Expedition, to co-operate with that under Captains Speke and Grant, *viâ* Khartûm and the Upper Nile.

The meeting then adjourned to Monday, November 26th.

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN ITALY.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Naples, 10th November.—The king has come at last, and even now rather before he was wished for; this, however, must not be attributed to any want of loyalty on the part of the people of these kingdoms, nor any diminution of anxiety on the part of the inhabitants of the beautiful city of Naples, but solely to the fact that the municipal authorities were behind-hand in the preparations for his reception. A month ago we heard that 20,000*l.* had been voted for the purpose of building triumphal arches, illuminating, &c.; and had anything at all approaching the diligence of the last few days been employed, the city would have had a different appearance to that it presented on the morning of the 7th instant. That his arrival was before he was expected, could hardly be urged as an excuse, seeing that he has been so long expected; and the deputation that went to retard the king's entry, must have been almost without reasonable excuse, or, at all events, unable to "show cause" of delay; and the consequence was, Victor Emmanuel, to whose object the illumination was the least part of the play, declared his intention of entering Naples the next morning. The receipt of this news had a galvanic effect upon the municipality, and thence communicating to the architects, scene-painters, plaster-moulders, carvers and gilders, lamp makers, *et hoc genus omne*, in consequence of the urgency of the circumstances, the utmost diligence was at last brought to bear upon the arches, or rather as it was in some cases upon the poles of which the arches were to be formed. To add to the *triste* effect produced by so many unfurnished constructions, the morning was wet; and the day of the king's arrival was preceded by fine weather, and it was followed by the most delightful day that Naples has seen for a long time. Now, when it rains heavily, enthusiasm, at least when exposed in the open air, becomes proverbially damp, and it requires a very considerable excitement to keep a crowd of people under a heavy rain for twelve hours; and as for cheering, of course the king was cheered; but it was by no means as enthusiastic a reception as that which greeted Garibaldi when, just two months before, he entered Naples. This is partly owing to the presence of a king in Naples being no novelty, and partly owing to the fact that Garibaldi is far more the idol of the people than Victor Emmanuel will become. Had it been a question of whether of the twain was to be king, there would be a vast majority for Garibaldi; he is a man of the people, knows them well, and is loved by them; besides, Garibaldi has delivered them, has performed prodigies of valour, has had miraculous, or almost miraculous escapes, seems to be specially protected by Heaven, possesses the rare gift of attracting the devoted attachment of all his followers to himself personally, is altogether unselfish, of simple life, easy of access, and, in fine, his character is formed of the very ingredients that would naturally present themselves as the component elements in the formation of a hero as near perfection as mortal could be. Now, on the other side, there was the fact that Victor Emmanuel was a king, and that used to outweigh much; but the Neapolitans have so lately dispensed with their allegiance to Francis II., the mere fact of any one being a king might not be expected to overcome them at once, nor are they likely to be impressed with any conviction that "such divinity doth hedge a king." Fortunately, Garibaldi, from the first, by employing the name of Victor Emmanuel, prevented the possibility of contemplating any other as the future king. Every conquest that was made in Sicily was solemnly taken possession of in the name of Victor Emmanuel; every garrison that was summoned in Calabria or northwards was called to surrender to the victorious arms of Victor Emmanuel; and the consequence was, that he was practically proclaimed throughout the whole kingdom, from south to north, before ever the note was taken; and, as all this was by Garibaldi's doing, it is a most surprising thing that anyone could for a moment doubt the singleness of purpose and unwavering loyalty of one who is perfectly unmoved by motives of personal ambition. Garibaldi was received as a deliverer; young and old, rich and poor, all celebrated his arrival, and the mob shouted itself hoarse to the tune of Viva Garibaldi, Viva L'Italia, and became drunk, not with strong drink, but with excitement. The entry of the king was opposed by a pelting rain, wet, sloppy streets, and the dripping garments of all who were not the fortunate possessors of umbrellas; those who were stood the wetting better, and so were able to await the royal *cortége* at different points of the route programmed. The guns from

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all the forts began firing at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, and thus gave notice of the king's arrival; and of course great crowds determined to brave the fury of the rain, rushed out to meet the king; and one cannot help thinking that Scott's words of the king—

"With like acclaim they would him greet,
Could he but hurl me from my seat,"

might be uttered by Victor Emmanuel respecting Francis II. I do not mean to say that there is the slightest present probability of the return of the Bourbons, or perhaps at any future time. But stranger things than the restoration of the royal family have occurred, and restoration itself has been brought about sufficiently often to at all events establish its possibility. There is little sympathy for the late dynasty, and even the children sing popular songs, celebrating the fall of the "Infamia dei Borboni."

I am not aware of any incident connected with the arrival of the king worthy of note, except that on entering the cathedral where, as part of the published programme, divine service was to be performed, the king, who was closely followed by Garibaldi, found himself solus in the crowd, and on looking back for his faithful follower, discovered him surrounded by Neapolitan ladies of the highest rank, all of whom were kissing the illustrious ex-dictator in turn—a part of the proceedings that took the king by surprise, as it had certainly not been mentioned in the programme, and gave his majesty as good an idea of the estimation in which Garibaldi is held by the higher classes as the reiterated cries of "Viva Garibaldi!" alternating with those of "Viva Vittorio Emmanuele!" proved the attachment of the mob in general. On arriving at the Palazzo Reale—which but two short months ago was tenanted by Francesco Secondo—the crowd, the cheering, &c., as well as the rain, were redoubled, and the king, after receiving deputations, &c., was forced to appear on one of the balconies and bow his acknowledgments to the people ere they dispersed. "The solemn act," as it is called, of annexation, has been performed with all due ceremonial, and the proclamation published by the king almost immediately after his arrival has given great satisfaction: it runs as follows:—"Universal suffrage gives me the sovereign power of these noble provinces. I accept that high decree of the national will, not through ambition of dominion, but through the conscience of an Italian. My duties, and those of all Italians are increased. Now, more than ever, are sincere concord and constant abnegation necessary. All parties should bow devotedly to the Majesty of Italy which God raises. Here we are bound to inaugurate a government that will give a guarantee of living free to the people, and of a severe probity to the public opinion. I build upon the support of all honest men. Where power is curbed by the law and liberty guarded, there the government can benefit the public good in proportion as the people are virtuous. We ought to show Europe that if the irresistible force of events overcomes conventionalities founded during the centuries of Italy's misfortune, we know how to restore in a united nation the dominion of those immutable principles, without which every society is weak, every authority exposed to uncertainty." As the proclamation, of which the above is a literal translation, alludes to the national vote, I may as well insert here that the result of the voting in Naples was as follows:—Voters, 1,313,376; of these 1,303,064 were for SI, and 10,312 for NO. It needs scarcely to be mentioned that there were many who did not vote at all, through fear or some other motive; and I have no doubt had the vote been by ballot, there would have been a great many more for NO, but the majority would, in any case, have been triumphantly on the affirmative side. Meanwhile, before the arrival of the king, the public were very plainly given to understand that what is deemed a proper respect for the sovereign will be exacted from the press when making mention of him, as may be learned from the rather startling appearance of a decree announcing the fact, that a newly-started journal, a sort of Naples *Punch*, but called the *Tower of Babel*, has been suppressed, as has also another yclept *I Tuoni*. The decree of suppression emanates from the Minister of the Interior and Police, Raffaele Conforti, and runs as follows:—"Considering that the journal entitled *La Torre di Babele* offends the moral sense of the country by caricatures which refer to those whose persons are inviolable: in virtue of the extraordinary powers conferred by the Dictatorship, we ordain what follows—That the aforesaid journal is suppressed. Considering that the journal entitled *I Tuoni* is an impudent and calumniating journal: in virtue of the powers, &c., it is also suppressed." This act of Conforti has produced a considerable ferment; and whilst the same journals have appeared under other names, the Naples press has been busy canvassing the propriety of the suppression. The fact is, that liberty of the press is so new here that it can scarcely be used without some abuse appearing; and the night of slavery through which this kingdom has passed produces its reaction in an excess of liberty. The most equitable article upon the subject I have as yet seen was a leader in the *Nationale*, and even this draws a line of distinction that would not suit our English *Punch*—namely, that the Ministers are fair game for a satirist and for caricature, seeing that they are but the instruments by means of which the laws are administered; but that the sovereign, being the fount of law, if his person be held up to ridicule, it is the law, and not its mode of administration, that is thereby ridiculed.

On Sunday, the 4th inst, a most interesting ceremony—the presentation of the medals for the first expedition—took place here at the hour of 8 a.m.; the place chosen was the Piazza di S. Francesco di Paola, and notwithstanding the early hour a goodly crowd assembled to witness the scene. The medals in question were struck by the municipality of Palermo, and forwarded to the government here for distribution. Garibaldi distributed them in person to his brave companions, pronouncing at the same time a few words of praise and admiration for those who had shared the danger and borne such a prominent part in events that are now inscribed on the scroll of history. The medal bears on the front the coat of arms of the city of Palermo, encircled by the words Marsala, Calatafimi, Palermo. On the reverse, the following inscription is borne: "To the valorous followers of Garibaldi from the municipality of Palermo liberated." After the distribution of the medals commemorative of the landing at Marsala, another presentation took place on the part of the ladies of Naples, who have been for some time since preparing a banner for Garibaldi, and selected this auspicious day for its presentation. The deputation consisted of the Princess Pignatelli Labonia, and the Ladies Turchi, Giunti, and Giudice. The banner is of tricolor satin, and embroidered in gold; it represents on the one side the lion of St. Mark chained, having on the left the malign genius of Italy. In the distance is the Queen of the Adriatic with a rainbow crown, and on the right stands the good genius of Italy, beckoning to Garibaldi with an air at once invoking him, and expressive of gratitude. In the angles are the names of the localities that record the glorious proofs of his valour and patriotism. On the reverse side of the flag is a shield with the cross of Savoy. The Dictator expressed his admiration of the design and execution of the splendid banner which was presented to him, as well as his gratitude to the committee, to be by them presented to all the ladies concerned in the preparation of a gift so appropriate and beautiful.

Now that the king had come, Garibaldi, after having received him with all honour, determined to quit Naples, seeing that his work, at all events for this year, was at an end. Besides which, magnanimous to the last, he is said to have done so in order not to divide the public favour with his king, knowing that his presence would have that effect. Garibaldi's acts are their own best eulogy; he has been consistent throughout, and nothing so becomes him as the quiet manner in which he so gracefully retired from the scene to resume in the cultivation of his farm the life he pursued before he was called by Heaven, as he believed, to the work of delivering Sicily and Southern Italy. Before quitting Naples he took leave of the king, and their parting was a most affectionate one; but titles, cordons, crosses, all were respectfully declined, and after borrowing 80*l.* from a merchant to pay his private debts, hotel bills, &c., the greatest man of modern times took leave of the generals who had accompanied him through the whole campaign, and finally bidding adieu to his more intimate friends, he retired to rest. On the morrow (the 9th inst.) at 6 a.m., he went on board Her Majesty's ship Hannibal to take leave of the British Admiral, and was received in the same hearty manner in which he was ever greeted on board an English man-of-war. Such of the officers as happened to be up at that early hour had the honour of a personal farewell: and then departing as he came, in a small merchant-ship's boat, pulled by four seamen, he repaired on board the Washington, and shortly after steamed out of the Bay of Naples in the most unostentatious manner. Seven officers of his personal staff accompany him to his residence in the little island of Caprera. The events of this week have completely eclipsed Capua; but as I have made a personal inspection of it, I shall duly report it next mail. The letter of Lord John Russell has been translated into all the Naples papers, and has increased the popularity of the English immensely, and stands in favourable contrast with the "dispute epistolary" of some English officers, who, having printed their letters, are resolved to make their quarrel public.

WARRANT OFFICERS.—The subjoined circular has just been issued. There is not much in it beyond the fact that it proves that the attention of the Lords of the Admiralty has been directed to the position of that very useful and important class of men, the Warrant Officers of the Navy:—"Admiralty, 5th November, 1860.—(Rank of Warrant Officers.)—My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased, under the sanction of her Majesty's Order in Council of the 26th ultimo, to establish the following regulations, respecting the rank and classification of the Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy: 1. Gunners, boatswains, and carpenters shall in future take rank according to the dates of their appointment to the class to which they shall at any time belong; and not according to the dates of their first warrants. 2. Advancement from one class to another shall be considered as a promotion. 3. These regulations do not alter the present relative rank and precedence of gunners, boatswains, and carpenters.—By command of their Lordships, C. Paget."

The flag-officer's good service pension, vacant by the death of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., has been conferred on Admiral John Ayscough.

Last week we quoted a paragraph from the *Mechanics' Magazine*, in which it was stated that every Armstrong gun hitherto manufactured, had cost the country the "amazing sum of 2000*l.*" Sir William Armstrong, in a letter to the *Times*, corrects this astounding estimate, and asserts that his 12-pounder can be supplied to the Government "at two-thirds of the price of the old 12-pounder brass guns, the cost of which is 170*l.*" Sir William adds that the difficulties which formerly beset the construction of the larger descriptions of his canon have been surmounted, and that no impediment now stands in the way of their rapid production.

NEW BARRACKS.—In the year 1855, when Lord Panmure was Secretary of State for War, an official committee was appointed to report on "The barrack accommodation for the Army," and the first great experiment of improvement arising from their labours is now about taking place in London for the benefit of "the Guards." The committee of 1855, in order to give practical effect to their conclusions, suggested that Government should invite designs founded upon recommendations and evidence accompanying their report. Accordingly, numerous designs were submitted by military and civil architects, and the first prize for infantry barracks was awarded to Mr. George Morgan, and that for cavalry barracks to Messrs Thomas and Digby Wyatt, all fellows of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The cavalry barracks are to be erected at Nottingham, and the infantry barracks have just been commenced on land adjoining the grounds of Chelsea Hospital, and are intended for the Guards. The site embraces between eleven and twelve acres, and is separated from Chelsea Hospital on the north-eastern side by the new road leading to Battersea new bridge to which road it has a considerable frontage. It is bounded on the north-west by Grosvenor-row, and on the south-east by the Commercial Road.

INDIA.—We are glad to notice, in General Orders, the fact that two non-commissioned officers, Acting Sergeant Henry Blockman, of the 38th Foot, and Lance-Corporal W. Shakespear, of the 8th Foot, have passed the examination in Hindustanee; the former the test for military interpreters.

Obituary.

The colonelcy of the 13th Light Dragoons has become vacant by the demise of General the Hon. Edward Pyndar Lygon, C.B. The gallant officer expired on Sunday night, at his residence, in Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, after a very short illness, having only taken to his bed on Saturday. The hon. general was the third son of William first Earl Beauchamp, and was brother of the present peer. He entered the army as sub-lieutenant in the 2nd Life Guards, and served with that regiment in the Peninsula, during the campaigns 1813 and 1814, having joined the army in Spain in November, 1812. He was present at the battle of Vittoria, and served with his regiment to the close of the war. In 1815 he accompanied the army to the Netherlands, and as major and lieutenant-colonel had the honour to command the 2nd Life Guards at Waterloo, where he eminently distinguished himself. For his services on that memorable occasion he was made a Commander of the Order of the Bath; he was also made a Knight of the Order of St. Vladimir of Russia. For many years he commanded the 2nd Life Guards, and only relinquished that command when he obtained promotion of major-general. The deceased officer held the appointment of inspecting-general of cavalry for some years. He had received the silver war medal and one clasp for service in the Peninsula. He was appointed colonel of the 13th Light Dragoons in January, 1845; and his commissions bore date as follows:—Sub-lieutenant, June 1, 1803; lieutenant, November 7, 1805; captain, February 15, 1808; lieutenant-colonel, April 27, 1815; colonel, April 27, 1822; major-general, January 10, 1837; lieutenant-general, November 9, 1846; and general, June 20, 1854.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BLUNT—November 9, at Lytchett Matravers, the wife of Francis T. Blunt, Esq., 12th Lancers, of a daughter.
BRIGSTOCKE—September 16, at Simla, India, the wife of Captain Brigstocke, of H.M.'s 51st Regiment, of a daughter.
CARNEGY—September 20, at Mussooree, the wife of Patrick Carnegy, Esq., Deputy-Commissioner of Lucknow, of a son.
GILPIN—October 31, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of Captain B. T. Gilpin, 62nd Regiment, of a son and heir.
HAMILTON—November 14, at Southampton, the wife of Captain Hamilton, H.M.'s 98th Regiment, of a son.
HOPE—September 28, at Secunderabad, Madras, the wife of Captain Hope, 1st Royals, of a son.
JOHNSTONE—October 30, at Greenhithe, the wife of Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General Johnstone, of a daughter.
MACKENZIE—November 5, at Newport, the wife of Captain C. G. Mackenzie, 28th Regiment, Assistant Royal Engineer, of a son.
MACFARLAN—September 23, at Meerut, the wife of Lieutenant D. MacFarlan, Bengal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.
TAYLOR—November 13, at Plumstead, Kent, the wife of Captain Markham Lefer Taylor, Royal Artillery, of a son.
THOMAS—November 8, at Chatham, the wife of F. W. Thomas, Esq., Lieutenant and Adjutant Royal Marines Light Infantry, of a daughter.
THORNHILL—November 13, at Rushton, Northamptonshire, the wife of W. C. Clarke Thornhill, Esq., of a son.
WATSON—September 25, at Hindoo Rao's, Delhi, the wife of Lieutenant John Watson, 4th Sikh Cavalry, of a son, prematurely.
YATES—At Perleppe, in Hungary, Wilhelmine, the wife of Frederick Yates, Esq., Major in the Austrian 1st Regiment of Light Dragoons, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DAWSON—GORING—November 13, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Sydenham, by the Rev. D. M. Alexander, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Charles English, M.A., incumbent, William Walker, of Her Majesty's Indian Navy, eldest son of Alexander Dawson, Esq., 24, Throgmorton Street, to Kate, third daughter of the late Robert Goring, Esq.
GILLUM—BELL—November 13, at Christchurch, Albany Street, by the Rev. Sydney Gillum, B.A., Major William James Gillum, late of the Royal Regiment, to Leonora Georgiana, third daughter of William Bell, Esq., of No. 36, Woburn Place, Russell Square.
MAYNARD—TREVOR-ROPER—November 8, at the parish church, Hope, by the Rev. J. Watson, M.A., brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. Williams, M.A., vicar, Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Maynard, 88 Connaught Rangers, to Gertrude, third daughter of C. B. Trevor-Roper, Esq., of Plas Teg Park, Flintshire.
SCOTT—DAVIDSON—October 5, at Hydrabad, East Indies, Allan N. Scott, Esq., Captain H.M.'s Madras Artillery, to Maria, daughter of the late H. Davidson, Esq., of Cantray, Inverness-shire.
STOLL—VON SCHRAISHOUN—November 6, at the British Legation, at Stuttgart, William Gordon Stoll, Esq., H.M.'s Madras Army, to Anna Emille, daughter of Major Von Schraishoun, Wurtemburg Army.
WAYMOUTH—CARPENTER—September 13, at Secunderabad, Deccan, Charles Waymouth, Captain 17th Lancers, to Annie Frances, eldest daughter of Major-General Carpenter, Madras Army.

DEATHS.

BABINGTON—November 11, at Luscar House, Fifeshire, Adeline, only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Babington, late 7th Hussars.
BELL—August 25, from congestion of the brain, caused by sunstroke, at Fort Macao, China, Lieutenant Alexander Bell, of H.M.'s 3rd Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, son of the late Alexander Bell, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, aged 30.
DAVIS—November 10, at Windsor, George H. J. Davis, only surviving son of the late Lieut.-Colonel G. Lenox Davis, C.B., 9th Regiment, aged 21.
DE BLAQUIERE—October 23, at Toronto, Canada, the Hon. Peter Boyle De Blaquiere.
DRESING—November 8, at Dover, Rosa Isabella Douglas, the beloved wife of Captain Charles Dresing, aged 30.
EASTON—November 2, three days after his return from Bermuda, John Henry Ward Easton, of H.M.'s War Office, aged 21.
EVANS—November 12, Anne Rosilin Eizabeth, widow of the late Kingsmill Evans, Esq., of the Hill Court, Herefordshire, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Thoroton, of Flintham Hall, Nottinghamshire, aged 75.
GIBBONS—October 21, at Whitneyville, United States, William Gibbons, Esq., Retired Commander R.N., son of the late Sir William Gibbons, Bart., aged 85.

FATIGUE CAPS.—A new pattern fatigue cap, for the use of the gunners of the Royal Artillery, has been forwarded to the different districts for trial, and, the manner of its construction being ingenious and economical, merits a word of explanation. When the tunics have been in wear for twelve months, and are replaced by new ones, they are sent to the tailor's shop to be converted into fatigue jackets. The piece of the skirt or tail which is thus cut off has hitherto been useless, but has now been converted into a cap, which, to all appearance, is equally as good as the one furnished by the contractors. After a few months' time, should it be found worth the expense of making up, directions will be given to the master tailors to adopt this plan, so simple and inexpensive. If it succeeds, we hope the idea will be followed in the other branches of the Service, as we do not see why a red cap should not be as becoming as a black or blue. Economy to a soldier's pocket is of more consequence than colour.

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Advertisements.

CAPTAIN MORTON PRICE AND MISS CATHERINE LUCETTE at the PRINCE OF WALES HALL, REGENT STREET, W., EVERY EVENING. — Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, "Ringing the Changes;" Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, "The Double Courtship;" and with which they achieved their recent great success in the United States and Canada. Doors open at half-past Seven. Admission 3*s*., 2*s*., and 1*s*.; children in arms, 1*l*. 1*s*.

THURSDAY NEXT, November 22nd, under the Patronage of Captain Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, and Officers and Gentlemen of the Queen's Westminster Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MICOCOMICOMIMICOFANTASTICO-PRESTIDIGITITORE.—ANTONI POLETTI, the WIZARD, from ROME, is nightly astounding full and fashionable audiences at the beautiful GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT STREET, W., where he performs the most amazing and incomprehensible feats in NATURAL, MECHANICAL, and CHEMICAL MAGIC, entirely without confederates. He surprises the most sceptical, bewilders the most watchful, deceives the most acute, and delights all who see him.—ANTONI POLETTI appears every evening at Eight; on Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three. Admission, 1*s*.; centre seats, 2*s*.; stalls, 3*s*.; of all Musicsellers, and at the Gallery of Illustration from Eleven till Five.

HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS.—Miss M. MORTON has the honour to announce that her FULL DRESS BALL will take place next TUESDAY, November 20th. Ladies' tickets, 7*s*. 6*d*.; gentlemen's tickets, 10*s*. 6*d*.; to be had at the Rooms. W. M. Packer's band. Commence at half-past Eleven.

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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., *and Advertisements, should* NOT *be sent to the Editor, but to the Publisher,* MR. ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, *to whom remittances are payable. The subscription to the paper is 7s. 7d. per quarter, or 30s. 4d. per annum, payable in advance, postage included.*

WERE it not that the questions of shot-proof ships, long range ordnance, and arms of precision, are all bound up together, and in the aggregate present one of the most important problems which has ever been offered to the rulers of a state anxious to preserve her independence, her power, and her glory, we would turn from inventors with a shudder and a feeling stronger than mere dislike, and would regard them very much as the unhappy gentlemen at the War Office must look at the last "long-range lunatic," who rushes upon them in Pall Mall with some impracticable model and Dodonean diagrams. But the vital consequences to armies and navies—which are even yet the sole physical means by which nations are permitted under Heaven to live and breathe—of these tremendous implements and means of offence and protection, forbid any indifference to these issues. And so inventors may have their fling. The War Office must go on with its modest overflow of public money into the tubs of those Danaids; Ordnance and Small Arms Committees must continue their experiments, discussions, and reports; and public journalists must print correspondence and investigate statements, sift facts, and endeavour to find out what is the best gun for the country, and what is the best ship and the best rifle. Now, in addition to the different plans which are alluded to in another article in this paper for securing the sides of ships against the effects of the new artillery, we have new artillery of different sorts and in various stages, from crude theory to tested completion, and a small army of rival systems. We need not allude to foreign inventions, or to the struggle which is taking place abroad also between contending innovators. The French are satisfied for the moment with their rifled musket and rifled cannon, and no doubt they have managed to dispose of their enemies very effectually with these weapons, and they are equally contented with their Gloire, and with the principles on which they have built their new gunboats. In this country there is a great controversy between Mr. Whitworth, who claims for his mode of manufacturing guns and muskets far greater results than can be had from the Armstrong gun or the Enfield musket, and those who stand up for the arms which are manufactured at the Government establishments for the public service. In an article from the pen of the Paris correspondent of the leading journal, there appeared a statement that, since 1857, when Mr. Whitworth clearly proved the superiority of his rifle over the Enfield, no serious steps had been taken by the Government to secure for the Army or Navy either the cannon or the rifle, though Mr. Whitworth had made every exertion to get them introduced into the Service—the result being that Mr. Whitworth might be supposed to feel himself perfectly free to sell his patent or his guns to France, or any other more liberal and more appreciative Power. In reference to that remarkable statement, which was very explicit in some points, the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE of 10th November contained an article, in which doubts were expressed that Mr. Whitworth had had so much reason to complain, and some facts were given to show that the Government was not to blame so much as might be supposed for delays and obstructions, all of which could not be laid to its door. In reply to that article we gladly publish a letter from "The Whitworth Rifle Company" of Manchester, on which it is our duty to offer a few remarks. They assert that the results of the experiments at Hythe and Woolwich, proved the superiority of the Whitworth over the Enfield—that it has no tendency to foul when used with proper ammunition—that when an apparent advantage was gained over the Whitworth in the maker's absence, the shooting was below its average, the powder was short of weight, and the superior rifle was one in which Mr. Whitworth's bore and turn had been adopted—that the results of the recent rifle contests show what the Whitworth can do. As regards the delay in the delivery of the guns purchased by Government, the Company say the 80-pounder was detained in order to make experiments with shells, and that the Committee, though not in possession of the gun purchased from Mr. Whitworth, had, at any rate, brass guns bored and rifled on his system. We have little fault to find with the statement as an exposition of the views of the Manchester Company; but it is open to some remarks seriously affecting the conclusions. It must first of all be borne in mind that a weapon may be very well suited for nice experiments which cannot be used for general purposes. Supposing that it can be adapted for these purposes, it is to be considered whether the cost is not so great that the advantages may not be nullified by enormous expense. Thus, if the superiority of A to B is as 12 to 11, and if the cost of the one to the other is as 10 to 4, it is obvious the question of expense must exercise a very legitimate and powerful influence when those proportions are multiplied by hundreds of thousands. Supposing that the Whitworth can be made as effectively for common use and as cheaply as the Enfield, the superiority of its action certainly gives it a great claim to the national patronage. Now, as to that superiority, the Committee appointed *ad hoc* were not agreed. We may remark here that the War Office — the Government—can only act through the agency of properly constituted recognised bodies of their own responsible officers—in that way alone can they arrive at positive results and conclusions. Now, of the Committee, two were in favour of the polygonal system (called Whitworth's), one of whom however thought that the expense of the arm, and the readiness with which it could be supplied, should be taken into consideration; the other, no mean authority—General Hay—who regarded the weapon as the means of hitting the bull's-eye, being strongly in its favour, but the Committee in their Report declared they were not able to recommend any change in the Enfield system. Of the remaining four members of the Committee two we believe distinctly asserted that the Enfield was superior to the Whitworth in trajectory and accuracy; the two others agreed in the Report that they were not in a position to recommend the substitution of the Whitworth for the Enfield. In the middle of last year there was another Ordnance Select Committee appointed, who, in order to equalise the conditions of the two systems, made certain proposals to Mr. Whitworth, who considered that the alterations proposed would in fact constitute a partial adoption of his system at Enfield, and who declined to compete in any trials except such as should be made between the Whitworth and the Enfield *pure et simples*. As the arms were not sent to the Committee the experiments could not be proceeded with for a long time, but we believe that Mr. Whitworth has prepared some rifles of the same material as those made at Enfield, and that trials are being or will be made from which decisive results may be expected. In reference to the cost, it is asserted that Mr. Whitworth several years back offered to give his assistance at Enfield, where the machinery could, he stated, be adapted to the manufacture of his rifles; but until the superiority of his system is clearly shown, it does not appear how his proposition could have been accepted. There can be no doubt that when the Manchester Company appeal to the favour in which the Whitworth rifle stands among the Volunteers they are on strong ground, and that the shooting has been very good; but the Government cannot occupy that position; and in fact, no corps has been able to afford itself the luxury of Whitworth rifles. As regards the cannon, we have little to add to, and nothing to modify in, our previous statement. The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE has contained from time to time the fullest information respecting the trials of these guns, and critical notices on the results written in a spirit of strict impartiality, and dictated by a desire to find out what was really the best gun for the public service. The programme for the trial between Mr. Whitworth and Sir W. Armstrong was not accepted by the former for reasons already indicated in this journal, but if the large gun was detained in order that Government experiments might be made with it, any complaint of delay in delivering it cannot be fairly made against Mr. Whitworth. The guns which we saw at Southport have been bought by the Government, and the 12-pounder has, we hear, realised the hopes to which its performances gave rise this year. The 80-pounder has exhibited, as we read, a small flaw, or, rather, a slight expansion between two of the metal bands at the breech; but Mr. Whitworth is confident that no harm can be done to the gun, and the testing experiments will be continued with it. All we hope is that the best gun may win, the Government must hope the same; and it would greatly facilitate the result, if those who wish to abide by the test of excellence would trust to the honour and skill of British officers, the responsible representatives of the State, whose desire and interest it must be to secure for Army and Navy the best weapons that can be made.

In the perusal of some recent courts-martial at Portsmouth, not in themselves of any particular interest, we cannot avoid remarking the great length of time which has elapsed between the trial of the prisoners and the promulgation of their sentences; being in one instance no less than 113 days. During this time the man is kept in the common guard-room, there he is also placed previous to trial some 12 to 20 days additional. To the culprit this is of little consequence, as he there passes in the society of his comrades a part of his punishment. But to the young men of the Service this forced and promiscuous assortment of good and bad is fraught with the worst consequences. Such men as were lately tried at Portsmouth know perfectly well what the nature of the sentence is likely to be; and they become reckless in their language, contaminating all who are brought in contact with them. Many a harmless young fellow, a little the worse for drink, or a little late at tattoo, is thrust into the common lock-up room with such ruffians as these: and it is not likely that in the morning he will quit without having heard much mutinous and abominable language. There ought to be a classification of crime in guard-rooms as well as elsewhere, and therefore a separate room for the confinement of prisoners whose crimes are to be subjected to the adjudication of a court-martial. Nor can we avoid expressing a hope that the sentences of penal servitude passed on the offenders at Portsmouth will not, we trust, be mitigated by a misplaced leniency. The convicts should not obtain their liberty before the expiration of their punishments. We drew not long ago the serious attention of the authorities to the impression that was abroad among the men, of liberty obtainable by the commission of crime; and to the necessity of speedily effacing it. Even since that time we have seen men brought up before magistrates for robbing houses at night, and setting fire to farm-yards, who openly stated that they did these fearful acts for the purpose of getting out of the Service. There has hitherto been some ground for believing that such evil methods would be successful; and we require a General Order which shall assure the small body of evil disposed in our ranks, that under no circumstances will a sentence of penal servitude once passed upon a soldier and approved, be commuted for any other punishment. If this is done we shall have fewer courts-martial.

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THE ARMY.

1st Dragoon Guards. The letters from China state that the health of the two squadrons engaged in the operations there was good. The size and martial appearance of the men had caused great sensation among the natives.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Cornet Fitzgerald has arrived at head-quarters from England.

6th Dragoon Guards. This regiment may be expected in England early in the ensuing summer. It was to be relieved at Meerut and Muttra by the 3rd Dragoon Guards, from the Bombay Presidency.

7th Dragoon Guards. Lieut. E. H. O'Dowd has leave to England upon the recommendation of a medical Board.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons. Lieut. D. M. M. Inge has been appointed Instructor of Musketry to the regiment, in succession to Lieut. the Hon. E. R. Bourke, who is on the eve of promotion by purchase to a troop.

8th Hussars. Col. de Salis's leave is extended. Cornets J. G. Stopford and T. Coates have arrived at head-quarters, from England.

Royal Artillery. His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has made the following appointments :—Second Capt. H. J. Alderson to be Assistant-Superindent of Experiments at Shoeburyness, vice Lyons, appointed Assistant-Inspector of Artillery at Woolwich ; Lieutenant T. C. Price, of the 15th brigade, to be Acting-Adjutant and Quartermaster at the School of Gunnery, vice Alderson ; Lieutenant M'Murray, of the Coast Brigade, has been removed from Buncrana to Carlisle Castle, where he will do duty until further orders ; and Lieutenant M'Keown has been ordered to Weymouth. Veterinary-Surgeon Anderson has been nominated to proceed to New Zealand to join Captain Mercer's battery, and will take his departure on the 20th instant, *viâ* Egypt. Lieutenant-Colonel Middleton, C.B., has embarked for the Mauritius to assume the command of the Royal Artillery at that station, in the room of Colonel Cockburn, who will return to England. Lieutenant H. M. Moorsom is transferred from No. 6 battery, 12th brigade, to No. 1 battery, 4th brigade. Lieutenant J. H. Wilmer, of the 11th brigade, is raised to increased pay therein, vice Traill, deceased. The under-mentioned lieutenants, who obtained their commissions on the 1st, as announced in a General Regimental Order, are to be posted to batteries as annexed :—W. H. Wright, 5th brigade, 2nd battery, Gibraltar ; Arthur Warry, 5th brigade, 8th battery, Gibraltar ; Charles Kirkwood, 1st brigade, 3rd battery, Woolwich ; John Andrew Kelso, 14th brigade, 4th battery, India ; John Edward Toller, 3rd brigade, 2nd battery, Guernsey ; Henry Knollys, 10th brigade, 7th battery, Isle of Wight ; William Alexander Day, 1st brigade 7th battery, Woolwich ; Spencer Gardiner, 3rd brigade, 7th battery, Plymouth ; Henry R. Yates Browne, 6th brigade, 3rd battery, Malta ; Edward G. B. Gattey, 1st brigade, 2nd battery Woolwich ; John Tyndale Greenfield, 12th brigade, 7th battery, Cape of Good Hope ; C. W. Thomson, 3rd brigade, 5th battery, Plymouth ; Frederick, W. Nind, 15th brigade, 1st battery, Gosport ; Frederick W. Carey, 15th brigade, 3rd battery, Gosport ; Francis H. E. Day, 6th brigade, 1st battery, Malta ; W. H. M. Duthie, 10th brigade, 6th battery, Portsmouth ; Price Lewes, 15th brigade, 4th battery, Gosport ; Allan Henry Maclean, 3rd brigade, 8th battery, Plymouth ; General C. H. Parbly, 6th brigade, 10th battery, Corfu ; Allan B. Davies, 7th brigade, 1st battery, Jamaica ; and Henry Woolcombe, 2nd brigade, 4th battery, Plymouth. Such of the before-mentioned officers as are posted to batteries at home stations will join them on the 1st of January next. Those for the Mediterranean stations will hold themselves in readiness to embark about the 4th of that month, on which subject a future communication will be made to each of them ; and the remainder will join at Woolwich on the 1st of January for duty, until passages are provided for them to their respective destinations. The staff officers of the new battery, to be commanded by Major G. Davis, have been appointed, and, with the exception of a few gunners, the battery, which is attached to the Depot Brigade, is now complete. Captain Mercer's 3rd battery, 4th brigade field artillery, embarked this week at Woolwich, on board the troop-ship Norwood, Captain Bristow, for Auckland, New Zealand. The battery consists of Captain Mercer, in command ; Second Captain W. H. Watson, who has proceeded by the overland route to prepare the horses for the use of the battery on their arrival ; Second Captain A. S. Hunter, Lieutenant H. C. Magenis, Lieutenant A. T. Pickard, and Assistant-Surgeon W. Temple, M.B., 256 non-nommissioned officers and men, and 22 women and children.

Royal Engineers. Lieutenant Montgomery, R.E., has received orders to join the head-quarters of the Royal Engineer establishment at Chatham. The 27th (Captain A. W. Durnford's) company is ordered from Chatham to Gibraltar, to relieve the 2nd company, whose term of foreign service has expired. An address, signed by 700 inhabitants of Sheerness, has been presented to Lieut.-Colonel Montague, R.E., thanking that officer for his great exertions in carrying out certain Government works, and especially in the removal of several stagnant ditches, whereby the utmost sanitary benefit will result to the town and garrison.

Military Train, 3rd Battalion. Surgeon Reynolds is on leave to December 31, on private affairs.

2nd Regiment. The 2nd battalion, under the command of Major Rose, arrived at Corfu in the early part of this month, from the Southern Islands.

4th Regiment, 1st battalion. Lieutenant Boyce and Ensign Plummer have arrived out in India to join the regiment.

8th Regiment. Colonel Paul Haines has joined from leave of absence. Captain de Vic Tupper proceeded on the 12th inst. to join the second battalion stationed at Gibraltar, accompanied by the sword of honour given to him by the Royal Guernsey Militia on his return from the Crimea, for his gallant conduct before the enemy in that memorable campaign.

9th Regiment. The 2nd battalion has moved from Corfu to the Southern Islands of the Ionian group, relieving the 2nd battalion, 2nd Regiment.

11th Regiment, 1st battalion. A detachment of this regiment, consisting of Lieut. Poole and 60 men, left Portsmouth on the 20th inst., to relieve the Suffolk Militia Artillery in charge of the magazines at Marchwood on Southampton Water. Although the facilities for landing powder close to the sea was no doubt a reason, originally, for establishing this depot, yet in these days of rapid and sudden descents by steam, the position is eminently dangerous. If the passage of the Needles were freed, a gun-boat could blow this magazine to smithereens in five minutes ; a risk which there is no necessity to incur, and which might just as well be avoided.

2nd battalion. At a general court-martial held at Portsmouth on the 18th of September, Quartermaster William C. Napier, 2nd battalion 11th Regiment, was arraigned upon the following charges :—1st charge : For having at Portsmouth on or about 6th July, 1860, absented himself without leave from the 2nd battalion 11th Regiment, and for not having returned until on or about 28th July, 1860. 2nd charge : For disobedience of orders, and making use of highly insubordinate and threatening language in the following instances : 1st instance : For having at the United Service Hotel, Portsmouth, on or about the 13th July, 1860, when absent without leave, as stated in the 1st charge, disobeyed the lawful command of his superior officer, Lieut.-Colonel Augustus Frederick Jenner, commanding 2nd battalion 11th Regiment, conveyed to him by Lieutenant and Acting-Adjutant J. R. Kelsale, 2nd battalion 11th Regiment, and making use of the following expressions with reference to Lieut.-Colonel A. F. Jenner, commanding 2nd battalion 11th Regiment, "I will not go into arrest ; and the first person who lays hands on me I will blow his brains out. I will see him, Lieut.-Colonel Jenner, to hell first before I will obey him ; and if I see him go down the street I will pull him out of the ranks," or words to the like effect. 2nd instance : For having at the Clarence Barracks, Portsmouth, on or about 28th July, 1860; disobeyed the lawful command of his superior officer, Lieut.-Colonel Augustus Frederick Jenner, commanding 2nd battalion 11th Regiment, conveyed to him by Captain Thomas Lindsay Stack, 2nd battalion 11th Regiment, in refusing to go into arrest when ordered so to do by the said Captain T. L. Stack, at the same time making use of the following expressions :—"If any man lays a hand on me I will shoot him," or words to the like effect ; declaring that he had a loaded pistol in his pocket.

FINDING.

1st Charge—Guilty—1st Instance.
2nd Charge—Guilty—2nd Instance.
2nd Charge—Guilty, with the exception of that part which charges the prisoner with declaring that he had a loaded pistol in his pocket.

SENTENCE.

To be dismissed from Her Majesty's Service.

17th Regiment. The depot of the 2nd battalion has left for Limerick, to be stationed.

20th Regiment. On 16th October, Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe and officers of the 2nd battalion of the 20th Foot presented a purse containing 20*l.* to Mr. Thomas Peden, as a slight token of respect for his character, and the great satisfaction given by him during two years' catering for their mess. Mr. Peden was formerly colour and mess-sergeant of the 1st battalion 20th Foot, and on that battalion proceeding to India received a silver teapot and a purse, which were presented to him at the head of the regiment by Colonel Eveleigh on the part of the officers.

21st Fusiliers. The 2nd battalion moved this week from Aldershot to Shorncliff and Dover, to be stationed. The Dover detachment consists of 300 men. The depot has proceeded to Birr to join the Depot Battalion.

25th Regiment, 2nd battalion. Lieutenant Handy is on leave to January 13, 1861.

27th Regiment. The trial of Captain Urquhart, of the 27th Foot, was to have taken place on the 17th of October, at Umballah. The delay that has taken place is to be attributed to the spirit in which the Commander-in-Chief expressed a desire that Captain Urquhart should have the fairest trial.

33rd Regiment. Major Wickham has arrived out in India to join his regiment. Ensign Mundy is on leave to March 5, 1861.

42nd Highlanders. We are sorry to notice the death of Lieut. T. M. James, which occurred at Almorah on the 26th of September. He entered the service in May, 1855, as ensign by purchase, and obtained his lieutenancy by purchase in November the same year.

44th Regiment. A very neat mural tablet has been placed upon the southern wall of St. Peter's Church, Colchester, to the memory of the officers of this regiment (the East Essex) who fell in the Crimean War. The tablet in question is of pure white marble, and is supported by the colours of the regiment, which bear unmistakeable proofs of the severity of the conflict through which they have been carried, having been completely riddled with bullets. Upon the upper portion of the tablet, which has been erected by the officers of the 44th, there is in relief a figure of the sphynx, and beneath, the following inscription :—"Sacred to the memory of Captains B. Fenwick, Hon. C. Agar, W. H. Mansfield, F. W. Caulfield, who were killed 25th June, 1855 ; Lieutenants R. Eyre, who died at Balaklava 13th October, 1854 ; M. Bradford, died 1856 ; Assistant-Surgeon J. Thomson, died at Balaklava 5th October, 1854 ; 18 sergeants, 12 drummers, and 420 rank and file, who were killed or died of wounds or disease, during the War in the Crimea, doing their duty under the colours which hang over this stone." The monument erected by the regiment in the Crimea, which was substantial and in very good taste, was in excellent preservation according to information lately received by the Editor.

47th Regiment. On Saturday evening, the 10th instant, the corporals and privates of letter E company assembled in the casemates of the Citadel, Dover Heights, to bid a last farewell to their colour-sergeant, who has been transferred as a company sergeant-major to the 2nd West India Regiment, also to his wife, schoolmistress Yeabsley, who is likewise transferred to the same corps. Sergeant-major Yeabsley was presented with a splendid gold Albert chain, and Mrs. Yeabsley with a handsome brooch. On the ensuing Monday evening the sergeants of the regiment assembled in their mess-room to demonstrate their high esteem for him, and presented him with a very beautiful silver inkstand, bearing a suitable inscription. Sergeant-major Yeabsley has been 15 years and 6 months in the Service, and 14 years a non-commissioned officer. Ten years ago he was well known in the Ionian Islands as the author of a pamphlet entitled "An Address to a Young Soldier," and during the latter part of the Crimean campaign, while in the Second Division reserve battalion, in Malta, was much respected, and must still be, by many of the eight depots composing the battalion for the valuable assistance rendered to many young pay-sergeants and officers in command of companies.

Royal Marine Light Infantry. Captain Poore, of the artillery division, two sergeants, and two corporals, belonging to the Woolwich division, have proceeded to St. Alban's to-day on recruiting service for the division. Lieutenant Brand, one sergeant, one corporal, one drummer, and 45 privates are also under orders to embark at Portsmouth, for service.

56th Regiment. Captain Eden and Ensign Grimes have arrived out in India to join the regiment.

64th Regiment. Major Francis has leave from Kurrachee to England viâ the Cape, upon medical certificate.

72nd Highlanders. Captain Robinson, Ensigns Pardoe and Hebden have arrived out in India to join the regiment. Lieutenant Kildahl is on leave to March 31, 1861.

83rd Regiment. Captains Wakefield and Mearant embarked at Southampton on the 27th ultimo to rejoin their regiment at Belgaum. Captain E. W. Bray is also under orders for India, and is to embark in the mail steamer on the 27th instant for Bombay. Captain Wright has been appointed a staff-officer of pensioners in Ireland.

90th Light Infantry. The regiment was inspected at Seetapore early in October by Brigadier-General R. Walpole, K.C.B., who inspected the troops, barracks, hospitals, &c. Some good horse racing came off each afternoon, none but gentleman riders being allowed. Another treat was given at the Regimental Theatre of her Majesty's 90th Infantry. The bill of fare is a good one ; viz., "Used Up," followed by "The Ethiopian Serenaders," and concluding with "My Wife's Second Floor."

94th Regiment. A few days ago James O'Neil, private of H.M. 94th band, was presented by Captain Charles Arthur Elliot with a new trumpet. Captain Elliot, after having made a most encouraging speech to the band, was heartily cheered by the men.

95th Regiment. Lieutenant Stubbs is acting as Instructor of Musketry to the regiment.

97th Regiment. Lieutenant Shaw has been examined at Aldershot this week by a board of which Colonel Edwardes, C.B., 49th Regiment, was president, as to his fitness for promotion to the rank of captain.

Royal Malta Fencibles. Letters from Malta announce the death of Captain G. Gouder of this regiment on the 14th inst. He had been over 50 years in the Service.

We learn from the *North China Herald* that the main forts at Taku are being systematically and effectually destroyed. The same authority informs us that the English and French forces do not seem to amalgamate, but keep quite distinct from each other, which appears to be satisfactory to both parties.

One of the heaviest Armstrong siege guns manufactured in Woolwich Arsenal was this week tested at the proof butt. The gun was fired two rounds, each time with a charge of 25 lb. of powder and a 100 lb. shot. The trial was perfectly satisfactory, and the gun was forthwith stored with others of that class proved during the preceding days of the week, to be issued for service. A couple of the Whitworth cannon were afterwards subjected to the ordinary test. The first was a 12-pounder, which stood the trial exceedingly well, and was very much admired. The power of the gun was of such an extraordinary nature that the shot penetrated completely through the mound of earth against which it was fired. The second, an 84-pounder was then fired—two rounds with a charge of 24 lb. of powder and a service shot. After the second round it was observed that the joints had started, showing a crevice at that part of the gun where the junction of the segments is effected. The crevice, although exceedingly slight, was clearly perceptible when pointed out by those accustomed to that duty.

The following Circular Memorandum has been issued :—"His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief desires that in future all demands from regiments abroad for arms, accoutrements, or other stores, be, prior to their transmission to head-quarters, submitted to the military store-officer at the nearest station, in order that he may state, on the demands, whether he has the means of complying with them in whole or in part.—By command, James Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant-General."

Colonel Ladonni, an officer of the Sardinian Cavalry, intrusted with a special mission to this country, for the purpose of entering into negotiations for the manufacture of English ordnance for the Sardinian Government, has visited Woolwich Arsenal with a view of making arrangements for proving at the Government butt a number of the guns and mortars already completed.

The 12-pounder guns (iron), which have for so many years past done duty in the saluting battery on the Spar Bastion of the Portsmouth lines, having become overvented from continued firing, a fatigue party of the Royal Artillery has during the last week been employed in mounting new guns, which were received at the gun department from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

Experiments have again been made at Shoeburyness, under the direction of the Ordnance Select Committee, against Thorncroft's patent iron embrasure, and with great success. Although the granite masonry surrounding the embrasure was entirely destroyed by the tremendous strokes of iron hail directed against it, the embrasure itself was comparatively uninjured. Truly at the present time gold and iron are running a keen race together for the honour of christening the wonderful age in which we *live*, and by which it will be known to our posterity.

It will be seen by the *Gazette* of November 20th that Lieutenant Rogers, H.M. 44th, and Lieutenant Burslem, H.M. 67th, who were mentioned in dispatches, have been promoted to unattached captaincies without purchase for their distinguished conduct. The latter officer's commission as ensign bears date 20th February, 1857 ; the former has two years more service, and was present with his regiment at the fall of Sebastopol. Ensign Chaplin has also received an instalment of the reward of his gallant behaviour by promotion to a lieutenancy without purchase in H.M. 100th Regiment.

A number of Major Rhodes's patent picketing screws,

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which are eminently adapted for an extemporary encampment, or roadside bivouac of cavalry, have been received at Woolwich for experimental trials, by order of Sir Richard Airey, Quartermaster-General. The screws are after the corkscrew fashion, and, with lines attached, are for the purpose of tethering horses. They are of two sizes—viz., 14 inches and 16 inches long, and weigh, with two ropes attached, 2 lb. and 2¼ lb. each; and, according to the statement of the Duke of Cambridge, recommending the screws for a service trial with the Royal Artillery in their Monday's route marches from Woolwich, the method of picketing horses will be exceedingly simplified. This system is two-thirds lighter, and about an eighth cheaper than the new French system of picketing horses adopted only last year, the weight of which, giving accommodation for 15 horses, is about 125 lb., and the cost from 24*s.* to 28*s.*; whereas 15 of Major Rhodes's heaviest tethering screws, with connecting lines attached, weigh only 37½ lb., and cost from 18*s.* to 20*s.* only. The first trial is expected to take place on Monday next.

Major St. George Nugent, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General at Aldershot, is on leave to the 31st of December.

The majority of the troops at the Hythe School of Musketry having completed their course of instruction, have left during the present week. Second-Class Instructor Richardson has returned from Canada, where he has been attached to the Royal Canadian Rifles.

Sir Maurice Berkeley.—We (*Cheltenham Examiner*), regret to have to state that Sir Maurice is at present confined to Berkeley Castle by a rather severe attack of gout. The friends of the gallant admiral will, however, be pleased to learn that the attack is not considered to be of a dangerous character.

Red Tape in China.—The *Times* correspondent writes:—"Some complaints have been made about the Commissariat, and Sir John Michel commented strongly on the Commissariat officers of his division during the march from Tang-kow. The fact is that the Commissariat officers are so tied down by red tape that they dare not purchase anything for which they cannot produce a receipt. The villages contained ample supplies; the villagers were anxious to sell, but, not being acquainted with the mode of writing practised by Europeans, they could not supply a receipt for the money they received. This produced some delay, but the men eventually got their rations, and orders have been given with a view of obviating such difficulties in future."

Wafer Rations.—The French papers are full of a wonderful tablet prepared by the Maison Chollet, of whose preparations our Crimean soldiers must have so many grateful recollections. One of the new preparations about the size of a visiting card, put into hot water, will furnish a capital rich soup, and the *Moniteur de l'Armée* declares that 100,000 rations may be packed in the space of three cubic metres (or 9 feet 9 inches square).

The French Army.—Brigadier-General Collineau, who has been advanced to the grade of General of Division (Lieut.-General) for his services in China, served in the 2nd Regiment of the Legion Etrangère; his commission as captain bears date Jan. 1845. Auguste Andre O'Malley, a captain of 1843, in the old 51st Regiment of the Line, colonel of the 102nd of the line, has been promoted to the rank of Major-General. M. de Bentzmann, who has received similar promotion for services, is a captain of Artillery of the date of 1841. A considerable number of promotions in the Legion of Honour, appear in the *Moniteur* for the Chinese War, as well as a long list of *decorés* and men promoted.

Amusements for the Soldiery in India.—The following Order has been issued by Sir Hugh Rose:—"Head Quarters, Calcutta, October 6.—The Commander-in-Chief wishes to place on a regular and permanent footing, and to render general the means of recreation, instruction, and employment in useful trades, of the soldiers of the army. In this sense His Excellency calls on officers commanding divisions to transmit to the Adjutant-General of the Army reports carefully drawn up on the means in question, which are actually in existence at the stations under their command, specifying their description and capability of improvement. For example: Whether there are barrack accommodations for schools, soldiers' reading and coffee rooms, workshops for instruction and practice in trades, gardens for the growth of vegetables, gymnasia, single stick practice and cricket grounds, skittle and ball alleys. The reports should also specify the capabilities which each station, and the country around it, afford for the practice of the various trades, which in the soldiers' hands may be a source of pastime and profit to themselves, and of essential use to troops in the field. Workshops, as a system, may be said to be unknown in this army. The Commander-in-Chief is most anxious that they should be introduced into it, and developed to the greatest possible extent, that not only soldiers, but their children also should learn trades." Sir Hugh Rose can speak from his own experience as to the advantage of soldiers knowing trades. It would have been a material advantage to the force under his orders in the late campaign, as well as to the Service, if there had been soldiers in its ranks who worked in iron and wood; who could have repaired damaged rifles, saddlery, tents, &c., made shoes and summer clothing. There was plenty of material, wood, iron, khakee cloth, leather, &c., but unfortunately next to no workmen. General Officers are invited to offer any suggestions which may occur to them, and to elicit information from officers commanding regiments on the important subject of the Government Order, which has for its object the useful occupation of the soldier's long leisure during an Indian hot season, as well as his comfort and welfare whilst in the service, and after he has left it. Useful occupation must be the means of raising the moral condition of the soldier; it causes habits of order and industry to take the place of idleness and intemperance, which enervate the best health, the noblest energies, the ablest intellects. Useful occupation has further advantages. It enables the soldier to gain a competency whilst in the service, and a livelihood when he returns to his home. It enables him to bring up well his family, to assist aged parents, and to settle down into a good and useful member of the State.

Jersey.—In consequence of the inconvenience and danger attendant on the passage of the "Bridge," a ledge of rocks which is uncovered for a few hours at low tides between Elizabeth Castle, Jersey, and the main land; the new Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Douglas, has determined on removing the troops from the Castle to the barracks in Fort Regent, on the hill over the town of St. Helier's. This change will be a boon to the men and officers who have hitherto been almost close prisoners in the Castle, especially during the winter months; and even when able to leave, the tide, particularly during the prevalence of north-west winds, rushes up with such speed as to render the danger very great, and not a year passes but that men are drowned in returning off pass at night to their sea-girt quarters. The old Castle will in future be occupied by married men, who seldom quit the place, and are glad of the good accomodation it affords; and the rest of the troops will be quartered on the main land as soon as the casemates in the Fort are sufficiently repaired to receive them. Major-General Douglas deserves the best thanks of the soldier for this most considerate act. We learn by a letter from Jersey that the guns which are mounted in Fort Regent, and in all the other batteries round the island, have been painted in colours similar to the parapets and embrasures on which they are mounted. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the engineers to the War Department, that the objects in a fortification should be rendered as little conspicuous as possible, and that by an assimilation of the colours this object would be effected. We understand that the deception thus carried out is perfectly successful, and we presume that it will be extended to all the batteries throughout Her Majesty's dominions. It will however be some time before, at a nearer view, our eyes are accustomed to green guns and stone-coloured muzzles, instead of the sober hues our dogs of war have hitherto sported.

Recruiting.—The annexed Circular Memorandum has been addressed to the Army at home in reference to recruiting for the regular Army:—"Horse Guards, November 13.—In every instance of the enlistment of volunteers from the Militia into the regular and Indian military forces, commanding officers are requested to report to adjutants of Militia the approval, or otherwise, of the men, within the period specified in the conditional discharge certificate received by the volunteer from the Militia previous to his enlistment into the regular or Indian Army. The attention of commanding officers is called to the annexed Circular Memorandum,* addressed to inspecting field-officers of recruiting districts, prohibiting recruiting parties from attempting in any way to induce Militiamen to leave their respective regiments in order to enlist into the Line.—By command of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief.—A. Horsford, Deputy Adjutant-General."

* All recruiting parties are to be strictly forbidden from attempting in any way to induce Militiamen to leave their respective regiments in order to enlist in Her Majesty's regular forces; Militiamen having no more right so to enlist than men of one Line regiment have to enlist in another, without the consent of the commanding officer. Such a proceeding on their part amounts to desertion, and will expose them to the penalties attached to that offence, a liability which every opportunity should be taken to make known. Volunteers, therefore, who may be anxious to enlist in the regular Army, should apply for permission to their commanding officers, who will exercise their discretion as to granting their request. It is to be clearly understood, that in all cases of men receiving conditional releases for the purpose of enlisting into the Line, they will, as now, be required to refund 18*s.* 6*d.*, to cover the bounty and other expenses incurred on their enrolment, also any balance of bounty they may have received in advance on account of their first engagement, if reattested for a second.

Paymaster.—A correspondent suggests that "a paymaster who had served 15 years as commissioned and non-coramissioned officer, of which 10 years shall have been as a commissioned officer on full pay, and therefore in receipt of 15*s.* a day, should at once receive the honorary rank of captain (now conferred for five years' service as paymaster, although he may not have served in any rank previously). After 25 years' service as a commissioned and non-commissioned officer, of which at least 15 years shall have been as a commissioned officer on full pay, including not less than five years as a paymaster, to rank as an honorary major (now conferred after 15 years' service as a paymaster only, or after 15 years as a commissioned officer, of which 10 years shall have been as a paymaster). To attain the rank of captain all previous service before appointment as a paymaster is now ignored, and for that of major all service in the ranks, as also all but five years of commissioned service. As regards the first, there are instances of paymasters of thirty years' general service, nearly twenty of which commissioned, but not having five as a paymaster, who have not yet got rank as captain, while others of simply five as a paymaster have attained it. Secondly, others of more than fifteen years commissioned service, and ten years previously as non-commissioned officers, are precluded from the rank of major, because ten of the fifteen had not been as paymaster; thus, in some instances, the far senior officer is without honorary rank at all, his junior having attained it simply as the result of accident from a death vacancy, &c., giving him the paymastership earlier, and not from any superior merit."

COLCHESTER CAMP.

The yearly course of musketry instruction of the 9th and 10th depots, stationed in this camp, has just concluded, and by an examination of the subjoined returns, it will be seen that the improvement, at least in one Depot Battalion, has been most marked and regular during the past three years. The 9th battalion comprises the depots of the 1st Royals, 6th, 54th, 56th, 66th, and 88th Regiments, and the 10th battalion includes 5th Fusiliers, 34th, 37th, 38th, 44th, and 97th Regiments, the total number of men under rifle instruction being about 1300; these, however, do not include the best soldiers in the Army, the depots being made up chiefly of young recruits, or men who have been invalided home after years of foreign service, and therefore not the most likely men to rank high in the figure of merit. It is now well known that each man is expected to have eight days' firing during the year, and that the range varies from 100 to 900 yards. For this purpose the men have been regularly drafted to Landguard Fort, near Harwich, where an excellent rifle range has been obtained, and the following is the official result of the yearly course of instruction:—

	Average Points.				Figure of Merit.		Average Points.		No. of Men per cent. in each Class at Final Classification			Marksmen, per cent.
	1st Period.	File Firing.	Volley Firing.	Skirmishing.	Battalion.	Best Company.	2nd period 2nd class.	3rd period 1st class.	3rd cl.	2nd cl.	1st cl.	
9th bat.	14·88	8·9	7·35	4·01	35·22	39·37	8·85	5·11	17	58	25	5
10th do.	15·14	10·13	8·21	4·88	38·36	44·11	8·16	5·41	18	59	24	4

The best shot in the 9th battalion was Sergeant M. Knights, 1st battalion, 6th Regiment, who made 13 points; the best judge of distance was Private J. Smith, 88th Regiment, who made 23 points in the 1st class. The figure of merit in the 10th battalion in 1858 was 28·04, and in 1859, 35·21, thus showing an increase of several points in each year, which clearly proves the soundness of the principles upon which the musketry training of the soldier is based. A powerful spirit of emulation exists amongst the men, espepeially of the 10th battalion, which is fostered and encouraged by the officers, who have done all in their power to promote the efficiency of the troops. In fact, the men in their undue anxiety to stand well, have failed to make so good a score as they might otherwise have obtained. Although the ordinary summer course of instruction has terminated, the recruits, in large bodies, are still sent to Landguard Fort for proliminary instruction. Without any invidious allusion to other depots, we may mention that the men of the 5th Fusiliers have considerably distinguished themselves, Private J. Lomas, of the 1st battalion of that regiment, being the best shot in the Depot Battalion, having gained 12 points, and Private J. Bargair obtained 22 points as best judge of distance.

SHORNCLIFF.

The Infantry Brigade at Shorncliff, consisting of the 1st battalion 16th, 2nd battalion 17th, and the 2nd battalion of the 18th Regiments, marched out on Tuesday under the command of Brigadier Garvock. The route taken was down the Military Road into Sandgate, through the turnpike across Coolnige Bridge over the S. E. Railway, thence along the Cheriton Road and into Folkestone, returning to the camp by the upper Sandgate Road. During the march the 16th Regiment enlivened it by singing several part songs and choruses.

2nd battalion 21st Regiment. The head-quarters of this regiment, consisting of six companies, marched on the camp on Tuesday last, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Edward W. D. Lowe, C.B. The following officers also accompanied the battalion:—Captains F. G. King, S. G. B. St. Clair Giffard; Lieutenants Channer, Browne, Thornburn, Blakesley; Ensigns Walker, Feilden, Whitton; Paymaster G. Thompson; Adjutant Ferguson; Surgeon T. L. Nash, M.D.; Quartermaster P. F. Foley; 27 sergeants, 16 drummers, 427 rank and file, 31 women, and 51 children. Four companies have also marched to Dover, 2 captains, 4 subalterns, 1 staff, 14 sergeants, 2 drummers, 254 rank and file. The depôt marched from Aldershot on Monday last for Portsmouth, to embark for Nenagh, Ireland, it consisted of 140 of all ranks.

On the arrival of the 21st at Shorncliff, the sergeants of the 16th Regiment invited the sergeants of this Regiment to dinner, and the sergeants of the 18th gave them an invite to breakfast and dinner on the following day.

To show the good fellowship existing between the different corps in the Army, it may be mentioned that on the night previous to the 21st leaving Aldershot the sergeants of the 2nd battalion of the 25th Royal Scotch Borderers invited the sergeants of the former regiment to a dinner and ball; the lieut.-colonel of the 25th and many of the officers honoured the ball with their presence. The ball-room was decorated with evergreens and colours, and dancing was kept up with great animation until morning.

Testimonial to a Sergeant.—On Monday evening, the 19th inst., the non-commissioned officers of the 4th battalion Military Train, assembled in their mess-room, E range, Shorncliff, for the purpose of presenting to Sergeant Dominick Diamond, who has completed 24 years and 38 days' service, with an elegant gold lever watch, with the following inscription, "Presented to Sergeant Dominick Diamond by the non-commissioned officers of the 4th Battalion Military Train, as a token of their esteem, November, 1860." At the same time also a handsome Douay Bible, value 3*l.* 15*s.*, which was purchased by subscription amongst the privates of the corps, was also presented to the sergeant. In it was the following inscription:—"Presented to Sergeant D. Diamond by the privates of the 4th battalion Military Train, as a token of esteem, November, 1860."

On Thursday morning last Captain G. H. Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, stationed at Shorncliff, was married at Sandgate Church to Miss Blanche Emma Beatrice Case, daughter of Mrs. Case, Undercliff. The gallant captain gave a day's leave and a day's pay to every man in his company, and a large number availed themselves of the privilege granted by attending to witness the ceremony.

Volunteer Movements.—On October 29th a ri contest for prizes took place at Rye, Sussex, between members of various corps of the Cinque Ports, Surrey, Sussex, and Kent Rifle Volunteers. On that occasion the 1st prize, a silver cup, was awarded to Sergeant Renhall of the 1st (Hastings) Rifle corps; it having however come to the knowledge of Lieutenant A. M. Leith, commanding the 5th (Folkestone) Rifle corps, that Sergeant Renhall had contested the match with a five-groove rifle, instead of a long or short Government Enfield one, that officer immediately put himself in communication with the officer commanding the Rye corps, claiming the first prize for Private Thomas Kennett, of the Folkestone corps, the result will be apparent on perusal of the following:—

Right Sub-Division, 3rd Company, Cinque Port Rifles,
Rye, 12th November, 1860.

Sir,—A meeting of the officers and non-commissioned officers of this sub-division, held this day to take into consideration a letter received from Lieutenant Leith, the officer commanding the 5th (Folkestone) Company Cinque Ports

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Rifles, relative to the silver cup awarded to Sergeant Renhall, of the 1st Company, Cinque Ports Rifles, on the 29th October, 1860, at Rye.

It was unanimously resolved that Sergeant Renhall is not entitled to the silver cup, he not having complied with the printed regulations for the day confining the competition to the use of the long or the short Enfield rifle, and also that Private Thomas Kennett of the 5th (Folkestone) Company, C.P.R., is entitled to the said cup; Lieutenant Crake of the 1st (Hastings) Company to the silver medal, and Private Brittenden, of the 4th (Hythe), C.P.R., to the bronze medal. Signed, WM. MACKINNON, Captain Commanding C.P.R.

F. BELLINGHAM, Ensign.
R. C. N. DAVIES, Honorary Surgeon.
JAS. F. PLOMBY, Paymaster.
A. B. VIDLAR, Colour Sergeant.
T. L. GRACE, Sergeant, &c. &c.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOVEMBER 20.

UNATTACHED.

To be Captains without purchase.

Lieutenant Robert Montresor Rogers, from the 44th Foot.

Lieutenant Nathaniel Burslem, from the 67th Foot.

100th Foot—Ensign John Worthy Chaplin, from the 67th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Bleazby, appointed to the 90th Foot.

NOTICE.

The next examination of candidates for admission to Sandhurst will be held during the week which commences the 17th of December, 1860.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 23RD NOVEMBER, 1860.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Assistant-Surgeon Joseph Watts, from the 70th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Davidson, appointed to the Staff.

10th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Robert Spencer Liddell, from the 15th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Shirley Ball, who exchanges.

11th Light Dragoons—Surgeon John Burton St. Croix Crosse having completed 20 years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under the Royal Warrant of 1st October, 1858.

4th Regiment of Foot—Staff-Assistant-Surgeon James Bell Jardine to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Kearney, appointed to the Staff.

11th Foot—Serjeant-Major John Robinson Atkins to be Quartermaster, vice William Charles Napier, dismissed the service by the sentence of a General Court Martial.

15th Foot—Lieutenant Thomas Shirley Ball, from the 10th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Spencer Liddell, who exchanges.

31st Foot—Staff-Surgeon William Freeman Daniell, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Atkinson, appointed to the Staff.

39th Foot—Staff-Surgeon Charles Thompson Abbott, M.B., to be Surgeon, vice George Thomas Woodman, M.D., placed upon half-pay.

53rd Foot—Captain Sidney Godolphin Quicke to be Major, by purchase, vice Annesley Paul Gore, who retires; Lieutenant Robert Fannin Stoney to be Captain, by purchase, vice Quicke; Ensign Robert Brown to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stoney.

56th Foot—Ensign Henry John Nuthall to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Williams, promoted; Lieutenant John William Huskisson to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Williams, promoted.

58th Foot—Major Charles Hood to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Cyprian Bridge, who retires; Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Thompson to be Major, by purchase, vice Hood; Lieutenant John Augustus Tighe to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson; Ensign Charles Edward Foster to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tighe; William George Clayton Wade, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Murray, promoted.

70th Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgeon William Evelyn Alston, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Watts, appointed to the 1st Dragoon Guards.

84th Foot—Surgeon James McGrigor Grant, M.D., having completed 20 years' full pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under the Royal Warrant of 1st October, 1858.

87th Foot—Surgeon Richard George Davys Banon, having completed 20 years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under the Royal Warrant of 1st October, 1858.

89th Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgeon J. Sumpner Joyner, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Walsh, appointed to the Staff.

93rd Foot—Captain and Brevet-Major William Gustavus Alexander Middleton, to be Major, by purchase, vice George Cornwall, who retires; Lieutenant Arthur Collett Nightingale, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Middleton; Ensign Charles Hastie, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Nightingale.

96th Foot—Captain William Frederick Metge from half-pay Gold Coast Artillery Corps, to be Captain, vice John Smith Cannon, who exchanges; Lieutenant George Irwin Thompson, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Metge, who retires; Ensign Edward Barrett Hodges Curteis to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Thompson.

1st West India Regiment—Ensign Arthur F. Piercy Cosens, from the 9th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Bourke, promoted.

2nd West India Regiment—Ensign Andrew Halliday Hall, from the 20th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice O'Shaughnessy, promoted.

UNATTACHED.

Captain and Brevet-Colonel William Henry Adams, half-pay unattached, Professor of Fortification at the Royal Military College, to be Major, without purchase.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Thomas Johnston Atkinson, from the 31st Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Daniell, appointed to the 31st Foot.

To be Staff-Assistant Surgeons—Assistant-Surgeon William Alexander Davidson, M.D., from the 1st Dragoon Guards, vice F. O'Conor, placed upon half-pay; Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Walsh, from the 89th Foot, vice Alston, appointed to the 70th Foot; Assistant-Surgeon Edward Barrett Kearney, from the 4th Foot, vice Joyner, appointed to the 89th Foot.

BREVET.

Captain Robert Petley, Half-pay, Unattached, Professor of Military Surveying at the Royal Military College, to be Major in the Army.

Captain Francis Tower, Adjutant of the Recruiting District at Warley, to have the local rank of Major while so employed.

THE WHITWORTH RIFLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In an article contained in your paper of Saturday, Nov. 10th, some statements are made respecting the Whitworth rifle and ordnance, which we think render a reply necessary.

It is, we believe, admitted that the results of the experiments at Hythe and Woolwich proved incontestably the superiority of the Whitworth rifle over the Enfield, in accuracy of shooting, power of penetration, and flatness of trajectory, and it is difficult to believe that these are not advantages showing superiority "in respect of its use as a military arm."

With regard to fouling, we are not aware that on any occasion the Whitworth rifle, when used with proper ammunition, has fouled. We are quite ready to prove, if indeed any other proof be now necessary, that it has no tendency to foul.

We have been informed that when certain official experiments were made, at which Mr. Whitworth was not present or represented, one rifle had shown some superiority over the Whitworth, and that the latter had manifested a tendency to foul; but we also ascertained that the shooting of the Whitworth was, on that occasion, far below its average, and the cartridges supplied from the Government establishment were found to have a short weight of powder.

It may be well to mention that the alleged superior rifle above referred to was a grooved rifle, made with the bore and turn adopted by Mr. Whitworth, that it has since been tested with some of our rifles, and did not appear by any means superior. We may add that it did not devolve upon Mr. Whitworth to supply ammunition for the official trial, and we know of no reason why his rifles were not (if they were not) fully tested with regard to fouling. It is hardly worth while to state that Mr. Whitworth did not decline to supply ammunition, and that he did not place any impediments in the way of an investigation which he was very anxious to have concluded, having placed at the free disposal of the Government the improvements he had made.

It may, however, be fairly suggested, that there is now no necessity to refer to trials made at Hythe or Woolwich in 1857 to ascertain what the Whitworth rifle can do; we venture to appeal to the results of the recent rifle contests held in various parts of the country. It is reasonable to suppose that similar results were, or ought to have been, obtained in the Hythe and Woolwich official trials, as our rifles have not been altered since these trials were made. In reply to your statement respecting the delay of the delivery of the 12-and 80-pounder guns which were purchased by the Government on the 27th of August, we beg to say that the 80-pounder was detained in order to enable us to make some experiments with shells of very large capacity. In doing this we were furthering the objects of the Government, and were not delaying the experiments of the Committee, who have been long in possession of brass guns bored and rifled on our system.—We are, &c.,

THE WHITWORTH RIFLE COMPANY.

Sackville Street, Manchester.

MR. THOMAS'S RIFLED CANNON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Considerable attention was excited a few weeks back by a report of the enormous range obtained with Mr. Lynall Thomas's rifled cannon; and some surprise has been manifested that no further trials should have been made with this gun.

Will you permit me, as a friend of Mr. Thomas, and a lover of fair play, to explain the cause of this delay?

In the spring of last year a field-gun, rifled on Mr. Thomas's principle, gave so great a range (at that period, the greatest ever obtained) as to attract the attention of the Government; and he was requested by the Secretary for War to furnish an estimate of the expenses necessary for continuing the trial. In reply, he asked to be allowed to make the experiment on a much larger scale. To this the Secretary for War objected, stating, however, that if Mr. Thomas chose to produce a large gun, and projectiles of the description he proposed, he might do so; but that the expenses could not be guaranteed to him unless the trial proved successful.

Mr. Thomas, accordingly, at his own risk and with numerous obstacles to contend against, produced the gun recently tried; but notwithstanding the unprecedented results obtained with it, and the enormous test which it stood, every kind of shift has been employed not only to evade payment of expenses already incurred, but also to compel Mr. Thomas to continue the trials at his own private costs.

Having no other alternative, Mr. Thomas signified his willingness to continue the trials, provided the Secretary for War would distinctly state what result would be considered successful, and whether or no the expenses would be guaranteed to him in the event of such result being obtained. To this an answer was received last week, stating that if the gun upon a further trial again gave satisfactory results, that is to say, if it stood 50 rounds in succession, fired with the unheard-of charge of 25 lb. of powder, and if the projectiles gave equally satisfactory results then, "the trial being concluded," "the payment of the expenses would be considered," adding, moreover, that before any such payment could be made (*i.e.* the bare expenses of the trial), it would be necessary that Mr. Thomas should place unreservedly in the hands of the authorities the whole principle of the construction of the gun and projectiles, the result of six years' labour, and for the cost of as many thousands spent in experiments!

Now, sir, Mr. Thomas complains that whilst others have had large sums of money granted for the purpose of carrying out immature ideas, he, who never demanded his expenses until he had exhibited a result which should fully justify the Government in making the necessary outlay, has had his claims evaded.

It is to be hoped that the attention of the Secretary for War will be directed to this matter.

It really is not to be supposed that a hard-working inventor will devote his time, energy, and money, solely for his individual gratification, or even for the collective "beaux yeux" of a committee, however select.—I am, &c.,

A MINOR CANNON.

P.S. Since writing the above I observed in the *Times* of Wednesday that one of the Armstrong guns, a new "7-inch strengthened," is stated to have been proved at Woolwich with a charge of 25lb. powder and 100lb. shot; three rounds being fired, it was returned into store for use, having been pronounced perfectly successful. From Mr. Thomas's 7-inch rifled cannon three rounds were fired, with charges of 25lb. of powder each, and one of 28lb.; but with this difference, that three rounds, two with 25lb. and one with 28lb., were fired at an elevation of 37 degrees, and projectiles of 174lb. weight, notwithstanding which the success of the trial is attempted to be denied!

[NOTE.—A charge of 25 lb. is certainly heavy; but the gun, which seems to possess very considerable power, is very heavy also. Our correspondent will perhaps oblige us by comparing the results achieved with the weight, or portability of the two guns. Mr. Thomas's gun can no doubt be much reduced in weight, and if it stands the test he will not consider himself discouraged from the prosecution of his experiments.—ED.]

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, NOVEMBER 20.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—The Hon. W. Chetwynd to the Ariadne; Thomas W. Simeon to the Miranda, additional, for disposal.

Master—W. H. Fawchner to the Mersey.

Staff-Surgeon—John Sloan, M.D., to the Royal Adelaide, depot ship at Devonport.

Surgeons—William Davis, M.D., M.A., to the Immortalité, 51, at Portsmouth; George B. Hill to the Jason; John Johnson, M.D. (c), to the Sansparcil.

Paymaster—Edwin Harris, additional, to the Indus.

Assistant-Surgeons—William Carmichael, M.D. (acting), to the Immortalité; Charles C. Mitchinson (acting), to the Jason; F. F. Flynn to the Argus.

Assistant-Paymasters—Thomas Backhouse to the Immortalité; Thomas O. Joynson in charge of the Caradoc; Melville Maxwell to the Impregnable, as supernumerary.

Secretary's Clerk—Assistant-Paymaster James N. Robinson to the Impregnable.

Clerks—C. R. Drew to the Immortalité; Horatio W. P. Koosgstra to the Jason; Richard Drury to the Ariel; Thomas March to the Geyser.

Clerk's Assistant—Alfred Smith to the Colossus.

Inspectors of Machinery Afloat—William Rumble, from the Royal Albert to the Marlborough; John Davey to the Royal Albert; John Downie to the Princess Charlotte.

Chief Engineers—Francis Pearce, from the Cressy, to the Asia, for service in the Duke of Wellington; Richard H. Cowan to the Cressy; John Bonney to the Racoon; Thomas H. Symons to the Jason; Francis G. Barr to the Immortalité.

First-Classs Assistant-Engineer—Stephen Matthews (acting) to the Immortalité.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineers—George L. D. P. Keeling, to the Jason; John Osborne, and John Critchley (acting), to the Immortalité; William Young, to the Pembroke.

Third Class Assistant-Engineers—Joshua Kay, to the Indus, for the Procris; John Ferguson (acting), to the Russell; James Ritchie and John Stewart, to the Jason; George J. Barber (acting), James Wootton (acting), and Daniel Cartmel to the Immortalité; Joseph Tapp (acting), to the Jason; William Stewart (acting) and George Sullivan (acting), to the Cumberland, as supernumeraries; John Reeth (acting), to the Indus, as supernumerary.

ADMIRALTY, NOVEMBER 22.

PROMOTIONS.

Captain—Commander Frederick H. Stirling (1854), of the Hero, to be Captain.

Commanders—Lieutenant Alexander Philips (1850), of the Ariadne, to be Commander; W. H. Edye to the Hero, vice Stirling, promoted.

Lieutenants—William Parsons and Francis S. D. Broughton.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant—E. F. Weld (additional), to the Hawke, for the Coast-Guard service.

Masters—Henry W. Inglis to the Gorgon; Frederick Townsend to the Icarus.

Paymasters—Alfred Barrow to the Barraconta; Edwin Harris and John Retalluck to the Meander (additional), for service on shore.

Second Master—John E. Price to the Nile.

Midshipman—A. A. S. Watts to the Mersey.

Master's Assistant—William J. Taylor to the Rhadamanthus.

Chief Engineers—James Roffee to the Asia, for the Sutlej; Peter Wood to the Mersey.

First-Class Assistant Engineers—James Leatham to the Racoon; Thomas A. Simmonds to the Gorgon.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineer—Walter Ash to the Marlborough.

Third-Class Assistant-Engineers—John Taylor to the Hero; Peter M'Allister to the Firebrand.

Alacrity, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander John K. E. Baird, left Malta on the 22nd instant, with a mail for the fleet at Corfu.

Ariadne, 26, screw steam-frigate, Captain Edward Vansittart, has gone into harbour from Plymouth Sound.

Bulldog. Captain Sir L. M'Clintock is now dismantling along side the Dockyard, Portsmouth, and returning to the Board of Trade the scientific instruments which he has used during his survey of the coast of Greenland. No orders have yet arrived to pay her off, but they are hourly expected.

Camperdown, old sailing three-decker, is rapidly progressing under the hands of the workmen in her transformation to a coal depot; she will lie up the harbour with three others of a similar class, and supply the smaller vessels with fuel for the purpose of replenishing the men-of-war at Spithead. Moorings are now being laid down for her in Borough Hole, and it is expected that in about six weeks she will be ready to take them up.

Centaur, 6, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Commander E. D. D. Aplin, was at Shanghai on the 19th of September.

Charybdis, 21, screw, Captain the Honourable G. D. Keane, arrived at Spithead on Wednesday last, from Sheerness.

Coquette, 6, dispatch-vessel, will go out of dock at Portsmouth on Monday next, after undergoing a repair, which may be best described by stating that she has been three-fourths newly built. She never was such a sound vessel as at the present time. She is receiving her copper.

Dasher, Commander Philip de Saumarez, with the whole of the officers and crew, and the officers and crews of the tenders Mercury, Ceres, and Jersey, have subscribed one day's pay towards the fund for assisting the unhappy families of the cutter Express, lost some few weeks ago on the rocks off the French coast.

Dee, 4, paddlewheel steam-vessel, Master Commander T. C. Pullen, was hauled on Tuesday into the basin at Keyham steamyard, to unload boilers and marine gear.

Desperate, 8, Commander John Ross, which had been ordered round from Plymouth to Portsmouth, and was waiting orders at Spithead for the West Indies, was suddenly

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directed by telegraph on the afternoon of the 19th inst. to proceed to Portland, and there await further orders for sailing to her destination.

Euryalus, 51, was paid off on the 19th, and is now dismantling, under the hands of the steam reserve alongside the dockyard, Portsmouth. She is to be fitted with a poop, and will probably be commissioned for an Admiral's flag. Her crew were paid off under the new system lately brought into operation, by which, instead of leaving the men hanging about a fortnight or three weeks, they were settled with and dismissed forty-eight hours after arrival. By this, Jack is able to keep up the good character he may have earned at sea, and to present himself for a new ship, with none of his shore-going scrapes to go against him. It also enables the Service to secure the return of the men at an earlier date, and is in all respects an improvement. The ship is expected to be ready for sea in about two months.

Fancy, 2, screw gun-boat, has been placed in dock at Portsmouth to have her beds lowered prior to receiving her new boilers. The latter are fitted on the tube-protecting plan of Mr. Langley, inspector of machinery afloat, and attached to Her Majesty's Royal yacht Victoria and Albert.

Flying Fish, 6, screw steam-sloop, Commander Charles W. Hope, arrived on Sunday in Plymouth Sound from Portland, United States, having made a better passage than might have been expected, when the weather which she had to encounter is taken into consideration. The following is an abstract of her log:

Date.	Wind.	Force.	Latitude.	Longitude.
Oct. 21	E.S.E....	6	43 12	68 12
Oct. 22	Easterly	3	42 6	66 3
Oct. 23	E.S.E. ...	4	41 25	63 20
Oct. 24	W.N.W.	7	41 20	60 20
Oct. 25	Variable	3	43 33	58 0
Oct. 26	Easterly	3	41 34	56 16
Oct. 27	Variable	6	42 36	53 0
Oct. 28	Northerly	8	42 33	49 52
Oct. 29	N.E. ...	7	42 30	47 6
Oct. 30	N.N.W.	5	42 42	44 8
Oct. 31	N.N.E....	6	42 55	41 10
Nov. 1	Easterly	8	41 10	38 1
Nov. 2	E. by S. & N....	5	42 16	37 15
Nov. 3	Variable	4	42 0	35 10
Nov. 4	Easterly	8	42 59	34 40
Nov. 5	N.E. ...	8	43 0	33 50
Nov. 6	N.E. ...	9	42 22	33 49
Nov. 7	Northerly	4	42 42	31 48
Nov. 8	Northerly	6	43 13	29 10
Nov. 9	Easterly	6	42 49	26 39
Nov. 10	N.E. ...	7	42 28	24 35
Nov. 11	E. by N.	5	42 19	22 14
Nov. 12	N.N.E....	6	42 28	20 15
Nov. 13	Northerly	5	42 49	17 33
Nov. 14	West ...	7	44 16	15 39
Nov. 15	Northerly	5	45 25	13 13
Nov. 16	S.E., light	3	47 1	10 8
Nov. 17	Northerly	6	49 4	6 42
Nov. 18	North ...	6	Anchored in Plymouth Sound.	

On the 23rd of October the foretopsailyard of the Flying Fish was sprung, and a heavy swell was experienced from the eastward; on the 24th confused sea. November 6th, ship was struck by a heavy sea; 7th and 9th, heavy swell from the north; 10th, very heavy sea from north-east; 12th, same from north; and 13th, from north-east. This ship has gone up Hamoaze to make good her defects.

Foxhound, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander Alfred Mitchell, had, according to our advices from Malta, which reach down to the 22nd instant, arrived at Malta after a long passage of 23 days from England. She took 9 days in running up to the island from Gibraltar.

Geyser, 6, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Commander Jackson, arrived at Plymouth on Sunday from Portsmouth, with supernumeraries. She has drawn charts for the West Coast of Africa, and has sailed, calling at Lisbon, with supernumeraries for the Channel Fleet.

Glasgow, 51. This magnificent frigate is rapidly approaching completion in Portsmouth dockyard. Her guns in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, were landed at the War Department on the 20th inst., and will be there numbered and stored ready for immediate service.

Harrier, 17, Commander Sir M. MacGregor, is in the basin at Portsmouth, and is rapidly setting up her rigging and running gear. She crossed yards yesterday, and is expected to be ready for sea in about a week or ten days.

Hero, 91, screw liner, Captain G. H. Seymour, has gone into Devonport harbour with a view of being docked and having her defects made good.

Himalaya, 6, iron screw steam-transport ship, Captain John Seccombe, having returned to Portsmouth at the end of last week from her successful trip in search of the Prince of Wales's squadron, began immediately to prepare for further services in her own particular department, and on Monday last she embarked detachments of the 17th, 21st, and 26th Regiments; on Tuesday morning she took on board the City of Dublin Militia Artillery, and sailed for Kingstown, which she safely reached after one of her usually rapid passages, and landed the troops safe and well at their destination.

Immortalité, 51, Captain Hancock, is lying in the basin, Portsmouth, and receiving the last touches from the hands of the caulkers and painters. She is known among her new crew by the rather uneuphonious name of "'Mottalite," Jack being quite unable to twist his tongue into a French mould. This fine frigate is in want of able seamen and petty officers, but we should not think she will have to wait long for hands.

Indus, guard-ship of steam ordinary at Devonpor, Captain Astley Cooper Key, C.B. The crew of this ship have been publicly thanked by the Admiralty for their smartness in fitting out the Orlando.

Jason, 21, screw steam-corvette, Captain E. P. B. Von Donnop. Steam was got up on Monday on board this ship at Devonport, and she went from Hamoaze outside the breakwater to try her speed at the measured mile, and subsequently returned into harbour.

Jersey, cutter, tender to Dasher, Master Barney commanding, employed in the Channel Islands fishery, returned to Portsmouth on the 19th inst., for the purpose of shortening her mast. She was towed over to Alderney by Captain Saumarez.

Megæra, 6, iron screw steam transport-ship, Commander Samuel H. Henderson, left Malta on the 12th instant for Corfu, for the purpose of bringing back invalids. Several officers belonging to the garrison took a passage in her for a trip.

Miranda, 15, screw steam-sloop, Commander Henry C. Glyn, fitting at Sheerness. On Saturday last this sloop, under the charge of Commander O. B. Crewe Read, Mr. W. Price, inspector of machinery afloat at Sheerness, and Mr. G. Blaxland, chief engineer in Her Majesty's dockyard, left Sheerness harbour and proceeded to Mapling Sands for a trial of her machinery at the measured mile, previous to her leaving for Portsmouth. She attained the mean speed of 8½ knots per hour, but it was found necessary to bring her into the harbour again, to undergo some alterations in her boiler, consequent upon the too great accumulation of water. She will remain at Sheerness for some days until the defects are made good.

Nimrod, 6, screw steam-sloop, Commander R. J. Wynniatt, was at Shanghai on the 19th of September. This sloop, which has been in commission since March, 1857, and which left England on the 8th of April following, has been ordered home for several months past.

Octavin, 51, old sailing frigate, having been cut and lengthened about 60 feet, is progressing fast under the workmen's hands in No. 9 dock, Portsmouth yard. The joiners have been put on during the last week. It is expected that she will turn out a fine frigate when completed.

Osborne, paddle, Master-Commander C. H. K. Bower. The suite of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Austria embarked on board this ship on Wednesday, and soon after 11 a.m. she steamed down the Scheldt, and arrived safely yesterday morning in Plymouth Sound.

Pioneer, 6, screw steam-ship, Commander Hugh A. Reilly, arrived at Shanghai, from the Peiho, on the 18th of September, with the detailed account of the proceedings which had occurred at the seat of operations up to the 12th of that month.

Prince of Wales, 131, screw, will try her measured mile next spring.

Rosamond, paddle-vessel, now undergoing extensive repairs in Portsmouth Dockyard, is the late Eclair, which vessel returned from the coast of Africa some years since with the most fatal cases of fever known in this country. She was sunk for a considerable time, and raised again, when she was commissioned and sent to the West Indies. Ill-luck still attended upon her, for she continued to be a very sick ship. Under the name of the Rosamond she is now again in dock undergoing repairs, which she stands much in need of, her timbers in places are full of rottenness and fungus. Some specimens of the latter may be seen branching out like a tree from her midship timbers.

Rose, gun-boat, lying alongside the dockyard at Portsmouth, is fitting out for commission, and had her masts stepped on the 21st inst.

Sanspareil, 70, screw liner, Captain A. P. E. Wilmot, C.B., has had her defects made good at Plymouth, and will return to Queenstown and re-hoist the flag of Rear-Admiral Charles Talbot.

St. George, 90, screw liner, Captain the Honourable Francis Egerton. The crew of this ship were mustered and inspected on Tuesday last at Devonport by the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B. A court-martial was held on board the Impregnable, guard-ship, in Hamoaze, on Saturday, to try John Smale, an ordinary seaman of the St. George, the Hon. Captain F. Egerton, for insubordination, in refusing to obey the orders of Commander E. H. L. Ray, of that ship. The court was composed of Commodore G. H. Seymour, C.B. (Hero), President and Captain A. C. Key, C.B. (Indus), the Right Hon. Lord F. H. Kerr (Impregnable), W. H. Hall, C.B. (Royal Adelaide), A. P. E. Wilmot, C.B. (Sanspareil), E. W. Vansittart (Ariadne), Mr. William Eastlake officiating as judge advocate. From the evidence given it appeared that the prisoner, while the ship was lying in Plymouth Sound on the morning of the 8th instant, was placed in the black list for two days by the commander for "skylarking" about the decks. When the commander directed that punishment, the prisoner said to him in reply, "That all the gun's crew knew that he was not skylarking." The commander thereupon doubled the punishment. In the evening, about an hour and a half after supper, when the black-list men were mustered, the ship's corporal ordered the prisoner to holystone the galley. To that order the prisoner replied that "he could not do it." He was then taken on the quarter-deck, where the commander repeated to him the same order. The prisoner made to that officer the same reply. He was then put in irons. The prisoner, in his defence, admitted the above facts, and said he was now sorry for what he then said. The prisoner called upon Captain Hall, one of the members of the Court, for a character. Captain Hall said the prisoner's character, whilst with him in the Indus, was either "good" or "very good," but, as he had not the certificate with him, he could not say which. The Indus was the prisoner's last ship, from which he was discharged a first-class boy. The Court sentenced him to receive 48 lashes on board the St. George, and to be placed in the second-class conduct list.

Supply, 4, iron screw steam store-ship, Master-Commander W. H. Balliston, arrived at Spithead on Tuesday from the Mediterranean with return stores, &c. She has since reached Woolwich, where she will discharge her cargo, refit, and prepare for further service.

Trafalgar, line-of-battle ship, Channel Squadron, is undergoing a thorough refit alongside the dockyard, Portsmouth, and is at present under the hands of the scrapers and painters.

Tribune is now completely dismantled in the basin, Portsmouth; as in the course of inspection it has been found that some of her timbers are defective, she will go into the dock vacated by the Coquette, when the latter vessel has completed her repairs. Her magnificent lower mainmast is now in the hands of the carpenters, who are stripping off the hoops and bands for the purpose of refitting them with others of a stronger description. This splendid stick, which is said to be the finest and most free from knots ever brought into Her Majesty's Dockyards, was cut ten miles inland, on Vancouver's Island, and dragged down to the sea shore with tackles by the crew of the ship. When we add that the spar is over 100 feet in length, and 2 feet 8½ inches in diameter, the labour and skill required for such an undertaking is not easily appreciated.

Victoria and Albert (Royal yacht), Captain the Hon. J. Denman, embarked the Empress of Austria at Antwerp on Wednesday, and reached Plymouth at 7·30 a.m. yesterday morning. She went into Hamoaze, and having coaled, proceeded on her voyage to Madeira.

THE ARMSTRONG GUN CARRIAGE.—The carriage which is intended to supersede the non-recoil principle for the use of Armstrong's 40-pounder naval gun, and which has been constructed by able and intelligent workmen of the War Department at Portsmouth under the direction of Captain Hewlett, C.B., has undergone some preliminary trials on board of the Excellent gunnery-ship with success. Five-and-twenty rounds were fired from the new carriage with rear-chocks, and on each occasion the recoil came smoothly home to a taut breeching. The carriage was then returned to the workshop to undergo some further improvements of an almost equally important nature. It had been found that on giving the required elevation to the gun, no slide could adjust itself on the stool-bed, on account of the grease and dirt which drip upon the bed when the gun is sponged out. An elevating screw has now been run through the stool-bed, to which also has been attached a new stool-block with hinges, and which can be used with the usual depression block of the service, or not, as may be required. In the absence of the stool-bed, and when the breech of the gun rests on the transom, an elevation of 22 degrees can be obtained for upper-deck firing; and with the assistance of the stool-bed, screws, and quoins, working singly or together, any elevation between that and point blank, and between point-blank and six degrees of depression, which is all the sill of the port will permit of. The gun will also be far more easily trained by the use of rear-chocks in preference to trucks; and so far as the carriage is concerned, we are really now in a fair way of overcoming the great difficulties which have presented themselves in the adaptation of the rifled cannon to the use of the Naval Service.

We find, by intelligence from Lisbon, dated the 17th inst., that the *Diario do Governo* has published an order that the officers and men of the Portuguese navy assume mourning for the space of three days, in memory of the death of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, who was Count of Cape St. Vincent in the Portuguese peerage. Moreover, the keel of a war schooner has been laid in the Royal Arsenal, which is to be called the "Admiral Napier," in commemoration of his services in the so-called war of independence in Portugal.

The Plymouth division of the Channel Fleet had, by the last accounts, arrived at Lisbon, and was at anchor in the Tagus. Nothing of consequence had occurred during the passage out.

The officers of the Revenue Cruisers and stations of the Weymouth divison of Coast Guard have presented to Commander C. M. Luckraft, late inspecting commander of that division, with a classic silver ink-stand, as a token of their esteem and respect for him during the period of his inspection of that division. The pupils of the Rev. William Lake Onslow, M.A., Chaplain and Naval Instructor of H.M.S. Euryalus, have presented him with an elegant silver chalice, bearing an appropriate inscription. Both of the above testimonials were made by Messrs. Emanuel, silversmiths to the Queen, Portsmouth.

The Navy Gazette.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 22, 1860.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting unto Admiral Sir Graham Eden Hamond, Bart., G.C.B., the office or place of Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Admiralty thereof, in the room of the Earl of Dundonald, deceased.

ADMIRALTY, NOVEMBER 22.

PARLIAMENTARY GRANT.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested therein, that preparations are now being made for the intended distribution of the sum of £33,000 voted by Parliament for the Naval Forces employed on the China Station, between the 1st October, 1856, and the 26th June, 1858, which will be distributed upon the principle of granting to each person so employed, one month's additional pay of thirty days, according to their respective ratings on the last day of their service on that station, within the above-mentioned period. Agents and all other persons holding powers of attorney, prize orders, assignments, or other instruments, by virtue of which they may be legally entitled to claim the share belonging to any person, are requested, with as little delay as possible, to transmit the same, accompanied by the usual documents, to the Prize Branch of the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset House. Due notice will be given, by future advertisement in the *London Gazette*, of the date proposed for the commencement of distribution. The names of Her Majesty's ships entitled to participate are as follows:—Acorn, Amethyst, Actæon with Dove gun-boat, Algerine, Assistance, Adventure, Bustard, Banterer, Belleisle, Barracouta, Comus, Calcutta, Camilla, Cruizer, Cormorant, Clown, Drake, Encounter, Elk, Esk, Fury, Forester, Furious, Firm, Hornet, Highflyer, Haughty, Hesper, Inflexible, Janus, Kestrel, Loven, Lee, Minden, Melville, Nankin, Niger, Nimrod, Opossum, Pique, Plover, Princess Charlotte, Racehorse, Sybille, Sampson, Starling, Staunch, Sans Pareil, Slaney, Surprise, Spartan, Tribune, Volcano, Woodcock, and Watchful.

PRIZE MONEY.

Notice is hereby given, to the officers, seamen, and marines, and to all persons interested therein, that the distribution of proceeds arising from coals captured on board a Russian vessel, name unknown, by Her Majesty ship "Viper," on the 26th of May, 1855, in the sea of Azov, will commence on Thursday the 29th November, 1860, in the Prize Branch of the Department of the "Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset House."

The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flag share	12	14	0	Seventh Class	2	19	7
Lieutenant Commanding	30	3	3	Eighth Class	1	9	10
Fourth Class	8	18	11	Ninth Class	0	19	10
Fifth Class	4	19	5	Tenth Class	0	9	11
Sixth Class	4	9	5				

THE MILITIA.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the Argyle and Bute Regiment of Militia being henceforth an artillery corps. The Marquis of Breadalbane is the colonel.

Suffolk Militia Artillery, under Lieut.-Colonel Adair, left Fort Gomer on the morning of the 23rd instant for Gosport, *en route* for Ipswich. They were played into the station by the band of the Royal Artillery, and arrangements were made to enable the regiment to travel by train without stoppage, until their arrival at head-quarters, when they will march in 360 strong, and nine officers. The practice which has been carried on during the past summer from Southsea Castle, was of the most satisfactory character, every attention having been paid by Colonel Adair to the instruction of his men, in which he was ably seconded by his acting-adjutant, Lieutenant Wilkinson. Fortified by the great experience he had acquired in military matters during the last five years, we shall hope soon to see the gallant colonel regain his place in Parliament, where as a senator he will be able to serve the county as well and zealously as already he

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has done as a good and earnest soldier. It is probable that the Militia will be replaced at Fort Gomer, and at Sandown, Isle of Wight, by batteries of the 15th brigade of Royal Artillery, whose head-quarters under Colonel Franklyn, C.B., are now at Haslar Hospital, Gosport.

Antrim Artillery. A most fortunate escape happened to the men of the Antrim Militia this week, while at ball practice at Pembroke Dock Barracks. They had been making successful firing at a target, the flagstaff of which they had knocked away, when one of the guns burst, throwing a large portion of it into the dockyard adjacent. Only one of the men at the gun got hurt, and he not seriously, while the workmen in the dockyard, several of whom saw the mass of iron approaching, were equally fortunate in escaping injury.

MILITIA ORDERLY-ROOM CLERKS.—An intelligent correspondent, under the signature of "Veritas," calls attention to the pay of orderly-room and paymasters' clerks of Militia generally, and those of the Artillery Militia in particular, and thinks they have good reason to complain of being unfairly excluded from the benefits conceded to the Infantry under the recent alterations. The additional pay as orderly-room and paymasters' clerks, granted by the Regulations of the 1st of September, 1854, appears to be considered more than equivalent to their services, for they get no increase, and are moreover deprived of the additional pay hitherto granted during the training period, the ordinary sergeants getting an equivalent in the shape of 4*d.* a day all the year round, and which, it must be admitted, is of far greater value than the same amount for the twenty-eight days' training in the year; this is no doubt justly appreciated, and will operate advantageously. In September, 1859, a Circular was published, authorising the increase of an orderly-room clerk with the pay of a quartermaster-sergeant, which gave promise that their services would be acknowledged. But the new scale has set them down as not being worth so much as an ordinary sergeant by 4*d.* per day.

RIFLE COMPETITION FOR THE PRIAULX CUPS.—The two silver cups presented by Colonel Priaulx, Q.A.D.C., for the promotion of rifle firing amongst the men of the Guernsey Militia, were competed for on the 19th instant at the Grand Rocques. As the wind during nearly the whole of the contest blew rather strongly across the target, it was impossible for the men to fire with the same precision as they would have displayed in calmer weather. Nevertheless the practice was declared by competent judges to be a very good specimen of rifle firing under difficulties, and showed that the men had been well instructed in the use of their weapon —the regulation Enfield. Private Bonamy Martel of the 2nd company of the North Regiment, was the winner of the first cup, he having made four points. The second cup was disputed by Sergeant John Carré of the 1st Regiment, Sergeant-Major Hally, of the 2nd Regiment, and Private A. de la Mare, of the 4th Regiment, each having made three points. On the tie being fired, the cup was won by Sergeant Carré. At the close of the match the cups were presented to the winners by the Adjutant-General, Colonel White, who complimented them and the Militia generally on the skill which they had displayed. The contest occupied about six hours.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOVEMBER 20.

Royal Cumberland Regiment of Militia—The Hon. Jocelyn Francis Pennington to be Captain, vice Beetham, removed from the strength of the regiment.

Regiment of Royal Perthshire Rifle Militia—Lieutenant Oliver H. Minchin to be Captain; James M'Gibbon Burn Murdoch, Esq., to be Captain; John Wedderburn Ogilvy, Esq., to be Lieutenant.

2d Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia—Lieutenant Edward Reddish to be Captain; Ensign William John St. Aubyn to be Lieutenant, vice Reddish, promoted.

90th, or Stirlingshire, &c., Highland Borderers Light Infantry Regiment of British Militia — Allan John Colquhoun, Esq., late Captain in the Forfarshire Militia, to be Captain, vice James Colquhoun, Esq., resigned; Ensign Arthur Fawkes to be Lieutenant, vice Macalister, promoted; John Carmichael, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Fawkes, promoted.

Warwickshire Militia—1st Regiment—Oswald Augustus Grimston, Esq., late Captain 19th Regiment of Foot, to be 2d Major, vice Wise, promoted; Ensign Herbert Harrington Roberts to be Lieutenant, vice Norton, resigned.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignations of the commissions held by Captain Henry S. Bowes Watson and Lieutenant John Joseph Coppinger.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOVEMBER 23, 1860.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that the two Regiments of Artillery Militia of the East and North Ridings of Yorkshire, shall, on and after the 1st instant, be united and form one Artillery Corps of Militia.

2nd Somerset Regiment of Militia—Lieutenant E. G. H. Salter to be Captain, vice Woodman, resigned.

5th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—Ensign George Fenton to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Horley, deceased; Harry Creeke, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Henry John Barker, deceased; John Grimshaw, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Alfred Edmund Lawless, deceased; William Dugdale, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant; Paul John Henry Butler, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain Allan John Colquhoun in the Forfar and Kincardine Militia Artillery.

Hertfordshire Militia—We, the undersigned, do hereby summon a General Meeting of the Lieutenancy of the county of Hertford, to be holden at the Court House, at Saint Albans, on Saturday, the 15th day of December next, at twelve o'clock at noon, for carrying into execution the purposes of an Act of 23rd and 24th Vic. cap. 120, sec. 1 and 5.—Dated the 17th day of November, 1860.

Verulam, Lieutenant,
Geo. R Marten, } Deputy-
Granville D. Ryder, } Lieutenants.

Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Major James Ogilvie Fairlie to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant, vice Fairlie, resigned.

A WELL-MERITED PUNISHMENT.—On Wednesday, John Fenn, keeper of a boarding-house for seamen, in Ratcliff Highway, was charged, at the Thames Police Court, with assisting a sailor to desert from the Royal Navy. According to the Act the penalty attached to this offence is a fine of 30*l.*, or six months' imprisonment. The sailor, named Gordon, belonging to the Trafalgar, had come from Portsmouth on leave of absence, and lodging at defendant's house had been there induced by him to desert. Defendant had also promised to procure him a berth on board a merchant ship, and in the meantime furnished him with a forged certificate of service and discharge, besides exchanging the naval uniform for another dress. Mr. Yardley fined the prisoner 20*l.*, and a further charge of forgery was, at the suggestion of the magistrate withdrawn, on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to support it.

VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

2ND CITY RIFLES.—Her Majesty's Court of Lieutenancy has sanctioned the addition of three new companies to this corps (Captain Commandant G. A. Spottiswoode). Its strength is therefore now four companies. It meets for drill three times a week—twice at head-quarters, 10, Little New Street, for recruits, and once in the courtyard of Bridewell Hospital for company drill.

9TH (WEST) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—The first prize meeting of the West Middlesex Rifles commenced on Tuesday last at the rifle practice-ground, Wormwood Scrubs. The following were the successful members:—A company, Mr. F. Picton, 13 points; B company, Corporal R. Taylor, 13 points; C company, Ensign Morris, 12 points; D company, Captain Dear, 14 points; E company, Mr. W. Watson, 19 points; F company, Corporal J. Clark, 15 points; and G company, Mr. W. Barker, 10 points. On Wednesday the firing commenced at 10 a.m. The first prize of 20*l.* and the silver medal were won by Mr. W. Watson; the second prize of 10*l.* and the bronze medal were won by Captain Dear. For the third prize of 10*l.*, given by Mr. T. Hughes, and the fourth prize of 5*l.*, given by Mr. H. G. Yatman, there were five ties of 12 points each; and, after a spirited contest at the 600 yards' range, in which ties were made several times, the second prize was won by Lieutenant G. Marriner, and the fourth by Corporal Key. The prize for Instructors was won by Sergeant Roberts, Captain and Adjutant Pennymore and Sergeant Stapylton dividing the second and third prize. The Challenge Cup will be competed for to-day.

15TH (LONDON SCOTTISH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—This corps had a general muster on Saturday last at Westminster Hall, and, though the weather was very bad, there were between 400 and 500 members present. The "Marching Chorus," established under Mr. Benedict, and numbering 70 members, sang three airs as they marched round the hall four deep. This was their first performance, and after only three lessons, but it was a decided success, and was warmly applauded. The central company presented a handsome silver-mounted cane to Sergeant Ross, of the Scots Fusilier Guards. The battalion then formed square, and Lord Elcho addressed the corps. He stated that a Court of Inquiry, consisting of the Marquis of Abercorn, Captain Carlisle, Sergeant Leitch, and Private F. Robertson, had reported upon the case of a member of the corps found in the streets at midnight in improper company, wearing his uniform, and that he was accordingly expelled from the corps. The names on the roll-book were stated to be 870, but of these about 70 could not well be relied on, so that the corps is now 800 strong, and additions are made to the numbers every week. Lord Elcho then announced that the Lord-Lieutenant had sanctioned the formation of four additional companies. There would thus be in all 10 companies, of which four would wear the kilt, in order that a symmetrical appearance might be maintained in line by having two kilted companies on each flank. The arrangements for winter drill were then announced. Volunteer pipers, Volunteer bandsmen, and Volunteer pioneers were asked for, and the prizes for shooting were mentioned. One of these is a silver challenge cup, presented by Lord Elcho, for which 10 men from each company will compete. The prize shooting is to take place in April or May. The school of arms at Mr. Angelo's is open for three hours once a-week, when about 80 members of the corps learn to fence and box, and singlestick and sword exercise. A number of visitors were in the hall, but, by a proper restriction of the space occupied by those "off duty," the movements of the corps were not incommoded.

23RD (INNS OF COURT) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—Colonel M'Murdo has appointed Saturday, the 1st of December next, to inspect this corps in Richmond Park.

28TH (LONDON IRISH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—The following Regimental Order, issued by Colonel the Marquis of Donegal, was read on parade on Tuesday evening:—"Orderly-room, Nov. 20. In consequence of the strict regulations with regard to rifle practice issued by the War Department, I am compelled to postpone the date of shooting for prizes, at present fixed for the 26th of December, until such time as the members of the corps shall have had the opportunity of qualifying themselves to contend for them. I trust that by Easter Monday all members will have passed through the requisite musketry instruction, comprising both 'preliminary drills' and 'target practice;' and, if so, the prizes offered for competition may then be shot for. I avail myself of this opportunity of alluding to a printed paper, signed 'Hibernia,' which has been placed in my hands. While deprecating anonymous effusions, there is a great deal in the paper alluded to that meets with my approval. I have much fault to find with some of the officers for non-attendance, and most sincerely hope they will be more regular in their duties for the future. If the officers of companies do not personally superintend the drill and instruction of those they command, they cannot expect their men to be as efficient as they should be. The non-attendance of officers is, however, no excuse for the members of the battalion following a bad example. There is always one officer present, the Adjutant, ready and willing to instruct them; they ought therefore to attend. The time is now drawing nigh when the regiment will be inspected, and it will undoubtedly forfeit the good name it at present bears should it be found inferior to other corps in its battalion movements, &c. It is my firm determination to recommend for promotion, as officers or non-commissioned officers, those only who are most attentive to their duties, most constant in their attendance at parades and drills, and who shall also prove themselves fully qualified to fill the different posts they aspire to; and those members only, be they officers or men, will be permitted to shoot for the battalion prizes who have gone regulary through the prescribed course of musketry instruction. In conclusion, I have only to assure the officers, non-commissioned officers, and effectives, that my constant care shall be to watch over the interests of the corps by every means in my power, to promote its prosperity and efficiency, and thereby add fresh laurels to the wreath that has ever crowned the brows of our fellow-countrymen in arms.—By order, F. Daubney, Adjutant."

1ST MIDDLESEX ENGINEERS.—This corps (head quarters South Kensington) now musters nearly 550 strong, and will probably soon reach the full strength of six companies. It has been most successful in obtaining skilled workmen of the class from which are drawn the Royal Engineers.

LONDON NATIONAL RIFLES.—A public meeting for the purpose of promoting the success of the London National Rifles was held on Tuesday evening at the sale-room of the Corn Exchange, Mark-lane; Sir John Shelley, M.P., presided. The corps mustered to the number of 400 at Westminster Hall, and marched to the place of meeting headed by drums and fifes. The proceedings were of the usual character, and steps were taken to forward the interests of the corps.

LONDON LIGHT HORSE.—The services of the London Light Horse Volunteers having been accepted by the authorities, under the designation of the 1st Middlesex Light Horse Volunteers, measures have been taken for the organisation of the corps. The authorities did not think there was sufficient distinction between the uniform selected for the corps and that of the officers of the regular Army. Instead of the silver lace, therefore, the privates of the 1st Middlesex Light Horse are to have their uniforms trimmed with white braid, and the pantaloons were to have a stripe of white cloth.

19TH (LAMBETH) SURREY RIFLES.—Saturday last this corps proceeded to the Horns Assembly Rooms. For the first time the 9th company (mustering upwards of sixty men), under the command of Captain Prewett, appeared on parade. The company, headed by the band of the regiment, marched from the St. Peter's schoolroom, Walworth, where they had been drilled by Sergeant-Major Sharpe (Scots Fusiliers). The captain has most liberally assisted a number of respectable young men in their equipment, and the corps, which now has a muster roll of nearly 650 men. The addition of an entire company was made the occasion for a display of that good feeling of the officers towards the men which has always existed in this corps, the non-commissioned officers and men being most liberally entertained. The health of the Major-Commandant was proposed and received with due enthusiasm; and a variety of other toasts were given, including that of Captain Truman, to whom the proposer (Captain Prewett) and the seconder (Captain M. Plews) paid the highest compliment for his untiring perseverance, energy, and zeal, in the promotion and welfare of the corps. The band was in attendance during the evening, and played a variety of popular airs, and the company separated about ten o'clock, highly delighted with the entertainment. It is such occasional meetings as these between officers and men which tends so much to promote the permanency of the Volunteer movement, and to destroy that class feeling so detrimental to the object one and all have in view.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

ETON COLLEGE RIFLES.—This corps having recently obtained an acknowledged place among the Volunteer force of the county of Buckingham, Lady Carinton, wife of the Lord-Lieutenant, has acknowledged the zeal and merit of the young riflemen by the presentation of a silver bugle to the regiment.

ESSEX.

22ND (WEST) ESSEX RIFLES.—This corps now numbers upwards of seventy members, and is proceeding rapidly with its drill. The uniform decided upon is extremely neat.

ONGAR RIFLES.—Upwards of 60 members have enrolled themselves in this rifle corps, which possesses a well supplied exchequer. A movement is being made to provide a band, and from the donations and subscriptions published, there is every probability of its succeeding.

HAMPSHIRE.

2ND (PORTSMOUTH) HANTS ARTILLERY.—This corps has taken possession of their new quarters in the High-street, where they have their armoury, committee-rooms, sergeant-major's quarters, drill and reading-rooms, &c. Three cups and a gold medal have been presented to the corps, to be competed for by the members during next spring, from the 32-pounder practice guns at Southsea Castle; distance 1200 and 2000 yards.

KENT.

GRAVESEND ARTILLERY.—A Brigade Order has been issued prohibiting the assembly of this corps in uniform on any public occasion without the sanction of the Lord-Lieutenant of the county. The wooden model of a 68-pounder gun is being constructed, to afford the members an opportunity of frequent drill practice. A number of the new pattern bayonet carbines have been received for the use of the corps.

LANCASHIRE.

1ST LANCASHIRE ENGINEERS.—On Tuesday night this corps was sworn in at St. George's-hall, Liverpool, which was densely crowded on the occasion. Eight companies in all were sworn in, under the immediate command of Captain-Commandant Newlands, the borough engineer, under whose auspices the corps has been chiefly organised. After the oath had been administered Colonel Wilbraham, C.B., addressed the men, and in doing so expressed his partiality for the red uniform. He said his own feelings were in favour of red for the whole Volunteer force, as in 1804. He considered that a great deal too much had been said about making our soldiers invisible. No doubt, it was desirable that skirmishers should be hidden from the enemy to some extent, but skirmishers formed a very small portion of troops in position, and, as General Sir George Wetherall had said to the Derby Volunteers, if ever their services were required it would be as troops in position. He had a great belief in the wholesome effect the sight of imposing masses of red coats would have upon any invading force; and, if that force did come near enough to distinguish between the Volunteers and the Line, he hoped they would find, to their cost, that it was, as the old proverb has it, a distinction without a difference.

SURREY.

13TH (GUILDFORD) SURREY RIFLES.—On Wednesday last the first annual rifle contest in connection with this corps, came off at Blackheath, in the parish of Wonersh. Private Bond carried the first prize by scoring 11. For the second and third prizes ties had to be shot, and the result was that the former fell to Private De Wilton, and the latter to Private Dart. At 200 yards there were ties for all the

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prizes, and the following were eventually declared to be the winners :—1st prize, Private H. Roker; 2d, Sergeant Impey; 3rd, Private J. Moon.

SUSSEX.

12TH (WESTBOURNE) SUSSEX RIFLES.—This corps, which is making considerable progress in drill and target practice, have received during the last week upwards of 20 eligible recruits, most of whom are from the parish of Funtington, so that the company now numbers upwards of 60 effectives.

BOUSFIELD TESTIMONIAL.—On Monday last, at St. George's Hall, Lord Elcho (no mean authority on Volunteer matters), in his eloquent address to his distinguished audience, at the distribution of the Hightown prizes, stated, amidst the universal applause of the company, that whilst others were talking, "Lieut.-Colonel Bousfield and the gentlemen of Liverpool were practically carrying out the principles of the Volunteer movement." And we this day notice with peculiar pleasure that Lord Derby has indorsed the sentiments of the committee—"that Lieut.-Colonel Bousfield, as the pioneer of a movement that led to the formation of the present large Volunteer force, is entitled to a substantial recognition of those services," by adding his name to the list of subscribers; thus confirming the paragraph in the letter of Sir Duncan M'Dougall, that it was Lieut.-Colonel Bousfield's offer of service that led the Government of the Earl of Derby to issue the Circular from which has resulted the success of the Volunteer movement.—*Liverpool Albion.*

WALTHAMSTOW.—In this town a corps has been formed, numbering about fifty effective numbers, but to facilitate their general efficiency they have joined the 2nd Essex, or Ilford company. W. Catesworth, Esq., has been chosen captain, A. Wilson, Esq., lieutenant; and H. Dobree, Esq., ensign.

ESSEX.—This county, which from the commencement of the Volunteer Movement, has evinced a deep interest in the principles and practice of self-defence, has now enrolled upwards of 20 companies of "good men and true," numbering altogether very few short of 3000 effective troops. Generally the funds are in a satisfactory state, the men in high military condition, and well versed in all the routine of active duty, and their popularity in no degree diminished.

CHELMSFORD.—This corps has laboured under great disadvantages in consequence of the rifle butt having been condemned, after considerable outlay of money, which prevented the corps having its proper rifle practice; but a suitable butt will shortly be constructed, and the firing re-commence.

COLCHESTER.—The members of this corps have obtained from the corporate authorities the use of the Town Hall for evening drill; the town has also liberally provided new instruments for a rifle corps brass band, including 16 performers, who are members of the corps.

MALDON.—In this town the liveliest enthusiasm prevails, and although only a few months have passed since this corps was enrolled, it now numbers nearly 100 members, including a very efficient band. The donations to the fund for supplying the corps with the requisite equipments amount to more that 500*l.*, and the uniform has been determined upon. Immediately the men are prepared to commence firing, an excellent range of 1000 yards for ball practice, with a natural butt, which has been sanctioned by the Government Inspector, will be provided for their use, and this corps bids fair to be second to none in the county.

IMPROPER CONDITION OF ARMS ON INSPECTION.—The commanding officers of the various corps of Rifle Volunteers have received the following War Office Memorandum, as to the improper and unserviceable state in many instances in which the arms of Volunteers had been found on inspection, arising from dirt, rust, &c. :—"War Office, 19th Nov., 1860. —*Memorandum*—The Secretary of State for War has learned with regret from the reports of inspecting officers, that some of the Government arms in possession of certain corps of Volunteers are nearly unserviceable from dirt and rust; that in some instances rifles which were foul from previous firing had been left uncleaned for a month, and that in others some of these valuable arms had been taken away by members of the corps, and even lent by them for private purposes. Mr. Secretary Herbert, in reminding commanding officers of their responsibility in regard to the Government arms intrusted to the corps under their command, thinks it necessary to point out that the barrel of the rifle is so delicately finished that the action of rust inside must inevitably destroy the integrity of the grooves, and, that, consequently, independently of the discredit which attaches to a corps the members of which prove to be unfit to have the charge of such weapons, serious damage is done to the property of the public by those whose pride it should be to maintain their arms in perfect order. The establishment of officers and non-commissioned officers for a company of Volunteers is amply sufficient to insure a proper supervision of the arms consistently with other occupations. Mr. Herbert is therefore forced to the conclusion that neglect of duty must always exist in corps where arms are reported to be nearly unserviceable through dirt. The cleaning of a rifle constitutes an important part of the drill of every recruit. (See 'Field Exercise,' sect. 33, part 6). Too much pains cannot be taken to impress upon the minds of the men the necessity of preserving their rifles at all times in the highest condition, and the impossibility of producing accurate shooting with them when dirty. This is the first exercise in which the recruit is to be instructed. The habitual inspection of arms upon parade forms an equally important branch of the duty of an officer.—Sect. 31, part 6. With the arms at the 'port' and at the 'half-cock,' the inspecting officer will pass down the ranks to ascertain that the locks and the sights are serviceable and perfectly clean, and that the nipples are free from rust. With regard to the examination of the barrel, the piece of rag kept in the pouch having been placed in the jag or slit in the head of the ramrod, and passed down the inside, the officer will proceed to ascertain if the insides of the barrels are clean or otherwise. 'If clean, no dirt should appear on the rag.' These are simple rules, and the strict observance of them should become the habit of every officer and Volunteer.—De Grey and Ripon. To the commanding officer, —— Volunteer Corps." The complaint contained in the foregoing document can, of course, only apply to those rifle corps which have already undergone the inspection of Colonel M'Murdo and his coadjutors, but it is also, no doubt, intended as a salutary warning to those regiments which have as yet to undergo that searching ordeal.

On Friday week the commanding officers of the various regiments received the following communication, with a view to ascertain the strength and conduct of the same :—"War Office, Nov. 12, 1860. Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to request that you will cause the inclosed form of diary to be strictly kept by the adjutant of the corps under your command (from the date of the receipt of this Circular), and transmitted through the assistant-inspector of the division, on the 1st of every month, for the information of the Secretary of State for War. I have the honour to be, &c., George Erskine. To the commanding officer —— Rifle Volunteer Corps." The form accompanying this document is of a very elaborate character, and calls upon the adjutants of regiments to make correctly the following returns monthly, viz. :—The designation of each corps, station of head-quarters, distance from head-quarters of battalion, establishment, companies, sub-divisions, sections, enrolled strength, field-officers, captains, subalterns, staff-sergeants, buglers, rank and file—total. Daily distribution of duties, with date, where employed, how employed, the description of parade or drill, and the nature of instruction imparted. Present on parade, field officers, captains, subalterns, staff, sergeants, buglers, rank and file—total. It will be therefore seen that this return will not only embrace the numerical strength at which the various Volunteer corps muster from day to day, but it will also form a guide to the War Office authorities of how the officers who have been honoured with Her Majesty's commission perform the duties entrusted to them.

A spirited effort has recently been made in Lambeth and Bermondsey to form an Artillery Volunteer Corps, and already, though the attempt was set on foot so recently as the middle of September, 200 men have enrolled themselves as members, about a third of whom are artisans, and the rest belong to the trading and professional classes. The head-quarters of the corps are in Union Place, Lambeth Road, where one of the arches of the South Western Railway has been inclosed, adapted, and lighted as a place for drill.

A company, 50 strong, has been organised at Brandon, Lord William Powlett has been chosen Captain; the Baron de Bliss, First Lieutenant; Mr. J. Gates, Second Lieutenant; and Mr. D. Garner, Ensign. Major-General Angerstein has presented 50*l.* to the funds of the corps, and Lord William Powlett has added a similar donation, and the Baron de Bliss has promised the use of his park for drill, practice, &c.

The Earl of Yarborough has consented to become a patron of the Lincolnshire Rifle Association, and Earl de Grey and Ripon will be President. Major Amcotts has been elected a vice-president, and several captains of local corps have announced their willingness to serve on the council. The proposed mounted corps formed in the county will serve as a portion of the Lindsay battalion, the regulations of the War Office not admitting of the organisation of a distinct mounted force.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOVEMBER 20.

Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteers—1st Battalion—George Barrington Godbold, Esq., late Captain 4th Middlesex Militia, to be Adjutant.

Memorandum—The name of the Right Hon. John Major Henniker, gazetted as Lieutenant in the 10th Suffolk Rifle Volunteer Corps, ought to be John Major Henniker Major, instead of John Major Henniker only.

39th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Hislop to be Lieutenant.

Prince Albert's Own Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry—Captain George Augustus Frederick Louis Viscount Curzon to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Lord Howe, promoted; Cornet the Hon. Charles Powys to be Supernumerary Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain John Bainbrigge Story to be Major, vice Farnham, resigned; Captain Lieutenant Richard Pretyman Apthorp to be Captain, vice Keck, deceased; Cornet Henry Townsend Boultbee to be Captain, vice Curzon, promoted; Supernumerary Cornet Thomas Henry Farquhar to be Cornet, vice Powys, promoted; Henry Weysford Charles Plantagenet Marquis of Hastings to be Cornet, vice Boultbee, promoted.

Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteers, 3d Administrative Battalion (4th Corps)—Ensign John Petrie to be Lieutenant, vice Jassic, resigned; John Guy, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Petrie, promoted.

Memorandum—George Barrington Godbold, Adjutant, to serve with the rank of Captain.

7th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Williams Morgan, Gent., to be Surgeon.

8th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—George Relph Greenhow Relph, Esq., to be Captain, vice Butler, resigned.

1st Surrey Mounted Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Wentworth Bowyer to be Honorary Chaplain.

Memorandum—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation, by Lieutenant Granville Leveson Gower, of the commission held by him in the 17th Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers.

3d Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant William Cochran to be Captain, vice David Dreghorn, promoted; Lieutenant William Wakefield to be Captain; Ensign Alexander Miller, jun., to be Lieutenant, vice William Wakefield, promoted; John Granger, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice William Cochran, promoted; Henry Herbert Carr, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Wakefield, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Alexander Miller, jun., promoted; Andrew Mactear, Gent., to be Ensign, vice William Mactear, resigned; Daniel Fleming, Gent., to be Ensign.

19th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Robert Pirrie to be Captain, vice Alexander Ainsworth Abercromby, resigned.

8th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers—Charles Hampden Wigram, Esq., lately a Lieutenant in the 2d Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers, to be Captain; Thomas Henry Sheppy, Esq., to be Lieutenant; James George Clark, Gent., to be Ensign; Robert Gordon Tatham, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Memorandum—2d Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieutenant Charles Hampden Wigram.

East York Rifle Volunteers—10th Company—William Raines, Esq., to be Captain; Arthur Iveson, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Robert Charles Metcalfe, Esq., to be Ensign.

1st Brigade of Cheshire Artillery Volunteers—Colonel John Lloyd, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

1st Battalion of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Captain Vincent Ashfield King to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

2d Battalion of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Captain Richard Brooke to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

3d Battalion of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Captain Thomas William Tatton to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

4th Battalion of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Captain Francis Dukinfield Palmer Astley to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

5th Battalion of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Captain Sir Charles Watkin Shakerley, Bart., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

13th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Charles James Ashton to be Captain, vice Astley; Ensign Thomas Bazley Hall to be Lieutenant, vice Ashton, promoted; George Edward Hyde, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Hall, promoted.

Memoranda—3d Cheshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Captain Francis William Reynolds.

9th Cheshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Captain Alfred Kershaw Sidebottom.

10th Company, Stirlingshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—Andrew Hutton, jun., Gent., to be Ensign.

4th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers—The Right Hon. John William Spencer Brownlow Egerton, Earl Brownlow, to be Captain, vice Captain William Purey Cust, promoted; the Hon. Adalbert Wellington Cust to be Lieutenant, vice Earl Brownlow, promoted.

7th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Brice Hugh Pearse to be Captain, vice Arthur Tower, resigned.

City of Edinburgh Rifle Corps—William Mann, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Barrowman Douglas to be Lieutenant; Edmund Mann to be Ensign.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Captain John Maitland, in the city of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps.

City of Bristol Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. Henry George Walsh, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

1st Glocestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry Livett, Gent., to be Ensign, vice King, resigned.

3d Glocestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. Charles Yonge Crawley, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

7th Glocestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. Edward Walker to be Honorary Chaplain.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by the Rev. Edward Walker as Honorary Chaplain in the 2d Battalion of Glocestershire Rifle Volunteers; and by the Rev. George Alexander Magrath Litle as Honorary Chaplain in the 11th Glocestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 9th of November inst. :—

London Rifle Volunteer Brigade—Lieutenant George Dolland to be Captain.

Memorandum—3d Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The name of the Ensign appointed to this corps is Patrick Thom Thomson, and not Patrick Thorn Thomson, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 2d of November last.

Memorandum—15th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Captain Richard Watt in this corps.

17th Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—The commissions of Captain William Charles James Campbell, Lieutenant John de Courcey Hamilton, Ensign Charles Woolley Preedy, Honorary Assistant-Surgeon Rowland Flockton, and Honorary Chaplain the Rev. Henry Hugh Bridgwater, have been antedated to 27th of August, 1860, by order of the Lord-Lieutenant.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOVEMBER 23.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Palmer, Esq., late Captain 47th Regiment, to be Adjutant from the 4th August, 1860.

Memoranda—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept of the resignation by Second Lieutenant Charles Copland of the Commission which he held in the 4th East Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteers.

3rd Hampshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—John Ward Cousins to be Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Reverend Charles Collier to be Honorary Chaplain.

2nd Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain H. J. Algeo.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteers (Leeds)—Thomas Lawson, Esq., to be Captain; James Walker, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Richard Lister, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire Engineer Volunteers (Sheffield)—Young Mitchell, Esq., to be Captain; Henry Dent Lomas, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Lionel Legge, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

1st Administrative Battalion of West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers—The Right Honourable George Frederick Samuel Earl de Grey and Ripon to be Honorary Colonel.

6th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Huddersfield)—Thomas Abbey Bottomley, Esq., Surgeon.

35th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Keighley)—The Reverend William Busfield, Rector of Keighley, to be Chaplain; Angus Cameron, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

8th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Charles Courtenay Deane, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Samuel Hodgson, Esq., to be Surgeon.

15th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieutenant John Mewburn to be Captain, vice Watt, resigned.

22nd Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Blackburn, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Dawson, promoted.

27th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—George Edward Gorton, Esq., to be Captain; James Gorton the younger, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Wallwork, Gent., to be Ensign.

2nd Manchester or 28th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain William Borlase Willock to be Major, vice Barlow, resigned; Richard Hooke, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Dale, resigned.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by Lieutenant Alexander William Paterson, in the 2nd, and Honorary Assistant-Surgeon Samuel Harris Armitage, in the 31st, Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

1st Battalion of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—William Henry Folker, Esq., to be Surgeon.

2nd Battalion of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—24th Company—Henry Sinckler Chinn, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Mott, resigned.

5th Corps of Northumberland Rifle Volunteers—The Honourable Harry Cavendish Grey to be Captain; Thomas Henry Graham, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

17th Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Ensign John Henry Sharp to be Lieutenant, vice Gower, resigned; George Masters Pyne, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Sharp, promoted.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—2nd Battalion, 23rd Corps—The Reverend William Greene to be Honorary Chaplain.

26th Corps—Ensign Thomas Skelton to be Lieutenant, vice Farrell, promoted; William George White, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Skelton, promoted.

35th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Herbert Jordan Adams to be Lieutenant, vice Bowles, resigned; William Binstead to be Ensign, vice Flint, resigned.

36th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—George Jesse Penny to be Lieutenant.

10th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Phillpotts the Younger, Esq., to be Captain; David Morris, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

1st Suffolk Rifle Volunteers—Captain Henry Haward to be Captain-Commandant, vice Ramsey, resigned; Lieutenant Sterling Westhorp to be Captain, vice Haward, promoted; Ensign John Henry Josselyn to be Lieutenant, vice Westhorp, promoted; Henry Footman to be Ensign, vice Josselyn, promoted.

2nd Kincardineshire Artillery Volunteers—John Willocks, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

Ayrshire Artillery Volunteers—1st Company—Second-Lieutenant Andrew Muirhead Stewart to be First Lieutenant, vice Blair, deceased; Alexander Murdoch Samson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Stewart, promoted.

Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers—3rd Company—Lieutenant Robert Paton to be Captain, vice Hay Boyd, resigned; Ensign James Martin to be Lieutenant, vice Paton, promoted; William Cowan, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Martin, promoted.

3rd Lincolnshire Artillery Volunteers—Christopher Ingoldby, Esq., to be Captain; Richard James Nell, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Robert Johnson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

2nd Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant Chaplin.

3rd Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by Assistant-Surgeon Shipman, and Honorary Chaplain the Rev. Frederick Jesson; Thomas Hewitt, Esq., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Shipman, resigned.

5th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Honorary Assistant-Surgeon Heward.

1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Supernumerary Lieutenant Paul to be Captain; John Russell Mackenzie to be Ensign.

3rd Administrative Battalion of Suffolk Rifle Volunteers—Major Arthur Thelluson, late Captain 9th Suffolk Rifle Volunteers, to be Major.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE
AND
JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.
EDITED BY W. H. RUSSELL, ESQ., LL.D.,
(Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

The subscription is *7s. 7d.* per quarter, or *30s. 4d.* per annum, payable in advance, postage included (excepting abroad, which varies according to the route and destination). All Editorial Communications should be addressed to W. H. Russell, Esq., and business letters and advertisements to Mr. Archibald Graham, to whom post-office orders, &c., are payable. Advertisements received up to Thursday evening. The Paper is published every Saturday in time for the Morning Mails.
Office, 16, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The strength of a Company of Volunteer Engineers should be 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 colour-sergeant, 6 sergeants, 6 1st class and 6 2nd class corporals, 2 buglers, and from 80 to 120 privates. We believe, however, that a half company under a lieutenant will be accepted by the authorities.

L. A. V.—The motto and badges referred to belong exclusively to the Royal Artillery, and no other corps has a right to assume them.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the Editor cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the Editor.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the Army and Navy Gazette, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, Mr. Archibald Graham, and not to the Editor.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1860.

Is it possible that the rulers of a nation, fairly wishing to fulfil its high duties under Providence, can be afflicted, for any cause, by something corresponding to what is called judicial blindness in theology? We had indeed hoped that light had burst in upon the mind of the present First Lord, and—to pursue our theological simile—that he was at least in the first stage of conversion. His Memorandum on Dockyard Economy was a signal specimen of "attrition," not merely in respect of its pounding very unmercifully the Report of the late Committee, but in its equally plain confession of the shortcomings and the backslidings of successive Lords of the Admiralty. No doubt, he did not proceed to personal confession on that occasion, appearing to be rather unconscious of the special failings of his own Board; and though all that their Lordships afterwards did was but to change the official name of Sir Baldwin Walker—calling him Comptroller instead of Surveyor of the Navy—still, they said they were also "thinking about" giving him another assistant; and we have charitably hoped ever since, that "contrition," and a sense of utter unworthiness, would certainly follow, when we might have looked for a real revival and reform at Whitehall. Instead of that (there having been no articles in the *Times* on naval affairs for some ten days) we have had the Duke of Somerset, "heady and high-minded," at the Salters' Hall, actually "boasting" and "vain-glorious" of the deeds done in his Board for maintaining the efficiency of the Navy! When the thunder of the *Times* was heard after the launching of the La Gloire, the Board of Admiralty, all of a tremor, devoutly gave itself to the subject of iron-cased ships, making, as it were, upon its knees, a bated confession of its previous shortcomings, and forthwith promised to build three more vessels like the Warrior. It was scarcely reproved for not having done so months before. The country was so glad that at last more iron-clad ships were about to be built, that they said nothing about the past; and not a whisper was heard to distract the Admiralty from their purpose. The *Times*, it is true, very properly hinted, that since the Warrior had been laid down, certain experiments had been made under the auspices of their Lordships, and that probably the Warrior might be improved upon, if those experiments were not to go for nothing, On this we contented ourselves with observing, that we trusted these considerations would not be made an excuse by the Admiralty for again doing nothing at all; and that while these old-shaped vessels were building, the present Dockyard Commission might probably get at the reports relating to diverting shot and to angulated-sided ships, and make them public; for certainly if the present Commission does not do its duty thoroughly, we shall soon have another appointed to inquire into the Admiralty as a whole. But no sooner had the Press so spoken, and the thunder of the *Times* ceased, than, as we announced on the 10th inst., the Board of Admiralty suddenly changed its mind—and the progress of the three new Warriors was at the very last moment altogether stopped! It is during this fresh pause in the fitful proceedings of the Admiralty Board that the First Lord takes credit to himself for having satisfied the expectations of the country. His Grace may be assured, that though no one doubts that "English sailors will be found to be of the same stuff as in former days," the country has no desire to find the Admiralty management always of the same stuff as he himself has described it. The French, and even the Spanish ships, to say nothing of the American, were notoriously better than ours in former wars. We suffered much in consequence; and only the admirable stuff of our blue-jackets saved us from all the natural results. "Closing with the enemy" to make up, as we used to do, for our other deficiencies, would be a melancholy and dernier resort. All the action of the next naval war will be swifter and severer than was possible with slow sailing vessels of wood and armaments of carronades. If iron-cased frigates and gun-boats mounting rifled ordnance should come against us while unprepared, not even the fire and courage of the bravest sailors in the world will be able to save either themselves or us in such a fatal contingency.

A paragraph in another column, relating to the new-shaped iron-cased gun-boats building for the French Emperor, copied from the *Patrie* of 16th November, the substance of which was given by the Paris correspondent of the *Times* on Monday last, compels us once more to revert to the subject of iron-cased vessels.

Almost from the day the Army and Navy Gazette commenced, this subject has been pressed upon the notice of the country by our correspondents or ourselves. As it now appears that the French Emperor is building iron-cased vessels modelled upon principles first recognised in England, it is only the barest justice to the English inventors, who have had the merit of anticipating what is now being adopted in France, and doing their best to give their country the benefit of their ideas, that we should publish what we happen to know on this subject.

So far back, we believe, as 1823, Mr. Gompertz proposed to the Government a plan for diverting shot, and of throwing it back upon the enemy from the sides of ships. From the drawings we have seen, we imagine all that Mr. Gompertz proposed could never be accomplished, and would not even be attempted. But still there was the germ of an idea, which even then might have been turned to a practical purpose, if inventors were encouraged instead of being "snubbed" by the authorities in England.

Again Mr. Reddie, of the Admiralty Department, in February, 1846, shortly after experiments had been made with shot as to the resistance of ordinary iron vessels at Portsmouth, suggested that other experiments should be made, chiefly with the view of protecting the bows and paddles of swift-sailing steamers by means of concave and yielding plates of steel or iron, obliquely placed, so that the shot might glance; but not a single experiment was made to test this principle, notwithstanding the fact borne testimony to by Captain Hall, who commanded the Nemesis in China, that a ball, after having indented, had actually glanced off even the convex side of that vessel. Mr. Reddie again brought the subject before the late Board of Admiralty in February, 1859, after submitting it privately to various eminent officers, and, as advised by them, also to the War Department. He has had three several answers from the Admiralty, one very recent, all differing from one another, and not, therefore, very satisfactory. The War Department decided against making the requisite experiments as to whether shot could be diverted by oblique metal surfaces, though they appear to have given considerable attention to the matter, and treated the various suggestions made to them, as to the application of this principle, afloat and on shore, in a complimentary manner, though they doubted its success.

Mr. Drake several years ago, and Mr. Clare, junior, both of Liverpool, in 1853 and 1855, also proposed to the Admiralty to build tortoise-shaped vessels, somewhat similar in principle to the tortoise gun-boats, now described as "planned by Louis Napoleon," in the French newspapers.

Captain Cowper Coles's cupola-shield for protecting guns in rafts, and which he has recently proposed should be mounted on iron-cased vessels with angulated sides, it is well known, were strongly recommended to the notice of the Admiralty by the late Admiral Lord Lyons in 1855. But not even such a recommendation, supported as it was by the favourable report of a committee of naval officers, was sufficient to influence the Board of Admiralty and the Department of the Surveyor of the Navy to make any experiments. Captain Sleigh, R.N., also, in 1858 or 1859, proposed tortoise-shaped vessels and covers for guns.

Lastly, Mr. Josiah Jones, junior, also of Liverpool, fully elaborated the idea of building a ship with inclined or angulated sides; and confident that he could build such a shaped vessel so as to be seaworthy, and that so built, its sides must needs resist shot better than any wall-sided vessel, patented his invention, and at his own expense had plates prepared for experiments. The result—contrary to what the authorities at the Admiralty and War Department expected—proved that shot could be successfully diverted by oblique metal surfaces; his plates being neither penetrated nor broken, nor the woodwork behind them materially damaged, after successive firing against them with a ten-inch gun at 200 yards. A full account of these experiments will be found in the *Times* of the 6th, 8th, and 10th August, and 14th September last, and they are also noticed in the *Cornhill Magazine* for October.

No sooner had Lord Clarence Paget announced to the House of Commons that we were only to have *four* iron-clad vessels to the *ten* laid down in France—which have since been increased to sixteen, and a fleet of gun-boats besides—than we recalled attention to this important subject, which was then taken up by the *Times*, and indeed the whole press. We have alluded elsewhere to the strange orders and counter-orders given by the Admiralty recently, and after these experiments. So far back as the 18th of August last we wrote:—

"The matter is now in the hands of the Admiralty. How soon might we have a sufficiency of invulnerable steamers! Or, are we to be surprised by the expected European crisis in the midst of jog-trot building and building, and only woke up to our desperate folly by the arrival of vessels from France, all cased in invulnerable angulated armour, quietly copied from English inventions, neglected by the Government of England?"

It is not often we care to quote ourselves. But it seems that this "desperate folly" and shameful neglect are likely to be reserved for us. The French tortoise gun-boats are as nearly as possible a combination of Mr. Jones's and Captain Coles's inventions, "quietly copied" and quickly constructed in France, while the Board of Admiralty are looking at one another in a maze, or gossiping about rams and Warriors at their clubs,—and—*doing nothing!*

Speaking of the Warrior, we beg to state that her bulwarks are not pierced for guns, as stated in last week's *Saturday Review*, nor are they intended to be. The only port-holes she will have are on her main-deck, and they are less than four feet square (and will probably be reduced, on the advice of Sir William Wiseman, R.N., to two feet, after she is launched), although they are strangely described in that erudite journal as "openings of more than 12 square feet!" There are 12 feet *between* each port-hole, which may have led to this somewhat odd description of the Warrior; and we suppose 12 feet square

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was not intended by this unusual expression "12 square feet"! The Warrior, as we stated last week, is intended to be launched on 29th December.

We are very glad to state that new Warrants are in course of preparation for regulating the allowances commuted, and not drawn in kind by officers of the Service, according to their respective ranks. Among the list there are two which are, it is well known, far below the rate at which the officers supply themselves, viz., the lodging and forage allowances. With regard to the former, which is for a captain at the rate of 2*s.* a-day (and from which 6*d.* must be deducted for coals and candles, as the two allowances are never issued together), where, we ask, can lodgings for 14*s.* (or, indeed, for 10*s.* 6*d.* as it really is) be obtained in any respectable situation suitable for the convenience of a gentleman? Nor for 25*l.* a-year can a decent house of the smallest size be procured in the neighbourhood of large garrisons. It falls to the lot of very, very few officers to enjoy this allowance, as it is only given when the barracks are full; and even then only for the days on which there is no spare room in quarters; so that if an officer joins, and finding there is no accommodation, takes a lodging for a week, as he is compelled to do, the country only pays him the days in which there is no barrack room, and he may be (and always is) considerably out of pocket by the transaction. In the case of a married man it is doubly hard; for he can never get a house under a year; has heavy rates and taxes into the bargain; and taking it, perhaps in the hope of saving something out of the fire, is cut off the lodging list at a day's notice at any moment. Field officers are particularly unlucky under the present dispensation. In nearly all barracks, in a common passage with all the subalterns, a room with a closet attached is marked off as "F. O. Quarters," impossible for a married man to inhabit, the more so if he desires to keep up the respect and dignity of his rank, as the country expects him to do. But, nevertheless, this mark on the door saves the country the expense of his lodging money, and drains his pocket of one-third his pay! Now, all this is very illiberal, and requires alteration. It is unfair to expect an officer, on attaining a certain rank, and becoming a family man, to live in barracks all his life; or, otherwise, suitable quarters should be provided. In fact they are for all officers holding appointments, and for all civil officers: for regimental officers, who are the worst paid—never. Why should this distinction exist? To turn round upon a man, and say, "Live here, these are the quarters the country provides you;" knowing that a man cannot house himself and a family therein, is like asking him to have faith without works; and, as the Apostle tells us, that is even as the dead, and profiteth nothing. Respecting the forage allowance, we would simply remark that for 1*s.* 10*d.* a-day, no man can keep—that is, feed, shoe, and groom a horse for the money. Many of the contracts lately taken up for the year 1861 throughout the kingdom, and which was for feeding only, and that in large quantities, exceed that sum, clearly demonstrating the truth of what we assert. Added to this must be the risk of sickness, death, cost of saddlery, and stable appointments, for all of which nothing is allowed. Now, we by no means wish that an officer should gain a farthing by the transaction, but that he should be a heavy loser, as at present, is what we do not believe a country such as ours is ever intended.

We believe that Major-General Maclean will be transferred from the Colonelcy of the 14th to that of the 13th Light Dragoons, a regiment in which he served with great distinction for many years. Major-General Marten is the senior Cavalry General who has not got a regiment, and that fact will render his succession to the Colonelcy of the 14th Light Dragoons not unlikely.

Colonel J. L. A. Simmons, C.B., has arrived at Aldershot, and taken up the duties of Commanding Royal Engineer from the 22nd instant.

Colonel Erskine is discharging the duties of Inspector-General of Volunteers during the absence on leave of Colonel M'Murdo.

We are all naturally anxious to know the strength of the Volunteers, but the returns in reply to the demand of the War Office have not yet been received in sufficient numbers to enable us to form a close approximate estimate. We trust that the commanding officers of the different corps will be prompt in making their returns.

We gather from the *on dits* in military circles, that important changes for the welfare of the British soldier are to be introduced into our Service, which plainly evince the anxious attention the subject is receiving at the hands of the authorities. Ever ready as this journal has been in pointing out the necessity of assisting the soldier in the wear and tear of his kit, as well as the difficulty of maintaining it in decent order with the slender means at his disposal, we cannot refrain from the pleasure of giving a tangible shape to rumours of improvements which will, if realised, be considered no slight boon. It is stated that at an early date Government will provide yearly for the soldier, in addition to his tunic and trousers, two pairs of boots, one pair of light summer trousers, a fatigue jacket and cap, shirts, flannels, and socks. The soldier will be required to keep these in proper repair; and they are to last a specified time before replacement. The smaller articles of the kit he will provide himself as now; but allowing for this, repairs, and rations, we calculate a good soldier may be able to clear 6*d.* or 7*d.* out of his daily pay. We should like to hear that the opportunity of conferring such solid benefits was taken advantage of to strike off the bounty money on enlistment; for this is the chief temptation to desertion, still so common in our ranks; and with such an addition to his income as is, we believe, now contemplated, the Service will soon present sufficient attraction to young men to enable us to dispense with the fictitious and baneful allurements of bribes to induce them to enter it. We shall soon be able to say, "Nous avons changés tout cela."

The *North China Herald* of the 8th of September, in referring to the march from Peh-tang and the taking of Taku, has the following paragraph, to which we call the attention of the Board of Admiralty:—"After a too long delay at the dirtiest of dirty cities, the news was spread about that the field was to be taken on the 10th. Up to that time the movement of our troops had been impeded by the unreadiness of the French, who, although they made every exertion, could not get everything into working order as soon as the British. We must pay tribute to the zeal and excellence of the Navy at Peh-tang. They did literally everything; they conveyed the troops on shore and their baggage, became porters and guards, policemen and scavengers, so that everything began to assume something like order under the willing hand of Jack; and yet these hard-working fellows do not get a cent more for anything extra that is done, as do their more fortunate brethren of the red coat. Naval officers may sigh and think it hard, but the Admiralty will grant them no batta or Indian allowances. We for our part hope to see a more liberal policy pursued towards this popular Service, and to see all belonging to it placed at least on equality, as far as remuneration goes, with the Army."

A very extraordinary and serious accident occurred on board of H.M.'s gunnery ship Excellent, in Portsmouth harbour, on the 16th inst., which has been the subject of anxious deliberation among the naval scientific officers of the port. The men were at practice with the 40-pounder Armstrong gun, which is still under trial before final introduction to the service; on the word being given, and the lanyard pulled as usual, a concussion took place, which instantly proved to those standing about that something had gone wrong. On examination it was found that the handles of the heavy vent-piece which blocks the chamber of the gun were blown completely off, and that passing along the deck to a distance of over 50 feet, they struck and shattered the bulkheads of the sick-bay, and smashed the bottles therein. It was evident that the breech screw was not "home," and therefore that the vent piece had not been properly jammed up; but the most extraordinary part of the whole affair was, that the vent-piece itself, which is loose, had not been blown out of the chamber, and that the wrought-iron handle should have been wrenched off instead. At the time of the accident, an experiment was being made to ascertain the time in which five rounds could be fired at a target 2600 yards distant, and this particular shot fell about 1500 yards short, the force of the powder having been wasted by the chamber. The very serious question therefore arises, how far these guns are adapted for rapid firing, when, although there is risk at all times, the danger then necessarily increases in a multiplied ratio. The want of ramming home of the ventpiece, may arise from the slightest bit of the flannel cartridge protruding over the lip of the chamber, and therefore intwining itself between the flat surfaces which ought to meet with mathematical precision; or it may happen at any time from a little caked powder, or grit, in spite of all precautions. Some shot are of higher gauge than others, and take more ramming home into the chamber, which might, and probably would not be perceived in the heat of action. It is not a very uncommon thing in the Armstrong field-pieces, for the vent-piece to fly out altogether for want of tightening the breech screw; and although, on account of its great weight, it was, in the first heavy guns, proposed to place the vent-pieces in the chamber sideways, yet the wisdom of dropping them in perpendicularly is now very apparent; for otherwise one accident such as this might sweep a dozen men into eternity. The flaw in the construction is by no means irremediable; and it is very fortunate that attention has been so promptly called to it; as before the general introduction of the gun into the Navy, either by means of a slot, or a flange, or a groove, or some such simple mechanical contrivance, the matter must be remedied. It is of paramount importance that our sailors should have unlimited confidence in the fearful weapons which science and experiment are together forging for the maintenance of our power and prestige throughout the world.

It is very rarely indeed that we feel ourselves called upon to comment on the sentences of courts-martial. Many reasons, independent of considerations relating to the discipline of the Service, would forbid our doing so. But as far as the statement which appears in another part of the paper enables us to judge, the sentence passed on John Smale was rather severe. Captain Hall, a member of the court, declared the prisoner's character was either "good" or "very good," and the offence for which he was black-listed was "skylarking." He was not insolent, and he evaded rather than refused the order given to him to swab the galley. Of course the disobedience to orders implied in his answers deserved punishment, but the man expressed contrition for his offence; and we think that in addition to his removal to the second conduct list, the 48 lashes constitute an exceeding severe sentence. Ordinary seamen of "very good" character are not very common now-a-days.

The state of uncertainty which has now for several weeks prevailed at the Admiralty, in reference to the plans which should be adopted for building a further number of iron-plated ships, still exists. It appears that in the department of the Comptroller of the Navy there exists a strong party in favour of having the new vessels built on the plan of the Warrior, now in course of construction; while at the Board opinions are very much divided on the subject, for the reason that upright sides have hitherto invariably on trial presented no effectual resistance to shot. We understand that in order to arrive at an early decision their Lordships have summoned to London Mr. Richard Abethell, the master-ship-wright at Portsmouth dockyard, who has been engaged during the week in going carefully through all the various drawings on the subject, which have hitherto been sent into the Admiralty.

On Tuesday the Duke of Somerset, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, C.B., M.P., Captain Charles Eden, C.B., and Captain John Moore, C.B., proceeded to a factory in the vicinity of the Regent's Park, for the purpose of viewing and inspecting some very ingenious machinery, the invention of a clever American geutleman. The object sought to be obtained is the saving of time, labour, and expense in boat building; and when we state that by the process in question, a cutter of 36 feet in length can be turned out of hand ready for the water in ten hours, we have said enough to show the extraordinary character of the means used to produce such a result, especially when it is considered that the same work performed by the process now in existence could not be finished under eight days.

The Admiralty have under consideration the mode by which officers serving as First Lieutenants of Her Majesty's ships are now paid, and we confidently hope that in future the distinction as to seniority will be abolished, and that all officers when acting in the above-named capacity will receive eleven shillings per diem. The increase upon the Naval Estimates by which this plan can be carried into execution, would be a mere bagatelle, while the measure itself would be very popular in the Service.

It is understood that the Lords of the Treasury have at last yielded to the necessity of bringing together the two departments of the Admiralty at Whitehall and Somerset House in one building, which measure the Duke of Somerset, it is believed, has been most anxious to have effected.

It will be observed in the last *Gazette* that the 33,000*l.* granted to the naval forces employed in China is now advertised for distribution. It is understood that arrangements are also in a forward state for distributing the naval proportion of the Canton booty.

The Comptroller of the Navy was expected back from his short leave of absence on Monday last. His return, however, has been deferred till the beginning of next week, when he will resume the discharge of his official duties.

The Royal yacht, with Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Austria on board, reached Plymouth yesterday morning at 7·30 a.m., and was to proceed on her voyage to Madeira if the weather continued fine. The Osborne arrived at 9·30, and after coaling, would again go to sea. We understand that the Empress did not suffer any inconvenience from sickness during the passage down the Channel.

THE ITALIAN ARMY.—General Fanti has already made his plans for the organisation of the Italian army on the basis of a population of 22 millions of inhabitants. His programme is as follows:—104 regiments of the line; 8 of grenadiers; 4 of marines; 54 battalions of Bersaglieri; 4 regiments of engineers; 16 of artillery; 8 of regular cavalry; 12 of lancers; 12 of light cavalry; 2 of hussars; and 2 of guides à cheval. Count Cavour is taking steps for the organisation of an Italian navy. It is said that Admiral Persano will be made Minister of Marine.

AUSTRIAN PREPARATIONS.—The *Militär Zeitung* publishes the following from the *Adige*, November 1st:—"The fortifications which are being constructed on the Tyrolese frontier are pushed forward with the utmost expedition. The fortifications of Deutschmetz, at the entrance of the Nonsberg, are not only worked out by day, but also through the night, by torchlight. This fortress will be bomb-proof; it commands both the left and right bank of the Noce, and the roads leading from Nonsberg, and, so to say, hermetically closes the pass. It is true the fortress may be circumvened over the Mendel towards Kaltern, and on another side over the mountains through the Ultenthal, but only by mountain paths, impracticable for any vehicles, and easily defended by riflemen."

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MILITARY TRAIN IN CHINA.

The remarks in reference to the alleged "break down" of the Military Train in China, which appeared in last week's number, have excited some controversy and a good deal of comment, generally of a friendly and favourable character. A "break down" may be caused either by loading with an over-weight, or by putting on a load which is not suited to the carrier; by inherent weakness, or by the ignorance of the loaders; it may also arise from deficiency of courage or good-will on the part of the working creature. Now, we did not say one word in reference to the causes which caused the officer in command of the Military Train in China to be sent home, nor on the nature of the misunderstanding which seems to have arisen there; but we did endeavour very humbly to call the attention of the authorities at home to the fact, that it is just possible their own want of decision and definite views respecting the Military Train may have led to the occurrences which, in so far at least, are unfortunate, that they revive the traditions of misfortune which have been so long attached to our arrangements for transport and carriage. Now, let us examine this question candidly and closely, and we shall perhaps be led to the conclusion that the peculiar nature of the warfare in which Great Britain has generally been engaged has given our military authorities very imperfect notions of the duties and necessities of the transport department of our army. We have, in fact, waged no great continental war single-handed. We have had many expeditions; some not glorious—some moderately successful—a few of the highest character of military achievement. These expeditions have been either fleet-fed and fleet-carried, or have been landed in countries where there were friendly populations, to whose good dispositions English gold added a sufficient stimulus. Continental armies once launched beyond a boundary, often imaginary, into an enemy's country, have been obliged to provide for the conveyance of munitions of war and food, of sick and wounded in the field, over long distances, without definite bases of operations; and the longer their stay in the hostile country the larger their development of the special department of transport. In all the old French wars the English troops acted with large bodies of foreign soldiery, and were generally supplied by the machinery which was in use at a time when universal plunder, without any idea of compensation, was the soldier's notion of the fortune of war. We have rarely been so far from the sea as not to have felt the influence of our fleet in securing to us that universal "base of operations." In the Peninsula that was our ultimate hope, when the energies of twelve millions of Spaniards seemed inadequate to feed us. In India our armies are the mere fighting nuclei of feeding and carrying hordes of natives, whose cost in the aggregate is enormous. The Crimea opened any eyes which had lids to them, to the fact, that for want of transport it was quite possible to lose an army which was only seven miles from a base of operations, constantly supplied by the navy of the world with all the necessaries and luxuries that could be provided by the richest and most generous people in the world.

What was called the Commissariat was then said to have "broken down." Now, the Commissariat consisted of a number of gentlemen, collected suddenly from various colonies where they had been living in snug little offices, issuing contracts in the newspapers for beef and bread, keeping accounts, marrying and giving in marriage, several of whom indeed had served in Canada, during the rebellion—in China, during the war—haply in New Zealand against John Heki,—or in the arduous but not highly glorious campaign against the Caffres. Some might have had remembrances of trains of mules and droves of muleteers under the Duke in Spain. But not one of them had ever been permitted to serve at home;—there was no organisation to feed them, there was no department in the United Kingdom to control their action, and a thing called the Treasury was unpleasantly supposed to be able to direct the machinery for the maintenance of an army in the field, thousands of miles from Whitehall. The shifts we made are well known. Our navvies, our railroads, our Croats, our Turks, our Greeks, our "all sorts of corps"—Army Works Corps, Hospital Corps, Mounted Staff Corps—their names are legion, and their cost must be counted by millions. Then started up at last out of all the débris of these galvanized skeletons, under the direction of a vigorous hand, the Land Transport Corps. We shall not say a word of the early vagaries of its infant life, which were rather of a Frankenstein character. The corps absorbed some of the best soldiers in the Army. The fighting colonels mourned over the loss of their best sergeants. The Army regretted to see some very thorough soldiers going into the corps where they were likely to get promotion, and get away from expense. People of all nations in the world were assembled to act under the orders of these officers and men. Enormous matériel—some of it as rotten as if it were built by the most honest and unimpeachably high-minded contractors in the world—was sent out, and the Transport Corps seemed to be almost an army in itself, with carts, waggons, and all kinds of transporting apparatus. But we learned the great lesson once more, that it is almost impossible, even for money—and Heavens, how it was spent, as it to test its impotency!—to produce an effective organisation in the actual face of the enemy. When Sebastopol fell—and we do not say this to blame the Land Transport Corps—if it were to save our lives, and supposing they had fled, we could not have marched 10,000 men in pursuit of the Russians for three days! "Peace broke out," as the Irish soldier said—the Land Transport Corps was disbanded, and gave out its short shriek of agony. It was felt that "something must be done." The Commissariat had, everyone said (but its own particular body, and one or two people who had their own notions on the subject), "broken down"—the ass had not been quite up to the elephant's piece of artillery. And so, with some compost of the ashes of the old Land Transport Corps, and with a good deal of new elementary life, the Military Train was established. At first it was on the footing of a cavalry corps of many regiments—later it became rather a hybrid sort of mounted infantry regiment—of many battalions—purely military and combatant in so far as regarded its drill, its composition, its internal organisation, the status of its officers—more particularly in reference to some of the more curious idiosyncratic portions of the machinery of our army which relates to purchase, price of commissions, and interchange of officers from one regiment to another. The Military Train was dressed and armed as well as any regiment in the Service. There are few cavalry corps with such a becoming military uniform and more ornamentation and cavalry decoration. But though they have colonels, majors, captains, and lieutenants, instead of cornets they have only ensigns, and they are connected with certain blue carts and waggons, which they trundle about on field days, looking very like some supplementary artillery.

Some of their battalions are attached to the camps in England, where for the first time there are also to be found Commissariat officers on duty. The Quartermaster-General of the camp informs the officer in command of the battalion of the Military Train that he requires such an amount of transport to be placed at his disposal; and the carriage animals and the men under their own officers, from whom alone they receive orders, are furnished accordingly. But so far as the affairs of the Commissariat are concerned, the Military Train have no more to do with them than they have relations with the mounted sentry at the Horse Guards, with the purveyors, or with the hospital orderlies. We are not saying whether this is right or wrong. We are merely showing, according to our notions, why it was that in China the Military Train had reason to feel they were not properly treated when, as we are told, they were placed under the orders of the Commissariat (which means any one in the department, from the Commissary-General to the latest appointed clerk), without laying themselves open to any imputation that they were above their work, or that they broke down. Again, we say, let it be distinctly understood what the Military Train is—what are its duties, its rights, its position. On the question of mere obedience to orders, there can be little dispute. If the Guards were in China, and Sir Hope Grant ordered Lord Rokeby to use his battalions in cleaning the camps, in escorting cattle, in protecting the communications in the rear, and in guarding the fixed magazines, no one can deny that it would be the abstract duty of his lordship to obey. But we all know what the results of the order would be. If the Military Train is to be a sort of Commissariat Transport Corps, with officers and men on a military footing, under the Commissariat, which is not a military body, properly so called, let the authorities acquaint them with the fact and break them into it at home. *Optat ephippia bos.* Small blame to him if he be fit to wear them, for surely horse trappings are lighter than the bull's yoke; but let not the bull fancy he is a horse if he be only a bull after all. We see with dismay in the occurrences in China a fresh proof of the sad probability, that in a new war the utter inefficiency of our transport system would be as manifest and as deplorable as in the early days of the Crimea. We call on the authorities to set this question right. The transport of the Army means its life, its activity, its honour. In China we find that the Commissariat has been severely censured by the officers of division, and the Military Train does not seem prepared to make up for the deficiencies with which they conceive they have nothing to do.

GAETA.

Gaeta may cause more trouble to the Piedmontese than they are prepared to expect, if the anti-annexationists rise on their flanks and rear in any vigour, and the garrison maintains an attitude of vigilant defence. Speculations on such matters are out of our province, but we may be permitted to give some idea of the military position, which is exceedingly formidable, except the Piedmontese fleet should be enabled to take a vigorous share in the assault. Gaeta is on a peninsula, surrounded on the north, the east, and the west, by the sea, forming an isosceles triangle, of which the base is the Mediterranean, and the apex the mountains from which flows the Ausenta. On the east runs a belt of marsh land from the Mola de Gaeta to the mouth of the Garigliano, through which the strategical road of the south passes. On the west is rocky ground, gradually losing itself in marshes about fifteen miles from the fortress. Towards the north the ground is very irregular, rising as it recedes towards the interior. Several lines of narrow plateaux, one after the other towards the north-east, seem as if nature intended them to afford defensive positions for an enemy falling back from the Garigliano on Gaeta. The principal line of communication from Garigliano to Mola is, however, under fire from the sea, and the sole point of attack on the land side, by Monte Secco, is equally covered by the guns of a flotilla. It is yet to be seen, notwithstanding what has occurred, if the non-recognition of the blockade by Admiral Persano will not prevent his fleet from operating on the weak points of the position. On the land side Gaeta offers a front of less than half a mile in extent. This is covered by works of an irregular trace, built on the solid rock, and well revetted, armed with a great number of heavy guns in batteries, tier over tier, bomb-proof for the most part, with a great command and a converging fire on the points of attack. The fosse is cut in the rock, and a double covered way runs along the north side, the other sides being protected by masses of rock which extend to the sea. The base of the escarp is completely covered. The trace of the works, though irregular, has this great advantage in closing up the gorge, that it offers very few points of prolongation, and, as the greater part of the revetments are cut in the rock it is almost impossible to make a practicable breach in them. All the approaches must be made through a rocky soil, covered with enormous boulders, where no material can be had for sand-bags, fascines, or gabions, and which is under a plunging fire from 18 batteries, armed with more than 100 heavy guns. The sole drawback to those advantages is one which will not be felt much by the Neapolitans, as it is merely the want of facilities for vigorous sorties. On the sea-side there is the citadel with its casemated batteries looking on the Gulf of Gaeta. Next, five batteries along the shore covering the hospital, the magazines, the barracks, and the arsenal. Towards the south-west are works on perpendicular rock, which consist of the Castle, of St. Francis' Tower, and of Monte Orlando, the culminating point of the interior of the Peninsula. From the southern point to the intersection of the line of the land forts, with the creek on the right, are cliffs crested with batteries, which fire on all accessible points. Such is the position, and it can only be attacked on a line of about 650 yards, under such difficulties, that, if the garrison defends itself, and the sea is in possession of the besieged, or even is neutral, the defence can be indefinitely prolonged.

Gaeta has undergone three or four memorable sieges. In 1460 Alphonso V. of Spain was obliged to retire after a long investment. In 1707 the Austrians were equally unsuccessful, after a siege of three months. In 1734 a garrison of 1500 resisted for five months the efforts of an army of 16,000 men, and only surrendered in consequence of dissensions inside. In 1799 the Neapolitans indeed yielded Gaeta to Championnet; but in 1806 the garrison, aided by the English fleet, resisted Massena and 16,000 French troops successfully for nearly six months. Since the above was written, news has reached us which gives reason to think the besieged are not in a position to make the most of their advantages.

STORES FOR NEW ZEALAND.

When the late General Sir Harry Smith was haranguing a very worn and seedy looking regiment on their return to Cape Town after a miserable campaign against the Kaffirs, and shouting at the top of his voice from the centre of the square, "My brave fellows! my gallant soldiers! it will be my proud office to report to the Commander-in-Chief the deeds of valour by which you have rivalled the heroes of antiquity, &c. &c. &c.," a sturdy Yorkshire voice was heard calling from the rear, "We don't want no gammon—we wants boots!" These few plain words threw the gallant orator on his haunches, and expressed, better than oceans of foolscap bound with red tape could have done, the pith of the cry which has risen from the ranks of our Army for many decades of years. It is now our province to announce to the soldier the happy news (gathered from reports circulating among clubs and messes, but of which we have no reason to doubt the truth) that he is to have, when in future fighting his country's battles, not only his boots, but his "gammon" into the bargain.

Under the presidency of Sir Richard Airey, the Quartermaster-General, an influential board of officers has been sitting for the last three weeks at the War Office, for the purpose of considering the nature of stores to be sent to New Zealand, best adapted for equipping the soldiers to enable them to cope with a brave and wily enemy in the dense bush of that country. When such men as the President, Mr. Power, of the Commissariat; Dr. Gibson, at the head of the Medical Staff; and Mr. Ramsay, of the War Office; meet together, unfettered in their deliberations by instructions, or minutes, or estimates; and assisted by the experience of officers of various regiments who have served in that country (among whom we may mention Lieutenant-Colonel Jenner, commanding the 2nd battalion 11th Regiment), we may naturally expect a result worthy of such an opportunity; nor, believing the reports, are we disappointed. It is stated that the men are to be formed in camps of reserve in the neighbourhood of hostilities; and that strong detachments will be organised in a peculiar manner to clear the bush thoroughly of our assailants. These men will lay

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aside tunic and shako, and mount a rough blue thick flannel Jersey; fatigue cap and buffs, leather gaiters and boots to lace outside, will complete their fighting costume, while each man will carry a hatchet, a tomakawk, a strong jack-knife, a tin pot, his cloak rolled, a new oilskin haversack, with provisions ready cooked inside, and a tin pot to boil his tea in the bivouac. The country through which the men have to force their way is thick bush, intersected with watercourses, and subject to heavy showers; such a country for "cock" as, excepting Albania, never was seen, only unluckily of birds of that ilk there are none. The hatchet will chop down boughs and ferns in abundance, and with his cloak will make him a bed which a prince might envy, as happily the scrub is wonderfully free of insects and other parasitical abominations. With his knife he will tripod a few skewers over the fire, and hang his pot thereon with stew, or soup, or tea; and the oilskin will keep his provisions free from wet and mould. What would not some of our newly-fledged Volunteers give to try a maiden campaign under such circumstances? The more so as our fellows are to fight with a full stomach;—an Englishman's delight this has always been, as in future it will be his privilege. The ration is increased to 1 lb. of meat, 1½ lbs. of biscuit, 1 gill of rum, coffee, tea, sugar, salt, pepper, vinegar, and mustard, the whole of which are to be served out free to the men so long as they are in presence of an enemy: that is, so long as the country is under martial law: nor is any deduction whatever to be made for his fighting kit. Coolies will follow up with provisions and ammunition; so that the men, unincumbered, will be ready to make descents on the enemy; and civilised man will stoop to fight the savage in his own way, and conquer, God willing, in so doing.

The Commissioners have, on hearing the evidence of officers of the 58th, and other regiments, recommended that large supplies of rockets, hand-mortars, and shells, should be sent out with these stores. It is the custom of the natives of New Zealand to fight, and then to eat and sleep, reversing in fact the British quality we have mentioned. Nothing annoys them more than to have their sleep disturbed by a rocket or 5½-inch shell pitched every quarter of an hour among their pahs. It was on this principle that Van Amburgh tamed his wild beasts, by stirring them up with a long pole whenever they attempted to sleep, until he had, by outraging Nature's laws, rendered the poor brutes so tame, that he could introduce his head into the lion's mouth with impunity. Such a master in the art we may safely follow.

Nor have medical comforts been omitted in their catalogue of stores, as well as many hundreds of dozens of porter, ale, and soda-water. Armstrong guns with Mercer's battery, supplied with abundance of ammunition, are, as we write, sailing down Channel *aura favente Austri:* and Veterinary Surgeon Anderson of the Royal Artillery sailed on the 20th *viâ* Egypt and Sydney to Melbourne, there to purchase horses and forward them as rapidly as possible to New Zealand, in order to be ready to mount the battery as it lands.

Considering the prevalence of the trade-winds in that region, blowing as they do for nearly 8 months in the year from the north-west, and thereby constituting of the greater part of the coast a stiff lee shore, we think it would be almost as well to send the whole of the stores to an Australian port, and there tranship them in colonial or Government steamers to New Zealand. It is the longest route, but might probably prove the shortest and safest in the end.

It is refreshing to hear of these things, and to note the good common sense which is evidently the guiding principle of the whole machinery. We doubt not but that the soldier when he reads it will prefer the "bacon" of Sir Richard to the "gammon" of Sir Harry; and agree with us most thankfully in thinking that the former gallant officer has driven his "pigs" and experience to an excellent market.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The public have sustained a very severe loss by the wreck of the screw transport ship Perseverance. It is not only the money value of the vessel that is gone, but the country has to put up with the inconvenience attendant upon the sudden withdrawal from the Transport Service of a fine ship which was in every way adapted for carrying out the duties on which she was engaged when the calamity which resulted in her destruction overtook her. We some weeks since announced that the Lords of the Admiralty had resolved upon bringing forward a scheme for introducing into the Navy a further number of large and commodious steam-transports. No time must now be lost in arriving at a decision. We have had the wreck of the Perseverance close upon that of the Assistance, and we have no right to calculate upon the future safety of the few remaining ships of the same class left to us. We must either buy or build without delay; perhaps do both if we are in earnest to profit by the experience gained by the employment of the Himalaya, and to depend upon transport ships as the most reliable source from which we are to draw an efficient supply of seamen on an emergency wherewith to equip an enlarged fleet.

THE DEFENCES OF THE TAKU FORTS.—Nearly all the guns which belonged to the Cormorant, Lee, and Plover, sunk in the attack of last year, were found mounted in the forts.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

If preparations for war are to prevent war, Europe will long rest in peace, for never was there more activity displayed than at the present moment in the organisation of fleets and armies. Hardly a week passes without its new invention, either for the purpose of offence or defence. Civilisation was to do a great deal in the way of turning the sword into the ploughshare, and treatics of commerce were to finish the business altogether. Mr. Cobden has most adroitly tickled France under the fin, but not sufficiently to cause even a lull in the re-organisation of her forces.

Last week it was reported that in the commencement of spring a squadron of reserve would be formed and got ready for sea as soon as possible. A few days afterwards a paper called *L'Aigle* announced to the world that a third gun-boat had just passed Toulouse on its way from Bordeaux to Toulon, where its rigging was to be completed. This gun-boat is built on a new system, after a design by the Emperor, and is, as it were, a combination of the angular and tubular. It represents the form of a tortoise, and the single gun with which it is armed pierces the summit of the shield and moves round on a turn-table. What may be termed the shell of the vessel presents to the enemy an inclined plane from which every projectile will glance, no matter what its weight. Its sides are sheeted with steel, and it is propelled by two screws of 14-horse power. That these boats are looked upon as a success is proved by the fact that several more are in course of construction.

One of the principal questions occupying the attention of the government is the construction of an army of reserve. A captain of Pompiers has written a brochure on the subject, calling the Emperor's notice to the fact that the firemen, if organised, would produce a body of troops 200,000 strong. They are already an armed body under the control of government, and as each man is required to be well up in gymnastics, they would make excellent soldiers. If called on to serve, however, it would be a serious matter to leave the towns without proper assistance in cases of conflagration.

In England the public seem very well satisfied with the Armstrong guns, and if the accounts from China be true, the public is decidedly right. On the other hand, it appears that France is also satisfied with the performance of the "canon rayé," for orders have been given for the creation of 16 more battalions of artillery to be armed with this weapon. It is to be hoped that there is no mistake in the matter, and that it is really the "canon rayé," and not another hired cannon of English manufacture with which these new battalions are to be furnished.

For the siege of Gaeta we are promised another piece of ordnance invented by a certain Major Cavalli, which will do away with the necessity of making trenches. To each of Cavalli's guns is attached an apparatus, which occupying, from its peculiar construction, but little space, can be formed at once into either square or round towers, which will entirely shelter both artilleryman and gun. It is stated also that, far from hard to work, the major's cannon can be fired with the greatest rapidity. Its invention dates from the Crimean war, where it seems that he obtained permission from the French to try it against Sebastopol; but, unfortunately for Cavalli, he and his piece only arrived when the Malakoff had fallen. The Italian war offered a fresh opportunity. The Sardinians commenced opening their trenches before Peschiera, but before Cavalli could arrive, the armistice had been signed which so shortly was to be followed by peace. Again the Sardinian army was put in motion. Lamoricière with 50 horses, takes refuge in Ancona, which is to be besieged, but the place falls before the guns of Admiral Persano—another disappointment for Cavalli. He has now gone up to Gaeta with his "jettatura" where he again hopes to put his gun to the proof.

The commission for inquiring into the state of horse-breeding in France has just published its report. Of course "La Question Militaire" occupies a prominent place. The subject is one upon which the commissioners say it is time to pronounce some "serious decision," the question having been long enough discussed, and the remedy which they propose is the intervention of the state. Great efforts have already been made by the government, but without success, owing to their not having been seconded by private individuals. Every year France is forced to import between 11,000 and 12,000 horses, at an expense of somewhere about 18,000,000 francs, and still the supply falls short of the demand. For "haras" she spends close on 2,000,000, and last year the government imported one horse costing more than 40,000 francs, four costing more than 30,000, three more than 20,000, and in all a total of 1311 horses for the purpose of breeding. Notwithstanding all this, France finds the greatest difficulty in obtaining a remount for her cavalry directly her army passes from a peace to a war establishment. Algeria supplies her in some measure with Arabs, but in case of a war with England and Germany, she would soon be left without a squadron. The last war in Italy, which did not last long, saw France in the greatest distress for horses, and the very day that the guns of the Invalids told Paris that the armistice had been concluded, Marshal Randon was to have signed a contract with an English gentleman, who now wears the legion of honour in his button-hole, for a supply of 18,000 horses, 9000 of any shape or size to be for the military train.

The war brought to a termination, France had more horses than enough for a "peace-footing," but instead of selling off those over the number required, they were given to any farmer who applied for them on the guarantee that they should be well cared for and delivered up when the State had need of them.

Austria continues not only strengthening her position on the Po and the Mincio, but she is also busily constructing numerous works on the coasts of the Adriatic after the system Todleben. It is said that at the last inspection of Venice the engineers were not wholly satisfied with the defences, and commenced several new forts, and also some floating batteries.

Marshal Randon, the Minister of War, has addressed a circular to the generals commanding districts, relative to the formation of the army of reserve. It is reported also that a telegraph has been sent to the marshals requiring their presence in Paris, ostensibly to take into consideration the promotions for New Year's Day. General Martemprey has also been telegraphed to in Algeria, in order that some decision may be arrived at which will put an end to the continual misunderstanding between the civil and military authorities of that colony. Some of these difficulties have excited more than interest in the capital, and an affair in which the Commander-in-Chief in China, General Montauban, and a Lieutenant Drouineau, were implicated, has not yet been forgotten.

Le Nord of to-day contains an article on the Russian army. In alluding to the reduction which has taken place since the Crimean war, it remarks that Europe regards a reduction in the effective military strength of a country as a sure sign of a desire for peace. But it is more than that, it shows both force and moderation in a state which can disarm with impunity. Before the Crimean war the Russian army amounted to 1,140,000 men, during the war this effective was nearly doubled. The next year, reduced by a million in 1859, the Russian army only amounted to 850,000, which is certainly not more than sufficient for a population of 70,000,000, and a chronic war in the Caucasus. But what Russia has lost in quantity she has endeavoured to make up in quality. Many old institutions have been destroyed, and new ones created. For Russia the most important step is the relaxation of discipline, which rendered it almost impossible for an officer to distinguish himself. Once an order issued, no intervening circumstance excused disobedience. He was a mere puppet, worked by strings held at St. Petersburg. *Le Nord* states, however, that the genius showed by the Russian soldier at Sebastopol, whenever an occasion required that he should act on his own judgment, has produced such an impression on the government that much greater liberty will be allowed to him for the future. This new regime has already produced the most favourable results, so palpable indeed as to attract the attention of all the foreign officers who were at Varsovia[t]

FRENCH GUNBOATS.—A gunboat, on a new model, passed through Toulouse a few days since, coming from Bordeaux and proceeding to Toulon, where she is to be prepared for sea. This boat is constructed on an entirely new model, of which the plan is said to have been given by the Emperor. It is composed of steel plates, and will be propelled by two screws set in motion by a machine of 14 horse-power. It will carry but one piece of cannon. The boat is shaped like a tortoise. The mouth of the cannon will pass just over the back of the fish, which will present an inclined plane to the enemy, over which the balls will slide [*sic* in *Times*, should be "glance"]. The crew will be completely sheltered under the roof, of which the force of resistance is so well calculated that the heaviest shot or shell cannot injure it. It is said that several gunboats, conducted on the same model, will pass through Toulouse for Toulon. The first gunboat ready for sea is to go round to Havre, and thence up the Seine to Paris.—*Times*, Nov. 19.

We are glad to find that the friends of the Royal Naval School at New Cross are not relaxing in their exertions to raise a fund of 300*l.*, by which the council will be enabled to roof in the swimming bath, so as to make it available for the use of the pupils during the winter months. The advantages to be derived from the art of swimming can scarcely be better described than in the following letter, addressed to a contemporary by an officer educated at the school:—"Harwich, November 17.—Sir,—The wreck of the Royal Charter exemplifies, in a way to reach the hearts of all, the fearful risks to which all who 'go down to the sea in ships' are exposed, but it also enables us to realise the advantages that a knowledge of the art of swimming confers upon the shipwrecked. The waters are our highway, as they are to no other people in the world, and yet we do not qualify ourselves to traverse them. There have been shipwrecks enough to show us that the best swimmer on board becomes the prince and arbiter of the company. He who can carry a rope to shore, as in the case of the recent disaster, or pull the greatest number of helpless beings after him to a rock, is like a heaven-sent messenger to the rest. No other manual exercise or sport can be so useful or so invigorating. Yet how few sailors even are expert swimmers! It has been my duty to muster all hands for bathing in the beautiful climate of the Mediterranean, and out of a crew of two hundred men not thirty could swim! No public school, or private one of any pretension, should omit encouraging this thoroughly English and manly sport. At Eton, no pupil is allowed to boat on the river until he shall have obtained a swimming certificate. Under these circumstances, I ask you, sir, for a small space, as an old pupil of the Royal Naval School, New Cross, and one who has seen large numbers of lives lost for the want of the easy precaution of swimming, to bring under your kind notice a project for the completion of the swimming bath in that valuable institution. When I tell you that there are upwards of 200 sons of naval and marine officers receiving their education there, a large number of whom embrace the professions of their fathers, I am sure you will give a corner in your journal for the promotion of such an object. This school is, in truth, a nursery for the British naval officer; and, seeing that its benevolent foundation provides for the education of a number of the less affluent of that service, it has peculiar claims on the public—naval as well as non-naval—for support. Let us then encourage the art of swimming in every educational establishment in the kingdom; but let us, at any rate, at once give the Naval School a bath for its scholars, if only in testimony of the recent magnificent behaviour of our splendid Channel fleet.—Yours respectfully, A Lieutenant, Royal Navy." If the parents of the scholars (and who can be more interested in the question than they?) will only each contribute a trifle, the work can be set about immediately, and accomplished before the coming spring. The question is not a frivolous one, for the Lords of the Admiralty, may yet among other certificates required from a young candidate for employment in the public service, demand one for swimming. We are informed that Messrs. Drummond & Co., bankers, Charing Cross, and all the Navy Agents, will receive subscriptions; which may also be sent to the Secretary, by post office order, payable at New Cross, or in postage stamps.

Messrs. Edward Moxon & Co. announce that they will publish, early in December, a Second Series of "Hood's Own," in one volume, 8vo., illustrated with numerous cuts, price 10*s.* 6*d.*, elegantly bound in cloth.

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INDIA.

[From a Correspondent.]

The Volunteer Movement.—The views of the Government in reference to Volunteers in India, are contained in a letter dated Fort William, Sept. 10, the purport of which is that no aid which the Government of India can give in furtherance of the object shall be wanting. The press in general is in favour of the move. The *Delhi Gazette*, however, can see no benefit to be derived from it, except in the Presidency towns. Its chief reasons for holding this opinion are, 1st, that the Europeans in India are so engrossed with business, and so anxious to get out of the country, that they have neither the time nor the inclination to attend drill, &c.; 2nd, that our Government when pressed for troops in England or elsewhere, will not hesitate to tell us to trust to our Volunteers; 3rd, that the numbers must be very small, and therefore that the different corps are not likely to be of much, if any, use.

It is not difficult to find answers to all these objections. The readiness with which tradespeople have already come forward at Lahore, Simla, and Delhi is proof that the move is a popular one, and that the drill, &c., is looked forward to as likely to provide a great deal of pleasurable relaxation. The second and third objections are absurd, like a woman's arguments,

"that directly tend
Against the side she would defend."

If Government can be capable of such folly as to denude the country of troops to a dangerous extent; it is obviously better that the few Europeans who are in it should be well armed, thoroughly able to act as soldiers, and completely accustomed to use that most formidable weapon, the Enfield rifle. Again with regard to numbers, who will deny that a body of 50 determined, well disciplined Englishmen, armed to the teeth, and well supplied with ammunition, are a match for almost any number of men, not only without arms but without any knowledge of the use of arms. The way that a handful of brave Englishmen held out at Arrah affords the best evidence of the value which Government may derive from its armed Englishmen. In England a Rifle Volunteer can scarcely be counted as more than a match for one French soldier, whereas a Volunteer in India may be fairly reckoned a match for any number of unarmed natives.

At Lahore the Volunteer Corps numbers 80; Sir Robert Montgomery, Colonel; Mr. A. A. Roberts, Financial Court, Captain-Commandant. At Simla, Lieutenant B. Hay was elected Captain-Commandant, and Major Good, Retired List, second in command. At Delhi Mr. Frederick Cooper, Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, and noted for his conduct during the mutiny, has been chosen Captain-Commandant of the Delhi Corps. We hear of other corps springing up, and I hope, in the course of another month to be able to give you a list as long as that of the "ships."

The income and licence taxes are to come into force in the Punjaub on the 1st of November. The sums deducted from July, August, and September's pay bills, are to be refunded to officers stationed in the Punjab—but October's salary is to be cut—on the old ground that it is audited in the month following. Another reason put forth in an official communication is that the Income Tax being only for five years, the last month of the five years will escape. So much for Indian logic; no wonder the European soldiers were driven to mutiny when Government is capable of such subtle sophistry.

We have heard nothing more about soldiers' pets, or of the party that issued the obnoxious and mischievous order.

If the head of the Quartermaster-General's Department is to blame—the hand that could not spare General Horsford should not spare Colonel Beecher.

The income tax will practically end in the imposition of an annual fine to be distributed by the heads of guilds, castes, &c., and collected by our officers.

The instructions from the supreme Government are extremely well written, and have evident marks of Lord Canning's careful pen. A heavy fall of rain throughout the north-west provinces has done much to avert a famine, but prices are still very high, and will continue so until the winter crops show themselves.

The Ganges canal can do little, it is now discovered, to avert a famine; for want of rain of course affects its supply, and renders it of no use. Besides, it is boldly asserted that the water supplied by the canal does more harm than good, owing to the hurtful character of the soil it deposits. The masonry work, too, is in a bad way, so much so, that more than one engineer of eminence has declared it his opinion that the great Solâni aqueduct will not last five years.

We are speculating as to who will succeed Lord Canning. Sir George Clerk would be a very popular appointment, and it is said he was offered, but declined the viceroyship on the score of failing health.

By the news from India to the 27th of October, we learn that the Wagheers, baffling the vigilance, and overcoming the somewhat feeble resistance, of the Guicowar's troops, suddenly dashed out from the Gheer, and surprised the town of Korinar, thus getting possession of some hundreds of Enfield rifles and several pieces of artillery. As the treasury happened to be unusually well supplied, a large sum of money also fell into their hands, to which they incontinently added whatever valuable plunder they were able to discover in the shops. Their position is admitted to be a formidable one, and there is no doubt of their making a desperate defence. They are favoured, too, by the unhealthiness of the climate, and it is therefore to be feared that both loss of life and waste of public money will be the result of another miserable campaign against a small body of resolute marauders.

The supernumeraries brought from Portsmouth to Plymouth on Sunday by the paddlewheel steam-sloop Gorgon, 6, Commander Pim, have been transferred to the reserve depot ship Royal Adelaide, 104, Captain William K. Hall, in Hamoaze.

On Wednesday Sir Richard Mayne, the Chief Commissioner of Police, and Superintendent Mallalieu, of the London Police, arrived at Sheerness dockyard for the purpose of making arrangements for the introduction of the metropolitan force into that establishment, in compliance with the provisions of the recent Act of Parliament to that effect. The new arrangement is to come into operation at Sheerness dockyard on the 3rd of December.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN ITALY.

[From Our Own Correspondent].

Naples, 17th November.—The course of political events in this region, although progressing, has not been uniformly satisfactory. Amongst recent appointments, the more important are those of the Cavaliere Luigi Carlo Farini to be Governor of Naples and the provinces of Southern Italy; and of the Marchese di Montezemolo, to be Governor of Sicily. A royal decree, dated at Sessa, 6th November, announces the recognition of Garibaldi's position as a generale d'armata. This was a graceful compliment on the King's part, and nothing more than an act of justice done to one who had borne the whole weight of responsibility before entering on the possession of what those labours had conferred on him. The departure of Garibaldi, which my last letter reported, although expected for some time past, seems, nevertheless, to have taken many persons by surprise, and the more so, owing to the quietness of it. His parting with the King was no doubt an affecting one. It can easily be imagined that Victor Emmanuel, who has received more territory from Garibaldi than he ever did from his father, must have expressed himself in terms of affection and gratitude; the particulars of this interview are not, however, publicly known, but the manner of it may be gathered from the fact that Garibaldi refused all reward, declining even the title of marshal, as well as the "Order of the Annunciation." The only decoration the victorious general consents to wear is a star set in diamonds, to be presented by his own followers, and to bear the following legend, "I mille al loro Duce" (the thousands to their leader). It is said that the only cause of regret in Garibaldi's mind at leaving arose from an impression that his army would not be treated as he wished, i.e., incorporated into the Sardinian Army with the same grade they now enjoy, for those who should desire to remain. Various rumours have since been in circulation upon the above subject, some of which tended to confirm that impression, and others to contradict it. Meanwhile, on Monday night, a large crowd of people, armed, each with a banner or a lighted torch, traversed the Strada Toledo, crying out, "Vogliamo Garibaldi a Napoli! vogliamo il ritorno di Garibaldi! vogliamo Roma e Venezia!" Whether the movement arose spontaneously as an expression of sorrow on the part of the people for the loss of their much-loved liberator, or was, as some assert, got up by the old Bourbon party in order to produce discord, I cannot say. From whatever cause this revival of Garibaldi's popularity has arisen, certain it is, that he will himself be the one most grieved on learning what has occurred. The original army of Garibaldi's formation, and including the survivors of the expedition to Marsala, was not in the most desirable position after the arrival of the King, inasmuch as they were not certain what was to become of them. The volunteers, desirous of returning home, would be, it was well known, at liberty to do so, but the future of such as desired to remain seemed clouded with uncertainty as to the circumstances under which they would be incorporated into the Italian army, if admitted at all. The uncertainty has, at length, begun to disappear, and its disappearance is due to the publication of the following decree:—

"Order of the Day.

"The army of volunteers, commanded in Southern Italy by General Garibaldi, has deserved well of the country and of us. Whilst I with my Government endeavour to regulate it definitely according to the laws and regulations of the State, I determine—1. That as regards the grades of the officers, a commission of generals and superior officers, chosen from both armies, will make suitable propositions to me upon the documents relative to the question. 2. That to the officers, under-officers, corporals, and soldiers, rendered unable to serve owing to wounds received in the war, will be applied the provisions instituted by virtue of the laws regulating pensions, as existing in the old statutes. 3. To the under-officers, corporals, and soldiers who desire to return to the bosom of their families, a discharge will be accorded, and the means of transport will be given them, either by sea or by railway, besides which, as a mark of gratitude, they will have, to defray expenses, three months pay. The above discharge does not exonerate those who are otherwise bound to the State by the provisions of existing laws. 4. The volunteers who wish to remain under arms must enlist for two years from the present date. They will be organised conformably to the other corps of the army. 5. To the officers resigning will be given a 'gratificazione,' equivalent to six months' pay. 6. To the officers and soldiers of the National Guards, who made part of the Southern Army, is accorded also a gratificazione equivalent to a month's pay.

"(Signed) VICTOR EMMANUEL.

"Given in Naples this 12th November."

On the same day as the date of the above, the King presided at a military council composed of Generals Sirtori, Medici, Cosenz, and Fanti. There is little doubt of its object being the compilation of the articles contained in the order of the day afterwards published. It was resolved that the above-named generals, with the addition of Generals della Rocca, Cialdini, Bixio, and Türr, should constitute the commission for examining those who hold the grade of officers in the volunteer army, retaining those who are fitted for them. And as no doubt most of your readers are more interested in the result as it affects the British Volunteers, I may add that they are included in the provisions of the above recited rules. Of the British volunteers there is little to relate, but that little is startling; a number of the officers, some say as many as twenty-seven, sent in a request to Colonel Peard, requesting him to resign; this letter was followed by another, the latter has been forwarded to the War Minister, in order to be submitted to the King. As Colonel Peard has no notion of resigning the command, I fancy the dispute will serve as a reason for disbanding the corps altogether; the men will probably be sent back to England, and some, if not all, the officers admitted to the Sardinian Army. The number at Caserta when last reported to me, represented the volunteers as mustering five hundred odd, the remainder having claimed their discharge, and in many instances gone into other corps. I met one man, a sergeant, who told me he would be glad to go as servant to any gentleman going to England, if he could get a passage thereby. The sick Englishmen are to be brought down from Caserta to the Naples Hospital, which will be a much more convenient arrangement, as they will then be all together. Madame Mario, who has been very attentive to the sick, has, in pursuance of Garibaldi's wish, and consequent upon his departure, published a statement of the manner in which she has expended the money sent by the Ladies' Committee in England, and announcing the amount of balance 500 scudi, which she hands over to Colonel Repari Capo Medico, of the army, who, in conjunction with two Englishmen, will see that sum faithfully expended. The newspaper, *Il Popolo D'Italia*, in which the above statement appears, ushers it in with a well-deserved eulogy upon the Signora Jessie White Mario, who it declares has outdone even the Italian ladies in care and attention to the sick and wounded, and whose example of charity, abnegation and patriotism is held up as a pattern to all. On Saturday last Victor Emmanuel visited the temporary hospitals in the old college of Jesuits, and passed two hours and a half in conversing with the poor fellows, who are some 1200 in number; this visit was not only philanthropic but politic as well, as nothing attaches men more to their commander than evidence of sympathy for them on his part. The King also visited the Countess of Syracuse, his cousin, an attention prompted by reasons probably of the same nature. The fickle population of Naples are already beginning in part to tire of the new sovereign, and to suspect that there will be a domination of the Sardinian element in all their future governments—an idea that never seems to have struck them before. There is no doubt but the Sardinian element will predominate, and justly so, as is evidenced by a fair comparison of the respective merits of the people of Sardinia and that of Naples. On the one side is discipline and the habit of obeying lawful authority, on the other a people habituated to slavery and degradation; self-respect, self-control, and manly bearing, all distinguish the northern Italians from their southern countrymen. To the former the freedom of Italy and its unity are not mere watch-words of party, they are the symbols of a faith for which he has fought bravely and successfully; to the latter they are at the most the names of a panacea that is to remedy all political ills. The northern Italian has now been free for a long time; his brother now for the first time sees the light of freedom, and is dazzled with it. The injustice, the torture, the dungeons of the Bourbon dynasty, so far from preparing the people for freedom, have had an opposite effect, in demoralising all but the higher spirits; under such circumstances there must, at all events for a time, be a predominance of the Sardinian element; this will be essential to the practical indoctrination of a correct notion of liberty, for the accomplishment of which, in the case of a people long accustomed to fraud and injustice, and long skilled in the arts of place-hunting and mendicancy, it will require not only teaching, but example as well. Every political change that has hitherto taken place in Naples has ever been regarded solely as productive of fresh places. At the stairs of the Government offices, duly crowded with a host of urgent besiegers, the most obsequious court, the most slavish fawning, must needs be brought to bear in order to obtain any of the requests that were urged, and although "Nous avons changé tout cela,"—and the people themselves were the first to notice the change—yet it would be too much to expect its consequences to disappear as yet altogether, and until they do, there will and must be a predomination of the Sardinian element.

Again, the difference between an educated people, and one almost uneducated, will, by the simplest process, arrange the order of precedence to be occupied by them respectively. And this is perhaps the great cause of the difference between these two neighbouring peoples; the one is educated, has had schools for the poor as well as the rich, and has had them long enough to have a population that can read, whilst the Neapolitans have never had schools for any but those who were able to pay for their education, and even of the middle classes there are many who cannot read; so, when this is the case, how dense the ignorance is which pervades the masses may easily be concluded. Religious liberty will here, as it did in Sardinia, follow in the wake of education, and so long as neither one nor the other exists to raise the Neapolitan to the level with the Sardinian, the latter must, however inferior in numbers, possess the old supremacy of intelligence over ignorance, and use it for removal of the very distinction that gave it the pre-eminence. Meanwhile, the news from Gaeta seems to betoken gradual narrowing of the theatre of war, and consequent approach towards capitulation. The garrison is reported by latest advices to be receiving half rations, but as long as there is no close blockade, the Spanish ships may, as it is said they are now doing, supply them with provisions.

The latest news is of an attack by the Italian army upon the camp of the Bourbons, outside of Gaeta. The result was that the enemy was dislodged from the pazza, and the position taken. The loss on the Italian side did not exceed 100 men. The positions were of such a nature that they could only be reached with great trouble and labour. The Brigade Bergamo, commanded by General Casanova, and the 11th Bersaglieri, commanded by Major Buri, distinguished themselves much. The following day two merchant vessels (French) left Gaeta with Bourbon troops on board, destination unknown. Upwards of 1000 Garibaldians exchanged prisoners arrived here in the beginning of the week, and are, I suppose, the whole number taken. The latest report as to the future of the volunteer army is founded on a decree signed by Cavour and by Fanti, and bears date Turin, 11th November; which ordains, 1, that the volunteer army is to be kept distinct, and to be on a two years' enlistment; 2, that the advantages and obligations of officers and men will be the same as in the regular army; 3, that a mixed commission will determine the grades and seniority of the officers of volunteers as to past services, &c.; 4, that the government reserves to itself to pass officers of these corps into the regular army in such manner as to respect the acquired rights of officers of the regular army; 5, that the above do not dispense with any civil or military obligations due by any to the state. Now whether this or the order of the day will hold good, I cannot say, but incline to Cavour's as the wiser plan. The people of Naples, meantime, are more occupied with the preparations for the illumination than even with politics. To-day and to-morrow are to be the grand days, being those on which the results of the voting from Marchia and Umbria are expected; but the intention of the illumination is still to be the same as the smaller one on the 7th and 8th—an expression of joy on the part of the people at the arrival of the King.

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WOOLWICH.

The appointment of Instructor in "Plan Drawing and Military Sketching," at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, will become vacant on the 1st January, 1861, by the resignation of Captain Pitt. Officers who are desirous of becoming candidates for the appointment are directed to address their application to the Inspector of Studies at the Academy.

Orders have been transmitted to the head-quarters of the different brigades of Artillery, directing them to raise drivers for the service of the regiment, and forward the men to head-quarters as soon as attested. Small active men accustomed to horses are not easy to pick up.

The officers of the Royal Artillery who have been at Shoeburyness for a course in the Armstrong gun, having completed their work, a fresh number, selected from all the brigades on home service, is ordered to join at Shoebury, on the 26th inst. A new course for long instruction under Colonel Gardner will also join them early in January, as the present officers will complete their studies about the 10th proximo.

THE WAR IN CHINA.—A letter just received at Plymouth from a young officer on board a Government transport at the seat of war says, "I have been inside one of the forts at the Peiho, and have had a good view of all four. They are built almost entirely of mud, and the guns, which are numerous and of heavy calibre, are for the most part fixed, but such as are not are clumsily worked by capstans on each side. The north fort was taken with great difficulty, the Chinamen standing to their guns, and defending themselves to the last, when they were overpowered and bayoneted. After the north forth was taken the allies turned one of the guns or the other forts, which soon after surrendered. The forts are very little elevated, except a kind of inner fort inside each. They are surrounded by two, and, in some places, three ditches, the strip of land between the ditches being stuck as thick as possible with sharp-pointed sticks about two feet high—a most valuable protection from attacks in that direction, as the Chinese could easily have shot down their opponents while embarrassed among the sticks. There is nothing to see ashore but mud—everlasting mud. The first time I landed the tide was low, and there was about four miles of mud, which rose so gradually that in our boat we did not know but that it was water till we stuck on it, and then with difficulty managed to get off again. I saw the very place where the troops were landed in the mud and massacred at the former attack on the forts. My last letter was directed to you from the Peiho. Since then we have sailed round to Odin Bay, and are now taking in water, with which we are to fill up. Everything is very cheap here except dollars, which I believe cost much more than they should. We can get 150 eggs to the dollar, and a fine full-grown bullock, in good condition, for 30 dollars. Similar bullocks at home would cost from 18*l.* to 20*l.* Calves from 4 to 7 dollars, and so on upwards. Peaches, pears, and apples are plentiful and cheap. Fowls at the rate of four large or six small to the dollar. Pumpkins, also, are as plentiful as can be. We have fresh meat very often while we are here, and the captain is going to take some bullocks to sea with him for us. When we left the Peiho the troops were at Tien-tsin. A rumour is afloat here, in Odin bay, that the Chinese have broken out in all parts again, and that the troops will have to fight their way to Pekin, but I cannot vouch for the truth of it. It appears to me that if the negotiations are not carried on quicker we shall be like the French army at the taking of Moscow; that is to say, cold weather is gradually coming on, and it is likely to nip us. The Magicienne, in company with the dispatch-boat Sparrowhawk, is lying at anchor here, the former in charge of our division, which is watering as fast as possible; the latter is stationed here on the look-out, at least I think so. It is said that all the soldiers and sailors in Odin bay are to keep holyday some day next week. The captain of the Magicienne has headed a subscription with 40 dollars, and the captains of the different vessels and the military officers are likely to follow his example. I suppose they will have boat racing, and jumping in sacks, donkey racing, &c., and perhaps a public dinner."

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—A meeting of the committee of this institution was held on the 21st instant; T. E. Baker, Esq., treasurer, in the chair. On the 20th July, 1860, during a passage from the Cape of Good Hope to the Mauritius H.M.S. Persian, commanded by Captain Edward Hardinge (son of General Hardinge) experienced a severe gale of wind. A boy accidentally fell overboard, and on hearing the cry the commander immediately directed the first lieutenant to heave the ship to, and running himself to the life-buoy tried to let it go. The port-fire attached to the life-buoy lighted, a rope was thrown to the child, who caught it, but the head-way of the vessel dragged the boy under water, and he let go the rope with a cry of despair; the gallant commander jumped at once into the sea in his uniform, and being a good swimmer soon reached the boy and held him up. A tremendous sea then struck them and tore the lad from his grasp. Captain Hardinge made another plunge, and seized the boy by the hair. The ship had forged away some distance, but he kept the boy up, cheering and encouraging him, whilst striving his best to reach the life buoy, which was still fifty yards distant, in a very heavy sea, and his strength was well nigh expended, when the whale boat reached them, and saved both the commander and the boy—recommended to the next general court for silver medal. Lieutenant W. R. Kennedy, R.N., H.M.S. Wasp, for having saved John Sier, A.B., who accidentally fell overboard at sea on the 22nd June, 1860—recommended for silver medal. Mr. William F. Harton, medical student, for having saved a female who attempted suicide in the river Shannon, Banagher, King's County, on the 29th August, 1860—recommended for silver medal. Lieutenant G. L. Sullivan, R.N., H.M.S. Exmouth, saved a seaman named Burke, who accidentally fell overboard in Suda Bay on the 24th Sept. 1860—thanks of the society inscribed on vellum, Mr. Sullivan having already received the silver medal for a similar act in 1852. Mr. J. G. Bryant, a member of the 4th Tower Hamlets Rifles, saved a female who accidentally fell into the New River, Highbury, on the 6th October, 1860—thanks of the society on parchment. The other rewards given comprised nine bronze medals and pecuniary rewards amounting to 4*l.*; and after the dispatch of various other business the meeting adjourned.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The opening of the Army Medical School at Chatham for the instruction of the medical candidates of the Army in the military part of their profession, is totally a new era in the annals of Fort Pitt. It is not at present my intention to dwell on the importance of the school in a scientific point of view to the medical officers of the Army, but will merely remark that if scientific officers are not in future supplied to the Army, it will not, at all events, be the fault of the authorities. The establishment at Fort Pitt has now something of the appearance of a military college. The pupils attend lectures in uniform, and in uniform perform their military duties. Formerly they were to be seen even on parade in mufti, as if to make them feel how unworthy they were to possess uniform, and how unnecessary it was that they should command respect; the candidates were sent down from Whitehall in driblets, and in a very short time gazetted and sent to different stations, where their services were required, consequently all *esprit de corps* was wanting among men so circumstanced, and no feeling but that of intense disgust was manifested, which was in no degree alleviated by a contemplation of their future prospects—these being equally disheartening.

At present there are some forty gentlemen attending the course of instruction laid down in the Circular regulating the school. The course will be of six months' duration, when they will be gazetted to commissions, and succeeded by another batch, and thus a continous supply of medical officers will be furnished to the Service. A bond of union will at the same time be established, and a spirit of emulation infused among the members of the department, which will be productive of much good. But to return to the school. It occurs to me that advantage might be taken of its existence to impart other information to the candidates in addition to that given in the lectures. The students should be formed into a company for the purpose of drill, of which as much should be known as would enable them to appreciate the duties of the soldier, and their effects in health and disease. This, I believe, is the practice in the continental armies; and when it is considered that the medical officers are exposed to the dangers of their combatant brethren in the field, and may suddenly find themselves in a position where they are not only obliged to draw the sword in self-defence, but rush to the rescue of others, or perhaps assist in retaining an important position, an additional reason is found for the candidates being instructed in the rudiments of drill. The rescue of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief from the hands of the Russians by an assistant-surgeon, is an apt illustration from many which might be adduced on this point, and must be fresh in the memory of your readers.

By the late Warrant the position of medical officers has been much improved; the rank carries with it something of a substantive character. Sanitary science is now recognised as a distinct principle by those in authority, and the medical branch is considered the right hand of the Army. A new code of medical regulations has been issued, and the medical officers who are responsible for the interior economy and discipline of the hospital establishments, are at length entrusted with the duty of advising commanding officers on every point connected with the sanitary condition of the troops; and means are taken to prevent such advice being thrown overboard, as was at one time too often done, to the disgrace of those in authority, and to the detriment of the health of the soldier. But why should the last step in the elevation of the department to its proper status be withheld? Why is a proper position in the *Army List*, &c., not assigned to it, along with the scientific corps, instead of occupying the position which it does at present among departments with which it has nothing whatever in common, and whose duties are for the most part clerical? When the Parliamentary Commission recommended that the department should take precedence of the commissariat in the *Army List*, &c., they merely expressed the feeling which is abroad, that the corps is not properly classed; but they might have seen that their recommendation would have the effect of creating jealousy in others, without improving the evil it was intended to remedy, and which consists solely in the faulty classification; the true remedy being the assigning to the medical staff a position in the *Army List* after the Royal Artillery and Engineers.—I am, &c., M. D.

THE STAFF COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In a recent number of your paper, you animadvert upon the rule which removes captains from the staff on obtaining their majority, or obliges them to retire upon half-pay, if they wish to retain their appointments.

When the arduous course of study through which an officer must pass to obtain a staff appointment from the Staff College is considered, it is an ungracious return to place him in such a dilemma as this rule may put him, and to do so is certainly injurious to the interests of the Service.

The higher situations on the staff are held by field-officers; and if the General Order of the 17th of December, 1857, is to be respected, it is difficult to discern from what quarter field-officers are to be selected to fill vacancies, if the class of officers affected by this rule are to be virtually set aside. No order can be more explicit than that to which I refer, it says, "after the first of January, 1860, no officer will be appointed to the staff who shall not have gone through the Staff College, or passed the final examination of that college, with the exception of those who shall have attained, at that date, the rank of lieutenant-colonel."

This Order presents no opening by which the introduction of unqualified men to the staff below the rank of lieutenant-colonel can be justified. How the exception in their favour can be explained is an enigma. If the rank of lieutenant-colonel brought with it intuitive gifts, superseding in the chief the necessity for that system of training which is so indispensable in the subordinate, it would be intelligible; but upon no other ground, unless it is intended to revert to the odious system which it was hoped had passed away for ever. An apprehension, however, that such may be the case, seems to be justified by a recent memorandum from the Horse Guards, to the effect that in future no subaltern officer shall be appointed as an aide-de-camp until he has passed the usual examination for promotion to the rank next above that which he holds at the time. When such an examination as this is brought into comparison with the final examination at the Staff College, which the General Order declares to be indispensable, it is a burlesque upon the whole affair; either an aide-de-camp is a staff officer, or he is not; if he is, any such appointment is a direct infraction of the General Order.

It is true, the Staff College has been instituted to prepare officers for the highest branch of the staff; but hitherto the qualified candidates for admission to it have been a little in excess of the vacancies; but those officers who have suffered the disappointment, have undergone a much more severe test than it is proposed to put the young gentlemen to who desire to become aides-de-camp, and in common justice should be offered those appointments in preference to them.

This institution is now in its infancy; its success will mainly depend upon an exact observance of the promises and hopes held out to those who enter it. If they are trifled with, or deceived, candidates for admission will first diminish in number, and then cease altogether.—I am, &c.,

AN OBSERVER.

NAVAL CADETS AND THE BRITANNIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have only just seen a letter in your publication of the 3rd inst., signed "One who is serving, and has served for twenty years in succession;" stating that the naval cadets in the Britannia "would have been better off if they had never seen her;" "that they have gradually deteriorated within the last year;" "and that their run down hill has been alarmingly fast;" "that the new brooms started in the Illustrious are worn out," &c.; and that "the youngsters have only learnt how to colour a clay;" and then this "anonymous party's" ultimatum is—more ships of the same sort! — more brooms! — and "competitive training ships!"

I will not stop for an instant to defend the comprehensive system of instruction pursued in the Britannia, but simply remark that it is a carefully devised extension of the plan pursued in the Illustrious, which meets with the approbation of the impugner; nor still less to defend an officer of such undoubted character, capability, and watchfulness over the best interests of the youngsters as Captain Harris; nor that of the Rev. Robert M. Inskip, the chaplain and naval instructor, or of his able staff of assistants; but this I will say—under my own signature—that it is a great happiness to me that my son was placed within reach of the great advantages offered in the Britannia, and that he passed out of her with credit, and to my entire satisfaction, about nine months since; and the same satisfaction has, I know, been generally felt and expressed by my brother officers, who have had sons or relations in her.

As to "colouring a clay"—otherwise smoking—I know that smoking by the cadets is strictly forbidden on board the Britannia.—I am, &c., F. LIARDET, Captain R.N.

ORIGIN OF THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have seen in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE some skirmishing among the originators of the Volunteer movement, and in your paper of 27th October there is a regular fight. It is perhaps an old feeling that induces me to ask you to allow me to join in the *mêlée*, and to fire only two shots. It appears that on 16th April, 1859, St. Martin's Hall was taken possession of, and on that evening the garrison started Captain Busk lecturing, Lieut.-Colonel Bousfield memorialising, the War Office circularising, Tennyson singing, and "Riflemen forming." Such a garrison must have been strong to send away so many detachments. As the *long range* is the fashion of the day, I refer the garrison so far to the rear, even to the *Daily News* of 23rd January, 1851, where they will see my letter on "National Defences and Volunteers," addressed to Lord John Russell, when the nation was in a panic caused by Sir F. Head in his book offering up the "booty and beauty of England" to the French invaders! My letter is signed "A Soldier." The Minié was then almost unknown in Great Britain, but I recommended in that letter that our Volunteers should be armed with that new weapon; but my suggestion for Volunteers was, in the words of your gallant correspondent of 27th October, 1860, "most injudiciously rejected by Her Majesty's Government." Every one will allow that the power of the Volunteers has been increased by their present weapons, which I recommended in 1851. I had the honour to be with the advanced guard in the movement which armed our troops with the Minié. The *Times* published my letter on 3rd January, 1852, stating in the leading article—"Sir Charles Shaw argues plausibly to arm our troops with a more efficient weapon." You know how my proposal was pooh-poohed by the husbands of the Brown Besses. In the valuable book of that hard-working, enthusiastic Volunteer, Captain Hans Busk, "The Rifle, and how to use it," page 31 third edition, are to be found the principal part of that letter Let the originators of the Volunteer Movement, whoever they are, be assured that its success is owing almost entirely to the blessings of a free press. The *Saturday Review* of Feb. 1859, gives great credit "to Colonel Chesney and Sir Charles Shaw for their exertions in forcing upon the Government the adoption of the Minié for our army." I have a letter from a gentleman lately (whose name to mention would be acknowledged as authority); he says, "I am aware, and so is the public, that you did good service to the Army in directing attention to the advantage of employing the rifle. But have you ever got thanks from any one or other of them? I suspect not; although I am sure the country at large is indebted to you for your able advocacy of a new system that has done so much." I did not answer the letter of that gentleman (I give you his name), but I had my reward, at Alma, at Inkerman (where you, Mr. Editor, said, "the Minié, that queen of weapons"), at Sebastopol, India, and though last, not least, our freedom from invasion by the army of our Volunteers in 1860, which I recommended to the British Government in 1851-1852. I am, &c.

CHARLES SHAW.

THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.—Mr. John Watkins of Parliament Street, photographer to the Queen, had the honour of attending at Claremont on Monday and Tuesday last, to take portraits of Her Majesty the ex-Queen Marie Amelie and His Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville, which were very successfully accomplished. Mr. Watkins had also the honour of receiving a commission to execute portraits of each member of the ex-royal family of France.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BRANFILL—November 17, at Peterstone Court, Brecon, the wife of Captain Branfill, of a daughter.

COOPER—November 17, at 3, Union Street, Rochester, the wife of Captain Cooper, 7th Royal Fusiliers, of a son.

HALL—October 11, at Saugor, the wife of Captain Edward Hall, 52nd B.N.I., of a son.

HAMILTON—November 14, at Southampton, the wife of Captain T. R. Hamilton, H.M.'s 98th Regiment, of a son.

HARRIS—November 16, at 3, Upper St. Germain's Terrace, Blackheath, the wife of Captain John R. Harris, of a daughter.

JAMES—November 19, at 46, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, the lady of Colonel Sir Henry James, Royal Engineers, of a son.

JOSLING—November 20, at 15, King Street, Portman Square, the lady of Commander Josling, R.N., of a son.

PEARS—October 11, at Ootagamund; the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Pears, of a daughter.

PILKINGTON—November 19, at Brampford Speke, near Exeter, the wife of Captain R. W. Pilkington, late 20th Regiment Bengal N.I., of a son.

SMYTHE—November 14, at Hilton, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Smythe, of a daughter.

STANIFORTH—September 11, at sea, 400 miles from Melbourne, the wife of Captain W. L. Staniforth, R.N., of a son.

STUART—November 17, at 11, Southwick Place, Hyde Park Square, the wife of Major George Francis Stuart, of twins, the daughter only survived its birth.

WETHERALL—November 20, at Geddington Priory, Northamptonshire, the wife of Captain Wetherall, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CHAMBERS—PEEL—November 17, at Mulbarton Church, near Norwich, Richard Chambers, Lieutenant R.N., of Haverfordwest, youngest son of the late Captain John Chambers, formerly of the 10th Hussars, to Caroline Anne, widow of the late Arthur Wellington Peel, Esq., of Denant, Pembrokeshire, fourth daughter of the late James Bellairs Stevenson, Esq., of Uffington, Lincolnshire.

GREY—PEARSON—November 20, at St. Luke's Church, Cheltenham, by the Rev. Sir Henry Thompson, Bart., rector of Frant, Captain George Henry Grey, Grenadier Guards, only son of the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., to Harriet Jane, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Charles Pearson.

OGILVIE—PILCHER—November 15, at All Saints' Church, Blackheath, by the Rev. H. C. Blagden, brother-in-law of the bride, Charles Fredk. Ogilvie, Esq., M.D., Bombay Army, youngest surviving son of the late John Ogilvie, Esq., surgeon, R.N., to Anne Emily Pilcher, third daughter of James Pilcher, Esq., of Bow, Middlesex.

PRICE—WALLISFORD—October 9, at St. Peter's Church, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Colombo, assisted by the Rev. J. Brooke H. Bailey, chaplain, George Price, Esq., Captain H.M.'s 1st Bengal Fusiliers, to Fanny Durand, eldest daughter of F. W. Wallisford, Esq., M.D., of the Fort, Colombo.

PROTHER—SEMPLE—November 20, at Bathwick Church, Bath, by the Rev. E. R. Prother, rector of Farnham and Chettle, Dorset, uncle of the bridegroom, E. H. Prother, Esq., H.M.'s 6th Madras N.I., eldest son of the late Captain C. W. Prother, Bombay Rifles, to Amelia, second daughter of Major H. Semple, late of H.M.'s 35th Regiment.

TREVOR—SPARKS—September 18, at Rangoon, by the Rev. H. W. Crofton, Salusbury, Thomas Trevor, Captain H.M.'s Bengal Engineers, to Mabel Mary, eldest daughter of Major T. P. Sparks, Judicial Deputy Commissioner, Rangoon.

WALLACE—PARKER—October 10, at the church of the Holy Trinity, Sanawur, near Kussawlie, N.W.P., East Indies, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. H. F. Carbyn, M.A., Chaplain of Subathoo, Henry R. Wallace, Esq., Captain 92nd Highlanders, to Fanny, youngest daughter of the Rev. William John Parker, Principal and Chaplain of the Lawrence Military Asylum.

DEATHS.

ALBIN—October 23, at Jamaica Hospital, of yellow fever, William Powell Albin, clerk of H.M.S. Imaum, and grandson of the late James Powell, Esq., of Glocester Terrace, Southsea, aged 21.

CARPENTER—October 17, at Secunderabad, Deccan, Thomas David Carpenter, Major-General Madras Army, aged 56.

CORY—October 6, at Shahjehanpore, Ernest William John, the infant son of Lieutenant Cory, second in command 3rd Irregular Cavalry.

DELMEGE—November 17, at 8, Clifton Vale, Clifton, Hamilton Hadley Cambridge, child of Susan Maria and C. C. J. Delmege, Esq., M.D., Staff-Surgeon-Major, aged 8 months.

MAXWELL—November 17, at 1, George Street, Bathwick Hill, Bath, Catherine Wade, widow of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Charles William Maxwell, K.C.H., C.B., formerly Colonel of the 3rd West India Regiment.

MAXWELL—November 13, at Cardoness, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Sir David Maxwell, Bart., Hon. Colonel of the Galloway Militia.

PETTINGAL—November 17, at 134, Regent Street, London, Major-General Edward Pettingal, of H.M.'s Indian Army, aged 69.

RICHMOND—November 4, at Cannstatt, Wurtemberg, Sophie, youngest daughter of Thomas Richmond, Esq., Commander R.N., aged 11.

SCOTT—November 12, at Malta, Victor William Ebenczer, youngest son of J. Scott, Esq., Paymaster 6th Brigade Royal Artillery.

WARBURTON—November 10, at Leamington, Garnett Warburton, Esq., third son of the Rev. J. Warburton, rector of Kill Naas, county Kildare, formerly Captain in the Buffs, and late in the 2nd Regiment of the Warwickshire Militia, aged 30.

THE NEW GENDARMES FOR ITALY.—The Royal Carabineers, or Gendarmes, will constitute a military corps of 24,000 men, partly on foot and partly on horseback. It will be divided into twelve legions, with their respective head-quarters at Turin, Milan, Genoa, Bologna, Florence, Ancona, Naples, Campobasso, Potenza, Benevento, Reggio in Calabria, and Palermo. Of course another legion may be appointed for Venice and another for Rome, should the great national scheme at any time be brought to full maturity. Every legion will be commanded by a colonel and a lieutenant-colonel; the whole corps will number 28 majors, 97 captains, 179 lieutenants, and 77 sub-lieutenants. It will be under the direction of a general staff (or committee), presided over by a lieutenant-general, and consisting of three major-generals, a field officer, a secretary, and two subalterns.—*Letter from Turin.*

Advertisements.

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CHAS. DUDLEY, General Manager.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by an Indenture dated the 26th day of October, 1860, George Andrews, of No. 9, Cork Street, in the Liberty of Saint James, in the City of Westminster, Tailor, assigned unto Thomas Howse and Isaac Mead, both of No. 19, Saint Paul's Churchyard, in the City of London, Woollen Warehousemen, and Charles Andrews Amber, of No. 24, Clifton Villas, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, in the County of Middlesex, all that leasehold messuage or dwelling-house and premises, situate and being No. 9, Cork Street, aforesaid, wherein the said George Andrews then resided and carried on business, and all and every the stock in trade, goods, wares, merchandizes, household furniture, fixtures, plate, linen, china, books of account, debts, sum and sums of money, and all securities for money, vouchers, and other documents and writings, and all other the personal estate and effects of him the said George Andrews, upon the trusts therein mentioned, for the benefit of all and every the creditors of him the said George Andrews, who should execute the said Indenture within three calendar months from the date thereof; that the said Indenture was executed by the said George Andrews, Isaac Mead, and Charles Andrews Amber, respectively, on the day of the date thereof, in the presence of, and their respective executions thereof are attested by, Henry Mason, Attorney at Law, of No. 84, Basinghall Street, London, and was executed by the said Thomas Howse on the 6th day of November, 1860, in the presence of, and his execution is attested by, the said Henry Mason, and the said Indenture lies at the office of Messrs. Lindsay & Mason, No. 84, Basinghall Street aforesaid, for inspection and execution by such of the creditors of the said George Andrews, if any, who have not yet executed the same. Dated this 20th day of November, 1860.

LINDSAY & MASON, Solicitors to the Trustees.

HUNTERS AND CHARGERS, &c., &c.—TALLY HO!—Gentlemen requiring MOUNTS for the coming season will study their pecuniary and personal safety by sending address and postage for October Number of ROYAL BRITISH & FOREIGN HORSE REGISTER, in which will be found advertised some noted flyers in the stables of noblemen and private gentlemen declining hunting, &c. Wanted for sale immediately, sound horses of all kinds. Many applications for young, well-bred horses, likely to make hunters. Address, the Secretary, Horse Register, 70, Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, W. Some broke chargers and young high-bred horses, suited for officers' chargers, on sale, 50 per cent. under ordinary prices.

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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* Army and Navy Gazette, &c., *and Advertisements, should* not *be sent to the Editor, but to the Publisher,* Mr. Archibald Graham, *to whom remittances are payable. The subscription to the paper is 7s. 7d. per quarter, or 30s. 4d. per annum, payable in advance, postage included.*

WE have alluded elsewhere in general terms to the extraordinary letter in the *Times* by "One who knows the Service." It has already been pointed out how very far he is out in his knowledge as to the pay of the Navy, and other advantages; but, as the subject is most important, we give here in greater detail a *résumé* of the relative advantages of the two Services.

Every man entering the Navy gets gratuitous bedding and mess traps. He must pay for those things in merchant ships. Every man entering the Navy is allowed rations free, more than he can eat, of most excellent quality, and is paid for what he saves. He is not so paid in the merchant service, nor generally so well fed. Every man entering for ten years continuous service in the Navy, as well as every boy on reaching eighteen, gets gratuitous clothing worth about 2*l.* 10*s.*, in addition to the bedding, worth about 16*s.* There is nothing similar in the merchant navy. He also at present receives bounty money on entering the Navy, which he generally spends as money is spent, when flush, at naval seaports. Instead of going to his ship, too, he gets some crimp to take him, who is paid "bringing money" by order of the Admiralty, and who spunges "Jack" freely besides. To the honour of the merchant service, there is nothing of either kind in it. If the seaman in the Queen's service has a very good character he may have a good-conduct badge bearing 1*d.* a-day after three years' service, 2 badges after 8 years' service, and 3 badges after 13 years' service; and, notwithstanding "One who knows the Service," there are thousands of men wearing one, two, or three badges in the Navy, thus proving both good behaviour and continuance of men, without their "running" at "every opportunity." The wages of an able seaman, continuous service, are, 2*l.* 9*s.* in the Navy; he may have his one, two, or three badges, with 1*d.* a day for each besides,—he may be a qualified "diver," and have a penny a-day also for that,—he may also be a seaman gunner 1st class, and have 4*d.* a-day, or 2nd class, with 2*d.* a-day in addition; and there are no such additions to pay in the mercantile marine. There are other additions to pay in the Royal Navy, but these are the principal; and there are various grades of 1st and 2nd class petty officers, chief petty officers, and the rating of leading seaman, to which good men may look forward—to say nothing of the "warrant" and the far-off "commission" in the distance—and these highly-paid grades amount to a goodly number in the whole fleet. Then we come to pensions. Under the continuous-service system a man may become a short-service pensioner after 10 and 15 years. The long pension is granted to men who have volunteered for any period above five years' service since 1853, after 20 years' service from the age of 18, instead of after 21 years' service from the age of 20, which is the period for non-continuous service men. Men, and even boys, are also pensioned or paid gratuities in the Navy when invalided, and for wounds and accidental hurts—a provision for the contingencies of life not to be found in the merchant service, or any private service on shore.

The fact is, the seamen of the fleet are better paid than in the merchant service. Even leaving out the pensions they really cost more money, especially if we add the bounty, the bringing money, expense of "raising men" (which might be roughly but truly described as coaxing men half drunk to join the Navy), the gratuitous clothing, bedding and mess traps. We mean that even the worst men are thus paid very highly, and the money is only wasted upon them, for the numerous desertions from the Navy are facts which cannot be denied.* No one will grudge the high pay paid to the good man, though most people will think it might be paid in a more straightforward and simple manner. The present system is, unfortunately, to begin by paying a good deal down—bounty, gratuitous clothing, and bedding—then a moderate rate of wages, with a promise for the future. The baits or bribes are taken—spent as easily as got; then comes the lowish wages and the discipline, and the long engagements, binding the man, perhaps an imaginary grievance, but one that affects him, and which the distant hope of a pension does not counterbalance. Hence desertions in the Navy; and the worst of it is, that the men are not only lost to the British Navy then, but to the country altogether. The majority leave for the American trade or United States navy, where they are only a little better paid, but not bound beyond a voyage or three years. Coincident with this long-service system inducing desertions, the registration system is said by many naval witnesses to have driven men from England to America from our merchant service. Much as we talk of liberty and freedom, we appear poorly to appreciate them in the regulations for our marine. Were bounties and additions to pay of various kinds thrown boldly into one intelligible rate of pay for thorough good seamen, with lesser rates for inferior qualifications, but equally intelligible as showing really what wages in the Royal Navy are, we are certain we should require no other inducements for manning our ships, and might save short-service pensions. The rates should be higher than in the merchant service, higher than in the American navy. Moreover, we believe they might be made so, and not a penny more be required to pay them. It costs 11*l.* now to raise a man, and every deserter has cost the Service, even in money, not a little under our present system, to say nothing of the evil of bad example and a bad tone throughout the Service.

It used to be a favourite subject of discussion, whether the spendthrift or miser most benefited society. Indeed, this was the chief formula applied to political economy long before it was thought of disturbing the Corn Laws by even the imposition of a fixed duty, as proposed in the famous "Edinburgh Letter." We have, however, now got far beyond that stage of the question—witness Mr. Ruskin's papers in the *Cornhill Magazine;* but who can tell how much of the advanced knowledge of the subject, almost universally professed in these days, may not be due to that old issue. The ancients had a simple and striking way of proposing very deep questions—"What is strongest?" for instance; "iron, money, wine, or women?" We trust we shall be considered quite *en règle*, and not without a purpose, if we put the question (as one about which we really begin to entertain some doubt), whether bounce—or what the Yankees call bunkum—is not more useful in discussing public matters, than the most perfect moderation and accuracy.

We are naturally led to this sort of inquiry by the letter signed "One who knows the Service," which appeared in last Saturday's *Times*. It startled everybody as to "the state of our Navy." The Duke of Somerset at Salters' Hall, only a week before, was boasting that "the stuff of our blue jackets" was as good as in Nelson's days; and the only thing people had been lamenting for the previous nine months was that these "good men and true" were likely to be left at cruel disadvantage to fight in wooden ships, while the enemy might come against them in iron-cased frigates and gun-boats; suddenly this gentleman who "knows the Service" comes to tell us, in the loudest tones, that we scarcely have "blue jackets" at all worth the name in the Royal Navy—that their beef is also bad—that there were no pensions in the Navy before the continuous service system of 1853—and that the wages in the Royal fleet are little more than half or two-thirds of what they are in merchant ships! There are now 80,000 men in the Royal Navy; many of them have given testimony before several Commissions as to the sufficiency of the quantity of provisions allowed to each man—in confirmation of which some 30,000*l.* a-year used to be paid as saving money for rations unconsumed—while the excellent quality of the food supplied is notorious; there is old Greenwich Hospital down the river, and the Blue Book on its management published just six months ago, which tells us the hospital is deserted, mainly because the men like the pensions better than going in; there are, also, we might add, in the Estimates, some hundreds of thousands voted every year for pensions, which would have been impossible if the statements of "One who knows the Service" were correct; and, lastly, there are Navy Lists published quarterly at half-a-crown, and Blue Books innumerable, at less money, containing the actual scales of wages in the Royal Navy, the merchant service, and in other navies, but all of which "One who knows the Service" does not find it necessary to study before he indites his letter to the *Times*.

Still his letter has done good; more good, perhaps, than all the numerous leaders in this journal on the subject of Navy pay and pensions, and the want of discipline in the fleet, between May last and the present date. We cannot help admiring what a little impudent assertion can do on a large theatre, even when it involves the confession of our own comparative impotence. It would be a mistake to disregard its influence. Whilst one man remarks, depreciatingly, "that there could not have been less knowledge of the subject, had the writer been a new Lord of the Admiralty;" another, with more admiration, declares that, "had the letter been *spoken* in opposition in the House of Commons, the fellow would be certain of a place at the Board on a change of administration." But our own unfeigned thankfulness for the letter arises from the circumstance that it has produced a leader from the *Times*, which may force the Board of Admiralty to look at the real bearings of the case.

Their Lordships ought not in the meantime forget the equally important, and still more pressing subject of iron-clad vessels. They had better not supinely wait to hear more "thunder" upon that subject, or we think we may presage that, if they do, the peal will startle them. One might almost imagine we were among the ancients again. "What is strongest?" is once more a modern question. We think Iron, rather than Wood. Are their Lordships prepared to prove that the old Boards and Women are strongest? The Navy Estimates suggest a revival of the spendthrift question on a very large scale.

The Cavalry Cornetcies do not now present so many vacancies. From the 65 existing at the commencement of the year they are now reduced to 28, of which 4 exist in the 5th Lancers, 3 in the Inniskilling Dragoons, 2 each in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, 3rd and 4th Light Dragoons, 8th, 11th, and 18th Hussars, and 1 each in the 1st, 2nd, 6th, and 7th Dragoon Guards, 14th Light Dragoons, 16th and 17th Lancers. The 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, 2nd Dragoons, 7th Hussars, 12th Lancers, 13th Light Dragoons, and 15th Hussars, have no vacancies. It should be noticed, however, that there are three Lieutenancies unfilled in the King's Dragoon Guards, two of which have been vacant since the 21st of September, and the remaining one since the 21st of October, 1859.

* Bounty was re-introduced into the Navy after a long desuetude in 1859, contrary to the earnest warning of Sir James Graham and the late Sir Charles Napier. This was done, notwithstanding the long experience at the War Office, that the desertions are in proportion to bounty paid in the Army. *Vide* also article on Desertions, Army and Navy Gazette, May 19th, which we could only iterate if we went further in this subject now.

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THE ARMY.

1st King's Dragoon Guards. Captain Bradbury the senior captain of the regiment, was severely wounded in the encounter with the Chinese on September 21, where the squadrons, under Lieut.-Colonel Sayer, very much distinguished themselves. Assistant-Surgeon Davidson has leave to England from Bangalore.

6th Dragoon Guards. Lieutenants Doering and Graham are on their way home from India, viâ the Cape, in charge of invalids and discharged soldiers.

6th Dragoons. Lieutenant Baskerville has leave to England for one year.

17th Lancers. Lieutenant Harrison has leave to England from Secunderabad on medical certificate.

Royal Engineers.—The 27th (Captain Durnford's) company of Royal Engineers, which has been held in readiness to proceed on foreign service, has received orders to embark to-day for Gibraltar, where it relieves the 2nd company, whose term of foreign service has expired. The 27th company consists almost exclusively of the most experienced artisans and mechanics in the corps of Royal Engineers, the men having been employed on various Government works, the last occasion being one in which their services were instantly required to complete the gun factory at Woolwich on the occasion of the late strike, when the men of the company finished the building in such an excellent manner as to elicit the commendation of the Commanding Royal Engineer, the architect, and contractors.

20th Regiment, 1st battalion. Captain G. B. Duffin is on his way to England, viâ the Cape, with discharged soldiers and invalids.

23rd Fusiliers, 1st battalion. Captain C. Monsell is on his way to England, viâ the Cape, with discharged soldiers and invalids.

24th Regiment, 1st battalion. Lieutenant G. Scott is officiating as Military Storekeeper at Dum Dum during the absence of Major Brookes, 75th Regiment.

35th Regiment. Brevet-Major Tisdall is on his way to England, viâ the Cape, with discharged soldiers and invalids.

38th Regiment. Assistant-Surgeon T. Wright, passed his examination in the vernacular at Roy Bareilly on the 17th September.

42nd Highlanders. Captain W. Green is on his way to England, viâ the Cape, with discharged soldiers and invalids.

54th Regiment. Assistant-Surgeon Youell has leave to England on medical certificate. Captain Fowke is ordered from Colchester to join his regiment in India. The Board of Revenue has received orders to refund, under the special circumstances of the case, the duty charged on the mess plate.

60th Rifles, 3rd battalion. Brevet-Major B. E. Ward has been granted 18 months leave to England.

66th Regiment. Captain Watson, now with the depot at Colchester, is under orders to join the regiment in India.

68th Light Infantry. Lieutenant E. Deshon is in command of invalids coming home to England in the ship Accrington, viâ the Cape.

70th Regiment. Captain J. Green and Lieutenant T. D. Backhouse are on their way to England, viâ the Cape, with discharged soldiers and invalids.

73rd Regiment. Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. C. Gawler is appointed commandant of the Provisional Battalion, Dum Dum.

75th Regiment. Major Brookes, Military Storekeeper at Dum Dum, has been ordered to join his regiment, for the present his services being urgently required there.

81st Regiment. Captain H. A. Chichester is on his way to England, viâ the Cape, with discharged soldiers and invalids.

82nd Regiment. Lieutenants Sullivan and Fisher are on their way to England, viâ the Cape, with discharged soldiers and invalids.

88th Regiment. Lieutenant J. B. Whitla is on his way to England, viâ the Cape, with discharged soldiers and invalids.

89th Regiment. Captain J. Barstow is on his way to England, viâ the Cape, with discharged soldiers and invalids.

92nd Highlanders. Lieutenant and Adjutant Humfrey, Lieutenant Kilvert, and Ensign Hicks have leave to England—the first-named officer to April 15, 1862, the latter on medical certificate.

93rd Highlanders. Lieutenant E. C. Haynes is on his way to England, viâ the Cape, with discharged soldiers and invalids.

94th Regiment. Surgeon Stoney is appointed to take medical charge of invalids from the Peshawur division, on their way to England, viâ Kurrachee.

98th Regiment. Lieutenant T. T. Simpson passed his examination in the vernacular at Murree on the 15th of September.

Rifle Brigade, 2nd battalion. Captian J. Singer is on his way to England, viâ the Cape, with discharged soldiers and invalids. Assistant-Surgeon Reade passed his examination in the vernacular at Murree on the 15th of September.

The collector of Customs, Calcutta, has received instructions from the Supreme Government to the effect that all regimental mess plate should for the future be exempted from the payment of customs duty, in the event of a declaration from the commanding officer of the corps that the articles have been in use for twelve months previous to the time of importation.

One of the cast-iron experimental guns, strengthened according to a principle suggested by Sir W. Armstrong, in order to prove their capability of being rifled for service, was on Saturday tested at the Royal Arsenal butt, Woolwich. An order having been given to increase the charges and continue firing so as eventually to burst the gun, the experiment was carried out in a bomb-proof shed recently constructed for that special purpose. The chamber of the gun was solidly imbedded in a coating of gun-metal three inches in thickness, which was incrusted over the entire portion subject to the greatest amount of shock from the explosion, and extended over the headpiece (leaving the cascable ring only visible) down to the trunnions. Several rounds were fired with exceedingly heavy charges, and at length the gun itself gave way under the excessive charge, and was found torn into fragments, but the coating of gun-metal remained entire.

Another step has been made by the military authorities of India towards encouraging soldiers' gardens. Henceforth on the first week of January each year the commissariat officers are to furnish commanding officers with a note of the probable quality of vegetables which will be required during the official year. Committees will then determine the articles that should be taken from soldiers' gardens and the prices to be paid each month. Each man is to be allowed one pound of vegetables daily.

The Empress of the French, while at the station on her way to Perth, had her attention drawn to a soldier in extreme ill-health, but bearing upon his person several decorations for actual service. Prompted, doubtless, by sympathy for his infirmity, she gave him a small donation, when one of the attendants, with more officiousness than good taste, reminded Her Majesty that she had befriended a man who had fought at Waterloo. "Then he is the more deserving," replied the Empress, "for he contended with a brave enemy."

The will of Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith, Bart., G.C.B., Colonel-Commandant of the Rifle Brigade, and late Governor and Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, was proved in London on the 15th November by his relict, the sole executrix, the personalty being sworn under 6000*l*. The will is attested by General John Bell and Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Digby: it was executed on the 30th July, 1860, and Sir Harry died on the 12th of October at his residence, Eaton Place West, aged 72. The general married in 1814 a Spanish lady—Donna Suana de los Dolores de Leon, of Badajos—to whom he leaves all his property, both real and personal, for her own use absolutely. There being no issue of the marriage, and the general having no male relative surviving, the baronetcy becomes extinct.

A statue to the memory of the late Marquis of Anglesea, the result of public subscription, was on Saturday last raised on the column already erected on a commanding site in the Isle of Anglesea, opposite the great tubular bridge over the Menai Strait. The column itself, 100 feet high, was erected after the campaign of Waterloo, as a memorial of the late marquis's military achievements, and is on the summit of a rock 250 feet above the level of the sea; so that, with the statue superadded, the entire monument is upwards of 360 feet above the sea level, and is now a conspicuous object for many miles round. The figure, of colossal proportions, and executed in bronze metal, is the work of Mr. Noble. It represents the late marquis in the Hussar uniform, and its attitude is dignified and soldierlike. The height of the column, and the great weight of metal to be lifted to its summit rendered the raising of the statue a matter of considerable difficulty; but, by means of an apparatus of an elaborate and ingenious character, the contrivance of a local engineer, Mr. Haslam, the figure was safely placed upon the top.

Shooting Match between the 19th and the 11th Regiments.—A match between ten non-commissioned officers of the 2nd battalions of these two regiments, stationed at Portsmouth, came off a few days since at Brown Down. The ground was well attended by the officers of the different regiments in the garrison, as well as by amateurs and Volunteers. The shooting commenced at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and occupied about five hours, when the non-commissioned officers of the 19th were declared the victors. The shooting was first-rate, and at the respective ranges of 200, 400, and 600 yards, has rarely been equalled. At the extreme range of 800 yards very few points were made, in consequence of the fog, which came on at that period of the match.

Examination for the Indian Army.—The following notice has been issued from the Horse Guards:—"The competitive examinations hitherto held of candidates for the artillery and engineer services of the Indian Army will cease, and all candidates for the artillery and engineer services generally will in future have to go through a course of instruction at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. The next competitive examination, in conformity with the annexed regulations, will commence on 7th January, 1861. The number of vacancies to be competed for is 70. Application of candidates, as required by Art. 8 of the regulations, will in this instance be received until the 20th of December inst. The successful candidates will be admitted in the first instance to the Royal Military College, Addiscombe, and eventually transferred to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. As in the prospectus formerly issued for admission to Addiscombe College, it was provided that candidates might be examined in the use of astronomical and surveying instruments, there will be an examination in that subject for such as desire to take it up in January next; after which date, however, it will not be included among the the subjects of examination for admission to Woolwich. Seven hundred and fifty marks will be alloted to this subject, as heretofore.—W. F. Forster, Military Secretary."

The Taylor Fund.—The Editor begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of an order for 2*l*. from O. C., for the object to which attention was called in the Army and Navy Gazette, and which the Editor ventures to recommend as one worthy of support—of raising a fund for the children of the late Captain T. Taylor, 17th Lancers. Major Stephenson's letter explained the case very fully, and we can only add that we shall be happy to receive further subscriptions at the office of the Army and Navy Gazette, and to pay them over to Major Stephenson, or those acting for the orphan children.

Suicide at the War Office.—On Monday evening one of the principal messengers of the War Office, Pall Mall, committed suicide by hanging himself. The unfortunate man, whose name was Stiller, was a very steady and valuable public servant, and was much respected. He had suffered greatly from acute rheumatism, and during the day previous to his death was observed to be somewhat absent in his manner. In consequence of his unusual absence from home his wife made inquiries at the War Office, when he was discovered by two of the messengers hanging quite dead in one of the rooms in the basement of the building. The cord the poor fellow had used was so thin as to cause abrasion of the skin. A messenger named Gray, holding a similar position, destroyed himself in the adjoining room in March last.

SHORNCLIFF.

A general court-martial, of which Colonel Francklyn, 17th Regiment, was president, Major Gamble, Deputy Judge-Advocate, and Captain Turner, R.A., Prosecutor, assembled at the clerk's room, in the brigade office, Shorncliff, on Thursday last, at 11, a.m., for the trial of No. 621 gunner, Charles John Snow, of the 4th brigade, Royal Artillery, on the following charges:—1st, for highly insubordinate conduct when brought before a district court-martial for trial, when asked if he objected to be tried by the court, replied that he did, as he objected to be tried by such a lot as they were—a —— lot of rogues, or language to that effect; 2nd, for striking the Adjutant of the 4th brigade a violent blow, he being then and there his superior officer. The result of the trial will of course not be made known till approved of by the General Commanding-in-Chief.

Referring to the number of charges of striking officers for the purpose of getting tried by general courts-martial, the sentence of which is generally penal servitude for four years, it seems pitiable that such a state of things should be co-existent with the desire expressed and carried out for the amelioration of the condition of the British soldier. The professed object, openly expressed by many of the men, is to obtain a release from the Army, which almost invariably follows a sentence of penal servitude, when inflicted upon any soldier by sentence of court-martial. It would almost appear to be necessary to resort to the old system of having battalions formed entirely of soldiers who have been guilty of offences of this description, where officers are struck down without any previous malice or ill-will borne against them individually by the offenders, but simply a most unmanly and unsoldierlike proceeding on their part to rid themselves of the engagement they have voluntarily entered into to serve Her Majesty. Let the offenders by all means have penal servitude, but at the termination of the sentence let them be remanded to some condemned battalion, to serve out the remainder of the time for which they were originally enlisted, and not allow them to reckon the penal servitude as part of the service required by the terms of their original enlistment; such a course would be the strongest check against a recurrence of those dastardly attacks upon officers that we are continually hearing of, and have a great effect in checking the insubordination which is unfortunately so rife amongst the privates of many corps at present in the British Army. The manner in which many of the assaults have been committed upon officers estimable for their general conduct with respect to the men under their command, is degrading to the British Army generally, and calls aloud for some severe measures to repress an evil which is gradually growing up amongst the men, and is eating into the vital interests of the Service, destroying that which is of paramount importance in an army—namely, discipline.

On Wednesday last the whole Infantry Brigade at Shorncliff, consisting of the 1st battalion 16th, and the 2nd battalions of the 17th, 18th, and 21st Fusiliers, assembled on the general parade ground on the camp at 10 a.m., and after being inspected by Brigadier Garvock, went for a march in full marching order.

The old *esprit de corps* is to a regiment the foundation of its chivalry and well-doing. The blazon on its colours, the distinctive honours bestowed by the sovereign, and the old traditions give a life to individual regiments, which it would be perilous to its good to lose. It has been the policy of the military authorities to foster this spirit, by giving to particular corps a national distinction; as in the case of English regiments which carry the Lion-crest, the badge of the Order of the Garter, with its motto, or that of the sovereign; and in the instance of Scotch regiments which bear the cross and motto of St. Andrew; just as the Irish regiments are distinguished by the Harp of Old Erin, or the badge and motto of St. Patrick; and the Welsh regiments are known by the Prince of Wales's plume and motto, or by the Dragon and Rising Sun of the principality; whilst in remembrance of the time when Hanover was an appanage of the British crown, the White Horse and motto of Brunswick have been in some instances retained.—*Once a Week.*

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, November 27.

6th Dragoons—Major-General Thomas Marten to be Colonel, vice Major-General Beckwith, transferred to the 14th Light Dragoons.

13th Light Dragoons—Major-General Allan T. Maclean, from the 14th Light Dragoons, to be Colonel, vice General the Hon. E. Pyndar Lygon, C.B., deceased.

14th Light Dragoons—Major-General William Beckwith, from the 6th Dragoons, to be Colonel, vice Major-General Maclean, transferred to the 13th Light Dragoons.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, November 27, 1860.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of The Right Honourable Lord Foley, to appoint Henry Gillett Gridley, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentleman-at-Arms, vice J. W. C. Ewart, Esq., resigned.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, November 30, 1860.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Captain Waller Ashe, from the 85th Foot, to be Captain, vice John Cuningham, appointed to the 12th Light Dragoons.

6th Dragoons—Lieutenant The Honourable Edward Roden Bourke, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Arthur Finch Dawson, who retires.

12th Light Dragoons—Captain John Cuningham, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice Charles Joseph Harford, appointed to the 85th Foot; Crofton Thomas Burton Vandeleur, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Macaulay, appointed to the 72nd Foot.

15th Light Dragoons—Alexander Martin Edmiston, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice John Evelyn Kingston Morley, who retires; Joseph Norton, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Maxwell, promoted.

17th Light Dragoons—Edward Henry Maunsell, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Fraser, promoted.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Philip Henry Sandilands, to be Second Captain, vice Molony, placed on the Supernumerary List; Acting Veterinary-Surgeon, John Anderson, to be Veterinary-Surgeon, vice Ball, deceased.

Royal Engineers—The under-mentioned Lieutenants with temporary rank to be Lieutenants with permanent rank, viz.: Robert Young Armstrong, Robert John Bond, Arthur Kyle Haslett, George Edward Grover, Charles Harland Craigie Halkett, George Henry Law Pole, Charles Bowen, George William Johnson, William Hutchinson Mulloy, William Randall Slacke, Edward Toler Wynne, Francis George Oldham, Henry Allen Gun, George Gordon Chamberlin Bigsby, John Charles Ardagh, James Jameson Robertson, William Emmerson Peck, Christopher Josiah Russell, John Mabbott Morgan, Arthur Balfour Haig, Henry Cautley, Joseph Henry Satterthwaite, Ernest Marsh Lloyd, Thomas Howard.

Grenadier Guards—Lieutenant and Captain Sir John Montagu Burgoyne, Baronet, to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, by

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purchase, vice Ralph Bradford, who retires; Ensign and Lieutenant The Honourable Norman Leslie Melville, to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Sir J. M. Burgoyne, Baronet; Henry Amelius Coventry, Gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Melville.

3rd Regiment of Foot—Ensign John Law, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Harry Arthur Alexander Breedon, deceased; Ensign Robert Charles Hearn, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Law, whose promotion on the 9th September, 1860, has been cancelled.

8th Foot—Lieutenant William Hunter Baillie, from the 91st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Dyneley Baynes, who exchanges.

9th Foot—Lieutenant Francis Tuach Rolls, from the 53rd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Harry Elmhirst, who exchanges,

20th Foot—Ensign George Duncan Walsh, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice The Honourable Adolphus E. P. Vereker, promoted.

22nd Foot—Ensign Michael Fenton, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Ellis, promoted; Lieutenant Edward Murray Cookesley, to be Adjutant, vice Ellis, promoted.

24th Foot—Lieutenant R. P. O. P. Lord Louth, from 79th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander John Colvin Birch, who exchanges.

26th Foot—Lieutenant James Armstrong, to be Capt., by purchase, vice James Young, who retires; Ensign Henry P. Wolferstan, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Armstrong.

44th Foot—Ensign Francis O'Neill, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Robert Montresor Rogers, promoted without purchase to an Unattached Company.

50th Foot—Ensign William Richard White, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Honourable Charles C. Chetwynd, promoted by purchase to an Unattached Company.

53rd Foot—Lieutenant Harry Elmhirst, from the 9th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Tuach Rolls, who exchanges.

56th Foot—Ensign Thomas Charles Watson, from the 14th Foot, to be Ensign.

67th Foot—Ensign James Hardie Fraser, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Nathaniel Burslem, promoted without purchase to an Unattached Company.

79th Foot—Lieutenant Alexander John Colvin Birch, from the 24th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Lord Louth, who exchanges.

85th Foot—Captain Charles Joseph Harford, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Waller Ashe, appointed to the 1st Dragoon Guards.

91st Foot—Lieutenant Charles Dyneley Baynes, from the 8th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William Hunter Baillie, who exchanges.

95th Foot—Lieutenant Norton Knatchbull, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major The Honourable Edward S. Plunkett, who retires; Ensign Henry V. Brooke, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Knatchbull.

99th Foot—Lieutenant William John Kempson, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Lempster R. Elliot, who retires; Ensign Philip Homan ffolliott to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Kempson; Ensign John Francis Stephens, from the 86th Foot, to be Ensign, vice ffolliott.

3rd West India Regiment—John Francis Henry Harrison, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Croft, promoted.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Ensign Walter J. Wyatt, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Talbot de Bashall Hughes, who retires.

UNATTACHED.

Lieutenant The Honourable Charles C. Chetwynd, from the 50th Foot, to be Captain, by purchase.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Miller Adye, C.B., of the Royal Artillery, having completed the qualifying service for the rank of Colonel, under the 8th and 10th clauses of the Royal Warrant of 14th October, 1858, to be Colonel in the Army.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Artillery having completed five years service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonels in the Army, under the 8th clause of the Royal Warrant of 14th October, 1858, viz.:—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Price, C.B.; Lieutenant-Colonel James William Domville.

To be Majors in the Army—Captain Edward Thomas Wickham, 61st Foot; Captain Chandos Frederick Clifton, 12th Light Dragoons; Captain Richard Francis Holmes, 89th Foot; Captain Alfred Stowell Jones, 13th Foot; Captain Charles C. Wellesley Vesey, 72nd Foot; Captain John James Hood Gordon, 46th Foot.

Paymaster George Pollard, of the 66th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain, under the Royal Warrant of 27th January, 1860.

The undermentioned promotions to take place, consequent on the death of General The Honourable Edward Pyndar Lygon, C.B., Colonel of the 13th Light Dragoons, on the 11th November, 1860.

Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Cockburn, Colonel of the 95th Regiment, to be General.

Major-General Sir John Lysaght Pennefather, K.C.B., Colonel of the 22nd Foot, serving with the local rank of Lieutenant-General in Great Britain, to be Lieutenant-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel John Francis Glencairn Campbell, C.B., from the 91st Foot, to be Major-General.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Clarke, Major, half-pay, unattached, to be Colonel.

Major Thomas Matthias Luz Weguelin, 100th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Albert O'Donuel Grattan, Royal Engineers, to be Major.

Memorandum—Captain Brook John Knight, upon half-pay, Royal Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his Commission, he being about to become a settler in Canada.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Corrected up to 1st December, 1860.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depôt is stationed.]

1st Life Guards — Regent's Park
2nd do.—Hyde Park
Royal Horse Guards—Windsor
1st Dragoon Guards — China; Canterbury
2nd do.—Lucknow; Canterbury
3rd do.—Mhow; Canterbury
4th do.—Birmingham
5th do.—Brighton
6th do.—Meerut; Maidstone
7th do.—Sealkote; Canterbury
1st Dragoons—Dublin.
2nd do.—Dublin
3rd do.—Dundalk
4th do.— Dublin
5th do.—Aldershot
6th do.—Kirkee; Maidstone
7th Hussars—Umballa; Maidstone
8th do. — Nusseerabad; Canterbury
9th Lancers—Aldershot
10th Hussars—Norwich
11th do.—Manchester
12th Lancers—York
13th Light Dragoons—Edinburgh
14th do.—Newbridge
15th Hussars—Cahir
16th Lancers—Hounslow
17th do.—Secunderabad; Maidstone
18th Hussars—Aldershot
Royal Artillery [Head-Quarters]—Woolwich
Do. [Horse Brigade] — Woolwich
Do. [1st Brigade] Garrison Artillery—Woolwich
Do. [2nd do.] Garrison Artillery—Dover
Do. [3rd do.] Garrison Artillery—Plymouth
Do. [4th do.] Field Artillery—Woolwich
Do. [5th do.] Garrison Artillery—Gibraltar
Do. [6th do.] Garrison Artillery Malta
Do. [7th do.] Garrison Artillery—Quebec
Do. [8th do.] Field Artillery—Aldershot
Do. [9th do.] Field Artillery—Dublin
Do. [10th do.] Garrison Artillery—Portsmouth
Do. [11th do.] Field Artillery—Bengal
Do. [12th do.] Garrison Artillery—Mauritius
Do. [13th do.] Field Artillery—Bombay
Do. [14th do.] Field Artillery—Bengal
Do. [15th do.]—Gosport
Do. [depôt]—Woolwich
Coast Brigade [Head-Quarters]—Woolwich
Royal Engineers [Head-Quarters]—Woolwich
Do. A Troop, R. E. Train—Chatham
Do. [1st Company]—Malta
Do. [2nd do.]—Gibraltar
Do. [3rd do.]—Gibraltar
Do. [4th do.]—India
Do. [5th do.]—Woolwich
Do. [6th do.]—New Zealand
Do. [7th do.]—Halifax, N. S.
Do. [8th do.]—China
Do. [9th do.]—Corfu
Do. [10th do.]—China
Do. [11th do.]—Mauritius
Do. [12th do.]—Cape of Good Hope
Do. [13th do.]—Dublin (survey)
Do. [14th do.]—Kelso (survey)
Do. [15th do.]—Chatham
Do. [16th do.]—Newry (survey)
Do. [17th do.]—Malta
Do. [18th do.]—Aldershot
Do. [19th do.]—Glasgow (survey)
Do. [20th do.]—Swan River
Do. [21st do.]—India (ordered to Mauritius)
Do. [22nd do.]—Chatham
Do. [23rd do.]—China
Do. [24th do.]—Gibraltar
Do. [25th do.]—Cape of Good Hope
Do. [26th do.]—Bermuda
Do. [27th do.]—Chatham
Do. [28th do.]—Malta
Do. [29th do.]—Corfu
Do. [30th do.]—Dover
Do. [31st do.]—Curragh Camp
Do. [32nd do.]—Alderney
Do. [33rd do.]—Aldershot
Do. [34th do.]—Shorncliff
Do. [35th do.]—Chatham
Do. [36th do.]—Chatham
Military Train [1st bat.]—China
Do. [2nd bat.]—Woolwich
Do. [3rd bat.]—Aldershot
Do. [4th bat.]—Shorncliff; Woolwich
Do. [5th bat.]—Curragh
Do. [6th bat.]—Woolwich
Do. [7th bat.]—Aldershot
Grenadier Guards [1st bat.]—Dublin
Do. [2nd bat.]—Wellington Barracks
Do. [3rd bat.]—Tower
Coldstream Guards [1st bat.]—St. George's Barracks
Do. [2nd bat.]—Portman St. Barracks
Scots Fusilier Guards [1st bat.]—Wellington Barracks
Do. [2nd bat.]—Windsor
1st Foot [1st bat.]—Secunderabad; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—China; Birr
2nd do. [1st bat.]—China; Walmer
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Walmer
3rd [1st bat.]—China; Limerick
Do. do. Malta; Limerick
4th do. [1st bat.]—Bombay; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Corfu; Chichester
5th do. [1st bat.]—Allahabad; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Mauritius; Pembroke
6th do. [1st bat.]—Benares; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Cork
7th do. [1st bat.]—Peshawur; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Walmer
8th do. [1st bat.]—Gosport; Templemore
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Templemore
9th do. [1st bat.]—Corfu; Limerick
Do. [2nd bat.]—Corfu; Limerick
10th do. [1st bat.]—Aldershot; Preston
Do. [2nd bat.]—The Cape; Preston
11th do. [1st bat.]—Portsmouth; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Portsmouth
12th do. [1st bat.]—N. S. Wales; Walmer
Do. [2nd bat.]—Devonport
13th do. [1st bat.]—Gorruckpore; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—Cape; Fermoy
14th do. [1st bat.]—Jamaica; Fermoy
Do. [2nd bat.]—New Zealand; Fermoy
15th do.—Cork; Pembroke
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Pembroke
16th do. — Shorncliff; Templemore
Do. [2nd bat.]—Curragh
17th do.—Canada; Limerick
Do. [2nd bat.]—Shorncliff
18th do.—Secunderabad; Buttevant
Do. [2nd bat.]—Shorncliff; Buttevant
19th do.—Dinapore; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Portsmouth
20th do.—Gondah; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Curragh
21st do.—Barbadoes; Birr
Do. [2nd bat.]—Shorncliffe; Birr
22nd do.—Malta; Parkhurst
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Parkhurst
23rd do.—Lucknow; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Walmer
24th do.—Ferozepore; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Mauritius; Cork
25th do.—Gibraltar; Athlone
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
26th do.—Dublin; Belfast
27th do.—Umballa; Cork
28th do.—Bombay; Fermoy.
29th do.—Aldershot; Preston
30th do.—Jersey; Parkhurst
31st do.—China; Chatham
32nd do.—Aldershot; Preston
33rd do.—Deesa; Fermoy
34th do.—Fyzabad; Colchester
35th do.—Meerut; Chatham
36th do.—Dublin; Athlone
37th do.—Ghazepore; Colchester
38th do.—Bareilly; Colchester
39th do. — Bermuda; Templemore
40th do.—New Zealand; Birr
41st do.—Aldershot; Preston
42nd do.—Bareilly; Stirling
43rd do.—Madras; Chatham
44th do.—China; Colchester
45th do.—Aldershot; Parkhurst
46th do.—Jullundur; Buttevant
47th do.—Dover; Athlone
48th do.—Allahabad; Cork
49th do.—Aldershot; Belfast
50th do.—Ceylon; Parkhurst
51st do.—Mean Meer; Chatham
52nd do.—Sealkote; Chatham
53rd do.—Devonport; Chichester
54th do.— Cawnpore; Colchester
55th do.—Aldershot; Preston
56th do.—Bombay; Colchester
57th do.—Poona; Cork
58th do.—Sheffield; Birr.
59th do.—Cape; Chichester
60th do.—[1st bat.]—Dover; Winchester
Do. [2nd bat.] — China; Winchester
Do. [3rd bat.]—Jackatalla; Winchester
Do. [4th bat.] — Dublin; Winchester
61st do.—Plymouth; Pembroke
62nd do. — Nova Scotia; Belfast
63rd do.—ditto; Belfast
64th Foot—Kurrachee; Canterbury
65th do.—New Zealand; Birr
66th do.—Cannanore; Colchester
67th do.—China; Athlone
68th do.—Rangoon; Fermoy
69th do.—Tonghoo; Fermoy
70th do.—Allahabad; Canterbury
71st do.—Morar; Stirling
72nd do.—Mhow; Aberdeen
73rd do.—Dinapore; Chatham
74th do.—Bellary; Aberdeen
75th do.—Allahabad; Chatham
76th do.—Waterford; Belfast
77th do.—Benares; Chatham
78th do.—Edinburgh; Aberdeen
79th do.—Mean Meer; Stirling
80th do.—Saugor; Buttevant
81st do.—Punjaub; Chatham
82nd do.—Shahjehanpore; Canterbury
83rd do.—Belgaum; Chatham
84th do.—Manchester; Pembroke
85th do.—Cape; Pembroke
86th do.—Newry; Templemore
87th do.—China; Buttevant
88th do.—Delhi; Colchester
89th do.—Seronje; Fermoy
90th do.—Secunderabad; Canterbury
91st Foot—Kamptee; Chatham
92nd do.—Jahnsi; Perth
93rd do.—Rawul Pindee; Aberdeen
94th do.—Nowshera; Chatham
95th do.—Neemuch; Fermoy
96th do.—Dublin; Chichester
97th do.—Jubbulpore; Colchester
98th do.—Peshawur; Canterbury
99th do.—China; Cork
100th do.—Gibraltar; Parkhurst
Rifle Brigade [1st bat.]—Aldershot; Winchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Subathoo; Winchester
Do. [3rd bat.]—Agra; Winchester
Do. [4th bat.]—Malta; Winchester
1st West India Regt.—Bahamas
2nd do.—Jamaica
3rd do.—Barbadoes
Ceylon Rifles—Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles—The Cape; Canterbury
Canadian Rifles—Toronto
St. Helena Regt.—St. Helena
Royal Newfoundland Co.'s—Newfoundland
Malta Fencibles—Malta
Gold Coast Artillery—Cape Coast Castle

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

Cavalry Depot, Maidstone, 6th Dragoon Guards, 6th Dragoons, 7th Hussars, and 17th Lancers
Cavalry do., Canterbury, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 7th Dragoon Guards, 8th Hussars, and Cape Mounted Rifles
1st Depot Battalion, Chatham, 1st bat. 7th, 1st bat. 24th, 35th, 43rd, 53rd, and 77th depots
2nd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 20th, 1st bat. 23rd, 31st, 52nd, and 73rd depots
3rd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 8th, 1st bat. 19th, 75th, 81st, 91st, and 94th
4th do., Canterbury, 64th, 70th, 82nd, 90th, and 98th
5th do., Parkhurst, 1st and 2nd bats. 22nd, 30th, 45th, 50th, 96th and 100th
6th do., Walmer, 1st and 2nd bats. 2nd, 2nd bat. 4th, 2nd bat. 7th, and 1st bat. 12th
7th do., Winchester, Rifle Battalion 1st, 2nd, and 3rd battalions of the 60th Rifles, and the four battalions of the Rifle Brigade
8th do., Pembroke, 2nd bat. 5th, 15th, 61st, and 85th
9th do., Colchester, 1st bat. 1st, 54th, 56th, 66th, and 88th
10th Depot Battalion, Colchester 1st bat. 5th, 34th, 37th, 38th, 44th, and 97th
11th do., Preston 10th, 29th, 32nd, 41st, and 55th
12th do., Athlone, 25th, 36th, 59th, and 67th
13th do., Birr, 2nd bat. 1st, 21st, 40th, 58th, and 65th
14th do., Belfast, 26th, 49th, 62nd, 63rd, and 76th
15th do., Buttevant, 18th, 27th, 46th, and 80th
16th do., Templemore, 2nd bat. 8th, 2nd bat. 18th, 16th, 30th, and 86th
17th do., Limerick, 1st and 2nd bats. 3rd Buffs, 1st and 2nd bats. 9th, and 1st and 2nd bats. 17th
18th do., Fermoy, 2nd bat. 11th, 2nd bat. 13th, 14th, and 28th
19th do., Fermoy, 1st bat. 13th, 33rd, 68th, 69th, 89th, and 95th
20th do., Cork, 2nd bat. 6th, 47th, 48th, 57th, 87th, and 99th
21st do., Chichester, 2nd bat. 4th, 51st, and 83rd
22nd do., Stirling, 42nd, 71st, 79th, and 92nd
23rd do., Aberdeen, 72nd, 74th, and 93rd

STATIONS OF THE EMBODIED MILITIA.

ENGLAND.

Bedford—Portsmouth
Durham Artillery—Plymouth
Northumberland Artillery—Kinsale
Sussex—Aldershot

SCOTLAND.

Stirling—Chester

IRELAND.

Antrim Artillery—Pembroke
Tipperary Artillery—Sheerness

THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The September monthly number of Colburn's "United Service Magazine," commences with "Notes on the Engineer Corps of the French Army," wherein the writer states, that its establishment for the year 1859, consisted of 724 commissioned staff and regimental officers, and 585 Gardes du Génie, that 175 of the officers and all the Gardes have risen from the ranks, that they qualify for these promotions in the school established and kept up in the engineer regiment at government expense, that the Gardes, feeling they have but little chance to qualify themselves for officers, never rise to that distinction, and are therefore content to accept the subordinate position, and take army rank above all non-commissioned, and below all the commissioned officers, and are employed in superintending the works, &c.

The writer of "the notes" seems to have come to the conclusion that "at the present time the insufficiency of our own engineer force is felt, and that proposals for its increase are under discussion," but he does not state whether the subject is under discussion of Her Majesty's Government, or of any interested subordinate branch thereof; and he appears to wish it to be understood that there is a great similarity between the Gardes du Génie of the French Army and our own "civil branch of the Royal Engineer department," but, as the latter learn their profession, and qualify themselves entirely at their own expense, seldom enter the Service until they are from 25 to 30 years of age, and have then to pass a pretty rigid professional examination, and produce testimonials as to character, &c., before obtaining their appointments, the only similarity appears to be "that they never obtain commissions as officers in the corps."

It is very likely that the large amount of money propose to be expended on our fortifications during the next few years, as well as the increased demands of late to improve our old-fashioned barrack accommodation, will necessitate some addition to the Engineer staff; but, whether this can best be accomplished by still further permanently augmenting the corps of Royal Engineers, or by some other plan, is a problem yet to be solved.

Without going too much into detail, or further back than the year 1845-6, it may be seen from the parliamentary estimates, that our Royal Engineers then consisted of 240 officers; and in order to carry on the various works in Great Britain and its colonies, they had the assistance of 186 civil superintendents, very inappropriately styled "clerks of works, &c.," whose actual duties then, as now, comprise those generally performed by architects, civil engineers, and surveyors, in private practice, but from their constant employment in planning, erecting, and repairing our fortifications and barracks, many of them have acquired as good a knowledge of military engineering as the officers of the Royal corps, which has been gradually increased from the period named to no less than 393 in the present year's estimate, being an increase of about 64 per cent. in 15 years, whilst the permanent civil establishment, who have equally shared with them all the vicissitudes of home and foreign climate, &c., except actual warfare (in which but comparatively few of the officers themselves have ever been engaged) only number according to a Royal Warrant, dated April, 1858, a total of 180 clerks of works, of whom there are but 40 on the first-class, with relative army rank of captain, 90 on the second class, ranking as lieutenants, and 50 on the third class as ensigns.

The parliamentary estimate for the present year, however, provides for 191 permanent clerks of works, and a great number of temporary superintendents, from whom the permanent list is recruited as vacancies occur; but it would be very difficult to ascertain the exact number temporarily employed; at present they are probably not less than 150 to 200, for, as the works increase, so also must this temporary assistance. It may fairly be calculated that, in proportion as the corps of Royal Engineers may be augmented by young officers fresh from the college, so must the temporary list be increased; for it takes up so much of the time of the permanent establishment to teach these young officers their duties for the first few years after getting their commissions, that it is impossible to carry on the authorised works and repairs without civil temporary aid.

Now, as the large amount of money proposed for our fortifications will most probably be expended within the next four or five years, it may be seen that if the Engineer corps be again augmented by an extra batch or two of inexperienced young officers, it will not only cause the immediate increase in the estimates of their own pay and allowances, and that of the temporary civil assistance before alluded to, but when the works may be completed they will probably have learnt sufficient of their duties as to become a permanent expense to the country.

Seeing, therefore, that a large number of officers in the French Engineer corps, as well as a few in other arms of our own Army, have risen from the ranks, and considering that in every civil branch of our War-Office establishment, except in our Royal Engineer, the clerks even, who require no professional qualifications, have the prospect before them of becoming heads of their departments at our various stations at home and abroad, and that but very few of the officers of Royal Engineers are ever otherwise than "civilly employed" on duties for which many of the civilians in the Service are as well qualified as themselves, I would beg to suggest for consideration a plan at once practically useful and economical, both for the present and future; which is, to augment the corps to its present requirements by granting commissions to a supernumerary list of officers, to be taken entirely from the present permanent civil establishment, thus converting their relative into substantive army rank, and whose future promotions could be so arranged, as not in any way to interfere with that of the present officers, so that no injustice would be done them; by which plan many other well qualified persons in the junior classes, who are far advanced in life, and have served their county well and truly in different climates, would be promoted into a higher class, and their places filled from the temporary list: all of which, permit me to observe, would be a graceful acknowledgment of the professional services of a useful class of public servants, who would thus be stimulated and encouraged in such a manner as they would no doubt duly appreciate, and I trust fully deserve.—I am, &c., C. W.

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THE MILITARY TRAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The correspondent of the *Times* in China states in his letters that the Military Train were above their work. This naturally brought about a discussion as to the organisation of that corps and its efficiency in the field on active service. The reason he gives for this is that they went out there expecting to be employed as cavalry; but had he given the matter a little thought, he would have seen at once that the sole break down was on account of the Military Train being placed under the orders of a civil body. The Military Train is organised in the same manner as any regiment in the Service. The commission and steps are regulated by purchase; they are a combatant corps, and its officers are composed of men who have seen much service, and in the higher grades, I will venture to say, have more decorations than any other regiment; consequently, no doubt, they felt themselves hardly used in being thus treated. Had the orders come through the proper course, viz. the quartermaster-general, all would have gone on smoothly and proper, and there would have been no break down. An attack has been made on them in a letter, which appeared in a contemporary of yours, calling them belaced dragoons, and recommending their being immediately attached to the Commissariat. This letter is evidently written in a jealous, vindictive spirit, and by one (if he has ever served) who ought to know military discipline better. The Military Train never were in a more efficient state; there never was a smarter or better drilled body of men; their uniform is plain, soldierly, and useful; and, surely, being good cavalry soldiers is no detriment to them, as no one can tell better than you can the god-send they were, acting as cavalry, during the Indian Mutiny. Let the requisition for transport come from the proper quarters, and the Military Train are able and willing to do any work allotted to them, but as to attaching them to the Commissariat, the thing is an utter impossibility, and will never work. Let the Commissariat have a train of their own if it must be, but I do not see that it is necessary; as long as there as a quartermaster-general in existence, they have only to apply to him, and what transport they require will be furnished.

The transport in China is deficient; but when you consider only one battalion consisting of under 300 men was sent out to convey the transport of 12,000 troops, no wonder there was a break down. It was almost an impossibility to do the work, as the Coolies deserted and left them to their own resources.—I am, &c. ONE WHO HAS SEEN SERVICE.

THE COMMISSARIAT AND THE MILITARY TRAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your editorial remarks of the 17th inst., you make a most excellent suggestion as to the propriety of assimilating the war and peace practice of the relations that should exist between the Commissariat and the Military Train. The collision between these branches of the Army in China is a result always foretold by the officers of Commissariat, from the fact of the Military Train having been embodied as a combative corps, while the Commissariat has remained a civil department. The Military Train, no matter what may be its organisation, must be, *de facto*, subordinate to the Commissariat in the field, if it is to do the Commissariat transport; for the Commissary-General, who is responsible for the supply of the Army, must have the "entire controul" of his means of transporting the supplies. The mistake appears to be in having constituted the Train a military force, and leaving the Commissariat in the peculiarly hybrid position it now occupies.

I may, perhaps, be allowed to observe, that you have hardly taken a correct view of the matter in looking upon it as an anomalous state of things for the Military Train to receive orders from officers of Commissariat, inasmuch as the latter have the command of a military body now existing, under the style of the "Commissariat Staff Corps," which is composed of drilled soldiers bearing arms, and in all respects on a footing with other parts of the Army. I cannot, therefore, perceive why an auxiliary branch of the Service, such as the Military Train, is to be placed beyond the control of a superior auxiliary department, when, beyond doubt, the existence of both should be made contingent on their efficiency and usefulness to the Army at large.

It can scarcely be legitimate to designate the Military Train a cavalry force, for it was raised to serve the Army and not to fight. The arms given into the hands of the soldiers of the Train are given for the same reason to the "Commissariat Staff Corps," that they may protect themselves and the stores under their charge when necessary, and also that they may be kept at all times in a state of soldierly discipline; and the sooner that the Train is placed upon a footing for general transport service the better for the Army and the country.—I am, &c. KOSLOV.

CHAPLAINS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Do you think "the powers that be" are aware that at the station of Neemuch, in central India, which has a population of 3000 Europeans, there is no chaplain, and that when the soldiers die the lieutenants in command of companies have to read the burial service over them? But lately the cholera was prevalent there, and the men sickened and died, and there was no one to pray beside them or administer to them the last rites of religion. There can be no christenings, so any unfortunate child who may be born there may die outside the pale of Christianity for want of baptism. Surely you, who have reformed so many abuses, may do something to remedy this—your pen is known to be all-powerful. I believe there is no want of missionaries to Timbuctoo and "Borrioboolagha," but our soldiers of course rank many degrees below the "nobler savages,"—they are, in fact, but food for powder and shot, or disease, if they live. Well, if not, enlist more! That they have souls to be saved does not matter—Government does not enlist souls! There are those who will bless you if, through your instrumentality, a chaplain be appointed.—I am, &c., JOHN.

THE ENGINEER OPERATIONS IN CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your remarks upon the late operations in China in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE of November 10, you allude to the mischances which so often attend our Engineer operations in the field, and in particular to the failure in bringing up the scaling-ladders and pontoons at the late assault upon the Taku forts. Now, I think it can be easily shown that under our present system, the responsibility of these failures does not rest with the Engineers.

Special operations require for their performance men who are specially trained; but yet we find in the history of all assaults by British troops that our Engineer officers, from the paucity of numbers of their own men, are obliged to borrow troops of the Line or Marines to carry scaling-ladders and other Engineers' *matériel* for them. The consequence of this system is, that the men are unknown to the officers and the officers to the men. The service is one to which the men are unaccustomed; they don't perceive that any distinction or promotion is to be gained by it; they consider their position inferior to that of their comrades of the same regiment, who are fighting in the ranks; they consequently dislike the service upon which they are engaged, and—failure, of more or less magnitude, is sure to ensue.

It has been remarked over and over again, that when troops of the Line find themselves exposed under these circumstances to an enemy's fire, their natural impulse is to return it; and not being trained to resist this impulse, they yield to it, and ladders, or pontoons, or anything which may hamper their movements, are forthwith left on the ground.

In reading over the military opinions of Sir John Burgoyne, I find that that officer brought this very circumstance under the notice of the authorities many years ago. He writes:—

"There is another service, viz., escalading, where the Engineer troops are employed with great advantage. In this operation, if the ladders are carried by soldiers of the Line, we know from experience that when they get under the enemy's fire, they feel the ladders as clogs about their necks, and in spite of every endeavour to the contrary will leave a portion by the way and join their comrades in the ranks: the Sappers, on the contrary, being sensible that it is a service in which they are to distinguish themselves, carry and rear the ladders with regularity and expedition, and in a way which I expect will open a new and important road to enterprises of this description.

"It must not be supposed that I mean to depreciate the services of the soldiers of the Line; no man can be more sensible of them than I am; what is here adverted to are properties of human nature which are immutable."

When our armies in the field are supplied with their proper proportion of Engineer soldiers and Engineer stores, such failures as are here adverted to will be extremely rare.

In the late operations in China I perceive only 12 Sappers could be spared to accompany the pontoon bridge; and if I remember right, the whole force of Sappers does not exceed 100 men for an army numbering nearly 12,000. The proportion of sappers in the continental armies of Europe to such a force would be at least 400.—I am, &c.,

AN OFFICER OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

MR. THOMAS'S RIFLED CANNON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Sir William Armstrong's new 7-inch gun, I find, was proved with only two charges instead of three, of 25 lbs. each, while Mr. Lynall Thomas's 7-inch gun was fired with four rounds of 25 lbs. each, and one of 28 lbs., which may fairly be looked upon as double the proof, when the extra weight of Mr. Thomas's projectile is taken into consideration.

Perhaps some one would kindly inform me whether the shot or bolt used in the proof of the Armstrong gun is the same as that which is usually fired from the gun on service, *i. e.*, whether it be forced through the bore in the same manner, and if so, how it is contrived that the double charge of powder (25 lbs.) is placed in the chamber of the gun?

As to your remarks with regard to the weight of Mr. Thomas's gun, I would observe that, when he undertook to construct a rifled cannon of large size, no gun had ever been (and it was then supposed could not be) made of sufficient strength to project a shot of 180 lbs. weight with a proper charge of powder; and, if Mr. Thomas's gun had been 10 tons instead of 6½ tons in weight, I boldly assert that it should have been pronounced a successful experiment.

It is well known that thickness of metal does not necessarily imply a proportionate increase of strength. As it is, Mr. Thomas's gun is, comparatively speaking, one of the lightest guns ever constructed; Mr. Whitworth's 80-pounder weighing 4½ tons, Sir William Armstrong's 100-pounder shell-gun, weighing nearly 4 tons, and Mr. Thomas's 180-pounder, 6½ tons only.

At present, there is no evidence to show that a breach-loading gun of any kind can be constructed which shall bear the test to which Mr. Thomas's gun has already been submitted.

I beg, in conclusion, to state that Mr. Thomas never offered to construct a gun and projectiles which should show a sufficient superiority on every point, to be at once admitted into the Service without any further test (and that for the mere purpose of being re-imbursed his expenses), but that he simply volunteered to show that a gun on the proposed scale could be made with so much likelihood of obtaining these superior results, as to justify the Government in going to the expense of making the trial.

Such a gun he did produce, and at his own risk, and yet the War Office would now compel him to continue the experiments at his further risk and cost!—I am, &c.,

THE MINOR CANNON.

P.S. I again observe a paragraph in the *Times* of the 26th, giving an account of the proof of another of Sir William Armstrong's large experimental cannon, re-inforced with brass, the whole at a cost probably exceeding Mr. Thomas's gun. This was to be tested, as stated, up to bursting point. After a few rounds were fired it appears that the attempt to burst* it was crowned with the most signal success.

[* Only the gun inside the casing was burst.—ED.]

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I was much amused at the propositions set forth in your paper in a letter bearing the signature of "Subaltern," and "aiming" at the transfer of first-class shots from the other Line regiments to the Rifle regiments—so called.

I believe it is well known that such a proposition was mooted in 1856, in a quarter whence it was likely to emanate more successfully than it can from "Subaltern," therefore it has not now the merit of originality. I have seen several officers smile at the paragraph in a subsequent issue of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, manufactured on completion of the opportune rifle match between three regiments in the North Camp; which, by the way, was regarded here with the sort of interest Mr. Merry would feel on seeing the exertions of three dray horses in a amateur race at Epsom on the Derby day. "Still harping" on the Rifle Brigade, there is in your late issue another paragraph, expressing regret at the comparative defection of the 1st battalion of that regiment in rifle practice. "Subaltern's" pathetic appeal to "ancient superiority," his palliation of the shortcomings of our Rifle regiments in the assumed disadvantages of assumed William Tell and Robin Hood in their ranks, and his disadvantageous comparison of the British with continental armies,—this latter is too much a practice with our military theorists—are in our matter-of-fact days out of place.

I would submit that the splendid shooting of some Line regiments is more a subject for congratulation, than the non-proficiency of the Rifle Brigade in that respect is matter of regret, for a public journal; and I say this in view of some feelings of dissatisfaction which the letter of "Subaltern" and your subsequent remarks on "Musketry" have excited. That one regiment is drilled better than another is too frequently a matter of opinion—that some regiments shoot better than others is a matter of fact. It is quite possible that merit in drill may be measured by a partial vision—merit in shooting is measured by figures. Good shooting has been a point of competitive honour in the British infantry for several years; and if past reputed superiority meant anything, surely the Rifle regiments set out in this competitive race under many advantages. They were beaten when all regiments were similarly armed, they are beaten now; and they and their friends must submit to defeat, and to seeing the 51st, the 18th, the 55th, the 22nd, and the 47th Regiments, successively reported by Major-General Hay as first of the British Army in a race where Rifle regiments are not placed.

Honour, therefore, to whom honour is due—to those officers who secure, in the instruction of the individual soldier, the success of a regiment. No one more than I will rejoice to see the Rifle Brigade maintain an efficiency in shooting equal to our other Line regiments, but it is manifestly inconsistent with fair play to transfer to their ranks the first-class shots of other regiments, to make good a very patent defect somewhere in Rifle regiments.—I am, &c.,

AN EX-OFFICER INSTRUCTOR.

SANDHURST MILITARY COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—There are now about 150 cadets at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, who were put there by their friends, in many cases at a great pecuniary sacrifice, under the belief (as clearly stated in the printed regulations) that they would, on attaining a certain qualification, become entitled to a commission, without purchase, in the line.

As you are aware, an attempt was made at the last half-yearly examination to depart from that regulation; but the injustice of the case was so clearly shown in some remarks that appeared in the *Times* and in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, that the authorities were induced for the time to give up the point. It appears that the attempt is now to be renewed, a notice having, I believe, been given, that only 20 commissions will be given at the forthcoming examination, whilst there are 60 cadets ready to prove their qualification. Consequently, the forty unsuccessful candidates, whether or not they obtain the qualifying number of marks prescribed by the regulations under which they entered the College, will be returned to their friends no better off than when they joined it, and that, after an outlay (which many of them could ill afford) of some two or three hundred pounds. I cannot believe, however, that such a glaring breach of faith can be persevered in, particularly if, as I hope, the case be again taken up by the press; and perhaps, if you would be good enough to insert these few lines in your influential paper, they might not be without some effect in bringing about a favourable consideration of the case.—I am, &c.,

JUSTITIA.

ARMY TRANSPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I observe that on two occasions in stating the case of the Military Train and Commissariat, you have laid considerable stress on the probability of Commissariat clerks exercising authority over the officers of the Train, and the matter has thereby been placed in a light strongly adverse to the control which the Commissariat ought to exercise over the transport given to the department for purely commissariat purposes.

You are doubtless not aware that the grade of Commissariat clerk, as formerly existing, has been abolished, and that the junior commissioned ranks of the department are now filled from the line by subalterns entering the department as Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General.

This change was effected by the Royal Warrant of October, 1858; and as the junior grade of deputy-assistant enjoys the relative rank of captain, it can hardly be looked upon as so very anomalous a proceeding for the officer of transport to receive his orders from the officer of commissariat, the latter in no wise interfering with the discipline or interior economy of the transport corps.

I would earnestly beg your influence in having this most momentous subject of Army Transport set on a sound basis. The want of transport with the Army of the East when it left the shores of Britain to enter upon the Russian war was the primary cause of most of the disasters that subsequently happened, and unless unity prevails between the vital

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services of supply and transport, no army can ever be efficient in the field, and no campaign free from the most cruel privations and disappointments.

This matter of Army Transport is, in fact, more pressing than that of Navy Transport, so ably advocated by you, inasmuch as there is a total want of Commissariat Transport for our armies, if the Military Train is not to do the work on a sound system; whereas, for the conveyance of troops by sea, there is always available mercantile transport, though not possessing the advantages of a properly constructed and organised fleet of Government ships.—I am, &c.

KOSLOV.

PAYMASTERS IN THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The article in your last week's paper, under the head of "Paymasters," is well-intended and deserving of public attention, inasmuch as the writer recommends all paymasters in receipt of 15*s.* per diem to the honorary rank of captain. This would be only justice to those who have served in other ranks, many of whose services exceed thirty years, with fifteen and upwards as commissioned officers. There is a paymaster, now with his regiment, whose services exceed 42 years, 30 of which a commissioned officer, but not having five years as paymaster, he is, by a recent Warrant, ineligible for the honorary rank of captain. Notwithstanding, very many paymasters from civil life, being fortunate, in having five years' service, fly over "in rank" the heads of these old warriors.

I trust the day is not far distant that the evil complained of may be rectified, more particularly as it does not interfere with the public purse.—I am, &c.,

ONE OF THE OVERLOOKED.

THE STAFF COLLEGE.

The following General Order, signed by Sir J. Y. Scarlett, Adjutant-General, has been issued from the Horse Guards, dated November 24:—

"The subjoined list, showing the result of the examination for admission to the Staff College in February next, is published with reference to the last paragraph of the General Order, dated the 25th of February, 1860, No. 745. The successful competitors have the word 'recommended' against their names. The names of the candidates who have failed are omitted, but by the index numbers such officers can ascertain what marks they gained:—

Rank and Name.	Corps.	Index Number in the Examination.	No. of Marks obtained by each.	Remarks.
Capt. T. D. Baker	2nd Bat. 18th Foot	131	2884	Recommended.
Capt. W. K. Elles	38th Regt ...	7	2800	Ditto.
Lieut. J. P. Nolan	Rl. Artillery ...	1555	2726	Ditto.
Lieut. J. T. Barrington ...	Rl. Artillery ...	140	2534	Ditto.
Bt.-Major E. C. Bolton ...	Rl. Artillery ...	130	2288	Qualified, but no vacancy for another officer of the Rl. Artil., or Rl. Engineers.
Lieut. E. Mitchell	Rl. Engineers ...	21	2287	
Lieut. A. G. F. Griffiths ...	63rd Regt. ...	139	2199	Recommended.
Lieut. W. H. Wardell	Rl. Artillery ...	135	2145	Qualified, but no vacancy for another officer of the Rl. Artillery.
Lieut. A. Murphy	5th Lancers ...	35	2118	Recommended.
Lieut. C. J. East	32nd Regt.	65	2104	Ditto.
Capt. W. Black	2nd Bat. 6th Foot	133	2092	Ditto.
Capt. C. K. Parsons	2nd Bat. 3rd Foot	1001	2009	Ditto.
Lt. W. L. K. Ogilvy	4th Bat. 60th Rt.	134	1997	Ditto.
Capt. C. Acton ...	51st Regt. ...	132	1906	Ditto.
Lieut. T. Gonne	17th Lancers ...	62	1796	Ditto.
Capt. C. D. C. Ellis	1st Bat. 60th Rt.	68	1759	Ditto.
Cap. W. W. Lynch	2nd Bat. 2nd Foot	38	1702	Ditto.
Capt. H. Nangle	1st Bat., 15th Ft.	136	1700	Ditto.
Capt. G. A. Wilkinson	Rl. Artillery ...	138	1697	Qualified, but no further vacancies.
Lt. A. L. Emerson	28th Regt. ...	36	1689	
Lieut. A. H. Bell	Rl. Artillery ...	141	1668	
Lieut. C. R. Johnston	50th Regt. ...	1	1647	
Capt. R. Harboro	2nd Bat., 7th Ft.	42	1602	
Bt.-Major G. N. Fendall ...	53rd Regt. ...	66	1305	
Capt. G. C. L. Lombard	2nd Bat., 16th Ft.	41	1221	
Capt. H. De. R. Pigott	83rd Regt. ...	63	933	
		137	1221	Failed in Modern Languages.
		39	1192	
		69	1034	
		72	701	Failed in Mathematics, and in Modern Languages.
		71	598	Ditto.
		75	483	Ditto.

"It was announced by the General Order 745, dated the 25th of February, 1860, that there would be 15 vacancies to be competed for on this occasion, of which two would be open to officers of either the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers."

PORTSMOUTH AND ITS DEFENCES SEAWARD.—A sea attack must come either from the westward, by way of the Needles and the Solent, or from the south-eastward. It would almost require a separate article to give any adequate idea of the defences of the Needles' passage, existing, in progress, or about to be constructed. Its natural features have been already alluded to. To these must be added the combined cross and raking fires of extensive batteries at Hurst Castle, on the north, and of no less than six others lying along the shore, or perched on the cliffs for five miles on the south. A strong boom is also to be placed, in war time, across the narrowest part of the channel, and under the guns of Hurst Castle; and it seems to be considered tolerably certain that no enemy would risk the natural difficulties of the passage, and the damage which must be inflicted in running the gauntlet of so formidable a chain of forts, for the mere sake of scrambling up to Spithead by the Solent, only to find himself, when there, involved in the same kind of difficulties from the cross-fire of sea and land forts, which are next to be described.—*Once a Week.*

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, NOVEMBER 28.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—The Hon. J. T. Fitzmaurice to the Edinburgh; W. W. Howell and Henry T. Boger to the Jason; Colin W. Lindsay to the Dauntless, additional, for service in the Coastguard; George T. Medd to the Flying Fish; Frederick S. Vander Meulin to the Marlborough, additional, for disposal.

Surgeons—William L. Gordon, M.D., to the Immortalité; James Sproule to the Ariel.

Second Master.—William J. Grady to the Himalaya.

Midshipmen—R. P. W. Powney to the Jason; F. J. Easther to the Harrier.

Clerk—William B. Edkins to the Majestic.

First-Class Assistant-Engineer—James Ross to the Indus, for the Lark.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineer—John H. Cooper to the Cumberland, for the Cochin.

Third-Class Assistant-Engineers—Joshua Conolly (acting) to the Cumberland; Richard Green (acting) to the Asia, as supernumerary.

ADMIRALTY, NOVEMBER 29.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—James Ball to the Colossus, and Archibald D. W. Kitchen to the Pembroke, both additional, for service in the Coastguard.

Lieutenant—Pownall Pellew to be Flag-Lieutenant to Vice-Admiral Martin, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean.

Mates—Mather Byles to the Firebrand; John C. Y. Holbrook to the Charybdis.

Assistant-Surgeons—William H. Clarke to the Cambridge; J. R. Holman, M.D., to Chatham Dockyard, vice Peacocke.

Midshipman—Tom H. Falcon to the Harrier.

Chief Engineers—Thomas S. Walker to the Hero; George Cook to the Asia, for the Frederick William; Robert Williams to the Indus, for the Liverpool.

Agamemnon, 91, screw liner, Captain Thomas Hope, was at Palermo on the 20th of November. A letter dated Palermo, November 5th, says:—"H.M.S. Agamemnon left Naples on the 2nd and arrived at Palermo on the 4th. I believe she is sent down to receive King Victor Emmanuel, who is expected here in about ten days' time. A salute of 101 guns was fired here yesterday for the taking of Capua."

Alacrity, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander John K. E. Baird, arrived at Malta from Corfu on the 22nd of November. She was under orders to return to the fleet at Corfu on the 23rd, immediately after the arrival of the English mail due at Malta on the evening of that day. A letter dated Corfu, 20th November, received by H.M.S. Alacrity, says:—"Our roadstead is quite grand with Admiral Martin's magnificent ships. The Admiral changed his flag yesterday morning. No news of importance. H.M.'s frigate Melpomene was to leave on the 24th for the coast of Syria."

Amphion, 36, screw frigate, Captain Cochran, was in Malta harbour on the 23rd of November.

Argus, 6, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Commander Herbert F. W. Ingram, was at Gibraltar on the 20th of November. In reference to the wreck of the Brazilian corvette, Donna Isabella, we find that the Argus was dispatched to Tangier for the survivors, and returned to Gibraltar on the afternoon of the 17th inst. with the whole of them, numbering 103. Eighteen of the crew, who received injuries consequent on this unfortunate disaster, were landed and conveyed to the Civil Hospital, where every attention was paid to them. Lieutenant Lima, who was slightly wounded, and seven other officers, had taken up their abode in an hotel in town. The acting Brazilian Consul lodged 2 officers and 75 men on board a hulk in the bay until an opportunity offered for sending them to the Brazils. Both surgeons of the ship met with a watery grave. Nothing whatever in the shape of clothing or personal effects was saved, as the vessel was rent to pieces by the heavy surf twenty minutes after taking the ground. The corvette was bound from Marseilles to Rio Janeiro at the time of the melancholy occurrence. The commander, Captain Carvalho, as well as 23 officers and about 100 seamen, were drowned. Lieutenants Salgado and Lima, with six other officers and 93 seamen, succeeded in gaining the shore. The Arabs treated the shipwrecked crew with great humanity; they took them to their tents, lighted fires to warm and dry them, and killed an ox to supply them with food. The Viceroy, Muley Abbas, ordered a barrack at Tangier to be prepared for the reception of the survivors, and sent out a supply of provisions for their sustenance. The Brazilian officers and crew, having placed themselves under British protection, received all the assistance they were in need of from Her Majesty's minister in Morocco.

Ariadne, 26, screw steam-frigate, Captain Edward W. Vansittart, was put into No. 3 dock in Keyham steamyard on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday morning she was shored up, and the water was pumped out of the dock, in order that she may be cleaned and overhauled.

Ariel, 9, screw steam-sloop, Commander John R. Alexander, will, as soon as her repairs are completed at Devonport, proceed to the Cape of Good Hope station.

Assurance, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander Aynsley, was at Corfu on the 20th of November.

Banshee, 2, paddlewheel steam-vessel, Commander Campbell, was in the Bosphorus on the 20th of November.

Barracouta, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander W. Wood, arrived at Spithead on Sunday evening, with the yellow flag flying at the fore, having on board upwards of 30 cases of fever from Her Majesty's ships Imaum, at Jamaica, the Icarus, and other vessels on the station. Six deaths have occurred since leaving Jamaica on the 24th of October, but the remaining cases are now progressing favourably. The ship called in at Bermuda on the 3rd of November and remained there until the 5th, when she left for England. She has discharged her sick to Haslar Hospital, and went into Portsmouth harbour on Wednesday to make good defects. She has brought to England her Bermudan pilot in consequence of the roughness of the weather at the time of leaving. He returns to the West Indies in the Firebrand. The Barracouta's appearance gives positive evidence of the rough weather she has met with.

Boxer, 1, screw gun-boat, Second-Master C. F. Gulliver, tender to Marlborough, left Malta on the 19th of November for Tripoli, having on board Lieutenant Porcher, R.N., and Lieutenant Smith, R.E., who are about to pursue some antiquarian researches.

Brisk, 16, screw steam-sloop, Captain A. F. R. De Horsey, was at the Mauritius by the last advices, bearing *pro tem.* the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B. The Brisk has captured a slaver with 846 slaves.

Cæsar, 90, screw liner, Captain Mason, was in Malta harbour on the 23rd of November.

Caradoc, 2, paddlewheel steam-vessel, Lieut.-Commander J. B. Scott, was at Marseilles on the 20th of November.

Charybdis, 21, screw steam-corvette, Captain the Hon. George D. Keane, has been towed from Keyham steamyard, and placed alongside the hulk Endymion in Hamoaze.

Cressy, 80, screw liner, Captain Thomas Harvey. By accounts from this ship we hear that some of the crew were suffering from pulmonary complaints.

Cumberland, 70, guardship of the steam ordinary at Sheerness, Captain Charles F. Schomberg, has been paid wages, under the superintendece of Captain Charles Wise, Superintendent of Her Majesty's dockyard, and her crew granted eight days' leave.

Doris, 32, screw frigate, Captain Heathcote, was on the 20th of November on the coast of Syria.

Exmouth, 90, screw liner, Captain Paynter, was at Corfu on the 20th of November.

Falcon, 17, screw steam-sloop, Commander A. G. Fitzroy, arrived at St. Helena on the 26th of October in 11 days from Loando, and not from London, as reported by the Union Mail steamer Dane.

Firefly, 4, paddle-wheel steam surveying-vessel, Commander A. L. Mansell, was at Alexandria on the 11th Nov.

Forte, 51, screw steam-frigate, Captain Edward W. Turnour, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., left the Cape of Good Hope for the Mauritius on the 20th of September, with dispatches from England for the Admiral.

Foxhound, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander Mitchell, was in Malta harbour on the 23rd of November.

Frederick William, 86, screw liner, was tried at the measured mile in Stokes Bay on Thursday. Her machinery answered perfectly well, and her mean speed was 11·782 knots, with a mean of 72 revolutions. During the trial one of the men at the wheel got his arm jammed between the spokes and the standard, and broke the large bone of his arm, midway between the wrist and elbow. The assistant-surgeon of the Asia, who is always on board on trial-trips, at once bound the man's arm up, and on returning to the harbour accompanied him to the Royal Hospital at Haslar.

Gannet, 11, screw steam-sloop, Commander Lambert, was at Constantinople on the 20th of November.

Gorgon, 6, paddle-wheel steam-sloop, Commander Bedford C. T. Pim, from Portsmouth, arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday, and went into Hamoaze. She will coal and provision, and take the mooring brig Swift under her care, and then proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

Greyhound, 17, screw steam-sloop, Commander F. W. Sullivan, was off the coast of Syria on the 20th of November.

Growler, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander H. E. Crozier, was at Gibraltar on the 20th of November.

Hannibal, 91, screw liner, Captain Farquhar, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Mundy, C.B., was in the Bay of Naples on the 23rd of November. Small-pox was very prevalent on board, and seventy-four of the crew were in the lazaretto. The Admiral had been assailed by the disease.

Hero, 91, screw liner, Captain George H. Seymour, C.B., in Devonport harbour, will be docked as soon as room can be made for her at Keyham.

Hibernia, sailing three-decker, Commander the Hon. A. C. Hobart, flag-ship of Admiral-Superintendent Codrington, C.B., was in Malta harbour on the 23rd of November.

Himalaya, 6, iron screw steam-trasport, Captain John Seccombe, got up steam on Wednesday, and proceeded from Plymouth Sound into Hamoaze, preparatory to her going into dock in Keyham steamyard, to have defects made good.

Hydra, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander Richard V. Hamilton, was by the last accounts at Halifax, Nova Scotia. The Hydra had, it is stated, been brought from the West Indies by Commander Hamilton on his own responsibility, owing to the yellow fever having broken out on board with great virulence, contracted, it is supposed, while stationed at that unhealthy locality, Greytown. We regret to say that it has been reported that two officers had died in the Naval Hospital at Port Royal, Jamaica, and that the casualties among the crew amounted to 14. The officers who have fallen victims to the disease are a mate and a master's assistant. The former is a Mr. Edward Austin, whose father is the present Rear-Admiral Horatio Austin, C.B., the chairman of the Thames conservancy. The Hydra was to be thoroughly fumigated, and as she has been in commission since June, 1858, she will probably be ordered to England by the Admiral as soon as he is in possession of the facts connected with her case.

Inflexible, 6, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Commander George A. C. Brooker, was, by the last accounts from the north coast of China, under orders for Japan, but as fifty-four of her men and two of her boats, including the launch, were away on duty, some time would necessarily elapse before she could be enabled to proceed. Lieutenant H. E. C. Robinson was present with the rocket brigade during the operations against the Chinese.

Intrepid, 6, screw steam-sloop, Commander Marryatt, was off the coast of Sicily on the 23rd of November.

James Watt, 91, screw liner, Captain James Codd, was at Corfu on the 20th of November.

Jasper, 1, screw steam gun-vessel, Lieut.-Commander W. H. Pym, has been ordered home from the West India station. The Jasper was commissioned at Portsmouth on the 31st of July, 1857, and left England in the following month of September, and has therefore had the pendant flying upwards of three years.

Lapwing, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander O'Reilly, was at Latakia on the 20th of November.

Liffey, 51, screw frigate, Captain Preedy, C.B., was on the 20th of November on the coast of Syria.

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Liverpool, 51, new screw frigate, at Devonport, is in the north basin at Keyham steamyard, and is receiving her machinery.

London, 90, screw liner, Captain Henry Chads, was under orders to leave Malta on the 25th of November, to join the Admiral at Corfu. On the 17th of November, in a quarrel which ensued between a boatman named Vincenzo Buttigieg and three Sicilian musicians named Antonio Andreozzi, Antonio Enerresi, and Giovanni Lemonne, the former two belonging to Her Majesty's ship London, and the latter to Her Majesty's ship Victor Emmanuel, the boatman was stabbed in the breast with a sharp instrument. The wound is supposed to be dangerous, as it penetrates the cavity of the chest. The boatman states that the blow was inflicted by Andreozzi. A constable named Carmelo Magro, who went to arrest the prisoners, was also wounded in the head, it is supposed with a stone. The prisoners were immediately taken into custody, and they will be brought to-morrow before one of the police magistrates. Here we have the knife again, but in this instance it is so far satisfactory that the miscreants are not Englishmen; still, as the crime was committed while the culprits were attached to a British man-of-war, we trust that they will be signally punished.

Lyra, 9, screw steam-sloop, Commander R. B. Oldfield, was on the 23rd of October cruising to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

Malacca, 17, screw steam-sloop, at Sheerness, is preparing for commission.

Marlborough, 131, screw three-decker, Captain W. H. Stewart, C.B., flag-ship of Vice-Admiral W. F. Martin, was at Corfu on the 20th of November.

Mars, 80, screw liner, Captain Strange, was at Corfu on the 20th of November.

Megæra, 6, screw, iron troop-ship, Commander S. H. Henderson, arrived at Malta from Corfu on the 21st of November with invalid sailors and soldiers.

Melpomene, 51, screw frigate, Captain Ewart, was at Corfu on the 20th of November, but was reported to be under orders for the coast of Syria.

Mersey, 40, screw steam-frigate, Captain H. Caldwell, C.B., left Spithead, under canvas, for the West Indies, at 11 a.m., on Wednesday.

Miranda, 15, screw steam-sloop, 250-horse power, Commander H. C. Glyn, left Sheerness harbour on Monday, and proceeded on trial of her engines, after undergoing the necessary repairs, which were found to work satisfactorily. Notwithstanding the unfavourableness of the weather (a strong wind and tide being against her), she attained a mean speed of eight knots an hour. She was inspected on Tuesday by Vice-Admiral W. J. Hope Johnstone, Commander-in-Chief, and staff, and sailed for Plymouth.

Mohawk, screw steam-sloop, Commander Howard, was off the coast of Syria on the 20th of November.

Narcissus, 51, new screw frigate at Devonport. The rigging has been placed over the foremast of this vessel, and her topmasts are ready for pointing. She is kept under the shears for the purpose of shipping and unshipping her propeller.

Neptune, 90, screw liner, Captain F. A. Campbell, was at Corfu on the 20th of November.

North Star, 22, a splendid screw corvette, 400-horse-power, is being built in the Sheerness dockyard. Her armament will consist of 20 guns, 8 feet 10 inches long, weighing 60 cwt. each, and two pivot-guns, 10 feet long, weighing 90 cwt. each. Her tonnage will be 1856 and 82·94. She will present a very favourable contrast to her old namesake of "Jackass" notoriety.

Orestes, 21 guns, 400-horse power, screw steam-corvette, which was launched in August last, has undergone a trial of her engines, which worked admirably. Her engines are of a new description, called "plunger" engines, and were manufactured by Messrs. Napier & Son, of Glasgow. She is now in No. 3 dock at Sheerness, having her salt water distilling apparatus fitted. The Orestes is considered one of the handsomest vessels afloat, and is much admired as a piece of naval architecture.

Orion, 91, screw liner, Captain Frere. A letter, dated the 3rd of November, from this ship, has been received at Plymouth. It states that one of the crew quarrelled with a shipmate, whom he stabbed with a knife. Death followed almost immediately, and the perpetrator was sentenced by court-martial to six months' imprisonment in England. This appears a most lenient punishment for so heinous a crime. We can scarcely imagine any extenuating circumstances existing in connection with the use of the knife, which is so opposed to all ideas of English fair-play. The culprit may regard six months' imprisonment in a snug English prison as a treat during the cold winter season, rather than as a hardship. He will have plenty of excellent food, warm clothing, and lodging, and all night in. We are no advocates of flogging, but in a case like this, four dozen well laid on, prior to the commencement of the other part of the sentence, would not have been amiss, and would have been perfectly justified by the act of the prisoner, who, whatever might have been the provocation of the unfortunate deceased could not have been justified in resorting to the employmen, of a weapon which, by the vast majority of his countryment is fortunately looked upon with abhorrence.

Quail, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander Noel Osborn, was at Gibraltar on the 23rd of November.

Queen, 86, screw liner, Captain Charles F. Hillyar. A letter from Naples states that this ship was to embark the Hon. H. G. Elliot, English Ambassador to the Court of the late King of the Two Sicilies, and convey him to Marseilles.

Racoon, 22, screw steam-corvette, Captain Chamberlain, was at Beyrout on the 20th of November.

Rapid, 11, screw steam-sloop, was on Thursday launched from Deptford dockyard, in the presence of Captain Buckle, C.B., Commodore-Superintendent of the yard, Mr. Fincham, Master-Shipwright, and a numerous assembly of visitors. The ceremony of christening the vessel was performed by Miss S. Gordon, youngest daughter of Admiral Sir James Gordon, G.C.B., Governor of Greenwich Hospital. The following are the vessel's dimensions:—Length, 181 ft.; ditto moulded, 161 ft.; depth, 15 ft. 10 in.; breadth, 30 ft. 4 in.; burden in tons, 668 79·94. She will be fitted with engines of 150 horse-power, and her armament, which is to be furnished from Woolwich Arsenal, will consist of 11 guns of 32 cwt., and 6 ft. long.

Recruit, 6, screw steam gun-vessel, Commander D. Spain, was in the Danube on the 20th of November.

Redpole, steam-tug, tender to Hibernia, bearing the pendant of Captain Warden, C.B., was at Gibraltar on the 23rd of November

Renown, 91, screw liner, Captain Forbes, was at Naples on the 23rd of November. Smallpox of a mild type had broken out on board this ship, and 16 of her crew were in hospital.

Rhadamanthus, 4, paddle-steamship, Master-Commander F. R. Sturdee, took on board a quantity of new boats at Plymouth on Tuesday, and has since arrived at Deptford.

Serpent, 4, screw steam-sloop, lately built by C. J. Mare & Co., at Millwall, has been duly examined and passed by the Government inspectors, and will it is expected be shortly commissioned. She was undocked at Woolwich on Tuesday.

Sidon, 22, paddle steam-frigate, Captain Richard B. Crawford, was in Simon's Bay on the 23rd of October.

Scourge, 6, paddlewheel steamer, Commander William G. Jones, left Malta for Candia on the 17th of November.

Scylla, 21, screw corvette, Captain Rowley Lambert, arrived at Malta on the 19th of November from Messina, and was to leave again in a few days with provisions for Rear-Admiral Mundy's fleet.

St. Jean D'Acre, 101, screw liner, Captain the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, C.B., was, on the 23rd of November, *en route* from Malta to Gibraltar, to recruit the health of her crew.

St. George, 90, screw liner, Captain the Hon. Francis Egerton, left Plymouth Sound yesterday week, and will it is stated proceed on a month's cruise prior to Prince Alfred joining in January. The St. George is of course manned by freshly-raised men, who will thus be somewhat disciplined, and will have fallen into their duties before the leave which the Prince is now enjoying will have expired. The Euryalus having been paid off, some others of the midshipmen lately belonging to her will probably join the St. George with His Royal Highness. Among them will be Mr. Harris, a son of the gallant captain of the training ship Britannia.

Star, 4, screw steam-sloop, 200 horse-power, building by C. J. Mare & Co., at Millwall, is a smart looking vessel, and will be ready for launching in a few days.

Terrible, 21, paddlewheel steam-frigate, Captain Glasse, C.B., was off the Coast of Syria on the 20th of November.

Victor Emmanuel, 91, screw liner, Captain W. J. C. Clifford, C.B., was in Malta harbour on the 23rd of November.

Warrior, 36, iron-plated screw steam-ship, building at Blackwall. Workmen are busily engaged almost day and night upon this vessel in order that she may be launched on the 29th inst. There is much to do before it would be safe to remove her from the stocks, and it is doubted if she will be ready on the day named.

Wasp, 13, screw steam-sloop, Commander Charles Stirling, was at the Mauritius by the latest accounts, in order to be examined, after having got on shore at the Cape of Good Hope.

Weazel, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander William Howorth. By the last mail from China we have received the subjoined information referring to an unfortunate movement made by this vessel:—From Swatow we hear of the bombardment of another unfortunate village. This time H.M.'s gun-boat Weazel has been the assailing party. Certain information of the names of the Chinese who made the attack on Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co.'s agent's house on Double Island—the planner of the raid and the disposer of the plunder—being obtained by the British Consul, the gun-boat on the 16th September left this port for the village of Boehoey, situate up the Haimun Creek. After a delay of three days, for the local authorities, who, on the plea of the diminutive size of the attacking force, and the dread of the villagers' vengeance being turned towards themselves in case of the defeat which they anticipated, ultimately refused to assist, the usual demand in such cases being made—*i.e.*, restoration of plunder, and delivery of ringleaders—and compliance being refused by the villagers, who did not attempt to deny their participation in the robbery, the gun-boat tried the persuasive powers of shot and shell, ineffectually, as far as obtaining any desire for treating was concerned. A landing-party was sent on shore with a howitzer, and were driven back to their boats, providentially without mishap. The gunboat then taking another and superior position to the former threw more shell amongst the houses, and sent a boat in to observe their effect. The boat, with an officer and four men were taken prisoners, lured, as has since been heard, by a letter being held up. The Weazel had of course to withdraw, for fear of compromising their safety. Letters have been received from the prisoners, who appear to suffer more from anxiety of mind than from their wounds or personal discomforts. The gun-boat returned to Double Island on the 1st October to await reinforcements.

National Life-boat Institution.—The Report for 1859 contains a long list of noble services from January 1st to December 30th:—April 15, Goodwin Sands—terrible name of ill omen to sailors—wind W. N. W., sloop Liberal, of Wisbeach, one man saved by the Walmer life-boat. September 17 and 18, Misner Haven, wind N. and W., strong gale, brig Lucinde, of Memel, 11 men saved by the Southwold life-boat. February 28, Jack's Hole Bank—a cognomen fearfully suggestive of danger—brig Louise, of Genoa, ship assisted by the crew of the Padstow life-boat. March 8, Doom Bar Sands—another hideously suggestive designation—brig Gonsalve, of Nantes, 7 men saved by the Padstow life-boat. November 1, Holm Sands, wind S., heavy gale, steamer Shamrock, of Dublin, 14 men saved by the Lowestoft life-boat. November 2, Whitburn, blowing a hurricane, schooner Anton, of Denmark, 6 men saved by the Whitburn life-boat. November 26, Redcar wind S. E., heavy gale, brig Fortuna, of Memel, 11 men saved by the Redcar life-boat. December 30, Barmouth, wind from the S. W., blowing a gale, ship Britannia, of Bath, United States, 14 men saved by the Barmouth life-boat. December 21, Lytham, weather stormy, the brigantine Hannah Jane, of London, 7 men saved by the Lytham life-boat; and so the record goes on through a long page, enumerating services of the most humane and sterling character, in words and figures as simple as an ordinary entry in a merchant's ledger. We have said sufficient to show the inestimable public value of the National Life-Boat Institution; but how much more might be said of the services it has rendered to what may be called the private and hidden circles of our life. Running the eye down the list of vessels to which the boats of the Association have paid a visit, when the wind was blowing "great guns and small arms," we have of course the most liberal supply from our own islands. The Betsys, Johns, Georges, and Marys are unmistakeably attached to the north-east coast. The simple maritime nomenclature of Shields and Sunderland is almost confined to the family circle, and a favourite son, or a brother, or a wife, or some one "nearer and dearer," is generally the godfather or godmother of the first venture of the small shipowner. But every little port and every large harbour in the island have representatives in the National Life-Boat Institution list, and from thence the area of services rendered extends to natives of France, Spain, Genoa, Norway, Prussia, United States, Sweden, Denmark, the whole maritime world, in fact, for misfortune and loss are just as catholic in their visitations as are the services of the life-boats on our coasts. Now, looking at the use of the Institution in this light, it is the distributor of an amount of happiness almost incalculable. All the thrilling narratives that have been written for a century are sketchy and feeble before the reality of a life-boat adventure. Ten or a dozen, or it may be 20, 30, or 40 men are hanging on to the shrouds of a shipwrecked vessel, as powerless to help themselves as is the vessel which gives them a momentary resting-place. Death is literally hanging over them, with his fingers outstretched to pull them into his ravenous maw; and the only human means to save them is the agency of a life-boat. Each one of those poor fellows who were one moment dead, and in another restored to life, was, to use the expressive phrase of the old Scotch wife, "somebody's bairn;" and how many thankful hearts must their redemption from a watery grave create! Last year the losses by shipwreck on our coast amounted to 1646 lives. Of persons saved there were 2332, making together in the course of one year close upon 4000 people who were exposed to the miseries of shipwreck on the shores of the British isles. Since 1824, the Life-Boat Institution has been instrumental in aiding to save 11,401 persons, and we see at a glance what a large share the working of the Institution has in our national comfort. At a moderate computation the number of the lost will be about three-fourths of those saved; another very powerful reason why the Society should receive public assistance. But the last, and perhaps the most powerful claim which the Society has upon the public at this moment is, that its liabilities for life-boat establishments amount to nearly 4000*l*. There is continual improvement, repair, and care needed in the boats which the Association have at present; but this cannot be done without money either. The men who are engaged in the life-boat service are, no doubt, as brave and devoted as men can be; but it is not fitting that these men should risk their lives, expose themselves to danger, hardship, and inconvenience without fee or reward. All these are matters which the Institution has to provide for; and the only means by which they can provide for them are the generosity and benevolence of Englishmen. We may add that contributions in aid of the funds of the National Life-Boat Institution are received by all the London and Country Bankers, and by the Secretary, Mr. Richard Lewis, John Street, Adelphi, London.

The "Ridge" and the "Varne" Shoals.—The thousands of passengers that now annually pass from Folkestone to Boulogne, en route to Paris, have perhaps noticed, as they neared the coast of France, a patch of troubled water. The commotion may be observed in the calmest weather, and is caused by the Ridge and Varne Shoals. These banks are composed of chalk and sand, and geologists tell us that they are evidences of the link that once connected England to the continent. And they give as a reason that all the sea-way between Boulogne and Folkestone the water is shallower than anywhere else in the locality. Upon these dangerous shoals, where the depth of water at low water in ordinary tides is only nine feet, many a "good tall ship" has been lost, but as these shoals never "dry," only a few of the disasters that have occurred upon them have been made known. The sea swallows all, and it is only when a drowned sea chest, a floating bale, or a shattered portion of the frame of the wrecked ship is washed ashore that the inhabitants of the "Boulonnais" conjecture that a calamity has happened in the dead of the night on the Ridge and the Varne. The total loss of the Blervie Castle, with all hands, was attributed to her running upon these shoals in a gale. And the wonder is, that wrecks did not happen oftener upon these unlit banks, when we consider their position in the fair-way down channel, and the thousands of vessels that pass them in all weathers in the course of a year. Their whereabouts is, however, thanks to our Trinity Board, now well advertised, for a red revolving floating light was placed on the south-west end of the treacherous "Varne" on the 1st Oct. last. Its luminous ray can be seen for miles. The benefit to the channel will be appreciated by every seaman in the habit of navigating the "narrow," and the boon which this light has conferred upon the mariners of all nations is another reason why Englishmen claim the Channel as their own.

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

With the dates of Commission of the Officers in Command.

Aboukir, 90, sc., Capt. D. Curry, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Acorn, 12, Com. R. B. Pearse, 1856, East Indies.
Actæon, 26, surv.-v., Com. J. Ward (b), 1858, East Indies.
Adelaide, tender to flag-ship, Cape of Good Hope.
Adventure, sc. store-ship, Com. E. Lacy, 1856, East Indies.
Advice, st.-ves., tender to Sanspareil, Cork.
Agamemnon, 91, sc. Capt. T. Hope, 1852, Mediterranean.
Ajax, 60, sc. Capt. J. M. M'Niell Boyd, 1856, Coast Guard.
Alacrity, 4, sc., Com. J. K. E. Baird, 1857, Mediterranean.
Alecto, 5, st.-ves., Com. H. J. Raby, V.C. 1855, Coast of Africa.
Alert, 17, sc., Com. W. A. R. Pearse, 1855, Pacific, ordered home.
Algerine, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Arthur, 1854, East Indies.
Algiers, 91 sc., Capt. G. W. D. O'Callaghan, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Alligator, at Whampoa, lent to Consular Department.
Amethyst, 26, Capt. S. Grenfell, 1853, Pacific, ordered home.
Amphion, 36, sc., Capt. T. Cochran, 1857, Mediterranean.
Archer, 13, sc., Capt. F. A. B. Craufurd, 1856, Coast of Africa.
Ardent, 3, st.-v., Com. J. E. Parish, 1857, S. E. Coast of America.
Argus, 6, st.-v., Com. H. F. W. Ingram, 1856, Mediterranean.
Ariadne, 26, sc., Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1856, Devonport.
Ariel, 9, sc. Com. J. R. Alexander, 1858, Devonport.
Arrogant, 47, sc., Commodore W. Edmonstone, West Coast of Africa.
Asia, 84, steam-ordinary ship, Capt. G. T. Gordon, 1846, Portsmouth.
Asp, st.-ves., tender to Saturn, Bristol Channel.
Assurance, 4, sc., Com. C. M. Aynsley, 1856, Mediterranean.
Atholl, 4, Com. E. Wilson, 1845, Greenock.

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Avon, st.-ves., tender to Impregnable, Plymouth.
Azov, schooner, tender to Hibernia, Malta.
Bacchante, 51, sc. Rear-Admiral Sir J. Maitland, C.B., Capt. D. M. L. Mackenzie, 1859, Pacific.
Bann, st.-ves., tender to Fisgard, Coast of Cornwall.
Banshee, 2, steam-vessel, Com. C. A. Campbell, 1858, Mediterranean.
Banterer, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. P. Knevitt, 1855, East Indies.
Barracouta, 6, st.-v., Com. W. Wood, 1854, Portsmouth.
Beagle, 4, sc., Com. E. Hay, 1858, East Indies.
Biter, 2, sc. gunboat, tender to Colossus.
Black Eagle, st.-yac., Mast.-Com. J. E. Petley, 1844, particular service
Blenheim, 60, sc., Capt. E. Tatham, 1854, Coast Guard.
Bloodhound, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. F. W. Bennett, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Bouncer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Owen, 1852, East Indies.
Boxer, 1, sc.-gunboat, tender to Marlborough, Mediterranean.
Brilliant, 20, Com. G. H. Gardner, 1848, Naval Reserve training ship, City Canal.
Brisk, 16, sc., Capt. A. F. R. D'Horsey, 1857, Cape of Good Hope.
Britannia, training-ship, Capt. R. Harris, 1840, Portsmouth.
Brune, 2, paddle st.-ves., tender to Arrogant, Coast of Africa.
Buffalo, screw, Mas.-Com. A. Brown, 1854, Coast of Africa.
Bulldog, 6, st.-ves., Capt. Sir F. L. M'Clintock Kt., 1854, Portsmouth.
Bullfinch, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Britannia, Portsmouth.
Bustard, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. F. W. Hallowes, 1856, E. Indies.
Buzzard, 6, st.-v., Com. J. Trevenen (acting), S.E. Coast of America, ordered home.
Cadmus, 21, sc., Capt. H. S. Hillyar, C.B., 1854, N. America, and W. Indies.
Cæsar, 90, sc., Capt. T. H. Mason, 1849, Mediterranean.
Calypso, 18, Capt. F. B. Montresor, 1851, Pacific.
Cambrian, 40, Capt. J. J. M'Cleverty, C.B. 1848, East Indies.
Cambridge, gunnery-ship, Capt. A. W. Jerningham, 1851, Devonport.
Camilla, 16, Com. G. T. Colville, 1855, East Indies.
Caradoc, 2, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. J. B. Scott, 1846, Mediterranean.
Castor, 36, Com. J. Palmer, 1855, Naval Reserve training ship, North Shields.
Centaur, 6, st.-v., Com. E. D'o, D'a, Aplin, 1853, East Indies.
Centurion, 80, sc., Capt. H. D. Rogers, C.B., 1846, Channel Squadron.
Charybdis, 21, sc., Capt. the Hon. G. D. Keane, 1855, Devonport.
Chesapeake, 51, sc., Vice-Admiral J. Hope, C.B., Capt. G. O. Willes, 1856, East Indies.
Clinker, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Indus, Plymouth.
Clio, 22, screw, Capt. T. Miller, 1855, Pacific.
Clown, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. F. Lee, 1855, East Indies.
Cockchafer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. L. Holder, 1854, East Indies.
Colossus, 80. sc., Capt. F. Scott, C.B., 1848, Coast Guard.
Conqueror, 101, sc., Capt. E. S. Sotheby, C.B., 1852, Channel Squadn.
Cordelia, 11, sc., Com. C. E. H. Vernon, 1855, Australia.
Cornwallis, 60, sc., Capt. G. G. Randolph, C.B., 1854, Coast Guard.
Coromandel, 5, st.-ves., Lieut. Symons, tender to Flag-ship, Hong-Kong.
Cossack, 20, sc., Capt. R. Moorman, 1857, N. America and W. Indies, ordered home.
Cressy, 80, sc., Capt. J. Harvey, 1843, Mediterranean.
Crocodile, 8, rec.-sh., Com. W. Greet, 1854, off the Tower.
Cruiser, 17, sc., Com. J. Bythesea, V.C., 1856, East Indies.
Cumberland, 70, Capt. C. F. Schomberg, 1851, Sheerness.
Curaçoa, 31, screw, Capt. A. Phillimore, 1855, S.E. Coast of America.
Curlew, 5, sc., Com. E. W. Shaw, 1857, S.E. Coast of America.
Cyclops, 6, st.-ves., Capt. W. J. S. Pullen, 1856, East Indies, ordered home.
Dapper, 2, sc. gunboat, tender to Majestic.
Dasher, 2, st.-ves., Com. P. De Saumarez, 1845, particular service.
Dauntless, 31, sc., Capt. L. G. Heath, C.B., 1854. Coast Guard.
Dee, 4, tr.-sh., Mast.-Com. T. C. Pullen, 1844, particular service.
Desperate, 8, sc., Com. J. F. Ross, 1856, Portsmouth.
Diadem, 32, sc., Capt. J. H. Cockburn, 1850, Channel Squadron.
Donegal, 101, sc., Capt. H. Broadhead, 1846, Channel Squadron.
Doris, 32, sc., Capt. E. Heathcote, 1852, Mediterranean.
Dove, 2, sc.-gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Bullock, tender to Actæon, China.
Drake, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Blane, 1856, East Indies.
Eagle, 50, training-ship, Com. F. T. C. Strode, 1854, Southampton.
Edgar, 91, sc., Rear-Adm. J. E. Erskine, Capt. J. E. Katon, 1856, Channel Squadron.
Edinburgh, 58, sc., Capt. E. C. T. D'Eyncourt, 1849, Coast Guard.
Elfin, st.-yac., tender to Victoria and Albert, Portsmouth.
Emerald, 51, sc., Capt. A. Cumming, 1854, Channel Squadron.
Encounter, 14, sc., Capt. R. Dew, 1858, East Indies.
Erne, 2, sc. gunboat, tender to Edinburgh.
Esk, 20, sc., Capt. Sir R. J. Le M. M'Clure, C.B., 1850, East Indies.
Espoir, 5, sc., Com. S. Douglas, 1858, Coast of Africa.
Excellent, 46, gunnery-ship, Capt. R. S. Hewlett, C.B., 1850, Portsmouth.
Exmouth, 90, sc., Capt. J. A. Paynter, 1854, Mediterranean.
Fairy, screw-yacht, tender to Victoria and Albert yacht, Portsmouth.
Falcon, 17 sc., Com. A. G. Fitzroy, 1857, Coast of Africa.
Fanny, cutter, tender to Victory, Portsmouth.
Fawn, 17, sc., Com. R. P. Cator, 1858, Australia.
Fearless, st.-ves., tender to Cumberland, Sheerness.
Ferret, 8, Com. W. E. Fisher, 1856, tender to Sanspareil.
Firebrand, 6, st.-ves., Com. J. M. Bruce, 1855, particular service.
Firefly, 4, st.-ves., Com. A. L. Mansell, 1855, Mediterranean.
Firequeen, st.-ves., tender to Victory, Portsmouth.
Firm, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. R. Boulton, 1854, East Indies.
Fisgard, 42, Commod. Hon. J. R. Drummond, C. B., Woolwich.
Flamer, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. M. Bingham, 1851, East Indies.
Fly, 2, sc. gunboat, tender to Cornwallis.
Flying Fish, 6, sc., Com. C. W. Hope, 1854, Devonport.
Forester, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. J. Innes, 1853, East Indies.
Formidable, 84, Vice-Admiral W. J. H. Johnstone, Capt. W. G. Luard, 1857, Sheerness.
Forte, 51, sc., Rear-Admiral Hon. Sir H. Keppel, K.C.B., Capt. E. W. Turnour, 1857, Cape of Good Hope.
Forward, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. C. R. Robson, 1851, South America.
Foxhound, 4, sc., Com. Alfred Mitchell, 1856, Mediterranean.
Furious, 16, st.-ves., Captain O. J. Jones, 1855, East Indies.
Fury, 6, st.-v., Com. J. C. Wilson (acting), East Indies.
Ganges, 84, Rear-Admiral Sir R. L. Baynes, K.C.B., Capt. J. Fulford, 1848, Pacific, ordered home.
Gannet, 11, Com. E. H. G. Lambert, 1854, Mediterranean.
Geyser, 6, st.-ves., Com. G. M. Jackson, 1855, Devonport.
Gipsy, cutter, tender to Sanspareil, Cork.
Gladiator, 6, st.-ves., Com. H. D. Hickley, 1858, N. America and W. Indies.
Gorgon, 6, st.-v., Com. B. C. T. Pim, 1858, Devonport.
Grappler, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. A. P. H. Helby, 1849, Pacific.
Grasshopper, sc. gunboat, Lt.-Com. J. C. Tucker, 1855, East Indies.
Greyhound, 17, sc., Com. F. W. Sullivan, 1859, Mediterranean.
Growler, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. E. Crozier, 1854. Mediterran.
Hannibal, 91, sc., Rear-Admiral G. R. Mundy, C.B., Capt. A. Farquhar, 1849, Mediterranean.
Hardy, 2, sc. gunboat, Lt.-Com. A. G. Bogle, 1855, East Indies.
Harpy, st.-vessel, tender to Hogue.
Harrier, 17, sc. st.-sloop, Com. Sir Malcolm MacGregor, Bart., 1856 Portsmouth.
Hart, cutter, tender to Formidable, Sheerness.
Hastings, 60, sc., Com. C. M. Luckraft, 1855, Naval Reserve training ship, Liverpool.
Haughty, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. D. Broad, 1851, East Indies.
Havock, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. C. Fairholme, 1851, East Indies.
Hawke, 60, sc., Capt. W. Crispin, 1852, Coast Guard.
Hecate, 6, st.-ves., Com. A. H. Hoskins, 1853, Pacific.
Herald, 8, sur.-ves., Capt. H. M. Denham, 1846, Feejee Islands, ordered home.
Hero, 91, sc., Commodore G. H. Seymour, C.B., Devonport.
Hesper, sc. st.-ship, Master-Com. W. H. Harris, 1853, East Indies.
Hibernia, rec.-ship, Rear-Admiral H. J. Codrington, C.B., Com. Hon. A. C. Hobart, Malta.
Highflyer, 21, sc., Capt. W. A. Heath (acting), East Indies.
Himalaya, sc. store-ship, Capt. J. Seccombe, 1859, particular service.
Hind, 2, sc. gunboat, tender to Russell.
Hogue, 60, sc., Capt. R. J. J. G. Macdonald, 1854, Coast Guard.
Hornet, 17, screw, Com. W. B. Elphinstone, 1856, East Indies.
Hydra, 6, st.-ves., Com. R. V. Hamilton, 1857, North America and West Indies.
Icarus, 11, sc., Com. N. Salmon, V.C., 1858, North America and West Indies.
Illustrious, 72, Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. Grey, Com. H. C. Harston, 1845, Portsmouth.
Imaum, 72, Commodore H. Dunlop, Capt. O. Morrish, 1857, Receiving Ship, Jamaica.
Immortalité, 51, sc., Capt. G. Hancock, 1855, Portsmouth.
Imperieuse, 51, screw, Rear-Admiral L. T. Jones, C.B., Capt. R. Maguire, 1854, East Indies.
Impregnable, 104, Vice-Adm. Sir H. Stewart, K.C.B., Capt. Lord F. H. Kerr, 1852, Devonport.
Implacable, 72, Com. J. W. Dorville, 1853, training ship, Devonport.
Indus, 78, steam-ordinary ship, Capt. A. C. Key, C.B., Devonport.
Industry, st.-v., 2, store-ship, Mast.-Com. G. J. Hodges, 1841, particular service.
Inflexible, 6, st.-v., Com. G. A. C. Brooker, 1856, East Indies.
Insolent, 2, sc.-gunboat, Lieut.-Com. E. H. Seymour, 1860, East Indies.
Intrepid, 6, sc., Com. J. H. Marryat, 1855, Mediterranean.
Iris, 26, Commodore W. Loring, C.B., Australia, ordered home.
Jackal, 4, st.-v., Lieut.-Com. E. F. Lodder, 1854, particular service.
Jackdaw, 2, gunboat, tender to Hogue.
James Watt, 91, screw, Capt. E. Codd, 1831, Mediterranean.
Janus, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. D. G. Davidson, 1855, East Indies.
Jason, 21, sc., Capt. E. P. B. Von Donop, 1855, Devonport.
Jasper, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. H. Pym, 1849, West Indies, ordered home.
Jersey, cutter, tender to Dasher, Portsmouth.
Kestrel sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. Huxham, 1855, East Indies.
Kingston, schooner, tender to Imaum, Jamaica.
Kite, st.-tug, Bermuda.
Landrail, 5, sc., Com. T. H. M. Martin, 1859, North America and West Indies.
Lapwing, 4, screw, Com. M. F. O'Reilly, 1856, Mediterranean.
Leopard, 18, st.-v., Rear-Admiral Sir S. Lushington, K.C.B., Capt. F.B. Wainwright, 1856, S.E. Coast of America.
Leven, 1, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. S. Hudson, 1854, East Indies.
Leveret, 2, gunboat, tender to Dauntless.
Liffey, 51, sc., Capt. G. W. Preedy, C. B., 1855, Mediterranean.
Lightning, st.-ves., tender to Saturn, Pembroke.
Lively, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Cumberland, Sheerness.
Lizard, 3, st.-ves., tender to Formidable, Sheerness.
London, 90, sc., Capt. H. Chads, 1848, Mediterranean.
Louisa, 2, gunboat, tender to Edinburgh.
Lynx, 4, sc., Lieut.-Com. H. Berkeley, 1854, Coast of Africa, ordered home.
Lyra, 9, sc., Com. R. B. Oldfield, 1855, Cape of Good Hope.
Madagascar, store-ship, Capt. R. D. White, 1856, Rio Janeiro.
Mæander, 44, Capt. W. F. Burnett, C.B., 1854, Ascension.
Magicienne, 16, st.-ves., Capt. J. E. Commerell, V.C. (1859), E. Indies.
Magnet, 2, gunboat, tender to Pembroke.
Magpie, 2, gunboat, tender to Hawke.
Majestic, 80, sc., Capt. W. R. Mends, C.B., 1852, Coast Guard.
Marlborough, 131, sc., Vice-Admiral W. F. Martin, Capt. W. H. Stewart, C.B., 1854, Mediterranean.
Mars, 80, sc., Capt. J. N. Strange, 1854, Mediterranean.
Medina, 4, st.-ves., Capt. T. A. B. Spratt, C.B., 1855, Mediterranean.
Megæra, 6, sc., Com. S. H. Henderson, 1855, particular service.
Melpomene, 50, sc., Capt. C. J. F. Ewart, 1855, Mediterranean.
Melville, hosp.-ship, Hong-Kong.
Mercury, cutter, tender to Dasher, Portsmouth.
Mersey, 40, sc., Capt. H. Caldwell, C.B., 1853, Channel Squadron.
Miranda, 15, sc., Com. H. C. Glyn, 1855, Devonport.
Mohawk, 4, sc., Com. E. H. Howard, 1857, Mediterranean.
Mutine, 17, sc., Com. W. Graham, 1858, Pacific.
Naiad, 42, store-sh., Mas.-Com. W. W. Dillon, 1843, Callao.
Nautilus, 6, Lieut.-Com. W. B. Grant, 1852, apprentice ship.
Neptune, 91, sc., Capt. F. A. Campbell, 1857, Mediterranean.
Nereus, 42, store-depôt, Mas.-Com. J. C. Barlow, 1853, Valparaiso.
Nettle, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Terror, Bermuda.
Niger, 14, sc., Capt. P. Cracroft, 1854, Australia, ordered home.
Nile, 90, sc., Rear-Admiral Sir A. Milne, K.C.B, Capt. E. K. Barnard, 1857, North America and West Indies.
Nimrod, 6, sc., Com. R. J. Wynniatt, 1859, East Indies, ordered home.
Oberon, 3, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. F. G. C. Pagot, 1852, South-East Coast of America.
Odin, 16, st.-ves. Capt. Lord J. Hay, C.B., 1854, East Indies.
Onyx, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Terror, Bermuda.
Opossum, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Brine, E. Indies.
Orion, 91, sc., Capt. J. B. E. Frere, 1854, Mediterranean.
Osborne, st.-ves., Mas.-Com. C. H. K. Bower, 1842, particular service.
Pearl, 21, sc., Capt. J. Borlase, C.B., 1855, East Indies.
Pelorus, 21, sc. Commodore F. B. P. Seymour, 1854, Australia.
Pembroke, 60, Capt. E. P. Charlewood, 1855, Coast Guard.
Persian, 12, Com. E. Hardinge, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Pigmy, 3, st.-ves., Mast.-Com. W. Johnston, 1856, Portsmouth.
Pioneer, 6, screw, Com. H. A. Reilly, 1858, East Indies.
Plumper, 9, screw, Captain G. H. Richards, 1854, Pacific, ordered home.
Porcupine, 3, st.-ves., Capt. C. H. Otter, 1854, particular service.
Porpoise, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Royal Albert.
Princess Charlotte, receiving-ship, M.-Com. H. G. Thomsett, 1854, Hong-Kong.
Prometheus, 5, st.-ves., Com. N. B. Bedingfield, 1856, Coast of Africa.
Pylades, 21, sc., Capt. M. de Courcy, 1852, Pacific, ordered home.
Pyramus, hulk, Halifax.
Quail, 2, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. N. Osborn, 1856, Mediterranean.
Queen, 86, sc., Capt. C. F. Hillyar, 1852, Mediterranean.
Racer, 11, sc., Com. A. M'L. Lyons, 1858, North America and West Indies.
Racoon, 21, screw, Capt. W. C. Chamberlain, 1856, Mediterranean.
Rainbow, 2, gunboat, tender to Ajax.
Ranger, 5, sc., Com. H. R. Wratislaw, 1858, Coast of Africa.
Recruit, 8, st.-ves., Com. D. Spain, 1856, Mediterranean.
Redpole, 1, Capt. Warden, C.B., 1845, Gibraltar.
Redwing, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Cambridge, Plymouth.
Renard, 4, sc., Com. J. G. Goodenough, 1858, East Indies.
Renown, 91, sc., Capt. A. Forbes, 1846, Mediterranean.
Retribution, 28, st.-ves., Commod. H. E. Edgell, C.B., East Indies, ordered home.
Rhadamanthus, 4, st.-ves., Master-Com. F. R. Sturdee, 1843, particular service.
Ringdove, 4, sc., Com. R. G. Craigie, 1856, East Indies.
Roebuck, 6, sc., Com. Marten, East Indies.
Rolla, 6, Lieut.-Com. C. G. Nelson, 1854, Portsmouth.
Rose, tender to Impregnable.
Royal Adelaide, 104, training-ship, Capt. W. K. Hall, C.B., 1853, Devonport.
Royal Albert, 121, sc., Rear-Admiral R. F. Stopford, Capt. H. J. Lacon, 1856, Channel Squadron.
Ruby, 2, gunboat, tender to Cornwallis.
Russell, 60, sc., Capt. G. Wodehouse, 1854, Coast Guard.
St. George, 90, sc., Capt. The Hon. F. Egerton, 1855, Channel Squad.
St. Jean D'Acre, 101, sc., Capt. The Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, 1841, Mediterranean.
St. Vincent, 102, Capt. T. Wilson, 1853, Portsmouth.
Sampson, 6, st.-ves., Capt. G. S. Hand, C.B., 1852, East Indies.
Sandfly, 2, gunboat, tender to Cornwallis.
Sanspareil, 70, sc., Rear-Admiral C. Talbot, Capt. A. P. E. Wilmot, C.B., 1854, Cork.
Sapphire, hulk, Trincomalee.
Saracen, 4, Master-Com. W. Stanton, 1852, East Indies.
Satellite, sc., 21, Capt. J. C. Prevost, 1856, Pacific, ordered home.
Saturn, 72, Capt. G. Ramsay, C.B., 1843, Pembroke.
Scourge, 6, sc., Com. W. G. Jones, 1854, Mediterranean.
Scout, 21, sc., Capt. J. Corbett, 1857, East Indies.
Scylla, 21, sc., Capt. R. Lambert, 1855, Mediterranean.
Seagull, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Porcupine, Hebrides.
Sealark, 8, brig, tender to Britannia, Portsmouth.
Seringapatam, coal depôt, Cape of Good Hope.
Shamrock, 2, gunboat, tender to Fisgard.
Sharpshooter, 8, sc., Lieut.-Com. C. Gibbons, 1848, Coast of Africa.
Sidon, 22, st.-ves., Capt. R. B. Crawford, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Simoom, 8, sc., Com. J. M. Cooke, 1852, East Indies.
Skipjack, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. Murray, 1848, West Indies.
Slaney, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. D. Bevan, 1855, East Indies.
Snake, 4, sc., Com. H. Harvey, 1857, East Indies.
Snap, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. O. Butler, 1855, East Indies.
Southampton, Capt. Charles Wise, 1847, Sheerness.
Sparrowhawk, 4, sc., Com. J. C. Byng, 1856, East Indies.
Sphinx, 6, st.-ves., Com. G. F. Day, V.C., 1855, East Indies.
Spiteful, 6, st.-ves., Com. W. C. F. Wilson, 1858, particular service.
Spitfire, 5, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. C. O' D. Allingham, 1856, Coast of Africa, ordered home.
Sprightly, st.-ves., Master-Com. G. Allen, tender to Victory, Portsmouth.
Spy, 3, Lieut.-Com. A. Tabutean, 1855, S. E. Coast of America.
Starling, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. A. Whitshed, 1854, East Indies.
Staunch, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. E. J. Pollard, 1855, East Indies.
Stork, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Excellent, Portsmouth.
Styx, 6, st.-ves., Com. J. H. Cave, 1855, North America and W. Indies.
Supply, store-ship, Mast.-Com. W. H. Balliston, 1845, particular serv.
Sylph, cutter, tender to Impregnable, Plymouth.
Tartar, 20, sc., Capt. J. M. Hayes, 1855, Pacific.
Termagant, 25, sc., Capt. R. Hall, 1855, Pacific.
Terrible, 21, st.-ves., Capt. F. H. H. Glasse, C.B., 1846, Mediterranean.
Terror, 16, Capt. F. Hutton, 1844, Bermuda.
Topaze, 51, sc., Capt. the Hon. J. W. S. Spencer, 1854, Pacific.
Torch, 5, Com. F. H. Smith, 1858, Coast of Africa.
Trafalgar, 91, sc., Capt. E. G. Fanshawe, 1845, Channel Squadron.
Traveller, 2, sc.-gunboat, tender to Asia, Portsmouth.
Triton, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. R. H. Burton, 1849, Coast of Africa, ordered home.
Urgent, sc. tr.-ship, Com. H. W. Hire, 1854, East Indies.
Valorous, 16, st.-ves., Capt. W. C. Aldham, C.B., 1853, North America and West Indies.
Victor Emmanuel, 91, sc., Capt. W. J. C. Clifford, C.B., 1847, Mediterr.
Victoria and Albert, 2, st.-yacht, Capt. the Hon J. Denman, 1841, special service.
Victory, 101, Vice-Admiral H. W. Bruce; Capt. R. Coote, 1854, Portsmouth.
Violet, 2, gunboat, tender to Blenheim.
Vivid, st.-yac., Mast.-Com. Henry W. Allen, 1842, Woolwich.
Vixen, 6, st.-ves., Com. F. W. Richards, 1860, Pacific, ordered home.
Vulcan, 6, sc. tr.-sp., Com. A. C. Strode, 1856, East Indies.
Wasp, 3, sc., Com. C. Stirling, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Watchful, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. F. W. Inglefield, 1857, East Indies.
Weazel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Howorth, 1856, East Indies.
Wellesley, 72, Capt.-Sup. G. Goldsmith, C.B., 1842, Chatham.
Wellington, 72, Rear Admiral Sir T. S. Paisley, Bart.; Com. Fred. Cannon, 1842, Devonport.
Weymouth, hulk, Bermuda.
Wildfire, st.-ves., tender to Formidable, Sheerness.
Woodcock, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. S. Bosanquet, 1855, East Indies.
Wrangler, 4, sc., Com. H. H. Beamish, 1858, Coast of Africa.

CUPOLA SHIELDS FOR SHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—A paragraph in your impression of last Saturday, viz., "Captain Cowper Coles's cupola shield for protecting guns in rafts, and which he has *recently* proposed should be mounted on iron-cased vessels, with angulated sides," calls upon me to beg you will kindly insert the following facts in your columns, as it might be otherwise considered that I had only recently conceived the idea of deflecting the shot, by sloping the iron protection afforded to my ships and forts.

First—I proposed in 1855, as will be seen by my drawings published in my lecture on iron-cased ships, an angulated side sloping at 40 degrees to my light-draft vessel, or raft, and the only difference that I have since made with regard to the side is that I have added an outer vertical side, which may be of any form most suitable to give a deep-draft vessel the extra displacement required for a sea-going ship.

Secondly—In March, 1859, I sent a description and plan to the Admiralty of my shield adapted for iron-cased ships, either with vertical or inclined sides—for it is not at all necessary, in order that the shield should be adapted to ships already built, that the side should be sloped.

Thirdly—In October, 1859, I produced before the Committee of Naval Officers on National Defences, plans and models of an iron-cased shield ship with inclined armour at an angle of 45 degrees, and an outer perpendicular side.

Lastly—On September 24th, 1860, I again sent plans and models to the Admiralty, showing still further details and improvements in the construction of iron-cased ships, either with or without inclined sides.

I do not claim any merit for originality in the mere sloping of a side, because I am aware that Mr. Drake proposed this some twenty years ago, and that several naval officers and others did so at the close of the Crimean War; but I do profess to have devised in 1855, and after five years' perseverance, to have completed an iron-cased shield ship, with her armour sloping at any angle found to be most desirable for invulnerability, both to vertical and horizontal fire. At the same time, by my outer, or side proper, I am enabled to give the ship the most suitable form for combining all the qualifications necessary for a man-of-war and a sea-going ship in every respect, either under sail or steam.—I am, &c.,

COWPER P. COLES, Captain, R.N.

NAVAL REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Many letters have recently appeared in the papers upon the subject of Naval Reform, and one of the evils complained of is that the provisions are not such as ought to be served out to our seamen. There is great truth in this, and may be accounted for in this way:—A ship, for instance, leaves any of our naval ports with six months' provisions on board, (if she can stow as much away,) for a foreign station. As these provisions become exhausted the ship is supplied from stores on the station wherever she may be, and it may so happen, as indeed it often does, that the meat thus supplied has been in store three, four, or even five years. Some of the pieces of beef and pork so obtained may weigh in the cask 8lbs., and are given to the different messes as such, but when they come out of the cook's coppers perhaps not 4lbs. of eatable meat is left. There is an awful shrinkage in long kept salt provisions. Again, the men do not come off merely second best in the choice of pieces when the casks are opened. The captain's steward, for instance, wants two or three prime briskets for the captain's table; of course there is no refusing such a request. Then the ward-room steward has his pick. Then the midshipman, and perhaps the warrant officers have similar requests to make. At last the men's turn comes, who of course have what may be left. I am not disposed to say that many good pieces are not left even after this sort of weeding; but it must be admitted that a great many of the best are gone.

Too much stress must not be laid upon the fact that from 40,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* a year is paid to seamen in the Navy for food they do not want. It would be nearer the truth to state for food they cannot eat, not on account of its savoury but its unsavoury qualities.

In respect to diet, our ships will not bear comparison with the Americans, or indeed with any of the great steam shipping companies of this country. The biscuits are better in the American navy than in ours, and as to quantity the shipowners of the United States have found it more economical as a general rule to have an open cask of biscuit on deck for the men to help themselves than to weigh it out to them. "Plenty, and no waste allowed," is their motto. In the Mediterranean ports fresh meat is to be obtained oftener than on other foreign stations, and the evils of salt junk are not so apparent there as in the East Indies and China. The evil of this system reaches it climax on the Pacific station, where fresh meat is upon the average cheaper than any other quarter of the globe. We, however, do not avail ourselves of this cheapness, although the Americans do

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Let any one who wishes to see the difference between the dietary of the two services go on board an American ship from Callao or from the Pacific, and then let him visit an English ship from the same quarter. The chances are ten to one that the American will have good fresh-killed and fresh-salted beef on board, and the English ship will have old salt junk, taken out of store where it has been lying for years. Beef is cheap enough in many parts of the world, and the Americans have a knack of supplying their ships with sweet provisions, while we in England, where beef is always dear, salt it down at a high price, and send it out to some distant store, where it lies for years until some unfortunate ship of war arrives, when it is stowed on board for our sailors to grumble at.—I am, &c., A BLUE JACKET.

NAVAL AND MILITARY REWARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Can you or any of your numerous readers give any reason why the Government so tardily, and certainly not lavishly, bestows the well-earned honours on our soldiers and sailors?

It was only the other day, after three years, Her Most Gracious Majesty decorated several for their distinguished acts of bravery during the Indian mutiny in 1857; and in the late affair in China nobody but the general and admiral have as yet received any public official recognition of their services; whilst, in contrast, the Emperor has conferred the Legion of Honour on about 71, and the Medal of Merit on 66, sub-officers and soldiers, and only a few days after the dispatches were received. Surely it is disparaging to the gallant exertions of our officers and soldiers to have the official acknowledgment of their claims so long delayed. Perhaps it is to be the custom that an interval of three year. must elapse for the serious and responsible considerations of their claims.—I am, &c., INQUIRER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Public interest and attention is more than ever drawn towards our affairs in the East, and more especially China. With the last telegram it appears a grateful country's rewards to the sailors who so nobly sustained, in 1858, the honour of the British flag in the Canton and Peiho Rivers, is the liberal reward of one month's full pay of 30 days, that is nearly, for I quote *Navy List* 31 days:—

To a Captain—Colonel in the Army		£38	4	8
To a Commander—Major in the Army		25	11	6
To a Lieutenant—Captain in the Army		15	10	0
To a Midshipman—Subaltern in the Army		2	14	3
To a 1st Class Petty Officer	If	3	2	0
To a 2nd Class Petty Officer	continuous	2	16	10
To an A.B.	service	2	9	1

Let these figures go forth in your journal; and may they meet more than naval eyes, and say how it is, three years after a brilliant achievement took place—nearly one half are invalided or dead—so handsome a reward is thus given? The sailors were not, like their brother service, allowed batta or field allowance, though they took to the field right well; and this is what is given them by a liberal Government. Why, sir, I have before me a naval officer's account from his agent for passage home on promotion, in which he had to pay 3*s.* 6*d.* a-day for fifty-four days. Thus:—

54 at 3*s.* 6*d.* (paid on board)	£9	9	0
Accountant-General, for contract passage from Hong-Kong	27	5	0
	36	14	0
	25	11	6
Out of pocket	11	2	6

And as he is 11*l.* out of pocket merely for his journey homewards, and ordered that route by the Commander-in-Chief, I trust others will, besides myself, help to expose so great an ingratitude to men who so exposed their lives, and who still suffer from the climate of CHINA.

THE MILITIA.

The Suffolk Militia Artillery have left Portsmouth for Ipswich preparatory to their disembodiment. Only one militia regiment now remains in the south-west district, the Bedfordshire Light Infantry, commanded by Colonel Gilpin, stationed at Portsmouth.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOVEMBER 27.

6th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia — Richard Maunsell, Gent., late of the 7th Foot, to be Adjutant.

6th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia — Adjutant Richard Maunsell to serve with the rank of Captain.

1st Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia—Ensign William Vigor Fox to be Lieutenant, vice Jeffcock, promoted; Ensign George Francis Hewson to be Lieutenant, vice Mudd, resigned; Thomas Acres Ogle, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Sykes, resigned.

Warwickshire Militia, 2d Regiment—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Captain John Payn.

Royal Midlothian or Edinburgh Yeoman Cavalry—Cornet David Wedderburn to be Lieutenant, vice Wellwood, resigned.

Prince Albert's Own Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieutenant John Bainbrigge Story, jun., to be Captain, vice Story, sen., promoted; Cornet Edward Finch Dawson to be Lieutenant, vice Story, jun., promoted; Duncan James Baillie to be Lieutenant, vice Apthorp, promoted.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOVEMBER 30.

Memorandum—4th or Royal South Middlesex Regiment of Militia—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this Regiment by Lieutenant Preston Osborne Page.

2nd Regiment Royal Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry—Viscount Hirkwall, Lieutenant, to be Captain, vice Robarts, deceased; John Henry Bryant, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Maberly, promoted.

West York Rifle Regiment of Militia—Thomas Robert Johnston Logan, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Ledger, promoted; William Charles Sylvester, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Whittle, promoted.

Anglesey Wing of the Royal Carnarvon and Anglesey Regiment of Militia—William Henry Copeland, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Alfred Theodore Williams, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

Memorandum—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Quartermaster Francis Murdoch, in the City of Edinburgh Artillery Regiment of Militia.

THE ROYAL DOCKYARD COMMISSION.—The remaining members of the Royal Dockyard Commission have been engaged this week in receiving further evidence in London. We presume, as the members consist of an even number, their decisions must be unanimous, as no chairman has been appointed to succeed Mr. Frederick Peel.

VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

11TH (ST. GEORGE'S) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—The winter drills have now commenced at Allen's Riding School, Seymour Place, Bryanstone Square, and will take place every Tuesday and Thursday evening from 7 till 9 o'clock, consisting of sword exercise for the officers, bayonet exercise for all ranks, and the usual manual, platoon, and company, as well as recruit drill.

20TH (EUSTON) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—Monday last being the day appointed to shoot for the prizes of Captain Collard's company (No. 5), namely, a Whitworth rifle, given by the commissioned officers, and a valuable short Enfield-pattern-rifle, given by the non-commissioned officers, 22 of the most carefully selected shots proceeded to Hornsey-wood House. Seargeant W. F. Osborn gained 23 points, and won the first prize; Privates Thomas Young and J. Wells tied, and on shooting off T. Young became the winner of the second prize.

22ND (QUEEN'S WESTMINSTERS) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—The 4th company of this corps, under the command of Captain Charles Vacher, met on Tuesday at Wormwood Scrubs to compete for a valuable rifle, given by the captain, and two money prizes, given by Sergeant White and Mr. C. Stephenson, for second and third prizes. Captain Vacher, in addressing the company previous to shooting, said he should compete with them for the sake of good fellowship, and to prove to the company that their captain was competent to instruct them in position and aiming drill; and that should he be so fortunate as to gain a sufficient number of points to entitle him to one of the prizes, he did not intend to accept it, but leave it for the member who gained the next highest score. Mr. C. Stephenson acted as umpire. The ranges were 200, 300, and 400 yards, four shots at each range. Mr. Taylor gained 13 points; Captain Vacher, 13; Sergeant Ray, 12; Sergeant A. White, 10; Mr. Morton, 9; Mr. Woodcock, 8; Mr. Stephenson, 7. Captain Vacher declared Mr. Taylor the winner of the first prize, and Sergeant Ray the second. Sergeant A. White having won the third, his own prize, the four next highest on the score competed, when it was gained by Mr. Woodcock. Then Captain Vacher and Mr. Taylor shot off their ties for honour, which was won by Captain Vacher.

29TH (NORTH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—On Friday week the competition for prizes given by the officers, and open to every member of the 1st company of the 29th North Middlesex Rifles, commenced at the temporary rifle practice ground, Hornsey-wood House. There were about fifty members who entered the lists, the prizes being:—First prize, a silver cup; second prize, a first-class rifle; and third prize, a short Enfield rifle, valued at between five and six guineas. The range was at 150 and 200 yards, five rounds each, and the following were the successful competitors:—At 150 yards: Mr. G. Stoneham, 12; Captain Ross, 9; Mr. F. Tilley, 9; Sergeant Wells, 9; Mr. Dore, 8; Mr. Hoyer, 8; Mr. Ottley, 8; Mr. Maryon, 7; Mr. G. Wilson, 7; Mr. Worrell, 6; Mr. Underwood, 5; Colour-Sergeant Timpson, 5; Ensign Oughton, 5. At 200 yards: Captain Ross, 8; Mr. G. Stoneham, 7; Mr. Tilley, 7; Mr. Dore, 6; Mr. Maryon, 6; Mr. Hoyer, 5; Mr. Ottley, 5; Ensign Oughton, 5; Mr. Underwood, 5; Sergeant Wells, 5; Mr. Worrell, 5; Mr. Nicholls, 4; and Sergeant Timpson, 3. Night having come on, the final contest for the prizes at 300 yards' range was postponed.

4TH (BRIXTON) SURREY RIFLES.—On Saturday last the members of this corps assembled at their butts, at Streatham, for the purpose of contesting for the prizes given by the ladies of the district. The first prize was won by Ensign Coles; the second by Ensign Oxley. The ranges were at 200 and 400 yards, five shots at each distance. Subjoined is a list of a few of the highest scores:—

	200 Yds.	400 Yds.	Total.
Ensign Coles	9	5	14
,, Oxley	6	7	13
Private G. Carpmeal	7	5	12
,, Round	9	3	12
Lieutenant Carpmeal	6	5	11
,, Payne	6	5	11
Private A. Kingsmill	4	6	10
,, Tarn	5	5	10

Of the 80 shots fired by these gentlemen, only six failed to score, viz. four at 200 yards, and two at 400 yards.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

1ST CAMBRIDGESHIRE RIFLES.—This corps having attained its maximum strength of 100 members, steps are being taken for the formation of another company, with a view to the organisation of a battalion. The cost of membership has been greatly reduced. The members of the Cambridge Working Men's Corps are being equipped at the cheap rate of 2*l.* 5*s.* each, exclusive of their accoutrements.

DEVONSHIRE.

6TH (BARNSTAPLE) DEVON RIFLES. — On Wednesday, 28th of November, both companies of this corps, to the number of 115, exclusive of the band, marched from their depot to Trafalgar Lawn, where Mrs. Potts, wife of Mr. G. Potts, M.P., presented them with two banneroles. After an appropriate speech, in which she expressed her intention to present the North Devon battalion also with a saluting banner early in the ensuing spring, as well as a silver cup, to be shot for on the same occasion. The ceremony of trooping the colours was then gone through, after which the whole of the effective, as well as many honorary members and numerous friends, partook of a most sumptuous entertainment at the residence of Mr. Potts. The corps is considered by military men to be in a state of great efficiency.

ESSEX.

11TH (DUNMOW) ESSEX RIFLES.—This corps has just held a general meeting to take into consideration its proceedings for the coming season. The chair was taken by Mr. J. Maryon Wilson, a resident gentleman of considerable influence; and after the ordinary business had been transacted, Sir Brydges P. Henniker, Bart., announced his intention to give a prize for target-shooting, to be competed for early in the Spring, and the Rev. E. Maxwell and others have contributed towards a second prize. The total receipts have amounted to 390*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, and the disbursements to 342*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, leaving a balance in hand of 47*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* The corps, which is often augmented by the pupils from Felstead Grammar School, is in a very efficient state.

HAMPSHIRE.

2ND HANTS ARTILLERY.—Two small silver cups of the value of five guineas each, have been presented to this corps, in addition to the twenty-guinea cup already in the possession of the 2nd Hants to be shot for next spring. The donors are Mr. A. Lockie, late a member of Lord Elcho's Scottish corps, and Mr. J. Tilsey, a member of the Honourable Artillery corps of London. All members joining the 2nd Hants previous to the 1st January next, will be, as we are at present informed, eligible to shoot for these prizes. The members of this corps attended divine service at St. Bartholomew's on Sunday last, when the Rev. N. S. Godfrey preached an excellent sermon on the Volunteer movement.

LANCASHIRE.

40TH (MANCHESTER) LANCASHIRE RIFLES.—On Wednesday, Major Buchanan, Inspector of Volunteers for Lancashire and Cheshire, inspected the books and rifles belonging to the 3rd company. He visited the Orderly Room, Town Hall Buildings, Cross-street, and inspected the muster roll and other books, with the state and keeping of all of which he expressed himself perfectly satisfied. Afterwards he proceeded to the drill-rooms of the various companies, and inspected the arms stored at each of those places. At the conclusion he intimated his satisfaction at the generally clean and serviceable condition of the rifles; and added his unqualified praise of the general management and superintendence of the regiment. The 1st and 2nd Manchester Volunteer Regiments will be inspected shortly by the same officer.

SUFFOLK.

12TH (NEEDHAM-MARKET) SUFFOLK RIFLES.—The Hon. Lady Middleton, widow of the late Sir W. F. F. Middleton, has presented a silver bugle to this corps.

BRANDON RIFLES.—The members of this corps have held a meeting and appointed their commanding officers as follows:—Major-General Angerstein, commander of the battalion; Lord William Paulett, colonel; the Baron de Bliss, lieutenant-colonel; and Captain Tyssen, captain.

YORKSHIRE.

WAKEFIELD RIFLES.—Arrangements have been made for some prize shooting in connection with the Wakefield Rifle Volunteers, to come off this month. On the 3rd there will be a match open to all the members of the corps, the prizes to consist of a medal for the best shot of each company, presented by a friend of the corps; and on the 12th two prizes, consisting of cups to the value of 10*l.* and 5*l.* respectively, given by Major Holdsworth, will be competed for.

VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.—On Tuesday evening last Captain Rapillon, in command of the E troop Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles, entertained, by invitation to dinner, about 40 members of his troop, at the "Rose and Crown" Inn, Elham. The regiment have lately had served out to them the new pattern cavalry rifle carbine, and many of the members have become quite famous shots.

WANSTEAD.—A very influential meeting has been held in this parish for the purpose of forming a corps, and the preliminary arrangements having been completed, several persons have enrolled themselves as members of the corps. A committee, with Alderman Finnes at its head, has undertaken the conduct of the corps, which will probably be united with the Beacoutre, Stratford, or West Ham corps, several of the officers of the first-named corps being present at the meeting.

ANOTHER SHAM FIGHT.—On Saturday most of the commanding officers of the organised regiments of Rifle Volunteers in the metropolis received a letter from Viscount Ranelagh, Colonel-Commandant of the South Middlesex Rifles, proposing a sham fight, to come off next Easter Monday, and wishing to know whether such officers would like the corps under their command to participate in the evolutions. Lord Ranelagh states that he has secured the range over a splendid country, for an extent of seven miles, in the vicinity of Croydon, and that his object in moving in the matter thus early is, that every arrangement may be made to carry out the evolutions efficiently. He proposes that the battle should commence much earlier in the day than the hour at which it took place at Chiselhurst.

RIFLE SHOOTING MATCH.—The public challenge of the Barnet Corps, contained in Captain Wilbraham Taylor's letter, published in the *Times* on the 23rd November, has been accepted by the Admiralty company of the Civil Service Corps, and the match is appointed to take place at the practice ground of the Barnet Volunteers, on Saturday the 1st December, the shooting to commence at 11·15. The terms of the match are that 10 men shall be selected on each side to compete for a silver cup of the value of 10*l.*, to be paid for by the losing side; that the winning company shall be bound to accept the challenge of any one other Middlesex company for a similar match, if made within a month, but that the same companies are not to compete with each other twice in the same year. The ranges will be 300, 500, and 800 yards, five shots to be fired at each range.

DISCUSSION ON VOLUNTEERING.—A public discussion on "The Volunteer Movement" was opened by Mr. H. Catt, at the Town Hall, Brighton, on Wednesday. The Mayor presided, and there were about 150 persons present. Mr. Catt argued very much in favour of the movement, as did also Mr. Brooks and Mr. Robins, who took part in the discussion. Mr. Patching, jun., Mr. Fry, and Mr. Hemmings were opposed to it altogether, and another gentleman, Mr. Day, who spoke on the question, argued either one way or the other, or both ways. He said that there was a time when he could call on a tradesman and find him at home in the morning, afternoon, or evening; but now if he called he was told Mr. So-and-so is just gone to the morning drill, or he has gone down in the barracks to afternoon drill, or he is gone to evening drill. He had been to a lady and had asked her opinion of the Volunteer movement. She said, "It has broken up all my domestic happiness; there was a time when my husband was at home of an evening, but now I never see him; he is always going to drill, and so much

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drilling makes him very thirsty, and he then goes to the 'Three Tuns.'" When Mr. Day had done speaking, a gentleman got up and asked the mayor which side of the discussion Mr. Day had taken, and the mayor replied that he really couldn't tell. The discussion was then adjourned for a week.—*West Sussex Gazette.*

VOLUNTEER JOBBING.—It would appear from a trial at the Old Bailey on Thursday that the Volunteer force is not altogether free from that purchase system which in the regular Army is the subject of so much public disapprobation. A Mr. Eicke, whose name is not new in the annals of military jobbing, advertised in the newspapers an appeal to the patriotic—not of limited income—inviting some gentleman to come forward and equip a Company of Volunteer Rifles at his own expense, and offering him the command as an equivalent. His man was ready. Mr. Andrew Steinmetz, a gentleman educated for the Church, but subsequently diverted to the Bar, was at the moment labouring under an uncontrollable desire for military rank. He had been an ensign in the Victoria Rifles, but notwithstanding an expenditure of 200*l.*, he could attain no higher grade, complained that he was deceived in not being appointed a captain, and threw up the whole thing in disgust. After a little, however, the disappointment would seem only to have had the effect of further whetting his appetite for the rank if not the pay, of captain, and in this frame of mind he jumped at the invitation of Mr. Eicke, answered his advertisement, and an agreement was regularly entered into, that on condition he was appointed captain-commandant, he should equip sixty men at a cost of 3*l.* 10*s.* each. Very shortly, however, a little reflection and some further knowledge of the persons with whom he was engaged in negotiations, induced him to repent what he had done. He demanded back his agreement from Eicke, stating that it had been obtained from him "by surprise and unfairly," and threatened to bring the whole affair before the Lord-Lieutenant of Surrey, to which county the projected company belonged, and in one of the Militia regiments of which Eicke holds a commission as lieutenant. He was not destined, however, to get out of it so easily. Eicke not only commenced a civil action against him for the sum he had agreed to pay for the equipment of the Volunteers, but while Mr. Steinmetz was abroad, preferred a criminal charge against him of feloniously sending him a letter containing menaces, with a view to the restoration of a valuable document, without reasonable or probable cause. Upon this charge Mr. Steinmetz was tried at the Central Criminal Court on Thursday, and acquitted.

THE FORESTERS' RIFLES.—The trustees are proceeding with the organisation for forming a Volunteer rifle corps, or rather companies. The principle is to form companies, to be attached to various local corps, such Foresters' companies to meet together occasionally for battalion drill, and to march out together on important occasions as one battalion.

A meeting was held at Thrapstone on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of forming an additional corps of Northamptonshire Volunteer Rifles. Lord Lyveden presided, and he was supported by Mr. Ward Hunt, M.P., one of the members for the northern division of the county.

To the 13th Berks (Forest) Company, which has been established for Ascot and the neighbouring parishes, His Royal Highness the Prince Consort has subscribed 25*l.*, and his Excellency the Belgian Minister 10*l.*, with an annual subscription.

A silver challenge cup of the value of 12 guineas, given by the ex-Mayor of King's Lynn (Mr. L. Self), has just been shot for by the Volunteers of that town. The number of rounds was three each, at 250, 300, 500, and 600 yards; and the highest scores obtained were, Corporal Cooper 13, and Privates Agger and Pridgeon 11 each. The cup is to be won two years in succession by the same person before it becomes his permanent property.

Several matters of interest may be noted with reference to the progress of the movement in Lincolnshire. The members of the Stamford Corps held a competition last week for a silver cup, presented by the mayor, and two small money prizes. The shooting was at ranges of 200 and 300 yards, five rounds each, and the cup was won by Lieutenant Phillips, the second prize, by Private F. Simpson, jun., and the third by Private Spriggs. The Falkingham Volunteers have had a competition for a series of prizes. The first—a badge of honour, cross muskets and crown—was won by Ensign Cragg (18 points); the second, by Private Green (13 points); and the third by Private Richards (12 points). At Lincoln there was an interesting competition last week for prize silver cups, given to the first and second companies by Major Amcotts and Captain-Commandant Trollope. The contest was limited to first and second class men. The ranges were at 300 and 400 yards, five rounds each, and in the match for Major Amcott's cup—restricted to the first company—Sergeant Kirton, Private Hanson, and Private Ladbrooke made 10 points each. On the three ties being shot off at 400 yards, Private Ladbrooke proved victorious, and received the cup. The second company shot, under the same conditions, for Captain Trollope's cup, which was won by Private Drury (12 points). Two other cups, presented by Dr. Lowe and Mr. Doughty, are to shot for next week.

On Saturday afternoon an influential meeting of the inhabitants of Surrey was held at the white Hart Hotel, Guildford, at which it was agreed to establish a mounted rifle corps in the rural districts of the county.

A rifle shooting match took place on the Knaresborough shooting ground on the 21st ult., between two officers and 10 staff sergeants of the 5th West York Militia, and two officers and 10 men of the Ripon Rifle Corps. The number of rounds was to have been 5 at each of the ranges of 200, 250, and 300 yards. When the first two ranges had been fired, the score was 120 for the Volunteers and 90 for the militiamen. This majority was considered decisive of the contest, and as the rain was falling continuously it was mutually agreed to abandon the 300 yards' range. Two of the Volunteers scored 15 points each.

A meeting was held in the Grand Stand, at Ascot, on Tuesday, to receve from the committee a report of the names of gentlemen disposed to act as officers of the corps now being raised in the Ascot division of the county of Berks. Sir W. G. Hayter took the chair, and among those present were the Belgian Minister, Major-General Seymour, Major Scott, and others. Resolutions were passed, appointing Major Scott captain-commandant; Victor Van de Weyer (son of the Belgian Minister) lieutenant; and Mr. Franklyn, of Windsor, ensign.

Many of the corps formed in the county of Essex have passed through the first and most trying year in their history, but no diminution has taken place in the interest in the Volunteer movement. There are now 24 companies enrolled, including about 3000 men, scattered over the county between Stratford on the south and Saffron Walden on the north, between Harwich on the east and Epping on the west. The rifle practice returns during the summer, indicate general efficiency.

At Rotherham the Volunteer movement is making very satisfactory progress. The two companies already established number from 170 to 180 men, and a third company is being formed at Parkgate with gratifying success. The establishment of a fourth company is under consideration, with a view to the formation of a separate battalion at Rotherham, the companies there being at present battalionised with the Doncaster Corps.

An Engineer Company has been established at Sheffield in connection with the School of Art, Mr. Younge Mitchell, the head master of the school, being captain.

On Friday a public meeting was held at Taunton, at which a large number of the leading country gentry were present, when it was resolved to form a Mounted Rifle Corps for that division of the county of Somerset.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOVEMBER 27.

6th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps—Charles Mackinnon Walmisley, Esq., lately a Captain in the King's Own Light Infantry Regiment of Militia, to be Adjutant.

London Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps—Frederick Sykes Daubeney, Esq., to be Adjutant, from the 27th of August, 1860.

1st Battalion of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Richard Holden, Gent. (late Sergeant-Major 49th Regiment), to be Adjutant, from 17th September, 1860.

Memoranda—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by Major Robert Raynsford Jackson in the 5th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps, and Honorary Surgeon James Ainley Mouncey in the 29th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

The 23d Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps has been united to the 3d Administrative Brigade, which previously consisted of the 5th and 22d Corps only.

16th Glocestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Sir John Maxwell Steele, Bart., to be Captain.

29th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Enfield, M.P., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

39th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Major Thomas Harpur Colvill to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Frederick Pontifex, M.A., to be Captain.

41st Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. John Harman, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

10th Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Rodney Anderson to be Captain, vice Sir Charles H. R. Boughton, Bart., resigned; Ensign John Minor Kilvert to be Lieutenant, vice Anderson, promoted; Robert William Lloyd, Gent., to be Ensign, vice J. M. Kilvert, promoted.

1st City of Edinburgh Artillery Volunteers Corps—Robert Brydone, Esq., to be Captain; William Campell to be First Lieutenant; Joseph Sexton to be Second Lieutenant; Alexander Ritchie to be Supernumerary Lieutenant.

City of Edinburgh Artillery Volunteer Corps—Second Lieutenant William Steel Millar to be First Lieutenant, vice Henry, promoted; John Park to be Second Lieutenant, vice Millar, promoted.

City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps—Robert Christison, Esq., to be Captain, vice Dalzell, resigned.

18th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps—1st Battalion—Heckstall Smith, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—37th Corps—Robert Tooth, Esq., to be Captain; Francis Barrow, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Frederic Daniel Hardy, Gent., to be Ensign.

4th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William King to be Ensign, vice Birt, resigned.

11th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Bladon, the younger, gentleman, to be Lieutenant.

Erratum—25th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—For William Smith, Gent., "to be Lieutenant," read "to be Ensign."

5th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Francis Henry Randle Wilbraham to be Captain, vice Sir Charles Watkin Shakerley, Bart., promoted.

4th Company of Dorset Artillery Volunteers—John William Barrington Browne, Gent., to be Captain; William George Freeman, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; George Eliot, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Samuel Harris, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. David Hogarth, Clork, to be Honorary Chaplain.

East York Artillery Volunteers—4th Corps (Hull)—William Gray, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; Richard George Smith, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant.

East York Rifle Volunteers—1st Battalion (Hull)—Charles Henry Bannister, Esq., to be Captain; Charles Henry Reilly, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant; William Edward Goddard, Esq., to be Ensign.

1st Corps of Northumberland Rifle Volunteers—Major Potter to be Lieutenant-Colonel; William Swan, Esq., to be Captain; Ensign Benjamin Bently Lawton to be Lieutenant; Frederick Richard Jobling to be Ensign.

Resignations accepted by Her Majesty—Captain Ridley, in the 2d Corps of Northumberland Rifle Volunteers; Captain Major-General Browne, in the 5th Corps of Northumberland Rifle Volunteers.

1st Administrative Battalion of Perthshire Rifle Volunteers—Sir William Keith Murray, Bart., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Memorandum—8th Perthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Sir William Keith Murray, Bart., as Captain of this corps.

Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers—19th Company—Samuel Cheselden Kent to be Ensign.

[The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 16th of November inst.]

Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers—20th Company—Charles Jecks Dixon to be Ensign.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOVEMBER 30.

3rd Battalion of Somersetshire Rifle Volunteers—Richard Bulkeley Twyford Thelwall, Esq., late Captain 65th Regiment, and Adjutant of a Depôt Battalion, to be Adjutant, from the 1st day of October, 1860.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—3rd Battalion—John Laurie, Esq., late Major Depôt Battalion, to be Adjutant from the 14th August, 1860.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—3rd Battalion—John Laurie, Esq., Adjutant of 3rd Battalion, to serve with rank of Captain.

37th Corps—Edmund John Jenings to be Lieutenant, vice Rolfe, resigned.

2nd Battalion—39th Corps—William Frederick Keddell to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

9th Suffolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Richard Garrett to be Captain, vice Thelluson, resigned.

1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteer Corps—Matthew Baines, M.D., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant.

29th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ernest Ibbetson, Lieutenant in the Hertfordshire Regiment of Militia, to be Captain.

39th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Clark, to be Lieutenant.

9th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Chandler, Esq., to be Captain; John Back Fisher, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Samuel Joseph Ball, Gent., to be Ensign.

Memorandum—2nd Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ensign William Charles Secretan.

8th Oxfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Philip Thomas Herbert Wykeham, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Duncan Graham Robertson, Esq., to be Ensign; Richard Lee, Surgeon, to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon.

1st Battalion Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers (Birmingham)—Ensign George Allcock, to be Lieutenant, vice Kimberley, resigned; William Lucy, Junr., Gent., to be Ensign, vice Allcock, promoted.

12th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Skipton)—The Reverend Philip Chabert Kidd, Vicar of Skipton, to be Chaplain; Thomas Robinson, to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon, vice Alcock, who retires.

1st Brigade of Sussex Artillery Volunteers—Major (Lieutenant-Colonel) Joseph Estridge, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

1st Sussex Artillery Volunteer Corps—Captain G. C. Dalbiac, to be Major; First Lieutenant Charles Sharood, to be Captain, vice Dalbiac, promoted; Charles Smith Hannington, to be Captain; Second Lieutenant E. G. Livesay, to be First Lieutenant, vice Sharood, promoted; R. Branwell, to be First Lieutenant; John Darnell, Esq., to be First Lieutenant; Samuel Hannington, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Livesay, promoted; Philip Hannington, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Branwell, promoted; James William Silverthorne, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant.

9th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Evans, to be Captain, vice the Duke of Norfolk, resigned; Ensign Warren, to be Lieutenant, vice Evans, promoted; Richard Holmes, Esq., to be Ensign.

2nd Rifle Volunteers—The Honourable and Rev. Henry Bertie, to be Honorary Chaplain; Edward Wittington Sullivan, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Alexander Burnes Anderson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Lister, promoted.

15th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Richard Rankin Heap, to be Captain; Ensign Allan Stanley Clare, to be Lieutenant, vice Heap, promoted; Walter Henry Peat, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

23rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain John Lees, to be Major; Lieutenant Thomas Mellor, to be Captain; Lieutenant Joseph Moxon Clementson, to be Captain; Ensign James Henry Garforth, to be Lieutenant; Ensign Albert Harrop Lees, to be Lieutenant; Henry Hall, the younger, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Frank Andrew, Gent, to be Ensign; John Whittaker, Gent., to be Ensign; Assistant-Surgeon William Gardiner, M.D., to be Surgeon.

51st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain-Commandant George Mahon Corry de Bentley, to be Major.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignations of the Commissions held by Captain Thomas Henry Bowen in the 45th, and Ensign William Edward Clarke in the 51st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

7th Argyllshire Rifle Volunteers—John Gemmell, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; The Rev. John Clark, D.D., to be Honorary Chaplain.

1st Suffolk Artillery Volunteer Corps—William Henchman Clubbe, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

8th Company of Northamptonshire Rifle Volunteers—Rainald Knightley, Esq., M.P., to be Captain; Edmund Charles Burton, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Willoughby, Gent., to be Ensign.

17th Durham Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Holden Bates, Esq., to be Captain; John Porter Dolphin, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Nicholson, Gent., to be Ensign; the Reverend Edmund Brownrigg, to be Honorary Chaplain; John Davison, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Administrative Battalion of Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteers—The Honourable Frederick Courtenay Morgan to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

10th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Charles Anderson Harrison, Gent., to be Ensign; Edward Robarthan, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

13th Company Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—2nd Company—Charles Woolnough, Esq., to be Captain; Ralph Bates, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

Memorandum—1st Cheshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain John Cadell.

1st Newcastle-upon-Tyne Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Gray, Esq., to be Captain; Fife John Scott, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Mark Ernest Jobling, Gent, to be Ensign.

3rd Corps of Northumberland Artillery Volunteers—George Baker Foster, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant; Edmund Hannay Watts, Jun., Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Joseph Hodgson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Alexander Trotter, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon; The Reverend William Greenwell, to be Honorary Chaplain.

The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 23rd November instant.

5th Corps of Northumberland Rifle Volunteers—Robert Buchanan Graham, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

VOLUNTEER UNIFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The time appears to me to have arrived when the question of similarity of uniform for the whole of the Volunteer force of Great Britain should be taken up and decided by its recognised leaders.

I wish to urge, through the medium of your columns, the immediate adoption of this principle of similarity. Many regiments are now considering the preparation of new uniforms for next year, and by the summer of 1862 the whole will require renewal. A Volunteer uniform should last in tolerable condition for two years; the belts, much longer. If, therefore, some of the regiments first formed, and those now being raised, obtain during the present winter uniforms of their own fancy, the question of similarity will be practically decided in the negative. I cannot but think that such a result would prove no slight obstacle to the progress of the Volunteer movement; and that, on the contrary, any step leading to the adoption of a uniform dress would be welcomed by the bulk of its supporters.

By the adoption of one colour for the cloth, three important advantages would be secured. Firstly, the greater cheapness of the material, from the economy in its production on an extensive scale, and owing to the fact that the retailer, suffering no loss from its remaining on his hands, would be forced by competition to reduce his charges. Secondly, any Volunteer leaving one part of the kingdom, and going to another district, would not be put to the expense of obtaining a new uniform, but of merely having the facings and the number of the regiment changed. Thirdly, in the event of the force being called into active service, there would not be the great risk of different bodies of Volunteers firing at each other, as there would be at present, on account of the difficulty of distinguishing friend from foe.

On these grounds, therefore, I would urge the adoption of one uniform dress on the consideration of all concerned in the prosperity of the Volunteer force.—I am, &c.,

A LIEUTENANT.

In 1572, troops of horse were called cornets, and companies of foot were styled ensigns. In the reign of Charles II. the junior officer of horse was known as a "cornet," and in 1679, a corporal of horse, saluted as a "brigadier." The dragoon derives his name from the Elizabethan fire-arm, called dragon, from the monster which figured on the muzzle; the Carabineers represent the Spanish Light Cavalry first mentioned, in 1579, as Carabins, possibly from their use of the carbine—a weapon employed on board of the vessels called "carabs." The Scotch Fusiliers, now the 21st Foot, raised in 1678, were the first to take that name, which is one of French origin, denoting a weapon lighter than a musket; while the bayonet was invented at Bayonne about the same period.—*Once a Week.*

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THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE
AND
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ALDERSHOT DISPENSARY.—AN URGENT APPEAL. An effort is being made by officers and gentlemen to establish a Dispensary; and, if well and generously supported, it is hoped that it will soon be made a most efficient Infirmary for Aldershot and its neighbourhood. Medical advice, medicine, and food will be dispensed to the poor, the outcast, the fallen, and the destitute; some of whom have actually perished for lack of such immediate assistance. The Committee feel that they have only to appeal to the public, and to the hearts and sympathies of their military friends and neighbours in the Camp, when they will cordially and liberally respond. They need not assure them that there are many such wanting instant aid, for their own eyes may behold it daily. Subscriptions of any amount will be most thankfully received; and directly that £100 is in the Treasurer's hands the Institution will be commenced. These may be paid in at Messrs. MANGLES' Bank, in Aldershot; to Mr. D. M. DEWAR, the Treasurer; or to the Rev. J. DENNETT, Parsonage, Aldershot.

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Captain J. M'Crea, Instructor of Musketry	..	..	..	1	0	0
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W. C. Hamfrey, Inspector-General of Hospitals.	..		£1	1	0
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Brigadier General Russell, C.B.				3	3	0
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The Navy Estimates for the coming session of Parliament must very shortly be put into shape; but, before a final arrangement is made, we would gladly call the attention of those responsible for the disbursement of the public money to the half-pay of the captains of the Navy. The cash now allotted to this class of officers is really not more than can be earned by a first-class artisan; and as it is intended to increase indirectly their full pay, the opportunity is favourable to make an alteration in the other scale.

We understand that the lists of recommendations for promotion which have been received from China have come in a very confused shape, so much so, that in some instances the identity of the individuals is not a matter of certainty. Nevertheless, we expect that the recognition of the services of those who have distinguished themselves will not prove unduly tardy. The promotion of Captains Rogers and Burslem and Lieutenant Chaplin was not only a rapid piece of officialism, but an unheard-of violation of red tape,—three officers having been promoted for gallantry in the field, in anticipation of the recommendation of the General commanding.

THE CONTEMPLATED IRON-CLAD SHIPS.—The entry of additional smiths, metal workers, and foundrymen at Chatham dockyard, to be employed on the iron-plated war steamer intended to be built at that establishment, is to be suspended for the present, in consequence of the whole of the preparations not having been yet completed for commencing the huge ship. Additional workshops and forges will have to be erected in close proximity to the second dock, in which she is to be built, but as yet no commencement of those erections has been made.

By the arrival of the mail steamer from the Cape of Good Hope, with dates down to the 23rd of October, we learn that Mr. Charles B. Sevecke, late Assistant-Paymaster of Her Majesty's ship Boscawen, had been drowned while attempting to cross the bar of Zanibar with dispatches for Dr. Livingstone.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Captain commanding 1st Lanarkshire Volunteer Engineers, Mr. Ronald Johnstone, has called our attention to the fact that Colonel Kinloch, in 1852, in his "Proposal for the Defence of the Country," suggested the formation of Engineer corps. His letter was in type, but press of matter obliged us to omit it. The organisation to which we alluded was of a different nature; but we are sure Captain Johnstone will be glad to hear that considerable progress has been made in carrying it to completion.

B. & C.—He can wear any sword he likes, subject of course to the same penalty to which he would be liable for breach of any other regulation as regards his uniform. If our correspondents mean whether he could wear any but the regulation sword with propriety, we reply "No."

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, MR. ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, and not to the EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1860.

A notice issued this week, to the effect that no more competitive examinations will be held for the Indian Artillery and Engineers, and a general order disbanding three native regiments of Madras cavalry, and reducing the strength of the native infantry, furnish the first pieces of evidence that the work of "amalgamation" has commenced. We have some time since alluded to the main features of the scheme for absorbing the Indian into the Royal Army; and we believe that very soon we shall receive from India news of the settlement of some details, for which the entire scheme only awaits publication. It has been before stated that three new regiments of cavalry and six of infantry will be added to the Line; but in reality these corps can scarcely be so much considered new regiments, as the present Bengal cavalry and European infantry regiments turned into regiments of the Line, but with a system of non-purchase promotion like that of the Company's regiments. The present corps are weak in point of strength, but, inasmuch as the men are enlisted for Indian service only, they must be kept in India for some time, no matter what may be their denomination. When the men thus enlisted become reduced, or re-enlist for general service, the corps in question will form part and parcel of the Line, and will be liable to Indian service as much only as the rest of the Line. The artillery and engineers will all be of the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers, and those cadets now studying for that branch of the Service will have to divide their course of study between Woolwich and Addiscombe, after passing through which, they will be gazetted to the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. Inasmuch, however, as many of them may have especially prepared themselves for an Indian career, they will be posted, if they choose, to batteries and companies serving in India; and they will have all the advantages originally held out to them in the shape of Indian emoluments, &c. The present officers of the Indian Ordnance Corps will be promoted as vacancies occur in their own body, and will for this purpose form a separate list. Until each particular rank is exhausted, those to be appointed in future will take their promotion in succession to the vacancies in the Royal regiments.

It is unnecessary to say, that however we may constitute our European forces in India, we must still have a very large native force. For the future this force will be upon the footing of irregular troops. Each regiment will have attached to it six European officers, viz., a commandant, a second in command, an adjutant, and three subalterns. Their position will be to a certain extent temporary, and in the nature of a staff appointment as at present.

The general body of the Staff will be selected by examination from the Line. Every officer of three years' service, of which two years shall be Indian, is eligible, and on his proving his qualification, he will be placed on the Staff as opportunity offers, upon probation; should that probation be satisfactorily gone through, he will be taken off the strength of his own regiment, and be regularly attached to the Staff corps, with a step of rank higher than that which he last regimentally held. His further promotion will depend upon his attention to his Staff duties, satisfactory fulfilment of which for, we believe, six years, will entitle him to further promotion.

Exchanges will be allowed between all branches of the Service except the Ordnance Corps, under restrictions like those now in operation in the Imperial army. There can be no difficulty in this, as an exchange is always a voluntary proceeding, and the only duty of the authorities is to give an officer full opportunity of knowing what advantages he gains or abandons in changing his regiment. The rest is purely his own affair, and so long as he is qualified for his new position, the public has nothing to do with it. We believe that exchanges will even be allowed between the Staff corps and officers of equivalent rank in the Line, it being distinctly understood that the officer going to the Staff must have gone through the qualifying ordeal prescribed for his new appointment.

As regards the new European regiments, it must be borne in mind that the officers now attached to the regiments from which they will be converted are sufficiently numerous to fill them. Some of these no doubt are on the Staff, and as all present Staff incumbents will be left undisturbed, they will doubtless keep their appointments rather than fall back to a regimental position. After a little time, however as vacancies arise, and the new Staff regulations come into play, a pretty rapid stream of regimental promotion may be expected, as, in addition to the ordinary retirements and casualties, every appointment to the Staff will make a vacancy in a regiment. For young officers serving in India, and especially for those who will take the trouble to qualify themselves for the higher order of appointments, a fine field will be afforded when these changes are a short time in operation, while the empire will have the benefit of much of those high military qualities which were hitherto confined to one of her dependencies.

Although the Report of the Royal Commissioners appointed to consider the question of Recruiting for the Army has been signed some months, we believe it has not yet been presented to Parliament, and official etiquette requires that, meantime, it should not be formally communicated. The question is one of great public interest, and pending the partial or complete adoption of some of the Report by the authorities, the discussion of some of what are reported to be the leading suggestions of the Commissioners can have no effect that is not useful. We shall at present, then, place before our readers what we have reason to believe will prove to be the main features of the Report.

In commencing their inquiry, doubtless the Commissioners must have been impressed with the necessity of confining their observations to our own Army alone—that being the only similar body raised by means of voluntary enlistment. Comparison with the systems of other countries must have been, therefore, out of the question; and we have no doubt that the Commissioners limited themselves to suggestions as to the removal of some of the imperfections of the present system of obtaining men, and as to the means whereby the Service might be made more attractive to the intending recruit. Whatever may be the constitutional blessings of the voluntary system, it is unquestionably slow in its operation, for the 65,000 additional men added to the Army upon the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, were not all obtained for nearly three years after they were asked for.

With respect to the Recruiting Department itself, we do not anticipate that the Commissioners will suggest any change in its superintendence in chief. The Adjutant-General now controls it, and he will continue to do so; nor is it likely that any change will be suggested respecting the enlistment of men by regiments or depots at their respective head-quarters. But we do expect to find that the employment of the Militia staff as recruiters for the Line will be made to cease, and that in future this staff will be confined to its own legitimate and important duty of filling the ranks of its regiments of militia. With reference to the officers now employed in recruiting, we see no reason to anticipate any material change in the case of the inspecting field-officers who now regulate matters in each district; but the subdivision officers, who are now subalterns, detached for two years from the regiments of the Line, will in future consist of men taken from the half-pay list, who will be permanently employed, and who, from their long residence in the district, and their uninterrupted devotion to this particular business, may be expected to give more valuable service than officers detached "as a temporary measure" for this employment. To this change will be doubtless added some improvement in the position of

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the district Adjutants, and some increase to the allowances now made to the subdivision officers, with a view to a more efficient performance of the duties of inspection than can be looked for under the present system.

The period for which a soldier should be enlisted has been of recent years a subject of frequent change, dictated mainly by the varying emergencies of the public Service. In devising a settled plan, we anticipate that the Commissioners will discourage too strict an adherence to the 10 years now constituting the term. An option of enlisting for 16 years in the infantry and 18 in the cavalry and ordnance corps, with a pension of 5*d.* a day, and the retention of any extra pay earned by good conduct, would, no doubt, induce some of the best class of recruits to select it instead of the shorter period.

The question of bounty, as bearing strongly upon drunkenness and desertion, of course will have occupied much of the attention of the Commissioners; but we do not expect to find any important change suggested in reference thereto. Undoubtedly, the bounty has a most seriously detrimental effect upon the Service; but it is an old institution, and its abolition might prove to be too serious an experiment. The desertions which are to be traced to it constitute a very large proportion of the whole. We are glad to find that the desertions from the Army generally have very greatly decreased within the last two years, and that a great majority—about two-thirds—consisted of recruits and very young soldiers. The severity of the drill may probably have something to do with this, and doubtless the attention of the military authorities will be directed to this fact.

The pay and condition of the soldier, although substantially much improved of late years, continues to occupy the attention of all who desire to see the ranks well filled; and though it is not probable that any actual increase of pay will be recommended in the present instance, yet a gift of additional clothing necessary for the soldier may be suggested, which, coupled with a release from some vexatious charges now made, will no doubt prove a substantial attraction to the recruit. Of these new advantages we have already mentioned some of the details. They are wisely conceived, and will have an excellent effect.

These, with some matters of detail, will form the principal recommendations of the Commissioners. The inconvenient and expensive operation of the limited Enlistment Act, in the case of men whose term of service expires abroad, the simplification of the present form of attestation, the reckoning of service from the period of attestation in all cases, the better adaptation to the purposes of the Service of institutions like the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, and of the Hibernian School in Dublin, the transfer of men unfit for cavalry to infantry regiments, or from one climate to another,—all these topics will be found adverted to in the Report, which will have a great, and we trust, a most beneficial operation upon the interests of the Service.

We are all very proud of our Volunteers: but we should be still prouder of them if they would only exhibit a little more of the spirit which makes good soldiers—obedience to orders and discipline—its best exponents. Of course there may be an immense deal said on the other side—of freemen fighting for altars and homes, of patriot bands, of Switzerland and America, and consequently of the general advantages of want of discipline; but all that can be said on that side are words, mere words, and not even brave words. Freemen fighting for altars and homes have, *cæteris paribus*, invariably been beaten by soldiers fighting for pay, plunder, and promotion. Courage without discipline is a Chinese bow and arrow *versus* an Armstrong 12-pounder. We are not talking of the marching, parading, drilling, and manœuvring of Volunteers. We know perfectly and painfully well there are captains and even privates who have studied their Lysons and their manual, their regulations, their diagrams, their drill cards, and their movements, to such an exhaustive degree, that few regimental officers could stand a chance with them in a strict competitive examination.

The language of panegyric is almost "used up" by inspecting officers, in their attempts to describe their convictions of what the Volunteers of Diddlesex must inevitably become, if they only would be good enough to attend a little more to something or other; and that the particular corps of the hour under review by the authorities is always in a *paulo-post futurum* state of optimism. In the accounts of field-days and manœuvres (which we are now obliged rigidly to reject, seeing that after we have printed one—generally from an adjutant or some very trustworthy officer—a statement, on indubitable authority, is certain to be sent to us, to the effect that all the movements were erroneously described, and that none of the evolutions mentioned took place) we have far harder "military dodging"—which is the synonym, according to an irreverent young Woolwich cadet, for strategy—than Napoleon exhibited at Champauhert, Montmirail, or Craonne. That is on the principle perhaps that a candidate for a commission is required to answer questions which would "floor" the whole *Army List*, from the Field-Marshals down to the last Major-General. But discipline does not mean any of these things of parade. In its spirit and essence discipline is obedience to orders—an obedience founded on previous teaching, which enables the mass to combine in one movement a number of individual bodies and wills. Now, let our Volunteers ask themselves whether they feel that the principle on which they started and gave permanent life to their grand movement—should guarantee them against any dictation, or supervision, or compulsion: against anything, in fact, but the aid of the State? If they do not, well and good, for there are great hopes of such a splendid organisation, if it is obedient to its higher impulses. If they do, we in all sincerity declare that we do not see the elements of stability in that glorious Volunteer creation of ours, except under the pressure of an actual invasion, that would be far better met had the Volunteers exercised greater self-denial, and exhibited more readiness to obey the orders of the powers that be. There is no question that the Volunteers have deserved well of their country. But it must be remembered that the country has not been indifferent to the merits of the Volunteers. From the Sovereign down to the bad little boy who now hurrahs where he was wont to scoff, under the influence of the dog-star, all have done them honour. Parliament in the aggregate, peers and commoners in their abstract individuality, the imperial press, the local press, the inspecting officers,—with all these on their side, they have surely not wanted the auspicious influence of favouring gales of commendation, if not of flattery, to waft them along. Popular praise is not a bad fulcrum in itself; it is all that consoles many a public servant who has done good things in his day; it is often the particular and sole ambrosia on which his hungry ghost feeds in Elysian fields, whither Charon has ferried him without the bribe of an obolus, because he had not one to give. But to that rather vontose sustentation—that aëronautic help, in which a bare bodkin might make fearful collapse--the country has superadded substantial aids, which may not indeed be all the Volunteers ask, but which are not therefore to be disregarded and treated as of no account. There is the relative rank of the officer—there is the commission, the salute; there is to the private the advantages of Government arms, and other advantages less striking, because they are in some measure paid for; but still advantages that none but Volunteers could procure even by payment. Above all, there is for the whole force, military superintendence and direction.

Whatever may be thought of the soundness of the principle that such military supervision is good, on our part it is an assumption on which the whole of our remarks rest, and even for argument sake we are not willing now to have it disputed. If the Volunteers will but look back to the status of the force of which they are the avatar, and see what it was in 1800, they will find they are not so badly used either by the country or by those around them. In those days they were "bullied" tremendously, and though they got more money, they certainly earned it more severely. Their officers were ground to powder by inspecting field-officers, instead of being gently chirped to by some pleasant official canary after a caraway seed inspection. The "rows" between the two bodies were awful. The country was disposed to a comic view of them—and there was no *Punch* in those days—a sort of anticipation of a Brook Green incarnation. But there were nearly four times as many Volunteers then as there are now—though our increase in population would justify us in supposing that even the fear of invasion then so imminent ought not to have produced more Volunteers. And though "bullied," they obeyed. Now, what we have occasion to hear in reference to the Volunteers of the present day causes us, in all kindliness, to make these remarks. It has been stated that it is almost impossible to induce the Volunteer staff to send in any returns. They will not fill up papers which are forwarded to them for the purpose of obtaining useful information; they do not give the returns which they are asked to do, and they threaten to resign, that being a Volunteer privilege which would be a military offence. They regard standards of merit proposed to them as supererogatory or offensive. The difference of the effective strength and the total of corps in which "they," who are present in body, represent oftentimes but a fraction of "they" who are to be found with the corps only in name, is also very remarkable in many instances. Red tape is a very obnoxious thing when a man is made to live on it, or to dress himself in it, but it is not a bad thing after all for keeping fly leaves together, and even a little binding and edging of red tape, might set off the fine uniforms of our gallant Volunteers. Let them obey all reasonable orders—they are reasonable enough to know what such orders are—to send officers to the right about who do not obey, and to show the same alacrity in complying with the requests of the authorities, as they have displayed in preparing to defend our country.

At the eleventh hour, after more than a quarter of a million sterling has been spent upon building the gigantic armour-plated ship Warrior, the Lords of the Admiralty have discovered that she is not the description of vessel that will combine stability with invulnerability; but, after stopping the works for two whole days, pending the deliberations which were being held at Whitehall on the subject, the following decision was arrived at: "She is not the vessel we could wish for, but, after laying out so much money upon her, it will be as well to see what can be made of her." So, in accordance with this resolution, the Company in whose yard the ship is building have been urged to use every possible exertion to get the ship into the water before the end of the year. Thus, while we are wasting our energies upon a doubtful experiment, the Emperor of the French has tested his La Gloire, the performances of which have been again reported as having given great satisfaction, and is quietly but rapidly constructing several other vessels on a similar plan.

Our private correspondence from France informs us that the iron-clad steamship La Gloire is now being tried against the Algesiras, one of the finest ships in the French Navy; and as we are informed she had been at sea for five consecutive days, the rumour that she can carry only three days' coal must be unfounded. Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P., in the columns of the leading journal of yesterday, complains that he was refused admittance on board La Gloire. He may console himself with the fact that he has been rowing in the same boat with the noble Secretary of the Admiralty, who, it is reported, was equally unfortunate in getting a peep at the wonderful ship during his late holiday tour.

The French Government are actually building steam-vessels at St. Cloud for the Imperial Navy. They have just launched from opposite the Park a screw dispatch-boat, called the Argus. She was commenced only in May last, but from 150 to 200 workmen have been constantly employed on her. The chief novelty attached to the Argus is connected with her boilers, which are chiefly heated by means of a jet of fire, carried into the water itself by means of a metal worm. The Argus, after having been subjected to various experiments before the Minister of Marine and a body of scientific engineers, will be sent to Cherbourg, there to be fitted out for sea.

The late Admiral Sir Charles Napier was in the habit of asserting that the steam block-ships Edinburgh, Hastings, Blenheim, &c., were useless as men-of-war; and it would appear that he was not singular in entertaining such an opinion, for we hear that a plan has been submitted to the Admiralty by which it is proposed to iron-plate these ships, and thus, pending the construction of a fleet of iron vessels, to keep the mind of the public at ease in reference to the movements of our ally on the opposite side of the Channel. Will these ships compete in speed with La Gloire?

The communication between Nos. 7 and 10 docks in Portsmouth yard, now being carried out by the contractors, Messrs. George Smith & Co., of Pimlico, is ordered to be completed by the 1st of March next, as the docks will then be required by the authorities for the purpose of receiving the Warrior, iron-cased frigate, now building by the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company. On the completion of the work, these two docks, by the removal of the central caisson, can be thrown into one, with a total length of 615 feet, the caissons being placed in the sunk grooves at each end. By using the western rebate and the steam-basin outside groove for the caissons, the total length may be increased to 645 feet. The breadth and the depth will be necessarily very unequal, the new portion, or No. 10 dock, as it is now termed, being of greater depth than No. 7 by five feet, and also of greater width in that portion which will be the nearest point in contact with a ship's bilges. The breadth between the entrance gate piers at the copin will be 83 feet at one and 80 at the other.

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VENETIA.

[From a Correspondent.]

What is to become of Venetia? Most Englishmen throw off an answer to this question very glibly. "It is a part of Italy," they exclaim; "it is inhabited by Italians: who in his senses can doubt that it must be annexed to the Kingdom of Italy?"

But is this so? Are the four fortresses of the Quadrilateral nothing more than a piece of Italian territory, of no consequence to any one in Europe except to the Austrians who have it, and the Italians who wish to acquire it? Let us rather consider whether this is not really a European problem, and whether there are not elements of supreme military and political importance involved in its decision.

If the Quadrilateral were an aggressive fortress, to overawe the whole Italian peninsula with Austrian influence, or even a citadel to secure the possession of certain Austrian territories in Italy, every sound politician and genuine friend of Austria must desire to see her quit of it as speedily as possible. But it is something immeasurably greater than this. It is a bulwark thrown out for the defence of the southern frontier of Germany and Austria, and for the retention by the whole of Germany, of an outlet into the Mediterranean Sea. The questions therefore to be determined are, whether if Venetia be lost to Austria, Germany will not be ultimately cut off from the Adriatic, and what in that case will be the conditions on which the South of Germany can be successfully defended.

The estimation of the value of such a bulwark depends on many varied considerations. The war in Italy of 1859 has altered the character of most of the elements of the problem; but the great fact is unheeded by most Englishmen. In the first place the aggressive power of France is vastly increased. On her Italian frontier she has acquired a strong allied, not to say, dependent state. Formerly, conservative Piedmont, backed by Austria, barred the way into Italy, or threatened France, if France assailed Germany on the Rhine. Now, France is absolutely at her ease in that quarter. If, on the other hand, her desire is to invade Italy, she has gained increased facilities for carrying out such a design. She is virtually mistress of the great valley of the Rhone, with the Simplon and many other passes; whilst for many a league, she actually looks down upon the plains of Italy. The neutralities of Belgium and Switzerland cover two more of her flanks. These much-vaunted neutralities were devised as securities against French ambition; in the present day they have become eminently serviceable for the purposes of French aggression. France, it is true, will not lightly attack Belgium, because she knows that she would thereby encounter at once the resistance of the great powers: but, nevertheless, she can turn its neutrality to excellent account. In an assault on central Europe she is set free from an exhausting weakness, which weighed upon her in the wars of Marlborough and Napoleon; she is no longer under the necessity of keeping a large part of her military resources paralysed in protecting her Flemish and Swiss frontiers. She can bring the whole weight of her strength to bear on Germany, for on every other side she is covered and secure. If, on the contrary, it suits her purposes to seize Switzerland, with Italy allied to her, and the Austrian forces removed from Venetia, her task is easy. The fortress of Belfort commands a good access to Posenburg; and by her position in the valley of the Rhone, she has her hand on the vitals of that free country. No state can give succour to Switzerland, except Austria. And, when the Quadrilateral is gone, and with it the means for a flank attack on the French invaders, Austria can meet them only by a front move, and she starts already distanced in the race. It cannot be doubted that by the war in Italy the military independence of Switzerland has sustained a great defeat—a defeat most dangerous to Europe as well as to herself; and that if the Quadrilateral ceases to be German, that independence is lost altogether. Switzerland will then only wait for a fair opportunity and the good pleasure of France, to be incorporated into that kingdom by a protectorate or annexation.

These considerations establish that a strong European interest on the side of Switzerland is involved in the Austrian occupation of the Quadrilateral. Let us now examine the efficiency of the defence furnished by Venetia to Austria and the southern frontier of Germany.

Austria, it is argued, does not want Venetia. The steep slopes and the towering heights of the Alps constitute a far stronger and more impassable barrier. Let Austria fortify the passes, aud she will gain a security which no fortresses in the plain can suplpy. But is it so, we ask? Have the Alps ever prevented the invasion of Italy by Frenchmen or Germans?* Is there any reason for believing that the past cannot be reproduced?—that history has taken a new and unalterable turn? This argument misconceives the strategical value of a strong military occupation of the plain. It forgets that it is the plain which commands the mountains, and not the mountains the plain. No large army can be permanently concentrated on any single point in a mountain chain. It could not receive the necessary supplies of military stores and provisions; whilst its communications for defending a long length of line would be impracticable.* A great force posted in the Quadrilateral, near the centre of the arc of the Julian Alps, takes all the passes in reverse, and by falling on their flank or rear would crush any mass of troops which ventured to invade Germany over the mountains. Napoleon did not dare to move towards the north, although there was no army to oppose him, until Mantua had fallen. His nephew was brought to a stand-still in his onward career towards the East by this formidable buttress. But for the Quadrilateral, who can say what would have been the limit of French invasion in 1859? What annexations and concessions might not France have pronounced necessary to balance the new Kingdom of Italy? The utmost that can be done with mountains is to bar the passes; but that disperses and isolates large bodies of troops; and experience most decidedly proves that mountain defences can always be turned; 100,000 men in the Quadrilateral do the work of 250,000 on the slopes, some 300 miles long. They do it better, more cheaply, and with greater certainty. Before Austria can be invaded from Italy the four fortresses must first be stormed; that would require at least one, probably several campaigns, and the Alpine wall would still remain to be forced.

Let us now reverse the situation, and consider what the altered effects would be. Austria no longer defends her territory with four fortresses of almost impregnable strength, situated in a rich and populous country, with the amplest facilities for obtaining stores and provisions, and with the easiest communications by roads and railways for carrying assistance to any of the ports attacked. She is now perched upon the crests of the mountains, with 300 miles of frontier to guard, instead of the small space between Venice and Peschiera; she must fortify every pass, at great cost, and maintain garrisons and artillery in them with much expense and difficulty. The enemy in the plain can mass his troops at pleasure on any chosen point of assault. He can make easy feints in any or every quarter, and at the decisive moment his railways can concentrate his whole force on the point selected for breaking through. The Austrians must guard every avenue; they cannot move, for they know not the point on which the storm will fall. A large part of their army thus remains dispersed. When the attack is developed, to carry succours to the overmatched defenders is impossible. The Alps throw out spurs, which form long valleys. These spurs are usually more difficult to cross than the main chain itself, as the pass of the Stelvio so vividly illustrates; the garrisons guarding the passes on each side of the one assailed may be separated from it by only very short direct distances; yet the troops cannot concentrate except by marching down one long valley and up another. The invading force breaks through, cuts the defending army in two, and beats it in detail.†

This is no fiction of the imagination; this disaster was within an ace of happening to the finest army which probably the world ever saw. A more sagacious leader than the Duke of Wellington, and a more vigorous army than the force he commanded on the Pyrenees, history does not record. He had marched victoriously across Spain; and at the end of the campaign, he guarded all the defiles of the Pyrenees, till the fall of Pampeluna and St. Sebastian on his two flanks left him free to advance. He knew that Marshal Soult was accumulating a large army on the French side of the mountains; every disposition was made which skill or watchfulness could suggest; yet all these precautions were useless. In vain did Byng with his brigade of Guards watch the pass of Alduides, Soult pierced through with overwhelming might; the Guards and the fourth division, sorely pressed by superior numbers, were driven back; the army could scarcely concentrate in time, and but for the hard gallop of the great Duke, and the delusion he inspired in the French Marshal, and strong reinforcements, the few hours' distance which still separated him from Pampeluna would have been surmounted, the British army would have been divided in twain, beaten in parts, and driven back to Portugal, and the fruit of many campaigns would have been lost. Never was the Peninsular army in greater danger. And if this could happen in open war against a consummate commander fully aware of the peril, and a matchless army in the field, what might not Austria expect from the wiles of peace, and the treachery of a diplomacy that was designed only to deceive?

The invader has now crossed the Alps: what is his position? By a simple strategical move, without fighting a great battle,‡ he has gained more than Napoleon did by the successive defeats of Beaulieu, Wurmzer, and Alvanry; he is master of a position which, if the Quadrilateral had remained Austrian, it would have cost him several campaigns to win. The Tyrol, as in 1808 and 1809, is cut off from Austria, and virtually lost. The campaign begins in the plains of Bavaria and Austria, in the valley of the Drave, instead of on the Rhine. The defences of the Upper Rhine, of the Black Forest, and even of the Upper Danube, are turned. A third of Germany is gone or compromised; the Austrian forces can concentrate only in the centre of the monarchy, where, as the Archduke Charles designed in 1796, her generals must fight for her existence. If the invader wins a great victory, Vienna is at his mercy; the Tyrol, if not already lost, must fall into his hands. By its means he advances into the valley of the Danube; he turns the German and Prussian defences of the Rhine; and his strides are felt on the Elbe, in North Germany, and even on the Lower Rhine.

But the invader may be beaten, it may be said, and then he would be annihilated, for he could not retreat across the Alps with a whole skin. Yet Massena recrossed the Alps before Suwarrow, and the French the Pyrenees before Wellington, after Vittoria. But even if he risked the loss of his whole army, the stakes would still not be equal for Austria and her invader. He sends forward only a portion of his whole military force: the bare fact that he is an invader implies this much. Defeat to him is loss only—to the Austrians it is ruin. A lost battle in Bavaria or on the Danube puts the whole monarchy in jeopardy: the conqueror may dictate the dismemberment, or even the annihilation of the empire.

These considerations dispose of the oft-repeated assertion of the expensiveness of Venetia to Austria: Let her sell Venetia, preaches the *Times*, and employ the money in restoring her finances and paying off her debt. This is easily said, but shows little knowledge of the facts of the case. After selling the Quadrilateral, Austria must re-invest the money, and even add to it, in building fortifications along 300 miles of Alps; still more, she must maintain, at a large annual cost, a frontier line of guards, of twice or thrice the extent—250,000 men instead of 100,000. No more needs to be said to describe the character of such a financial operation.

But, it is retorted, Austria is not and can never be at home in Venetia. She is there an alien among enemies, plotted against incessantly from within, and the object of a never-dying hostility from without; she lies under a perpetual declaration of war, at the first opportunity, from the kingdom of Italy; the expense of retaining such a possession must be an exhausting and never-ending drain on her resources. Let her practise the wisdom which we so foolishly despised in the case of our American colonies; let her make an amicable cession of Venetia to the kingdom of Italy—she will attach for ever to herself their active gratitude and their faithful alliance; she will earn the support of every liberal in Europe, and acquire a strength which she has never wielded since the days of Charles V. The Italians will then enthusiastically defend her against France, for her sake, and still more for their own.

Again, we ask, is this so? Is it so certain that Italy never can be French, never can or will go hand in hand with France in a career of conquest against mid Germany? Is it impossible for wolves to hunt in couples where sheep abound? It would be the ruin of Italy, it is angrily retorted. Be it so; but has folly no part in human affairs? Would it be sane in Austria to abandon her defences, on the supposition that Italians always will be, never can be other than wise; never can be allured by an immediate ventilation into forgetting future consequences?

But even if the hostility to France of a constituted kingdom of Italy can be safely relied on, he must indeed be a sanguine politician who, at the present moment, could go to Vienna and affirm to Austria that Italy is now free, is under no subserviency to France, takes counsel of her feelings and interests alone, and can be entrusted with the Quadrilateral, or even trusted against every enticement or threat of French ambition. We are at a loss to conjecture what his answer would be, if met by Austrian statesmen with the remark that it would, at all events, be safer to wait till Italy was, *de facto*, her own mistress.

But there is a much graver inquiry yet. What will these Italians themselves do, when left to themselves? "Italy for the Italians" and a war for their Venetia; cannot the same cry be made to yield them still richer fruits? The kingdom of Italy will undoubtedly become a great naval power; and are not the waters of the Adriatic Italian waters? We know how difficult and delicate a problem it is to determine the boundaries of a great state. It is a question on which the dwellers on each side of the frontier are apt to differ. For the solution of such international questions there is no instrument so effectual as a great principle; and a great principle is not wanting here. Has it not been laid down on the highest authority, an authority specially recognised by Italian chiefs, that the slopes of the Alps belong to the nation that occupies the plain? The Tagliamento or the Isorno is a feeble demarcation, unworthy of a scientific geographer or a powerful state. It frowns with no fortresses, it presents no dangers to those who would cross it. The Julian Alps arch down to the Dalmatian Highlands; all that they embrace is Italy. The bounty of nature delivered Trieste and Firenze to the Italians. No peace with Austria till this natural, this unchallengeable right has been recovered.

But what is Germany to think and feel? Is she to acquiesce in the conclusion as a pure trifle, a new scientific ratification of natural boundaries? If Germany has a grain of understanding she must perceive that to lose Trieste and Firenze is to seal herself up hermetically, to shut herself out from the great highway of commerce, the sea, to arrest her own internal and external development, to bar herself out from the world. The liberty of the Adriatic is as vital an

* The question is, whether any invasion of the Cisalpine regions has been made by a force from the south, on which the diverging sides of the great valleys generally tend.

* These remarks are applicable to an army advancing northward through the passes.

† All these difficulties would occur to a force marching on the northern gorges from the south.

‡ There might be some very serious and very important battles, nevertheless.

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interest to Germany as the liberty of the Straits of Dover is to England. Every German is unworthy of belonging to the great Teutonic race who would not be ready to spend his last florin, and even his life, rather than suffer the door by which he has access into the world, to be shut upon him for ever. And if such ought to be his feeling, is it not reasonable for him to think that if there must be a struggle, it is safer, more prudent, more statesmanlike for him to fight with the Quadrilateral for him than against him, and can any fair-minded Englishman find fault with him for thus acting?

We must, in conclusion, express our acknowledgements for the efficient help we have derived in stating this argument from the very able pamphlet, "Das Festungsvierech von Ober-Italien," by Captain Aresin of the Austrian staff. It highly deserves the careful study of every strategist and politician.

MEMORIAL OF PAYMASTERS, R.N.

We have had the Memorial of the Paymasters of the Navy for some time before us. From a copy recently forwarded we find that since the list was closed, 25 additional signatures have been obtained, giving a total of 207; but there is little doubt the Memorial represents the general views of the body, and the statement of the case and the arguments by which it is supported, ought to weigh more than the number of the petitioners.

Many of the so-called "grievances" in the Royal Navy are doubtless attributable to the patch-work manner in which various classes are dealt with. That, again, may be caused by the anxiety of successive Boards of Admiralty to do something to satisfy a particular grade, the anomalies affecting which have been especially urged upon their Lordships' notice. We naturally hear much of the circumstances affecting the different ranks of Her Majesty's naval service; and we feel certain that the class jealousies that exist arise generally from accidental causes, and that slights are not intended to any one grade or another, notwithstanding the incongruous regulations; moreover, we are sure that there is really no class of the Service desirous of obtaining undue advantages over any other, or wishing to see another depressed.

We have said thus much, because we are about to express our regret at one portion of the Paymasters' Memorial, to which we venture to think they have given an undue prominence. We allude to the passage in Circular No. 411, which reserves power to the Admiralty, in certain possible circumstances, to place a paymaster on a lower rate of half-pay than that assigned in the Circular. If we mistake not, there is a general "saving clause" of the same kind in the Naval Regulations affecting every officer, and, considering the nature of a paymaster's duties, we do not think it either politic or reasonable to endeavour to tie up the hands of the Admiralty from exercising this power, unless after a trial by court-martial. No one could suppose that any reflection was intended upon the general body of paymasters by this clause; and we are in a position to state that several paymasters would rather that these paragraphs had not been inserted in the Memorial. Were any one to read the forfeiture clauses in the Queen's Proclamation instituting the Victoria Cross in the same rigid manner in which this clause in Circular 411 has been construed, it might be hypercritically forced into a positive insult to all on whom the Victoria Cross is conferred.

We are not clear that full pay, merely according to service, is preferable to the system of classes. It may be so at present, when so many officers are employed; but it is easy to conceive a different state of things. Of course, if a man could always be employed when willing, and if means were taken to prevent unfair shirking of service when unpalatable, nothing could be better than a graduated scale, according to length of service. At the same time, unfortunately, in ordinary employments, people do not find their incomes increase exactly in this way. Still the point should be determined upon considerations based upon the regulations affecting all other ranks in the Navy.

When dealing some months ago with the question of retirement and half-pay for the executive, we ventured to point out that there was a good deal of fallacy involved in the outcry for mates' time, &c., being allowed. This is confirmed by the Paymasters' Memorial. A portion of their time as assistant-paymasters and paymasters', clerks was allowed to count under Circular 411; but, at the same time, the period of years required for a given rate, was increased—the result being that some only are benefited by this rule, and some suffer loss. The withdrawal of any "retiring allowance," in the shape of a small increase to half-pay, in cases when a paymaster may exceptionally become unfit for further service, we think was unwise, and it ought to be restored.

But unquestionably the greatest wrong which the paymaster suffers arises from the recent regulations advancing their brother officers of the civil branch—the surgeons of the Navy—to higher rank, without including the paymasters in the same arrangement. That pensions to widows, compassionate allowances to children, all honorary distinctions, and Crown grant lands in the colonies, should not be granted to paymasters in the Navy, exactly as to other officers of relative rank, appears to be a manifest injustice, though we scarcely like to use so strong a term. The individual honours that executive officers can obtain in promotion to the highest ranks, and especially during war, are so great, that the other advantages of the Service should not be begrudged to the few civilian classes. Besides, it should be remembered that we are not always in a state of active war duties. Nine-tenths, probably, of the lives of most naval officers are spent in peace, and during that time there are no "executive" duties more important on board ship than those of the paymaster. Our First Lord of the Admiralty and Secretary of State for War hold doubtless most important offices; but they ought not to be held to rank above that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The paymasters are the chancellors of the ship's exchequer; they are, moreover, generally best "posted up" in the knowledge of all the general regulations which guide the captains of the Navy. It was unnecessary to quote the opinion of the seven officers who sat in Committee in 1851, in favour of the paymasters.

We believe the naval officers generally who have been in command, and the great majority of all others, would say, "We do believe there is not a more honourable body of men as a class in the Navy, or any who more faithfully perform the trust confided to them;" and would probably add, "nor is any class, as a whole, more able and energetic in the performance of their highly important duties."

As the Naval Regulations are now under revision, surely anomalies as to relative rank and advantages in the Navy will appear so incongruous that they must be swept away before the new code is allowed to issue.

REMARKS ON THE WEEK.

The topics of conversation for the limited world of the "fighting interests"—whose influence, by the bye, is extending itself daily in proportion as the machinery of civilisation becomes finer, more complicated, and more likely to be deranged by hard blows—have not been unimportant this week. But even the state of the Navy, of which the pessimist view taken by an able writer startled us all on reading our *Times* last week, till the optimists came to the rescue with such vigour that they have not only apparently knocked the wind of composition out of the man "who knew the Service," but re-assured those who do not—even that great question on which Captain Sherard Osborn, sitting in his own court of *pie poudre* has passed a judgment to the effect that there is much to say on both sides—has yielded in attractiveness to the Chinese campaign. In addition to the capture of a Special Correspondent, there was the pleasure of knowing our troops were almost in sight of the walls of Pekin. The transaction as reported here looks like an attempt at very sharp practice; but without putting much faith in the sincerity of the Tartars, it is possible the view of it taken by the high authorities on the spot may be correct; and it is not quite improbable that the Chinese will allege the allies broke the terms of the armistice by advancing with all their forces beyond the prescribed limit, the exact position of which was not very clearly indicated, and the boundaries of which caused a dispute at the very outset between Mr. Parkes and the Chinese. To a philosopher it would be amusing enough to remark the indifference of the allies to each other's existence as manifested in the accounts in the French and English journals. The reports in any of the papers would lead one to believe that the country in which the particular journal is published had never heard almost of the existence of its ally. Who ever knew in England that any of the French were captured till they read of it in the dispatches of General Montauban? Probably our allies were as ignorant of our presence on their flanks as they pretend they were, though their general handsomely admits our services. It will be seen that the post of Special Correspondent in a fighting army is by no means exempt from a larger share of danger than attaches to any other we know of, if the gentleman who fills it be a man of activity and zeal, without which he is nothing. In a short time since the office was created, one had died literally on the field, one has been taken prisoner in Italy, another in China, two have been wounded, four or five have been in the very centre of most sanguinary battles; one has been made a Consul-General, a danger in itself; and one who had been in many fights has been made a General, and fought *tam marte quàm mercurio*, but with more profit in one capacity than in the other. It is all very well to tell these gentlemen they have no business to run into danger, but if they keep in the rear their letters will not be found very interesting by the proprietors or by the public. And so they must go in the front. "'Tis their vocation Hal;" and no one seems to have felt the exigencies of his calling more strongly than Mr. Bowlby, of whose letters we are only deprived for the time, we hope, in order that he may give his experiences—may they be as little unpleasant as can be possibly expected—in the form of an unbroken narrative, for his own sake as short as it cannot fail to be intensely interesting. If Mr. Bowlby had not gone on to Tungchow, and all had been well, most people in camp would have said they would have certainly accompanied Mr. Parkes, if they had been free as he, and in so far would have conveyed a sort of reproach on his energy. It is fortunate he had some one to share his captivity, or there would have been an outcry in some quarters against the audacious amateur. It is long since one has seen in a casualty list "wounded by an arrow," and the word "severely" now and then attached to the name shows that the old missile can still hold its own, and do a certain amount of work, even among Armstrongs and Enfields. Apropos of these arms, it is strange enough that the French are as persuaded of the superiority of their canon rayé, as we are of the perfection of the Armstrong. Our readers may turn to our Paris correspondence for a view of the question from the other side of the Channel. In all courtesy it is permitted to us to hope their confident anticipations of the superiority of La Gloire may not be better founded than their belief in their rifled gun, which is indeed a very fine piece of ordnance in its way. The account of the iron plated battery, from the pen of Mr. Hussey Vivian, in the *Times*, is very interesting: but he was wrongly informed that the Normandie is a two-decker. In reference to the naval controversy, there is certainly one ground of comparison on which we may safely take our stand. Let the treatment of the French, Spanish, Russian, Dutch, of even of the American sailor, be compared with that or the British man-of-war's man, and the result will prove that the miseries of his position are certainly not anything like those borne by his class under other flags. The officers may not be very well used now and then, and when they are, assuredly there is no public ignorance possible on this subject, though they do not roll shot about or douse the ship's lanterns. Sometimes, indeed, as in the case of the officers of the squadron which accompanied the Prince of Wales to America, they may bear their disappointments silently in the hope that justice will be done, and that a little brevet, such as has been given for a very trifling and expensive service, is only an instalment of good things to come; but, as a general rule, the sea-dogs open their mouths, and bark loudly enough on occasions. It addition to what appears elsewhere on this point, our readers may like to see what is the real state of the case as to wages. The following is an account of the wages paid in the merchant service from 1852 to 1860, as regulated in one of the shipping-offices of the port of London: January, 1852, 2*l.* 5*s.*; January, 1853, 2*l.* 5*s.*; June, 1853, 2*l.* 5*s.*; January, 1844, 3*l.* 10*s.*; June, 1854, 3*l.* 5*s.*; January, 1855, 3*l.* 10*s.*; June, 1855, 3*l.*; January, 1856, 3*l.*; June, 1856, 2*l.* 15*s*; January, 1857, 2*l.* 10*s.*; June, 1857, 2*l.* 10*s.*; January, 1858, 2*l.* 10*s.*; June, 1858, 2*l.* 5*s.*; January, 1859, 2*l.* 5*s.*; June, 1859, 3*l.*; Jan., 1860, 2*l.* 10*s.*; June, 1860, 2*l.* 10*s.*

Now, the whole sum in favour of the merchant-sailor, supposing that he is employed all the year round, over the pay of the able-bodied, is 3*l.* in the twelve months; but, in fact, he is rarely if ever on full wages for even ten months in the year. As regards the advantages of the allotment system in the merchant service compared with that in the Navy, they simply do not exist at all. Our sailors may all be ready to cut and run in the Navy, but, unfortunately, they have the same propensity in the merchant service, particularly in the colonies. The result is that no employer or captain will allot any portion of pay to a sailor's family, unless the man be well known to him, or has been employed before. It is rarely indeed that a ship returns from a voyage with anything like the same crew she took out. We fear that both in the Army and the Navy there is some sort of influence at work detrimental to discipline. Were the sailors of the Hero ill-treated at the other side of the Atlantic? Was faith broken with them? Were they ill fed? How many of them deserted whilst the ship was in harbour? To those who care for fighting on land rather than for naval matters, we commend an article on the Quadrilateral, in this number of our journal, as a fair exposition of the reason why Austria thinks she ought to hold Venetia in the interests of Italy.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY, AS KEPT ON BOARD THE HERO, NOVEMBER THE 9TH.—This being the anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Wales, His Royal Highness was greeted with many ardent wishes for happy returns of the day, and hopes both loud and fervent were expressed that his next natal anniversary would be celebrated under more comfortable circumstances. The Prince never lost his gaiety, and, in fact, seemed to make it a merit to be jolly under difficult circumstances. In the midst of a stiff breeze and driving rain the officers and men assembled on deck at twelve noon, and the ship was dressed in honour of the day. The commodore signalled the Ariadne, and she promptly displayed her bunting. The scene was more picturesque than comfortable. A stiff easterly gale blew throughout the day; the rain poured down in torrents; but officers and men did not seem as if they felt it. They gave the Prince three hearty cheers, which he affably acknowledged, and then, amid the waste of waters, thundered out royal salutes of 21 guns each from the Hero and Ariadne. What commotion must have been excited among the sea gulls and porpoises—there was no other living thing in sight. A singular incident occurred on board to-day. A linnet was observed to take shelter in the shrouds. The little wanderer had evidently been blown off the land by the fierce gales, and had found an ark of refuge in the Hero. It was easily captured and presented to the Prince, who has carefully tended the little warbler, and brings it with him to his royal parents as a memorial of his birthday experience at sea. In the evening there was a grand ball on board the Hero, at which the middies did duty for ladies, and the gaieties of Toronto and Washington were enacted over again—with a difference. Everybody, however, was as pleasant as possible, and the anniversary passed over happily under the circumstances,

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BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.*

This is a very remarkable pamphlet.

A former work, by the same author, had prepared us to receive with pleasure and attention any further remarks which he might have to make about the mysterious and little understood nation with which we are at war, and those who read "Twelve Years in China" will need no pressing to induce them to renew their acquaintance with Mr. Scarth.

One great merit of Mr. Scarth's writing is, that he always has his subject well in hand, and appears to think with Sydney Smith that "brevity is in writing what charity is to all the other virtues;"—this little pamphlet will accordingly be found to contain matter which many authors would have contrived to spin out into a moderate-sized volume. It is positively refreshing in these days to find a pamphlet what a pamphlet ought to be—an essay, rather than an exhaustive treatise, so arranged and stocked with information as to be calculated to promote discussion and direct attention to the subject, instead of leaving its readers imbued with the idea that it was necessary to get through so much husk and shell to obtain a kernel, that they would not care to risk their teeth a second time in the attempt.

In Mr. Scarth's pamphlet we get at the kernel very easily. He disapproves almost entirely of the policy we have hitherto pursued in China. That policy, he considers, has been to uphold the present Tartar dynasty in China. "Take, for instance," he says, "the Tartar power, or rather want of power, on the coast of China. As the Mantchoos were incapable of keeping the sea-board in order, fleet after fleet, and thousands upon thousands of Chinese (whether pirates or rebels little trouble was taken to inquire) were destroyed by the British cruisers; in a few cases accompanied by Imperial junks, and in two of the most notable instances, working in concert with a steamer that had been purchased by Chinese from foreigners. The assistance thus rendered was little tempered with mercy, and it cannot always be said to have been rendered for the protection of British or foreign trades; for one of the principal fleets was destroyed far beyond the limit appointed by treaty for the carrying on of foreign trade in China. Much of this assistance was rendered during the existence of a civil war, in which the British Government had declared and proclaimed neutrality, yet, in many instances, acting upon the information of the mandarins, fleets declared to be rebel were attacked and destroyed. British ships hunted these fleets out of the coast, and utterly destroyed their power, whether it was piratical or rebel. At any rate blockades were established by these men. Upon certain payments they undertook to convoy Chinese vessels on the coast; and the only instances known of their attacking vessels under a foreign flag was when these vessels were employed in convoying native junks. Further than all this, not only was it rare that prisoners were taken—for death and destruction appeared to be our motto—but even when some of these men surrendered, though dressed as, and bearing all the signs of being, rebels, nay, even classed in the prison records of Hong Kong as "rebels," they were, without the benefit of a trial, handed over to the Imperial authorities of Canton (while we were at war with them). Though it was well known that about 100,000 people had been executed in cold blood by these authorities, yet we added victims to the vengeance of a power which at the time was offering rewards for our heads, and attempting assassination by the most diabolical means" (pp. 13, 14). These and other instances Mr. Scarth adduces with great readiness in support of his statement that "the efforts of British diplomacy have been directed to uphold the Tartar dynasty of China," and that throughout the rebellion "the neutrality enjoined was not adhered to, and that assistance was given to the Imperial Government, and opposition shown to the insurgents of Kwang-tung."

We next come to the important question—which of these two powers is it our interest to support? Mr. Scarth decides unhesitatingly in favour of the rebels, and we are bound to admit that he does not arrive at this conclusion without adducing some very strong arguments in support of it—arguments which lead one to infer that nothing but ignorance of the real state of things in China can explain the infatuated manner in which we appear always to have shrunk from such energetic and determined measures as would long since have ensured the overthrow of the Mantchoo dynasty.

The subject is so interesting, and Mr. Scarth's treatment of it so able, that we may confidently claim the indulgence of our readers while we follow out his chain of reasoning as much as possible in his own words. Mr. Scarth's arguments against supporting the Mantchoo dynasty to the prejudice of the rebels may be concisely classed under two heads—policy, and our moral obligations as Christians. To establish the first, our author directs his efforts to show the rottenness of the Tartar government; how, during long ages of corruption and inactivity its soldiers have degenerated, and the Mantchoo power has gradually lost ground. "The Mantchoo power and prestige met with a heavy blow when the continued successes of the British forces resulted in the forced treaty of Nankin. But even before this there were many secret societies established among the Chinese for the subversion of their foreign rulers. The government officials became more and more corrupt; the weakness and poverty of the government led to the sale of appointments; and when insurrections eventually broke out, the attempt to wipe out the stain of rebellion by the unlimited shedding of blood and reckless destruction of property in disaffected districts, merely gave temporary peace, while it made the spirit of rebellion rise higher in men's hearts, and the opportunity will not be missed in action" (p. 11). Further on Mr. Scarth points to the significant fact that the "Chinese officials under the Tartar dynasty have generally been the most obstinate in negotiations with foreigners; and the Tartar officials when once forced to know the danger in which they are placed, are most ready to accede to the terms proposed, or imposed, by the foreigners. This does not arise from any desire on their part to be friendly, but from being aware of their own weakness and the danger to the Tartar power: continued defeat would be their ruin" (pp. 11-12). When to this we add the consideration that "since October, 1856, we have been more or less engaged in hostilities with the Tartar government—hostilities arising from the frequent and general non-observance on its part of some of the treaty obligations entered into at Nankin some twenty years ago," there is, certainly, some excuse for Mr. Scarth demanding in surprise, if it is not strange that "the efforts of British diplomacy have been directed to uphold the present Tartar dynasty in China!" Let us turn, then, from this corrupt and tottering government, which, "jealous of foreign interference and influence, has invariably opposed the extension of foreign relations, has repelled all peaceful overtures, and even prohibited direct and personal communications with its Court," and make a few inquiries about their opponents—the revolutionists of Kwang-tung.

Respecting this revolution and its objects Mr. Scarth gives us a great deal of very curious and valuable information. "It originated," he tells us, "in an attempt of the Imperial government to suppress a religious sect, the leaders of which were men of the Kwang-tung province." This "religious sect," it is, perhaps, not generally known, was a sect of Christians! Although this fact has been much disputed by M. Huc, and others, the recent personal observations and inquiries of missionaries have now placed it beyond a doubt, and those among our readers who perused the interesting correspondence which appeared in the *Times* upon the subject a little time back, will not be unprepared for the announcement that the creed professed and acted upon by these rebels is substantially the same as our own, distorted, however, by errors which we have never extended a kind or helping hand to correct. "Not only have the Tai-ping insurgents," says Mr. Scarth, "adopted the terms employed by the Protestant missionaries, but they actually teach and proclaim the same Christian religion. They did this from the first, and the latest accounts prove that they do so still" (p. 33).

This marvellous movement, then, is no mere insurrection against the Tartar dynasty, but a revolution in the most extended sense of the word; "not only did the chief aim at the re-establishment of a purely Christian dynasty, and the expulsion of the Mantchoos, but at the same time, he undertook to overthrow idolatry, and proclaimed the worship of the one true God, and salvation by Jesus Christ. The Holy Scriptures, so far as obtained by him, was the text-book, and the Ten Commandments were the laws" (p. 22).

Curiously enough, what will seem to English eyes the highest testimony in favour of the revolutionists has been borne unwittingly by their enemies in an official proclamation, of which Mr. Scarth gives us an extract. This document is so curious, and, at the same time, conveys so favourable an impression of the doctrines and motives of the revolutionists, that it is well worth transcribing. With regard to the rebels it says:—"The line they have taken to delude and unsettle the people has been to style their doctrine that of the Lord of Heaven, to pretend that he is their Heavenly Father. They declare that, though Jesus suffered death as a malefactor, he became the Lord of Heaven, and though he came down (to earth) alive a thousand and some hundred years ago, he is yet the Father of rebels (robbers or criminals). Can you fancy that anyone would make himself Lord of Heaven, which is greater than any? And what creature was this Jesus, that, though dead, he should be invested with the Lordship of Heaven? It is the greatest blasphemy against Heaven. It is the most outrageous rebellion against Heaven," &c. &c. (p. 21).

And this is the worst which the false and unscrupulous Tartar government can find to say of its enemies.

And these are the people against whom, if not directly, we have indirectly given arms and aid to the effete and corrupt government which they seek to depose!

Surely our policy in this matter has been a strange and contradictory one; surely it is surprising that the sympathies of our officials should have inclined towards the tottering heathen power, "which did all it could to prohibit foreign commerce, proclaimed us barbarian devils, with the hearts of dogs and the minds of foxes, made assassination the system of war, and made poison its weapon," rather than towards the Christian revolutionists struggling against cruel tyranny and oppression, and for light in the midst of darkness!

We cannot conclude our remarks upon the subject more fitly than by quoting an extract from the *Athenæum* which Mr. Scarth takes as the text and key-note of his discourse: "It will be a sad day for China, and for the whole world, when the great rebellion, here so sneered at, and so little understood, is put down. Hundreds of thousands have fallen in the cause, but thousands and myriads have stepped forward to supply their place; and it may be that, in spite of foreign opposition and the diabolical cruelties of the Mandarins, the cause of freedom will triumph, and the Tartars be driven from the land they have scourged so long. We trust it may be so. Meantime, let Englishmen open their eyes to what is going on, and see that the proud name of this country be not tarnished by upholding a despotism which even such support cannot long prevent from crumbling into dust."

Our remarks upon Mr. Scarth's little pamphlet have already extended to a much greater length than we had proposed, and we are unable to devote more space to the consideration of this very important and interesting subject. Those who desire further information upon it—who would learn something more of the origin and progress of the Great Rebellion—who would gain a further insight into the mysterious and contradictory state of affairs in the wonderful "celestial empire,"—those, in short, who would arrive at a clear comprehension of the policy which we are pursuing in China, of the manner in which that policy first came to be adopted and has since been adhered to, and of the disastrous results which it is likely to entail, will do well to refer to Mr. Scarth's little book. For ourselves, we may state, that it is long since we have read a pamphlet with greater interest, or one from which we have derived greater instruction. It seems to us, as we lay it down, that there must be something contagious in the Chinese peculiarity of transposing the European order of things, and dealing in inversions, and that the British policy in China has not escaped the infection.

* *Is our War with the Tartars or the Chinese?* By John Scarth, author of "Twelve Years in China: the People, the Rebels, and the Mandarins." (London: Smith, Elder, & Co., 1860.)

WHIRLWINDS AND DUST STORMS OF INDIA.*

All who are desirous of investigating a novel and scientific theory of storms will find the work before us to possess considerable interest, and to be eminently suggestive of thought. Dr. Baddeley's attention was first directed to the subject apparently by a desire to arrive at a satisfactory explanation of the origin of dust storms in India. The ordinary explanation that they arose from conflicting currents of the air, or from the effects of rarefaction, only added, in his opinion to the difficulty of elucidating the question, and consequently for a period of six years he devoted himself by every possible means to throw some additional light on a subject so little understood. This object, the author informs us, he perseveringly prosecuted, often at the risk of being accounted mad, following dust-storms on horseback at mid-day, with notebook and pencil in hand, noting and sketching as he went along; and thus he succeeded in accumulating the large mass of facts upon which he has founded his theory, regarding which, without deciding dogmatically upon its merits, we may say that if it be not true, it is remarkably well constructed.

The dust whirlwinds of India differ considerably both in extent and appearance, varying from a single spiral column of dust, of immense height, whirling tortuously across a plain, to three or four, or any number of such columns, each being rotatory on its own axis, though to the casual observer they may all appear confusedly commingled, rushing over the country with tremendous fierceness and velocity. The whole horizon suddenly becomes blackened by these tornadoes, which rise without any previous warning like a huge black wall out of the ground into the zenith, and burst with surprising fury upon a station or encampment, burying all around in the darkness of night, and threatening with their violence the overthrow or destruction of everything before them. When they rage upon this large scale, they often extend over fifty miles of country before their fury is expended.

Dr. Baddeley's theory is, that "all storms are caused by electrical meteors in the form of cylindrical columns working together in a spiral manner, each possessing rotatory and progressive motions, and emanating from the higher regions of the atmosphere, and traversing the earth's surface." These spiral columns set in motion the air through which they pass, and thus give rise to currents of wind which blow towards the whirling body, and also in its track. As to the nature of these columns, the author can only conjecture that they may possibly be "some modification of matter hitherto unnoticed," or that they are "identical with the electro-magnetic cylindrical beams supposed by the late Dr. Dalton to compose the Aurora." Being transparent, "their existence can only be inferred by the effect produced on matter over which they pass, as in the case of the

* *Whirlwinds and Dust-Storms of India.* An Investigation into the Law of Wind and Revolving Storms at Sea. With an Addendum containing practical Hints on sanitary Measures required for the European Soldier in India. Illustrated by numerous Diagrams and Sketches from Nature, and a Wind Card for the use of Sailors. By P. F. H. Baddeley, Surgeon, Bengal Army, Retired List. (London: Bell & Daldy, 186, Fleet Street.)

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water-spout and dust whirlwind, which are familiar examples of their effects when moving over water, or a dry sandy soil: but, during a storm, when the whole atmosphere may be filled with dust or aqueous vapour, no marked indication of their existence is perceptible." Dr. Baddeley came to the conclusion in 1847 that dust storms were electrical in their origin, from the fact that during their prevalence, "the atmosphere is so highly charged with electricity that a constant succession of sparks would be given off from an insulated wire for hours together;" and in connection with this point, we have no doubt that many of our readers in India, and those who have been there will recollect the crackling sound that usually accompanied the combing of their hair, which had become electrical after dust-storms. The author therefore concludes that dust-storms probably emanate from the higher regions of the atmosphere, "where a stratum of electro-magnetic beams or spirals may exist, whence, under certain circumstances, they are diverted downwards to the earth, and become the exciting cause of wind in storms, of gusts or squalls, and of wind in general."

The above is but a very brief account of Dr. Baddeley's theory, which he has minutely explained and illustrated so as to be intelligible to the ordinary reader. Taking his electro-magnetic spiral column as a key to the whole system, he considers a diminutive whirlwind to be a miniature representation of a cyclone, with its calm centre devoid of wind, and its tangent currents blowing all around it. Upon one occasion the author followed a dust whirlwind for more than a mile, and at length succeeded in penetrating its centre, in which he remained for a considerable time, in the midst of a calm, while around him the winds were blowing in every direction. We must leave it to the reader by a reference to the work to follow out the points of analogy between the two, which, however, we may state, appear to us to resemble one another very closely.

Dr. Baddeley's book embraces other papers, besides those noticed in the title-page, upon the formation of hailstones, aerolites, and other subjects, as well as a meteorological journal upon which his theory is founded. The suggestions relative to the sanitary condition of European soldiers in India are generally of considerable value, but we are happy to say that some of them have already been carried into effect, while others are now in course of being adopted. The plates and diagrams are well executed, and render many matters of detail, which would otherwise be obscure, perfectly comprehensible. A table of contents and an index, in which the work is wanting, would considerably add to its usefulness, and save not a little unnecessary trouble to the reader. With that exception, we have for Dr. Baddeley's book nothing but praise.

MEDALS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.*

The author of "Curiosities of War" is trying a new experiment in military literature in the publication before us. This publication is, as its name implies, a general history of the medals of the British Army, and the circumstances under which they were gained.

When Mr. Carter first announced his intention, the enterprise appeared to us somewhat hazardous. The very grandeur of the subject makes it an unwieldy one, but delicate withal; and while curious to see how Mr. Carter would acquit himself, we were not, we must confess, over sanguine about his success. The part (No. IV.) which now lies before us, and those which have preceded it, seem, however, to re-assure us on these points in a very satisfactory, practical manner; and by the exercise of some skill and discrimination in the selection of his materials, Mr. Carter is month by month building up a volume which promises, when completed, to prove a valuable addition to our military library.

The work which, as we have indicated, is being published in monthly parts, will consist, the author tells us, of three sections, of about five parts each. The first section, containing the "Crimean Campaign," will be followed by the two remaining portions; "the one comprising the services enumerated in the General Orders of the 1st of June, 1847, and the 12th of February, 1850, from the campaign in Egypt, in 1801, to the battle of Waterloo." This part will very appropriately be dedicated to the late Duke of Richmond. The concluding section will contain the campaigns in India, China, &c.

Each part contains an excellent coloured fac-simile illustration of some particular ribbon and medal, and about thirty pages of letter-press, giving a brief sketch of the principal operations in the campaigns in question, a description of the different medals, and a list of those officers and men to whom they have been awarded, with "notices of regimental and individual acts of heroism." The work will have a peculiar interest for the soldier; and if Mr. Carter completes his undertaking as well as he has commenced it, he may feel sure that his industry will not be thrown away. The illustrations are particularly well done; and we may say of the execution of the work generally that it is worthy of the subject.

* *Medals of the British Army, and How they were Won.* By Thomas Carter, Author of "Curiosities of War" and "Military Studies." First Section—Crimean Campaign. Dedicated by permission to Major-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's Forces. (London: Groombridge & Sons.)

PARIS.

[From our own Correspondent.]

A few months ago there appeared, from the pen of Prince Charles of Prussia, a *brochure*, entitled, "How to Fight the French." Its pages were not overflowing with bombast, but merely contained the opinions of a man who, having well studied his subject, was anxious to see carried out in the Prussian army very considerable reforms. The Prussian government, whose discipline bordered on the ridiculous, have lately determined to allow fuller play to the genius of their soldiers, well assured that hampering the instinct was a losing game. In the *brochure* alluded to, the same system is strongly recommended, and, its adoption, the writer urges, would place the German on an equal footing with the Gaul, whose success in war is more to be attributed to individual talent, than to the talent with which he is led. An anonymous reply to this pamphlet has just been issued from the busy press of M. Dentu, with the title, "Why the Art of Fighting the French is not the Way to beat them." The style of this reply, if reply it can be called, is not very brilliant; it, nevertheless, contains several remarks worthy of notice, and it also attacks two French systems—the system of the staff and the system of attacking in column, now that artillery has been so greatly improved. Prince Frederick remarks that everything is left to the generals, who, in their turn, leave everything to the intelligence of the soldier. "In our eyes," he continues, "nothing could be poorer than their manœuvres, which provoke among the French neither praise nor blame. The chief who has just commanded, no matter how unintelligent he has shown himself, retires with the naïve idea of his own infallibility." The French writer in reply to this does not undertake the defence of the Emperor, but strikes off into an eulogium of the military schools; and, indeed, in another part of this *brochure*, when alluding to the tactics in Italy, he states, of course with regret, that many officers were of the same opinion as Prince Frederick with regard to the manner in which the late campaign was conducted.

Upon the grand principle in question both Prince Frederick and the Frenchman agree. *L'idée Napoléonienne*, says the latter, is not to shackle the instinct of the soldier, but to direct it. "The evil," adds he, "which attaches to all our military theories, is that of multiplying movements without indicating for what purpose they are intended. Thus, an officer is instructed to form his company in such and such a manner, but he is seldom told the reason of such formation. . . . . .It often happens that troops are ordered to charge in a wrong formation; for instance, columns against artillery, or in line, when they should charge in masses. In the first case, the instinct of our soldiers leads them to disband and throw themselves at once on the enemy's flank, and, in the second, to mass themselves in order to break his formation. However, the officer imbued with what he has learned in a camp, naturally hesitates between his inspiration and *leserrements* of theory. The least hesitation in such a case is fatal. The officer carried away by the dash of his troops, instead of leading, is borne along with them, and finds himself reduced merely to fight. Instead of that, if the exercises of peace taught him to foresee the eventualities of war, far from awaiting an impulsion he would give one, and then the disorder being organised, would only exist in appearance. Whence comes the superiority in our campaign of those officers commonly called 'Africans?' From the pious care which they take to deposit in passing all their theories at the bottom of the Mediterranean. Thus, left to the resources of their own intelligence, they depend upon that intelligence, and always carrying with them the veritable instinct of the soldier, it naturally happens that where other officers who have not seen service, hesitate, their decision is at once taken. Prince Frederick asks himself the following question:—"What will be the fate of Prussia in a war with France?" and he answers it very satisfactorily for himself thus:—"We can conquer, and we shall certainly conquer, if we can throw off in time of war the routine of the parade ground, and change our system of tirailleurs." The French writer remarks that it is not sufficient to know what to do, and that nothing will change the nature of the Prussians—that art may for a time supersede nature, but that it never can be brought to such perfection as to meet sudden emergencies—that nothing will prevent the German from firing on the enemy instead of charging without hesitation—and, in fact, that no amount of teaching will make him, like the Frenchman, an instinctive soldier.

The French *brochure* terminates thus:—"At the end of the Crimean campaign the English, copying our *tactique*, perfected it to a remarkable degree. On parade their soldiers ran incomparably better than ours, overcame obstacles, and surpassed us in all bodily exercises; but once in presence of the enemy, every obstacle which they could not overcome in a proper manner checked them, because it never occurred to them to turn it. We have not yet had the pleasure of seeing the Prussians at work, but, to judge from appearances, we may be allowed to suppose that they resemble more the English than the French."

The *Progrès de Lyon* states that the reports of the marshals on the army of reserve have within the last few days reached government; and adds that this question, which has long occupied the first military authorities, and on which General Preval, Marshal Duc de Bellune, General Oudinot, and many others have written, is about to receive a solution which will enable the army to be augmented in time of war, and reduced in time of peace.

Le Moniteur de la Flotte thus pronounces on the Armstrong gun:—"Most of our journals have reproduced passages of a correspondence from China, published by the *Times*, on the subject of the Armstrong gun. The correspondent of the English journal after having spoken of the excellence of our matériel, and praised and spoken in high terms of the valour of our officers, thus expresses himself:—'It is not their fault if the Armstrong gun carries better, is lighter, of longer range, and more destructive;' and—'the Armstrong gun is evidently the best arm that has ever been employed in war.' Public opinion might busy itself with these assertions to which we think it our duty to reply. When the attention of Europe was awakened by the superiority which our guns exhibited in Italy and Kabylia, every power desired to have its 'canon rayé.' In the general movement England was not behind-hand, but gave birth to the Armstrong. The commission of officers appointed to report upon it, reported in its favour. This gun was adopted by the English Government, and is now making the campaign of China."

A minute description of the gun and its projectiles follows, and then M. Haridon gives us his opinion of the relative merits of the French and English pieces. "We cannot but admire this system as an invention, but it appears to us of a construction and so difficult to employ as to be little fitted for an engine of war. The Armstrong gun, besides a host of complications, has to be cleaned after every ten shots on account of the lead melting and remaining in the grooves. The canon rayé offers none of the objections applicable to the English piece. It seldom requires to be cleaned, and when it does it is cleaned without difficulty. At Solferino several guns fired as many as 300 rounds without being touched. With regard to range and accuracy, all the letters which we receive from China are unanimous in establishing an equality, if not a superiority in favour of the French gun. At Chalons the following results were given by our canon rayé. A wooden construction, 50 metres wide and 75 metres long, representing the ground covered by a battalion in columns of companies, was erected, and a canon rayé was brought to bear upon it. At between 1800 and 2000 metres in 150 rounds, 120, and 110 frequently struck the object. At 2500 the projectile buried itself. At 1800 it ricocheted, making a bound of 900 metres. At 2700 and at 3000 the results differed little from those which we have already given. The English projectile is more powerful than ours. In effect it weighs 11½ lb., ours only 8 lb."

Another grave fault which M. Haridon finds with the Armstrong is its weight, and the weight of the caisson and carriage, and he asks if in modern warfare, where so much should be sacrificed to lightness and mobility, a powerful projectile sufficiently compensates for other drawbacks. "We have now been able to judge of the two systems at the taking of Peiho. The artillery were in front. Ours, commanded by Colonel De Bentzman, opened fire at 1800 metres, and continued advancing by demi-battery. This manœuvre demands a certain regularity of execution. Each demi-battery in its turn leaves its fire, and advances. To execute this manœuvre well, there should not be too many obstacles in the way, or at least be light enough not to be stopped. From all the accounts we have received, it appears that this movement was operated without great difficulty. Our pieces were drawn by four Japan ponies, which, notwithstanding the great difficulties of the ground, were sufficient for every purpose. Our men, as the *Times'* correspondent said, were up to their ankles in water. It was, however, different with the Armstrong guns, which, although drawn by eight large horses, could only be pulled out of the mud with the aid of ropes attached to them. The English projectile is more powerful than ours, but this advantage is more than balanced by the lightness and mobility of our material, which thus answers one of the most important conditions required from artillery during a campaign. The canon rayé in the actual state of science answers every purpose to be wished for in a cannon intended for campaigning, and at present it has a real superiority over every other known gun."

The Minister of Marine has given orders for an iron-cased frigate, and two steam transports of 400 horse-power, to be placed on the stocks at Rochefort. The Algesiras, Rear-Admiral Paris, and La Gloire, having on board Rear-Admiral Lacapelle, sailed on Sunday on a trial trip, which is to last five days. It is proposed to divide the coast of France into two grand commands under two admirals—one command being for the Ocean, the other for the Mediterranean. The *Toulonnais* states that Rear-Admiral Labrousse has been appointed Inspector-General of Machinery for the fleet. This officer will visit all the steamers afloat in the harbours of France, no matter what their dimensions, and will be empowered to order such changes or modifications as he deems fit.

The *Constitutionnel*, but yesterday, whilst it admitted the formation of a 4th battalion of reserve for each regiment, maintained that it would be a mere matter of form, involving no increase to the army. Now, the fact is, that it will increase the army by 80,000 men. Moreover, the 20 battalions of chasseurs à pied are to be raised to 30, and each battalion from 800 to 1000 men. Despite the assertion of the same official journal, these "modifications," will make a very considerable addition to the army. The Emperor has sent forth his fiat from amongst the pheasants at Compiègne, that these matters of form shall be adjusted before the meeting of the Corps Legislatif.

P.S. It may perhaps also interest you to know that there are to be great alterations in the *intendance* of the army. The military tailors and shoemakers attached to each regiment are also to be suppressed, and the troops are to be soled, heeled, repaired, and mended by private contract.

The Late Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B.—The following letter has been addressed, by an order of the Portuguese Government, to the only daughter of the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier. It will show the high esteem entertained for the memory of the gallant deceased by His Majesty the King of Portugal:—"London, November 23. Madam,—His Majesty the King of Portugal, my august Sovereign, has ordered me to express to you, in his Royal name, the profound grief which His Majesty felt at the news of the decease of the illustrious and brave Admiral Sir Charles Napier, Count of Cape St. Vincent. His Most Faithful Majesty, wishing, moreover, to give a public and extraordinary testimony of the high consideration in which he held the important services rendered to the cause of the legitimate throne and of the constitutional institutions of Portugal by the said brave Admiral, Count of Cape St. Vincent, had ordered the Portuguese Royal Navy to go into mourning for three days. I request you will please to communicate these determinations of His Most Faithful Majesty to the whole of your family, and you may also publish them if you think proper. Having fulfilled the orders of my Royal Sovereign, permit me, madam, to avail myself of this opportunity to repeat the expression of my grief, and the assurance of the respectful consideration, with which I have the honour to be, madam, your most obedient humble servant, — Lavradio."

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INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN ITALY.

[From Our Own Correspondent].

Naples, 24th November.—The future of Naples, though she descend from a capital to a provincial city, promises fairly. Already the whole kingdom, if not actually doing much towards reform is, at all events, sentient of a new life, and ready to move in obedience to the will of a paternal Government. The King has been setting a good example, by granting from his private purse the sum of 200,000 francs, for the purpose of educating the poor as well as in other ways benefiting them. In furtherance of this object, a decree has appeared which announces that four evening schools for the instruction of the adult of the poorer classes will be opened in January next, wherein this portion of the population, so long neglected, will be gratuitously taught reading, writing, arithmetic, &c., as well as their civil and religious duties. And for the support of these, 40,000 francs are allotted from the above-named sum. Asylums for the poor and a savings bank have also been established by decree; and these are the principal of the administrative acts of Government. The news from Gaeta did not, during the week, present to the volatile people of Naples half the attraction afforded by the fact that fine weather had at last permitted the coming off of the illumination. The generals and battles had been "coming off," in another sense, from the triumphal arches, owing to the torrents of rain that had fallen since the transparencies were put up. At length, on Monday and Tuesday, the fine weather permitted a successful attempt, the lamps were lighted, the fireworks went off all right, and the minds of all must have been very considerably relieved. But after the fullest allowance for all the unfavourable circumstances, the late illumination could not be compared with that which greeted the arrival of Garibaldi, either in brilliancy or universality. The popularity of Garibaldi is as great as ever at Naples, and the papers are all advocating the presentation of a national gift to the common benefactor. The origin of this highly creditable suggestion is due to Genoa, where a committee has been already formed and measures taken for carrying it out. The great difficulty, in my opinion, will be in inducing Garibaldi to accept of any present of value. The only decoration he consents to wear is the Star to be presented by the survivors of the original expedition that landed at Marsala, and a deputation of six officers will leave Naples for Caprera almost immediately to wait upon their victorious leader and present him with the gifts they have prepared. The King, meanwhile, has been visiting the jails, poor's houses, &c., thus evidencing a regard for the welfare of the less fortunate of his new subjects. The review of troops and National Guards by the King, fixed for Monday, was, through uncertainty of weather, put off till the following day, and fortunate it was, as nothing could be finer than the weather was on Tuesday. The sun shone brightly, the sky was clear, and the air milder than usual, so that one-half of Naples was able to repair to the scene of the review, and the other half to crowd the balconies and streets. The King, followed by a numerous and brilliant staff, all well mounted, left the Royal Palace at about 10 a.m., passing through the Strada Toledo, Strada Costantinopoli and Foria, was accompanied by a multitude composed of townspeople as well as peasants, all of whom had been on the watch for the state of the procession. The King reached the review-ground at 11 a.m., and was enthusiastically received by the troops and National Guards who had already preceded him thither. The National Guards, who were drawn up four deep, being twelve battalions strong, stretched across the whole length of the plain, and looked remarkably well. The King rode along their line, and expressed much pleasure at the soldier-like appearance of this force, notwithstanding the short time it has been embodied. He then reviewed the troops of his own army, and having by the time this was completed reached the boundary of the plain, he took up a position there, and remained whilst the troops and guards defiled before him. Meantime, the Strada Toledo presented a gayer appearance than ever in expectation of the return of Victor Emmanuel, and every banner, handkerchiefs, and even silk bed-covers, as well as bright-coloured hearthrugs, were displayed from all the balconies on either side. To the disappointment of a great many, however, the King entered the city by a different route, and so gave others of his subjects an opportunity of seeing him, a condescension that the papers already begin to complain of his being chary of. It has been determined to increase the national army by 24 new regiments of Infantry, so as to raise the whole number to 80, exclusive of the new regiments of Grenadiers. The 27 battalions of Bersaglieri are to be raised to 60. The 2 regiments of Sappers to be raised to 4. The Corps of Royal Carabineers will be raised to 12 regiments, forming altogether about 24,000 men. The Cavalry is to be augmented to 30 regiments, and the Artillery to 16. As soon as the proclamation of the King has been made in Naples and Sicily the Marches and Umbria, there will be a simultaneous levy of men made in all four regions, and in the last mentioned three levies are spoken of.

Palermo is declared to be in readiness to receive the King, the garlands, triumphal arches, banners, &c., have all been prepared, and are described as very magnificent. Palermo has always been noted for its illuminations, fireworks, and such like, and much is in consequence expected from it. Liberty of conscience has already dawned upon Sicily, as may be seen by the following extracts from the official journal of the 16th inst., publishing a decree declaring "The Royal authorisation to the Bull Etsi-pastoralis of Benedict XIV. to be nul and void, and that it ceases to be in force (avere vigore) in Sicily. The Greco-Albanesi, who have distinguished themselves in the Island in every contest against tyranny, will enjoy every liberty for the full exercise of divine worship after the orthodox Eastern ritual." The Greek Church will, in consequence of this decree, be in a much better position than it has ever been before—a freedom it never would have enjoyed under Bourbon sway. Victor Emmanuel gave a splendid dinner on Wednesday evening to some sixty distinguished guests, amongst whom were the heads of the different departments of the Government. A British Flag Captain (the Admiral had the honour of being invited, but was prevented by indisposition from being present), and the senior American naval officer, Captain Palmer, were among one of the guests. The King was most courteous and affable to all, and did the honours of host in a manner worthy of him, and without any of the stiffness and reserve supposed to be inseparable from Royal banquets.

The news from Gaeta still reports the struggle as continuing, but, of course, becoming more desperate on the Bourbon side. On Tuesday last a number of the troops, no longer able to support their hard lot, laid down their arms, and were subsequently sent to Naples. All the heights around Gaeta are occupied by Piedmontese troops, and every communication has been interrupted. As far as the land is concerned, supplies are at an end. The French squadron, consisting of the Bretagne (Flag-ship), Alexandre, Redoubtable, S. Louis, Imperial and Prony, is still at Gaeta, as are also two Spanish ships. It is said that the valuable property of the Royal family is being daily embarked on board the last-mentioned; these, with a Prussian man-of-war, form the whole neutral naval force. A report reached Naples, on Thursday evening, to the effect that the King Francis had burst a bloodvessel, and that a doctor was sent for to Naples in consequence; the fact, however, that the Mouette, French dispatch boat, came in yesterday morning from Gaeta, and knows nothing of the king's illness, tends to throw great doubt upon the report. According to the Mouette's account, the queen-mother has left Gaeta, but the young queen is still there. The bombardment is not expected to commence sooner than eight days hence. The private Secretary (Signore Beusc) of the Minister of War leaves Naples to-day at 2 p.m. for Palermo, to announce the proximation of the King's arrival. Operatives are busily employed in removing the decorations, triumphal arches, &c., which, however ornamental, are now a great obstruction in the thoroughfares.

The British Volunteers are pretty much "in statu quo;" they are still at Caserta, and number including sick some 580, so that there is still a goodly show as far as numbers go. What the Italian government intends to do with them has not been made public as yet; meanwhile the officers are well satisfied with the pay they receive, and I am not aware of any just cause of complaint on the part of the men. The internal state of the corps is pretty much as reported in my last letter, and seven officers have been put under arrest: it is said they are the seven seniors of those officers who signed the letter calling on Colonel Peard to resign the command. In addition to these, Major Styles is again under arrest for trial before a military tribunal (Sardinian). His reputed offence is, his having assembled all the sergeants of the corps and endeavoured to induce them to form an independent corps of some three hundred men, who choosing their own officers, would then be in a good position to treat with the Italian War Minister as to their future services and destination. If the report be true, I am inclined to think he will meet with rather severe punishment for what will be regarded as a very grave offence in the eyes of a military tribunal. It is said Major Smelt is to be raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and his cards have not been the easiest to play since his appointment; he has been virtually the commanding officer of the volunteers for some time past, as Colonel Peard has not been at Caserta for a long time; it is said the latter would have resigned the command ere this, but for the receipt of what he considered a mutinous letter from his officers requiring him to do so. A chaplain to the corps is now here, whose presence is a great boon to the sick, as well as to the others; but I do not think the appointment of Mr. Hirsch, the gentleman in question, is permanent. The ladies of Naples having now completed the regimental colours they worked for the British volunteers, they are to be presented next week, and I shall duly report it. Colonel Dowling, an Englishman, who was in command of the field artillery of Garibaldi, and who has constantly done such good service, has been made a colonel in the Sardinian army, and been presented with two orders by the King of Italy; one is said to have been taken from the King's own breast by his Majesty, and pinned by his own hands upon the breast of Colonel Dowling. All who know the gallant colonel are pleased to hear of his good fortune, as he is a brave, unassuming fine fellow, and one of the good specimens of Englishmen who, like Colonel Dunn, Major Windham, Lieutenant Walker, and others, have served the Italian cause through good repute and ill repute, and will all, I hope, be justly rewarded. The swashbuckler gentlemen, I am happy to say, have disappeared, or which is nearly the same, if seen in the cafés, are in plain clothes. Lord Seymour has thrown over Captain Sarsfield, and has let the corps.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

The following is a consecutive detail of the events in China, from the departure of the previous mail up to the dispatch of that which reached London this week. We add two dispatches from Sir J. Hope Grant, as well as the official list of casualties on the two occasions on which our troops encountered the enemy. In our last we reported the capture of the Peiho forts, and that the Chinese appeared willing to treat with the Allied Ministers at Tien-tsin. It appears now that although the Chinese Commissioner Kweiliang, duly accepting all our terms, agreed to sign a convention, he declared on the expiration of the stipulated period of 14 days that sufficient powers had not been intrusted to him to warrant his entering upon such a step. On this being known, a portion of the allied armies was ordered to march up, and they accordingly began their march on the 9th ult. Shortly after leaving Tien-tsin the Chinese again made professions of peace, and evinced such a hearty desire to come to terms that Lord Elgin dispatched Messrs. Parkes and Wade to Tangchow to meet certain commissioners who had been appointed to treat with them at that place. These gentlemen returned stating that all was right, and that it had been agreed that the allied troops should advance within four miles of Tangchow, while Lord Elgin with an escort should enter the town and there sign a convention. On the 17th ult. Mr. Parkes returned again under a flag of truce to Tangchow to make the necessary final arrangements and on this occasion was accompanied by three officers, and Messrs. Loch (Lord Elgin's Secretary), Bowlby (the *Times* Correspondent), and De Norman, also an escort of 17 sowars and four of the King's Dragoon Guards. The vanguard of the allies, according to the terms of the agreement followed on the 18th ult., but on arriving at the appointed halting-place found a body of 30,000 Tartars occupying a position about four miles in extent drawn up to oppose their further progress. Mr. Parkes with his escort had in the meanwhile proceeded to Tangchow, and after having been greeted courteously by the commissioners and had their demands acceded to they took their departure for their own camp. Much to their surprise, the whole Tartar army was found to have been drawn up so as to completely cut off their retreat. Mr. Parkes returned to seek redress from the commissioners for the violation of the flag of truce, leaving only Colonel Walker and the four Dragoon Guards in the lines of the enemy to await his return. For a short space of time the Tartars evinced great civility to Colonel Walker and his men, but on their growing more insolent every moment the Colonel gave orders to his men to make their escape; they accordingly charged right through the enemy, and, though exposed to a heavy fire, managed to do so, one being wounded, and Mr. Thompson being hit by a spear. On the 18th the allied forces, amounting to about 4200 men and 21 guns, attacked the Tartar forces, and after a two hours' fight succeeded in driving them away with a loss of 600 to 700 killed and 75 guns. The loss on the part of the Allies amounted to 19 wounded. On the 21st the latter, strengthened by an addition of 2000 French and 12 guns, advanced two miles beyond Tangchow, and came upon a greater force of Tartars about nine miles from Pekin. A battle took place in the morning; camp after camp was taken from the enemy, until at last they retired with a loss of 33 guns and 1200 killed. The English loss was two killed and 29 wounded. On the 22nd the allied forces were encamped about six or seven miles from Pekin, and were only awaiting the arrival of the heavy guns to breach the walls. A flag of truce had been sent in, but Lord Elgin refused to entertain any proposals until the prisoners had been delivered up. A communication had been received from Mr. Parkes, stating that himself and his brother captives—consisting of Messrs. De Norman, Loch, Bowlby, Anderson, Captain Brabazon, with two French officers, six French soldiers, and 17 sowars—had been well treated, and were lodged at Pekin.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Headquarters, Chang-tsai-wan, Sept. 20, 1860.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that I left Tien-tsin on the 9th inst., with 700 infantry, 600 cavalry, and two batteries of artillery; 3000 French troops followed, one march behind me; and two days later Sir John Michel marched, with a regiment of cavalry, a 9-pounder battery, and the 2nd Infantry Brigade.

On the 13th instant I reached Hooseiwoo, 40 miles from Tien-tsin, and as several letters had been received by Lord Elgin from some fresh commissioners of high rank, I halted whilst Messrs. Parkes and Wade went on to meet them at Tangchow, 25 miles distant. On the 15th these gentlemen returned, having made satisfactory arrangements with the Chinese commissioners, by which it was agreed that the allied forces should halt at Chang-tsai-wan, five miles short of Tangchow, to which place the ambassadors should advance with an escort, and sign the convention. On the 16th Sir J. Michel's force arrived, and on the 17th, we encamped at Matow, five miles short of Chang-tsai-wan. The forces consisted of Lieutenant-Colonel Barry's Armstrong battery, Captain Desborough's 9-pounders, Captain Stirling's 6-pounder battery, the cavalry brigade, and the 2nd and 4th infantry brigades; and 1200 French, with a light battery. From the above, however, three 6-pounders and the 60th Rifles had been left at Hooseiwoo, to hold that place, where I have a depot.

Mr. Parkes rode on to Tangchow to arrange matters for Lord Elgin's reception, and to make sure of the agreement as to our advance, that a collision might not take place by inadvertence, it having been settled that the Chinese army should fall back upon Chang-tsai-wan. Mr. Parkes was accompanied by an escort of Fane's Horse, under Lieutenant Anderson, and by Mr. Loch, private secretary to Lord Elgin. On my part I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, A.Q.M.G., to fix the site of our camp with the Chinese authorities, and the D.A.C. G. Thompson to receive the promised supplies for the force.

At daybreak on the 18th I marched, and after going about four miles, I came in sight of a very large force of Chinese, both cavalry and infantry. Whilst halting to form up my force, Mr. Loch galloped in with three sowars, and informed me that, on going into Tangchow, the previous day, they had found everything quiet on the road; the commissioners had agreed to all Mr. Parkes' arrangements; and that, accordingly, leaving Lieutenant Anderson and his sowars at Tangchow, Messrs. Parkes, Loch, Thompson, and Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, with five men of the King's Dragoon Guards had come out to meet us, and show us our camping ground, which was a mile and a half south of Chang-tsai-wan.

On arrival at that spot, however, they found it occupied by a large Chinese army, whilst batteries had been hastily thrown up and armed, so as to flank the proposed site of our camp. From the commanding officer Mr. Parkes could obtain no satisfaction, so he started back to Tangchow with an orderly of the King's Dragoon Guards, to see the High Commissioner and ask the reason of this move. Mr. Loch came on to tell me of this, and Colonel Walker and Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General Thompson remained on the ground with four men of the King's Dragoon Guards and one sowar, where they were to await Mr. Parkes' return.

It was only now that I learnt that Mr. De Norman, Attaché to Her Majesty's Legation, and Mr Bowlby, correspondent of the *Times* newspaper, had gone to Tangchow with Mr. Parkes and remained there with Lieut. Anderson.

Mr. Loch volunteered to return with any orders, and Captain Brabazon, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, R.A., volunteered to accompany him.

They accordingly started under a flag of truce, for Tangchow, with my orders for Mr. Parkes and the whole party to return at once to head-quarters.

Meanwhile the Chinese cavalry advanced in great numbers on both flanks, and their infantry poured down on our right front, which was enclosed ground and carefully entrenched. I was extremely anxious not to engage, for fear of compromising our officers, who were in their lines. I therefore covered both my flanks with cavalry and ordered the baggage to be hastened on, and massed on a village in our rear, where it could be defended by a small force. This latter operation

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occupied nearly two hours, during which time the enemy's cavalry had almost entirely surrounded our forces. Sufficient time had elapsed for all of our party to return from Tang-chow, and I became anxious for their safety, when suddenly a commotion appeared in the enemy's line. The guns and matchlock men in their centre opened fire, and Colonel Walker's party dashed out of the midst of their ranks. Colonel Walker reported that, whilst waiting for Mr. Parkes, a French officer joined him, who was suddenly set upon and cut down by a Chinese soldier, and, on his riding up to prevent his being murdered, his own sword was snatched from his scabbard, and some men tried to throw him off his horse. Seeing that it was a deliberate attempt to assassinate the whole of them, Colonel Walker set spurs to his horse and galloped out with his party under the fire of the Chinese line. One of his men was wounded, and one horse; Mr. Thompson received a spear thrust in his back, but they fortunately managed to reach our lines, their wounds not being severe. It was now useless to wait longer, and the attack was immediately formed. General de Montauban advanced to turn their left, and with him I sent a squadron of Fane's Horse, under Lieutenant Cattley. On the centre the 9-pounder battery opened, supported by a squadron of King's Dragoon Guards, and part of the 99th Regiment advanced up the road.

The Armstrong battery with the 15th Punjaub Infantry took ground to the left, whilst Sir John Michel, with the 1st Sikh Cavalry, three 6-pounder guns, and the 2nd (Queen's), made a wide flank movement on the extreme left, so as to turn the right of the enemy.

The action commenced simultaneously on all points, and it was now apparent that the Chinese had carefully prepared a very treacherous reception for our forces. An entrenchment, skilfully concealed by natural obstacles, extended on our right and left for several miles, and was armed with numerous guns.

Their cavalry hovered in large masses on our entire left flank, so that Sir J. Michel was unable to perform the flank movement that had been intended until the 1st Sikh Cavalry had, by a brilliant charge, discomfited the Tartar Horse, and his force, advancing, had driven them back for some miles. Finding his position to be such, I caused the Armstrong battery and the 15th Punjaub Infanty to take ground still more to the left, and with them I turned the right of the enemy's entrenchment, who thereupon fled with considerable precipitancy. I then sent the Armstrong guns and the reserve cavalry to join Sir J. Michel, who, after making a circuit of six or seven miles, joined me in front of Chang-tsai-wan at a later hour. Meanwhile the French had turned the left by a very extended sweep, and were advancing steadily up, capturing many guns, whilst the 99th, with the 9-pound battery, joined me in the centre of the enemy's position. The 15th Punjaub Infantry pushing on with much spirit, captured several guns in the act of retiring, and eventually advanced through Chang-tsai-wan, taking several large camps on the outside. Here my force halted. The French being much exhausted by their extensive movement, had halted on the Chinese position.

The enormous extent of country covered by the enemy, who showed more than 20,000 men, did not permit me to use my force with as good effect as I might have done, as it was too small to allow of its being scattered. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 600 killed, whilst 75 guns fell into our hands.

The French force encountered chiefly infantry, who, on being driven back, were charged most gallantly by Lieutenant Cattley's squadron, of whose conduct General de Montauban has written to me in the very highest terms.

The conduct of the rest of the troops was also most excellent; and I would more particularly mention the 15th Punjaub Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Randall, who, under my personal observation, advanced with great steadiness, and kept their position to the front throughout the day.

Mr. Wade went yesterday to Tangchow to try and gather tidings of Mr. Parkes' party, but the prefect denied all knowledge concerning them. A Chinaman, however, was brought in to-day, who states that he heard that upwards of twenty foreigners went after the fight to Pekin. If this is true, we have every reason to hope for their ultimate safety.

I was compelled to leave a good force at Tien-tsin, lest the sudden withdrawal of so many troops should allow a disturbance to arise there. This in effect took place, but being judiciously met by Sir R. Napier, everything is again quiet there, and I have directed that officer to join me with two regiments of infantry, leaving two and a half regiments with two batteries of artillery, under Brigadier Staveley, at Tien-tsin.—I have, &c., (Signed) J. HOPE GRANT,
Lieutenant-General, Commander of the Forces.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War, &c.

Head-quarters, Camp near Tangchow, Sept. 22, 1860.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that after the action of the 18th instant I remained in Chang-tsai-wan for two days, during which time the 1500 French troops left at Hooseiwoo joined us, and some convoys arrived in camp, together with intelligence of a flotilla of junks coming up the Peiho with further supplies. From reconnoissances on the 19th and 20th we had ascertained that the Chinese army was encamped in very large numbers about four miles off, on the road between Tangchow and Pekin, and on both sides of the canal which runs from the Peiho to the latter city.

At daybreak on the 21st I marched from Chang-tsai-wan, and parking the baggage in a village two miles in front, I was there joined by the French, who advanced on the right. Soon after passing Tangchow the French troops got under fire of the Chinese works thrown up to protect a fine bridge crossing the canal, and on the Imperial high road to Pekin. At this point the enemy's infantry appeared in considerable force. On the left the Tartar cavalry showed in large masses, and advanced rapidly until within 200 yards of our guns, which, hastily unlimbering, drove them off with a fire of canister, assisted by skirmishers thrown forward from the 2nd (Queen's). The Cavalry Brigade, which I had kept échelonned away on the left to guard that flank, was now moving up, and the enemy's cavalry driven away from the right by our fire, hung in large masses on our left front, affording an excellent opportunity for our cavalry to charge, which they promptly seized, the King's Dragoon Guards, under Lieut.-Colonel Sayer, in particular, inflicting a very heavy loss on the enemy. On the left Fane's Horse charged a similar body with great gallantry, whilst the 1st Sikh Cavalry, under Major Probyn, supporting Fane's Horse, effectually turned the right of the Chinese army.

The enemy, though defeated on the spot, yet still remained in front, in clouds of horsemen, who, though constantly retiring from the advance of any party of our cavalry, however small, never allowed more than 1000 yards to intervene between us, and showed a steady and threatening front. At this time I had with me the cavalry, the 4th infantry brigade, and three Armstrong guns; the rest of the artillery, with the 2nd brigade, having been left in the centre, with directions to feel the French left. With the three Armstrong guns, under Captain Rowley, we fired occasional single shots on their thickest masses. These shots, fired singly, at slow intervals, served admirably to illustrate the good qualities of the Armstrong gun; not one failed to strike the thick masses of the enemy, at once dispersing them from the spot.

Thus advancing, the cavalry was brought to a check by the fire of a camp, which was taken by the 99th Regiment, under Major Dowbiggin, and which proved to be the head-quarters of some of the imperial princes. This, with several others in the neighbourhood, was burnt by our troops, and the Chinese army retired upon Pekin.

We then rejoined our right, which had kept in line with the French, who had carried the bridge, inflicting much loss on the enemy.

Forty-three guns were taken during the action, and the loss of the Chinese was very severe. On the right and left were their heaviest losses, but all along the centre small groups of dead showed the effect of the artillery fire, which had followed their movements, till they finally retreated. Our loss is two killed and 29 wounded—chiefly slightly.

I should wish most particularly to bring to notice the very excellent service of the King's Dragoon Guards. The country is extremely unfavourable for cavalry at present, partly from the number of ditches, and partly on account of the crops of maise and millet having been recently cut, leaving sharp-pointed stubble, most injurious to horses, and rendering their rapid movement very difficult; their charge was however most effective, and they surmounted these obstacles in a most creditable manner.—I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HOPE GRANT,
Commander of the Forces.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War, &c.

CASUALTIES.

September 18.

WOUNDED.—1st King's Dragoon Guards: Private John Collingwood, gun shot wound left thigh, severely; Trumpeter James Phillips, gun shot wound left leg, slightly. Probyn's Horse: Ressaldar Acoope Sing, arrow wound, slightly; Kote Duffadar Fuze Kan, slightly; Duffadar Pestah Sing, matchlock ball, slightly; Duffadar Sunt Sing, slightly; Sowar Mik Sing, matchlock ball, severely; Sowar Seewund Sing, slightly. Fane's Horse: Kote Duffadar Jowahir Sing, bullet in abdomen, dangerously; Duffadar Surroop Sing, bullet in leg, slightly; Duffadar Duswund A. Sing, bullet in wrist, slightly; Lance Duffadar Sundal Khan, spear wound, head, slightly; Sowar Low Sing, breast, slightly; Sowar Jhunda Sing, bullet wound, arm, severely. 1st Battalion Military Train: Captain W. R. Goodall, contusion of right shoulder by large gingall ball, severely. 15th Punjaub Infantry: Naick Jeewunb Sing, face and neck burnt by explosion of gunpowder, slightly; Sepoy Sawun Sing, struck on chest by round shot, dangerously (since dead); Sepoy Kaser Sing, left fore arm broke by round shot, severely; Sepoy Peshaura Sing, bullet in right thigh; one missing, name not ascertained. Total, 20.

FRED. STEPHENSON, Deputy Adjutant-General.

September, 21.

KILLED.—1st King's Dragoon Guards: Private John Webster. 1st Sikh Cavalry: Sowar Ahmud Khan.

WOUNDED.—1st King's Dragoon Guards: Captain E. Bradbury, severely; Private J. Davis, severely; Private C. Napier, severely; Private H. Pollett, slightly; Private D. Lawance, slightly; Private G. Mason, slightly; Private F. Hughes, slightly; Private H. Duckett, slightly. Fane's Horse: Lieutenant Luard, slightly; Duffadar Purja Sing, slightly; Duffadar Ameer Bey, slightly; Duffadar Khornal Sing, slightly; Sowar Buygorl Khan, slightly; Sowar Dad Mahomed, slightly; Sowar Luchmur Sing, slightly; Sowar Meer Sing, slightly; Sowar Shaik Buthoo, slightly; Sowar Mungloo Sing, severely; Sowar Mauban Khan, slightly; Sowar Utter Chund, slightly; Sowar Umsulla Khan, slightly; Sowar Lookman Khan, slightly. 2nd Queen's: Colour-Sergeant John Roberts, severely. 15th Punjaub Infantry: Lieutenant G. A. A. Baker, slightly; Subadar Kurruck Sing, slightly; Sepoy Narain Sing, dangerously; Sepoy Chundar Sing, severely; Sepoy Sahib Sing, slightly; Bugler Allah Sing, slightly.

Total.—Killed, 2; wounded, 29.

FRED. STEPHENSON, Deputy Adjutant-General.

The colonelcy of the 13th Light Dragoons, vacant by the death of General Lygon, has, as we anticipated in our last number, been filled by the appointment of General Maclean, who for many years served in the regiment. General Beckwith has succeeded General Maclean in the Colonelcy of the 14th Light Dragoons. General Marten gets the Inniskillings.

Of course any attempt to force the entrance of the harbour would involve the enemy in running the gauntlet between the fort on the Spit Sand and Southsea Castle, distant just half a mile from each other, whilst the whole of his passage down the narrow channel, which leads to the mouth of the harbour, must be effected under a perfect storm of shot and shell from the southern portion of the Portsmouth lines, as well as from Point Battery, Block House Fort, Fort Monckton, and such guns both of the Spit Sand Fort and Southsea as bear towards the harbour, and in the very thickest of this fire he would find himself brought up by a chain across the harbour mouth, which had been quietly reposing at the bottom like its more delicate neighbours belonging to the floating bridge, but was hauled up by capstans on each side as soon as he was descried in the offing.—*Once a Week.*

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.—On Monday last a court-martial was held on board the Impregnable, guard ship, at Plymouth, for the trial of Mr. George Samuel Thunder, chief engineer of Her Majesty's ship Hero, for being in a state of inebriety when that ship was leaving Portland Harbour, United States, under steam, on the 20th October last. The following officers composed the court:—Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. (president); Captains A. C. Key (Indus); Lord H. F. Kerr (Impregnable), W. K. Hall, C.B. (Royal Adelaide), E. P. B. Van Donop (Jason), J. Seccombe (Himalaya), E. W. Vansittart (Ariadne), Hon. G. D. Kean (Charybdis); W. Eastlake, Esq., Judge Advocate. The prisoner pleaded Guilty. The prosecutor, Commodore Seymour, was then called upon to state the circumstances under which the charge was preferred. He said—I had occasion to send for Mr. Thunder on the evening of the 20th ult., as the ship was leaving Portland, to speak with him on duty connected with the engines. It was some time before he made his appearance, and when he did he was not sober. I called on Commander Stirling and other officers to witness the state the prisoner was in. The prisoner was then called on for his defence, when he read the following:—"After nearly 20 years' service in Her Majesty's Navy, for which period my certificates show that I have in every ship conducted myself with sobriety, it is with deep regret I now acknowledge myself guilty of inebriety on the evening of the 20th of October. In doing so I beg respectfully to submit to this honourable court the circumstances that caused my being in that state—in the hope that, as I have generally been ever abstemious in my habits, my offence on this unfortunate occasion may not be visited with severity. Having to show hospitality and attention to some of the visitors of Her Majesty's ship Hero, at Portland, I unfortunately took more than I am accustomed to take. It is very little I can take without being affected in my speech and manner, as on that evening. I also beg most respectfully to submit to this honourable court that during my long service, I have performed my duty with zeal and attention; that I have ever been assiduous and untiring to promote and maintain the efficiency of such machinery as I have had charge of. I can only throw myself on the mercy of this honourable court." The prisoner then produced a long list of certificates from the several ships he had served on board, and Captain Key, one of the members of the court, and superintendent of the steam ordinary at Plymouth, with whom the prisoner served on board Her Majesty's ship Amphion in the late war, said he could not speak too highly of the prisoner's character. He had ever known him to conduct himself in a very sober manner, and as a most trustworthy officer, and who kept the engines in excellent order. The court was then cleared, and on its reopening the Judge Advocate read the following as the sentence of the court:—"That the court, after taking into consideration the circumstances under which the offence had been committed, of which the prisoner acknowled himself guilty, and paying due attention to the large number of certificates of high character produced by him, and the high character which he has borne for the long period of his services, does only adjudge him to be severely reprimanded, and to be dismissed from Her Majesty's ship Hero."

A very handsome square Grecian monument, with enriched cap, having polished panels of red granite, with a base and cap of grey Scotch granite finely axed, and surmounted with a trophy, was raised last week upon the crown of the beach at Southsea, near the King's rooms. On the northern panel there is the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Captain Sir William Peel, K.C.B., V.C.; Captain Thomas Grey, R.M.; Mr. M. A. Daniel, midshipman; the seamen and marines of the Shannon Naval Brigade, who fell while employed in the North-west provinces of India during the mutiny A.D. 1857-8. As a tribute to their gallantry, this memorial is erected by the officers and crew of H.M. ship Shannon, 1860." The eastern panel records the casualties:—"Killed in action, 2 officers, 6 seamen, and 2 marines; died of wounds, 9 seamen, 1 marine; died of disease, 2 officers, 70 seamen, 5 marines; wounded, 7 officers, 34 seamen, 5 marines. Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." The western panel records the services:—"The Shannon's naval brigade with six 8-inch guns and four field pieces, left Calcutta for the north-west provinces August 18th, 1857, served at the battle of Kedjiva October 29th, 1857, relief of Lucknow November, 1857, defeat of the Gwalior Contingent December, 1857, battle of Kala Nudde Bridge January, 1858, capture of Lucknow March, 1858, and returned to the Shannon August, 1858." The southern panel states that the trophy is made from a gun captured at Lucknow, and presented to the Shannon's brigade by General Lord Clive, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the army. The trophy, which is of brass, is emblematical of both services, and consists of a pyramid of cannon, muskets, cutlasses, anchors, cables, boathooks, ensigns, and flags, having a base of piled shot and shell, surrounded by a wreath of laurels. The trophy is well executed, and of considerable height; it weighs 5 cwt., 3 qrs., 8 lbs.

The Cambridge University Volunteer Rifles were inspected on Friday by Colonel M'Murdo on Parker's Piece. The battalion mustered 400 strong, in six companies, the left wing being composed entirely of members of Trinity College, St. John's College supplying one of the right wing companies, and the rest of the University the remaining two. The men are, with but few exceptions, taken from the undergraduate members of the University, and this gives the corps a quick, light, and active appearance in all their movements, in which Volunteers are usually deficient. Almost all their movements were performed at the double, and with a steadiness which does credit to their commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Baker, who has bestowed great pains upon them. Colonel M'Murdo remarked upon the great value of the University battalions, as supplying an excellent means of increasing the efficiency of the various corps throughout the country, by sending out annually a number of young men qualified by careful instruction and practice in their ranks to assist in the great national Volunteer force.

De Bernardy's "Index Register" for next of kin, heirs-at-law, legatees, and of unclaimed property, in Great Britain, the Colonies, and on the Continent, from 1754 to 1856, is published by the author at 9, Northumberland Street, Strand.

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Obituary.

The late Lieut.-Colonel Robert Macdonald, C.B., commenced his career in 1797, as ensign in the Strathspey Regiment of Fencible Infantry. On its reduction he entered the Surrey Rangers as lieutenant in 1799, and served in North America. In 1803 he was appointed ensign in the 1st Royals, and in the same year he sailed with the second battalion of that corps for the West Indies, where, as brigade-major to Brigadier-General Nicholson, he was engaged at the siege of Fort Bourbon and capture of Martinique in 1809. In 1812 he joined the 3rd battalion Royal Scots in its retreat from Burgos, and served in the Peninsular campaigns of 1813-14; was engaged at Osma, on the 18th, and the battle of Vittoria, the 21st of June; at the successful assault on the Convent of St. Sebastian, on the 17th of July; and though severely wounded on the 25th of July, at the assault on the town, on the 31st of August he volunteered to the breach in command of two companies of the Royals, ordered in advance of the 1st brigade 5th Division, and was on duty in the town during the conflagration, and present at the surrender of the Castle of St. Sebastian, on the 8th of September. The wound received at St. Sebastian subsequently compelled him to use his left hand in writing. For his conduct at this siege he obtained the rank of Major, on the 21st of September, 1813. He was engaged at the passage of the Bidassoa, on the 7th of October; at the battles of Nivelle, on the 10th of November, and the Nive on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of December, 1813, and in one of the Pyrenean engagements, when a detachment of this regiment found itself in presence of a French battalion, by his presence of mind he induced the latter, who were more numerous than his party, to lay down their arms as prisoners. The gallant officer assisted in repelling the sortie from the citadel of Bayonne on the 14th of April, 1814, and served with the 3rd battalion Royal Scots in the campaign of the Netherlands, 1815. He was present and engaged, on the 16th and 18th of June, at the battles of Quatrebras and Waterloo. At Waterloo, Colonel Campbell, commanding, being wounded early in the afternoon, Major Macdonald took the command of the 3rd battalion. Here, near the close of the action, being exposed upon an eminence rallying his men, he became a mark, and fell wounded by a ball in the hip, and was for a time left for dead, but was ultimately conveyed to Brussels. For these actions he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and received from the Emperor Alexander the order of St. Anne of Russia. After commanding for some time the 35th Foot, the deceased officer, compelled by ill-health, in 1831 reluctantly quitted the Service, receiving in 1849 a war medal, with five clasps.

We regret to announce the death of the Duke of Norfolk, who expired at half-past 11 o'clock on Sunday night at Arundel Castle, after a lingering illness of several months. The lamented nobleman, shortly after leaving Cambridge, entered the Army as cornet in the Blues, and served some years in the regiment.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ADYE—October 23, at Madras, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Adye, C.B., of a daughter.

ANSTRUTHER—November 27, at 24, Onslow Square, the wife of Capt. R. Anstruther, Grenadier Guards, of a son.

BURGESS—November 26, at Mount Albion, Ramsgate, the wife of C. J. Burgess, Esq., 46th Regiment, of a daughter.

CHESTER—November 27, at the "Grange," Belgrave, Leicestershire, the wife of Major Chester, of a daughter.

DENT—November 25, at 14, Leinster Terrace, Hyde Park, the residence of her father, the wife of Captain Thomas Wilkinson Dent, Madras Army, of a son.

EWEN—November 26, at the Depot House, York, the wife of Captain Ewen, of a son.

FITZROY—November 23, at 23, Grosvenor Street, the Lady Fredk. FitzRoy, of a son.

GIBSON—November 24, at the "Hermitage," Wateringl bury, the wife of Capt. Charles Edgar Gibson, of a son.

MANCHESTER—November 23, at 1, Great Stanhope Street, the Duchess of Manchester, of a son.

ROGERS—November 25, at 7, Hanover Terrace, Notting Hill, the wife of Robt. Gordon Rogers, Esq., H.M.'s 5th European Regiment, Bengal Presidency, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DICKINS—ELWES—November 27, at Brighton, by the Rev. Charles Causton, Francis Atherton Dickins, Esq., 31st Bengal Light Infantry, second son of William Dickins, Esq., of Cherington, Warwickshire, to Emily Susan, eldest daughter of the late John Meggott Elwes, Esq., of Bessington, Hants.

GORDON—CASE—November 22, at Sandgate, by the Rev. Adam Gordon, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. J. D'Arcy Preston, George Hamilton Gordon, Captain Royal Engineers, to Blanche Emma Beatrice, youngest daughter of the late John Ashton Case, Esq.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—November 26, at 9, Rutland Square East, Dublin, Thos. J. Atkinson, Esq., M.D., Surgeon 31st Regiment, aged 33.

COOK—November 23, at Stoke Court, Somerset, Henrietta, the wife of Major William Surtees Cook.

DOBSON—November 22, at Bath, suddenly, of apoplexy, Robert Ragueneau Dobson, Esq., formerly Captain 5th Fusiliers, aged 74.

GRANGE—November 27, at the London Hotel, Dover, Leila Marie Elizabeth Temple, the only and beloved child of Henry Grange, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon 47th Regiment, to the inexpressible grief of her bereaved parents and friends; aged 3 years 2 months and 3 days.

MAIRIS—November 25, at Clifton, near Bristol, of apoplectic paralysis, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Major Mairis, formerly of the 78th Highlanders and Carabiniers, aged 67.

RUXTON—November 25, at Winslow Hall, Bucks, Edward Henry Ruxton, third son of Major George Ruxton, of Rahanna, aged 13.

Advertisements.

ANTONIO POLETTI, THE WIZARD FROM ROME, amazes all who behold his extraordinary feats in NATURAL, MECHANICAL, and CHEMICAL MAGIC, combined with MESMERIC PHENOMENA, at the GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT STREET, W., ANTONIO POLETTI appears to-night and every evening at Eight; and, in consequence of the brilliant success of his morning performances, every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three. *** The most original and surprising Exhibition in England. Stalls, 3s.; centre seats, 2s.; back seats, 1s. May be obtained of the principal Musicsellers, and at the Gallery of Illustration from Eleven till Five daily.

CAPTAIN MORTON PRICE AND MISS CATHERINE LUCETTE at the PRINCE OF WALES HALL, REGENT STREET, W., EVERY EVENING, in their NEW MUSICAL MELANGE, and with which they achieved their recent great success in the United States and Canada. Mr. JAMES HICKS, Pianist. Doors open at half-past 7, commencing at a quarter-past 8. Admission 3s., 2s., and 1s.; children in arms, 1l. 1s. Tickets to be had at the Hall from 12 to 4. —CHAS. DUDLEY, General Manager.

CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.—The OFFICE of SECRETARY is now VACANT. Salary £100 per annum. Office hours 11 till 4 daily. Applications in candidates' own writing, with testimonials, to be sent to the office on or before Monday, 10th December. The appointment is one which might suit the circumstances of an officer upon half-pay, to whom it would be an agreeable occupation to devote his time to advancing the interests of an institution so valuable to the army.

JOHN RUSSELL CLIPPERTON, Secretary.
Office, 19, Parliament Street, S.W., Nov. 22, 1860.

TO EMPLOYERS.—THE ARMY & NAVY PENSIONERS EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, No. 44, Charing Cross, S.W., has on its registry men of unexceptionable character, who have served as non-commissioned officers and privates in different branches of Her Majesty's Army and Navy. They are still in the prime of life, and besides the advantage of their military training and discipline, possess the material guarantee afforded by a pension, and are satisfied with moderate wages. Among them will be found men of every qualification, and fitted for situations of trust and responsibility. They are peculiarly fitted for places of the following description:—Hall and door-keepers to public and private establishments, messengers to ditto, grooms, helpers, and occasionally in-door servants and gardeners, porters, watchmen, gate, office, and time-keepers, constables, storekeepers, and park-keepers. No fees or expenses to employers or employed. N.B. The men belonging to the London Division of the Corps of Commissionaires have been obtained at this office.

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For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; or Oriental Place, Southampton.

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.—OVERLAND ROUTE.—Officers and Civilians returning from Furlough, or joining on first appointment, can secure their passage through Messrs. WHEATLEY & CO. (late Waghorn), West End Office, 23, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, S.W., and be thus spared the inconvenience, delay, and trouble of going to the City. Handbooks on application. Baggage collected and shipped at a through charge. Insurances effected. Files of the latest news in the Reading-room.

EDWARD HILL, deceased.—Pursuant to an Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Victoria, chapter 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees," NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the creditors and all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Edward Hill, late Commander of Her Majesty's brig Spy, a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Navy, who died on 12th May, 1851, are required to send in the particulars of such claims or demands, in writing, to Robert Makin Bates, Esq. (to whom letters of administration of the estate and effects of the said Edward Hill were granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on 29th March, 1853), at the office of his solicitor, Mr. George Thomas Woodrooffe, No. 1, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, on or before the 1st day of March, 1861, and that in default thereof the said Robert Makin Bates will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have had notice, and that the said Robert Makin Bates will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose claim or demand he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 26th day of November, 1860. — GEORGE T. WOODROOFFE, Solicitor for the Administrator.

HUNTERS AND CHARGERS, &c., &c.—TALLY HO!—Gentlemen requiring MOUNTS for the coming season will study their pecuniary and personal safety by sending address and postage for October Number of ROYAL BRITISH & FOREIGN HORSE REGISTER, in which will be found advertised some noted flyers in the stables of noblemen and private gentlemen declining hunting, &c. Wanted for sale immediately, sound horses of all kinds. Many applications for young, well-bred horses, likely to make hunters. Address, the Secretary, Horse Register, 70, Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, W. Some broke chargers and young high-bred horses, suited for officers' chargers, on sale, 50 per cent. under ordinary prices.

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THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 39, King St., Cheapside, E.C.—A.D. 1834.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, Cash Account, Balance Sheet, &c., are now ready, and may be had on written or personal application.

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THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.—The Triumphant Meeting of Havelock, Outram, and Colin Campbell, surrounded by their brave companions. This Grand Picture, by T. J. BARKER, Esq., is still ON VIEW from 9 to 6 o'clock. Admission free, by private address card. N.B. In dark weather, and after 3 o'clock, the picture is brilliantly illuminated by artificial light.

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60	3 2 4	3 17 0		6 12 9	6 0 0

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PRIZE CATTLE SHOW.—THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of CATTLE, IMPLEMENTS, &c., will take place at the Baker Street Bazar, King Street entrance, on December 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th. Open from daylight until Nine p.m. Admittance 1s.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—E. MOSES & SON take this opportunity of reminding their Friends and the Public that their new Branch Establishment at the Corner of Tottenham Court Road and Euston Road, was opened on the 6th instant.

TO ARTILLERY VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.—C. J. PRINGLE, of 23, Sloane Street, S.W., Tailor and Outfitter to the 1st Surrey Artillery Volunteer Company, will be happy to make arrangements with any other corps, established or in course of formation, for supplying the uniform and accoutrements decided upon. Officers and private equipments promptly attended. Designs and estimates given.

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AND

ARMY GAZETTE NAVY

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA

AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, *&c., and Advertisements, should* NOT *be sent to the Editor, but to the Publisher,* MR. ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, *to whom remittances are payable. The subscription to the paper is 7s. 7d. per quarter, or 30s. 4d. per annum, payable in advance, postage included.*

IF Southwark has achieved any honours in our day, it was from the circumstance that some of Barclay, Perkins, & Co.'s draymen inflicted corporal punishment a few years agoupon General Haynau. Its fame, in former days, of course everybody knows, rests upon its celebrated tailors of Tooley Street. Judging from the speeches of Mr. Layard and Mr. Scovell, two of the present candidates who aspire to the honour of succeeding the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier in Parliament, it would seem that the borough retains a specialty in these two matters already identified with its name. The every-day—or, rather, two or three times a day—speeches addressed to the electors, relate to Corporal Punishment and the Ballot—the whole argument urged in favour of the latter by Mr. Layard being deduced from the letter of a single tailor.

It is not in our province to discuss political questions of a special character, like that of vote by ballot and universal suffrage. But the other branch of the subjects alluded to belongs to us, and we need not say that, in discussing flogging in the Army and Navy, we have no wish whatever to address ourselves either to the draymen or tailors of Southwark. It certainly, however, augurs well for the political state of the country, or not very well for the candidates, that no political subject whatever—except that decided on by the tailors—has been once alluded to in the election speeches.

That the borough in which Haynau was corporally castigated should have returned Sir Charles Napier to Parliament was not surprising; for he always told the electors plainly, that flogging in the Navy could not be got rid of; and they consistently returned him against his abolitionist opponents. It must have been purely upon this slight ground that Mr. Scovell at first professed himself to be in favour of flogging as a necessary evil, no doubt counting on all the draymen as well as the wharfingers as his supporters, and leaving the tailors alone to Mr. Layard. Judge of his surprise, therefore, on learning that the constituency had become converted; and that under the mollifying influence of Mr. Layard's rhetoric, not a drayman could now be found in Southwark who would lay rough hands in future even on the greatest martinet.

Mr. Scovell at once hauled down his flag, and gave a pledge that he would support any bill for the total abolition of flogging throughout the country.

Mr. Layard had the hardihood to declare, that he had never spoken to a single officer who had not told him that flogging only made men ten times worse instead of better! From this we gather that Mr. Layard never spoke to the late Sir Charles Napier, which is somewhat surprising; and it might also be concluded that Mr. Layard's acquaintance in the Army and Navy was extremely limited, were it not that the contrary is well known to be the case. Almost all naval and military men are in favour of flogging as necessary, however much they dislike it; and we apprehend they think it rather does good to the men than not, though of course there are incorrigible blackguards who can only be flogged as a mere punishment, and to deter others, with no hope that it will reform them.

The question is too large to be discussed in one article For our own parts we confess, in all sincerity, that it would give us the highest satisfaction if flogging could be abolished in the Army and Navy. Unquestionably the punishment is degrading; and although nearly all punishment must bear that character to a greater or less degree, nevertheless the necessity for using the lash in our Services constitutes a national reproach, or an opprobrium on the condition of the men who cannot be kept in order—as those who ought to know best assert—without its use.

Voluntary service and peculiar states of thought and of society in Great Britain, have much to do with the continuance of that necessity. There is not an officer in the Service who would not be delighted if he thought discipline could be maintained without recurring to such a punishment—as well pleased as any elector or non-elector in Southwark. In the Services, as in the world at large, there are a number of men who commit offences either from impulse or malice prepense. It is impossible to discharge the soldier for offences which are too serious for the lighter punishments, and not grave enough for those of the severest description. Military prisons are full enough as it is. With something like a feeling of shame, then, in the face of the civilised world, we are obliged to admit that the maintenance of the punishment of flogging is necessary for the discipline of the Army and Navy, as they are at present raised and recruited. We cannot resort to a conscription of picked men or to the pressgang. Will the electors of Southwark advocate the adoption of these measures? If so, perhaps we can promise the abolition of flogging.

A year has not yet passed since the Admiralty, following the example set by the Duke of Cambridge, issued the new Punishment Regulations, under which every man who enters the Service is exempt from liability to corporal punishment till he has forfeited his presupposed "good" character by actual misdemeanor. All men who thus enter the Service and do nothing to forfeit the privilege, and all men previously in the Service having "good" characters, are placed by these regulations in a class exempting them from corporal punishment, except by sentence of court-martial. Even men in the second class, with bad or indifferent characters, are only subject to corporal punishment by sentence of court-martial, except for mutinous conduct, desertion, repeated drunkenness, theft, and other extreme offences. We had to comment very recently, it is true, upon what appeared to us a harsh decision of a court-martial, which sentenced a man of "very good" character both to a flogging and to degradation to the second class, for what was at first but a venial offence provoked into something worse. But the exception proves the rule; and we deny there are accounts of floggings in the Army and Navy in every day's newspapers.

When upon this subject, we must observe that the new Articles of War are in some respects contrary to the Punishment Regulations in Admiralty Circular No. 396; and when the two come to be read together to the crews of Her Majesty's ships on the 1st of April next (as the Circular requires), we fear the day will be regarded as only too suitable for such *disjuncta in uno!* We have already pointed out that in other respects the Naval Discipline Bill of last session wants amendment, and we only do our duty now in alluding to this discrepancy with respect to the persons now liable to corporal punishment.

We announced several months ago, that one of the main features of the new system upon which the Imperial army in India was to be governed, would be the maintenance of a Staff corps, upon a distinct and separate footing from the rest of the Service. In the further details of the plan which we inserted last week, we adverted to its influence upon regimental promotion. It appears to us that the inevitable result will be a great diminution in the number of purchasing officers, and a total abolition of extra payments beyond the sums fixed by regulation in all regiments serving in India. The present holders of Staff appointments in India are permitted to retain their position, and for that reason the new state of things will not come into existence for some little time; but probably in three or four years the change will be in full operation, and its bearing upon the purchase system, as at present practically ruled, will be developed. The official calculation is, that eventually an average of something over three appointments to the Staff will take place annually from each regiment in India. Inasmuch as each officer will be removed from his regiment to the Staff corps, a vacancy will arise in the rank which he filled in the Line regiment from which he is transferred, and it may be anticipated as a general rule that this vacancy will be filled by the promotion, without purchase, of the senior officer of the next rank below. In addition, therefore, to the deaths and retirements, a new cause of promotion will arise to the extent of quite doubling the present rate. As more than one-half of it will take place without purchase, it is not likely that the senior officers of rank will invest money in obtaining a promotion which a few months must, with tolerable certainty, bring about without any outlay. Under such circumstances the difficulty will be to get persons to give even the regulation price, and, as a matter of course, unless in very exceptional cases, extra money will not be thought of.

In announcing in the early part of this year the plan for the reduction of cavalry commissions to their present price, we took occasion to warn Dragoon officers in general that it was but the beginning of a new system which must before long have the effect of materially reducing the maket value of their commissions. Such was the declared object of the Secretary of State for War; and from what we have observed of the operation of the new prices upon those who come in to fill the cornetcies, we were certainly not inclined to modify our opinion. It is plain, however, that this Indian scheme will introduce a new element of depreciation sufficiently serious to make cautious those who are on the point of investing large sums of money in promotion, with the expectation of hereafter realising something approaching the same amount upon their retirement. Should they retire next year they will, doubtless, get it; the year after they will have less chance, and, in about the year after that, they will find a greatly diminished value of commissions. We are well aware that, in most instances, the extra money paid for steps in the cavalry has remained pretty nearly, if not quite as high as it was before Mr. Sidney Herbert's alteration. We regret this, because we should have preferred seeing the fall more gradual, so that no particular officers should be obliged to suffer the whole weight of the loss which to our minds is inevitable. It would have been a more wholesome form of change, that retiring officers should be a little more moderate in their demands, that those who succeeded them should in turn submit to a slight loss on retirement, and that thus things might be brought to their proper level without any violent hardship. The causes which are destined to accomplish this diminution are, however, accumulating; and we fear some day that serious harm may result to those who, wilfully shutting their eyes to the influences which may affect them, continue to give sums for promotion, such as were given under a very different state of things, and even then were to our minds irrationally extravagant. In regiments at home probably the effect of this Indian Staff corps will not be so much felt; but whatever influences the large portion of the army quartered in India, must to a greater or less extent affect that part which is at home which is closely associated and mixed up with it, and which must itself go to India some day. The infantry give so little above regulation price that the loss of any one officer cannot be oppressively severe, and it is only in the cavalry that we apprehend serious losses to the individual. Officers, who still give from 4000*l.* to 5000*l.* for their troops, will complain greatly when they find they can get probably only a few hundred pounds over the 1800*l.* prescribed by regulation; but they have themselves principally to blame. They will shut their eyes to what is certainly coming, and of which they have got almost official warning.

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THE ARMY.

2nd Dragoon Guards. An Indian paper says that Captain Grant was about to join the China Staff as Assistant-Quartermaster-General.

3rd Dragoon Guards. The regiment moves to Meerut and Muttra on being relieved by the Inniskillings about the beginning of this month. Lieutenant H. M. Hockin, died at sea on the 8th of August, on his passage to Bombay. He entered the service in September, 1857, and obtained his lieutenancy by purchase, in November, 1859. Cornet Fitzgerald, the senior cornet of the Army obtains his lieutenancy without purchase. Lieutenant Costobadie has joined the regiment in India. Major Marsh has just become a baronet by the death of his father, the eminent Dublin physician, last week.

5th Lancers. Cornet Thackwell has been examined this week at Aldershot as to his fitness for promotion.

6th Dragoons. The regiment was ordered to move in squadrons from Kirkee on the 20th, 21st, 23rd, and 25th of November, for Ahmednuggur, to be stationed. Lieutenant Baskerville is on his way home in the steamer due at Southampton on the 11th instant. Cornet Bennitt has been examined this week at Aldershot as to his fitness for promotion.

7th Hussars. Cornet Jones, lately transferred from the Carabineers, goes out by the next mail to join head-quarters. Majors Trevelyan and Stisted are members of the court-martial at Umballa, on Captain Urquhart of the 27th Regiment, who is accused of circulating scandalous verses reflecting on the morals of society in Simla.

9th Lancers. Last week an inquest was held at Aldershot, touching the death of Samuel Wells Hillier, paymaster-sergeant in the 9th Lancers, who had committed suicide by shooting himself the previous morning. It was stated in evidence that the deceased destroyed himself by firing in his mouth a pistol loaded with blank cartridge, from the effects of which he died instantaneously; and the jury returned a verdict of *felo de se*. The deceased, who was a young man of twenty-six and respectably connected, had rendered himself very popular amongst the soldiers by his amiability of disposition.

Royal Artillery. The following movements and appointments in the Royal Artillery are announced in a general regimental order, dated the 4th inst. :—Lieut. D. M. Wilson, of the 4th brigade, is raised to increased pay therein, vice Sandilands; Lieut. Smyth-Windham has been appointed to the Horse Brigade, vice Sandilands promoted. The following removals of officers are also announced—viz. :—Capt. Sandilands, from Ireland to Corfu; Lieut. Smyth-Windham, from Corfu to Ireland. The following is to be the distribution of the assistant-surgeons of the brigades serving in India, viz. :—11th Brigade, J. H. Hearn, from the 13th brigade; L. H. Halahan, M.D., from 14th brigade; T. J. Orton, from 14th brigade; W. Y. Jeeves, from 13th brigade; J. W. Rimner, as per general regimental order, 1st April, 1859; H. F. Paterson, M.D., from 14th brigade; R. D. Burn, M.D., from 14th brigade; A. P. Cowan, M.D., as per general regimental order, July 2, 1860, 13 brigade; R. A. Chapple, from 14th brigade; R. U. Cashman, M.D., as per regimental order, April 1, 1859; J. H. Finnemore, from 11th brigade; A. J. L. Hepworth, as per general regimental order, April 1, 1859; R. W. Clifton, from the 14th brigade; A. D. Gulland, M.D., from 14th brigade; A. W. P. Pinkerton, M.D., as per general regimental order, April 1, 1859; R. C. Crean, as per general regimental order, November 28, 1859. 14th brigade, J. Barker, from 13th brigade; W. Haughton, M.B., from 11th brigade; G. Sharp, from 11th brigade; A. R. Smith, from 11th brigade; J. M. Taylor, from 13th brigade; D. F. de Hodgson, M.D., as per general regimental order, 1st of April, 1859; G. D. Milne, M.D., from 13th brigade; W. Tanner, from 11th brigade. The following appointments and removals of master-gunners have been approved :—Battery Sergeant Major Matthew Renham, of the Coast Brigade, to be master gunner at Shorcham, vice Wright, pensioned; Sergeant Bernard Dolan, of the Coast Brigade, to be master gunner at Ware Basin Battery, Sunderland, by augmentation, and Master Gunner Robinson to be transferred from the North Fort, Liverpool, to the Heugh battery, Hartlepool. Major Talbot, Lieutenants Walker and Lockhart, have arrived at Bombay from England. Colonel Cleaveland has taken command at Fort Elson on the Gosport side of the water, south-western district; and Lieutenant Percival, of the 10th Brigade, has been ordered from Block House Fort, Portsmouth, to Woolwich, where he will prepare himself at the Royal Laboratory, under Colonel Boxer, to become an assistant-inspector of warlike stores; and when qualified, will be appointed fire-master at either Bermuda or St. Helena, these being the only two vacant stations now left. Major Palmer is likely to be the successful candidate for the appointment of instructor in military drawing at the Royal Military Academy. It would appear that the removal of the Depot Brigade to Sheerness, and that of the head-quarters of the Royal Horse Artillery to Knightsbridge, is almost decided on. There is no longer any talk of the removal of the 10th Brigade from Portsmouth, as it is probable the new brigade will be formed at Sheerness; but there is a strong talk of the 4th brigade proceeding abroad in the spring, and handing over their horses to the 15th brigade, whose head-quarters are at Haslar; and it is further said, that the change of the 1st brigade to Gibraltar is postponed for a year. We do not wonder at so many "shaves" and anxieties spreading through the ranks of the gunners respecting the changes of their new brigades. No roster for service has yet been formed, though anxiously looked-for by all hands. Under the old, and, we will add most excellent system, the time almost to a day of a company proceeding on foreign service, was known years beforehand, unless some extraordinary occurrence, such as the removal of a battery on war service, moved the roster one up. It was a vast saving in expense to married officers, who are heavily taxed in rent and poor-rates, and often most unnecessarily; and we trust the authorities will soon issue a roster of brigade service, and let the regiment know what it has to expect under the ordinary chances of the Service. Orders have been sent out to Captain N. S. K. Bayly, of the 13th brigade, now quartered at Aden, to proceed to England and report himself to the head of the Laboratory in the Royal Arsenal, where he will be instructed in all the new inventions and introductions of the Artillery service, and on taking out his certificate be appointed to succeed Lieut.-Colonel Romer at Priddy's Hard, Portsmouth Harbour. We believe the gallant and fortunate officer is the son-in-law of Major-General Harry Gordon, R.A.

Royal Engineers. The 32nd company is ordered from Alderney to St. Helena. The 27th will not embark for some weeks for Gibraltar, transport being scarce. Lieutenant G. Le Breton Simmons, has been ordered, upon the recommendation of a medical board, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for service, a warmer climate having been considered necessary for his health. Colonel Stanton is expected to proceed shortly to Prussia, and it is stated that Colonel Keane will succeed him. Lieut.-Colonel Laffman, lately appointed to the command of the Royal Engineers stationed in Malta, arrived there on the 29th ult. by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Pera, from Southampton.

3rd Buffs. The 2nd battalion, under the command of Colonel F. F. Maude, C.B., V.C., was, on the 26th ult., inspected by His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant, Governor of Malta; and it is said that His Excellency expressed himself much pleased with the high state of discipline of this young and gallant regiment.

4th Regiment, 1st battalion. Ensign Borrett has arrived in India to join the regiment.

7th Fusiliers. Lieut.-Colonel Poulett Somerset has left for Gibraltar to take command of the 2nd battalion.

10th Regiment. Lieutenant Rudge, 1st battalion, has been examined as to his fitness for promotion to the rank of captain.

21st Fusiliers. A draft, consisting of four officers and 60 rank and file of the depot of this regiment attached to the 13th Depot Battalion at Parsonstown, proceeded on Saturday to Cork, to join the service companies of the regiment at Barbadoes. The following are the officers who accompany the draft, viz., Major Collingwood, Ensigns Conor, Lingard, and Warner.

24th Regiment. This gallant regiment has received orders for its return to England from India. There is no question of the correctness of the statement which has been in some measure an agreeable surprise to the officers.

27th Regiment. The corps is ordered from Umballa to Gwalior, to be stationed.

32nd Light Infantry. A large and handsome monument to those of the gallant 32nd Light Infantry who perished at Lucknow and Cawnpore, namely, 15 officers, 448 non-commissioned officers and men, 4 ladies, and 98 soldiers' wives and children, has just been erected in the nave of Exeter Cathedral. It was designed and executed by Mr. Richardson, sculptor, of Melbury-terrace, Harewood-square, the subject selected being an enraged lion crushing a viper. The regimental colours and badge form an appropriate background. The whole is of the purest white marble. The inscription is as follows :—"To the memory of the following officers of the 32nd or Cornwall Regiment of Light Infantry, who, with 448 non-commissioned officers and men of that corps, were killed, or died of wounds or sickness, in the noble discharge of their duty during the memorable defence of Lucknow and Cawnpore, A.D. 1857, and in the subsequent campaign against the mutinous sepoys and rebels in India :—Colonel C. A. F. H. Berkeley, C.B., Lieut.-Colonel W. Case; Captains E. Steevens, J. Moore, J. W. Mansfield, W. Power, B. M'Cabe; Lieutenants E. de L. Joly, J. D. Thompson, F. Wainwright, P. C. Webb, J. Brackenbury, E. C. Hill, W. H. Studdy, J. W. Charlton. Also to the memory of Mrs. J. Moore, Mrs. Wainwright, Mrs. Hill, and Miss Wainwright; and of 43 soldiers' wives and 55 soldiers' children of the 32nd Light Infantry, who were barbarously massacred at Cawnpore in June, 1857. This monument is erected by their comrades and friends as a token of admiration for their gallantry, fortitude, and devotion." Lieutenants Thistlethwayte, Clery, and Cherry, and Ensign Cathcart, have been examined this week as to their qualification for promotion.

49th Regiment. Ensign Roberts has been examined as to his fitness for promotion.

52nd Light Infantry. The corps is ordered from Sealkote to Jhansi (head-quarters) and Gwalior, to be stationed.

55th Regiment. Ensign Clark has been examined as to his fitness for promotion.

56th Regiment. The wing at Ahmednuggur has been ordered to Poona, to be stationed.

57th Regiment. The "Die Hards" are under orders to march from Poonah, and to proceed to Bombay, to embark for New Zealand. We could have wished a better employment for this distinguished corps. The families and depot will remain at Bombay for the present.

71st Light Infantry. The corps is ordered to move from Gwalior to Sealkote on being relieved by the 27th.

77th Regiment. The corps is ordered from Benares to Hazareebaugh, to be stationed.

83rd Regiment. Ensign Gibb has arrived in India to join the regiment.

89th Regiment. The corps is ordered from Jhansi and Gwalior to Umballa, on being relieved by the 52nd Light Infantry.

The following Circular has been issued :—"War-Office, Nov. 24, 1860.—Sir,—An Act having been passed during the last session of Parliament relative to the postage on re-directed letters of commissioned, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, whilst on actual service, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to acquaint you that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by their warrant dated 22nd October, have been pleased to exempt the letters of such commissioned, non-commissioned officers and soldiers from any foreign rates of postage chargeable for re-direction, whenever such letters on being re-directed, shall be again forwarded by the post through any foreign country.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, B. Hawes. The Officer Commanding — Regiment."

The War Office has given directions to officers commanding the Royal Artillery in various stations, to test and report upon a contrivance, the invention of Lieut.-Colonel H. Clerk, R.A., of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, which has for its aim the speedy removal of guns, carriages, and traversing platforms, when disabled in action. Hitherto it has been a work of considerable labour and time to effect this, especially when the mischief occurs in a casemate, the contracted space of which admits but few men and little machinery to be introduced for the transport of the enormous weight of the heavy armament of batteries. Lieut.-Colonel Clerk has taken the new dwarf traversing platform, and fitting two eye-bolts beneath the centre, adapted a naval axle to run through them and project on either side of the platform, in order to receive a 4 ft. 2 in. wheel on either side. In order to lift and fix the wheels the carriage is run back by the truck-lever, handspikes, and tackle, to the rear of the platform, and the gun detachment, assisted by the weight and leverage, being thus all at one end, lifts the platform in front bodily up until the nave of the wheels and axle-tree meet, the carriage is then run forward to the front, and, by another lift in rear, a smaller pair of wheels, attached to a common locking-plate and shafts, are adjusted to the front by a pintail dropping into the rear-transom, and thus the whole enormous weight is elevated off the ground, run to the rear and out of the casemate, or off the terreplein, with the greatest ease. A very few minutes suffice to effect this removal, and to haul another platform on to the battery to replace the damaged one; and we think the simplicity and ingenuity of the invention highly creditable to the gallant officer who has brought it forward, and that it will be eminently useful in the future service of the ordnance. We have also had a cursory inspection of a new pattern iron tubular triangle-gyn, as it was performing its work on the batteries. This invention is proposed for the purpose of superseding the present wooden triangle-gyns of the Service, it having the advantage of being lighter, cheaper, and of being fitted together by telescopic sections. So far as strength is concerned we have no doubt but that it will bear a very considerable weight, probably enough to lift a 95 cwt. gun into its trunnions; but, apart from this, we are not sure that tubular cast-iron will bear such blows as wood may, and in order to test it thoroughly should like to see the whole gyns, guns and all, tumbled down of a heap, by dragging away the pay-pole, and then we should be better able to judge how the hollow cast-iron sticks will stand a concussion such as in the rough usage of warfare they must always be liable to meet.

Mr. Downes, of Union Street, Southwark, has taken the contract from the War Department for the erection of a new barracks at Gravesend, and the building has been commenced this week.

The rifle match between the 2nd battalions of the 11th and 19th Regiments, now quartered at Portsmouth, to which we briefly, from want of space, alluded in our last issue, is likely, as we are glad to hear, to be renewed. On this the last occasion the firing of the musketry instructors, Sergeants Fraser and Adam Smith, was exceedingly good. A little "cockiness" on either side led to a challenge that ten sergeants in each regiment should dispute the honour; to which an additional zest was added by a subscription of ten shillings a head to form a purse for a supper when the feats of the day were concluded. The 11th had already polished off the 1st battalion 12th Regiment and 2nd battalion 16th Regiment at Aldershot, and, in consequence, betting ran in their favour; the odds, however, being eagerly taken up by some knowing ones, who knew that among the men of the 19th was a good sprinkling of the Irish constabulary, than whom there are no better shots in existence. The shooting soon established their superiority: the 11th making an average of 12, and the 19th of 14 points, and the latter thus came off the victors by 23 points.

We noticed among the names in a recent *Gazette*, that of an officer whom we might reasonably have thought to have turned his sword into a ploughshare some time back, with much advantage to himself, and, we may add, not without a corresponding gain to the public. Originally gazetted to an ensignсy in a Line regiment, he found it convenient to exchange into one of the West Indian Corps, which he was fain soon after to leave. Subsequently he was able to write home from the Antilles and purchase a fresh ensignсy in the —th Regiment, and immediately afterwards he purchased his lieutenancy over the heads of all the ensigns of his old regiment; and, as we have good reason to believe that none of the lieutenants are for purchase, some happy chance may any day enable him to become a captain in the same manner. As this is a case which may give a great hold to the opponents of the purchase system, we draw the attention of the authorities of the Horse Guards to it, with a view of inducing them to make inquiries upon a matter which has probably before this not been brought so forcibly to their cognisance.

Several of the alterations and improvements recommended by the Royal Commissioners for inquiring into the sanitary condition of barracks and army hospitals during their late visit to Chatham garrison, to promote the health, comfort, and cleanliness of the troops, are now being carried out at Chatham barracks, in addition to several important improvements already effected at the suggestion of Major-General Eyre, in command of the forces of the garrison.

The Secretary of State for War has notified to the General Commanding-in-Chief, that in consequence of the inconvenience officers are put to when moving with troops, for want of mess accommodation, he has ordered that an allowance of 5*s.* per day be granted for officers travelling coastwise with troops, provided the journey exceeds 12 hours, and there is no mess accommodation.

It is stated that the Canton prize money will be issued shortly. Considerable diligence appears to have been used in getting the accounts forward, and it is probable that the gallant fellows who assisted in the operations will receive their share many months before the Indian prize money is "ready for distribution." The account stands thus: The total amount realised is 62,293*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* From this sum is deducted the amount apportioned to the French, 18,256*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; freight, 462*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*; expense of realising, 60*l.*, leaving a balance of 54,944*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* Of this sum the naval force, numbering 4271 men, takes 30,543*l.* 15*s.*; the army and marines, 3412 men, 24,401*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* Major-General Van Straubenzee, who commanded, receives one-twentieth of the amount appropriated to the British force.

Brevet-Captain H. B. Blake, H.M.'s 3rd Regiment Bengal European Infantry, has been dismissed the service by sentence of a general court-martial, for having been found guilty of "fraudulently applying to his own use the sum of

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Rs. 606-4-3, being public money intrusted to him for the payment of men of his company." The court recommended him to mercy, on the ground that he had refunded the amount, and of his conspicuous bravery in action recently; but Sir Hugh Rose deemed it "impossible" to allow an officer to return to the society of his brother officers, and to the command of a company, who had been found guilty of such disgraceful conduct. This is the second court-martial and second dismissal in the same corps for the same offence within the last month—the first being that in the case of Captain R. C. Stevenson.

Major-General Eyre, commanding the forces of the Chatham district, has issued a very stringent order of the day to the troops under his command, in which the conduct of certain officers who recently appeared at a party in private clothes instead of their uniform, contrary to the express regulations on that subject, is censured. The Major-General desires that the officers will strictly adhere to the regulations for dress as laid down in the standing orders of the garrison, and intimates that he will hold officers responsible for any breach of discipline under this head.

Captain D. A. Fraser, Royal Engineers, has been appointed to the command of the 32nd company of Royal Engineers, on its arrival at head-quarters from Alderney.

In consequence of the duties and heavy responsibility devolving on the various clerks intrusted with the direction of the cash establishments of Woolwich Arsenal, the Secretary of State for the War Department has recommended, for the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, the appointment of a paymaster to each of the four departments—namely, the Royal carriage square; the military store department which includes the Royal Military Academy and other establishments drawing their salaries from this department; the Royal gun factories, and the laboratory. The appointments will be permanent, and, as suggested, on a progressive scale, commencing at 270*l.* per annum, with the equivalent rank of captain in the Army.

We continue to receive very indifferent accounts of the working of the new grates which the War Office has experimentally introduced to the barrack-rooms of certain stations in the kingdom. In many things of late years soldiers have largely benefited from improvements carefully adapted to their requirements; but in this particular they will be heavy losers, and suffer materially in their comforts if this experiment is persevered in. The allowance of coals to the grates appears to be insufficient by about one-third, and as officers commanding have declared that they have no authority to increase it, for two days in the week the men are without a fire. These grates are so constructed that they hold little fuel, and fail therefore to throw out a proper heat; in order to rectify the shallowness, the men have propped them in front with bits of old sheet-iron, without the assistance of which addition, the fire is but a sandwich, such as the Marchioness was allowed by Miss Sally Brass, and nothing more. As to the hot-air shaft and ventilator, they are beyond comprehension altogether; but if it is supposed, or asserted by any inventor, that heat is supplied to a room thereby, it is a miserable delusion, of which any one curious in the matter may easily be satisfied. We trust the authorities will not wait to the end of the experiment, but will give immediate authority to officers commanding to supply a proper amount of fuel for the service of the room. The want of a fire is severely felt at this season, but especially in damp casemates and guard-rooms, where these grates have been fixed; and we venture to ask in a fair and not in a cavilling spirit, was this the proper season, and are these the places, in which an experiment so vitally affecting the health and comfort of the men should have been tested? Economy is an excellent thing; but we suspect strongly (putting aside the discontent and discomfort) we shall soon hear from medical men that we are "paring at the wrong end of the pen."

Major Tupper, Royal Horse Artillery, and Major W. Tupper, 50th Queen's Own, and late Military Secretary to the late Governor of the Madras Presidency, have left, having obtained three months' leave of absence to visit Southern, and the Quadrilateral fortresses in Northern Italy.

We have hitherto in vain attempted to induce the authorities to rectify a false impression in the minds of evil-disposed soldiers, who attempt to rid themselves of their voluntary attestation oaths by the commission of crime; believing such to be always (as it has in some cases been) the direct road to liberty. We are glad to perceive that in a recent case, which we briefly quote below, one of the judges of the land has embodied our views in a few sound practical observations, which we suggest might be read with great advantage at the head of every regiment in the Service. A little firmness will soon put an end to the gross outrages on society, which have been so frequent of late, by the hands of men who are trained to be its protectors:—"Edward Collins, 24, a private in the Royal Artillery, pleaded guilty to a charge of wilfully and maliciously setting fire to a stack of hay, the property of Samuel Russell. The Recorder, in passing sentence, said that the prisoner, after having committed the offence, went and gave himself up immediately, and said that his object was to be sent out of the country, in order to get out of the service in which he was employed. He would, however, be very much mistaken, for the practice of the court, in such cases, was not to send the offender out of the country, but to pass upon him a long and severe sentence of imprisonment; and he would find the condition in which he would be placed much worse than that of any honest service in which he could be employed. He then sentenced the prisoner to be kept in penal servitude for ten years."

The Horsefall Gun.—During this last week fatigue parties of the Royal Artillery have been removing the nut-crackers, or the two large pair of 40-feet shears, which have so long been suspended over the monster gun in the esplanade on Southsea Common. We presume the authorities found the nut too hard to crack, and so have put it off most wisely until some more convenient season. Whatever the reason may have been for postponing the firing of the monster, we are sure that the valuable gear which has been so long, and so uselessly, exposed to wind and weather, must have been found, on its return to the Royal Dockyard to have suffered depreciation to the value of many pounds sterling. And when we hear that another monster piece of ordnance has been offered to the Service, and that any number of them can now be manufactured, we certainly hope, before accepting or purchasing, the Government will consider the available means at hand for making a sensible use of these unwieldy brutes. What human arms and legs can lift and carry shot of 180 or 360 pounds weight? We must invent corresponding machinery for serving these guns if we intend to establish them in our Artillery; and considering what an enormous expense this will entail, with the more than doubt if a second shot would ever be had at a passing ship, we ask, in all sober earnestness, are we working in a right direction? and even if we obtain monster guns which will stand any proof, are they worth the cost and labour of constructing and mounting?

Home.—War Office, 15th September, 1860.—1. Mr. Secretary Herbert having had under consideration the best mode of providing for the requirements of the Royal Artillery for service and practice, has decided, in concurrence with His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, that estimates of the stores likely to be required for the services specified below, shall be forwarded by the Officers Commanding the Royal Artillery to the Deputy Adjutant-General by 31st of August in each year, such estimates being referred in the first place to the Military Storekeeper, who will specify thereon how far he can supply the Stores required.—2. When these estimates have been examined by the Deputy Adjutant-General, they will be transmitted to this Office for approval, and such Stores as cannot be furnished by the Military Storekeeper on the spot will be added to his annual demand and supplied as early as possible, so as to enable him to meet the demands of the Royal Artillery.—3. Under this arrangement the Stores included in these estimates are not to be inserted in the annual demands from the Station; nor are they to be issued until the regular requisitions from the Commanding Officers of Artillery shall have been put forward and approved by the Secretary of State for War.—4. Military Storekeepers will, however, make demands for replacing, if necessary, all Stores issued for the use of the Royal Artillery; and generally they will be held responsible for maintaining a sufficient Store to meet the requirements of the several Services within their respective Districts.—A.—Stores and Ammunition for service of existing armaments.—B.—(No. 1) Stores for the service equipment of field batteries; (2) Stores for 18-pounder batteries for coast defence; (3) Ammunition for field days; (4) Ammunition for salutes; (5) Ammunition for morning, noon, and evening gun; (6) Ammunition for practice and exercise Royal Artillery; (7) Ammunition for Militia Artillery, embodied and disembodied; (8) Ammunition for Artillery Volunteers; (9) Stores for Drill purposes.—J. Crawford Caffin.

The Tailors again.—The authorities do not seem to be able to please themselves about the trousers of the Commissariat. Before the Crimean war their undress trowsers were plain blue; full dress with a broad gold lace. During the war that was changed to a gold cord for full and undress. Subsequently that was altered to the plain blue for undress, and broad gold lace for full dress. When the Commissariat Staff Corps was established the trousers again underwent alteration. They were ordered a double red band for undress, and double gold band for dress. Now they are once more to be "rectified." They are to have a broad red band in undress, and ditto gold for dress. As they are dressed now, the Commissariat do not resemble any other corps; whereas, with the threatened change, they become like the general Staff, Artillery, Engineers, &c. Five alterations in six years form a heavy drain on the purses of the officers. It might be desirable to introduce a saving clause in dress regulations, to the effect that all uniforms, once decided on should be adhered to for five years.

Crime in the Ranks.—At the Kent assizes this week the presiding judge (Byles) made reference to the fact that one-half of the prisoners for trial were from the Army. He expressed his regret at the fact, and added that the offences laid to their charge were crimes of the deepest dye; amongst which he observed especially the crime of arson was very common. The circumstance of so many soldiers being charged with offences naturally led to the reflection, how could this be? Some, it was true, were set down in the calendar as imperfectly educated, but others as being able to read and write, and some as being able to read and write well. Time was when education was looked upon as some security against crime; but recent experience would seem to show that this was a very ineffectual preventive. What then were the special reasons for this crime in the present calendar? It seemed to him—and it was a remark that he should not have made but for the large number of soldiers about to be brought before them, and which he would now refrain from making if he did not think that to gentlemen of their weight and position it would not be thrown away—it seemed to him that these crimes by soldiers were simply from want of employment, and that it was from this cause that soldiers wandered about and committed crimes. It had proved, indeed, the old proverb, that employment was but another name for happiness. Indeed, a celebrated writer—more remarkable, perhaps, for his brilliancy than his soundness—said that "employment is the happiness of nine-tenths of the human race, who thus have no time to consider and to know how unhappy they really are." It was unnecessary to remind them of what they had learned as schoolboys, that the greatest military power that ever existed, and that he hoped ever would exist—one that held the world in subjection for twelve centuries—always took care in times of peace to employ an army on works of physical exertion, which made the soldiers stronger, sounder, hardier, and better men when war again made its appearance. The memorials of those peaceful labours of soldiers remained until the present day in those solid walls and straight and admirable Roman roads which extended and radiated from the metropolis to the extremities of the then known earth. It was, therefore, a very serious question whether on a frontier county like this, the superfluous energy of their soldiers might not be employed in erecting works of defence, so that if the fears which now existed in some quarters that the blasts of war, silent on these shores for so many centuries, should be again heard, they should be in a firm position to meet the foe.

Promotion for Distinguished Service.—The following has been addressed to the whole army at home and abroad:—"Victoria R.—Whereas it has been represented to us that it is expedient to exempt, in certain cases, officers who have been or shall hereafter be promoted for service in the field from the condition in the Royal Warrant of the 14th October, 1858, which requires six years' service in the rank of regimental field officer to entitle an officer to the unattached pay of a general officer, it is our will and pleasure that when captains of our army who have been or shall hereafter be promoted to the rank of field officer, by brevet, for service in the field, shall continue to serve uninterruptedly, either regimentally or on the staff, from the date of their promotion by brevet to the date of their obtaining the rank of major-general, they shall be entitled to the unattached pay of that rank, and be placed on the fixed establishment of general officers, notwithstanding that they may not have served six years with the regimental rank of field officer with a regiment, or in one of the situations specified in clause 8 of the warrant of 14th October, 1858, as required by clause 27 of the said warrant. It is our further will and pleasure that the aforesaid officers shall also be exempt from the six years' qualifying service as regimental field officers, and be entitled to succeed to the fixed establishment of general officers, if, after obtaining the rank of colonel they shall be obliged to go on half-pay, in consequence of ill health contracted by and in the service, as established by a medical board, or in consequence of wounds received in action.—Given at our Court of St. James, this 25th day of November, 1860, in the 24th year of our reign.—by Her Majesty's command, "S. Herbert."

COLCHESTER CAMP.

Major-General Hay, Inspector-General of the School of Musketry, Hythe, accompanied by Captain M'Kay, his aide-de-camp, paid a visit to this camp on Friday week, for the purpose of inspecting the musketry returns of the 9th and 10th Depot Battalions. It was generally understood that the gallant officer was pleased with the returns which we published last week, and which we understand were exceeded by only two or three Depot Battalions in the British army. The present state of the weather has caused the partial suspension of the marches into the country, which have been commenced for the winter season, and the men are actively employed daily in the manual and platoon exercises. Recruits continue to join the several depots, and the strength of the camp is gradually approaching its completion.

PORTSMOUTH.

With reference to paragraph 10, page 57 of the Queen's Regulations, the regiments in the south-west district were directed to furnish 1 officer and 12 non-commissioned officers, to be taken off duty for five days in the week, for the purpose of being instructed in gun drill; names to be sent to the officer commanding Royal Artillery. The drills commenced on Monday the 3rd of December, at half-past nine o'clock, and are continued regularly for five days in the week, until dismissed by the officer commanding Royal Artillery. The hours of drill are from 9·30 to 11·30 a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m. The detachments of the 8th Regiment are drilled at Gosport, and the remainder at Portsmouth.

A Board of Officers assembled at the Anglesea Barracks, Gosport, on Monday last, the 3rd of December, at 11 a.m., for the examination of Lieutenants E. J. B. Donalan, J. L. Day, W. G. Byron, and P. W. Jones, as to their fitness for promotion. President, Col. Haines, C.B., 1st battalion 8th regiment. Members, Lieut-Col. Frazer, R.M.L.I., and Major Berry, 1st battalion 8th Foot.

District Order.—No. 1. In consequence of complaints having been made against the Royal Artillery for firing very near vessels when practising from Fort Gomer, and also against the infantry, for firing near the boats that are passing Browndown, his Lordship, the Major-General Commanding, directs that in future the Artillery are to cease firing whenever vessels are being tried in the measured mile in Stokes Bay. And the officers superintending the practice will on all occasions of steamers or other vessels passing, stop the practice until the vessels are completely clear of the line of fire and out of all danger. The officers superintending the musketry practice at Browndown will in like manner stop the practice when vessels are passing the line of fire.

The Army Gazette.

FOREIGN OFFICE, December 7, 1860.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Stanton, C.B., to be Her Majesty's Consul-General at Warsaw.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 7th December, 1860.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend Henry Hutton Parry, M.A., to be Chaplain of the Fourth Class.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS IN BARRACKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Your remarks relative to officers' quarters—especially the accommodation of field-officers—are probably so completely verified by the experience of old officers as to render any exemplification by individual cases superfluous. My own recent experience, however, so perfectly illustrates the point of your remarks that I venture to trouble you with it.

When the Medical Warrant appeared, granting surgeons, with other privileges, the quarters of field-officer, I was residing in Dublin out of barracks with my family. The field-officers' rooms pertaining to my regiment in the Royal Barracks were of course occupied, and I applied to the barrack-master for his certificate to entitle me to the lodging allowance. He refused, and said if I desired to come into barracks, he would give me the accommodation to which I was entitled. I felt surprised, rather doubtful as to whether the decision arrived at was quite right; but finding by experience the inutility of pressing such matters I took no further proceedings. The barrack-master's rather vague promise to provide for me was, however, fully explained soon after, when a room occupied by a subaltern, possessing a dingy closet, only fit for a servant's use, was, by the magical brush of the painter, transformed into a field-officer's quarters. Comment would be superfluous.—I am, &c., A Regimental Surgeon.

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THE ENGLISH LEGION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Major Wortley's name having appeared in your paper in connection with my own, and in a manner that might lead persons to infer that he had in some way lent his services to the cause of Garibaldi, allow me through your columns, publicly to state that such is not the case. He kindly consented to act for me in matters which concerned me personally and privately, and I regret that this kindness of his has led to his name appearing in print at all.

Major Wortley was staying at Naples before General Garibaldi came there, and had no more to do with Garibaldi's army than any other traveller; the major and myself are old schoolfellows, and since we met in Italy we have naturally therefore lived very much together; but I should be sorry that any misconception should arise from this injurious to Major Wortley as an officer of Her Majesty's Army.—I am, &c.,

SEYMOUR.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY AND STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—There is perhaps no branch of the Army of which we know so much and yet know so little as the Royal Artillery. Gunnery, both in theory and practice, has, during the last twelve months, absorbed an unusual amount of public attention. No expense has been spared in giving facility to experimental essays, and in minor details improvement has marched steadily onwards, unchecked by even the semblance of prejudice. The result has been satisfactory; and we have at the present moment, on the confines of the eastern hemisphere, an artillery force as superior to any hitherto organised, as the Enfield rifle is superior to the superannuated Brown Bess. Thus much of the Artillery is known and appreciated; but the inner life of the regiment is comparatively a sealed book to the majority of your readers. It is customary to ascribe to the Artillery service advantages more numerous than it really possesses. The general opinions entertained regarding Artillery officers may be learned from the desultory chit-chat of the military clubs. It is not uncommon to hear such remarks as "Lucky fellow, isn't he, to command a battery?" "Well, of all services, give me a troop of Horse Artillery!" &c., &c. Civilians, on the other hand, when conversing with Artillery officers, generally qualify their disapprobation of military society in general by adding, "But of course with you it is quite another thing; your officers are all well-educated men."

Now, assuming all this to be correct, I ask to what does it lead, and what advantages do Artillery officers derive from their early education? It is easy to answer the question in broad terms, and to ring the changes upon hackneyed truisms concerning the influence of education in "expanding the mind," "quickening the perception," &c., &c.; but I want more definite information than this. I want to know the value placed by the military public on acknowledged superiority. The relative advantages and disadvantages of general knowledge, in relation to especial duties, have been canvassed again and again, and the verdict of the country seems to be against competitive examinations in connection with public offices. It would be impertinence in me to enter upon the causes of disaffection in many of the public departments; but that the fault has been with the examiners, rather than with the system, no sensible man can doubt. Of the system pursued at the Staff College there can be no two opinions. Every man that has the general welfare of the Army at heart must rejoice to find the duties of staff officers deemed worthy of especial training. But even this system is not without a flaw. The highest military attainments are to a certain extent excluded from the Staff College by the veto placed upon Artillery and Engineer officers. An officer of either of the scientific corps may pass a creditable entrance examination, and obtain an amount of marks far in excess of an Infantry officer, but may, notwithstanding, see the latter preferred before him on the grounds that no vacancy exists for his peculiar branch of the Service. This state of things has ever appeared to me (and to others "whose judgment in such matters cried at the top of mine") unfair, alike to the public and the individual. If certain qualifications are deemed essential in the aspirant for staff employ, why should such qualifications be passed over to make room for one less fitted for such employment? If the public advertise for a first-class article, why reject it on account of the colour in which it is encased? If A. knows something of mathematics, history, fortification, &c., and B. beats him at an open examination on all these points, why pass over B. because he wears a blue coat? It is not easy to see the advantage the public service gains by this invidious classification. The requisites of a good staff officer are not confined to mere detail. His knowledge should be based upon the larger principles of strategy and tactics. He should have a quick eye to estimate numbers and distances; a firm seat on horseback and a light hand; a good general knowledge of the interior economy of the Service; he should be a proficient in modern languages, and a clear and perspicuous writer. Now, your readers must allow that in matters of this sort, the scientific branches of the Army are quite on a par with the Infantry. But they have another point in their favour. Their knowledge of Infantry movements is quite sufficient to enable them to form a just estimate of the capabilities of Infantry under peculiar circumstances; whereas the officers of the Line would, in most cases, require a long course of instruction prior to their forming a just estimate of the capabilities of Artillery. It may be urged that, as under the existing regulations, no officer's staff education is complete until he has served a certain time with each branch of the Service, the appointments to the Staff College should be proportioned to the relative bulk of the three arms. But if this system excludes, at the very starting point, officers of acknowledged merit, it is surely ill in accordance with the principles on which that system was originally founded. Surely, sir, if this system of classification was abolished, the public would be better served. Let our staff students rest their hopes solely on the number of marks to which their relative assiduity entitles them, and while Cavalry and Infantry officers will then, as hitherto, often head the list, "the gunners" will reap advantages to which their early training fairly entitles them.—I am, &c.

UBIQUE.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, DECEMBER 5.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—James P. Thurburn (additional) and Colin C. A. Kane (additional) to the Cornwallis, for service in the Coastguard; Charles T. Dench (additional) to the Hawke, for service in the Coastguard.

Lieutenants—Frederick Hardy to the Jason; Charles Parry to the Hero; Edwin D. Acklow to the Bulldog.

Masters—Richard T. Saunders to the Imaum; Henry W. Wise, confirmed in the Colossus; William C. Buck (additional) to the Cumberland for the Challenger; John Molloy (additional) to the Cumberland.

Chaplain and Naval Instructor—Rev. G. W. R. Incledon to the Jason.

Assistant-Surgeon—J. R. Holman, M.D., to Chatham Dockyard.

Midshipman—Archer J. W. Musgrave to the Miranda.

Master's Assistant—John A. Jones to the Harrier.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineers—Samuel M'Callum to the Immortalité; Thomas Rees to the Asia, for the Rose; Thomas M. Sanders to the Harrier.

Third-Class Assistant-Engineers—Henry Vatcher (acting) to the Indus; Richard S. Kiernan (acting), W. Williams (acting), and George Thomson (acting), to the Cumberland; David Crichton (acting) to the Fisguard.

ADMIRALTY, DECEMBER 7.

APPOINTMENTS.

Masters—W. H. Balliston (in command) to the Supply; Benjamin Simpson (additional) to the Pembroke.

Assistant-Surgeons—John K. Smallhorn to the Supply; William H. Adam (additional) to the Impregnable.

Second-Master—Charles W. Ross to the Supply.

Naval Cadets—The following gentlemen have been nominated to naval cadetships:—Henry Knight Gregson; Richard George Acton; E. J. Lyall; Francis O'Donoghue Wright; the Hon. Clarence E. Graves; John Mackenzie M'Quhae; Edward Blakemore Fletcher; James Vere Darley; Edward Amphlett; and Douglas Methuen Forsyth.

Master's Assistant—Arthur Wells to the Victory.

Assistant Paymasters—Valentine Spain (in charge) to the Supply; John G. Franckly, to the Barracouta.

Clerks—Edward W. Jago to the Miranda; John H. F. Maxwell to the Excellent.

Chief Engineer—Francis Pearse (additional) to the Fisgard.

Assistant-Engineers—George Watson (1st class), R. Wallace (2nd class), and Thomas Spence (3rd class), to the Supply.

Aboukir, 90, screw liner, Captain Douglas Curry, was in the Tagus on the 27th of November.

Alacrity, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander James John K. E. Baird, was in Malta harbour on the 30th ult.

Amethyst, 26, sailing-frigate, Captain Sidney Grenfell, from the Pacific station, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Thursday morning. She left St. Blas, Mexico, June 20, arrived at Panama, July 16, sailed therefrom on the 23rd, reached Valparaiso August 28, sailed September 15, arrived at Rio Janeiro October 14, and left on the 20th. Strong contrary gales were experienced for 13 days after, and during most of the remainder of the passage unfavourable winds from the north have prevailed. On Sunday, December 2, lat. 49 N., long. 14 W., there was a heavy gale from south-east. Since her present commission, four years and five months, she has lost five seamen and one officer, Paymaster Warrington, who died off the Cape of Good Hope in March, 1857. During her absence from home she has made good 66,037 miles. She sails so well that on the voyage home no ship passed her. The Amethyst is reported to be in very good condition. She is ordered to proceed to Chatham to be paid off.

Amphion, 36, screw steam-frigate, Captain Thomas Cochran, was in Malta harbour on the 30th ult.

Ardent, 3, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Commander John E. Parish, was in the River Plate on the 31st of October.

Argus, screw coastguard vessel, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday from the westward with Commodore H. R. Yelverton, C.B., Comptroller-General of the Coastguard service, on board.

Ariel, 9, steam-sloop, Commander Alexander, left Plymouth Sound on Tuesday for the Cape of Good Hope.

Bacchante, 51, screw steam-frigate, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B., Captain D. M. L. Mackenzie, was on the 24th of October at Valparaiso, waiting the arrival there of H. M. S. Ganges, with Rear-Admiral Sir R. L. Baynes, K.C.B.

Balaclava, War Department steam-transport, left the Gun wharf Portsmouth on the 3rd inst., loaded with old guns and stores, received from foreign stations, which she will discharge at Woolwich; then she will load with Armstrong ammunition for one of the western ports, probably Portsmouth. About 20,000 Armstrong shells are immediately expected at this Naval yard for sea-service.

Barracouta, 6, paddle-wheel steam-sloop, Commander W. Wood, is engaged sending down yards and upper spars, and overhauling rigging for a refit, alongside her hulk in Portsmouth harbour.

Britannia, training-ship for naval cadets, Portsmouth harbour, Captain Harris. We are glad to report that the whole of the cadets are convalescent, and very few who were prostrated by the late epidemic remain in Haslar Hospital. We may take this opportunity of correcting a report which appeared in the columns of a contemporary, and which caused a good deal of alarm and pain to many persons. There was no cadet of the name of Wood who died; but the names of the young gentlemen who unhappily succumbed under sickness were Mr. Kirwan and Mr. Wood Cruttewell. Some of the cadets have been withdrawn by their friends to enjoy the advantages of home nursing.

Bulldog, 6, paddlewheel steamer, Captain Sir Francis L. M'Clintock, has had her foremast and broken bowsprit taken out, and been placed in No. 8 dock in Portsmouth yard to repair defects. The damage to her stem and cutwater extends nearly their whole length, a great portion of the latter being carried away below the water line. The copper on her fore body is also much chafed, and driven up in ridges by its contact with the ice.

Buzzard, 6, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Commander John Trevenen (acting), was in the River Plate on the 31st of October. The orders for this sloop to return to England have been sent out.

Calypso, 18, sailing corvette, Captain F. B. Montresor, was daily expected by the last accounts at Valparaiso from the Society Islands.

Cæsar, 90, screw-liner, Captain Thomas H. Mason, was under orders to leave Malta on the 1st inst. to join the Commander-in-Chief at Corfu.

Centaur, 6, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Commander Elphinstone D'o D'a Aplin, was the only British man-of-war at Shanghai on the 29th of September. There was, however, a considerable foreign squadron.

Centurion, 80, screw liner, Captain Henry D. Rogers, C.B., was in the Tagus on the 27th of November.

Clio, 22, screw steam corvette, Captain Thomas Miller, left Panama on the 24th of October for the coast of Mexico.

Conqueror, 101, screw liner, Captain E. S. Sotheby, C.B., was in the Tagus on the 27th of November.

Coquette, 32. This heavy frigate has been taken into No. 5 Dock, Portsmouth yard, and is under the hands of the shipwrights who are pulling her to pieces in order to discover all rotten timber and plank in her. She is heavily bitten by dry-rot, and to all appearance both her bows and stern must come away and be entirely replaced.

Cossack, 20, screw steam corvette, Captain Richard Moorman, was at Barbadoes on the 17th of November. This corvette has been, as previously stated in this journal ordered to England.

Curaçoa, 31, screw steam-frigate, Captain Augustus Phillimore, was at Bahia on the 12th of November.

Cyclops, 6, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Captain W. J. S. Pullen, was at Trincomalee on the 24th of October, preparing for her homeward passage. She was to leave some time in November. The Cyclops was commissioned at Sheerness in the month of April, 1857, but did not quit England till the following month of October. By later accounts from India we find that this steamer had left Galle on the 8th of November for Bombay. She may be looked for in England early in February.

Desperate, 8, Commander John Ross, remains at Portland organising and drilling her crew before proceeding to a foreign station. She was originally fixed for the West Indies, but no definite order has yet been issued on the subject.

Donegal, 101, screw liner, Captain Henry Broadhead, was in the Tagus on the 27th of November.

Doris, 32, screw-frigate, Captain E. Heathcote, was at Beyrout on the 18th ult.

Duke of Wellington, line-of-battle ship, first-class steam reserve, remains in the dock in Portsmouth Yard. The workmen have finished overhauling her rigging, and she remains snug for the winter. She is probably destined to replace the Marlborough as flag-ship in the Mediterranean, when the time for the return of the latter ship home is arrived.

Edgar, 91, Channel Fleet, is still alongside the hulks in Portsmouth harbour, but is all taut and ready for sea at an hour's notice, with the exception of the men who are on shore-leave; the last watch went on 21 days' leave on the 4th inst.

Emerald, 51, screw frigate, Captain Arthur Cumming, was in the Tagus on the 27th of November.

Euryalus, 51, screw steam-frigate, has been placed in the ship-basin at Portsmouth, where the shipwright department will proceed with the fitting of her poop. She has been taken in hand by the steam reserve, who have commenced sending down her yards, and overhauling her rigging for a refit. She will be shortly commissioned for the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, Bart., K.C.B., the new Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope.

Firebrand, 6. Commander Bruce is all ready for sea, and hove short at the middle buoy in Portsmouth harbour, waiting orders from the "clerk of the weather" to proceed to sea. She will go direct to Bermuda and report herself to the Admiral commanding on the South American station. The foul weather flag has been flying at the dockyard for the last two days, by which signal all communication with Spithead is suspended.

Foxhound, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander Alfred Mitchell, left Malta on the 24th of November for Corfu, with a mail for the Commander-in-Chief and the ships in company with him, and returned to Valetta on the 30th, where she still remains, according to our latest dates, waiting to convey the incoming mail from England to the Fleet.

Frederick William, screw line-of-battle ship, 2nd class, is still alongside the jetty, Portsmouth harbour, where the engineers are correcting and putting in order the machinery after her late trial trip; when this is effected she will proceed up harbour and be moored there.

Hannibal, 91, screw-liner, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral George Mundy, C.B., was at Naples on the 28th ult. Small-pox of a mild form was still prevalent on board, but under the treatment of the medical staff there was every hope of the disease speedily subsiding.

Harrier, 17, screw-corvette, Captain Sir Malcolm McGregor, is out of the basin, and hove short on the buoy off Portsmouth dockyard, where she is finishing her rigging and binding sails, and awaiting sea-orders. On several occasions during last year, when no sooner out of the hands of the workmen, some defects from dry-rot were discovered, and since she has been at the buoy, several planks in her stern have been found infected, and must be replaced. She has shipped a 12-pounder Armstrong gun, with a field-carriage adapted for land-service, and another carriage for boat-work. This is the second ship supplied with the new rifled field-ordnance.

Hecate, 6, paddlewheel steam-surveying-sloop, Commander A. H. Hoskins, had, by the last advices, from Valparaiso, left that port for Vancouver's Island, to relieve H.M.S. Plumper, which would then return to England.

Hibernia, sailing three-decker, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Codrington, C.B., Commander the Hon. A. C. Hobart, was in Malta harbour on the 30th ult.

Howe, 121, screw three-decker. On Monday last steam was got up on board this ship in the basin at Keyham steam-yard. The Howe is at present the largest ship in the Royal Navy afloat, her tonnage being 4245 or 500 tons in excess of the measurement of either the Duke of Wellington or the Royal Albert, and 200 above that of the Marlborough.

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borough. Her steam power is equal to that of 1000 horses. She will be ready for commission if her services are required by the end of the year, as she has already been reported complete in her machinery department.

Icarus, 11, screw steam-sloop, Commander Nowell Salmon, V.C., was lying in Port Royal harbour, on the 9th of November.

Illustrious, 72, Portsmouth harbour. The officers of this ship have received orders to prepare for shipping early next week eight large Armstrong guns on common carriages, 40-pounders; half on pivot slides, which will be used in drilling the men of the Channel fleet when lying in winter idle in harbour. We presume orders have been given for removing the quoins and beds, which have been found not to be adapted to the service of the Armstrong guns, on account of the drip of oil, dirt, and grease, which prevents them holding. If so, they will be supplied instead with the new stoolbeds and depressive blocks, for while we are about it, we might as well teach Jack one drill instead of two; an opinion in which, no doubt, he will cordially concur.

Imaum, 72, receiving ship, Port Royal, Jamaica, Commodore Hugh Dunlop, was at her usual moorings on the 9th of November.

Immortalité, 51, screw steam-frigate, Captain George Hancock, has been removed from the steam basin and berthed alongside her hulk in Portsmouth harbour. She is completing caulking, &c., in readiness for painting, and has nearly received her full compliment of petty officers and men.

Indus, 78, guardship of steam-ordinary, Devonport, Captain Astley C. Key, C.B. Her Majesty has graciously ordered that three days' pay shall be given to each of the men who with so much alacrity got the screw steam-frigate Orlando ready for sea, and proceeded in her from Plymouth into the Channel to search for the Hero, 91, then returning with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from America. The Royal gift was paid last week, in Hamoaze, on board the Indus.

Kestrel, screw steam gun-boat, Lieut.-Commander Henry Huxham, left Shanghai on the 23rd of September for Chusan.

Leopard, 18, paddlewheel steam-frigate, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, K.C.B., Captain James F. B. Wainwright, was in the River Plate on the 31st of October.

Liffey, 51, screw-frigate, Captain G. W. Preedy, C.B., was at Beyrout on the 4th of last month.

London, 90, screw liner, Captain Henry Chads, quitted Valetta Harbour on the 25th of November, to join the Admiral at Corfu.

Liberty, 12, sailing-sloop, at Devonport, has been ordered to be fitted as a training-ship for boys.

Madagascar, store-ship, Captain Richard D. White, was at Rio de Janeiro on the 8th of November.

Martin, 12, sailing-sloop, at Devonport, has been ordered to be fitted as a training-ship for boys.

Medina, 4, paddlewheel steam surveying-vessel, Captain Thomas A. B. Spratt, C.B., was at Agha, on the coast of Asia Minor, on the 15th of November. The subjoined is an extract of a letter from this vessel:—"We are at present cruising round the shores of the Archipelago, correcting the various charts. Our next anchoring ground will be Mytelene. Thence we go to the Dardanelles, Salonica, and finally, Malta, which last-mentioned place we hope to see by the beginning of the year. The weather with us at present is very cold, with violent winds and rain. Winter has set in early. All the high hills are capped with snow, and last night the thermometer was as low as 38 degrees."

Megæra, 6, iron screw troop-ship, Commander Samuel H. Henderson, left Malta on the 27th ult. for Gibraltar and England. The following were passengers on board this ship:—His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir William Codrington, who is returning to his post as Governor of Gibraltar, after a short visit to this island and Naples; Lieutenant Sullivan, R.N.; Rev. Mr. Paynter, R.N.; Mr. Rentham, 22nd Regiment; Captain Thompson, 2nd battalion 2nd Regiment; Mr. Renshaw; Mr. Boxer, R.N.; Mr. E. Spinner, R.N.; Mr. Hentley, R.N.; Mr. Hathorn, R.N.; Mr. G. Denham, R.N.; Assistant-Surgeon M'Neill, 3rd Buffs; Mr. Winter, 520 invalid soldiers and sailors, 25 non-commissioned officers, five women, five children, Mrs. McCrea, and Miss Tudor.

Meteor, 14, iron-cased battery, in dock at Portsmouth, is having the removal of her iron plating continued. The outside of this vessel on the removal of her plates and planking presents a remarkable aspect, owing to the black and soddened state of her timbers, &c., an inspection of which might go far towards elucidating the important question of the best mode of applying wood and iron to the future construction of iron-cased vessels.

Mutine, 17, screw steam-sloop, Commander William Graham, was at Panama on the 9th of November.

Oberon, 3, iron paddlewheel steam-vessel, Lieut.-Commander Frederick G. C. Paget, was in the River Plate on the 31st of October.

Osborne, 1, paddle-wheel steam-yacht, Master-Commander George H. K. Bower, with the suite of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Austria on board, put into Vigo on the 27th ultimo, to coal and repair some damages sustained in the Bay of Biscay during a heavy gale of wind on the 25th of November. The Osborne was expected to be ready to resume her voyage to Madeira on the 28th.

Pioneer, 6, screw steam-sloop, Commander Hugh A. Reilly, left Shanghai for the Gulf of Pecheli on the 23rd of September.

Pylades, 21, screw corvette, Captain Michael de Courcy, was by the last accounts from Panama, daily expected there from the coast of Mexico, and she would there probably find her orders for England, as the Commander-in-Chief on the station has received instructions to send her home. Letters for this ship must be addressed to Valparaiso.

Racer, 11, screw steam-sloop, Commander A. M'L. Lyons, was in Port Royal harbour on the 9th of November.

Racoon, 20, screw-corvette, Captain W. C. Chamberlain, left Beyrout for a cruise, on the 3rd of November last, and proceeded to Tripoli, where he anchored for the night, and proceeded on the following morning to Larnaka, in Cyprus. She was at Latakia on the 9th, and left on the 10th on her return for Tripoli and Beyrout. By the latest advices the Racoon was at the last-named place on the 18th of last month in company with the Doris, the French ship Mogador, a Russian frigate, two Turkish frigates, and a corvette.

Rosamond, paddlewheel steamer, has been taken into No. 4 dock, Portsmouth dockyard, and is repairing under the hands of the workmen. She is heavily infected by dry rot, and is but a skeleton of a ship at present, her outer and inner planking being all removed. When out of shipwrights' hands she will be almost a new ship.

Royal Albert, 121, screw three-decker, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral R. F. Stopford, Captain H. J. Lacon, was in the Tagus on the 27th of November.

Satellite, 21, screw corvette, Captain James C. Prevost, sailed from Valparaiso on the 20th of October for England. The Satellite was commissioned at Devonport in October, 1856.

Scylla, 21, screw steam-corvette, Captain Rowley Lambert, was in Malta harbour on the 30th ult.

Skipjack, 2, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander John Murray, was at Barbadoes on the 12th of November.

Spiteful, 6, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Commander Wilson, put to sea from Plymouth Sound on Wednesday evening, in search it is supposed of some vessel in the Channel, and returned again on Thursday, at noon.

Supply, 2, iron screw steam-transport, Master-Commander W. H. Balliston, was paid off yesterday, and immediately re-commissioned.

Sutlej, 51, screw frigate, lies in the basin of Portsmouth dockyard, and is receiving a part of the machinery at the hands of the engineers.

Terrible, 21, paddlewheel steam-frigate, Captain Frederick H. H. Glasse, C.B., arrived at Malta on the 30th ult. from Smyrna.

Trafalgar, line-of-battle ship, Channel fleet, is still lying off the jetty of Portsmouth dockyard, but has finished all repairs, caulking and painting; her port watch returns off leave on the 15th inst.

Tribune, screw corvette, has been taken into No. 5 dock, Portsmouth Yard, where it is easy to perceive that her repairs from dry-rot and other causes will be of an extensive character.

Valorous, 16, paddle-wheel steam-frigate, Captain W. C. Aldham, C.B., left the Havannah for Vera Cruz on the 3rd of November.

Victoria and Albert, 2, paddlewheel royal yacht, Captain the Hon. Joseph Denman, with the Empress of Austria on board, encountered in the Bay of Biscay on the 25th ult., a very severe gale of wind, which compelled her to heave to, but on its moderating she was enabled to proceed on her course to Madeira, without touching at any intermediate port.

Victor Emmanuel, 91, screw liner, Captain Wm. J. C. Clifford, C.B., was in Malta harbour on the 30th ult.

Vixen, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander F. W. Richards, was to leave Callao for Valparaiso, under sail, on the 5th of November, and would then make the best of her way home, as her orders for England were sent out some time since. She has been three years and ten months in commission.

Royal National Life Boat Institution.—A meeting of this institution was held on Thursday at its house, John Street, Adelphi, Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting. Captain Tudor, R.N., who had for his gallant services in a life-boat received the silver medal of the Society, was presented with the second service clasp of the Institution, in acknowledgment of his intrepid and prompt services in putting off in a ship's boat manned by nine men, and saving two persons at much risk of life from the Martha, of Wick, which, during a heavy gale of wind was wrecked near that place on the 20th ult. The boat's crew had been rewarded elsewhere. Captain Tudor is always foremost in his laudable efforts to save life from wrecks; and the establishment at Wick, by the Board of Fisheries, of one of the best lifeboats on the Scottish coast, is mainly due to his indefatigable exertions. Rewards, amounting to 60*l.* were afterwards voted to the crews of the Institution's life-boats at Hauxley, Newbiggin, Filey, Lyme Regis, Middlesborough, and Yarmouth, for saving life from the wrecked vessels Susan and Isabella, of Dundee; Rose of Lynn; Flying Fish, of Whitby; Elizabeth Ann, of Lyme Regis; Prodroma, of Middlesborough; and Admiral Hood, of Rochester. 80*l.* was also voted by the Institution to the crews if its lifeboats stationed at Yarmouth, Palling, Walmer, Seaton Carew, Teignmouth, for putting off in reply to signals of distress from ships, but which had either got out of danger, or had their crews rescued by other means. It was reported that Miss Burdett Coutts had presented to the seamen of Sunderland, a lifeboat transporting carriage, built on the plan of the Institution. She had previously generously given the seamen a lifeboat. Admiral Cator stated that the barometer placed by Admiral the Duke of Northumberland at Cullercoats had been to the fishermen of that village of the greatest service. They had recently observed it falling when the weather was quite calm, and when they were preparing to go to sea. A fearful gale sprung up a few hours afterwards, when they believed every one of them would probably have perished had they gone out when it was fine. It was decided that 1000*l.* from the small funded property of the Institution should be sold to meet the heavy payments on its numerous lifeboat establishments. Payments amounting to 1300*l.* having being made on various lifeboat stations, the proceedings closed.

Naval and Military Almanacks.—The proprietors of the Army and Navy Gazette have published sheet almanacks for the year 1861 for the Army and Navy. These almanacks are handsomely illustrated with the usual insignia of war. They are surrounded by medallions, inclosing drawings of the various uniforms worn by officers of the cavalry and line, and by the Admiral down to the Greenwich pensioner. There is a capital picture of the Baltic fleet leaving Spithead in 1854, an excellent one of Greenwich Hospital, and a very true one of the Long Valley at Aldershot. We have also a bird's-eye peep at the home of the old or disabled soldier—Chelsea Hospital. Her Majesty the Queen appears on horseback in her review costume, a scarlet jacket, with the star and blue ribbon of the Order of the Bath, and followed by her Staff. There are allegorical figures of Sedition, Tyranny, Anarchy, and Treachery crushed and chained by the efforts of order and discipline. In addition to all these artistic illustrations, which are from designs by Robert Dudley, Esq., the Almanacks are beautifully printed in chromo-lithography, by Messrs. Day & Son, lithographers to the Queen. We are likewise furnished with all the useful information generally found in an almanack, and we have a chronicle of events supplied by the arms of our two glorious Services.

By accounts from Port Royal, Jamaica, which come down to the 9th ultimo, we find that the captains of the two suspected slavers captured by H.M. steamer Barracouta, and to which we lately referred, have published a protest in one of the Jamaica papers against their detention, stating that their vessels were droghers belonging to the island of Cuba, and were not engaged in the trade of which they were suspected.

Commander Lewis J. Moore, who was promoted last August while serving as First Lieutenant of H.M.'s steam-sloop Vixen, on the Pacific station, has arrived in England, having come home passenger in the Royal Mail Company's steamer Tamar, which reached Southampton on the morning of Saturday last.

We take the following from a morning contemporary:—"A serious mishap (which has been well hushed) was likely to have happened to the Princess Royal, 91, screw, in Portsmouth habour, on Saturday last. By the neglect of some one the wing-cock of the engine-room was left open, and by degrees the ship began to settle by the head. This caused much alarm, and on investigation it was discovered that upwards of six feet of water was in the hold. Signal was immediately made for the whole of the steam reserve force to proceed on board, and by vigorously sticking to the engines and pumps, the ship was prevented sinking at her moorings. It is well that this apparent carelessness should have been discovered in the harbour, and sufficiently early to prevent loss of life, for had it happened at sea, in the dead of the night, a valuable ship with 800 men might have foundered, and none been left to tell the sad tale. Orders have since been issued for the engine-rooms of all the ships to be examined every evening." We can scarcely imagine that so simple an order has not long since been in existence; but probaly, like Sydney Smith's anecdote of the railways and bishops, it was necessary to run the risk of losing a fine line-of-battle ship before having recourse to so plain an expedient.

We regret to find by our letters from Malta that Lieut. Hugh Hathorn (1852), who was only appointed on the 8th of September last as additional for disposal to H.M.S. Marlborough, but has since been doing duty on board the Cæsar, 90, Captain Mason, was on the 27th of November tried by court-martial at Malta for drunkenness, and sentenced to be dismissed the Service with, however, a recommendation to mercy on the part of the court. Lieutenant Hathorn had been the best part of twenty years in the Navy, and we do sincerely hope that some mitigating circumstances may be discovered in his case which will warrant the Lords of the Admiralty to give a favourable ear to the minute attached to the proceedings of the court, and to restore Mr. Hathorn to the profession which he has arduously served. Mr. Hathorn left Malta for England in H.M.'s troop-ship Megæra on the 30th ult.

Lieutenant Robert M. Gillson, who was First-Lieutenant of Her Majesty's late ship Perseverance, has arrived in England in the Royal Mail Company's ship Tyne, with 9 other officers and 50 seamen belonging to the same vessel. The remainder of the crew came home in Her Majesty's ship Geyser, Commander George M. Jackson, which reached Spithead on Thursday morning. The officers and crew being now all assembled, will be tried immediately by court-martial for the loss of their ship. In the meantime they have been transhipped to the Victory.

The Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the management and expenditure of the several Dockyards, after having visited Chatham and Sheerness, returned to Woolwich on Wednesday. The Board consisted of the Earl of Gifford, Sir H. P. Willoughby, Mr. R. Dalglish, M.P., Rear-Admiral Robinson, and Mr. A. Price, R.N., secretary. They arrived at the dockyard at 12 o'clock, and promptly commenced their duties in the office of Mr. Thornton, Assistant-Master-Shipwright of the yard, by a lengthened examination of the Commodore Superintendent, the Hon. J. R. Drummond, Mr. Turner, Master-Shipwright, and others. The proceedings were strictly private. It is stated that the Commissioners will visit Portsmouth on Monday.

The new naval gun carriage adapted for the Armstrong 40-pounder under the hands of the artificers of the War Department, Portsmouth, has been again tried on board H.M.'s. gunnery ship Excellent, with the happiest results. So successful indeed was the working of the carriage with the rear chocks, that the officers conducting the experiment was induced to fit a rear axletree and trucks in place of the chocks, with which it was also found that the recoil of the gun when discharged went smoothly home to a tent breeching. The trucks have the advantage over the chocks, that they the more easily enable the gun to be run out, and the handspikes are less in the way of the loading members. The new carriage has been forwarded to Woolwich Arsenal, when it will probably become the pattern which will guide the issue of naval carriages for rifled ordnance. The simplicity of its construction will be a great advantage to the service, and is not a little creditable to Captain Hewlett, and the intelligent foreman who carried out his ideas. Encouraged by the success of their attempts, these officers are now attempting to adopt a common carriage to a naval pivot slide, also for the service of the Armstrong gun; and experiments on this plan will be carried on board the Excellent during the following week. The public will be large gainers by the success of all these experiments, as they will enable the immense number of our gun carriages to be worked up for active use; but which, otherwise, by the introduction of the new ordnance would become a dead loss to the nation.

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, SOMERSET HOUSE, December 4.

Parliamentary Grant.—With reference to the advertisements which appeared in the *London Gazettes* of the 23rd and 27th of November, 1860, giving notice of preparation for the intended distribution of the sum of 33,000*l.* voted by Parliament for the Naval Forces employed on the China station between the 1st of October, 1856, and the 20th of June, 1858, notice is hereby given that, as only

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those ships which were present on that station for not less than three months within the above-named period, are to receive one month's additional pay of 30 days, the whole of the crew of Her Majesty's ship Spartan will not be entitled to participate, but only such portion of it as were draughted from her to other ships, and who have completed the three months' service eastward of Singapore

BOARD OF TRADE, DECEMBER 5, 1860.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 12976.—The following Despatch has been received at the Board of Trade from Her Majesty's Consul at the Cape de Verd Islands.—Copy.—British Consulate, Saint Vincent, Cape Verd Islands, November 22, 1860.—No. 5.—Sir, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Board of Trade, that the white hulk, Ocean, belonging to Messrs. Visger and Millers, and used as a coal depôt in this harbour, has been, by order of the Local Government, removed further into the bay, towards the south side of it. It is important that this information should be made public, because Masters of vessels accustomed to frequent this port, and who are not aware of this change, may mistake their position and run aground. The following are the compass cross bearings, taken by Lieutenant R. M. Gillson, R.N., of the present position of the hulk, viz.: Flag-staff of the fort, N.N.E., church, E. and by S. ½ south. Variation allowed 17° 46′ west, and the depth of water at low tide is 16 feet. I have, &c., (Signed) THOMAS MILLER, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

ADMIRALTY, DECEMBER 7.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 41.) MEDITERRANEAN—SICILY.—*Revolving White Light on Favignana Island.*—The Sicilian Government has given notice, that on and after the 24th day of December, 1860, a light will be exhibited from the lighthouse recently erected on Sottile or Mamone point, on the south side of Favignana island province of Trapani, west coast of Sicily The light will be a *revolving white* light, eclipsed every *minute.* It will be elevated 141 feet above the level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of about 20 miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses of the third order. The position of the lighthouse is given in the Sicilian Notice as lat. 37° 55′ 46″ N., long. 12° 16′ 6″ East of Greenwich. By command of their Lordships, *John Washington,* Hydrographer. Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, 26th November, 1860. This Notice will affect the following Admiralty Charts:—Mediterranean, General, No 2158; and Sicily, West Coast, No. 187.

(No. 42.)—AFRICA—SOUTH EAST COAST.—*Fixed White Light at Mouth of Buffalo River.*—The Colonial Government at the Cape of Good Hope has given notice, that on and after the 25th day of August, 1860, a light would be exhibited from the lighthouse recently erected at the entrance of Buffalo River, East London, South-east coast of Southern Africa. The light is a *fixed white* light, elevated 45 feet above the level of high water, and visible in clear weather from a distance of about 11 miles. The lighthouse—painted in alternate bands of red and white—stands on the reef at the south side of the entrance of the river. By command of their Lordships, *John Washington,* Hydrographer, Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, 26th November, 1860. This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Mouth of Buffalo River, No. 1843; Africa, South Coast, Sheet 6; and Indian Ocean, Nos. 2483, 748a.

(No. 43.) ENGLAND—SOUTH COAST.—*Red Buoy off the Mewstone Ledge.*—Notice is hereby given, that a *red Buoy,* marked Mewstone Ledge, has been placed near the extremity of the rocks extending in a south-west direction from the Mewstone at the entrance of Plymouth Sound. The Buoy lies in 7¼ fathoms at low water, with the peaks of the Great and little Mewstones in line bearing E.N.E., and the south-west end of Picklecombe Fort, in Mount Edgecumbe Park, touching the north side of the breakwater lighthouse, N. by W. ¾ W. The inner chequered Buoy near the east end of the breakwater has been removed. *The bearings are Magnetic. Variation,* 23° 10′ *West in* 1860. By command of their Lordships, *John Washington,* Hydrographer, Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, 28th November, 1860. This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Plymouth Sound, No. 30, scale m=5·0 inches; Plymouth to the Lizard, No. 29, scale m=0·8 inches; and English Channel, No. 1593. Also, Channel Pilot, Vol. I, page 46

THE MILITIA.

The Suffolk Artillery Militia was disembodied at Ipswich on Friday week. Colonel Adair, the commanding officer, received, through the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, an intimation from the Secretary at War that the spirit and conduct of the regiment was highly appreciated by Her Majesty.

The 1st Regiment of Staffordshire Militia arrived at head-quarters at Litchfield, from Newcastle, Sunderland, and Tynemouth, last week, for the purpose of being disembodied. Previous to their departure from the north a good number availed themselves of permission to enter the regular army. Col. the Hon. W. P. Talbot addressed the regiment at Litchfield, and read a letter from the Lord-Lieutenant of Staffordshire, Lord Hatherton, conveying to the corps the thanks of the Queen for the services they have rendered to the country. The men were paid off on Friday week.

THE ROYAL EAST KENT MOUNTED RIFLES YEOMANRY.—Some dissatisfaction and universal disappointment has been experienced by the members of this fine regiment of yeomanry cavalry, consequent on the policy of the Government in not calling the yeomanry out for the annual eight days' permanent duty. The omission, however, has not, as was at one time expected, resulted in any serious falling off either in the strength or efficiency of the regiment.—*Kentish Gazette.*

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DECEMBER 4.

4th or Duke of Lancaster's Own (Light Infantry) Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—Ensign Hugh Hilton Hornby to be Lieutenant, vice Frederick Henry Brice, resigned; Ensign James Frederick Steiner to be Lieutenant, vice John Bryce Wilkinson, resigned.

Artillery Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Assistant-Surgeon Charles Calthorp Mitchinson.

Durham Militia Artillery—Captain George Hodgson to be Major, vice Cookson, resigned.

Memorandum—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept Major William Cookson's resignation of the commission which he holds in this regiment.

Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Captain William Stratford Dugdale.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DECEMBER 7.

Northumberland Artillery Regiment of Militia—Preston Osborne Page, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

Artillery Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by First Lieutenant John Francis Henry Harrison.

Royal Carnarvonshire and Anglesey Militia (Carnarvonshire Wing)—Griffith Humphreys Owen, Esq., to be Captain, vice Pennant, resigned.

Merionethshire Wing of the Montgomery and Merioneth Militia—Lieutenant Edward Gilliot Jones to be Captain, vice Lee, resigned.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain Charles H. L. Lee in the above corps.

The following article is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 30th November ultimo:—

2nd Regiment of the Royal Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieutenant, the Viscount Kirkwall to be Captain, vice Robarts, deceased; John Henry Bryant, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Maberly, promoted.

VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

9TH (WEST) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—The practice-ground of the Harrow Rifles having been kindly granted by Captain Templer to this corps, on Wednesday last 12 members of the corps, accompanied by their musketry instructor, proceeded to Harrow to fire through the ranges of 650, 700, 800, and 900 yards, in order to qualify themselves for marksmen, and to compete for a prize of 5*l.* given by Lieut.-Colonel Lord Radstock to the member making the greatest number of points on shooting through the first class. The following were the number of points made with five shots at each range of 650, 700, 800, and 900 yards:—A company.—Mr. Charles Hall, 13 points; Mr. G. Hering, 13; and Mr. F. Wiggin, 6. B company.—Sergeant Ivimey, 12; and Mr. F. H. Allies, 7. D company.—Mr. George Close, 7. E company.—Sergeant De Morgan, 8; Corporal R. Key, 13; Mr. Nankivell, 8; Mr. Spencer, 8; Mr. Blakison, 11; and Mr. Kitson, 7. Captain Bridgman, the musketry instructor, made the extraordinary number of 18 points in 20 shots, with various rifles, in firing through the several ranges. As 7 points at the above ranges qualifies the member to be classed as a marksman, it will be seen that 11 out of the above 12 competitors are entitled to that distinction.

11TH (ST. GEORGE'S) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—Owing to various opinions that have been expressed as to which is the speediest, and at the same time the most effective way of clearing ground which is already occupied by spectators, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. A. Lindsay, took the opportunity of exemplifying what he considered the surest manœuvre to gain the object, and one which he maintains cannot fail, even in the face of the largest assemblage of well-disposed persons, and with a comparatively small body of men. The corps was marched into the centre of the ground intended for the parade of the Civil Service on the 9th of November, for which corps it paid the compliment of keeping the ground. It took up its position in open column, right in front. A hollow square was then formed, facing outwards; and after the necessary cautions, the words "quick march," "step short," were given, producing a momentary effect of the object in view. The flank files of each of the four faces were instructed to keep together as they advanced, so that the extensions necessarily took place from the centre of each face. The square by degrees assumed gigantic proportions, until the required space had been gained, upon which the bugle sounded the halt. Every man had strict orders not to allow any person to pass within the enclosure thus made, and even in the event of the populace becoming obstinate or unruly (which never happens on such occasions) so that the intervals between the extending files were forced, the square would, upon the close being sounded, be simply called in, and be ready to commence the manœuvres again. Lieut.-Colonel Lindsay has established an interesting mark of distinction in the corps, which will be the means of creating an increased emulation for the annual contest for the Challenge Cup. The mark consists of an embroidered silver badge closely resembling the Challenge Cup, which is to be worn only by those members who win it from time to time. The badge will be worn on the right arm below the elbow, and will never be discontinued. All members who wear the badge will be entitled "cup-bearers," and will be in attendance as an escort upon the cup upon the annual challenge day. The cup-bearers will also be the guardians of the Challenge Cup upon the occasion of the Annual Regimental Dinner on St. George's Day.

12TH (BARNET) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—The challenge given by Captain Wilbraham Taylor, of this corps, and which appeared in the *Times* of the 22nd ult., having been accepted by the Admiralty Company of the 21st (Civil Service) Middlesex Rifles, the match took place on Saturday, at the practice ground of the challengers at Highwood. The conditions of the match were that ten members should compete on either side, and should fire five shots at each of the ranges of 300, 500, and 800 yards. The scores made respectively were, by the Barnet Company, 34 points at the first range, 23 at the second, and 12 at the third, total 69 points; and by the Admiralty Company, 40 points at the first range, 32 at the second, and 12 at the third; total 84. The Admiralty Company, who were thus the victors by 15 points have gained the prize of a silver cup of the value of 10*l.*, but with the condition that in order to promote a continuance of similar contests, they are bound to accept the challenge of any other of the Volunteer companies specified in Captain Taylor's letter, if given within the space of one month, to shoot a similar match for a prize of the same value. During the week the *A* Company of the West Middlesex Corps of Volunteers have challenged the Admiralty Company, and having been accepted, the match will take place within a short period.

21ST (CIVIL SERVICE) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—The anniversary meeting of the Admiralty Company of this corps was held on Thursday evening in their drill-room at head-quarters, Somerset-house, when the prizes which were competed for at the practice-ground of the corps at Wimbledon in October last, were presented to the winners. The match consisted of five shots each of the ranges of 300, 500, and 600 yards; the first prize, a silver cup, being won by Mr. S. S. Lewes, who scored 17 points, and the second, a field-glass, by Mr. Noel Smith, who scored 12 points. Mr. Lewes's score was the same as the highest made at Wimbledon in July last in the competition for the Whitworth rifles, given by the National Rifle Association. The meeting was presided over by Rear-Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, and was attended by Sir Richard Bromley, Sir John Liddel, Colonel Greene, Major Graham, Mr. Richards, and a numerous body of the gentlemen of the Admiralty and visitors, among whom were several ladies. Captain Willis's report of the progress made by the company during the first year of its enrolment was received with marked satisfaction, and the members separated with three hearty cheers for Lord Clarence Paget and their other visitors.

29TH (NORTH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—On Thursday evening there was an extraordinary muster of the above corps in the Riding School of the Regent's Park Barracks, for the purpose of witnessing the distribution of the prizes for the best shots at Rifle practice in the 1st Company. The men having been formed into square, Captain Ross presented the 1st prize, a handsome silver tankard, to Private George W. Stoneham; the second prize, a Westley Richards' rifle, Private Tilley; and the third prize, to Private Maryon.

37TH (BLOOMSBURY) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—The prizes of this corps for rifle practice were to have been shot for at Harrow on the 17th November, but owing to the inclement state of the weather, and other unfavourable circumstances, the gold challenge medal of the corps was alone competed for, and was awarded to Sergeant Pearce, of the 2nd Company, he making 18 points out of 15 rounds at 150, 250, 300, 400, and 500 yards, despite the heavy rain that was falling. On Saturday last, the remaining prizes were, by the kind permission of the Victoria Rifles, shot for at their range at Kilburn, when the following was the result: Non-commissioned officers' prize (purse of 5*l.*), Sergeant-Major Hooper, 10 points, three rounds each, at 200, 300, and 400 yards; the silver medal of the 37th Middlesex, Private Cansick, 13 points; a silver medal, the gift of C. P. Robert, Esq., Private Berridge, 10 points; an Enfield rifle, the gift of the captain-commandant, Private D. Dolamore, 11 points; an Enfield rifle, the gift of R. Stedall, Esq., won by the captain-commandant, by 10 points, and given up by him to the next highest score. The proceedings terminated with a sweepstakes. The corps is rapidly increasing, having nearly doubled its numbers in the last three months.

40TH (CENTRAL LONDON) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—Captain-Commandant Walters has received an official notification from the Lord-Lieutenant that the Secretary-at-War has sanctioned the formation of this corps as a separate battalion, with the following establishment:—1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Major, one Adjutant, 8 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 8 Ensigns, 1 Surgeon, and 1 Assistant-Surgeon, and 800 men, divided into 8 companies of 100 men. Major-General Sir James York Scarlett, K.C.B., has consented to accept the honorary colonelship, and has promised to use his best endeavours to induce military gentlemen of position to fill the vacant posts of Lieut.-Colonel and Major.

2ND TOWER HAMLETS RIFLES.—The additional company for this corps, which has been formed in the districts of Clapton and Stamford Hill is rapidly augmenting, and already numbers over 50 effectives.

ESSEX.

6TH (COLCHESTER) ESSEX RIFLES.—On Monday last an interesting match took place upon the rifle practice-ground of this corps, near Wyvenhoe Park. The prize competed for was one of Wilson's patent breech-loading rifles of the value with case, of twelve guineas, and ten members entered the lists, the ranges being 300, 400, and 500 yards, five rounds each. Captain Bishop, the winner. 16 points; Lieutenant Osborne, 11; Private Tayler, 10; Private Cobb, 9; Private Duncan, 9; Corporal White 9; Private Cooke, 8; Private Wheeler, 7; Lieutenant Green, 6.

8TH (STRATFORD) ESSEX RIFLES.—Sergeant Martin, who has for some time acted as drill-sergeant to the 2nd company, was, a few days since, presented with a valuable watch and chain by his companions in arms, as an acknowledgment of his services and his exertions in the capacity of drill-master.

10TH (WITHAM) ESSEX RIFLES.—This Corps was inspected by Captain-Adjutant de Crespigny on Monday, who recommended more frequent musters for improvement in company movements.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

11TH GLAMORGANSHIRE RIFLES.—This corps assembled at Cadoxton on Monday, the 3rd inst., for the purpose of being inspected for the first time by Major Roney, inspector of the district, who congratulated the corps on the clean, bright, and perfect state of their arms, which he said the War Office had been obliged, as they knew, in some cases to complain of.

MOUNTED RIFLES.—A Mounted Rifle corps for the town of Cardiff will soon be formed and equipped. Seventy gentlemen have already put down their names.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

MONMOUTHSHIRE RIFLES.—The various Volunteer corps in this county are steadily increasing in strength and efficiency, and many of the corps having been united for administrative and review purposes, are numerically very effective. The 2nd Monmouthshire forms a battalion nearly 500 strong, Ebbw Vale and Sirhowy having joined it. The 3rd Monmouthshire Rifles have so increased by the accession of 100 Volunteers from Risca, and 50 from Tredegar, that the commanding-officer is to be Lieut.-Colonel in rank. The 7th Monmouthshire Rifles now number 300 men, and brigade with the Monmouth and Pontypool. It is in contemplation to unite all the Newport bodies into one battalion, which will then number some hundreds.

OXFORDSHIRE.

1ST (UNIVERSITY) OXFORDSHIRE RIFLES.—This corps formed into an administrative battalion under the command of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Spenser, late colonel in the Royal Artillery, was inspected on Monday by Colonel M'Murdo, Inspector-General of the Volunteer Corps of England. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who is honorary Colonel of the University corps, attended the inspection on horseback. On the conclusion of the inspection the companies were formed in square, when Colonel M'Murdo addressed them, and said he was instructed by their honorary Colonel, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who had just left the ground, to convey to them the great satisfaction with which he had witnessed the inspection, and he (Colonel M'M.) had great pleasure in adding that he could bear his testimony to their efficiency. Two days ago he inspected a similar corps at the sister university (Cambridge), and was much struck with the efficiency and skill which they exhibited; in fact, he had no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any regular or irregular regiment in the kingdom, and in that opinion he was borne out by some distinguished officers. He urged upon all of them the necessity of keeping up their drill, for this was no temporary or evanescent movement, but one which must be permanent, if they desired to be in the best possible position to guard their homes and all that was near and dear to them. He confessed that he had hoped to see a much larger corps, considering that there were from 1200 to 1500 members of the university; and he trusted that when he inspected them again next year he should find a considerable addition to their present number.

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2ND (CITY) OXFORDSHIRE RIFLES. — The inspection of this corps took place on Thursday by Colonel Ibbetson.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

MOUNTED RIFLES.—A mounted rifle corps is to be formed in this county, having Haverfordwest for its centre. The strength is to be from 80 to 100 men.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

1ST STAFFORDSHIRE RIFLES.—A rifle shooting match between the members of this corps took place on Monday on the ground of the Newcastle-under Lyne Company. The winner of the first prize (6*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*) was Private John Crompton, Newcastle company; of the second (4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*) Sergeant Higginbottom, Longton company; and of the third (2*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*) Lieutenant Dutton, Newcastle company. The distances were 200 yards and 300 yards, five rounds each. The winner of the first prize obtained 15 points, the winner of the second 13, and the winner of the third 12.

JEWISH RIFLES.—A numerous meeting of gentlemen of the Jewish persuasion was held at Zetland Hall, Mansell Street, Goodman's Fields, on Tuesday, when resolutions favourable to the formation of a corps of Jewish Rifle Volunteers were carried unanimously. The members present went through their drill under an able sergeant, and evinced great zeal to qualify themselves for their new duties.

DONCASTER RIFLES.—A meeting was held in the Mayor's room at the Town-hall, Doncaster, on Monday night last, to take the necessary steps to establish another rifle company in the town. The meeting was unanimous in its opinion. Fifty-five names were enrolled, and it was stated that fifteen more had expressed their readiness to join.

A VETERAN VOLUNTEER.—Colonel Palmer joined as a private in the London and Westminster Light Horse Volunteers in January, 1819, during the reign of His Majesty George III., in which corps he served until it was broken up in 1828, with all the other Volunteer forces of the country, at the instigation of Lord Lansdowne, at that time Secretary of State for the Home Department. In December, 1830, at the time of the great agricultural riots, at the earnest request of the late Lord Melbourne, at that time Secretary of State of the Home Department, Colonel Palmer, with the assistance of the late Mr. Joseph Jessopp, of Waltham Abbey, and with the especial support and aid of the late Duke of Wellington, Lord Hardinge, and Sir George Murray, then Master-General of the Ordnance, raised a troop of Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry, consisting of eighty-two members, which was the only Volunteer corps in the county of Essex until the formation of the new rifle corps. In 1838, when Colonel Palmer had brought the Essex Yeomanry Cavalry into a good state of efficiency, an order was issued by Lord John Russell, then Secretary of State for the Home Department, for its dismissal, with several other Volunteer corps in different parts of the country. Colonel Palmer, however, at the request, and by the advice of the late Sir Robert Peel, Lord Hardinge, and Mr. Goulburn, volunteered the gratuitous services of the West Essex Yeomanry to the Queen. These services were accepted, and the corps kept up at the entire expense of the members for five years, when tardy justice was at length done, and it was restored to the same allowance as other Yeomanry corps in the adjoining counties. In 1852—again at the suggestion and by the advice of the late Lord Hardinge—Colonel Palmer increased the force to four troops, armed them with rifled carbines, and added the artillery, which arm was speedily brought to a high state of efficiency by the aid of Colonel Collingwood Dickson, R.A., at that time the commandant at Waltham Abbey, and the officers and non-commissioned officers attached to that branch of the Volunteer service.

Messrs. Houlston and Wright have published their Volunteer, &c., Almanack for 1861, which contains the War Office circulars relating to the movement, the rifle matches, list of the various corps, and information likely to prove useful to Volunteers.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DECEMBER 4.

39th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Richard John Edgell, Major in the Bengal Army, to be Adjutant from the 9th of October, 1860.

1st Battalion of the Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteers—John M'Grotty, Gent., to be Adjutant, from the 8th of September, 1860.

3d Hampshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—William Norman Naish, Gent., to be Adjutant from the 1st of October, 1860.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—1st Brigade—Joshua Rowland Brookes, Gent., Royal Marine Artillery, and late Turkish Contingent Artillery, to be Adjutant from the 27th of August, 1860.

11th Perthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Alexander Mitshell, Gent., to be Ensign, vice McFarlane, resigned.

5th Subdivision of Wigtownshire Rifle Volunteers—James Watson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Anderson, Gent., to be Ensign; George Crawford, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

19th Surrey (or Lambeth) Rifle Volunteer Battalion—Lieutenant John Smithers to be Captain, vice Plews, resigned; Ensign James Seagrave to be Lieutenant, vice Smithers, promoted; Charles William Andrew, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Seagrave, promoted.

39th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Joseph Gurden Berdoe to be Ensign; Ensign Frederick Willis to be Lieutenant.

41st Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Beaumont to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Memorandum—West Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this corps by Ensign Wilnot Horton Trevor Power.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—1st Brigade—Joshua Rowland Brookes, Gent., Adjutant of 1st Brigade, to serve with rank of Captain.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—2d Battalion—3d Corps—The Rev. Lambert Blackwell Larking to be Honorary Chaplain.

1st Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Valentine B. Corrie to be Captain; Ensign Frederick Hallett to be Lieutenant; John G. Cockburn to be Lieutenant; Henry R. Madden to be Ensign; Thomas King to be Ensign; Francis S. Hurlock to be Ensign.

1st Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers—The Hon. Henry Frederick Cowper to be Captain, vice the Earl Cowper, resigned; Henry Horne, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice William Robert Baker, resigned.

1st Cumberland Artillery Volunteers—The Rev. Frederick William Wicks to be Honorary Chaplain.

East York Rifle Volunteers—1st Battalion (Hull)—Lieutenant Edward Lucas to be Captain, vice Thorney, resigned.

3d Suffolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Arthur George Brooke to be Lieutenant, vice Rendlesham, resigned; Herman Biddell, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Brooke, promoted.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignations of the commissions held by Captain Francis Capper Brooke and Frederick William Brook, Lord Rendlesham, in the above corps.

3d Administrative Brigade of Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Robert Raynsford Jackson, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

15th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Second Lieutenant John Henshaw to be First Lieutenant, vice Mewburn, promoted; Richard Atherton, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Henshaw, promoted.

23d Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—John Thom, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Burgoyne Watts, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; John Morris Rigby, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

15th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Frederick Steele, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Clare, promoted.

31st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Samuel Harris Armitage, Esq., M.D., to be Captain; John William Mellor, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Frederick Tweedale, Gent., to be Ensign.

45th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Frederick William Promoll to be Captain, vice Bowen, resigned; Ensign Frederick Witter to be Lieutenant, vice Promoll, promoted.

64th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain James Gunning Plunkett to be Captain-Commandant; Ensign Peter Silvester Bidwill to be Captain.

4th Manchester or 78th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Horatio Samuel, Esq., to be Captain.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of Ensign John Kennedy Stuart, in the 15th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

3rd Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Major Frederick Fraser to be Lieutenant.

3rd Battalion of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Captain Hugh Fleming to be Major.

4th Battalion of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Captain Henry Coppock to be Major.

17th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant David M'Clure to be Captain, vice Coppock, promoted; Ensign John M'Clure to be Lieutenant, vice David M'Clure, promoted; Francis Williams Johnson, Gent, to be Ensign, vice John M'Clure, promoted.

7th Administrative Battalion of Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—Alexander Patterson, Esq., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

3rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain William Smith Dixon to be Major; Assistant-Surgeon James Dunlop to be Surgeon.

4th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Rev. Dr. John Robertson to be Hon. Chaplain.

19th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Allan, jun., Gent., to be Ensign, vice George Quigly, resigned.

34th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Roderick Alison Couper, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Russell, promoted.

58th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Frederick Erskine, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Robert M'Cullum, resigned.

75th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Graham Gilmour, Esq., to be Captain, vice James Wilson, resigned.

3rd Company of Herefordshire Rifle Volunteers—Rev. Edward Witt Culsha to be Hon. Chaplain; Charles Francis Lewis, Esq., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon.

23rd Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edgar Goble, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

Memorandum—The 2nd and 8th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps have been united into a battalion for drill and administrative purposes, and the same has been numbered the 1st Administrative Battalion within the district of the Tower Hamlets.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DECEMBER 7, 1860.

37th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Frederick Herbert Suckling, Gent., to be Adjutant from 22nd September, 1860.

56th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Henry Weston, Esq., late Captain Royal Cumberland Militia and Lieutenant 77th Foot, to be Adjutant from 18th August, 1860.

20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Blake Graham, late Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 87th Regiment of Foot, to be Adjutant, from 19th October, 1860.

Galloway Battalion of Rifle Volunteers—William Monro, late 79th Foot, and late Captain and Adjutant in the Galloway Rifle Militia, to be Adjutant, from 16th July last.

5th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—(This corps is now a consolidated battalion, embracing the whole companies formerly included in the 7th Administrative Battalion, viz., the 5th, 21st, 34th, 35th, 58th, 59th, 64th, 65th, 66th, and 90th Corps of Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers, and an additional company recently formed.) Robert Duncan Douglas, Esq., to be Captain; John Walker, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

2nd Corps of Northumberland Artillery Volunteers—George Frederick Easton, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Worcestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—3rd Company—Ensign Brinton to be Lieutenant, vice Dixon, resigned; Joseph Moore to be Ensign, vice Brinton, promoted.

Haddingtonshire Rifle Volunteers—No. 1. Company—Lieutenant George Gaukroger to be Captain, vice Kinloch, resigned.

No. 5 Company—Lieutenant Alexander Scott to be Captain, vice Sir Thomas Buchan Hepburn, Bart., resigned.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain John Joseph Thorney, of the 1st East Riding of Yorkshire Volunteer Corps.

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—5th Administrative Battalion—The Honourable Charles Wrottesley to be Major.

2nd Administrative Battalion—39th Company—George Lowe, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Administrative Battalion of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—40th Company—Basil Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq., to be Captain.

18th Durham Rifle Volunteers—Jonathan Backhouse Richardson, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Richardson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Janson, Gent., to be Ensign; The Reverend Frederick Brewster Thompson to be Honorary Chaplain; John Renton, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

18th Essex Rifle Volunteers—Philip John Budworth, Esq., late Captain Essex Rifles, to be Captain; Philip Herman Meyer, Esq., to be Lieutenant; Frederick Adrian Scroop Farre, Clerk, to be Ensign; The Reverend Edmund Fisher to be Honorary Chaplain; Frank Dobson Potter, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

15th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Maitland, Gent., to be Ensign.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignations of the Commissions held by Captain David Barbour McCulloch and First Lieutenant Robert Valentine Kearney.

1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteer Corps—Assistant-Surgeon James Reeves Tracr to be Surgeon; John Collins Boys to be Second Lieutenant.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Middlesex Rifle Volunteers.—Josiah Wilkinson, late Captain 14th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, to be Major.

West Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Alexander Brodie to be Captain, vice Ogilvy, resigned; Lieutenant John Barber to be Captain; William Henry Briscoe to be Captain; Thomas Morrison Marshall to be Captain.

35th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. John Harman, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

39th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Pierre Stephen Poley to be Captain.

Memorandum—14th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this corps by Captain Josiah Wilkinson.

3rd Carnarvonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Mangham, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

4th Carnarvonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Robert Roberts, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

5th Carnarvonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Hunter Hughes, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

6th Carnarvonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Salisbury, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

15th Perthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Francis Grove, Esq., to be Captain; George Halley, senior, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Smitton, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st Cambridgeshire Administrative Battalion—Frederick Daniel Fryer, Esq., late Captain 2nd Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers to be Major.

Memorandum—The above battalion is formed by uniting the 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

15th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Cecil Charles Van Notten Pole, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—18th Company—William Henry Hitchcock, Esq., to be Captain.

3rd Kincardineshire Artillery Volunteers—James Allan, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Stirlingshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—10th Company—Allan Anderson, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

Bedfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—2nd Company—John Green, Gent., to be Ensign.

5th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers—Dudley Henry Ryder, Esq., to be Captain, vice Robert Eden, resigned.

Dundee Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant John Jack to be Captain, vice Alison, promoted; Ensign William Smith Stephen to be Lieutenant, vice Jack, promoted; Charles Dickson Chalmers to be Ensign, vice Bell, promoted; Jeffrey Thomson Inglis to be Ensign, vice Stephen, promoted.

21st Cornwall Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Henry Lanyon, Gent., to be Lieutenant; George Appleby Jenkins, Gent., to be Ensign; George Wilson Trenery, Surgeon, to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

10th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Thomson, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

7th Company of Leicestershire Rifle Volunteers—Charles Bond, Esq., M.D. to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

10th Company of Leicestershire Rifle Volunteers—William Brookes, Esq., to be Captain; James Haud Ward, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Carter Davison Dove Cotman, Gent., to be Ensign.

Northamptonshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—4th Company—1st Division—John Baron Salter Jope, Gent., to be Ensign.

2nd Division—William Davis, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

2nd Battalion Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers—10th Corps—Nuneaton—Henry Dewes, Gent., to be Captain; Craddock Towle, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Thomas John Craddock, Gent., to be Ensign; Richard Bird Nason, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

The Volunteer Corps in the East Riding of the county of York, and the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, now stand as follows:—

1st Brigade of the East York Artillery Volunteers, consisting of the 1st and 2nd Corps—Staff—Major Benjamin Blaydes Haworth.

1st East York Artillery Volunteers—Burlington Corps—Captain Robert Crowe, Captain Edward Foster Holden, First Lieutenant Martin Richardson, Second Lieutenant William Thomas Makins, Honorary Assistant-Surgeon Edward Samue. Brett, Honorary Assistant-Surgeon Christopher Wharton Mann, Honorary Chaplain, Reverend James Thompson.

2nd East York Artillery Volunteers—Filey Corps—Captain William Smithson Cortis, First Lieutenant George Simpson, Second Lieutenant George Watson, Honorary Assistant-Surgeon Charles Wakefield, jun., Honorary Chaplain the Reverend Robert Mitford Taylor.

4th East York Artillery Volunteer Corps—2nd Brigade (Hull)—Honorary Colonel Lord Londesborough, Lieutenant-Colonel Martin Samuelson, Major Zacariah Charles Pearson, Captain Alexander Samuelson, Captain John Thomas Dobson, Captain Edward Augustus Dearman Brooshooft, Captain Dudley Robert Smith, Captain Edward Dannatt, Captain Joseph James Spratt, Captain Simeon Mosely, Captain Edward Philip Maxste, Captain George Christopher Roberts, First Lieutenant Henry Frederick Smith, First Lieutenant Thomas Eley Sykes, First Lieutenant Frederick Brandt Grotrian, First Lieutenant William Peter McBride, First Lieutenant Joseph Williams Pettingell, First Lieutenant Nicholas Frank Dobree, First Lieutenant Charles James Todd, First Lieutenant Henry Cooper Gleadow, Supernumerary First Lieutenant Herbert Archibald Gibson Mends, Second Lieutenant John Dalton Holmes, Second Lieutenant Henry Bennett, Second Lieutenant James Thomas Abbey, Second Lieutenant Charles Heaven, Second Lieutenant William Gray, Second Lieutenant Richard George Smith, Honorary Chaplain the Reverend Henry Kemp, B.A., Surgeon James Dosser, Assistant-Surgeon Angus MacMillan, M.D.

East York Rifle Volunteers—1st Battalion (Hull)—Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Walker Pease; Major Anthony Bannister; Captain Charles Morgan Norwood; Captain John Cooke; Captain William Thomas White; Captain Frederic Fearnley Ayre; Captain Charles Henry Bannister; Captain Edward Lucas; Lieutenant Vincent Henry Parker; Lieutenant Robert Blyth; Lieutenant George Hall Ringrose; Lieutenant Joseph Winkley; Lieutenant Charles Henry Beilby; Supernumerary Lieutenant Bethel Jacobs; Ensign John Henry Brodrick; Ensign Richard Glover; Ensign Gilbert Wilkinson; Ensign John Harrison; Ensign Albert Kaye Rollit; Ensign William Edward Goddard; Adjutant, Captain Thomas Palmer, late 47th Regiment; Honorary Chaplain, the Reverend John Scott, M.A.

2nd Battalion of the East York Rifle Volunteers, consisting of the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Corps—Staff—Major Philip Saltmarshe.

3rd Corps (Howden)—Captain Eric William Clarke; Lieutenant Thomas Carter; Ensign Edwin Storry; Honorary Assistant-Surgeon John Hartley.

5th Corps (Burlington)—Captain Thomas Prickett; Lieutenant Thomas Harland; Ensign Joseph Barugh; Honorary Chaplain the Reverend Henry Frederick Barnes, M.A.; Honorary Assistant-Surgeon John Allison.

6th Corps (Beverley)—Captain Harold Barkworth; Lieutenant Richard Hodgson; Ensign Henry William Bainton; Honorary Assistant-Surgeon Robert George Boulton.

8th Corps (Driffield)—Captain Edmund Dade Conyers; Lieutenant Thomas Hopper; Ensign Richard Botterill; Honorary Chaplain the Reverend James Skinner; Honorary Assistant-Surgeon Alfred Scotchburn.

9th Subdivision (Market Weighton)—Lieutenant William Langdale; Ensign John Seaton West Kirkpatrick.

10th Corps (Hedon)—Captain William Raines; Lieutenant Arthur Iveson; Ensign Robert Charles Metcalfe.

A RELIC OF OLD TIMES.—Some few weeks ago an advertisement appeared in the *Times* from a fisherman in Cornwall, who offered for sale an old buckle which he had taken in his net, while out trawling off the Lizard. On examination he found that the buckle bore the name, arms, and portrait of Admiral of the White, Sir George Brydges Rodney, and the metal of which it was made was silver, gilded on the upper surface. He parted with his prize, no doubt for a consideration, to the Hon. Sarah Mundy, the only surviving daughter of the famous Admiral; and an examination of the relic has excited a good deal of interest and discussion. The letters are moulded, not cut, and are as fresh and perfect as on the day in which they were first cast. The question however has been mooted, how it was possible that, supposing this was a shoe-buckle of the admiral's, he should have worn his own crest, name, and portrait, so conspicuously on his own person. It has been stated by old sailors still living, that in former days, captains and admirals had badges for the use of their gig's crew; still this is not altogether satisfactory, nor is another idea which has been started, that it was the collar of a favourite dog, who was accidentally drowned, for in this case it would hardly have been of silver. That this is a genuine article there can be no doubt, but in what way it was used, in 1778, when Lord Rodney was Admiral of the White, is still wrapt in mystery. Perhaps some of our readers may be able to throw a light upon the subject.

LORD CLYDE AND THE SKINNERS' COMPANY.—A special court of the master, wardens, and assistants, of the Skinner's Company, was held on Thursday evening, in order to present the freedom of the guild to Lord Clyde. The freedom having been presented, a grand banquet was given; and in acknowledging the toast, "The Right. Hon. General Lord Clyde, Citizen Skinner," his lordship said:—"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,—I thank you for the very handsome manner in which you have druuk my health; and I also have to express my acknowledgments for the way in which the toast has been received by the distinguished assembly I see before me. I feel it is no slight favour for an old soldier to receive a welcome and a kindly reception on his return from a scene of duty to his native country. I feel very proud in having been this day enrolled a member of the ancient and honourable society upon whose lists I have seen the names of many who have performed distinguished services to their country. It is also a great gratification for me to know that the body to which, since this afternoon, I have had the honour to belong, has long been distinguished for its enlightened administration and its great liberality in the management of its property. I can only assure you that it has afforded me great pleasure to receive this honour at your hands, and I will not further trespass on your time than to express my gratitude at having been this day admitted one of your body."

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THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE
AND
JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.
EDITED BY W. H. RUSSELL, ESQ., LL.D.,
(Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

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Office, 16, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Many communications which are in type must stand over owing to great press of matter. Our correspondents will therefore understand how it is they must be content to wait till next week.

A "Subscriber" is informed that the initials of the officer to whom he refers were incorrectly given in the list of candidates for admission to the Staff College issued from the Horse Guards. E. C. was not a candidate.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the Editor cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the Editor.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the Army and Navy Gazette, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, Mr. Archibald Graham, and not to the Editor.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860.

The wars of the Roses, destructive as they were had one characteristic of the results of civil war in an island—they did not expose, at their particular epoch, the country to aggression or invasion by the weakness of exhaustion. If the enemy of the day could have known that most of the Barons of England had been slain in homely battle-fields, and that the deadly arrows of their archers had found marks in English hearts, no doubt he would have endeavoured to have taken revenge for the heavy blows dealt by invaders from the island to which the Norman had given the impulse of adventure and attack. Happily, or unfortunately, as the case may be, the Normans in England had it all their own way, and led the best of their race and the rising undergrowth of indigenous squierarchy, with all its soil-sprung tendrils, to a deadly grafting. Families and names disappeared utterly, and voices cry out in vain from Domesday-book and hear no kindred echoes. The consequence was, that for a time—a period of at least one hundred years—England was in such a state that she would have fallen an easy prey to any invader. Luckily for us, invaders, except those of our own kin, were not forthcoming. Evil-wishing enemies were engaged on their own account, doing very much the same things as our respected ancestors, their contemporaries, were busied on at the same time. In the place of the big Barons there came to the front, after the Rosalea, which spotted the land with blood, a great race of adventuring gentlemen and small squiredom, such as illustrated the reign of Elizabeth, and then—for the strangest development of all the antipathies of race, all the inequalities of legislation, and all the evils of class government—came the tremendous struggle between Roundhead and Cavalier, from the ashes of which, again, arose the British Standing Army. For nearly a century the spirit of amateur soldiering, and the love of the profession of arms, exercised a powerful influence over the gentry, as well as the classes immediately above and below them. Oftentimes from political dislikes or necessities, English gentlemen appeared in foreign armies as soldiers of fortune, and opposed to their countrymen hostile swords in many memorable fields. Scotland threw out the cadets of her Norman houses: few of her pure Gaelic population adventured in such distant battle-grounds—on the fields where Swede and Dane, Russian and Pole, Imperialist or Frenchman, were contending for the mastery; and Ireland, true to the perfervid unchristianity of her religious convictions, which have annihilated even the intense antagonism of her animosity of race, sent regiments of exiles—who were more anxious to strike a blow at England than to avenge the wrongs of their religion—to every country where they could find anyhow pay and a sword.

In the pursuit of arms during the incessant wars of the eighteenth century, a large majority of the young gentlemen of the kingdom were engaged at one time or other. It was fashionable to go to the war, to make the grand tour, to serve against the proud Turk, to take a part in a razzia against the rovers of Salee or the pirates of Algiers. Most youths of fair figure and pretensions in other countries were to be found in the great camps which dotted all Europe in those days, and till the civil dissensions which followed the advent of the House of Brunswick to the throne checked the exodus, neither Great Britain nor Ireland were inadequately represented under the contending banners which floated over half the civilised world. The immense prosperity and huge development of the influence of the agricultural and commercial classes at the close of this period, diminished the force of the motives which impelled many of the younger representatives of the families of England to go abroad in search of service. India, too, afforded them a grand career under their own flag; and the hated principles of the French Republic spread so rapidly, that they were scarcely able, as heretofore, to choose their army, and to make a campaign or two in great state, and with no very decisive result beyond those which might be had in a breach, or after a few sieges *secundum artem.* But the national repugnance to the acts and the tendency of the Revolution was acuminated by the actual danger of our position, in face of an enemy who was overrunning the world. Our armies were employed in straggling expeditions in distant countries; our shores were menaced, our homes were in danger; and the national spirit, supplementalising a deficiency in the system of our organisation for defence, which makes the performance of a common duty—the defence of country—the accident of a voluntary good feeling, individual and peculiar, presented us with a magnificent army of Volunteers. Ireland had indeed set a great example in the creation of her splendid sectarian force, but the Dungannon declaration was not an encouraging symptom of the possible results of volunteering to the Ministry, at a time when there was an amount of free-thinking, and something like treason which would shock even a Chartist gathering; and the Government were not at all sorry to be relieved from the necessity of keeping up an army of Volunteers. To give a legitimate and wholesome tendency to the spirit which is always evoked by the sound of cannon and the smell of gunpowder, the Ministry of the day, however, assisted, as far as they could, those who desired to see service as Volunteers, and gave them leave to serve in the ranks with the prospect of earning commissions by distinguished services. In the Crimean war applications for similar advantages were altogether discouraged, although we were obliged to raise foreign legions, and to equip Turkish and Polish contingents. We have now, however, an Army of Volunteers, which have sprung up like the Caducean teeth-born army, which shows a pretty fine row of incisors as it stands. There is only one drawback to it that we can see—there is too much of the gentle blood, of the intelligence, and of the old spirit which gave rise to the bodies alluded to in the ranks of the Volunteers, as mere rank and file. The leaven ought to be applied to a larger mass. The destruction of a corps of Volunteers would represent an enormous national loss, and the annihilation of a considerable number of those who in a prolonged struggle should be leaders of bodies of their countrymen. If the basis of the formation were enlarged it would rest more solidly and tower more surely. When that time comes, however, the present knowledge of the Volunteers will be useful, and will animate their fellow countrymen. It is curious to see that at the very moment a meeting of poor rebellious creatures, whose sole claim to notice consists in their having had the O'Donoghue—a very respectable young Irish gentleman, whose ancestors were generally very good subjects of the English crown—as their chairman, was engaged in spouting out or listening to "Tallagh-hill talk," which is a name in Ireland for threats not meant for execution—the Tipperary Militia, officers and all, were volunteering to the last man to join the Royal Artillery. We believe, in fact, that the Repealers themselves would take the Saxon shilling, or fight without it if it came to the worst, sooner than see the soldiers of the Eldest Son of the Church chasing the pigs and kissing the girls, from Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear, with equal pleasure and impunity.

We will not pretend just now to state the exact cause of Sir Baldwin Walker's retirement. It has been a matter of notoriety that the department of the Comptroller of the Navy has for several weeks past been in a state of variance with "the Board," on points connected with the plans for building the three additional iron-plated steam-ships, the probable construction of which we announced in this journal several weeks back. This fact, combined with other circumstances, to which reference was frequently made during the last session of Parliament, would furnish an ample reason for Sir Baldwin Walker seeking in the discharge of active duties afloat, some relief from the monotonous rule of Whitehall. Sir Baldwin will, as soon as circumstances can admit, proceed to Portsmouth, and hoist his flag (blue at the mizen) temporarily on board one of the ships in harbour; he will then strike it, and proceed on leave. In the meantime the Euryalus, his future flag-ship, will be entirely refitted and prepared for his reception, so as to enable him to leave England early in February for the Cape of Good Hope, the naval command of which he will assume in the place of Rear-Admiral the Honourable Sir Henry Keppel, removed to the south-east coast of America. Sir Baldwin Walker has held the post of Surveyor, or, as the newfangled term is, Comptroller of the Navy, during a most momentous period in the existence of the British Navy. We will not go back to the days of Rule and Seppings, further than to remark there were no foreign navies of any note in existence when they flourished. St. Vincent, the Nile, Trafalgar, and the countless number of smaller actions which have rendered famous the names of Jervis, Nelson, Calder, Strachan, Saumarez, Cochrane, Hoste, Napier, and many others, had disposed of every enemy who, prior to the breaking out of the French revolutionary war, could have opposed a line of battle to a British fleet; and until that excellent but somewhat eccentric officer, Sir William Symonds, had the opportunity of introducing an improved mode of ship-building to public notice, we were content to rub along at a jog-trot pace, occasionally going out of our way by converting a favourite square-sterned ship into an ugly goose-ended craft, by which we were enabled, in case of need, to fight perhaps two or four guns more, at the cost of almost another ship. We had, it is true, pleasant little experimental cruizes between brigs with jigger masts and brigs without jigger masts. We occasionally filled the wards of Haslar and Stonehouse hospitals with patients suffering from pulmonary complaints, contracted in the Channel during a November and December trial of speed between such useless ships; but little, or indeed no progress was made in introducing an improved style of naval architecture. Sir William Symonds and his assistants did much for us during the fifteen years he held office; but Sir James Graham, with his stern principles of economy, did much to prevent great expansion; and Louis Philippe, the staunch advocate of the *entente cordiale*, was not wanting to prop these up with the promise of keeping his fickle-minded people well in hand, so as to prevent any anxiety coming to us from a quarter more formidable than any other. Sir William, however, did his best with the means at his disposal. Steam was in its infancy during the greater portion of the time he was at the Admiralty, and his talents were chiefly devoted to the development of ships possessed of fine sailing qualities. We

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could not, however, avert our destiny; steam would, in spite of old sailor fancies, make its way; paddles and screws fought hard for the ascendant, and, although at one time the advocates of the former seemed to have gained a start on the latter, their noisy splash was soon doomed to be stilled by the quiet grind of their opponents. The latter end of the year 1847 saw Sir William Symonds still Surveyor of the Navy, and Sir Baldwin Walker captain of the sailing 50-gun frigate Constance, on the Pacific station. The resignation of Sir William was accepted, and the First Lord of the Admiralty dispatched a messenger across the Isthmus of Panama to bring home his successor. This was a high compliment paid to the talents, judgment, or whatever else were the attributes of Sir Baldwin Walker in the eyes of his patrons; he was selected from the large body of naval men at home and abroad to play no insignificant part in public life. Sir Baldwin's antecedents were certainly creditable to him; he had raised himself by dint of hard work and rectitude of conduct, unaided by an atom of political interest, to the highest rank obtainable by selection in our own Service, while he had been chosen for peculiar distinction in that of a foreign, but friendly power. He assumed the duties of the office, which we regret he is now about to vacate, in the early part of 1848, and from data in our possession, we are enabled to show what has been done during its tenure by him towards the reconstruction of the English Navy, rendered imperative by the changes going on in France. It is admitted on all sides that for warlike purposes, we must discharge from our calculations sailing line-of-battle ships. They can doubtless be of some service, but one thing is certain, they can never enter a line. We will therefore give a comparison between our screw navy at the beginning of 1848, and what it will be at the commencement of 1861—which we are enabled to do with the assistance of our able correspondents at the various outports, and which from a minute check on our own part we believe to be thoroughly correct:

On the 1st of January, 1848, we had 9 frigates, 1 block-ship, 10 corvettes and sloops, 4 gun-vessels, and 4 small vessels, tenders, and yachts. On the 1st of January, 1861, we shall have 67 ships of the line (showing an increase of 67), 42 frigates (increase, 33), 9 block-ships (increase, 8), 4 iron-cased ships (increase, 4), 4 mortar-ships (increase, 4), 95 corvettes and sloops (increase, 85), 8 floating batteries (increase, 8), 29 gun-vessels (increase, 25), 164 gun-boats (increase, 164), 12 troop and store-ships (increase, 12), and 9 small vessels, tenders, and yachts (increase, 5), amounting in 1848 to 28 screw vessels, and in 1861 to 443; showing an increase of 415 of all descriptions. The tonnage (including paddle-vessels) amounting in 1848 to 120,573 tons, in 1861 to 617,493 tons (increase, 469,920 tons); the horse-power, 48,469 in 1848, and 128,482 in 1861 (increase, 80,013 h.p.).

From the first moment Sir Baldwin Walker took his seat as Surveyor of the Navy, he brought his best energies to bear upon the single discharge of his duties. He took office under a Whig Government (although no politician), and in 1852, when the Conservatives were in power, he earned golden opinions from them by his resolute recommendation to increase the efficiency of the Navy. In 1856 he was created a baronet in token of the approbation entertained of his merits. In 1858 Sir John Pakington received at his hands an amount of advice and assistance which rendered the so-called reconstruction of our Navy a facile task to him; and in 1860 he resigns his trust clear and unpolluted, and we fear the Duke of Somerset will have hard work to find an officer ready and capable enough to take it up.

The article in *Blackwood's* for December, in continuation of the previous one on iron-cased vessels, is all in favour of oblique-sided ships, as advocated in these columns, instead of fresh Trustys or Warriors. The description of the latter vessel is exceedingly good; and it is accurate, with the exception of what is said as to the probable mounting of guns on the upper deck. It is a moot point whether one or two at bow and stern may not be so placed, but it has neverbeen intended to place broadside guns on the upper deck. The article, too, overlooks the full danger arising from the fore and stern part of the Warrior not being invulnerable. No doubt buoyancy is of great consequence; but what if the most buoyant and vulnerable parts get much knocked about? If, while the Warrior pursued one vessel, another sent a few heavy shells into her unprotected stern, we fear her screw would soon be put out of order, and then!

The article does full justice to Captain Coles's cupola system, and to Mr. Jones's angulated-sided ships, and points out how necessary even yet it is to have thorough systematic experiments made to discover how shot can best be diverted by oblique metal surfaces. It declares that by May next the French will have 600 guns behind floating armour plates, 10 vessels like the La Gloire and 100 gun-boats. It even goes beyond the question of vessels, and argues that our coasts cannot now be defended by masonry-work fortifications, and that "our future bulwarks must be of iron." The article is well worthy of the pen to which it has been ascribed.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief will hold a levee at the Horse Guards on Wednesday next, the 12th instant, at one o'clock.

The *on dits* which have been flying about the garrison of Woolwich during the last ten days are of a numerous and mixed character; among the most prominent is the embodiment of the Tipperary Militia Artillery into the Royal Artillery, the consideration of which is now under the eyes of the War Office. The regiment volunteered, it is said, from right to left, from the colonel to the trumpeter: and, it has been reported, demands to be incorporated, officers and men all standing in their corresponding ranks! It would be impossible to describe the sensation which the bare possibility of such an event has caused among the regular officers; nor is it to be wondered at, considering how completely it would smash all vested rights, and utterly sap the prestige and faith of the regiment in our rulers. But we believe the fears are groundless on this score, and although it is probable some of the militia officers will, on passing the requisite examination, be gazetted, yet due regard will be had to the position and rights of all other officers, as already established by the rules of the Service. In consequence of this unexpected addition, it is reported that the 16th brigade will be in the *Gazette* at an early date, and that this accession will not militate against a further increase in the Army Estimates.

Those extraordinary beings who were ordinary men like any of us till they became what are called "authorities," do not seem very happy in their relations with the outer world which is non-official—that is, they do not understand the feelings of that unfortunate race which does not belong to "the authorities," and which is, therefore, not in "the proper quarter." For instance, let us take a small matter like the presentation of a medal; it is all a matter of chance whether it is presented with all the pomp and ceremony of military honours, as it ought to be whenever it is possible, or is delivered by the twopenny postman. Now, men who have earned decorations or medals like a little formality and some decent observance in the bestowal. What an immense value was added to the Victoria Cross when it was given by the hand of Queen Victoria *coram populo!* How proud the soldier feels who is picked out of the ranks, and receives his reward for good conduct or service from his commanding officer before his comrades! But for those who have won the Indian medal there is small chance of such *incrementum honoris*. The "authorities" being in a transition state, perhaps, have resolved that least said may be soonest mended. The Indian worthy, who knows that he is down for his medal, learns after some delay that if he applies for it at the War Department of the India House, he may hear of something to his advantage. It may be said, by the way, that in no Government department will he find gentlemen more obliging or courteous than those with whom he may have to transact his business in Leadenhall Street, but it is likely enough that on his first appearance, the medal seeker may be told his time is not yet come. His name is duly entered after a search in a number of small drawers, which are filled with pasteboard cases; on some future occasion he may be presented by one of the gentlemen with his medal and riband attached, for which he gives a receipt. He then retires with a sort of idea that they manage those things better in France. If he is contented, there are many of his companions in arms less easily satisfied, and some of them have even complained that they have received their honours by the legitimate constitutional mode of conveyance, which is directed by the Postmaster-General. A delivery by the members of the corps of Commissionaires might be thought by some people an improvement on that simple Anglo-Saxon mode of doing business!

Sir Richard Airey's period of service as Quartermaster-General at head-quarters expired on the 2nd of this month. As yet we hear nothing beyond rumour as to the arrangement to be made on his retirement; but we believe it is not improbable that he will hold office for a few months longer, until the new Deputy-Quartermaster-General, Colonel Herbert, shall have become thoroughly acquainted with the business of the office, when the latter will succeed to the chief post, the subordinate one which he now fills, being abolished.

In the *Calcutta Gazette* there are official notifications, that on account of Hindoo religious festivals—poojahs—the Public Treasury would be closed for twelve days in October, and for six days in November, and acceptances falling due in the interim, therefore, would be paid before the dates of closing. The Hindoos are still strong in Hindostan.

The increase to the Royal Artillery will amount to 500 men, but no addition to the Estimates will take place in consequence, inasmuch as these men are intended to supply the place of the Local Indian Artillery. Recruiting for the latter corps has long ceased practically, and is now formally forbidden by the Act of last session.

Our attention has been called to the fact that there are three companies of Royal Engineers and a strong detachment of Madras Sappers with the Expeditionary Force in China, where no seiges can be anticipated, and it is fair to admit that the force is large enough for the work expected.

Major the Hon. H. F. Keane, who has just been appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General of Royal Engineers at head-quarters, will not, we understand, resign his present honorary post of extra aide-de-camp to H. R. H. the General Commanding-in-Chief.

The Treasury have decided to issue the Delhi and Lucknow prize money according to the Crimean scale, instead of on the Indian scale, as was expected. The decision will create discontent.

Captain Flood, formerly of H.M. 53rd, a meritorious officer of long service for his rank, has been reappointed by Sir W. Mansfield to his staff.

How far the *Indépendance Belge* is correct in a portion of the statement which it puts forth, we know not; but it affords a proof, at all events, that the question of invulnerable ship-building is attracting attention in other countries besides England and France. We copy the following from our above-named foreign contemporary. "We are informed that three more iron-clad frigates are to be laid down. This, in addition to ten now building, and three launched, would give a total of sixteen. They are ordered to be completed by the 1st of January, 1862. According to the *Toulonnais*, the trial trips of the Gloire have been very satisfactory. It is stated by that paper that she has beaten the Algesiras in a trial of speed, both with full and half steam-power, and that she has shown herself a good sea-boat." We have narrowly watched the movements of our neighbours in their progress towards obtaining an iron-clad steam fleet, and with all our care we can only trace to them the following vessels, some of which have only recently been commenced building:

Tonnante, Devastation, Lare, Foudroyante, and Congrue—floating batteries, built of wood, and coated with iron; launched 1855; horse-power, 225.

Gloire, Toulon, (launched); Normandie, Cherbourg, (launched); Invincible, Toulon; and Couronne, Lorient—they are 252$\frac{7}{10}$ feet in length and 55$\frac{9}{10}$ feet beam; 900 horse-power.

Paixhans, Peiho, Saigon, and Palestro—floating batteries, building by Mr. Arman at Bourdeaux, of 150 horse-power; length, 157$\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, 47$\frac{1}{4}$; height, 21; draught of water, 8$\frac{1}{2}$.

Magenta, building at Brest; Solferino, at Lorient—rams of 1000 horse-power; length, 281; breadth, 50 feet.

The first-named vessels are the floating batteries of Russian war experience, and are no better than our own.

The return of the two steamers sent to the coast of Iceland for the purpose of taking soundings with the view of laying down a submarine telegraph between this country and America, has proved that all supposed difficulties in the way of carrying out the enterprise have disappeared. We shall doubtless shortly be supplied with the written opinions of the officers of the Bulldog and Fox on the matter, and from what we can gather they will fully confirm the statement we now give.

Mr. Ward's night signal lamps were on Thursday night subjected to further experiments at Woolwich, in the presence of Commodore the Hon. J. R. Drummond, Commander Hawker, and other officers, and we are informed that they were satisfactory. It is, however, to be hoped that no decision will be arrived at by the Lords of the Admiralty pending the trials, which are now officially going on, with the Electric Light, the invention of Professor Way.

Several officers have been named as likely to succeed Sir Baldwin Walker at the Admiralty. Among others, Rear-Admiral George Elliot has been mentioned as the probable future Comptroller of the Navy; but up to last night no decision on the subject had been arrived at by the Duke of Somerset.

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CRIME IN THE ARMY.

The expressions of opinion by the judges and magistrates of the land in reference to the causes of crime are entitled to the highest consideration. But they are not above criticism any more than they are infallible. All the processes of social life are now under the microscope of the press. Every function is examined, every action is investigated, every result submitted to analysis. As in old days people died of diseases to which neither cause nor effect could be assigned, so offences were committed which were not exposed to the solvent of statistics or to the exploitations of social reformers, the world being content with the inexorable logic of facts in the shape of unrecorded results. If we had had active police officers, and intelligent magistrates to bring their offices to bear on the incidents which are indicated in Mr. Hogarth's representation of the march of the Guards to Finchley, there would have been a very large list of offences before the public eye of the day, supposing they had been duly recorded. But no reader of this journal will suppose it is our desire to evade the question which has been forced on the attention of the public by the remarks of Mr. Justice Byles, by the leaders in the leading journal, and by the acts which have *pro tanto* disgraced the Army, and with it the country whose honour and reputation that Army is more ready, or at least more successful, in maintaining abroad then at home.

If an Englishman were to read in the public journals that the majority of the criminals at a gaol delivery in France were soldiers, that the neighbourhood of the camps presented scenes of the most appalling vice and degradation, that desertions were counted by tens of thousands, that the most serious crimes were committed by soldiers, voluntarily enlisted, in order that they might escape from the Service, even with the brand of felony on their brows; that open mutiny prevailed in more than one regiment of French soldiers in Algeria, that soldiers made a trade of desertion for the sake of bounty, that in Paris itself outrages on the police by the garde and soldiers of the garrison were so common as to raise the question whether the soldiery should not be deprived of a part of their accoutrements, of which they made frequent and deadly use on the sergents de ville; if he read that the sailors of the fleet were prone to leave their ships at every port, that the lash was regarded as an essential means of keeping soldier and sailor in a state of discipline—he would certainly arrive at the conclusion that the services of France were in a bad way, that the men were ill-treated, or that they were unfit for the performance of their duty. Any Frenchman who arrives at a similar conclusion from the facts he may read in our papers, is very likely to find himself mistaken. The "bull's eye" is turned on everything we do. It is certainly to be regretted that the sights it reveals are not always agreeable. There is—let it be admitted at once—a difficulty, if not an impossibility, in reconciling the administrative action of those who are placed in command of armies and fleets with the diverse theories of public opinion. But, nevertheless, the course to be adopted is plain; it is as unpleasant as well can be, but the path of duty is often painful and rugged.

Discipline must be maintained—it must be rigidly maintained in the interests of the State, including the people who ignorantly declaim against the exercise of the authority which secures to them the possession of every right and privilege they enjoy. No reader of this journal can suppose that we would lend the influence of our opinion, such as it is, to the propagation of doctrines which emanate from an exalted view of high prerogative, or of irresponsible exercise of command. We may say, without any imputation on our honesty, or any suspicion that we desire to flatter the administration of the Army, that we believe the Duke of Cambridge and the authorities at the Horse Guards are actuated by the strongest motives to deal fairly and kindly with the soldiers of our Army. The War Office have assuredly shown no disinclination to carry out the recommendations they have received, or the plans which have been suggested by their own officers for the same object. There is no use in repeating the statement, that the English soldier is better treated than the soldier of any army in the world. He is a free agent up to the time that he accepts the conditions of service, and those conditions are infinitely less onerous than they were at the time when the English Army won its greatest triumphs. If soldiers will insist on ignoring all that has been done for them, if they will defy the law, and outrage order, then, in the name, not only of the Army, but of society itself, we call on the authorities to show that they are strong enough to vindicate the law, and to protect society against outrage at the hands of those from whom it expects protection. If those who are responsible for the discipline of the Army insist on the maintenance of discipline, they, in spite of vulgar invective of the hour, can have nothing to fear, and much to expect, in the support of sound national opinion. At whatever cost it may be achieved, the perpetration of outrage by our soldiery at home or abroad, must be suppressed. It is humiliating and painful in the last degree to be obliged to confess that there are in the ranks of the Army those who are a disgrace to the profession, which civilised as well as barbarous men acknowledge to be the most honourable in the world. Let them be punished so that the ruffianism of the islands shall learn at last that it can find no refuge under the Queen's flag, or in a blue or red coat; but let them be punished even at the risk of excluding from the Service and turning into the criminal population of civil life men whose reckless courage, strength, and daring, would be well exercised against an enemy, but who must not be permitted to find the enemy in their own countrymen.

Having said so much, we may with the greater freedom object to the inferences which have been drawn by Mr. Justice Byles, and by some journals in reference to the distressing cause of these remarks. The learned judge who presided at Maidstone the other day, has expressed an opinion that idleness is the cause of the soldier's readiness to commit outrages on law and order. He was unfortunately justified in some measure by the state of the calendar in the district where he was administering justice, in supposing that the tendency existed.

But, with some knowledge of a soldier's life, we venture to assert that there is no class of Her Majesty's subjects who are less idle or more occupied than the men in the ranks in London, or in camp and garrison, at home and abroad. If Mr. Justice Byles were to compare the work and duties of the numerous class who figure in the calendars as agricultural labourers with those of soldiers, he would find that the hours which are necessarily employed in the discharge of some duty or other in the Army are more numerous than those which the labourer must devote to his work in order to earn his daily bread. Few people out of the Service know, indeed, how much of the soldier's time must be occupied on fatigue duty, in guardmounting, in parades, in cleaning accoutrements, in camp and barrack work, long after the time when he has been dismissed from drill. The moment he leaves barrack he is a marked man — his uniform denotes his calling; he is obnoxious to many insults; he is in many cities in England still nothing more than a pariah of the public-house; a butt for the intelligent artizan of the tavern, or for the occasionally impertinent interference of the police. It is proposed to employ him on public works, on roads, or engineering operations, or trades and callings. Why, we know it as a fact, that when an officer of a regiment set soldiers to work to make shoes for his men, the "liberal" constituency of a large English town sent up a petition and memorial to complain of his conduct in interfering with one of the peculiar trades of their town—and the officer was reprimanded, and told to do so no more. Who does not know how the work of our camps is done? But who can know the tumult there would be if the soldiery were set to work "to interfere with the rates and wages of labour" in any district, unless under the pressure of a shout from the farmers that they are losing their crops for want of hands, when the assistance of soldiers is willingly received? Employ the soldiers by all means, but let it be understood that in their legitimate duty they have plenty of work to do. The cause of the crimes of soldiers, as of other men, is temptation—a motive to do something where the prospect of advantage appears to the doer to be greater than the certainty of punishment. And in the case of the Army, the influence is unhappily exercised in a larger proportion than in other classes, because there is a considerable number of unthinking, ignorant men in the ranks who would be criminals under any circumstances, and who commit outrages as soldiers which they would have committed as civilians. A drunken man as a red coat acts very much as a drunken man in a black coat would do, as soon as he gets into a quarrel. If there should, on the accidental circumstance of his being a soldier, be any reason why he should be more dangerous than another, let him be deprived of the means of mischief. In London, the public attention is caught now and then by cases of outrage on the part of soldiers of the garrison, consisting of some 2500 men; and, as in the perpetration or evasion of them the men use their belts, it has been suggested they should not in future be allowed to wear them. It would certainly be a just stigma on those soldiers who have been guilty of using them improperly to take away the right of wearing the belt off duty; and if many cases of such conduct occurred, it might be advisable to deprive the battalion to which the men belonged of their belts in the street. In our belief, the maintenance of the strictest discipline consistent with every regard for the rights and well-being of soldiers, even if it had the effect of ridding the Service of some thousands of scoundrels, would be the best remedy for the evil. Let the punishment of the soldier be as sure and as severe when he has committed an offence as that of the civilian, and there is nothing in his mode of life or his teaching and calling, to make the average number of criminals in the army greater than it is in other classes, man for man. More than that we are afraid to say, as long as our Army is recruited as it is. But let the country give its best support to those who seek to administer the affairs of the Service in justice and equity.

DISAFFECTION AMONG THE LOCAL EUROPEANS.

By the last Bombay Mail we have received tidings of another of those deplorable incidents arising from the transfer of the Indian Army to the Crown.

It appears that on the night of the 21st of September last, a great number of soldiers of the 5th European Regiment at Dinapore, seizing their muskets, rushed tumultuously to the barracks of the 4th company, 5th battalion, Bengal Artillery, and called upon the men to join them in getting their rights. Instead, however, of joining them, the Artillery, under their Sergeant-Major, Macniminie by name, turned out to oppose them, and, charging the mutineers sword in hand, put them at once to the rout, and captured their two ringleaders. These men have since been tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to penal servitude for life. Sergeant-Major Macniminie has been made an ensign, unattached; the quartermaster-sergeant, who nobly seconded his efforts, has been promoted to the grade of conductor; while in a General Order, in which the whole circumstances are reviewed, Sir Hugh has given a solemn warning to the army, that should there be any renewed attempt at mutiny, he will consider it his duty to vindicate discipline by representing to the military tribunals the necessity of visiting the crime with the extreme penalty of the law. This order, the punishment meted out to the criminals, and the rewards bestowed upon the two sergeants, have produced an immense effect all over India.

The two privates who were tried by court martial were found guilty and sentenced to penal servitude for four years. This sentence was, however, revised, and the prisoners were condemned to penal servitude for life. In remarking on the case, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief says:—

"The prisoners and other men of the 5th Bengal European Infantry committed a double crime of mutiny. They not only rose at night in mutiny themselves, but they endeavoured to intimidate and seduce into the commission of their crime their comrades and the 4th company of the 5th battalion Bengal Artillery, for the purpose of obtaining their discharge. They did so, although that very day and the day before they had heard on parade the G. G. O. No. 918 of the 11th ult., which in the most benevolent spirit and frankest language explained to them their position with respect to the new European Forces Bill; which told them that their position was not, in any way whatever, to be affected or changed by that bill.

"These men knew that they had no just cause of complaint. They did not, therefore, in obedience to the well-known rules of the service, prefer individually and respectfully their complaints to their officers, but they collectively, and in seditious combination, endeavoured to obtain by force what they could not claim with justice.

"Fortunately for the credit of the army, for the interests of military discipline, and of public order, the wicked mutineers of the 5th Regiment met in the Company of Artillery good and loyal soldiers, who were under the full influence of those duties which they themselves had trampled under foot.

"Sergeant-Major Macniminie, with admirable presence of mind, fell in instantly, in perfect order, his resolute company, and sword in hand, drove the miserable culprits out of the Artillery lines, seizing and handing over to justice their two ringleaders.

His Excellency has not words to express his admiration of Sergeant-Major Macniminie's conduct."

His Excellency further remarks—

"When Sir H. Rose assumed the command in India, he issued a General Order, in which he said that he would, under the influence of the most binding of obligations, his duty to his most gracious Sovereign, promote the welfare, uphold the discipline, and maintain the credit, of Her Majesty's armies in India.

"These words were meant to be a warning especially to the 5th Regiment, which last year broke out into prolonged and scandalous mutiny, going so far as to depose their own officers, and to elect others in their place. How far so large a portion of the 5th Regiment has neglected these warnings is shown by this court-martial. For although numbers of the men who were foremost in last year's insubordination took their discharges, the seeds manifestly have remained and borne bitter fruits.

"Not one good soldier or non-commissioned officer denounced or reported to their officers a combination and state of feeling amongst the men of the regiment which it now appears had existed for a length of time. If the non-commissioned officers did not know the state of feeling of their men, they are unfit for their posts; if they knew it, and did not report it, they have betrayed their duty. Nor can the Commander-in Chief absolve the commanding and other officers of the 5th Regiment from great blame for their entire ignorance of the bad feeling existing amongst the men.

"It is the positive order of Sir Hugh Rose that the amplest and most patient justice shall be done to the soldier's complaints, provided they be preferred respectfully, individually, and according to the rules of the service. His Excellency's orders are as positive that soldiers who, in disobedience to the rules of the service, prefer complaints in combination, collectively or insubordinately, should be brought to trial by court-martial for so doing.

"The Commander-in-Chief is determined to uphold, by every means in his power, the discipline and the credit of the army. The surest mode of effecting both these ends is the invariable assertion of the principle, which has actuated His Excellency on the present occasion, and from which he will never swerve: prompt and generous reward of good soldiers, witness the artillerymen and their commander; and as prompt and signal punishment of bad soldiers, witness the guilty men of the 5th Regiment: exiles from their country for their lives, these mutineers, with felon's punishment, will expiate their crimes in penal servitude."

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INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN ITALY.

[From Our Own Correspondent].

Naples, Dec. 1.—It must be remembered that as soon as Ancona had fallen, the forces led by Generals Cialdini and Della Rocca, under the supreme direction of Victor Emmanuel and General Fanti, advanced by Pescara, Chieti, Popoli, Sulmona, to Castel di Sangro, Isernia, and Venafro, in order to meet, at Teano, and Sessa Garibaldi's forces, who were then defending the line of the Volturno. The passage of the former, conducted by His Majesty in person across the Abruzzi, was attended with the most important political results. In every town it was found that the clergy were amongst the first to receive him, and vied in the enthusiasm of their reception with the most ultra liberals. At Isernia, where the Bourbon re-action had appeared, the joy of the people was unbounded on finding themselves now free from anarchy and barbarism. The troops of Victor Emmanuel, issuing from the valleys of the Abruzzi, joined Garibaldi's forces, then—as I have before observed—engaged in defending the line of the Volturno, and acting almost exclusively upon the defensive. The reason of this line of conduct on the part of an army hitherto ever offensive, will best be seen by reviewing what had taken place immediately after Francis II. had left Naples, namely, that he retired upon Capua and Gaeta, having with him not only all the troops who still remained faithful to him, but also a further force formed of such soldiers as had fled, or been disarmed, during the victorious march of Garibaldi northwards. The Bourbon force amounted, in consequence, to about 60,000 men, so that, instead of wondering at the Garibaldini not attacking so formidable a force, the marvel will always be that they should have been able for so long a period to even act upon the defensive; that this was their only wise course was an opinion in which General Sirtori fully coincided with Garibaldi; and consequently it was resolved to besiege Capua rather than attempt to storm it, a bombardment being altogether hateful to the humane Garibaldi. In such position were affairs when the Sardinian troops joined the volunteer army. By a series of rapidly executed manœuvres they discomfited the enemy at Isernia, at Capua, at the Teano, and at the Mola di Gaeta, ever contracting the Bourbon field of action to a smaller limit. In the course of the victories, captures, &c., 16,000 prisoners were taken by the Sardinians; that is, 1500 at Isernia, 11,500 at Capua, and 3000 at Teano, and other affairs of minor importance; one column, consisting of 15,000 Bourbon troops commanded by General de Ruggieri, retired by Fondi to Terracina; in this number there were 5 regiments of cavalry and 5 batteries of artillery. Another column of 4000 men, under the orders of Colonel Lagrange, retired by Isoletta into the territory of Velletri. Now, if the number, 60,000 men, the original force, be taken for base, and the 4000, or perhaps 3000, forming the garrison at Messina, and allowing for 3000 or 4000 dead, wounded, or dispersed, we shall not be far from the truth in estimating the force now in Gaeta at about 18,000 men. The existence of so large a garrison within such space as is at their disposal in Gaeta, so far from rendering the siege more difficult, has an opposite effect, inasmuch as the number of troops, in addition to the employés, &c., have crowded the place almost beyond endurance. It must, however, be mentioned as a set-off to these disadvantages, that the garrison can always be victualled from sea supplies, so long as there is no blockade, and in addition to this the nature of the ground on the land side presents great obstacles of a natural as well as artificial nature to the besieging army. Gaeta is, in fact, a sort of minor Gibraltar, and whatever may be said of its inutility as a fortress in the ordinary sense, being separated from the mainland, access to which it neither gives nor takes away, yet at the same time it must be allowed that as a place of refuge Gaeta has most important advantages in its favour. Every sovereign from Charles V. has in turn perceived the importance of adding to the strength of Gaeta, in consequence of which it is defended at every point; and in the memorable sieges of 1707, 1734, 1806, 1815, and 1821, it has always offered the strongest resistance. Ferdinand II. added the latest increases of strength by further fortifying the parts deemed easiest of attack, and it is now almost able to bid defiance to any enemy. Gaeta presents on the land side a narrow front of attack, with three rows of batteries, in front of which a large sandy plain extends itself. The mountains behind the fortress, and from which it could be commanded, are rocky, steep, and precipitous, and it is a work of the utmost labour to make a path sufficient for siege guns; nor is it less laborious to bring the earth for trenches from the great distance at which it is. And now to "sum up," Gaeta is armed with 700 guns, so that its fall, unless it be surrendered, bids fair to be at some distance. The people of Naples seem to have lost all interest in their new king's movements, and to be tired of him already; and they will be still more discontented when their city from being a metropolis descends into a provincial capital. There a great ill-feeling already existing against the present government, owing to changes they have made, such as disbanding the corps of Royal Carabineers enrolled by Garibaldi, which was composed of a better class of volunteers. Many who expected government situations have been disappointed, and are loud in their complaints. Some time will elapse ere all are satisfied—if ever—with the new rule. Amongst the most remarkable of the proclamations affixed to the walls, is one from General Sirtori headed, "Comando Generale Dell' Escrito Meridionale ordine del Giorno," to the following effect: "Officers and soldiers of the Meridional Army, there is loud talk of demonstrations caused by the enemies of Italy, in which you have been solicited to take part. You who deserve well of Italy, you first have the merit and the glory of having with your blood inaugurated in these provinces the government willed by the nation. Italy and Victor Emmanuel is the motto of your flag. To Victor Emmanuel, who loves you as his own sons, you owe love and filial reverence; and you owe the honour that is due to the King of Italy, wished for during so many ages. Soldiers, if any one amongst you (*tra voi*), profiting by the difficulties necessarily attending the situation of affairs, seeks to excite you to a demonstration of discontent, consider him as your enemy and the enemy of the country. Abnegation and discipline are the primary virtues of a soldier. Discipline exacts that every officer and soldier repair to his proper post; he who forgets honour and duty, if he absents himself, will be punished with the greatest severity.—Naples, the 26th November, 1860. The Commander-in-Chief of the Meridional Army.—G. Sirtori."

The British volunteers have, I am sorry to say, been again getting themselves talked of unfavourably of late. The cause of this was an unfortunate quarrel between them and some of the Garibaldian soldiers. Its origin is said to have been as follows:—Soldiers of both corps were in a café at Caserta, when one of the Garibaldini, whether accidentally or otherwise, drank a cup of coffee belonging to one of the Englishmen, who it appears resented this liberty very warmly. The Garibaldino in turn as warmly received him, and as neither disputants could speak the language of his adversary, high words soon led to blows, and finally several of their fellows on either side were soon drawn into the affray; and as the Garibaldini were getting the worst of it as a pugilistic encounter, they—sad to say—drew their bayonets on their allies, who in turn resorted to the same weapons; and several men were wounded on either side, amounting to some eight or ten in all, and one of the English has since died. It makes a rather sad termination to the expedition, and will be regretted by every true friend of Italian liberty. I have no doubt before this reaches you, the whole matter will have been made the subject of official inquiry; and I do hope for the honour of England, our countrymen will be proved, however inexcusable, not to have been the aggressors. It is to be attributed to neglect in some quarter, that the names of those of the British volunteers who have died from their wounds, have not been published in England, so that letters constantly arrive for those who, poor fellows, are now no more. I have just heard from the chaplain, the Rev. Herman Hirsch, that he received at the post-office a letter directed to a man named George R. Prosser, who died from wounds received on the 19th of October, before Capua. It is to be hoped this will be seen by some relatives of his, or communicated to them.

REGULATIONS FOR THE LINE OF MARCH.

The following Order has been issued:—

1. When troops are marching along the public roads, the pivot flanks are always to be kept clear for traffic.

2. The prescribed time and length of pace are invariably to be adhered to, and never exceeded unless by word of command.

3. When the head of a company cannot keep up without over-stepping, the officer commanding it must pass on word to the company in front to step short; it must however be borne in mind that each company must be kept together intact, no matter how great the gap may be between it and the preceding one.

4. In like manner, if the head of a battalion cannot keep up with the one in advance of it, the commanding officer will forward a notice to the head of the column to that effect.

5. The prescribed space at which the cavalry is moving is always to be conformed to by the head of each regiment, and no one corps is to hurry up to keep pace with that in its front, but its commanding officer will send to the front to shorten the pace of the leading regiment, as directed in the preceding paragraph, until the brigade has closed up.

6. No soldier or officer is to cross a fence or enter a house of any kind on the line of march.

7. No soldier is to quit the ranks for any purpose whatever, without having previously obtained leave from the officer commanding his company.

8. Every soldier who is obliged to quit the ranks on account of illness must apply to the officer commanding the company for permission to remain behind, and for a ticket which will be given him if the officer thinks necessary.

9. These tickets are to be made out in the following form:—

"The bearer marched off with the Regiment,
but was unable to keep up with it,
O'clock Signed ———
Date *Commanding Company.*

The tickets to be returned to the Orderly Sergeants after the men who face out rejoin their companies.

10. Officers commanding companies are always to be provided with a sufficient number of these tickets, properly dated before the regiment marches off.

11. Men who obtain permission from the captains of their companies to fall out for a short time, for a necessary purpose, are not to receive tickets, but their packs and arms are invariably to be carried by the section to which they belong, until their return.

12. When a soldier obtains permission to fall out through illness, he will be inspected by the medical officer, in rear of his brigade, and if passed as sick will be taken up and carried by the brigade ambulance; but should the medical officer consider him fit to march, he will fall in with the rear guard until the next halt, and then move up and join his company.

13. Any soldier who quits the ranks through illness, or for a necessary purpose, without having either received a ticket, or having left his pack and arms with his company, as the case may be, will be made a prisoner of and punished.

14. The ambulance attached to each brigade will march in rear of the last battalion.

15. An interval of 100 yards to be preserved between brigades on the line of march.

Assistant Quarter-Master General's Office, Aldershot, November, 1860.—By order,

Signed, H. H. Clifford, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant Quarter-Master General.

Lieut.-Colonel Crealock, Military Secretary to Lord Elgin, whose facile and rapid pencil has found full scope in the Crimea and in India, has sent home some sketches taken in China at the Taku forts, which have been published by Mr. Hogarth, of the Haymarket. They are "bits" of battle-field life and death, painfully accurate. They give us a better idea of the Tartar soldiers than pages of description, and they are assuredly not much calculated to popularise the results of war. We trust that Colonel Crealock will soon be able to find more pleasing subjects for his sketches, and that he will send us home a full portfolio from the interior of Pekin.

PARIS.

[From our own Correspondent.]

THE ARMSTRONG GUN, &c.

Following in the wake of the *Moniteur*, the *Débats*, a respectable old journal, not devoted to the interests of the second empire, had a long article yesterday on the relative merits of the French gun and ours, published with the view of quieting apprehensions on this side of the Channel; it nevertheless is written in an impartial spirit, shows that the writer knows something of his subject, and professes to bring forward proofs to sustain arguments. The article would be too long to be given at full length, but the following précis, now that the question of artillery is of such vital importance, will be found of great interest.

"The English press has lately echoed with songs of triumph in honour of Sir W. Armstrong's gun. If these panegyrics only celebrated the superiority of new guns over old, and but testified the joy of a nation at the discovery of a great success, we could afford to let the matter pass; but as the conclusion of all that has been written is to proclaim aloud the superiority of the Armstrong guns over those of all other nations, we think it our duty to say a few words on the subject. We have waited in vain for some official document upon which to base our remarks. All that has as yet been said reposes upon the interesting letter of the *Times* correspondent. For the guidance of those who have not had the pleasure of reading that letter, we wish to state that all through it the Armstrong gun is spoken of as a much more valuable weapon than ours. For instance we find the following—'The manner in which the French have converted the wild Japan ponies into artillery horses, has won universal admiration. It is not their fault if their cannon is inferior to ours in accuracy, range, effect, and lightness.'

"As may be seen, nothing could be more categorical, and more plainly invite discussion. Following the good example given by the English writer, we will say, like him, that it is no way our intention to seek to establish a comparison between the French and English Artillery officers—such things are odious and ridiculous. We will put aside all personality, and if, from what we say, we think ourselves right in drawing conclusions totally different from those of Mr. Bowlby, it will be clearly understood that we only speak of the matériel confided to the two armies by their respective governments. This matter decided on, we will first of all try to define as exactly as possible the field of dispute. This is not so very easy, for, if Mr. Bowlby affirms much, in revenge he does not trouble himself with proofs. He touches on a great many points, but he cites very few facts, and, above all, he neither establishes his arguments by figures, or any of those positive comparisons which produce conviction in the mind of the reader. If, instead of writing in the tumult of the camp, and during the excitement of victory, he had been quietly seated in his cabinet, he would no doubt have written differently, and we should have been deprived of a very interesting recital, which owes most of its charm to the fidelity with which is depicted everything that passed under the eye of the writer. It is for us to introduce order into the debate.

"Let us begin by stating that this is not a question of heavy artillery, as the only heavy pieces employed in China were on board the four French gun-boats, sent out in cases to Admiral Charner. Each of these gun-boats carried a 'canon rayé' throwing a hollow projectile of sixty. Admiral Page took them so close in shore to attack a battery of 100 guns, that when the tide fell they grounded, and in this position they continued to fight, until they blew up the powder magazine of the large fort on the left bank of the river. It is not only Admiral Charner who tells us of this gallant exploit; Admiral Hope also makes mention of it in a special paragraph.

"It is, then, only a question of campaign artillery; the English artillery being represented by two Armstrong batteries, and ours by four batteries of the 'canon rayé.'

"The first question is accuracy of aim. This subject is only alluded to in general terms, and the author hardly cares to insist on the matter, no doubt recollecting that in a previous letter he had given an account of some practice which certainly much astonished the French officers. A large tree at a distance of about 1000 yards was taken as a target, and several shots were fired, none of which took effect.

"If it regards range, Mr. Bowlby does not treat this question. He only cites some shots which carried 2200 yards. We cannot suppose this to be the extreme range of the Armstrong, as in that case ours would be immeasurably superior, carrying as it does, at a slight elevation, nearly 5000 yards.

"Shall we speak of rapidity of firing, which is also a necessary quality in good artillery. On this subject the writer only cites a single fact. He tells us that on the 21st of August an English battery fired 90 shots per gun in three hours and a half. This is very fine; but we can reply that if we do not know what the French artillery did on the same day, we know that at Solferino several batteries fired 300 rounds per gun, and that after all this firing the pieces were in as good a condition as when they commenced. To be loaded the Armstrong requires much more time than ours, and if the two guns were placed in equally skilful hands, the 'canon rayé' ought to be fired at least as many times again as the English piece.

"Campaign artillery ought to answer for a great number of eventualities on the field of battle; it has in view two principal objects, to fight against men and against inert objects, such as a crenelated house or village occupied by troops. For these two objects it was formerly necessary to have several canon of different calibre. To-day we have but two pieces, the 4 and the 12, and three projectiles—the hollow ball, 'la boîte,' and a shell filled with bullets. To fight men, the Armstrong employs like us a hollow projectile to answer the purpose of grape-shot; but here is the difference between the two systems. When the Armstrong ball explodes it bursts into 49 splinters—ours into 80. The splinters produced by the Armstrong ball fly up, whilst the bullets with which our ball is filled continue in the direction of the impulsion given by the canon. Again, in firing against masses or troops drawn up in several lines, our hollow projectile, on the fusee being regulated, answers two purposes, which one would search for in vain in the English gun.

"With regard to projectiles destined to act against iner

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objects, Sir W. Armstrong has sacrificed too much to weight, and left too little space for explosive matériel. We have calculated better than he has, and numerous proofs have convinced us that with projectiles much lighter than those used by the English artillery, but endowed with an explosive force far more considerable, a greater effect is obtained.

"Let us try and establish a comparison between the two artilleries in point of solidity, and the facility with which they can be handled during a campaign. It is hardly necessary to say that a cannon like ours, composed of a single piece of metal, is more solid than the English gun, composed of three parts, which are held together by chains and screws. No matter how well fabricated, they must be more liable to be damaged than the French pieces. The campaign began in earnest when the allied troops left Pehtang, and it was from that moment that the trial between the two artilleries commenced. We learn then which answered best the requirements of a campaign. An artillery possessed of all the qualities imaginable, with the exception of being easily manœuvred and handled, would very much resemble Roland's celebrated mare which could do everything but 'go.'

"The first march of the English is thus described by the *Times'* Correspondent."

Here follows an extract of how the guns sunk up to the axle-tree in mud, and how the gun-carriages had to be left behind. The legs of the horses at each instant disappeared, and this fact shows sufficiently what sort of ground had to be passed, and that a much lighter artillery would have been in nearly as sad a plight with the horses up to the belly in mud and water.

M. Xavier Raymond goes on to remark that this picture is not gay, and, "at the same time, at the same hour, and upon the same ground, our pieces defiled, and, although, perhaps, our artillerymen were hard worked, they were not obliged to abandon any part of their matériel."

Here comes another extract from Mr. Bowlby, describing the French gun, and stating that the Armstrong is the lighter of the two, as it weighs 6 cwt, and throws a 12-pound ball, whilst the 'canon rayé,' weighing only half a hundred less, throws a ball of but 8 lbs., but mentioning at the same time that the gun-carriage of the Armstrong was much too heavy, and not nearly so good as that of the French gun, which, in fact, gives to their piece, when taken altogether, a great superiority in matter of weight. In claiming this lightness for the Armstrong, Mr. Bowlby only referred to the actual gun, which M. Raymond, and not without justice, remarks, is a singular way of viewing the case, and that gentleman then refers to equipage; to the small wild Japan pony, which succeeded in pulling the French guns over the bad ground, and to the splendid artillery horses brought by the English from India, which left their pieces sticking in it.

The article concludes thus: "It is no doubt very seductive to produce an exceedingiy light cannon which, without being more dangerous than another, throws much heavier metal. Without searching for the number of Armstrong guns that have burst whilst being proved—nor will we recall the answer which Mr. Sidney Herbert was forced to give on this subject—we will admit the advantage of lightness gained by Sir W. Armstrong, if advantage there be. But at what price is it obtained? The lighter the piece the more is it affected by the reaction of the powder, and what does he gain if the weight of metal which he economises in the cannon itself is made up for by the weight of the carriage. In artillery everything must be taken together. The carriage and the waggon are as necessary to a gun as are legs and arms to a man; and the best artillery will always be that, which taken in its ensemble, possesses both power and mobility.

"We might prolong this discussion, but we have said enough for to-day. However, in termination, we may be permitted to invoke the testimony of some of our officers who are now in China. We do not pretend to know all the letters that have been addressed to France on the subject, but all the correspondence, of which we have cognisance, affirms that the French artillery has nothing to fear by comparison, and that the experience of China but confirms the confidence acquired during the campaign in Italy."

La Gloire has had her trial trip, and after two days at sea returned to Toulon. It was announced that she was to be out for five days, but it is most probable that owing to a defect in her build, which is alluded to in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, she was forced to put back to harbour. She got under way at seven o'clock on Monday morning, and steamed out with the Algesiras; there was a heavy fall of rain at the time, a good sea on, and a stiff breeze E.S.E. The *Moniteur de la Flotte* gives the following details:—

"The Algesiras and La Gloire have returned to port after a cruise of two days, during which they went to Nice. The trial has been most complete and satisfactory, and took place under the most favourable conditions. The trial of speed between the two vessels was made with two, four, six, and eight boilers. The only fault which could be found with La Gloire was that in cutting through the waves at full speed the water was found to dash into her fore ports. This inconvenience is said to be remedied in preparing the plans for the construction of the new iron frigates which are to be laid down in '61. Their batteries will be higher, and their lines be also finer.

"Plans for new floating iron batteries are now under examination. These batteries are to be much larger than those which were employed in the Crimea. They are not intended for sea, but merely for the protection of harbours and the mouths of rivers. This will also be the principal duty of iron frigates which cannot be sent unaccompanied very far from the coast. The general system for the defence of our coasts will be completed by means of cutting down our old sailing vessels, and sheeting them with iron."

After alluding to the necessity of these measures for the protection of the exposed coast of Normandy and Brittany, the article concludes by stating that Italy is about to adopt the same system for the organisation of her navy as that which has now been in force in France for 200 years.

The Minister for Marine has just issued an order to the effect that all vessels constructed for Government, must be built under shelter.

Admiral Labrousse is now at Cherbourg on his tour of inspection. All the steam-vessels in that port will be inspected by him. His duty is more specially directed towards the examination of machinery, and he is to recommend such changes as he may deem necessary to insure the greatest speed with the least consumption of fuel. The first vessel to be overhauled is the Arcole, after her, the Bayard, which has just got her crew, then the Ville de Nantes, which has just received a provisionary crew of 450 men. The Napoleon, Tourville, and Austerlitz, are also to be inspected; and lastly, a fast little boat called the Forfait, a sister-craft of the yacht Jérôme Napoleon. It is reported that the Forfait is destined for a cruise in the Pacific.

According to the *Toulonnais*, it is reported that very considerable sums have been placed at the disposal of the Minister of Marine, for the carrying out of important works now going on in the French harbours; that an augmentation is to be made in the marine; and that considerable promotions are to take place in that branch of the service before the end of the year.

L'Océan, of Brest, says, that the immediate armament of the frigate La Guerrière, that has just completed her trials, is spoken of, and that she is to be sent to the African station.

Le Phare de la Manche states that a demi-battery of artillery is about to embark at Cherbourg to reinforce the French troops now in Senegal. The Yonne, bound for the same place, touched the other day at Oran, to pick up a battalion of 350 *indigènes*, called Turco-Senegalais.

M. Ferdinand Lesseps has obtained a most important concession from Government in aid of the Suez Canal: soldiers having one year of their service unexpired, are to have that year remitted, providing they choose to work at the canal for two, during which time they will be paid at the same rate as other labourers.

The camp at Châlons is to be opened next year in April, and is again to be under the command of the Duke of Magenta. The pupils of the Guard, who are now being organised, will there make their first appearance. This corps is formed from the *enfants de troupe* being sixteen years of age.

INDIA.

[From a Correspondent.]

North-West Provinces.

The event of the past fortnight was Lord Canning's railway speech. What was once said of some orator or another who was equally unpopular, may be applied with equal truth to Lord Canning—"He rose without a friend, and sat down without an enemy."

The lecture he read to our countrymen on the subject of their demeanour towards the natives of India was equally bold and just, and will do much good. The view he took of the English character is not, however, new; and I think no writer places the matter in so clear a light as Lord Macaulay, in his essay on Mirabeau—"The Englishman is apt to regard freedom as his peculiar birthright, and is not at all disposed to allow others, especially those whom he considers morally and physically his inferiors, to share in its benefits;"—only another instance of the partiality which almost every man indulges with regard to himself. The liberty of the press is a blessiug, when we are inclined to write *against* others, and a calamity when we find ourselves overborne by the multitude of our assailants! Whether natives will ever be fit to enjoy, or even to understand what we call freedom, I leave others to decide. One thing is certain—our efforts should be to elevate, not to depress them. To treat them as slaves—as inferior beings—as wholly unworthy of the blessings of liberty, is the sure way to keep them in bondage, from which we profess to wish to emancipate them. If Lord Canning's speech does as much towards improving the relations of the Anglo-Indian and the native, as it has to enhance his reputation, it will not have been spoken in vain.

The income tax is fairly launched. In the north-west provinces all the wealthy traders have been served with notices requiring them to fill in returns exhibiting their income, &c. In the Punjab I believe each town, village, &c., will be called upon to contribute so much, and allowed to distribute the amount through a punchyant of townsmen. The licence tax is not in operation yet, so that those only whose incomes are supposed to exceed 200 rupees per annum are being at present taxed. The licence tax will practically include all those not touched by the income tax, who will be divided into three classes, paying one, two, and three rupees each. One tax, an income tax, would have been a far preferable tax, because a more simple measure, while the result would be exactly the same. Thus, the income tax is a tax of 2 rupees on incomes of 200 to 500 rupees a year; and 4 rupees on incomes above 500. All those whose incomes are below 200 rupees a year will pay either 3, or 2, or 1 rupees a year. So that it would come to precisely the same thing if the income tax had been fixed at 1 rupee on incomes under 50 rupees; 2 rupees on incomes under 100 rupees; 3 rupees on incomes under 150; and 4 rupees on incomes of 200 to 500. There are all sorts of rumours about regarding the unpopularity of the tax, and the dire consequences that will ensue from its enforcement. But beyond the fact that taxation is unpopular, I have nothing on reliable authority that need give rise to any apprehension.

The Governor-General leaves Calcutta on or about the 15th of November. His camp will be formed at Benares, whence he will march towards central India, and have an interview with Hokar and other chiefs of central India. It is expected that he will be absent from Calcutta about three months, and will take his leave of Calcutta in March. If Lord Elgin is really to be his successor, the China war may compel Lord Canning to remain another year.

The price of grain is still tremendously high, and whether there is or is not to be a famine, depends on rain falling within the next thirty days. Clouds are beginning to gather for the first time for some weeks, and the air feels damp and raw, as if rain were in the wind. I trust it may be, for a famine at such a juncture would be a fatal blow to the prosperity of the country. The Commander-in-Chief is to be at Allahabad on the 19th of November, and will visit the military posts in Oude, and end the cold weather somewhat not very far from Simla. The scarcity of grain has reduced the "relief" to the scantiest proportions. Indeed, I know of no regiments moving excepting the 71st to Amballa, the 27th to Sealkote, and 52nd to Jhansi, the worst station in India. Even the regiments at Dugshai and Suhathao will not be able to get down to Ambulla for musketry practice.

I am writing on the anniversary of the annexation of India to the crown—the 2nd Nov.; and verily the country presents a very curious and interesting aspect to one especially, like myself, who has been in it since 1845. It is in a transition state, and recalls to my mind the accounts I have read of the breaking up of the ice in the Arctic oceans. There is a great deal of confusion—a superficial observer would probably say, hopeless chaos. The great fields of ice which have for a hundred years presented immoveable obstacles to improvement of every kind, have been suddenly broken up, and all rushing to and fro in apparently inextricable confusion. Many ice-bound ships—fine old institutions—have come, and are coming, to terrrible grief in the grand struggle which is taking place. But the long night is being followed by a glorious day, and we shall soon gaze on a scene as bright and hopeful as it is now dark and uncertain. The India of the future will assuredly be an immense improvement on the India of the past. We shall not probably see again amongst us such giants as Clive and Warren Hastings, but then we shall be spared the humiliation of winning large tracts by forgery, and of indirectly sanctioning the spoliation of helpless old women. We shall never again have imposed on us the pleasing duty of rewarding a Governor-General who has increased the British dominions by the conquest of five large provinces, containing many large cities and many millions of inhabitants. But then we shall have without doubt the not less gratifying task to perform, of rewarding a Governor-General who has placed the Government of the country on a solid basis by purifying our courts, improving the police, restoring order to the finances, encouraging the sottlement of Europeans, and organising a thoroughly efficient army.

One great reform has already been accomplished. A penal code has received the assent of the Governor-General, which is to come into operation on the 1st of May next, and to which every servant of the Queen shall be subject. Punishments are—1st, death; 2nd, transportion; 3rd, penal servitude; 4th, imprisonment; 5th, forfeiture of property; and, lastly, fine. The lash is thus interdicted—a somewhat severe reflection on that barbarous code which is now in operation in the Punjab. Almost every offence is punishable by fine as well as imprisonment. The terms of imprisonment are pretty long—perhaps too long—the amount of fine levinble is generally defined, where not—"It shall not be excessive." This mode of visiting offences is particularly well suited to the Oriental, than whom no one loves money more dearly, or is more willing to make large sacrifices for its sake. All that is requisite in order to render this punishment the most effectual that can be devised as a preventive or corrective of crime, is a little care in proportioning the fine to the means of the offender. Solitary confinement will also form a portion of imprisonment, but this will be a dead letter, for it is found impossible to enforce strict rules by native agency. The chapter of offences by or relating to public servants is very full, and provides a suitable punishment for every form which corruption can take. The same may be said of the chapter of false evidence, and offences against public justice. It certainly will not be the fault of the Code if perjurers, fabricators of false evidence, and other defilers of the pure stream of justice, do not meet with their deserts. The extortions of confessions is also punished with well-merited severity, namely, by imprisonment, limited to ten years, and fine as well. Servants are liable to imprisonment for one month, and a fine not exceeding 100 rupees for breach of a "lawful contract." The punishment for adultery will, perhaps, strike you as rather severe. Whoever commits adultery without the consent or connivance of the husband, "shall be punished with imprisonment, rigorous or simple, for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both. In such case the wife shall not be punishable as an abettor." And now, at the risk of being very tedious, I have given you the chief features of the "Indian Penal Code." It will supply a great want, and one which is being felt more and more every day. Europeans will be tried at sessions held at Agra and Lahore before a court, of which one judge at least shall be one of the judges of the supreme court in Calcutta. This measure will reconcile the "Black Act" to the European, and operate to curb those evil doers, your countrymen, who, being at present practically subject to no law, are a terror to the natives—a thorn in the side of our magistrates, and a disgrace to the name of Englishman.

The Hurdwar Canal is, I fear, a gigantic failure. Not only does it not supply much water in a bad year like the present, but the masonry is in shameful order; the great Salani aqueduct is crumbling to pieces. I believe this to be entirely the case.

There will be no end of appointments vacant in the course of the next three or four months. Foreign Secretary, as Mr. Beadon goes into Council. Another vacancy in Council if Sir Bartle Frere goes to Madras. Then Oude will be vacant in March, because Mr. Wingfield takes fifteen months' leave. Mr. Roberts, Judicial Commissioner of Punjab, takes six months also, and will be succeeded by Mr. Macleod, for whom by the way he was acting.

Lord Clyde and Sir James Outram.—The Lord Mayor has appointed Thursday fortnight for presenting the freedom of the city of London to Lord Clyde and Sir James Outram, at a meeting of the Court of Common Council. Mr. John Richardson, a member of the court, has given notice of his intention to move that the meeting at which the freedom is to be conferred on these distinguished men shall be convened in the Guildhall, in order that the public at large may witness the presentation, and that it be referred to the City Lands' Committee to make the necessary arrangements. The same gentleman has notified his intention to move:—"That the freedom of this city, with a sword of the value of 50 guineas, be presented to General Garibaldi, as a mark of respect for his noble patriotism, unflinching courage, unselfish conduct, untiring zeal, and heroic deeds on behalf of freedom and independence in the late struggle for liberty in Italy." In the case of Lord Clyde and Sir James Outram, a sword of great value will be presented to each, accompanying the freedom.

Mr. Sandys, mate, R.N., has passed the last examination at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, and will therefore receive his lieutenancy in an early *Gazette*.

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SEBASTOPOL AND THE BRITISH GRAVES.

(From the *Levant Herald.*)

At about two p.m. we passed the scene of he famous battle of Alma, and at about four .m., we were making the detour necessary for ntrance into the harbour of Sebastopol. A cene of more utter desolation and ruin can carcely be pictured to the imagination than hat which here met the eye. The stones of he forts on the right hand side which had een blown up, seemed pulverised by the orce of the explosion; whilst, on the left and, Forts Constantine and Michael still ooked proud defiance, as when they laughed to corn the efforts of the allied fleet. Not even he marks of the shots remain, and nothing ow attests their having been attacked but the moke, which, driven back from their own eavy guns, discoloured one part of the walls. n passing up the harbour here and there pro- ecting portions of the sunken vessels are still isible, a portion of the mainmast of the 'welve Apostles being particularly conspi- uous. Several vessels have, however, been aised by the American engineers, who are still uccessfully at work. Their plan of procedure s quite simple. Divers are first sent down o pass chains fore and aft under the vessel. 'hese are attached to dry docks on large quare boxes, divided by a partition into two hambers. The chambers next the sunken essel are then emptied of the water which ressed them down into the other chambers emote from the vessel, and thus, as the cham- ers next the sunken ship are buoyed up, she s raised a little, when she is tugged by a teamer into shallower water. The operation s then again repeated until the vessel is ren- ered completely accessible. The aspect of he town, after landing, is exceedingly dismal -roofless houses in all directions meet the eye. ome walls are shattered by cannon-balls, and thers of stronger build retain the balls still rmly embedded in the stonework. In the rrcets, which have not been inhabited since he siege, all is one mass of *débris*. Pillars hich once formed the porticos of noble man- ons lie broken in the dust, while the arcades ney supported lean in every sort of grotesque alformation. The scene above the Admiralty he only place the government has rebuilt) is rticularly striking; for here, at one glance, e can learn something of the ravages of war. he great military hospital is torn open and olit in every direction; no longer acting as a lessing for those in distress, it stands a ithered and a blasted monument to the fierce assions of men. In front are the earthworks hich obtained a world-wide reputation—now prooted heaps of worthless soil. Standing n the still existing fragment of masonry in he Malakhoff, one sees to the left, far over the landscape, a new Greek church being ilt. It commemorates the thousands of ussian soldiers who lie interred around. ore to the front stands the obelisk which arks the fight of Inkerman not undis- rbed by the rude hand of destruction. To e right is the interminable network of enches where the little signpost tells us so any French soldiers sleep. Their stations r attack now form their tombs. Far up on e height beyond is Cathcart's Hill, on the eak top of which lie some of the bravest and oblest of our land. Around their lowly resting ace the wall, which had fallen into decay, has en lately repaired by Col. Gowen, but as the ones are put together without mortar, they ay at any time fall again. Inside it looks glected and uncared for, as if they who slept neath had served our turn and were to be ought of no more. Further on, towards nkerman, we have another graveyard; its alls, built up of loose stones, are low, and m an utterly insufficient protection to the ounds within. Its monuments and tomb- ones, made of friable sandstone, are becoming rn with the weather. It is thus especially th the headstone of Captain Hedley Vicars: e little side stones, too, of this grave are ocked about, and the flowers all removed, cept one wall-flower. From other tombs the osses are broken, and the general appearance the whole is that of gross neglect. On the ad to Balaklava there are several little nglish burial grounds in different states of eservation; but at the bend of the road, in e centre of the famous valley, there is one, d its wall is entirely broken down. Out of as the story goes, were dug the bones, ongst which was found the purse with enty-five sovereigns; hence the reason for her graves being also opened and rifled. hether among the scores of tons of bones ich lie ready for shipment at Sebastopol ere may be human bones, it seems impossible decide; some persons of information affirm- g it, whilst others deny it. Nor will the estion be finally set at rest till some one of mpetent knowledge be sent to make a search- g investigation. To take charge of the burial ounds, Captain Manto,* a Russian officer, has been already appointed by our Government, at a salary of 400*l.* per annum. He has now been in office some time; but either from indifference or dislike of his new post, no efforts seem to have been made by him towards remedying the existing evils. It would be well to associate with him some Englishman who would take an interest in the matter; or, what would be much better, to replace him by a respectable English sexton.

* Is it possible the officer named here is the old mmandant of the Greek Legion of Balaklava, who s treated so well, as we have heard him admit, when was in England as prisoner of war? When we re last in the Crimea, Major Manto was living in the mmandant's house at Balaklava, several miles from majority of the graveyards. It can scarcely be pected the Russians will create a special staff for the otection of the remains of our dead, particularly as ir own cemeteries were not respected by us.—ED.]

CAPTAIN NORTON.—From a printed circular which has been forwarded to us, it would appear that Mr. Sidney Herbert, acting on the report of the Ordnance Select Committee, dated 19th October, refuses to entertain Captain Norton's claim for reward in respect to his inventions. The report admits that Captain Norton in 1828, possibly before, constructed bullets, which come very near those of the present day, but not in their effects, but that he was led away from the paths of discovery by converting his elongated projectiles into shells. Captain Norton's comments and replies are not very logical, but we regret that the War Office could not reconcile it to their sense of duty to give some reward to an old officer whom Mr. Sidney Herbert acknowledges to have bestowed great attention on projectiles, and "to deserve much credit for his exertions."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BEAUMONT—December 1, at 5, Lansdowne Terrace, the wife of John A. Beaumont, Esq., late 4th Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.

HAMILTON—December 3, at Bray, Berks, the wife of Captain Hamilton, late Madras Fusiliers, of a daughter.

HOLDEN—November 29, at Uplands, near Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Holden, of a daughter.

INNES—November 23, at Corfu, the wife of Dr. F. W. Innes, C.B., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, of a son.

LANG—December 3, at Southend, the wife of Commander E. W. Lang, R.N., of a son, stillborn.

LUDLOW—December 1, at Blandford Square, the wife of Major-General Ludlow, of a daughter.

MCLAUGHLIN—December 2, at 7, Windsor Place, Plymouth, the wife of E. McLaughlin, Esq., Royal Artillery, of a son.

MEREDITH—November 30, at Aldershot, the wife of Major Meredith, 41st Regiment, of a daughter.

MOORE—December 3, at Woolwich, the wife of S. H. Moore, Esq., R.N., of a daughter.

STAUNTON—October 14, at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Colonel Staunton, Commandant, of a son.

STRADLING—December 4, at Roseville, Chilton Polden, near Bridgwater, the wife of Commander Stradling, H.M.'s Indian Navy, of a son.

VAUGHAN—November 29, at 4, Cambridge Place, Clifton, the wife of Lieutenant H. L. Vaughan, H.M.'s Indian Army, of a son.

WALLACK—November 29, at the Deputy-Governor's House, Millbank, the wife of Captain H. J. Wallack, late 77th Regiment, of a son, stillborn.

WING—November 29, at Burton Hall, Christchurch, Hants, the wife of Major Vincent Wing, of twins, boy and girl, of which the former only survives.

MARRIAGES.

BROOKE—SLEEMAN—November 29, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Lieutenant T. H. B. Brooke, H.M.'s 12th Regiment M.N.I., second son of the Rev. R. P. Brooke, Ex-Chaplain Bengal Establishment, to Eliza, third daughter of the late Major-General Sir W. H. Sleeman, K.C.B., of the Bengal Army.

DAWES—KENT—December 3, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. David M. Alexander, M.A., Wentworth, youngest son of Matthew Dawes, Esq., F.S.A., of Westbrooke, Bolton, Lieutenant and Adjutant 3rd Battalion Military Train, to Mary Emerton, second daughter of Benjamin Archer Kent, Esq., M.D., of Somerset House, Ryde.

MARSHALL—PASKE—December 4, at Creeting St. Peter, Suffolk, by the Rev. Theophilus Paske, brother of the bride, William Julius Marshall, Esq., Captain West Suffolk Militia, 19, Leinster Gardens, Hyde Park, to Fanny Curteis, elder daughter of the Rev. Edwd. Paske, rector of Creeting St. Peter, and vicar of Battisford.

MORLEY—GIBBES—December 3, at St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, by the Rev. H. M. Wagner, J. Evelyn K. Morley, Esq., to Sarah, only daughter of the late Charles Gibbes, Esq., of Cavendish Square, London.

UPTON—BEVINGTON—December 1, at St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, Kent, by the Rev. W. B. Hayne, M.A., Edward James Upton, Esq., Captain 26th Cameronians, younger son of Thomas Upton, Esq., Sydenham Hill, to Eliza Jane, elder daughter of John Wheeley Bevington, Esq., of Malvern House, Lower Sydenham.

DEATHS.

BONIFACE—October 23, from yellow fever, off Cape Colon, West Indies, John Boniface, H.M.S. Hydra, aged 19.

COOKNEY—December 4, at his residence, 11, Bolton Row, Piccadilly, James Thomas Cookney, Esq., R.N., aged 66.

ECCLES—November 27, at Field Hall, Staffordshire, John Eccles, Esq., M.D., for many years Physician to the General Hospital, and Professor at Queen's College, Birmingham.

GIBBONS—December 2, at Chiswick, Thomas Gibbons, Esq., formerly of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, aged 78.

JAMES—September 26, at Almorah, North India, of fever, contracted on the frontier of Thibet, Thomas Mansfield James, Lieutenant 42nd Regiment Royal Highlanders, only son of the late Thomas Pearce James, eldest son of the late John James, Esq., of Highfield, Gloucestershire, aged 26.

MAYCOCK—November 30, at Merther, Cornwall, Mabel Maude, only surviving daughter of the late Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Maycock, 53rd Regiment, aged 3 months and 3 weeks.

MENNIE—November 22, at his residence, 14, Brighton Terrace, Brixton, Robert, third son of Robert Oliver Mennie, Esq., Surveyor War Department, aged 24.

NEYLAND—November 28, at St. Helier's, Jersey, Mary Neyland, relict of the late Captain Neyland, Paymaster 16th Lancers, aged 71.

PURNELL—November 25, suddenly, at his residence, Blackheath, William Anthony Purnell, Esq., late Physician-General of the Bombay Army.

ROBINSON—November 30, at Sheerness Dockyard, of croup, Ernest Malcolm, youngest son of William Braham Robinson, Esq., Major, K.A.V., aged 5.

WILLIAMSON—October 4, at the Cape of Good Hope, Sarah, the beloved wife of Dr. George Williamson, Staff Surgeon, aged 27.

Advertisements.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CATTLE SHOW WEEK.—Visitors to London will find the Palace unusually replete with attraction.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Wednesday next and Three following Days.—GREAT POULTRY SHOW.—Admission One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Wednesday next and Three following Days.—GREAT AGRICULTURAL ROOT SHOW, and Collection of Agricultural Implements.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Commencing Wednesday next.—The Stalls of Exhibitors now fitted up in the Naves preparatory to the Christmas Fair will be found replete with every description of article suitable for presents at this season of the year.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next.—Four Lilliputian Horses, under 30 inches high. Three Brittany Sheep, weighing when fatted only 18 to 20 lbs. each. Six beautiful Cows, 36 inches high, will be exhibited in the Centre Transept. Admission to all, One Shilling; children under twelve, Sixpence.

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THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.—The Triumphant Meeting of Havelock, Outram, and Colin Campbell, surrounded by their brave companions. This Grand Picture, by T. I. BARKER, ESQ., is still ON VIEW from 9 to 6 o'clock. Admission free, by private address card. N.B. In dark weather, and after 3 o'clock, the picture is brilliantly illuminated by artificial light.

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PRIZE CATTLE SHOW.—THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of CATTLE, IMPLEMENTS, &c., will take place at the Baker Street Bazar, King Street entrance, on December 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th. Open from daylight until Nine p.m. Admittance 1*s.*

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Patrons—The Queen and H. R. H. the Prince Consort.
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An earnest APPEAL is made to the public for aid to clothe and send home our destitute shipwrecked seamen, cast or landed on the coast, and to give temporary relief to the widows and orphans of those who perish. 4,666 of the former have been sent to their homes, and 3,179 of the latter have partaken of the Society's bounty since the 1st of January last. The pressure on the funds has been so great that £1,000 stock has been sold, with little hope of being able to meet the distress from the storms and tempests of the coming winter if not liberally helped. James i., 27; Job xxix., 12, 13.

Donations and subscriptions thankfully received at Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON, & Co.'s; by the Collector, Mr. A. F. STREETELL; and by the undersigned,

FRANCIS LEAN, Secretary.

Office, Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, S.E., November, 1860.

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There is no government asylum for the female children (whether orphans or not) of the whole British Army; they are excluded from the Royal Military Asylums at Chelsea and Dublin. The Soldiers' Daughters' Home receives no pecuniary support whatever from the Government or from the Patriotic Fund, and is entirely dependent upon voluntary subscriptions. Funds are very much needed to complete the number of inmates to 200; 170 are now in the Home; in addition to which 110 girls have been admitted and provided for satisfactorily since the foundation of the Home. Chairman of the Committee, Major the Hon. H. L. Powys, late 60th Royal Rifles.

Subscriptions thankfully received by the Treasurer, Sir John Kirkland, No. 17, Whitehall Place, S.W.; by the Bankers, London and Westminster Bank, St. James's Square, S.W.; and Messrs. Masterman, Nicholas Lane, City, E.C.; at the Home, Hampstead, N.W.; and at the Office, No. 7, Whitehall, London, S.W. Post-office Orders should be made payable to Mr. John Marsh, Secretary, upon the Charing Cross Post-office, S.W.

VANSITTART MEMORIAL.—The Committee desire to GIVE NOTICE to those FRIENDS of the late CAPTAIN NICHOLAS VANSITTART, C.B., who have not yet paid their tribute of regard to the memory of that gallant and distinguished officer, that the SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be CLOSED on December 20, and it is requested, therefore, that their contributions may be forwarded before that day to Messrs. HALLETT, MAUDE, & HALLETT, Great George Street, Westminster S.W.

Amount already subscribed ... ... £351 7*s.* 8*d.*

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THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 39, King St., Cheapside, E.C.—A.D. 1834.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, Cash Account, Balance Sheet, &c., are now ready, and may be had on written or personal application.

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Exchanges negociated.
Pecuniary accommodation afforded to officers on full pay, on their notes of hand only, at a few hours' notice.
Applications by letter promptly attended to.
Every description of army business transacted.

REMITTANCES TO INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.—The undersigned GRANT DRAFTS and LETTERS OF CREDIT on Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Melbourne, and Sydney, at the exchange of the day. Rupee Paper and Interest Bills negociated.—GRINDLAY & Co., East India Army Agents, 55, Parliament Street, S.W.

MONEY.—MONEY ADVANCED at a few hours' notice, on the most advantageous terms, to Noblemen, Officers in the Army, Heirs to entailed estates, and Gentlemen of property, on their personal security, also on security of reversions to landed estates, at 5 per cent., payment of which may be deferred until possession, on application to Mr. DICKER, 10, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.

MONEY.—£100 to £100,000 to LEND on Reversions, Life Interests, Freehold, or Leasehold Security. Gentlemen of property accommodated on their notes of hand to any amount; and for 50*l.* to 3000*l.* on personal security and bills of sales.—Apply personally or by letter to Messrs. LLOYD, HUDSON, & Co., 14, Chatham Place, Blackfriars, London, E.C.

MONEY ADVANCED to HEIRS to ENTAILED ESTATES on their Notes of Hand, on Reversions, Life Interests, Annuities, and other property.—Apply, by letter in the first instance, to S. G. N., 9, York Buildings, Adelphi, London, W.C.

MONEY.—REVERSIONS & ANNUITIES under Wills SOLD, or any amount ADVANCED thereon by mortgage, at 4 to 5 per cent. First-class bills cashed.—Messrs. WINTER & Co., Reversionary Property Agents, 12, Pall Mall East, S.W.

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.—OVERLAND ROUTE.—Officers and Civilians returning from Furlough, or joining on first appointment, can secure their passage through Messrs. WHEATLEY & CO. (late Waghorn), West End Office, 23, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, S.W., and be thus spared the inconvenience, delay, and trouble of going to the City. Handbooks on application. Baggage collected and shipped at a through charge. Insurances effected. Files of the latest news in the Reading-room.

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LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.—OPENING OF THE WESTERN EXTENSION FROM CHATHAM TO LONDON.—The Shortest Route to Canterbury, Ramsgate, Margate, Deal, Dover, Sheerness, and Whitstable, for Herne Bay.—For any distance over 25 miles ordinary return tickets are available for two days, and return tickets issued on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday are available until the following Monday. On Sundays return tickets, at a single fare, by every train, between Sheerness and Sittingbourne, and for any distance over 10 miles on the main line.

CHRISTMAS HOLYDAYS.—For any distance over 25 miles ordinary return tickets issued on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th December, are available for the return journey until Thursday, the 27th.

Fast four-horse omnibuses between the Company's booking-office, Stroud Street, Dover, and Canterbury Station.

At Canterbury, Faversham, Sittingbourne, and Chatham, an omnibus meets the up and down trains; and at Chatham, Rainham, Sittingbourne, Sheerness, Faversham, and Canterbury, flys are in constant attendance.

Passengers to London Bridge to change carriages and re-book at the Crystal Palace Station, and proceed by the Brighton Line.

Passengers from London Bridge to take tickets at the Brighton Station for the Crystal Palace Station, and to change carriages and re-book at that station.

TIME AND FARE TABLE, ON AND AFTER 3D DECEMBER, 1860, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER LINE.

DOWN TRAINS.—All trains on the London, Chatham, and Dover Line are 1st, 2d, and closed 3d class.

DOWN.	WEEK DAYS.								SUNDAYS.				Fares from Victoria Station.						
													Ordinary.				Return.		
	1, 2, 3. and Goods	Parl.	1, 2, 3.	1, 2, 3.	1, 2, 3.	Exp.	1, 2, 3.	1, 2, 3.	Parl.	—	1, 2, 3.	1, 2, 3.	1 Cl.	2 Cl.	3 Cl.	Parl.	1 Cl.	2 Cl.	3 Cl.
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Victoria Station ... ... leave	...	7 30	11 0	12 20	1 50	5 0	6 5	7 45	8 15	9 50	1 45	5 50							
London Bridge (Brighton Station) —	...	7 40	11 5	11 35	1 40	4 50	5 55	7 25	8 20	9 45	1 45	5 45							
New Wandsworth ... ... —	...	7 40	11 10	12 29	1 59	...	6 14	7 55	8 25	9 59	1 55	6 0							
Battersea ... ... —	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...											
Balham ... ... —	...	7 43	11 13	12 33	2 3	...	6 17	7 58	8 28	10 3	1 58	6 3							
Streatham ... ... —	...	7 47	11 17	12 36	2 6	...	6 20	8 2	8 32	10 6	2 2	6 7							
Lower Norwood ... ... —	...	7 51	11 21	12 39	2 9	...	6 23	8 5	8 36	10 9	2 6	6 11							
Gipsy Hill ... ... —	...	7 54	11 24	12 42	2 12	...	6 26	8 9	8 39	10 12	2 9	6 14							
Crystal Palace* ... ... —	...	8 0	11 30	12 45	2 15	5 15	6 30	8 15	8 45	10 15	2 15	6 20							
Beckenham ... ... —	...	8 14	11 42	12 52	2 27	5 24	6 41	8 25	8 59	...	2 27	6 32	1 0	0 9	0 6	0 6	1 6	1 0	0 9
Shortlands ... ... —	...	8 17	11 45	12 58	2 30	...	6 44	8 29	9 2	10 28	2 29	6 34	1 4	1 1	0 9	0 9	2 2	1 7	1 1
Bromley ... ... —	...	8 20	11 48	1 2	2 33	...	6 47	8 31	9 5	10 31	2 32	6 37	1 6	1 3	0 10	0 10	2 3	1 9	1 3
Bickley ... ... —	...	8 24	11 54	1 8	2 39	...	6 53	8 37	9 9	10 34	2 36	6 41	1 8	1 4	0 11	0 11	2 6	1 10	1 4
St. Mary's Cray ... ... —	...	8 30	12 0	1 14	2 45	5 38	6 59	8 43	9 19	10 41	2 45	6 50	2 3	1 9	1 2	1 2	3 4	2 7	1 10
Farningham ... ... —	...	8 43	12 14	1 28	2 59	5 49	7 13	8 57	9 33	10 53	2 59	7 4	3 6	2 6	1 8	1 6	5 3	3 4	2 6
Meopham ... ... —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	6 0	4 6	3 0
Sole Street ... ... —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	6 0	4 6	3 0
Strood ... ... —	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	6 0	4 6	3 0
Rochester ... ... —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Chatham ... ... —	7 40	9 12	12 48	2 0	3 33	6 17	7 47	9 31	10 7	11 25	3 33	7 38	4 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	6 0	4 6	3 0
New Brompton ... ... —	7 48	9 17	12 53		3 38	...	7 52	9 36	10 12	11 29	3 38	7 43	4 6	3 4	2 3	2 3	6 9	5 0	3 6
Rainham ... ... —	8 3	9 25	1 1	...	3 46	...	8 0	9 44	10 20	11 36	3 46	7 51	5 4	3 11	2 7	2 7	8 0	6 0	4 0
Sittingbourne ... ... —	8 30	9 39	1 15	...	4 0	6 35	8 14	9 58	10 34	11 49	4 0	8 5	6 6	4 8	3 1	3 1	9 9	7 0	4 8
Queenboro' ... ... —	...	10 0	1 35	...	4 30	...	8 40	...	10 55	...	4 25	8 30	6 6	4 8	3 1	3 1	9 9	7 0	4 8
Sheerness ... ... —	...	10 5	1 45	...	4 35	...	8 45	...	11 0	...	4 30	8 35	6 6*	4 8	3 1	3 1	9 9	7 0	4 8
Teynham ... ... —	8 47	9 47	1 23	...	4 8	...	8 22	10 6	10 42	11 57	4 8	8 13	7 0	5 0	3 4	3 4	10 6	7 6	5 0
Faversham ... ... —	9 0	9 57	1 33	...	4 18	6 50	8 32	10 16	10 52	12 6	4 18	8 23	7 9	5 6	3 8	3 8	11 8	8 3	5 6
Whitstable ... ... —	...	10 20	2 0	...	4 45	7 10	...	...	11 15	...	4 45	8 48	9 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	9 0	6 0
Selling ... ... —	9 8	10 5	1 42	...	4 27	...	8 41	...	11 0	12 14	4 27	8 32	8 3	5 10	4 0	4 0	12 0	9 0	6 0
Canterbury (arrive) ... ... —	9 25	10 20	2 0	...	4 45	7 10	9 0	...	11 15	12 30	4 45	8 48	9 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	9 0	6 0
Dover (arrive by omnibus) ... —	...	12 20	4 0	...	†	9 10	...	...	1 15	2 30	6 45	...	12 0	9 0	7 0	...	18 0	14 0	11 0

* Passengers from London Bridge change here and re-book.

† A private four-horse omnibus from Dover at 1 o'clock in connection with the 3.25 up train from Canterbury, and returning from Canterbury on the arrival of the London train at 4.45.

UP TRAINS.—All trains on the London, Chatham, and Dover Line are 1st, 2d, and closed 3d class.

UP.	WEEK DAYS.								SUNDAYS.				Fares from Canterbury.						
													Ordinary.				Day.		
	1, 2, 3.	Exp.	1, 2, 3.	1, 2, 3.		1, 2, 3.	Parl.	1, 2, 3, and Goods	1, 2, 3.	1, 2, 3.	1, 2, 3.	Parl.	1 Cl.	2 Cl.	3 Cl.	Parl.	1 Cl.	2 Cl.	3 Cl.
	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dover (by omnibus)	...	...	7 50	10 50	...	*	4 15	...	...	10 15	12 30	4 15							
Canterbury ... ... leave	...	7 57	10 5	1 5	...	3 25	6 30	7 35	7 30	12 30	2 45	6 30							
Selling ... ... —	...	...	10 21	1 21	...	3 41	6 46	7 51	7 46	12 46	3 0	6 46	1 6	1 0	0 8	0 7	2 4	1 6	1 0
Whitstable ... ... —	...	7 50	...	1 5	...	3 25	6 30	...	7 30	12 30	2 45	6 30	1 10	1 3	0 10	0 10	2 9	1 11	1 3
Faversham ... ... —	7 10	8 14	10 30	1 30	...	3 50	6 55	8 0	7 55	12 55	3 8	6 55	1 10	1 3	0 10	0 10	2 9	1 11	1 3
Teynham ... ... —	7 20	...	10 39	1 39	...	3 59	7 4	8 12	8 4	1 4	3 17	7 4	2 6	1 9	1 2	1 2	3 9	2 8	1 9
Sheerness ... ... —	...	7 55	10 20	...	...	3 25	6 44	...	7 45	12 45	3 0	6 45	4 3	3 4	2 6	1 11	6 4	5 0	3 9
Queenboro' ... ... —	...	7 59	10 24	...	...	3 29	6 48	...	7 49	12 49	...	6 49	4 3	3 4	2 6	1 11	6 4	5 0	3 9
Sittingbourne ... ... —	7 28	8 27	10 48	1 49	...	4 9	7 14	8 26	8 14	1 14	3 25	7 14	3 4	2 3	1 6	1 5	5 0	3 6	2 4
Rainham ... ... —	7 42	...	11 5	2 5	...	4 25	7 30	8 52	8 30	1 30	3 38	7 30	4 6	3 0	2 0	1 11	6 9	4 6	3 0
New Brompton ... ... —	7 50	...	11 13	2 13	...	4 33	7 38	9 6	8 38	1 38	3 45	7 38	5 0	3 5	2 3	2 2	7 6	5 2	3 5
Chatham ... ... —	7 55	8 45	11 17	2 17	3 20	4 37	7 42	9 15	8 42	1 42	3 49	7 42	5 3	3 6	2 4	2 3	7 10	5 3	3 6
Rochester ... ... —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Strood ... ... —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 20	...	...	...	...							
Sole Street ... ... —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Meopham ... ... —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Farningham ... ... —	8 25	9 10	11 51	2 51	3 51	5 5	8 16	...	9 16	2 16	4 21	8 16	7 11	5 3	3 6	3 5	11 11	7 11	5 3
St. Mary's Cray ... ... —	8 39	9 20	12 5	3 5	4 5	5 19	8 30	...	9 30	2 30	4 34	8 30	9 0	6 0	4 0	3 11	12 0	9 0	6 0
Bickley ... ... —	8 45	...	12 11	3 11	4 11	5 25	8 36	...	9 36	2 36	4 41	8 36							
Bromley ... ... —	8 51	9 28	12 17	3 17	4 17	5 32	8 42	...	9 42	2 42	4 44	8 42	9 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	9 0	6 0
Shortlands ... ... —	8 54	...	12 20	3 20	4 20	5 35	8 45	...	9 45	2 45	4 47	8 45	9 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	9 0	6 0
Beckenham ... ... —	8 57	...	12 23	3 23	4 23	5 38	8 48	...	9 48	...	...	8 48	9 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	9 0	6 0
†Crystal Palace ... ... —	9 5	9 40	12 30	3 30	4 30	5 50	8 55	...	9 55	2 55	5 0	8 55	9 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	9 0	6 0
Gipsy Hill ... ... —	9 8	...	12 33	3 33	4 33	5 53	8 58	...	10 6	3 6	5 3	9 6	9 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	9 0	6 0
Lower Norwood ... ... —	9 12	...	12 37	3 37	4 37	5 57	9 2	...	10 9	3 9	5 6	9 9	9 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	9 0	6 0
Streatham ... ... —	9 16	...	12 41	3 41	4 41	6 1	9 6	...	10 13	3 13	5 9	9 13	9 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	9 0	6 0
Balham ... ... —	9 20	...	12 45	3 45	4 45	6 5	9 10	...	10 17	3 17	5 12	9 17	9 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	9 0	6 0
New Wandsworth ... ... —	9 25	...	12 50	3 50	4 50	6 10	9 15	...	10 20	3 20	5 16	9 20	9 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	9 0	6 0
Battersea ... ... —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 40							
London Bridge ... ...arrive	9 30	10 10	1 10	3 55	4 55	6 25	9 25	...	10 35	3 35	5 30	9 40							
Victoria Station ... ... —	9 35	10 0	1 0	4 0	5 0	6 20	9 25	...	10 30	3 30	5 25	9 30	9 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	9 0	6 0

* A private four-horse omnibus from Dover at 1 o'clock in connection with the 3.25 up train from Canterbury, and returning from Canterbury on the arrival of the London train at 4.45.

† Passengers for London Bridge change here and re-book by the Brighton line.

LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE WESTERN EXTENSION.

Fast four-horse OMNIBUSES between the Company's booking-office, Stroud Street, Dover, and Canterbury Station, in connection with the up and down trains.

Up.	Week Days.			Sundays.		
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Dover, leave ...	7.50	10.50	4.15	10.15	12.30	4.15
Canterbury, arrive	9.50	12.50	6.15	12.15	2.30	6.15
Victoria, arrive ...	1.0	4.0	9.25	3.30	5.25	9.30
Down.					a.m.	
Victoria, leave ...	7.30	11.0	5.0	8.15	9.50	1.45
Canterbury, leave	10.20	2.0	7.10	11.15	12.30	4.45
Dover, arrive ...	12.20	4.0	8.10	1.15	2.30	6.45

Through fares between Victoria Station, Westminster, and Dover.

Single.	Return, available for 2 days
Omnibus and 1st class, 12s.	Omnibus and 1st class, 18s.
Ditto and 2d class ... 9s.	Ditto and 2d class ... 14s.
Ditto and 3d class ... 7s.	Ditto and 3d class ... 11s.

Return Tickets issued on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday are available until the following Monday evening.

P. D. FINNIGAN, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Chatham, Nov. 28, 1860.

LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.—Opening of the Western Extension.—Notice is hereby given, that the WESTERN EXTENSION of this railway from Chatham to Bickley and Victoria Station, Westminster, was OPENED for public traffic on Monday, 3d December, 1860.

G. F. HOLROYD, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, 2, Moorgate Street, London, E.C., Dec. 8, 1860.

LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.—Notice.—The former TRAIN SERVICE between CANTERBURY and STROOD in connection with the trains on the North Kent Line was DISCONTINUED on and after Monday the 3d December, and the Trains formerly running between Shortlands and the Crystal Palace were also Discontinued on and after that date.

G. F. HOLROYD, Secretary.

LONDON TO CANTERBURY AND BACK, EVERY SUNDAY—FOUR SHILLINGS.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS to Canterbury every Sunday, leaving London at 8·30 a.m., and arriving at Canterbury at 11 a.m., returning from Canterbury at 7·25 p.m. same day.

FARES THERE AND BACK.

4s. ... 6s. 6d. ... 10s.

November, 1860. C. W. EBORALL, General Manager.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., VIA EGYPT.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Coylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Melbourne and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; or Oriental Place, Southampton.

HUNTERS AND CHARGERS, &c., &c.—TALLY HO!—Gentlemen requiring MOUNTS for the coming season will study their pecuniary and personal safety by sending address and postage for October Number of ROYAL BRITISH & FOREIGN HORSE REGISTER, in which will be found advertised some noted flyers in the stables of noblemen and private gentlemen declining hunting, &c. Wanted for sale immediately, sound horses of all kinds. Many applications for young, well-bred horses, likely to make hunters. Address, the Secretary, Horse Register, 70, Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, W. Some broke chargers and young high-bred horses, suited for officers' chargers, on sale, 50 per cent. under ordinary prices.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY v. COGNAC BRANDY.—This celebrated OLD IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French Brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, W.—Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork branded, "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

TO NAVAL AND MILITARY MESSES.—The finest COGNAC BRANDY, and genuine old CLARET and BURGUNDY WINES, &c., ever imported. Priced lists sent free on demand.

Address to A. JOUBIN, 9, St. Benet's Place, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

MR. MARKWELL, Wine Merchant to Her Majesty, Nos. 35 to 40, & 45, Albemarle Street, and 4, Stafford Street, Piccadilly, London, W. Naval and Military Messes supplied.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Bottle, recommended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, may now be had in the Finest Condition of Messrs. HARRINGTON PARKER, & CO.

5s. per dozen Imperial Pints.
3s. ditto Imperial Half-pints.

Address, HARRINGTON PARKER, & Co., 54, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.—G. LILLYMAN begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has taken the Hotel No. 7, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, W., lately occupied by Mr. Ford, opposite his own (No. 48), which he intends to carry on in conjunction with it; by which arrangement he hopes to accommodate his kind patrons with suitable apartments on reasonable terms.

OPERA COLONNADE HOTEL (LATE FEUILLADE'S), CHARLES STREET, ST. JAMES', S.W.

Gentlemen visiting London during the Cattle Show will find every convenience at this first-class Hotel, which is within easy distance of the show-yard, and close to all places of amusement.

Fixed moderate charges.

CAFÉ RESTAURANT DU QUADRANT (AND HOTEL), 62, REGENT STREET, W.

Private Rooms for Parties. Wedding Dinners and Soirées provided. Wines of the choicest quality.

HILPERICH & GAFFINO, Proprietors.

RICHARD GUNTER furnishes COUNTRY BALLS and PARTIES, complete or in part.

Corner of Motcomb and Lowndes Streets, Albert Gate.

FINE TEA CHEAPER. STRACHAN & CO.'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED DRAWING ROOM TEA Is now reduced to 4s. per lb. Guaranteed the Finest and Cheapest Tea in the United Kingdom.

26, Cornhill, London, E.C.

BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS AND COFFEES IN ENGLAND Are at all times to be obtained of PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS, 8, King William Street, City, London, E.C.

Black or Green Tea, 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 4d., to 4s.

A General Price Current published every month, containing all the advantages of the LONDON MARKETS, and is sent free by post on application.

Sugars are supplied at Market Prices.

CANDLES, SOAPS, OILS, AND NIGHT-LIGHTS of all kinds.—Five pounds worth sent FREE by railway.—WHITMORE & CRADDOCK, 16, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C. Lists of prices on application.

THE WINTER OF 1860-61.—KOHINOOR CANDLES, equal to Spermaceti, at 25 per cent. less cost. Wax, Sperm, and Composite Candles of all kinds. Camphor and Glycerine Soap, in illuminated fancy boxes.—West of England Soap and Candle Works, Plymouth. May be had of all respectable Grocers and Chemists.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, AND PRONOUNCED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS TO BE THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

WOTHERSPOON & Co., Glasgow and London.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—What can be more acceptable than something both useful and ornamental; and WHAT MORE CERTAINLY AND ORNAMENTAL than the garments made by

E. MOSES AND SON,

Merchant Tailors, Woollen Drapers, Hatters, Hosiers, Boot and Shoe Makers, and General Outfitters.

LONDON HOUSES:

CORNER OF MINORIES AND ALDGATE.
NEW OXFORD STREET, CORNER OF HART STREET.
CORNER OF TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD AND EUSTON ROAD.

COUNTRY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Thornton's Buildings, Bridge St., Bradford, Yorkshire, Fargate, Sheffield.

N.B. Should any article not be approved of, it will be exchanged, or the money returned.

E. MOSES & SON'S Rules for Self-measurement and List of Prices, with Pamphlet on the Readers and Clothing System (Past and Present) gratis on application, or post free.

The Establishments are closed every Friday Evening at sunset until Saturday sunset, when business is resumed until eleven o'clock.

CRICKET.—REGIMENTAL OUTFITTER.—JOHN LILLYWHITE'S CRICKET WAREHOUSE, 5, Seymour Street, Euston Square, London, N.W. Every article connected with Cricket may be had. Illustrated Lists of Prices post free. John Lillywhite has lately been specially appointed to supply several of H.M. Regiments at home and abroad.

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AND

ARMY NAVY

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GAZETTE

AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

N°. L. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1860. { PRICE 6d. STAMPED 7d.

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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., *and Advertisements, should* NOT *be sent to the Editor, but to the Publisher,* MR. ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, *to whom remittances are payable. The subscription to the paper is 7s. 7d. per quarter, or 30s. 4d. per annum, payable in advance, postage included.*

ON a broiling hot and sultry day in July, 1855, a gentleman with the British army encamped before Sebastopol, received an official communication from the Quartermaster-General's office at Balaklava, to the effect that there was a certain case in store there directed to him, which must be taken away forthwith, lest a hard fate should befall it. Notwithstanding the oppressive nature of the day, the expectant owner, after a few minutes' delicious reverie and speculation on the probable contents of his case, which were decided to consist of zephyr clothing and cooling drinks, directed his energies to the solution of the Transport question; and by uniting his interests among the Artillery, the Commissariat, and the Land Transport, succeeded in procuring animals, a vehicle, harness, and a driver, to proceed from the front to Balaklava, and to return with the treasure-chest from the Quartermaster-General's store. Towards sunset a bale, some five feet square, covered with black tarpaulin, was deposited in front of the hut, where, chisel and hammer in hand, with all the strength of his staff, the proprietor was standing in the shade, and wiping the perspiration from his brow. The outer cover removed, a stout elm case presented itself to view, which resisted all aperient processes with vigour for some time, but yielded at last just as the operators, suffering from the heat and their exertions, were about to try the effects of a revolver on the iron clamps. Strata of brown paper and packing canvas were pierced through and torn off excitedly, and enclosure number one neatly done up in calico was reached, and was rapidly exposed to view. Horrible to relate, it was a seaman's thick pea-jacket, lined with rabbit-skins throughout, and fortified on the back and shoulders with macintosh, and on it was pinned, "The gift of a few unknown friends, Dec. 26, 1854!" The very sight nearly made the party faint. In quick succession woollen comforters, mittens, waistcoats of Berlin wool, jack-boots lined with fur, seal-skin gloves and caps, chest-protectors, treble-milled flannel shirts, a buffalo robe, spirit-lamps, candles, provisions—all the appliances of an arctic voyager were tumbled out on the ground before the simmering wretches who were suffering under tropical heat! Of what inestimable value had those despised comforts been in the proper season!—how utterly useless they were now! What a boon any one of them would have proved to poor fellows whose lives might have been saved by them a few months before! There was all that kindness, thoughtfulness, money, anxiety, and good feeling, gone for nothing! It is needless to pain those who contributed to the friendly offering to tell the ultimate fate of their presents, which, instead of being acceptable, proved a grievous incumbrance and eyesore to those they were intended to benefit. They were too late. The fatal phrase was only too well known to English ears during that Crimean War. We do not want to hear it again coming to us over the frozen wastes from China. If any suffering occurs in our Army, which could have been avoided or evaded by energy of administration, rapidity of action and foresight, the country will not be readily satisfied. The drawbacks of constitutional checks and departmental forms are serious enough, but their existence will be a poor excuse for those who are responsible for the efficiency and health of the Chinese Expedition, which, by hard fate, if by nothing worse, seems doomed to pass the winter in a strange and hostile country, under circumstances the nature of which cannot even be surmised by the best informed amongst us.

Let us look to France. It is true that the French have not India to draw upon, but they have colonies not quite useless for aiding, reinforcing, and feeding their troops in China. In India there are rumours of famine, and of disturbances, which always attend scarcity or high prices of food. Scarcely has the news of the allied army being forced to winter in China come to Europe than the French authorities act and prepare to meet the occasion. In the correspondence of the *Times* of yesterday it is stated that one frigate will leave Toulon to-day with 2,000,000 francs and stores, for the French soldiers and sailors in the East, and that another frigate will follow her at the end of the month, with an equally large sum of money and the rest of the baggage. Great as is this promptitude of action, it will fail to arrest any sufferings on the part of the expedition, if the circumstances to which we shall advert have occurred. The French Intendance and the English Commissariat will, in all probability, be taken by surprise, on hearing that the armies are to winter in the north-east of China, and if they are driven to search for supplies beyond the limits of the country, there will be formidable difficulties to contend with in the shape of transport, which no expenditure or exertions can completely overcome. Elsewhere there will be found some remarks on our position deserving attention; and as the Chinese question is assuming large proportions, we have not hesitated to devote a portion of our space to another article descriptive of Pekin and of its resources.

Our army is at present in a most admirable position—the communications are open, the bases of operations are safe, food is abundant, the sanitary condition of the troops exceedingly favourable. But the coming winter, which has indeed already closed around our army, cannot fail to produce most serious modifications in that state of affairs. The ice and frost will deprive us of the most important base of operations—the fleet, and the use of the sea. No one knows anything of the condition of the Gulf of Pecheli in the depth of the Chinese winter; but the experience of our Sinensian mariners tends to make them think our ships must retire to Shanghai, or some safe port, for the greater part of the winter. In the present state of our knowledge on the subject of supplies, it is impossible to affirm or deny that the Commissariat have received such supplies as will render the armies independent of either land transport or sea carriage. If the Tartar commander has indeed twenty thousand horsemen, who can be taught to act on a fixed plan of warfare, and if they can keep the field and work with the smallest efficiency—if, in fact, they possess any Cossack capability—then our military status becomes exceedingly difficult. There are indications in the news of last night that a portion at least of the allies will fall back on Tien-tsin. The position of an army on a paved wall 60 feet broad, running round an enormous city, would be of course untenable. Into the city itself they could not go without serious risk of demoralisation and ruin from plundering and other temptations. But the political effect of abandoning Pekin might be turned to advantage by the Tartars, unless the allies take steps to show that they have left the city merely on account of strategical considerations. It is a reflection on our diplomatic service, and a grave censure on the Laodiceanism of well-paid public servants, that the Government has not in its possession a single document relating to the minute and careful meteorological and physical researches of the Russians in China, although by the liberality of the Czar's administration they are distributed all over Europe. Most probably all the knowledge the Government in its administrative capacity had of the climate of Pekin in winter was gathered from Mr. H. Herschel's letter in the *Times* of yesterday. The facts therein stated demonstrate the existence of cold far exceeding the average of the Crimean winter. Fuel is scarce, and the troops may suffer severely if the Tartars can cut off the supplies of any necessary from Pekin or Tien-tsin. Of furs and warm clothing there is little likelihood of scarcity as long as the soldiery keep on terms with the people. The Commissariat chest is filled. But, plundering, looting, and violence, will be our greatest enemies; and if Sir Hope Grant succeeds in restraining our troops as well as he has hitherto done, it is to be hoped his example will not be lost on our gallant allies, who have shown their usual activity in taking the "entamure" of the Imperial palace. There will be no time to make preparations for the comforts of our acquaintances in China, as the mail will leave to-day, but in next week's paper we propose to offer a few suggestions in reference to the articles which it would be most advisable for those who have relatives or friends in China to send out to them, on the chance that the communications remain open, or that they will arrive in time to mitigate some of the rigours of winter. We sincerely trust that the grounds of apprehension which we have indicated may be falsified by the result. No more arduous duty could fall on our small army than to keep open its communications for one hundred miles in deep snow; and yet it appears impossible for the Allies to retire from Pekin *re infectâ*, or to do so at all with any guarantee for the future. Their occupation of the city itself is fraught with danger, which all who know our Army or China can appreciate.

The experiments which will be undertaken during the ensuing fortnight on board of H.M.S. Excellent, at Portsmouth, will probably be of a singularly interesting character; as fresh descriptions of rifled ordnance have reached the naval yard, and will be put on board early in the week. A 100-pounder Armstrong gun, and an 80-pounder Whitworth, are among the arrivals, and practice from these widely-celebrated rivals is eagerly anticipated. The naval pivot-slide carriage, to which we alluded in our last issue, as adapted to the use of Armstrong's 40-pounder gun, has been tested during the week, and has completely fulfilled all expectations. With a tight compressor the recoil was only 2 feet 3 inches, and without a compressor it barely went home to a taut breeching. The main alterations consist in widening and contracting the cheeks to fit the Armstrong, thereby changing the position of the rollers, which must necessarily run over the iron tramway of the slide. The quoin has also been replaced by the elevating screw. By this success an immense saving to Government will be effected, and we trust that some reward, substantial in its character, will be eventually offered to the foremen of the War Department, Portsmouth, who have carried out and mainly suggested this improvement. The carriages thus altered by them have been forwarded to Woolwich; and it is not a little singular that no sooner was the first success and description of the change notified in this journal, than the following week a carriage, on a plan precisely similar, was forwarded from the Carriage Department of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to the Excellent for trial. No doubt a little professional jealousy is an excellent and profitable thing for the public, and on this occasion we can record, without offence, that Portsmouth has "wiped the eye" of Woolwich. *Palmam qui meruit ferat.* The Illustrious has received eight 40-pounder Armstrongs, and the men of the Channel fleet will now be rapidly trained in the use of the new rifled cannon.

We regret to find that the mutinous spirit which has been for some time latent in the 5th Europeans at Dinapore, and which some little time since exhibited itself in an unpleasant shape, has since assumed a more serious aspect, so much so that the regiment, we learn by telegram, has been disbanded, and one man shot.

Two batteries of the new Armstrong guns, with the latest improvements in carriages and fittings, are in course of preparation, and will be ready for shipment to China very speedily. It is not probable that the guns can be conveyed to the hands of the Artillery till the end of the winter.

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THE ARMY.

Royal Horse Guards. Captain Peach and Lieutenant Bennett are about to retire from the Service.

6th Dragoon Guards. Lieutenant H. R. Forster, and Cornets Bookey and Phibbs, have been examined this week at Aldershot as to their qualification for promotion to the rank of captain and lieutenant, respectively.

7th Dragoon Guards. Captain J. C. Murphy, who lately exchanged from the 3rd Light Dragoons, has sailed to join the head-quarters at Sealkote.

8th Hussars. Cornet Hutchins has sailed for Bombay to join the regiment.

Royal Engineers. Captain H. J. D. Scott, the photographic instructor at the Royal Engineer establishment, and surveying instructor to the officers and men of the Royal and Indian Engineers, having had a severe attack of illness whilst on leave of absence, Captain W. D. Marsh, R.E., has been ordered to join head-quarters to carry on the duties of instructor performed by Captain Scott.

Grenadier Guards. Lieutenant-Colonels Montresor, Stuart, and Sir William Wallace are, we understand, about to retire from the Service.

Coldstream Guards. Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Dunkellin is about to retire from the Service.

8th Regiment, 2nd battalion. A detachment left Chatham this week to join the depot at Templemore.

18th Royal Irish. A sudden gloom has been thrown over the 2nd battalion at Shorncliff, by the death of Major Armstrong, who died on Wednesday, after a short illness. Major Armstrong entered the Service in 1839, and after gallant service, he became a major in 1857, on the augmentation of the regiment to the Indian establishment. He served with the 18th Royal Irish throughout the war in China (Medal), including the storming and capture of the heights and forts above Canton (carried the colours), capture of Amoy, second capture of Chusan, attack on Chinhae, Ningpo, Segoan, and Chinkiangfoo. Commanded the guard at the west gate of Ningpo on the morning of the 10th of March, 1842, when at the head of 28 men he repulsed a column of 3000 Chinese, and captured a stand of the enemy's colours, for which service he was thanked in orders by Lord Gough, and mentioned in the dispatches. Served in Burmah from January, 1853, until the end of the war (Medal), and commandad a detachment consisting of four companies of the 18th Royal Irish, during the whole of the successful operations in the Donabew district, including the 17th of March, 1853, when the 18th Royal Irish stormed and carried the first stockade, and also the 19th of March, when the stronghold of the Burmese chief, Meah Toon, was stormed, and after considerable loss captured. Served in the Crimea from 30th of December, 1854, to 11th of August, 1855, and led the attack against the batteries at the Dockyard Creek, and was wounded. By his death Captain Kelly, Lieutenant Burke, and Ensign Minnitt, respectively obtain a step of rank without purchase.

25th King's Own Borderers. A detachment of the 1st battalion left Chatham this week for Athlone to join the depot. 2nd batallion. Assistant-Surgeon Milburn is on leave from Aldershot to January 30, 1861.

27th Regiment. A detachment left Chatham for the depot at Cork this week.

41st Regiment. James Johnson, the private of this regiment who killed Sergeant Chipt and Corporal Coles at Aldershot last September, was tried this week at Winchester, found guilty, and sentenced to death.

49th Regiment. Surgeon J. H. Bews is on leave from Aldershot to January 19, 1861.

Royal Marine Light Infantry. The appointment of Lieut.-Colonel at the Plymouth division of Royal Marine Light Infantry has become vacant by the decease of Lieut.-Colonel Edward Hocker, C.B. The deceased officer had served in the corps of Royal Marines upwards of thirty years, his commission as Second Lieutenant bearing date the 30th of January, 1830. Lieutenant Hocker served in Syria in 1840, and was at the storming of Sidon and bombardment of Acre by Sir C. Napier. He commanded a battalion of the Royal Marine forces at the China expedition in 1857, including the blockade of the Canton river, and the landing before and storming of Canton, his distinguished services on that occasion being rewarded by a Companionship of the Bath. The senior Captain on the list of the Royal Marines is Captain R. G. Conolly, Instructor of Gunnery at the Chatham division, who will be promoted to the vacant rank. A distribution of medals, awarded by the Lords of the Admiralty for long and meritorious service, has been made to several of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Chatham division of Royal Marine Light Infantry who have completed a period of twenty-one years' service, and have recently been discharged from that corps. The presentations were made on the parade-ground at Chatham by Lieut.-Colonel M'Killop, at a full parade of the officers and men, the following being the names of the non-commissioned officers and men on whom the honour was conferred:—Barrack-Sergeant Alexander Wallace, Colour-Sergeant Thomas Boyce, Sergeant Jonas Lilley, Private David Newman, Private Henry Mobley, and Drummer William Lerey.

2nd West India Regiment. We learn from Sierra Leone that Her Majesty's ship Industry arrived on the 20th of November from Mayo, with 200 troops belonging to the 2nd West India Regiment, wrecked in Her Majesty's ship Perseverance.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, is appointed to be held before the Vice-President and members of the Council of Military Education on Monday, the 17th inst., at the Royal College, Chelsea. The examination will extend over six days.

The examination of candidates for appointment to the Commissariat by the Council of Military Education will commence at the Royal College, Chelsea, on Monday, the 17th inst., and will extend over the week.

The next examination for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, before the Vice-President and members of the Council of Military Education, at the Royal College, Chelsea, will take place early in the ensuing month. The examination of candidates will commence on the 7th proximo, and conclude on Thursday, the 24th.

The Secretary of State for War has notified by Circular that an Act having been passed during the last session of Parliament relative to the postage on redirected letters of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and soldiers whilst on actual service, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by their Warrant, dated 23rd October, have been pleased to exempt the letters of such commissioned and non-commissioned officers and soldiers from any foreign rates of postage chargeable for re-direction whenever such letters, on being re-directed, shall be again forwarded by the post through any foreign country.

A monument to the late Major-General Sir William Reid, K.C.B., is to be erected at Bermuda. He was Governor of Bermuda from 1829 to 1846.

The relative rank of barrack-masters of the second-class having been erroneously inserted in the Royal Warrant of the 27th of September, 1860, as that of captain; the rank of barrack-masters of the third class as that of lieutenant; and barrack-masters of the fourth class having been omitted altogether, it is specially notified that the ranks of those officers are to be the same as authorised by the Royal Warrant of the 7th of February, 1860; and the schedule of ranks attached to the Royal Warrant of September 27, 1860, is to be altered accordingly—viz., barrack-masters of the second class, relative rank of major; barrack-masters of the third and fourth classes, relative rank of captain."

THE LATE LIEUTENANT ANDERSON.—The *Scotsman* says:—"The intelligence from China regarding the murder of Lieutenant Anderson, when a prisoner in the hands of the Chinese, will create special pain in Scotland among many relatives and friends. Lieutenant Anderson, though only 26 or 27 years of age, had rendered distinguished services in India, and had already attained celebrity and trust in the forces employed under Sir Hope Grant in China. When the mutiny in India broke out he accompanied his regiment, the Bombay Fusiliers, to the Punjab, where he greatly distinguished himself. He was afterwards attached to 'Hodson's Horse,' in which celebrated force he acted as brigade-major, serving with it at Lucknow. After the suppression of the mutiny, he applied for employment in the expedition to China, and, from his acknowledged ability, he was appointed to an important command in Fane's Irregular Cavalry. He distinguished himself particularly with the Cavalry Brigade previous to and during the taking of the Taku Forts; and it is inferred that he had been selected to the honour of commanding the escort accompanying the English and French diplomatic officers who were so basely betrayed and so cruelly treated. In private life Lieutenant Anderson, from his amiable and generous disposition, was greatly beloved by his many friends." *

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—The gentlemen cadets belonging to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, have entered upon their half-yearly examination duties, preparatory to closing the establishment for the Christmas holidays. The usual assembling for the distribution of prizes will take place on Tuesday, the 18th instant, which the Duke of Cambridge, in his capacity of President of the Council of Education, has consented to preside over and also to inspect the company under arms. The two new wings, situate at the extreme angles of the building, are progressing towards completion, and are expected to be ready for the reception of the cadets on the resumption of their duties after the Midsummer vacation, when each student will be afforded the long-desired advantage of a separate sleeping-room; and the inconvenience now experienced in the want of appropriate class and lecture-rooms will be effectually remedied. The architectural appearance of the exterior will be also considerably improved.

* His loss will be felt in India, where he had many friends. We know well the praise above was well deserved.—EDITOR.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DECEMBER 11.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Captain Charles Paulett Rotton to be Captain, vice Bayly, removed to the Supernumerary List.

Lieutenant William James Hall to be Second Captain, vice Rotton.

Second Captain Brymer Francis Schreibor to be Adjutant, vice Rotton, promoted.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Lieutenant George Le Breton Simmons, with temporary rank, to be Lieutenant, with permanent rank.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY BAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Having lately returned from Paris, where my military eye has been accustomed to a grateful contemplation of the soldier-like appearance and equipments of the numerous troops of the "three arms" composing that garrison, during their weekly marches into the country, I was wholly unprepared to meet with the following instance of unmilitary contrast at this important outpost of the United Kingdom. Yesterday I happened to meet a detachment of Royal Artillery in complete marching order, magnificent men, and very soldier-like in appearance and equipment. They were proceeding from the railway terminus along the quay on their return from recent experiments at Bexhill. But, how effectually was their soldier-like appearance ruined through the presence at their head of a scanty apology for a brass band, in slovenly undress, with forage caps, and under the musical leadership of a man in civilian garb, consisting of a loose sort of shooting coat, hat, &c., to match! "Qu'est-ce que c'est que cela," exclaimed two foreigners looking on, and applying the "cela" by digital pointings to the hard-blowing individual in question; and well might they ask, point, and wonder! The band of many a travelling menagerie would have been preferable to the stunning discordance of this one.

Surely, in a large garrison of this sort, and one so continually under the observation of passing foreign critics, more attention should be paid to strict military outward smartness. Bandmasters should never be permitted to lead their bands on the public promenades, much less to march with them at the head of their corps, out of uniform. And, whenever a band is sent as a compliment to march a portion of its own corps, or of another, to or from the railway station, they should, as part of that compliment to the incomers or outgoers, be ordered to don their full and not their fatigue uniforms.—I am, &c., VIATOR.

CAVALRY EXPENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I read with a degree of personal interest a letter in your paper for November the 3rd by "O." on Cavalry Expenses. I have a son who having passed with much credit his examination, obtained a cornetcy in a good light cavalry regiment. I am unacquainted with military matters, and know nothing of the dealings that go on in regiments in regard to promotion. I simply consulted the Queen's Regulations, and found there what I thought were the prices of first commissions and the after steps. I calculated exactly my liabilities on making him a dragoon, and found that I could afford to purchase every step for my boy, and give him an allowance sufficient to keep him like a gentleman.

I was woefully deceived by these Queen's Regulations. A very few weeks before this letter of "O." appeared, my boy came to me and said he must leave the cavalry; and then for the first time, on asking an explanation, my eyes were opened.

It appears that he is now second cornet, and expects soon to be first for purchase; but instead of the 250*l.* which the Queen's Regulations told me was the price, and with which I am prepared to advance my son in his profession, 600*l.* beyond this sum is required; this I am unwilling, and indeed unable to give; and I must either have the mortification of seeing another pass over my son, or, as he terms it, he must "stick for regulation," and become an object of dislike to his brother officers; or, what he begs me to allow him to do, he must exchange to infantry.*

It is said that there is some difficulty in obtaining officers for the cavalry. Is it to be wondered at? Can the Duke of Cambridge know this state of affairs? and if he does, has he no power as Commander-in-Chief to enforce obedience to the Queen's Regulations? Or is this nefarious regimental system a sort of *imperium in imperio*, with which he does not interfere? I perceive, on referring to this same book, that a heavy punishment is awarded to those who are guilty of receiving or paying more than the sums stated in this book. Is this a dead letter? If not, why is it not inflicted! If it is a dead letter, what other parts of the Regulations are to be considered the same, and broken with impunity?

I am, &c., A FATHER.

* There is a regiment not very far from Aldershot in which an officer "stuck for regulation," and got his step; but it is hinted that his brother officers subscribed to make up the difference, without which the step would not have gone.

THE ENGLISH LEGION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Naples, November 29, 1860.

SIR,—In a number of *Galignani's Messenger*, dated November 21st, I find quoted from the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE an article headed the "British Legion at Naples," in which my name and firm is dragged in a most unwarrantable manner before the notice of the British public. My residence in the city, from which this letter is dated, will explain the time that has been allowed to elapse between the publication of the article in question and my reply to it. Before the British Legion could leave England, it became necessary for the Garibaldi Committee to clothe and equip the members of it in a manner that would allow of their taking the field immediately on their arrival at Naples.

Prior to my firm being communicated with, proposals were made to Messrs. Bowater & Co., of London, to furnish certain outfits at a given sum, which proposals were accepted by them, though from some unexplained cause they were not carried out. It may be presumed that the time allowed for completion of the order was too limited, independent of which the above firm were perfectly unacquainted with the working of contracts of this description. In this dilemma Mr. Bowater called at the warehouse of Messrs. S. Isaac, Campbell, & Co., 71, Jermyn-street, and saw one of the senior partners, and there and then suggested the transfer of the contract he had undertaken to my firm, at the same time producing the order given him by the authorised agent of Garibaldi. The order read as follows:—"I guarantee on the completion of the outfit for the 600 men, and the satisfactory inspection of the same, to pay Mr. Bowater for the same, at the rate of 3*l.* 13*s.* per set. (Signed) E. Styles, Captain, Aide-de-Camp to General Garibaldi. August 18." The contract was subsequently increased for 1000 men. On behalf of the firm I accepted the terms, and hence my connection with the British Legion. As a first step on our part, a pattern set of clothing and accoutrements were made from designs given by Major Styles to Messrs. Bowater, at the price stipulated, which were submitted by Messrs. Bowater's foreman to the agents in charge, and approved of and sealed by them for our guidance.

The clothing, &c., being completed within the specified time, a board of officers assembled for the purpose of inspecting the supply, and comparing it with the sealed patterns already alluded to, previous to its being packed for shipment. Each individual article of clothing and accoutrements was minutely examined, and met with the entire approval of the board.

When the money portion of the transaction was discussed, in accordance with the terms of the contract, which, you will notice, was for cash on delivery, we ascertained for the first time that the latter portion of the agreement could not be fulfilled, the committee not having sufficient funds at their disposal to liquidate our claim. Many firms, under these circumstances, would have declined to leave the clothing in the hands of Garibaldi's agents; but such was not the case with us, for we had implicit confidence in the honour and honesty of the great man the legion was raised to serve; all we asked for was an order for payment on General Garibaldi; and having obtained this, I proceeded, at great inconvenience and expense, to Naples, with what I considered a legitimate demand upon the Dictator's treasury. If, Mr. Editor, you will turn to the *Daily News* of Oct. 31st, 1860, you will find in a letter of "Landor Praed" the following paragraphs, speaking of the conduct of the firm to which I

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belong in a manner most creditable to any mercantile house placed in similar circumstances to ourselves : "The Messrs. Isaacs acted throughout not merely as honourable tradesmen, but as friends of the General, and as such the committee wished the General to receive Mr. Isaac." And again in the *Daily News* of October 15th, 1860, in another letter, signed "Landor Praed," the following: "It ought also to be said that public acknowledgments are due to the proprietors of the 'Melazzo,' of the 'Emperor,' and to Messrs. Isaac, Campbell, & Co., of Jermyn Street, for their large and liberal co-operation in these risks." The first of the above quotations will show that my proposed personal visit to General Garibaldi met with the entire concurrence of the committee in London, and indeed, several of the members, old friends of the Dictator, gave me letters of introduction to him. On my arrival in Naples, not in the character of a captain of Northampton Volunteer Rifles, but as the representative of an English mercantile house, I was introduced at the Vittoria Hotel to a Colonel Leverson, who was represented to me as an officer occupying a distinguished position on General Türr's staff, and as a man of much note in the national army.

Colonel Leverson, hearing it was my intention to seek an interview with Garibaldi, at once volunteered to take me in his carriage to the front, in order that I might complete my mission. I availed myself of this civility, and in due course saw the General. Now, sir, it behoves me to recall the attention of your readers to the unmerited satire of your editorial pen. You state in your article that Colonel Leverson introduced me to the Dictator as a countryman of his and a well-wisher of the cause, who had brought dispatches from England, thereby leading your subscribers to infer that I was flying false colours. I believe it may be permitted for even a contractor to wish well to the noble cause personified by the Liberator, and I presume also that the letters of the Italian committee may have contained much important matter, which, indeed, I was informed they did, and that it was imperative I should deliver them with the least possible delay. Let it be understood, sir, that I never intended to cloak, nor did I, under the guise of bearer of important dispatches, my business with the General; when I met him at the railway station at Sta. Maria, nothing in connection with dispatches was alluded to. Colonel Leverson merely introduced me as Mr. Isaac, from London, retiring immediately afterwards. The papers I presented to the Dictator were eight in number, seven of which were the letters already mentioned, the eighth, my account. The General opened and read one of the former, giving the remainder to his secretary, Signor Basso, at the same time requesting me to take a seat in the carriage that was to convey him to Caserta. On reaching the last named place, General Garibaldi invited me to dine with him, an invitation I was proud to accept, and in accepting which I believe I committed no crime. During the repast the General put to me many questions in reference to the Legion, &c., showing the letter he had read at the railway station had reference to my services in connection with it. On rising from the table he requested me to follow him to his closet, and there we found Basso, with all the papers spread open before him, the "little bill for clothes," amongst others. I do not see how I could well have presented my draft upon the General at a railway station, or in a dining-room, with numbers of his staff around him. And it seems to me an infinitely more delicate proceeding on my part to give it to him in his private room, where he had time and opportunity to satisfy himself of its genuineness; and so well was he conviced of this that he indorsed it with an order upon the treasury for immediate payment.

This, I presume, cannot be regarded in any other light than as a legitimate settlement of a *bonâ fide* claim, and that no "serpentine arts" were called for or used by me to achieve my purpose. The fact of my presenting the General and his son each with a sword can scarcely be construed into a wish to propitiate the Liberator and Dictator into payment of a claim that had previously been acknowledged to be just by his agents, who were empowered by him to enter into contracts on his behalf, the draft itself being drawn by one of his old and trustworthy friends. As to the non-payment of the order on the treasury, I am still in ignorance of the cause of its dishonour, as Colonel Peard, who commands the brigade, has since stated to me he never had a doubt of the correctness of my account, and I can only ascribe it to the officious meddling of certain parties who are alluded to in your article. Two months have elapsed, and my claim though passed by the commission appointed to examine it in Naples, still remains unpaid. It has certainly been my misfortune to be involved innocently in the squabbles between Leverson, Sarsfield, & Co., squabbles in which big words have been bandied, pistols and swords spoken of as trifles, though I am happy to state no great damage has been done on either side, with the exception of a dislocated thumb in a tussle, a black eye received in the ante-room of an hotel, and an old man beaten over the head with a hunting crop. At none of these fisty-cuffs was I present, neither did I take part in the gentlemanly recriminations of the belligerent parties concerned, as plain Mr. Isaac of the firm of Isaac, Campbell, & Co.

I have never been insultingly addressed by any of the gentlemen mentioned in your article, consequently it never occurred to me that it was necessary to assume the martial character of Captain Isaac of the Northampton Volunteer Rifles, and wage battles in defence of outraged dignity.—I am, &c., S. Isaac, of S. Isaac, Campbell, & Co.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF ANTWERP.*

A bill was passed in the Belgian Chambers on the 8th September, 1859, for forming a new enceinte for Antwerp, the works to be terminated by the 1st January, 1864. The ground inclosed by the new enceinte will be nearly five times greater in extent than the actual city of Antwerp. It will comprise all the territory *intra et extra muros* of Antwerp, the maritime works of the Kattendyck, the faubourgs, a portion of the Commune of Austruweel, a portion of that of Merxem, the Commune of Borgerhout, and nearly the whole of that of Berchem. There will be fifteen gates. It would be needless to dwell upon the strategical importance of those great works, which will render Antwerp, after Paris, the largest fortified city in Europe. In a political point of view they are still more important. In case of an invasion of Belgium, the new enceinte is capable of containing the whole army, and the Scheldt is navigable up to the gates of the city. An Anglo-Belgian alliance would not be an unimportant feature in a European war.

The new fortifications of Antwerp are divided into two parts, perfectly distinct; the enceinte of the city, and the forts of the intrenched camp. The enceinte comprises an extent equal to six times that of the actual city; it is limited on the north side by a vast citadel, which occupies all the ground between the village of Austruweel and the battery of Kattendyck at the curve of the Scheldt. Starting from that citadel it takes the direction of the village of Merxem, which it runs alongside of, as also of the village of Deurne; it takes in the faubourgs of Borgerhout and of Berchem; it then runs alongside of forts 6 and 7, now standing to join the old citadel on the south. In front of this enceinte, and between the inundations north and south, lies the entrenched camp. It is covered by a line of eight detached forts of large dimensions; the development of this line is about 15 kilometres.* The great difficulty the government had to contend against was the amount of expropriation indemnity, estimated at ten millions of francs, and over an extent of ground of about six hundred hectares.† This is now all but settled; nine millions have been paid up, and the remainder will shortly be decided by arbitration.

The works are actually carried on with great activity, and the great citadel or fortress of Austruweel on the north, is advancing rapidly towards completion.

This citadel forms a vast polygon, the principal rampart of which has a development of more than two thousand metres.‡ The rampart is defended by a moat more than one hundred metres in width, and preceded by a covered road and an advanced moat nearly forty metres in width. When it is considered that in addition to the means of defence the citadel can be covered by a powerful inundation, it may be looked upon as perfectly impregnable. The *terrassements* of this important work are already far advanced; the covered road and advanced moat are almost finished, the chief rampart has been commenced, and the pilings (*pilotis*) and *grillages* of one of the casemated *caponnières* which command the moats have been placed; the sluices will be commenced in the spring; the counter-dykes which have been ready some time, will be then in a perfect state of defence. A steam-pump of great power has been put up to carry off the water; it sends forth quite a rivulet. The construction of this north fortress is under the directions of Captain Dekeuwer of the Engineers. On the next portion of the enceinte, lots 3 and 4, under the direction of Major Carette and Captain Duwelz of the Engineers, eighteen hundred men (soldiers) are employed; they comprise four fronts of fortifications, measuring each 1000 metres in development; three of these fronts will be coated with masonry externally. That portion of the enceinte which connects it with the south citadel under the direction of Captain Rousseau of the Engineers, is completely finished to and extent of 600 metres, and from the height of its reliefs an extent of its moats, some idea may be formed of the magnificent character which the ensemble of the defences of Antwerp will present.

The detached forts commence at Vieux-Dieu. This place is reached in a few minutes by train from Antwerp. All the forts are constructed on the same system, except the slight difference caused by the conformation of the ground they may be said to be identical. Each fort occupies an area of about 35 hectares; the area of the citadel of Austruweel measures 134 hectares, nearly as much as the town of Termonde. Each fort consists of five fronts coated with masonry, three of which sweep all the approaches to the interior of the position of the camp. The three first are in a straight line, and their moats filled with water will be defended by a powerful casemated artillery; the two others are in broken line, and in the salient angle which they form at the gorge at the fort, there will be a vast lodgment of masonry work destined to house the troops, and for the instalment of magazines. This building, from its elevation, will command the interior of the fort and the country around; it will allow of the defence being prolonged to the last extremity.

Seven forts are actually under construction; four of them are being built by Pauwels & Company, three by the troops, and the eighth fort will also shortly be commenced. At Fort No. 1, at Wyneghem, all the glacis are finished, and the main body is getting on actively. This fort is constructed under the superintendence of Captain Crets. Fort No. 2, situated to the right of the preceding one, is constructed by 900 men (soldiers), under the direction of Captain Langhans; the glacis is finished, and so is a portion of the principal rampart. Fort No. 3, constructed by contract, was commenced last March, and is consequently much more advanced. The masonry work of this fort shows a great development; all the foundations of the great casemated caponnière, which defends the chief moat, are completed, and the walls of the chief front are rising rapidly. In a very short time this fort will be ready to afford a stout resistance; it is constructed under the orders of Capt. Gratry.

Fort No. 4 touches upon the station at Vieux-Dieu. It can be seen from the railway. It is constructed by soldiers, under the direction of Captain Cocheteux. It is about as far advanced a fort No. 2. Forts 5 and 6, intrusted to Messrs. Pauwels & Co. are less advanced. Fort No. 7 was commenced only last month by the troops. Eighteen hundred men are actually working upon it, under the direction of Captain Mockel. Forts 1, 2, 3, and 4 are connected with each other by a railway established by the company for the conveyance of the immense amount of *matériel* required for the construction. It will be continued to fort No. 8, and then the works will be carried on on all points with the greatest activity.

The general direction of the works of the enceinte is intrusted to Colonel Poswick, of the Engineers; and that of the eight forts to Lieutenant-Colonel Chaucet, also of the Engineers. The health of the men employed at the works is most excellent.

The troops working at the enceinte are lodged in the barracks belonging to the small forts of the retrenched camp of 1853, and the troops engaged upon forts 2, 4, and 8, are lodged in excellent huts covered with thatch. Each hut contains fifty beds placed in two rows divided by a passage about one metre in width. The planks and roofs are hermetically closed; the beds, provided with mattresses, are raised upon a boarding of from 30 to 40 centimetres.* The whole arrangements of the interior are perfect. There is even all the necessary apparatus in case of fire. The food of the men is also ample. Each man receives 45 centimes per day's labour, of this sum 25 centimes go to the general mess, 10 to the clothing department, and the remaining 17 centimes remain as pocket-money. The men are cheerful and hearty. As yet no act of insubordination has taken place, and the men employed seem to take an interest in the work they have in hand. This is so much the case that they would look upon it as the severest punishment to be sent back to their corps.

THE CHINA MAIL.

Fall of Pekin. Barbarous Treatment of the English Prisoners.

We have received files of papers from India, China, and Australia, in anticipation of the Overland Mail.

The mail has brought the most exciting news that has ever reached these shores from China. Pekin has fallen, without a blow having been struck in its defence, and the allied flags now wave from the walls of the imperial capital.

The following are detailed accounts of these most stirring and important events, extracted from the *China Mail*, the *North China Herald*, and from the letters of correspondents at the seat of war:

(From the *China Mail.*)

The intelligence from the seat of war is of the highest importance. Two of the gates of Pekin are in our hands. Mr. Harry Parkes and Mr. Loch have been safely returned to us by the Chinese. The army of San-ko-lin-tsin is still in the field. The Emperor has fled to Tartary. Pekin has submitted to us. The wintering of the whole force either there or at Tien-tsin is now resolved on.

In our last Overland we mentioned that the allied army was in a hostile attitude, seven or eight miles from Pekin, waiting for the siege guns, and demanding the release of the captives who had been taken. There does not seem to have been any change in the position of matters from the 22nd of September till the 3rd of October, when an advance was made in search of the Tartar army, which only resulted in a few pickets of the enemy being seen and driven back. On the 6th a further advance resulted in an earthwork near Pekin, where no defence was made, being taken by our troops; and the Yueng-min-yuen, or summer palace of the Emperor, was taken, and completely looted, affording immense spoil. The chief share of the plunder appears to have fallen to the French, who had the first ransacking of the rich ornaments, jewels, and clocks and watches, the rich robes and embroidered silks of the Son of Heaven; but a quantity of the treasure which was taken is to be divided between both French and English. Some privates are said to have sold their shares for about 30,000 francs. The entire British share, including both treasure and private loot, is estimated at about 90,000 dollars. Next day, in reply to a demand for the release of the prisoners, Messrs. Parkes and Loch were given up, together with a French officer and seven or eight prisoners.

On the 12th everything was prepared for the first great event of the war—the assault or the occupation of Pekin, the unviolated capital of China. The siege guns and other artillery were in a position to bombard the town, unless it should be surrendered by noon of the 13th; and the following General Order was issued by Sir Hope Grant, for the disposition and control of the forces under his command:—

Head-quarters before Pekin, Oct. 12, 1860.

General Order.

"One regiment to be detailed by the first division will proceed to the Temple of Earth this afternoon, and be there quartered.

"The Deputy-Quartermaster-General will make the necessary arrangement.

"All the live cattle belonging to the commissariat will be driven to the same place to-morrow morning early, and kept there till further orders.

"The whole of the troops will be furnished to-morrow with two days' rations, cooked, and be held in readiness to turn out at a moment's notice.

"The Cavalry Brigade will detail 1 squadron to patrol in the neighbourhood of the camp to-morrow: they will move off at 9 a.m., and act according to instructions, which they will receive later in the day.

"The whole of the artillery will be placed at the disposal of Brigadier-General Crofton until further orders.

"In the event of an attack upon Pekin being ordered, the following directions will be observed:

"As soon as the officer commanding Royal Engineers reports that a practicable breach has been effected in the city walls, it will be stormed by the 2nd Division. Major-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., will be pleased to make the necessary dispositions. As soon as the wall has been gained the storming party will turn to the right, keeping along the ramparts, and seize the An-ting gate; this post being gained, the Engineers and Sappers, who should follow the supporting column, will proceed at once to open the gate below.

"This post will then be placed in a state of defence with the least possible delay, and be held by a garrison of such strength as may be necessary.

"His Excellency most positively forbids any officer or soldier under any pretext whatever to quit the gate or ramparts or enter any street or house without his express permission conveyed through the Deputy-Adjutant-General or that of the Major-General commanding the division, and he cannot too strongly impress upon the troops the necessity of their restraining from straggling and of keeping in as compact order as possible, not only for their own individual safety, but for the more complete efficiency of the whole force.

"His Excellency takes this opportunity of expressing to t soldiers the satisfaction he felt at their conduct on a late occasion, when a large amount of plunder was at the mercy of

* As visited in October, 1860.

* One kilometre = 1093·6389 yards.
† One hectare = 2 acres, 1 rood, 35 perches.
‡ One metre = 1·093633 yard.

* The centimetre is equal to 0·39371 inch.

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the troops. No crime has been brought to His Excellency's notice, and the discipline of the army remains intact.

"His Excellency has ordered all property collected by officers on this occasion to be sold for the just benefit of all ranks, and he wishes them to bear in mind that he has taken upon himself a serious responsibility in appropriating to their benefit the treasure which was found in the Emperor's palace, and which by right belongs to the Crown.

"The troops are now about to occupy the Imperial city of Pekin, where they will be exposed to many and more serious temptations, and His Excellency trusts that the boon just conferred upon them will act as an additional inducement to them to preserve their uniform good conduct, and prove to them that they best consult their own interest in maintaining it.—By order, "(Signed) F. STEPHENSON,

"Deputy-Adjutant-General."

Just immediately before the period given for surrender would expire, Hang-chun came out and said that our demands were acceded to, no resistance would be made, and the gate was at our disposal. Thereon the outer and inner gates were immediately taken possession of; and a portion of the allied force was quartered on the wall of Pekin.

The Earl of Elgin and Baron Gros are at the military headquarters; but as Mr. Bruce has been sent for, it is possible that his lordship does not propose to spend the winter in the north. Mr. Bruce, however, was sent for before, after the occupation of Tien-tsin. Count Ignatief, the Russian minister, followed the allies to Tien-tsin, where we believe he is still. Mr. Ward, the American minister, came down here, the other day, on his way home.

There have been rumours published at Shanghae of the outbreak of a new rebellion—no way connected with that of the Tai-pings—in the province of Shen-si, which lies to the west of that where Pekin is. This, if true, would be of great importance, as placing the Emperor in a worse position than ever. Of the Tai-ping rebels we hear little at present, they are reported to have appeared before Hanchow lately, but to have moved off on finding it well garrisoned.

From Ningpo we learn that the insurgent movement in the neighbourhood of Shanghae has considerably increased the tea and silk trade at the former port. Should the approaches to Shanghae be blocked up by the same cause for any length of time, that may possibly be the means of diverting a considerable amount of the trade of that port to Ningpo, particularly as both the tea and silk districts are nearer to Ningpo than to Shanghae, and there is an easier internal communication with the former.

At Swatow a local difficulty is causing trouble. The gun-boat Weasel proceeded to bombard a village, alleged to be connected with some acts of robbery committed on the property of foreigners resident at Swatow. After the firing had been kept up for about two hours, the master of the gun-boat landed, to see how matters were getting on, and fell into the hands of the enraged villagers. These latter treated the captives well, but declared that if any further proceedings were taken they would put them to death. Lao, the Governor-General of Kwangtung, has been appealed to in their favour, and has sent up a proclamation requiring their release.

Dr. Winchester, the acting consul, goes home, and his place is now filled by Mr. Robertson, the Canton consul.

In Hong Kong the great event of the fortnight has been the visit of the Japanese ambassadors, in the magnificent steam-vessel Niagara. They and their suite have availed themselves of their stay at Hong Kong to make minute inquiries into various institutions of the place.

(From the *Overland Register*, Oct. 29.)

It is distressing to have to note that Captain Anderson and Mr. de Normann died from the effects of the brutal treatment they received at the hands of their Tartar captors. Nine sowars of the Sikh cavalry were released, and reached the camp on the evening of the 12th.

At the latest dates several of the prisoners were still in the hands of the enemy. Among those unaccounted for are Captain Brabazon and Mr. Bowlby, the *Times* special correspondent. A sergeant of the Sikh cavalry has deposed to the fact that all the prisoners were most inhumanly used, having their wrists bound with cords, an insufficient quantity of food supplied them, and otherwise barbarously tortured.

Lord Elgin has now entered upon the more legitimate duties of his office. Mr. Bruce has been summoned to attend him at Pekin. In Chinese treachery he has a more formidable obstacle to contend with than Tartar troops.

It is said to be the intention of the Commander-in-Chief to withdraw from Pekin, and make Tien-tsin his winter quarters. Lady Grant has left this to join him.

England is said to enter into all her wars unprepared, but the Chinese Expedition presents a laudable exception to this general rule; for, from the incipient to the ultimate step, so far, all the arrangements connected therewith are worthy of the highest praise. The Commissariat, even in its most trifling details, is unexceptionable, and as a consequence, the general health of the troops has all along been excellent. It remains to be seen, however, how the Indian soldier will stand the rigours of a northern winter, which does not offer a pleasant perspective even to the hardy sons of Britain. It is to be hoped that the chiefs of the Commissariat will show as much judgment in catering for the comfort of their charge during the winter as they have done for the summer campain. Big coats and blankets, warm stockings and flannel shirts, in addition to a well-filled stomach, are great assistants to the efficiency of an army. Doctors and gallipots are, at best, but necessary evils.

It is worthy of note, and highly creditable to the masters of the merchant shipping employed as transports—British, American, and others—that in the navigation of these, to many of them, unknown waters, no casualty, worthy of mention, has occurred.

A letter from the camp says that Messrs. Parkes and Loch were, whilst with San-ko-lin-tsin's army, treated in a most cruel manner; forced to kneel before every mandarin, however petty, their faces rubbed in the dust; they were bound with their hands behind them and carried on horses to Tung-Chow, and thence in the same state in one of the carts of the country to Pekin, when they were placed in dungeons, and remained so for some time. Mr. Parkes was beaten when he did not instantly reply to a question, and Mr. Loch because he could not speak Chinese.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, DECEMBER 12.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—Henry F. M'Killop to the Bulldog; John W. Webb and George E. K. Gore to the Ajax, both additional, for service in the Coastguard; Henry B. Beresford to the Edinburgh, additional, for service in the Coastguard.

Surgeons—Maurice T. West to the Fisgard; John Forbes (D) to the Jason; George B. Hill to the Osborne.

Paymaster—C. Turmine to the Scourge.

Assistant-Surgeons—John S. Lewis, M.D. (acting) and George Clark (acting), additional, to the Victory; George Monteath, M.D. (acting) to the Immortalité; W. H. O'Toole (acting) and James F. Parr (acting), additional, to the Impregnable.

Second Master—Michael Stewart Guy to the Impregnable, as supernumerary.

Naval Cadets—A. M. Bowles, Arthur Basil Brooke, Augustus M. R. Hamilton, T. B. Howard, Vesey Knox, John Milligan Laws, C. G. Michaelson, F. E. Marsland, John Charles Paget, John W. Ramsay, Charles B. K. Smith, W. J. Talbot, Carleton Tuffnell, Alfred Vautier, the Hon. Ernest Willoughby, H. R. H. Wood, Francis W. O. Grant, and W. M'K. A. Cotton.

PROMOTIONS.

First-Class Assistant-Engineers—Simon Matthews of the Magicienne, William Dark of the Bullfinch, John Marwood of the Hero, John A. Lodge of the Terrible, William H. Jenkins (acting) of the Buzzard, and Edward Lewis (acting) of the Plumper.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineer—Andrew Cornish of the Miranda.

APPOINTMENTS.

Third-Class Assistant-Engineers—Thomas Stewart (acting) to the Cumberland, as supernumerary; George Hurst (acting), Robert B. Nicholson (acting), and William Hawksley (acting) to the Asia, as supernumeraries.

ADMIRALTY, DECEMBER 13.

Lieutenant—George Worsfold, additional, to the Desperate.

Surgeon—James Harvey to the Mars.

Second Master—John H. Tully, additional, to the Cumberland for the Griffin.

Naval Cadets—Charles Lucius Cary, Palmer Smythie, Cecil E. Yates.

Clerk—William Nottridge to the Jason.

Chief Engineers—Archibald Bain to the Asia, for service in the Duke of Wellington; Thomas J. Murray to the Indus, for the Gibraltar; James Ryley to the Cumberland, for the Rodney; William Dennison, of the Magæra, promoted; Robert Moore to the Cumberland, for the Newcastle; William Hall to the Asia, for the Tribune, promoted.

COASTGUARD OFFICE, DECEMBER 13.

APPOINTMENTS.

Inspecting Commanders—Geo. E. K. Gore to Ballycastle, Antrim, vice Kane; Henry B. Beresford to Montrose, vice Fletcher; John W. Webb to Clifden, vice M'Killop.

REMOVAL.

Chief Officer—Geo. F. Charles, Master, from Casemates to Dungeness, as Inspecting Chief Officer, vice Hippesley.

Alecto, 3 paddlewheel steam-sloop, Commander Henry J. Raby, V.C., sailed from Lagos for the Nun River on the 10th of November.

Algiers, 91, Captain O'Callaghan, Channel squadron, having had a thorough refit, has retaken up her berth at Spithead.

Amethyst, 26, sailing-frigate, Captain Sidney Grenfell, has been inspected by Vice-Admiral W. Hope Johnstone, at Sheerness. The officers and crew were mustered and exercised at general and fire quarters, and the books and logs were carefully examined. The admiral called the crew aft, and expressed his highest approbation of their discipline, saying that he had not inspected such a ship's company since his appointment; that the exercise in all respects was very good, and he should make a very favourable and special report to the Admiralty regarding them. The Amethyst has been more than four years and a half in commission, and took an active part in the former Chinese war, the battle of Fatshan, and the blockade of Canton, since which she has been engaged in important operations on the coast of Mexico. She returns, having circumnavigated the globe, and brings back a large proportion of those who sailed in her. As the admiral was leaving the ship, the petty officers came on the quarter-deck, and respectfully requested that he would kindly petition the Admiralty to extend their leave of absence to eight weeks instead of six (as is customary), in consequence of their lengthened commission and varied services. The admiral received the request in a courteous manner. It is to be hoped that the exigencies of the Service will admit of this request, respectfully submitted by a well-conducted and valuable ship's company, being acceded to. We have in the case of the Amethyst a proof that good officers make good men. We have here no complaints of the crew being composed of "long-shore men," "grass-combers," &c., &c. Captain Grenfell sailed in the month of September, 1856, with the usual run of men to be picked up by a newly commissioned ship, and brings them home after going round the world in a state that called forth the high commendation of the Inspecting Admiral. We can only give one opinion on this subject, and that is, we are convinced if we had more Grenfells in the Service, we should have more Amethysts, and fewer Princess Royals. We contend, and have always contended, that the Admiralty are more responsible than is generally supposed to be the case, for the internal economy of our men-of-war. They know, or certainly should know, the character and disposition of a man selected by them to have almost absolute sway over some hundreds of men (upwards of 1100 occasionally), and they should be as much guided in fixing upon an officer for employment by his moral attributes as by his mere professional attainments, or probably more so, for we have had repeated instances of ships returning home when commanded by captains having great reputations for smartness in anything but a desirable condition. The position of a gentleman in command of a British man-of-war is a proud one, and, in many respects, an enviable one. The responsibility should be proportionate.

Barracouta, 6, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Commander Wood, lately arrived with invalids from the West India station, now lies alongside the Victorious hulk in Portsmouth harbour, and is stripping and preparing to enter No. 8 dock for a thorough overhaul, as soon as the repairs of the Bulldog are sufficiently advanced.

Camperdown, old sailing three-decker is rapidly progressing in her conversion into a large coal depot for the harbour. She has received her first coat of black paint.

Charybdis, 21, screw steam-corvette, Captain the Hon. George D. Keane, left Plymouth on Wednesday for Bombay.

Cockatrice, screw gun-boat, 60 horse-power, having been completed and rigged ready for service, steamed down the river from Woolwich to Greenhithe, before leaving for Portsmouth, where she is ordered to be placed in the steam reserve.

Coquette, 4, screw steam-sloop, Portsmouth, was accidentally described last week as a heavy frigate. She is a heavily armed sloop of 670 tons, and of 200 horse-power, and, when thoroughly repaired, and her machinery fitted, will be a serviceable vessel. She will not, however, be out of the hands of the dockyard authorities till the end of January or beginning of February.

Cossack, 20, screw steam-corvette, Captain Richard Moorman, was at Antigua on the 28th of November. The orders for the return to England of this corvette having been sent out some weeks since, she should be looked for very shortly.

Cygnet, 5, screw gun-vessel, 80 horse-power, went out of Portsmouth harbour on Wednesday for trial at the measured mile in Stokes Bay. The Cygnet is looked upon as a very fast and beautiful model of a useful class of vessels.

Diadem, 32, screw steam-frigate, Captain Cockburn, Channel squadron, after a thorough repair in the dock, Portsmouth, has rejoined the squadron at Spithead. She is short of hands and petty officers.

Edgar, 91, screw liner, Captain E. Katon (flag of Rear-Admiral John E. Erskine), went out of Portsmouth harbour on Wednesday, and anchored at Spithead.

Espoir, 1, screw steam gun-vessel, Commander Sholto Douglas, arrived at Sierra Leone on the 21st of November, having in tow a splendid clipper slave brig, which she had captured in latitude 7° 10′ north, and longitude 12° 46′ west. She was fitted for carrying 500 slaves but had none on board. The captain and supercargo were on shore with a considerable sum of money with the view of purchasing her human cargo. The slave-decks were laid, and the usual irons were found. Large coppers were fitted for cooking rice, and she had nothing else on board beyond the ordinary slave requirements. When taken, she had no colours or papers. The Espoir has made a fortunate commencement, as she only sailed from England for the coast, the latter end of last September. The crew had been sickly, but no casualties had taken place.

Euryalus, 51, screw steam-frigate. Large bodies of artizans are making rapid progress with the poop now fitting on this splendid frigate for the flag of Sir Baldwin Walker, K.C.B. She was placed under the shears on the 13th inst., and her masts hoisted out; on inspection the trussle-trees and cheeks were found wrung by the heavy weight of the top-masts, and it is not improbable that new masts will have to be supplied.

Firebrand, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander J. M. Bruce, sailed from Spithead on Saturday morning last by the Needles passage, for the West Indies, where she will be placed under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India station, and not under that of the Admiral on the South American station, as stated last week.

Geyser, 6, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Commander George M. Jackson, from Portsmouth, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Monday. She has gone into Hamoaze to have her defects made good.

Gladiator, 6, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Commander Henry D. Hickley, had, by advices received from Jamaica up to the 24th of November, gone north in consequence of sickness on board.

Hannibal, 91, screw liner, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Mundy, Captain Arthur Farquhar, anchored off Naples on the 4th instant, having run over from Castelamare. Admiral Mundy was convalescent.

Harrier, 17, screw steam-sloop, Commander Sir M. McGregor, steamed out of Portsmouth harbour on Wednesday, and proceeded to the measured mile in Stokes Bay to test her speed at the measured mile. The ship drew 15 feet 10 inches forward, and 13 feet 8 inches aft. Revolutions of engines—maximum, 97; mean, 94; common screw, with the leading corners cut off, with a diameter of 10 feet, and a pitch of 11 feet. The mean of four runs gave the ship a speed in knots of 7·629. The Harrier is only of 100 horse-power nominal. The Harrier has a crew of 170, and will proceed as soon as she is ready for sea to the Australian station.

Hero, 91, screw liner, Captain George Henry Seymour, C. B., was taken into the basin at Keyham on Wednesday. Her crew were paid wages on Monday last.

Hydra, 6, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Commander R. V. Hamilton. Accounts from this sloop have been received down to the 27th of November. She was at that time at Halifax. The crew had all been landed, and the vessel thoroughly fumigated. There had been no fresh cases of fever, but the commander, the paymaster, and several other officers and men, had been compelled to go into hospital for medical treatment from other causes. The accounts vary as to the probable destination of the Hydra. Some send her to Bermuda, while others dispatch her to England. We are inclined to think that the last are the most correct, as in an extract taken from a letter, she is described as "old and rotten." During her last commission at the Cape of Good Hope, she was then stated as being both, and time certainly would not be likely to improve her.

Himalaya, 6, screw steam-transport, Captain John Seccombe, is ordered to be fitted with new cylinders at Keyham Yard. The cylinders now on board have been in a very defective state the whole period of the ship's commission, but nevertheless the ship has gone over upwards of 80,000

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miles with them since Captain Seccombe has commanded her. The Himalaya has been in commission since the month of March, 1847, and has done her work to the satisfaction of not only the naval and military authorities, but to that of those whose duty it has been to embark as passengers. In the present reduced number of steam transports at the disposal of Government, it is to be hoped that all dispatch will be used in order to get the Himalaya once more ready for sea.

Icarus, 11, screw steam-sloop, Commander Nowell Salmon, V. C., had by the last accounts from Jamaica, proceeded to the northward, owing to the sickly state of the crew.

Imaum, 72, receiving-ship at Port Royal, Commodore Hugh Dunlop, Captain Samuel Morrish, and her tender, the Kingston schooner, were the only men-of-war at Port Royal on the 24th of November.

Immortalité, 51, screw steam-frigate, Captain John Hancock, is still lying alongside the Bellerophon hulk in Portsmouth harbour, fitting for sea. There is apparently no hurry about her progress, and she is still shorthanded, but may probably pick up some smart hands from the Retribution.

Industry, 2, iron screw steam store-ship, Master-Commander G. J. Hodges, reached Sierra Leone on the 20th of November with troops from the wreck of Her Majesty's ship Perseverance.

Isis, 44, old sailing frigate, is to be fitted at Chatham for a coal depot, and will be dispatched to the coast of Africa.

Jason, 21, screw steam-corvette, Captain von Donnop, fitting out at Devonport, will, when ready, proceed to the Australian station, which is becoming very weak by the Iris and Niger being ordered home.

Lynx, 1, screw gun-vessel, Lieut.-Commander Henry Berkeley, from Sierra Leone the 24th of October, and Fayal the 30th of November, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Monday morning. She has experienced very heavy weather on the whole passage, and since leaving Fayal has had a succession of strong westerly gales; during the last seven days her sails have been blown away and boats stove in. The Lynx spoke, October the 30th, lat. 9° 44′ N., long. 17° 27′ W., the brigantine Menta, from London for Sierra Leone, with Government stores; November the 26th, lat. 35° 43′ N., long. 23° 22′ W., the Dutch brig Christiana Lewis, from Batavia for Amsterdam, 92 days out. She left at Fayal the Scotch brig Reaper, of Dundee, homeward bound, 93 days from Benin, in distress; the captain, steward, and one seaman, having died at sea from scurvy; the rest of the crew, with the exception of two seamen, were unable to do duty, being affected with the same disorder. The Lynx was commissioned on the 20th of November, 1857, and has been engaged principally in Dr. Livingstone's expedition. During her commission she has lost eleven seamen and three officers—viz., Mr. George Walker, Assistant-Paymaster, of dysentery, at Sierra Leone, in March, 1858; Mr. Jones, Assistant-Engineer, at Mauritius, in June, 1859; and Mr. Miller, Assistant-Engineer, on the passage home. She is in a very leaky condition, and makes a foot of water every hour; and her boilers are in very bad condition. She has gone up Hamoaze to strip, preparatory to being paid off.

Meteor, 14, steam-floating-battery. The further progress in the stripping off the iron plates and inner and outer planking of this battery, in No. 2 dock at Portsmouth, fully confirms the statements which have already appeared as to her rotten and defective state.

Megæra, 6, iron screw troop-ship, Commander Samuel S. Henderson, arrived at Spithead on Monday morning, and shortly afterwards went into Portsmouth Harbour. She brings home Captain Thomas, 1st battalion 2nd Regiment; Lieutenant Phillipps, 1st battalion 2nd Regiment; Lieutenant Thompson, 1st battalion 9th Regiment; Lieutenant Crawford, Royal Engineers; Assistant-Surgeon M'Nice, 2nd battalion 3rd Regiment; Lieutenant Wheatley, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant Peechy, Assistant-Surgeon Gossett, Captain Lloyd, Captain Keene, Miss Trevor, Mrs. Lloyd and three children, Mrs. Swann, Lieutenant S. L. Sulivan, R.N., Mr. Henwood, master, R.N., Rev. W. C. P. Baylee, Captain Conolly, Royal Marines; Captain Hewett, Royal Marine Artillery; Mr. Renshaw, mate, R.N., Mr. Swain, paymaster, R.N., Mr. Boxer, Mr. Hathorn; 172 naval invalids; 23 military invalids, &c. She left Malta on the 27th of November, arrived at Gibraltar, December 3, and sailed the 4th instant. Wind principally from the N.W., blowing strong. One soldier died on the passage. On Sunday passed a vessel showing No. 2915, third distinguishing pendant. Many of the naval invalids are very bad cases, and were obliged to be taken to the Royal Hospital in their cots. The whole have received the most kind and untiring attention from the ship's surgeon, Mr. Francis H. Blaxall. Having landed her invalids from the Mediterranean, she is waiting alongside the jetty at Portsmouth Dockyard to enter the dock for repairs. Her boilers want looking up, but the repairs required generally are of a very minor character.

Miranda, 15, screw steam-sloop, Commander Carr Glyn, left Devonport on Monday for Australia and New Zealand.

Monkey, steam-vessel, Second Master Syndercombe, left Woolwich on Monday, for service at Sheerness.

Narcissus, 51, screw, at Devonport, got up her maintopmast on Monday, and as much progress is making in her fitment as the boisterous state of the weather will permit.

Osborne, 2, paddlewheel steam-yacht, Master-Commander George H. K. Bower, arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday afternoon from Madeira, last from Lisbon.

Queen, 86, screw liner, Captain Charles F. Hillyar, returned to Naples on the 6th instant from Genoa, to which city she had conveyed the Hon. Mr. Elliot and family.

Racer, 11, screw steam-sloop, Commander Algernon McLyons, arrived at Aspinwall, on the 20th of November, from San Juan del Norte.

Retribution, 28, paddle steam-frigate, Commodore Harry E. Edgell, C.B., arrived at Spithead on Sunday last, shortly before sunset, from the East Indies. She sailed from Trincomalee on the 15th of September, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 23rd of October, took in a few military and naval invalids, and sailed again on the 27th; put into Teneriffe, burning the last of her coals, on the 28th of November; and, after taking in coals, water, and provisions, sailed thence for England on the 30th of November. In crossing the Bay of Biscay she encountered a heavy gale of wind from W.N.W. The ship and her machinery are in a very disabled state, and at one part of her voyage it was doubtful whether she would not break down. She has gone into Portsmouth harbour to strip and pay off. The Retribution was commissioned as far back as August, 1856, and has been actively engaged both in China and the East Indies. She will be paid off to-day on the new principle, as was the Euryalus lately, and her continuous service men granted a seven weeks' run.

Rhadamanthus, 4, paddlewheel steam store-ship, Master-Commander F. W. Sturdee, has left Woolwich.
with a cargo of plates for the iron-clad steam-ship Black Prince, building by Napier at Glasgow.

Rinaldo, 17, screw steam-sloop, has been brought down the harbour into the great basin of Portsmouth dockyard, and is to have her masts stepped and made ready for the steam reserve. It is expected that she will be brought forward for commission.

Royal William, 90, screw-liner, recently converted at Devonport, went outside on a trial trip on Tuesday, returning to the harbour in the afternoon.

Skipjack, 2, screw gunboat, Lieut.-Commander John Murray, was at St. Thomas's on the 29th of November.

Star, 4, screw steam-sloop, 200-horse-power, building by Messrs. C. J. Mare & Co. at Millwall, will be launched this day.

St. Jean D'Acre, 101, screw steam-ship, Captain Hon. C. G. Elliot, had not arrived at Gibraltar on the 4th inst. Reports have been spread that she was expected to arrive in England; but we are in a position to say that her orders from Malta were to go to the Rock and lie there for three weeks, when, if the pulmonary disease did not abate she was to proceed home. She is probably making a long voyage in order to try the benefit of sea air.

Trafalgar, 90, screw steam-ship, Captain Fanshawe, has left the jetty Portsmouth dockyard to give place to the Retribution, and resumed her position, after a thorough refit, in the Channel squadron at Spithead.

Victor Emmanuel, 91, screw liner, Captain W. J. C. Clifford, C.B. Letters from this ship, lying in Malta harbour, represent her hull to require extensive repairs; the majority of her seams being very much warped and open. Her expansive valves have proved to be useless from the weakness of their original construction. Their principle is stated to be good, but they have failed, as have those of other ships on the station from the cause already stated. New valves were about to be cast having bearings at each end, three-quarters of an inch in diameter and four inches long, to revolve in leashes let in at each end of the chest, and which would take the pressure off the spindles on to the valves themselves. In every other respect the engines, which are from the manufactory of Maudslay, Field, & Sons, gave the greatest satisfaction, and are described as "working splendidly."

Victoria and Albert, 2, royal paddlewheel steam-yacht, Captain the Hon. Joseph Denman, has returned to her moorings in Portsmouth harbour. The performances of the yacht during her late trip to Madeira were highly satisfactory. She has proved herself equal to the encountering of the heaviest weather, for it is admitted that the gale she successfully contended against in the Bay of Biscay was worthy of the locality. In addition to some handsome presents made by the Empress of Austria to the Captain and principal officers, Her Majesty left 500*l.* to be divided amongst the rest of the crew.

A court-martial assembled on Tuesday on board Her Majesty's ship Victory, in Portsmouth harbour, for the trial of a private of the Royal Marines, serving on board Her Majesty's ship Excellent, on a charge of having on the 6th instant struck Sergeant Brampton twice, on the quarter-deck of Her Majesty's ship Excellent while in the execution of his duty. The charges were found proved, and the prisoner adjudged to receive 48 lashes, and to be afterwards imprisoned for two years in Winchester gaol, with hard labour.

Some experimental practice with the 40-pound Armstrong gun took place on Monday, on board Her Majesty's ship Excellent, for the purpose of testing a new description of carriage for naval service. The carriage is similar in its chief points of construction to the old 24-pounder depressing carriage used at the siege of Gibraltar. Some further experiments will take place from the Illustrious, which will move her position in Portsmouth harbour temporarily for that purpose.

The Royal Naval Reserve.—An interesting occurrence connected with the Royal Naval Reserve scheme took place at Seaham harbour yesterday week. The success of the scheme in that place has been of the most cheering and satisfactory kind, and holds out to other ports in the United Kingdom an example that they would do well to follow. Upwards of 100 men have enrolled themselves as volunteers, these men being all able seamen; and when the size of the place and the number of seamen existing in the port are taken into consideration, Seaham, it appears, has contributed more than three times the number of Naval Volunteers than any other port in the kingdom. It was determined, therefore, by some of the more influential inhabitants of the place, to show their appreciation of the conduct of these men by giving them a substantial treat in the shape of a supper. Lieutenant Vicary, R.N., the commander of Her Majesty's ship Ruby, now stationed at Seaham, and Mr. Henry, the shipping-master, interested themselves in the matter, and the result was that on the day in question a substantial supper, with a plentiful supply of grog, was given to them in the large hall of the Literary Institute, kindly lent for the occasion by Lady Londonderry, who also contributed liberally to the treat.

Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., commander-in-chief at Plymouth, struck his flag at sunset on Friday week, and left for London on leave. The command of the port devolves on Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart., in the absence of the chief. Sir Houston was, during the early part of the week, in London, and transacted business at the Admiralty with the various heads of departments.

The division of the Channel fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Stopford, consisting of the Royal Albert, Donegal, Conqueror, Aboukir, Centurion, and Emerald, was in the Tagus on the 7th inst. The squadron is ordered to Plymouth.

Some interesting experiments have been made at Spithead from the Traveller gun-boat, under the supervision of Captain Sir F. Leopold M'Clintock, with two new sounding instruments from Her Majesty's ship Bulldog. The first instrument is the one invented by Mr. Steil, assistant-engineer of the Bulldog, and used repeatedly on board that vessel during her recent expedition to the coast of Labrador. Its weight is 24lbs., and it has always answered admirably in both deep and shallow water. In deep water sling-shot can be attached to it, which detach themselves on reaching the bottom.* The other instrument is only suited for deep water, for which it is specially intended. It is named by Sir Leopold M'Clintock "the Bulldog machine," as it owes its existence to the experience obtained in that ship. It consists of two parts—a detaching cylindrical weight, and a pair of hemispherical scoops, of the same nature as Mr. Steil's, but larger, which, until the instrument has reached the bottom, are kept open by the detaching cylindrical weight above them. On reaching the botom the weight is detached and the scoops closed by a stout India-rubber band. The application of this India-rubber band is due to Dr. Wallich, the naturalist of the late expedition, and experience has proved that it retains its retractile force undiminished as far down as 2000 fathoms. It is expected that a new instrument now making on this plan will only weigh 10 lb. empty, not reckoning the detaching weight and 14 lb. when filled with sand or mud. The experiment with both were highly successful.

Royal Naval College, Portsmouth.—The following i the result of the examinations at this college which closed o Tuesday. Those marked * passed from North Grove House Southsea. Qualified for Naval Cadets (passed in the orde named):—J. H. Ramier,* A. Nance, L. J. Y. C. Scarlett W. E. Still, A. B. Collingwood, C. Campbell, F. W. Sanders,* W. V. Bayley, H. F. Birch, W. Marrack, C. W. F. Crauford,* P. S. W. Mayo, G. H. Moore, R. P. Hampage, L. A. Beaumont, A. H. S. Mercer, C. S. C. Strange, J. E. Blaxland, H. H. Dyke, A. M. Jephson, H. C. Litchfield, A. M'Leod, H. S. Godfrey, E. Hocker, E. M. Edgcumbe,* A. Cochrane, W. P. Ogle, M. L. Bridger, A. W. Moore,* B. J. S. O. Carter, J. D. Nicholls, C. H. Leycester, M. M'Causland, W. M. Gilman. (55 entered.) Qualified for Masters'-Assistants:—E. S. Clapp, R. V. Carlyon,* B. S. W. Gwynne, R. G. Roe, W. Couzens, W. J. Symons, R. H. Hunter, A. Wallis, R. A. Ramsay, G. D. Moody, G. H. Stoate, W. L. Harrison, E. F. Hemming.* Qualified for Marine Cadets:—T. Laken, B. G. Hall, C. A. Kennedy, E. M. Moore,* C. D. Macdonald, H. D. Dent, F. Hutchinson, O. Tracey, F. Roberts, E. Poole, C. Frampton, P. H. O. Despard.

The members of the Royal Dockyard Commission are industriously preparing the groundwork for a copious report. On Monday, Lord Gifford, Sir H. Willoughby, M. P., Rear-Admiral Robinson, Mr. R. Dalglish, M.P., with Mr. Price, R.N., as secretary, arrived at Dent's George Hotel, Portsmouth. In the afternoon they visited the dockyard, and after transacting business at the office of the Admiral-Superintendent, they inspected several parts of the yard, attended by the heads of departments.

The court-martial for the loss of the Perseverance, off the Cape de Verds, October 21st, will take place on board the Victory, flag-ship, on Tuesday next, the 18th inst. The master (Mr. M'Farlane) is still very unwell at Haslar Hospital; he has suffered considerably from exposure and low fever.

Sailors' Home, and Destitute Sailors' Asylum.—The monthly meeting of directors of the above Institutions was held on Thursday, 13th inst., at the Sailors' Home, Well Street, London Docks, Captain C. J. Bosanquet, R.N., in the chair. The Secretary presented the accounts; by which it appeared that the number of boarders in the "Home" has lately been very large, as many as 350 seamen having been accommodated in one night. The sums of money remitted home by seamen since 1st May last, amounted to 14,724*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*, and the deposits in the Board of Trade Savings' Bank to 2,399*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* A donation of 100*l.* was forwarded to the directors by an anonymous friend through Messrs. Ommaney & Co. The Secretary reported that several visits have been paid to the Home by a French gentleman, connected with the "Messageries Imperiales," with a view to the establishment of a similar institution at Marseilles for the seamen of that company. Tenders for the supply of provisions for the quarter commencing 1st January, 1861, were submitted, showing nearly the same prices as for the current quarter. The seamen enrolled at the Sailors' Home for the naval reserve number 335. With reference to the Destitute Sailors' Asylum, it appeared that during the past month 70 distressed sailors have been relieved, not only with food and shelter, but with a supply of warm clothing; and as winter approaches the number may be expected to increase daily.

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, December 6.

Corps of Royal Marines—First Lieutenant Francis Walton to be Captain, vice C. B. Parke, to half-pay.

Second Lieutenant Henry William Frampton to be First Lieutenant, vice Walton, promoted.

ADMIRALTY, 12th December, 1860.

Corps of Royal Marines—Captain Richard George Connolly to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Hocker, deceased; First Lieutenant Richard John Hardy Douglas to be Captain, vice Connolly, promoted; Second Lieutenant Sydney Vere Alston to be First Lieutenant, vice Douglas, promoted.

THE PAYMASTERS' MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I trust you will allow me space in your columns for a few remarks on certain points of the Paymasters' Memorial, so ably reviewed in the Army and Navy Gazette of the 1st inst., for as it appears you take a different view on questions deemed essential by the memorialists, some explanation may perhaps be necessary to clear up any doubts now existing thereon.

First, then, as regards the obnoxious paragraph in Circular 411, I may remark that the regulations for the full and half-pay of chaplains, masters, and engineers, were promulgated

[* Mr. Skead, Master, R.N., has, if we mistake not, invented a similar apparatus, which has been used in the survey of the coast of Syria, with the best results, on board the Firefly.—Ed.]

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by Circular dated 23rd February, 1860, at the same time as Circular 411 made its appearance, but only in the regulations for the paymasters was a proviso made in the event of misconduct; this exception seemed so pointed as to be the subject of universal remark throughout the Service, and very naturally caused a strong feeling on the part of those concerned. Under other circumstances such a regulation might not have been noticed, it being well known that the Admiralty possessed the power of placing an officer on such scale of half-pay as they deemed fit, for any neglect of duty or other misconduct.

The wish was so universal to mark the feeling entertained on this point, that it was determined to pray the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to cause the paragraph complained of to be withdrawn.

The abolition of the classification has been held by the paymasters of the Navy as most essential to their well-being; the system of pay by servitude has been found to work well in the case of surgeons, masters, and engineers in the Navy, the civil departments under the Admiralty, as well as with commissaries, paymasters, and other classes in the Army, but for some unaccountable reason has never been extended to the paymasters of the Navy, and of which many have taken advantage by avoiding active service while in a junior position, remaining on half-pay until advanced—by the death and retirement of officers on the active list—to the first or second classes; in the meantime, following their private pursuits in various ways, and only condescending to serve when they could realise an income at sea greater than they could hope to attain elsewhere.

A system thus permitting an avoidance of service, and at the same time proving in no way disadvantageous to those avoiding it, cannot prove beneficial to the public service, or fair to the hard-working and persevering, who never decline employment in any ship or climate.

That it has long been the wish of the paymasters to be placed on the same footing in this respect as other officers in the Service, is well known to the Admiralty, as will be seen by the memorial presented in 1859 (a copy of which I forward), and signed by 111 of these officers, which number was subsequently increased to nearly 200.

A memorial was also prepared in 1856, but not presented, setting forth the wish of the paymasters that their full and half-pay should be regulated by sea-service only; so that I think there can be little doubt as to the feeling entertained on this point.

In conclusion, I would beg to convey my own personal acknowledgments for the fair and just view you have taken of the requirements of my class, and it is to be hoped that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will be induced to give a calm and impartial consideration to the petition of such a large body of public servants, who feel they have hitherto been passed over, it may be from want of time and opportunity for a revision of those regulations which bear so hardly upon them.—I am, &c. A PAYMASTER.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT PORT ROYAL.

The accounts brought home by the Royal Mail Company's steamer Atrato, which reached Southampton on Thursday, show that yellow fever had almost entirely disappeared at Port Royal. It had done its work, for more than an average number of victims had been carried off from the men-of-war on the station. The season has not had its equal for sickness since that in which the officers and crew of H.M.S. Dauntless suffered so fearfully at Barbadoes. The good sense which induced the authorities to order the ships contaminated with the disease to run to a northern latitude is worthy of attention, as the result places beyond all doubt that change to a temperate climate is the most effectual mode of getting rid of the plague. We are, in a great measure, by the possession of steam power, independent of winds, and can, consequently, work our ships with comparatively few men. There is, therefore, now no reason that ships should remain at their moorings like in the olden time till "Yellow Jack" has removd the best and stoutest from among their crews, and left the survivors helpless to assist themselves or others. The Hydra's late run from Jamaica to Nova Scotia is a case in point. She was being more than decimated while in the West Indies, but as soon as it was wisely decided upon her steering northwards, fresh cases became fewer, and by the time she had reached Halifax the back of the pest was broken, and with the careful attendance which they met with there, and which is now so universally found in our naval hospitals, it is to be hoped that all the sick will be restored to health. The survivors on board the Hydra have had a fortunate escape, and her Commander, or whoever else is responsible for the change of station, is worthy of commendation for the care taken in preserving for further service her *personnel*, which, under existing circumstances, it would appear to be more difficult to replace than the vessel itself, which by general rumour is "old and rotten."

THE COMPTROLLERSHIP OF THE NAVY.

We were not far wrong when we stated last week that the Duke of Somerset would find it a difficult matter to select an officer qualified to succeed Sir Baldwin Walker as Comptroller of the Navy, for up to this time the public have not been made acquainted with the decision of His Grace on the subject. We can well understand the difficulties which stand in the way of any immediate decision being arrived at. There is no very important question at the moment at issue between the departments. It has been resolved to abide the result of some experiments which will be made when the Warrior takes the water, before ordering any other iron-clad ships of her class to be built. The office machinery is amply efficient for turning out the ordinary work, and as Sir Baldwin is still present to supervise it by his judgment and experience, no great harm can arise from the delay which has occurred in finding for the Navy a future Comptroller who will enjoy the confidence of the country, and not merely that of the section of the Board of Admiralty which is answerable for the resignation of his predecessor in office. We have heard of several officers being mentioned as likely to take the vacant post. Rear-Admiral George Elliot was at one time the favourite. Rear-Admiral Robinson, member of the Royal Dockyard Commission, as Comptroller, and Captain Astley Cooper Key, C.B., as deputy, were looked upon as not unlikely for selection. Captain Warden, C.B., a good steam officer was also mentioned. In short, the changes have been rung upon every qualified scientific officer in the Service, until it is now asserted that the First Lord of the Admiralty will not exercise his privilege till after the assembling of Parliament, when the report of the Royal Commission will be made; and it will then be seen how far necessary it will be to introduce changes which, with the many conflicting opinions given to the Duke, it would perhaps be deemed premature on his part to make without the sanction of the House of Commons.

THE MILITIA.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DECEMBER 11.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Frederic Henry, Baron Methuen, Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Wiltshire Regiment of Militia, to be one of Her Majesty's Aides-de-Camp for the service of Her Militia force, with the rank of Colonel in that force.

Memoranda—6th West York Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Quartermaster William Coates.

Glamorganshire—Her Majesty has accepted the resignation of the undermentioned commission:—

Royal Glamorgan Light Infantry Militia—Francis John Shortis, Lieutenant.

Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry.—Captain John Joseph Burnett to be Major, vice Fairlie, promoted.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DECEMBER 14.

Hertfordshire Militia—Ensign Humphrey Frederick Herne Burchell Herne to be Lieutenant; William Baker, Jun., Gent., to be Lieutenant.

North York Rifle Regiment of Militia—Edward Barrett Carter, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

Memoranda—East York Infantry Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation by Captain Samuel Standidge Walton of the Commission which he held in this Regiment; and in consideration of his long services has allowed him to retain his rank and to wear his uniform.

Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to accept the resignation by Captain Marmaduke Jerard Grimston of the Commission which he held in this Regiment.

THE MILITIA AND THE LINE.

The Secretary of State for War has directed the following Circular Letter to officers commanding Militia corps to be circulated for the information and guidance of the Army generally:—

"Sir,—I have had under my consideration the conditions on which men belonging to the disembodied Militia have hitherto been permitted to transfer their services to Her Majesty's regular forces. It is most important to the efficiency of the Militia as a reserve force upon which dependence can be placed in case of national danger, that it should be raised from among men of settled habits and fixed residence within the county to which the regiment belongs.

"A Militia regiment, however short of its quota, which can annually muster as effectives for training the men who have been enrolled, is far more efficient, and contributes more to the security of the State, than one which, having a large force upon paper, can neither produce nor account for them subsequently. Militia officers, therefore, should not seek to attract temporarily to their ranks men who would otherwise enlist into Her Majesty's regular forces, of whose services the Army is thus deprived, and who, by leaving the Militia for the Line after receiving the Militia bounty, disorganise the Militia, while they enter the Army at an increased and unnecessary expense to the public.

"The regulations at present in force for carrying on volunteering from the Militia to the Line will therefore be modified in the following manner:—

"Stringent orders have been issued, prohibiting any Line or other recruiting parties from attempting in future in any way to induce Militiamen to leave their respective regiments in order to enlist in Her Majesty's regular forces or Marines, Militiamen having no more right to do so than men of one Line regiment have to enlist in another without the consent of their commanding officer. Such a proceeding on their part amounts to desertion, and will expose them to the penalties attached to that offence — a liability which every opportunity should be taken to make known. Volunteers, therefore, who may be anxious to enlist in the regular Army should apply for permission to their commanding officers, who will exercise their discretion as to granting their request, bearing in mind the policy of granting conditional releases to men who are bent on enlisting, and over whose movements, except during the one month's training, they have little or no practical control. In such cases I shall be prepared, on your recommendation, to give you authority for the release of any such men to whom you may think it right to grant the indulgence. But it is to be clearly understood that in all such cases the men will be required to refund 18*s.* 6*d.* to cover the bounty and other expenses incurred on their enrolment; also any balance of bounty they may have received in advance on account of their first engagement, if reattested for a second. The Act under which the temporary embodiment of the Militia has been sanctioned will expire on the 25th of March next, and the entire force will then revert to its normal and constitutional state as a reserve force, to be annually trained, but not to be embodied except in time of national danger; and there is every reason to hope that by a careful observance on the part of the Government of the principles on which the Militia force is founded, the disorganisation of the regiments of which it is composed will be prevented, and commanding officers will be enabled to reap the fruits of their unremitting exertions to maintain the efficiency of their corps."

VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

22ND (QUEEN'S WESTMINSTERS) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—The members of the 6th (St. John's) Company, competed in a shooting-match at the butts of the 11th Surrey, at Wimbledon, on Monday last. The state of the ground at Wormholt Scrubs rendered the change of locality necessary, and the 11th Surrey generously gave up their ground for the occasion. The prizes, six in number, consisting of silver cups, and other appropriate objects, were subscribed for by the honorary and effective members of the 6th company, and averaged in value from about 3*l.* to 12*l.* The prizes, in proportion to points, were five, and the sixth was arranged to be given to the member, not being otherwise a winner, who should make the greatest number of hits, irrespectively of points. There were 39 competitors; five rounds were allowed to each competitor, at the ranges of 200, 300, 400, and 500 yards respectively. Major Mayne, the adjutant of the regiment, kindly presided over the shooting, and Captain T. M. Keogh and Mr. W. Maloney (of the Hon. City Artillery), volunteered to act as umpires. At the conclusion of the shooting of the twenty rounds the score stood as follows:—Ensign Thoms, 24 points (1st prize); Sergeant Robert Montague and Private Edward Draper, each 22 points; Privates Moone and Redgrave, each 19 points; for the 6th prize, Captain Wood and Private Higgs, each 16 hits. The ties were then shot off at 300 yards in single shots, when Messrs. Draper and Moone were successful in their competition for the second and fourth prizes, their antagonists respectively taking the third and fifth. The sixth prize was won by Mr. Higgs. The weather was very favourable; and the shooting, considering the short time this company have been in practice, remarkably steady.

29TH (NORTH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—On Wednesday evening Lord Enfield, the newly-appointed lieutenant-colonel, took the command of the regiment, and the effectives mustered in full force on the parade ground of the Regent's Park Barracks to receive his lordship. At the conclusion of the manœuvres the men were marched into the Riding School, where Lord Enfield addressed them, remarking that they as Volunteers should have some relaxation from duty, and therefore he proposed they should break off drill for two or three weeks, and at the conclusion of the recess he doubted not but they would return to their military duties with redoubled ardour.

32ND (GUARDS) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—This corps is enrolling a considerable number of new members for the ensuing year, in consequence of a resolution that one company of 5 feet 11 inches to under 6 feet, and one company of 5 feet 10 inches to under 5 feet 11 inches, shall be formed forthwith.

36TH (PADDINGTON) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—The inauguration of a school of arms and reading-room for this corps took place on Tuesday evening, with great *éclat*, in the presence of a numerous attendance of both honorary and effective members of the corps. Sir Richard Torin Kindersley Vice-Chancellor, occupied the chair.

39TH (FINSBURY) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—This corps now numbers between 600 and 700, all of them effectives, and recruits are joining daily. A cadet corps is in course of being formed, and between 20 and 30 boys of about 12 years of age have already joined.

METROPOLITAN LIGHT CAVALRY.—This corps, raised by Lord Truro, having been sanctioned by the Crown, a crowded meeting was held on Tuesday evening at Ecclestone Hall, Pimlico, "for the purpose of forming a committee of enrolment and finance for the Kensington district, comprising Brompton, Fulham, Hammersmith, and Chelsea." Lord Truro presided.

ESSEX.

1ST (ROMFORD) ESSEX RIFLES.—The unpleasantness which existed in this corps, and which threatened at one time the dissolution of the company, has now passed away, and since the election of Major Champion Russell, of the West Essex Militia, to the command, a gradual increase of members has taken place, and the prospects of the corps are more encouraging and satisfactory. The company now numbers about 60 effective members, who, upon the whole, present a very soldier-like appearance.

5TH (PLAISTOW) ESSEX RIFLES.—On Saturday in a match various prizes were contended for by the twenty-five best shots in this corps, with the following results: a rifle, valued 25 guineas, was won by Ensign Stewart, 3rd company, 10 points; a gold medal, valued at 10 guineas, was won by Mr. Otto; a rifle, valued at 5 guineas, Mr. Boddy; a silver claret-jug, valued at 5 guineas, Mr. Western. Each of these parties but Mr. Stewart made 5 points.

6TH (COLCHESTER) ESSEX RIFLES.—This corps having become too numerous for one company, it is now proposed to form a second, with suitable officers in command. The table of the platoon and skirmishing practice during the past few months has been published, and the result has been that the firing of the Volunteers has been superior even to many of the Depots of the Line. The financial state of the corps is said to need "a refresher."

7TH (ROCHFORD) ESSEX RIFLES.—The members of this corps, a short time since, had a competition for various prizes, and after some excellent shooting, a short Enfield rifle, presented by Sergeant-Armourer Blanks, was won by Sergeant Knapping; a silver cup, which had been subscribed for by members of the corps, was carried off by George John Jones, Esq., honorary surgeon, and a silver pencilcase by Ensign Barnard. Application has been made to the Lord-Lieutenant to sanction the change of this force from a subdivision into a company.

22ND (MALDON) ESSEX RIFLES.—This corps, which was formed only a short time since, has been carried on with considerable enthusiasm, and is now in a highly satisfactory state, having enrolled between 70 and 80 members, and possessing an excellent band. The Government has now sent down the first supply of Enfield rifles, with a promise of the completion of the complement, and the members of the corps will immediately commence rifle practice. Captain Hamilton, elected to the command, has chosen the ordinary number of non-commissioned officers; and the prospects of the corps, financially and otherwise, are very satisfactory.

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1ST (HARWICH) ESSEX ARTILLERY.—The ammunition for heavy gun practice from the Redoubt has for some time been made up ready for use, and it was expected long ere this that firing would have commenced, but at present no order respecting it has been received. The ladies of this district have subscribed nearly 30*l.* for the purchase of a silver trumpet for presentation to this corps.

2ND (GRAYS) ESSEX ARTILLERY.—This corps, which is known as the "North Thames Volunteer Artillery Corps," having places for drill at Grays and Orsett, has just commenced its active duties. Captain R. B. Wingfield Baker and Lieutenant Meeson have been indefatigable in their labours to promote the efficiency of the corps, whose duty will be the protection of the northern banks of the Thames. Major Walcott, from Woolwich, the Government Inspector, has visited the locality, and expressed his approval of Grays and Orsett as places of drill, and very shortly the War Office will send down two guns, one for each of those neighbourhoods, and a competent instructor for the training of the men. At present it is determined to provide the men with the undress clothing only, and Messrs. Hebbert, of London, have contracted to supply it at 2*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* per suit.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

BRISTOL RIFLES.—Some tables have been compiled by Captain A. M. Jones, Adjutant of this corps, to show the high degree of efficiency which has been obtained.

NORFOLK.

AYLSHAM RIFLES.—The members of this corps have just had a competition for two prizes of 4*l.* and 2*l.*, presented by Lieutenant Ernuin. The first prize was shot for at ranges of 400, 500, and 600 yards; and the second at 200, 300, and 400 yards, three shots each. The winners were Private Gay and Private Same.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

2ND (TOWCESTER) NORTHAMPTONSHIRE RIFLES. — On Thursday evening last the members of this corps held a dinner at the National Schoolroom, Towcester, at which an address was presented to Earl Pomfret, the captain of the corps. Captain Wardlaw presided, supported on the right and left by the Earl of Pomfret and the Earl of Euston, and among the company present were many of the officers and members of the different corps of the county.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

1ST NORTHUMBERLAND RIFLES.—The Duke of Northumberland has placed Percy-square, North Shields, with two cottages, at the disposal of this corps, for purpose of drill. It is proposed to form a cadet corps, consisting of young lads of from about 12 to 16 years of age, in connection with the 1st Northumberland Rifles. The corps will be one of Foot Lancers, the lances being similar to those used by the cavalry, but only about 6 feet long.

OXFORDSHIRE.

1ST (UNIVERSITY) OXFORDSHIRE RIFLES.—The cup given by the Prince of Wales, to be shot for by members of this corps, has been gained by Mr. T. Lee-Warner, scholar of Trinity College.

YORKSHIRE.

3RD (BRADFORD) WEST RIDING RIFLES. — The strength of this corps now exceeds 500, and a seventh company is contemplated.

The Wigan Volunteer Rifle contest commenced on Thursday week, and continued on Saturday, the 1st of December, was concluded on Saturday last. The prizes that remained to be shot for were a Westley Richards breech-loading rifle, presented by Colonel the Hon. J. Lindsay, M.P., to the best shot in the Wigan and Haigh Corps, and a gold rifle pencil-case, given by Lady Sarah Lindsay, to be shot for by the unsuccessful competitors for the rifle. Private Leader, of the Wigan corps, who had scored eight at 200 yards, added nine points at 300, and thus won the rifle, beating Sergeant Dongan by one point. Private Halsall, of Wigan, made 15, his score being only one behind that of the recipient of the second prize. The pencil-case was then shot for, three rounds at 300 yards being allowed. Private Meek, of Wigan, who is about the youngest Volunteer in the corps, made three centres, marking six points, as did also Captain Thompson, of the Haigh Corps. On shooting off Private Meek made only an outer, and Captain Thompson, striking the centre of the target, won the prize. It is the intention of the Captain-Commandant to present Private Meek with a decorative medal for his first-rate shooting for the pencil-case.

An official "table of performances in platoon and skirmishing practice" of the Colchester Corps has just been prepared, and the following are the results stated:—Average points, first period, 13·39; file-firing, 11·03; volley-firing, 8·19; skirmishing practice, 5·97; total, or figure of merit, 38·58. Classification of men:—Third class, 23; second class, 47; first class, 18. The best shots were:—First period, third class, Private Hast; second period, second class, Private Tayler; third period, first class, Private Tayler; skirmishing, Privates Tayler and Wright. The Volunteers compare advantageously in respect to their practice with the troops stationed in the camp at Colchester, whose "figures of merit" have been just returned as follows:—9th Battalion—whole battalion, 35·22; best company, 39·37; 10th Battalion—whole battalion, 38·36; best company, 44·11. A second company of Volunteers is being formed in Colchester, and the election of officers will take place in a few days.

The Rifle shooting match between the Civil Service and the 9th Surrey (Richmond) Rifle Volunteers, which was shot at the range of the latter corps on Sheen Common, on Saturday the 8th, terminated in favour of the 9th Surrey, who obtained four points more than their opponents, six of the members of the Richmond also firing only four rounds at the last range in consequence of the lateness of the hour. The ranges shot were 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, five rounds being fired at each, and the following was the aggregate number of points—9th Surrey, 109; Civil Service, 105. The highest scores were made by Sergeant Plaskett (25), and Sergeant Mills (19), of the Civil Service; and Private Humphreys (23), and Colour-Sergeant Batey (20), of the 9th Surrey.

The Volunteer movement makes steady progress in Bombay. Upwards of fifty Europeans have already enrolled themselves, and it is expected that separate corps of Parsees and Eurasians will likewise be formed.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DECEMBER 11.

1st Battalion of Somersetshire Rifle Volunteers — Francis James Bampfylde, Esq., late Captain 22d Regiment, to be Adjutant from the 9th of October, 1860.

2d Battalion of Somersetshire Rifle Volunteers—Alfred Augustus Malat, Esq., late Captain 1st Somerset Militia, formerly Captain 8th Foot, to be Adjutant from the 15th of October, 1860.

29th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Robert Wallen Jones, late Captain Royal London Militia, and formerly of the 84th Foot, to be Adjutant from the 9th of November, 1860.

South Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Arthur Bromley, Captain in the Nottingham or Royal Sherwood Foresters Regiment of Militia, to be Captain; the Hon. Evelyn Ashley to be Lieutenant.

West Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps — Ensign William Page Thomas Phillips to be Lieutenant, vice Wills, resigned; Ensign Frederick Peake to be Lieutenant, vice Brodie, promoted; Ensign George Richardson to be Lieutenant, vice Barber, promoted; Thomas Price to be Lieutenant.

39th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers — Charles Pontifex, jun., to be Ensign; George Tidd to be Ensign.

Memorandum—30th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this corps by Captain (Colonel) John Fitzmaurice.

Oxford University Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Walter Payne Gepp to be Captain, vice Holding, resigned.

2d Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Robert Bird Thompson to be Ensign, vice Hankey, promoted.

5th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Thomas Edmonds, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Bailey Partridge, Gent., to be Ensign.

Memoranda — 3d Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Captain the Hon. F. C. Morgan.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve Captain Sir George Ferdinand Rudzivil Walker, Bart., bearing the title of Captain-Commandant.

Memorandum.—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieutenant Nathaniel Coates.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteers (Bradford)—George Brown, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; John Nettleton Terry, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

4th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Halifax)—William Henry Emmet, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Sowerby, promoted.

7th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Leeds)—Francis William Tetley, Esq., to be Captain; Charles Ryder, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

16th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Harrogate)—The Rev. Horatio James to be Chaplain.

Memorandum.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Major William James Armitage in the 7th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps (Leeds).

1st Elginshire Rifle Volunteers (Forres)—Richard Heath Harris, Gent., to be Ensign.

11th Company of the Stirlingshire Volunteer Rifle Corps—George Duncan Mercer, Esq., to be Captain; Neil Cochrane, Gent., to be Lieutenant; David Dunsyre Syme, Gent., to be Ensign.

4th Midlothian Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Macfie, Gent., to be Captain.

5th Argyllshire Rifle Volunteers—Farquhar Campbell, Esq., to be Captain: William Elliott Oliver, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Walter Elliott, Gent., to be Ensign.

23rd Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Henry Parkes Barton, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

15th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Frederick Hancock Boult, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Stuart, resigned.

North Lonsdale or 37th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Adjutant Frederick Herbert Suckling to serve with the rank of Captain.

61st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. John Stock, M.A., to be Hon. Chaplain.

74th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Joshua Ashley to be Captain; Abraham Crosthwaite, Gent., to be Ensign.

Memorandum.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Assistant-Surgeon Robert Thomas Lodge, M.D., in the 1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

1st Anglesey Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry Brasier Mitchell, Esq., to be Captain.

2nd Anglesey Rifle Volunteer Corps—Owen Augustus Fuller Meyrick, Esq., to be Captain.

3rd Anglesey Rifle Volunteer Corps—Major-General Robert George Hughes to be Captain.

2nd Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers—Freeman Clark Roper, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Simpson, Gent., to be Ensign; Samuel Gamman, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Secretan, resigned.

2nd Suffolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant John Pierson, to be Captain, vice Bloomfield, resigned; Ensign Nathaniel George Barthropp to be Lieutenant, vice Pierson, promoted; Robert Garrard, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Barthropp, promoted.

Memorandum.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain Edwin Bloomfield in the above corps.

10th Company Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers — Lieutenant William Brown to be Captain, vice Cunninghame, resigned; John Graham, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Brown, promoted.

Glamorganshire.—Her Majesty has accepted the resignation of the undermentioned commissions:—

1st Artillery Volunteers—Washington Hamilton Brown, Second Lieutenant.

4th Artillery Volunteers—Gwylim William Jones, Second Lieut.

10th Rifle Volunteers—Charles Henry Williams, Ensign.

14th Rifle Volunteers—Richard Sloper, Surgeon.

Permission has been granted to the 16th Rifle Volunteers to style themselves the 16th (Bute) Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Memoranda — 12th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Captain Francis Irvine.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieutenant John Watt, jun.

Memoranda.—Hampshire—The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Hampshire Artillery Volunteer Corps have been united in a brigade for administrative purposes, and the same has been numbered as the 1st Administrative Brigade in the county of Hants.

The 1st, 11th, 13th, 15th, 16th, and 18th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps has been united in a battalion for administrative purposes, and the same has been numbered as the 1st Administrative Battalion of Hampshire Rifle Volunteers.

The 4th, 5th, 6th, and 23rd Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps have been united in a battalion for administrative purposes, and the same has been numbered as the 2nd Administrative Battalion of Hampshire Rifle Volunteers.

The 7th, 8th, 12th, 17th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps have been united in a battalion for administrative purposes, and the same has been numbered as the 3rd Administrative Battalion of Hampshire Rifle Volunteers.

Memorandum.—3rd Battalion of Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers—The order amalgamating the 7th, 10th, 13th, and 14th Companies of Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers into one Corps, as gazetted on the 16th of October last, has been cancelled; and they have now been united in a battalion for drill and administrative purposes, which is numbered as the 3rd in the county of Gloucester, and the several Corps composing it will resume and retain their original numbers and designations in the county force.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DECEMBER 14

1st Battalion of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Frederick Torrens, Esq., late Captain 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, to be Adjutant.

Fife Mounted Rifle Volunteer Corps—Abraham Crabtree, Esq., to be Adjutant from 7th September, 1860.

1st Battalion of Fifeshire Rifle Volunteers—William Forrest, Esq., to be Adjutant from 20th September, 1860.

1st Battalion of Suffolk Rifle Volunteers—Nathaniel Barnardiston, Gent., to be Adjutant from 10th September, 1860, to serve with the rank of Captain.

1st Administrative Battalion of Surrey Volunteers—Adam Steuart, Esq., to be Adjutant, from 9th October, 1860, to serve with the rank of Captain.

7th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Prince Jones, Esq., to be Adjutant, from 9th October, 1860.

19th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—Samuel Wood Graves, Esq., to be Adjutant, from 9th October, 1860.

1st Brigade of Fifeshire Artillery Volunteers—William Heriot Maitland Dougall, R.N., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps — 18th Company — Jeffery Grimwood Grimwood, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Crowdy Crowdy, Gent., to be Ensign; Thomas Atherton Kennard, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; The Reverend James Burn Smeaton, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

1st Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers—John Woodhouse, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Oxford University Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Thomas Kennett Were to be Lieutenant, vice Luck, resigned; Ensign Francis Brandt to be Lieutenant, vice Gepp, promoted; Assistant Sergeant-Major Edward Carrier Smith Tompson to be Ensign, vice Traill, resigned; Colour-Sergeant John Gregory Watkins to be Ensign, vice Were, promoted.

3rd Kirkcudbrightshire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. George Murray to be Honorary Chaplain; Alfred McKinlay Millman, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

3rd Suffolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Rolla Rouse, Esq., to be Captain, vice Captain Brooke, resigned.

16th Suffolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain Joshua Thelluson Rowley to be Captain, vice Anstruther, resigned.

1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteer Corps—Samuel Edward Peal to be Second Lieutenant.

West Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Robert Morris to be Ensign, vice Phillips, promoted; Stonhewer Parker Freeman to be Ensign, vice Peake, promoted; John David Charles Hampson to be Ensign, vice Richardson, promoted; Samuel Parkhouse to be Ensign; John Whitworth Bird to be Ensign.

Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteer Corps — Horatio Nelson Hunt to be Lieutenant.

37th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain-Commandant John William Jeakes to be Major.

43rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Vaughan Henry Alexander Holberton to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

44th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Paine to be Captain; Edmund George Phillips to be Lieutenant; Christopher Charles Horne to be Ensign.

Memoranda—18th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Captain John Charles Templer bearing the title of Captain-Commandant in this Corps.

30th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps — The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this Corps by Adjutant (Major) Richard John Edgell.

Kent Artillery Volunteers—14th Corps—Second Lieutenant Richard Eddey Chapell to be First Lieutenant, vice Johnson, resigned; Edward Josiah Miller, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Chapell, promoted.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—3rd Battalion (20th Corps)—Lieutenant Bedford Wilde Kenyon to be Captain; Ensign George Turner to be Lieutenant.

2nd Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Francis Jackson to be Captain, vice Fryer, resigned; Ensign Richard Young to be Lieutenant, vice Jackson, promoted.

1st Administrative Battalion of Northumberland Rifle Volunteers—The Earl of Tankerville to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Memorandum—The above Battalion is formed by uniting the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Northumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps and the 1st Berwick-upon-Tweed Rifle Volunteer Corps.

2nd Battalion Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—John Hodge Lawrence, M.R.C.S., to be Surgeon; Robert Rendell to be Assistant-Surgeon.

9th Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant Henry Crouch to be Captain; Ensign Henry Beavan to be Lieutenant, vice Crouch, promoted; William Manley, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Beavan, promoted.

Memorandum—18th Rifle Volunteers—The correct surname of the Ensign in this Corps is Fane, not Farre, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 7th instant.

4th Administrative Battalion of Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—John Gowland, Esq., to be Major.

1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—David Easton, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

19th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Middleton, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant; Lieutenant William Cumming to be Captain, vice John Burns Mac Brayne, resigned; Lieutenant Duncan Lennox to be Captain, vice Patrick Edward Dove, resigned; Thomas Steven, Esq., to be Captain, vice Graham Gilmour, resigned; Ensign Peter Thomas Ramsay to be Lieutenant, vice William Cumming, promoted; Ensign Alexander Sword to be Lieutenant, vice Duncan Lennox, promoted; Ensign William Grant to be Lieutenant, vice Andrew Bannatyne, Jun., resigned; John Finlay, Jun., Gent., to be Ensign, vice Robert Pirrie, promoted.

Midlothian Coast Artillery Volunteer Corps—The Reverend William Smith to be Honorary Chaplain; John de la Condamine, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Thomas Goldie Dickson to be Captain, vice Maitland, resigned; Ensign James Howden, to be Lieutenant, vice Dickson, promoted; James Haldane to be Ensign, vice Howden, promoted.

Memorandum—1st City of Edinburgh Artillery Volunteer Corps—The name of the Gentleman, promoted to be First Lieutenant in this Corps, is William Steel Miller, and not William Steel Millar as stated in the *Gazette* of 27th November, 1860, and the date of his Commission, 16th October, 1860, and not 21st November, 1860. The Commission to John Park to be Second Lieutenant, vice Miller, is to bear date 16th October, 1860, and not 21st November, 1860, as stated in the said *Gazette*.

1st Administrative Battalion of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—Michael Daintry Hollins, Esq., to be Major.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers (25th Company)—Ensign Charles Chester Mort to be Lieutenant, vice Lea, resigned.

Memorandum—County Palatine of Durham—The 4th, 12th, 15th, and 17th Durham Rifle Volunteer Corps have been united in a Battalion for administrative purposes, which Battalion is numbered as the 2nd in the county of Durham.

Memorandum—1st Company of Surrey Artillery Volunteers—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation by Lieutenant John Holiday Brown of the Commission held by him as Second Lieutenant.

Memoranda—The 68th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps has been united to the 2nd Administrative Battalion which previously consisted of the 5th, 14th, 19th, 39th, 63rd, 64th, and 71st Corps.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignations of the Commissions held by Captain Charles Backhouse Robinson in the 4th Lancashire Artillery, and of Captain Robert Ellis Green in the 36th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

The Secretary of State for India has made the following appointments in his Council for the ensuing year:—Vice-President, Sir James Weir Hogg; Chairman of Committees—Finance, Mr. W. Arbuthnot; Military, Major-General Sir Robert Vivian, K.C.B.; Revenue, Mr. T. Prinsep; Judicial and Legislative, Sir T. Erskine Perry; Public Works, Colonel Sir Proby Cautley, K.C.B.; Railways, Mr. Eliot Macnaghten; Political, Mr. W. J. Eastwick; Public, Mr. J. P. Willoughby.

Some experimental practice with the 40-pound Armstrong gun took place on Monday, on board Her Majesty's ship Excellent, for the purpose of testing a new description of carriage for naval service. The carriage is similar in its chief points of construction to the old 24-pounder depressing carriage used at the siege of Gibraltar. Some further experiments will take place from the Illustrious, which will move her position in Portsmouth harbour temporarily for that purpose.

Owing to the lamented death of the Rev. Dr. Twining, late garrison chaplain to Her Majesty's Forces in Halifax, Nova Scotia, orders from the War Office have been transmitted to the Rev. E. W. Milner, M.A., to hold himself in immediate readiness to embark for Nova Scotia. The reverend chaplain has officiated among the troops at Portsmouth during the last eighteen years, and will carry with him to his foreign home the best wishes of all among whom he has so long and faithfully laboured.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE
AND
JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.
EDITED BY W. H. RUSSELL, ESQ., LL.D.,
(Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To ALDERSHOT.—The Paymaster was the senior officer present, and should take precedence of all the Captains whose commissions as such date junior to his as Paymaster, provided there was a senior commissioned officer with the regiment.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, MR. ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, and not to the EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1860.

As all our readers may not have had the leisure or opportunity of studying Marco Polo, Du Halde, Klaproth, Stanton, Huc, and other European travellers, ancient and modern, who have visited Pekin, the great northern capital of China, and the Imperial residence, since the fourteenth century, of the Mongol and Mantchu dynasties, we supply a few details of information which may be useful at this particular juncture, when so many families are anxiously calculating what may be the chance of some one or more of their members spending a merry Christmas on the borders of Tartary, of getting a sufficiency of roast beef and plum-pudding, or of a local equivalent, and of finding shelter and covering against the wintry blast.

Pekin is nearly in lat. 40° N., nearly the same as Philadelphia, and situated like it on the eastern coast of a vast continent, and suffering, too, from the keen breezes which come in the winter from the N., N.E., and N.W., edged with the cold exhalation of fresh-water lakes and snowy mountains—but to a greater degree, inasmuch as the wind blows from Siberia over bleak and barren snowy Tartarian steppes, and alpine peaks of the Altai and Himmaleh, instead of over a forest or cultivated country, and the comparatively mild region of the Alleghany.

A population, variously estimated at from one and a-half to three millions, inhabits the city and suburbs, and they manage, furred to the nose and wadded to the heels, to keep out Jack Frost, not a little aided by coals, brought early in the season on dromedaries from Tartary. The population does not probably exceed a million, since the breaking up of the Grand Canal, the flooding of the Yellow River, and the devastations of the Taepings, have added to the difficulty of providing food in a city which has little or no trade, and which draws its supplies from great distances; the poor, barren, sandy soil about it on the verge of the steppes, producing scarcely more than vegetables for the city's wants. Its rice, since the Grand Canal was closed, comes to it by the Gulf of Pecheli from Shanghai; its corn from Shan-tung and the south-western provinces; its cattle and sheep from Mongolia. Pigs, geese, ducks, and fowls are bred in abundance, *au sein de la famille*, and the markets are well supplied with game.

We think, therefore, that where, say a million Tartars and Chinese are clad and fed, our 20,000 Britons, Indians, and camp followers, may be able to provide themselves with fur and muff, and with belly timber sufficient, or it may fare badly with the million.

To be sure the million are sometimes hard put to it; and it may have happened that, in the unexpected bustle of our arrival, some of the usual precautions may have been omitted by the paternal Government; but we give the ambassadors and the general the credit of believing that they must have lost no time in looking to the ways and means of subsisting the family they have taken on their hands; for if they make spoil of war of the people's food, and leave them insufficiently supplied, famine may bring pestilence in its train, and leave the victors little advantage over the vanquished.

The city is divided into two portions. The most northerly is the Imperial or Tartar city: nearly square, with walls 40 feet high, strengthened by towers a bow-shot apart from one another; it contains the palaces, public buildings, &c., and is divided into four parts—each part having its own wall—but the chief part is the Imperial palace itself, surrounded by high walls, 2½ miles in circuit, rejoicing in the name of the "forbidden city." In the very adyta of this forbidden ground, like eagles on the topmost eyrie, the Allies will hold their court, having their detachments on the walls of the Chinese city, which 30 feet high, with frequent towers, have 122 massive fortified gates, or barbicans, commanding the broad streets which lead in straight lines from each, and which are capable of carrying guns. The city lies below, without spire, dome, tower, or even chimney, to break the level monotony of one-story huts, houses, mansions, and palaces, differing but little in architectural design or material, and only distinguishable by the greater or less surface they occupy, and by the expense in varnish, gilding, and paint.

Drains and sewers there are none, and gas or oil-lighting have yet to be applied to the streets. Water has not been laid on, and the supply from wells is fetid and brackish; so that good water, essential to the health of European troops, must be brought from the outside. Fuel also is scarce. Coal and argols are chiefly used, and we trust a good supply will be secured on the spot, or brought from our ships in the Gulf, while the river navigation is open, for we could scarcely hope to be able to carry it by land over the hundred miles of bad road which intervenes between Pekin and the sea, unless San-ko-lin-tsin and his Tartars retire very early to their winter-quarters, and remain very supinely there. To be sure, there is a resource in the houses and temples of the city, but they contain a minimum of timber in their composition, so that, if told off in rations, they would have to be estimated at about six houses per fire, and by the end of the winter it might happen that our material guarantee, the City, had evaporated in smoke, and that the Emperor might not then be prepared to make great sacrifices to recover the desecrated soil.

On the whole, we may repeat the old adage "si sit prudentia, nullum numen abest;" but without heads, and heads with brains in them capable of combination, forecast, and judgment, as pretty a Balaklava may be made at Pekin as we have more than once made before, and such as, in our mess of conflicting authorities and antagonistic departments, we may securely look to make again a little sooner or later. May the evil augury not afflict us now!

We scarcely expected to see in print what we had certainly heard rumoured, that Rear-Admiral Robinson and Captain A. C. Key, two members of the present Dockyard Commission, were likely to replace Sir Baldwin Walker at the Admiralty, the one as Comptroller of the Navy, the other as his deputy. The Royal Commission has already been very unfortunate. Its original chairman, Mr. Ricardo, who was also considered its best man of business, very soon resigned; and when it was deemed advisable to appoint a youthful successor in the person of Mr. Frederick Peel, the young head was no sooner placed on the old shoulders of the Commission, than it was again detached, to be stuck up at the Treasury, as a warning to Mr. Gladstone, and to watch over the Exchequer! Since then the Royal Commission has been wandering all over the country without any head, and appears at present to get on very well without one. It reminds us of certain organisms described in those charming papers, "Studies in Animal Life," in the *Cornhill Magazine*, which, in certain stages of their existence, at any rate, dispense with heads altogether. It only now is employing its tentacles in groping among the dockyard sediment, and collecting not very nice-looking food, to be hereafter digested, doubtless, in a higher state of existence. The terebella, for instance, "a marine worm," Mr. Lewis describes as "living and wriggling after amputation," exactly like this Naval Commission. He states, however, that this can only go on for a time. The amputating processes cannot be carried on for ever; and if, after the head has been severed, you also proceed to cut off the tentacula in detail, you must be prepared at last to see all vitality disappear. If we mistake not, it was a naval surgeon who was asked, on his examination by two gentlemen of the old school, what he would do in action were a man brought to him with his legs and arms shot away; and he answered very sensibly, "Throw him overboard and go to some one I could benefit." What shall be done with this Royal Commission, if its right leg and right arm, as well as its head, are to be taken off? What, but pitch it overboard? And who would value the report of a Commission of Inquiry when three of its members are converted into placemen?

The loss of this Commission, to say truth, would not distress us. The Committee on Dockyard Economy was cut up rather sharply by the Duke of Somerset, though that was decently after it had naturally expired. We can therefore witness philosophically, if the Commission itself can bear it, their cutting it in pieces while alive. We thought the High Commission at Whitehall itself was the anti-type of Pelias, and looked for some cutting up there; but perhaps this yet may follow, though the Dockyard Commission is first to be sacrificed. We are really more concerned as to the uses to which the *disjecta membra* are to be put. The head—Mr. Peel—we know, is to do all the calculations of prudence at the Treasury, and guide Mr. Gladstone for the future in wisdom's ways. A head could not well be better employed. But if Admiral Robinson and Captain Key represent mere inferior limbs, where they now are or recently were, how are they to be turned, as they need be, into heads of no little importance, by simply stepping into Sir Baldwin Walker's shoes?

What is there in these two Naval officers—or in any other two that might be selected—that qualifies them more for re-constructing the Navy of England than Sir Baldwin Walker? If too much, as we often and often declared, was thrown upon that able and energetic officer, why was not a coadjutor, or more than one, appointed to assist him, instead of two raw hands now being appointed at such a conjuncture as this? We shall not for a moment imagine that Sir Baldwin has abandoned his post, at a time of difficulty, till at least he felt his hands were tied, and that he was indeed controlled so effectually by the Board (which was Lord Clarence Paget's explanation why he was to be called "comptroller!") that he felt he was powerless for any good. But faith has not been kept with him, or with the public, by their Lordships. There is a large Blue Book, of which the Duke of Somerset ought to know something, containing the Report of a Committee presided over by one Lord Seymour, in which we find a very good ideal of Navy business with reference to the construction of ships. On May 9th, 1846, Lord John Hay was appointed the Chairman of a standing Committee of Reference on Naval Construction, the other members being the Rev. Dr. Inman, and Mr. Tucker and Mr. Abethell, shipwrights.

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Again, in 1848, we find the Secretary of the Admiralty apologises to the Treasury for the appointment of Sir Baldwin Walker as Surveyor, on the ground that he is to be assisted by a "Council of Science as to the construction of ships;" and that "if the Council's opinion is not taken by him in cases of moment, it would be by their Lordships themselves." He was not to be held as responsible for the lines of vessels; and in selecting him, they "looked more to his knowledge and ability as a seaman, than to his qualifications as a shipwright."

This ideal Council of Science was "to consist of two of the most scientific shipwright officers, *and one or more competent persons not officially connected with the Admiralty.*" We wish to know when this Council was last summoned? If never summoned at all, as we shrewdly suspect, who is to blame? Finally, we emphatically declare that no naval officer can be expected to do better in Sir Baldwin Walker's place than he himself did, without the assistance and advice of an independent Board of Construction or Council of Science. If one man, or one with a deputy, is to control the building of our ships of war, then he must be a man of great scientific and mechanical skill in ship building. And never was there a time in our history when such qualifications were more immediately required than now, to decide what our Navy shall consist of in future. *Dum deliberamus quando incipiendum, incipere jam alium fit.*

The reconstruction of the Militia upon the basis advocated from the commencement in this journal, and substantially promised some months since by the Secretary of State for War, appears in a fair way of being carried out. In the War Office Circular issued last week, the principles of the change are for the first time put forth in the nature of instructions. The Militia is, in fact, about to be re-formed upon its proper footing, as a reserve force available only for national defence; and Mr. Sidney Herbert promises that after the 25th of March, when the Act expires under which so many regiments have been hitherto embodied, "the entire force will revert to its normal and constitutional state, as a reserve force to be annually trained, but not to be embodied except in time of national danger." This promise was an absolute necessity, preliminary to the acquisition of the new and more settled and respectable element, which it is hoped will be induced to fill its ranks. Although the system hitherto in vogue was in principle entirely wrong, we cannot say much in the way of blame. The national wants were sudden and immense, and they had to be supplied, no matter how constitutional considerations and permanent sound policy might be ignored. Unquestionably the Militia did a great deal to supply the gaps of the moment, and perhaps we could not have resorted to any better means of encountering our immediate necessities. But it is now time that the true and wise policy should prevail, and that the Militia should be made as far as possible to resume its distinctive position. For the last seven years it has not been easy to define it at all. It was one day disembodied, again going through a month's training, then made a "nursery for the Line," then an actual Line regiment in everything but the name, garrisoning our arsenals and colonial possessions in association with the regiments of the regular Army. It is unnecessary to say that, under circumstances and vicissitudes so extraordinary, the class of men that filled its ranks were, as a general rule, the same as that from which the Line was recruited, and that the Militia consequently came into constant competition with the Line. To prevent the continuance of this anomaly, and fill the two Services with a different style of men, are the objects of the Secretary for War. By limiting the military duties of the Militia to an annual training in its own locality, he hopes that men of settled habits will be induced to enter it. We have no doubt that after a little time his expectations will be realised, and that as soon as the force becomes really a paid volunteer body, under very little greater obligations to the State, artisans and men of that class of life will not object to engage in healthful recreation—for it is not much more—for one month in the year, with the future contingent duty of serving in the field in case of national danger. Mr. Herbert carefully enjoins upon commanding officers of Militia not to look for recruits among those who are likely to enlist for the Line. Thus the field of recruiting for the regular Army will be largely extended, while a class of men who are too good for the rough-and-ready uncertain life hitherto led by the Militiaman, but who are scarcely fitted pecuniarily for Volunteer corps, will be made available for the service of the State. "Men of settled habits and fixed residence within the county to which the regiment belongs," may not be at once obtained in large numbers; but when it becomes known that the Militia in reality has been restored to its purely local and defensive position, the recruits will not be looked for in vain among this class. We cordially welcome the "stringent orders" given to prevent Militiamen transferring their services to the Line. They never were intended to form a "nursery for the Line," and we have always held, if the Militia was a desirable element of national defence, that a Militiaman was, for his particular purpose, as useful as a Linesman, and that transferring a man from his regiment to the Line was almost as slight a gain to the country as taking a man from the 60th to put him in the Rifle Brigade. We want the Regular Army, the Militia, and the Volunteers. Let us nurture and develop them all, but let us apply to each the rules which belong to its own peculiar constitution and its functions in the great machine of national defence.

In reference to the statements and rumours which have been agitating Woolwich, and which have reached even the Metropolis in spite of the difficulty of postal and railway conveyance, we think it right to state that no positive decision has yet been arrived at by the authorities as to the mode in which the augmentation of the Royal Artillery will be effected, or as to the exact way in which the Tipperary Militia Artillery will be added to the strength of the Royal regiment. In fact, it has not been positively settled that the services of that very efficient body, whose readiness to join the regular Army *en masse* has given rise to apprehensions—very reasonable, and well-grounded—among the representatives of vested interests, shall or can be made available. Many erroneous assertions have been made in reference to the case. The regiment is not disembodied; and after what we have stated, it is needless to add that the arrangements for its transfer as the 16th Brigade of Royal Artillery are not complete. There would be a grave injustice done to the officers of the Royal Artillery by the dislocation of their seniority, consequent on the wholesale irruption of some twenty-five officers into their list. But the interests of the State demand that we should not lightly throw away at a moment of pressure the advantages to be gained by the accession of a complete battalion of as fine Artillerymen as there are in the Service, according to the testimony of the best judges. We trust that some means may be found of preserving the rights and justifiable *amour propre* of the Royal Artillery intact, and at the same time of securing the effective bone and muscle and discipline of the Duke of Clarence's Munster Militia for the country.

We continue to receive very favourable accounts of the experiments undertaken by Mr. Bashley Britten in the rifling of the present muzzle-loading ordnance of the Service, and the adaptation thereto of their own shot and shell, as well as of peculiar missiles of the inventor's own manufacture. He has hitherto mainly confined his attempts to the 68- and 32-pounder iron guns, using broad shallow rifling bands along the bore, which take one complete turn in 48 feet. His projectile may be described as more resembling the present Enfield bullet than anything else in shape. It is in fact an elongated shell with a base of lead, in which is inserted a wooden plug, and which, by the discharge of the gun, is driven into the lead, so enforcing the latter into the rifled bands. With considerable elevation he has attained a range of about 5300 yards, with a shot weighing 86 lbs., projected by a 7½ lbs. charge. As it is understood, that favourable reports have been made of Mr. Britten's principle, it is probable that, during the ensuing year it will receive from the authorities considerable development. He has at present presented to the nation the best solution of the difficult problem of bringing into effective and accurate use, its immense stock of ordnance materials; and if his efforts are pronounced successful, as they appear to be, doubtless the great importance of the service which he has rendered will be duly appreciated.

In another part of this journal will be found a letter from Mr. S. Isaac, of the firm of S. Isaac, Campbell, & Co., the army outfitters and clothiers, in reference to the transaction on which we lately thought it necessary to make some remarks; and we print it willingly, as Captain Isaac thinks those remarks did him an injustice. Captain Isaac thinks his conduct was "more delicate" than we have described it, and we leave him to tell his own story. We call our correspondent Captain Isaac, as he was introduced to us by that style and title in the printed letter of Colonel Levison (not Leverson, Mr. Isaac), on which our comments were founded, and we can only say that his report of the circumstances under which he presented his bill to General Garibaldi is very dissimilar to that to which Colonel Levison has appended his name. The rest of the letter speaks for itself, and requires no further notice from us than the reiteration of the statement, that our remarks were founded on positive assertions in the printed papers circulated through the Legion, and that they are minutely coincident with the very words of those documents; and, in so far, are opposed to several details of Mr. Isaac's lengthy narrative and *exposé des motifs.*

A weekly contemporary, whose announcements are generally more startling than trustworthy, announced last week that a serious mistake was made at the War-Office respecting the ammunition sent out to China for the Armstrong guns and Enfield Rifles; that, in fact, the wrong ammunition had been sent. This is not the fact. Some of the ammunition was undoubtedly injured by damp on the passage out, and was, therefore, not so effective as it ought to have been. This was especially the case with the time fuzes, but the wrong kind was not sent. Official reports have been received from China, carefully drawn up by the officers commanding the batteries; but though they mention some incidental points in the equipment of the guns, in which improvements might be introduced or defects remedied, no mention is made that any of the ammunition was of the wrong sort.

The manufacture of heavy Armstrong guns proceeds at so rapid a rate, that we may hope to find two or three of the heaviest description of ordnance added to the armament of all our first and second-class men-of-war and frigates before the end of next spring. It is not unlikely that means will be found to make our smooth bores as effective as the French seem to have done, by a system of rifling; and Sir William Armstrong may possibly be led by his experiments to the conclusion, that the breech-loading principle is not so well adapted as that of the muzzle-loading to the heavier kinds of cannon.

We understand that Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin W. Walker, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope Station, has nominated Captain Richard H. Risk (1860) to be his flag-captain, and Mr. James L. Southey his secretary. Mr. Southey is now serving with Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Baynes, K.C.B., but is shortly expected home in the Ganges. The Commander of the Euryalus will be Commander Alexander Philips, only recently promoted from serving as first lieutenant of the Ariadne during the cruise of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

We understand that not improbably some change will, before long, be introduced in the equipment of the Cavalry. Considering that our "Light" Dragoon horses are obliged to bear a weight which scarcely a horse can be found able to carry in the hunting field, it is time to do something to decrease the burden they are now obliged to struggle under. The public attention has long been directed to the fact, and we are glad that it now occupies the official mind, with the view of ascertaining how far improvements in this respect can be carried out.

It is with regret we hear Sir Edward Lugard's health has not been improved by his visit to Nice, as rapidly as his friends could have desired. The gallant General has, however, derived some benefit from the change of air, and it is hoped that he may be enabled to relieve Lord Frederick Paulet from attendance in discharge of his duties in the spring.

We are glad to state, as a step in the right direction towards the abolition of stoppages for equipment, that in future the cavalry soldiers are to be furnished gratis with stable necessaries, such as horse-brushes, curry-combs, sponges, corn-bags, &c., instead of having them as part of their kit as heretofore.

A vacancy in the list of Assistant-Inspectors of Volunteers will be created by the retirement of Major Buchanan of the North-Western Division, who receives a majority, we believe, in Her Majesty's 9th Regiment.

Lord Clarence Paget has taken a sudden alarm, for fear any news connected with the administration of our naval affairs should find its way into the papers. Monsieur Billault himself could not have been more sensitive or more ready to launch an *avertissement* than is, from all accounts, his lordship. A printed paper has lately been circulated by Lord Clarence, marked private and confidential, purporting to give a correct account of the French Navy. Much anxiety has been evinced to keep this document from the Argus eyes of the Press. There was not the slightest necessity for all this trouble. A list of the kind has been in our possession for some months, and we could have anticipated his lordship had we deemed the subject sufficiently important. In our impression of last week we gave what is probably the most interesting part of the paper, viz., a correct list of all the French iron-clad ships built and in course of construction. We should have thought that the more widely we circulated intelligence connected with the changes going on in the French Navy, the more should we be discharging our duty. Lord Clarence evidently takes a different view of the matter.

We fear that a greater delay than was originally anticipated will take place in the removal of the Admiralty department, now located at Somerset House, to Whitehall. The estimates for converting the houses in New Street, Spring Gardens, into convenient public offices, are greater probably than the present Chancellor of the Exchequer would think of entertaining; and he may naturally ask if "le jeu vaut la chandelle?" At all events, the money required should be drawn from a full, well supplied, and not a needy purse.

The Australian squadron will shortly be reinforced by the Jason, Miranda, and Harrier; the presence of a strong force on that station has been rendered necessary by the disturbances in New Zealand.

The examination for Marine Cadetships, which closed on Tuesday last at Portsmouth, was competitive.

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"THINGS OLD AND NEW" IN WAR.

THE EXAMINER AND MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

Some of our contemporaries have been unwittingly let in for a hoax, by an article, all for wood, and against iron-plated vessels in last week's *Examiner*. Famous as that journal has always been for advanced opinions, it was certainly somewhat surprising to read a previous article in its columns, based *super vias antiquas*, with respect to ships of war; but we had also had occasion to notice, that even the most critical of Weeklies was for some time very antiquated on that subject, and we hoped that time, and such articles as that in the last *Blackwood*, would do much to make the press unanimous on the point of the relative merits of Wood and Iron. The *Examiner's* article of last week, quoted in the daily papers, announcing the La Gloire to be a failure, denouncing the Warrior and all iron-cased vessels, and rushing headlong to hug with frantic affection our old discarded Princess Charlottes and Queens, was rather discouraging to our hopes, although we were aware that the paper had never quite recovered its circulation or its senses since the Crimean War, when it affirmed that whatever was was right, and that all the miseries of winter were the work of Special Correspondents, unacquainted with war, as the *Examiner* was. The gravamen of the charge against the armour-ships is that they are of wood and iron mixed—in vulgar phrase, that they are neither flesh nor fowl; and La Gloire is made out to be a failure on two pleas not quite reconcilable; first, that the French would not of course tell us her bad points, and second, that their account shows that the water gets into her port-holes at full speed. And all this is so very seriously written, that we confess we never suspected its *bona fides*, till we came to the concluding paragraph. There the whole joke became apparent; and there must be some want of "surgical instruments" among us, not to have seen the wit before. It was a very clever "sell."—What! After the *Times* had thundered; after the *Saturday Review* had quoted half Sir Howard Douglas, and come down to the last experiments; after the *Cornhill*, the *Quarterly*, *Blackwood* twice, the *Artisan*, the *Engineer*, the *Mechanics' Magazine*, and —to say nothing of our humble selves—all the press in short had discussed the matter and come to a common verdict,—was it possible that the refractory, stiff-necked juryman, with great capacity in his stomach and a very small round of skull, *who would not* give up his first notions, and *who would* hold out against everybody—independent in his stock of fat—should be represented by the once-brilliant *Examiner?* Of course not—now we see!

The concluding paragraph to which we refer related to the retirement of Sir Baldwin Walker, as Comptroller of the Navy; and it expressed a hope that the post might not be filled by any *head* having merely *wooden* notions! This threw light upon the whole matter. We heartily echo the sentiment. So much for the antique!—Now for the very newest notions on modern warfare! These are put forth—as well becomes—in one of the new Monthlies. A writer in the last *Macmillan*, who has been to see Mr. Rarey, and has had his mental state somewhat deranged by what he has seen, very wisely calms himself down by writing an article, which has been not quite so wisely published, without any pruning, under the title of "Horsebreaking in the 19th Century." Its opening sentence is ambitious and rather startling:—"Since the day when to man was given dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowls of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, there is no record of any new attempts on his part to turn his sovereignty to use." *Ergo*—if all is meant—saddle-horses were common in Paradise, and Cain and Abel, in their baby-days, drove in goat-carts as our children do in Hyde Park now!

He canters rapidly off on his hobby. "We are in truth a horse-loving nation. To us riding seems nature." And of course, with this impulse, he soon flies from Mr. Rarey to the debate on light-weights in the House of Lords, and warns us "not to deem this, in our gravity, a thing wholly insignificant." But when we had got so far, we were fairly grinning—far from grave, and we certainly did not become more so on finding that "national pre-eminence on horseback" was a truth prefigured in the fables about Centaurs and Amazons, "that the first horsemen were half divine, and the first horsewomen more than a match for men." Many a riding-habit in our own day has proved the last proposition against red coats, while snugly riding under cover! "Shall it be said," the writer exclaims, "that now we are a nation of riflemen, and not of horsemen?" "With all deference to ardent Volunteers," he answers, "No!" and admitting the propriety of "loose formation" and the "rapid dash of swarming skirmishers," he comes to his grand thesis, "So it must be with cavalry, too." Mr. Rarey, from the far west, has visited us, and here is how the thing can be done:—

"The difference between a mounted rifleman and a foot rifleman lies in the greater height and bulk of the horse. But make the horse lie down, and very little difference remains. What will shelter a man will in almost every case equally well shelter a horse lying on the ground. Moreover if in any particular situation there is not cover for a horse, even when lying down, it is pretty certain that at a very short distance sufficient cover can be had. There will be found a rising ground, a clump of trees, a hedge, a bank, or a dry ditch, any of which will quite serve the purpose. Here let the riflemen dismount, cause their horses to lie down, and leave them, perhaps, in charge of one of their number." [sic!] "While the skirmishers steal on from point to point, the horses remain close at hand, yet in safety. Suppose that the skirmishers drive the enemy back, and wish to make a further advance; or suppose they are themselves threatened, and wish to retire with all possible speed—in either case a call brings each horse to his rider's side. What immensely rapid advances [the writer carried away, exclaims!] could thus be made; how closely might the light troops hang on an enemy's flanks; how daringly might they cover a retreat, when every distance of any length could be traversed at a gallop, and the means of rapid flight in case of surprise was thus ever within call!"

We regret we cannot afford space for all the writer says. But here is how the cavalry difficulties of riding across country, when inclosed as in England, are got over:—

"Here also Mr. Rarey can help us. Horses taught, as he shows us how to teach them, will follow their masters over a fence as handily as a dog. Coming up, then, to a rasper, our armed hunting-man must for the moment forget that craning is an unknown word in his vocabulary. He must have the goodness to dismount, to push his way through the hedge, or to climb over the gate (supposing he cannot unlock it, which I trust he would always have the sense first to try), just as he would have to do were he a skirmisher on foot. When over, he calls his horse to him. Over, lightly as a bird, skims the horse. Up jumps our skirmisher, and in a moment is at the next fence, to pour his fire into the secure camp beyond, or the slow winding column in the hollow road below. . . . The game is in our hands. So soon as the tide seems likely to turn, our light cavalry are off. By the time their protecting hedge is passed by the enemy they are through the next hedge, and half-a-dozen more are placed between them and pursuit ere this one is reached by the pursuers. Will any one say that men and horses trained thus and used thus, might not half bait their foe to death ere the foe could reach an open battle-field?"

In all this there is an excellent "bait" for *Punch*. In rapidity of conception it even beats Mr. James's flight from Italy! It beats the Flying Dutchman himself! The writer's own gloss should follow:—

"I do verily believe that in all this a development of the science of war is opening to us such as the world has never yet seen; and such as will make the nation which first sees it mistress of the world, whether she cares to assert her sovereignty or not. . . . Such are some of the practical results which, in a practical age and to a practical race, it is needful to indicate in order to win a respectful consideration for any novel system" !!!

Of course everybody has longed to be "there to see," when next John Gilpin rides abroad; and so, with this hippodromatic Rarey-show! Surely our severe contemporary, the *Saturday Review*, will now be completely satisfied, after reading such a sustained piece of "practical" joking, that it was quite a mistake to deny great powers of "wut," and even of considerable fun, to at least one of the writers in *Macmillan's Magazine*. The person who could write it "in all gravity" must be clearly beyond the influence of all "surgical operations." It must be about time to shave his head!

SOME HINTS ABOUT THE CHINESE.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

MY DEAR R . . . . .,—We have got into such an egregious mess in China, and are making such a fuss —"kicking up such a bobbery," as John Chinaman would say—that I really must express my feelings of disgust at the solemn farce, which is likely to end in a dismal tragedy for all concerned, unless we look to it in time.

It is sheer perversity and mischief to persist in treating the Chinese like any ordinary foe, and to seriously make war upon them as a nation, or to accept anything they may do as a national insult. If a saucy imp of a gutter-jumper takes a sight at a full-grown swell, the latter does not take off his coat and wipe out the insult by a pitched battle in a series of rounds, although he might be capable of doubling him up or knocking him into the middle of next week; but if the insulted swell thinks it worth while, and the opportunity is offered, he applies a fundamental kick with a point of the toe, which will answer every necessary purpose of warning, vengeance, and example.

So the Chinese, who—compared with us morally and intellectually, are merely overgrown children —should be treated simply to a castigation, without further interruption of mutual friendly relations. This was our practice in the old time, and proved effectual enough then, even when we were on a more equal footing, and before steam and rifled guns gave us long odds in our favour. In a case of necessity, even a merchant skipper thought nothing of taking a fort and licking an Imperial squadron, if they were bumptious, in an interval between his bargains.

The Chinese have in this late stupid business given us some fine opportunities in this way, and have really put us under some obligations, if we had only the sense to profit by them,—in burning down the factories at Canton, for instance, which had been much too small and confined for the increased demands for space. We should have shown them that two could play at that game, and have extended the conflagration for a gun-shot round the devastated site of the factories. On this extended space, and under cover of the guns of our ships, new factories might have been erected, with an open space all round, on which the Chinamen would not have been permitted to infringe, and, my life on it, they would have entered into the spirit of the new arrangement, and would have rebuilt on the frontiers allotted to them, and have carried on their trade as cheerfully and profitably as usual. A couple of gunboats on the flank of the factory, and a company of Marines on shore, would have sufficed to save it from future insults, and, as an additional guarantee, the mandarins might have been warned that a similar procedure would be observed on every occasion, and at every port, if they proved troublesome.

This would have been less glorious, but more business-like, than sending a quantity of soldiers at a fabulous cost, to die of samshoo and malaria. If I had my wicked will, there should not be a single English soldier of the Line in China. I would begin by taking possession of Cowloon, and as much ground as may be required for the factories at Canton or Honan. In either place, with a couple of gunboats and a hundred Marines, our people should hold their own against all China, and for police purposes, a corps of a couple of hundred men might be raised in Ceylon or India.

Any governor or admiral who then ventured to allow himself to be insulted, and sat on his hunckers and roared till help came from the opposite side of the globe, should be kicked out. Pretty fellows Pizarro and Vasco, Nunez and Cortez would have looked, if they had counted heads and whined for help, instead of making fortune and safety depend on their right hands. With such scrupulous and timid warriors and counsellors in India, we should now be negotiating for the abolition of black-holes, and the privilege of direct intercourse with Dum-Dum. With such safe and sure strategy the Mantchus would have barely ventured more than a run-a-way knock at the gates of the Great Wall. They set us a lesson which, without squeamishness, we may now read them, and which will not hurt the Chinese, or do much harm to any one. The Mantchus are so few, compared with the aborigines, that they might any day be swallowed up without sufficing for a meal. They might be buried under the fans, or lost under the piles of chop-sticks in daily use. They nevertheless have ruled with bows, arrows, and pop-guns, securely enough till recently—scattered over the empire in small numbers, but in strong positions where teeth, fans, and chop-sticks, could not have fair play. Let us be the Mantchus at Canton and the six ports, or at any other port, point, or island which may suit our convenience, which possesses sufficient military and commercial advantages, instead of going about attacking 300,000,000 people at the risk of upsetting the entire social fabric, which is not calculated, either in its material or proportions, to stand rude shocks; let us sit down in strong places and be attacked, and we shall live long and die happy without seeing any serious attempt to turn us out.

The Chinese would wish for nothing better. They do not love the Mantchus a whit more than they do us. They look upon their own position as an inevitable, uncomfortable necessity, which only becomes utterly unbearable when pressed on one side by red devils, harassed on the other by Tartar devils, their houses burnt, their trade stopped, their villages harried, and their equanimity quite upset: they wish all their tormentors were consigned to Hades together.

Let us then turn the Tartars out of Canton and the other ports, and take and keep the forts and rule the cities; or, if too scrupulous to go the entire animal, let us take ground for factories, and occupy it in spite of Tartar or any other devil. It would be all the easier and pleasanter for all parties that there need be no question of indemnity. The sale of lots for building, or money raised on debentures secured on the land, would suffice to pay for everything, and would leave a surplus for the erection of public buildings and fortifications, and for making such roads, quays, and gardens, as might assist in disabusing the Chinese regarding our exclusively barbarous and sordid propensities.

It is not too late, even now, with our troops at Pekin, to revert to a more reasonable and proper policy. It was an egregious blunder to put ourselves in a false position, which has ended by our being egged on and on to do that which may prove more injurious to ourselves than to the enemy,—which when most successful, is most mischievous. We are in Pekin, and what then? Are we to sit down there till the Emperor returns from Jhehol? And did he return and sign a treaty, should we be one iota better off in any respect? Would he, who never kept his spoken word, keep his written promise; or must we repeat all that we have recently twice done, each time he grumbles or boggles over his bargain? The visits would be endless—the devastation perennial— and even the present Chancellor of the Exchequer might object to the cost of the plasters to our wounded honour or vanity, without incurring any fair suspicion of personal motives. But the Emperor may not return—no pope is more infallible—no despot more immovable. He has been in worse straits with the Tai-pings, and has not winced; they have occupied his southern capital and devastated his provinces for the last ten years, and he has made no sign. What are present evils to Chinese dynasties, which last for thousands of years! War, pestilence, and famine, are to be borne with like patience, and a good time is sure to come again. So the Emperor may not budge for us any more than for the Tai-pings.

What then? Are we to follow him into Tartary? Or are we to make a treaty with the municipal

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mandarins at Pekin, after refusing to do so with the Imperial mandarins? Or shall we coax him to sign fresh treaties, not worth the material they are written on? It would be as useful to treat with the Tai-pings —blasphemers, murderers, and robbers, as they are. It would be better to put San-ko-lin-tsin on the throne, if we could leave him there in safety. It will be best of all to march back after the example we have made, and the plunder we have got; and, on the strength of having proved our capacity to go to Pekin, never to repeat the operation.

If we want further revenge or indemnity or security, instead of a treaty, let the French take Chusan, and we can take Formosa or Saghalien, at the mouth of the Amoor, in the road of Russian aggression from Mantchuria southwards, unless, as I believe to be the case, the Russians have already absorbed it, without previous notice or advertisement, in their usual great boa-constrictor fashion. It would be folly to qualify the wrong of taking an island by taking a little one, or a sickly one, or one that no one else would take, or accept, as a gift, like Hong Kong. If we are to have the obloquy of sacking and looting, let us get something for it, and take an island, or a group of islands, worth the wrong and the shame. Nothing less than Formosa or an archipelago should do. No impracticable Hong Kongs, none of your petty peccadilloes, which make up in number what they want in magnitude; but a good, swingeing, barefaced robbery, annexation, or rectification, call it which you will, The world is sick of your little-minded filching, nibbling, petty-larceny dealers in contraband goods, who compound with their consciences, and are justified in the eyes of the saints, provided, like the servant girl, they can plead the smallness of their error. We want a Clive, or a Warren Hastings, one of your wholesale unscrupulous plunderers, imperial filibusters, who take an empire in the lump. There would be nothing to prevent us, not even precedent, from disowning the robber and consigning him to infamy, after escheating the proceeds of his villainy for the public good.

Without joking, however, we are in a very nasty dilemma, and the trump card is in the Emperor's hand, if he chooses to be obstinate—a characteristic rarely found wanting in the Chinese or Tartar idiosyncrasy. We can't remain for ever in Pekin. We shall find a single winter unpleasant enough; particularly if the Tartars take to harassing us on our line of communication, and the Chinese to burn our quarters about our ears; when the water communication is frozen up, and the *vent poudré* comes howling across the frozen plains direct from Kamtschatka, without the chill off. After such a winter we shall barely be in condition for facing cheerfully the heat, and ague, and typhus which will come in with the summer.

We may then be obliged to do what might have been pretty evident before we started on our evil errand—set up another dynasty in the place of the one we have expelled, and bear the consequence of the act, as at Lucknow, by being compelled to haunt the scene of our wickedness and digest its bitter fruit in the too long leisure which may remain for repentance and regret; or, if there be yet time to retract, let us be satisfied with the mischief we have done, leaving a warning behind that we will not treat with a prince who dare neither keep his word nor defend his falsehood, but that where wrong is offered, there we will exact full compensation.

Such a policy would be in character with the Chinese practice, and would be clear and comprehensible to all parties, particularly to those in contact with us, who would be careful to avoid bringing down sin on their own heads. Moreover, it would cost us little, and do little mischief beyond the peccant part. Topical remedies are the only ones for a constitution so diseased: more vigorous treatment may not only save the patient dead on our hands, but may also throw upon us the duty of providing for the destitute family.

PEREGRINUS.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

It appears that great difficulty was experienced the other day in persuading the Duke of Malakoff to accept the supreme command in Algeria. His open objection to the situation was that the Imperial Government left too much power in the hands of the civil authorities, and it was hardly probable that he would give up his present quarters in the Faubourg St. Germain, and a gilded coach equal to that of his most Worshipful the Lord Mayor of London, in order to have his arbitrary measures thwarted by a prefect and overruled by a minister. Marshal Pelissier saw no service during the Italian war. He did not make his entry into Paris at the head of troops which he had recently led to victory. At the command of a corps d'armée, he had passed his summer idly watching the Prussian frontier, and a war was commenced and concluded before he had a single opportunity of gaining another riband. It was, then, hardly to be supposed, when coming events are casting so deep a shadow before them, that the veteran Marshal should readily yield even to the solicitations of the Emperor to put up with a colonial command. The 1st Emperor, somewhat hurt at the freedom of Lannes, once sent him, as he himself expressed it, to "suck oranges at Lisbon," and the nephew would willingly follow this good example of getting rid of a troublesome customer, and send Pelissier to munch dates at Biskra. It required, however, some management to start the Duke: he had no wish to let slip another European opportunity. Though at the top of his profession, and tattering with honours, he has no idea of making a couch of his laurels, or hanging up his sword against the wall. The Emperor to persuade him, made use of the following remarkable words: "I must have a man of energy and ability to command along the Coast of Africa in case of a war with England." This is not a mere idle report. These words were really made use of by the Emperor; but, whether they were employed for the purpose of persuasion, or from the conviction that a misunderstanding between England and France was probable, is a matter for some consideration. They had the effect of the former supposition. They decided the Duke, who, on obtaining the assurance that his military rule should be despotic, and beyond any control but that of His Majesty, accepted the governorship, and he announced this intention to the Council thus: "I will not say anything of my ability, but I am certainly possessed of energy." Poor Algeria, who has long been complaining of King Log, and now, as is said of our Ionian islanders, they have got their King Stork. The littoral of the Mediterranean is a powerful Italian position. It only requires 48 hours to take troops from the African shore to the opposite coast; and Africa, now more of a military school, and less of a colony than ever, is a standing menace to the increasing power of Italy.

The *infans de troupe* of the Imperial Guard of Infantry have just received their new equipments, which are exactly the same as those of the regiments to which they belong. Small muskets, to the number of 150, have already been distributed amongst them, and the move is not as was at first supposed confined to the grenadiers, but extends also to the Voltigeurs, Zouaves, and gendarmerie. It is hardly possible to imagine the aptitude of the boys in learning the use of their arms. Notwithstanding that their course of instruction has only recently commenced, they are already firing.

A curious case of ownership is related here. A steam-frigate belonging to the fleet of Francis II., now enjoying the title of the late King of Naples, was sent to Toulon before the beginning of the revolution to be repaired. When the sovereign left his capital, the French Government caused the works which had already been commenced on the Sanita to be suspended, and shortly after this an officer arrived from the head-quarters of Garibaldi, asking, in the name of his chief, that the reparations should be continued, a demand which was immediately acceded to. The Sanita is now fit for sea, but Francis II., still holding out at Gaeta, she has been refused to the King of Sardinia. By way of solving the problem "of what should be done in the matter," the crew have been sent back to Naples in the Vesuvio, and the vessel still lies at Toulon awaiting the result of the siege, which is to decide everything.

The Phlégéton, with invalides belonging to the expeditionary corps in China, has arrived at Cherbourg. The Suez and Capricieuse, sailing vessels, are also expected at Toulon.

A large sum of money is about to be expended in improvements at Havre, and a plan presented by the engineers has been approved of. The town is not well defended, and for some reason or other considerable works defending it have not been completed. They were commenced under the present Emperor, and several forts of brick were raised by skilled English labourers, who were had over for the purpose. In the port one of the principal changes will be to convert the ground now occupied by the citadel into a carcening dock, in connection with the outer port. A quay is also to be constructed of about 1500 feet long for mooring vessels.

The Pourvoyeur, a French brig, left Havre yesterday for Toulon, laden with the detached pieces of two iron lighters, which have been made for the public service in New Caledonia.

On the arrrival, about six weeks ago, of better news from China, some French troops who had arrived at Alexandria on their way out were recalled. They are now to re-embark. The steam frigate Eldorado sails in a few days, taking out a large quantity of ammunition, clothing, &c., &c. The Ulloa is also to sail for China at the end of the month. The steam-corvette Caton has left Toulon on a secret mission. A boat of most novel construction is spoken of at present, which, on being capsized, will not only right, but disengage herself of the water. The interior of this boat, which is most peculiar, and a mechanical contrivance both simple and ingenious, produce this effect. We are promised in a few days some experiments upon the Seine.

The Algesiras and La Gloire were to have taken another trial trip which, however, has been postponed until further orders. The reason for this is stated to be that the Algesiras had commenced to repair some valves that had got out of order, and the final trial of La Gloire in a heavy sea must be waited for.

A military commission is now engaged at Vincennes in making several trials with artillery, it being proposed to adopt certain modifications in the new material. The experiments are to last ten days, unless (which is not at all unlikely), they are put an end to by the bad weather.

Some foot soldiers belonging to the Imperial Guard and wearing their new uniform, were inspected by the Emperor. It seems that the long great coat is to give place to the tunic, which has already been introduced into the line regiments since the Italian campain. The tunic hardly resembles ours, which covers that portion of the nether garment most accessible to the ravages of time. The French tunic is much shorter, coming to an untimely end on the men's hips, but it has this advantage over ours in being made with considerable taste, open a little at the side, decorated with a few brass buttons, and braided with a yellow cord, which gives it a jaunty appearance. The tunic to be adopted in the Guard is to be deep blue set off with white frogs, which will take away from its otherwise sombre look, and will have a very good effect when the men are in line. The cross-belts are to be supplanted by a waist-belt, which will be a great improvement.

It remains to be decided if, in order to complete this uniform, the capote shall be exchanged for the cloak. The cloak is said to be possessed of great advantages, but many general officers have pleaded in favour of the retention of the capote, which is so easily carried in a march.

Orders have been received from St. Petersburg directing the purchase in France of 1000 rifled carbines, which are supposed to be intended for models. The Emperor Napoleon has given his consent to the forwarding of these arms. The Sardinian government has purchased at St. Etienne, Grenoble, Besançon, and Lyons, no less than 70,000 muskets of the old brown Bess quality, which 1500 men are engaged night and day in rifling. Sardinia is determined not to be taken off her guard, although it is not supposed that she will lend her countenance to any adventurous policy which the Garibaldians and their leader may wish to adopt in the spring. The next step which the great Italian liberator will take will most likely be in the direction of Pesth; and the rapidity of General Türr's movements, who has lately visited Caprera, gives colour to the report. An American house is said to have made an offer to Garibaldi of six steamers, to be armed with Armstrong guns: steamers, guns, and all, to be paid when Garibaldi finds himself in command of a *corps d'armée*. The proposal is further stated to have been accepted. However this may be, a large quantity of cannon of heavy calibre have lately arrived at Genoa for the armament of a couple of frigates, and the foundries of Turin and Parma are working hard at rifled cannon.

It will be interesting to know that the Russian government is taking measures to re-people the Crimea, several families having already been sent there.

LUMPS FORT.

On the site of an old battery, about a mile to the eastward of Southsea Castle, a fort has just been turned out by the contractors, and will in a few days more be handed over to the engineers who planned it. It mainly consists of two faces abutting on the sea, with flanks or shoulders on either side to sweep the beach to the east and west, and a gorge, filled in by a plain brick wall, in the centre of which is a small barrack for the garrison. The whole is surrounded by a wet ditch, served by sluices from the sea at high tide, half across which stretch caponières, stone-cut and loop-holed and a sliding drawbridge, worked by a windlass, admits the visitor to the enceinte. Here he finds the earthen parapets of the flanks and faces are pierced for 17 heavy guns, which will probably be 68-pounders, of 95 cwt., solid shot, and others of 8-inch hollow shot, of 65 cwt.; these being the classes of ordnance now adopted for the use of heavy sea batteries. The shell recesses and shifting-rooms beneath the guns, cut out of the earthen parapets, and the racks for the artillery side-arms, are all well placed for service; but we take leave to question if the magazines on either side ought not rather to have been fixed as close as possible beneath the protection of the parapets, than exposed to a plunging fire at the rear of the enceinte. Three or four lucky shells pitching near the same spot in the earthen camp, might blow the whole affair sky-high. And therefore, in future erections, we would suggest that it might be as well to avoid all possible chances of such a contingency.

Built on the very edge of the sea, fronting the great Horse Shoal, which men still living assert within their memory was dry, cultivated ground, it is evident that the ocean is gradually gaining on the land at this point, and that due allowance has not been made for its encroachments. It is time that it was intended to build a sea wall between the ditch and the sea-shore; but great difficulties have presented themselves in finding a foundation, and it is clear that, unless pile-driving, or some such engineering contrivance is resorted to, a few years will suffice to fritter away every trace of one of the neatest bits of workmanship over which the Union Jack ever floated. If anything were wanted to confirm this opinion, it may be found in the fact that, about half-a-mile further down west, the old fort of Eastney has been completely cut in twain, and one-half already swallowed up in old Ocean's relentless jaws.

Standing on the crest of the glacis, and looking about as to the service this fort is expected to perform, we presume that it is mainly intended to sweep the beach, and prevent a boat landing between Southsea Castle and Eastney. Its guns could injure vessels in the Channel, more especially if iron protected, very little, if at all, and therefore, for the former purpose, we submit that the armament is of too heavy a nature, and might advantageously be exchanged for howitzers, at any rate, with the exception of these heavy guns firing en barbette from the cavaliers. Complaint has been made that the gorge is unprotected, save by a brick wall, very slightly loopholed; but to this we attach very little importance, insomuch if an enemy landed in force, and surrounded the work with riflemen, it must immediately fall; the more so, as its command over the country is of so slight a nature, that from the edge of the glacis the enceinte can be distinctly seen through many of the embrasures; a feature in modern fortification, in itself of a novel, and not of a very advantageous character.

A word, in conclusion, respecting the barracks, many points of which are open to serious objection. There is a small quarter-room for an officer adjoining a store, and facing a servant's room; this, though not desirable, we could admit, but why it should be fixed next to the "rens" we cannot imagine. Why, too, we ask, should the "woman's privy," conspicuously so printed in large letters, be placed right in the middle of the parade, outraging all ideas of decency and propriety? The barrack-room for the men is fitted with forty beds, but although by the recent warrant this number would be entitled to bring with them some five or six women, no married accommodation has been provided. Nor can the poor creatures obtain shelter anywhere in the neighbourhood; but when their husbands are sent out here, they must remain in Portsmouth. What, therefore, is the use of the benefits which the Secretary of State confers on the soldiers of the army, if they are thus to be neutralised by the forgetfulness of those whose duty it is to apply them? and how can the Service be popular when the rights of the men are so completely overlooked? There is a pump, exactly where a pump ought not to be, in the centre of the little parade, and destined to many an uncomplimentary remark from the sergeant-major in his drills; but we see no signs of a canteen, or skittle-alley, or fives'-court, though all might have been added at very little expense. It is some time before the place can be occupied on account of the want of fresh water, which has not yet been provided; and as we cannot help thinking it is undesirable that these omissions and commissions should remain overlooked and unaltered, we trust that our remarks may receive attention between this and April. We may add that it is far from advantage to the Service that officers and men should live in juxta-position and under one roof; we trust a separate residence will be built for the use of the former, and that quarters for a master-gunner, who will have charge of all the valuable stores, will not be entirely forgotten.

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ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

A crowded meeting of this society was held on Monday evening; Sir R. I. Murchison, Vice-President, in the chair.

Among those present were Lord Clyde; Sir Henry Rawlinson; Sir John Lawrence; Sir W. C. Trevelyan; Sir Henry James; Sir Henry Martin; Sir Thomas Fremantle; the Right Hon. H. U. Addington; Capt. Alexis Antipoff; Generals Monteith and Rumley; Consul Petherick; Cols. Yorke, Gawler, and Dickson; Lord Strangford; Messrs. Collinson, Sherard Osborn, Allen Young, Martin Petrie, Merivale, Oliphant, Duncan Macgregor, and Arrowsmith.

Dr. J. Cornwell, Ph. Dr.; Lieut.-Colonel Lothian Dickson; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., of Bombay; Dr. E. J. Pearce, Ph. Dr.; and A. M. à Beckett, W. R. Looker, J. A. Mann, G. Philip, and W. Spencer Stanhope, Esqrs., were elected Fellows.

The Chairman read a letter from Dr. Baikie (of the Niger Expedition), dated Bida, Núpe, April 24th last, announcing his arrival at the above place, hitherto unvisited by Europeans, on the 19th instant, and stating that he has been everywhere well received; that he had found the country extremely mountainous and well cultivated, the products consisting chiefly of the oil of the palm tree and cotton, the latter excellent.

Captain R. Sprye and Mr. R. H. T. Sprye in the first paper adverted to the several erroneous "notions" and misrepresentations which had been circulated respecting Western China. Dividing China Proper into equal moieties by the 111th degree of east longitude, a detailed account was given from the best authors—including Du Halde, Le Compte, the Chinese Repository, Murray and Crawfurd, Davis, Williams, Huc, Osborn, Oliphant, &c.—of the two western provinces nearest to eastern Pegu, viz., Yunnan and Se-chuen. A more succinct account followed of the four western provinces, Shen-se, Han-su, Quang-si, and Quie-chu; and the four more populous and cultivated central provinces of Ho-nan, Hoo-pe, Hu-nan, and Shansi, a portion of each of which lies west of the assumed longitudinal dividing line. The result of this review of the western half of China Proper, with which England has no commerce, showed that it comprised an area of 600,000 square miles, of which at least 25,000,000 of acres were cultivated, 100,000,000 of people exclusive of the independent hill tribes, 70 cities of the 1st, and 400 cities of the 2nd and 3rd orders, with numerous forts and garrisons; and that, enjoying the advantage of every variety of climate, this western half of the empire yielded, in commercial abundance, gold, silver, quicksilver, cinnabar, vermilion, copper, iron, coal, millet, rice, wheat, rhubarb, and other valuable drugs, musk and odoriferous flowers and woods, indigo and other brilliant dyes, wax, honey, cinnamon, lemons, oranges, pineapples, pomegranates, and other fruits, precious stones and variegated marbles, horses and mules, tea, silk, the grasscloth and other textile fabrics, wool, goats' hair, sables and other furs, with skins, hides, &c., &c., &c. The Chinese of those provinces, equally desirous of acquiring riches by commerce and trade, as anxious to become possessed of things useful or agreeable though foreign, are as skilled in traffic as their fellow-countrymen of the seaports, being far more independent (from distance) of the Imperial Court at Pekin. According to Sir Stamford Raffles, "India cannot manufacture sufficiently cheaply or abundantly for the Chinese—England can.

The geographical position of Esmok (written "Se-mao" in the Jesuits' map, and Sz'-mău in other maps), the frontier town of Pu'r'h, the most south-western department of Yunan, the capital of which department, Pu'r'h-fu, stands in 23·02 north latitude, 101·10 east longitude, and distant from Peking 6805 li. Esmok appears to be on the north or left bank of the Ta'vai'ho, a tributary of the Mei-Kong (Cambogia) river, which it enters south of Kiang-hung, and the Burman Shan town of Muang-ha, one of the twelve petty Tswabwa-ships under the Tsenwibwa of Kiang-hung. Many Chinese merchants, with caravans of ponies, mules, and donkeys, pass to and fro through Esmok, trading between China, the Laos States, and the Siamese and Burman Shan States of Zimmui, Meni, &c.

The paper stated that Esmok was within about 250 miles of our north-east Pegu frontier, at the point of the Salwan river; and that the intermediate Burman Shan princes were not only consenting to, but desirous of the establishment of such a commercial route between British territory and China, across their states.

2. The second paper, by Dr. M'Cosh, late of the Bengal Medical Staff, was, "On the Various Lines of Overland Communication between India and China." The author proposes the appointment of a scientific mission to survey and report upon these routes with a view to the selection of the best. Of the five different routes he gives the preference to the one by Munnipu'r. There is good steam communication from Calcutta by Dacca and Sylhet to Banskundu, on the Barack; thence a good road to Munnipu'r, an inferior one to Mong-fong, on the great Ning-tse; and a road might easily be constructed to Bamo on the Irawadi, where the great line of communication between China begins, and leads up the valley of the Pinlang into Yunan. In this province the main channels of the great rivers of Martaban, of Cambodia, and of Nankin, are in close proximity. Thus if an expedition leaving Calcutta on the 1st of November could be at Munnipu'r on the 1st of December, on the Ning-tse on the 15th, at Bamo on the 1st of January, across the Chinese frontier on the 1st of February, and safe in summer quarters in the mountains of Northern China and Tibet before the hot season, early in October, it might cross over into Assam by the line of the Dihong, after having settled the still doubtful course of the Tsan-poo, and be again in Calcutta on the 1st of January. At Bamo an annual trade, estimated 30 years ago at 700,000*l.*, is carried on between Burma and China, which, if thrown open to England, might be more than doubled. Before any expedition could be allowed to cross the Burmese or Chinese frontier, Dr. M'Cosh mentions that passports from both these courts would be essential. Such a commercial line, if ratified by a tripartite treaty between England, Burma, and China, could not fail to add another link to the world's chain of communication, second in importance scarcely to that of the Isthmus of Suez or of Panama.

After the reading of the papers an animated discussion ensued, in which the Chairman, Mr. Crawfurd, Sir John Davis, Captain Sherard Osborn, Mr. Laurence Oliphant, and Mr. Lockhart took part. The meeting adjourned to the 14th of January.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BALFOUR—December 9, at 32, Pulteney Street, the wife of Captain Balfour, late 7th Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.

BINGHAM—December 13, at 51, Portland Place, the Lady Cecilia Bingham, of a son and heir.

BURR—December 3, at South Camp, Aldershot, the wife of John Burr, Esq., Military Train, of a daughter.

CHESNEY—October 31, at Calcutta, the wife of Major George Chesney, Bengal Engineers, of a daughter.

DENNEHY—October 19, at Papamou House, Allahabad, the wife of Captain Dennehy, of a daughter.

GRAHAM—December 11, at the Admiralty, Whitehall, the Lady Hermione Graham, of a son.

HICKS—December 4, at Gipsey Hill, Norwood, the wife of Jas. C. Hicks, Esq., 18th Hussars, of a daughter.

HOOPER—October 20, at Dinapore, the wife of William Roe Hooper, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon Bengal Army, of a son.

JAMES—October 31, at Kolapore, the wife of Captain H. H. James, H.M.'s B.N.I., of a son.

KENNEDY—December 9, at 14, Prince's Gardens, Prince's Gate, the wife of Colonel Clark Kennedy, C.B., of a daughter.

MARRIOTT—December 9, at Gillingham, on board H.M.'s ship Mercury, the wife of Lieutenant George Marriott, R.N., of a daughter.

OLDFIELD—October 30, at Mauritius, the wife of Captain Oldfield, 5th Fusiliers, of a son.

POLLOCK—November 10, at Rawll Pindee, the wife of Captain F. R. Pollock, Acting-Commissioner, of a daughter.

SOMERS—December 6, in London, the wife of Henry Somers, Esq., Surgeon 55th Regiment, of a son.

WARD—December 6, at Willey, near Farnham, Surrey, the wife of Captain Owen F. Ward, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GIBSONE—HALLETT—December 8, at Petham, Kent, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. Wilkinson, Captain Gibsone, 17th Lancers, eldest son of Colonel Gibsone, of Pentland, N.B., Commandant at Maidstone, to Mary Anne, second daughter of the Rev. James Hughes Hallett, of Higham, vicar of Petham.

HEYWOOD — APTHORPE — October 27, at St. John's Church, Secunderabad, Deccan, East Indies, by the Rev. T. D. Ostrehan, assisted by the Rev. Alfred Kinlock, J. J. Heywood, Esq., Lieutenant and Adjutant 1st Battalion the Royal Regiment, to Annie, only daughter of Brigadier East Apthorpe, C.B., K.S.F., commanding the Hydrabad Subsidiary Force.

MULCASTER—PRESCOTT—November 7, by the Rev. G. Henman, Frederick Montresor Mulcaster, Esq., late of the 12th Royal Lancers, and Charlton Park, near Canterbury, to Georgine, youngest daughter of the late Captain George Prescott, 7th Royal Fusiliers, and relict of the late Thomas Baker Bass, Esq., of Dover.

SQUIRE—COOKE—December 5, at Withycombe Raleigh, by the Rev. Sir Charles M. Clarke, Bart., rector of Hanwell, Cecil Squire, Esq., late Captain 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment, to Jane, daughter of Otho Cooke, Esq., of Withycombe House, Devon.

WARLOW—HAMILTON—October 27, at the Cathedral at Madras, John Picton Warlow, Esq., 5th Regiment, M.N.I., son of the late Captain Warlow, Bengal Engineers, to Josephine, youngest surviving daughter of the late Joseph Hamilton, Esq., M.D, of Queenstown Heights, Canada West.

WIMBERLEY—BLAIR—October 23, at Simla, Edwin Balfour Wimberley, Esq., B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, of H.M.'s Indian Army, to Constance Cordelia, daughter of the late Colonel C. D. Blair, C.B., formerly of the 8th Bengal Light Cavalry.

DEATHS.

BURNEY—December 11, at 11, Wellington Terrace, Beverley Road, Hull, Eleanor Elizabeth Mary, the beloved and only child of C. G. Burney, Esq., Paymaster of H.M.S. Cornwallis, aged 1 year and 8 months.

CROSSE—December 9, at Blackheath, Aretas Young Crosse, Esq., son of Thomas Crosse, Esq., late of the King's Regiment.

DAWSON—December 12, at 41, Winchester Street, Warwick Square, Pimlico, Eliza, widow of Lieutenant Henry Dawson, R.N., of Wellingborough, Northampton, aged 53.

HOCKIN—August 8, on board the Windsor Castle, on the voyage to Bombay, Henry Mapleton Hockin, Esq., Lieutenant 3rd Dragoon Guards, only child of the late Henry P. H. Hockin, Esq., of the Bombay Army, and the dearly beloved step-son of the Rev. John W. Shelton, of Westbury, Wilts, aged 20.

JENKINS—December 10, suddenly, at Portland, on board H.M.'s ship Colossus, the Rev. John Jenkins, M.A., Chaplain R.N., leaving a widow and five young children, aged 52.

MACPHERSON—December 5, at Powick, Sarah Fox MacPherson, widow of the late Major MacPherson, of the 2nd West Indian Regiment, late of Ayr, N.B.

MENZIES—December 8, at Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, Euphemia, relict of Major Archibald Menzies, 42nd Royal Highlanders.

PARRY—December 8, in his 16th year, Lionel Harvey, youngest son of Major F. J. Sidney Parry, King's Own Light Infantry Militia.

SEATON—December 7, at the residence of his brother, Camden Square, Colonel Douglas Seaton, H.M.'s 1st Bengal Fusiliers, aged 50.

Advertisements.

ROYAL ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, "Loan of a Wife," After which, "Still Waters Run Deep," John Mildmay, Mr. Alfred Wigan; Mr. Potter, Mr. Emery; Mrs. Sternhold, Mrs. A. Wigan; Mrs. Mildmay, Miss Herbert. To conclude with "Next Door." On Thursday, the 20th, a New Drama, called the "Isle of St. Tropez," in which Mr. Alfred Wigan will appear.

THE BUCKLEY SERENADERS perform every night at the St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, and give an Extra Performance on Saturday afternoon. Every evening at 8, and Saturday at 3. *** The most unique and varied entertainment in the metropolis.

ANTONIO POLETTI, THE WIZARD FROM ROME, amazes all who behold his extraordinary feats in NATURAL, MECHANICAL, and CHEMICAL MAGIC, combined with MESMERIC PHENOMENA, at the GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT STREET, W., ANTONIO POLETTI appears to-night and every evening at Eight; and, in consequence of the brilliant success of his morning performances, every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three. *** The most original and surprising Exhibition in England. Stalls, 3*s.*; centre seats, 2*s.*; back seats, 1*s.* May be obtained of the principal Musicsellers, and at the Gallery of Illustration from Eleven till Five daily.

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.—The Triumphant Meeting of Havelock, Outram, and Colin Campbell, surrounded by their brave companions. This Grand Picture, by T. I. BARKER, Esq., is still ON VIEW from 9 to 6 o'clock. Admission free, by private address card. N.B. In dark weather, and after 3 o'clock, the picture is brilliantly illuminated by artificial light.

HAYWARD & LEGGATT'S, 79, Cornhill, E.C.

SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY, supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

Patrons—The Queen and H. R. H. the Prince Consort.

President—The Duke of Marlborough.

Chairman of Committee—Adm. Sir Henry Hope, K.C.B.

An earnest APPEAL is made to the public for aid to clothe and send home our destitute shipwrecked seamen, cast or landed on the coast, and to give temporary relief to the widows and orphans of those who perish. 4,666 of the former have been sent to their homes, and 3,179 of the latter have partaken of the Society's bounty since the 1st of January last. The pressure on the funds has been so great that £1,000 stock has been sold, with little hope of being able to meet the distress from the storms and tempests of the coming winter if not liberally helped. James i., 27; Job xxix., 12, 13.

Donations and subscriptions thankfully received at Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON, & Co.'s; by the Collector, Mr. A. F. STRETTELL; and by the undersigned,

FRANCIS LEAN, Secretary.

Office, Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, S.E., November, 1860.

THE SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, HAMPSTEAD, N.W. Founded May 8th, 1855. The only asylum in the kingdom for the daughters of soldiers of the whole British Army, whether English, Scotch, or Irish. This is the only asylum open to the soldier's daughter, whether orphan or not, without limitation to any particular war, or restriction as to infancy on admission.

Under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen; H.R.H. the Prince Consort; H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; General H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander in Chief, K.G.; and a large Committee of Noblemen, Members of Parliament, General and other Officers, Chaplains of the Army, Clergymen, and influential Laymen.

There is no government asylum for the female children (whether orphans or not) of the whole British Army; they are excluded from the Royal Military Asylums at Chelsea and Dublin. The Soldiers' Daughters' Home receives no pecuniary support whatever from the Government or from the Patriotic Fund, and is entirely dependent upon voluntary subscriptions. Funds are very much needed to complete the number of inmates to 200; 170 are now in the Home; in addition to which 110 girls have been admitted and provided for satisfactorily since the foundation of the Home. Chairman of the Committee, Major the Hon. H. L. Powys, late 60th Royal Rifles.

Subscriptions thankfully received by the Treasurer, Sir John Kirkland, No. 17, Whitehall Place, S.W.; by the Bankers, London and Westminster Bank, St. James's Square, S.W.; and Messrs. Masterman, Nicholas Lane, City, E.C.; at the Home, Hampstead, N.W.; and at the Office, No. 7, Whitehall, London, S.W. Post-office Orders should be made payable to Mr. John Marsh, Secretary, upon the Charing Cross Post-office, S.W.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.—VICE-PATRONS.
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
His Grace the Archbishop of York.
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His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

The Society now employs 10 Chaplains and 12 Scripture Readers, provided with mission vessels, boats, &c. Contributions thankfully received by the Secretary, Rev. Theodore A. Walrond, 11, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.

HUNTERS AND CHARGERS, &c., &c.—TALLY HO!—Gentlemen requiring MOUNTS for the coming season will study their pecuniary and personal safety by sending address and postage for October Number of ROYAL BRITISH & FOREIGN HORSE REGISTER, in which will be found advertised some noted flyers in the stables of noblemen and private gentlemen declining hunting, &c. Wanted for sale immediately, sound horses of all kinds. Many applications for young, well-bred horses, likely to make hunters. Address, the Secretary, Horse Register, 70, Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, W. Some broke chargers and young high-bred horses, suited for officers' chargers, on sale, 50 per cent. under ordinary prices.

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.—OVERLAND ROUTE.—Officers and Civilians returning from Furlough, or joining on first appointment, can secure their passage through Messrs. WHEATLEY & CO. (late Waghorn), West End Office, 23, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, S.W., and be thus spared the inconvenience, delay, and trouble of going to the City. Handbooks on application. Baggage collected and shipped at a through charge. Insurances effected. Files of the latest news in the Reading-room.

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UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND FIELD-MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., & G.C.M.G.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Established A.D. 1837, for General Assurance on Lives. 13, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, S.W.

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THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 39, King St., Cheapside, E.C.—A.D. 1834.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, Cash Account, Balance Sheet, &c., are now ready, and may be had on written or personal application.

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PROMOTER LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON. Established in 1826. The BUSINESS of this Society is REMOVED to new offices, No. 29, Fleet Street, E.C. Every description of assurance effected on liberal terms.

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Pecuniary accommodation afforded to officers on pay, on their notes of hand only, at a few hours' notice.

Applications by letter promptly attended to.

Every description of army business transacted.

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PELLATT & CO. have for more than 100 years had the honour to supply Officers' Messes with the above articles, and continue to maintain the quality which has during that period given satisfaction. Patterns and Estimates forwarded to all parts of the Country.—Address, Falcon Glass Works, Blackfriars, London, S.E.

CHAMBERLAIN'S ROYAL PORCELAIN WORKS.—Admission of Visitors to the Show Rooms to be had on application at the Show Rooms, from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. each day, except Saturday, from 9 to 2 P.M.—W. H. KERR & Co., "Proprietors," &c., successors to Messrs. Flight, Barr, & Co., and Chamberlain & Co.

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DON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.—OPENING OF THE WESTERN EXTENSION FROM CHATHAM TO LONDON.—he Shortest Route to Canterbury, Ramsgate, Margate, Deal, Dover, Sheerness, and Whitstable, for Herne Bay.—For any distance over 25 miles ordinary ickets are available for two days, and return tickets issued on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday are available until the following Monday. On Sundays return at a single fare, by every train, between Sheerness and Sittingbourne, and for any distance over 10 miles on the main line.
RISTMAS HOLYDAYS.—For any distance over 25 miles ordinary return tickets issued on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 22d, , 25th, and 26th December, are available for the return journey until Thursday, the 27th.
t four-horse omnibuses between the Company's booking-office, Stroud Street, Dover, and Canterbury Station.
Canterbury, Faversham, Sittingbourne, and Chatham, an omnibus meets the up and down trains; and at Chatham, Rainham, Sittingbourne, Sheerness, nam, and Canterbury, flys are in constant attendance.
sengers to London Bridge to change carriages and re-book at the Crystal Palace Station, and proceed by the Brighton Line.
sengers from London Bridge to take tickets at the Brighton Station for the Crystal Palace Station, and to change carriages and re-book at that station.

TIME AND FARE TABLE, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOWN LINE.

DOWN TRAINS.—All trains on the London, Chatham, and Dover Line are 1st, 2d, and closed 3d class.

DOWN.	WEEK DAYS.								SUNDAYS.				Fares from Victoria Station. Ordinary.			Return.			
	1, 2, 3. and Goods	Parl.	1, 2, 3.	1, 2, 3.	1, 2, 3.	Exp.	1, 2, 3.	1, 2, 3.	Parl.	—	1, 2, 3.	1, 2, 3.	1 Cl.	2 Cl.	3 Cl.	Parl.	1 Cl.	2 Cl.	3 Cl.
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Station ... ... leave	...	7 30	11 0	12 20	1 50	5 0	6 5	7 45	8 15	9 50	1 45	5 50							
Bridge (Brighton Station) —	...	7 40	11 5	11 35	1 40	4 50	5 55	7 25	8 20	9 45	1 45	5 45							
ndsworth ... ... —	...	7 40	11 10	12 29	1 59	...	6 14	7 55	8 25	9 59	1 55	6 0							
a ... ... —	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...											
... ... —	...	7 43	11 13	12 33	2 3	...	6 17	7 58	8 28	10 3	1 58	6 3							
im ... ... —	...	7 47	11 17	12 36	2 6	...	6 20	8 2	8 32	10 6	2 2	6 7							
Norwood ... ... —	...	7 51	11 21	12 39	2 9	...	6 23	8 5	8 36	10 9	2 6	6 11							
hill ... ... —	...	7 54	11 24	12 42	2 12	...	6 26	8 9	8 39	10 12	2 9	6 14							
Palace* ... ... —	...	8 0	11 30	12 45	2 15	5 15	6 30	8 15	8 45	10 15	2 15	6 20							
nam ... ... —	...	8 14	11 42	12 52	2 27	5 24	6 41	8 25	8 59	...	2 27	6 32	1 0	0 9	0 6	0 6	1 6	1 0	0 9
nds ... ... —	...	8 17	11 45	12 58	2 30	...	6 44	8 29	9 2	10 28	2 29	6 34	1 4	1 1	0 9	0 9	2 2	1 7	1 1
... ... —	...	8 20	11 48	1 2	2 33	...	6 47	8 31	9 5	10 31	2 32	6 37	1 6	1 3	0 10	0 10	2 3	1 9	1 3
... ... —	...	8 24	11 54	1 8	2 39	...	6 53	8 37	9 9	10 34	2 36	6 41	1 8	1 4	0 11	0 11	2 6	1 10	1 4
y's Cray ... ... —	...	8 30	12 0	1 14	2 45	5 38	6 59	8 43	9 19	10 41	2 45	6 50	2 3	1 9	1 2	1 2	3 4	2 7	1 10
ham ... ... —	...	8 43	12 14	1 28	2 59	5 49	7 13	8 57	9 33	10 53	2 59	7 4	3 6	2 6	1 8	1 6	5 3	3 4	2 6
... ... —	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	6 0	4 6	3 0
er ... ... —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
n ... ... —	7 40	9 12	12 48	2 0	3 33	6 17	7 47	9 31	10 7	11 25	3 33	7 38	4 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	6 0	4 6	3 0
ompton ... ... —	7 48	9 17	12 53		3 38	...	7 52	9 36	10 12	11 29	3 38	7 43	4 6	3 4	2 3	2 3	6 9	5 0	3 6
n ... ... —	8 3	9 25	1 1	...	3 46	...	8 0	9 44	10 20	11 36	3 46	7 51	5 4	3 11	2 7	2 7	8 0	6 0	4 0
ourne ... ... —	8 30	9 39	1 15	...	4 0	6 35	8 14	9 58	10 34	11 49	4 0	8 5	6 6	4 8	3 1	3 1	9 9	7 0	4 8
boro' ... ... —	...	10 0	1 35	...	4 30	...	8 40	...	10 55	...	4 25	8 30	6 6	4 8	3 1	3 1	9 9	7 0	4 8
ness ... ... —	...	10 5	1 45	...	4 35	...	8 45	...	11 0	...	4 30	8 35	6 6	4 8	3 1	3 1	9 9	7 0	4 8
m ... ... —	8 47	9 47	1 23	...	4 8	...	8 22	10 6	10 42	11 57	4 8	8 13	7 0	5 0	3 4	3 4	10 6	7 6	5 0
am ... ... —	9 0	9 57	1 33	...	4 18	6 50	8 32	10 16	10 52	12 6	4 18	8 23	7 9	5 6	3 8	3 8	11 8	8 3	5 6
table ... ... —	...	10 20	2 0	...	4 45	7 10	...	...	11 15	...	4 45	8 48	9 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	9 0	6 0
... ... —	9 8	10 5	1 42	...	4 27	...	8 41	...	11 0	12 14	4 27	8 32	8 3	5 10	4 0	4 0	12 0	9 0	6 0
ury (arrive) ... ... —	9 25	10 20	2 0	...	4 45	7 10	9 0	...	11 15	12 30	4 45	8 48	9 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	9 0	6 0
arrive by omnibus) ... —	...	12 20	4 0	...	†	9 10	...	...	1 15	2 30	6 45	...	12 0	9 0	7 0	...	18 0	14 0	11 0

assengers from London Bridge change here and re-book. † A private four-horse omnibus from Dover at 1 o'clock in connection 3.25 up train from Canterbury, and returning from Canterbury on the arrival of the London train at 4.45.

UP TRAINS.—All trains on the London, Chatham, and Dover Line are 1st, 2d, and closed 3d class.

UP.	WEEK DAYS.								SUNDAYS.				Fares from Canterbury. Ordinary.				Day.		
	1, 2, 3.	Exp.	1, 2, 3.	1, 2, 3.		1, 2, 3.	Parl.	1, 2, 3, and Goods	1, 2, 3.	1, 2, 3.	1, 2, 3.	Parl.	1 Cl.	2 Cl.	3 Cl.	Parl.	1 Cl.	2 Cl.	3 Cl.
	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
by omnibus)	...	...	7 50	10 50	...	*	4 15	...	...	10 15	12 30	4 15							
ury ... ... leave	...	7 57	10 5	1 5	...	3 25	6 30	7 35	7 30	12 30	2 45	6 30							
... ... —	...	...	10 21	1 21	...	3 41	6 46	7 51	7 46	12 46	3 0	6 46	1 6	1 0	0 8	0 7	2 4	1 6	1 0
table ... ... —	...	7 50	...	1 5	...	3 25	6 30	...	7 30	12 30	2 45	6 30	1 10	1 3	0 10	0 10	2 9	1 11	1 3
am ... ... —	7 10	8 14	10 30	1 30	...	3 50	6 55	8 0	7 55	12 55	3 8	6 55	1 10	1 3	0 10	0 10	2 9	1 11	1 3
n ... ... —	7 20	...	10 39	1 39	..	3 59	7 4	8 12	8 4	1 4	3 17	7 4	2 6	1 9	1 2	1 2	3 9	2 8	1 9
ness ... ... —	...	7 55	10 20	...	...	3 25	6 44	...	7 45	12 45	3 0	6 45	4 3	3 4	2 6	1 11	6 4	5 0	3 9
boro' ... ... —	...	7 59	10 24	...	...	3 29	6 48	...	7 49	12 49	...	6 49	4 3	3 4	2 6	1 11	6 4	5 0	3 9
ourne ... ... —	7 28	8 27	10 48	1 49	...	4 9	7 14	8 26	8 14	1 14	3 25	7 14	3 4	2 3	1 6	1 5	5 0	3 6	2 4
n ... ... —	7 42	...	11 5	2 5	...	4 25	7 30	8 52	8 30	1 30	3 38	7 30	4 6	3 0	2 0	1 11	6 9	4 6	3 0
ompton ... ... —	7 50	...	11 13	2 13	...	4 33	7 38	9 6	8 38	1 38	3 45	7 38	5 0	3 5	2 3	2 2	7 6	5 2	3 5
n ... ... —	7 55	8 45	11 17	2 17	3 20	4 37	7 42	9 15	8 42	1 42	3 49	7 42	5 3	3 6	2 4	2 3	7 10	5 3	3 6
er ... ... —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
... ... —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 20	...	...	...	...							
ham ... ... —	8 25	9 10	11 51	2 51	3 51	5 5	8 16		9 16	2 16	4 21	8 16	7 11	5 3	3 6	3 5	11 11	7 11	5 3
y's Cray ... ... —	8 39	9 20	12 5	3 5	4 5	5 19	8 30	...	9 30	2 30	4 34	8 30	9 0	6 0	4 0	3 11	12 0	9 0	6 0
... ... —	8 45	...	12 11	3 11	4 11	5 25	8 36	...	9 36	2 36	4 41	8 36							
... ... —	8 51	9 28	12 17	3 17	4 17	5 32	8 42	...	9 42	2 42	4 44	8 42	9 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	9 0	6 0
nds ... ... —	8 54	...	12 20	3 20	4 20	5 35	8 45	...	9 45	2 45	4 47	8 45	9 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	9 0	6 0
nam ... ... —	8 57	...	12 23	3 23	4 23	5 38	8 48	...	9 48	...	...	8 48	9 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	9 0	6 0
l Palace ... ... —	9 5	9 40	12 30	3 30	4 30	5 50	8 55	...	9 55	2 55	5 0	8 55	9 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	9 0	6 0
hill ... ... —	9 8	...	12 33	3 33	4 33	5 53	8 58	...	10 6	3 6	5 3	9 6	9 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	9 0	6 0
Norwood ... ... —	9 12	...	12 37	3 37	4 37	5 57	9 2	...	10 9	3 9	5 6	9 9	9 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	9 0	6 0
um ... ... —	9 16	...	12 41	3 41	4 41	6 1	9 6	...	10 13	3 13	5 9	9 13	9 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	9 0	6 0
... ... —	9 20	...	12 45	3 45	4 45	6 5	9 10	...	10 17	3 17	5 12	9 17	9 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	9 0	6 0
ndsworth ... ... —	9 25	...	12 50	3 50	4 50	6 10	9 15	...	10 20	3 20	5 16	9 20	9 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	9 0	6 0
a ... ... —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Bridge ... ...arrive	9 30	10 10	1 10	3 55	4 55	6 25	9 25	...	10 35	3 35	5 30	9 40							
Station ... ... —	9 35	10 0	1 0	4 0	5 0	6 20	9 25	...	10 30	3 30	5 25	9 30	9 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	9 0	6 0

private four-horse omnibus from Dover at 1 o'clock in connection with the 3.25 up train from Canterbury, and returning from Canterbury on the arrival of the train at 4.45. † Passengers for London Bridge change here and re-book by the Brighton line.

CANTERBURY, by the SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY, from London Bridge Station, in two hours and a half. Seven Express and Fast Trains on week days each way. Extra Trains on Saturday, viz., 9·15 a.m. Down (1, 2, and 3 class), and 3·40 p.m. Up (1 and 2 class), two hour train. All Trains (except the 6·55 a.m. First and Second-class Down Mail) First, Second, and Third Class, with the Third-class Carriages closed and lighted.
Fares, Single ... 4s. ... 6s. ... 9s.
Ditto, Return ... 6s. ... 9s. ... 12s.
The Return Tickets are available for the same or following day, and from Friday to Monday evening.
Excursion Tickets issued between London and Canterbury each way on Sundays at Single Fares.
London passengers are conveyed free between the Railway Station and the Company's Office, High Street.
For times of Trains, &c., see time-book and bills.
C. W. EBORALL, General Manager.

CHATHAM and ROCHESTER, viâ Strood (the Station also for Sheerness), by the NORTH KENT LINE, the cheapest and quickest route from London Bridge Station. Twelve Express and Fast Trains each way on week days, with extra Trains on Saturday. Average time occupied on the journey an hour and a quarter. All Trains, except one each way, are First, Second, and Third Class (the Third Class Carriages closed and lighted).
Fares, Single ... ... 2s. ... 3s. 0d. ... 4s.
Ditto, Return ... ... 3s. ... 4s. 6d. ... 6s.
The Return Tickets are available for the same or following day, and from Friday to Monday evening.
Excursion Tickets issued on Sundays at Single Fares by all Trains.
No charge to London passengers for conveyance between Strood and Chatham by the steamboats, which meet all Trains except the last Down.
Booking Offices: Chatham, on the Pier; Brompton, High Street.
For times of Trains see time-book and bills.
C. W. EBORALL, General Manager.

CHRISTMAS ARRANGEMENTS.—SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—The Down DOVER MAIL TRAIN, leaving London Bridge at 6·55 a.m., and the Up Mail Trains leaving Dover at 4·30 a.m. and 3·45 p.m. respectively, will run on CHRISTMAS DAY in addition to the usual Sunday Trains.
There will be Cheap Excursions on Christmas Day from London Bridge Station to various Stations, and from Stations to London.
Return Tickets for distances above 10 miles will be available from Friday, Dec. 21st, and intervening days until Thursday, the 27th, inclusive.
For further particulars, see bills.
C. W. EBORALL, General Manager.

SATURDAY TO MONDAY CHEAP RETURN TICKETS by trains from LONDON BRIDGE at 1.30 and 5.30 p.m. on Saturdays,
To Dover, Folkestone, (for Sandgate and Shorncliffe Camp)—Fares, 10s., 15s., 20s.
To Hastings and St. Leonard's—Fares, 9s., 13s., 16s. 6d.
To Tunbridge Wells—Fares, 7s. 6d., 10s., 12s. 6d.
Twenty-eight pounds of luggage allowed in the passenger's own charge. For all further information see time-book and bills.
C. W. EBORALL, General Manager.
South Eastern Railway, December, 1860.

OVERLAND ROUTE.
COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., VIA EGYPT.
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Melbourne and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; or Oriental Place, Southampton.

MONEY ADVANCED at a FEW HOURS' NOTICE, AND IN STRICT CONFIDENCE.—Gentlemen of property, or with good expectations, officers in the army, and other responsible parties requiring an immediate advance, on reasonable terms, can be accommodated with any amount on their note of hand without securities. Also at 5 per cent. interest on reversions. Property under wills or marriage settlements, &c.—Apply in confidence by letter only to Mr. PORTLAND, 22, Newman Street, Oxford Street, W.

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AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., *and Advertisements, should* NOT *be sent to the Editor, but to the Publisher,* MR. ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, *to whom remittances are payable. The subscription to the paper is 7s. 7d. per quarter, or 30s. 4d. per annum, payable in advance, postage included.*

THERE is no worldly cause so elevated that it can bid defiance to the cruelty of adulation or the severity of indiscriminating flattery. Sobriety of judgment, and just distribution of praise and encouragement, best become the dignity of free institutions, and the manly, independent nationality from which they spring. If we were to be judged before the public opinion of Europe by the language used in the press and at our banquets in reference to the Volunteer movement, the verdict would probably be, that we were rather ignorant, exceedingly arrogant, very boastful, and intolerably vainglorious; and that the country was losing the moderation of sentiment and equable temper which have been claimed as the characteristics of Englishmen. It would be alleged that nothing but gross ignorance of the efforts of other countries, and the history of nations, ancient and modern, could excuse the constant assertions that the movement is the most wonderful development of national spirit the world has ever witnessed; that it was arrogance to maintain an irritating and offensive tone, to keep calling out to "our powerful neighbour" across the Channel, "See what an example we will make of you if you come across the Channel"—and boastfulness to roar out ceaselessly over the Straits of Dover that "if he ventured to encounter the roused lion of England, shoulder to shoulder would be the word among the Volunteer armament, and his vaunted legions would be ruthlessly swept back and engulfed, like the host of Pharaoh, in our protecting seas." And it might be added, that the vaingloriousness of the people who had lately evinced a proclivity in declaiming to the sea-shore, with mouths full of pebbly words and froth, was intolerable, when it was recollected that the Volunteers, encouraged as they have been, do not show any tokens of steady growth, and that the whole force, out of so many millions of the adult males of Great Britain, is still far short of 130,000 effective men, of whom but a small proportion could be relied on for service in any one place, either on the south coast of England or on the east coast of Scotland.

The patriotic spirit of those who have actually joined the Volunteer Service is admirable—the conduct of the various corps has been deserving of, and has indeed received the highest praise—the efficiency of several Volunteer battalions is remarkable, and it is not too much to say that in steadiness, in marching past, and in battalion evolutions, some of them are equal to regiments of the Line. But it is as unfair to the Volunteers as it is to the Regulars to institute comparisons between the two Services. The Army of England has tested the value of its discipline and the quality of its metal in a hundred fields. It is in the last degree absurd to say that the Regular Army is composed of volunteers in the same sense that the Volunteer Army is so constituted. The voluntaryism of the soldier ceases the moment he becomes a soldier until the term of his service has expired. The voluntaryism of the Volunteer lasts as long as he likes, and he can cease to be a Volunteer as soon as he pleases. Again, we might go further and say, that it is very questionable whether the nation which accepts as an obligation, from which no one is exempt, the protection of its independence, and the maintenance of its military status, does not stand in a higher position than one which—yielding to the necessity rather than willingly embracing the principle of voluntary enlistment,—gives to its armies a mercenary character, and exposes them to the depreciation in which the profession of arms has been held by a portion of the English people, as well as to the severe judgment passed upon them by such men as the Duke of Wellington. The result of our voluntaryism has been, that in great wars England has always been obliged to subsidise foreigners; and even in the contest with Russia, confined as it was to the Crimea, the Government found it necessary to raise Foreign Legions. Where every man is bound to serve, no man can affect to contemn the Service. If the temptations of bounty failed in the hour of danger to fill the ranks of our army and the decks of our fleet, the State would have an undoubted right (which no doubt it would exercise) to resort to the ballot or to a conscription. Our great naval triumphs were won by fleets which were partly manned by the operations of the press-gang. There is often a moral or physical pressure upon the recruit who enters the Army. We admit it is not the result of the direct action of the State; but then it is very erroneous to suppose that a large proportion of those who serve in foreign armies are not Volunteers; and France may point to the greatest of all Volunteer armies in that wonderful force of ragged republicans who asserted the right of Frenchmen to decapitate their kings, and to choose their own form of government—not against their own countrymen, but against the armies of the great military monarchies of Europe—and who fought with at least as much sternness, fervour, and courage against the hosts of the German states, against Prussia and Austria, as the Honourable Artillery Company of London displayed in the battle of Newbury against the adherents of their king.

We are led to make these remarks on a perusal of the speeches delivered at the banquet at which that venerable body celebrated the 250th anniversary of its existence. The historian of the Company, we are told, has carried back its genealogy to the times of Jonathan and David; but the secretary, Mr. Tahourdin, is "content with claiming an origin lost in the obscurity of antiquity," in which we may safely leave him to find it. So we have heard the French Imperial Guard claim to be the representatives of the famous Maison du Roi, who thought they owed their existence to the mythical body-guards of Charlemagne; and the Papal Guard are not above supposing themselves to be the descendants of the Prætorians of the Empire. In all their long and honourable life the Honourable Artillery Company have happily had only to fight their own countrymen on one occasion, which is upwards of 200 years ago. But to read the speeches and the glorifications, oral and printed, greeted by deafening applause or vehement approbation, one might imagine they had been engaged in the most arduous services all over the world, till he came to the matter-of-fact precipitated to the bottom in the speech of Lord Colville. Who shall deny the tough, gnarled, obstinate courage of the old Trained Bands of London city, or suppose they would not have met any foreign foe with valour as ardent yet cool as when they encountered the gallant squadrons of the English Cavaliers? Certainly not we. But why speak of them as if they had done the same service as gallant regiments which, once baptised in fire, have lived in its flood—such as the Guards, for instance, who celebrated their anniversary not long ago, and whom in uniform and in "marching past" the Honourable Artillery Company so much resemble? And yet the speakers and the writers talked and wrote of them as though they were the 10th Legion, or the most famous of British regiments. Lord Rokeby, in returning thanks for the Army, "hedged" himself as well as he could from the effects of his excessive betting on the good horse "Volunteer," in which he laid such heavy odds against old "Guardsman;" but in trying to do so he afforded another proof of the unfavourable influence which prandial enjoyments exercise on some intellects. His Lordship indeed made the discovery that the "beacon lights" of the Volunteer movement were neither the *Times*, nor Mr. Martin Tupper, nor Captain Hans Busk, nor Sir Duncan MacDougall, nor Mr. A. B. Richards, but the Honourable Artillery Company, "who showed the Volunteers long ago the road which they ought to have followed." We wish the gallant old soldier well out of the correspondence which ought, in the course of nature, to fall upon him in consequence of his rashness! Colonel M'Murdo complicated the family relations of the Volunteer movement by declaring he was its child,—we hope its "son and heir,"—forgetting perhaps the days when he was wont to sabre Affghans under the fierce eye of Charles Napier, who would have been rather astonished to hear of his son-in-law's new relations, and to listen to him declaring he was proud of a father who was only born long after the birth and well-earned fame of his own offspring. Naturally anxious to do honour to his parent, the excellent Inspector-General declared that he himself was the result of "all that was noble, intelligent, and educated in the country;" for he is asserted, in the report of his speech, to have said the Volunteer movement, whose offspring he is, was constituted thus highly and exclusively. But we should be sorry to think he spoke absolute truth, or that he had not carried the metaphor of the earlier part of his kindly genial speech into a statement of fact, which would assign narrower limits to all that is valuable in Great Britain than we should like to own. The Lord Mayor gave the finishing stroke to the curious puzzle, which we submit for solution to the College of Heralds, when he maintained that the City of London was Colonel M'Murdo's grandfather, inasmuch as "it had given birth to the Artillery Company," which was the parent of the Volunteer movement, of which the Colonel had told them he was the child.

Concurrently with that great effort, in reference to the Artillery Company as we understand from his Lordship, the City begot the trade and commerce of England, which was, he maintained, the foundation of our present exalted position, and he superadded, as a mere exercise of intellectual gladiatorship, the difficult theses—that if we seized upon distant kingdoms, and founded an immense empire, *because* we did so in the name of trade and commerce, therefore it could not be said we went abroad for the sake of aggression or conquest; and that, *because* we went forth as buyers and sellers, therefore we may hope to see the Christian religion established throughout the heathen world.

The Honourable Artillery Company will, we doubt not, get over the effects of its banquet. And as for the City of London, which has produced a gallant body, nearly 800 strong, we trust that its relations with its artillerymen will ever be the realisation of Drawcansir's wish, with regard to his sword, which he laid on the tavern table with the fervent adjuration "God grant I may have no need of thee!"

The Warrior is to be launched from the Thames Ship-building yard on Saturday next at 2·30 p.m. So much interest has been raised respecting this ship, that it will not be out of place to give the following particulars connected with her. Her length over all is 420 feet. Her extreme breadth 58 feet. Her depth from the upper deck is 41 feet 6 inches. Her burthen in tons (builder's measurement) 6177. She will be propelled by engines of 1250 horse-power, manufactured by Messrs. Penn.

We are pleased to find that a plan has been proposed, by which Coastguard men serving on shore can be supplied with clothing from the ships of the respective districts on the same terms as if they were actually serving afloat. If the details are entrusted to the different Navy Paymasters, the authorities, by thus increasing the duties (already very heavy), are greatly strengthening the claims of these officers for further consideration.

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THE ARMY.

1st Life Guards. Captain Bateson and Lieutenant Viscount Powerscourt have arrived at Madras on a sporting tour.

1st Dragoon Guards. Captain E. H. Crewe has arrived at the head-quarters at Bangalore from England.

2nd Dragoon Guards. Cornet Elrington has arrived at Calcutta from England, en route to join head-quarters at Lucknow. Captain Grant passed in Hindostance on October 1, at Calcutta.

6th Dragoon Guards. Lieutenant Buchanan has an extension of leave on medical certificate.

7th Dragoon Guards. Captain Blinkhorn and Lieutenant Redman have an extension of leave.

3rd Light Dragoons. A strong detachment has been sent to Londonderry, in consequence of apprehended Orange riots.

14th Light Dragoons. Captain Chapman, lately exchanged from the Inniskilling Dragoons, has arrived home from India to join the regiment at Newbridge. We regret to announce the death of Lieutenant G. M. Dew, of diphtheria, on the 12th instant, aged 30 years. Lieutenant Dew entered the Army October 18, 1853, and became a lieutenant, without purchase, February 29, 1856. He served in the Persian expedition, and with the Central India Force during the mutiny with distinction.

Royal Artillery. Captain Connell, who has been staying at Simla with leave, for 15 months, on sick certificate, has been ordered by Sir Hugh Rose to return to his duty.

Coldstream Guards. By the promotion of Lord Frederick Paulet the following promotions take place without purchase: Colonel Newton to command the regiment, Colonel Steele, C.B., to command a battalion, Major Crawley to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel, and Lieutenant Buller to be Lieutenant and Captain. By the retirement of Lord Dunkellin, Captain Heneage and Lieutenant Reeve obtain promotion by purchase. An interesting ceremony took place on Monday in Hyde-park. The two battalions of the Coldstream Guards assembled to witness the presentation of a long service medal to Mr. Godfrey, the eminent bandmaster of the regiment. The regiment having formed square, Colonel Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B., called Mr. Godfrey forward, and addressing the regiment, observed that Mr. Godfrey joined the corps from the Militia in 1813—that he had carried the firelock and knapsack like the youngest soldier present, and had raised himself by his persevering assiduity and good conduct from that rank to the position he now held as bandmaster of the regiment. But Mr. Godfrey's admirable conduct in other respects also was an example for every one's imitation. He had not only attained his present eminent position, but from his praiseworthy care and exertions in the education of his family, his eldest son had become bandmaster of the Grenadier Guards, his second son was sergeant in their own band, and his youngest son the bandmaster of the Scotch Fusilier Guards. This he mentioned as a circumstance unprecedented in the records of the Army. Alighting from his horse Lord Paulet then placed the medal on Mr. Godfrey's breast. Mr. Godfrey briefly returned thanks. Upon remounting Lord Frederick stated that this probably was the last official duty, as commander of the regiment, he should have to perform, as he was about to leave the regiment, and it was one that interested him very much. He then referred to the services in which he had been concerned with the regiment, and said that he should always feel the same interest in its welfare which he had ever done, and should be ready to forward their interests, collectively or individually, as far as lay in his power. At the conclusion the regiment responded in a round of loud and hearty cheers.

4th Regiment. Major Martin, of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment, who arrived from Aden by the last mail, is (says the *Bombay Times*) under orders to proceed to Ahmedabad, where the head-quarters of his regiment are stationed, to appear before a court-martial upon certain charges springing out of a dispute between the colonel of the corps and the mess of the wing at Aden. The public exchequer ought to be flush of money to warrant the outlay entailed upon it by proceedings which, if rumour is well informed, might have been, and should have been, terminated by a reference to the Commander-in-Chief. It may transpire, however, that a principle is involved in the dispute, of sufficient importance to necessitate the trial. The public will be spared the scandal of any very startling revelations, as the charges, we believe, do not affect in any way the honour or character of Major Martin, but simply have reference to a question of jurisdiction, and the subordination of the mess of the wing to the discretion of the commanding officer. It is not improbable that the case may possess some interest for our military readers, but promises little, we believe, for the general public.

5th Fusiliers. The regiment was inspected by Sir John Hearsey on the glacis of Fort William on the 16th November, when they performed extended Light Infantry manœuvres. Lieutenant Herrick has leave to England to May 4, 1862.

7th Fusiliers. The 1st Battalion is ordered from Dehree and Ghazeepore to Hazareebagh, to be stationed.

23rd Fusiliers, 1st battalion. Lieutenant Steward has been appointed 2nd in command of Mhair regiment.

24th Regiment. The 1st battalion, which, as already stated, has been ordered home, is expected leave to India in a month or so. This will leave the brigade command at Delhi again vacant, as Brigadier Brown, now commanding there, proceeds with his regiment, the 24th, to England.

27th Regiment. The court-martial on Captain Urquhart has terminated in the acquittal of that officer, and he is ordered to return to his duty. The case is rather curious. About the end of June, or in the early part of July, Captain John Urquhart, paymaster of Her Majesty's 27th, not only wrote, but even went to the expense of printing and circulating, certain doggrel lines, by no means complimentary to the state of society at Simla. The burden of the rhymes—so to speak—is the lax morality that prevails at Simla; the ladies being charged with drinking and flirting to excess, and the gentlemen with doing the same, with "aggravating circumstances." The officer commanding Her Majesty's 27th was desired to discover the culprit if he happened to belong to that corps, as was supposed not unlikely, from the circumstance that one of the envelopes covering the offensive verses bore the regimental emblem—a castle. As soon as Captain Urquhart perceived the commotion he had caused, he at once came forward and acknowledged himself to be the offender. His eagerness to exculpate his brother officers from blame, and to take upon himself all the consequences of his folly may be regarded as redeeming his previous conduct to some extent, and a rebuke from his commanding officer might have been considered sufficient punishment. But such was not the opinion of Major-General Sir Robert Garrett, K. C. B. A court-martial was held, and the greatest possible publicity given to Captain Urquhart's ridiculous attempts at rhyme. A court-martial accordingly was held, and Captain Urquhart arraigned on the following charge, and acquitted:—"For behaving in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentlemen, in having, at Umballa, about the end of June, or in the early part of July, 1860, written and sent to certain members of society at Simla, printed copies of a letter signed 'Catius,' and verses annexed thereto, of a scurrilous and immoral nature, and grossly vilifying the said society."

34th Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel J. Simpson, C.B., has his leave extended to November 5, 1861, to remain in England. Captain Francis Peel is about to retire from the Service.

52nd Light Infantry. Colonel J. L. Dennis is appointed Brigadier at Jullindur. Major Blane is on sick leave to Calcutta to January 9.

56th Regiment. Assistant-Surgeon Boyd has leave to England viâ the Cape, on medical certificate.

57th Regiment was to embark in two detachments at Bombay for New Zealand. The corps was paraded at Poona on the 19th November, before its departure. At the conclusion of the parade, Sir W. Mansfield, addressing the commanding officer, said the 57th was second to no regiment in India, and that it had been selected for field service by the Supreme Government on account of the uniformly good reports received of its excellent discipline and orderly conduct. Captain Brown resigns his post as Commandant of the Sanitarium at Colaba, and Lieutenant Clarke that of Adjutant of the general depot at Khandalla. Paymaster Matthews remains behind to settle the regimental accounts.

71st. Lieutenant-Colonel Rich has an extension of leave to January 25.

77th Regiment. Colonel Deverell has leave in extension to January 31, on medical certificate.

93d Highlanders. Colonel Stisted is on leave to Murree to the 10th of February. Major Cornwall, lately retired from the Service, has arrived home from India. Captain Levinge, who has been at Simla with leave, on medical certificate, for 15 months, has been ordered to join his regiment forthwith by Sir Hugh Rose's orders.

98th Regiment. Ensign Dobbs is about to retire from the Service.

Rifle Brigade. The 2nd battalion, at Subathoo, has been ordered to Umballa for the winter.

A complimentary order has appeared in the daily papers, in which the Adjutant General of the Army expresses the satisfaction of Sir Hugh Rose at the appearance and bearing under arms of the 6th B. E. I. on parade in Fort William. His Excellency has also perused with great pleasure the testimonial afforded by the Civil authority of Hazarebagh regarding the conduct and discipline of the 6th B. E. I. during their location at that station. After bestowing due praise upon Major Birch, the officer in command of the corps, on Major Wroughton, the second in command, and on the young officers of the regiment, particularly Lieutenant H. M. Evans, the order concludes with reference to the complaints of the men of the 6th Regiment regarding the non-settlement of their claims of long standing for refreshment money and ship clearance, that "under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, steps have been taken to effect a speedy adjustment of their claims."

Mr. Ferdinand Eber, who held the rank of General of Brigade in the Volunteer army of Italy under General Garibaldi, and who belonged to the Hungarian army of 1848, has returned to England.

The examination of candidates for the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, before Major-General Rumley, and the members of the Council of Military Education, has commenced at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. There were about 30 candidates.

The examination of candidates for admission to the Commissariat before the Council of Military Education has taken place at the Royal College, Chelsea. There were upwards of 30 candidates.

We are glad to hear that the official reports which have been received from artillery officers serving with the Armstrong gun in China, are generally of a favourable character, and settle to a very great extent the doubts which had been started, as to the capability of using with effect the new weapon with all its finer adjustments and workmanship. It has frequently been stated that it would not be able to stand the rough and tumble of a campaign; and although the test of the present one has not been perfect in this respect, yet so far as it has gone, the officers are satisfied that it is the best weapon the world has ever seen. Several attentions and suggestions are attached to the report, which no doubt will receive attention at the hands of the Select Committee; and if the arm is not as complete as it may yet be made, it is gratifying in the extreme, and reassuring as well, to feel that in so far as the test has been applied, the result of so much deep thought, skill, and expenditure has not returned upon us void.

By private letters received from India by the last mail, we hear that a Board of Royal and Indian Artillery officers had been ordered to assemble at Agra for the purpose of considering the future equipment of the ordnance service in that part of the globe. Hitherto the patterns in the three presidencies have not only differed from each other, but also from that of the Royal branch of the service. Every item of horse appointment, saddlery, harness, carriage, and general stores, for use both in the field and in the camp, was brought before the Board, and in nearly all particulars the superior quality of the Royal pattern was made apparent, and recommended for future adoption. Uniformity in this respect will not be one of the least advantages which the amalgamation of these two great and hitherto distinct branches will bring to the Service.

We have to announce the death of Lieutenant-General Willes, R.M., which took place at Bath, on the 20th inst., after a short illness brought on by an attack of epilepsy, which came upon him on Wednesday week, and which completely prostrated him from the first moment. Few officers were more respected in both branches of his profession than General Willes, and his commands at Portsmouth and Chatham were remarkably popular. He was in his 71st year.

The Armstrong and Whitworth Guns.—As we gave notice in our last issue, the 100-pounder Armstrong gun, and the 80-pounder Whitworth, were early in the week removed from the gun-wharf, Portsmouth, for experimental practice on board the Excellent gunnery-ship, and subsequently the tender Stork, gun-boat, proceeded to Spithead with the Armstrong, and a select party of scientific officers to watch the performances of the gun and its carriage. It appears, however, that soon after firing was commenced, the shot was observed to deflect; and, on examination, it was found that a flaw had occurred in the grooves which stripped the lead from the bolts; and as on each successive round the flaw had a tendency to widen, the practice was directed to be stopped, and the gun was returned on board of the Excellent to give place to the Whitworth in the tender. Workmen will be sent from the factory to examine the flaw; and it certainly is a drawback to which this kind of rifled many-grooved ordnance appears to be subject, and which, as may well be imagined, it is not easy to remedy. A rear-chock carriage for the use of the Warrior has also been tested during the week, a contracted port having been fitted up on board the Excellent similar to that proposed to be introduced into the new iron-clad ships. This carriage was regulated in its recoil by a sliding-bar, pivoted in front, passing through the centre of the under transoms of the carriage, and to it were attached strong india-rubber buffers, which were intended to break the recoil of the gun, a 68-pounder of 95 cwt. In lieu of this, the reaction was of so violent a nature on meeting the elastic pressure of the buffers, as to cause the gun and carriage to spring up and rebound back, as if it would knock the deck in. So violent indeed was the force of the blow, that the men in the magazines tumbled up on deck to know what the matter was. It was therefore clear that this did not answer the expectation formed of it, the more so as, when the gun is home in the port, nothing can be more awkward than the long iron bar projecting behind; and the trailing angle extends in the contracted port only to 30°, not sufficient to obtain a cross-fire forward, and abaft the beam. Great as is the importance of decreasing as much as possible the opening of the ports, that of obtaining a cross-fire is equally as weighty, an assertion in which we doubt not Captain Jerningham will support us, the gallant officer and Admiral Pelham having been present during many of these interesting experiments. Although we are unable to record the success of the above trials, yet it gives us pleasure to add that the two naval carriages which we have before described, altered to suit the new rifled ordnance, have been tested with eminent success before the Ordnance Select Committee at Woolwich, and having been duly sealed and approved of, a pattern for each naval port is ordered to be made as a guide for our naval storekeepers. Considering the money thus saved to the country, we trust the intelligent foremen of the war department at Portsmouth, who effected this important alteration, will not go unrewarded.

Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe.—The distribution of prizes to the successful cadets in the examination for the past term took place on Wednesday, in the large hall of the college, under the presidency of Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., one of the members of the Indian Council, in the absence of Sir Charles Wood. At an earlier hour in the morning, Sir Fred. Abbott reviewed the cadets, about 100 in number, in the parade court, and expressed his satisfaction at the skilful manner in which they acquitted themselves. Previous to the distribution of prizes, General Rumley read the following Memorandum of the Council of Military Education, by whom the examinations are now conducted:—"1, Whitehall-yard, Dec. 17. The Council of Military Education, in forwarding the accompaying return of the examination of the cadets of the A class at the Royal Indian Military College, have to state that the progress cannot be fairly compared with that which has hitherto been required, but, considering the very limited time allotted to the course of study, the council recommend that they shall all be commissioned, and that the six first on the list be appointed to the Engineers." He also read the subjoined returns, in which the names are arranged in accordance with the number of marks obtained by each cadet, the highest number entitling to the first place. Examinations of Class A for commissions in the Artillery and Engineers:—Kellow C. Pye, N. E. Ralph Brockman, Andrew A. Jopp, Robert J. M'Clure, William A. J. Wallis, Bindon Blood, Alfred E. Turner, James F. Brough, Charles W. Long, Edward Steadman, Herbert P. Gaimes, Henry H. Hardinge, Arthur Pearse, Charles H. Spragge, William J. R. Harrison, William H. Hallett. Examination of the first and second classes, entered by nomination in August, 1859, and February, 1860, for commissions in the Royal Indian Infantry:—Thomas H. Holditch, Ernest Cattermole, Charles E. Shepherd, John M. Trotter, John A. Temple, George H. Jackson, Charles W. Howard, Macclesfield F. Coussmaker, Louis H. E. Tucker, W. M. Playfair, John Cook, William H. C. Smith, Charles L. Heathcote, Stanley Carter, Edward A. Pemberton, H. J. Bulkeley, John A. Rowlandson, Charles M'D. Skeene, John G. M. Bean, Henry White, Henry J. Beattie, George C. Cooper, James Simpson. Sir J. Weir Hogg distributed the following prizes, addressing each cadet as he came up in a few appropriate and impressive words:—Class A. Kellow Pye, the Pollock medal, 1st military topography, 2nd fortification, and 2nd civil drawing. First class, Thos. Holdich, 1st good conduct (the sword), 1st fortifications, 1st mathematics, and 1st military topography. Class A. Ralph Brockman, 3rd good conduct, 1st civil drawing, 2nd military topography, and 2nd Hindostani; James Brough, 1st mathematics; An-

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drew Jopp, 2nd mathematics and geology; Alfred Turner, 1st Hindostani and Persian; Bindon Blood, 1st fortification and French; Robt. M'Clure, chemistry. First class. Chas. Shepherd, 2nd good conduct; John Trotter, 2nd Hindostani; Ernest Cattermole, French; John Temple, civil drawing, Prize list for junior terms. Wm. Williamson, mathematics and fortifications; Macclesfield Coussmaker, 4th good conduct, Hindostani, and French; Chas. Key, topography; Geo. M'Call, civil drawing; Clayton Beauchamp, geology; Townsend Griffin, chemistry.

THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY — EXAMINATION OF CADETS AT WOOLWICH.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by several general officers, and attended by his staff, on Tuesday went to Woolwich to distribute commissions and prizes (in accordance with a report of the Council) to cadets at the Royal Military Academy, and to review the troops in the garrison. He was received by the commandant, Colonel Wilford, governor of the academy, &c. The governor in his report stated that he was justified in reporting that an energetic application to their studies and military exercises characterised the great majority of the cadets who had devoted themselves to the acquisition of the necessary knowledge to qualify themselves for commissions, and that it would be satisfactory to His Royal Highness to know that the Royal Military Academy will, reckoning the cadets now to be commissioned, have been able to complete with officers the present establishments of the two scientific corps. Major-General Rumley then read a brief report from the Council of Military Education, to the effect that of the first-class, comprising 29 cadets, only five had been found somewhat deficient; 24 were to receive commissions—three in the corps of Royal Engineers, and 21 in the Royal Artillery. The number of marks gained by each candidate having been read over, the following prizes were now awarded:—Mr. J. Saunders, for exemplary conduct, a regimental sword, and, for fortifications, a double telescope; Mr. H. Smith, army and field works, an Aneroid barometer; Mr. Firebrace, geometry, a pocket compass; Mr. Irwin, plan drawing, a double telescope. Prizes, consisting of microscopes and valuable books, were also awarded to Mr. Begbie, for German; Mr. Alstone, for chemistry; Mr. Castle, for geology; Mr. Nixon, for philosophy; Mr. Loraine, for French and drawing; Mr. Townsend, for fortifications; Mr. Foot, for artillery; and Messrs Hill and Hemans, for mathematics. His Royal Highness then addressed the cadets in a kindly manner, and congratulated them on the proficiency they had acquired in their studies and military exercises, and concluded by saying, desirous as he was to promote the efficiency and well-being of the Army as a whole, he was glad to find that the Military Academy at Woolwich would be available to all; and felt certain, that whilst all would benefit, no particular corps would be detrimentally affected by the change. His Royal Highness and staff then left the establishment, amidst a salute of 21 guns from the small field-pieces of the cadets, and proceeded to the Common, where the troops in garrison, consisting of the Horse and Foot Artillery and field batteries, were assembled in review order. His Royal Highness inspected the force, and subsequently proceeded to the Royal Artillery Barracks, leaving for town at half-past three o'clock, the Green Hill Battery firing a Royal salute.

LECTURES AT ALDERSHOT. — The following is a programme of the lectures delivered in the Aldershot Division during the fortnight ending the 15th of December:—Monday, Dec. 3.—The Rev. J. E. Sabin, Senior Chaplain, Aldershot, "Wonders of the Insect World"—1st Battalion, 10th Regiment; Mr. John Grant, chief schoolmaster, Aldershot, "The Curiosities of Electricity"—Royal Engineers; Mr. R. T. Kenny, schoolmaster, 5th Royal Irish Lancers, "Overland Route" (second lecture)—5th Royal Irish Lancers. Tuesday, Dec. 4.—Mr. J. Grant, "The Curiosities of Electricity"—55th Regiment; Mr. W. Davis, schoolmaster, Royal Artillery, "Overland Route" — Royal Artillery, 2nd Division. Thursday, Dec 6.—Mr. John Grant, "The Curiosities of Electricity," 1st Battalion, 10th Regiment; Mr. A. Runcieman, schoolmaster, 45th Regiment, "Astronomy"—45th Regiment. Friday, Dec. 7.—Mr. J. Grant, "The Curiosities of Electricity"—Royal Artillery; Mr. H. Binckes, schoolmaster, 29th Regiment, "Astronomy"—29th Regiment. Saturday, Dec. 8.—Mr. J. Grant, "The Curiosities of Electricity"—41st Regiment. Monday, Dec. 10.—Mr. J. Grant, "The Curiosities of Electricity"—5th Royal Irish Lancers. Tuesday, Dec. 11.—Mr. J. Grant, "The Curiosities of Electricity"—9th Lancers. Wednesday, Dec. 12—Mr. W. Davis. "Astronomy" —Royal Horse Artillery. Thursday, Dec. 13—Mr. H. Binckes, "Battle-fields and Remarkable Places"—29th Regiment. Friday, Dec. 14.—Rev. Dr. Rule, Wesleyan minister, Aldershot, "Printing"—41st Regiment; Rev. J. E. Sabin, "Wonders of the Insect World"—1st Battalion Rifle Brigade; Mr. A. Runcieman, "Battle-fields and Remarkable Places"—45th Regiment; Mr. W. Davis, "Astronomy"—Royal Artillery.

KNIGHTHOOD OF COLONEL ANDREW SCOTT WAUGH, F.R.S. —The knighthood of Colonel Waugh, Surveyor-General of India, and Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, is an event that will doubtless be gratifying to many of his friends; but it will scarcely be considered by men of science, whether in India or at home, as an adequate recognition of his long, useful, and distinguished professional services. Men of comparatively small claims, whose names are hardly known out of their profession, on being appointed to judicial and other functions in the colonies, are made knights bachelor as a compliment due to their official position, and few will be disposed to question that in such a case the occasion is properly met by the award. But Colonel Waugh belongs to quite a different class of claimants for honourable notice. He has been for thirty years a prominent member of a corps (the Bengal Engineers) which has always been fertile of men of a high order, emulous of honourable distinction, and in every way capable of achieving it. On the retirement of Colonel Everest, in 1843, from the office of Surveyor-General of India and Superintendent-General of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, Colonel Waugh was, on the recommendation of that eminently scientific officer, appointed his successor, and that he has fully vindicated the high character then given him, and his capability to carry out the great trigonometrical and geographical survey of India, designated by Colonel Everest as, of its kind, a "colossal series of operations without parallel perhaps in the history of mankind," has been repeatedly acknowledged by the scientific world, as well as by the Honourable Court of Directors and successive Governors-General, who have from time to time honoured him with their warmest approbation and thanks. Colonel, now Sir Andrew Waugh, has obtained the highest scientific honours which this country can bestow. He is a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1857 he was awarded one of the two royal medals of the Royal Geographical Society "for the encouragement of geographical science and discovery." On this occasion the Honourable Court of Directors, in a letter to the Governor-General of India in Council, said:—"This recognition of the services of Lieut.-Colonel Waugh, in prosecuting during the last thirteen years the operations of the great trigonometrical and geographical survey of India, is highly honourable to that officer, and gratifying to us." We confidently trust that at no distant period the name of Sir Andrew Waugh will be enrolled in association with the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DECEMBER 18.

7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Captain Archibald Philip Douglas, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice William Digby Wentworth, who exchanges.

3d Light Dragoons—Dodgson Hamilton Thompson, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Barrett, promoted.

4th Light Dragoons—Captain William Digby Wentworth, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice Archibald Philip Douglas, who exchanges.

5th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Frederick Walter Carden to be Captain, by purchase, vice Amyatt Ernlé Brown, who retires; Cornet Alexander Ewing to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Carden; Richard Moore Sadlier, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Cotton, appointed to the 99th Foot; James George Hubert Fox, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Chaffey, promoted.

7th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Arthur L'Estrange Hamilton Holmes, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Arthur Hamilton Scrope, who exchanges.

11th Light Dragoons—Llewellyn Traherne Bassett Saunderson, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Russell, appointed to the 10th Light Dragoons; John Delacour, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Calvert, promoted.

12th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Arthur Hamilton Scrope, from the 7th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Arthur L'Estrange Hamilton Holmes, who exchanges.

16th Light Dragoons—Charles Francis Arnold Howard, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Edwin Andrew Corbet, who retires; James Herbert Lovell, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Edward Philip Salter, who retires.

17th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Robert Bainbridge to be Captain, by purchase, vice Charles Steel, promoted, by purchase, to an unattached majority; Cornet Henry Richard Abadie to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bainbridge.

18th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant William Coxon to be Captain, by purchase, vice George Eden Jarvis, who retires; Cornet Harold Esdaile Malet to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Coxon.

Military Train—Lieutenant Edward Jervis to be Captain, by purchase, vice George Pilkington Blake, who retires; Ensign Kilner Augustus Arthur Brasier-Creagh to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Jervis; Samuel Masters Davies, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bentliall, promoted.

1st Regiment of Foot—William Collett Sandars, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cosens, promoted.

2d Foot—Lieutenant George Turnor to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Page, retired.

4th Foot—Staff-Surgeon Benjamin Lane to be Surgeon, vice Fisher, placed upon half-pay.

9th Foot—Major Henry James Buchanan, from half-pay Depôt Battalion, to be Major, vice Charles Henry Leslie, who exchanges.

11th Foot—Charles John Wix, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lewis, promoted.

13th Foot—Staff-Surgeon Thomas Ligertwood, M.B., to be Surgeon, vice Jackson, appointed to the Staff.

15th Foot—William Ernest Anderson Hooper, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Churchill, promoted.

18th Foot—Lieutenant William Thomas Croft, from the 3d West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice John Bland Sawyer, who exchanges.

36th Foot—Thomas Mercer Maxwell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Stracey, promoted.

38th Foot—Lieutenant Alfred Stokes to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Captain William Kidstone Elles, who has resigned that appointment; Staff Assistant-Surgeon Colin Henderson to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Lawlor, appointed to the Staff.

53d Foot—Ensign Thomas Rendall Morris, from the 92d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Harry Hutchinson A. Stewart, who exchanges.

58th Foot—Joseph Barrington Deacon, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Foster, promoted; Donald George Anderson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Webb, promoted in the Military Train.

79th Foot—Ensign Gilbert Walter Coventry to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Crawfurd, promoted.

82nd Foot—Captain William Cooke O'Shaughnessy, from the 2d West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Samuel Peters Jarvis, who retires upon half-pay.

87th Foot—Captain James Bailie to be Major, by purchase, vice Charles Frederick Campbell, who retires; Lieutenant Richard Throckmorton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Bailie; Ensign John Leigh Hollest to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Throckmorton.

92d Foot—Ensign Harry Hutchinson A. Stewart, from the 53d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Thomas Rendall Morris, who exchanges.

96th Foot—Frederick Noel Hill Rooke, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Curteis, promoted.

Rifle Brigade—The Hon. Bernard Thomas Howard to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cary, promoted.

3d West India Regiment—Lieutenant John Bland Sawyer, from the 18th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William Thomas Croft, who exchanges.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—John Fielding Willis Kane, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Francis Pearson Murray, who retires; Francis James Baker, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Guy William Frederick L'Estrange, who has retired; Ensign John Glover has been permitted to resign his commission.

UNATTACHED.

Captain Charles Steel, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Major, by purchase.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

To be Assistant-Commissaries-General.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General John Moira M'Lean Sutherland, vice Kean Osborn, deceased.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Theodore Ernest M'Clintock, vice Widdrington Tinling, deceased.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Alexander Walter Turner, vice George Shepheard, placed upon retired pay.

The undermentioned Commissariat Clerks having passed the prescribed examination, and having been found to possess the qualifications considered requisite for promotion to the rank of Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, to be promoted accordingly:—

George James Neill. | Frederick William Callaghan.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon James Jackson, from the 13th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon, vice Ligertwood, appointed to the 13th Foot.

Assistant-Surgeon Digby William Lawler, from the 38th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice James Stevenson, whose services have been dispensed with.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Colonel William Lenox Ingall, C.B., 62nd Foot, having completed five years' service in the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, to be Colonel in the army; Lieutenant William Dring, Paymaster, 62nd Foot, to to have the honorary rank of Captain under the Royal Warrant of 27th of January, 1860.

Memorandum—Brevet-Colonel Graves Chamney Swan has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his Commission, he being about to become a settler in North America.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DEC. 21, 1860.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet George Henry Bowyer to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice James Gunter, promoted; Philip Chetwode Browne, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Webster, promoted.

8th Light Dragoons—Richard Chambers, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Collier, promoted.

10th Light Dragoons—Troop-Serjeant-Major John Hill James to be Quartermaster, vice John Fenn, retired upon half-pay.

12th Light Dragoons—The surname of the Captain appointed to this Regiment, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, on the 30th November, 1860, is Cuninghame, and not Cuningham, as then stated.

Coldstream Guards—Lieutenant and Captain Michael Walker Heneage to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Ullick Canning, Lord Dunkellin, who retires; Ensign and Lieutenant Ellis Philip Fox Reeve to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Heneage; Joseph Blake, Lord Wallscourt, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Reeve.

4th Regiment of Foot—John Edmund Sinclair, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Freeman, promoted.

6th Foot—Lieutenant John Grahame to be Captain, without purchase, vice Walter Tyler Bartley, deceased; Ensign Thomas Greer Saunders to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Grahame; Lieutenant William Wastle to be Paymaster, vice Allan McDonald, deceased; William Owen Lanyon, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Frederick Helyar, appointed to the 8th Light Dragoons.

8th Foot—Martin George Cole, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Madden, promoted.

9th Foot—Robert Henry Nicholson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Josselyn, promoted; Henry Augustus Brudenell Bruce, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Forte, promoted.

10th Foot—Captain James Farquhar, from the 48th Foot, to be Captain, vice Richard Cormick Clifford, who exchanges.

11th Foot—Walter Long, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hare, promoted.

12th Foot—Simon Bagge Triphook, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bacchus, appointed to the 7th Dragoon Guards; Henry Duppa Alfred Cutbill, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Andrews, appointed to the 74th Foot.

13th Foot—John Moutray Read, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Nunnington, who retires; William Frederic Middleton, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Brooks, promoted.

15th Foot—Stewart Paxton Majoribanks, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Brunker, appointed to the 26th Foot.

20th Foot—Henry Hays Leeming, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Andrew Halliday Hall, promoted in the 2nd West India Regiment; Robert Herne Mardon, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wahab, promoted.

22nd Foot—Edmund William Grove, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Nevile, promoted.

26th Foot—James Samuel Greer, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wolferstan, promoted.

29th Foot—Robert John Watson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Croft, appointed to the 1st Dragoons.

34th Foot—William Vaughan, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase vice John McCarthy O'Leary, who retires; John Macredie Mure, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice French, appointed to the 59th Foot.

45th Foot—Augustine Hugh Lefroy, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Tennant, promoted.

48th Foot—Captain Richard Cormick Clifford, from the 10th Foot, to be Captain, vice James Farquhar, who exchanges.

50th Foot—Charles Morant Churchill, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Barker, promoted.

53rd Foot—James Anthony Hussey, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Brown, promoted.

60th Foot—George Thomas Whitaker, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice James Blaikie-Keith, appointed to the 69th Foot.

61st Foot—James Rogerson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Atkinson, promoted.

63rd Foot—Morris Charles Smith, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hulton, promoted.

70th Foot—George Green Cuppage, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Riddell, promoted.

75th Foot—William Scott Richardson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Finnerty, promoted.

79th Foot—William George Graham Glascock, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Coventry, promoted.

82nd Foot—James Newman Tanner, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Johnston, promoted; Staff-Assistant-Surgeon John Smeeton Allanby, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Spence, who exchanges.

83rd Foot—Ensign Littleton Albert Powys to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gandy, promoted.

93rd Foot—Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Lockhart Ross to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Alexander Sebastian Leith Hay, C.B., who retires; Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel William Donald Macdonald to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Ross; Lieutenant Maxwell Wither Hyslop to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald; Ensign Charles Dennis Potts to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hyslop; Edward Boase, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hastie, promoted.

94th Foot—Robert Lovell Gwatkin, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Blake, promoted.

95th Foot—Henry Francis Sneyd, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Brooke, promoted; Staff-Assistant-Surgeon John Niven to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Sharpe, appointed to the Staff. The appointment of Staff-Assistant-Surgeon John Smeeton Allanby, M.D., which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 10th July, 1860, has been cancelled.

97th Foot—Lieutenant Andrew George Onslow to be Captain, by purchase, vice Roger Swire, who retires; Ensign Henry Champante Crespin to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Onslow.

98th Foot—John Robert Meiklam, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Heathcote, promoted.

99th Foot—Paymaster Frank Potter, Paymaster for General Service, to be Paymaster, vice Charles Schomberg Thomas, whose services are dispensed with.

100th Foot—William Ritchie, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lawrell, promoted.

2nd West India Regiment—Thomas Peach, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lloyd, promoted.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ensign Frederick Thomas Tegart to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Joseph Albert Denton, who retires.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals Charles Whyte, retired on half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Inspecter-General of Hospitals, under the Royal Warrant of 1st October, 1858.

Assistant-Surgeon Robert Spence, from the 82nd Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, vice Allanby, who exchanges.

BREVET.

Lieutenant James Deacon, Paymaster 1st Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain under the Royal Warrant of 27th January, 1860.

Quartermaster John Fenn, half-pay 10th Light Dragoons, to have the honorary rank of Captain.

The Commission as Brevet Major of Captain and Brevet-Major Henry Otway Mayne, of the 6th Regiment Madras Cavalry, has been antedated to the 24th March, 1858.

The Commission as Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel of Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel William E. Evans, 1st Bombay European Fusiliers, has been antedated to 1st April, 1857.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

TRIESTE, 21st Dec. 1860.

The *Triester Zeitung* publishes letters from Montenegro denying the reports that Godinje would be ceded to France for the purposes of colonization.

DRESDEN, Friday.

The official "Dresden Journal" of this day contains the following:

"Count Ladislaus Teleki, the Hungarian refugee, who had arrived here with a false English passport, has been arrested and delivered up to Austria.

Vice-Admiral of the White Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., Port Admiral at Plymouth, who was absent on leave for a short time, returned on Saturday, and rehoisted his flag on board the Impregnable, 104, in Hamoaze, last Sunday.

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HYTHE MUSKETRY REPORT.

The Annual Report of the progress of Musketry Instruction in the British Army for the years 1859—60, has just been issued by Major-General Hay, Commandant of the school at Hythe, for the information of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. The returns of target-practice and judging distance are ample and clear, and the report, in its conciseness and classification is highly creditable to the skill of its compiler.

From a brief synopsis of its contents, which is all our space admits of, we gather that during this period 202 officers, 970 non-commissioned officers and men have been trained at Hythe as instructors to the various branches of the Service, the greater part of whom furnished satisfactory proofs of intelligence and skill; also, that no less than 182 Volunteers have likewise gone through the course, and acquitted themselves most creditably, while on a review of their respective performances, it was observed that the shooting of the officers and Volunteers was superior to that of the non-commissioned officers and privates.

Turning to the tables which show the proficiency of the several corps and battalions, we observe that the laurel for the best shooting for the year has been carried off by the 1st battalion of the 22nd Regiment, the figure of merit of one of its companies being no less than 51·93. The Wiltshire Militia have made a surprising leap from the 60th place of the year before, to the 4th in the list of this one; the more remarkable as it is far in advance of any other Militia regiment in the Service.

The Guards,—Grenadiers, Fusiliers, and Coldstreams,—occupy high positions, having secured the 7th, 9th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 20th pla ces, a running together of a remarkably even character; while in strange contrast to this, the newly raised 100th Canadian Regiment is proudly advanced to the 12th niche in this tria l of skill, and yet its congener, the Royal (Canadian) Rifles, we find at nearly the bottom of the list, in number 144. The shooting of the Rifle Brigade also presents a similar discrepancy, for whereas the 4th and 1st battalions are well placed (though not so well as we might expect), the 3rd battalion is as low down as No. 84 in the list. Of the 2nd battalion no mention is made at all.

The report characterises the shooting of the Royal Artillery as very bad, and, judging from the returns, no doubt it is so. But we think there are reasons which may in some measure account for this. In the first place, their weapon, the Victoria carbine, is very inferior to the Enfield rifle; in the second, very little practice has been carried on by the regiment, owing to the necessity of attending to their own more immediate drill, so greatly changed during the last year by the introduction of rifled ordnance. Nevertheless, we do not expect to find much improvement in this respect in any future reports from Hythe, so long as the present insidious distinctions between the Services are continued. The infantry are encouraged with prizes to become marks men—good money prizes, additional to their daily pay, which they keep for a whole year. To the gunners nothing is awarded; they were in this, as in everything else, unscrupulously kept in the background. Perhaps it may be thought that there are rewards for good shooting with their heavy ordnance. We never heard of it, and if we are wrong we shall be glad to be corrected. To excite emulation in the Service is an excellent thing, but to foster it in one branch at the expense of another is not the way to stimulate the universal exertion, which alone will render our little Army celebrated as marksmen, as were our ancestors with their arms in days of yore.

The General comes down like a sledge-hammer on the shooting of the West Indian Regiments, and points to the performances of certain black men who were sent home for instruction, and who obtained at Hythe a high figure of merit, as a proof of the indifference of the officers to the rifle-training of their men. We hardly think this a fair conclusion; for it stands to reason that the men selected for the course were of a superior stamp, and, moreover, probably spoke English tolerably well, which a great many of the black soldiers do not. If we remember rightly (and Colonel Wilford will correct us if we are wrong), the word "trajectory" was a mystery to the instructed ones, which even his power of language and explanation failed to clear up. To many of this class of men, instruction has hitherto been a sealed book; they imitate, and appear to comprehend, but have little power of intellect, and scarcely any memory at all. No doubt the shooting will in course of time improve, but we are at present by no means surprised to see them at the foot of the scale; nor are we prepared to coincide in the verdict which fixes the blame upon gentlemen who, in this respect, have a heavy tug up hill against the collar, with not a single redeeming advantage that we know of in their favour.

On the whole we are glad to note that the shooting of the Army has improved, even though the stride in advance is not prodigious. If we move slowly, we are at any rate in the right path, and sure in our advance; so, always excepting the objections to which we have briefly adverted, we are confident that nothing will more tend to keep alive our zeal in this important branch of the soldiers' training, and raise the Army to a high state of efficiency, than this annual publication of the performances of its several branches, to which we shall in future look forward with increasing interest and anxiety.

LONDON GAZETTE, MONITEUR, TIMES, DEBATS.

How is History to be written? Clio is surely one of the flightiest of the Muses. Instead of the grave aspect and decent garb she has assumed, the frail lady should wear the smiles and the free robes of the fair, who is deserved and won by the brave—the Thais who ever shares the chariot of the conqueror, regardless of the justice of his quarrel and the cause of his conquest. Let us imagine the history of the Chinese war—the ultimate effort of England—as we hope, to establish friendly relations with the Sinensians, and the culminating proof of the pyramid of friendly intentions and acts of our gallant ally, to be written in years to come by a writer anxious to tell the truth, and give a fair impartial record of the campaign to the world. The story will be as diverse as are the contemporary accounts in Russian, French, and English of the Crimean War, just as the language employed by the writer, and the source of his information is French or English. To read the *Moniteur's* dispatches, or the letters in the Paris papers, it might be imagined that all the work was done by the French; and the reader of the *London Gazette* and of the *Times* might easily be pardoned for supposing that the English were almost the sole actors in the struggle, although the impartial critic, if at all cosmopolitan, must admit that Sir Hope Grant appears to be conscious that he has allies, and never takes occasion to find fault with them, even when they performed the extraordinary flank march which, by good scent and good luck, gave them the first fruits of plunder in the Emperor's summer palace. One reason of the quaint indifference of each other's presence manifested by the allies is certainly the necessity that each officer is under to write his report of the proceedings of his own force; and the remark extends to the subordinates. But each seems to say, "I was quite alive; but I was fastened to a dead man." There is nothing in the French reports but "canon rayé," "French infantry," and a faint glimpse of an English force "en retard," and a shadowy cloud of Sikh horsemen. The English report is all "Armstrong guns," "Napier's division," "Michel's division," and a neutral tint of "French on the flank." The *Débats* thinks the canon rayé is the only piece of artillery. The *Times* is fully sure there is but one Jupiter Tonans—that Armstrong is his prophet. May Clio teach the Niebuhr of the campaign, both French and English, discretion, moderation, and justice!

CHINA.

Extract from a letter, dated Pekin, 9th October:—

"Parkes, Locke, one Sowar, and five Frenchmen, were given up to-day. They none of them knew there were other prisoners. They knew nothing of Bowlby, Brabazon, and the rest, but the Chinese say they were never in Pekin; that, if they are prisoners, San-ko-lin-tsin kept them, and carried them off with his army. God only knows where they are, and whether they are alive, poor fellows.

"We have marched round the country to avoid Pekin, and thus calm the inhabitants, and we came quite unexpectedly on the Emperor's summer palace, some five miles from the city. Its wealth is (or rather was) fabulous, and it was handed over to the French—at least they walked in first and looted it well; our fellows were too modest, and only entered when they saw the French coming out with taels of gold and silver in their hands, and their pockets well crammed with jewels and valuables.

"The Emperor was evidently in his summer palace the night before we reached it, and had evidently fled in a hurry, leaving his papers, &c., on his tables. Every official of rank has left Pekin—so they say—but I should not be surprised if a large portion of San-ko-lin-tsin's force were inside the walls.

"We have abundance of supplies, and the force is healthier and in excellent spirits. The weather is pleasant: cold and bracing at night, sharp and finger-nipping in the morning, with a hot sun throughout the day."

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

The special correspondent of the *New Zealand Examiner*, writes from New Plymouth, under date October 11:—

"Just as I was about sitting down to complain again of another month worse than wasted by the military authorities, news is brought in that hostilities have commenced at Kaihihi, a few miles south of Tataraimaka, which in a manner arrests the pen. On the 19th September, 600 men, after destroying the enemy's stockades at the latter place, proceeded on towards Kaihihi, where, finding the enemy in force, they retired upon Tataraimaka, and General Pratt was applied to for instructions. Reinforcements of men and of artillery were promised to Major Hutchins, the commanding-officer; but the general suddenly altered his mind, and ordered the force back to town. On the 9th instant, a second expedition, upwards of a thousand strong, under the command of General Pratt, started for the same place; and this morning the pah was attacked, the enemy nothing daunted (as might be expected by our repeated show of pusillanimity) by the formidable force of men and artillery, including an 8-inch gun, opposed to them. The casualties, as far as it is yet known in town, are Captain Pasley, R.E. (Staff), wounded in the thigh, ball extracted; Sergeant Howatt, R.E., dangerously wounded in both thighs; 1 sergeant, 40th; 1 bugler, 65th; and J. Batten (Militia) wounded. It is not in my power to give a description of the contest, which will not be received in time for the mail steamer. A party of Engineers, with fatigue parties from the various corps, with covering parties, were sent out to approach the pah by entrenched lines and traverses, and form a platform for the heavy gun, the position chosen for which would command the two other pahs in the neighbourhood. The smaller guns (24-pounders) were within two hundred yards. This commenced the struggle, and beyond nothing is yet known. Her Majesty's ship Cordelia opportunely arrived from Auckland as the news was received, and Captain Vernon expressed his intention at once to proceed along the coast to render any aid to Captain Seymour, of Her Majesty's ship Pelorus, who is so far recovered from his wound received at Waitara as to be enabled to take part in the expedition. It will be remembered that both gallant officers commanded the naval brigade in Colonel Gold's expedition to Warea. The natives engaged are the notorious Taranaki and Ngatiruanui; and it is to be hoped, now that the general has fired a shot, that he will not quit the district without inflicting the severest chastisement on these turbulent and aggressive people.

"It is unfortunate for the prospects of the war that General Pratt did not show equal determination to meet the enemy at Waitara an the 10th September. With a force of nearly 1500 men the destruction of a few empty pahs seems exclusively to have occupied his mind, for whilst so engaged the rebels fired upon him, but provoked only a return fire to afford time to get back to quarters. But the most discreditable feature in this extraordinary affair was leaving the dead body of a 40th soldier in the hands of the enemy, who naturally claim a victory over the largest force that has been marshalled before them. Their own number could not have exceeded 120. The effect on the forces is still more to be deplored, for men naturally become dispirited in a contest in which the same fate may await themselves. The tenderest solicitude for the killed and wounded should be shown by those in command, Our Volunteers and Militia abandoned at Waireka, guarded theirs at the risk of their lives, and in a difficult night retreat brought them away from the field.

"But all these events of the month were exceeded by Lieut.-Colonel Leslie's conduct on the 29th ultimo. Detached to destroy the rifle pits of the pahs burnt by General Pratt in the early part of the month, the enemy fired at them, but they were strictly enjoined not to fire on account of some order said to have been issued by the general. The result was that 500 men, well armed and protected by artillery, were hunted over two miles of open country, most favourable for military operations, by less than a hundred natives, and it was not till the men were falling, and the enemy getting dangerously near to the rear-guard, that the latter faced about and fired in disregard of the injunctions of their commanding officer."

PARIS.

THE *Moniteur* of to-day contains a report made by Count Walewski to the Emperor on the subject of horses. A short time ago a commission under the presidency of Prince Napoleon reported on the same matter, and recommended the direct intervention of the government. The majority of the commission, strange to say, passed over in silence the commercial part of the question, and declared that with a slight augmentation of the breeding establishments, the remount of the cavalry could be satisfactorily accomplished. A few extra stables in France, Savoy, and Algeria, together with an outlay of 1,250,000 frs., and the requirements of that branch of the service would be answered. The minority, which was only a minority of one, wished the government establishments to be done away with altogether, and the supply of the cavalry left to private industry. Count Walewski sees much good in this view. To-day all the best horses in the country are immediately snatched up by the government, and the tone of every market depends on its purchases. Buyers prefer, too, to go elsewhere, being certain that nothing worth having will be left them; and besides this, the administration of war, in buying four-year-old horses in time of war, will have nothing to fall back upon. In fact, argues M. Walewski, it is the purchaser who destroys the market; and he concluded by offering for his Majesty's acceptance several propositions, which he hopes will have the effect of encouraging the breeding of horses in France, instead of being obliged, as at present, to depend for a supply on Germany, Belgium, and England.

A letter received here from Syria gives some interesting news. It states, amongst other things, that so horrid were the scenes through which the French soldiers had daily to pass, that even those most hardened by war, who had gone through the Crimean and Italian campaigns, were sickened at the sight of the human butcheries at Dier-el-Kamar and other towns. Heaps of half-putrefied bodies were to be seen in the streets with piles of wood close at hand, and all ready laid to burn out Christianity with fire; and in one case they came across an infant crucified in a window-frame. Fuad Pacha has complained bitterly that the French soldiers have refused to fraternise with his. But the French well know that, notwithstanding the orders issued by the Sublime Porte, the sympathy of the Turkish soldier is not with those who have been so cruelly persecuted. Fuad Pacha himself is represented as continually thwarting the combinations of General Beaufort. When he ought to hem in a part of the country, he opens his ranks; and when the net is drawn on shore, the French perceive with disgust that they have toiled hard and taken nothing. The Druse has gone off to the mountain.

High words have passed between the two chiefs, and in one instance the French commander, in order not to have his supplies stopped, had to threaten to fire on the Sultan's troops. Wherever the Turkish soldier goes there he spreads alarms; and General Beaufort is actually afraid to venture in force into some of the Christian districts, apprehending that Fuad Pacha, who hangs to his skirt like a leprosy, would insist on following him.

A case of Bourbon and Bon-bon occurred at Gaeta the other day. King Francis was standing in a battery talking to some officers of artillery, when a shell fell and burst close to the group. The young monarch, with perfect serenity, remarked, "'Tis but a dragée sent us by our good cousin," and without any further comment he continued his inspection. The father of the present, or late king as he is now more generally called, had a wonderful taste for such sweets. Those journals interested for the cause of Francis II., insist that he has 23,000 men in Gaeta, and charming expectations.

The Franco-Belge battalion at Rome—a part of which was present during Lamoricière's campaign—is stated to be growing in grace and numbers, and on the point of reaching its full complement. A great many enthusiasts from the pro-

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vinces are joining. The Minister of War, too, has decided on the formation of a squadron of cavalry and a battery of artillery, which are to be commanded by French officers, and, indeed be, for the most part, composed of Frenchmen. This, coupled with the fact, that a nucleus of St. Patrick's Brigade is still retained at head-quarters, looks decidedly warlike on the part of the banner of the keys.

Quartermaster Bauer, of the 4th squadron of the Artillery Train in garrison at Metz, was tried the other day for assassinating his commanding officer. The case was brought before a court-martial of the 5th Military Division, and occupied it no less than seven hours, when the prisoner was sentenced to death. It will be remembered that Bauer shot Major Arrivet for refusing him leave of absence.

A great change is about to be made in the French army. Hitherto the pay of the soldiers has been regulated on the most moderate scale; but whatever that scale was, they have had the money to themselves, the necessaries being all furnished by government. The British system has been in force for several months in the 56th and 74th of the line, garrisoned at Paris, and is to be extended to the rest of the army, who will henceforth receive higher pay, and be put under stoppages. It is hoped by this means that the men, having a greater interest in the preservation of their clothing, will be more careful of it, and that thus a large sum will be annually saved to the state. This will not apply to all the articles of a soldier's equipment; the shako, for instance, and fighting gear, will still be furnished by government. The time which things bought by the soldiers themselves is to last is not laid down, but will depend entirely on their state. The men will have the right when they leave their different regiments of taking away with them all the articles which they have purchased. In mentioning last week the new tunic for the Imperial Guard, and in describing that now issued to the line, I forgot to add that two other changes have been for some time under consideration,—one, the abolition of the stock, which is replaced by a light blue handkerchief, roped round the neck, and which is to be continued; and another, the adoption of gaiters, similar to those worn by the Zouaves and Chasseurs of the Guard. This latter innovation has met with no favour in or out of the army. It has been most severely caricatured; is hideous and expensive. The blue ties, as far as comfort goes, will of coursebe a great boon to the soldier, especially when fighting in Algeria, or anywhere else where the work is hot; but how they will look when dirty, or how they will wash, remains to be seen.

The formation of the fourth battalion is being actively carried out, and as soon as they are completed the generals commanding divisions will occupy themselves with the organisation of active divisions, that is to say, divisions ready at any moment to enter on a campaign. These divisions will be fourteen in number, and two of them will be attached to each grand command. In this manner, without any augmentation of effective troops, or extraordinary expense, the Emperor's idea is to be carried out, of having in time of peace an army always prepared for war.

A M. Olry, of Nancy, had an audience of the Emperor on Sunday, during which he presented to His Majesty a breech-loading gun of his invention. This arm had already been examined by Marshal Canrobert, who reported favourably on it. The Emperor inspected it most minutely, and felicitated M. Olry on his invention, but it is not known whether it is of sufficient importance to warrant its being tried for introduction into the service.

A detachment of the 1st section of military workmen in garrison at Vincennes have just received orders to reach Toulon with all possible expedition, to embark for China. Several detachments of artillery have received the same instructions for the same destination. This information appears in a semi-official journal, dated the 19th December, that is to say, four days after it was known here that the Chinese war had come to a termination.

In execution of orders given by the Emperor, a bridge on a new system was, on Monday, thrown across the Seine, close to the bridge of D'Jéna. This operation was executed under the orders of General Forgeot, commanding the Artillery of the Guard. As, of course, no notice was given of this, very few persons were present. The Emperor who was there, accompanied by the Minister of War, Marshal Magnan, Marshal Pelissier, and many other officers of all grades, arrived at about half-past twelve. The throwing across of the bridge was confided to the Pontonniers of the Guard who were assisted by a regiment of Horse Artillery. The new boats on which the bridge was carried over the river are of iron instead of wood. They are composed of three pieces, which put together and are packed up with the greatest promptitude and facility. When the three parts are united the boat presents a length of about 40 feet. Once taken to pieces, these boats, placed on carriages constructed on purpose, are easily carried. The experiment succeeded perfectly. The bridge, which was about 40 yards long and formed on 4 boats, was completed in a very few minutes.

Several models have this week been presented to replace the capote now worn by the Grenadiers and Voltigeurs of the Guard, and the one which it is supposed will be finally adopted is the cloak at present worn by the Zouaves. This cloak is of light grey colour, and hardly reaches down to the knee; it suits very well the picturesque Turkish style, but will be sadly out of proportion with the tall bearskins of the Grenadiers.

In alluding to the short time taken by an American machine in making a cutter, the *Moniteur de la Flotte* remarks that in the *Gazette de France*, 20th July, 1679, is to be found the following: "Arnoux,'a marine agent at Toulon, built a vessel in seven hours. Everything had been so well prepared and laid out that 700 men were employed at this work, and worked with order and diligence until the vessel was completed, which was 100 feet long, was pierced for 40 guns, and had a rigging composed of 2000 ropes." This is what M. Lacroix calls being beforehand with the Yankees.

The *Monde* is about the only paper which condemns the abolition of the passport system. It says that at the end of the last century France looked on all foreigners as foes, and she was perfectly right in doing so. *Le Monde* does not turn round with time.

The new trials with La Gloire have again been postponed, owing to some defect in the machinery of the Algesiras.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, December 19.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—R. H. Risk to the Narcissus.

Commanders—Alexander Phillips to the Narcissus; Leveson Wildman to the Philomel; Thomas Heard to the Castor (additional), for service in the Trincomalee, training-ship for the Royal Naval Reserve.

Masters—W. C. Bicknell to the Asia, for the Rinaldo; Richard E. Pyne to the Cumberland, for the Challenger; Thomas J. Williams to the Asia, for the Osborne; John Scott to the Asia, for the Princess Royal.

Paymaster—William H. Ozzard to the Jason.

Second Masters—George C. Larken to the Diadem; Frederick Seaton (additional) to the Victory; Michael L. Grey to the Porcupine.

Midshipmen—H. D. Macaulay and R. B. Trollope to the Immortalité; John Hope to the Ariadne; W. J. L. Wharton and W. H. Jocelyn to the Jason.

Naval Cadets—G. A. G. Grey and J. N. Mercer to the Immortalité; F. G. M. Powell and F. G. Dundas to the Jason; Augustus Graham Houlton Ward (nominated), and Francis N. H. Harvey (nominated).

Assistant-Paymasters—Frederick Brune to the Philomel (in charge); Alexander C. Archdeacon to the Naiad (in charge); William B. Edkins to the Penguin.

Clerk—William H. Mitchell to the Ariadne.

ADMIRALTY, December 20.

PROMOTIONS.

Mates to be Lieutenants—C. R. Forest, C. S. Woodruffe, D. D. Yonge, H. H. Edwards, James W. Dennistoun, B. E. Cochrane, Francis L. Wood, and W. H. St. Clair. We are informed that the four last-mentioned officers have been promoted in accordance with a special recommendation from Captain Hewlett, for the excellent examination passed by them at the Royal Naval College.

APPOINTMENTS.

Paymaster—W. W. Warwick to the Narcissus.

Second Master—George G. Larken to the Philomel.

Clerk—William Phillips, to the Narcissus.

Assistant-Clerks—Arthur Hosdon to the Hero; Benjamin Urwick and Henry G. Herbert to the Victory; Charles J. Curgenven to the Narcissus; Francis H. C. Whiddon to the Impregnable; James A. Perkins to the Formidable; Henry Bullimore, to the Ariadne; William D. Pearce to the Britannia; John Watts, to the Cambridge; Gervose F. Mathews to the Fisgard; and Francis W. Sims to the Diadem.

COASTGUARD OFFICE, December 20.

REMOVAL.

Chief Officer—Mr. George Wellington Andrews, from Misner Haven to Newhaven.

Amethyst, 26, sailing-frigate, Captain Sidney Grenfell, Chatham. We referred last week to the admirable way in which this ship had been brought home. She has kept up her character to the last by the orderly and rapid manner in which she has been stripped and dismantled preparatory to her being paid off. She will be put out of commission to-day, and her crew will, we understand, be permitted to have the extended leave for which they applied to Vice-Admiral Johnstone at the time of their inspection at Sheerness.

Amphion, 36, screw steam-frigate, Captain T. Cochran, was at Malta on the 15th inst. She was under orders to proceed to the coast of Sicily to relieve the Agamemnon, ordered to Naples.

Argus, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander Herbert F. W. Ingram, was at Gibraltar on the 13th inst.

Barracouta, 6, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Commander William Wood, entered No. 8 dock in Portsmouth yard, as soon as it was vacated by the Bulldog, for a complete overhaul. The caulkers are busy on her, and the shipwrights are examining her masts, which it was thought were strained in the heavy weather she encountered on her passage home; a bit of her false keel, which she lost by touching the bar at the entrance of Nassau, New Providence, when no pilot was on board, has also to be supplied. It will be three or four weeks before she is completed, when it is expected she will return to the North American and West Indian station.

Boxer, 1, screw steam gun-boat, tender to Marlborough, Second Master and Commander Gulliver, was by the last accounts from Malta under orders to proceed to Marsala, where she is to be stationed during the winter.

Bulldog, 6, paddlewheel steam-sloop, is still under the hands of the shipwrights and engineers in the basin of Portsmouth dockyard. She has been supplied with a new foremast and bowsprit during the last week. She advertises at the Royal Naval rendezvous for a number of A.B.'s and petty officers.

Centurion, 80, screw liner, Captain Henry D. Rogers, C.B., was left in the Tagus on the 18th instant, by Rear-Admiral Stopford, to wait the arrival of the St. Jean D'Acre.

Cordelia, 11, screw steam-sloop, Commander C. E. H. Vernon, was in Manukan harbour, New Zealand, on the 4th of October.

Cressy, 80, screw liner, Captain Thomas Harvey, was in the Bay of Naples by the last accounts.

Duke of Wellington, 131, screw steam-ship, in the dock of Portsmouth yard, in her dismantled state, with large tented tarpaulins on her deck, covered with snow, presents the appearance of being winter-bound in the polar regions; and painfully recalls to visitors in the docks the recollection of Franklin, and of his devoted and gallant companions.

Euryalus, 51, screw frigate, Portsmouth. This ship was originally intended for the flag of Sir Baldwin Walker, about to proceed as naval Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope; but as, on examination, it was discovered that a longer time than could be well spared would be required to repair her decks, which have turned out to be very defective, it has been decided to commission the Narcissus at Devonport instead. Has an excessive use of the holy-stone been the cause of the present state of the decks of the Euryalus?

Eurydice, 26, sailing-frigate, is ordered for commission in the spring as a sea-going training frigate. Her cruises will extend from 9 to 12 weeks each. Commander M. Lowther will, it is stated, command her. The Eurydice has been for some time past preparing for this duty, and we are glad t find that the recommendations frequently urged in this journal in reference to the establishment of such a vessel are likely to be attended to.

Fawn, 17, screw steam-sloop, Commander Ralph P. Cator, was in Auckland harbour, New Zealand, on the 4th of October.

Foxhound, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander Alfred Mitchell, was at Malta on the 15th inst., waiting to convey the English mail to Vice-Admiral Martin's fleet at Corfu.

Frederick William, 86, screw steamship, has been hauled down from the shear jetty to the pitch jetty, alongside Portsmouth dockyard, in order to make room for the Retribution; a few shipwrights and engineers are at work on board in finishing up.

Hannibal, 91, screw liner, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Mundy, Captain Arthur Farquhar, was in the Bay of Naples on the 9th inst. The weather off Naples had been very severe, and the British squadron had on one occasion steam up to keep the ships to their anchors.

Harrier, 17, screw steam-sloop, Commander Sir Malcolm MacGregor, Bart., which was recalled on Saturday, sailed from Spithead on Monday for Australia, touching at Plymouth for latest orders.

Himalaya, 6, iron screw steam-transport. Captain John Seccombe, has made good her defects at Plymouth, and has been ordered round to Portsmouth.

Immortalité, 51, screw steam-frigate, Captain Hancock, is still lying alongside the hulk in Portsmouth harbour, but is nearly ready for sea, with the exception of her crew, which is incomplete in all grades. Now that the painters have been at work on her sides, she begins to present a magnificent appearance, and is truly a command which any gallant officer may be proud to hold.

Iris, 26, sailing frigate, Commodore William Loring, C.B., was in Auckland harbour, New Zealand, on the 4th of October. This ship's orders for England have been out some time as she has been in commission four years within a week, but the disturbances in New Zealand have tended to prevent her leaving the station. The accounts from Auckland which have reached this country show that the inhabitants were panic-struck in the most absurd manner, and in order to quell the fast-spreading alarm, the Naval Brigade had been ordered up to protect the city.

Kestrel, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant and Commander C. D. Robinson, left Shanghai for Chusan on the 4th of October, but returned again to Shanghai after visiting Ningpo, on the 19th of the same month, and remained up to the last accounts.

Lynx, 4, screw steam gun-vessel, Lieutenant and Commander Henry Berkeley, at Devonport, will probably be paid off this day. The Lynx was commissioned in November, 1857, by Lieut.-Commandant Henry Berkeley, and dispatched to the West Coast of Africa, from thence ordered to the Cape station. During her period of service the Lynx carried the Bishop of Mauritius on a visitation to the Seychelles Islands, and her commander was one of two commissioners appointed to inquire into the condition of those holding the relative positions of master and servant in these islands, and drew up a report accordingly. The Lynx was employed in relieving and assisting the expedition of Dr. Livingstone in the Zambesi Delta, and, cruising on the eastern coast of Africa, captured two piratical Arab dhows with slaves on board. The Lynx took an active part in the suppression of a rebellion against the Sultan of Zanzibar, under the sanction of the British consul, for which Lieutenant Berkeley received the thanks of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of the British consul, and a splendid scimitar from the sultan. Lieutenant Berkeley having, during the commission of the Lynx, forwarded to the Admiralty a very able report on the Seychelles Islands, their Lordships in consequence granted him a gratuity of 100*l*. Lieutenant Berkeley holds handsome testimonials from Dr. Livingstone and the Bishop of Mauritius, in which these distinguished individuals speak of his professional attainments.

Lyra, 9, screw steam-sloop, Commander R. B. Oldfield, has been ordered home from the Cape of Good Hope station. The Lyra was commissioned at Woolwich in the month of November, 1857, and sailed from England the following January. She has, therefore, had the pennant flying already upwards of three years.

Megæra, 6, iron screw steam troop ship, Commander Henderson, came out of dock on the 19th inst., having had her bottom cleaned, and the screw-shaft, which had been jammed in shipping the fan in Malta harbour, re-arranged. She is lying alongside the jetty of Portsmouth dockyard, and as soon as the engineers have examined her boilers, and she has received coals, she will be ready for service again, and will probably carry troops to the Mediterranean.

Melpomene, 51, screw steam-frigate, Captain Charles J. F. Ewart, arrived at Malta on the 7th inst., from Corfu, on her way to Alexandretta, to relieve the Liffey at that port. She encountered very severe weather on the passage. She had on board the Princess Darinka of Montenegro and suite. Her Highness is on her way to Paris, on a visit to the Empress of the French, at the express invitation of Her Imperial Majesty. It is stated that the Princess will also visit the Queen of England before returning to her own country. It will be remembered that Prince Danilo, husband to this Princess, was barbarously assassinated at her side, a few months ago.

Mersey, 40, screw steam-frigate, Captain Henry Caldwell, C.B., after having looked into the Tagus, left that river on the 15th inst., and continued her voyage to the West Indies.

Narcissus, 51, new screw frigate at Devonport, has been selected for the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, Bart., the newly nominated Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope. The Narcissus will be put into commission for the first time; and as the flag-captain is a native of Plymouth, and well known in the neighbourhood, he is more likely to pick up a ship's company there than at Portsmouth. The Narcissus is of the same horse-power (400) as the Euryalus, but 300 tons heavier burthen. She is quite complete as regards her machinery, and will soon be out of the hands of the Dockyard people.

Niger, 14, screw steam-ship, Captain Peter Cracroft.

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This ship, as previously stated by us, has been ordered home. She was by accounts from New Zealand up to the 4th of October, in Manukan harbour.

Orion, 91, screw liner, Captain J. B. E. Frere, was in Malta harbour on the 15th inst.

Pelorus, 21, screw steam-corvette, Commodore F. B. P. Seymour, was at Wellington, New Zealand, on the 4th of October.

Penguin, 1, steam gun-vessel, at Devonport, is ordered to be commissioned as tender to the Narcissus Sir Baldwin Walker's flag-ship. The Penguin is 431 tons, and has a steam power of 80 horses.

Persian, 12, sailing-sloop, Commander Edward Hardinge, has been ordered home from the Cape of Good Hope. The Persian was put into commission at Sheerness in the month of October, 1857, and left England in December of the same year. She has, therefore, been the ordinary time in commission. This will, doubtless, be the last foreign or colonial service on which the Persian will be employed. We shall probably next hear of her as a depot for supplying fuel to the "screws" that have driven her and her sisters from the effective list of the Navy. A few more payings-off, and the once all-powerful sailing Navy of Great Britain will be represented by the two or three vessels now devoted to the training of boys at the different ports.

Pioneer, 6, screw steam-sloop, Commander Hugh A. Reilly, arrived at Shanghai on the 19th of October with dispatches from the Peiho.

Prince Regent, 91. The after portion of this converted ship is well up in frame. She has been lengthened about fourteen feet aft, or just sufficient to allow for her screw. It is not likely that this ship will ever attain great speed, her bluff bows, broad beam, and comparative shortness, being against rapid motion. She will, however, be a strong ship, for her timbers are as sound as when she was launched a quarter of a century ago. A strong gang of shipwrights and mechanics are employed upon her, and it is said that she is to be out of dock next March.

Quail, 1, screw gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander Noel Osborne, was at Gibraltar on the 13th inst.

Queen, 86, screw liner, Captain Charles F. Hillyar, was in the Bay of Naples on the 9th inst.

Renown, 91, screw liner, Captain Arthur Forbes, was in the Bay of Naples on the 9th inst.

Retribution, 28, paddlewheel steam-frigate, Captain Edgell, C.B., has been shifted from the pitch jetty to the shear jetty of Portsmouth dockyard, and her masts removed previous to going into dock for a thorough refit. It is stated that no ship arriving from foreign service ever required it more. It was all the ship could do to get home, with her boilers given out, her seams yawning, and in fact "all to pieces." She is said to be very rotten forward. She will be paid off to-day.

Rinaldo, 17, screw steam-sloop, in the basin of Portsmouth dockyard, has made great progress in fitting out during the last week. Her masts are stepped, and rigging well forward. It is stated she will be placed for the present in the steam reserve.

Royal Albert, 121, screw three-decker, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Stopford, Captain H. J. Lacon, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Thursday, from Lisbon, which she left on the 10th inst., in company with the Conqueror, 101, Captain Edward S. Sotheby, C.B.; the Donegal, 101, Captain Henry Broadhead; the Aboukir, 90, Captain Douglas Curry; and the Emerald, 51, Captain Arthur Cumming. All the ships were under canvas until Monday, when steam was got up. Fine weather was experienced until Wednesday evening, when a heavy squall carried away the Emerald's mainyard close off in the slings. This accident did not, however, interfere with the progress of the Emerald, for she entered the Sound with the rest of the squadron.

Scylla, 21, screw steam-corvette, Captain Rowley Lambert, was in Malta Harbour on the 15th inst., but would probably leave on the evening of that day, or the following morning, for the Levant, touching at the Piræus *en route*.

St. Jean d'Acre, 101, screw liner, Captain the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, C.B., was passed on the 13th inst., under steam, steering west. She had been out 34 days from Malta to Gibraltar. The St. Jean d'Acre will proceed to the Tagus, where she will relieve the Centurion.

Star, 4, screw steam-sloop, 200 horse-power, was launched in a very successful manner last Saturday, at 3·30 p.m., from the building-yard of Messrs. C. J. Mare & Co., at Millwall, Isle of Dogs. In the absence of a lady, the ceremony of christening was performed in the old-fashioned English way by a Parsee gentleman, named Dadabhoi Navroji, who, in a loud tone of voice, and very excellent vernacular, wished success to the Star. A tug was in attendance to tow her into the West India Docks, where she will receive her machinery. The Serpent, a sister-vessel of the Star, has, we are informed, averaged a speed of 11 knots during her trials at the Government measured mile. The Star has been built from designs supplied by Sir Baldwin Walker, under the superintendence of Mr. Henwood, the draughtsman of Messrs. Mare & Co.

Trincomalee, 26, sailing-frigate, attached to the reserve at Chatham, is ordered to be brought up from her moorings in the Medway and placed in dock, where she is to be fitted as a training ship for the Naval Coast Volunteers at the port of Sunderland. She is to have a complement of 26 officers and gunners.

Undaunted, 51, screw steam-frigate, building at Chatham. Preparations for launching this ship on New Year's Day have been commenced. A large gallery at the head of the slip has been erected, and this is sufficiently commodious to accommodate a considerable number of spectators. As soon as she has been launched she will be fitted for the second division of the steam reserve at Chatham.

Urgent, 6, iron screw steam troop-ship, Commander H. W. Hire, left Shanghai on the 17th of October for the Peiho.

Victor Emmanuel, 91, screw liner, Captain W. J. C. Clifford, C.B., was at Malta on the 15th inst., making good her defects.

THE ARMSTRONG GUN.—The manufacture of the 100-pounder Armstrong guns, intended for naval service, is now making rapid progress at the royal gun factories, Woolwich. Six of that species were yesterday successfully tested at the Arsenal butt, and were passed for service. The new principle introduced by Sir William Armstrong for the purpose of affording additional strength to the breech and chamber throughout, namely, of forging that segment entire, and thereby admitting the metallic fibres horizontally, is now pronounced an undoubted improvement, as the failures, which were of frequent occurrence at former trials, occasioned by the weakness in the thread of the screw, the bursting of the breech, and the separation of the segments or opening of the crevices, appear to be totally remedied. The whole of the heavy guns, it is stated, will in future be manufactured according to that principle. Some 25-pounders are likewise to be manufactured for ship service, a sample of which has been inspected and approved by the Board of Admiralty.

In accordance with Admiralty orders received by Captain Goldsmith, C.B., at Chatham, the mechanics and other workmen employed in the saw-mills, as well as the smiths engaged in the factory, ceased working overtime on Monday last.

Letters of recent date from Corfu state that the winter has now regularly set in there, accompanied by the sudden changes which are its peculiar characteristics, alternating from the sharp, cutting north wind, which blows across the snow-capped mountains of Albania, to days of genial warmth and brilliant sunshine, interspersed with strong siroccos and showers of rain. Numerous shooting parties from Vice-Admiral Martin's fleet had been made, to visit the mainland, and good sport was expected from the fact that woodcock had rarely been more abundant.

ARMOUR-CLAD VESSEL FOR RUSSIA.—The *Levant Herald* says that the Russian admiral, Count Putiatine, has left London for St. Petersburgh, taking with him, for Imperial approval and ratification, the drawings and contract for an iron-plated vessel of war, which is to be built forthwith on the Thames.

CONTRACT OF RUM FOR THE NAVY.—The contract for 100,000 gallons of rum for the use of the Navy, has been taken by the undermentioned firms:—Henry White & Co., Thomas Lowndes & Co., Howe & Sons, and Alfred Lamb.

Mr. George H. K. Bower, master-commander of the Admiralty yacht Osborne, has been presented by the Empress of Austria with a magnificent diamond ring of the intrinsic value of 150 guineas, in recognition of his valuable services and courteous attention to the suite belonging to her Imperial Majesty during the late run from Antwerp and Plymouth to Madeira, when the yacht encountered a long continuance of very tempestuous weather.

The Rev. William Lake Onslow has been appointed chaplain and naval instructor to the St. George. The reverend gentleman was in the Euryalus during the whole time that Prince Alfred was in her, and he has now been selected to follow His Royal Highness into his new ship.

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, DECEMBER 18.

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.—The distribution of the proceeds and tonnage bounty of a slave bark, name unknown, captured on the 18th of September, 1859, by Her Majesty's ship Conflict, commenced yesterday (Friday), at Somerset House. The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flag share ...	128	4	4	Sixth class ...	22	6	3
Commander ...	304	10	5	Seventh class ...	11	17	6
Third class ...	69	8	1	Eighth class ...	7	8	8
Fourth class ...	44	12	4	Ninth class ...	4	19	2
Fifth class ...	21	15	8	Tenth class ...	2	9	6

The *Gazette* announces that preparations are being made for the intended distribution of the proceeds and tonnage bounty of the slave schooner Stephen H. Townsend, captured, on the 26th of July, 1859, by Her Majesty's ship Archer; and of the proceeds and tonnage bounty of the slave brigantine Lillie Mills, also captured, on the 20th of September, 1859, by Her Majesty's ship Archer.

ADMIRALTY, DECEMBER 21.

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

Notice is given to all persons interested therein, that preparations are now being made for the intended distribution of the proceeds and tonnage bounty of the slave schooner Stephen H. Townsend, captured on the 26th of July, 1859, by Her Majesty's ship Archer.

Notice is given to all persons interested therein, that preparations are now being made for the intended distribution of the proceeds and tonnage bounty of the slave brigantine Lillie Mills, captured on the 20th September, 1859, by Her Majesty's ship Archer.

Notice is given to all persons interested therein, that preparations are now being made for the intended distribution of the proceeds and tonnage bounty of the slave brigantine Eloisa, captured on the 24th September, 1859, by Her Majesty's ship Archer.

PAY IN THE NAVY AND CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—A "Paymaster, R.N.," whose letter appeared in last week's GAZETTE, is mistaken in supposing that increase of salary in the civil departments is simply based upon length of service. On the contrary, in all the public offices there are several grades or "classes" of clerks—like the classes of Paymasters in the Navy—and promotion from a lower to a higher class does not depend upon seniority or length of service, but upon qualification for the superior office, merit, and fitness for the post.

In each class, it is true, there is an annual increase of salary for length of service up to a certain limit—sometimes of 5*l.*, sometimes 10*l.* a year, and in the higher grades 15*l.* or 20*l.* In the Admiralty departments, for instance, at Somerset House, and also in the largest offices of the War Department, a clerk enters at 90*l.* a year, and rises to 300*l.*, in the third class, at the the rate of 10*l.* only a year. He cannot reach that maximum, therefore, by length of service till 21 years, and some never rise to a higher salary; but I find that the Paymasters of the Navy in their Memorial propose that 250*l.* shall be their minimum full pay on promotion; that three years' further service shall add 70*l.* to this (being an annual rise of 23*l.*); that another three years' service shall add 80*l.* more (a further rise of about 27*l.* a year); and so on, till in 12 years every paymaster shall have no less than 600*l.*,—besides extra allowances to paymasters of flag-ships, &c.

Now, I beg to say, that I know of no office "under Government" in which the civil servants of the Crown can rise to such very high salaries by mere seniority and length of service, or any in which the progressive increase of salary is nearly so great as what the Paymasters of the Navy seek for.

I venture to think that such routine advancement would soon damage the efficiency of any service, civil or military; and since the Paymasters of the Navy refer to the mode in which civil servants are remunerated and advanced in the Service, I would beg leave to call their attention to the terms of the Order in Council of 30th January, 1816, under which promotions in the Admiralty departments are regulated, and which is in fact the Magna Charta of the Admiralty clerks.

I rather think that both the Naval and Military services would be benefited, if the pay of the several ranks of officers was based upon a similar principle, and upon analogous grounds to those stated in the first part of the following quotation. It is certainly very hard to keep a man a lieutenant all his life, on 10*s.* or 11*s.* a day; but it would be worse to promote him if he is unfit. It might be well, therefore, to let him have a gradual increase of pay, as lieutenant, till say it reached 15*s.* or 18*s.*, in order that no man should be promoted merely out of compassion, to the detriment of the Service. And so of other grades, both in the Army and Navy.

The words of the Order in Council are as follows:

* "In all these classes, and in all the departments, we humbly propose that the increase from the minimum to the maximum should be at the rate of ten pounds per annum; *but as we are convinced that no system could more effectually tend to repress ability and to discourage zeal in public servants than a system in which persons should rise by mere length of service, and without reference to their talents or diligence, to high stations and large salaries*, we earnestly propose that your Royal Highness should be pleased to declare that, though the salaries of the clerks shall in each class proceed from the minimum to the maximum by length of service in the class, *yet that the removal from a lower class to a higher shall be the reward of qualification for the duties of the higher class, without any reference whatsoever to the seniority the person may hold in the lower class*; and we annex the more importance to the principle in the proposed arrangement, because, if it be not strictly and conscientiously attended to, the great advantage to the public service which we expect from this system will be entirely lost, and great injury to the public interests may inevitably ensue.

"Under the system which at present exists, there is every reason to believe that persons have been promoted by seniority into vacant situations, for which they were less fitted than junior clerks; but they have been so promoted because their inferior salaries are at present so small, that the only hope that a clerk can have of being able to live and maintain a family, even in the lowest and most frugal manner, is by his being in time promoted to one of the situations to which salaries not quite so small are assigned, and that no length of service could, without such promotion, better his condition; it was therefore not unnatural that the heads of departments were unwilling to condemn an individual to penury for his whole life. But under the proposed new system, if your Royal Highness shall be graciously pleased to approve of it, in which the length of service of each man in his several class will have its proportionate reward, and in which a fair provision will be established for the maintenance even of the lowest class, *it is to be hoped and expected no instance will occur of persons promoted from one class to the higher, or appointed to any office on pretence of seniority, or indeed any other ground than their peculiar fitness for the situation to which they may be called.*"

I may add that the same principles of promotion were specially re-affirmed by Order in Council of the 11th of August, 1854, when additions were made to the salaries and higher clerkships in the Admiralty Departments.—I am, &c.,

PALMA NON SINE PULVERE.

THE MILITIA.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DECEMBER 18.

Memorandum—2d Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignations of the commissions held by Ensigns George Ernest Elmes Blunt, and John Carmichael in the above regiment.

1st Devon Regiment of Militia—Henry Reginald Courtenay to be Supernumerary Lieutenant; Henry Bourchier Toke Wrey to be Supernumerary Lieutenant.

2d Devon Regiment of Militia—Priestly Birch to be Lieutenant, vice Lopes, resigned.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DEC. 21, 1860.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Alleyne Cecil, commonly called Lord Burghley, Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant of the Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire Regiment of Militia, to be one of Her Majesty's Aides-de-Camp for the service of Her Militia Force, with the rank of Colonel in that Force.

3rd Regiment of the Royal Surrey Militia—Ensign Frederick Brown to be Lieutenant, vice Flower, promoted; Ensign William Frederick Rogers to be Lieutenant, vice Walpole, resigned; Ensign John Murray Ward to be Lieutenant, vice Platt, resigned; Francis John Bowerman Beckford, Esq., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant; Samuel Birchmore, Esq., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant.

Essex Rifles Militia—John Barrett Lennard, Esq., late Lieutenant Royal Engineers, to be Captain, vice Kirby, promoted.

7th Regiment of Lancashire Militia—John George Cooke, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

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* This language is the more impressive, as being addressed by the Lords of the Admiralty to the Prince Regent in a Memorial which, on approval, became the wording of the "Order in Council" itself.

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VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY.—At a dinner given this week to celebrate the anniversary of this the oldest corps under the Crown, Lord Colville, the Lieut.-Colonel, gave an interesting historical sketch. He said, it was not to be wondered at that the Artillery Company should be proud of their origin, and should deem it fitting to celebrate an anniversary which redounded so much to their credit as a body. Not only were they commemorating the revival of their regiment 250 years ago by King James I., but they were the undoubted descendants of an armed body which existed in the City of London in the reign of Henry VIII. They did good duty in the troubled times of Queen Elizabeth in preserving the peace of the City, and they did duty also in Tilbury Fort at the period of the Spanish Armada. King James I., in his patent, called them his "Ancient Artillery Company of London," so that even then they could not have been very young; and from that time forward they continued to exercise, under successive writs from different sovereigns, and were invariably commanded either by the sovereign or by a prince of the blood royal. Their roll, moreover, bore the names of many of the most distinguished characters that existed during the 17th and 18th centuries. In the civil wars during the reign of Charles I. and the Commonwealth the company espoused the Parliamentary side, and under the leadership of General Skippon, who subsequently became their commander, they tended very much, by their gallantry at the first battle of Newbury, to save the Parliamentary army from defeat. In 1638, after having performed their martial exercises with very great *éclat* before the Lord Mayor and the civic authorities, in Merchant Taylors' Hall, they received at their hands, as a reward for their meritorious exertions, the lease of their present ground at Finsbury, which they had held ever since, moving in 1640 to their present abode. On the Restoration, in 1660, James, Duke of York, afterwards James II., became captain-general, and from that period to the end of the 18th century the company continued to hold its position as an exercising armed body in the City of London; and was frequently called on to assist in preserving the peace of the City—on several occasions receiving not only the thanks of the civic authorities, but also of the Government of the country. In 1798, an invasion being anticipated, a body of troops amounting to 8000 men, of which the Hon. Artillery Company formed part, was appointed, under the command of the Earl of Harrington, to defend the City. On the 4th of June, 1799, and again in 1803, the corps was present at reviews held in Hyde-park, before George III. On the first occasion 8000 Volunteers were present, and in 1803 no less than 30,000 Volunteers were reviewed on two successive days—15,000 on each—when the Artillery Company turned out upwards of 1000 strong. Again, in June last, the place of precedence on the right of the line was accorded to the Artillery Company. When, on the death of the lamented Colonel Fitzroy, he had the honour, on the recommendation of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, of being appointed to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment—its strength amounted to 444 members; but he was proud to say that the spirit which had so generally pervaded the country had not been wanting in its ranks, and that within the last year 300 new members had been added, and with its numbers its efficiency as a military body had also increased. A troop of horse artillery had been added, of which all but the guns were supplied by the resources of the members themselves. During the year there had been 124 musters of the regiment for drill and military purposes, exclusive of musketry instruction and recruit drill.

LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE.—On Saturday evening the ceremony of presenting the prize medals recently competed for by the various companies of the London Rifle Volunteer Brigade, at Wimbledon Common, took place in Guildhall. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present to witness the interesting ceremonial, and the members of the cadet corps, who attended in strong force, were evidently much gratified with the proceedings. Captain-Adjutant Smith having ordered the brigade to form company, called the successful competitors to the front. The conditions were five rounds at 300, 400, 500, and 600 yards, making twenty rounds in the aggregate, and the following were the successful competitors with the total number of points scored by each winner:—Company A. Corporal B. Thorpe, 17; B. Sergeant Falconer, 14; C. Private E. J. Barron, 19; D. Sergeant Jones, 19; E. Private W. Kelley, 11; F. Sergeant Purchase, 14; G. Private J. Waldron, 12; H. Sergeant Cuthbert, 13; I. Private Crowley, 5; K. Captain Finch, 15; L. Private J. M. Gardner, 13; M. Captain Hopkinson, 14; N. Private F. Butler, 14; O. Sergeant Stuckey, 14; P. Private H. Frere, 14; Q. Private C. Young, 17. There were 135 entries, and the arrangements were under the able superintendence of the sergeant instructor of musketry, Mr. William Wyatt Grainge. The medals were of an elegant design, and bore an inscription with a wreath of laurel, "London Rifle Brigade, enrolled 1859," and on the reverse the figure of a rifleman, standing on the sea coast, and with the well-known motto, "Defence, not Defiance."

2ND (SOUTH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—On Thursday evening a public meeting was held in the vestry hall, King's Road, Chelsea, to promote the formation of a cadet company in connection with this corps. Lord Ranelagh presided. After addresses from several speakers a resolution was carried, pledging the meeting to support a cadet corps in connection with the South Middlesex Rifles; and a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

9TH (WEST) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—On Thursday the members of the corps assembled in uniform at the University College, in Gower Street, where the ceremony took place of distributing the prizes for skill in shooting, awarded on the recent competition between members of the corps. Many ladies and other friends having been invited to honour the occasion with their presence, it rather assumed the aspect of a social conversazione, and speeches were made by the colonel-commandant, Lord Radstock, who presided, by Major Wilkinson, of the Highgate corps, Professor Key, Sir Thomas Philips, Sir James Hamilton, and the Rev. J. A. Cox, chaplain to the corps. Lord Radstock gave a most gratifying account of the zeal, discipline, and good behaviour of the corps, which musters now 600 men. He said that Colonel M'Murdo, upon inspecting them had expressed his satisfaction with the efficiency of their drill after only a twelvemonth's training. The prizes were then handed by Lord Radstock to the successful candidates, one in each of seven companies, and the battalion prizes, besides the special prizes of a silver cup won by Mr. Edward Lee, a Westley Richards' rifle won by Sergeant De Morgan, a long Enfield rifle won by Corporal Key, and the challenge cup won by Mr. C. Hall. The record of the number of points obtained by them in shooting these matches at the various distances successively prescribed, gave evidence of a high degree of skill in the use of their weapon.

NOTTINGHAMSIHRE.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTIONS.—The Volunteers of Mansfield, Worksop, and East Retford, have during the present week been inspected by Major Dick, who in each instance has congratulated the Volunteers upon their proficiency and numbers.

A PERFECT BULL.—A correspondent, in one of our contemporaries, declares that the men of the Volunteer corps to which he belongs, being dressed in dark grey, "are extremely invisible when seen individually." The editor wisely declares, in a precautionary notice, that he is not responsible for his correspondent's opinions.

AWARD OF PRIZES. — The following prizes have been awarded to the Volunteers under instruction at the School of Musketry at Hythe:—First Prize—a Whitworth rifle, value 25*l.*, to the Volunteer who made the most points from 400 to 900 yards—Captain House, 36 points. Second prize,—a Westley Richards Rifle, value 15*l.*, to the Volunteer who made the most hits from 400 to 900 yards—Captain Macgregor, 31 points, 28 hits. Third prize—a cup, value 5*l.*, to the Volunteer who made the most points standing—Captain Gough.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DECEMBER 18.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—John Packwood, Gent., to be Adjutant from the 9th of November, 1860.

2nd Battalion of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieut.-Colonel Samuel B. Hamilton, late of the 25th Foot, to be Adjutant from the 24th of October, 1860.

4th Battalion of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Captain Francis Lloyd, late 2nd Royal Cheshire Militia, to be Adjutant.

1st Battalion Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers—Alexander Mancor, late of the Royal Ayrshire and Wigtown Militia, to be Adjutant.

3rd Company of Denbighshire Rifle Volunteers—Ensign Thomas Evans to be Lieutenant; Mellir Owen, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Evans, promoted.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of George Turner Jones, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieutenant Cornwallis West.

11th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Eugene Albert Kingsley, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hill, deceased.

15th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Francis Edward Broome Witts, Gent., to be Ensign.

16th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Commeline, Gent., to be Lieutenant; William Henry Baker, Gent., to be Ensign; the Rev. Charles Edward Kennaway to be Honorary Chaplain; Leonard Keatley Yelf, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

4th Banffshire Rifle Volunteer Corps (Keith)—Robert Turner, Esq., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon; the Rev. Thomas Annand to be Honorary Chaplain.

3rd Company of Cheshire Artillery Volunteers—Second Lieutenant Henry Pooley to be Captain, vice Reynolds, resigned; David Walker, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Pooley, promoted; James Henry, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Henry Hyndham Laird, Esq., to be Captain, vice Cadell, resigned; George Edward Schultz, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Ward, resigned.

5th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Ensign Arthur Isaac Solly to be Lieutenant, vice Wilbraham, promoted; George William Reade, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Solly, promoted.

19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign George Morris Hantler to be Captain; Lieutenant William Shaen to be Captain; Edward Boddy to be Lieutenant; William Charles Booth to be Ensign.

London Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Earl of Belmore to be Lieutenant.

37th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Martin Ware, jun., to be Captain, vice Jeakes, promoted; Lieutenant Samuel Smith Crossland Richards, to be Captain; Edward Sayer to be Captain; Ensign Charles Taylor Ware to be Lieutenant, vice Ware, jun., promoted; Robert Stedale to be Lieutenant, vice Richards, promoted; William Strode to be Lieutenant; William Feetham Miller to be Ensign, vice Ware, promoted; Assistant-Surgeon George Duplex to be Surgeon.

22nd Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Thornhill, jun., Esq., to be Lieutenant; Alexander Hugh Baring, Esq., M.P., to be Ensign.

1st Haverfordwest Volunteer Rifle Corps—John Harvey, jun., Esq., to be Lieutenant; Thomas Rule Owen, Gent., to be Ensign; William Walters Williams, Gent., to be Ensign.

12th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps — Josiah Jones, the younger, Esq., to be Oaptain.

1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain George Hunter Robertson to be Captain Commandant.

23rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edward Lees, Gent., to be Ensign.

36th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign John Bullough to be Captain, vice Green, resigned.

43rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Augustus Percy Earle to be Lieutenant, vice Slagg, resigned; Edward Gaddum, Gent., to be Ensign.

Memorandum.—19th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ensign James Campbell Fraser.

1st Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteers—Henry James Madge, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Brown, resigned.

14th Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—David Davies, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon, vice Sloper, resigned.

2nd Hampshire Artillery Volunteer Corps — Second Lieutenant Albert Besant to be First Lieutenant, vice Hooper, resigned; William Aylward Seagrove, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Besant, promoted.

3rd Devon Mounted Rifle Volunteers—Francis Frederick Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice Burne, resigned.

3rd Devon Artillery Volunteers—William Henry Kingdon to be First Lieutenant, vice English, promoted; Edwin Harvey Wadge to be Second Lieutenant.

4th Devon Artillery Volunteers—William Austin Gillow to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hay, promoted.

5th Devon Artillery Volunteers—John Steele Perkins to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

9th Devon Artillery Volunteers—John Jackson Goodridge to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

18th Devon Rifle Volunteers—Rev. Henry Mowbray Northcote to be Honorary Chaplain.

26th Devon Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Harris to be Ensign.

10th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers—George Sillitoe Davies, Esq., to be Captain; Joseph Hobbs, Esq., to be Captain; Henry Davies, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Henry Martyn Plumbe, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

12th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant George Charles Uppleby to be Captain; Ensign John Stephenson to be Lieutenant, vice Uppleby, promoted; Henry Edward Mason, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Stephenson, promoted.

Memorandum—16th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission of Ensign Caparn.

1st Monmouthshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—James Christie, Esq., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

2nd Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain Richard Brown Roden to be Lieut.-Colonel; Lieutenant William Bailey Hawkins to Captain, vice Roden, promoted; Lieutenant Henry Laxton to be Captain; Lieutenant Josiah Richards to be Captain; Ensign Henry Tothill to be Lieutenant, vice Richards, promoted; Ensign George Alexander Augustus Contes to be Lieutenant; Ensign James Brown to be Lieutenant, vice Laxton, promoted; Ebenezer Rogers, Esq., to be Captain; William Ratcliffe, Gent., to be Ensign; Alexander Edwards, jun., Gent., to be Ensign; Phineas James, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Brown, promoted; Assistant-Surgeon James Essex to be Surgeon; the Rev. William Hughes, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

5th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—David Lawrence, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

11th Company of Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers—William Paton, Gent., to be Captain; Andrew Blair Aitken, Gent., to be Lieutenant; James Manson McCosh, Gent., to be Ensign; Archibald Blair, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.—Second Lieutenant James Dunlop Kirkwood to be First Lieutenant, vice Ninian Bannatyne Stewart, resigned: Alexander Ross, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice James Dunlop Kirkwood, promoted.

3rd Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Ninian Bannatyne Stewart, Esq., to be Captain, vice Alexander Smith Baird, resigned.

8th Administrative Battalion of Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (consisting of the 37th, 55th, 73rd and 94th Corps).—James Thomas Brown, Esq., late Captain, 37th Corps, to be Major.

2nd Battalion Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Hurlston Kirby, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant in the 2nd Corps, and Acting Quartermaster to the Battalion.

1st Administrative Battalion of the Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Allan Wallace, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

3rd Company,—Lieutenant George Rendall to be Captain vice Fleming, resigned; Ensign Ernest Edwards to be Lieutenant, vice Rendall, promoted; James Dashwood, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Edwards, promoted.

Memorandum.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the Resignation by Captain Rolla Rouse of the commission held by him in the 1st Surrey (or South London) Rifle Volunteer Battalion, on his having been nominated to the command of the 3rd Suffolk Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum.—The 9th Cumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps (Whitehaven) has been united to the 1st Administrative Battalion of Cumberland Rifle Volunteers.

Memorandum.—1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the Resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant Patrick Cooper.

Memorandum.—5th Company of Inverness-shire Rifle Volunteers.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of Ensign MacLennan as Ensign of this Company.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DECEMBER 21.

2nd Battalion of Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteers—George Cumming, Gent., late Sergeant-Major in the Prince of Wales' Royal Regiment of Renfrew Militia, to be Adjutant, from 22nd October, 1860.

1st Administrative Battalion of Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers—Henry Ridge Wolrige, Esq., late Captain 74th Highlanders and Military Train, to be Adjutant, from the 13th October, 1860.

1st Brigade of Cornwall Artillery Volunteers—Robert Edyvean, Esq., to be Adjutant, from the 27th September, 1860.

2nd Battalion of West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers—William Cookson, Esq., late Captain 9th Foot, and Major, Durham Artillery Militia, to be Adjutant.

1st Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Lawes, Esq., to be Adjutant, from 2nd October.

Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers—10th Company—Martin Woodward, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Ball, promoted.

1st Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Lawes, Esq., Adjutant, to serve with the rank of Captain.

1st Administrative Brigade of Forfarshire Artillery Volunteers—James Erskine Paterson, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

1st Anglesey Artillery Volunteer Corps—John Jacobs, Esq., to be Captain.

2nd Anglesey Artillery Volunteer Corps—Charles Rigby, Esq., to be Captain.

3rd Anglesey Artillery Volunteer Corps—William Henry Weldon, Esq., late Lieutenant 18th Hussars, to be Captain.

2nd Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—George Maxwell Goad, Esq., late of the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Algeo, resigned.

1st Surrey Artillery Volunteers—Lieutenant John Henry Great Rex to be Captain; Alfred William Talfore, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Josiah Robert Pearce, Gent., to be First Lieutenant; Charles Parker Ward, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Frederick Fitch Smith, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

2nd Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant John Thomas Hyde to be Captain, vice Steuart, resigned; Ensign Joseph Mortleman Eastty to be Lieutenant, vice Hyde, promoted; William Moss Robinson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Eastty, promoted.

Haddingtonshire Rifle Volunteers — 5th Company — James P. Mitchell, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Scott, promoted.

6th Cornwall Rifle Volunteer Corps — Daniel Thompson to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

2nd Battalion of Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteers (consisting of the 3rd, 6th, 9th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 20th, and 24th Companies, united for drill and administrative purposes)—William Mure, Esq., late Captain in the Scots Fusilier Guards and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

8th Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteers — Charles Joseph Theophilus Hambro', Esq., to be Captain.

9th Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteers—The Reverend James Jones Reynolds, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain.

1st Tower Hamlets Volunteer Artillery Corps—Forester Britten, Esq., to be Captain.

12th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Osmond to be Captain; Ensign John Wyatt to be Lieutenant, vice Osmond, promoted.

2nd Brecknockshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — Ensign Crawshay Bailey, jun., to be Lieutenant, vice Bevan, resigned.

23rd Essex Rifle Volunteers—George Parker May, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

13th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Basil Hall, Gent., to be Ensign.

26th Company of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant George Peel to be Captain, vice Tatton, promoted; Ensign Francis Hampson to be Lieutenant, vice Peel, promoted; Alfred Septimus Hill, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Hampson, promoted.

4th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieutenant Joseph Corbett Lowe to be Captain.

19th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Walter Boult, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Greenshields, resigned.

3rd Manchester or 40th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Richard Smith the younger, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Alfred Lot Gardiner, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant.

45th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Richard Barnes Rowlinson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Witter, promoted.

4th Manchester or 78th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Cook, Gent., to be Ensign; the Reverend Ernest A. Lang to be Honorary Chaplain.

Memorandum—48th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant Joseph Welsby.

Memorandum—12th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers.—The Commission of Thomas Robinson, gazetted on the 30th November last, should have been Thomas Robinson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Alcock, who retires, instead of Honorary Assistant-Surgeon, as then gazetted.

The following Notice is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 7th instant.

4th East York Artillery Volunteer Corps—2nd Brigade (Hul)—Honorary Chaplain the Reverend Henry William Kemp, B.A.

A WELL-DESERVED RETIREMENT.—Lieutenant J. Wise, who performed the duties of director of the dockyard police at Chatham for a period of upwards of 20 years, has retired with the rank of Commander, on a pension of 174*l.* per annum, exclusive of the half-pay attached to his rank.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE
AND
JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.
EDITED BY W. H. RUSSELL, ESQ., LL.D.,
(Late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.)

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Office, 16, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

If "AN ADMIRER OF BOTH PAPERS" will be good enough to refer again to the conclusion of our article, he will find we were quite aware that 12 feet square and 12 square feet are very different, and did not suppose the *Saturday Review* could mean the former, in the unusual phraseology it employed to indicate "4 feet square." We noticed it to prevent others misunderstanding what is the real size of the Warrior's ports.

All correspondence, &c., must stand over this week, owing to unusual pressure on our columns.

The "SAPPER" who asked if he could count his former service of ten years in the corps from which he had purchased his discharge, and into which he re-enlisted six months afterwards for twelve years, is informed that by Circular General, No. 84, F. 8, Recruiting Depôt, dated 4th March, 1858, he will be allowed to reckon his former service towards pension if he re-enlisted after June, 1857.

RED JACKET is informed that he will receive the requisite information at the Austrian Embassy. There are much greater impediments to be overcome in the case of Prussia.

A SUBSCRIBER is informed that no decision has as yet been formed respecting the establishment and site of a second school of musketry.

It should be remembered that brevity in correspondence can always be made consistent with lucidity of statement, by a little trouble on the part of the writer. Our space is exceedingly limited, and has many demands upon it.

As a *general rule* the EDITOR cannot undertake to answer questions or to return rejected contributions.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c., and advertisements be sent to the Publisher, MR. ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, and not to the EDITOR.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1860.

The very unexpected telegram from St. Petersburgh, conveying the dénouement of the Chinese drama, has acted as a complete damper to all news-collectors, club oracles, and gossips. How many a leading article has been curtailed, how much vaticination and denunciation have been nipped in the bud; what hints, inuendoes, and Burleighan shakes of the head have been prematurely cut off. The loudest talker, the most vehement newspaper denouncer, the most mysterious purveyor of secret or special intelligence, has lost his occupation, and having suddenly jumped from the first act to the fifth, from the preface to the last chapter, they must now wait patiently for nearly a month till the details by which the grand result has been brought about gradually develope themselves.

Peace is made, and Pekin evacuated. Such is the sum and substance of our news—the final result of all our efforts; and as it has been quickly done, we trust and believe it has been well done.

By "well done" we mean that the treaty has been exacted from a humbled foe, not granted by a kind of reciprocity, which, while it insists upon our advantages, tacitly admits at the same time our weakness, and our anxiety to escape from the necessities of violence and compulsion which our position imposed upon us—of which the pillage and destruction of Yuen-ming-yuen was a striking sample.

We trust that a treaty has been dictated by us, not conceded to us; not that we value it at much more than its paper's worth at best. We trust that we did not merely hold a gate, or gates, of Pekin—that we did not haunt the outskirts of the city, as if fearful of treading on consecrated ground and dreading its guardian's vengeance. We sincerely trust there was no arguing and quibbling with men who acted such impudent lies as those with which we were recently juggled at Tien-tsin and Chang-kia-wan—and who, we are coolly told by Prince Kung, were not the real thing at all—not at all the right sort of persons to treat with—each new impostor damning the previous one as spurious.

Our position at Pekin, if it were to be of any value, should have been to act as a warning which, for our own and our enemy's sake, should never require to be repeated; this mercy at least should have been vouchsafed to them.

The treaty should have been dictated. The indemnity should have been paid, as a conqueror's tribute, in the most public spot in the capital—in the Imperial palace itself. The Imperial flag should have hung conspicuously beneath that of the allies. The mandarins themselves should have passed beneath the Caudine forks, to deliver, bound and with ropes round their necks, that Prince Kung who cynically assured us of the well-being of the victims who were perishing miserably under his hand,—and with him the President of the Board of Punishments, that grand inquisitor, who, under more favourable training, might have been a worthy follower of St. Dominick. These two should have hung high above the city gates through which our troops should have defiled in triumph, between kneeling ranks of unbonneted mandarins, with flags waving and drums beating.

There could be no mistake then about our triumph; there could have been no question of the footing on which we departed. Not a soul among the wondering crowd of Pekinese could have doubted how the case stood, and not one of those quaking mandarins, shortly to be dispersed to their posts throughout the empire, would have ventured to brave such vengeance again, or to dare to lay hands on British subjects, accredited bearers of a flag of truce, and to subject them to torture and death, and ignominy almost worse than death.

But if, on the other hand, we have ignored the position of conquerors, and allowed it to be slurred over,—if we have accepted a price for the blood of our murdered countrymen, and if we have shown a consciousness of the mistaken policy which we have pursued, and the false position in which we were placed, then we fear it has all been in vain—as vain as our first advance on Tien-tsin—as vain as any bargain must be with convicted and shameless impostors, who hesitate at no lie while under the influence of fear, and who are capable of any act of atrocity when relieved from the pressure.

Knowing all this, if we satisfy ourselves with the waste paper called a treaty, and allow ourselves to be tricked and humbugged out of the fruits of our toils, dangers, and extravagant outlay, we shall deserve to be treated as the thick-witted dupes we are too often said to be, who lose by the pen what we gain by the sword, through that infirmity of purpose, and haste to patch up or slur over difficulties, which have too often been the characteristics of our diplomacy.

The author of a little pamphlet called "The Volunteer Movement and Taxation," printed for private circulation, has expended a great deal of ingenuity in attempting to prove that the Volunteer force is a clear annual saving to the country of six millions sterling. As this pamphlet may fall into the hands of some of our readers, we wish to point out an error into which the author has fallen, more especially as our remarks may serve to correct a misapprehension under which we have reason to believe others, besides the author of "The Volunteer Movement and Taxation," at present labour.

The error lies, not in any of the calculations into which the author has entered, and which, we have no doubt, are scrupulously correct, but rather in the nature of the argument which he has adopted. He informs us that if our Volunteers had not come as they have done, the nation would have been obliged to consent to supply their places with a corresponding force of "regular troops." Of course, if this can be made clear to us, we shall be quite ready to admit that the number of troops who would have been so required is that fixed upon by the author; viz., 150,000 men, in which case it is probable that the annual saving to the nation is fully the six millions at which he estimates it; but it seems to us that an argument which proceeds upon such assumptions as these, which institutes a comparison between two such distinct bodies as the Volunteers and the regular Army, breaks down at the outset, and indicates an ignorance of the real nature and duties of the two forces, which if it became general would be prejudicial in the highest degree, not only to both the regular Army and the Volunteers, but to the best interests of the nation at large.

When the argument is employed simply in the manner in which the author employs it, it is comparatively harmless: but if, adopting his premises, we reason in a different direction, and endeavour to show, not what might have been, but what may be, and assign to the Volunteer movement a positive, instead of a negative effect upon taxation, we shall at once see wherein the danger and fallacy of such a line of argument lie. By taking as our data that a body of regular troops may be represented by a "corresponding force" of Volunteers, or *vice versâ*, we easily arrive at the point at which the regulars entirely cease to exist, and the Volunteers occupy their place; and it is with this question of how far Volunteers can ever occupy the place of regular troops that we have at present to do.

With every confidence in the patriotic spirit and devotion of the Volunteers, in their anxiety to acquire those habits of discipline and subordination which can alone qualify them for the duties which they have so nobly undertaken, and in the ultimate success of their well-directed efforts, it would be wrong to shut our eyes to the fact that the force might any day depart with the same silent steps with which it came, and perish—to apply the quotation of our author—

Like the snowfall in the river,
A moment white—then gone for ever.

We have no fear of such a result; there is sufficient indication of a stern, earnest spirit about the movement to entitle us to hope that it will be as lasting as the most ardent patriot could desire. But whatever may be the probabilities, no absolute reliance can be placed upon the permanence of the movement, and we cannot afford to allow the guarantee for the security of this country to be anything short of absolute. It will not suffice for the charter of our liberty and independence to be made out with however strict attention to forms and legalities upon paper; it must be written upon parchment.

Let us turn to another view of the case, and ask what "corresponding force" of Volunteers would be prepared to perform the duties of regular troops in garrisoning and guarding our foreign possessions? This is a consideration which appears to have been entirely neglected by the author of the pamphlet before us. It does not seem to have occurred to him that in instituting a comparison between the regular Army and the Volunteers, he is comparing—so to speak—the blood and muscle of the land. The former is as necessary to our existence and vigour as the latter, and must indeed, therefore, circulate freely through our veins to the furthest extremities. This fact, of the Volunteers not being available for foreign service, would alone suffice to make a comparison between them and the regular Army impossible. The two bodies must exist side by side; we must never, because of any increase to our Volunteers, seek to diminish the number of our regular troops. If the extent of our colonial possessions were to be doubled to-morrow, would it be possible or wise, because perhaps the number of our Volunteers were to be doubled simultaneously, to dispense with an augmentation of our regular Army; or if the numbers of the Volunteers were to be doubled, without any increase to our foreign possessions, should we therefore

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be justified in dispensing with the regular troops at present reserved for home service? Such, it seems to us, is the compass within which the question resolves itself, and we are convinced that a little reflection will serve to show the author of "The Volunteer Movement and Taxation," that any attempt to establish a comparison between our Volunteer and regular Armies, or to prove that the one exerts any material influence upon or has a fixed responsible connection with the other, must be unsuccessful. Although within certain limits it is possible that the growth of the Volunteer force, and the further development of this vast defensive power, might justify our Government in abstaining from making such an increase to our regular Army as might otherwise have been necessary, the responsibility of such a measure would be so great, and the circumstances upon which it would depend must be so peculiar, that no rules can possibly be laid down on the subject, nor the Volunteer movement be shown to have the direct influence upon the regular Army and the taxation which the author of this pamphlet seeks to establish.

The excitement among the officers of the Royal Artillery of all ranks, to which we briefly alluded last week, consequent upon the incorporation of the officers of the Tipperary Militia, has by no means subsided; and deep anxiety as to the future prospects of the regiment is very generally expressed. It was stated in the beginning of the week, with every show of authority, that the Queen had expressed her disapproval of the measure, and as it was well known that the Commander-in-Chief had been strongly averse to it, confidence began to be restored; only again to be shaken by a report that the War Office were determined to carry the matter through, if possible. Never since its formation has this noble regiment received so heavy a blow; one which, it may be said, without exaggeration, has shaken its prestige and confidence to the very foundation. Whatever may be the result, it will at any rate be gratifying to its officers to mark the decided and universal tone which the press of the country has assumed upon this attempted injustice. Up to the last moment of closing our dispatch, the opinion among those supposed to be best informed was, that a number of subaltern officers from the Militia would be presented with commissions, on their passing the requisite examinations, and bringing in a certain number of men on the disembodiment of their own regiment; and the price said to be paid for this privilege is no less than 8*l.* to each man, without which the men, who know the strength of their position, will not volunteer; at any rate, another few days must clear the doubts away; and in the meantime the officers will do well to reassume their confidence in the justice of the superior authorities. Lieut. Nolan has joined from Gibraltar on appointment to the Staff College; and Lieutenant Hosier, on sick leave from China, has reported himself at the Horse Guards, and will appear before a medical board in London. Colonel Cleaveland and two batteries of the 15th Brigade, have been ordered from Fort Elson to Fort Gomer in the south-west district, in consequence of the Royal Engineers requiring the former fort for extensive alterations. Captain Tweedie has reported his arrival to the Adjutant-General in London from Bengal, and will be appointed to a battery in the 10th Brigade at Portsmouth. Second Captain Walker, now travelling on the Continent, has written home and requested permission to resign his commission, and he will not therefore, if his request is granted, rejoin the 15th Brigade at Gosport. We regret to learn that no doubt appears to be entertained of the fate of poor Captain Brabazon, although his name is omitted in the telegram from St. Petersburgh. Letters received from officers at the seat of war in China, speak positively as to his unhappy fate. He was a smart officer, and is much regretted. The letters all talk in glowing terms of the Armstrong gun, and state that it is immeasurably superior to the French canon rayé, a fact which our own accounts corroborate.

The week has been remarkable for an effusion of dinners and compliments to men who well deserve them. It is not necessary to make any further allusion to the Banquet of the City Artillery Company, on which there are some remarks elsewhere. The tried services, and the acknowledged merits of two distinguished officers have received the "imprimatur" which the City is wont to affix to the credentials which the Crown and the voice of the country present to its notice, and which is sometimes now, and has often been, given without the sanction of the one or the approbation of the other. In natural order first comes the honour granted by the Sovereign, then the praise and plum-pudding accorded by Parliament. Concurrently with the first and second, and ending before the first, if not so lengthened as the more solid reward of the second, is heard the "concensus populi"—the University of Oxford, as fashion determines, makes running for a forward place. Last comes the City, and its corporate and municipal honours.

Lord Clyde and Sir James Outram well deserve all their countrymen have done or can do for them. Both may emblazon on their shields what Burke told the Duke of Bedford he might claim as his "Nitor in adversum." Both have stood out on the grand canvas whereon are depicted the triumphs of our arms for half a century; and if the Royal General occupies a larger share of the foreground, and presents himself to us foremost in the stern fights of the Peninsula—in China, in India, the officer of the old Company's Service appears victorious in struggles not less arduous, if less glorious, because of their limited field, extending the influence of the British name by diplomatic exertions, of which the chief merit was the display of a spirit of honour and simple honesty, contending against terrible animosities, conquering the affections of natural adversaries, pacifying great provinces, subjugating savage races, humbling Persia in the dust, sacrificing in a few simple words on the altar of his own chivalry all natural ambition, standing between vengeance and its work, the faithful lieutenant of a great general, the gallant soldier who knew how to obey implicitly the enlightened administrator who could speak in the language of truth to a wavering Government, the man whom it is no compliment to call "the Bayard of India," because the world would find wherever he was placed that he was "*sans peur*," and—praise he would value more—"*sans reproche*." It is to be regretted that Sir James Outram could not attend at the Banquet which brought to a fitting close the ceremonies of last Monday, on account of ill-health. It was very touching to hear the few broken words he was able to utter, when one thought how the months of trial in his country's service within the walls of Lucknow and the lines of the Alumbagh, must have broken down his strength, and above all, when the last sentence which fell from his lips was the expression of his regard and devotion for the veteran chief, of whose skilful operations he was the most potent and trusted agent.

By a reference to the regimental news it will be seen that Sir Hugh Rose is acting with vigour in all departments; he has even invaded the favoured retreats of invalidism and convalescence, and has dared to overrule the decisions of the medical boards and to ignore the evidence of sick certificates. Two officers, who were at Simla on 15 months' sick leave, have been ordered to join their regiments and to resume their duty forthwith. The remarkably healthy-looking men who infested Simla, where they, under the title and style of invalids, afforded testimony of the salubrity of the station as substantial as that of the noble lord who kept a bad leg so many years for the sole use of Professor Holloway, are no longer to enjoy their little rides, or their billiards, racket, and club in peace and quiet. One has been ordered to do duty at a hill station, the others are trembling in expectation of orders leading to similar disruption of social bonds. They will have cause to remember "ubi sera Rosa moretur."

We are informed that Captain A. C. Key is not a member of the present Dockyard Commission, with reference to our last week's leader. We were aware he was not originally on the Commission, but we dealt with the rumour as it reached us, and as it actually appeared elsewhere in type, and we had no means of knowing that he might not have been appointed one day to be removed to a higher post the next, exactly as in the case of Mr. Frederick Peel. Our readers are aware that the tentacula of the terebella grow almost as fast as they are cut off, and we did not know how far the analogy was applicable to the Dockyard Commission.

A more important error crept into the concluding words of the article referred to, which we now beg to correct: "alium fit" was printed inadvertently for "serum fit," and we know too well that no other word can, as a rule, supersede "too late" in official matters.

SCALE OF INDIAN PRIZE.

In answer to many correspondents, who have what is called a vital interest in the question, although it really is only one of money, we beg leave once more to say that the distribution of Indian prize, whenever it takes place, will be regulated according to the scale laid down for Russian prize in 1854-5. The difference will be considerable. In India the rule was that a private received one share, a subaltern sixty shares; on the Russian scale the private will receive three shares, the subaltern twenty shares. The captain, instead of one hundred and twenty shares to the private's one, will get only thirty-five shares to the private's three shares.

We have lately alluded to the complications which arose in China respecting the relations of the Commissariat and the Military Train respectively. We believe that the subject has occupied the serious attention of the heads of the Military Departments, and the result will probably be the appointment of a Commission to report upon the question of field transport generally. Among the members are His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, the Secretary for War, the Commissary-General, Colonel M'Murdo, Colonel Simmons, R.E., &c.

A reduction of men is about to be made in the Infantry regiments of the Line serving in India, and of both officers and men in the Cavalry. In the Infantry the total reduction will be about 100 men per regiment, and they will be taken off the strength of the depot. In the Cavalry the number of captains will be reduced from ten to nine in the first instance, and the subalterns in proportion. Eventually the second lieutenant-colonels are likely to be reduced, and (with the exception of a second major) the number of officers to be brought down to the establishment of regiments serving at home.

On Monday last a 62-pounder was dispatched to Shoeburyness for trial, to commence as soon as the projectiles follow, which we trust they will at an early opportunity. Whatever may be the result of this interesting competition, there is no doubt but that the impression runs very strongly, among Artillery officers, in favour of Sir William Armstrong's weapon.

Mr. Sidney Herbert promised last session some improvement in the plan for giving Cavalry officers the benefit of chargers for the ranks. The Secretary for War has not forgotten his promise, and we believe it is likely that means will be adopted for giving officers a class of horses superior to those in the ranks at such a moderate price as not to cause inconvenience.

With reference to the reports of the constitution of the new brigade of Royal Artillery from the Tipperary Artillery, we have reason to know that no decision has yet been arrived at. We may, perhaps, add our belief, that the reported arrangement which has caused so much anxiety to the officers of the Royal Regiment is not likely to be carried out.

In consequence of the great importance of the question, we understand that a Committee, to be composed of naval and military officers, is likely to be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the whole subject of iron plates and their capability of resisting shot and shell.

By the death of Major-General Freke Williams, Lord Frederick Paulet, Inspector-General of Militia, becomes a Major-General, and relinquishes the command of the Coldstream Guards.

Colonel Le Geyt Bruce, of the Indian Artillery, has been attached to the depot brigade at Woolwich to take his share of duties, as men are raised to complete the Indian batteries.

Captain Blinkhorn, 7th Dragoon Guards, is likely to be appointed Riding-Master of the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone.

Major Manners, from the 15th Depot Battalion, will succeed Major Buchanan as Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers.

It is understood that the following changes in the Coastguard will take place from the 1st of January next: Captain James Willcox, C.B. (1850), who commanded the Dragon during the Russian war, will supersede Captain Leopold G. Heath, C.B., in command of the Dauntless, 31, screw steam-frigate, in Southampton water; Captain George E. Patey (1851) will join the Pembroke, 60, screw block-ship at Harwich, vice Captain Edward P. Charlewood; and Captain Edward A. Inglefield (1853) will be appointed to the Majestic, 80, screw liner, in the Mersey, vice Captain William R. Mends, C.B., nominated to be Deputy-Comptroller-General of Coastguard, vice Captain William H. Kennedy, whose period of service has expired.

The Lords of the Admiralty have set a very praiseworthy example to the other public offices. Their Lordships have resolved that Monday shall be kept as a holiday in their department. This decision will have the effect of giving to the clerks and others, whose attendance would otherwise have been necessary, a respite from work of three clear consecutive days.

The Masters of the Royal Navy have prepared a memorial, which has received the signatures of a very large number of their body; but, owing to the determination of the Lords of the Admiralty not to receive any document to which more names than one is attached, it cannot be brought under the notice of their Lordships in its present form.

We elsewhere give an extract from the *Levant Herald*, referring to the intentions of Russia respecting iron-clad ships. We are now informed that the Thames Yard Ship-Building Company have positively received an order from the Imperial Government to build a ship somewhat larger than the Warrior, but on the same model.

COURT-MARTIAL FOR DRUNKENNESS.—A court-martia assembled on Monday on board Her Majesty's ship Victory, in Portsmouth harbour, under the presidency of Rear-Admiral J. E. Erskine, for the trial of Mr. John Moire, Assistant-Engineer of the second class, on a charge of drunkenness preferred against him by his commanding officer. The court found the charge proved, and sentenced the prisoner to be dismissed his ship, and to be placed at the bottom of the list of second-class assistants for the term of one year. This is a most lenient sentence, and it is to be hoped that in his future career Mr. Moire will not lose sight of the consideration shown to him on this occasion.

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DESERTIONS IN THE NAVY.

We think we may be able to throw some light upon the question that has lately been discussed in the leading journal, as regards desertion from the Navy generally, and especially from H.M.S. Hero, on her recent visit to America. We all know how much of the bitterness of private squabbles is due simply to misunderstanding, and how beneficially a friendly third party interposes in such cases. It is not the first time we have enacted the part of *amicus curiæ* in naval matters, and we think we can say a few words now to reconcile differences.

To deal, then, in the first instance with the particular case of the Hero. We have it stated by a gentleman whose veracity we suppose no one would doubt for an instant, that he was informed by some officers of that vessel that they had lost 100 of the crew at Halifax. To this, it is replied, that only 54 deserted. Assuming the latter to be correct, as regards the numbers left behind when the ship sailed for England, it is probable that many more actually "ran" from the ship, in the first instance, but were afterwards apprehended. If so, this of itself would reconcile the conflicting statements; but even if not, we know very well how a slight exaggeration creeps into one's expressions, and if five-and-twenty men ran one day, and five-and-twenty another, we can easily imagine an officer in common conversation, on the third or fourth day, saying, "Some hundred of our men must have cut!" But the 54 who did run are enough in all conscience, and yet not enough upon which to base an argument that every vessel in the Navy loses about that proportion of her men whenever and wherever she goes into port.

Naval officers are well aware that there are certain foreign stations where the temptations to desertion are greater than at others. Halifax is one of these. Australia is another, though probably in a less degree now, than during the gold-digging furor. Latterly California has become so. Now there is nothing strange in this. Sailors are more or less of a roving disposition, or they would not probably have gone to sea at all; and it ought really to be remembered that they run away from merchant ships just as freely as from the Navy. We had much pleasure in reading the straightforward and very able letters of Mr. T. M. Mackay, on this question in the *Times*; indeed, he has left us nothing to say as regards the mercantile marine.

In the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE of 7th of July we went into the question of desertions in the Navy, as exhibited for the years 1858 and 1859 in a parliamentary return moved for by Sir Charles Napier. In 1859 the desertions were 2338 out of 60,000 men then borne in the fleet; but this 60,000 is the residue of men borne, after abating the number of deserters, and the men who may have died in the year, or have otherwise quitted the Service. By the same return it appears we may add 6000 for such casualties; and an annual loss of 2338 men by desertion out of 66,000 is only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and a very different ratio than either 100 or 54 out of the crew of the Hero.

In the Blue-Book on Greenwich Hospital, the Commissioners state that the seamen desert or quit the fleet chiefly to join the American service. In other Blue-Books we find the same thing, and also comparative statements of the wages in America and in England. There can be no doubt that higher wages, real or supposed, is the grand lure which draws away men both from the Navy and mercantile marine of England. And yet, for ordinary rating, probably the wages in United States' ships are not much, if at all, higher than our best men obtain in the Navy, including all their extras. The warrant officers in the United States Navy, however, are paid very much higher than ours; and sailmakers are added, as such, besides gunners, boatswains, and carpenters. It would be interesting to know how far these grades are filled with British tars. The warrant is the certain prize for our best men, and we have already advocated its value being considerably enhanced in our own fleet. We think it has been abundantly proved that wages, food, and treatment are all on a more liberal scale in the Royal Navy than in our merchant ships. We have therefore to explain why desertions occur at all, when our vessels come into port at home, as, for instance, when the Channel fleet returned from Lisbon. We believe from all we can learn that three-fourths of such desertions are mere temporary leave-breakings, and that the men are tempted to this by those interested in pocketing the rewards paid for the apprehension of deserters and stragglers. Every naval officer is aware that these quasi desertions form a regular traffic with the ships' police and the policemen of the naval posts. We are glad, therefore, to learn that a stop is to be put to this discreditable system. We should also be glad to find a total stop put to all trafficking in seamen's wages and prize money, and to all that at present feeds the dastardly crimps, who are the real curse of the Service now, as they were sixty or a hundred years ago. Without this, even the establishment of Seamen's Barracks will do little to check desertion; for are there not desertions from the Army notwithstanding its barrack life? It is true these are chiefly ascribed to the bounty system, which we trust to see for ever abolished in both Services. What would our theoretical political economists say, who have been so impatient at Mr. Ruskin's "heresies" as to wages and labour, were it gravely proposed that manufacturers and other employers should engage their men on the bounty system, with a promise to serve for a term on lower wages? And yet this is the absurd plan upon which we have paid our soldiers for centuries, and which we have lately re-introduced into the Navy. Of course we know how the idea would be ridiculed as monstrous in theory. But why, then, are our politico-economical journals so silent, while the thing is carried out in practice before their very eyes?

THE AMALGAMATION SCHEME.

Although the details of the Amalgamation Scheme have not yet been formally made public, we believe that in a very short time they will be officially communicated to the Service. The principal features of the new system we some time since announced in this journal; and, as far as we can understand, they have been received with unqualified favour by those who are most nearly concerned, viz., those young officers who have a career of usefulness and distinction to which they may fairly look forward. The delay which has elapsed has caused a good deal of impatient anxiety, and some grumbling, which is not altogether unreasonable. It is not the Government, however, that ought to be visited with censure. They have done their duty in the matter, and some of the officials at home who were on principle opposed to the fusion, have come forward and cordially given their assistance in carrying it out, once they found that the decision of the Ministry and of Parliament rendered it inevitable. The delay in formally completing it may now be traced entirely to the impediments thrown in the way of the measure by the staff officers and others in employ at Calcutta. The original cause of the obstruction is the determination come to, to abolish the frames or *cadres* of regiments which no longer exist in substance. By this the particular system of promotion by Regimental Seniority, under which a certain unrecognised purchase system prevailed, will be put an end to. The senior officers of these various *cadres* or nominal regiments are, or may be, anxious to retire and "get their money," and they still cling with wonderful tenacity to anything leading to the hope that the *cadres* will not be broken up. When the mutiny took place and so many regiments vanished, the Government ought at once to have taken the bull by the horns and abolished all such *cadres*. But so far from doing so, they allowed the promotions to go on in these very mutinied regiments; and hence the obstructions now thrown in their way. The plan of the amalgamation depends upon the promotion of Staff Corps for service in India, and yet this Staff Corps which must have been constituted whether amalgamation took place or not, is not at the present moment in course of formation, so far as we can learn. The plan is quite ready, but it waits practical embodiment because of supposed legal impediments arising out of the clause of last session, securing to officers the same pay, privileges, and promotions they had hitherto enjoyed. What the pay, privileges, and promotions in question were is not very clear. From the line of argument taken up, their own view of them must be comprehensive indeed. These claims, it appears to us, must be settled by what is the "custom of war" generally; and, if so, we shall have to inquire whether in any army—the Royal Army of England, for instance—regiments cannot be reduced. If we do, we shall find that regiments and parts of regiments are being constantly reduced—that corps have been sent to the right about for breaches of discipline much less serious than were committed in the revolt of the local Europeans, in which the most extraordinary claims were put forward on the part of the soldiers. They were, however, scarcely more preposterous than those of officers who demand that regiments no longer existing, and which are not wanted, should be kept up for the sole purpose of giving them advantages, which they might have retained if they had done the service for which they were appointed, namely, preserved discipline in their armies.

THE IMPERIAL ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY.*

This certainly is a magnificent Atlas, and in every respect as perfect a work of art of its kind as can well be achieved.

In the present age, when great events equal, if not surpass, in their continuous succession the rapidity with which their announcement is flashed from every corner of the globe, such a work as the "Imperial Atlas" has become an absolute and every-day necessity. The most important occurrences are constantly happening in connection with the names of places rarely or never heard of before, and with the exact position of which even the best informed among us are at first often unacquainted. For instance, we may any morning read in the *Times* an interesting account of a visit paid by some enterprising young Englishman to Enagnosi in the Oki group, which may probably suggest to the million indistinct visions of the Cannibal Islands; or we may probably hear of the same ubiquitous individual having made the ascent of Kini Baloo, a mountain higher than the Jungfrau; but no matter how strange or outlandish the name may sound to our ears, with the Imperial Atlas to consult, its exact position, as well as the relation in which it stands to other known places around, can be as easily and quickly as accurately discovered. We have but to turn to the elaborate index, which contains 120,000 names alphabetically arranged, to find the number of the map in which, with the aid of a given latitude and longitude, we may at once put our finger on the place required. The atlas contains 107 of such maps, of which 41 are devoted to the illustration of Europe, 22 to that of Asia, 10 to Africa, 21 to America, and 13 to Australia and New Zealand. Special prominence has justly been given to the geographical exhibition of Great Britain and her colonies, which take up one fourth part of the whole work, though not to the disadvantage of other regions, which are also profusely illustrated. When opened, the maps, which are printed on substantial paper of the finest quality, measure 22 by 15 inches, being sufficiently large to embrace with the utmost distinctness even the minutest details, without being in the least degree inconvenient for ready reference; while, altogether, they form a very handsomely bound volume, easily portable, and fitted in every respect to be a most serviceable ornament on every parlour, and even every drawing-room, table, to take a place of honour in every library, and to be a companion, not only to every student of modern history, military and political, but a most useful and acceptable friend to every general reader, in enabling him fully to understand and appreciate the every-day history of his own times. Considering the number of maps, their size, their unrivalled excellence and beauty, the extent of the index, and the great cost and labour everywhere apparent in the whole production, we can have no hesitation whatever in admitting the undoubted truth of the statement, that this is by far the cheapest atlas that has ever been offered to the public.

It is difficult to conceive it possible that any maps could be more artistically and beautifully executed; while their truthfulness and authenticity, without which every other quality would be worthless, have been acknowledged by a crowd of scholastic and scientific celebrities. They are not all of equal size; the political importance, the physical features, or the density or otherwise of the population of a country having been made judiciously to determine the scale of each, an arrangement by which space, where a little only was requisite, has often been economised in order to be lavishly devoted to the minutest possible illustration of countries of the most universal interest. Thus the British Islands are exhibited in a series of nine large maps, while four are devoted to the United States, three each to Germany and Austria, and two to Italy; whereas Holland and Denmark are each fully represented in one map, and in some instances two or more maps are printed on the same sheet. But every map has had equal justice done to it, all being crowded with names, which are as legibly distinct as they are beautifully engraved; while the grand physical features of each country stand forth sharply and prominently defined; and, "to add another hue unto the rainbow," all the maps are drawn and coloured in the richest and most perfect manner, forming so many brilliant pictures, which are as pleasing and agreeable to the eye as they are informing and instructive to the mind.

Much care has been taken always to show in each map the relative positions of conterminous countries and places, while some important geographical ideas, which cannot be gained from ordinary atlases, may be acquired from a study of the maps before us, showing the mutual relation which states and continents bear to one another. The work has lately been thoroughly revised, so that all the latest geographical discoveries, and the most recent cessions and acquisitions of territory (excepting only the annexation to Sardinia of the Papal States and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, which may be considered as hardly yet accomplished) have been introduced. Italy to the north-west looks wanting in her usual plump form.

* *The Imperial Atlas of Modern Geography.* An extensive series of Maps, embracing the most recent discoveries and the latest political divisions of territory in all parts of the world. Compiled and engraved from the most authentic sources. Under the supervision of W. G. Blackie, Ph.D., F.R.G.S., editor of the "Imperial Gazetteer." With an Index of about 120,000 names. (London: Blackie & Son, Paternoster Row, E.C.; Glasgow and Edinburgh. 1860.)

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shorn of Nice and Savoy; while Piedmont, with the addition of Lombardy, the Romagna, and the Duchies, has assumed an unwonted appearance of imposing grandeur. Wherever such was necessary, the carefully minute hand of revision and improvement is apparent. If the place we seek after be a village awaiting the course of events to give it a world-wide fame, it is as sure to be found as any other village which has already obtained that extensive renown. With these maps to point out the way, we can march step by step with Garibaldi throughout his triumphant career, and sail with him to his island home; we can follow Livingstone through silent forests and over immense grassy plains into the heart of Africa, and trace his progress down the Leeba, or on the waters of the Leeambye or Zambesi; we can accompany Rajah Brooke to Sarawak and Labuan, and speculate minutely on the future greatness and glory of Borneo; we can join in every movement of the late Indian campaigns, and in the still later achievements of our gallant army in China: we can travel all over the picturesque islands of Japan, and take part in the various skirmishes of the little war which is now being waged in New Zealand. In short, with the Imperial Atlas for a guide, a moderate acquaintance with books of voyages and travels, and the current history of the day, aided by a little imagination, even the stay-at-home can become a great traveller, while he who has journeyed far in many lands can retrace, as we have done, with the utmost fidelity and accuracy, every step of his wanderings.

We have said, perhaps, more than enough to show the high opinion which we entertain of this most valuable atlas, though we feel that we have not done anything like justice to its great merits, which will be discovered by all who use it to increase in number exactly in proportion to the length of time and attention with which its multitudinous details are studied.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN ITALY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Naples, Dec. 8.—Garibaldi's army seems to be breaking up altogether; as very few like to enter the regular military service of the king, preferring to return to their homes, and in many cases, those of students, of whom there was a large proportion, to resume their studies—all, however, to a man, declaring that when, as they confidently hope, Garibaldi sounds the recall next spring, they will respond to the summons. Meanwhile, it cannot be a matter of surprise to any one, that forces so devoted to the person of their leader should follow his example in retiring into private life during the winter. Two steamers, full of men and officers of the army in question, have already left Naples, and others are preparing to follow them. The British volunteers, now that the time of their departure draws near, are complimented on all possible opportunities, and the leading newspapers publish editorials on the importance and political significancy of a British legion having come out, evincing as it does the deep and wide-spread sympathy that must have existed for Garibaldi and Italian independence, when a country, the laws of which are specially averse to such expeditions, yet allowed it to enrol and embody itself under the eyes of all, and to quit its shores in open day—a fact which they account for by saying, that the universal feeling in favour of the cause was so strong, as to be able without altering the law to suspend its action, although there was no official act concerned. The Neapolitans regard the fact of the utmost importance, as binding them closer to England, with which country, as the greatest representative of constitutional government, they naturally desire a close alliance; and the more uncertain the game played by France, the more is English honest non-intervention prized, whilst the noble conduct of individuals in throwing their lives into the struggle for freedom is duly lauded. The seven officers under arrest as the seniors, all captains, who had in company with some twenty other officers signed the letter requesting Colonel Peard to resign, have been released. Major Styles has also been released from his arrest; so I suppose you will soon have most of them in England again. I am sorry, however, to have to add that General Dunne, better known as Colonel Dunn, who has always fought bravely and served Garibaldi well, who joined the national cause in Palermo, one of the few Englishmen then connected with it, and was, as your readers may remember, wounded in the attack on the 1st of October last, was fired at last night in the streets and badly wounded by a pistol-ball in the back.

15th December.—A storm physical, in addition to the storm political, has lately visited this city. It began on Saturday and lasted until Tuesday, and has not been equalled either in violence or duration for the last seven years. The English ships in the Bay had steam up all Sunday, and, with top-masts struck, rode it out well. The French ship Prony is said to have had a couple of boats swamped. The appearance of the sea, lashed into white foam, as the white horses rose in pursuit of each other poop high, or lashed in impotent rage upon the breakwater and rocks, was most grand and imposing, whilst the frightened barcajuoli at Santa Lucia and the Mole "hauled up their boats on shore," and would not launch one for love or money. Leaving the record of the shipwrecks and disasters at sea to other and more competent hands, I shall now turn to my more immediate province, the state of affairs on shore. And first upon the list of topics is the continuance of the storm political, which is raging with great fury against the present ministry. Farini is, perhaps, the most unpopular man in Naples at present, and the Press, abuses him in no measured terms, for having annulled some of Garibaldi's wisest and best measures, and having done nothing in the way of useful reform himself. It need scarcely be remarked that a more difficult position than that of Governor of Naples and the Provinces of Southern Italy could not well be imagined, nor one demanding higher legislative talents and administrative powers. Whether Farini, who, by the way, was educated as a medical man, and practised the healing art with great ability and success in early life, does or does not possess the requisite qualifications for ably discharging the important duties devolving upon him, is a question I do not presume to decide, but merely content myself with chronicling the fact of his unpopularity, and the discontent that exists almost universally against the existing state of affairs, whilst I must, in justice to a politician so placed, admit that much of the discontent prevailing amongst certain classes, arises from disappointment at there not being the harvest of places that was confidently expected. Nor were the old Bourbon *Impiegati* dispossessed from their places on the mere ground of political opinions, as was hoped would be the case by many who, having served and suffered for the popular cause, were sanguine in their expectations of place, if not of pension. That expectants under these circumstances should, when disappointed, become unreasonable malcontents, is a consequence that might more easily be foreseen, than justly or fairly prevented.

The preparation of the electoral lists is the topic now before the Naples public, and the papers teem with addresses, advices, and leaders, as to the manner in which the right of voting is to be exercised by everyone who really desires the regeneration of his country. The preponderance of public approbation is in favour of Garibaldi's programme, which renders the liberation of Venice necessary, and the possession of Rome as capital, essential—rather than that of Cavour, which proposes to accomplish the desired end by diplomacy. Meanwhile the National Guards have been quietly relieved of the important posts they were in possession of, and regulars now mount guard at all the castles. The fortress of St. Elmo is not to be demolished, but to be immediately put in an efficient state of defence. I am told the Sicilians, profiting by what had taken place in Naples, specially stipulated when they received the king that the guardianship of the castles was not to be taken from the National Guards. The approaching elections absorb all attention, and there is no more mention of Victor Emmanuel than if he were at Turin, instead of being here, saving one exception, which I had nearly forgotten. The ladies of Naples have been, as I mentioned some time since, raising subscriptions for the purpose of presenting a gift to the king, and have now announced that a military tent value 180,000 ducats, equivalent to 30,000*l.* sterling, is decided on as the most appropriate gift for a soldier king. The publication of the above has elicited a rather warm expression of disapproval from the press, as an expenditure not only useless, but unfeeling, at a time when so much misery prevails in the provinces, where the money could easily be applied to its removal in part. "If this large sum of money must be spent," argues one daily paper, "let it at least be expended in Naples, so that the manufacture of the tent and its costly fittings may yield some employment to native workmen." Soon the remnants of the Garibaldian army will have all left Naples to return to such ports as are nearest to their places of residence. Already several have left, and others are fast preparing for sea; so that the streets and cafés will soon be comparatively deserted by red shirts. As for volunteering into the Italian army, the Garabaldini do not seem to see it at all, and prefer returning to their homes. That is in part owing to the fact that very many of them never intended doing otherwise, and in part, I think, owing to the manner in which they have been slighted by the Sardinians. The feeling of animosity existing between the Garibaldini and the Piedmontese is most unnatural, and arises in a great measure from the overbearing manner of the latter, who do not like to find themselves second in public favour to the red-shirted irregulars, upon the fruits of whose labours they have entered. I heard a Piedmontese officer hail a ship last night from the Mole, and to judge from the muttered curse, not loud but deep, with which he received a boatman's offer to put him on board the Garibaldi, a steamer taking in Garibaldini for passage to Genoa, he did not regard it as a compliment to be mistaken for one of the heroes. I fancy the true state of affairs is that the Piedmontese troops are jealous of the Garibaldians, as all old traditions as to the essential necessity of long training and military drilling have been rather shaken by the events of the past six months, and the line of demarcation between military men and civilians is slightly rubbed out; at all events, more so than the Piedmontese seem to appreciate. I have heard that one lieutenant of Bersaglieri, who obtained six months' leave last summer, goes back into his regiment with his former rank, but the title of colonel, obtained during the rapid and successful career of Garibaldi within that period. And now a word or two about the British volunteers; some 250 rank and file, with a small proportion of officers, embarked on board the Milazzo yesterday afternoon in the most orderly manner. It was at first proposed that, as the bands of the 53rd regiment of the Line and of the National Guards had accompanied them from their barracks at Salermo to the railway station, the Naples National Guards would furnish a complimentary escort from the Naples station to the Mole; this was, however, changed, lest it might have the appearance of a guard, as the internal discipline of the gallant volunteer corps is well known not to have been of the highest order. Hence, dispensing with the guard of honour, they marched in regular military order, and arriving in the arsenal, received the order to "Pile arms," which they promptly obeyed, and were then conveyed on board, where they received a present of a warm Jersey, a good great coat and blanket, with a gratuity of seven or eight Napoleons—the corporals and sergeants proportionally higher sums. New clothes they had already received, and are evidently determined not to take the shine off them on board ship, but to lionise a little when they go home. It was at first proposed to send 18 officers in the same ship, but the latter, for some reason, declined going, with the exception of some five or six. The reason assigned for this is that several of them are very unpopular in the corps, and did not care to go home in company with them.

The accounts of General Dunne's state are more satisfactory, although the surgeons have not as yet succeeded in tracing the ball. The cause of this attempted assassination is still enveloped in mystery; it was at first supposed the cause was his refusal to sign a certificate of rank for a major whom he had deprived of that rank for cowardice on the 1st of October. Now as the major in question, although thus deprived of six months higher rate of pay on being disbanded, has in consequence no very great affection for Dunne, suspicion first fell upon him, but as fortunately for himself he was able to prove a most satisfactory alibi, he was at once declared free from all suspicion, and the general impression seems now to be that the cause was one altogether independent of General Dunne having held a military command. Colonel Wyndham is still here, but whether it is really his intention to continue in the Italian service I cannot say; that the men will not is already known, as of the 1400 or 1500 under his command, only seven accepted the offer of entering the Sardinian army, and these were English sailors who, having deserted, were afraid to return to England, and naturally prefer any service to spending the winter in Winchester jail. Victor Emmanuel was to have reviewed the whole National Guard of Naples in the Campo on Wednesday, but the weather prevented the review coming off, so it is postponed till to-morrow, and in order to prevent disappointment on the part of those wishing to see the King, his return route is made known to be by the Strada Constantinopli, Strada Toledo, &c. A letter from Caprera of late date gives some interesting news of Garibaldi, which I shall now subjoin, after having first extricated it from the mass of verbiage and sentimentality, without which it seems the letter would not go down with the public. It appears the writer in due time reached Caprera, where it is not difficult to find Garibaldi's house. On entering the garden he found the ex-Dictator employed in pruning trees and plants, cutting off all that was rotten and useless, an occupation similar to the great work he had been so lately performing on the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Passing over the writer's salutation and reception, as well as his repetition of the "fine old crusted" comparison of Garibaldi to Cincinnatus, we come to a description of Garibaldi's house, in which it appears there are six rooms, a kitchen, and an entrance hall, which serves for breakfast and dining room. The sitting room is described as furnished in the simplest manner—a walnut table, an armchair, some five or six ordinary chairs, and a small sofa being the only moveables. Curiosity, however, did not allow the ardent admirer to remain there, he must, as some of our transatlantic friends once did at the reception given by a British minister, make his way into the bed rooms, to give an inventory of their contents. So from the sitting room the visitor proceeded into the chamber of Garibaldi. Here, in one corner was a couch, close to which were a writing table and a small bookstand. Another table supported a looking-glass, whilst, on the ground, lay a leather portmanteau. Now, with a description so minute, one has but to add one of the many red-shirted portraits of Garibaldi writing, as I have often seen him, and the picture is complete. The following morning the writer accompanied Garibaldi to inspect some small plantations he has made, and here the pruning work began again, and whilst Garibaldi continued this congenial occupation, the writer proceeded to inform him of the news from Naples and the provinces, the deep and lasting gratitude the people always evinced on every mention of his name, as well as the recent political and administrative intelligence. At the close of which he says that Garibaldi, who had not spoken during the recital, looking at him steadily, and with knitted brow, said—"Do not fear! These miserable parasites, who try to devour the beautiful body, cannot prevent Italy awaking. As soon as our free voice resounds they will vanish even from the memory of men." Whilst he spoke he seemed the impersonation of truth and justice, and the narrator was mute in admiration. Altogether the letter is interesting, and does not breathe a higher admiration for Garibaldi than is entertained by all who have judgment and honesty; and my belief is that the power and influence of Garibaldi's name are on the increase.

The garrison at Gaeta now consists of three regiments of the Guards, the Sixteenth "Cacciatore," the "Tiragliatori" of the Guards, and a few companies of artillery. This force is disheartened, and without discipline, and it is said that Francis II. has been insulted as he passed through the streets. The ignorance of the soldiery as to what has taken place in Naples of late, and the hopes of future plunder held out to them as the final reward of all their endurance, are the causes of their continued service, under circumstances of so great hardship.

The state of affairs within the walls is becoming more and more *triste* daily, as may be seen by the following translation of a letter written by a captain of the Bourbon garrison:—"We are in the most wretched condition. The rations for yesterday consisted of 126 raw beans and a half loaf, without either fat (dressing) or salt. The wives and children are not included in the number of those who receive rations. A loaf (32 oz.) costs two or three carlines (8*d.* or 1*s.*; the former price was 2½*d.*), and perhaps to-morrow the price will be doubled. The bombardment is imminent, and we await it with dread. All the families have taken refuge in the Granary and the Grotte di Conca, and every morning may be seen leaving these places multitudes of women, who return to their house pale with affright. A black flag has been hoisted on the hospitals, in order that they may be spared during the bombardment." A truce, it is said, of 15 days' duration has been made, the credit of which is attributed to the Emperor of the French, who is reported to have communicated to Francis II. his intention of withdrawing his fleet from Gaeta, if at the close of that time he, the king, had not departed from this the last spot that acknowledged him as sovereign. If this be the case, I suppose he is tired affording protection to the person of the king, a protection for which there was not the slightest necessity, as no person either in the army of Garibaldi, or of Victor Emmanuel ever entertained the slightest notion of inflicting personal injury on the king; so much is it otherwise, that nothing would please them better than to hear of his safe departure. The French policy at Gaeta is similar to that at Rome, whither so large a force was sent to protect the person of the Pope. Who for one moment supposed the Pope's personal safety menaced in the slightest degree? If recent accounts from Rome be true, the Pope may soon have reason to cry "Save me from my friends."

On Saturday afternoon last the Amalia, a screw steam-frigate, built for the Greek government, was launched at the premises of Mr. Henry A. Pitcher, Northfleet dockyard. The Amalia is intended to carry 36 guns, and is of 1000 tons burden.

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THE DISAFFECTED LOCAL EUROPEANS.

The Bombay mail has unhappily brought a full confirmation of the disaffection of the 5th Europeans, the disbanding of that regiment, and the execution of one of the men, a private, named William Johnson. He was tried for disobeying the command of his superior officer by not taking a prisoner to the guard. He was found guilty, and sentenced to beshot, but recommended to mercy "on account of his youth and very good character." Sir Hugh Rose declined to act upon the recommendation, and issued the following most admirable documents upon the occasion :—

"Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

"The court has recommended the prisoner to mercy on grounds which are not valid.

"The prisoner's age (23 years) renders him perfectly responsible for his actions.

"Good characters in the 5th Regiment—such is the spirit of mutiny and insubordination which exists in it—are no guarantees against the commission of the worst military crimes.

"All the men of the 5th Regiment who have lately been convicted of heinous offences have, with one exception, received good characters from their officers. All are in the first class.

"The prisoner's good character, the signal punishments awarded lately to comrades for gross insubordination and disobedience of orders, have had no effect in preventing him from committing the most serious, because the most deliberate, crime which has occurred this year in the 5th Regiment.

"The prisoner knew, also, that eight other men of his regiment were under trial by General Court-Martial for mutiny.

"Obstinately and repeatedly, Private Johnson, on the 25th ult., refused, by word and deed, to obey an order given to him by his superior officer, to confine Private Shields, who had just committed a serious act of insubordination by refusing to obey the order of his superior officer.

"The example of gross insubordination given by the prisoner and Private Shields was instantly followed by one on the part of Private Marnham, whose very good character, which he received from his officer on his trial, did not prevent him, either, from refusing to obey the order of his superior officer to confine Private Shields.

"In the space of a few minutes, three distinct cases of determined disobedience of important orders occurred on the same spot.

"Military authority, exercised for the suppression of insubordination, was rendered powerless by insubordination.

"Of the three culprits Private Johnson was by far the worst, because he was on duty. He was one of the barrack picket, and as such he refused to carry out the very duty for which he was told off.

"Disobedience of orders by a soldier on duty is justly considered one of the worst and most dangerous crimes that a soldier can commit.

"It may cause the defeat of an army in the field; the success of a mutiny; the downfall of a state.

"Because it is so dangerous a crime a separate article of war visits it with death, even when not aggravated by the soldier being on duty.

"If under ordinary circumstances disobedience of orders is dangerous, it becomes vastly more so when, as in the present instance, it is one of the series of the acts of mutiny, of the determined misprision of discipline, and of the insolent opposition to all authority which has characterised the 5th Regiment since May, 1859. The very numerous bad men of this regiment were determined to obtain their discharges; a free passage to England; the pleasure of enjoying themselves at home, fresh bounty, and the option of re-enlisting in the regiment of their choice. They had no more right to these things than they had to property which was not their own. Their attempt to obtain their discharge by force, after the most explicit order of His Excellency the Viceroy, dated Fort William, 11th of September, 1860, was an act of audacious fraud as well as flagrant insubordination.

"Under the circumstances set forth in these remarks the Commander-in-Chief considers that the safety of the discipline of the Army, for which he is responsible, requires that Private Johnson should suffer the extreme penalty of the law, as awarded by the Court. His Excellency's regret that he is compelled to enforce it is most sincere. But that regret is diminished when he reflects that the present example is necessary for the good of the Army and of the State; that it is an act of mercy to all misguided soldiers who may be tempted to follow the fatal examples in the 5th Regiment, which have caused sorrow and indignation throughout the Army.

"The above order will be read at the head of every regiment, or body of troops, on a general parade, at all stations in this presidency; and, subsequently, at the head of each troop, company, battery, and detachment of Europeans."

"Head-quarters, off Buxar, Nov. 12.

"The insubordinate and mutinous conduct of a large portion of the 5th Bengal European Regiment of Infantry, during the last and present years, and the evidence furnished by the regimental records, and the Court of Inquiry lately held at Dinapore, prove that the same bad spirit is general, and deeply rooted in the regiment, and is uncontrolled by authority, or by soldiers of the corps who have not committed themselves.

"More than a tenth of the regiment have, in the space of a few weeks, been tried and condemned by Courts-Martial for most serious offences, and yet the spirit is still working.

"The 5th Regiment, consequently, instead of being a support to the Government and the Service, is a source of most serious embarrassment and difficulty to both.

"The Commander-in-Chief, therefore, with the sanction of the Supreme Government, directs that the 5th European Regiment be broken up, and distributed in equal proportions throughout the other European regiments of infantry of Her Majesty's Indian forces.

"The criminal excesses committed last year by discharged soldiers acting under the same pernicious influences as those which have led to the breaking up of the 5th Regiment, rendered them the terror of the country through which they passed to places of embarkation. To prevent a recurrence of such scenes, and to provide for the public safety, the Commander-in-Chief directs that the detachment while marching to their new and distant destinations, shall not carry their arms.

"The conduct of the non-commissioned officers of the 5th Regiment, with a few exceptions, has been such that their reduction to the ranks is necessary.

"The privates will be draughted to their new corps with perfect impartiality as regards their characters. The future of these soldiers depends on themselves.

"All minor details connected with these transfers will be carried out by the Brigadier commanding at Dinapore under instructions from the Commander-in-Chief.

"Officers commanding divisions and stations will make it their duty to inspect minutely the detachments of the 5th Regiment as they pass through, and will make a special report direct to the Adjutant-General of the Army of their state on arrival and departure from stations.

"The Commander-in-Chief trusts that the fate of the 5th Regiment will be a warning to all ill-disposed soldiers, that mutiny, insubordination, and neglect of duties inevitably meet their doom.

"Sir Hugh Rose has much pleasure in recording his entire approbation of the discretion, firmness, and ability with which Brigadier Welchman, C.B., has exercised his command at Dinapore, in the suppression of the attempt made by the 5th Regiment to obtain by violence and insubordination their discharge, to which the General Order of the Viceroy in Council proves that they had not a shadow of right.

"His Excellency has the more pleasure in paying this tribute to the merits of Brigadier Welchman, because he selected him for his present command on account of his excellent services, of which those before Delhi, where he was severely wounded, are not the least. Sir Hugh Rose never forgets that the siege of Delhi is one of the most brilliant and important episodes of Indian military history.

"By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
"W. Mayhew, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND LORD CLYDE.

At the dinner of the Merchant Taylors' Company the other evening, to celebrate Lord Clyde's accession to the company, the Duke of Cambridge, in reply to the health of the Army, said—My lords and gentlemen, I rise to return thanks for the compliment you have paid me, and for the flattering manner in which the master of this worshipful company has proposed the toast of my health. I always feel that coupling my name with the Army is a high compliment; for having been from my early youth bred up a soldier, I naturally feel deeply interested in that noble profession, so that whenever I find my name associated with it I cannot but feel pleasure and satisfaction. The pleasure is derived from the fact that the Army has on all occasions deserved well of the country, and I am free to own that the country has never been slow to express its sense of obligation to the Army. It may seem that compliments, such as those bestowed upon it this evening, are of little value, but I assure you it is not so; for men returning from distant countries after their period of service has expired and meeting their countrymen, and hearing, perhaps for the first time with their own ears, expressions of confidence and gratitude, cannot fail to be sensibly affected, for these expressions sink into the hearts of all grades of the soldier—from the very highest to the lowest. With regard to the more active operations of the Army, we have had, unfortunately, of late years occasion to call for its service in the field. I flatter myself that the Army has come well out of the ordeal, and that the country has had no reason to be dissatisfied with the force which it had maintained in times of peace to meet the sudden exigencies of war. Recently, an expedition has shown its prowess in distant lands: and although as the head of the Army my name has been put forward as assisting in rendering it efficient, I confess that I am entitled to take very little credit in that respect. That credit is due to my noble and gallant friend who sits on my left—(Lord Clyde). The expedition came for the most part from India, and the merit of putting it in a state of efficiency devolved upon him as a general officer in command of the Indian Army. I have not the pleasure of personally knowing much of Sir Hope Grant, but I consider that he deserves well of his country, and I understand that such is the opinion of all who have had the honour of serving under him. And, my lords and gentlemen, I think it would ill become me if I did not pay a passing tribute to the valuable assistance which the Chinese expedition has received from the recent important invention in gunnery. Sir William Armstrong, who is present this evening, has the merit of having invented a most efficient and powerful weapon; and although this is not the time or place for drawing comparisons between the claims of other inventors (valuable and important as their inventions may be), still, as his invention has now been tested in the field, and has well come out of the ordeal, I am glad thus publicly to be able to express in his presence my sense of the great value which the Army and the country have received from his weapon. Having said thus much, I may perhaps be allowed briefly to allude to the compliment which has been paid to me in allowing me to be present on this particular occasion. I am glad as a member of this ancient company to meet my excellent friends at their hospitable board (and permit me to say I have never known a more hospitable board than that of this evening), but there never was an occasion when as a soldier I felt prouder or happier to be here than when I find myself invited to meet my gallant and distinguished friend Lord Clyde. If there ever was a man, in my humble opinion, who deserved well of his country, that man is Lord Clyde. His career has been one of unchequered success. He has obtained the highest position in which the favour of his Sovereign and the gratitude of his country can place him. His rapid journeys, his sagacity, his promptitude of action, his discretion, and his high and soldierlike qualities, have all conspired to command success, and I assure you that nothing can give me greater pleasure than to participate in any compliment which his countrymen can confer upon him. I again repeat the expression of my gratification at being present this evening; and if my noble and gallant friend will allow one who has far less experience than himself to pay him a compliment, I would say that Her Majesty does not possess a more devoted subject, or the Army a finer or more gallant soldier. Although I have now ventured to trespass on your attention at some length, I do not think I ought to sit down without referring for a moment to the defensive state of the country. I have served for twenty years in different parts of the world. Twenty years ago the standing Army was small, and it had no auxiliary. Now, on the contrary, I am happy to say that the nominal strength of the Army is much improved, while its condition is such as the country may be justly proud of. It has also two valuable auxiliaries in the Militia and the Volunteers; and I sincerely hope that all will be so thoroughly bound up and blended together in cordiality, good feeling, and harmony, as to make it utterly impossible for any one to interfere with the interests or prosperity of this great and universally respected country.

The Court-Martial on Commander Power and Mr. Macfarlane.—The naval court-martial which assembled on board Her Majesty's ship Victory in Portsmouth harbour on Tuesday last for the trial of Commander Power and Mr. Macfarlane, the commander and master of Her Majesty's ship Perseverance, wrecked on a reef of rocks off the north-west port of Mayo, Cape Verde, concluded its sittings on Thursday. The evidence for the prosecution closed on Wednesday evening, and the defence of the prisoners was appointed to take place on Thursday morning. The court opened at 10 a.m., and the written defence of Commander Power, which was first taken, was read by the chaplain of the ship. In it Captain Power recapitulated and reviewed several points of the evidence. He referred to the rules and regulations of the ship, together with his own special orders in the event of the ship being at any time in a position of doubt or difficulty, and to the reason the watch was intrusted to a warrant officer, a man who had always conducted himself extremely well, and who had been appointed to the ship for this special duty by the Admiralty, in compliance with an application to that effect from him. The rate of speed the ship was going at the time she went ashore was well known, and had been accurately calculated, and the loss of the ship could only be accounted for by the strong current existing, of which but little was known, and which was afterwards found to be always extremely variable and irregular in its movements. The compasses were tried at St. Vincent's by cross-bearings. The deep-sea and head-lands were not used, owing to the bold nature of the coast, as they would no sooner speak of danger than the ship would be upon it. Mr. Macfarlane, the master, had always displayed the greatest zeal and caution in his duties. In conclusion, Commander Power stated that the conduct of all, officers and men, in landing the troops, and throughout the whole of the operations consequent on the loss of the ship, was everything that could be wished for. He had served 24 years at sea, six of which had been as commander. At the time of the occurrence he was suffering from illness, and had suffered much since. He concluded by leaving his case in the hands of the court, and called no witnesses. Mr. Macfarlane read his defence to the court, which, like Commander Power's, was very lengthy, and reviewed the evidence given by the witnesses at some length. He respectfully submitted that the course the ship steered on the occasion of her loss was such as without any set would have carried her 11 miles to the north of Mayo, and 16 miles to the southward of the Laton Rocks, and that he should not have been justified in steering a more northerly course on account of those rocks, and the chances of a northerly current. He had no reason to anticipate a set of currents to the southward, having on former occasions experienced the contrary; the sailing directions were also silent on the subject. From the assumed position of the ship at 11 p.m., and the rate of steaming, it was not presumed that she was so near the land, not expecting to be within 12 miles at daylight, and, even if the ship had been steered direct for the land, she ought at daylight to have been 12 miles distant. The master of the bark Kingfisher, the master of the schooner (a coasting vessel) which conveyed some of the troops to St. Vincent's and the captain of the port of Porto Praya, a Portuguese naval officer, all stated in their testimony, which had been laid before the court that the currents in the vicinity of Mayo were exceedingly variable in their strength, and irregular in their set. Two foreign men-of-war had been recently lost (within two years) near the same spot as the Perseverance, but no details had been published. Two days after the wreck it was proved by the bark Kingfisher's anchoring that the current was then setting in a contrary direction to what it did on the day of the wreck, and strongly. Star observations were frequently taken, but in those latitudes were of little use, owing to the hazy state of the horizon. In conclusion Mr. Macfarlane said that he three days after the wreck navigated a bark to the river Gambia with troops, without the aid of charts or directions; that on his arrival at Sierra Leone he was struck down with fever and had suffered severely; in fact, he had only come out of Haslar Hospital to answer the present charge. Certificates of the highest possible character for qualities as an officer, a navigator, and a pilot were then handed in by Mr. Macfarlane to the court from numerous officers. Commander M'Killop, commanding Her Majesty's ship Bulldog, personally attended the court, and testified to his knowledge of Mr. Macfarlane's ability and caution in his duties as master of a ship, and that he should feel great pleasure in taking Mr. Macfarlane as his master in any future vessel he might have the honour to command. The court then closed to consider their finding, and remained in deliberation above four hours. On re-opening, the sentence was read by the Deputy-Judge-Advocate, awarding a severe reprimand to Commander Power, and the loss of one year's rank. Also severely reprimanding Mr. Macfarlane, with the loss of three years' rank, accompanied by the observations, that there was no evidence of currents to account for the loss of the ship, nor to account for her being 16 miles out of her course; that precautions were not taken where currents were known to exist in running between the islands; nor were soundings taken with the deep-sea or hand lead-lines. Neither was the master on deck, as he ought to have been, when the watch was left in charge of a warrant officer. The conduct of the remaining officers and crew after the grounding of the vessel was deserving of special mention from the court. Commander Power's conduct also on the vessel stranding, and the coolness and decision of his measures in getting the women and children, with the troops, on shore, and providing for their safety, were deserving all praise.

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Obituary.

We have to record the death of Major-General William Freke Williams, K.H., who died on the 12th instant at Bath, at the age of 68 years. The late general served in Senegal, Goree, and Sierra Leone during 1811 and 1812, and in the Peninsula from August, 1813, to the end of the war, including San Sebastian, the passage of the Bidassoa, battles of Nivelle and Nive (the 11th, 12th, and 13th of December), and the investment of Bayonne. In 1814, he proceeded to America, under General Ross, and was wounded at the battle of Bladensburg—first, slightly in the left arm, and again severely by a musket ball through the left shoulder. He served subsequently for several years in the West Indies, and was sent on a particular service to Canada during the insurrection in that country in 1838-39, whence he returned in June, 1843, and soon afterwards proceeded to Ireland. For his military services he was made a Knight Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and had received the silver war medal with three clasps for St. Sebastian, Nivelle, and Nive. The last appointment he held was brigadier-general, at Malta. His commissions were dated as follows:—Ensign, August 30, 1810; lieutenant, June 10, 1811; captain, October 31, 1814; major, April 9, 1825; lieut.-colonel, June 28, 1838; colonel, November 11, 1851; and major-general, April 14, 1857.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

APPLEBY—December 16, at 10, Church Street, Durham, the wife of George Walton Appleby, Esq., 26th Cameronians, of a daughter.

BERRY—November 8, at Nussecrabad, the wife of Captain H. Berry, H.M.'s 28th Regiment, of a daughter.

DU CANE—December 17, at 13, Victoria Road, Kensington, the wife of Captain E. F. Du Cane, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

HAVERFIELD—December 17, at "The Cedars," Derby, the wife of Captain J. T. Haverfield, Royal Marines Light Infantry, of a daughter.

HUNTER—November 6, at Neemuch, Bombay Presidency, the wife of Major W. F. Hunter, H.M.'s 2nd Light Cavalry, of a son.

POCHIN—December 15, at Leicester, the wife of Lieutenant Ralph George Pochin, R.N., of a son.

SMITH—At Foelallt House, Lee, Kent, the wife of Colonel J. T. Smith, of a daughter.

YOUNG—November 24, at Kingstown, the wife of Commander Young, V.C., Royal Navy, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANNESLEY—GOMONDE—December 10, at the British Embassy, Paris, and afterwards at the English Church, Rue d'Aguessean, by the Rev. E. Forbes, James O'Donel Annesley, Esq., 25th Regiment, to Sybil, only daughter of W. H. Gomonde, Esq.

DRURY—EVANS—December 15, at the College Chapel, Eton, by the Rev. T. Carter, assisted by the Rev. W. M. Fenn, Alexander Drury, H.M.'s 51st Regiment M.N.I., youngest son of the late Dr. Drury, of Sunbury, to Fanny Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Evans, Esq., of Eton College.

GREATHED—TUFNELL—December 19, at St. Mary Magdalene, Hastings, by the Rev. Fred. Tufnell, Colonel Harris Greathed, C.B., of Uddens, Dorset, to Ellen Mary, second daughter of the Rev. George Tufnell, of Thornton Watlass, Yorkshire.

O'DONNELL—MIDDLETON—October 11, at Kussowlie, Captain John Vize O'Donnell, H.M.'s 27th Enniskillens, to Georgina Mackenzie, eldest surviving daughter of Mr. J. R. Middleton, of Allahabad.

ROBERTS—ROBERTS—November 6, at Ahmednuggur, Fredk. Ponsonby Cramer Roberts, Lieutenant 2nd Grenadiers, second son of Lieut.-Colonel Cramer Roberts, late Deputy Inspector-General of Constabulary, Ireland, to Georgina, eldest daughter of the late M. C. Cramer Roberts, Esq., D.L., of Sallymount, county Kildare.

WEBB—DUNCAN—December 18, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Colchester, by the Rev. L. Owen, rector, Vere Webb, Esq., Staff-Surgeon, to Fanny Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Peter Duncan, Esq., of Regent's Park, London.

DEATHS.

BUTTON—December 10, at her residence, Norwood, Hannah, widow of the late Captain Osmund Button, Royal Navy.

DEW—December 12, of diphtheria, George Meyrick Dew, Lieutenant H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, aged 30.

HALLETT—December 17, at Rugby, George Augustus Jodrell, fifth son of the late Colonel Hallett, C.B., Bombay Army, aged 16.

HENRY—December 17, in Holles Street, Cavendish Square, Lieut.-General John Henry, Madras Army.

HILL—December 15, at Sherborne, Dorset, Robert, infant son of Captain H. W. Hill, R.N., aged 6 months.

HOLDSWORTH—December 15, at Paignton, Devon, Colonel T. W. E. Holdsworth, late of the 2nd or Queen's Royals, youngest son of the late A. H. Holdsworth, Governor of Dartmouth Castle, aged 46.

RUSSELL—December 15, at Sandymont, near Dublin, Robert Walter Russell, late of Spa, Belgium, and formerly connected with *The Times*, and with the London press, of which he was a respected member, aged 50.

SHUM—December 13, at Bedfont, Elizabeth Mostyn, relict of the late Wm. Shum, Esq., Captain 3rd Dragoon Guards, aged 74.

WILLIAMS—December 12, at 4, Vane Street, Bath, Major-General W. Freke Williams, K.H., aged 63.

The following naval cadets passed out of Her Majesty's ship Britannia, Captain Robert Harris, on the 19th inst., for sea-going ships:—E. C. Jeffreys (Admiralty prize for mathematics and navigation); A. W. Gilbert (prize (private) for voluntary study); Hon. C. Cadogan, M. J. Harrison, C. G. Hough (seamanship prize); T. A. Watkins, H. A. Littledale, E. Payne, P. Francis (French and drawing prize); A. H. Campbell, B. W. Walker, J. H. Corfe, G. L. Poe, C. T. Mandeville, R. F. Ward, A. D. Shafto, F. H. Haygarth, J. R. Callender, E. S. Wade, F. W. Passy, T. A. Fraser, J. R. Aylen, H. W. Hill, C. C. Drury, J. W. Ranking, J. L. Crawley, E. W. Burt, H. M. Taylor.

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AND

ARMY NAVY GAZETTE

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA

AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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THE subject of the incorporation of the Tipperary Militia with the Royal Artillery has attracted so much attention, and is one moreover of such paramount importance to the officers of the latter regiment, not only for the present but for the future, that we may be excused for again recurring to it.

We should perhaps have thought it unnecessary to do so had it not been for a letter from "An Officer of the Line," which appeared in the *Times* of last Saturday. If anything were wanting to strengthen the cause of the Artillery officers, after the various arguments which have been everywhere adduced against the proposed measure, this letter would supply the want.

Characterised by great ability, and an intimate acquaintance with the details of the plan, this letter probably expressed accurately as might be the views of the supporters of the measure, and whatever can be advanced in its favour, it is fair to suppose, is advanced here. The writer has neglected nothing which could strengthen his arguments, and these arguments he has disposed with considerable skill; and yet, with all these advantages in his favour, we shall see that he fails entirely to answer the main objections to the proposed plan, and has wholly avoided grappling with the more important arguments which may be adduced against it; and when so able an advocate fails, under such favourable circumstances, we may be sure his case is not a very strong one. If we examine the arguments which he advances, we shall find that they amount to very little; nor does he prove anything that was not perfectly well known before. That the Royal Artillery and the Service generally will gain by the addition of some 600 lusty and well trained Militiamen nobody would attempt to dispute; that by such an addition, whatever might be the proportion of Militia officers who accompanied their men, the officers of the Artillery would obtain a certain amount of immediate promotion, was equally apparent; and if these two considerations were the only ones that presented themselves, the measure would probably be not very unpopular. But the real question does not lie within this compass. We will pass over the consideration that by thus introducing Militia captains and others, a gross injustice would be done to the officers of the Artillery; we will not dwell upon the fact that existing interests would thereby be violently overturned; that such a precedent, independent of the bad effect which it must have upon the prestige and *esprit de corps* of the Artillery, would be indirectly opening the door to obtaining commissions in that regiment by purchase, and that henceforward no officer, of whatever rank, service, or merits, can feel assured that his high qualifications may not at any moment be set aside in favour of a gentleman who by means of a well filled purse and a few honeyed words, is able to induce a certain number of men to volunteer for the regular Service. We will pass over these considerations, not because they are unimportant, but because we consider them to be self evident, because the "Officer of the Line" is himself compelled to admit that "the precedent may be objectionable," and that "some innovation" is thus made upon vested rights; and because a stronger argument than all these yet remains to us.

In considering the expediency of the measure (to which he would entirely sacrifice principle) "An Officer of the Line" has completely ignored or intentionally avoided the question of whether the Militia officers thus commissioned in the Royal Artillery will be qualified for the post. He never for a moment alludes to, or explains away the fact that they are wholly innocent of that careful special education which has hitherto been considered a *sine quâ non* for Artillery officers, and that their want of theoretical professional knowledge cannot be said to be compensated for by any practical experience acquired on foreign or active service.

We would ask, then, what peculiar qualifications have these officers displayed to entitle them to privileges which have hitherto been reserved for superior attainments, displayed in a long course of special training and severe competitive examination?

We have nothing to say against the officers of the Tipperary Militia; on the contrary, the high state of efficiency to which their regiment has been brought reflects great credit upon every officer in it, from the noble colonel down to the junior lieutenant; nor have we any doubt that they would perform their duty in the field as their countrymen ever have done. Their attainments, too, may be, for aught we know, of the highest order (in the name of Lindley Murray, however, we except the gentleman, whoever he may be, to whose pen we are indebted for the unique address to the men, which has been reproduced in the columns of a weakly contemporary), but we wish to know upon what grounds all the money and time spent in a cadet's education, all the preparation, all the examinations hitherto indispensable for an Artillery officer, are to be set aside in this case?

That the Government are by no means disposed to forego their education scheme, is proved by the recent Order, directing that on and after the 1st of April next all subalterns of the Artillery shall be subjected to an examination before obtaining their promotion, and by the fact that at the last examination at the Royal Military Academy the rules of the institution were so strictly enforced, that a cadet who actually passed within the first three or four of his "batch" was prevented from getting his commission by a failure in one single subject, viz., French!

Either one course or the other must be right. Either Artillery officers can be found ready made in any Militia regiment whose men can be induced to volunteer for the regular Service; or the old idea that high attainments and a certain special education can alone qualify for the position, is correct. Which of these two alternatives is the Government prepared to accept? If the first, then parents who are desirous of obtaining commissions for their sons in the Artillery should be informed of it, and they will readily see that the Royal Military Academy is not the place to send them to, and that the money which would be spent in their education at that institution may, especially if the son be not over-bright, be more advantageously laid out in another direction; if the second alternative be adopted, then let us have no more letters from "An Officer of the Line," attempting to show that the Service generally, or Artillery officers in particular, will be benefited by the sudden introduction over their heads of a number of gentlemen, whose qualifications, however great, have been subjected to no test; or that the need of Artillerymen is so great, and the danger of offending Ireland so considerable, that to obtain the first we must make "innovations" on the rights and interests of a distinguished corps, establish "an objectionable precedent," and ignore regulations which we ourselves have made; while to avoid the second we must, at whatever cost to others, and in opposition to our own fixed principles, accept the services of any regiment of Irish Militia which on its disembodiment can be persuaded by money or words to volunteer for the "regulars."

We still hope that arrangements may ultimately be effected by which the errors, inconsistencies, and injustice into which this measure would lead us may be avoided, while we secure to the country the very valuable services of the six hundred "Tipperary Boys," whom we shall be only too glad to see bearing as their badge the famous "Ubique."

It is positively painful to a journalist to pass his literary life in a moral Mantalinism—"one demnition grind" about France and Frenchmen. "France is doing this," and "Frenchmen are doing that." *Ma che fare?* It is impossible for him, if he be honest, to hold his peace, or to roll off glib sentences that "everything is going on as well as can be expected"—to sink into the slough of official optimism, and, if he gets no pudding for it, at least to hold his tongue. It is mere vulgarity to talk of official optimism and of red tape, as if they were the only results and the inevitable concomitants of official life, labour, and aims. But somehow or other, so great is the pressure of responsibility upon the heads of departments, so limited the allowance of moral courage, so great the fear of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the debates on the Estimates, or of the abstract M. P. who is always making motions, that the heads of our departments are unquestionably slow in their movements in the way of reform, experiment, or initiation, and they require the *vis à tergo* of the press of popular clamour, or strong national pressure indicated by either or both to serve either as their motive power or as their excuse. Some time ago there appeared in this journal a series of papers on cavalry organisation from the pen of Field-Marshal Radetsky, translated from an Austrian military contemporary, which we are fairly justified in considering as the most remarkable essay on the subject that has appeared of late years in English. Previously and subsequently we called attention to the changes which France was introducing into her cavalry drill, on the very principles which the veteran hussar leader laid down to meet the change produced by arms and artillery of precision in modern warfare. Have we yet done anything in that direction? Are we making one step to meet the dangers which other states have long ago sought to obviate? Are we to be content with having the biggest men and the fattest horses in the world, in order that they may move the most slowly, and be killed the most rapidly when they are put to the use for which they unfortunately are intended? Are we taking any pains to find out what our neighbours are doing, or are we content when Colonel Claremont has duly sent off the last batch of ordonnances from Paris, and then do we sit down to consider the grave question whether Jones is to have Brown's troop, or if Smith is to be allowed to catch a captain to come in and sell? Are our energies wasted in minute and laborious investigations of mess bills, the mint, anise, and cumin of our endless regulations? And are we exhausted with examining minute questions of forage stoppages and the distinctions between necessaries and non-necessaries in the kit of a dragoon? Unfortunately personal questions and individual considerations exercise great influence both at the Horse Guards and at the War Office. The authorities are compelled to inquire into the fitness of officers for command over and above that which is sometimes the officer's only qualification, a full purse. It is notorious that there is a want of good cavalry officers fit for command at this moment in our Service; so much is the want felt, indeed, that some time ago it was contemplated at the Horse Guards to break through the custom which forbids a field officer to exchange from infantry to cavalry, in order to secure in the command of a regiment of horse, the services of a lieut.-colonel of an infantry regiment who had paid some attention to cavalry questions Although we led the opposition on that occasion, we are bound to admit that if things go on as they are it is questionable whether the Horse Guards may not be justified in enlarging the limits of the right to exchange between officers of cavalry and infantry, provided that a proper examination be passed by

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those who seek to alter the nature of their duties. It is alleged that it is difficult to get the ordinary regimental work of cavalry properly done as it is. What hope, then, would there be of introducing changes with profit? One system imperfectly worked would give place to another still more deficient. Among some cavalry officers the belief is established that the Service is going to the dogs because the purse is not so potent as it was, and they tell you that the "old set of men" are not coming in, and the new style of fellows are not gentlemen. There may be some sad truth in that, but as long as our memory serves us the purse was potent in the British cavalry. What good stories are there not told of snuff-makers', bill-brokers', upholsterers' sons undergoing their usual probations in crack regiments? But there they were, in the crack regiments as cornets, with their balances ready to make them captains and colonels in good time. In fact, the reason of the decline and fall of "crackism" in cavalry —not only in what is called style, but in efficiency— may be attributed more directly to the power of the purse, which rendered men careless of their duties and independent of or indifferent to their profession, than anything we know. But the country will expect English cavalry to be up to the mark. In hard fighting they are sure to do well, though the Duke said that British officers of horse seemed only to have one idea, and that was to go at full gallop either to the front or to the rear. And we ask once more, what is being done in that direction? If the cavalry are perfect—well and good—they will certainly beat the cavalry of France, Russia, and Austria, which are declared by the military authorities of those countries to require revision. In the *Moniteur de l'Armée* of December 26th, there are some remarks from a distinguished cavalry officer worthy of consideration; for, contrary to the opinion received in this country, and viewed with no disfavour by ourselves till recent experience satisfied us of its incorrectness, he maintains that even the recent developments of target practice and the exercise of firearms does not go far enough in the true direction. In fact he seems to think the horseman should be made more of a rifleman and less of a sabreur; that he should be armed with a light strong rifle, easily loaded; that his horse should not be burthened with useless saddlery and equipments. "Grand battles," he rightly argues, are "impossible without cavalry." So much the worse for the grand battles, and so much the better for mankind, say we. Of course he believes the French cavalry superior to any which it may be called on to fight, and unquestionably it is an arm of which France may well be proud, even when she thinks of Quatre Bras and Mont St. Jean; but at the same time he deplores the effect of the law of replacement, and the exonerating clauses in the law of recruiting, which tend to deprive the cavalry of the sons of farmers, and to fill its ranks with prolétaires. The conclusion is, however, that the Instruction Provisoire issued by the Minister to regulate the individual exercises of troopers, and to adapt their movements and drill *en masse* to the improvements in arms and in the accessories of war, has done its work, and has been received with gratitude by the whole army. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is an excellent commanding officer. No man can be more earnest and anxious to do his duty, or to carry the efficiency of the Army over which he presides to the highest possible point. We are sure the Duke could introduce such changes and improvements in our Service as would leave no ground for apprehension that we were behind any nation in the world, and if he did so he would have the support of the nation against any opposition he might have reason to expect.

A new boat-carriage for the 25-pounder Armstrong gun has arrived from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and been transferred to the Excellent. It has been modelled to fit the rifled ordnance from the old 24-pounder howitzer boat-carriage, and fitted with India-rubber buffer rings to check the recoil. There are fifteen rings, with metal washers between; but we confess to having very little confidence in the success of the experiment. The buffer principle has been now employed in a vast number of experiments in carriages, but in no case has it succeeded: nor is that to be wondered at when we consider that it gives elasticity without resistance; and, the more the India-rubber rings are increased, the greater the evil. We shall of course be glad to confess ourselves mistaken, but past experience would apparently point out that we should look to other means for solving the difficulty of the recoil of carriages in the contracted space which a ship's boat affords.

THE ARMY.

6th Dragoon Guards. Lieutenant Forster is about to compete for admission into the Staff College.

Royal Artillery. As many non-commissioned officers and gunners and drivers as could be spared from the ordinary garrison duties were granted leave from Woolwich to pass the Christmas holidays with their friends.

Royal Engineers. Orders were on Monday morning received at Chatham by Colonel H. D. Harness, C.B., director of the Royal Engineer establishment, for the 27th company of the Royal Engineers, under the command of Captain A. H. Durnford, to embark for Gibraltar on Thursday, to relieve the 2nd company, whose period of foreign service has expired. The 27th company contains some of the most skilful mechanics and artisans in Her Majesty's service, the men having been employed on several of the public works of importance, including the completion of the factory at Woolwich, on the occasion of the works being suspended through the strike. The company has been raised to 100 strong. Captain Fowler has proceeded on leave of absence from the south-west district. Lieut.-Colonel Lothian Nicholson, C.B., will, it is expected, not rejoin at Portsmouth again, but will in future be attached to the London district. Captain Hewett has rejoined, from leave of absence, at Portsmouth; and Lieut. Papillon has returned home from China sick, and will appear before a medical board in London. The 27th company embarked on board of the Himalaya troop-ship in Portsmouth dockyard on the 27th inst., and sailed the following morning for Gibraltar, where they will be employed in executing the extensive alterations proposed in the fortifications of that important post.

1st Royals. A short time since we announced that a private named Mc Sully, of this regiment, stationed in Colchester camp, whose term of duty had expired, had by a decision of the Court of Chancery come into possession of several thousand pounds. There is now reason to think the whole affair is a hoax, and that under this pretence the fellow has been victimising all who were foolish enough to trust him. After some time swaggering about Colchester with seven gold rings upon one hand, and treating his friends to champagne dinners for which he never paid, and manifesting his liberality in various other ways, he suddenly vanished, and the next heard of him was that he had visited Dundalk and other places in Ireland, giving grand parties, making handsome presents, and promising large sums to charities, after which he disappeared, leaving the silly tradesmen to bewail their credulity, and minus some hard cash borrowed, as well as the amount of the heavy bills contracted. It would have been impossible for him to have squandered his thousands in so short a space of time, and the fact that he borrowed money wherever he could, strengthens the opinion that the whole affair has been a false pretence and a hoax. The battalion on service in China will, it is believed out there, embark for England.

3rd Buffs. The battalion on service in China, is stated to be under orders for England.

8th Regiment. Colonel Paul Haines commanding, at Gosport. The officers and men have been directed by General Hay, Commandant of the School of Musketry, to make up the whole of this year's practice, although they were unable to do it at the proper season in consequence of their being on the passage from India. It is unlucky that this may interfere with the winter's leave, which indulgence the brave and good service rendered to the country during the late fearful mutiny had well earned for this gallant regiment.

11th Regiment, 2nd battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Jenner commanding. A board of officers, composed of Lieut.-Colonel Moore, 11th Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Payne, Royal Marine Light Infantry, and Major Bayly, 8th Regiment, assembled at the Anglesea barracks, Portsea, on the 27th inst., for the examination of Lieutenant Jordan and Ensign Tibbs as to their fitness for promotion in the next relative superior ranks.

13th Regiment. Captain Hall arrived in England yesterday by the mail steamer Celt, from the Cape of Good Hope. This regiment was on the *qui vive* to be sent to New Zealand.

19th Regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Warden, commanding the 2nd battalion of this regiment at Portsmouth, performed an act of prompt justice on a criminal when lately a visitor at the Military Prison at Gosport. While performing his duty there he was suddenly assaulted according to the present fashion of the day by a prisoner, when the gallant officer, who is well known as a good bruiser, by a straight one, well delivered from the shoulder, knocked the miserable wretch down as flat as a ninepin. The delinquent has been tried by court-martial, and altogether reckoned without his host in catching such a tartar.

30th Regiment. A detachment, consisting of 32 non-commissioned officers and men, under the command of Lieutenant J. Sharples, has arrived at Chatham from Bermuda, having disembarked from the § hired troop-ship Harvest Queen. After the troops had been medically inspected, seven of the number were admitted into hospital at Fort Pitt, and the remainder sent to the invalid depot at St. Mary's.

44th Regiment. A few evenings since a private of the depot of this regiment, named Field, stationed in Colchester Camp, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat whilst in a state of intoxication. He lies in a precarious state, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Royal Marines. Captain Haverfield, Woolwich Division, was on Saturday last recalled by telegram from leave of absence, and was ordered to hold himself in readiness for service on board Her Majesty's screw steam-frigate Narcissus, 51, together with Second-Lieutenant Swinton, one sergeant, one corporal, one drummer, and 46 privates, and 5 privates for the gun-boat Penguin, tender to the Narcissus. None but men of good character and passed soldiers are to be embarked. Two hundred men belonging to the Woolwich Division were on Saturday last granted five and six weeks' furlough to visit their friends for the Christmas holidays. By the death of Lieut.-General Willis, Colonel Stransham, Commandant of the Woolwich Division, receives his promotion as Major-General, and retires from the command, in which he will be succeeded by Colonel Campbell, Second-Commandant. The battalion of this gallant regiment on duty in China, may, according to accounts by this mail, be expected home in England.

52nd Regiment. There is a report that some disorderly proceedings have occurred at Sealkote on the part of men in this regiment. It is on its way to Jhansi.

59th Regiment. Major Maunsell and Assistant-Surgeon Crisp, arrived in England yesterday from the Cape of Good Hope by the mail steamer Celt. This regiment was held in readiness to go on to New Zealand if required.

87th Regiment. The accounts from China state that this regiment will probably be ordered home forthwith.

89th Regiment is ordered to Umballa.

Rifle Brigade. The 3rd battalion is to remain, according to the *Delhi Gazette*, at Agra for another season. The same paper states that there is probably no other reason for this arrangement but economy, and a desire to save trouble and expense to officers and men. But a bazar rumour has it that there is something unsatisfactory in the relations between the Indian Government and one of the neighbouring Rajpootana Courts, and in consequence the Rifles are to remain where they are.

We are informed that in consequence of the peace with China, the orders for shipment of a large additional quantity of war stores from Woolwich for that country have been countermanded; but the utmost activity still prevails at the military store department of the Royal Arsenal in the shipment of shot, shell, &c., for New Zealand, Gibraltar, and other foreign stations.

In consequence of its having been found that the "mixture for browning arms," supplied from this country, is liable to considerable loss from fermentation on distant voyages, it has been decided in future to issue to all foreign stations the ingredients unmixed for making the browning liquid instead of ready for use as at present. General instructions for mixing the chemicals and for browning gun barrels, have been sent out on the subject to all military storekeepers.—[We believe that ours is the only army in the world in which the musket barrels are browned.]

On the return of an old soldier, the Colour-Sergeant of H.M. 60th Rifles, George Lawrence, to Nazing, his native village, the church bells were rung in welcome—an unusual compliment to a wearer of the stripes.

Major Martin, of H.M. 4th Regiment, has forwarded from Aden the specification of a patent for "a war truck" and "portable rifle battery," intended for the use of unfortified coasts, &c., which seem to be of the sort commonly called "infernal machines." There is a great deal of ingenuity displayed in overcoming obvious difficulties, and in adapting these machines to warlike and field purposes, but we can scarcely believe that they will be brought into use unless Major Martin is able to give some practical proof of their superiority, and of their adaptation to the objects for which they are intended.

Her Majesty's "Mews."—If any Member of Parliament, curious in the little details of Government expenditure, will dive deep into the military estimates during the future session, he may find an item for feeding and tending a certain number of tom-cats, to account for the insertion of which may possibly, and not unnaturally, puzzle him. In order therefore to prevent his putting the War Minister to the trouble of an explanation, we volunteer to enlighten him in the matter. Some years ago it was found Government store-houses were so infested with vermin, that the property of the nation materially suffered, particularly in articles about or in which it was necessary to use a portion of grease or oil. 'At length it was determined to employ the natural enemies of the tribe to exterminate, or at any rate reduce their numbers—two cats were sanctioned for each store, which are to this day rationed by the storeman at 4*d.* a head per diem. We are happy to be able conscientiously to add that puss earns his grub of the public; for since his introduction, rats and mice have in a great measure disappeared from many of the buildings; and if it should be asked, why the necessity of feeding him in such excellent sporting grounds can exist, we may state that it is a well-known fact that Tom, like his master, does his work best when in comfortable circumstances, and that although he hunts as much for amusement as for the pot, he is not then a whit the less keen after the true instincts of his nature.

The New Ventilating Grates.—We understand that the reports which have been made by general officers in command to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, respecting the ventilating grates, which have been erected for experiment in various barracks, are of a character admitting no doubt whatever of the inefficiency of the substitute for the good old comfortable fireplace, to which we have been so long accustomed. These new affairs were so shallow that they scarcely held any coals, and consequently threw out no heat into the room; yet it was by this want of depth, and apparent semblance to a fire, that Government intended to save so many pounds of fuel a week. To increase the fire the men made an artificial front to the grate, but this mended the matter very little, and, moreover, was not altogether safe. However, it burnt out the small supply of coal in four or five days, and left them cheerless during the remainder of the week. It is said that the grates are to be altered in depth; but we beg to point out that this will not satisfy the men, nor, we may add, the women; for the want of a hob is a source of the greatest discomfort; and we ask what kind of a grate should we think it, if in a private house we found one where neither a kettle nor a teapot could be set or boiled, or a plate put to keep the meat hot, in case a man was late for dinner, as is often the case? The whole affair has a "green coffee" smack about it, which is inodorous and unrefreshing, and reflects no credit on the judgment of those officials who persuaded the authorities to experimentalise on one of the great necessaries of existence, at the season when nature compels us to employ artificial means to keep up the proper circulation in health and vigour.

A Black Sheep.—In accordance with orders to that effect, the whole of the officers and men composing the third battalion of infantry at Chatham garrison were drawn up on Monday on the parade-ground of the hut barracks, for the purpose of hearing read the finding and sentence of a district court-martial, which recently assembled for the trial of an incorrigible character named Francis Brady, a

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private in the 1st battalion of the 19th Regiment. The prisoner was arraigned on a charge of striking with his fist in the face Lance-Sergeant Tanner, of the same regiment, whilst in the execution of his duty; and also with refusing to undress himself for medical inspection when placed under arrest. During the time prisoner had been in the service his character has been very bad, and before he enlisted into the 19th Foot he had deserted from another regiment. On the occasion of his trial his conduct was of a most outrageous character, and he frequently swore at the president and the other members of the court. The court found him guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for two years. At the expiration of that time he will be placed on his trial for his conduct before the court-martial.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR NEW ZEALAND.— The Bombay government, in pursuance of instructions from England, have chartered the Castilian, 1064 tons, at 24*l.* per head, and the Star Queen, 836 tons, at 19*l.* 10*s.* per head, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's 57th Regiment from Bombay to New Zealand. The Star Queen sailed on the 24th of November, with Major H. Butler, Brevet-Major J. Hassard, Captain W. E. Brown, Captain J. R. Grimstone, Lieutenants B. C. Bayntun, E. G. Hasted, R. A. H. Cox, Ensigns A. M'Clintock, P. F. Clarke, R. E. Brown, R. Murray, Assistant-Surgeon J. Davis, and 335 men of the 57th Regiment. The Castilian was expected to sail soon afterwards.

CONSIDERATE TREATMENT OF MILITARY INVALIDS.—The non-commissioned officers and privates of various cavalry and infantry regiments who have recently arrived wounded and disabled from the East and West Indies and the colonies, and have been inspected by the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, were discharged from St. Mary's invalid depot, on Thursday morning, and forwarded to their respective homes at the expense of the War Office. Each man, before leaving the garrison, was well supplied with a sufficient quantity of warm clothing to enable him to bear the journey to his home.

A SOLDIER KILLED BY HIS COMRADE.—On the night of Tuesday last a shocking event occurred at the Hut Barracks, occupied by the Military Train Corps, at the encampment at Woolwich. It appears that some dispute took place between John May, a private of the 2nd battalion of the corps, and a comrade named Charles Knight, the latter accusing the former of keeping possession of a pipe which belonged to him. May left the barracks, but was pursued by Knight, who attacked him in a savage manner, and May fell heavily, receiving a fractured skull from contact with a large stone. The sufferer was quickly conveyed to the hospital of the corps, where every attention was paid him; but the injuries received were so extensive that he died within two hours after admission. On hearing of his comrade's death Knight ran away from the barracks, and although several pickets were sent in pursuit he has not yet been found. Information of the occurrence has been sent to Mr. C. J. Carttar, coroner for West Kent, who will hold an inquest on the body.

SHORNCLIFF CAMP.

On Saturday last the whole of the 2nd Brigade assembled on the parade ground, on which triangles were erected for the purpose of hearing the promulgation of the sentences on four privates of the 2nd battalion 17th Regiment, who have recently been tried by general courts-martial, as reported in this journal, for assaults on officers of their regiments. The sentences in two of the cases, those of privates Watson and Connelly, took them and the whole brigade by surprise; for, seeing the triangles erected, the look of the first named prisoner, who marched up with a very confident air, seemingly anticipating fifty lashes and a few years penal servitude, was suddenly changed to one of intense dejection when the Brigade-Major, Captain Carleton, read the sentence, which was that the prisoner, Private Watson, be shot to death by musketry, adding, Her Majesty has been pleased to approve and confirm the same. On hearing this, the prisoner's chin sunk down on his breast, and his countenance became perfectly livid; the Brigade-Major then read that Her Majesty had been pleased to respite the capital sentence on the prisoner, who was sentenced to penal servitude for the term of his natural life. Thesecond prisoner was then brought forward and received a like sentence with the same commutation. Private Darkins was next brought forward and sentenced to ten years penal servitude, and the fourth, Private Chatley, was sentenced to penal servitude for two years, and to receive fifty lashes. The prisoner was at once fastened to the triangles, and received the latter part of his punishment, during the infliction of which a heavy fall of snow took place. He bore the punishment without a groan, and was marched to the general hospital, from whence he will be transferred to Aldershot District Military Prison, there to undergo the remainder of his sentence. The three other prisoners were on Wednesday sent under military escort to Millbank Penitentiary.

The Christmas festivities have been kept up with great animation in the camp. In the 2nd battalion of the 21st Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe, C.B., honoured the sergeants' mess by attending the ball they gave, and also sent a dozen of wine for the occasion. Since Colonel Lowe has had command of this regiment he has annually given a dinner to the wives and children of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment. This year, however, the colonel, instead of a dinner, has headed a subscription with 5*l.*, which was increased to 30*l.* by the other officers, for the purpose of giving a quantity of warm clothing to the women and children in lieu of a dinner. This seasonable benevolence has much pleased the recipients, and reflects great credit on the colonel.

The weather at Shorncliff has been very severe, and the soldiers' huts are not impervious to the snow, which has fallen in great abundance; many of them find themselves in the morning enveloped in snow, which finds easy access through the ventilators and chinks in the woodwork of the huts; an additional blanket, or some means to exclude the unwelcome visitation would be a boon which would be no doubt properly appreciated.

The soldiers have taken advantage of the fall of snow, and the consequent release from their military duties, to erect at various parts of the Camp snow huts, which have a very singular appearance, and prove a great source of amusement to men condemned to the monotony of camp life.

COLCHESTER CAMP.

During the absence of Colonel the Honourable Alexander Gordon, in consequence of the decease of his father, the Earl of Aberdeen, the command of this camp has devolved upon Colonel Dixon, C.B., commandant of the 9th Depot Battalion. Major West, of the 10th Depot Battalion, has received an extension of his leave of absence to the 31st of January. Brigade-Major Cooch, of the staff of this camp, has returned after three months' leave of absence, and resumed his duties; Captain Craster, 38th Regiment, has been Acting Brigade-Major during his absence.

The intense severity of the weather has tried the men very much during the week, and notwithstanding the extra supply of fuel, the troops have found the greatest difficulty in keeping up the temperature of the huts to anything like a comfortable degree of warmth.

On Christmas-Day the troops had, as usual, an excellent dinner of roast beef, plum-pudding, &c., with an almost unlimited supply of old ale, subscribed for by the officers of each regimental depot. The model canteen was gaily decorated, and was the rendezvous of a very merry party of the men in the evening. The proposed reduction of the Indian depots to the extent of 100 men per regiment, will considerably reduce the strength of this camp, at present numbering 2200 men. The twelve regimental depots stationed here will all come within the category of those whose strength is to be reduced, which it is supposed will be accomplished by suspending recruiting for those regiments after the enrolment of 100 men less than their present completed strength. It is, however, currently reported that Colchester will shortly cease to be a depot station, and that the present camp will be occupied by two entire regiments of infantry.

The severity of the weather at the early part of the week, suspended the prosecution of the important sewerage works now being carried on in the camp, but on Thursday they were resumed. The excavations are very deep, and the soil being exceedingly treacherous, great care is necessary in carrying out the works.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DECEMBER 28, 1860.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Charles Matthew Moran, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Bowyer promoted.

6th Dragoons—Cornet and Adjutant Thomas Joseph Fitz Simon, to have the rank of Lieutenant; Cornet Alexander Frederick Stewart to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Honourable William Oct. Beresford Annesley, who retires.

8th Light Dragoons—Captain Esdaile Lovell Lovell, from the 10th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice the Honourable Everard Stourton, who exchanges.

10th Light Dragoons—Captain the Honourable Everard Stourton, from the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Esdaile Lovell Lovell, who exchanges.

14th Light Dragoons—Charles Alexander Price Talbot, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, in succession to Lieutenant Graham, removed to the 18th Light Dragoons.

17th Light Dragoons—De Pentheny de Pentheny O'Kelly, Esq., to be Paymaster, vice George Berkeley Belcher, deceased.

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards—Lieutenant and Captain Charles Napier Sturt to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Sir William Thomas Francis Wallace, Bart., who retires; Ensign and Lieutenant Arthur Divett Hayter to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Sturt; Ensign William Duberly, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hayter.

2nd Foot—Cornet Charles Borlase from the 6th Dragoons to be Ensign, vice Pinkerton, promoted.

12th Foot—Ensign Henry J. MacDonnell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Samuel Hall, who retires.

13th Foot—Lieutenant Edward Henry Hall to be Captain, by purchase, vice Thomas Chevalier Robertson, who retires; Ensign Gerard Septimus Burton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hall; William Charles Frederick Madden, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bell, promoted; Charles Edward Stanley Lee, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Kemmis, promoted; Richard Leigh, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Home, promoted.

14th Foot—Lieutenant Richard Seymour Lemon to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Heaton, retired.

16th Foot—Samuel John Pullin, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Walpole, appointed to the Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant Lancelot Le Feuvre to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Bostock, appointed Captain Instructor at the School of Musketry.

21st Foot—The Christian name of Quartermaster Grahame is *George*, and not *J.*, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 17th August, 1855.

22nd Foot—The first Christian name of Ensign Grove, is *Edward*, not *Edmund*, as stated in the *Gazette* of 21st December, 1860.

25th Foot—Harvey Randel Seville Armstrong, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Crossman, promoted; Charles Francis Barnardiston, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Chisholm, promoted.

30th Foot—Henry Granville Sharpe, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Eden, promoted.

31st Foot—Lieutenant George John Hamilton to be Captain, by purchase, vice John William Townsend Fyler, who retires; Ensign Alexander Cumming Gow to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hamilton.

39th Foot—Henry Lewis Brooke White, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Pope, promoted.

42nd Foot—Ensign Charles William Pole Warner, from the 43rd Foot, to be Ensign, in succession to Lieutenant Thomas Mansfield James, deceased.

57th Foot—Ensign Richard Edward Brown to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Samuel Hopper Powell, who retires; Archibald Kennedy Douglass, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Brown.

60th Foot—Lieutenant James Arthur Morrah to be Adjutant, vice James Sturgeon Hamilton Algar, who resigns that appointment.

64th Foot—John Gee, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Sams, promoted.

72nd Foot—Lieutenant Mostyn De la Poer Beresford to be Captain, by purchase, vice Henry Bentinck Coathupe, who retires; Ensign Herbert Barron to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Beresford.

82nd Foot—The appointment of Captain William Cooke O'Shaughnessy, from the 2nd West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Samuel Peters Jarvis, who retires upon half-pay, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 18th December, 1860, has been cancelled.

87th Foot—Lieutenant Anthony Butler to be Captain, without purchase, vice John Rawson Simpson, deceased; Ensign John Leigh Hollest to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Butler; Lieutenant Walter Carr Mackinnon to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Anthony Butler, promoted.

88th Foot—John James Davidson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Buchanan, promoted.

91st Foot—Major William Thomas Laird Patterson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel John Francis Glencairn Campbell, C.B., promoted to be Major-General; Captain William Benjamin Battiscombe to be Major, without purchase, vice Patterson; Lieutenant William Prescod Gurney to be Captain, without purchase, vice Battiscombe.

92nd Foot—Ensign William Grisdale Hicks to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gordon Stonhouse Hughes, who retires.

93rd Foot—Frederick William Welch, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Potts, promoted.

94th Foot—Lieutenant Francis Hamilton Elliot to be Captain, by purchase, vice Courtenay, W. A. T. Kenny, who retires; Ensign James Browne to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Elliot.

100th Foot—Major Hugh Rowlands, from half-pay Unattached, to be Major, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Mathias Luz Weguelin, who exchanges.

Rifle Brigade—John Lionel Tuffnell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Duberly, appointed to the Grenadier Guards.

3rd West India Regiment—Ensign Charles Ramsay Gibb, from the 20th Foot, to be Ensign, vice O'Grady, promoted; Staff-Assistant-Surgeon James Ferguson to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Carbery, deceased.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment — Richard Calvert, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice John Glover, who has resigned.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Captain John William Maddon, 4th Foot, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Captain Bray, 83rd Foot, who has been removed with his Depôt to Chatham.

UNATTACHED.

Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel James Dundas Gregorie Tulloch, half-pay, 84th Foot, and Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major, without purchase.

STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Primrose, 43rd Foot, to be Deputy-Assistant-General to the Forces serving in Madras, vice Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Charles Albert Denison, 52nd Foot, whose period of service in that appointment, and on the Staff, has expired.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Thomas John Hume has been permitted to resign his Commission.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant-Surgeon George Youell, from the 54th Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, vice Ferguson, appointed to the 3rd West India Regiment; Staff-Assistant-Surgeon George Henry Dyer has been permitted to resign his Commission.

BREVET.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Major-General William Freke Williams, on the 12 December, 1860:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B., from the Coldstream Guards to be Major General.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry F F. Johnson, Bart., Major, half-pay, 5th Foot, Deputy-Quartermaster-General at Mauritius, to be Colonel.

Major John James Bull, 56th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Edward Smyth Mercer, 94th Foot, to be Major.

Memorandum—The exchange between Lieutenant Lord Louth, of the 79th Foot, and Lieutenant Birch, of the 24th Foot, to be dated the 25th September, 1860, and not the 30th November, 1860, as stated in the *Gazette* of that date.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR, — Concurring as I do with the remarks of your correspondent "M. D.," and which appeared in your impression of the 24th ult., perhaps you will permit me to trespass on your valuable space for the purpose of showing how some of the provisions of the late Royal Medical Warrant are nullified by reason of the classification of the medical department with the purely civil and clerical departments of the Army; and how others have been evaded by the evident desire on the part of those in authority to prevent medical officers enjoying the advantages which they were led to expect the Warrant would bestow. In this, however, their hopes were disappointed. Can it be, Mr. Editor, that the heads of the department do not exercise that jealous vigilance which others are wont to bestow in defending from encroachment what was won by the junior officers principally, backed by the powerful aid of public opinion through the medium of the Press, and I may add Members of Parliament. Such, sir, must be the case, for from the well-known interest Mr. Secretary Herbert displays in everything connected with the department, I feel confident that if his attention was drawn to the fact, the late Medical Warrant would not be nullified by each subsequent Queen's Regulations. In proof of what I have stated above, I would direct attention to the "classification" as laid down in the last Queen's Regulations, wherein medical officers are omitted from the regimental staff, and are enumerated under the head of the medical department in the list of the civil departments of the Army. Now, sir, I would ask why this innovation? for in the Queen's Regulations of 1857 medical officers were included amongst the regimental staff. If medical officers are in future not to be considered as regimental officers, notwithstanding that vacancies to regiments when filled up appear in the *London Gazette*, surely subscriptions to the band and mess, as well as change of appointments on joining the regiment should not be exacted. I do not for one moment wish to find fault or grumble at the sums so deducted; but if the authorities consider regimental medical officers merely attached, and not forming part and parcel of their corps, then the band and mess subscriptions must be considered as so much exacted under false pretences. But this is not all. It may be recollected that one of the grievances complained of in the Memorial of medical officers serving in the Crimea, was that proper funeral honours were denied to those who had fallen there, although exposed to the same dangers and hardships as their combatant brethren, and, in addition, to disease in the discharge of their hospital duties. It was supposed that this grievance was for ever removed by Clause 23 in the late Warrant, which reads as follows:— "Medical officers shall be entitled to the *same honours* as other officers of our army of equal relative rank." The italics are mine, and it is worthy of remark that so particular were the Commissioners in framing this clause, that the only exception they made was respecting compliments to be paid by guards. By the removal in the last Queen's Regulations of medical officers from the regimental staff and their "classification" with the civil departments, this clause is virtually nullified. I am sure that no combatant officer with any generous feeling, and who has been in active service, would wish to see a brother officer carried to the grave, and refused those honours that the youngest private in the Army is entitled to, because he is "only a doctor."

In conclusion, I may mention that the Warrant is not acted up to in so far as regards lodging money or detention allowance. With respect to quarters in barracks some allowance is to be made, inasmuch as that the majority of the existing buildings were constructed when field officers or those having the relative rank were but few.—I am, &c.,

OBSERVER.

LORD CLYDE AND THE INDIAN MUTINY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Would it not be a graceful and well-merited compliment to Lord Clyde were the Government to order a medal to be struck at the Mint, in commemoration of his Lordship's achievements in the suppression of the Indian rebellion?

The medal might bear on the obverse Her Majesty's head, with the words "Victoria D. G. Regina Britanniarum, Imperatrix Indiæ," and on the reverse Lord Clyde's head, with the words "India pacificata, Campobello duce, 1857-59."—I am, &c.,

D. F. C.

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MILITARY OFFICIAL CIRCULARS.

The Adjutant-General, Sir James Yorke Scarlett, has issued a Circular Memorandum, addressed to the army at home and abroad, wherein His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief requests that officers commanding cavalry regiments will attach to each of the monthly returns rendered to the Horse Guards a statement of the number of chargers in the possession of officers, distinguishing which horses have been taken from the re-mounts.

A Circular Memorandum, dated the 20th inst., has been promulgated by the Adjutant-General, Sir James Yorke Scarlett, addressed to service and depot companies of regiments of infantry in India, stating that the distribution of regiments of infantry in India is to be as follows, until further orders, viz. :—10 service companies, comprising 3 field officers, 10 captains, 12 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, 6 staff, 56 sergeants (exclusive of schoolmasters), 21 drummers, 50 corporals, 950 privates ; 2 depots, comprising 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 10 sergeants, 4 drummers, 10 corporals, and 90 privates.

A Circular Memorandum, addressed to the army at home and abroad, has been issued, of which the followingis a copy :

"Horse Guards, Dec. 21.

"As a means of facilitating and expediting the official correspondence, it is particularly requested that letters addressed to this office may invariably have the general purport thereof noted on the upper left-hand corner.

"A list of the ordinary subjects on which the Adjutant-General is referred to is shown in the margin,* and as a general rule, one of them will be found to meet the case, but if not, any other appropriate heading may be used.

"When a letter is a reply to one received, the word quoted should be that which appears in the Adjutant-General's communication. By command,

"J. YORKE SCARLETT, Adjutant-General."

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER CLERKS.

The annexed Circular Memorandum respecting non-commissioned officers for clerkships has been addressed to the Army at home and abroad :—

"Horse Guards, Dec. 18. 1860.

"With reference to the Circular Memorandum, dated Horse Guards, 6th July, 1857, relative to the appointment of retired or pensioned non-commissioned officers to clerkships in the six out-stations branches of the War Department, His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief hereby notifies that he has received a communication to the effect that the Secretary of State for War has decided for the future to appoint men of the class above mentioned only to clerkships in the manufacturing departments and purveying branch, admission to the military store branch being reserved for such candidates as may be found eligible under the general regulations prescribing the qualifications of clerks at out-stations of the War Office.

"All retired or pensioned non-commissioned officers from every arm of the Service, whose names may be favourably brought to the notice of the Secretary of State by His Royal Highness will, upon vacancies occurring, be eligible for employment as clerks in the purveying or manufacturing departments, provided they produce the certificates and pass the examination required by the annexed Memorandum.

"Candidates for these situations will continue to send their applications to the Military Secretary, with the necessary certificates. "By command,

"JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, Adjutant-General."

"ESTABLISHED AND TEMPORARY NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER CLERKS IN THE PURVEYING AND MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS.

"Candidates for the situations of established non-commissioned officer clerks in the purveying and manufacturing departments must possess the following qualifications :

"1. They must be under 42 years of age.

"2. They must be of good character.

"3. They must be in good health.

"They will, consequently, be required to produce satisfactory evidence on these points, and will not be noted for appointments without the production of a good character from their late commanding officers, transmitted through the Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War, with the recommendation of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief. Candidates will be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners in the undermentioned branches of knowledge :

"FOR PERMANENT CLERKS.

"1. Exercises to test handwriting and orthography.

"2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).

"3. English composition.

"TEMPORARY CLERKS.

"1. Exercises to test handwriting, orthography, and grammatical correctness.

"2. Arithmetic, elementary.

"In each of these subjects the candidates must pass a satisfactory examination."

DIVISIONAL ORDERS.—Aldershot, 22nd December, 1860. 10. The undermentioned officer has leave of absence for the period stated—Captain M'Crea, District Inspector of Musketry, from 24th Dec., 1860, to 31st January, 1861, on private affairs. 24th Dec.—3. A Board of examination assembled at 11 a.m. on Thursday last in the barracks of the 9th Lancers for the purpose of examining and reporting upon Lieutenants Evans and Thursby, of that corps, as to their qualifications for promotion to the higher rank. 27th Dec.—2. The undermentioned officer has leave of absence for the period stated—Assistant-Surgeon J. Atkinson, 5th Lancers, from the 23rd Dec., 1860, to the 23rd February, 1861, on private affairs.

* Adjutants for rifle corps, African duty, arms and ammunition bands, books, and records, claims, clothing, confidential reports, courts-martial, discharge of soldiers, discipline, embarkation, examination of officers, furloughs, guards of honour and Royal events, horses, invaliding, leave of absence, leave to proceed abroad, medals, for conduct, medical, messes, militia, newly-appointed officers, passages, posting of officers, promotions of non-commissioned officers, returns, salutes and state ceremonies, school of musketry, service and depot companies—interchange of officers and men between, schoolmasters, school of music, staff appointments and regiments, staff college, transfers, volunteering, volunteers attached to troops for instruction, and war medals.

FRANCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS.—Monsieur Paul de Molènes, whose name is not unknown in literary circles, has just published "Les Commentaires d'un Soldat." The first part of this volume refers to the Crimean war, the latter to the Italian campaign. "God," says the author, "has been graciously pleased to permit of his being present at all the fighting which has taken place during the last twelve years," and he devoutly prays that Providence may provide in an equally bountiful manner for his future. M. Molènes is a soldier, not a man of science measuring war with a rule and compass ; not an historian, constantly leaving the field for the cabinet. The great fault of his work is the heavy ornamental phrase-making part, in which the name of the Deity is constantly invoked. In referring, for example, to Waterloo : he thought he was reading in characters "where God and French blood had traced one of those immortal pages which we would not wish to tear from our history, in spite of the pain it affords us." Again, a young man gives up a government situation and joins the army before Sebastopol ; and "he feels the spirit of a warrior pass near him, and he entered our ranks as a man enters religion, with faith, with enthusiasm, with ardour, with the determination to offer a noble example to the youth of his age." Then the French soldiers, carrying up shot to the front, resembled our Saviour bearing his cross. M. Molènes overlooks here that the cannon balls were not taken to the Russian batteries, but were being borne along for the special destruction of an obstinate enemy. Our Saviour carried his own cross, not that of Pontius Pilate. But notwithstanding these faulty trimmings, "Les Commentaires" are full of interest. In reading the first part, many a British soldier will feel pleasure in re-tracing his footsteps, or rather, in going over the ground again in French boots. He will not have much to complain of in the manner in which we are handled, for M. Molènes says distinctly that he only describes what passed under his own eyes. His greatest fault, then, in our regard, is omission ; but it is only just to say, that he does not expose our errors and hide what we did well. In what he has said of the English army, the good outbalances the bad. He was astonished to find Hotspurs out of the pages of Shakspeare ; he considered the slowness of our movements as a useless sacrifice of life : we are either one thing or the other, we calculate too coldly, or show a daring which strikes all with amazement. But the book of M. de Molènes is quite worthy of a rapid sketch, for the writer has an easy pen and loves his subject. Some look upon war as an affliction ; others lift up their eyes and term it impious ; but our author has always considered it as an expression of the Divine will, and the day when war shall be no more will be regarded by him not as a special blessing, but as a sign of heavenly wrath. It is with these feelings that he sees powerful nations clashing together, and himself joins in the strife. Serving in a regiment of Spahis in Africa when the war broke out, he was soon on his way to join his old chief, St. Arnaud, who loved to see around him manners and costumes which recalled many a darling souvenir. With a heart credulous of the future he embarked in the sailing vessel L'Espérance, and after having been much tossed about on the sea, and had an opportunity of visiting the plains where, "*Troja fuit*," he was at last landed at Gallipoli, to be there cursed of true believers and eaten of fleas. His first glimpse of Asiatic life was sadly disappointing. The wonderful mirage seemed to exist everywhere, in the dwellings, in the people : palaces, splendid in the distance, crumbled to ruin on drawing near ; and the people resembled the palaces. But nothing so hurt the Spahis commander as not to be noticed at all. He recounts with an aching heart how he and his troop passed by an old man sitting on a white mule and smoking his pipe ; he belonged to that happy race who go through life on a cloud, and he hardly deigned to turn his head on one side to see a northern warrior ride by. It was on the 7th of May that M. de Molènes effected his landing, and saw for the first time the English army which at Alma, Inkermann, and Sebastopol, was to be so severely tried. At every step, he ran up against a guardsman, who, with his lofty bearskin defied the Eastern sun ; highlanders, who carried anywhere but in their breeches pockets the poetry of the north ; and riflemen clothed in black—sombre, terrible—representing modern warfare. And the Turk, crouched at his door, looked as if there was nothing the matter. Marshal St. Arnaud went on to Constantinople, and the Spahis were his escort, and happy. On his way there, the author saw more of the Turks, and came to the strange conclusion that Turkey would be an admirable country if left to herself, or handed over to an industrious race of men. He fell in too with some Bashi-Bazouks ; how his followers, true sons of Ismael, looked down on these degenerate descendants of the prophet, who seemed as if they had sprung up from the tomb to revive the traditions of the past. Arrived at Constantinople, he pitched his tent and smoked his pipe in the midst of his faithful cavalry. St. Arnaud presented to the Sultan the division Napoléon, which was on its way to Varna, and the Spahis were present at the "solemnity." The Marshal loved them with a soldier's coquetry, and made them defile at full gallop. At a given signal, this wild troop with red burnous swept rapidly by, flying before the Sultan's throne like a flight of purple-winged birds. They were no common men, these Spahis, but the pick of the Algerian cavalry—men from the province of Oran, who had each his own servant, and set their feet in gilded stirrups.

The Marshal embarked for Varna, and M. de Molènes and his followers were towed up the Bosphorus in La Belle Poule, which has remained painted black ever since she brought home from St. Helena the remains of Napoleon. The first news that greeted their arrival was the repulse of the Russians on the Danube, and this great glory for the Ottoman arms was a cruel deception for the French and St. Arnaud, who had such imperious motives for at once meeting the enemy—the hand of death was already upon him, and it required the most heroic efforts to struggle against the grim monarch. The cholera came in from the Dobruska and smote the camp, and ranks of strong men went down as helplessly as children. How glad they all were to leave this land of human hecatombs and stand out to sea. Fire and plague had been upon them long enough, and their hosts had been wasting away without catching a glimpse of the enemy.

A week with a Turkish skipper, and Eupatoria was sighted, glistening in the sun, looking rich, and of marble. We Englishmen would have liked it better had some mention been made of Lyons and our fleet, but M. de Molènes was in the hands of the Turks, and only recounts how Canrobert first planted the French flag in Russian soil. Soon after the landing the Spahis made a reconnaissance, and brought in a few prisoners. "In spite," says the author, "of all I had heard of Muscovite discipline, my first interview with a Russian sergeant almost stupified me. He was an old soldier, broken in to the discipline of his country. When he had given up his arms I asked him some questions. He listened, with his hand raised in salute, his heels in line, and in an attitude so completely immovable, that it appeared as if he had been suddenly deprived of life. When he replied, his lips stirred, but without communicating the movement to any other part of his body. It was, indeed, one of those Rusian soldiers of whom our ancestors had told us ; soldiers not to be despised, but beings in whom an inflexible discipline had extinguished every trace of human will." The march on the Alma commenced, and the Russians were soon perceived established on a line of heights. "A Russian officer addressed some ironic remarks to a French aide-de-camp, who in carrying an order passed near the enemy's ranks." They thought themselves perfectly secure ; but if there was confidence on the hill above, there was confidence also in the valley below. In joining the broken link in the chain of French victory, St. Arnaud wished to give to the first combat a character of chivalry. All the standards of the army were unfolded, and the bands commenced playing national airs. But this music was soon intermingled with hoarser sounds. Bosquet's division, reinforced by the Turkish contingent, was placed on the right. The divisions Canrobert and Napoléon were to push rapidly forward, and overcome every obstacle.

"At a given signal the division under Bosquet moved forward, but had soon to halt. I have since learnt that this delay was caused by the necessity of awaiting the English army. The soldiers broke up into groups, and took their coffee, whilst I smoked my pipe at my horse's feet. The tambours beat the assembly, and the whole army got under arms, Bosquet's division in the van. Our men soon crossed the river, and began, like so many goats, to climb heights which appeared inaccessible. A moment there was an agony of uncertainty, then a sudden cry of joy issued from every breast : our flag was seen waving on the heights. . . . The French were masters of all the positions assigned to them to carry, but the English army had not yet accomplished its task. It advanced upon our left in deep masses, moving with an imposing slowness. I was so placed as to lose no movement executed by the Guards. I saw Russian balls enter their ranks and carry away whole files. I also followed their artillery, which offered a strong contrast to ours ; the French artillery was that day transformed into light cavalry. It crossed rivers, ravines, obstructed paths, and went everywhere in pursuit of the enemy. The English artillery, with its splendid horses, advanced at a solemn pace. This measured step, this methodical march of our allies in front of strong positions which they boldly face, is not wanting in grandeur, but one cannot but look upon it as a great sacrifice of men and horses, which a little dash would avoid. . . . The English army had now attained its object, and had laid its powerful hand on the enemy. The defeat of the Russians was complete, and in the horizon their long columns were seen quickly retiring."

The wounded, M. de Molènes finds much more deserving of compassion than we did. Probably no Frenchman, like Sir W. Young, was shot down while handing a glass of water to one who had lost the right to be considered as a foe, or to be one. He found them all young and interesting, for the soldier in every country has about him something of the infant's simplicity, candour, and as the poet says, "*la douce bonne foi*."

The picture of St. Arnaud in the arms of victory, and struggling against the most torturing pain, is vividly tketched. During the battle there was no visible sign of suffering. In the first hours of the fight, he turned round so his staff, and lifting his hat, said, "Gentlemen, this battle shall be called the battle of the Alma." And everywhere his presence was required there he rode, his pale features lighted with a joyful smile, which only died away when the sun went down, and the noise and excitement of the battle had passed away, leaving victory behind, with its glory and its tears. His strength failed him at last ; so pushing aside some of the dead bodies which incumbered the plain, they spread a red cloak on the ground, and St. Arnaud laid himself down to rest in the midst of the slain. The old Marshal died at sea, and M. de Molènes does not fail to spread out before his readers all his services and all his virtues. Translated into sober English, the fine phrases employed by the author would look like so much shabby finery. "Should hate, which at times loves to profane illustrious tombs," he cries, "endeavour to attack the Marshal St. Arnaud, this man of war will have to defend him two divine sentinels, to whom is eternally confided the care of his memory—his victory, and his death." In perusing his splendid eulogium, any one unacquainted with the events which happened at the commencement of the second empire would be tempted to exclaim, "What a divine character!" But St. Arnaud living had his faults. A cabinet in the Elysée could tell its tale.

The flank march on Sebastopol has been executed, the first fire opened, and no impression made on the enemy's works. The fight of Balaclava is thus described. "The Russians surprised four redoubts occupied by the Turks in the valley of the Tchernaya in front of the English lines. A portion of their cavalry was directed against the Highlanders who awaited them firmly. Suddenly two regiments of cavalry moved forward to cover the infantry. English and Russians precipitate themselves against one another, and we are afforded that spectacle so rare in war, a real cavalry combat. Sword-blades are seen to cross, pistol-shots are heard, together with those energetic hurrahs which come with such force from British chests. This action does not last long. The Russians are beaten. They retire, leaving on the field men and horses which lovers of large wounds afterwards examined with admiration." M. de Molènes expresses himself most warmly with regard to our cavalry and the charge made by the heavy Dragoons. But the light cavalry charge he views as it was viewed at the time, and as it always will be viewed—"They charge, let

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what? Against whom? There is nothing before them, around them, but masses of bayonets and redoubts bristling with cannon. They disappear in a cloud of smoke, which is whitened by the frequent discharges of the Russian guns, and to attain what end?"—Ah! there is the mystery. The order given to charge was said not to be an order. Lord Lucan, who was in the valley and who could not see the Russian position owing to a slight swell in the ground, thought that Lord Raglan, who was on the hill, could see all, and Lord Cardigan, who received the order, without using any judgment, charged. Some laid the fault here, others there, but certain it is that the British light cavalry was destroyed in a mad and useless action. We all remember those celebrated words of Napoleon at Waterloo, after the Greys had captured 40 guns from Soult: "Comme ils travaillent ces chevaux gris." M. de Molènes appreciated them too, those Scots Greys, and says that they were the admiration of the whole French army.

The battle of Inkermann was the next stirring event, and in the short description that is given our Guard is honourably mentioned. The author does not insist, as some French writers have done with a sardonic grin, that the British army was saved by the French, without mentioning how, through so many cold grey hours, a handful of Englishmen had kept at bay 40,000 of the enemy's troops.

The winter came with its rain, its snow, its cold, its mud, and its terrible storm, all its weary siege duties, the long night passed in the trenches, the raising fresh batteries to crush the defences of the enemy, the carrying up guns and shot to the front, with now and again a lively little affair to relieve the monotony, such, for example, as the two attacks on the Mamelon.

Here is a sketch of a French Marshal in command. It was in the middle of winter, and the cold was intense; the ground was one sheet of ice, and no horse could stand. "Canrobert went out on foot to visit the bivouac of a regiment recently arrived. Death seemed to reign beneath those tents erected the evening before. With the exception of the sentinels, not a man was about. The new comers had no wood. Where were they to find any upon a desert plateau, which seemed only to produce cannon balls. The general turns into a tent; he calls, he shakes some of the men, who are all huddled together in a kind of stupor. He tells them to light a fire. They look at him with astonishment. We have no wood. Allons, mes enfants, follow me. They accompany the general, who after having made a few steps pauses, and with the end of his cane points out in the middle of the snow some shoots black, thin, brittle, almost imperceptible. There's the wood, says he. The soldiers begin to laugh and think that the general is joking. A pick-axe is sent for and put in requisition, and under the direction of their chief the soldiers soon discover to their astonishment a very little below the surface a large log of wood. Wherever you see those black shoots you will find them, says the general. Here was a regiment awaked, and warmed, and taught one of those practical lessons dear to all those whom God has made to be the pastors of warriors."

The news arrives in camp that the Emperor Nicholas is dead, and M. de Molènes strolls into a Russian monastry that the French have kindly protected. He hears chanting, and listens. The priests are celebrating a mass in honour of Alexander, and praying that God would be pleased to bless his arms with victory.

During one of those truces which were asked and granted to bury the dead, the Russians seemed much surprised on hearing of the English Races at Karani, and of the Zouave Theatre, in whose company their bullets often made sad havoc. They could hardly understand this "being as happy as one can under the circumstances." "As soon as the white flag was raised," says the author, "one saw our parapets garnished with the faces of our soldiers. In front of our parallels behind the Russian advanced works popped up other faces. They were no longer enemies, but neighbours who regarded each other. Each rifleman recognised above the loop hole which corresponded with his, the being with whom for many a long hour he had been exchanging shots. Each side examined the other without anger, and even with goodwill. When the flag told that the truce was at an end, all these heads drew back into shelter, and the fire recommenced. Sometimes a head was rather slow in disappearing, and then a friendly nod from the opposite side would explain the necessity of its getting out of the way."

The summer comes, and the siege drags on; the 18th of June brings no good luck, and soon after that Lord Raglan dies. "Over his coffin was spread the flag of Great Britain. Never did men throw over their chief a more splendid winding-sheet."

M. de Molènes did not stay till the end of the siege. He returned to France with Marshal Canrobert, who had several months before laid down the chief command of the army, and gone back to a general of division. So his work is deprived of the crowing event which ended in the fall of Sebastopol, and made Russia feel the necessity of concluding peace.

Paris, Thursday.

Le Monde, the ghost of the late *Univers*, a journal written with more vinegar than taste, reviews this week a brochure called "England such as She Is." According to M. Xavier de Fontaines, whose garbage is frequently translated more for amusement than instruction, England's sun indeed is set. His revelations are startling enough "to make all England tremble and groan from shore to shore." He shows how the lion, from being a strong and dangerous animal, worn out by age and decline, has lost the use of tooth and claw. *Le Nord* the other day, in a fit of enthusiasm, thanked its Maker that Providence had not created an amphibious race of beings; that Great Britain only ruled the waves, her power ceasing where they break. Had *Le Nord* perused "General Foy's Memoirs," it would have seen this very trite remark—"It would be absurd to suppose that the valour of men who fight so well at sea ceased directly they landed." But *Le Monde* demonstrates that even our naval supremacy is nought but a fiction; that neither on land nor yet on sea are we any longer to be dreaded. The decline of the English Navy is traced to several causes—the aversion to serving in the fleet, emigration, no prospect of promotion, half rations of rum, bad pork and worse beef, and then the cat-o'-nine tails, which we are assured is much more terrible than the Russian knout. Some people have remarked, says the writer, that the falling off in the English Navy was owing to the increased demands made by her mercantile marines. This is another fiction; for the repeal of the navigation laws have had the effect of throwing a great deal of trade which used formerly to be in the possession of British shipowners, into the hands of foreigners. The merchant marine and the Royal Navy both fall into decadence together, and the latter we are told has no less than 20,000 foreign seamen engaged in its ships.* How prophetic the concluding remarks: "There are in the life of peoples, as in the life of individuals, certain solemn moments when no matter to which side they turn the horizon is charged with clouds. Such is the position of England. In the interior a rotten society, weakened by immorality, egotism, and that accursed thirst of gold; between poor and rich an immeasurable gulf; avidity on one side, misery upon the other. Behind the masses, Revolution crying out "En avant!"

The picture of England's exterior is hardly more hopeful. "India, her principal possession, becoming a burden, and only waiting for an auspicious moment to rise again in rebellion. Russia gradually stealing along to the banks of the Indus; America coveting Cuba on one side, Canada on the other; Corfu reclaiming her country; and lastly, not many miles from her shores, France with the most splendid army and navy in the world. "France who remembers—"

This week there has hardly been a paper in France which has not given an extract from the *Mechanics' Magazine*, to the effect that the most bitter complaints had been made to our Government by the artillery officers in China, with regard to the Armstrong gun. None of the papers trouble themselves with observations on the subject, or no doubt they would have remarked it as exceedingly curious that Her Majesty's Government still continues the manufacture of these weapons. Letters from China cite some examples. One, for instance, says that when the Tartar cavalry charged an Armstrong battery, there was not a single gun which could open fire, and men and pieces were only saved by Fane's Horse. Another letter says that some of the guns actually burst, and that the English artillery were obliged to have recourse to Chinese cannon, cast by Père Verbiest, a French missionary, which were quite as good at Canton as at Pekin. Of course these reports, which are not official, may be untrue, but they most likely have some foundation; and one thing is certain, they afford immense gratification here. There is not a newspaper printed in France which is not at this moment chaunting the funeral dirge of Sir William and his gun.

The public here is not at all satisfied with the Chinese peace, protesting that not a stone of Pekin should have been left standing on another, as a lesson for the barbarous manner in which the entrapped prisoners were treated. The Emperor himself is said not to be content with Baron Gros in dealing thus tenderly with an unscrupulous foe. It will be remembered that when Louis XIV. was on the throne, one of his ambassadors was insulted at Rome, and not only was a nuncio forced to go to Versailles and apologise for the outrage, but the Pope was obliged to raise a pyramid in memory of the offence and the reparation. A similar erection in one of the principal squares of Pekin would have a very significant effect, and be worth a million protestations.

A Monsieur Benard, in describing the other day a new propeller, informs scientific gentlemen that the "screw" was invented by a man named Hagron, who lived at Honfleur. After remarking that art having made a plunge forward, nearly always returns to the point from which it started, M. Benard describes the new "propeller Leonard" as a system of vertical oars attached to the keel of a vessel under the counter. The inventor says that in the experiments which he has already made, he finds that his system utilises 52 per cent of the steam power, an amount which has not yet been realised by any other machine, and that a ship fitted with his vertical oars could carry sufficient coal for six months, a statement which will be considered by every practical man as exceedingly doubtful.

The Ville-de-Nantes and the advice-boat Forfait left Cherbourg on Sunday for Brest, but they had hardly got outside when the machinery of the former vessel went wrong, and she was obliged to put on sail. The Ville-de-Nantes was carrying soldiers, who were to be transferred to the Isis, a sailing-frigate of wonderful speed, which has by this time started for the Antilles.

The most important military news of the week is the determination to create a 4th Regiment of Grenadiers of the Guard, which will be an addition to the army of 4000 men. At present the infantry of the Imperial Guard is composed of four regiments of Voltigeurs, three regiments of Grenadiers, one regiment of Zouaves, and one battalion of Chasseurs à Pied, in all about 45,000 men.

On Monday numerous detachments of troops from the different regiments at Paris marched up in front of the Ecole Militaire for punishment parade. At 9 o'clock the drums beat, and immediately afterwards five soldiers, condemned by the Councils of War of the first division of the army, had their sentences read out.

This small number of prisoners in so numerous a garrison testifies to the excellent discipline which reigns in its ranks.

General Fleury, aide-de-camp to the Emperor, has been nominated Director-General of Studs.

LUMPS FORT, NEAR PORTSMOUTH.—We are glad to hear that the opinion expressed lately by this journal, relative to the necessity of resisting the encroachments of the sea, is likely to receive attention at the hands of the Royal Engineers. Arrangements at an early date will be made for driving heavy piles and groins into the slope of the earth facing the beach; hence it follows that the embankment once supported and no longer liable to be frittered away by the action of the waves, all matter held in suspension by the water will be deposited on the spot. The worst part of it is, that this groining operation is very expensive, and requires continual repairs. The sister fort of Eastney, a little further to the eastward, has been picketed out, and ground will be broken early in the spring for its erection.

* This is indeed a "mensonge" of the finest order of Munchausen.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, DECEMBER 26.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—William Codrington and Claude E. Buckle to the Narcissus.

Mates—W. F. Boughey to the Aboukir; Henry T. Chantrey, confirmed in the Donegal.

Assistant-Surgeons—John Cruickshank to the Philomel; Robert E. Fisher to the Aboukir.

Second Masters—Edward Hinvest to the Edgar; Guido Harris to the Narcissus.

Masters' Assistants—W. L. Harrison and William P. Haynes to the Narcissus; Reginald V. Carlyon to the Philomel; Edward S. Chapp to the Immortalité; Richard G. Roe to the Narcissus for the Penguin; William Cousens and William J. Symons to the Impregnable for the Nautilus; Ralph A. Ramsay and George D. Moody to the Nile; Richard H. Hunter to the Emerald; and George H. Steale to the Sanspareil.

Chief Engineers—William Gill to the Narcissus; Charles Tucker to the Indus, for service in the Forte.

First-Class Assistant-Engineers—John Marwood to the Philomel; Thomas A. Clarke to the Indus, for charge of th Procris; William H. Steil, promoted, and appointed to th Narcissus.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineers—George Tidcombe to the Narcissus, for service in the Penguin; William H. Gill to the Indus, to take charge of the Sheldrake; William H. Croxall (acting) to the Philomel.

Third-Class Assistant-Engineers—William H. Nicholson to the Narcissus, for service in the Penguin; William T. Barry (acting), Joseph Kay, William P. Guyer, and William Giles to the Narcissus; Joseph C. Gray to the Donegal; Isaac Hall (acting) to the Cumberland, as supernumerary; J. Clinkskill (acting) to the Emerald; Samuel George Hill (acting) to the Philomel; James Torkington (acting) to the Hero; Ebenezer Bennett (acting) to the Bulldog.

ADMIRALTY, DECEMBER 27.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant—J. G. M'Hardy to the Narcissus, additional, for service in the Penguin, tender.

Paymasters—W. L. Inch to the Indus; R. F. E. Morrison to the Trincomalee.

Mate—G. R. Hope to the Ariadne.

Assistant-Surgeons—Charles Morton to the Indus; John Bishop to the Narcissus, for the Penguin; Anthony H. Woodifield, M.D., and John S. Lewis to the Narcissus.

Midshipmen—R. F. Warden, D. M. Smith, and H. St. C. Hammill to the Narcissus.

Naval Cadet—J. Hodgson to the Narcissus.

Master's Assistant—A. W. Miller to the Donegal.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineers—J. Lester to the Formidable, for service in the Wildfire; Joseph Rothery to the Asia, as supernumerary.

Third-Class Assistant-Engineers—J. K. Weatherley (acting) to the Indus, for the Thais; Thomas J. Warburton (acting) to the Algiers; Allan Bullions (acting) to the Bulldog.

COASTGUARD OFFICE, DECEMBER 27.

APPOINTMENTS.

Inspecting-Commander—Commander Mark R. Pechell to Sunderland Division, vice Heard to the Trincomalee.

Chief Officers—Messrs. Richard T. Saunders, master, to command Brighton; Elijah J. Kemp, master, Axmouth Station.

REMOVAL.

Chief Officer—Mr. Ambrose J. A. Berton, master, from Hope Cove to Lyme Cobb.

Aboukir, 90, screw liner, Captain Douglas Curry, has gone up Hamoaze from Plymouth Sound to make good defects.

Alarm, 26, sailing frigate, at Devonport, has been ordered to be fitted for a coal depot.

Amethyst, 26, sailing frigate, Captain Sydney Grenfell, was paid off at Chatham last Saturday. During the morning the ship's company were called aft by Captain Grenfell, who briefly addressed them, and expressed the satisfaction he had experienced in commanding for so long a period such a generally well-conducted body of men. In taking leave of them he wished them every happiness and prosperity, and trusted they would enjoy themselves during the present festive season. He then presented a silver medal, which, together with the gratuity, had been awarded by the Lords of the Admiralty to George Rimmington, boatswain's mate, for long service and good conduct. Out of the 230 blue-jackets who composed the crew of the Amethyst, about one-half are continuous service men, and these have been granted eight weeks' run ashore, after which they will have to report themselves on board one of the guard ships.

Amphion 36, screw steam-frigate, Captain T. Cochran, left Malta on the 15th inst. for Sicily.

Assurance, 4, screw steam-sloop, Commander Aynsley, was at Malta on the 22nd inst.

Barracouta, 6, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Commander William Wood, has been undocked at Portsmouth.

Coquette, 4, screw steam-sloop, has left the slip in Portsmouth dockyard, and been towed round to the old basin, where she lies alongside the Philomel, having received very extensive repairs, amounting, it is said, to nearly two-thirds of her original frame.

Eclipse, 4, screw steam-sloop, forwarded to Woolwich last week from the premises of Messrs. Scott Russell & Co., having been surveyed, has been removed into the basin to be completed for service.

Emerald, 51, screw steam-frigate, Captain Arthur Cumming, has gone up Hamoaze from Plymouth Sound to make good defects.

Foudroyant, 78, a sailing line-of-battle ship, at Devonport, has been ordered to be appropriated for the reception of Armstrong guns for the instruction of the crews of the ships belonging to the Plymouth division of the Channel fleet.

Hero, 91, screw liner, Captain George H. Seymour, C.B., at Devonport. The defects of this ship must have been of an extensive character when she returned from her American

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trip, for it is stated that she will not be clear of the dockyard people before the 1st of February next.

Himalaya, 6, iron screw steam transport-ship, Captain John Seccombe, has embarked at Portsmouth supernumeraries for the Mediterranean squadron, and a detachment of the 23rd Regiment from Walmer, also for conveyance to the Mediterranean. She has also on board the 27th company of Royal Engineers, under the command of Captain A. W. Durnford, which will be landed at Gibraltar, and there relieve the 2nd company, which returns to England. The Himalaya left Spithead yesterday, and as she had a rattling breeze from the eastward, she bids fair to make a very rapid run to the "Rock."

Hornet, 17, screw steam-sloop, Commander W. B. Elphinstone, had, according to the last advices from the Cape of Good Hope, which reach down to the 21st of November, arrived in Simon's Bay on her way to the East Indies. The Hornet sailed from England on the 9th of September.

Illustrious, 72, guard-ship of sailing ordinary, Portsmouth Harbour. The eight 40-pounder Armstrong guns placed lately on board of this ship are now in full operation; detachments of blue jackets from the ships of the Channel fleet are daily instructed in the drill of the new rifled ordnance; and in a few weeks more the men of the Edgar, Algiers, Trafalgar, and Diadem, will have made considerable progress in the matter.

Lynx, 4, screw steam gun-vessel, Lieutenant-Commander Henry Berkeley. The crew were paid off at Devonport last Saturday. As the conduct of Lieutenant Berkeley was made the subject of comment in this journal, it is only fair to him to state that his certificates prove he has done very good service during his commission, and that he is a very energetic and zealous officer.

Megæra, 6, iron screw steam troop-ship, Commander Samuel H. Henderson, has completed her coaling at Portsmouth, and is now ready for further service.

Melpomene, 51, screw frigate, Captain Ewart, was at Malta on the 22nd inst.

Meteor, 14, iron floating-battery. The whole of the iron plates have been stripped off by the workmen after several weeks of hard and severe labour, and they are now employed in knocking away the waterways and beams which support the upper deck, consequently this deck with its enormous weight, is now entirely sustained by upright posts on the main deck. The upper deck and beams are apparently quite rotten; but the ribs of the vessel are not found to be so bad as they were expected to be.

Orion, 91, screw liner, Captain Frere, left Malta on the 20th inst., for Corfu.

Pembroke, 60, Captain Charlewood, lying in Harwich harbour, has been the scene of considerable hilarity and merry-making during the present Christmas season. With his wonted kindness, the gallant commander issued nearly 500 tickets of invitation to the principal inhabitants of Harwich, to witness a theatrical entertainment on board the Pembroke, the principal characters being sustained by members of the crew. The pieces performed were "Fortune's Frolic, or the Ploughman turned Lord," "Boots at the Swan," and "The Waterman;" and for the occasion a commodious stage was extemporised upon the lower deck, with suitable scenery, &c. The entertainment closed about 11 o'clock, with cheers from the officers and crew of the Pembroke. It is understood that Captain Patey, R.N., will succeed to the command of this vessel, vice Charlewood, early in the ensuing year, and that an entire change will take place in the staff of subordinate officers.

Philomel, 5, screw steam gun-vessel, now lying in the new basin of Portsmouth dockyard, was commissioned on Tuesday last, by Commander Wildman, for service on the West Coast of Africa. This is one of the new and superior class of gun-vessels built by White, of Cowes, with engines of 80-horse-power, on Napier's new principle, called by him "plunger," but better known to naval engineers as "trunk air-pump" engines. They are something of a medium between the Penn and Maudslay's designs, and gave excellent results; when tried at the measured mile, they then averaged 10·8 knots per hour, but when in proper trim it is expected she can easily accomplish 11 knots. The Philomel also promises to be a fast sailer under canvas only. As her rigging is not yet set up, and there is still a great deal to be done, this being her maiden commission, she will not be ready for her destination much before the beginning of February.

Retribution, 28, paddle-wheel steam-frigate, Captain Harry E. Edgell, C.B., was paid off on Saturday last at Portsmouth, in a manner highly creditable both to officers and men. Good conduct medals and gratuities of 15*l.* each were given to three of her crew—James Grant, boatswain's mate, 24 years' service; Richard Lee, captain of the forecastle, 24 years' service; and Robert Gould, quartermaster, 21 years' service. The Retribution's crew were a body of men such as are seldom seen together now in one ship. Many of her A.B.'s left England as boys. The appearance of the men at the pay-table sustained the character they had hitherto borne in the ship, for, although an extra degree of liberty has been allowed them during the process of clearing out and returning stores, not a single man appeared to be the worse for liquor; all were clean, smart, and respectable. Some of the men received large sums—as much as 100*l.* and 120*l.* each, and 1600*l.* was remitted by the men from the pay-table to their homes. The services upon which the Retribution has been engaged since she was first commissioned, in August, 1856, have been of a very varied nature. She has circumnavigated the globe, having gone to China by the way of Cape Horn, and returned home by the East Indies and the Cape of Good Hope.

Royal Albert, 121, screw three-decker, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral R. F. Stopford, Captain Henry J. Lacon, is at Devonport. It is reported that the mainmast of this ship is decayed. Her crew have been paid down and granted 21 days leave of absence.

Scylla, 21, screw corvette, Captain Rowley Lambert, left Malta on the 15th inst. for the Piræus and the Levant.

Spiteful, 6, paddlewheel steamer, Commander W. C. F. Wilson, left Sheerness on Saturday afternoon with those men belonging to the western ports who were paid off from the Amethyst. She arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday, and after landing a portion of her supernumeraries, proceeded on to Plymouth with the remainder.

St. George, 90, screw steam-liner, Captain the Hon. Francis Egerton, is at Devonport. The repairs of this ship have been completed, and it is expected that Prince Alfred will join her immediately after the Christmas holidays. The Lords of the Admiralty have given directions that suitable accomodation be provided on board for the Prince's governor. This gentleman will be a guest at Captain Egerton's table.

St. Jean d'Acre, 101, screw steam-ship, Captain the Hon. E. J. B. Elliot, C.B., sailed at daylight, on the 20th, from the Rock for Lisbon, after refitting, coaling, watering, and provisioning at Gibraltar, to which place she had a passage of 35 days from Malta, in constant and very heavy gales of wind. Her crew do not improve in health; but it is anticipated that the old reputation of Lisbon for the cure of pulmonary complaints will effect a great and beneficial change. Her new Captain is most popular on board, and enjoys the character among the officers and men of being a first-rate seaman. In one of the late gales, in a tremendous lurch of the ship, one of the forecastle guns broke away from the lashings and went overboard; it just reached the water, hanging muzzle downwards in the breechings. With very great exertion the gun was saved, instead of being cut away and dropped at once, a fact highly creditable to the cool courage and discipline of the crew, it being anything but pleasant or safe to have a long 32-pounder dangling to the side of a ship in a gale of wind. She will probably remain for some time at Lisbon.

Victor Emmanuel, 91, screw liner, Captain Clifford, C.B., was at Malta on the 21st inst., and likely to remain there some time, as the repairs which she requires are very extensive.

Warrior, 36, iron screw steam-ship, will be launched from the Thames Yard Ship-building Company's premises this day at half-past 2 o'clock. A staunch admirer of this ship, writing to us on the subject of the merits of iron-clad vessels, says, "I will take a heavy bet that the Warrior will prove a faster vessel than La Gloire by two knots, and that she will be in all respects an easier sea-boat." *Nous verrons.* The Warrior will doubtless do all possible credit to her builders. There never was a doubt upon this point.

Our Cousin Jonathan and his Navy.—The American Secretary of War, in his last annual report, dated the 3rd inst., speaks in the subjoined energetic manner on the necessity of maintaining a navy suitable to the position which the United States holds in the political world:—"The constant appeal of American citizens, coming to us from all parts of the world, asking for security and protection beyond what the government, with its present means, can afford them, speaks a language to which we are not at liberty to turn a deaf ear. To be able at any time, at short notice, to throw a powerful naval force upon any given point where our interests are threatened, or the lives of American citizens are in jeopardy, is not only a constitutional duty, but one of the safest, most beneficent, and salutary powers that can be entrusted to official hands under a republican form of government; and I cannot permit the present occasion to pass without most earnestly recommending the policy of a gradual, substantial, and permanent increase of the navy, accompanied by the universal introduction into it of the motive power of steam. Such policy is essential to the protection of our coasts and commerce, and of American citizens and their property on the ocean and in distant countries, to the preservation of peace, the efficiency of negotiation, the general advancement of our commercial interests, the maintenance of our appropriate position among nations, and the prompt vindication of our rights and of the honour of the country, and should be subject to none of the ordinary vacillations arising from the varied success of political parties."

A Galley Yarn.—A seaman attached to the Naval Brigade in New Zealand, writing home to a friend, says, in reference to the women whom they were called upon to protect, "They are always feasting us with currant cake, cheese, tea, porter, rum, and all other kinds of garbage." If the writer, who we are assured is a man before the mast, has such a poor opinion of the dainties thus showered upon him from the hands of the fair settlers, it goes far to prove that the provisions provided on board Her Majesty's ships must be of a higher character than those supplied by our merchant princes to the seamen in their employ, for we cannot believe that any one of these would ever designate the before-mentioned good things as "garbage." Jack is certainly getting fastidious — Somerset House must look to it—we are becoming too indulgent. We shall have a repetition of the old story of our Tars refusing to take turtle soup unless it be accompanied by an allowance of punch or Madeira. We are rather inclined to think that our contemporary who publishes the letter has been imposed upon, for his correspondent adds that "I have not had my clothes off since last April, whilst I was in hospital." Now, seeing that the date of the letter is the 16th of September, and giving the writer four weeks to be under the doctor's hands, he must at any one moment have been ready for a good wash. This is a "galley" yarn and reflects no credit upon the "spinner," nor upon the person in England who has sent it to the "papers."

Fatal Accident to a Naval Officer.—At an early hour on Friday morning of last week, Mr. Taylor, second master of the paddlewheel steam-sloop Geyser, 6, Commander George M. Jackson, in Hamoaze, from some cause unknown, fell into the water from that ship, and was carried away by the tide, which was running strongly at the time. The deceased was 24 years of age, a native of Chatham, and much beloved by his shipmates, officers, and men. [There is no officer of the name of Taylor holding the rank of second master in the Navy List for the current quarter. There must therefore be some mistake as to the position said to have been held by Mr. Taylor on board the Geyser, or he must have been promoted since the issue of the October number.]

Lifeboat Services.—Wexford, Dec. 22.—The Danish brigantine Freia, from Konigsberg to Dublin, grounded on the Dogger Bank Sand, off Wexford, on Thursday night. The Rosslan lifeboat, belonging to the National Lifeboat Institution, with her hardy crew, after some skilful management and incurring some risk of life, succeeded in taking off the whole of the crew, consisting of six persons. The lifeboat was reported to have behaved admirably, and to have given her crew every satisfaction. Dungeness, Dec. 22:—Last night the schooner Nathaniel, from Hamburg to Dublin, and the barque Kingston, of Hull, from London to Algoa Bay, got on shore off Dungeness. The lifeboat of the National Lifeboat Institution proceeded off to the assistance of both vessels, but neither of them would accept of its help, although the barque burned signals of distress. It was expected that one or both vessels, which are now in charge of Deal boatmen, will become total wrecks. Ardmore, County Waterford, Dec. 26th.—About 11 o'clock this morning, the brigantine Diana, from Bordeaux to Belfast, went ashore in Ardmore bay. The lifeboat of the National Lifeboat Institution was immediately manned by volunteers, and after much difficulty and danger in reaching the wreck, the crew of seven men were saved.

The Shipwrecked Mariners' Society.—A modest, but at the same time earnest appeal has been made by the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society for assistance. The society has sent in ten months nearly five thousand cast-away sailors to their homes. It has also during the same period of time supplied temporary assistance to upwards of three thousand widows and orphans. It is now in need of help, to enable it to carry on its good work. We have had very severe weather of late on the coast, and we fear the remaining funds will be very much taxed in order to meet the claims which will in all probability be brought forward. We are a seafaring nation, and this society therefore possesses a peculiar interest to us. It would be a sad reflection upon us if it should be crippled for want of means, when it is considered that it has been established with a view to render immediate assistance in the hour of adversity to those who have been and are the principal producers of our wealth.

Murderous Assault on a Seaman.—A seaman named Patrick O'Brien, belonging to Her Majesty's steam-ship Cumberland, is now an inmate of the Royal Marine Hospital, Woolwich, having, it is feared, received fatal injuries from a brutal and cowardly attack made upon him by four privates of the Woolwich division of Royal Marine Light Infantry. It appears that on the afternoon of Christmas Day O'Brien, who had leave of absence from his ship, now at Sheerness, fell in with the marines at Woolwich, and after treating them at several public-houses, proceeded to an eating-house, where the party had supper, for which O'Brien paid 2*s.* 6*d.* each. After leaving this house, the marines induced O'Brien to accompany them to a dark alley leading from High Street, where they knocked him down and kicked him so severely that the front portion of his skull was beaten completely in. The sufferer was found by the police lying apparently dead in a pool of blood, having been robbed of his money and watch. A marine named John Jones was yesterday apprehended at the barracks on a charge of being concerned in the outrage, and the police are actively in pursuit of the other offenders.

By accounts received last evening from the Cape of Good Hope, we find that the naval Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., was still at the Mauritius. The Forte, as previously stated by us, had gone down with dispatches to Sir Henry, and would announce to him his removal to the south-east coast of America. The Forte will continue to be Sir Henry's flagship on his new station.

Court-Martial on a Marine.—John Fleming, private, Royal Marines, belonging to the St. George, at Plymouth, was tried last week by court-martial, on board the Impregnable, in Hamoaze, for striking Charles Bacon, lance-corporal, his superior officer, and sentenced to be reduced to the second class, and to receive 36 lashes.

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, December 26.

Notice is given, to the Officers, Seamen, and Marines, and to all persons interested therein, that the distribution of the proceeds and tonnage bounty of the slave brig, name unknown, captured on the 16th July, 1859, by Her Majesty's ship Pluto, and cutter of Her Majesty's ship Vesuvius, will commence on Wednesday, the 2nd January, 1861.

The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—

	£	s.	d.
Flag share	39	7	6
Lieutenant Commanding	93	10	5
Fourth class	28	15	2
Fifth class	15	14	0
Sixth class	14	2	7
Seventh class	9	8	5
Eighth class	4	14	2
Ninth class	3	2	10

PAYMASTERS, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Your correspondent, who writes on the subject of the pay of the Navy and Civil Service, in your Gazette of last week, remarks, that "Paymaster, R.N.," is mistaken in supposing the increase to salaries in the civil departments is "simply based on length of service."

By reference to "Paymaster's" letter, I think it will appear plain that no such assertion was made; but, when stating "that pay by servitude has been found to work well in the case of surgeons, masters, and engineers, in the Navy, the civil department under the Admiralty, as well as with certain classes in the Army," he considered it unnecessary to specify to what extent the rule applied to the civil departments, in which it appears the clerks are paid by length of service up to a certain limit, before promotion by merit to a higher grade—a very satisfactory system I should imagine, and which might with advantage be applied to the paymasters.

It is hardly fair to draw a parallel between the pay, &c., of naval paymasters and the gentlemen in the civil departments under the Admiralty, for the duties and responsibilities in the one service are of a very different nature to those in the other. When, however, the civilian on shore has the good fortune to attain to the well-paid position of an accountant, agent victualler, or storekeeper, and gives a heavy bond for the discharge of his responsible duties, he then holds a somewhat similar office to that of the civilian afloat, though having far greater advantages than the latter; who likewise gives a heavy bond for the correct rendering of accounts connected with the large sums of money passing through his hands annually in the shape of payments, at times, large, but generally in such small sums as to render him very liable to losses, besides being responsible for the correct administration of the perishable stores in his charge, the value of which forms no small item in the naval estimates. Added to the above duties of accountant and storekeeper afloat, the paymaster has to super-

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intend the whole clerical duties of a ship, involving an amount of labour that few of the uninitiated can well conceive, and which has to be performed in a miserable den, ill-ventilated, and but too often by candle-light, and this in a tropical climate, under circumstances of a very trying nature.

Promotion is seldom or ever attained under thirty years of age, and after some fifteen or sixteen years servitude in a subordinate and ill-paid position. Now, it is absurd to suppose that any officer would attain to the maximum salary after twelve years; and your correspondent should know that twelve years actual sea-service does in most cases imply a standing of at least twenty years on the paymasters' list, so that fifty would be about the age at which an officer could hope to attain to the first-class and the maximum pay.

I perfectly agree with the opinion advanced by your correspondent as to the system on which the naval as well as military services should be paid, and the Admiralty would do well to take the Order in Council of the 30th January, 1816, as a guide in framing the regulations for that class whose case is now under consideration, adding, as they would, to their efficiency, and insuring that those in future selected for the heavy and responsible duties of the higher grades, should possess those qualifications which by present regulations are in no wise deemed essential.

The paymasters seek only to attain a fair and just system of remuneration for those services which have of late years been more than doubled, and they deem themselves fully deserving of a like measure of consideration as of late extended to the Commissariat and other branches in the Army to whose duties their own assimilate; and I feel assured that a comparison of the duties, pay, and position of these officers with those of the naval paymaster, would prove the latter to have few of those advantages so justly conceded in the sister service, where the prejudice so long existing against civilians seems to have given way to more enlightened views as to the worth of servants of the crown, who discharge duties of a most important nature.—I am, &c.,

PAYMASTER, R.N.

A NAVAL OFFICERS' CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—There appeared a few days ago in a professional contemporary of yours a proposal to form clubs for seamen at the different sea-ports in which there are naval dockyards. I should like much to extend the proposal, through the medium of your columns (should you be good enough to allow me the space), and advocate the formation of a club at Portsmouth, at least for the officers of the Royal Navy.

Difficult to be believed as it may appear to people unacquainted with the circumstances of the case, there is not a single club or fitting place of resort of any kind for naval officers in any of the places which they most frequent, with the sole exception of a club formed by the engineers of the Navy some years ago, which I understand in comfort and good management still exists a monument to the sagacity of its founders.

To few men are the comforts and conveniences of a club more necessary than to naval officers, as but a very small proportion of them have their homes in the ports which they are continually obliged to visit, and their only domicile is consequently their ship; once on shore from her they are cut off from their temporary home by a watery gulf, which cannot always be passed at a moment's notice, and consequently have no resource, when tired out or in want of refreshment, but to go to hotels, where prices are ruinous to their slender purses, or to frequent places of little better style than mere public-houses. The tone of conversation and manners of the habitués of the latter class of houses is, as may be expected, not of the highest kind, and many a man who has been timid and shy enough in his early visits, gets gradually drawn on till he becomes a constant sharer in the not very recondite conversation of the smoking-room. Besides this, there are other reasons why these places are unfitted for the convenience and unworthy of the patronage of those who support them; they are neither equal in size, comfort, nor style to what a naval officer has a right to expect; indeed, it has always appeared to me a great disgrace to our Service, that its officers have been content with mere public-house accommodation, when a little effort on their part might have given them all the luxuries and comforts of a club.

I myself can see no difficulties standing in the way of the formation of a club for naval officers, of which all ranks, above a certain age, might be members, in a style worthy of the Service, at a moderate expense of, say, five pounds entrance fee, and one or two guineas subscription.

Should you find space for this letter, already longer than I intended, you will greatly oblige,

A LIEUTENANT, R. N.

NAVAL CADETS AND THE BRITANNIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Captain Liardet, in his letter published in your GAZETTE some time back, states it is a great happiness to him that his son was placed within reach of the great advantages offered in the Britannia. I congratulate the gallant captain that his son has turned out so well, and could with pleasure introduce him to many equally as well passed out: my letter, however, did not refer to individuals, but to naval cadets in general, and I still maintain that the training-ship is in a decline, in fact, a rapid consumption, and unless change of air takes place death will be the result. The captain informs us that he knows smoking is strictly forbidden on board the Britannia! It would be odd, indeed, if allowed; let the captain, however, ask his son some day after dinner when and where the naval cadets smoked during the nine months he lived on board. I can tell him, if his son will not; no doubt, however, he will get the information he requires, and also hear how notes are received from affectionate aunts living in the vicinity of the port, begging their dear nephews to come and stop from Saturday to Monday, these letters being written by some one in a lady's hand. Other little eccentricities peculiar to lads of a certain age would amuse dear paterfamilias if he gets his boy home for the Christmas. Take a boy from the Britannia, and one from a public school, send them to sea for a year: at the end of the year the latter will walk round the Britannia like a cooper round a cask. It is no fault of any one in the Britannia, and I never wished to imply that it was: the fault rests with those who send so many to one ship, under one captain, and in such a port. More brooms and competitive training-ships! At sea frequently, in harbour occasionally.—I am, &c.,

THE ANONYMOUS PARTY.

P.S. Common sense will never send them cruising in the Channel or Bay of Biscay, but will point out the parts of the world most desirable for them to visit.

RELATIVE PAY IN THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN SERVICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—At a time when non-plated ships and Armstrong guns render manifest the necessity for first-rate mechanical ability in our Navy, you may perhaps consider the subjoined contrast of the scales of rank and pay in the British and American Services worth publication, and by so doing you will confer a favour on the NEGLECTED BRITISH ENGINEER.

BRITISH NAVY.				AMERICAN NAVY.			
	Rank.	Pay per An. Full.	Pay per An. Half.	Rank.	Pay per An. Full.	Pay per An. Waiting orders.
		£ s.	£ s.		£ s.	£ s.
Third class Assistant Engineer.	With but after 2d Master	109 10	...	Midshipman ..	156 5	125 0
Second class Assistant Engineer.	Do.	136 17	...	Next after Master	208 6	156 5
First class Assistant Engineer.	Do.	164 5	...	Next after Lieut.	260 8	208 6
Chief Engineer ...	With but after Master	191 12	91 5	Lieutenant ...	375 0	250 0
Do. after 5 years ...	Do.	209 17	109 10	Do.	458 6	270 6
Do. after 10 years ...	Do.	237 5	146 0	Commander...	503 6	291 13
Do. after 20 years ...	Do.	328 10	237 5	Do.	541 13	312 10

The pay of the Engineers of the American Navy has lately been increased. The above is the present pay in each Service.

ORGANISATION OF THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—A pamphlet, written by Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Grey, has most ably laid before the public a plan for the organisation of Her Majesty's Navy. It now remains with the country to decide whether it will submit to England being the only maritime nation without a permanent navy.

I shall not dwell upon the present system of paying off ships. The reckless waste of *matériel*, and the entire want of consideration for the officers and men, are too well known. But perhaps it is not so well known that unless discipline be strengthened, I may say restored, by those ties between the officer and seaman which time can alone perfectly establish, the British Navy will stand no fair chance with its foreign contemporaries.

The details minutely gone into by the Admiral may or may not be modified, but the subject is dealt with by a master hand, and the project carries with it the best wishes of his profession.—I am, &c.,

A POST-CAPTAIN.

MILITIA ORDERLY-ROOM CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR.—The Orderly-Room Clerks of Militia having been deprived of their rate of pay as "Quarter-Master-Sergeant," by the Militia Act of last session, I trust that the Government will now, as an equivalent, assimilate their position to that of their brethren of the Line, by extending to them the benefits conferred by Royal Warrant, and par. 121, page 142, of the Queen's Regulations, viz:—6*d.* per diem after 3 years *bonâ fide* service as Orderly-Room Clerk. This, I conceive to be a just and reasonable expectation, and doubtless will, if granted, have the effect of inducing efficient clerks to remain on the Militia Staff, by affording them a prospect of their services being duly appreciated at a future period.—I am, &c.,

MULTUM IN PARVO.

THE MILITIA.

2nd Stafford (King's Own) Light Infantry Militia. A board of officers, composed of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, 11th Regiment, President, Lieutenant-Colonel Payne, Royal Marines, and Major Bayley, 8th Regiment, members, assembled at the Colewort Barracks, Portsmouth, on the 27th inst., for the examination of Lieutenant Rowland John Lenthall, in accordance with the Horse Guards Memorandum dated 13th November, 1860.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DECEMBER 25.

Light Infantry Battalion of the Royal Sussex Militia—Robert Curzon, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Fuller, resigned; Edward Corbett Strutt, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Floyd, resigned; Robert William Hepburn, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Kerrison, resigned; George Ernest Ewes Blunt, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Peyton, resigned.

Northumberland and Newcastle Regiment of Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieutenant the Hon. Henry George Liddell to be Captain, vice John Cookson, resigned; Cornet Henry Parker to be Lieutenant, vice Liddell, promoted; Cornet Cadogan Hodgson Cadogan to be Lieutenant, vice William John Lawson, deceased; George Henry Shum, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Henry Parker, promoted; Robert Leslie Parker, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Cadogan, promoted; Charles John Reed, Gent., to be Cornet, vice William Parker, deceased; William Strother, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Henry H. Forster, resigned.

1st Regiment of the Royal Surrey Militia—Captain Edward Hugh Leycester Penrhyn to be Major, vice Evelyn, promoted.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DECEMBER 28.

Light Infantry Battalion of the Royal Sussex Militia—Captain Richard Bingham Newland to be Second Major.

VOLUNTEERS.

METROPOLITAN.

15TH (LONDON SCOTTISH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—Last week the "Marching Chorus" of the London Scottish Volunteers, which now numbers nearly 90 members, gave a Christmas serenade to Lord and Lady Elcho at their residence in St. James's-place. A large crowd soon gathered in the Park, and the windows and balconies of the neighbouring houses were full of listeners. Lady Elcho addressed the chorus in a brief and characteristic speech, and with much feeling expressed her pleasure at the compliment. Three hearty cheers greeted this address, and the singers having been regaled with a sumptuous repast by Lord Elcho, went back to Charing-cross singing in chorus.

36TH (PADDINGTON) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—This corps was inspected last week by Colonel M'Murdo. There were present on parade Major-General Downing, Officiating-Adjutant John Clarke, Lieutenant Penny, Ensign Allen, Ensign Child, Ensign Smith, and four companies of effectives. The corps was put through several battalion movements by Major-General Downing. Officiating-Adjutant John Clarke put the regiment through the manual and platoon exercises. After the drill Colonel M'Murdo came forward and congratulated the corps on their smart and soldierlike appearance and the steadiness of their drill, which reflected the highest credit on Major-General Downing, their drill instructors, and the corps at large.

37TH (BLOOMSBURY) MIDDLESEX RIFLES.—The prizes recently competed for by the members of this corps were distributed to the successful competitors on Saturday evening last, at the new Infant Schoolroom, Endell-street, Bloomsbury, which was tastefully decorated with flags and flowers. Major Jeakes, the major-commandant, presided, and on the platform were several ladies. A resolution having been passed, reducing the annual subscription from 1*l.* 1*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*, and another nominating Messrs. Gardner, Gregory, Butt, and Robert for the vacant commissions, to be submitted to the lord-lieutenant, the chairman proceeded to distribute the prizes as follows:—The first prize, the gold challenge medal and a handsomely bound Bible, the gift of Mrs. Corrie, the wife of Captain Corrie, for the best shot at each range of 150, 250, 300, 400, and 500 yards, five rounds each, to Sergeant Pearce. Sergeants Pearce and Hays scored 18 points each for this prize, and in shooting off the ties became equal again until the tenth round, when Sergeant Pearce won, Sergeant Hays receiving a silver medal as second best. The silver medal of the corps, for the best shot at 300, 400, and 500 yards, five rounds each, to Private R. Cansick, who made 13 points. An Enfield rifle, the gift of Major Jeakes, for the best shot at 150, 250, and 300 yards, five rounds each, to Private D. Dolamore, who made 12 points. A silver medal, the gift of Mr. Roberts, on the same conditions as the last, to Private G. Berridge, who made 10 points. A short Enfield rifle, the gift of Mr. Stedall, was won by Major Jeakes, making 10 points, but relinquished in favour of the next best—Corporal A. Constable and Private W. Elsmore, who each made 9 points, but in shooting off the tie Private Elsmore won, a revolver, given by Major Jeakes, being awarded to Corporal Constable. The last prize—a purse of 5*l.*, for non-commissioned officers, at 200, 300, and 400 yards, three rounds each, was won by Sergeant-Major Hooper, who made 10 points. A handsome flag, worked by the ladies of Captain Corrie's family, was presented to the corps. After which a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and three cheers having been given for him, the proceedings terminated.

1ST MIDDLESEX ENGINEERS. — On Christmas-eve, a very interesting ceremony took place at the ball-room, Cremorne-gardens (kindly lent by Mr. T. B. Simpson), namely, the presentation of a dress sword and belts, the gift of the non-commission officers and sappers of the above regiment, to Sergeant-Major Joseph Welham Garwood, as a testimonial of their esteem, and for the valuable assistance he has rendered to the corps. The amount subscribed, and paid into the hands of the treasurer of the funds, exceeds the cost of the above articles, and the surplus will go towards the provision of the sergeant-major's uniform.

4TH TOWER HAMLETS RIFLES.—On Wednesday morning the members paraded at their head-quarters, Flemming Street, Shoreditch, for the purpose of marching out; but, in consequence, probably, of the Christmas holidays, there were not more than between 50 and 60 present, including Captains Bale (the Captain-Commandant), Sparrow, and Sarson, and other officers. Headed by their band of fifes and drums, they marched through the principal public roads to Wanstead Flats, where they were exercised at skirmishing drill, firing blank cartridge, and, after executing other military manœuvres, returned to head-quarters, being joined on the march by a detachment of the East London Brigade (6th Tower Hamlets).

7TH (SOUTHWARK) SURREY RIFLES.—On Saturday last the members of this corps assembled at head-quarters, Newington Sessions House, in order to bury with military honours Private John Templeton, deceased, late a member of the corps. The procession proceeded to the cemetery at Norwood, the band playing the "Dead March" in *Saul*, the pall being borne by the members of the corps. The Burial Service having been performed in an impressive manner by the chaplain, three volleys were fired over the grave, and the corps marched back to head-quarters. The deceased was much respected by his comrades.

19TH SURREY RIFLES. —The officers of this corps entertained the men of the regiment to a dinner in the Crystal Palace, on Wednesday. The entertainment was prepared by Mr. Strange in a manner which gave general satisfaction to the corps. The regiment marched from head-quarters, under the command of Major Roupell, M.P. About 500 of them sat down to dinner, the major presiding. The Rev. F. F. Statham (hon. chaplain), Dr. Ladd, Captains Richard Roupell, J. R. Truman (regimental secretary and quartermaster), Greaves, Watkins, Plews, Prewett, O. Davis, Smithers; Lieutenants Smith, Hill, Grady; Ensign Stanley, &c., were also of the company. The band of the Scots Fusiliers, and that of the regiment performed during dinner. When the cloth had been removed the major addressed a few observations to the men, telling them that they were amongst 20,000 or 25,000 of their countrymen and women, and that they should be careful not to give their enemies (if

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they had any now) an opportunity of making any unfavourable comment on their conduct. He knew that they had never shrunk from marching through hail, rain, or snow, but he should now put it to the vote whether they were to ride or march back to head-quarters (a general cry of "March back" and cheering). Well, he now called for a show of hands on the point. Every man present held up his hand for marching back. Cheers were then given for Her Majesty; and "The Health of the Major" was duly given and responded to.

DEVONSHIRE.

5TH (UPPER CULM VALE) DEVON RIFLES.—The Prince of Wales, who is the owner of considerable property at Bradninch, Devonshire, has presented 20 guineas to this corps.

ESSEX.

5TH (BEACONTREE) ESSEX RIFLES.—A meeting has been held at Forest Gate, for the purpose of forming a rifle corps for that district in connection with the 5th Essex. The project has been taken up with considerable spirit by nearly all the resident gentry, and there is every prospect of the corps becoming a very important part of the 5th Essex, which now numbers 1000 men, or nearly one-third of the entire force of the county. It was stated that an influential gentleman was ready to take the command of the corps, and would equip 30 men at his own expense. Mr. C. W. Tanner offered to provide regimentals and the necessary equipment for five men, and the chairman undertook to provide for a similar number, and also to give a handsome donation to the funds. The corps was formed, and several young men immediately enrolled themselves as effective members, a committee being organised for the purpose of carrying out the arrangements.

6TH (COLCHESTER) ESSEX RIFES. — This corps having become sufficiently powerful for the formation of a second company, the effective members met on Wednesday week, and the two companies were organised. On Friday week a second meeting took place for the election of officers, when Mr. Octavius Bawtree was chosen lieutenant, and Messrs. P. M. Duncan and James Cooke ensigns of the second company.

12TH (BRAINTREE) ESSEX RIFLES.—On Thursday se'nnight a magnificent silver cup, weighing 80 ounces, was presented by this corps to C. Basil Sparrow, Esq., the captain; at a splendid entertainment given in the Corn Exchange, Braintree, Essex. The cup was engraved with Captain Sparrow's crest, and the following inscription "Presented to Captain Sparrow by the effective members of the 12th Essex Rifle Volunteers. 20th December, 1860."

1ST (HARWICH) ESSEX ARTILLERY CORPS.—The ladies of Harwich and Dovercourt having contributed nearly 40*l.* for the purchase of a silver bugle for the use of the above corps, the men were, a few days since, assembled in full uniform, accompanied by their commandant, Major Bawness, and the other officers, when the presentation took place, by Mrs. Cox, accompanied by some brief but suitable remarks, which were duly responded to by the gallant officer.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

3RD (CHELTENHAM) GLOUCESTERSHIRE RIFLES.—The officers of this corps were last week entertained at dinner by Sir Alexander Ramsay, the Earl of Ellenborough, Colonel Pearce, Colonel Kennedy, and other promoters of the Volunteer movement being also invited. The band of the battalion played during dinner.

10TH (THE COTSWOLDS) GLOUCESTERSHIRE RIFLES.—The members of this corps have presented their colour-sergeant, J. Rees Phillips, Esq., with a gold Maltese cross, as a mark of their esteem and appreciation of the zeal and energy with which he had conducted the affairs of the company since its formation.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

2ND HERTS RIFLES.—The anniversary of this corps was celebrated by a public dinner in the Corn Exchange, Watford, yesterday, at which the Earl of Essex presided.

KENT.

FOLKESTONE ARTILLERY AND RIFLES.—On boxing-day these corps assembled at their respective armouries about half-past 8 a.m., and marched, headed by the Artillery brass band, to the upper railway station, for the purpose of welcoming the Artillery from Dover, which, under the command of Captain Wollaston, came by train to meet them. On alighting at the station, and marching out, they were received with arms presented, the band playing God save the Queen. The Dover Artillery then formed up, and returned the compliment by presenting arms. They then formed up in column, and, headed by the Dover band, proceeded to Hythe, for the purpose of fraternising with the Hythe corps. On reaching Sandgate, the Artillery corps then fell into the column, and from thence the whole marched to Hythe, where they were received right joyfully, the church bells ringing a merry peal in honour of the occasion. After dining, the whole marched back to Folkestone, which they reached in time to meet the 4 p.m. train to Dover. About 200 volunteers assembled on this occasion.

LANCASHIRE.

68TH (LYCEUM) LANCASHIRE RIFLES. — The officers of this excellent corps celebrated the close of the present year by giving a grand *soirée* at the extensive rooms of Messrs. Bradley, of Bold Street, on Friday evening. Although the corps has only been in existence since May last, it is now a most efficient body, the members having attended well to that important matter—drill.

RENFREWSHIRE.

GREENOCK RIFLES.—On Saturday last Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart presented the Volunteers of the Greenock district with a silver bugle. The Greenock, Gourock, and Port-Glasgow company met in a field behind the Academy, about 3 o'clock. A raised daïs was erected at the upper part of the ground, and in front of it the Volunteers were drawn up, forming three sides of a square. Lady Octavia, accompanied by Mrs. Grieve and Mr. Murray Dunlop, M.P., took their stand on the daïs, where her Ladyship presented the bugle to Sir Michael, who, as colonel of the regiment, received it, and after thanking his wife in the name of the Volunteers, handed it to the bugle-major, Captain Sicklemore, R.N. Major Latham called for three cheers in honour of the donor, which were enthusiastically accorded. The Volunteers were afterwards entertained at dinner in the Town Hall by Sir Michael and their officers.

YORKSHIRE.

HULL ARTILLERY AND RIFLES.—These corps have made very satisfactory progress since their formation. On Monday last, availing themselves of the holyday kept at the request of the Mayor, they had a parade and march out. About 280 of the Artillery assembled at the garrison at 2 o'clock, and after some evolutions on the ground they proceeded, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Samuelson, to the Market-place. The Rifles, to the number of 150, had also assembled about 2 o'clock at their barracks, and, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pease, they likewise proceeded to the Market-place, where they were received with the customary honours by the Artillery. The demonstration was exceedingly gratifying, and the appearance and marching of the corps reflected upon them the highest credit.

CHESHIRE.—The Cheshire Rifle Association, formed at the meeting held at Chester, on December 1st, the Lord-Lieutenant, the Marquis of Westminster, in the chair, is going on satisfactorily. At the first meeting of the council, on December 8th, Lord Grosvenor, M.P., was appointed chairman, and Mr. John Laird, deputy chairman.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—A contest took place on the 24th inst., at Southam, near Cheltenham, between 12 members of the 7th Company, Captain Gibney, and 12 of the 13th Company, Captain Morphy, three ranges—200, 300, and 400 yards, five rounds each range. The score was:—7th Company, 139 points; 13th Company, 178; the latter winning by 39 points, being on the average 15 points per man.

RENFREWSHIRE.—The members of the four Paisley companies (second battalion) supped together in the Exchange Rooms on the evening of Friday 21st inst., on the occasion of the presentation of prizes to the successful competitors at their late shooting matches. Sheriff Campbell, Provost Pollock, and a number of other influential gentlemen who were present and who took part in the proceedings, were all much gratified by the turn-out made by the Volunteers. The room was tastefully decorated with evergreens, stars of bayonets, and a chevaux-de-frize of rifles and bayonets in front of the platform. After supper Major Fullerton presented the prizes to the sucessful competitors, consisting of a Sharp's breech-loading rifle and case to the best shot of the whole, given by P. Kerr, Esq., Whitehaugh. Four short Enfield rifles and four field glasses, presented by the officers to the first and second best shots in each company. The conditions were five rounds at 300, 500, 600, and 700 yards. The shooting, making allowance for the very unfavourable state of the weather, was most satisfactory, and in one instance, at least, such as we think has never been surpassed with the Enfield rifle, we allude to Corporal Gilmour who scored 9 points at 700 yards, viz.: 4 centres and 1 outer. We subjoin a list of the points made by the winners, and to show the keenness of the competition, may state that ties had to be shot off in all the companies—

			300	500	600	700	Total.
Mr. M. Morrison,	1st Prize	... ...	6	5	5	5	21
Corporal Gilmour,	1st ,,	3rd Company	4	4	4	9	21
Mr. J. H. Dunn,	2nd ,,	3rd ,,	4	4	1	5	14
Mr. R. Paterson,	1st ,,	6th ,,	7	6	3	3	19
Mr. W. Paterson,	2nd ,,	6th ,,	3	6	3	1	13
Sergeant Miller,	1st ,,	14th ,,	3	5	4	0	12
Mr. R. Adam,	2nd ,,	14th ,,	3	4	3	2	12
Mr. J. Ronald,	1st ,,	24th ,,	3	5	4	4	16
Sergeant Rowand,	2nd ,,	24th ,,	5	4	2	2	13

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Lord Hatherton, the lord-lieutenant of Staffordshire, convened a meeting to take place on Thursday, the 27th inst., at the Shire Hall, Stafford, for the purpose of forming a county association to promote efficiency among the several corps in musketry practice.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN INDIA.—The volunteer movement is making progress. A third company has been formed in Calcutta. The first two companies drill on the plain two or three mornings every week. A large corps has been formed in Lucknow.

The Volunteer Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DECEMBER 25.

1st Rural Administrative Battalion of Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers—James Ewing, Gent., late Quartermaster Ross-shire Militia, to be Adjutant.

1st Battalion of Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—John Golden, Esq., late Major Royal North Lincoln Militia, to be Adjutant from the 20th of July, 1860.

2nd Battalion of Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—William Longstaffe, Esq., late Captain Royal North Lincoln Militia, to be Adjutant from the 9th of August, 1860.

3rd Battalion of Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Augustus Laurent, Gent., late Lieutenant in the 19th Bombay Native Infantry, to be Adjutant from the 24th of August, 1860.

1st Battalion Warwickshire (Birmingham) Rifle Volunteer Corps—Major James Oliver Mason to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Sanders, resigned; Captain Thomas Aurelius Attwood to be Major, vice Mason, promoted.

3rd Brecknockshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Peter R. Wakeman, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

9th Cumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps—Alfred Hodgetts, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Peile, resigned.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Ensign Charles Peile in this corps.

2nd Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—William Barwick Clarke, Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

Midlothian Coast Artillery Volunteer Corps—James Anderson to be Second Lieutenant, vice Graham, resigned.

9th Cornwall Rifle Volunteer Corps—William T. Plowman, Surgeon, to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

15th Durham Rifle Volunteers—John Rimmington Fothergill to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon.

16th Durham Rifle Volunteers—Robert Calverley Bewicke, Esq., to be Captain; Robert Wilson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; John Curtledge Hawkes Johnstone, Gent., to be Ensign.

4th Oxfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Thomas Fuller Maitland to be Captain; Ensign Arthur D'Oyley Brooks to be Lieutenant, vice Maitland, promoted; John Page, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Brooks, promoted; Bransby Brooks, Surgeon, to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Staffordshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—William Sarjeant Roden, Esq., to be Captain.

2nd Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers—Frederick Morehouse Metcalfe, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Young, promoted.

3rd Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant John Armine Willis to be Captain, vice Hughes, resigned; Ensign John Bagot Scriven to be Lieutenant, vice Boulnois, resigned; William Downe Bushell, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Scriven, promoted; Lieutenant Alfred Edward Northey to be Captain, vice Holland, resigned; Ensign Richard Musgrave Harvey to be Lieutenant, vice Northey promoted; Charles James Graham, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Bayford, resigned; Robert Penrose Fitzgerald, Esq., to be Lieutenant, vice Willis, promoted; Henry Westwood Hoffman, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Harvey, promoted.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions in the 3d Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers held by Captain Henry Salusbury Hughes, Captain Frederick Whitmore Holland, Captain Richard Digby Cleasby, Lieutenant Edmund Boulnois, Lieutenant Oswald Smith, Ensign Robert Augustus Bayford.

15th Company of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. Lawrence Till to be Honorary Chaplain; George Harcourt, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; John Madocks, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Dowling, promoted.

19th Surrey (or Lambeth) Rifle Volunteer Battalion—Lieutenant Frederick Thomas Prewett to be Captain; Ensign James Alfred Thornhill to be Lieutenant, vice Prewett, promoted; Alfred Porter, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Thornhill, promoted; Frederick Stanley, Gent., to be Ensign.

[The following article is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 18th December inst.]

1st Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteers—Henry Joseph Madge, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Brown, resigned.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DECEMBER 28.

2nd Manchester or 28th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry Bathurst, Esq., late Lieutenant-Colonel Nova Scotia Militia, and Captain, Hampshire Militia, formerly Captain 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, to be Adjutant from 13th April, 1860.

15th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Andrew Winter Lake, Esq., to be Adjutant, from the 21st of September, 1860.

6th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Robert Valentine Kearney, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

19th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Francis Preston, Esq., to be Captain.

10th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Robert Hall to be Lieutenant, vice Satterthwaite, resigned; Joseph Fenton, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Hall, promoted; The Reverend Joseph Turner, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

27th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Hesketh, Esq., to be Captain; Thomas Hesketh Higson, Gent., to be Lieutenant; Charles Henry Bayley, Gent., to be Ensign.

2nd Manchester or 28th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign George Beattie to be Captain, vice Willock, promoted.

42nd Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Charles Pierre Melly, Esq., to be Captain; Ensign Henry Charles Lucy to be Lieutenant; Weir Anderson, Gent., to be Ensign; Percy Wollaston, Gent., to be Ensign.

51st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign John White to be Captain.

Memorandum—The title of Captain-Commandant has been conferred on Captain Samuel Robert Graves, of the 42nd Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

6th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Tuppen Woolright, Gent., late Ensign in the 4th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps, to be Lieutenant.

11th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Reverend Sir George Prevost, Bart., to be Honorary Chaplain, vice Litle, resigned.

2nd or Cader Idris Company of the Merionethshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Williams, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

19th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Francis Gottwaltz to be Ensign.

5th Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Francis Joseph Cresswell to be Captain, vice Swatman, resigned; Ensign Somerville Arthur Gurney to be Lieutenant, vice Cresswell, promoted; Henry Edwards, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Gurney, promoted.

Kent Rifle Volunteers—26th Corps—Edwin Rudd, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Ansell, resigned.

10th Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Second Lieutenant James Coats to be First Lieutenant, vice Ninian Bannatyne Stewart, resigned; Thomas Taylor Hay, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice James Coats, promoted.

15th Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Archibald Campbell Holms, Esq., to be Captain.

5th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Gavin Morrison Brown, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Hugh Colquhoun, resigned.

45th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant John Forbes to be Captain, vice John Gowland, resigned (appointed Major, 4th Administrative Battalion); Ensign John McCulloch to be Lieutenant, vice John Forbes, promoted; John Blaikie, Gent., to be Ensign, vice John McCulloch, promoted.

46th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Robert Smith, Esq., to be Captain, vice Archibald Henderson, resigned.

96th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—David Marshall Lang, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant.

East York Rifle Volunteers—1st Corps—Ensign Gilbert Wilkinson to be Lieutenant, vice Lucas, promoted; John Spencer Galloway, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Wilkinson, promoted.

16th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps — The Reverend Samuel Ruthven Anderson to be Honorary Chaplain.

19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Reverend John Frederick Denison Maurice to be Honorary Chaplain.

20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Blake Graham, Adjutant, to serve with the rank of Captain.

Civil Service Corps of Rifle Volunteers—Lieutenant William Wilks Dalbiac to be Captain, vice Ennis, resigned.

36th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Octavius Adolphus Field to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Albert William Gange, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Joseph Thomas Holt Dunn, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.

44th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Reverend Edward Stokes to be Honorary Chaplain.

Memorandum—4th Administrative Battalion of Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—The 29th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps has been detached from this Battalion, which now consists of the 20th and 37th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

1st Administrative Brigade of Forfarshire Artillery Volunteers—Matthew Nimmo, Esq., to be Surgeon.

11th Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—David Carnegie, Esq., to be Ensign.

Memorandum—2nd Forfarshire Artillery Volunteers—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by William Mitchell, Esq., as First Lieutenant.

1st Brigade Ayrshire Artillery Volunteers—Captain Henry James to be Major.

3rd Fifeshire Mounted Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Drysdale, jun., Gent., to be Ensign.

8th Cornwall Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain William Herbert Mausell has received permission to resign his Commission in this Corps.

VOLUNTEERS AT HYTHE.

The following is a correct list of the Volunteers under instruction at the School of Musketry for the present month:—

COMMITTEE, APPOINTED BY SECTIONS.

Chairman.—Captain MacGregor.

Section 1. Captain Elliot	Section 6. Lieut. Agnew
,, 2. Lieut. Thomson	,, 7. Captain Harrison
,, 3. Captain Steel	,, 8. Captain Falwasser
,, 4. Captain Cox	,, 9. Ensign Bonchier
,, 5. Ensign Jolly	,, 10. Captain Caldicott

RIGHT WING.

STAFF OFFICERS.—CAPTAIN COLES, LIEUT. WALKER.

First Section.—Staff-Sergeant Potter.

No. 1	Captain MacGregor	15th Middlesex
2	Mr. J. M. Jopling	2nd Middlesex
3	Lieutenant Phillips	9th Middlesex
4	Captain Mills	21st Middlesex
5	Ensign Allnutt	19th Middlesex
6	Sergeant Crispin	21st Middlesex
7	Lieutenant Tansley	19th Middlesex
8	Mr. C. Daniell	9th Middlesex
9	Captain Elliot	22nd Middlesex
10	Captain G. H. Elliott	11th Middlesex

Second Section.—Staff-Sergeant Dillon.

No. 1	Lieutenant Thomson	32nd Middlesex
2	Captain Hilliard	24th Middlesex

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of the army to emigrating millers; remarkable appearance of Sikhs who had started with black beards, &c., but were now very grey indeed. Pass through Matoro, a large village with two male inhabitants, and a proclamation addressed to the two above-mentioned inhabitants, who sit on their hams to observe the locusts pass. Arrive at our camping ground. The trees are magnificent, and the spot poetical in the extreme. Parkes, *Times'* Correspondent, Mr. Loch, and others, go on to Tung Chau, as to-morrow is to be our last march; everything is settled. We are to be supplied with provisions.

18th.—Near Ho-ko-chawn, halted in village at the foot of a small wooded hill, occupied by French. Found all the baggage halted in a square. Everybody asking everybody what is up? Only about 8000 Tartar cavalry in front of us. Feel queer, army marches on, and converses with Tartarians, who are particularly anxious that we should encamp in that spot. Things look queer. I retire to the hill where the French are, in the rear, for there are several houses; sit in grass; assist a Frenchman to uphold his mule; bum bum go four or five guns. Breathless silence; general run to elevated spots; an ominous pause; anxious expectation. Bum, bum, a terrific row; large and small arms going off in various directions.

Fancy I hear round shots coming near us. Don't quite relish it. Wish I hadn't come; strong desire to be anywhere else; wonder where I shall be hit. Feel certain I shall be killed—horrible! I wish the firing would cease, the enemy is trying to come round to our rear, we shall be chawed up. Make for a house, get under ladder, near a pile of bricks. Frenchman armed comes in to look, mistakes me for a Tartar, and presents his musket; a few words reassures him; a dog won't leave the house, though all his friends are gone. Firing hotter and hotter; shake desperately; a tremulous motion in the hands at every gun. Heaven be praised, the firing has ceased! I peep out, and observe the end of the battle. Smoke and dust, and several maize stalks on fire.

We now perceived a two-gun battery, so very much like a natural embankment that we only knew what it really was by seeing the guns peeping over. Two or three dead and wounded men were lying beside the guns, with broken gingalls, soldiers' hats, trees cut in pieces by shot, and burning shot. The houses near were smoking, pierced with balls; and in a ditch there was a most horrible sight—a dead soldier on fire, with his legs burned to cinders. Further on lay another dead man with six lance wounds, and some dead men piled in a heap in a courtyard. As we advanced bullets and cannon-balls were lying about in all directions; and the road was strewn with clothes, hats, matchlocks, stirrups, &c. Crowds of our people collected round every corpse and made remarks. Slowly and anxiously we proceed, smothered in dust and faint with hunger, passed more bodies and more guns, through smoke and the smell of roast men. We have reached the French camp, where men in red breeches and shirt-sleeves are peeling onions and looking jolly. At sunset reach the gates of Chang-chai-wan, where two loud reports make us fancy the enemy are upon us, but we perceive the shape of the smoke, and recognise them to be explosions. The coolies rushed into a house on an embankment, and came out loaded with gorgeous apparel. Every house was entered, and plundering and smashing went on to a great extent.

19th.—I got up early and went into the town, where frightful looting was going on. The coolies *en masse* made for a pawnbroker's shop, where a scene of Pandemonium soon occurred. There were magnificent dresses, silks, and furs, and every person boned something. Every shop was broken into, drawers were lying about, doors were smashed; it was a regular case of sack. A gallant clerical gentleman has been rescuing a number of fair damsels who had made up a party to drown themselves. He carries them off in a cart, much to the edification of sundry Canton coolies, who make some elegant remarks by no means complimentary to the moral character of our above-mentioned friend. One lady manifested a desire to strangle her daughter—a notion that caused our friend S. to institute summary proceedings. The fair ones kept up a most musical entertainment—quite a sonata in F sharp, probably thinking that the barbarians—well, never mind. They were all safely lodged in a house, where they were well treated. We returned to our room, where the blackened wall indicates that the stove indulges in a smoke.

20th.—Rose up late, by way of a change. Mr. Wade went with a flag of truce towards Tung-chau yesterday, but was fired at. It is a gloomy afternoon, and we write letters on a box, by the light of a penny Chinese mutton fat.

21st.—Up at the dawn. Under the impression that our small treasure party is alone, and the main body far ahead, I feel an irresistible desire to run away and join the advanced guard. The silence is horrible. Though it is hot in the cart I don't like to get out, as I have made it bullet-proof—at least I fancy so—with blankets and bedding. A short way out of town there is a halt, to enable our gallant allies to pass. They have ducks and fowls attached to their knapsacks, and look like an animated poultry-yard going to Texas. Ah, behold my Vivandiere! once more she appears to my binocular, ocular orbits. The "artistic eye" is enchanted. Alas! she has passed. All have passed. I have been sitting under a hedge, with my plaid over my head, as if to keep off the sun, but, *entre nous*, it is to keep off erratic and perpendicular gingall bullets. At the next village we came to a halt for a short time, the fighting men having gone on ahead. I twist my neck looking for imaginary Tartars, but the search is vain. We then come to a bifurcated road, one portion of which brings us to a village where we halt, loot the houses, eat grapes and drink rum. Mem. War not so bad, after all. A pleasant individual remarks that the enemy's cavalry is very near, and suggests that if they come down we shall all be made mince-meat of. I finish off all the rum at one pull, and feel wonderfully courageous. The coolies having plundered sufficiently, all set to work cooking. Arriving at an open place, there are explosions and firing every minute. The enemy is beaten, and our troops are returning.

CONDEMNATION OF A SLAVER.—The slaver Lyras, taken on the 13th of October, had been condemned according to our latest advices from the Cape.

THE VICTIMS IN CHINA.

The following extract is taken from the *China Mail*, which, after some remarks on the surrender of Messrs Loch and Parke, says:—

"Next in comparative good fortune to them were Captain Brabazon, R.A., and the Abbé de Luc who were simply beheaded by the orders of a Tartar General who was mortally wounded at the time. We deeply regret to say that Mr. Bowlby, the *Times* correspondent, Mr. de Normann, and Lieutenant Anderson met a more horrible fate. Being tied up in the brutal manner in which the Mongols are accustomed to treat their prisoners, and most scantily supplied with food, they gradually sank beneath their sufferings, and finally expired. There is no reason to suppose that the Tartars actually intended to torture them to death, as they are always in the habit of so treating even prisoners whose lives they wish to preserve, but such was the fact to all intents and purposes. The French officers who were murdered were the Abbé de Luc, Colonel Grandchamps, Intendant Debut, and M. Aden.

"The retribution demanded for these cruel acts was certainly not a whit too severe, and it is to be regretted that some of the brutal perpetrators were not secured. As some of these dark deeds had been perpetrated at the Yuen-ming-yuen, that palace was utterly destroyed, and 300,000 taels, or about 100,000*l.*, was exacted by Sir Hope Grant for the families of his murdered countrymen, and as an indemnity to the survivors for the sufferings which they had undergone, while 200,000 were exacted by the French General, for a similar purpose."

"We have received private letters which give details precise and positive of the privations and sufferings consequent upon the cruel way in which the prisoners were tied, which caused delirium and death. There is no ground for stating that any other barbarities were perpetrated, but the remains of the deceased were treated with gross indignity."

The same paper gives an account of the funeral:—

"On the 17th at noon the procession formed at the Llama Temple, and marched in the following order to the Russian Cemetery, half a mile from the city, the band of the Rifles playing a slow march,

One Troop Dragoon Guards.
One Troop Fane's Horse.
An Officer and 20 men of each European Corps (armed).
The Commander-in-Chief, The Earl of Elgin, } Chief Mourners.

The corpses on gun-waggons each drawn by 6 horses. Mourners: Nearly all the Officers of the English, and a large number of the French army, including General Montauban, Commander-in-Chief.

Pall Bearers—		*Pall Bearers—*
Major A. Anson, Mr. C. S. Compton, Capt. Farquharson	MR. BOWLBY.	Hon. T. Thurlow, Col. Biddulph, Hon. — Wortley
Mr. H. Loch, Mr. T. F. Wade, Mr. H. S. Parkes	MR. DE NORMANN.	Capt. Grant, A.D.C., Capt. Lane, A.D.C., Lt.-Col. Crealock
2 Privates King's Dragoon Guards	PRIVATE PHIPPS, King's Dragoon Guards	2 Privates King's Dragoon Guards
2 Officers Fane's Horse	LIEUT. ANDERSON	2 Officers Fane's Horse

"The burial service was read by the Rev. Mr. McGhee, chaplain to the British Forces. The priest of the Greek Church attended by request, in his pontifical robes, holding on high the emblem of our faith. Father Makee, the Roman Catholic priest attached to the British Army, was present. Three volleys were fired by the infantry. It was a mournful and affecting ceremony to witness these poor Christian victims of heathen barbarism laid in their untimely graves. The cemetery is about a quarter of a mile outside the northern wall of the city. The grave is on high ground, just within the inner gate. The coffins were laid side by side from the north to south,—Private Phipps, then Lieut. Anderson, then Mr. de Normann, and then Mr. Bowlby. The Royal Engineers are to place a tomb over the poor fellows, and if the British Government does not erect a monument to their memory, it is to be hoped that it will be done by private subscription.

"The Chinese authorities have been made to pay the sum of 300,000 taels of silver (say 100,000*l.*) for the families and friends of the deceased. The exact amount for each will be decided by Her Majesty's Government, the maximum it is said will be 10,000*l.*, and the survivors who escaped will participate, in consideration for their sufferings. One sowar has died since he came into camp from the effect of his injuries."

CHINA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Camp, Pekin, *October* 26, 1860.

The war is over and fellows already on the way home; the treaty was signed with some mock ceremony on the 24th, and a very dull, uninteresting ceremony it was.

We had a very distressing duty to perform a week or ten days ago, to follow the remains of poor Bowlby to a decent grave. His body, with others, was produced at last; he had sunk under his tortures on the third day after he was captured.*

His companions, poor Brabazon, R.A., it was ascertained yesterday, was brought before a mandarin (on the morning of the 21st September, the day of the battle at Chang-kia-wan) who was dreadfully wounded himself,—and who, in a frenzy of pain and rage ordered Brabazon and a French priest (De Luc) to be beheaded at once, which was done, and their bodies were thrown into a canal. The prisoners are now all accounted for, and the bodies of all those we could collect, poor Bowlby's among the rest, were interred in the Russian cemetery with all the state that could be managed as to notable pall-bearers, &c.; Lord Elgin and Sir H. Grant, and all the chief French officials attended.

In revenge for these atrocious murders the Emperor's Summer Palace has been sacked and burned, and the pleasure-grounds broken up and devastated. It took two or three days to complete the work of destruction, and the smoke quite darkened the bright sun all the time, producing an effect similar to an eclipse. The palace was well looted first, and every one, from the ambassadors and generals down to the very coolies, got plunder and valuables.

The Chinese say there were tables of gold there, which they would give all the wealth of the empire for—tablets with the chronicles of their emperors for ages.

A rod was held over their heads that, if they did not at once pay down an indemnity to us for the benefit of the wives and families of the victims of their treachery, and sign the treaty on or before the 24th, the army would enter the city and burn the Winter Palace, which they say is even richer than Yuen-ming-yuen, but which none of us have yet seen. This was the right way to bring things to a crisis, and the only way; for, although they pleaded great poverty and an empty treasury, they agreed at once to pay 300,000 taels to us and 200,000 to the French.

The ceremony of signing the treaty was a very lame affair. It was signed in one of the palaces of justice in the city, the Chinese officials on one side of the hall, the English on the other. The Emperor's next brother represented him,—a young fellow of 28, reduced to imbecility almost by debauchery, as they say the Emperor also is. There were no greetings; all was done in solemn silence, the Chinese wearing a very subdued and sulky air, as if acting under sore compulsion. They have still a very large army outside of the city walls, but within three miles. It is said that San-ko-lin-tsin is with them, but reduced to the lowest grade of mandarins.

Whether it is really peace or not, remains to be proved; but, as a sign of the times, an officer and three men of the 67th were taken by the Tartars while strolling about, and we have no tidings of them since.

Lord Elgin is going to live for a day or two in Kung's palace. This Kung, the Emperor's brother who signed the treaty, and who was supreme in Pekin while the prisoners were in or about it, did not, or could not, interfere to save any except Parkes and Loch. Will he be better disposed, or better able, to observe the treaty wrung from his fears, under circumstances of humiliation which will so greatly increase his hate?

The 1st division of the army leaves here for Tien-tsin on 1st Nov.; the 2nd division on the 3rd. There will be left at that place some 3000 men, to consist of Fane's Horse, two batteries of Armstrong guns, the 31st, 60th, and 67th regiments, with the Military Train.

The other regiments go home and to India, and the 99th to Canton to relieve the 87th, going home.

[* From a private letter it would appear that Mr. Bowlby, whose loss has left us without the final record of the Chinese campaign, the value of which may be estimated by the minuteness of detail, vigour of description, personal enterprise, and graphic power, in those letters which all the world admired in the columns of the leading journal, died on the sixth day after he was taken prisoner. It is a poor consolation to add that the excitement and sufferings of the prisoners produced delirium, and rendered them unconscious of their sufferings.]

THE WAR IN CHINA.

THE DESPATCHES.

War-Office, December 28, 1860.

Major the Honourable A. Anson arrived yesterday evening with a despatch, addressed to Mr. Secretary Herbert by Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., commanding Her Majesty's Forces in China, of which the following is a copy:—

No. 56. Head-Quarters, before Pekin, Oct. 22, 1860.

Sir,—In my despatch, No. 46 of the 20th September, I had the honour to report the illegal capture, by the Chinese, on the 18th of that month, of several officers and soldiers who had accompanied Mr. Parkes to Tungchau, when he went there to meet the Chinese Commissioners.

I have since reported the return of Messrs. Parkes and Loch, and of one Sikh soldier, on the 8th October, and of eight more Sikhs on the 12th October.

I have now to report that, on the 14th instant, two more Sikhs were brought back, the Chinese declaring that they were the last survivors of those who had been taken prisoners.

To prove their assertion, they brought out to us the bodies of Lieutenant R. B. Anderson, of Fane's Horse; Private John Phipps, King's Dragoon Guards; Mr. de Normann, of Her Majesty's Legation; Mr. Bowlby, *Times'* Correspondent in China; and eight Sikhs.

This accounts for all of those who are missing, except Captain Brabazon, Royal Artillery, and of him I cannot at present obtain any tidings, but I fear that there can be no doubt but that he is dead.

It appears from the statements of the surviving Sikhs, that after Messrs. Parkes and Loch had quitted the party, on the 18th September, to speak to Sangolinsin, as detailed in my despatch of the 9th inst., the Chinese crowded round them in great numbers to disarm them.

The position in which they found themselves precluded any attempt to cut their way out with any chance of success, upon which Lieutenant Anderson very properly determined to trust to the protection of the flag of truce, and ordered the sowars to make no resistance. They were accordingly disarmed and taken to the rear, being permitted to retain their horses. They halted for the night at a joss-house between Tungchau and Pekin; and the following morning Capt. Brabazon and the Abbé Duluc (a French Missionary who spoke Chinese) were taken out and sent back, ostensibly for the purpose of communicating with the Allied Commanders. The remainder of the party, being again mounted on their own horses, were taken through Pekin to Yuen-Ming-Yuen, where they arrived soon after mid-day. Up to this time they had been very well treated, but about an hour after their halt at the palace they were called out one by one, thrown on their faces, and their hands and feet tied together behind their backs. In this state they were left, without food or drink, for three days. On the 22nd September the Chinese, probably fearing, after our victory of the previous day, that we should advance and recapture their prisoners, took them out, and, dividing them into four parties, placed them in carts, with their hands still bound, and drove them off to four small hill fortresses, varying from twenty to forty miles from Pekin.

I beg to append a statement showing how these parties were divided, and which of the prisoners died in captivity.

Of the cause of their death there can be no doubt; the survivors of each party tell the same sad tale, of how they

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remained with their hands tightly bound with cords until mortification ensued, and they died. The whole party would have doubtless shared the same fate, had not their cords been cut on the ninth day, or thereabouts.

Messrs. Parkes, Loch, and their Sikh orderly, more fortunate than their companions, were confined in the common prison of Pekin, and laid in irons for several days, a far more merciful treatment than that vouchsafed to the rest of the party.

I cannot conclude this report without adverting to the loss Her Majesty's service has sustained in Captain Brabazon, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant Anderson, of Fane's Horse. The former, an officer of much professional ability, had proved himself to be an excellent officer in the field also, by his energy and intelligence whilst serving through the present campaign as Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General of Artillery.

The latter was Adjutant of his regiment, and had earned for himself both here and in India, the reputation of being one of the best Irregular Cavalry officers in Her Majesty's Indian army. Nor can I omit mention of Private Phipps, of the 1st Dragoon Guards, who, when last surviving European of his party, encouraged the Sikhs in every way he could, until his decease on the 14th day of his captivity, thus well sustaining the reputation of a British soldier, under the most trying circumstances.

By the kind permission of the Russian minister, General Ignatieff, the bodies of the Englishmen have been interred in the Russian cemetery here. They were buried on the 17th instant, with military honours, in presence of General de Montauban and many officers of the French Army, of the officers of the Russian mission, and of the majority of the officers of the English Armyand embassy.

I have, &c.,
J. Hope Grant, Lieutenant-General,
Commander of the Forces.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War,
&c., &c., &c.

1st Party taken to Hill Fort.

Lieutenant R. B. Anderson, Fane's Horse, died on the 9th day of captivity, 27th September; Mr. De Normann, Attaché of Her Majesty's Legation, died on 17th day of captivity, 5th October; 1 duffadar, Fane's Horse, returned to camp 12th October, 1860; 4 sowars, Fane's Horse, 1 died, 3 returned 12th October. Bodies of those who died brought in on 14th October, 1860.

2nd Party taken to Hill Fort.

1 French officer, died; 2 French soldiers, 1 died, 1 returned 12th October; 5 sowars, Fane's Horse, 1 died, 4 returned 12th October, 1860. Bodies of those who died brought in on 14th October, 1860.

3rd Party taken to Hill Fort.

1 French officer, died; Mr. Bowlby, died on 7th day of captivity, 25th September; Private J. Phipps, King's Dragoon Guards, died on 14th day of captivity, 2nd October; 1 sowar, 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry, died on 9th day of captivity, 27th September; 1 duffadar, Fane's Horse, died the 16th day of captivity, 4th October, 1860; 2 sowars, Fane's Horse, returned to camp, 14th October, 1860. Bodies of those who died brought in on 16th October, 1860.

4th Party taken to Hill Fort.

One French officer, 2 French soldiers, 4 sowars, Fane's Horse. Died in captivity; bodies brought in on the 17th October, 1860.

Pekin party.

Mr. Parkes, Mr. Loch, 1 sowar, 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry, 1 French officer, 4 French soldiers. Brought back to camp on 8th October.

Missing.

Captain Brabazon, Abbé Duluc (French Missionary). Believed to have been beheaded in the Tartar camp during the battle of Palichiau on 21st September, 1860.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams have been received at Mr. Reuter's office:—

Milan, 27th December.

The *Perseveranza* states on good authority that the young Queen of Naples has left Gaëta.

Vienna, Friday evening.

An autograph letter of the Emperor, dated the 21st inst., and addressed to the President of the Imperial Chancery Court for Transylvania, orders the immediate organisation of the Chancery, and also of the *Gubernium*, for the same province. The same letter also orders the assembling of a conference of the most eminent persons from the various classes of the different nationalities and religious confessions—to deliberate on the early organisation of the Transylvanian diet. The privileges of this diet are to be determined according to the ancient public rights of the citizens, but within the limits prescribed by the Imperial diploma of the 20th Oct.

The said conference will also make propositions in reference to the re-establishment of the former administrative divisions of Transylvania and of the offices of Lords-Lieutenants (Obergespanne) and Chief-Captains (Obercapitane) of the counties. It will also discuss the re-establishment of the offices of Superior Royal Judges (Oberkönigsrichter) of the Szeckler and of the Saxon legal and administrative authorities (Sachsen, Stühle.)

Pesth, December 27.

The General Congregation of the City of Pesth has resolved upon making representations to the Court-Chancellor to obtain the release of Count Ladislaus Teleki, or if this be not possible, to have him tried by the Hungarian tribunals.

Madrid, 27th December.

The "Epoca" asserts that the Moors are making great efforts to collect the necessary funds for the payment of the second instalment of the indemnity.

Extensive inundations have taken place in Spain, causing great devastation.

Paris, Friday, 28th December, 3. 25 p.m.

The Bourse continues very flat, and business is stagnant. Rentes closed 6775 or 25c. lower than yesterday.

A WALK ROUND ALDERSHOT.

It is pleasant and instructive to take a walk through the lines of Aldershot, and note the changes which contribute to all the progress and order observable about the place At first, on leaving the station at Ash or Tongham, the walk to the Camp is not assuring: for a villanous piece of muddy road, some two miles long, ungarnished by either ditch or footpath, must first be passed. Houses, mainly in dull red brick, hastily run up without a thought of taste, line the whole road from the commencement of the village of Aldershot, past the face of the permanent barracks, constituting what is now almost a town; but which, if the increase is at the same ratio, will some day aspire to a more dignified title. Third-rate shops, with low public houses intermixed, all with flaring signboards, compose the major part of these dwellings, and drive a feeble business with the Camp—themselves a flagrant eyesore to the inhabitants of the barracks, which a little foresight on the part of the Government officials might easily have avoided. Indeed, looking at the long narrow strip of level ground on which the permanent barracks are built, and which intervenes between the base of Stannon Hill and the present boundary of the Government property, it is astonishing to think that, when it was determined to build permanently in that situation, this boundary was not extended further to the front. Then the ground could have been purchased at a reasonable rate; now they sell it by the foot, and ten years hence it will be retailed by the inch. Much trouble has lately been taken in improving, draining, and levelling this parade, turfing the banks which slope towards it, and redeeming it, in fact, from that state of quagmire, which still holds undisputed sway in rear of the barracks. The Artillery and Cavalry quarters are well enough, though why there should be so great a want of uniformity we cannot understand; but the elevation of the Infantry barracks is a positive discredit to the taste and education of engineers in the middle of the 19th century, and great as may be the Secretary of State's horror of ornament, as evinced in his General Circular to the Royal Engineers, we think he must have been amply satisfied on beholding their latest modern work. *Nemo repentè fuit turpissimus*, which, we suppose, in the language of the War Office, must be understood to imply that it takes some time to make a good Royal Engineer. The sweep of this parade is spoiled by the guard-house of the Royal Artillery, stuck most unhappily in the middle, emblematic of the regiment itself—we hope yet to be removed, in spite of the expense it may cause: as well as the huts now occupied by the clerks of works with their offices, when these gentlemen have contrived to pick out the snuggest situations, and to erect the most tasty houses somewhere else in the district, with that keenness and discretion proverbial throughout the world, wherever English soldiers are quartered. The Circular above alluded to never applies in that quarter; the sauces for the goose and gander of these ilks are of very different quality. A grey-headed captain, covered with medals, expected to keep up the position of a gentleman, with a wife and three or four children, has one room in a common passage allotted to him, with the eighth or tenth share of a cleaning-room attached, in the shape of a kitchen. A private in his company gets as much, or very nearly, now-a-days. If a field-officer, he has but two rooms, one of them no better than a closet, and even then rarely secures a kitchen. But a clerk of works! or an office messenger!—whew! —we are talking treason, with the orderly-room right in front of us; let us turn the subject towards it, where we can speak pleasantly, and note change with improvement. In all old barracks, the guard-room, the office of the commanding-officer, the lock-up-room, and the place where courts-martial are held, are all widely apart; prisoners are kept hours often waiting in the rain outside the orderly-room; the officers' mess-room, or ante-room, is occupied several days each week by their trials; and we might add many other inconveniences. Now, in this barrack, all these matters are arranged under one roof, and the adjutant of the regiment is able to keep things going under his eye while employed about his office-work. In truth, all the stores, offices, and houses for married men, are such an immense advance upon anything that has ever been built before, that we trust the lamentable deficiencies which still exist respecting the quarters assigned to senior married officers will next occupy the attention of the authorities. We are glad the men have been first thought of; and, judging from this, we have reason to think our hope well-founded. There ought to be a distinction between quarters for married and single officers, and the country would not grudge a small outlay in rendering, we will not say comfortable, but simply respectable, those gentlemen to whom it has entrusted the tremendous responsibilities connected with the management and discipline of the British Army. Mr. Herbert may be assured that these gentlemen neither require nor expect anything involving expense in grandeur or ornament; they simply ask for space, and the means of lodging a family in the commonest demands of decency consistent with comfort; and their just expectations ought not to be longer deferred.

The men's barracks, consisting of a double block, spanned across with an arched glass roof, is a new experiment in Government buildings; and, judging from the opinions of the men which we heard, may be considered successful. At any rate, we saw that the rooms were very clean and comfortable, each containing twenty-three beds, and a detached cabin in the corner for the non-commissioned officer in charge. A new feature also presented itself in the basins and plates supplied by the barrack department to the men, enabling them to eat their meals in a civilised way; and also to keep the barrack tables clean. The messing here is superior to anything else in the kingdom for the money. The ration of bread and meat is served at 4½*d.* to the soldier; the meat supplied by the Commissariat appeared of good quality; the bread superior to the generality of contractors' bread in other places; 1½*d.* more is charged for tea, coffee, sugar, salt, pepper, vinegar, mustard, &c. An ounce of tea serves six men, and all these articles are of superior stamp to anything that could be obtained at retail stores; placing their issue in the hands of the Commissariat has given great satisfaction, and it is to be hoped the plan will be generally followed in other large military stations. Then we must take 1*d.* for vegetables, and 1*d.* for washing, to complete the 8*d.*, which is daily deducted from the soldier's pay for his livelihood; and, taking it all in all, he lives well, and far better than a labouring man could afford to do. He has alternate dinners of boiled and baked meat; pies at least twice a week, soup and fruit-pie of a Sunday, whenever the mess can stand it. The remaining 4*d.*, which is the balance of his daily shilling, is at his own disposal, provided he keep up his kit; but, considering the excessive nature of the drill and field days here, and that a pair of boots costs 10*s.*, it will be easily understood that little is left for beer and amusement; and where the 6*d.* comes from, out of which he is poetically stated to spend half-a-crown a day, is an unfathomable mystery. Yet it is astonishing to think of the number of public-houses which, in addition to the canteens, are supported entirely by the little balances of the soldiers' pay. There are 13,000 men in camp, and supposing each man spent 1*d.* a day, that would amount to 54*l.* only; double it, and so make the extreme average which men have to squander, and what is it among so many! And when we remember the vast variety of other shops which divide the custom with the publics, the wonder becomes still greater how all these keep their heads above water. It is true that nearly 1000 of the above number are married men, but this will not help the matter much, nor yet the civilians who are attached to the Camp. And so we come to the inevitable conclusion that, considering the principal inhabitants are fed and clothed by Government contracts, trade must be to many of the shops in a poor condition, and that some of the buildings which we see running up on all sides may prove anything but remunerative speculations. Moreover, it is an astonishing thing to consider how, on a penny or twopence a day, so many soldiers contrive to get drunk, or at least well-primed, before tattoo. The secret is, that they save their pence four or five days running, and then go in for a good long drink, though happily in many cases they have not resolution to avoid the glass so long, and so keep themselves out of the defaulter's book by dribbling away their daily pence—proving the wisdom of the order which directed that soldiers should receive their pay daily, instead of monthly, or weekly, as was formerly the case. The rooms of these permanent barracks are clean, so are the tables and forms, and there is no close foul oniony smell saluting your offended nostrils on entering, proving that ventilation has been attended to—a new feature in the Service, very conducive to health and the thinning of hospitals. But the "rears" close behind are not emptied sufficiently often, and in hot weather, when the sun's rays pour down through the greenhouse sashes on top, the smell is quite insupportable. In summer, at any rate, the boxes should be cleaned twice every week at least: for, although the lime is regularly used by the Pioneers each morning, yet the good effect it produces is only transient; and it would be wiser to eradicate the cause, than to spend more in continued yet vain efforts to neutralise the evil, while the cause still remains.

Passing along at the back of the barracks, we cross the flat on which the new gymnasium has been erected, and which, we hope, will prove a popular amusement during the coming winter. The ground here is in a sad mess, and no doubt is reserved for improvement under future estimates, when drains, perhaps gardens, and railings, and shrubs round the officers' quarters, with turf and gravel paths, will give a very different appearance to the place—a civilised and home-like and less barracky look. There is a great deal yet to be done, but, judging from the facts before us, the future has a cheerful prospect. Little mistakes there are, but none which do not admit of easy rectification, always excepting that one of the size of the blocks, which were built for 1400 men—too large for one regiment, too small for two; and this can only be adjusted to the present standard of regiments by increasing the buildings.

(To be continued.)

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VENETIA.—No. II.

[From a Correspondent.]

(*In continuation of article in* Army and Navy Gazette, *Dec.* 1, 1860.)

In my letter of December 1st, I endeavoured to show that the retention of the Venetian Quadrilateral by Austria was a measure imperiously required by her own safety, and the safety of Europe. If it were necessary to add anything more to the argument there developed, it would be enough to state that since that letter was written, I have become acquainted with the report on Venetia of the distinguished engineer, Marshal Niell, and that he has arrived at identically the same conclusion with myself. At the end of the Italian war, in 1859, he was charged by the French Emperor with the duty of investigating this great problem. After a very careful examination on the spot, he reported that the Quadrilateral was the glacis of the line of the Alps; that its possession both furnished the means of an easy attack on South Germany and Austria, and gave the command of both shores of the Adriatic, the Dalmatian as well as the Italian; that thus the Adriatic and Trieste would pass under the dominion of the masters of the Quadrilateral, cutting off Germany from the sea and that vast maritime trade which is the life-blood of the 19th and probably all future centuries; and then, as a sagacious soldier and a man of sense, he pronounced the conviction that a power of the first order, like Austria, could not stoop to the ignominy and the loss of selling Venetia.

Fas et ab hoste doceri. Marshal Niell studied Venetia and its bearings towards Austria and the Adriatic with an aggressive eye. A report from such a man is worth, for the purposes of this argument, a hundred from Austrian generals, or British ones either. If Austria sells the Quadrilateral, she must expect to be told, with a slight alteration in the words of the poet who was so emphatically a man of the world, *Prudens vendidisti.*

I have hitherto argued this great question from a German point of view; let us consider what its aspects are when seen with an English eye.

The one paramount necessity, the one central principle, of the foreign policy of England, is to provide a counterpoise to France; so it was in the days of Louis XIV., so it continued to be through the 18th and 19th centuries, and so it is pre-eminently in our day. "Aggression, aggrandisement, and war," are the terrible attributes which Mr. Horsman assigned to the government of France. Each succeeding day that passes over our heads bears witness to the profound truth of the denunciation. The long-sustained rivalry between England and France means, to a Frenchman's mind, the death-struggle for the dominion of the world. This feeling is never absent from a Frenchman's breast. The steady but gigantic progress of the commercial and colonial greatness of England keeps alive in the heart of France the consciousness that she is growing relatively weaker than her rival, and perpetually goads her to restore the balance by territorial aggrandisement in Europe. The character of her political institutions, which refuse a field to energy and talent in every other profession than arms, and the peculiar necessities of the Imperial government, combine to swell this irrepressible lust of conquest. Two years have not yet elapsed since the French legions crossed the Alps to found a French dynasty in Italy, or to establish an Italian confederation, which would render Italy a perpetual beggar for French aid. The little black cloud has risen on the horizon of Syria. The echo of the solemn words still resounds in our ears, with which Lord Palmerston, at the close of the session, stigmatised before all Europe the trickery and the falsehood by which France had accomplished the annexation of Savoy and Nice, and warned every state in Europe to take precautions. The glow of shame at the fraud by which we were duped is still burning in our faces. The deep-seated distrust created by this act of French ambition has called forth some 200,000 armed men, as though by the stamp of a god: it has filled our naval arsenals, burdened our finances, and will soon make our coasts bristle with fortifications. Who, that sees these things, can doubt the reality of this tremendous necessity, and the practical and terrible nature of the danger? To dam up this ever-threatening torrent of invasion: to restrain within the limits of moderation and peace a power armed with such might, and animated by such ambition: and to provide a counterpoise which shall prevent it from swallowing up the Continent, in order to burst with greater strength and fury on our own shores, is, and must be, the very soul of the foreign policy of England.

Austria alone, I fearlessly assert, can form such a counterpoise. Russia is conservative only of absolute government: she is the lion expectant of half Europe. Germany is a bundle of loose sticks. Prussia is weak from her divided territory, her conflicting religions, her inferior numbers, and the distrust which her historical and unquenched thirst for German territory inspires. Spain, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland are in the front of the peril, the first mouthfuls to be swallowed: they need protection, they cannot give it. Italy—who will commit himself to describe it, at the present hour? A mass of hopes and fears, and nothing more, as yet: it furnishes no materials for the statesman. Austria alone is the bulwark of continental order, the key-stone of the arch of continental stability. Austria alone, of the Great Powers, has a permanently identical interest with England—the abiding preservation of peace. The greatness and prosperity of England place peace in the foremost rank of all her objects of desire: and peace, and peace alone, is the one vital condition of Austrian welfare. Her geographical position, interposed as a buffer between the rival prowlers for prey, her compact territory, her grand and ancient history, the patriotism, the strong national feeling, the non-aggressive but stubborn and enduring courage of her people, their numbers, their vast military resources, the indomitable spirit which has ultimately triumphed in so many wars,—all these characteristics mark out Austria as the sole power permanently capable of checking and controlling French ambition on the Continent. Let Austria be broken up, and France and Russia will speedily, as Napoleon prophesied, divide continental Europe between them as their spoil. The kingdom of United Italy, for which so much enthusiasm is felt, will then not be worth ten years' purchase, Quadrilateral and all. The independence of Switzerland will then be reckoned among the things that are past. The whole of Europe will go into the crucible: disquiet, danger, and dissolution will be brought home to almost every State in Europe: and a century of wars will be the fatal harvest that will certainly be reaped. Is this, can this be, for the interest and advantage of England? Will it facilitate her trade, confirm her tranquillity, and diminish the burden of her armaments?

But, Austria is past praying for, it is contemptuously replied. She is on the eve of internal dissolution: no political combination can be safely raised on so crumbling a foundation. The man who can utter or listen to such shallow talk must know nothing of history, and is unworthy to be called a politician. Austria is passing through a severe internal crisis: but she is not the first country which has had to endure such a trial, or that is likely to emerge from it with increased vigour and power. The birth of abiding free institutions is not exempt from the natural pains of parturition. England was devastated by a civil war which shook society to its foundations: at its close her voice made the Pope tremble in the Vatican, and—which our boasted might could not do this year—imperiously commanded obedience in the valleys of Savoy. Charles II. became the hireling of France, and his brother lowered England to the lowest station in Europe: a short struggle, and she wielded a power whose leading all Europe followed, and which caused the days of the Great King to set in gloom and disaster. France seemed to the shallow observer on the verge of extinction under the blows of the coalesced powers of Europe: she repelled the invasion that insulted and would have annihilated her; and then trampled the whole continent under her feet. The internal crises of a great people, when they proceed from a struggle to win freedom, are but the throes of nascent strength and greatness. The loss is instantaneously repaired. Austria, reconciled within herself on the basis of liberty, —however difficult for a while the task may be,—will be one of the most youthful nations of the world.

But now is the hour of her trial, both within and without; and it behoves England to be most watchful that advantage be not taken of her momentary difficulties to inflict on her a blow which may permanently weaken her. In my former letter I showed that the Quadrilateral was essential to Austria's military safety; the considerations I now urge establish, I think, that the interest of England is deeply engaged in preventing that safety from being jeoparded. If the real fact of the case were, that by the loss of the Quadrilateral the safety of one of the two nations, of Austria or of United Italy, were seriously endangered, I cannot understand how any thinking man or sound English statesman could hesitate for one moment in subordinating to the security of Austria, which is European, the security of Italy, which is comparatively local.

But there is no need whatever for making so violent a supposition. By the loss of the Quadrilateral, Austria's position would be gravely compromised; under the altered circumstances of Italy, the Quadrilateral assumes the form of simply a strong frontier fortress of a foreign power, and does not threaten the real strength and liberty of Italy. This is a statement of great importance, and I am glad that it gives me an opportunity of expressing my feelings about Italy. United Italy is no longer a collection of little states, ruled by petty tyrants, who were shielded from responsibility by Austria, and who cruelly oppressed their subjects under the assurance that a foreign force would provide them with impunity against the indignation and revolt which their misdeeds were likely to excite. Of all forms of government this is the most iniquitous, the most mischievous, the most wicked. Providence has ordained that every excess should encounter its natural correction and punishment. The drunkard destroys his constitution; the reckless wasting of strength in youth brings a premature old age. The danger of insurrection is the provision made by nature for limiting the cruelty of rulers. But a foreign power, which does not itself govern, but enables a tyrant to do what he likes to his people, is an anomaly and a crime against the moral government of the world. This is the wicked system which Austria pursued towards Italy. If the Papal States and Naples had formed part of the Austrian empire, they would have escaped countless sufferings. This system is now at an end; the absorption of the small states and the union of all Italy have rendered it henceforth impossible. Only, in judging Austria and regulating our future feelings towards her, let us not lose our English love of fair play; let us not forget that this is precisely the system which we ourselves pursued for ages towards Ireland, and from which we reaped such bitter fruits.

Austria has no right, nor is it her interest, to be an Italian power. It is not as Italian territory that I claim the Quadrilateral for her; on the contrary, the very essence of my argument implies that Venetia shall henceforward be considered German and not Italian land. If I am met with an indignant outcry about natural limits and nationalities, I must reserve my reply for a future occasion. I will only remark now that the holders of Gibraltar, Heligoland, Malta, the Ionian Islands, New Zealand, India, and even Ireland, ought to be the last persons to talk of natural boundaries and the rights of races. The thought of these countries might teach moderation in the passionate outburst of generous sentiment. The geographical shape of Italy, and the position of the Quadrilateral at the extremity of so long a line of territory, are in themselves solid guarantees against those fortresses being used for the purposes of conquest against a united people of 22 millions, armed with a great army and a powerful navy. An Italian Quadrilateral strips Germany of the Adriatic, cuts her off from the sea, and makes her live under a perpetual menace of invasion. An Austrian Quadrilateral protects the heart of Europe, and is a lasting security for the peaceful progress of the world. As an ἐπιτείχισμα, an aggressive fortress against Italy, it would be detestable; but the character of the Austrian people, the union of Italy, the rising constitutionalism, it is to be hoped, of Austria, and, if need be, the guarantee of all the Great Powers, entirely dissipate this danger.

It remains to point out what would be the direct results to Italy, France, and Europe of the sale of the Quadrilateral; —but I have already trespassed largely enough on your indulgence in this letter. But before I conclude, allow me a few words on a form of argument with which the sale of Venetia is sometimes enforced on Austria. She is told that such a sale can alone save her from bankruptcy, internal insurrection, and a dangerous war. I answer that in all three respects she will be grievously damaged by the sale of Venetia. I have shown that the purchase-money of the sale would have to be laid out in the construction of fortifications of far inferior strength and efficiency, whilst a greatly augmented annual outlay would have to be encountered to meet the cost of maintaining 250,000 instead of 100,000 men. The popular account represents the garrisons of the Quadrilateral as occupied in coercing Venetia; and amongst others the new pamphleteer of Paris talks of the cost of their garrisons, and the feeble revenues of Venetia. Egregious and stupid nonsense. Those Austrian troops are guarding the empire at the minimum of cost and numbers, in the cheapest and best supplied localities, and with the maximum of efficiency.

As to internal insurrection, it would be impossible to devise a more stimulating encouragement to the party in Hungary which would sever that kingdom from Austria, a more direct confirmation of every doctrine which they plead, a more humiliating lowering of the feelings of national pride and honour, of the sentiment of belonging to a great country and confidence in its destinies, in those who would maintain the union of the two nations, than would be furnished by the sale of Venetia. Acts which involve disgrace or dishonour, or even defeat, are not those which give strength to governments and rally their people round them for counsel and support. If Francis Joseph sells Venetia, as it will be felt, against his own natural feeling and on compulsion, he must make up his mind to have to deal with a stronger and more disaffected Hungary, and to wield a much feebler public spirit in settling with them.

Equally so with a foreign war with Italy. The frontier line between the kingdom of Italy can be determined only by war or the fear of war. If Austria will not fight for the Quadrilateral, she will have to fight only the more surely for the Isonzo and the Adriatic. All talk about the gratitude of the Italians, their future friendly feelings towards Austria, their respect for her boundaries, is the veriest moonshine that ever bewildered mankind. The character and sentiments of the two nations, their relative chances and opportunities are so many pledges that their relative strength alone will determine the lines which separate them. By retaining the Quadrilateral, Austria is the stronger or weaker for the inevitable conflict, according as the value of the fortresses or the disaffection of the Venetians is held to be the stronger element. In any case the Italians will continue to be antagonistic and hostile, and if possible aggressive towards Austria. Francis Joseph is not likely to forget that by selling the Quadrilateral he will take the field with an army ashamed of its own rulers. A defeat from the enemy rouses the spirit of a brave army; desertion by its chiefs, as we found in Cabul, produces far other results.

It is easy to understand how an English ministry can desire to avert, by any practicable means, the outbreak of war in the spring. It is easy to comprehend their eagerness to avoid the vexatious embarrassments which must result to them from an Italian war; but it is impossible to believe for the honour of England that English statesmen, much less the depositaries of Whig traditions, can ever counsel the Emperor of Austria to tarnish the history of his country by repeating, under far less justifying circumstances, the infamy of the sale of Dunkirk. The policy which advocates the sale of Venetia is an anti-English policy.

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INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN ITALY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Naples, Dec. 22.—The past week was ushered in by a grand review of the National Guards by the king; this public inspection, at which the colours were blest and consigned to the different battalions, presented more interest to the inhabitants of this city than any other event, however great its political importance. The several battalions of the National Guards arrived at the Campo at an early hour, accompanied in their march by the more zealous of their admirers, but by far the larger portion of the spectators remained lining the streets along the published route of the royal cortége. The king repaired to the review ground in an open carriage, to the disappointment of many, who expected to see "the soldier king," as he is called, on horseback. A numerous and brilliant staff accompanied his majesty, who was further attended by the Guardia Nazionale a Cavallo. On arriving at the Campo di Marte the king mounted a splendid charger, and at once became the centre of attraction. The bands played, the Guards saluted, the banners were blest, and there remained nothing further to be done than to compliment the men and officers, and set about returning to the royal palaces. The return route lay through the Strade di Foria, Mercatello, and Toledo. These streets were densely crowded, and from the balconies, windows, whence gay tricolor banners were suspended, bouquets fell from the fairest hands in Naples. The recent demonstrations at the Teatro S. Carlo, wherein the performance was entirely interrupted by the audience continuing to demand the Inno di Garibaldi, and failing to induce the orchestra to gratify them by playing it, commencing to sing it themselves in a tumultuous manner, led to the closing of the theatre, several arrests, and in all probability to the publication of the following order of the day: "For the honour of the corps to which they belong, I recommend to the officers and soldiers of the Meridional Army to abstain from any act resembling a clamorous demonstration. Officers and soldiers, my companions in arms, now that the campaign is finished, the less occasion you give to be spoken of, the more will you be to be honoured and be honoured. Imitate Garibaldi, who betakes him to solitude, thinking of new enterprises. Signed, G. Sirtori, Lieutenant-General, Commandant of the Meridional Army." The official Gazette contains its daily supply of retirements, appointments, and decrees, and there has been a great impetus given to the discharge of public duties of late. The measures necessary for securing the popular education on a permanent and satisfactory basis have been ably decided on, and will without doubt be promptly carried out. The police force has been re-constructed; and, with the exception of one or two dismissals, and one resignation of inspectors, bids fair to be at last some safeguard to life and property, both of which are in great need of some protection. I regret to say that the page of Neapolitan history has been bottled of late by the occurrence of several assassinations, and in no one case of which have the offenders been brought to justice. A French commercial traveller was found stabbed in seven places lying in the Ciaja; the driver of the cab, the only witness in the case, declares that the unfortunate man in question was drunk, and had employed him to drive him, in company with three or four other persons; that, on reaching the spot on which he was found, one of the assassins stunned him, the driver, by a blow on the head, after which he believes they murdered his employer, but of course he cannot give any particulars of the latter event. General Dunne is slowly recovering under the treatment of Drs. Roskilly and Sims, and is pronounced out of danger, although the locale of the bullet has not as yet been discovered. Again, a man, name unknown, was found in the Villa Reale Gardens, with several incised wounds in several parts of his body, but being dead when found, no clue to the discovery of the murderers has as yet been obtained. A fourth murder, that of a young Garibaldino, whose body was found near the gate of the same gardens, makes the array of crime of this sort rather startling. It will need a strong arm, and vigorous measures to prevent the increase of crime here; and the sooner the government applies itself to that object, rather than to new excavations at Pompeii, the better. General Cialdini has published a proclamation to his troops. It relates to the last sortie of the Bourbon forces, commanded by General Bosco. He states that disorder and insubordination reign within the fortress; that the troops are demoralised, and refuse to fight. Animating his soldiers, and encouraging them to be ready, he declares that hitherto he has never had occasion to punish any for cowardice, and will greatly regret an opposite necessity, that of punishing the over-hardy and impatient, should they, in excess of zeal, exceed the orders of their leaders in advancing too close to the enemy's fire.

I am told, but cannot vouch for the accuracy of the information, that the "King of Gaeta," as the newspapers delight to call their former sovereign, has proposed three conditions of surrender: first, that all his private fortune lately confiscated by dictatorial decree be restored; secondly, that all his officers be guaranteed the grades he has conferred upon them; and thirdly, that he be recognised as King of Naples in a European Congress to be holden, &c. The first and second conditions the King Victor Emmanuel at once signified his willingness to grant, but the latter was of course declared impossible. Meanwhile the young Queen has left Gaeta, and all recent moves upon the board seem pointing towards a final struggle or a proximate surrender. The Queen Mother, Maria Teresa d'Austria, whose very name is hated in Naples, is now at Rome organising, it is said, a reaction, with the view of restoring the Bourbon dynasty—no very hopeful prospect at present. Great activity is beginning to exhibit itself in all the local departments for the discharge of public business; the finance, poor-house, and even the post-office, have begun to show new life, and not before the time, as the first was in confusion; the second was corrupt and fraudulently managed, neither sufficiently administered nor looked after in any way; whilst the third, the post-office, was a national disgrace. The transmission of letters was fair, but the receipt of them here doubtful, as the office closed at 4 p.m. daily; should the Marseilles mail not arrive at the usual early hour, the letters could not be distributed until the following day. Routine closed the office at a certain time, and the clerks leisurely put on their great coats and lighted their cigars at the approach of the time stated, without the least regard to the interests or anxieties of those who expected letters; and even in case of the mails arriving early on the day expected, there was still great delay and uncertainty, as it was customary to find letters turning up in some mysterious way for a day or two these naturally called down the justly deserved blame of the press, and will, it is to be hoped, now that the authorities have taken the matter up, be prevented for the future. The increased facilities for the transmission and receipt of letters *vid* Genoa at a rate of postage less than that by way of France, is a great boon, and promises well for other reforms. after the proper time of delivery.

The decree has been published in the official Gazette of Sicily: "Art. 1. That a commemorative medal be struck, and distributed to those who have fought for the liberation of Sicily, in the year 1860. Art. 2. This medal will be of bronze, three centimetres in diameter, and will have on one side the likeness of the king, Victor Emmanuel, and on the other the motto, *Italia e casa di Savoja—Liberazione di Sicilia*, 1860. Art. 3. This medal will be of silver for the mutilated and for the wounded. The Counsellors of the Interior, and Security, and for the Finance, each in his respective department, is charged with the execution of the present decree, which, sealed with the seal of state, will be inserted in the Acts of the Government, ordering to whom it may concern to observe it and cause it to be observed. Signed, Montezemolo la Farina. For the execution of the decree which confers the commemorative medal upon the combatants for the liberation of Sicily, a commission, composed of the following gentlemen, Principe Vignatelli, Generale Giacinto Carini, Colonello Giuseppe Poulet, Colonello Enrico Fardella, Barone Santanna, Tenente Colonello Mario Parizzolo, Casimiro Pisani-figlio, and Nesci, is charged to return a list of the combatants, noting in a particular column such as were mutilated or wounded. This medal will be given irrespective of the receipt of the former one by those who formed part of the first expedition under Garibaldi; and *à propos* of Garibaldi, the newspapers, following the lead of a private correspondence in a journal styled *Italia degl'Italiani*, announce the approaching marriage of the youthful and beautiful Teresita to the Professor Luciano Banchi, of Siena, to whom she is already affianced. General Türr is gone to Caprera to pay a visit to his former leader; their meeting will be an affectionate one, and the topics of conversation will no doubt be of great political interest, and principally connected with the campaign so confidently expected in the course of the ensuing spring. Late advices from Caprera describe the ex-Dictator as enjoying good health, and an early riser, busied all day long in agricultural pursuits. What the particulars of his plan for 1861 may be are mere matters of conjecture; and should Venice be sold, Rome and Hungary will be the centres of public interest. Meantime new regiments of the line—cavalry and artillery—are being raised with all dispatch at Genoa, where large reinforcements have been already made.

A garde mobile of men and officers chosen from the National Guards is in course of formation, with a view to their being sent to Northern Italy, in friendly exchange for a similar one expected to arrive here from Turin, Genoa, &c. And now concerning our countrymen, the British volunteers. The remainder of that corps will, as soon as a steamer arrives to convey them, return to England. Several of the officers are, I am told, to be given commissions in the Italian army. The sick and wounded are, with few exceptions, in a fair way of recovery. One poor fellow, Ross, a Scotchman, died, and was buried yesterday; another, named Wade, died this morning. The man Macarthy, who was shot through the lungs in action, is now progressing favourably, which is, humanly speaking, owing in a great measure to the unremitting kindness, not only of his medical attendant, Dr. Sims, but to the truly Samaritan goodness of an English lady, Mrs. White, who, when the sick and wounded were removed from the hospitals at Santa Maria and Caserta, kindly took this man, then the worst case, into her own house, and has since left nothing that could minister to his comfort undone. It is only justice to record that this lady has without ostentation done much towards improving the condition of the sick and wounded Englishmen. Before leaving the subject of the volunteers, I cannot help animadverting upon the thoughtlessness, to say the least of it, of people in England sending out unpaid letters, directed to the officers and men of their corps, especially to the latter, who are not overburdened with money, and who have occasionally the poor satisfaction of knowing that a letter lies for them at the post-office, to release which will require at least a day's pay, a sum which cannot always be conveniently spared. The swash-buckler gentry are, I fancy, nearly all gone from Naples; and the latest piece of news I heard connected with one of them, who figured in a leader of the Army and Navy Gazette as one of the *dramatis personæ* in the epistolary war at Naples, is that he has levanted, leaving his bill for board and lodging unpaid; thus defrauding a fellow-countrywoman, who meritoriously supports a large family in respectability by keeping an English boarding-house. I am sorry to say his example has been followed by three others, all of whom had been hospitably entertained by Madame Schiassi at the Pension Anglaise! There was a time when the fact of being an Englishman was a guarantee of common honesty—at least, it was so in Naples. Recent experiences will alter the value of the recommendation. It is to be hoped, in case of another British volunteer expedition, more care may be taken in its formation, and that it will not be possible for *soi-disant* colonels to come out here and become senior aides-de-camp on General Nobody's staff, running up bills, and departing without paying them. This morning's paper contains a proclamation from Francesco II., directed to the garrison of Gaeta, which being translated, runs as follows:—"Soldiers! Oppressed by the number, not by the valour of the enemy, after numerous combats, we find ourselves already a month in this fortress. Europe has admired your exertions during the months of September and October. She waits to behold them now continued here in this siege. The valorous garrison of Messina, remembering that which in 1848-9 strenuously defended the citadel, is disposed to do everything. It has suffered all disadvantages and privations now for the last five months, proud to defend the cause of right, and the honour of the Neapolitan banner. You have to rival a garrison of a more remote epoch; that of 1860 resisted—in this fortress, more deprived of means of defence than that which now possesses it with unequalled valour—the assaults of the bravest soldiers. History still registers these memorable deeds on her page. Now that the fortress is perfected (for defence) after many years of labour, of which you yourselves have executed part, you ought to defend it with equal glory or greater success. After so many great defences and fatigues in order to obtain that, this fortress might resist a long siege; after what the Neapolitan army has acquired in the open fields on the Volturno and the Garigliano, honour and renown, the same army will certainly know how to acquire another glory and a greater reputation by the firm defence commenced against an enemy who comes to snatch from us our ancient independence, trampling upon every principle of honesty and of religion. Your discipline will continue; officers, under-officers, soldiers, emulating each other, you will thus obtain the (favourable) recognition of your country which will admire you, and the esteem o Europe which now regards you. Francesco II."

I had nearly forgotten to mention the serious indisposition of the Naples correspondent of the *Times*, who was threatened with inflammation of the lungs, but was declared better yesterday, and will I hope in a day or two be, if not restored to health, decidedly recovering. The Marseilles mail's hour of departure being altered, I shall now post this at once, to ensure its going to-day.

THE COMMISSARIAT AND THE MILITARY TRAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir, — I have been much interested in reading your Editorial remarks, as well as the recent letter in your columns on the relative positions of the Commissariat and Military Train, and as I happen to think that benefit to the Service and justice to individuals are likely to arise from discussion, I beg to offer a few observations in your columns.

I can enter into the feelings of "Koslov," when wishing his department another "try" at the transport of the Army, but we really suffered too much in the early part of the Crimean war to give it another chance; whereas the Transport Corps, when eventually commanded by officers of ability, was apparently organised and adapted for all the duties required of it, notwithstanding its being composed of raw levies, and a heterogeneous assemblage of soldiers from all branches of the Service ("mixed pickles," we used to call them), at which time the Commissariat and Military Train worked together both harmoniously and well for the public good, all requirements of the former upon the latter passing through the Quartermaster-General, who conveyed the orders and wishes of the General to both those distinct branches of the public service.

This being the case in the Crimea, how comes it that so lamentable a change occurs in China? It can only be accounted for in one way—the Quartermaster-General must have delegated his proper duty to some one less able and judicious than himself—either to the officer commanding the Military Train, who may have been wanting in courtesy to the Commissariat, or to the Commissariat, who may have been jealous of and overbearing to the Military Train. For it is preposterous to suppose that officers and men of the Military Train, who carried luggage and gravel about at Aldershot, were above carrying grub about in China.

If the Quartermaster-General has the power to delegate his authority, to whom should he give it? Surely not to an officer of the Commissariat or Military Train, either of whom might from such a position gain for his department an unfair advantage over the other, in allotting the responsibilities attending upon supplying the Army in the field with food. I fear from what the *Times* correspondent says of the Commissariat (after speaking of the Military Train) that this is precisely what has occurred in China. That the Quartermaster-General has delegated his authority to the Commissariat, and that they have ascribed their shortcomings to the Military Train. It would be well to ascertain who purchased the bullocks and transport animals? who hired the natives? and whether both were adapted to the service? As, unless they were so, the expecting the Military Train to conduct the provisions of the army in a satisfactory manner would be as unjust as requiring the Israelites to make bricks without straw.

One of your correspondents reminds you that the Commissariat is now open to lieutenants of the Line, and therefore thinks that any Commissariat officer can with propriety command a field officer; this being the age of advancement, we might as well expect an Ordnance clerk, with the relative rank of captain, to assume command of a portion of the Royal Artillery, except that those gentlemen have more sense than to put forward such pretensions.

I have my respect for the Commissariat in their proper sphere, and the Military Train in their proper place; and as I have asked for so much of your space I will not enter upon the organisation of the latter body—suffice it to say, that a distinguished officer is now at the head of that branch of the Service, who, judging from his many and various services, and the ability he has displayed at Aldershot, will soon put the corps on a proper footing. I may, however, say that I am one of the many who think the Commissariat and Military Train and the civil branches of the Service should have one responsible head, unconnected with either, who should allot, direct, and apportion their several duties and demands on each other—in fact a "Chief of the Staff" for the civil as well as military branches of the Service.—I am, &c., Attaché.

P.S.—I remark some people are gliding into an error, calling the Military Train "belaced dragoons." The fact is, their dress is the plainest in the Service, similar to the Royal Artillery, but with white facings, and without lace on the men's cuffs.

Lord Clyde.—General Lord Clyde, G.C.B., has lately been on a visit to Chatham garrison, during which he was the guest of Major-General Eyre, commanding the forces in the district. Although the visit of his Lordship was a strictly private one, great interest was manifested by the troops who served under him in India at the fact of the distinguished officer being in the garrison, and hopes were entertained that he would appear at a parade of the troops. His Lordship, however, did not appear in public during his visit, and left the garrison on Wednesday.

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THE HORSE AND HIS RIDER.*

When the gentleman with whom so many of us have journeyed across the Pampas, and over the Andes, and steamed along the North-Western Railway on the tender of an engine, issues an invitation to his old friends to join him in a gallop with the Pytchley over the brooks, and posts, and rails of the "shires," and about the Surrey hills, it is not likely that he will meet with many refusals. For our own parts we were ready enough to don our pink and tops and accompany him; but we must confess the sport has not been as good as we had anticipated. In short, we have been disappointed with "The Horse and his Rider." We wonder at a Leicestershire steed with a Leicestershire rider on his back, being so "slow at his fences." We had expected that so experienced a "workman" as Sir Francis Head would have known all the short cuts, and his equestrian fame justified us at least in expecting that he would "take a line of his own," and "go straight."

We are quite sure that it is not the author's custom to take as much out of his horse as he has out of his Pegasus upon this occasion, or he would seldom occupy the position at the end of a Leicestershire run that he is in the habit of doing; and we need scarcely remind him that he has not earned his reputation as a "first-flight man" by "larking" over all the little fences by the roadside on the way to cover, or by making unnecessary detours during the run. We only regret that while composing the volume before us he did not sufficiently bear these facts in mind; had he done so, had he but written as he rides, we should have had to wade through but half the present number of pages, and should have been spared a great deal of irrelevant matter, and a continual tiresome straining after fun, to say nothing of some moral reflections which, in a work on horsemanship, we could very well have dispensed with.

Again, most of us who care for the subject, are pretty well acquainted with Mr. Assheton Smith—thanks to Sir J. Eardley Wilmot's pleasant "Reminiscences,"—and we cannot understand on what plea Sir Francis Head thinks it necessary to inflict upon us a précis of that work, thereby laying himself open to a serious charge of "bookmaking." We are afraid that it will hardly be considered a compliment to the author of a book containing 226 pages, to say that it is not until we come to the 195th page that we are able to bestow upon it that praise which when we first took the volume into our hands we were anxious to award. Although the earlier pages of the work contain some useful hints on riding and general horse management, they can hardly be said to add very materially to our stock of information on these subjects. It is, perhaps, satisfactory to have Sir Francis Head's authority, in addition to that of Mr. Assheton Smith, for riding slowly at timber and fast at water; it may be useful to be able to confute triumphantly the various arguments against clipping and singeing, in case, which is scarcely probable now-a-days, we should meet any one with ignorant and antiquated notions on the subject; and we are always glad to find a keen and experienced sportsman bearing testimony to the beneficial results of kind treatment towards a horse, even though we believe the doctrine to be almost universally assented to, and scarcely to need advocates. Young sportsmen, however, may peruse these pages with interest and profit. The advice which they contain is that of a gentleman whose intimate acquaintance with his subject entitles him to speak authoritatively; and if the tyro finds in them but little to learn, or which he may not gather from works perhaps already in his library, he may be glad to have it in his power to quote Sir Francis Head's testimony in favour of the Fitzwilliam girth, and Mr. Turner's system of "half-nailing," and it will give him the more confidence in plain-flap saddles and flannel shirts for hunting, to find that the author of "The Horse and his Rider" makes use of them too. Some of the anecdotes also in this portion of the book are both interesting and appropriate. The best is the one about Colonel Moore, which is really so extraordinary, but at the same time so well authenticated by a letter from Colonel Moore himself to the author, and by other evidence, that we cannot refrain from quoting it. In his letter Colonel Moore says:—"In June, 1848, at the island of Dominica, in the West Indies, I fell over a precipice of 237 feet perpendicular height, upon the rocks by the sea-side. This occurred at a quarter-past seven o'clock, p.m., then quite dark, as no twilight exists in the tropics. Every bone of my horse was broken, and I conceive my escape from instant death the most miraculous that ever occurred. . . . . My recovery from the shock I sustained was also as miraculous as my escape with life. I sent out an artist to take a drawing of the spot, and also had the place surveyed by an engineer. . . ." It appears that Colonel Moore was returning from dinner, and had some difficulty with his horse, which shied and started at numerous objects on the road. "At last he came to one which he seemed to be particularly afraid of." The colonel, thinking it caprice on the horse's part, rode him at it several times at full speed; each time the animal refused, until, at last, it cleared, with a violent bound, "the little, low hedge, for such it proved to be, bounding that awful precipice, which, like a wall, connected the upper story, or table-land of the island, with the ocean, which in solemn darkness reigned beneath it." The horse and man came to the bottom, after a flight through the air, during which every event of his past life flashed through Colonel Moore's mind, with "a concussion, which, depriving the rider of his senses, left him with his legs in the sea and his body on the rocks, apparently dead." We should have been better pleased i at this point of the story, Sir Francis Head had trusted to his readers to supply their own reflections, and had not introduced a page of very excellent second-hand morality.

Colonel Moore discovered that he was severely cut about the body and head, that his right ankle was dislocated, and his back benumbed or paralysed by the concussion of the fall. At last the sun rose, and two hours afterwards a boat full of natives rowed up, but seeing the strange figure with its head swathed in a cotton handkerchief, the two ends of which, stained with blood, stuck up like red horns, they imagined he was a devil and rowed off precipitately. His appearance had the same effect upon a fisherman who soon afterwards approached the spot, and Colonel Moore was too weak to shout. At last he was dicovered by his servant and conveyed home, where, "in due time the paralysed muscles of his back recovered their tone, and eventually without even being lame, he became completely restored to the health, activity, and energy, that had always characterised him" (pp. 45-50).

We now come to that portion of the book which has afforded us at once most pleasure and instruction. Pegasus has settled down to his stride by this time, and his rider has left off "larking;" and the chapters on "Military horse power," and "How to hobble and anchor horses," are consequently free from most of the blemishes which disfigure the earlier portions of the book. They contain, too, some valuable suggestions, principally the results of the experience acquired by the author during his travels.

He wishes to see introduced into our Service "less harness," not the lasso, or, more properly, breast harness, at present used by our horse artillery detachments, and by a proportion (ten men per troop) of our cavalry, but the more simple and generally useful contrivance in vogue in the South American prairie of a surcingle and a single trace, which, in addition to "its efficiency for all the requirements of either peace or war," has the advantage that "any description of horse, tame, or wild, uses it without noticing it; for if the single trace which passes immediately beneath the hip-bone happens, which it ought not, to press against his side, by shrinking from it only an inch, it instantly ceases to touch him; and as there then remains nothing to confine, tickle, or alarm him, he refrains from kicking, simply because there is nothing to kick at, and from quarrelling, because he can see nothing in the world to quarrel with." The Royal Engineer Train have demonstrated by public experiments in this country, that with this simple equipment, which would injure neither the efficiency nor the appearance of the cavalry, any number of horses, whether accustomed to draught or not, are capable of being at once harnessed to any description of carriage, not only in front to draw it forward, but in rear to hold it back, or even sideways to prevent its oversetting; in short that it is a power which can be made to radiate in any direction; and as its character stands upon a much firmer foundation—as it is *bonâ fide* the common mode of draught in South America—in constant use for all military and civil purposes—a practical invention which, under all circumstances, has been always found to answer, it is evident to demonstration: 1st, that if it can transport artillery, &c., across the lofty, vast, and rugged features of uncultivated America, it would surely be serviceable on the roads and bridges of civilised countries. 2ndly, that if it can be adapted to unbroken horses, it cannot be inapplicable to the trained horses of our cavalry. And, 3rdly, that as both the surcingle and trace are made, in America, of nothing but the skins of bullocks, we should on active service be able in all countries at least to obtain the material, and generally many others.

If this method of draught prove on further trial to answer Sir Francis Head's expectations, he will have rendered a good service in bringing it to the notice of the authorities, and we shall be glad to see it introduced into our Service. Another suggestion, not less valuable and novel, which the author makes, is the employment of hobbles, like those in Chili and Peru, for our cavalry horse. These hobbles weigh but two ounces, and fasten at each end with a little button round the fore fetlocks, and the horse soon acquires the habit of standing perfectly still when he has them on. This also has been demonstrated by the Engineer Train, and at Aldershot, says the author, "any one may see six or eight horses hobbled at intervals of about 30 feet asunder, standing motionless, while the riders of the rest of the troop to which they belong, with drawn sabres flashing in the sun, are galloping through them backwards and forwards." This plan appears, from Sir F. Head's account, to be so simple and so perfectly successful, that we recommend it to the notice of the different mounted rifle corps, for which service it appears to us to be peculiarly well adapted. It is not necessary to expatiate upon its advantages, which will be self-evident.

* *The Horse and his Rider.* By Sir Francis B. Head, Bart. (London; Murray, 1860.)

Obituary.

THE LATE COLONEL HUGH OWEN.—This gallant officer died on the 17th inst., at the age of 76. Few men saw more service during the French war, and none can boast a more meritorious career. Colonel Owen began his professional life in the Shropshire Volunteers, of which he was gazetted captain in 1803. Recommended by his patron, Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere, he was appointed cornet in the 16th Light Dragoons in 1806, and embarked for Portugal in 1809 with his regiment, and the 14th Light Dragoons, under the command of Lord Combermere. During the early campaigns he was always nominated as the outpost and skirmishing officer in the cavalry affairs of Albergaria, Greijo, and Oporto, as far as Salamonde. At the battle of Talavera he commanded the united skirmishers of the 14th, 16th, and 23rd Light Dragoons, and the 1st German Hussars. In 1810 he was gazetted captain of cavalry, under Marshal Beresford, and was acting aide-de-camp to the Hon. Sir Henry Fane, commanding the rear-guard of General Hill's division on the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras. He was afterwards brigade-major to Sir Loftus Otway, commanding the 1st, 7th, 4th, and 10th regiments of Portuguese cavalry, when occupying the lines of Torres Vedras; and subsequently brigade-major and aide-de-camp to Sir Benjamin D'Urban, commanding a brigade of the 1st, 11th, 12th, and 6th regiments of Portuguese cavalry. In 1813, at the battle of Vittoria, as he was leading the brigade into action during the temporary absence of the general, who had been sent to reconnoitre the enemy, his name was written down by Lord Wellington, who next morning ordered him to memorialise for a troop in the 18th Hussars, to which he was gazetted, and consequently promoted to a majority in the Portuguese cavalry. In 1815 Major Owen was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, with orders to organise and discipline the 6th Regiment, which he rendered so efficient that it became famous in the civil wars for its moral character, as well as for its superiority in the field, under the title of "Os Dragoens de Chaves." In 1820 he accompanied Lord Beresford to Rio Janeiro, and was sent home with despatches in August, as brevet-colonel to the 4th Regiment of Cavalry. On his arrival at Lisbon, finding the King's Government had been superseded, and that Lord Beresford and all British officers had been summarily dismissed by a self-constituted constitutional Government, Colonel Owen retired into private life. During the subsequent civil wars Colonel Owen was offered by Don Pedro the rank of general officer or an appointment as personal aide-de-camp; but, not having permission to accept from his own Sovereign, he declined these honours. Colonel Owen received the nomination of Knight Commander of the Order d'Aviz, Knight of the Tower and Sword, the Gold Cross for Peninsular campaigns, the silver medal with four clasps for Talavera, Albuera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, and three Spanish medals.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—December 4, near Quebec, Lower Canada, the wife (née Weedon) of Lieutenant D. F. Allen, Instructor of Musketry, 17th Foot, of a son.

BABBAGE—October 18, at Murree, Punjaub, the wife of Captain H. P. Babbage, Assistant-Commissioner, of a daughter.

DOUGLAS—December 20, at Villa D'Este, Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of Lieutenant George Douglas, of a daughter.

FINCH—November 12, at Ahmednuggur, the wife of Captain Alex. U. H. Finch, Bombay Engineers, of a daughter.

HARRIS—December 20, at Villa D'Este, Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of Lieutenant George Douglas Harris, 19th Regiment, of a daughter.

HUGHES—November 22, at Peshawur, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel W. T. Hughes, of a daughter.

SWINBURNE—December 17, at Chettle, Dorset, the wife of Captain Swinburne, 2nd Battalion 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment, of a son.

WILSON—December 20, at 1, Crescent Place, Plymouth, the wife of Lieutenant J. E. M. Wilson, R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DEWAR—DE STEIGER—November 15, at Benares, by the Rev. G. J. Palmer, James W. Dewar, Major in H.M.'s 77th Regiment, second son of the late Sir James Dewar, Chief Justice of Bombay, to Anne Maria Charlotte, only daughter of the late Baron Alexander De Steiger, of Berne, Switzerland.

LEES—MCTAGGART—November 1, at Ootacamund, East Indies, H. J. Lees, Esq., 60th Rifles, eldest son of Sir J. Lees, Bart., to Charlotte, daughter of the late W. McTaggart, Esq.

ROBERTSON—STOCKDALE—December 18, at Milton, near Lymington, Hants, by the Rev. P. Somerville, incumbent, and brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. L. Campbell, vicar of Milford, Major-General Wm. Donald Robertson, of H.M.'s Indian Army, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Captain Stockdale, R.N.

WALTERS—PARKER—November 13, at Laudour, Himalayahs, by the Rev. J. B. D'Aguilar, the Rev. Melmoth D. C. Walters, M.A., H.M.'s Indian Service, to Henrietta Anne Anburey, daughter of the late Major Neville Anburey Parker, Bengal Army.

VESEY—GRACE—December 20, at St. Marylebone Church, by the Rev. Sir Henry Thompson, Bart., assisted by the Rev. William H. Hoare, Captain Charles Vesey, R.N., son of the late Hon. and Rev. Arthur Vesey, to Harriet Alice Sheffield Grace, eldest daughter of the late Sheffield Grace, Esq., K.H., of Knole, in the county of Sussex, and grand-daughter of the late Lieut.-General Sir John Hamilton, Bart., G.C.T.S.

VON STURMER—REED—July 3, at Auckland, New Zealand, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. D. Bruce, M.A., Spencer William Von Stürmer, Esq., fourth son of the Rev. Fredk. Stürmer, rector of Heapham, Lincolnshire, to Sarah Kaoni Reed, youngest daughter of Captain Reed, R.N.

DEATHS.

CARBERY—September 24, at Corosal, Honduras, after an illness of nine days, from yellow fever, William Declan Carbery, Assistant-Surgeon 3rd West India Regiment, third son of William Carbery, Esq., J.P., Green Park, county Cork, aged 25.

CHAMBERS—December 19, at "The Cottage," Benham, near Newbury, Berks, Commander Ennis Chambers, R.N., aged 34.

DALHOUSIE—December 19, at Dalhousie Castle, Midlothian, the Most Noble the Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T.

DALRYMPLE—December 18, at Clifton, Agnes Maria, daughter of the late Colonel William Dalrymple, of Fordel, N.B, aged 75.

DALSTON—December 19, at Swiss Cottage, Southsea, Hants, Esther Britain Dalston, widow of the late Brevet-Major Fletcher Dalston, Bengal Army, aged 76.

DENNE—September 13, at Christchurch, New Zealand, Thomas Planta Denne, late of H.M.'s 55th and 10th Regiments, eldest son of David Denne, Esq., of Lydd, Kent, aged 31.

FORBES—November 20, at Secunderabad, India, Charlotte, the beloved wife of Captain George Forbes, 5th Madras Light Cavalry, and youngest daughter of William Thomas Brande, Esq., of H.M.'s Mint.

HARVEY—December 17, at the residence of his father, Stamshaw Terrace, Portsea, Mr. John N. Harvey, Assistant Paymaster R.N., aged 24.

MOORE—At the Rectory, Wimborne St. Giles's, Dorset, Robert, eldest son of the Rev. Robert Moore, Captain in H.M.'s 5th Fusiliers, aged 25.

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Advertisements.

ROYAL ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN. On Wednesday, the 26th December, and during the week, "The Isle of St. Tropez," in which Mr. Alfred Wigan, Mr. Emery, Mr. Dewar, Miss Herbert, Miss King, and Mrs. B. White. After which the new Extravaganza, by Wm. Brough, Esq., called "Endymion; or, The Naughty Boy that Cried for the Moon," in which Miss M. Taylor, Clara St. Casse, Miss Herbert, and Miss Romer; Mr. C. Young, Mr. Emery, and Mr. Belmore. Commence at half-past Seven.

THE BUCKLEY SERENADERS perform every night at the St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, at 8; and give Extra Day Performances during the Holidays, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 3. *** The most unique and varied entertainment in the metropolis. Change of Programme, Operatic Selections from Lucrezia, La Sonnambula, and Trovatore.

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.—The Triumphant Meeting of Havelock, Outram, and Colin Campbell, surrounded by their brave companions. This Grand Picture, by T. I. BARKER, Esq., is still ON VIEW from 9 to 6 o'clock. Admission free, by private address card. N.B. In dark weather, and after 3 o'clock, the picture is brilliantly illuminated by artificial light.
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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT,
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ASSURANCES are granted upon the lives of persons in every profession and station in life, and are extended to Tropical and other Climates, on conditions more favourable (especially to the NAVY and ARMY) than heretofore have been deemed practicable.
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Every description of Life Assurance business is transacted. Advances are made on Mortgage of Freehold Property, Life and Reversionary Interests, &c., and also to Assurers on Personal Security. The Assets are 340,000*l.*, and the Income is over 63,000*l.* per annum. Four-fifths of the entire Profits are appropriated to the Assured. Three divisions of considerable amount have already taken place.
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THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (Established 1834), at the end of each year prints for general circulation a cash account and balance sheet detailing its affairs. The Report and Accounts for the past year may be had by a written or personal application to 39, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C. CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.
No extra fee for Volunteer Rifle or Artillery Corps.

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For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; or Oriental Place, Southampton.

CRICKET.—REGIMENTAL OUTFITTER, —JOHN LILLYWHITE'S CRICKET WAREHOUSE, 5, Seymour Street, Euston Square, London, N.W. Every article connected with British Sports may be had. Illustrated Lists of Prices post free. John Lillywhite has lately been specially appointed to supply several of H.M. Regiments at home and abroad.

UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO H.M. GOVERNMENT TO SAIL 25TH JANUARY.
For ALGOA BAY, the British-built clipper barque ALWYNTON, A 1 13 years, 491 tons register, — CROSSBY, Commander, loading in the St. Katharine Docks. This beautiful clipper has splendid accommodation for cabin passengers.—ELLIS, SON, & FICKLING, 132, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

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MESSRS. SAUNDERS, OTLEY, & CO., East India Army Agents, 50, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, W., draw and remit Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., and transact every description of Financial Business. They purchase and forward Miscellaneous Supplies, and ship them to Officers, Regiments, and Messes in India and the Colonies. Letters and Parcels received and forwarded.—SAUNDERS, OTLEY, & Co., East India, Army, & Colonial Agents, 50, Conduit St., Hanover Square, London, W.

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Every description of army business transacted.

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SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY, supported entirely by voluntary contributions.
Patrons—The Queen and H. R. H. the Prince Consort.
President—The Duke of Marlborough.
Chairman of Committee—Adm. Sir Henry Hope, K.C.B.

An earnest APPEAL is made to the public for aid to clothe and send home our destitute shipwrecked seamen, cast or landed on the coast, and to give temporary relief to the widows and orphans of those who perish. 4,666 of the former have been sent to their homes, and 3,179 of the latter have partaken of the Society's bounty since the 1st of January last. The pressure on the funds has been so great that £1,000 stock has been sold, with little hope of being able to meet the distress from the storms and tempests of the coming winter if not liberally helped. James i., 27; Job xxix., 12, 13.

Donations and subscriptions thankfully received at Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON, & Co.'s; by the Collector, Mr. A. F. STRETTELL; and by the undersigned,
FRANCIS LEAN, Secretary.
Office, Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, S.E., November, 1860.

THE SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, HAMPSTEAD, N.W. Founded May 8th, 1855. The only asylum in the kingdom for the daughters of soldiers of the whole British Army, whether English, Scotch, or Irish. This is the only asylum open to the soldier's daughter, whether orphan or not, without limitation to any particular war, or restriction as to infancy on admission.

Under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen; H.R.H. the Prince Consort; H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; General H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander in Chief, K.G.; and a large Committee of Noblemen, Members of Parliament, General and other Officers, Chaplains of the Army, Clergymen, and influential Laymen.

There is no government asylum for the female children (whether orphans or not) of the whole British Army; they are excluded from the Royal Military Asylums at Chelsea and Dublin. The Soldiers' Daughters' Home receives no pecuniary support whatever from the Government or from the Patriotic Fund, and is entirely dependent upon voluntary subscriptions. Funds are very much needed to complete the number of inmates to 200; 170 are now in the Home; in addition to which 110 girls have been admitted and provided for satisfactorily since the foundation of the Home. Chairman of the Committee, Major the Hon. H. L. Powys, late 60th Royal Rifles.

Subscriptions thankfully received by the Treasurer, Sir John Kirkland, No. 17, Whitehall Place, S.W.; by the Bankers, London and Westminster Bank, St. James's Square, S.W.; and Messrs. Masterman, Nicholas Lane, City, E.C.; at the Home, Hampstead, N.W.; and at the Office, No. 7, Whitehall, London, S.W. Post-office Orders should be made payable to Mr. John Marsh, Secretary, upon the Charing Cross Post-office, S.W.

COMMANDING OFFICERS, and COMMITTEES OF VOLUNTEER CORPS, in reply to their numerous Letters, are respectfully informed that samples of the "LACERNA" (a patented Infantry Cloak Coat), are now being exhibited at 114, 116, 118, and 120, Regent Street, London, W., and may, within a few days' notice of their wish to that effect, be also seen at Messrs. Nicoll's local Agents, established in every principal town in Great Britain or the colonies; it is moderate in price, considering the excellence of the material, and is well adapted for use when Volunteers are not in Uniform; but in a Military point of view it is by the *Times* and other public journals thus referred to:—

"An Infantry Cloak Coat, the patented design of the Messrs. Nicoll, has recently been inspected by the Military authorities, by the desire of the Secretary of State for War, with a view to adapt it to the Regiments of the Line and the Volunteer Rifle Corps. Its advantages consist in increased protection against cold and wet by a cape being pierced for the soldier's arms, to the movement of which, unlike other garments with capes, free play is given, while such arrangement prevents the cape getting in the wearer's way in gusts of wind. The whole of the stock of the rifle, when carried horizontally, and the cartridge-box, are protected by the cape from wet; the latter, if necessary, may be lined with a waterproof substance, without the ill effects of restrained perspiration, as it is almost detached from the person. But the hood, perhaps, is the most novel feature, as when not covering the shako it is within the cloak out of sight, and thus forms a pad for the knapsack. It is, however, to be feared that, inasmuch as this most desirable garment takes about a yard and a half of material above the officially-prescribed quantity of cloth, it will be almost exclusively confined to the members of Volunteer Corps and the Officers of the Regular Line, the Privates of the latter being excluded from its use."

A WEEK'S OUTFIT OBTAINED IN FIVE MINUTES, for Five pounds, consisting of a Black Portmanteau, Strapped, Patent Locked, and adapted to go under the seats in Railway Carriages; containing: Two Shirts, Three Collars, Three pairs of Socks, One pair of Drawers, One Flannel Waistcoat, with a Dressing-case holding a Razor, Shaving, Nail, and Tooth Brushes; "Bradshaw's Railway Guide," and a Railway Rug; the latter to act also as a waterproof cloak for shoulders, it being shaped with collar, pockets, &c. All these are articles of excellent quality, and fit for permanent use, and included in the above price.
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MERCHANT TAILORS, WOOLLEN DRAPERS,
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N.B. Should any article not be approved of, it will be exchanged, or the money returned.

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The Establishments are closed every Friday Evening at sunset until Saturday sunset, when business is resumed until eleven o'clock.

GARIBALDI, VICTOR EMMANUEL, AND COUNT CAVOUR.—Splendid full length Portraits of the three great regenerators of Italy may be had gratis of E. MOSES & SON, in their GARIBALDI ALMANAC FOR 1861.

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MADAME RACHEL'S ROYAL ARABIAN PREPARATIONS, which render the hair, teeth, and complexion beautiful beyond comparison, and her ARABIAN PERFUMES, which have gained for her the patronage of royalty, can be selected at her residence, 47, New Bond Street, opposite Grosvenor Street, W. Madame Rachel forwards her preparations twice a week to Brighton and the continent.

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GRAND VINS.—First Growths of the most celebrated FRENCH WINES, genuine and unadulterated.—A SORTED CASE, as a sample, forwarded on receipt of a post-office order or cheque for 2*l.* 12*s.*, 3*l.* 3*s.*, or 4*l.* 4*s.*, payable to A. JORDAN, 9, St. Benet's Place, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

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Sherry ...	19*s.*	20*s.*	24*s.*	36*s.*	48*s.*	Per doz. for cash, bottles included, free, delivered in London, & 6 doz. free to any station in England or Wales.
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French Brandy as imported, 50*s.*, 55*s.*
The Company's own Port and Sherry, 24*s.*, highly recommended.

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TO OFFICERS AND MESS-MASTERS OF HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY.—MESSRS. WEEKES & CO. beg to call attention to their PATENT BRANDY at 18*s.* per gallon, or 36*s.* per dozen; FOREIGN BRANDY at 22*s.* per gallon, or 47*s.* per dozen, case and bottles included. All other Spirits and Wines equally low.—F. WEEKES & Co., 61, King William St., City, London, E.C., Distillers, Exporters, and Importers of Wines and Spirits.

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5*s.* per dozen Imperial Pints.
3*s.* ditto Imperial Half-pints.
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HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.—G. LILLYMAN begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has taken the Hotel No. 7, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, W., lately occupied by Mr. Ford, opposite his own (No. 48), which he intends to carry on in conjunction with it; by which arrangement he hopes to accommodate his kind patrons with suitable apartments on reasonable terms.

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Private Rooms for Parties. Wedding Dinners and Soirées provided. Wines of the choicest quality.
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THE VOLUNTEER'S CANTEEN (BUSSEY'S REGISTERED)
Will contain in the most compact and convenient manner one imperial pint of wine or brandy-and-water, and a day's rations. It has been approved of by the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Lord Ranelagh, and other high authorities. See also *Army and Navy Gazette*, Oct. 27th; *United Service Gazette*, Oct. 20th; *Volunteer Service Gazette*, Oct. 27th; *Rifleman*, Oct. 25th; *Field*, Oct. 20th, &c. &c.
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SHIRTS of LONGCLOTH, LINEN, and COLOURED FLANNEL, unequalled for quality and accuracy of fit, are cut out on the premises, and the sizes registered for future orders, by
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THE ROYAL DAMASK TABLE-LINEN MANUFACTORY (Established upwards of a Century), LISBURN, IRELAND. The Proprietors, JAMES COULSON & Co.,
Beg to intimate that their only London Depôt is at No. 46, PALL MALL, S.W.,
A few doors West of the Army and Navy Club.

HUNTERS AND CHARGERS, &c., &c.—TALLY HO!—Gentlemen requiring MOUNTS for the coming season will study their pecuniary and personal safety by sending address and postage for THE ROYAL BRITISH AND FOREIGN HORSE REGISTER, in which will be found advertised some noted flyers in the stables of noblemen and private gentlemen declining hunting, &c. Wanted for sale immediately, sound horses of all kinds. Many applications for young, well-bred horses, likely to make hunters. Address, the Secretary, Horse Register, 75, Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, W. Some brake chargers and young high-bred horses, suited for officers' chargers, on sale, 50 per cent. under ordinary prices.

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The teeth are perfectly FITTED from first to last in TWO HOURS, without pain or extraction of stumps, by means of a Moveable Base, which is placed within the tube, and applied to the gums, on which it takes a most accurate and minute impression, and adheres with such tenacity by suction, that the teeth become quite immovable, except at the pleasure of the wearer. When any of the natural teeth fall out, by substituting a new base, which can be applied without the aid of a dentist, the Artificial Teeth are always useful, and last a lifetime.

Mr. Eskell's Patent, of which he is the sole inventor, can only be procured at his residence, where specimens may be seen and every information obtained. Decayed teeth stopped. Loose teeth fastened. All consultations free. Terms strictly moderate.—8, Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.; 33, Old Steine, Brighton; and 39, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.

DR. BUCHAN'S PATENT SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS, VEGETABLE SKIN OINTMENT, and CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE ESSENCE, for Purifying the Blood, Regulating the Bowels, and Removing Vitiated Humours, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Gout, Corbutic Affections, Costiveness, Skin Eruptions, Deep-seated Ulcers, and all Diseases of the Nervous System, from whatever cause, &c., affording at once a new lease of life to the sickly and aged of both sexes, also giving a beautiful and clear complexion. Proved by the sworn testimonies made before the Lord Mayor of London and sitting Magistrates. Sold by Buchan & Co., Patentees, 22, Newman St., Oxford St., London, W., and all chemists in town and country. Prices:—Pills, per box, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.; Ointment, per pot, 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d.; Essence, per bottle, 4s. 6d., 11s., or bottle containing four times that quantity, 33s. Agents:—Barclay, 75, Farringdon Street, E.C.; J. Sanger, 150, Oxford Street, W.; Hannay, 63, Oxford Street, W.; Butler, 4, Cheapside, E.C.; Hooper, 43, King William Street, London Bridge, E.C.; R. Howden, 78, Gracechurch Street, E.C.; Prout, 229, Strand, W.C.; &c. &c.

Gratis, or post free for one stamp, of all Agents, and 7, Newman Street, W., Dr. Buchan's Work, entitled, BUCHAN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINES, containing instructions for the cure of every ailment incidental to man, woman, or child.

A Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England (Registered under the New Medical Act), attends daily to give advice, without fee, to those purchasing Buchan's Medicines.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession, as an excellent remedy for ACIDITIES, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION.

As a MILD APERIENT, it is admirably adapted for DELICATE FEMALES, *particularly during Pregnancy*; and it prevents the Food of Infants from turning sour during digestion. Combined with the

ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP,

it forms an *Effervescing Aperient Draught*, which is highly agreeable and efficacious.

PREPARED BY DINNEFORD & CO., DISPENSING CHEMISTS, and General Agents for the *Improved Horse Hair Gloves and Belts*),

172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

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Mr. Thomas Wilson begs to call the attention of the public to his new BREECH-LOADING RIFLE, and to state that he has committed the working of the patent to Messrs. Rabone, Brothers, & Co., of 47, Broad Street, Birmingham, to whom all inquiries or other communications may be addressed.

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2nd. It is free from screws, levers, and all complications, and is not liable to get out of order.

3rd. It is easy to manufacture, and can be made entirely by machinery.

4th. It is so constructed that accident from careless loading, or otherwise, is impossible.

5th. The breech-plug can be detached for cleaning the barrel, &c., in a moment, and can be replaced again as quickly, for firing, without the aid of tools. This facility would be occasionally valuable in rendering the Gun useless to an enemy, or to mutinous troops.

6th. The action is always in good order, requiring no adjustment in use.

7th. The action is equally applicable to single and double-barrel Guns, and may be used for sporting as well as military purposes.

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